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EFFICIENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS IN CARIBBEAN BUILDINGS: CASE STUDY

IMPLEMENTACIÓN EFICIENTE DE SISTEMAS SOLARES FOTOVOLTAICOS EN EDIFICACIONES DEL CARIBE: ESTUDIO DE CASO

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ABSTRACT

The following research presents the calculation of the photovoltaic generation potential from the use of the roof surfaces of buildings for a case study. For this purpose, an energy study was carried out in the facility to identify the demand to be satisfied, and the constructive survey of the building was executed free of shadows that can be used for the mounting of photovoltaic panels considering the dimensions, orientation, and inclination of their roofs, in addition, the specific meteorological information of the territory was obtained, necessary for the generation calculations and its inclusion in the specialized software PVSyst. The PVSyst simulation showed that the company has an available area of 1,317 m² of building roofs, an area where it is possible to install a total of 510 photovoltaic modules, with a generation capacity of 281 kWp and a real annual generation of 508,416 kWh/year. This photovoltaic installation is capable of covering 102.65 % of the facility's energy demand.

Keywords: photovoltaic modules, photovoltaic solar systems, energy analysis, sizing.

RESUMEN

En la siguiente investigación se presenta el cálculo de las potencialidades de generación fotovoltaica a partir del aprovechamiento de las superficies de cubiertas de las edificaciones para un caso de estudio. Para ello se partió de un estudio energético realizado en la instalación con el objetivo de identificar la demanda que se pretende satisfacer y se ejecutó el levantamiento constructivo de la edificación libres de sombra que pueden emplearse para el montaje

de paneles fotovoltaicos considerando las dimensiones, orientación e inclinación de sus cubiertas, además se obtuvo la información meteorológica específica del territorio, necesaria para los cálculos de generación y su inclusión en el software especializado PVSyst. La simulación con el PVSyst evidenció que en la empresa existe un área disponible de cubiertas de edificaciones de 1 317 m², superficie donde es posible instalar un total de 510 módulos fotovoltaicos, con una capacidad de generación de 281 kWp y una generación anual real de 508 416 kWh/año. Dicha instalación fotovoltaica es capaz de cubrir el 102.65% de la demanda energética de la instalación.

Palabras claves: módulos fotovoltaicos, sistemas solares fotovoltaicos, análisis energético, dimensionamiento.

INTRODUCTION

The use of renewable energy sources, such as solar, is fundamental to mitigating climate change and achieving sustainable production systems. Although new technologies have been developed to improve the efficiency of photovoltaic systems, their implementation remains a challenge in the energy transition. However, the solar energy market has grown significantly due to cost reduction and environmental concerns (Carrera et al., 2023; Guzmán et al., 2017; Carrera et al., 2021).

The sun is a sphere of 1.39×10^6 km in diameter and is located, on average, 1.5×10^8 km from the Earth, its interior is like a nuclear fusion reactor where hydrogen is continuously converted into helium. Only 4.5% of the solar irradiance reaching the Earth's surface is ultraviolet radiation: 43 % is visible and 53 % is infrared (Chakrabarti, 2019; Collado, 2022; Liu et al., 2023; Louwen & Sark, 2020), which allows for a large potential of energy to be harnessed.

The PV solar cells that make up a PV module can be connected in series and/or in parallel. However, the efficiency of these components decreases with increasing temperature. As the temperature increases, the short-circuit current of the cells increases while the open circuit voltage decreases, resulting in a reduction of the power generated. In addition, the efficiency of the cells is significantly affected by concentrated sunlight and partial shading, which can lead to hot spots and irreversible damage to the PV modules, ideally for such systems a trade-off between decreasing and increasing short-circuit current and open-circuit voltage is achieved as the so-called maximum power points (Ebhotá & Tabakov, 2023; Hosseini et al., 2023; Panda & Gupta, 2023; Rouholamini et al., 2016).

The orientation of photovoltaic systems (PV systems) is crucial for their efficiency. Deviations of 48° from the optimal azimuthal angle can cause energy losses of 5%, while deviations of 21° from the optimal tilt angle can generate the same losses. These results vary by location (Abdelaal & El-Fergany, 2023; Al-Ghussain et al., 2023; Carrera et al., 2023; Jing et al., 2023).

It is essential to assess the feasibility of any PV system before its installation, considering its estimated performance. Various methods are employed for this assessment, such as numerical modeling, geo-parameter analysis, and experimental modeling. Simulation with power modeling tools, such as PVSyst, SketchupPro, PVGIS, PV Watts, SSISSIFO, and RETScreen, is the most popular approach (Cox et al., 2023; Modu et al., 2023; Shrivastava et al., 2023).

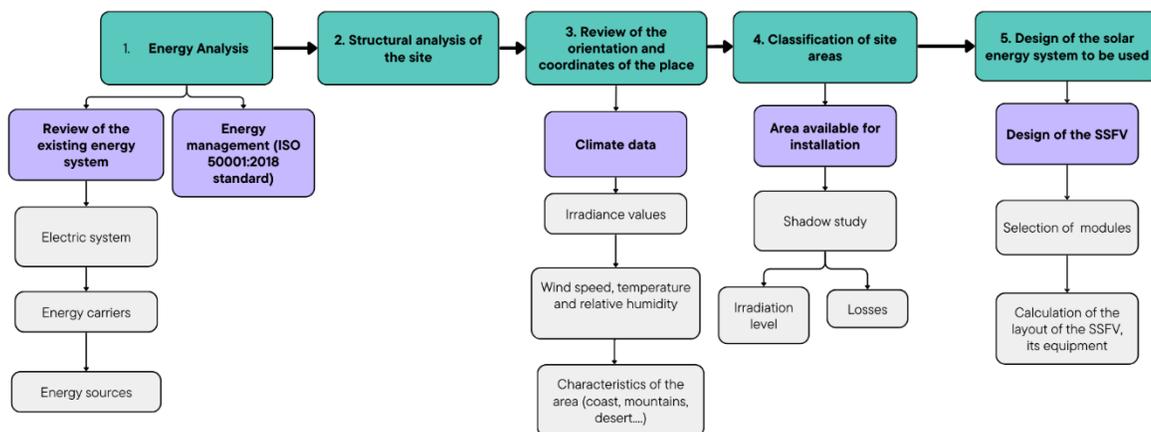
From the above, it can be seen that irradiance, relative humidity, outdoor and working temperature and all this linked to the geolocation and layout angles of the SSFVs have a great influence on their efficiency and at the same time on the energy production. Therefore, it is of great importance to achieve the best characteristics and arrangements for the same, which can make the difference between the feasibility and closure of projects of this type. Therefore, this research aims to achieve an efficient sizing and an accurate analysis of all these variables in a case study, so that it can be replicated and taken into account for future projects. The objective of this research is to calculate the photovoltaic generation potential from the use of the roof surfaces of buildings using PVSyst simulation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the study, a methodology was developed that allows the energy analysis of the installation based on the ISO 50001 standard and, at the same time, an analysis and sizing of a PV system, taking into account technical characteristics to achieve greater efficiency than common sizing (Figure 1) (Abo-Khalil et al., 2023; Hassan et al., 2023; Iturralde et al., 2022; Iturralde et al., 2023) especially photovoltaic solar energy, as it is one of the countries with the highest rate of solar radiation in the world, thus being able to contribute to policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This article presents a study on how to control the variability that the production of electricity from solar energy presents and how to improve the integration of this type of production for self-consumption in an installation. Thus, in addition to a survey on the legislation that regulates the activity of self-consumption, topics such as energy storage, photovoltaic production and the optimization of the dimensioning of production systems with storage were addressed. The dimensioning process of a

photovoltaic system connected to the grid is based on the choice and suitability of the module and DC/AC inverter and other peripheral equipment. The inverter sizing factor is the relationship between the inverter power and the PV generator power, and your choice depends on several factors. In addition, this work aims to in addition to presenting a study regarding economic feasibility so that it is possible to assess the profitability of this technology for the selected building. Designing reliable and cost-effective solar PV systems with compliance to national and international power quality standards is critical for their economical, efficient, and safe operation. The conventional approaches currently being used to optimally size the solar PV systems generally ignore power quality criteria during the initial design phase. This paper fills this gap by presenting a novel Genetic Algorithm (GA).

Fig 1. Methodology for SSFV dimensioning.



Source: Own production.

The company under study belongs to the agricultural sector and is located in the following areas with geographical coordinates 22.149410 0N, - 80.442323 0E, in the city of Cienfuegos. Table 1 shows the monthly and average meteorological data.

Table 1. Meteo for Cienfuegos. Synthetically generated data from monthly values.

Meteo for Cienfuegos - Synthetically generated data from monthly values.

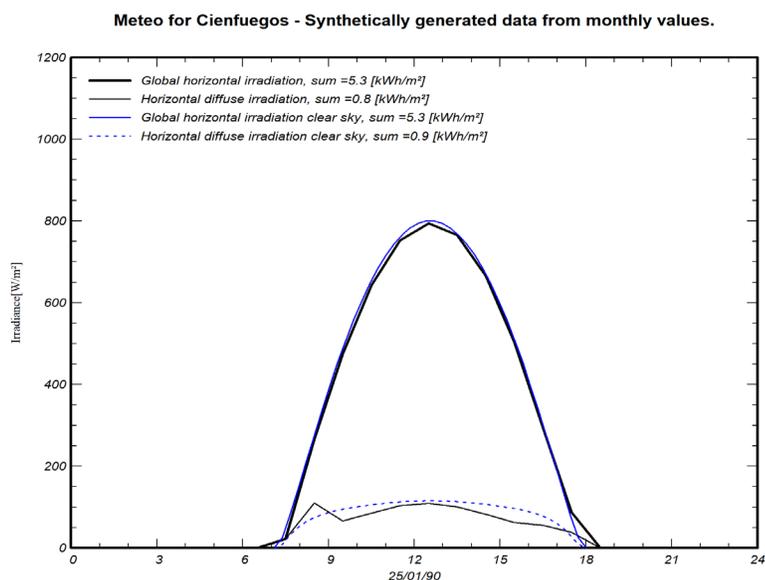
Plane: tilt 18.0°, azimuth 0.0°, Albedo 0.20

Interval beginn	GlobHor kWh/m²/mth	DiffHor kWh/m²/mth	BeamHor kWh/m²/mth	BeamNor kWh/m²/mth	GlobInc (Perez) kWh/m²/mth	KT ratio	T_Amb °C	WindVel m/s
January (30 da	132.2	47.5	84.7	149.3	163.2	0.588	19.9	2.8
February	139.5	52.1	87.4	144.8	162.5	0.598	21.3	2.7
March	182.0	60.7	121.3	185.7	197.5	0.613	23.0	3.0
April	190.4	72.5	117.9	166.2	192.4	0.602	24.4	3.0
May	180.3	90.2	90.1	126.3	172.5	0.528	26.1	2.6
June	187.0	88.9	98.1	139.9	173.8	0.560	26.6	2.1
July	195.1	90.9	104.3	149.1	183.3	0.570	27.1	1.9
August	182.3	89.2	93.1	125.5	180.3	0.551	27.0	1.8
September	158.1	69.1	89.0	131.3	165.8	0.533	25.7	1.7
October	144.4	62.8	81.5	128.1	161.5	0.534	25.0	2.2
November	127.6	48.8	78.8	140.8	154.2	0.567	22.3	2.5
December (30	115.8	41.7	74.1	140.7	145.4	0.545	21.5	2.5
Year	1934.8	814.6	1120.3	1727.7	2052.5	0.565	24.2	2.4

Source: Own production.

Figure 2 shows the behavior of the different types of irradiation throughout the day, as can be seen, horizontal irradiation is the most favorable for the most efficient operation of the solar modules.

Fig 2. Synthetically generated data from monthly values.



Source: Own production, PVsyst 7.3.

Technical characteristics and analysis of the photovoltaic module to be used:

Mono-Crystalline PERC HALF CUT (550Wp)

Half-Cut Mono PERC solar modules contain solar cells that are split in the middle which causes it to have improved performance and durability. The main benefits of these types of cells are that performance-wise they can increase the panel efficiency by a few percentage points in addition to having better production numbers they are smaller in size and have more resistance to breaking (Tables 2, 3 and 4).

The thing about smaller cells is that they have reduced mechanical stresses, which allows them to have less chance of breaking. These types of panels have a higher output and are more reliable than conventional solar panels.

Half-cut cells can resist shade effects more than traditional solar panels due to the wiring methods used to connect the half-cut cell inside the panel.

Table 2. Mechanical characteristics.

Cell type	Mono-crystalline PERC 182x91 mm (Half-Cut)
Number of cells	6x24 (144pzs)
Dimensions	2 278x1 134x35 mm
Weight	28 Kg
Frontal crystal	3.2 mm of tempered glass
Frame	Anodized aluminum alloy
Encapsulating	Crystal/EVA/Cell/EVA/TPT
Relative humidity	0 to 100%
Maximum static charge	5 400 Pa (front side) 2 400 Pa (backside)
Connection charge	IP 68, three diodes, compatible connector with MC4

Exit cable	4, 450mm or 1200 mm
Fire resistance	UL: Type 1, IEC: Class C

Source: Own production.

Table 3. Temperature coefficient.

The nominal operating temperature for the cell	45°C + 2°C
Maximum potency temperature	-(0.35 + 0.05) %/°C
Open circuit voltage temperature	-(0.27 + 0.02) %/°C
Short circuit current temperature	+(0.05 + 0.005) %/°C
Maximum fusible current	25 A

Source: Own production.

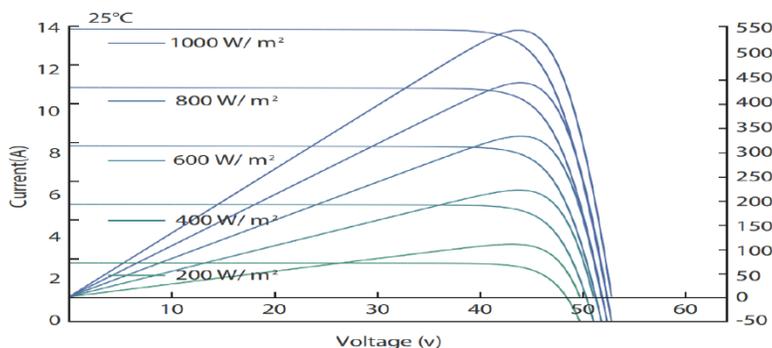
Table 4. Electrical properties.

	STC	STC	STC	STC	STC
Module type	540 M	545 M	550 M	555 M	560 M
Open circuit voltage (V)	49.41	49.61	49.8	49.87	50.02
Short circuit current (A)	13.86	13.93	13.98	14.08	14.14
Optimum circuit voltage (V)	41.54	41.77	41.95	42.14	42.29
Optimum circuit current (A)	13	13.05	13.12	13.17	13.24
Maximum operating power	540 W	545 W	550 W	555 W	560 W
STC module efficiency	20.90%	21.12%	21.31%	21.48%	21.68%
Operation temperature	-40 °C to +85				
Maximum system voltage	1 500 V DC				
Exit potency tolerance	0 ~ + 5 W				

Source: Own production.

Figure 3 shows the behavior of the modules at different working ranges, which is fundamental at the time of being selected so that it can cover on a larger scale the geographic characteristics of the site and at the same time take it into account for the type of arrangement and equipment to be used. It can be observed that the maximum power points are around 40-50 V of open circuit working voltage, which has the greatest variation in the short circuit current at different irradiances and working temperatures, which allows us to achieve a subsequent arrangement of the system with greater accuracy and better prediction in the generation of electricity by the system.

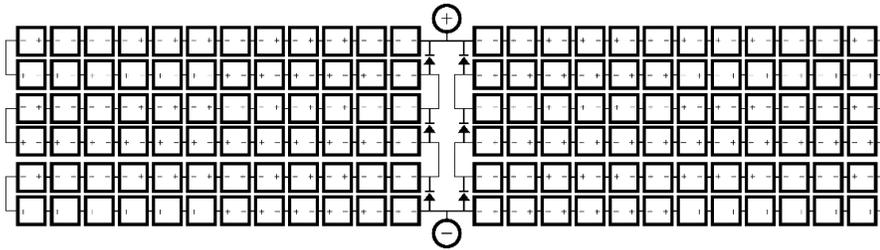
Fig 3. Synthetically generated data from monthly values.



Source: Own production.

The 6x24 array for 550 Wp generation allows maximum use of the available space in the solar module. By arranging the cells in an array, the efficiency of converting sunlight into electricity per unit area is optimized. It is a commonly used arrangement in solar photovoltaic modules and offers a good combination of efficiency, generation capacity, and space utilization (see Figure 4).

Fig 4. Arrangement of a 550 Wp module solar cell system.



Source: Own production.

Calculations of the entity's photovoltaic generation potential. Proposed sub-arrangements for buildings

To calculate the PV system, it is essential to determine some key parameters for its sizing. The following are the distances and spacing between modules to be taken into account (see Figure 5):

Available area for photovoltaic modules: The space required for the placement of the solar panels must be taken into account, considering the creation of aisles between modules. These aisles ensure greater accessibility for the maintenance of the modules and their components. In this study, the aisles are estimated at the ends of the roof surface, at a distance of 0.5 m along the length and width of the roof.

Distance between rows of modules: For flat roofs or terrains (because the roof surfaces are not inclined horizontally), it is necessary to determine the distance between the rows of modules. This distance, measured horizontally and denoted as D , between rows of modules or between a row and an obstacle of height h that can cast shadows, can be calculated by the following expression:

$$D = a + \frac{h}{\tan(61^\circ - \text{latitude})} \tag{Ec.1}$$

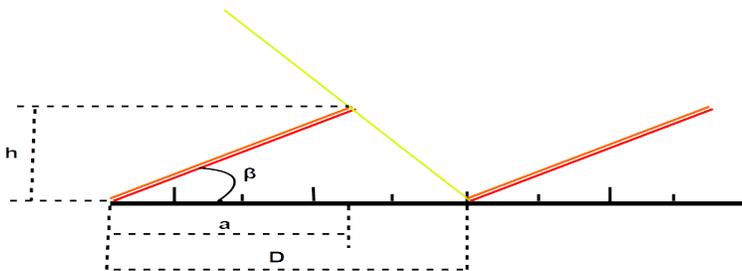
Donde:

$$a = l * \cos \beta \tag{Ec.2}$$

$$h = l * \sin \beta \tag{Ec.3}$$

length of modules or objects that cast shadows.

Fig 5. Scheme to determine the distance between modules.

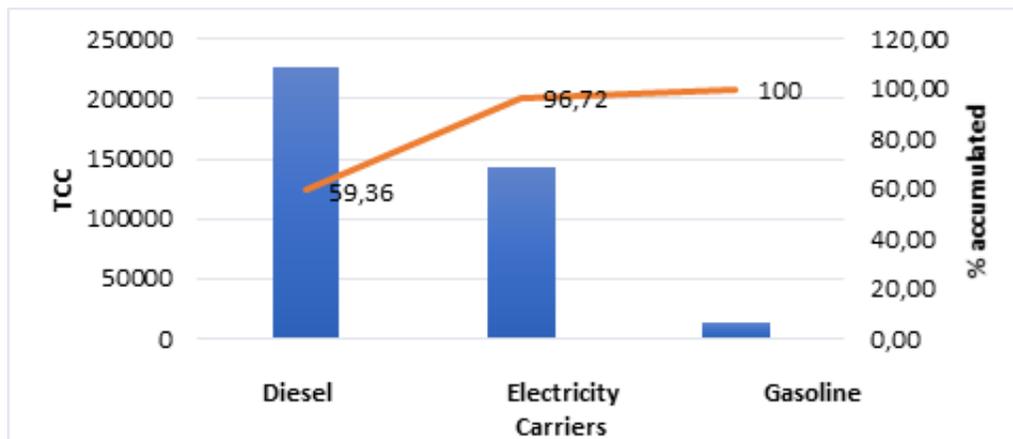


Source: Own production.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 6 presents the structure of energy carriers for the case study company in 2021 based on a Pareto diagram. The consumption is expressed in Tons of Conventional Fuel (TCC). As can be seen, diesel and electricity together account for 96.72% of this company's total carrier consumption.

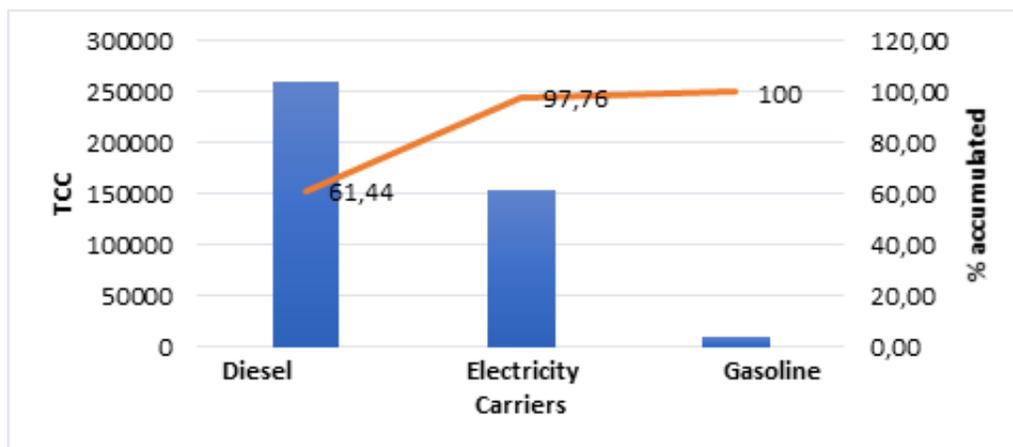
Fig 6. Energy carrier structure for the company case study 2021.



Source: Own production.

Figure 7 presents the structure of energy carriers for the year 2022 based on a Pareto diagram. As can be seen, diesel and electricity together represent 97.76 % of the total consumption of carriers of this company, very similar to what is represented in the year 2021.

Fig 7. Energy carrier structure for the case study in the year 2022.



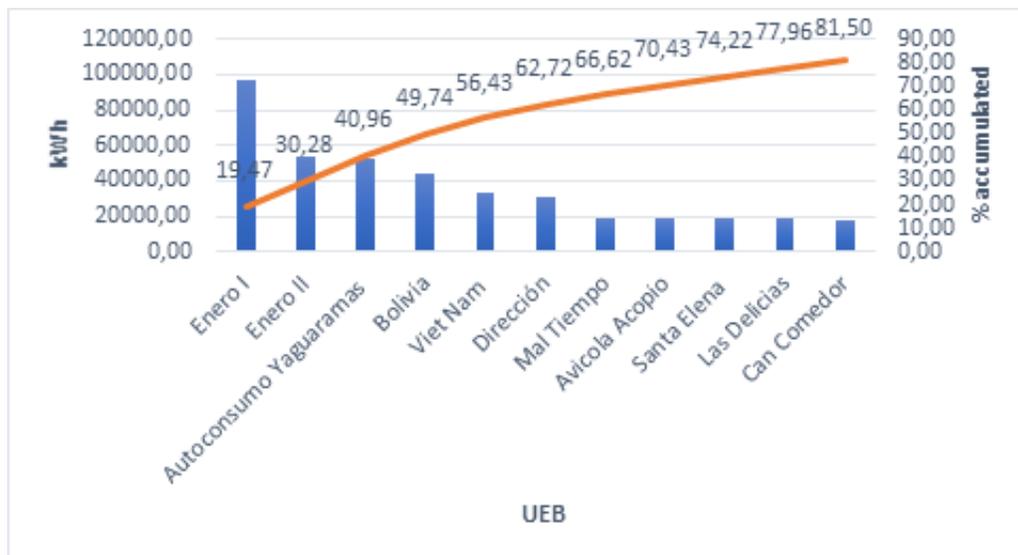
Source: Own production.

In this study, based on an administrative request, the characterization of electrical energy will be developed to propose a set of measures to improve energy efficiency. This case study does not have any similar energy study so far, so it serves as a basis for future research on the subject.

Characterization of energy consumption. General direction

Figure 8 shows that the UEB with the highest electricity consumption is January I, a hatchery with significant technological equipment. Such energy consumption of 98 694.15 kWh/year and 96 435.30 kWh/year represented for the company 21.4 % in 2021 and 19.47 % in 2022 respectively.

Fig 8. Consumption by UEB for the company in the year 2022.



Source: Own production.

Even though the general management of the company is not positioned within the five large UEB consumers of electric energy, this management presented the proposal to update the situation in terms of energy management based on this study.

Sizing of the Photovoltaic Installation

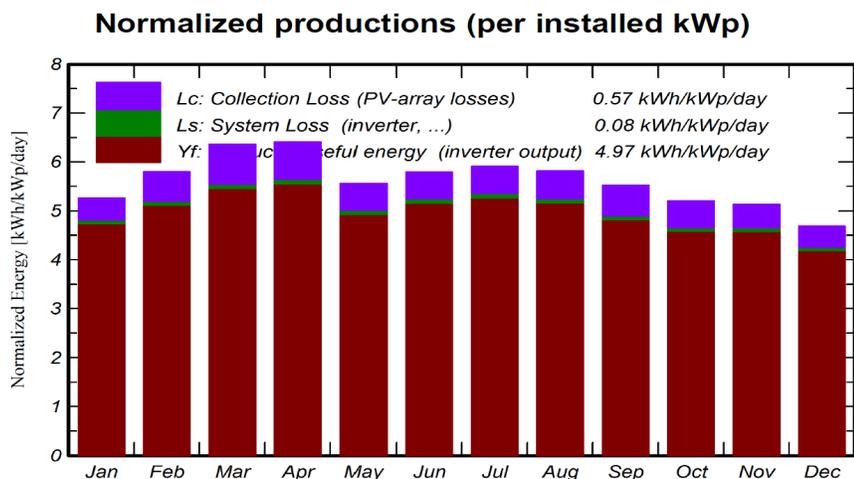
In the process of sizing the photovoltaic installation, it is crucial to consider the maximum consumption of electrical energy by the institution under study in this work. After our analysis, we have determined that the company in question has an annual consumption of 495 267 kWh, which is equivalent to an approximate daily consumption of 1 356. 89 kWh. By taking into account the peak solar hours associated with Cuba, which are 4.7 hours, we can calculate the power required to size the installation, which amounts to 288.70 kW.

To satisfy this peak power, it is necessary to select suitable photovoltaic panels and inverters. Based on this calculation, 510 PV panels with a peak power of 550 Wp each would be required. Although the peak solar hours method does not guarantee exact dimensioning, it provides a sufficient approximation to establish a first proposal.

In this context, the use of two inverters with a nominal power of 113 kWac each is recommended to ensure an optimal energy supply and an efficient operation of the PV system. It is proposed to install 255 photovoltaic panels for each of these inverters, which have been previously described in detail. The connection of the photovoltaic panels to the corresponding inverter will be carried out in such a way as to meet the minimum requirements to ensure the safe and efficient operation of such devices.

The configured photovoltaic arrays were integrated into the professional software PVSyst, which allows simulating the performance of the sized systems taking into account the specificities associated with the geographical location of the institution under study. The results obtained during the execution of the tests to evaluate the performance of the proposed photovoltaic system are detailed below. Figure 9 shows how the generation of the proposed installation behaves together with the losses generated due to the operation of the inverters and the panels that make up the arrays. The data provided are normalized according to the peak power sized for the installation and are limited to daily production.

Fig.9. Normalized production of the proposed photovoltaic system.



Source: Own production, PVSyst.

It was found that the highest normalized production obtained corresponds to the first half of the year, which is justified by the fact that during this time a certain radiation is obtained on the surface of the panels together with the existence of low temperatures, which guarantees that the losses caused by the heating of the photovoltaic panels decrease.

Table 5 below presents the estimated monthly generation of the proposed photovoltaic installation and compares it with the average monthly consumption of the institution, which was set at 41 272 KWh.

Table 5. Monthly generation of the proposed photovoltaic installation.

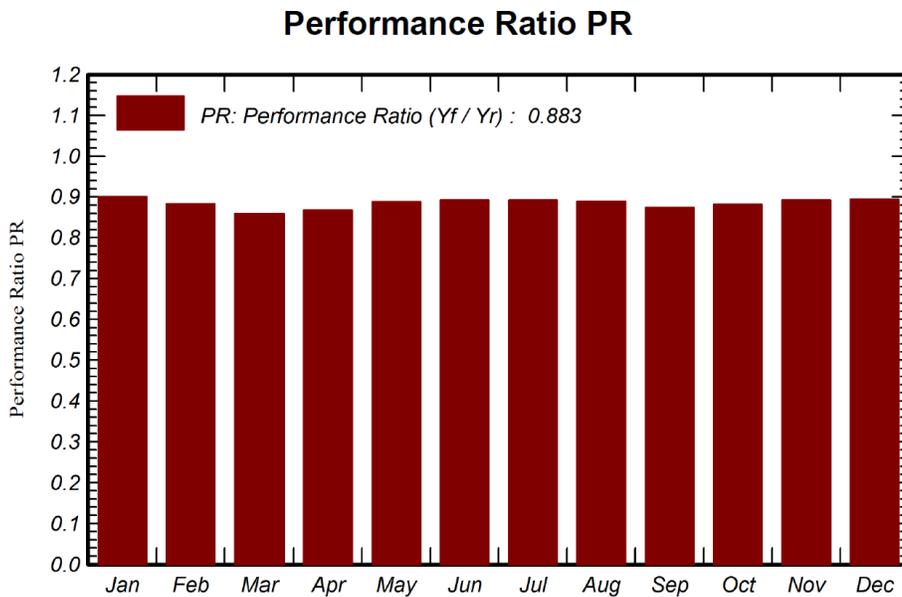
Month	Electrical Energy Generated (kWh)	% Corresponding to monthly average
Enero	41 205	99.83
Febrero	40 214	97.43
Marzo	47 500	115.08
Abril	46 789	113.36
Mayo	42 912	103.97
Junio	43 470	105.32
Julio	45 864	111.12
Agosto	44 940	108.88
Septiembre	40 601	98.37
Octubre	39 883	96.63
Noviembre	38 578	93.47
Diciembre	36 460	88.34
Total	508 416	102.65

Source: Own production.

The results reveal that the proposed facility is capable of satisfying more than 85% of the entity's electricity demand, with December showing the lowest percentage of satisfaction. In general, the proposed facility proves to be capable of fully meeting the entity's electricity demand, since the annual generation of the system covers 102.65% of the annual electricity demand requested by the entity. One way to evaluate the performance of the facility is by using the performance

ratio that characterizes it. Figure 10 shows the behavior of this parameter every month throughout a calendar year, with an average value of 0.883. This value indicates that the sizing was carried out adequately.

Fig 10. Estimated Yield Ratio over a Calendar Year



Source: Own production, PVSyst.

CONCLUSIONS:

This study offers a significant contribution to the field of solar PV system implementation in Caribbean buildings by presenting an efficient and novel methodology to integrate these systems efficiently.

It highlights the importance of conducting a detailed energy study and a comprehensive analysis of the characteristics of the buildings to identify the potential for photovoltaic generation and ensure an efficient and cost-effective implementation of solar systems.

The results obtained show that the proposed installation of photovoltaic solar panels can cover more than 100 % of the facility's energy demand, which underlines the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed methodology.

The PVSyst simulation showed that the company has an available building roof area of 1 317 m², an area where it is possible to install a total of 510 photovoltaic modules, with a generation capacity of 281 kWp and a real annual generation of 508 416 kWh/year. This photovoltaic installation is capable of covering 102.65 % of the facility's energy demand.

These conclusions highlight the relevance of this study as a reference for future solar energy implementation projects in Caribbean buildings, providing a solid and replicable model that can contribute significantly to the transition towards cleaner and more sustainable energy in the region.

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