

# eurac research

PearlPV 4<sup>th</sup> Training School, March 2022

## The role of digitalization in advanced operation and maintenance practices

Atse Louwen



# Outline

- What is O&M of PV?
- PV plant design + components
- PV plant monitoring + operations
- Plant inspection and maintenance
- The role of digitalization in O&M



# Short intro about myself

- Main research topics
  - PV performance and reliability
  - Modelling + machine learning in PV and solar irradiance
  - PV sustainability and circularity
  - Experience Curves / Learning Curves for energy technologies
- Short resume
  - Senior Researcher, PV Performance + Reliability + Sustainability, Eurac Research, Institute of Renewable Energy, Oct. 2019 - present
  - Post-doct, Experience Curves of Renewable Energy Technologies Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development, Utrecht University 2017-2019
  - PhD thesis: “Assessment of the energy performance, economics and environmental footprint of silicon heterojunction photovoltaic technology”. Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development, Utrecht University, Jan. 2017





# Operation and Maintenance of PV



# Operation and Maintenance of PV

- O&M aims to ensure performance:
  - Technical
  - Safety
  - Economic
- To mitigate health, safety, security, environment (HSSE) risks
- To maximize energy yield and minimize downtime
- To achieve lowest LCOE and optimal ROI

# Operation and Maintenance of PV

- Early stages of utility PV development: O&M focused on corrective and preventive maintenance
- Often (sub)contracted based on fixed percentage of plant investments
- Declining system prices -> margin became narrower
- At the same time need for professionalization
- One of the movements is to apply digitalization in all O&M activities

# Solar O&M activities

- Asset management
  - E.g., components, warranty and claims, insurance, spare parts
- HSSE compliance + end-of-life management
- Plant operations + monitoring
  - Performance, power plant control, forecasting, grid compliance, ....
- Maintenance and inspection
  - Preventive, corrective, predictive, extraordinary maintenance
  - Cleaning, site management (e.g. vegetation), inspection
- Revamping and repowering

# Operation and Maintenance Data Sources + Streams

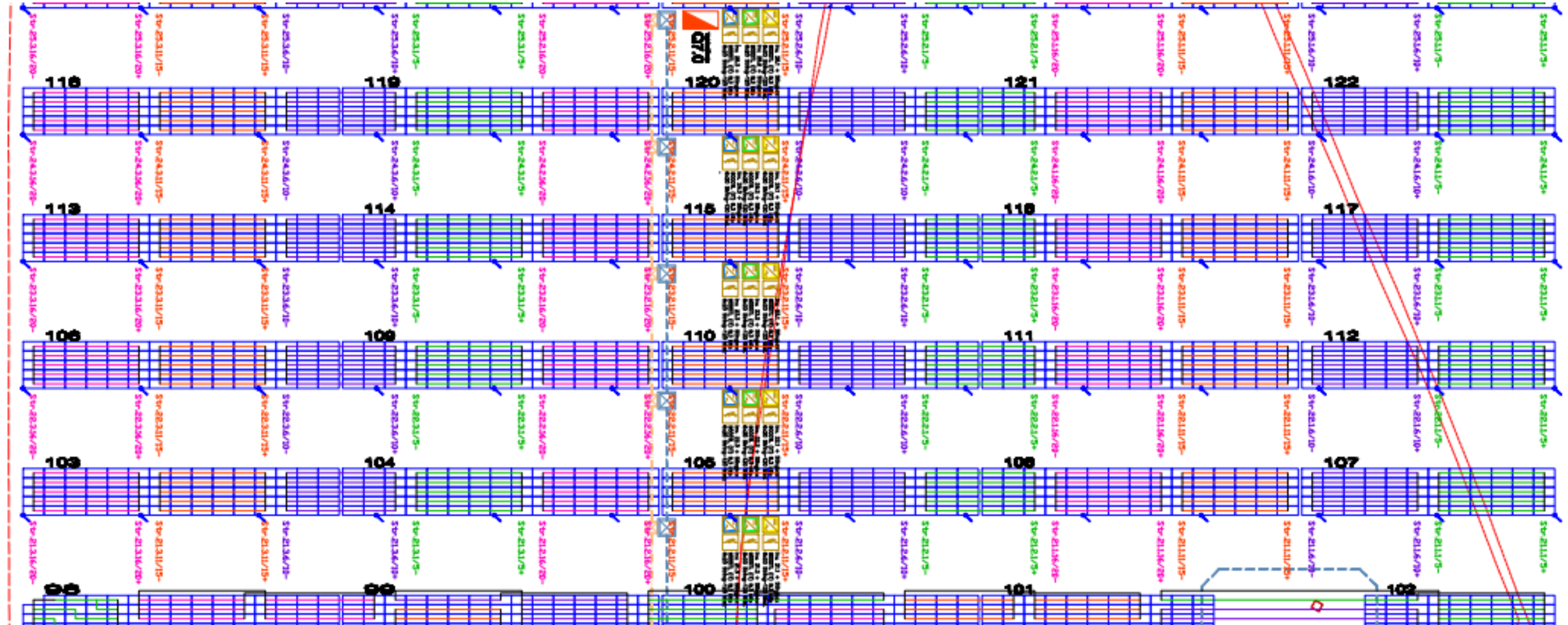
- PV plant components data + as-built documentation
  - Datasheets/specifications
  - Physical/georeferenced layout
  - Electrical layouts
- Monitoring data
  - Weather data, inverter/string/module level electrical data, alarms
- Inspection data
  - Infrared, IV-curves, EL, soiling
  - From ground or aerial surveys
- Maintenance tickets
- ... And much more ....



# The role of digitalization in PV O&M

- Mainly: efficiently process all these datastreams
- Also: leverage smart analysis + combinations of data
- For new insights and possibilities
  
- Aim: optimize O&M
  - Reduce downtime, energy loss
  - Improve O&M detection, acknowledgement, response, resolution times
  - Lower cost of O&M activities

# PV plant design

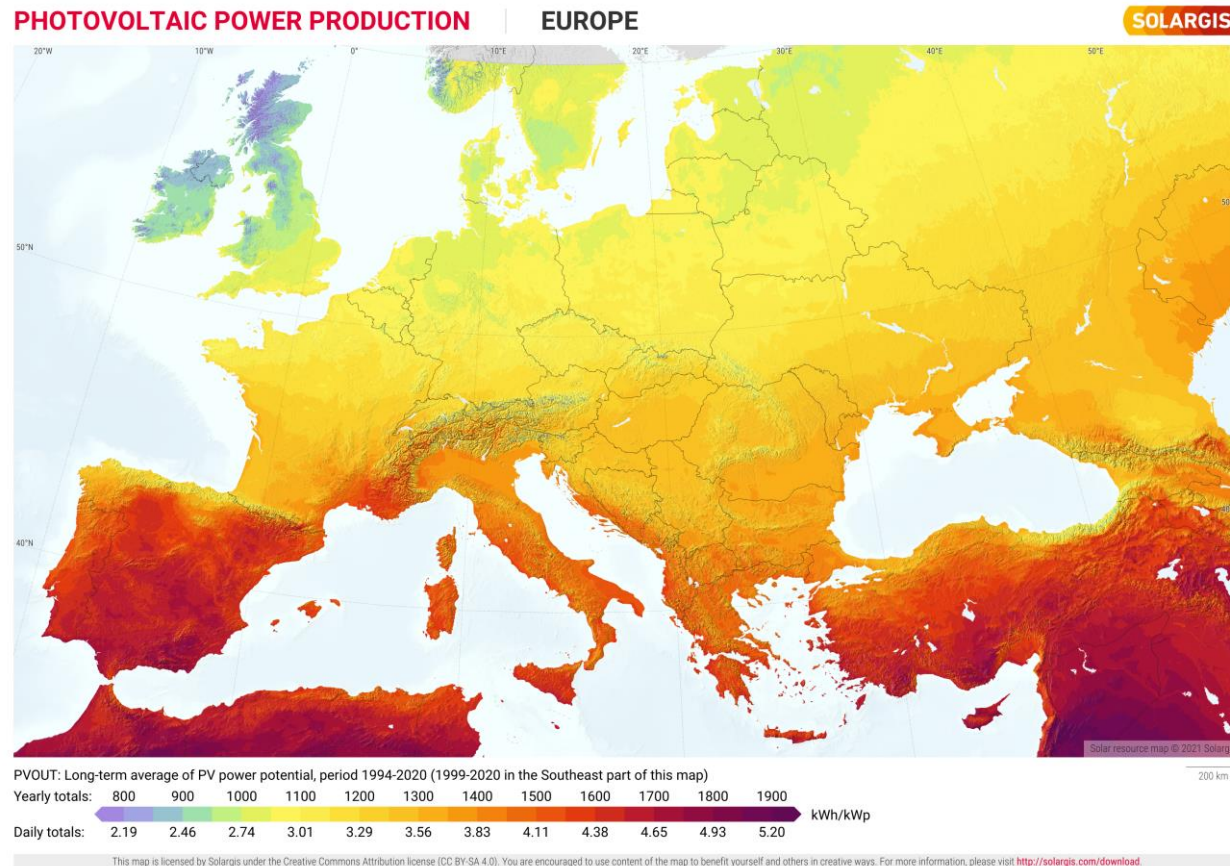


# PV plant design

- From early design to engineering, procurement and construction (EPC), digital tools are necessary
- In site selection: for evaluating meteorological data
- In early design stage: for design + yield assessment
- And finally, for the engineering drawings

# PV plant design

- Solar Irradiance Data + Simulations



**SOLARGIS**

**— Reuniwatt —**

 **SolarAnywhere®**

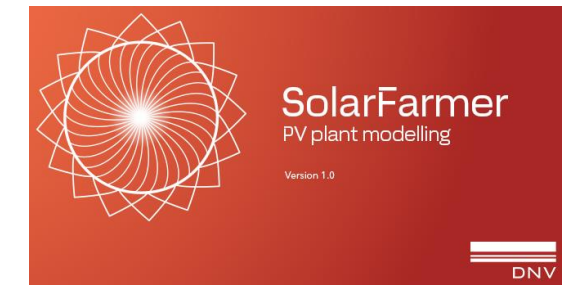
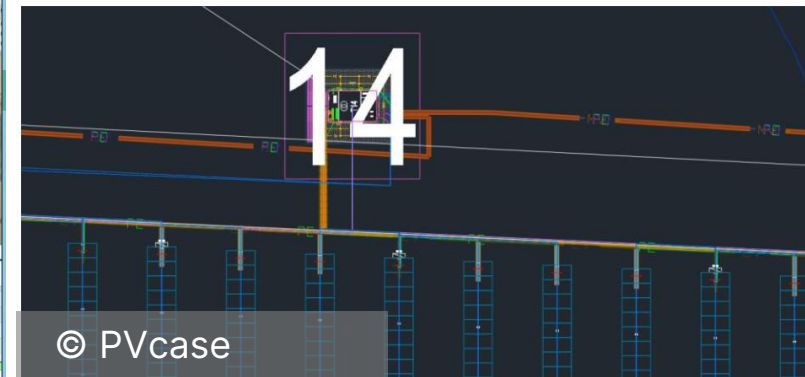
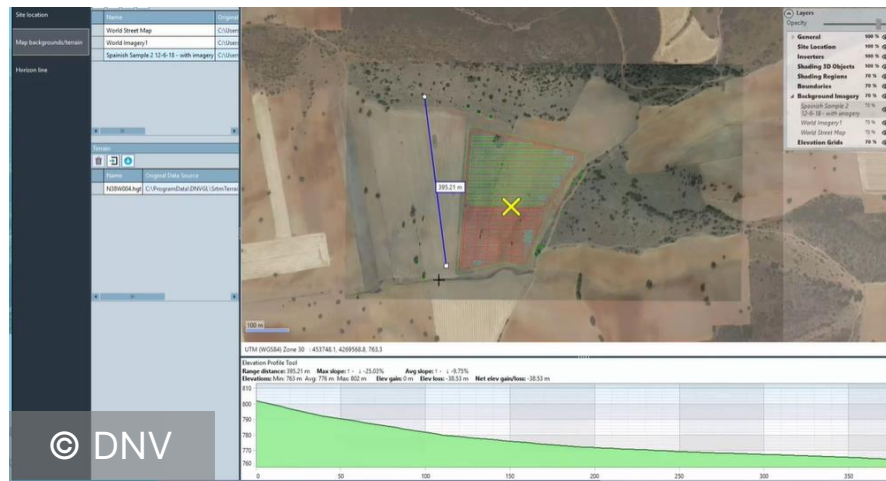
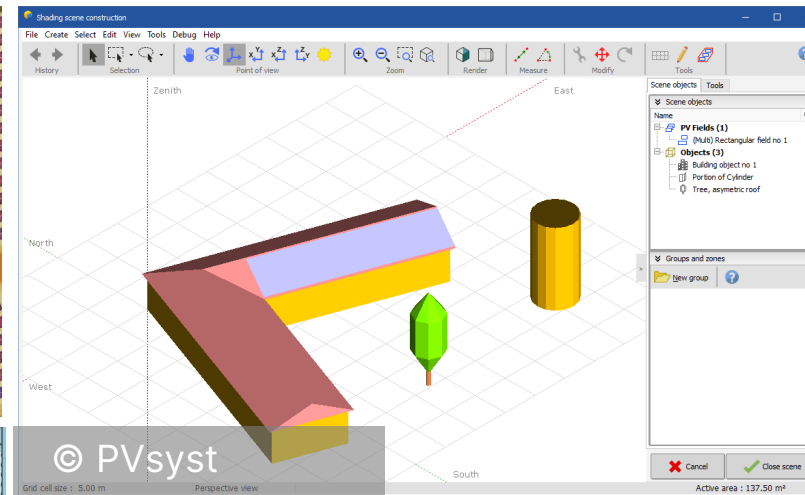
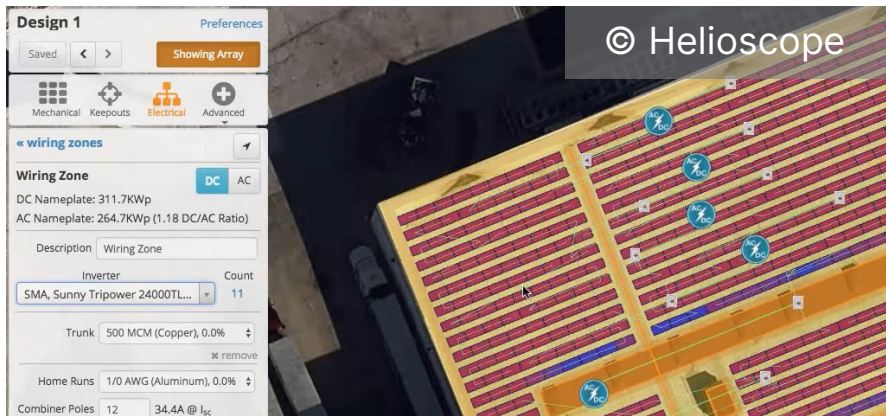
 **Meteonorm**

 **PVGIS**  
PHOTOVOLTAIC GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM



# PV plant design

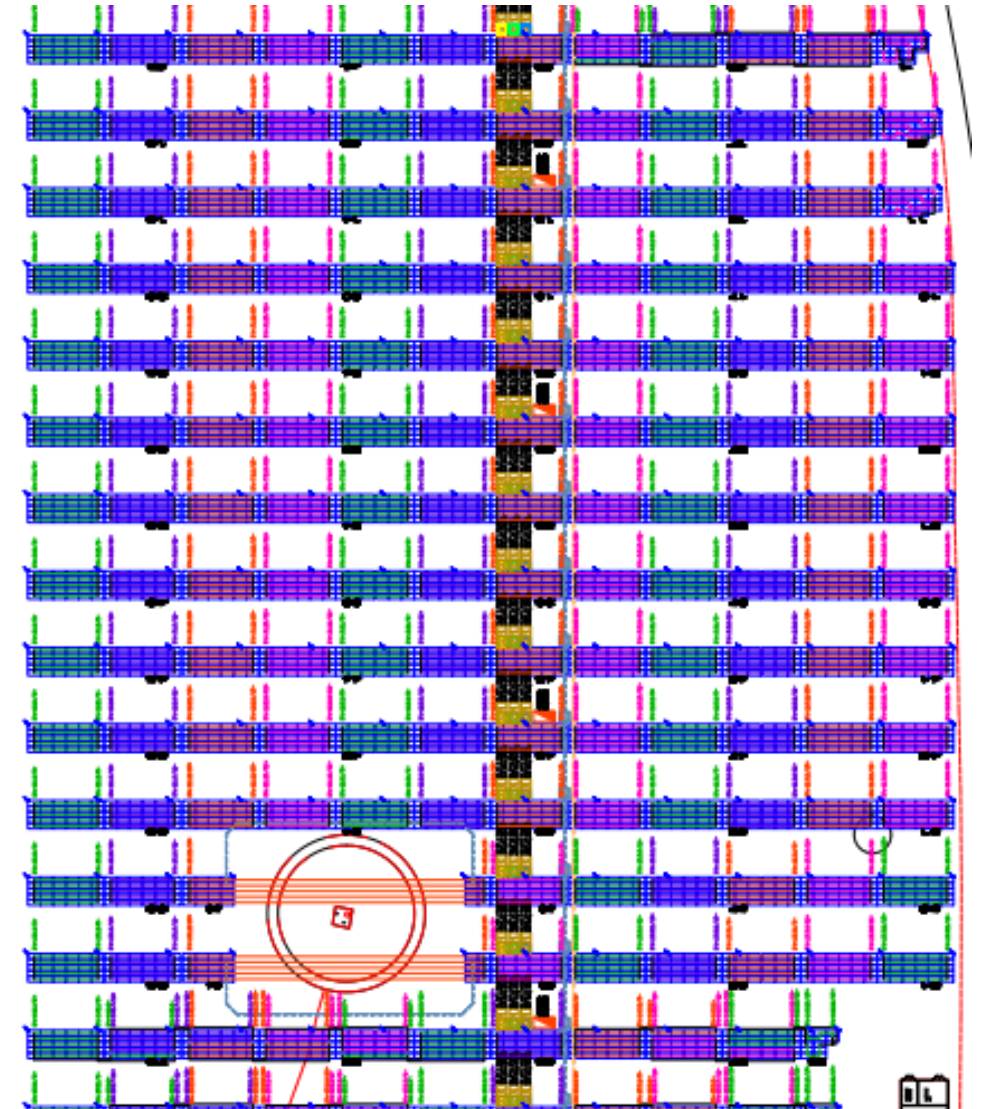
- Recent years saw big improvements to available tools:





# Why is this important in context of O&M

- Most O&M activities need detailed design info
- By applying integrated digitalization all data is kept
  - Physical / georeferenced layout
  - Electrical layout
  - List of PV plant components including cabling, frames, etc.
- Can be used for digital twin + georeferenced model
  - For existing systems, data can be acquired using e.g. drones to acquire 3D-data (LIDAR, photogrammetry)



# Digital Twins

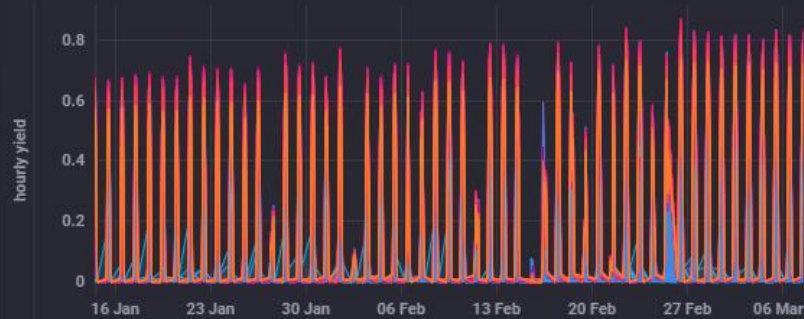
- Broadly apply term with different meanings
  - Digital representation of the PV plant
  - Electrical layout
  - Physical layout
  - Geolocalized
- Used for, e.g.:
  - Yield modelling
  - Fault detection
  - Asset management
  - Field inspections and maintenance





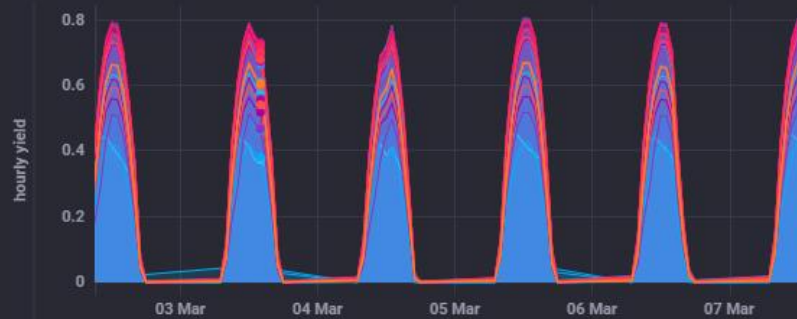
# PV plant monitoring

WB3 power check P\_DC



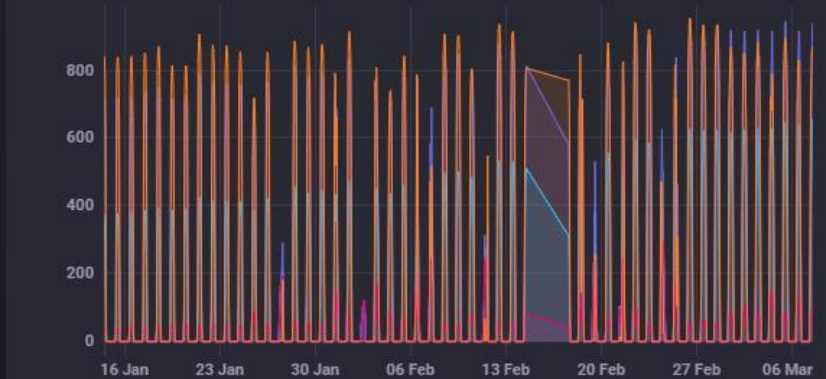
CIGS1 CIGS2 CIGS3 CIGS4 CdTe13\_2 HIT1 dou\_j\_a\_Si1 mc\_Si1 mc\_Si2 mc\_Si3  
mc\_Si4 mc\_Si5 micromorph1 micromorph2 micromorph3 pc\_Si1 pc\_Si2 pc\_Si3 pc\_Si6  
pc\_Si7 pc\_Si8 pc\_Si9 ribbon1 sin\_j\_a\_Si1 sin\_j\_a\_Si2 tri\_j\_a\_Si1 tri\_j\_a\_Si2

WB3 power check P\_AC



CIGS1 CIGS2 CIGS3 CIGS4 CdTe13\_2 HIT1 dou\_j\_a\_Si1 mc\_Si1 mc\_Si2 mc\_Si3  
mc\_Si4 mc\_Si5 micromorph1 micromorph2 micromorph3 pc\_Si1 pc\_Si2 pc\_Si3 pc\_Si6  
pc\_Si7 pc\_Si8 pc\_Si9 ribbon1 sin\_j\_a\_Si1 sin\_j\_a\_Si2 tri\_j\_a\_Si1 tri\_j\_a\_Si2

Weather check



GHI G\_POA G\_diffuse G\_direct

WB1



CdTe14\_1 CdTe14\_2 CdTe14\_3 CdTe15\_1 CdTe15\_2 CdTe15\_3 CdTe16\_1 CdTe16\_2  
CdTe16\_3 CdTe17\_1 CdTe17\_2 CdTe17\_3 CdTe18\_1 CdTe18\_2 CdTe18\_3 CdTe19\_1  
CdTe19\_2 CdTe19\_3 CdTe20\_1 CdTe20\_2 CdTe20\_3 CdTe21\_1 CdTe21\_2 CdTe21\_3  
CdTe22\_1 CdTe22\_2 CdTe22\_3 CdTe23\_1 CdTe23\_2 CdTe23\_3 CdTe24\_1 CdTe24\_2  
CdTe24\_3 CdTe25\_1 CdTe25\_2 CdTe25\_3

WB3 module temperatures



CIGS1 CIGS2 CIGS3 CIGS4 CdTe13\_2 HIT1 dou\_j\_a\_Si1 mc\_Si1 mc\_Si2 mc\_Si3  
mc\_Si4 mc\_Si5 micromorph1 micromorph2 micromorph3 pc\_Si1 pc\_Si2 pc\_Si3 pc\_Si6  
pc\_Si7 pc\_Si8 pc\_Si9 ribbon1 sin\_j\_a\_Si1 sin\_j\_a\_Si2 tri\_j\_a\_Si1 tri\_j\_a\_Si2 T\_ambient

Irradiance\_cSi sensors - Trackers 2018-



bi fixed mono

# PV plant operations and monitoring

- Performance monitoring + KPIs
- Fault detection + tickets
- Forecasting
- Powerplant control + grid code compliance

# PV plant performance monitoring

- Minimally, O&M operator should track performance at plant level
- Ideally, inverter or even string level monitoring is used
- Ensure nominal operation according to a set of KPI's
- Detect faults in operation



# PV plant performance KPI's

- Reference Yield  $Y_r = \frac{H_{POA}}{G_{STC}}$
- Specific or Final Yield  $Y_f = \frac{E}{P_0}$
- Performance Ratio  $PR = \frac{Y_f}{Y_r}$ ,  $PR_{tc} = \frac{Y_f}{Y_r * tc}$
- Expected Yield  $Y_{exp} = PR_{mod} * Y_r$
- Energy Performance Index  $EPI = \frac{Y_f}{Y_{exp}}$
- Uptime, availability, etc.

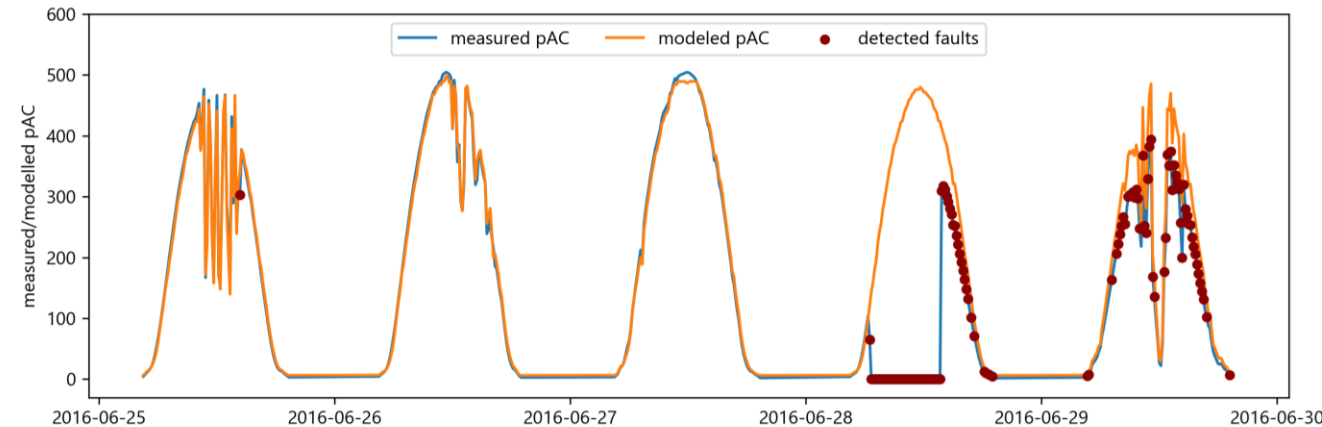
# The role of digitalization – Monitoring + Operations

- Set-up, perform, transmit and process measurement data from PV plants
- In real-time (or a.s.a.p. )
- Calculate and visualize KPIs
  - Key is to make sure operators see (only) necessary information
- Inspect data to see if plants operate as expected
- Detect Faults



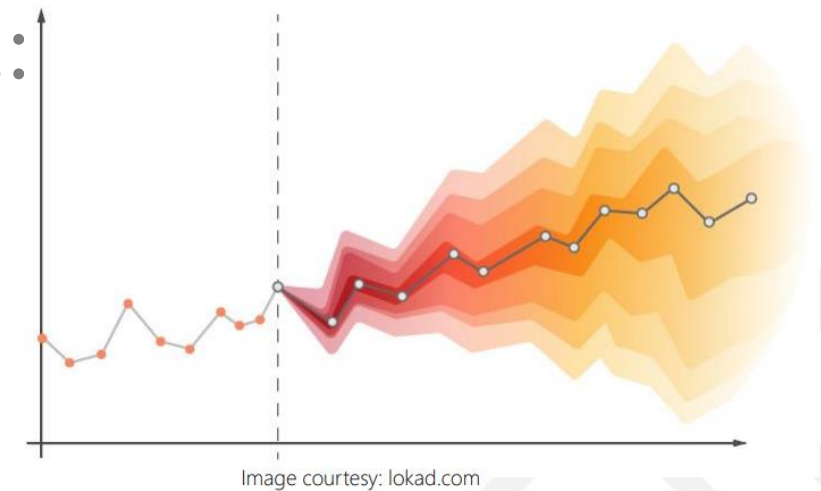
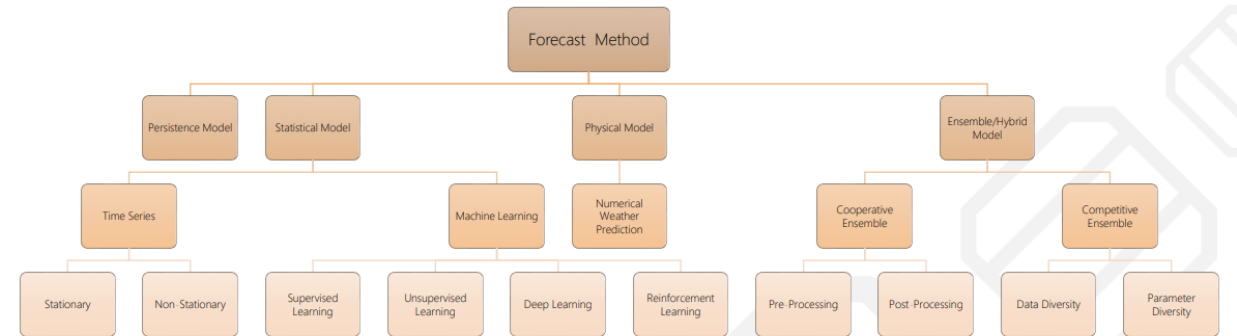
# Fault detection

- Very active field in PV research
- Aim is to minimize detection and response time
- To prevent losses in revenue and downtime
- Tools typically use machine learning
- Comparison of actual output vs digital twin modelling
- Peer-to-peer comparison
- Ideally allows for prediction of faults



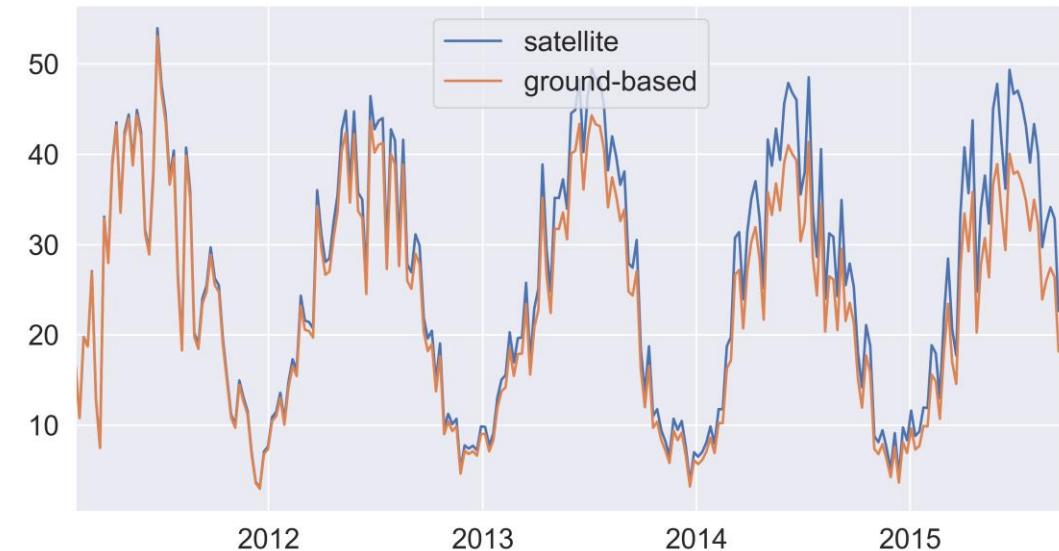
# Forecasting

- Extensively presented before by Eli Shirazi
- Forecast serve various purpose and timescales
- They aid in economics of plant, e.g.:
  - possibilities for grid services,
  - day ahead markets
- But also serve technical purposes
  - Power plant control, grid compliance



# Levering external data for quality checking

- By combining several data sources ground measurements can be validated
- Several companies offer such possibilities
- Can be used to assess plant performance and at the same time check sensor quality





# Inspection + maintenance



# Maintenance

- Preventive
- Predictive
- Corrective
- Extraordinary
- Vegetation control
- Soiling/cleaning

# Inspection

- Inspection techniques
  - Thermography
  - EL
  - IV curve / electrical
  - Visual
- Aerial vs. ground based

# Digitalization in Maintenance

- First requirement is to move all maintenance logs to digital system
- Standardized!
- Collect all relevant information
- This allows valuable statistical insights in O&M activities, plant and component performance

# Digitalization in Maintenance Workflows

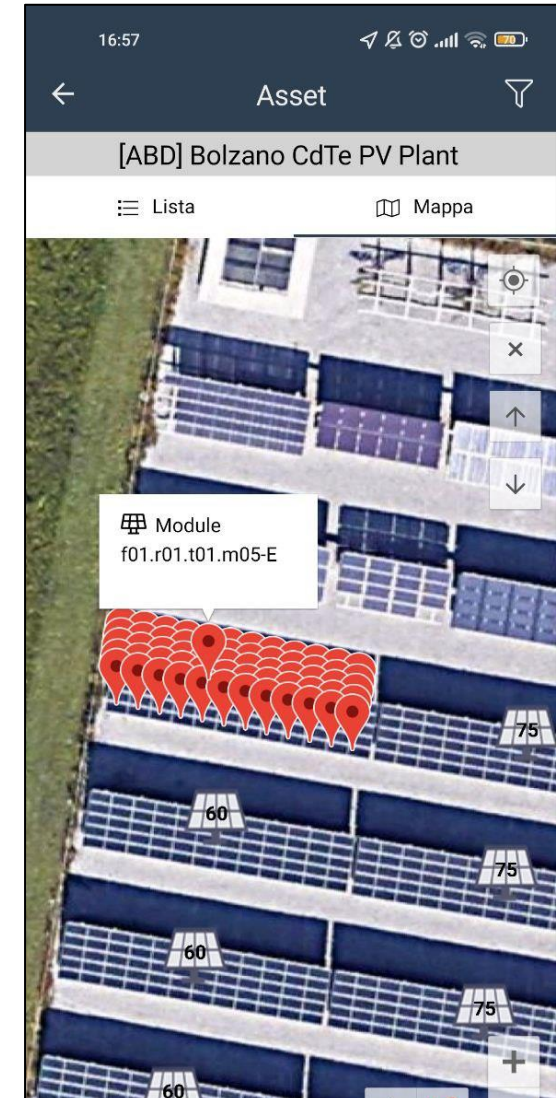
- In project PV4.0 we aim to address this issue
- Too often maintenance logs are non-standardized or even paper based
- This does not allow any form of portfolio based statistical analyses
- Valuable insights are lost





# Digitalization in Maintenance Workflows

- Applying a standardization of failures (risk matrix from SolarBankability)
- Developing app for technicians in the field
- Linked to asset management + digital twin
- Additionally, CPN method is implemented
  - Cost Priority Number
  - Evaluates economic impact of field failures
  - Allows for prioritization of tickets





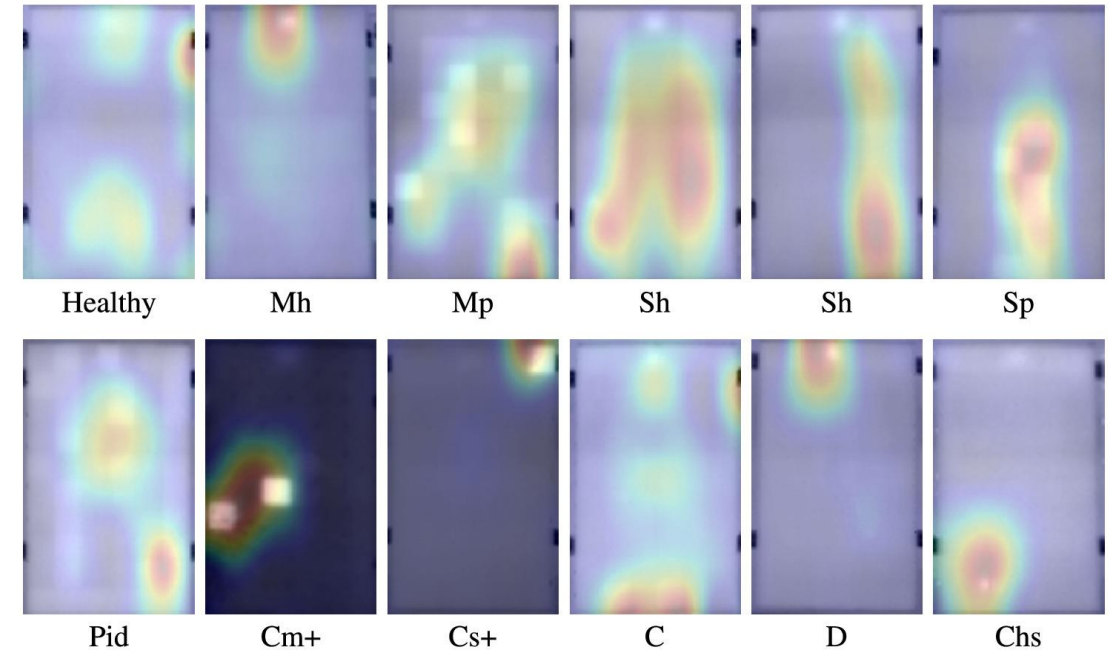
# Inspection and digitalization

For inspection activities, digitalization can

- Improve existing, “old school” inspection
- Enable novel inspection techniques
- Potentially drastically improve efficiency and accuracy of inspection

# Automatic detection of faults in inspection measurements

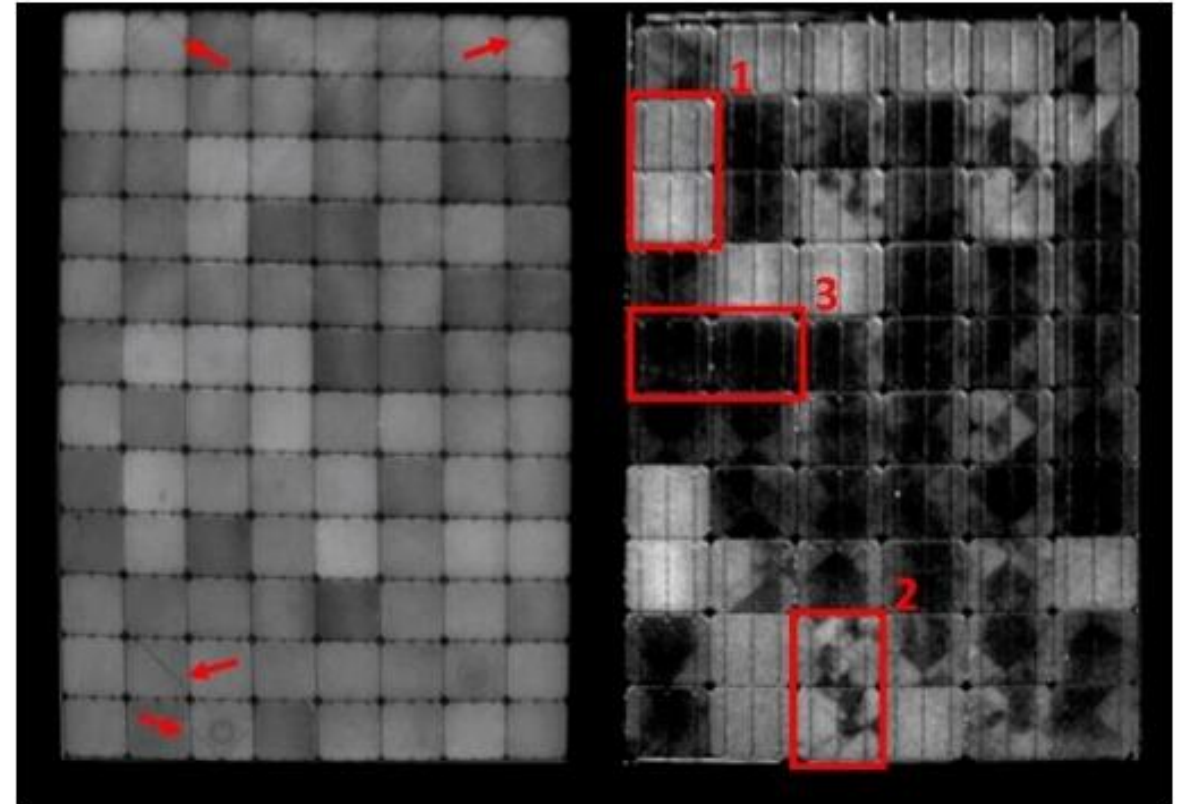
- Existing measurements can be automatically analyzed using machine learning
- To classify faults
- With proper interface of technicians to database
  - Training material is collected
  - Predictions improved



Bommes et al, 2021 <https://doi.org/10.1002/pip.3448>

# Enabling new and more efficient inspection

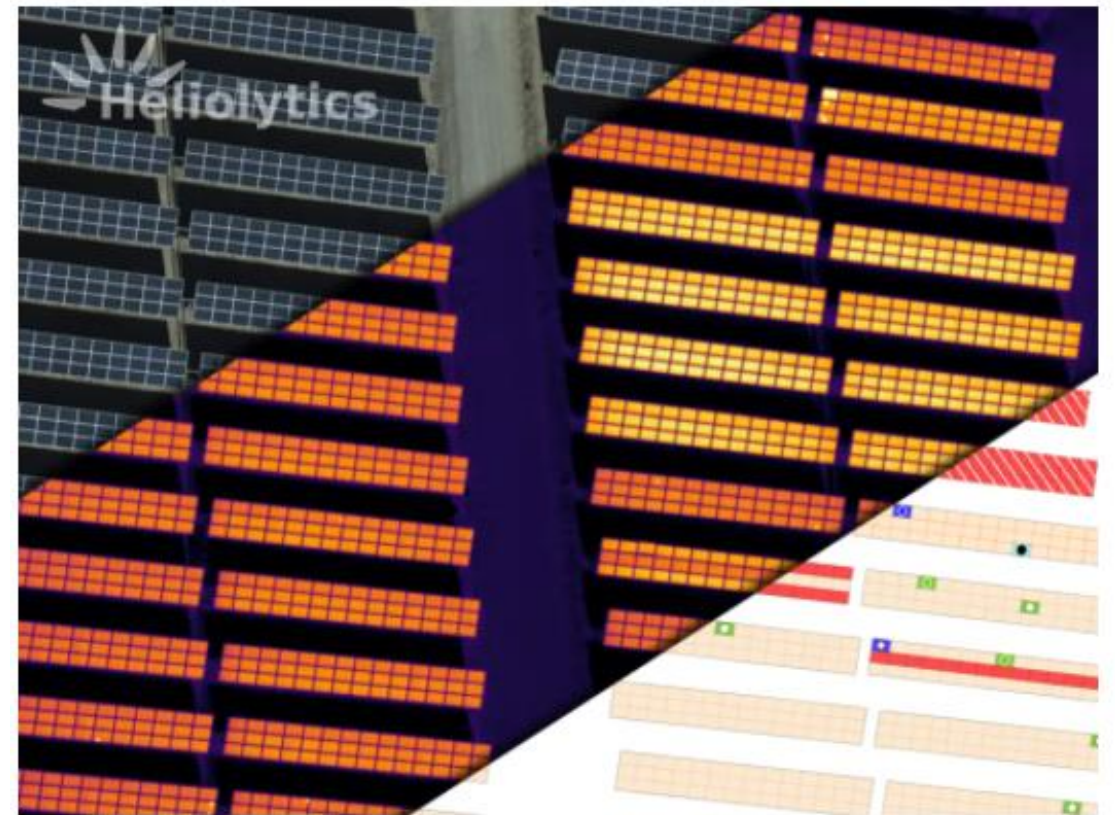
- By using smart digital approaches lab methods can come to the field
- daylight PL: allows for EL-like inspection during the day
- Allows for identification of power losses and root causes in PV modules



Koester et al, 2020  
<https://doi.org/10.4229/EUPVSEC20202020-4CO.4.2>

# Drone based inspections

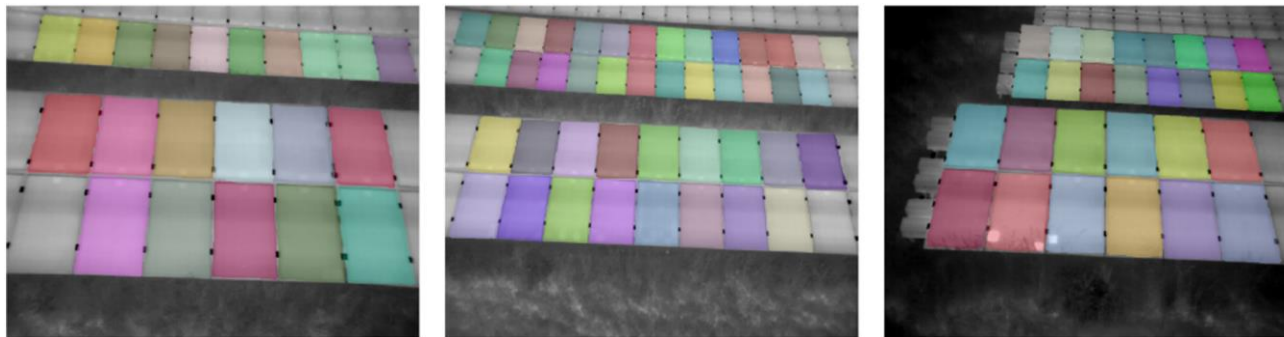
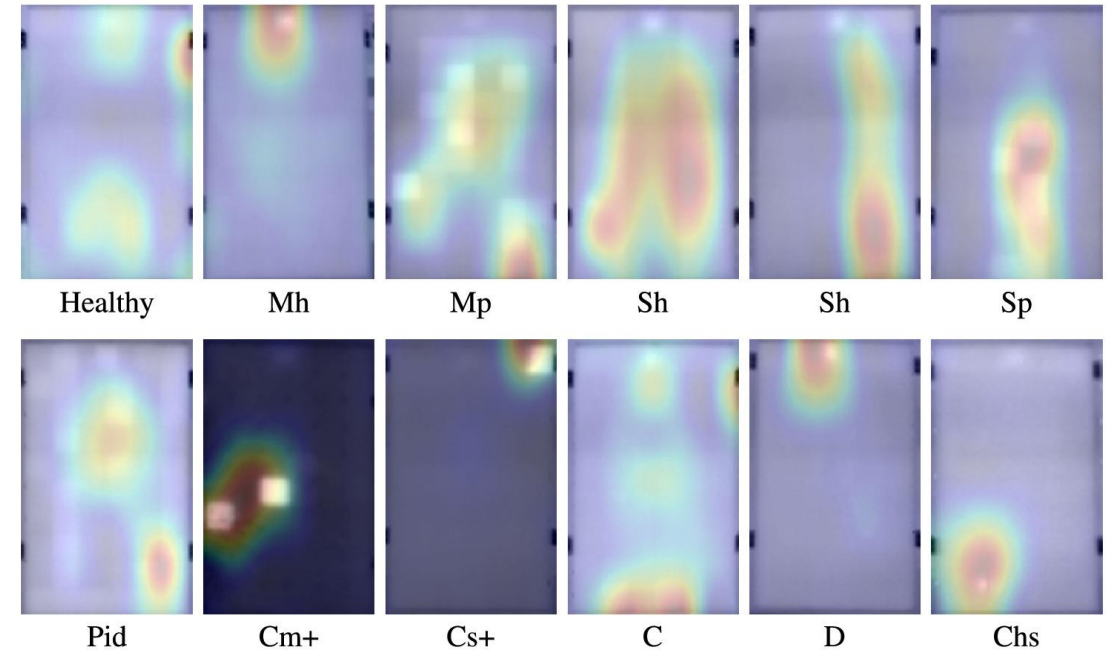
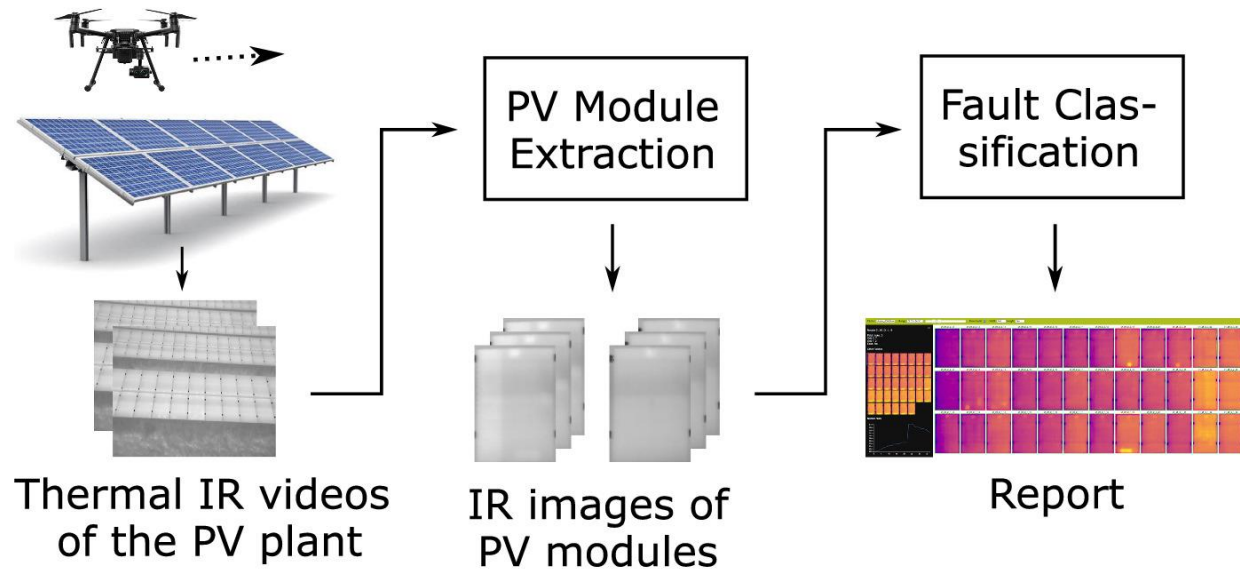
- Several providers offer drone surveying
- Images are analyzed to
  - Detect PV modules in arrays
  - Geolocalize assets
  - Detect faults
  - Feed data into asset management / digital twins
  - Provide intervention suggestions



© Heliolytics.com

# Drone based inspections

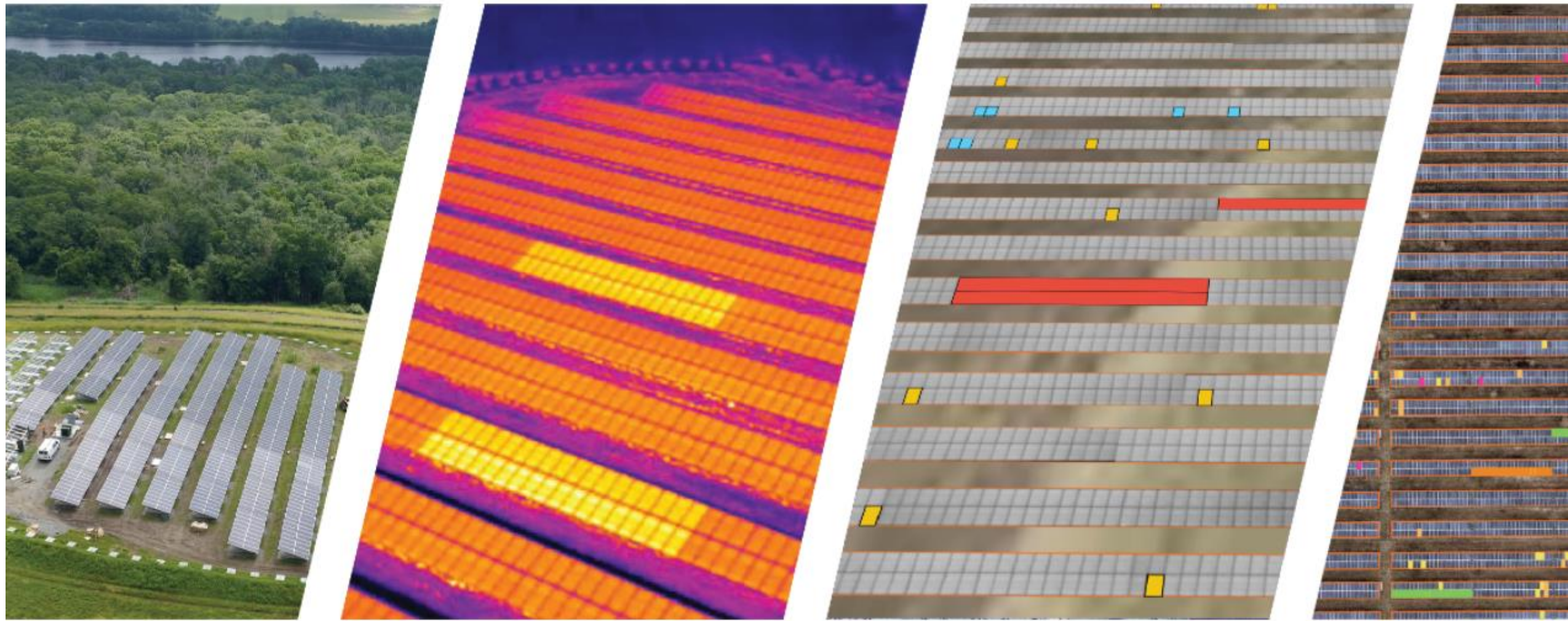
Images: Bommès et al, 2021 <https://doi.org/10.1002/pip.3448>





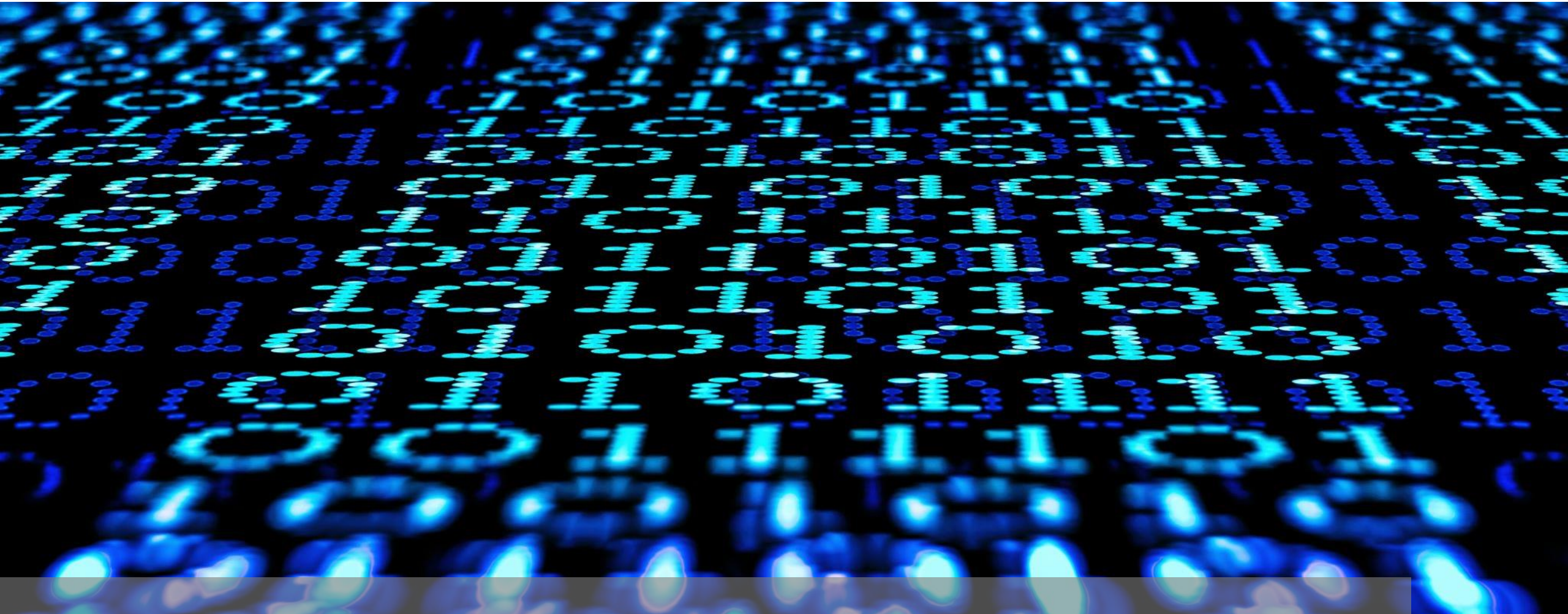
# Drone based inspections

© Raptormaps.com





# Combining Data Streams

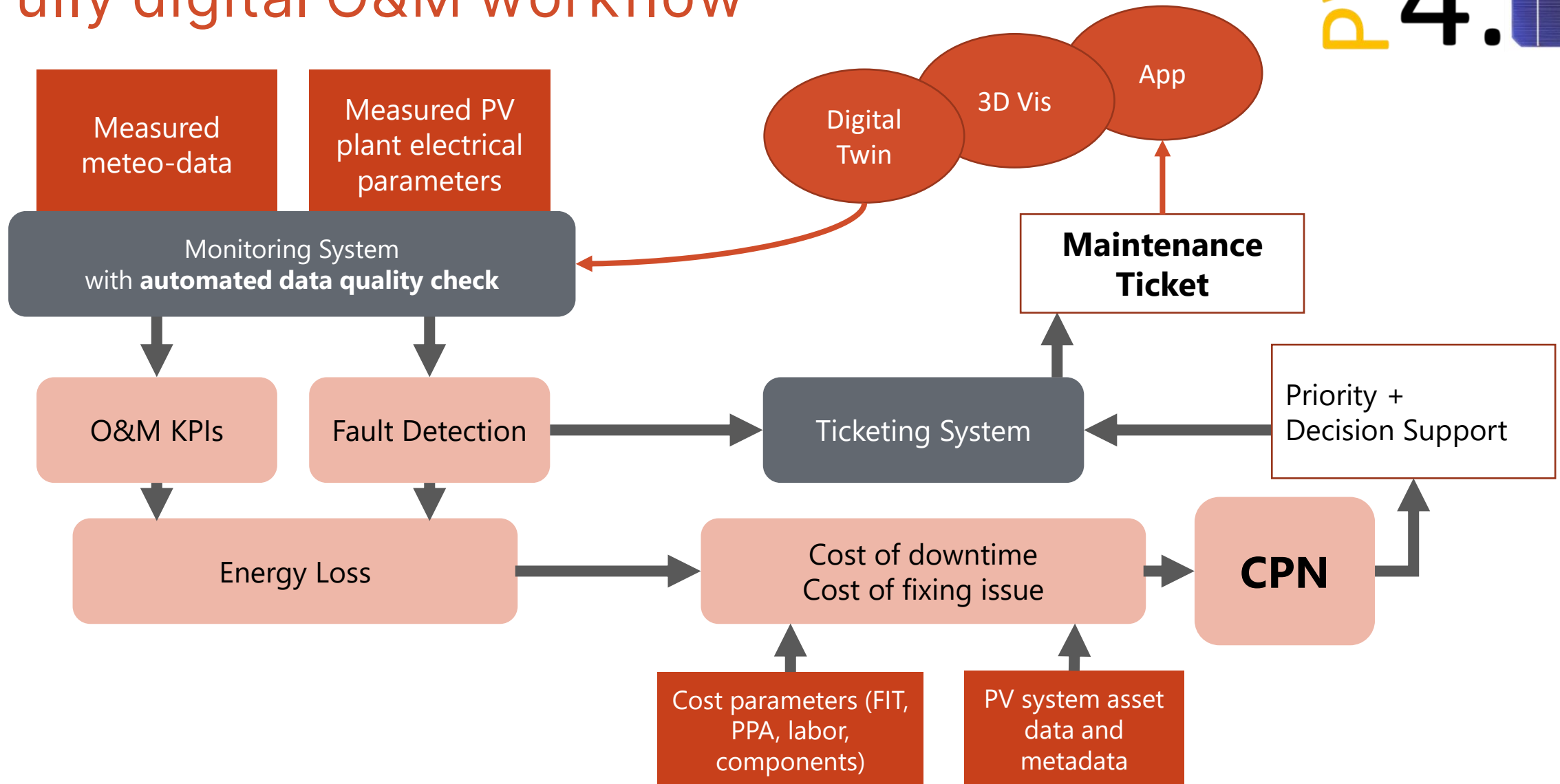


# Managing all data flows: PV plant asset management

- Considering a utility PV plant of several MW:
  - Roughly 3000 modules / MW
  - Area of  $\sim 10^5 \text{ m}^2$  / MW
  - thousands of meters of cables
  - Central or many distributed inverters
  - Potentially different module types
- Digital system essential to store and access data
- Serial numbers, spec sheets, spares, maintenance history, inspections, etc, etc
- Must be accessible for many different O&M people
- Feeds into and out of e.g. monitoring, maintenance/ticketing, inspection, digital twin, warranty and insurance claims

# Fully digital O&M workflow

PV 4.0



# Decision Support Systems

- Most advanced application of digitalization
- DSS combines all “knowledge” and suggests interventions
  - For open maintenance issues
  - For preventive / predictive maintenance
  - Cleaning schedule, inverter checks, vegetation control, etc.
- DSS prevents overload of information, but distills it and prevents actionable information
- Quality metrics and large information database is necessary

## Wrap-up

- In essentially all O&M related activities digitalization is ongoing and of great value
- With professionalization of the PV O&M sector, available tools are improving drastically
- Greatest benefits can be obtained by combining datastreams from different activities
- Many more improvements are needed and require PV researchers with digital skills



# Thank you for your attention!

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