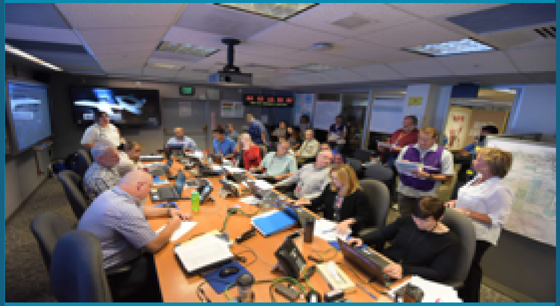
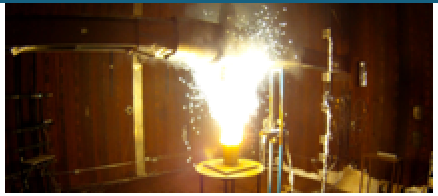
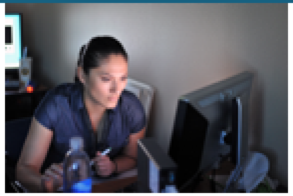
SAND2020-9421C

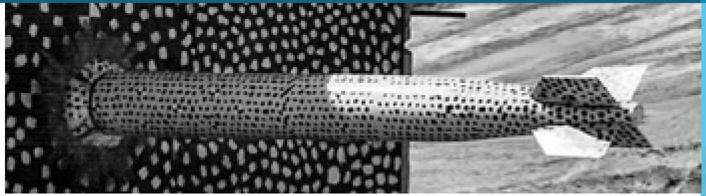
Sandia National Laboratories

Mining Field I-V and Weather Data for PV Module EQE and Suns-V_{OC}









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Motivation: Mechanistic PV Performance and Degradation Modeling

Mechanistic understanding of photovoltaic array performance can decrease the Levelized Cost of Photovoltaic Energy via:

- Decreased Operation/Maintenance Costs
- Increased Energy Production
- Reduced Degradation

in the industrial and R&D sectors

$$LCOE = \frac{\sum_{t=0}^{n} \frac{(I_t + O_t + M_t + F_t)}{(1+r)^t}}{\sum_{t=0}^{n} \frac{S_t (1-d)^t}{(1+r)^t}}$$

I **- initial cost**
O **- operational cost**
M **- maintenance cost**
F **- interest expenditure**
S **- energy production**
r **- inflation and uncertainty**
(1-d) **- degradation term**

Analytic I_{SC}-V_{OC} and Power Loss Modes

Field I-V Data

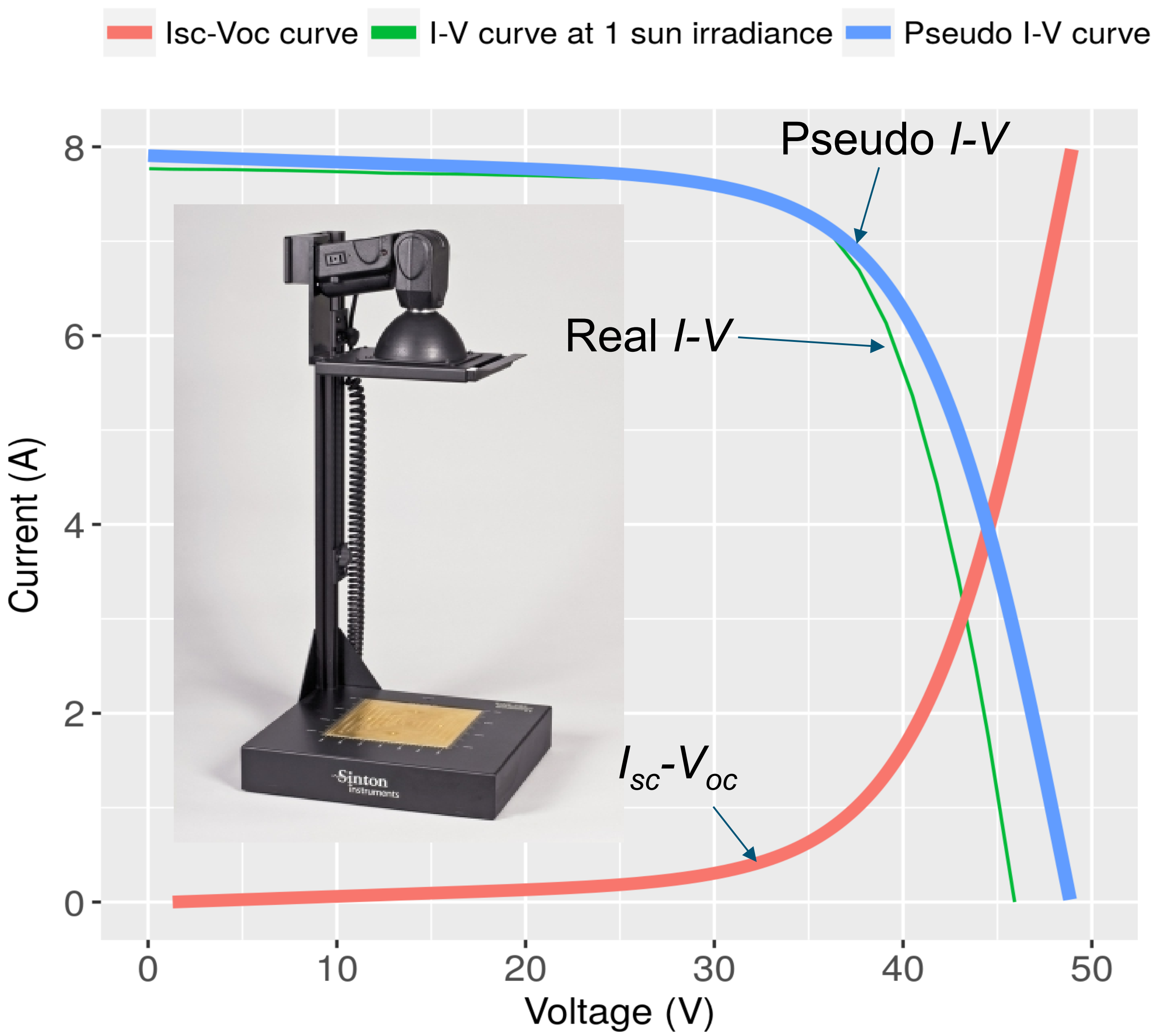
PV systems at all scales produce large amounts of time-series data.

“Smart” inverters or microinverters measure I-V curves on the string or module level.

Parameterizing I-V curves and looking at long-term trends improves understanding of system performance, but:

- values are not directly comparable
- changes in these quantities are not necessarily proportional to power loss

Laboratory-Based Suns-V_{OC}



Suns-V_{OC} / I_{SC}-V_{OC}

- from I-V at varying light intensities
- used to calculate pseudo I-V curve

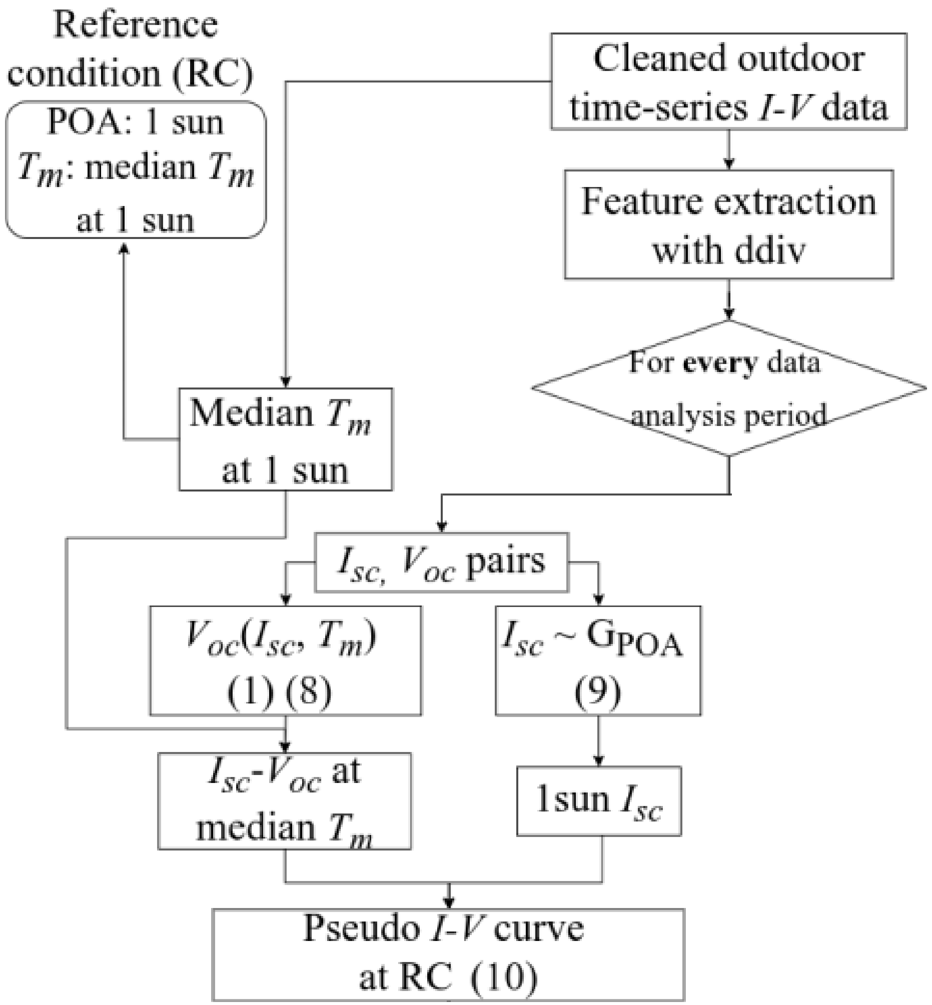
Pseudo I-V curve

- "ideal" I-V
- without series resistance or current mismatch
- gain insight about degradation

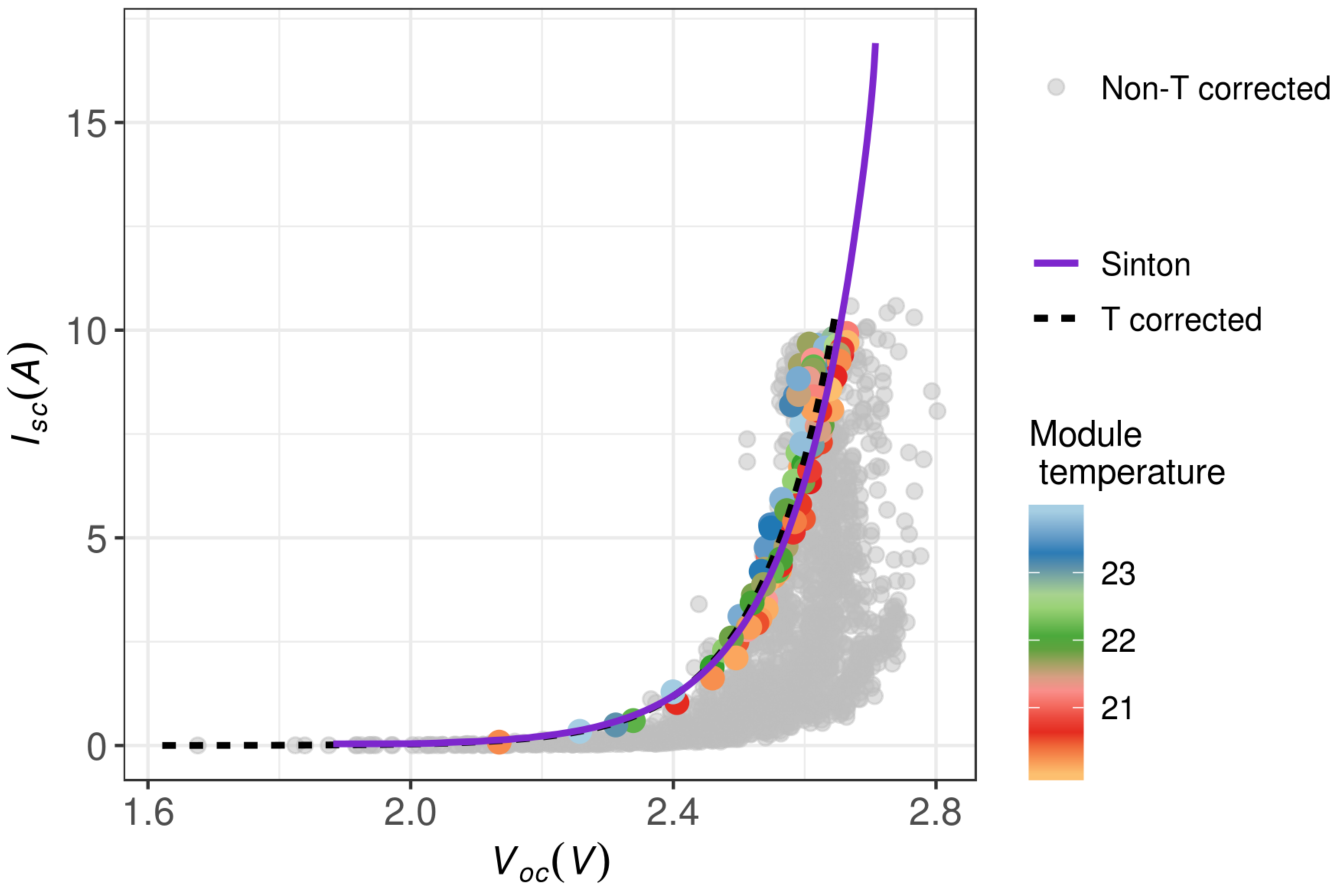
Mining I_{SC}-V_{OC} from Field Data

Time-series data is divided into analysis periods

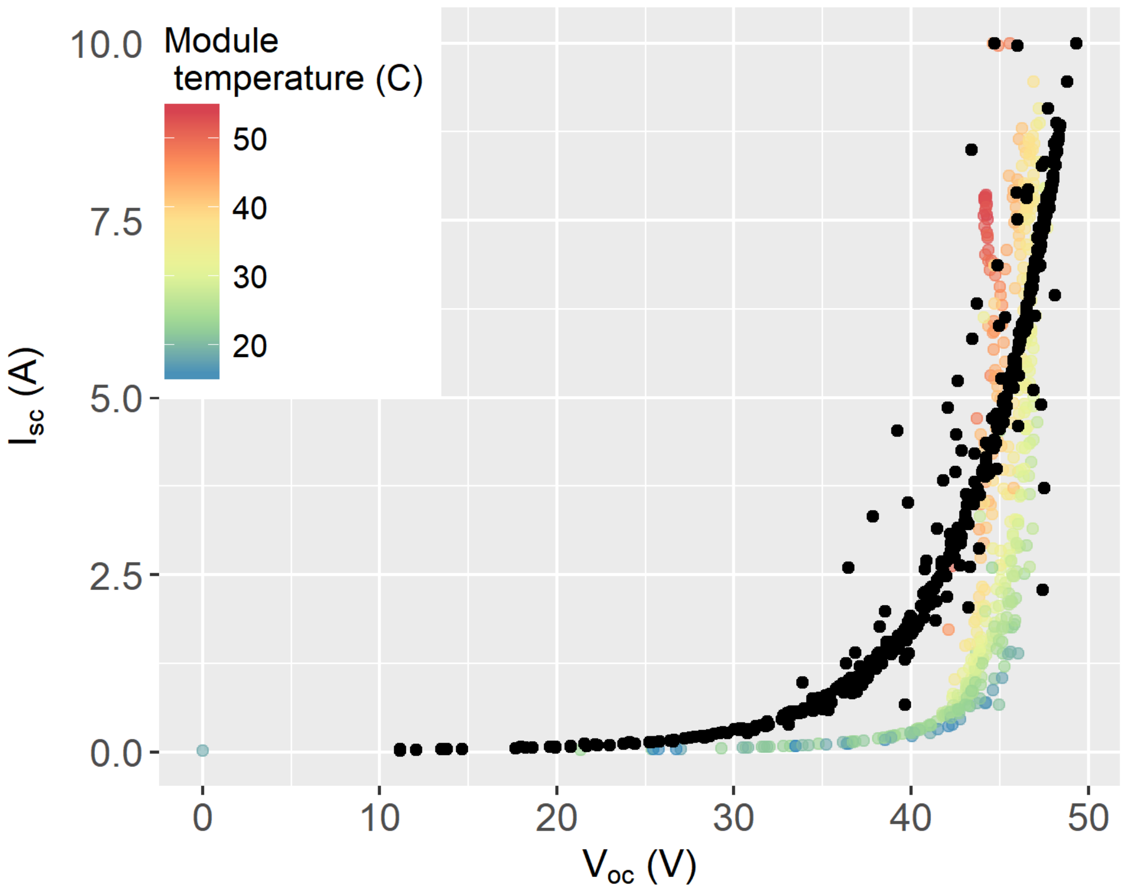
- Sufficiently long to collect enough low irradiance data to build I_{SC}-V_{OC}
- But short enough to ensure pseudo-stability of the module
- To evaluate trends in power loss modes



V_{OC} temperature correction results



Mini-module method validation



Full-size module temp correction

Quantifying power loss mechanisms from I_{SC}-V_{OC}

Detecting loss mechanisms of c-Si PV modules by I_{sc}-V_{oc} and I-V measurement

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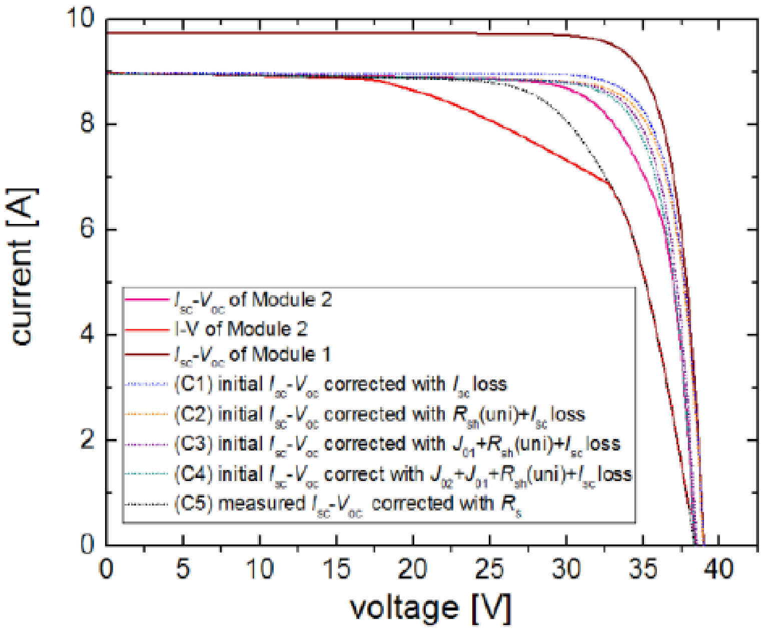
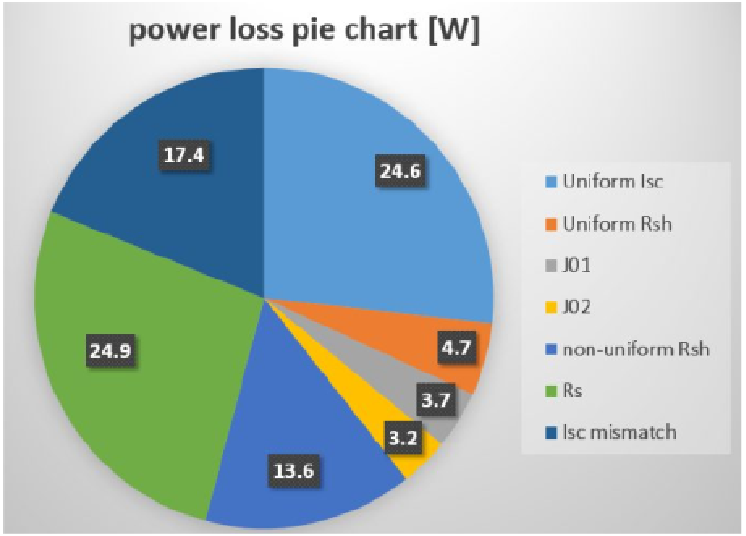
Reliability of Photovoltaic Cells, Modules, Components, and Systems IX, edited by Neelkanth G. Dhere, John H. Wohlgemuth, Keiichiro Sakurai, Proc. of SPIE Vol. 9938, 99380N · © 2016 SPIE
CCC code: 0277-786X/16/$18 · doi: 10.1117/12.2236939

Proc. of SPIE Vol. 9938 99380N-1



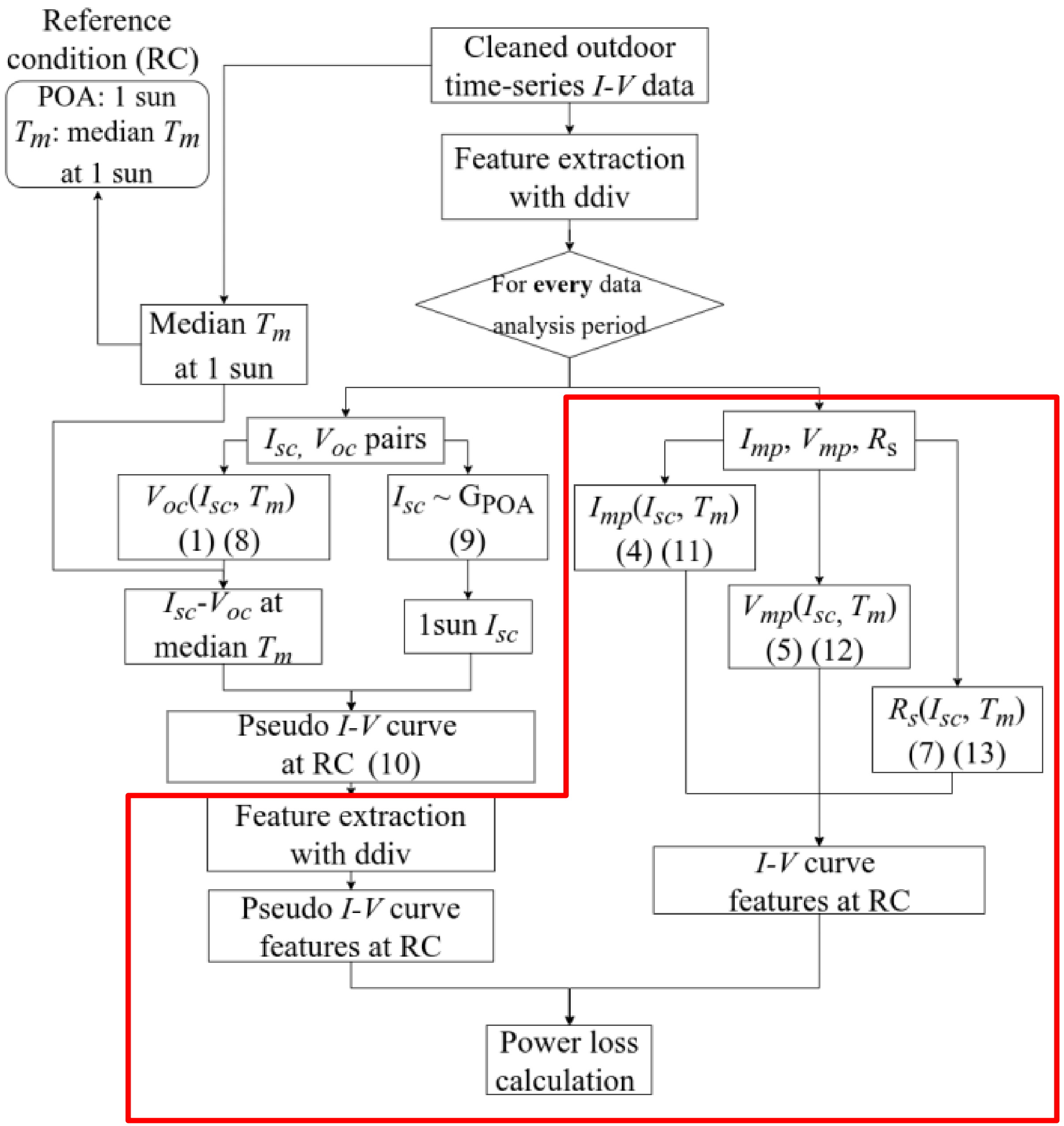


I_{SC}-V_{OC} Mechanistic Power Loss Calculation

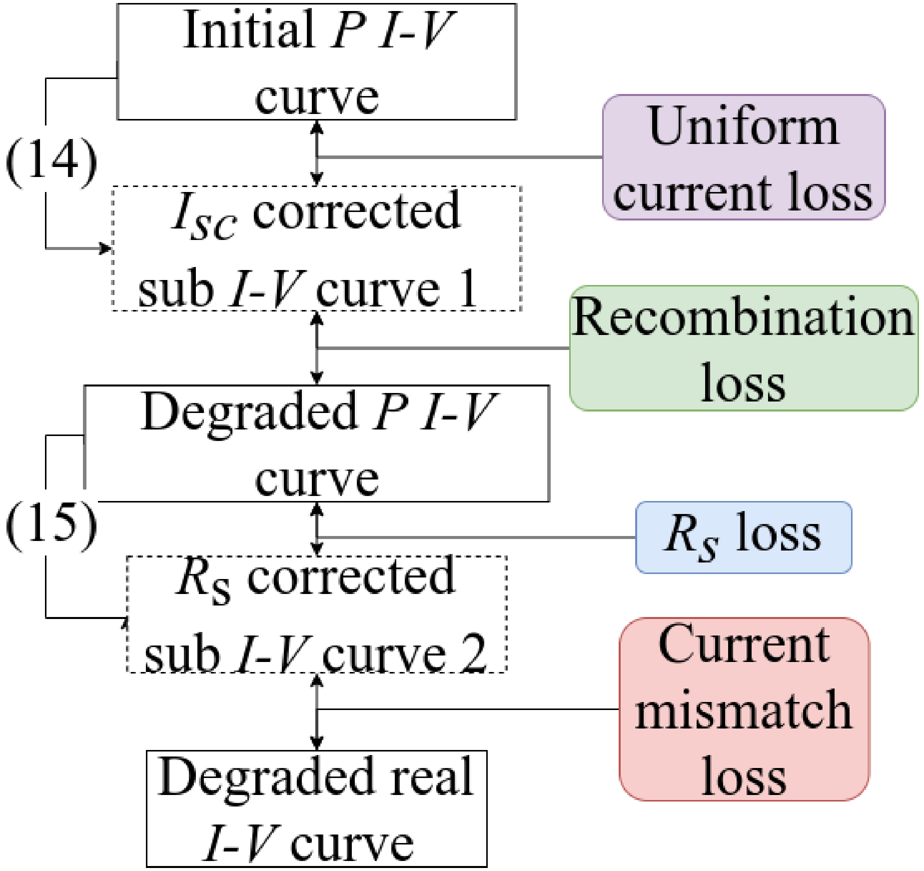
In each analysis period:

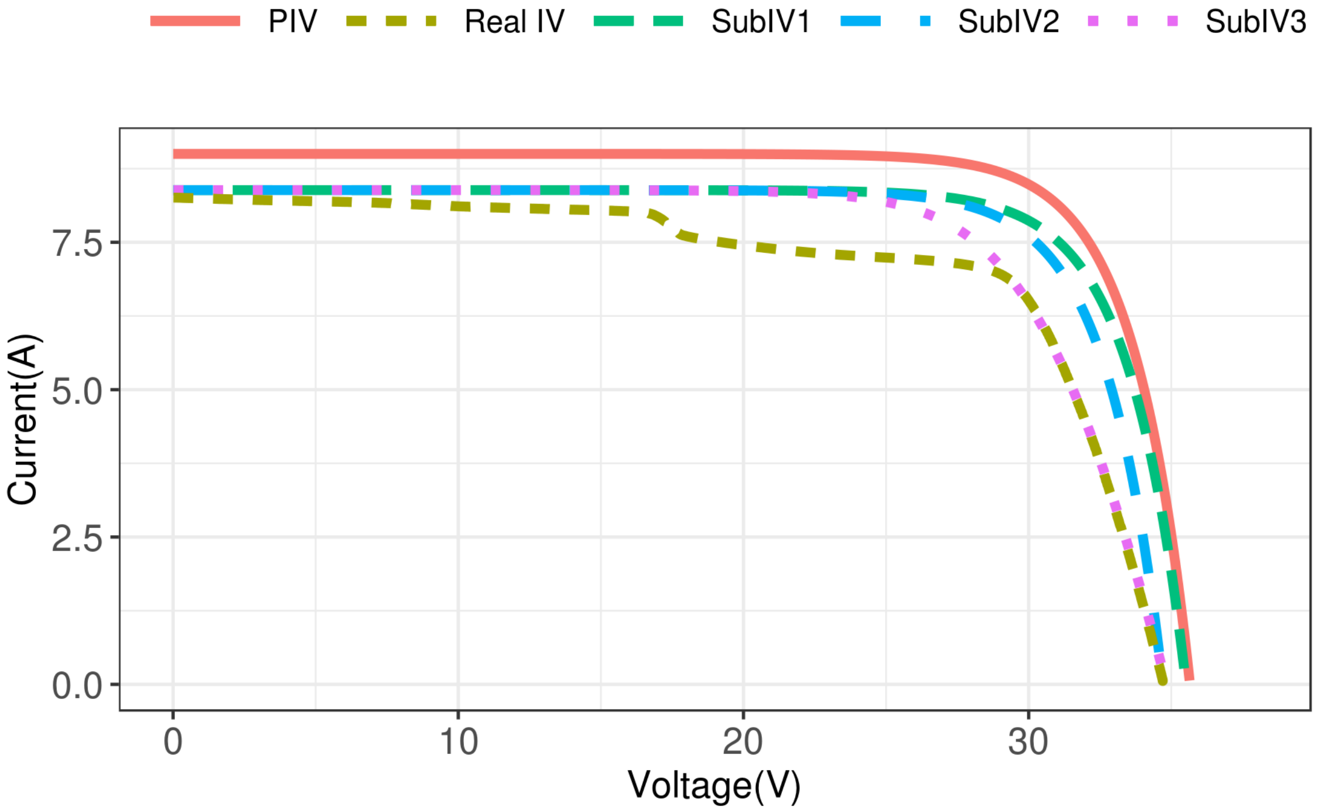
- I_{SC}-V_{OC} is constructed
- and parameterized
- I-V features are modeled

to create the sub-I-V curves for mechanistic power loss calculation



I_{SC}-V_{OC} Power Loss Calculation





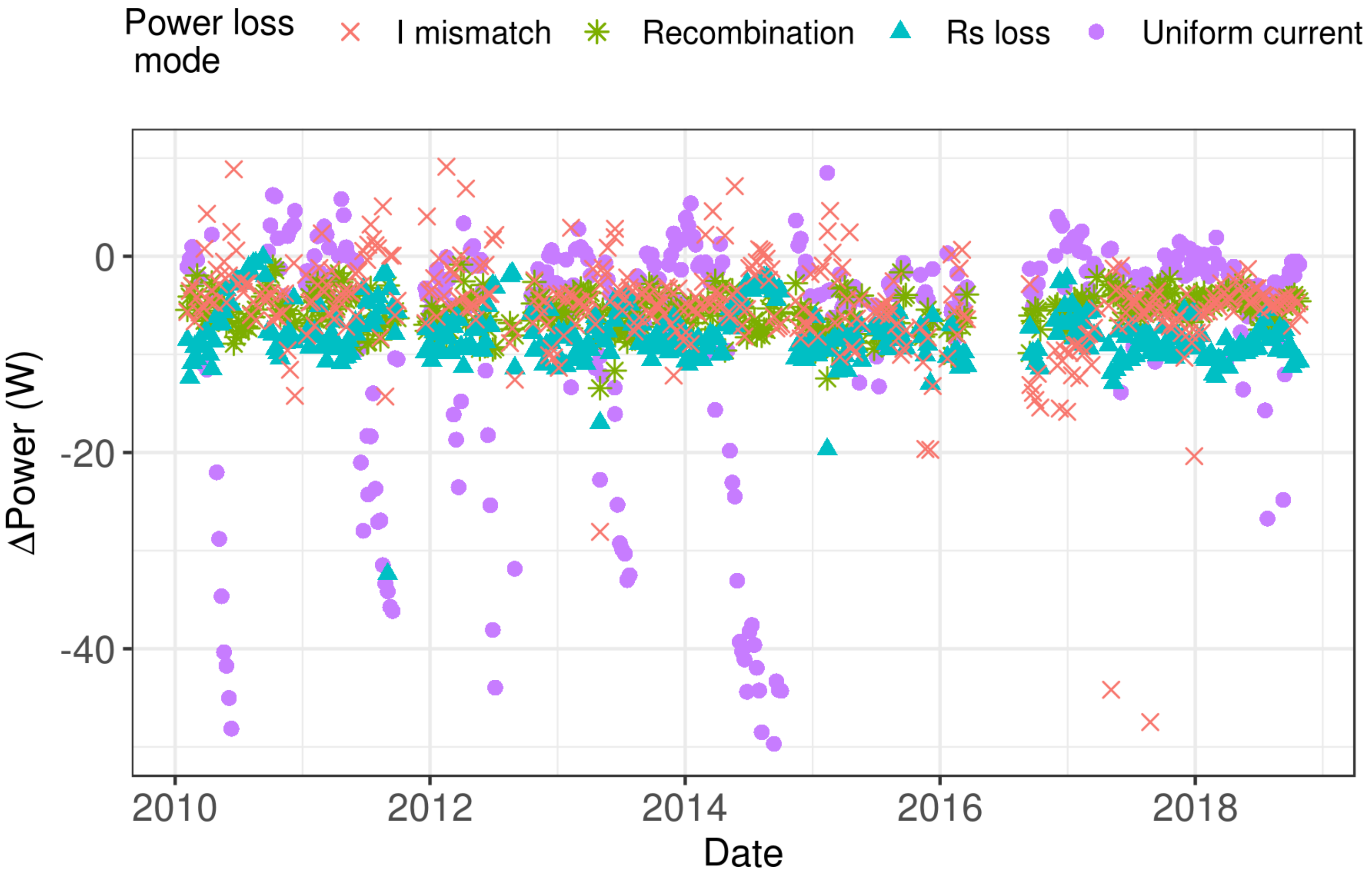
$$I_{C1} = I_{init} - \Delta I_{sc} \tag{14}$$

$$V_{C2} = V_{degrPIV} + I \cdot R_{s-degrPIV} - I \cdot R_{s-IV} \tag{15}$$

Analytic I_{SC}-V_{OC} Obtained Loss Mechanism Time-series

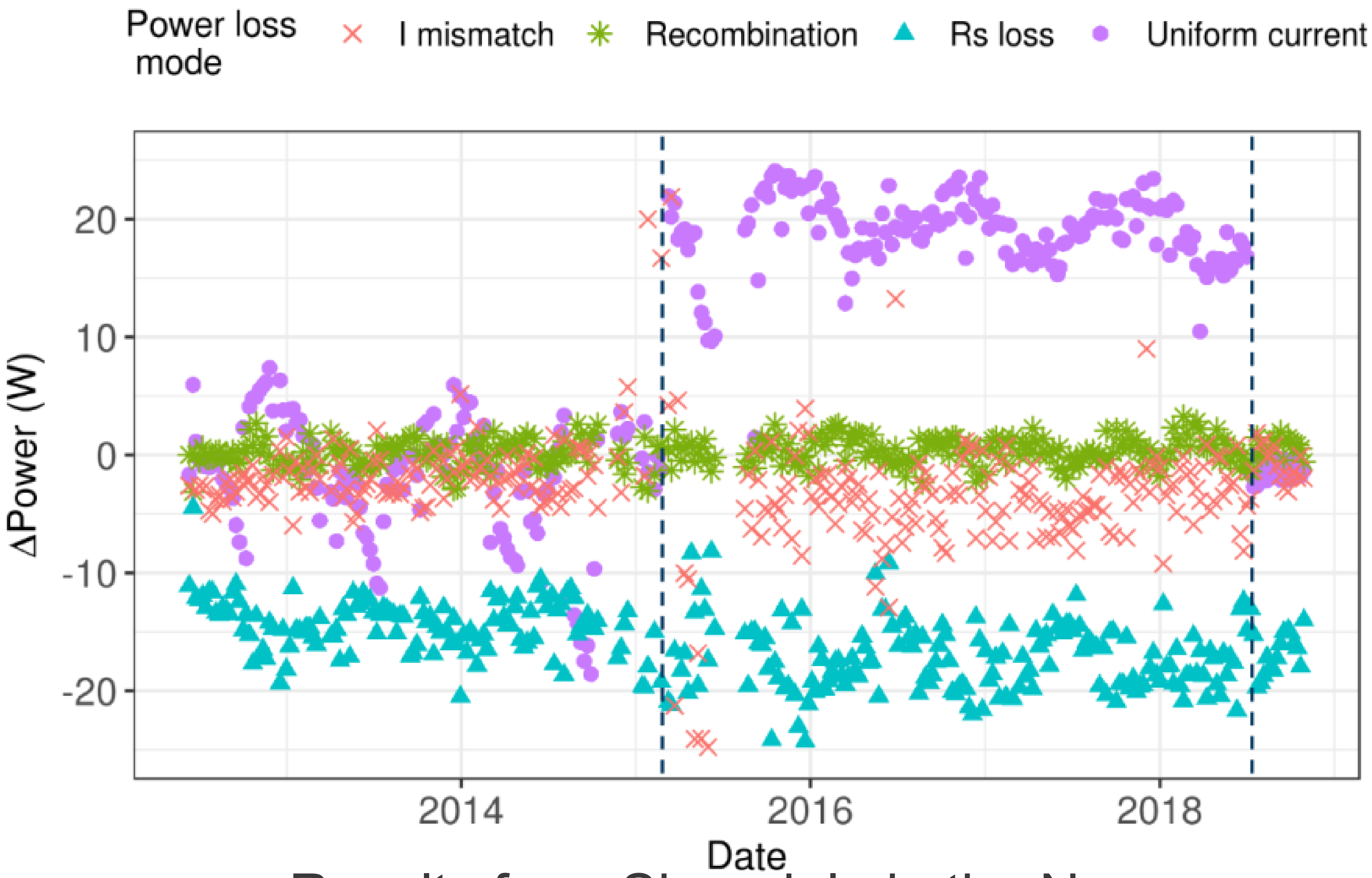
For outdoor I-V data:

- loss mechanisms as time-series variables



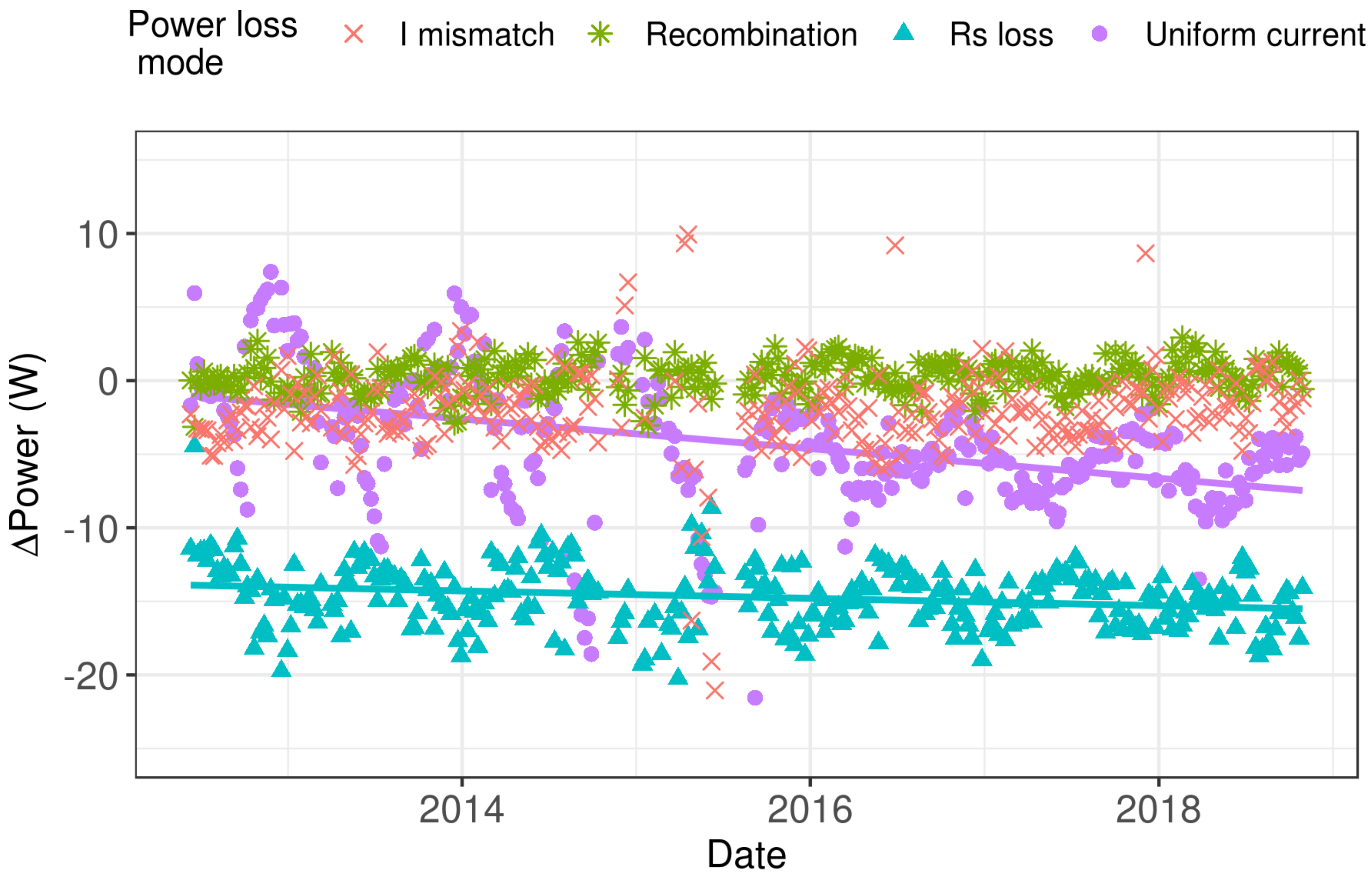
Results for c-Si module in Gran Canaria

Analytic I_{SC}-V_{OC} Obtained Loss Mechanism Time-series



Results for c-Si module in the Negev

Analytic I_{SC}-V_{OC} Obtained Loss Mechanism Time-series



Results for c-Si module in the Negev

This article has been accepted for inclusion in a future issue of this journal. Content is final as presented, with the exception of pagination.

Analytic I_{sc}–V_{oc} Method and Power Loss Modes From Outdoor Time-Series I–V Curves

Menghong Wang, Jiqi Liu, Tyler J. Burleyson, Eric J. Schneller, Kristopher O. Davis, Roger H. French, *Member, IEEE*, and Jennifer L. Braid, *Member, IEEE*

CRAN - Package SunsVoc

https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/SunsVoc/index.html

SunsVoc: Constructing Suns-Voc from Outdoor Time-Series I-V Curves

Suns-Voc (or Isc-Voc) curves can provide the current-voltage (I-V) characteristics of the diode of photovoltaic cells without the effect of series resistance. Here, Suns-Voc curves can be constructed with outdoor time-series I-V curves [1,2,3] of full-size photovoltaic (PV) modules instead of having to be measured in the lab. Time series of four different power loss modes can be calculated based on obtained Suns-Voc curves. This material is based upon work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) under Solar Energy Technologies Office (SETO) Agreement Number DE-EE0008172. Jennifer L. Braid is supported by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy administered by the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE) for the DOE. ORISE is managed by Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU) under DOE contract number DE-SC0014664. [1] Wang, M. et al, 2018. <doi:10.1109/PVSC.2018.8547772>. [2] Walters et al, 2018 <doi:10.1109/PVSC.2018.8548187>. [3] Guo, S. et al, 2016. <doi:10.1117/12.2236939>.

Version:	0.1.0
Depends:	R (≥ 3.5.0)
Imports:	ddiv, magrittr, stringr, dplyr, purrr, data.table, rlang
Suggests:	testthat (≥ 2.1.0), knitr, rmarkdown, ggplot2
Published:	2020-06-29
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Maintainer:	Tyler J. Burleyson <tjb152 at case.edu>
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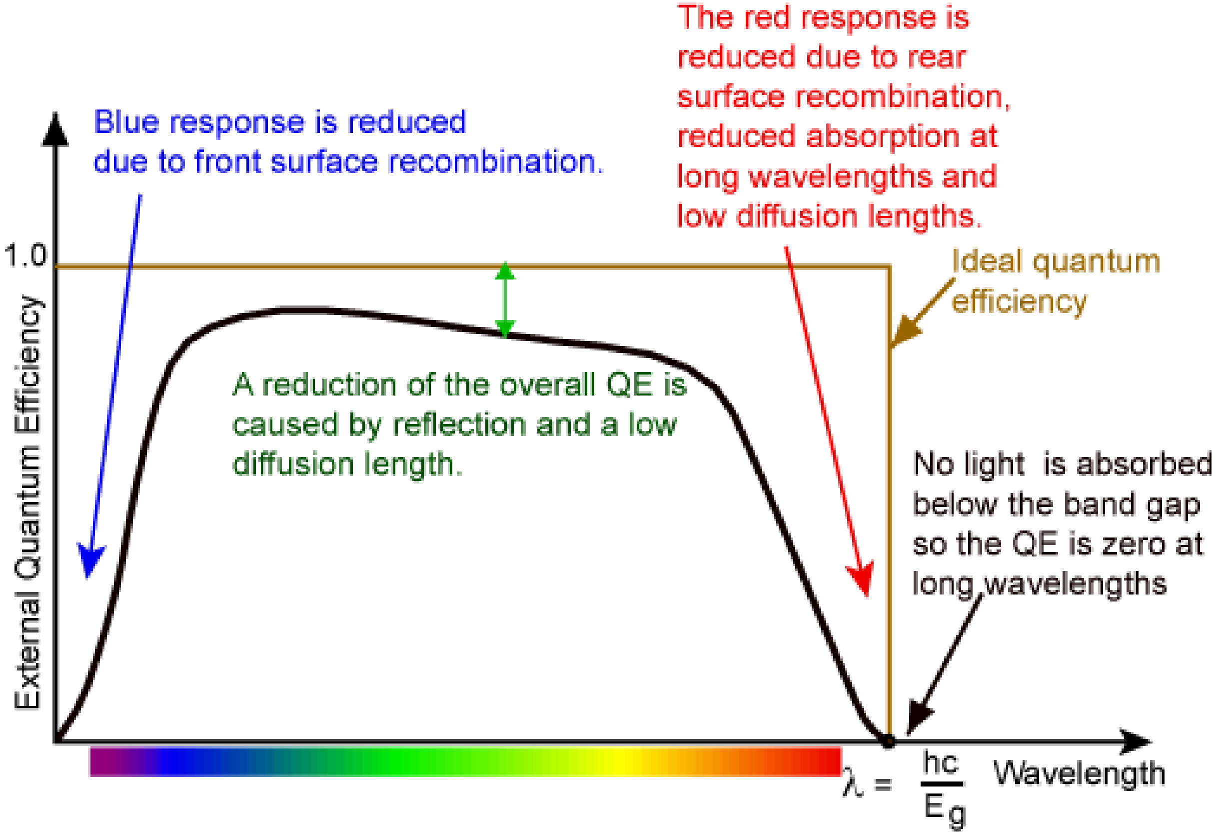
Analytic External Quantum Efficiency

Laboratory External Quantum Efficiency

$$EQE = \frac{J_{SC} / q}{\phi_{in}}$$

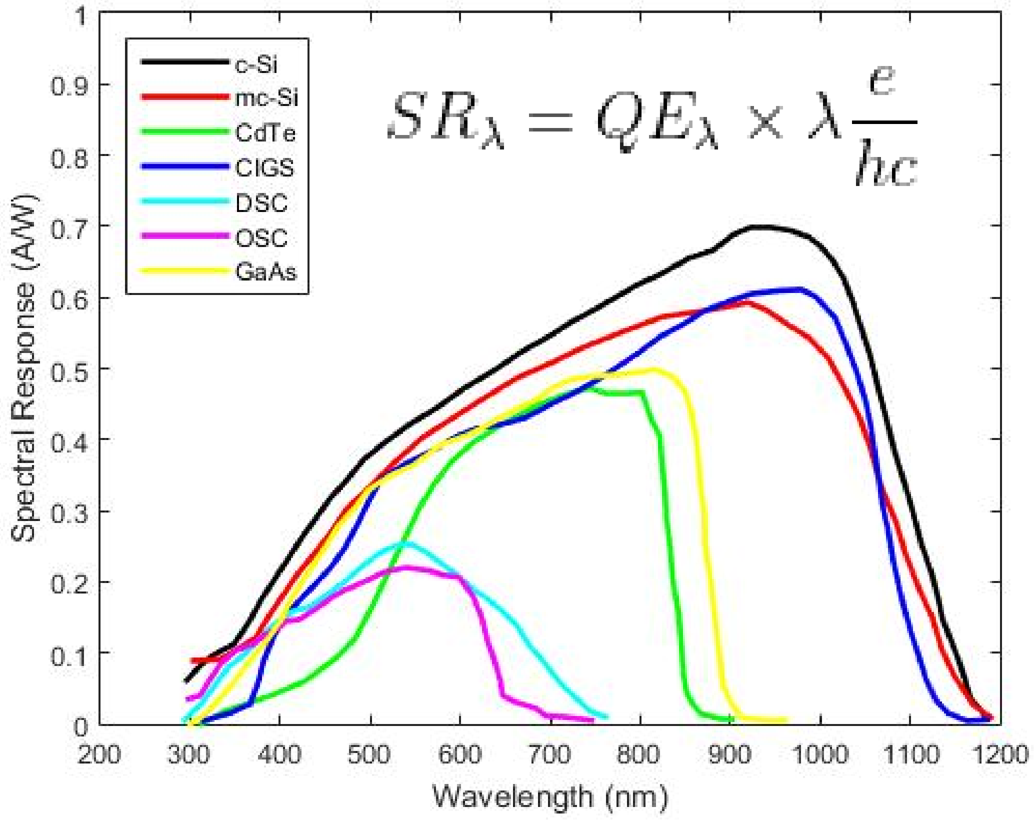
External Quantum Efficiency (EQE)

- Ratio of collected electrons to incident photons on device
- Depends on absorption of light and collection of charge carriers
- Usually measured on cells using monochromator
- Unique challenges for modules

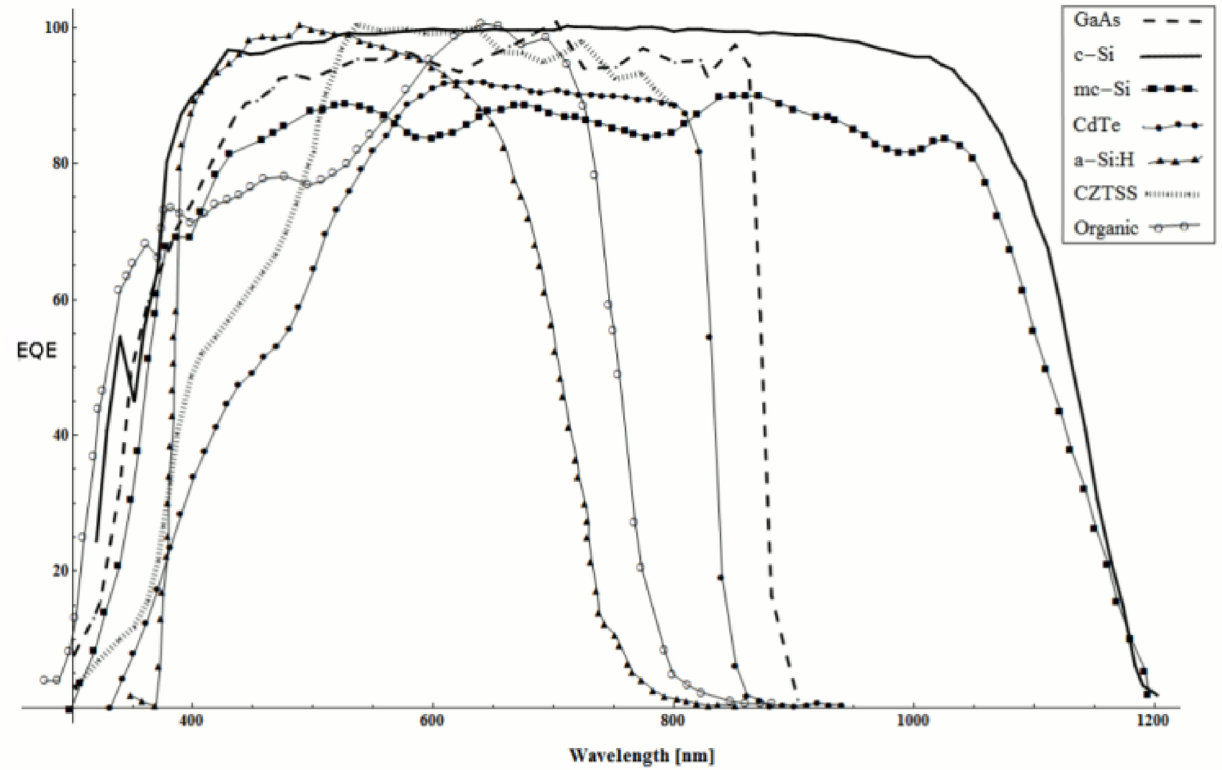


pveducation.org/pvcdrom/solar-cell-operation/quantum-

Spectral Response vs EQE



https://pvpmc.sandia.gov/modeling-steps/2-dc-module-iv/effective-irradiance/spectral-response/

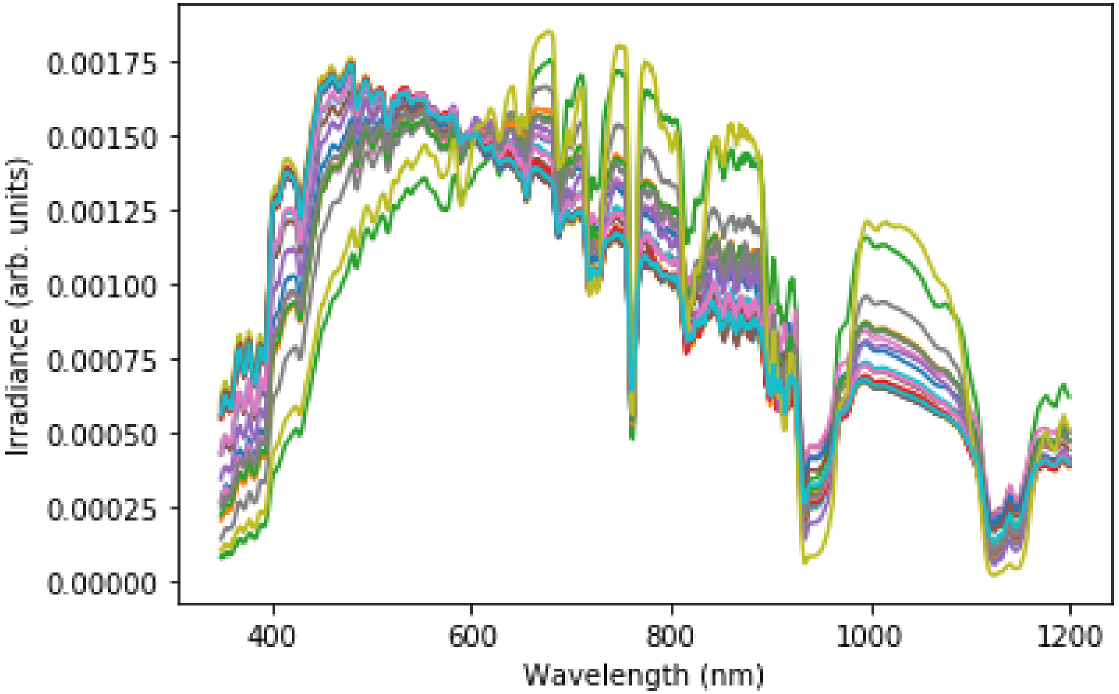


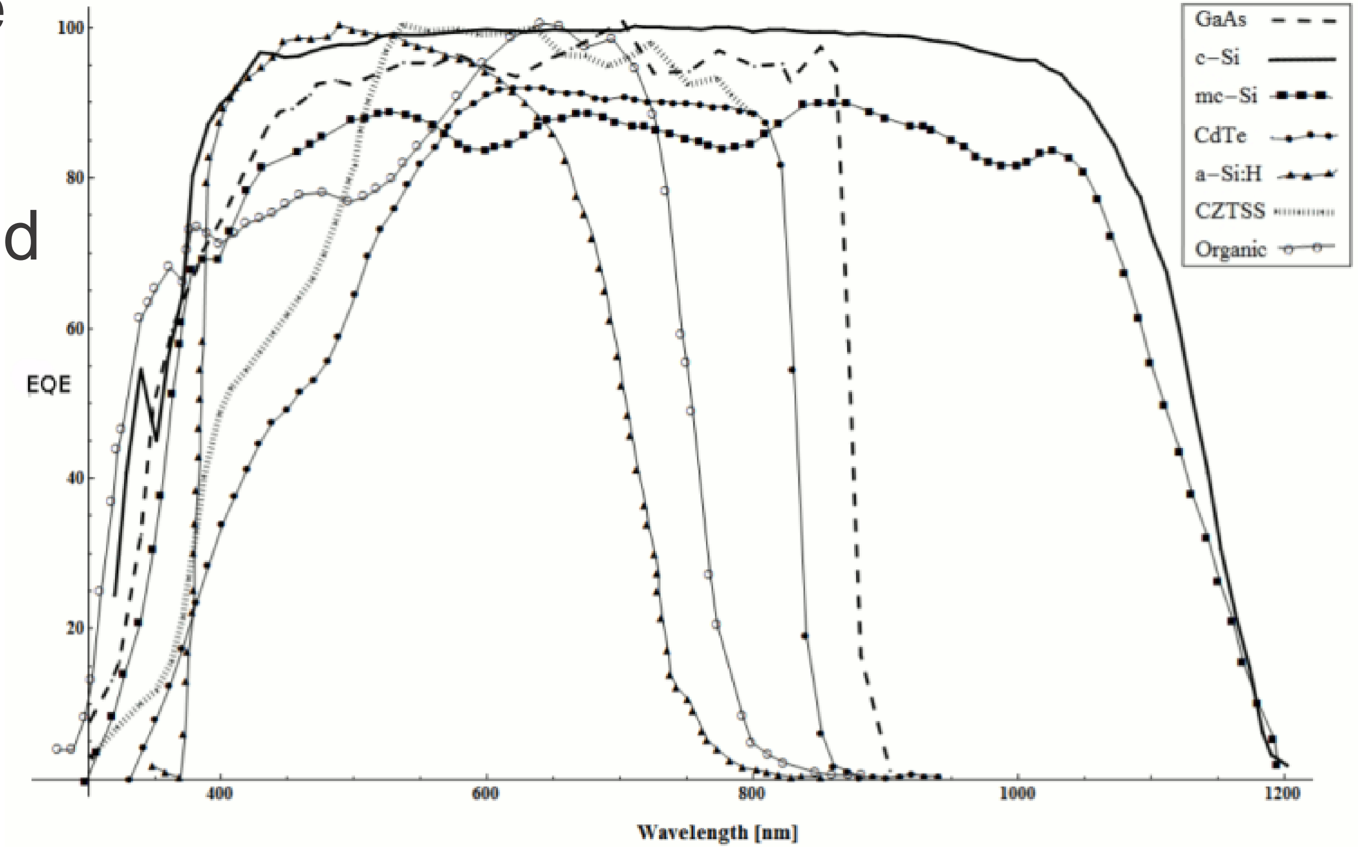
Brennan, M.P.; Abrahamse, A.; Andrews, R.; Pearce, J. (2014). Effects of Spectral Albedo on Solar Photovoltaic Devices. Solar Energy Materials and Solar Cells. 124. 111–116. 10.1016/j.solmat.2014.01.046.

Mining EQE from Field Data

Relies on natural variations in the incident solar spectrum

Similar to Analytic Suns-V_{OC}, need sufficiently long and varying time series





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Time Series Matrix Representation

$$J_{SC} = q\int EQE(\lambda)\phi(\lambda)d\lambda$$

$$J_{SC} = q\sum_{\lambda} EQE(\lambda)\phi(\lambda)\Delta\lambda$$

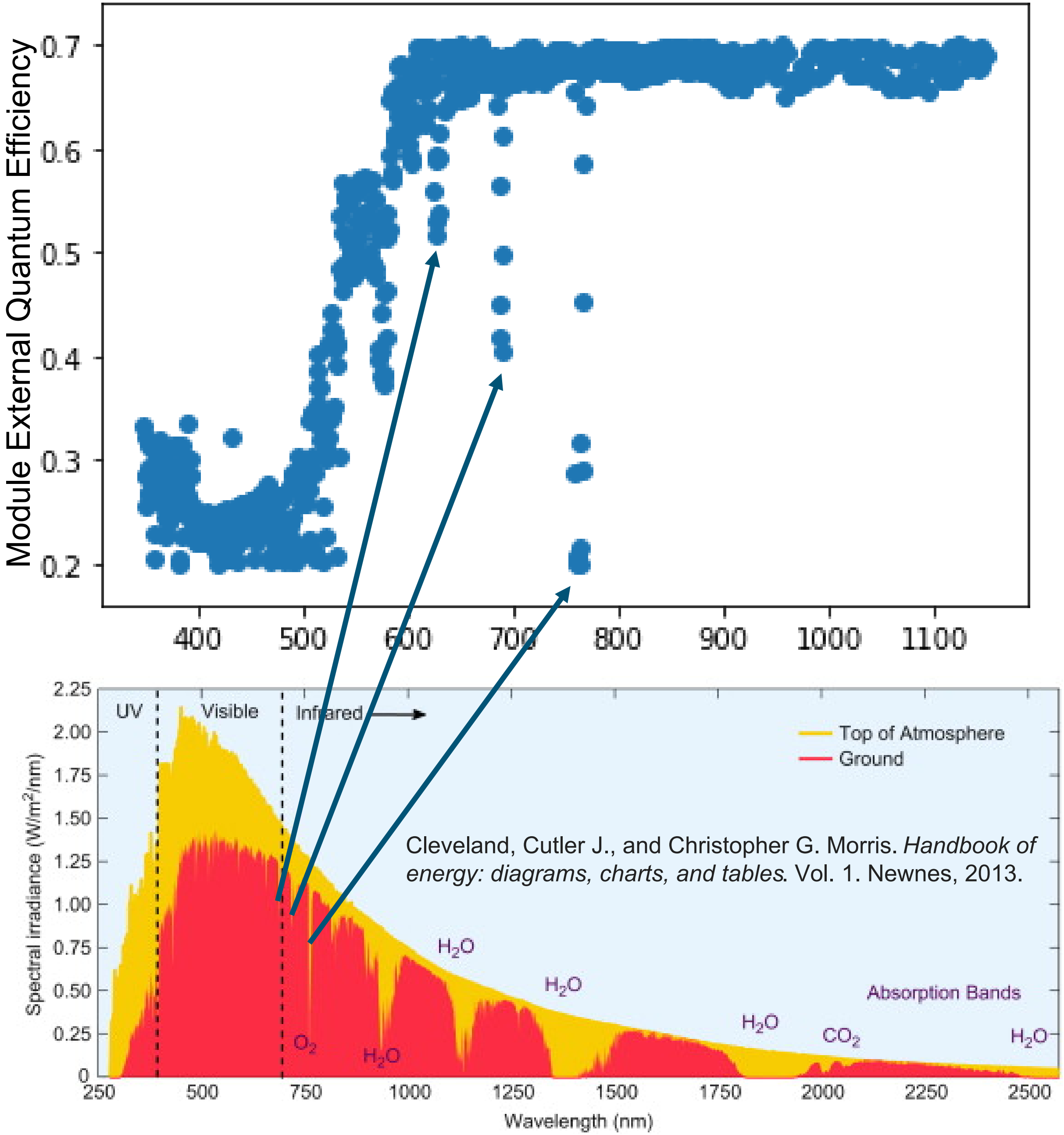
$$\begin{bmatrix} J_{SC1} \\ J_{SC2} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ J_{SCt} \end{bmatrix} = q \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1(\lambda_1) & \phi_1(\lambda_2) & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \phi_1(\lambda_n) \\ \phi_2(\lambda_1) & \phi_2(\lambda_2) & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \phi_2(\lambda_n) \\ & & \cdots & & & & \\ & & \cdots & & & & \\ & & \cdots & & & & \\ & & \cdots & & & & \\ & & \cdots & & & & \\ & & \cdots & & & & \\ \phi_t(\lambda_1) & \phi_t(\lambda_2) & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} EQE(\lambda_1) \\ EQE(\lambda_2) \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ EQE(\lambda_n) \end{bmatrix} \Delta\lambda$$

Naive EQE result

Using bound least-squares matrix inversion

Local minima corresponding to O_2 and H_2O absorbance in AM1.5G spectrum

EQE is overestimated in IR region due to temperature effect on the band gap



Cleveland, Cutler J., and Christopher G. Morris. *Handbook of energy: diagrams, charts, and tables*. Vol. 1. Newnes, 2013.

Temperature-based band gap shift applied to spectral data

Varshni, Y. P.
1967

Physica 34
149–154

TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF THE ENERGY GAP IN SEMICONDUCTORS

by Y. P. VARSHNI

Department of Physics, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada

Synopsis

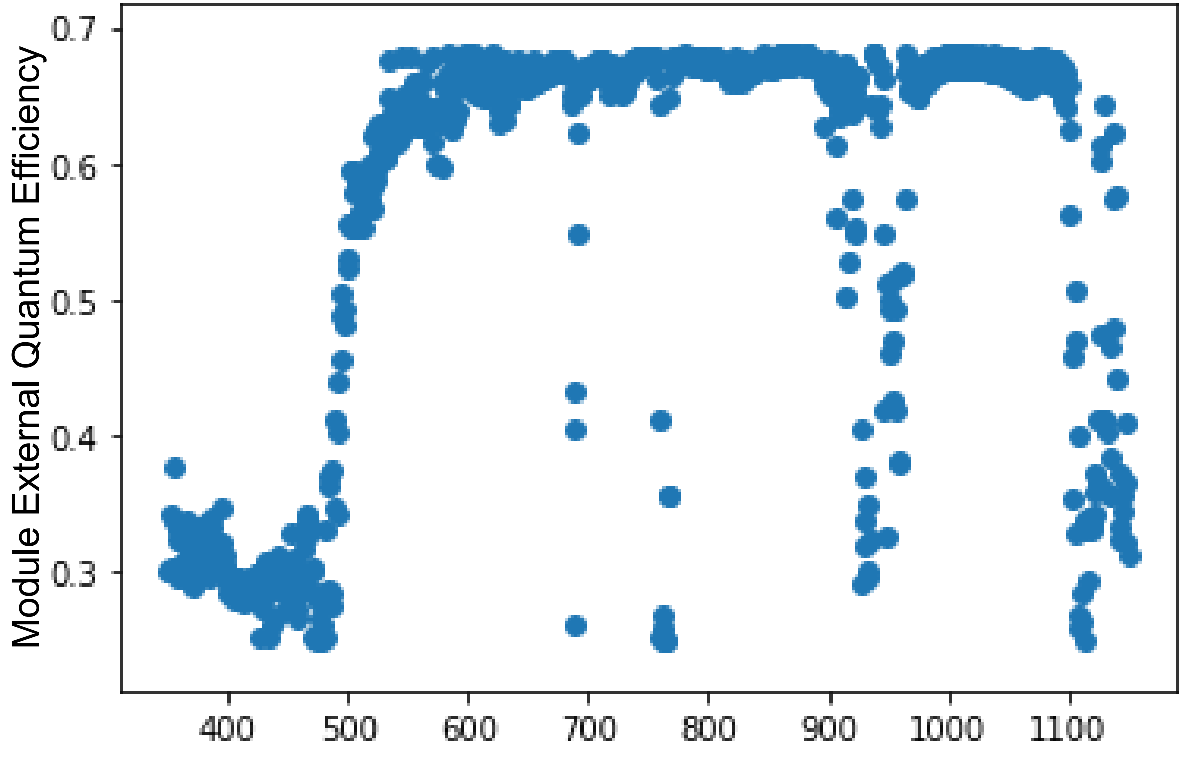
A relation for the variation of the energy gap (E_g) with temperature (T) in semiconductors is proposed:

$$E_g = E_0 - \alpha T^2/(T + \beta)$$

where α and β are constants. The equation satisfactorily represents the experimental data for diamond, Si, Ge, 6H–SiC, GaAs, InP and InAs.

$$E_g(T) = E_g(0) - \frac{\alpha T^2}{T + \beta}$$

$$\lambda_i' = \lambda_i \times \frac{E_g(T)}{E_g(300)}$$



Requires forced bounds

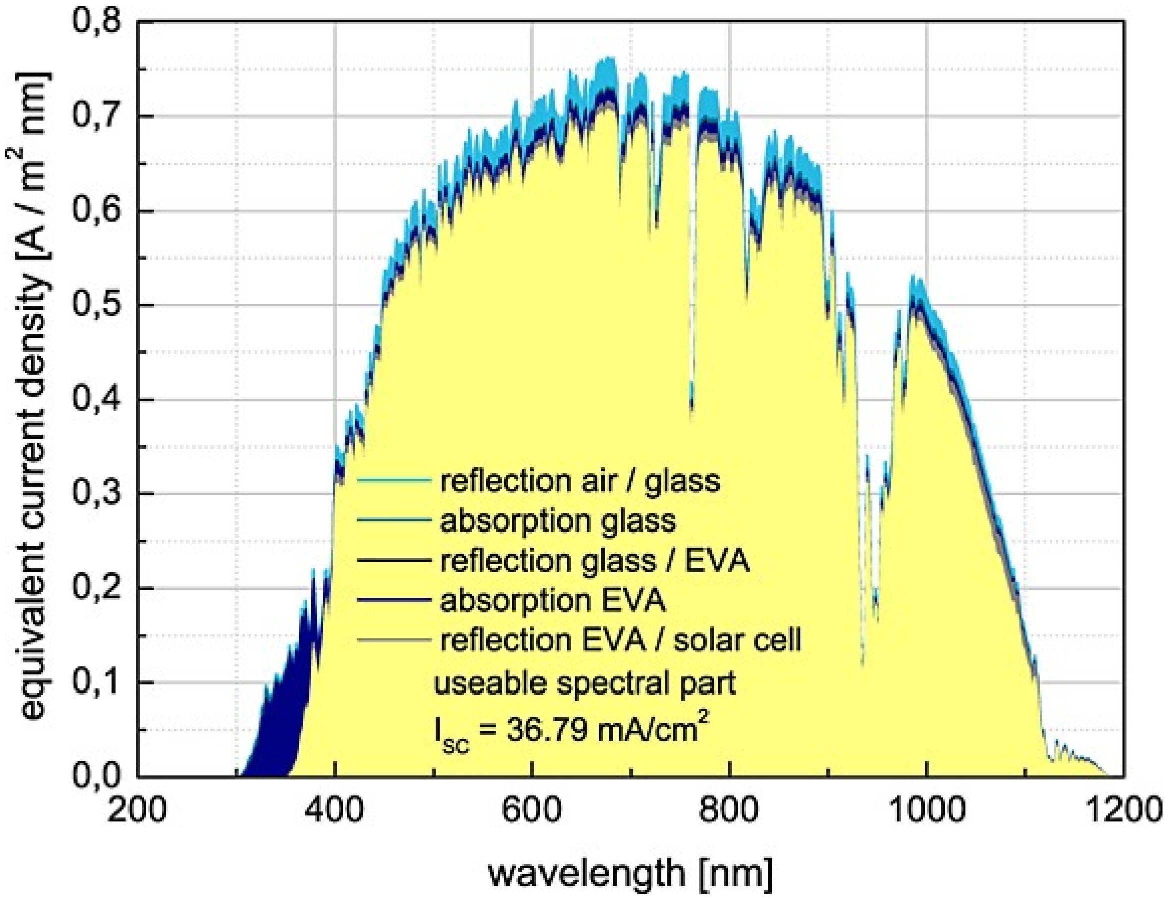
Does not remove spectral bias

Spectral Current Density

$$J_{SC}(\lambda) = \frac{q\lambda}{hc}\phi(\lambda)EQE(\lambda)$$

Effective current density for the selected spectrum

Reflects actual charge conversion of the device during outdoor operation



Schneider, J., Turek, M., Dyrba, M., Baumann, I., Koll, B., & Booz, T. (2014). Combined effect of light harvesting strings, anti-reflective coating, thin glass, and high ultraviolet transmission encapsulant to reduce optical losses in solar modules. *Progress in Photovoltaics: Research and Applications*, *22*(7), 830-837.

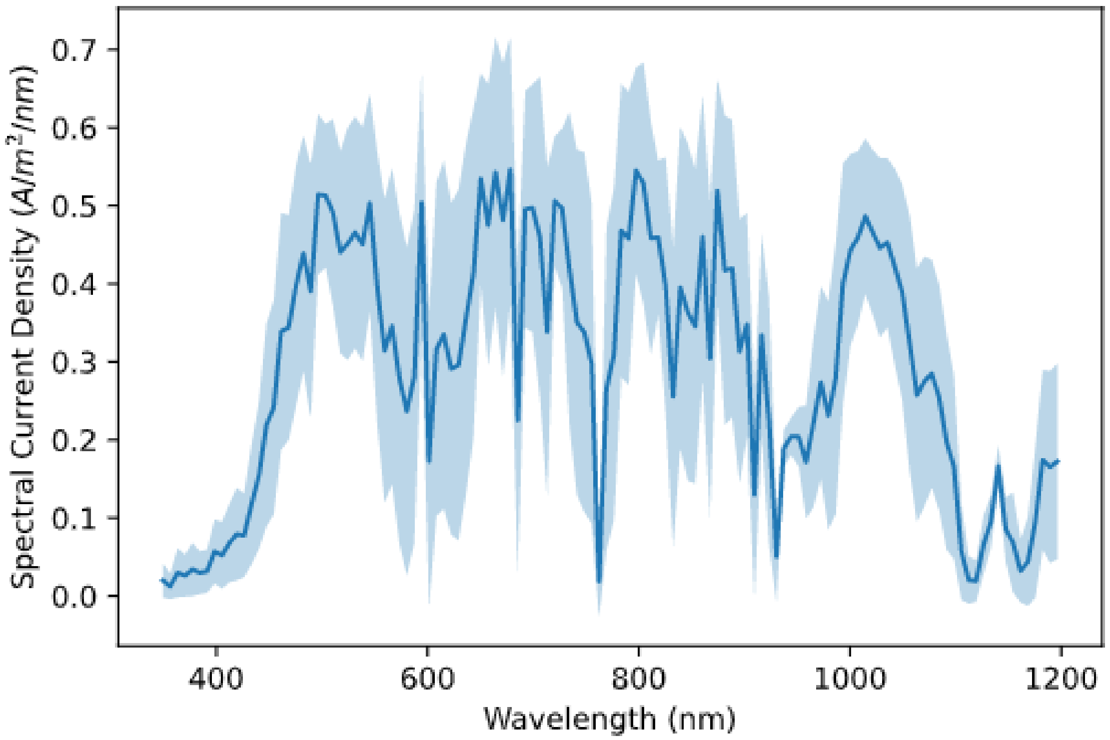
Spectral Current Density Results

Using principal component for standard incident spectrum

Bootstrap approach for approximation and confidence intervals of result

Time-series analysis can be used to monitor changes in spectral response of the module:

- Spectral absorption changes in glass/encapsulant
- Front and rear side recombination changes in cells



Conclusions

Mechanistic performance data mined from time-series can be used to:

- evaluate long-term trends in performance
- identify dominant or changing degradation mechanisms

Or can be used as a monitoring tool to:

- alert operators to “abnormal” conditions or data issues
- indicate need for service e.g., cleaning

Future work:

- Validation of mined datatypes with laboratory measurements
- Adapt analytic Isc-Voc and EQE measurements for inverter data

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