

PV Systems - Applications and Design

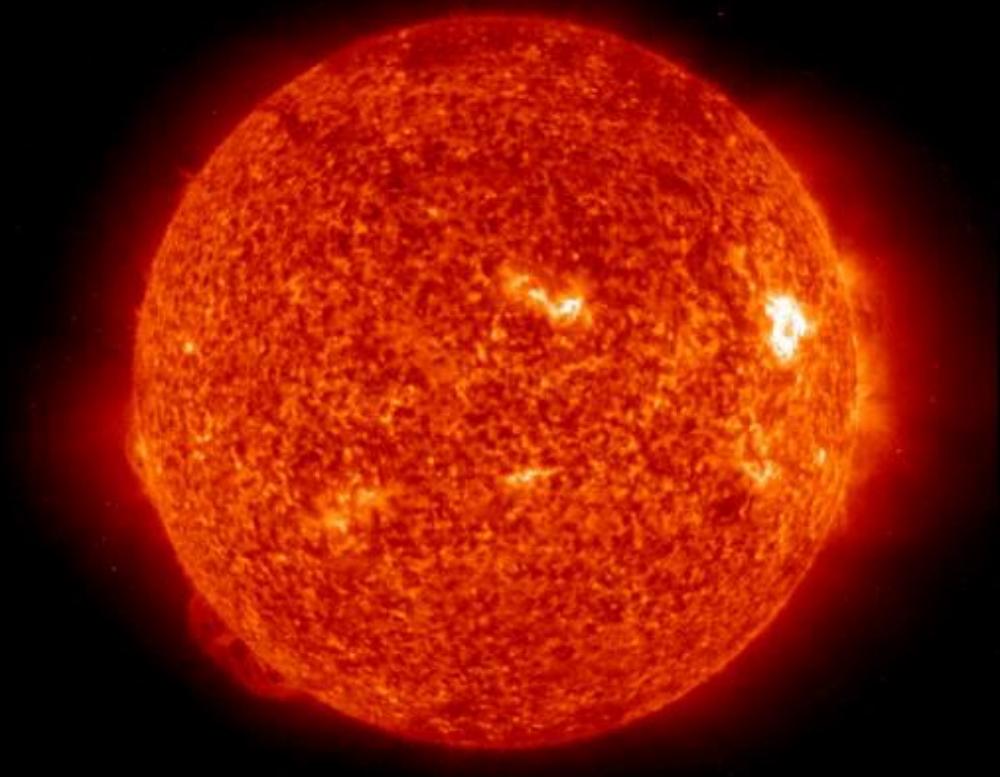
Stand-Alone PV Systems

Week 8.1

Arno Smets, Nishant Narayan

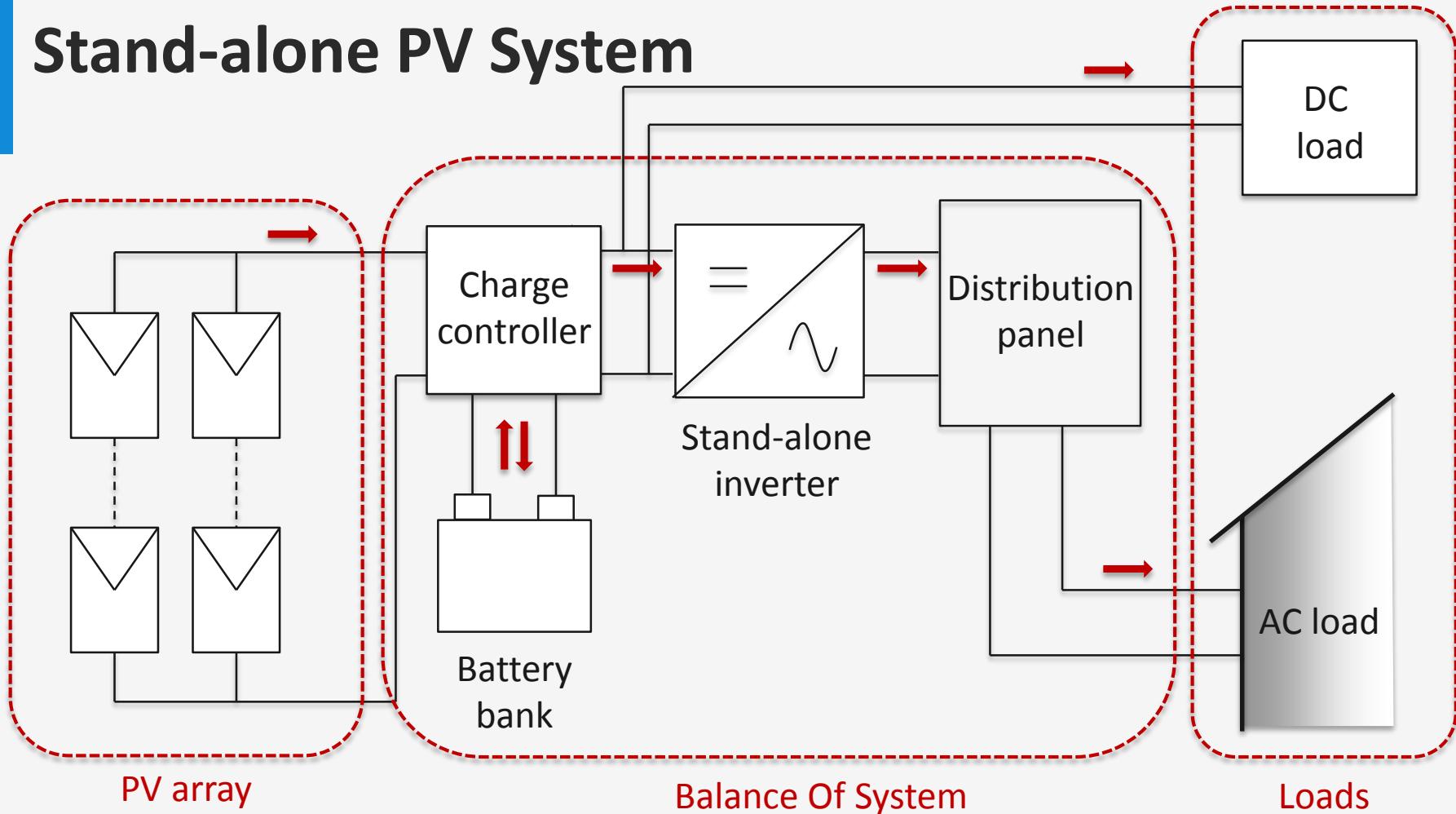


Challenge the future



(Source: NASA)

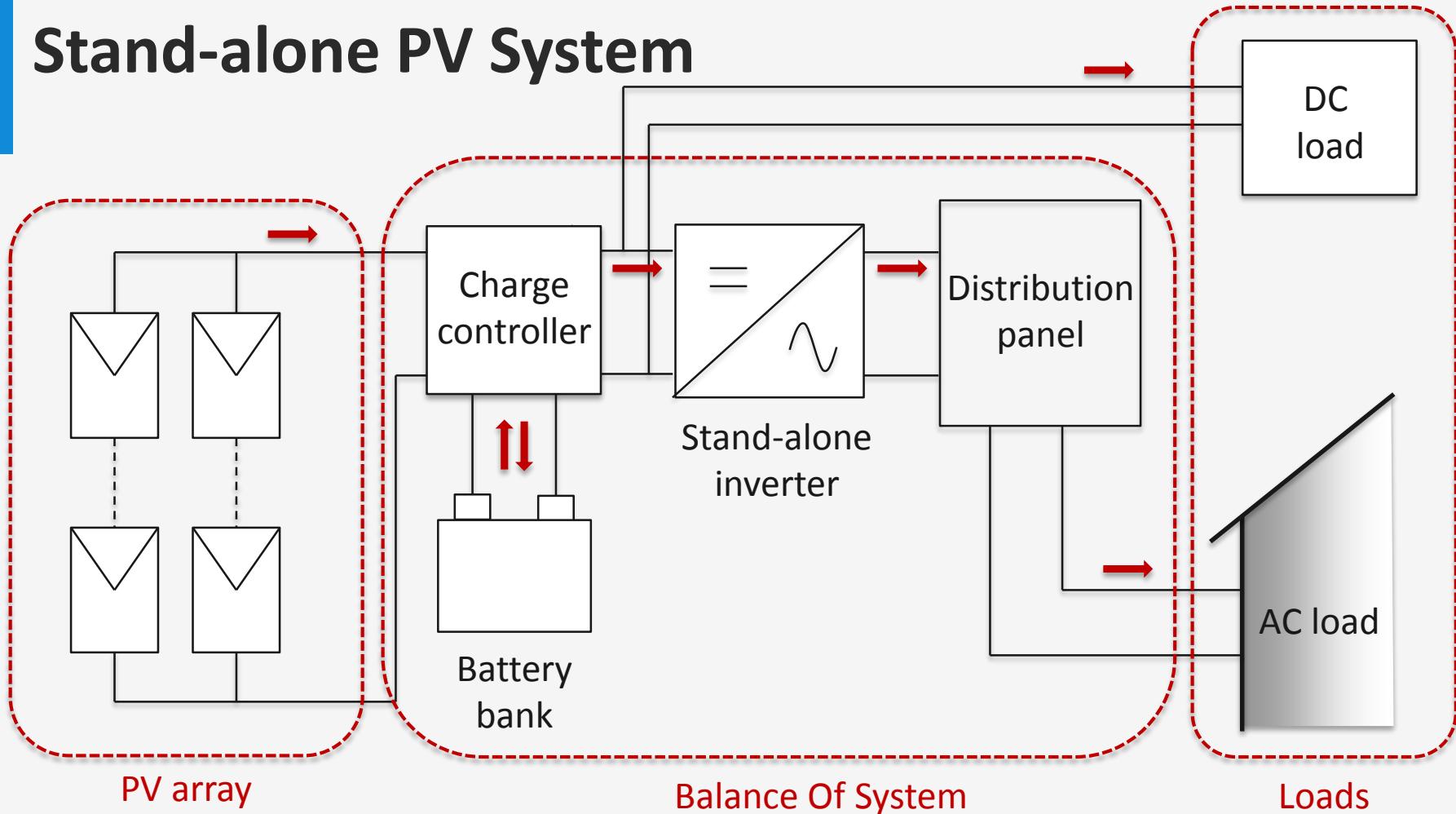
Stand-alone PV System



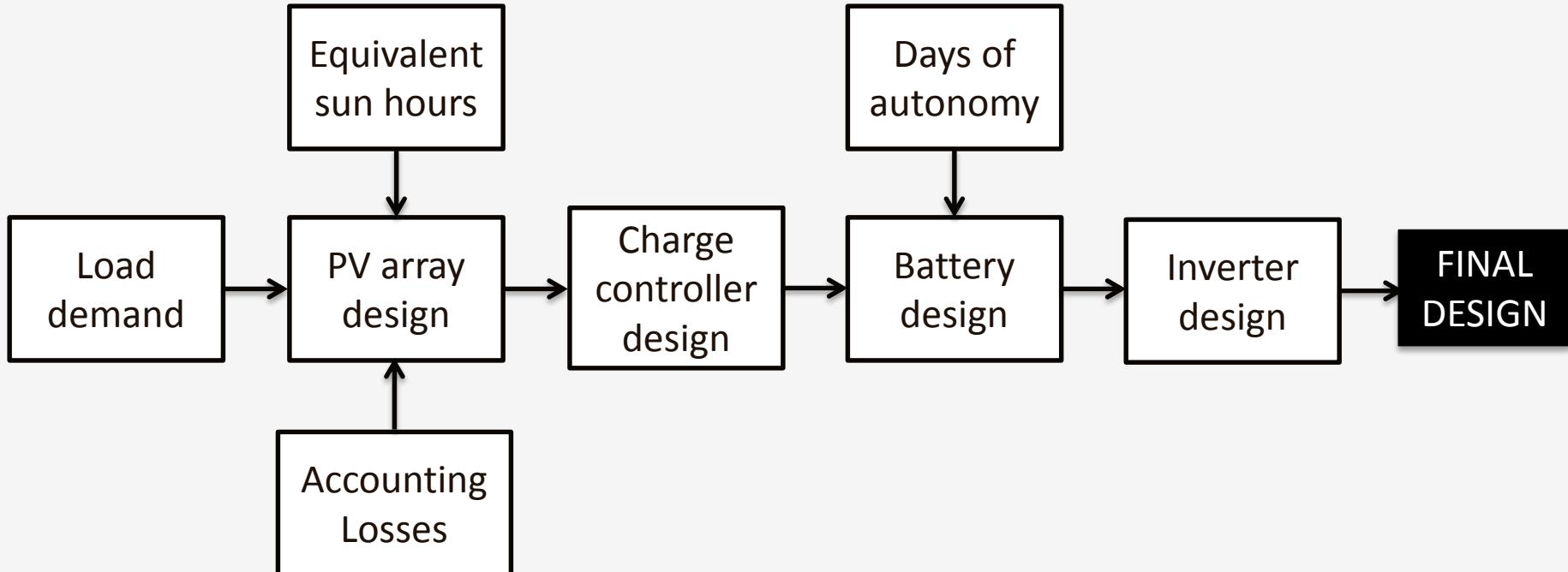




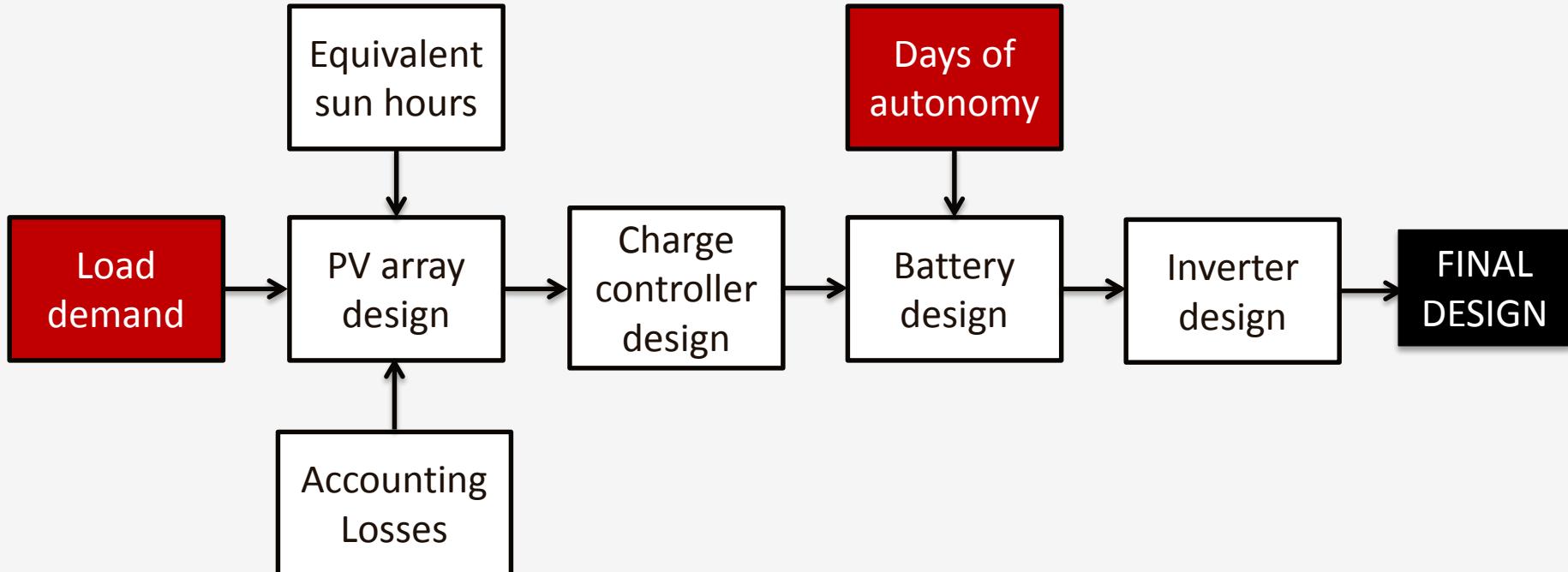
Stand-alone PV System



Design example - Flowchart



Design example



Design Example – Load



Design Example – Load



Item	Quantity	Power per item (W _{DC})	Total power (W _{DC})	Time of use (h/day)	Total energy (Wh)
Light	4	25	100	3	300
TOTAL			100		300

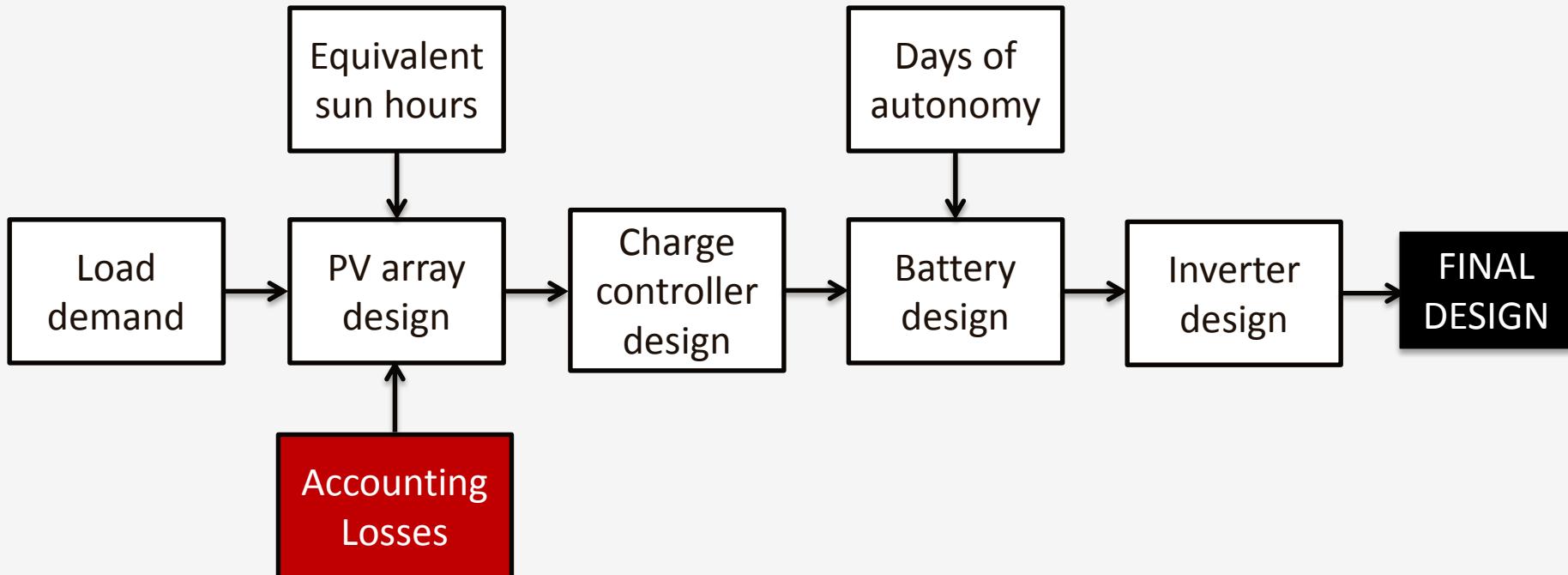


AC

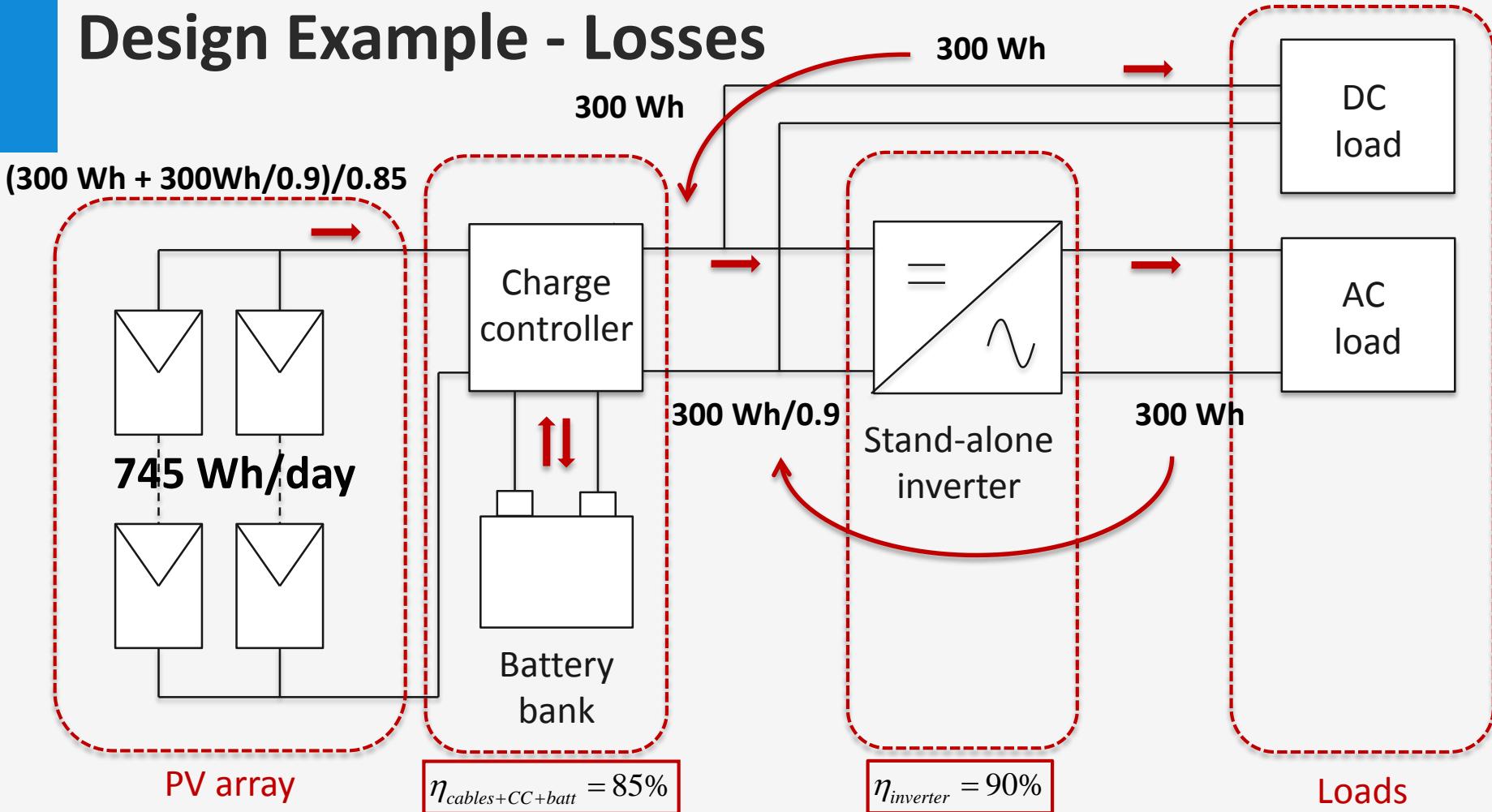
Item	Quantity	Power per item (W _{AC})	Total power (W _{AC})	Time of use (h/day)	Total energy (Wh)
TV	1	100	100	2	200
Desktop	1	100	100	1	100
TOTAL			200		300

Days of Autonomy: 2

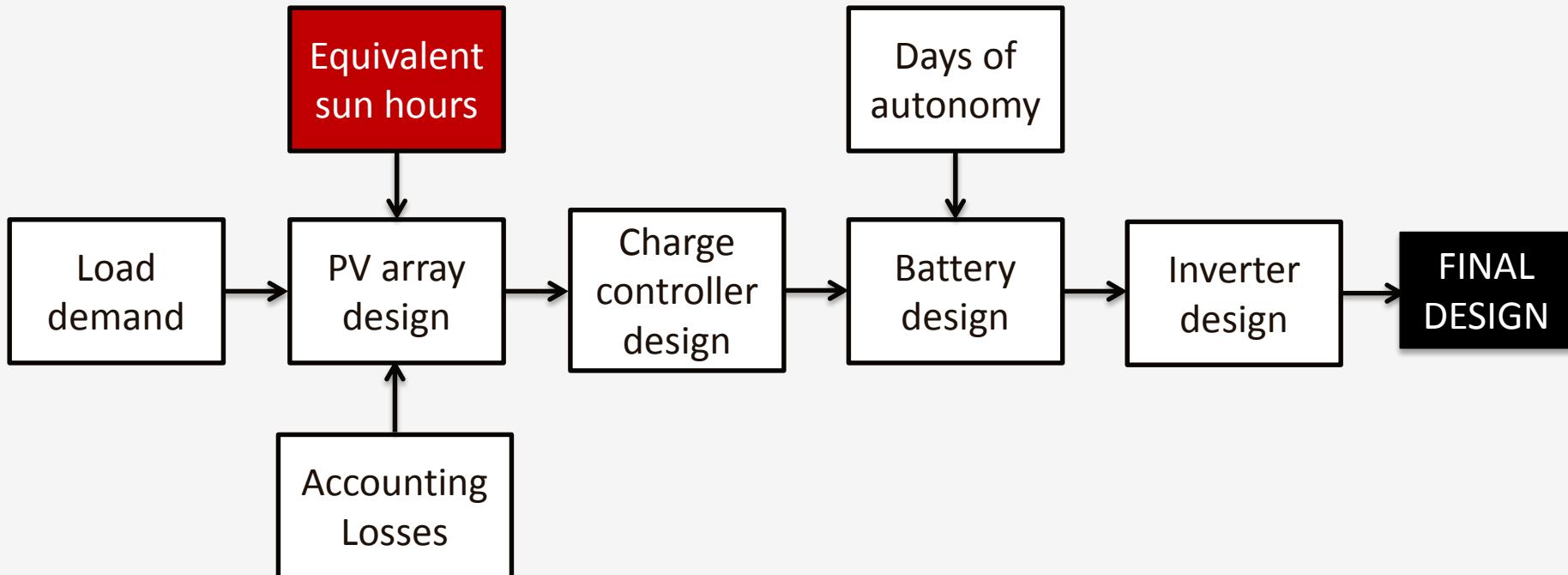
Design example



Design Example - Losses



Design example

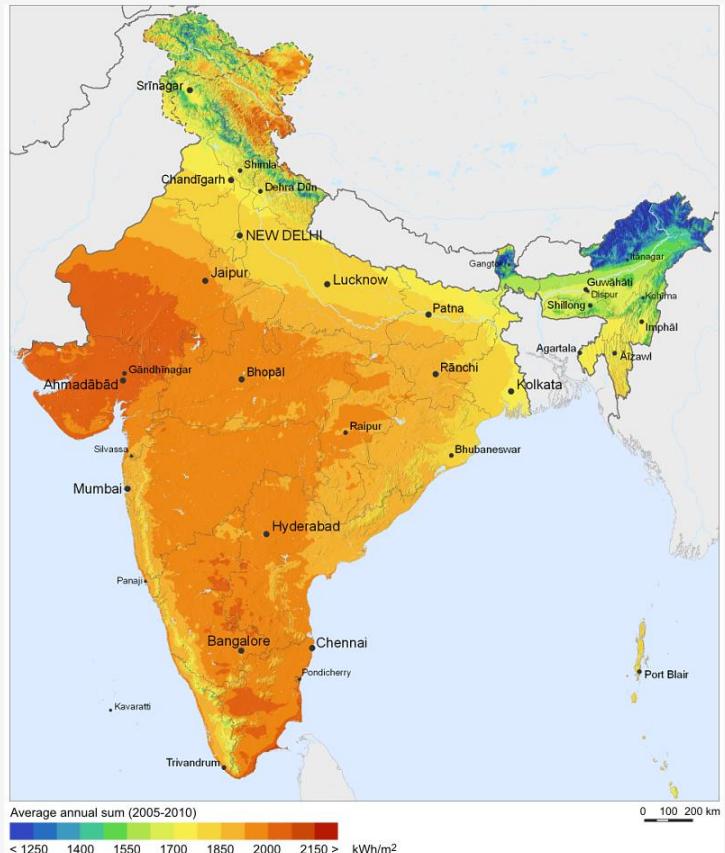


Design example – Insolation

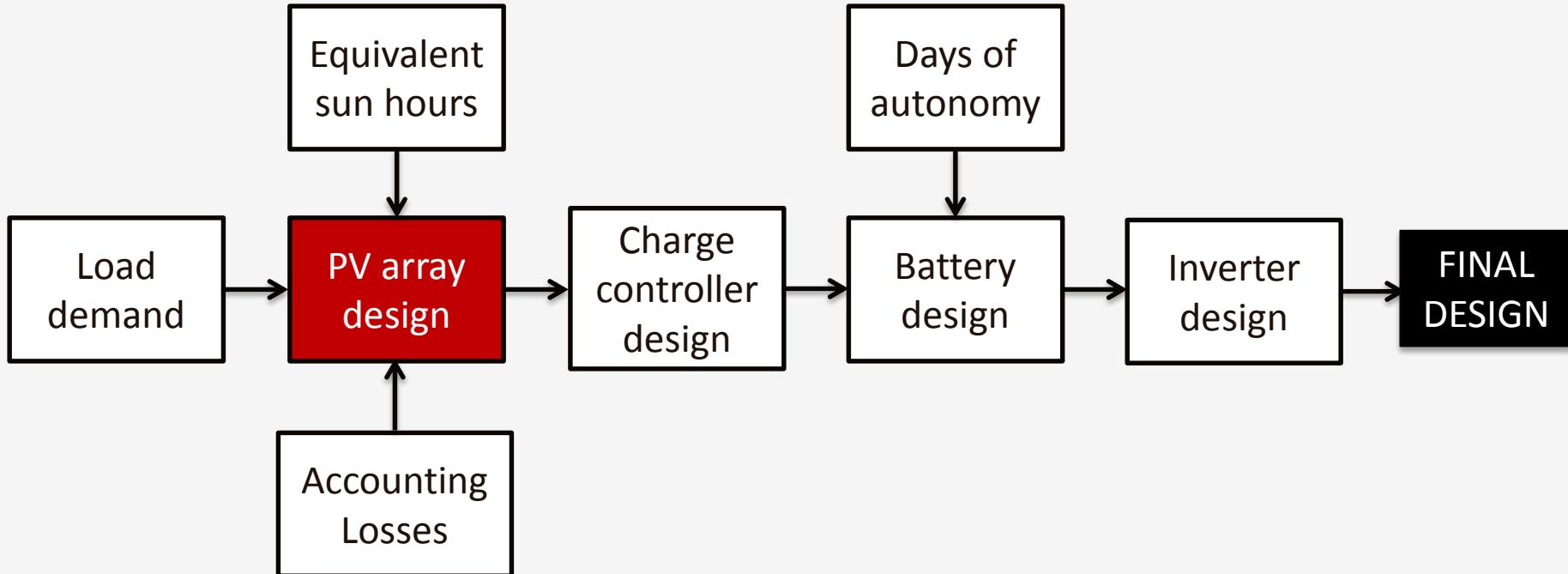
Equivalent sun hours



$\sim 4.5 \text{ h/day}$



Design example



Design example – PV array



Panel specifications(example)	
Power output (Wp)	100
V_{MPP} (V)	16
I_{MPP} (A)	6.25
V_{OC} (V)	20
I_{SC} (A)	7

?

Design example – PV array



MPPT

Total energy demand

$$\text{Minimum } W_p = \frac{745 \text{ Wh/day}}{4.5 \text{ h/day}} = 165.6 \text{ W}$$

Equivalent sun hours

$$\text{Number of panels} = \frac{165.6 \text{ W}}{100 \text{ W}_p} = 1.7 \approx 2 \text{ panels}$$

Design example – PV configuration



Parallel

$$\text{Maximum current } I_{\max} = 7A \times 2 = 14A$$

Series

$$\text{Maximum voltage } V_{\max} = 20V \times 2 = 40V$$

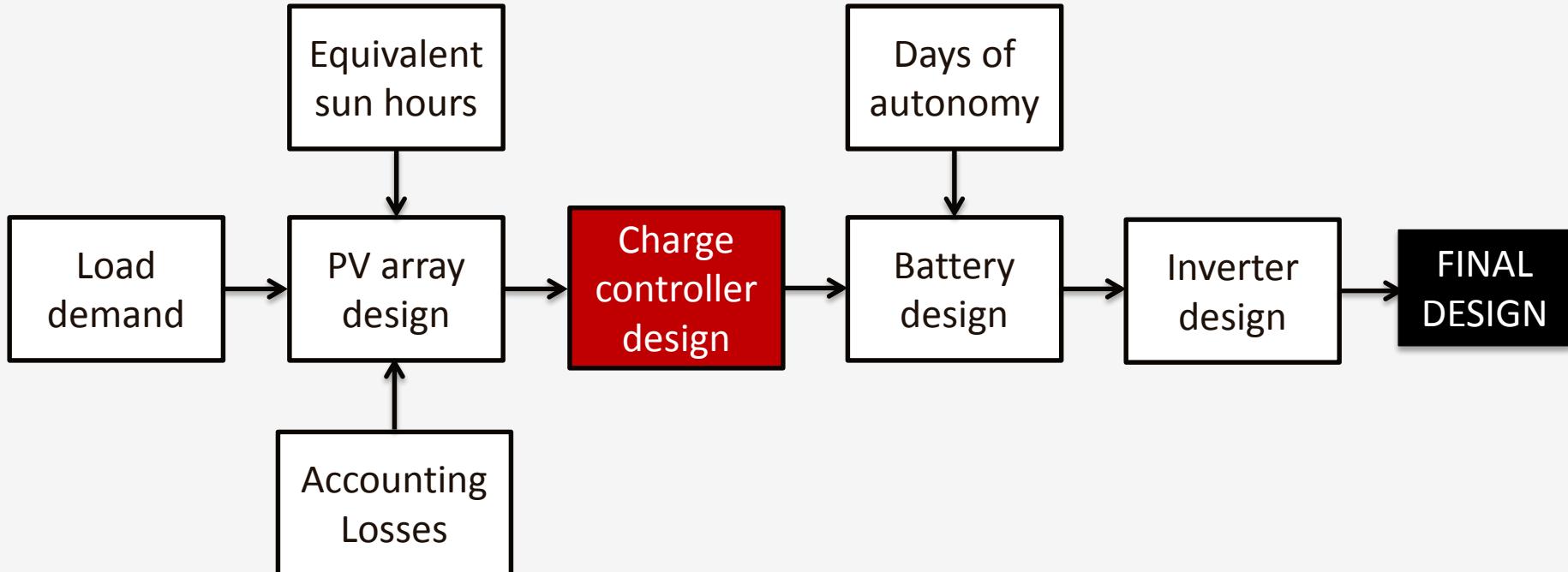
Short circuit current



Open circuit voltage



Design example



Design example – Charge controller



Charge controller specifications(example)	
Maximum voltage (V)	60
Maximum current (A)	10
Operational voltage	12V/24V
MPPT	Yes

Operational Voltage

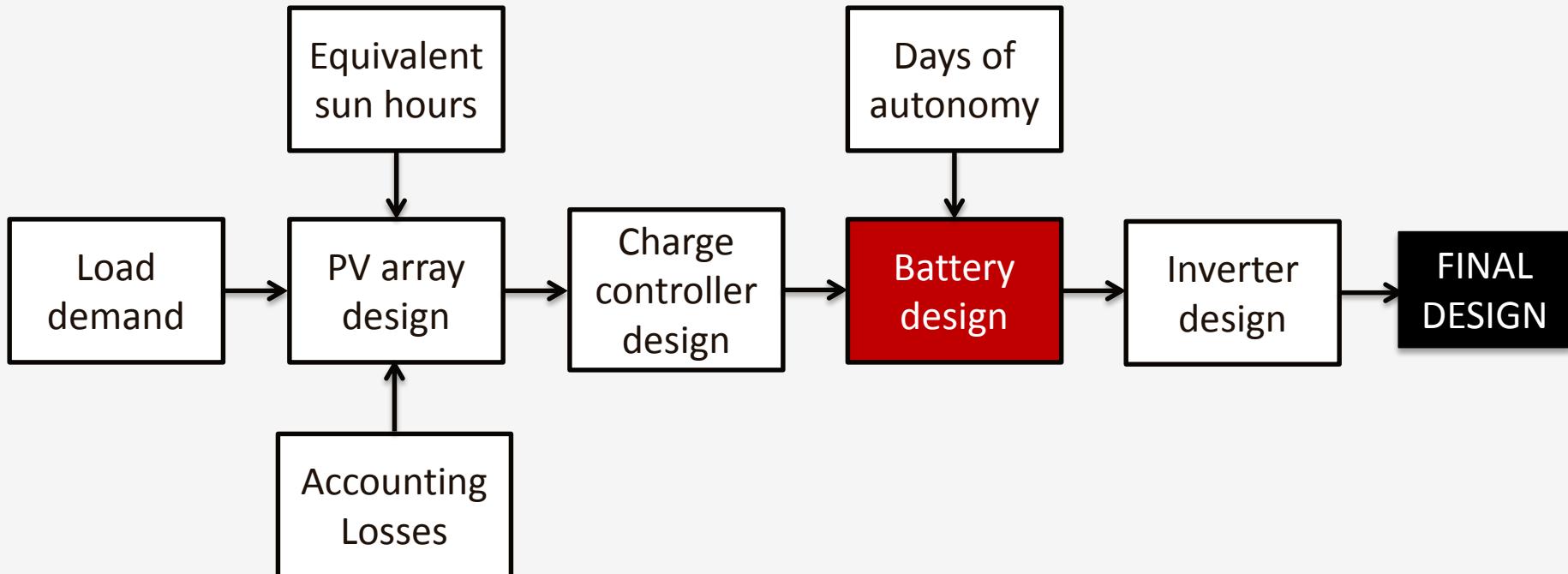
$> V_{Max}$

$< I_{Max}$



Panels in Series

Design example



Design example – Battery



Batteries : Hoppeke

Battery specifications(example)	
Depth of discharge	60%
Battery voltage (V)	12
Battery capacity (Ah)	21

?

Design example – Battery



Batteries : Hoppeke

$$\text{Minimum } C_{\text{batt}} = \frac{745\text{Wh}}{0.6 \times 24\text{V}} \times 2 = 103.5\text{Ah}$$

$$\text{Number of batteries in series} = \frac{24\text{V}}{12\text{V}} = 2 \text{ batteries}$$

$$\text{Number of batteries in parallel} = \frac{103.5\text{Ah}}{21\text{Ah}} = 4.93 \approx 5 \text{ batteries}$$

$$\text{Number of batteries} = 2 \times 5 = 10 \text{ batteries}$$

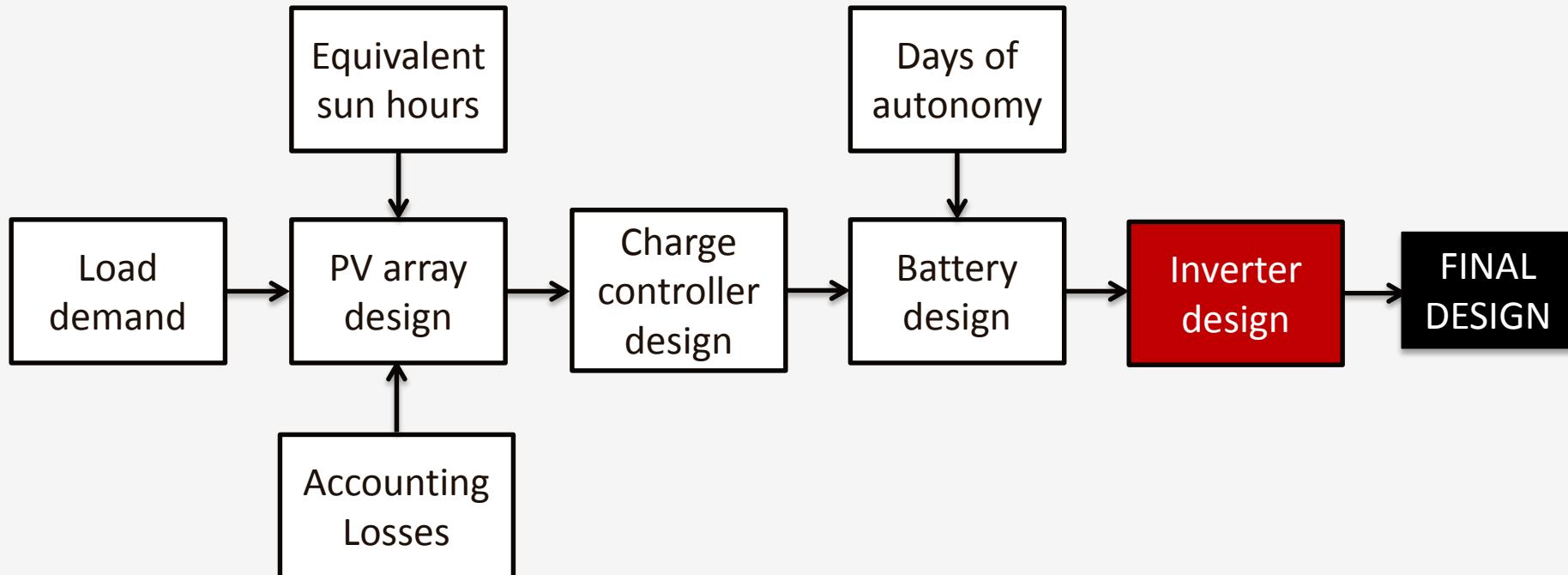
Total energy demand

Days of autonomy

Number of batteries in series

Operational life of the system

Design example



Design example - Inverter



Inverter specifications(example)

Efficiency	90%
Operational voltage	24V

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Design example - Inverter



Inverter specifications (example)	
Efficiency	90%
Operational voltage	24V

Minimum Nominal Power Rating = $\frac{200W}{0.90} = 222.2W$

Total power demand

Inverter efficiency

The equation calculates the minimum nominal power rating required for an inverter given a total power demand of 200W and an inverter efficiency of 90%. A blue arrow points from the text "Total power demand" to the 200W value in the equation. Another blue arrow points from the text "Inverter efficiency" to the 0.90 value in the equation.



Thank you for your attention!



Challenge the future