

MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR
PREDICTING THE PERFORMANCE
OF PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM WITH
DELAYED SOLAR IRRADIANCE


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I/We* hereby declare that I/We* have checked this thesis/project* and in my/our* opinion, this thesis/project* is adequate in terms of scope and quality for the award of the degree of *Doctor of Philosophy/ ~~Master of Engineering/ Master of Science~~ in



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ABSTRAK

Di Malaysia, tenaga suria merupakan sumber tenaga boleh diperbaharui yang utama disebabkan kedudukannya yang berdekatan dengan khatulistiwa. Berbanding dengan penggunaan bahan api fosil, teknologi tenaga suria adalah yang paling cepat berkembang, menjimatkan serta kurang menjejaskan kelestarian alam semula jadi. Sistem fotovoltan menukarkan kesinaran suria kepada tenaga elektrik. Disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor, jumlah kesinaran suria yang sampai ke pengumpul fotovoltan suria pada lokasi tertentu akan berbeza-beza. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk membangunkan model matematik bagi meramal prestasi sistem fotovoltan, yang bergantung kepada jumlah kesinaran suria. Satu model baharu bagi kesinaran suria dalam bentuk persamaan pembezaan lewat diperkenalkan dengan mengambil kira faktor tundaan kesinaran suria, sudut masa dan pergerakan matahari. Kajian simulasi dijalankan untuk tiga senario keadaan cuaca iaitu: cuaca cerah, cuaca sedikit berawan, dan cuaca sangat mendung. Penyelesaian berangka diperoleh dengan menggunakan kaedah Runge Kutta yang dikaitkan dengan teknik penyesuaian parameter, algoritma Nelder Mead, yang dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan perisian MATLAB. Data dari loji solar di Pahang, Malaysia, digunakan untuk pengesahan model dan didapati profil ramalan bagi kesinaran suria sejajar dengan fasa pertengahan dan kemerosotan, tetapi sedikit berbeza semasa fasa pertumbuhan. Arus dan kuasa keluaran bagi panel fotovoltan solar telah dianggap sebagai fungsi yang bergantung kepada masa. Apabila kesinaran suria meningkat, arus dan kuasa output bagi panel suria akan meningkat. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa arus dan kuasa keluaran maksimum bagi Modul Solar Kristal STP250S-20/Wd menurun sebanyak 42% dan 76% masing-masing semasa cuaca sedikit berawan dan sangat mendung berbanding dengan cuaca cerah. Dengan kata lain, prestasi modul fotovoltan adalah lebih baik pada hari yang cerah berbanding dengan hari yang berawan dan sangat mendung. Penemuan ini menekankan hubungan antara kesinaran suria lewat dan prestasi sistem fotovoltan solar.

ABSTRACT

In Malaysia, solar energy is the primary renewable energy source due to its proximity to the equator. In comparison to fossil fuels, solar technology is the fastest-growing, most cost-effective, and least harmful to the environment. Photovoltaic systems convert solar irradiance into electricity. Due to some factors, the amount of solar irradiance arriving at the solar photovoltaic collector at a specific location varies. The goal of this study was to develop a mathematical model for predicting the performance of a photovoltaic system, which depends on the amount of solar irradiance. A novel model for solar irradiance in the form of a delay differential equation is introduced by including the factor of delayed solar irradiance, hour angle and the sun's motion. The simulation study is carried out for the three scenarios of weather conditions: a clear day, a slightly cloudy day, and a heavily overcast day. The numerical solution is obtained by adopting the Runge Kutta method coupled with a parameter fitting technique, the Nelder Mead algorithm, which is implemented by using MATLAB software. The data from a solar plant in Pahang, Malaysia, was used for model validation and it is found that the prediction profile for solar irradiance aligns well with the intermediate and decay phases, but deviates slightly during the growth phase. The output current and power for the solar photovoltaic panel were treated as time-dependent functions. As the solar irradiance increases, the output current and power of the solar panel will increase. The result showed that the maximum output current and output power of STP250S-20/Wd Crystalline Solar Module decreased by 42% and 76% , respectively, during slightly cloudy and heavily overcast conditions when compared to clear days. In other words, the performance of a photovoltaic module is better on clear days compared to cloudy days and heavily overcast. These findings highlight the relationship between delayed solar irradiance and the performance of the solar photovoltaic system.

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION	
TITLE PAGE	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
ABSTRAK	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	v
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiv
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Motivation	1
1.2 Research Background	3
1.3 Problem Statement	7
1.4 Research Question	8
1.5 Research Objectives	9
1.6 Research Scope	9
1.7 Research Significance	9
1.8 Thesis Outline	10
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	11
2.1 Introduction	11

2.2	Terminology	11
2.3	Photovoltaic circuit model	12
2.3.1	Solar photovoltaic circuit model with single-diode	14
2.3.2	Solar photovoltaic circuit model with double-diode	15
2.3.3	Solar Photovoltaic Circuit Model with Triple-Diode	16
2.4	Measuring The Performance of Solar Photovoltaic Systems	19
CHAPTER 3		22
3.1	Introduction	22
3.2	Model for Solar Photovoltaic System	22
3.2.1	Photocurrent, I_{PV}	24
3.2.2	Reverse saturation current, I_{RC}	25
3.2.3	Resistances R_S and R_{SH}	27
3.2.4	Idealiti diode, a	29
3.3	Current –Voltage, $I-V$ and Power-Voltage, $P-V$ Characteristics Curve	31
3.4	Manufacture data	33
3.5	Relative errors	35
3.6	Solar photovoltaic module simulation results	36
3.7	Conclusion	39
CHAPTER 4 DELAY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION MODEL FOR SOLAR IRRADIANCE		41
4.1	Introduction	41
4.2	Solar irradiance	41
4.3	Factors affecting solar irradiance	43
4.4	Existing model of solar irradiance	45

4.5	A new mathematical model for solar irradiance	52
4.6	Linear stability analysis	55
4.7	Conclusion	62
CHAPTER 5 NUMERICAL SOLUTION		63
5.1	Introduction	63
5.2	Numerical method for solving DDE	63
5.3	Parameter fitting using Nelder-Mead Algorithm	68
5.4	Solar irradiance simulation	71
5.5	Model Validation	72
	5.5.1 Clear Day	73
	5.5.2 Slightly Cloud Covered	75
	5.5.3 Heavily overcast	76
5.6	Time delay simulation	79
5.7	Conclusion	81
CHAPTER 6 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION		82
6.1	Introduction	82
6.2	The prediction profile of output current and output power	82
	6.2.1 Clear days	83
	6.2.2 Slightly cloud covered days	86
	6.2.3 Heavily overcast days	88
6.3	Discussion	90
6.4	Findings	94
6.5	Limitation	95
CHAPTER 7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION		97

7.1	Introduction	97
7.2	Recommendation	98
	REFERENCES	99
	APPENDIX A MANUFACTURER INFORMATION (PAGE 1)	110
	APPENDIX B	112
	APPENDIX C	113
	APPENDIX D-1	115
	APPENDIX D -2	117
	APPENDIX E	118
	APPENDIX F	127
	APPENDIX G	132
	APPENDIX H	139

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1	Annual CO ₂ emissions reduction from RE projects (2012 – 2020) reported by SEDA	5
Table 3.1	Parameter description	33
Table 3.2	Interpretation <i>MAPE</i>	35
Table 3.3	<i>MAPE</i> , <i>MAE</i> , and <i>RSME</i> for I_0 and P_0 at various solar irradiance	38
Table 4.1	Dimensions of parameters	56
Table 5.1	Iteration of the solution of the DDE	67
Table 5.2	List of parameter values for the "clear-day" scenario.	74
Table 5.3	List of parameter values for a slightly cloud covered scenario	76
Table 5.4	List of parameter values for a heavily overcast day scenario	77
Table 5.5	Difference between three scenario	79
Table 6.1	Parameters values for photovoltaic module	85
Table 6.2	Constant values for clear day model	85
Table 6.3	Constant values for slightly cloud cover day model	88
Table 6.4	Constant values for heavily overcast day model	90
Table 6.5	Comparison between three scenario	93

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1	Key sources of carbon dioxide emissions in Malaysia in 2011	3
Figure 1.2	Key sources of carbon dioxide emissions in Malaysia in 2011	3
Figure 1.3	Installed capacities of grid-connected fit solar pv projects	5
Figure 1.4	The choice by Malaysians in renewable energy	7
Figure 2.1	A diagram from a photovoltaic cell to a photovoltaic array	12
Figure 2.2	Ideal photovoltaic cell circuit with single diode	15
Figure 2.3	The double-diode model	16
Figure 2.4	The triple-diode model	17
Figure 3.1	A typical $I-V$ curve for a solar photovoltaic cell	32
Figure 3.2	A typical $P-V$ curve for a silicon photovoltaic cell	33
Figure 3.3	Ideal $I-V$ and $P-V$ characteristics curve for STP250S-20/Wd	34
Figure 3.4	$I-V$ characteristics curve for simulated and manufactured data	37
Figure 3.5	$P-V$ characteristics curve for simulated and manufactured data.	37
Figure 4.1	Components of the solar irradiance	43
Figure 4.2	Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) model	50
Figure 4.3	Compartmental model	53
Figure 5.1	Illustrates the solution of the delayed logistic equation from MATLAB.	65
Figure 5.2	Solution of the delayed logistic equation from MATLAB	66
Figure 5.3	Solution of the delayed logistic equation from Microsoft Excel and Matlab	68
Figure 5.4	Solar irradiance from 1 st until 10 th January 2022	71
Figure 5.5	Hourly solar irradiance on 1 st January 2011	72
Figure 5.6	Solar irradiance model and actual data for clear-day	74
Figure 5.7	Solar irradiance model and actual data for clear days	75
Figure 5.8	Solar irradiance model and actual data for slightly cloud covered day	75
Figure 5.9	Solar irradiance model and actual data for heavily overcast day	76
Figure 5.10	Solar irradiance for various values τ of during clear days	80
Figure 5.11	Solar Irradiance for various small values of τ	81
Figure 6.1	Output current for clear day	84
Figure 6.2	Output current and solar irradiance for clear day	84
Figure 6.3	Output power and solar irradiance for clear day	85
Figure 6.4	Output current for slightly cloud cover day	86

Figure 6.5	Output current and solar irradiance for slightly cloud cover	87
Figure 6.6	Output power and solar irradiance for slightly cloud cover day	88
Figure 6.7	Output current for heavily overcast day	89
Figure 6.8	Output current and solar irradiance for heavily overcast	89
Figure 6.9	Output power and solar irradiance for heavily overcast	90
Figure 6.10	Output current for three scenarios	92
Figure 6.11	Output power for three scenarios	93

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