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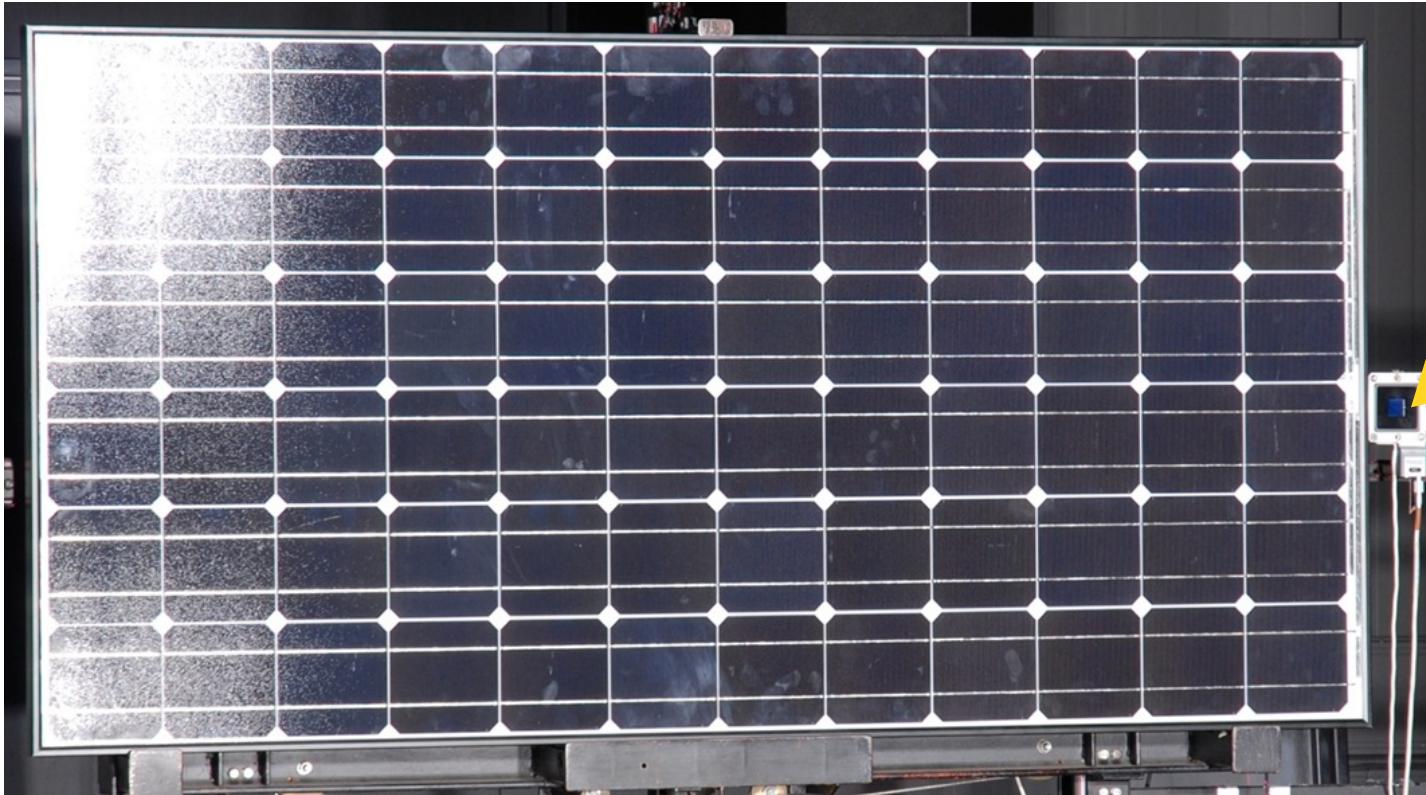
Joint Research Centre

From Sunlight to Power The History of Achieving a Globally Harmonised Approach to Photovoltaic Measurement

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Willem Zaaiman, Ewan D. Dunlop

The views expressed are purely those of the authors and may not in any circumstances
be regarded as stating an official
position of the European Commission.

What is the maximum power of this PV module?

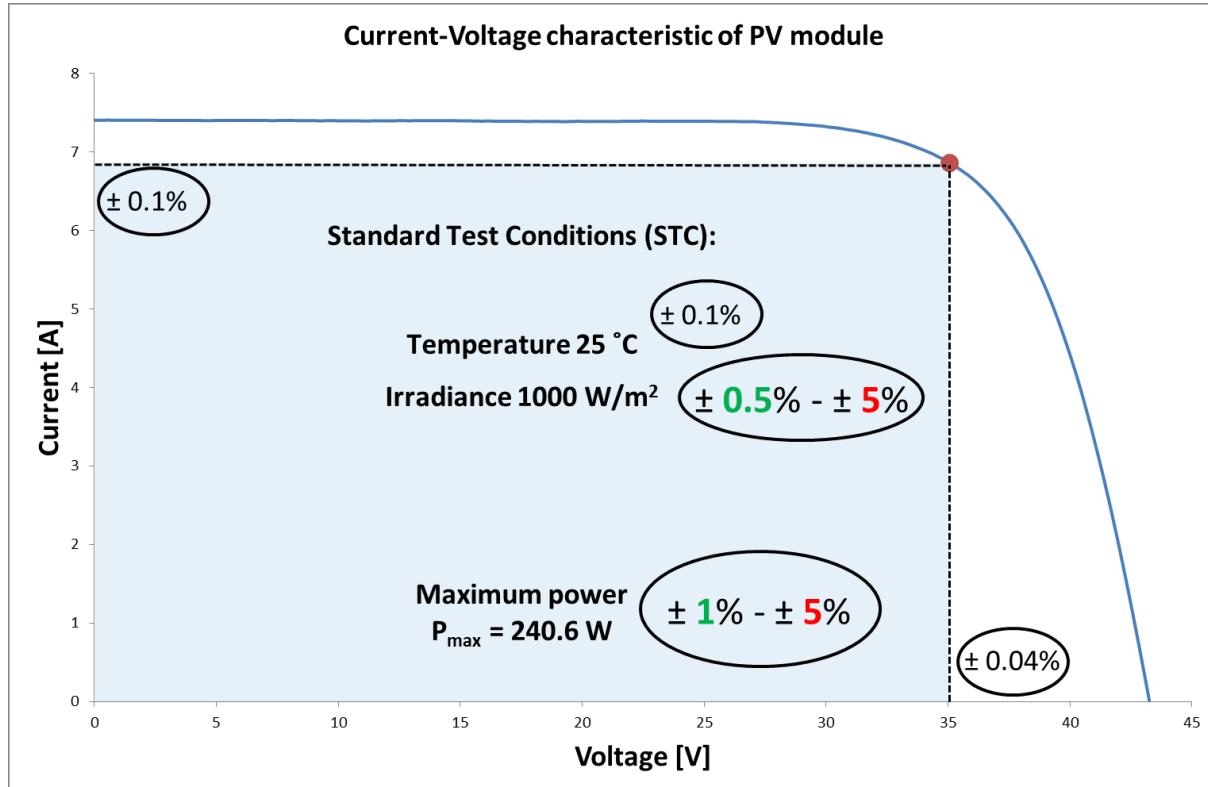


PV
reference
cell
as
irradiance
sensor

Determination of maximum power

- Module label
- Power matrix
- Energy rating
- STC (1000 W/m^2)

**Maximum power is
power/irradiance**



Why not use cavities for PV modules?

- Impractical
 - Slow response
 - PV module temperature
 - Weather dependent
 - Only direct sunlight
- Complex spectral mismatch correction
 - PV devices have limited range of spectral responsivity

Solar irradiance measurement

World Radiation Centre
(WRC)

WMO mandate for PMOD, Davos (CH)

World Radiometric Reference
(WRR)

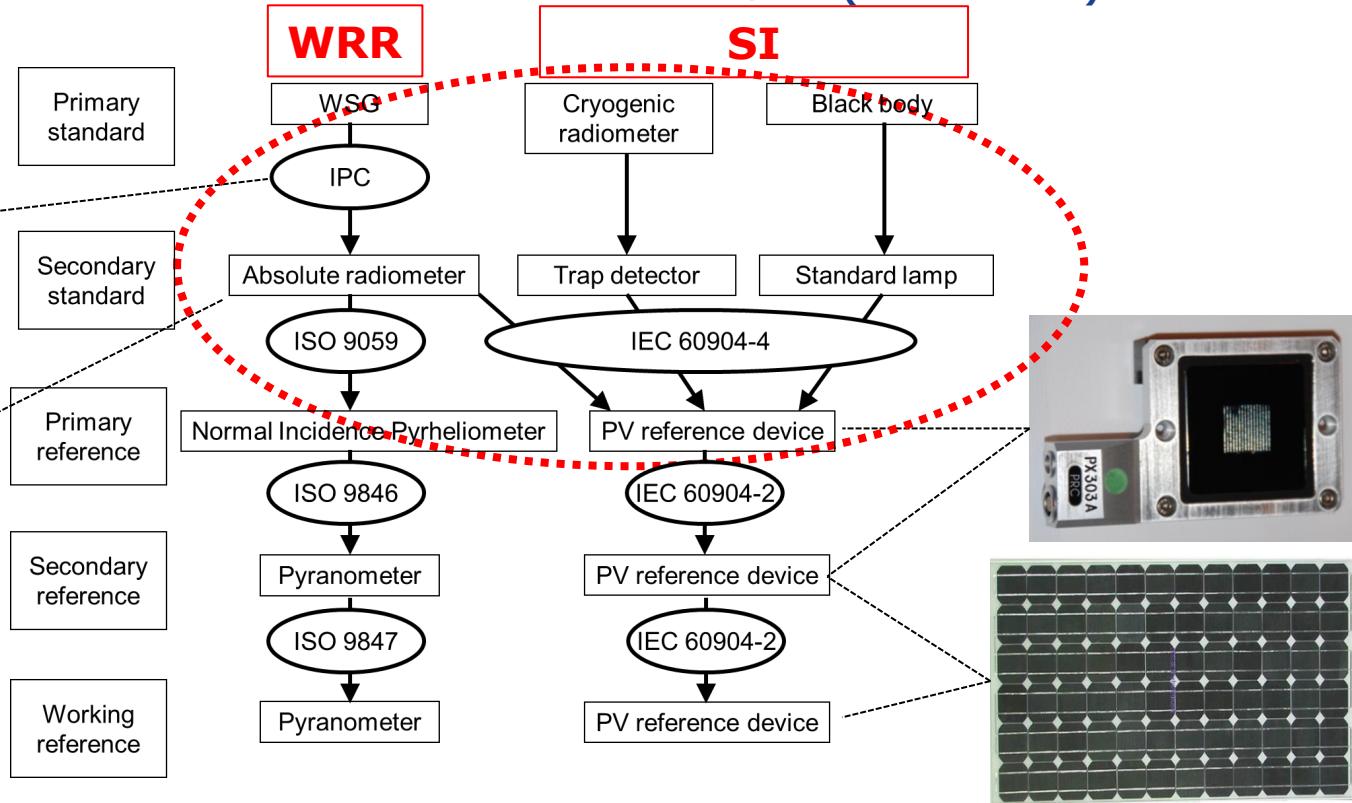
primary reference for calibration
of solar radiometers world-wide

World Standard Group
(WSG)

6 absolute cavity radiometers



Traceability of PV device calibration (IEC 60904-4)



From (sun-)light to electrical power

World Photovoltaic Scale (WPVS)

Photovoltaic Solar Energy Project (PEP) of Summit (G7)

- PEP'84
 - Dispersion of results larger than expected
- PEP'87
 - Evaluation of primary calibration methods for accuracy and suitability for standardisation within IEC
- PEP'93
 - International scale for PV irradiance measurement
 - World Photovoltaic Scale (WPVS) established
 - average of four methods by four laboratories in the world
 - uncertainty taken as standard deviation of data

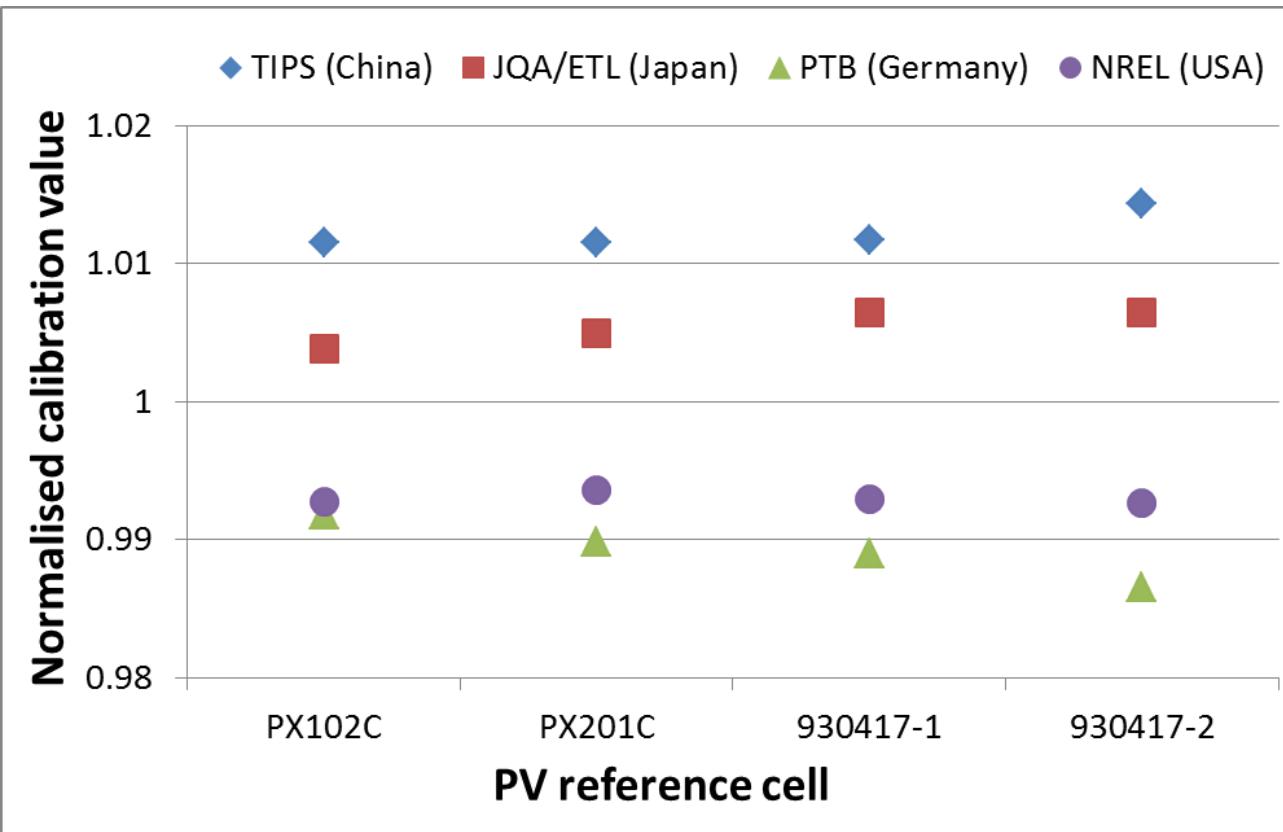
WPVS: Birth

PEP'93

- Four laboratories
- Four methods
- Arithmetic average
- UC ($=2*\sigma$) = 1.9%



WPVS



Osterwald et al. "The results of the PEP'93 intercomparison of reference cell calibrations and newer technology performance measurements: Final report" NREL/TP-520-23477 (1998)

Osterwald et al. "The World Photovoltaic Scale: An International Reference Cell Calibration Program" Prog. Photovolt: Res. Appl. 7 (1999) 287-297

WPVS: Recalibrations since PEP'93

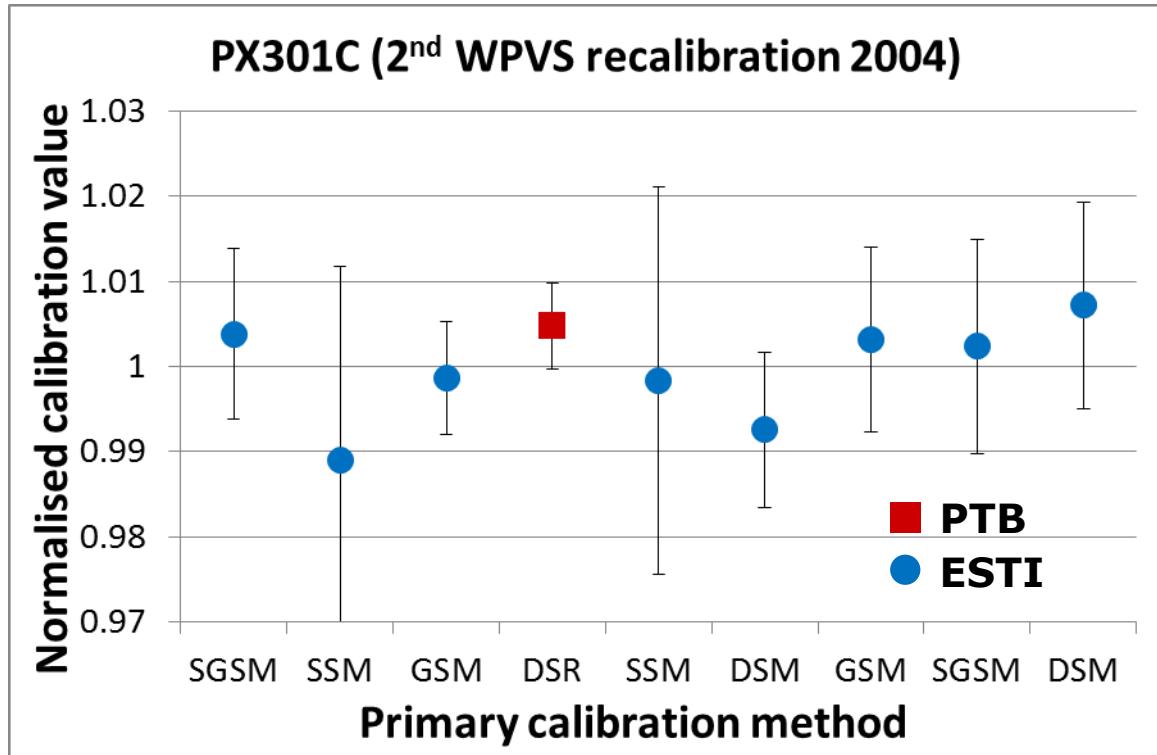
1st : 1999 at NREL

- new WPVS values assigned to the cells
- UC unchanged

2nd : 2004 with PTB as coordinator (star-like)

- check for consistency between laboratories
- no new WPVS values
- ESTI implemented several primary calibration methods with multiple traceability

3rd : planned



WPVS: Implementation

- European Solar Test Installation (ESTI): traceability to WPVS (since 1997)
i.e. average of world's best labs
- Other labs: only for consistency



2005: ESTI reference cell set established (based on 2nd recalibration 2004)

2008: Update due to new reference spectrum IEC 60904-3 ed.2 (2008)

2015: Update to key comparison reference value (**KCRV**) concept
and shift of WRR to SI

ESTI reference cell set

Five c-Si reference cells

- 3 original WPVS: PX102C, PX201C, 930417-2
- 2 new (2nd recal): PX301C and PX304C

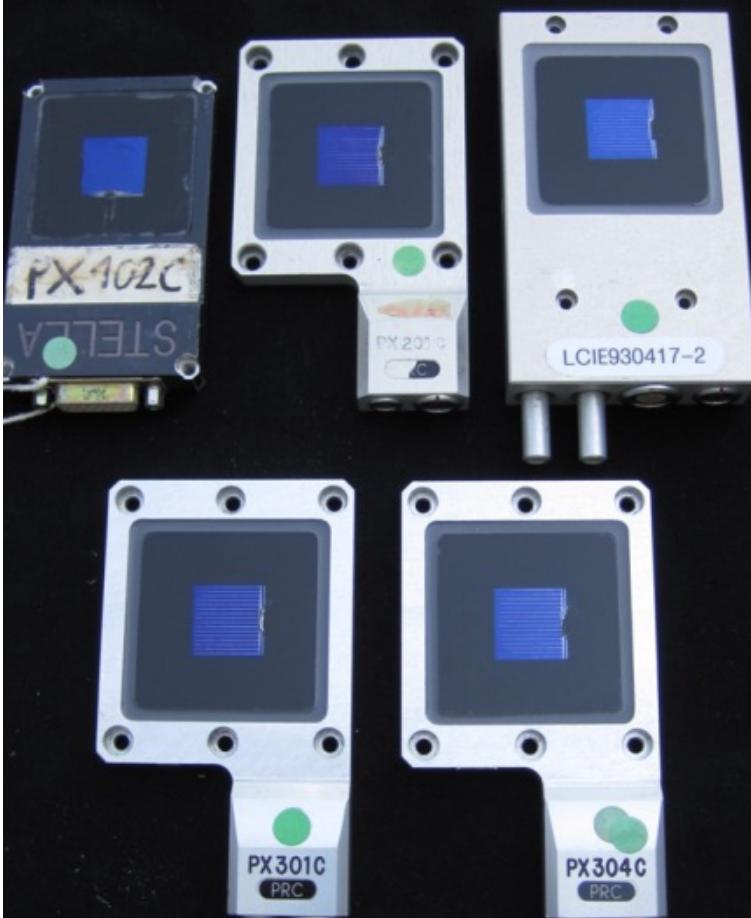
Calibration value 2005: WPVS approach

- average of all primary calibrations
- UC ($=2*\sigma_m$) = 0.64%

Updated in 2008

- new IEC 60904-3 ed.2 (+0.65%)

Long-term stability monitored



ESTI reference cell set – 2015 update

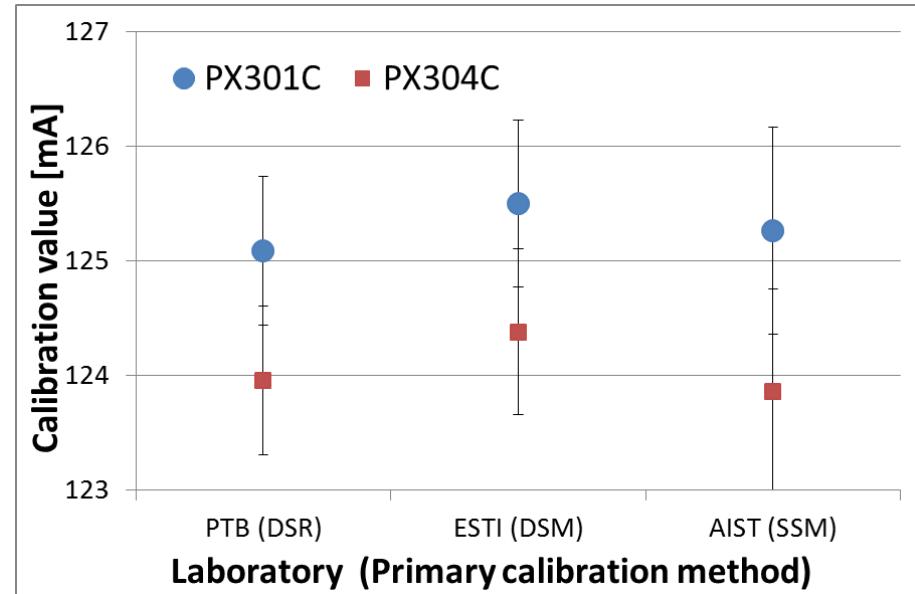
More primary calibration values

Advanced data analysis

- KCRV approach
- **weighted** average
(based on declared UCs)
- UC of weighted average
($\approx 0.25\%$)

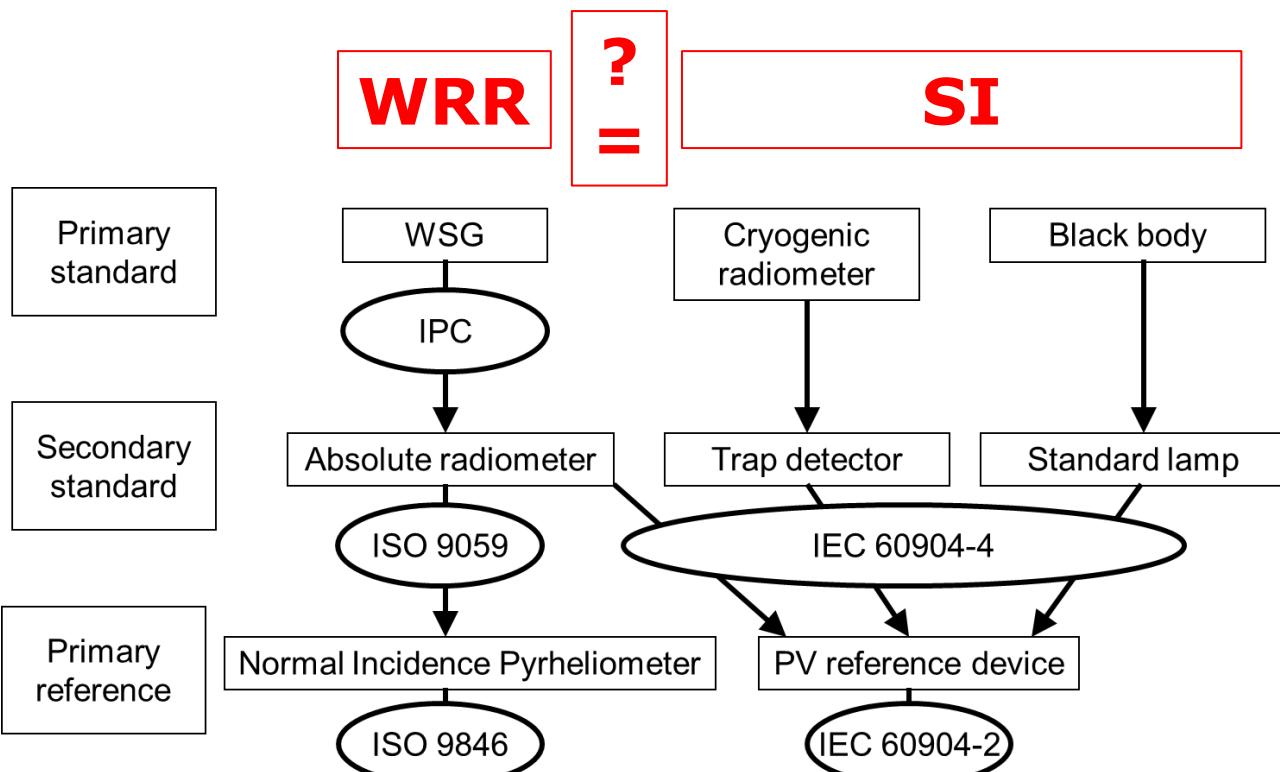
Deviation between WRR
and SI irradiance scale

- implemented in the analysis
- also retroactively



E_n	PTB-ESTI	ESTI-AIST	AIST-PTB
PX301C	0.45	0.21	0.15
PX304C	0.47	0.48	0.09

Irradiance scale equivalence



indistinguishable

2012

- differ
- WRR +0.34%
- present but not detected previously due to instrumental limitations
- WRR stable



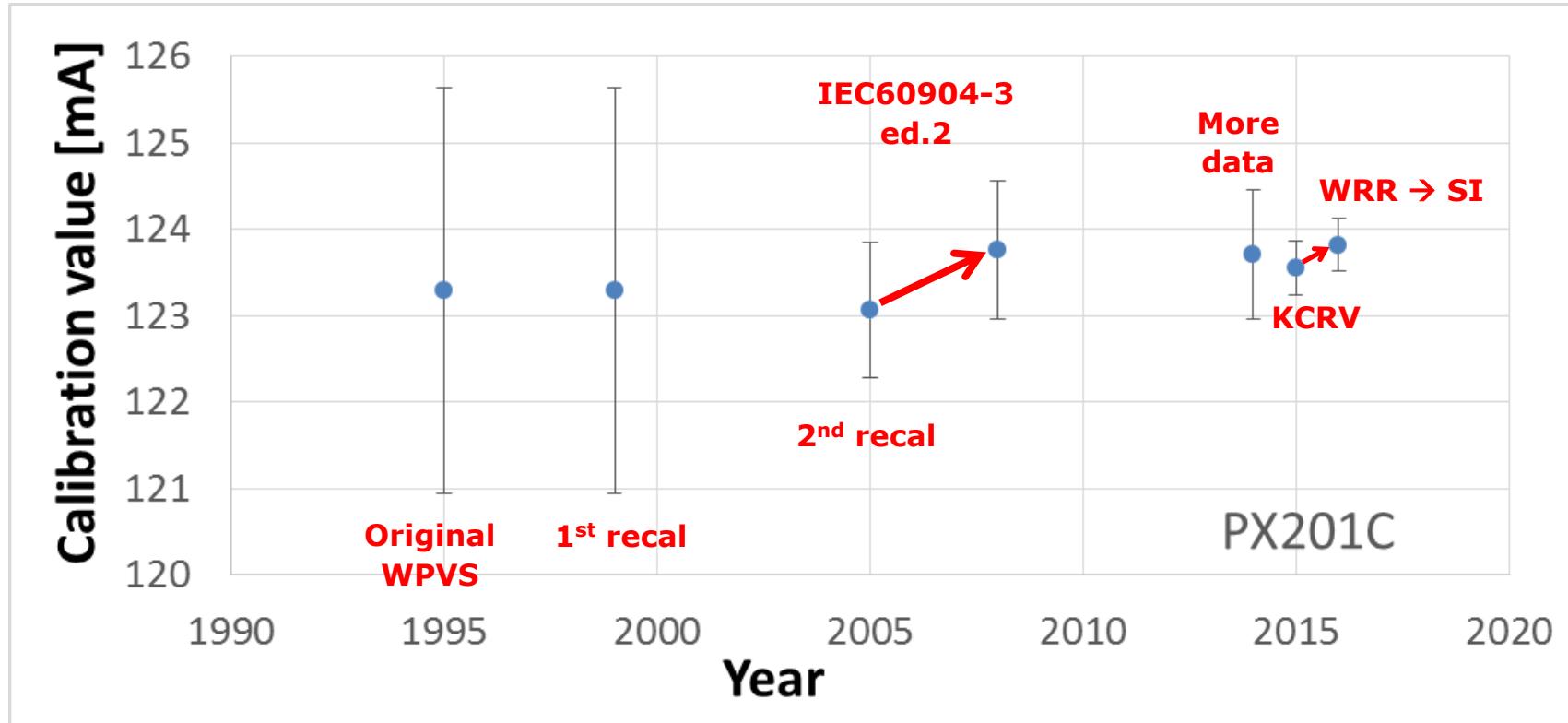
Shift to SI scale

ISO/IEC 17025

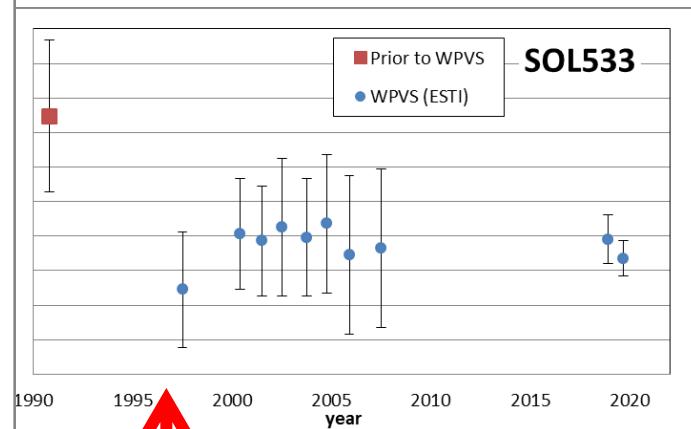
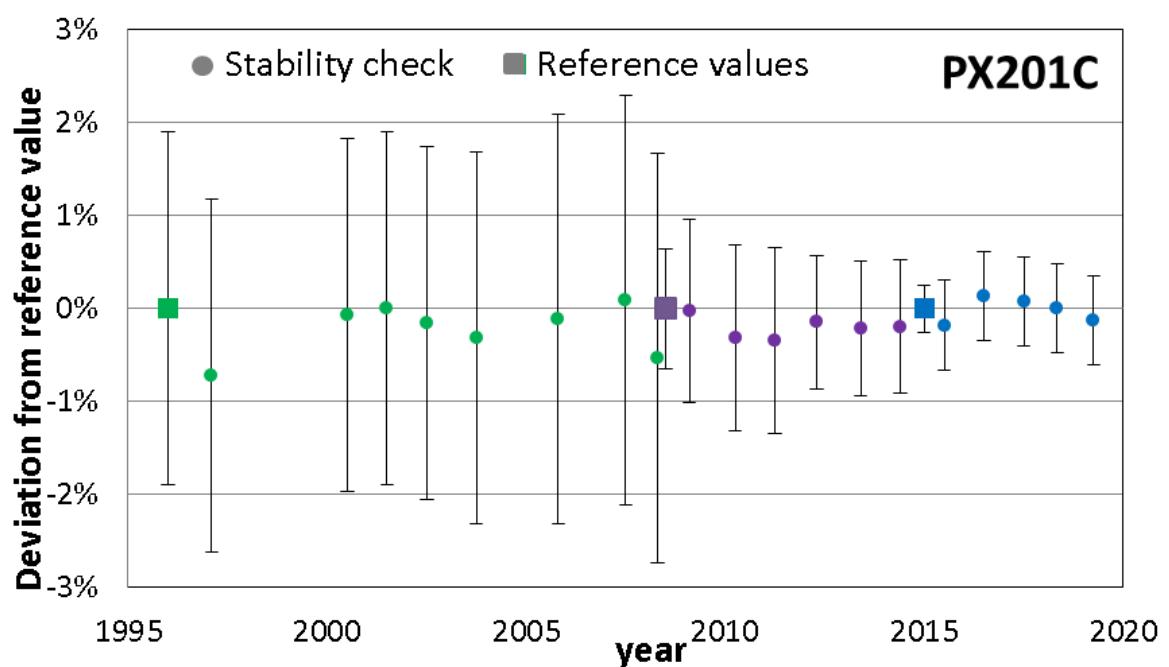


European
Commission

WPVS: Evolution of calibration value for one cell



Long-term stability of PV cells



WPVS
established

No drift detectable during annual verification

ESTI reference cell set: Primary calibration data

Year	1993	1994	1994	1995	1999	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2005	2005	2005	2007	2013	2014	2014	2016	2016	2019	2019		
Laboratory	NREL	JQA/ETL	PTB	TIPS	NREL	ESTI	ESTI	PTB	ESTI	NREL	ESTI	ESTI	ESTI	NREL	PTB	ESTI	AIST	PTB	ESTI	ESTI	ESTI		
Method	DSM	SSM	DSR	SL	DSM	SGSM	SSM	GSM	DSR	SSM	DSM	GSM	SGSM	DSM	DSM	DSR	DSM	SSM	DSR	DSM	SSM		
PX102C [mA]	117.42	118.33	116.91	119.24	116.85	116.89	117.52	117.06	116.66	117.34	116.30	117.22	116.29										
PX201C [mA]	123.74	124.73	122.86	125.55		123.56	123.29	123.76	124.27	123.79	123.33	124.45	123.72	124.75		123.48			123.67				
930417-2 [mA]	123.49	124.78	122.31	125.76	123.70	123.99	123.79	124.27	124.62	123.17	123.48	124.19	123.42			123.80		123.66					
PX301C [mA]						125.20	123.73	125.36	125.70	124.89	124.59	125.92	125.02	126.43		125.09	125.50	125.26		125.55	125.5	124.3	
PX304C [mA]						124.52	123.80	124.69	124.80	123.77	124.23				123.40	123.96	124.38	123.86		124.1	122.9		
UC	k=2	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%	2.7%	1.0%	1.0%	2.3%	0.66%	0.50%	2.3%	0.91%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	0.91%	0.52%	0.58%	0.72%	0.50%	0.48%	3.0%	3.0%

	KCRV [mA]	UC (k=2) [mA]	UC (k=2) [%]
PX102C	116.92	0.31	0.27
PX201C	123.79	0.27	0.22
930417-2	123.92	0.28	0.22
PX301C	125.39	0.25	0.20
PX304C	124.28	0.29	0.23

Weighted mean

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{UC_i^2}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{UC_i^2}}$$

Expanded UC (k=2)

$$UC = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{UC_i^2}}}$$

Data consistency check (95% confidence level)

$$E_{n_i} = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{\sqrt{(UC_i)^2 + (\overline{UC})^2}} \in [-1; 1] \quad (\text{ISO/IEC 17043})$$

E _n for single primary calibration against KCRV																	
PX102C	0.41	0.84	-0.01	0.72	-0.06	-0.03	0.22	0.17	-0.39	0.16	-0.56	0.23	-0.40				
PX201C	-0.04	0.53	-0.74	0.52		-0.18	-0.18	-0.03	0.71	0.00	-0.40	0.48	-0.04	0.37		-0.40	
930417-2	-0.34	0.49	-1.28	0.54	-0.17	0.06	-0.04	0.41	1.03	-0.26	-0.38	0.16	-0.20			-0.15	-0.38
PX301C					-0.15	-0.59	-0.04	0.46	-0.18	-0.69	0.38	-0.23	0.67		-0.43	0.14	-0.14
PX304C					0.19	-0.17	0.47	0.75	-0.18	-0.04			-0.76	-0.45	0.13	-0.45	

χ^2 - test $F_N(\bar{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{UC_i / 2} \right)^2 \leq \chi^2_{N-1,\alpha}$

Analysis according to COX in Metrologia 44 (2007) p. 189																		N	chi^2	FN			
PX102C	0.724	2.896	0.000	2.077	0.014	0.003	0.200	0.131	0.797	0.098	1.374	0.220	0.654					13	21.03	9.19			
PX201C	0.006	1.167	2.277	1.082		0.135	0.125	0.004	2.418	0.000	0.663	0.956	0.007	0.541		0.735		15	23.68	10.27			
930417-2	0.478	0.976	6.905	1.178	0.123	0.014	0.008	0.741	5.091	0.283	0.605	0.111	0.156			0.106	0.687	15	23.68	17.46			
PX301C						0.093	1.386	0.006	0.968	0.124	1.995	0.595	0.222	1.846		0.856	0.090	0.084	15	23.68	8.89		
PX304C						0.146	0.117	0.982	2.755	0.132	0.009			2.469	0.983	0.074	0.896		0.010	0.562	12	19.68	9.13
all																		70	89.39	54.95			

Note: data more consistent after shift from WRR to SI

H. Müllejans, W. Zaaiman and E.D. Dunlop "Reduction of uncertainties for photovoltaic reference cells" *Metrologia* **52** (2015) 646-653

Long-term weighted average

- Reference cells are stable (verified separately)
- Stated UCs are reliable
- Calibrations are uncorrelated
 - different traceability chain
 - long period

	KCRV [mA]	UC (k=2) [mA]	UC (k=2) [%]
PX102C	116.92	0.31	0.27
PX201C	123.79	0.27	0.22
930417-2	123.92	0.28	0.22
PX301C	125.39	0.25	0.20
PX304C	124.28	0.29	0.23

1 result per lab / method

	KCRV [mA]	UC (k=2) [mA]	UC (k=2) [%]
PX102C	116.81	0.43	0.37
PX201C	123.96	0.36	0.29
930417-2	123.78	0.40	0.32
PX301C	125.27	0.35	0.28
PX304C	124.15	0.34	0.27

Significance

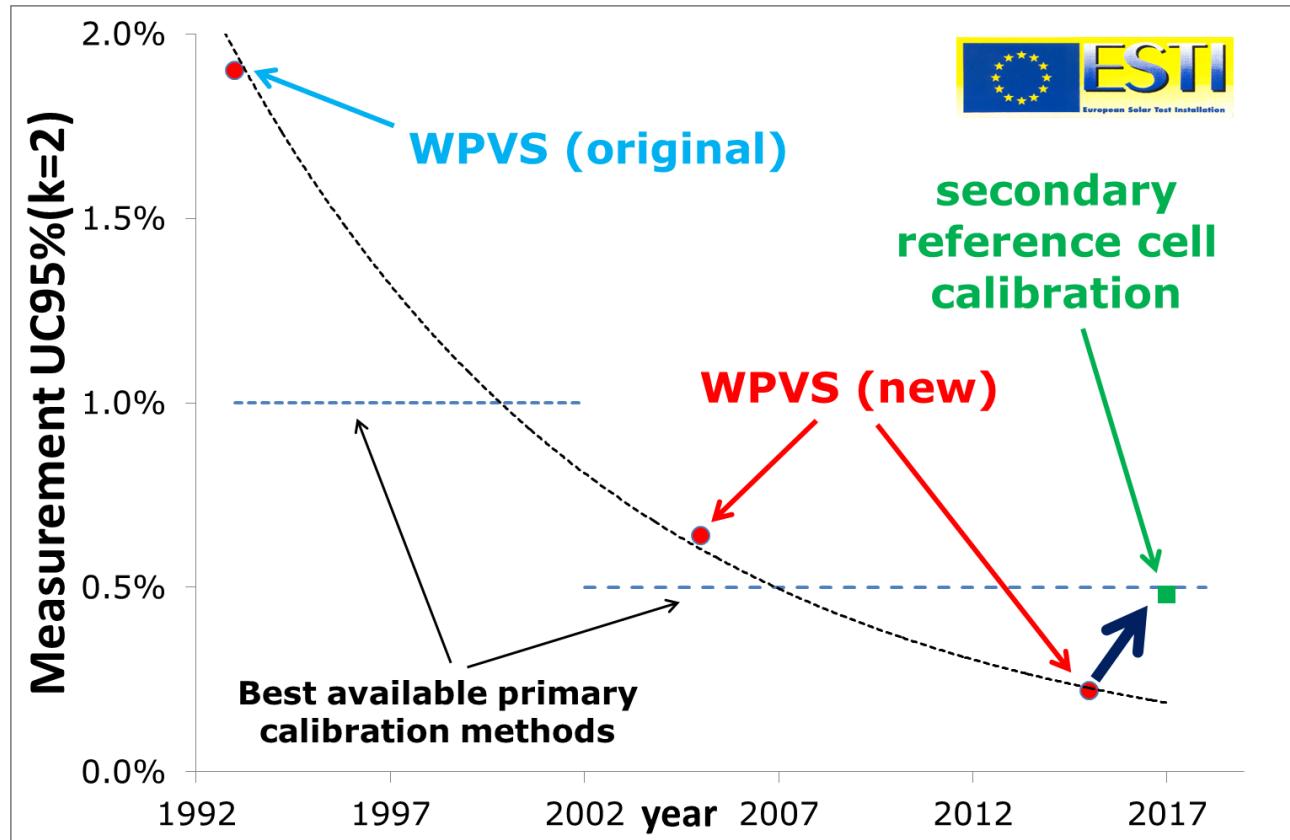
ESTI reference cell set

"WSG" for PV devices

"True" WPVS

Stable

Highest possible reliability and accuracy for PV devices

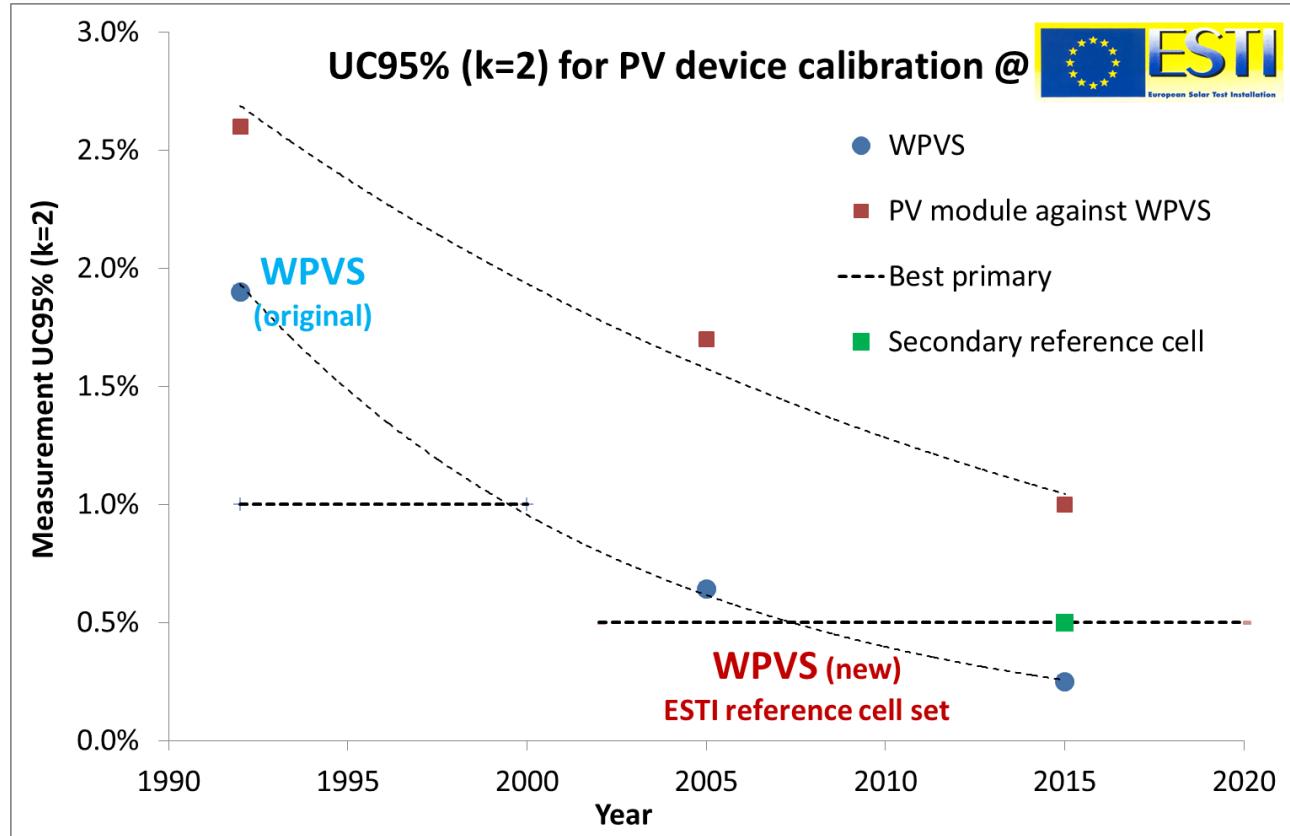


Use in PV module calibration

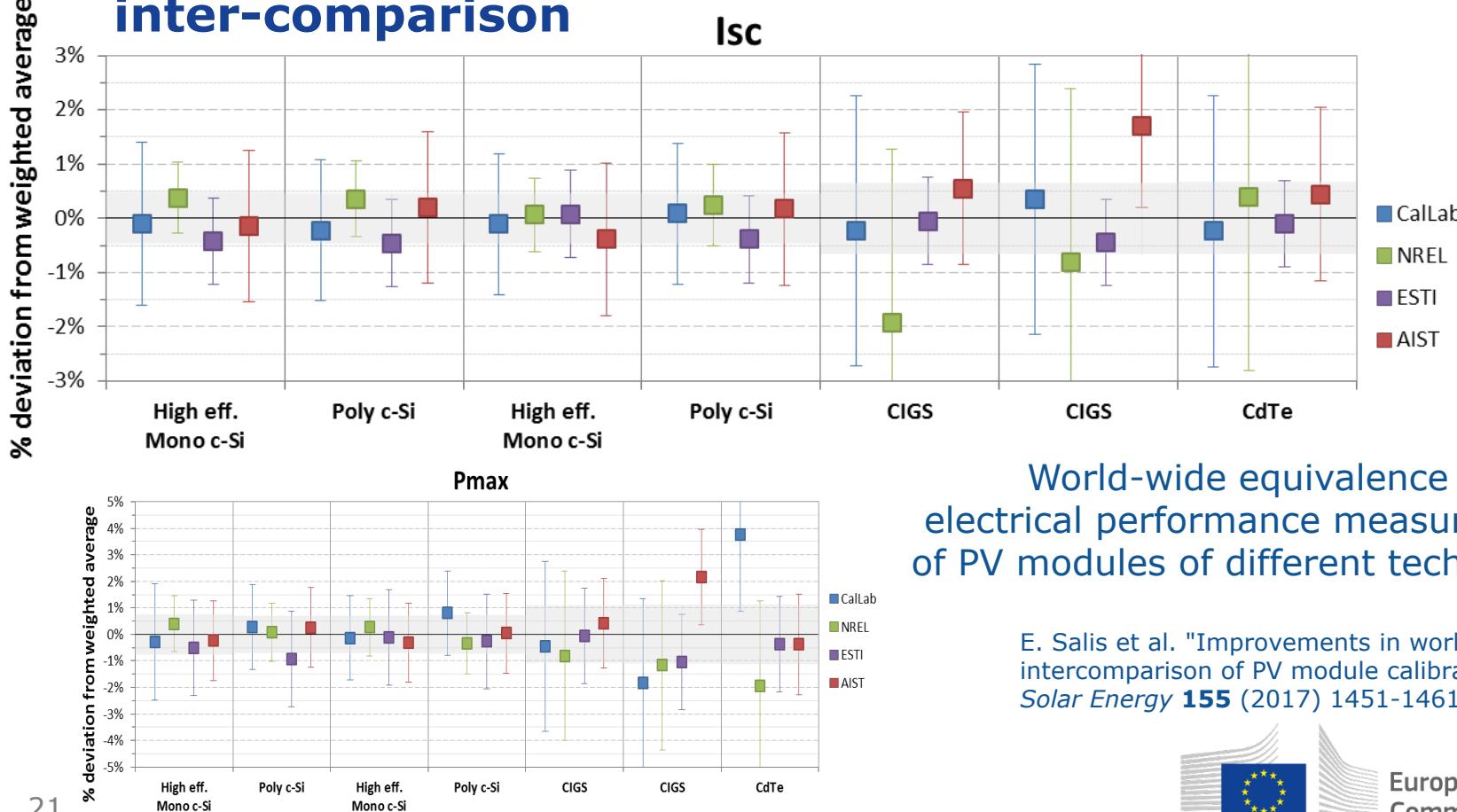
Calibration for
clients

Traceability chain

ISO/IEC 17025
accreditation



From WPVS to PV module calibration: a world-wide inter-comparison

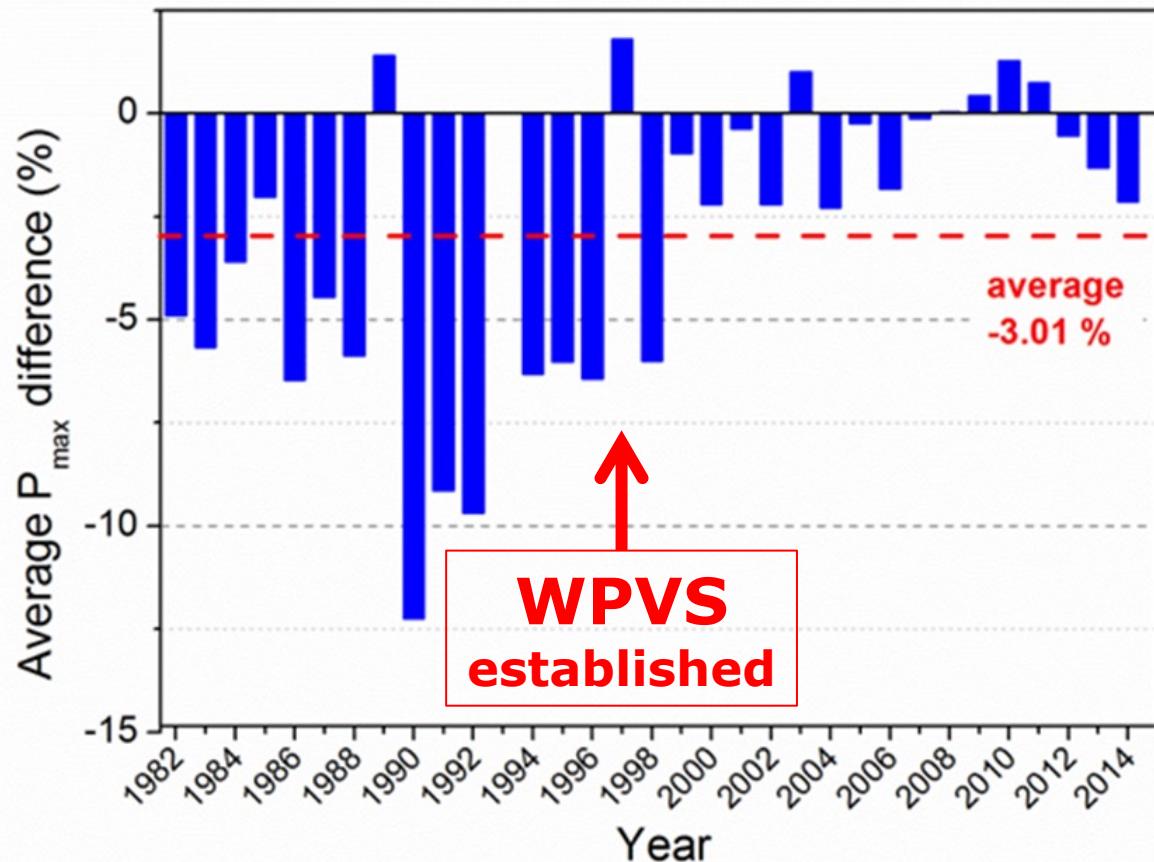


World-wide equivalence of electrical performance measurements of PV modules of different technologies

E. Salis et al. "Improvements in world-wide intercomparison of PV module calibration"
Solar Energy **155** (2017) 1451-1461

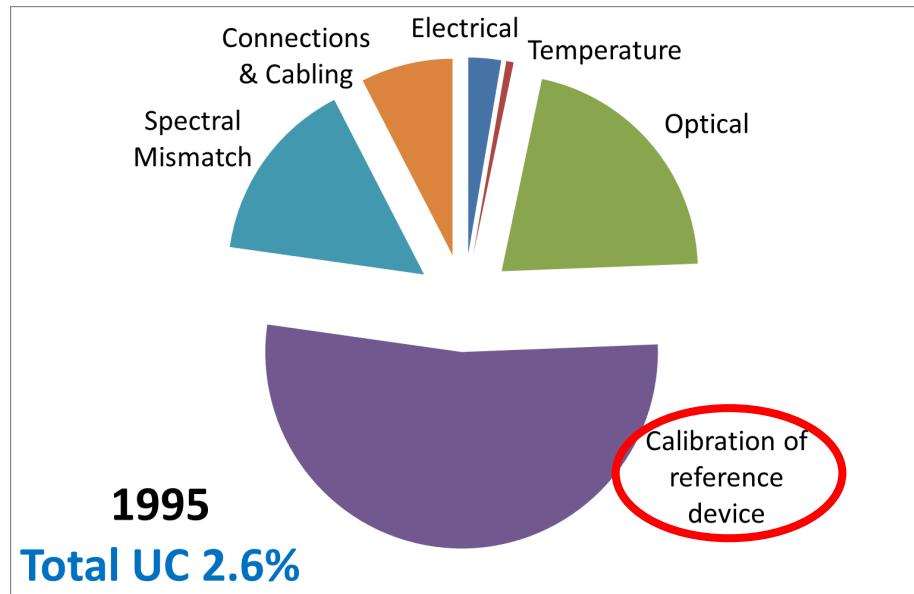
Verification of labelled PV module power

Better consistency of labelled and verified PV module power due to improved measurement capabilities



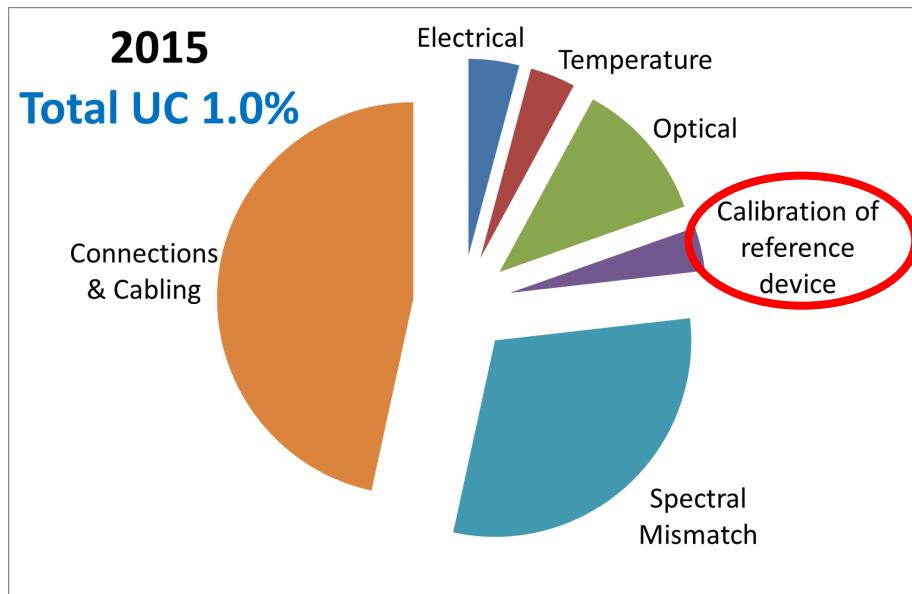
J. Lopez-Garcia and T. Sample "Evolution of measured module characteristics versus labelled module characteristics of crystalline silicon based PV modules" *Solar Energy* **160** (2018) 252-259

Contributions to measurement UC of PV module maximum power at ESTI



Others: Spatial NU, SMM, Cabling & Capacitance, Device Stability

Irradiance:
was major, now minor



WPVS vs WRR – ESTI reference cell set vs WSG

- PV devices are not inherently absolute
- Require calibration
- Various methods available
- ESTI reference cell set
- Average of methods
- Average of instruments (i.e. reference cells) would be possible
- Stability
- Stability better than reproducibility
- Long term average
- No official mandate

Summary

- 35 years of 
- WPVS UCs**
- 1.9%  0.25%
- (1995) (today)
- Further reduction of UCs of irradiance measurement will require significant improvements in single primary calibration methods
- Secondary calibration of PV reference cells is possible with UC comparable to primary calibration
- PV module calibration has improved due to improvements in WPVS

Conclusions

World Photovoltaic Scale (WPVS)

- lowest UC world-wide for PV irradiance measurement based on average of primary calibrations with multiple traceability

ESTI reference cell set



- most advanced implementation of WPVS concept

Positive impact

- world-wide consistency in PV device power measurement
- improved accuracy for PV energy rating

Acknowledgements

ESTI team,
especially
D. Pavanello



Long-term collaboration with PV reference laboratories

- PTB (Germany)
- NREL (USA)
- AIST (Japan)
- FhG-ISE (Germany)

Stay in touch



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