

Impact of PV Module Degradation Rate on Utility Scale Systems

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Motivation

Question: What impact does module degradation have on system degradation and thus energy cost in utility-scale PV systems?

Factor #1:

Degradation Study

Jordan, et al. "Compendium of Photovoltaic Degradation Rates", PIPV 2016



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Factor #3:

Building Successful Projects

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- Bidding
- Financing
- PPA

Methodology



Model 100MW, single axis tracking, utility PV systems in PVSyst, varying irradiance, degradation rate and DC-AC power ratio

- 3 sites (high, medium, low irradiance)
- 3 annual degradation rates for modules (0.3%, 0.5%, 0.7%)
- 7 power DC-AC ratios (1:1.6)

Calculate and compare simple LCOE for systems with various module degradation (linear and nonlinear)



Linear Module Degradation





Annual System Degradation Over Project Lifetime: High Irradiance

0

Module Degradation = 0.3%







— PR=1.0

—____PR=1.2

PR=1.4

—____PR=1.5

PR=1.6

-PR=1.3

Annual System Degradation Over Project Lifetime: Medium Irradiance





Annual System Degradation Over Project Lifetime:

Low Irradiance









Equivalent Linear Lifetime Degradation





LCOE Calculation



 $LCOE = \frac{Total \, Lifecycle \, Cost}{Total \, Lifetime \, Energy \, Production}$ $= \frac{Initial \, Cost + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{O\&M*(1-TaxRate)}{(1+r)^n}}{\sum_{n=1}^{N} Initial \, Production*\frac{(1-R_D)^n}{(1+r)^n}}$

| Parameter | Value | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Initial Cost | \$1.125- \$1.15/Wdc | | | |
| 0&M | \$14/kW/yr | | | |
| Tax Rate | 30% | | | |
| Discount Rate | 7.50% | | | |
| System Lifetime | 30 years | | | |

LCOE – Linear Module Degradation



High Irradiance Site

LCOE (¢/kWh)

| | Annual Module Degradation Rate | | | Percent LCOE difference | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------|---------------|--|
| DC-AC Ratio | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.3% vs. 0.5% | 0.7% vs. 0.5% | |
| 1 | 4.27 | 4.36 | 4.46 | -2.0% | 2.1% | |
| 1.3 | 4.37 | 4.44 | 4.51 | -1.4% | 1.7% | |
| 1.6 | 4.90 | 4.94 | 4.98 | -0.8% | 0.9% | |

Low Irradiance Site

LCOE (¢/kWh)

| | Annual Module Degradation Rate | | | Percent LCOE difference | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------|---------------|--|
| DC-AC Ratio | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.3% vs. 0.5% | 0.7% vs. 0.5% | |
| 1 | 6.58 | 6.72 | 6.86 | -2.0% | 2.1% | |
| 1.3 | 6.59 | 6.71 | 6.84 | -1.8% | 2.0% | |
| 1.6 | 7.13 | 7.20 | 7.29 | -1.0% | 1.2% | |

- LCOE changes by ~4% when annual module degradation increases from 0.3% to 0.7%
- Clipping masks degradation more with high irradiance

Nonlinear Module Degradation



Baseline 0.5% linear module degradation (high irradiance site)
Nonlinear Degradation is zero for first 9 years, 0.7% annually in subsequent years



LCOE – Nonlinear Module Degradation



LCOE (¢/kWh)

| | Annual Module I | Percent LCOE Difference | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| DC-AC Ratio | 0.5% Linear | Nonlinear | 0.5% Linear vs. Nonlinear |
| 1 | 4.36 | 4.27 | -2.0% |
| 1.3 | 4.44 | 4.38 | -1.3% |
| 1.6 | 4.94 | 4.91 | -0.7% |



Variable Module Degradation



Baseline 0.5% linear module degradation (high irradiance site)

Add mismatch losses due to variable degradation: PVSyst Isc and Voc Dispersion - RMS 0.4% per year (default)



LCOE – Variable Module Degradation

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LCOE (¢/kWh)

| | _ | Annual Module Degradation Rate | | | Perc | ent LCOE Differen | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------------|----|------|
| DC-AC Ratio 0 | |).5% Linea | 5% Linear Variable Distribution | | (| 0.5% vs. Variable | | |
| 1 | | | 4.36 | | 4.4 | 3 | | 1.5% |
| 1.3 | | | 4.44 | | 4.4 | 9 | | 1.2% |
| 1.6 | | | 4.94 | | 4.9 | 7 | | 0.6% |
| % Original Module Energy Output | 100% 95% 90% 85% 80% 75% | | | Degradat | ion | | | |
| | | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 Year | 20 | 25 | 30 |

Summary

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PV module level degradation is greater than its resulting system level degradation in single axis tracking installations with a greater-thanunity DC-AC ratio – depends on site irradiance.

Clipping can cause nonlinear variation in annual PV system degradation rates.

PV system LCOE is affected significantly by both linear and nonlinear module degradation rates and patterns even when masked by clipping.

Effect of variable module degradation on system level degradation should be further explored.







