

Using Advanced PV and BoS Modelling and Algorithms to Optimize the Performance of Large Scale Utility Applications

4th PV Performance Modelling and Monitoring Workshop
Cologne; October 23rd, 2015

“Typical” questions about PV Monitoring for Utility scale PV Plants

- **Why is it needed?**
- **Who needs it?**
- **Who pays for it?**
- **Is it beneficial?**

Product and services

reaching from

String current monitoring,

Plant control,

Data collection

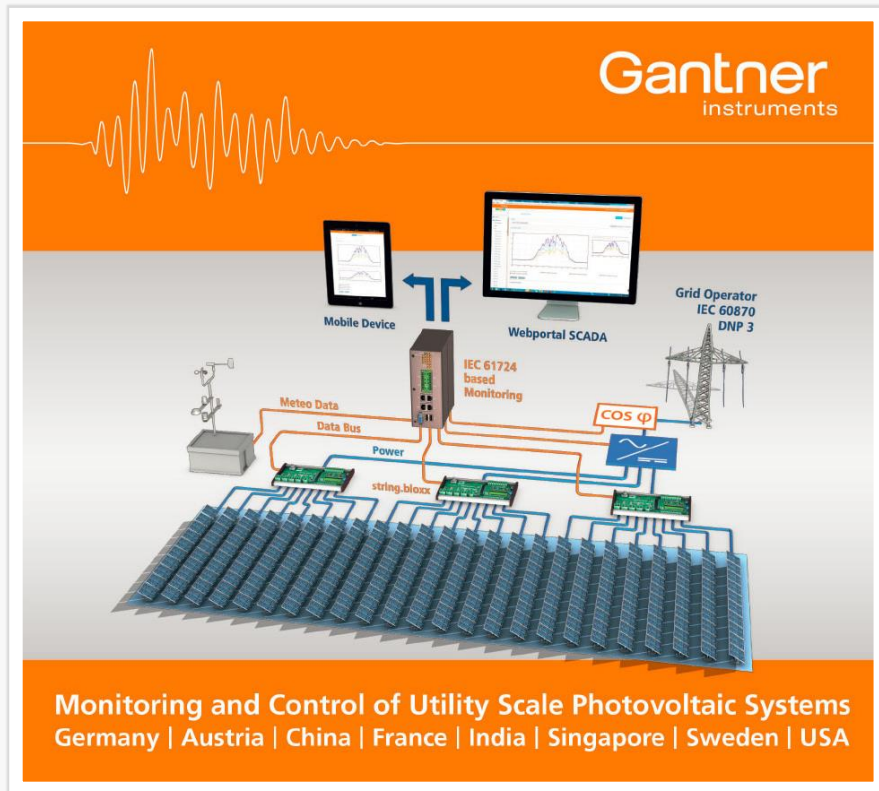
to

O&M optimization and

**automated Investor
feedback.**

Solutions on 3 levels

- STRING level
- DATA level
- Portal/SCADA level



- 1 Introduction: Do we need PV Power Plant Monitoring on a MW scale ?
- 2 **PV Performance understanding**
- 3 **Data Acquisition & handling**
- 4 **Data Analysis**
- 5 **Performance prediction & Optimization**
- 6 **Investment vs. Benefit of Monitoring:**
Impact on System cost (CAPEX), O&M (OPEX) and LCoE

PV Performance understanding

Gantner Instruments Test Site, AZ/USA

Characterise modules outdoor where possible to develop performance algorithms

2 D Tracker:
6 channels w/
spectrometer

Weather sensors:
Irradiance, Temperature,
Wind, Spectrum, RH, ..



24 Channels fixed: c-Si (ABC, HIT, n-type, ..), CdTe, Cl(G)S, a-Si, a-Si:uc-Si; 6 tracked

Benefits

- **Unique PV Module performance track** record since 2010
- Baseline for **next generation of PV Modeling and prediction of PV Plant performance** and monitoring
- Technology benchmark
- **Bankability** support for **EPCs, Investors, Insurance**
- Key for **improved Utility PV Monitoring concepts**

USP:

High performance data acquisition, 3rd party technology benchmark, advanced characterization and Analysis methods

Tested PV Module references :

First Solar, Trina, Yingli, Sunpower, Manz, SolarWorld, Solar Frontier, Kaneka, Hanergy, MiaSole, Q-Cells, Bosch Solar, Panasonic

Cooperations with leading Institutions, experts, EPCs and IPPs.



| Name | Description | Units |
|--------------|---|--------------------------|
| G_H | Global Horizontal Irradiance | kW/m^2 |
| D_H | Diffuse Horizontal Irradiance | kW/m^2 |
| B_N | Beam Normal Irradiance | kW/m^2 |
| G_i | Global Inclined Irradiance (Pyranometers and c-Si ref cells) | kW/m^2 |
| T_{AMB} | Ambient Temperature | C |
| T_{MOD} | Back of Module Temperatures | C |
| WS | Wind Speed | ms^{-1} |
| WD | Wind Direction | ° |
| RH | Relative Humidity | % |
| $G(\lambda)$ | Spectral Irradiance G(350– 1050nm) | $\text{W/m}^2/\text{nm}$ |

IV curves and weather data are measured every minute for 24 fixed modules and 6 on a 2D tracker
Running since July 2010 with a 98.9.% uptime.

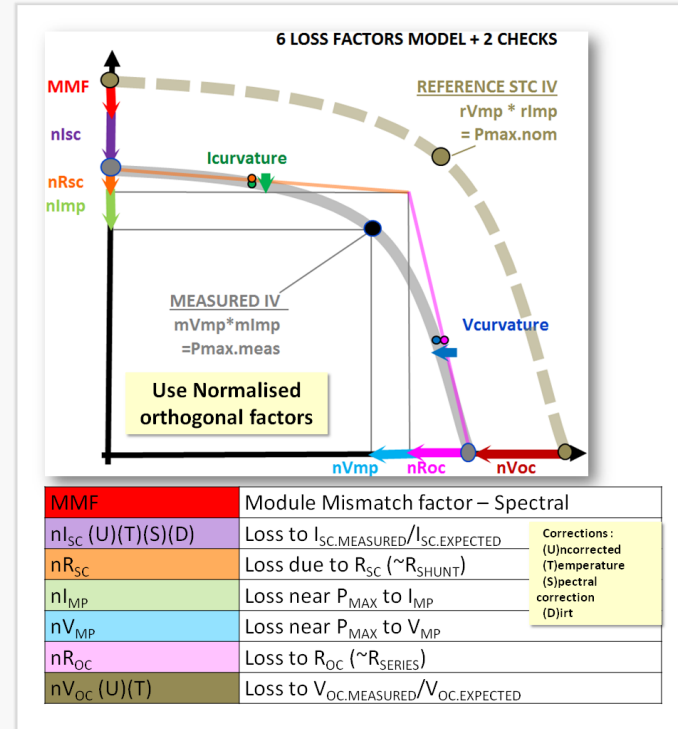
Loss Factor Model (LFM) – SRCL / Gantner Instr.

Use to characterise PV Modules based on IV measurements

LFM

- 6 normalised orthogonal parameters associated with I_{SC} , R_{SC} , I_{MP} , V_{MP} , R_{OC} and V_{OC}
- Multiply all 6 together to give the PR_{DC} or MPR
- Easy **sanity check** for bad data if not ~ 1
- Easy to see good from bad values e.g. 98% or 90%
- Differentiates** PV technologies – e.g. Thin Film usually has a higher loss due to R_{OC} (from TCO resistivity)

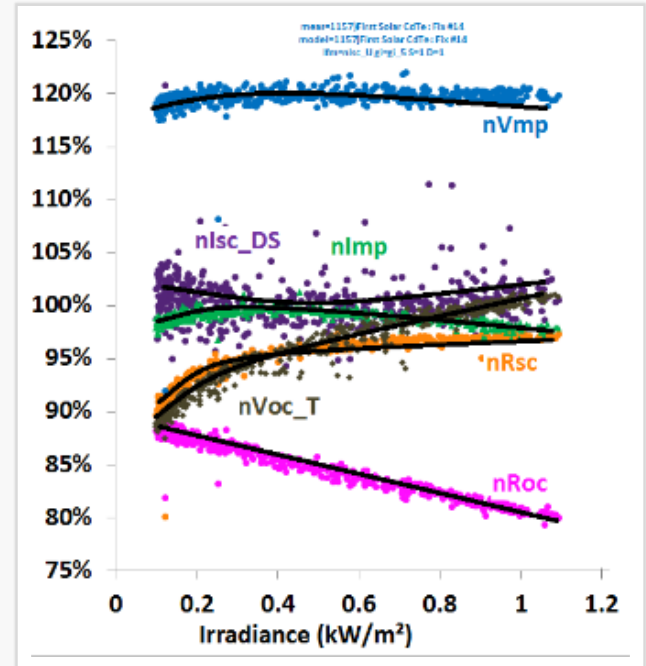
| Plot LFM values vs | To show |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Time | Degradation or annealing |
| Irradiance | Low light performance |
| Module Temperature | Thermal coefficients |



Curve fit vs. Irradiance

- Easy to do sanity check (raw data shown)
- Typical pattern per technology
- Shows low light and I^2Rs loss
- nVoc_T: temp corrected for clarity
- nlsc_DS diffuse, spectral corrected for clarity

- **nlmp**
- **nVmp**
- **nRoc**
- **nRsc**
- **nVoc**
- **nlsc**

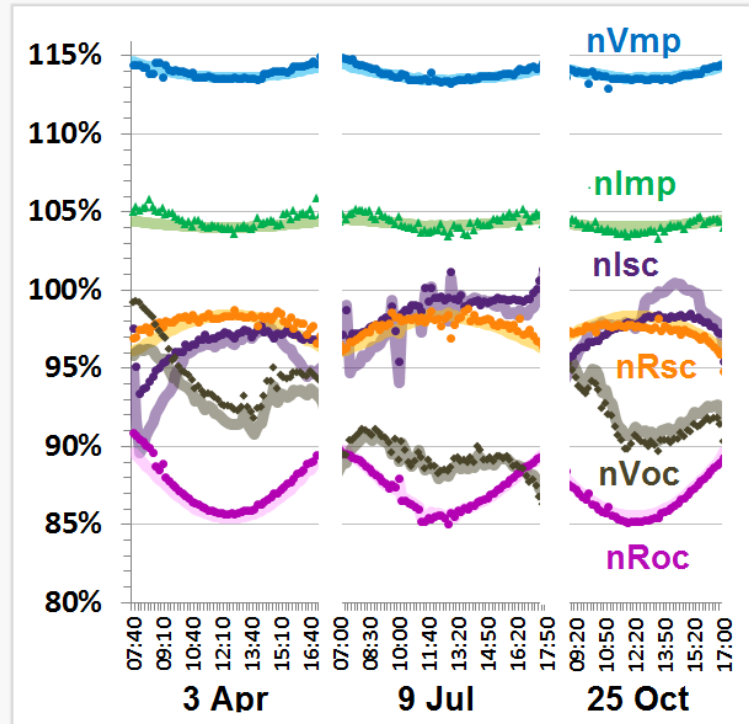


D=Diffuse, S=Spectrum

Compare Measured vs. Predicted

- Prediction over time
- Data every quarter to show degradation or seasonal
- Residual analysis

- **nImp**
- **nVmp**
- **nRoc**
- **nRsc**
- **nVoc**
- **nlsc**

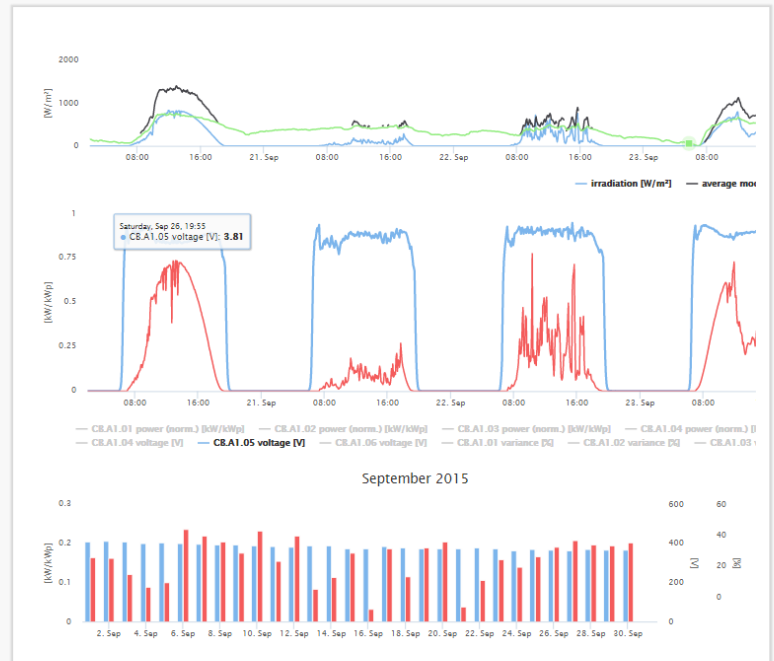


Data Acquisition & handling

Market expectations:

Monitoring and control concept for cost effective PV Energy generation and risk reduction

- Transparency of PV Plant production (fast & reliable)
- Vendor-independent PV Plant monitoring
- Unified platform for all PV assets (information, data)
- Combines all available information (Inverter, DC & AC side, grid, DSO)
- Effective and automated PV plant management, Inventory information
- Reporting, Alarms
- O&M logging
- Access form anywhere (HTML5, W3C)
- Provide baseline for O&M activities, Performance Guarantees, energy prediction (day ahead), energy trading, etc.



Data Acquisition & handling

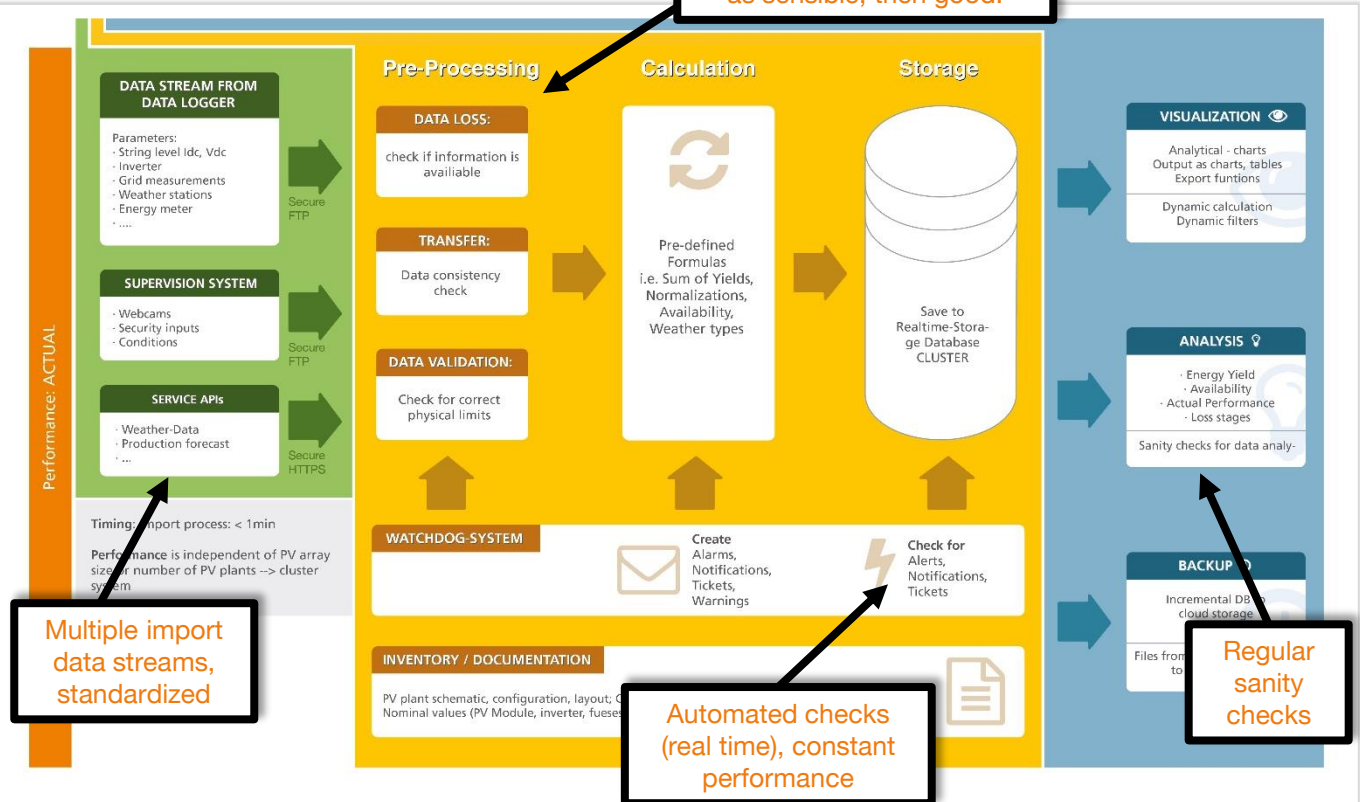
Samples pictures from latest UK installations; out of >2.8GW installed



Data processing – real time

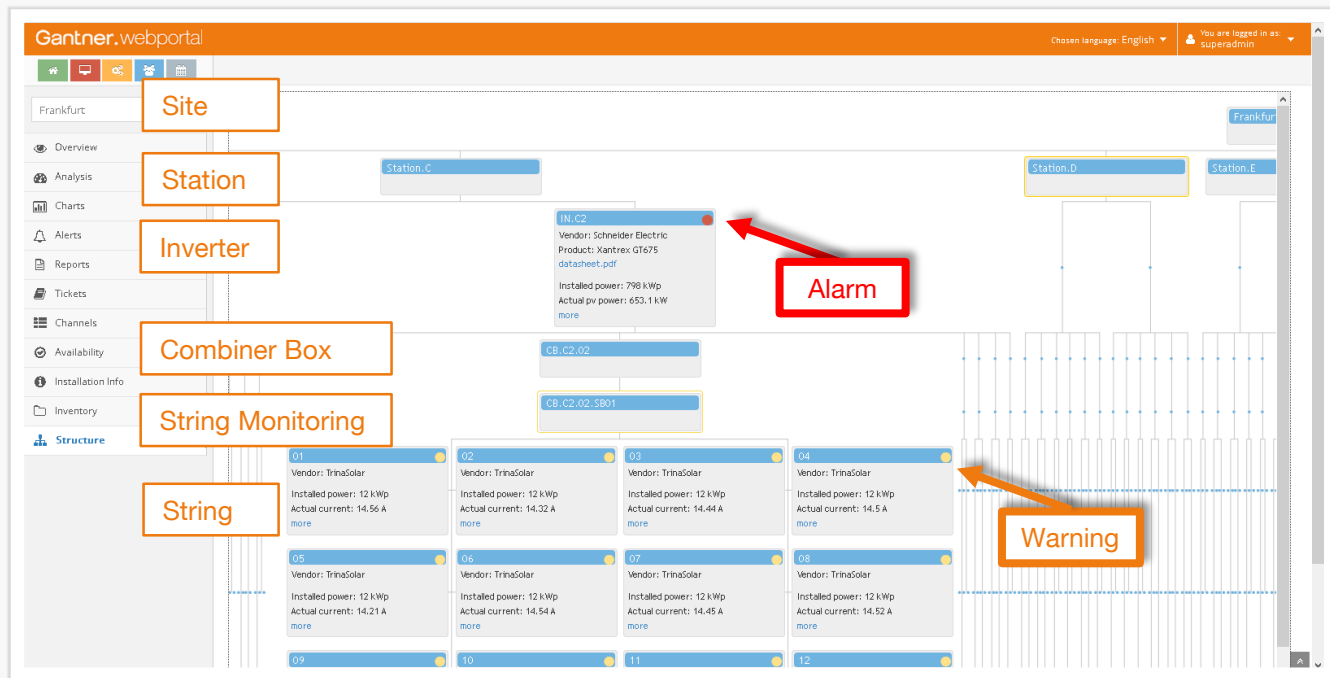
E.g: 5000 channels per 10 MW to import and process

Fast check to validate all measurements sensors, inverters, strings etc. – first as sensible, then good.



PV Plant Structure

PV Plant structure incl. warnings and linked information



- Plant structure (generated during **data import**) allows **design & sanity checks**
- **Fast validation check of all measurements** (sensors, inverters, strings)
- **Compare performance of peers , localize issues.**

Normalization / Deviation of Strings, SCB, Inv.

Absolute Values: I_{MEASURED} differs for larger and smaller arrays

Gantner.webportal

Chosen lang:



Fareham

Overview

Analysis

Charts

Charts v2

Installation

Combiner Boxes

Maintenance GI

Sensors

Others

01_UPS_state

02_measure time

Variance - CB-Compare

Variance - CB-Compare

Inverter

User defined

Configuration

Alerts

Reports

Tickets

Channels

Export

Availability

Installation Info

Inventory

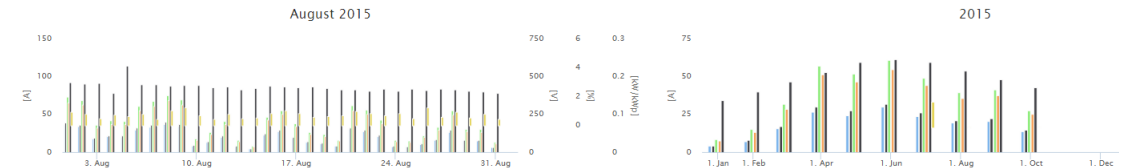
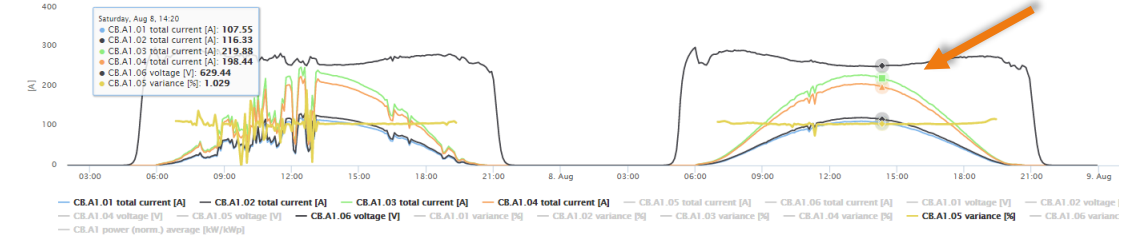
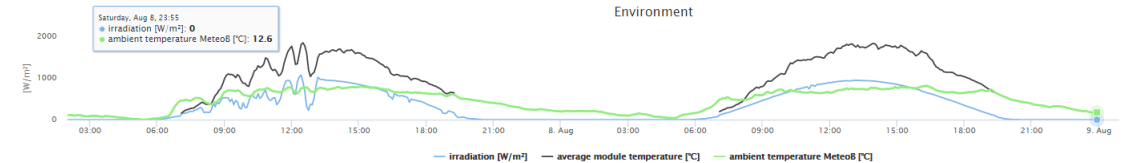
Structure



Variance - CB-Compare

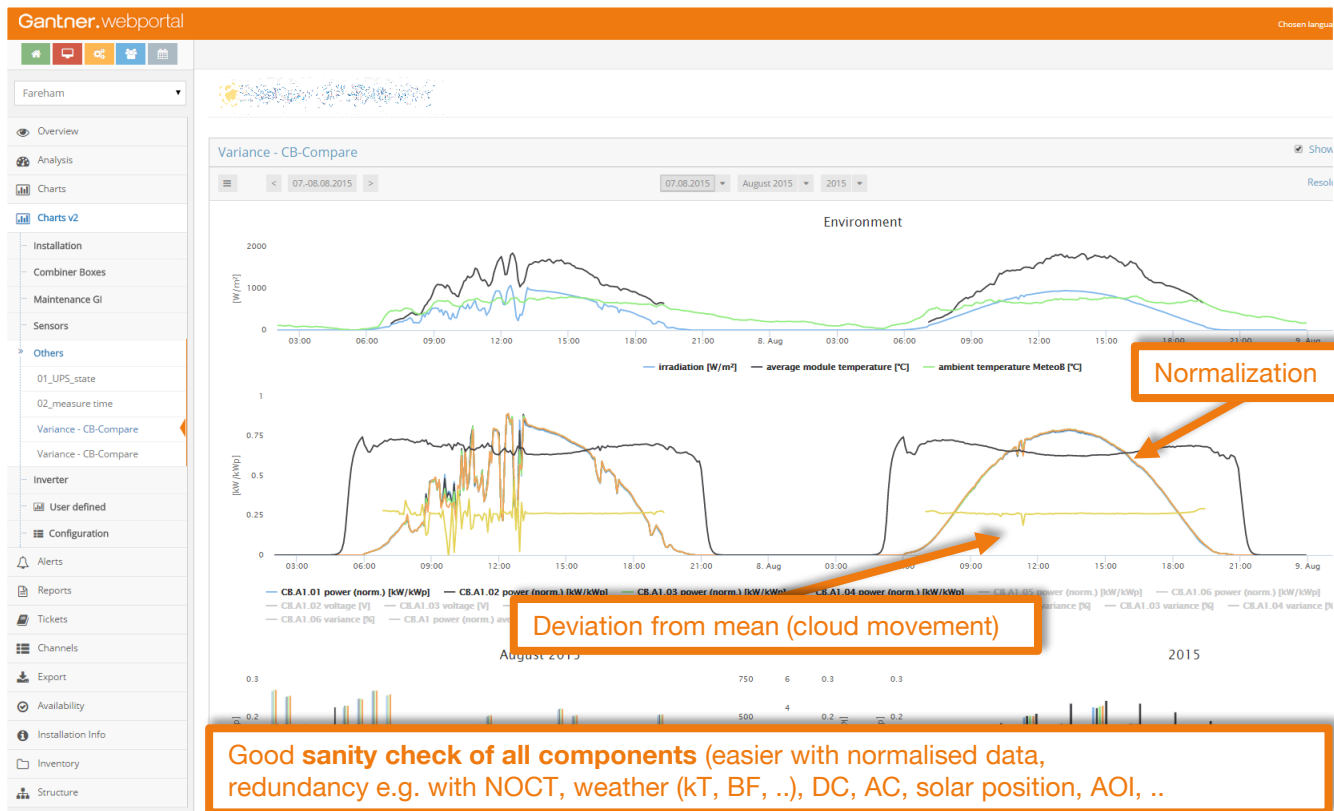
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Normalization / Deviation of Strings, SCB, Inv.

Normalized values: $I_{\text{MEASURED}}/P_{\text{NOMINAL}}$ show similar values



Availability

Layout per 12 month, custom start date

| Site | Period | H_PER [h] | SYS_AIV [%] | IN count □ | AMA [h/IN] | SYS_AIV_AMA [%] |
|--------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Oxford | 2013/01-2013/12 | 2932 | 98.91 | 7 | 10 | 99.25 |
| Oxford | 2014/01-2014/12 | 2987 | 99.47 | 7 | 10 | 99.8 |
| Oxford | 2015/01-2015/12 | 817 | 100 | 7 | 10 | 100 |

- Resolution: h, day, month, year, 12month floating

- For each component (Inverter, System, Sub-System, Production batch, ..)

→ Supports preventive maintenance strategies

Layout per 12 month, custom start date detailed

| Site | Period | H_PER [h] | WR.1_AIV [%] | WR.2_AIV [%] | WR.3_AIV [%] | WR.4_AIV [%] | WR.5_AIV [%] | WR.6_AIV [%] | WR.7_AIV [%] | SYS_AIV [%] | IN count □ | AMA [h/IN] | SYS_AIV_AMA [%] |
|--------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Oxford | 2013/01-2013/12 | 2932 | 99.86 | 96.73 | 99.73 | 96.73 | 99.86 | 99.66 | 99.8 | 98.91 | 7 | 10 | 99.25 |
| Oxford | 2014/01-2014/12 | 2987 | 99.13 | 99.2 | 99.67 | 99.1 | 100 | 100 | 99.2 | 99.47 | 7 | 10 | 99.8 |
| Oxford | 2015/01-2015/12 | 817 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 7 | 10 | 100 |

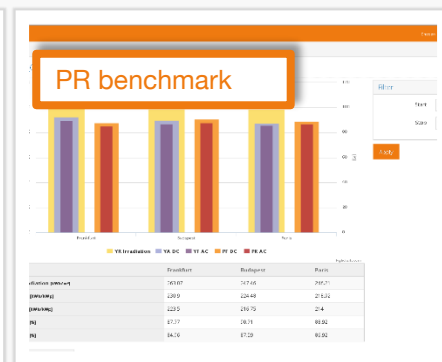
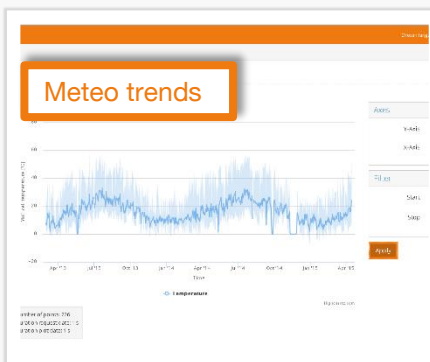
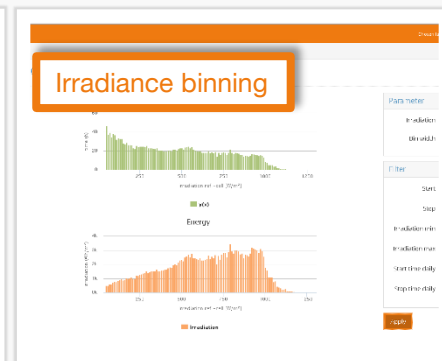
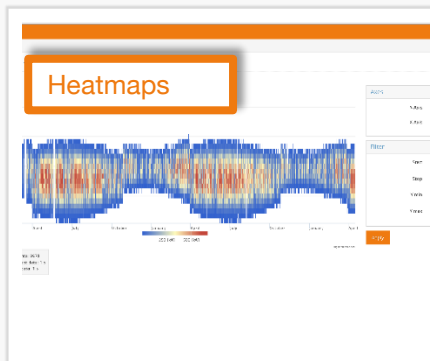
Layout per Year

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

Data Analysis

Features (selected):

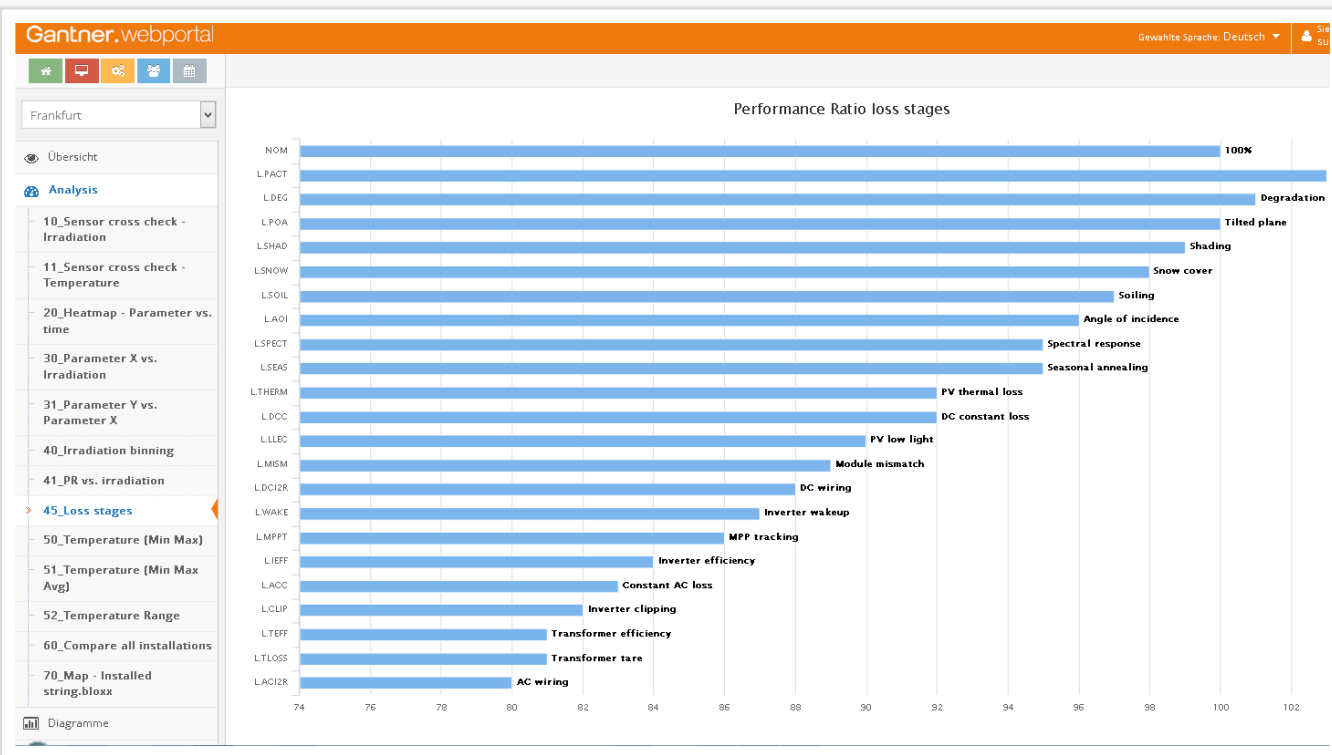
- Heat maps for quick detection of outages or drifts: should be smooth, sinusoidal, repeatable yearly, ..
- Irradiation binning
- Temperature trends (min, max, avg.)
- Asset – performance: Comparison of different installations, normalized
- Temperature behavior
- Low- & Mid-light behavior
- Maps
- Sensor-cross-checks
- Availability analysis for IPP contracts



Actual Performance I

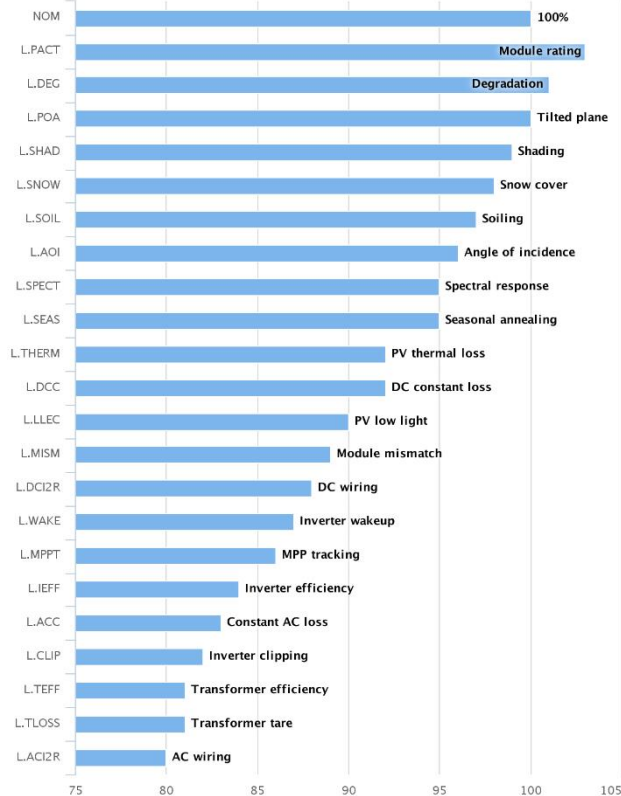
Loss Stages – Identify the losses real time

Can check losses at each measurement to show if anything is too large like shading or thermal



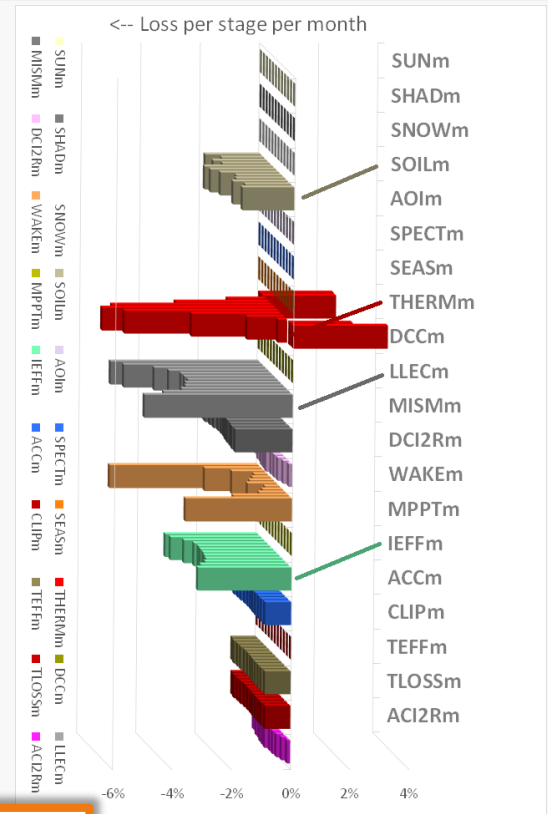
Actual Performance II - Zoom

Loss Stages – Identify the losses real time



- Start at Nominal $P_{MAX} = 100\%$
- Module Tolerance $P_{ACTUAL}/P_{NOMINAL}$
- Degradation vs. time
- Plane Of Array Insolation
- Shadow (vs. solar position)
- Soiling vs. time and precipitation
- Angle of incidence includes reflectivity
- If possible Spectrum from EQE, multi junction
- Seasonal, anneal for some TF
- Thermal loss T_{MOD} from T_{AMB} , NOCT/NMOT, gamma, wind speed
- DC constant loss if needed
- Low Light efficiency change @ ~0.2 suns
- Mismatch from series strings
- DC $I^2.Rs$ wiring loss
- Inverter wakeup
- MPPT
- Inverter efficiency
- AC constant
- Clipping
- Transformer efficiency
- Transformer loss
- AC wiring

Performance prediction & Optimization



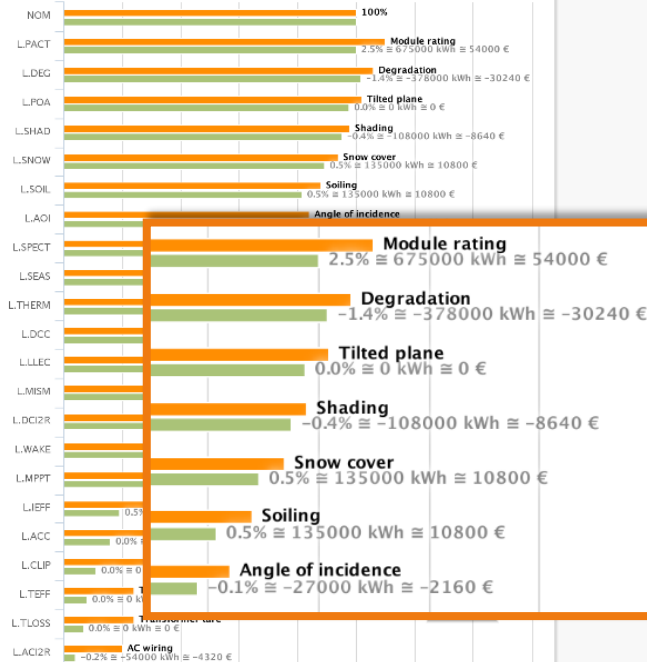
.. by using hourly simulation programs

Loss Stages: Actual vs. Target performance

Compare w/ assumptions, use actual weather data and simulations, real time

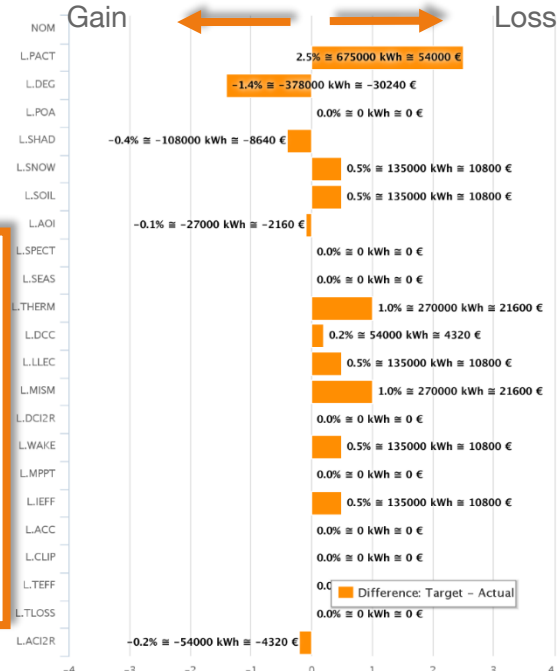
Run this for Target and Actual performance

Performance Ratio loss stages



→ Difference shows your actual gain/loss

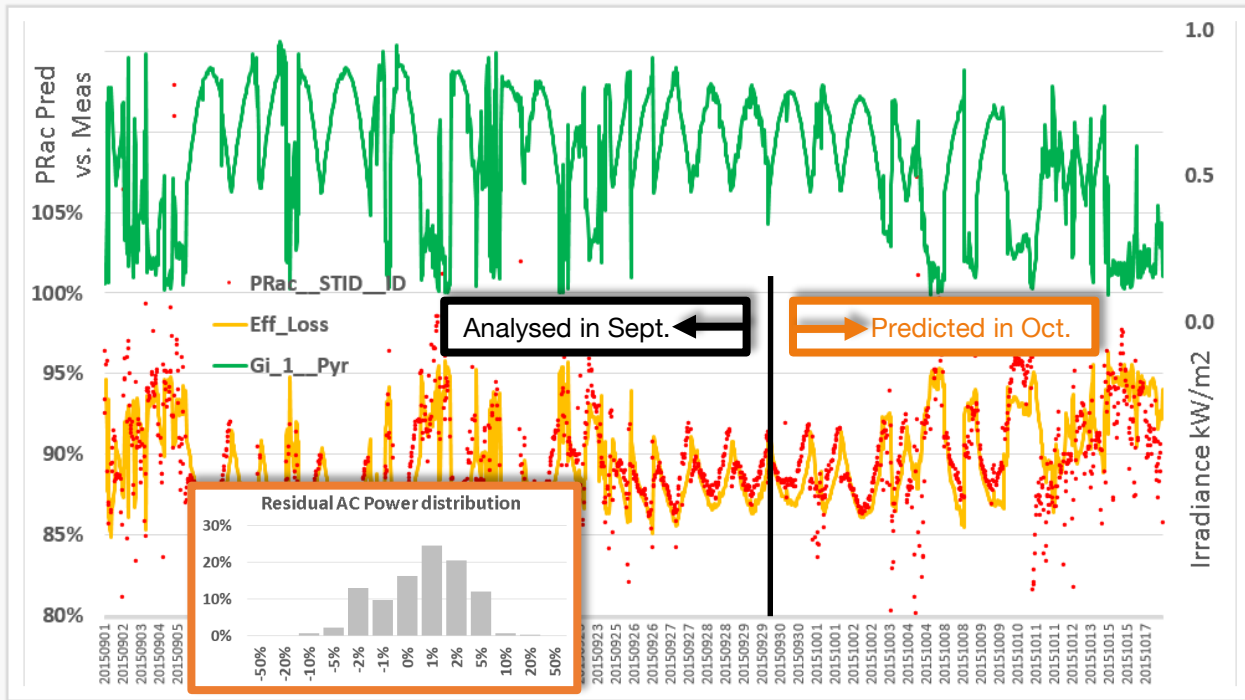
Performance Loss Stages: Differences



Total annual loss: 110 160 €

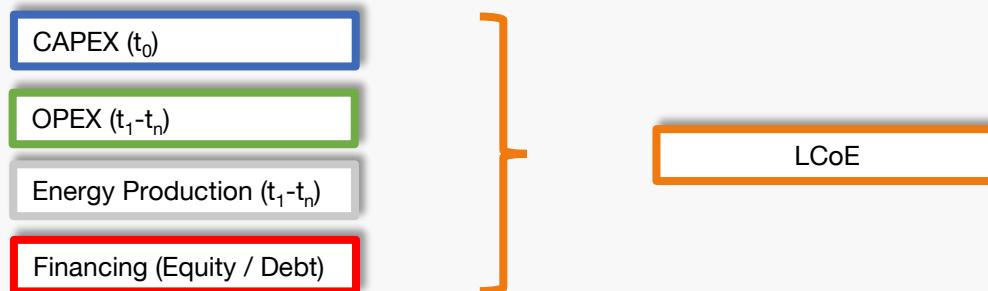
Assumptions: YF (per year) 1350 kWh/kWp; Pnom_site 20 MWp; Energy value 0.08€/kWh (assumed); LCoE background model possible.

- Setup algorithms to predict instantaneous PV and BoS performance for measurement validity and energy yield predictions
- Basic version (shown) gives already very useful results for system cross-check and trend detection (soiling alerts, shading, ..)



Location: Frankfurt site

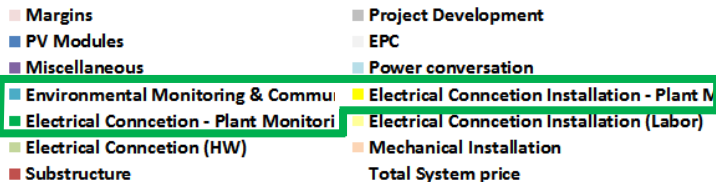
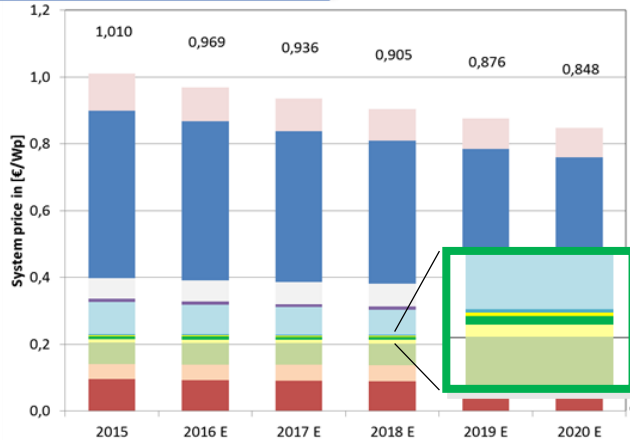
Investment vs. Benefit of Monitoring: Impact on System cost (CAPEX), O&M (OPEX) and LCoE



Monitoring Investment & Benefit

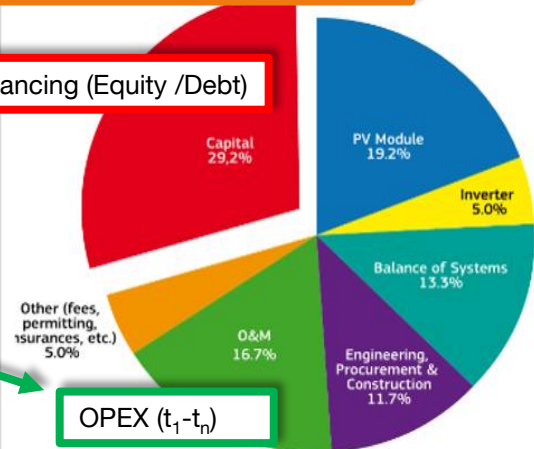
Impact of Monitoring on System cost (CAPEX), O&M (OPEX) and LCoE

System Cost (CAPEX)



LCoE (split by component) (t_1-t_n)

Financing (Equity /Debt)



OPEX (t_1-t_n)

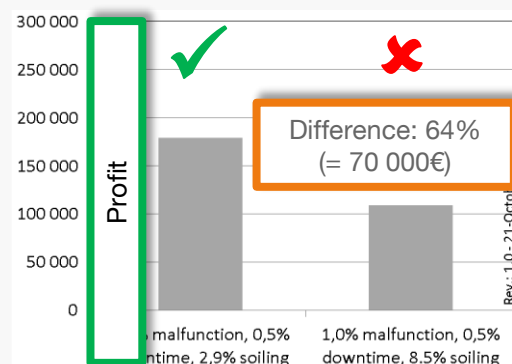
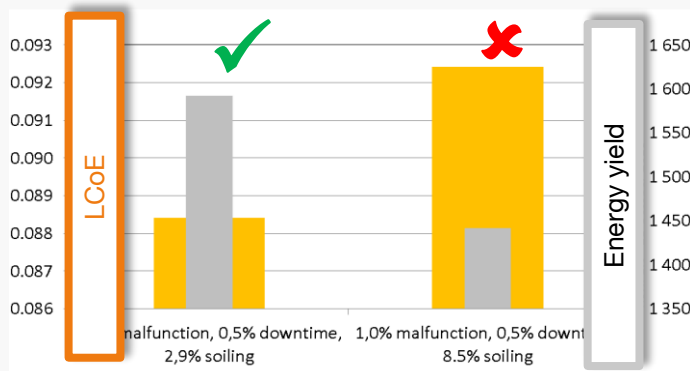
- **Monitoring cost share of system price:**
~ 1.4% (0.013€/Wp, EU)
- **Installed Monitoring gives direct control of 17% of the LCoE Cost (O&M cost)**
- **Control performance of Inverter, cables & connections, ..**

Monitoring Investment & Benefit II

Impact of O&M strategy on Yield, LCoE and Profits, 10MWac

| Losses (O&M relat'd) | Example | Monitoring ✓ | No Monitoring ✗ |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Downtime | Maintenance | 0.5 % | 0.5 % |
| Malfunction | Modules, combiner boxes, fuses | 0.5 % | 1 % |
| Soiling losses | Cleaning events | 2.9% (4 x) | 8.5% (2 x) |
| O&M cost (€, per yr) | | 166 577 | 154 577 |
| Energy yield (kWh/kWp) | | 1546 | 1442 |

PV power plant area: 138 219m²; GCR: 0.5; 77 Combiner boxes (CB); 24 Strings per CB; Annual numbers: YF=1608 kWh/kWp; Yearly operation costs w/ labor € 45 950; Power plant care cost € 26 790 (18 469); Project lifetime 25 yr; Labor cost 25€/h; Inflation rate 2.5%; Water 0.0025 €/l; Fuel cost: 1.5 €/l; Cost for components exchange and stock



PV power plants with monitoring can deliver 7.3% better Energy yield, results in 4.5% better LCoE

Cost effective Monitoring Solutions can :

- Reflect **Financial KPIs** (Performance guarantees, allowed maintenance, integrate simulations)
- Allow **“real time” data processing** for availability, alarms, warnings
- **Automated Performance Analysis** and characterization in **terms of kWh and \$** (loss separation, sensitivity to irradiation, weather, cleaning, ..)
- Implement **preventive maintenance** strategies

Advanced Monitoring Algorithms leads to:

- Providing Investors with **reliable information** about O&M, track record & plant performance, control
- **Separating** and **identifying losses** where “actual vs. target” differs
- **Optimizing Plant Performance** during lifetime
- Reducing LCoE based on **advanced Monitoring design** (characteristic trends, Loss Factor Model)
- **Reducing risk** for Investors & Independent Power Producers (IPPs)

Thank you very much for your attention!

We would like to thank our colleagues Jörg, Andre, Daniel, Stefan, Holger, Stefan, Samuel and Vasu for their indefatigable effort in realizing successful customer projects worldwide.

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Project : 37MW, EPC: IBVogt, Gantner Instruments: Full HW & SW Monitoring incl. Grid Control