

Solar Radiation on a PV Generator

Fundamentals of PV Engineering

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Motivation

Solar Geometry

Angle of Incidence

Transposition Procedure

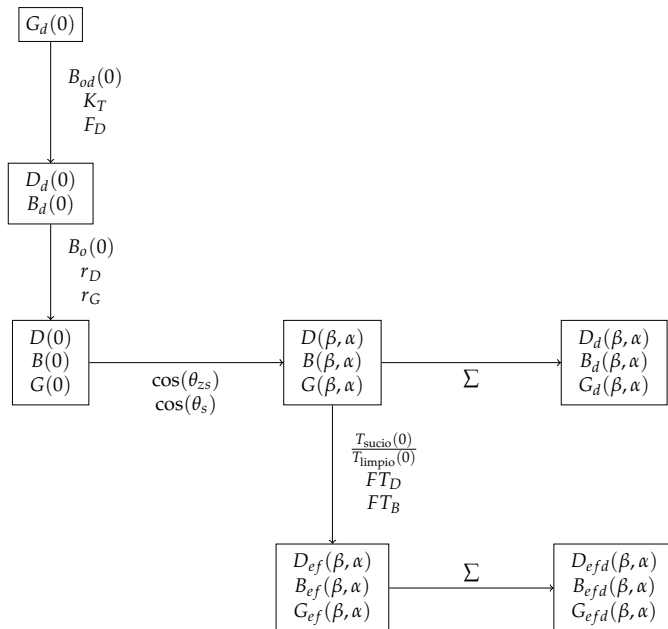
Inclination Angle

- ▶ PV generators have an **inclination angle higher than zero** to maximize the performance.
- ▶ The generator **inclination angle** depends on the **latitude** of the location and on the **application***.



*Rule of thumb: latitude minus 10° for a Grid Connected PV System; latitude plus 10° for a Standalone PV System.

From Horizontal to Inclined



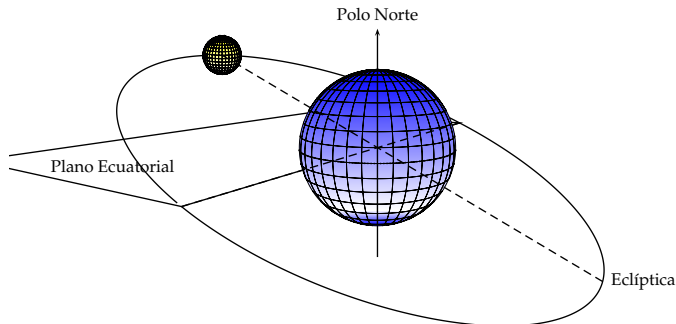
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Apparent Sun movement



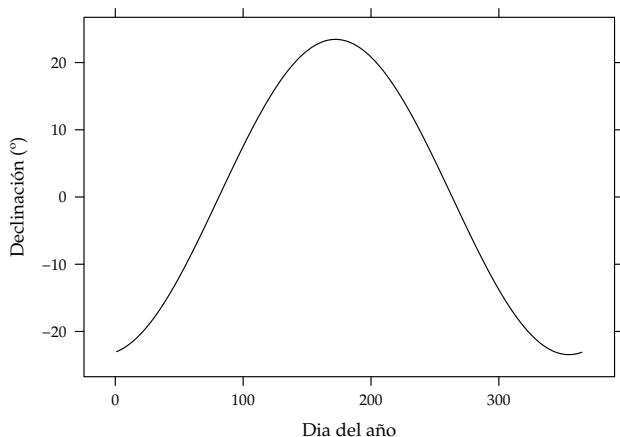
Declination Angle, δ

- Angle between the equatorial plane, and the line from the Sun to the center of the Earth.

$$\delta = 23.45^\circ \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2\pi \cdot (d_n + 284)}{365}\right)$$

Declination Angle and Seasons

- ▶ June solstice: δ_{max}
- ▶ December solstice: δ_{min}
- ▶ Equinoxes: $\delta = 0$



Solar Hour Angle

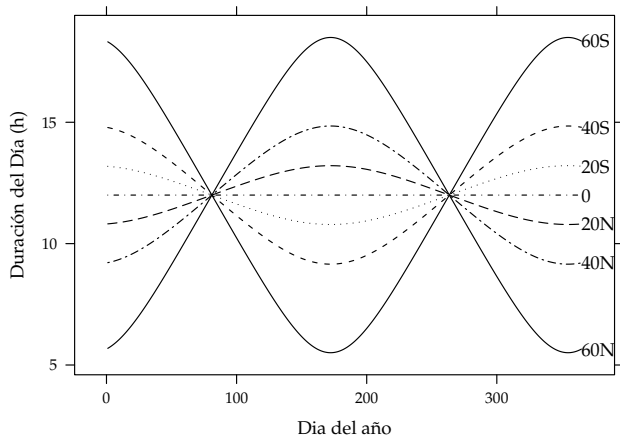
- ▶ ω : difference between the current instant and the noon or midday ($\omega = 0$).
- ▶ $\omega < 0$ before midday
- ▶ $1\text{h} = 15^\circ$ ($24\text{h} = 2\pi$ radians $= 360^\circ$).
- ▶ $\omega = -12, -11, -10, \dots, -1, 0, 1, \dots, 10, 11, 12$
(hours)

Sunrise (ω_s)

$$\cos(\omega_s) = -\tan(\delta) \tan(\phi)$$

- ▶ $\omega_s < 0$
- ▶ Day length, $|2 \cdot \omega_s|$, depends on the **latitude**, ϕ , and on the **day of year**.

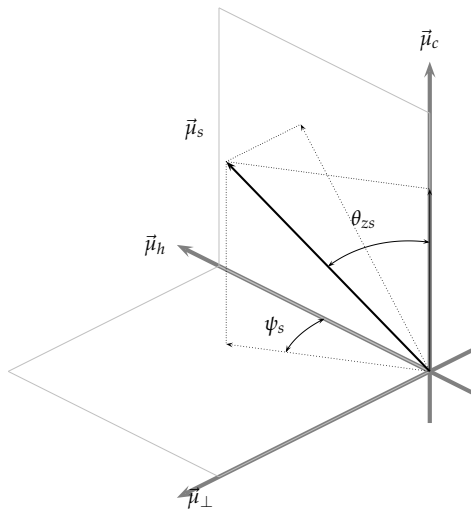
Day length



Zenith Angle

$$\cos(\theta_z) = \cos(\delta) \cos(\omega) \cos(\phi) + \sin(\delta) \sin(\phi)$$

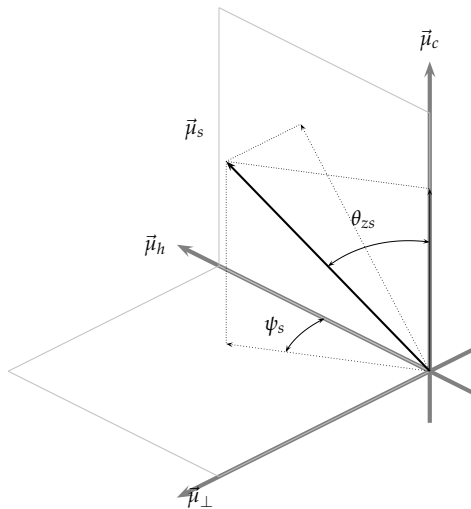
- ▶ θ_z , angle between the Sun and the zenith (vertical in a particular location).
- ▶ Depends on d_n , ω , and ϕ .



Azimuth Angle

$$\cos(\psi_s) = \text{sign}(\phi) \cdot \frac{\cos(\delta) \cos(\omega) \sin(\phi) - \cos(\phi) \sin(\delta)}{\sin(\theta_z)}$$

- ▶ ψ_s , angle between the projection of Sun onto the horizontal plane and the noon.
- ▶ Depends on d_n , ω , and ϕ .



Sun Trajectory (40°S)

Solar Radiation on
a PV Generator

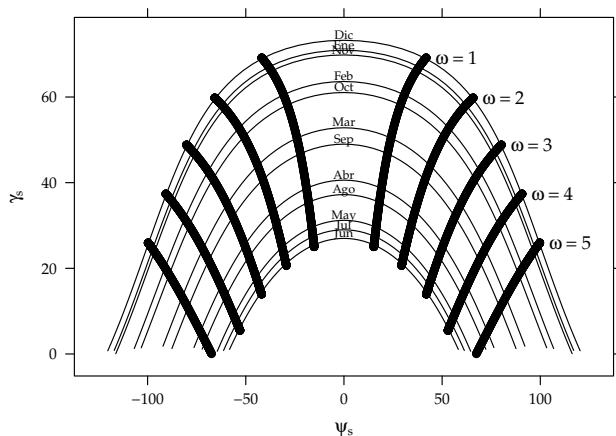
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Solar Geometry

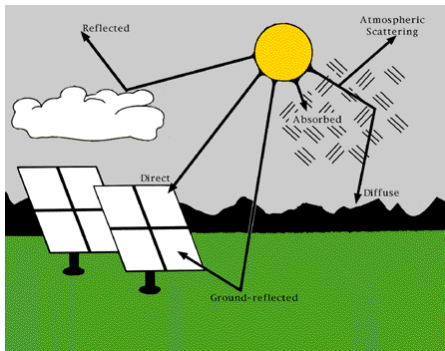
Angle of Incidence

Transposition
Procedure



Extraterrestrial Irradiation

- ▶ Solar radiation incident on a horizontal plane **at the top of the atmosphere (TOA)**.
- ▶ Depends on the **latitude** and **day of the year**.



$$B_{0d}(0) = -\frac{24}{\pi} B_0 \epsilon_0 \cdot (\omega_s \sin \phi \sin \delta + \cos \delta \cos \phi \sin \omega_s)$$

- ▶ ω_s in radians (remember, $\omega_s < 0$)
- ▶ $B_0 \simeq 1367 \text{ W m}^{-2}$ (Solar Constant)
- ▶ Eccentricity correction factor,
 $\epsilon_0 = 1 + 0,033 \cdot \cos(2\pi d_n / 365)$

Motivation

Solar Geometry

Angle of Incidence

Transposition Procedure

- ▶ θ_s , Angle of Incidence (AOI), angle between the solar rays and the line perpendicular to the generator surface
- ▶ α : Orientation of the generator (0° when oriented to the noon)
- ▶ β : Inclination of the generator.

Fixed System

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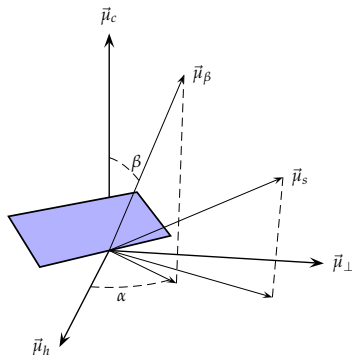
Transposition
Procedure



Fixed System

► If $\alpha = 0$

$$\cos(\theta_s) = \cos(\delta) \cos(\omega) \cos(\beta - |\phi|) - \text{sign}(\phi) \cdot \sin(\delta) \sin(\beta - |\phi|)$$



► Optimum Inclination $\beta_{opt} \simeq |\phi| - 10$.

Tracking System (1x axis, horizontal N-S)

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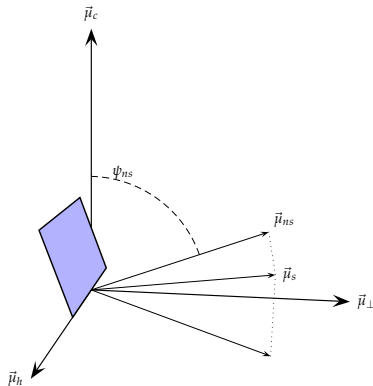
Angle of Incidence

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Tracking System (1x axis, horizontal N-S)

$$\cos(\theta_s) = \cos(\delta) \sqrt{\sin^2(\omega) + (\cos(\omega) \cos(\phi) + \tan(\delta) \sin(\phi))^2}$$



Tracking System (2x axis)

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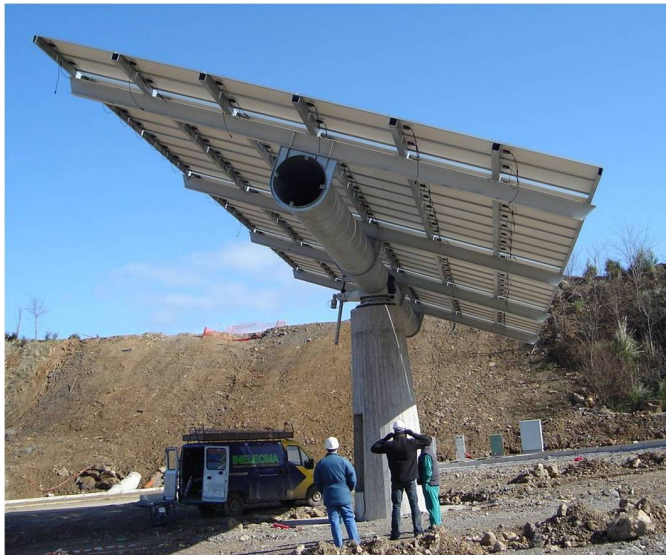
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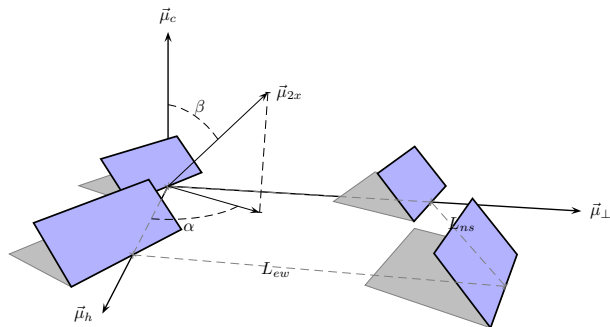
Solar Geometry

Angle of Incidence

Transposition
Procedure



Tracking System (2x axis)



$$\beta = \theta_z$$

$$\alpha = \psi_s$$

$$\cos(\theta_s) = 1$$

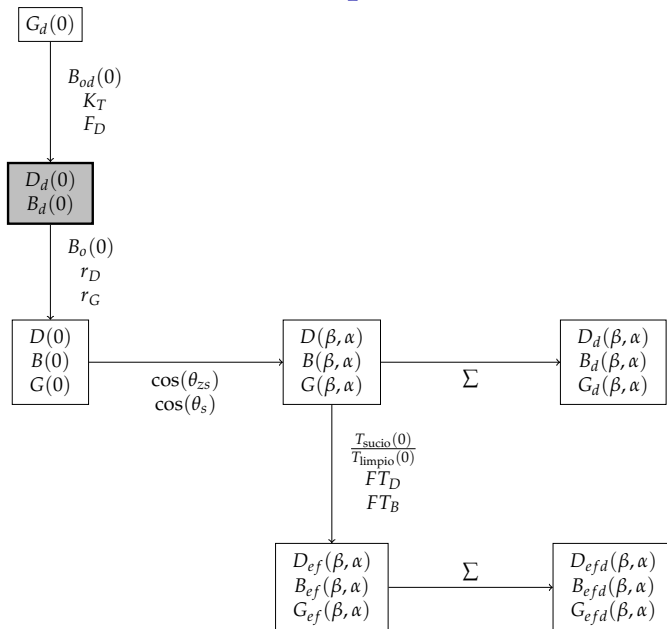
Motivation

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Diffuse and Beam Components



Extract Diffuse and Beam Components

Clearness Index

► $K_{Td} = G_d(0) / B_{0d}(0)$

Motivation

Solar Geometry

Angle of Incidence

Transposition
Procedure

Diffuse Fraction

► $F_{Dd} = \frac{D_d(0)}{G_d(0)}$

Model

► Monthly values:

$$F_{Dm} = 1 - 1.13 \cdot K_{Tm}$$

► Daily values:

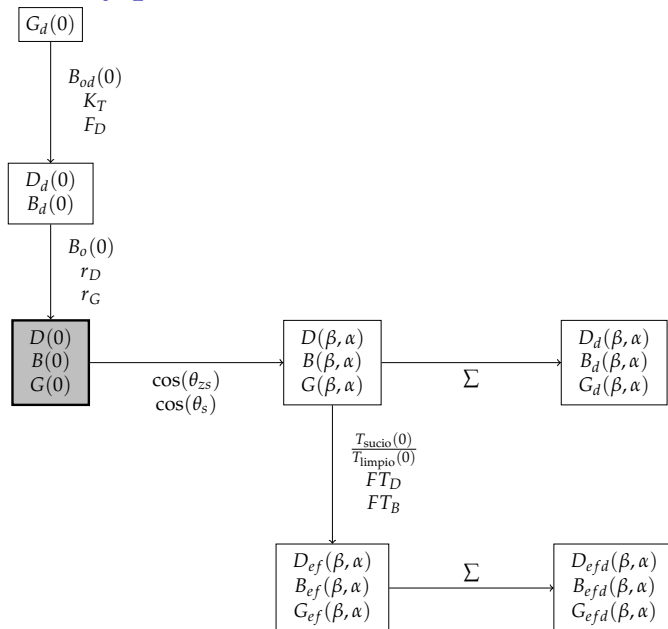
$$F_{Dd} = \begin{cases} 0.99 & K_{Td} \leq 0.17 \\ 1.188 - 2.272 \cdot K_{Td} + 9.473 \cdot K_{Td}^2 - 21.856 \cdot K_{Td}^3 + 14.648 \cdot K_{Td}^4 & K_{Td} > 0.17 \end{cases}$$

Example

Let's $G_{d,m}(0) = 3150 \text{ Wh m}^{-2}$ in a month with
 $B_{0,dm}(0) = 4320 \text{ Wh m}^{-2}$. Thus:

- ▶ $K_{Tm} = \frac{3150}{4320} = 0.73$
- ▶ $F_{Dm} = 1 - 1.13 \cdot 0.73 = 0.175$
- ▶ $D_{d,m}(0) = 0.175 \cdot 3150 = 551,6 \text{ Wh m}^{-2}$
- ▶ $B_{d,m}(0) = 3150 - 551.6 = 2598,4 \text{ Wh m}^{-2}$

Intradaily profile



Estimate irradiance from irradiation

Motivation

Solar Geometry

Angle of Incidence

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$$D(0) = r_D \cdot D_d(0)$$

$$G(0) = r_G \cdot G_d(0)$$

$$B(0) = G(0) - D(0)$$

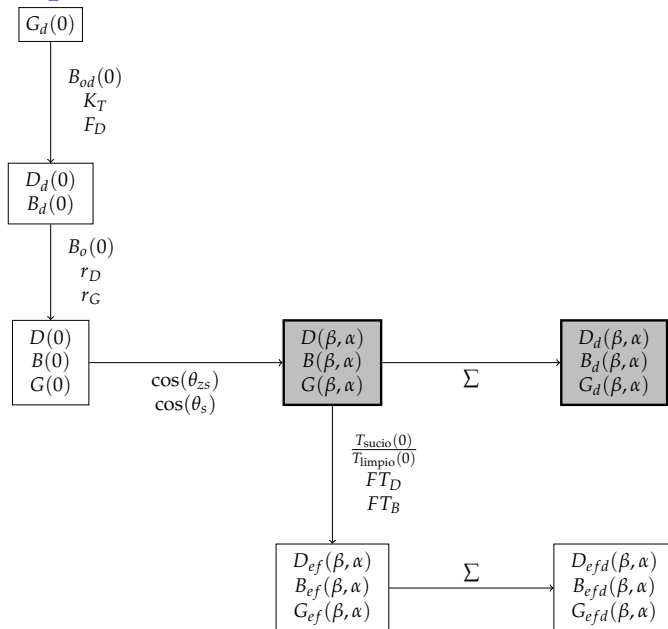
$$r_D = \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \frac{\cos(\omega) - \cos(\omega_s)}{\omega_s \cdot \cos(\omega_s) - \sin(\omega_s)}$$

$$r_G = r_D \cdot (a + b \cdot \cos(\omega))$$

$$a = 0.409 - 0.5016 \cdot \sin(\omega_s + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$b = 0.6609 + 0.4767 \cdot \sin(\omega_s + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

Transposition to the Plane of Generator



Transposition to the Plane of Generator

- ▶ Beam radiation

$$B(\alpha, \beta) = B(0) \cdot \frac{\max(0, \cos(\theta_s))}{\cos(\theta_{zs})}$$

- ▶ Diffuse Radiation (isotropic model)

$$D(\alpha, \beta) = D(0) \cdot \frac{1 + \cos(\beta)}{2}$$

- ▶ Albedo

$$R(\beta, \alpha) = \rho \cdot G(0) \cdot \frac{1 - \cos(\beta)}{2}$$

$$\rho = 0.2$$

- ▶ Global

$$G(\alpha, \beta) = B(\alpha, \beta) + D(\alpha, \beta) + R(\alpha, \beta)$$

Back to daily values

Daily values are the sum of hourly values in a day

$$G_d(\alpha, \beta) = \sum_d G(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$D_d(\alpha, \beta) = \sum_d D(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$B_d(\alpha, \beta) = \sum_d B(\alpha, \beta)$$