



Estudo de Eficiência  
Painéis AE 385W e 455W no  
Sistema APOLLO de Flutuação

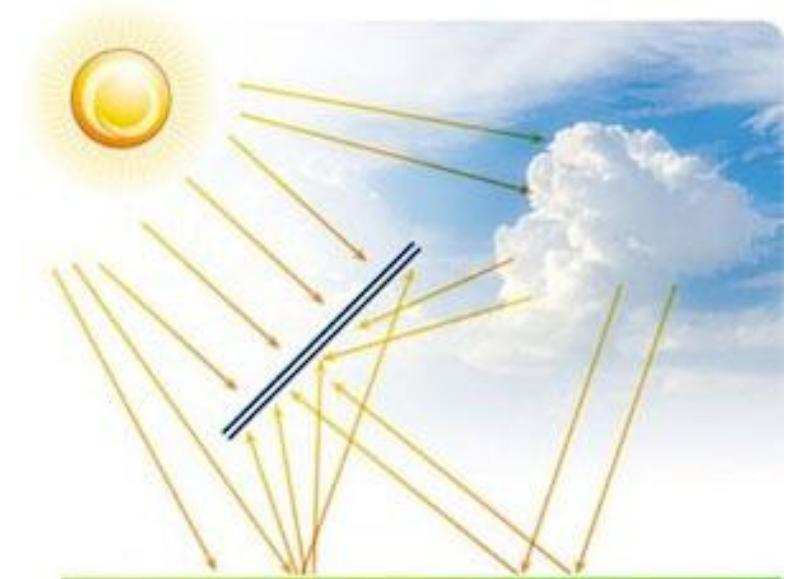
VOTORANTIM METAIS HOLDING



## ●●● Sumário do Estudo

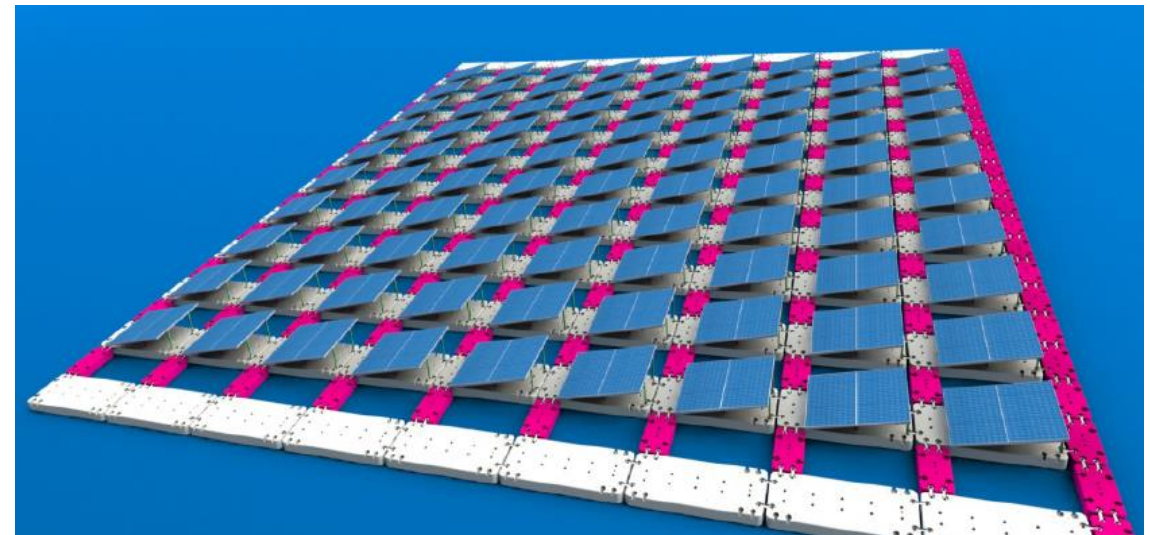
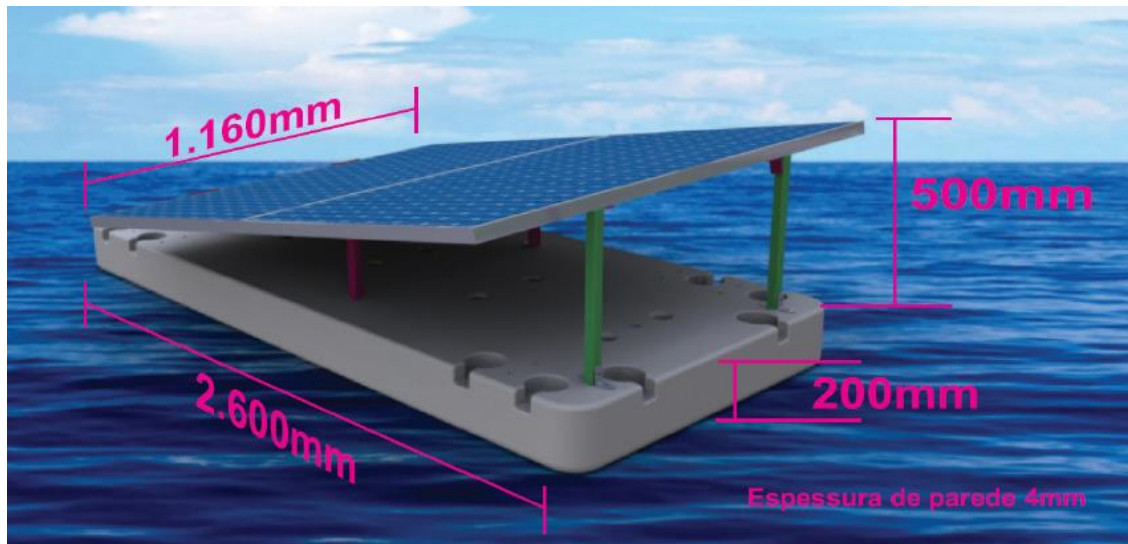
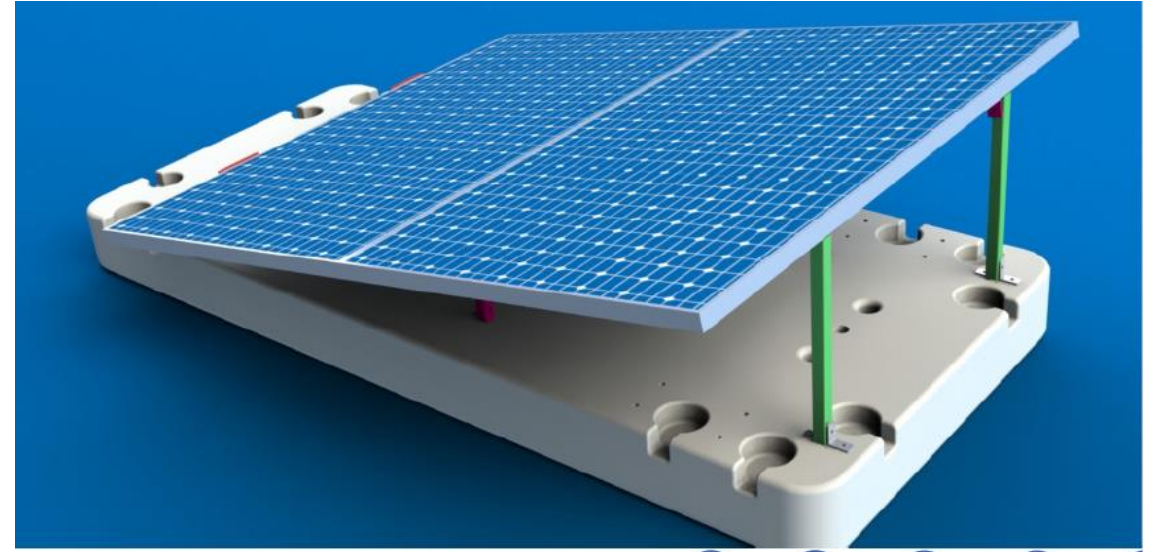
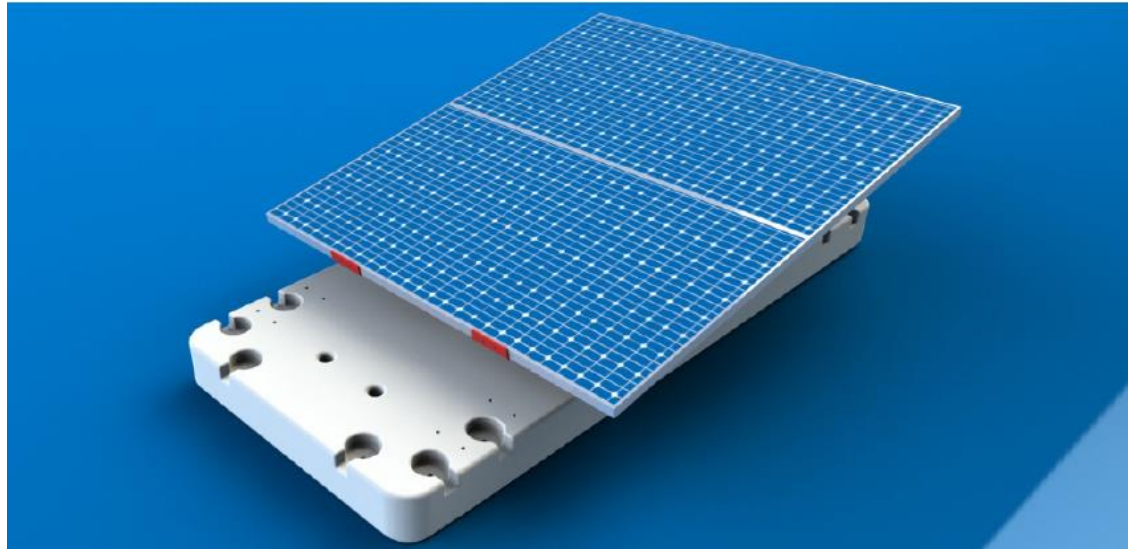


- Definição do projeto e aplicação
- Estudo de Referência do Instituto Fraunhofer
- Análise pelo método de Fator de Visualização (Simulador PUB)
  - AE 385W
  - AE 455W
  - Comparação
- Conclusões





●●● Sistema APOLLO de Flutuação



## ●●● Aplicação do Sistema APOLLO de Flutuação



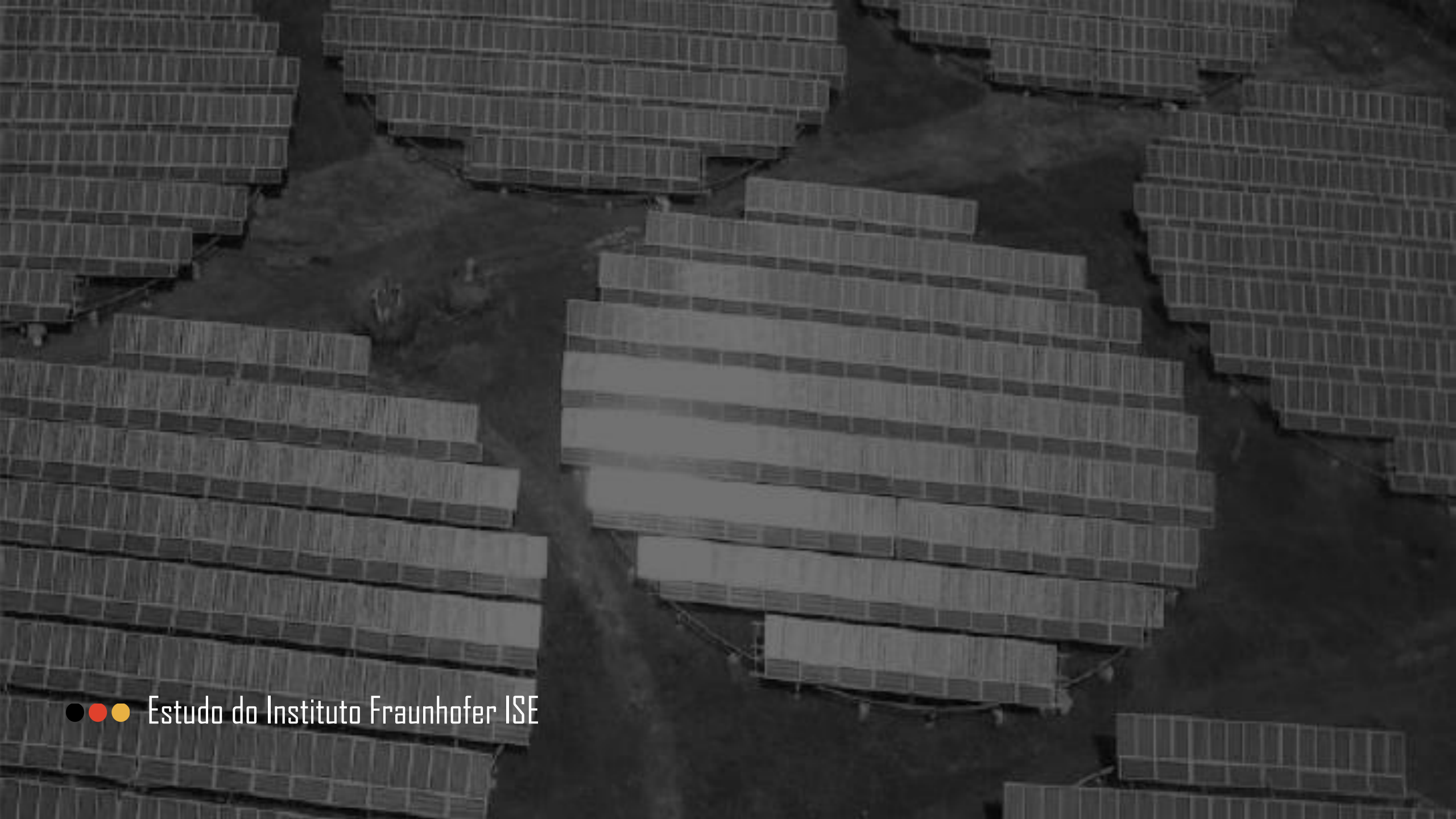
**Projeto:** Sistema de Geração Elétrica Fotovoltaica Flutuante

**Cliente:** VOTORANTIM METAIS HOLDING

**Localização do projeto:** Vazante, MG

**Capacidade:** 18,38 MW<sub>p</sub>





●●● Estudo do Instituto Fraunhofer ISE

## Predicting Bifacial Yields Validation II

Single module model validation...



First example values for a rooftop system:

<i>type</i>	<i>height</i>	<i>tilt angle</i>	<i>albedo</i>	<i>GCR</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>bifacial Gain</i>
rooftop	0.1 m	20	0,40	0,40	DE	<b>6%</b>
rooftop	0.3 m	20	0,40	0,40	DE	<b>11%</b>
rooftop	0.5 m	20	0,40	0,40	DE	<b>14%</b>
rooftop	0.3 m	20	0,20	0,40	DE	<b>6%</b>
rooftop	0.3 m	20	0,40	0,40	DE	<b>11%</b>
rooftop	0.3 m	20	0,60	0,40	DE	<b>16%</b>

## Predicting Bifacial Yields Validation I

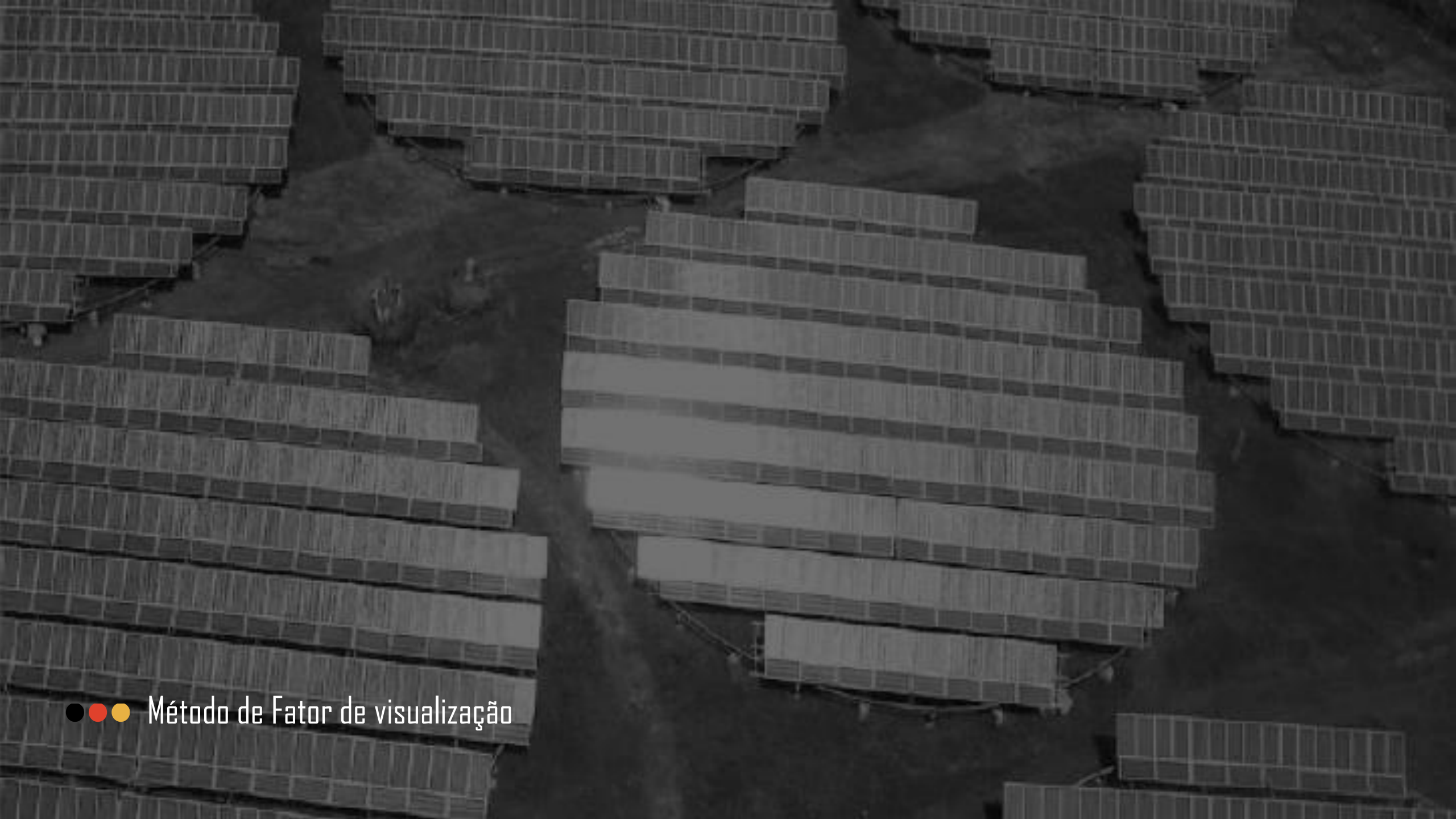
The prototype:  
Bifacial module test  
installation,  
monitored by  
Fraunhofer ISE in 2009



System model validation results (235 days in 2009):

	<i>height</i>	<i>tilt angle</i>	<i>albedo</i>	<i>bifacial Gain DC</i>
Measurement	0,2 m	15	0,64	21.9%
Model	0,2 m	15	0,64	21.1%

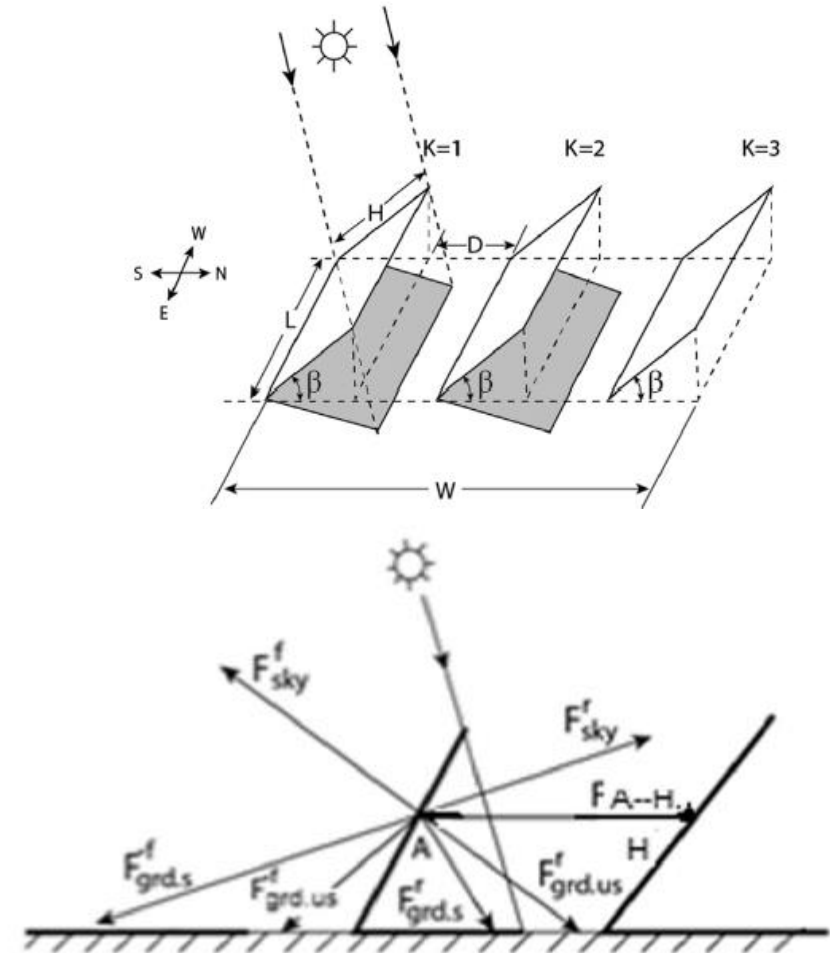




●●● Método de Fator de visualização

## ●●● Método de Fator de Visualização

- Alternativa: **Simulador Bifacial PUB** (Purdue University, Indiana);
- Algoritmo do simulador baseado no método "*View Factor in Solar Photovoltaic Panels*";
- Lógica analítica e resultados congruentes com os obtidos pelo Fraunhofer ISE;
- Boa concordância com resultados medidos em diversas usinas pelo mundo;
- Permite extrapolar parâmetros para encontrar orientação ideal.



# ●●● Método de Fator de Visualização



Table. 1 Modeling Framework Validation Against Literature

Location (Type)	Elevation / Module Height (m)	Albedo / Bifaciality	Tilt Angle / Facing	Reported Bifacial Gain (%)	Calculated Bifacial Gain (%)	Difference (%)
Cairo (Sim.) [11]	1 / 0.93	0.2 / 0.8	26° / South	11.0	11.1	-0.1
Cairo (Sim.) [11]	1 / 0.93	0.5 / 0.8	22° / South	24.8	25	-0.2
Oslo (Sim.) [11]	0.5 / 0.93	0.2 / 0.8	51° / South	10.4	13.6	-3.2
Oslo (Sim.) [11]	0.5 / 0.93	0.2 / 0.8	47° / South	16.4	22.8	-6.4
Hokkaido* (Exp.) [46]	0.5 / 1.66	0.2 / 0.95	35° / South	23.3	25.7	-2.4
Hokkaido* (Exp.) [46]	0.5 / 1.66	0.5 / 0.95	35° / South	8.6	13	-4.4
Albuquerque (Exp.) [16]	1.08 / 0.984	0.55 / 0.9	15° / South	32.5**	30.2	2.3
Albuquerque (Exp.) [16]	1.08 / 0.984	0.55 / 0.9	15° / West	39**	36.7	2.3
Albuquerque (Exp.) [16]	1.03 / 0.984	0.25 / 0.9	30° / South	19**	14.6	4.4
Albuquerque*** (Exp.) [16]	0.89 / 0.984	0.25 / 0.9	90° / South	30.5**	32.2	-1.6
Golden (Exp.) ****	1.02 / 1.02	0.2 / 0.6	30° / South	8.3	8.6	-0.3

Simulador PUB tem correlação com resultados medidos em diversas usinas pelo mundo;

## Purdue University Bifacial Module Calculator (PUB)

Date: 02/18/2018

*Purdue University Bifacial Module Calculator (PUB)* is a module-level simulator that can accurately model and optimize the performance of a bifacial module at any arbitrary location. *PUB* can also simulate bifacial modules with different installation parameters (e.g., tilt and azimuth angles, module height) installed in regions with different ground albedo coefficients. By *PUB*, a user can compare the location-specific energy yield of a bifacial module to that of its monofacial counterpart to evaluate the financial viability of the bifacial technology. The results can also be used to facilitate the optimization of bifacial solar farms.

This tool is developed by Binglin Zhao, Xingshu Sun, Mohammad Ryyan Khan, and Muhammad A. Alam at Purdue University. The authors acknowledge the helpful discussion with Chris Deline from the National Renewable Energy Laboratories, and Joshua Stein and Clifford Hansen from the Sandia National Laboratories.

The global meteorological database used in *PUB* can be found in: Purdue University Meteorological Tool (PUMET) [1]: <https://nanohub.org/tools/pumet>

\* Only data from May to August were used to eliminate snowing effects.

\*\* Average bifacial gain of multiple test modules was used.

\*\*\* The east-west-facing vertical modules measurement in [16] shows great discrepancy between two modules; therefore, it is not included here.

\*\*\*\* Bifacial measurement (12/2016 to 08/2017) performed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.



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## PERC Technology

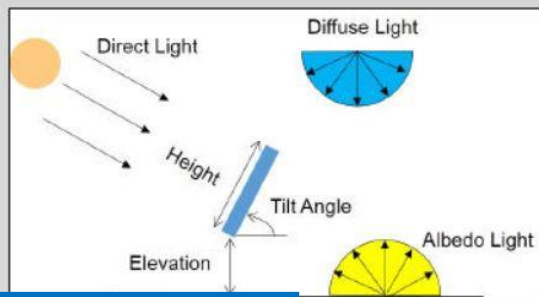
AE BIFACIAL DOUBLE GLASS  
MONOCRYSTALLINE PV MODULES  
AE M6-72 Series 370W-385W

72							
CELLS	MICRO-CRACK FREE	FIRE CLASS A	PID	SALT CORROSION RESISTANT	SAND RESISTANT	AMMONIA RESISTANT	HIGHLY STABLE AND TOUGH

# ●●● Simulador PUB – AE 385W



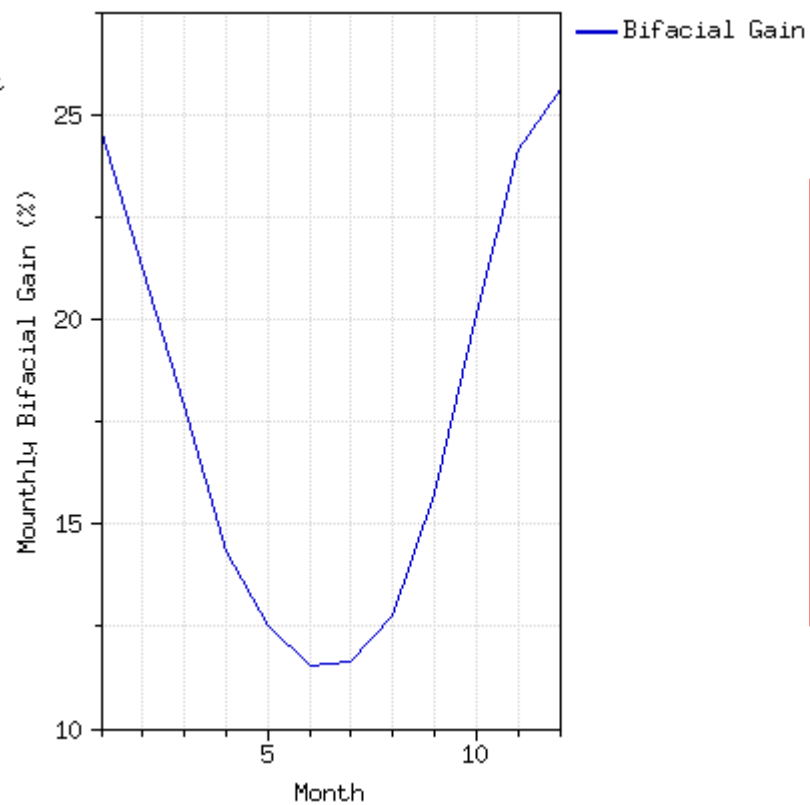
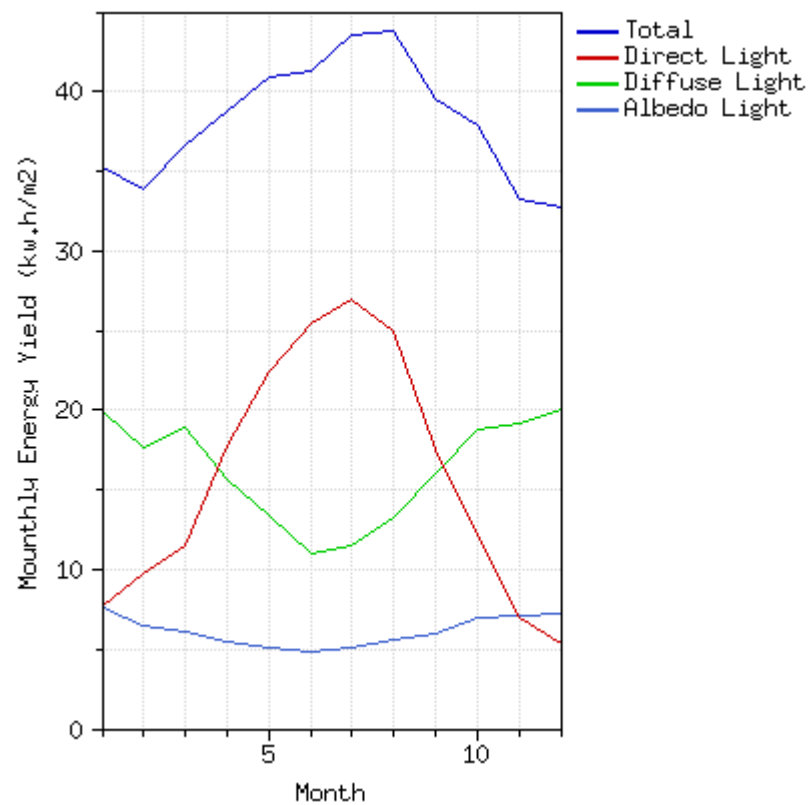
## Parâmetros de simulação configurados no PUB



Latitude:	-17.9925
Longitude:	-46.9035
Module Height (m):	1.984
Elevation (m):	0.4
Azimuth Angle (deg):	0
Tilt Angle (deg):	30
Front-Side Efficiency (%):	19.84
Bifaciality(%):	70
Ground Albedo (%):	65
Electro-Thermal (Faiman Model):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
Temperature Coefficient (%/K):	-0.38
U0 (W/m2/K): constant heat transfer component:	22.7
U1 (W.s/m3/K): convective heat transfer component:	6.84
Compare to a Monofacial Module:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes

Latitude:	-17.9925
Longitude:	-46.9035
Module Height (m):	1.984
Elevation (m):	0.4
Azimuth Angle (deg):	0
Tilt Angle (deg):	30
Front-Side Efficiency (%):	19.84
Bifaciality(%):	70
Ground Albedo (%):	65
Electro-Thermal (Faiman Model):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
Temperature Coefficient (%/K):	-0.38
U0 (W/m2/K): constant heat transfer component:	22.7
U1 (W.s/m3/K): convective heat transfer component:	6.84
Compare to a Monofacial Module:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes

## Resultados em geração de energia por mês



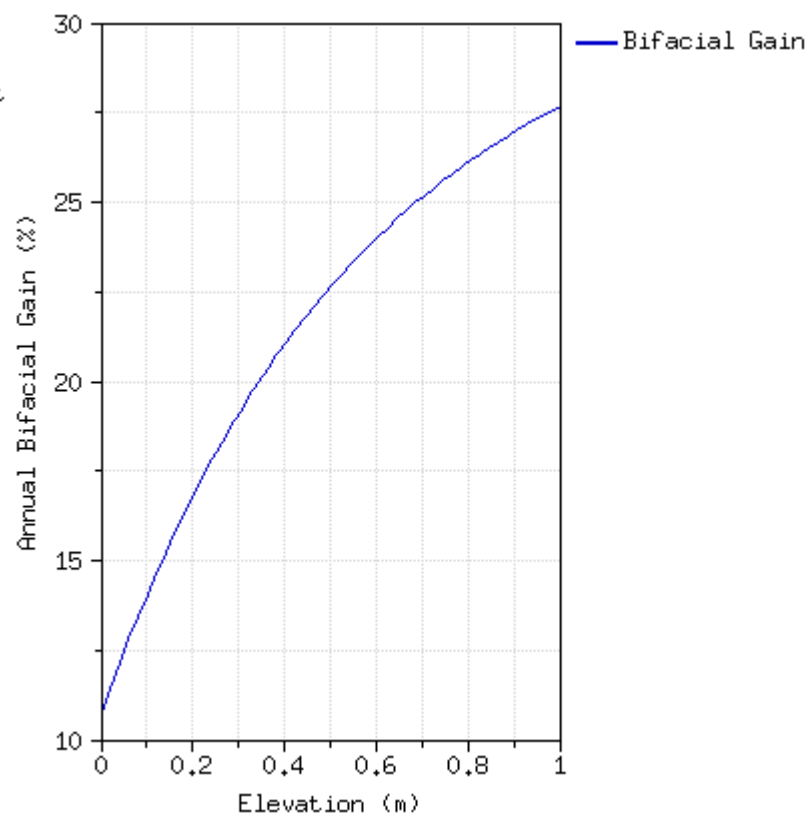
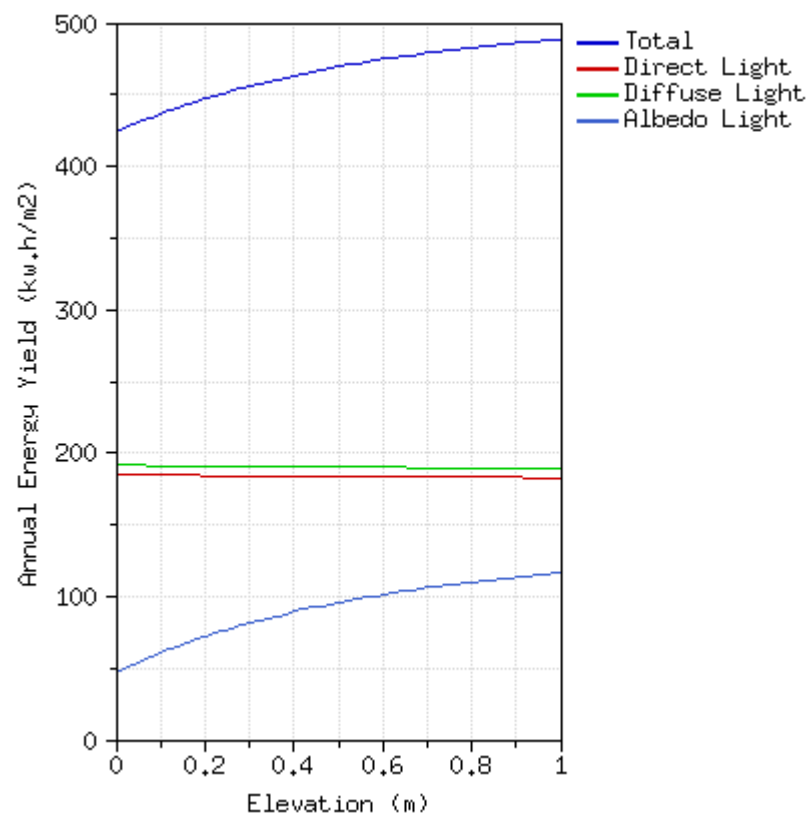
Geração anual esperada:  
**457,5kWh/m<sup>2</sup>**

Ganho bifacial médio:  
**17,67%**

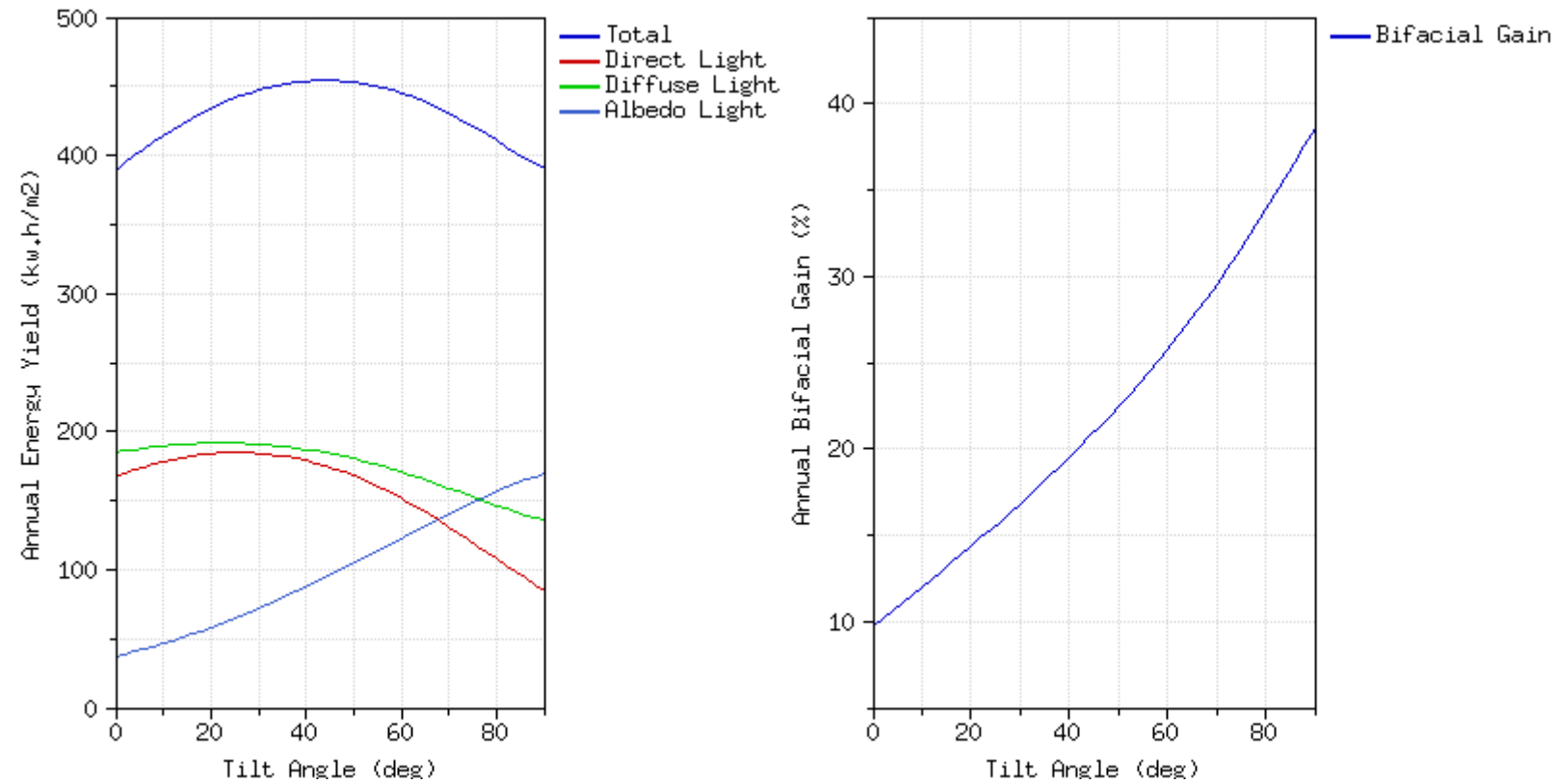
# ●●● Simulador PUB – AE 385W



## Geração de energia em relação ao nível de elevação



## Geração de energia em relação ao ângulo de inclinação



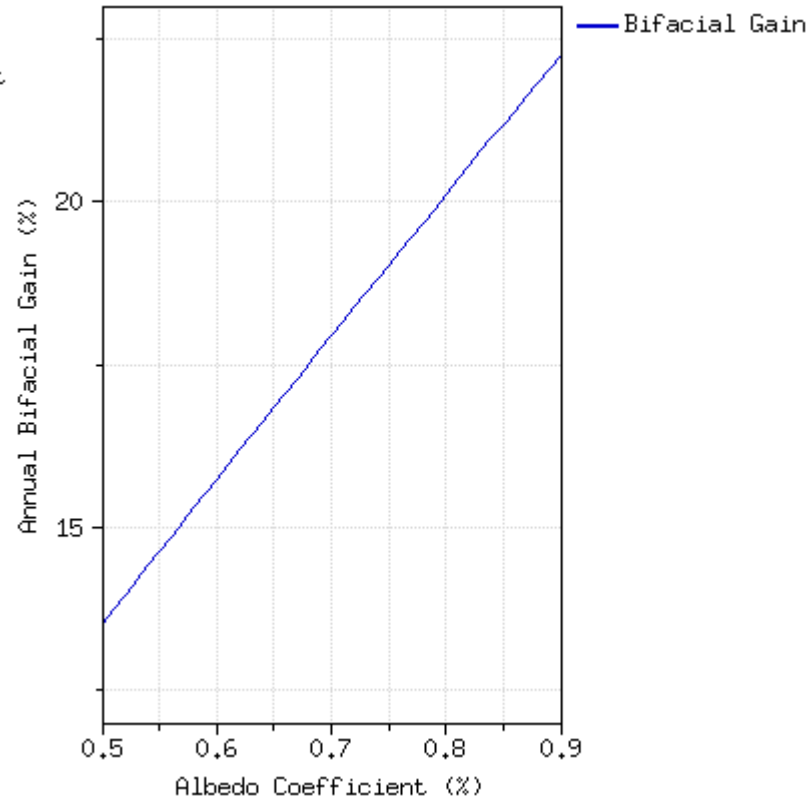
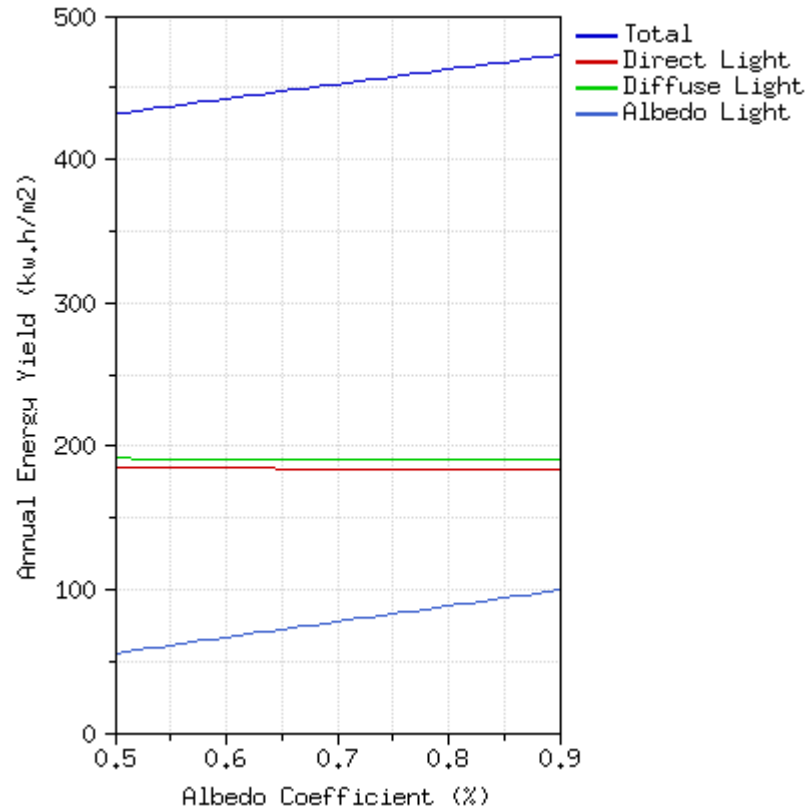




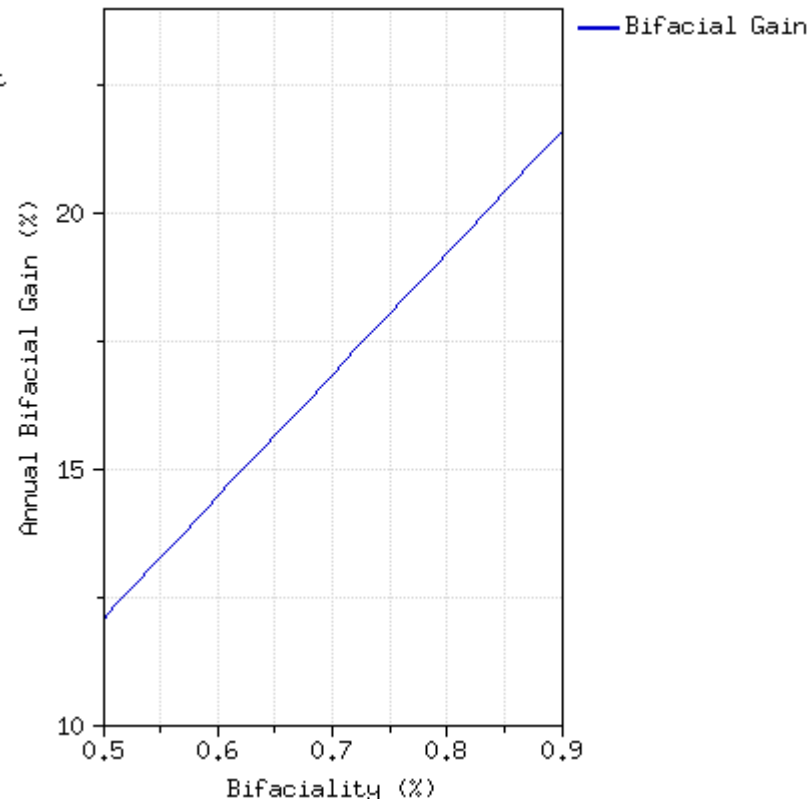
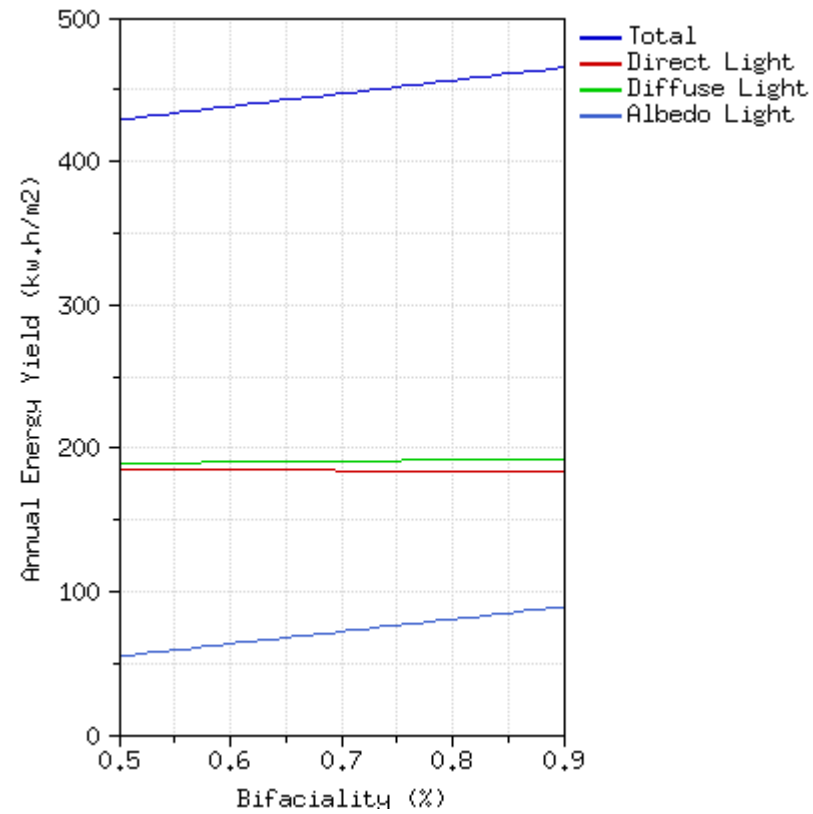
# Simulador PUB – AE 385W



Geração de energia em relação ao Albedo (reflexividade do solo)



## Geração de energia em relação ao fator de Bifacialidade





Inspiring green-energy since 2003

AE HALF CELL BIFACIAL  
MONOCRYSTALLINE PV MODULES  
AE HM6L-1 44 Series 440W-455W  
tested by  **Fraunhofer**  
CSP



144 CELLS	 PID RESISTANT	 SALT CORROSION RESISTANT	 SAND RESISTANT	$\frac{NH_3}{S}$ AMMONIA RESISTANT	 HIGHLY STABLE AND TOUGH
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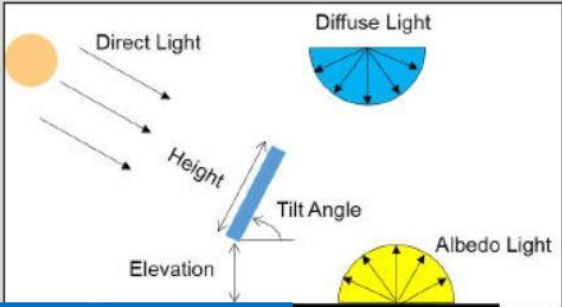


# Simulador PUB – AE 455W



Parâmetros de simulação: Inclinação de  $18^\circ$  e elevação de 0,2m

Initialize Simulation Parameters → Specify Simulation Mode → Simulate



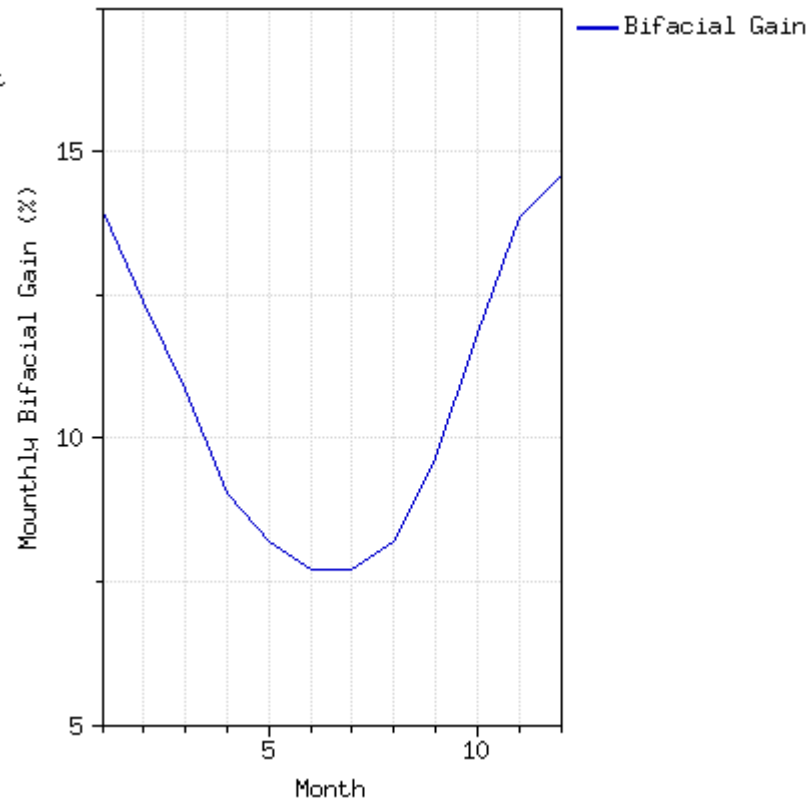
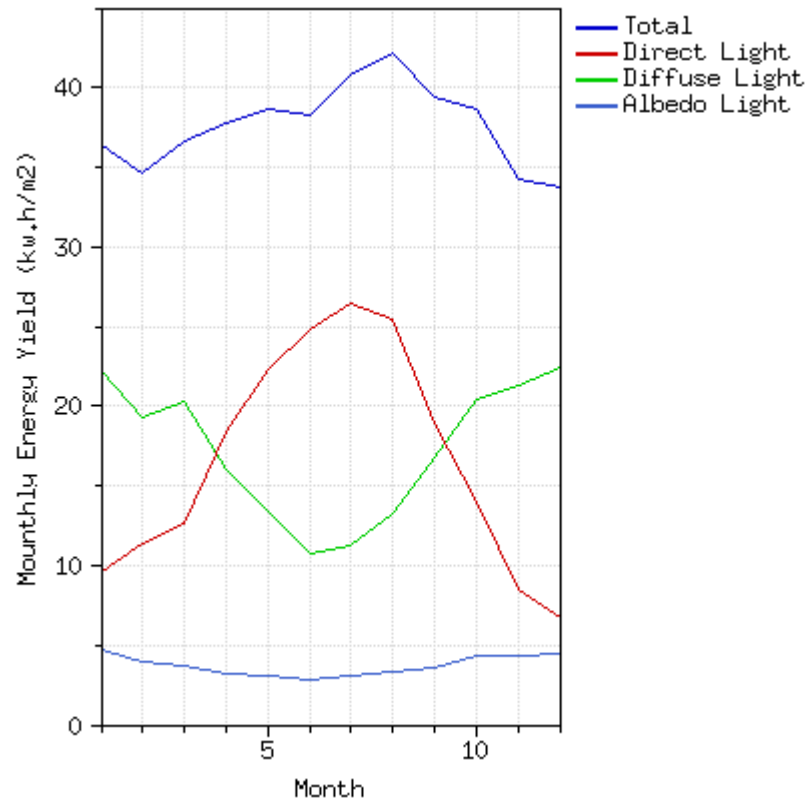
Latitude:	-17.9925
Longitude:	-46.9035
Module Height (m):	2.076
Elevation (m):	0.2
Azimuth Angle (deg):	0
Tilt Angle (deg):	18
Front-Side Efficiency (%):	20.93
Bifaciality(%):	70
Ground Albedo (%):	65
Electro-Thermal (Faiman Model):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
Temperature Coefficient (%/K):	-0.35
U0 (W/m2/K): constant heat transfer component:	22.7
U1 (W.s/m3/K): convective heat transfer component:	6.84
Compare to a Monofacial Module:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes



# Simulador PUB – AE 455W



## Resultados em geração de energia por mês



Geração anual esperada:  
**451,5kWh/m<sup>2</sup>**

Ganho bifacial médio:  
**10,66%**

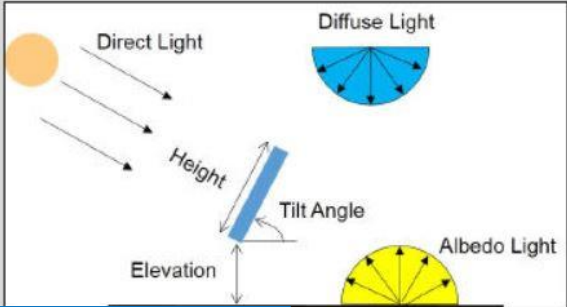


# Simulador PUB – AE 455W



Parâmetros de simulação: Inclinação de 30° e elevação de 0,4m

Initialize Simulation Parameters → Specify Simulation Mode → Simulate



Latitude:	-17,9925
Longitude:	-46,9035
Module Height (m):	2,076
Elevation (m):	0,4
Azimuth Angle (deg):	0
Tilt Angle (deg):	30
Front-Side Efficiency (%):	20,93
Bifaciality(%):	70
Ground Albedo (%):	65
Electro-Thermal (Faiman Model):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
Temperature Coefficient (%/K):	-0,35
U0 (W/m2/K): constant heat transfer component:	22,7
U1 (W.s/m3/K): convective heat transfer component:	6,84
Compare to a Monofacial Module:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes

Latitude:	-17,9925
Longitude:	-46,9035
Module Height (m):	2,076
Elevation (m):	0,4
Azimuth Angle (deg):	0
Tilt Angle (deg):	30
Front-Side Efficiency (%):	20,93
Bifaciality(%):	70
Ground Albedo (%):	65
Electro-Thermal (Faiman Model):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
Temperature Coefficient (%/K):	-0,35
U0 (W/m2/K): constant heat transfer component:	22,7
U1 (W.s/m3/K): convective heat transfer component:	6,84
Compare to a Monofacial Module:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes

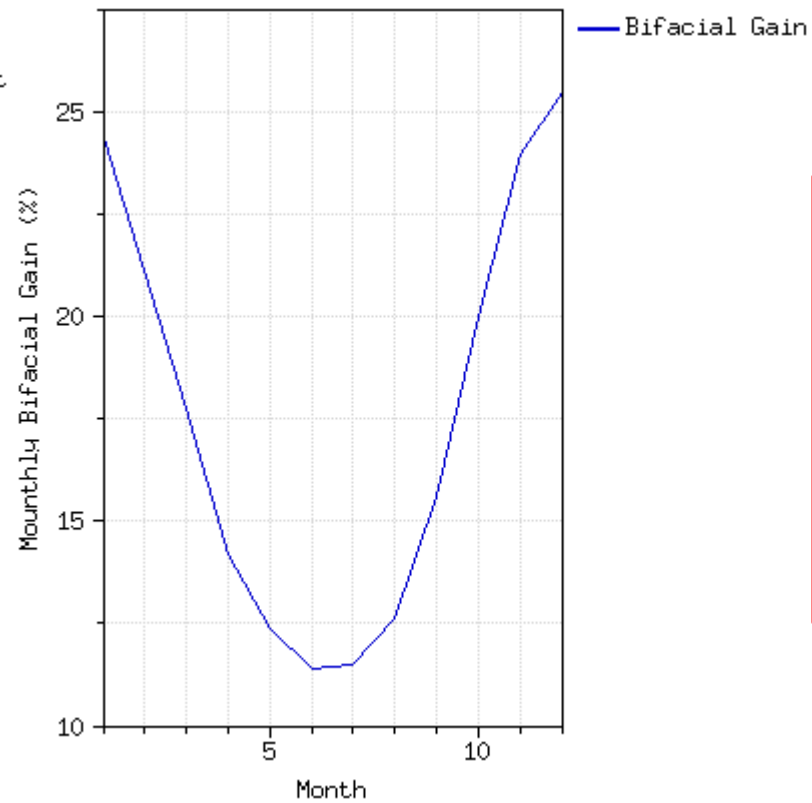
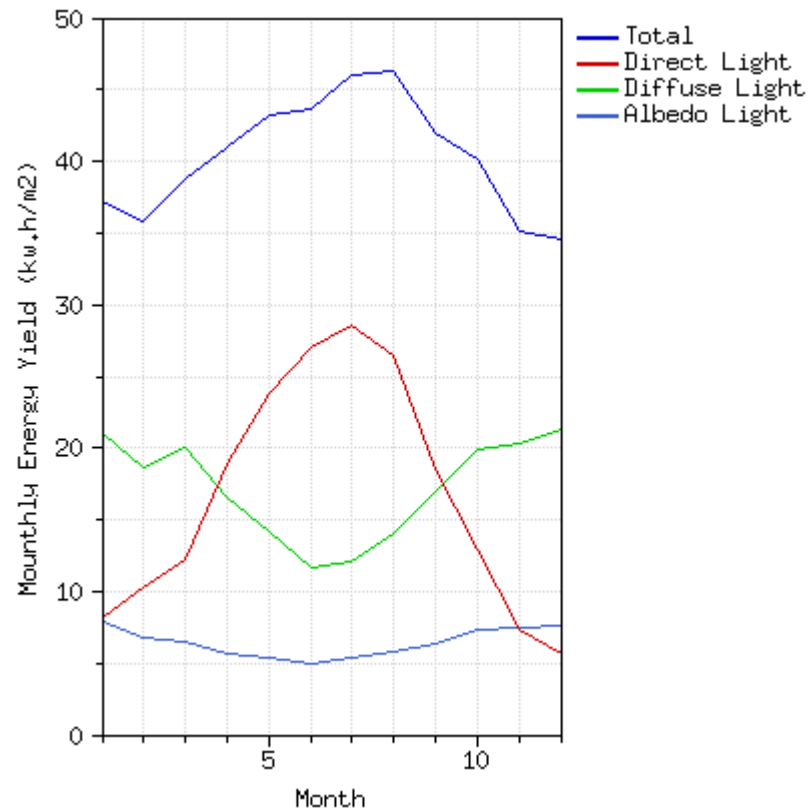
Specify Simulation Mode



# Simulador PUB – AE 455W



## Resultados em geração de energia por mês



Geração anual esperada:  
**483,6kWh/m<sup>2</sup>**

Ganho bifacial médio:  
**17,53%**

	385W Inclinação 18° Elevação 0,2m*	385W Inclinação 30° Elevação 0,4m	455W Inclinação 18° Elevação 0,2m	455W Inclinação 30° Elevação 0,4m
Geração anual esperada por área [kWh/m²]	420,7	457,5	451,5	483,6
Ganho Bifacial Médio [%]	11,44	17,67	10,66	17,53
Geração anual esperada por flutuador [MWh]	1,567	1,802	1,963	2,102
Geração anual esperada por 31.744 painéis [GWh]	24,87	28,60	31,16	33,36
Painéis necessários para atingir 18,38MWp	42.840	40.572	36.504	34.370

\*Simulação realizada em estudo anterior



## Conclusões:

- O ganho bifacial não é muito influenciado pelo tipo de painel utilizado, mas sim pelos parâmetros adotados;
- O painel de 455W proporciona maior geração anual devido a sua maior eficiência e área;
- Nas melhores circunstâncias simuladas, estimam-se os seguintes resultados para o painel AE 455W:
  - Geração anual por área: 483,6kWh/m<sup>2</sup>
  - Ganho Bifacial médio: 17,53%
  - Geração anual com 31.744 painéis: 33,36GWh
  - Painéis necessários para atingir 18,38MWp: 34.370 painéis;
- Os valores obtidos através da simulação representam estimativas, e estão sujeitos a variações em situações reais.

Obrigado



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