

# Impact of simulation time-resolution on the matching of PV production and household electric demand



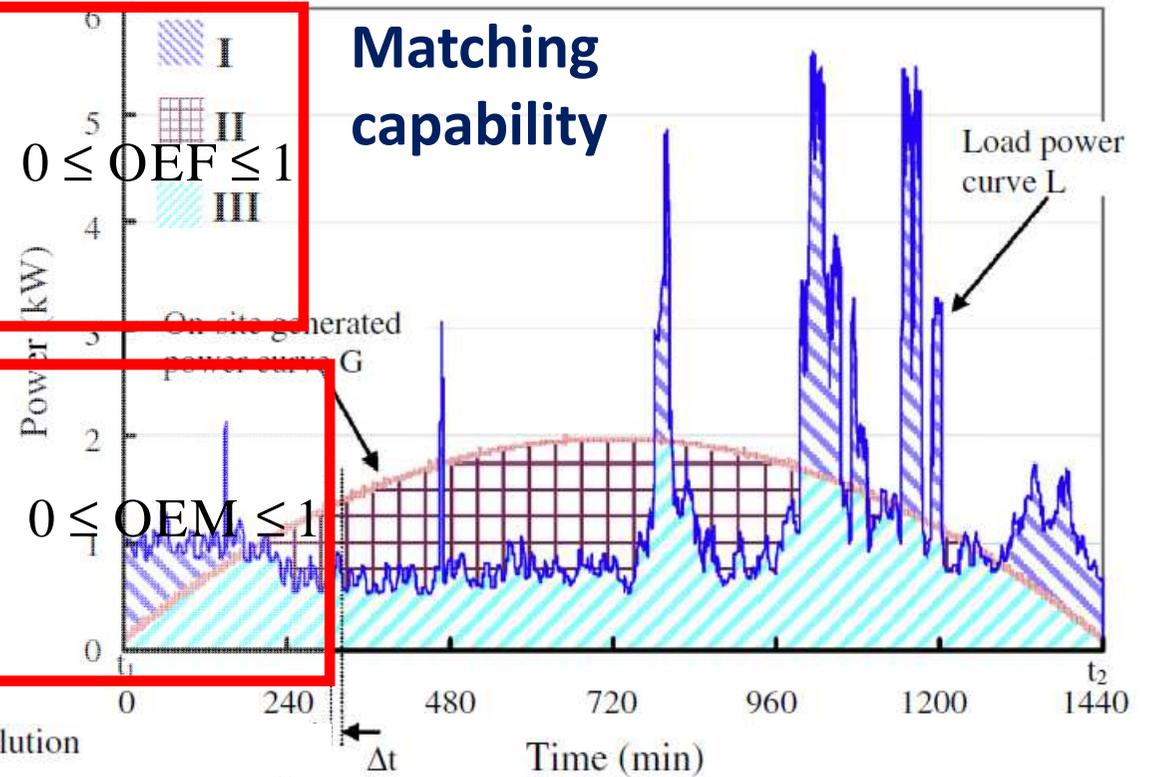
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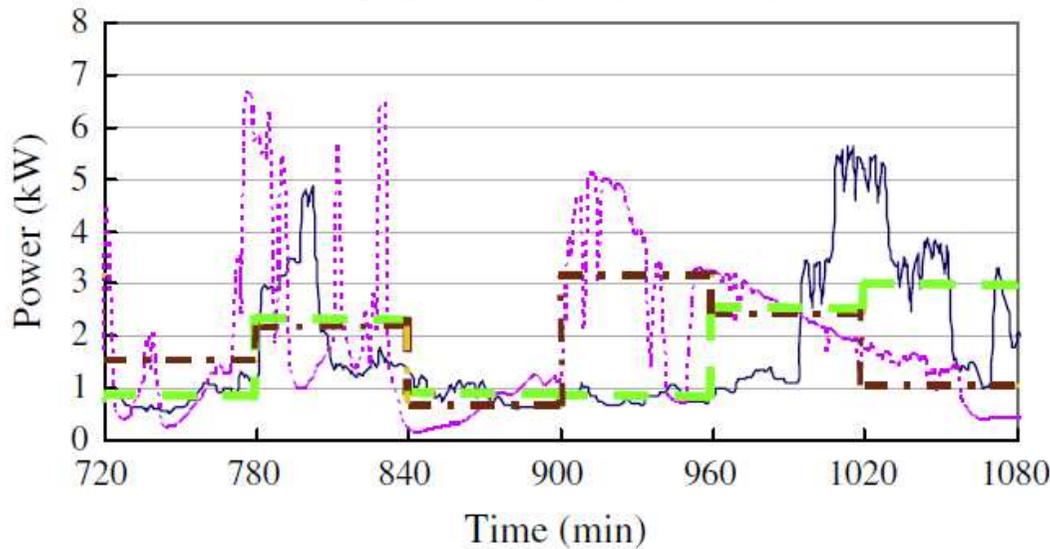
*Based on a published journal paper:  
Sunliang Cao, Kai Sirén. Impact of simulation  
time-resolution on the matching of PV  
production and household electric demand.  
Applied Energy, Vol. 128, pp. 192-208.*

$$OEF = \frac{\sum_{i=t_1}^{t_2} \text{Min}[G(i); L(i)]\Delta t}{\sum_{i=t_1}^{t_2} L(i)\Delta t} ; 0 \leq OEF \leq 1$$

$$OEM = \frac{\sum_{i=t_1}^{t_2} \text{Min}[G(i); L(i)]\Delta t}{\sum_{i=t_1}^{t_2} G(i)\Delta t} ; 0 \leq OEM \leq 1$$



Averaging effect by coarser resolution



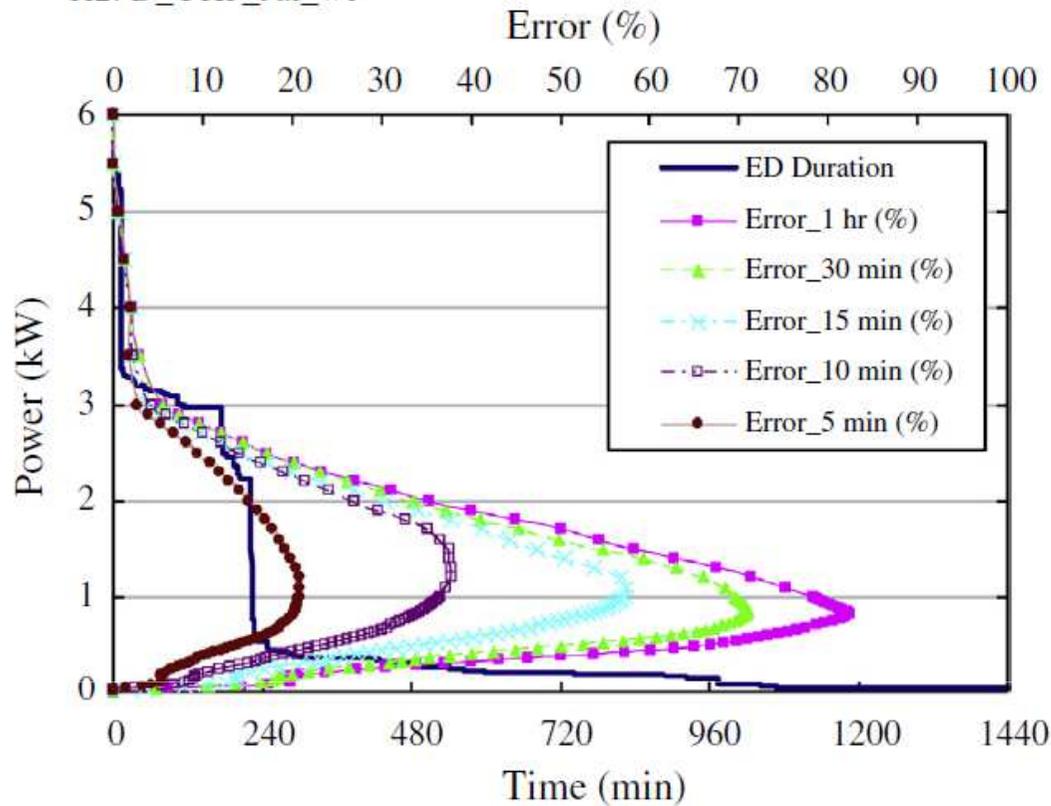
— ED\_1 min    - - - ED\_1 hr    ···· PV\_1 min    - · - · PV\_1 hr

### Error due to coarser resolution

$$e_{OEF} = \frac{OEF_{e|\Delta t} - OEF_{e|1 \text{ min}}}{OEF_{e|1 \text{ min}}}$$

$$e_{OEM} = \frac{OEM_{e|\Delta t} - OEM_{e|1 \text{ min}}}{OEM_{e|1 \text{ min}}}$$

H2: D\_UK5\_Jul\_we



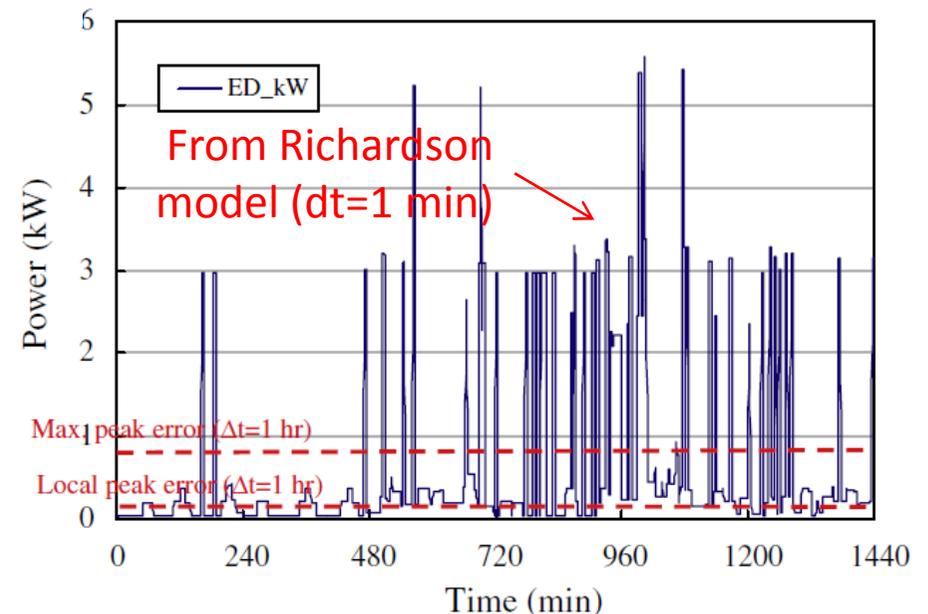
## Representative research results

Hypothetical constant generation unit (HCGU), for the better understanding of the latter PV generation

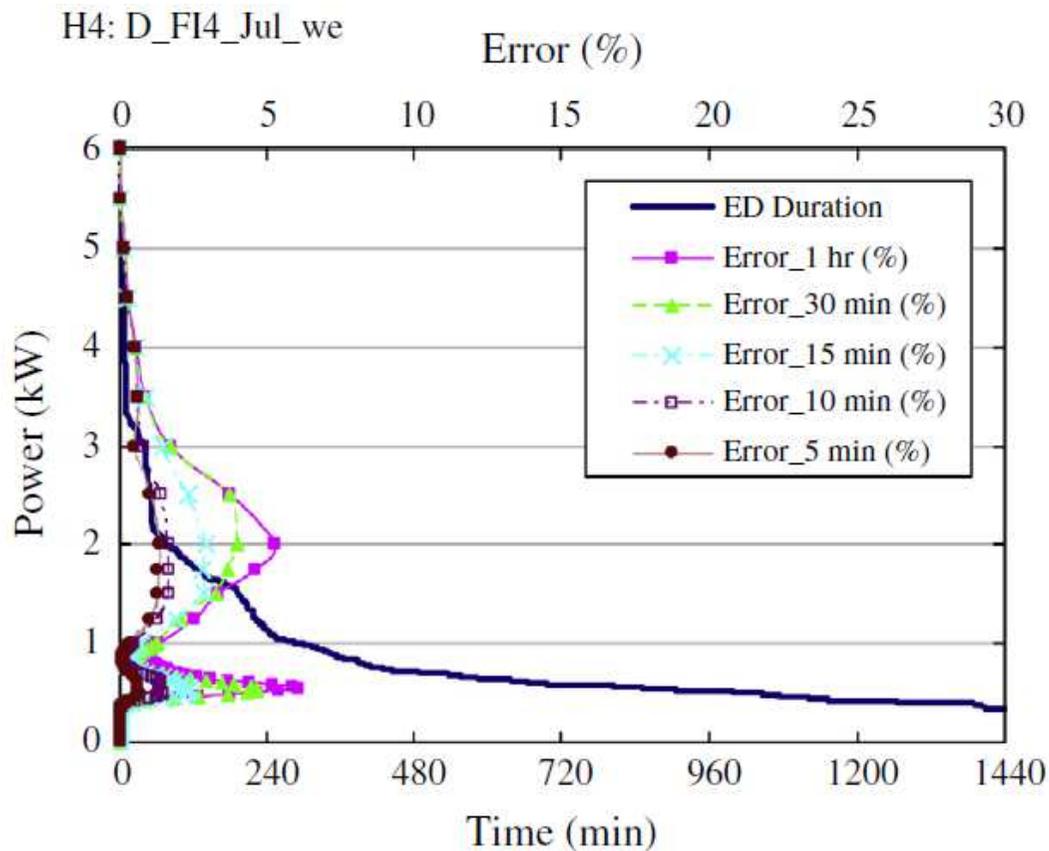
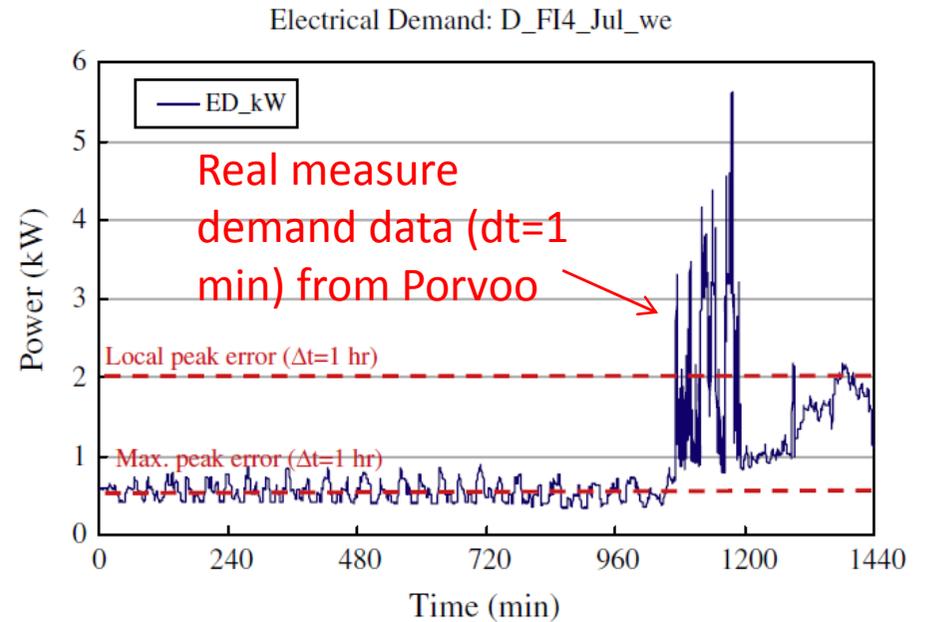
- ✓ Larger error is expected when the time-resolution is coarser

- ✓ When the generation curve frequently crosses the intermittent long sharp spikes in the demand profile, large errors are more likely to occur with coarser resolutions.
- ✓ The long sharp spikes are mostly sensitive to the averaging effect of coarser resolutions.

Electrical Demand: D\_UK5\_Jul\_we



- ✓ The continuous sawteeth of the demand profile between the magnitudes of 0 and 2 kW represents the fluctuated base-load of the house, which is resulting from the devices such as a cycled refrigerator and a freezer.

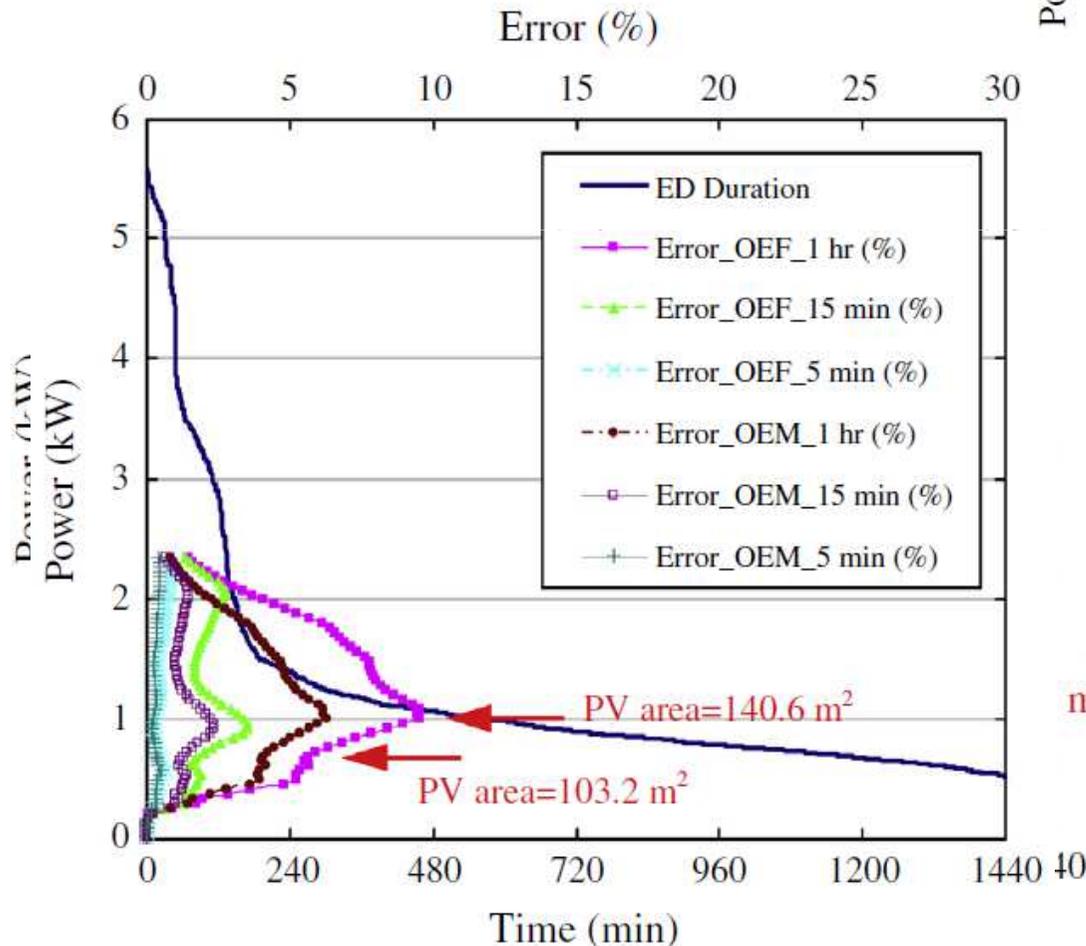


- ✓ When the generation curve frequently crosses these sawteeth, the local error peaks will more likely appear with coarser resolutions, because the sawteeth are also sensitive to the averaging effect.

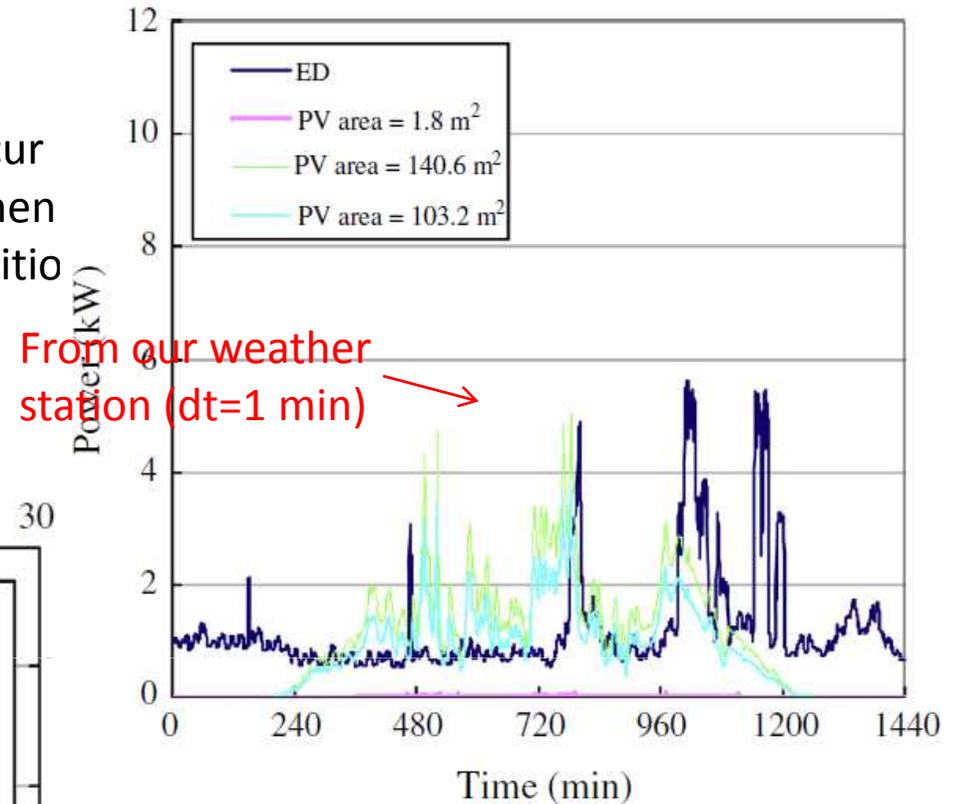
# The sky conditions are also a significant factor

- Noticeable peak errors will more likely occur under a scattered cloud condition than when there is either a clear sky or overcast condition

P6: D\_FI4\_Jul\_wd, W\_FI\_Jul\_Scatter  
 P7: D\_FI4\_Jul\_wd, W\_FI\_Jul\_Overcast



Demand: D\_FI4\_Jul\_wd; Weather: W\_FI\_Jul\_Overcast



- The PV generation under the scattered cloud condition is rather fluctuated, which means that it will be much more sensitive to the averaging effect caused by a coarser resolution, resulting in a higher possibility of noticeable errors than with other sky conditions.



<http://www.sunwindenergy.com>

**Thank you very  
much for your  
attention.**

Any questions?

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