

### **NORTHSOL** SOLAR POWER PLANTS IN THE NORTH

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# THE BEST PERFORMING PV SYSTEM IN SWEDEN

- Two dual-axis tracking systems in Piteå, Sweden
- Installed size: 20 kWp
- Yearly yield: 1500 kWh/kW<sub>p</sub>
- Research features solar tracking, different module technologies, weather monitoring, power optimizing system.



### SPIN-OFF: ACUSTICUM SOLAR PARK – PITEÅ (OWNED BY PITEENERGI)





#### **SPIN-OFF: KLIMALAB OTTA**



www.moruc.mo

#### SPIN-OFF: LNS BOLIGBLOKK I LONGYEARBYEN, SVALBARD





### SPIN-OFF: NTNU ZEB LIVING LAB, TRONDHEIM (NORGE)





# ABOUT THE PROJECT

- Background: PV in Northern regions
- Project group
- The PV systems
- Results
  - Performance
  - Economy
  - Power quality
- What's next?



#### YEARLY IRRADIATION ON A HORIZONTAL SURFACE (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>)





### YEARLY IRRADIATION ON AN OPTIMALLY INCLINED SURFACE (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>)

500

925

### **Challenges** for PV installations at high latitudes:

- Large variations in solar irradiation over the year (polar night/midnight sun)
- Variable solar path during the long summer days – hard to harvest all sunlight

### Advantages

- Solar cells are more efficient at low temp
- Snow reflects sunlight



1775

1350



2200 [kWh/m²]

### YEARLY IRRADIATION ON A 2 AXIS TRACKING SURFACE (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>)

1050

400



Germany is one of the world's largest markets for PV.



The area around the gulf of Bothnia has great potential for P\/I



3000 [kWh/m²]

2350

1700

# PROJECT GROUF

Project owner/industry partner:

- PiteEnergi AB

### R&D-partners:

- Norut Narvik, Norway (project leader)
- Kemi-Tornionlaakso Municipal Education and Training Consortium Lappia, Finland
- Luleå Technical University, Sweden





# PROJECT GOALS

- Demonstrate, under real conditions, that photovoltaic power plants can be technically and economically feasible in high latitudes.
- Find the PV technology that is best suited for harsh Nordic climates.
- Identify the drawbacks as well as advantages of high latitude and cold climate on the performance of the PV systems, and suggest remedies.
- Identify methods for estimating the hosting capacity of the grid and market for solar power.



# THE OUTDOOR PV LAB IN NARVIK

- Installed in May 2009
- Dual-axis solar tracking
- Grid-connected (SolarEdge)
- Module area 12.4 m<sup>2</sup>
- Rated power 1.7 kW<sub>p</sub>
- Individual module monitoring
- Weather station + pyranometers





# THE PV SYSTEM IN KEMI

- Installed in dec 2012
- Dual-axis solar tracking
- Grid-connected (SMA)
- Module area 13.07 m<sup>2</sup>
- Rated power 2.04  $kW_p$
- System level monitoring





# THE PV POWER PLANT IN PITEÅ

- Installed in dec 2012
- In operation from March 2012
- Dual-axis solar tracking (astronomical and optical tracking)
- Grid-connected (SolarEdge)
- Module area 75 m<sup>2</sup> + 70 m<sup>2</sup>
- Rated power 20 kW<sub>p</sub>
- Individual module monitoring
- Weather station + pyranometer





### SOLAR RESOURCE

Monthly horizontal irradiance (1999-2014) from STRÅNG



# SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

- Prear system performance
  - 2013: 1520 kWh/kWp
  - 2014: 1490 kWh/kWp
- There is still room for improvement!
  - 5% 10% higher output possible



#### **PV SYSTEM PRICES - SWEDEN**



www.norut.no

# OUTLOOK

- Results from this project has already led to
  - Better system design
  - New projects
  - International interest
  - Show potential for solar energy in Northern Scandinavia!
- New technology for northern conditions
  - No moving parts
  - Almost as high yield as solar tracking
- Pilot plants in Sweden (PiteEnergi) and Norway are realised now
- Looking for cooperation for large scale project in northern regions!



# THANK YOU!

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**Nordic Energy Research** 



Sustainable Energy Systems 2050 NORDIC ENERGY RESEARCH PROGRAMM



