

P  A R L P V

# Data analytics applied to monitoring and field data for performance optimization in large PV plants

## Pearl PV Workshop

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QualifyingPhotoVoltaics

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# ❖ A Red Queen Race for PV

## General context

- Very low energy prices (~ €15/MWh)
- Increasing stress in CAPEX, OPEX and WACC.
- Financial scenarios with increasingly longer periods (25-30 years).
- **Performance and O&M optimization** become critical to ensure projects' profitability.

Year	Project duration (years)	OP/CAP Ratio (%)
2014	20	30
2019	25-30	45-55

*(IRENA, 2014)*

*(Vartianen et al., 2019)*

# ❖ A particular challenge in PV operation

PV operation needs to...

- Optimize performance with decreasing budgets and less staff available
- Manage large and geographically dispersed portfolios
- Deal with huge amount of monitoring data
- Integrate new techniques: cleaning, measurement campaigns, market integration...



# ¿How to assure optimized performance?

Apply advanced data analytics to field data **and** to monitoring data to...

- a. Automate performance analysis and anticipate operational failures
- b. Optimize interventions and remote operation
- c. Facilitate decision making

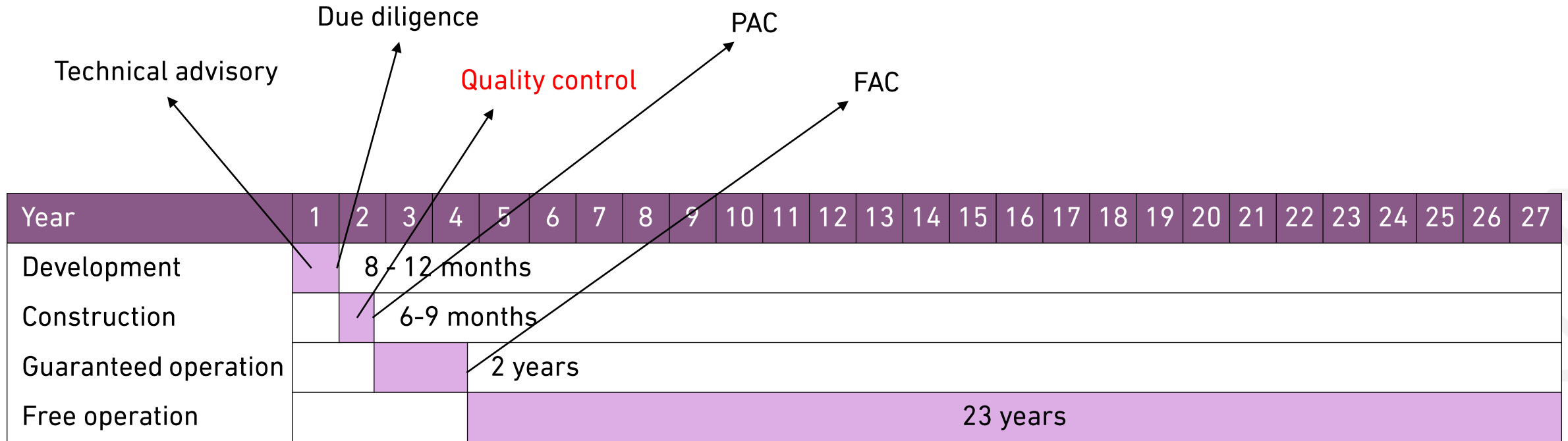
Achieving...

- Reduction and better management of operational risks
- Increase asset quality, transparency and predictability
- Feed back for improving future projects

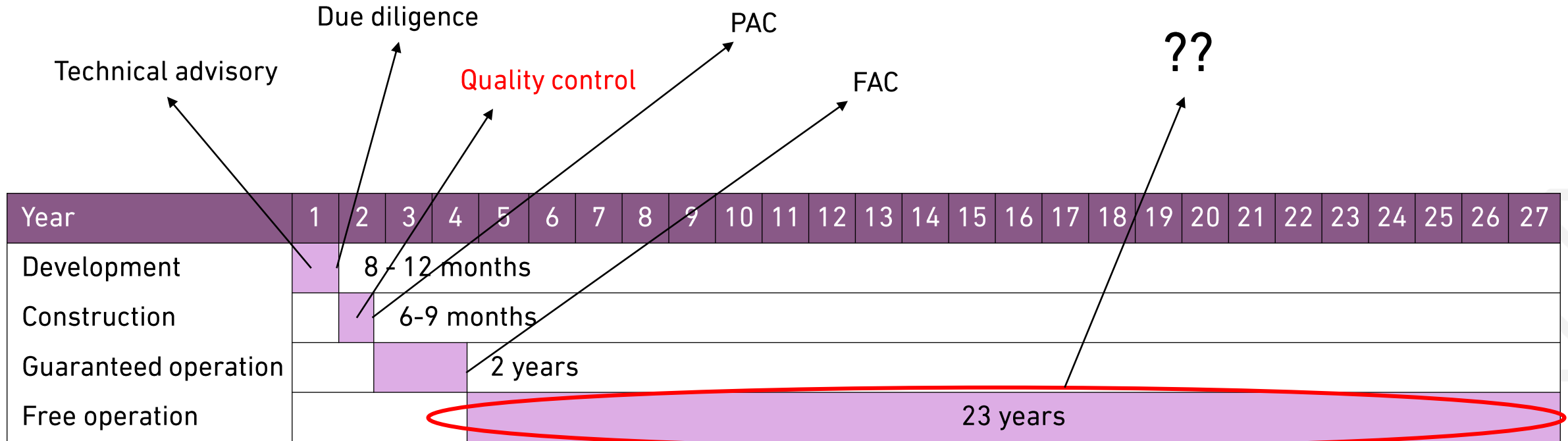
# ≡ A gap to fill

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Development		8 - 12 months																									
Construction			6-9 months																								
Guaranteed operation			2 years																								
Free operation			23 years																								

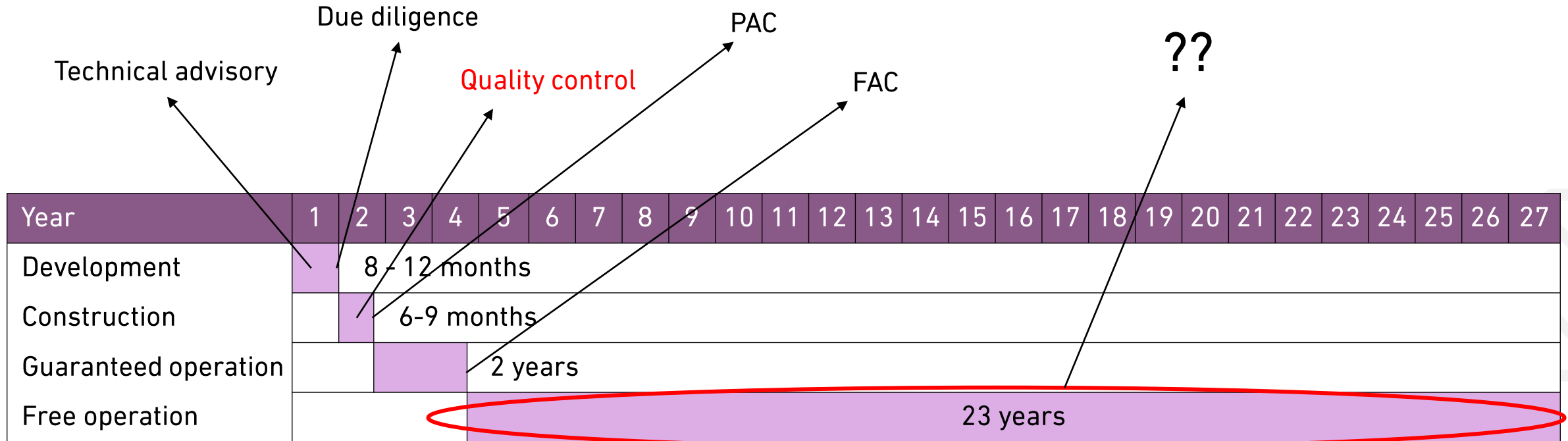
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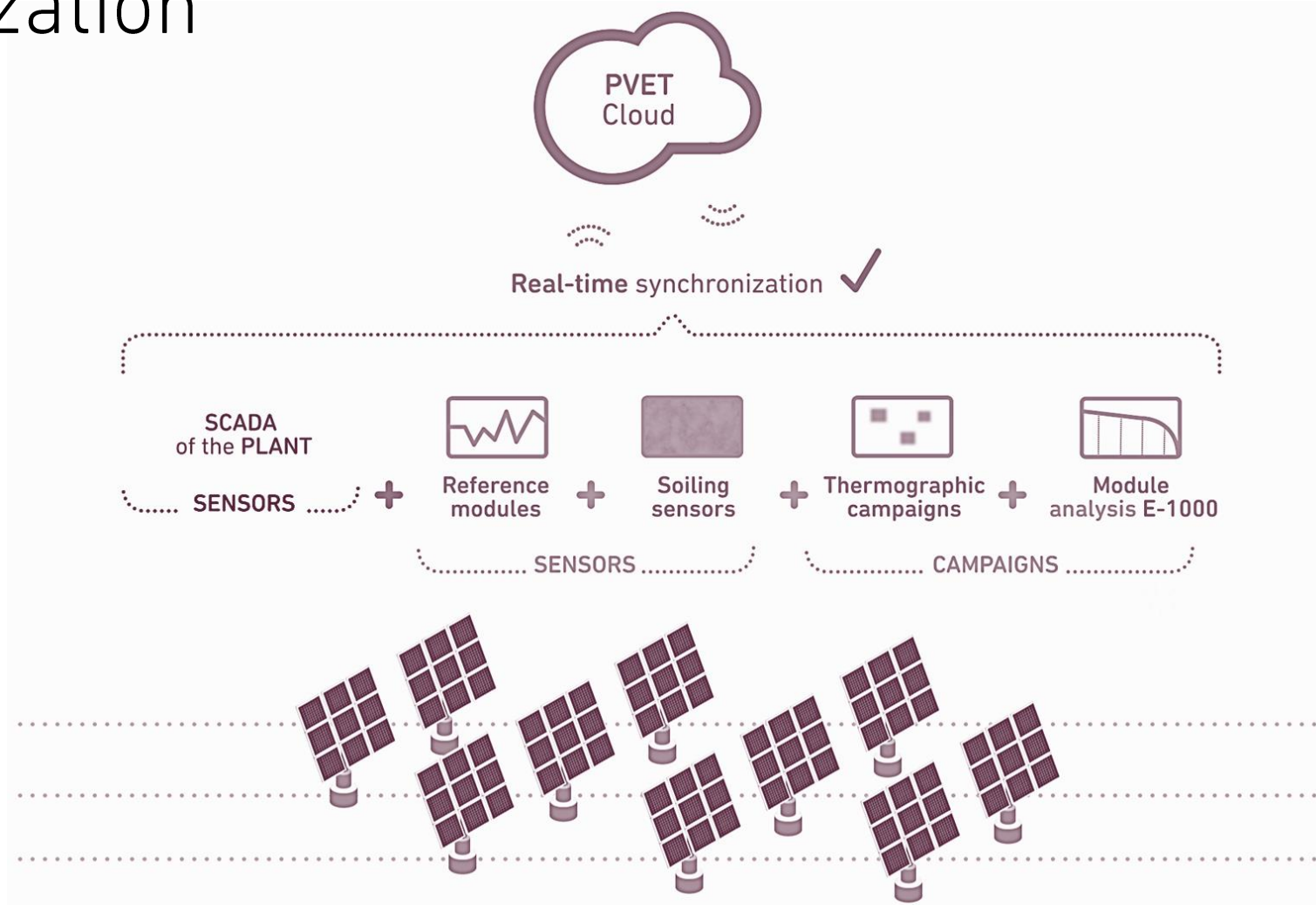
# ≡ A gap to fill



- Field measurements with low uncertainty
- Extend quality control procedures along the operational phase
- Increase feedback between phases



# ≡ Sensorization



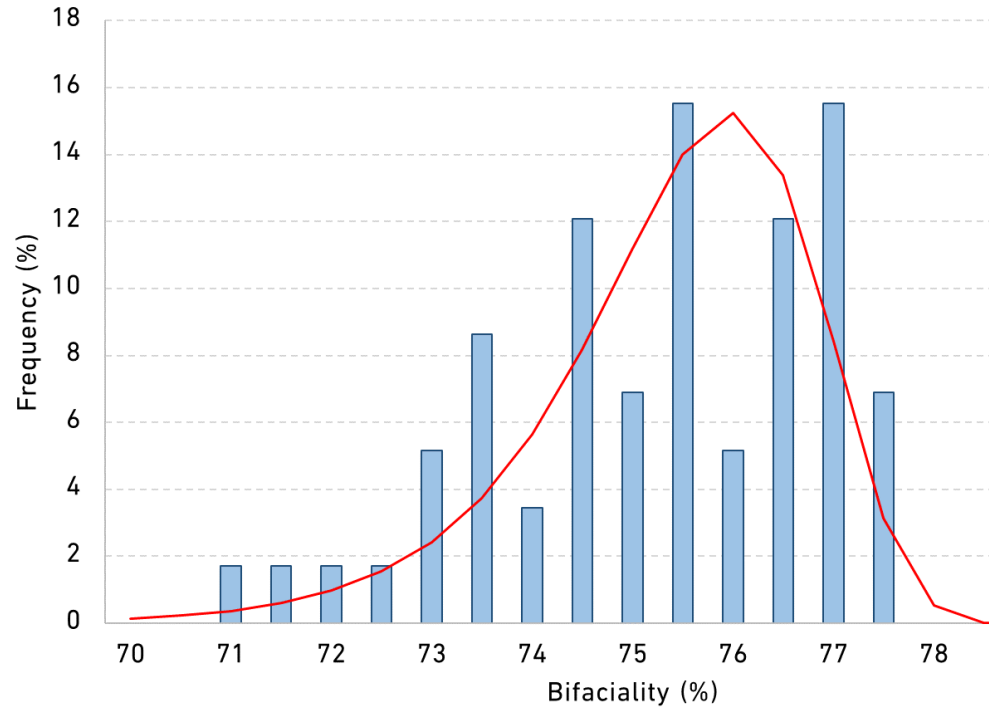
- ✓ Installing low uncertainty sensors is worth it
- ✓ Detailed monitoring by sampling allows optimizing costs

# QC of PV modules

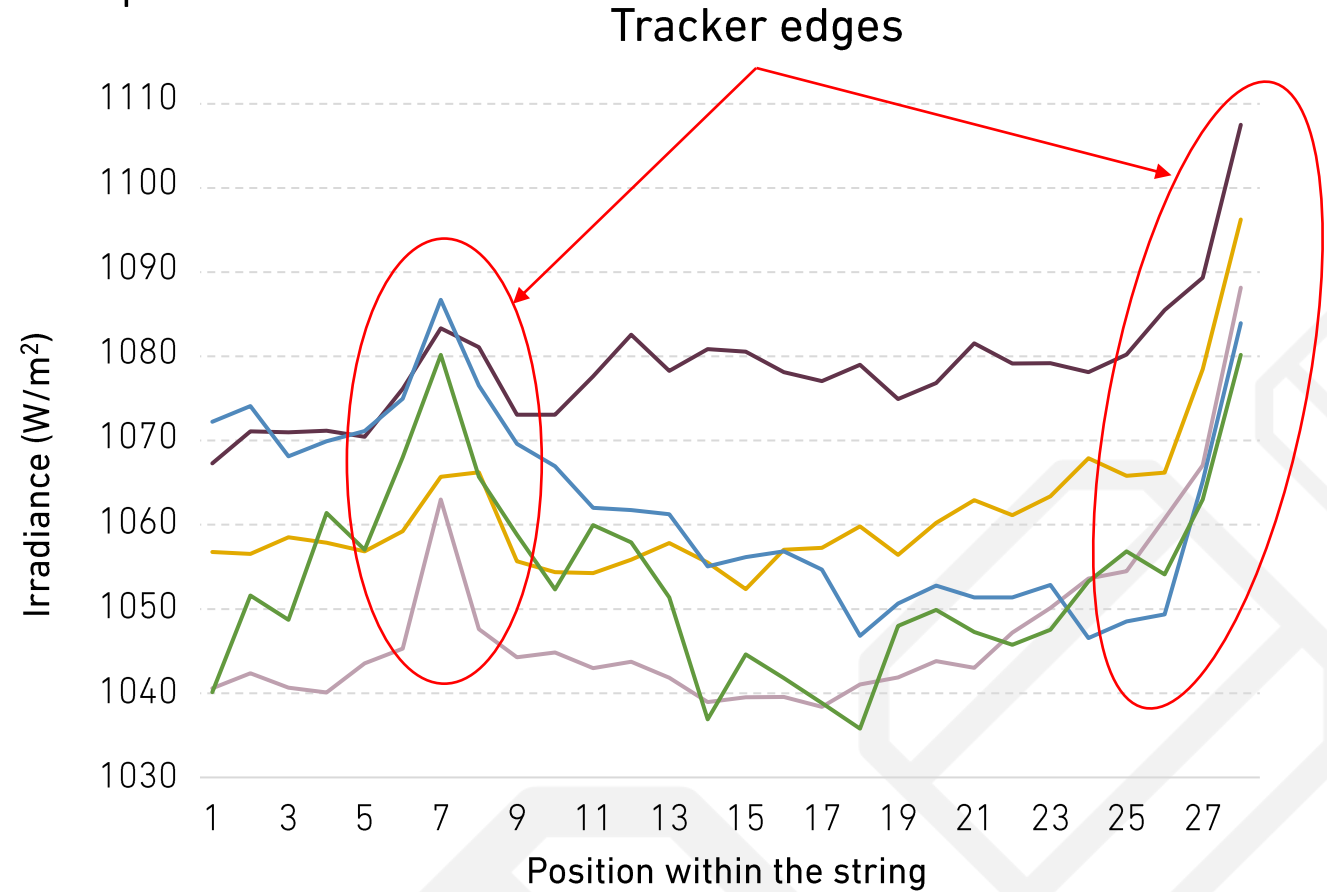
WHAT	HOW	WHEN
Power claims	Massive I-V testing in the field Low uncertainty (<2.5%) High testing rates (+1k modules/day)	Commissioning
Degradation	First measurement with very low uncertainty (0.1% - 0.2%)	Commissioning
Optimizing O&M	Integration of testing campaigns with monitoring information	Operation
Feedback for estimations	Power rating Temperature coefficients	Commissioning

# QC of PV modules

Bifacial: data analytics become more important



Bifaciality sample: 82 modules

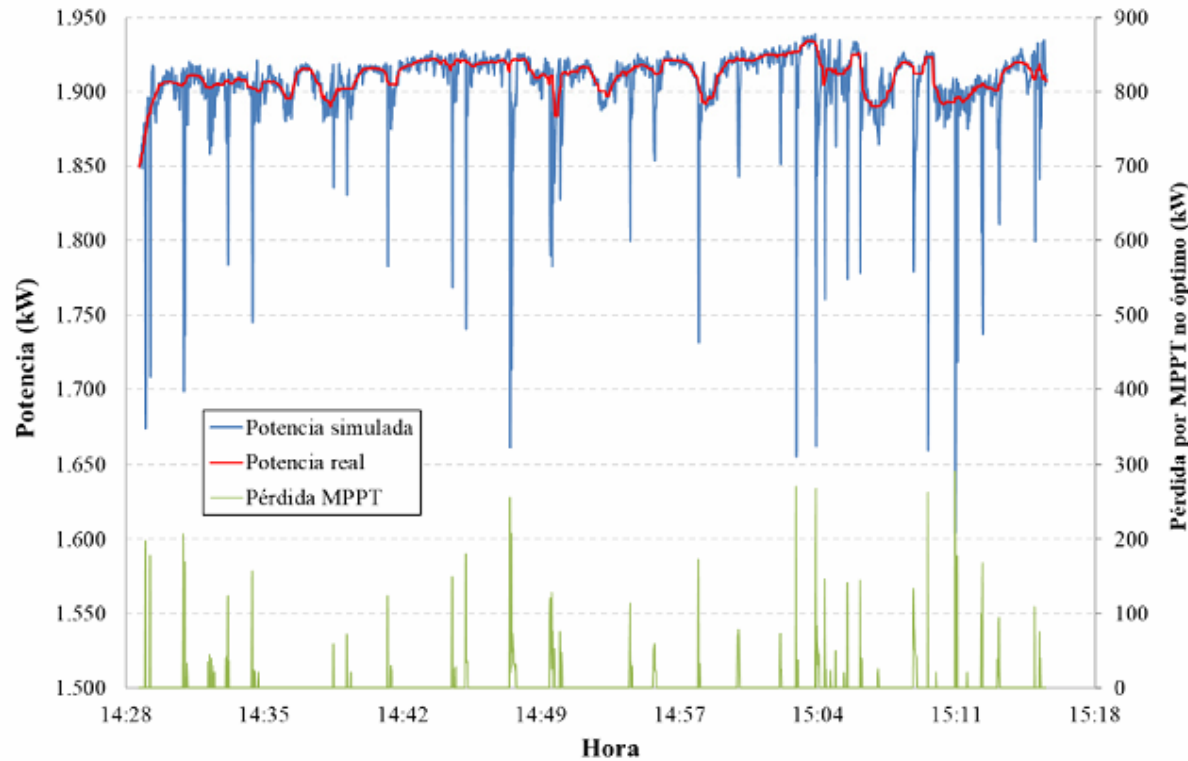


Irradiance non-homogeneity

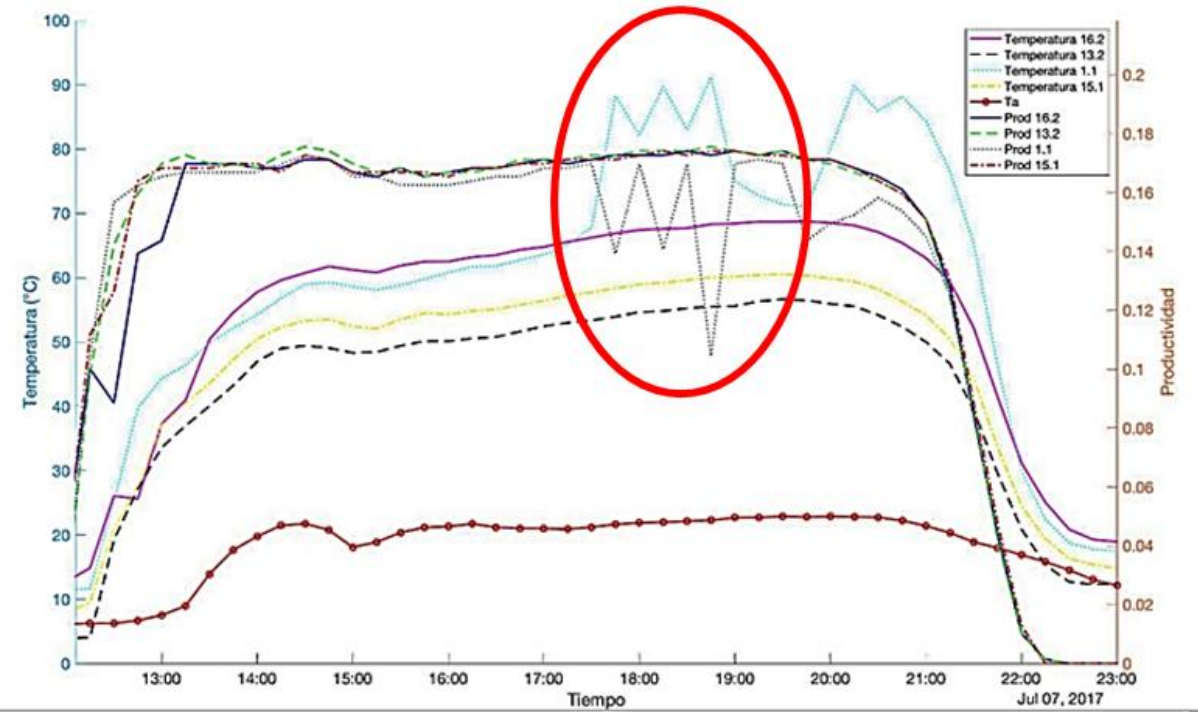
# QC of PV inverters

WHAT	HOW	WHEN
Asses real performance	<b>Measure efficiency in the field</b> Variation of voltage Real temperature, altitude, cooling, dust	Commissioning
Asses real performance	<b>MPPT testing in the field</b>	Commissioning
Performance Losses	Ancillary consumptions Clipping threshold Temperature derating and limitations	Operation
Feedback for estimations	Efficiency rating Ancillary consumption	Commissioning

# QC of PV inverters



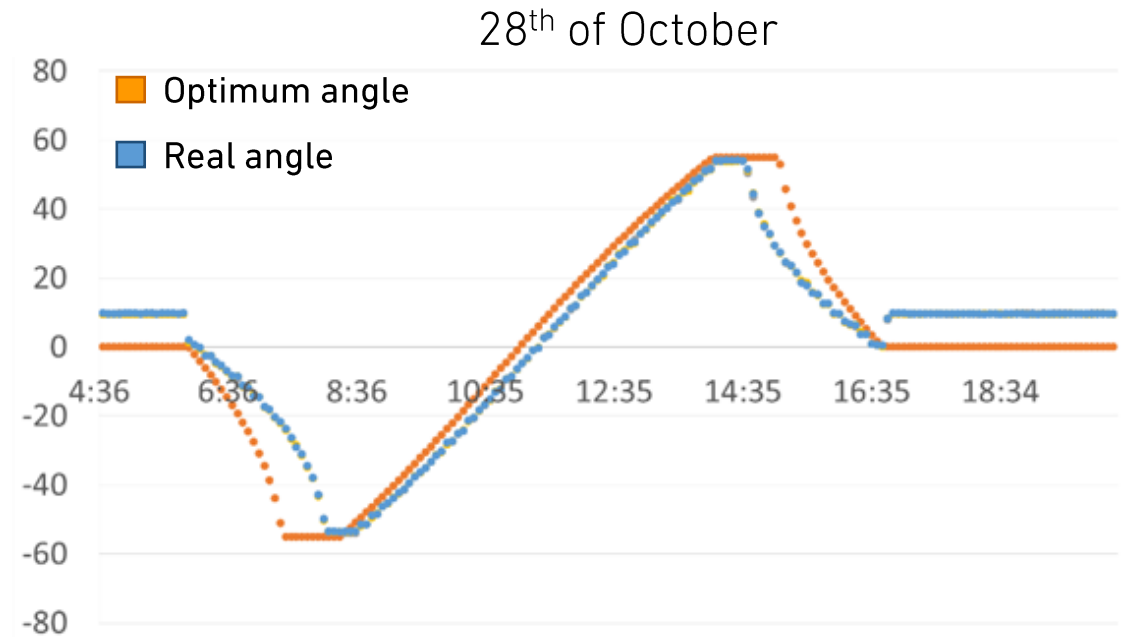
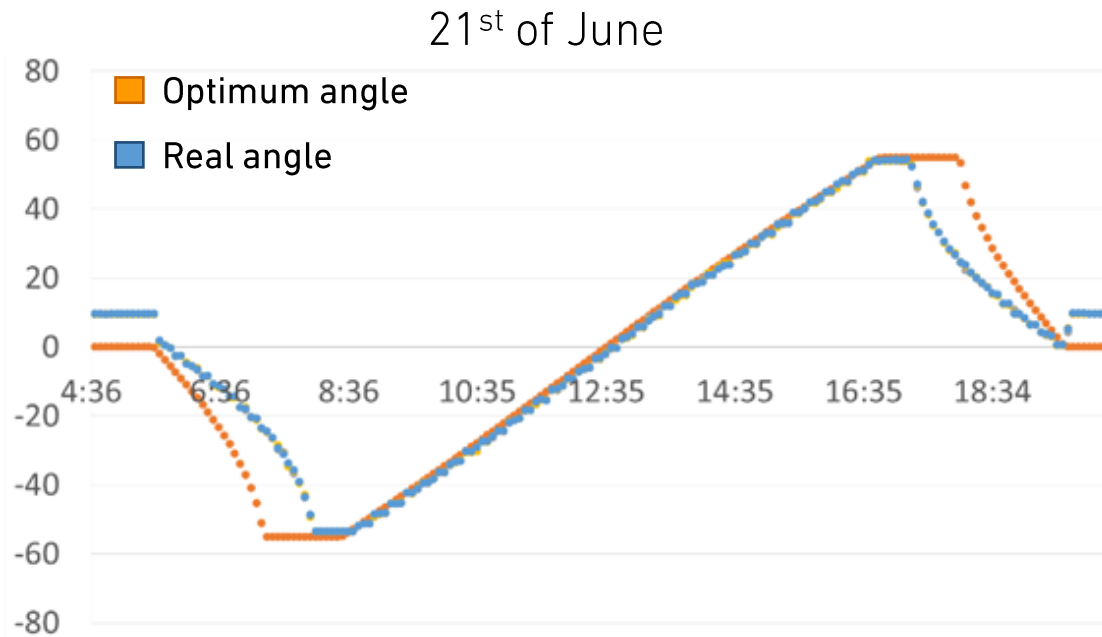
➤ MPPT malfunction



➤ Temperature limitation

# QC of trackers

- Analysis of the optimum angle
- Evaluation of Z-coordinate for backtracking



+100 MW PV plant: +3% recoverable energy

# Performance surveillance

Accurate monitoring system with reference modules

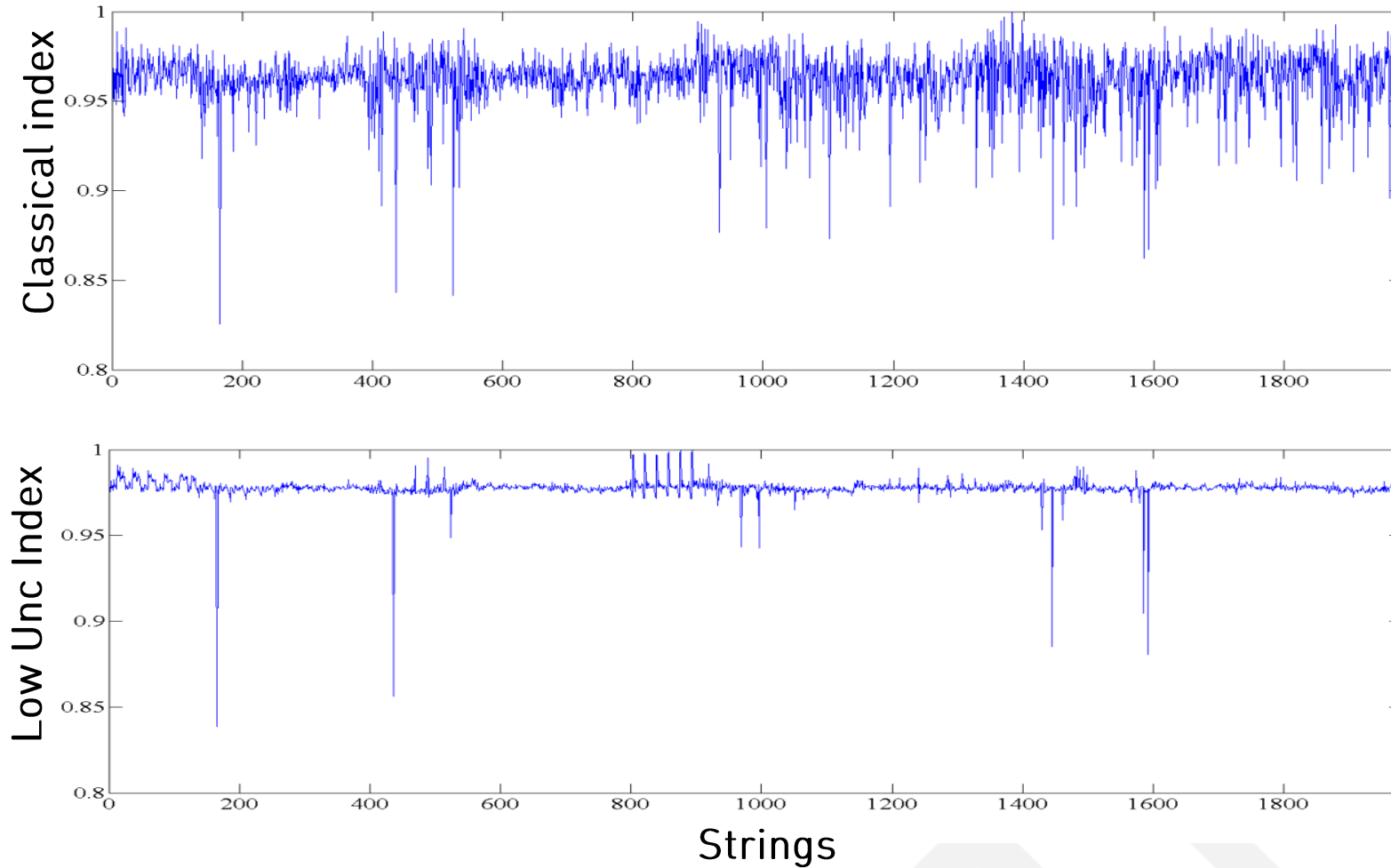
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Low uncertainty field measurements



Detailed performance surveillance and optimization

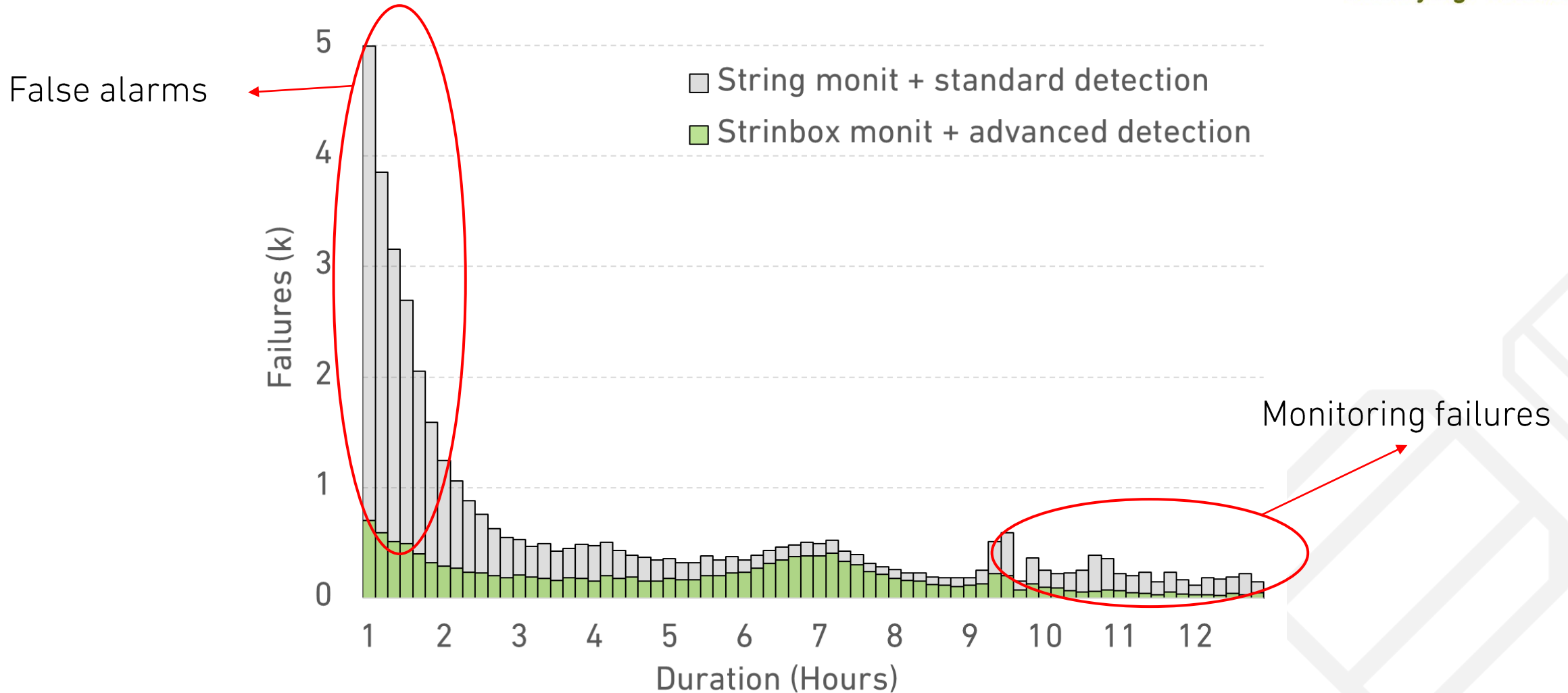
# Performance surveillance



- Low uncertainty indexes **reduce +80%** the number of warnings by eliminating false alarms



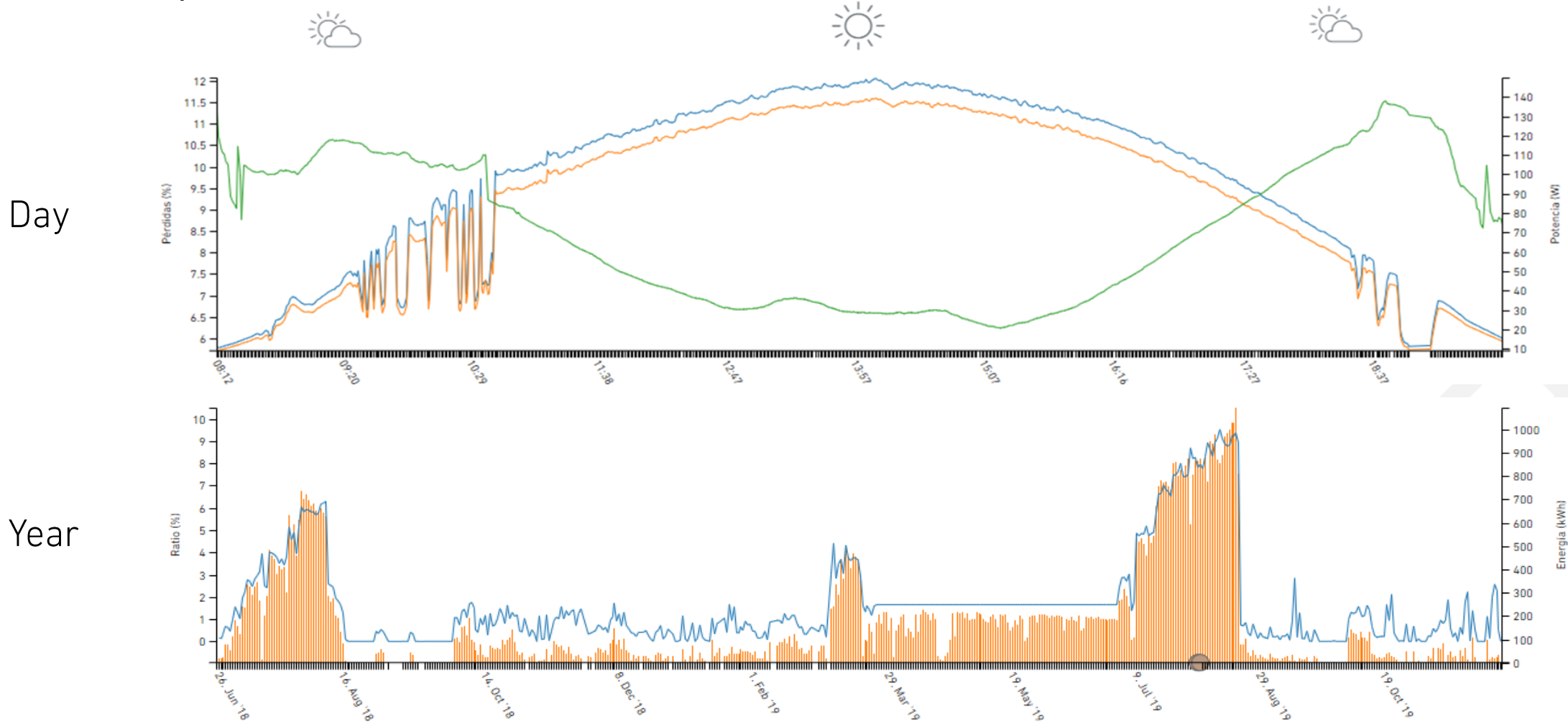
# Performance surveillance



✓ Detection +75% of the energy lost with only 5% of the sensors

# Performance surveillance

## Dust impact



✓ Measure effective power decrease with reference modules

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Thank you for your attention!

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