

Solar Power Plant Generation Short-Term Forecasting Model

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Abstract. Recently, renewable generation plays an increasingly important role in the energy balance. Solar energy is developing at a rapid pace, while the solar power plants output depends on weather conditions. Solar power plant output short-term forecasting is an urgent issue. The future electricity generation qualitative forecasts allow electricity producers and network operators to actively manage the variable capacity of solar power plants, and thereby to optimally integrate the solar resources into the country's overall power system. The article presents one of the possible approaches to the solution of the short-term forecasting problem of a solar power plant output.

1 Introduction

The solar power plants in the power system leads to the emergence of an additional uncertainty source, in addition to the load behavior. This uncertainty implements to the calculating the balance of consumption and generation in the power system. The balance of the produced and consumed electric power is necessary both for maintaining the frequency in the power system and for ensuring the economical operation of energy system other generating units, as well as the possibility of trading in the electricity and capacity market. A high percentage of the solar power plants installed capacity in the energy system will inevitably lead to an increase in the influence of the uncertainty factor of the solar plant power output on the electric grid operation. The reserve created to cover this uncertainty should be as small as possible to maximize the benefits of the solar power plants deployment.

According to the Russian Federation Government Resolution №449 “About using the renewable energy sources stimulation mechanism in wholesale and retail energy markets” taken on 28 may 2013 there is competitive selection of the investment projects for the generating facilities based on the renewable energy sources using construction. These competitive selections are held 4 years ahead for solar power plants. The results of selections held in 2013-2014, 76 objects with total capacity 1081 MW have been selected. It is expected the selections in 2017-2018 will result in the solar power plants installed capacity increasing and covering the wide range of regions.

The solar energy market growth dynamics is characterized by the total volumes of installed capacities introduced and planned for commissioning. According to the list of renewable energy projects which were chosen during the competitive selection in 2017, 26 solar

generating facilities are planned for commission in the period from 2020 to 2022 in unified energy system of Russia. The total installed capacity of these facilities is more than 500 MW [1-3]. The objects construction geography covers the whole southern part of the Russia territory. The single object installed capacity is in the range from 15 to 45 MW.

Thus, nowadays the solar power plants are independent participants of the wholesale electricity market and consequently can participate in competitive procedures. Thus, the function of solar power plant generation short-term forecast is required for trading on the day-ahead market. In turn, this function is a complex multicriteria task that is based on meteorological and climatic data, generating facility state data and the adjustment electrical network topological and mode data.

Taking into account the solar generation development intensity as well as the current market needs engineering company “ProSoft Systems” Ltd together with Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia B.N. Yeltsin carried out the development and implementation of a short-term forecasting system for the electricity generation in photovoltaic plants in the framework of research and development work.

2 Initial data

Solar power plants generation short-term forecast is carried out on the “day ahead” interval for the purpose of ensuring the participation of photovoltaic generation in electricity markets commercial procedures and also on the 2-7-day perspective in order to solve medium-urgent object generation planning and power plant equipment maintenance and repair planning.

Initial data for solar radiation energy flux density forecast at the ground surface falling on a horizontal surface forecast

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Geographical coordinates | |
| Latitude, [degree] | |
| Longitude, [degree] | |
| Local time | |
| Daylight saving time, [h] | |
| Estimated time interval | |
| Date (number of day in the year), [units] | |
| Weather data | |
| Solar radiation energy flux density on a horizontal surface, [W/m ²] | |
| Cloud cover, [%] | |
| recommended retrospective depth is 14 days | |
| Constants | |
| Solar constant, [W/m ²] | 1. |

(actual measurements)
 (actual measurements or weather provider data)

Fig 1. Initial data for the forecast first stage

The short-term forecasting function is implemented into the software package Energosfera 8.0 produced by “ProSoft Systems” Ltd. “Energosfera 8.0” is designed for automated systems of fiscal and technical metering for various types of energy resources (electricity, heat, water, steam, gas, etc.) building [4]. Solar plant accounting and monitoring devices automated data collection, data storage, primary data processing and information presenting to the software product user in the reports, graphs, tables and logs form is provided.

The following main data sources are used in the automated meter reading system Energosfera 8.0 for the correct short-term forecasting module operation:

- Horizontally mounted pyranometer for measuring the total energy flux density of solar radiation, [kW/m²];
- Online meteorological forecast data for solar power plant geographical coordinates [cloudiness, [%]; description of meteorological conditions and events];
- Data from local weather station installed on the solar plant territory (wind speed, [m/s]; wind direction, [degrees]; air temperature, [°C]; air humidity [%]).

3 Solar energy plant generation “a day ahead” forecast

The algorithm for calculating the short-term forecast is practically implemented in three stages [5-7]:

1. Calculation of the solar radiation energy flux density forecast at the ground surface falling on a horizontal surface, [kW/m²].
2. Calculation of the energy solar radiation flux density at the ground surface incident on the solar panel inclined plane, [kW/m²].

3. Calculation of the hourly solar power plant output based on the current data on the state of plant generating equipment, [kWh].

Measurement data obtained from the monitoring systems established in the solar plant territory, the weather forecast data for the present day and calculated values determining the sun’s movement nature are used for the solar radiation energy flux density forecast at a horizontal surface. Figure 1 presents the initial variables for the forecast first stage.

Solar radiation flux density change estimation when passing through the Earth’s atmosphere is carried out using the normalized parameter called transparency coefficient. This coefficient takes into account the effects of such factors as the absorption of solar radiation by ozone, air molecules, water vapor, and cloud cover. The parameter “cloudness” in percentage terms is the most significant among the metrological forecast factors from the point of view of solar power plant generation forecast.

Meteorological condition short-term forecasting in the territory of Russian Federation is carried out in accordance with the current governing documents. For example, according to the national guidelines in the field of meteorology the cloudness forecast should correspond to the 8-point scale (step 0,125 pu) [7]. However according to international standards the scale for the same variable should be divided into 10 points (step 0,100 pu). In a number of cases, a quantitative estimate of the cloudiness in % is not presented, and a verbal description of weather conditions and events such as “fog”, “cloudy”, “cloudy with clearings,” etc. is provided. As part of the software package Energosfera 8.0, an algorithm of recalculating the weather conditions and events in the corresponding values of cloudiness in percent is implemented.

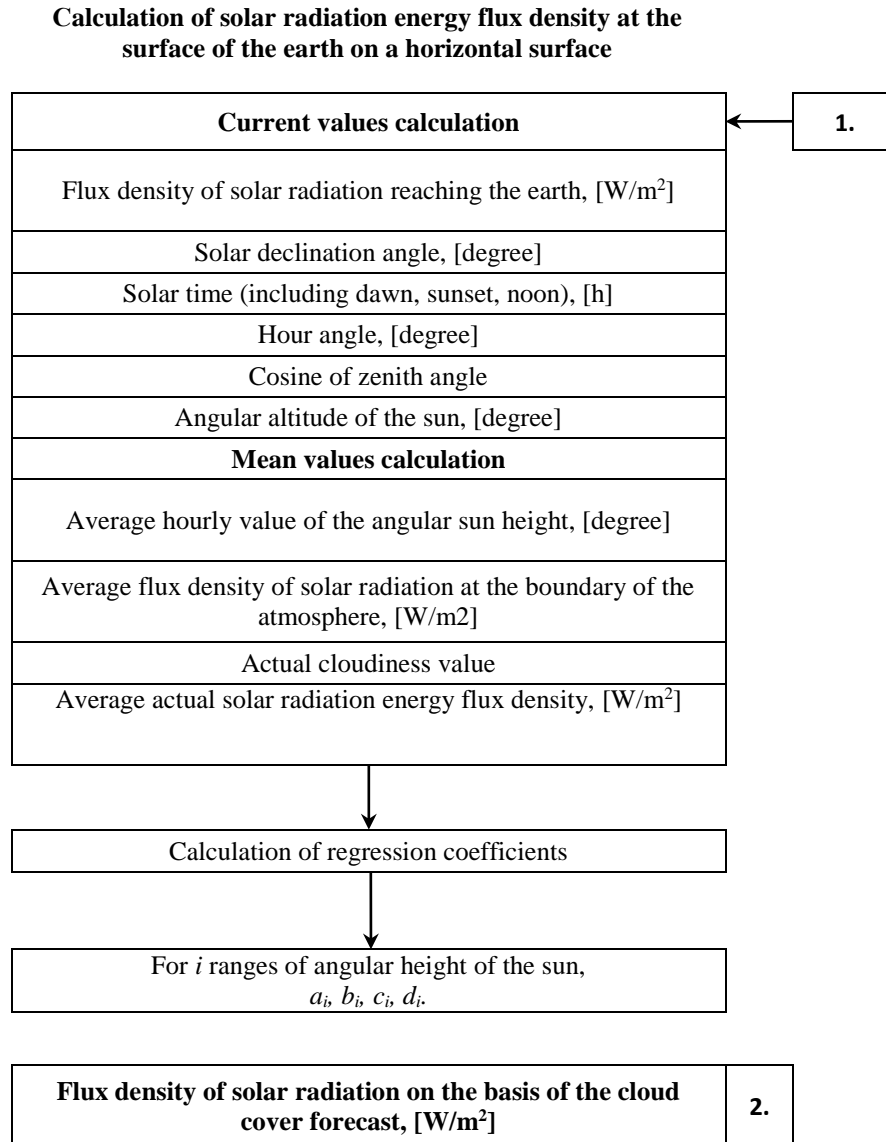


Figure 2. Block diagram of solar radiation flux density near the earth surface, falling on the horizontal plane calculation.

The transparency coefficient change is of a random nature, while the individual characteristics of the solar power plant location area have a great influence. Identification of the transparency coefficient statistical dependence on key characteristics is carried out using the multiple regression model. The block diagram of the program forecasting module "a day ahead" of the solar radiation flux density near the earth surface, falling on the horizontal plane, is presented in Figure 2.

After obtaining the required value of the solar radiation flux density according to the methodology presented above, a forecast is made for the solar power plant electricity generation. The procedure consists of three stages.

A. Determination of the photovoltaic panels direct current output power

The design power of one photovoltaic panel is determined by the equation [8-9]:

$$P_{PV} = Y_{PV} f_{PV} \left(\frac{\overline{G}_T}{\overline{G}_{T,STC}} \right) [1 + \alpha_p (\overline{T}_c - T_{c,STC})], \quad (1)$$

where P_{PV} is power of one photovoltaic panel, [W]; Y_{PV} is rated photovoltaic panel power at standard conditions (nameplate value), [W]; f_{PV} is reduction coefficient of the overall panel efficiency as a result of degradation of photoelectric modules, [pu]; $\overline{G}_{T,STC}$ is the solar radiation energy flux density under standard conditions, is assumed to be 1000 W/m²; α_p is the temperature coefficient of power (passport value), [%/°C]; \overline{T}_c is photovoltaic panel temperature, [°C]; $T_{c,STC}$ is photovoltaic panel temperature under standard conditions, is assumed to be 25 °C.

The presented model of power calculation, produced by a single photovoltaic panel, is universal for all types of crystalline photocells and photocells used on the basis of amorphous silicon and allows to take into account

external conditions affecting the efficiency of panel production, and also take into account the degradation of the panel in the process operation.

B. Determination of the inverters output power

Semiconductor devices that provide power to the AC network can be also highlighted as part of the main solar power plant equipment. The used inverter model allows us to take into account the losses that occur during the conversion of a direct current into a variable one [10]:

$$P_{ac} = \frac{P_{ac0} (P_{dc} - P_{s0})}{P_{dc0} - P_{s0}}, \quad (2)$$

where P_{ac} is output power on the AC side of the inverter, [W]; P_{ac0} is rated power on the AC side of the inverter (passport characteristic), [W]; P_{dc} is power generated at the DC side, [W]; P_{dc0} is rated power on the DC side of the inverter (passport characteristic), [W]; P_{s0} is power consumption of the inverter (passport characteristic), [W].

C. Definition of solar power plant electricity generation

Determination of solar power plant electricity generation hourly value will be presented in further papers. The main influence on the result at this calculation stage is rendered by the generating facility electrical connection scheme, as well as the composition of the main equipment i.e. the types and number of photovoltaic panels, the types and number of inverters/converters, the equipment of the substation distribution device.

4 Conclusion

The developed short-term forecasting system is based on the physical model of solar radiation propagation in the Earth's atmosphere and allows to fulfill a short-term forecast of solar power generation based on the weather forecast data provided by the meteorological provider and a retrospective measurement of solar radiation flux density obtained from meteorological sensors installed on the territory of solar power plant.

A technique for short-term forecasting of the solar power plant is proposed. Taking into account the volume of the forecast information, a physical model is used to determine the averaged solar radiation entering the unit area of the horizontal surface of the Earth. The subsequent accounting of the geometric location of solar panels at the station, the description of the model of solar panels, converters, inverters, as well as the passport data of the substation equipment, will allow to determine the generation of a solar power station for the forecasted weather conditions. Since the physical model uses the meteorological forecast with hourly averaging as its input, its accuracy is equivalent to the accuracy of the forecast itself.

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