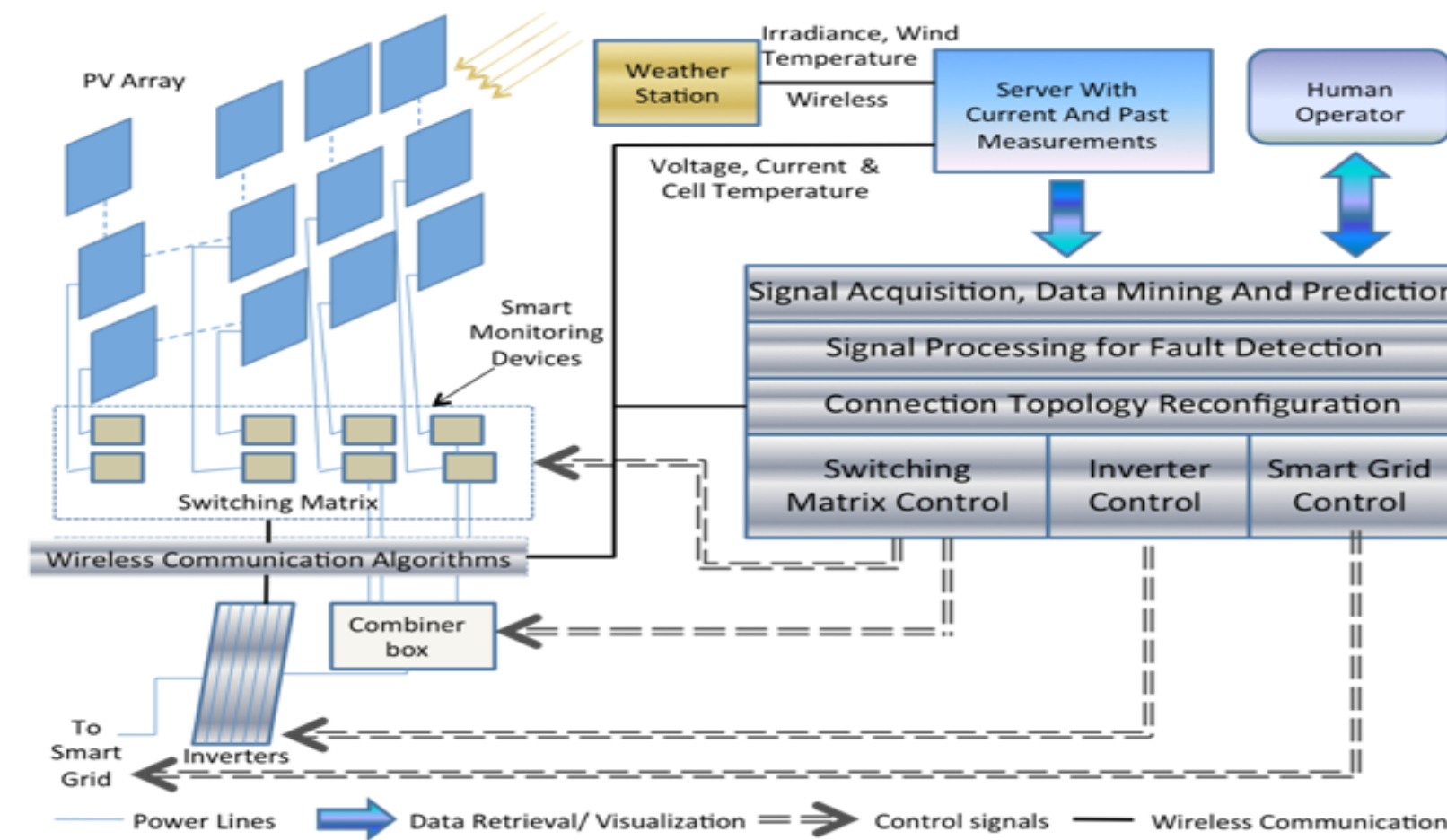


# CPS: Synergy: Image Modeling and Machine Learning Algorithms for Utility-Scale Solar Panel Monitoring

## A Cyber Physical System for Solar Array Fault Classification and Topology Optimization

Sunil Rao, Vivek Narayanaswamy, Andreas Spanias, Cihan Tepedelenlioglu, Pavan Turaga and Raja Ayyanar  
School of ECEE, SenSIP Center and Industry Consortium, Arizona State University, Tempe, USA

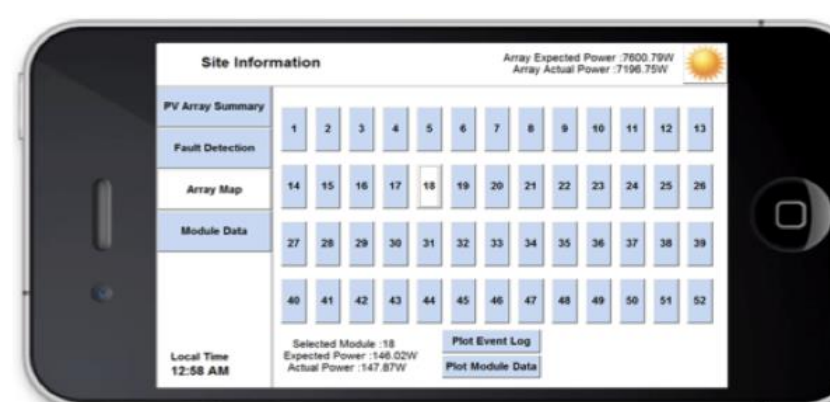
### OVERVIEW OF PV MONITORING SYSTEM



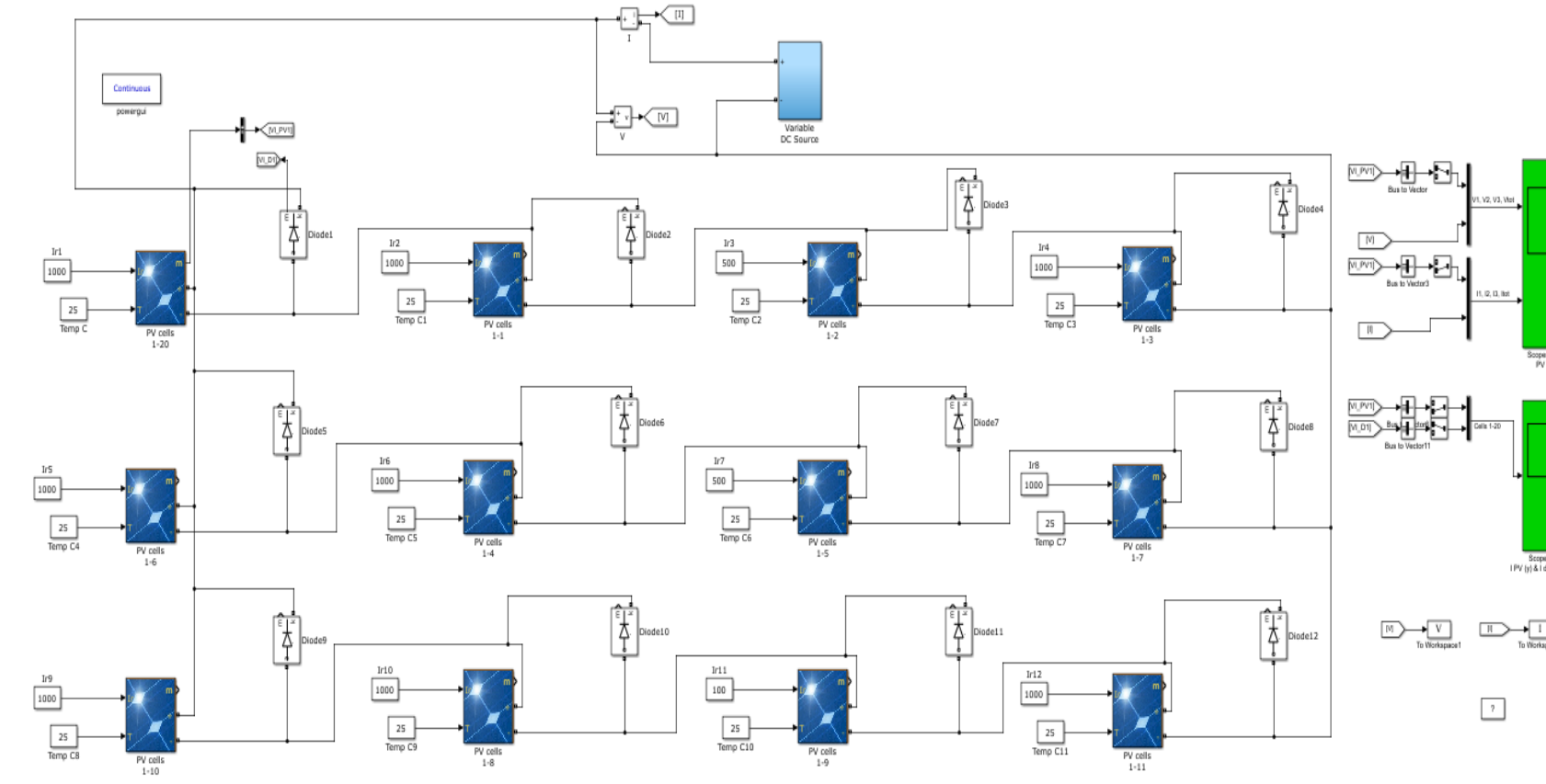
### SOLAR ARRAY FACILITY AT ASU



- PV array consists of 104 PV panels.
- Each panel has a smart monitoring device.
- SMDs sense current, voltage, irradiance, temp. They have sensors, actuators, RF, Wi-Fi.



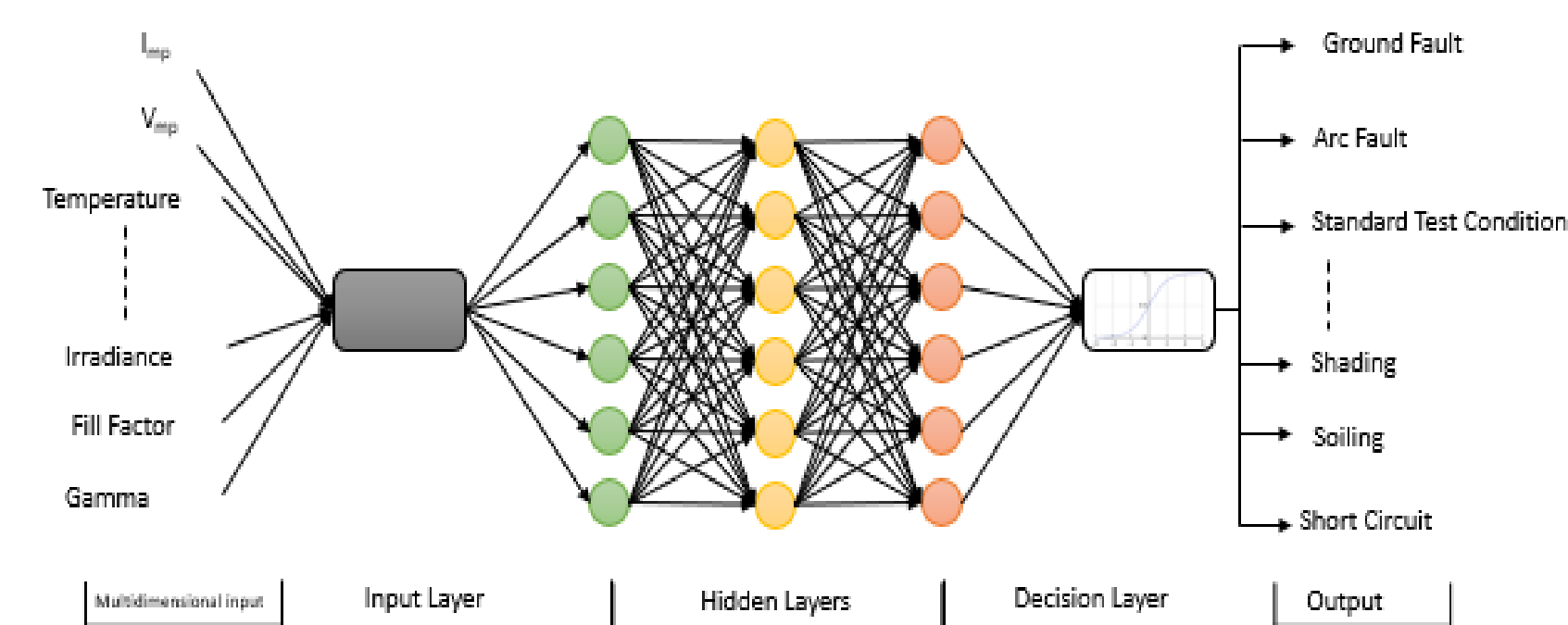
### SOLAR ARRAY SIMULINK MODEL



Simulation model used for Data generation.

### FAULT DETECTION USING NEURAL NETS

- **Fault Detection:** 4 configurations (12S-1P, 6S-2P, 4S-3P, 3S-4P) to analyze 8 different faults.
- **Topology Optimization:** Performance with partial shading. SP, TCT, BL, HC structures.
- **PV data** is used for training and testing.



- Real dataset from PV Watts.
- Fully Connected and Dropout Neural Nets with different probabilities used.
- Concrete Dropout reduces overfitting.
- Monte Carlo simulation and K-fold cross validation performed.

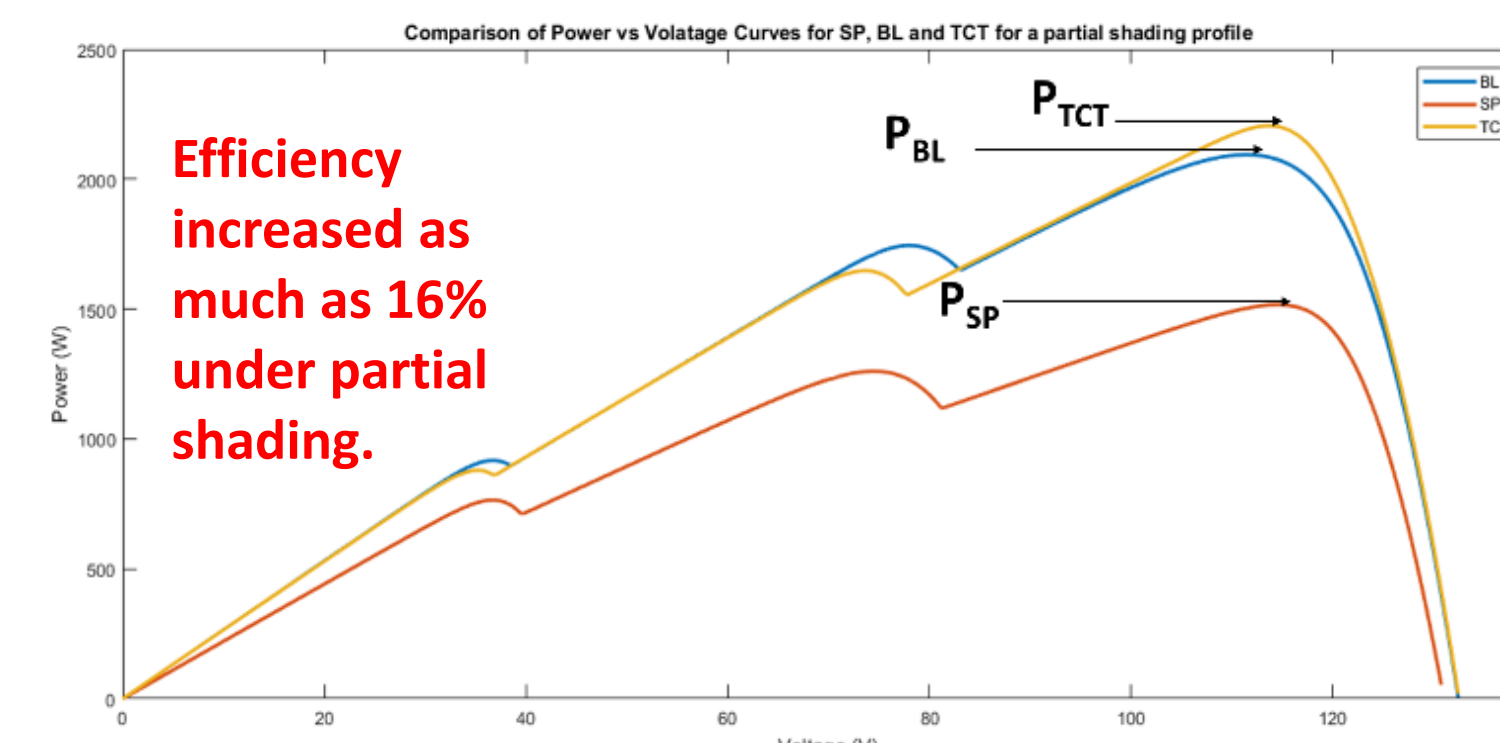
### PV FAULT DETECTION RESULTS

Architecture	Train Accuracy (%)	Test Accuracy (%)	Test Accuracy Change
Fully Connected	91.62	89.34	Baseline
Concrete Dropout	91.45	89.87	0.5%
Dropout with p=0.1	89.71	89.34	0%
Dropout with p=0.2	89.29	89.13	-0.21%
Dropout with p=0.3	88.92	88.77	-0.57%
Dropout with p=0.4	87.38	88.77	-2.14%
Dropout with p=0.5	85.51	85.42	-3.92%
Random Forrest Classifier	100	86.32	-3.02%
KNN Classifier	87.15	85.76	-3.58%
SVM Classifier	83.51	83.29	-6.05%

Concrete and Uniform dropout (p=0.1) reduces overfitting and achieves good classification accuracy.

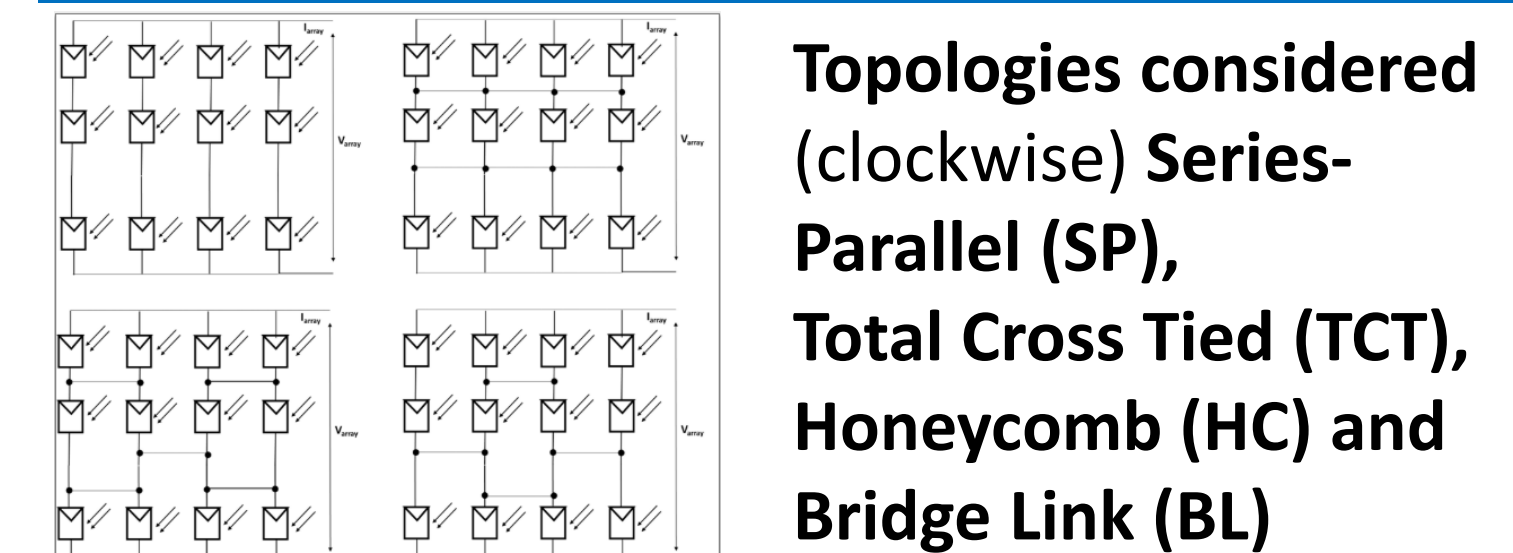
### PV TOPOLOGY OPTIMIZATION

**Need for Topology reconfiguration:** Depending upon partial shading, array topologies such as series parallel (SP), Bridge Link (BL) or HoneyComb (HC) and total cross tied (TCT) produce different maximum power points

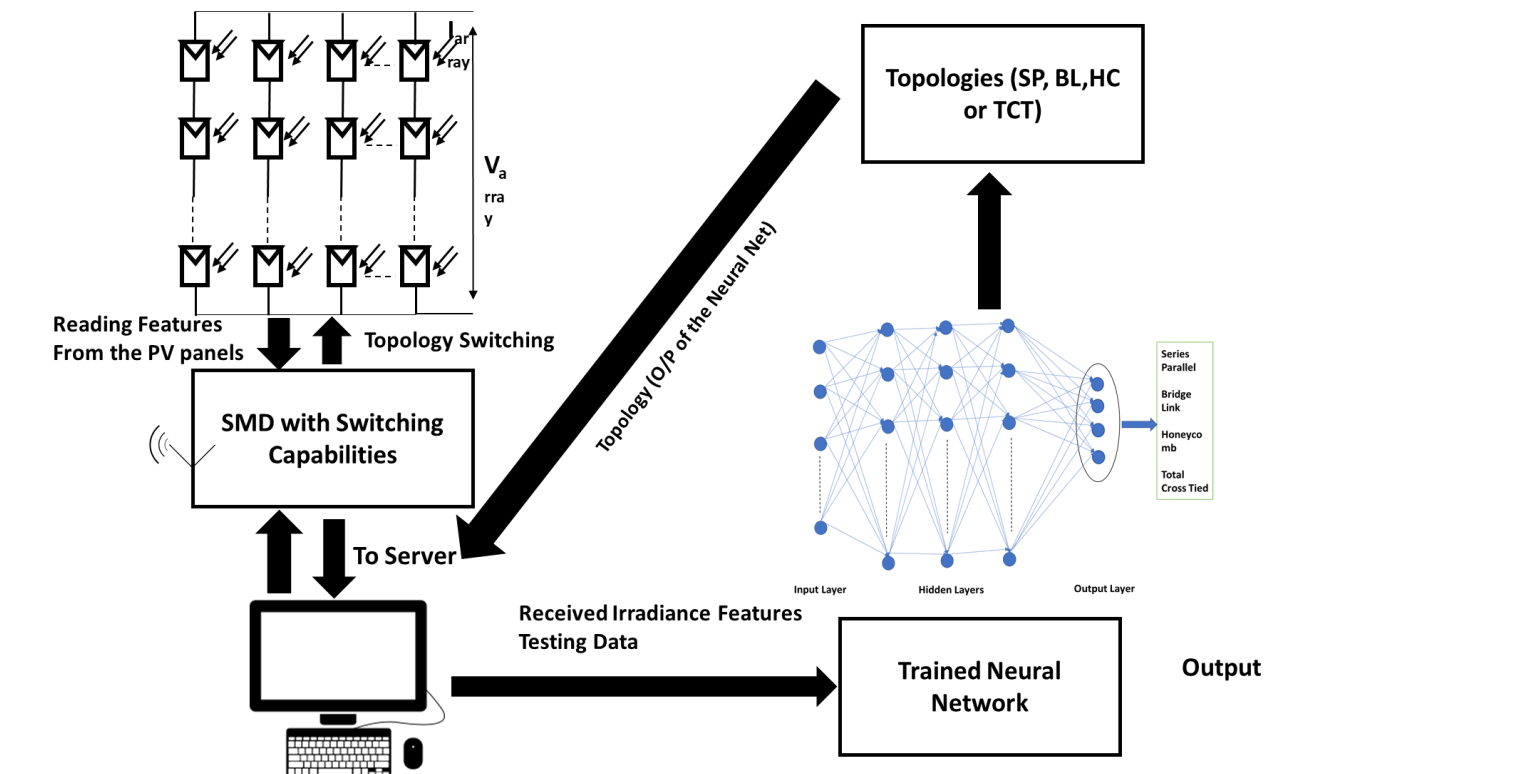


Comparison of maximum power points for different topologies under a partial shading condition.

### TOPOLOGY SELECTION STRATEGY



**Topologies considered (clockwise) Series-Parallel (SP), Total Cross Tied (TCT), Honeycomb (HC) and Bridge Link (BL)**



□ **Solution:** Use neural nets to learn partial shading profiles and map to the best topology.

□ **Accuracy ~ 93 %**

	Series Parallel	Bridge Link	Honey Comb	Total Cross Tied
Predicted	14	2	7	16
Actual	5	33	3	31
	3	3	23	29
	22	12	34	130

### REFERENCES

- [1] Sunil Rao, Andreas Spanias and Cihan Tepedelenlioglu, "Solar Array Fault Detection using Neural Networks", *Proc. IEEE ICPS 2019*, Taipei, May 2019.
- [2] Sunil Rao, S. Katoch, P. Turaga, A. Spanias, C. Tepedelenlioglu, R. Ayyanar, H. Braun, J. Lee, U. Shanthamallu, M. Banavar, and D. Srinivasan, "A Cyber-Physical System Approach for Photovoltaic Array Monitoring and Control," in *Proc. IEEE IISA 2017*, Larnaca, 2017.
- [3] H. Braun, S.T. Buddha, V. Krishnan, A. Spanias, C. Tepedelenlioglu, T. Takehara, S. Takada, T. Yeider, and M. Banavar, Signal Processing for Solar Array Monitoring, Fault Detection, and Optimization, ser. Synthesis Lectures on Power Electronics, J. Hudgins, Ed., Morgan & Claypool, vol.3, no.1, Sep.2012.
- [4] V. S. Narayanaswamy, R. Ayyanar, A. Spanias, C. Tepedelenlioglu and D. Srinivasan, "Connection Topology Optimization in PV Arrays using Neural Networks," 2019 *IEEE Int'l Conf. on Industrial Cyber Physical Systems (ICPS)*, Taipei, May 2019.
- [5] Provisional Patents: Topology: US 62/808,677 / Fault Detection: US 62/843,821

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work is supported in part by the NSF CPS Award 1646542, Poundra, and NSF I/UCRC.