
LIFE-TIME ENERGY YIELD PREDICTIONS FOR UTILITY-SCALE PV POWER PLANTS



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Knowledge Exchange Seminar
Photovoltaic Solar Generation,
Florianopolis – Brazil

9th of November 2018

AGENDA

- Introduction
- Yield predictions for PV power plants
- Uncertainties of predicted yields
- Summary and conclusion

The Fraunhofer Gesellschaft

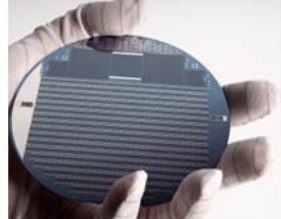
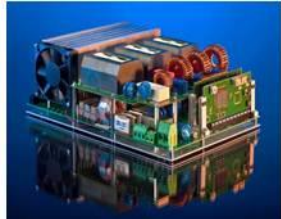
Connected Worldwide



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12 Business Areas

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- Silicon Photovoltaics
- III-V and Concentrator Photovoltaics
- Dye, Organic and Novel Solar Cells
- Photovoltaic Modules and Power Plants
- Storage Technologies
- Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technology
- Solar Thermal Technology
- Energy Efficient Buildings
- Energy Efficient Power Electronics
- Zero-Emission Mobility
- System Integration and Grids – Electricity, Heat, Gas
- Energy System Analysis

Photovoltaic Modules and Power Plants

Quality Assurance for utility scale PV

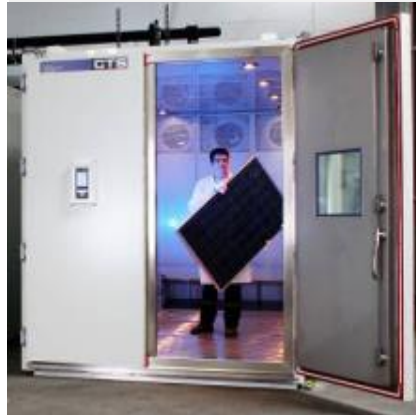
Planning and Design

- Solar resource and yield assessment
- Manufacturer quality benchmarking
- Module power and Energy rating



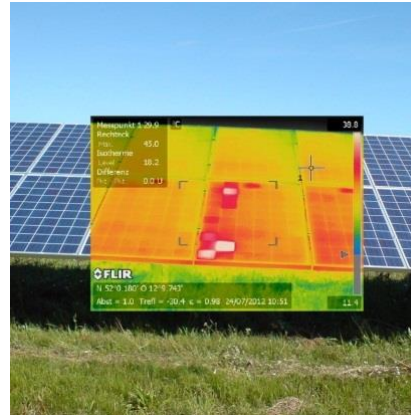
Implementation

- Module performance check
- Module reliability check
- Module material check



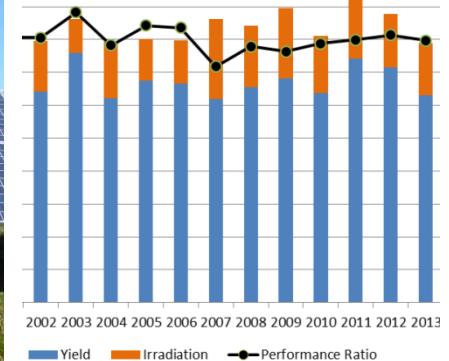
Commissioning

- Final acceptance test
- Initial performance and safety verification
- PV plant certification



Operation

- Continuous long-term performance reporting
- Failure analyzes and reporting
- Forecasting



Fraunhofer ISE and Fotovoltaica / UFSC

Alexander von Humboldt Foundation: Research Group Linkage Programme

This scientific visit of Björn Müller to Fotovoltaica/UFSC is being sponsored by an Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Research Group Linkage Programme Research Grant

➤ <http://www.humboldt-foundation.de>

Yield Predictions for PV Power Plants

Yield assessment as basis for the financial assessment

- independent, accurate simulation
- detailed documentation with validated results



Calculation step	Uncertainty*	Value	Unit	Gain/Loss**	PR***
Irradiation global horizontal	5.0%	1550	kWh/m ²		
Irradiation on tilted surface	2.5%	1821	kWh/m ²	17.5%	100.0%
Shading					
<i>External Shading</i>	0.5%	1803	kWh/m ²	-1.0%	99.0%
<i>Internal Shading</i>	2.0%	1765	kWh/m ²	-2.1%	96.9%
Soiling	1.0%	1739	kWh/m ²	-1.5%	95.5%
Reflection losses	0.5%	1695	kWh/m ²	-2.5%	93.1%
Deviation from STC operation of modules					
<i>Spectral losses</i>	1.0%	1661	kWh/kWp	-2.0%	91.2%
<i>Irradiation-dependent losses</i>	1.0%	1682	kWh/kWp	1.3%	92.4%
<i>Temperature-dependent losses</i>	1.0%	1634	kWh/kWp	-2.9%	89.7%
Interconnection losses (mismatch)	0.5%	1602	kWh/kWp	-2.0%	88.0%
Cabling losses	0.5%	1579	kWh/kWp	-1.4%	86.7%
Inverter losses	1.5%	1538	kWh/kWp	-2.6%	84.5%
Power limitation of inverter	0.5%	1538	kWh/kWp	0.0%	84.5%
Transformer	0.0%	1538	kWh/kWp	0.0%	84.5%
Total	6.5%	1538	kWh/kWp		84.5%

* Uncertainties are related to single standard deviation

** Gain/Los : energetic Gain / Loss according to the step of calculation of the simulation

*** PR: Performance Ratio

Yield Predictions for PV Power Plants

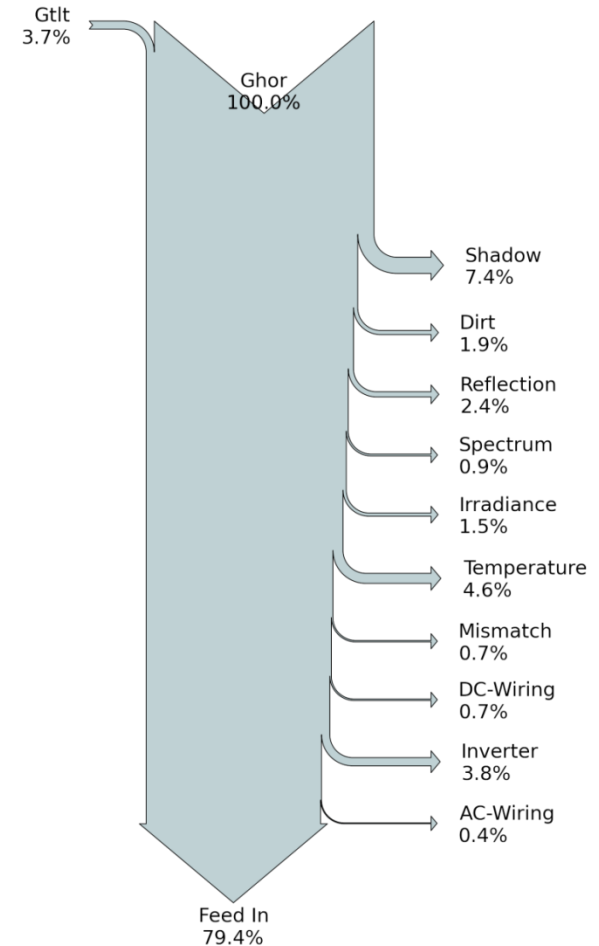
Procedure

- Assessment of the solar resource and other meteorological quantities
 - Derive meteorological data from the past (reference period)
 - Calculate irradiance in plane of array using a conversion model
- Simulation of the energy output for the PV system under consideration
 - Based on meteorological data and specifications of the PV system
 - Set of models, methods and parameters
- Long-term (future) changes in energy yield within the prediction period
 - Power and performance changes of the PV system
 - Changes of meteorological quantities

Yield Predictions for PV Power Plants

Calculation Steps

- Horizontal irradiation (history)
- Horizontal irradiation (future)
- Diffuse fraction & conversion into module plane
- Partial shading (& inverter behavior)
- Soiling losses
- Reflection losses
- Spectral effects
- Product specifications vs. actual properties
- Dependency on irradiance level
- Dependency on temperature
- Mismatch losses
- DC + AC cable losses
- Inverter efficiency and limitations
- Transformer losses
- System degradation



Uncertainties of Predicted Yields

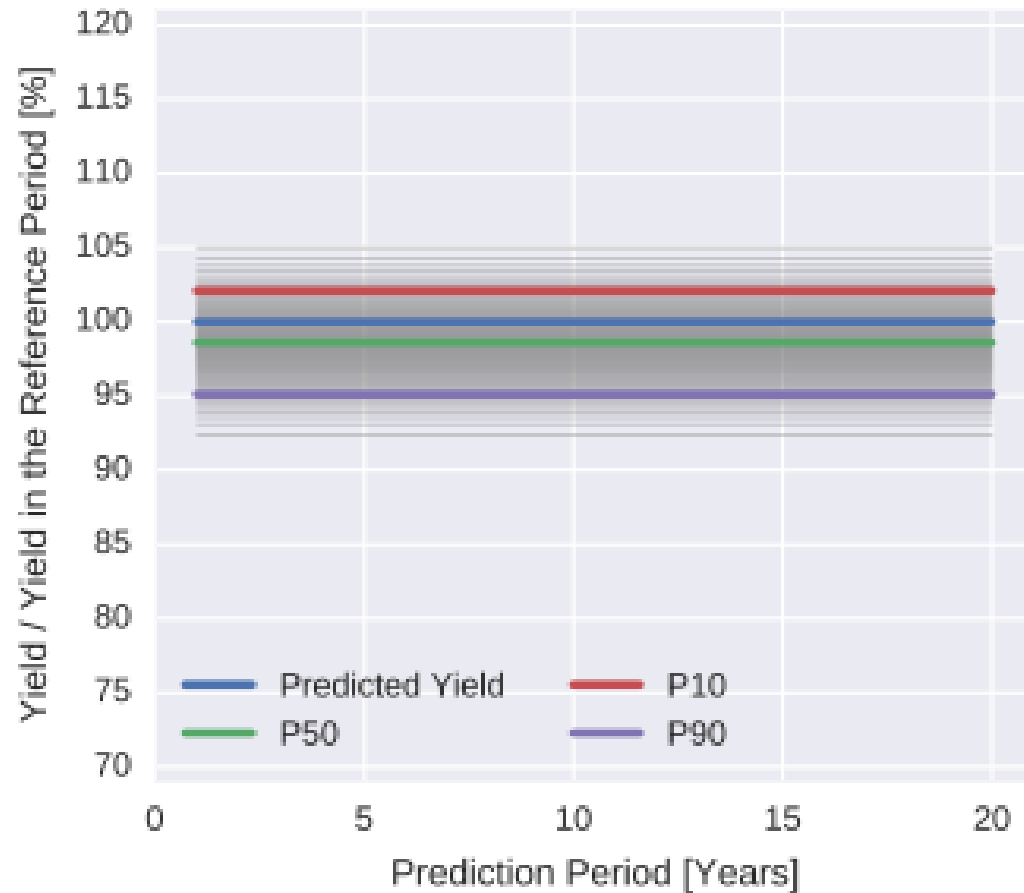
Monte Carlo Simulation

- Why Monte Carlo?
 - To consider the possibly asymmetric uncertainties of all simulation steps
 - Because it's (quite) easy to implement
- Advantages
 - Easy to use non-normal uncertainty distributions
 - Consideration of uncertainties in individual years due to inter-annual variation
 - Results can be directly used for further calculations e.g. financial models

Uncertainties of Predicted Yields

Monte Carlo Simulation

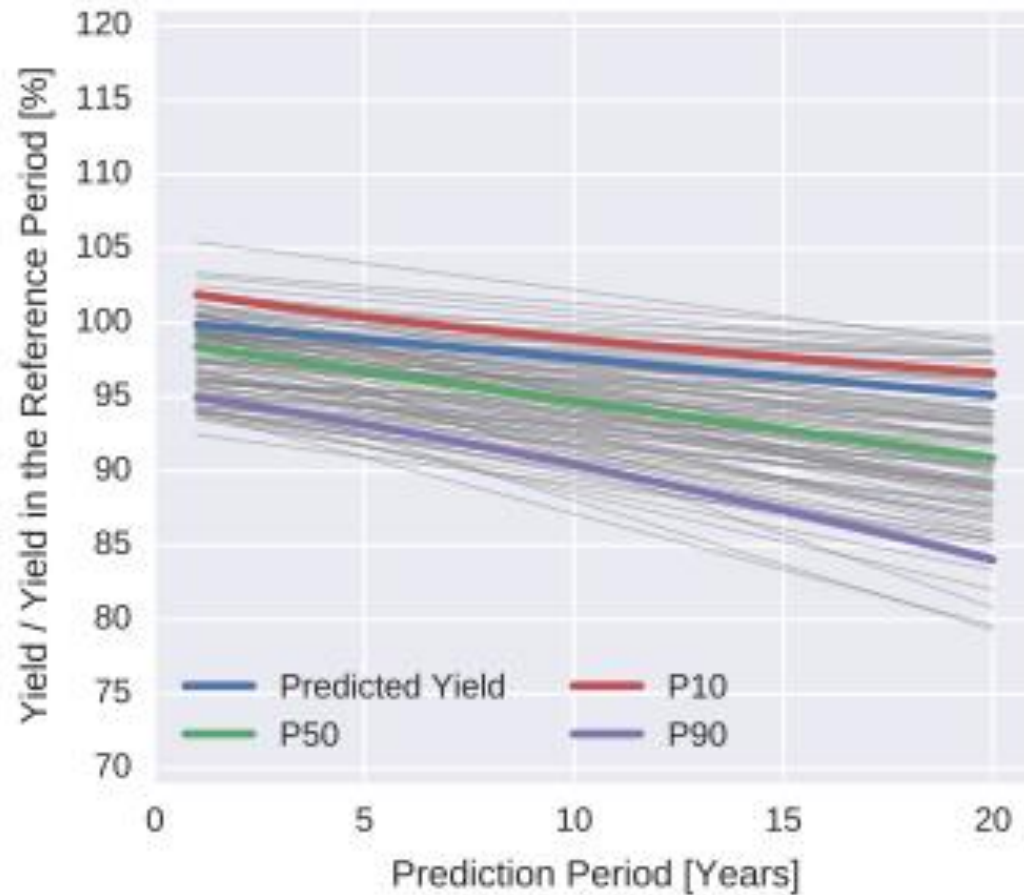
Prediction without long-term changes



Uncertainties of Predicted Yields

Monte Carlo Simulation

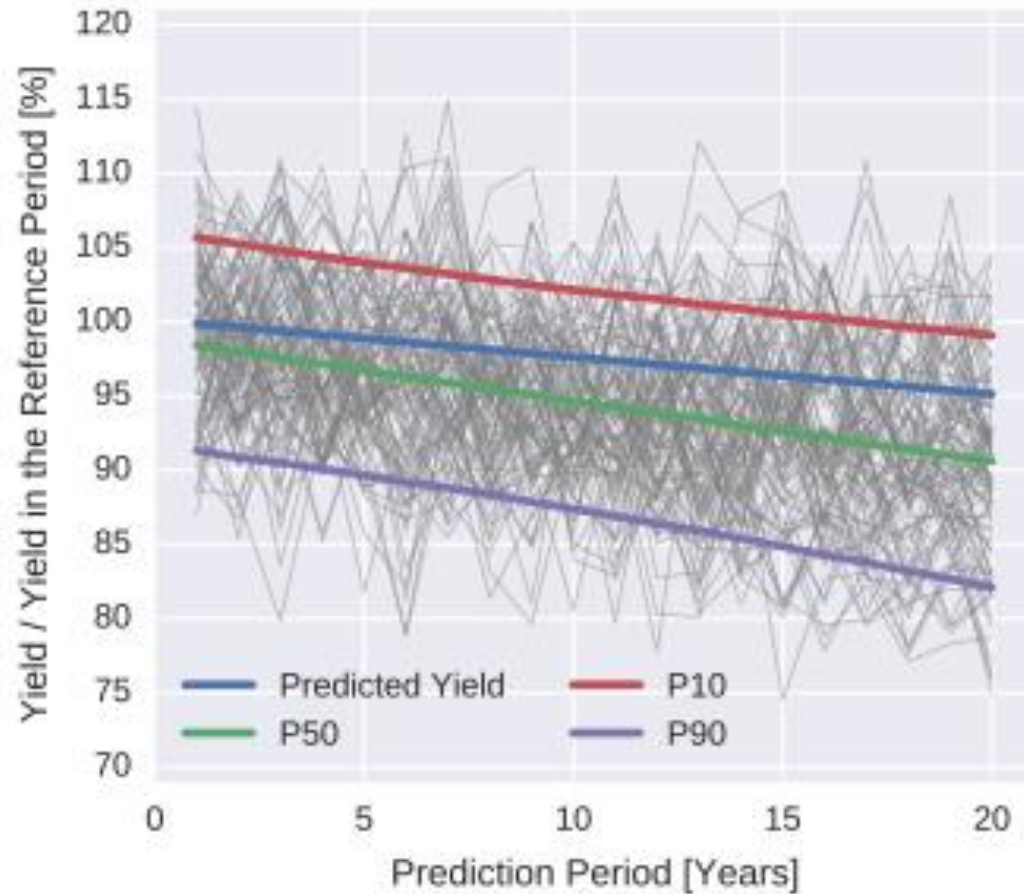
Prediction with
long-term changes



Uncertainties of Predicted Yields

Monte Carlo Simulation

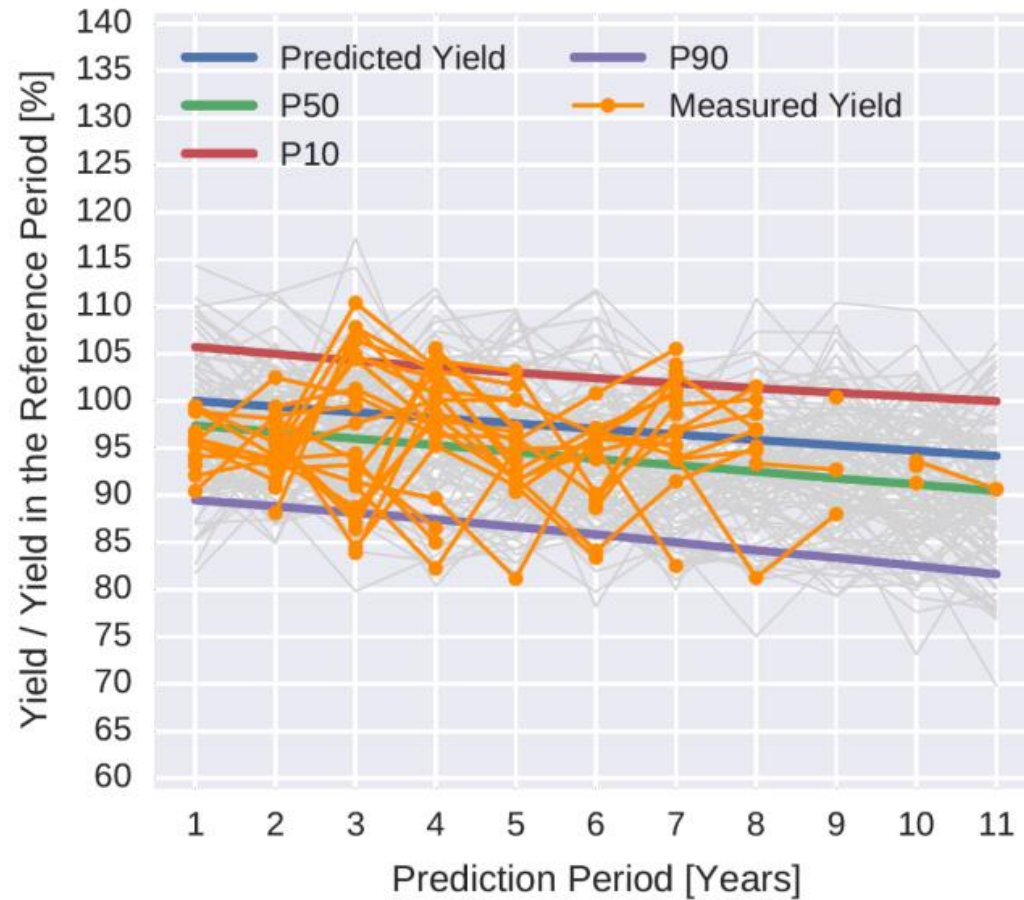
Prediction with
interannual variations



Uncertainties of Predicted Yields

Monte Carlo Simulation

Comparison with measured yields



Uncertainties of Predicted Yields

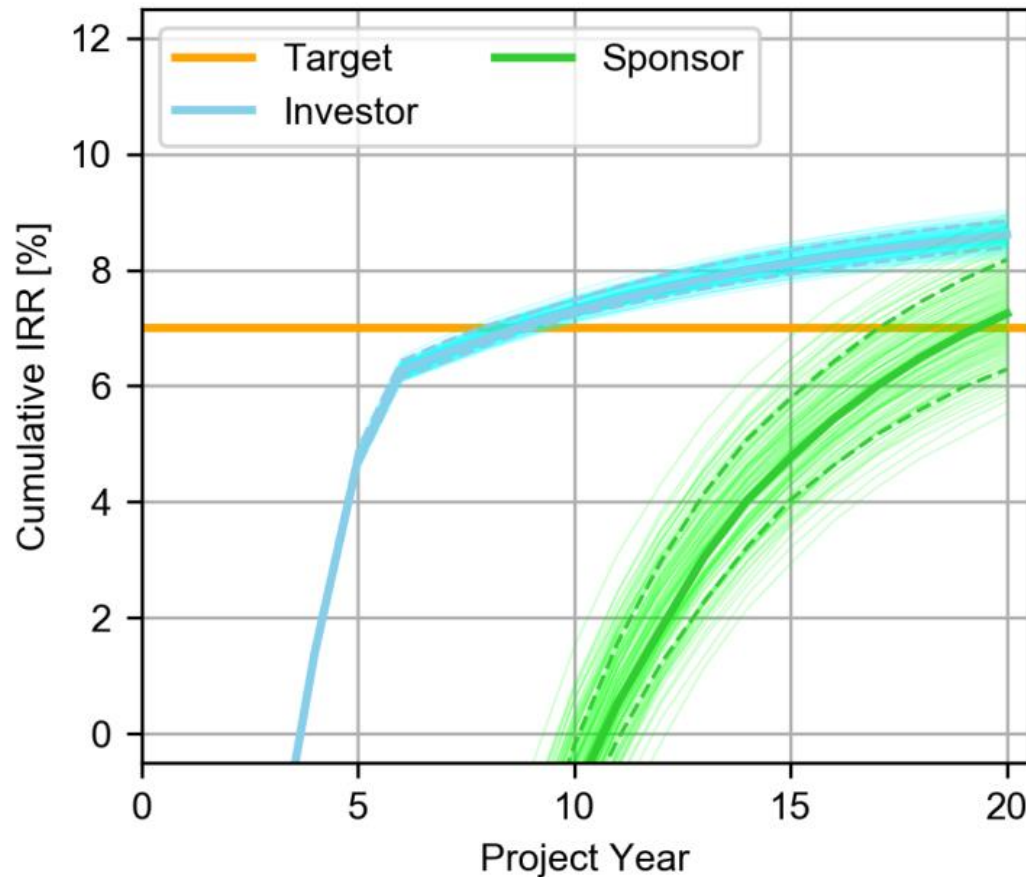
Example: Annual yields as input for financial model

Uncertainties of after tax internal rates of return for an “All Equity Partnership Flip” model in the US

Source:

B. Müller, B. Xu-Sigurdson,
P. Bostock, B. Farnung

“The Influence of Interannual Variation and Long-term Effects of PV Energy Yields on Financial Models”, 7th WCPEC, Hawaii, 2018



Summary and Conclusion

- Independent high quality life-time energy yield predictions
 - are a sound basis for investments in PV power plants
 - can achieve quite low uncertainties

- Monte Carlo based uncertainty estimation
 - is able to reflect “real” (measured) deviations between prediction and measurement
 - can consider asymmetric uncertainty distributions e.g. for degradation rates
 - can be directly used as input for financial models

Thank you for your attention!



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