

# Dimensioning of Decentralized Photovoltaic Storages with Limited Feed-In Power and Their Impact on the Distribution Grid

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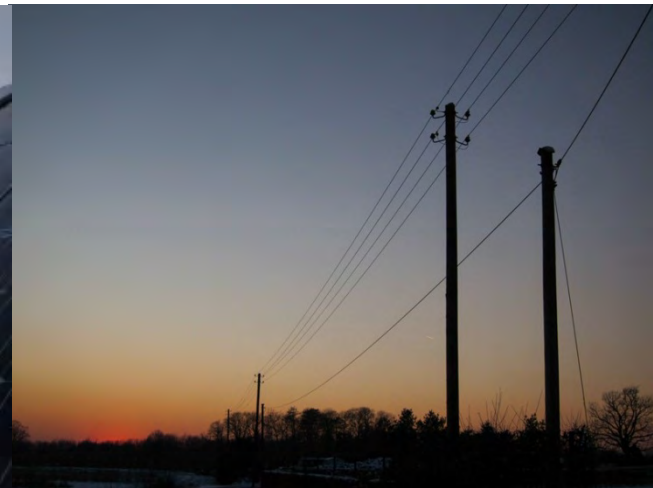
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# Content

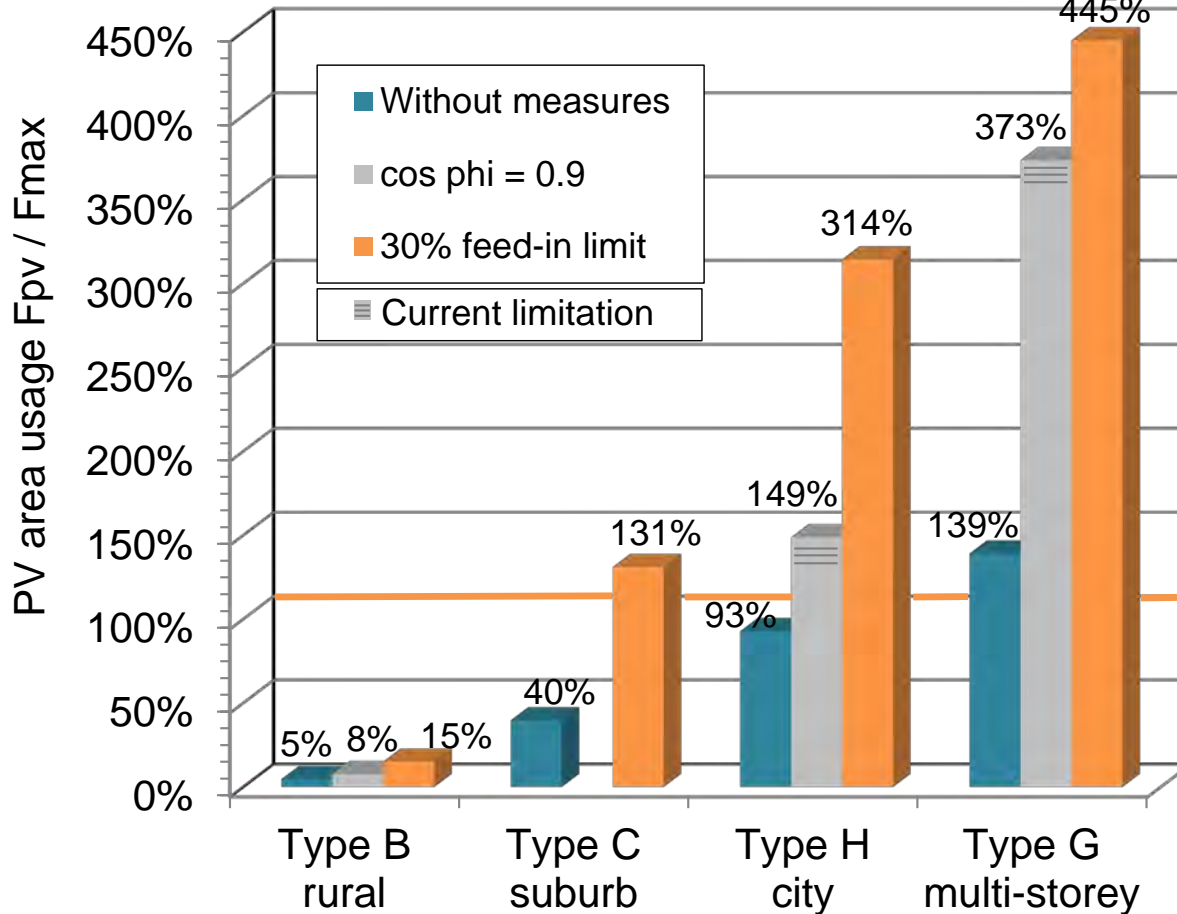
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- Optimal storage size for PV system with
  - Feed in limitation
  - Self consumption
- Control method for combination



# Limitation of PV-Area usage

## Maximal possible PV area usage

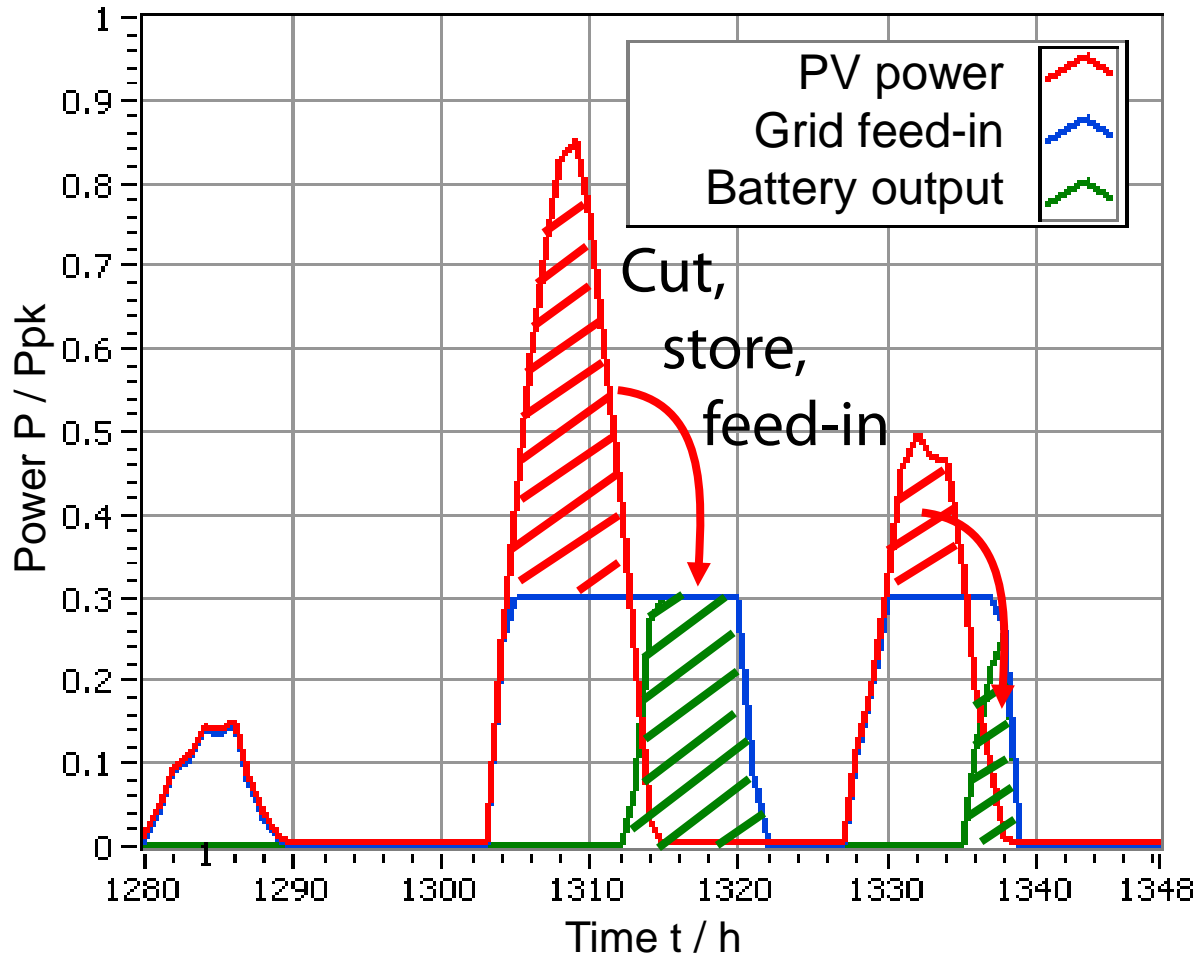


- PV-Area is limited due to grid constraints especially in
  - Rural areas
  - Suburbs
- Storage helps to exploit the potential



# Storage operation with limited feed-in

PV power and feed-in with storage



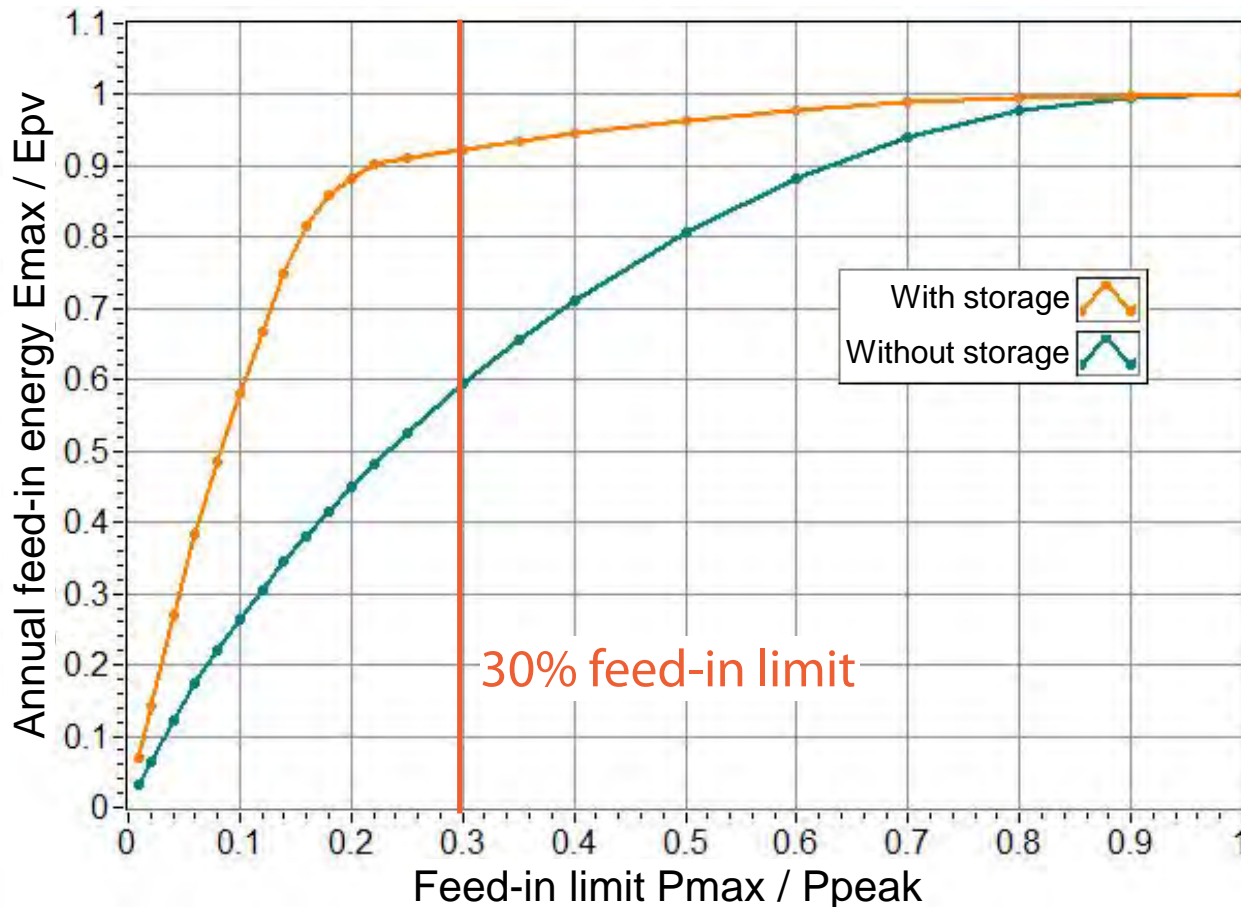
Basic idea:

- Cut feed-in
- Store excess
- And feed-in later



# Impact of feed-in limitation

## Annual feed-in solar energy



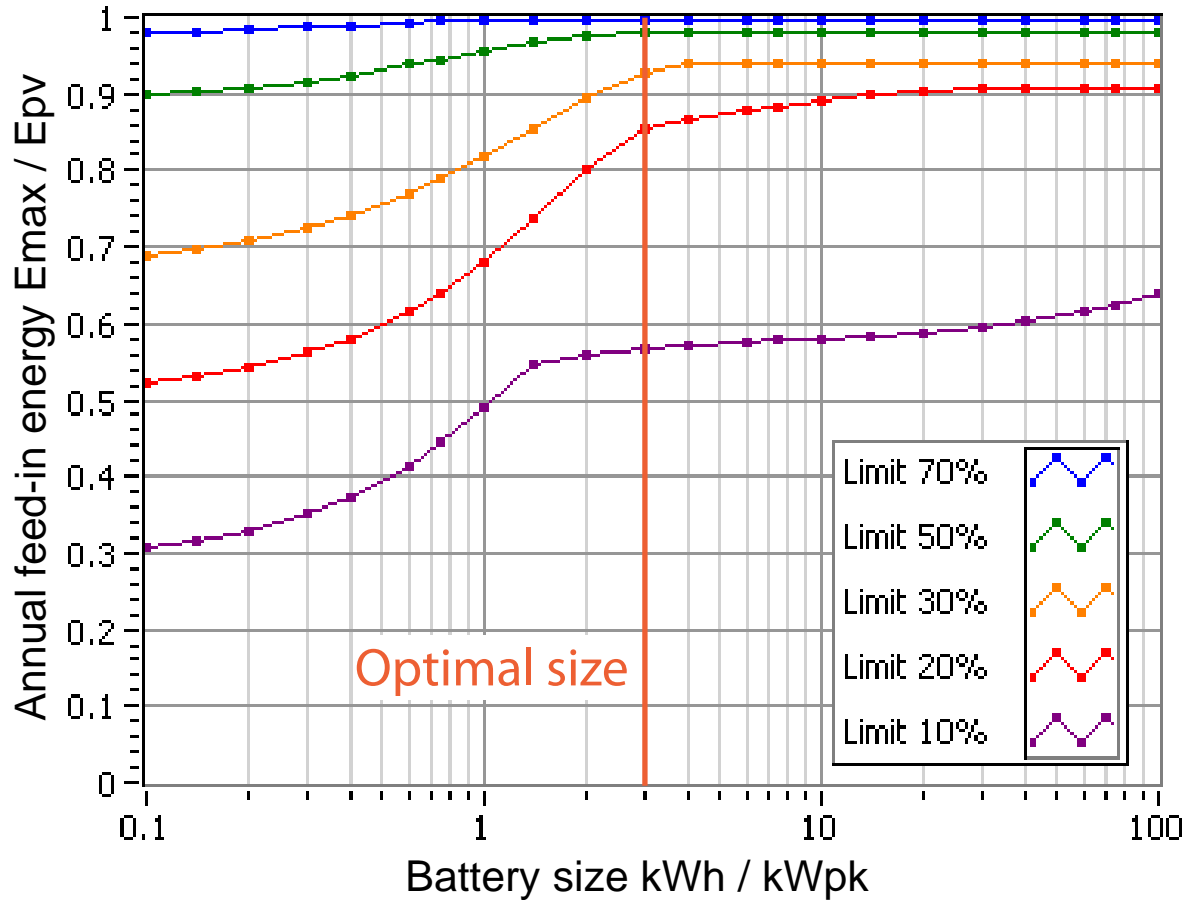
30% of peak power limitation:

- Without storage: 2/3 of yearly PV energy can be fed-in
- With storage: 90% of yearly PV energy can be fed-in



# Battery size for feed-in optimization

Feed-in energy as function of the battery size



- Scales with Size of the PV system
- Optimal storage size of about 3 kWh/kWpk



# Dezentrale Speicher

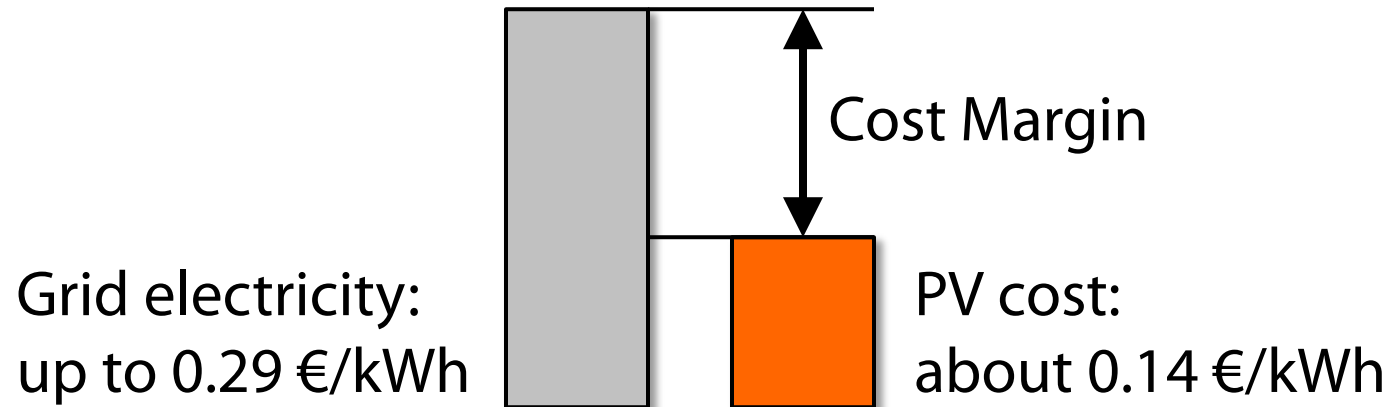


# Storage for self consumption

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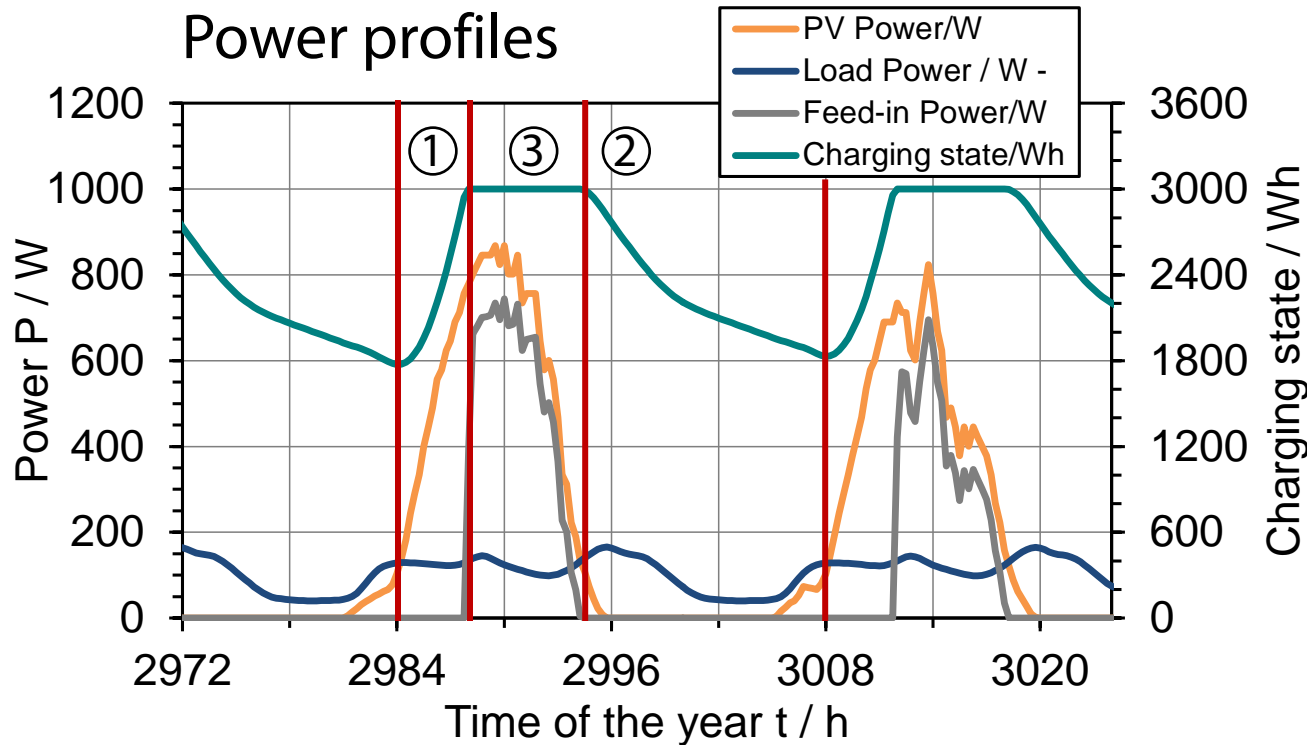
## Motivations:

- Independence of big companies
- Save money:  
Grid parity by far exceeded in Germany





# Storage operation with self consumption

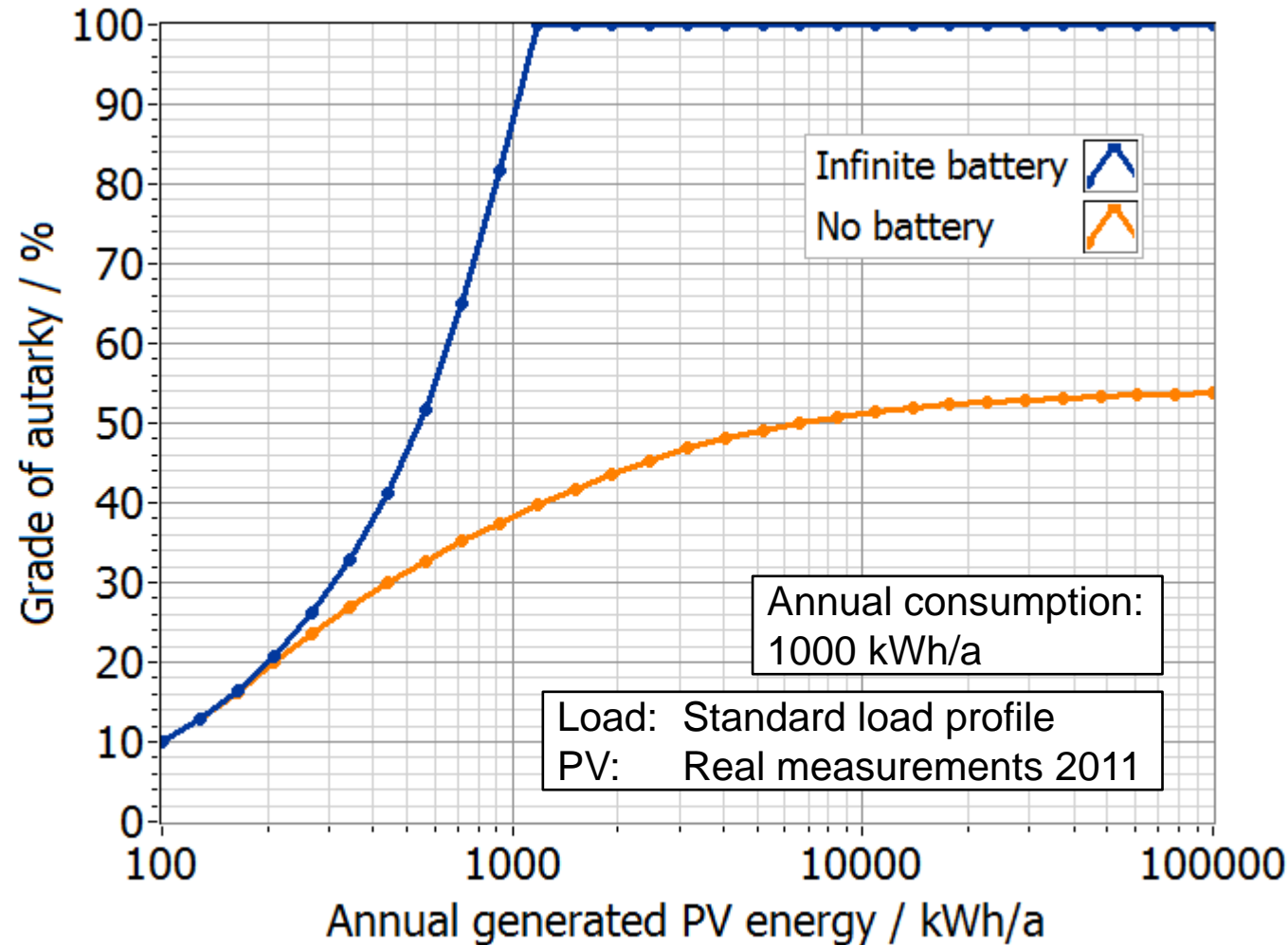


## Operation priorities

- ① Sunshine
  - 1. Self-consumption
  - 2. Load battery
  - 3. Grid feed-in
- Dark
- ②
  - 1. Discharge Battery (No grid feed-in)
  - 2. Grid operation
- Full battery:
- ③ High feed-in power, **No grid benefit!**



# Grade of autarky

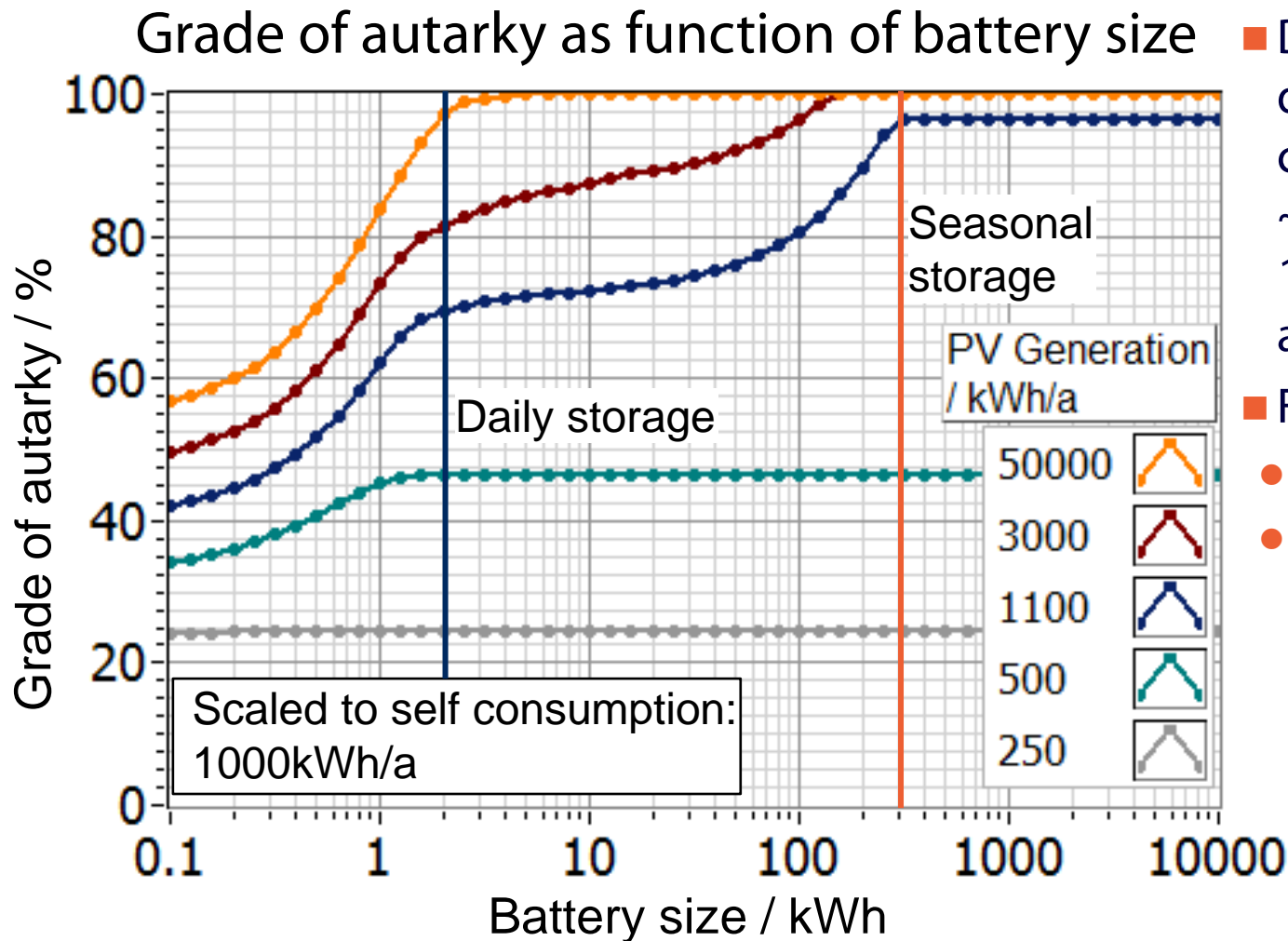


- Figure of merit: Grade of autarky
- No storage: max. ~50% autarky

Initial battery status: equal to end of year status for all simulations



# Battery size for autarky optimization



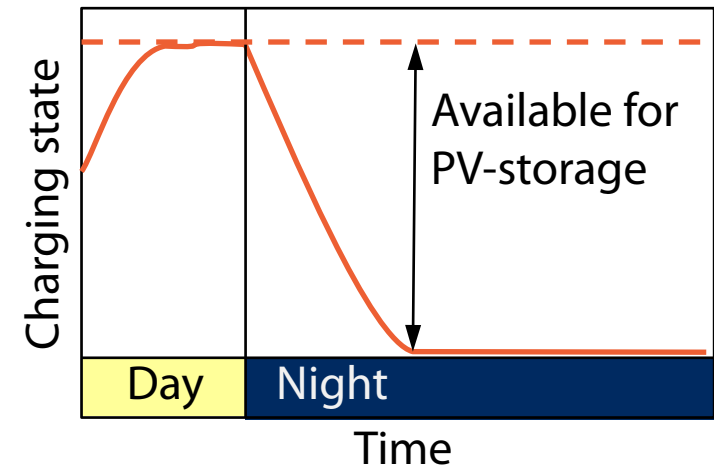
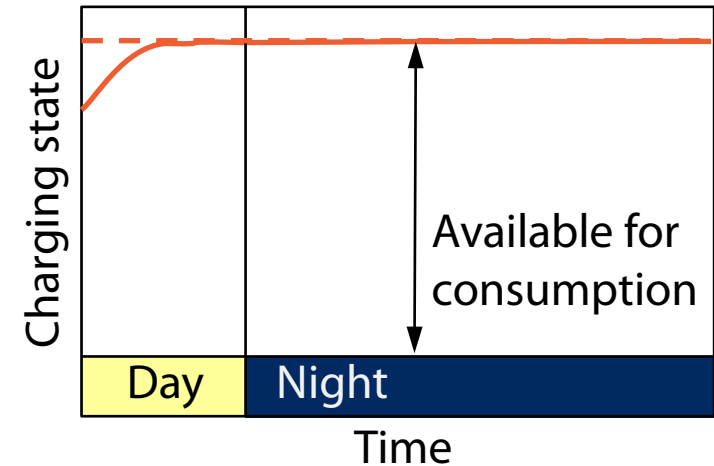
- Daily storage only dependent on consumption: ~2 kWh battery for 1000 kWh/a annual consumption
- Full autarky only with
  - Seasonal storage or
  - Oversized PV system



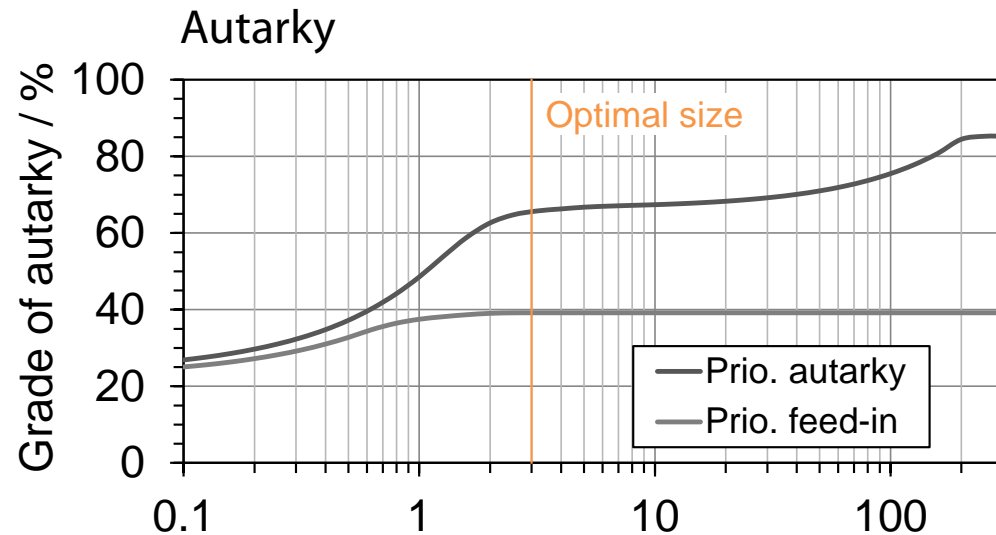
# Combine feed-in limitation and self consumption

Simple modes of operation:

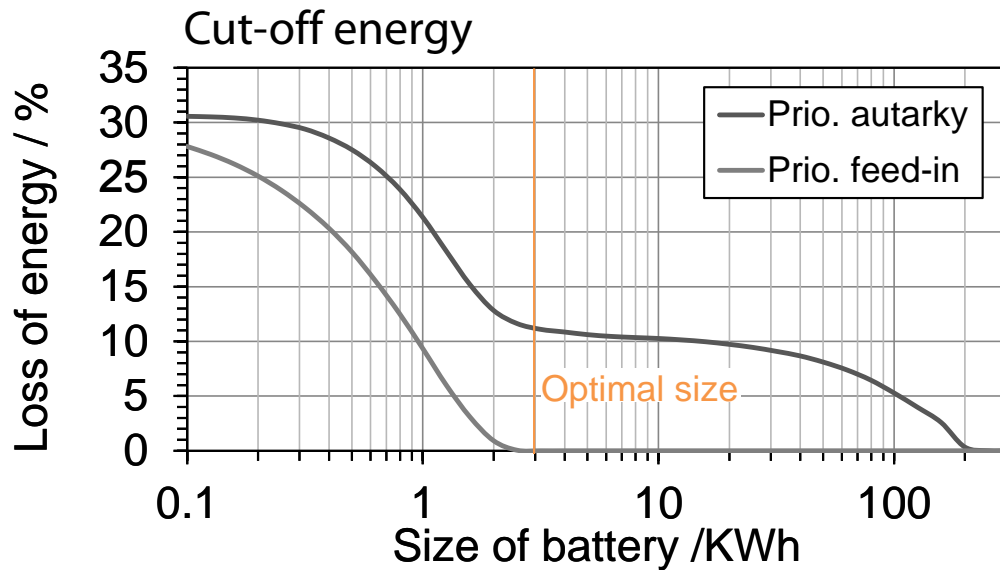
- Prioritization of autarky:  
Energy cannot be stored and gets lost
- Prioritization of feed-in:  
Less autarky



# Simple modes of combined operation



Prioritization of **Autarky**:  
Charge as much as possible



Prioritization of **Feed-in**:  
Discharge as soon as possible

*Parameters:*

PV generation: 1000 kWh/a

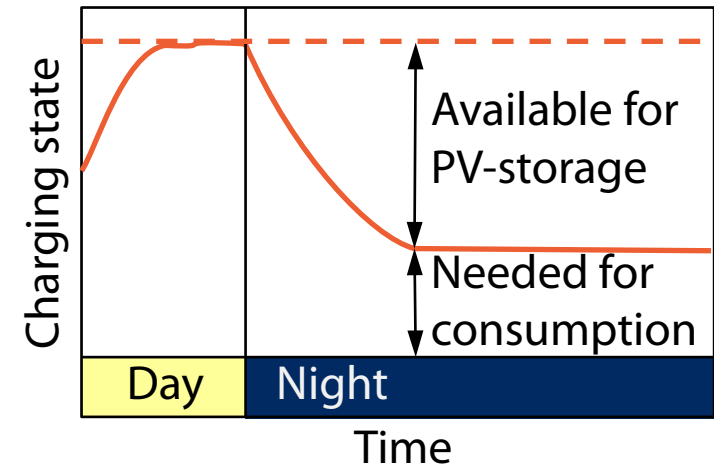
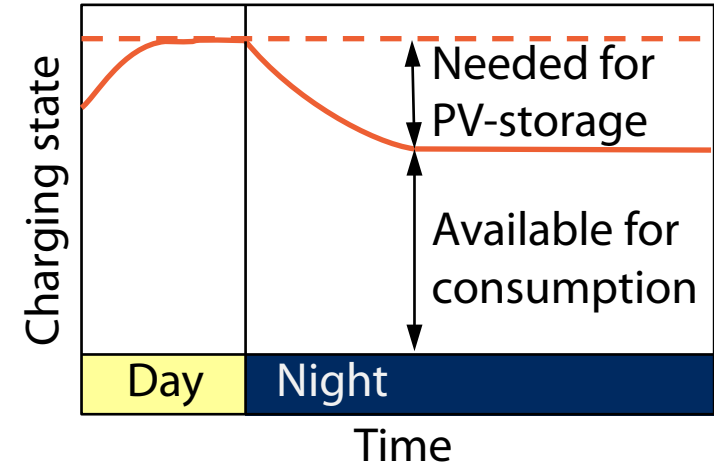
Consumption: 1000 kWh/a

Feed-in limit: 30%



# Smart modes of combined operation:

- Only degree of freedom: Discharge in the night
- Emphasis of autarky, consider feed-in:
  - Estimate excess PV generation of next day
  - Deplete until storage space for next day's generation available
  - -> Autarky remains more probable, energy may be lost.
- Emphasis of feed-in, consider self consumption:
  - Estimate consumption of next day
  - Deplete, but leave next day's consumption in storage
  - -> Loss of energy less probable, grade of autarky may decrease



# Smart modes of combined operation

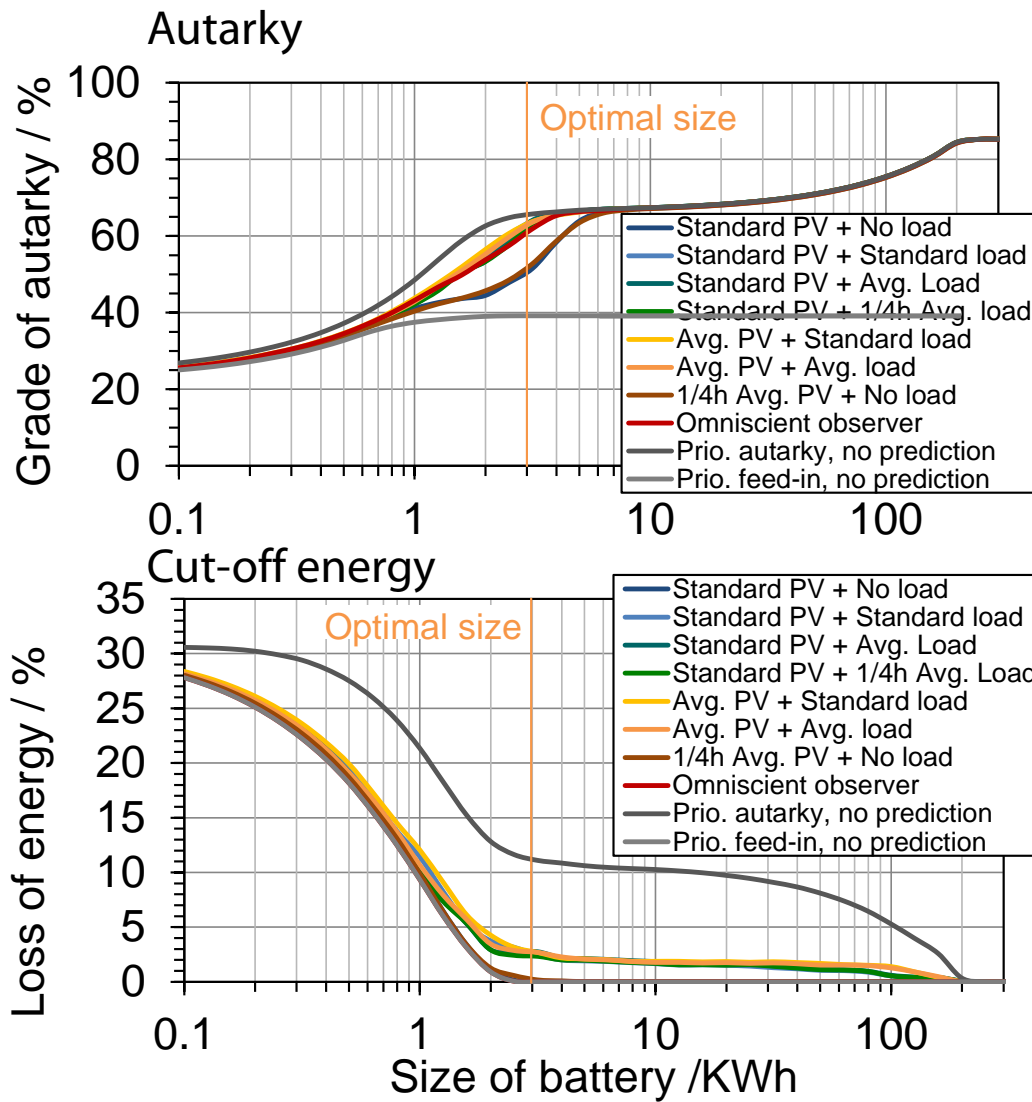
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How “smart” is necessary?

- Reference: omniscient observer
- PV prediction:
  - Daily running average
  - Standard PV profile
  - (Weather forecast)
- Load prediction:
  - Daily running average
  - Standard load profile
  - (Learning observer)



# Smart modes: Omniscient observer



## Recommended prediction method:

- Emphasis on autarky
- Consider feed-in
- Simple averaging of
  - Past consumption
  - Past PV-generation
- Only 3% loss of feed-in

### Operation mode:

Emphasis on autarky,  
consideration of feed-in

### Parameters:

PV generation: 1000 kWh/a

Consumption: 1000 kWh/a

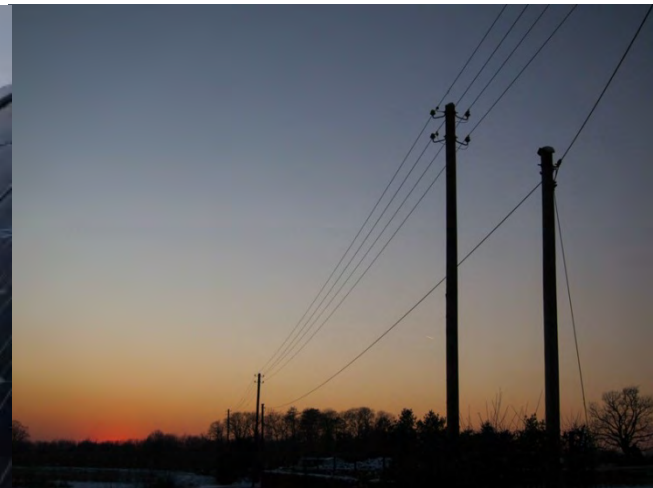
Feed-in limit: 30%



# Summary

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- Optimal size: Daily storage
  - Feed-in limitation: 2 kWh / 1000 kWh/a  
Scaled to annual PV energy
  - Self consumption: 3 kWh / 1000 kWh/a  
Scaled to annual consumption
- Simple control by using averaged past data



# Contact

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