Chapter 50 A Cyber-Physical Photovoltaic Array Monitoring and Control System

Gowtham Muniraju

SenSIP Center, Arizona State University, Tempe, USA

Sunil Rao

SenSIP Center, Arizona State University, Tempe, USA

Sameeksha Katoch

SenSIP Center, Arizona State University, Tempe, USA

Andreas Spanias

SenSIP Center, Arizona State University, Tempe, USA

Cihan Tepedelenlioglu

SenSIP Center, Arizona State University, Tempe, USA

Pavan Turaga

SenSIP Center, Arizona State University, Tempe, USA

Mahesh K Banavar

Clarkson Center for Complex Systems Science, Clarkson University, Potsdam, USA

Devarajan Srinivasan

Poundra Inc, Tempe, USA

ABSTRACT

A cyber physical system approach for a utility-scale photovoltaic (PV) array monitoring and control is presented in this article. This system consists of sensors that capture voltage, current, temperature, and irradiance parameters for each solar panel which are then used to detect, predict and control the performance of the array. More specifically the article describes a customized machine-learning method for remote fault detection and a computer vision framework for cloud movement prediction. In addition, a consensus-based distributed approach is proposed for resource optimization, and a secure authentication protocol that can detect intrusions and cyber threats is presented. The proposed system leverages video analysis of skyline imagery that is used along with other measured parameters to reconfigure the solar panel connection topology and optimize power output. Additional benefits of this cyber physical approach are associated with the control of inverter transients. Preliminary results demonstrate improved efficiency and robustness in renewable energy systems using advanced cyber enabled sensory analysis and fusion devices and algorithms.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-7998-2460-2.ch050

1. INTRODUCTION

Utility-scale photovoltaic (PV) array systems are being rapidly deployed in several areas and are now capable of generating several megawatts of power. Although progress in several associated technologies enabled increased efficiencies and reduced cost, the large number of panels installed in remote areas makes it difficult and expensive to detect and localize faults. Solar power generation is affected by several factors such as shading due to cloud cover, soiling on the panels, unexpected faults and weather conditions. Hence, the efficiency of solar energy farms requires detailed analytics on each panel by sensing individual panel voltage, current, temperature and irradiance. Parameters estimated can be used to determine and repair faults, predict performance, and reconnect panels using relays to optimize power.

We present in this paper, a unique cyber-physical concept that uses sensors, actuators, controllers and network communications for solar energy monitoring and control. The CPS concept is shown in the block diagram of Figure 1, where hardware and algorithms are integrated to detect faults, predict shading, provide real-time analytics for each panel, optimize power, and reduce transients.

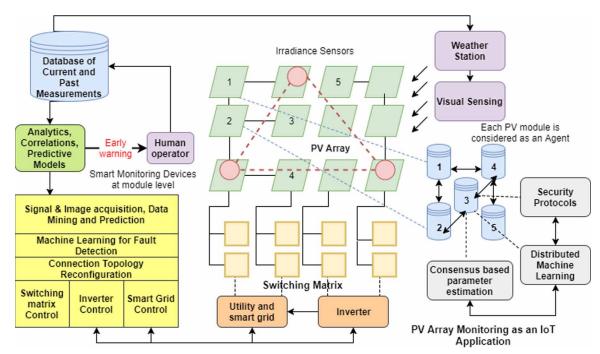


Figure 1. Networked PV Array Concept enabling: a) weather feature correlations, b) local shading prediction, c) decision support, and d) fault detection

Our study describes machine learning, computer vision, wireless sensor network communications, and distributed consensus estimation algorithms whose aim are to improve the efficiency and reliability of utility-scale solar arrays. Theoretical and experimental aspects of this comprehensive CPS approach are described along with implementation details. The methods presented in this paper will be validated on a state of the art solar array testbed shown in Figure 2 (also described in detail later in section 6).

21 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/a-cyber-physical-photovoltaic-array-monitoringand-control-system/252066

Related Content

Jung's Collective Unconscious, Integrative (Mind-Body-Spirit) Yoga, and Self-Realization

Manoj Sharma (2019). *Media Models to Foster Collective Human Coherence in the PSYCHecology (pp. 93-108).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/jungs-collective-unconscious-integrative-mind-body-spirit-yoga-and-selfrealization/229330

Mammogram Classification Using Support Vector Machine

Youssef Ben Youssef, Elhassane Abdelmounimand Abdelaziz Belaguid (2020). *Cognitive Analytics: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications (pp. 894-921).* www.irma-international.org/chapter/mammogram-classification-using-support-vector-machine/252062

Using Hearing Assistance Technology to Improve School Success for All Children

Diane M. Scott (2020). Cognitive Analytics: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications (pp. 722-739).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/using-hearing-assistance-technology-to-improve-school-success-for-allchildren/252054

Designs of Mixed Method Research

Amir Manzoor (2020). Cognitive Analytics: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications (pp. 95-121). www.irma-international.org/chapter/designs-of-mixed-method-research/252022

Al and Statistical Technologies for Manufacturing and Maintenance Strategies Improvement: Health Monitoring for Electromechanical Actuators

Susana Ferrerio Del Río, Santiago Fernández, Iñaki Bravo-Imaz, Egoitz Kondeand Aitor Arnaiz Irigaray (2020). *Cognitive Analytics: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications (pp. 569-588).* www.irma-international.org/chapter/ai-and-statistical-technologies-for-manufacturing-and-maintenance-strategiesimprovement/252044