

# Working with Component Based Loss Factors

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F<sup>⏻</sup>LSOM LABS

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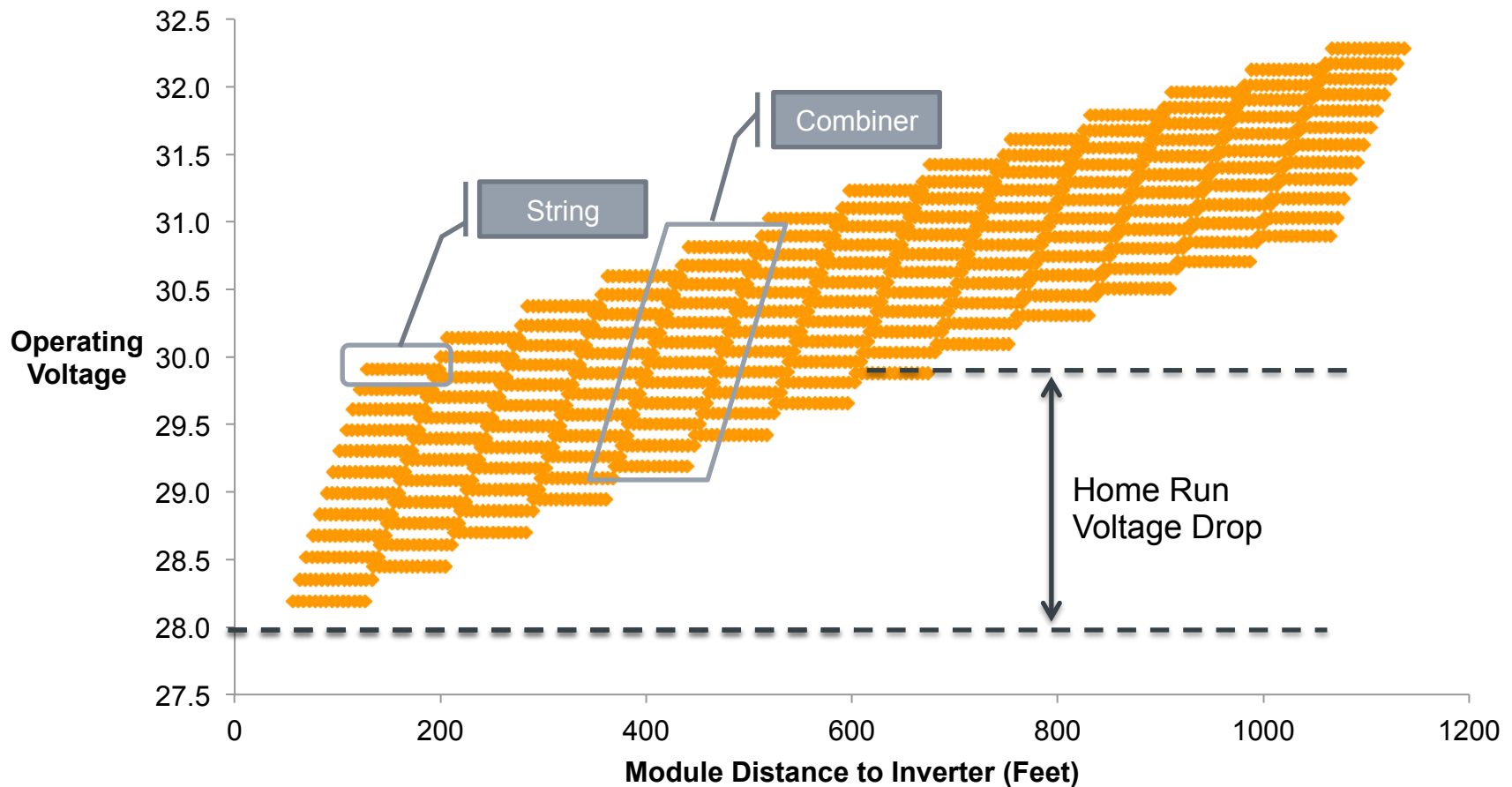
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Component level modeling enables a rigorous evaluation of the loss-tree

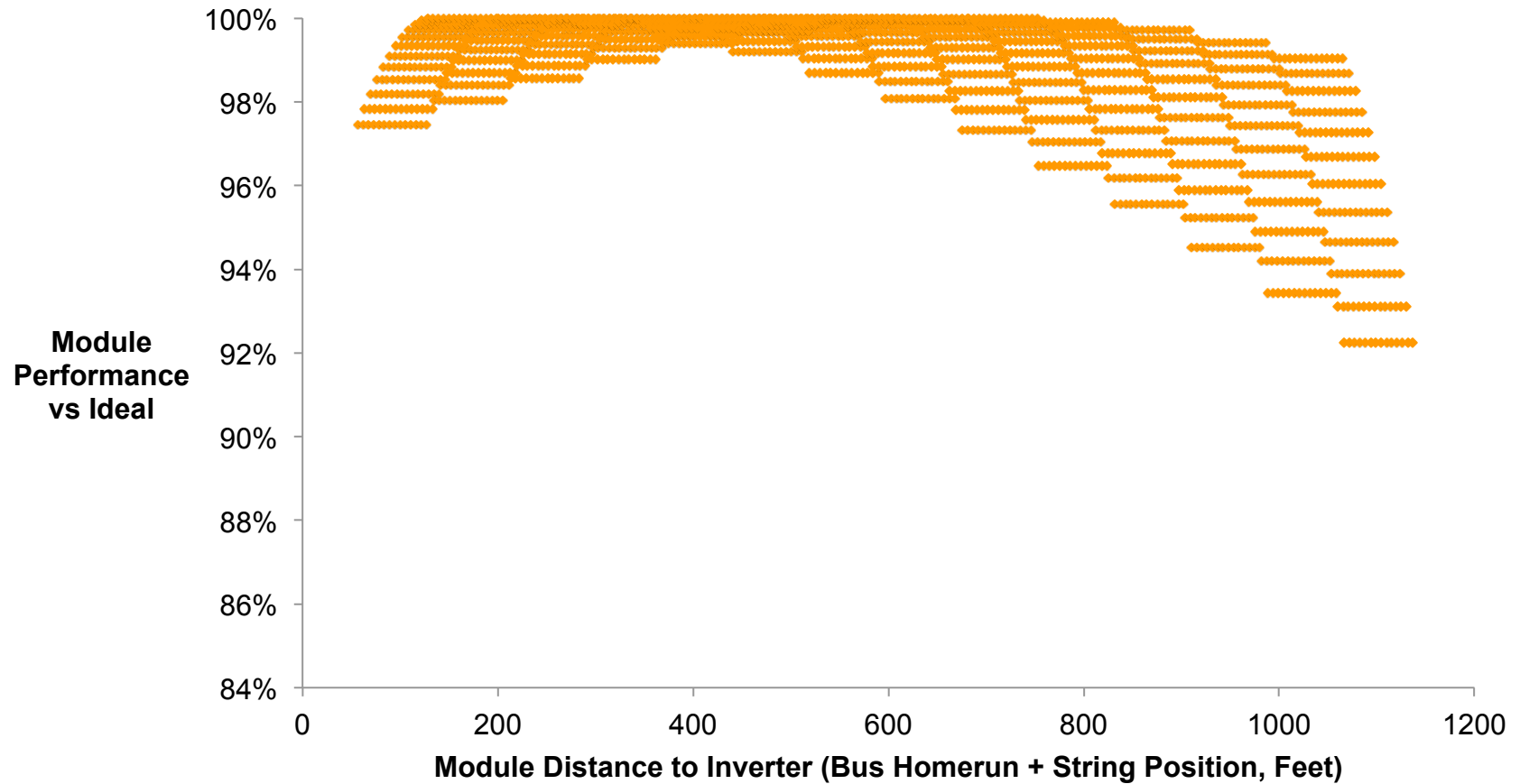
- Component Level Modeling
- Line Losses
  - Granularity
  - Value Component-level Modeling
- Module Level Electronics
  - Principles of Operation
  - Implications for Modeling

# Voltage drops throughout the array affect all upstream components

Voltage vs Wiring Distance

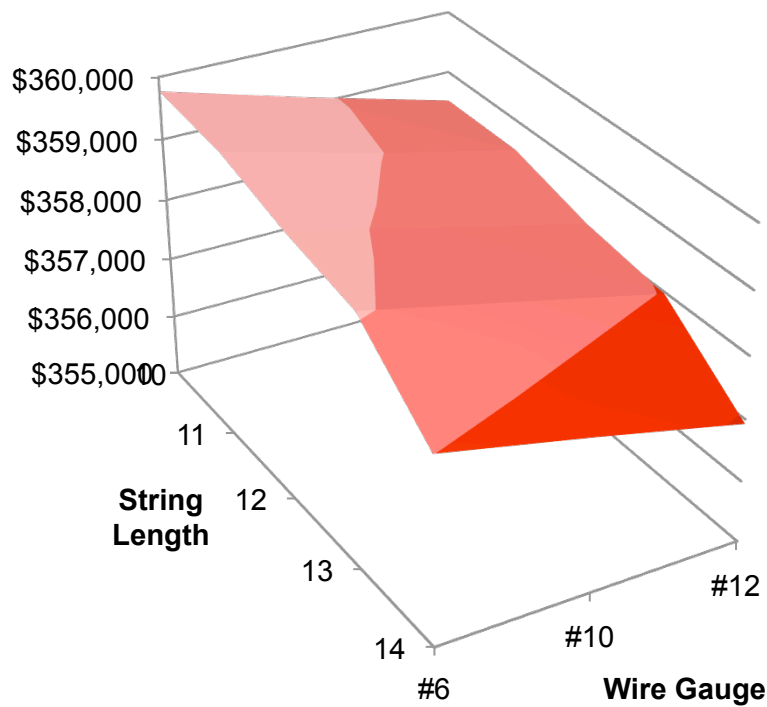


# Wiring losses can also be influenced by mismatch effects

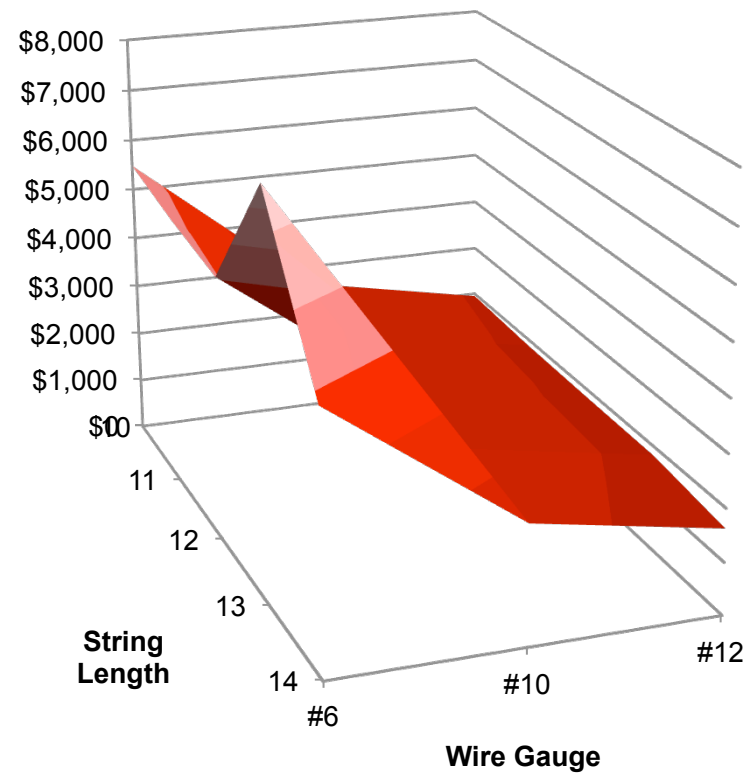


This information can be leveraged to optimize the choice of conductor sizing

Energy Yield Value



Wire Cost



# But what about MPPT Granularity?

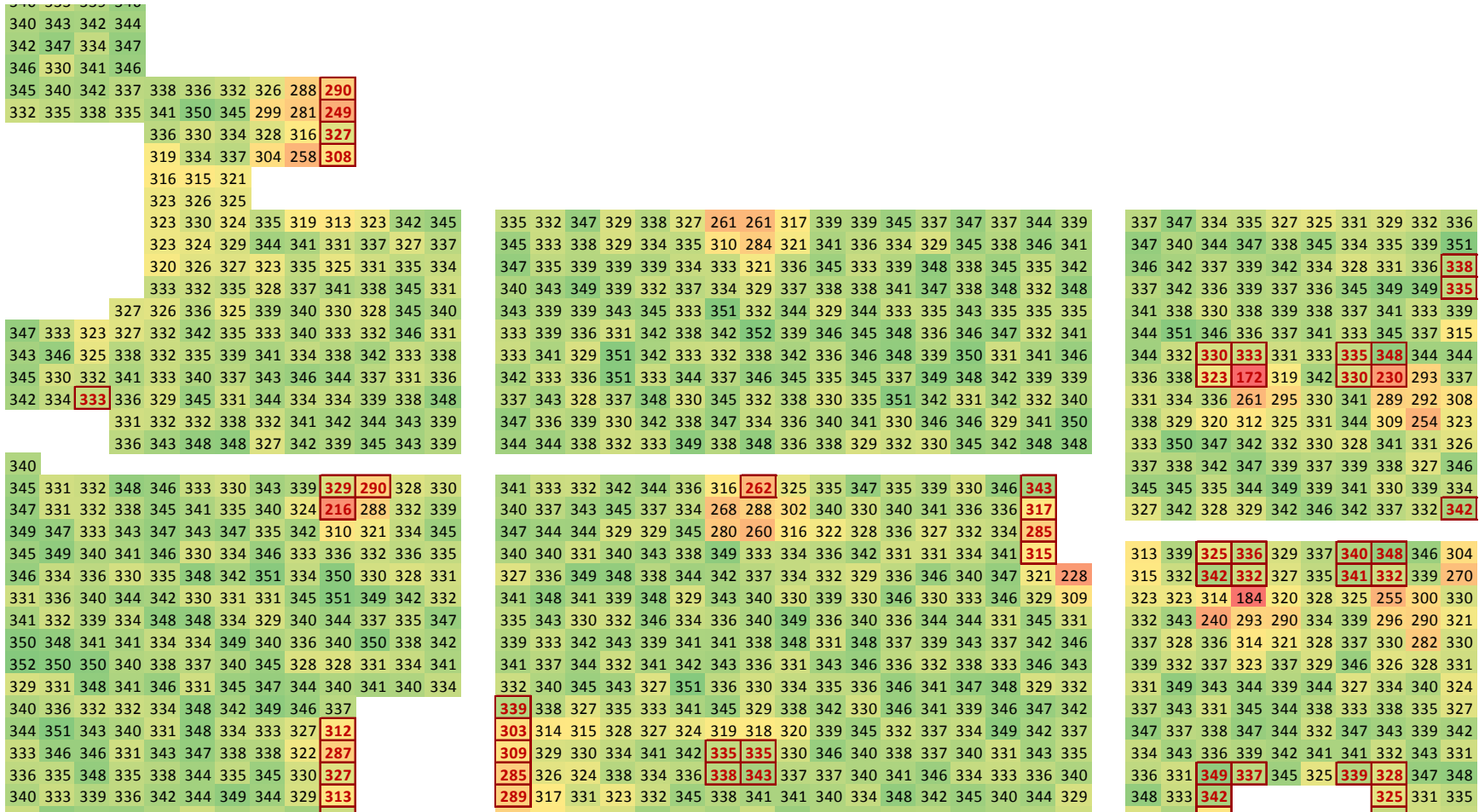
- Component based modeling is ideal for modeling the impact of string inverters or module level electronics
- Each has it's own principles of operation, but no standardized way to document and measure performance
  - We have worked with manufacturers individually
- This effects how the entire system runs, and potentially the array architecture

# Each piece of electronics has its own principle of operations

|                  | Tigo   | Ampt   | eIQ  | String Inverter  |
|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Architecture     | Buck Only  | Buck-Boost   | Boost Only   | Inversion  |
| Modeling Example | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to handle 'flat' portions of transformed output</li> <li>• Hardware relies on proprietary 'controller' algorithm</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iterative process required in calculation of transitional points</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inverters Relationship with Inverter</li> <li>• Current accumulates in bus</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires detailed AC Subsystem</li> <li>• How to maximize MPPT performance</li> </ul> |
| Considerations   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simplified hardware</li> <li>• Reduced optimization scope</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased scope of optimization</li> <li>• more SKUs</li> <li>• More module-level 'work'</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant module activity</li> <li>• design benefits</li> <li>• Component complexity</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No MPPT granularity</li> <li>• Failure rates?</li> </ul>                              |

Decreasing 'Effort' ←  Increasing 'Effort'

# Module level electronics enable specific design optimization





# Implications of Modeling Optimizers Independently

- There is no free lunch...
  - if there isn't mismatch, the optimizer can't help
  - need better physical mismatch models
- ... but accurate models bring bankable results
  - Can now assess the benefits of MPPT granularity
  - Central vs. String Inverters vs. distributed MPPT
- Rules of thumb for handling shading must change
- Need public standards for measuring and modeling optimizer efficiency
  - Currently use Voltage Boost Ratio and Power

# We look forward to working with the community to improve PV models

## Research Interests

- Standardized Performance characterization for module electronics
- Improved Inverter Models
- Updated wiring models?

## Contact Us

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