Original Research Article

The impact of air mass on the performance of a Monocrystalline Silicon Solar Module in Kakamega

---

.

ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the outdoor performance of a 20 W monocrystalline silicon solar module in relation to air mass (AM) in Kakamega. Direct measurement of air mass and module output parameters from experimental set up was done in Kakamega at a location 0.2827^0 N and 34.7519 E. Open circuit voltage and short circuit current was found to decrease with increasing air mass. Experimental results showed a decrease in I_{SC} and V_{OC} with increasing AM. The maximum output power produced by the module reduced with an increase in AM. Maximum power was therefore seen to be produced at noon in this region. The highest value of V_{OC} obtained was 20.04 V at noon while I_{SC} was 1.19 at noon. V_{OC} increased from 19.47 to 20.04 then decreased to 19.49 V while I_{SC} increased from 0.36 to 1.19 then decreased to 0.48A. It was observed that both the FF and η of a monocrystalline solar module increase with an increase in air mass. The module performs better during the afternoon than morning and evening hours with the peak performance observed close to AM 1.

improve redaction since the word noon is repeated twice without necessity

this text can be ommited since this fact is mentioned again in the following paragraph

although these parameters are well known, please define previously FF and η

Keywords: Solar module, Air mass, outdoor perfomance, Renewable Energy, peak perfomance

1. INTRODUCTION

In modern world today, much of the energy is generated in power plants from fossil fuels which are naturally exhaustive, thus the need to switch to the use of renewable energy is increasing worldwide.

In Kenya, renewable energy sources include hydro, wind, solar, biomass and geothermal. Currently, Kenya heavily depens on hydro as the main source of electricity averaging ~~to~~ as high as 70% [1]. Due to persistent droughts, electricity generation ~~have~~ has been affected. This leads the country to ration the energy generated in most of ~~her~~ its industrial zones, where continous power supply is vital. Therefore, there is a need to generate clean and reliable energy from solar energy sources. Here the authors should include how favourable solar radiation is in Kenya, giving some data if available. This can give some reference of the importance of mainly developing solar energy sources.

Is th affirmation true? Please confirm and give support. See example doi: 10.18282/ser.v1.i1.41

Formatted: English (United States)

The performance characterization of a photovoltaic module does not take into consideration the impact of ecological factors such as solar spectrum, the level of insulation, and other climatic conditions. Solar cell devices are natural spectral sensitive, therefore solar spectrum is among the environmental factors which strongly affect the performance of a solar cell module.

Formatted: Highlight

This paper sought to determine the effect of air mass on the performance of mono-crystalline silicon solar module whose characterization will provide sufficient information for PV system design in the Kakamega.

Formatted: Spanish (Spain, Traditional Sort)

2. THEORY OF PHOTOVOLTAICS

The air mass is the path ~~length~~ medium which light takes through the atmosphere normalized to the shortest possible path length (that is, when the sun is directly overhead) [2]. It quantifies the reduction in the power of light as it passes through the atmosphere and is absorbed by air and dust.

$$\text{Air mass, A.M} = \frac{1}{\cos\theta} \qquad [1]$$

The actual solar spectrum is commonly quantified using air mass factor which describes the shape of solar spectrum [3]. Air mass shows the effect of wavelength distribution on the flow of photons which varies depending on weather conditions such as water vapour and dust hence it affects transfer intensity of electron flow in the PV module [4]. AM at 1.01 corresponds to shortwalength radiation of high intensity resulting to high photon flow leading to high voltage registered as well as current. Increasing AM leads to increasing wavelength of radiation hence reduction of photon transfer intensity that causes voltage and current to reduce as indicated in this study. Climatic or Seasonal variations shifts the air mass spectral profile [3,4] and impose variations in the spectrum & light intensity, reflection of unpolarized light, polarization and the temperature [5]. Since, the solar illumination serves as the input to the solar module operation, any variation in the solar illumination due to geographical location results in a profound output change [5]. Hence, geographical location matters? I think it does. So it is important to enhance that this study is for a particular location (Kakamega in this case), but may be different in other parts of the world.

The module conversion efficiency, fill factor, maximum power, short circuit current and open circuit voltage are the key parameters used in characterising the perfomance of a solar module. These parameters are obtained from the I-V characteristic curve. I_{sc} is the current generated when the circuit load is zero [6]. It is mathematically expressed as:

$$I_{sc} = I_{sp} - I_0\left[e^{\frac{q(R_s I_{sc})}{mkT}} - 1\right] for\ V = 0 \qquad (2)$$

Where *q* represents an electron charge, *m* denotes the diode quality factor [7].
The PV voltage measured when the device terminals are isolated is called the open circuit voltage (V_{oc}). It correlates to the voltage occurring when no current is passing through the solar cell [6,7]. It is mathematically expressed as:

$$V_{oc} = \frac{mkT}{q}\ln\left(\frac{I_{sc}}{I_0} + 1\right) \text{ for } I = 0 \qquad (3)$$

Where T is the temperature, I_o denotes the dark saturated current, k represents the Boltzmann constant and I_{sc} denotes the current generated [2].
FF determines the quality of the solar cell with the range 0.7 to 0.8 representing a good panel and 0.4 representing a bad panel [8].

$$FF = \frac{P_{max}}{V_{oc} * I_{sc}} = \frac{I_{max} * V_{max}}{V_{oc} * I_{sc}} \qquad (4)$$

The ratio of electrical output power ~~output~~ and solar input power ~~input~~ is called the efficiency [6]. The solar module efficiency is mathematically expressed as

$$\eta = \frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}} \rightarrow \eta_{max} = \frac{P_{max}}{P_{in}} = \frac{V_{oc} * I_{sc} * FF}{I_t * A_c} \qquad (5)$$

Where power in, P_{in} = Irradiance (W/m^2) * cross-sectional area of solar cell (m^2)

3. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Materials

The module parameters used in this study are illustrated in Table 1. In addition to the module, the following equipment and apparatus were used in this study: a straight metal post of length 2.8 m, a meter rule, two digital multimeters, and a 50 Ω variable resistor.

Table 1: Module parameters

Module parameters						
V_{oc} [V]	I_{sc} [A]	V_{mp} [V]	I_{mp} [A]	P_{mp} [W]	Fill Factor	Efficiency
21.6	1.2	18	1.1	20	0.764	14.69%

Methodology

Outdoor performance characterization was carried out at Kakamega located 0.2827^0 N and longitude 34.7519^0 E. Air mass was determined using the shadow method. An upright post was erected at a suitable flat surface in an open field at the site as illustrated by figure 2. The length of the post was measured using a meter rule. The length of the shadow cast by the post was measured using the metre rule from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. at an interval of one hour. From the values obtained, the zenith angle, Θ was obtained from trigonometric ratios and the air mass calculated using equation 1.
To obtain short circuit current at given values of air mass the module was connected directly to the multimeter and the pointer adjusted to read the corresponding value of current. The same procedure was used to obtain open circuit voltage. For I-V characterization, a 50 Ω variable resistor was connected in series with the module and values of current and voltage obtained in steps of 10 Ω as illustrated in figure 1. This study was conducted over a period of six months and the average data used for analysis.

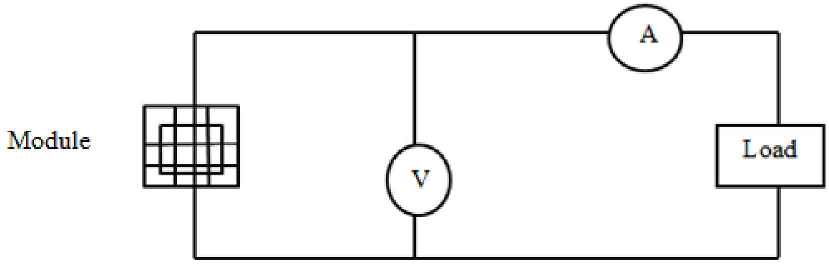

Figure 1. Block diagram for I-V measurement

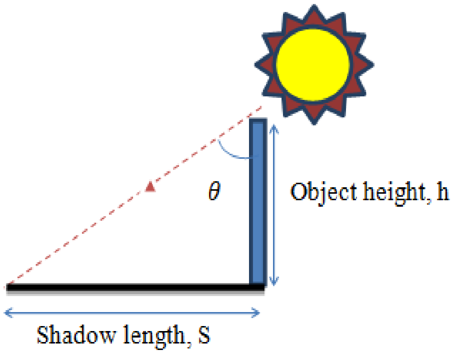

Figure 2. Air mass measurement

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 3 reports the I-V characteristic of a mono-crystalline solar module obtained between AM 1.04 and AM 1.85. Figure 3 reports a decrease in open circuit voltage and short circuit current as the AM is increased. The reduction in both open circuit voltage and short circuit current is attributed to the decrease in photo-generation at higher AM resulting from attenuation of the active component of the incident radiation which is vital for PV effect. The atmospheric attenuation is mainly due to scattering and absorption of incident radiation by aerosols and constituent gases such as carbon dioxide, water vapor, ozone and oxygen [3]. This causes the reduction in power of the incident radiation [9]. Therefore, the photon transfer intensity reduces at higher AM, leading to lower open circuit voltage and and short circuit current. This result agrees with those obtained by [4].

Car auth explain why this result goes opposite to that reported in doi: 10.18282/ ser .v1.i1. 41?

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Highlight

Formatted: Spanish (Spain, Traditional Sort)

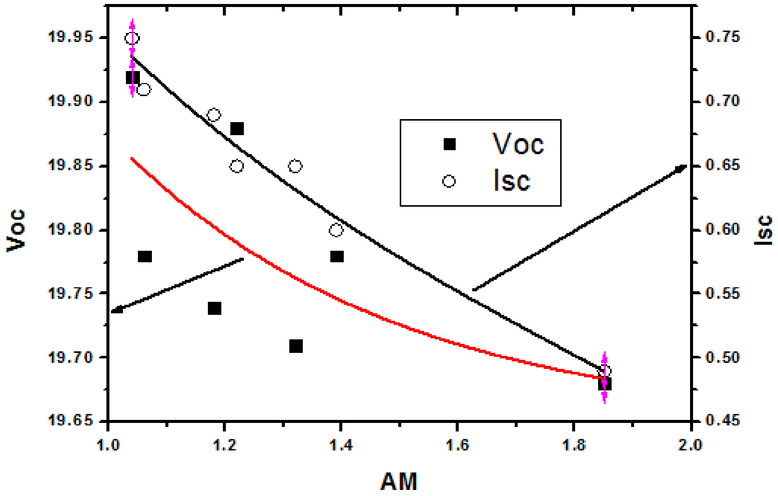

Figure 3. Variation in I-V characteristics with air mass

Figure 4 report a decrease in maximum output power produced with increase in AM. This reduction in maximum power produced is attributed to the increase in scattering by air pollutants like aerosols and clouds when AM increases leading to a reduction in the intensity of the incident radiation [10]. This result is in agreement with those obtained by [11].

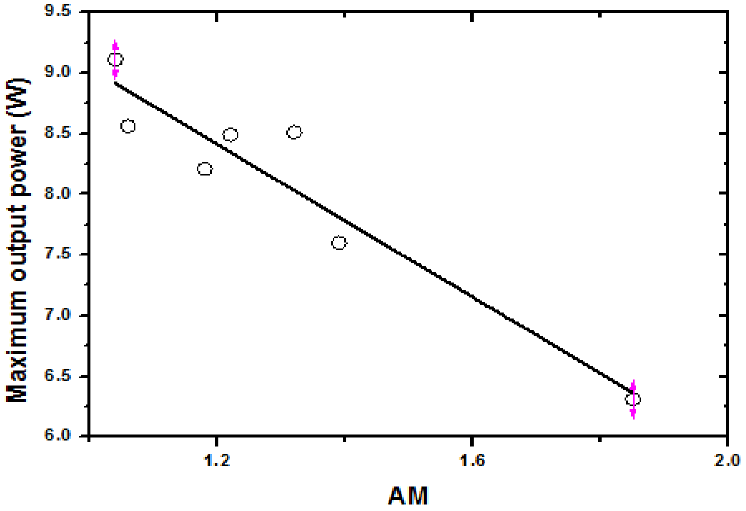

Figure 4. Maximum output power variation with air mass

From Table 2, ~~on~~ in average, it can be deduced that FF of a monocrystalline solar module increases with an increase in air mass. This indicates that monocrystalline solar module responds favorably to short wavelength radiation. The fill factor depends on both the Isc and Voc, and as they both reduce with air mass increase, this result is acceptable. This result is in agreement with those obtained by [4,12].

Closely related to FF, Isc and Voc is module efficiency, η. The efficiency of a monocrystalline solar module increases by 30.78% as air mass increase from 1.04 to 1.32. This behavior is caused by the good response of monocrystalline solar module to short wavelength radiation as well as increases in FF. Studies by Otakwa [12] have also reported similar behavior.

Table 2. Effect of air mass on the efficiency and FF of a monocrystalline module

AM	1.04	1.06	1.18	1.22	1.32	1.39	1.85
η	8.78	9.07	9.67	9.69	11.48	10.64	11.43
FF	0.61	0.61	0.60	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.65

From figure 5 it was observed that the module performs better during the afternoon than morning and evening hours. This is attributed ~~by~~ to the presence of more atmospheric gaseous absorbers such as water vapor, oxygen and carbon dioxide during the morning and evening hours [13]. The presence of these gaseous absorbers increases the Rayleigh scattering and atmospheric turbidity, leading to the extinction of solar beam [14], which influences the values of air mass by varying the active component of the incident radiation reaching the surface of the earth [9].

In the morning, the radiation from the sun strikes the earth's surface at an oblique angle, the irradiance is of low intensity, hence the path ~~lenghth~~ length is longer which is the reason for the larger value of A.M recorded. At around 12.30 p.m the sun~~s~~ rays are overhead, the irradiance is of highest intensity, the solar hour angle is close to zero and the path lenghth for the radiation is short, hence the least value of A.M recorded. Beyond noon, the solar hour angle increases ~~and so~~hence the irradiance strikes the surface at an oblique angle with low intensity, ~~hence~~ therefore the higher path length recorded. The peak performance was observed at 12.30 PM where AM is the shortest [10]. Keep uniformity defining Air Mass since you are using AM and A.M. for the same parameter.

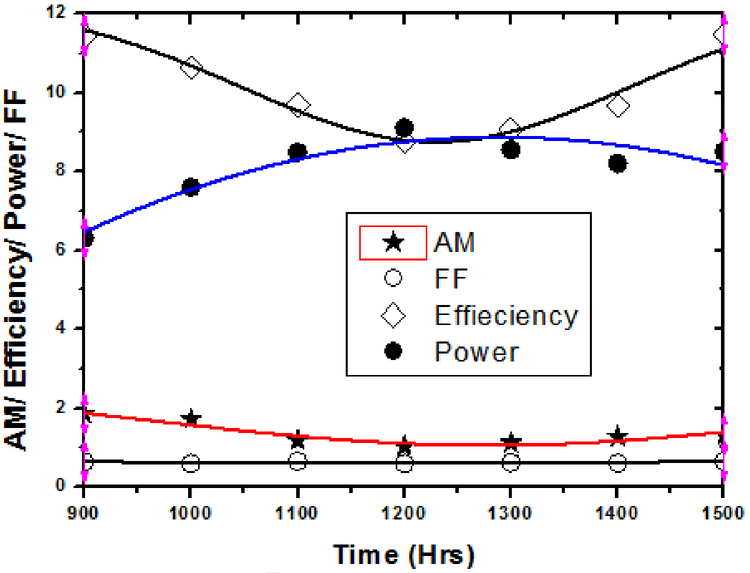

Figure 5 Effect of AM on efficiency and power produced by the module

5. CONCLUSION

The performance of a monocrystalline solar module was evaluated in terms of its response variables (V_{OC}, I_{SC}, FF, and η) as a function of A.M. The following is the summary of the key observations:

1. Experimental results showed a decrease in I_{SC} and V_{OC} with increasing AM. This reduction is caused by a decrease in photo-generation at higher AM resulting from attenuation of the active component of the incident radiation by aerosols and constituent gases such as carbon dioxide, water vapor, ozone and oxygen.
2. The maximum output power produced by the module reduced with an increase in AM due to the increase in scattering by air pollutants like aerosols and clouds. Maximum power was therefore seen to be produced at noon in this region.
3. It was observed that both the FF and η of a monocrystalline solar module increase with an increase in air mass. The efficiency of a monocrystalline solar module increases by 30.78% as air mass increase from 1.04 to 1.32. This indicates that monocrystalline solar module responds favorably to short wavelength radiation.
4. The module performs better during the afternoon than morning and evening hours with the peak performance observed close to AM 1.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

1. International Energy Agency. Key World Energy Statistics. Paris, France: Chirat; 2007.
2. PVEducation. Solar cell Structure. 2016. Accessed 27 September 2016. Available: http://www.PVeducation.org/pvcdrom/solar-cell structure
3. Guechi A. Chegaar M. Aillerie M. Air mass effect on the performance of organic solar cells. Energy Procedia. 2013; 36: 714 – 721.
4. Rida KS. Al-Waeli AA. Al-Asadi KA. The impact of air mass on photovoltaic panel performance. Eng Sci Rep. 2016; 1(1): 1-9.
5. Parthasarathy S. Neelamegam P. Thilakan P. Tamilselvan N. Investigations on the Outdoor Performance Characteristics of Multicrystalline Silicon Solar Cell and Module. International Conference on Solar Energy. 2013: 1-6.
6. Tiwari GN, Dubey S. Fundamental of photovoltaic modules and their applications; 2010.
7. Rodrigues EG, Melicio R, Mendes VF, Catalao JS. Simulation of a solar cell considering single diode equivalent circuit model. Renewable Energies and Power Quality Journal. 2011;1(9):369-73.
8. Bhalchandra C, Sadawarte Y. The factors Affecting the Performance of Solar cell. International conference on Quality up-grading in Engineering, Science and Technology. 2015.
9. Antőn M. Serrano A. Cancillo M. Garcia J. Influence of the Relative Optical Air Mass on Ultraviolet Erythermal Irradiance. Journal of Atmospheric and Solar Terrestrial Physics.2009; 71(17-18): 2027 – 30.
10. Chagaar M. Mialhe P. Effects of Atmospheric Parameters on the Silicon Solar Cells Performance. Journal of Electron Devices. 2008; 6: 173 – 6.
11. Shnishil AH. Chid SS. Yaseen MJ. Alwan TJ. Influence of Air Mass on the Performance of Many Types of PV Modulus in Baghdad. Energy Procedia. 2011; 6: 153–9.
12. Otakwa RV. Simiyu J. Mwabora JM. Dye-Sensitized and Amorphous Silicon Photovoltaic (PV) Devices' Outdoor Performance: A Comparative Study. International Journal of Emerging Technology and Advanced Engineering. 2013; 3(7): 532-8.
13. Louche A. Maurel M. Simonnot G. Peri G. Igbal M. Determination of Angstrom's Turbidity Coefficient from Direct Total Solar Irradiance Measurements. Laboratoire d'Helioenergetique. 2000: 1622 – 30.
14. Kasten F. Young A. (1989). Revised Optical Air Mass Tales and Approximation Formula. Applied Optics. 1989; 28(22): 4735 – 8.

ABBREVIATIONS

FF: Fill factor
NASA: National Aeronautic Space Administration
V_{OC}: Open circuit voltage
I_{SC}: Short circuit current
P_{MAX}: Maximum power

V_{MP}: Voltage at maximum power
I_{MP}: Current at maximum power