



renovagy
energy, control & systems

“

If it exists, we apply it; if it does not exist, we create it

”

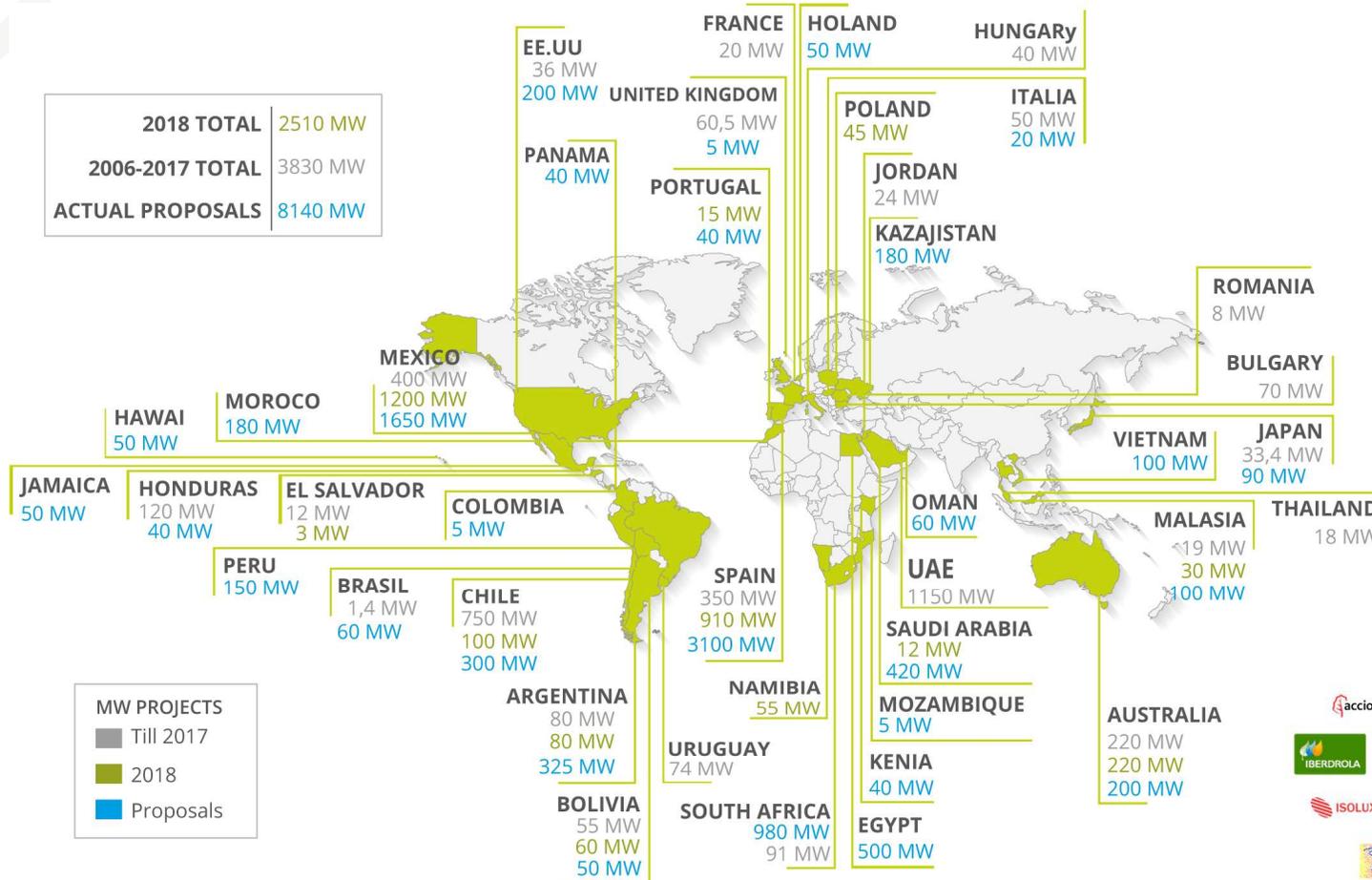
INNOVATION FOR PV FACILITIES AND COST REDUCTION IN CAPEX

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RENOVAGY ON THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET

2018 TOTAL	2510 MW
2006-2017 TOTAL	3830 MW
ACTUAL PROPOSALS	8140 MW



MW PROJECTS
 ■ Till 2017
 ■ 2018
 ■ Proposals



THE BIG FIGHT IN THE SOLAR MARKET



CAPEX *vs* OPEX

WHY IS NOW IMPORTANT?



01

Energy Prices have fallen from 220 \$ to 23,40 \$ MW/h in only 7 years



02

Last bid in Saudi Arabia 23.40 MW/h Jan 2018



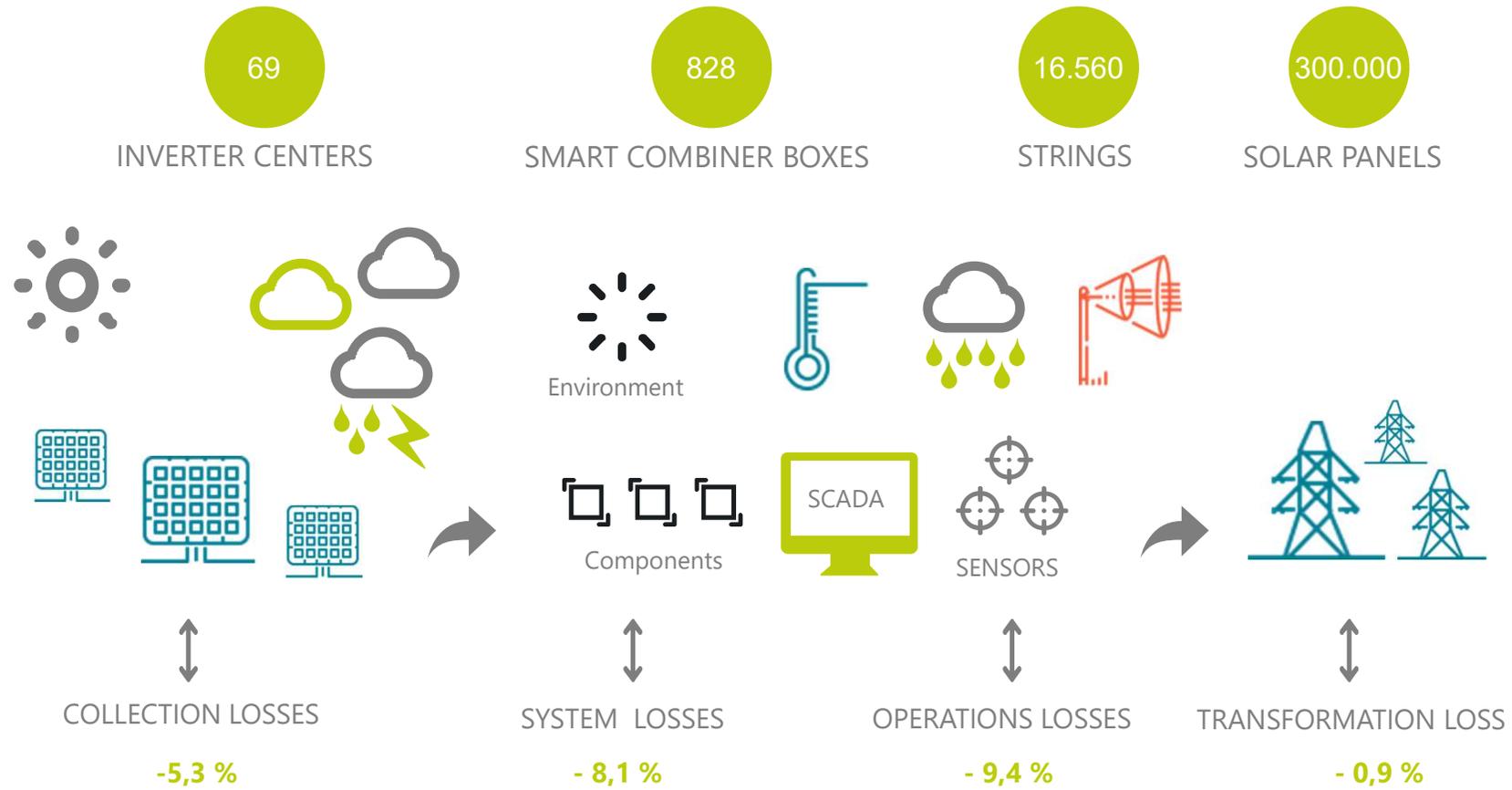
03

In the current situation a loss of 1% in the production hits the viability plan

	Trend Energy Price	Construction costs	Pay Back (Years)
2007	220 \$ MW/h	7,5 \$ Wp	13,72 years
	7 Years	7 Years	7 Years
2016	38 \$ MW/h April 2016 Enel Mexico	1.05 \$ Wp	14 years
	23,40 \$ MW/h Jan 2018 Saudi Arab	0.68 \$ Wp (Estimated)	18 years

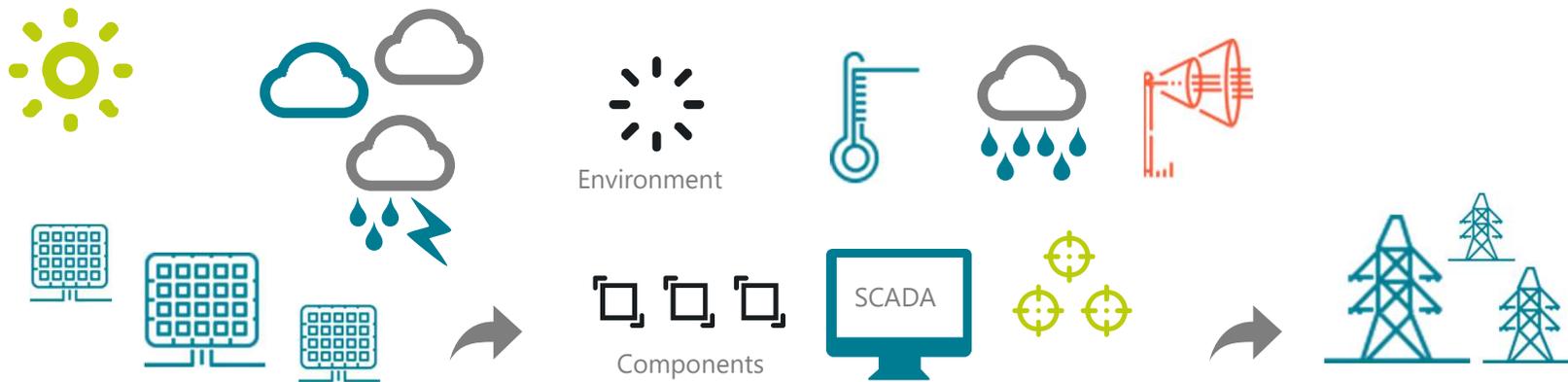
PROBLEM 1 (100 MW Example)

PV FACILITIES ARE COMPLEX



PROBLEM 2

PV FACILITIES ARE IN COMPLEX ENVIRONMENT



PROBLEM 3

PV FACILITIES HAS LOTS OF DATA

MONITORING 40.000 PARAMETERS AVAILABLE

DO YOU KNOW MONITORING SYSTEM CAN SAVE MORE THAN?

- 17.000 parameters per second
- 2.280.000 parameters per minute
- 136.800.000 parameters per hour
- 1.368.000.000 parameters per day
- 41.040.000.000 parameters per month
- 492.480.000.000 parameters per year

1
TERABYTE
PER YEAR

DO YOU KNOW HOW MUCH ARE ANALYSED IN THE LONG TERM?

Less than 250.000

WHY CAN'T IT BE ANALYSED?



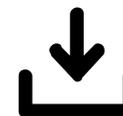
Hardware



Software



Skills



DATA CEMENTERY

HOW WE CAN FIND SOLUTIONS OF EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTION IMPROVEMENT?

INNOVATION IS THE ONLY WAY



WHICH ?

Applying technologies that allow using the data that now falls into a big data cemetery without being analysed

HOW?

Reaching a biggest as possible granularity

The photovoltaic modules strings data are relevant to obtain the closest information of the main generation device → **The photovoltaic Module**

With the CAPEX pressure stress, some of the monitoring systems are being discard, which has two effects:

Data granularity loss (20 years OPEX)
Maintenance efficiency loss (20 years OPEX)

Trying to avoid that loss it has been developed wireless communication systems that allow to reduce 12% of monitoring systems costs despite the cabling versions

We will divide the use of the Wireless systems at a solar installation in two categories:

1. Data collection of field sensors of the main devices

- Trackers
- Combiner Box
- Temperature probes
- Pyranometers
- Other devices

2. Data network to the SCADA system and perimeter security system.

Field sensors data collect



	Zigbee	LORA	Sub-1 GHz
Transmission distance	×	●	●
Noise immunity	×	●	●
Transmission velocity	●	×	●
Country permissions	×	×	●

Sub-1 GHz technology allows to reduce the CAPEX economic impact and to maintain the data granularity

WIRELESS

The use of wireless systems at data network for SCADA systems is not recommendable because of the sensible and important information that the maintenance teams at the PV plants collect and analyse.

The wireless systems at 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bandwidth are not completely immune to the climatological factors and ambient noise, so the use of that technologies can affect the quick action of the O&M team.

- The network operators of the different countries are increasingly demanding at the power management, voltage and PV plants frequency. They can even ask for a 500ms stop from the PV plant. That can make the optical fibre network systems with redundant rings the most recommendable and typical option.
- Regarding the security systems, there are the same problems in addition to the signal inhibitors and other devices that can cancel the transmission, so it is not recommended to use them.

The use of drones with thermal and infrared cameras at the photovoltaics installations applies to:

1. **Aerial thermography of solar panels**
2. **Hot spots detection**
3. **Panels cleaning**
4. **Perimeter security**

The data obtained from the thermography and hot spot detection can be used to increase the analysis and offer better conclusions.

Nowadays the time of execution of the thermography process of the panels in a 10 MW PV plant is 25 days*.

- **walking with a thermal camera making photos panel to panel**
→ 25 days
- **Image analysis and interpretation** → 7 days
- **Results**

Nowadays, the execution time of the thermography process of the panels using a drone is 3 days

- **Flight over an installation recording images between** → 30 and 40 minutes depending on the PV plant size
- **Image analysis and interpretation** → 7 days
- **Results**

THE MAIN CHALLENGE FOR THIS TECHNOLOGY IS TO ACHIEVE THAT THE DRONE SYSTEMS CAN MAKE THE ANALYSIS AT REAL-TIME



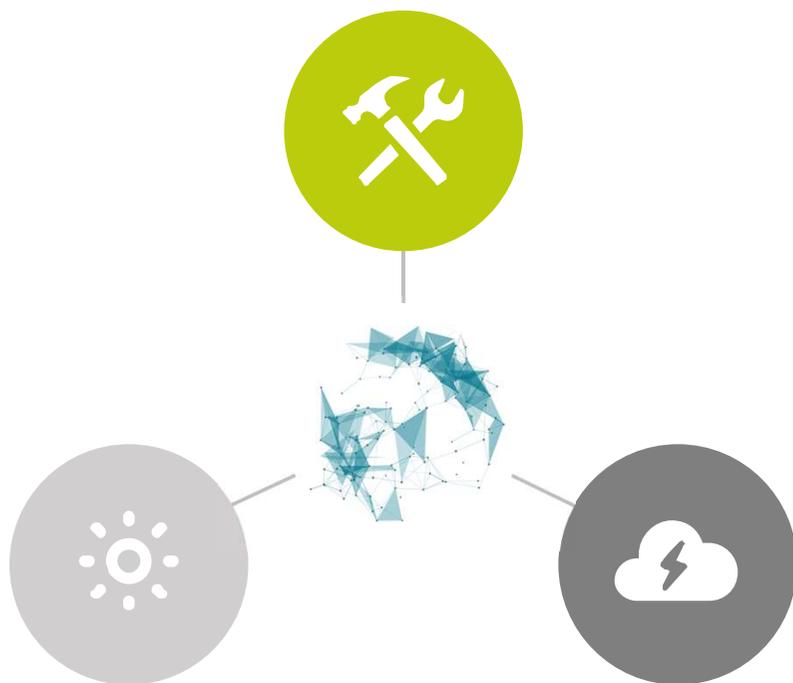
* Estimated for a 100MW PV plant and 4 workers

BIG DATA AND MACHINE LEARNING



Increase the Profitability

from energy generation for Fotovoltaic facilities through optimization of Operations and Maintenance. We bring the Big Data and Analytical Capabilities from the Industrial Internet of Things (IoT), to the PhotoVoltaic Monitoring Industry.



PhotoVoltaic Monitoring Data

Access to any source data from any monitoring system in the market



External Data

Weather Forecast, Energy market price, Replacement Parts Inventory, etc.



Operations and Maintenance

Operation & Maintenance Tasks recommendation and follow up

PERFORMANCE MONITORING: WHY ARE WE DOING IT?

1

Benchmark and track ongoing system performance vs weather adjusted model.

2

Benchmark production against Typical Meteorological Year.

3

Identify one-time and recurring system deficiencies and O&M issues.

4

Validate integrity of data being used for operational decisions.

5

Quantify system degradation.

6

Improve long-term reliability and economic viability of assets.

DATA



INTERNAL DATA - PLANT

Park Location
Plant Layout and Topological Design
Monitoring Data
Meter Data
O&M Maintenance Plan and O&M Activities log
Failures Log
Replacement Pieces Inventory
Plant Organization Roles and Responsibilities
etc.



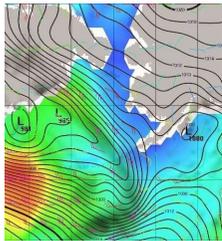
EXTERNAL DATA - INDEPENDENT SOURCES

Irradiation Satellite
Irradiation Prediction
External Weather Information
Meter Data
Weather Prediction

Radiation Analysis



Satellite Images



NWP Forecast

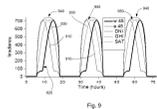


Fig. 9

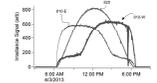


Fig. 9

Irradiance Measurements



Site specific horizontal irradiance prediction

PV Power Analysis

Nominal Power
Module Type
Inverter Type
Tilt Angle
Orientation

PV- system description

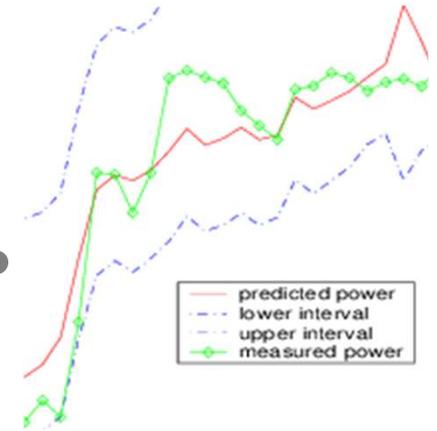


Irradiance
module plane
PV simulation
Statistical
models

Conversion to power

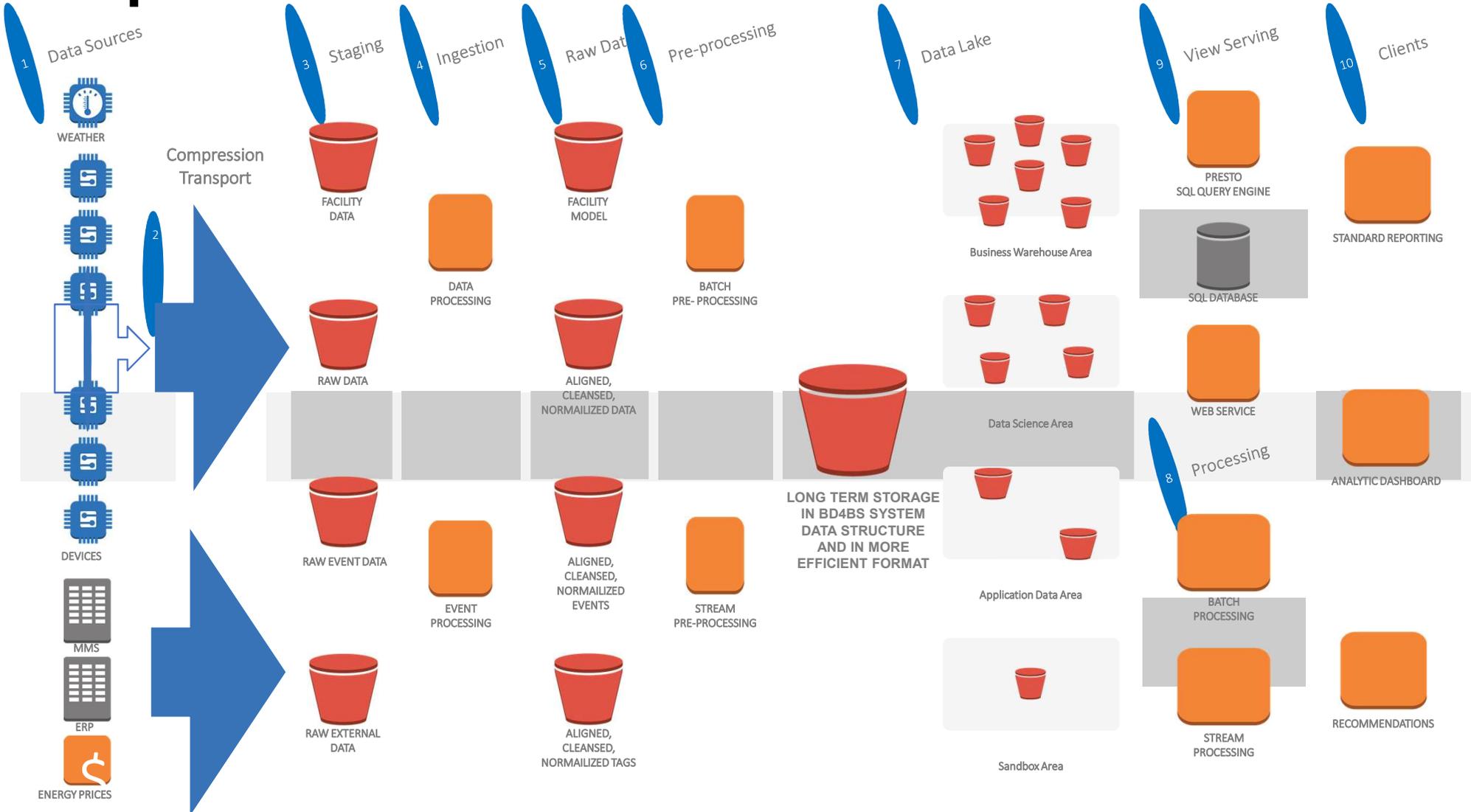


PV Power Measurement



Power Forecast with uncertainly Information

Enterprise Data Lake Centric Architecture



WHICH ISSUES



Maximize yield

production for PV Facilities through the improvement in Operations and Maintenance



Weather corrected calculation for daily yield vs Actual



Energy Produced



Soiling and cleaning



Growing grass and mewing shadows



Predictive component failure
Combiner Box
Inverter
Transformer



Weather correlated component failures



Bad / Broken
Disconnected modules

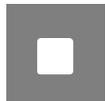


Temperature effects on inverters

ISSUE CHARACTERIZATION PROCESS



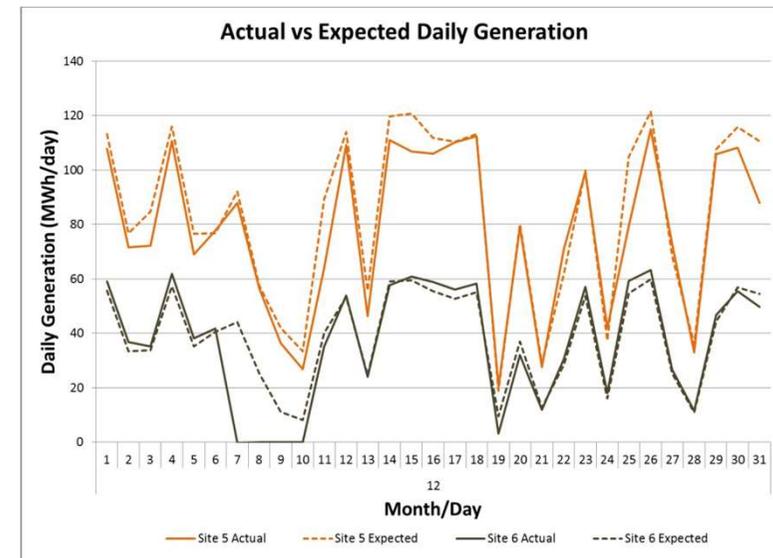
Compare weather adjusted modelled generation to actual metered generation



Identify when deviations occur and utilise available data to characterise impacts



Issues may result from metering, weather/soiling, substation/transmission issues, inverter faults, ADS curtailments, self-shading, and panel degradation/damage

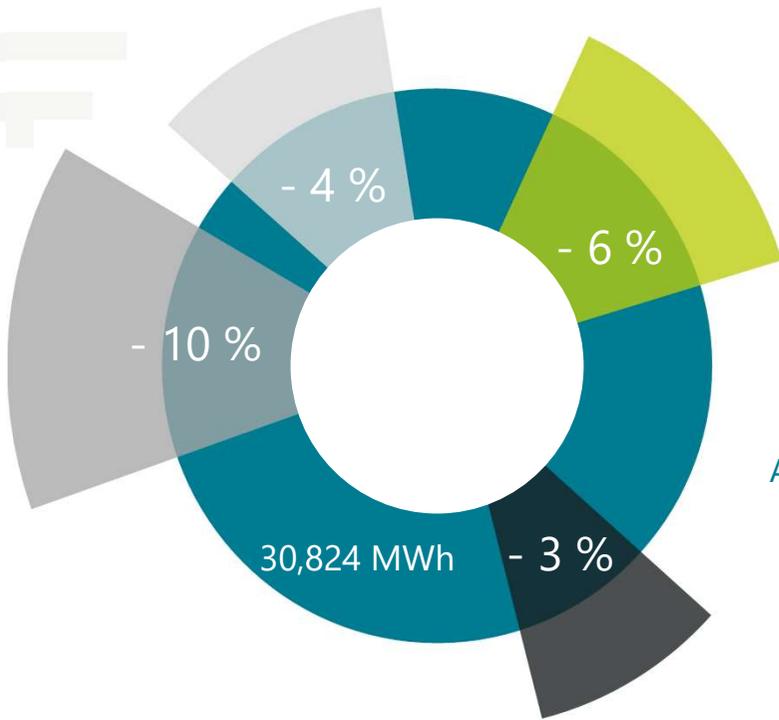


RECOMMENDATION PROCESS



Quantify impact

Categorically using modeling tools at appropriate interval (annual, monthly, daily, hourly)
Develop appropriate action plan for controllable events



Actual metered Generation

30,824 MWh

Estimated ADS Impact

- 10 %

Estimated Weather and Soiling impact

- 6 %

Estimated Inverter Outage Impact

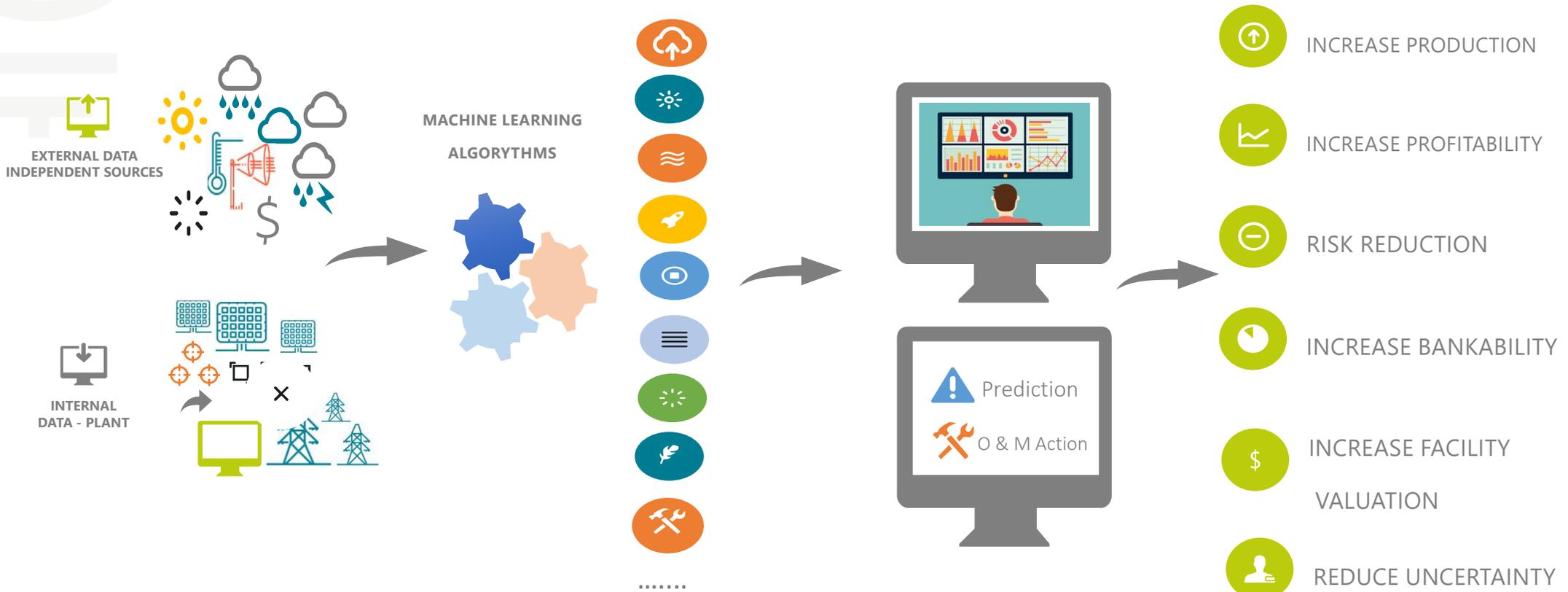
- 4 %

Estimated Plant Outage Impact

- 3 %

OUR SOLUTION

RECOMMENDATION ENGINE

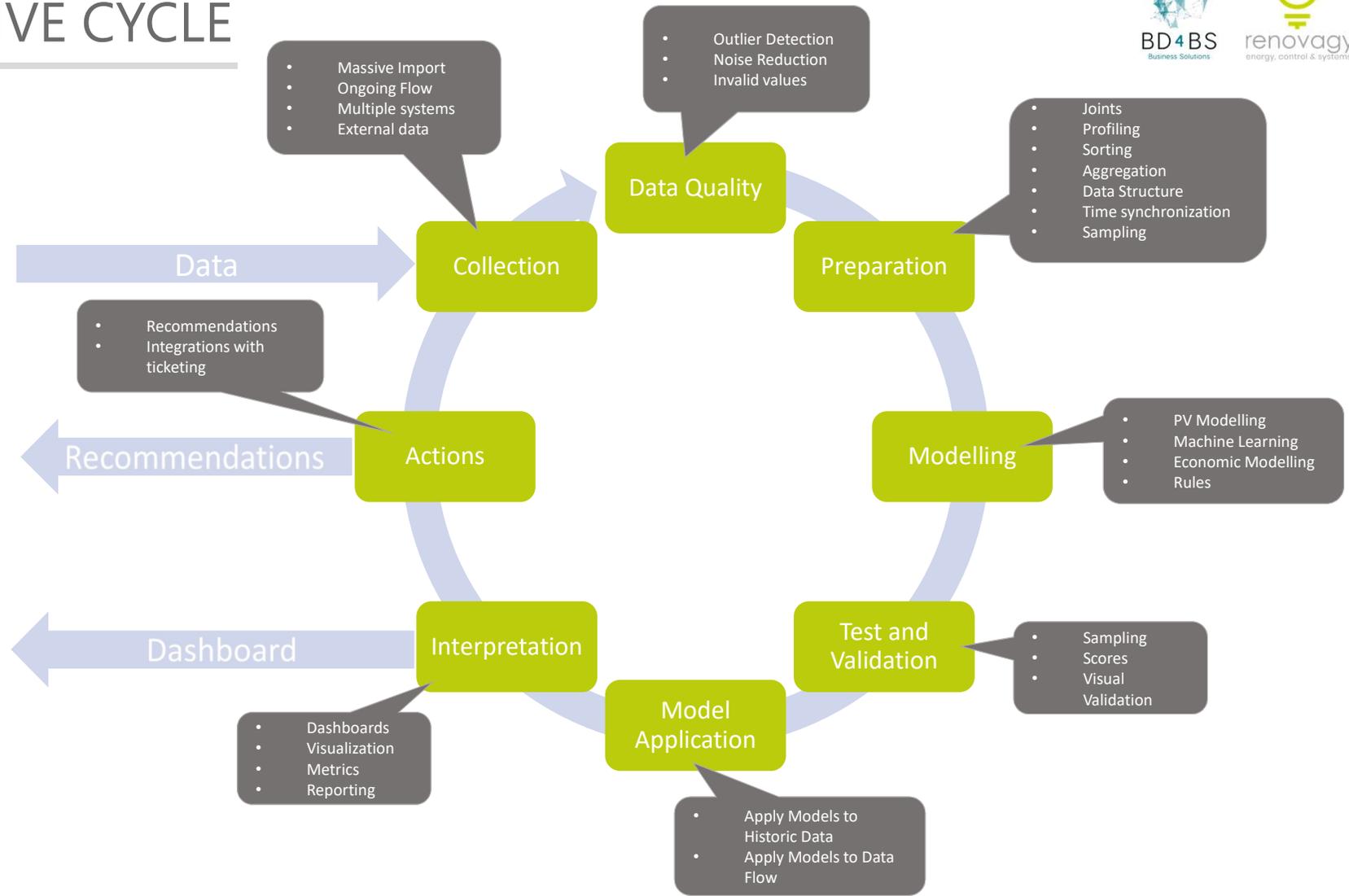


4% Increase in Yield



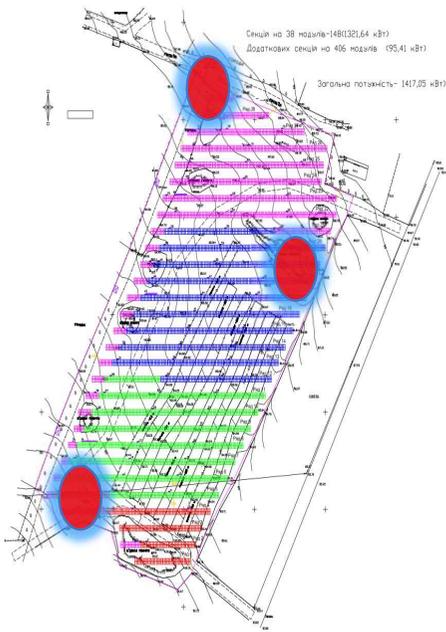
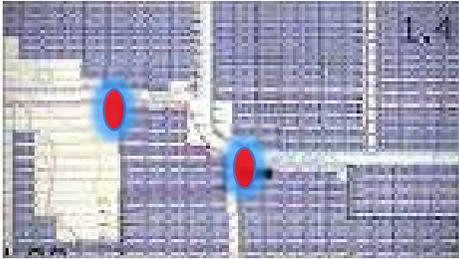
100 MW Facility ~ 1.000.000 Dollars/Year
In 20 years is having one more full year of production.

PREDICTIVE CYCLE



LOSES: IDENTIFY, ELIMINATE, MINIMIZE

IDENTIFY



LOSES: IDENTIFY, ELIMINATE, MINIMIZE

QUANTIFY



☆ Transformation center

Transformation center

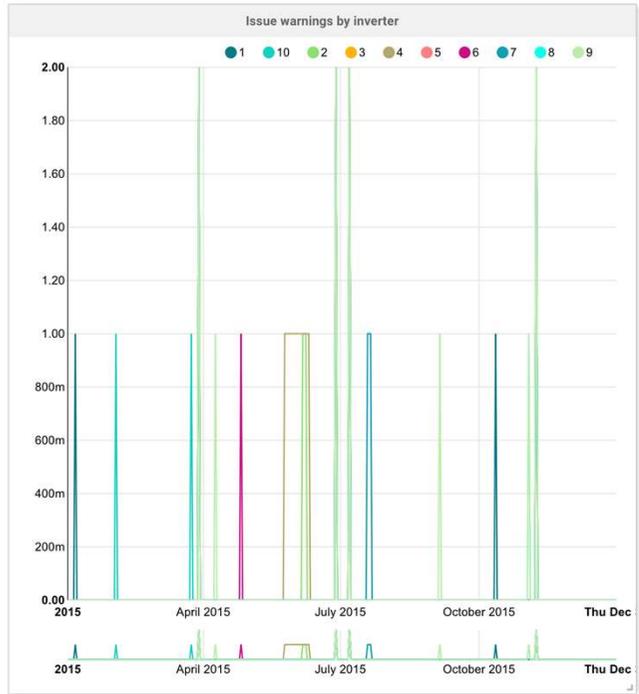
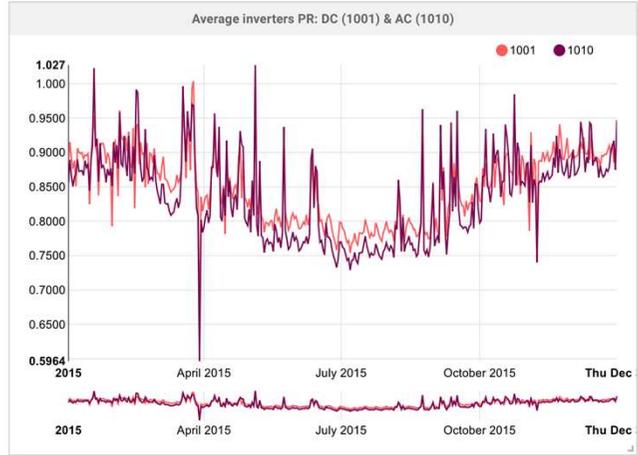
Element
Select [Element]

Inverter
Select [Inverter]

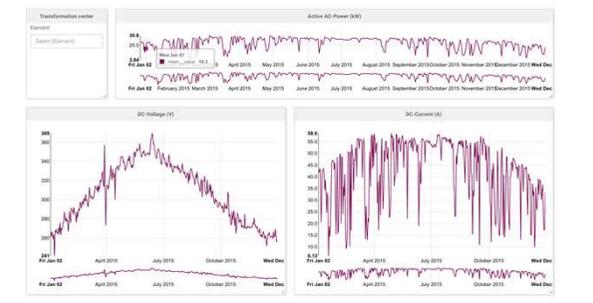
PR annual average

- 2,26 %

4



☆ Parameter by transformation center



123,456 € *

