



Course: Sustainable Energy Technology -1  
12150310

**Title: PV Technology-L2**

Dr. Mahmoud Ismail

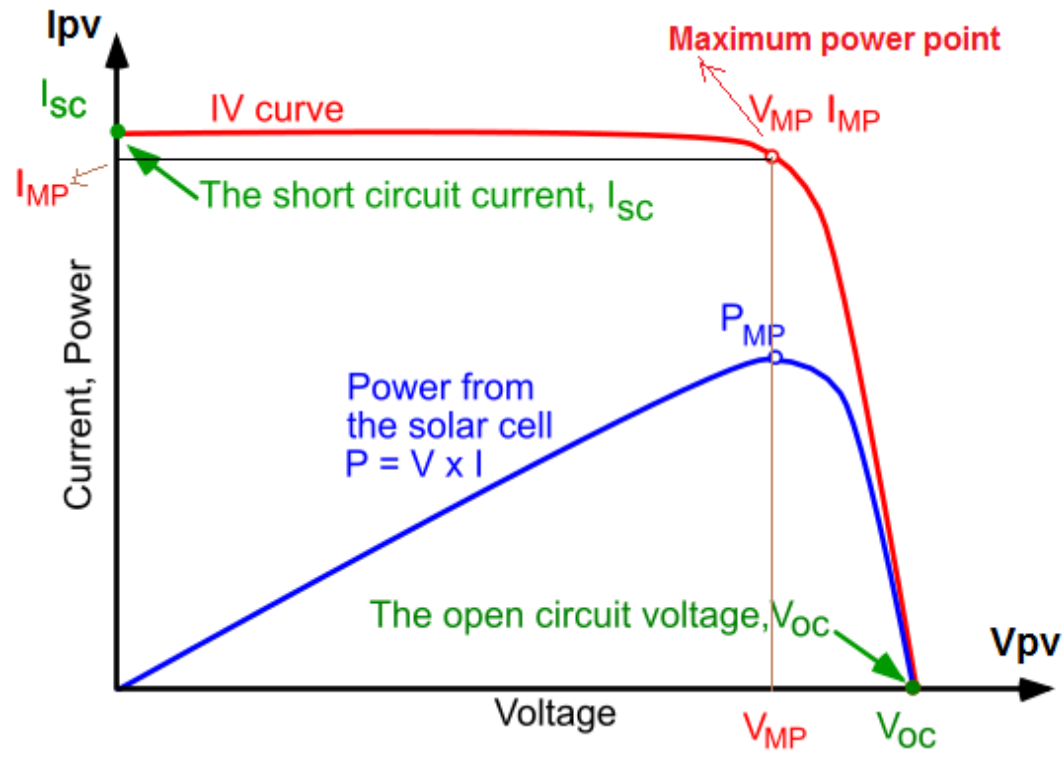
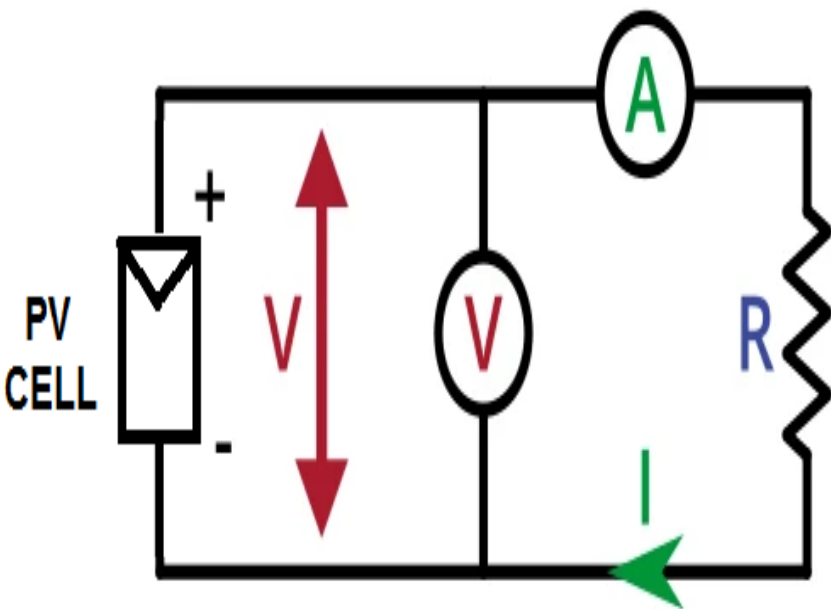
# Photovoltaics Characteristics

IV Characteristics:

$$P_{\max} = V_{mp} * I_{mp} // // // \eta_{\max} = P_{\text{out max}} / P_{\text{in}}$$

$$= V_{mp} * I_{mp} / G * A_{pv\text{cell}}$$

$$\text{Fill Factor (FF)} = (V_{mp} * I_{mp}) / (V_{oc} * I_{sc})$$



# Photovoltaics Characteristics

Example:

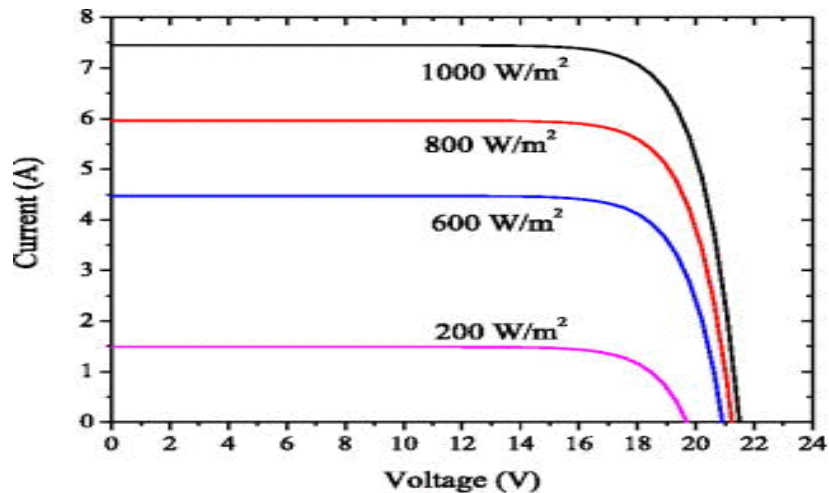
A PV cell area 100 cm<sup>2</sup>;  $V_{mp} = 0.47$  v,  $I_{mp} = 2.9$  A;  
 $V_{oc} = 0.62$  V;  $I_{sc} = 3$  A. At  $G = 1000$  W/cm<sup>2</sup> find  
Efficiency and fill factor

$$\eta = 0.47 * 2.9 / 1000 * (100/10000) = 13.6\%$$

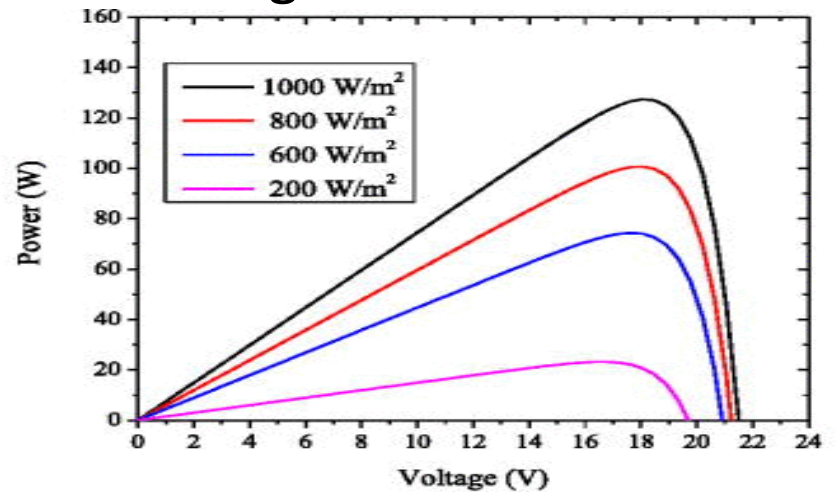
$$FF = 0.47 * 2.9 / (0.62 * 3) = 73\%$$

# Photovoltaics Characteristics

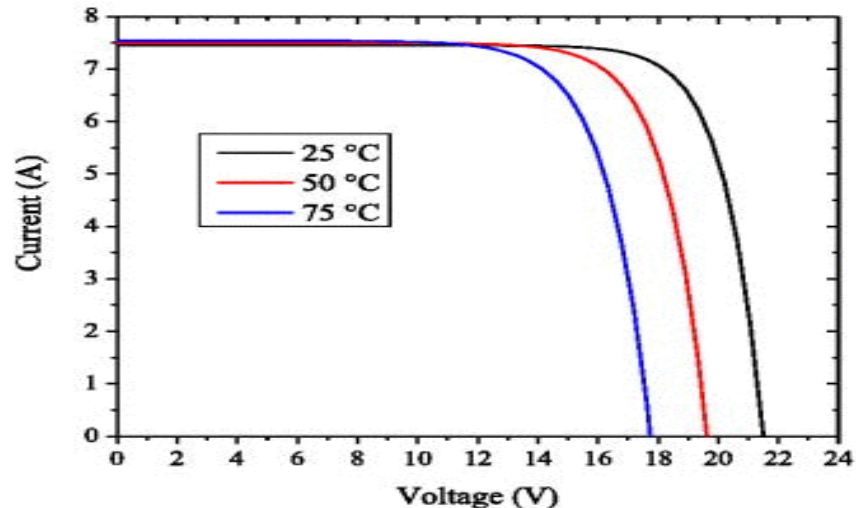
Effect of solar radiation and temperature change on IV curve:



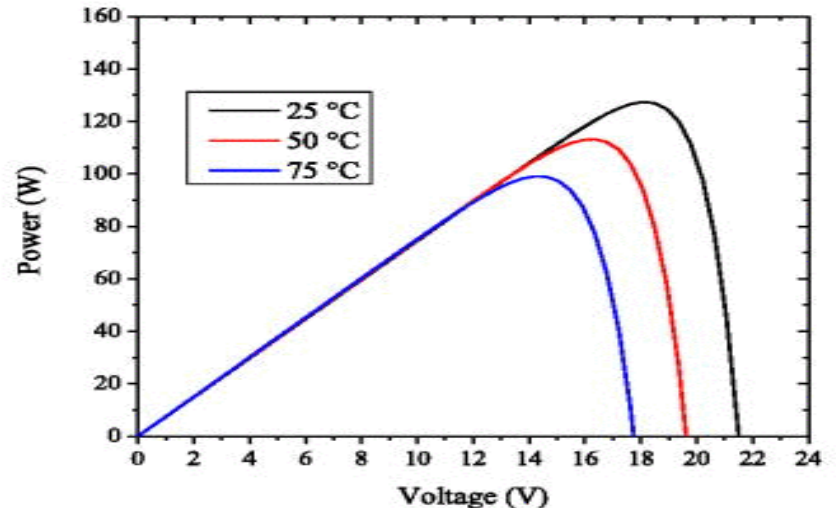
(a) I-V characteristics of the module at different insolation levels



(b) P-V characteristics of the module at different insolation levels



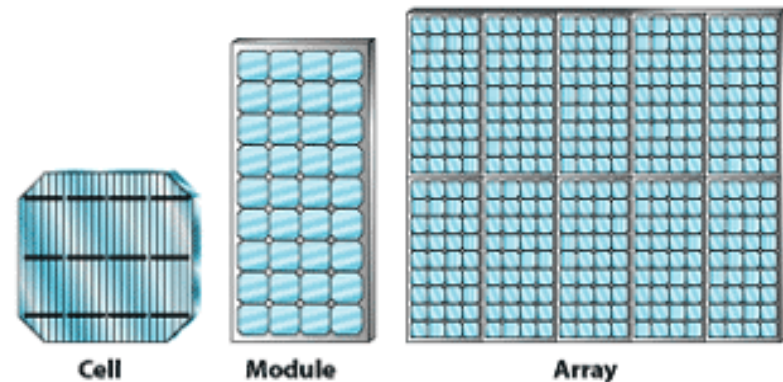
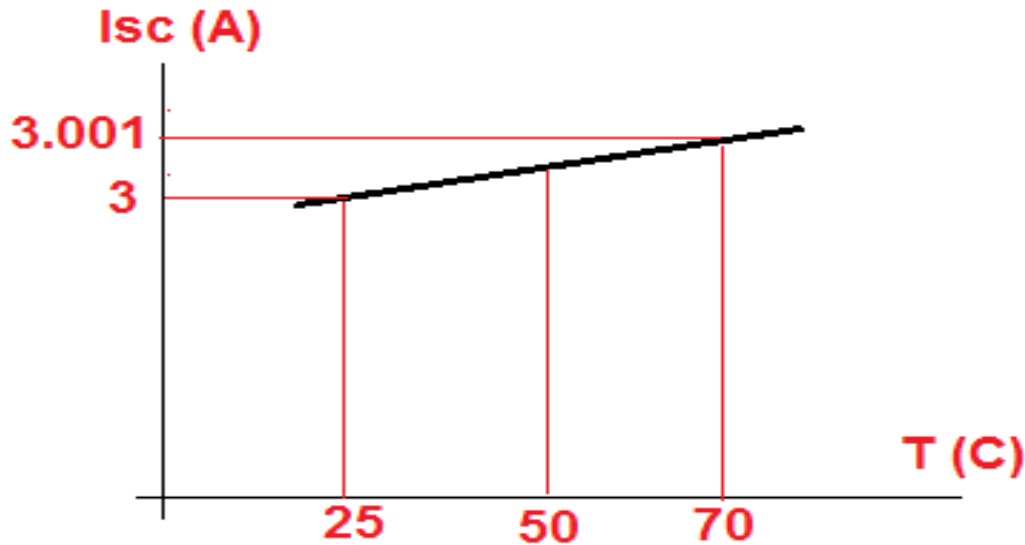
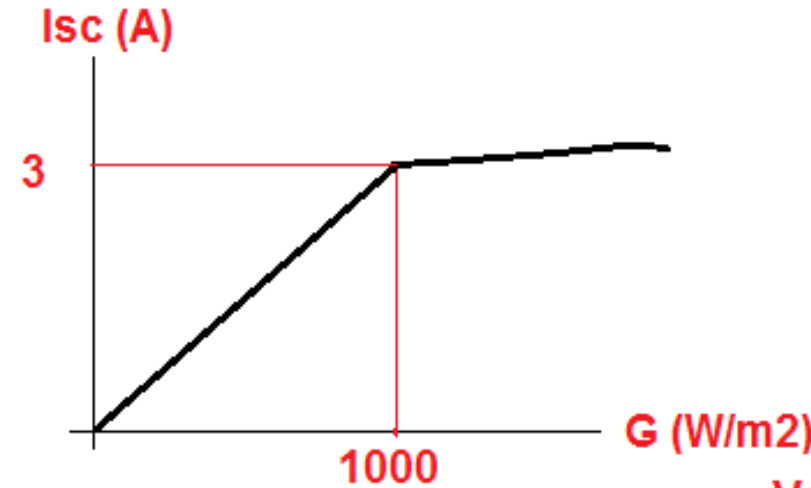
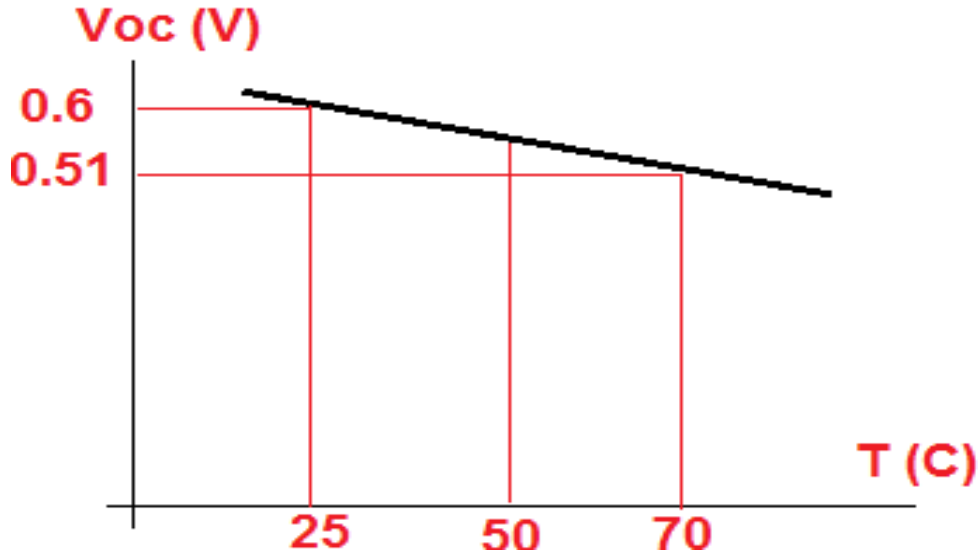
(c) I-V characteristics of the module at different temperature values



(d) P-V characteristics of the module at different temperature values

# Photovoltaics Characteristics

Effect of solar radiation and temperature change on IV curve



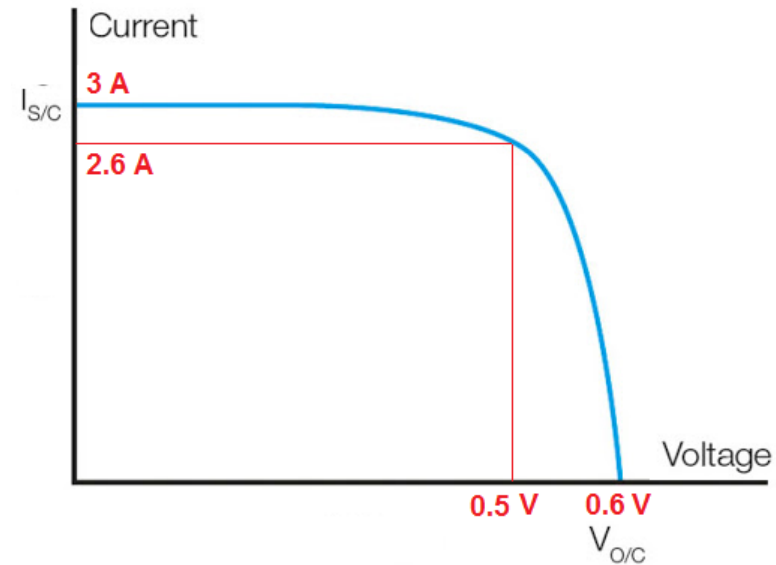
# Photovoltaics Characteristics

Example: (PV module of cells)

A PV module is constructed of 6 pV cells each has  $I_{sc} = 3 \text{ A}$ ,  $I_{mp} = 2.6 \text{ A}$ ,  $V_{oc} = 0.6 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{mp} = 0.5 \text{ V}$ . Find Efficiency and fill factor of this PV module at  $G = 1000 \text{ W/m}^2$  and the area of each cell =  $100 \text{ cm}^2$ .

$$\text{Eff. Max} = (0.5 * 6) * (2.6) / (1000 * 6 * (100 / 10000))$$
$$= 13\%$$

$$\text{FF} = [3 * 2.6 / (3.6 * 3)] = 72.2\%$$



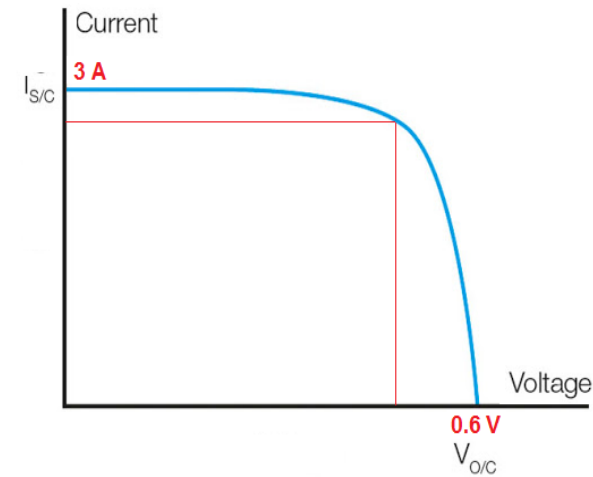
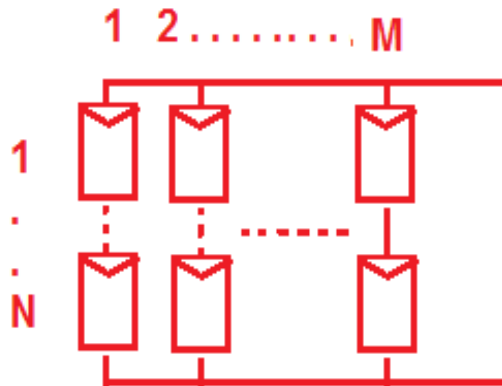
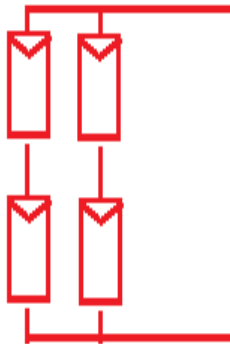
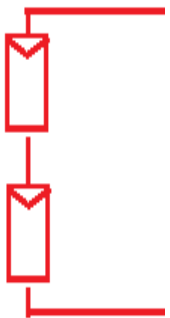
# Photovoltaics Characteristics

Example: (PV module of cells & PV array of modules)

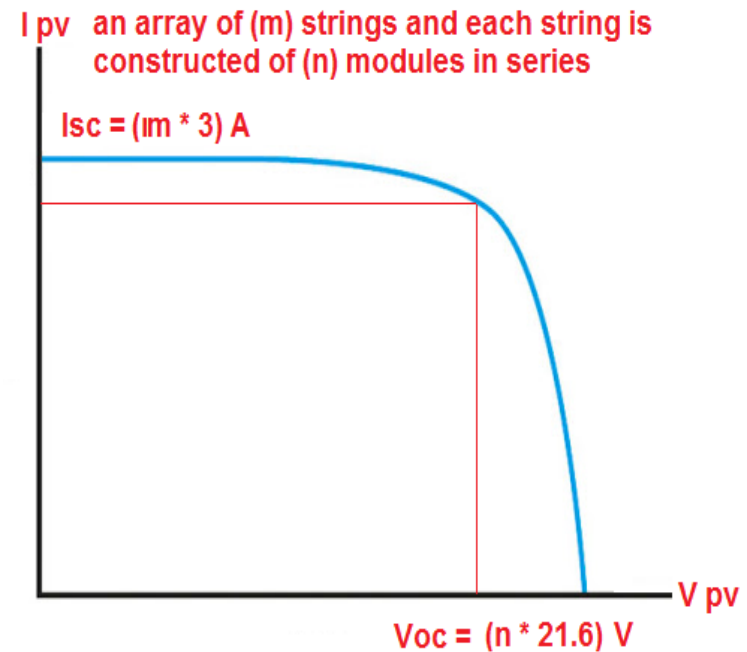
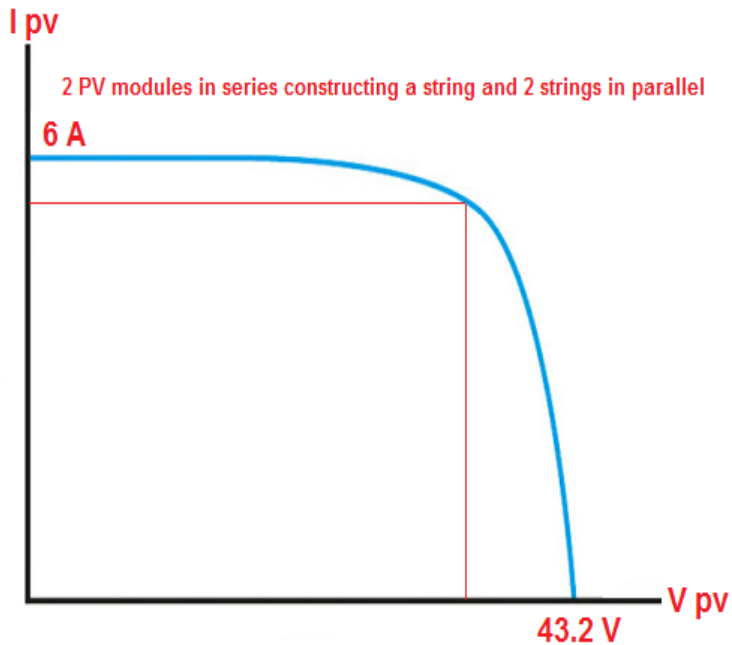
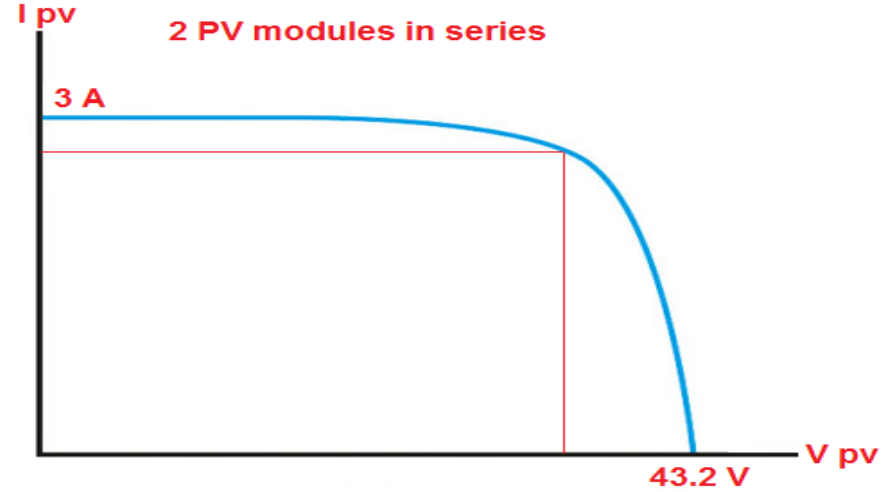
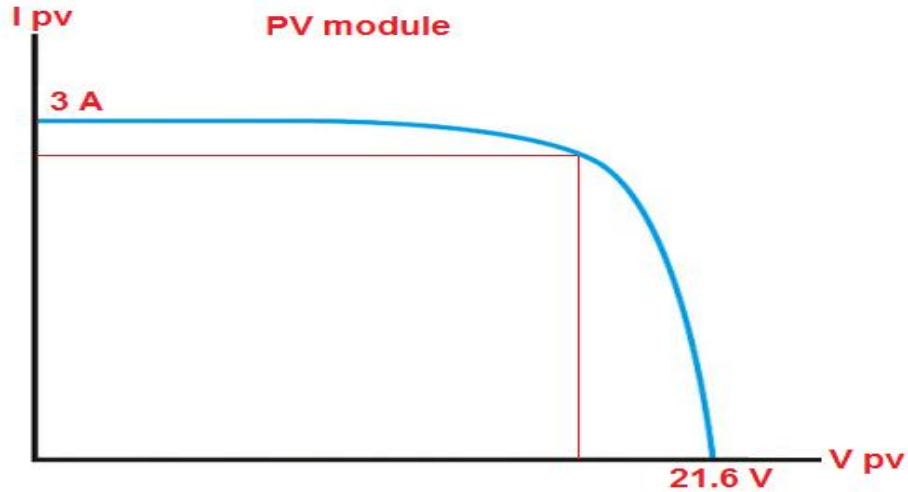
A mono crystalline module is constructed of 36 cells connected in series each has the I-V curve as shown.

1- Draw the I-V curve of the module

2- Draw the I-V curve of the following array configurations.



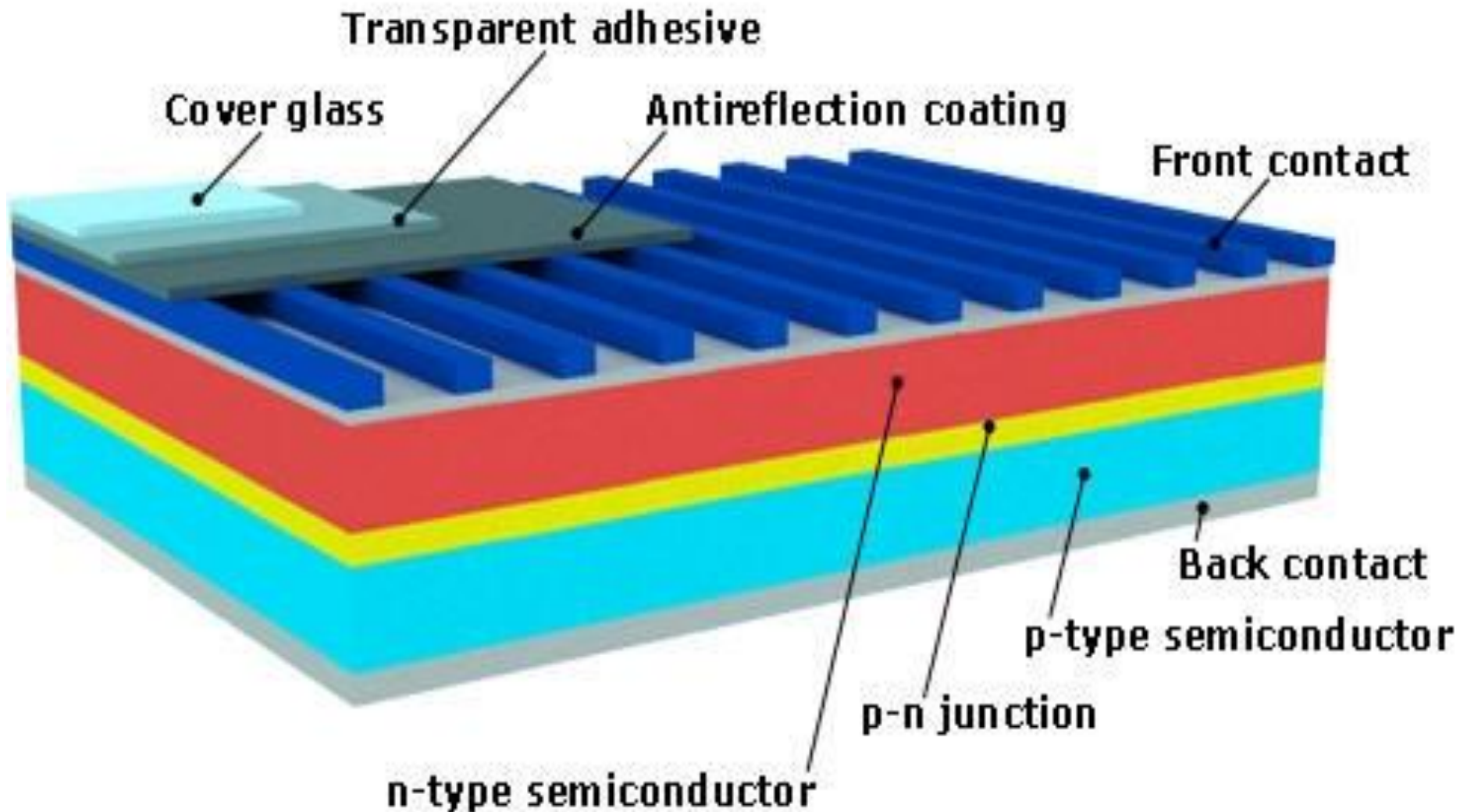
# Photovoltaics Characteristics





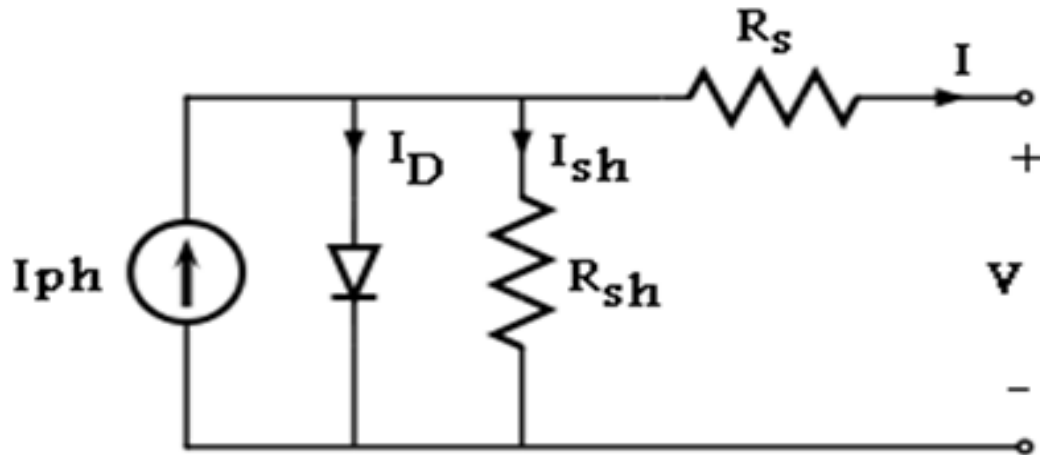
# Photovoltaics Characteristics

PV Construction:



# Photovoltaics Characteristics

## PV Equivalent circuit:



$$I_{pv} = I_{ph} - I_0 \left[ \exp \left( \frac{V_{pv} + R_s I_{pv}}{a V_T} \right) - 1 \right] - \left( \frac{V_{pv} + R_s I_{pv}}{R_{sh}} \right)$$

$$V_T = (N_s * K * T) / q$$

$N_s$  is number of cells in series

$K$  is Boltzman constant =  $1.38 * 10^{-23}$  J/K

$T$  is cell temperature

$q$  is the electron charge =  $1.6 * 10^{-19}$  Coulombs

# Photovoltaics Characteristics

## PV module output power:

$$P_{PV-gen} = P_{mp-STC} \times (G/G_{STC}) \times [1 + K_T(T_{cell} - T_{STC})]$$

$$T_{cell} = T_{amb} + (((NOCT-20)/800) \times G)$$

Or  $T_{cell} = T_{amb} + 0.0256 * G$

$P_{mp-STC}$  is the rated power of the PV module (given by manufacturer)

$G_{STC}$  is the radiation at standard test conditions 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup>

$T_{STC}$  is the temperature at standard test conditions 25 C

NOCT is the normal cell temperature (given by manufacturer)