Diagnostics of photovoltaic power plants operation

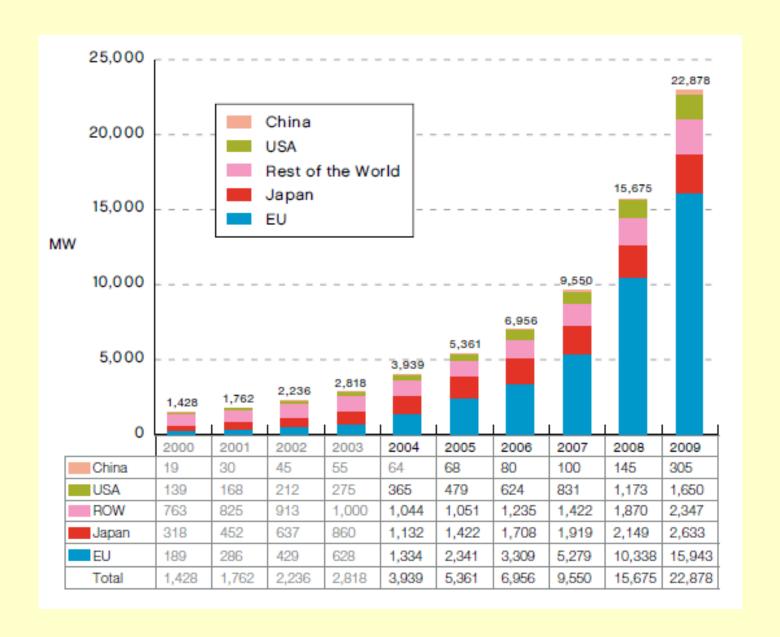


Vitezslav Benda,

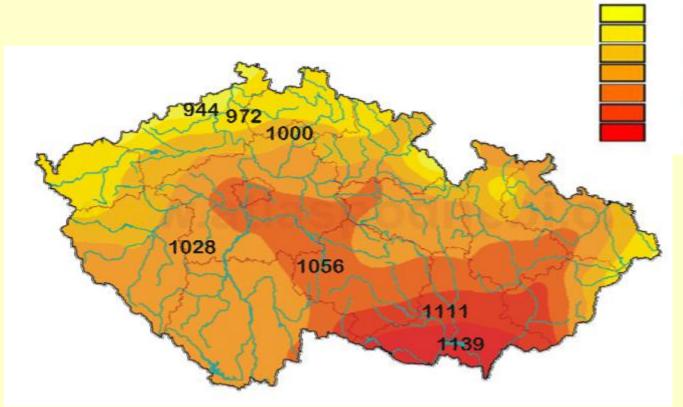
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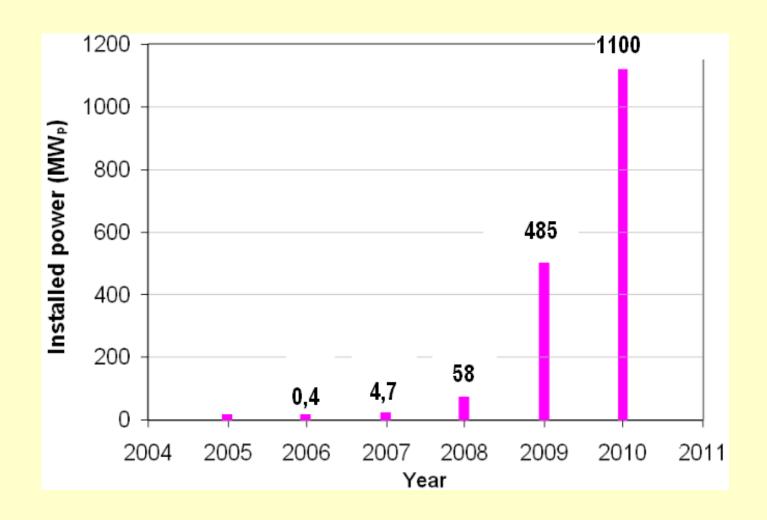
Progress in photovoltaics



Czech Republic



945 - 972 kWh/m² 973 - 1000 kWh/m² 1001 - 1027 kWh/m² 1028 - 1055 kWh/m² 1056 - 1083 kWh/m² 1084 - 1111 kWh/m² 1112 - 1139 kWh/m² The total output power of solar power plants in the Czech Republic



35 MW_p power station in Veprek (20 km from Prague)



- 186 960 panels rated at 185W_p and 190W_p each (Phonosolar)
- 3300 SMA 10 kW and 11 kW inverters using a string configuration
- 26 transformers from 0.4kV to 22kV
- 1 transformer connects the total generated power to the 110 kV high voltage power line

Technical Description of a photovoltaic power plant

- PV modules
- supporting structure
- inverter(s)
 - central
 - decentral
- switchboards
- transformer for a conversion to a high voltage output

The procedure for detection and removal of operational failures

- fault in a PV module
- fault in interconnection (connectors / cables / switchboard)
- fault in inverter (monitoring system)

A) Data collection system

- shows the performance of all inverters
- the problem is localized if a power loss appears on one inverter (relative to an average performance of all of the inverters)
- Comparison of normalized inverter yields for 23.11.2009 brings following detailed data:

- Inverter '2000760653'

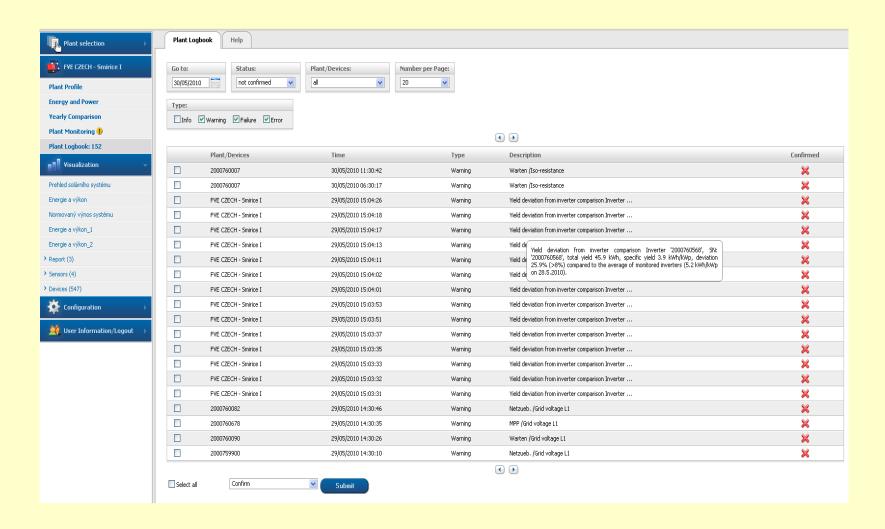
SN: 2000760653

Generator: 11,9 kWp Total yield: 20,97 kWh

Specific yield: 1,76 kWh/kWp

deviation >8% (8,7%)

The exact localization of a problem could be found under "Plant Logbook" on "Sunny Portal" (www.sunnyportal.com)



B) visual checking the corresponding PV string

• disconnection of the module, missing or broken module, by obstruction that shades a module, melted or burned junction box, etc.

C) checking the switchboard

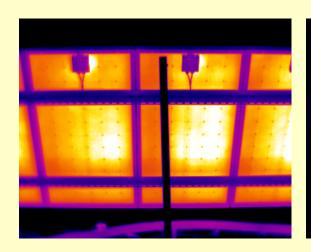
follows (broken fuses or disconnected breakers, destroyed over voltage protections)

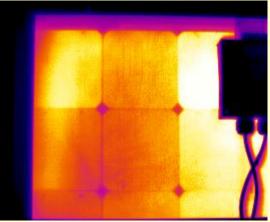
D) checking the faulty string

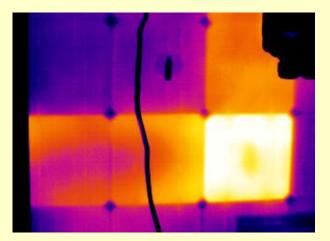
- should be done and voltage measurement conducted
- to localize a faulty connector, it is necessary to measure the modules as pairs

E) check the temperature distribution

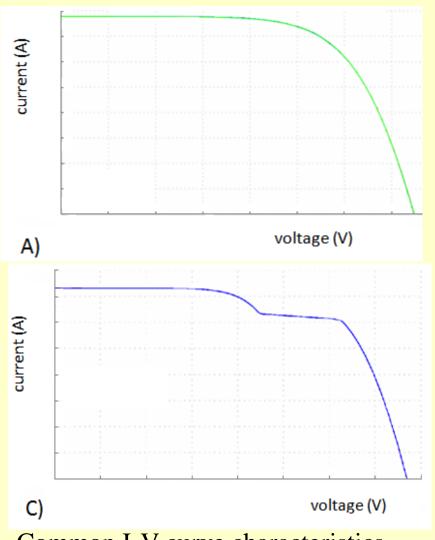
- under load over the modules can be evaluated using IR camera
- "Hot spot" appears together with the presence of local shading or when a single cell is cracked/damaged



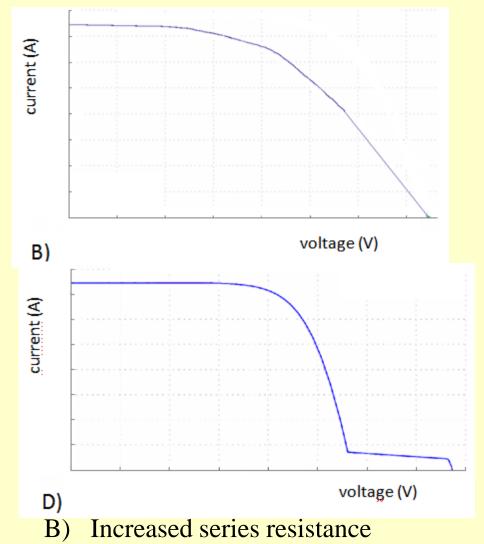




F) checking the I-V characteristic



- A) Common I-V curve characteristics
- C) Cracked or partially shaded cell



D) Interrupted chain of cells or

completely shaded cell

Conclusions

- During PV power plant operation, faults decreasing the total power output of the power plant may arise.
- It can either be a fault in a PV module, failure in a connection (connectors/cables/switchboard) or a failure in an inverter.
- The inverters are equipped with a monitoring system that observes the operating parameters, inputs and output and is able to identify most of the error states.
- The identification and removal of the fault should be carried out in a shortest possible time in order to minimize losses in energy production.

Thank you for your attention