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Reliability of FPV

Stefan Wieland, Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

EUPVSEC Parallel Event 2024

Our vocabulary



Stressor:

- physical, chemical or mechanical stress acting on PV plant

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Stress profile:

- combination of stressors acting on PV plant



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- *gradual* change of PV components through stressors, affecting vital PV plant metrics such as output power



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Stress profile:

- combination of stressors acting on PV plant

Degradation:

- *gradual* change of PV components through stressors, affecting vital PV plant metrics such as output power

Failure:

- *abrupt* change in vital PV plant metrics, can also be cascading/catastrophic

Our aim



- to identify FPV-specific
 - stressors
 - affected components
 - degradation
 - failure modes

Our aim



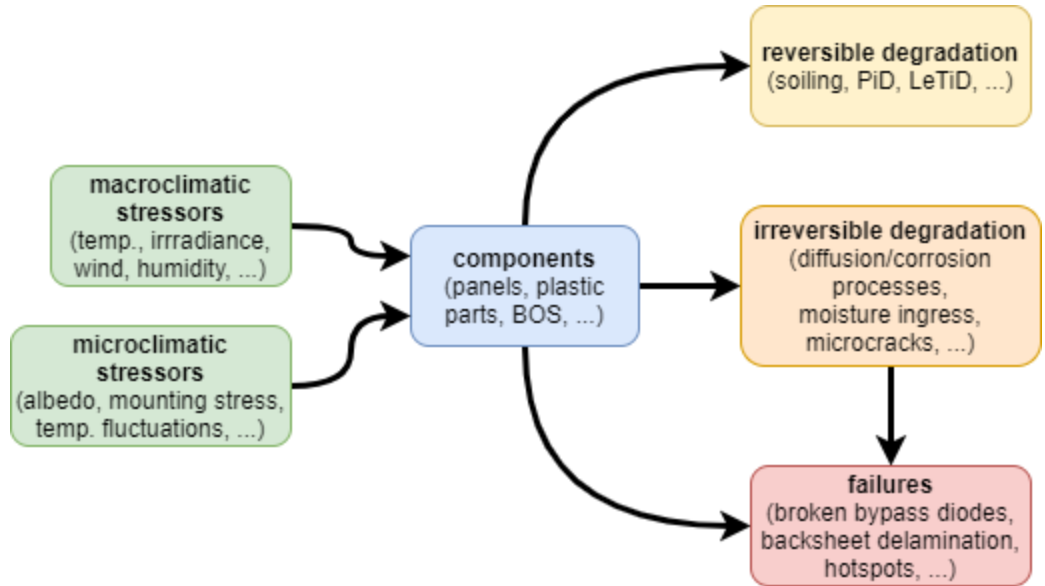
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- to map interdependencies

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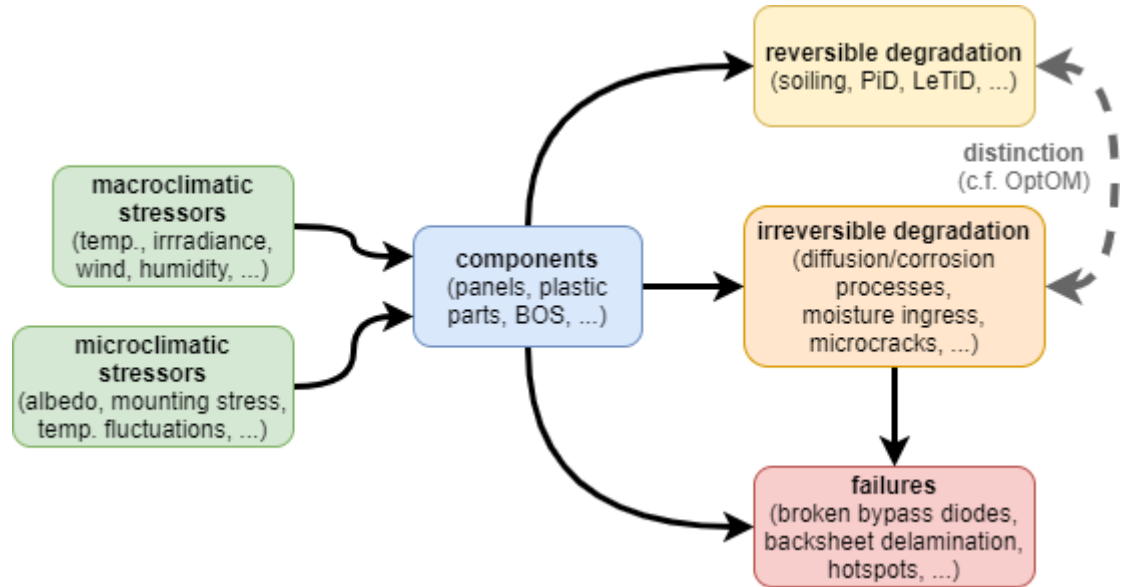
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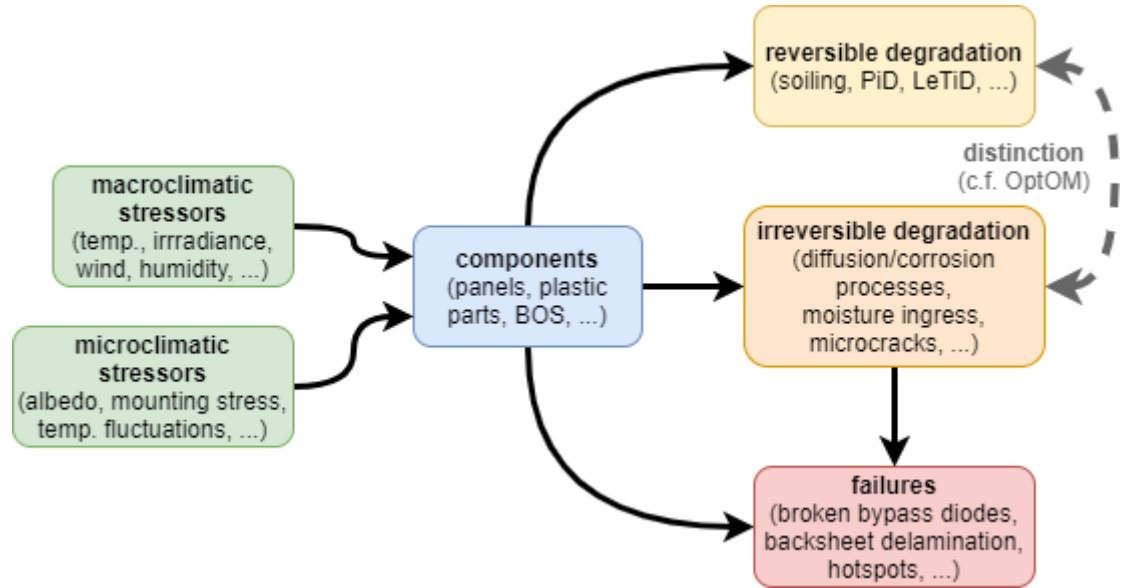


- to identify FPV-specific

- stressors
- affected components
- degradation
- failure modes

- to map interdependencies

- to quantify degradation (onsite data, lab tests, simulations)



FPV stress profiles: Differences to GPV



- increased **mechanical loads** on more **complex mechanical support**
 ➔ increased **fatigue** and compromised **mechanical integrity**

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- higher **humidity** and **water exposure**
 ➔ increased **moisture ingress**

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 ➔ increased **fatigue** and compromised **mechanical integrity**

- higher **humidity** and **water exposure**
 ➔ increased **moisture ingress**

- lower **operating temperature**
 ➔ less thermally-activated **degradation**

FPV stress profiles: Differences to GPV



- increased **biofouling**



enhanced **corrosion**



increased **tear** through mechanical removal



Mavraki et al. 2023

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enhanced **corrosion**



- bird **droppings**



hotspot formation



FPV stress profiles: Variability



- **Dependent on float technology**

- varying water exposure
- varying mechanical loads

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© OceanSun

© FloatingSolar



© Zimmermann

FPV stress profiles: Variability



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- **Dependent on waterbody type**



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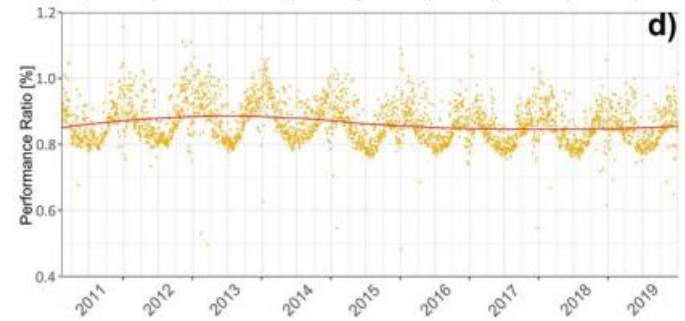


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Quantifying degradation: *Basics*



- **through performance loss rate (PLR)**
 - temporal decline of power output
 - essential ingredient in economic analysis

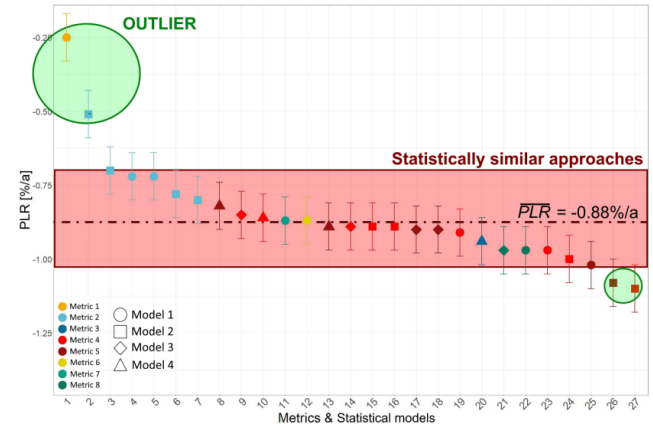
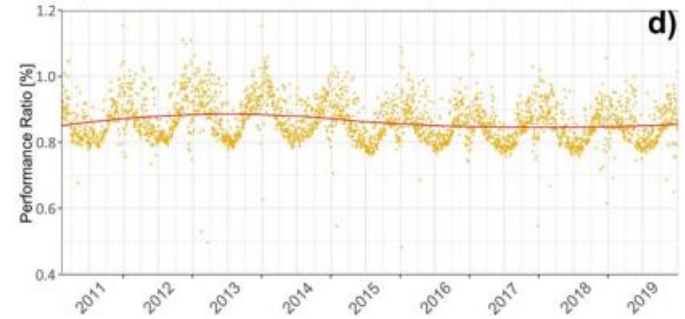


Quantifying degradation: *Basics*



- through performance loss rate (PLR)
 - temporal decline of power output
 - essential ingredient in economic analysis

- with several methods
 - ordinary least squares
 - seasonal-trend decomposition using LOESS
 - year-on-year

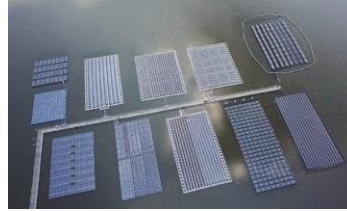


Sascha Lindig et al. 2022 Prog. Energy 4 022003

Quantifying degradation I: *PLRs from onsite data*



- **-0.7%/a to -0.5%/a**
(Multi-/Mono-Si; same for roof PV)



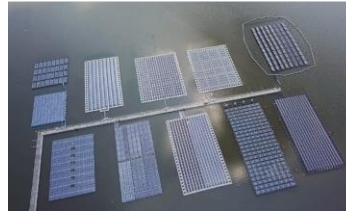
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Luo et al. 2021

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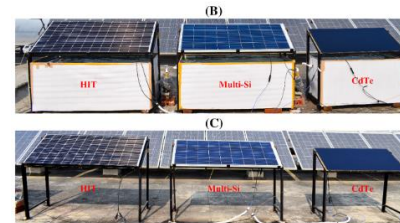
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- **-1.32%/a** (multicrystalline Si; GPV -0.93%/a)
- **-1.68%/a** (CdTe; GPV -1.41%/a)



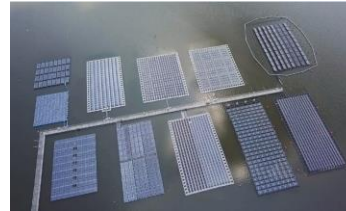
Kumar et al. 2020

13 months,
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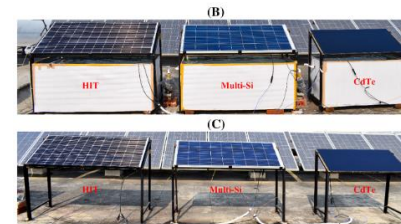
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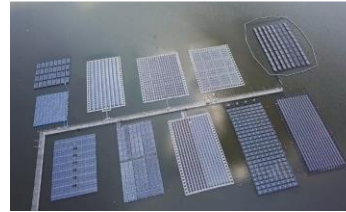
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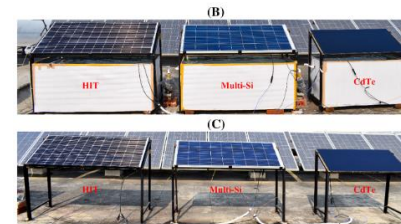
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- **no FPV-specific standards** at the moment; RP DNV-RP-0584
- **relevant test standards**
 - **IEC 61215** (climate and mechanical stress on modules)
 - **IEC 61730** (mechanically/electrically safe module operation)
 - **IEC 62782** (dynamic mechanical loads)
 - **IEC 61701** (salt & mist corrosion)
 - **IEC 62852** (connectors in DC circuits)
 - **IEC 62930/EN 50618** (DC cables)

Quantifying degradation II: Accelerated stress tests



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 - **IEC 62852** (connectors in DC circuits) (Kempe, NREL,2023)
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(1) Mechanical loads:

- **on modules:**
 - couple CFD for wind with FEM for stress levels inside module (Romer et al. 2024)



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- **on modules:**
 - couple CFD for wind with FEM for stress levels inside module (Romer et al. 2024)
- **on floating structure:**
 - wind flow non-trivial; couple CFD with tool modelling ...
 - ... hydrodynamics, flexibility (Nygaard et al. 2016, Ikhennicheu et al. 2022)
 - but account for feedback loop to stress levels in module interior



(2) Moisture ingress:

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(4) Thermally induced stresses

- coupled thermal and mechanical FEM simulations to compute fracture probability of module glass (Beinert et al. 2023)

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- We have established simulation frameworks for **single stressors**, but application to **FPV is lacking**, or **hindered** by necessity for tool coupling.

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- We have **few onsite data** on FPV degradation, let alone on its dependence on system design.
- We have a **wide range of PV** test standards, but **hardly any** is FPV-ready.
- We have established simulation frameworks for **single stressors**, but application to **FPV is lacking**, or **hampered** by necessity for tool coupling.
- **We want:** measurement/quantitative prediction of PLRs and failure frequencies.

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