

#### Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft Berlin

University of Applied Sciences



# Integration of PV Power and Load Forecasts into the **Operation of Residential PV Battery Systems**

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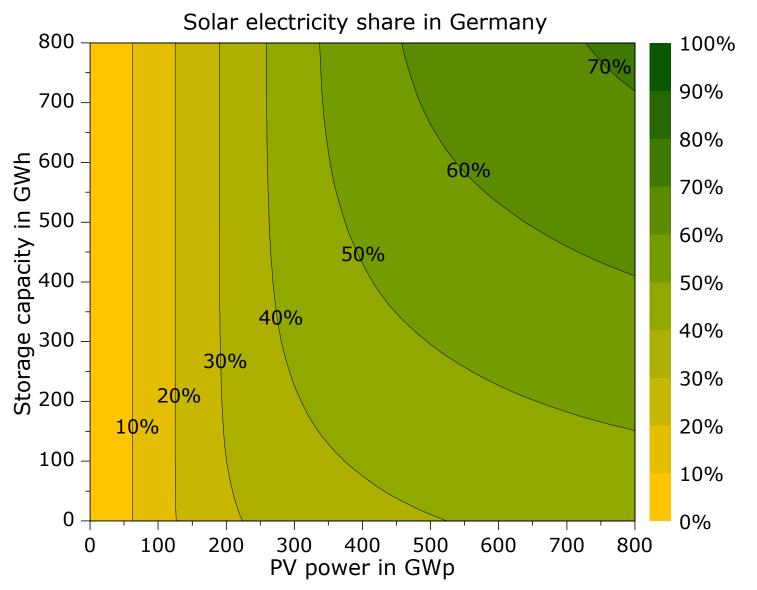




The project "PVprog" (11410 UEP II/2) is funded by the Environmental Relief Program (UEP II) that is co-financed by the European Union through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the state of Berlin.



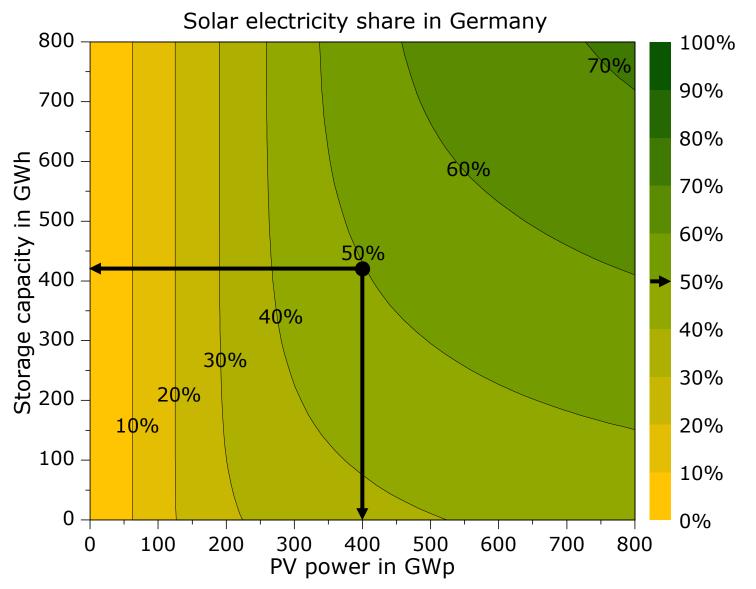
## Potential of the solar electricity supply in Germany



Data: PV (EEX 2012), load (ENTSO-E 2012), gross electricity consumption 600 TWh/a

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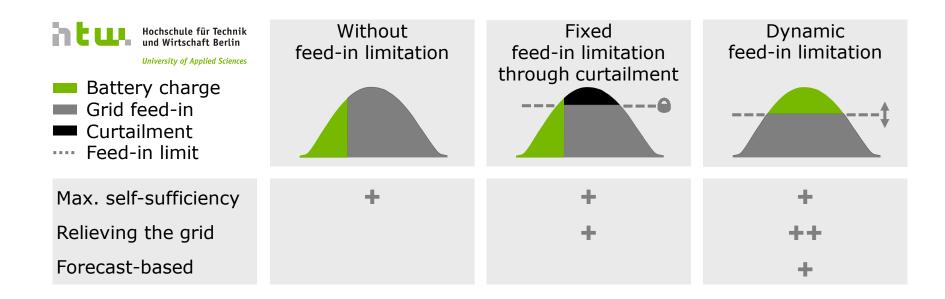
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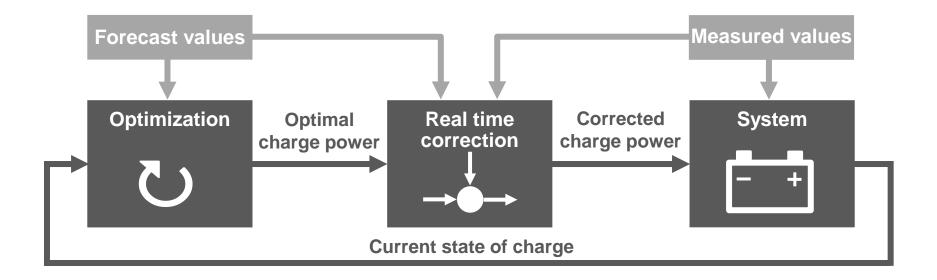
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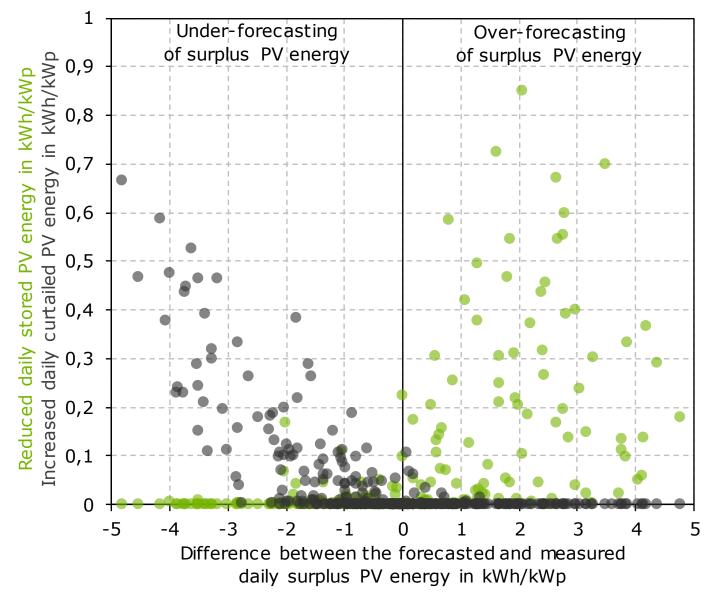
# **Operation strategies of PV battery systems**



## **Control scheme of forecast-based operation strategies**

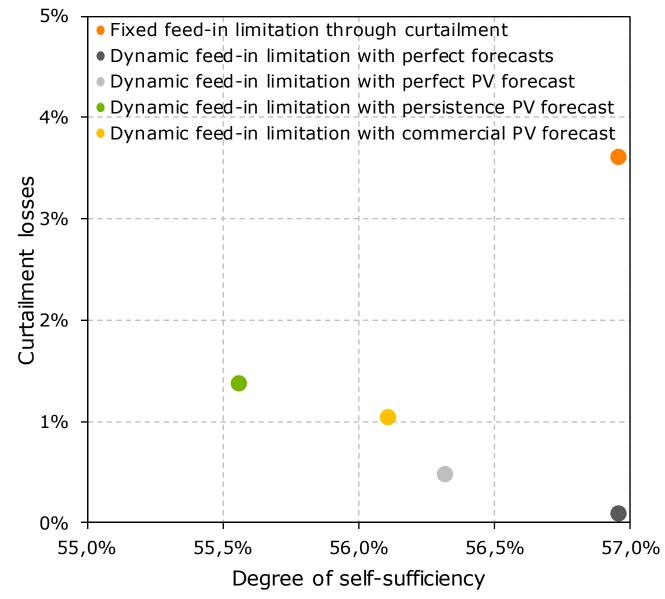


### Impact of forecast errors on the daily energy yield



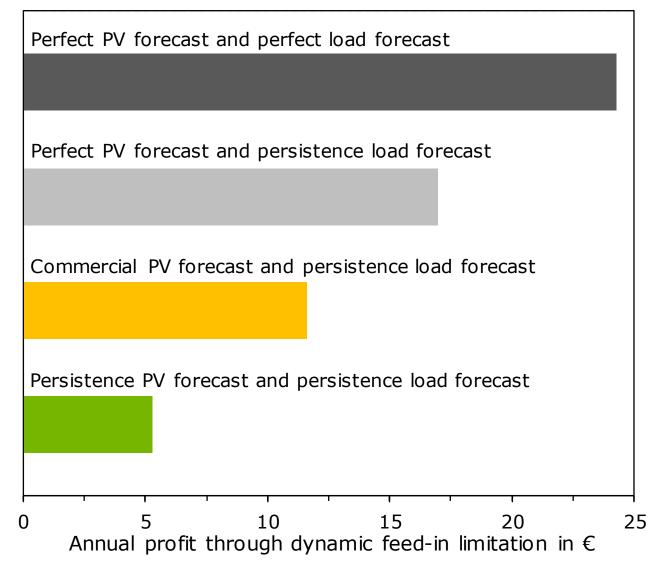
load demand 5.3 MWh/a, PV power 5 kWp, battery capacity 5 kWh, persistence PV and load forecasts in comparison to perfect forecasts

## **Annual energetic performance of different forecasts**



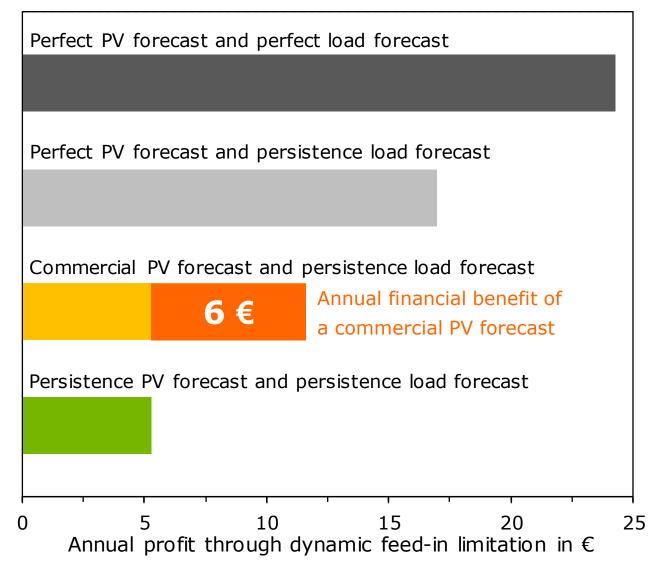
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### **Annual economic performance of different forecasts**



load demand 5.3 MWh/a, PV power 5 kWp, battery capacity 5 kWh feed-in tariff 0.12 €/kWh, retail electricity price 0.28 €/kWh

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# Conclusion

- The conjunction of PV systems with storage devices is of decisive importance to realize high solar shares.
- Forecast-based operation strategies have the capability of feed-in peak shaving and self-sufficiency optimization as well.
- The dynamic feed-in limitation can be seen as an economically efficient measure to improve the grid integration of PV.
- Only small financial benefits by adding commercial PV forecasts instead of persistence PV forecasts were identified.
- Locally created PV forecasts may render the purchase of commercial PV forecasts in residential applications obsolete.

