

New forecasting model improves solar panel performance

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Varied cloud cover, such as here outside the Angstrom Laboratory at Uppsala University, makes reliable forecasts of solar irradiance challenging. Credit: Joakim Munkhammar

A new mathematical model for predicting variations in solar irradiance has been developed at Uppsala University. It may help to promote more efficient use of electricity from solar energy. In tests of various data models, the model proved capable of making highly reliable forecasts, and emerged as the best for this purpose in some respects. The results have now been published in two articles in the journal *Solar Energy*.

As clouds pass overhead, solar power generation from a photovoltaic system fluctuates from one minute to the next. To adjust their electricity use according to supply, local producers of their own [solar energy](#) (for a single property, for example) need to know how the amount of sunlight is changing. Forecasts of solar irradiance (the amount of solar radiation reaching a given surface, measured in watts per square meter, W/m^2) may be a way of achieving greater control of solar

power production.

Project leader Joakim Munkhammar of the Department of Civil and Industrial Engineering at Uppsala University says, "Our MCM model, as it's called, serves to predict what will happen in the next minute, hour or day, based on what usually follows a particular solar irradiance level. This model has a simple design, is easy to train and use, and provides surprisingly accurate solar irradiance forecasts."

The model, presented to the [scientific community](#) last year, is based on a hidden Markov model, a [statistical model](#) for recognition and probabilistic forecasting of processes and patterns. The MCM (Markov chain mixture) distribution model divides [solar irradiance](#) into levels and calculates the probabilities of sunlight in the next and subsequent time periods being at the various levels. On this basis, it is possible to [forecast](#) when and between which levels sunlight will vary, and to compare the forecasts with actual observations to see how well the former match reality.



Solar cell array at Rudbeck Laboratory, Uppsala University, owned by the Uppsala Region property service. Credit: Joakim Munkhammar

The model has now been tested by both scientists. This included test runs to compare the model with several other models. In one study, in which the researchers tested the model and five established benchmark models (used for comparison to evaluate the relative performance of new models), the new MCM model yielded the most reliable forecasts, especially for the near future.

The Uppsala researchers now hope it will be feasible to use their model to control technical systems.

"We look forward to working with other scientists and companies on testing the [model](#) with real physical systems, such as those for battery energy storage. We're going to try and boost the cost effectiveness of storage systems by adjusting the charge based on forecasts of local solar power generation," Munkhammar says.

More information: Kate Doubleday et al, Benchmark probabilistic solar forecasts: Characteristics and recommendations, *Solar Energy* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.solener.2020.05.051](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.solener.2020.05.051)

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