

Flexible Methods for Deriving POA Irradiance

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Using & Calculating Irradiance in Simulation Tools

Motivation

 Accuracy and consistency in modeled plane-of-array (POA) irradiance is important for initial and weather-corrected energy models

Solution

- Allow flexibility to import and use many combinations of solar resource and meteorological data
- Provide modeling options in simulation tools for use of different irradiance sources
 - GHI only
 - GHI & DNI
 - Tracked reference cell
- Demonstrate the methods

TMY Data

- NREL
 - TMY2/3 Preloaded data sets (static) \rightarrow Ready to import "TMY4" when available
 - Solar Prospector API
 - Meteonorm

Weather Data Location									
● TMY ○ Measured ○ Custon	n 😲 🔄 Import a weather file								
Locate Weather Data									
Search by Address Address:									
									Search by Latitude and Lor
Latitude:	Latitude:								
Search radius: 48.28032	Search radius: 48.28032 km								
Find									
*									
Search Result (i)									
Country: State:	Locale:	Data Source:	Latitude:	Longitude:	Distance:	GHI: 🔍	DNI: 🔍		
United States California	BLYTHE RIVERSIDE CO ARPT	TMY3	33.617000	-114.717000	0.00	2077	2636		
United States California	Blythe Riverside Airport (TMY3)	Meteonorm	33.616667	-114.716667	0.05	2077	2636		
United States California	Blythe	Meteonorm	33.650000	-114.683333	4.81	1935	2176		
United States California	United States California SP 114653365			-114.650000	7.21	2077	2641		
United States California	BlytheGypsum	Meteonorm	33 700000	-114.616667	13.09	1926	2117		
							2117		

Measured Data from SunPower Commercial Fleet

Neather Data Location				Measured data components
TMY OMEASURE MEASURE	🗅 Custom 🐶			I Global Horizontal
Client:				Beam (direct) O Pyranometer
Princeton University		-		Diffuse Horizontal (Dh)
Site:				Time Step:
Princeton University		-		15 minutes
System:				
Princeton University A		•		Rainfall
				No rainfall data in the database.
				Choose File No file chosen
				Rainfall data is required for dynamic solling model and for manual washing.
- Date Range				
Dato Hungo				
		Available R	ange: 09/	3/11/2012 01:00 - 04/24/2013 06:00
Start Time:	09/11/2012	01:00 💌	End Time:	04/24/2013 06:00 💌
Excluded Dates				
Start Time:	09/11/2012	01:00 💌	End Time:	04/24/2013 06:00 💌 🤃
Reason:		Notes:		
Inverter outage		•		
Excluded Dates:				
From	То	Reason		Notes Add
		Autodetect		Time ranges for which there is no measured data will automatically be excluded from the simulation.
				·

Custom Weather Data

- Non-standard TMY data provided by a customer or third-party solar resource provider
- Single-year measured data (non-TMY)
- Measured met station data

Weather Data Location	
Location weather data:	
💿 TMY 🔘 Measured 🖲 Custom 🖗 🗌	Import a weather file
Country:	Description:
United States	Customer-supplied SolarAnwhere TMY data: DNI
State/Province/region:	Included & rainfail from MeteoNorm (Blythe, CA)
California	
Locale:	
Blythe	
Name:	
SolarAnywhereTMY	
Override elevation:	
105 meters	Date Range: 01/01/2001 01:00 -
	12/31/2001 24:00

Custom Weather Data – Import Fields & Format

- Flexibility: GHI, DNI, DHI
- Completeness: Ambient Temperature & Wind Speed
- Enhancement: Relative Humidity, Dew Point Temperature, Rainfall

	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	н	1 I -	J	K	L	М	N	0	P
	Name	Locale	State/	Country	Time Zone	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Min	Max	Anemometer	Aggregation	Snapshot	Description	DST	Is Beam
1			Province						Tamb	Tamb	Height	Offset	Interval			Measured
2	<descriptor></descriptor>	<city></city>	<state></state>	<country></country>	<timezone></timezone>	<lat></lat>	<long></long>	<elevation></elevation>			10	0	3600	<description></description>	No	No
3	Time-stamp	Tamb	GHI	POA	WS	Wdir	RH	DNI	DHI	Rainfall	Tdew					
4	1/1/2007 1:00	0.0	0.0		0.0	0	0.0	0.0								
5	1/1/2007 2:00	-18.1	0.0		1.5	151	97.8	0.0								
6	1/1/2007 3:00	-18.5	0.0		1.9	113	100.0	0.0								
7	1/1/2007 4:00	-21.7	0.0		1.5	33	66.7	0.0								
8	1/1/2007 5:00	-22.8	0.0		1.5	33	66.7	0.0								
9	1/1/2007 6:00	-21.5	0.0		1.5	33	66.7	0.0								
10	1/1/2007 7:00	-21.5	0.0		1.5	33	66.7	0.0								
11	1/1/2007 8:00	-21.4	0.0		1.5	33	66.7	0.0								
12	1/1/2007 9:00	-16.7	0.0		4.0	-23	73.4	0.0								
13	1/1/2007 10:00	-21.4	99.7		2.3	13	96.8	367.9								
14	1/1/2007 11:00	-19.3	241.7		2.0	81	81.8	630.6								
15	1/1/2007 12:00	-15.8	347.6		1.6	44	69.0	730.7								
16	1/1/2007 13:00	-13.6	405.4		2.4	-6	71.9	768.8								
17	1/1/2007 14:00	-12.6	402.7		1.8	-6	79.4	755.4								
18	1/1/2007 15:00	-12.7	318.0		1.3	3	80.0	636.0								
19	1/1/2007 16:00	-14.2	200.2		2.3	-10	88.1	460.9								
20	1/1/2007 17:00	-16.9	81.1		2.2	-22	100.0	206.1								
21	1/1/2007 18:00	-19.9	0.0		2.8	-27	100.0	0.0								
22	1/1/2007 19:00	-21.1	0.0		2.7	-16	100.0	0.0								
23	1/1/2007 20:00	-21.3	0.0		1.9	17	88.3	0.0								
24	1/1/2007 21:00	-21.6	0.0		2.2	45	87.1	0.0								
25	1/1/2007 22.00	-21 3	0.0		23	-1	90.2	0.0								

Procedure for Calculating POA Irradiance



- 1. Calculate DNI (Perez **DIRINT & DIRINDEX** models)
- Calculate DHI from GHI & DNI



- Decompose DHI into diffuse components 3.
- 4. Transpose & aggregate individual components onto the plane of the array surface (I_{POA})



SPWR uses Perez DNI Model in PVSim – Why?

Demonstrated accuracy of calculated POA irradiance

Flexibility when

- DNI is not available in the data set
- Poor quality DNI/DHI data
- Timestamp errors exist between GHI and DNI/DHI

Measured data components		
Global Horizontal	Plane of Array (POA)	
Beam (direct)	O Pyranometer	
Diffuse Horizontal (Dh)	Reference cell	
Time Step:		
15 minutes 👻		

Consistency

- Consistent methods across all data sources (TMY, measured, etc.)
- Prediction-to-Test: weather-correction model consistent with energy prediction model

POA Accuracy – Diffuse Climate



POA Accuracy – High DNI Climate



Flexibility – Poor Quality DNI Data



Flexibility – Correcting Data Aggregation Errors





Start Time of Aggregation: 11:00



Start Time of Aggregation: 11:15



Start Time of Aggregation: 11:45



Start Time of Aggregation: 12:00



Consistency Across Data Sources

Metric:

• P = [POA/GHI]_i

Residual:

- $R = P_{WC} P_{TMY}$
- P_{wc} = weather corrected
- P_{TMY} = original model



Residuals analysis demonstrates

- consistency between PVSim implementation of Perez Model and models used to generate TMY data, and/or
- insensitivity of POA to differences in sky models

Consistency Across Data Sources

Monthly variability in model accuracy

Monthly residual totals



Consistency Across Data Sources

Monthly variability in model accuracy

• Annual transposition factor relative to measured (POA/GHI)



Conclusions

Integration of irradiance models in PV simulation tools provides flexibility to overcome

- Lack of available DNI data
- Data quality issues

Integrated irradiance models provide consistency in POA calculations across TMY and site-measured data

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