

# Forecasting PV Production for Energy Management in Mixed-Use Buildings

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# Agenda

- Introduction
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  - PV production modeling with forecasted data
  - Optimization of the system
- Implementation and preliminary results
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# Introduction

Forecasting **PV production for energy management** in **mixed-use buildings** is crucial for sustainable resource allocation and efficient operations. These versatile structures, encompassing residential, commercial, and industrial spaces, pose unique challenges in **balancing energy supply and demand**.

By employing **forecasting methods**, stakeholders can effectively leverage solar energy to meet diverse energy needs while minimizing environmental impact. This proactive approach ensures the efficient utilization of renewable resources, contributing to the long-term viability and resilience of mixed-use building infrastructure in our sustainable future.

# Objective

- Contribute to the effective **integration of renewable energy sources**, such as solar power, and energy storage systems into mixed-use building infrastructure.
- Develop accurate and **reliable forecasting** methods for photovoltaic (PV) production in mixed-use buildings.
- Enhance sustainability and minimize environmental impact by **optimizing energy usage** through self-consumption improvement as well as reducing the peak level of electricity consumption (peak shaving).
- Integrate **energy storage** utilization to enhance self-consumption and overall energy efficiency.
- Explore electricity **cost reduction** strategies by considering electricity spot prices.

# Methodology

Advanced energy management system which includes advanced processes. Developed with the aim for an easy implementation/replication to achieve the integration of renewable energy resources.

Processes included:

- PV power production forecast
- Electrical consumption forecast
- Energy flow optimization based on accurate predictions
- Optimization of electricity cost and peak shaving
- Energy storage control based on optimization results

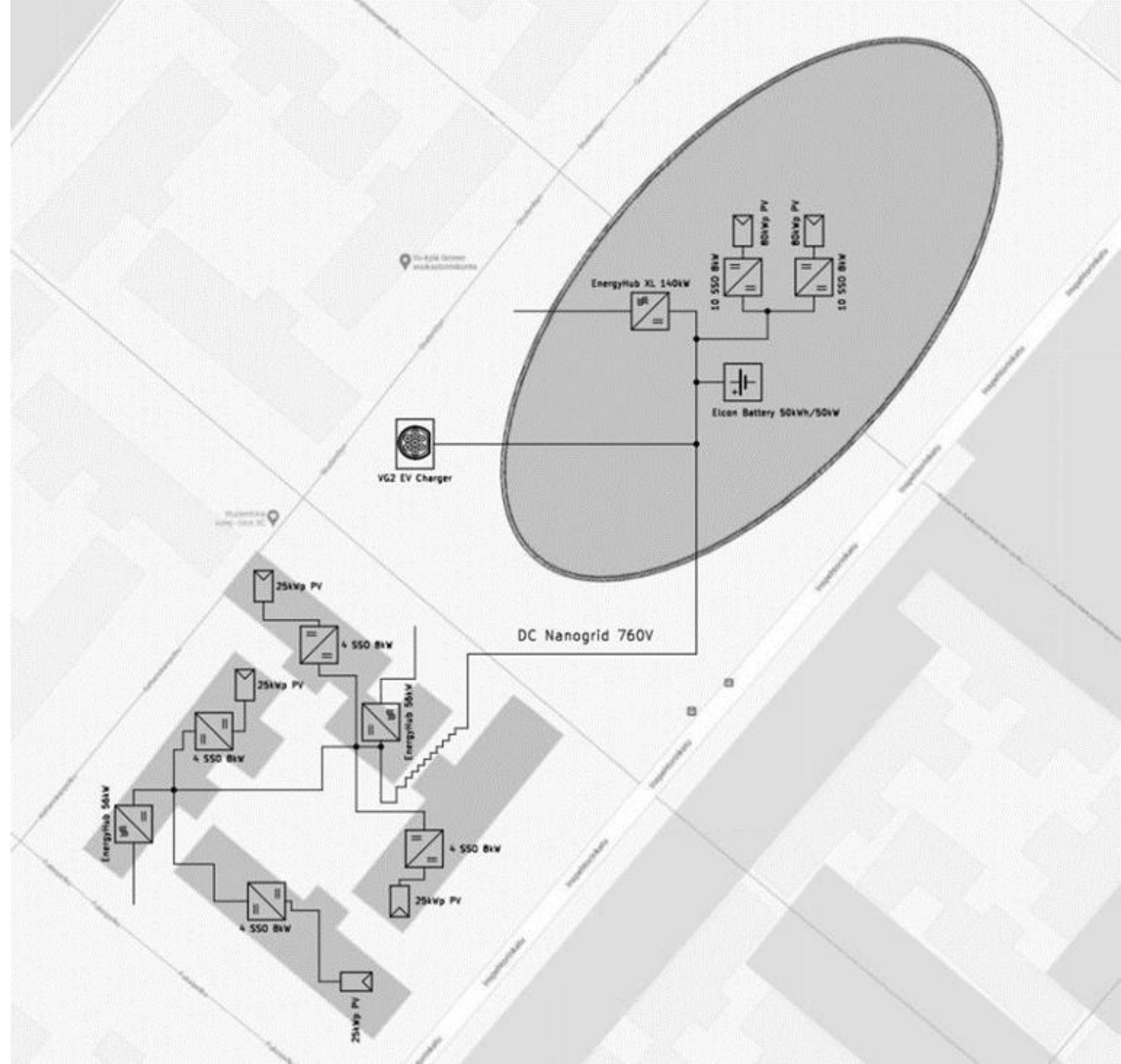
Students' village, Tyysijä. Mixed-use building.



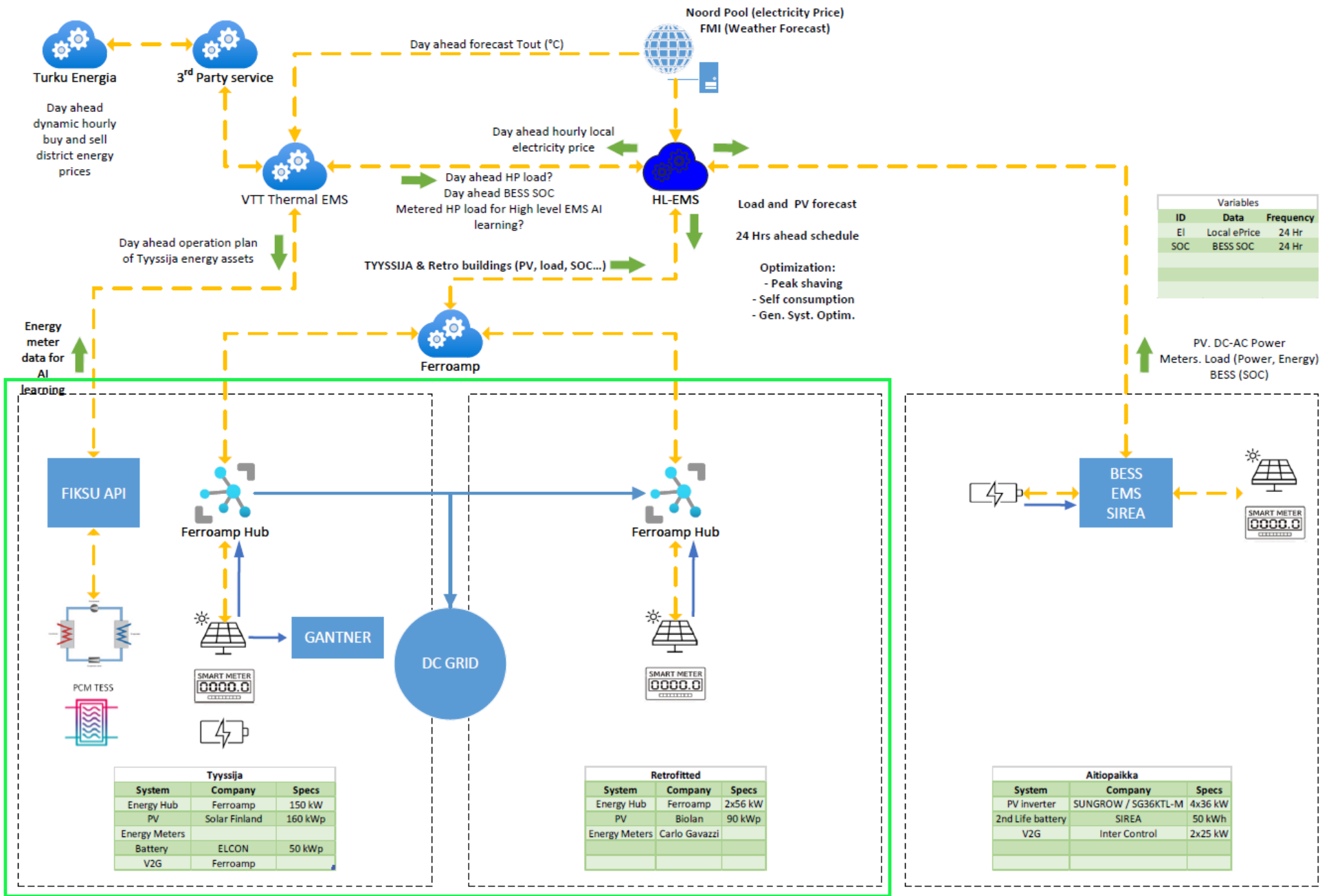


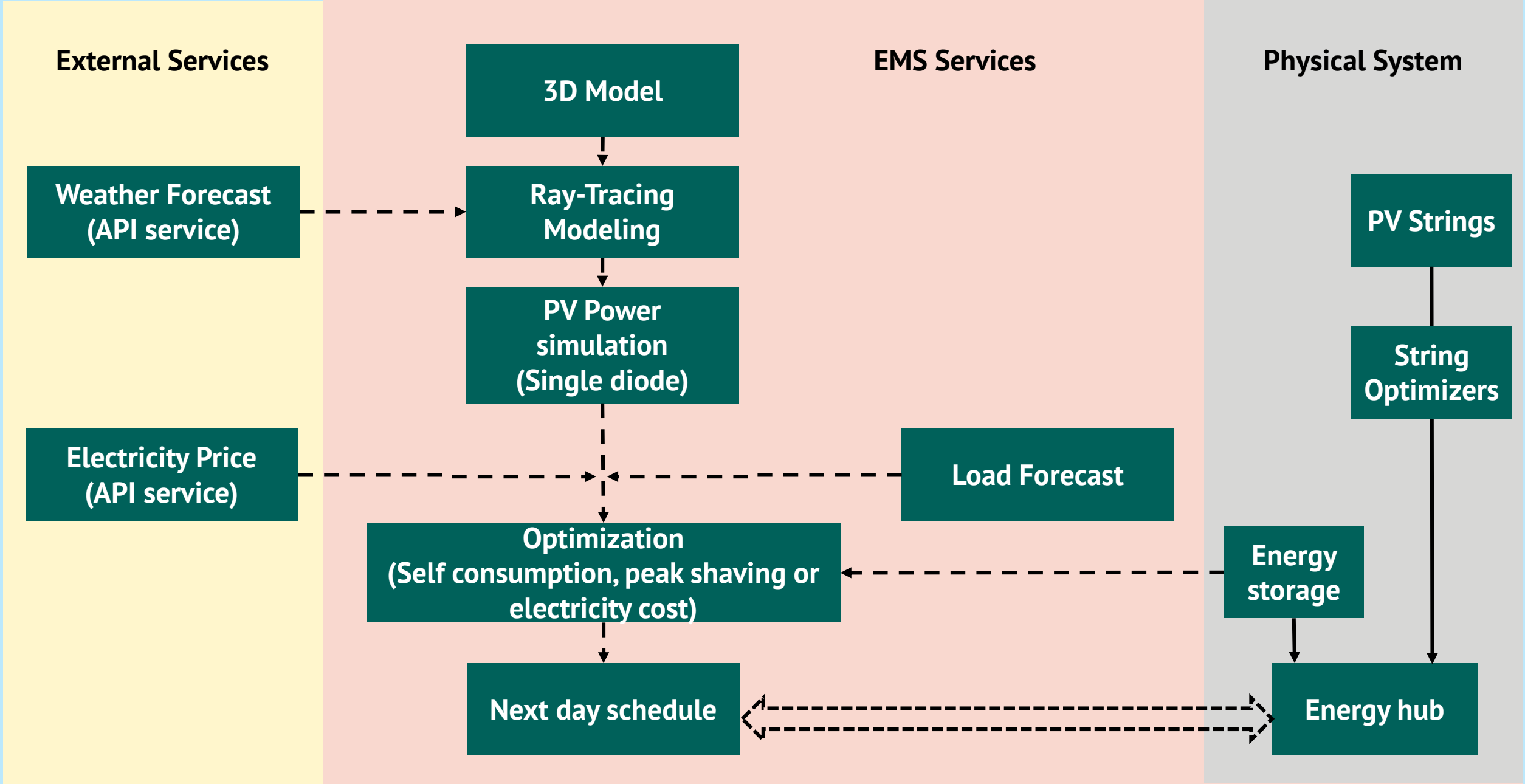
# Pilot site – TYS

- ~**140 kWp** bifacial PV modules in Tyyssija's rooftop
- Twenty 8kW Solar String Optimizers in Tyyssija
- **50kWh/ 50kW** DC coupled battery energy storage system
- 140kW Energy Hub XL bidirectional AC/DC converter in Tyyssija
- Fast V2G charging stations DC coupled
- **Four 25kWp** monofacial PVs in Retrofitted buildings
- Sixteen 8kW Solar String Optimizers in retrofitted buildings
- Two 56kW EnergyHub bidirectional AC/DC converter in retrofitted buildings (5B and 5C)



# Response project – HL EMS





**TUAS Energy Management System**

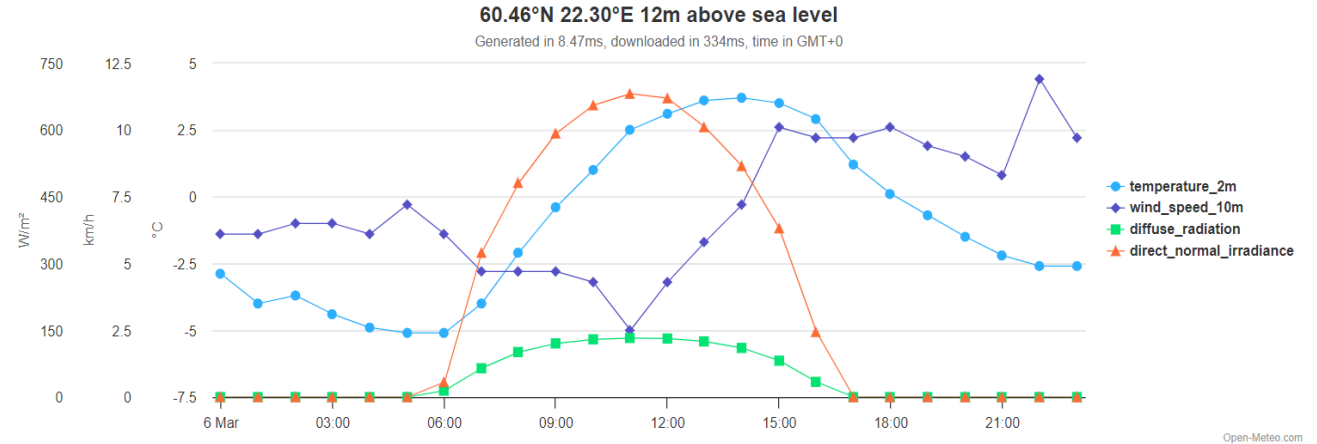


# External services

## Weather forecast and electricity prices

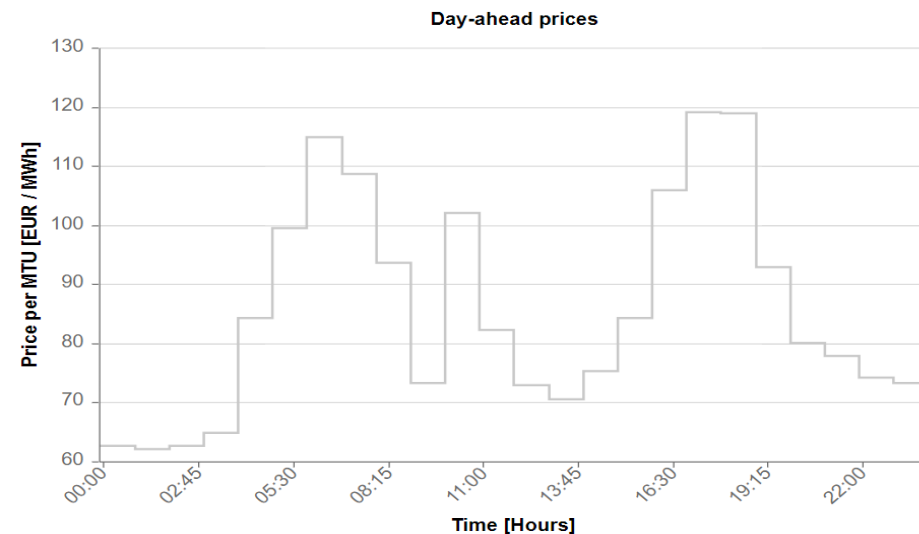
### Meteorological data predicted for the next day

- Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI)
- MET Norway API



## Electricity Prices

Finnish Electricity Prices for the next day

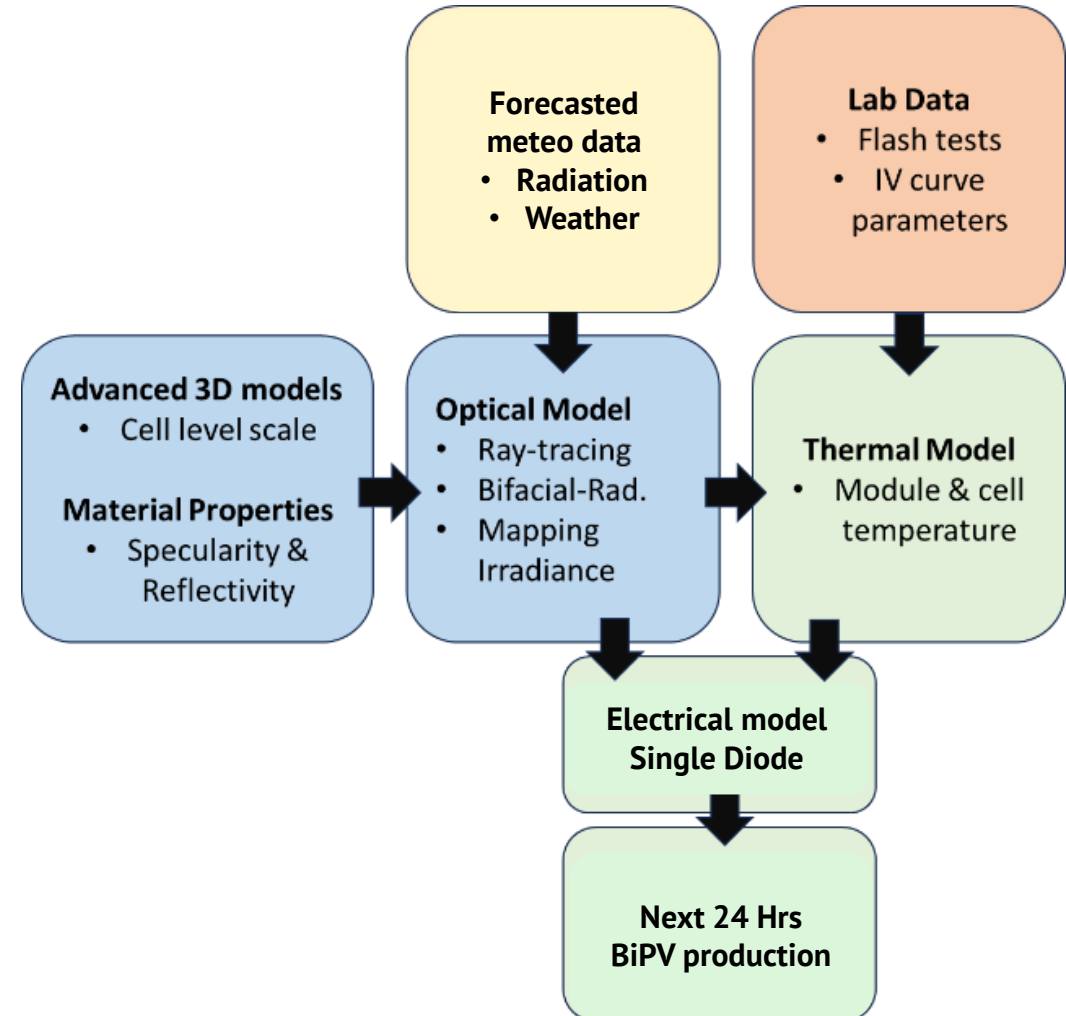


# PV system modeling

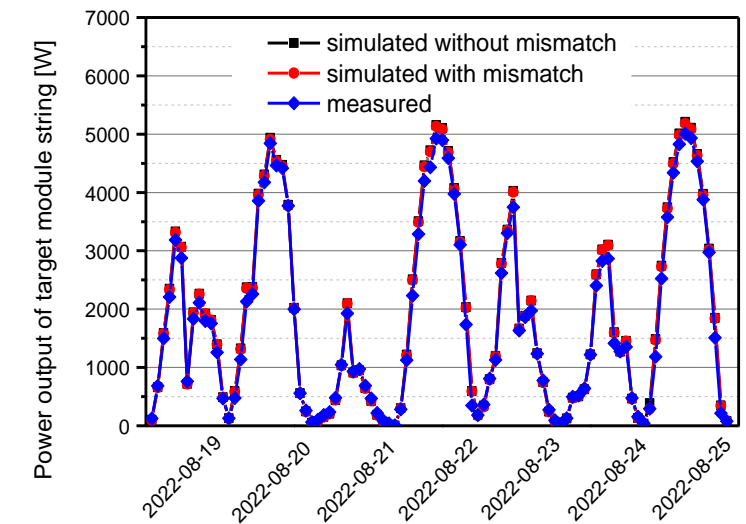
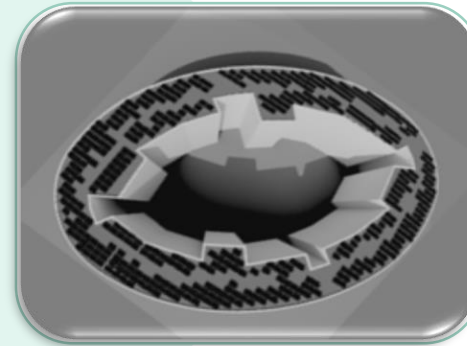
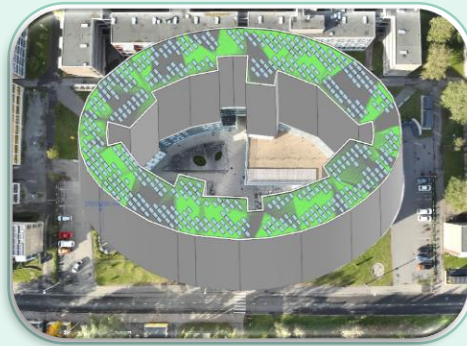
## Ray Tracing modeling

Using two methodologies:

1. 3D software (NX), Bifacial-Radiance, Radiance software (CPU based)
2. 3D software (NX), Bifacial-Radiance, Accelerad software (GPU based)



# PV system modeling cont.



Simulation results vs. measured data. Ray tracing.

# Optimization

The optimization of the system is based on Linear Programming.

Minimizes or maximizes an Objective function (Cost of electricity)

Requirements:

- Electricity Spot price
- PV production forecast
- Load Forecast model-NN Model. Trained.
  - - To predict load 24 hrs ahead
- Storage system parameters

$$\min_x f(x),$$

subject to

$$G_i(x) = 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, m_e$$

$$G_i(x) \leq 0 \quad i = m_e + 1, \dots, m$$

$$x_l \leq x \leq x_u,$$

# Implementation and preliminary results

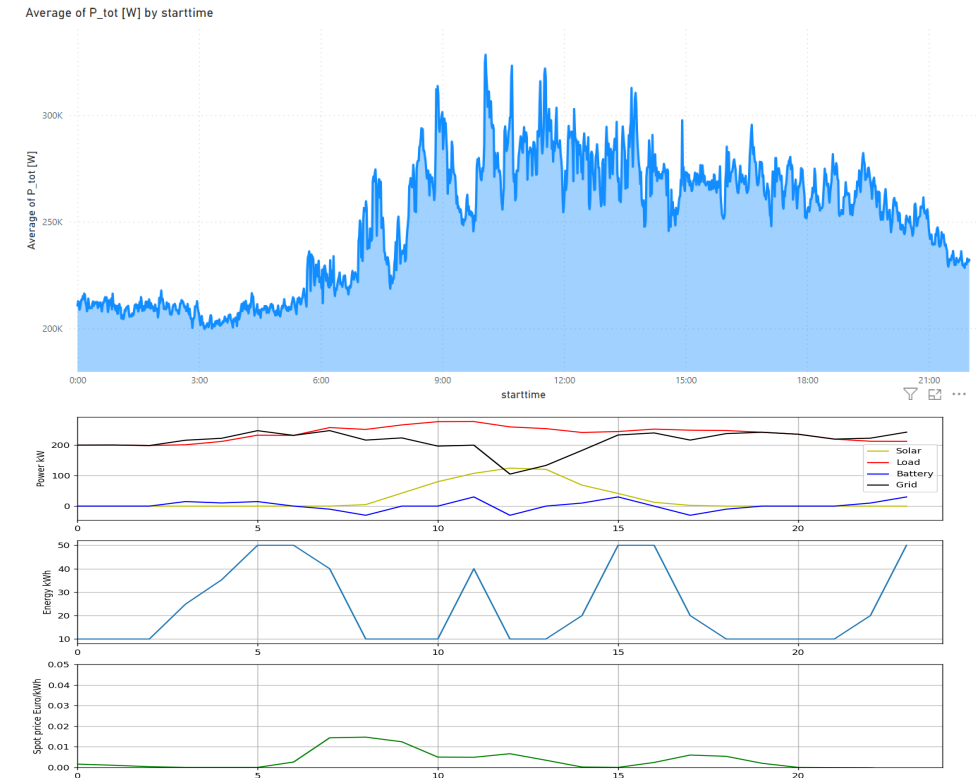
The EMS is up and running with some of the functionalities in operation. The system's architecture consists of several processes running simultaneously 24/7. The main processes consist of:

## Data Services

- Acquisition
- Monitoring
- Management

## Control Services

- Forecasting/Predicting
- Modeling
- Optimization
- Scheduling



Monitoring building's consumption(top), optimization (bottom)

# Implementation and results, cont.

## Energy Management System API 0.5 OAS 3.1

/api/openapi.json

Project RESPONSE - Turku student village

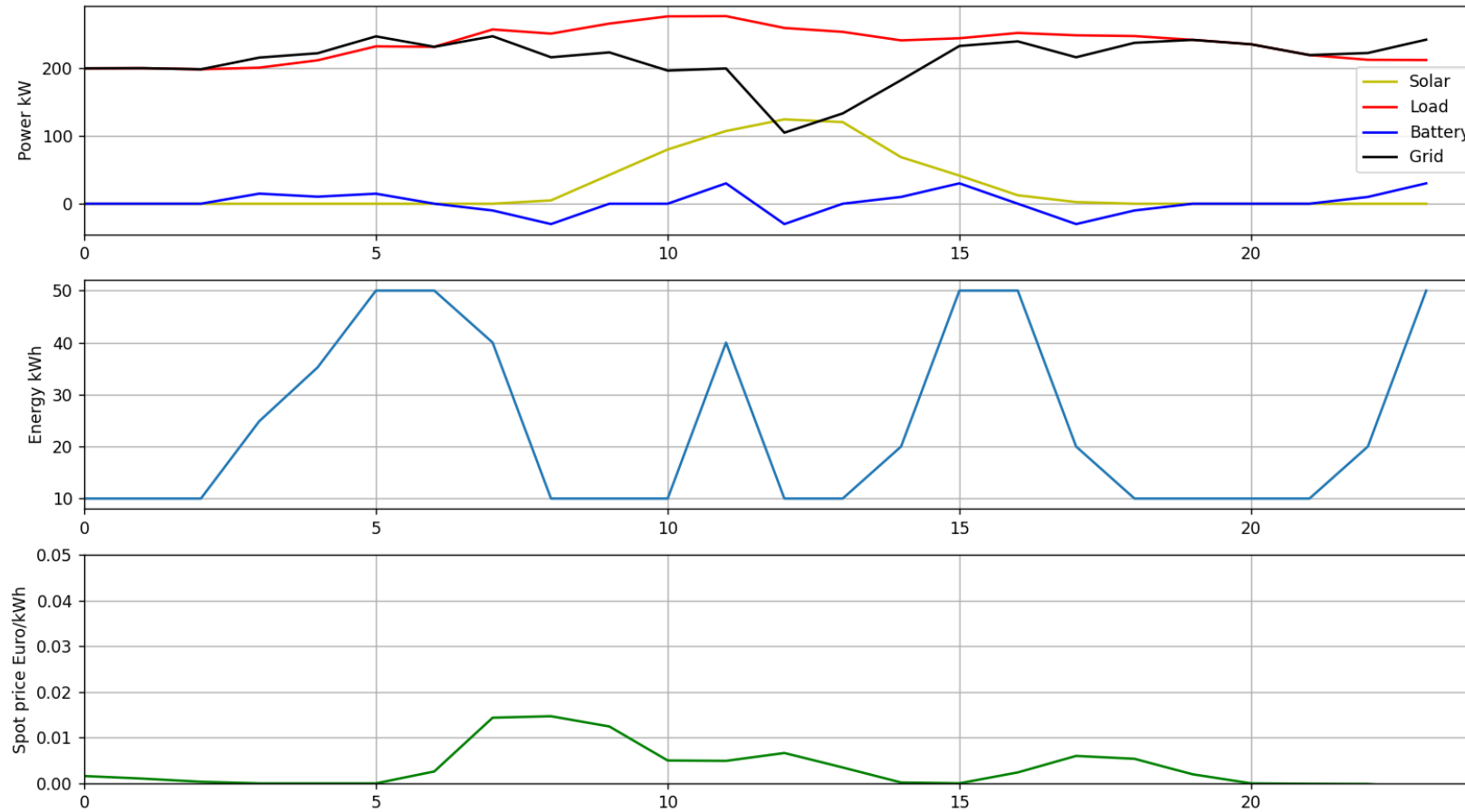
API developed to perform the Energy Management System (EMS) in Turku's student village.

### Functionalities

<div><div>Servers</div><div>/api</div></div>	<div>Authorize</div>
commands	▼
devices	▼
KPI	▼
measurements	▼
MQTT	▼
Optimization	▼
predictions	▼
programs	▼
Solar	▼
sensors	▼
Spot_price	▼
users	▼

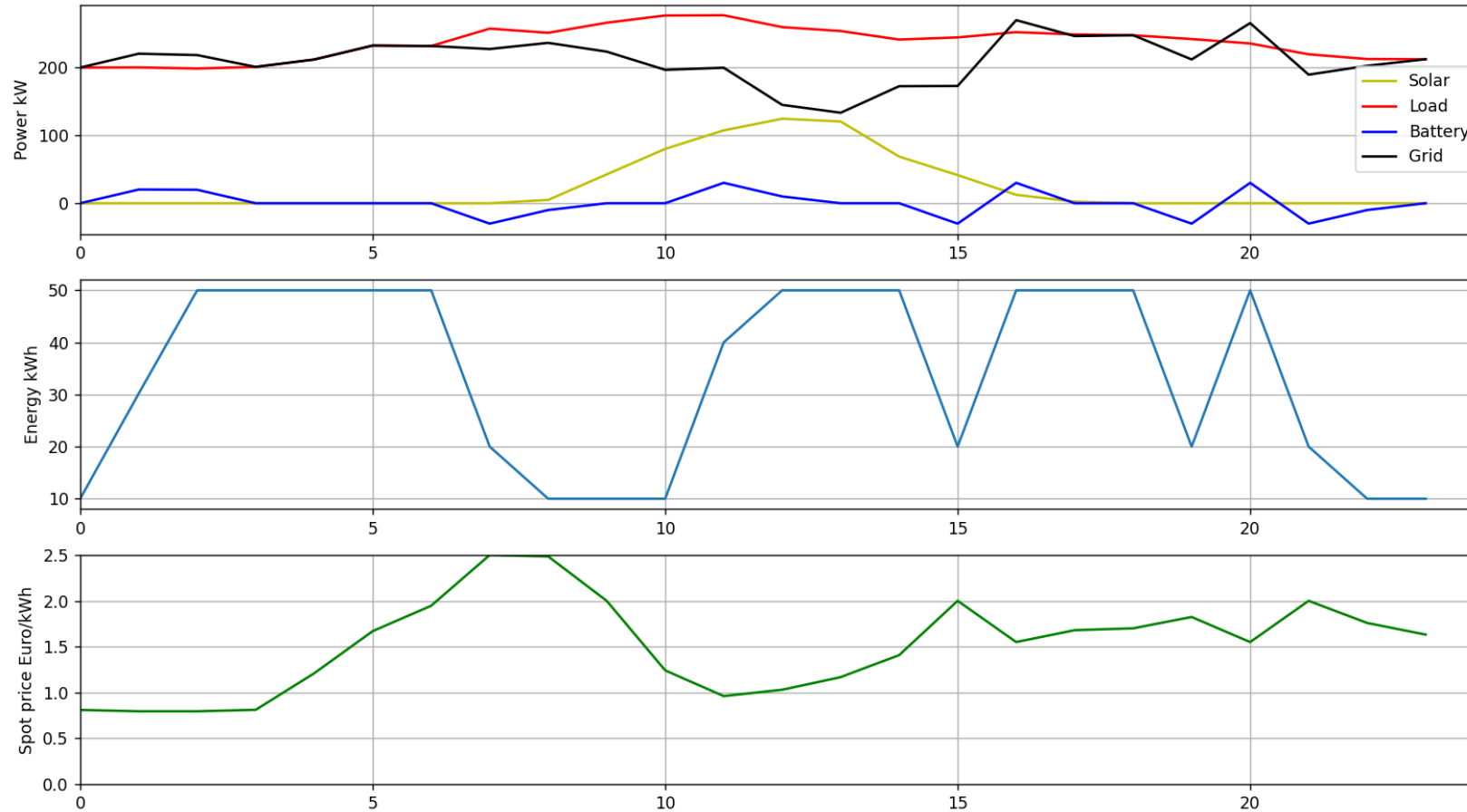


# Implementation. Example 1 – Low ePrice



Optimization results using low electricity prices

# Implementation. Example 1 – High ePrice



Optimization results using high electricity prices.

# Conclusions

## **PV production forecast**

- Modeling complex 3D structures together with the PV systems is relatively easy, and the methodology has been well defined in the research group.
- Modeling irradiance conditions for the PV systems using Ray Tracing technique has been proved and validated in the past, therefore, can be used with confidence.
- Using forecasted Meteo data have shown good results when compared to measured values, however, more evaluation is needed.
- PV forecast is critical for implementing the EMS in order to improve the energy usage.

## **Energy Management System**

- The TUAS EMS is still under development and some of the features have been tested with a smaller system at the NERC's laboratory.
- The EMS is in operation and collects critical data for its future implementation, consumption, meteo data, and electricity price, to name a few of them. Historical data will be used soon to train models and implement the optimization in the building once all the connections are finished.
- EMS can be used to reduce cost of electricity, maximize self-consumption as well as peak shaving depending on the needs.