



Advanced statistical methods for determining the hosting capacity of medium and low voltage networks

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PROBLEMS





DETAILED PROBLEMS

ORIENTATION AND TILT ARE OFTEN ASSUMED TO BE UNIFORMLY FACED IN ONE DIRECTION. NO INSIGHT INTO THE EXPECTED SPATIAL SPREAD OF NEW RESIDENTIAL PV.











OBJECTIVES

- Analyze the rooftop profiles of single family houses
- Impact analysis of different methods of modelling single family house's rooftop
- Probabilistic adoption model considering socio-economic data and peer effects

APPROACHES



Hosting capacity analysis



Uniform

Real roof data





FINDINGS

SweGRIDS

- Socio-economic drivers of residential PV systems applied for in Uppsala: property ownership type, average income, share of households with cars, age group, unemployment rate. Some of the factors differ from the previous studies in different countries.
- A prediction is generated, districts with a high population of students are predicted to have a lower PV penetration. Knowing local conditions is important.
- A comparison to the solar generation potential shows a good synergy between physical and socio-economic factors.
- Flat or optimized roofs assumption is not rational. If the roof data are not available, a new better way to model it should be studied.
- High penetration of PV systems in residential houses may be hampered by the availability of good roofs first, before it reaches the hosting capacity.
- Optimized roofs assumption overestimate the impact of PV systems.







FUTURE WORKS



THANK YOU!

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