

# Measuring PV System Soiling Losses

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[www.atonometrics.com](http://www.atonometrics.com)



# About Atonometrics

- **Test & measurement** equipment for the PV industry
- A leader in **soiling measurement systems**
- Provided **500 soiling stations** worldwide on **100 sites**
- Founded in 2007 and based in Austin, Texas, USA
- **Patents:** 5 issued, 6 pending



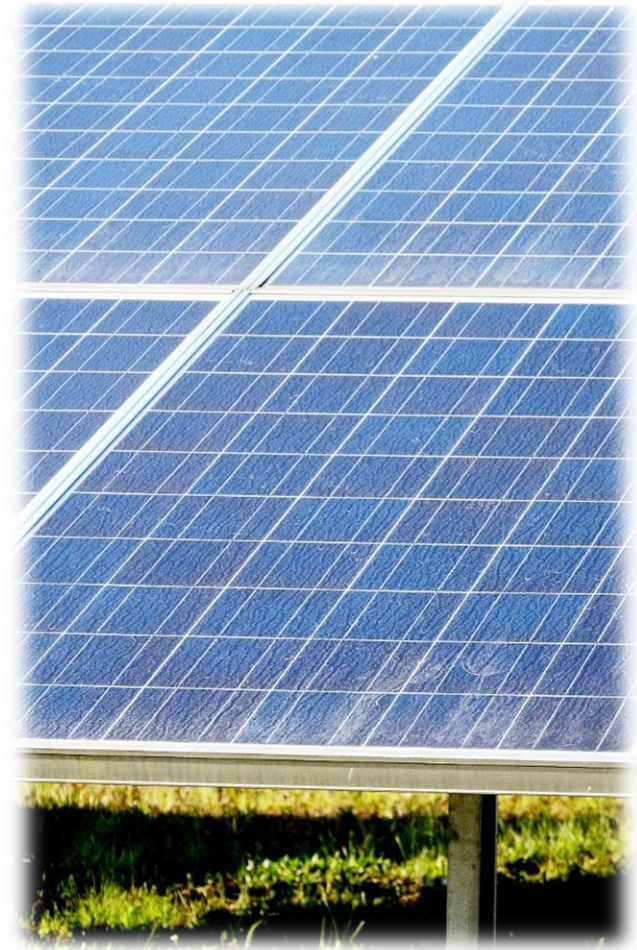
# Why Measure Soiling?

## Pre-construction site surveys:

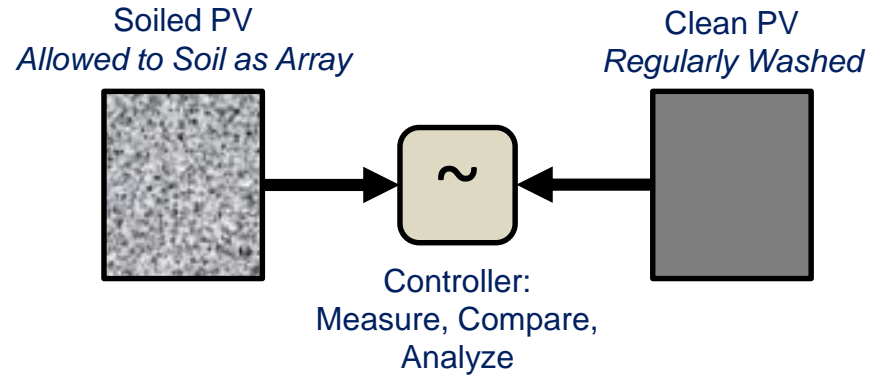
1. **Predict** future plant performance

## Operating PV plants:

2. **Assess** actual performance
3. **Optimize** washing schedule Return on Investment



# Basic Soiling Measurement Principle



$$\text{Soiling Ratio} = \frac{\text{Actual Output of Soiled PV}}{\text{Expected Output Based on Clean PV}}$$

$$\text{Soiling Loss} = \text{SL} = 1 - \text{SR}$$

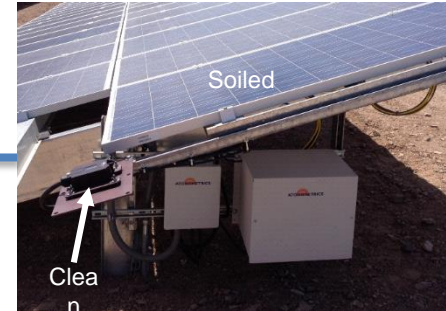
# Many Configurations – Cost / Accuracy



**Cell-Cell**



**Module-Module**



**Cell-Module**

Isc Only ————— IV Curve and Pmax

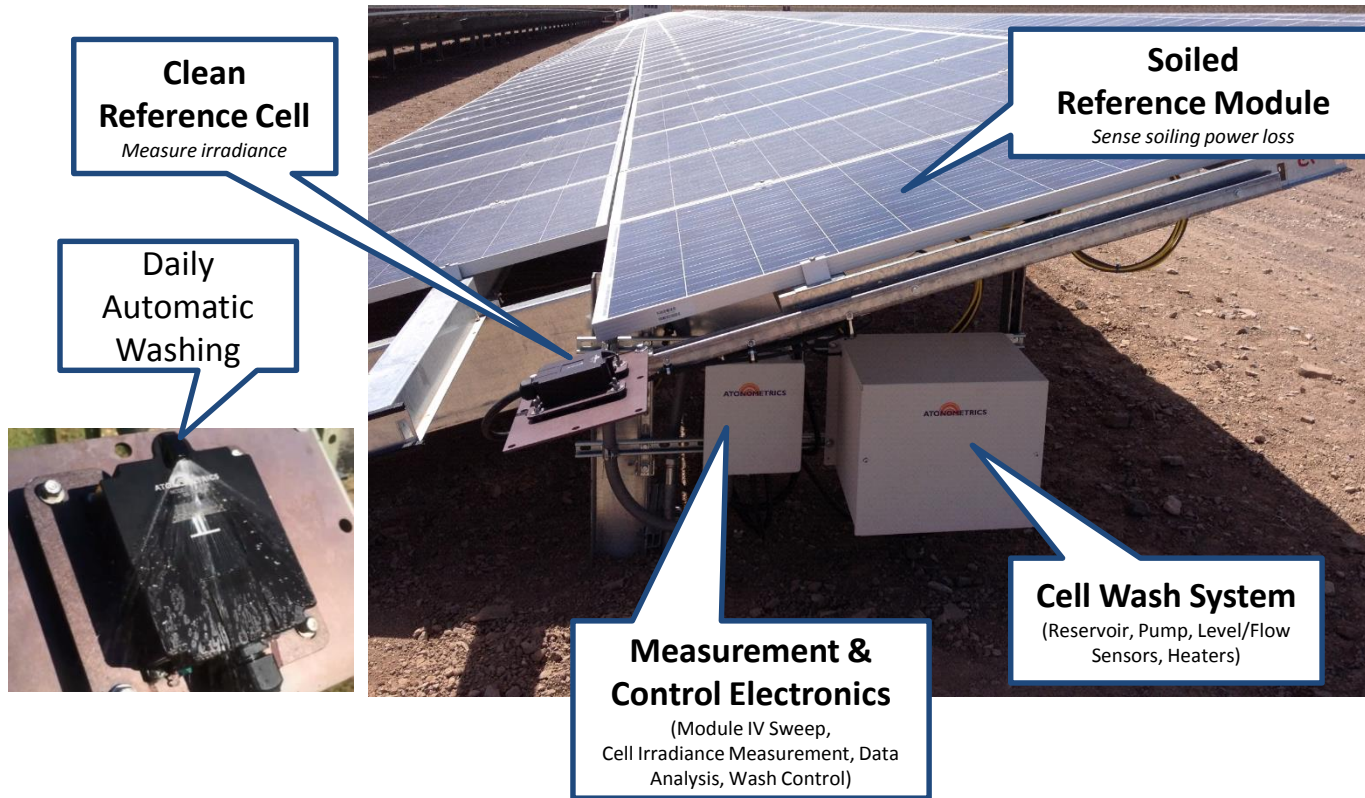


**Measurement Only  
Manual Wash**



**Measurement  
+ Automatic Wash**

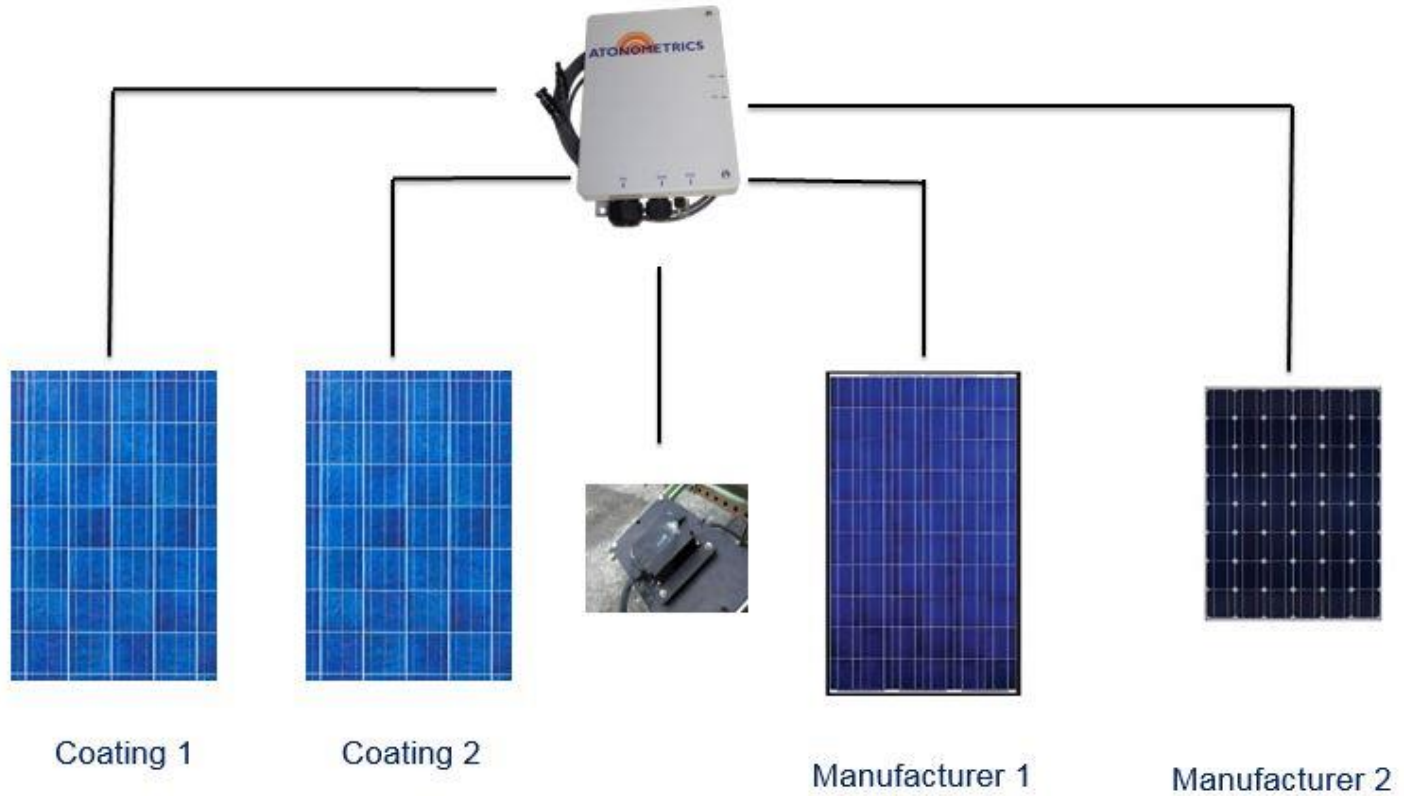
# Example: Cell-Module, with I-V, & Auto Wash



# Example: On Tracking Array



## Example: Comparing Modules (Coatings, manufacturers, etc)





- **Raw Data**
  - Current
  - Voltage
  - Power
  - IV Curves
  - Temperature (RTD)
- **Analyzed Data**
  - Soiling
  - Irradiance (from a calibrated device)
  - Temperature (Voc)

# Choices: Cell or Module?

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Cell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Less rack space</b></li></ul>
Module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Captures true soiling effect</b></li><li>• (Same glass, coatings, frames, wind, rain, etc.)</li></ul>

# Choices: Isc or Pmax ?

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<b>Isc</b> (Short-Circuit Current)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Simple</b> to measure</li><li>• But not always proportional to output power</li></ul>
<b>Pmax</b> (Max Power)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Tracks actual power output</b> of modules in array</li></ul>

# Choices: Manual or Automated Washing?

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<b>Manual</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lower <b>up-front cost</b></li><li>• <b>Lower accuracy</b> from weekly or fewer washings</li></ul>
<b>Automated</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lower <b>ongoing labor cost</b></li><li>• <b>Better accuracy</b> from daily washings</li></ul>

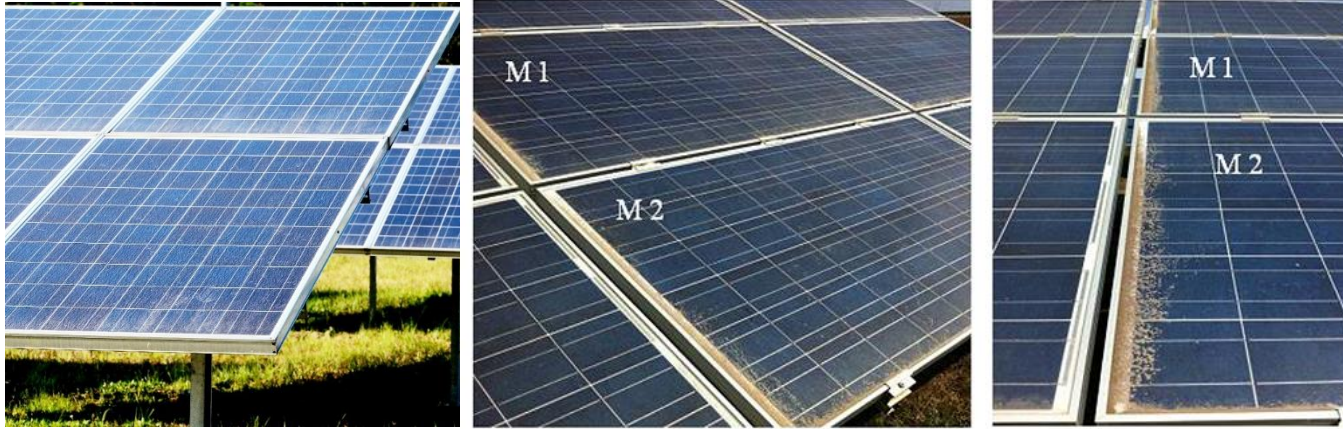
# Uniform & Non-Uniform Soiling

- **Uniform**
  - Dust **uniformly** distributed across module
  
- **Non-Uniform**
  - Dust **concentrated** on specific parts of the module
  - Typically at module **bottoms or edges**
  - **Rain, condensation, gravity, wind,...**



F. Brill, "EnviroPolitics Blog: PSEG building solar farms - and not just in New Jersey," 16-Nov-2012.

# Non-Uniform Soiling

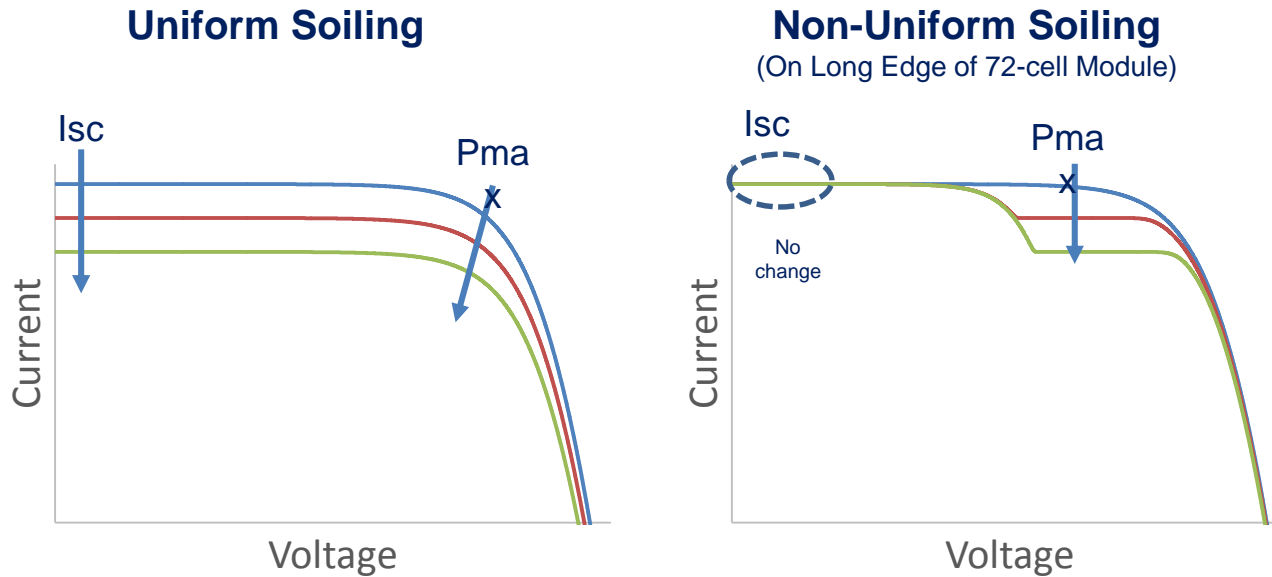


E. Lorenzo, R. Moretón, and I. Luque, Progress in Photovoltaics: Research and Applications, 2013.



F. Brill, "EnviroPolitics Blog: PSEG building solar farms--and not just in New Jersey," 16-Nov-2012.

# Uniform vs. Non-Uniform – Effect on IV Curve



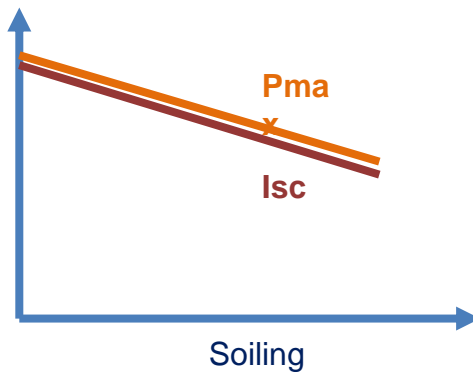
For non-uniform soiling:  **$I_{sc}$  may not track power loss**

→  **$P_{max}$  more accurate** for non-uniform cases

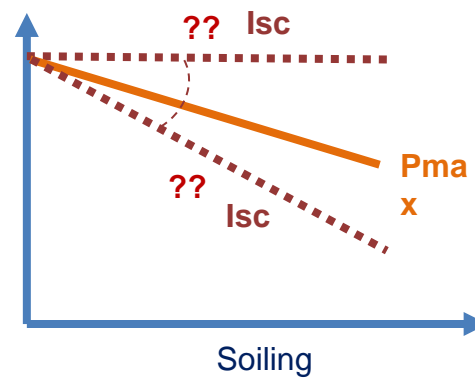
Gostein<sup>1</sup>, Littmann<sup>2</sup>, Caron<sup>2</sup>, Dunn<sup>1</sup>, IEEE PVSC 2013  
<sup>1</sup>Atonometrics. <sup>2</sup>First Solar.

# Uniform vs. Non-Uniform – Isc vs. Pmax

### Uniform Soiling



### Non-Uniform Soiling



Isc loss can **over- or under-predict** soiling, based on non-uniformity

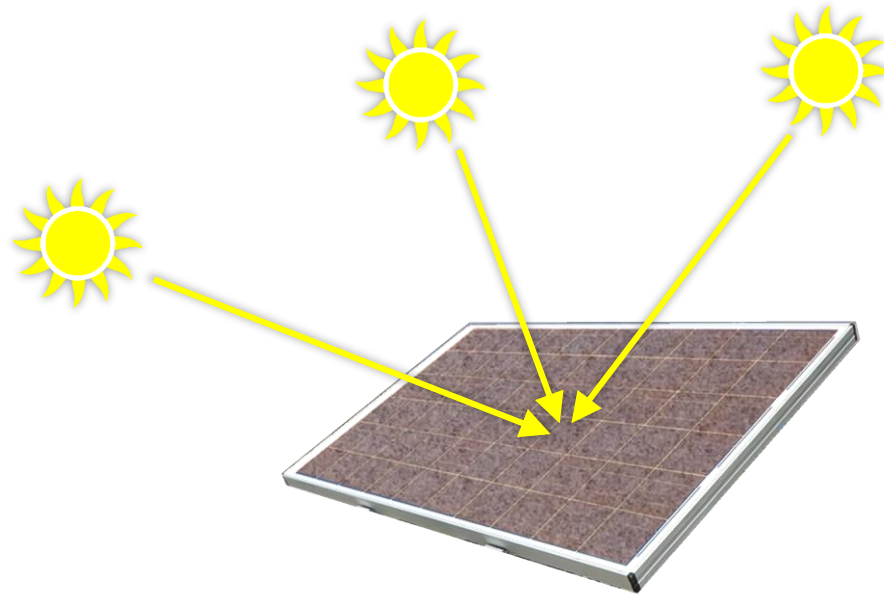
→ **Pmax measurement more accurate** for non-uniform cases

Gostein<sup>1</sup>, Littmann<sup>2</sup>, Caron<sup>2</sup>, Dunn<sup>1</sup>, IEEE PVSC 2013  
<sup>1</sup>Atonometrics. <sup>2</sup>First Solar.



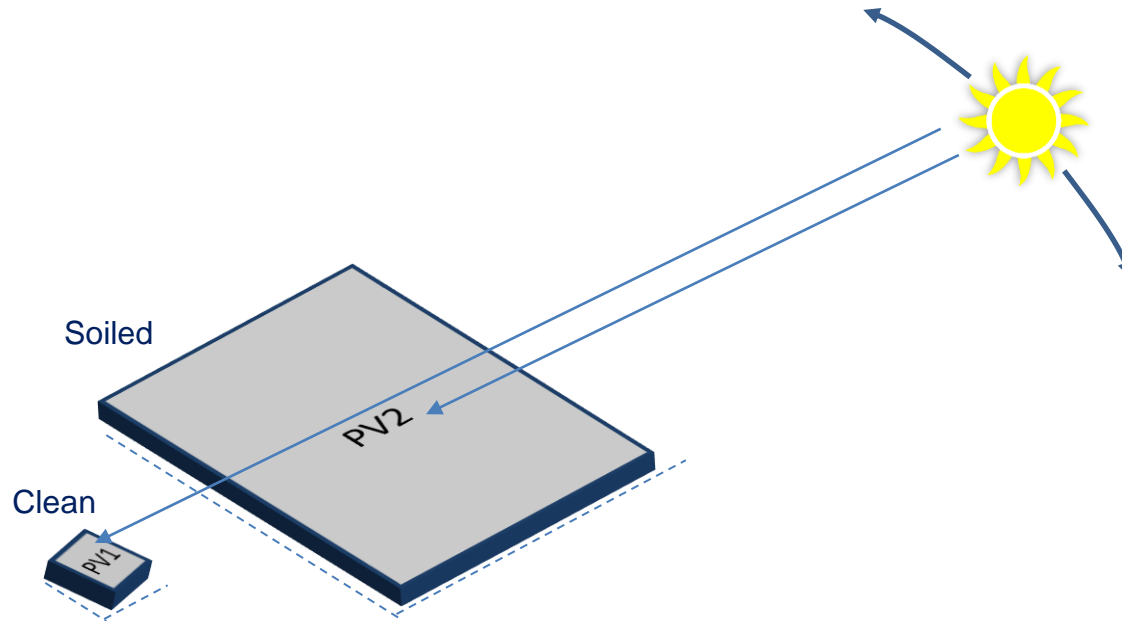
# Incidence Angle Effect

Soiling loss can change by time of day



Soiling loss greater at **high incidence angles**

# Misalignment Artifact



**Misalignment** (azimuth / tilt) causes measurement **artifact**  
– apparent changes by time of day

# Analysis: Soiling Ratio Metric

Soiling Ratio, measured once per minute:

$$SR = \frac{\text{Measured Output}}{\text{Expected Output}}$$

Similar equation if using  $I_{sc}$  instead of  $P_{max}$

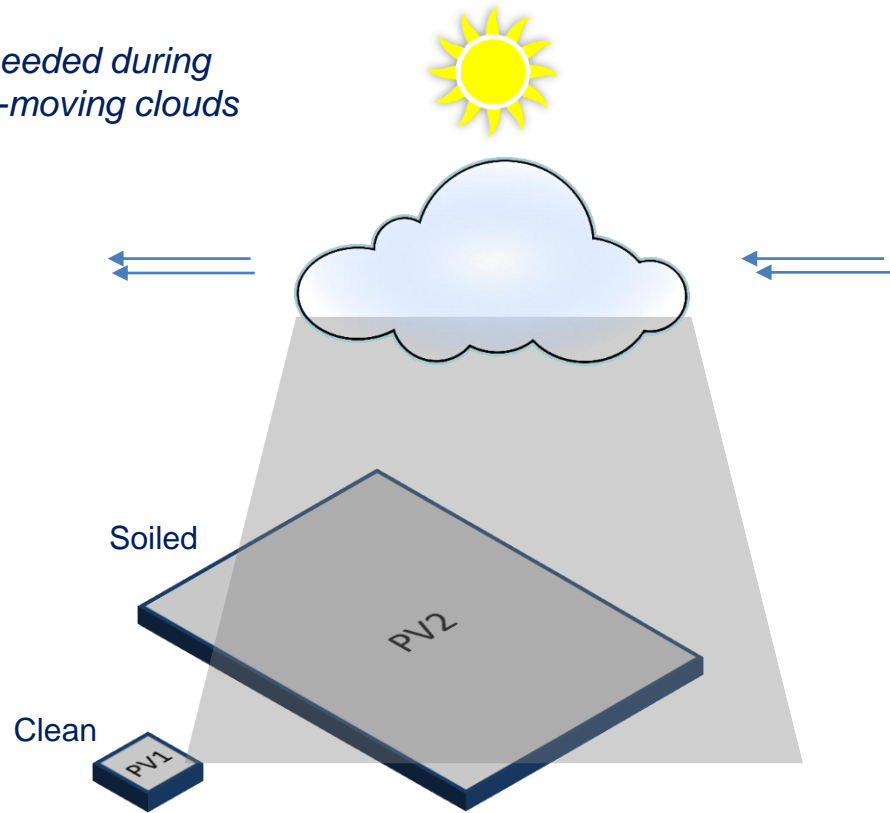
$$SR = \frac{P_{max}^{soiled}}{P_{max,0}^{soiled} \cdot (1 + \gamma \cdot (T^{soiled} - T_0)) \cdot (G/G_0)}$$

STC power rating      Temp. coef.      25 °C      Clean Device Irradiance      1000 W/m<sup>2</sup> } Correct for temperature and irradiance

$$\text{Soiling Loss} = SL = 1 - SR$$

# Irradiance Stability – Need Sophisticated Data Analysis

*Data filtering needed during times with fast-moving clouds*



# Analysis: Filtered Daily Average

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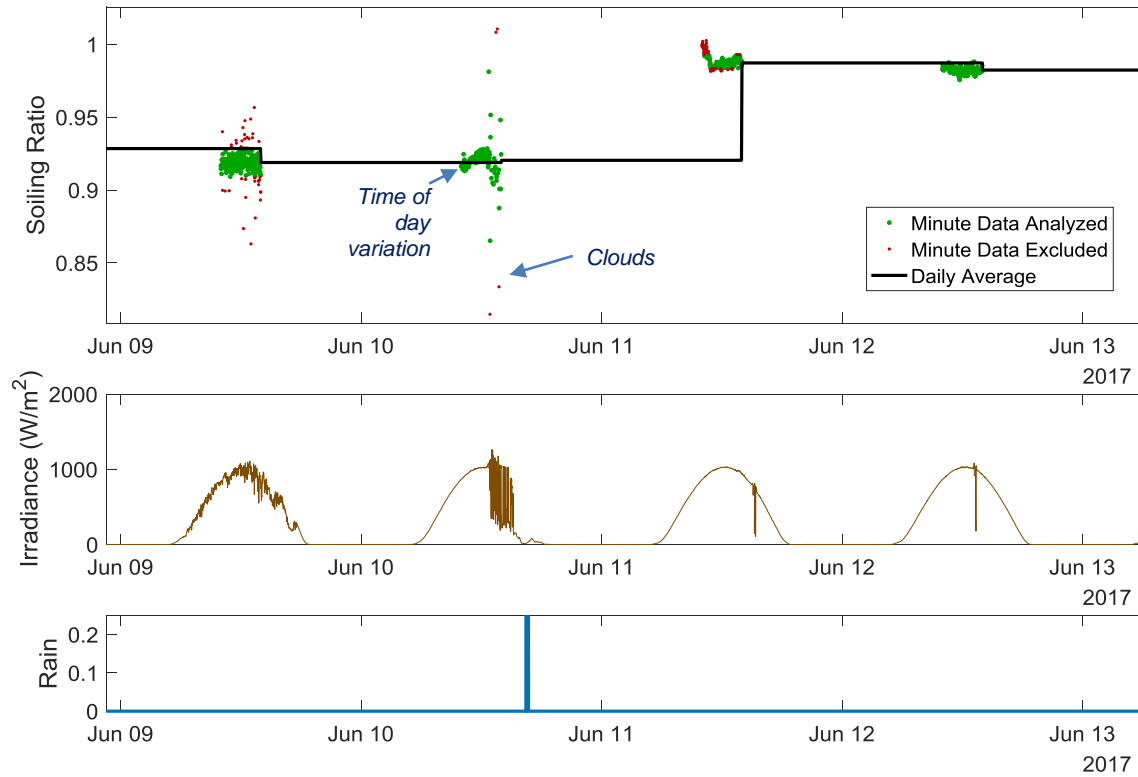
## Daily Irradiance-Weighted Average Soiling Ratio:

$$\langle SR \rangle_d = \frac{\sum SR \cdot G}{\sum G} \left. \vphantom{\frac{\sum SR \cdot G}{\sum G}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Correct for time-of-day} \\ \text{variation} \end{array}$$

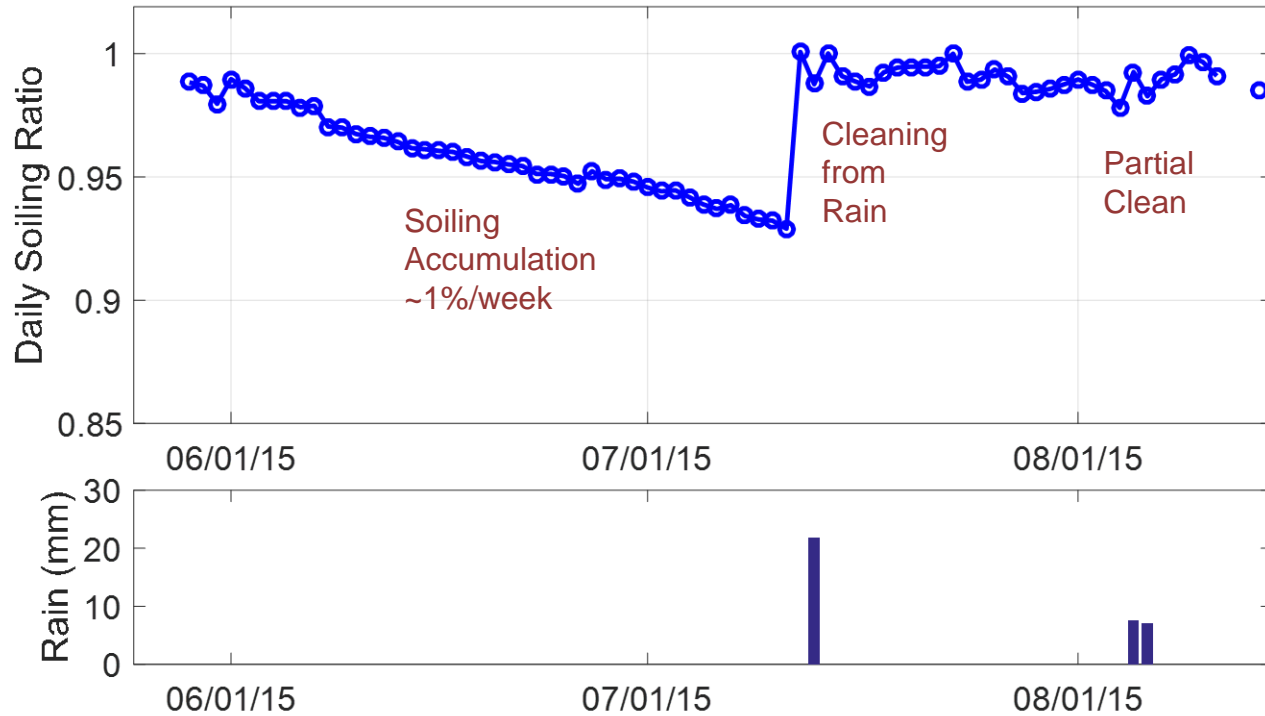
Filter points prior to average, to remove **outliers**

$$\textit{Soiling Loss} = SL = 1 - SR$$

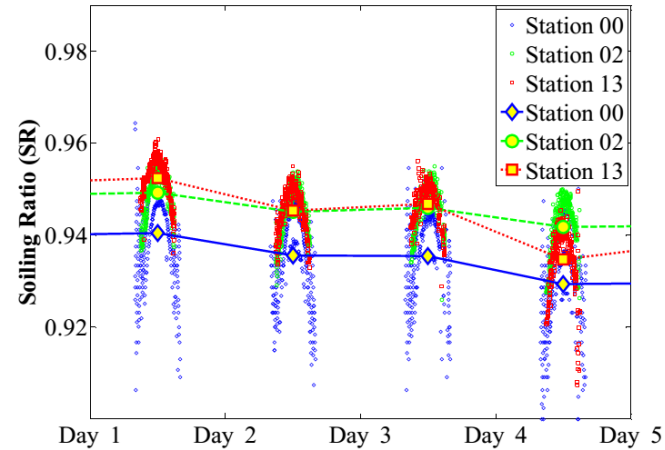
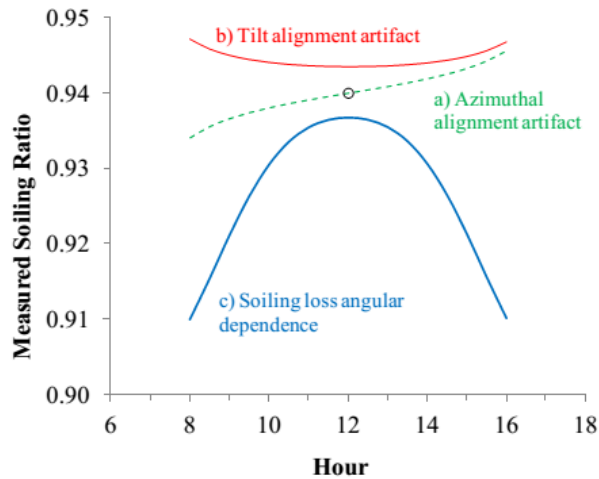
# Analysis: Filtered Daily Average



# Typical Data Features



# Incidence Angle & Alignment Effects



Gostein<sup>1</sup>, Caron<sup>2</sup>, Littmann<sup>2</sup>, IEEE PVSC, 2014  
<sup>1</sup>Atonometrics. <sup>2</sup>First Solar



# Long-Term Data Example – c-Si in U.S. Southwest

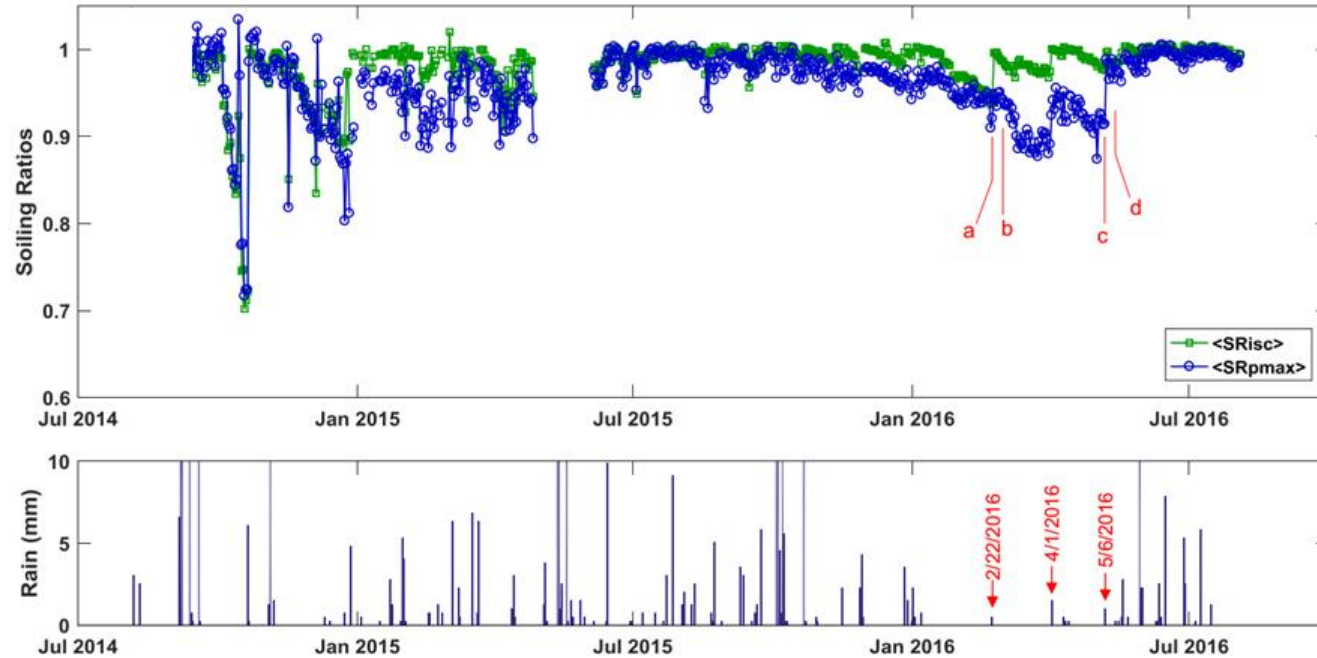


Fig. 2. Measured daily average values of the  $SR^{lsc}$  and  $SR^{pmax}$  metrics (top) along with daily rainfall (bottom, y-axis limited to 10 mm) over a 24-month period. The four lettered arrows (a, b, c, d) indicate the days shown in the module photographs in Fig. 1.

Gostein<sup>1</sup>, Stueve<sup>1</sup>, Chan<sup>2</sup>, 44<sup>th</sup> IEEE PVSC, 2017  
<sup>1</sup>Atonometrics. <sup>2</sup>E-On Climate & Renewables

# Soiling Method Comparisons – Utility Scale Focus

System Type		Soiling Ratio
PV Configuration	Measured Parameter	Measurement Uncertainty
Cell-Module	Power	1-2%
Module-Module	Power	1-2%
Cell-Module	Current	3-5%
Module-Module	Current	3-5%
Cell-Cell	Current	4-7%

# Power Plant Correlation – 5 CdTe Plants Worldwide

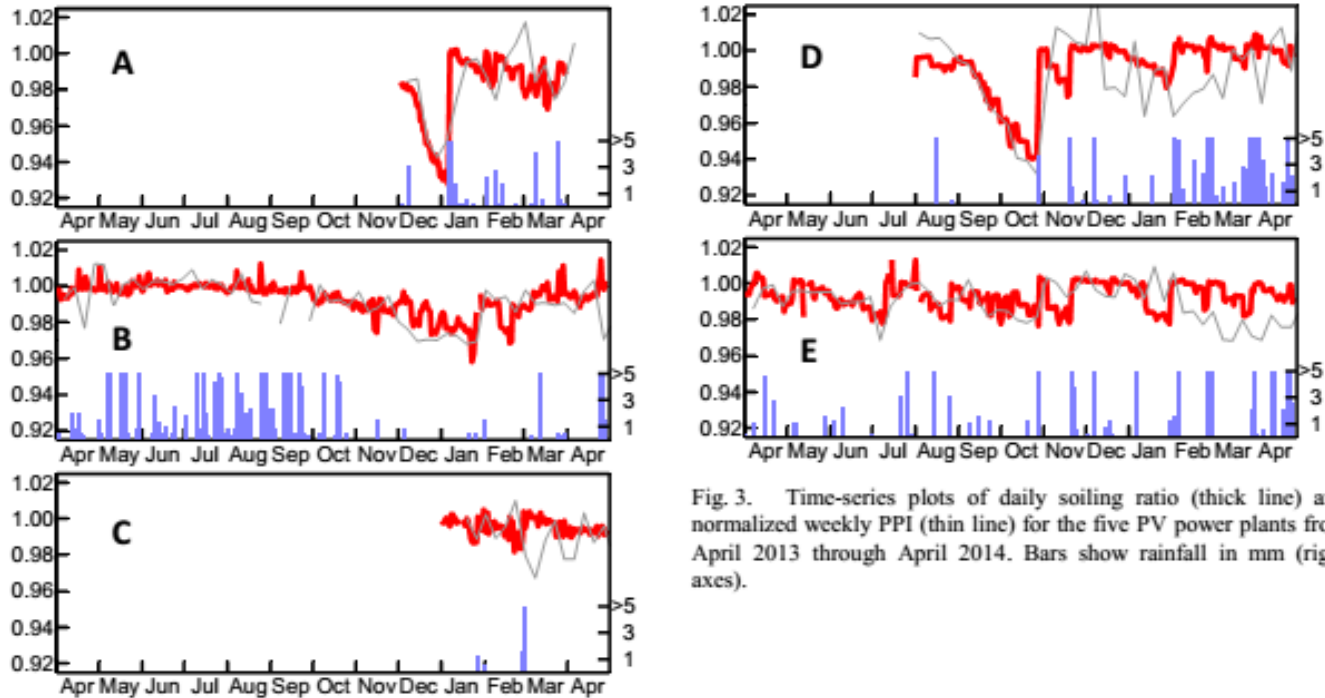


Fig. 3. Time-series plots of daily soiling ratio (thick line) and normalized weekly PPI (thin line) for the five PV power plants from April 2013 through April 2014. Bars show rainfall in mm (right axes).

Gostein<sup>1</sup>, Caron<sup>2</sup>, Littmann<sup>2</sup>, IEEE PVSC, 2014  
<sup>1</sup>Atonometrics. <sup>2</sup>First Solar

## Soiling Method Correlations – PV vs. Pyranometers



Fig. 1. Monitoring Station with SR20 (Left), LP02-1 (center), LP02-2 (right), self-cleaning reference cell (foreground), and reference module (back right)

# Soiling Method Correlations – PV vs. Pyranometers

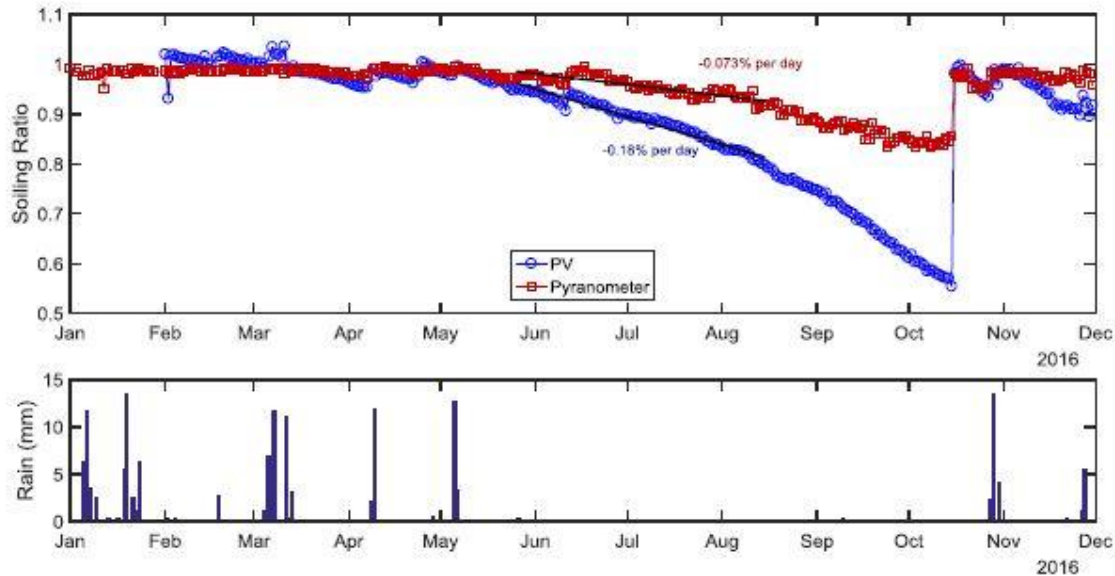


Fig. 2. Measured daily average values of the soiling ratios for the POA PV module and thermopile pyranometer and daily rainfall.

Waters<sup>1</sup>, Tirumalai<sup>1</sup>, Gostein<sup>2</sup>, Stueve<sup>2</sup> IEEE PVSC, 2017  
<sup>1</sup>Recurrent Energy, <sup>2</sup>Atonometrics

# Summary

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- **Soiling measurements provide insight into plant performance**
- **Compare “soiled” reference to “clean” reference**
  - Note that modules/cells may soil differently
- **Wash the clean reference routinely**
- **Non-uniform soiling affects  $I_{sc}$  &  $P_{max}$  differently**
  - Measure both  $I_{sc}$  &  $P_{max}$  to get most complete information
- **Soiling loss measurement varies by time of day**
  - Perform daily average, filtering out cloud movements