

How Monitoring Services of Distributed Solar PV Production Benefits from Machine Learning

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- *M. Sc., Physics of the Earth and Atmosphere*
- *Hobby: Stormchasing*
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Who we are? leader for pv monitoring & solar power forecast's



- First provider of online feed-in monitoring for grid operators worldwide
- More than 10 years of experience in grid forecasting
- Biggest data pool for the performance of PV systems worldwide
- > 46 000 pv systems worldwide equipped with meteocontrol's monitoring solutions

MOTIVATION FOR ONLINE FEED-IN

AVAILABILITY

- *Measurements are only available with a time delay*
- *Only a small amount*
- *Not reliable because no quality control of provided data*

GRID STABILITY

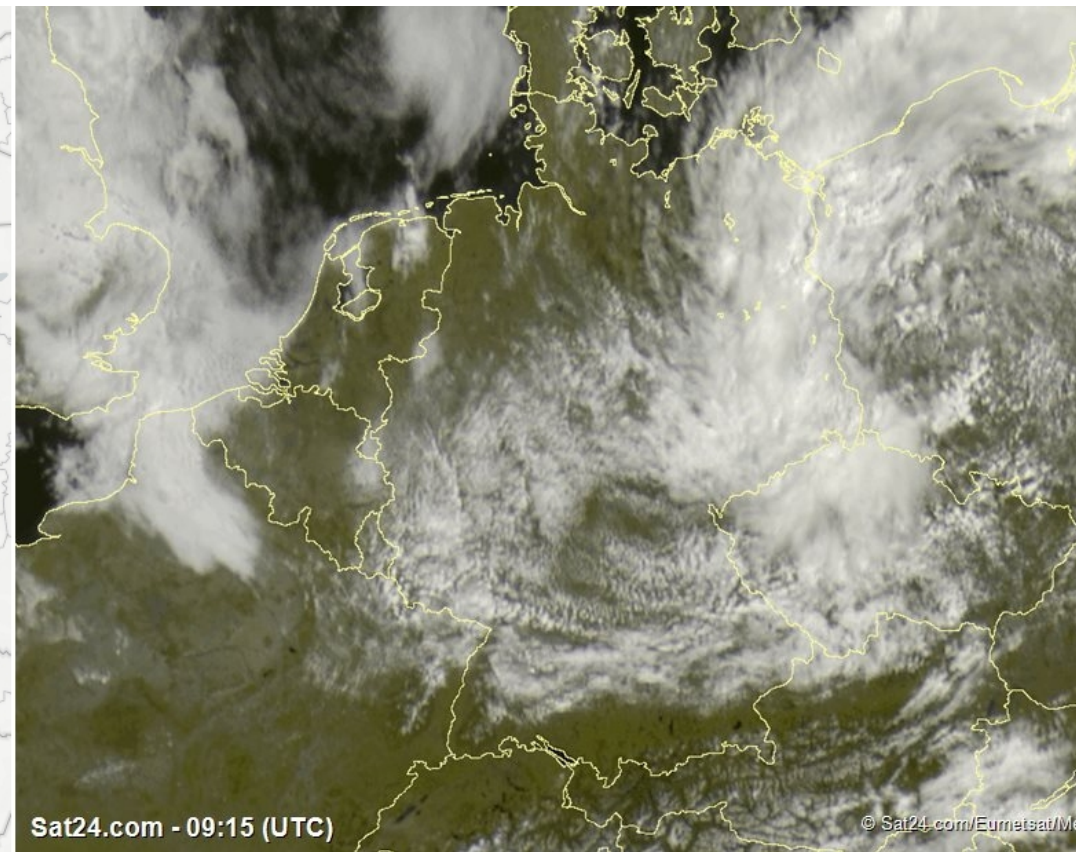
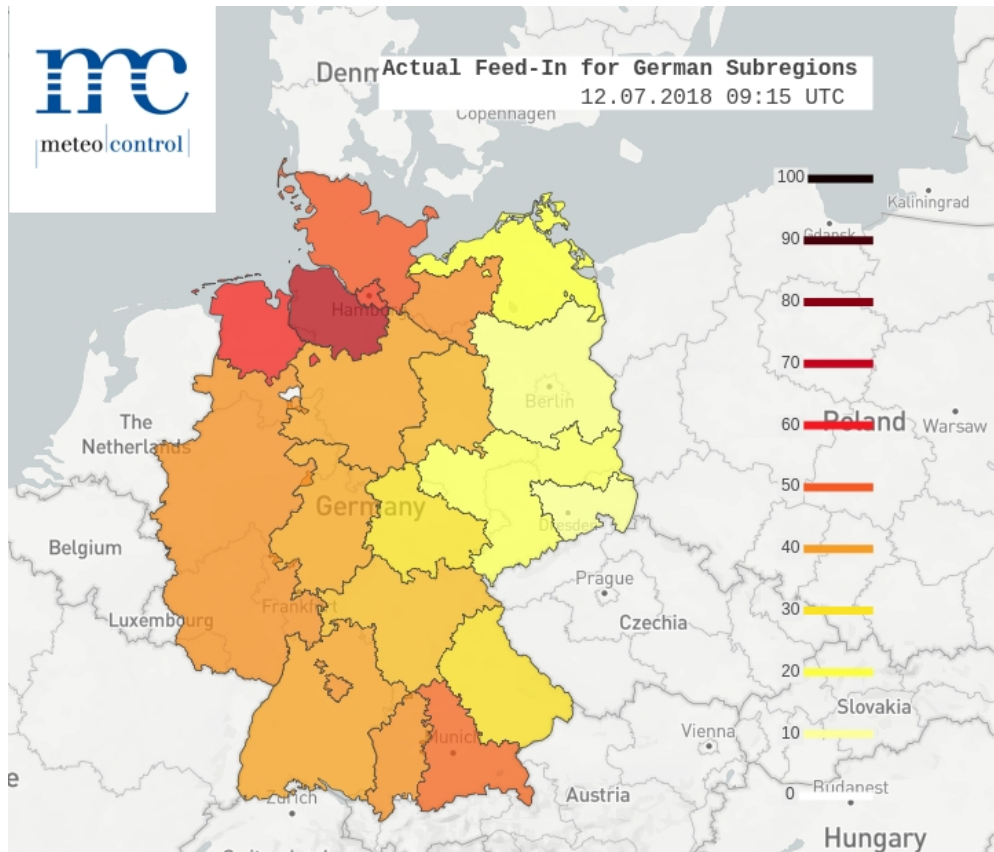
- *More accurate grid management with high amount of renewable feed-in*
- *Curtailment management*
- *More renewable energy is feed-in to the grid*

SETTLEMENTS REGULATION

- *Reliable data for spot markets*
- *State allowances (like EEG in Germany)*

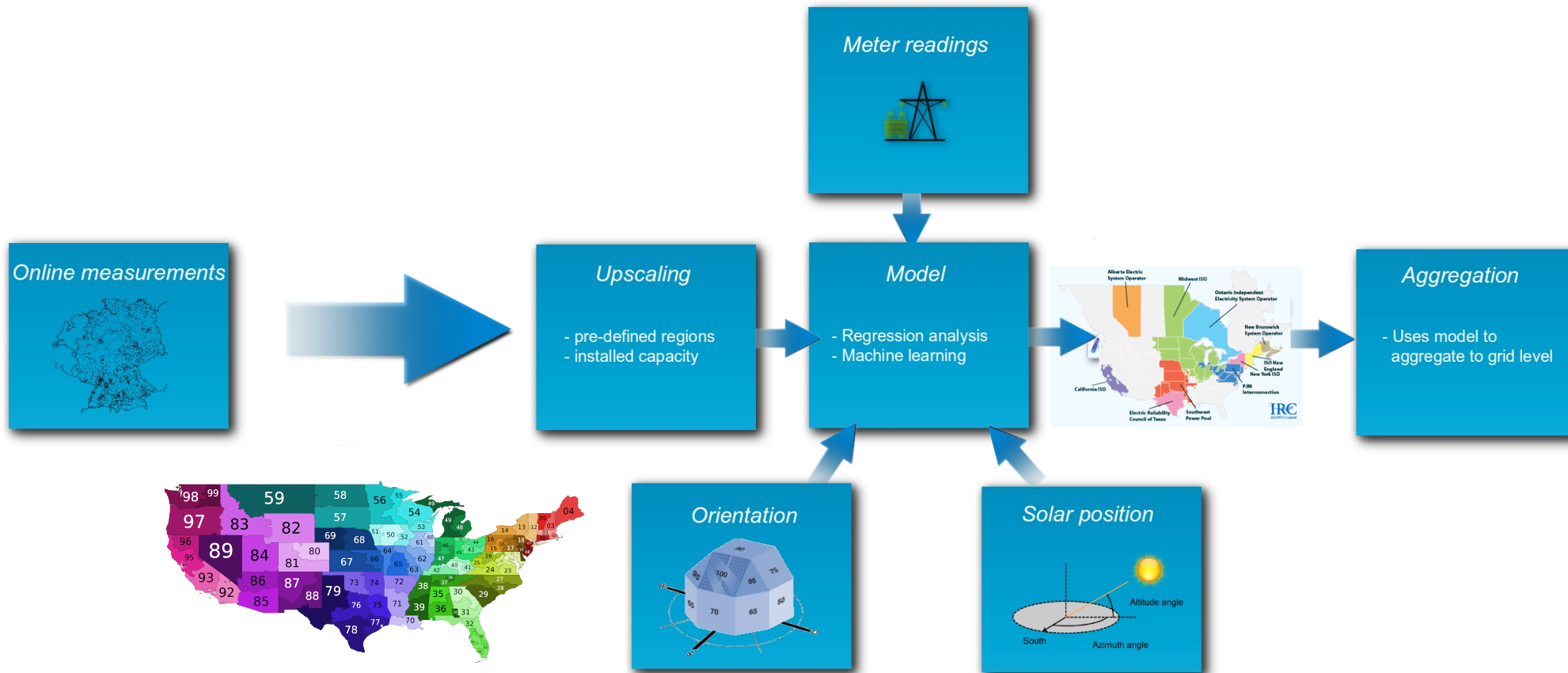
ONLINE FEED-IN ESTIMATION

MONITORING OF DISTRIBUTED SOLAR ENERGY GENERATION

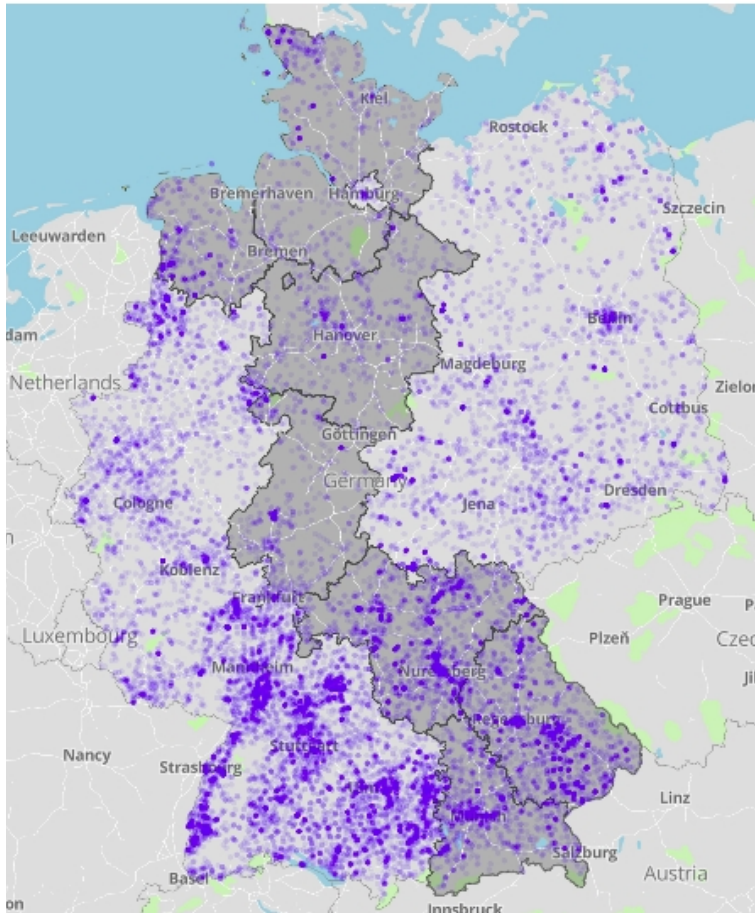


ONLINE FEED-IN ESTIMATION

MONITORING OF DISTRIBUTED SOLAR ENERGY GENERATION



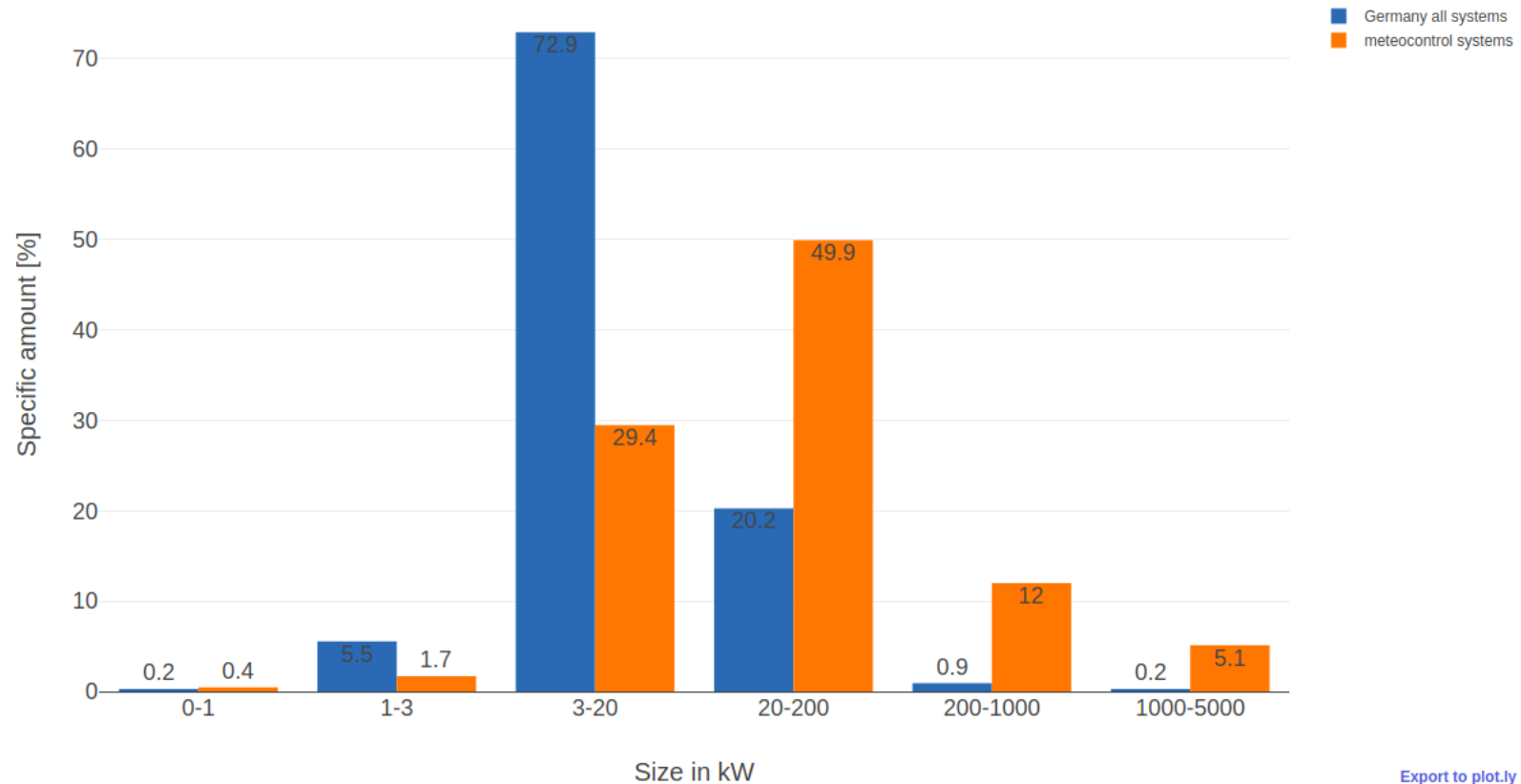
SYSTEMS IN MONITORING case study: Germany



- > 20 000 systems in monitoring
- Spatial representative measurement ensemble for germany

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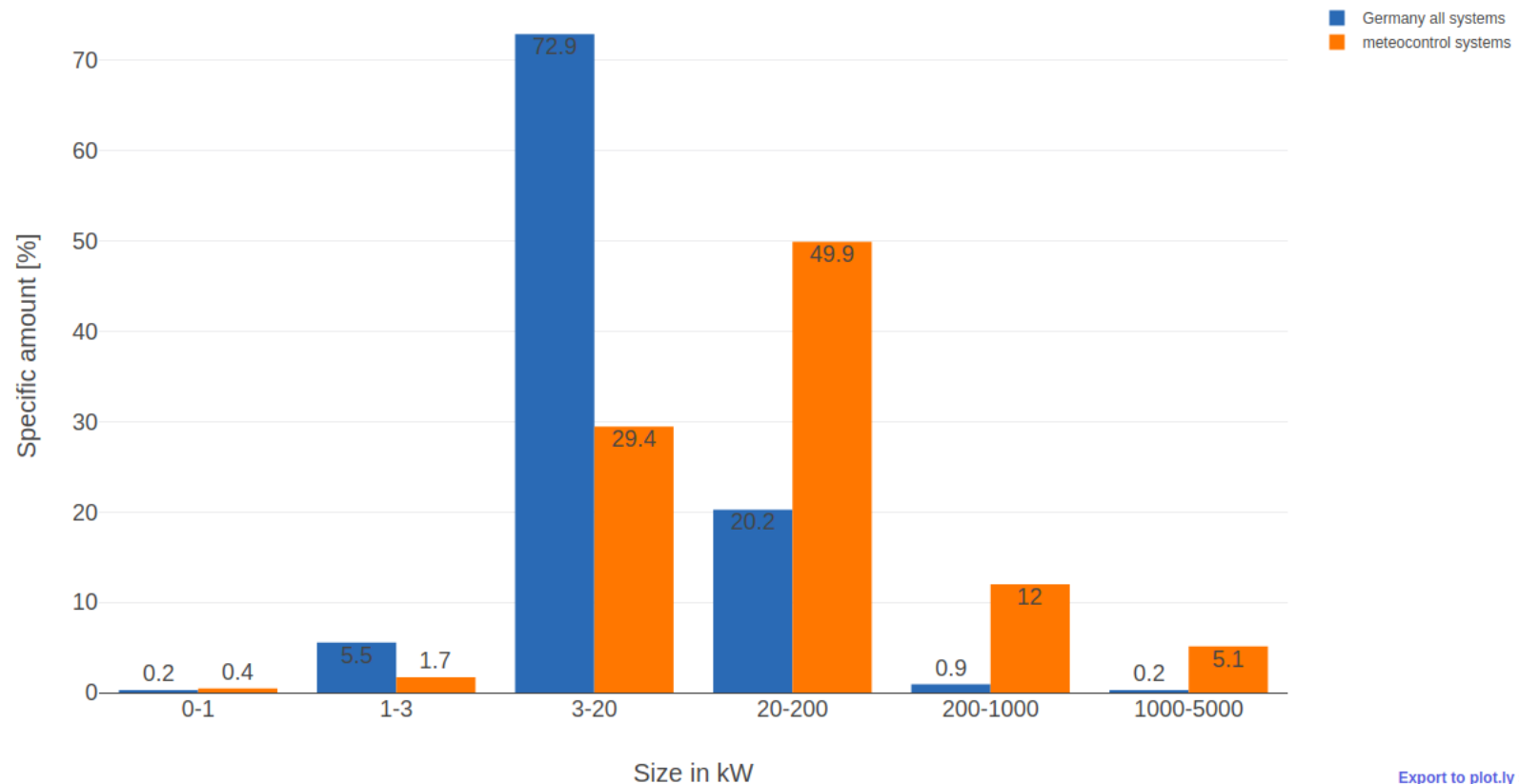
Size distribution of all PV systems against meteocontrol database



- > 20 000 systems in monitoring
- Spatial representative measurement ensemble for germany
- Difficult to find representative system configuration in measurement ensemble
- 1,5 Mio systems in germany
~ 80 % < 20 kW
- Btw.: Same for the USA dataset

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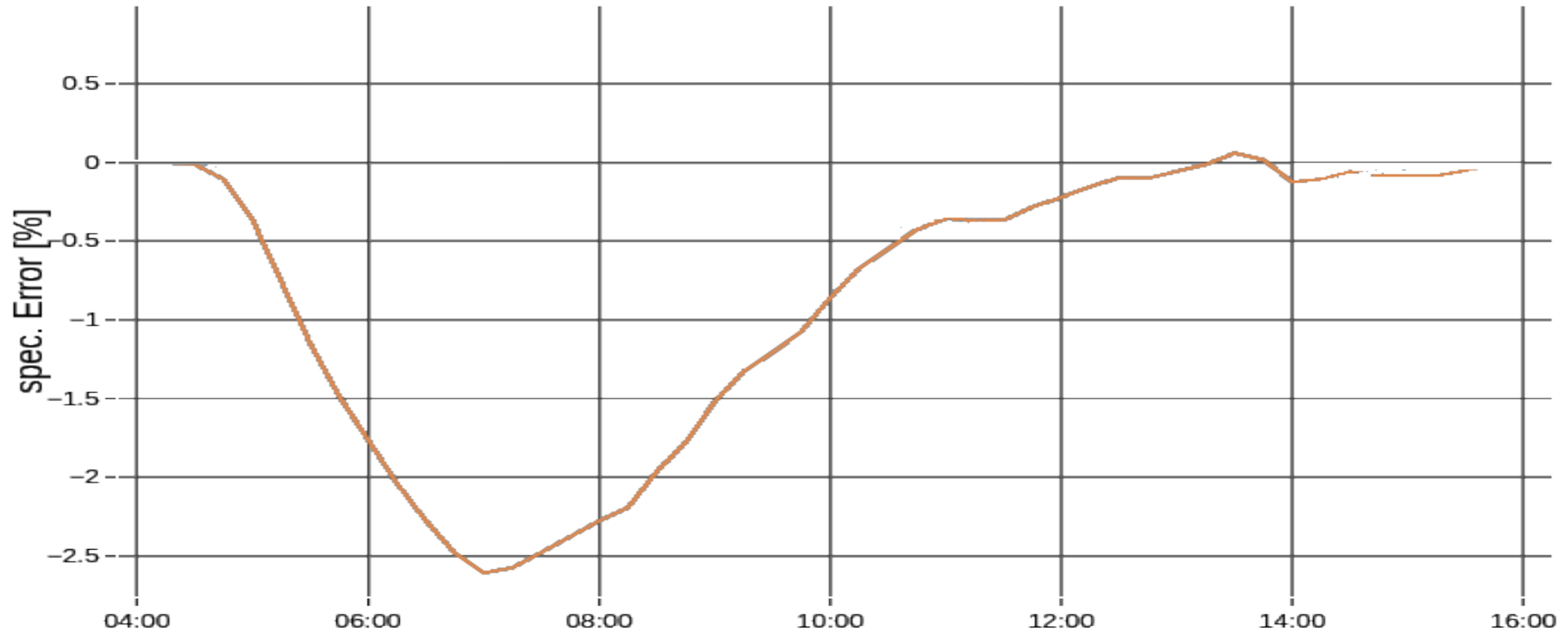
Size distribution of all PV systems against meteocontrol database



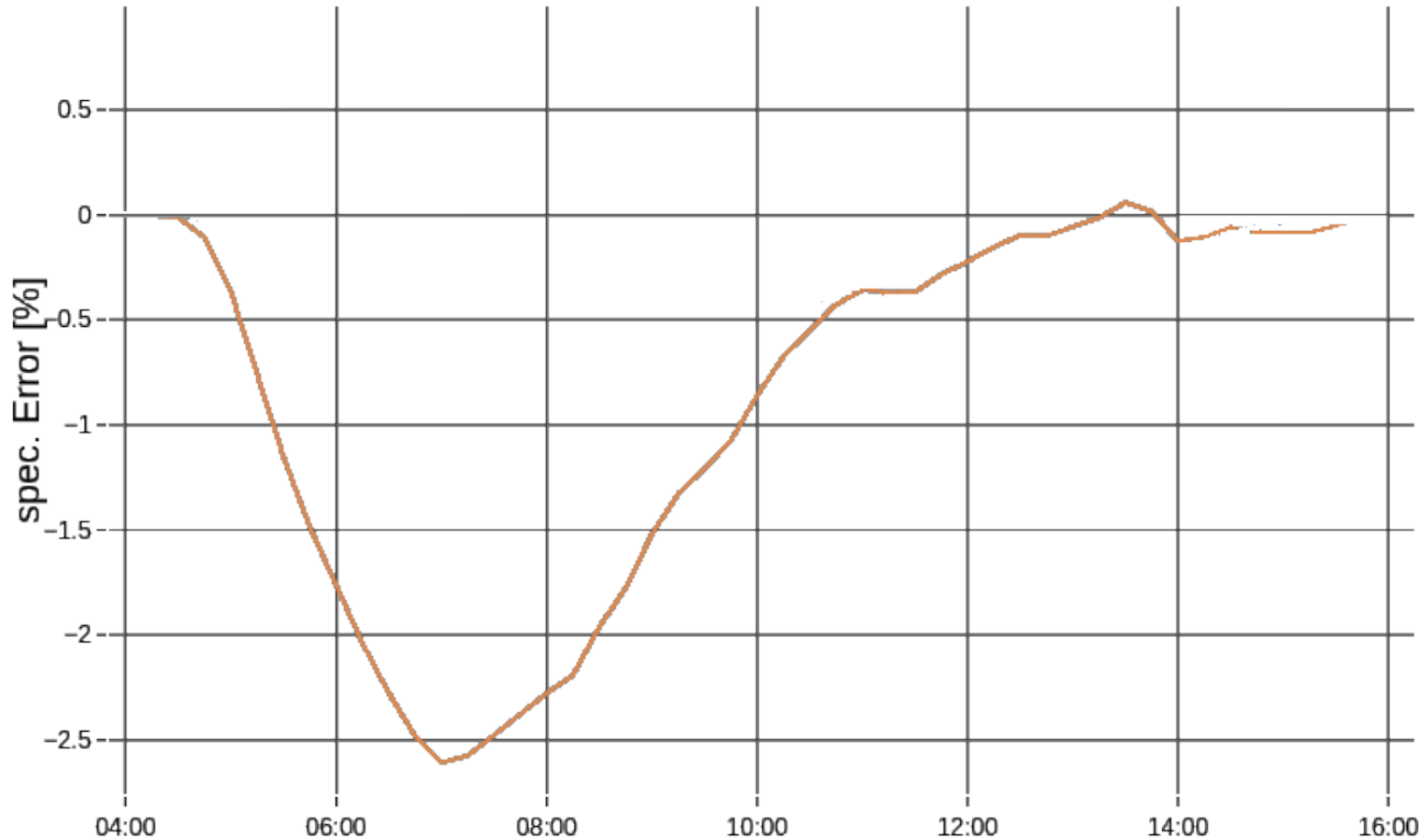
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➔ Yields in non-linear and diurnal errors after the upscaling process of power output measurements

BIAS BY TIME OF DAY OVER A MONTH



REQUIREMENTS TO THE ML MODEL



- Diurnal Error of estimation against Feed-In
 - Feed-In: Target values provided by Tennet TSO with a time delay of ~2 months
- **Optimisation tool that considered the time of day and the solar cycle**

ANALOG SAMPLING

$$\|F_t, A_{t'}\| = \sum_{i=1}^{N_v} \frac{w_i}{\sigma_{f_i}} \sqrt{\sum_{j=-\tilde{t}}^{\tilde{t}} (F_{i,t+j} - A_{j,t'+j})^2}$$

- *Novell approach to pre sample the trainings dataset*
- *Based on Analog Ensemble metric*
- *Builds up a ranking for most similar datapoints with regards to the input feature N_v*
- *Combined with classical k-nearest neighbours method and a linear regression from scikit-learn*

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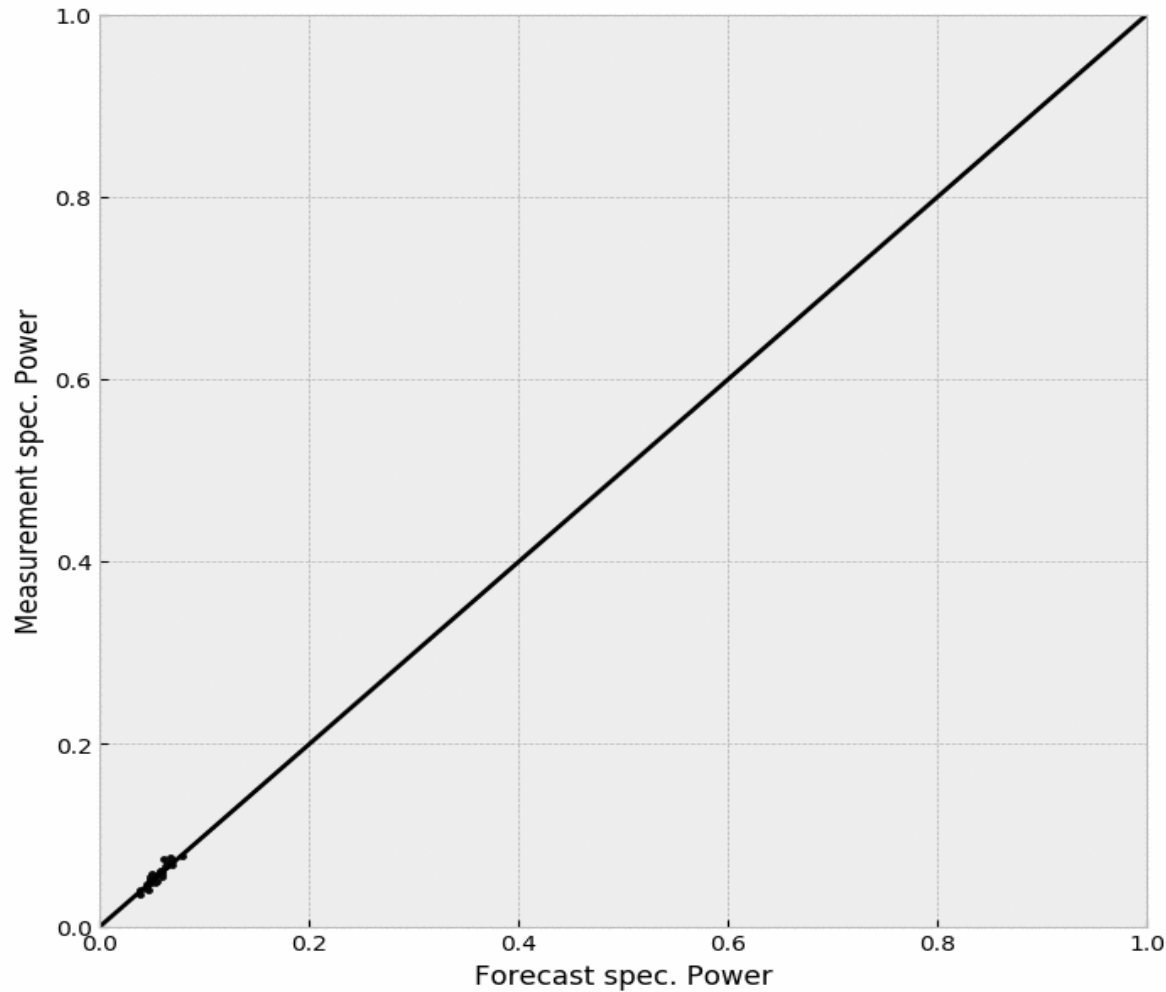
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Assumption:

- *n-nearest datapoints having the same error characteristics*

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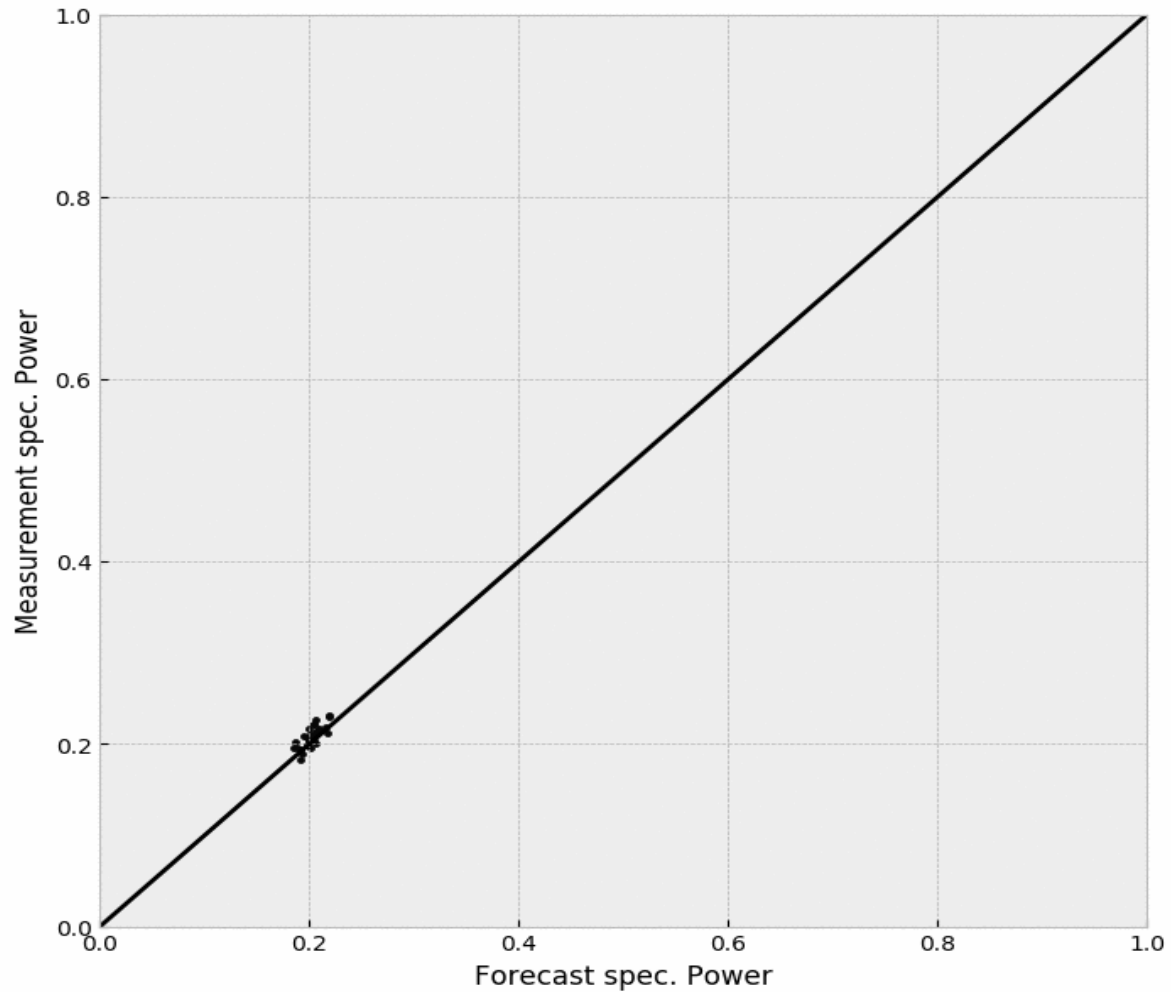


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Study:

- *Training: February 2018 – February 2019*
- *Evaluation: March 2019*
- *Power and Solar position as input feature*

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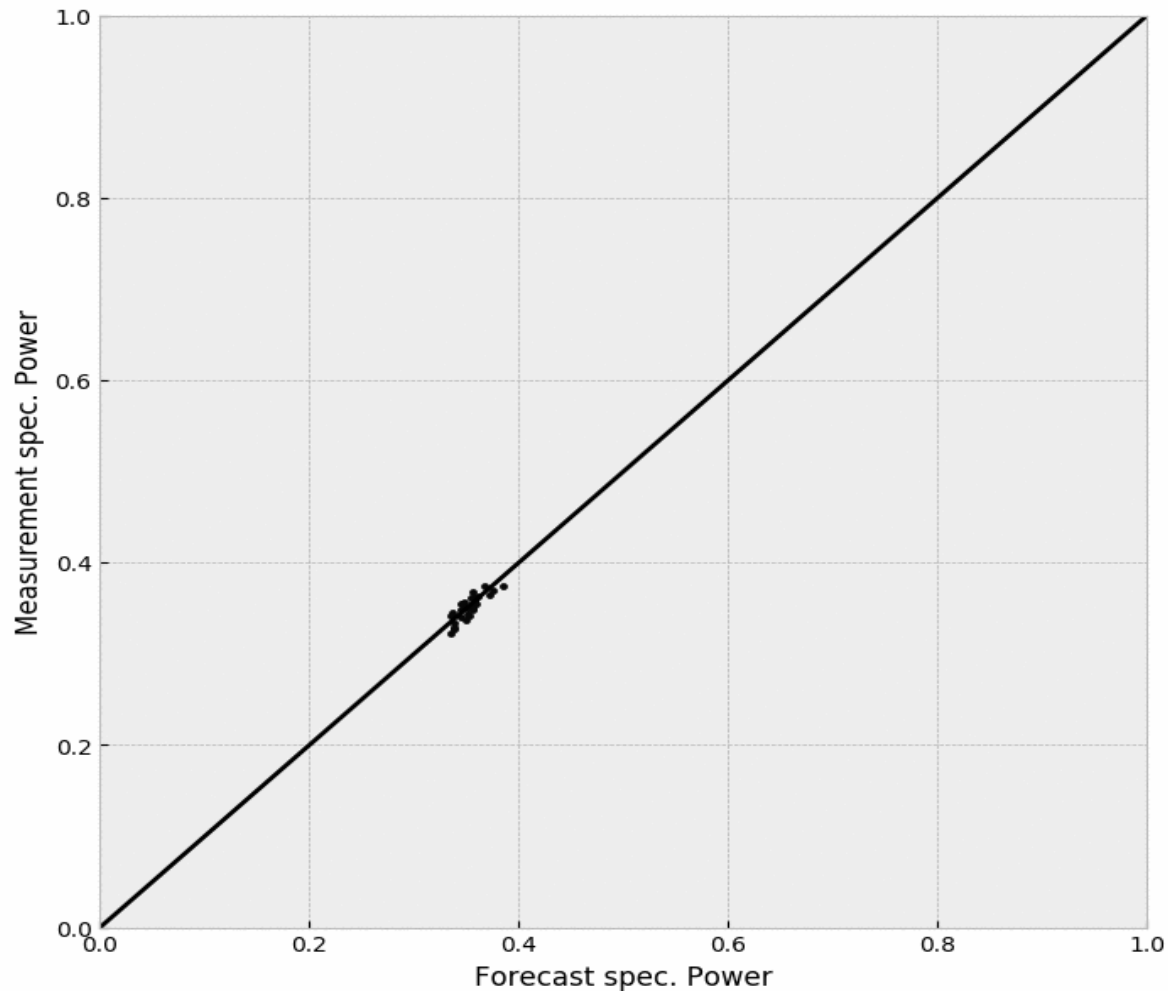


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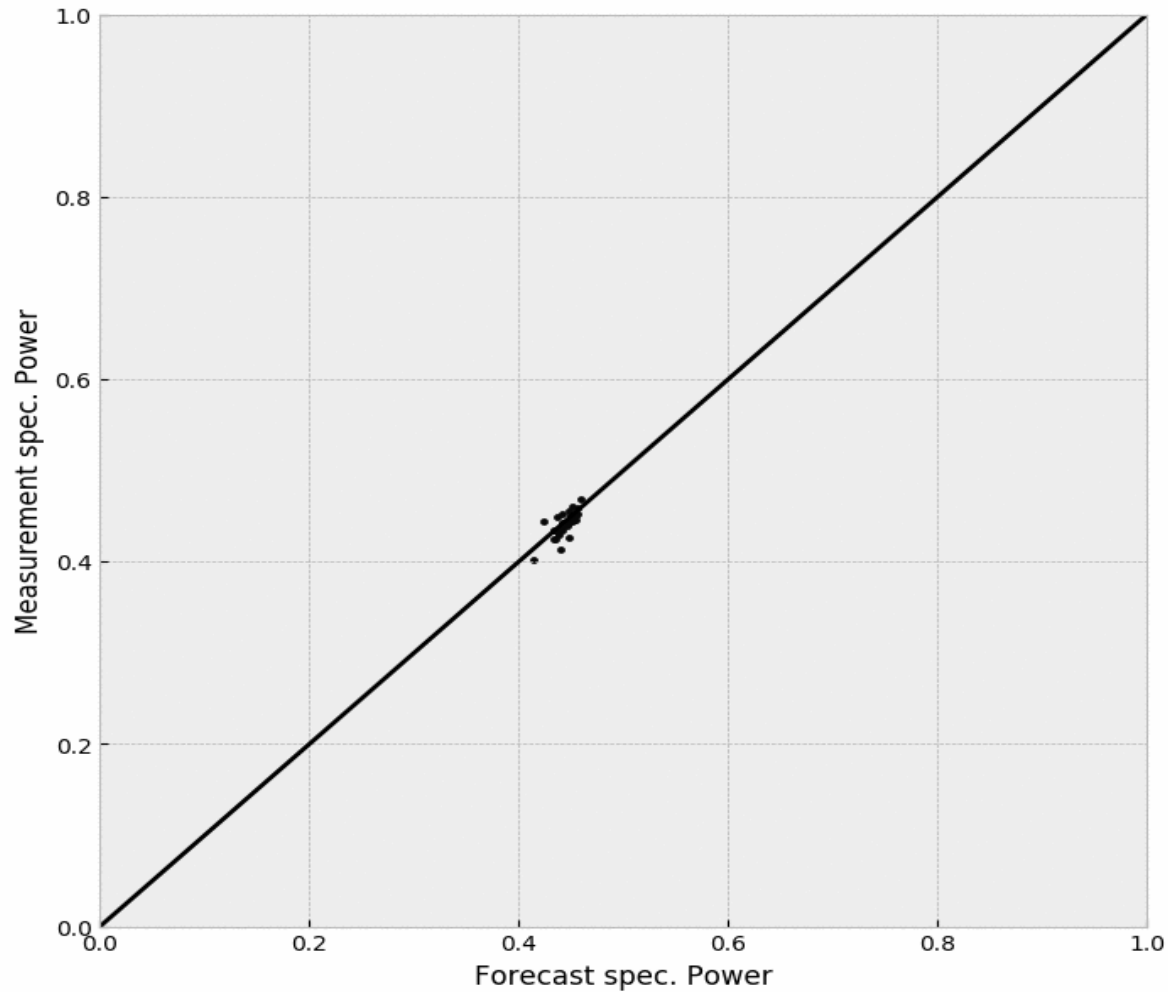


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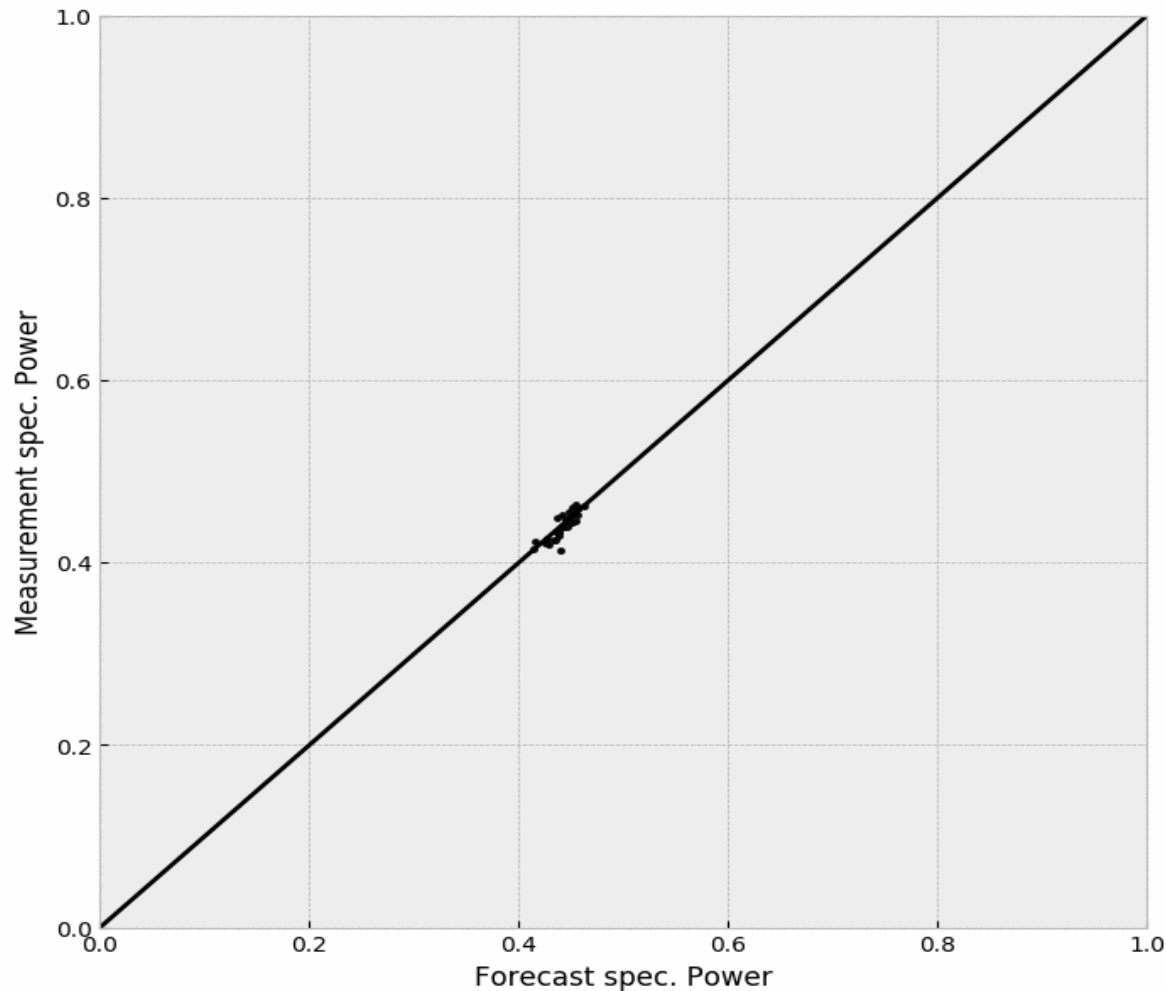


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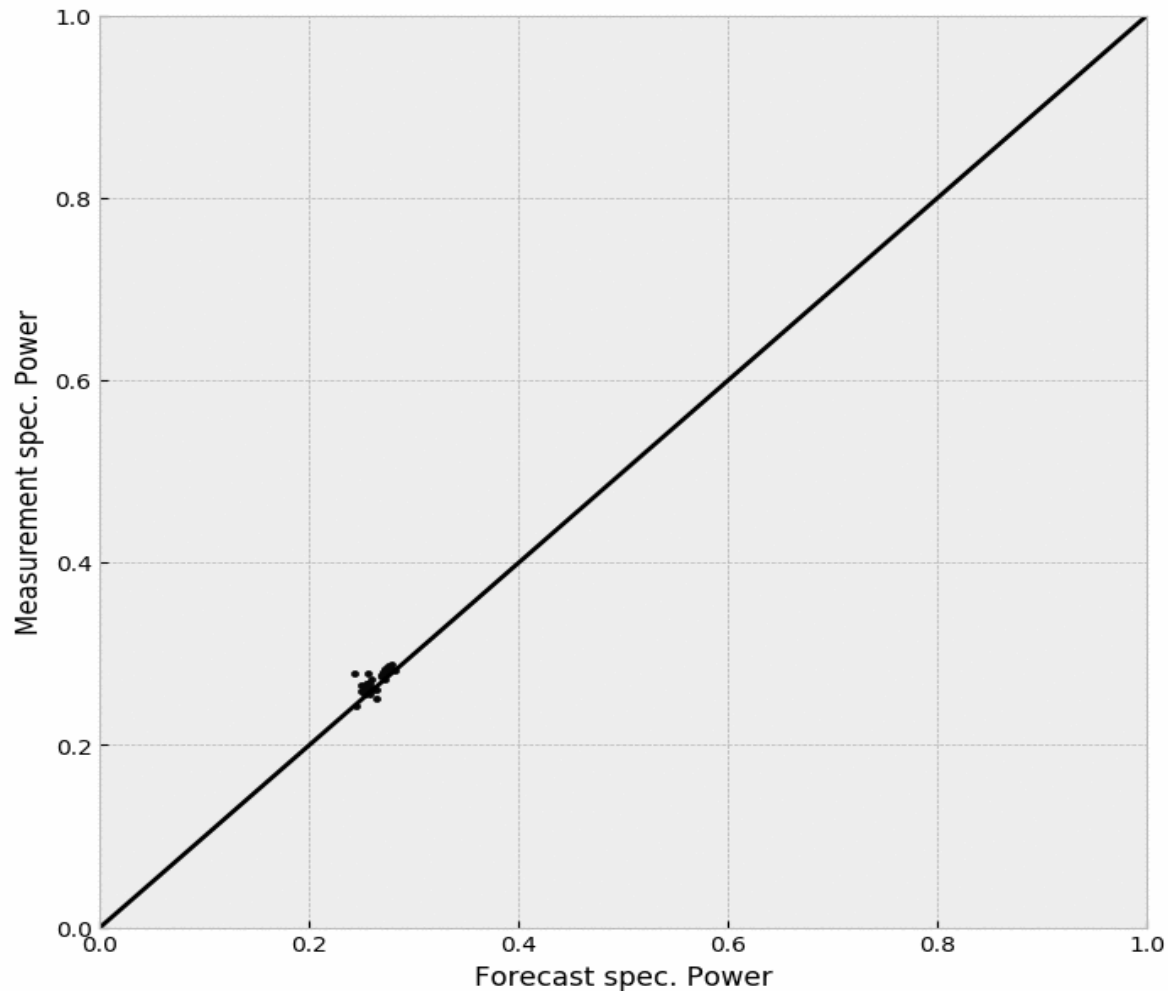


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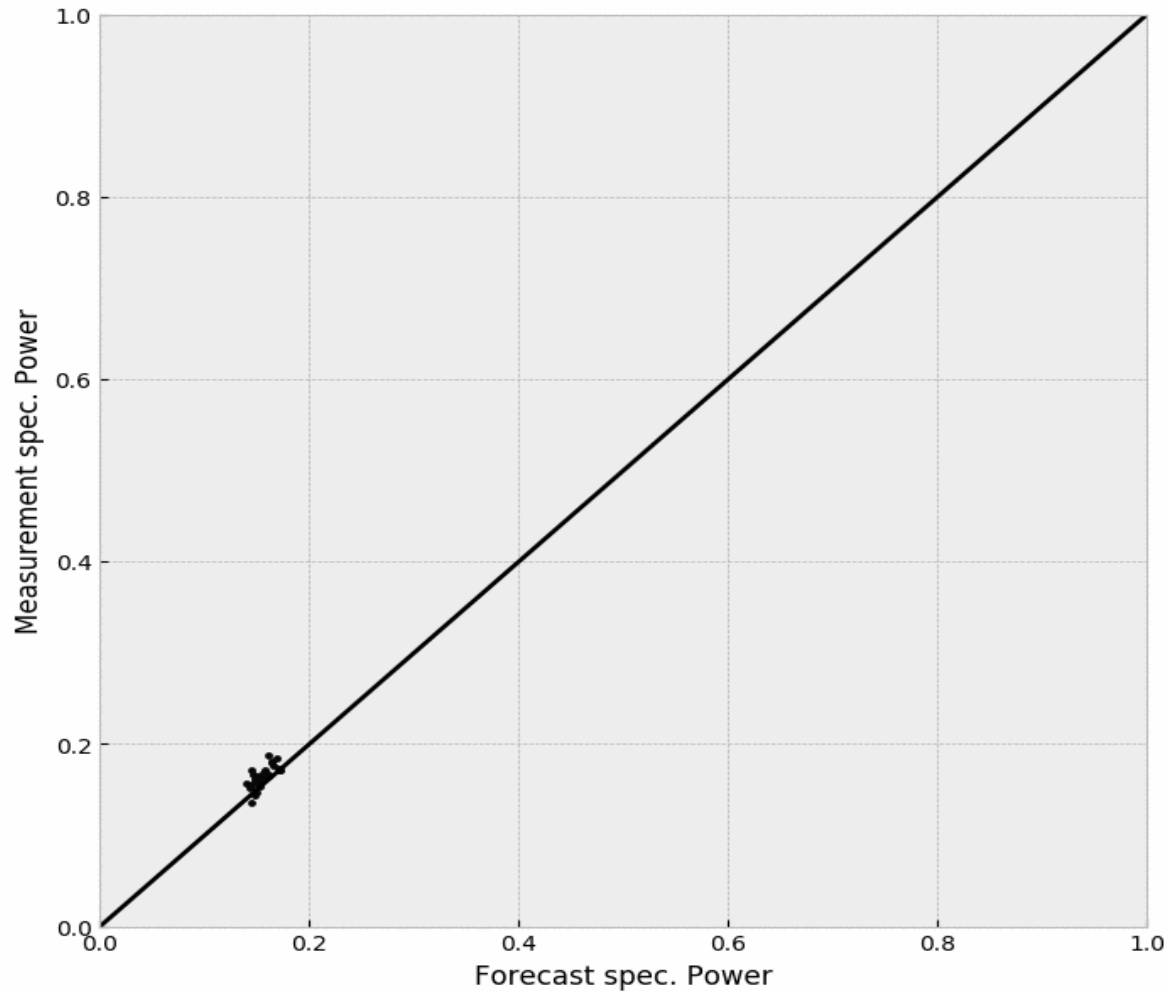


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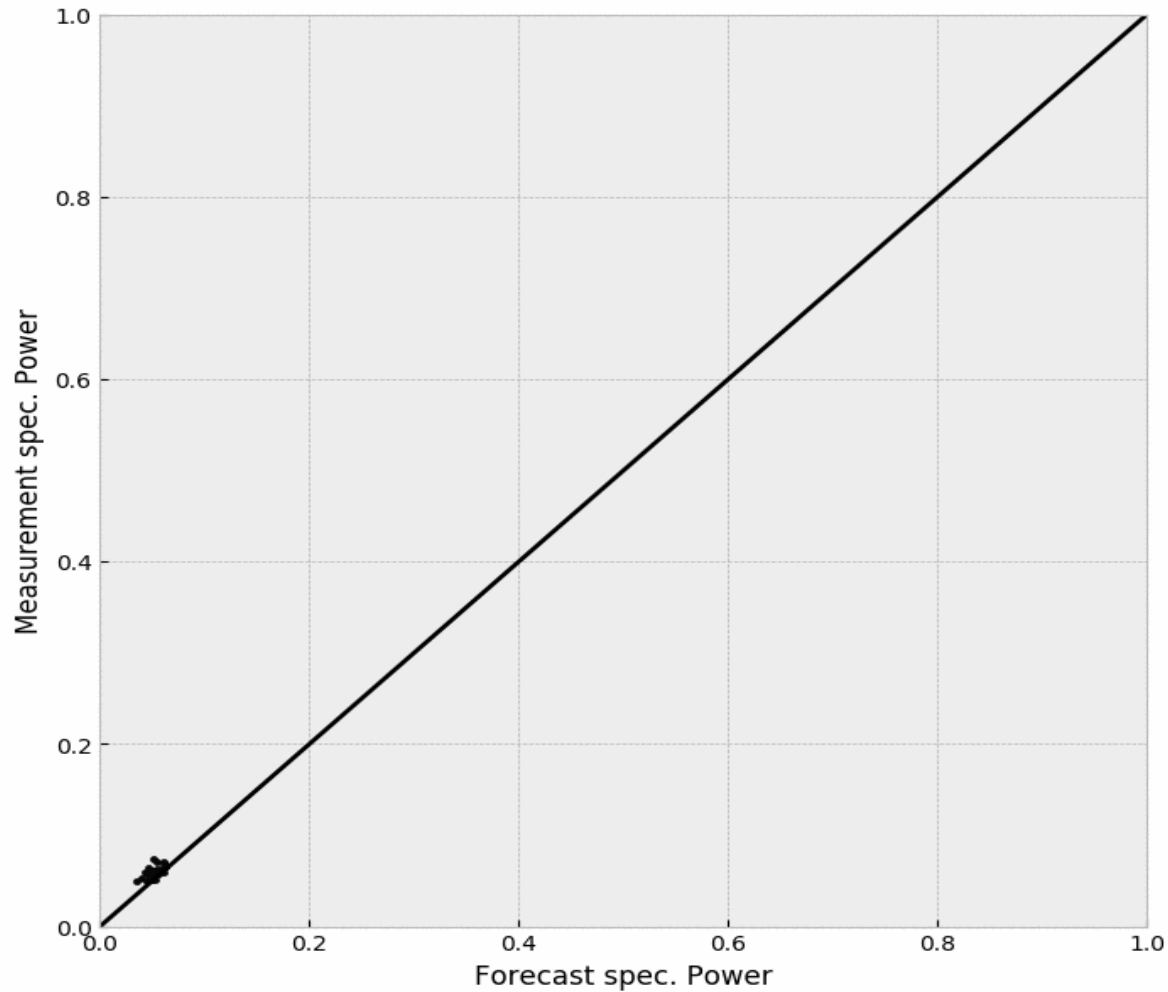


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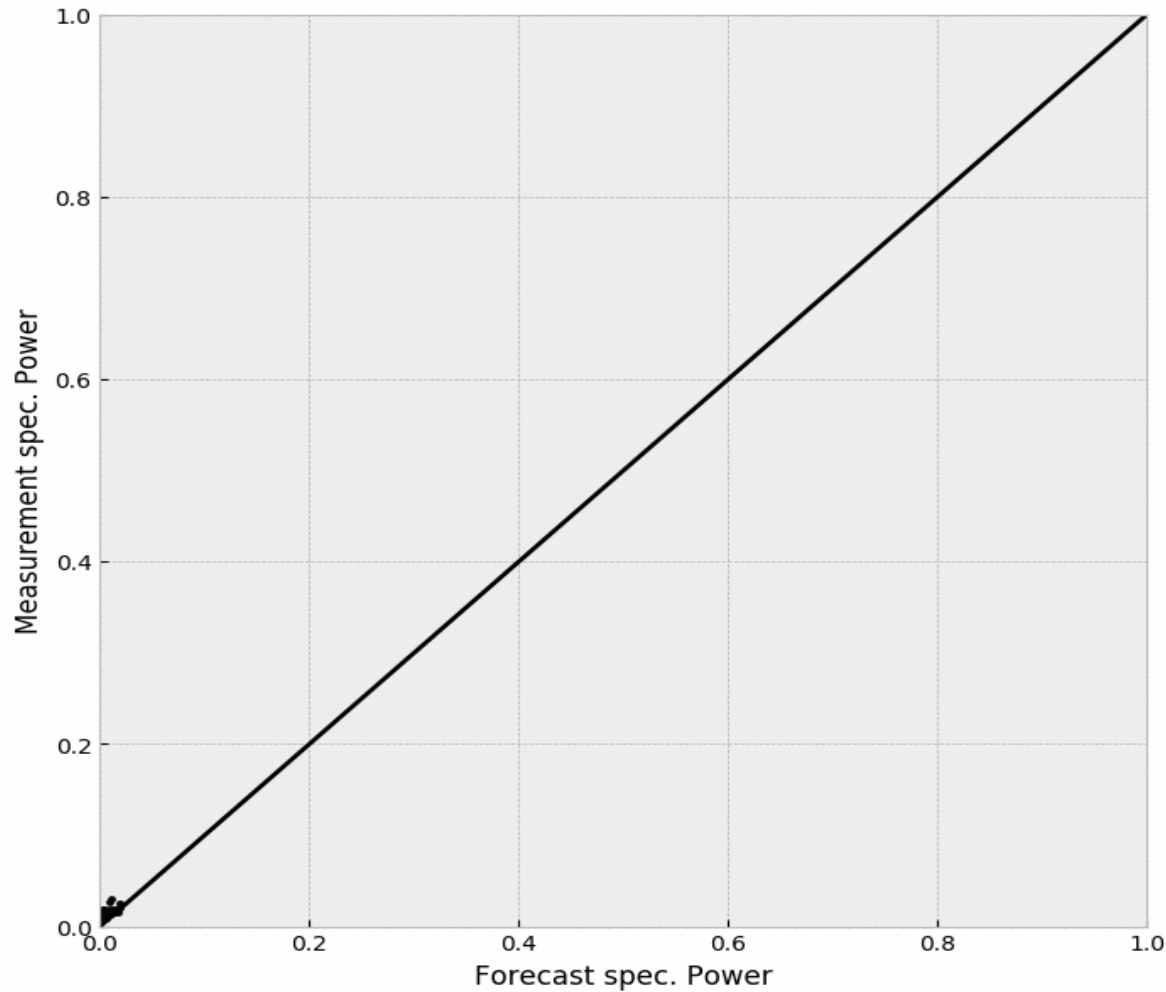


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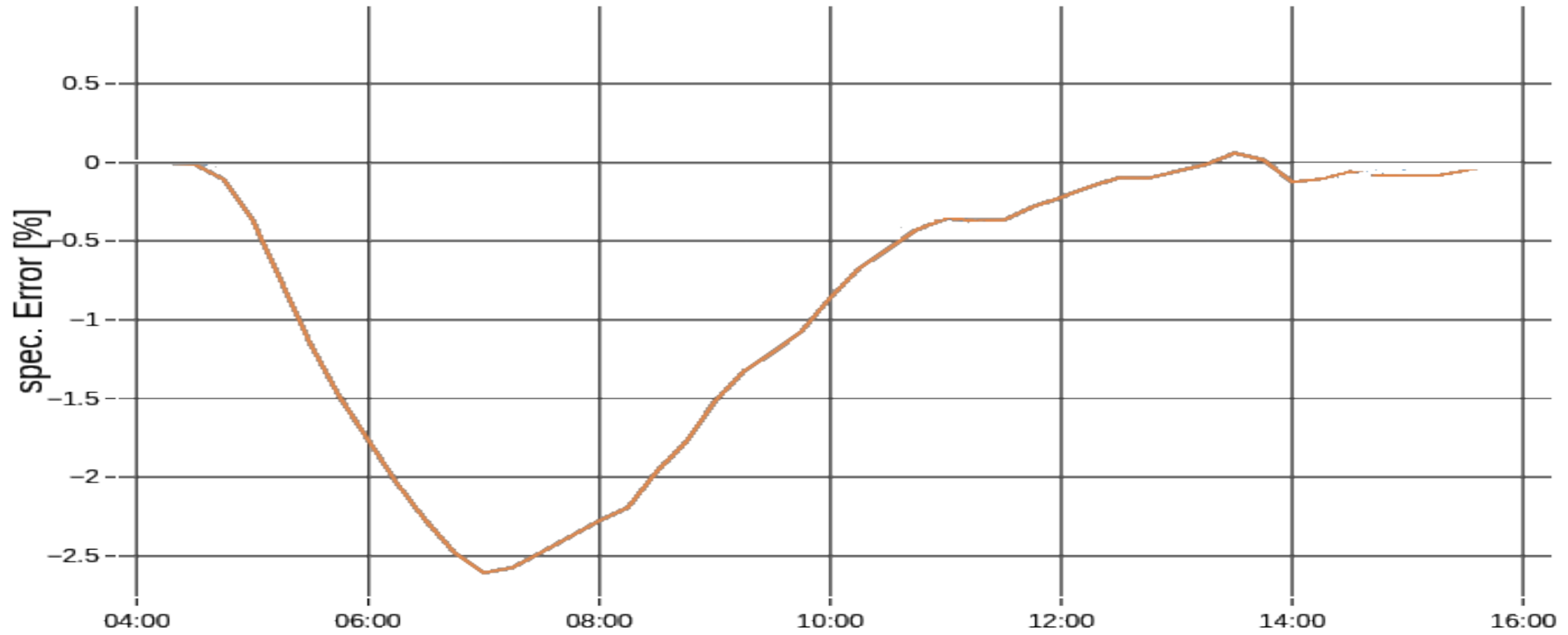


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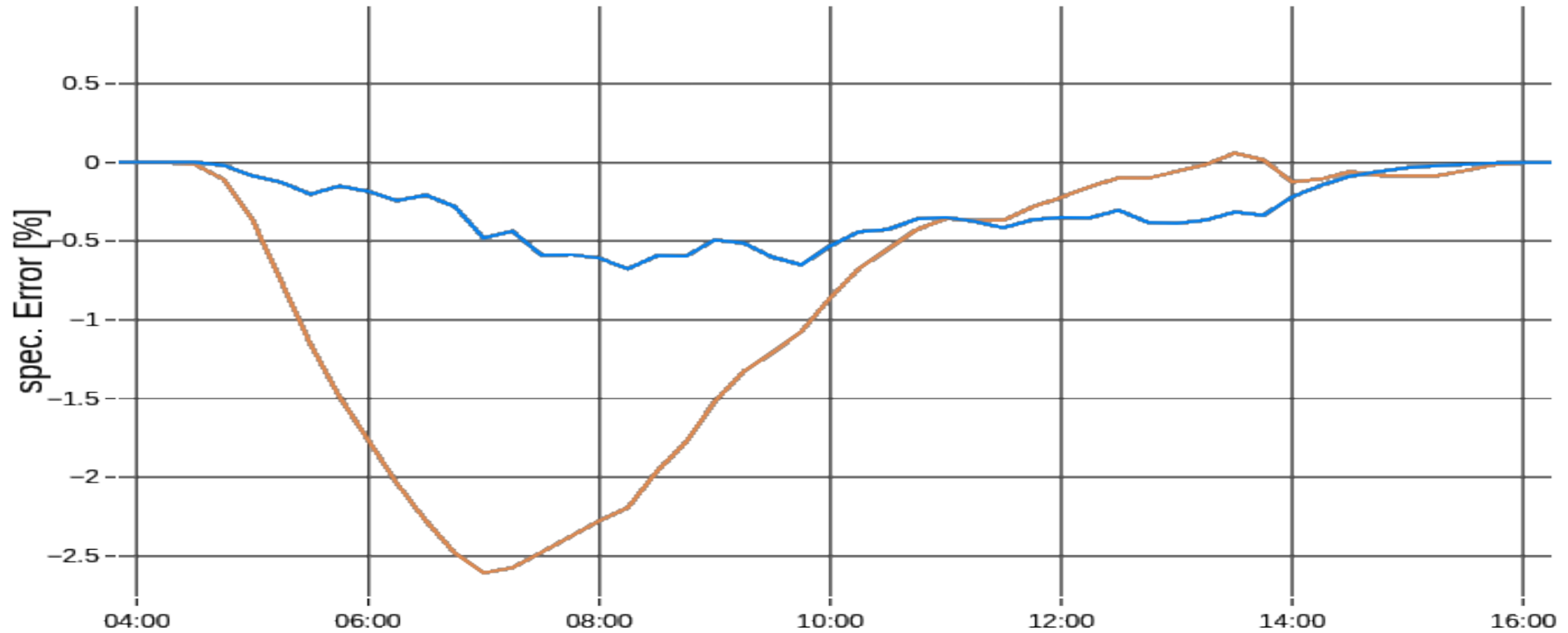
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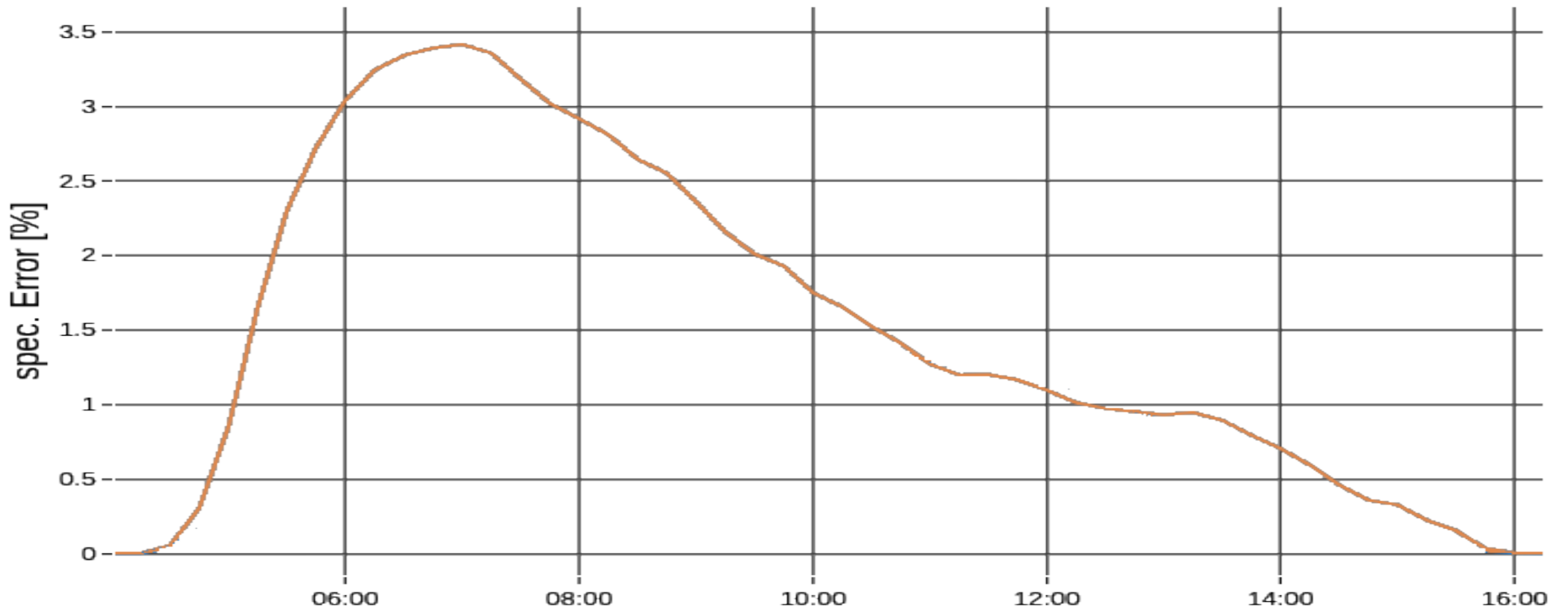
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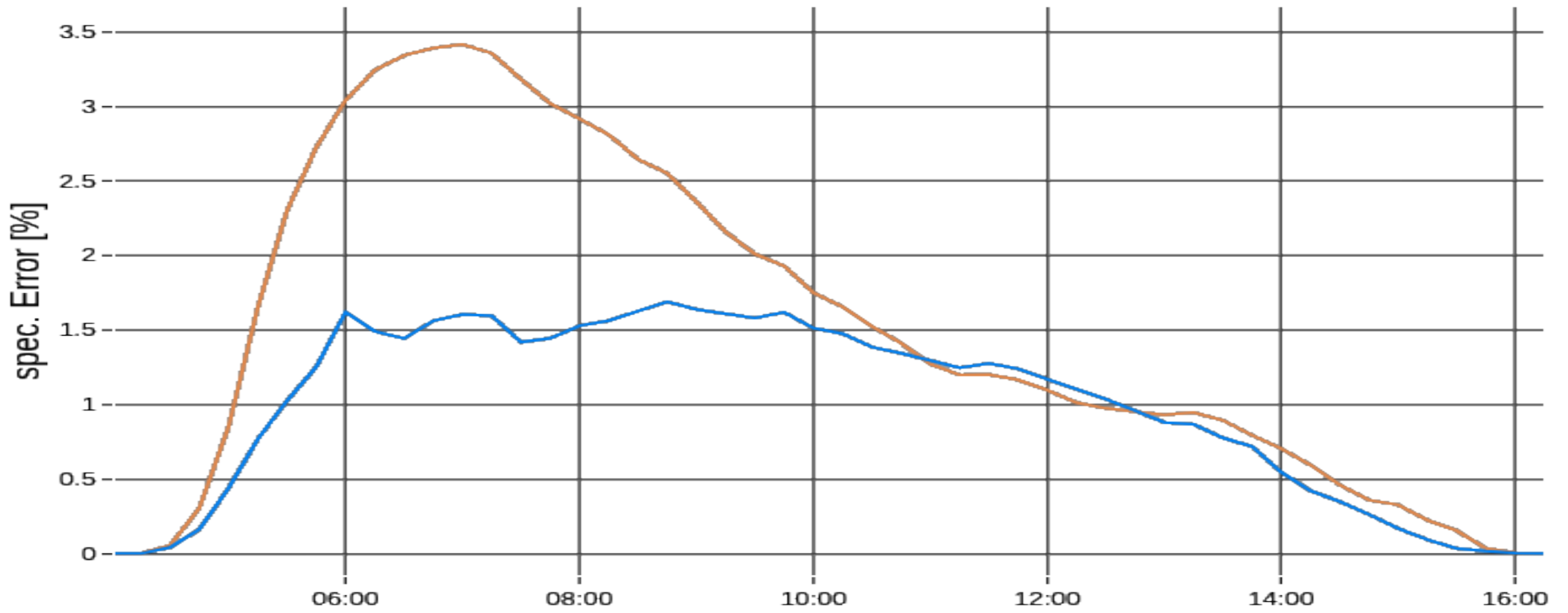
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RMSE BY TIME OF DAY OVER A MONTH



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HYBRID SOLAR POWER FORECAST MODEL

Satellite Images
→ Cloud-Motion



Several
Numerical Weather
Prediction
Model

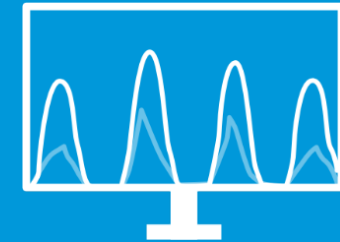


PV Power
Measurement
→ Online Feed-In



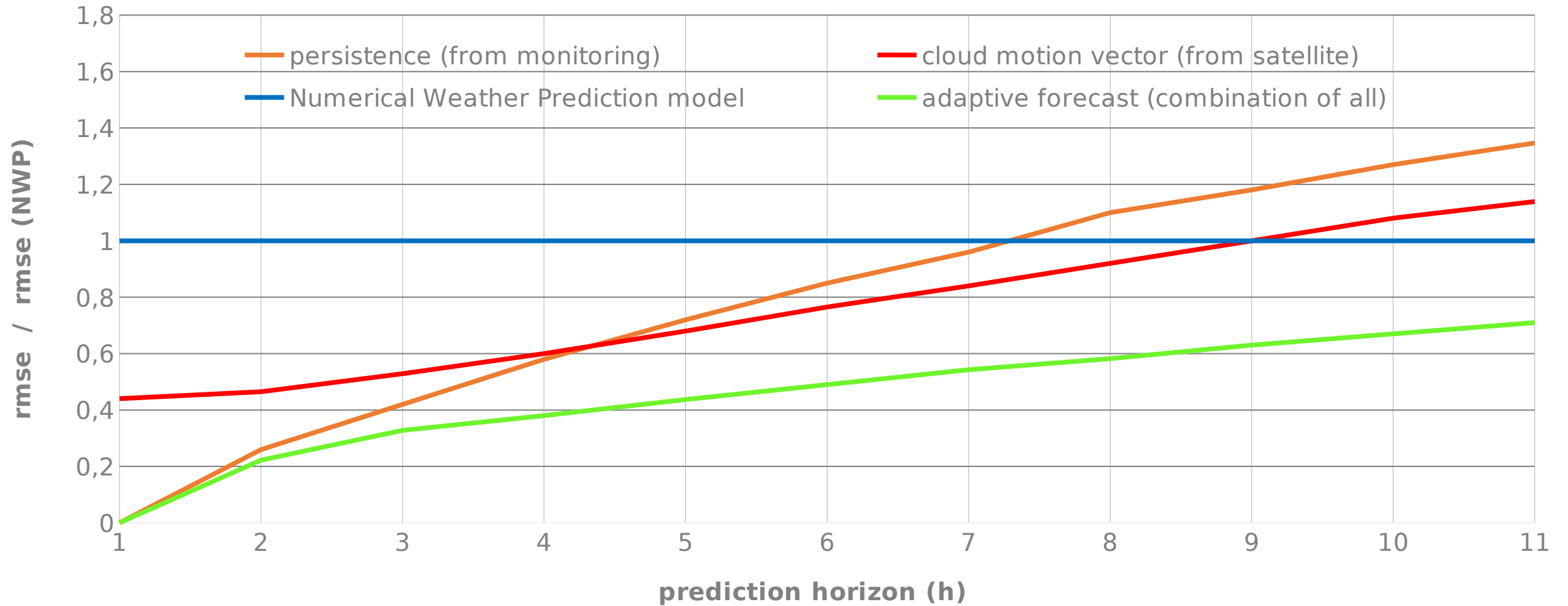
**SPATIO-TEMPORAL COMBINATION
REGARDS TO THE LOCAL
WEATHER CONDITION**

Forecast Optimization
- Regression
- Neural Network



**OPTIMIZED
SOLAR POWER FORECAST**

RESULT OF THE COMBINATION MODEL





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