Operational research for urban solar development

“PV failure detection based on operational time series”

02/12/2024
Alexandre Mathieu

UNIVERSITÉ SAVOIE MONT BLANC

Curriculum
Plan

Day	Time	Duration	Content
Wednesday 13/11/2024	11h15-12h45 14h15-15h45	1h30 + 1h30	50% Lecture / 50 % Hands-on
Tuesday 26/11/2024	9h45-13h00	1h30 + 1h30	25% Lecture / 75 % Hands-on
Monday 02/12/2024	13h15-16h15	3h	15% Lecture / 85 % Hands-on
Monday 09/12/2024	8h-11h 13h15-16h15	6h	10% Lecture / 90 % Hands-on/Project
Tuesday 10/12/2024	8h-11h	3h	10% Lecture / 90 % Project
Monday 16/12/2024	8-11h	3h	10% Lecture / 90 % Project
Thursday 19/12/2024	9h45-12h45	3h	10% Lecture / 90 % Project
Monday 06/01/2025	13h15-14h45	1h30	100% Project
Monday 13/01/2025	9h45-11h45	1h30	100% Project
Total		**27h**	

Agenda

Review notebook last week

PV performance model steps

Agenda

Review notebook last week

PV performance model steps

Review first notebook

Notebook recap 26/11/2024

Google collab link: https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1hB1pmBw-n7RiS99vCHQi2OKicfcQxpcO?usp=sharing

Correction: https://github.com/AlexandreHugoMathieu/pvfault_detection_solar_academy/blob/master/notebooks/python_intro2_horizon_mask.ipynb

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Modeling steps

Notebook recap 26/11/2024

Python commands

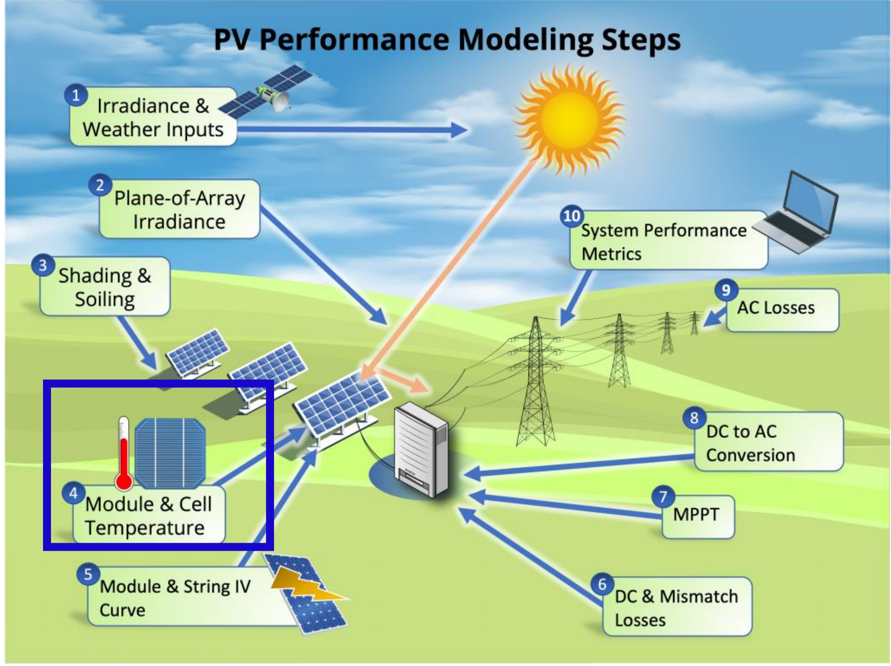
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Apply filters
filter_1 = weather_data["ghi"] > 800
filter_2 = (weather_data.index > pd.to_datetime("20220701").tz_localize("CET"))
filter = (filter_1) & (filter_2) # Combine with a “and” condition

weather_data.loc[filter, "dhi"] # Select only the rows which fulfills the filter condition and show the DHI column from weather_data

# If statement
a=1
if a<0: # assertion: is "a" under 0 ? Do not forget the “:” at the end of the line
        print("a is lower than 0") # Line non-executed since the assertion above is wrong, do not forget the “tab” indentation after a “if”

# Loop over all elements of a list or pd.Series which allow to perform task on each of the element
For element in [“a”,”b”]:
        print(element)

for index, row in df.iterrows(): # Loop over all rows and index of the dataframe one by one
        print(row["column1"] + row["column2"])

# Plot with matplotlib
plt.plot(x, y, linewidth=0, marker="o") # scatter plot with no line in that case
```

Agenda

Review notebook last week

PV performance model steps

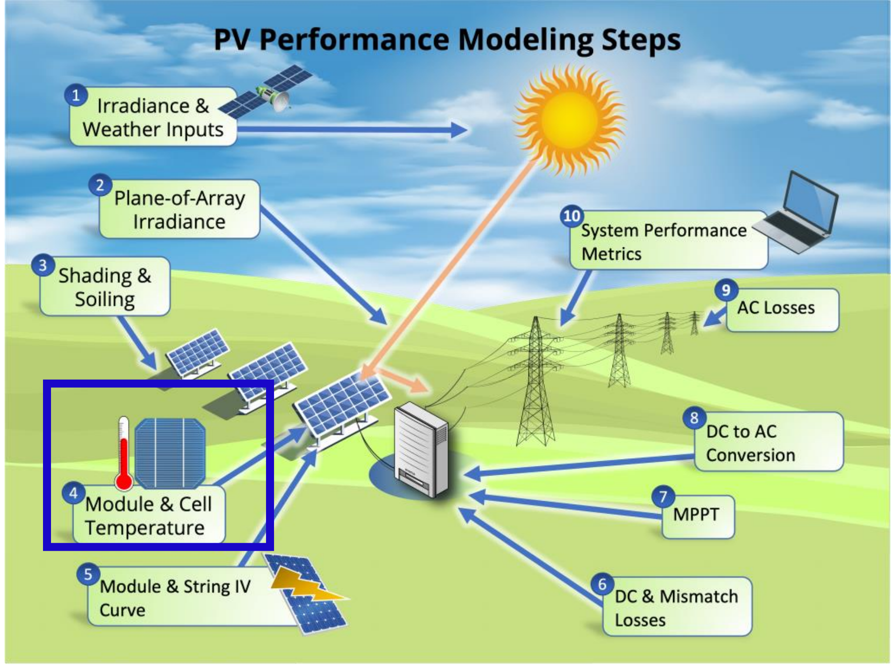
Modeling steps



4. Module and Cell temperature

The hotter a module is, the less efficient it is !

Modeling steps



4. Cell temperature

Ross model:
Model to estimate the cell temperature $\boldsymbol{T_c}$ [°C] as function of ambient temperature and irradiance $\boldsymbol{G_{POA}}$ [W/m²].

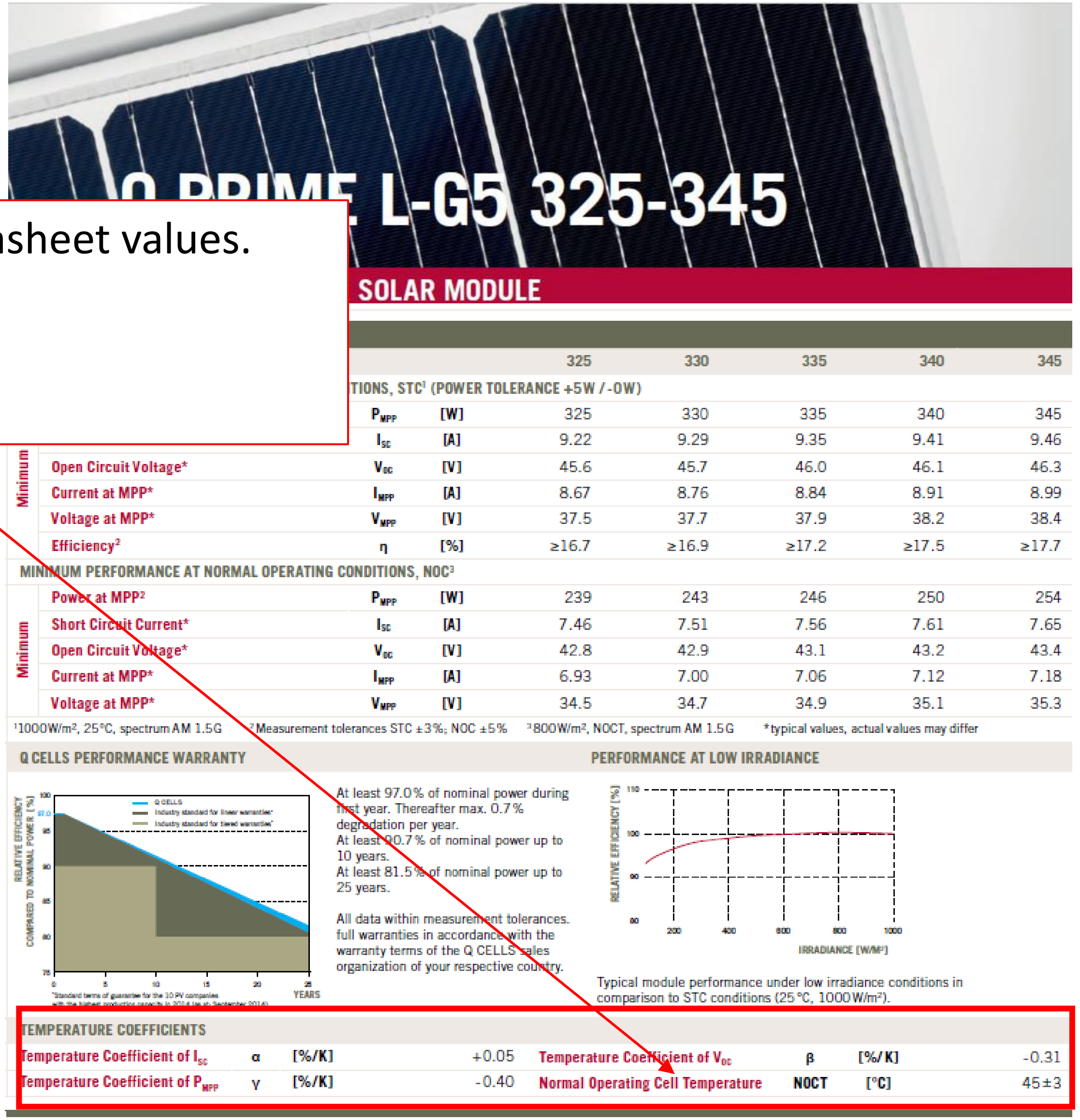
$$T_c = T_a + G_{POA} \cdot k_{Ross}$$

k_{Ross}, typically in the range 0.02-0.05 K/m²/W.

Ross, R. G. Jr., (1981). “Design Techniques for Flat-Plate Photovoltaic Arrays”

Modeling steps

k_{Ross} can be fitted from datasheet values.
NOCT conditions:
G_{POA} = 800 W/m²
T_a = 20°C



			325	330	335	340	345
…TIONS, STC[1] (POWER TOLERANCE +5W / -0W)							
	P_{MPP}	[W]	325	330	335	340	345
	I_{SC}	[A]	9.22	9.29	9.35	9.41	9.46
Open Circuit Voltage*	V_{OC}	[V]	45.6	45.7	46.0	46.1	46.3
Current at MPP*	I_{MPP}	[A]	8.67	8.76	8.84	8.91	8.99
Voltage at MPP*	V_{MPP}	[V]	37.5	37.7	37.9	38.2	38.4
Efficiency[2]	η	[%]	≥16.7	≥16.9	≥17.2	≥17.5	≥17.7
MINIMUM PERFORMANCE AT NORMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS, NOC[3]							
Power at MPP[2]	P_{MPP}	[W]	239	243	246	250	254
Short Circuit Current*	I_{SC}	[A]	7.46	7.51	7.56	7.61	7.65
Open Circuit Voltage*	V_{OC}	[V]	42.8	42.9	43.1	43.2	43.4
Current at MPP*	I_{MPP}	[A]	6.93	7.00	7.06	7.12	7.18
Voltage at MPP*	V_{MPP}	[V]	34.5	34.7	34.9	35.1	35.3

[1]1000 W/m², 25°C, spectrum AM 1.5G [2]Measurement tolerances STC ±3%; NOC ±5% [3]800 W/m², NOCT, spectrum AM 1.5G *typical values, actual values may differ

Temperature Coefficient of I_{SC}	α	[%/K]	+0.05	Temperature Coefficient of V_{OC}	β	[%/K]	-0.31
Temperature Coefficient of P_{MPP}	γ	[%/K]	-0.40	Normal Operating Cell Temperature	NOCT	[°C]	45±3

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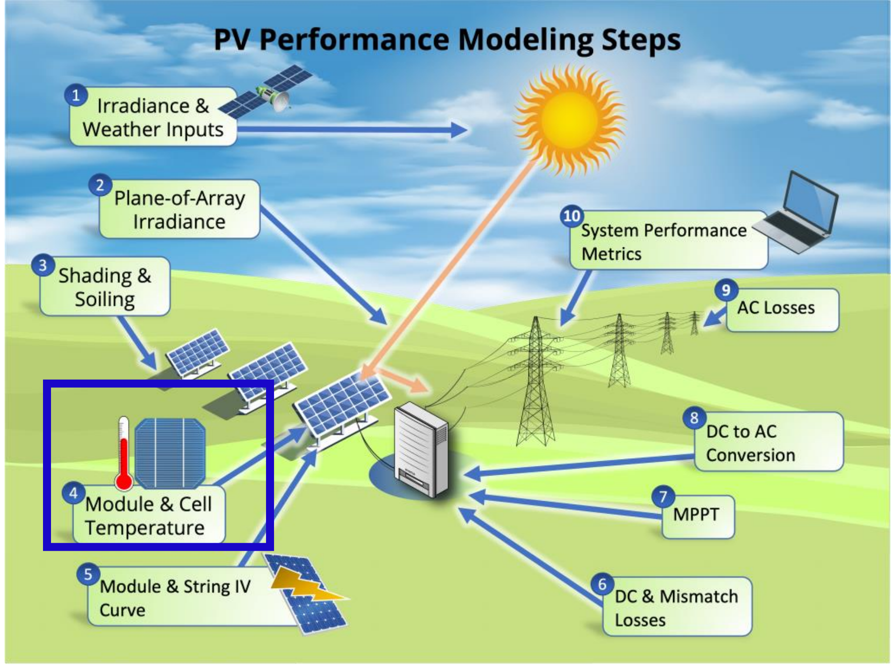
Modeling steps



4. Cell temperature

Faiman model:
Model to estimate the module temperature $\boldsymbol{T_m}$ [°C] as function of ambient temperature and irradiance $\boldsymbol{G_{POA}}$ [W/m²] AND wind WS $[\frac{m}{s}]$.

$$T_m = T_a + \frac{G_{POA}}{U_0 + U_1 \cdot WS}$$

U_0 is the constant heat transfer component $[\frac{W}{Km^2}]$

U_1 is the convective heat transfer component$[\frac{W}{Km^2(\frac{m}{s})}]$

Faiman, D. (2008). Assessing the outdoor operating temperature of photovoltaic modules.

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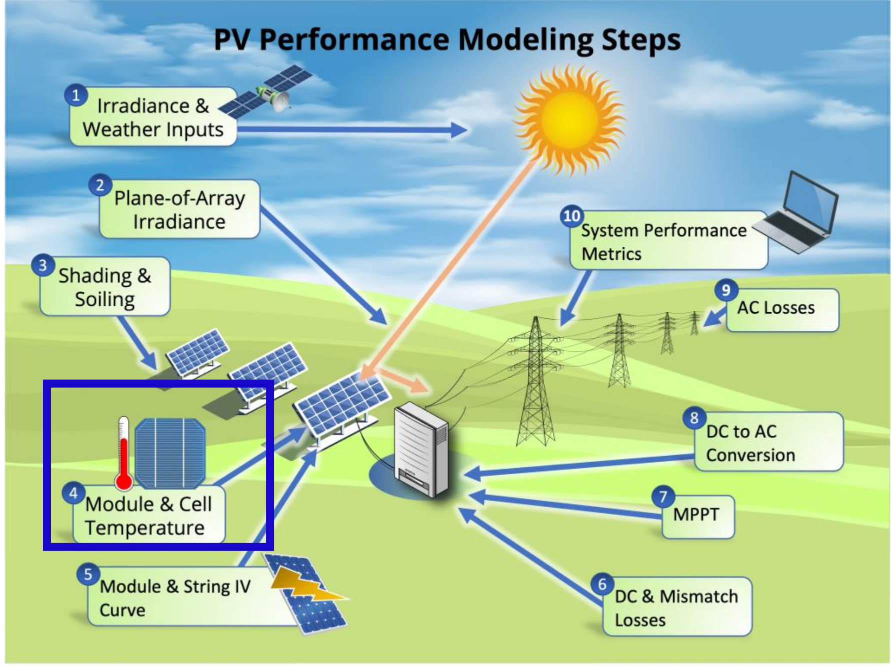
Modeling steps



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$$T_m = T_a + \frac{G_{POA}}{U_0 + U_1 \cdot WS}$$

In some cases, $T_c \simeq T_m$ can be assumed
Between T_c and T_m, only few degrees of difference

U_0 is the constant heat transfer component $[\frac{W}{Km^2}]$

U_1 is the convective heat transfer component$[\frac{W}{Km^2(\frac{m}{s})}]$

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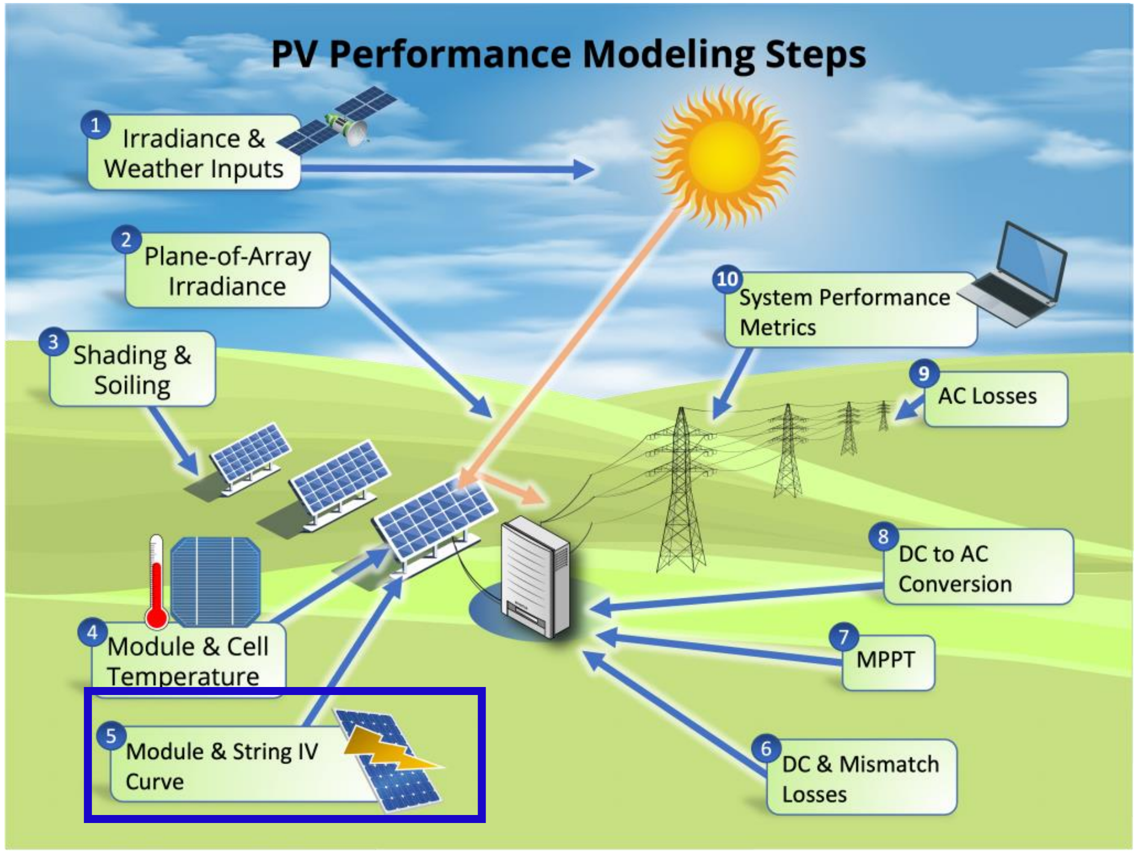
Modeling steps

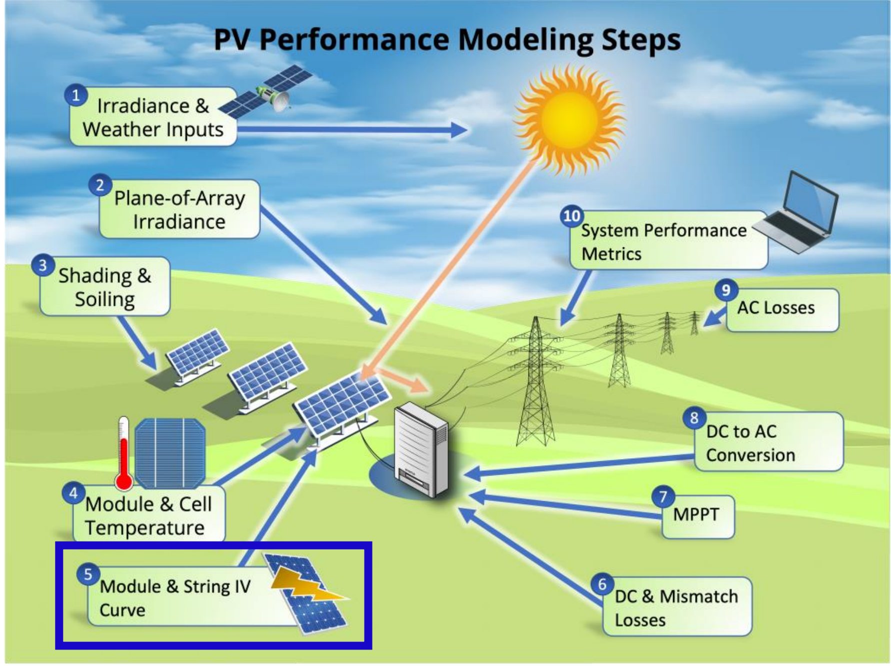
5. Module and String IV Curve

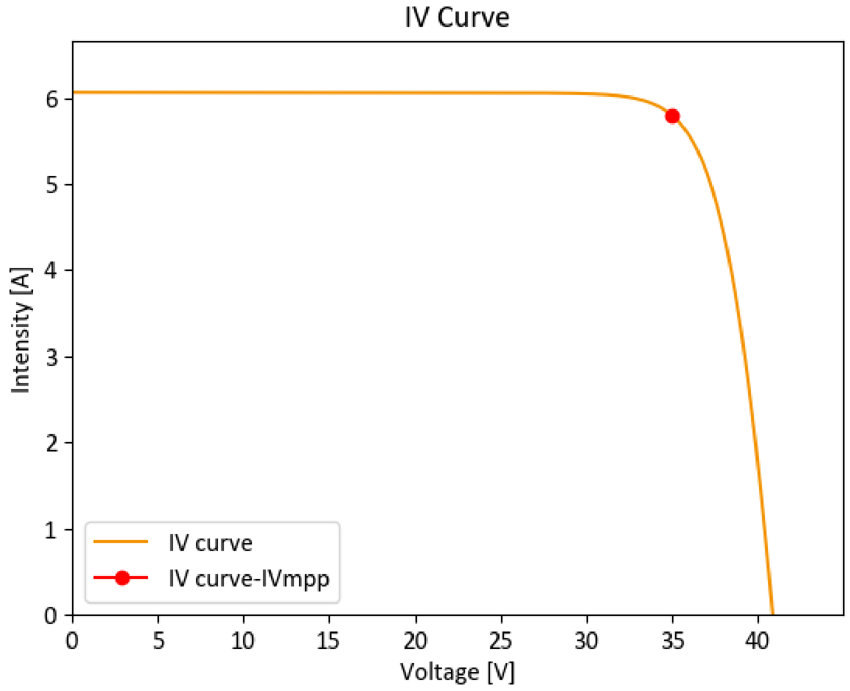


Modeling steps

5. Module and String IV Curve

For a fixed irradiance and module temperature, the PV module has its I, current which depends on V, voltage and it can take many operating points.





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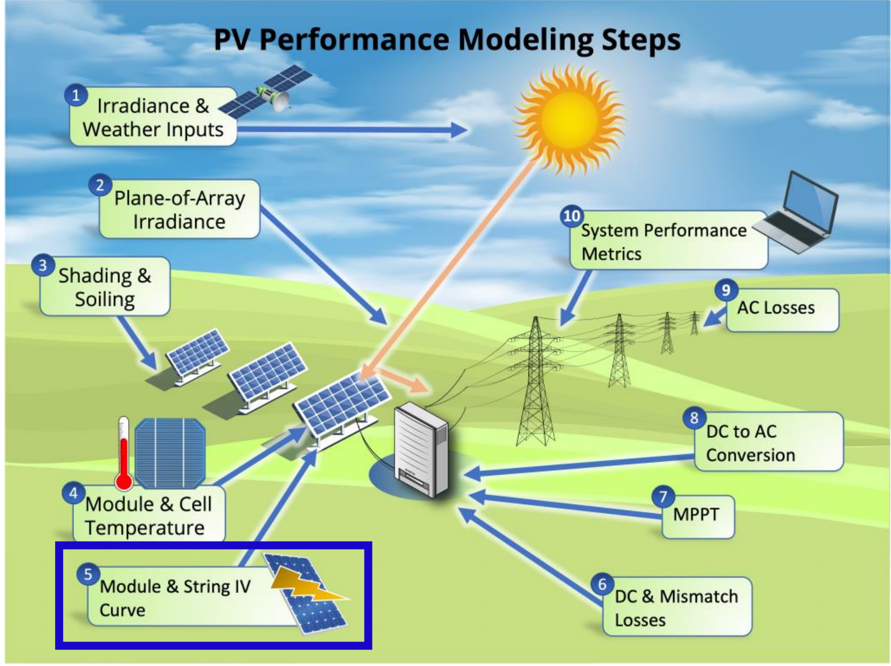
Modeling steps



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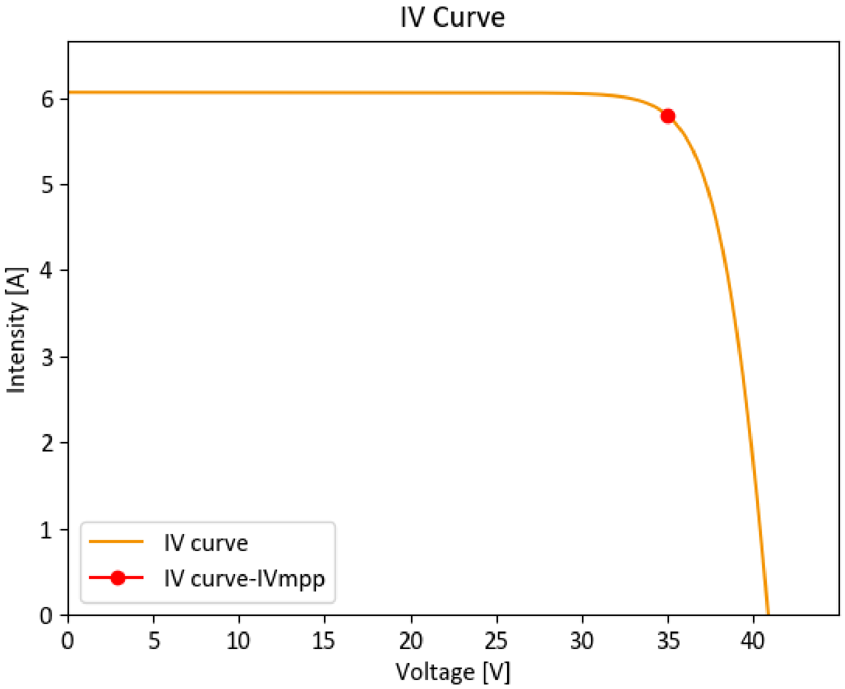
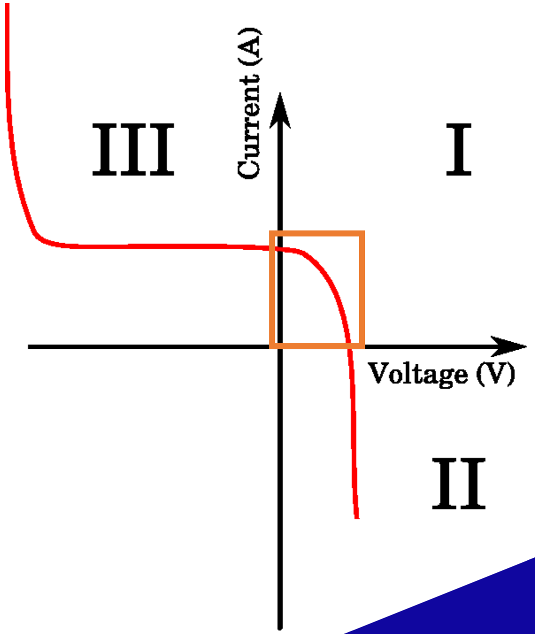
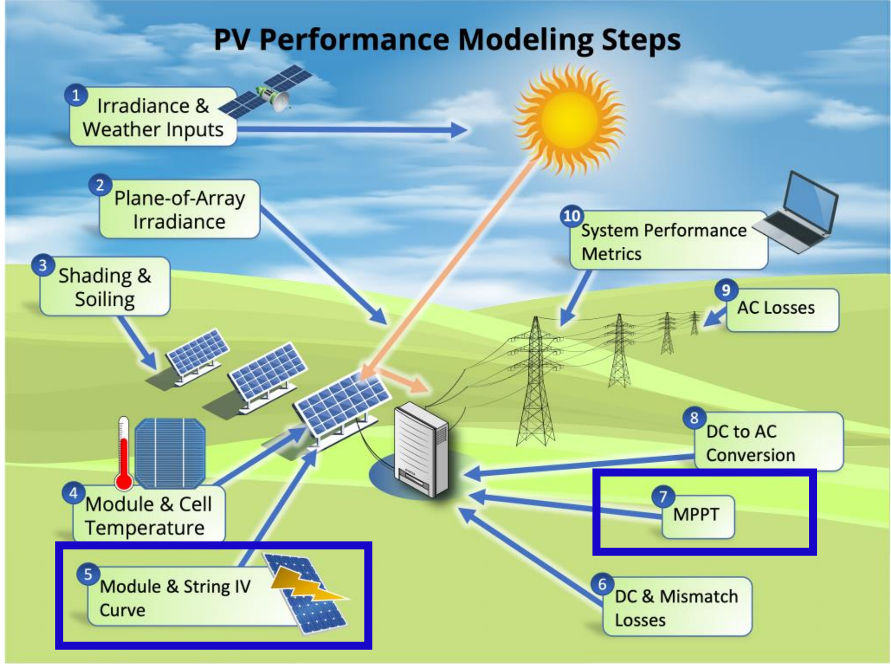
For a fixed irradiance and module temperature, the PV module has its I, current which depends on V, voltage and it can take many operating points.



In reality, the IV characteristics go out of the 1st quadrant and the module can potentially consume power.





Modeling steps

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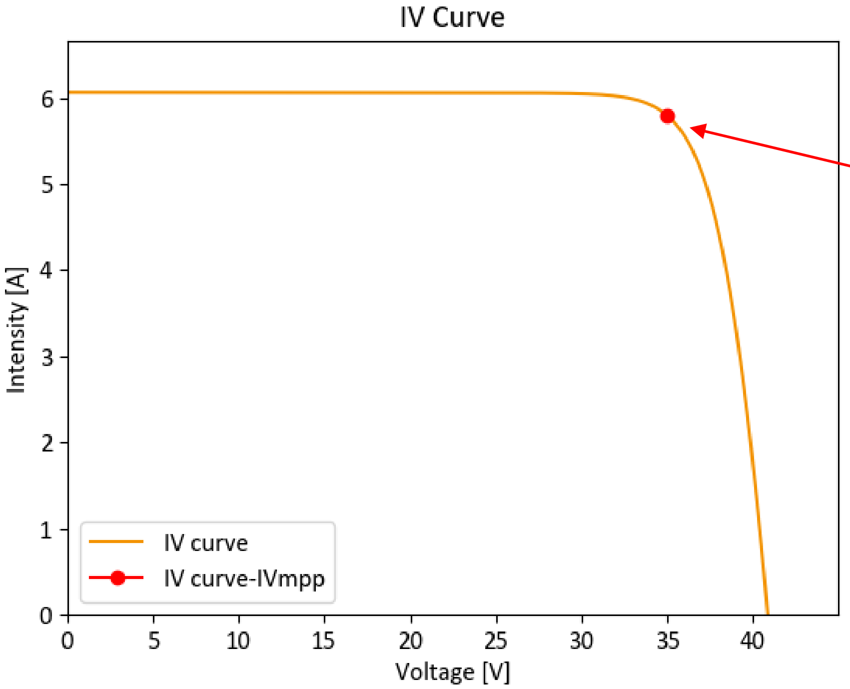

Then, the inverter is constantly searching for the operating point which maximizes the power MPP: Maximum Power Point.

Modeling steps

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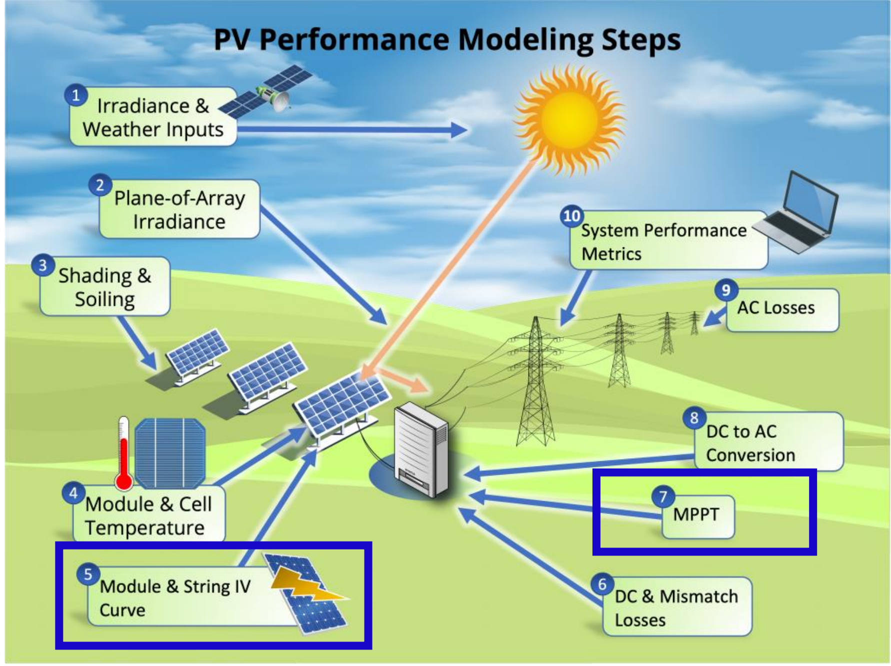
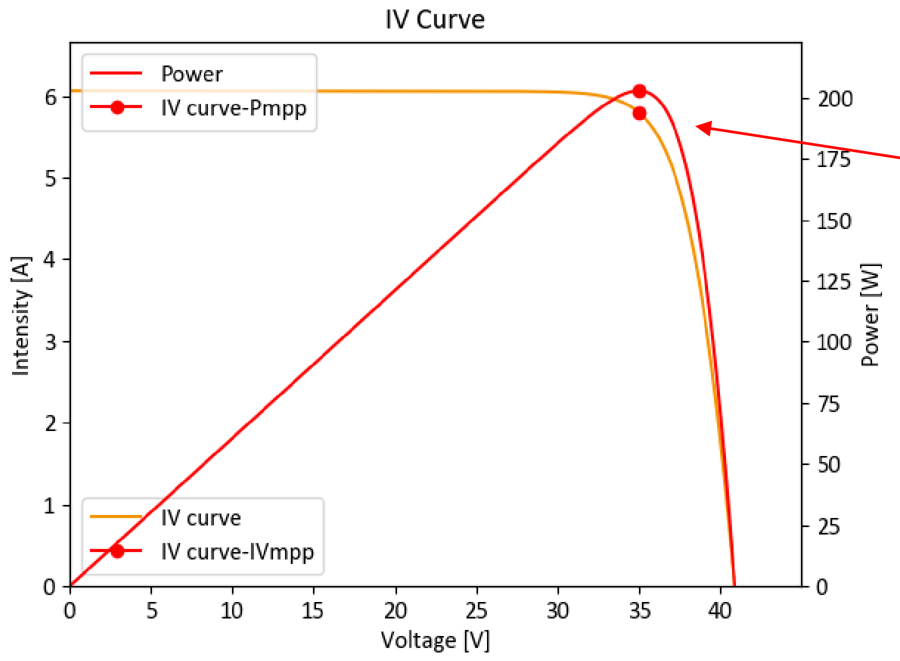
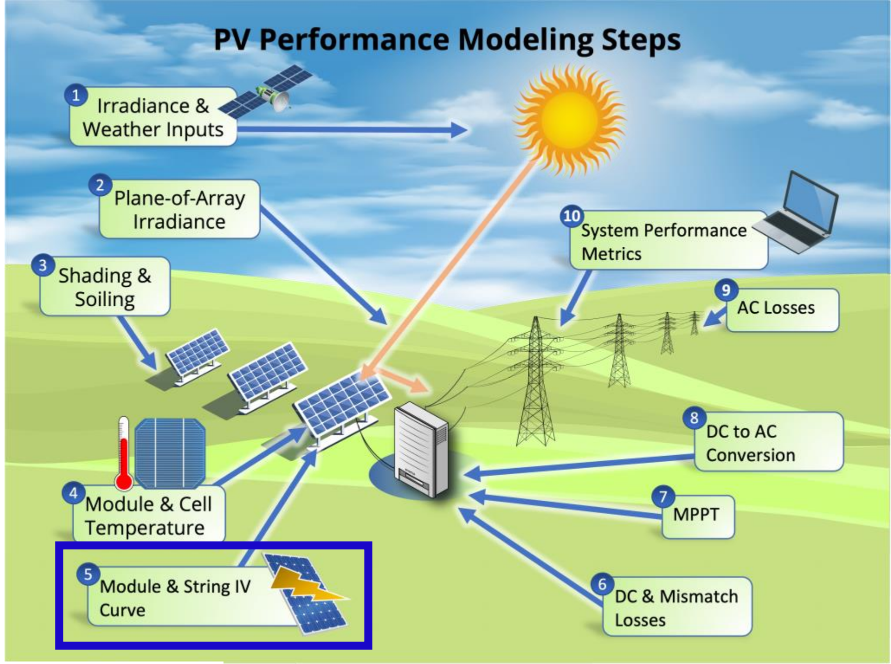




Then, the inverter is constantly searching for the operating point which maximizes the power MPP: Maximum Power Point.

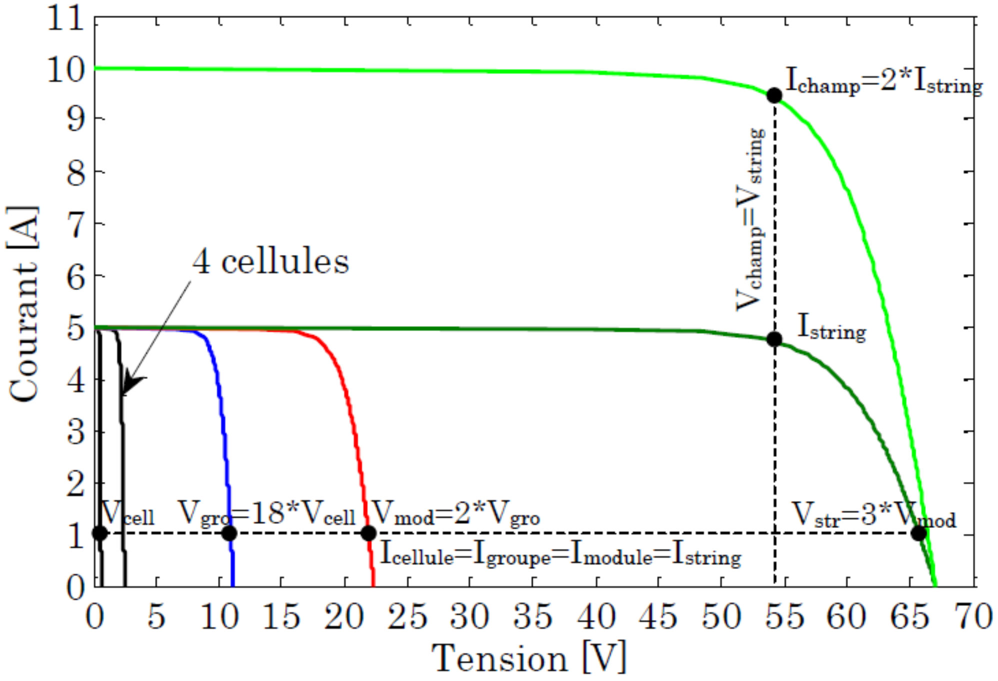
Especially, it changes the voltage with the MPP-Tracker (MPPT) to maximize power.



Modeling steps

5. Module and String IV Curve

By the way… the IV curves can be summed up when the modules are connected in series or parallel! The inverter, then, maximizes the power of the PV array IV curve.



Bun, L.. “Détection et localisation de défauts pour un système PV.” (2011).

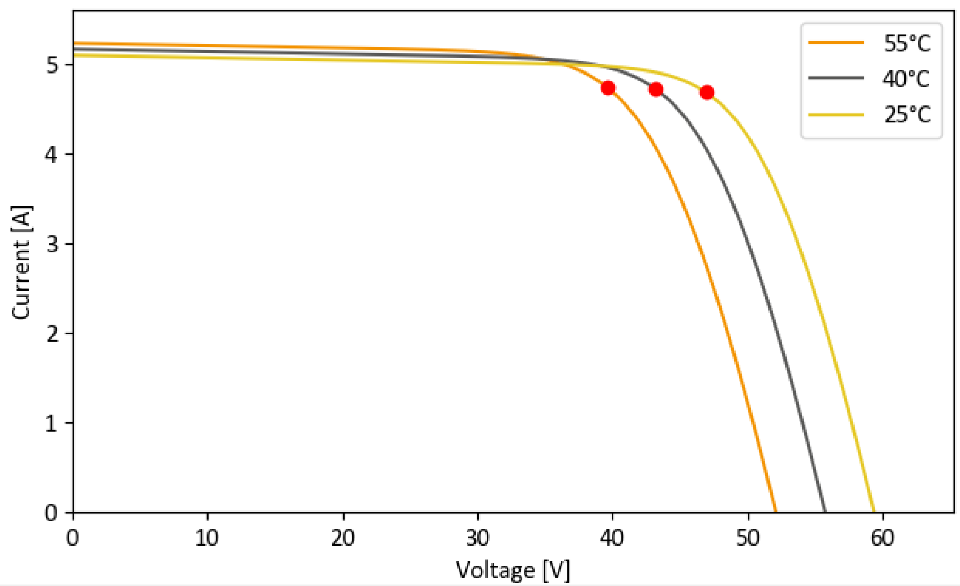
Modeling steps

5. Module and String IV Curve

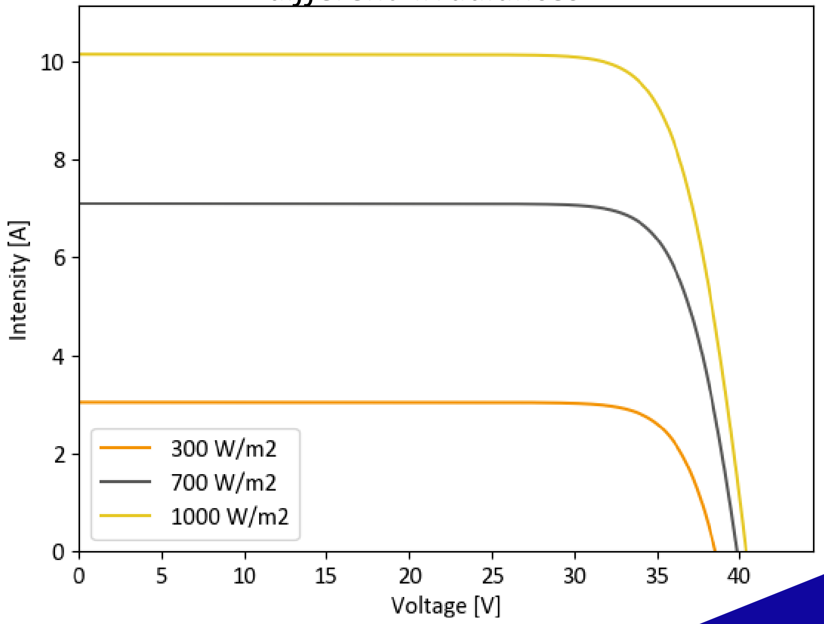
The IV curves' dependencies:

- Higher cell temperatures mostly decrease the voltage
- Higher irradiance level mostly increase the current

Example of I-V curves as function of different module temperature



Example of I-V curves as function of different irradiances



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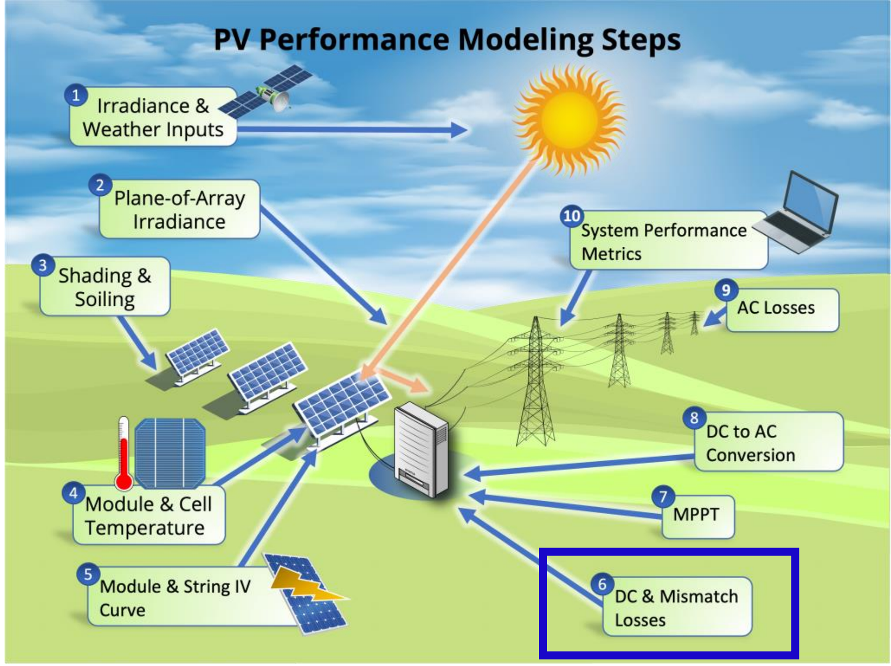
Modeling steps

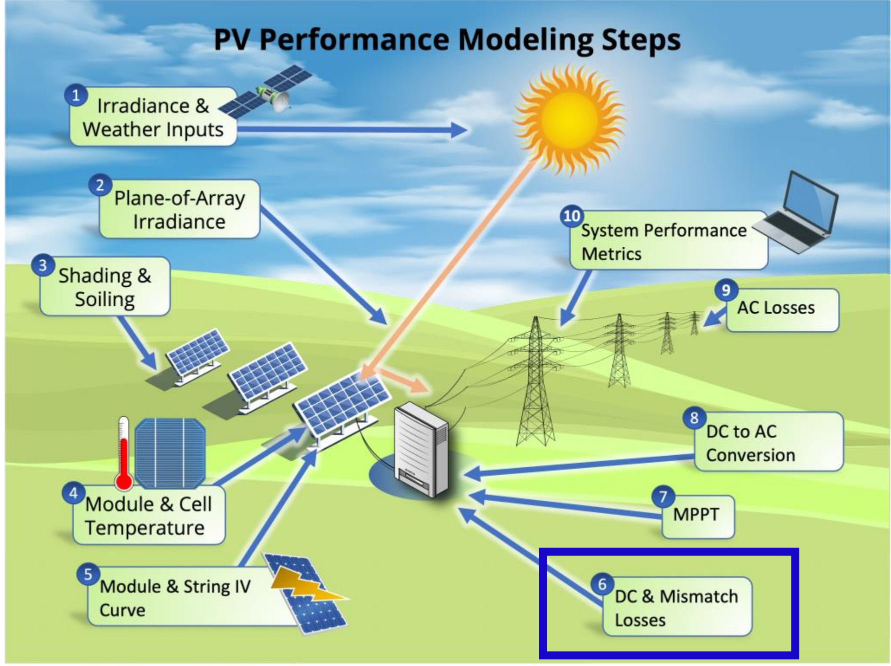


6. DC & Mismatch Losses

Not the focus of this class. However, keep in mind that:

- **DC wiring losses** are around 0.5%-2%.
- **Mismatch losses** refers to the fact that PV modules have different IV curves and this can entail significant losses.

Modeling steps



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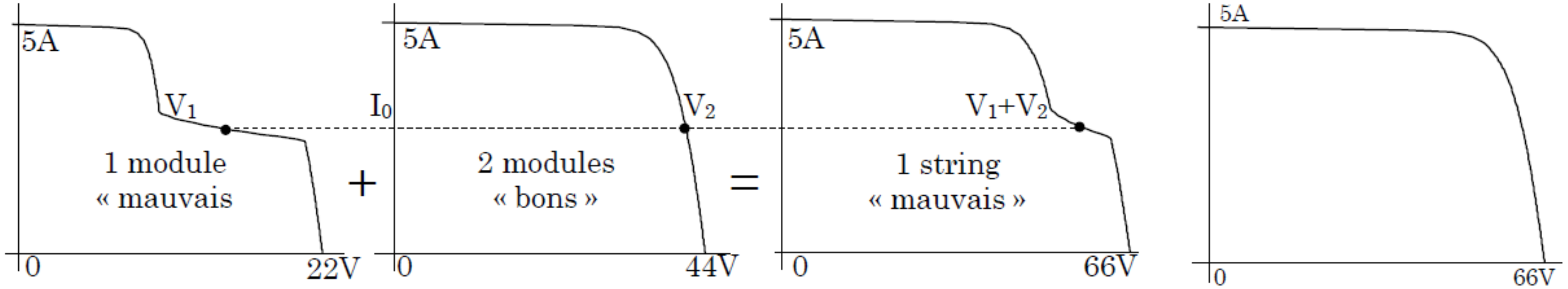
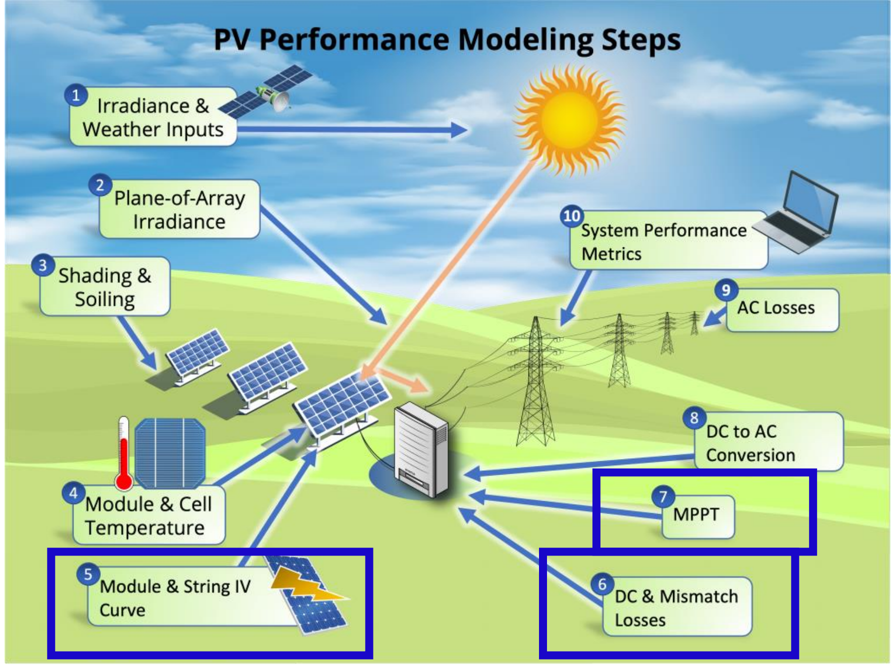
Not the focus of this class. However, keep in mind that:

- **DC wiring losses** are around 0.5%-2%.
- **Mismatch losses** refers to the fact that PV modules have different IV curves and this can entail significant losses. For instance, if one of them has a very degraded IV curve (shading or other), it can significantly degrade the IV curve at the array level.



(a) string « mauvais » (b) string « bon »

Bun, L.. "Détection et localisation de défauts pour un système PV." (2011).



Modeling steps

5./6./7. Power model

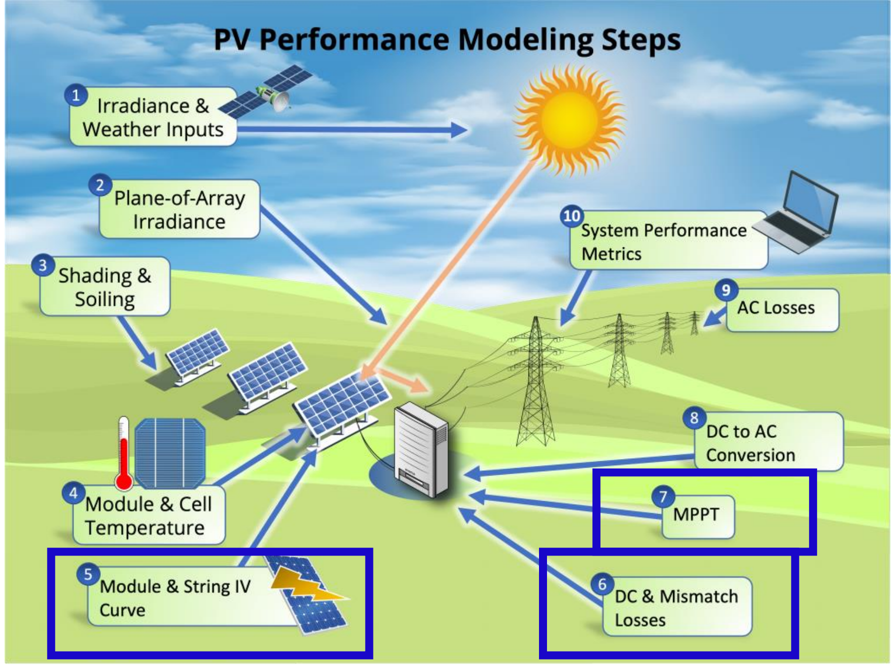
Constant efficiency model:

$$P_{dc} = \eta \cdot G_{POA} \cdot A$$

With:

- P_{dc}, DC power in [W]
- η efficiency around 20% (from datasheet)
- G_{POA} the irradiance in the plane of array [W/m²]
- A, the PV installation area [m2]

Modeling steps



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Not really precise for instantaneous values

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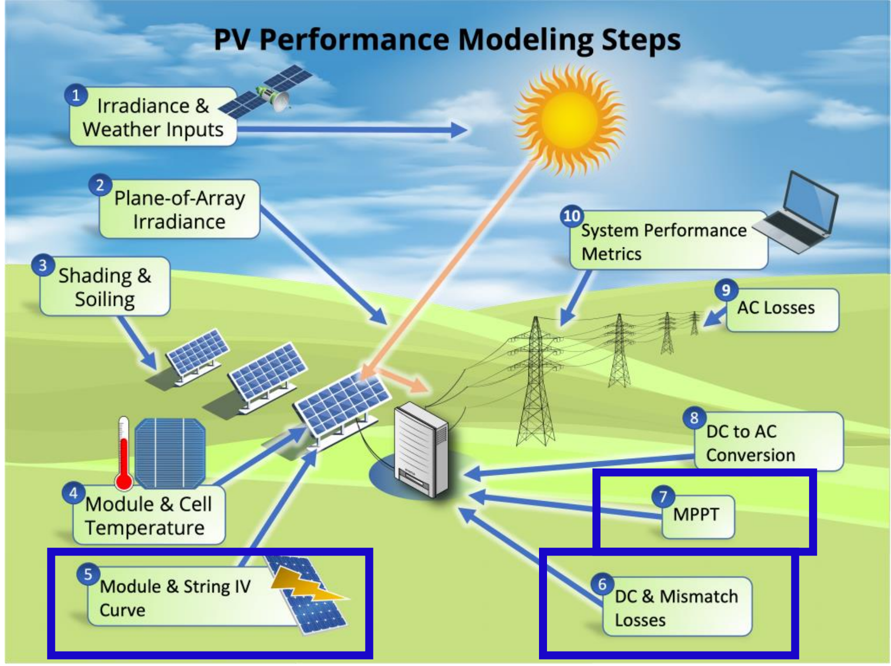

Modeling steps

5./6./7. Power model

The PVWatts power model enables to take into account the effect of the cell temperature

$$P_{dc} = P_{dc0} \cdot \frac{G_{POA}}{1000\ W/m^2} \cdot \left(1 + \gamma_{pdc} \cdot (T_{cell} - 25°C)\right)$$

With:

- P_{dc0} Nominal DC power [Wp] (installed capacity)
- G_{POA} the irradiance in the plane of array [W/m²]
- γ_{pdc}, the temperature coefficient (negative, usually between -0.2 – -0.5 %/°C)
- T_{cell}, the cell temperature [°C]

PVWatts model: A. P. Dobos, “PVWatts Version 5 Manual” (2014).

Modeling steps

5./6./7. Power model

The Huld model (used in PVGIS) enables to take into account the module temperature and non-lineary with irradiance.

$$P_{dc} = \eta_{Huld}(G, T_m) \cdot G' \cdot P_{dc0}$$

$$\eta_{Huld}(G) = 1 + k_1 \cdot \ln(G') + k_2 \cdot \ln(G')^2 + k_3 \cdot T_m{}' + k_4 \cdot T_m{}' \cdot \ln(G') + k_5 \cdot T_m{}' \cdot \ln(G')^2 + k_6 \cdot T_m'^{\,2}$$

With:

- P_{dc0} Nominal DC power [Wp] (installed capacity)
- G_{POA} the irradiance in the plane of array [W/m²]
- $G' = \frac{G_{POA}}{1000\ W/m^2}$ the normalized irradiance
- $T_m' = T_m - 25°C$, the module temperature delta [°C]
- $k_1 \ldots k_6$, the model coefficients

Huld model: Thomas Huld et al., A power-rating model for crystalline silicon PV modules, 2011,

Modeling steps

5./6./7. Power model

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PVGIS coefficients

Coefficient	c-Si	CIS	CdTe
k_1	-0.017237	-0.005554	-0.046689
k_2	-0.040465	-0.038724	-0.072844
k_3	-0.004702	-0.003723	-0.002262
k_4	0.000149	-0.000905	0.000276
k_5	0.000170	-0.001256	0.000159
k_6	0.000005	0.000001	-0.000006

Huld model: Thomas Huld et al., A power-rating model for crystalline silicon PV modules, 2011,

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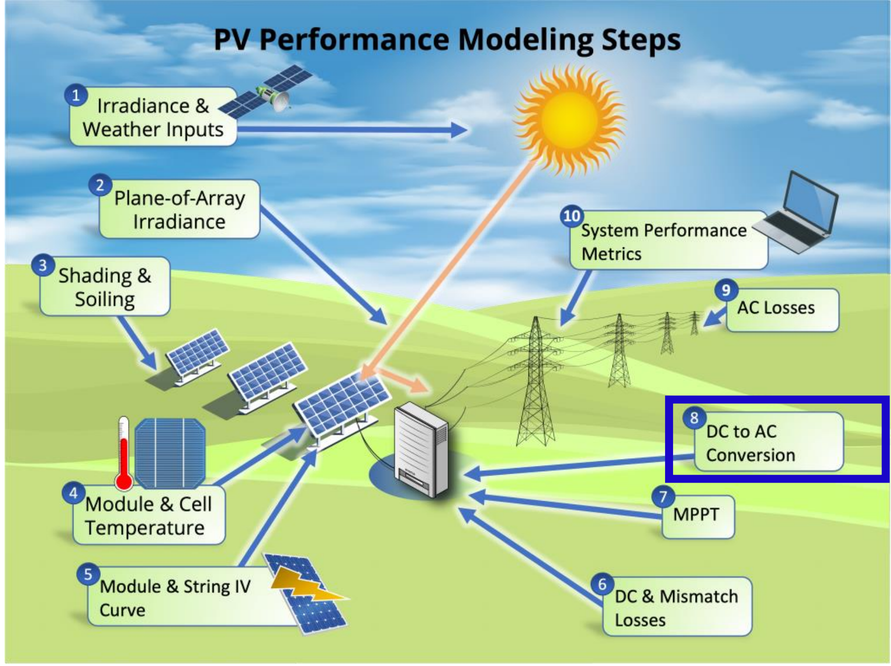

Modeling steps

8. Inverter model

The PVWatts inverter model enables to calculate a generic AC/DC efficiency

$$\eta = \frac{\eta_{nom}}{\eta_{ref}} \cdot \left(-0.0162 \cdot \frac{P_{dc}}{P_{dc0}} - \frac{0.0059}{\frac{P_{dc}}{P_{dc0}}} + 0.9858 \right)$$

With:

- η_{nom} The nominal inverter efficiency $[-]$, by default 96%
- η_{ref} The reference inverter efficiency$[-]$, by default 96.4%
- P_{dc} The DC power $\left[\frac{W}{m2}\right]$
- P_{dc0} The DC input power limit $[W/m2]$

PVWatts model: A. P. Dobos, “PVWatts Version 5 Manual” (2014).

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Modeling steps

8. Inverter model

The Sandia inverter model enables to include the voltage and be more precise

$$P_{AC} = \left[\frac{P_{AC0}}{A-B} - C \cdot (A-B)\right] \cdot (P_{dc} - B) + C \cdot [P_{dc} - B]^2$$

Where:

- $A = P_{dc0} \cdot [1 + C1 \cdot (V_{dc} - V_{dc0})]$
- $B = P_{s0} \cdot [1 + C2 \cdot (V_{dc} - V_{dc0})]$
- $A = C_0 \cdot [1 + C3 \cdot (V_{dc} - V_{dc0})]$

Parameters:

- V_{dc}: DC input voltage (V).
- V_{dc0} : DC voltage level (V) at which the AC power rating is achieved
- P_{AC} : AC output power (W)
- P_{AC0} : Maximum AC power rating for inverter at reference conditions (W).
- P_{dc0} : DC power level (W) at which the AC power rating is achieved.
- P_{s0} : DC power required to start the inversion process (W)
- C_0,C_1, C_2, C_3: Empirical coefficients

D. King, S. Gonzalez, G. Galbraith, W. Boyson, “Performance Model for Grid-Connected Photovoltaic Inverters”, SAND2007-5036, Sandia National Laboratories

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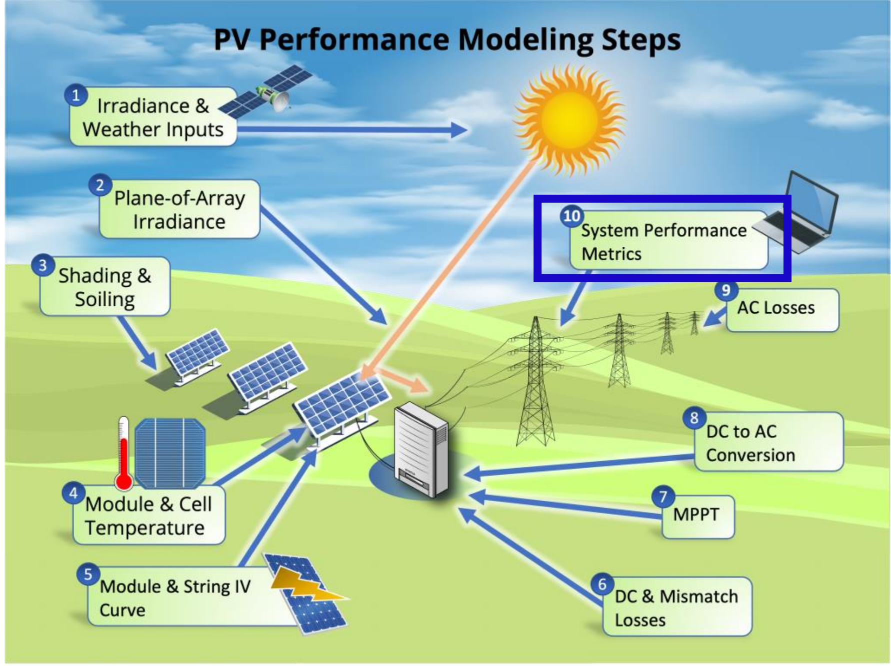
Modeling steps

10. Performance Metrics

Performance Ratio PR *(IEC 61724)***:**
To calculate real performance

$$\boldsymbol{PR} = \frac{E_{out}}{E_{POA}} / \frac{P_0}{G_{ref}}$$



Real efficiency normalized by the efficiency in STC conditions
STC: Standard Test Conditions (1000 W/m2, cell temperature of 25 °C, and AM1.5 spectrum)

With:

- E_{out} : Energy produced [Wh] over the period of time T
- E_{POA} : Irradiation received [Wh/m²] over the period of time T
- P_0: Installation DC rated power [Wp]
- $G_{ref} = 1000 \frac{W}{m^2}$, reference irradiation

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Modeling steps

10. Performance Metrics

Performance Ratio PR *(IEC 61724)*:
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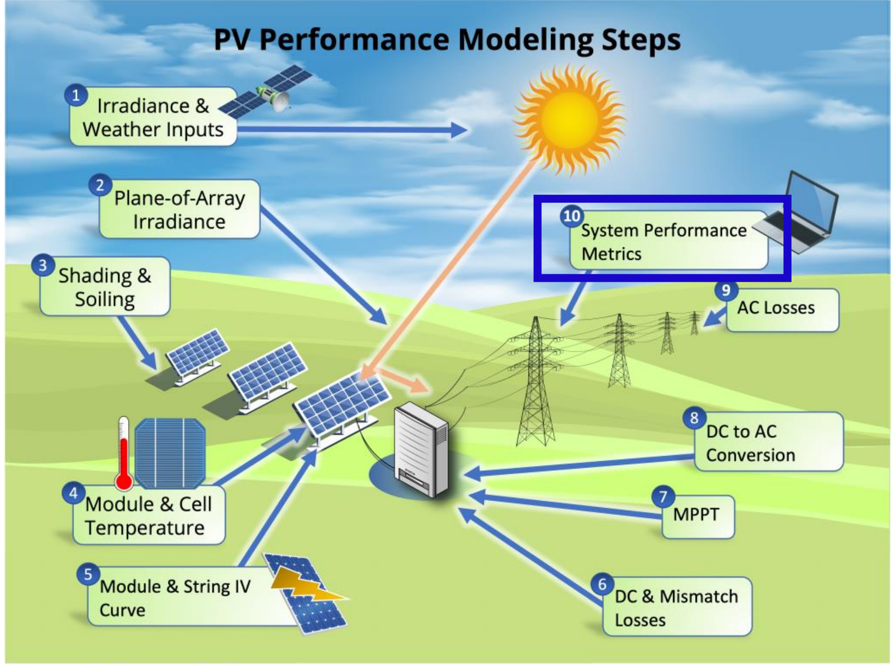

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Energy Performance Index EPI:
To monitor performance

$$EPI = \frac{\boldsymbol{PR}}{PR_{expected}}$$

$\boldsymbol{PR}$ divided by expected (modelled) $PR_{expected}$

Modeling steps

Time for some
hands-on exercises !

Use the following notebook:
https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1ncPYAOFvJvU_Tc5goPQL9F9wLNUh1FzQ?usp=sharing

Follow the python tutorial and estimate the AC power for one year.

That’s it