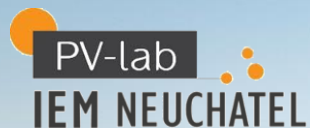


Intrinsic performance loss rate: decoupling shading losses from photovoltaic system data for reliable degradation estimations



13th SOPHIA PV-Module Reliability Workshop | JRC (Ispra)



Hugo Quest, PhD student

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Co-authors: Alessandro Virtuani, Pascal Müller,
Alejandro Pena Bello, Nicolas Wyrsh, Christophe Ballif

Outline

1

Current status of PLR

2

New methodology

3

Results

4

Conclusion



1

Data treatment

- Data availability & quality
- Data filtering

✓ Use multiple data sources w/ available solar levels

✓ Physics based filtering methods

✓ Implement a fault detection algorithm failures?

2

Performance metric

- Metric computation
- Aggregation strategy

✓ Performance Ratio (PR)

✓ Compare different aggregation strategies

3

PLR calculation

- Model application
- Uncertainty determination

✓ Yearly or multi-year method PLR models

✓ Minimise statistical analytical uncertainties



Research on PV fault detection is separated from reliability assessments in literature, but they should be dealt with **in parallel**.



Reversible faults such as partial shading can significantly bias a PV system's performance loss rate (PLR).



This work aims to decouple reversible losses from PV output data, leading to the definition of the **intrinsic PLR**.

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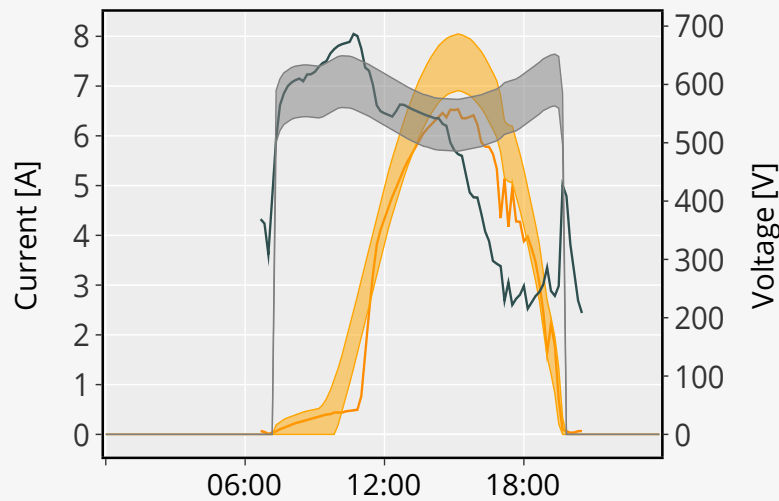
Results

4

Conclusion

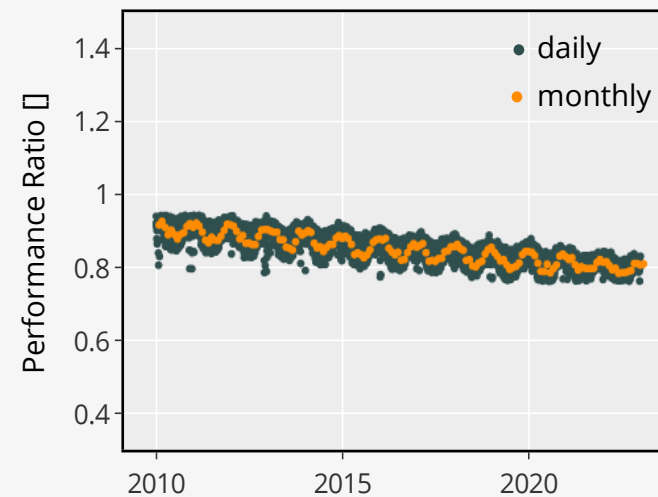
Step 1

Fault detection and diagnosis algorithm (FDDA) to identify reversible losses such as shading patterns.

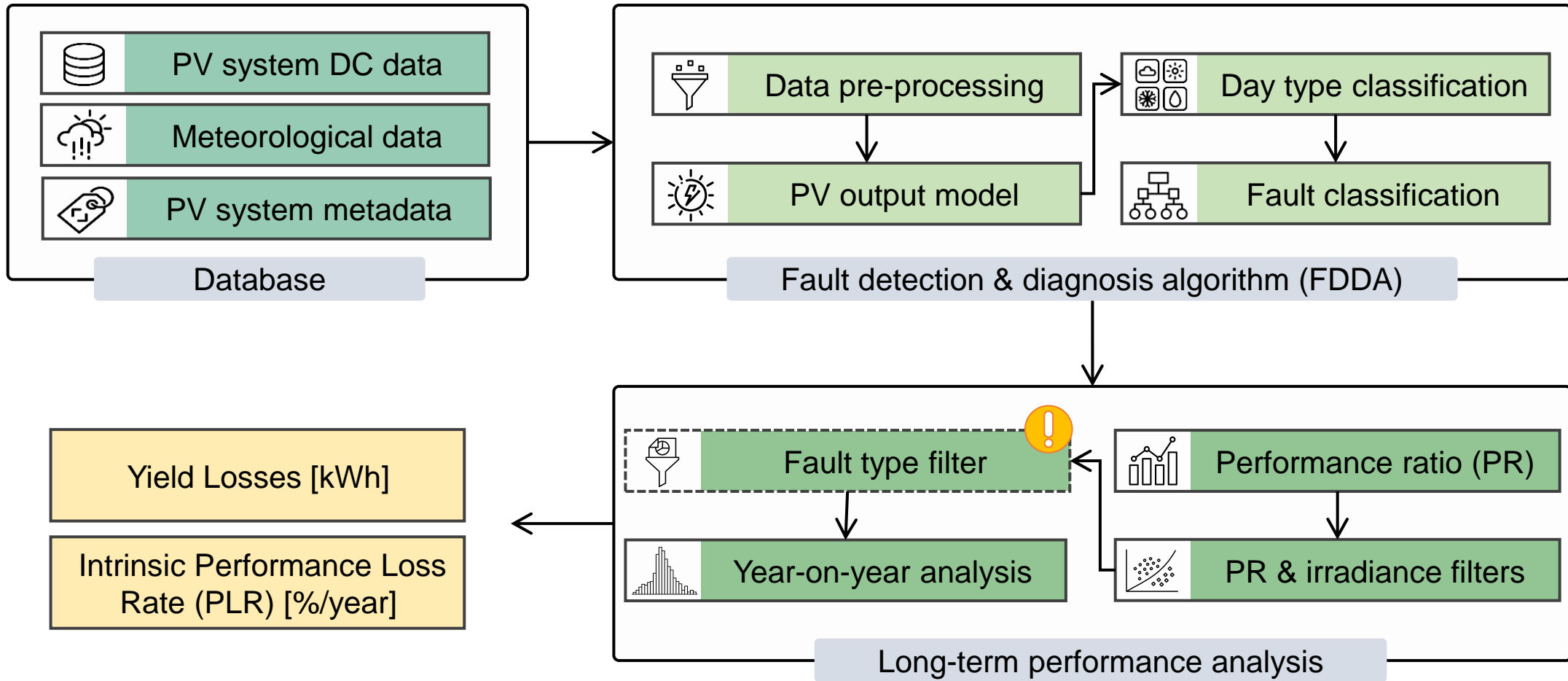


Step 2

Compute intrinsic PLR with fault type filtering, eliminating the effect of reversible faults.



2 | Methodology flowchart



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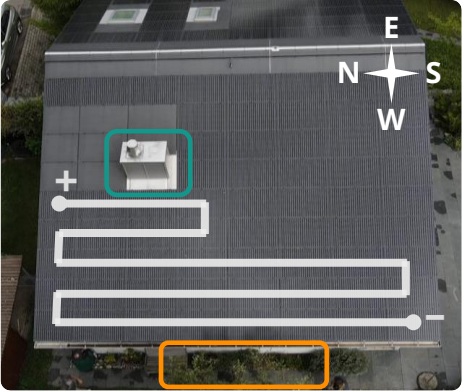
3

Results

4

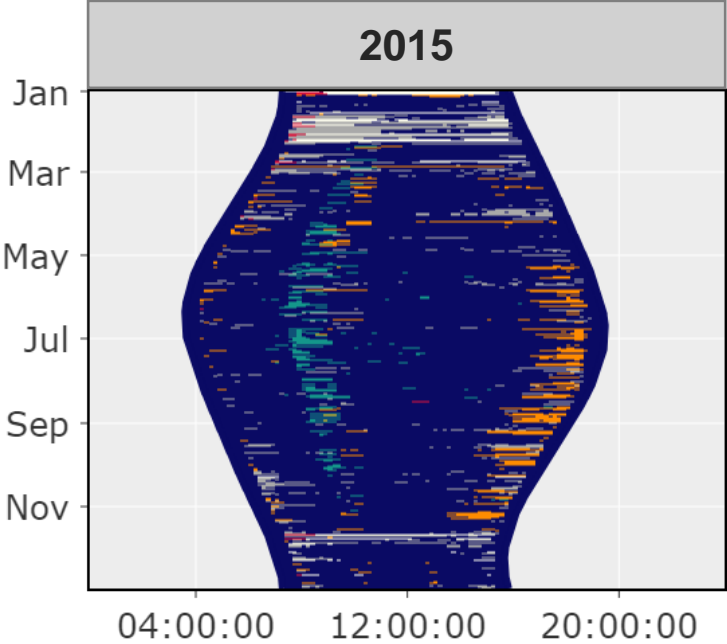
Conclusion

3 | Case study – step 1: FDDA

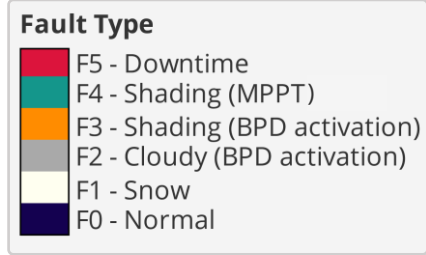
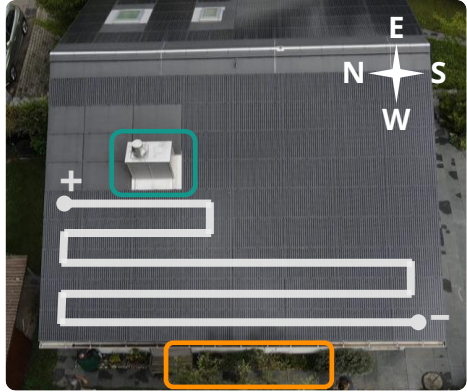


Fault Type	
Red	F5 - Downtime
Teal	F4 - Shading (MPPT)
Orange	F3 - Shading (BPD activation)
Grey	F2 - Cloudy (BPD activation)
Yellow	F1 - Snow
Dark Blue	F0 - Normal

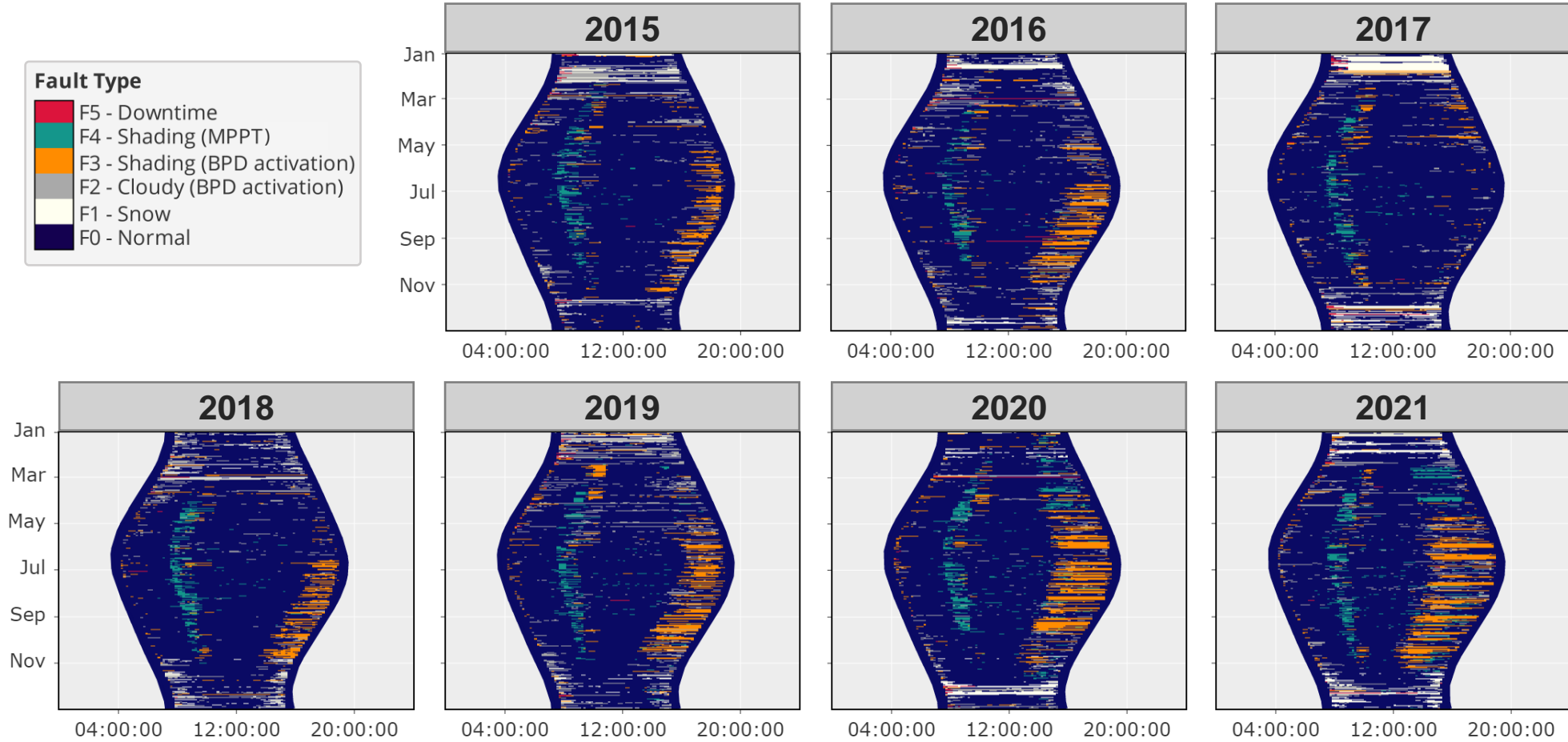
System size: 21.3 kWp
String size: 5.22 kWp
Orientation: 264°
Tilt: 24°
Location: CH-3033



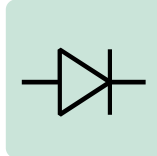
3 | Case study – step 1: FDDA



System size: 21.3 kWp
String size: 5.22 kWp
Orientation: 264°
Tilt: 24°
Location: CH-3033



Recurring **shading losses** due to rooftop chimney and nearby tree.

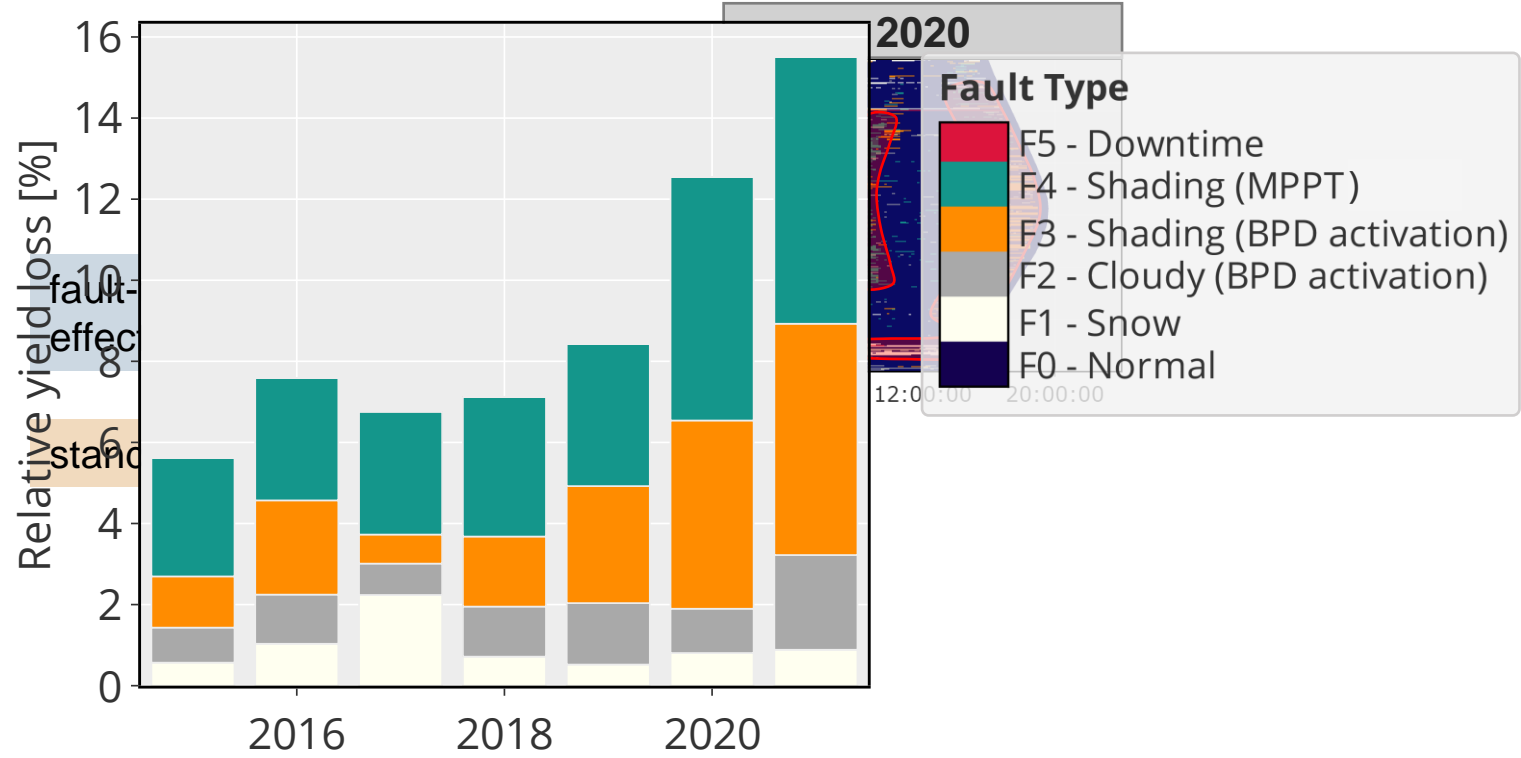
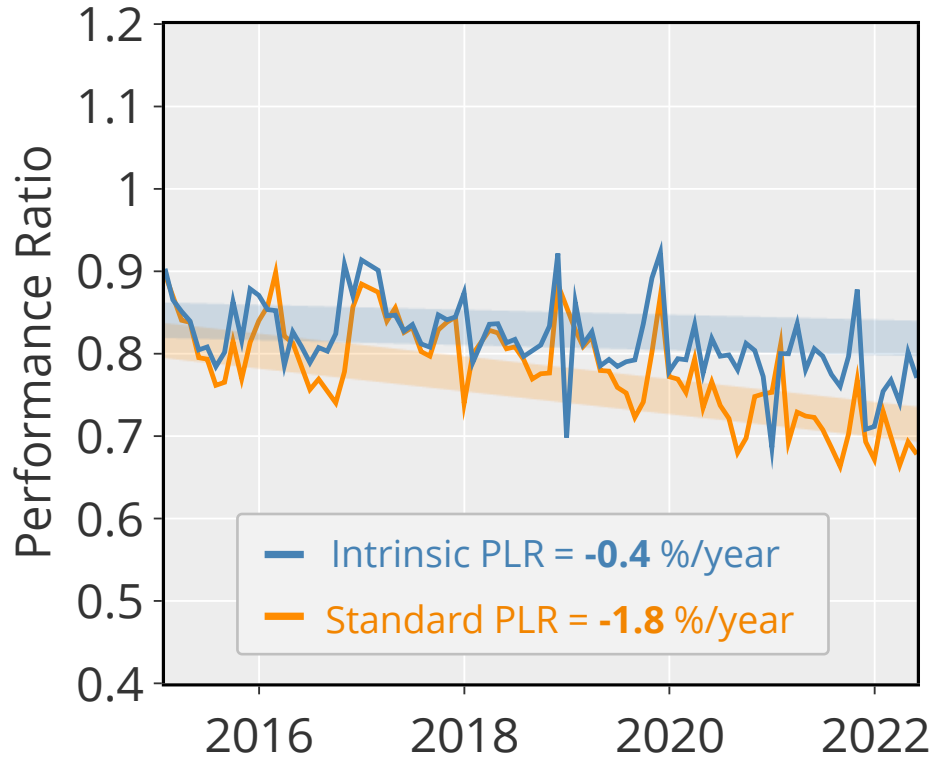


Increase of tree shading over time, causing increased **bypass diode activation**.



Anomaly in 2017 – decreased shading, indicating the tree was trimmed.

3 | Case study – step 2: intrinsic PLR



The **intrinsic PLR** is 80% higher compared to the standard method.

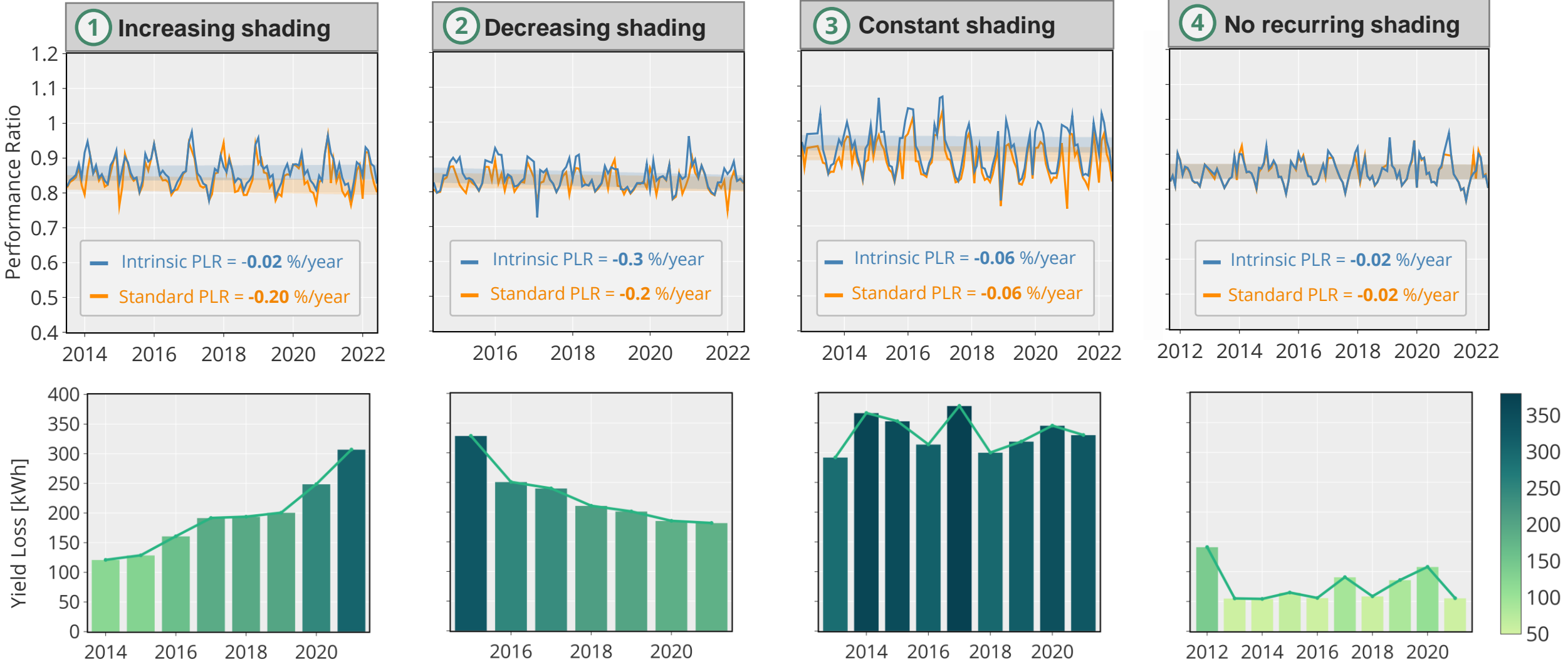
3x

Shading losses increase by a factor 3 between 2017 and 2021, leading to a **drift in PR**.



One **broken bypass diode**: recurring shading can cause permanent, irreversible faults.

3 | BIPV fleet analysis – 4 patterns of PLR bias



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The addition of FDD analysis within PLR pipelines offers a solution to avoid the influence of reversible effects, enabling the determination of what we call the **intrinsic PLR**.



A BIPV fleet analysis revealed **four typical patterns of PLR bias** due to reversible loss effects: overestimation of PLR, underestimation of PLR, shift in PR or stable PLR.



Next steps should include on-site analysis of systems affected by recurring losses in order to **correlate them to permanent, irreversible faults**.

Thank you for your attention

Questions ?



3S

Acknowledgements



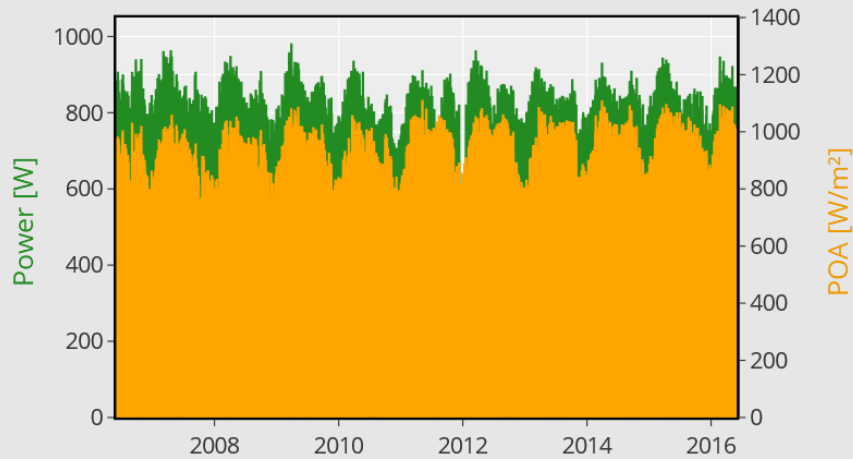
EPFL

PV-lab
IEM NEUCHATEL

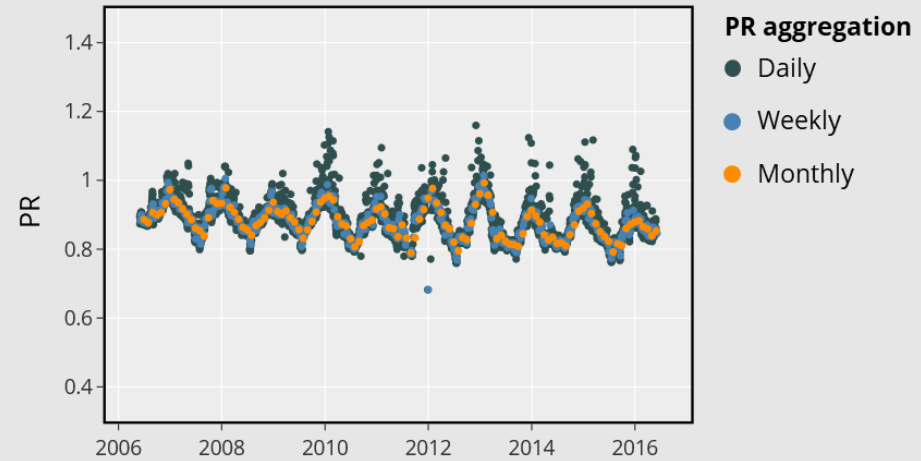
SOLCAST

Baur AG
BAUR
Bedachungen / Spenglerei / Solarstrom

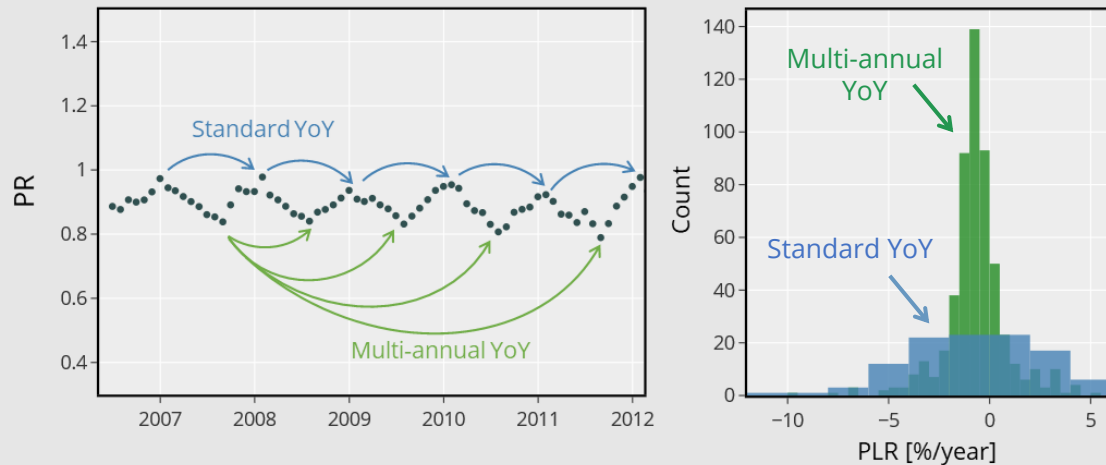
1 Raw data (Power and POA irradiance)



2 Compute Performance Ratio (PR)



3 Compute Year-on-Year (YoY) performance loss rates (PLR) with standard or multi-annual method



4 Compute Monte Carlo-derived confidence interval for PLR distribution median

