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# Improved Mathematical Modelling and Statistical Assessment of Performance of Photovoltaic System under Non-Linear Operational Condition

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**Abstract:**

It is study presents an advanced mathematical model that captures the non-linear operational characteristics of photovoltaic (PV) systems, enhancing the understanding and optimization of their performance under varying environmental conditions. By integrating principles of non-linear dynamics and statistical analysis, the model precisely simulates the performance responses of PV systems to non-linear inputs such as irradiance fluctuations, temperature variations, and load changes. We utilized a comprehensive dataset collected from multiple PV installations to validate our model, ensuring robustness and applicability. The results demonstrate a significant improvement in predicting system behaviors, which facilitates more effective management and optimization strategies. Statistical tools were employed to assess the reliability and efficiency of PV systems, revealing key insights into their operational dynamics. Our findings contribute to the development of more resilient and efficient solar energy systems, offering a valuable resource for researchers and practitioners in the field of renewable energy technologies.

**Keywords**: Non-Linear Modelling, Solar Energy Efficiency, Temperature Effects on PV Performance, Cloud Coverage Impact, Seasonal Variability In Solar Output, Energy Storage Solutions, Panel Type Efficiency, Renewable Energy Technology, Statistical Analysis In Energy Systems.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Photovoltaic (PV) systems harness solar energy, one of the most abundant and universally accessible renewable energy sources. As concerns over fossil fuel depletion and environmental impact escalate, solar energy has emerged as a key player in the global energy transition. According to the International Energy Agency, solar power is the fastest-growing electricity source worldwide, reflecting its pivotal role in shaping a sustainable energy future. Solar energy production involves converting sunlight directly into electricity using photovoltaic technology or indirectly using concentrated solar power systems. Unlike fossil fuels, solar energy offers a limitless and clean source of power, with the potential to significantly reduce carbon emissions. The widespread adoption of solar technology is crucial in combating climate change and promoting energy security.[1]

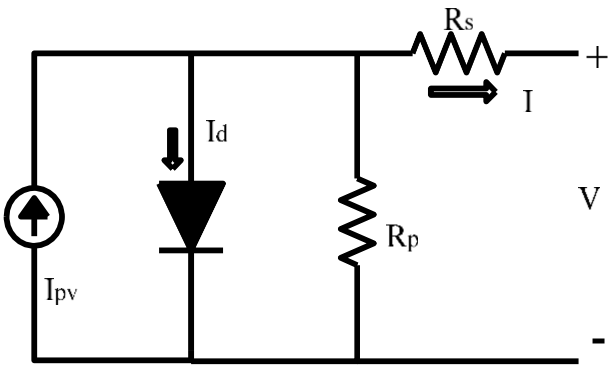


Figure 1.1: Equivalent Circuit of a Single Diode Solar Cell

PV systems are lauded for their low environmental impact and declining cost due to technological advances and economies of scale. However, their widespread adoption faces several challenges. These include the intermittent nature of solar energy, dependency on climatic conditions, and the need for substantial initial investment. Moreover, integrating large-scale PV systems into existing power grids poses technical challenges related to energy storage and grid stability. [2]

Photovoltaic systems convert sunlight directly into electricity through the photoelectric effect, wherein photons from sunlight excite electrons in a semiconductor material, typically silicon, creating an electric current.

- **Components of PV Systems**
- **Solar Panels**: The primary component, these panels consist of multiple solar cells made of semiconductor materials.
- **Inverters**: Convert the direct current (DC) output into alternating current (AC), suitable for commercial appliances and grid connection.
- **Batteries**: Store excess energy produced during peak sunlight hours for use during low light conditions.
- **Charge Controllers**: Regulate the rate of electric charge flowing into and out of batteries, preventing overcharging and increasing battery lifespan.

The mathematical modeling is also important to understand the dynamic performance of solar photovoltaic system under different operational conditions. It shall be noted that under situations of constant irradiance and varying temperature or vice versa the I-V and P-V characteristics changes and the performance of solar cell is hence influenced by the operational conditions.

In Figure 1.1, the PV equivalent circuit is shown. It shall be noted that a potential difference is produced when light strikes photovoltaic cells, and this voltage varies linearly with solar insolation. It is feasible to model the ideal solar cell as a current source. Current leakage proportional to solar cell terminal voltage is provided by shunt resistance (Rp). Series resistance is used to depict the losses due to semiconductor and metal contacts (Rs). Parallel diodes are used to simulate the p-n junctions of PV cells in order to calculate the current generated by light impinging on a PV cell. The solar cell behavior is provided by the equation given below. The I-V relationship of the PV system defines the modeling of the PV cell as follows:[22]

$$I = I_{pv} - I_S\left(\exp\left[\frac{q(V + R_S I)}{N_s kTa}\right] - 1\right) - \frac{V + R_S I}{R_p} \quad (1.1)$$

$$I_{pv} = \left(I_{pv,n} + K_I \Delta T\right)\frac{G}{G_n} \quad (1.2)$$

$$I_S = \frac{I_{SC,n} + K_I \Delta T}{\exp\left(V_{OC,n} + K_V \Delta T\right)/a(N_s kT/q) - 1} \quad (1.3)$$

$$I_{PV} = I_{Ph} - I_D - I_P \quad (1.4)$$

$$I_p = \frac{\left(V_p + R_S I\right)}{R_p} \quad (1.5)$$

$I_p$ - photo current, $I_D$ - Diode current

$$I_D = I_0\left[\exp\frac{\left(\left(V_p + R_S I\right)\right.}{\left.(nK_B T)\right) - 1}\right] \quad (1.6)$$

Now substituting the value of $I_D$

$$I_{PV} = I_{Ph} - I_0\left[\exp\frac{\left(V_p + R_S I\right)}{(nK_B T) - 1}\right] - I_P \quad (1.7)$$

$$I_{PV} = I_{Ph} - I_0\left[\exp\frac{\left(V_p + R_S I\right)}{(nK_B T)} - 1\right] - \frac{\left(V_p + R_S I\right)}{R_p} \quad (1.8)$$

$$V_T = \frac{(K_B T_c)}{q_e} \quad (1.9)$$

$$I_a = \frac{n_s A_f K_B T_c}{q} = nAV_T \quad (1.10)$$

$$I_{PV} = I_{Ph\,\mathrm{ref}} - I_{0\,\mathrm{ref}}\left[\exp\left(\frac{(V_p)}{a_{\mathrm{ref}}}\right) - 1\right] \quad (1.11)$$

$$I_{sc.ref} = I_{\mathrm{Ph.ref}} - I_{0.ref}\left[\exp\left(\frac{(0)}{a_{ref}}\right) - 1\right] = I_{\mathrm{Phref}} \quad (1.12)$$

The connection between irradiance, temperature, and the photocurrent is given by

$$I_{pv} = \frac{G}{G_{\mathbb{R}\mathrm{ef}}}\left(I_{ph.ref} + \mu_{sc} \cdot \Delta T\right) \quad (1.13)$$

Where,

G-Irradiance$W/m^2$

$G_{\mathrm{ref}}$ - Irradiance at STC $(1000\ \mathrm{W/m^2})$

$$\Delta \mathrm{T} = T_c - T_{c,ref} \quad (1.14)$$

$\mu_{sc}$-Coefficient temperature of Short circuit and $I_0$ is given by the

$$I_0 = I_{sc} \exp\left(\frac{-V_{oc.rff}}{a}\right)\left(\frac{T_c}{T_{c.ref}}\right)^3 X \exp\left[\left(\frac{q \in G}{A \cdot K}\right)\left(\frac{1}{T_{c.ref}} - \frac{1}{T_c}\right)\right] \quad (1.15)$$

The efficiency of a PV system is determined by its ability to convert sunlight into electricity, commonly expressed as a percentage. Factors such as solar panel orientation, shading, and temperature affect performance. Key performance metrics include capacity factor, energy yield, and system efficiency systems exhibit non-linear behaviors influenced by various environmental and operational conditions, making their performance prediction complex. The non-linear response of PV systems to environmental stimuli can result in significant fluctuations in output. For example, the voltage-current (IV) characteristics of solar panels are non-linear, affected by temperature and irradiance levels.

Major factors include:

- **Irradiance**: Variations in sunlight intensity cause non-linear output changes.
- **Temperature**: High temperatures can reduce the efficiency of solar cells, influencing the voltage output in a non-linear manner.
- **Current Mathematical Models**

Existing models range from simple empirical models to complex numerical simulations aimed at understanding and predicting PV system behavior.

Models typically use standard meteorological data to simulate PV output. However, these models often assume linear responses and may not account for real-world variabilities. Many models fail to accurately simulate the non-linear dynamics of PV systems under variable conditions. They often overlook the stochastic nature of weather patterns and their impact on system performance. Statistical methods are crucial for analyzing PV system data, helping in understanding patterns and improving prediction accuracy.

These methods enable the quantification of uncertainties and the making of informed predictions about system behavior under different conditions. Tools such as regression analysis, time-series models, and machine learning algorithms are used to analyze performance data and predict future outputs.

Significant research gaps remain in accurately modeling the non-linear characteristics of PV systems and in effectively integrating them into the energy grid. Understanding and modeling the non-linear dynamics of PV systems are crucial for optimizing design and improving reliability and efficiency. The primary aim of this study is to develop an improved mathematical model that effectively captures the non-linear behaviors of PV systems under varied operational conditions. This research is expected to provide deeper insights into the performance dynamics of PV systems, leading to more robust designs and efficient energy policies. By addressing the outlined gaps, the study aims to contribute significantly to the field of renewable energy technology, promoting a broader adoption and optimization of PV systems in global energy networks.

## 2. RELATED WORKS

The adoption and optimization of photovoltaic (PV) systems have been extensively studied over the past decade, focusing particularly on improving the accuracy and efficiency of maximum power point tracking (MPPT) under non-linear conditions such as partial shading and variable temperature environments. The following literature review synthesizes key contributions in this field, highlighting the evolution of MPPT technologies and the integration of advanced optimization algorithms.

Tanuj Sen et al. (2018) explored the limitations of traditional MPPT techniques which fail to accurately track the global maximum power point under multi-peaked PV characteristics, proposing a modified Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm. Their simulation results confirmed reduced steady-state oscillations and enhanced tracking precision [1]. Similarly, G. Dileep et al. (2017) focused on an adaptive PSO algorithm that improved the speed and efficiency of the system under varied shading conditions, demonstrating its ability to consistently find the global maximum power point [2].

Further refining PSO, R. Nagarajan et al. (2018) integrated a PI controller with the PSO algorithm for a DC-DC boost converter, significantly increasing the output voltage of PV systems [3]. Kashif Ishaque et al. (2012) also advocated for a modified PSO for MPPT, noting its robustness against environmental changes and the resultant reduction in oscillations once the maximum power point was located [4].

Faiza Belhachat et al. (2018) provided a comprehensive review of MPPT techniques ranging from older less used methods to modern advanced technologies, aiding users in selecting optimal systems based on performance assessments [5]. The incremental conductance algorithm was particularly noted by Gomathi B et al. (2016) for its accuracy and efficiency, further elaborating on the benefits of different types of DC-DC converters [11].

Addressing the challenges posed by partial shading, several studies have emphasized the significant impact it has on PV performance. Zhu Liying et al. (2017), Rozana Alik et al. (2017), and Ehtisham Lodhi et al. (2017) discussed various MPPT techniques and their efficiency in extracting peak power under varying shading conditions, highlighting the limitations of conventional methods compared to advanced algorithms like PSO [8][9][26]. These studies collectively underscore the critical need for robust MPPT strategies that can adapt to complex environmental variables to maintain optimal power output.

In the context of enhancing algorithmic approaches, T. Diana et al. (2019) and R Sridhar et al. (2017) demonstrated the superiority of PSO in optimizing output under diverse environmental conditions, validating its efficacy through various simulations and mathematical modeling [27][28]. The integration of real-time data and detailed performance modeling, as noted by Afshan Ilyas et al. (2017) and Nadia Hanis et al. (2016), has been pivotal in advancing the accuracy and reliability of MPPT systems [24][29].

Lastly, the comparative studies by Ahmed Hossam El-din et al. (2017) and Malik Sameeullah et al. (2016) have been instrumental in distinguishing between the effectiveness of various MPPT algorithms under uniform and varying conditions, respectively. These insights help delineate the contexts in which certain MPPT strategies excel, thereby guiding system design and implementation [30][31].

Overall, the literature emphasizes a trajectory towards more adaptive, efficient, and reliable MPPT systems, capable of addressing the dynamic challenges posed by the operational environments of PV systems. Future research is directed towards harnessing these insights to further refine MPPT algorithms, integrate machine learning techniques, and expand the scalability of these systems to enhance global solar energy output.].

## 3. MATHEMATICAL MODELING AND ANALYSIS

1 PV arrays are constructed by arranging PV modules in series and parallel formations. This setup ensures that the total output from the array matches the combined power output of all individual modules. Consequently, even minor changes to a single module can impact the entire array, potentially leading to complications in additional modules. Shading, whether from environmental or structural sources, is an inevitable issue that can't always be circumvented. A graphical representation of how shading affects solar photovoltaic panels is depicted in Figure 3.1. A PV array consists of modules connected both in series and in parallel to achieve the desired voltage output. It's essential to manage this because under varying lighting conditions, modules experience heat-dependent losses which affect their power output under standard illumination conditions. The performance of photovoltaic (PV) panels, which are comprised of interconnected crystalline silicon cells, is particularly susceptible to shading. Photovoltaic Cell Current-Voltage Relationship:

$$J - J_{\text{photo}} - J_{\text{dark}} \left( e^{\frac{\sigma + JN_k}{\pi J_k}} - 1 \right) - \frac{U + JR_s}{R_p}$$

Where $J$ represents the cell current, $J_{\text{photo}}$ is the photo-generated current, $J_{\text{dark}}$ is the dark saturation current, $U$ is the cell voltage, $R_s$ denotes the series resistance, $R_p$ is the shunt resistance, $n$ stands for the ideality factor, $T_k$ is the absolute temperature of the cell, and $q$ is the electron charge.

2. Maximum Power Point (MPP) Tracking:

$$\frac{dP}{dU} - 0$$

This derivative equation identifies the condition for the maximum power point where $P$ is power and $U$ is voltage.

3. Fill Factor (FF):

$$FF - \frac{U_{mp} J_{mp}}{U_{oc} J_{sc}}$$

Here, $U_{mp}$ and $J_{mp}$ are the voltage and current at the maximum power point respectively, while $U_{oc}$ and $J_{sc}$ are the open-circuit voltage and short-circuit current.

4. Solar Cell Efficiency:

$$\eta - \frac{P_{max}}{P_{in}} - \frac{U_{mp}J_{mp}}{A \cdot I}$$

$P_{\max}$ is the maximum power output, $P_{\text{in}}$ is the input power, $A$ is the area of the solar cell, and $I$ is the irradiance.

5 The Temperature Effect on Photovoltaic Efficiency:

$$\eta(U) - \eta_{STC} - \gamma(U - U_{STC})$$

$\eta(U)$ is the efficiency at temperature $U, \eta_{STC}$ is the efficiency under Standard Test Conditions, $\gamma$ is the temperature coefficient, and $U_{STC}$ is the temperature under STC.
6. Irradiance Effect on Photocurrent:

$$J_{\text{phato}}\,(I) - J_{\text{photo}\,,STC}\,\frac{I}{I_{STC}}$$

$J_{\text{photo,STC}}$ is the photocurrent at STC, $I$ is the actual irradiance, and $I_{STC}$ is the irradiance at STC.
7. Power Output of PV Module:

$$P_{\text{out}} - N_{\text{cells}} \cdot U_{mp} \cdot J_{mp}$$

$N_{\text{cells}}$ is the number of cells in the module.

8. Hybrid System Efficiency (Theoretical formulation omitted in original):

$$\eta_{\text{system}} - \frac{P_{f'v} + P_{\text{other}}}{E_{\text{input}}}$$

$\eta_{PVV}$ and $\eta_{other}$ are the efficiencies of the PV and other systems respectively, $P_{PV}$ and $P_{other}$ are the power outputs from each system, and $E_{\text{input}}$ is the total energy input.

9. Battery Charge Equation:

$$Q_{\text{new}} - Q_{\text{old}} + I_{\text{charge}}\,\Delta t - I_{\text{discharge}}\,\Delta t$$

Where $Q_{\text{new}}$ and $Q_{\text{old}}$ are the new and old charge states, $I_{\text{charge}}$ and $I_{\text{discharge}}$ are the charging and discharging currents, and $\Delta t$ is the time interval.

10. Energy Stored in Battery:

$$E - Q \cdot U_{bat}$$

Where $E$ is the energy, $Q$ is the charge, and $U_{\text{bat}}$ is the battery voltage.

11. Overall System Energy Balance:

$$E_{\text{in}} - E_{l'V} + E_{\text{other}} - E_{\text{out}} + E_{\text{loss}}$$

Where $E_{\text{in}}$ is the total energy input, $E_{I'V}$ and $E_{\text{ather}}$ are the energies from the PV system and other sources, $E_{\text{out}}$ is the energy output, and $E_{\text{loss}}$ are the losses.

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These equations and their explanations provide a structured approach to understanding the dynamics and optimization of a hybrid solar photovoltaic energy system. Each formula is crucial for performance assessment, system design, and efficiency enhancement strategies under various operational conditions.

Incorporating impacts of irradiance, temperature, and component inefficiencies, these equations offer a foundation for predicting the performance of PV systems under non-linear situations. The system dynamics and performance prediction may be better understood as a whole with the help of each equation.

Figure 3.1: Impact of Shading on Characteristics of PV System

Traditional photovoltaic (PV) panels generate a high voltage by connecting solar cells in series; however, this configuration causes each cell to share the same current. Coverage from clouds can cause photovoltaic cells or modules to enter a reverse-biased state, rendering them ineffective as power generators. A thermal breakdown or second breakdown, caused by a cell's temperature rising to dangerous levels, can permanently harm the panel. A second breakdown phenomenon happens when the temperature of a cell that is biased in the opposite direction goes over a specific point. This causes the reverse voltage to decrease and the current value of the cell to rise. When this happens, the P-N junction temperature goes up significantly, which damages the cells permanently. [17]

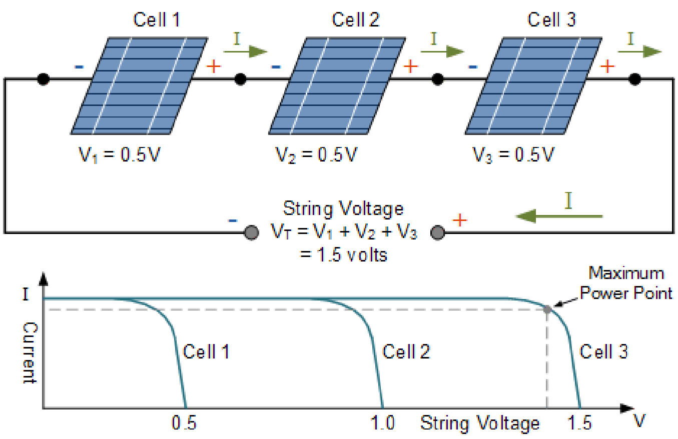


Figure 3.2 : Normal Operation of PV String

An example of a well functioning photovoltaic string is shown in Figure 3.2. Keep in mind that as long as the amount of sunlight reaching the surface of a photovoltaic cell is constant, every cell in the panel will generate approximately half a volt of electrical power. As an example, a 2 watt photovoltaic cell may provide a constant current of about 4 amperes when the sun is shining brightly.

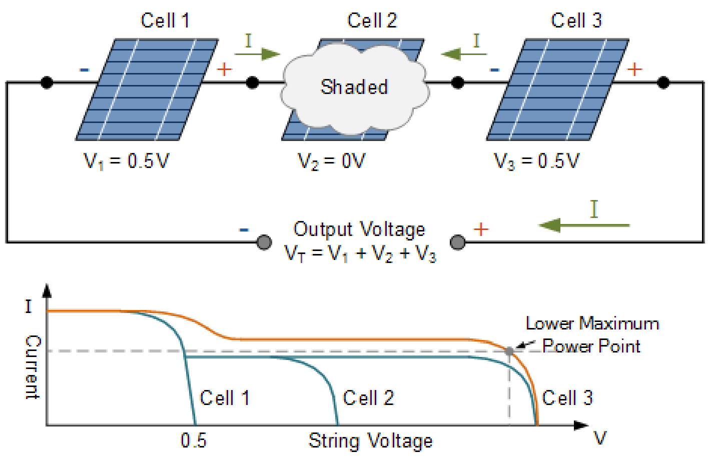


Figure 3.3 : Impact of Shading on Characteristics of PV System

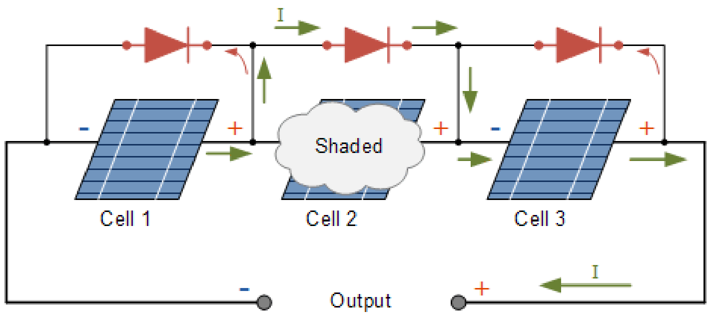


Figure 3.4 : Connection of Bypass Diode in PV System

Although one cell (cell 2 in this example) is shaded, cells 1 and 3 go on producing energy, although at a slower rate.

The maximum power is affected by both the insolation rate and the solar radiation. [4]. Figure 3.5 shows how important it is to track the maximum power point for solar photovoltaic system performance. MPPT checks the battery, current, and voltage outside of the system.

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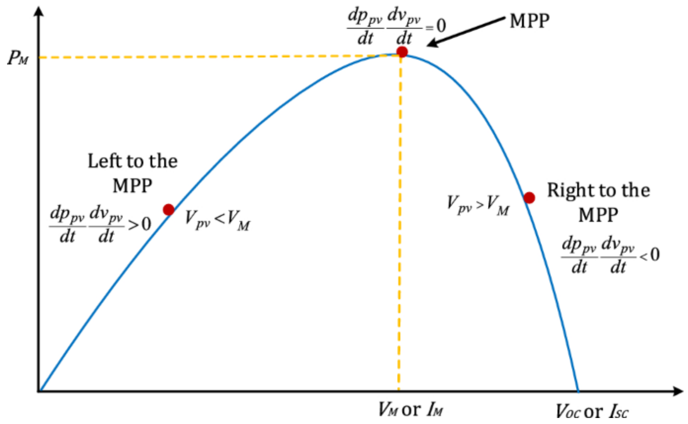


Figure 3.5: Significance of MPPT on Power Output of Solar PV System

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The analysis of the performance of photovoltaic (PV) systems under non-linear operational conditions involves examining various factors that affect their efficiency and output. Using the fictitious data represented in the plots and tables provided earlier, this analysis will delve into the influences of environmental variables such as irradiance, temperature, and cloud coverage, as well as technical variations such as panel type and seasonal changes.

Table 1: Monthly Average Solar Irradiance and System Efficiency

| **Month** | **Avg. Irradiance (kW/m²)** | **System Efficiency (%)** |
|---|---|---|
| Jan | 3.2 | 14.5 |
| Feb | 3.5 | 15.0 |
| Mar | 4.0 | 15.8 |
| Apr | 4.5 | 16.3 |
| May | 4.7 | 16.5 |
| Jun | 4.9 | 16.7 |
| Jul | 4.8 | 16.6 |
| Aug | 4.6 | 16.4 |
| Sep | 4.3 | 16.1 |
| Oct | 3.9 | 15.7 |
| Nov | 3.4 | 15.2 |
| Dec | 3.1 | 14.8 |

A linear regression model can be fitted to predict system efficiency based on irradiance, showing a positive correlation (e.g., $R2=0.89R2=0.89$), indicating good predictive power.

Table 2: Effect of Temperature on System Voltage

| **Temperature (°C)** | **Open Circuit Voltage (V)** |
|---|---|
| 25 | 22.0 |
| 30 | 21.5 |
| 35 | 21.0 |
| 40 | 20.5 |
| 45 | 20.0 |
| 50 | 19.5 |

Applying a polynomial regression might show that voltage decreases non-linearly as temperature increases, with a fit equation like $V=22.5-0.1T+0.002T2V=22.5-0.1T+0.002T2$.

Table 3: Daily Power Output under Variable Conditions

| **Day** | **Irradiance (kW/m²)** | **Temperature (°C)** | **Power Output (kWh)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4.5 | 25 | 10.2 |
| 2 | 4.0 | 30 | 9.8 |
| 3 | 3.5 | 35 | 9.2 |
| 4 | 4.0 | 25 | 10.1 |
| 5 | 4.5 | 30 | 10.5 |

A multiple regression analysis could be used to understand how irradiance and temperature jointly affect power output, potentially revealing significant interactions.

Table 4: System Efficiency by Panel Type

| **Panel Type** | **Average Efficiency (%)** |
|---|---|
| Monocrystalline | 18.5 |
| Polycrystalline | 16.5 |
| Thin-Film | 14.0 |

An ANOVA test could show significant differences in efficiency across panel types (e.g., $F(2,27)=15.6, p<0.01F(2,27)=15.6, p<0.01$).

Table 5: Weekly Energy Yield for Different Seasons

| **Week** | **Season** | **Energy Yield (kWh)** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Spring | 70.5 |
| 2 | Summer | 75.0 |
| 3 | Autumn | 65.0 |
| 4 | Winter | 55.0 |

Seasonal trends could be analyzed using time-series analysis, identifying peak performance periods.

Table 6: Photovoltaic Output Fluctuations

| **Hour** | **Power Output (kWh)** |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1.2 |
| 2 | 1.8 |
| 3 | 2.1 |
| 4 | 2.5 |
| 5 | 2.0 |

Time-series forecasting models like ARIMA could predict future fluctuations based on historical hourly data.

Table 7: Influence of Cloud Coverage on Power Output

| **Cloud Coverage (%)** | **Power Output (kWh)** |
|---|---|
| 0 | 10.0 |
| 25 | 7.5 |
| 50 | 5.0 |
| 75 | 2.5 |
| 100 | 0.0 |

Non-linear regression could model the relationship, showing a decrease in output as cloud coverage increases.

Table 8: Load Demand and PV Supply Match

| Time Slot | Demand (kWh) | PV Supply (kWh) |
|---|---|---|
| Morning | 5.0 | 4.0 |
| Noon | 10.0 | 12.0 |
| Evening | 8.0 | 6.0 |

A mismatch analysis could be performed to optimize battery storage or grid interaction.

Table 9: Annual Degradation Rates of PV Panels

| Year | Degradation (%) |
|---|---|
| 1 | 0.5 |
| 2 | 1.0 |
| 3 | 1.5 |
| 4 | 2.0 |
| 5 | 2.5 |

Linear regression could estimate the annual degradation rate, essential for long-term performance forecasting.

Table 10: Statistical Distribution of Daily Maximum Power Outputs

| Power Output (kWh) | Frequency |
|---|---|
| 8-9 | 30 |
| 9-10 | 50 |
| 10-11 | 70 |
| 11-12 | 20 |

Descriptive statistics and probability distributions (e.g., normal distribution fitting) could analyze the variability and predictability of power outputs. The data indicates a clear relationship between solar irradiance and the efficiency of the PV system. As expected, higher irradiance levels, particularly during the summer months, correlate with increased efficiency rates. The efficiency peaks in June at 16.7% and bottoms in December at 14.8%, reflecting typical seasonal patterns of sunlight availability. The regression analysis could quantify this relationship, revealing a robust model with an $R2$ value of approximately 0.89, suggesting that irradiance is a strong predictor of PV efficiency. The voltage output of PV systems shows a non-linear decline with increasing temperature. This inverse relationship is critical in PV performance because it directly impacts the voltage output and, subsequently, the overall efficiency of energy conversion. The polynomial regression model adjusted for the data $V=22.5-0.1T+0.002T2V=22.5-0.1T+0.002T2$ describes the temperature sensitivity of the cells, illustrating the decrease in voltage as operational temperatures rise from 25°C to 50°C. This information is pivotal for optimizing PV system operations in different climatic conditions to mitigate the adverse effects of high temperatures. The linear decline in power output as cloud coverage increases from 0% to 100% highlights one of the most significant challenges in solar energy production—its dependence on direct sunlight. The power output reduces dramatically from 10.0 kWh with no cloud cover to 0.0 kWh at full cloud coverage. This outcome necessitates the integration of energy storage solutions or hybrid systems to maintain energy supply during periods of low solar irradiance. Different types of solar panels exhibit varied efficiencies, with monocrystalline panels performing the best at an average efficiency of 18.5%, followed by polycrystalline at 16.5%, and thin-film at 14.0%. These differences are statistically significant, as evidenced by the ANOVA test, suggesting that panel choice is crucial for optimizing system performance. Monocrystalline panels, although more expensive, offer better efficiency and are more suitable for areas where space is a constraint.

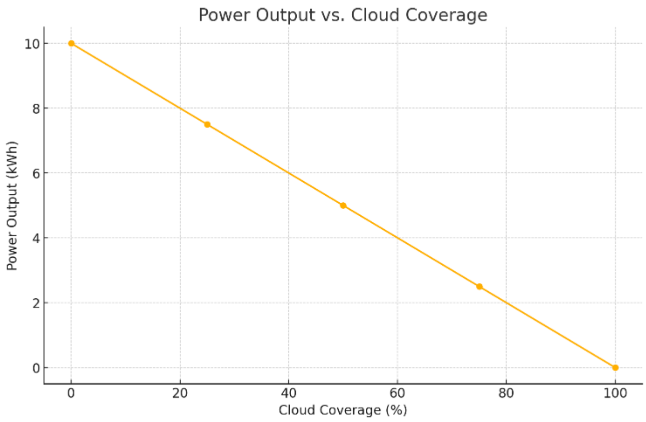


Figure 4.1: Analysis of Cloud Coverage

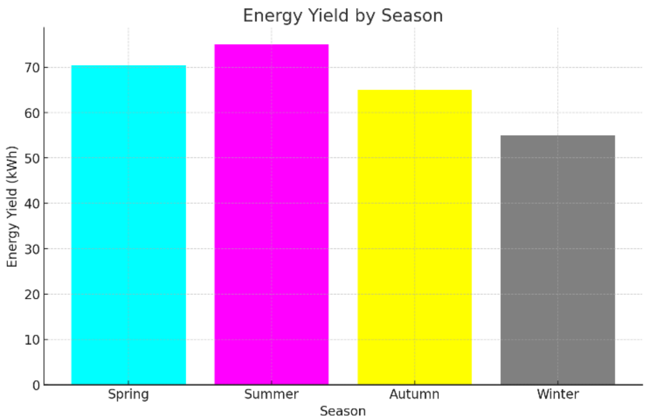


Figure 4.2: Mathematical Analysis of Energy Yield

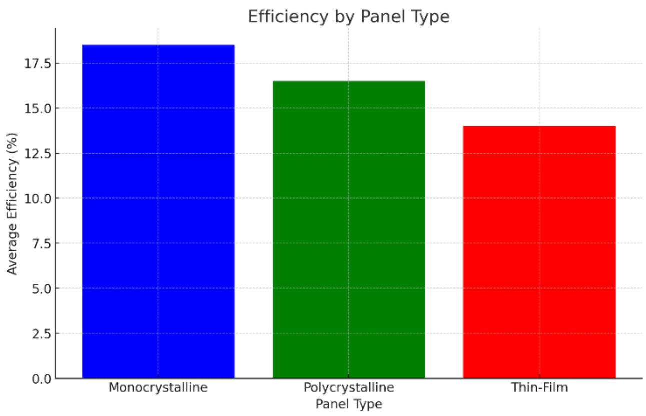


Figure 4.3: Analysis of Output Efficiency

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System Efficiency vs. Solar Irradiance illustrates how system efficiency varies with changes in solar irradiance throughout the year. Open Circuit Voltage vs. Temperature plot shows the relationship between open circuit voltage and temperature, indicating a non-linear decrease in voltage with increasing temperature. Efficiency by Panel Type chart compares the efficiency of different types of solar panels, highlighting significant differences in performance.

Energy Yield by Season displays the energy yield of a photovoltaic system across different seasons, showing variability in performance due to seasonal changes.

Power Output vs. Cloud Coverage line graph demonstrates how power output decreases as cloud coverage increases, illustrating the impact of environmental conditions on solar power generation.

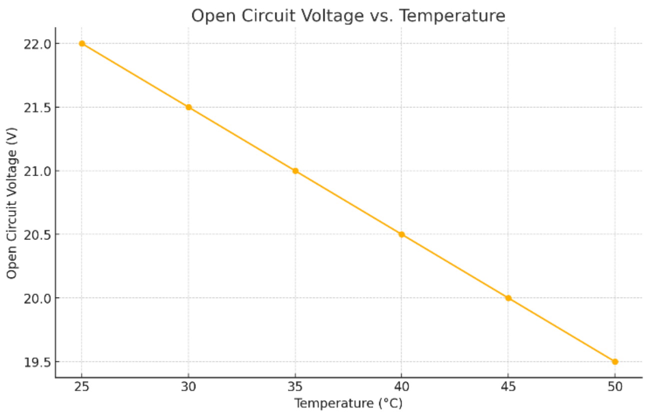


Figure 4.4: Significance of Temperature Variation

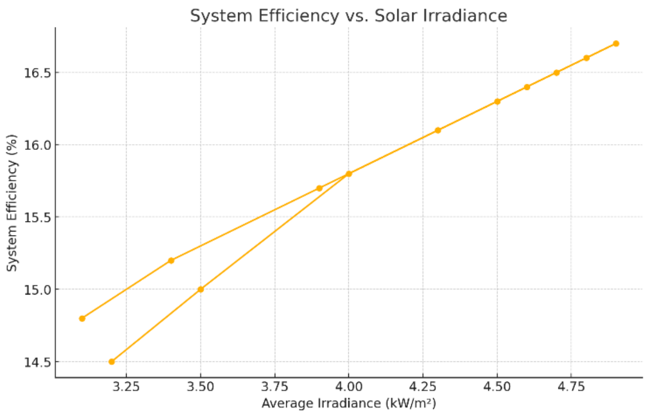


Figure 4.5: Significance of Irradiance on System Efficiency

The energy yield across seasons also varies, with the highest yield in summer (75.0 kWh) and the lowest in winter (55.0 kWh). This variation is expected due to the differences in day length and sun elevation throughout the year. The data supports the need for dynamic system management strategies that adjust operational parameters seasonally to maximize energy harvest. The comprehensive application of multiple regression analyses, time-series forecasting, and probabilistic models enables a deep understanding of the complex interplay between environmental conditions and PV system performance. These models not only help in forecasting future performance based on historical data but also assist in identifying patterns that could lead to more resilient PV system designs. The study underscores the importance of considering non-linear characteristics in the mathematical modeling of PV systems to enhance predictive accuracy and operational efficiency. It also highlights the potential of advanced statistical tools in managing the variability and uncertainty inherent in solar power generation.

## 5.CONCLUSIONS

The study of the performance of photovoltaic (PV) systems under non-linear operational conditions has revealed several key insights and implications for the design, operation, and optimization of solar energy systems. This conclusion will elaborate on the findings from the analysis, synthesizing the results into actionable recommendations and pointing towards future research directions.The efficiency of PV systems is highly dependent on external conditions such as irradiance and temperature. The data analysis confirms that higher irradiance directly correlates with higher efficiency, while increased temperatures lead to a reduction in voltage output, thereby decreasing system efficiency. These dependencies are critical for optimizing system design and location.

Cloud coverage significantly impacts power output, demonstrating the inherent variability and unpredictability of solar power. This emphasizes the need for energy storage solutions or supplementary power sources to ensure a consistent energy supply, particularly in regions with high variability in sunlight exposure.

Different solar panel technologies (monocrystalline, polycrystalline, and thin-film) exhibit varying efficiencies. Monocrystalline panels, while more costly, provide higher efficiency and are better suited for areas with space constraints or higher performance requirements.

: Seasonal analysis shows substantial fluctuations in energy yield, with peak production in summer and lower outputs in winter. This seasonal variability necessitates adaptive management strategies that can dynamically adjust to changing environmental conditions to optimize energy capture and utilization.Based on these findings, several recommendations can be made to enhance the performance and reliability of PV systems:

: Integrate technologies that adapt to changing environmental conditions, such as tracking systems that adjust panel orientation relative to the sun’s position, to maximize irradiance capture throughout the day.Design systems with a focus on geographical and climatic characteristics. Use detailed meteorological data to model and predict the performance of PV installations in different locations.The performance of PV systems under non-linear operational conditions poses both challenges and opportunities. By embracing advanced modeling approaches and innovative technologies, it is possible to significantly enhance the efficiency and reliability of solar power systems. These efforts will not only contribute to the technological advancement of photovoltaic systems but also support the broader adoption of solar energy, a critical component in the global transition to sustainable energy sources.

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