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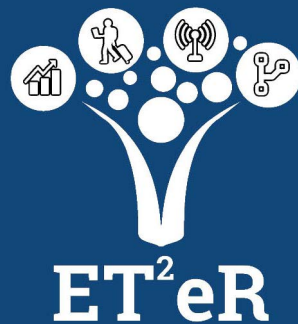


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# Predgovor

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Poseban broj časopisa „ET<sup>2</sup>eR – ekonomija, turizam, telekomunikacije i računarstvo” obuhvaća radove prezentirane na **4. međunarodnoj znanstveno-stručnoj konferenciji ReECON - RENEWABLE ECONOMICS**.

Konferencija je održana u Biogradu na Moru, 1. - 2. listopada 2024. godine u organizaciji Veleučilišta Baltazar Zaprešić i Veleučilišta u Virovitici. Na konferenciji je sudjelovalo 90-tak znanstvenika i stručnjaka iz raznih područja poslovne ekonomije, ruralnog i regionalnog razvoja, informacijskih tehnologija i turizma.

Cilj konferencije je bio zadržati proaktivni pristup u primjeni teorijskih i empirijskih dostignuća kojima će se utjecati na poboljšanje poslovnih procesa, promicanje održivog poslovanja u dinamičnom okruženju, stvaranje ozračja etičnog ponašanja, transparentnosti i odgovornosti te jačanje otpornosti gospodarstva u cjelini uz pružanje dugoročnih održivih smjernica za realni sektor.

U ovom posebnom broju ET<sup>2</sup>eR-a objavljeno je 7 znanstvenih i 15 stručnih radova. Teme radova su iz područja poslovnog upravljanja, turizma i hotelijerstva, ruralnog i regionalnog razvoja, digitalne tehnologije, javne politike i održivog gospodarskog razvoja.

Časopis „ET<sup>2</sup>eR“ namijenjen je svima koji žele dati doprinos poticanju i razvijanju primijenjene stručne djelatnosti. Svrha časopisa je upoznavanje šire javnosti s novostima iz navedenih područja i popularizacija struke. Stoga ohrabrujem sve potencijalne autore da prijave svoje radove za objavljivanje.

Časopis je uvršten u bazu Hrčak te ERIH PLUS (European Reference Index for the Humanities and Social Sciences) bazu, čime je postao časopis koji se kategorizira u znanstvene radove druge skupine (a2).

Zahvaljujem se svim sudionicima konferencije, autorima, recenzentima, uredništvu časopisa, lektorima te tehničkom i izvršnom uredniku na trudu i znanju uloženom na kreiranje ovog posebnog broja časopisa „ET<sup>2</sup>eR – ekonomija, turizam, telekomunikacije i računarstvo”.

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doc.dr.sc. Dejan Tubić, prof. struč. stud.

# Foreword

”

The Special Issue of the journal 'ET<sup>2</sup>eR – Economics, Tourism, Telecommunications and Computer Science' comprises papers presented at the **4 International Conference on Renewable Economics - ReECON**.

The conference was held on 1. - 2. November 2024 in Biograd na Moru, Croatia, and was organised by the University of Applied Sciences Baltazar Zapprešić and Virovitica University of Applied Sciences. The conference was attended by more than 90 scientists and experts from different areas of business economics, rural and regional development, information technology and tourism.

The goal of the conference was to maintain a proactive approach to the application of theoretical and empirical achievements which can influence improvement of business processes, promote sustainable business activities in a dynamic environment, create a climate of ethical behaviour, transparency, and responsibility, and strengthen the resilience of economy on the whole while providing sustainable long-term guidelines for the real sector.

Seven scientific and fifteen professional papers are published in this Special Issue of ET<sup>2</sup>eR. Paper topics are related to areas of business management, tourism and hospitality, rural and regional development, digital technology, public policy, and sustainable business development.

The journal "ET<sup>2</sup>eR" is aimed at authors who would like to contribute to the promotion and development of applied professional activity. The purpose of the journal is to familiarize the general public with news from the aforementioned fields and to popularize the profession. Therefore, I would like to invite all potential authors to submit their papers for publication.

The journal is included in the Hrčak database and the ERIH PLUS database (European Reference Index for the Humanities and Social Sciences), making it a journal categorized in the second group (a2).

I would like to use this opportunity to thank all the participants in the conference; authors, reviewers, the editorial board of the journal, proofreaders, and the executive and technical editors for their effort and knowledge invested in creating this Special Issue of the journal 'ET<sup>2</sup>eR – Economics, Tourism, Telecommunications and Computer Science'.

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## Design of PV system peak power adjustment based on measured data

Igor Petrović<sup>1</sup>, Danijel Koprivanac<sup>2</sup>, Enes Ciriković<sup>2</sup>, Mario Vražić<sup>3</sup>

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### Abstract

*The maximum power production limit is assigned to licensed clients with photovoltaic (PV) system. For safety reasons this limit is mainly determined to be equal to the PV system power output limit. The limit does not have to be the same as installed PV system power. Maximum power of electric energy delivered to distribution network will depend on client's consumption behavior, as PV system production will primarily supply client's consumption. Only surplus of produced energy will be delivered to distribution network. If one can learn client's behavior and combine it with PV system production data, it is possible to manipulate PV system power. If so, the client will be able to produce more energy daily than it was supposed to, but also will not increase the assigned maximum power limit. In this research a single instance of calculation for PV system power increase is provided using measured data of PV system production and energy counter on distribution network. Main goal is to get as much energy possible from client but keep everything from escalating regarding contract with electrical energy distributor and supplier. Obviously, the worst-case scenario would be on a day with the highest energy production while maintaining average consumption characteristics.*

### Keywords

*PV system, on-grid, power management, optimized scaling*

## Introduction

Each client is limited to the maximum power of the PV system calculated from the local electrical distribution network parameters as to maximum power allowed to flow into the network. At the same time, it must not stress the contracted limits of the network errors (voltage values, flickers, THD, etc.). For example, the network voltage at any connection point must always be inside  $\pm 10\%$  of nominal network voltage. In order to do so, one must not exceed the power limit flow into the network. As a precaution local electric energy distribution companies sets calculations using total blackout of client consumption and calculate power into network as nominal production of entire PV system. All of this is available at [1]. Of course, this will never happen in real life situations as PV system consumption can only be zero if one turns off the main electrical installation switch, as shown in [2] and [3]. Even though PV system is required to turn off if recognizing network voltage shortage.

In this paper such an example is analyzed, and conclusions are used to explore possibilities of PV system upgrade, similar to [4]. Any upgrade made must keep the client system inside limits and boundaries if viewed as a “black box” in terms of distribution network. Especially when client consumption daily curve is not being very deviant from yearly day averages. Decrease of PV system power will directly result in lower energy production, but also power given to the network will most of the time but significantly lower than allowed power to the network, as in [5] and [6].

### 1. PV system configuration

The client is a consumer with PV system for self-consumption. Total allowed power from the network in the direction of supply is 87 kW. In the first upgrade the client got a PV system with 28 kW of PV modules on 30 kW DC/AC converter block. Total allowed power to the network in the direction of given power is 28 kW. The first installed PV system is named SOLAR-1, presented in Fig. 1., and has been fully working from August 2022.

FIGURE 1: EXISTING PV SYSTEM SOLAR-1



Some of the common parameters of SOLAR-1 are presented in Table I. These parameters can be used for prediction of a new PV system upgrade, named SOLAR-2. SOLAR-2 should show just how much of total PV system power is not used due to calculations made in determination of allowed upper limit of PV system power.

TABLE 1: PV PARAMETERS OF SOLAR-1

Parameter	Value
PV power	28 kW
Azimuth	-35°
Slope	15°
Albedo	0.2

In order to do so, the worst-case scenario is used as single day with very high PV system energy production. In terms of validation, the chosen day is from period when SOLAR-2 is already installed in June 2023. Therefore, the chosen day is 11th of August 2023. The SOLAR-1 energy production.

As can be seen in Fig. 1. SOLAR-1 consists of two parts which differentiate only by slope. In order to eliminate differences caused by those slopes, measured data for SOLAR-1 are divided into 2 groups, where group Symo-2 is entirely supplied by PV strings with original geometrical parameters shown in Table I. This is very important in calculations made to simulate SOLAR-2 energy production.

### 2. Simulation of PV system upgrade

The new upgrade SOLAR-2 is done with some differential parameters than SOLAR-1. This is caused by part of location planned for SOLAR-2 and nominal usage of it by client business plan. Therefore, parameters shown in Table II. are presented and will be used in the planning and design of SOLAR-2.

TABLE 2: PV PARAMETERS OF SOLAR-2

Parameter	Value
PV power	Value of interest
Azimuth	+45°
Slope	15°
Albedo	0.2

In order to use measured data from SOLAR-1 to simulate SOLAR-2 one must analyze differences in parameters and then use them in calculations.

- Slopes are the same as the same mechanical construction will be used to mount PV modules as was in group Symo 2 of SOLAR-1.
- The azimuth for SOLAR-2 is rotated in reverse direction from South than was SOLAR-1, with values rather the same in both cases. The behavior of SOLAR-1 Symo 2 in the morning is highly rising as PV modules are more oriented to East, and slower decrease few hours after the Noon. SOLAR-2 should have slower increase in the morning as PV modules are more oriented to West, and rapidly decrease production in evening when Sun is setting. Therefore, it can be expected that azimuth value will cause the production curve for SOLAR-2 is actual production curve from SOLAR-1 Symo 2 flipped by time axis.
- The total PV power of SOLAR-1 Symo 2 is equal to 14 kW. So, the production curve of SOLAR-2 is transformed linearly to SOLAR-2 designed PV power through the day, as in (1), where  $P_{x2}$  presents the total PV power of SOLAR-2 throughout the day.

$$P_{x2} = \frac{P_{S2n}}{P_{S1n}} \cdot P_{x1} \quad (1)$$

In terms of measured production data for SOLAR-1, there are available single inverter energy productions for both Symo 1 and Symo 2 in SOLAR-1, shown in Fig. 2. When combined, they get total SOLAR-1 energy production, shown in Fig. 3. When those data and analysis conclusions are used in calculations, SOLAR-2 prediction will give improved modeling production results.

FIGURE 2: PV SYSTEM PHASE SOLAR-1

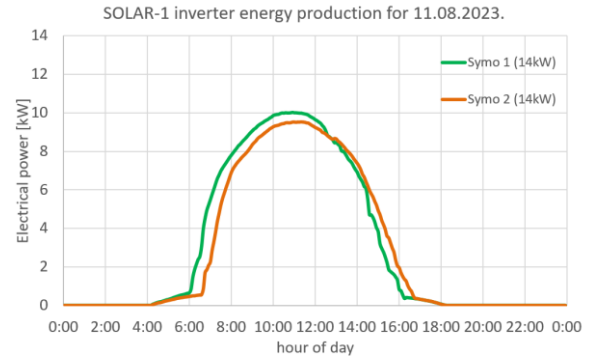
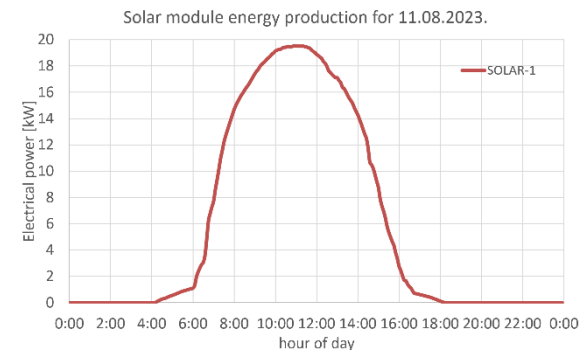


FIGURE 3: PV SYSTEM PHASE SOLAR-2



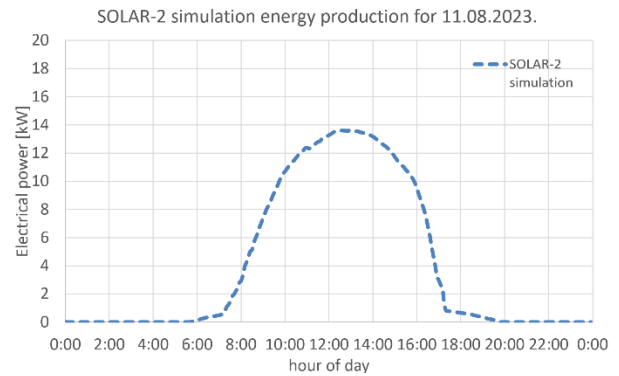
Finally, in order to confirm SOLAR-2 design is valid it is necessary to observe power on the network counter. Main presumption is that power to the network cannot exceed total of 28 kW as allowed in certification of SOLAR-1.

### 3. Results and validation of SOLAR-2

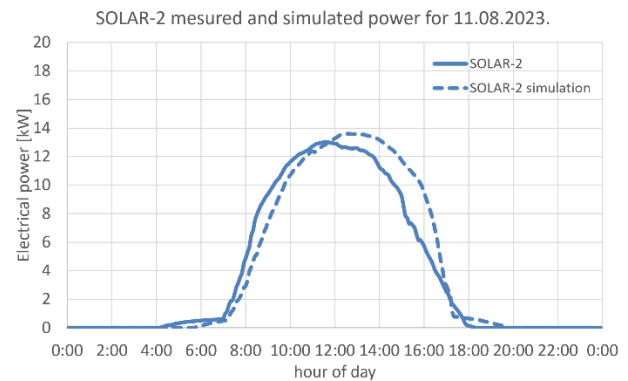
The production curve for SOLAR-2 is simulated as explained in Chapter III. using iterations results show that SOLAR-2 PV peak power of 30 kW would result in getting to a daily peak of 28 kW given the power to the network. Regarding extended analysis, all validations must be done for SOLAR-2 PV peak power of 20 kW as only so much roof surface is available on location. As there is no real-time measurement for client total consumption, this data will not be analyzed even though it can be calculated from available data. Real SOLAR-2 is shown in Fig. 4. and Fig.5.

**FIGURE 4: SOLAR-2 PV SYSTEM SYMO-1****FIGURE 5: SOLAR-2 PV SYSTEM SYMO-2**

Simulation results for SOLAR-2 production power are presented in Fig. 6. It is obvious that the production curve should be moved and leaning towards the left of time axis in comparison to SOLAR-1, as explained before.

**FIGURE 6: SIMULATED PV PRODUCTION POWER FOR SOLAR-2**

Validation of simulation results of SOLAR-2 production power curve is done using real time measurement on DC/AC converter block. Simulation results are rather accurate and can provide good insight into what will happen in any power for SOLAR-2 is applied in client installations, as shown in Fig. 7. simulation results which are combined with real-time measurement on SOLAR-2 production power.

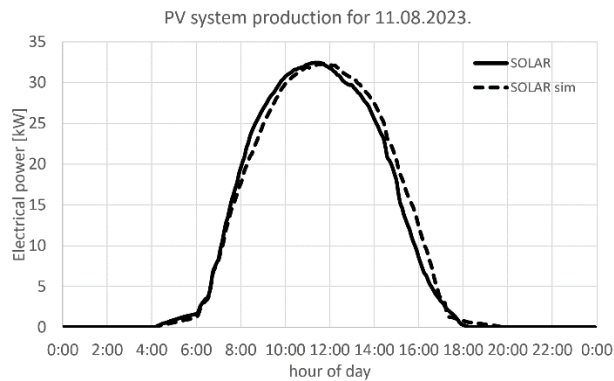
**FIGURE 7: MEASURED AND SIMULATED SOLAR-2 PV POWER**

Same data, only on entire PV system scale is shown in Fig. 8. where simultaneous presenting measured PV system production and simulated production using measured SOLAR-1 and simulated SOLAR-2 are combined. One can conclude that simulated production is good enough to use in modeling and design on present location.

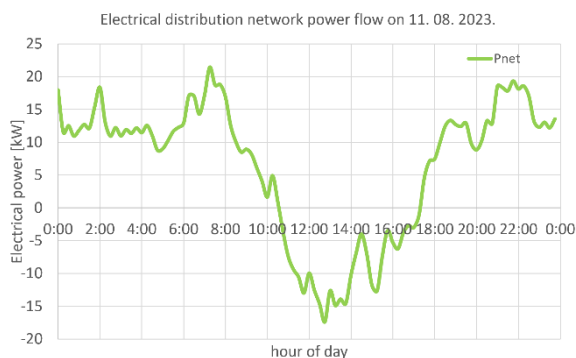
For final validation, it must be confirmed that entire PV system combined with client consumption will never get close to the allowed 28 kW of given power to the network. The data shown in Fig. 9. are real time measurements taken from the network counter. It can be seen that peak power in direction of giving to the network is from 12:00 till 14:00 and never exceeds 20 kW, as expected. As calculated maximum PV system was supposed to be 30 kW of peak power for 28 kW in direction of the network, and built system is only 20 kW of peak power, it would mean that in peak giving power should be 10 kW deficit to desired 28 kW. The

power curve presented in Fig. 8. shows that simulation model is very accurate in terms of network counter power flow and can be used in additional modeling and designing on location.

**FIGURE 8: MEASURED AND SIMULATED TOTAL PV POWER**



**FIGURE 9: NETWORK TOTAL POWER, GIVEN AND RECEIVED**



## 4. Conclusion

Even though most of technical information and behavior of PV systems in electrical energy distribution networks are well known, some procedures are rather strict, and limitations are quite rigorous. Such an example is shown in this research where it is shown that the procedure of calculation for PV system total power limit is splitting PV system power in half, just because it totally neglects client consumption behavior.

Technical advances already existing in commercial offer of PV system equipment offers solutions which can be used to extend those limitations. Example of such equipment is for example smart meter which is able to regulate PV system power depending on real-time measured power given to the network. In meantime while waiting for technical regulation to change, one can only use fixed limits (power limit, etc.) in order to increase electrical energy production of PV systems while maintaining inside contracted limits provided by distributor of electrical energy.

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