

# Determination of the main parameters of the photovoltaic solar module

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## Abstract

This article deals with the determination of the main operating parameters of a photovoltaic solar module. In laboratory tests, the study of the dependence of current, voltage and power on time and density of solar radiation, as well as monitoring of environmental parameters: temperature and humidity of the outside air. Analysis of the test results shows that a photoelectric module with an installed capacity of 800 W and a total battery capacity of 800 Ah provides the electric power industry with a daily consumption of 2.0 ... 2.2 kWh. The discharge time of the battery varies from 11.7 to 3.5 hours when the average electric load of the consumer changes from 300 to 1000 watts.

*Keywords: sun, photovoltaic solar module, solar panel, solar radiation*

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## I. Introduction

Solar cells in the production of electricity from renewable energy sources, is now developing rapidly and soon will be increased overall use [1]. For example, small solar cells used in watches, calculators, small toys, radios and portable TVs. While large objects are combined into modules and are used to supply the power system [2, 3]. A solar cell is an electrical device that converts light energy into electricity using the photoelectric effect. The main material used for the production of solar cells is silicon.

II. The design and manufacture of silicon solar battery. Large blocks of molten silicon carefully cooled and solidified is made from cast ingots of polycrystalline silicon square. Polycrystalline silicon is less costly than single crystal and are less effective [4, 3, 5]. Solar battery consists of the following elements [6, 7, 8].

- Silicon wafer (mono- or polycrystalline) with p-n junctions on the surface.
- Front and back contact; front contact must have the correct shape to make the most of the incident radiation.
- Antireflection layer - cover the front surface. There are three major types of solar cells.
- Single crystal formed on a silicon crystal with a homogeneous structure. The basis for the formation of cells that are suitable silicon-sized blocks.
- They are cut into plates whose thickness is about 0.3 mm. Photovoltaic cells achieve the highest levels of performance and life [4, 6].
- Polycrystalline are comprised of many small grains of silicon. These solar cells are less efficient than single crystal. The production process is simpler and have lower rates [4, 6].
- Amorphous (thin film) - produced by incorporating multiple layers of silicon on the surface of another material, such as glass. In these solar batteries, we can not distinguish individual cells. Amorphous

solar cells are generally used in small devices such as calculators and watches [4,6,9,10]. As the metal contacts are made, the solar cells are interconnected by flat wires or metal ribbons, and assembled into modules or solar panels [7, 11, 12]. If the lower flow resistance of the current, the output current is a multiple of the current cell panel and associated with parallel connections of elements and modules. Similarly, the output voltage of the module depends on the amount series-connected cells and modules [3, 13]. Photovoltaic solar cell generates electricity only when it is illuminated, electricity is not stored [13].

The current-voltage characteristics of the cell are shown the output current PV generator, depending on the voltage at the set temperature and lighting [2.14]. Short circuit current (ISC) - the output current of the photoelectric. Generative at a given temperature and irradiance, PMPP - point MPP (Maximum Power Point) is [2, 6, 15]. The output voltage is heavily dependent on the temperature of solar cells: increase results in a lower operating temperature and efficiency of [2.9].

The developed mathematical model of a solar heating installation from a biogas plant allows us to calculate the thermal regimes, optimize the parameters of the solar collector and the circulating water flow in the solar circuit. As calculations have shown, when one ton of water is heated, the saving of electric energy is from 35 to 50 kWh, and the annual saving is 3000 ... 4500 kWh. The developed mathematical model of a photo of an electrical installation allows one to determine the capacity of a PV battery, depending on the number of operating cycles of the process equipment and the recharging time in each cycle. An analysis of the shown calculations of the photovoltaic system shows that, depending on the number of charge cycles, the capacity of the battery pack asymptotically approaches the limiting value[17].

## 2. Method

The laboratory testing program provides for: - study of the dependence of current, voltage and power on time and density of solar radiation; - control of environmental parameters: temperature and humidity of outside air. Studies are conducted in a single-factor method, the experiments are performed in 3-fold replicates.

During the research, the following are recorded: the voltage and current of the FCM, the charging current and the voltage on the batteries, the voltage at the output of the inverter, the temperature of the outside air (from +5 to +35 0C) and the humidity of the outside air, and the electric power consumption of the electric receivers of the connected load.

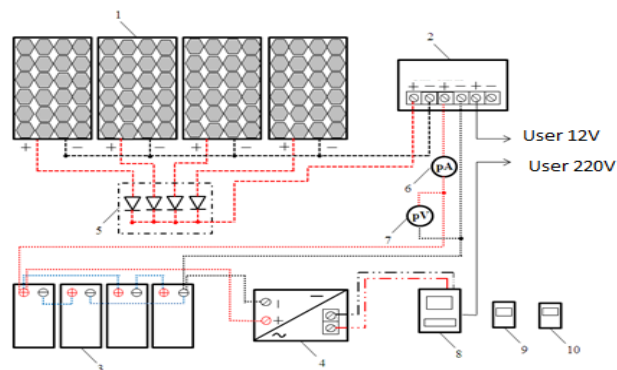


Fig. 1. Scheme for mounting equipment and connecting devices

In the experimental studies we used: a solar radiation meter SM-206, an ammeter and a DC voltmeter, a UT206 multi meter, a electric energy meter, an CENTER-350 infrared thermometer. The measurement of solar radiation was carried out by a portable device SM-206 with an error of  $\pm 5\%$  (measurement range 0.1 ... 399.9 W / m<sup>2</sup>, temperature - infrared thermometer CENTER-350 with an accuracy of  $\pm 2\%$  (measurement range -20 + 5000C), temperature and humidity of air were measured by the psychro meter MV-4M with an error of  $\pm 4\%$  and the meteorometer MES-202, the limit of the permissible value of the

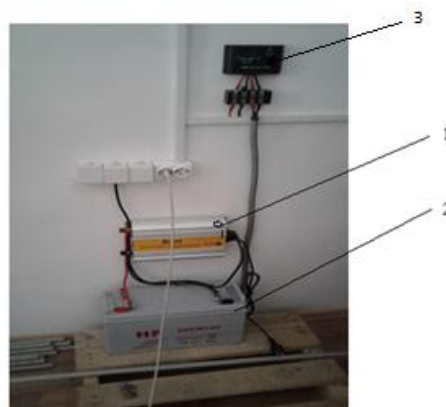
absolute error of the pressure measurement is not more than  $\pm 0,3$  kPa in the temperature range from 0 to 60 0 C. Overall dimensions were measured with a tape measure of metal with an error  $\pm 0.5$  mm (measuring range 0 to 10m, the division price is 1mm) and a metal ruler (length 1m) with an error of  $\pm 1$ mm.

The diagram of connecting devices and equipment during laboratory-field testing is shown in Fig. 1.

1-photoelectric solar module; 2- controller; 3- rechargeable battery; 4- inverter; 5- diodes; 6 - direct current ammeter; 7 - DC voltmeter; 8 - the counter of electric energy; 9 - a solar radiation meter; 10 - a weather meter



Fig. 2.General view of the prototype of the photovoltaic solar module



1-inverter; 2- battery;3-controller

Fig. 3. The solar power systems

### 3. Inverter to Convert DC to AC Voltage

The objective of this study is to reduce the load on the power supply with maximum efficiency and increase the term of stability, simplify the design of the device, reduce the cost and expand the scope of their use in industry.

This task is achieved by the fact that when turning on the PWM controller that regulates the width of the pulses 1 to the logic elements 3, 4, the maximum sequence of gates of field-effect transistors is achieved [18].

As shown in Figure 1, the device has a PWM controller that regulates pulse width 1, voltage regulator 2, with field-effect transistors connected 3,4, to convert from DC to AC, capacitors 5, to filter the input voltage, diode bridge 6, transformer consisting of primary and secondary windings 7, switch 8, housing 9, you can use any material, plastic, iron, aluminum.

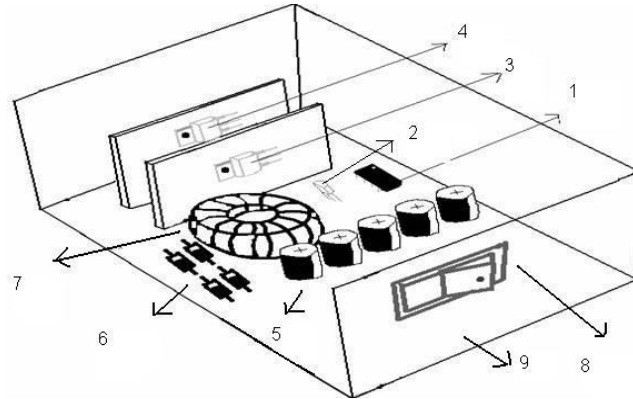


Fig.4 Inverter to convert DC voltage to AC

Assembly and manufacture of the device is as follows. A PWM controller regulating pulse width 1 is connected via voltage regulator 2, and capacitors 5, for filtering and limiting the input voltage, followed by connecting field-effect transistors 3, 4, screwed to passive cooling, to prevent heating, and with parallel connection of the secondary winding transformer 7, the primary winding is connected directly to the diode bridge 6, with the connection to the input voltage circuit of the switch 8, with the subsequent location in the housing 9.

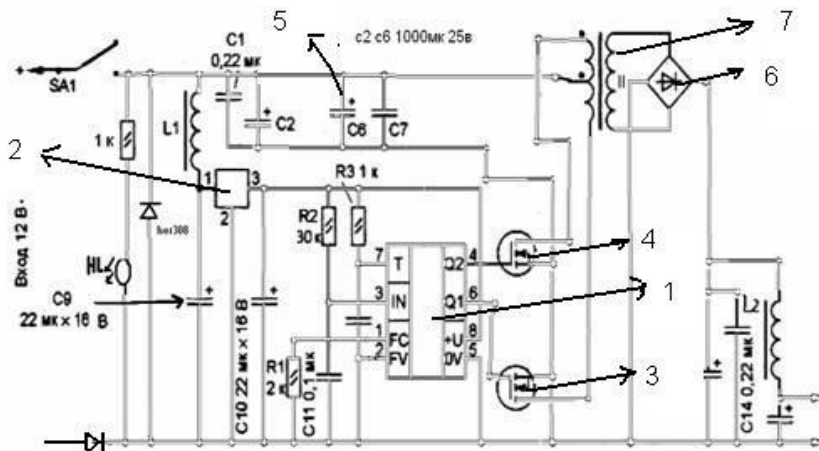
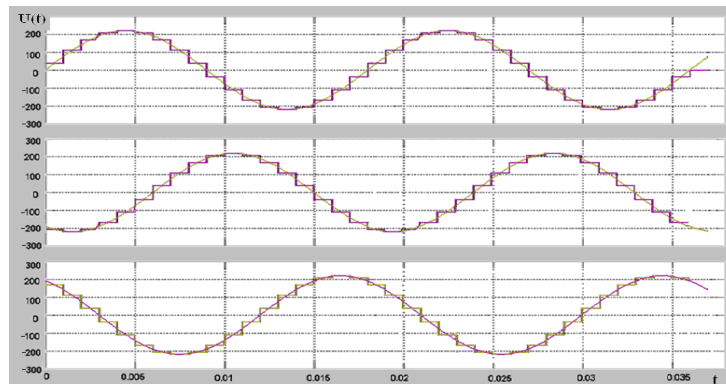


Fig. 5 Schematic diagram of the inverter

The operation of the proposed device is as follows. When the input voltage is connected, with the switch 8 connected to the input voltage circuit, the current is fed to the PWM controller that controls the

pulse width 1, through the capacitors 5, to filter the current, and the voltage regulator 2, then connect the field-effect transistors 3, 4 screwed to the passive cooling, to prevent heating, and with the parallel connection of the secondary winding of the transformer 7, the primary winding is connected directly to the diode bridge 6, with the connection to the input voltage circuit of the switch 8, followed by p As position in the housing 9.

According to the developed method of rational use of solar photo converters, calculations were carried out for a three-phase conversion system for various inversion schemes. According to calculations, it was found that with a three-phase conversion system, it is possible to save from 18.5% to 35.19% of expensive solar photo converters.



1- Output step voltage curve; 2- perfect sine curve

Fig.6. The output voltage of a three-phase five-step model

In accordance with the graphical analysis, it can be asserted that with a three-phase load, as the steps grow, a voltage curve can be obtained that is close to a sinusoid.

#### 4. Experimental Investigation

The study of the dependence of the hourly generation of electricity on the state of cloudiness showed that for a clear sky it was 1520 Wh, with an average clouds of 831 Wh, and with a strong cloud cover of 302 W / h (Fig. 7).

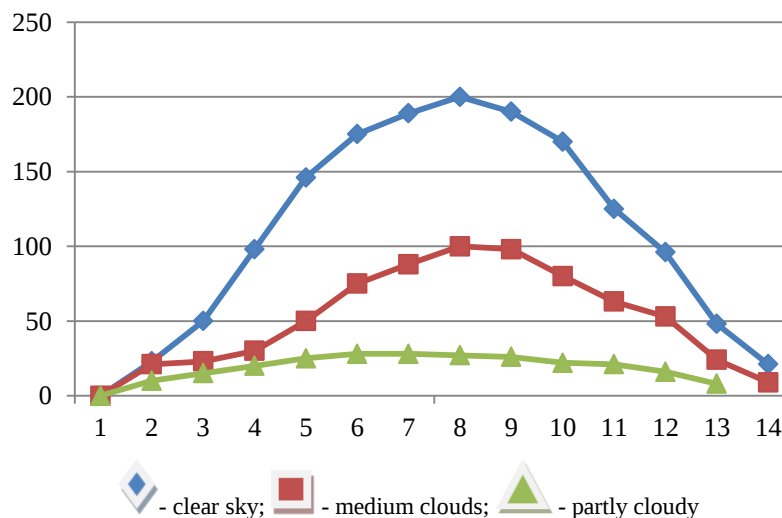


Fig. 7..Dependence of hourly power generation of the solar module on the state of cloudiness (July, installed power 200 W)

An analysis of the data of the hourly power generation of the solar module shows that: - with a clear sky (total solar radiation per day  $9675 \text{ W} \cdot \text{h} / \text{m}^2$ ), electricity generation was  $1520 \text{ Wh} \cdot \text{h}$ ; - at an average cloud cover (total solar radiation per day  $5295 \text{ W} \cdot \text{h} / \text{m}^2$ ), the generation of electricity was  $831 \text{ Wh} \cdot \text{h}$ ; - with a strong cloud cover (total solar radiation for the day of  $1920 \text{ W} \cdot \text{h} / \text{m}^2$ ), the generation of electricity was  $302 \text{ Wh} \cdot \text{h}$ . A study of solar module operation in the mode of orientation to the sun showed that in this case, daytime power generation increases by 52% from  $596 \text{ Wh}$  to  $888 \text{ W} \cdot \text{h}$  (for July conditions) as compared to the fixed installation of solar panels with a south orientation Figure 7).

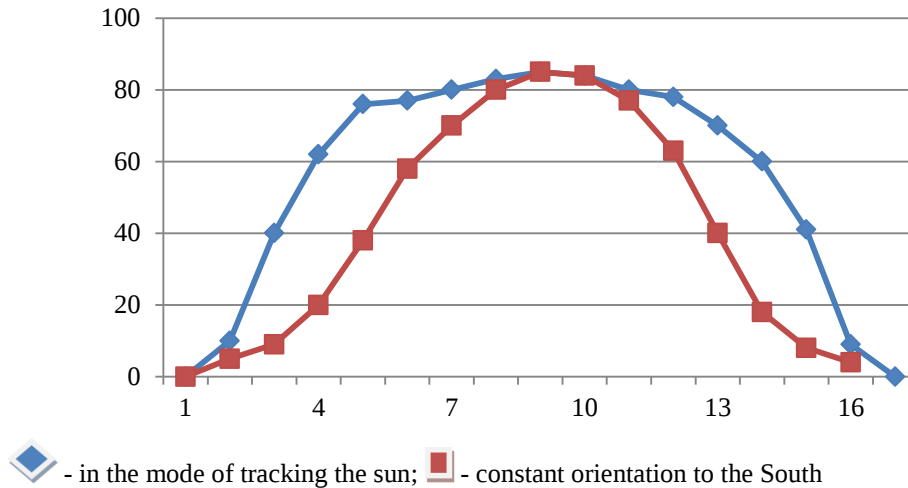


Fig. 8. Change in solar module power during the day in the mode of tracking the sun with average clouds (July)

The change in the intensity of solar radiation during a light day during laboratory-field testing is shown in Figure 8.

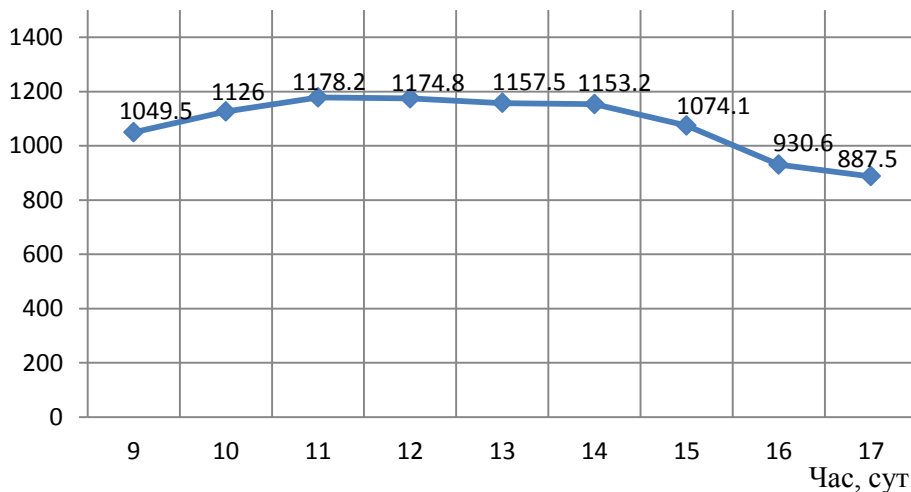


Fig. 9. Change in the intensity of solar radiation during a light day with a clear sky (September, total solar radiation per unit area per day is  $9.71 \text{ kWh} / \text{m}^2$ )

According to the graph in Fig.9, the total solar radiation per day for photovoltaic modules with a total area of  $4.8 \text{ m}^2$  is  $46.6 \text{ kWh}$ , therefore, taking into account the average efficiency of 14%, the average amount of electricity produced per day is  $6, 53 \text{ kWh}$ . Summary indicators of laboratory-field tests are given in Table1, and the characteristics of the test conditions in Table 2.

Table 1. Summary of test scores

| Indicator name                  | unit of measurement | Indicator value |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Performance of the solar module |                     |                 |
| - peak power                    | Watt                | 175             |
| - average power                 | Watt                | 116,8           |
| - open circuit voltage          | V                   | 38...44         |
| - stress under load             | V                   | 24...26,4       |
| - load current                  | A                   | 6,2...11,5      |
| Battery Performance             |                     |                 |
| - capacity                      | A·h                 | 93,5...103,5    |
| - charge current                | A                   | 6,2...11,5      |
| - voltage                       | V                   | 24...26,4       |
| - charge time                   | h                   | 9...11          |
| Inverter performance            |                     |                 |
| - input voltage                 | V                   | 24...26,4       |
| - output voltage                | V                   | 220             |
| - input load current            | A                   | 44,8            |
| - output current                | A                   | 5,45            |

Table 2. Characterization of test conditions

| Indicator name                         | unit of measurement | Indicator value |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Characteristics of climatic conditions |                     |                 |
| outside temperature                    | $^{\circ}\text{C}$  | 23...30         |
| relative humidity of outside air       | %                   | 72...90         |
| intensity of solar radiation           | $\text{Watt/m}^2$   | 887,5...1178,2  |

## 5. Result

Analysis of the test results shows that the solar module with an installed capacity of 800 W and a total capacity of 800 Ah batteries provides the company with electricity with a daily consumption of 2.0 ... 2.2 kWh. The discharge time of the battery varies from 11.7 to 3.5 hours when the average electric load of the consumer changes from 300 to 1000 Watts. Figure 6 shows the annual electricity production schedule, calculated from the average monthly solar radiation intensity. These graphs show that the annual integrated power generation of a solar module with an installed capacity of 200 W is 184.4 kWh / year, with an efficiency of about 14% for this type of solar module, based on single-crystal silicon sheets (first-generation photocells). As can be seen from the graph, the greatest value of solar radiation falls on the period from April to October.

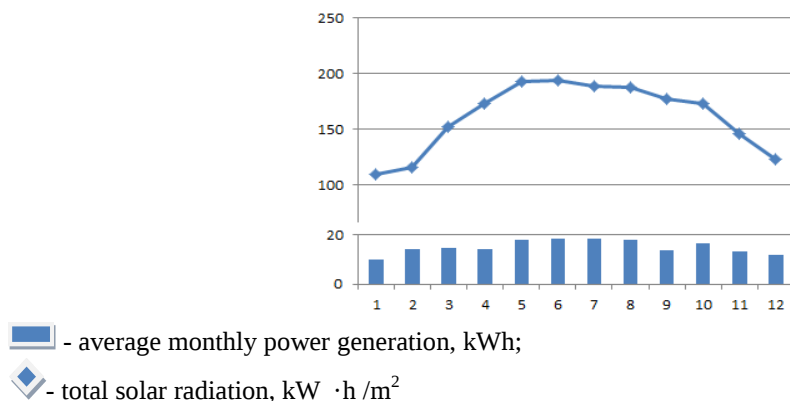


Fig. 10. The annual schedule of power generation of a solar module with an installed capacity of 200W

Thus, for the solar module, the estimated annual power generation is 737.6 kWh, therefore, the daily output is 2.02 kWh.

## 6. Conclusion

The photovoltaic solar module with an installed capacity of 800 watts provides the electric power with a daily consumption of 2.0 ... 2.2 kWh, the discharge time of the battery varies from 11.7 to 3.5 hours when the average electric load of the consumer changes from 300 to 1000 W. The annual integrated power generation of a solar module with an installed capacity of 200 W is 184.4 kWh / year, with an efficiency of about 14% for this type of modules based on single-crystal silicon sheets (first-generation photocells). As can be seen from the experiment, the greatest value of solar radiation falls on the period from April to October.

## Conflict of Interest

"The authors have declared that there are no conflicts of interest."

## Author Contribution

Baydaulet A.Urmashev, Murat Kunelbayev - continued the study of determining the main parameters of the photovoltaic solar module; Almas N.Temirbekov, Syrym Kassenov - the data of the dependence of the hourly generation of electricity of the solar module on the state of cloudiness (July, installed power 200 W); Zhadra Zhaksylykova, Farida Amenova - calculated Change in solar module power during the day in the mode of tracking the sun with average clouds (July); all authors approved the final version.

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