

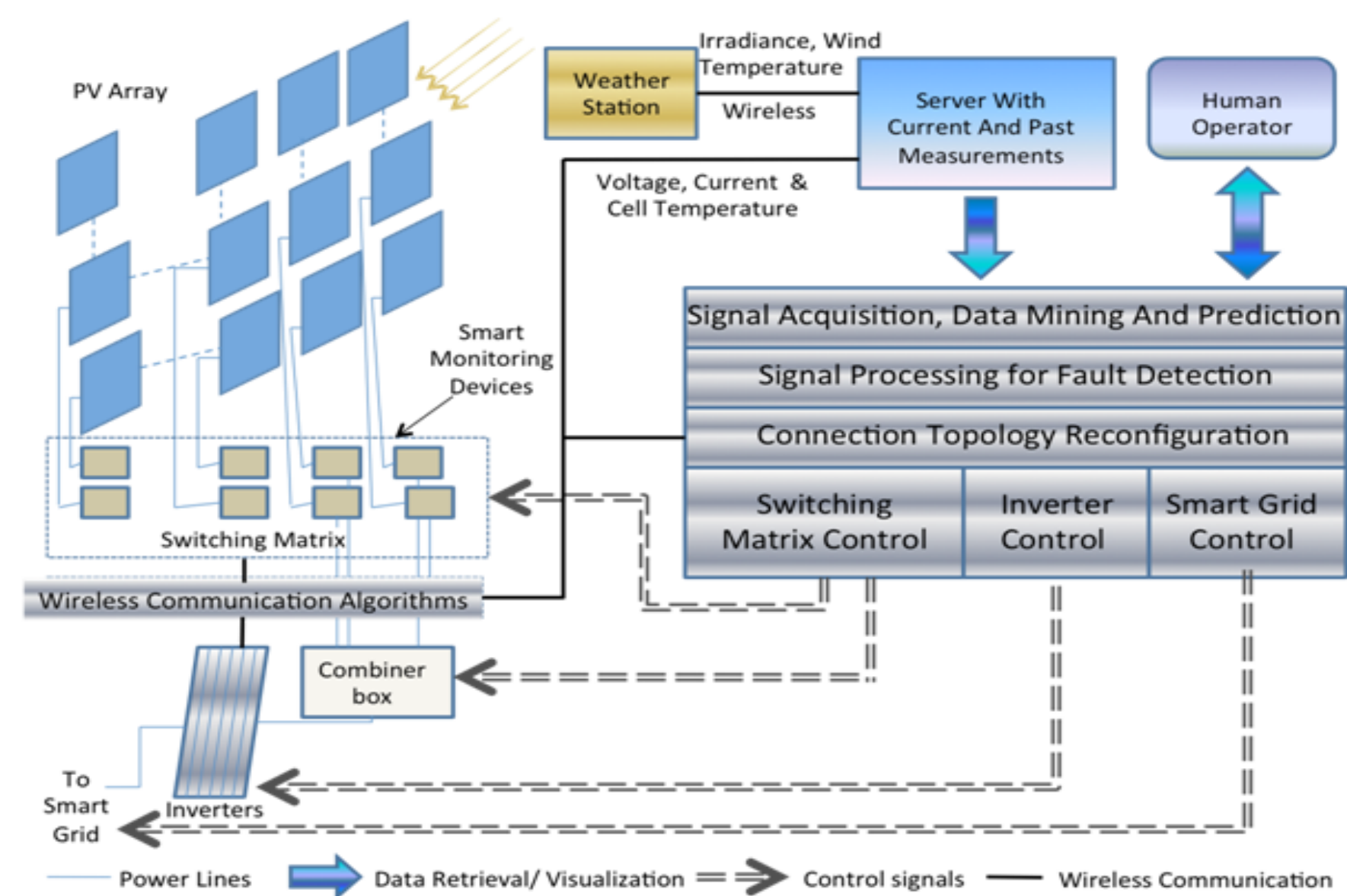
CPS: Synergy: Image Modeling and Machine Learning Algorithms for Utility-Scale Solar Panel Monitoring

A Cyber Physical System for Solar Array Fault Classification, Topology Optimization and Shading Prediction



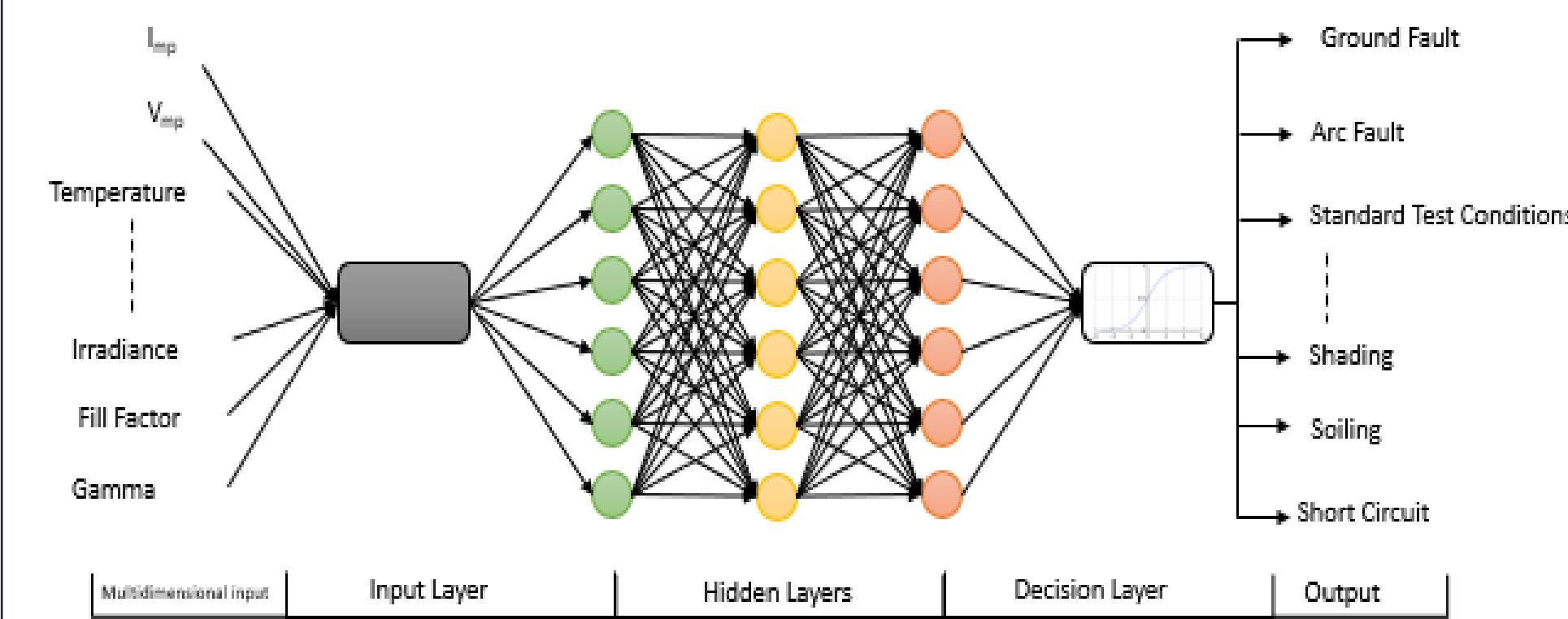
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OVERVIEW



FAULT DETECTION USING NEURAL NETS

Fault Detection: 4 configurations (12S, 12P, 4S-3P, 3S-4P) to analyze 8 different faults.
PV data is used for training and testing.



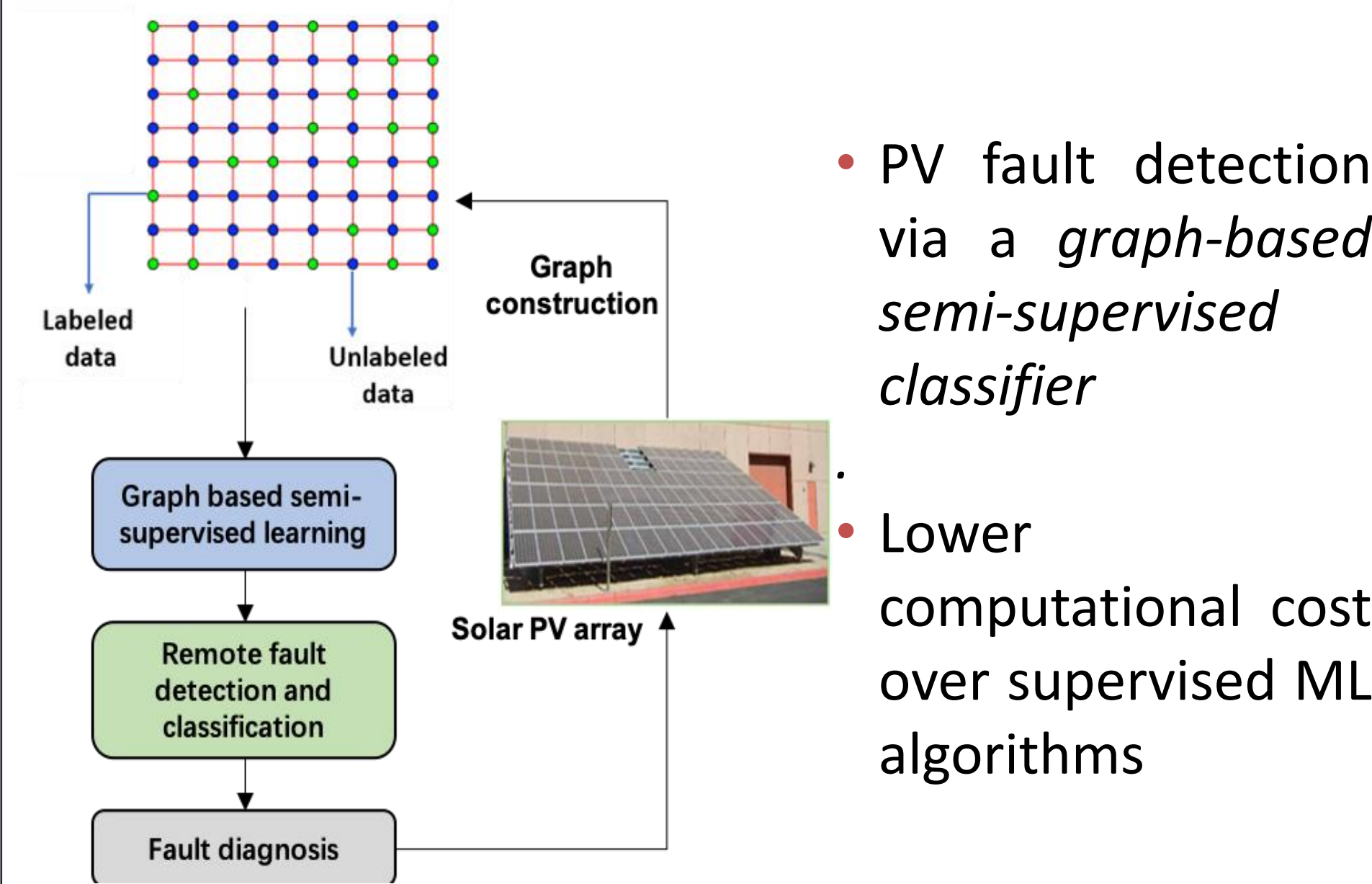
- Real dataset from PV Watts.
- Fully Connected and Dropout Neural Nets with different probabilities used.
- Concrete Dropout reduces overfitting.
- Monte Carlo simulation and K-fold cross validation performed.

FAULT DETECTION - RESULTS

Architecture	Train Accuracy(%)	Test Accuracy(%)	Test Accuracy Change	RPN weighted Accuracy
Fully Connected	91.62	89.34	Baseline	85.20
Concrete Dropout	91.45	89.87	+0.5%	85.25
Dropout $p=0.1$	89.71	89.34	0%	84.53
Dropout $p=0.2$	89.29	89.13	-0.21%	84.53
Dropout $p=0.3$	88.92	88.77	-0.57%	84.56
Dropout $p=0.4$	87.38	88.77	-2.14%	82.39
Dropout $p=0.5$	85.51	85.42	-3.92%	79.55
RFC	100	86.32	-3.02%	87.57
KNN	87.15	85.76	-3.58%	73.82
SVM	83.51	83.29	-6.05%	79.30

Comparison of various classifiers – PV fault classification

FAULT DETECTION USING GRAPH SIGNAL PROCESSING



- PV fault detection via a *graph-based semi-supervised classifier*
- Lower computational cost over supervised ML algorithms

Average Error Rate of PV Array Fault Detection

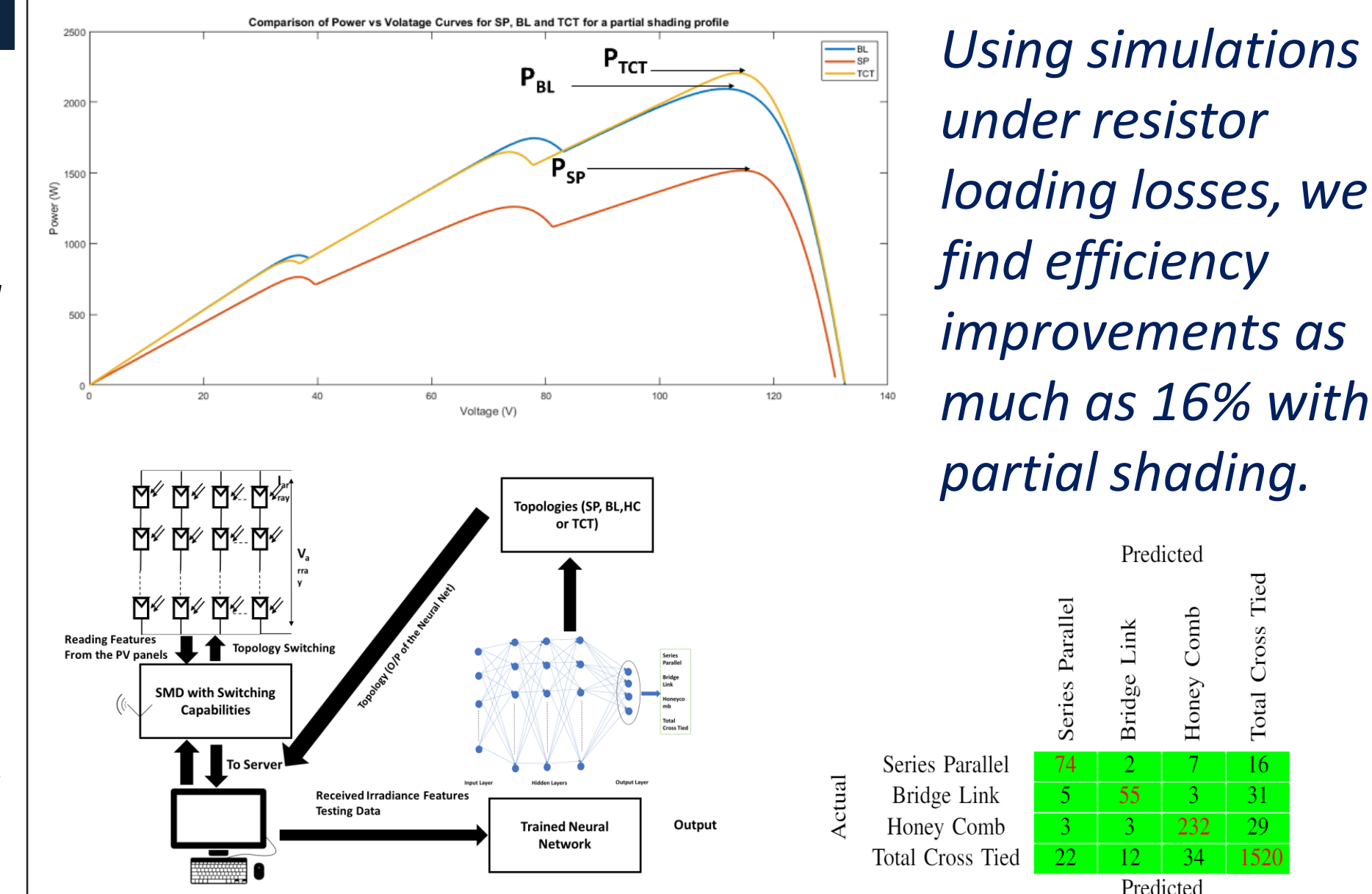


TOPOLOGY SELECTION – USING NEURAL NETWORKS

Topologies such as *series parallel (SP)* and *total cross tied (TCT)* produce different max. power points under shading - *Need to choose the optimal configuration*

Approach: Use neural networks to learn partial shading profiles under the effect of resistance loading losses and map to the best topology.

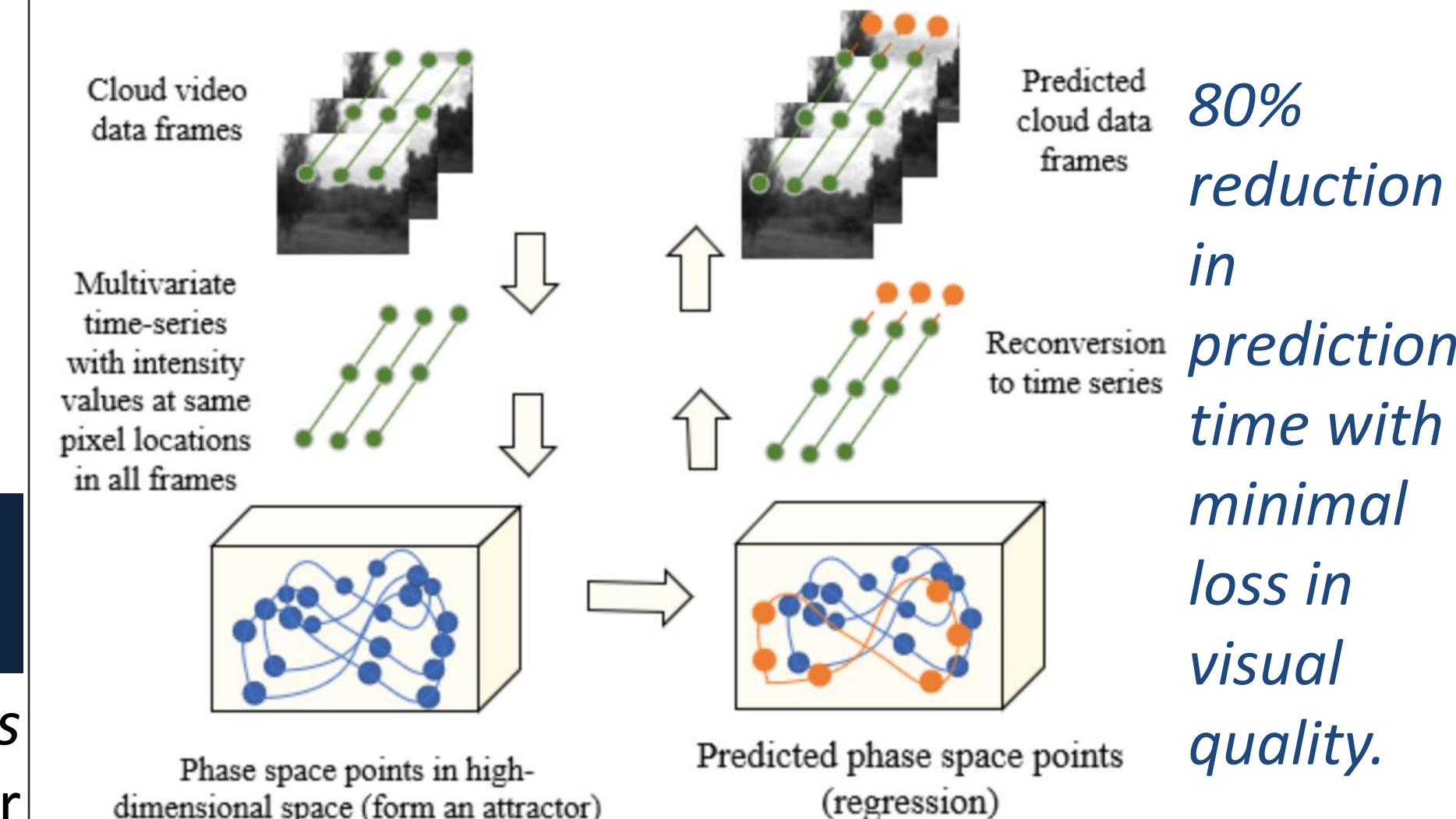
TOPOLOGY SELECTION- RESULTS



Using simulations under resistor loading losses, we find efficiency improvements as much as 16% with partial shading.

SHADING PREDICTION VIA KERNEL REGRESSION

- Use *kernel regression* on cloud video data to predict cloud movement to manage power fluctuations due to partial shading.



80% reduction in prediction time with minimal loss in visual quality.

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