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Title

Implementing an Intelligent Device for PV Panel Performance Monitoring and Fault Detection

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بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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We begin by expressing our deepest gratitude to Allah the Almighty, whose abundant blessings guided us through this research endeavor, enabling us to successfully complete our study. His mercy and blessings upon us are immeasurable, and we acknowledge His greatness with profound reverence. Glory be to . Him, the Lord of all worlds

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Abstract

Résumé

الملخص

Abstract

With the escalating interest in clean and sustainable energy, solar panels have emerged as a leading source of renewable energy worldwide. As nations and enterprises increasingly turn to solar power to fulfill their energy requirements, addressing the challenges and malfunctions encountered by solar panels has become imperative for sustaining this technology.

In this significant project, our objective is to deploy a monitoring and fault-detection device for PV panels. The system will utilize a microcontroller to govern the DC/DC boost converter through the development of a PCB circuit. Programmed to extract pertinent data from the photovoltaic panel, the device will transmit this data to an intelligent system for assessing the panel's operational status. Leveraging machine learning algorithms forms the technical cornerstone of this project, augmenting the device's capability to discern and pinpoint potential anomalies in the photovoltaic panel's performance.

Keywords: solar panels, DC/DC boost converter, PCB development, machine learning algorithms.

Abstrait

Avec l'intérêt croissant pour les énergies propres et durables, les panneaux solaires sont devenus l'une des principales sources d'énergie renouvelable dans le monde. Alors que les pays et les entreprises se tournent de plus en plus vers l'énergie solaire pour répondre à leurs besoins énergétiques, il est devenu impératif de relever les défis et les dysfonctionnements rencontrés par les panneaux solaires pour pérenniser cette technologie.

Dans ce projet d'envergure, notre objectif est de déployer un dispositif de surveillance et de détection de défauts pour les panneaux photovoltaïques. Le système utilisera un microcontrôleur pour gérer le convertisseur élévateur DC/DC grâce au développement d'un circuit PCB. Programmé pour extraire les données pertinentes du panneau photovoltaïque, l'appareil transmettra ces données à un système intelligent pour évaluer l'état de fonctionnement du panneau. L'exploitation des algorithmes d'apprentissage automatique constitue la pierre angulaire technique de ce projet, augmentant la capacité de l'appareil à discerner et à identifier les anomalies potentielles dans les performances du panneau photovoltaïque.

Mots clés : panneaux solaires, convertisseur élévateur DC/DC, développement de PCB, algorithmes d'apprentissage automatique.

خلاصة

مع تزايد الاهتمام بالطاقة النظيفة والمستدامة، برزت الألواح الشمسية كمصدر رائد للطاقة المتجددة في جميع أنحاء العالم. مع تحول الدول والشركات بشكل متزايد إلى الطاقة الشمسية لتلبية احتياجاتها من الطاقة، أصبح التصدي للتحديات والأعطال التي تواجهها الألواح الشمسية أمرًا ضروريًا للحفاظ على هذه التكنولوجيا.

في هذا المشروع الهام، هدفنا هو نشر جهاز مراقبة وكشف الأخطاء للألواح الكهروضوئية. سيستخدم النظام وحدة تحكم دقيقة للتحكم في محول تعزيز DC/DC من خلال تطوير دائرة PCB. تمت برمجته لاستخراج البيانات ذات الصلة من اللوحة الكهروضوئية، وسيقوم الجهاز بنقل هذه البيانات إلى نظام ذكي لتقييم الحالة التشغيلية للوحة. تشكل الاستفادة من خوارزميات التعلم الآلي حجر الزاوية التقني لهذا المشروع، مما يزيد من قدرة الجهاز على تمييز وتحديد الحالات الشاذة المحتملة في أداء اللوحة الكهروضوئية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الألواح الشمسية، محول تعزيزDC/DC ، تطوير ثنائي الفينيل متعدد الكلور، خوارزميات التعلم الآلي.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Dedication
Abstract 2
List of Figures 11
List of Abbreviations 15
Genral Introduction 17

Chapter 1: Introduction and PV System Overview

I.1. Introduction 20
I.2 Importane of renewable energy 21
I.2.1 Plentiful supply 21
I.2.2 Solar energy cost 21
I.2.3 Reducing Pollution 21
I.2.4 Sustainable Future 21
I.3 Global Trends in Solar Energy 21
I.3.1 Policy and Regulatory Trends 23
I.3.2 Solar PV Technology Trends 25
I.3.3 Solar Market Trends 25
I.4 Role of Photovoltaic Systems in Renewable Energy Landscape 27
I.5. Challenges and Opportunities in PV System Deployment 27
I.5.1 Pricig of Pvinstallations 28
I.6 Overview of Solar Energy Technologies. 30
I.6.1 Overview 30
I.6.2 Solar Thermoelectricity 32
I.6.3 Dye Sensitized Solar Cell (DSSC) 32
I.6.3.1. Advantages 33
I.6.3.2 Drawbacks 33
I.6.4 Concentrated Photovoltaic (CPV) 34
I.6.5 Photovoltaic Solar Panels (PV) 34
I.6.6 Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) 35
I.6.7 How Concentrated Solar Power System Works 36
1.7 Advantages and Limitations of PV Systems 37
I.7.1 Advantages 37
I.7.2 Limitation of the PV Installation 38
1.8 Objectives of the Study 38
1.9 Conclusion 40

Chapter 2: Faults in PV Solar Panels

1.1. Introduction 42
2.1. Photovoltaic module fault classification 43
2.1.1. Manufacturing defects 43
2.1.2. Environmental damage 44
2.1.3. Electrical interference 44
2.1.4. Aging and wear 45
2.1.5. Installation and operation errors 45
3.1. Causes and Effects of PV Panel Faults 46
3.1.1. Causes of PV Panel Faults 46
3.2.1. Effects of PV Panel Faults 48
4.1. Impact of Faults on PV System Performance 48

4.1.1. Decrease in Efficiency 49
4.1.2. Increased Maintenance Requirements 49
4.1.3. Risk of System Damage 49
4.1.4. Financial Losses 49
4.1.5. Risk of System Damage: 49
4.1.6. Financial Losses: 50
5.1. Common Diagnostic Techniques for PV Panel Faults 50
5.1.1. Visual Inspection 51
5.1.2. Performance Monitoring 51
5.1.3. Thermograph 52
5.1.4. Electrical Testing 52
5.1.6. Remote Monitoring Systems: 53
5.1.7. Machine learning techniques : 54
6. Case Studies of PV Panel Failures 54
6.1. Causes of Panel Degradation 55
6.1.1. Effects of Panel Degradation 56
6.1.2. Potential Solutions: 56
7. Conclusion 57

Chapter 3: Buck-Boost Converter Design and Implementation

III.1. Introduction 59
III.2. Buck-Boost Converters 60
III.2.1. Buck-boost Converter Working Principle 60
III.3. Modeling and Simulation of Buck-Boost Converters 62
III.3.1. System model building 62
III.4. Extracting data from PV based on Buck-Boost Converter 70
III.4.1. Characteristics of solar panels 71
III.4.2. Types of DC/DC Converters Used in Photovoltaic Systems 72
III.4.2.1. Buck Converters 72
III.4.2.2. Boost Converters 73
III.4.2.3. Buck-Boost Converters 73
III.4.3. Modelling system PV solar for extracting Data 78
III.5. Design Considerations for PCB Layout 78
III.5.1. Understanding Electrical Parameters 78
III.5.2. Electrical schematic design 78
III.5.3. Determine the dimensions 78
III.5.4. Connecting components 78
III.5.5. Connecting the tracks 79
III.6. Manufacturing Electronic Circuit Board 79
III.6.1. Drilling 80
III.6.2. Acidification 80
III.6.3. Plate manufacturing 81
III.6.4. Inspection and testing 81
III.6.5. solder layer 81
III.6.6. Assembly and Testing 82
III.7. Components Selection and Sizing 82
III.7.1. The SWITCHMODE Power Rectifier (DIODE) 82
III.7.2. MOSFET 82
III.7.3. Capacitor 83
III.7.4. Inductor 83

III.7.5. ARDUINO microcontroller 84
III.7.6. Isolated DC Power Module B0515 84
III.7.7. DC/DC Boost Converter Gate Drive 85
III.7.8. Module Bluetooth HC-06 86
III.8. Implementation Challenges and Solutions 86
III.8.1. Voltage Stress on Switches 86
III.8.1.a How to deal with it 87
III.8.2. Transformerless Design Complexity 88
III.8.2.b How to deal with it 88
III.9. Performance Evaluation of the Converter 88
III.9.1. Efficiency 88
III.9.2. Voltage Regulation 88
III.9.3. Load Transient Response 88
III.9.4. Input Current Ripple 88
III.9.5. Output Voltage Ripple 88
III.9.6. Operating Modes 88
III.9.7. Thermal Performance 88
III.9.8. Reliability 89
III.10. Conclusion 90

Chapter 4: Fault Detection using AI techniques

IV.1. Introduction 92
IV.2. Integration of Android Application with hardware 93
IV.3. How Android Application communicate with hardware 93
IV.3.1 Principles of Android Application 93
IV.4. Data Collection for Various PV Faults 96
IV.5. Design and Training of AI Model 100
IV.5.1. PV Panels and External Influences 101
IV.5.1.a Solar Radiation 101
IV.5.1.b External Influences 101
IV.5.2. Device and Data Collection 101
IV.5.2.a Curve 101
IV.5.2.b Data Collection 101
IV.5.2.c Data Processing 101
IV.5. 3 Classification Algorithm 102
IV.5.3.a AI technique 102
IV.5.3.b Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm 102
IV.5.4. Model Evaluation 102
IV.5.4.a Classification Results 102
IV.5.4.b Evaluation Metrics 102
IV.6. Performance Evaluation of AI-Based Fault Detection 104
IV .7 Real-time Monitoring and Alerting Mechanisms 108
IV.7.1 Stage (A): Command to Display the Status of the PV System 109
IV.7.2 Stage (B): Rename the Curve and Save 109
IV.7.3 Stage (C): Case Classification 109
IV.7.4 Stage (D): Case Detection 109
IV .8 Conclusion 112

List of Figures

List of Figures

Page

Chapter I : Introduction and PV System Overview

Figure 1 Global renewable energy capacity additions and cumulative capacity (gigawatts) 22
Figure 2 Additional renewable energy capacities by source (2020-2026) 22
Figure 3 Share of the top 10 countries in cumulative renewable energy capacity(%) 23
Figure 4 Status of Access to Electricity (%) – ISA Member Countries 26
Figure 5 source Bank,2020 26
Figure 6 Global PV cumulative installed capacity (2000-2013) (APAC: Asia Pacific; MEA Middle East and Africa; RoW: Rest of the World 28
Figure 7 Price drop of utility-scale solar PV projects 29
Figure 8 Evolutionary utility-scale (one-axis tracking) PV system price reductions from 2010-2020 & modified DoE target for 2020 29
Figure 9 Overiew of Solar Technologies 31
Figure 10 Schematic of the Hybrid Solar Thermoelectricity 32
Figure 11 The Mechanism DSSC 33
Figure 12 A Sample Dye Sensitized Solar Cell (DSSC) 33
Figure 13 Conceptual schematic of the self-cooling concentrated photovoltaic system 34
Figure 14 Schematic of the system 35
Figure 15 Schematic Illustration of a Photovoltaic Panel under Sunlight 35
Figure 16 Various CSP technologies along with their installed ratios 36
Figure 17 Typical Parabolic CSP System 36

Chapter II: Faults in PV Solar Panels

Figure 1 ManufacturingDefects 43
Figure 2 Electrical Faults 44
Figure 3 Faults in PV Solar Panels Aging and Wear 45
Figure 4 Causes and Effects of PV Panel Faults 46
Figure 5 Causesof PVP anelFaults 47
Figure 6 Effects of PV Panel Faults 48
Figure 7 Impact of Faults on PV System Performance 49
Figure 8 Diagnostic Techniques for PV Panel Faults. 50
Figure 9 Visual Inspection 51
Figure 10 Faults in PV Solar Panels Performance Monitoring 51
Figure 11 Faults in PV Solar Panels Thermograph 52
Figure 12 Faults in PV Solar Panels Electrical Testing 52
Figure 13 Faults in PV Solar Panels Curve Tracing 53
Figure 14 Machinelearningtechniques 54
Figure 15 Faults in PV Solar Panels Case Studies of PV Panel Failures 55

Chapter III: Buck-Boost Converter Design and Implementation

Figure 1. Buck-boost Converter 60
Figure 2. The Buck-boost Converter with Close analyze 61
Figure 3. The Buck-boost Converter with Close Open analyze 61
Figure 4. The topology for buck-boost converter 62
Figure 5. The equivalent circuit for mode 64

Figure.6. The equivalent circuit for mode 2 64
Figure 7. The diagram of voltage control of closed-loop system of buck-boost converter 65
Fig.III.8. Simulation of Buck-Boost Converters 67
Figure 9. Converter control simulation block 67
Figure 10. Output voltage curve of a buck-boost converter 67
Figure 11. Output and input current 68
Figure 12. Reference voltage and Buck-Boost 68
Figure 13. PWM for Buck-Boost converte 69
Figure 14. Simulation of proposed methode for extacting PV data 70
Figure 15. Duty for PWM 70
Figure 16. Types of Solar Panels 71
Figure 17. Buck converter for the PV application 72
Figure 18. Boost Converter for PV Application 73
Figure 19. Buck–Boost converter for PV application 73
Figure 20. Simplified equivalent circuit of PV panel. 74
Figure 21. Equivalent circuit of real model for PV panel 76
Figure 22. Operating Temperature conversion model 76
Figure 23. Product model of NsKATo 76
Figure 24. Linked model of subsystems 76
Figure 25. Buck-boost converter simulation model 77
Figure 26. P.V characteristics, varying 77
Figure 27. I.V characteristics, varying 77
Figure 28. Comparison between voltage and current 77
Figure 29. I.V 77
Figure 30. P.V 77
Figure 31. Electrical schematic design 78
Figure 32. Connect components to the program 79
Figure 33. Linking component paths in the design program 79
Figure 34. Drilling pcb board 80
Figure 35. The stage of placing the PCB board in acid 80
Figure 36. PCB board after acidification 81
Figure 37. How to solder a pcb board 81
Figure 38. The SWITCHMODE Power Rectifier 82
Figure 39. High-Performance MOSFET for Power Electronics Applications 83
Figure 40. Current Rod Core Inductors 84
Figure 41. The Arduino Board and Circuits 84
Figure 42. Output voltage regulation and over-voltage protection circuit 85
Figure 43. optocoupler hcpl 3180 85
Figure 44. Module Bluetooth HC-06 86
Figure 45. Circuit diagram of (a) single switch buck–boost (SSBB) converter and (b) voltage stresses and current wave forms of SSBB converter components in CCM 87

Chapter IV: Fault Detection using AI techniques

Figure 1 Integration of Android Application with Device 93
Figure 2 Android Application communicate with hardware 93
Figure 3 Principles of Android Application 94
Figure 4 Principles of Android Application and her faction. 95
Figure 5 Healthy case 97
Figure 6 Fault in windy case 98
Figure 7 Fault in shadow case. 98
Figure 8 Fault in dust case 99

Figure 9	Fault in humidity case	99
Figure 10	I deal Case	100
Figure 11	Diagram of proposed method.	101
Figure 12	principle of the SVM Algorithm	102
Figure 13	confusion matrix of the SVM Algorithm	104
Figure 14	O verall Metrics of the SVM algorithm	106
Figure 15	Comparison SVM algorithm with other Algorithms	107
Figure 16	Integrating AI algorithms with the application	108
Figure 17	Stages of detecting healthy Case	110
Figure 18	Stages of fault detection in the shadow case	111

Abbreviations

Abbreviations

Symbol	Designation	Unit
Isc	The short circuit current	A
Voc	The open circut voltage	V
RL	Real Inductance	Ω
Rc	Series resistance	Ω
c	Capacitance	F
L	Inductionce	H
E	Externale voltage	V
D	Diode	/
S	Swich	/
V_g	input voltage	V
V_m	is the maximum of the saw tooth wave of the pulse-width modulator	V
α	duty ratio	/
TP	True Positives	/
TN	True Negatives	/
FN	False Negatives	/
FP	False Positives	/
Po	The relative observed agreement among raters	/
Pe	The relative observed agreement among raters	/
Vs	DC voltage used to power the component or circuit	/
Is	Saturation current	A
Tr	Reverence temperature	K
Is	Soures current	A

General Introduction

General Introduction

Renewable solar energy stands as one of today's most pivotal, burgeoning, and sustainable energy sources globally. This technology harnesses the light and heat emitted by the sun to produce electricity or thermal energy. Its renewability and virtually boundless nature render it a sustainable and eco-friendly resource. At its core, solar energy generation relies on solar cells, which directly convert sunlight into electricity through the photovoltaic phenomenon. Typically crafted from silicon or other semiconducting materials, these cells are fundamental to solar energy production.

The opening chapter provides a comprehensive and careful examination of renewable energy, particularly delving into solar technology and solar cell systems. It emphasizes the importance of adopting renewable energy as an original and sustainable alternative to traditional energy sources, with an emphasis on its positive environmental repercussions. Moreover, it examines global trends in the use of solar energy[7]. highlighting the booming expansion of this technology and its rising contribution to meeting energy requirements. In addition, it evaluates the indispensable role of solar cell systems in achieving renewable energy goals and providing clean energy sources..

In this second chapter, we begin a comprehensive exploration of the different dimensions of PV panel failures. Starting with an introductory overview, we lay the foundation for an in-depth analysis of error classification, their causes and effects, diagnostic techniques, case studies and preventive measures.

Through this examination, we aim to deepen our understanding of the challenges associated with photovoltaic panel failures [42]. and highlight the importance of proactive maintenance and early detection in protecting solar energy infrastructure. By synthesizing insights from existing literature and real-world case studies, we seek to contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the field of solar technology

Chapter Three is a comprehensive guide to the design and implementation of voltage boost converters in PV systems. By delving into the basic principles, design considerations, implementation challenges, and optimization techniques, we aim to provide valuable insights into the role of voltage boost converters in enhancing the efficiency and reliability of solar energy systems[73].

Chapter 4 of this study delves into the application of artificial intelligence (AI) techniques for fault detection in various systems, with a particular focus on their implementation within the context of photovoltaic (PV) solar panels. As the complexity of modern systems increases, the need for efficient and accurate fault detection mechanisms becomes paramount. In this chapter, we explore how AI technologies can be leveraged to enhance fault detection capabilities, thereby improving the reliability and performance of PV systems [112][118].

Chapter I

Introduction and PV System Overview

I .1.Introduction

Solar grid integration represents a network facilitating the substantial integration of photovoltaic (PV) systems into the national utility grid. This technology holds significant importance, as the integration of consolidated PV systems into grids enhances building energy balance, improves PV system economics, reduces operational expenses, and delivers added value for consumers and utilities [1]. Widely adopted, solar grid integration has become a standard practice in numerous countries worldwide, driven by the escalating demand for clean alternative energy vis-à-vis fossil fuels.]2[This chapter furnishes a comprehensive and intricate overview of renewable energy, specifically focusing on solar technology and solar cell systems. It elucidates the significance of renewable energy adoption as a clean and sustainable substitute for conventional energy sources, underscoring its favorable environmental impact. Furthermore, it delves into global trends in solar energy utilization, accentuating the technology's exponential growth and its burgeoning role in addressing energy demands. Moreover, the chapter underscores the pivotal role played by solar cell systems in attaining renewable energy objectives and supplying clean energy sources. Additionally, it provides a survey of technologies employed in harnessing solar energy, encompassing both electricity and heat generation technologies. To summarize, the first chapter offers a comprehensive and profound understanding of renewable energy and solar technology, illuminating its significance, evolution, challenges, and opportunities .

I.2 Importane of renewable energy

I.2.1 Plentiful supply :

Renewable energy sources are inexhaustible. They represent clean energy sources with significantly lower negative environmental impacts compared to conventional fossil fuel technologies. The majority of investments in renewable energy are directed towards materials and personnel for constructing and maintaining facilities, rather than being allocated to expensive energy imports. Additionally, renewable energy is reliable and abundant.

I.2.2 Solar energy cost:

It has the potential to become very affordable once advancements are made in the technology and its existing infrastructure. Major renewable energy sources encompass solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, hydropower, and tidal energy [3]. Present cost reductions validate that competitive renewables stand as a cost-effective solution for climate action and decarbonization [4].

I.2.3 Reducing Pollution:

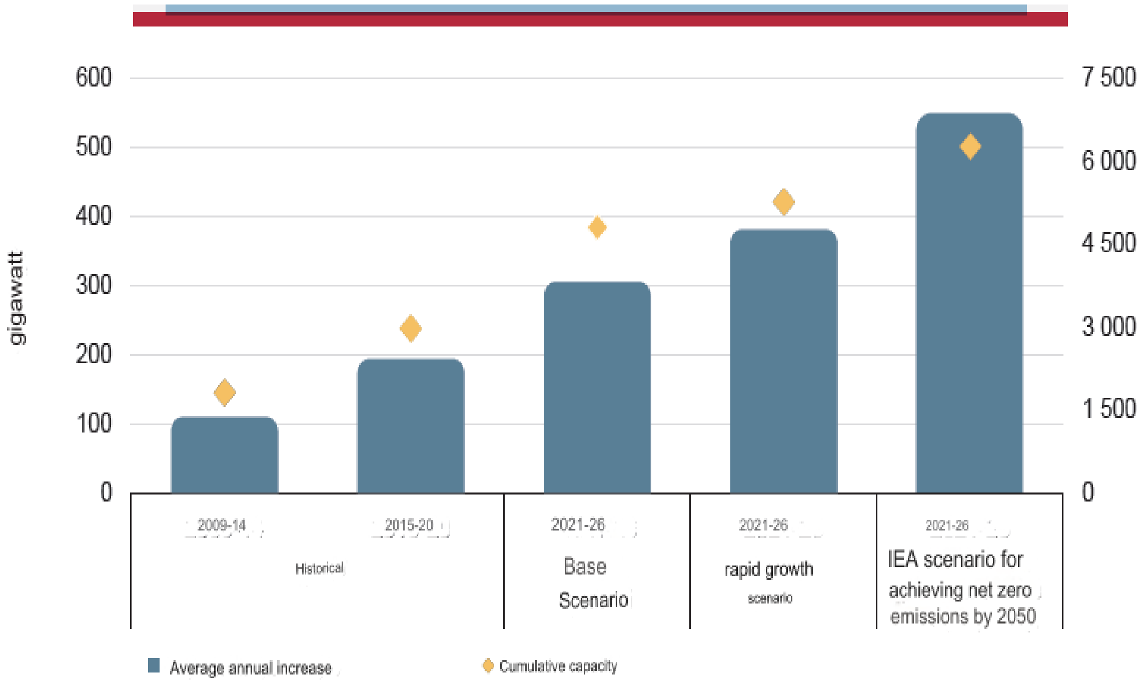
Wind and solar energy generate markedly reduced environmental impacts compared to conventional energy sources, as evidenced by studies. While pollutants and toxic substances are emitted during photovoltaic (PV) manufacturing, the life cycle emissions of thin-film CdTe amount to approximately 14 g CO_2e per kWh delivered, significantly lower than emissions from sources like coal [5]. Moreover, there is a notable variation in energy payback times for identical PV systems [5].

I.2.4 Sustainable Future:

In light of the world's evolving challenges, including diminishing natural resources and escalating energy needs, renewable energy emerges as a beacon of hope for a sustainable climate future. The shift towards renewable energy sources is imperative for safeguarding the environment and securing a habitable planet for generations to come [6].

I.3 Global Trends in Solar Energy

In 2021, there was a historic surge in new additions to global renewable energy capacity, largely propelled by the expansion of solar photovoltaic (PV) installations. Approximately 290 GW of new capacity was added, marking a 3% increase compared to 2020. Projections indicate that renewable energy additions are anticipated to average around 305 GW annually from 2021 to 2026



FigI.1: Global renewable energy capacity additions and cumulative capacity (gigawatts)[7]

During the period from 2021 to 2026, solar photovoltaic panels alone contribute approximately 60% of the total additions in renewable energy, boasting a capacity of 1,100 gigawatts."

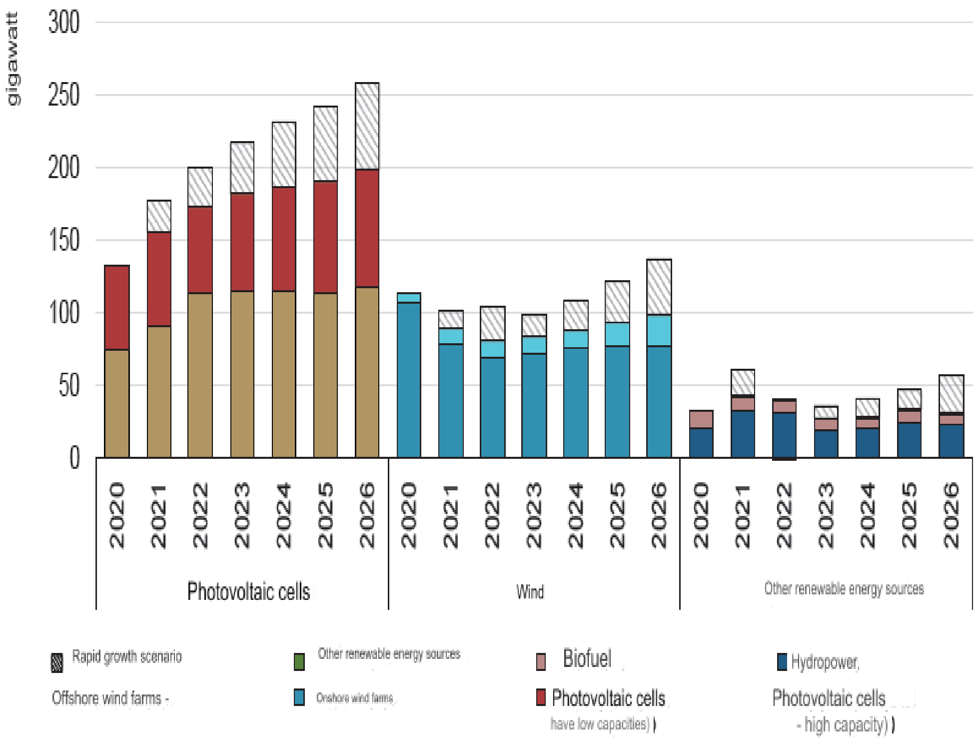


Fig.I.2 : Additional renewable energy capacities by source (2020-2026)[7].

By the year 2026, renewable energy capacity is projected to witness a surge of over 1,800 gigawatts globally. China is anticipated to spearhead this growth, contributing to approximately 43% of the global increase, closely followed by Europe, the United States, and India. These four markets collectively are poised to deliver roughly 80% of the new capacity additions worldwide.

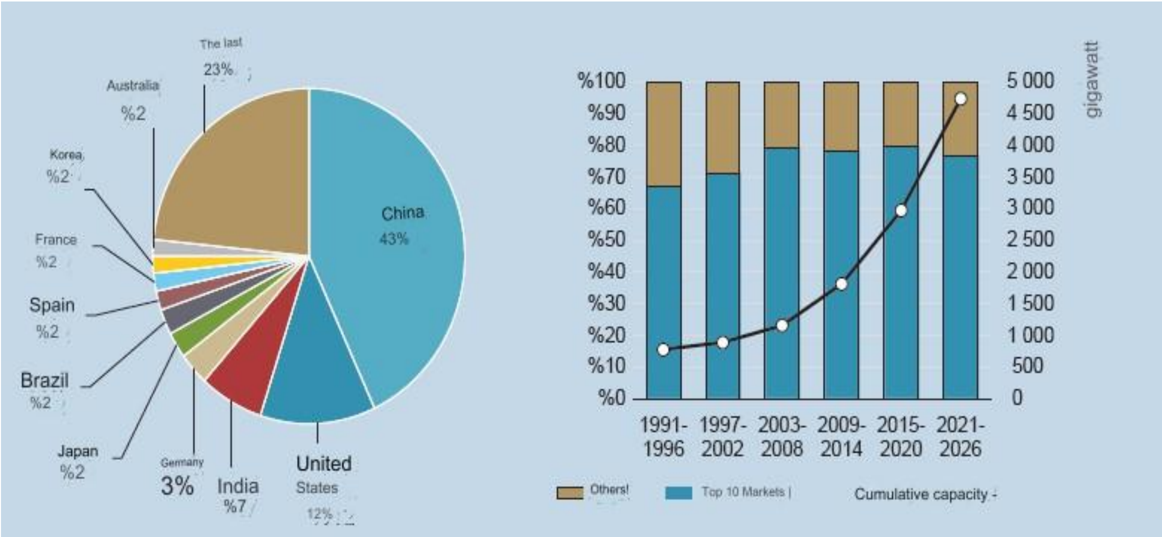


Fig.I.3:Share of the top 10 countries in cumulative renewable energy capacity(%)[7].

The overall costs within the renewable energy sector are expected to decrease over time, despite encountering some barriers to expansion. This trend may usher in a greener world with reduced globalization, as there is a growing dependence on clean electricity. Consequently, we might witness a decrease in energy trade across borders [7].

I.3.1 Policy and Regulatory Trends: Consistent with 2020, the power industry continued to prioritize policies related to renewable energy in 2021. A number of laws were put into place to support renewable energy in this industry, including:

- The RPS, or Renewable Portfolio Standards
- Feed-in plans that include surcharges and tariffs Tenders and auctions
- Certificates of Renewable Energy (RECs)
- Net metering and other initiatives to encourage self-consumption;
- Financial and legislative incentives, including tax credits, refunds, and grants;

The main legislative and policy developments aimed at facilitating the use of solar energy are listed below:
Here is a description of the main regulatory and policy developments.

Tabel : Adescription of the main policu and regulatory trends to support the deployment of solar energy

Key policies	Description
Feed-in Tariff (FIT)/ **Feed in Premiums** **Policy**	Both centralized and decentralized renewable power generation are encouraged via Feed-in Tariffs (FITs) and Feed-in Premiums (FIPs), which continue to be the most widely used regulatory tools for promoting renewable energy. -After being removed in Ireland, the Feed-in Tariff (FIT) was reintroduced in 2015 to encourage community and public participation in the energy transition. -A Feed-in Tariff (FIT) was introduced in Trinidad and Tobago to support rooftop solar PV systems. Time-of-day (ToD) tariffs have been implemented in India to encourage the production of solar electricity during hours of peak demand. Australia is moving toward competitive bidding for its solar feed-in tariff (FIT) program, which aims to encourage the economical deployment of solar energy. Developers submit tariff bids under this approach, and contracts are given to projects that offer the most affordable rates.
Net metering	-Net metering has continued to be a widely used tool for policy, particularly in bolstering the rooftop solar industry. -Under net metering, producers of electricity receive credits for excess generation that they may use to offset use in later billing cycles. This is a regulated system. Credit is issued to customers at the retail rate for electricity. -In India, West Bengal implemented net metering for residential rooftop solar PV systems ranging from 1 kW to 5 kW, while Kerala started a new net metering rooftop program targeted at putting solar panels on 75,000 residences. - A new scheme that allows residential users to export excess solar power to the grid was established in Malaysia.
Financial/ fiscal policies grants, rebates) and tax credits)	-In 2021, over 17 nations worldwide—including Denmark, France, Italy, Australia, and New Zealand—implemented new fiscal or financial policies. -Croatia launched a $8.4 billion incentive scheme in Europe to encourage rooftop solar PV installations for homes and businesses. - Sweden set aside $28.7 million in subsidies for homes that install photovoltaic systems.

Renewable portfolio standards (RPS)	Regulations known as Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) require utilities to use or integrate a certain amount of renewable energy. -RPS laws were in effect in 31 US states and the District of Columbia as of 2021. - As of 2022, utilities that participate in the wholesale energy market in Colombia are required to guarantee that 10% of the electricity they distribute is produced using renewable technology.
Renewableenergy certificate (REC)	A certificate known as a Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) is a document that certifies the production of renewable energy. One REC is equal to one megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity. Receipts are preferred as a tool for meeting renewable energy commitments.

I.3.2 Solar PV Technology Trends :

Leveraging the expanding solar PV capacity worldwide, numerous countries are actively fostering future market growth by exploring innovative solar technologies. The major developments include:

- Bifacial solar cells
- Solar trees
- Solar carports
- Floating solar farms or floatovoltaics
- Agro photovoltaic (APV)
- Solar energy storage - Building-integrated photovoltaics (BIPV)

I.3.3 Solar Market Trends

The emergence of increasingly affordable energy storage, coupled with enhanced demand-side flexibility and the expansion of transmission infrastructure, is facilitating the transition of regions towards fully renewable-powered systems. Furthermore, the improvement in electricity access rates, particularly in off-grid areas, is contributing to the viability of solar-based energy systems. The figure below illustrates the proportion of the population with access to electricity in 2020 across ISA Member Countries.

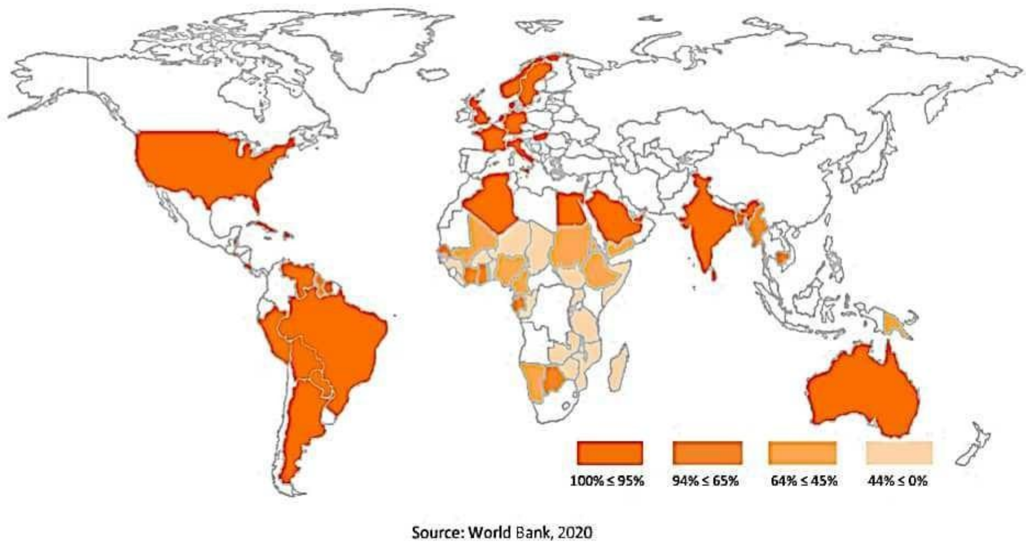


Fig.I.4:Status of Access to Electricity (%) – ISA Member Countries[8].

Between 2000 and 2013, the number of Africans with access to electricity than quadrupled, reaching 24 million by the year 2019. The number of people without access to electricity peaked in 2013 at 613 million, and by 2019, it has slowly declined to 572 million. This was a huge shift, and nations like Ghana, Ethiopia, Senegal, Rwanda, and Kenya were major drivers of it. It's important to remember, meanwhile, that over 40% of Sub-Saharan African nations do not yet have formal objectives for electricity availability.[8]

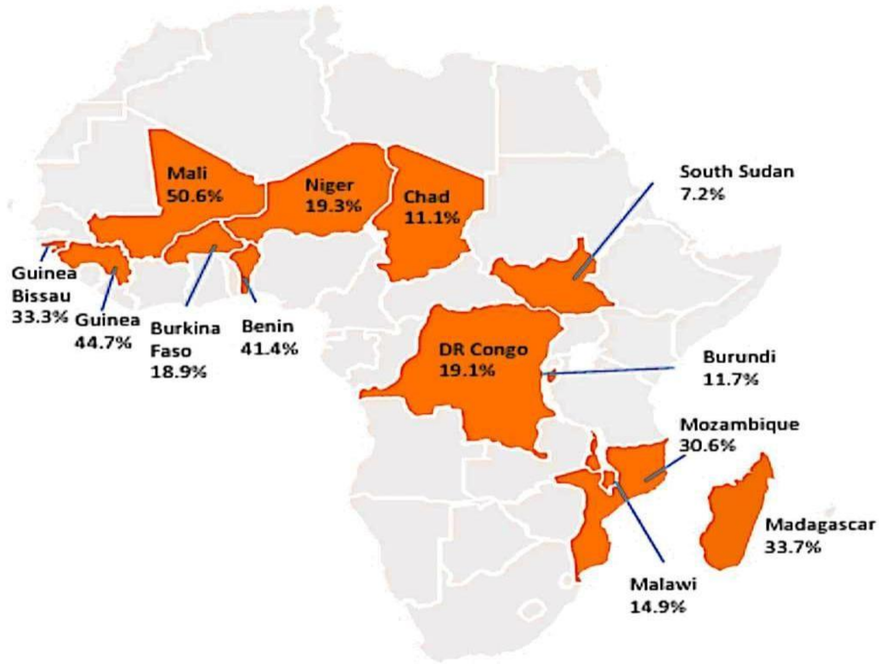


Fig I.5:source Bank,2020 [8].

I.4 Role of Photovoltaic Systems in Renewable Energy Landscape

Photovoltaic (PV) systems are pivotal in shaping the renewable energy landscape, offering numerous advantages and opportunities:

*** Clean and Renewable Energy:** PV systems harness solar energy, a clean and renewable resource, to generate electricity without emitting greenhouse gases or air pollutants [9].

*** Decentralized Energy Production:** PV systems facilitate decentralized energy production, allowing electricity generation at or near the point of consumption. This reduces the need for extensive transmission and distribution infrastructure [9].

*** Modular and Scalable:** PV systems are modular and adaptable to various power needs, from small-scale installations to large utility-scale arrays. They can be easily scaled up or down to meet demand [9].

*** Reduced Dependence on Fossil Fuels:** By generating electricity from solar energy, PV systems help lessen reliance on fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas, fostering a transition to a more sustainable and low-carbon energy system [10].

*** Land Use and Environmental Considerations:** While PV systems require land for installation, studies assess their land use requirements and environmental impacts. Understanding these factors is crucial for sustainable deployment [11].

*** Integration with Energy Storage:** PV systems can be integrated with energy storage technologies, such as batteries, to store surplus electricity for use during periods of low sunlight or high demand. This enhances grid stability and addresses solar energy's intermittency [12].

*** International Collaboration and Advocacy**: Various international initiatives, like the IEA Photovoltaic Power Systems Technology Collaboration Programme and the International Solar Alliance, promote the growth of PV technologies and advocate for their role in sustainable energy systems.

*** Photovoltaic Landscapes:** Designing PV systems with consideration for aesthetics, culture, and ecology is crucial. The concept of "photovoltaic landscapes" emphasizes integration into the surrounding environment, aligning with ecological and landscape objectives [13].

Overall, PV systems are indispensable in the renewable energy landscape, offering clean, sustainable electricity generation while reducing reliance on fossil fuels

I.5 Challenges and Opportunities in PV System Deployment

The global solar photovoltaic (PV) energy market is experiencing rapid expansion, with more PV capacity added since 2010 than in the previous four decades [14]. By the end of 2010, the aggregate global installed PV capacity surpassed 40 GW, reaching over 100 GW within the next two years. By 2013, it had grown to almost 138.9 GW and exceeded 177 GW by 2014. This capacity can produce at least 200 terawatt hours (TWh) of electricity annually, replacing over 40 large coal power plants.]15[

In 2014, China led the list of countries by annual PV capacity addition with 10.6 GW, followed by Japan with 9.7 GW, and the U.S. with 6.2 GW. Germany held the top position for total installed capacity until 2014 with 38.2 GW, while the U.S. ranked fifth with 18.3 GW [16]. Europe maintained its status as the world's leading region in terms of cumulative installed capacity, accounting for about 49% of the world's total PV capacity in 2014. However, the share of Europe in global cumulative PV capacity has declined in recent years, from 59% in 2013 to around 49% in 2014.]17[
Meanwhile, Asia Pacific countries experienced rapid growth, installing over 35 GW of PV capacity by 2014, a significant increase from the previous year. The Americas installed 22 GW, China installed 27 GW, the Middle East and Africa installed 4.5 GW, and the rest of the world installed 2 GW. A preliminary estimate for 2015 indicates that a total of 59 GW of solar PV were installed globally, showing a 34% increase from 2014 [17]. PV installations are growing exponentially worldwide, with Europe leading the way, although the growth rate in Europe has slowed down in recent years as cumulative PV installation approaches a stable level [17]

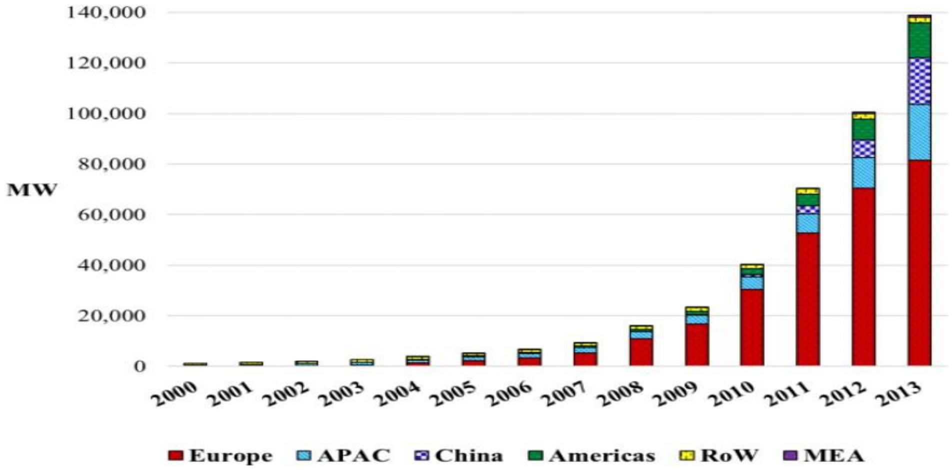


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Fig.I.6:Global PV cumulative installed capacity (2000-2013) (APAC: Asia Pacific; MEA: Middle East and Africa; RoW: Rest of the World[17]

The global PV capacity is forecasted to continue its growth trajectory in the coming decades, with expectations of exceeding 450 GW by 2020 [18]. This medium-term forecast takes into consideration market trends and anticipated investments in renewable energy. While Europe is expected to witness a decline in growth, robust expansion is anticipated in Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.

Looking further into the future, the long-term projection suggests that the global cumulative installed PV capacity could reach 4600 GW by 2050, as indicated by the International Energy Agency Technology Perspectives 2014. This capacity would enable the generation of approximately 6300 TWh of energy per year, representing around 16% of global electricity production [19].

I.5.1 Pricig of Pvinstallations:

The rapid growth of PV installations is significantly accelerated by the declining cost of PV systems. Figure I.9 illustrates the price decline for utility-scale PV projects in the U.S. since 2010. The average price per kilowatt-hour (kWh) of utility-scale PV projects has plummeted by nearly 50% from 2010 to 2013, dropping from 21.4 cents/kWh to 11.2 cents/kWh. These projects typically involve large, centralized PV systems directly connected to the grid. As depicted in the figure, the reduction in costs is primarily attributed to the decline in module costs.

The objective is to further lower the net price and achieve $0.06/kWh (equivalent to $1.00/Wp dc) by 2020. This cost target has been set by the U.S. Department of Energy (DoE) with the aim of making solar a competitive renewable energy source compared to traditional fossil-fueled plants.

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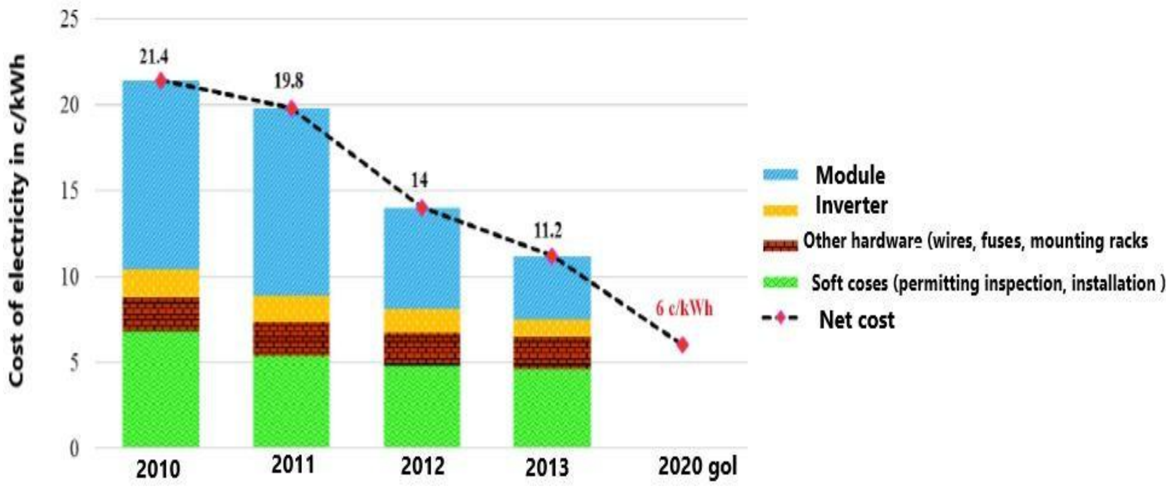

Fig.I.7: Price drop of utility-scale solar PV projects[20]

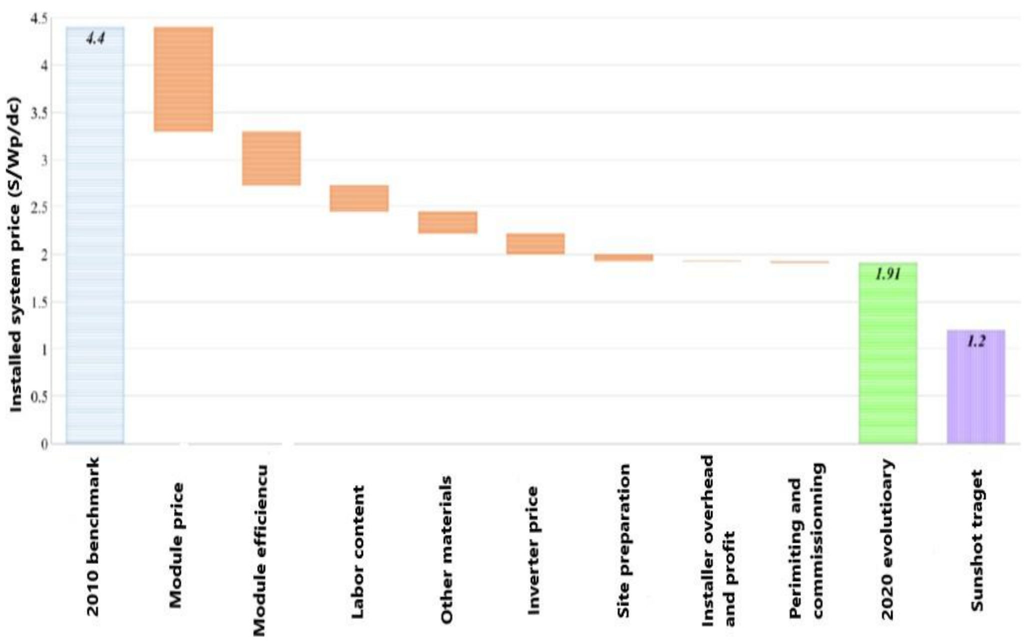

Fig.I.8: Evolutionary utility-scale (one-axis tracking) PV system price reductions from 2010-2020 & modified DoE target for 2020[20].

Figure 8 outlines a pathway to reduce the price of utility-scale PV systems utilizing one-axis tracking technology. This reduction in price is based on the 2010 benchmark of $4.40/Wp dc. According to the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), it's estimated that over the next decade, an evolutionary decrease in module price (projected to be around $1.1/Wp) would have a lesser impact on reducing the costs of utility-scale systems compared to residential or commercial PV systems. However, improving module efficiency, from approximately 14.5% to 21%, could result in a $0.57/Wp cost reduction for these large PV systems.

Additionally, inverter prices for utility-scale applications have significantly decreased in recent years and are anticipated to reach around $0.10/Wp by the end of the decade. Given that the U.S. Department of Energy (DoE) Sunshot target is set for fixed-axis PV systems ($1.00/Wp dc), Figure 10 incorporates the adjusted target for PV systems with one-axis tracking (approximately $1.20/Wp dc). This adjustment takes into account the net benefit of mounting C-Si modules on one-axis tracking architecture. These estimates by NREL indicate that reducing module price and other soft costs through technological innovations is crucial if the DoE target is to be achieved by 2020 [20].

I.6 Overview of solar energy technologies:

I.6.1 Overview :

Exactly! Solar energy technologies encompass a diverse range of approaches, each with its distinct principles, advantages, and applications. Analyzing and comparing these technologies enable us to identify the most efficient and beneficial option based on specific conditions and requirements.

For instance, traditional photovoltaic (PV) systems directly convert sunlight into electricity using semiconductor materials, making them suitable for both utility-scale and distributed generation. On the other hand, concentrating solar power (CSP) systems concentrate sunlight to generate high-temperature heat, which can be used for electricity generation via steam turbines or other thermal processes. CSP is particularly effective in areas with high direct sunlight, offering the advantage of thermal energy storage for continuous power generation even after sunset.

Other emerging solar technologies, such as perovskite solar cells and organic photovoltaics, offer potential advantages such as lower production costs and the ability to be integrated into flexible or transparent substrates, expanding the range of applications. Meanwhile, solar thermal systems for heating water or space heating provide a cost-effective solution for residential and commercial buildings.

By comprehensively analyzing and comparing these technologies based on factors like efficiency, cost, scalability, reliability, and environmental impact, we can make informed decisions to harness solar energy optimally for various purposes and locations[115].

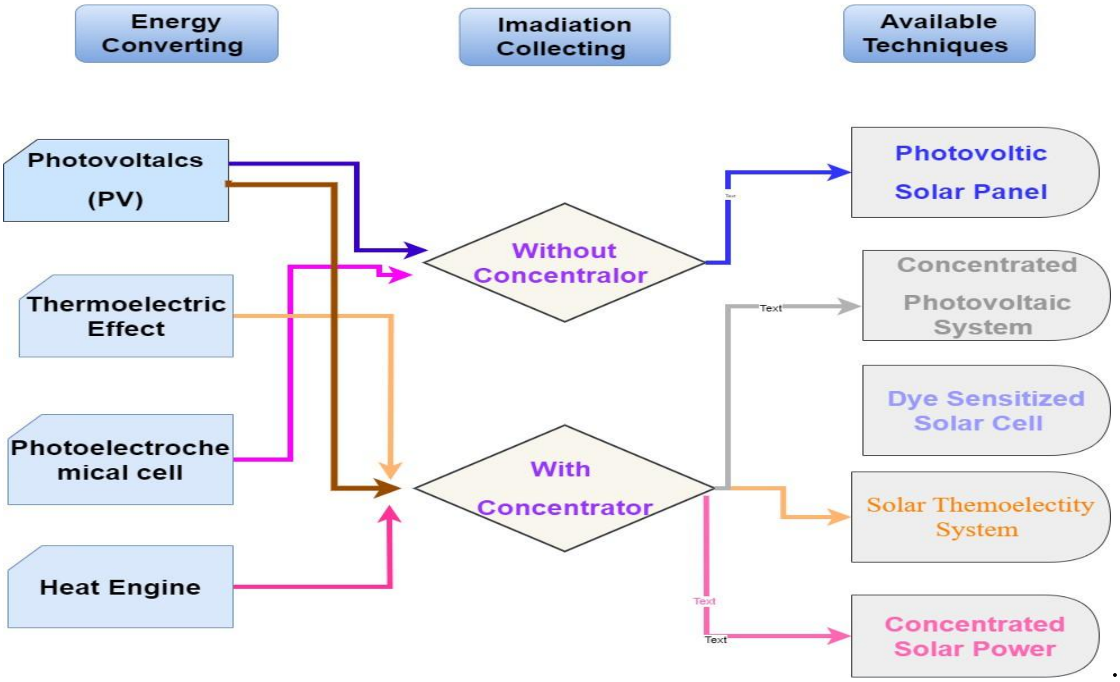

Fig.I.9 : Overiew of Solar Technologies[20].

That sounds like a comprehensive approach to exploring solar energy technologies! By focusing on non-concentrated photovoltaic (PV) solar panels and concentrated solar power (CSP) as the most mature technologies, you can provide a solid foundation for understanding the current state and future prospects of solar energy.
Additionally, examining emerging technologies like solar thermoelectricity systems (STA), dye sensitized solar cells (DSPV), and concentrated photovoltaic systems (CPV) offers valuable insights into the potential evolution of the solar energy market. While these technologies may currently be under intensive study, their unique mechanisms, structures, and materials suggest promising avenues for further development and commercialization. Segmenting these technologies into different domains based on their mechanisms and applications allows for a more nuanced discussion of their advantages, drawbacks, and potential market impact. This approach enables readers to gain a deeper understanding of the diverse landscape of solar energy technologies and the factors driving their evolution. Finally, delving into the details of PV panels and CSP systems, including their technologies, subcategories, structures, deployment methods, and future improvement trends, provides a comprehensive overview of the two dominant solar energy technologies. This comparative analysis can help readers navigate the complexities of solar energy adoption and investment decisions while highlighting opportunities for innovation and growth in the sector[116].

I.6.2 Solar Thermoelectricity

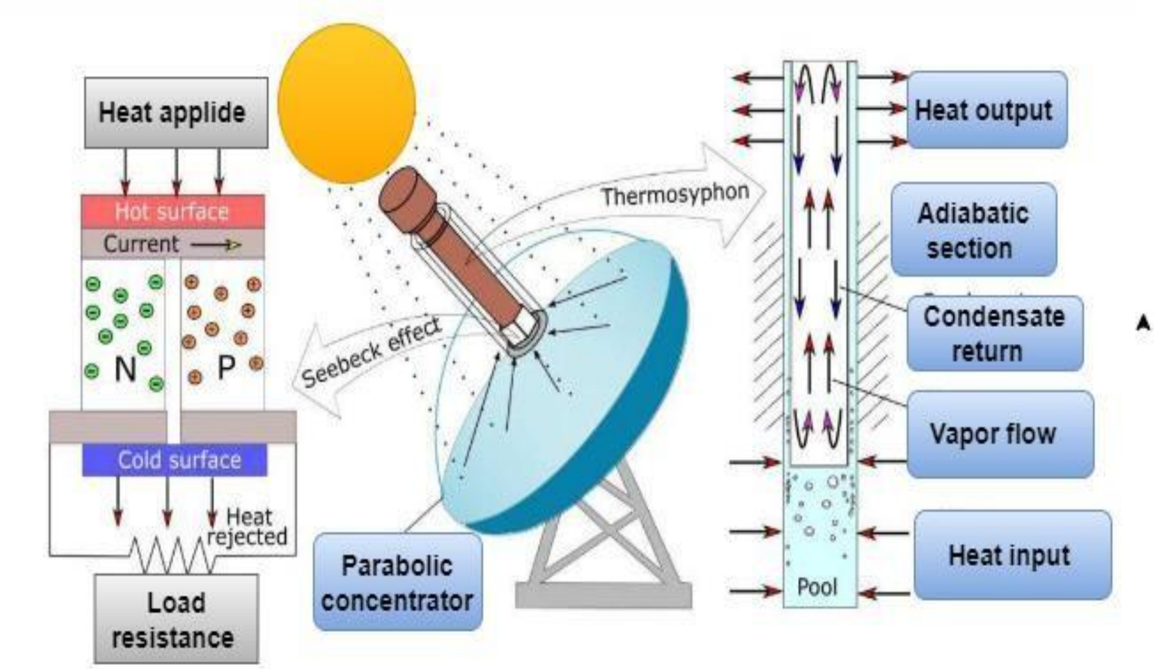

Fig.I.10. Schematic of the Hybrid Solar Thermoelectricity[20]

Solar thermoelectricity harnesses thermal energy using parabolic dish technology based on the thermoelectric effect. Electricity generation occurs through a concentrator thermoelectric generator (CTEG), which utilizes a thermoelectric device divided into two parts. This device generates electricity by converting temperature differences between the two parts into voltage using a semiconductor material .

Conversely, applying a voltage to the device creates a temperature difference. At the atomic scale, this applied temperature gradient causes charged carriers within the material to move from the hot side to the cold side. This phenomenon, known as the thermoelectric effect, was discovered as early as 1821 and has undergone significant development in recent years. Today, it finds applications in various fields, including astronautic devices and automotive engine systems [21].

I.6.3 Dye Sensitized Solar Cell (DSSC)

A dye-sensitized solar cell (DSSC, DSC, or DYSC) operates on the principle of a semiconductor positioned between a photosensitized anode and an electrolyte, creating a photoelectrochemical system. Commonly referred to as the Grätzel cell, this technology was pioneered by Michael Grätzel and Brian

O'Regan at the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne in 1991.]22[

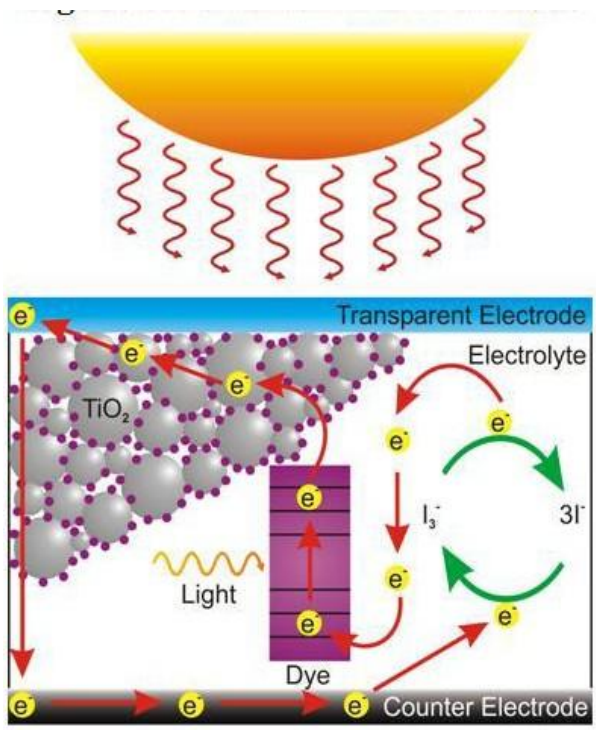

Fig.I.11:The Mechanism DSSC [23]. Fig.I.12: A Sample Dye Sensitized Solar Cell (DSSC)[24].

I.6.3.1. Advantages

Dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) offer several advantages and unique characteristics:

*** Cost-effectiveness and simplicity:** DSSCs utilize low-cost materials and are relatively simple to manufacture, making them economically attractive compared to traditional solar cell technologies.

*** Suitability for "low density" applications:** DSSCs can serve as replacements for existing technologies in scenarios such as rooftop solar collectors, where factors like mechanical reliability and lightweight design are crucial. Their glass-less collector design contributes to their lightweight nature, making them particularly suitable for certain applications.

*** Different electron injection process:** The electron injection process in DSSCs, where electrons are injected directly into the titanium dioxide (TiO2) semiconductor, differs qualitatively from that in traditional solar cells. In traditional cells, electrons are "promoted" within the original crystal. This unique mechanism has implications for the volume of current generated, especially at low production rates. In theory, the high-energy electron in silicon-based cells could recombine with its own hole, potentially leading to a lower volume of current [25].

I.6.3.2 Drawbacks

Despite their advantages, DSSCs also face several challenges:

1. Lower efficiency: Currently, DSSCs exhibit lower efficiency compared to traditional semiconductor solar cells. This limits their overall performance and competitiveness in certain applications.

2. Dye degradation: Dyes used in DSSCs can degrade when exposed to ultraviolet radiation, which limits the lifetime and stability of the cells. Introducing a barrier layer to mitigate this degradation can increase costs and potentially reduce efficiency.

3. Liquid electrolyte temperature stability issues: DSSC technology typically employs liquid electrolytes, which present temperature stability problems. At low temperatures, the electrolyte may freeze, halting power production and risking physical damage. Conversely, at higher temperatures, the expansion of the liquid poses challenges for panel sealing.

4. Use of volatile organic solvents: The electrolyte solution in DSSCs contains volatile organic solvents, requiring careful sealing to prevent leakage. Additionally, these solvents can permeate plastics, restricting large-scale outdoor applications and integration into flexible structures.

Addressing these challenges is crucial for enhancing the performance, reliability, and scalability of DSSC technology, thereby unlocking its full potential for widespread adoption in the solar energy market.

I.6.4 Concentrated Photovoltaic (CPV)

Concentrated photovoltaic (CPV) technology utilizes optical components, such as lenses, to concentrate a substantial amount of sunlight onto a small area of solar photovoltaic materials, enabling electricity generation. CPV systems are classified based on the degree of solar concentration, quantified in suns, which represents the square of the magnification achieved by the optical system.

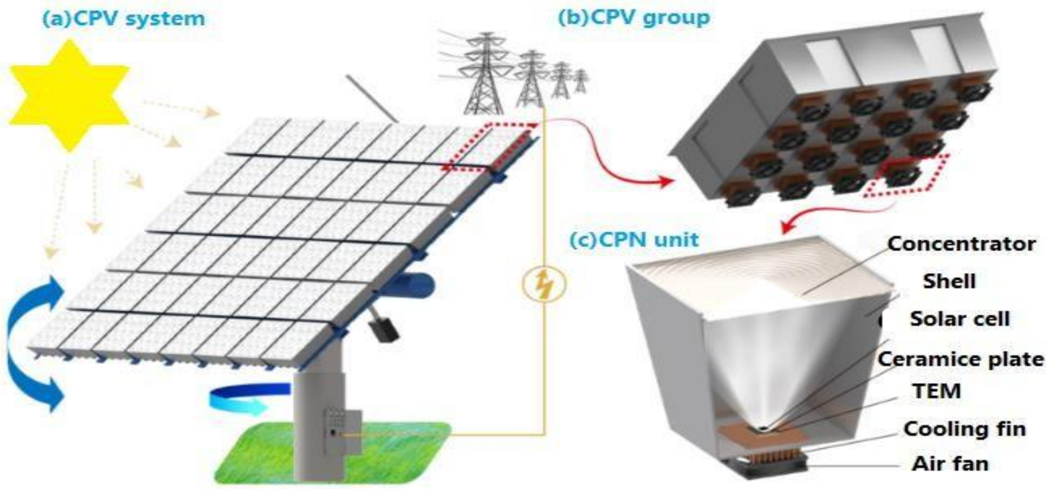

Fig.I.13. Conceptual schematic of the self-cooling concentrated photovoltaic system[26]

I.6.5 Photovoltaic Solar Panels (PV)

Photovoltaics (PV) is a method of producing electrical power by converting solar radiation into direct current electricity through semiconductors that demonstrate the photovoltaic effect. Photovoltaic power generation utilizes solar panels comprising numerous solar cells containing photovoltaic materials. Common materials employed in photovoltaics include monocrystalline silicon, polycrystalline silicon, amorphous silicon, cadmium telluride, and copper indium gallium selenide/sulfide. Photovoltaic solar panels represent the most widely utilized solar technology for generating electricity energy.]27[

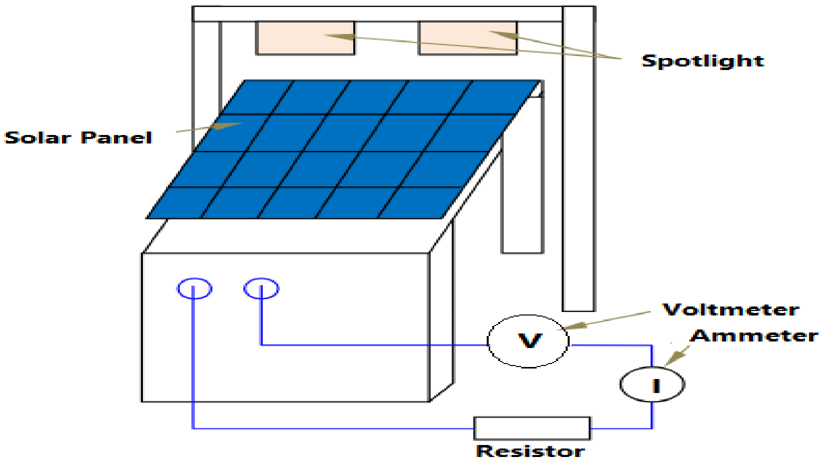

Figure I .14: Schematic of the system[28].

The fundamental concept of the photovoltaic effect is straightforward (see Figure 15). When matter, whether it be metals, non-metallic solids, liquids, or gases, absorbs energy from electromagnetic radiation of short wavelengths, such as visible or ultraviolet light, electrons are emitted. These emitted electrons are often referred to as "photoelectrons." First observed by Heinrich Hertz in 1887, this phenomenon is also known as the "Hertz effect.]29["

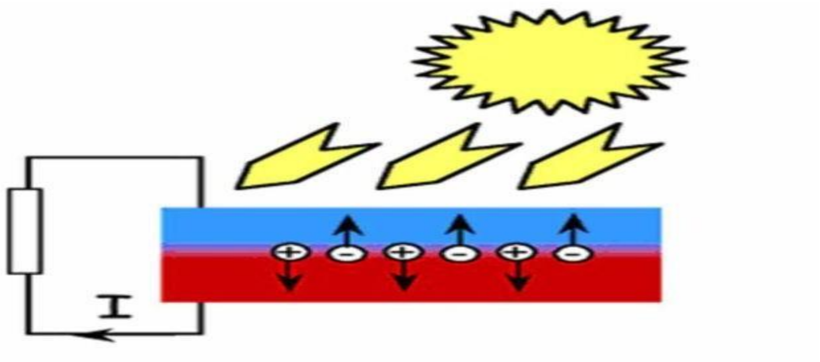

Figure I .15: Schematic Illustration of a Photovoltaic Panel under Sunlight[30].

I.6.6 Concentrated Solar Power (CSP)

Concentrated solar power (CSP) systems harness sunlight by using mirrors or lenses to concentrate a vast area of solar thermal energy onto a small focal point. This concentrated light generates heat, which is then utilized to power a heat engine, typically a steam turbine, connected to an electrical power generator. In essence, electrical power is produced through the conversion of concentrated sunlight into heat energy, which in turn drives the turbine to generate electricity.

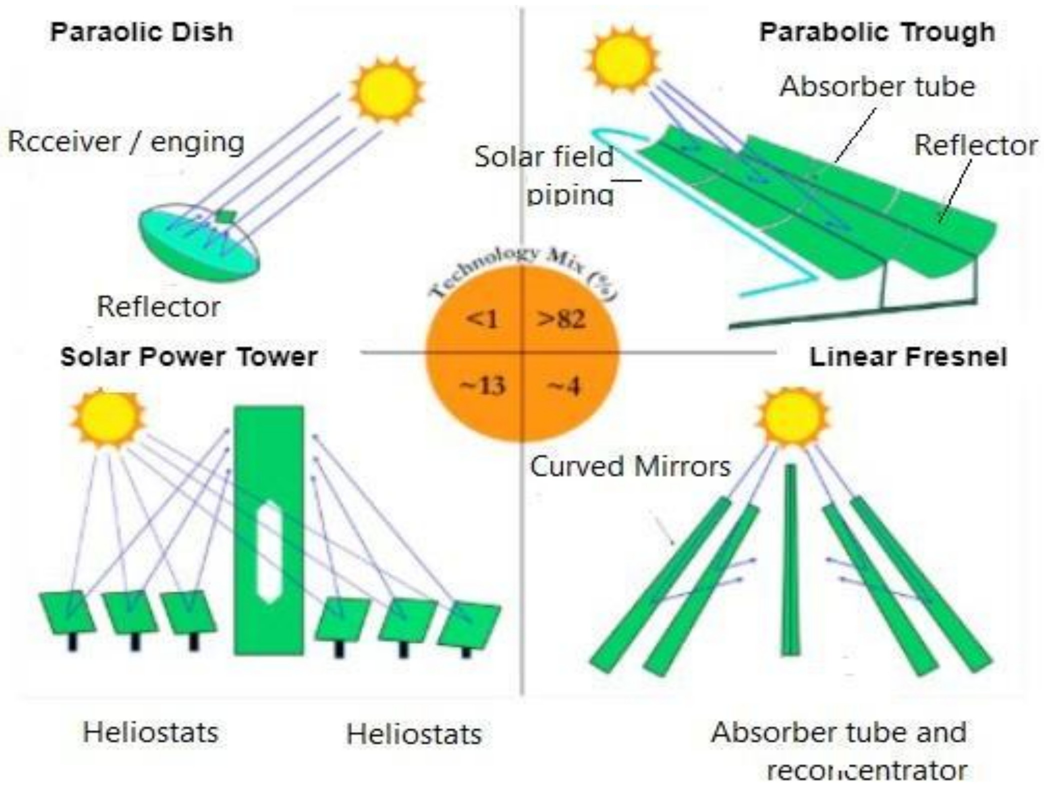

Figure I .16: Various CSP technologies along with their installed ratios[31]**.**

I.6.7 How Concentrated Solar Power System Works

CSP systems differ from photovoltaic solar cells in their method of converting sunlight into electricity. While photovoltaic cells utilize the photovoltaic effect to directly convert photon energy into electricity [32], CSP systems rely on heat engines for this conversion process.

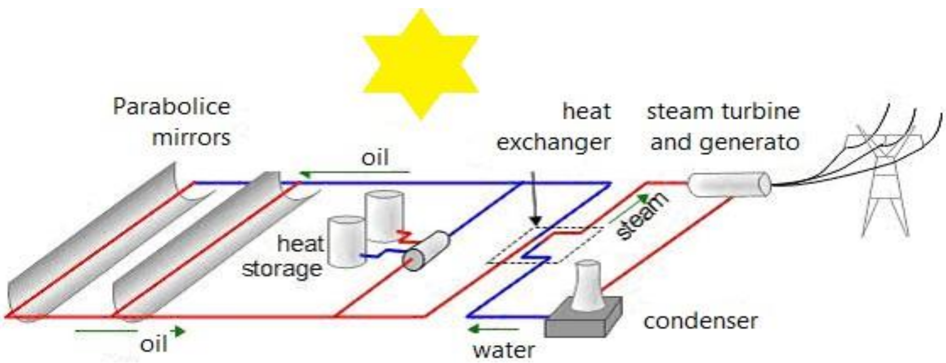

Figure I .17: Typical Parabolic CSP System [33]

Concentrated sunlight is collected and stored as heat energy. This heat energy is then utilized to generate steam, which powers heat engines for electricity production. The generated electricity is subsequently fed into the grid. Heat engines, a technology dating back to antiquity but significantly refined during the industrial revolution, remain crucial today. They are continuously enhanced and represent well-established technologies. The majority of electricity generated presently is through heat engines fueled by fossil fuels or hydropower. However, their efficiency is constrained by the laws of thermodynamics. Carnot's cycle determines the theoretical maximum efficiency attainable, stipulating that the efficiency of a heat engine depends on the temperature differential experienced in one cycle [34].

I.7 Advantages and Limitations of PV Systems

Photovoltaic systems are known for their diversity and versatility, finding application across various domains such as electricity generation, small-scale household functions like cooking and heating, industrial sectors, and water desalination. Consequently, the utilization of photovoltaic systems offers numerous advantages, including [35].

I.7.1 Advantages

- Diversifying energy sources offers several benefits, including cost savings in traditional energy production, meeting the diverse energy requirements of different sectors, and the potential for surplus electricity from renewable sources for export in the future.
- The utilization of renewable energy sources contributes significantly to environmental improvement since they are clean and do not contribute to harmful emissions associated with conventional energy production.
- Implementing electrical energy production projects in remote and rural areas, where abundant renewable resources like wind energy, solar heat, and biomass are accessible, drives development initiatives. This includes the creation of new employment opportunities, establishment of factories and urban centers, construction of new housing, and enhancements to the living standards of local residents.
- The adoption of renewable energy for electricity generation in remote and rural regions plays a pivotal role in enhancing the standard of living for thousands of people. By meeting their electricity needs at affordable costs, it contributes to overall quality of life improvements. This includes better access to education and healthcare services, as well as increased job opportunities for local workers. Local companies are also involved in various aspects of renewable energy, such as manufacturing, installation, maintenance, and operation of equipment, further boosting economic growth in these areas.

- **Another group of features can also be highlighted** [36]

• Developing decentralized energy production: Renewable energy offers a more suitable approach to developing decentralized energy production. Utilizing these forms of energy enables companies to harness natural resources on their lands for the benefit of local communities and individuals.

• Reducing environmental impacts: Renewable energy plays a crucial role in energy production by decreasing emissions of gases that contribute to global warming and mitigating factors leading to water and air pollution. Moreover, it minimizes waste, preserves biodiversity and climate stability, thus promoting human and animal health.

• Great potential for industrial development: Renewable energy presents significant potential for industrial growth in global markets. The renewable energy sector offers numerous investment opportunities within long-term value chains.

I.7.2 Limitation of the PV Installation

Landfills can present technical challenges to the installation of photovoltaic (PV) systems, particularly :regarding mine risks

Steep slopes: The angle of the slope is a critical factor that may restrict the reuse of landfills for PV installation. This scenario introduces difficulties concerning the stability of the foundation and anchorage system. It is exacerbated by heightened wind loads on the panels, increased vulnerability to rainwater impact, amplified erosion effects, and reduced landfill stability

Burn and fire hazard: Malfunctions in a PV system can lead to localized release of substantial heat, potentially igniting fires. PV modules, irrespective of their technology or design, are combustible. In the event of a large-scale fire, PV modules can sustain combustion independently. Although fires caused by PV systems are infrequent, installing such systems on coal or lignite can elevate the fire risk within the landfill. Risk assessment is imperative to mitigate these hazards. When intervening in .]37["cold" piles containing combustible materials, overheating risks must be considered

Settlements: Installing PV systems on freshly disturbed soil and loose materials can result in significant settling. Uncompacted soils within landfills and areas affected by burning can undergo substantial settling, thereby jeopardizing installation stability

Gas emissions: Gas emissions stemming from residual coal and lignite deposits may impede PV system installation. Gas production can arise from accidental fires caused by the heating of electrical cables

Dust generation: Landfill soils often contain considerable quantities of fine particles. Wind-blown dust settling on panels during windy conditions can impair the efficiency of PV systems, with these particles absorbing a portion of the incoming solar energy. Particularly fine particles, during drying periods, can accumulate on panels, reducing installation productivity. Consequently, dust .accumulation can diminish energy production efficiency and escalate maintenance expenses

Flood risk: A thorough flood risk assessment is necessary to identify high-risk areas associated with the site. Both existing and new drainage systems should be considered to manage runoff effectively and mitigate erosion. Additionally, economic and technical factors such as transportation access, high infrastructure costs, storage expenses, regulatory permissions, site preparation, and the actual installation of PV systems on landfills can present significant hurdles. Local social and environmental constraints, as well as strategies for repurposing and valorizing renewable energy landfill sites, should also be taken into account when contemplating the installation of photovoltaic panels [38].

I.8 Objectives of the Study

The primary goal of this study is to furnish a thorough examination of solar photovoltaic (PV) systems and their significance within the broader renewable energy landscape. Key objectives are as follows

- **Understanding the Significance of Renewable Energy**: Particularly focusing on solar energy, this study aims to grasp the importance of renewable energy within the global context.

- **Analysis of Global Solar Energy Trends:** This involves scrutinizing current and anticipated developments in solar energy on a global scale.
- **Evaluation of PV Systems' Role in Renewable Energy:** Delving into the contribution of solar photovoltaic energy systems towards sustainability objectives within the renewable energy framework.
- **Exploration of Challenges and Opportunities:** Identifying obstacles and prospects associated with the deployment of solar energy systems, and providing recommendations to optimize their utilization.
- **Comprehensive Overview of Solar Technologies**: Providing an extensive examination of the various solar technologies presently accessible.
- **Balanced Analysis of PV System Pros and Cons**: Offering an impartial assessment of the advantages and disadvantages inherent in solar photovoltaic systems.

  In essence, this study seeks to furnish a comprehensive and equitable understanding of solar photovoltaic systems, encompassing their merits and hurdles, and delineating strategies for their effective integration into the global energy infrastructure to bolster sustainability efforts and attain renewable energy objectives.

I.9 Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that PV systems represent one of the most promising technologies in the field of renewable energy. Despite the challenges it faces, the opportunities available make it an ideal choice for moving towards a more sustainable future based on clean and renewable energy. Global trends indicate that solar energy will be more widespread in the near future, and this reinforces the need to invest in research and development to improve the efficiency of photovoltaic systems and reduce their cost. The aim of this study is to provide an overview of this technology, and to emphasize the role it can play in achieving energy sustainability.

Chapter 2
Faults in PV Solar Pane

II.1.Introduction

Natural resources that replenish themselves over time without decreasing global reserves are the source of renewable energy. These resources also have the advantages of being plentiful, easily accessible, and having little to no environmental impact. Among these are the thermal energy present in the crust of the planet, wind, solar, and solar-wind energy. Energy security is increased, the likelihood of fuel leakage is decreased, and the need for imported fuels is reduced when there is a steady supply of electricity from renewable sources and a variety of fuels[39]. These days, using renewable energy sources is increasingly common. The growing need for conventional energy sources and their finite availability, coupled with the development of alternative sources, have led to an increase in research in this field. Solar energy has garnered a lot of interest as a power source since it appears to be among the most promising renewable energy sources. It doesn't require gasoline and is environmentally unusual. [41]. The weather has an impact on the output power of a photovoltaic (PV) system because of its nonlinear I-V characteristic. Power peaks' I-V characteristics happen at particular periods. [40]. The power change rate is now zero after reaching the maximum power point (MPP). It is therefore impossible for a PV system to run at its MPP without making the necessary system adjustments. A PV system's MPP varies with temperature and solar radiation [39]. Solar power, which can be used to create electricity, and solar thermal energy, which can be used to heat water, are two examples of ways to capture solar energy, which is the sun's radiant heat and light [41].

II.2 Photovoltaic module fault classification

Photovoltaic (PV) module failures can be divided into different categories based on their origin, type, and impact on module performance. Understanding these classifications is critical to effectively diagnosing and troubleshooting solar PV modules. The following classification provides insight into the different types of faults that can affect PV modules:

II.2.1 Manufacturing defects

These errors occur during the PV module production process and may include the following issues:

- Battery cracked or cracked
- Cell layer or package layering
- Poor soldering connection
- Material contamination [42].

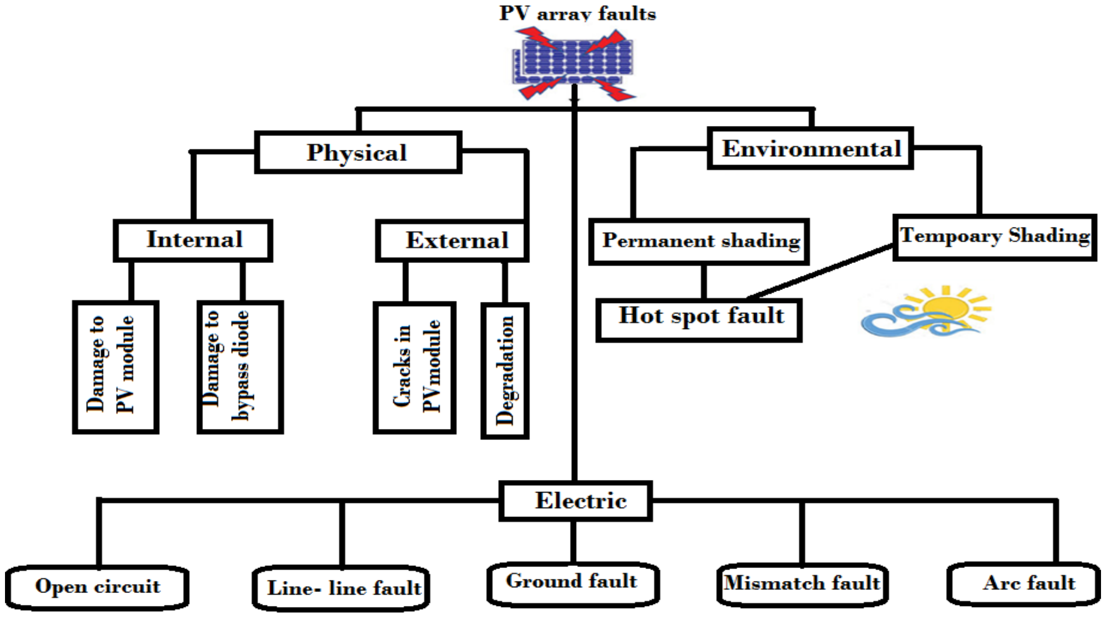

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Figure II.1 : Manufacturing Defects

II 2.2. Environmental damage:

Photovoltaic modules are exposed to a variety of environmental factors that can cause them to deteriorate over time. The most common environment errors include:

- Corrosion of metal contacts
- Potentially induced degradation (PID)
- The packaging material is discolored or yellowed
- Hotspots due to shadowing or mismatch [43].

II. 2.3 Electrical interference

These errors involve problems with the electrical components of the PV moduldee and may inclu:

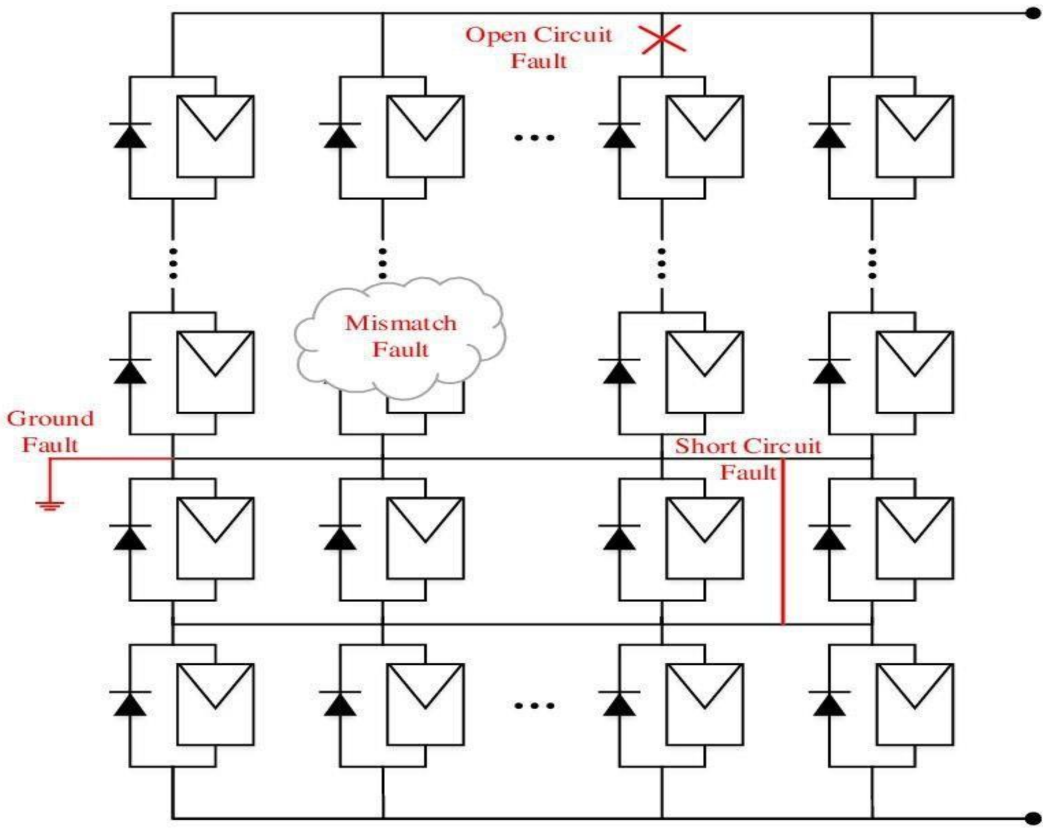


Figure II.2 :electrical Faults[44]

II .2.4.Aging and wear

Over time, PV modules may develop aging and wear-related defects, such as:

- Anti-reflective coating failure.

- Reduced battery efficiency due to material degradation.

- Mechanical wear of panel components [45].

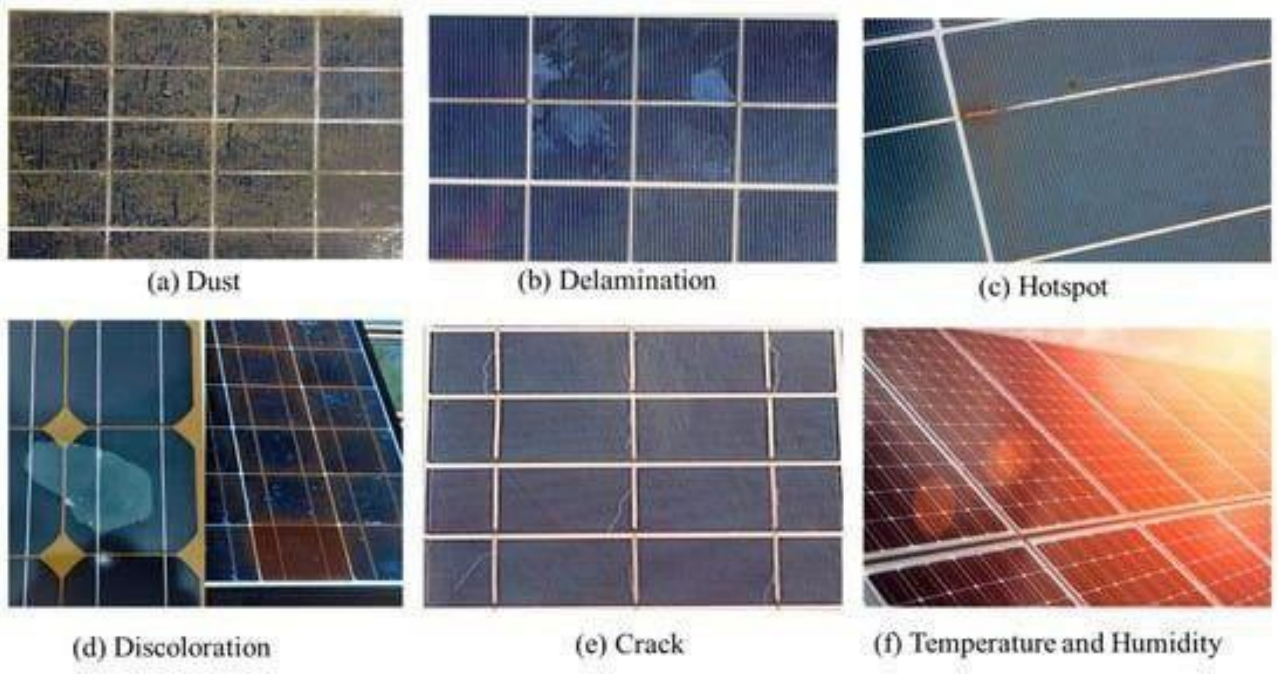


Figure II.3 :Faults in PV Solar Panels Aging and Wear

. II 2.5 Installation and operation errors

Errors can also occur due to errors in the installation, maintenance or operation of PV modules, including:

- Poor installation can lead to mechanical stress.
- Occlusion from nearby objects or vegetation.
- Inverter or balancing system error.

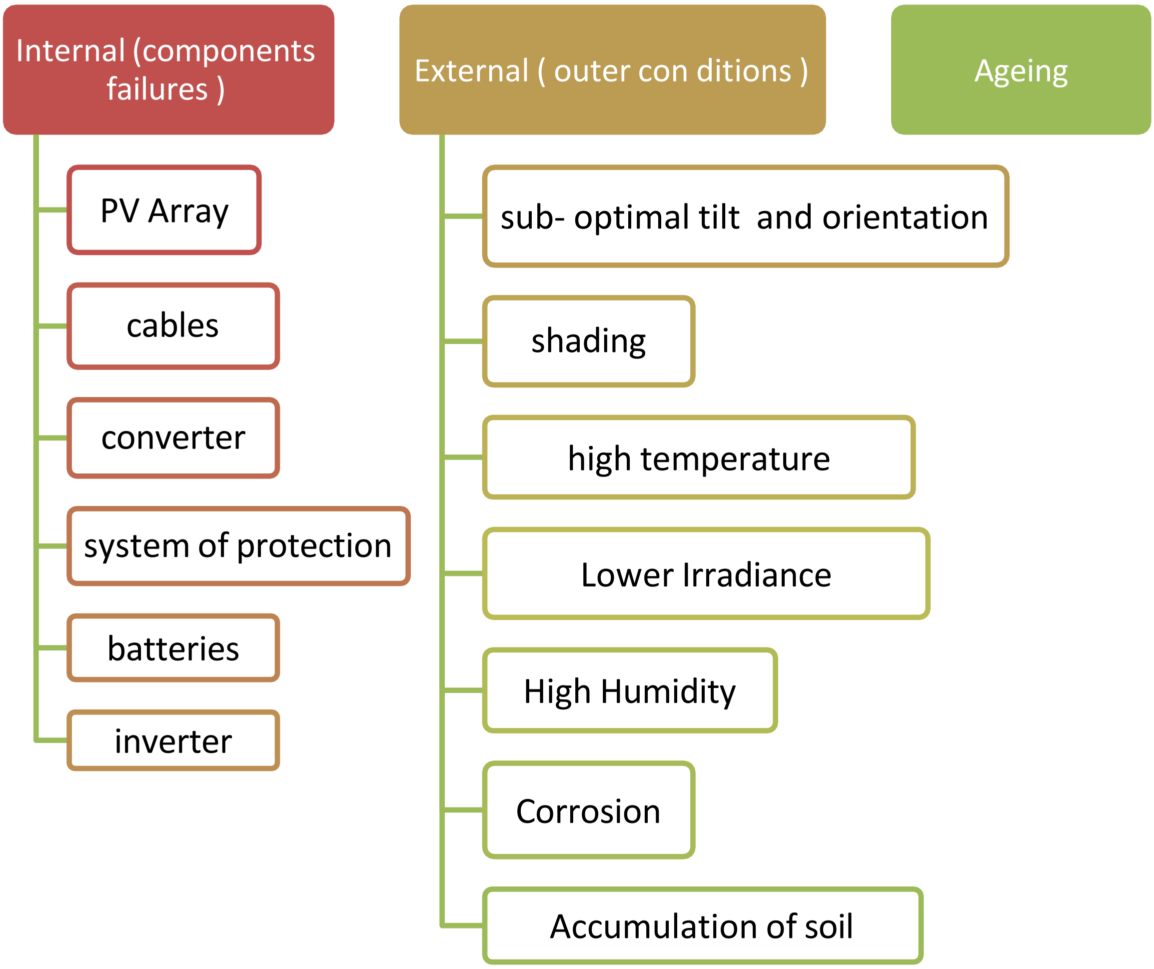
By classifying PV module faults according to these categories, comprehensive fault detection, diagnosis, and damage control strategies can be developed. These strategies can help improve the reliability, efficiency, and longevity of photovoltaic solar systems and ultimately contribute to the widespread adoption of clean and renewable energy technologies [45].

II.3 Causes and Effects of PV Panel Faults

II.3.1 Causes of PV Panel Faults:

Rust; When exposed to elements, like moisture, salt and pollutants the panel parts can start rusting impacting how well they work[46].

Figure II.4 : Causes and Effects of PV Panel Faults [46].



Build up of Dirt; The surface of panels can gather dust, dirt, leaves and bird droppings over time, which hinders the absorption of sunlight and reduces energy production.

Physical Harm; Events like hailstorms or objects falling on the panels can cause cracks or damage, to the glass covering them lowering their effectiveness.

Incorrect Setup; If solar panels are not installed properly with the angle or facing direction blocked by nearby objects shadows or lack proper support structures their performance may be compromised [47][124] .

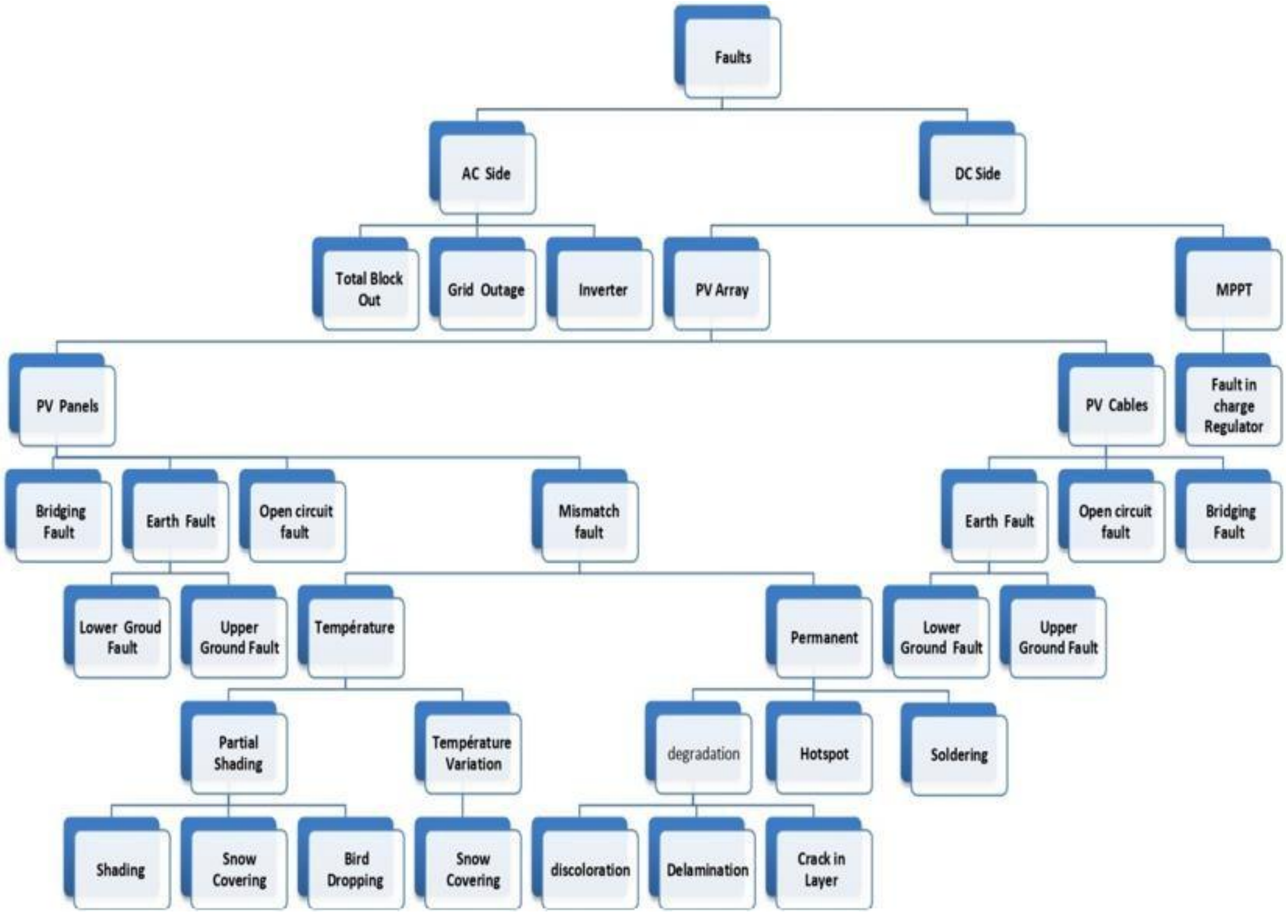


Figure II.5. Causes of PV Panel Faults

II .3.2..Effects of PV Panel Faults

- When solar panels have issues they produce energy, which lowers the efficiency of the system.
- This can lead to losses, for those who own or operate the system as they miss out on revenue.
- Moreover relying less on power because of faulty panels may mean using fossil fuels, which can harm the environment and worsen climate change.
- Fixing or replacing panels also comes with maintenance expenses reducing the overall profit, from solar energy systems [48].

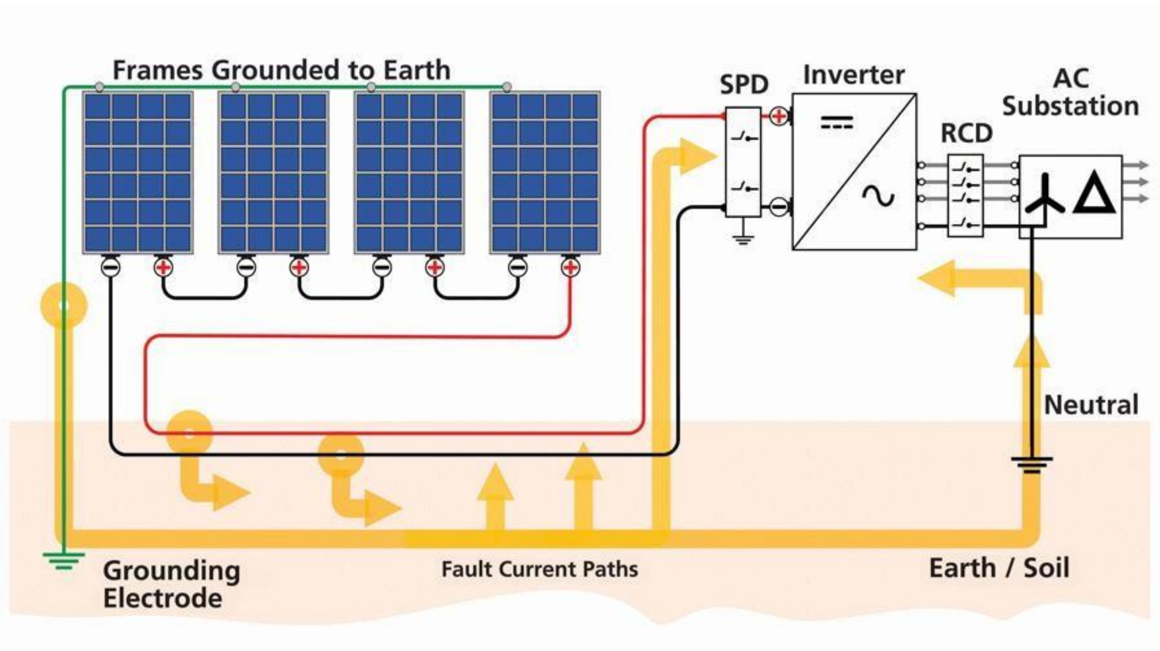


Figure II.6. Effects of PV Panel Faults

II 4 . Impact of Faults on PV System Performance

Reduction in Energy Output: Faults in PV panels or the overall system can lead to a decrease in energy production. This could be due to partial shading, soiling, module degradation, or electrical faults like open circu [49-117] .

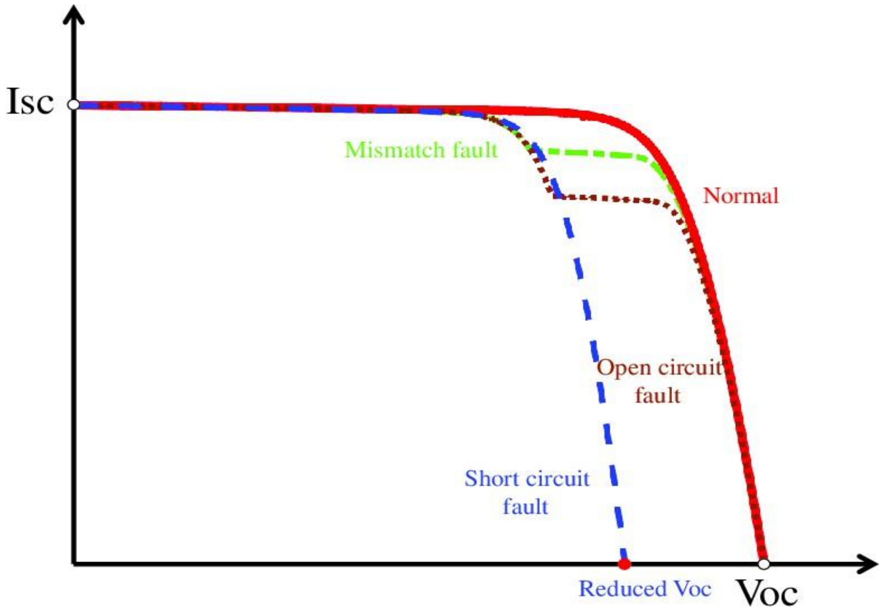


Figure II.7. Impact of Faults on PV System Performance

II .4.1..Decrease in Efficiency

Faults may cause a decrease in the overall efficiency of the PV system. For instance, if a portion of the panel is shaded, the entire string or module's output might decrease, impacting the overall efficiency of the system [50] .

II .4.2. Increased Maintenance Requirements

Faults often require maintenance or repair to restore the system to optimal performance. This can lead to increased downtime and associated costs [51] .

II .4..3.Risk of System Damage

Some faults, particularly electrical faults like ground faults or reverse polarity, can pose a risk of damage to other system components if not promptly addressed [52].

II .4..4.Financial Losses

Reduced energy output and increased maintenance costs can result in financial losses for PV system owners or operators.

This could include lost revenue from decreased energy generation or additional expenses for repairs[53] .

II .4..5.Risk of System Damage:

Some faults, particularly electrical faults like ground faults or reverse polarity, can pose a risk of damage to other system components if not promptly addressed.

II .4.6.Financial Losses:

Reduced energy output and increased maintenance costs can result in financial losses for PV system owners or operators.

This could include lost revenue from decreased energy generation or additional expenses for repairs.

II.5 Common Diagnostic Techniques for PV Panel Faults

Many detection and diagnostic techniques to identify anomalies and faults in PV system have been introduced in recent years. These techniques allow performance monitoring, fault detection and identification of the type of fault present on the DC or AC side of the PV system [54]-[55]. Using these technologies helps increase system reliability and lifespan of PV installations. IEA PVPS Task No. 13 [56][126] has recently published a new report that provides an easy introduction for those who are not trained in modern diagnostic techniques and want to learn about PV performance monitoring. In addition, the report provides a useful reference guide summarizing in detail 22 research papers studied on the use of advanced algorithms in PV failure monitoring.
Researchers have used a variety of fault detection methods to identify and classify faults in PV systems.

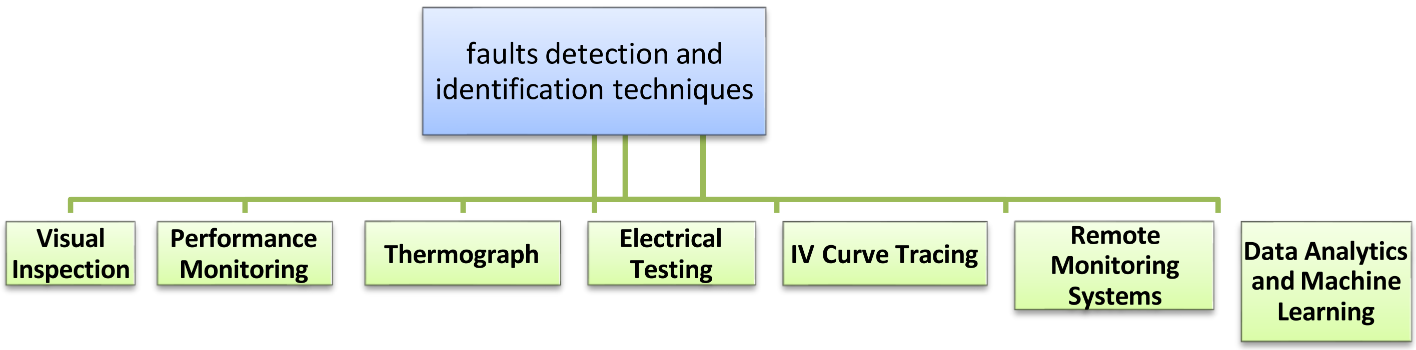


Figure II.8 :Diagnostic Techniques for PV Panel Faults.

II.5 .1.Visual Inspection

This involves visually inspecting PV panels for physical damage such as cracks, discoloration, or corrosion. It is a straightforward method but may not detect internal faults [57].

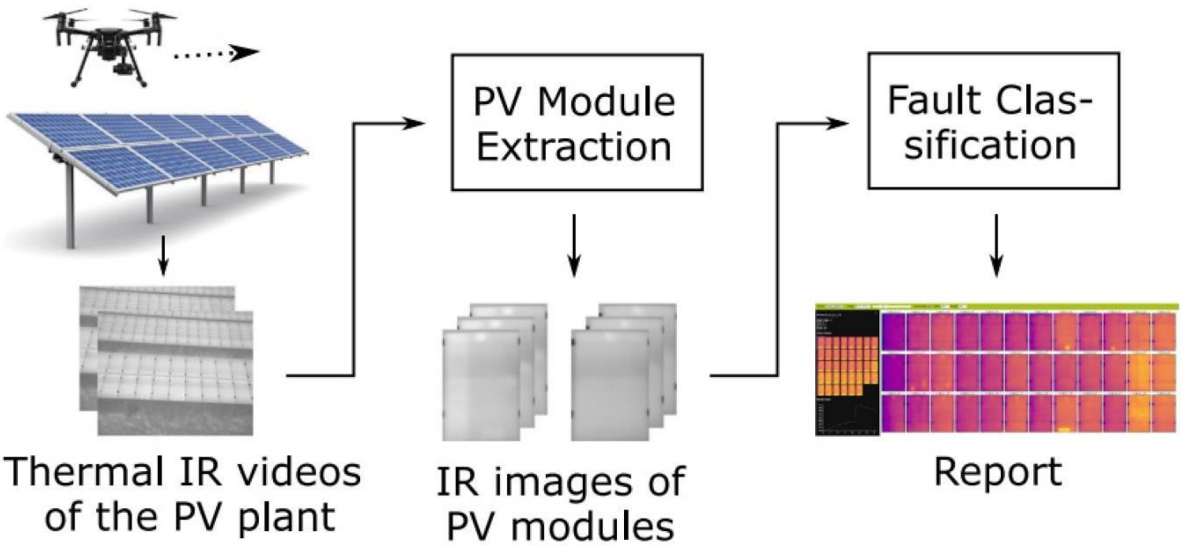


Figure II.9 :Visual Inspection

II.5.2 Performance Monitoring

Monitoring the electrical output of PV panels over time to identify changes in performance that may indicate the presence of faults. Key performance metrics such as voltage, current, and power output are analyzed [58] .

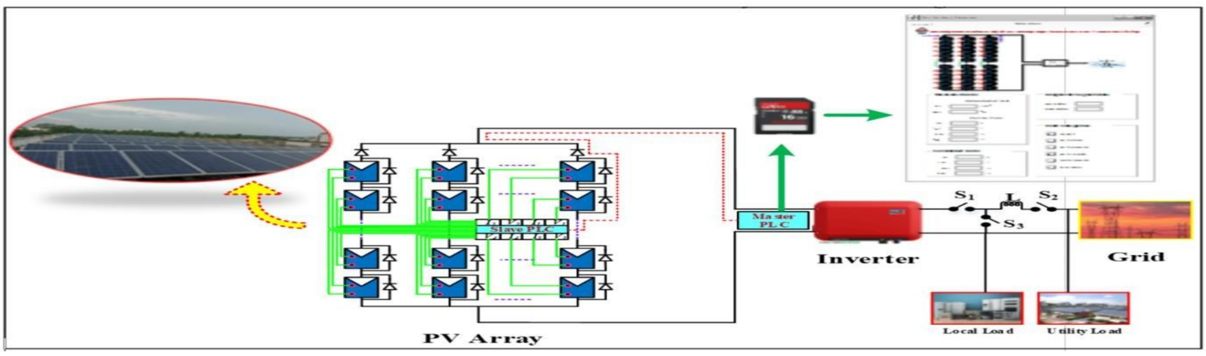
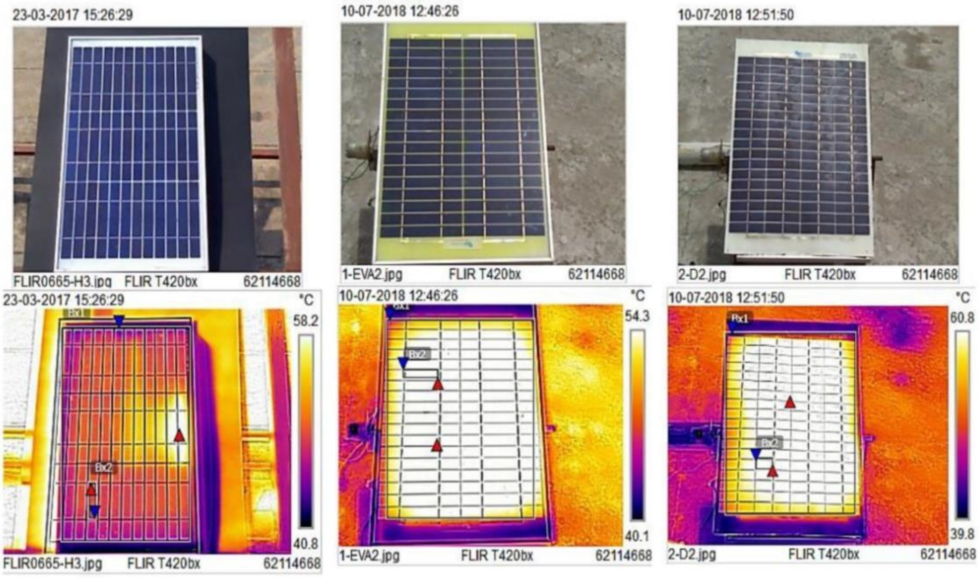


Figure II.10 : Faults in PV Solar Panels Performance Monitoring

II.5.3 Thermograph

Thermal imaging cameras can detect abnormal temperature patterns on PV panels' surfaces, indicating potential faults such as bypass diode failures or hot spots[59].



(a) (b) (c)

Figure II.11 : Faults in PV Solar Panels Thermograph

II.5.4.Electrical Testing

Various electrical tests can be conducted to assess the health of PV panels, including insulation resistance tests, continuity tests, and open circuit voltage measurements [60] .

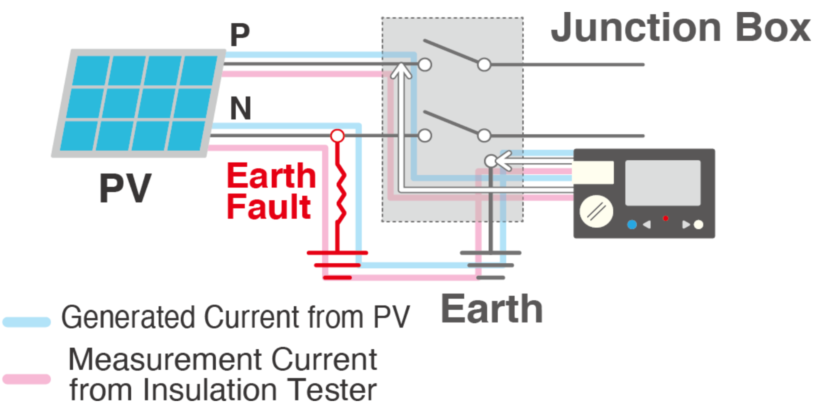


Figure II.12 : Faults in PV Solar Panels Electrical Testing[65].

II.5.5.IV Curve Tracing :

1. Undoubtedly! Presented is the modified paragraph in a scholarly manner:
An effective Fault Detection and Diagnosis (FDD) tool must feature a straightforward and flexible design, all the while ensuring cost efficiency. It is imperative for this tool to integrate intelligent algorithms that can precisely identify, distinguish, and pinpoint various faults in real-time within Photovoltaic (PV) systems [61]. FDD techniques based on electrical measurements are found to be more compatible for incorporation into the power converter compared to Infrared (IR) and Electroluminescence (EL) imaging methods. Out of the various diagnostic approaches for identifying issues in PV modules, strings, or arrays [62], The examination of the current and voltage (I-V) characteristics through static analysis presents itself as a viable method. This technique entails the comparison of the measured I-V curve, acquired via an I-V curve tracer device, with the projected curve derived from mathematical models of the PV module [63], [64]. The examination is carried out under different circumstances of in-plane irradiance and PV module temperature. These FDD techniques depend on precise parameter identification using sophisticated methods, and they are grounded on mathematical models[65].

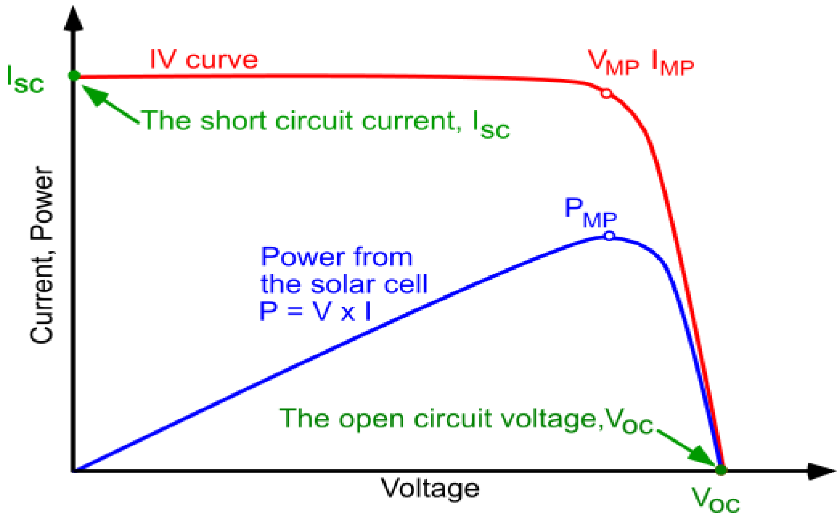


Figure II.13 : Faults in PV Solar Panels Curve Tracing

II.5.6.Remote Monitoring Systems:

Automated monitoring systems equipped with sensors and data loggers continuously monitor PV panel performance, providing real-time alerts for detected faults or anomalies[66].

II.5.7.Machine learning techniques :

Over the years, a vast amount of data has been gathered by operators through the establishment of solar power plants and the growing utilization of digital technology. Simultaneously, data analysis tools, particularly machine learning techniques, have made significant advancements. These techniques are robust tools that can effectively manage large volumes of data [67]. Machine learning methods have the capability to examine connections between variables and construct precise models automatically. Once the model has been developed and assessed through training and validation phases, it can then be utilized to categorize or forecast new samples. Consequently, machine learning techniques are suitable for addressing the complex issue of fault diagnosis within the realm of photovoltaics[68]. For an extended period of time, machine learning techniques have been extensively studied and utilized in the domain of photo voltaic for fault diagnosis. Various techniques have been devised and implemented, falling into the categories of unsupervised, semi-supervised, and supervised learning techniques.

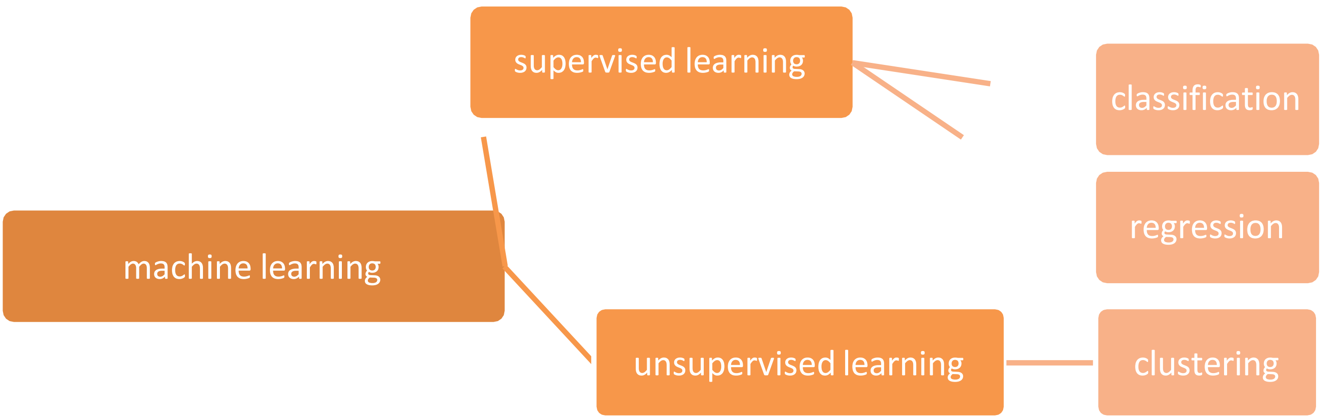


Figure II.14 :Machinelearningtechniques

II.6. Case Studies of PV Panel Failures

Panel degradation in solar photovoltaic (PV) systems is a critical concern that affects the efficiency and longevity of solar panels. This case study investigates the causes, effects, and potential solutions to panel degradation based on existing research and industry expertise

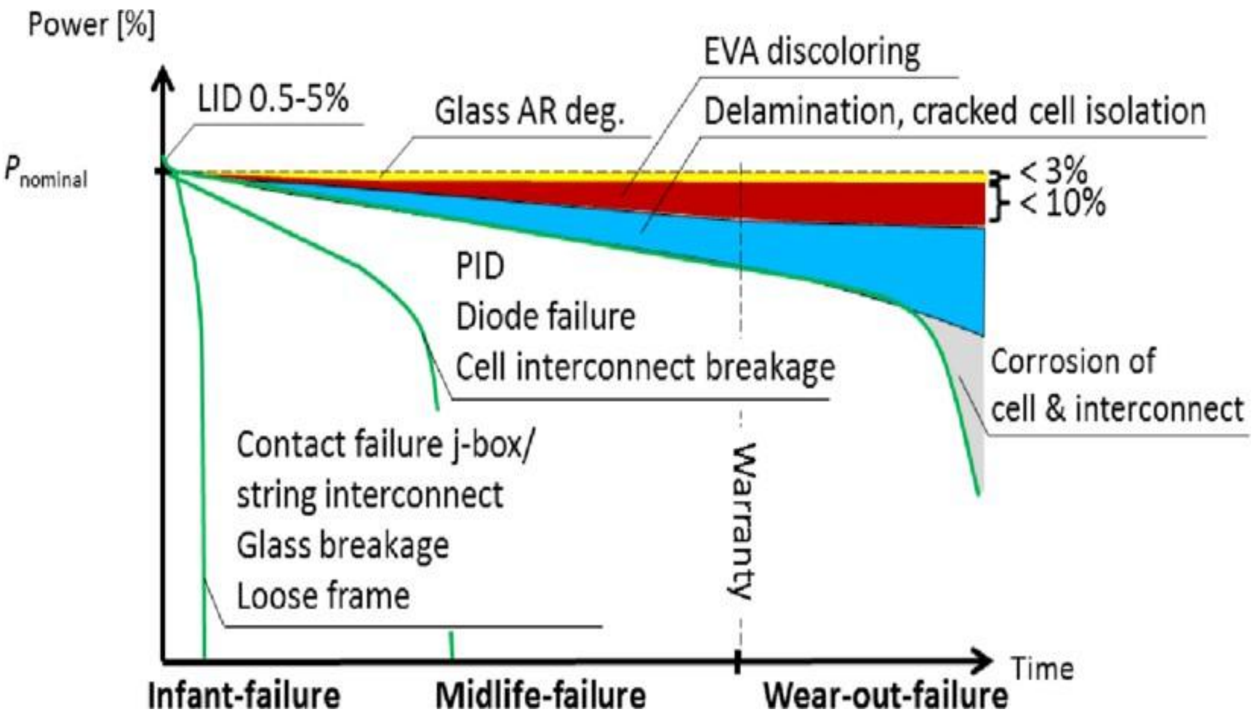


Figure II.15 :Faults in PV Solar Panels Case Studies of PV Panel Failures

II.6.1. Causes of Panel Degradation:

- Environmental elements: The deterioration of panels can be expedited by being exposed to severe weather conditions like extreme temperatures, humidity, and UV radiation[125].
- Mechanical strain: The panels can develop micro-cracks or delamination due to physical stress caused by wind, hail, or debris impact.
- Chemical deterioration: Panel materials can undergo chemical degradation as a result of corrosive substances present in the air or nearby industrial activities.
- Material quality: Premature degradation can occur due to the use of substandard materials or manufacturing defects. [69].

II.6.1. Effects of Panel Degradation

- Decreased Productivity: The degradation of the panel results in a decline in its capacity to convert sunlight into electricity, resulting in a decrease in energy generation over time.
- Economic Consequences: The reduced energy output leads to diminished financial gains from investing in solar PV systems.
- Expenses for Maintenance: The need for increased maintenance and repair costs arises to tackle degradation-related problems.
- Ecological Consequences: The decreased efficiency in performance contributes to a higher carbon footprint per unit of energy produced.
- Evaluation against Fresh Panels: A comparative assessment with new panels highlights the magnitude of degradation and emphasizes the necessity for intervention [70].

II.6.2. Potential Solutions:

- Upgrading Panel Technology: Replacing degraded panels with newer, more efficient technologies can improve overall system performance.
- Maintenance and Cleaning: Regular cleaning and maintenance to remove dirt, debris, and other contaminants can mitigate degradation[71].

II.7. Conclusion

In conclusion, faults in PV solar panels present significant challenges to the reliability, performance, and safety of solar energy systems. These faults can arise from various factors including environmental stresses, manufacturing defects, installation errors, and material degradation. Understanding the causes, effects, and diagnostic techniques for PV panel faults is essential for the effective maintenance and operation of solar energy installations.

Through literature reviews, case studies, experimental studies, and technical reports, researchers and industry professionals have gained valuable insights into the types of faults, their implications, and strategies for detection and mitigation. Early detection and prevention of PV panel faults are crucial for maximizing energy production, minimizing downtime, and ensuring the long-term reliability of solar energy systems.

Chapter 3

Buck-Boost Converter Design and Implementation

III.1. Introduction

In this chapter, we delve into the intricate workings and applications of back-boost converters, starting with a comprehensive overview of their operational principles and the key role they play in power conversion. We then explore the modeling and simulation techniques crucial for understanding the dynamic behavior of back-boost converters, utilizing advanced software tools to predict performance under various conditions. The chapter also addresses the data extraction process for photovoltaic (PV) systems based on Buck-Boost converters, emphasizing the importance of accurate data for optimizing energy harvesting. Critical design considerations for printed circuit board (PCB) layout are discussed, highlighting the impact of layout on converter efficiency and electromagnetic compatibility. We further examine the meticulous process of component selection and sizing, ensuring each element is chosen to meet specific performance criteria. The practical challenges encountered during the implementation phase are identified, along with innovative solutions to overcome these hurdles. An evaluation of transformer performance within the context of Buck-Boost converters is provided, shedding light on the factors influencing efficiency and reliability. Finally, we discuss various optimization techniques to enhance the performance of Buck-Boost converters.

III.2. Buck-Boost Converters

As a switching mode regulator, the Buck-boost converter can produce an output voltage that is greater or lower than the input voltage. Fig.III.2 and Figure III.3 show the Buck-boost Converter's working concept.
Transistor Q1 is turned "On" in mode 1, as seen in Fig. III.2, while diode Dm is reverse biased. This makes it possible for the current to increase through inductor L, capacitor C, diode Dm, and finally the load. Inductor current decreases as a result of the energy stored in inductor L being transferred to the load until transistor Q1 flips "On" once more for the subsequent cycle.

When the Mosfet transistor is "On" during the operation of the Buck-boost circuit, it creates reverse bias in the diode, which directs the current flow to inductor L. Inductor current (IL) rises as a result of the inductor recharging as current enters it. Transistor Mosfet Q1 is shown as "Off" in Fig.III.3, which causes the diode to be forward biased and allows current to pass via the load, inductor L, capacitor C, and diode Dm. The inductor's stored energy is released during this procedure [72].

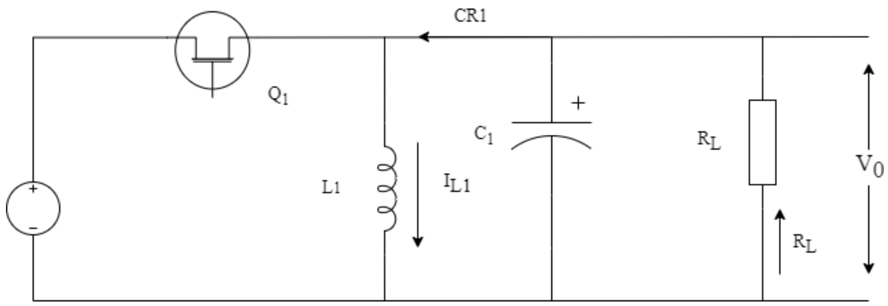


Fig.III.1. Buck-boost Converter

III.2.1. Buck-boost Converter Working Principle

The Buck-boost converter operates as a switching mode regulator, capable of producing either a higher or lower output voltage compared to the input voltage. The operational principle of the Buck-boost Converter is illustrated in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.
In mode 1, depicted in Fig. 2, transistor Q1 is switched "On" while diode Dm is in reverse bias. This allows the current to rise through inductor L, subsequently passing through capacitor C, diode Dm, and ultimately reaching the load. The energy stored within inductor L is transferred to the load, leading to a decrease in inductor current until transistor Q1 switches "On" again for the next cycle.
During the Buck-boost circuit's operation when the Mosfet transistor is "On", it induces reverse bias in the diode, directing the current flow to inductor L. As the current flows into the inductor, it recharges, causing an increase in inductor current IL. In Fig. 3, transistor Mosfet Q1 is illustrated as "Off", resulting in forward biasing of the diode, thereby enabling the flow of current through inductor L, capacitor C, diode Dm, and ultimately reaching the load. This process discharges the energy stored in the inductor [72].

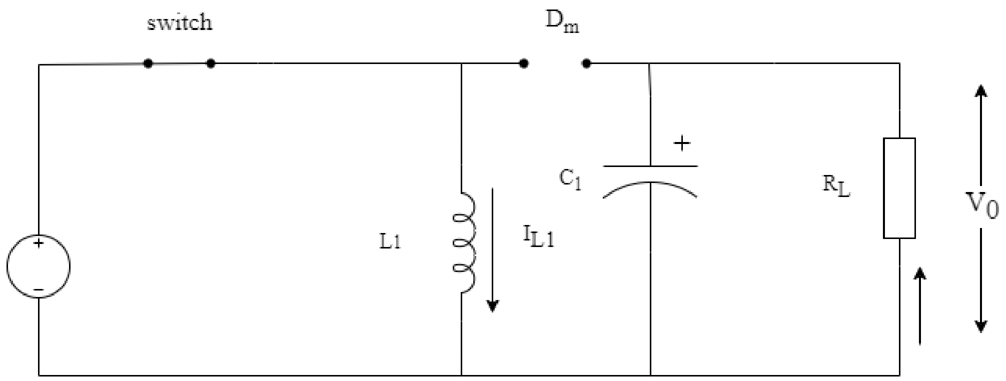


Fig.III.2. The Buck-boost Converter with Close analyze

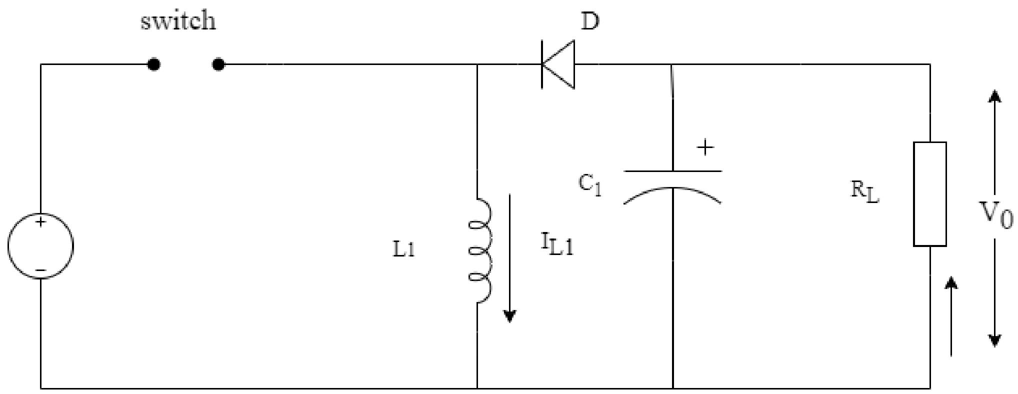


Fig.III.3. The Buck-boost Converter with Close Open analyze

The Buck-boost converter results in the higher or lower output voltage than input Voltage. Noted, that a PWM Duty Cycle as the switch trigger is more than 50 %, so that the output voltage is higher than the input Voltage. If a PWM Duty Cycle is less than 50 % so that the output voltage is lower than the input voltage [72].

III.3. Modeling and Simulation of Buck-Boost Converters

Power electronics have progressed to the point that switching power supplies are extensively used in a variety of industries, including computers, cars, ships, and airplanes [73]. Buck-boost converters are essential in many applications, such as electrical equipment in cars and portable gadgets, where the battery's output voltage range is relatively wide. Buck-boost converters have a wide range of applications because of its straightforward design and simplicity of operation.
Among DC-DC switching converters, the buck-boost topology is a basic one. Buck-boost converters come in a variety of forms, including the Sheppard-Taylor topologies [77], the Zeta converter [76][75], the SEPIC converter [74], and the non-isolated Cuk converter. For a buck-boost converter to be designed and controlled properly, an accurate model is essential. Effective examination of DC-DC converters' many modes of operation is made possible by modeling them. Rapid reaction times and great accuracy are guaranteed by good modeling, and control performance is improved by voltage mode controllers.

III.3.1. System model building

The power stage of a buck-boost converter is illustrated in Fig. 1. It consists of the diode VD, the switch transistor Q, the output smoothing capacitor C, the output smoothing inductor L, and the actual load R.

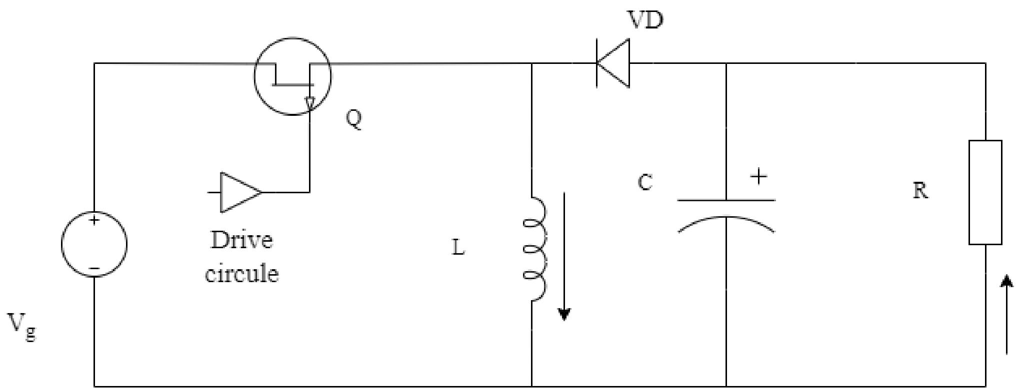


Fig III.4. The topology for buck-boost converter

- **Principle of Buck-Boost converter**

The operation of a buck-boost converter circuit can be categorized into two distinct modes: discontinuous conduction mode (DCM) and continuous conduction mode (CCM). The critical inductor value, *LC,* can be expressed by Eq. 1. If the inductor *L* is less than the critical value *LC,* the buck-boost converter operates in discontinuous conduction mode (DCM). Otherwise, it operates in continuous conduction mode (CCM).

$$Lc = (1-\alpha)^2 RT \qquad \text{III-(1)}$$

Where T is the switch cycles.

The output voltage is determined by Eq. 2. According to this equation, the output voltage can be either lower or higher than the input voltage, depending on the duty ratio. If α is less than 0.5, the output voltage will be lower than the input voltage. Conversely, if α is greater than or equal to 0.5, the output voltage will be higher than the input voltage.

$$V_a = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} V_g \qquad \text{III-(2)}$$

Where V_g is the input voltage and α is the duty ratio. The ripple voltage can be expressed as Eq.3

$$\frac{\Delta V_o}{V_o} = \frac{\alpha T}{CR} \qquad \text{III-(3)}$$

When a buck-boost converter operates in CCM, it can be divided into two modes within each switching period [78]. In mode 1, the diode VD is reverse-biased, and the transistor Q is turned on. The input current flows into inductor L and transistor Q. The inductor current increases, and inductor L stores energy. Meanwhile, capacitor C supplies power to the load R. The equivalent circuit for this mode is shown in Fig. III.6. In the diagram, i_L and v_c represent the inductor current and the capacitor voltage, respectively. R_{on} stands for the on-resistance of transistor Q, while r_L indicates the on-resistance of inductor L.

During mode 2, transistor Q turns off, causing the current flowing through inductor L to divert through L, C, VD, and the load R. Simultaneously, the inductor current decreases until transistor Q is turned on again. The equivalent circuit for this mode is shown in Fig. 3.

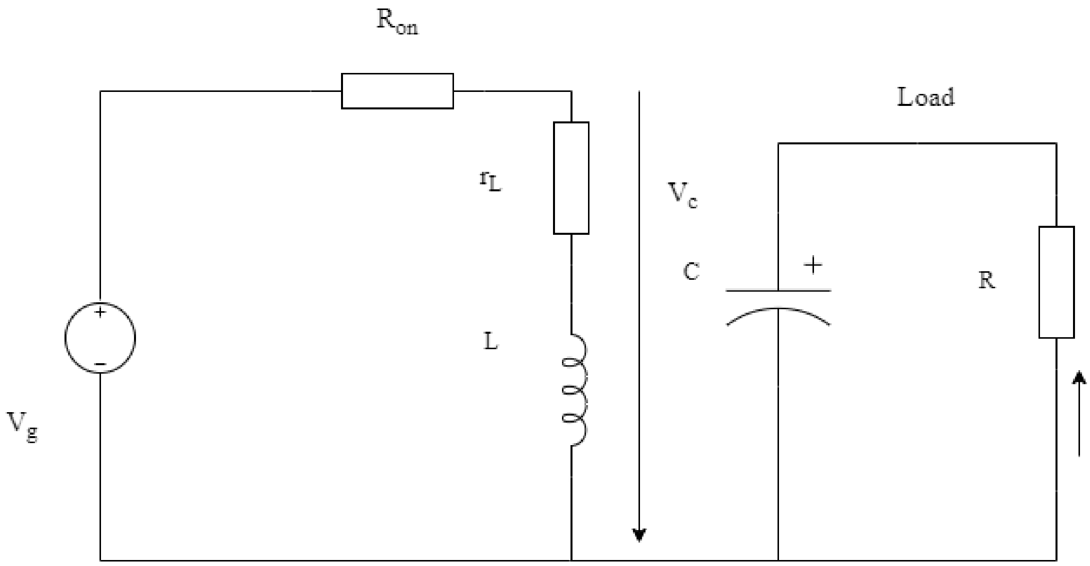


Fig.III.5. The equivalent circuit for mode

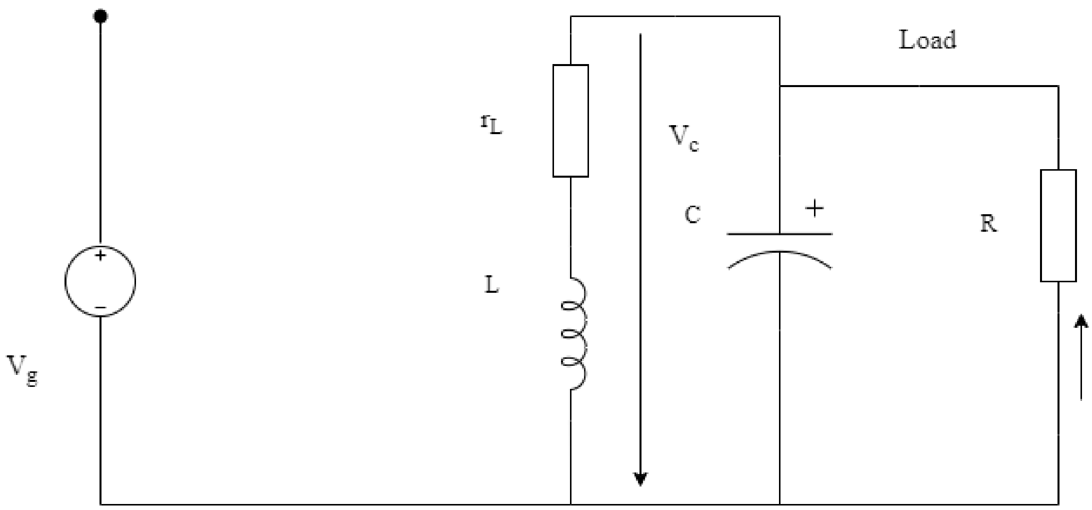


Fig.III.6. The equivalent circuit for mode 2

- **Building model of transfers function for Buck-Boost converter**

The state-space averaging theory used in switch-mode power converters was first developed in the early 1970s and further refined in the early 1980s [79]. Dr. Robert Middlebrook and his graduate student Dr. Slobodan Cuk are credited with introducing this concept and the associated techniques. Consequently, switch-mode converter models based on this theory are often referred to as Middlebrook models [80]. In Mode 1, when switch Q is open, the equivalent circuit is shown in Fig. 2. By applying Kirchhoff's voltage law (KVL), the inductor current and capacitor voltage can be described by Eq. 4.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{di_L}{dt} = -i_L\frac{(R_{on}+r_L)}{L} + \frac{V_g}{L} \\ \frac{dv_c}{dt} = -\frac{v_c}{RC} \end{cases} \qquad \text{III-(4)}$$

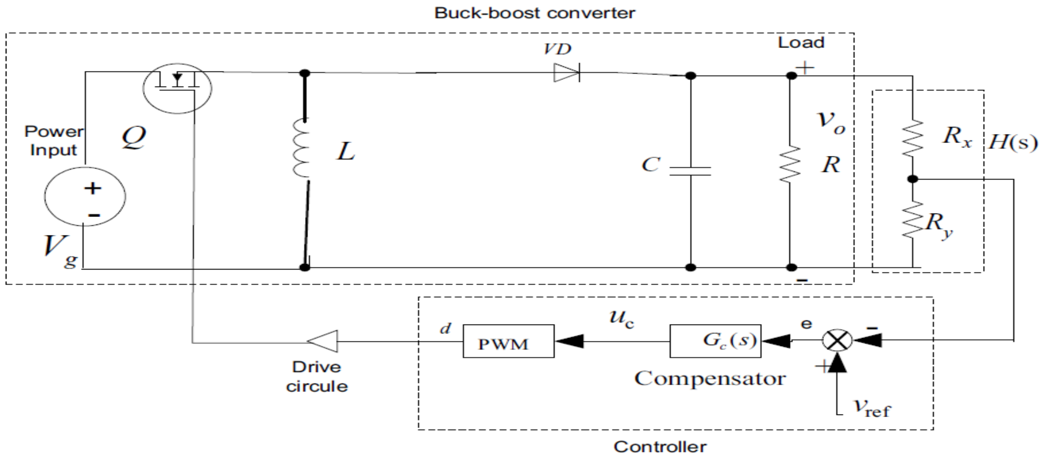


Fig III.7. The diagram of voltage control of closed-loop system of buck-boost converter

The linear circuit is described by means of the statevariable vector x consisting of the inductor current and the capacitor voltage. When written in state-space form, these equations become as Eq.5.

$$\dot{x} = A_1 x + B_1 V_g$$
$$y = C_1 x$$

$$\left(A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{(R_{on}+r_L)}{L} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{RC} \end{bmatrix} . B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} . x \begin{bmatrix} i_L \\ v_c \end{bmatrix} . C_1 = [0 \quad 1]. y = V_o = v_c\right) \qquad \text{III-(5)}$$

Mode 2. While the switch Q is in close position, in asimilar manner, these equations become as Eq.6.

$$\dot{x} = A_2 x + B_2 V_g$$
$$y = C_2 x$$

$$\left(A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{(r_L)}{RC} & \frac{1}{L} \\ -\frac{1}{C} & -\frac{1}{RC} \end{bmatrix} . B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} . x \begin{bmatrix} i_L \\ v_c \end{bmatrix} . C_2 = [0 \quad 1]. y = V_o = v_c\right) \qquad \text{III-(6)}$$

The averaged matrix *A* is as Eq.7.

$$A = \alpha A_1 + (1-\alpha)A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\alpha(R_{on} + r_L}{L} - \frac{(1-\alpha)r_L}{RC} & \frac{(1-\alpha)}{L} \\ -\frac{(1-\alpha)}{C} & -\frac{1}{RC} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{III-(7)}$$

In a similar manner, the averaged matrices B and C are evaluated, with the following results:

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \alpha B_1 + (1-\alpha)B_2 = \alpha B_1 \\ C &= \alpha C_1 + (1-\alpha)C_2 = C_1 = C_2 \end{aligned} \quad \text{III-(8)}$$

The steady-state is shown as Eq.9.

$$X = -A^{-1}BV_g = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\alpha V_g}{(1-\alpha)^2 R + \alpha(R_{on} + r_L + \frac{(1-\alpha)r_L L}{RC}} \\ -\frac{\alpha(1-\alpha)V_g}{\frac{\alpha(R_{on}+r_L)}{R} + \frac{(1-\alpha)r_L L}{R^2 C} + (1-\alpha)^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{III-(9)}$$

The transfer function from the control input (duty ratio α) to output (the capacitor voltage v_c) expresses as Eq.10

$$G_{vd}(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B[(A_1 - A_2)X + (B_1 - B_2)V_g] + (C_1 - C_2)X \quad \text{III-(10)}$$

Because R_{on} and r_L is very small, they can be ignored. $G_{vd}(s)$ was simplified as Eq.11.

$$G_{vd}(s) = \frac{V_g\,[\frac{\alpha L}{R}s - (1-\alpha)^2]}{(1-\alpha)^2\,[LCs^2 + \frac{L}{R}s + (1-\alpha)^2]} \quad \text{III-(11)}$$

The transfer function from input voltage V_g to output v_c was shown as Eq.12

$$G_{vg}(s) = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{LCs^2 + \frac{L}{R}s + (1-\alpha)^2} \quad \text{III-(12)}$$

The transfer function of the pulse-width modulator is described as Eq.13

$$G_{ds}(s) = \frac{1}{V_m} \quad \text{III-(13)}$$

V_m: is the maximum of the saw tooth wave of the pulse-width modulator. For pulse-width modulator SG3525A, v_m is 3.2 [81].

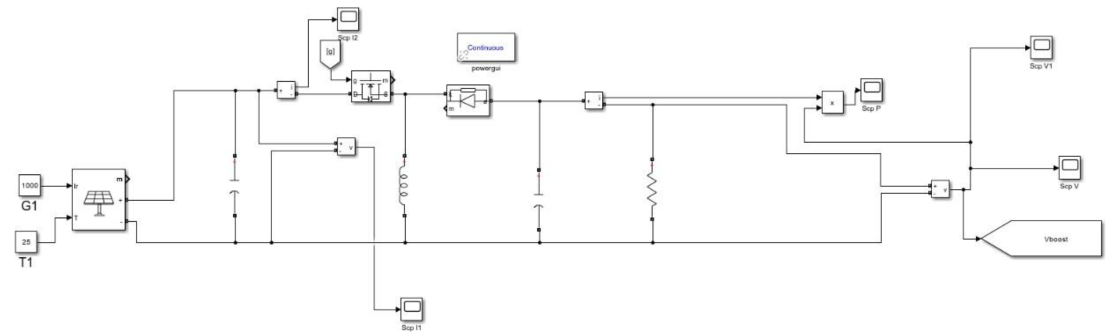


Fig.III.8. Simulation of Buck-Boost Converters

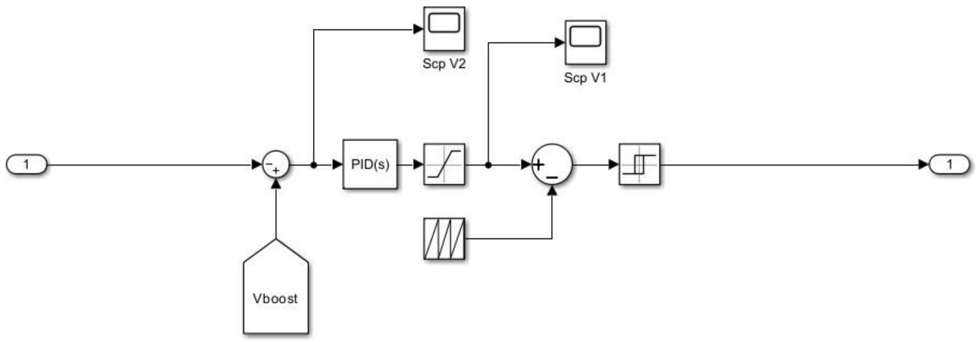


Fig.III.9. Converter control simulation block

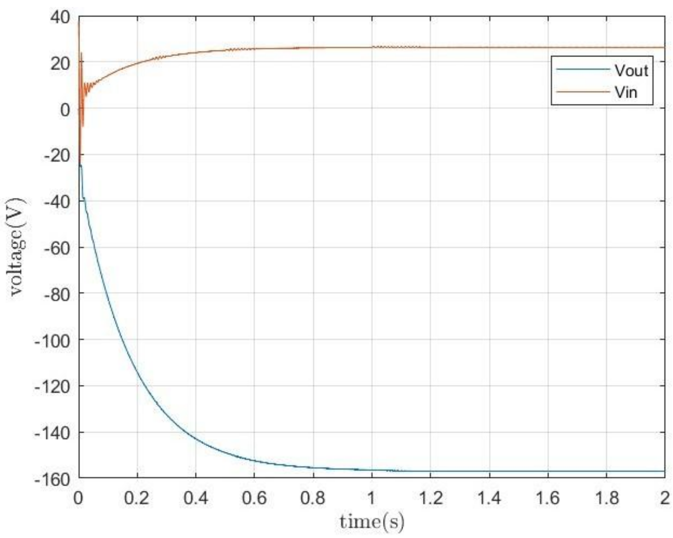


Fig.III.10. Output voltage curve of a buck-boost converter

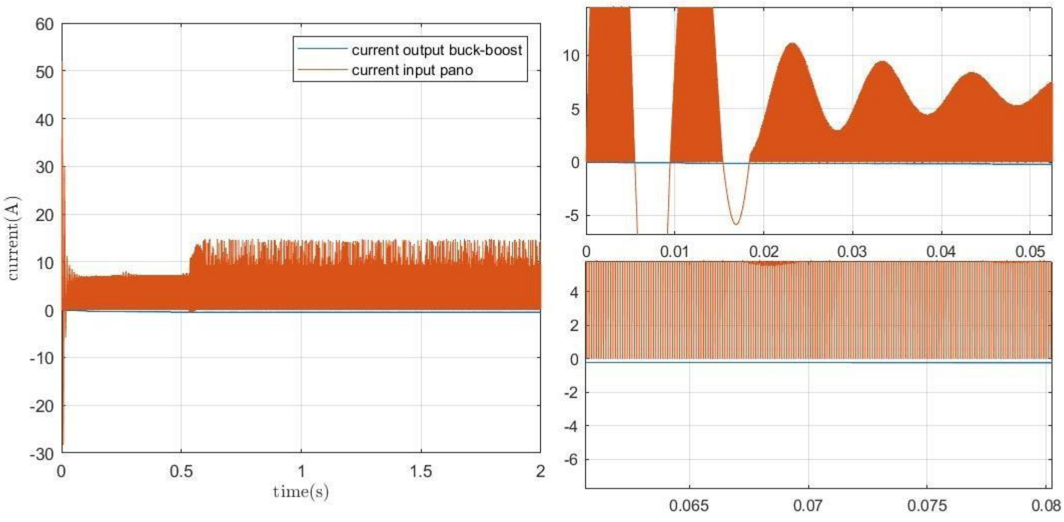


Fig.III.11. Output and input current

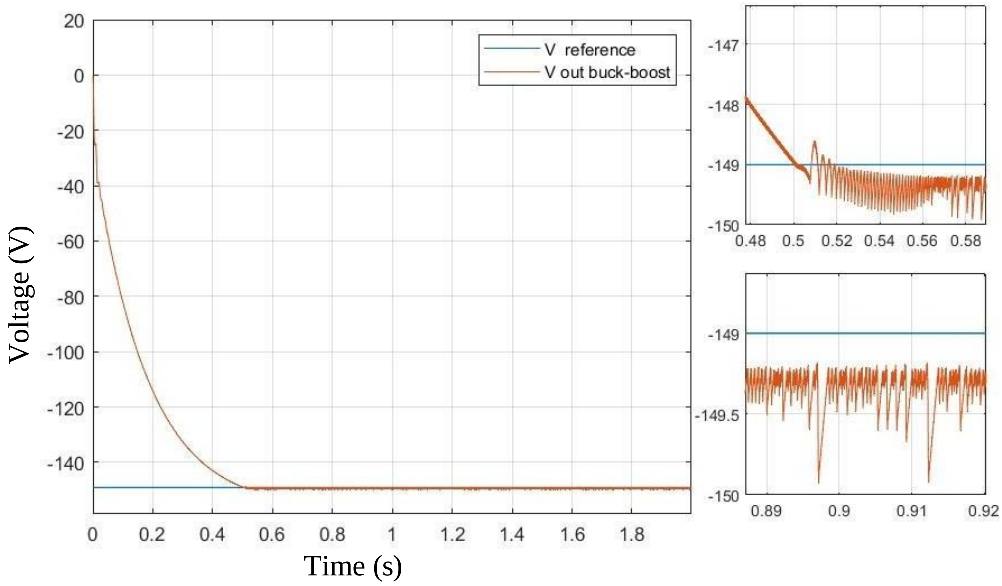


Fig.III.12. Reference voltage and Buck-Boost

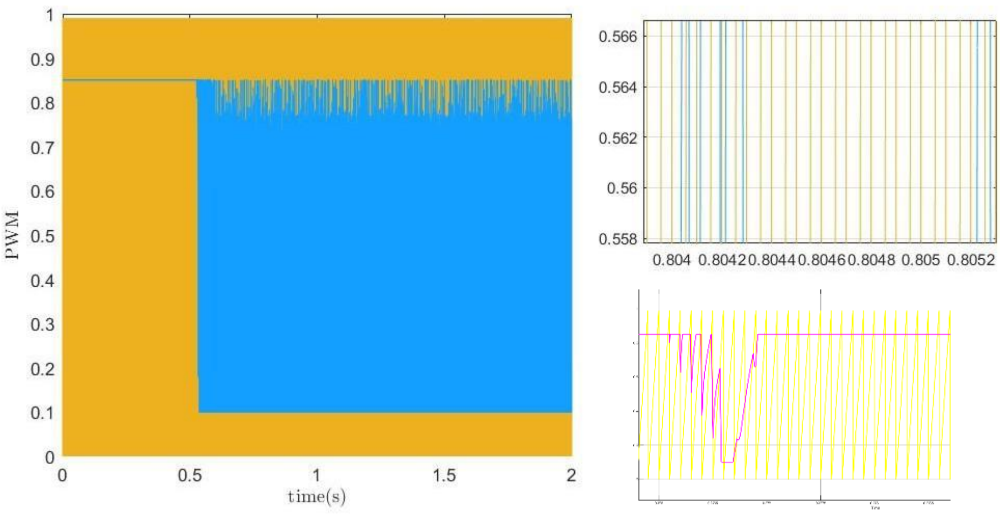


Fig.III.13. PWM for Buck-Boost converte

III.4. Extracting data from PV based on Buck-Boost Converter

Effective power management is necessary for photovoltaic (PV) systems, which utilize sunshine to generate energy, to manage the fluctuating output that results from shifting solar conditions. In order to regulate the voltage output of PV panels to meet the needed load or storage input voltage, a buck-boost converter a form of DC-DC converter is crucial in these systems. It can either step down or step up the input voltage. Even in the face of temperature and sun irradiation variations, this management guarantees optimal power transmission and efficiency[127].

Voltage, current, sun irradiation, and temperature are important data extraction parameters for photovoltaic systems since they are all necessary to determine power production and system efficiency. PV systems may dynamically adapt to changes in the environment by using sensors to detect these factors, a microcontroller or digital signal processor (DSP) to execute Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) algorithms, and communication modules for data logging and remote monitoring. In PV systems, this integration maximizes energy conversion and usage efficiency while ensuring maximum performance and dependability [82–83-122-123].

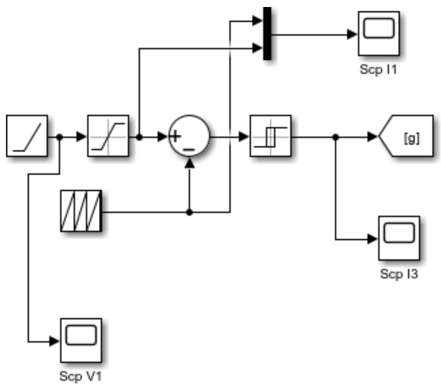


Fig.III.14. Simulation of proposed methode for extacting PV data

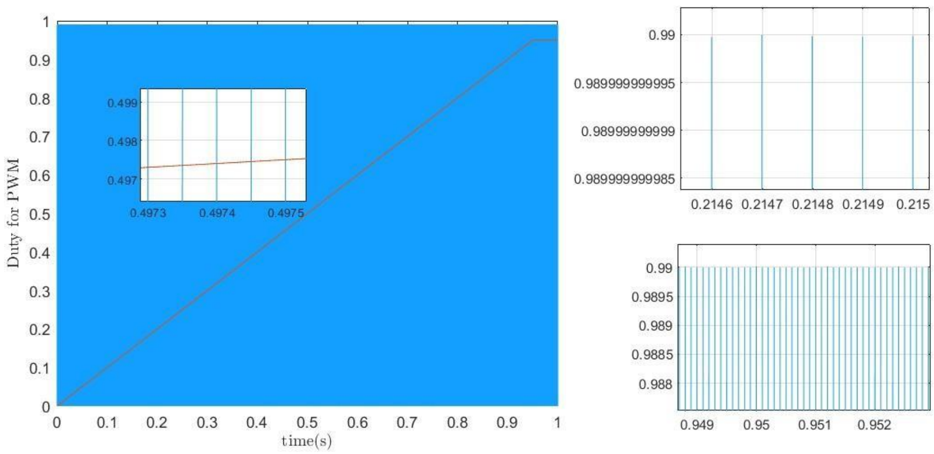


Fig.III.15. Duty for PWM

III.4.1. Characteristics of solar panels

III.4.1.1. Solar Panel Types[84]

The four main types of solar panels are:

1. Monocrystalline - made from a single silicon crystal, most efficient but most expensive
2. Polycrystalline - made from multiple silicon crystals, slightly less efficient but cheaper
3. PERC - a monocrystalline variant with a passivated emitter and rear cell, higher efficiency
4. Thin-film - made from amorphous silicon or other materials, least efficient but most flexible

Fig.III.16. Types of Solar Panels

III.4.1.2. The effect of temperature on solar panels

Temperature significantly impacts the performance of solar panels, primarily through its effect on efficiency and power output. As temperature rises, the efficiency of solar panels typically decreases due to their negative temperature coefficient, which is expressed as a percentage reduction in efficiency per degree Celsius increase above 25°C, the standard test condition. For example, monocrystalline and polycrystalline panels generally have temperature coefficients of around -0.4% to -0.5% per °C, whereas thin-film panels have a lower temperature coefficient of about -0.2% to -0.3% per °C, making them more suitable for high-temperature environments. Consequently, as the temperature increases, the power output decreases, primarily due to the reduction in the open-circuit voltage (Voc), which drops more significantly than the slight increase in short-circuit current (Isc). Higher operating temperatures can also accelerate the degradation of solar panels over time, reducing their lifespan and overall performance. Strategies to mitigate these effects include improving ventilation, using reflective coatings, and selecting materials with lower temperature coefficients, such as certain thin-film technologies[85-86].

III.4.2. Types of DC/DC Converters Used in Photovoltaic Systems[87-88-89]

Photovoltaic (PV) systems require DC/DC converters as crucial components because they optimize and manage the electricity obtained from solar panels prior to its usage or storage. In PV systems, a variety of DC/DC converter types are often employed; each has a unique function and set of advantages.

1. Buck Converters

Buck converters are step-down converters that reduce the voltage from the solar panels to a lower level suitable for the load or storage system. These converters are efficient and widely used when the load requires a lower voltage than the solar panel output. Buck converters are known for their simplicity and high efficiency.

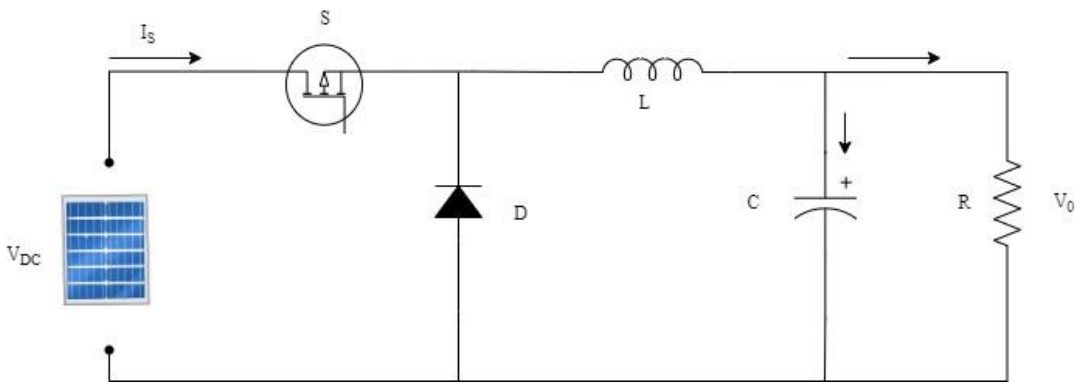


Fig.III.17. Buck converter for the PV application.

2. Boost Converters

Boost converters, or step-up converters, increase the voltage from the solar panels to a higher level required by the load or storage system. They are particularly useful when the solar panel voltage is lower than the required input for the connected devices or batteries. Boost converters help in maximizing the energy harvested from the solar panels, especially in low-light conditions.

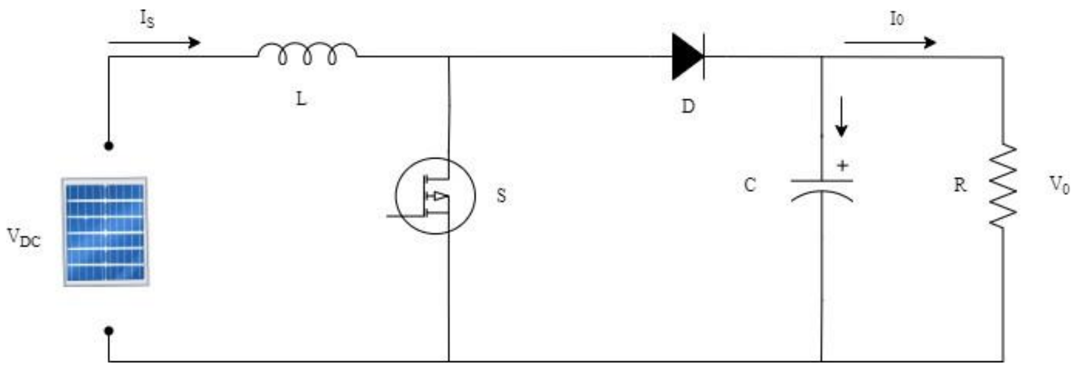


Fig.III.18. Boost Converter for PV Application.

3. Buck-Boost Converters

Buck-boost converters can either step up or step down the voltage, providing flexibility in systems where the input voltage from the solar panels can vary widely. This type of converter is highly versatile and can adjust to changing conditions to maintain a stable output voltage. Buck-boost converters are especially useful in off-grid and hybrid systems where the load requirements and solar panel outputs fluctuate significantly.

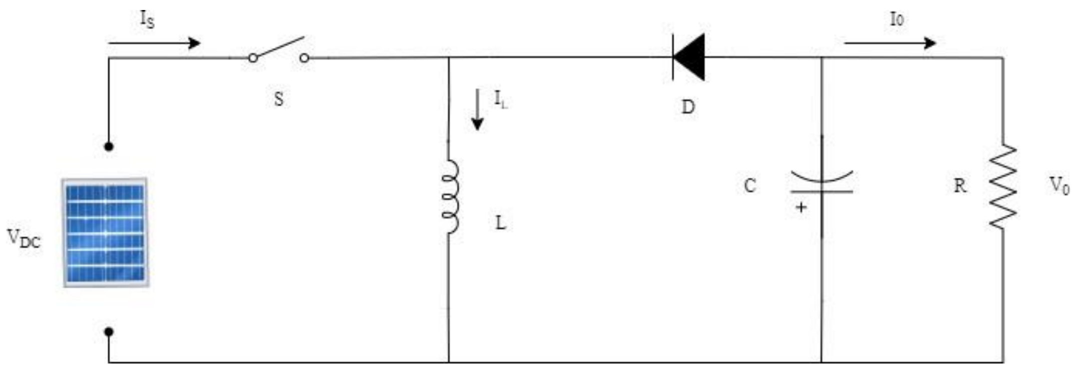


Fig.III.19. Buck–Boost converter for PV application

III.4.3. Modelling system PV solar for extracting Data

The section describes the basic operation of a solar cell and how photovoltaic (PV) modules are formed by connecting solar cells in series and parallel. It explains the single-diode solar cell model, which consists of a diode, a photocurrent generator, and two resistors, which is used to illustrate the behavior of a solar cell. By connecting multiple PV modules in series and in parallel, a solar PV array can be created to produce clean, sustainable electricity.

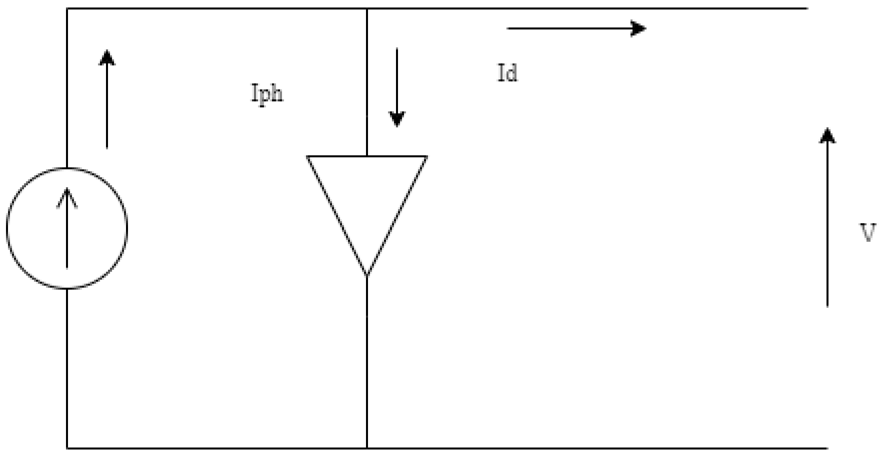


Fig.III.20.Simplified equivalent circuit of PV panel.

The current generated by an ideal solar cell is directly proportional to light intensity and irradiance; however, many aspects that impact the PV device's output in real-world scenarios are not taken into account by this model. In order to solve this, a circuit model for a solar PV cell is made using a more accurate model that includes series resistance (Rs) and parallel resistance (Rp). Fig.III.22. the updated single diode model, illustrates how Rs and Rp affect the PV cell's efficiency. Although it is not feasible to overlook Rs and Rp in the actual world, this is the ideal model. As a result, Fig.III.20.s model is suitable for real-world scenarios.

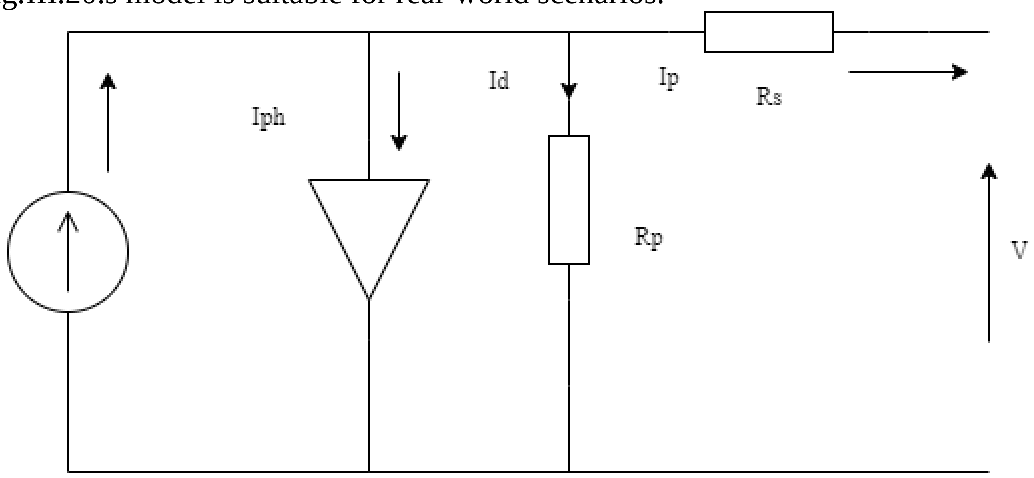


Fig.III.21. Equivalent circuit of real model for PV panel

The solar PV device can be depicted as an ideal solar cell that has a current source (Iph) running in parallel to the diode. Equation (II-1) defines the output current of an ideal solar cell

$$I = Iph - Id \qquad \text{III-(1)}$$

The essential mathematical equation that defines the I–V properties of the PV solar cell, known as Shockley's diode current equation, is derived from semiconductor theory in Eq. (2).

$$Id = Is\,[\exp\,(\frac{qVoc}{NsKATo}) - 1] \qquad \text{III-(2)}$$

The output current I of an ideal solar cell is produced by plugging the value of the Id into Eq. (1) and Eq(3).

$$I = Iph - Is\,[exp\,(\frac{qVoc}{NsKATo}) - 1] \qquad \text{III-(3)}$$

When a high number of PV modules are used in a solar photovoltaic system, the influence of Rp becomes apparent. As a result, Rs is taken into account, and Rp is assumed to be limitless.The diode current Eq. (2) is then changed to Eq (3 - 4).

$$Id = Is\,[exp\,(\frac{q(V + IRs)}{NsKATo}) - 1] \qquad \text{III-(4)}$$

$$I = Iph - Is\,[exp\,(\frac{q(V + IRs)}{NsKATo}) - 1] \qquad \text{III-(5)}$$

Considering PV cells that are connected in a series–parallel configuration Eq(5) can be changed if the output current I is computed.and is shown as follows in Eq(6).

$$I = Np * Iph - Np * Is\,[exp\,(\frac{q(V + IRs)}{NsKATo}) - 1] \qquad \text{III-(6)}$$

$$Iph = [Isc + Ki(To - Tr)] * \frac{G}{Gref} \qquad \text{III-(7)}$$

There are various parameters that need to be determined for PV cell modelling using the above mentioned equations. modelling, which is dependent on the PV module model used Bellini and colleagues (Bellini et al., 2009). This model necessitates that we follows in Eq.(8) and Ep.(9).

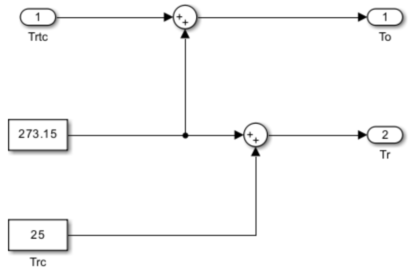
$$Irs = Isc\,[\exp\,(\frac{qVoc}{NsKATo}) - 1] \qquad \text{III-(8)}$$

$$Is = Irs\,[\frac{To}{Tr}]\,3exp\,[(\frac{qEg}{AK})\,(\frac{1}{Tr} - \frac{1}{To})] \qquad \text{III-(9)}$$

Make a model of temperature conversion for use in the field (see Fig.III.21.). The temperature utilized in mathematical formulae for PV modeling is in Kelvin, hence all temperature data must be in Kelvin. Temperature is an input parameter in solar PV systems, measured in degrees Celsius.

To be computed in Kelvin, as seen in Fig.III.23. and to function as a subsystem model for solar PV

Fig.III.23.: As previously mentioned, the NsKATo in Eqs. (3) to (8) is displayed in the preceding section. Create a product model during the PV Module's mathematical modeling.
In Kelvin, the operational temperature is expressed. Therefore, a product model is necessary. NsKATo's value is computed and utilized via Simulink. Subsystem in the final PV model. Figure II.6 displays the PV photocurrent model, which is the product model.



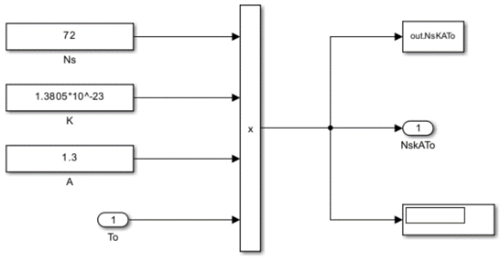


Fig.III.22.Operating Temperature conversion Model Fig.III.23. Product model of NsKATo

Fig.III.24.: Linked model as illustrated in Figure II.9, the complete subsystem model produced in the Simulink environment from step 1 to step 6 was linked together and established a linked model.

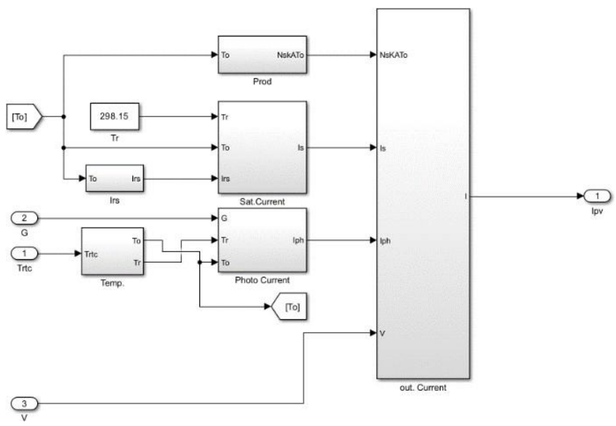


Fig.III.24.Linked model of subsystems

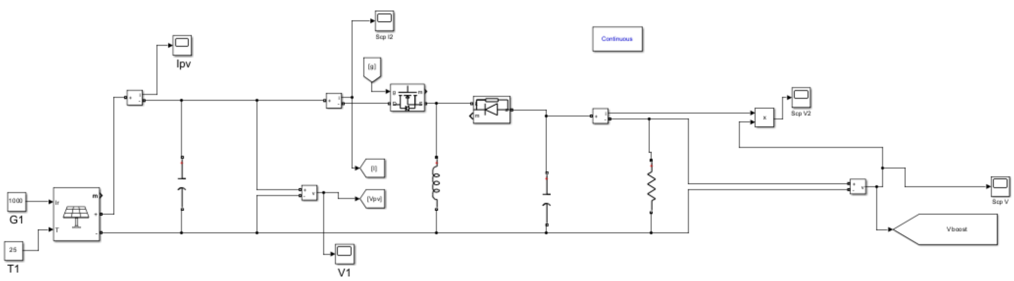


Fig.III.25. Buck-boost converter simulation model

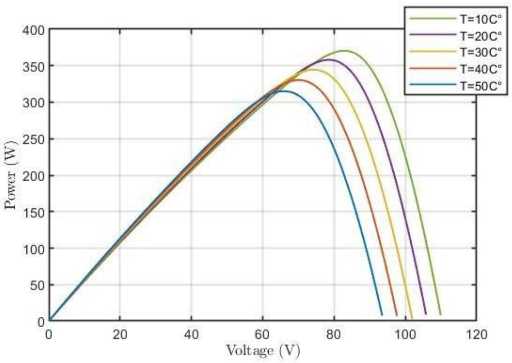


Fig.III.26. P.V characteristics, varying

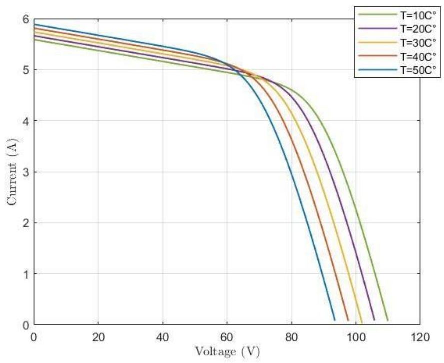


Fig.III.27. I.V characteristics, varying

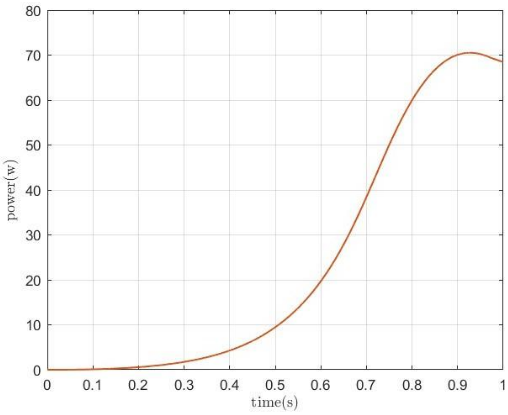


Fig.III.28.Comparison between voltage and current

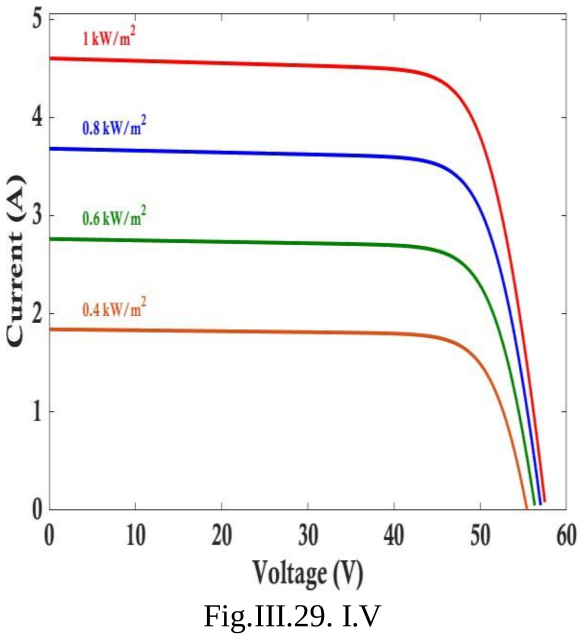


Fig.III.29. I.V

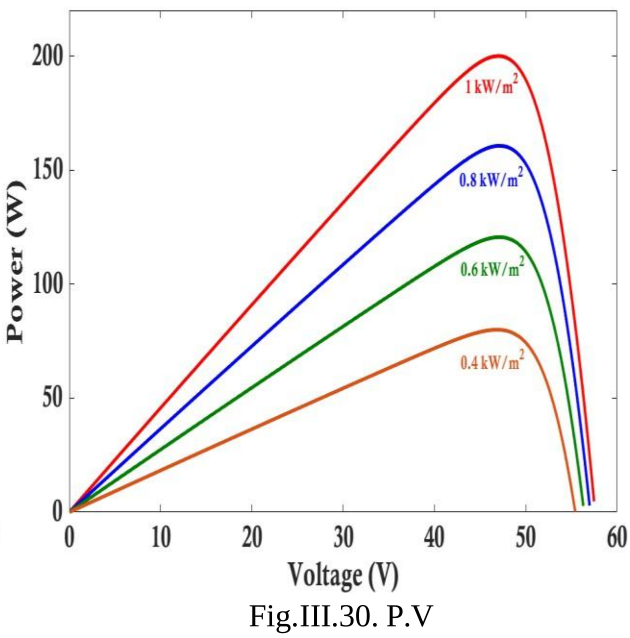


Fig.III.30. P.V

III.5. Design Considerations for PCB Layout [90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-121]

The process of PCB design holds paramount importance in the development of various systems, including solar panel measurement systems. It entails crafting a circuit board layout that interconnects electronic components, enabling seamless collaboration among them. Specifically tailored for solar panel measurement systems, the PCB design process encompasses the subsequent steps:

III.5.1. Understanding Electrical Parameters:

Before starting the design process, it Understanding the electrical parameters of the system is pivotal, encompassing critical aspects such as maximum current thresholds, voltage specifications, signal types, capacitance constraints, impedance characteristics, and beyond.

III.5.2. Electrical schematic design:

The electronic components and their interconnections are depicted in the electrical schematic diagram, generated through the utilization of the ALTUM software. During this phase, standard component codes are applied, and their adherence to the specified requirements is meticulously validated.

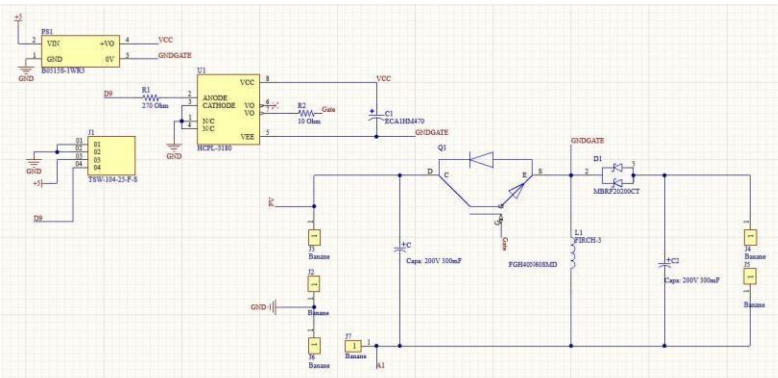


Fig.III.31. Electrical schematic design

III.5.3. Determine the dimensions:

Determining the board's dimensions and ensuring the precise placement of all components, tracks, holes, and connections are imperative steps. The ALTUM program is instrumental in this regard, facilitating accurate measurements and ensuring strict compliance with the specified requirements.

III.5.4. Connecting components:

On the board, components are joined together via holes, connections, gaps, etc. ALTUM software is used for this, making sure that component spacing and connections are constant and preventing connection mistakes.

Fig.III.32. Connect components to the program

III.5.5. Connecting the tracks:

The copper rails must be used to link the parts once they have been assembled on the board. ALTUM software is used to ensure that the tacks are compliant with the standards and do not overlap.

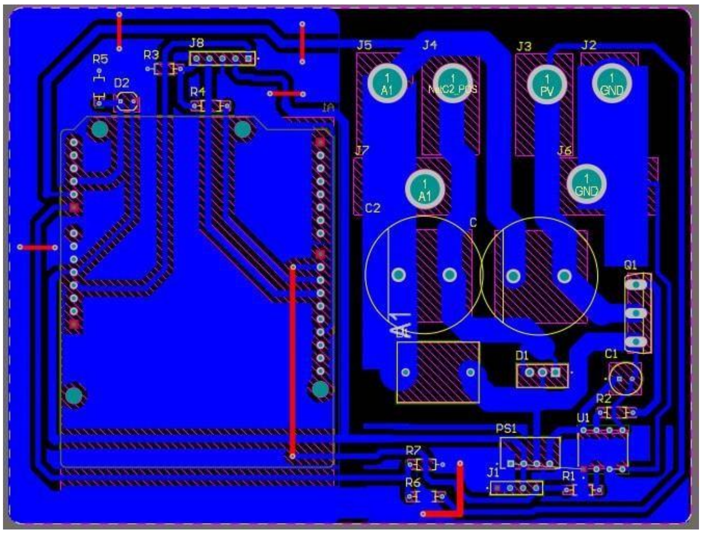


Fig.III. 33. Linking component paths in the design program

III.6. Manufacturing Electronic Circuit Board: [98-99-100-101]

Following the completion of the design phase, the electronic circuit board is manufactured during the manufacturing phase. It involves a number of phases, all of which are necessary to guarantee that the finished product satisfies the necessary requirements and operates as intended. This follows the pathway linking step. The procedures for creating a circuit board are as follows:

III.6.1. Drilling:

The locations on the board where the various layers will be joined or where the components will be put are drilled. This is accomplished by selecting a drill bit that is the right size for the necessary drilling.

Fig.III.34. Drilling pcb board

III.6.2. Acidification

The stage of placing the PCB board in acid, known as etching, involves immersing the board in an acid solution to remove unwanted copper, leaving only the desired circuit traces. This process precisely forms the conductive pathways on the board.

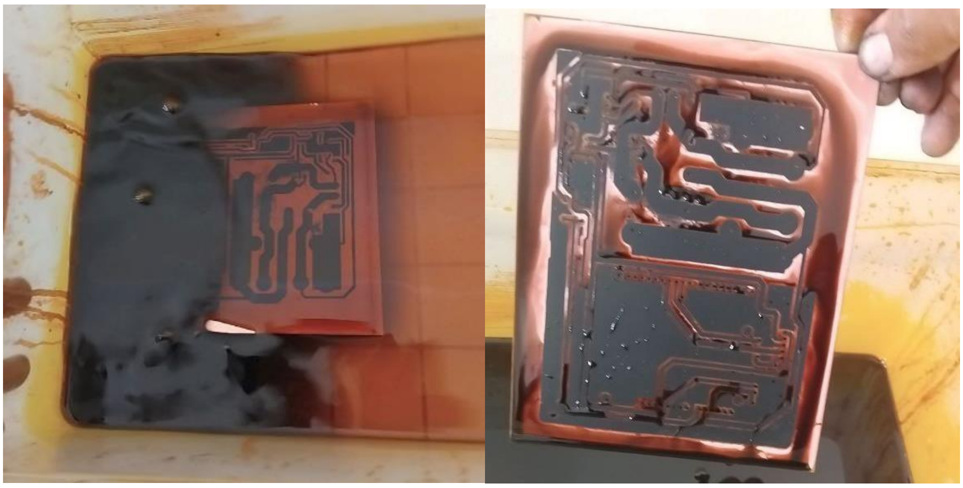


Fig.III.35. The stage of placing the PCB board in acid

III.6.3. Plate manufacturing:

The plate is made in the factory with special equipment, brazing, welding, engraving, etc., based on the provided Gerber files.

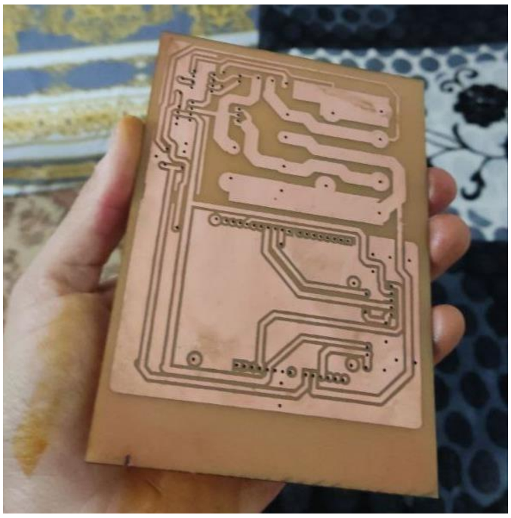


Fig.III.36. PCB board after acidification

III.6.4. Inspection and testing:

The board is examined for errors in measurements, connections, etc. A variety of testing tools and simulation software are used for this. Gerber Files: Industry standard files with all the data needed for panel manufacture are developed and called gerber files. The manufacturer that will produce the board receives these files through upload.

III.6.5. solder layer:

In order to safeguard the copper tracks and prevent solder bridges from forming between neighboring tracks, a solder layer is applied to the board. The ALTUM program is used for this, and it ensures that the layer satisfies the criteria.

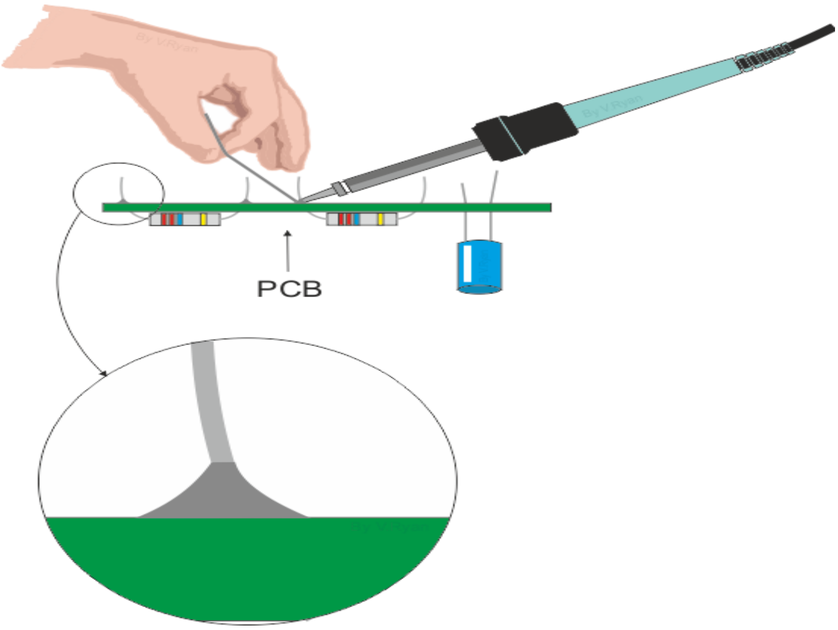


Fig.III.37. How to solder a pcb board

III.6.6. Assembly and Testing:

Following the manufacturing process, the board's components are assembled and tested to make sure they perform as intended and meet all criteria.

III.7. Components Selection and Sizing[102-103-104-105-106-107]

III.7.1. The SWITCHMODE Power Rectifier (DIODE):

Reliable functioning under a range is ensured by the rectifier's high junction temperature capabilities and matched dual die architecture, which can lead to a forward voltage drop.

Furthermore, the rectifier exhibits exceptional resistance to reverse avalanche energy transients, so serving as a safeguard against potential harm caused by voltage spikes or other electrical disruptions. extra stress protection is offered by the guard ring, and since the rectifier is electrically separated, no extra isolation hardware is required.

All things considered, the SWITCHMODE Power Rectifier is a premium part with a number of features and advantages for power supply and protection applications. Its oxide passivation, Schottky Barrier technology, and other cutting-edge characteristics make it a dependable and effective option for high-frequency, low-voltage applications.

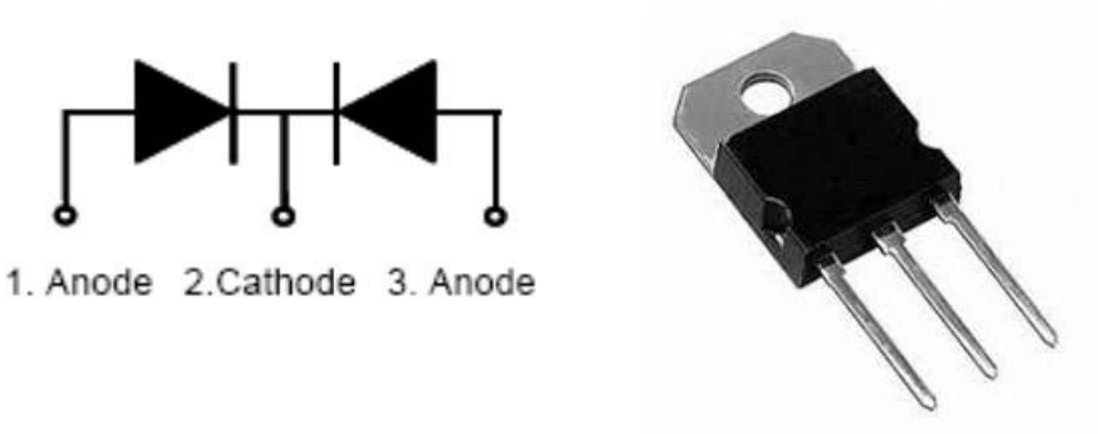


Fig.III.38. The SWITCHMODE Power Rectifi

III.7.2. MOSFET:

It is a high-performance mosfet that offers power electronics designers a number of features and advantages. Its large current capacity, quick conversion speed, and positive temperature coefficient make it an excellent option for a range of applications, such as communications equipment, UPSs, solar power inverters, and welders. Because of its low conduction and switching losses, it may be used in applications that call for great efficiency.

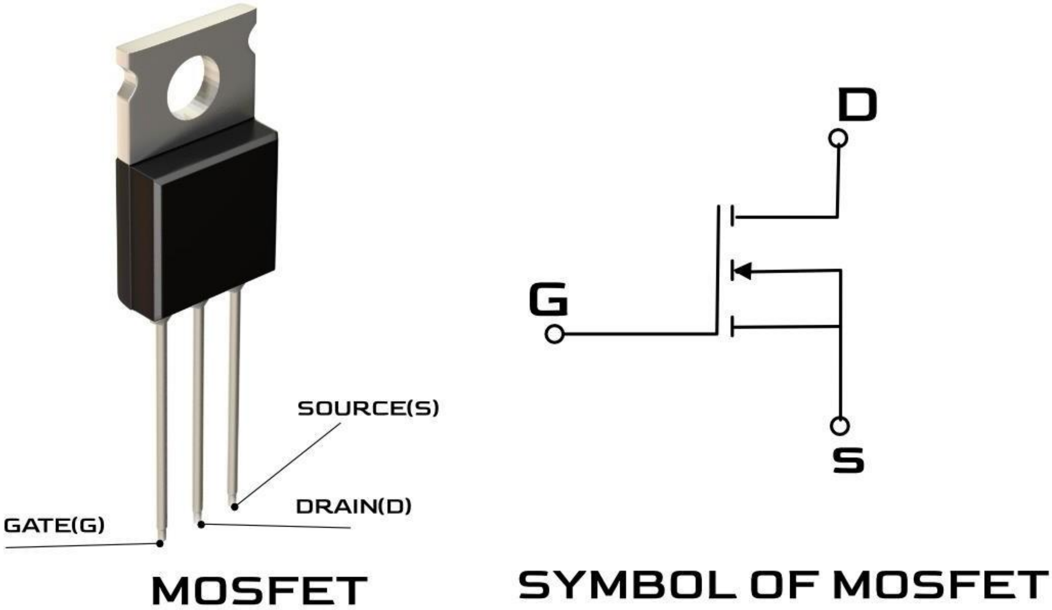


Figure.III.39. High-Performance MOSFET for Power Electronics Applications.

III.7.3. Capacitor:

An insulator separates two metal plates that face each other to form a capacitor, an essential part of electrical and electronic circuits. In electronic circuits, capacitors are used to effectively store, convert, and distribute electrical energy. Their working principle is based on the electrostatic interaction between the two metal plates.

III.7.4. Inductor:

For energy storage in power electronics applications, triod high current rod core inductors are an affordable option. By conditioning the output signal, these inductors are intended to smooth down the current waveform and produce a more stable current. These inductors are an economical option for several applications due to their cheap cost and compatibility with automated P.C.B. installation.

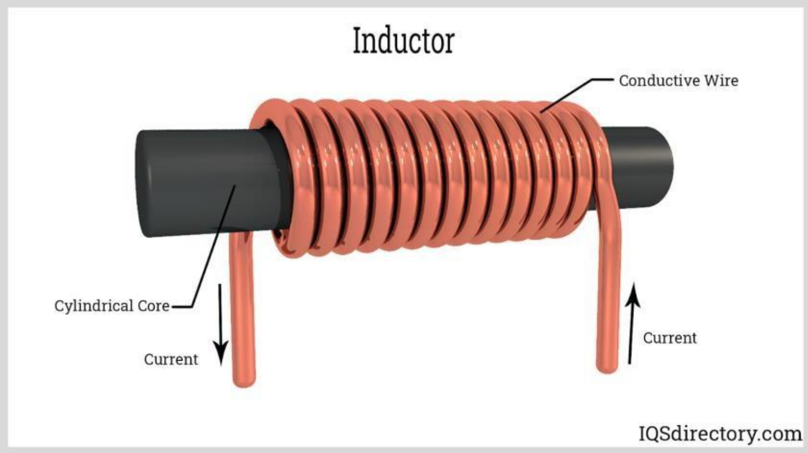


Figure.III.40. Triad High Current Rod Core Inductors

III.7.5. ARDUINO microcontroller:

Arduino is open source hardware/software programming Microcontroller based platform. He has devices on a single chip. All components are connected to Arduino.

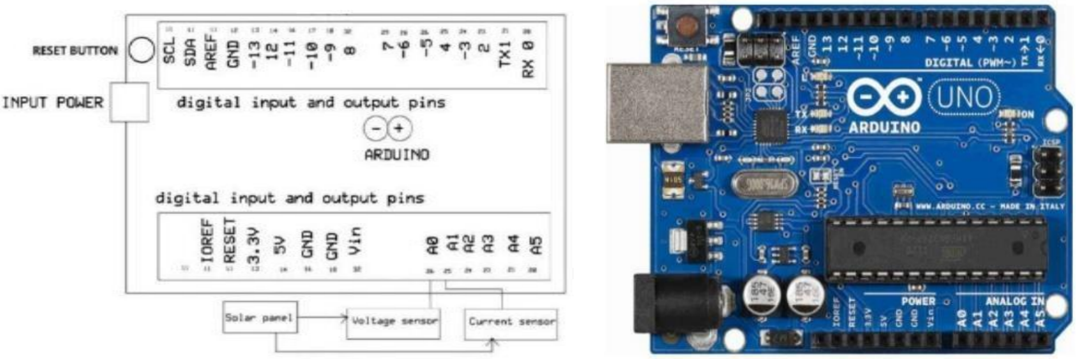


Figure.III.41. The Arduino Board and Circuits

III.7.6. Isolated DC Power Module B0515

The B0515LS-1WR3 is an isolated DC to DC power module that converts a 5V input to a 15V output with a maximum power of 1W. It is part of the B_LS-1W series designed for applications requiring isolated power supplies.

Some key features of the B0515 module:

- Input voltage range: 4.5V to 5.5V
- Output voltage: 15V
- Maximum output current: 66mA
- Isolation voltage: 1000VDC
- Efficiency: up to 80%
- Operating temperature range: -40°C to +85°C

- Dimensions: 21.8mm x 11.5mm x 10.2mm

Using isolated DC-DC converter modules like the B0515 helps restrain surrounding electromagnetic interference (EMI) and provides a compact, cost-effective power supply solution

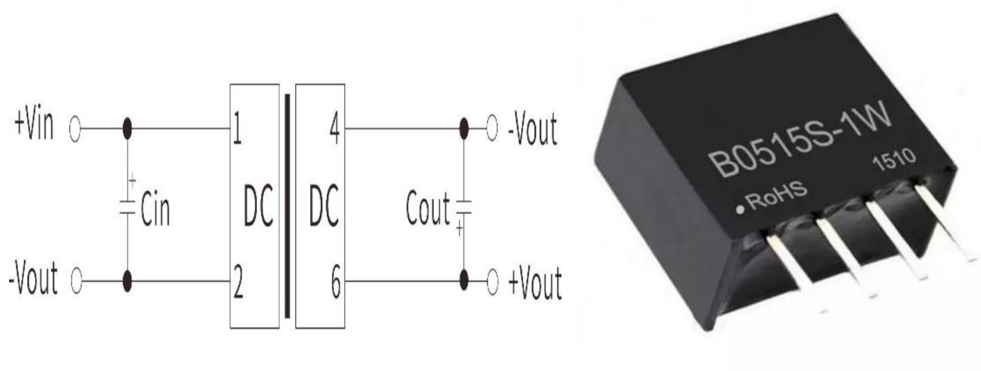


Fig.III.42. Output voltage regulation and over-voltage protection circuit

III.7.7. DC/DC Boost Converter Gate Drive

This device is an optocoupler, which is made up of an integrated circuit with a power stage and a GaAsP LED. Optocouplers are parts that communicate between two separate circuits by light rather than an electrical connection. The integrated circuit senses the light emitted by the GaAsP LED and uses that information to regulate the power stage.
Applications requiring high frequency driving of power MOSFETs (metal-oxidide-semiconductor field-effect transistors) and IGBTs (insulated gate bipolar transistors) are especially well suited for these optocouplers. These parts are frequently found in high-performance DC/DC converters, motor control inverters, and plasma display panels, which call for exact and quick control of each individual pixel.

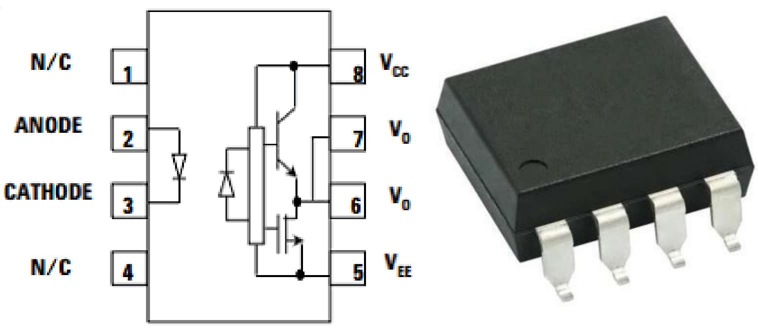


Fig.III.43. optocoupler hcpl 3180

III.7.8. Module Bluetooth HC-06

Le module Bluetooth HC-06 permet d'établir une liaison Bluetooth (liaison série) entre une carte Arduino et un autre équipement possédant une connexion Bluetooth (Smartphone, tablette, seconde carte Arduino, etc...). Le module HC-06 est un module "esclave" contrairement au module HC-05 qui est "maître". Un module "maître" peut demander à un autre élément Bluetooth de s'appairer avec lui alors qu'un module "esclave" ne peut recevoir que des demandes d'appairage.

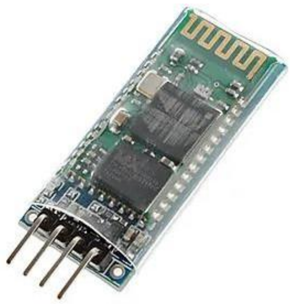


Fig.III. 44. Module Bluetooth HC-06

III.8. Implementation Challenges and Solutions [108-120]

The most important challenges of implementing buck-boost converters include:

III.8.1. Voltage Stress on Switches:

Buck-boost converters require careful consideration of the voltage stress on the switches, especially when operating in high-frequency modes. Managing the stress on the switches is crucial to prevent excessive losses and ensure efficient operation

How to deal with it:

- Use high-voltage-rated switches to handle the voltage stress efficiently.
- Implement soft-switching techniques like ZVS (Zero Voltage Switching) or ZCS (Zero Current Switching) to reduce switching losses and minimize voltage stress on the switches.
- Optimize the converter design to operate at lower voltages or currents where possible to mitigate stress on the switches.

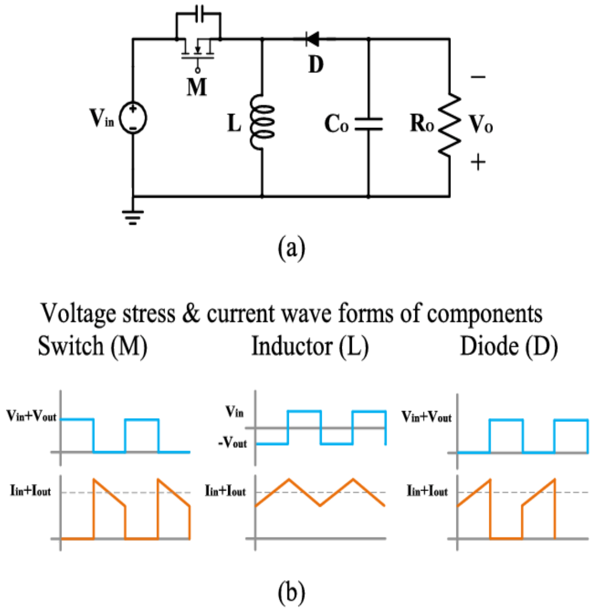


Fig.III.45. Circuit diagram of (a) single switch buck–boost (SSBB) converter and (b) voltage stresses and current wave forms of SSBB converter components in CCM.

III.8.2. Transformerless Design Complexity:

Transformerless buck-boost converters face challenges related to design complexity, cost, volume, and losses. Compared to traditional converters, transformerless designs may have limitations in voltage gain, topological complexity, and overall efficiency, requiring careful consideration during implementation

How to deal with it:

- Simplify the design by utilizing integrated circuits specifically designed for buck-boost applications to reduce complexity and ensure compatibility.
- Consider trade-offs between cost, volume, and efficiency when opting for transformerless designs, and select components that offer the best balance for the specific application.
- Perform thorough simulations and testing to validate the performance of the transformerless design and address any potential issues early in the development process.

In summary, the challenges of implementing buck-boost converters revolve around managing voltage stress on switches, optimizing mode selection for efficiency, addressing design complexities in transformerless configurations, and effectively handling negative supply voltages to ensure reliable and efficient operation of the converters.

By implementing these solutions, you can overcome the challenges associated with buck-boost converters and optimize their performance, efficiency, and reliability in various applications.

III.9. Performance Evaluation of the Converter[109-110-111]

To evaluate the performance of a buck-boost converter, consider the following key aspects:

III.9.1. Efficiency:

Measure the efficiency of the converter across different input voltages, output loads, and operating modes (buck, boost, buck-boost). High efficiency is desirable for minimizing power losses and heat generation.

III.9.2. Voltage Regulation:

Assess the converter's ability to maintain a stable output voltage despite variations in input voltage or load. Good voltage regulation ensures reliable operation of the connected load.

III.9.3. Load Transient Response:

Evaluate the converter's response to sudden changes in load. Observe the output voltage deviation and recovery time to ensure the converter can handle load transients without causing instability or damage to the load.

III.9.4. Input Current Ripple:

Measure the input current ripple to ensure it meets the requirements of the input source. High input current ripple can cause issues with the input source and reduce overall system efficiency.

III.9.5. Output Voltage Ripple:

Measure the output voltage ripple to ensure it is within the acceptable limits for the connected load. High output voltage ripple can cause issues with sensitive loads and reduce overall system performance.

III.9.6. Operating Modes:

Verify the converter's ability to seamlessly transition between buck, boost, and buck-boost modes based on the input voltage and load conditions. Ensure smooth mode transitions without causing instability or excessive voltage/current spikes.

III.9.7. Thermal Performance:

Assess the thermal performance of the converter by measuring the temperature rise of critical components like switches, inductor, and capacitors under various operating conditions. Ensure the components operate within their safe temperature limits.

III.9.8. Reliability:

Conduct long-term reliability tests to ensure the converter can withstand environmental stresses like temperature, humidity, and vibration without degradation in performance or failure.

Through these key aspects, we were able to evaluate the overall performance, efficiency and reliability of the buck boost converter and ensure that it meets the requirements of the target application.

III.10. Conclusion

In this chapter, we delved into the intricacies of Buck-Boost converters, focusing on their dual capability to step voltage up or down, making them vital in diverse applications such as solar PV systems. We explored the modeling and simulation processes for Buck-Boost converters, emphasizing the importance of accurate representation for predictive analysis and optimization. The chapter also detailed how data extraction from PV systems, when integrated with Buck-Boost converters, enhances efficiency and performance. Design considerations for PCB layout were discussed, highlighting the need for careful planning to minimize noise and thermal issues. Component selection and sizing were addressed, ensuring each part is optimally chosen for reliability and performance. We examined common implementation challenges, such as Voltage Stress on Switches and Transformerless Design Complexity, and proposed practical solutions. Lastly, we evaluated transformer performance, considering aspects like core material and winding configurations to ensure optimal functionality in the Buck-Boost converter systems.

Chapter 4

Fault Detection using AI techniques

IV.1. Introduction:

Fault detection plays a pivotal role in upholding the dependability and efficiency of diverse systems, spanning from industrial equipment to communication infrastructures. The evolution of artificial intelligence (AI) methodologies has markedly enhanced the fault detection process, rendering it more streamlined and potent. AI approaches, including machine learning algorithms and neural networks, possess the capability to scrutinize extensive datasets and discern patterns indicative of possible faults or irregularities within a system. Through the training of these AI models on historical data, they acquire the ability to recognize deviations from typical operational states and furnish timely alerts regarding potential faults, thus preempting their escalation into more significant issues [112].

An illustration of applying AI methodologies for fault detection is evident in the realm of predictive maintenance. Through continuous monitoring of equipment sensors and subsequent analysis of data utilizing AI algorithms, the early indications of wear and tear or potential machinery faults can be discerned. This proactive approach enables the scheduling of maintenance interventions, thereby minimizing downtime and averting costly repairs. Moreover, AI techniques find application in fault detection within intricate systems such as autonomous vehicles, where instantaneous data analysis is imperative for ensuring vehicle safety and reliability. In essence, the incorporation of AI techniques in fault detection is revolutionizing the monitoring and maintenance practices across various systems, culminating in enhanced efficiency and reliability [113].

IV.2. Integration of Android Application with hardware:

There are many ways to integrate Android Application with hardware including Wi-Fi or Bluetooth etc.., we choose Bluetooth method to connect our device with hardware Figure (1).

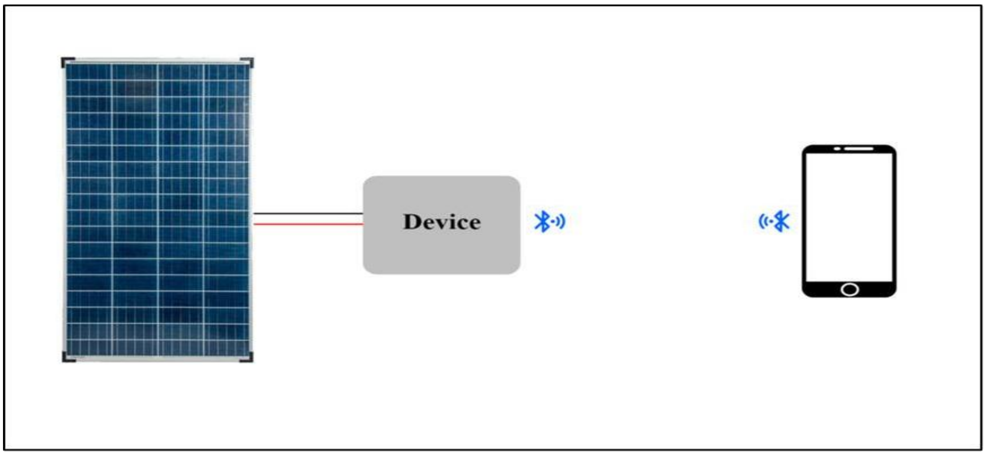


Figure IV.1 Integration of Android Application with Device

IV.3. How Android Application communicate with hardware:

After we connect our Android Device with hardware by Bluetooth, we send order from Android Application to hardware, the hardware process the order then start measuring current and voltage value and send it back to Android Application.

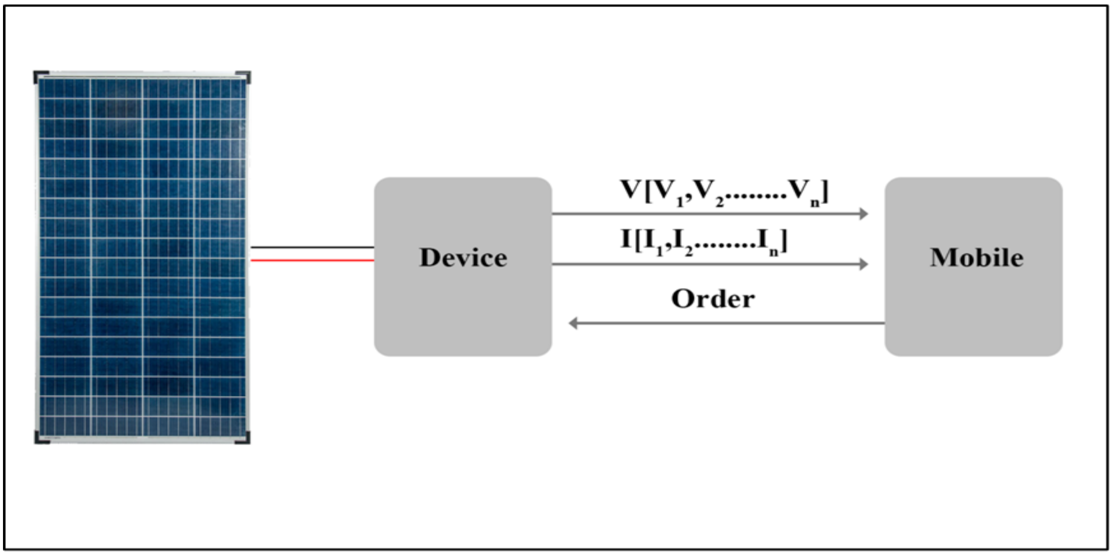


Figure IV.2 Android Application communicate with hardware

IV.3.1 Principles of Android Application:

- In the Android Application interface as shown in **(A)** button **1** is responsible for turn Bluetooth on.

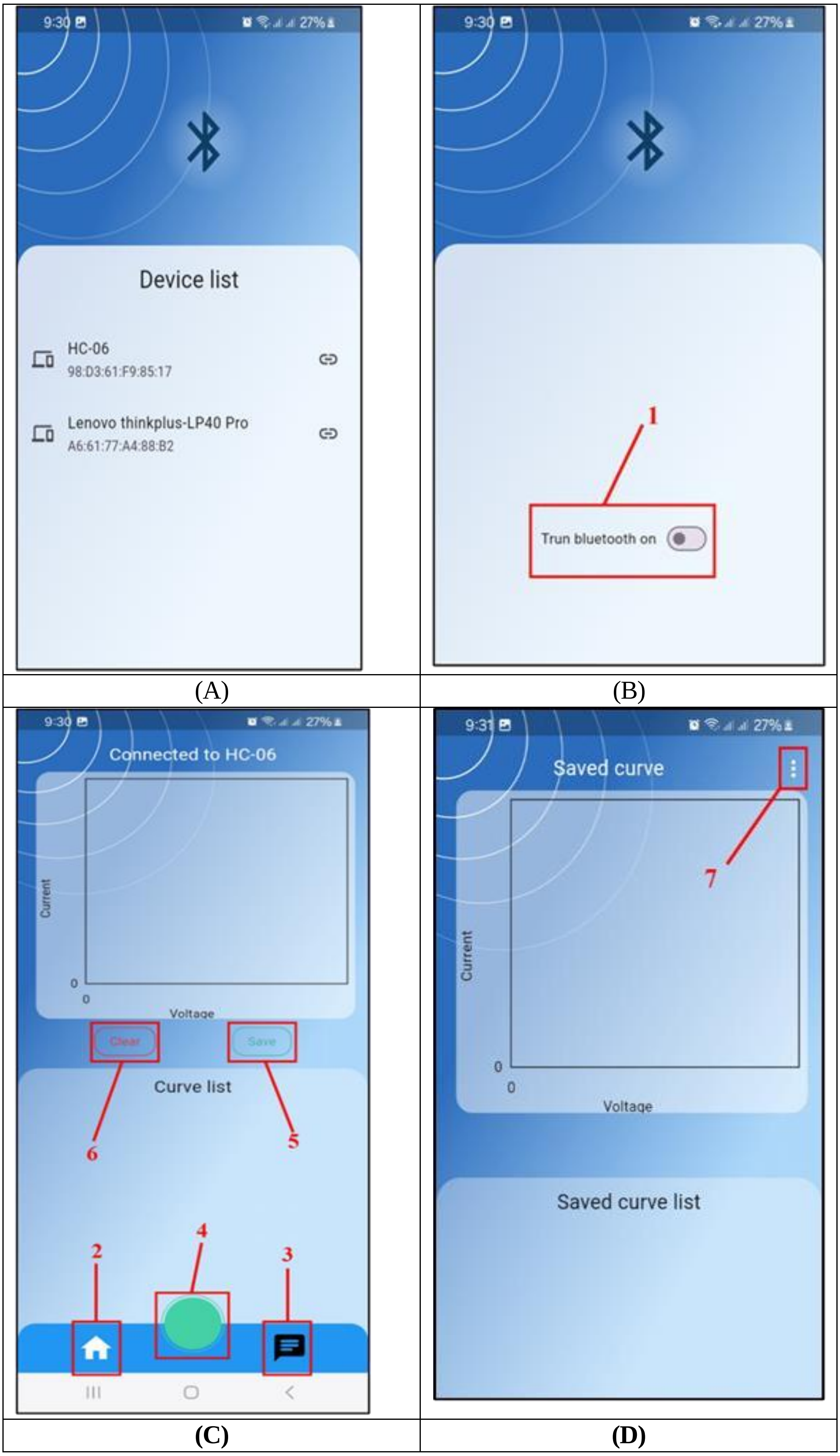


Figure IV.3 Principles of Android Application.

- After turning Bluetooth on app shows us Bluetooth devices **(B)** that we can connect with.

- Then we select our Bluetooth device **"HC-06",** after connecting are success app led us to the next page which are home page **(C)**.

- **Number 2:** home page.

- **Number 3:** saved curve page.

- **Number 4**: send order.

- **Number 5**: save the received curve.

- **Number 6:** clear the received curve.

- After saving our curve we can go to saved curve page in order to see our curve, in saved curve page we have drop down menu as shown in **(D)**

- In drop down menu we have **4** options as shown in **(Figure IV.4)**

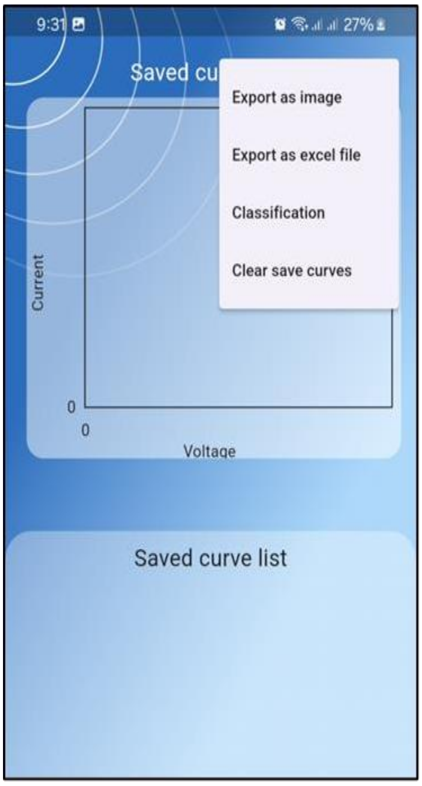


Figure IV.4 Principles of Android Application and her faction.

- Export as image: this option allows you to save all curve as image.
- Export as excel file: this option allows you to save all curve points as excel file.
- Classification: this option allows to use AI to get your curve type.
- Clear save curve: this option allow you to clear your saved curve.

IV.4. Data Collection for Various PV Faults:

The data collection involved creating six distinct cases Healthy, Windy, Shadow, Dust, Humidity, and Ideal Case each represented by images of photovoltaic **(PV)** panels and corresponding **I-V** (current-voltage) curves. The device exported data including images and Excel files containing 64 combined features of current and voltage for each case. These visual and numerical data points provide a comprehensive basis for analyzing the performance and fault conditions of **PV** panels.

Figure IV.7 (Healthy)

- (A) The image depicts a **PV** panel in a clean and optimal state, indicative of a 'Healthy' condition.

- (B) The **I-V** curves in the app screenshot show consistent and expected performance metrics over multiple saved instances, labeled as "healthy 9:00 o'clock".

Figure IV.8 (Windy)

- (A) The **PV** panel is shown in a state potentially influenced by wind conditions.

- (B) The **I-V** curves displayed in the app reflect minor fluctuations but generally stable performance, saved under "Connected to HC-06".

Figure IV.9 (Shadow)

- (A) The image shows a **PV** panel affected by shadow, likely reducing its efficiency.

- (B) The **I-V** curves exhibit significant variability due to shadow effects, with multiple instances saved as "Horizontal shadow".

Figure IV.10 (Dust)

- (A) The **PV** panel is visibly covered with dust, which can impede performance.

- (B) The **I-V** curves reflect the impact of dust accumulation, showing decreased current and voltage levels, labeled under "Dust".

Figure IV.11(Humidity)

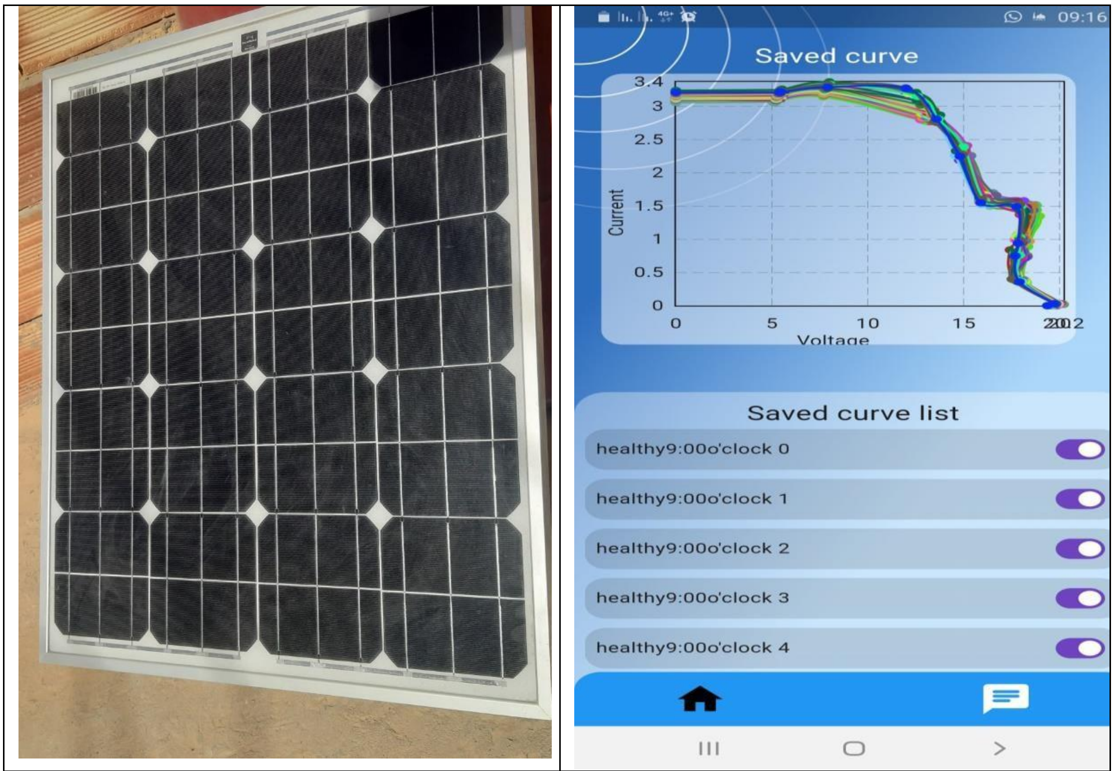
- (A) The **PV** panel appears damp, indicating high humidity conditions.

- (B) The **I-V** curves saved in the app show variations due to humidity, with multiple readings under "Humidity".

Figure IV.12(Ideal Case)

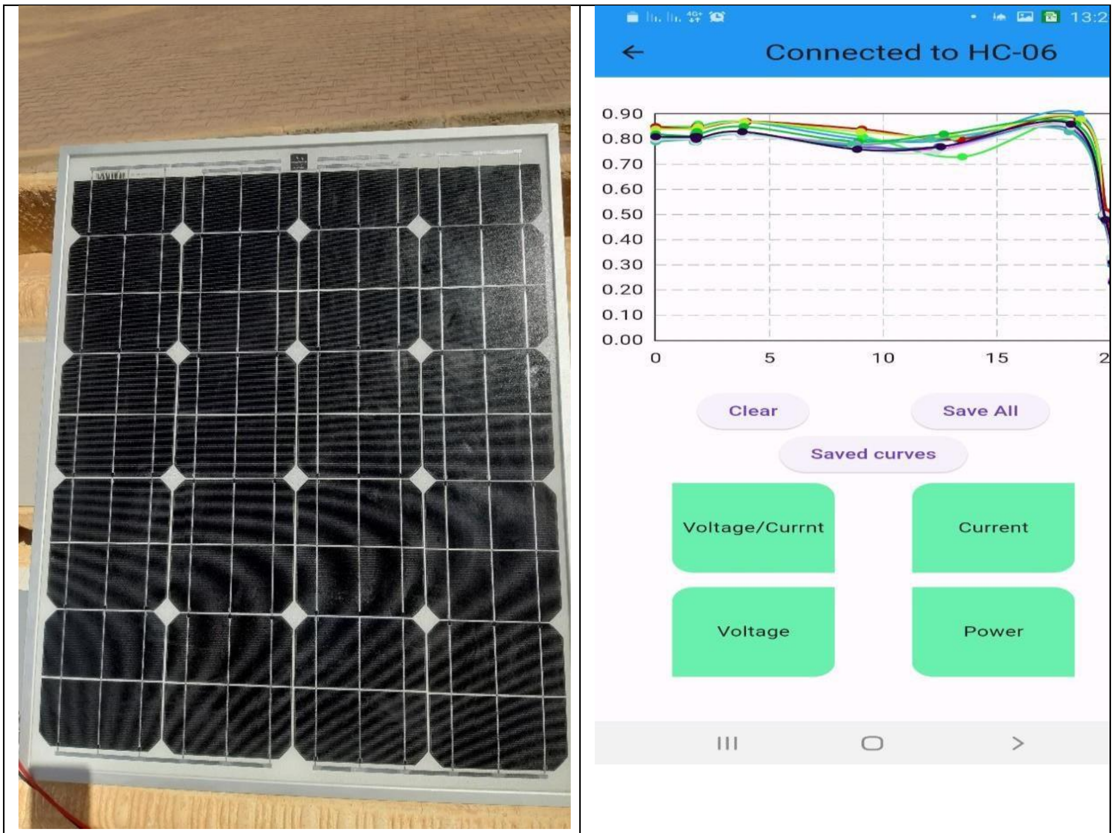
- (A) The image shows a **PV** panel in an optimal, clean state, representing the 'Ideal Case'.

- (B) The **I-V** curves in the app screenshot display near-perfect performance, consistent with ideal operating conditions, saved under "Healthy case 100."



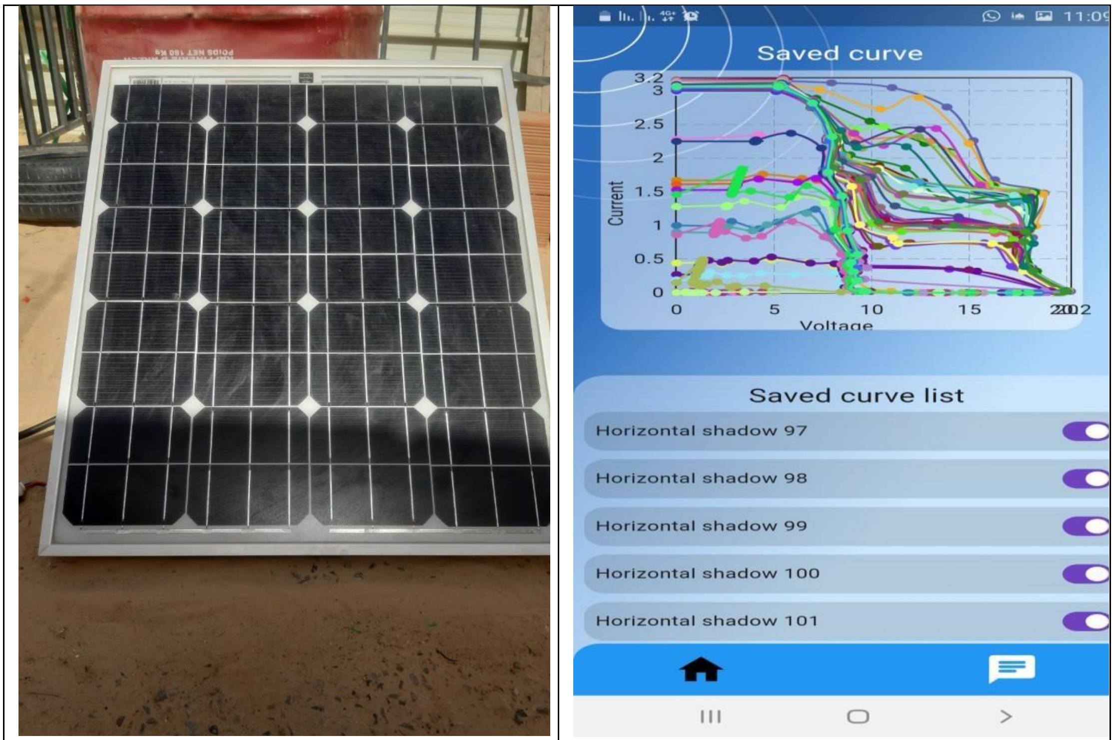
(A)	(B)

Figure IV.5 Healthy case



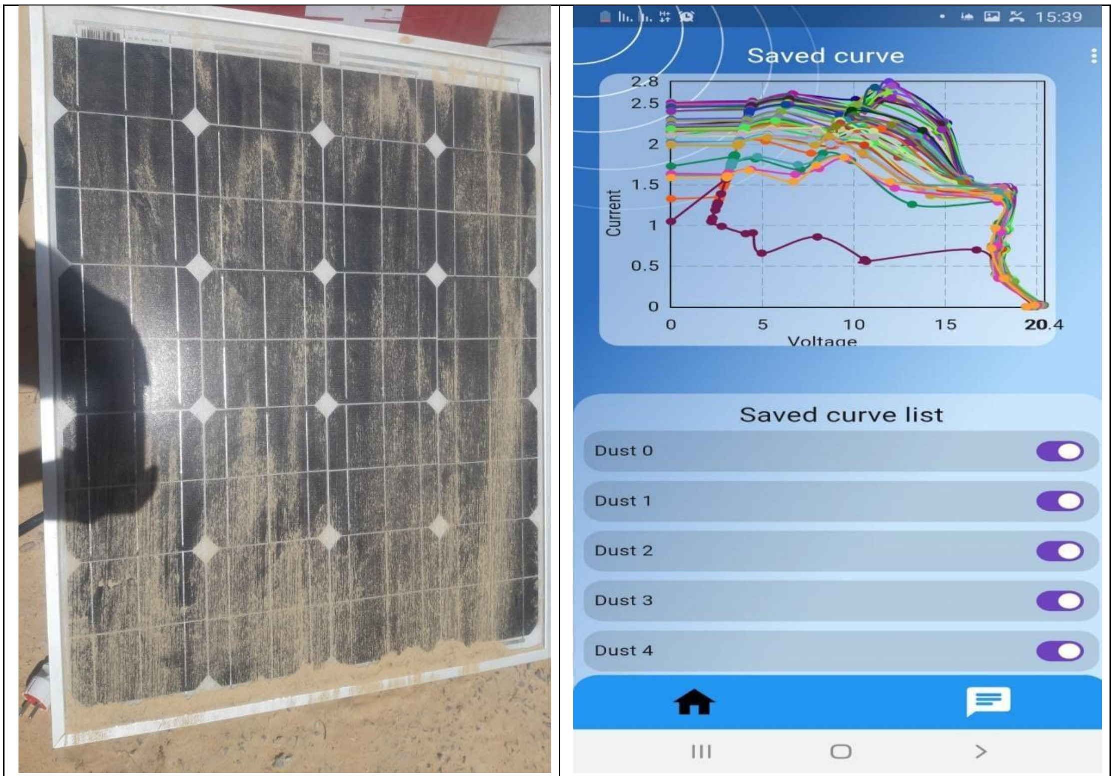
(A) (B)

Figure IV.6 Fault in windy case.



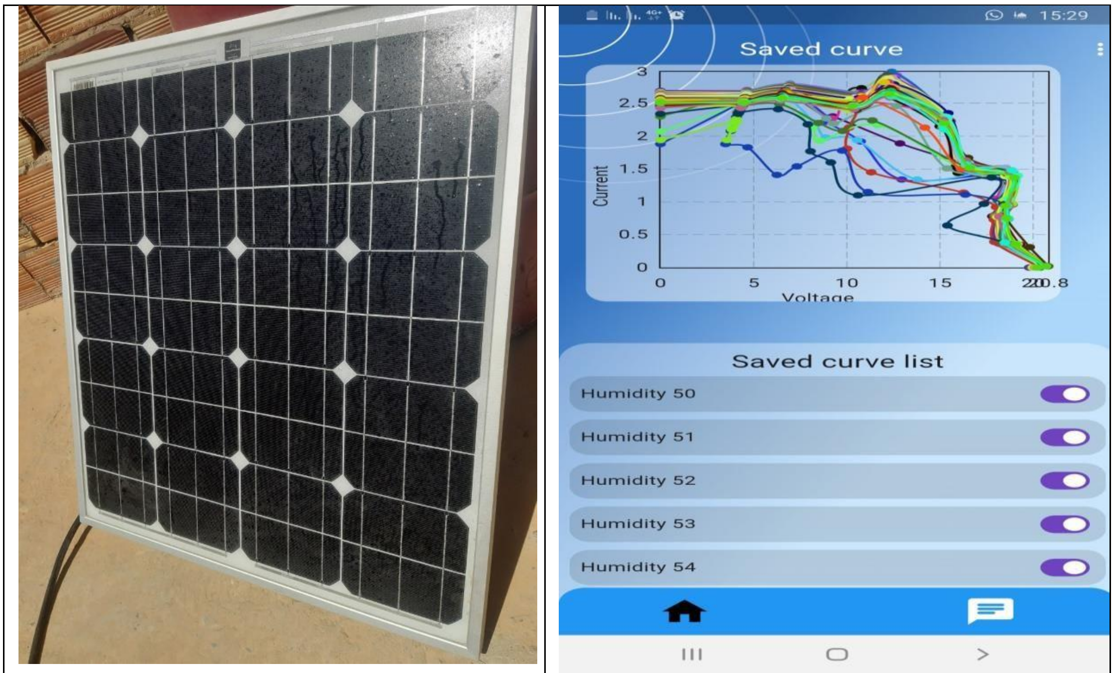
(A) (B)

Figure IV.7 Fault in shadow case.



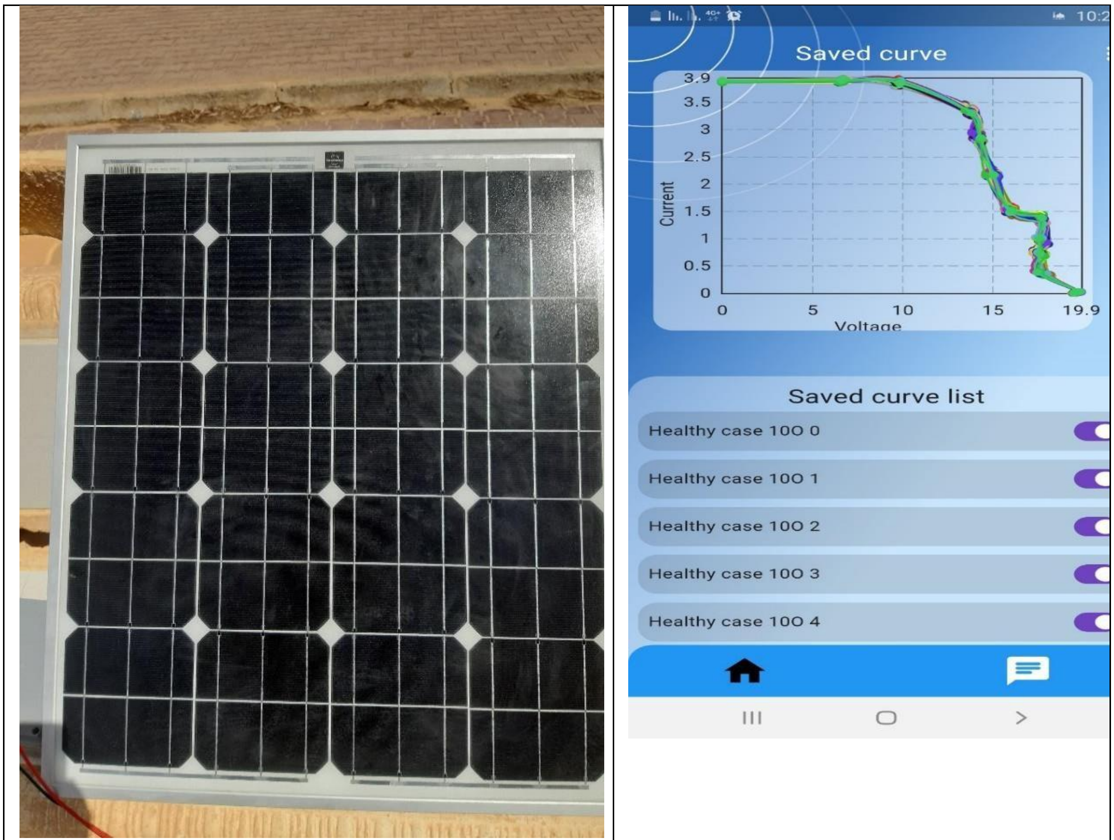
(A)	(B)

Figure IV.8Fault in dust case.



(A)	(B)

Figure IV.9 Fault in humidity case.



(A) (B)

Figure IV.10 Ideal Case

The figures provide a clear visual and analytical representation of the different conditions impacting PV panel performance. The images (A) for each case visually This dual representation provides insight into the physical state of the panels under various fault conditions, while the I-V curves depict the electrical performance and deviations from the norm. By combining these perspectives, we gain a comprehensive understanding of how different environmental factors, such as wind, shadows, dust, and humidity, impact the efficiency of PV panels.

IV.5. Design and Training of AI Model:

The diagram presents a comprehensive method for detecting faults in photovoltaic (PV) panels through the utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) techniques. Below is an elaborate description of the proposed method:

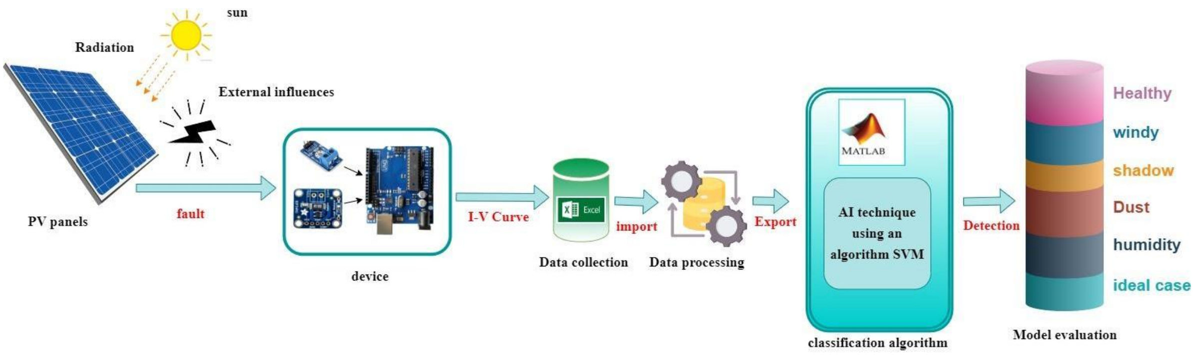


Figure IV.11 Diagram of proposed method.

IV.5.1. PV Panels and External Influences:

IV.5.1.a Solar Radiation: Photovoltaic (PV) panels facilitate the conversion of solar radiation into electrical energy. The efficiency of this conversion process is intricately linked to the quantity of sunlight absorbed by the panels**.**

IV.5.1.b External Influences: Factors like shadow, dust, humidity, and other environmental conditions can impact the performance of PV panels, potentially causing faults.

IV.5.2. Device and Data Collection

IV.5.2.a Curve: The device measures the current-voltage (I-V) characteristics of the PV panels. The I-V curve is crucial for understanding the performance and identifying any abnormalities.

IV.5.2.b Data Collection: The measured I-V curves are collected and stored in an Excel database. This step involves the systematic recording of data over time to capture the panels' performance under various conditions.

IV.5.2.c Data Processing: The imported data undergoes cleaning and preparation in a dedicated data processing environment to ensure its suitability for analysis. This includes filtering, normalization, and transformation to enhance its quality and usability. The process may involve tasks such as noise removal, handling missing values, and structuring the data appropriately for further analysis.

IV.5. 3 Classification Algorithm

IV.5.3.a AI technique: The processed data is then fed into MATLAB, where an AI technique using a Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm is applied.

IV.5.3.b Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm: The Support Vector Machines (SVM) algorithm stands out as a potent machine learning tool widely utilized for both classification and regression tasks. Its functionality revolves around identifying the optimal hyperplane that adeptly segregates data points into distinct classes. By maximizing the margin between these classes, SVM significantly enhances the model's generalization capacity. Notably, SVM exhibits efficacy in managing high-dimensional data and navigating non-linear relationships, courtesy of its utilization of kernels. Its prowess extends to efficiently handling large datasets, rendering it a favored choice across diverse domains such as image recognition, bioinformatics, and finance [114-119].

Figure IV.15 visually depicts the operational principle of the SVM algorithm.

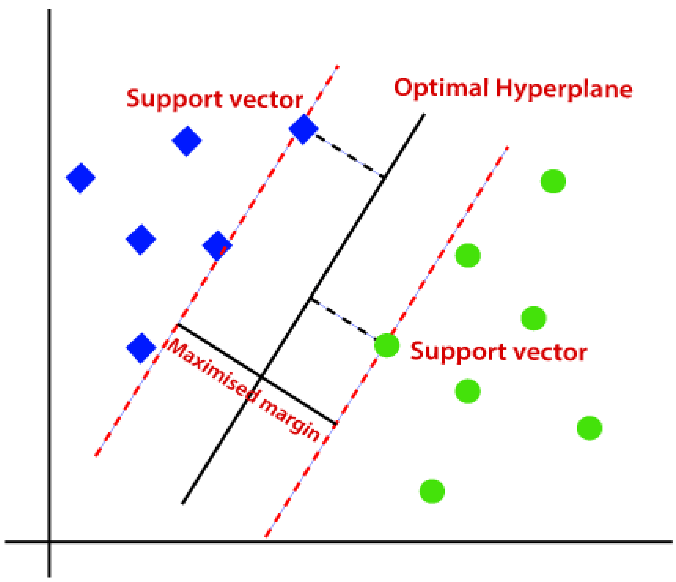


Figure IV.12 principle of the SVM Algorithm.

IV.5.4. Model Evaluation

IV.5.4.a Classification Results: The output of the SVM classification is a detailed evaluation of the PV panels' condition. The model categorizes the panels into different states such as healthy, windy, shadow, dust, humidity, and ideal case.

IV.5.4.b Evaluation Metrics: To ensure the reliability of fault detection, the model's performance is meticulously assessed using a range of metrics. These include accuracy, confusion matrix, precision, recall, F1-score, specificity, and Cohen's Kappa. By evaluating the model against these metrics, its effectiveness in correctly identifying faults and distinguishing them from normal operating conditions can be thoroughly gauged. This comprehensive evaluation process ensures the robustness and reliability of the fault detection model.

$$Accuracy = \frac{TN+TP}{TN+TP+FN+FP} \tag{20}$$

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP+FP} \tag{21}$$

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} \tag{22}$$

$$F1-score = \frac{2(Pr\,ecision \times Re\,call)}{Pr\ ecision + Re\ call} \tag{23}$$

$$Specificity = \frac{TN}{TN+FN} \tag{24}$$

$$Cohen's\ Kappa = \frac{(P_o - P_e)}{(1 - Pe)} \tag{25}$$

where True Positives (TP), True Negatives (TN), False Positives (FP), and False Negatives (FN) are key components used in the calculation of various performance metrics in binary classification tasks.

-True Positives (TP): The number of instances correctly classified as positive by the model.

-True Negatives (TN): The number of instances correctly classified as negative by the model.

-False Positives (FP): The number of instances incorrectly classified as positive by the model.

-False Negatives (FN): The number of instances incorrectly classified as negative by the model.

These components are commonly utilized in metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and the F1-score to assess the performance of a classification model.

Additionally, in the context of reliability analysis, where P_o represents the relative observed agreement among raters (accuracy), and P_e represents the hypothetical probability of chance agreement, these components can be used to calculate Cohen's Kappa coefficient. Cohen's Kappa measures the agreement between two raters beyond that which would be expected by chance, providing insights into the reliability of the classification.

IV.6. Performance Evaluation of AI-Based Fault Detection

To assess the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm, a dataset comprising 220 samples was collected. Each sample includes 64 features for both current and voltage, totaling 32 features. For model evaluation, the dataset was split into 60% for training and 40% for testing.

The results of the proposed model are elucidated as follows. Figure 3 depicts the confusion matrix, illustrating the accuracy of the classifier in predicting various conditions compared to the actual results (Healthy, Windy, Shadow, Dust, Humidity, and Ideal Case). In the confusion matrix, the diagonal from the top-left to the bottom-right corner represents the number of correct predictions for each condition, while the remaining cells indicate incorrect predictions made by the SVM classification algorithm.

- **Healthy:** The classifier correctly identifies 4 instances as 'Healthy,' with 2 instances misclassified as 'Ideal Case'.
- **Windy:** All 23 instances of 'Windy' are correctly classified.
- **Shadow:** Similarly, all 26 instances of 'Shadow' are correctly classified.
- **Dust:** All 11 instances of 'Dust' are correctly classified.
- **Humidity:** The classifier correctly identifies all 3 instances of 'Humidity,'
- **Ideal Case:** The classifier correctly identifies 14 out of 19 instances as 'Ideal Case,' with 5 instances misclassified as 'Healthy'.

		Prediction Class						
		Healthy	Windy	Shadow	Dust	Humidity	Ideal Case	
Actual Class	Healthy	4	0	0	0	0	2	66.67%
	Windy	0	23	0	0	0	0	100%
	Shadow	0	0	26	0	0	0	100%
	Dust	0	0	0	11	0	0	100%
	Humidity	0	0	0	0	3	0	100%
	Ideal Case	5	0	0	0	0	14	73.68%
		44.44%	100%	100%	100%	100%	87.50%	

Figure IV.13 confusion matrix of the SVM Algorithm.

SVM classifier shows perfect classification accuracy for 'Windy,' 'Shadow,' 'Dust,' and 'Humidity' faults, it exhibits some misclassification between 'Healthy' and 'Ideal Case' conditions. Specifically, 5 instances of 'Ideal Case' were misclassified as 'Healthy,' and 2 instances of 'Healthy' were misclassified as 'Ideal Case.'

TABLE IV.1 Metrics and results to evaluate the performance of the classification algorithm.

Model	Fault	Recall (%)	Precision (%)	Specificity (%)	F1-score (%)
SVM	Healthy	66.67	44.44	93.90	53.33
	Windy	100	100	100	100
	Shadow	100	100	100	100
	Dust	100	100	100	100
	Humidity	100	100	100	100
	Ideal Case	73.68	87.50	97.10	80

The table IV.1 presents key performance metrics Recall, Precision, Specificity, and F1-score of the SVM algorithm for different conditions (Healthy, Windy, Shadow, Dust, Humidity, and Ideal Case). The SVM algorithm achieves perfect scores (100%) across all metrics for 'Windy,' 'Shadow,' 'Dust,' and 'Humidity' conditions, indicating exceptional accuracy and reliability for these categories. However, the algorithm struggles with the 'Healthy' and 'Ideal Case' conditions, achieving lower recall (66.67% and 73.68%, respectively) and precision (44.44% and 87.50%, respectively). The lower metrics for 'Healthy' suggest that the model could benefit from enhanced feature engineering or data augmentation strategies to better distinguish 'Healthy' instances from 'Ideal Case.' The high specificity across all conditions (93.90% to 100%) indicates the algorithm's proficiency in correctly identifying non-target instances, which is crucial for reducing false positives. While the F1-scores for 'Windy,' 'Shadow,' 'Dust,' and 'Humidity' are perfect at 100, the scores for 'Healthy' (53.33) and 'Ideal Case' (80) highlight the need for a balanced approach to improve overall model performance. Further hyperparameter tuning and cross-validation can help optimize the model, particularly for conditions with lower recall and precision scores. In conclusion, while the SVM algorithm demonstrates robust performance for several conditions, targeted improvements for the 'Healthy' and 'Ideal Case' conditions are necessary to enhance the classifier's overall effectiveness.

TABLE IV.2. Overall Metrics and results to evaluate the performance for SVM algorithm.

Overall Accuracy	Cohen's kappa	Overall Recall	Overall Precision	Overall Specificity	Overall F1-score
92.05%	91%	90.06%	88.66%	98.50%	88.89%

Table IV.2 and accompanying bar chart Figure IV.4 present the comprehensive metrics used to assess the performance of the SVM algorithm. The SVM algorithm achieves an impressive overall accuracy of 92.02%, indicating the percentage of correct predictions out of all instances. Additionally, the Cohen's kappa value of 0.91 signifies a strong agreement between the predicted and actual classifications, surpassing what would be expected by chance .

Furthermore, the overall recall stands at 90.06%, showcasing the model's capability to accurately identify positive instances across all classes. The overall precision of 88.66% denotes the proportion of true positive predictions among all positive predictions made by the model .

Moreover, the high overall specificity of 98.50% demonstrates the model's proficiency in correctly identifying negative instances, thereby minimizing false positives. The overall F1-score, which integrates both precision and recall, is calculated at 88.89%, indicating a balanced performance across the classification task .

In summary, these metrics collectively affirm the robust performance of the SVM algorithm across various evaluation parameters, particularly highlighting its strong specificity and high overall accuracy.

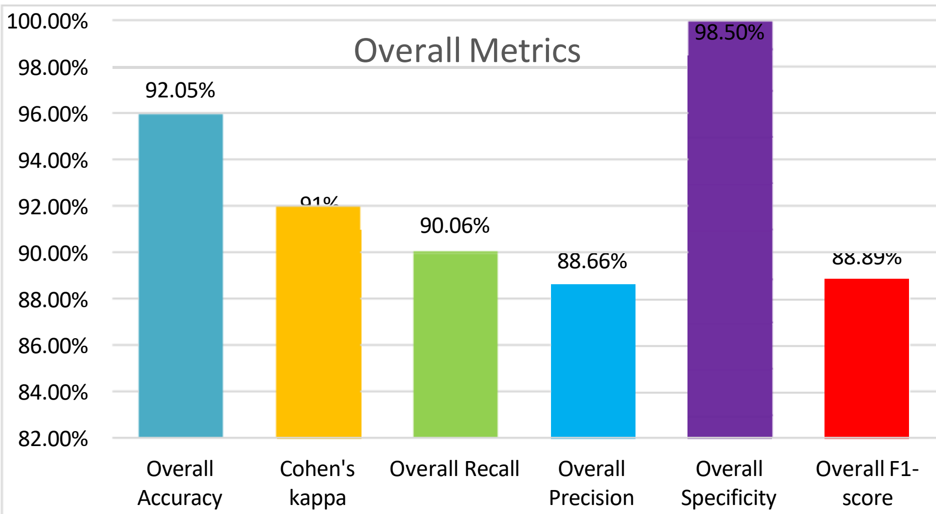


Figure IV.14 Overall Metrics of the SVM algorithm.

For validation and comparison, the proposed algorithm is compared with other algorithms to evaluate the overall performance. **TABLE IV.3** presents the comparison results.

TABLE IV. 3. Comparison with other algorithms.

	SVM	KNN	DT	RF
Overall Accuracy	92.05%	86.36%	78.41%	82.95%

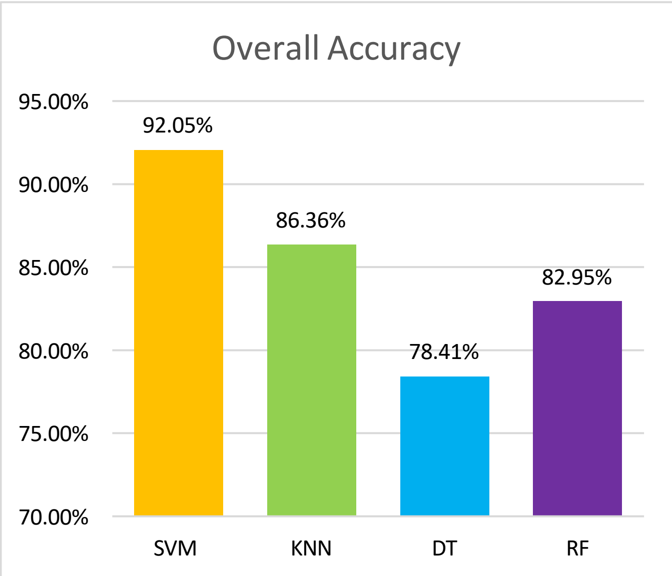


Figure IV.15 Comparison SVM algorithm with other Algorithms.

Table IV.3 and Figure 4 present a comparative analysis of the overall accuracy achieved by various classification algorithms, including Support Vector Machine (SVM), k-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Decision Tree (DT), and Random Forest (RF) .
The SVM algorithm emerges as the top performer, boasting an impressive overall accuracy of 92.05%. This result underscores its superior capability to accurately classify instances compared to the other algorithms .
Following closely behind is the KNN algorithm, which achieves an accuracy of 86.36%. While KNN demonstrates good performance, it still falls significantly short of SVM.
The RF algorithm achieves an overall accuracy of 82.95%, positioning it above the DT algorithm but below KNN and SVM .
On the other hand, the DT algorithm exhibits the lowest overall accuracy at 78.41%, indicating its relatively poorer performance in this classification task.
This comparative analysis underscores the robustness and effectiveness of the SVM algorithm in accurately classifying data when compared to other commonly used algorithms.

IV.7 Real-time Monitoring and Alerting Mechanisms

The Figure IV.16 illustrates the comprehensive integration of a photovoltaic (PV) system with artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities, facilitating real-time monitoring and alerting through a Bluetooth-enabled application .

The process begins with a PV panel connected to a laptop programmed with AI algorithms designed to analyze data from the PV panel, detecting various operational conditions such as Healthy, Windy, Shadow, Dust, Humidity, and Ideal Case .

The AI algorithms on the laptop process real-time data, recognizing fault signatures and operational states to enable precise fault detection and performance assessment. Bluetooth technology establishes a wireless connection between the AI-equipped laptop and a mobile device, ensuring seamless data transmission .

The mobile application interface, paired with the AI system, provides users with real-time updates and alerts based on the AI's analysis, allowing for timely intervention and maintenance. This integration of AI with the PV system, combined with Bluetooth-enabled real-time data transmission, significantly enhances the efficiency and reliability of PV monitoring. Users are empowered to respond promptly to any issues, optimizing maintenance schedules and ensuring maximum system efficiency.

Figure IV.16 Integrating AI algorithms with the application

Figures IV.17 and **Figures IV.18** illustrate the stages of detecting the status and classifying faults in a photovoltaic (PV) system using a mobile application. Both figures follow a similar sequence, demonstrating the user interface and functionality for identifying a 'Healthy' case and a 'Shadow' fault, respectively.

IV.7.1 Stage (A): Command to Display the Status of the PV System

In both figures, stage (A) illustrates the initial command to display the current status of the PV system. The mobile application establishes a connection to the PV system via Bluetooth, as denoted by the "Connected to HC-06" status. The displayed I-V curve furnishes real-time data regarding the system's performance. Users can conveniently observe the curve and initiate the analysis process.

IV.7.2 Stage (B): Rename the Curve and Save

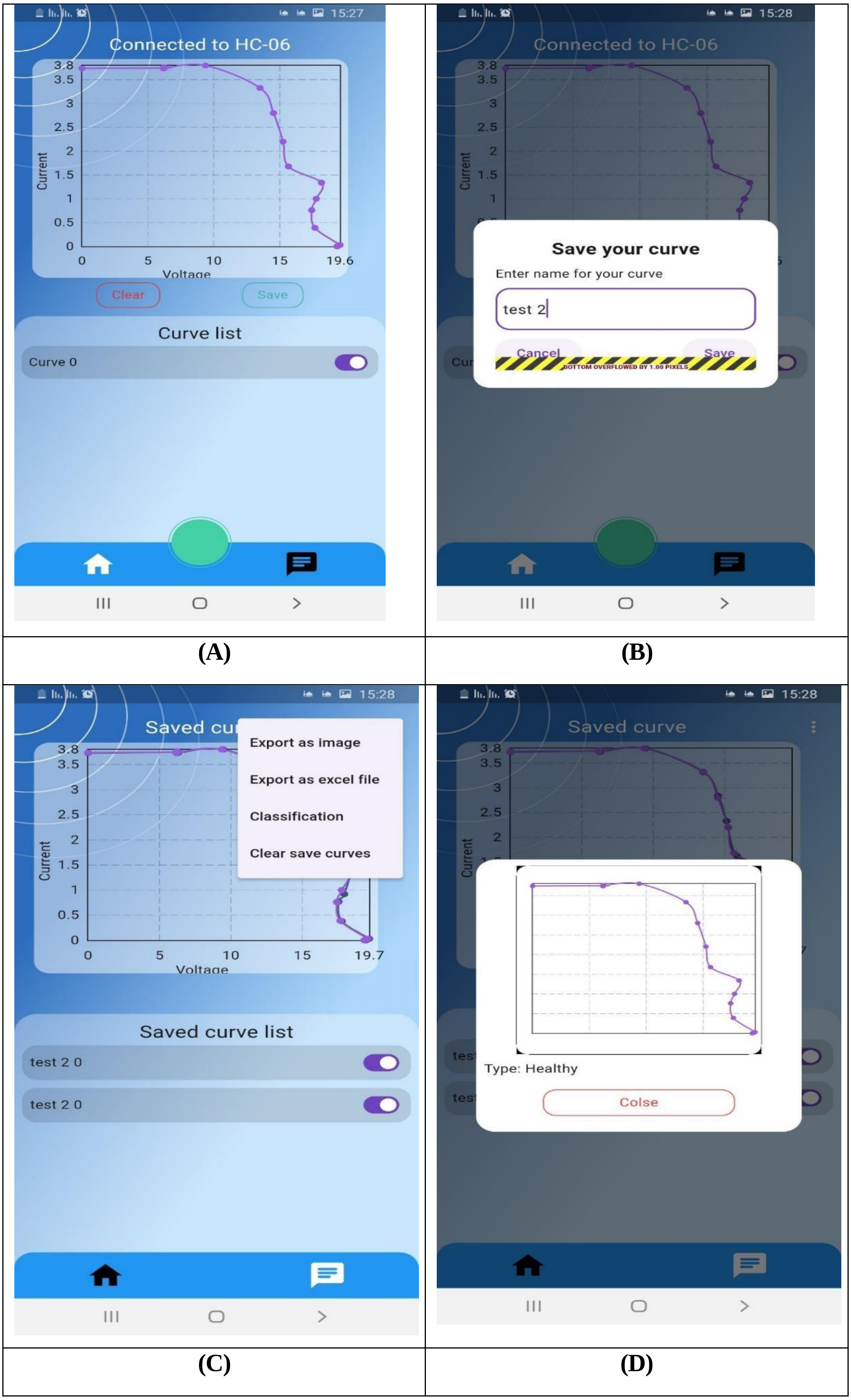
- In stage (B), users are prompted to rename the detected I-V curve before saving it. This step is essential for organizing and identifying different test results. In Figure 6, the curve is renamed to "test a2" for a healthy case, while in Figure 7, it is renamed to "test s" for a shadow case. This naming functionality allows users to maintain a structured record of different conditions observed in the PV system.

IV.7.3 Stage (C): Case Classification

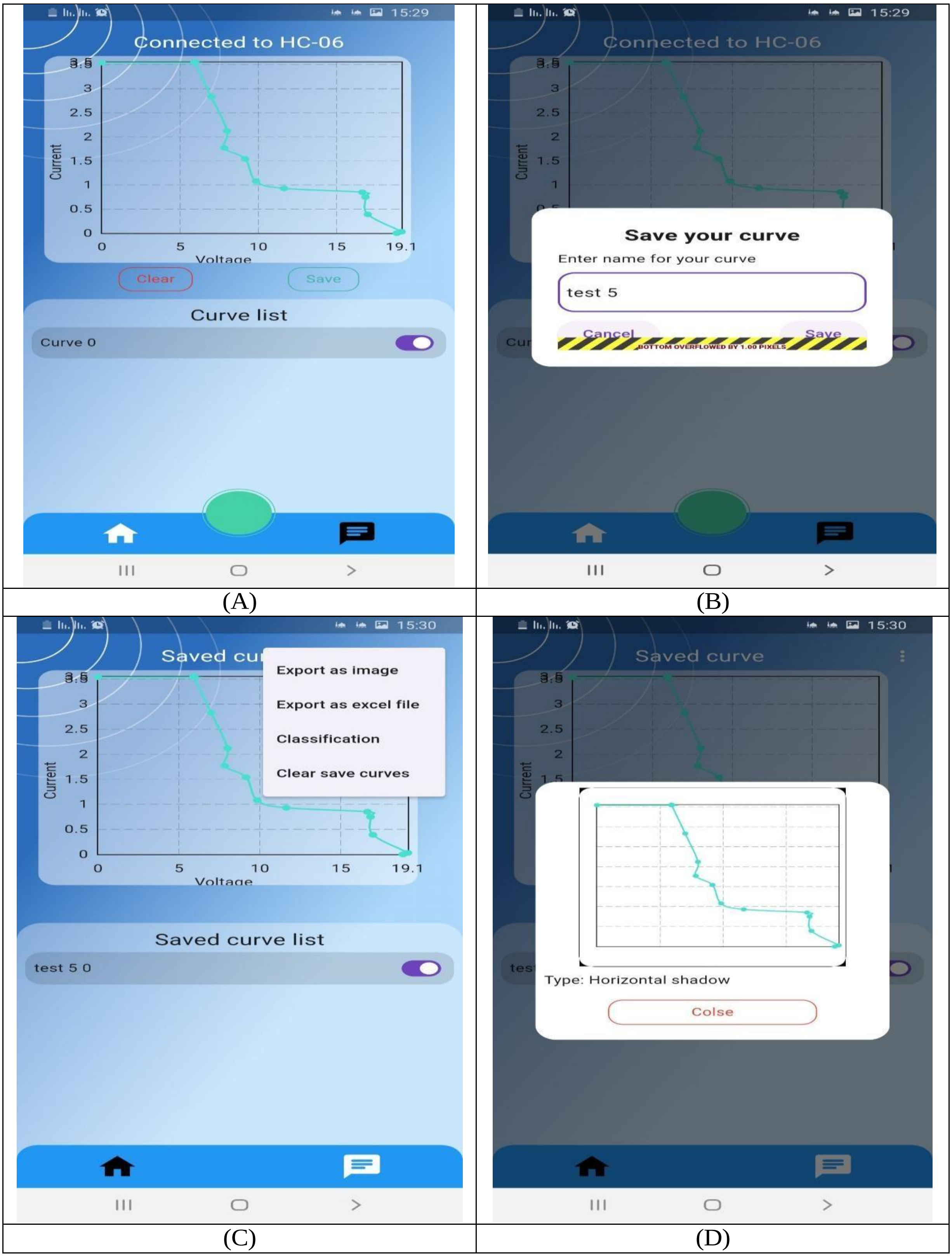
- Stage (C) involves the classification of the saved curve. Users have multiple options such as exporting the curve as an image or Excel file, initiating the classification process, or clearing saved curves. The application leverages AI algorithms to classify the curve based on the detected features. This stage is crucial as it determines the specific condition or fault type by analyzing the saved I-V data.

IV.7.4 Stage (D): Case Detection

- In stage (D), the application completes the classification process and displays the detected case. For Figure IV.17, the application identifies the curve as a 'Healthy' type. In Figures IV.18, the application detects the curve as a 'Horizontal shadow' fault. This detection provides immediate feedback to the user, allowing for prompt action to address any identified issues or confirm the healthy status of the PV system.



FigureIV.17 Stages of detecting healthy Case



FigureIV.18 Stages of fault detection in the shadow case.

IV .8 Conclusion

This chapter has delved into the utilization of AI techniques in fault detection, encompassing the design, training, and integration of AI models, alongside real-time monitoring and performance evaluation. Through the adoption of AI, fault detection systems can attain heightened accuracy, scalability, and automation, presenting notable advancements over conventional methods. The trajectory of fault detection is poised for further enhancement and integration of AI technologies, heralding the ad

Vent of more dependable and efficient systems.

General Conclusion

The study provides a comprehensive examination of photovoltaic (PV) systems, highlighting their significance in the renewable energy landscape amid growing global trends towards solar energy adoption. It underscores the importance of renewable energy, delves into the challenges and opportunities associated with PV system deployment, and evaluates various solar energy technologies. The research addresses the malfunctions of PV panels, exploring fault classification, causes, effects, diagnostic techniques, and the importance of early detection and prevention. It also details the design and implementation of Buck-Boost converters for efficient energy conversion in PV systems, including modeling, simulation, component selection, and optimization. Finally, the study explores the use of artificial neural networks (ANN) for error detection in PV systems, discussing ANN design, training, real-time monitoring, and performance evaluation, offering a modern approach compared to traditional methods. The objectives are to enhance the reliability, efficiency, and sustainability of photovoltaic systems through advanced technological solutions and innovative fault management strategies.

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