

Photovoltaic And Renewable Energy Systems Research

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SW Regional Energy Workshop

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Premier PV module laboratory



Purpose

- Focus on Emerging Technologies
- Minimum 1-year installations
- Data used to validate energy yield predictions
- Evaluate system reliability and degradation rates

Configuration and Capacity

- 750kW grid tie capacity
- 225 kW currently installed
- 100-125kW near term expansion (just need modules and inverters)
- 225-275kW mid term expansion (need site prep, racking, electrical runs)

Instrumentation

- DC Voltage and Current (string and combiner)
- AC Voltage, Current and Power Factor
- Module Temperature
- Full weather station

Indoor Module and Cell Characterization



Solar Simulator

- Spire 4600SLP
- Characterize IV behavior of modules as a function of irradiance
- 200-1100 W/m²
- room temperature operation only



Module Inspection

- Reltron PV Electroluminescence Inspection System
- Custom enclosure and module mounting

Light-soaking/Pre-conditioning Chamber

- Temperature controlled light-soaking chamber, integrated IV sweep capability



Cell characterization workbench

Sandia manages the US DOE Regional Test Center (RTC) Program



1

**Demonstrate
Performance of Product:
“It Works”**

2

**Demonstrate long-term
Field Performance:
“It lasts”**

3

**Demonstrate long-term
Field Performance: “It
lasts here”**



Industry Benefits from RTC Program

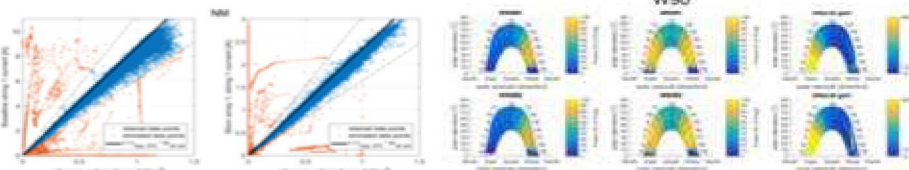
- Multi-climate field studies



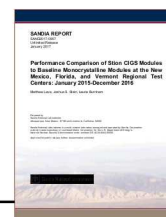
- High-fidelity performance and meteorological data



- Performance analysis



- Bankability/technological validation

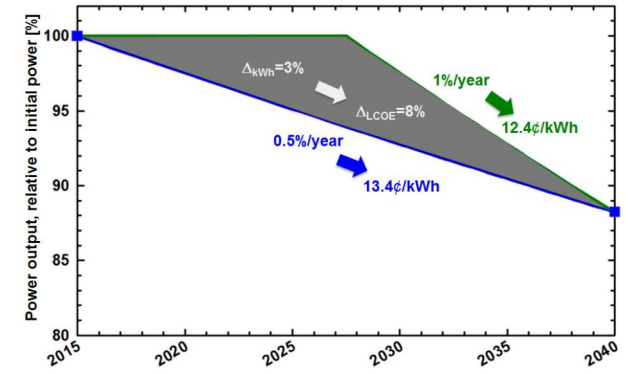


- Product development: access to lab capabilities and expertise



PV Lifetime Project

- Develop and standardize methods for measuring PV module and system degradation.
 - The path of degradation matters to LCOE.
- Apply methods to selected commercial PV modules
- Three sites: New Mexico, Colorado, and Florida
- 700 modules total (~50 in each manufacturer sample)
 - Targeting top-selling module manufacturers (in US market) and a range of current cell technologies (focus on Si)
 - Statistical characterization of variation in degradation within a module population



Bifacial Research Project

Collaborative project between Sandia, NREL and University of Iowa
(<https://pvpmc.sandia.gov/pv-research/bifacial-pv-project/>)

Task 1: Measure Outdoor Bifacial Performance

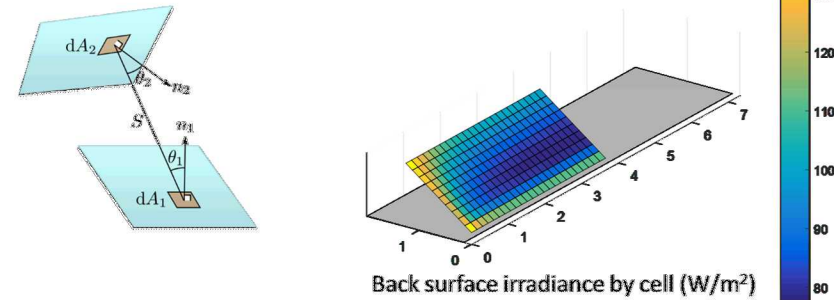
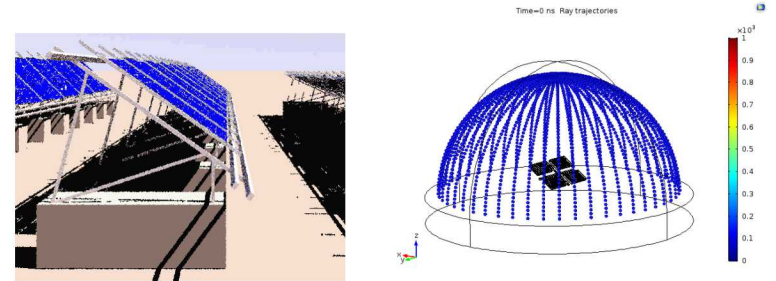
- Module, string and system scale
 - Adjustable rack with 4 modules
 - Fixed tilt racking with varying tilt and azimuth
 - Single axis and two-axis trackers
 - Arid sunny (NM and NV) and cold snowy climates (VT)
 - Irradiance measurements (rear-facing, spatial)
- Quantify
 - Performance of mono- and bifacial modules in similar deployments
 - Bifacial gain – see next slide
 - Spatial variability in backside irradiance
 - Effects of backside obstructions and shading



Bifacial Research Project (cont.)

Task 2: Develop Performance Models

- Irradiance modeling
 - Ray tracing methods – Sensitivity studies
 - View (Configuration) Factor methods : 2D for conventional arrays, 3D for cell-by-cell irradiance
- Module performance models

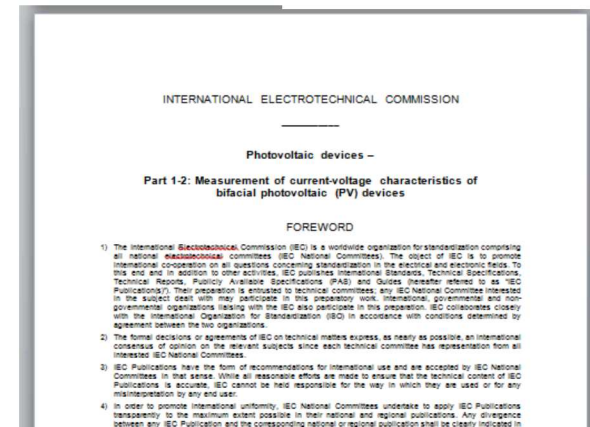


Task 3: Support Rating Standards

- Support new bifacial rating standard (IEC 60904-1-2 - Draft)

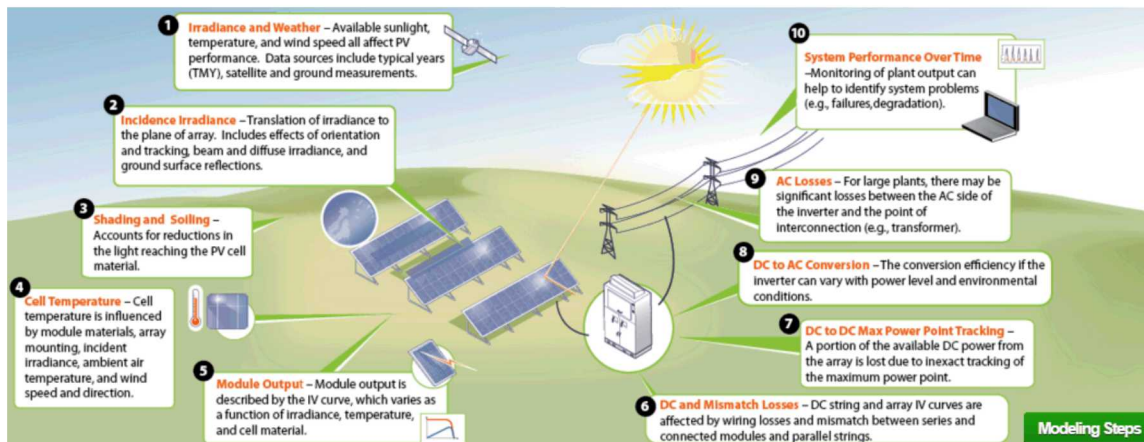
Publications at

<https://pvpmc.sandia.gov/pv-research/bifacial-pv-project/>



PV Performance Modeling Collaborative

- pvpmc.org
 - Online reference for PV system modeling
- PVLib for Matlab and pvlib-python
 - Open source implementation of PV modeling tools
- **Registration Open!!** 2018 10th PV Performance Modeling and Monitoring Workshop in Albuquerque, New Mexico USA (1-3 May 2018)
 - Performance modeling, EPRI/SNL Systems Symposium, PVLib user group

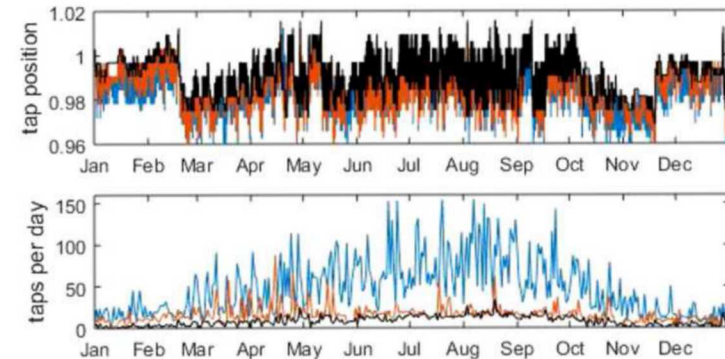


Quasi-Static Time-Series (QSTS) methods for distribution system analysis

Why do we need QSTS?

QSTS simulations are needed today to understand:

- Rapid fluctuations due to high variable PV
- Impact to voltage regulators and switched capacitors
- Temporary extreme conditions before controls react
- Research new distribution control strategies



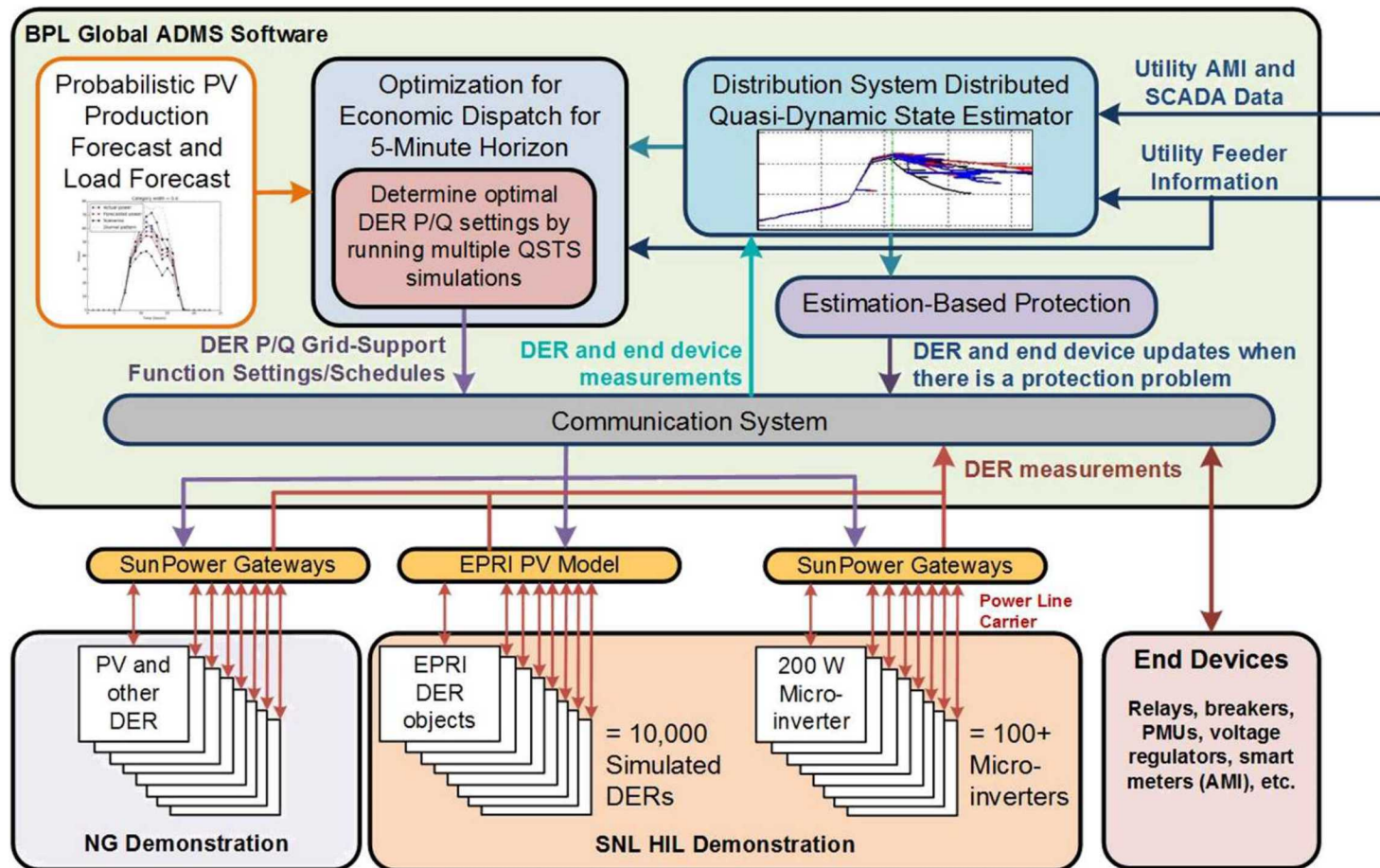
Yearlong
QSTS for
Regulator
Tap
Position

Distribution System Analysis Methods and Tools

	Extreme Voltages	Thermal Loading	Regulators Tap Changes	Capacitor Switching	Time outside ANSI	Losses	Computation Time ¹
Snapshot	Good	Good	-	-	-	-	<1 sec
Hourly Timeseries	Great	Great	-	-	Good	Great	5 sec
1 day QSTS	Poor	Poor	Decent	Decent	Poor	Poor	5 minutes
1 year QSTS	Great	Great	Great	Great	Great	Great	36 hours
New Rapid QSTS Algorithms	Great	Great	Great	Great	Great	Great	30 sec

ProDROMOS (open-source components for Virtual Power Plants)

- Programmable Distribution Resource Open Management Optimization System (ProDROMOS)



Cybersecurity for DER



SunSpec/Sandia DER Cybersecurity Workgroup



Communication and Protocol Security

- Define requirements and draft language for data-in-transit security rules.
- Lead: TBD
- Authentication
- Encryption requirements
- Acceptable transport protocols

Secure Network Architecture

- Create DER control network topology requirements and interface rules.
- Lead: Candace Suh-Lee (EPRI)
- Segmentation
- Perimeter control
- Physical security

Started

Access Controls

- Classify data types, associated ownership, and permissions. Define set of protection mechanisms.
- Lead: TBD
- Access control lists
- Password control
- Data privacy

DER/Server Data and Communication Security

- Define standardized procedure for DER and server vulnerabilities assessments.
- Leads: Cedric Carter (Sandia) and Danish Saleem (NREL)
- Known equipment vulnerabilities
- Establish certification and auditing procedures (e.g., UL 2900, IEC 62351 Parts 3 and 4)
- Maintaining compliance, requirements for patching

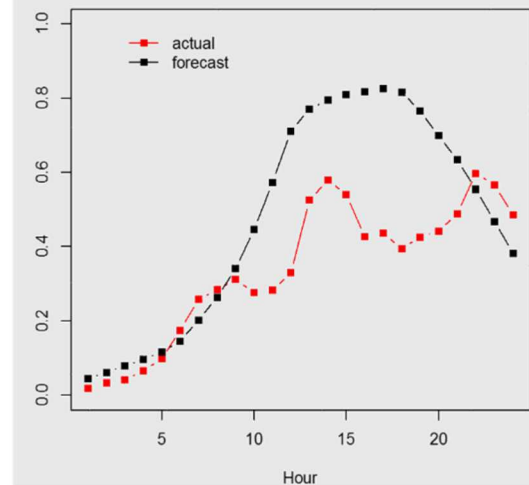
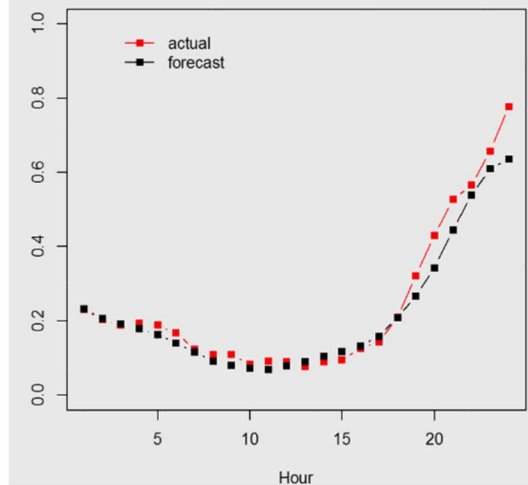
Started

Stochastic Unit Commitment Algorithms

- Reduce operating costs due to variable generation and imperfect forecasts
 - Leverage stochastic optimization engines
 - Methods for representing forecast uncertainty

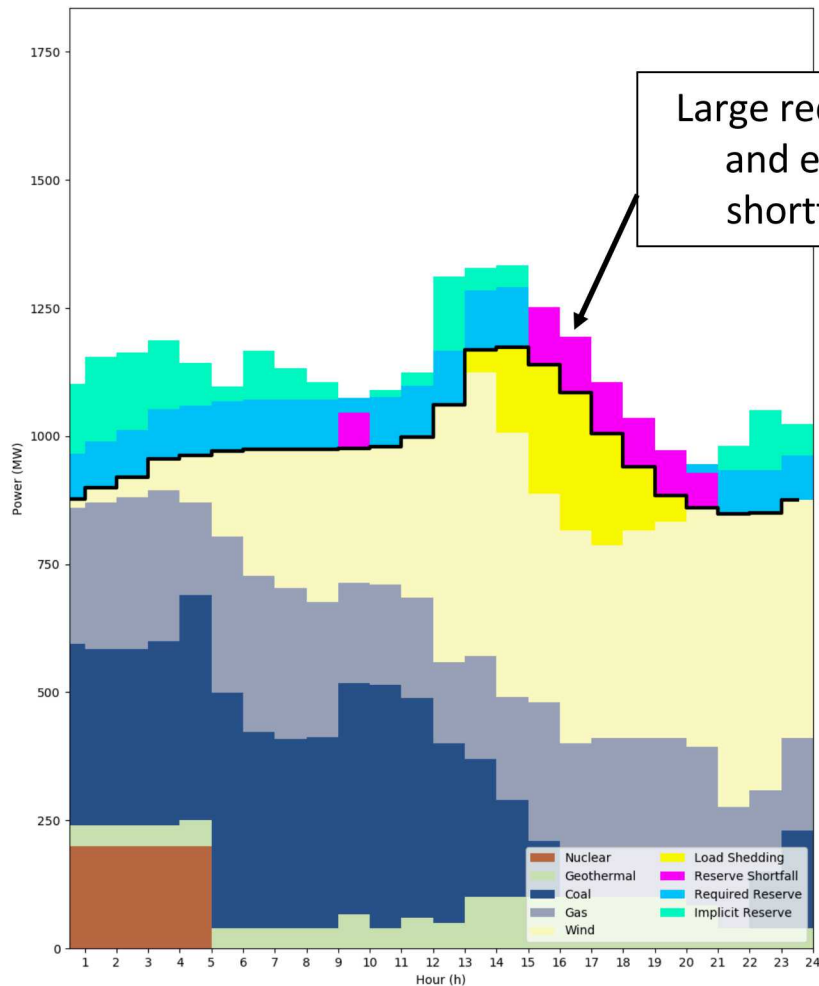


Day-ahead hourly wind generation forecasts (Bonneville Power Authority)

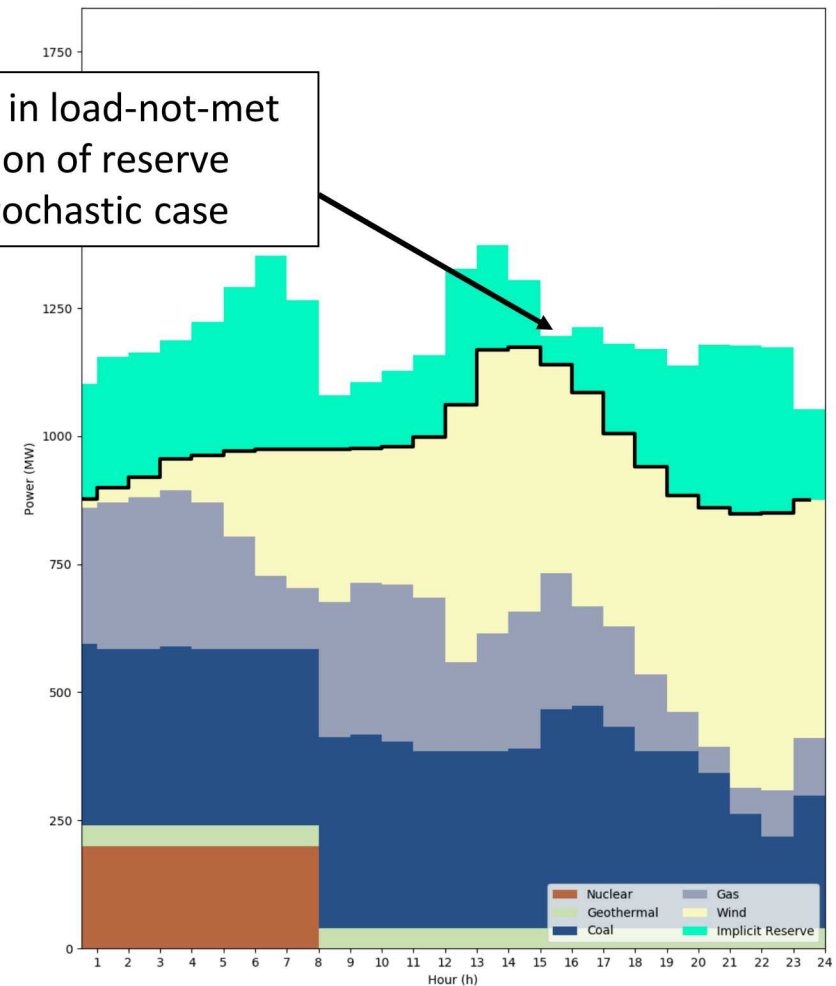


Deterministic UC vs. Stochastic UC

Deterministic: 2017-03-18
CP: 0 – 0.01 – 0.5 – 0.99 – 1



Stochastic: 2017-03-18
CP: 0 – 0.01 – 0.5 – 0.99 – 1



Large reduction in load-not-met
and elimination of reserve
shortfall in stochastic case