



UTHM
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2022/2023**

COURSE NAME : PHOTOVOLTAIC TECHNOLOGY

COURSE CODE : BNE 45303

PROGRAMME CODE : BNE

EXAMINATION DATE : JULY/AUGUST 2023

DURATION : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS CONDUCTED VIA **CLOSED BOOK**.
3. STUDENTS ARE **PROHIBITED** TO CONSULT THEIR OWN MATERIAL OR ANY EXTERNAL RESOURCES DURING THE EXAMINATION CONDUCTED VIA CLOSED BOOK

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **TEN (10)** PAGES

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- Q1** (a) Malaysia is aspiring to be a Low Carbon Nation by 2040. To achieve this, the government emphasizes on low carbon policies and investments to increase adoption and pursue selective leadership in low carbon sectors.
- (i) Justify whether the policy of 'no new coal power plant' can be achieved in Malaysia. (3 marks)
- (ii) If you are a policy maker, suggest an alternative method for Malaysia to become a Low Carbon Nation by 2040. (4 marks)
- (b) Net Energy Metering (NEM) was as an initiative introduced in 2016 to replace the Feed-in Tariff scheme.
- (i) Briefly explain the concept of Net Energy Metering. (4 marks)
- (ii) The take-up for NEM quota was very low which is less than 3% of the 500 MW allocated. To address this problem, MESTECC minister introduced an improvement to the scheme beginning of 1 January 2019. Discuss the problem with the old scheme and how the improved scheme aims to solve this. (4 marks)
- (c) If the annual maximum demand of a company is 10 MW. Suggest the maximum capacity of PV integration for NEM project in this company and determine the cost for mandatory study for this installation. (3 marks)
- (d) Photovoltaic cell consists of different layers of semiconductor.
- (i) Explain the construction of N-type and P-type layers of PV cell. (3 marks)
- (ii) Draw and label the equivalent circuit of PV cell. (4 marks)
- Q2** (a) A site is located at a latitude of 18°N . Determine the best tilted angle for a PV array at solar noon:
- (i) When the sun is over the equator. (2 marks)
- (ii) When the sun is over the tropic of cancer. (4 marks)

- (b) The shading profile for a site with latitude 7 deg N and longitude 103 deg E is shown on sun path chart in **Figure Q2(b)**. Using the monthly solar irradiation (H) data in **Table Q2(b)**, determine the following:
- (i) Monthly shading factor (SF) for the location. (3 marks)
 - (ii) Annual PSH_{available} at the site. (5 marks)
 - (iii) As a site advisor, do you recommend the site location to be installed with PV array and why? (2 marks)
- (c) A PV module is given with the electrical parameters as shown in **Table Q4(c)**.
- (i) Sketch the I-V curve and P-V curve for this module and label all the electrical values on the curves correctly. (4 marks)
 - (ii) Calculate the fill factor and efficiency of this module and discuss the results in your own words. (5 marks)

Q3 As a technologies in a PV consultant company, you are given the task of designing a grid-connected photovoltaic (GCPV) system for a rooftop installation to generate maximum power. The rooftop is a flat concrete slab with dimensions 22 meters x 8.5 meters. You must use the PV module and inverter with the characteristics provided in **Table Q3(a)** and **Table Q3(b)**, respectively.

- (i) Design an array configuration to fit the maximum number of modules possible. Assume the module gap is 20 mm. No clearance around the edges is required. (6 marks)
- (ii) Design the optimal array arrangement (N_p and N_s) of PV module connection for one inverter together with the number of inverters required for the system. (9 marks)
- (iii) For the similar PV module in **Table Q3(a)**, if the client allocates a budget of RM70000 to invest in a complete GCPV system, determine the total number of modules if the cost of a similar complete system in the market is RM 31500 for a 5 kWp system. (6 marks)
- (iv) Evaluate the steps that can be taken to ensure a high performance ratio (PR) for the system. (4 marks)

- Q4 (a)** Table Q4(a) shows the historical record of a client monthly consumption from the previous year. The client is requesting to have 90% of her electricity to be offset by energy produced from a PV system to be installed in her premise. As a PV technologies, you plan to design the system using **First Solar Series 6 model FS-6445** (refer appendix). Other information for your design are:

- Average daily PSH = 4.7 hours
- Average maximum ambient temperature = 34°C
- Cable loss = 1.5 %
- Inverter efficiency = 97 %

Show the necessary design steps and determine the minimum number of modules required to fulfill the client's request.

(10 marks)

- (b) Provide the proper definition and relevant equations for the following terms:

(i) Yield

(2 marks)

(ii) Specific Yield

(2 marks)

(iii) Performance Ratio

(2 marks)

- (c) A 5 MWp GCPV system in Alor Setar, Kedah uses the **First Solar Series 6 model FS-6445** (refer Appendix A). Here are the information available about the system and its location:

- Average daily PSH is 5 hours
- Average maximum ambient temperature is 33°C
- Dirt factor is 4%
- Cable losses 3%
- Inverter efficiency is 97.3%

Calculate the yield, specific yield and performance ratio of the system for the 3rd year.

(9 marks)

- END OF QUESTIONS -

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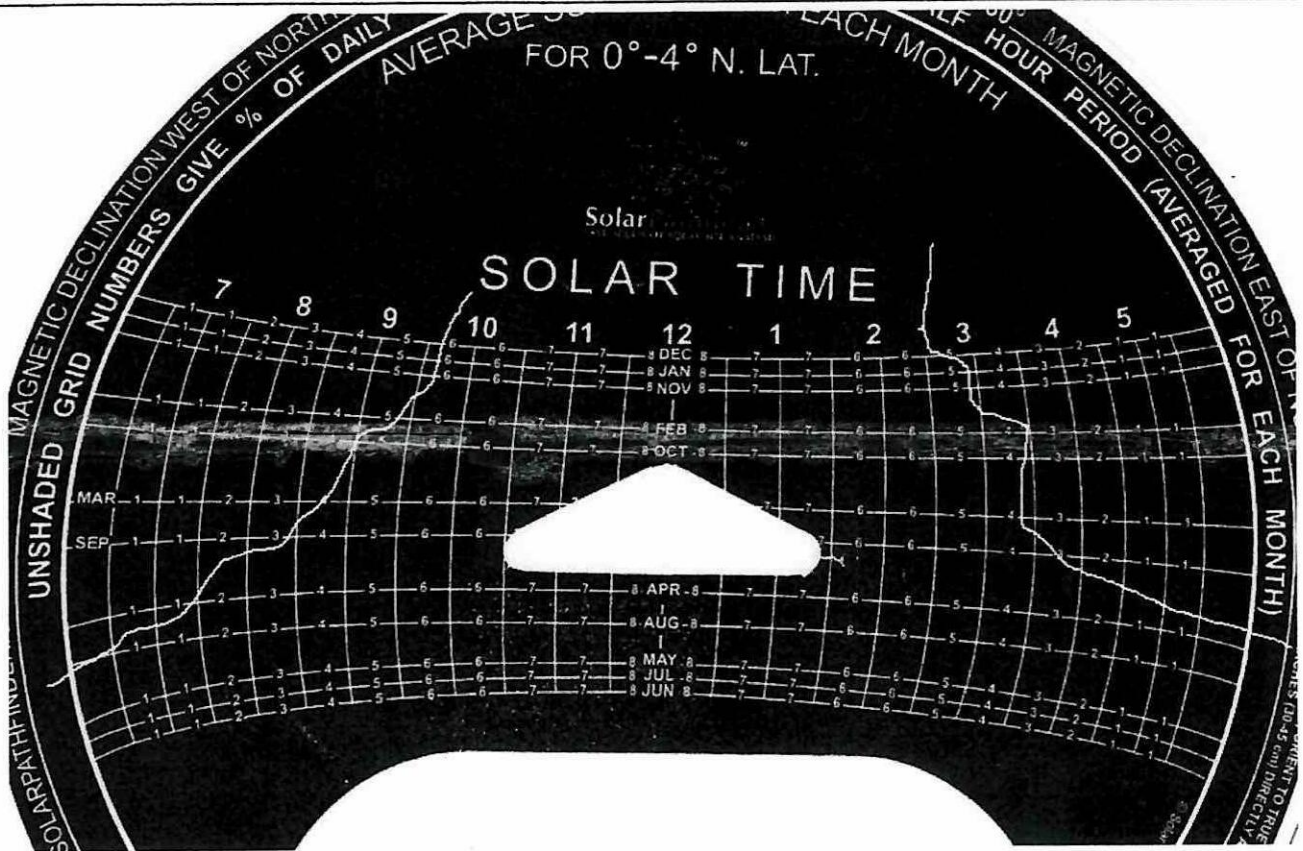


Figure Q2(b)

Table Q2(b)

Month	kWhm ⁻²	Month	kWhm ⁻²
Jan	125	Jul	139
Feb	121	Aug	156
Mac	130	Sep	149
Apr	150	Oct	135
May	159	Nov	125
Jun	146	Dec	124

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Table Q1(c)

Model: Ganfizky-250-PV		
Parameter	Unit	Value
Maximum power	W	250
Short circuit current	A	8.14
Open circuit voltage	V	45.2
Current at maximum power	A	6.39
Voltage at maximum power	V	39.1
No of cells		72
Cell size	mm x mm	125 x 125

Table Q3(a)

Electrical Values	
Parameter	Value
Maximum Power (W)	370
Open circuit voltage (V)	40.9
Short-circuit current (A)	11.52
Voltage at maximum power (V)	34.4
Current at maximum power (A)	10.76
Temperature coefficients (%/°C)	
k _{temp} I _{sc}	+0.05
k _{temp} V _{oc}	-0.265
k _{temp} P _{mp}	-0.34
Dimensions (mm)	
Length	1755
Width	1038

Table Q2 (d)

Input Values (DC)	
Parameter	Value
Maximum Input Power (W)	8900
V _{mpp} -range (V)	335 - 800
V _{dc} max (V)	900
I _{dc} max (A)	25.4
Max no. of DC inputs (parallel)	4
Output Values (AC)	
Power (W)	8000
Nominal current (A)	34.8
Nominal voltage (V)	230
Efficiency (%)	97.1

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Table Q4(a)

Month	Energy (kWh)	Month	Energy (kWh)
Jan	921	Jul	1,054
Feb	1,023	Aug	N/A
Mar	1,045	Sep	937
Apr	N/A	Oct	898
May	985	Nov	N/A
Jun	907	Dec	915

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APPENDICES

LIST OF EQUATIONS

CSA of DC cable	$A_{\min_dc_cable} = \frac{2 \times L_{dc_cable} \times I_{dc} \times \rho}{LOSS \times V_{\min_string}}$
Lowest voltage of maximum power	$V_{mp_min} = V_{mpstc} \times \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{\beta_{voltage}}{100\%} \right) \times (T_{cell_max} - T_{stc}) \right\}$
Voltage drop in cables	$V_{drop_dc} = \frac{2 \times L_{dc_cable} \times I_{dc} \times \rho}{A_{dc_cable}}$
Power Loss in cable	$P_{dc} = \frac{2 \times L_{dc_cable} \times (I_{dc})^2 \times \rho}{A_{dc_cable}}$

GCPV System Protection

1. Bypass diode

Have a voltage rating of at least $2 \times V_{OC\ STC\ MOD}$ of the protected module.

Have a current rating of at least $1.3 \times I_{SC\ STC\ MOD}$

2. Overcurrent Protection

DC rated trip current: $1.5 \times I_{SC\ STC\ MOD} \leq I_{TRIP} \leq 2 \times I_{SC\ STC\ MOD}$

DC voltage rating: $\geq 1.2 \times V_{OC\ STC\ ARRAY}$

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GCPV System Design Calculation

$$V_{\max_oc} = V_{oc_stc} \times \left[1 + \frac{\gamma_{Voc} (\% / ^\circ C)}{100} (T_{cell_min} - 25^\circ C) \right]$$

$$\text{Max no of modules} = \frac{V_{\max_inv} \times 0.95}{V_{\max_oc}}$$

$$V_{\min_mp} = V_{mp_stc} \times \left[1 + \frac{\gamma_{Pmp} (\% / ^\circ C)}{100} (T_{cell_max} - 25^\circ C) \right]$$

$$\text{Min no of modules} = \frac{V_{\min_inv} \times 1.1}{V_{\min_mp}}$$

$$I_{\max} = I_{sc_stc} \times \left[1 + \frac{\gamma_{Isc}}{100} (T_{cell_max} - 25^\circ C) \right]$$

$$\text{Max no of strings} = \frac{I_{\max_dc_inv}}{I_{\max} \times 1.2}$$

PV Design based on energy requirement

$$E_{req} = \frac{\% \text{ energy to be supplied}}{100} \times \frac{12}{\text{no of months with data}} \times \sum_{m=1}^{12} \text{energy consumption}$$

$$k_{temp} = 1 + \left[\frac{\gamma}{100} \times (T_{cell} - T_{stc}) \right]$$

$$P_{array_stc} = \frac{E_{req}}{PSH_{poa} \times k_{deration}}$$

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APPENDIX A

First Solar Series 6 model FS-6445 (*for Q4)

MODEL TYPES AND RATINGS AT STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS (1000W/m², AM 1.5, 25°C)¹

NOMINAL VALUES		FS-6420 FS-6420A	FS-6425 FS-6425A	FS-6430 FS-6430A	FS-6435 FS-6435A	FS-6440 FS-6440A	FS-6445 FS-6445A
Nominal Power ² (-0/+5%)	P _{MAX} (W)	420.0	425.0	430.0	435.0	440.0	445.0
Efficiency (%)	%	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.0
Voltage at P _{MAX}	V _{MAX} (V)	180.4	181.5	182.6	183.6	184.7	185.7
Current at P _{MAX}	I _{MAX} (A)	2.33	2.34	2.36	2.37	2.38	2.40
Open Circuit Voltage	V _{OC} (V)	218.5	218.9	219.2	219.6	220.0	220.4
Short Circuit Current	I _{SC} (A)	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.55	2.55	2.56
Maximum System Voltage	V _{SYS} (V)	1500 ⁵					
Limiting Reverse Current	I _R (A)	6.0					
Maximum Series Fuse	I _{CF} (A)	6.0					

RATINGS AT NOMINAL OPERATING CELL TEMPERATURE OF 45°C (800W/m², 20°C air temperature, AM 1.5, 1m/s wind speed)²

Nominal Power	P _{MAX} (W)	317.2	320.9	324.7	328.5	332.4	336.0
Voltage at P _{MAX}	V _{MAX} (V)	168.7	169.8	170.9	172.0	173.1	174.1
Current at P _{MAX}	I _{MAX} (A)	1.88	1.89	1.90	1.91	1.92	1.93
Open Circuit Voltage	V _{OC} (V)	206.3	206.6	207.0	207.3	207.7	208.0
Short Circuit Current	I _{SC} (A)	2.04	2.05	2.05	2.06	2.06	2.06

TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

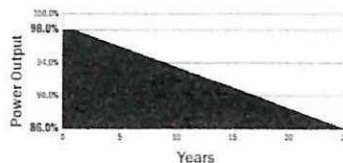
Module Operating Temperature Range	(°C)	-40 to +85					
Temperature Coefficient of P _{MAX}	T _K (P _{MAX})	-0.32%/°C [Temperature Range: 25°C to 75°C]					
Temperature Coefficient of V _{OC}	T _K (V _{OC})	-0.28%/°C					
Temperature Coefficient of I _{SC}	T _K (I _{SC})	+0.04%/°C					

420-445 Watts
17%+ Efficiency

INDUSTRY-LEADING MODULE WARRANTY¹

98% WARRANTY START POINT

0.5% WARRANTED ANNUAL DEGRADATION RATE



- 25-Year Linear Performance Warranty
- 10-Year Limited Product Warranty

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