



Quality as global standard for solar
PV projects, processes and products

Dr. rer. nat. Eckart Janknecht
TÜV Rheinland Energie und Umwelt GmbH
Am Grauen Stein, 51105 Köln, Germany
Tel.: +49 221 806 4469, Fax +49 221 806 1350
E-Mail: eckart.janknecht@de.tuv.com
Internet: www.tuv.com/pv

140
1872 - 2012
anniversary

 TÜVRheinland®
Precisely Right.

Table of content

- Quality Assurance for PV Power Plants: Loss of Revenue Risks
- Quality Assurance for a Power Plant in different stages
- Examples of low quality projects
- Quality Assurance for a Power Plant – TÜV Rheinland approach
- Examples of low quality modules
- Product quality of PV modules within the certification process
- Summary

Introduction TÜV Rheinland

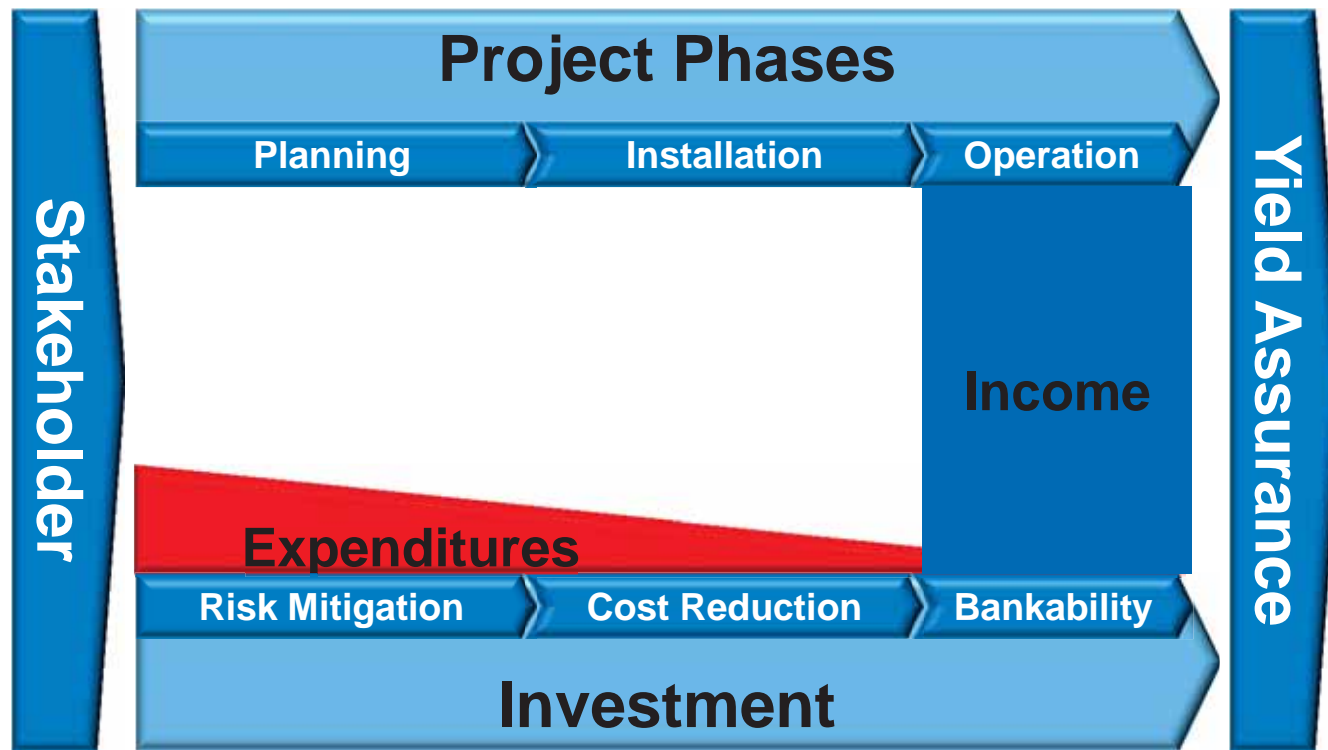
Global market leader in testing & certification of photovoltaic modules

- TÜV Rheinland operates 6 accredited PV laboratories (Cologne, Bangalore, Daya/Taiwan, Yokohama, Shanghai and Tempe/Arizona)
- More than 25 years experience in the field of photovoltaic at the head quarter in Cologne, Germany
- Approx. 60% market share in testing & certification of solar panels (global market leader)
- Team of 70 engineers and technicians in Cologne (partly > 25 years PV experience), worldwide 250 PV experts
- Active participation in the important standardization committees
- Research and development in the area of module qualification (characterization and life-time assessment)



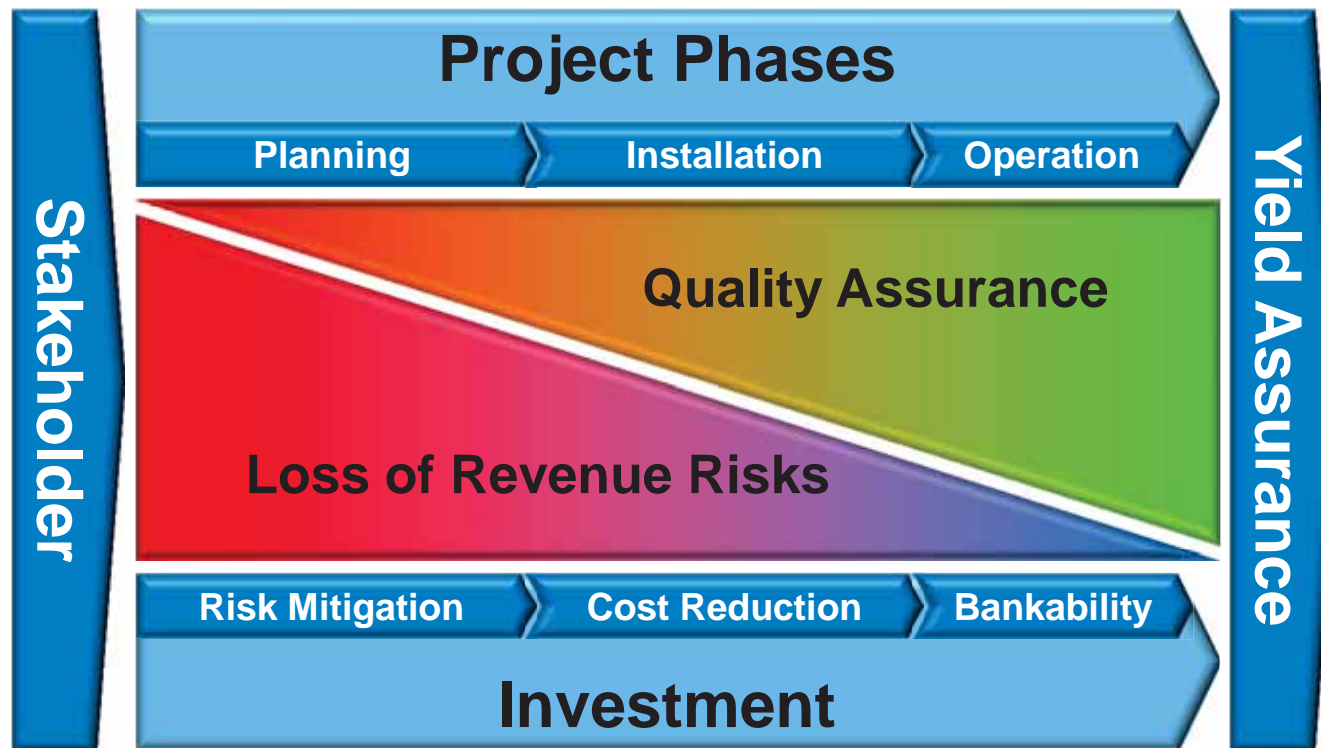
Overview

Quality Assurance for PV Power Plants



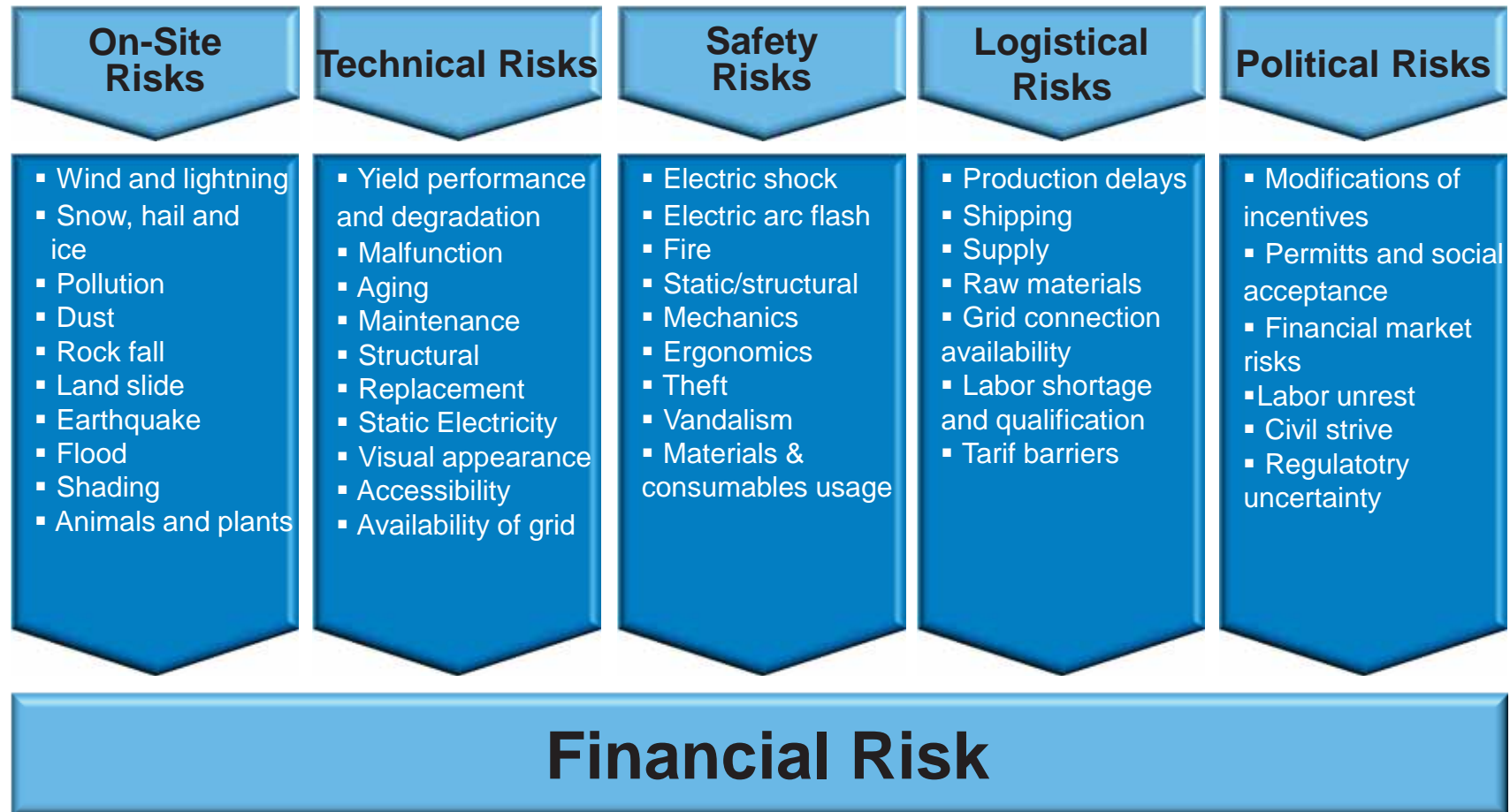
Overview

Quality Assurance for PV Power Plants



Loss of Revenue Risks

Types of Risk



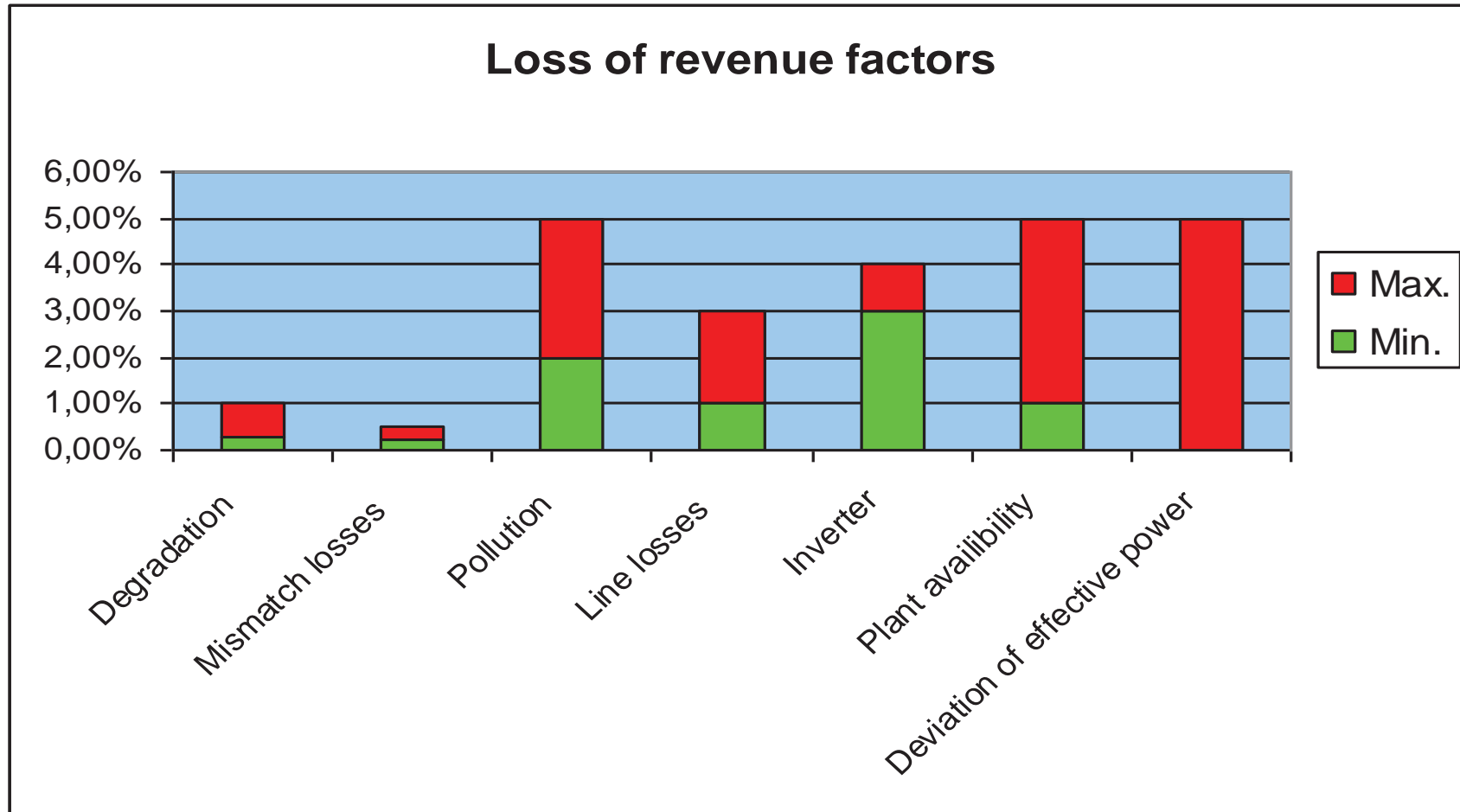
Loss of Revenue Risks

Loss of Revenue Factors 1/2

Loss of revenue factors	Degradation (aging related output deficit)	0.3 – 1 % / year
	Mismatch losses	0.2 – 0.5 % / year
	Pollution (associated with yearly cleaning)	2 - 5 % / year
	Line losses (wrong dimensions or planning of lines)	1 – 3 % / year
	Inverter (Ø degree of efficiency at 96%)	3 – 4 % / year
	Plant availability	1 – 5 % / year
	Deviation of effective power	0 – 5 % / year
	Total	7.5 % up to 23.5 % / year

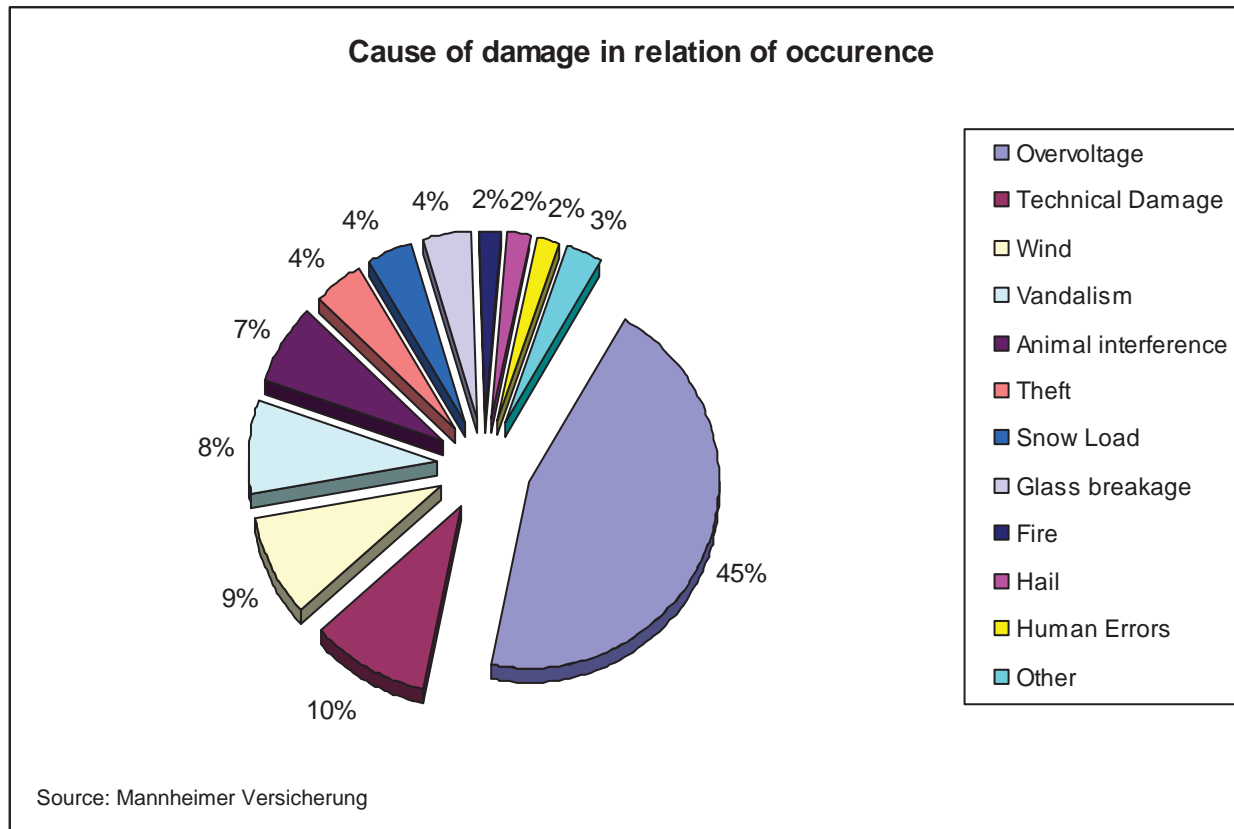
Loss of Revenue Risks

Loss of Revenue Factors 2/2



Loss of Revenue Risks

Cause of damage (Europe only – no severe weather)



Quality Assurance

Overview Quality Assurance

Quality Assurance Services

Stage 1

Evaluation

- Site evaluation incl. shading analysis
- Energy yield prediction

Stage 2

Planning

- Plan checking services
- Tender advisory and execution

Stage 3

Installation

- Component qualification
- Construction supervision

Stage 4

Acceptance

- Commissioning
- Certification incl. TÜVdotCOM-mark
- Yield control and assessment

Stage 5

Operations

- Technical and monetary monitoring
- Follow-up inspections
- 10 year check (before end of guaranty)

Quality Assurance

Stage 1 – Evaluation

Meteorological Data

- Solar irradiation
- Temperatures
- Altitude
- Shading
- Wind
- Snow

Component and installation parameter

- Multivariant yield measurement
- Component parameter
- Matching of inverter, string connections, line diameter and length
- Orientation / Tracking Systems
- Shading

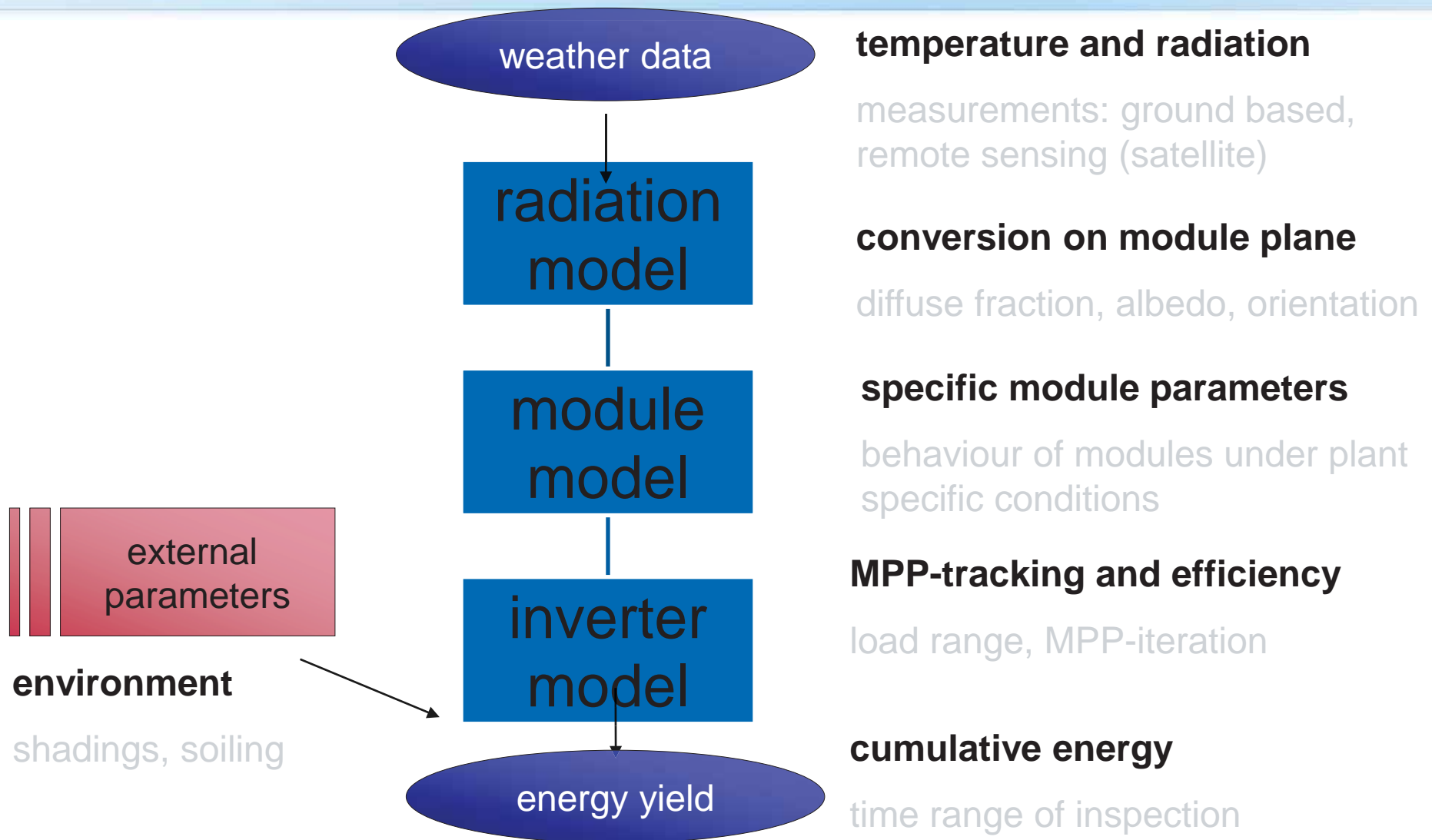
External factors

- Loss of revenue factors:
 - Pollution
 - Degradation
 - Loss factors of periphery

Calculation and simulation tools

Impartial component, site evaluation and yield prediction

Basics of Energy Yield Prognosis



Quality Assurance

Stage 2 – Planning

Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Calculation of solar irradiation and yield prediction▪ Estimation of yield degradation and pollution▪ Distance of the modules▪ Verification of performance parameters by actual measurement
Risk analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Lightning protection, component problems, vegetation, theft
Tender advisory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Definitions of minimum quality standards for the specific components▪ Qualified advisory services in consideration of quality standards, requirements and international standards▪ Evaluation and weighting matrix to evaluate vendors▪ Recommended procedures based on matrix result▪ Neutral and independent advice

Quality Assurance

Stage 3 – Installation

Quality assurance before and during installation

Random component qualification to relevant standards

Inverter

- EN 50 178
- EMV EN 61000-6-3
- EMV EN 61000-6-1
- UL1741
- TUV xxxx
- ...

PV Modules

- IEC 61215
- IEC 61646
- IEC 61730
- UL1703
- TUV xxxx
- ...

On-site supervision

Early detection of deficiencies

- Wiring, interconnection
- Ground fault and short circuit safety
- General construction and PV module installation
- Lightning, fire and fault protection

Quality Assurance

Stage 4 – Commissioning

Commissioning

- Plant safety
- Operator safety
- Compliance with agreed specifications
- Compliance with relevant standards and codes
- Function control
- Measurement and assessment of energy yield
- Compliance with requirements for grid connection

Quality Assurance

Stage 5 – Operations

Monitoring Concept

Technical Monitoring

- Continuous status control
- Collation of plant data
- Prompt fault repair
- Follow-up inspections on site
- Warranty related component inspections
- SmartGrid compliance verification

Monetary Monitoring

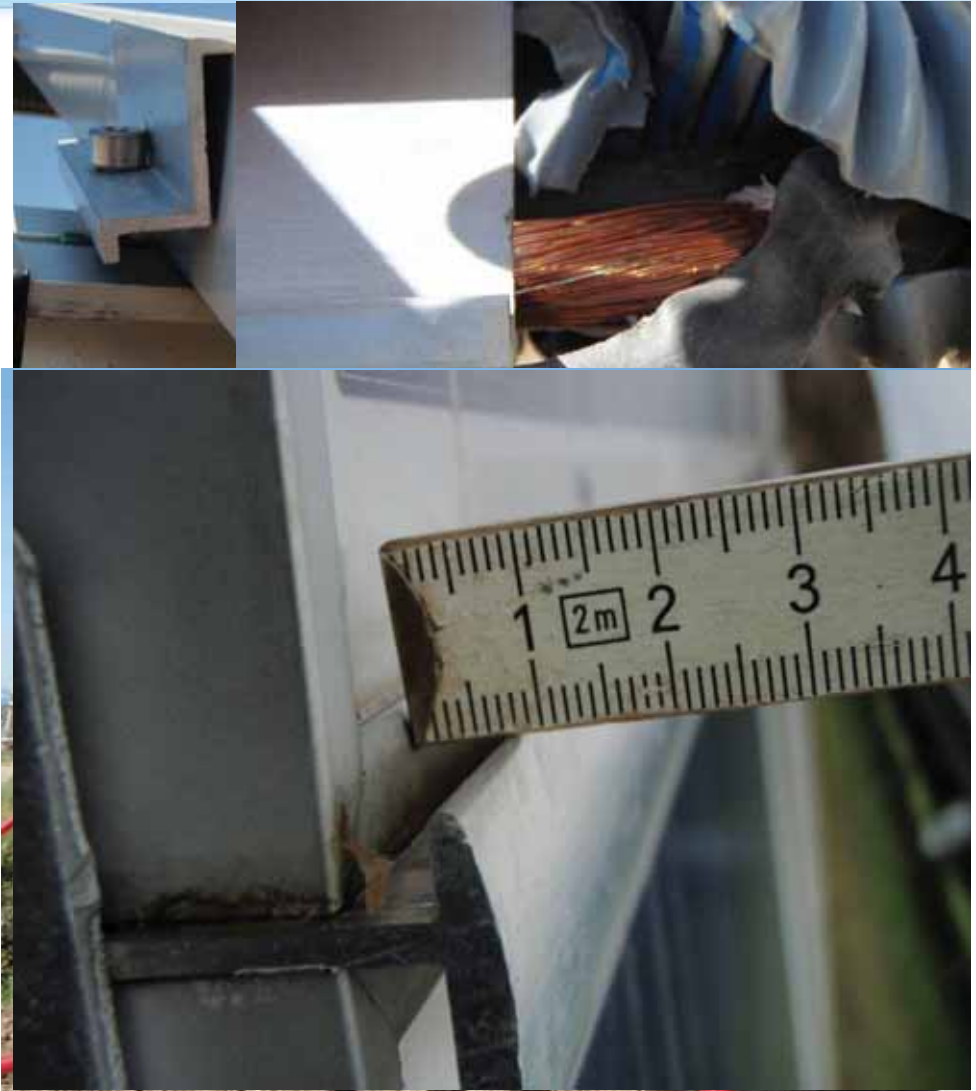
- Complete yield documentation
- Domain independent information integration
- Custom real time reporting
- Multi-plant integration
- Deviation analysis
- Sealed and calibrated yield data collection and web based presentation (trusted data concept)

Continuous yield control, review and assurance

Examples of low quality - projects



Examples of low quality - projects



Quality Assurance

Customer Benefits

Customer Benefits

- Avoidance of planning and installation faults
- Progression of efficiency and yield return
- Assurance of investment
- Assurance of “Bankability”
- Optimization of plant performance
- Risk minimization of potential damages (e.g. lightning)
- Optimal utilization of warranty
- Exoneration of additional tasks, concentration on core business
- Facilitation of argumentation in case of warranty or insurance related damages

Quality Assurance – external inspection using the example of TÜVdotCOM approach

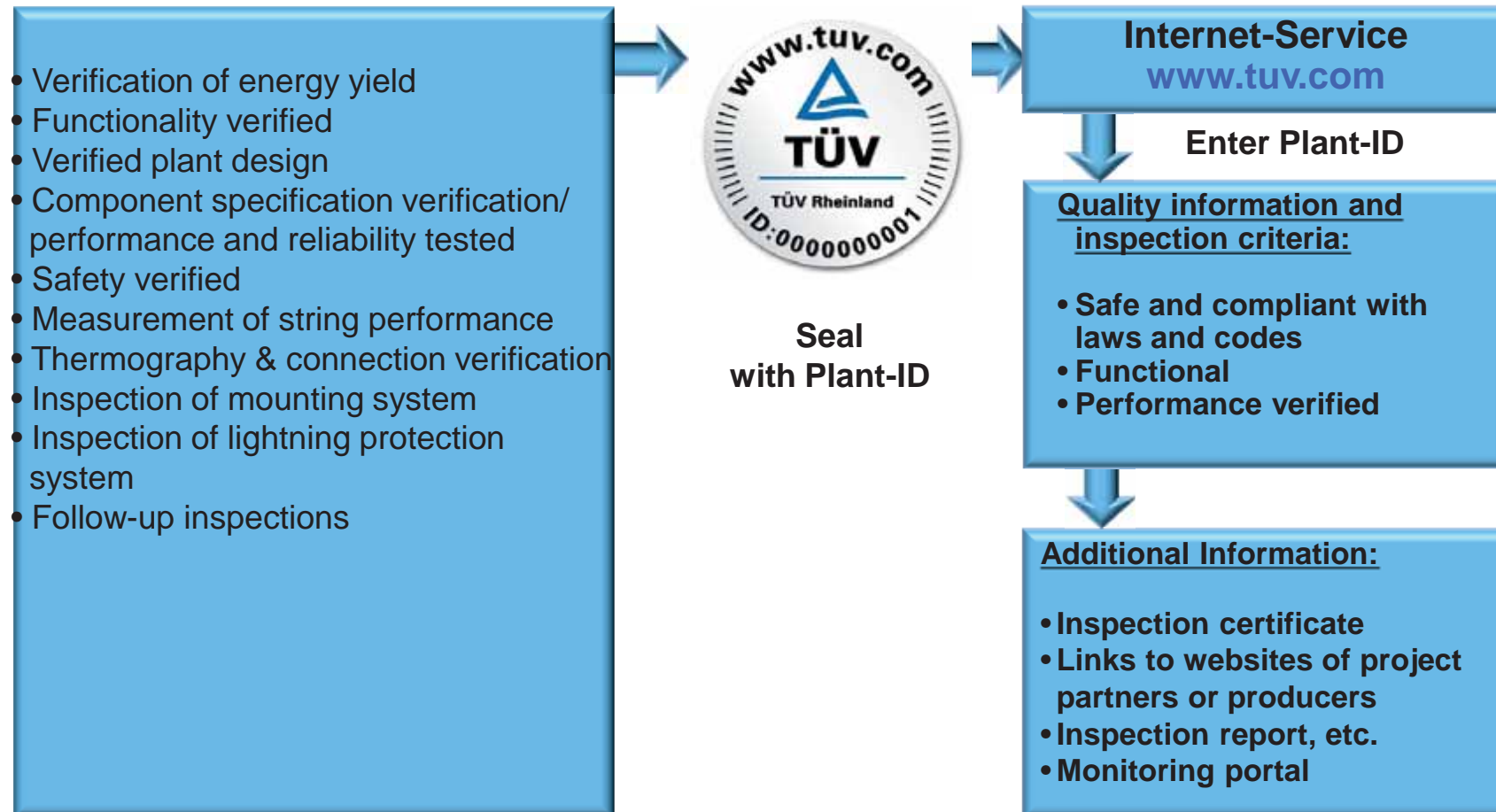
TÜVdotCOM

- Commissioning of the PV power plant using a predefined checklist (safety aspects, compliance with law and codes, functionality and performance)
- A unique TÜVdotCOM-ID will be allocated to your PV power plant (s), giving clients, operators, regulators or investors insight in bankability parameters. The portal can serve a number of communication functions and link to the real time monitoring.
- Periodic follow-up inspections ensure continued adherence with specifications (yearly and 3-years-inspections) and monitoring data integrity.
- Quality assurance for investors
- Ensuring “Bankability” – precise, reliable and independently audited
- The public and institutions trust TÜVdotCOM, independence and impartiality for 140 years



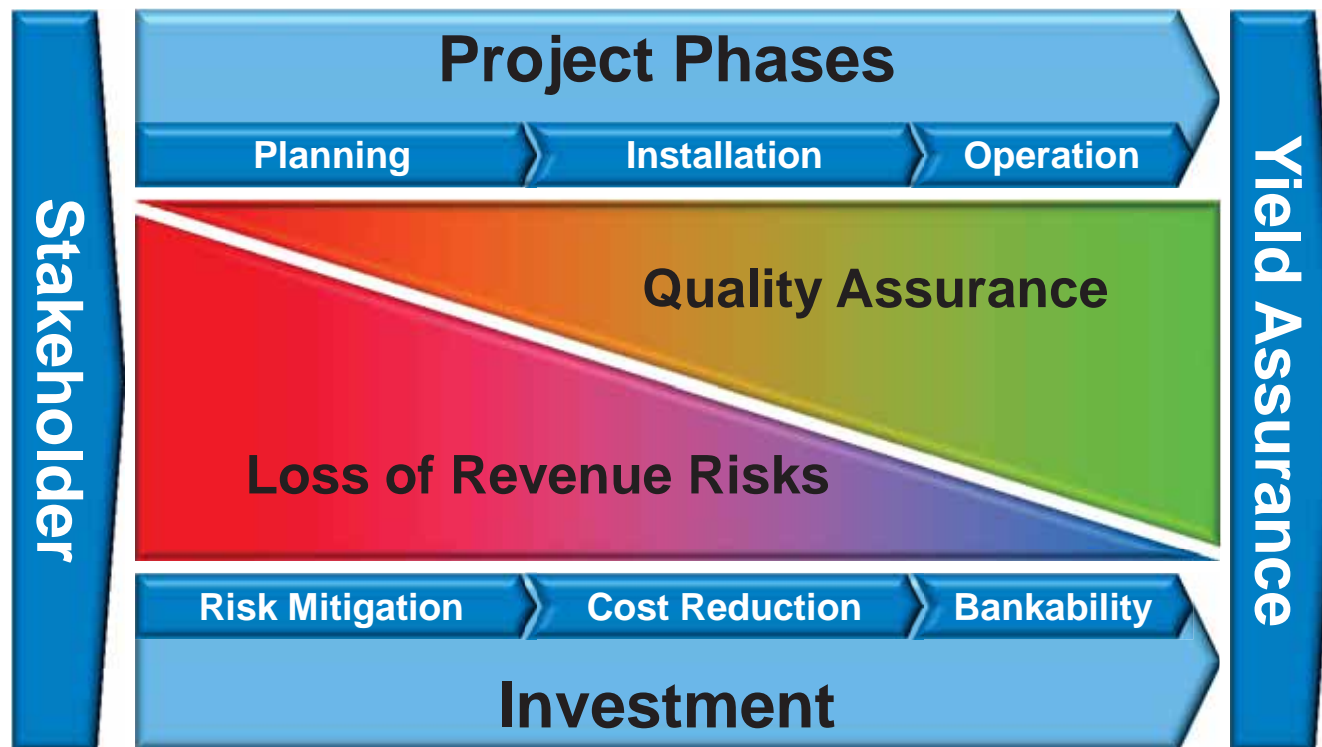
Quality Assurance

TÜVdotCOM service

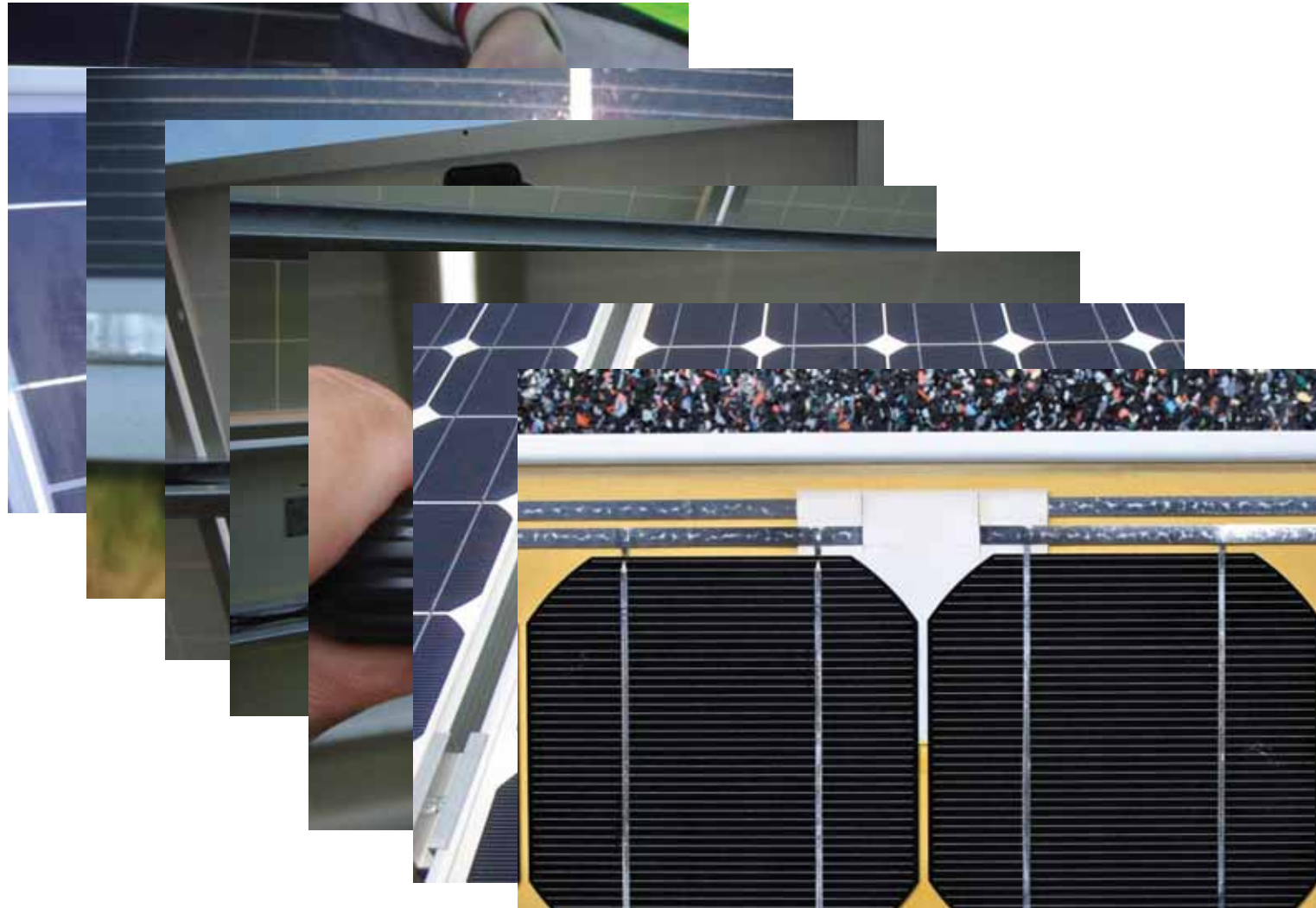


Overview

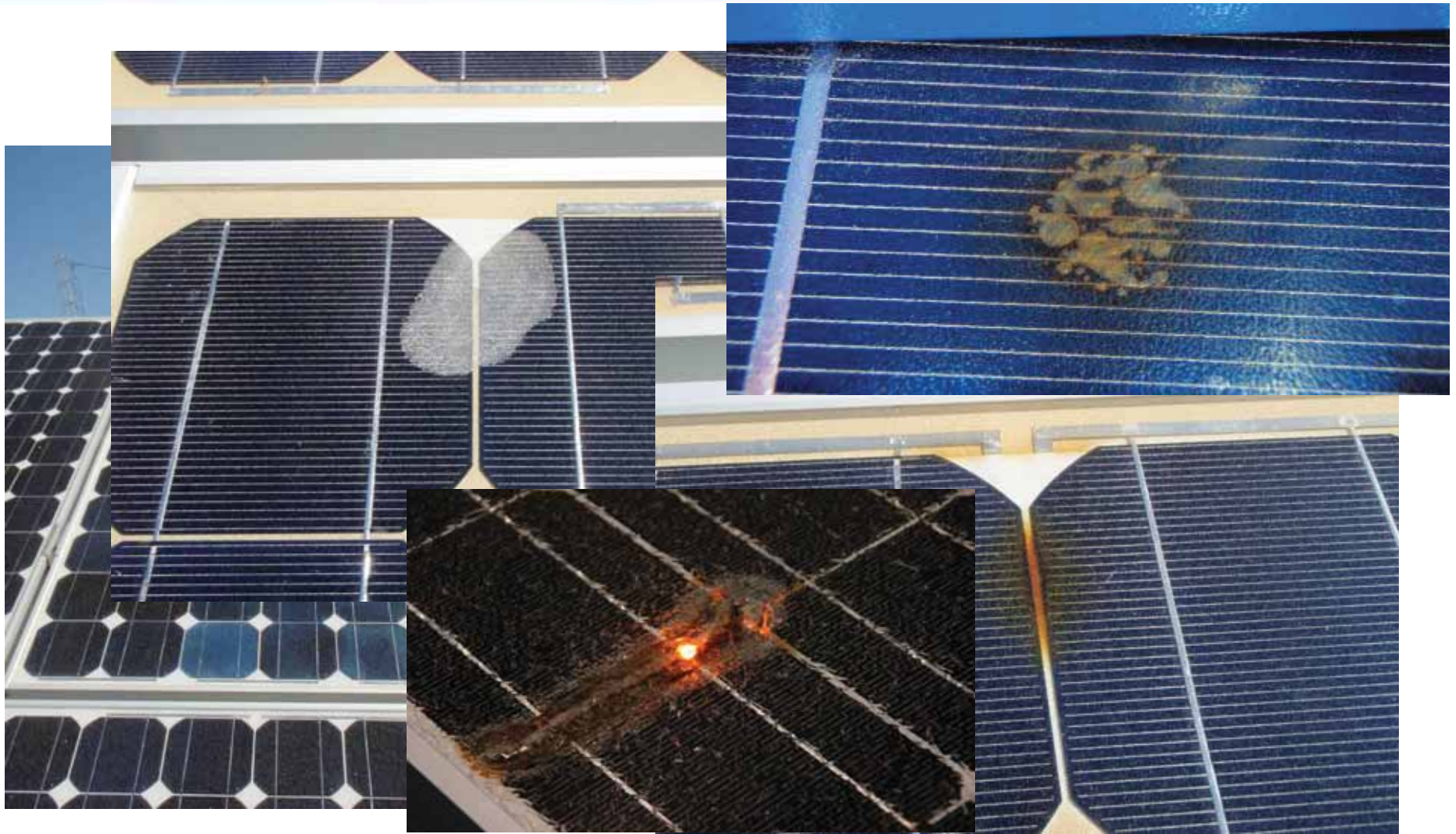
Quality Assurance for PV Power Plants



Examples of low quality – PV modules 1/2

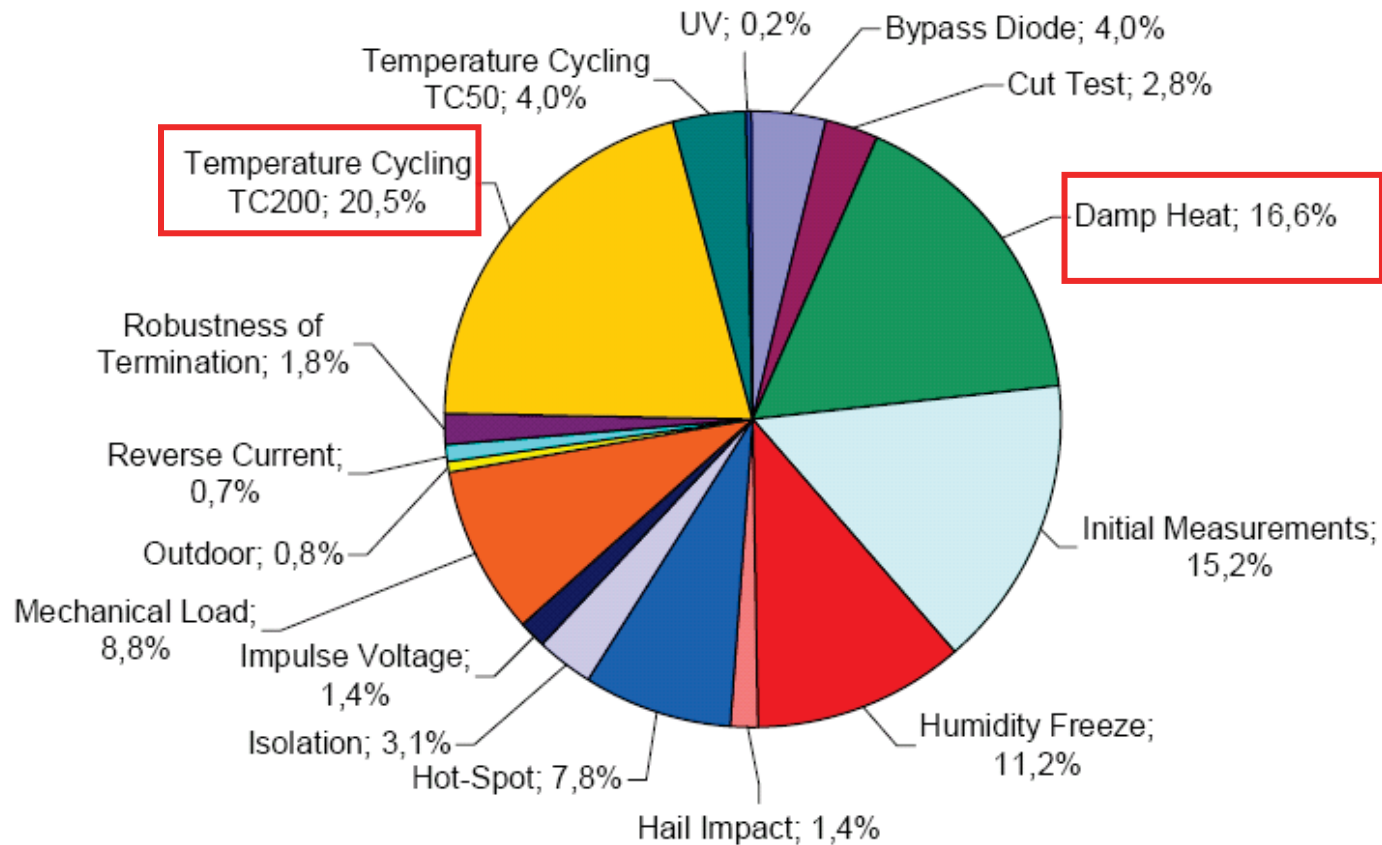


Examples of low quality – PV modules 2/2



Product quality:

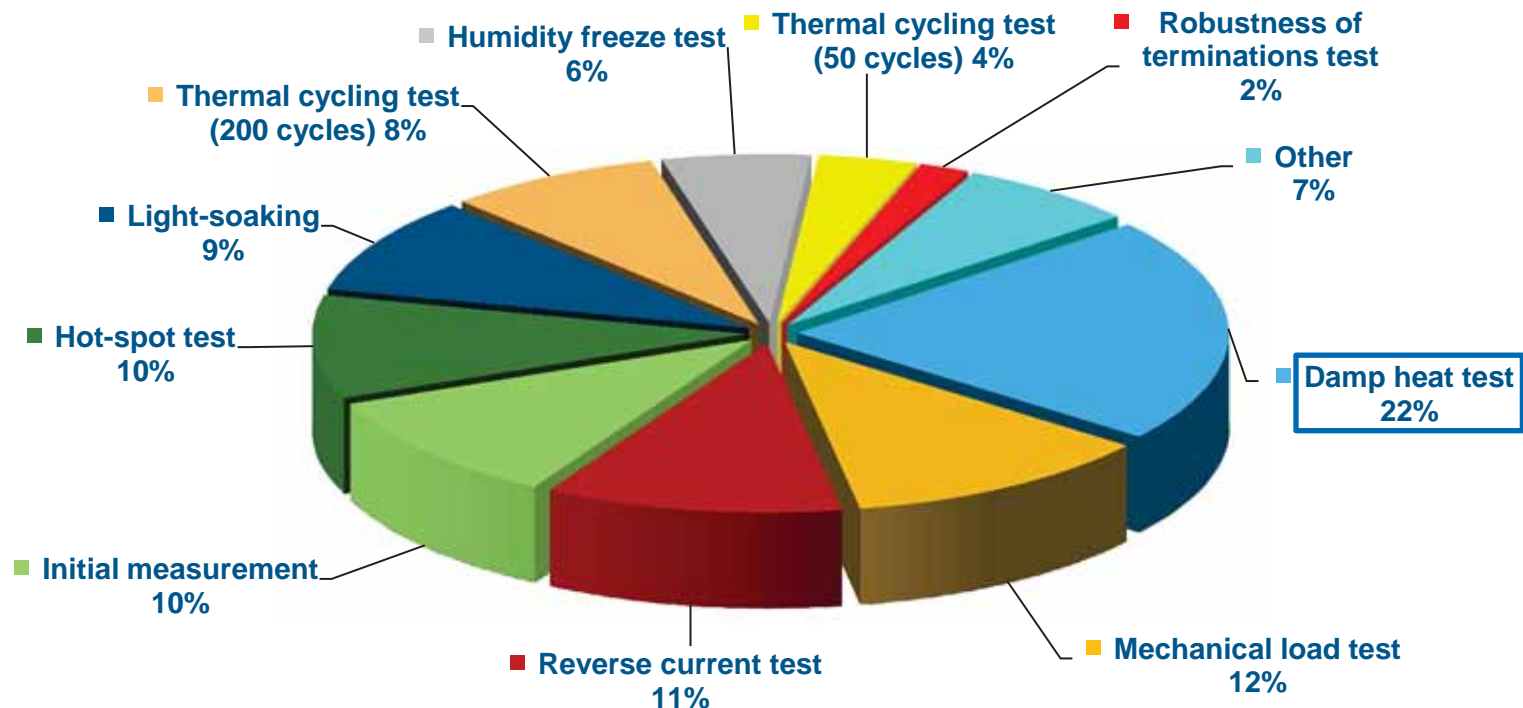
IEC 61215, Error distribution within the certification of crystalline PV modules



Product quality:

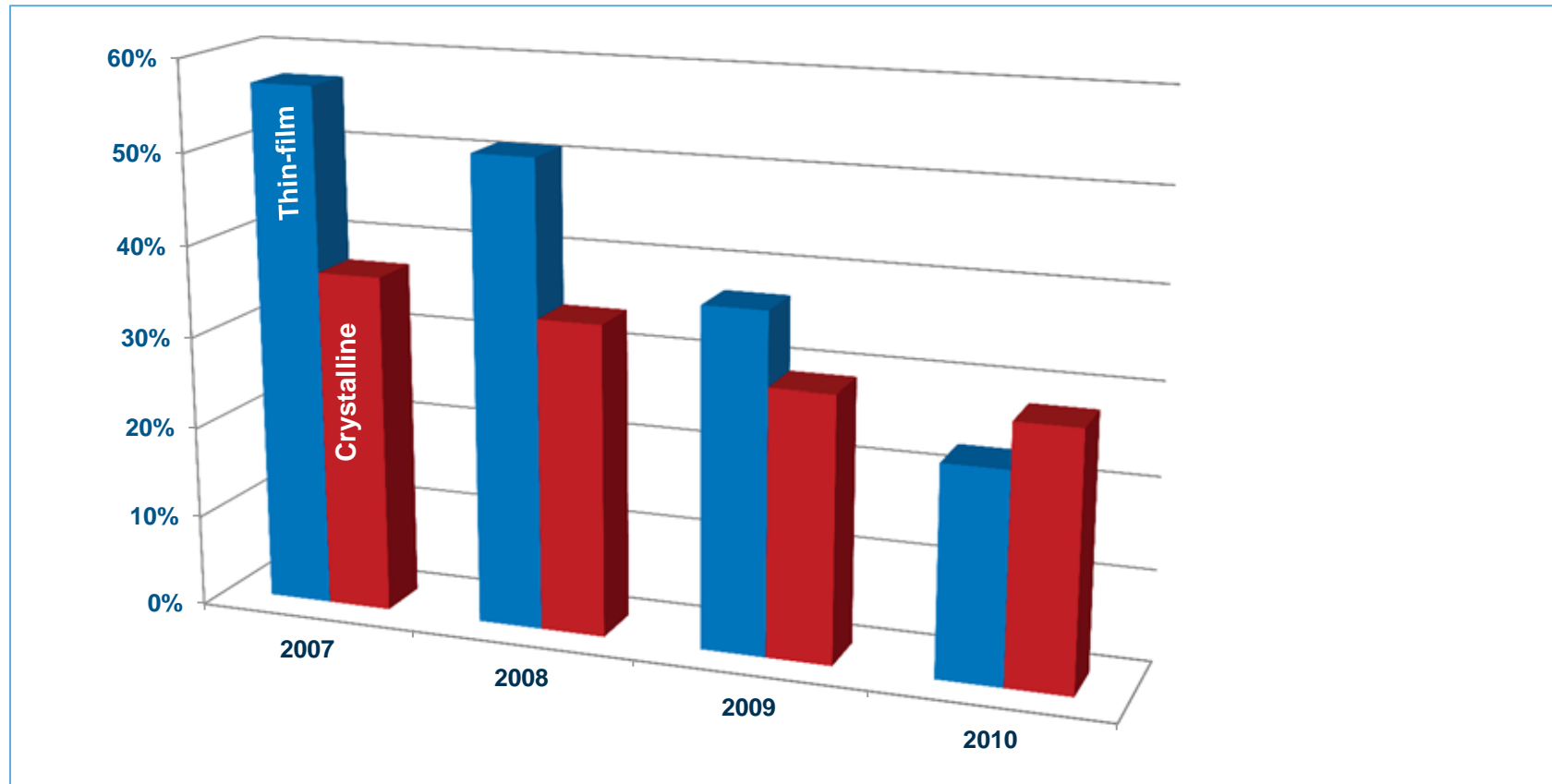
IEC 61646, Error distribution within the certification of thin-film PV-modules

Distribution of test failures for thin-film PV modules 2007-2011



Failure rate for IEC 61215/61646 certification

Percentage of projects with at least one test failure



Check of the certificates – How to avoid fake certificates



Summary

- Only use certified components such as modules, inverters, ...
- Check the Energy yield prediction and the loss of revenue factors
- Quality control during the evaluation, planning and installation phase is the cheapest way to ensure high quality photovoltaic power plants
- Especially for bigger PV projects an external quality assurance is the best way to ensure the quality
- During the operation period active monitoring of the PV power plant is essential to detect faults as soon as possible
- Follow-up inspections during the operation period make sense to avoid safety problems and to make warranty related inspections



Thank you for your interest!