

# 7. Data validation and estimation of renewable energy

**IRENA Renewable Energy Statistics Training**

## **Data validation**

- Background
- Data validation process
- Typical shortcomings/mistakes

## **Estimation and conversion factors**

- Measurement and estimation
- Energy conversion
- Volume-mass-energy conversion (biofuels)

## Background

- Validation procedure: plausibility of data
- Good knowledge of country's energy system and overall situation helps (economic, social, weather conditions)
- Based on the validation we engage in dialogue with Member States to understand what is happening.
- Communication is key!

## Process

- General checks: completeness of questionnaires, incl. calorific values
- Specific checks: production capacity versus production figures; efficiency of electricity production (generation) and conversion/transformation processes (energy balances)
- Time series: missing figures, drops, increases, repetition of last year's number; also for electricity own use and losses

## Typical shortcomings/mistakes

- Figures do not add up
- Electricity production bigger than given capacity
- Inconsistency in methodology / definitions between years leads to sudden changes
- Data recycling / loophole

# Measurement + estimation

## Electricity from renewables:


- Large-scale - metered
- Small-scale (e.g. solar PV, wind):
  - Metered and/or net metering
  - Comparison before/after or with/without
  - Capacity, production and utilization rate

*Solar radiation x system size x efficiency x utilization*

# Measurement + estimation

**PVWatts<sup>®</sup> Calculator**
**NREL**  
NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

My Location **abu dhabi**  
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system info

RESOURCE DATA   SYSTEM INFO   **RESULTS**

RESULTS
6,939
kWh per Year \*

[Print Results](#)

| Month     | Solar Radiation<br>( kWh / m <sup>2</sup> / day ) | AC Energy<br>( kWh ) | Energy Value<br>( \$ ) |
|-----------|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| January   | 5.48  | 520                  | N/A                    |
| February  | 6.49  | 549                  | N/A                    |
| March     | 6.10  | 571                  | N/A                    |
| April     | 6.62  | 584                  | N/A                    |
| May       | 7.34  | 654                  | N/A                    |
| June      | 7.25  | 618                  | N/A                    |
| July      | 7.03  | 613                  | N/A                    |
| August    | 7.20  | 625                  | N/A                    |
| September | 7.11  | 601                  | N/A                    |
| October   | 6.69  | 597                  | N/A                    |
| November  | 5.79  | 516                  | N/A                    |
| December  | 5.18  | 492                  | N/A                    |
| Annual    | 6.52  | 6,940                | 0                      |

**Location and Station Identification**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Requested Location  | abu dhabi                                       |
| Weather Data Source | (INTL) ABU DHABI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES   9.5 mi |
| Latitude            | 24.43° N  |
| Longitude           | 54.65° E  |

**PV System Specifications (Residential)**

|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| DC System Size      | 4 kW              |
| Module Type         | Standard          |
| Array Type          | Fixed (open rack) |
| Array Tilt          | 20°               |
| Array Azimuth       | 180°              |
| System Losses       | 14%               |
| Inverter Efficiency | 96%               |
| DC to AC Size Ratio | 1.1               |

Source: <http://pvwatts.nrel.gov>

*There are many online tools to estimate production*

# Measurement + estimation

## Renewable heat:

- Large-scale - metered
- Small-scale (water heater):
  - Based on collector area
  - Capacity:  $0.7 \text{ kW}_{\text{th}}/\text{m}^2$
  - Production derived from capacity (various models)

<http://www.valentin-software.com>





## Liquid biofuels:

- Weight and/or volume is recorded
- Energy content is generally known
- Blending has to be taken into account  
*(E10, E20, E80, B10, B20, B80, etc.  
blends are usually measured by volume)*

# Measurement + estimation

## Biogas:

- Primary energy content can be measured:
  - though direct measurement of production
  - or calculated from final energy production

## Direct measurement:

| Parameter measured                                 | Analytical methods                          | Results                                    |
|--|---|--|
| Gas flow   | Thermal mass flow meters                    | Biogas volume                              |
| Gas composition                                    | Gas chromatography<br>Infrared spectroscopy | Share of CH <sub>4</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> |
| Gas flow rate, gas temperature,<br>gas composition | Integrated measurement systems              |  |

Biogas energy [MJ] = biogas volume [m<sup>3</sup>] x CH<sub>4</sub> in biogas [%] x NCV of CH<sub>4</sub> [MJ/Mn<sup>3</sup>]

Where NCV of CH<sub>4</sub> = 33.9389 MJ/Mn<sup>3</sup>

# Measurement + estimation

## Biogas measuring devices:



© Awite Bioenergie

**Measurement system for biogas composition**

### Integrated measuring systems

- Gas composition
- Gas mass flow rate
- Gas temperature



© Endress+Hauser

**Automated ultrasonic flow meter for biogas volume measurement**



© BAGGI



©SIERRA

# Measurement + estimation

## Direct measurement is used for:

- Upgraded biogas for injection into the natural gas grid or use as transport fuel
- Large (modern) anaerobic fermentation plants
- Biogas production through thermal processes

Direct measurement equipment is complicated and expensive and is not often used for landfill and sewage sludge gas and small anaerobic fermentation plants, but sampling may be used.

## Estimation from energy production:

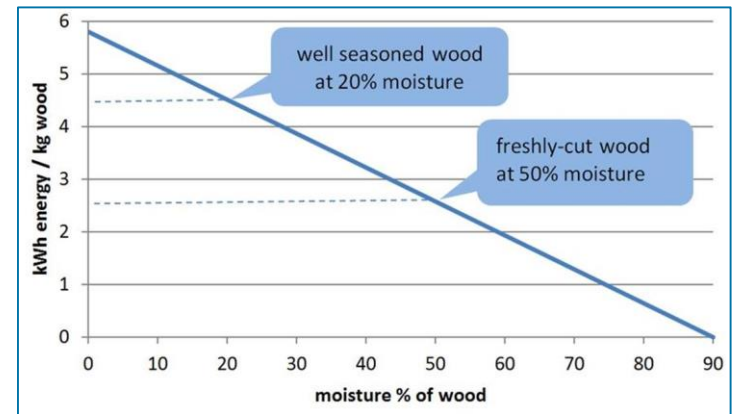
| Energy production system  | Relevant parameters   |
|---|---|
| Combined heat and power (CHP)   | Electricity produced (sum of own consumption and electricity injected into the grid)<br>Power to heat ratio (electrical efficiency)<br>Total efficiency of engine |
| $\text{Biogas energy [MJ]} = \frac{\text{El. supplied into the grid} + \text{Own El. consumption [MJ]}}{\text{Power to heat ratio} \times \text{Total engine efficiency}}$                            |   |
| Steam production (process use)  | Steam produced<br>Efficiency of steam boiler<br>Own heat consumption  |
| $\text{Biogas energy [MJ]} = \frac{\text{Steam produced [MJ]}}{\text{Steam boiler efficiency}} + \frac{\text{Own heat consumption [MJ]}}{\text{Boiler efficiency}}$                                   |   |
| Heat production (water and space heating)   | Heat delivered for space/water heating<br>Distribution losses<br>Own heat consumption<br>Efficiency of boiler(s)  |
| $\text{Biogas energy [MJ]} = \frac{\text{Heat delivered} \times (1 + \text{distribution losses}) [MJ]}{\text{Boiler efficiency}} + \frac{\text{Own heat consumption [MJ]}}{\text{Boiler efficiency}}$ |   |

# Measurement + estimation

## Solid biofuels:

- Measured by weight and/or volume
- Energy content is variable
- Moisture content is a critical variable
- Waste can sometimes be measured as a function of commodity production:
  - Sawmill waste = c. 50% of wood use
  - Bagasse (wet) = c. 30% of sugar cane use
  - Rice husks = c. 20% of rice entering mill

Energy content of temperate hardwoods



# Energy conversion

## Energy to energy:

- 1 kWh = 3.6 MJ
- Multiples: J - kJ - MJ - GJ - TJ - PJ - EJ ( $\times 10^3$ )

Useful source: <https://www.iea.org/statistics/resources/unitconverter>

## Volume to mass:

- Ethanol (average) = 0.79 kg/litre
- Biodiesel (average) = 0.88 kg/litre
- Woodfuel = 625-750 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (20% moisture)
- Wood waste = 550-700 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (10% moisture)

## Mass to energy (NCV): in questionnaire





# IRENA

International Renewable Energy Agency

Questions?  
Thank you!