

A photograph of a solar panel array mounted on a tracking system, showing the panels tilted at an angle. The image is partially obscured by a large orange graphic element on the right.

# How stiff trackers are safer and enable more energy generation

Pedro Magalhães  
[pedro.mag@arctehsolar.com](mailto:pedro.mag@arctehsolar.com)

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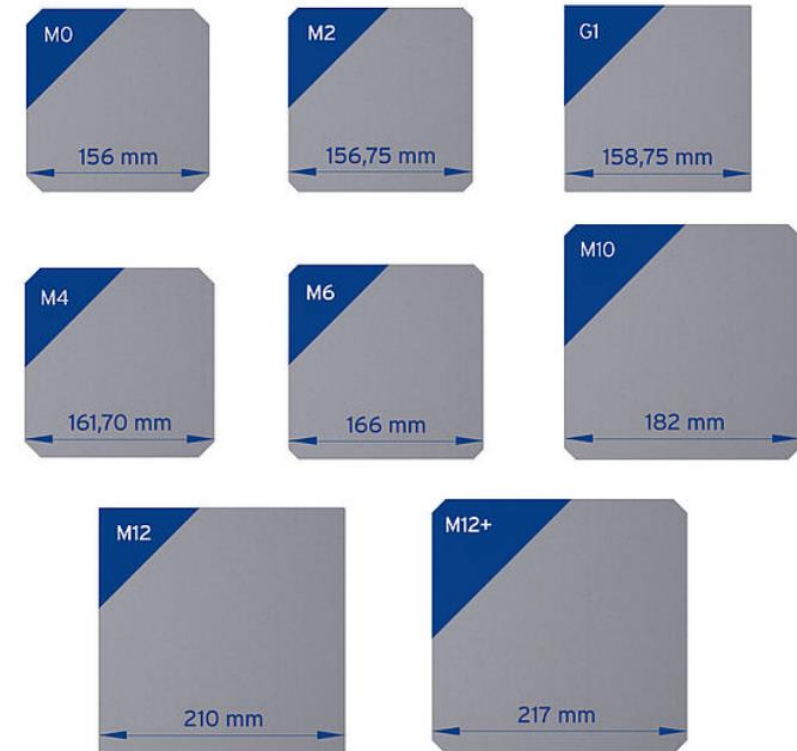
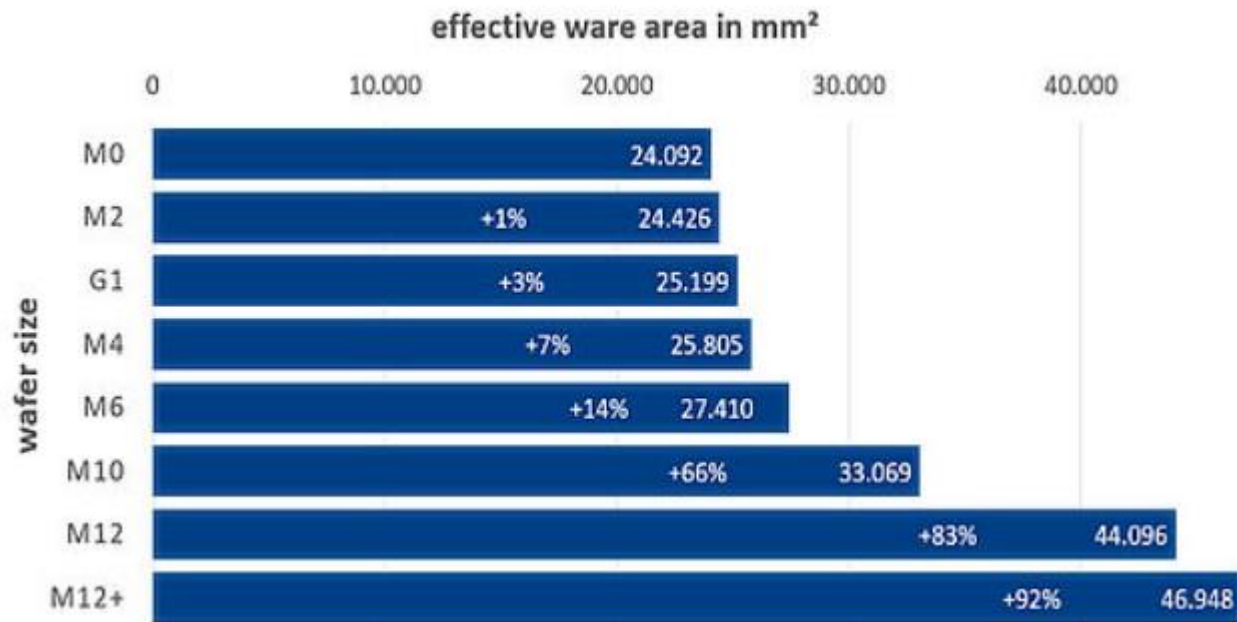


**01**

## **Current large format PV modules**

# PV MODULE SIZE EVOLUTION

## WAFER SIZE COMPARISON



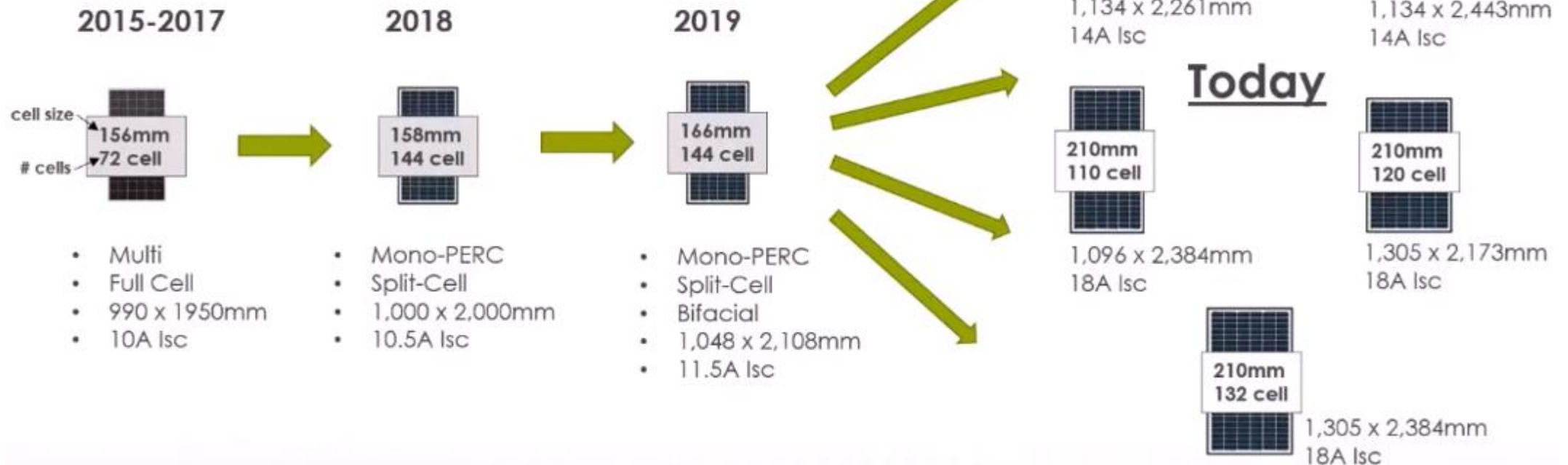
# PV MODULE SIZE EVOLUTION



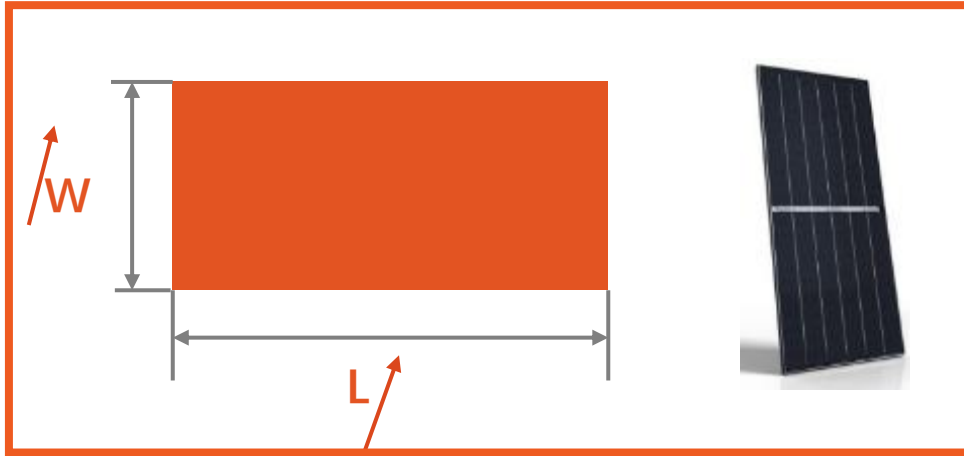
From  $L \times W = 2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ m}^2$

To  $[1.1 \sim 1.3] \times [2.2 \sim 2.4] = 2.4 \sim 3.12 \text{ m}^2$

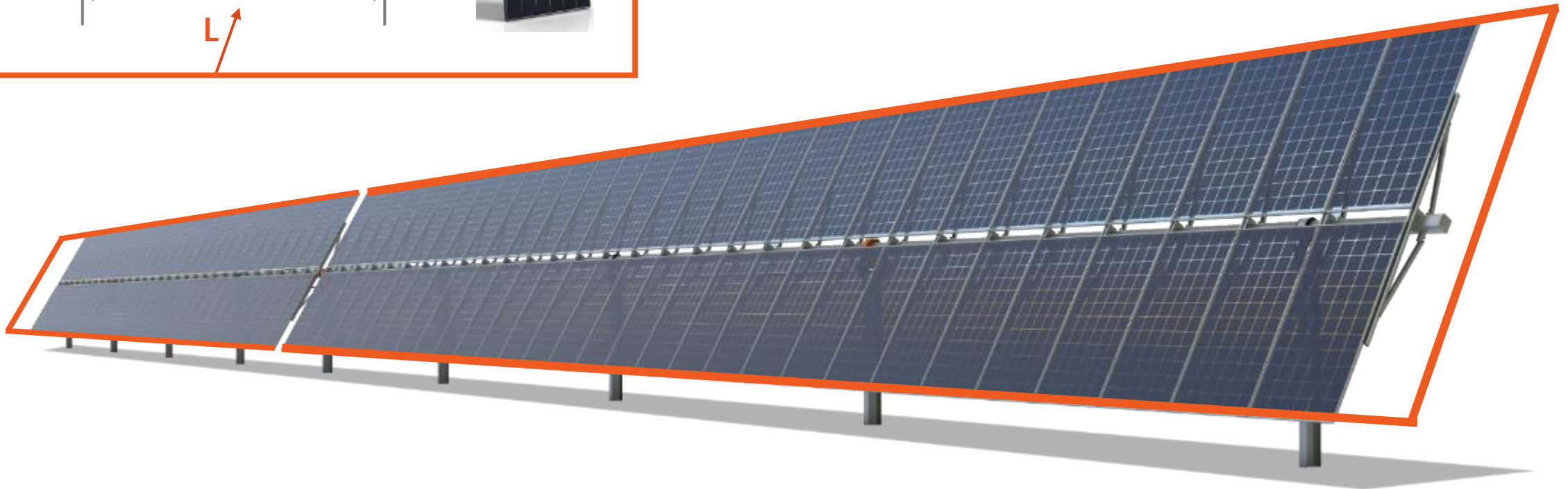
(1.2~1.56x larger modules)



# LARGE MODULES IMPACT ON TRACKERS

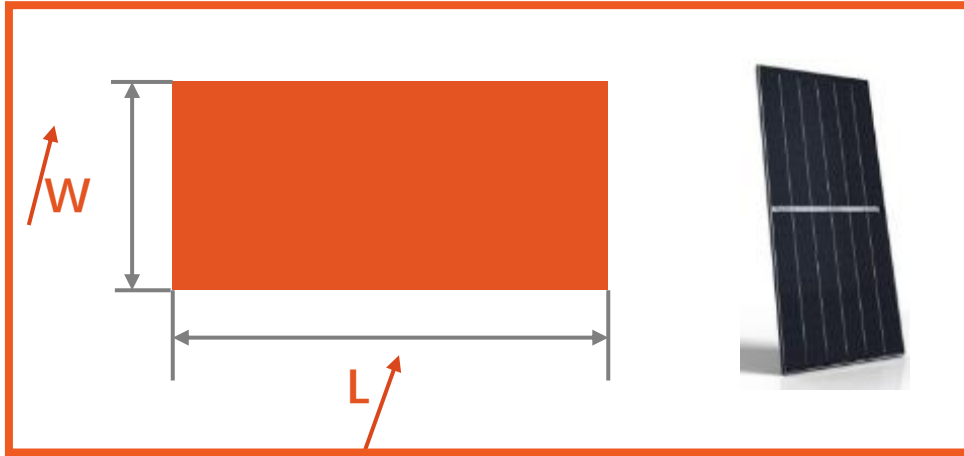


- Longer Trackers

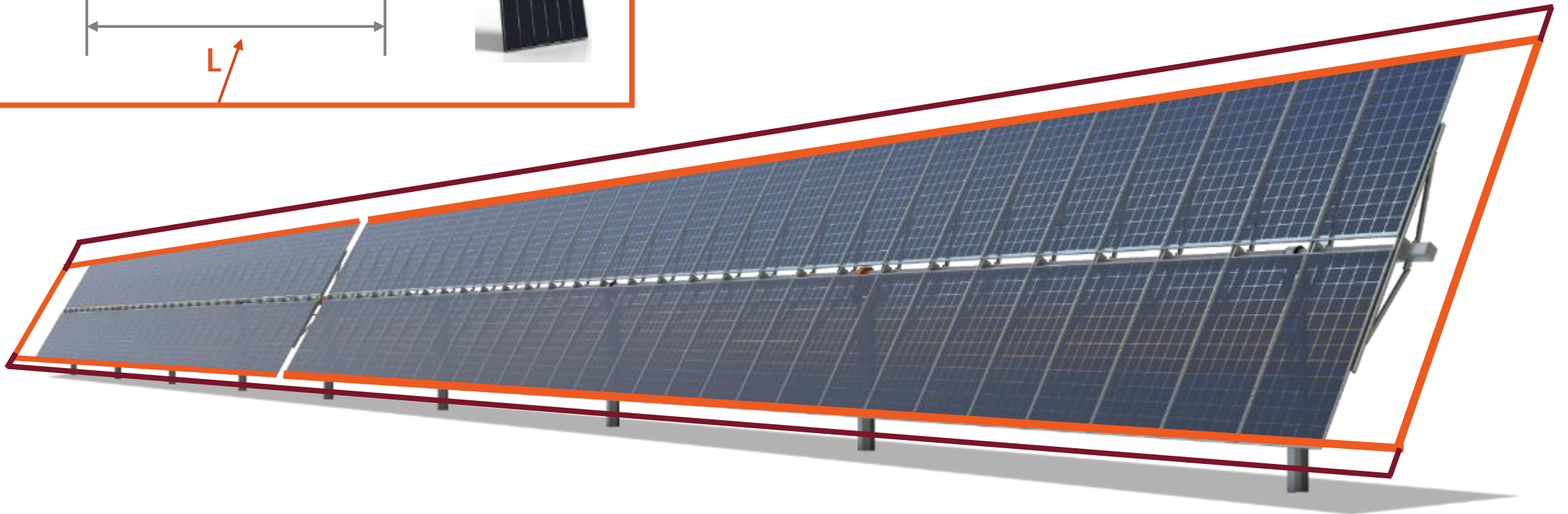




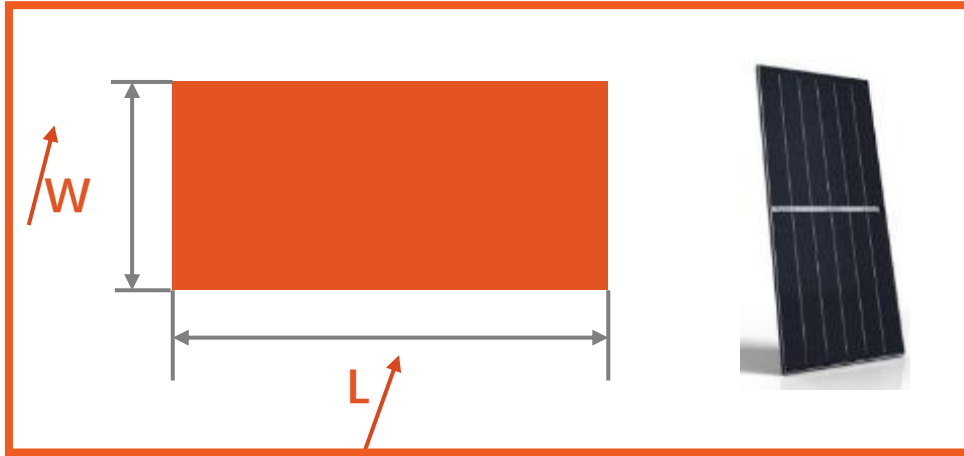
# LARGE MODULES IMPACT ON TRACKERS



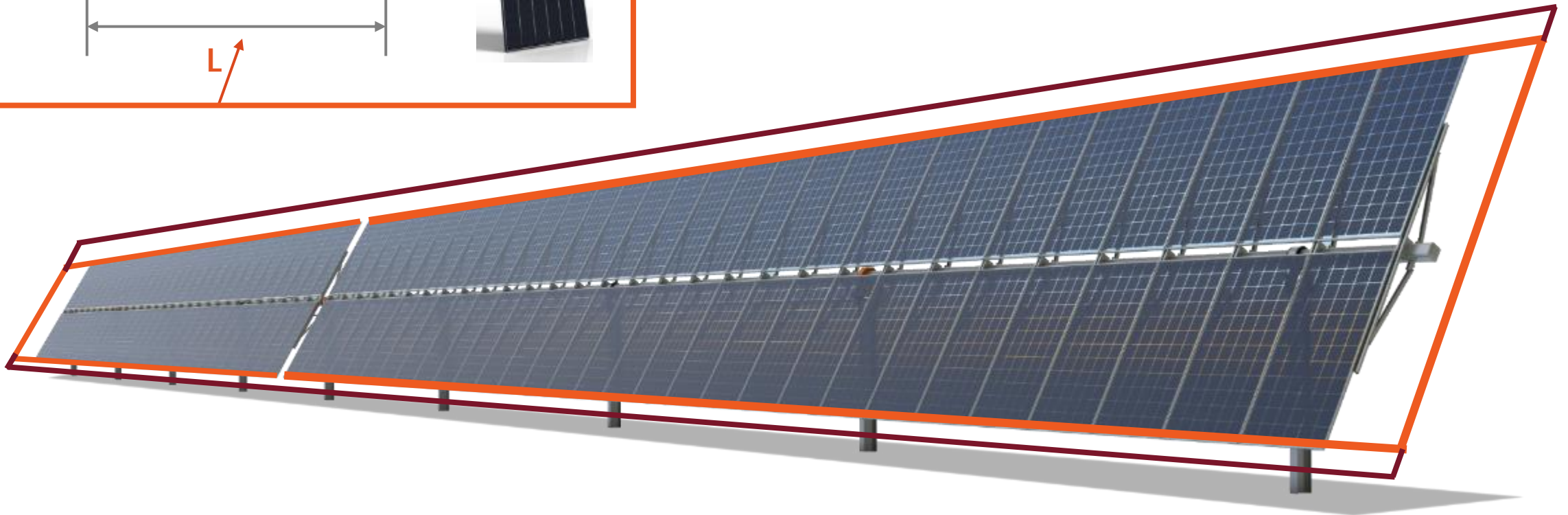
- Longer Trackers
- Taller Trackers



# LARGE MODULES IMPACT ON TRACKERS

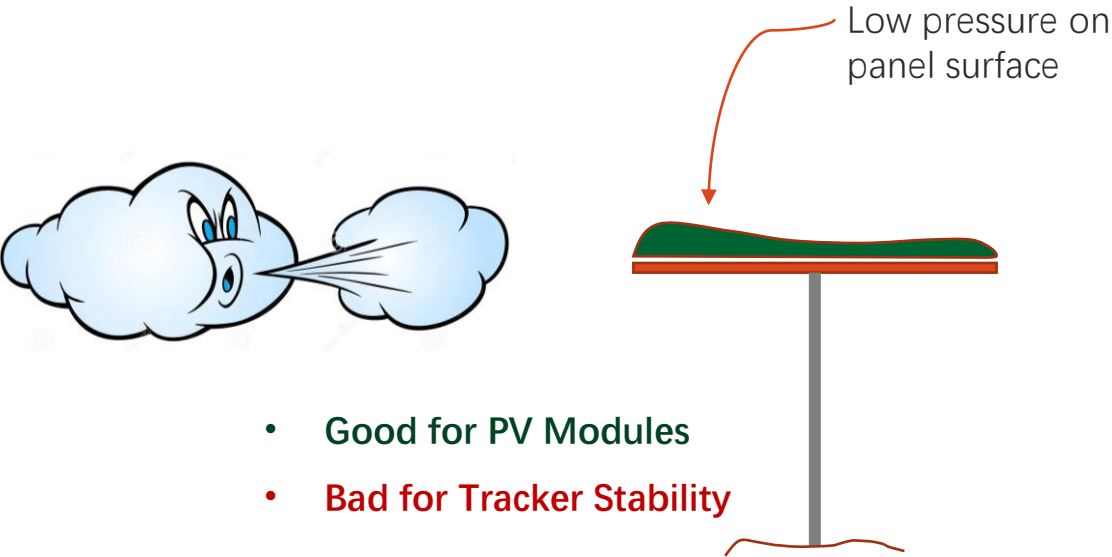


1. Larger WTT coefficients
2. Lowers critical wind speed of stability

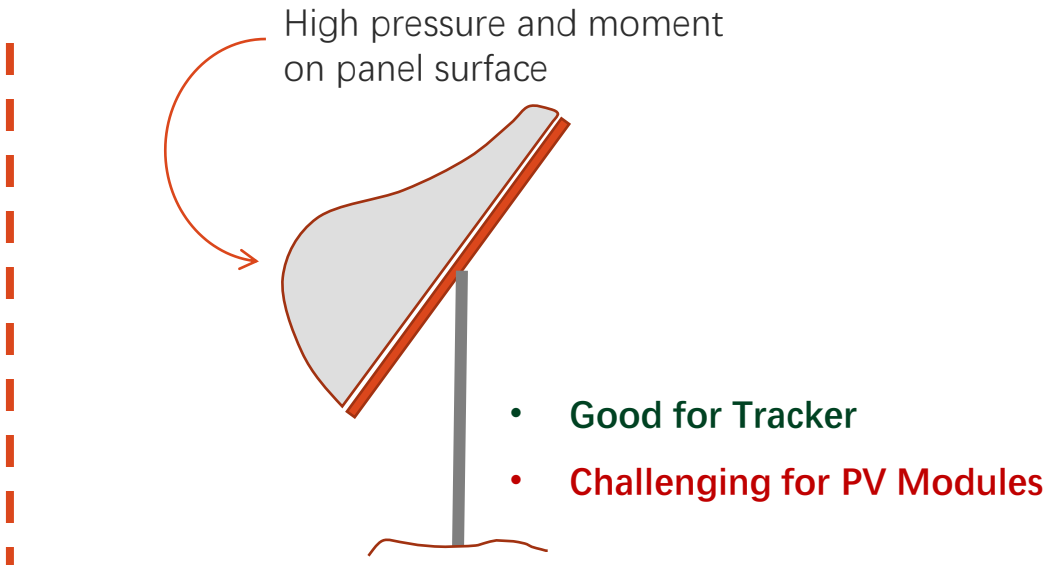


# IMPACT ON MODULE PRESSURE

Region	Building Code	Wind Speed (m/s)	Basic Wind Pressure (Pa)	30 Deg Wind Pressure (Pa)	0 Deg Wind Pressure (Pa)
USA	ASCE 7-16	47	1151	3100	1800
Europe	EuroCODE	27	1307	3500	2000
Australia	AS 1170	41	1009	2700	1600



Wind Stow at 0 Deg

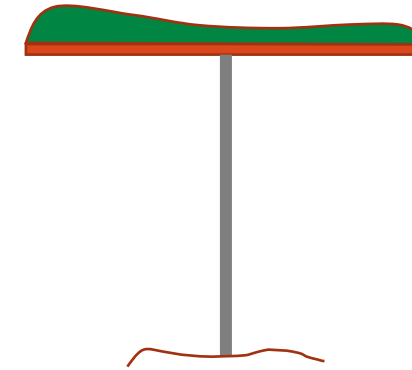


Wind Stow at 30 Deg



Tracker must be:

- Very **Rigid**
- **Low Deflection**



STOW AT 0°

How to achieve it?

1. Throw ~~more steel~~ in
2. **Arctech's stiff design**

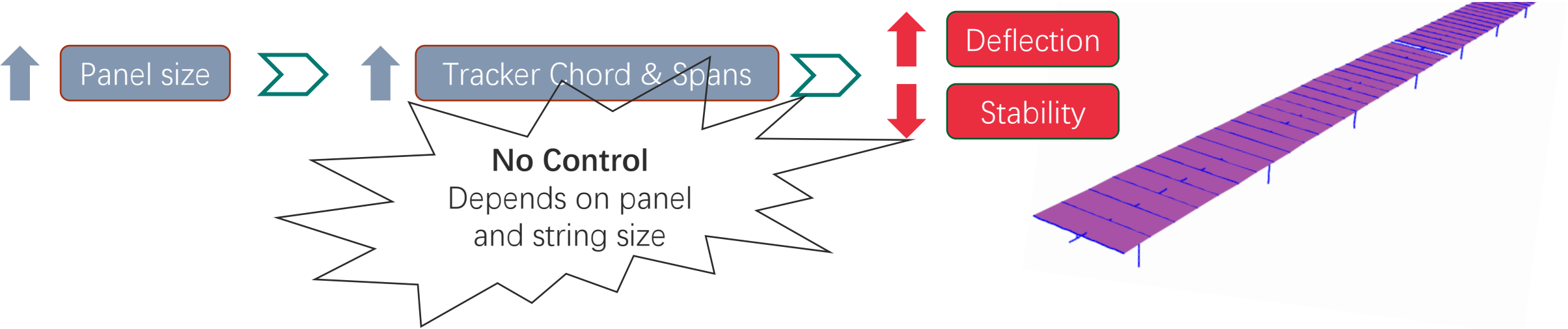
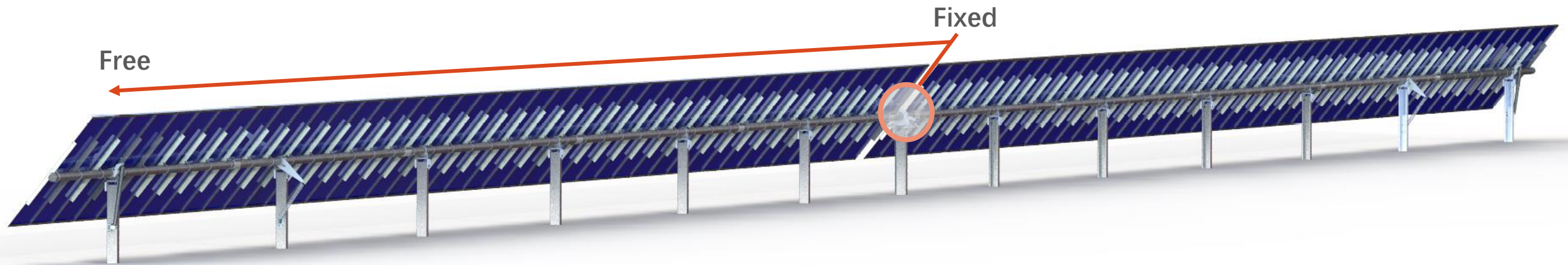


**02**

## **STIFF TRACKERS - the future of PV**

# TYPICAL INSTABILITY CURVES

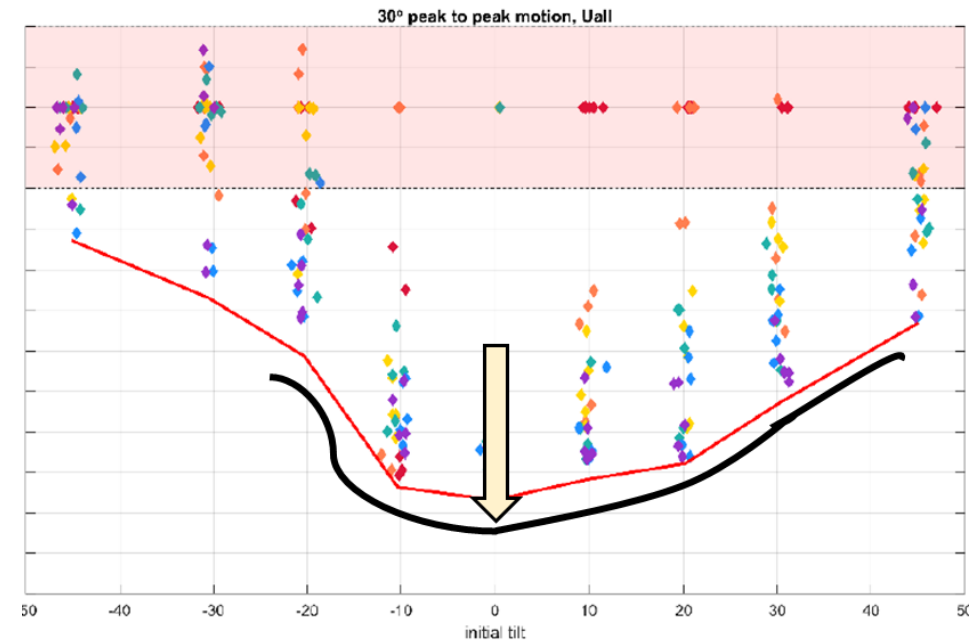
## Traditional Trackers



# CHALLENGES OF TRADITIONAL FLEXIBLE TRACKERS



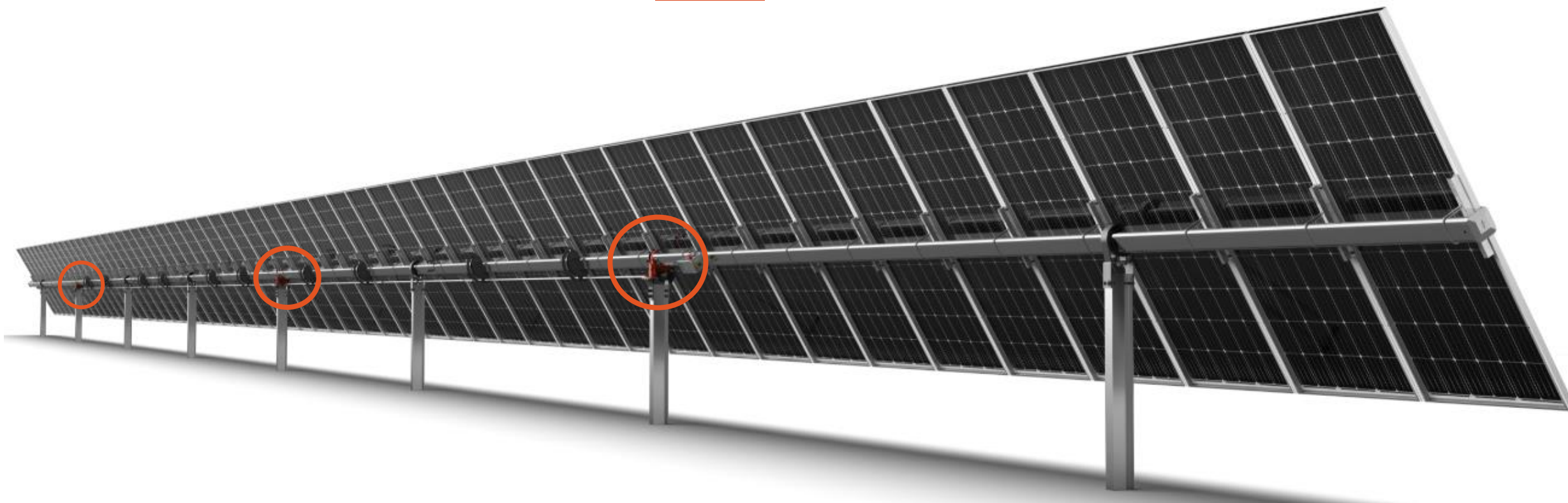
1. **Large modules lower Ucr** to less than wind stow
2. Wind **Stow at 30 Deg** – bad for panels
3. **Dampers** – expensive and questionable reliability
4. **Many post and TT types** – different sizes and thicknesses
5. **Many tracker types** – Ext, Int, Far





# SOLUTION = ARCTECH'S STIFF TRACKERS

Very Stiff Tracker – Wind Stow at 0 Deg



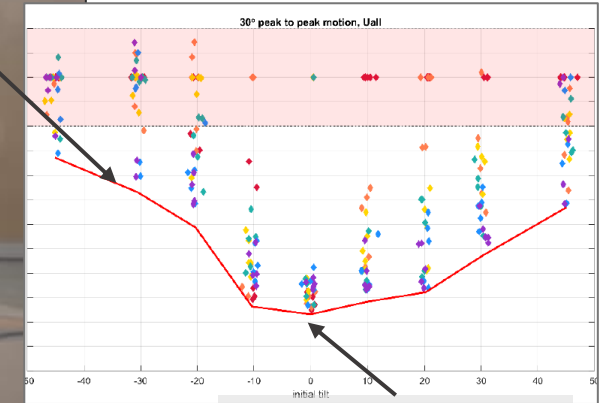


# TRADITIONAL VS NOVEL (STIFF AND MODULAR)

Traditional Tracker - Wind Stow at **30 Deg**



2P:  $U_{cr} = 50 \text{ m/s}$   
1P:  $U_{cr} = 55 \text{ m/s}$

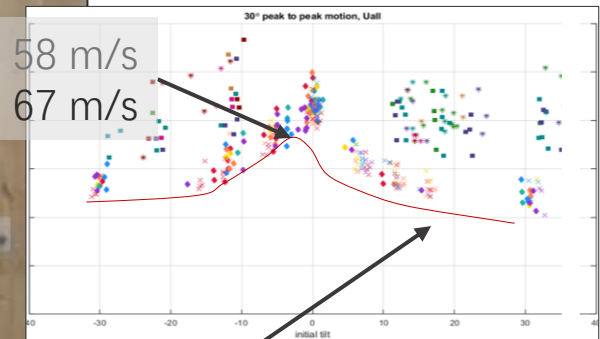


2P:  $U_{cr} = 23 \text{ m/s}$   
1P:  $U_{cr} = 20 \text{ m/s}$

Stiff Tracker – Wind Stow at **0 Deg**



2P:  $U_{cr} = 58 \text{ m/s}$   
1P:  $U_{cr} = 67 \text{ m/s}$



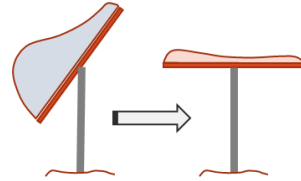
2P:  $U_{cr} = 35 \text{ m/s}$   
1P:  $U_{cr} = 40 \text{ m/s}$

# WHY VERY RIGID TRACKERS?

1. Highest **stability** at **all tilts**

2. Stow a **0deg**

- Less steel
- **Lower Panel pressure**



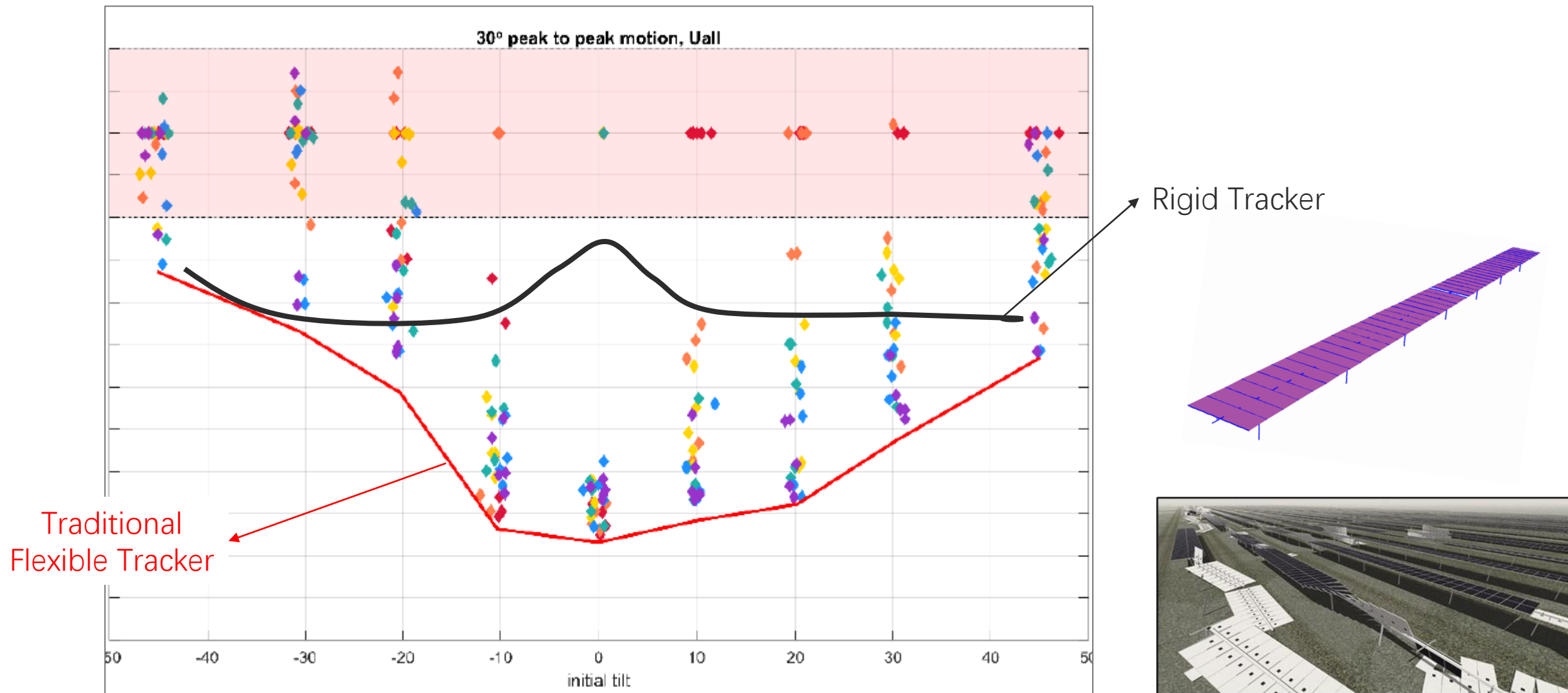
3. **Highest Stow** in the market – **22 m/s** –  
more energy yield

4. **Modular** construction – 1, 2, 3 & 4 strings

5. Simplicity in the field – **Only 1 tracker type**  
(good bye ext, int, far...)

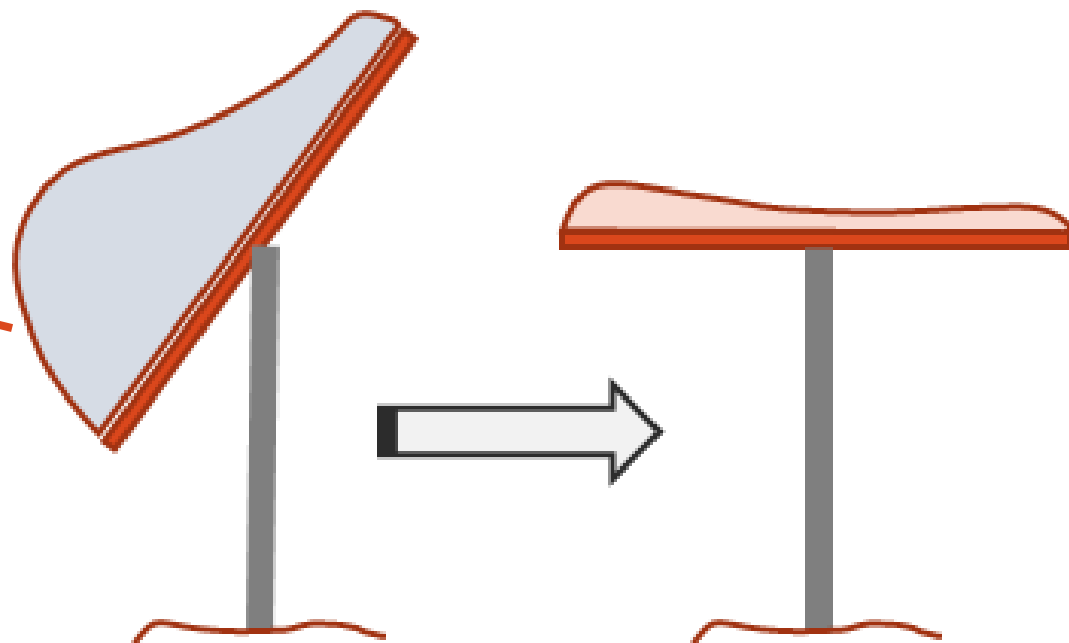


# 1. HIGHEST STABILITY AT ALL TILTS



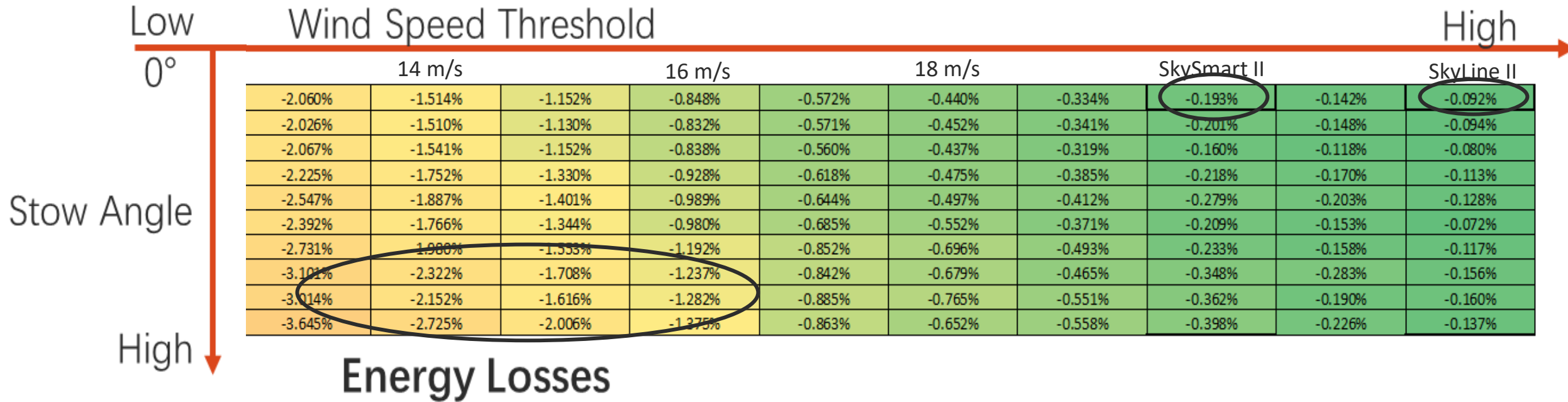
## 2. STOW HORIZONTALLY (0° TILT)

- Less steel
- Lower Panel pressure





### 3. HIGHEST STOW IN THE MARKET – 22 M/S





# CASE STUDY – TEXAS, USA

Nearest town	Amarillo, Texas, USA
Coordinate	35.48°N, 101.34°W
Capacity	100MWdc

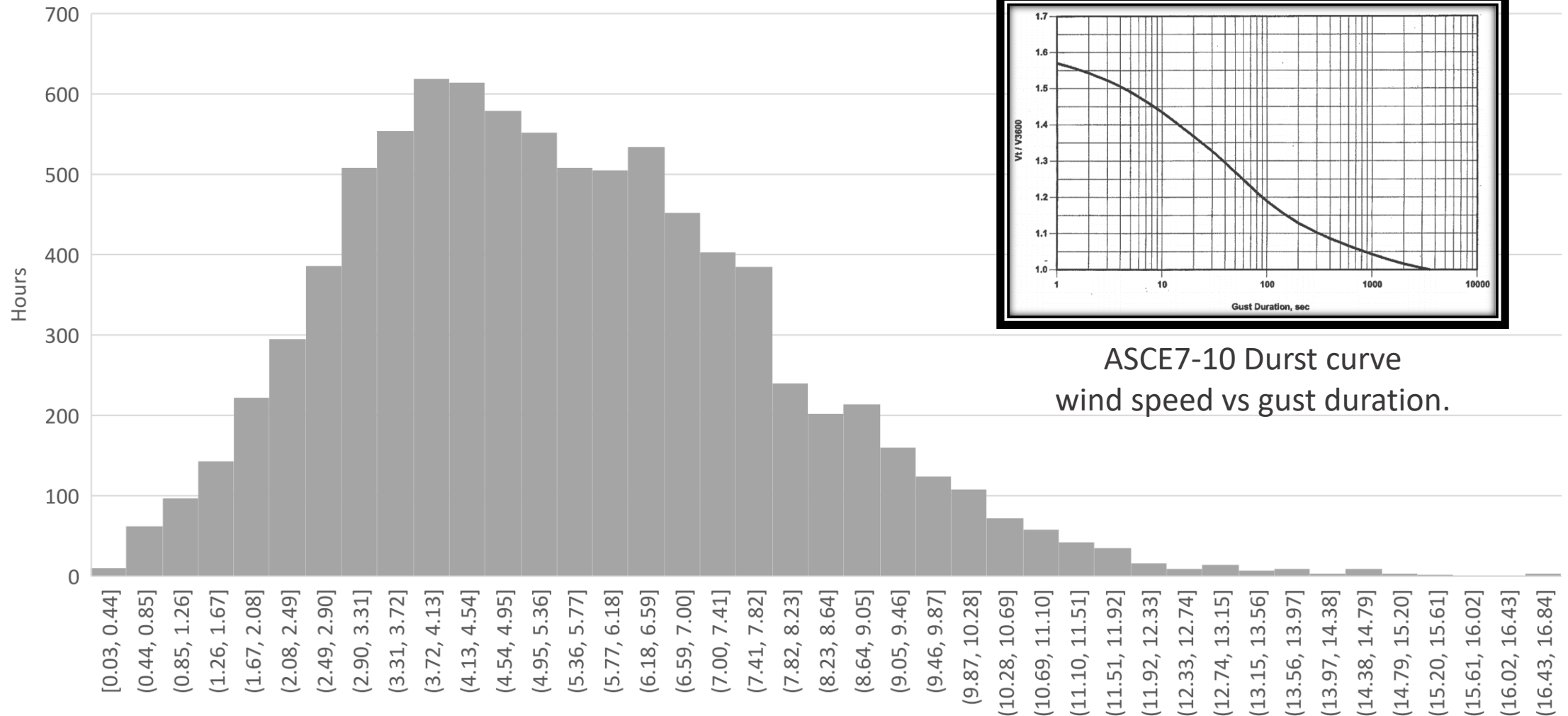


Model	Stow Angle (°)	Wind speed threshold (m/s, 3s gust at 10m height)	Representative
SkyLine II	0	22	Arctech 1P stiff tracker
SkySmart II	0	20	Arctech 2P stiff tracker
A	30	16	Well maintained traditional tracker
B	30	14	Flexible traditional tracker
C	45	12	Worst scenario

*\*Solar irradiation data: NREL NSRDB 2020*

*\*Wind data: MERRA-2 2020*

# THE WIND SPEED DISTRIBUTION



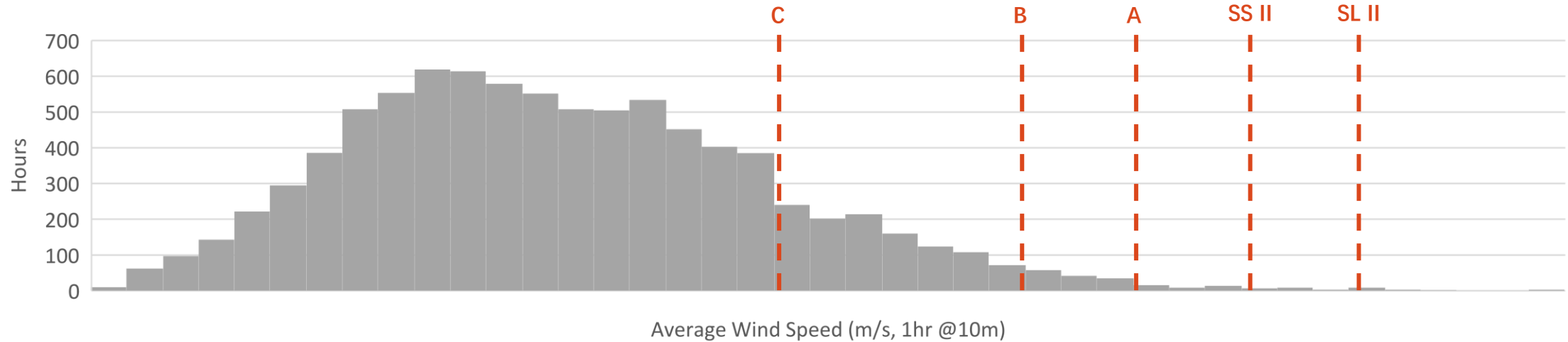
ASCE7-10 Durst curve  
wind speed vs gust duration.

\*Solar irradiation data: NREL NSRDB 2020

\*Wind data: MERRA-2 2020

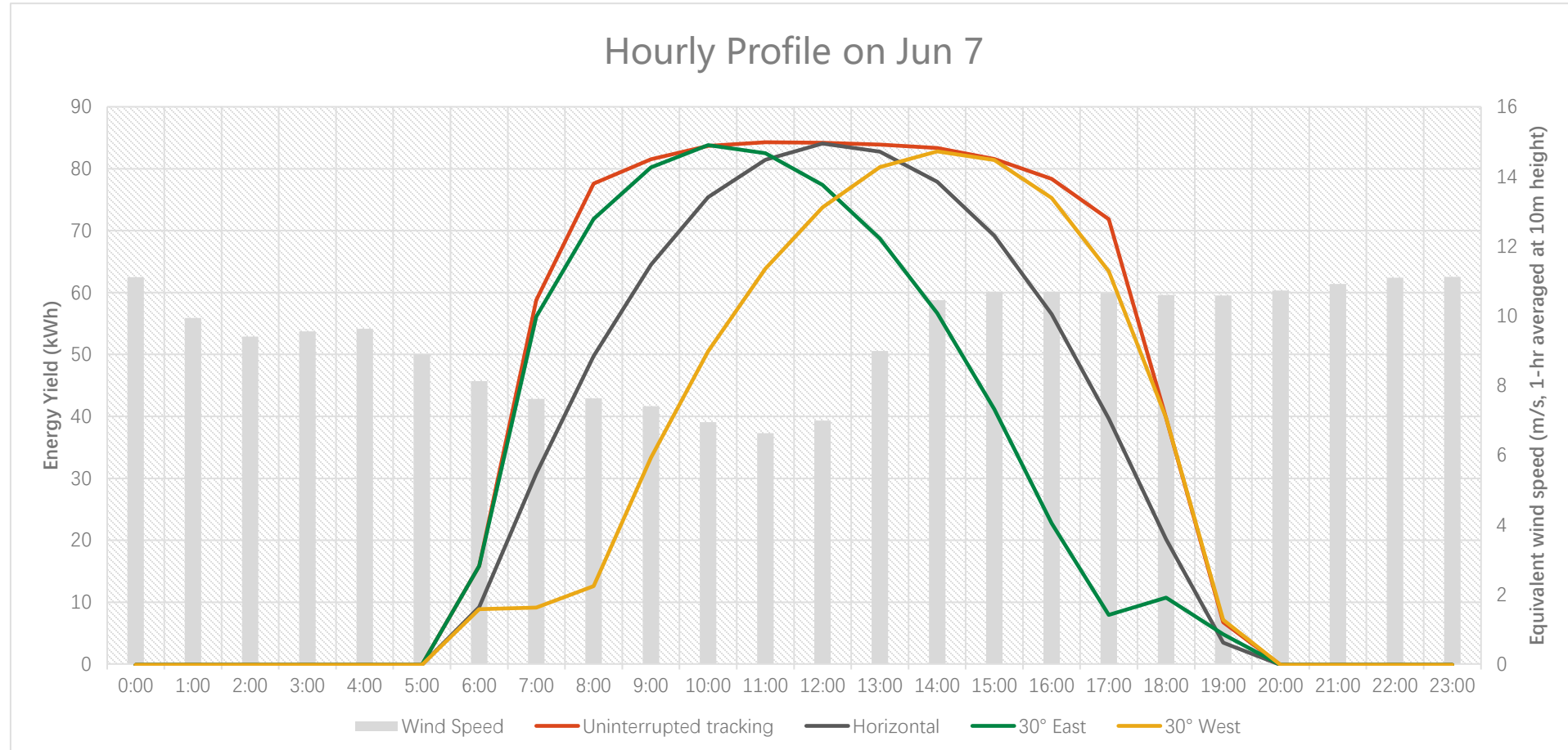
Average Wind Speed (m/s, 1hr @10m)

# AMOUNT OF HOURS IN STOW



Model	Wind speed threshold (m/s, 3sec at 10m height)	Equivalent wind speed (m/s, 1-hr at 10m height)	Stow hours in total	Stow time per year (%)
SkyLine II	22	14.47	15	0.17%
SkySmart II	20	13.16	38	0.43%
A	16	10.53	243	2.77%
B	14	9.21	608	6.94%
C	12	7.89	1288	14.70%

# THE HOURLY PROFILE

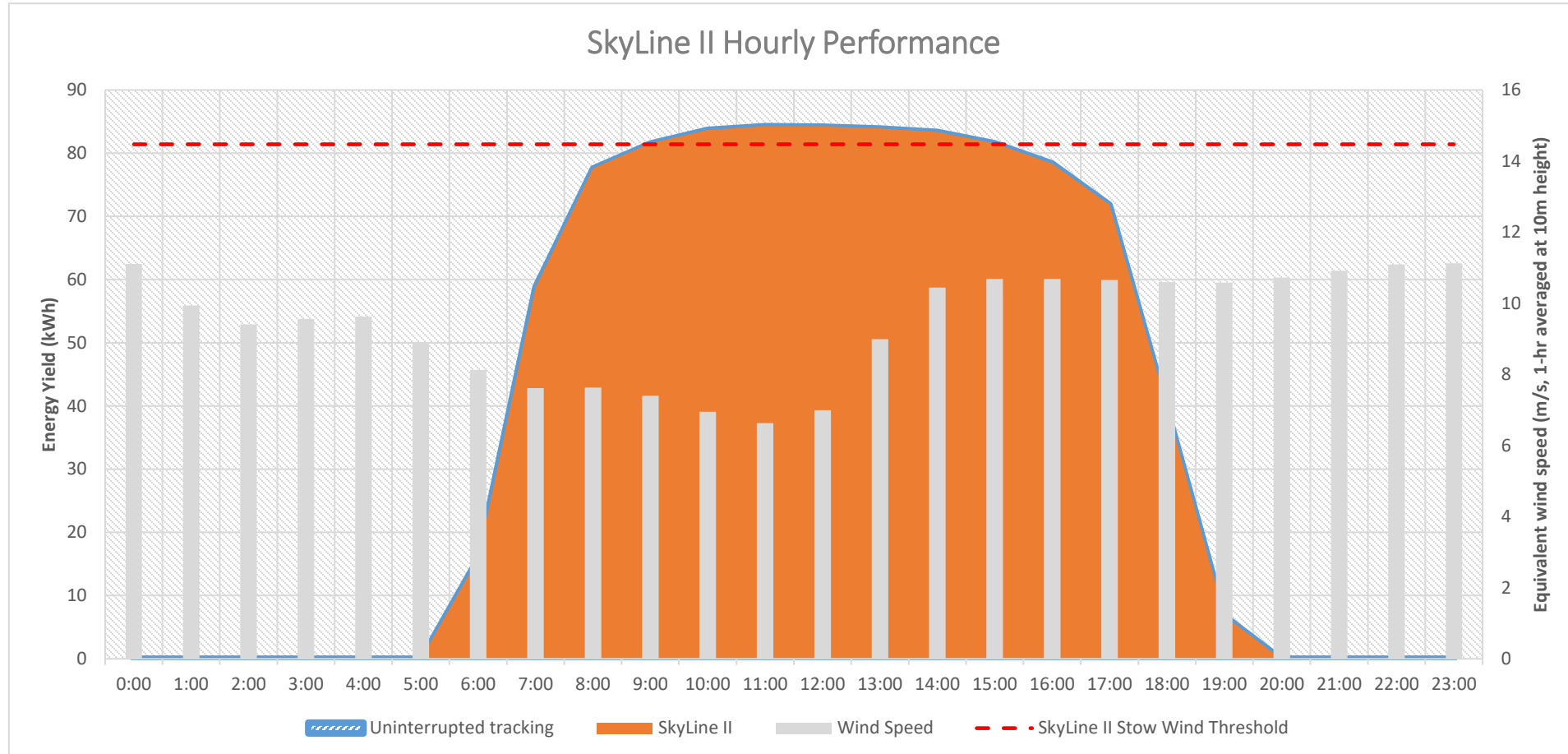


June 7<sup>th</sup> selected as a sample due to clear sky and high wind conditions.

Wind velocity stronger in the afternoon.

Northwestern wind direction the whole day except between 13:00 and 15:00.

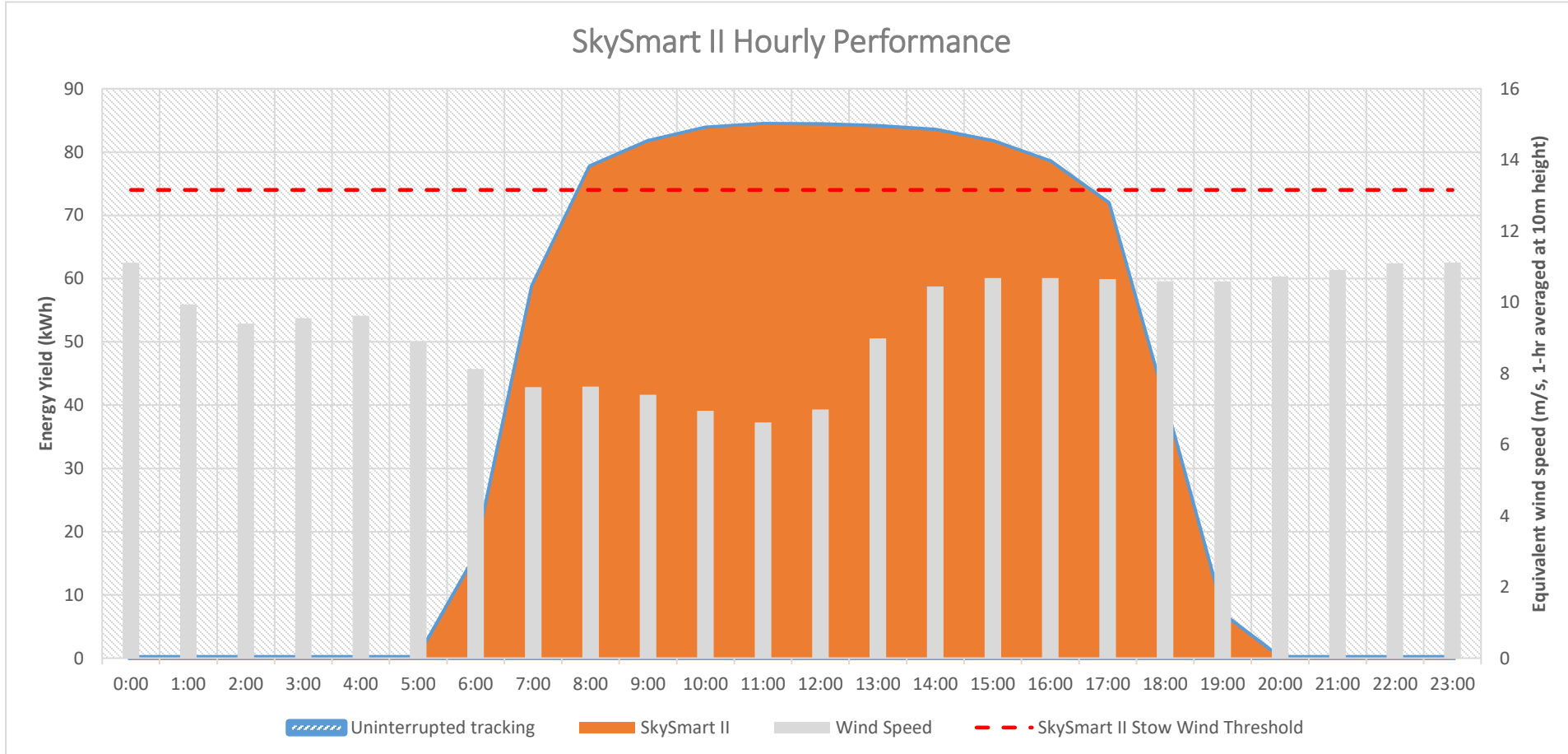
# SKYLINE II (22M/S, 0°)



Wind speed was not high enough to reach SkyLine II and SkySmart II's threshold  
So both trackers did not need to stow.  
Energy output curve was the same as the uninterrupted tracking curve

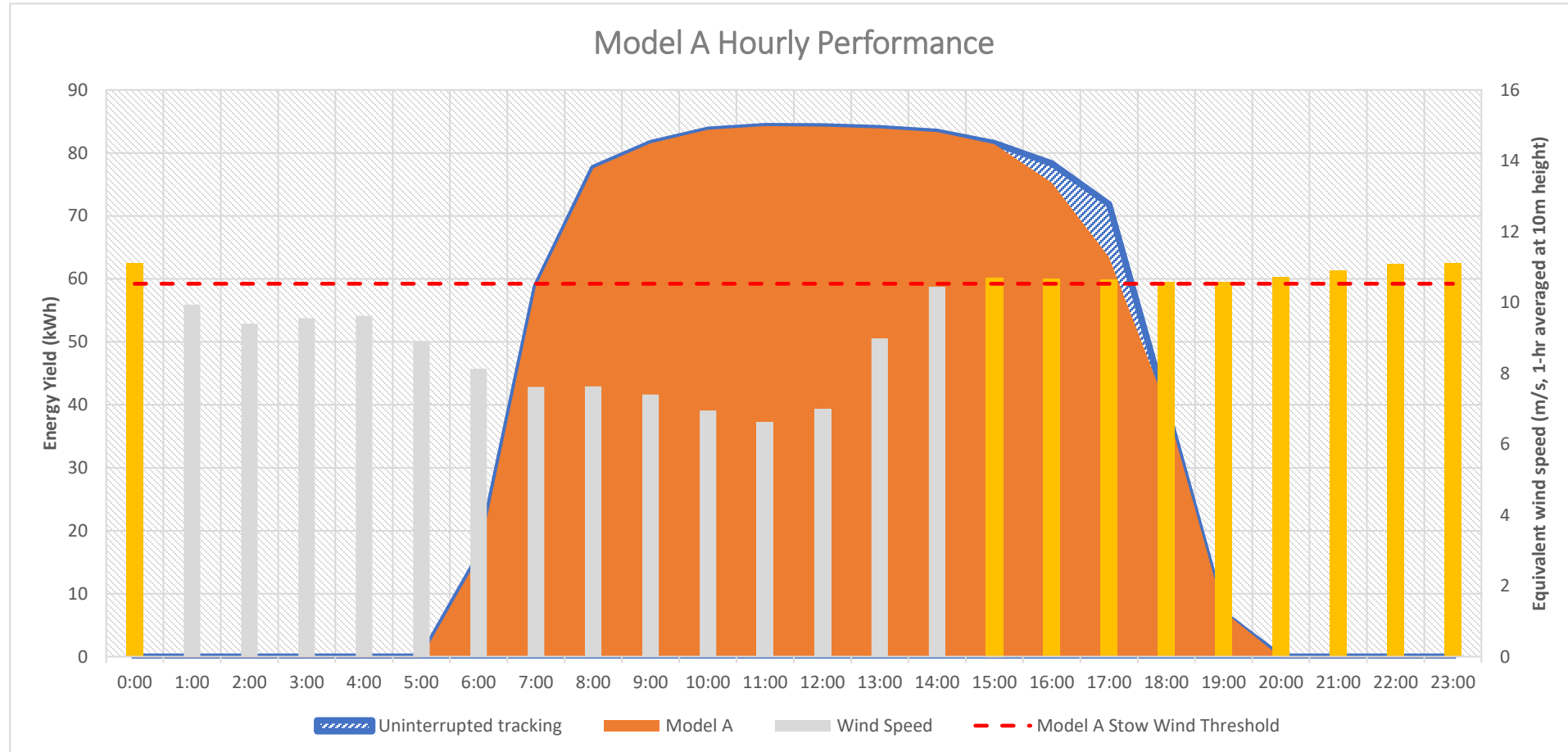


# SKYSMART II (20M/S, 0°)



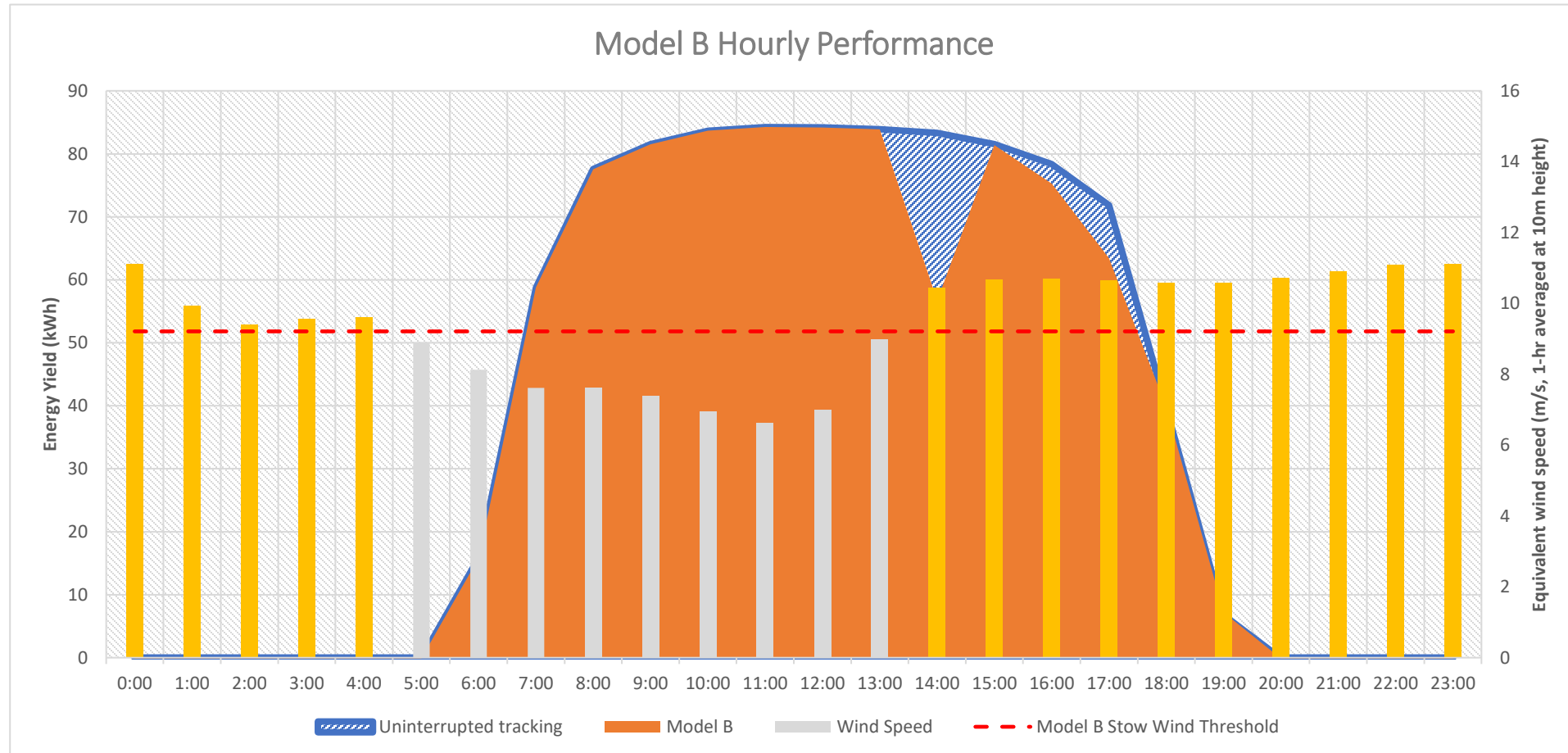
Wind speed was not high enough to reach SkyLine II and SkySmart II's threshold  
So both trackers did not need to stow.  
Energy output curve was the same as the uninterrupted tracking curve

# TRACKER "A" (THRESHOLD=16 M/S, STOW TILT=30°)



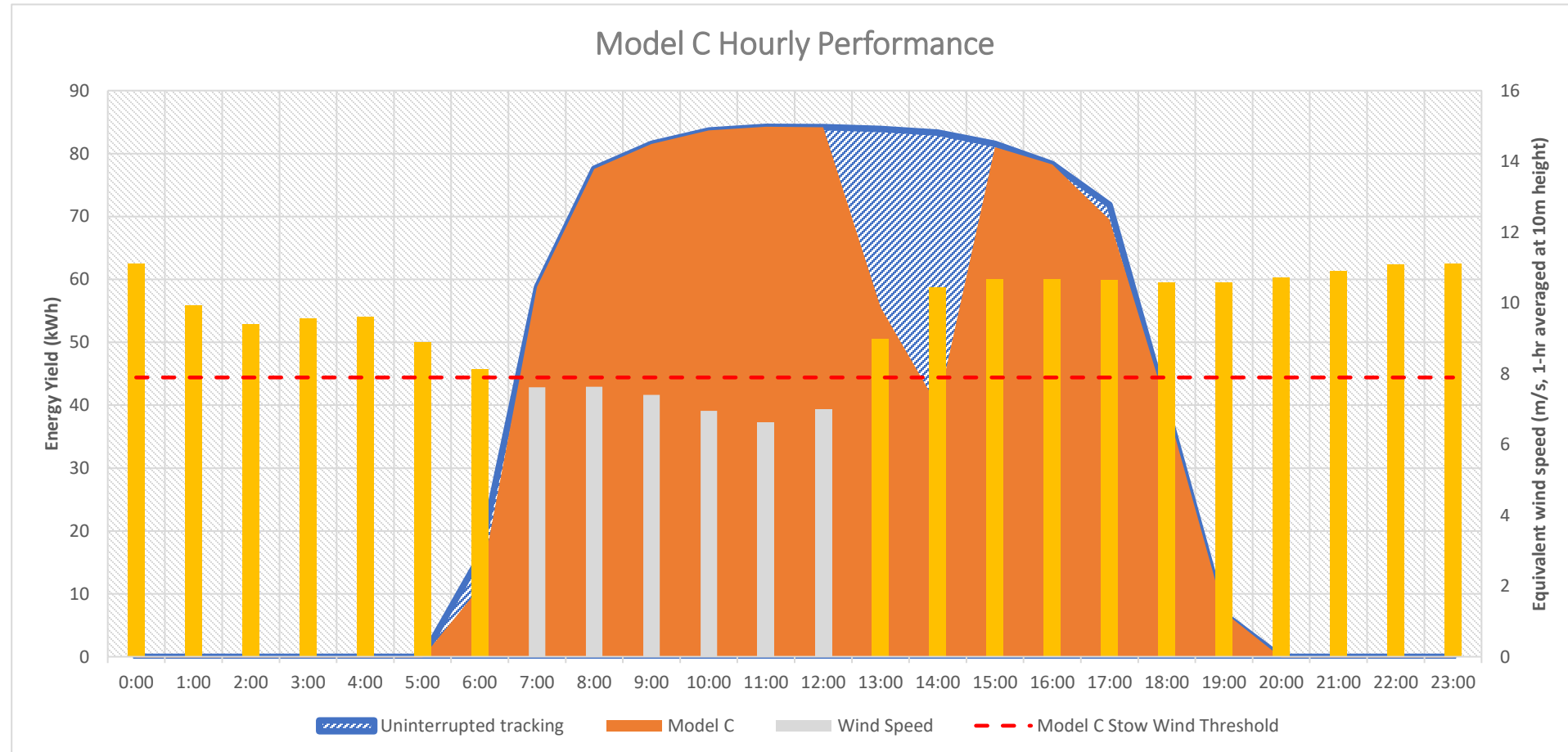
Tracker A saw its threshold exceeded after 15:00 (16m/s 3-s gust = 10.53m/s hourly, at 10m)  
Tracker A stowed for several hours at 30-degree west, missing some kwh of energy (blue shade).

# TRACKER B (THRESHOLD=14 M/S, STOW TILT=30°)



Tracker B has a lower threshold, hence a worse outcome. Not just the tracker had to stow from 14:00 rather 15:00, the stow position in that hourly were likely to be east facing, causing more energy loss.

# TRACKER C (THRESHOLD=12 M/S, STOW TILT=45°)



As for Tracker C, stow time included early morning and 13:00-14:00.

45-degree stow caused more energy loss at the hour 14:00-15:00.

But steep west-facing tilt improved energy yield a bit in the afternoon, when compared to tracker B.

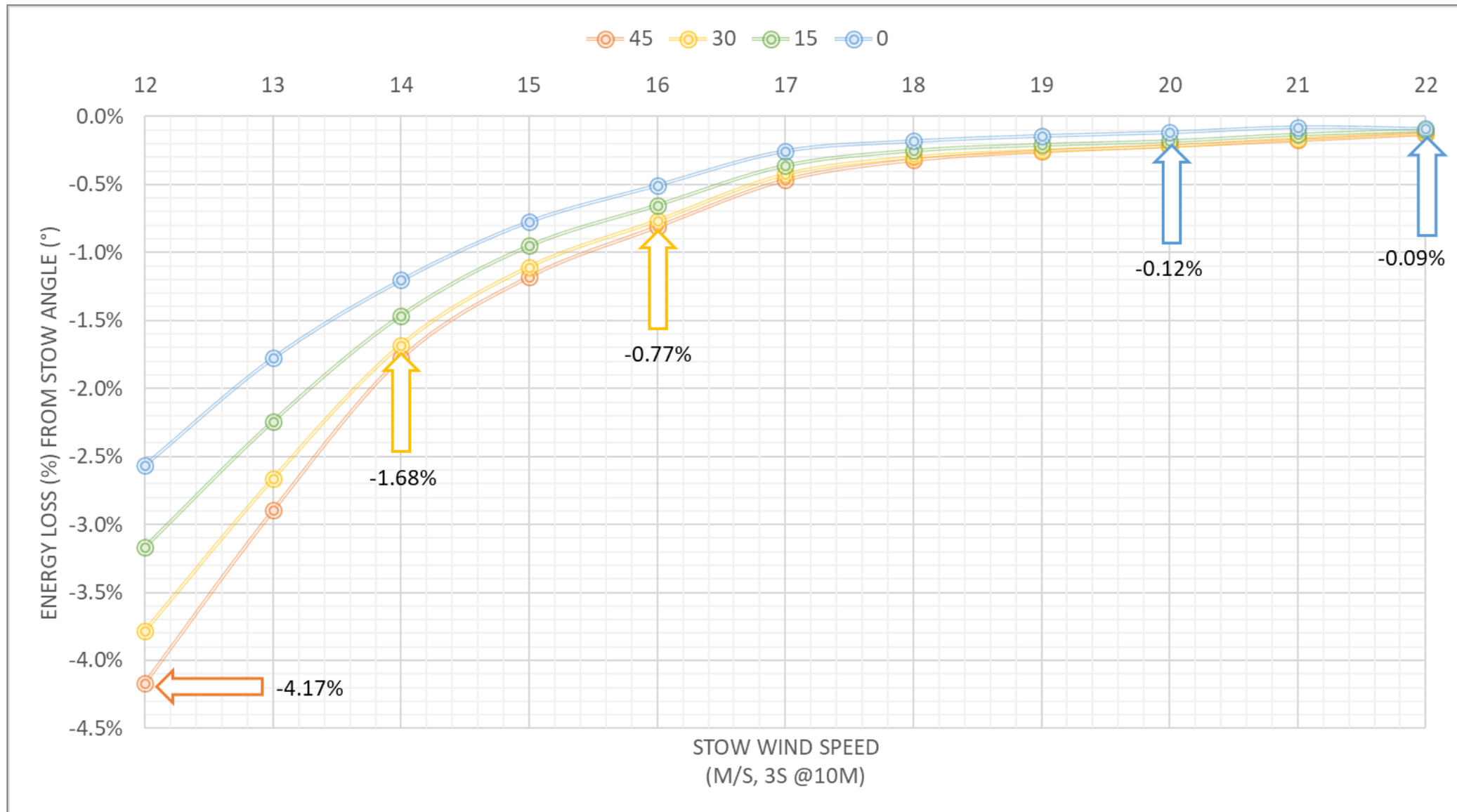
# COMPARISON OF ENERGY OUTCOME

Model	Wind speed threshold (m/s, 3s gust at 10m height)	Stow hours in total	Est. energy loss at stow mode (%)	Est. energy loss per year (MWh)	Est. financial loss per year at \$28/MWh
SkyLine II	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-0.09%</b>	<b>-204</b>	<b>-\$5,719</b>
SkySmart II	20	38	-0.12%	-262	-\$7,335
A	16	243	-0.77%	-1711	-\$47,920
B	<b>14</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>-1.68%</b>	<b>-3752</b>	<b>-\$105,059</b>
C	12	1288	-4.17%	-9299	-\$260,371

1. The lower the wind speed threshold, the less energy produced;
2. Wind induced energy loss is much higher in traditional trackers than in rigid trackers



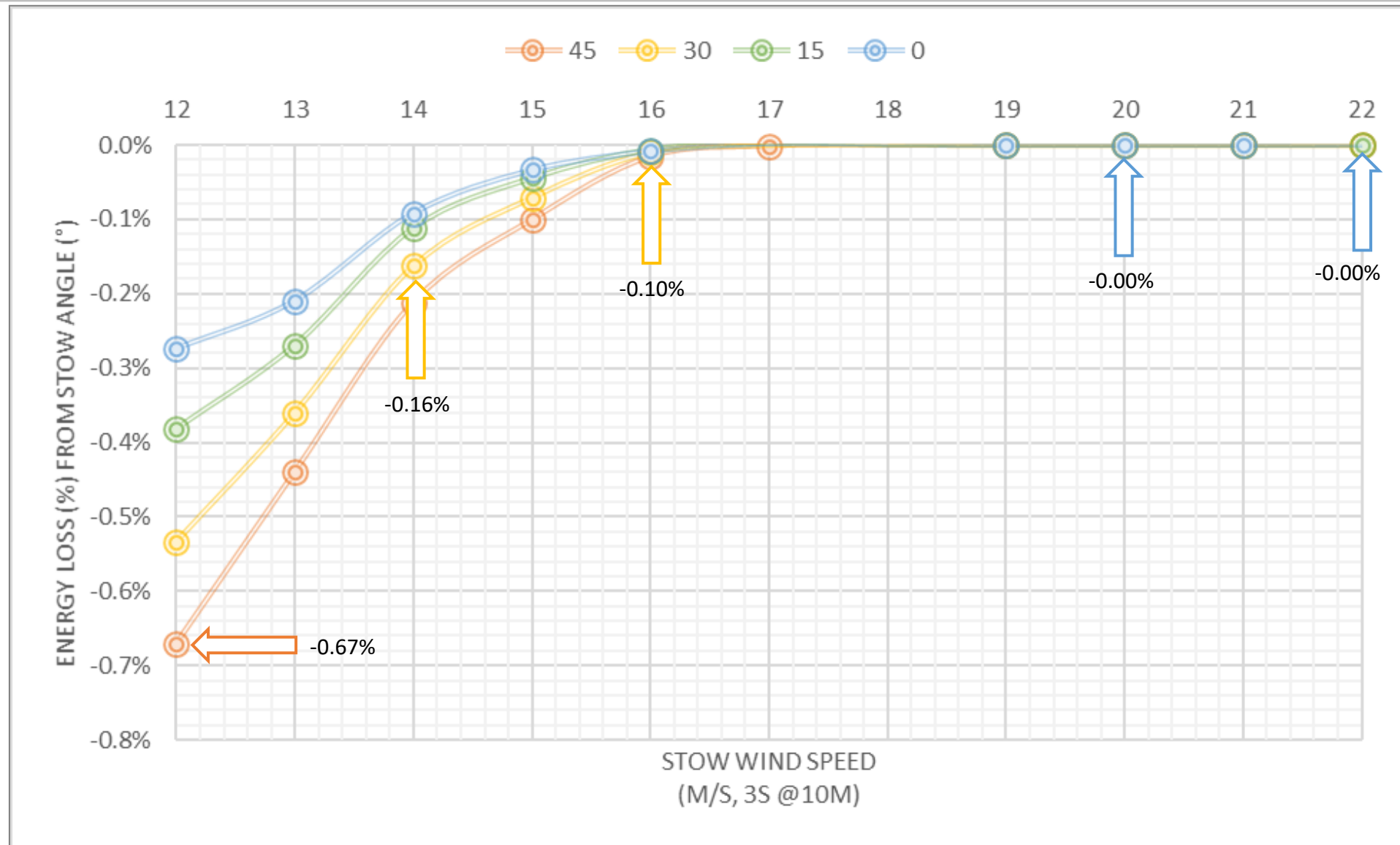
# SUMMARY CHART – AMARILLO, TEXAS, USA



# SIMPLE FINANCIAL COMPARISON

	Project (SkyLine II)	Project (Tracker B)	Delta	Project (Tracker B)+	Delta
Size (MWp)	100	100	-	100	-
Cost (\$/Wp, ITC incl.)	\$0.7030	\$0.7030	-	\$0.690	<b>\$0.013</b>
Capex investment (\$M)	1.6% more	\$70.30	-	\$69.030	\$1.270
1st yr Energy Yield (MWh)	<b>223,027</b>	<b>219,479</b>	3548	219479	3548
PPA (\$/MWh)	\$28.00	\$28.00	-	\$28	-
O&M Rate (/Wp/year)	\$0.0070	\$0.0070	-	\$0.007	-
35-year Revenue (\$M)	\$175.38	\$172.20	<b>\$3.181</b>	\$172.202	\$3.181
Unleveraged/Project IRR	6.609%	6.440%	<b>0.168%</b>	6.609%	0.000%
NPV (6% dscnt rate) (\$M)	\$4.595	\$3.314	<b>\$1.281</b>	\$4.512	\$0.083

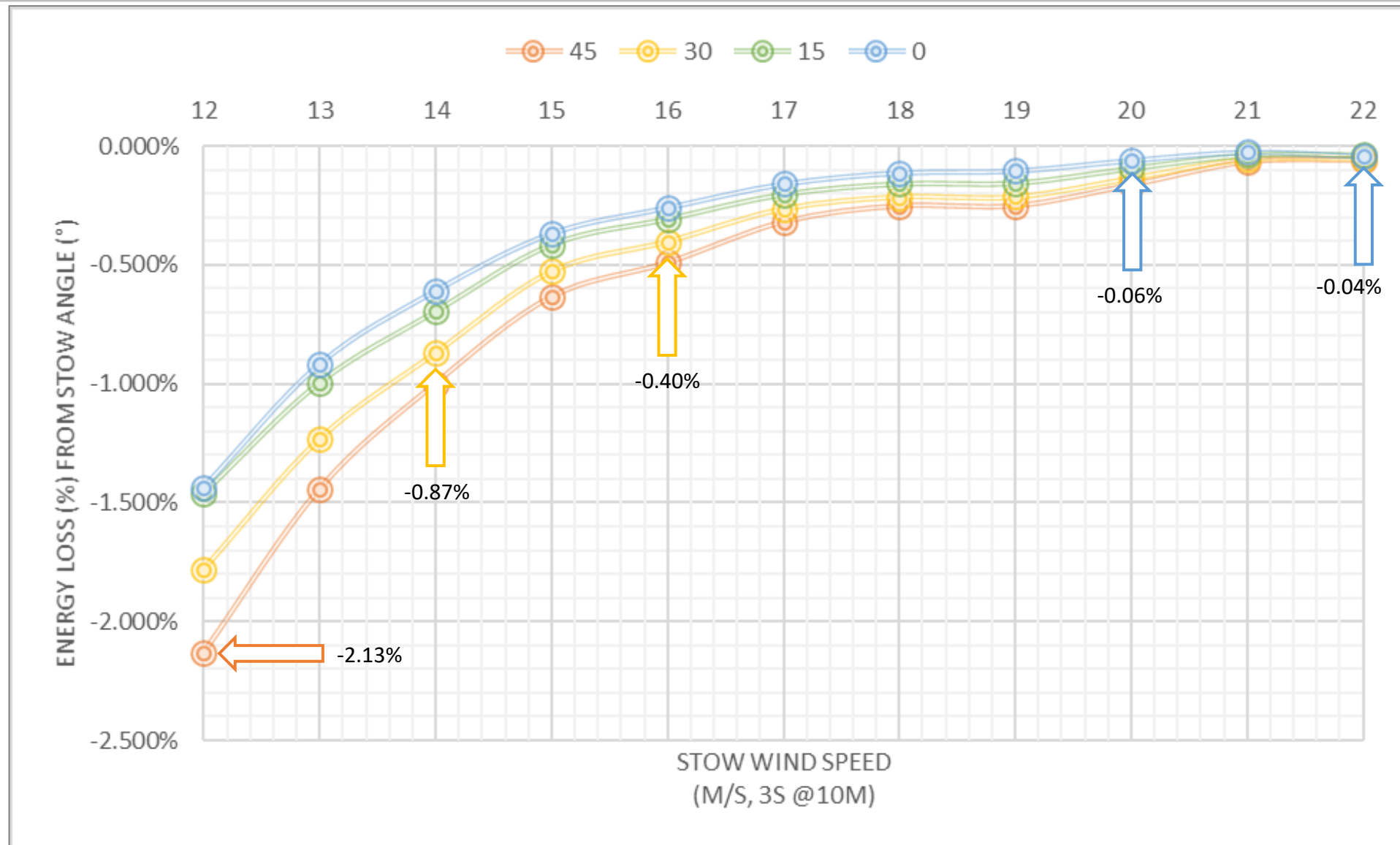
# SUMMARY CHART – SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA



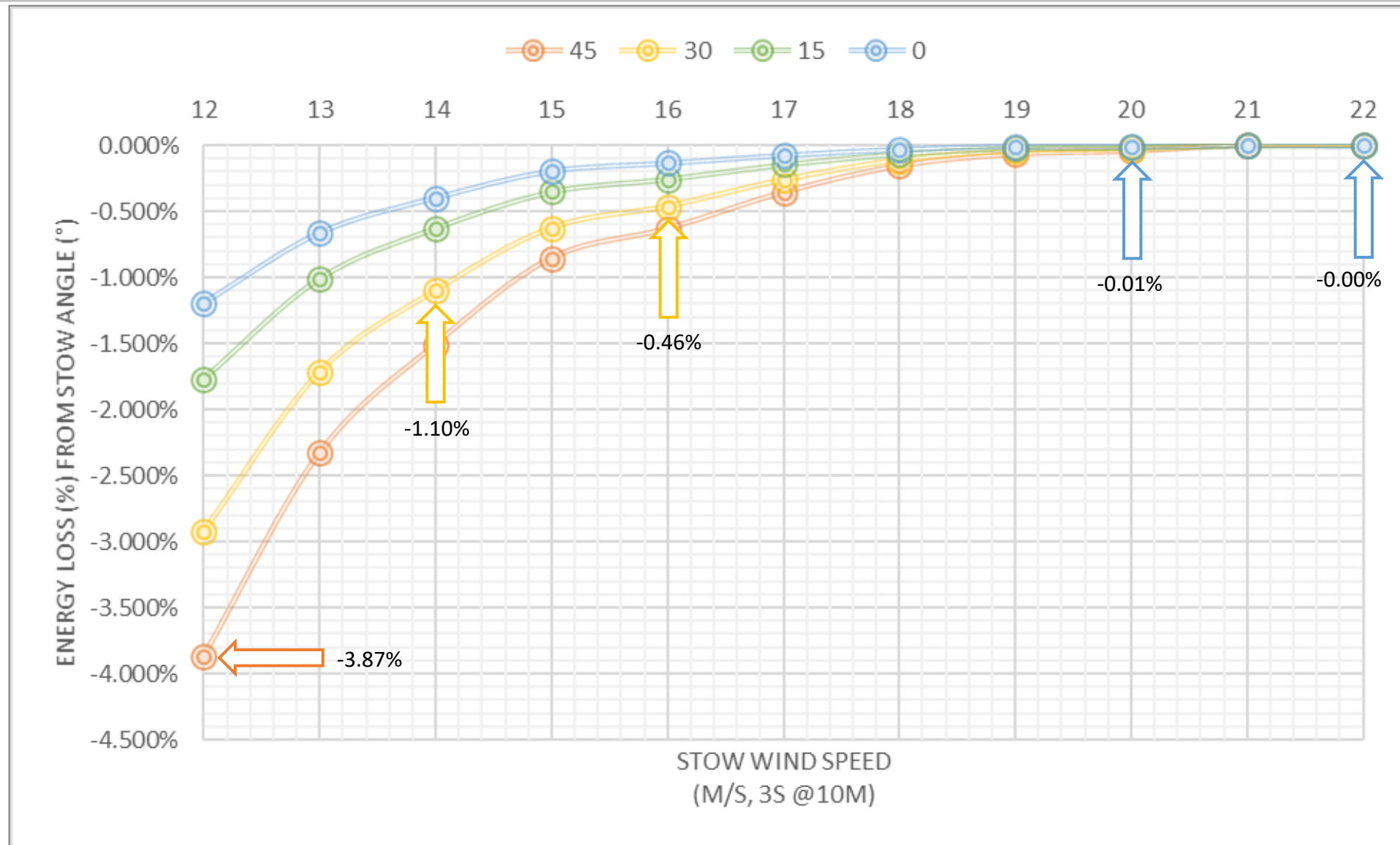
# SUMMARY CHART – MADRID, SPAIN



# SUMMARY CHART – GANSU, CHINA



# SUMMARY CHART – MAKKAH, SAUDI ARABIA





- **Traditional** trackers are getting **obsolete** with the penetration of large PV modules
- With **Large panels**, trackers must **stow at 0 deg** to avoid module damage
- For that, **tracker must be stiff**
  - Span lengths within controlled intervals enabled by multiple mechanisms
- **Highest stow** in the industry **at 22 m/s**
  - Enables more energy generation
  - For Amarillo, TX, 100 MWdc:
    - **1.6% more energy** per year is equivalent to **0.168% more IRR** and **1.84% more revenue**
    - This translates in a **\$1.3 cUSD/W** value **up front** (~10% tracker cost).

A black and white photograph showing a close-up of solar panels mounted on a metal frame. The panels are tilted and connected by a series of metal brackets and bolts. The background is a dark, textured surface.

**Thank you!**

[pedro.mag@arctehsolar.com](mailto:pedro.mag@arctehsolar.com)