



FAKULTEIT INGENIEURSWESE
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING



IRRADIANCE MODELING FOR BI-FACIAL PV MODULES USING THE RAY TRACING TECHNIQUE.

Renewable Energy Postgraduate Symposium 2018

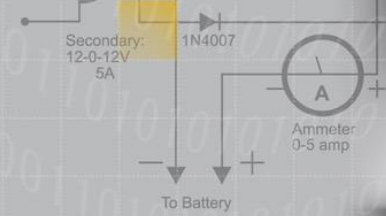


UNIVERSITEIT
STELLENBOSCH
UNIVERSITY

J.A. Louw & Dr A.J. Rix



Scatec Solar
Chair in Photovoltaic Systems



Overview

1. Introduction
2. Bi-facial PV modules
 - Rear side irradiance
 - Electrical model
 - Bi-facial PV module characterisation
3. Simulation and modelling of bi-facial PV modules
4. Ray tracing
 - *RADIANCE* software
5. Proposed solution
 - Program flow
6. Simulation results
7. Conclusions and future work



Introduction



Active **rear side** leads to potentially higher power outputs.



Cost difference: Mono-facial vs Bi-facial



Market for bi-facial PV



Characterization and simulation



Existing simulation software: **inaccurate**



Ray tracing can serve as the solution

Bi-facial PV Modules

Rear side irradiance



Mounting height

- **Increased** irradiance between **0-1 m**



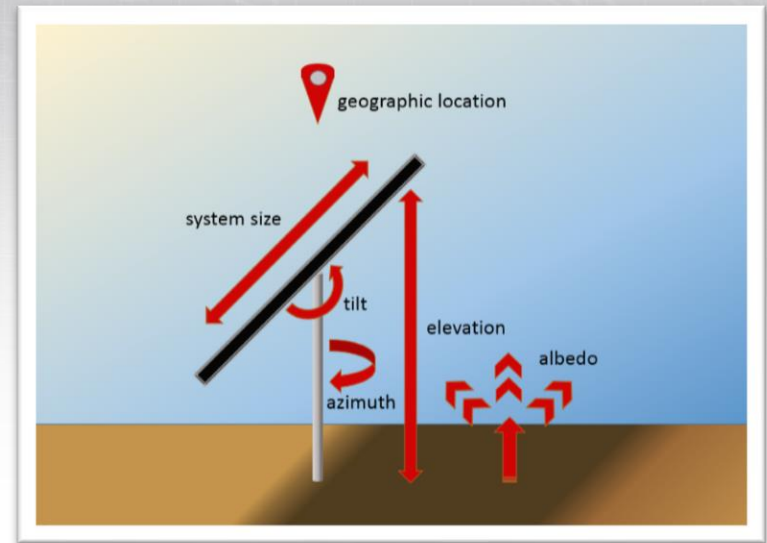
Albedo

- Ratio between **reflected** and **received** irradiance by **ground surface**



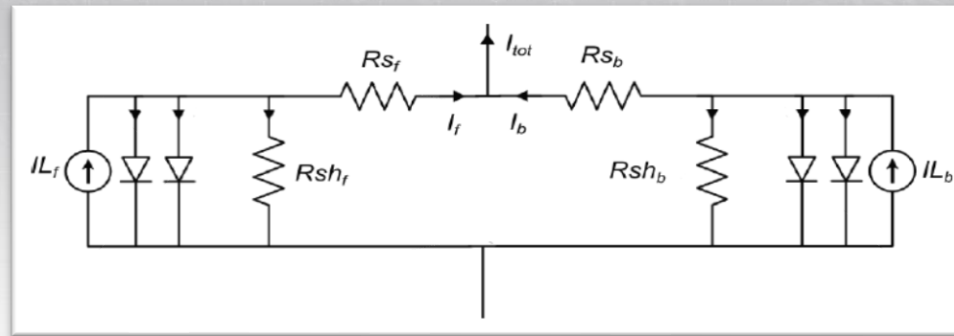
Mounting structure

- **Self-shading** severely **decreases** performance



Bi-facial PV Modules Electrical Model

⚡ Two-diode model

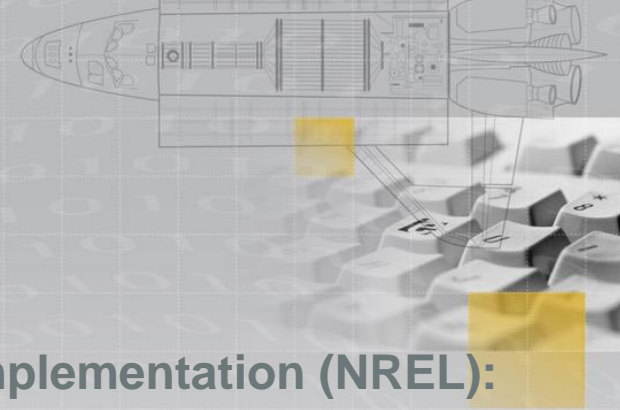


⚡ IL_f and IL_b are dependent on received irradiance.

⚡ $I_{tot} = I_f + I_b$ after shunt- and series resistances Rsh_f , Rs_f , Rsh_b and Rs_b are taken into account.

⚡ Rear side operates independently and only contributes to the total current output.

Bi-facial PV Modules Characterization



Shortcoming:

- **No** standardized characterization of bifacial modules
- **Standard Test Conditions** (STC) for mono-facial modules



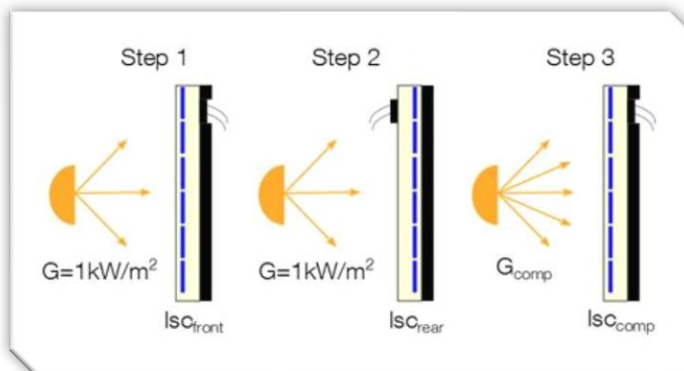
Irradiance – **1000 W/m²**



Module temperature – **25 °C**

Current implementation (NREL):

1. **Cover** the **rear side** of the module.
2. **Illuminate** the **front side** and take power measurements.
3. **Turn the module around** with the front side now covered.
4. **Illuminate** the **rear side** and take power measurements.



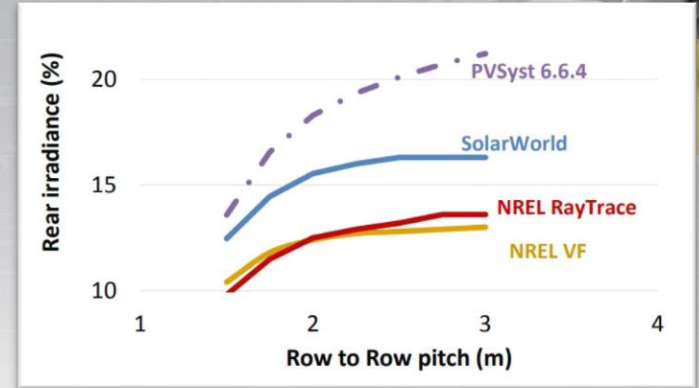
Bi-faciality factor

$$BF = \frac{P_{rear}}{P_{front}} \times 100\%$$

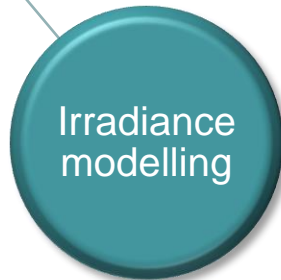
Simulation and Modelling



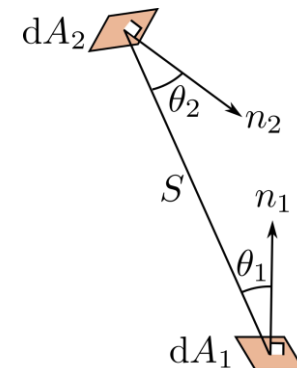
- PVSyst from v6.6.4.
- SolarWorld



- 10% variations

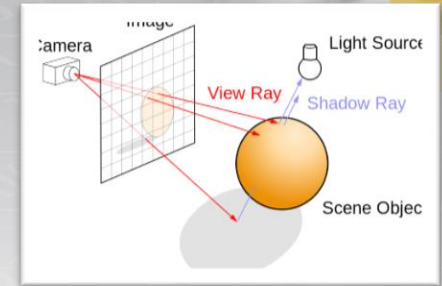


- View Factor
- Neglect influences

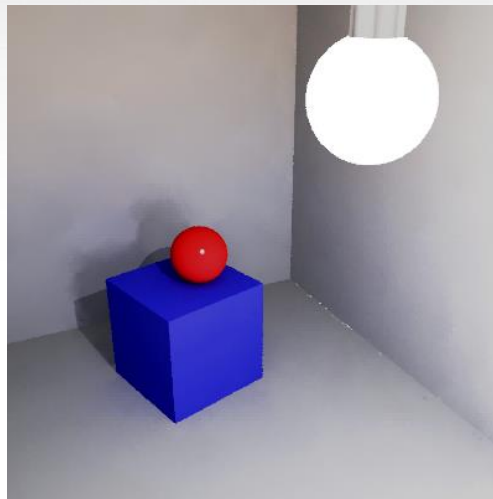


Ray Tracing *Radiance*

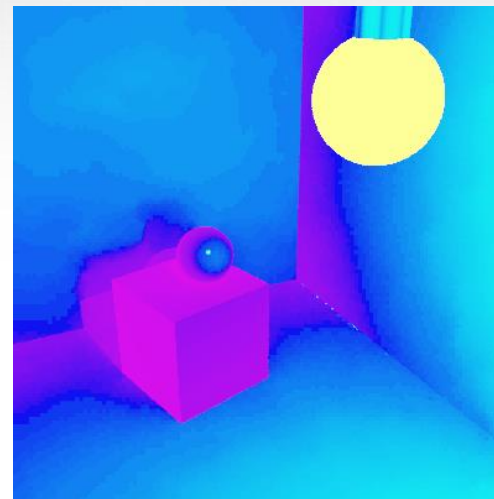
- **UNIX** based
- Open-source toolkit
- Architectural lighting analysis
- **CAD** compatibility (.dwg -> .rad)
- Own geometric functionality (.txt -> .rad)



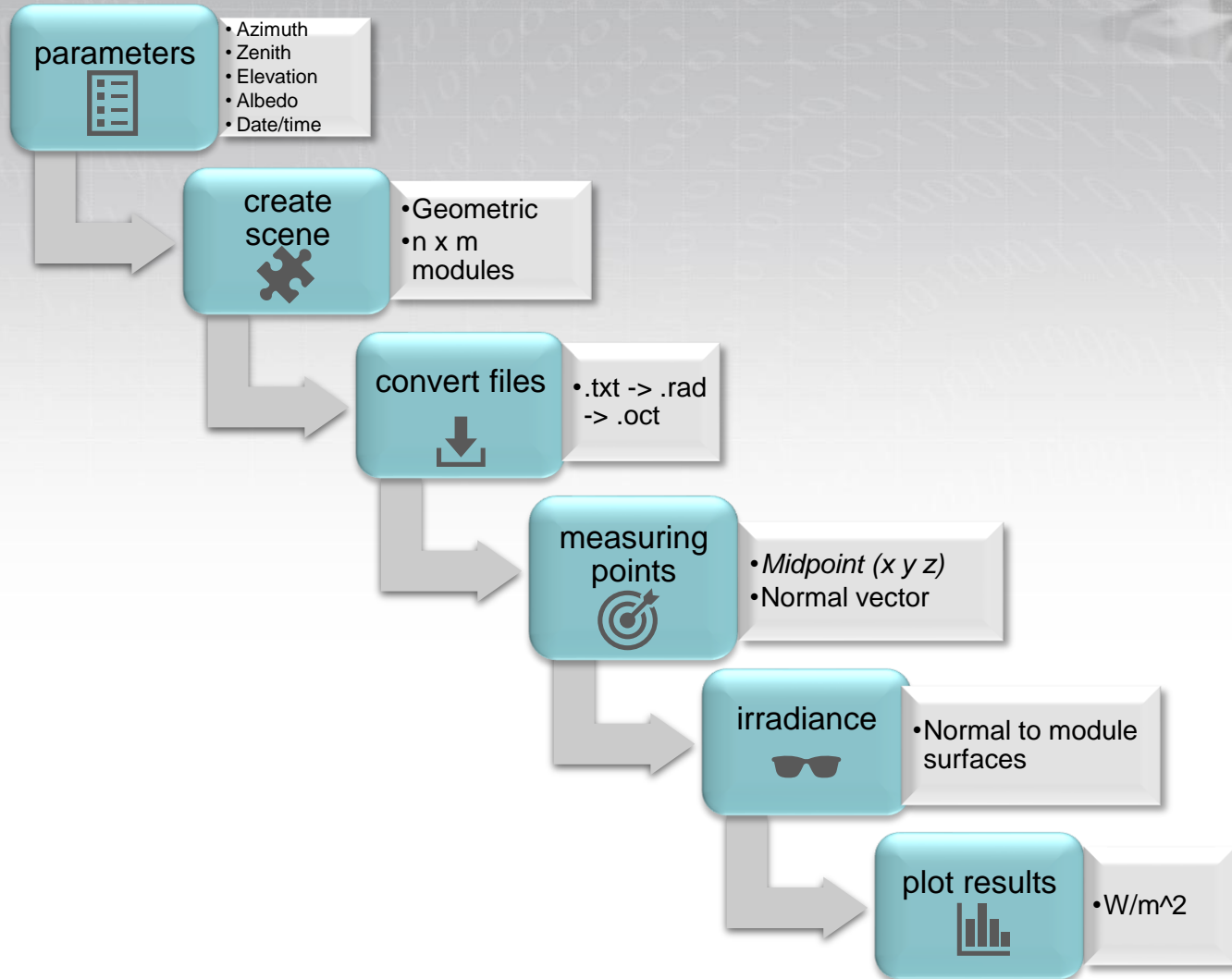
Basic scene rendering



Irradiance mapping



Proposed Solution

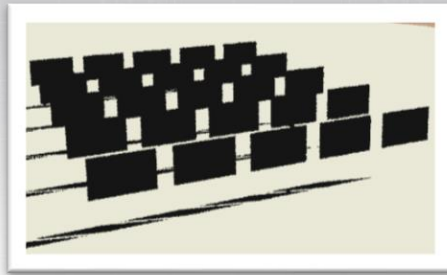


Simulation Results

Tilt optimization

Non-optimized

Module tilt angle = 90°

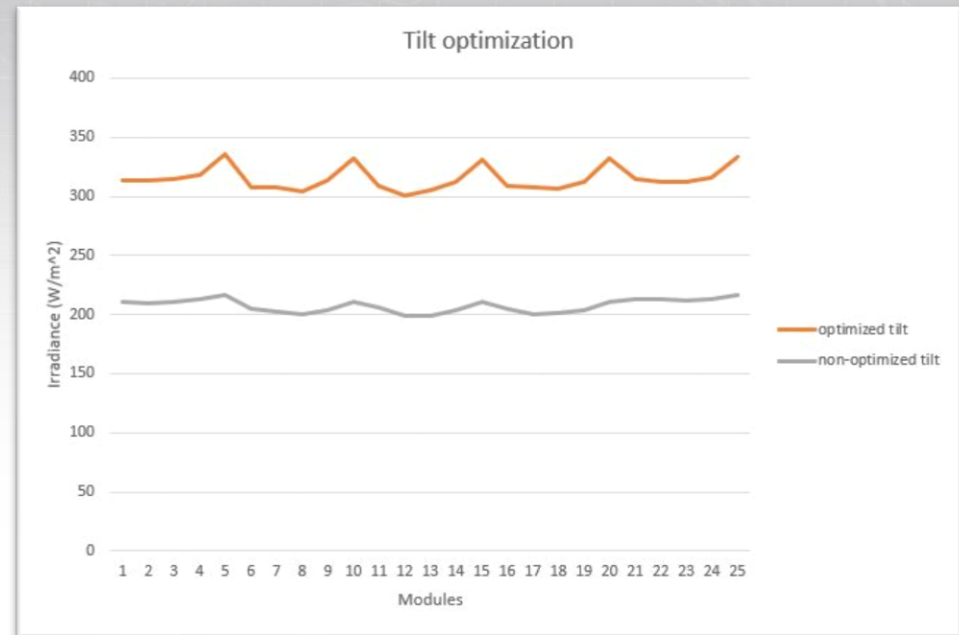


Optimized

Module tilt angle = 45°



Solar altitude = 30 °

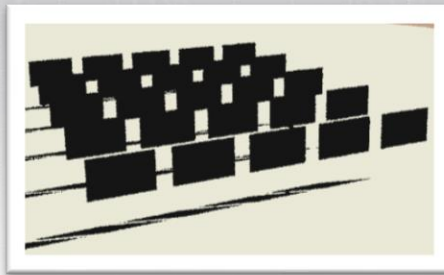


Simulation Results

Effect of albedo

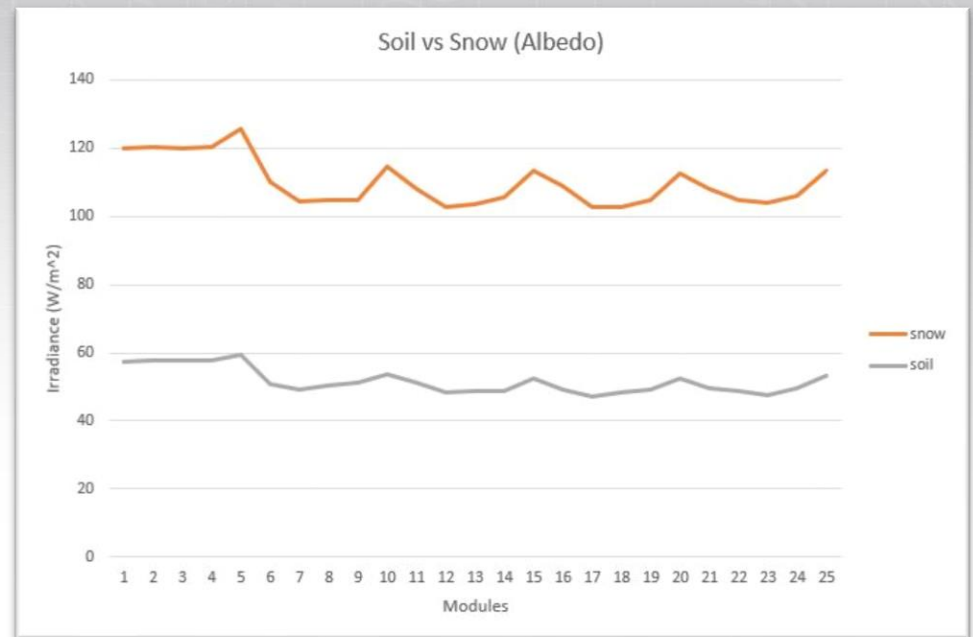
Soil

Albedo = 0.45



Snow

Albedo = 0.85

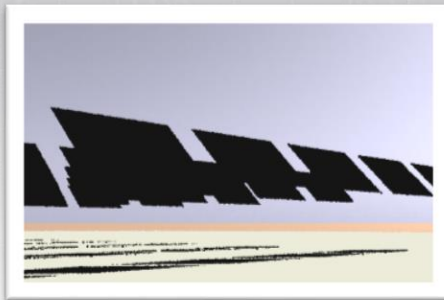


Simulation Results

Mono-facial vs Bi-facial

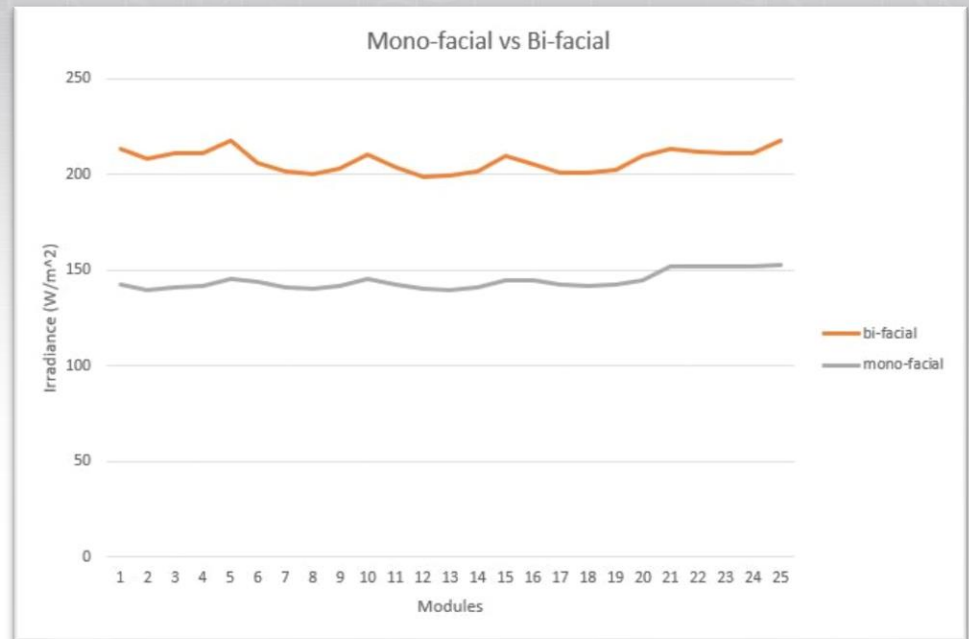
Mono-facial

Total irradiance = Front

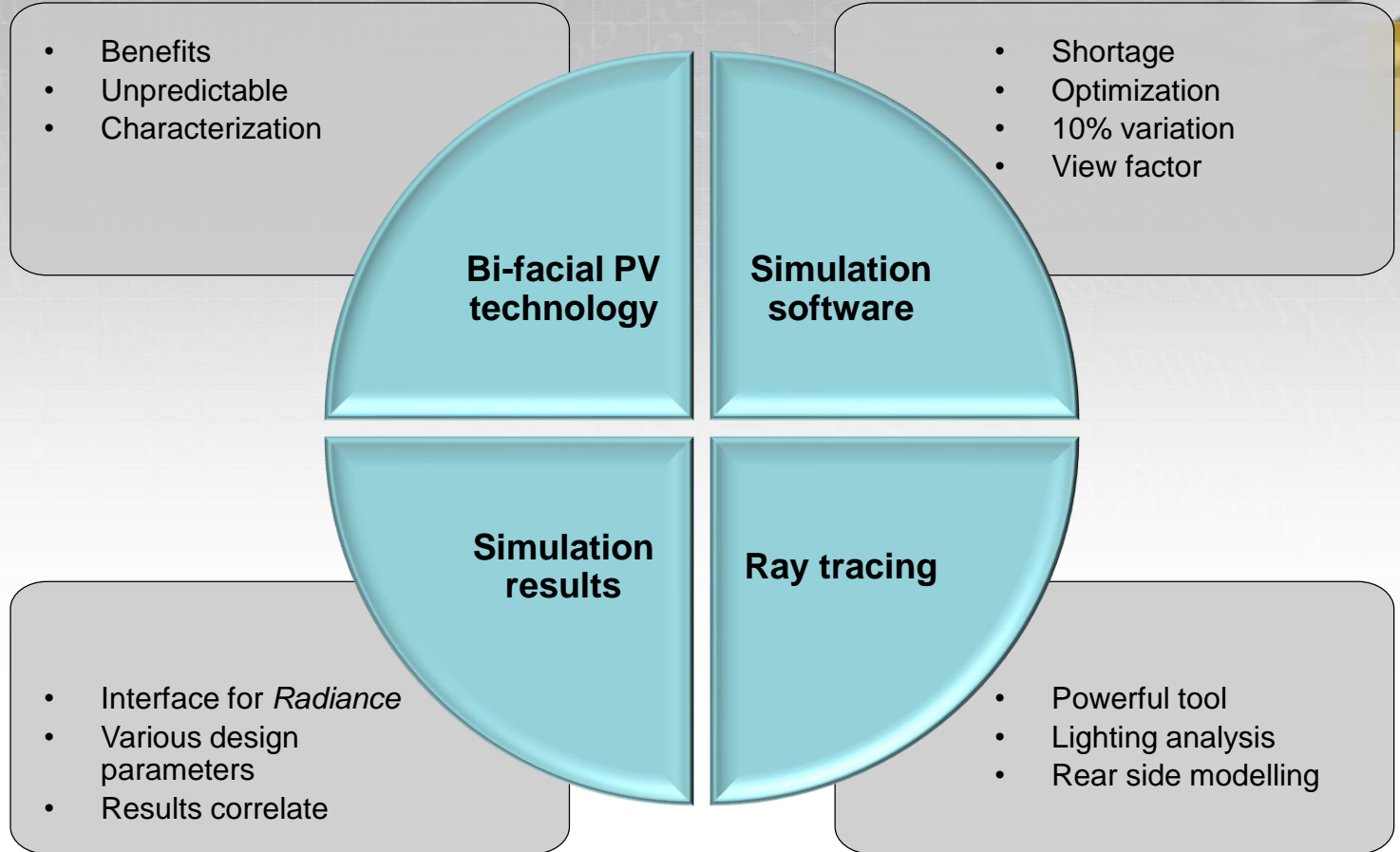


Bi-facial

Total irradiance = Front + Rear



Conclusions

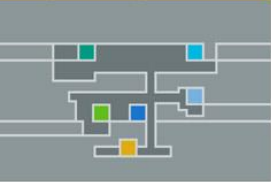


Future Work

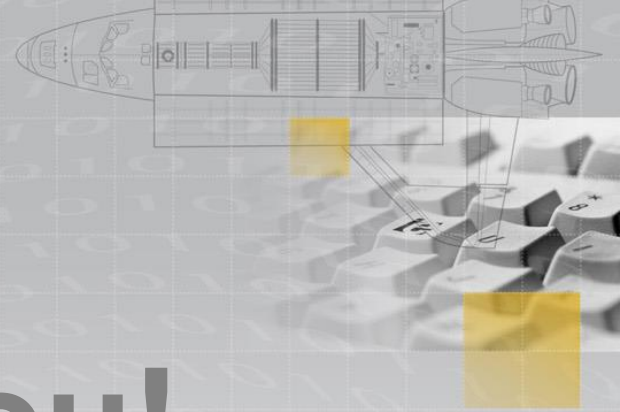
- Electrical model
- Annual energy yield
- Max/Min voltage and current ratings
- Test various sky models
- Optimization algorithms



FAKULTEIT INGENIEURSWESE
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING



UNIVERSITEIT
STELLENBOSCH
UNIVERSITY



Thank you! Questions?

**IRRADIANCE MODELING FOR BI-FACIAL PV
MODULES USING THE RAY TRACING TECHNIQUE.**

J.A. Louw and Dr A.J. Rix



Scatec Solar
Chair in Photovoltaic Systems