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(Challenges of) Determining climate and PV technology specific perfomance loss trends

SOPHIA Workshop Ispra, IT 20-21 April 2023

> PRESENTED BY Atse Louwen Eurac Research



BACKGROUND

- In TRUST-PV Eurac + 3E investigate performance loss in PV systems
- PLR: annual loss in performance (so, not only degradation)
- Aim: present a better approach than linear PLR of -0.5%/yr
 - Easy to implement
 - E.g. not requires many (additional) input parameters
 - To be used for long-term yield assessment
- Aim: investigate shape of PL trends and determine which of several PL models fit best the observed data
- Aim: determine, based on large monitoring dataset:
 - PLR <> operational climate
 - PLR <> PV module technology
 - PLR <>



DATASET OVERVIEW

• In collaboration with 3E a subset of the anonymized aggregated dataset was investigated





- We use commercial PV system monitoring dataset
- ~10,000 systems, ~100,000 inverters
- Mainly in continental Europe*
- Several filtering steps were taken
- To determine specific trends, data was combined per, e.g.
 - Climate zone (currently: KG + PV zone)
 - Module technology
 - Module manufacturer*

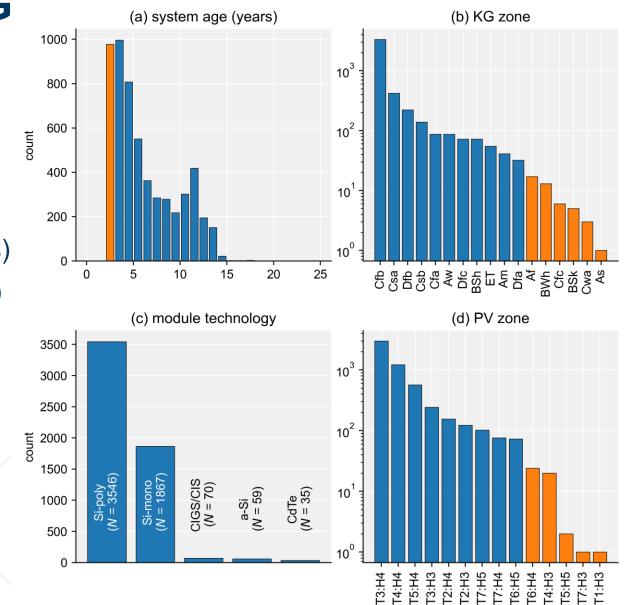


- We use commercial PV system monitoring dataset
- ~10,000 systems, ~100,000 inverters
- System age ranges from 2->15 years
- 17 KG climate zones (11 with >30 systems)
- 14 PV climate zones (9 with > 30 systems)
- Mainly poly-Si and mono-Si

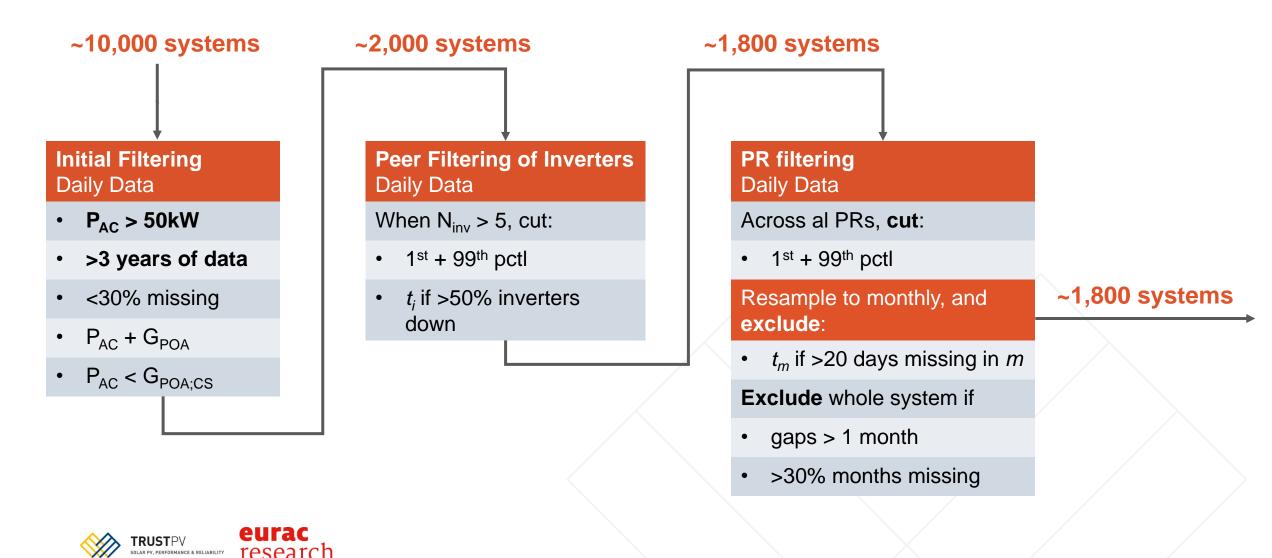
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Due to several issues, trend breaks occur

- Outages
- Changes in monitoring settings
- Issues with irradiance data or measurements

To determine trend breaks, we:

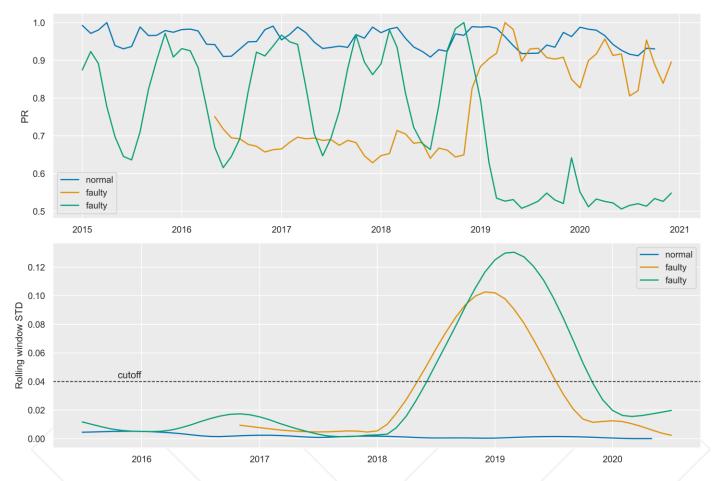
- Determine STL trends for each system
- Calculate SD of PR in rolling window
- Systems with SD > 0.04 are excluded

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DATASET AND FILTERING - RESULTS

Additionally, we exclude:

- Systems with increasing performance: PLR >1%/yr
- Systems with very high performance loss: PLR <-4%/yr

After this filtering, we have remaining:

~1000 systems

With at least 20 systems per group we have:

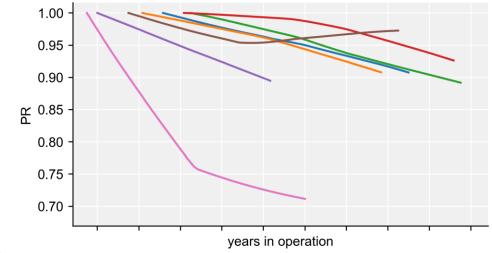
- 3 climate zones (KG climate zone / PV climate degradation zone)
- 3 PV technologies
- 4 PV module manufacturers



unharmonized, normalized PR

To determine "average" PLR for groups of systems

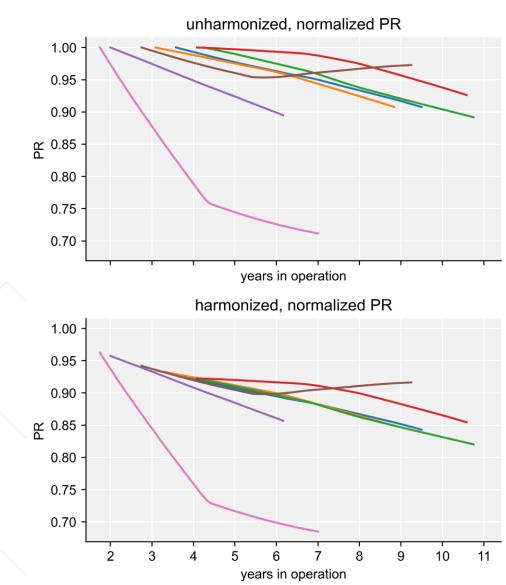
• We align systems by operational age





To determine "average" PLR for groups of systems

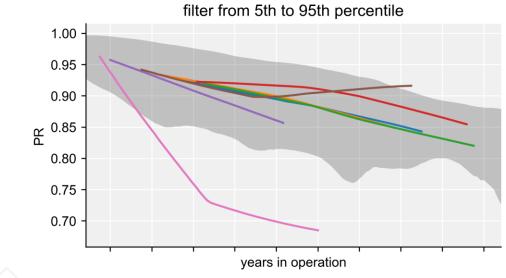
- We align the systems by operational age
- Harmonize the PR values so initial PR aligns
 with the overall trend





To determine "average" PLR for groups of systems

- We align the systems by operational age
- Harmonize the PR values so initial PR aligns
 with the overall trend
- Include systems from 5th to 95th percentile at each timestamp (monthly data)





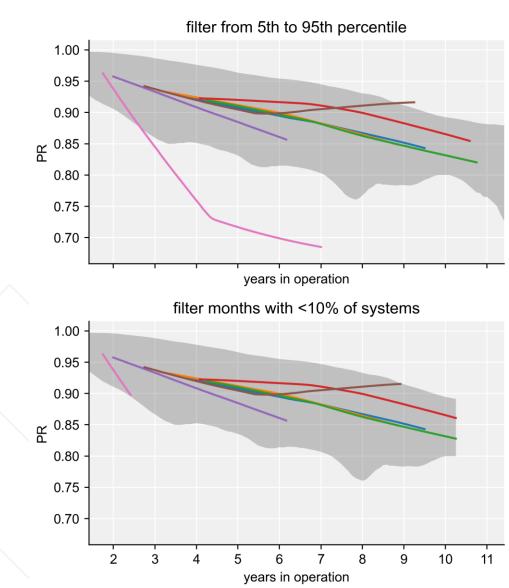
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- We align the systems by operational age
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- Exclude months with <10% of systems

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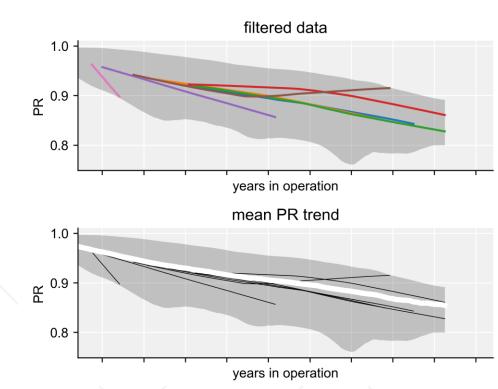
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To determine "average" PLR for groups of systems

- We align the systems by operational age
- Harmonize the PR values so initial PR aligns
 with the overall trend
- Include systems from 5th to 95th percentile at each timestamp (monthly data)
- Exclude months with <10% of systems
- Calculate mean trend of remaining systems





To determine "average" PLR for groups of systems

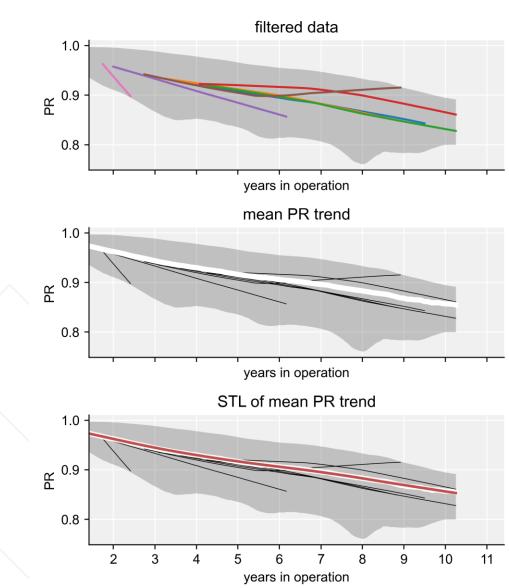
- We align the systems by operational age
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- Include systems from 5th to 95th percentile at each timestamp (monthly data)
- Exclude months with <10% of systems

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- Calculate mean trend of remaining systems
- To avoid remaining seasonality we take STL trend of mean PR
- Overall PLR value calculated by LR of trend



TWO CLIMATE ZONES COMPARED

Köppen-Geiger (KG)

- Well known climate classification
- Not tuned to PV
- Three-letter system
- Tropical (A), Arid (B) Temperate (C), Continental (D), Polar (E)
- E.g. Cfa and Cfb:

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- C = mild temperate
- f = fully humid (no dry season)
- a = hot summer / b = warm summer

PV climate degradation zones (**PVCZ**)

- Tuned specifically to PV degradation stressors
- Takes into account temperature (cycling) + humidity
- TX:HY system
- T value from 1-10, H from 1-5
- E.g.
 - T4: module temp. 24-29°C
 - H4: specific humidity 5.9-10.5 g/kg
- doi.org/10.1109/PVSC40753.2019.8980831

RESULTS



RESULTS - OVERALL

Across all remaining systems:

- Overall average PLR trend roughly linear ($R^2 = 0.994$)
- Slightly faster initial performance loss
- PLR of this trend is -1.35%/yr

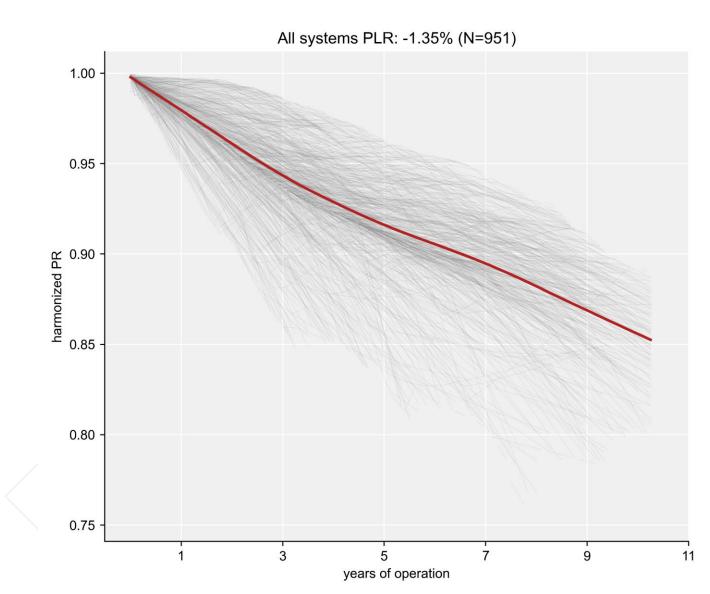
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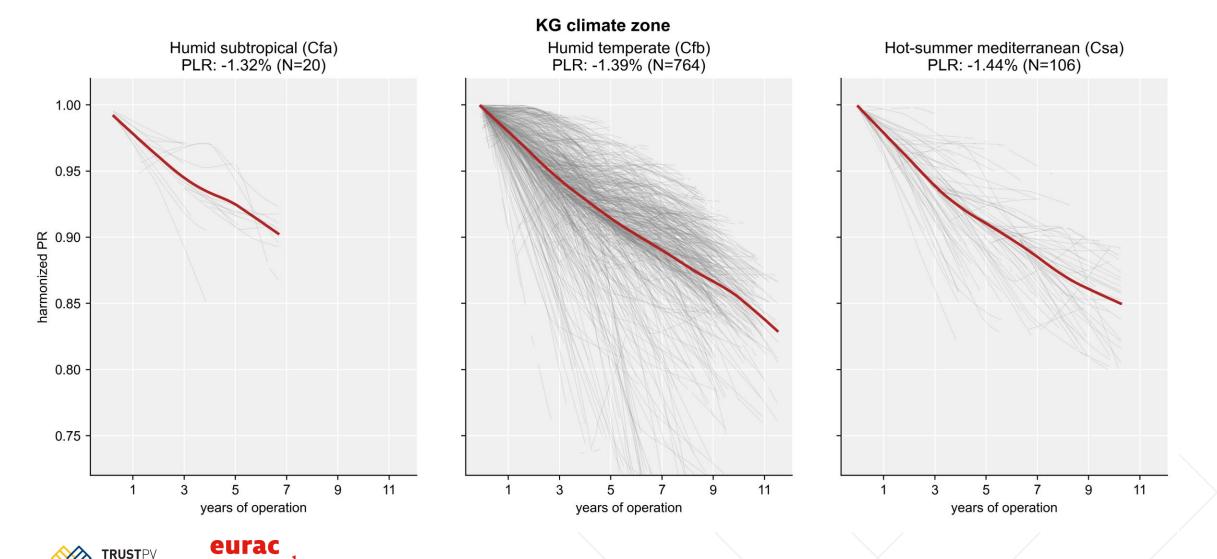
Average PLR is -1.69%/yr



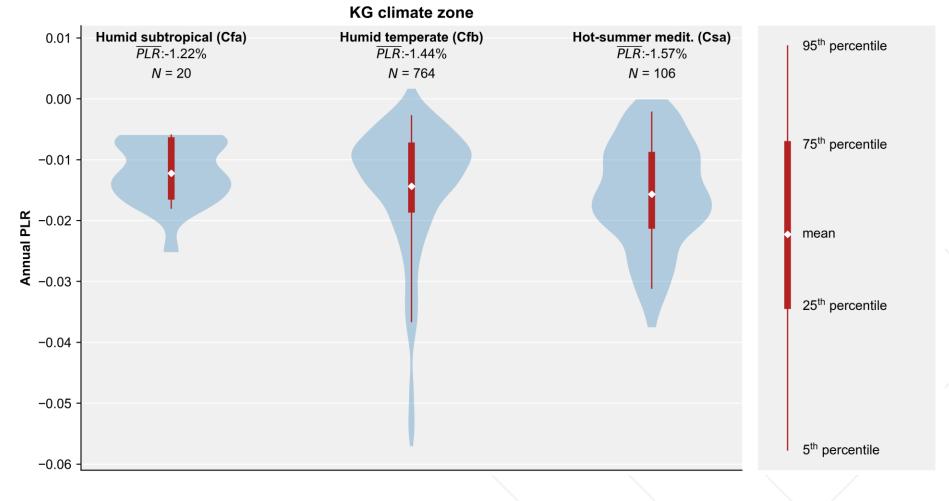
RESULTS – KG ZONES

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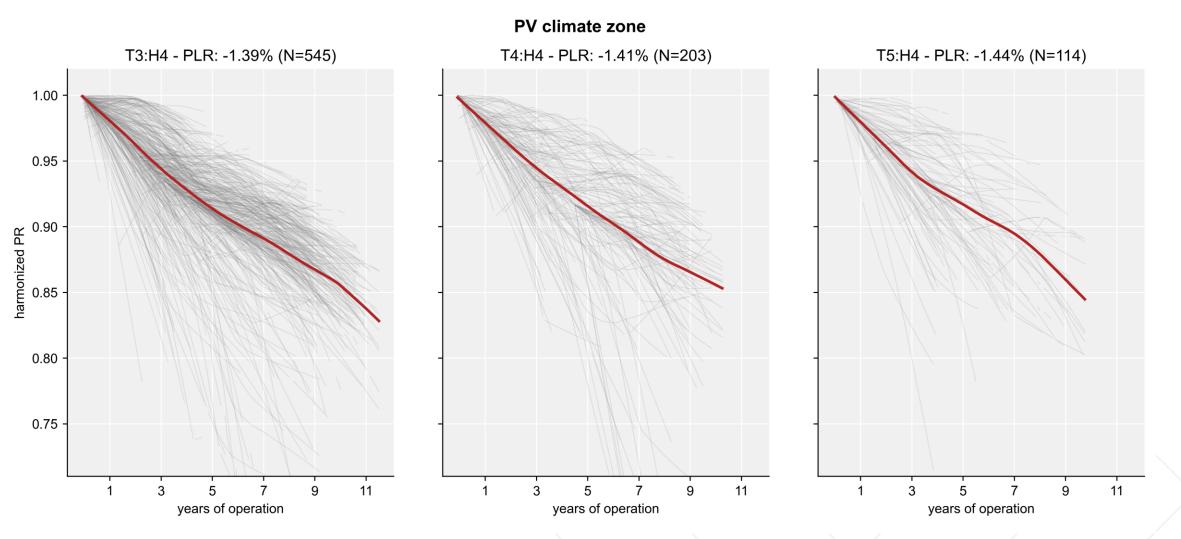


RESULTS – KG ZONES



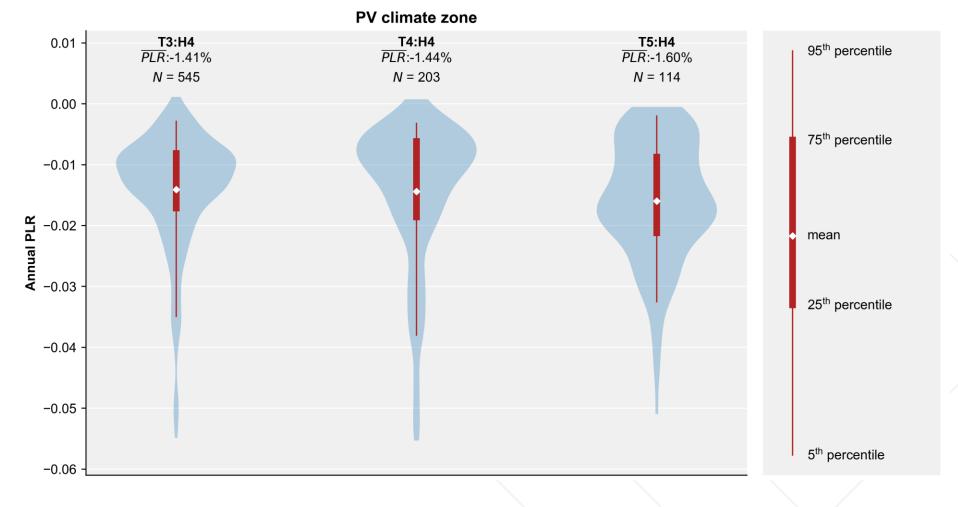


RESULTS – PV DEGRADATION CLIMATE ZONES



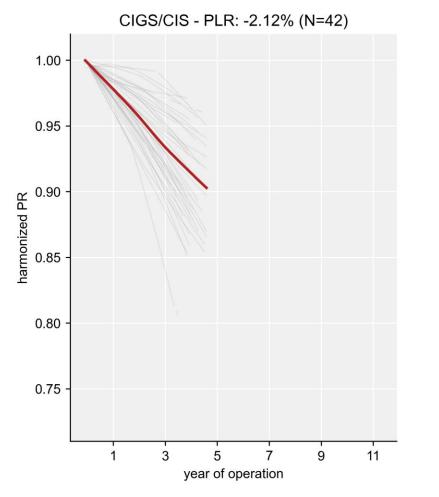
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RESULTS – PV DEGRADATION CLIMATE ZONES





RESULTS – PV MODULE TECHNOLOGY



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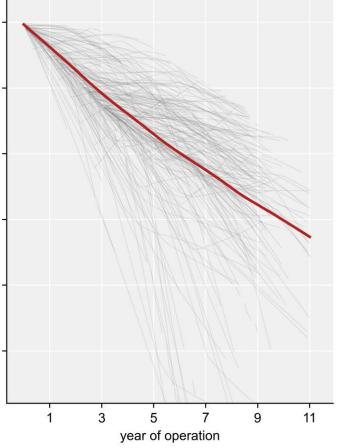
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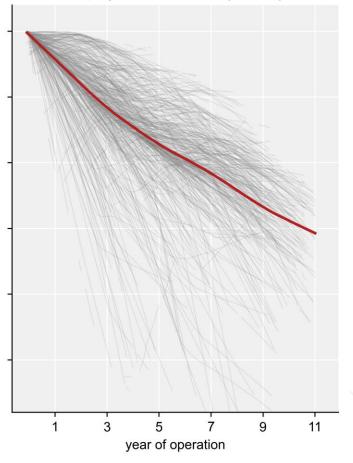
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PV module technology

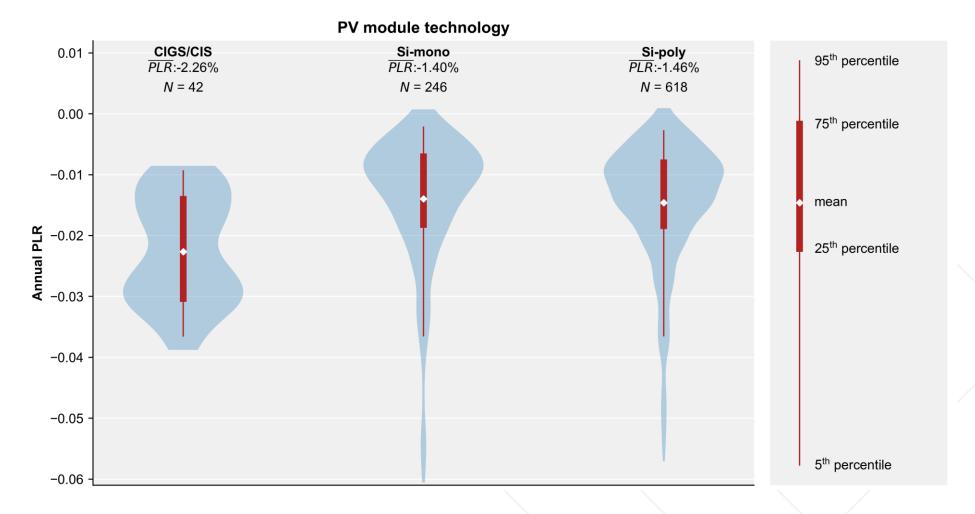
Si-mono - PLR: -1.45% (N=246)



Si-poly - PLR: -1.34% (N=618)



RESULTS – PV MODULE TECHNOLOGY

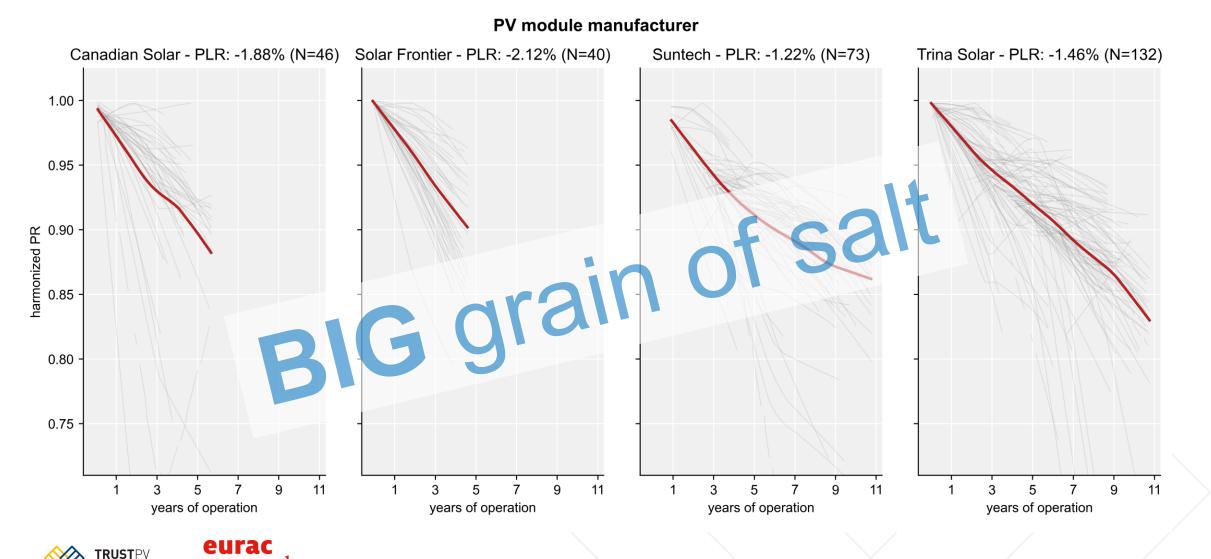




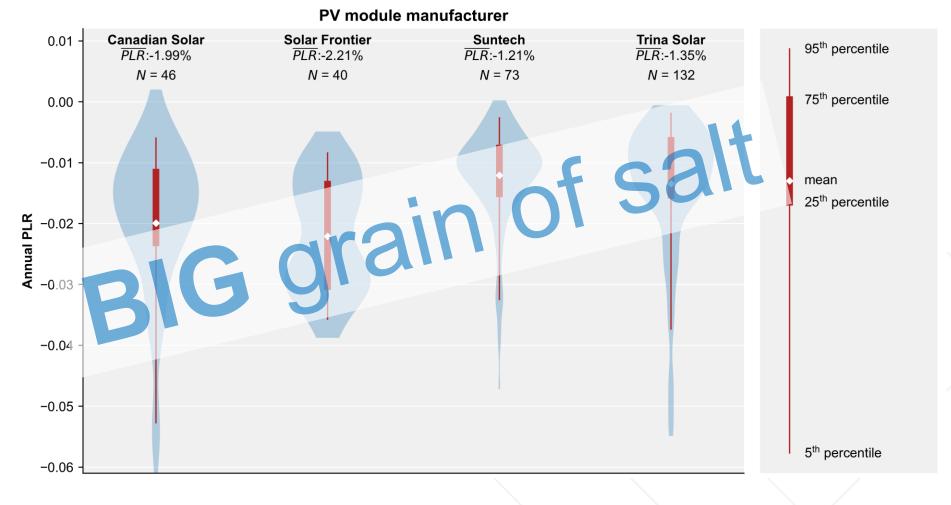
RESULTS – PV MODULE MANUFACTURER

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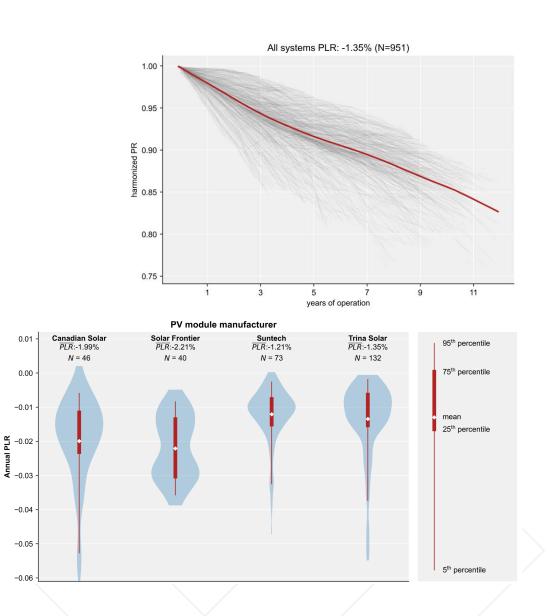
RESULTS – PV MODULE MANUFACTURERS



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DISCUSSION

- Dataset heavily skewed to Cfb KG
- No sufficient data on non-Si technologies
- PLR's for manufacturers to be taken with a **BIG** grain of salt!!
 - Did not check/correct for anything: (climate, age, installation, etc.)





NEXT STEPS

- Investigate optimal data filtering approach
- Compare different methods for PLR determination
- Analyse different other climate classification schemes
 - KG-PV
 - IEC 61853 climate specific energy rating (6 climates)
- Analyse different PL models
 - Multi-step PLR
 - Non-linear models
- See if we can separate BSF, PERC, SHJ, etc.
- Redo analysis with updated data
- Go to Lisbon EUPVSEC and present



THANK YOU!

PROJECT PARTNERS





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