

The evolution of wind and solar complementarity in communication base stations



Overview

Renewable energy has been used as an alternative solution to fossil fuels aiming to supply the increasing energy demand while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Solar and wind energy are prominent.

What is the complementary coefficient between wind power stations and photovoltaic stations?

Utilizing the clustering outcomes, we computed the complementary coefficient R between the wind speed of wind power stations and the radiation of photovoltaic stations, resulting in the following complementary coefficient matrix (Fig. 17.).

Which cluster of wind power stations exhibit the weakest complementarity with radiation?

Analysis of the matrix reveals that the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th clusters of wind power stations exhibit the weakest complementarity with the radiation of photovoltaic stations. In contrast, the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 10th clusters of photovoltaic stations similarly demonstrate poor complementarity with the wind speed of wind power stations.

How do we evaluate the complementarity of solar and wind energy systems?

The complementarity of solar and wind energy systems is mostly evaluated using traditional statistical methods, such as correlation coefficient, variance, standard deviation, percentile ranking, and mean absolute error, to assess the complementarity of the resources in the review.

Is there a complementarity between wind and solar energy?

Studying the complementarity between wind and solar energy is crucial for optimizing the use of these renewable resources. Multi-energy compensation systems need to consider multiple metrics, and current research relies on the correlation of single metrics to study this complementarity.

Does wind-solar complementarity occur in low-elevation plains?

Stronger wind-solar complementarity occurs in low-elevation plains. Studying the complementarity between wind and solar energy is crucial for optimizing the use of these renewable resources.

How is wind-photovoltaic complementarity modeled?

Joint wind and solar distributions were modeled with the Copula function. A coefficient quantifying wind-photovoltaic complementarity was established. Spatial and temporal patterns of wind-solar complementarity were investigated. Stronger wind-solar complementarity occurs in low-elevation plains.

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