

# PV Performance Modeling: A 10-Year Retrospective PVPMC 10 – Albuquerque, NM

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# PV Performance Modeling: A 10-Year Retrospective

- Objectives of the PV modeling community
  - Minimize modeling bias error for valuating PV project investments
  - Minimize uncertainty to improve customer confidence and financing terms
- State of PV performance modeling in 2007
- Where we focused our efforts between 2007 & 2018
- Most impactful gains during the past 10 years
- Remaining gaps that need our attention







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# PV Performance Modeling: A 10-Year Retrospective

- Solar Resource Data
- Environmental Losses
- PV Module & Array Models
- Balance of System Losses
- PV Performance Characterization & Data Management
- PV Modeling & Design Tools





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#### Solar Resource Data

|      | Synthetic TMY  | Ground TMY   |    | Satellite TMY/TS   | Sky Models   |
|------|--|--|----|--|--|
| 2007 | - Meteonorm  | <ul> <li>National Solar<br/>Resource Databas<br/>(NSRDB)/TMY2 (US</li> <li>European Solar<br/>Resource Atlas<br/>(ESRA)</li> </ul> | -  | <ul> <li>PVGIS (Monthly)</li> <li>3Tier</li> <li>Solar Radiation<br/>Data (SoDa)</li> <li>SolarGIS</li> </ul>                                  | <ul> <li>Radiative transfer clear sky models (Bird, SMARTS, Rest2, ESRA)</li> <li>Direct beam models (DISC, DIRINT)</li> <li>Attenuation (Linke turbidity, Air Mass, AOD, water vapor)</li> <li>Diffuse transposition (Perez, Hay-Davies)</li> </ul>                           |
|      | - Emergence of<br>satellite data<br>for model<br>improvement | <ul> <li>Increasing numbe prospecting statio</li> <li>Growing fleet of commercial PV ground met statio</li> </ul>                  | ns | <ul> <li>Improved satellite resolution</li> <li>More ground calibration data</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>IR channel in satellite data used to<br/>improve albedo interpretation</li> <li>Improved NWP models</li> <li>Aerosol depth (AOD) ground<br/>measurements</li> </ul>   |
| 2018 | - Meteonorm<br>(enhanced by<br>satellite data)               | - NSRDB/TMY3<br>Site-Adapted TMY   | ]← | <ul> <li>3Tier</li> <li>SolarGIS</li> <li>PVGIS</li> <li>SolarAnywhere</li> <li>NSRDB</li> <li>NEDO (Japan)</li> <li>HelioClim/SoDa</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Sufficient model accuracy (annual)</li> <li>Seasonal bias remains</li> <li>Uncertainty in data limiting continued<br/>backcast &amp; forecast accuracy (ground data,<br/>satellite resolution &amp; coverage,<br/>atmospheric scattering &amp; absorption)</li> </ul> |

#### Environmental Losses

|      | Soiling Losses   | Snow Losses   | Shade Losses  |
|------|--|---|---|
| 2007 | <ul> <li>Fixed-rate soiling</li> <li>Dynamic model (Kimber <i>et al.</i>)</li> </ul>   | - No models available   | <ul> <li>PVSyst – Inter-array shade tool</li> <li>PVWatts - Shade vs. GCR response<br/>curves (from SunPower)</li> <li>No diffuse shade models</li> </ul>   |
|      | <ul> <li>GW of PV fleet data in arid and wet climates</li> <li>Soiling measurement devices</li> <li>Robotic washing</li> <li>Anti-soiling coating research</li> <li>Analytical diagnostic methods</li> </ul>                                     | <ul> <li>GW of PV fleet data in winter climates</li> <li>Snow accumulation tests &amp; publications</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>3D data &amp; tools becoming publicly<br/>available for use &amp; integration</li> <li>Diffuse shade understanding &amp;<br/>model development</li> <li>Shade-resistant technologies (micro-<br/>inverters, cross-tied cSi modules, etc.)</li> </ul> |
| 2018 | <ul> <li>Soiling well understood in most<br/>NA/EU locations (wet &amp; dry)</li> <li>Rain data critical in dry climates</li> <li>Still very few publicly-available<br/>dynamic soiling models</li> <li>Challenges in desert climates</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>In-house industry calculators         <ul> <li>DNV-GL snow model</li> <li>SunPower dynamic model<br/>(PVSim)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Snow data critical for effective<br/>model accuracy</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Many industry tools with shade capabilities</li> <li>Still little-to-no technology-specific shade response distinction among the most prominent tools</li> <li>High uncertainty from site conditions</li> </ul>                                      |

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### Optical Models & Surface Treatments

|      | Angular Response   | Bifacial Models  | Anti-Soiling Coating   |
|------|--|--|--|
| 2007 | <ul> <li>Fresnel model</li> <li>Sandia polynomial AOI<br/>modifier function – f(AOI)</li> <li>PVSyst point/interpolation<br/>model</li> </ul>                | <ul> <li>Early bifacial modules in production</li> <li>No bifacial models available</li> </ul>   | - No anti-soiling solutions available  |
|      | <ul> <li>Technologies with cell-<br/>surface texturing and/or<br/>anti-reflective glass<br/>coatings no longer follow<br/>basic Fresnel equations</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Limited but emerging interest in BF technologies</li> <li>Ray-tracing models used to characterize BF response</li> <li>View factor (VF) models for speed</li> <li>IEC 60904 updated for BF testing</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Increasing PV development in high-<br/>soiling environments (Middle East +<br/>isolated soiling environments)</li> <li>Anti-soiling coating technologies<br/>emerging</li> <li>Anti-soiling studies (NREL, TUV, ASU)</li> </ul> |
| 2018 | <ul> <li>Models have the ability to distinguish between PV cell/glass/laminate designs</li> <li>Need to accommodate f(AOI) &gt; 1</li> </ul>                 | <ul> <li>Bifacial models being offered and implemented in modeling tools</li> <li>Open source - NREL, SunPower</li> <li>PVSyst</li> <li>Validation work still needed</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Production coatings</li> <li>Promising results – with cost trade-off</li> </ul>   |

#### PV Module & Array Performance Models

|      | PV Model   | Thermal Model  | Spectral Response  |  |
|------|--|--|--|--|
| 2007 | <ul> <li>Diode-equivalent models</li> <li>Sandia Array Performance<br/>Model (SAPM)</li> <li>5-Parameter</li> <li>PVWatts constant-efficiency<br/>model</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Energy balance methods<br/>(Fuentes, PVSyst)</li> <li>Empirical methods (Sandia)</li> </ul>   | - EQE<br>- Sandia Air Mass Modifier –<br>f(AMa)  |  |
|      | <ul> <li>Loss Factors Model (Steve<br/>Ransome / Gantner)</li> <li>Analytical methods for<br/>quantifying system<br/>degradation</li> </ul>                        | - Very little focus on thermal model improvements  | - Impact of atmospheric water<br>content on cell spectral<br>response (First Solar)  |  |
| 2018 | <ul> <li>Degradation element accounts<br/>for changing voltage &amp; current<br/>electrical response over time</li> <li>Still no "perfect" PV model</li> </ul>     | <ul> <li>Poor industry guidance for modeling<br/>product-specific thermal performance</li> <li><i>Need a test standard for deriving</i><br/><i>thermal response coefficients</i></li> <li>High uncertainty in wind speed data<br/>and model use</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>First Solar's precipitable water<br/>model</li> <li>Sandia f(AMa) does not<br/>accurately characterize module<br/>spectral response in all<br/>locations</li> </ul> |  |

# Balance of System Losses

|      | DC Wiring Losses  | Inverter Model   | AC Collection Losses   | Grid Interaction   |
|------|---|--|--|--|
| 2007 | <ul> <li>Constant wiring loss</li> <li>Simple dynamic wiring loss model</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Constant efficiency</li> <li>Simple η(P, V)</li> <li>Simple operating<br/>limits</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Constant AC wiring loss</li> <li>Constant transformer loss</li> <li>Combined xfmr losses</li> <li>No nighttime &amp; aux load<br/>losses</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>No models available</li> <li>Unavailability not factored into energy models</li> </ul>  |
|      | <ul> <li>Complex configurations</li> <li>Optimized stringing</li> <li>DC Optimizers</li> <li>Combine-as-you-go DC harnessing</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Microinverters</li> <li>Temperature-<br/>dependent capacity</li> <li>Multiple MPPTs</li> <li>Power Factor control</li> </ul>                          | <ul> <li>TL inverters</li> <li>Storage integration</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Reactive power control</li> <li>Grid curtailment</li> <li>Grid interconnection limits</li> <li>Storage integration</li> </ul>   |
| 2018 | <ul> <li>Constant wiring loss</li> <li>Simple dynamic wiring loss model</li> <li>Design-specific dynamic loss model</li> </ul>          | <ul> <li>Many in-house post-<br/>processors for handling<br/>complex array/grid<br/>interaction</li> <li>Need updated general<br/>modeling approach</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Constant AC wiring loss</li> <li>Constant transformer loss</li> <li>Combined xfmr losses</li> <li>Nighttime &amp; aux load losses<br/>considered</li> <li>Most tools don't provide all<br/>grid-interaction dynamics</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Grid control schemes<br/>need to be implemented</li> <li>System downtime and<br/>external curtailment<br/>always difficult to predict –<br/><i>timing, duration, magnitude</i></li> </ul> |

### PV Performance Characterization & Data Management

|      | Characterization Methods   | Characterization Data  | Data Management  |
|------|--|--|--|
| 2007 | <ul> <li>STC (indoor, outdoor)</li> <li>PTC (indoor)</li> <li>Sandia outdoor performance<br/>test to support SAPM</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Diode model coefficients <ul> <li>Lab measurements</li> <li>best-fit</li> </ul> </li> <li>SAPM coefficients</li> <li>CEC/PTC ratings</li> </ul>             | <ul> <li>Sandia/SAM DB</li> <li>Photon</li> <li>CEC</li> </ul>   |
|      | <ul> <li>IEC 61853 1-4</li> <li>Efficiency vs. irradiance</li> <li>Temperature coefficients</li> <li>Spectral response</li> <li>Angular response</li> <li>IEC 60904 update for Bifacial</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Methods for deriving model coefficients from IEC matrix data</li> <li>Split-cell technologies change the efficiency profile of c-Si technologies</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>PV_LIB Toolbox established by<br/>Sandia – open-source, documented,<br/>peer-reviewed model code for industry<br/>use, collaboration and standardization</li> </ul> |
| 2018 | <ul> <li>IEC 61853 test suite adopted by accredited labs</li> <li>Need to extend 61853 efficiency characterization to bifacial test standard</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>IEC 61853 matrix-to-model conversions</li> <li>PAN file generation</li> <li>Sandia coefficient generation</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>IEC 61853 test data need an owner<br/>and QC/use standards</li> <li>IEC 61853 standard needs to be<br/>supported &amp; required by industry<br/>tools</li> </ul>    |

# PV Modeling & Design Tools

|      | Desktop Energy Tools   | Web-Based Energy Tools   | Design Tools  | Open-Source/API  |
|------|--|--|---|--|
| 2007 | - PVSyst<br>- SAM<br>- SolarPro<br>- PVGrid  | - PVWatts<br>- PVGIS   | - None  | - None   |
|      | Challenge: Feature de  | evelopment vs. Model Integrat  | ion, Validation & Unce  | rtainty Reduction  |
| ļ    | <ul> <li>Slower growth &amp;<br/>development than<br/>industry growth</li> </ul>                 | <ul> <li>Tool feature advancement</li> <li>Web-based for access &amp; scalability</li> <li>3D shading functionality</li> <li>Simple residential calculators</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Design feature<br/>plug-ins</li> <li>Shade</li> <li>CAD<br/>Drawings</li> <li>BOM</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Creation of modeling<br/>collaboration, open-<br/>source models &amp;<br/>code, simulation &amp;<br/>database APIs</li> </ul> |
| 2018 | <ul> <li>- PVSyst</li> <li>- SAM</li> <li>- SolarPro</li> <li>- RdTools (Degradation)</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>PVWatts</li> <li>Helioscope</li> <li>Aurora</li> <li>PVSim</li> <li>PlantPredict</li> <li>Google Project Sunroof</li> </ul>                                   | - Helioscope<br>- Aurora<br>- PVComplete<br>- SolarPro  | <ul> <li>SAM/PVWatts (NREL)</li> <li>SimEng/PVAPI</li> <li>SolarGIS</li> <li>PVWatts</li> <li>PlantPredict</li> </ul>                  |

# PV Performance Modeling: Biggest Gains & Remaining Gaps

- Biggest 10-year gains
  - Satellite-based solar Resource data accuracy & accessibility, but at significantly higher cost
  - Web-based energy modeling, design tools, & shading calculators
  - Quantitative methods for degradation analysis
  - IEC 61853 test standard
  - PV\_LIB Toolbox
- Environmental loss gaps
  - Dynamic soiling and snow models need to be implemented in leading industry tools
  - Tools need to account for technology-specific performance: shade-response, low-light response, thermal behavior, etc.
  - Long-term Shade losses are dependent on long-term site conditions tree management, future development, etc.
- Thermal model gaps
  - Need to establish use standards for wind speed in energy modeling
  - Need a test and derivation standard for thermal response coefficients
- Data management gaps to support test standards
  - Tool developers need to require lab test data and to distinguish all attributes of various technologies
  - PV industry needs an IEC 61853 data warehouse owner



### Thank You

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