



# **n-QB Test in Santa Clara**

## **March 21 to April 29, 2018**



# Trina-nQB Combination Test Santa Clara

## Set up of the test

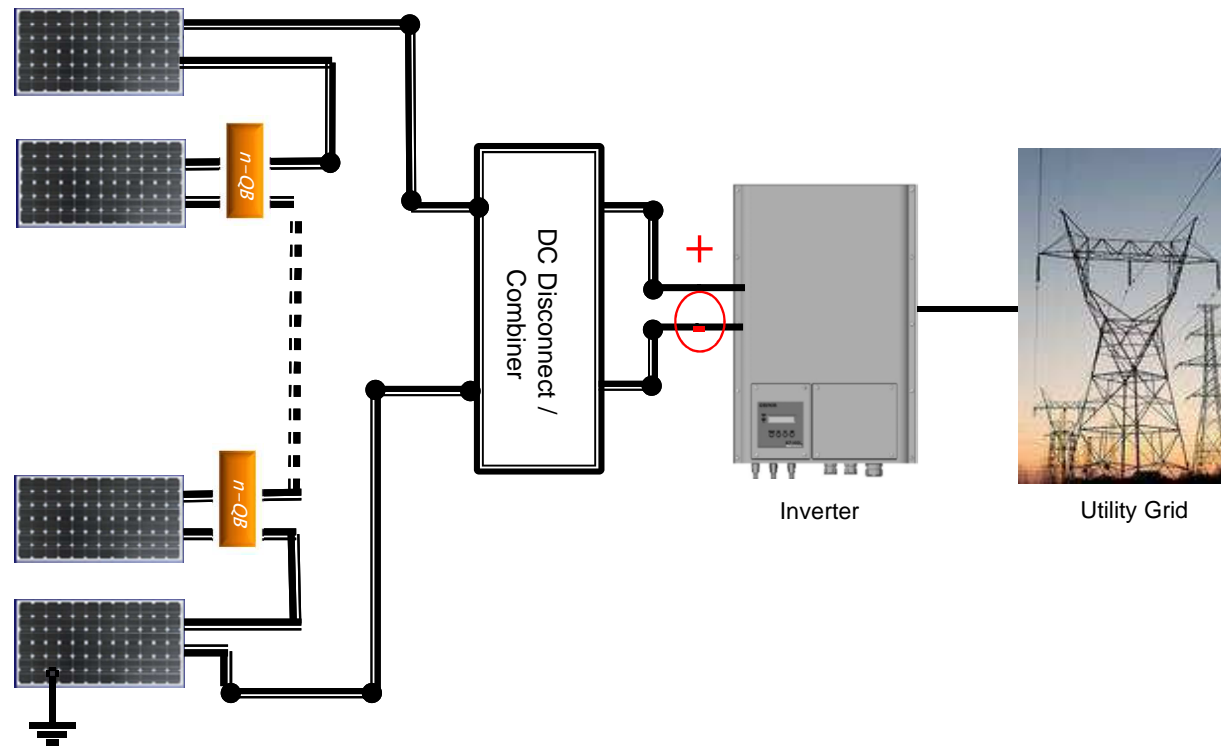


### Test of Trina 265 watt –nQB combination

- Set up: 1 string made of 7 panels combined with nQB
- Test Period: Baseline test from March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2018 to April 3<sup>rd</sup> 2018; QB test from April 10<sup>th</sup> 2018 to April 29<sup>th</sup> 2018.
- Results: QB Gain about 9.1% considering average of all slopes (Power vs Irradiance), and 10.2% considering PR (Performance Ratio) increase. All calculations were based on data with Irradiance >100 Watt



# $n$ QB Connections to Modules & Grounding Testing in Santa Clara (California)



# Analysis A: Daily Performance Ratio (PR)

Comparison between PR from before installation and PR from after QB installation



Performance Ratio Definition (CEI EN 61724):

Reference period: March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2018 to April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2018 for the Baseline; April 10<sup>th</sup> 2018 to April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2018 for the QB test

$$PR = \frac{Y_f}{Y_r} = \frac{\frac{E_{sys}}{P_{nom}}}{\frac{E_{Irr}}{I_{ref}}}$$

Results for all days:

$PR_{QB\_before} = 91.04\%$

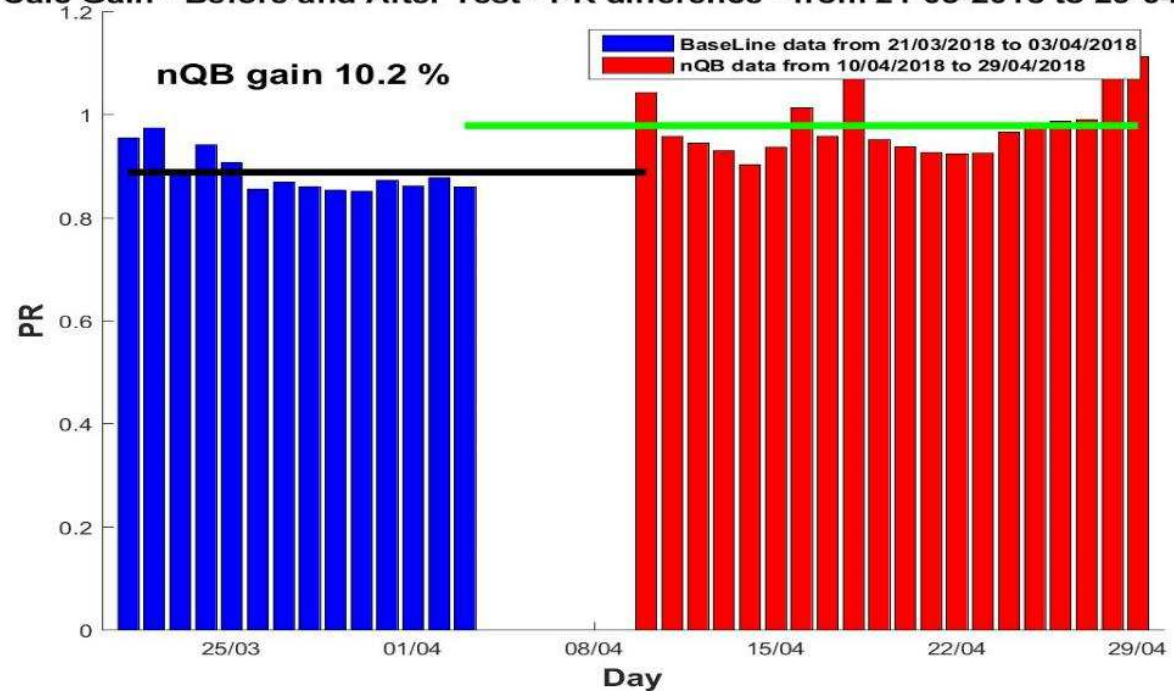
$PR_{QB\_after} = 100.3\%$

$$Gain_{QB} = 100 * \frac{PR_{QB\_After} - PR_{QB\_Before}}{PR_{QB\_Before}} = 10,2\%$$

$P_{nom} = 7 * 265W = 1855 W$

$I_{ref} = 1000 W/m^2$

Calc Gain - Before and After Test - PR difference - from 21-03-2018 to 29-04-2018



# Analysis B: Comparison of Slopes

Comparison between average of Power/Irradiance slopes before and after QB installation



Reference period: March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2018 to April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2018 for the Baseline; April 10<sup>th</sup> 2018 to April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2018 for the QB test

The power generated by the string must be corrected in temperature in accordance with the formula below

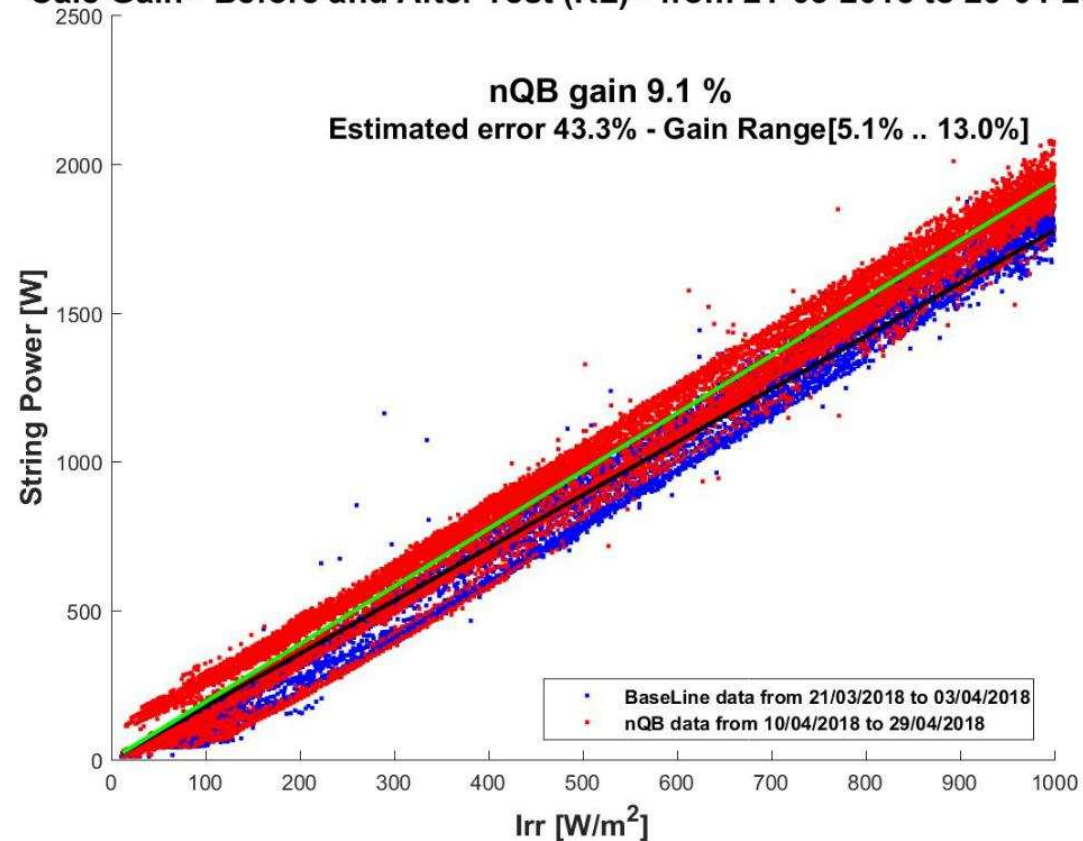
$$P_x = \frac{P_{Acq_x}}{(1 - \alpha(T_{rear_x} - 25))}$$

A linear regression on the first set of data is performed and the angular coefficient  $m_1$  is determined. This leads to the calculation of the gain of nQB, which is given by the following formula.

$$Gain = 100 * \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1}$$

Calculated gain = 9.1%

Calc Gain - Before and After Test (RL) - from 21-03-2018 to 29-04-2018

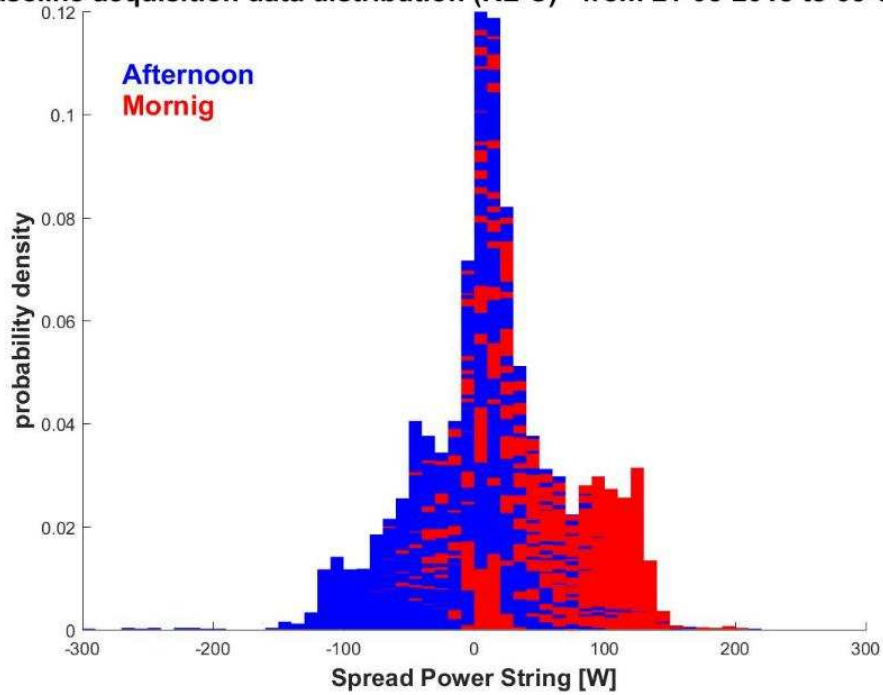


# Distribution of Temperature Corrected Power

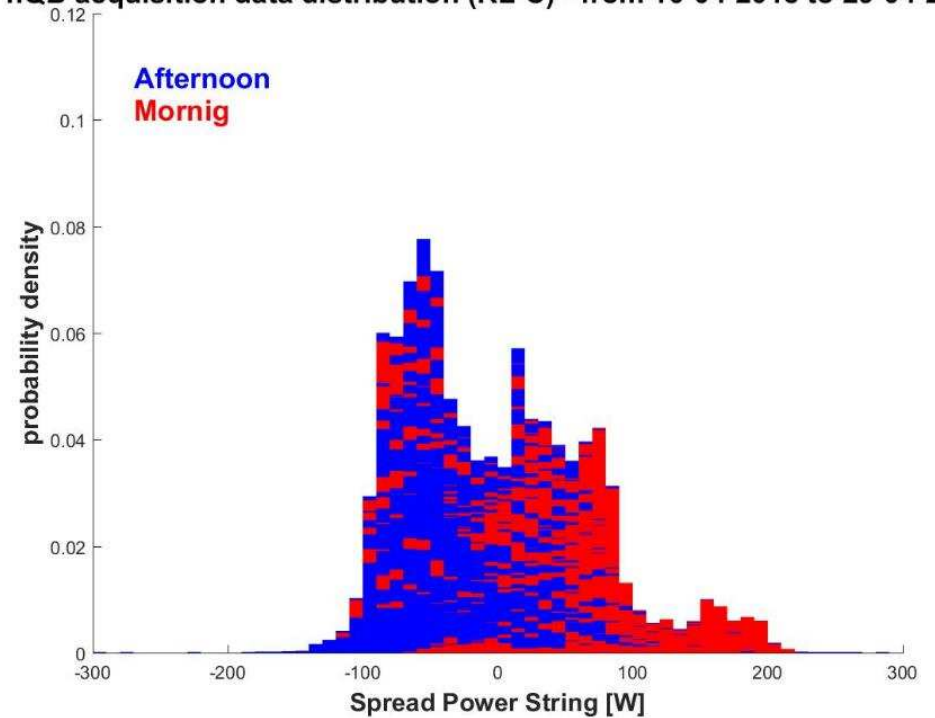
Baseline Period & QB Test Period



Baseline acquisition data distribution (RL-C) - from 21-03-2018 to 03-04-2018



nQB acquisition data distribution (RL-C) - from 10-04-2018 to 29-04-2018



# Analysis C: Comparison of Power on Irradiance

Comparison of average of Power on Irradiance before and after QB installation



The powers, corrected in temperature, are calculated with the following

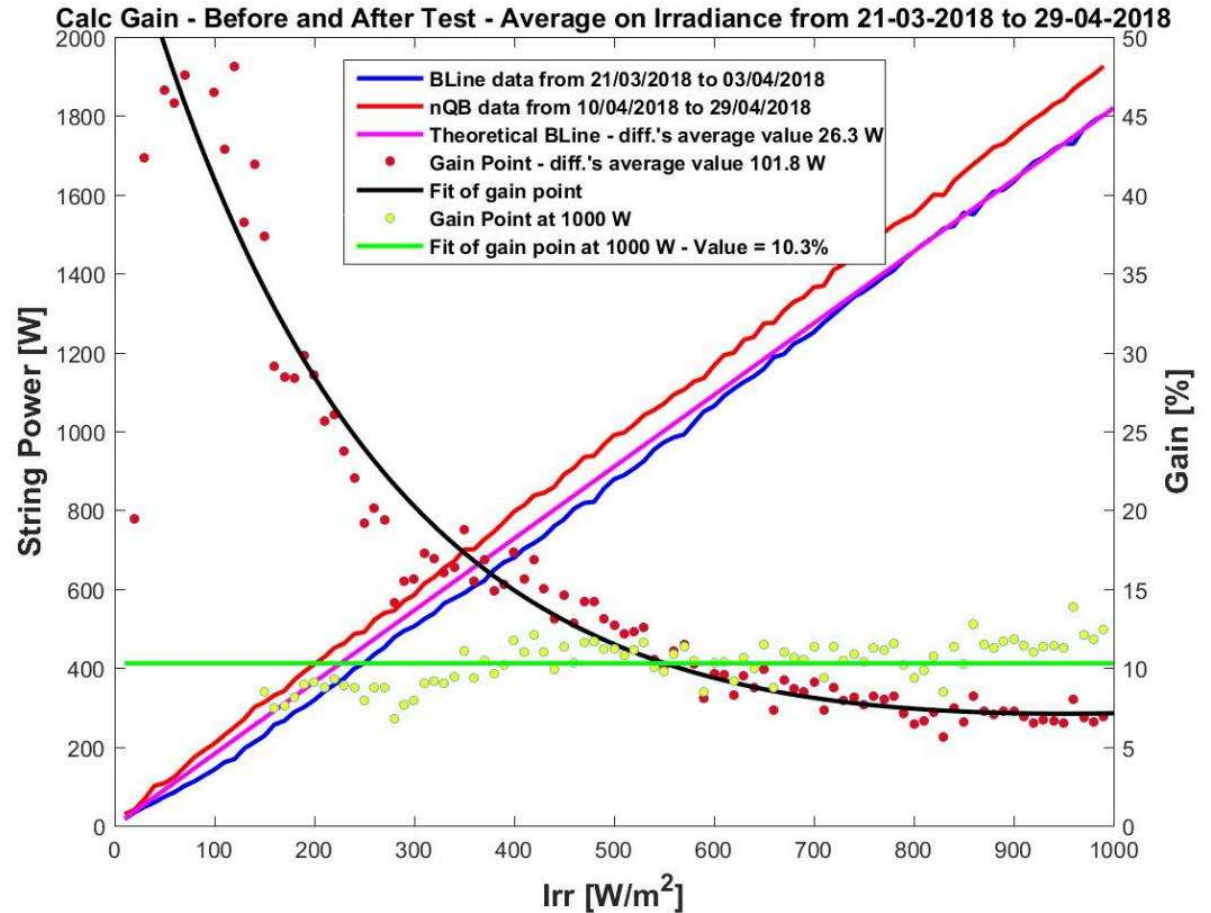
$$Power(Irr) = \sum_{n=1}^{nAcqPointIrr} Pstd_{Irr,n}$$

the gain points, red spots, are calculated by:

$$Gp = 100 * \frac{P_{nQB} - P_{BL}}{P_{BL}}$$

the fix gain points, yellow spots, are calculated by:

$$Gp_{fix} = 100 * \frac{P_{nQB} - P_{BL}}{1000}$$



# Analysis D: Comparison of Power on Irradiance

Comparison of average of Power on Irradiance before and after QB installation

Comparison between average of Power/Irradiance slopes before and after QB installation



The powers, corrected in temperature, are calculated with the following

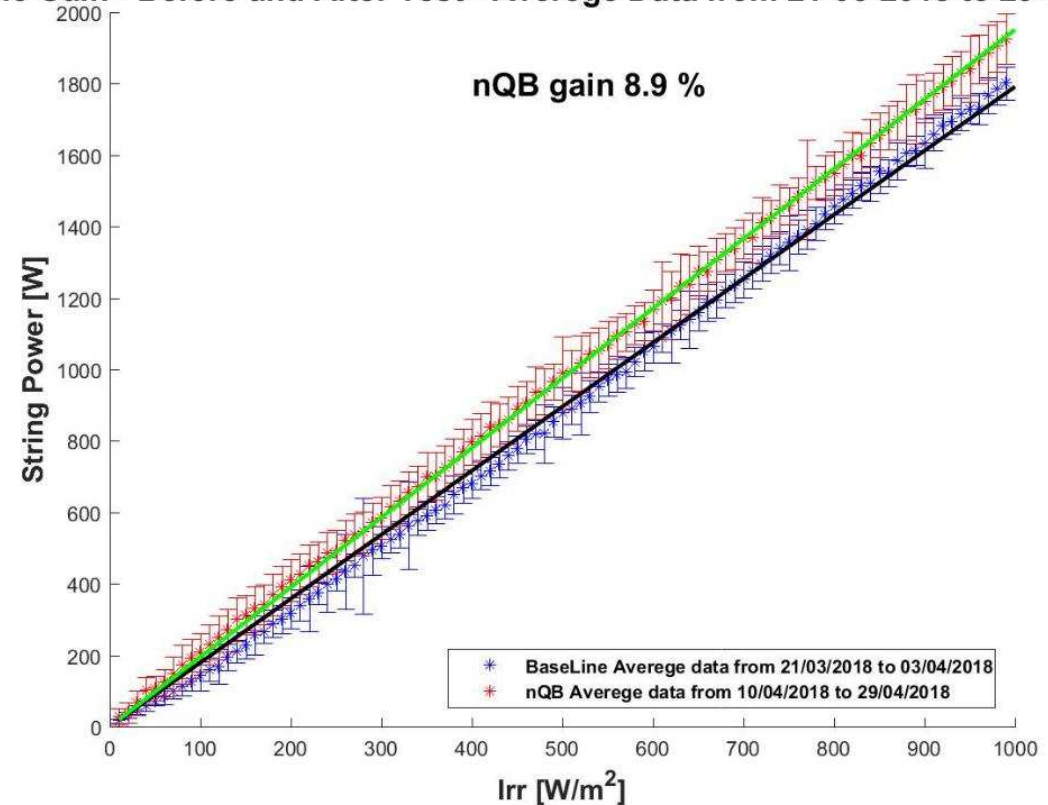
$$Power(Irr) = \sum_{n=1}^{nAcqPoint_{Irr}} Pstd_{Irr,n}$$

A linear regression on the first set of data is performed and the angular coefficient  $m_1$  is determined. This leads to the calculation of the gain of nQB, which is given by the following formula.

$$Gain = 100 * \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1}$$

Calculated gain = 8.9%

Calc Gain - Before and After Test - Average Data from 21-03-2018 to 29-04-20





# Analysis E: Comparison of Theoretical vs Real Baseline

Comparison between average of Theoretical and Real Baseline slopes

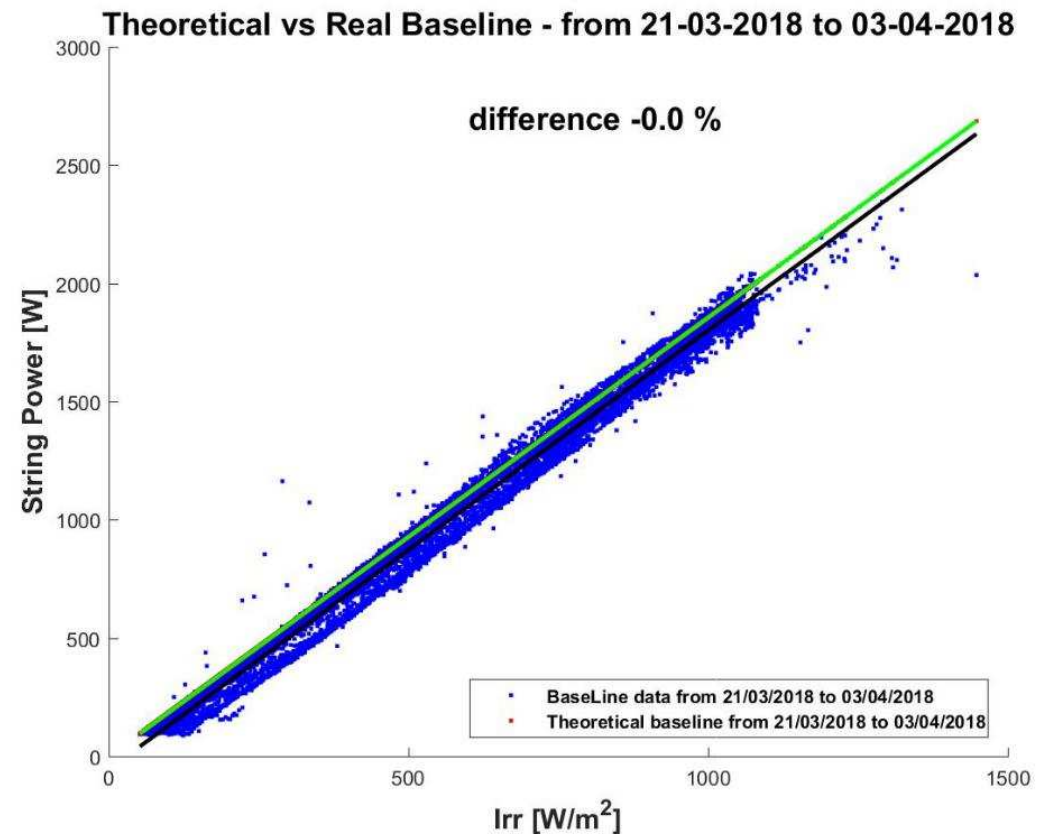


the theoretical baseline is calculated using the following

*Baseline(Irr) versus Power<sub>Mod</sub>*  
\* Number of Modules

The power of Baseline has been corrected in temperature in accordance with the formula below

$$P_x = \frac{P_{Acq_x}}{(1 - \alpha(T_{rear_x} - 25))}$$



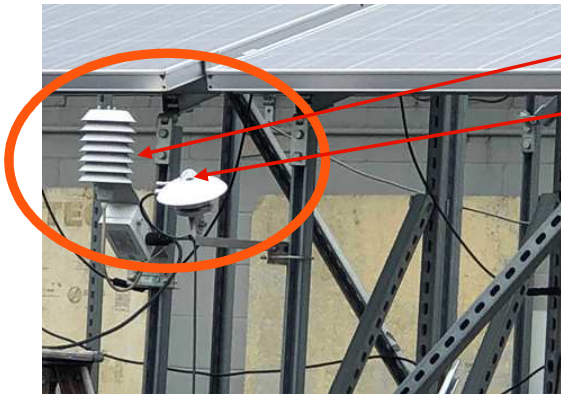
# The Test System



QB String – 7 Modules of TSM-265PD05.08

Weather Station

Illumination



## Summary



- Results from QB testing at Santa Clara are as follows:
  - PR improvement = 10.2%
  - Improvement of the average slope calculated from Temperature corrected Power and Irradiance data between the Baseline period and the QB test period is 9.1%
  - Improvement of the average slope calculated from Temperature corrected Power and Irradiance data between the average Baseline period and the average QB test period is 8.9%