

Procedures to reduce PV performance uncertainties through in-field testing

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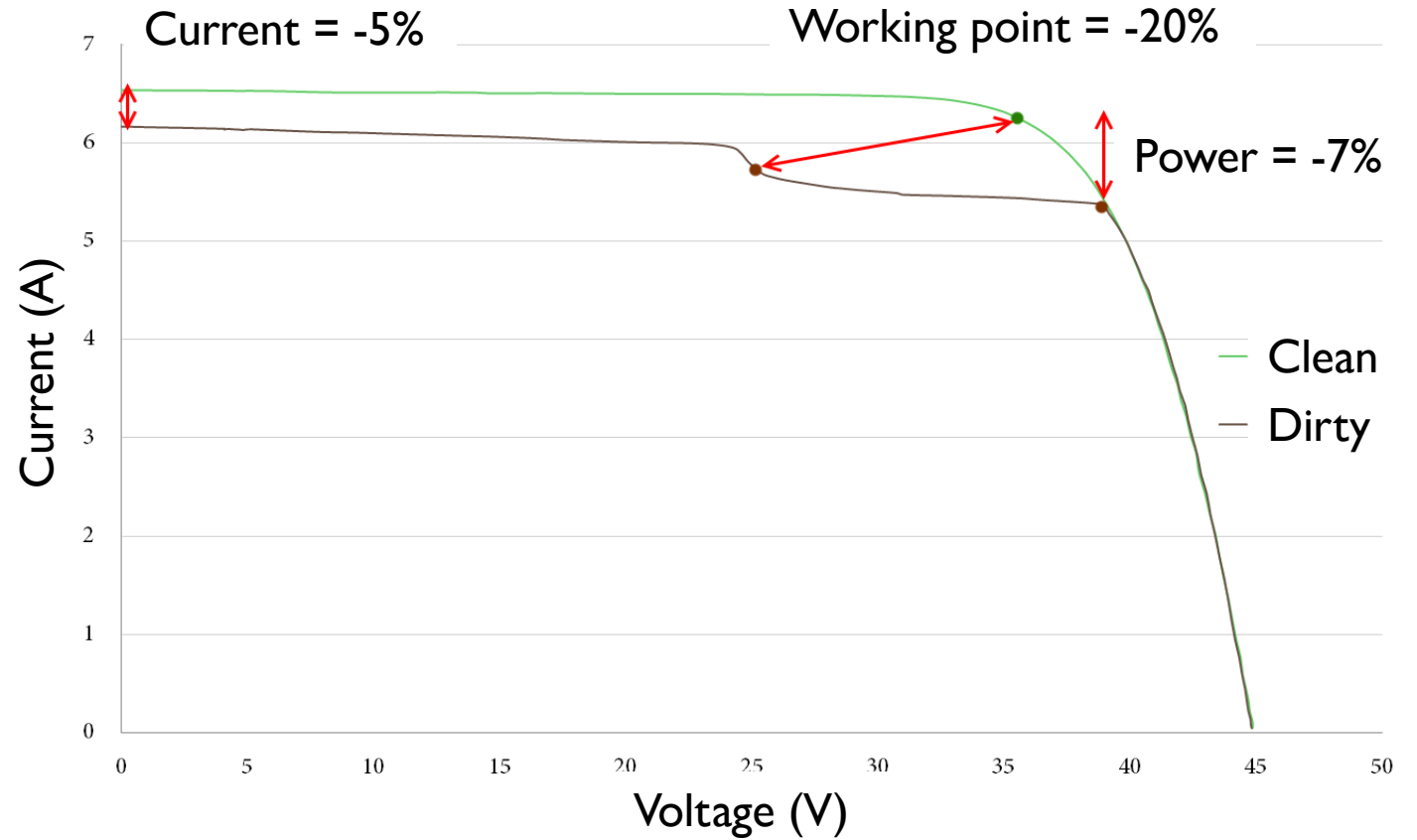
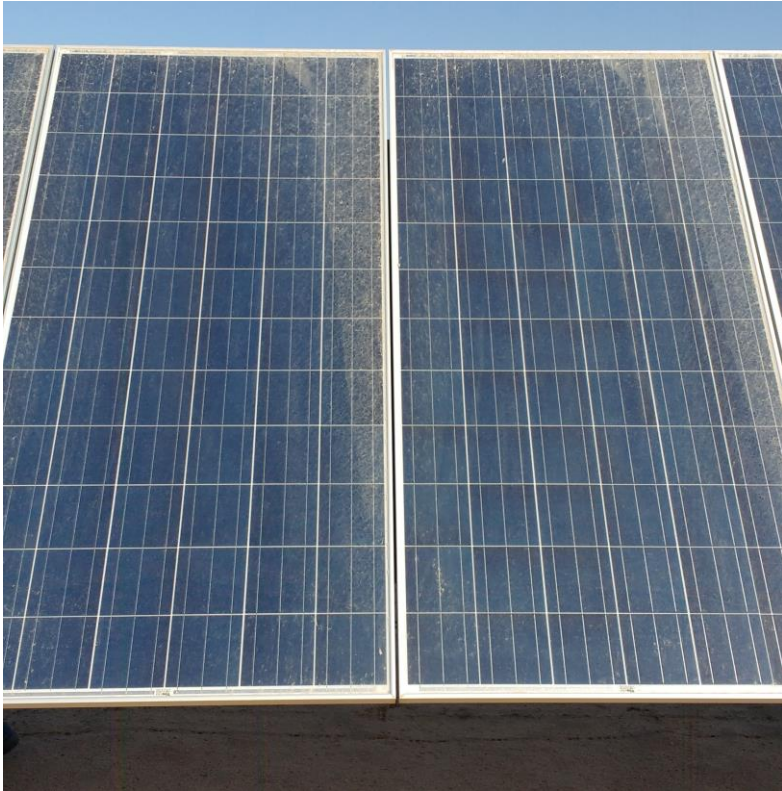
Growing up is a road full of uncertainty



Main uncertainty sources

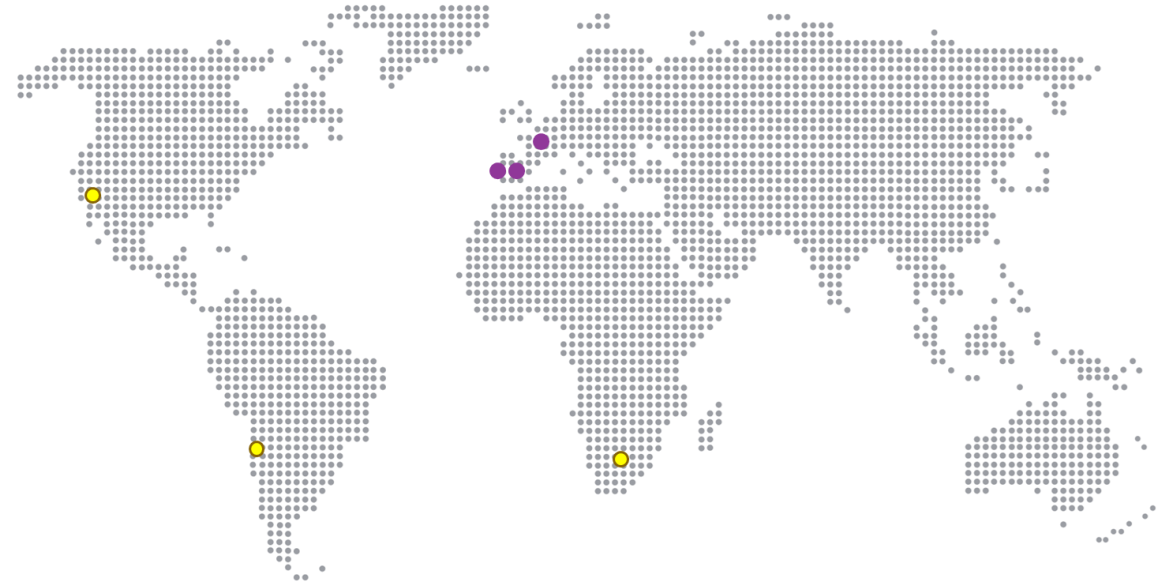
- **Solar resource:** DB accuracy, interannual variation, long-term trends
- **Soiling:** non-homogeneous covers, effective impact
- **Operating conditions:** effective irradiance, IAM, cooling effects
- **PV system characteristics:** strings, inverters, QC for bifacial & floating
- **Ageing:** modules + inverters
- **Bifacial:** albedo evolution, irradiance gain, shading & mismatch factors...

Soiling assessment

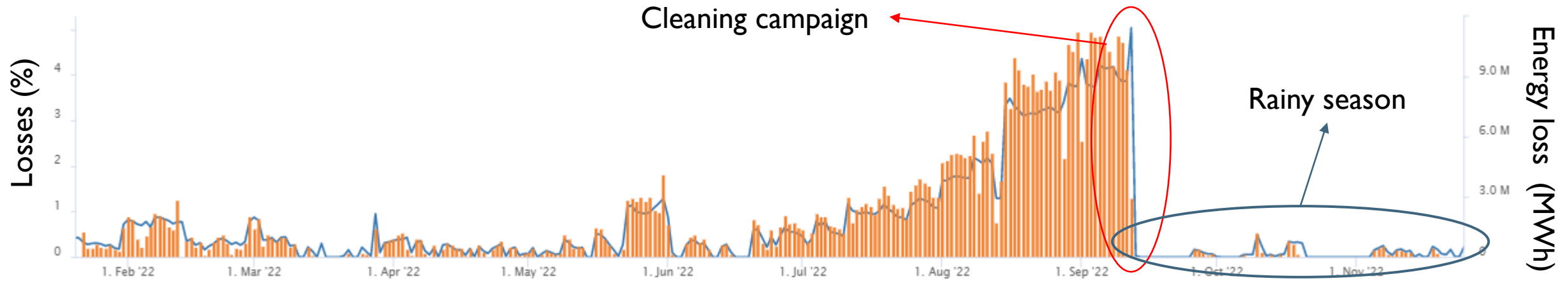


Key approach: PV modules as sensor + measure the effective impact

Soiling assessment



Portugal – feb'22 to nov'22



Operating conditions – Bifacial PV plants

Albedo (+100 locations): spatial and temporal variability, cover evolution, humidity

Bifacial reference modules: most representative all in one sensor



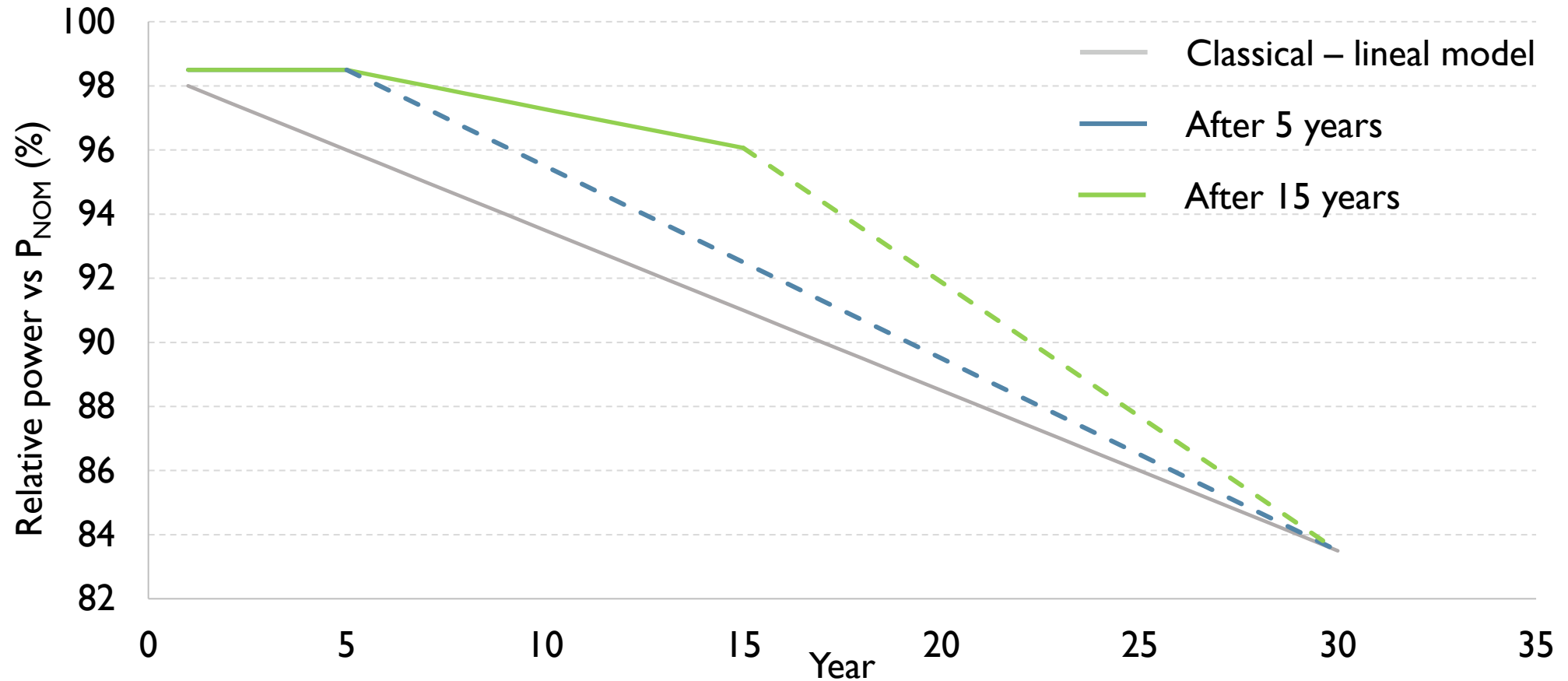
In-field quality control procedures

- ✓ Modules (**+3000** tests): I-V testing for bifacial PV modules
- ✓ I-V tracer upgraded to 1500V + 40A and tested on **25,000** strings.
- ✓ Inverters (**+300** units tested)
 - ✓ **Conversion and MPPT efficiencies**
 - ✓ Central + string inverters
 - ✓ Ageing
- ✓ Batteries: SoH, charging cycles, degradation...



Ageing

- Very low uncertainty measurement procedures
- Need for anticipation

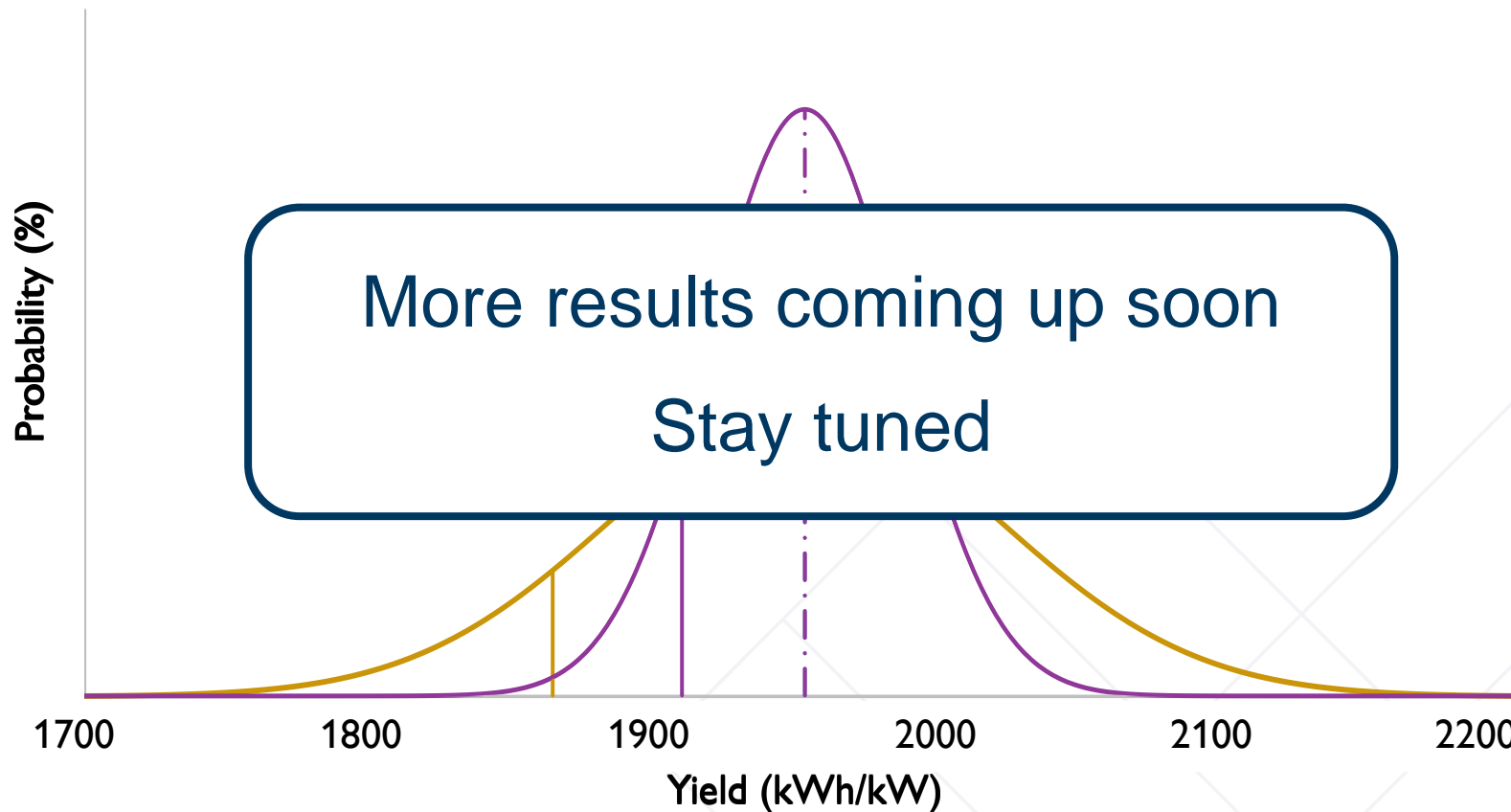


Uncertainty: a key issue for long-term projects

- Long-term scenarios: +30 years
- More need for predictability



Improve in financing



Panel Discussion

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Innovation Project Manager, Above Surveying

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