

Smart I-V Curve Diagnosis key  
value



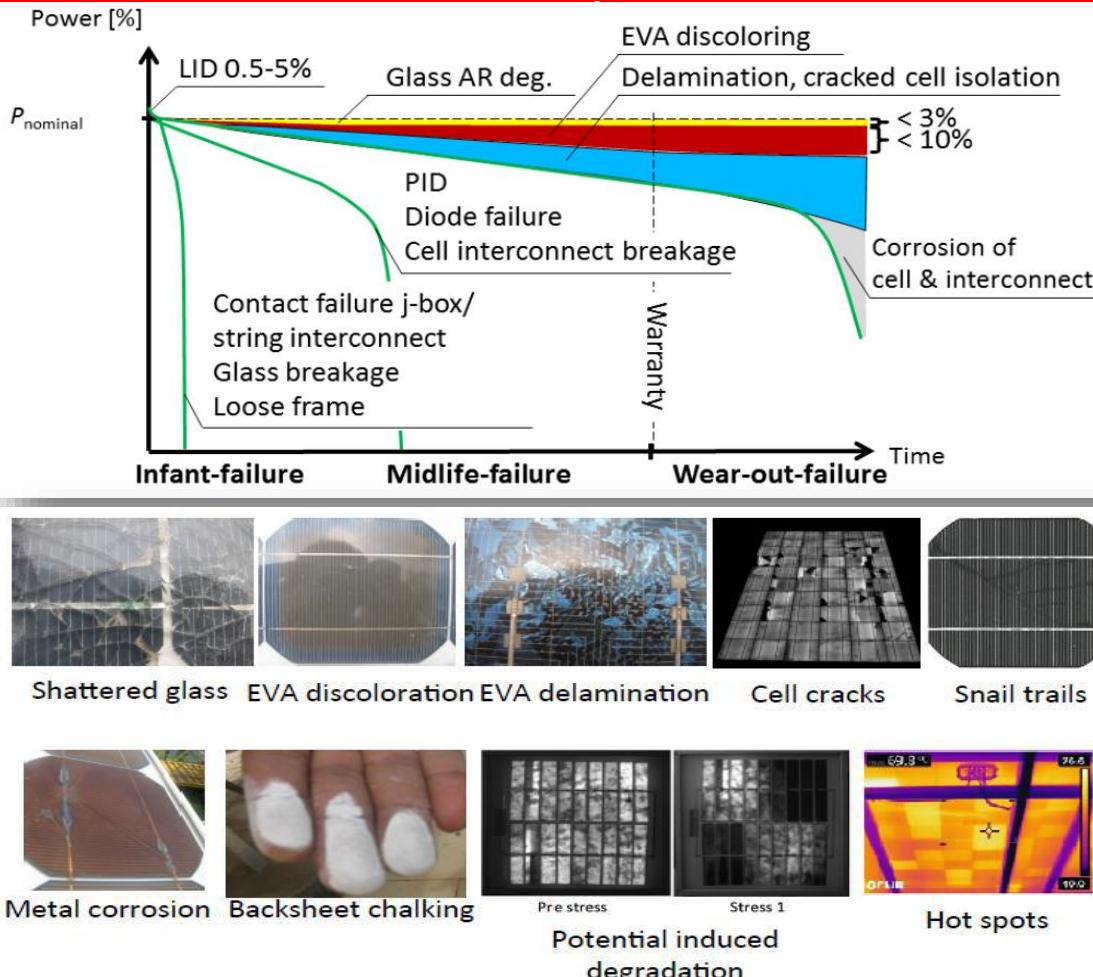
Security Level:

 HUAWEI

# Difficulties in yield improvement during daily maintenance

## The number of panels is large, and the terrain and faults type are complex

### Trend of the early, middle, and late multi-type faults of



### The terrain is complex, and fault detected is difficult



#### Floating

- Complex site
- Inconvenient transportation

#### Rooftop

- Dispersed
- high altitude risk

#### Mountain

- Rugged and steep
- Dispersed

#### Utility

- Large scale and wide area
- Workload is heavy

Note: currently, traditional SCADA can only monitor PV strings. But they can not find the root cause of DC faults

# Smart I-V Curve Diagnosis for fast fault recovery and easy O&M

| Smart I-V Curve Diagnosis |  | VS   | Traditional IV Scanning | Huawei Advantage                |
|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Items                     | Automatic  | Manual   |                         |                                 |
| Scan Speed                | <p>&lt;1s for one scan but twice for one strings</p> <p>&lt;10s for one inverter (4 MPPT)</p> <p>~15min for 100 MW</p> | <p>&lt;5s for one scan</p> <p>&lt;1min for one inverter</p> <p>~2 days for 1MW</p> |                         | More Professional: Accuracy     |
| Scan Resolution           | 128points  | 120points  |                         |                                 |
| Scan Accuracy             | Voltage/Current $\leq 0.5\%$   | Voltage/Current $\leq 1\%$   |                         |                                 |
| Scan Convenient           | Online Operation   | Field Operation  |                         |                                 |
| Scan Consistency          | More than 200 strings at the same time   | String by string at different time   |                         | More Convenient: Online         |
| Scan Footprint            | All samples  | Partial samples  |                         |                                 |
| Analysis & Report         | Automatic Analysis and Report  | Analysis by Technician   |                         | More Intelligent: Automatic     |
| Energy Loss               | $\approx 0\text{kWh}$  | 100MW Plant, 5% Sampling, 5~7Days Required, $> 1000\text{kWh}$ lost                |                         | More Economic: Less Yields Loss |

# Smart I-V Curve Diagnosis can analyze 14+ faults

## 14+ Faults Diagnosis



**Note:** The system can automatically calculate the radiation intensity without EMI.

**Simple:**

One Click Smart I-V Curve Diagnosis

**Efficient:**

100 MW plant, 2,000,000 +data, 15 minutes' diagnosis(based on185KTL)

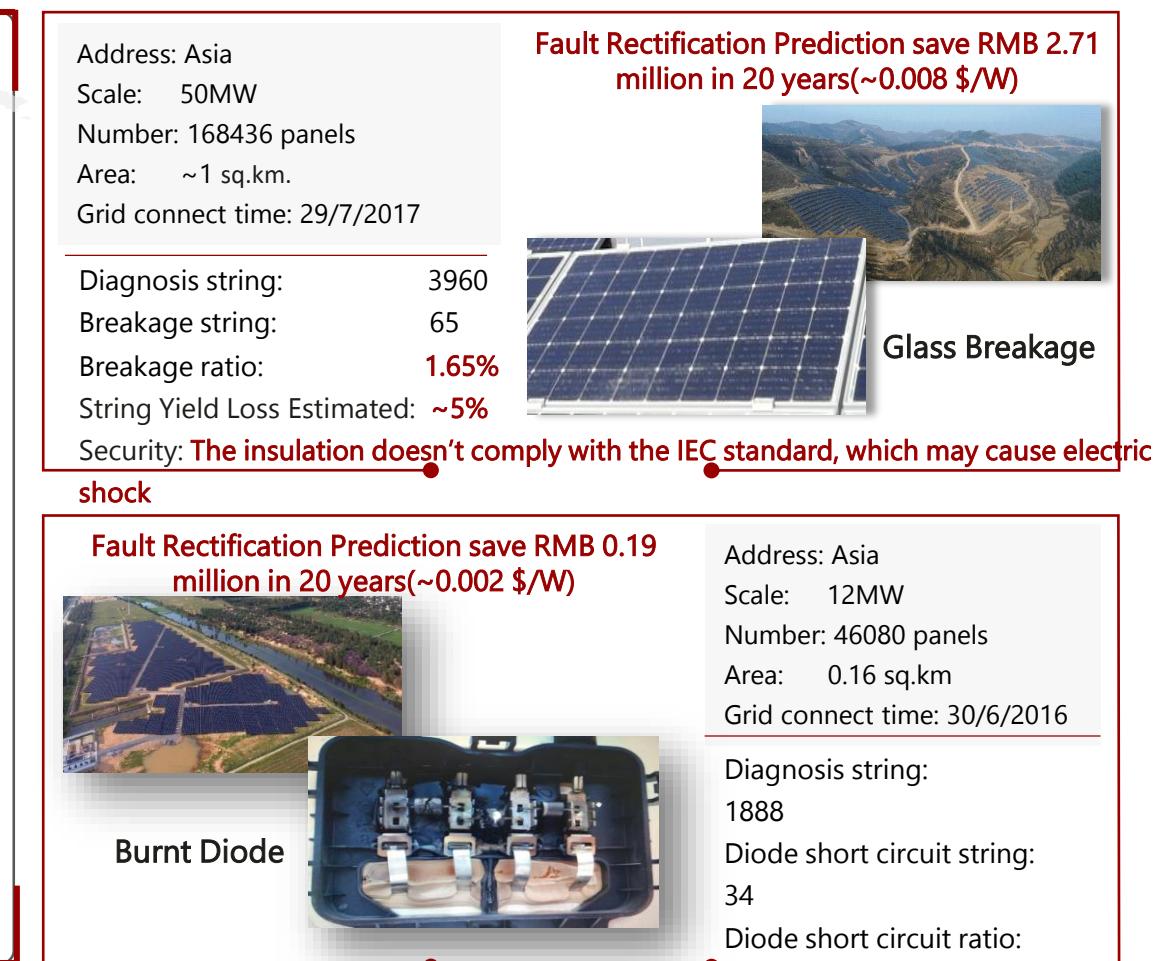
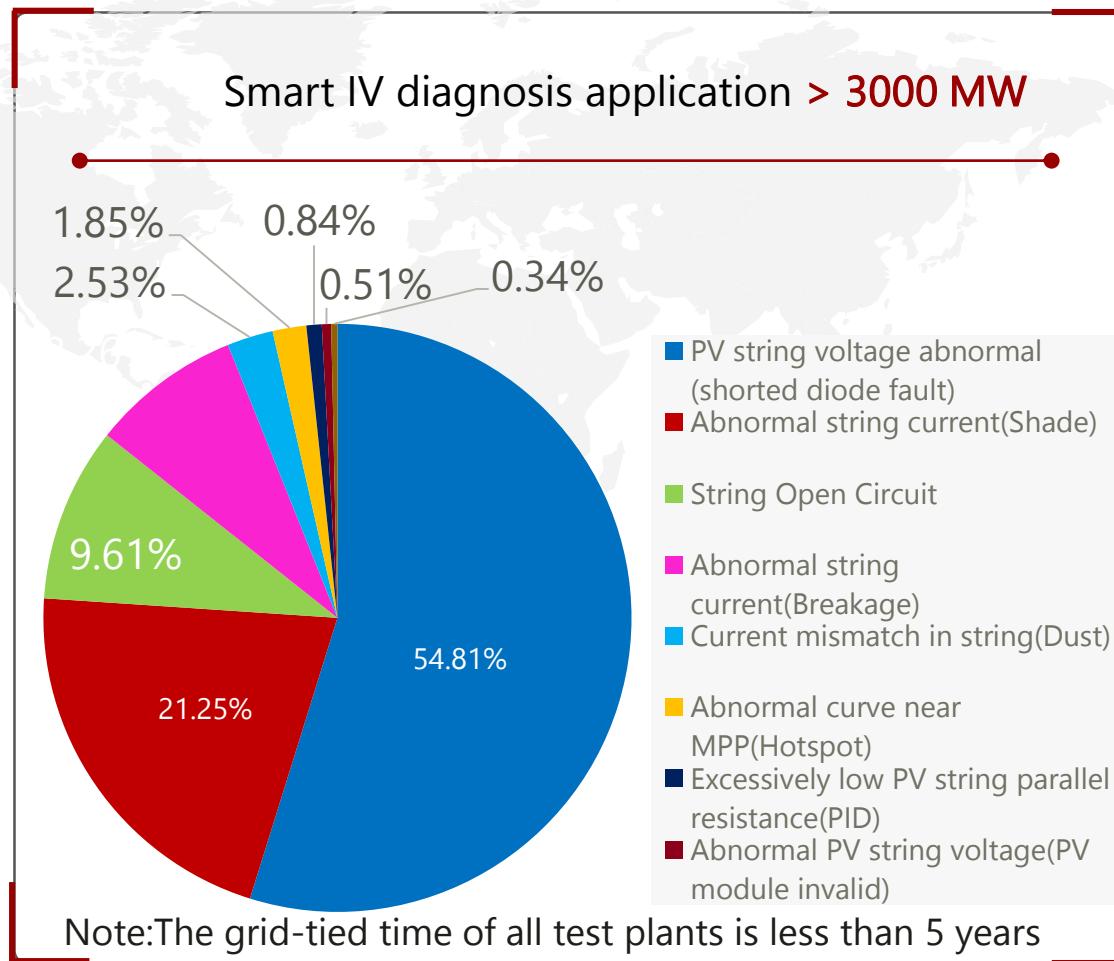
**Automatic:**

Diagnosis and O&M Report automatic generation

**Valuable:**

| No. | Fault                               | Sort the possible causes of failure                     | No. | Fault   | Sort the possible causes of failure                                    |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---|-----|---|--|
| 1   | PV string open circuit              | PV string breakage/PV string mistake                    | 8   | Missing configurations of PV strings          | Check whether string information configured in the system              |
| 2   | Current mismatch in the string      | Shade/dust/PV module current                            | 9   | Excessively low irradiance                    | The solar radiation is insufficient (Analyzed the data by HW inverter) |
| 3   | Abnormal PV module current          | Shade/glass breakage/hidden crack                       | 10  | Slight current mismatch in the PV             | Dust/slight shade/glass breakage                                       |
| 4   | Abnormal PV string                  | Diode short circuit/PV module module quantity incorrect | 11  | Excessively low PV string parallel resistance | PID degradation/dust/uneven PV irradiance                              |
| 5   | Low PV string short-circuit current | Abnormal orientation/dust/PV module degradation         | 12  | Excessively high PV string series resistance  | high cable resistance/abnormal resistance of the PV module             |
| 6   | Low PV string power                 | Abnormal orientation/dust/PV module degradation         | 13  | Abnormal curve near MPP in the PV             | Hotspot/hidden crack/glass   |
| 7   | No string connected                 | Check whether PV strings are the inverter               | 14  | Scanning data invalid                         | Irradiation cause  |

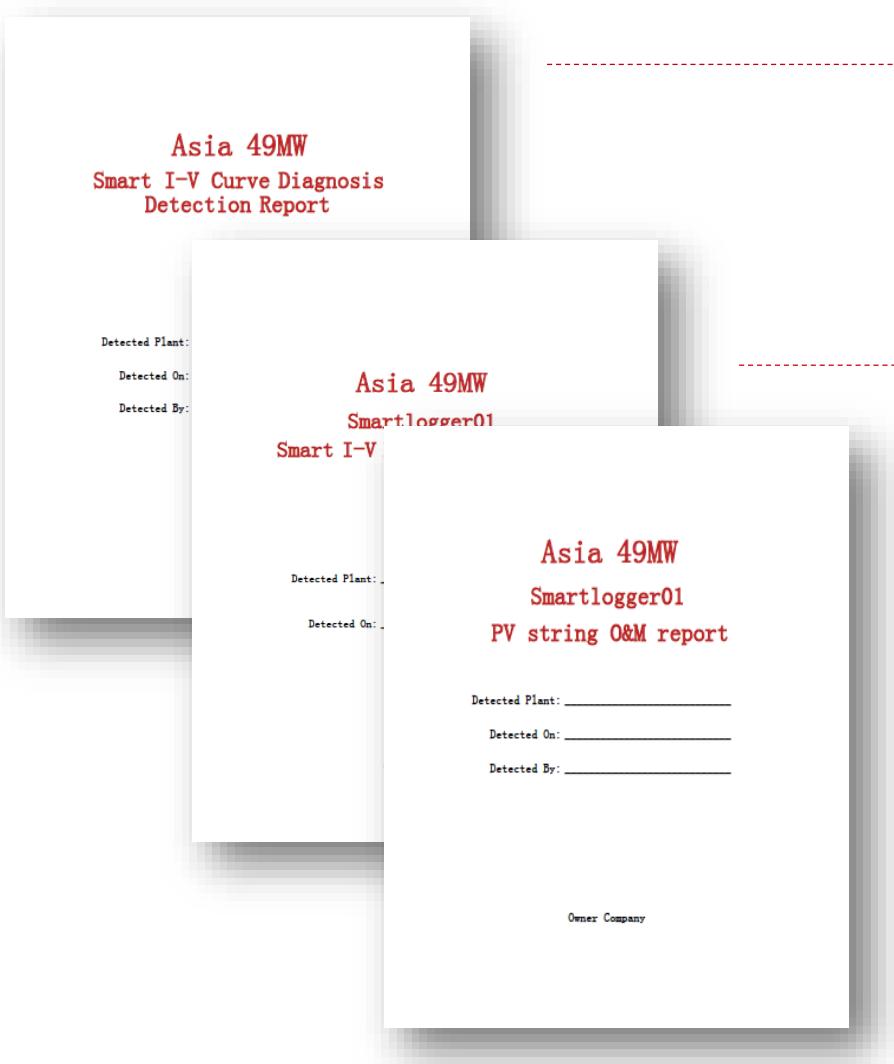
# Global Application: improve O&M efficiency and save yield



# Faults impact on plant yield and DC security risk

| Fault Type  | Impact on Yield              | DC security risk   | Possibility of occurrence              |
|---|------------------------------|--|--|
| PV string open circuit  | 100% for each string         | The risk of electric shock is in O&M   | High                                   |
| Current mismatch in string (Dust)                                   | 3-30% for each string        | Severe blockage causes hotspot risks on panels and affects panels reliability within the life cycle                                | High                                   |
| Abnormal PV module output current(Breakage)                         | 5% for each string           | Energy yield loss, panels reliability risks, and personal safety O&M risk  | Very High                              |
| Current mismatch in string (Shade)                                  | 1-5% for each string         | Same with the dust   | Very High                              |
| Slight current mismatch in string (Slight shade)                    | 1-4% for each string         | Maybe there is dust, shade or other problems   | Very High                              |
| String connection reverse   | 0.5-0.7% for each string     | The risk of electric shock is in O&M   | Very Low                               |
| Low PV string power(PV module degradation)                          | 3-7% for the whole plant     | Panel reliability is affected within the life cycle  | Inevitable                             |
| Abnormal PV string voltage(Diode short circuit)                     | 1.4% for each string         | Panel reliability is affected within the life cycle  | High                                   |
| Abnormal PV string voltage(PV module invalid)                       | 0.5-0.7% for each string     | The string information may not be configured successfully in system  | Very Low                               |
| Low PV string power(Abnormal orientation)                           | 0.5-0.7% for each string     | Inherent problems in PV plant design and cause energy yield loss   | Very Low                               |
| Excessively low PV string parallel resistance(PID)                  | 5-50% for the whole plant    | Affecting the service life of the panels.  | High Temperature and Humidity Scenario |
| Abnormal curve near MPP(Hotspot)                                    | 0.01% for each panel hotspot | In severe cases, panels are burnt, causing insulation deterioration, accelerating aging, and prolonging the service life of panels | Very High                              |
| Excessively high PV string series resistance(High cable resistance) | 0.5-5% for the whole plant   | There is a fire risk caused by DC arcing.  | Low                                    |
| Abnormal PV module output current(Hidden crack)                     | Uncertain                    | The panel causes hot spot risks, and reliability is affected within the life cycle.  | Very High                              |

# Smart I-V Curve report introduction



## Detection Report- Entire strings in the plant

- Plant base information
- Evaluation of the PV String Failure Rate
- Fault Type Analysis

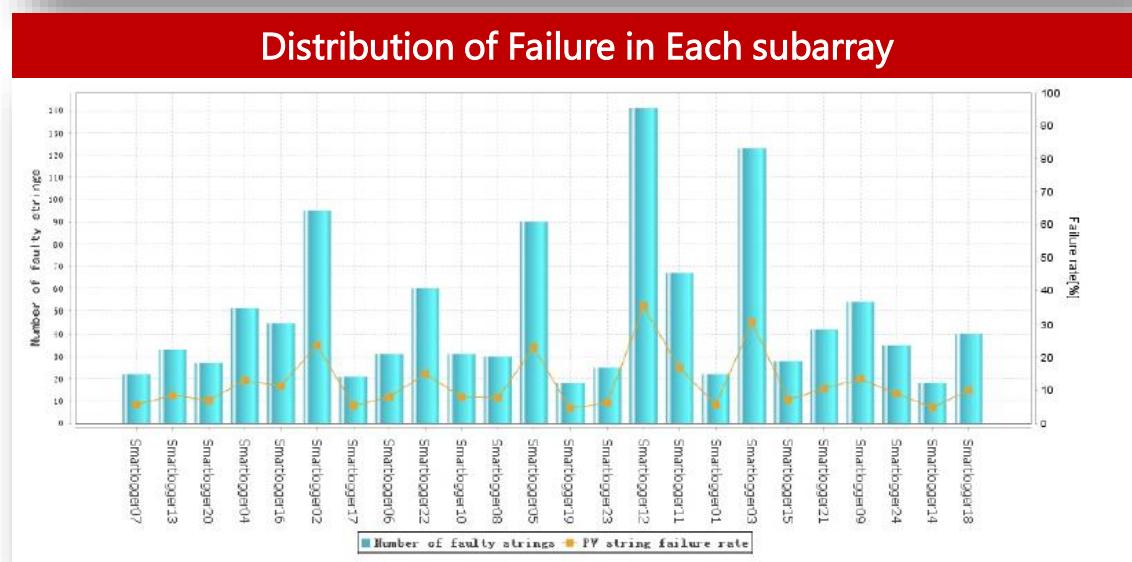
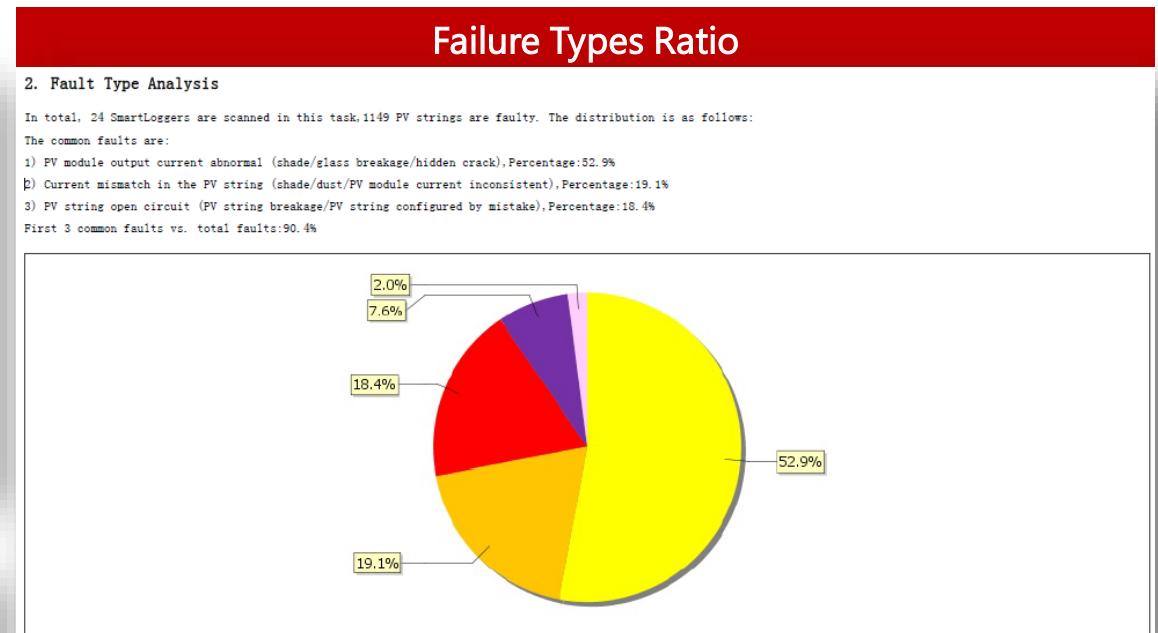
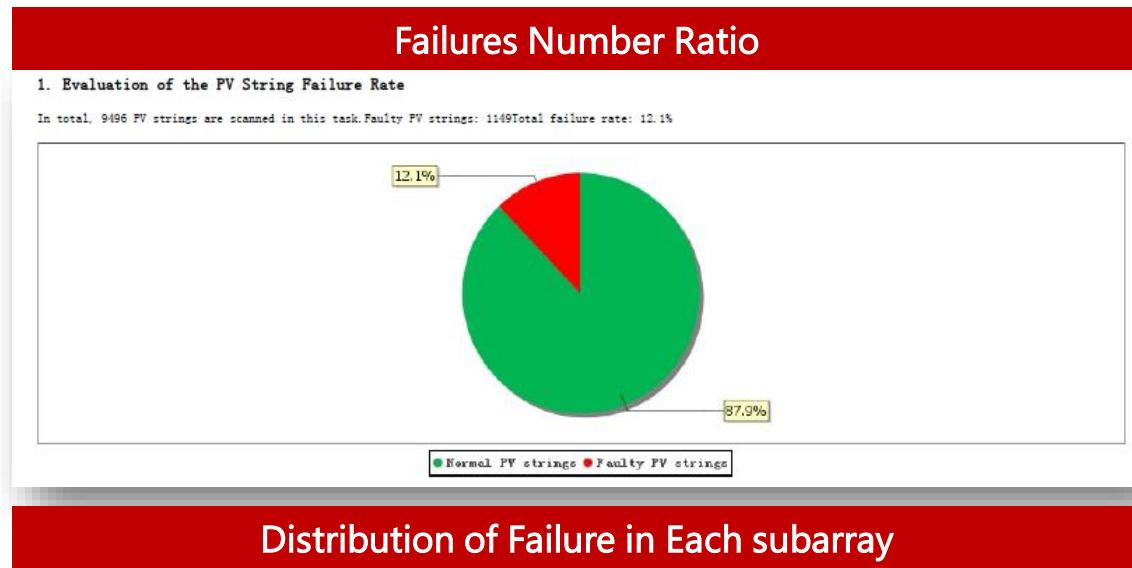
## Diagnosis Report- each string in the subarray

- Information of Task
- Overview on Diagnosis
- PV String I-V Curve Details
- PV String Performance Data Details

## O&M Report – How to handle each failure in the subarray

- Information of Task
- Overview on Diagnosis
- Following advice

# Smart I-V Curve Detection Report overview introduction



# Smart I-V Curve test in Asia: Diagnosis report & O&M report

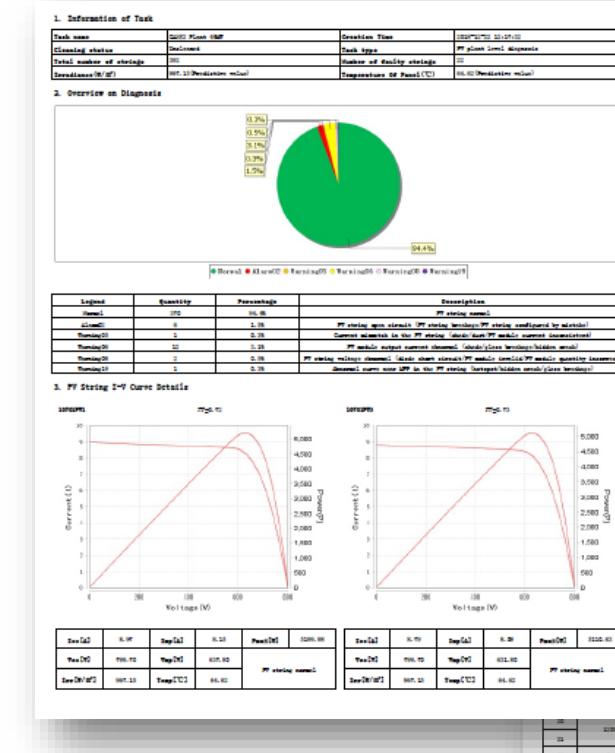


Plant Scale: 50MW

## Plant Location: Asia

# Plant Introduction: Mountain, complex terrain, and difficult Q&M

## O&M report



## Diagnosis report

Total 3960 strings are  
scanned

188 Fault strings are found

Fault rate : 4.7%

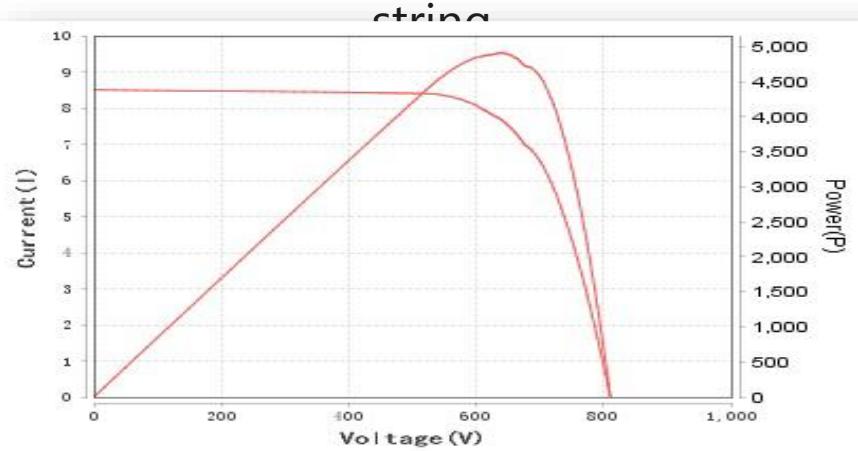
| Following advice |  |   |
|------------------|--|---|
| No.              | Description  | Following advice  |
| 1                | PT setting open circuit (PT setting terminals/PT setting modified by switch)                               | <p>Step 1: Check if the setting has been modified. If not modified, go to Step 2.</p> <p>Step 2: If the setting has not been modified to increase this setting and the protection will still not operate, then the protection is not operating due to a fault in the protection. Go to Step 3.</p> <p>Step 3: If the setting has been modified to increase this setting, then check whether the parameter between setting and protection is correct. If not, then the protection is not operating due to a fault in the protection. Go to Step 4.</p>   |
| 2                | PT setting output connection changed (leads/leads/breaker terminals/breaker switch)                        | <p>Step 1: Check if the PT setting has changed. If not, then eliminate the short and measure again.</p> <p>Step 2: If the PT setting has changed, then check the connection of the PT setting. If the connection of the PT setting is correct, then check whether the connection of the PT setting has been altered. If not, then the protection is not operating due to a fault in the protection. Go to Step 3.</p> <p>Step 3: If the connection of the PT setting has been altered, then check whether the connection of the PT setting has been altered. If not, then the protection is not operating due to a fault in the protection. Go to Step 4.</p> <p>Step 4: If the connection of the PT setting has been altered, then check whether the connection of the PT setting has been altered. If not, then the protection is not operating due to a fault in the protection. Go to Step 5.</p> <p>Step 5: If the connection of the PT setting has been altered, then check whether the connection of the PT setting has been altered. If not, then the protection is not operating due to a fault in the protection. Go to Step 6.</p> |
| 3                | Current adjustment in the PT setting (leads/leads/breaker terminals/breaker switch/connections)            | <p>Step 1: Measure the short of the setting in a meter. If the setting is correct, then eliminate any error when the connection has been altered.</p> <p>Step 2: If there is a short in the leads, then place a meter again after removing the short.</p> <p>Step 3: If there is no short in the leads, then check the connection of the PT setting and then measure again when the PT setting has been altered.</p> <p>Step 4: If there is no short in the leads, then check the connection of the PT setting and then measure again when the PT setting has been altered.</p> <p>Step 5: If there is no short in the leads, then check the connection of the PT setting and then measure again when the PT setting has been altered.</p>  |
| 4                | Current alarm seen after PT in the PT setting (leads/leads/breaker terminals/breaker switch/leads/breaker) | <p>Step 1: Measure short of the setting in a meter. If the short is correct, then eliminate any error when the connection has been altered.</p> <p>Step 2: If there is a short in the leads, then place a meter again after removing the short.</p> <p>Step 3: If there is no short in the leads, then check the connection of the PT setting and then measure again when the PT setting has been altered.</p> <p>Step 4: If there is no short in the leads, then check the connection of the PT setting and then measure again when the PT setting has been altered.</p> <p>Step 5: If there is no short in the leads, then check the connection of the PT setting and then measure again when the PT setting has been altered.</p>  |
| 5                | PT setting voltage connection (leads/leads/breaker terminals/breaker switch/leads/breaker)                 | <p>Step 1: Check whether the voltage of PT setting is correct.</p> <p>Step 2: If the voltage of the PT setting is correct, then eliminate any error when the connection has been altered.</p> <p>Step 3: If the voltage of the PT setting is not correct, then check the connection of the PT setting and then measure again when the connection has been altered.</p> <p>Step 4: If the connection of the PT setting has been altered, then check whether the connection of the PT setting has been altered.</p> <p>Step 5: If the connection of the PT setting has been altered, then check whether the connection of the PT setting has been altered.</p>  |
| 6                | PT setting voltage connection (leads/leads/breaker terminals/breaker switch/leads/breaker)                 | <p>Step 1: Check whether the voltage of PT setting is correct.</p> <p>Step 2: If the voltage of the PT setting is correct, then eliminate any error when the connection has been altered.</p> <p>Step 3: If the voltage of the PT setting is not correct, then check the connection of the PT setting and then measure again when the connection has been altered.</p> <p>Step 4: If the connection of the PT setting has been altered, then check whether the connection of the PT setting has been altered.</p> <p>Step 5: If the connection of the PT setting has been altered, then check whether the connection of the PT setting has been altered.</p>  |

HUAWEI

# Smart I-V Curve test in Asia: Diagnosis report & O&M report

## Diagnosis report: PV String I-V Curve Details

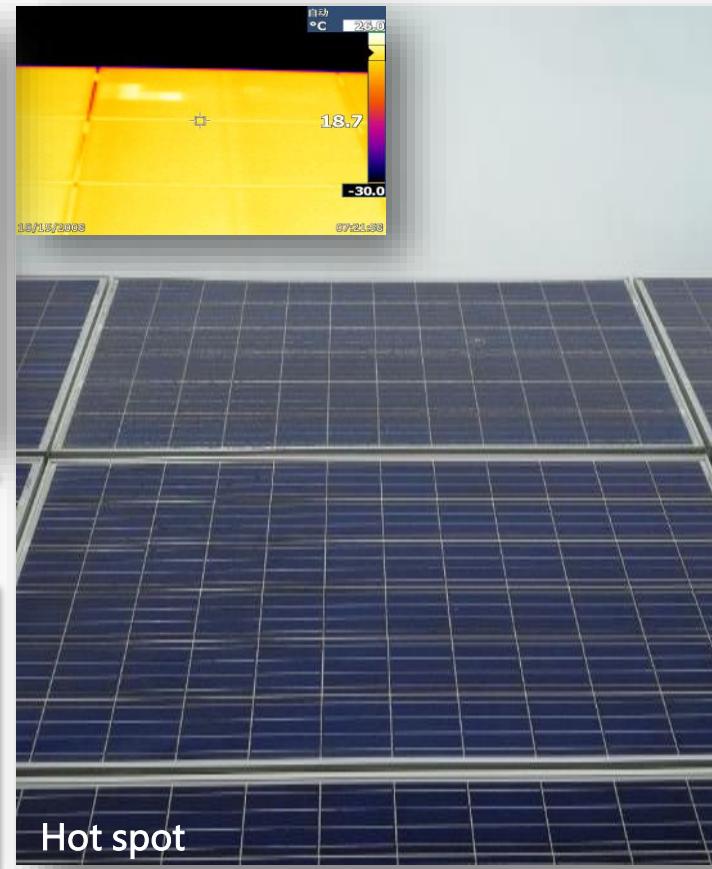
Abnormal curve near MPP in the PV



|                        |       |          |      |  |     |
|------------------------|-------|----------|------|--|-----|
| Isc[A]                 | 8.51  | Imp[A]   | 7.69 | Pmax[W]  | 490 |
| Voc[V]                 | 810.8 | Vmp[V]   | 638. | Abnormal curve near MPP in the PV string (hotspot/hidden crack/glass breakage) | 8   |
| Irr[W/m <sup>2</sup> ] | 967.1 | Temp[°C] | 64.6 |  | 5   |

## Actual situation on site

A module has hot spot



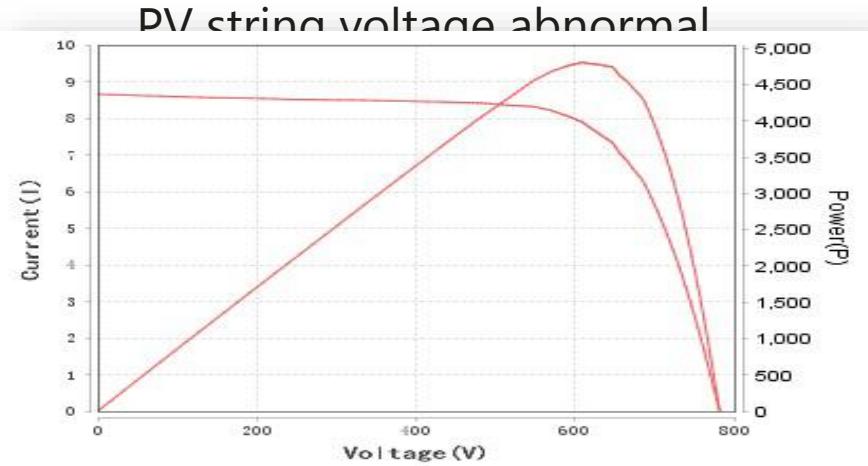
## O&M report: Following advice

Handling Suggestion

- Step 1: Please check if the scan was done in a sunny day, the rapid change of irradiance may induce IV curve become abnormal.
- Step 2: Please check if the string was cleaned.
- Step 3: If the PV string has not been cleaned, clean the PV string and then measure again after the PV module surface is dry.
- Step 4: Scan the PV string using an infrared thermal imager to locate the abnormal PV module.
- Step 5: If no abnormal temperature was found, please use IV test to identify the module with abnormal output current.

# Smart I-V Curve test in Asia: Diagnosis report & O&M report

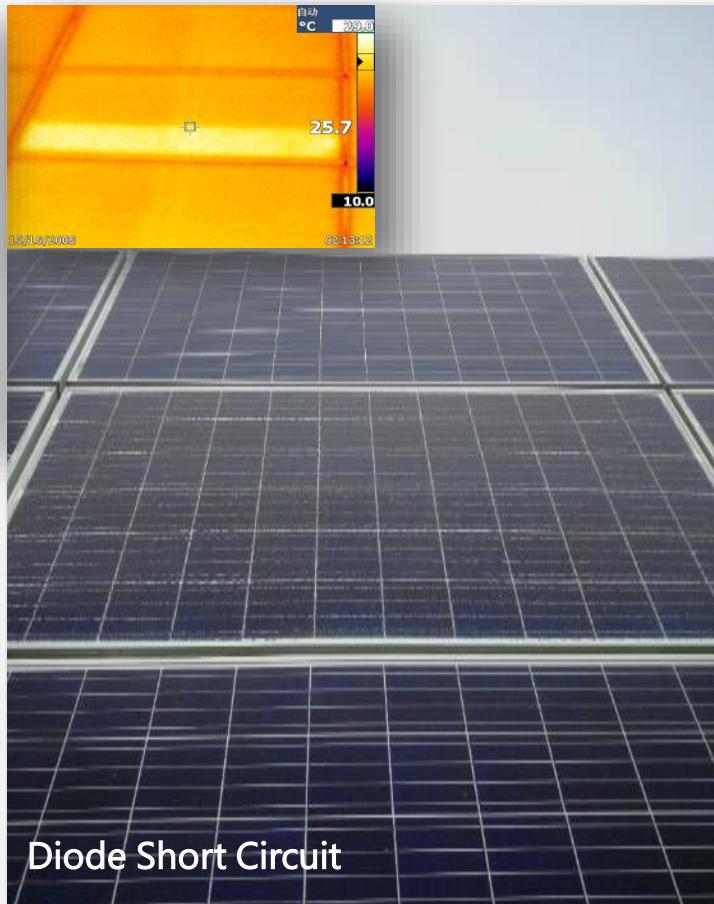
## Diagnosis report: PV String I-V Curve Details



|                        |       |          |      |   |     |
|------------------------|-------|----------|------|---|-----|
| Isc[A]                 | 8.65  | Imp[A]   | 7.88 | Pmax[W]   | 480 |
| Voc[V]                 | 782.0 | Vmp[V]   | 638. | PV string voltage abnormal (diode short circuit/PV module invalid/PV module quantity incorrect) | 8   |
| Irr[W/m <sup>2</sup> ] | 967.1 | Temp[°C] | 64.6 |   |     |
| Huawei C               |       |          |      |   |     |

## Actual situation on site

A module has diode short circuit



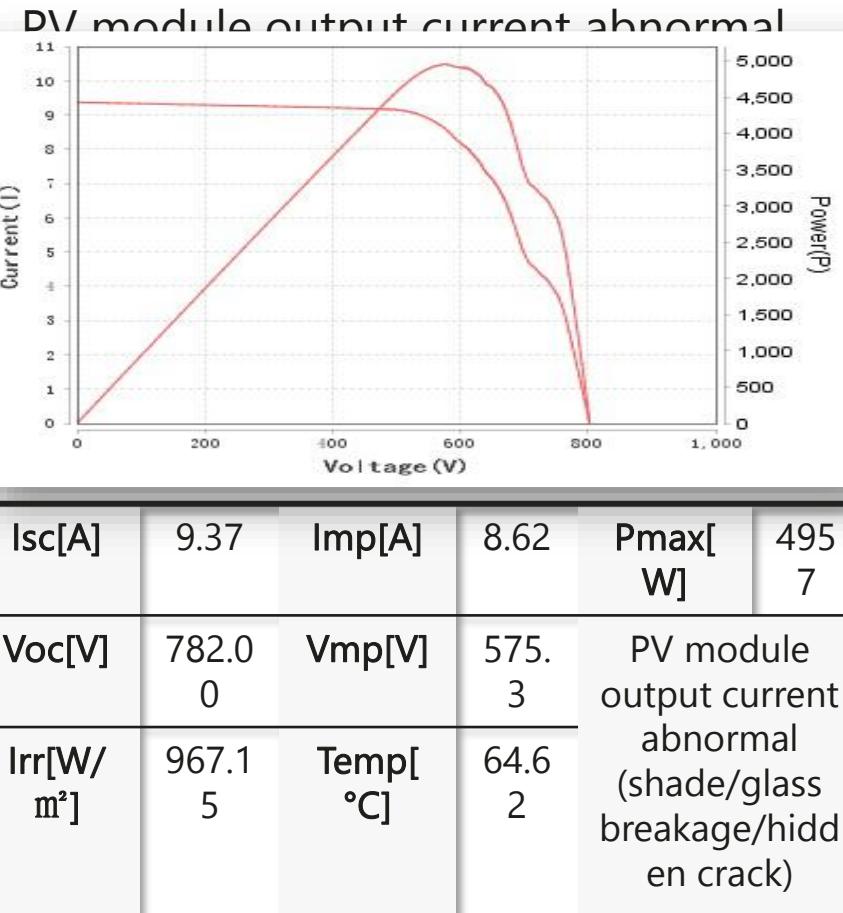
## O&M report: Following advice

Handling Suggestion

- Step 1: Check whether the number of PV modules connected to the PV string is correct.
- Step 2: Observe whether there are traces of burning at the interconnection strip, back sheet, and wiring box. If so, replace the PV module with the same model.
- Step 3: If none of the above exists, please use IR camera to check if there is short circuited diode or broken ribbon for interconnection.
- Step 4: If there is no abnormal found on the module with IR camera, please use voltage meter to check the the voltage of the strings (from same MPPT), to see if it is too low. And if yes, please measure the temperature of panels in strings to

# Smart I-V Curve test in Asia: Diagnosis report & O&M report

## Diagnosis report: PV String I-V Curve Details



## Actual situation on site PV modules have shadow



## O&M report: Following advice Handling Suggestion

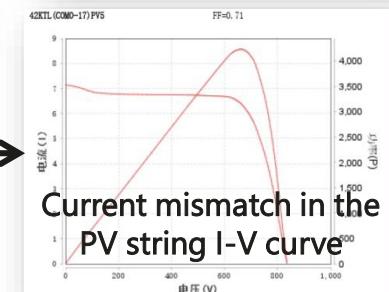
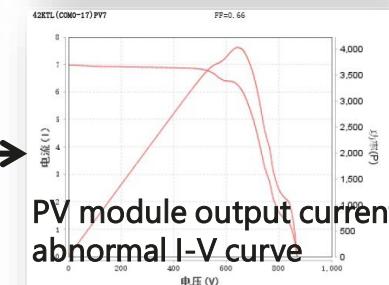
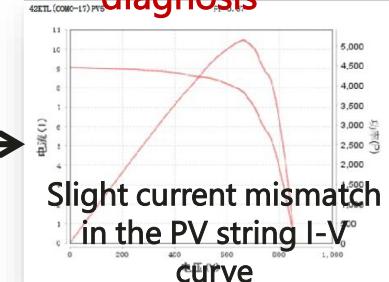
- Step 1: Observe the PV string for shade. If there is shade, eliminate the shade and measure again.
- Step 2: If there is no shadow on panel, check if there are foreign matters or dirt on the surface of the panel, if yes, then measure again after removing the foreign matters.
- Step 3: If there is no shadow on the surface of panel, please check if there is broken glass, if yes, please measure again after replacing with same model of PV module.
- Step 4: If no PV module has a broken glass panel, check whether the PV string has been cleaned. If not, clean the PV string and then measure again after the PV module surface is dry.
- Step 5: If the PV string has been cleaned, scan the PV string using an infrared thermal imager to locate the abnormal PV module.
- Step 6: If there is no fault, please identify the module

# Smart I-V Curve test in Asia: Diagnosis report & O&M report

Step1: start I-V scanning



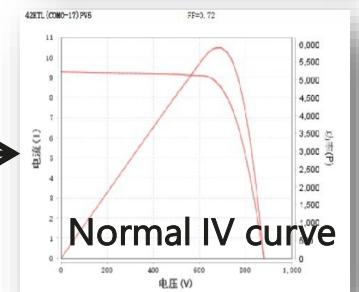
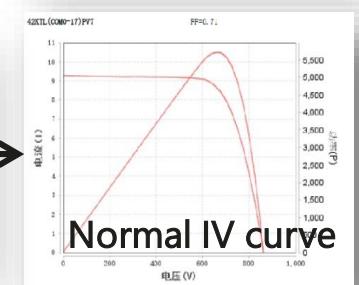
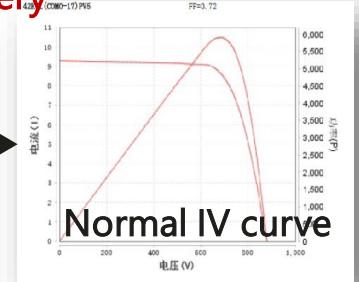
Step2: I-V algorithm diagnosis



Step3: verify faults on site



Step4: handling and recovery





## 愿景和使命

把数字世界带入每个人、每个家庭、每个组织，  
构建万物互联的智能世界

Bring digital to every person, home and organization  
for a fully connected, intelligent world