



Irradiance Modelling Using LightTools A Ray Tracing Technique

TRAINING SCHOOL III SIMULATION TOOLS AND MODELS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF PV SYSTEM PERFORMANCE
BRASOV, ROMANIA, 07/07/2021

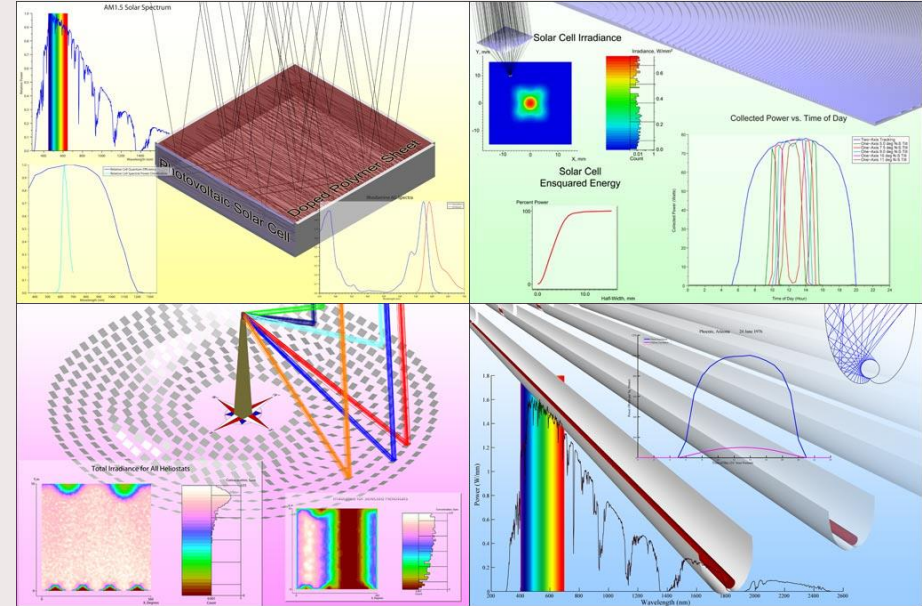
Xitong Zhu, Doctoral Candidate

Outline

- Why use LT
- How LT work
- Solar simulation in LT
 - Basic solar panel model
 - One day scan
 - Yearly calculation
- Example and exercise

Why use LightTools

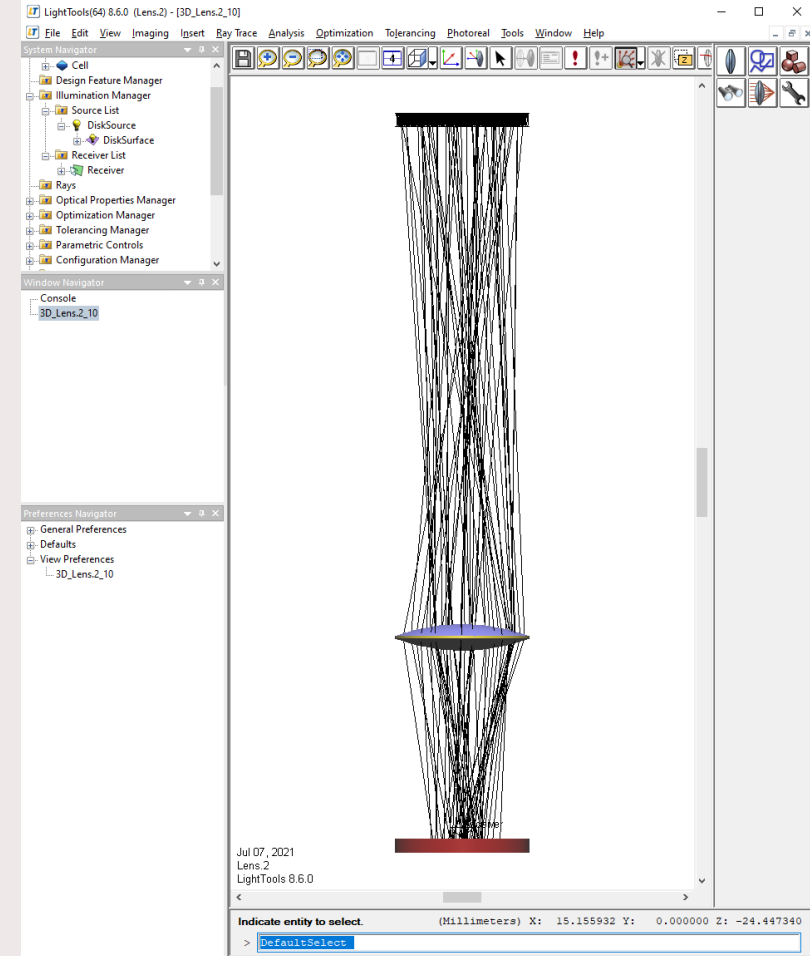
LightTools is a complete optical design and analysis software, Through Monte Carlo ray tracing, LightTools can simulate the optical performance of photovoltaic systems, especially when irradiances need to penetrate the cover layer or transmission in the light guide material (such as LSC). Moreover, with the Solar Tracker tool, LightTools can also perform one-day or full-year simulation calculations on the photovoltaic system based on the illumination data.



<https://www.synopsys.com/optical-solutions/lighttools/application-gallery.html#solar>

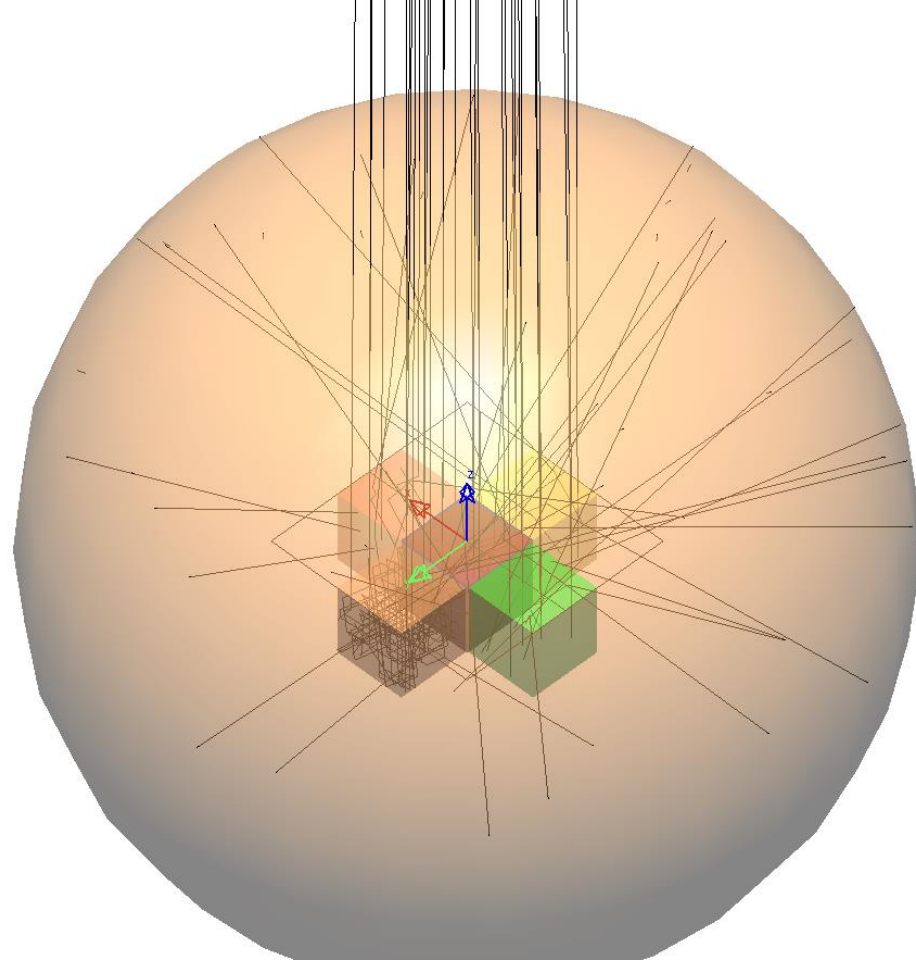
How LightTools work

- Monte Carlo ray-tracing
 - Light source
Direction, wavelength, illuminance...
- Optical system
Reflection, refraction, absorption...
- Receivers
Collect data for analysis



Solar system model in LightTools

- Light source
 - Solar source
 - Artificial light source
- Optical syetem
 - Solar cells
 - Light guide
 - Block (cover, shadow, et, al.)
- Receivers
 - Illuminance
 - Spectral distribution



Light source

- Solar source
 - Direct light
 - Diffuse sky
- Artificial light source

Solar Source Utility, Version 8.6.0.0

Help

Setup View Insolation Data Tracking Options Other Options Summed Source

Direct Source Group Name DirectSun

Diffuse Source Name DiffuseSky

Data Default Meteorom (Full Year) ☒ Use Small Flux Instead of Zero When Sun is not Visible

Location Phoenix (USA)

File Name C:\Program Files\Optical Research Associates\LightTools 8 ...

Hour (decimal) 12 ☒ Reset Position Data If Present in Insolation Data

Location PHOENIX (USA) Description

Latitude 33.5 Longitude -112.17

Timezone -7 Year 2005

Month 5 Day 30

☐ Use Characteristic Day January 17th

Set Values to LightTools

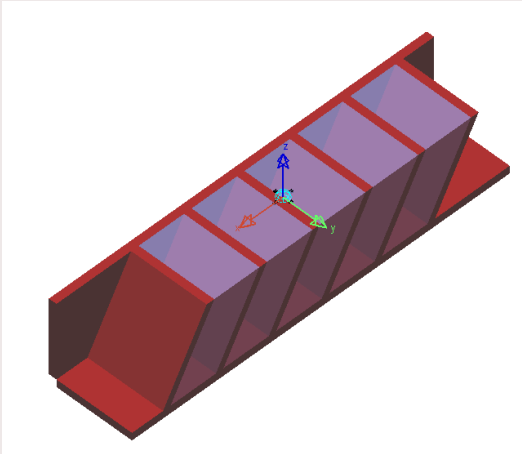
Get Values From LightTools

Output Diagnostics

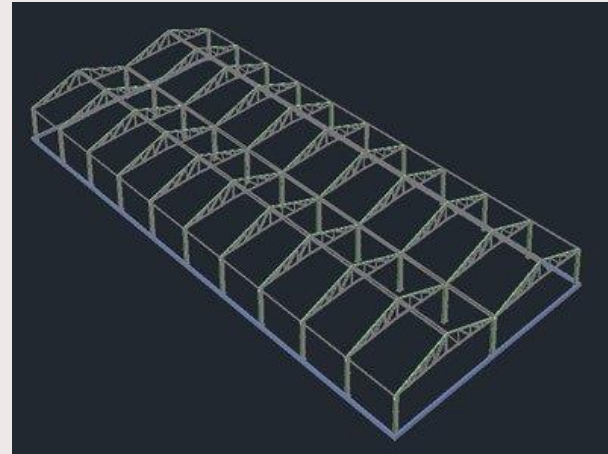
| | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|
| LT Azimuth | | Direct Insolation (W/m ²) | |
| LT ETZenith | | Direct Source Aim Area | |
| Sunrise Hour | | Direct Source Flux | |
| Sunset Hour | | Diffuse Insolation (W/m ²) | |
| | | Diffuse Source Aim Area | |
| System Units | | Diffuse Source Flux | |

Optical system

- Drawing in LightTools
- Import CAD model



- Material
- Optical properties

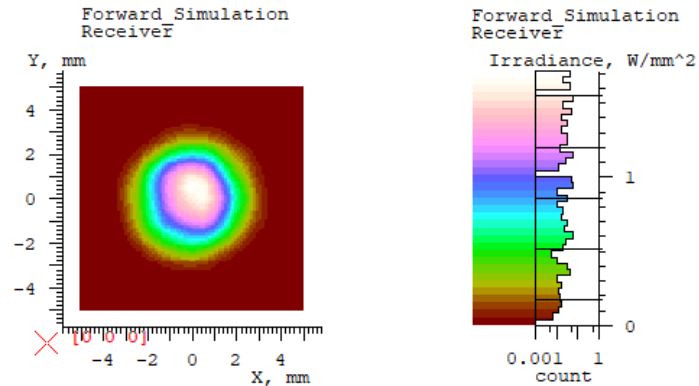


<https://designscad.com/downloads/greenhouse-workshop-20x50-3d-dwg-model-autocad/>

Receiver

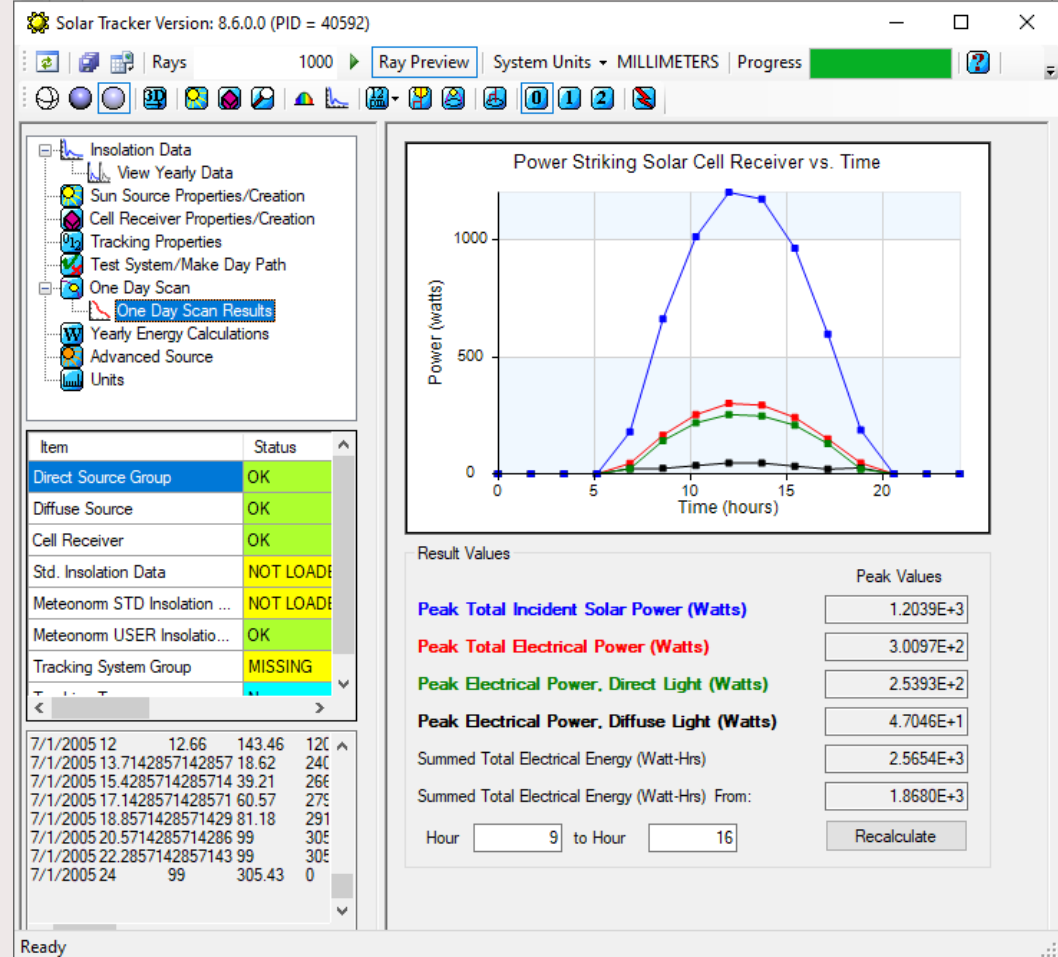
- Illuminance
 - Mesh Dimensionsilluminance display (lens, solar concentrator)
 - Mesh Result
- Received power
(Optical efficiency, Power conversion efficiency)

- Spectral distribution
 - Accurate received spectrum
 - Calculation with QE (Quantum Efficiency)



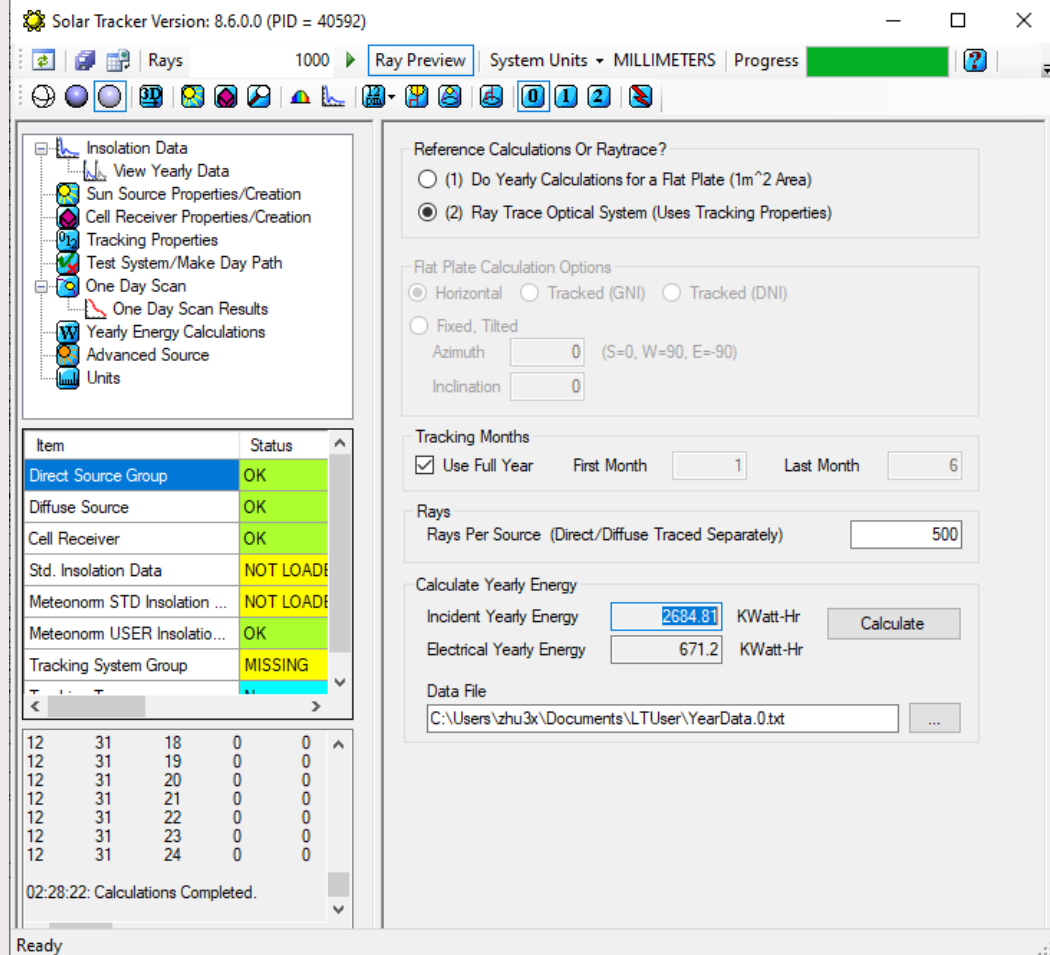
Solar tracker

- One day scan
 - Solar source data
 - 10 different locations
 - 2005 whole year data
 - Including direct light and diffuse light
 - Customized cell efficiency



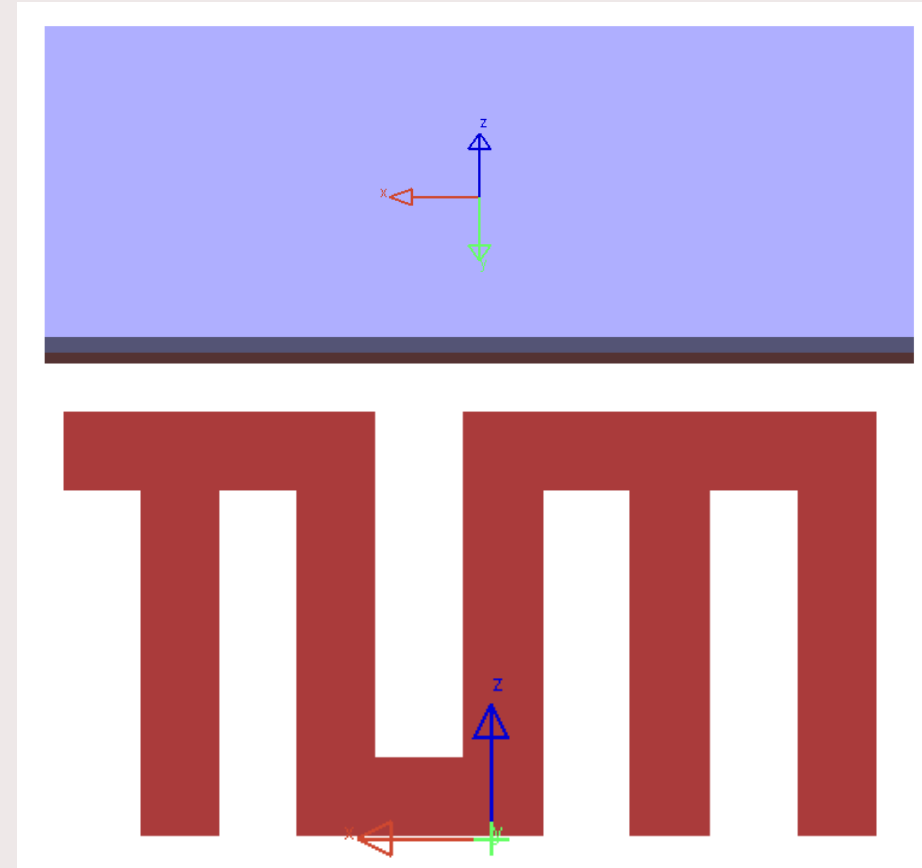
Solar tracker

- Yearly energy calculation
Using whole year solar data to simulate the performance of the solar system.



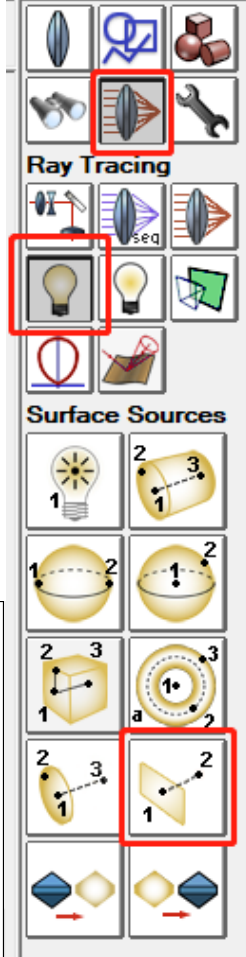
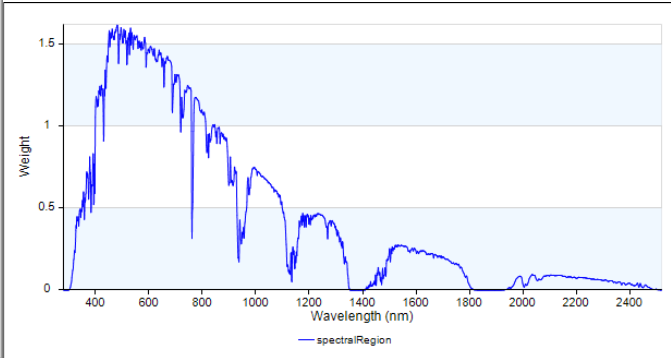
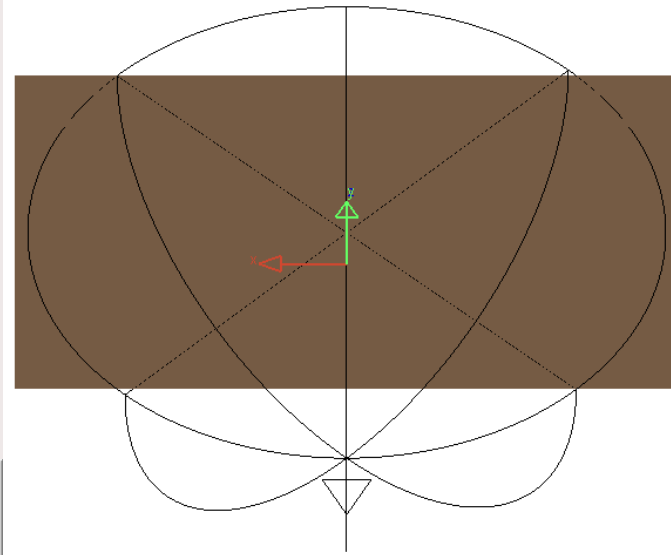
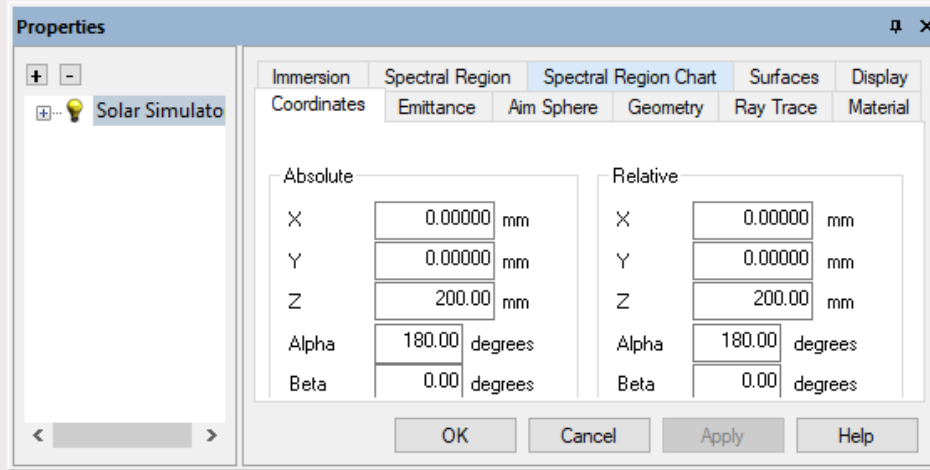
Example

- PMMA covered silicon cell
- One day scan of a TUM logo solar panel in a sunny day (Show in LightTools)
- Yearly energy calculation of different angle solar panel in Seville (in exercise)



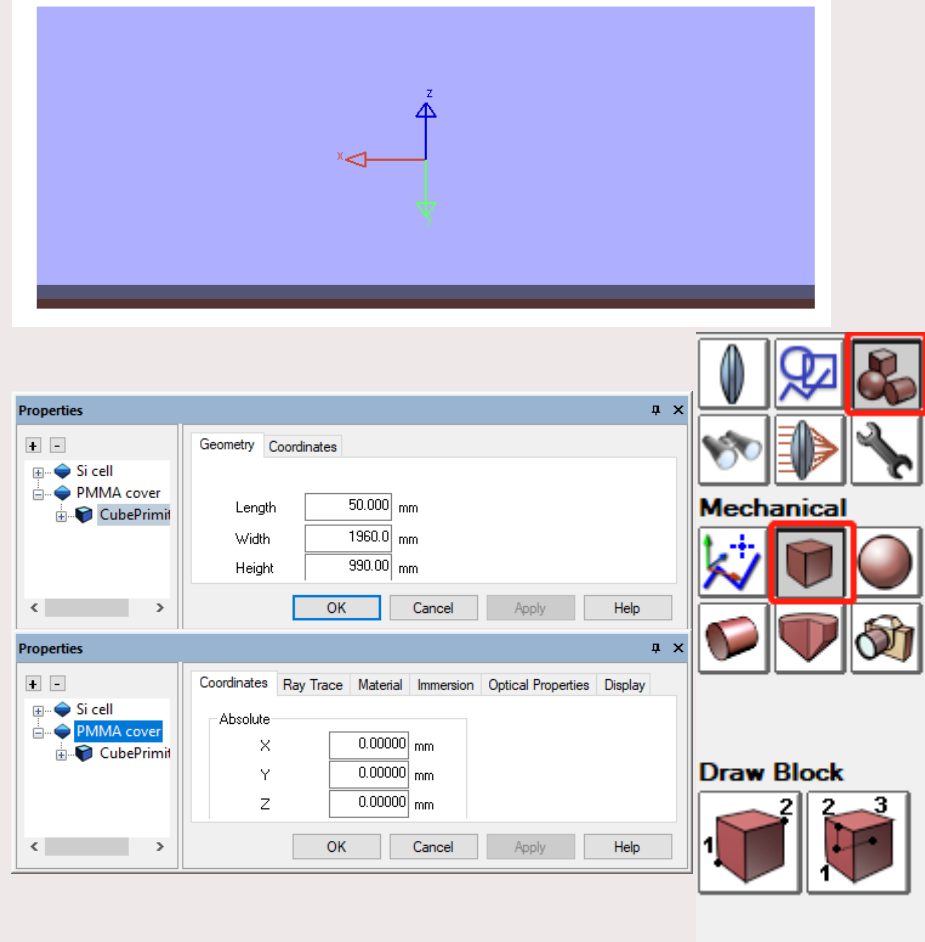
PMMA covered silicon cell

- Light source (Solar simulator)
Ray Tracing > Surface Sources > RectSource
Position, Size (geometry), Emittance, Spectral Region (Import)



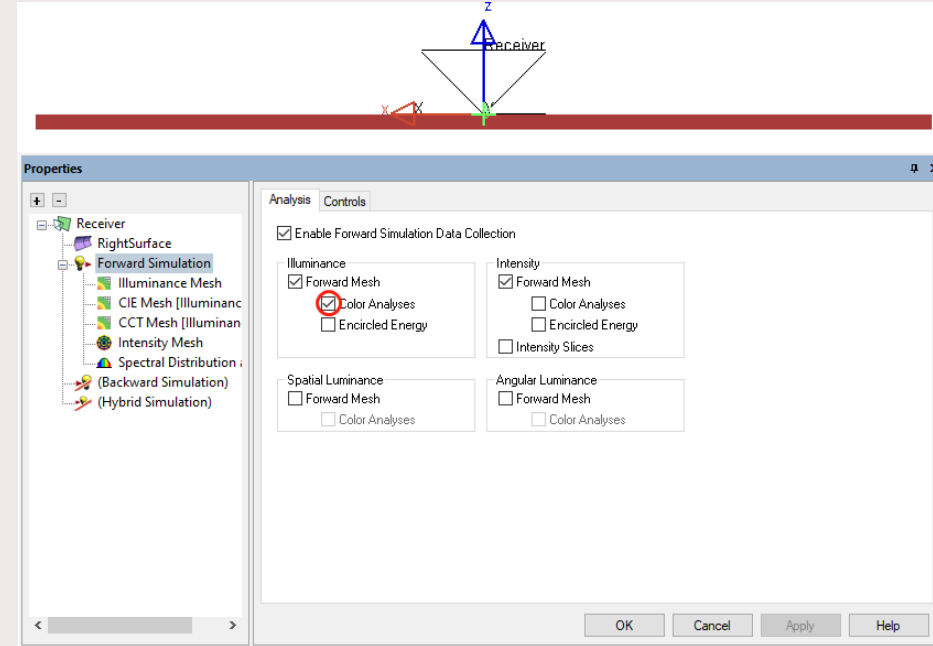
PMMA covered silicon cell

- Optical system
 - Silicon cell & PMMA cover
- Mechanical
 - Mechanical > Draw Block
 - Size (geometry 1960*990*35),
 - Position, Material
- Optical properties
 - PMMA: 95% Transmittance + 5% Reflectance
 - Silicon cell: Mechanical Absorber



PMMA covered silicon cell

- Receiver
Right click > Add Surface Receiver
Properties > Forward Simulation > Color Analyses (spectral distribution)
 - Illuminance
 - Spectral distribution



PMMA covered silicon cell

• Result

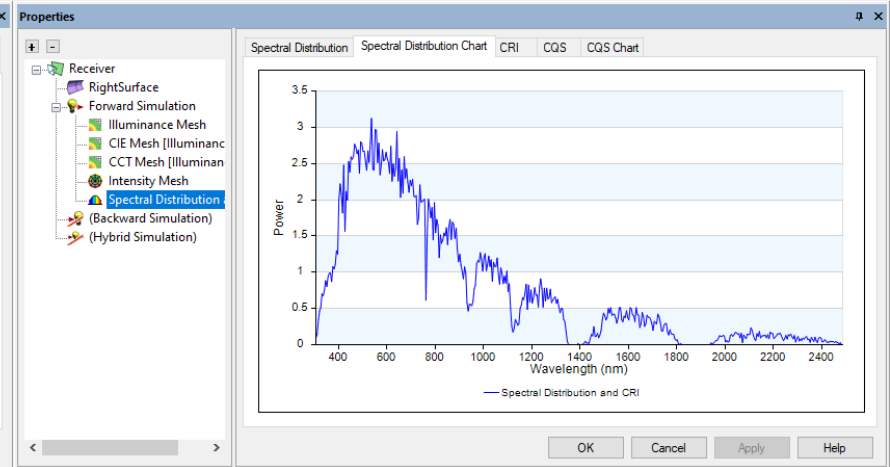
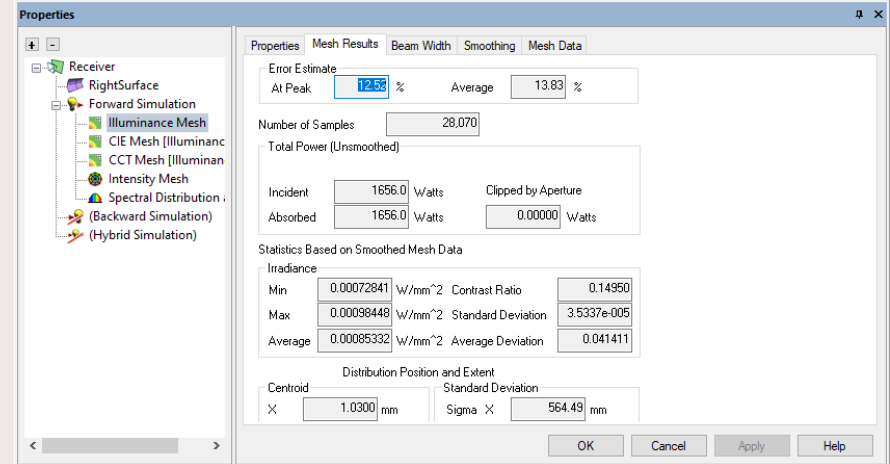
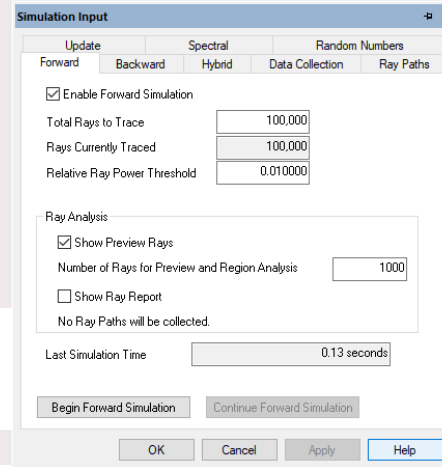
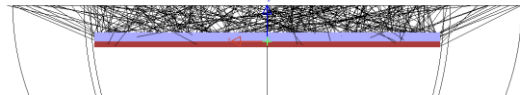
- Running the simulation
Ray Trace > Simulation Input
Begin Forward Simulation

• Illuminance

• Optical efficiency:

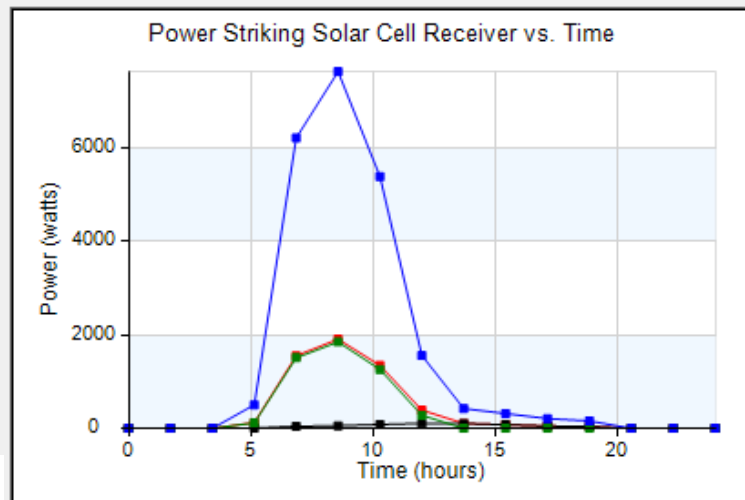
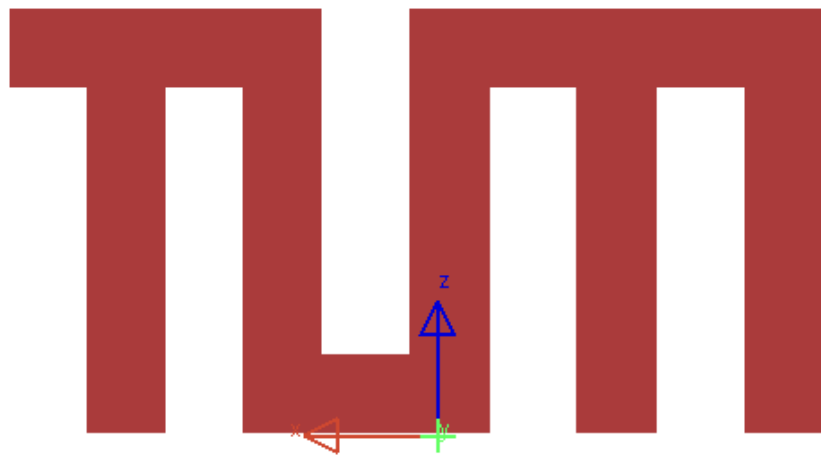
$$\frac{1656 \text{ W}}{1.9404 \text{ m}^2 \times 1000 \text{ W/m}^2} = 85.34\%$$

• Spectral distribution



TUM logo solar panel

- 3.06m x 5.88m
- Show in LightTools



Result Values

Peak Total Incident Solar Power (Watts)

Peak Values

7.6387E+3

Peak Total Electrical Power (Watts)

1.9097E+3

Peak Electrical Power, Direct Light (Watts)

1.8517E+3

Peak Electrical Power, Diffuse Light (Watts)

1.0894E+2

Summed Total Electrical Energy (Watt-Hrs)

9.6110E+3

Summed Total Electrical Energy (Watt-Hrs) From:

3.2972E+3

Hour

9

to Hour

16

Recalculate

Thanks

Want to try LightTools?
More example and exercise?

We can provide a trial account
Please contact me x.zhu@tue.nl

