

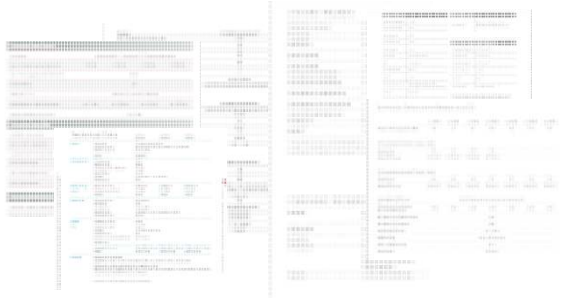
## Using a Dynamic System Model to Characterize a Complex PV Systems

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Intersolar Conference, 06 October 2021

# Motivation for a Dynamic Battery System Model



## Efficiency guideline for PV storage systems



- Data sheet figures provide insufficient performance information
  - Max. battery capacity, max. inverter efficiency
  - Min. stand-by consumption
  - Validated and comparable measured figures as input
    - According to efficiency guideline from BVES/BSW
    - Settling time, battery round trip efficiency, stand-by consumption, inverter efficiency characteristics
- Performance indicators like  $\epsilon_{\text{Autarky}}$ ,  $\epsilon_{\text{self-consumption}}$ ,  $\eta_{\text{Sys}}$  can easily be generated



Component level:

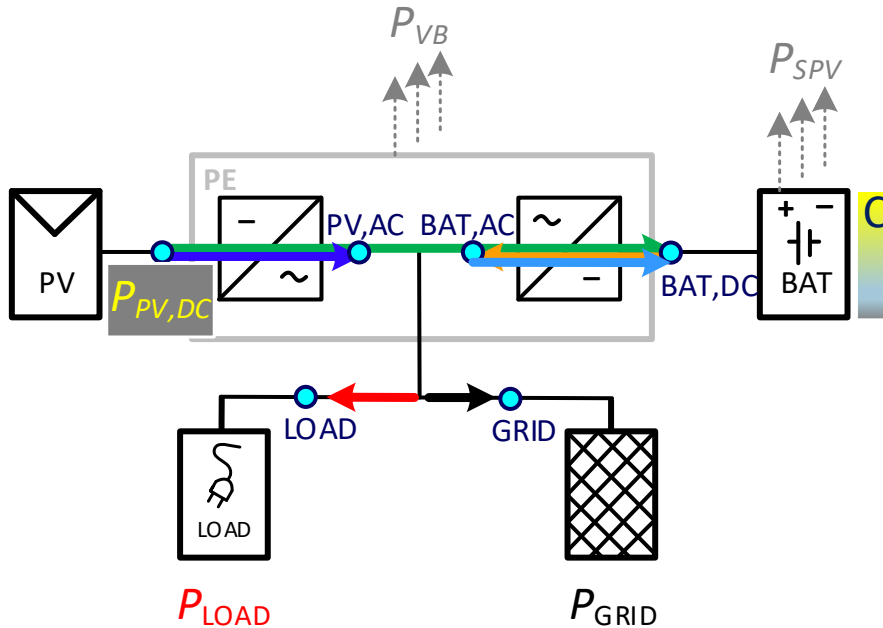
- EN 50530 and IEC 61683 specify the weighted EURO efficiency and the weighted California Energy Commission (CEC) efficiency of PV inverters

System level *Performance ratio (PR)*:

- $PR = \frac{\text{Output}}{\text{Input}}$

- $PR_{PV \text{ system, AC}} = \frac{\text{Energy}_{PV \text{ system, AC}}}{\text{Energy}_{PV \text{ modules, DC}}}$

# Dynamic System Model Power Flow Paths



- Characterizing the battery system completely:
  - knowledge of each power flow path
  - respective efficiency curves
  - at any time
- Power and power flow paths in PV storage systems: PV2AC, PV2BAT, AC2BAT, BAT2AC, PV,DC, GRID, LOAD, VB, SPV
- Battery state of charge **C**

# Power Flow Calculation



$P_{PV2LOAD}$

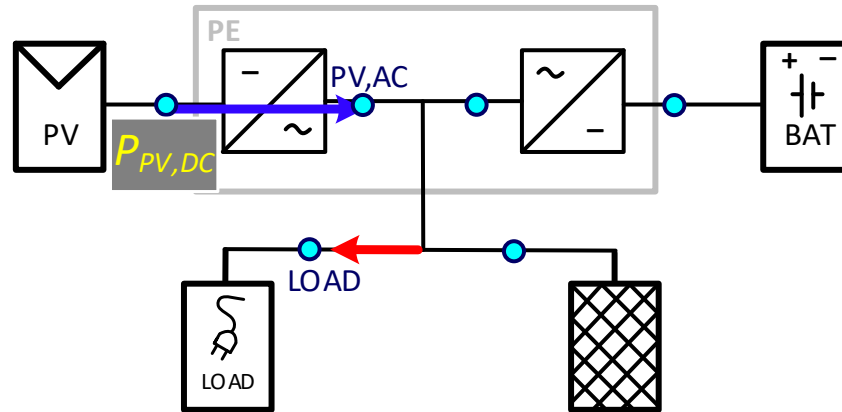
$P_{PV2Bat}$  resp.  $P_{BAT2AC}$

$P_{GRID}$

Battery state of charge C

$$P_{PV2LOAD}(t) = \min(P_{PV,AC'}(t), P_{LOAD}(t))$$

$$P_{PV,AC'}(t) = P_{PV,DC}(t) * \eta_{PV2AC}(P_{PV,DC}(t))$$



$P_{LOAD}$

# Power Flow Calculation



$P_{PV2LOAD}$

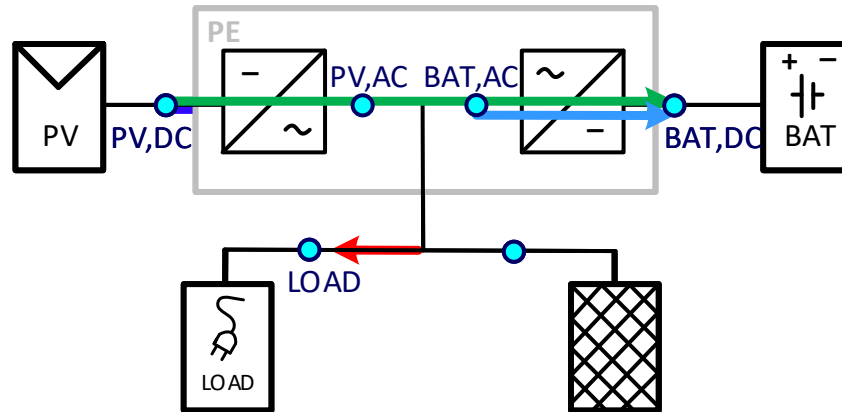
$P_{PV2Bat}$  resp.  $P_{BAT2AC}$

$P_{GRID}$

Battery state of charge C

Battery charging for  $P_{PV,AC} > P_{LOAD}$

$$P_{PV2Bat,AC}(t) = P_{Bat,AC'} * \eta_{AC2BAT}(P_{Bat,AC'}(t))$$



$P_{LOAD}$

# Power Flow Calculation



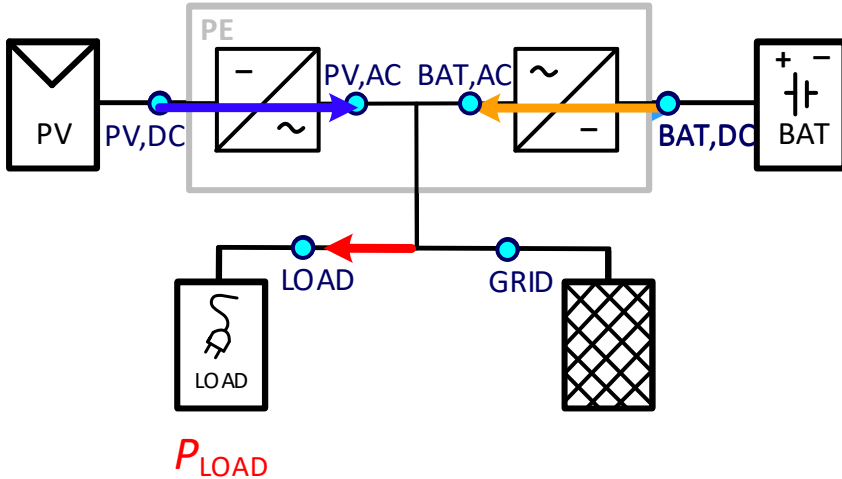
$P_{PV2LOAD}$

$P_{PV2Bat}$  resp.  $P_{BAT2AC}$

$P_{GRID}$

Battery state of charge C

b) Battery discharging for  $P_{PV,AC} < P_{LOAD}$



$$P_{BAT2AC}(t) = \frac{P_{BAT,AC}(t)}{\eta_{BAT2AC} \left( \frac{P_{BAT,AC}(t)}{\eta_{AC2BAT}(P_{BAT,AC}(t))} \right)}$$

# Power Flow Calculation



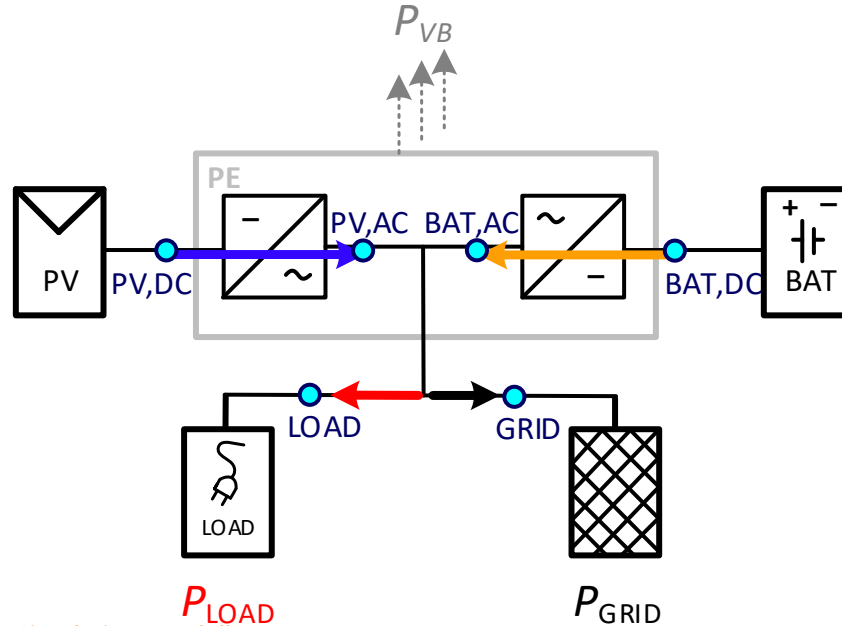
$P_{PV2LOAD}$

$P_{PV2Bat}$  resp.  $P_{BAT2AC}$

$P_{GRID}$

Battery state of charge C

$$P_{Grid}(t) = P_{PV,AC'}(t) - P_{BAT,AC}(t) - P_{LOAD}(t) - P_{VB}(t)$$





# State of Charge Calculation



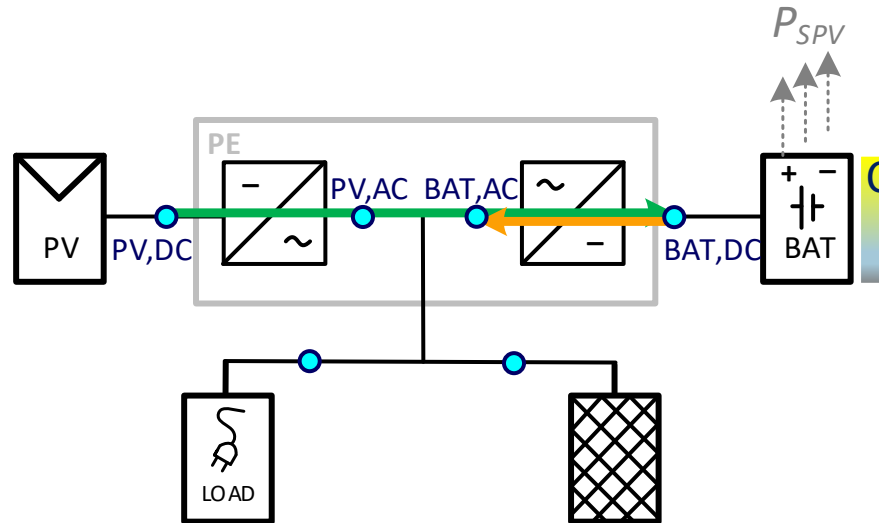
$P_{PV2LOAD}$

$P_{PV2Bat}$  resp.  $P_{BAT2AC}$

$P_{GRID}$

Battery state of charge **C**

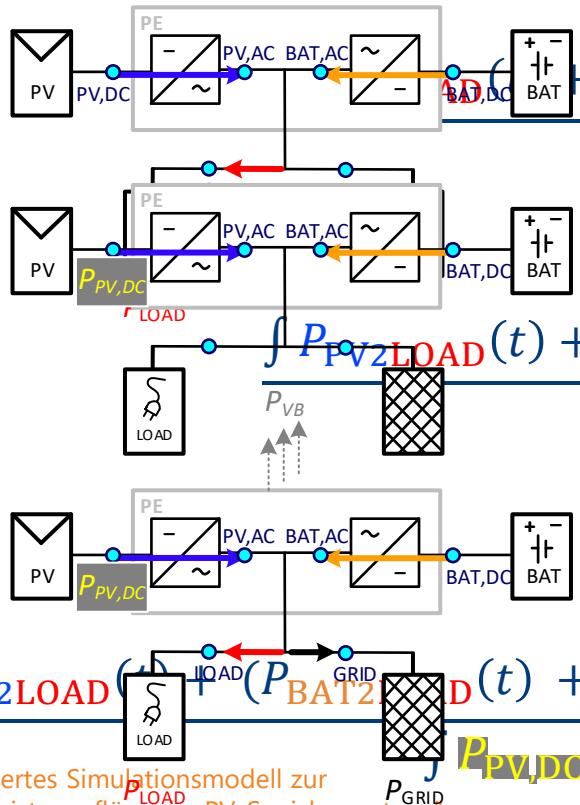
$$C(t + \Delta t) = C(t) + (P_{PV2BAT}(t) - P_{BAT2AC}(t) - P_{SPV}(t)) * \Delta t$$



# Three Performance Indicators



Load	
PV2 LOAD	BAT2 LOAD
PV2 LOAD	BAT2 LOAD
	BAT2 GRID
PV2 LOAD	BAT2 LOAD



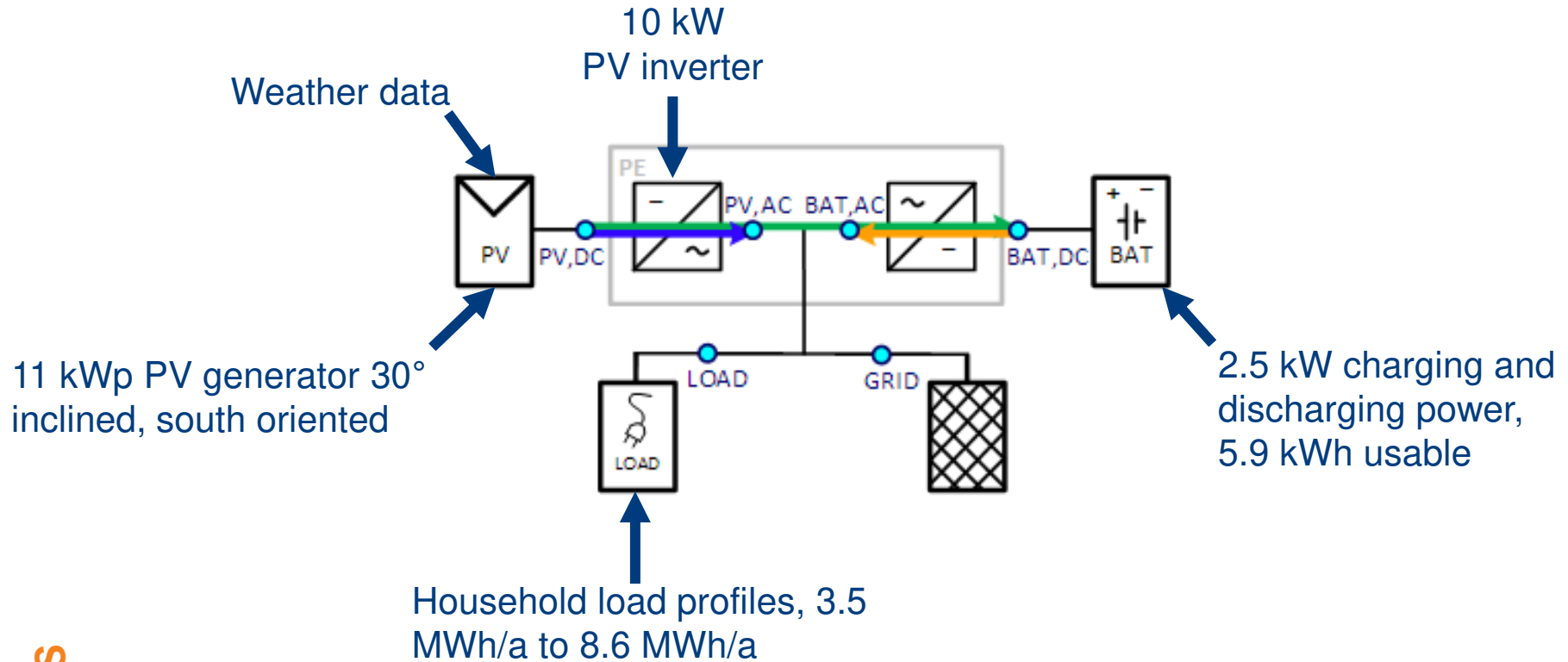
$$\epsilon_{\text{self-sufficiency}} = \frac{P_{\text{BAT2LOAD}}(t) * \eta_{\text{BAT2AC}}(P_{\text{BAT2AC}}) dt}{\int P_{\text{LOAD}}(t) dt}$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{self-consumption}} = \frac{P_{\text{BAT2LOAD}}(t) * \eta_{\text{BAT2AC}}(P_{\text{BAT2AC}}) dt}{\int P_{\text{PV,DC}}(t) dt + \int P_{\text{PV2LOAD}}(t) dt}$$

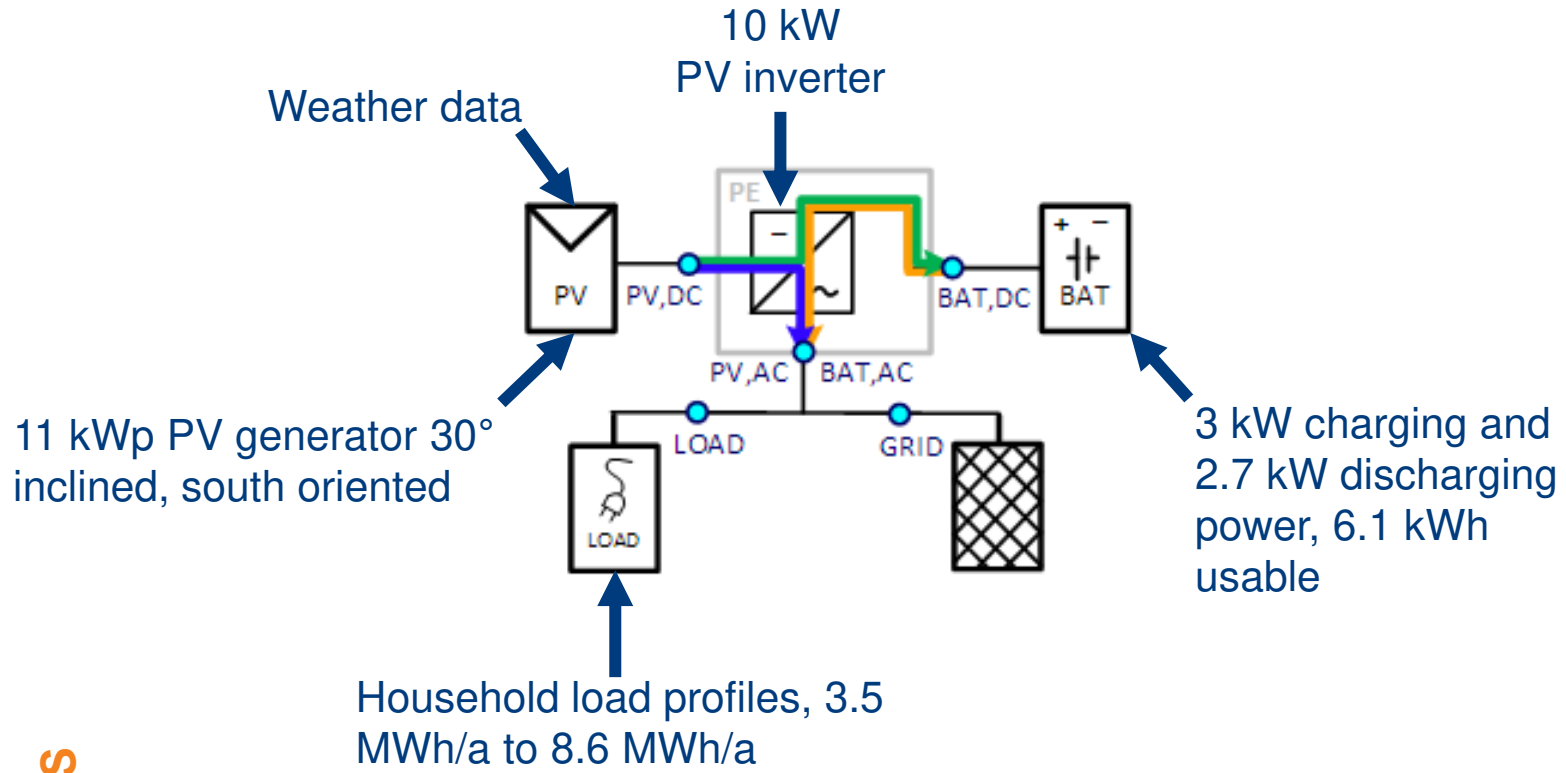
$$\eta_{\text{Sys}} = \frac{E_{\text{used}}}{E_{\text{supplied}}} = \frac{P_{\text{PV2LOAD}}(t) + P_{\text{LOAD}}(t) + (P_{\text{BAT2GRID}}(t)) * \eta_{\text{BAT2AC}}(P_{\text{BAT2AC}}) dt}{\int P_{\text{PV,DC}}(t) dt + P_{\text{VB}} dt}$$

LAB-basiertes Simulationsmodell zur  
 rischen Leistungsflüsse im PV-Speichersystem,  
 otovoltaische Solarenergie, 2017.

# System Evaluation, AC-coupled Storage



# System Evaluation, DC-coupled Storage

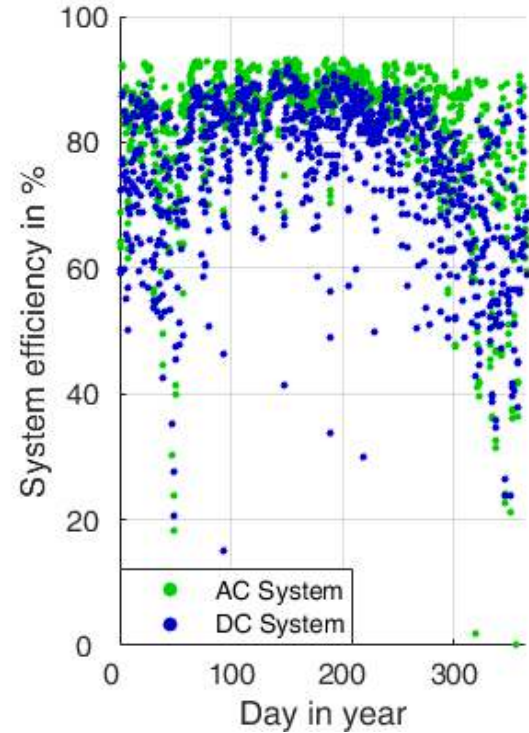
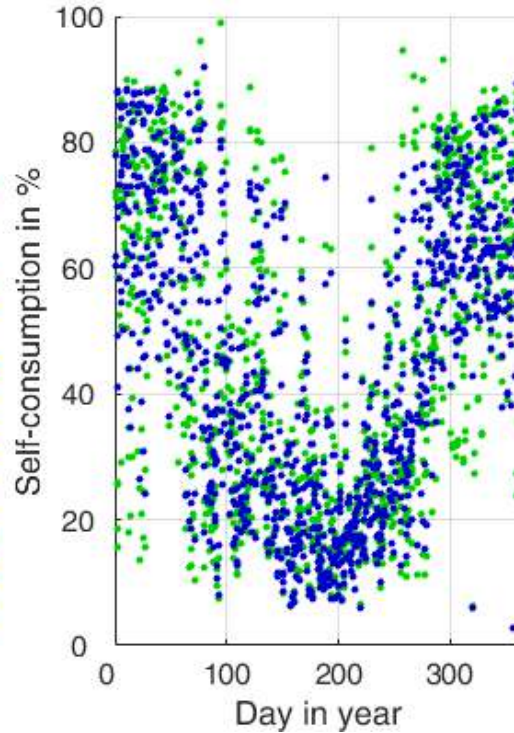
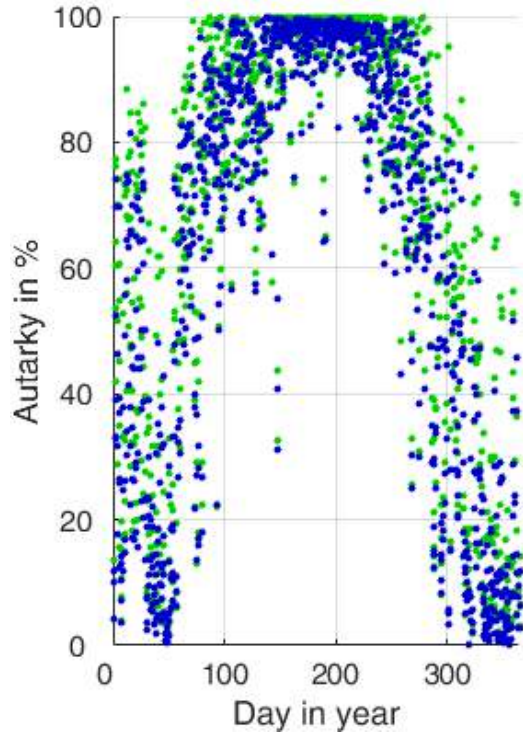


PVPS

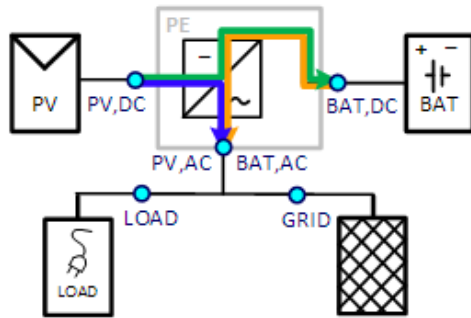
M. Knoop *et al.*, "MATLAB-basiertes Simulationsmodell zur Berechnung der elektrischen Leistungsflüsse im PV-Speichersystem," in 32. Symposium Photovoltaische Solarenergie, 2017.



# System Evaluation



# A dynamic system model of complex PV systems



DC-System  
(Lead-Acid)

	Model	Measurement
$\epsilon_{Self-sufficiency}$	71.1%	69.5%
$\epsilon_{Self-consumption}$	65.6%	65.3%
$\eta_{Sys}$	76.6%	76.9%

- Uses output data from efficiency guideline for PV storage systems
- They serve as reliable input for the model for individual case evaluation
- Model calculates all power flow paths in a PV battery storage system at any time (time dependent properties)
- Simulated use cases results enable to calculate any KPIs, e.g.  $\epsilon_{self-sufficiency}$ ,  $\epsilon_{self-consumption}$ ,  $\eta_{Sys}$

# Performance Indicator Comparison



Comparison based on one day as example

	DC-System (Lead-Acid)		AC-System (Lithium-Ion)	
	Model	Measurement	Model	Measurement
$\epsilon_{\text{Autarky}}$	71.1%	69.5%	81.8%	78.8%
$\epsilon_{\text{Self-consumption}}$	65.6%	65.3%	74.6%	71.7%
$\eta_{\text{Sys}}$	76.6%	76.9%	81.2%	80.8%

# Conclusion

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- Yearly simulations with the dynamic battery system model enables
  - Calculation of meaningful key performance indicators
  - Comparison of different battery storage systems
- Model accuracy has been proved
- The model can work with figures based on an upcoming standard based on the BVES/BSW efficiency guideline
- Model described in Task 13 ST 1.3 report
- The IEA PVPS Task 13 ST 1.3 report is ready for download from the IEA PVPS website <https://iea-pvps.org/>



# Acknowledgements



State of Lower Saxony



Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi)

Supported by:



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Affairs  
and Energy

on the basis of a decision  
by the German Bundestag

**Thank you for your attention!**

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