

Solar Energy Meteorology: Research and international co-operations

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Solar Energy Meteorology Group





Energy and Semiconductor Research Laboratory



Laboratory for Chalcogenide Photovoltaics (LCP)



Energy Meteorology



Organic and Hybrid Photovoltaics



Energy Storage Technologies



Experimental Physics of Complex Systems



Optoelectronic Organics



Nanochemistry



Postgraduate Programs Renewable Energy



Physics of Interfaces



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Physics of Interfaces

Head: Prof. Dr. Jürgen Parisi Scopes:

- ▶ Fundamental science of transport phenomena (near-field processes, charge transport)
- Material science with focus on energy applications (photovoltaics, storage)
- Photovoltaic science & engineering (organic & inorganic nano bulk compounds)



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Physics of Interfaces



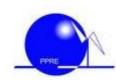
Energy Meteorology



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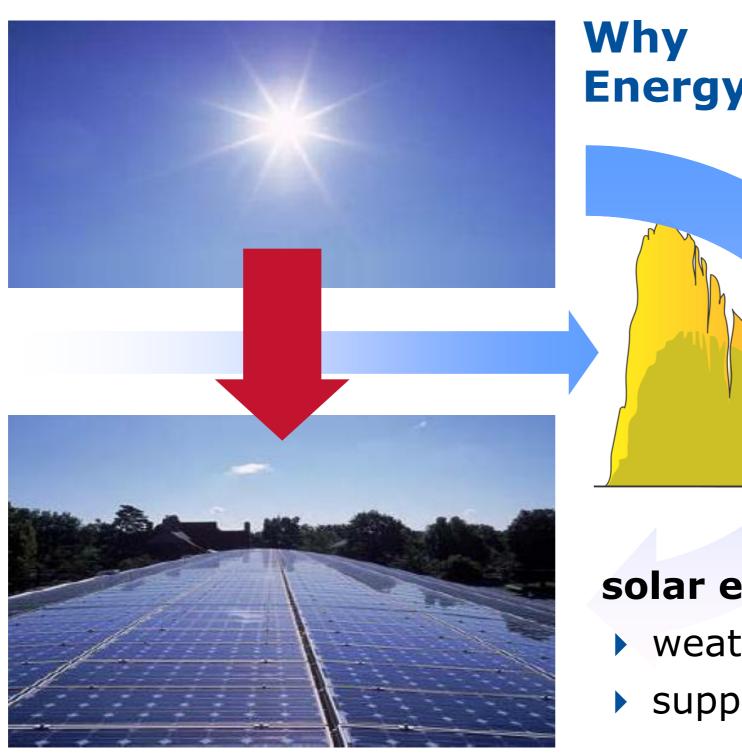


Why Energy meteorology?

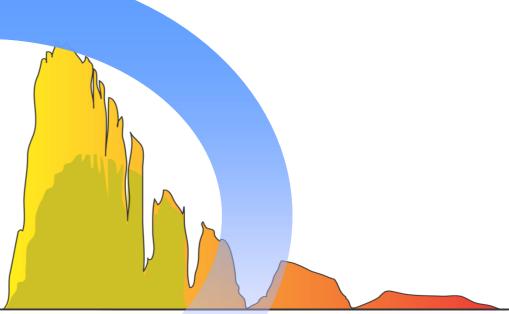
conventional energy conversion:

- controllable
- demand driven





Energy meteorology?



solar energy:

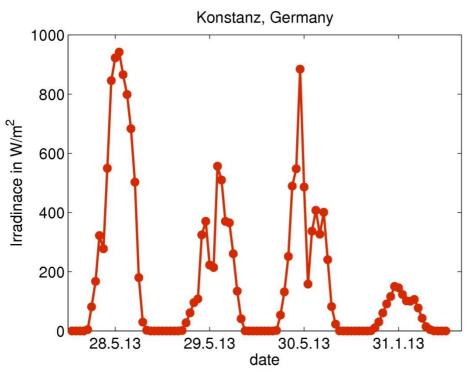
- weather dependent
- supply driven



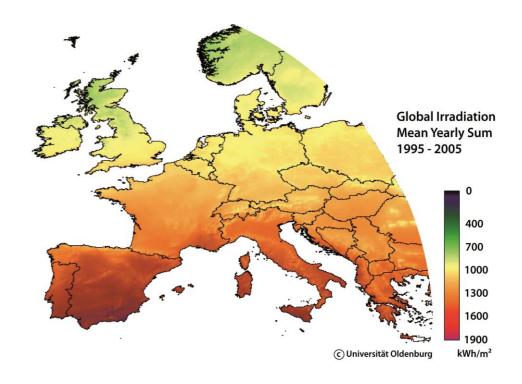
Energy and Weather

An important – and new – constraint for the future energy supply system is the **variability of production rates**.

temporal variability



spatial variability

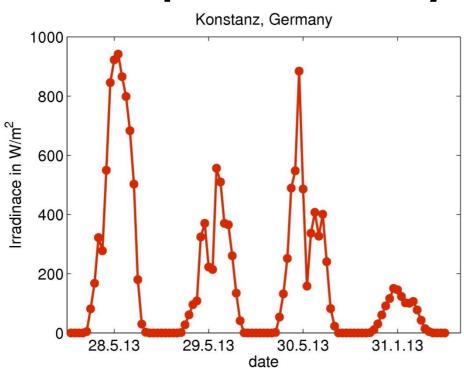




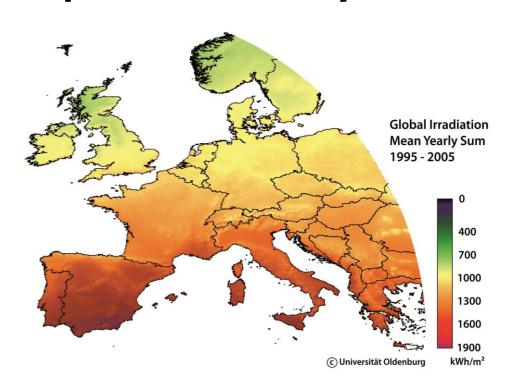
Energy and Weather

An important – and new – constraint for the future energy supply system is the **variability of production rates**.

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Information on the available resource is essential for the integration of solar energy to the energy supply system.



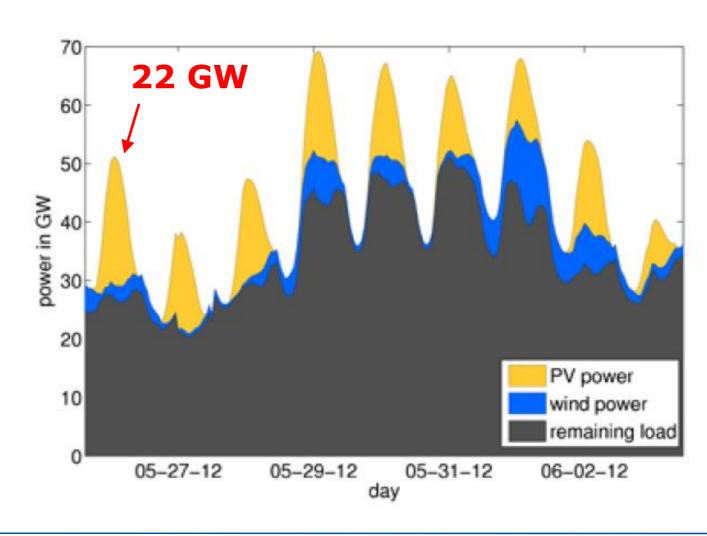
Contribution of PV systems to electricity supply in Germany

installed PV power (end 2014):38.5 GW_{peak} in Germany



Contribution of PV systems to electricity supply in Germany

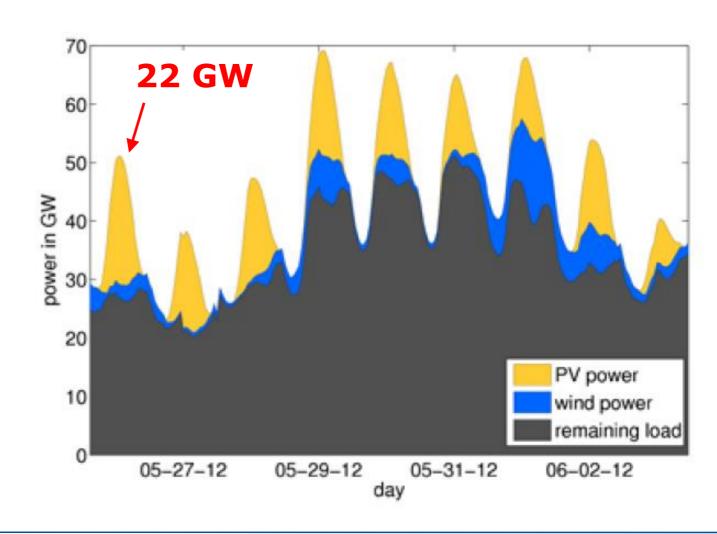
- installed PV power (end 2014):38.5 GW_{peak} in Germany
- up to 50% of electricity demand from PV





Contribution of PV systems to electricity supply in Germany

- installed PV power (end 2014):38.5 GW_{peak} in Germany
- up to 50% of electricity demand from PV
- strong variability of solar and wind power





Energy meteorology and resource assessment

- .. are necessary for:
- Planning and monitoring of solar and wind power plants precise knowledge of the resource at a given location
- Economic operation of these plants and grid integration of large shares of solar and wind power forecasts of solar and PV power
- Planning of the future energy supply system
 knowledge of spatial-temporal variability of available energy
- Development of next generation of systems and technology
 - detailed specification of relevant meteorological conditions



Research Topics

Solar

- Solar power forecasting
- Satellite-based solar resource assessment
- Small-scale irradiance modelling based on sky imager data
- Measurement and modelling of solar spectral irradiance and its influence on PV

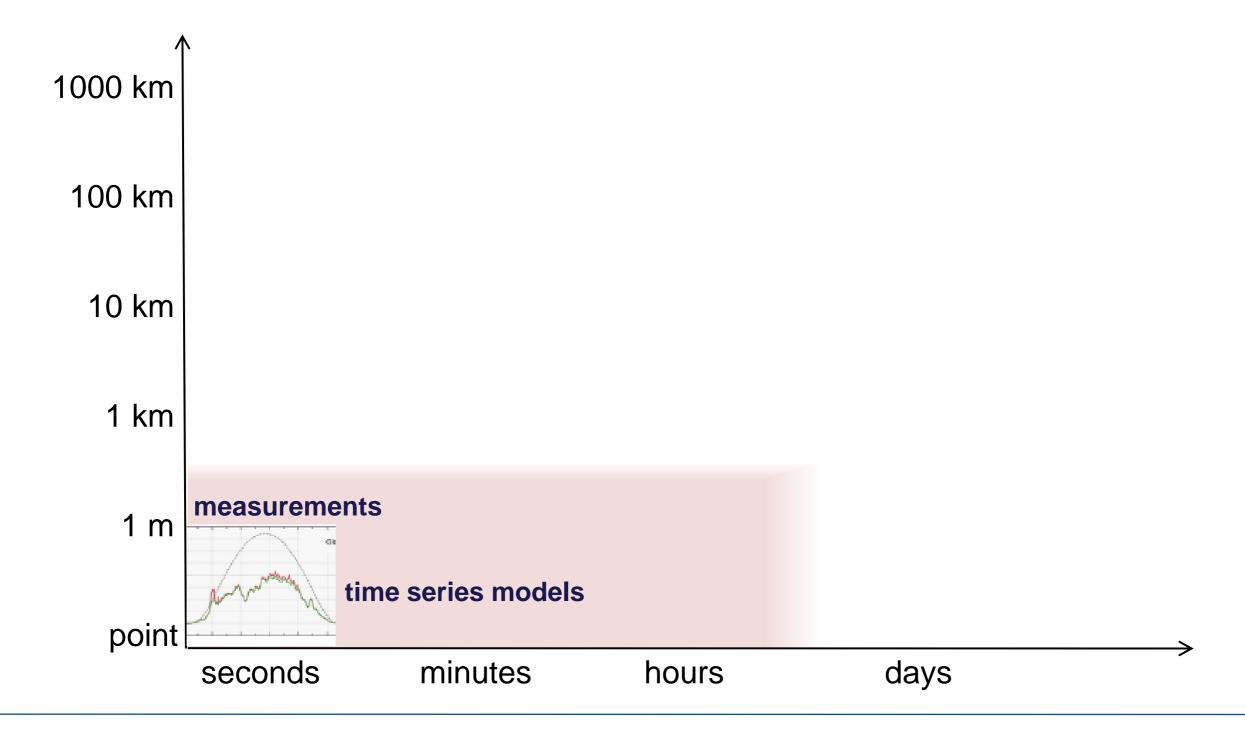
Wind

- Wind power forecasting
- Meso-scale wind resource modelling
- Wake modelling
- Large eddy simulation
- Small scale turbulence
- Boundary layer flow modelling
- Extreme winds

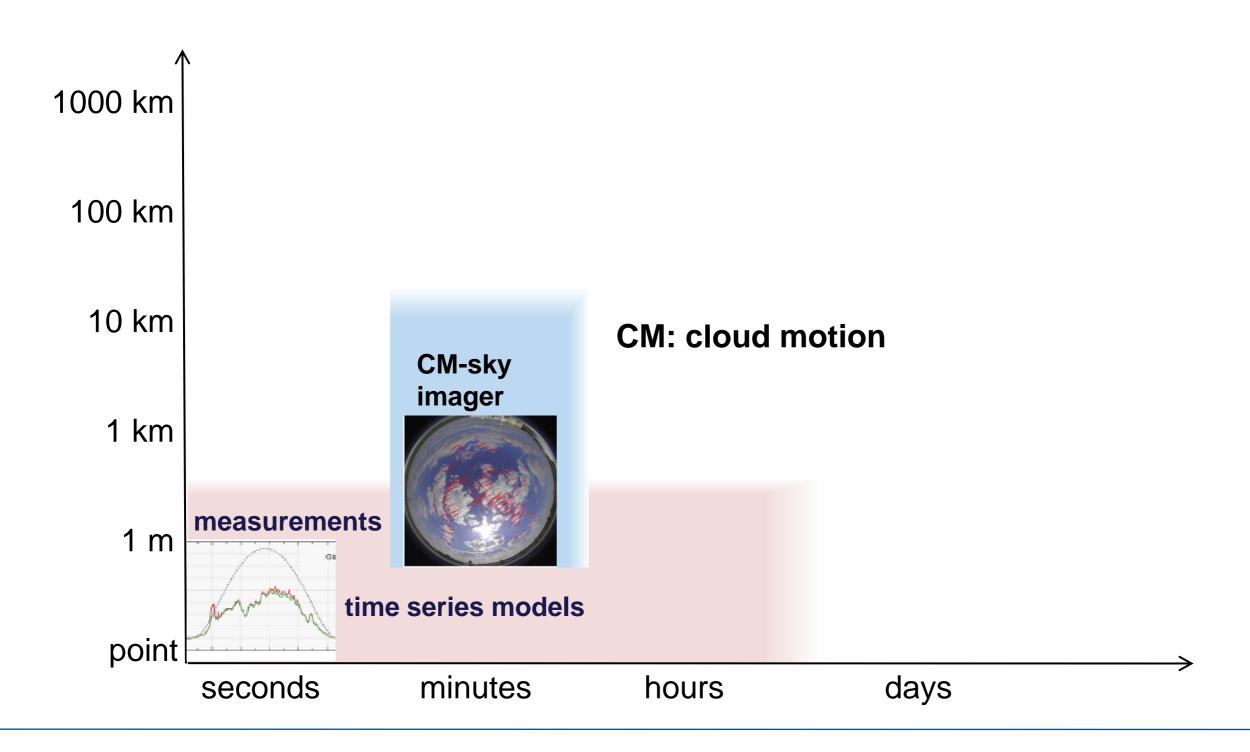
Investigation of combined solar wind power production (balancing)

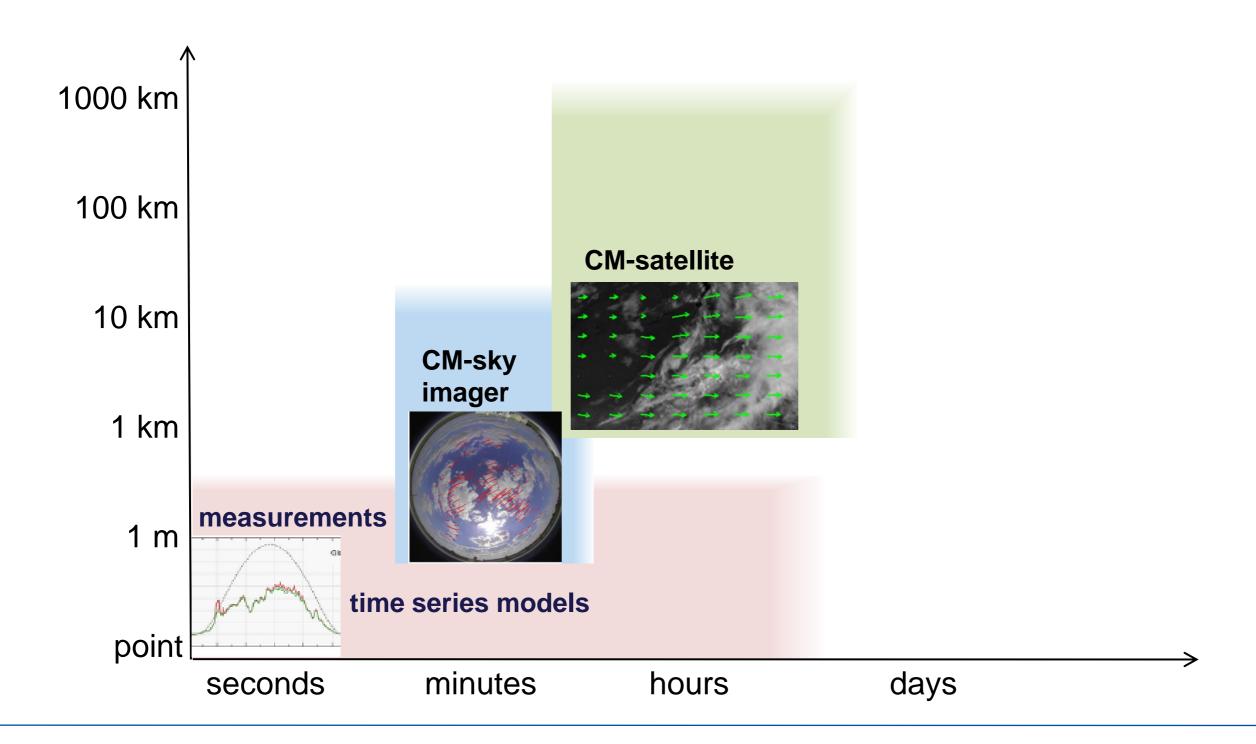
OVERVIEW OF IRRADIANCE FORECASTING MODELS

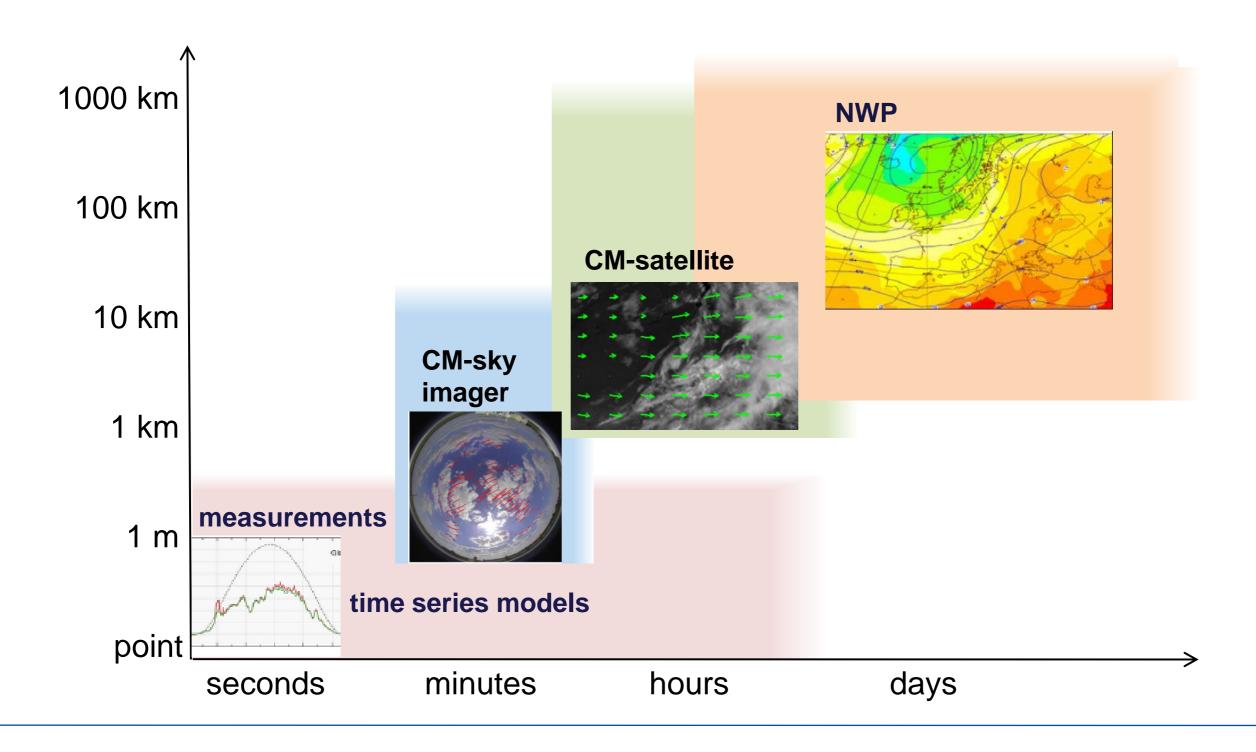




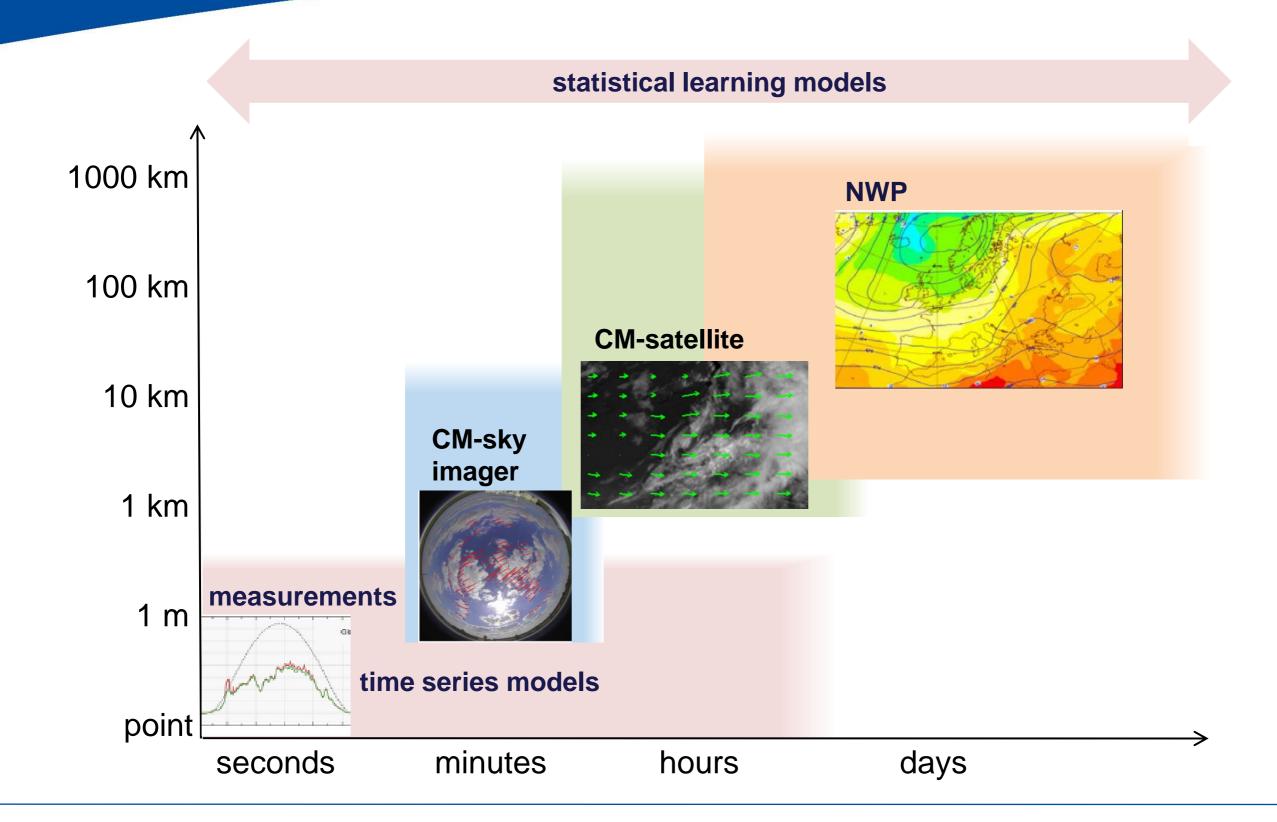
OVERVIEW OF IRRADIANCE FORECASTING MODELS







OVERVIEW OF IRRADIANCE FORECASTING MODELS





International Collaborations (solar)

- International Energy Agency (IEA) Solar Heating and Cooling (SHC) Task 46 Solar Resource Assessment and Forecasting world-wide collaboration
- COST action WIRE: Weather Intelligence for Renewable Energies European network
- EC funded projects:
 - PerformancePlus (Belgium, Italy, Germany)
 - ..



IEA SHC Task 46 Solar Resource Assessment and Forecasting

Subtasks:

- Solar resource applications for high penetration of solar technologies
- Standardization and integration procedures for data bankability
- Solar irradiance forecasting (Lead: University of Oldenburg)
- Advanced resource modeling





IEA SHC Task 46 Solar Resource Assessment and Forecasting

World-wide network of experts (research and industry)

▶ **Germany**: Uni Oldenburg, DLR, SunTrace, HS Ulm

▶ **France**: MinesParisTech, PIMENT

Denmark: DMI/DTU

Austria: ASIC, BlueSky

▶ **Switzerland:** MeteoTest, Uni Geneva

▶ Slovakia: GeoModel Solar

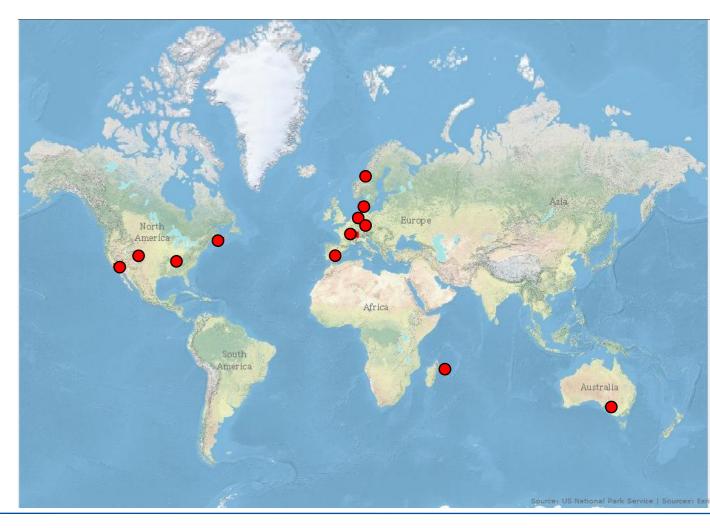
Norway: Uni Agder

▶ **Spain:** CENER, CIEMAT, Uni Jaen

▶ **U.S.:** NREL, UCSD, SUNY, NASA/LaRC

▶ Australia: BoM, CSIRO, UniSA

Canada: GPL





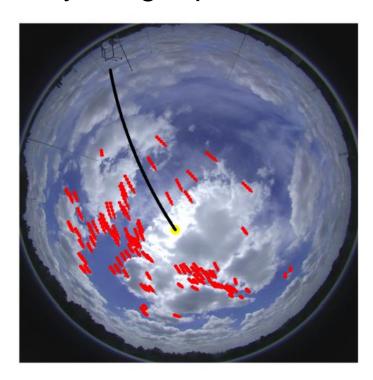
COST WIRE Short term scientific missions (STSM):

- PhD Thomas Schmidt at Mines ParisTech/EDF (2014) Surface solar irradiance retrieval from sky imager pictures
- Jorid Badosa from LMD, Ecole Polytechnique (2014) Satellite-based solar irradiance forecasting on Reunion Tropical Island
- Pavel Krc from Inst. of Computer Science, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (2012) Modeling Solar Power Production from NWP Outputs



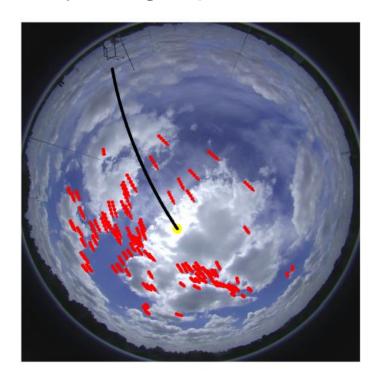


Basis: Sky imager pictures

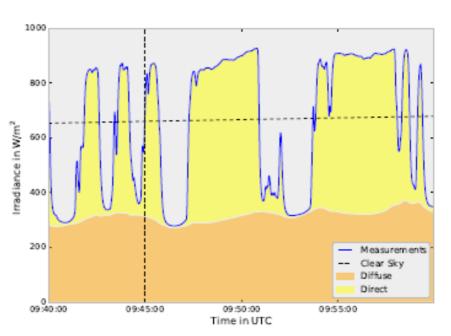




Basis: Sky imager pictures

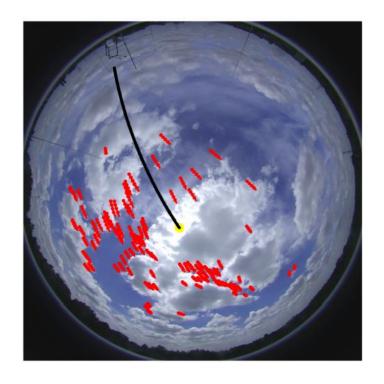


Aim: Forecast of solar surface irradiance



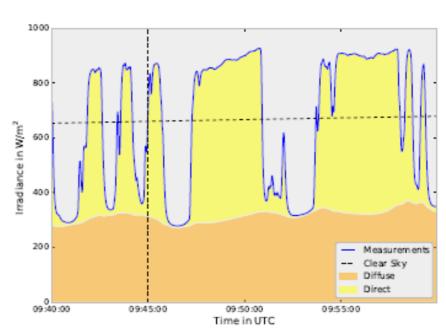


Basis: Sky imager pictures



method for irradiance retrieval

Aim: Forecast of solar surface irradiance





Approach:

Use different image features to infer irradiance with statistical methods

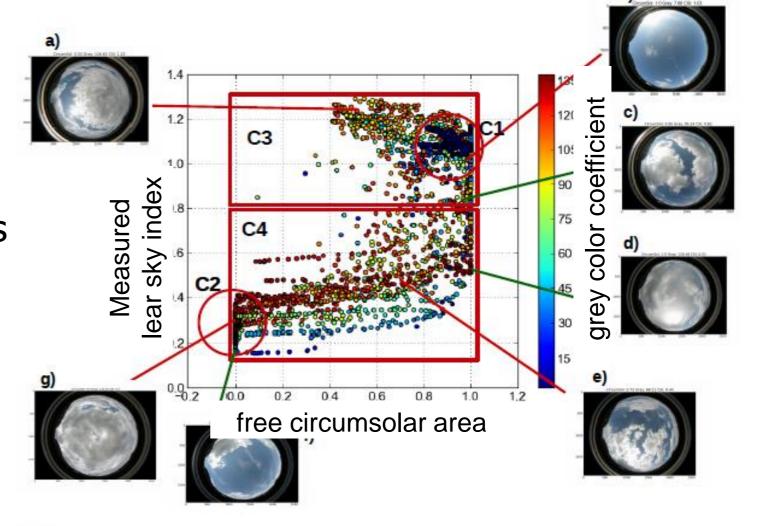


Figure: Sky Imager and Clear Sky Index, STSM at Mines ParisTech/EDF, July 2014



Exchange in the framework of IPID4all

- Alexander Kies
- Host University: Aarhus University, Denmark
- Host Supervisor: Prof. Martin Greiner
- Exchange Period: 20.04.2015 16.05.2015

The effects of optimized distributions of generation capacities for wind and solar power in dependency of the transmission grid on storage and balancing needs in Europe is investigated using a spatially highly resolved weather database, generated at Oldenburg University.

Combining expertise in meteorology (Oldenburg University) and energy system modeling (Aarhus University)