



CentraleSupélec

# Estimation of the electricity production of a PV installation using PVGIS

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2023-04-18



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# I. Objectives



# Objectives

- 1) Understand the link between climate and intermittent renewable energy sources
- 2) Use climate models to assess the potential of solar PV rooftop residential
- 3) Learn some stuffs about PV (incidentally) and techno-economic analysis



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## II. Resources



# Find the location

Google maps: <https://www.google.fr/maps>



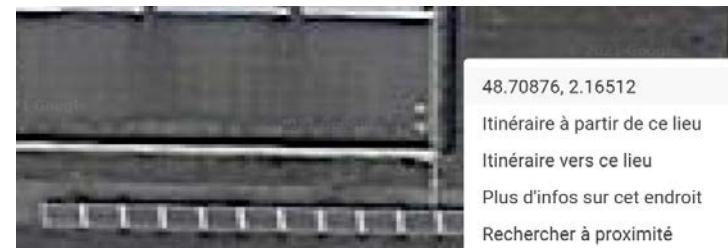
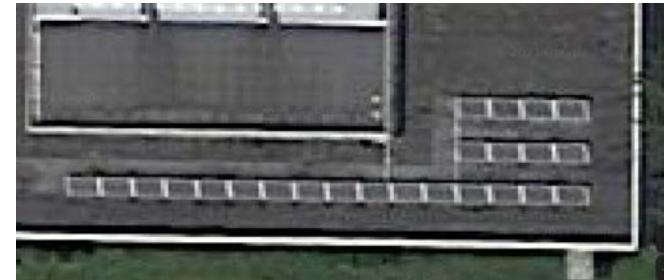
Mode satellite

Enter address: CentraleSupelec, 3 rue Joliot Curie, 91190 Gif-sur-Yvette

[https://www.google.fr/maps/place/CentraleSup%C3%A9lec/@48.7086882,2.1631571,231m  
/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x47e67745e24d0f51:0x8cd75b7cb52a1f8c!8m2!3d48.709445  
!4d2.1661629](https://www.google.fr/maps/place/CentraleSup%C3%A9lec/@48.7086882,2.1631571,231m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x47e67745e24d0f51:0x8cd75b7cb52a1f8c!8m2!3d48.709445!4d2.1661629)

Right click  
on location

Copy by  
clicking on the  
GPS coord.





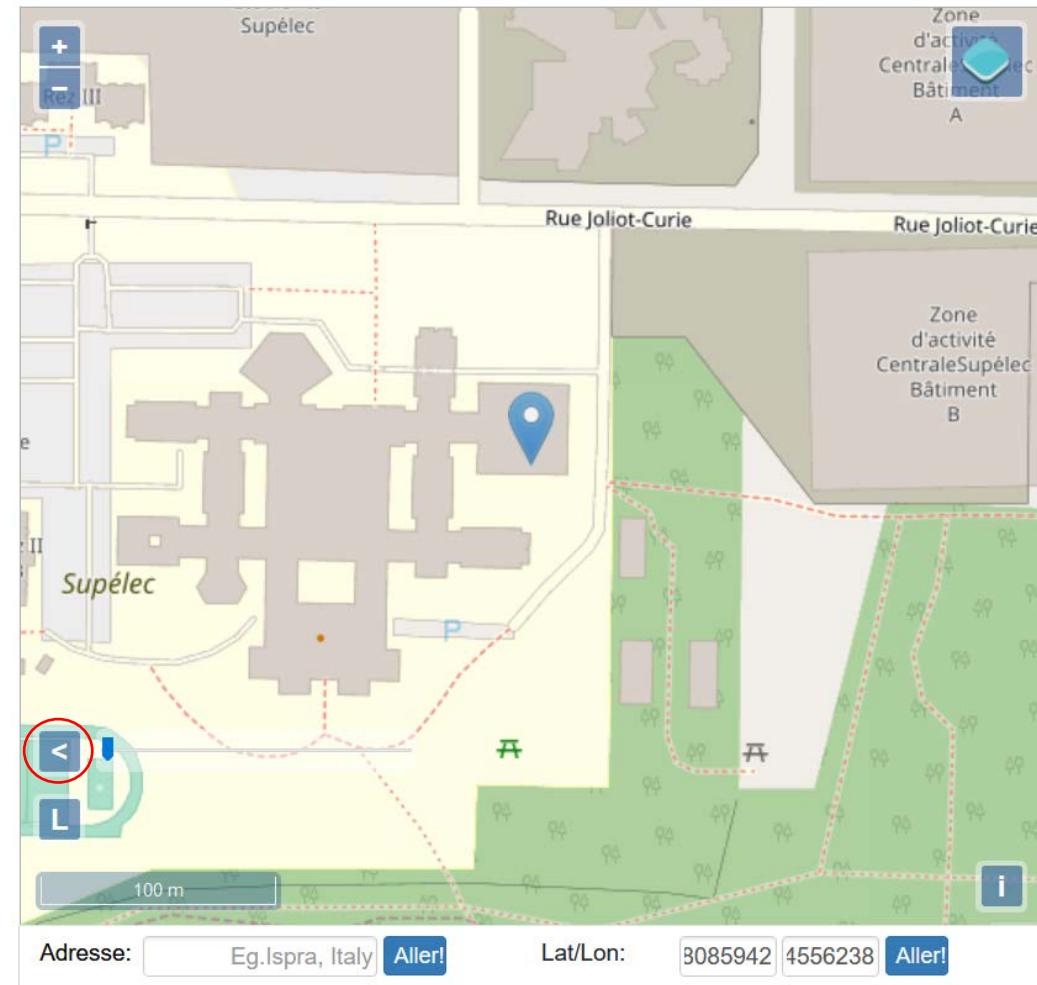
# Find the location

PVGIS: [https://re.jrc.ec.europa.eu/pvg\\_tools/fr/#PVP](https://re.jrc.ec.europa.eu/pvg_tools/fr/#PVP)

Language = English  
(French translation is approx...)

paste GPS to PVGIS  
48.708758085942, 2.165121154556238

Remove opacity





# Horizon

Cursor:

Selected: 48.709, 2.165

Elevation (m): 166

Use terrain shadows:



Calculated horizon



Upload horizon file

csv

json

Parcourir...

Aucun fichier sélectionné.

GRID CONNECTED

TRACKING PV

OFF-GRID

MONTHLY DATA

DAILY DATA

HOURLY DATA

TMY



# Horizon

Cursor:

Selected: 48.709, 2.165

Elevation (m): 166

Use terrain shadows:

- Calculated horizon  
 Upload horizon file

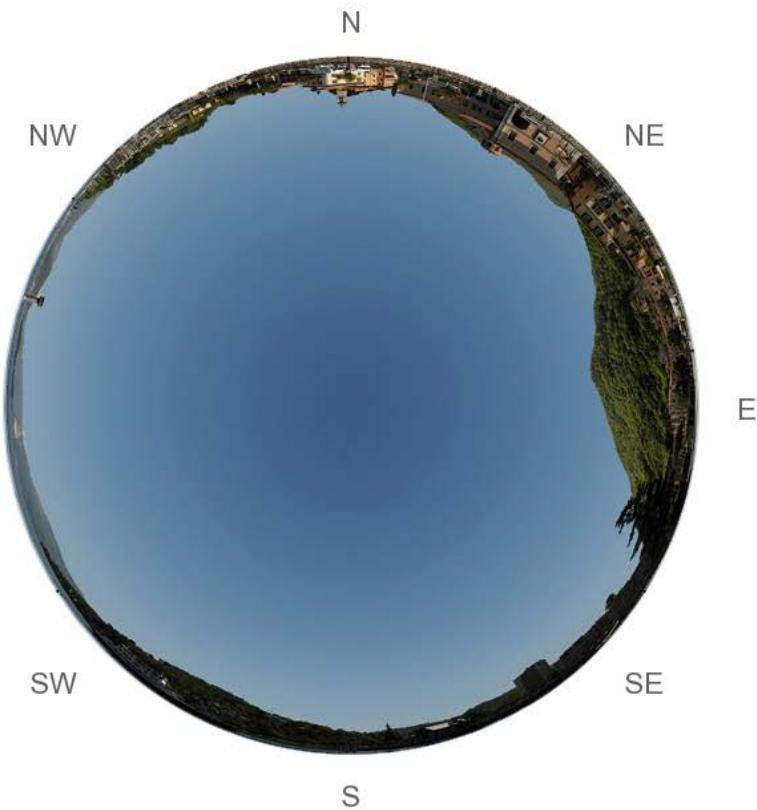
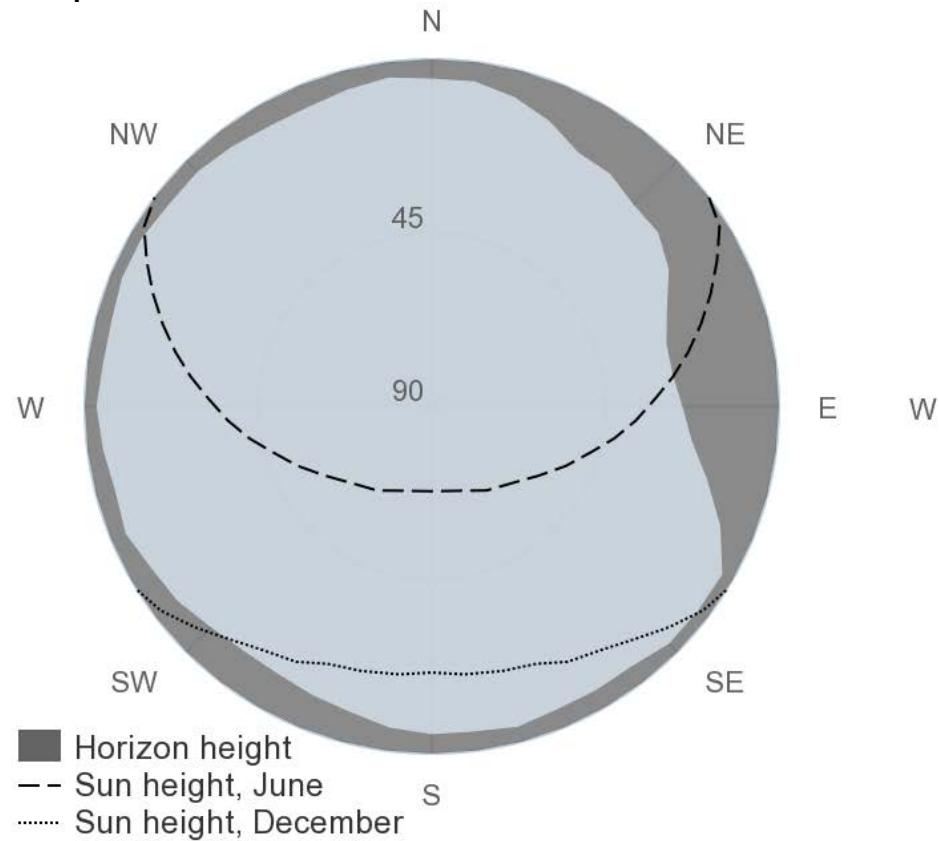
csv

json

Parcourir...

Aucun fichier sélectionné.

Example from PVGIS manual:





# Horizon

Cursor:

Selected: 48.709, 2.165

Elevation (m): 166

Use terrain shadows:

- Calculated horizon  
 Upload horizon file

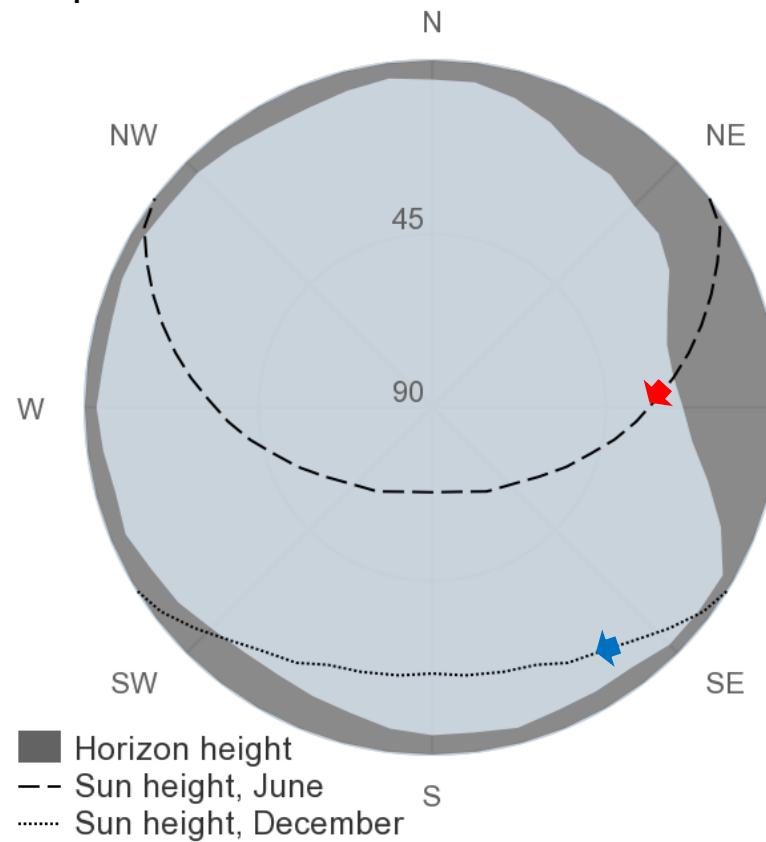
[csv](#)

[json](#)

Parcourir...

Aucun fichier sélectionné.

Example from PVGIS manual:



Trajectoire apparente du Soleil  
vue depuis la latitude 47° nord

June solstice

21 mars, équinoxe de printemps  
23 septembre, équinoxe d'automne

December  
solstice

stlevision.com  
illustration Carine Souplet

# Daily data

Cursor:

Selected: 48.709, 2.165

Elevation (m): 166

Use terrain shadows:

Calculated horizon

Upload horizon file

csv

json

Parcourir...

Aucun fichier sélectionné.

GRID CONNECTED

TRACKING PV

OFF-GRID

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HOURLY DATA

TMY

### AVERAGE DAILY IRRADIANCE DATA

Solar radiation database\*

Month\*

UTC time  Local time

**On fixed plane:**

Irradiance  Clear-sky irradiance

Slope [°]

Azimuth [°]

**On sun-tracking plane:**

Irradiance  Clear-sky irradiance

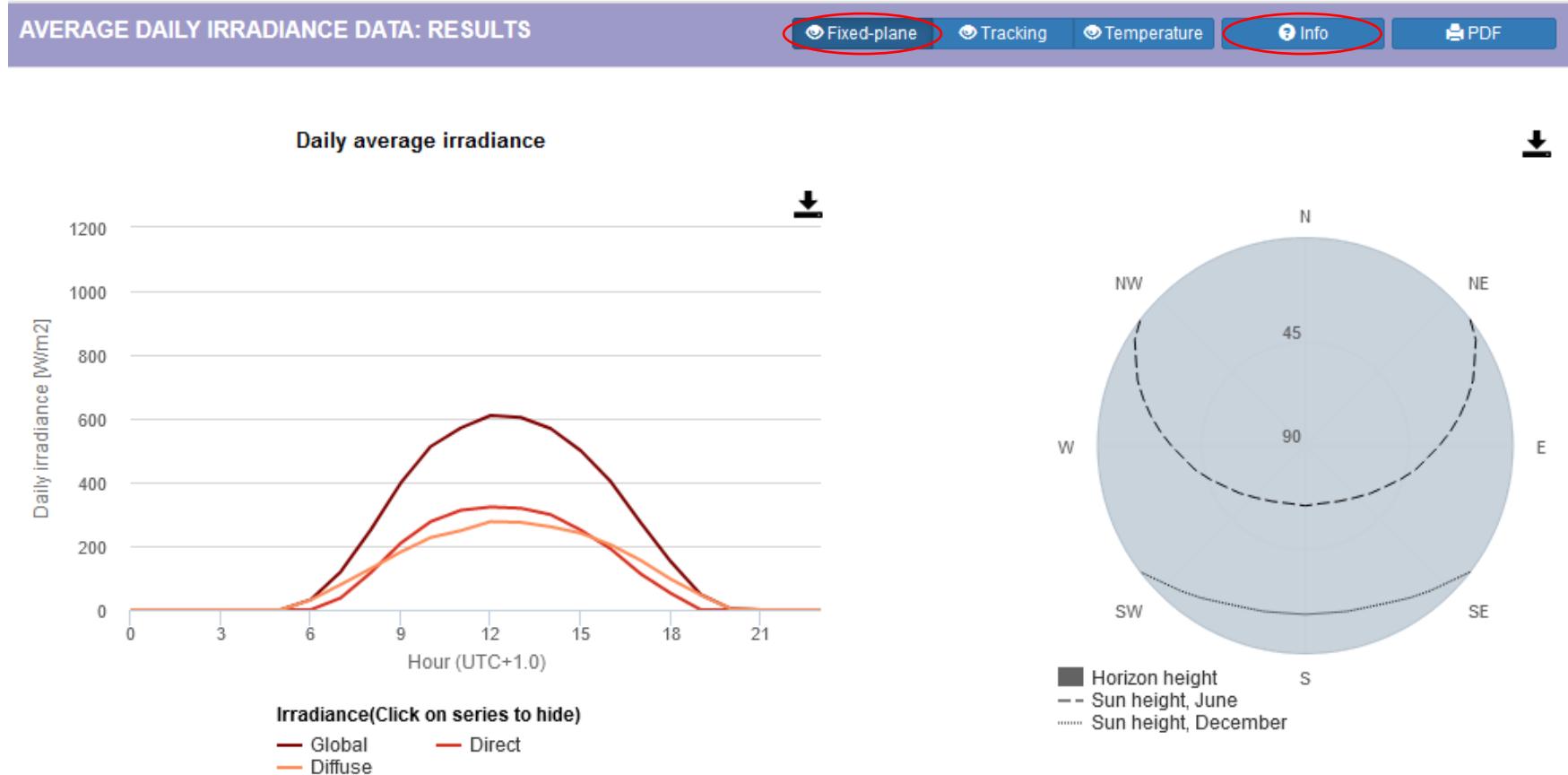
**Temperature:**

Daily temperature profile

+ lecture notes “Position d'une surface inclinée”



# Daily data



+ lecture notes “Irradiance” & “Air mass”



# Daily data

AVERAGE DAILY IRRADIANCE DATA: RESULTS

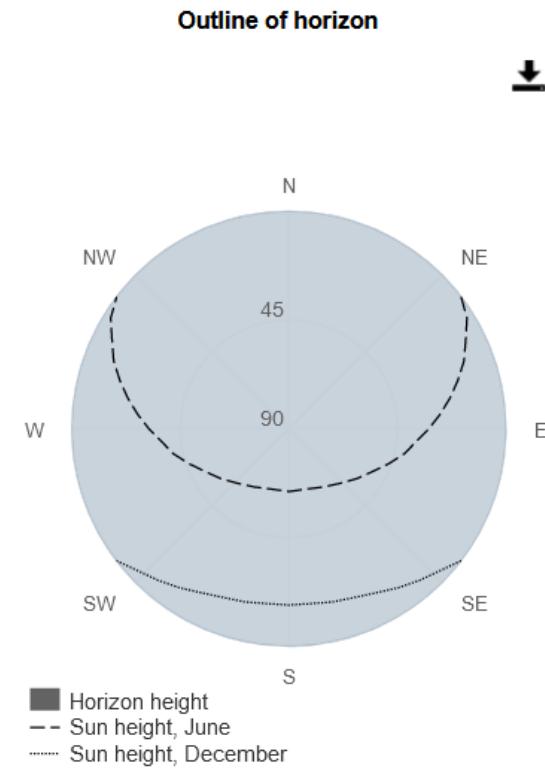
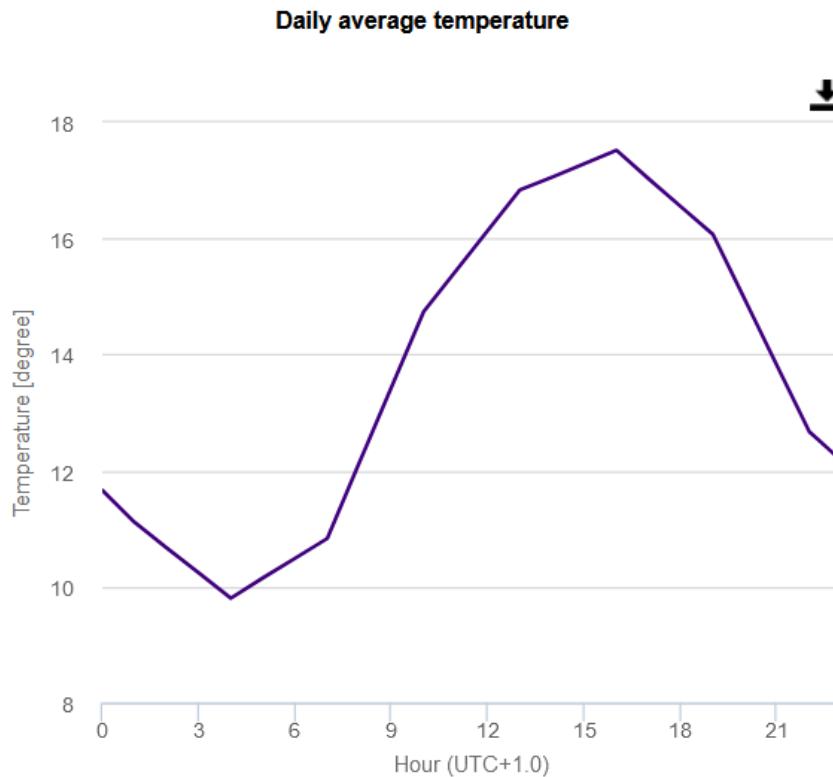
Fixed-plane

Tracking

Temperature

Info

PDF



# Monthly data

Cursor:

Selected: 48.709, 2.165

Elevation (m): 166

Use terrain shadows:

Calculated horizon

Upload horizon file

 csv

 json

Parcourir...

Aucun fichier sélectionné.

GRID CONNECTED

TRACKING PV

OFF-GRID

MONTHLY DATA

DAILY DATA

HOURLY DATA

TMY



## MONTHLY IRRADIATION DATA



Solar radiation database\*

Start year:\*

2005

PVGIS-SARAH

End year:\*

2016

### Irradiation:

Global horizontal irradiation

Direct Normal Irradiation

Global irradiation optimum angle

Global irradiation at angle:

(0-90)

### Ratio:

Diffuse/global ratio

### Temperature:

Average temperature



# Monthly data





# Monthly data

MONTHLY IRRADIATION DATA: RESULTS

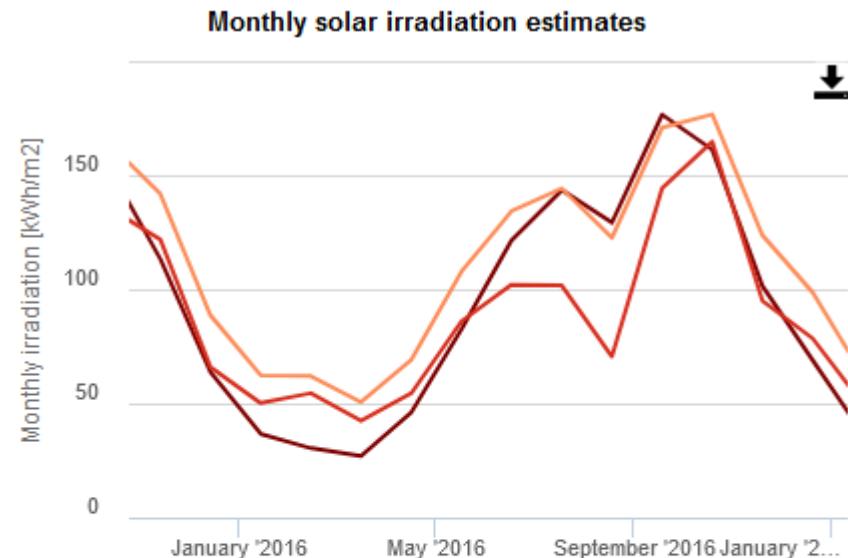
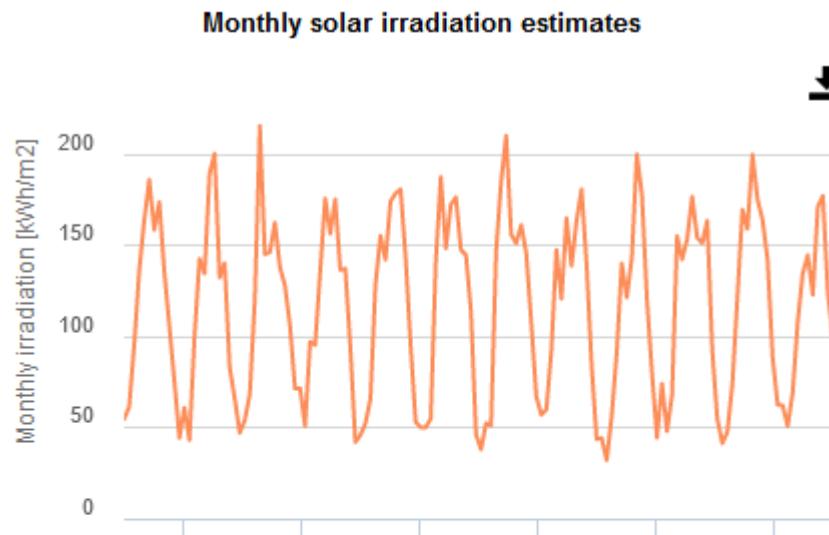
Radiation

Diffuse/Globa

Temperature

Info

PDF



Irradiation  
(Click on series to hide)

— Horizontal irradiation  
— Direct Normal Irradiation

— Optimal angle irradiation

Irradiation  
(Click on series to hide)

— Horizontal irradiation  
— Direct Normal Irradiation

— Optimal angle irradiation



# Monthly data

MONTHLY IRRADIATION DATA: RESULTS

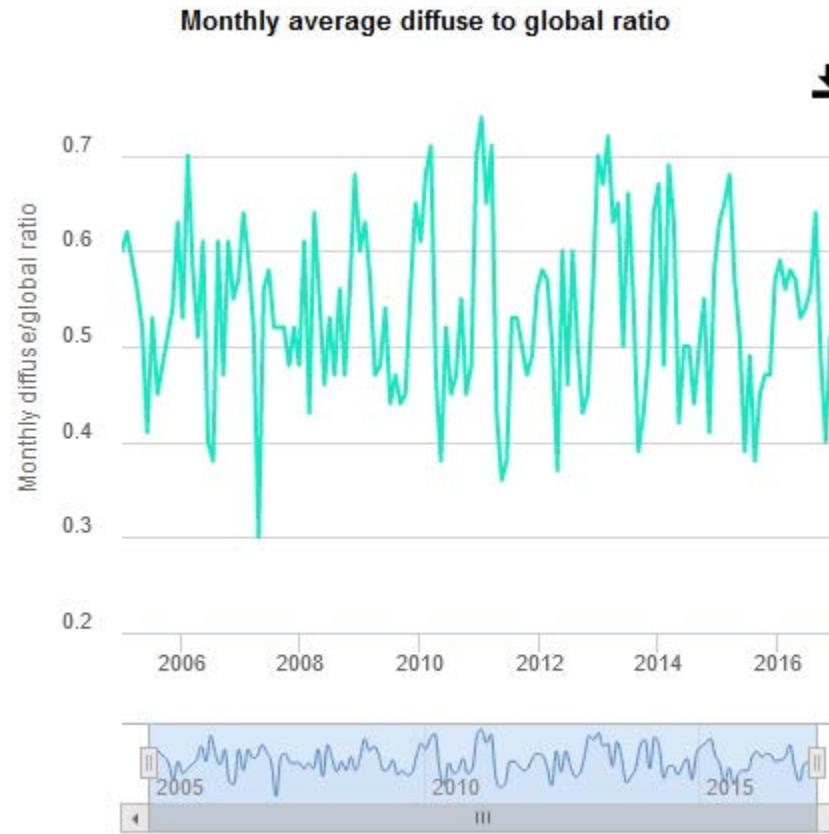
Radiation

Diffuse/Globa

Temperature

Info

PDF





# Données mensuelles d'irradiation

## MONTHLY IRRADIATION DATA: RESULTS

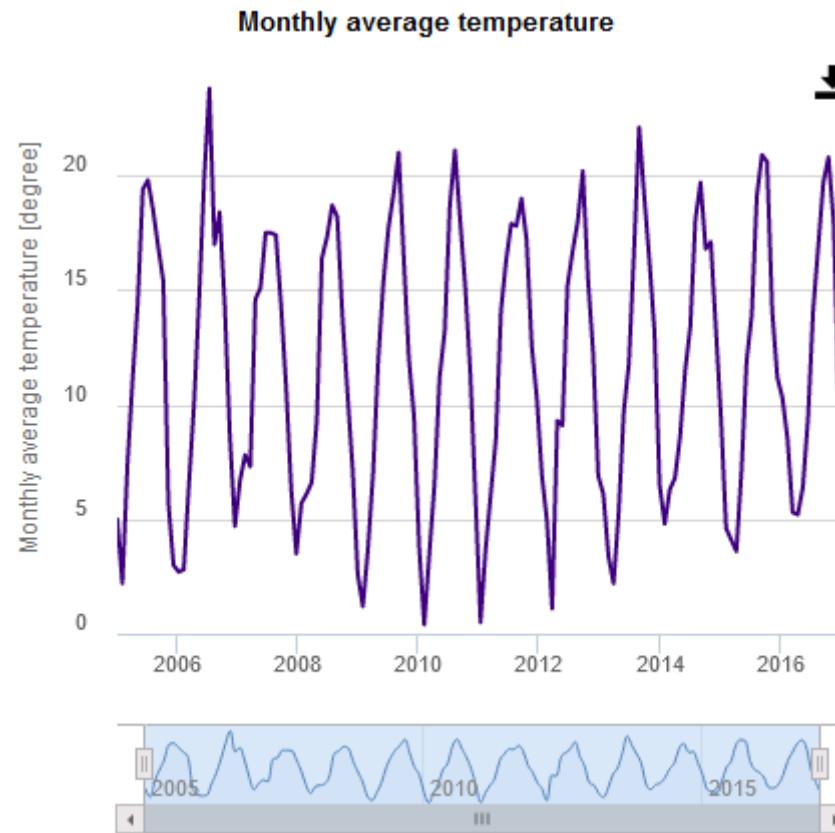
Radiation

Diffuse/G

Global Temperature

③ Info

PDF





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### III. PV Technology

# PV technology

Cursor:

Selected: 48.709, 2.165

Elevation (m): 166

Use terrain shadows:

Calculated horizon

Upload horizon file

[csv](#)

[json](#)

Parcourir...

Aucun fichier sélectionné.

GRID CONNECTED

TRACKING PV

OFF-GRID

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TMY



## PERFORMANCE OF GRID-CONNECTED PV



Solar radiation database\*

PVGIS-SARAH

PV technology\*

Crystalline silicon

Installed peak PV power [kWp]\*

Crystalline silicon

System loss [%]\*

CIS

### Fixed mounting options

CdTe

Mounting position \*

Unknown

Slope [°]\*

35

Optimize slope

Azimuth [°]\*

0

Optimize slope and azimuth

PV electricity price

PV system cost (your currency)

Interest [%/year]

Lifetime [years]

[Empty input field]

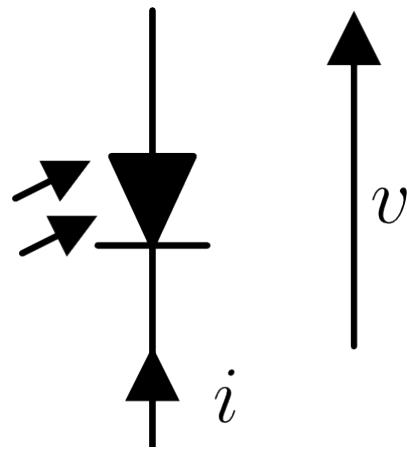
[Empty input field]

[Empty input field]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=am54b15RZMI>



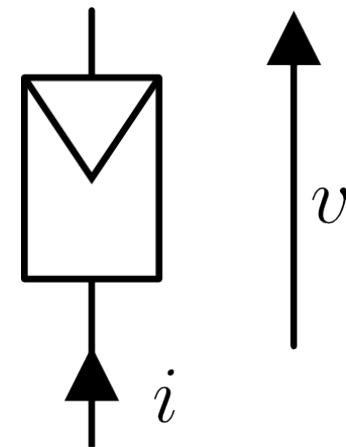
# Photovoltaic cell



+ lecture notes “Cellules PV”



# Photovoltaic module



+ lecture notes “Module PV” & “Champ PV”



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## IV. Installation

# Installation

Cursor:

Selected: 48.709, 2.165

Elevation (m): 166

Use terrain shadows:

Calculated horizon

Upload horizon file

[csv](#)

[json](#)

Parcourir...

Aucun fichier sélectionné.

GRID CONNECTED

TRACKING PV

OFF-GRID

MONTHLY DATA

DAILY DATA

HOURLY DATA

TMY



## PERFORMANCE OF GRID-CONNECTED PV



Solar radiation database\*

PVGIS-SARAH

PV technology\*

Crystalline silicon

Installed peak PV power [kWp]\*

1

System loss [%]\*

14

### Fixed mounting options

Mounting position \*

Free-standing

Slope [°]\*

35

Optimize slope

Azimuth [°]\*

0

Optimize slope and azimuth

PV electricity price

PV system cost (your currency)

Interest [%/year]

Lifetime [years]



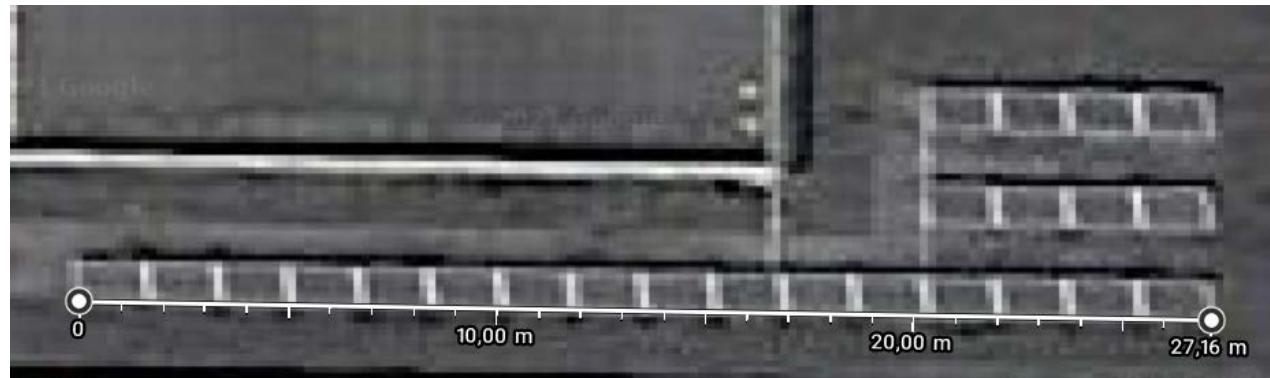
# Installed peak PV power

## Installed peak PV power [kWp] - Peak power

X

This is the power that the manufacturer declares that the PV array can produce under standard test conditions, which are a constant 1000W of solar irradiance per square meter in the plane of the array, at an array temperature of 25°C. The peak power should be entered in kilowatt-peak (kWp). If you do not know the declared peak power of your modules but instead know the area of the modules (in m<sup>2</sup>) and the declared conversion efficiency (in percent), you can calculate the peak power as  $power (kWp) = 1 \text{ kW/m}^2 * area * efficiency / 100$ . See more explanation in the [FAQ](#)

$$\begin{aligned} power [\text{kW}] &= 1 [\text{kW/m}^2] * area [\text{m}^2] * efficiency [\%] / 100 \\ &= 1 * (27 * 0.9) * 18 / 100 = 4.374 \text{ kWp} \end{aligned}$$





# System loss

## Estimated system losses



The estimated system losses are all the losses in the system, which cause the power actually delivered to the electricity grid to be lower than the power produced by the PV modules. There are several causes for this loss, such as losses in cables, power inverters, dirt (sometimes snow) on the modules and so on. Over the years the modules also tend to lose a bit of their power, so the average yearly output over the lifetime of the system will be a few percent lower than the output in the first years.

We have given a default value of 14% for the overall losses. If you have a good idea that your value will be different (maybe due to a really high-efficiency inverter) you may reduce this value a little.



# Mounting position

## Mounting position

### Fixed mounting options

Mounting position \*

Slope [°]\*

35

Azimuth [°]\*

0

Free-standing

Free-standing

Building integrated

For fixed (non-tracking) systems, the way the modules are mounted will have an influence on the temperature of the module, which in turn affects the efficiency. Experiments have shown that if the movement of air behind the modules is restricted, the modules can get considerably hotter (up to 15°C at 1000W/m<sup>2</sup> of sunlight).

In the application there are two possibilities: *free-standing*, meaning that the modules are mounted on a rack with air flowing freely behind the modules; and *roof added / building-integrated*, which means that the modules are completely built into the structure of the wall or roof of a building, with little or no air movement behind the modules.

Some types of mounting are in between these two extremes, for instance if the modules are mounted on a roof with curved roof tiles, allowing air to move behind the modules. In such cases, the performance will be somewhere between the results of the two calculations that are possible here. For such cases, to be conservative, the roof added / building integrated option can be used.





# Inclination angle or slope

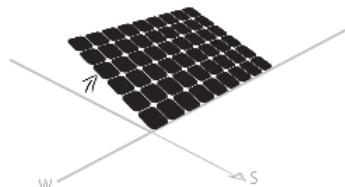
## Orientation angle or azimuth

**Inclination angle or slope**

Slope [°]<sup>\*</sup>   Optimize slope

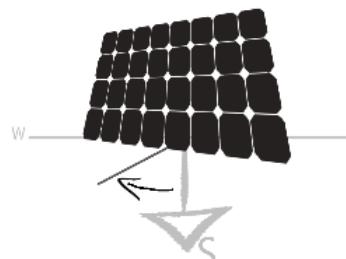
Azimuth [°]<sup>\*</sup>   Optimize slope and azimuth

This is the angle of the PV modules from the horizontal plane, for a fixed (non-tracking) mounting.



For some applications the slope and orientation angles will already be known, for instance if the PV modules are to be built into an existing roof. However, if you have the possibility to choose the slope and/or azimuth (orientation), this application can also calculate for you the optimal values for slope and orientation (assuming fixed angles for the entire year).

**Orientation angle or azimuth**



The azimuth, or orientation, is the angle of the PV modules relative to the direction due South. -90° is East, 0° is South and 90° is West.

For some applications the slope and azimuth angles will already be known, for instance if the PV modules are to be built into an existing roof. However, if you have the possibility to choose the inclination and/or orientation, this application can also calculate for you the optimal values for inclination and orientation (assuming fixed angles for the entire year).

+ lecture notes “Position d'une surface inclinée”



# Installation

**Cursor:**

**Selected:** 48.709, 2.165

Elevation (m): 166

**Use terrain shadows:**

Calculated horizon

Upload horizon file

csv

json

Parcourir...

Aucun fichier sélectionné.

GRID CONNECTED

TRACKING PV

OFF-GRID

MONTHLY DATA

DAILY DATA

HOURLY DATA

TMY



## PERFORMANCE OF GRID-CONNECTED PV



Solar radiation database\*

PVGIS-SARAH

PV technology\*

Crystalline silicon

Installed peak PV power [kWp]\*

4.374

System loss [%]\*

14

### Fixed mounting options

Mounting position \*

Free-standing

Slope [°]\*

35

Optimize slope

Azimuth [°]\*

0

Optimize slope and azimuth

PV electricity price

PV system cost (your currency)

Interest [%/year]

Lifetime [years]



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# V. Production



# Monthly in-plane radiation

PERFORMANCE OF GRID-CONNECTED PV: RESULTS

PV output Radiation Info PDF

## Summary



### Provided inputs:

Location [Lat/Lon]: 48.709, 2.165  
Horizon: Calculated  
Database used: PVGIS-SARAH  
PV technology: Crystalline silicon  
PV installed [kWp]: 4.374  
System loss [%]: 14

### Simulation outputs:

Slope angle [°]: 38 (opt)  
Azimuth angle [°]: 0  
Yearly PV energy production [kWh]: 4883.69

Yearly in-plane irradiation [kWh/m<sup>2</sup>]: 1386.48

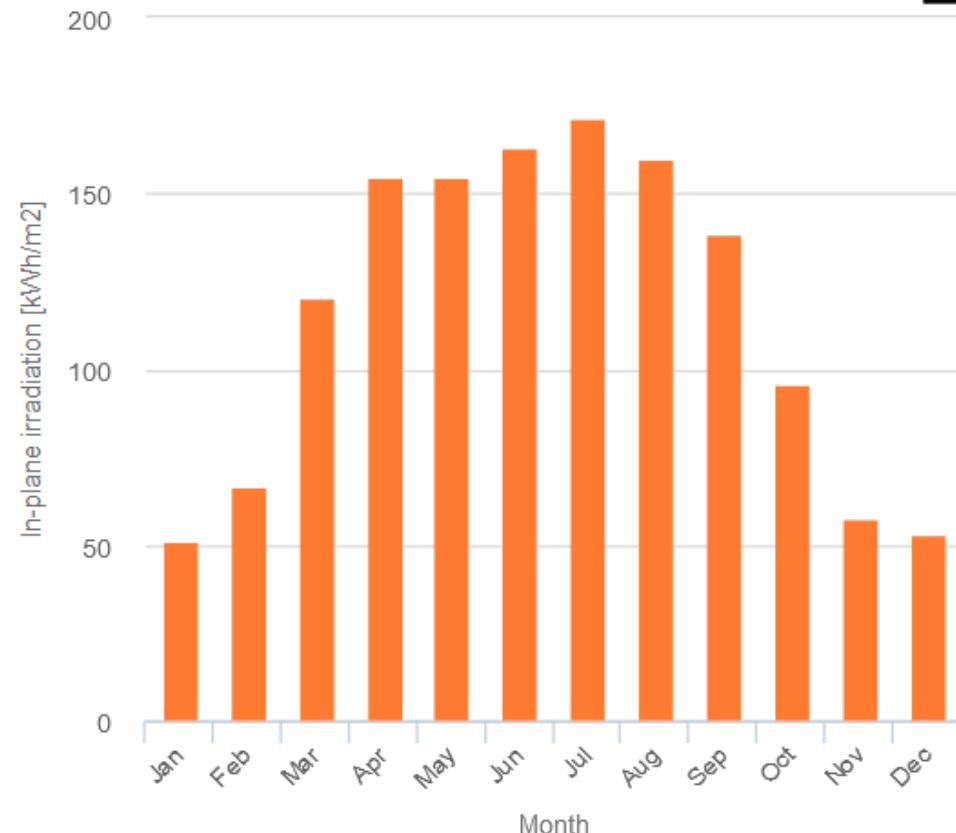
Year-to-year variability [kWh]: 208.27

### Changes in output due to:

Angle of incidence [%]: -2.98  
Spectral effects [%]: 1.66  
Temperature and low irradiance [%]: -5.06

Total loss [%]: -19.47

## Monthly in-plane irradiation for fixed angle





# Monthly energy output

PERFORMANCE OF GRID-CONNECTED PV: RESULTS

PV output

Radiation

Info

PDF

## Summary



### Provided inputs:

Location [Lat/Lon]: 48.709, 2.165

Horizon: Calculated

Database used: PVGIS-SARAH

PV technology: Crystalline silicon

PV installed [kWp]: 4.374

System loss [%]: 14

### Simulation outputs:

Slope angle [°]: 38 (opt)

Azimuth angle [°]: 0

Yearly PV energy production [kWh]: 4883.69

Yearly in-plane irradiation [kWh/m<sup>2</sup>]: 1386.48

Year-to-year variability [kWh]: 208.27

### Changes in output due to:

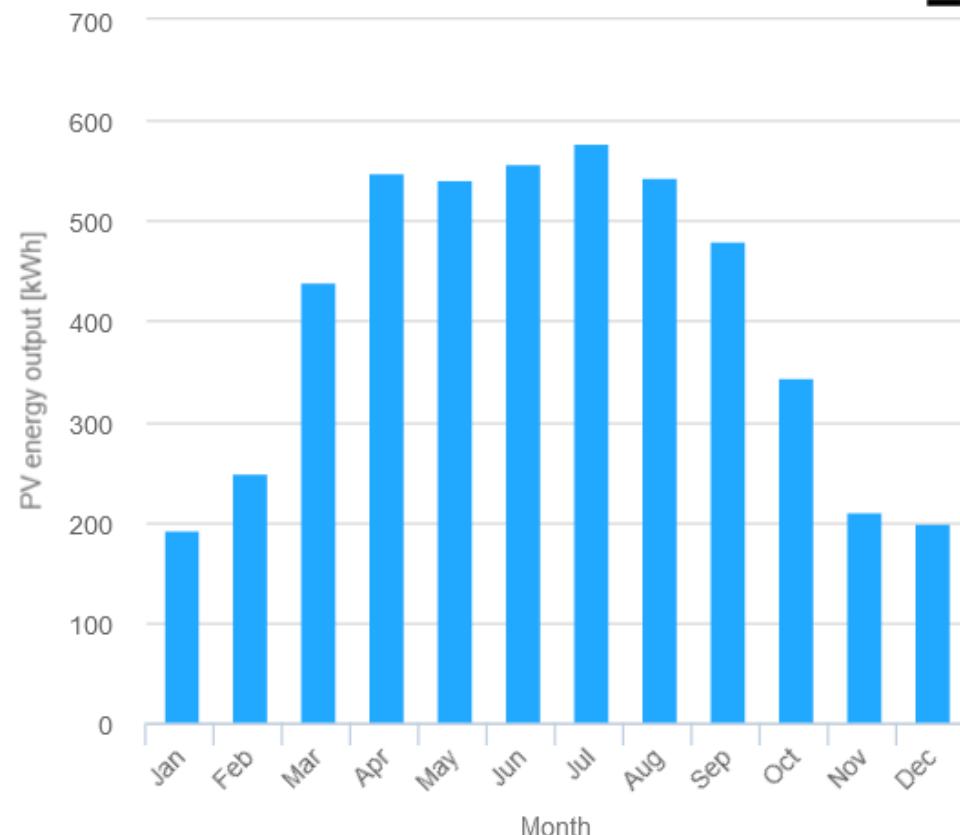
Angle of incidence [%]: -2.98

Spectral effects [%]: 1.66

Temperature and low irradiance [%]: -5.06

Total loss [%]: -19.47

## Monthly energy output from fix-angle PV system





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## VI. PV electricity price



# Installation

**Cursor:**

**Selected:** 48.709, 2.165

Elevation (m): 166

**Use terrain shadows:**

Calculated horizon

Upload horizon file

csv

json

Parcourir...

Aucun fichier sélectionné.

GRID CONNECTED

TRACKING PV

OFF-GRID

MONTHLY DATA

DAILY DATA

HOURLY DATA

TMY



## PERFORMANCE OF GRID-CONNECTED PV



Solar radiation database\*

PVGIS-SARAH

PV technology\*

Crystalline silicon

Installed peak PV power [kWp]\*

4.374

System loss [%]\*

14

### Fixed mounting options

Mounting position \*

Free-standing

Slope [°]\*

35

Optimize slope

Azimuth [°]\*

0

Optimize slope and azimuth

**PV electricity price**

PV system cost (your currency)

Interest [%/year]

Lifetime [years]



# PV system cost

## PV system cost

×

Here you should input the total cost of installing the PV system, including PV system components (PV modules, mounting, inverters, cables etc.) and installation costs (planning, installation....). The choice of currency is up to you, the electricity price calculated by PVGIS will then be the price per kWh of electricity in the same currency you used.

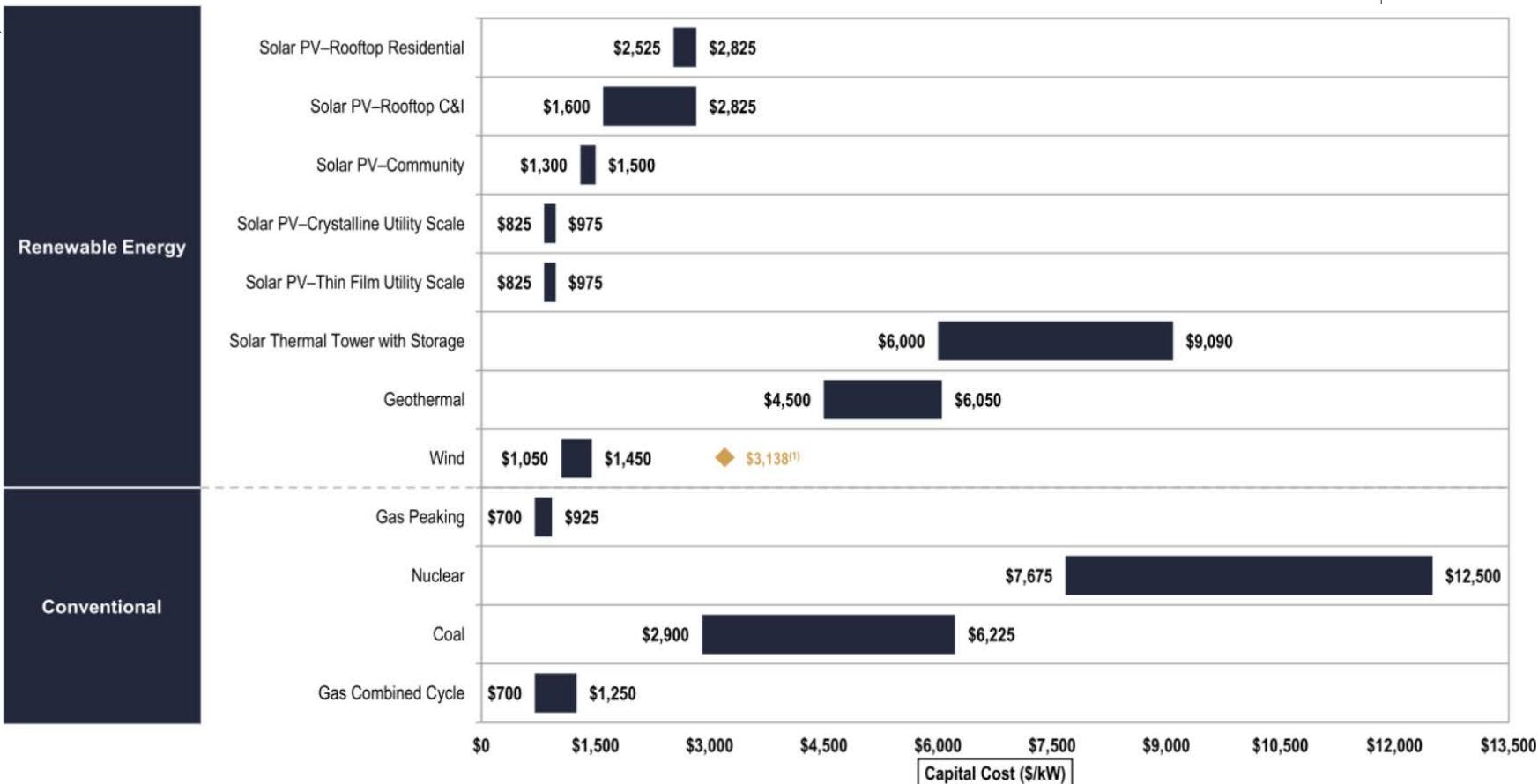


# PV system cost

## PV system cost

X

Here you should input the total cost of installing the PV system, including PV system components (PV modules, mounting, inverters, cables etc.) and installation costs (planning, installation....). The choice of currency is up to you, the electricity price calculated by PVGIS will then be the price per kWh of electricity in the same currency you used.





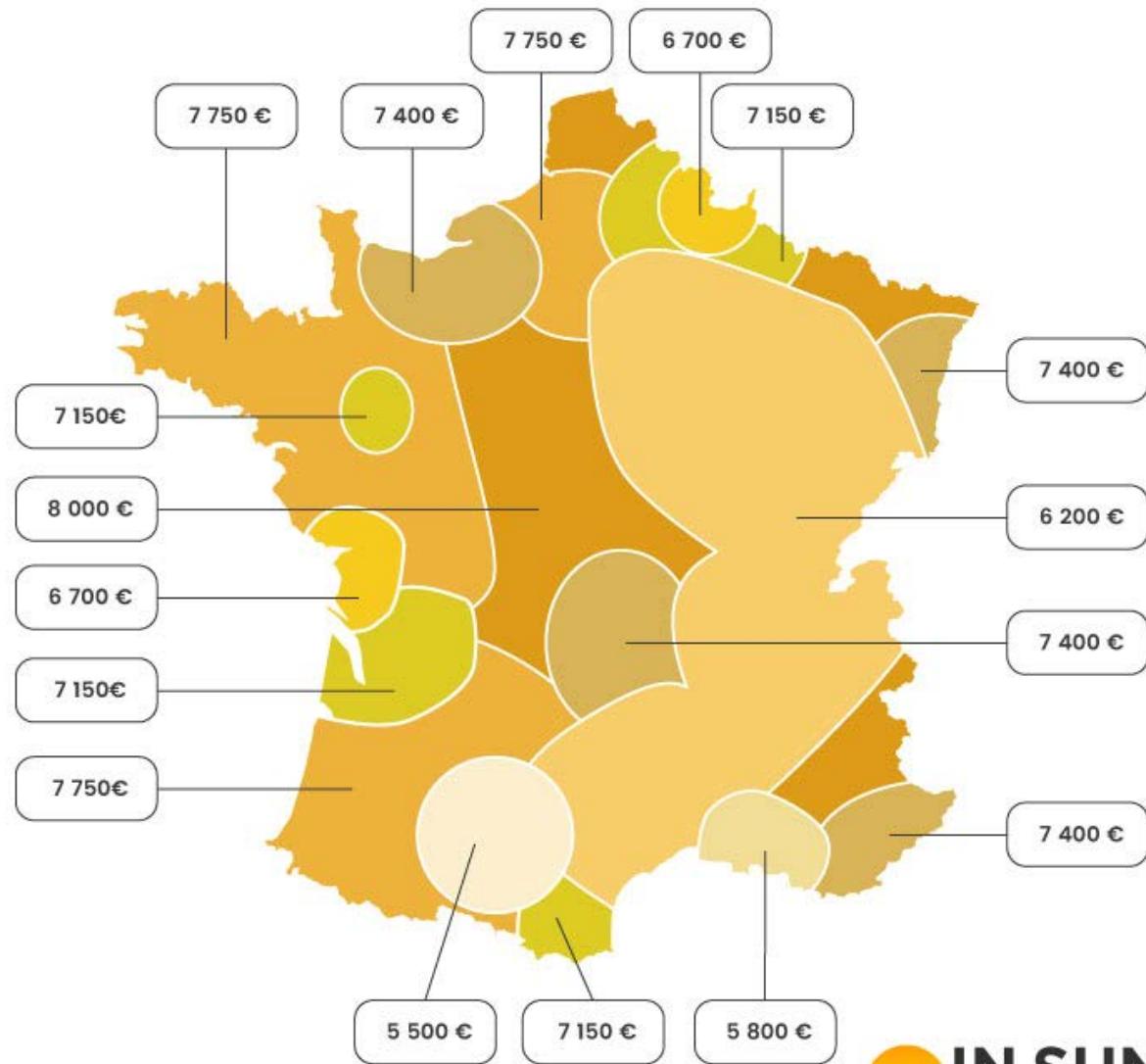
# PV system cost

## PV system cost

Here you should input the total cost of in mounting, inverters, cables etc.) and install the electricity price calculated by PVGIS will

Ask for an invoice !

Prix d'une installation photovoltaïque de 3 kWc par In Sun We Trust en 2021 :





# Interest

## Interest rate

X

This is the interest rate you pay on any loans needed to finance the PV system. This assumes a fixed interest rate on the loan which will be paid back in yearly installments for the lifetime of the system.



# Lifetime

---

## PV system lifetime



This is the expected lifetime of the PV system in years. This is used to calculate the effective electricity cost for the system. If the PV system happens to last longer the electricity cost will be correspondingly lower

# PV electricity price

Cursor:

Selected: 48.709, 2.165

Elevation (m): 166

Use terrain shadows:

Calculated horizon

Upload horizon file

 csv

 json

Parcourir...

Aucun fichier sélectionné.

GRID CONNECTED

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## PERFORMANCE OF GRID-CONNECTED PV



Solar radiation database\*

PVGIS-SARAH

PV technology\*

Crystalline silicon

Installed peak PV power [kWp]\*

4.374

System loss [%]\*

14

### Fixed mounting options

Mounting position \*

Free-standing

Slope [°]\*

35

Optimize slope

Azimuth [°]\*

0

Optimize slope and azimuth

PV electricity price

PV system cost (your currency)\*

9050

Interest [%/year]\*

2

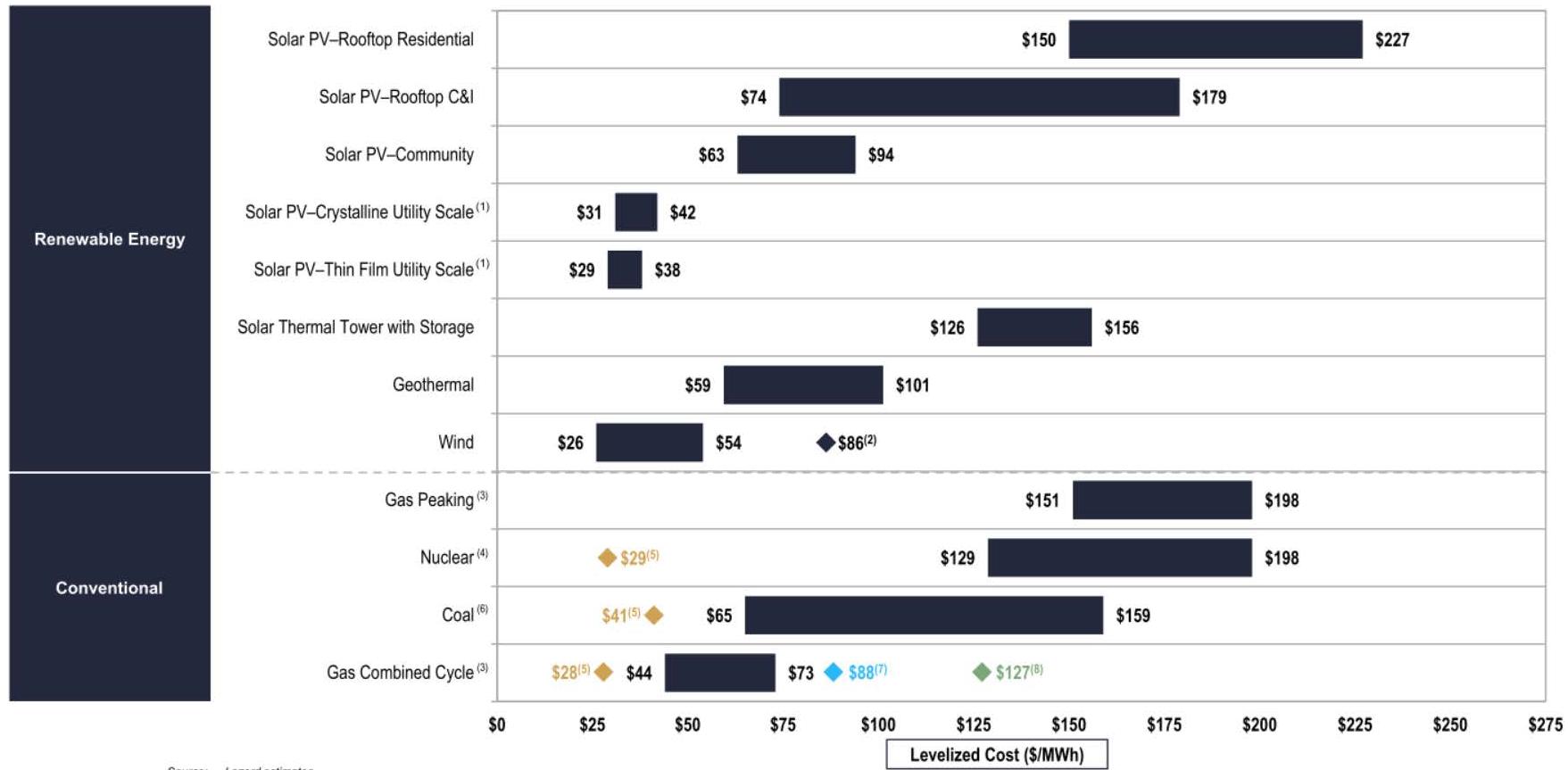
Lifetime [years]\*

20



# Results

PV electricity cost : 0.150 €/kWh = 150 €/MWh



Source: Lazard's levelized cost of electricity analysis



# But ... is it worth it ?

Puissance de l'installation photovoltaïque	Montant de l'aide versé pour chaque kWc installé
≤ 3 kWc	380 €
≤ 9 kWc	280 €
≤ 36 kWc	160 €
≤ 100 kWc	80 €

## Prime à l'autoconsommation

Puissance de votre installation solaire	Tarif en vente totale (€/kwh)
≤ 3 kWc	0,1779
≤ 9 kWc	0,1512
≤ 36 kWc	0,1095
≤ 100 kWc	0,0952

## Tarif rachat en vente totale

Source:

Prime à l'autoconsommation >> <https://www.insunwetrust.solar/blog/le-solaire-et-vous/autofinancement-panneau-solaire/>

Tarif de rachat en vente totale >> <https://www.insunwetrust.solar/blog/le-solaire-et-vous/tarif-rachat-photovoltaïque/>



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# Conclusion



# Conclusion

- 1) Understand the link between climate and intermittent renewable energy sources
- 2) Use climate models to assess the potential of solar PV rooftop residential
- 3) Learn some stuffs about PV (incidentally) and techno-economic analysis