

RESEARCH ARTICLE | APRIL 25 2023

The uses of lorentzian peak function for solar energy projection at Badung Regency, Bali Province

Anak Agung Ngurah Gde Saptaka ✉; Anak Agung Ngurah Made Narottama; Kadek Amerta Yasa; ... et. al



AIP Conference Proceedings 2630, 020007 (2023)

<https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0126171>



View Online



Export Citation

CrossMark

Articles You May Be Interested In

Experimental study of thermoelectric cooler box using phase change material for thermal energy storage

AIP Conference Proceedings (April 2023)

Need analysis for developing applied mathematics textbooks based on blended learning to improve problem solving abilities at the students of polytechnic state of Bali

AIP Conference Proceedings (September 2020)

Optimizing the utilization of heat energy in blood transfusion warmer using closed system method

AIP Conference Proceedings (December 2020)

Downloaded from http://pubs.aip.org/aip/acp/article-pdf/doi/10.1063/5.0126171/16994818/020007_1_5.0126171.pdf

Time to get excited.
Lock-in Amplifiers – from DC to 8.5 GHz

Find out more

The Uses of Lorentzian Peak Function for Solar Energy Projection at Badung Regency, Bali Province

Anak Agung Ngurah Gde Sapteka^{1, a)}, Anak Agung Ngurah Made Narottama^{1, b)},
Kadek Amerta Yasa^{1, c)}, I Made Purbhawa^{1, d)}, I Ketut Suryawan^{1, e)}
and I Gusti Agung Gede Wiadnyana^{2, f)}

¹*Department of Electrical Engineering, Politeknik Negeri Bali, Badung, Indonesia*

²*Department of Mathematic Education, Universitas PGRI Mahadewa, Denpasar, Indonesia*

^{a)} Corresponding author: sapteka@pnb.ac.id

^{b)}narottama@pnb.ac.id

^{c)}amerta.yasa@pnb.ac.id

^{d)}purbhawa@pnb.ac.id

^{e)}suryawanpnb@pnb.ac.id

^{f)}agunggedewiadnyana@gmail.com

Abstract. This research aims to prepare daily solar energy data for the government and the community in Badung Regency, Bali Province. This study uses primary data from Lutron SPM-1116SD solar power meter at two locations, i.e., Buduk Village, Mengwi District, and Bongkasa Pertiwi Village, Abiansemal District. These two locations are in Badung Regency, Bali Province. We collected the primary data collection from September 2020 to March 2021 when the sun moved from the equator to the December equinox and returned to the equator. First, we put both solar power meters on the flat horizontal surface. Then, the primary data from both solar power meters are selected every month and processed to obtain the solar energy value. Next, we perform data fitting with the Lorentzian Peak Function (LPF) and calculate the solar energy value. After that, we compare the solar energy value of the LPF with the primary data value using the statistics of Two-Samples of Kolmogorov-Smirnov. At the 0.05 level, there is no significant difference between the solar energy data value compared with the solar energy LPF fitting value. Thus the LPF can project the solar energy value from September to March at Badung Regency, Bali Province.

INTRODUCTION

Research on solar energy is essential to support the application of new and renewable energy in a location. Sibagariang et al. conducted a study on the Potential of Solar Energy on Medan, City of Indonesia: Comparison of Clear Sky, Satellite, and Field Measurements [1]. Syanalia and Winata stated that Bali has a stable and long sunny day with 12 hours of daylight throughout the year and average insolation of 5.3 kWh/m² per day [2]. Winarso stated that Indonesia's maritime continents categorize as a good area with annual average solar irradiance between 1000–1600 KW hour/meter square [3]. Sugirianta et al. noted that the simulations found that for fixed solar panels in a year, the optimum tilt angle values are from 12 to 18 degrees in the azimuth of 0-degree direction with the system output at 528 kWh/year [4]. Fathoni et al. found that the proposed system can generate electricity annually from 0.46 GWh/year in Denpasar to 217 GWh/year in Pontianak [5]. Our research group has also published an article about monthly clear sky solar irradiation in Denpasar City from April to October, focusing on the effect of the June Solstice [6].

Several researchers have also researched the Lorentzian Peak Function (LPF) application. Abdellatif et al. have researched Modeling Various Solar Cells Materials Using Lorentzian-Drude Coefficients [7]. Becker et al. prepared Polycrystalline silicon (poly-Si) thin films by electron-beam evaporation and thermal annealing for the development

of thin-film solar cells on glass coated with ZnO:Al as a transparent, conductive layer. A Lorentzian peak around 520 cm^{-1} corresponds to crystalline silicon's transverse optical (TO) phonon [8]. Zubkins et al. studied structure and conduction type changes upon adding Ir to ZnO thin films where LPF was used to obtain the position (frequency of the mode) and full-width at half-maximum (FWHM) of the peak [9]. Kment et al. estimated the data of X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy from the binding energy lines of photoelectrons of the internal valence core of oxygen (O 1s) and nitrogen (N 1s) and their intensities by fitting the experimentally obtained spectra (mixed Gaussian and LPF) [10]. In this article, we report the uses of LPF for solar energy projection at Badung Regency, Bali Province.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

We collected the solar power data at Buduk Village, Mengwi District (location at -8.608607, 115.160006) and Bongkasa Pertiwi Village, Abiansemal District (site at -8.469633, 115.238608). Both sites are at Badung Regency, Bali Province, Indonesia, separated by 17.62 km. Solar power data was collected from September 2020 to March 2021 on a horizontal surface using SPM-1116SD. The sun moves from the equator towards the December equinox and back to the equator in those months. Figure 1 shows primary data collection regarding solar power in Buduk Village. Primary data is then processed to obtain insolation data in units of Watt-hour per square meter. The data from both solar power meters are then selected every month and processed to obtain the solar energy value and fitted using the Lorentzian Peak Function. After that, we calculate the solar energy value. The last, using the statistics of the Two Samples Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, we compare it by the primary data of solar energy value. Furthermore, we determine the value of the Lorentzian Peak Function parameters to project the solar energy value from September to March in Badung Regency, Bali Province, Indonesia.



FIGURE 1. SPM-1116SD at Buduk Village.

The Lorentzian Peak Function equation used is under Equation (1).

$$y = y_0 + \left(\frac{2A}{\pi}\right) \times \left(\frac{w}{(4 \times (x - x_c)^2 + w^2)}\right) \quad (1)$$

With parameters y_0 , x_c , w , and A are the offset, center, width, and area, respectively.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Solar Power Data at Badung Regency

We provide the solar power data from September 2020 to March 2021 at Buduk Village, Mengwi District, and Bongkasa Pertiwi Village, Abiansemal District. The data is selected on the best weather conditions to get the highest daily solar power data information for each month. Figure 2 shows primary data regarding solar power selected from both locations.

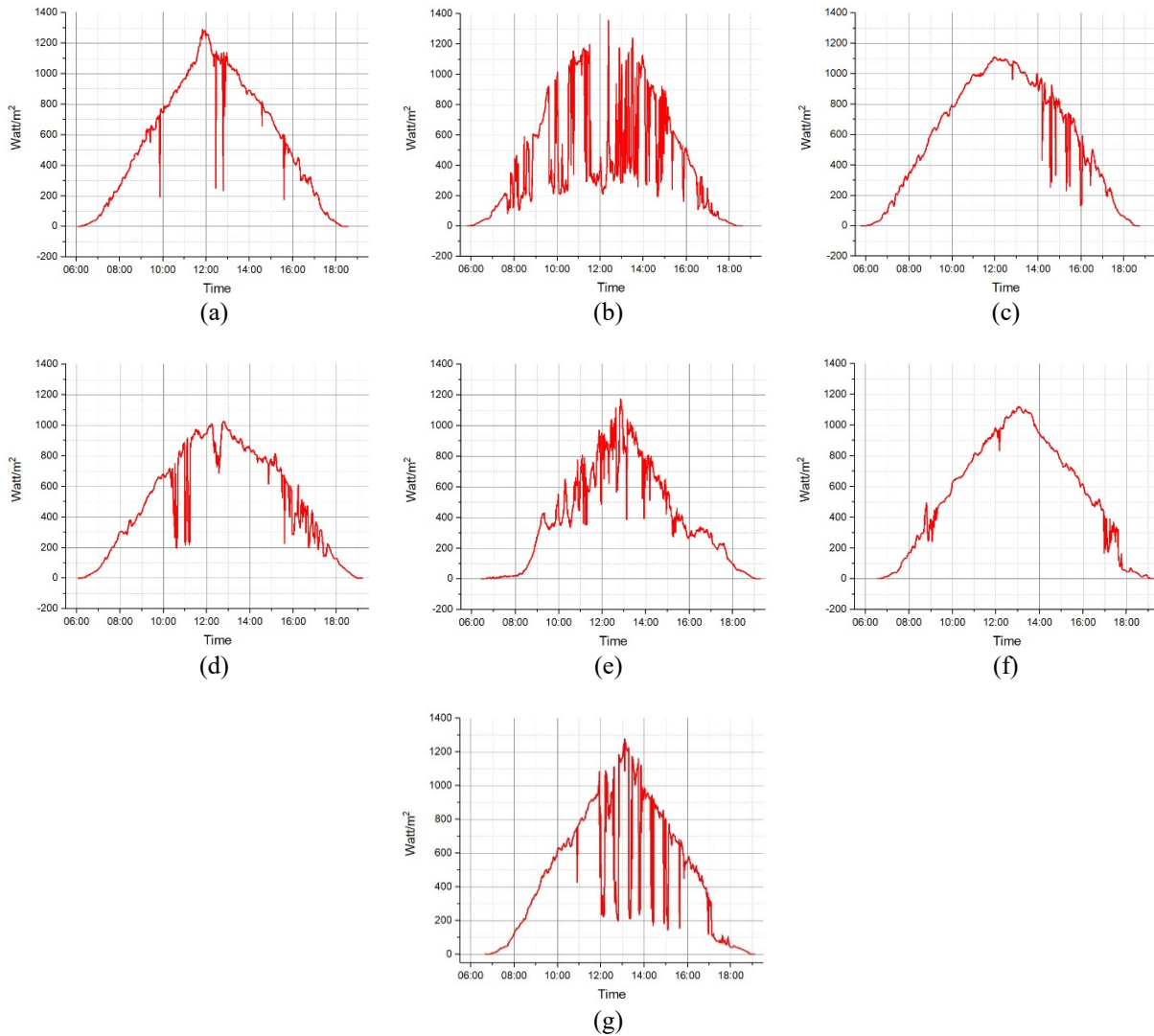


FIGURE 2. Solar power data on (a) September 2020, (b) October 2020, (c) November 2020, (d) December 2020, (e) January 2021, (f) February 2021, (g) March 2021

Figure 2 shows that in September 2020, when the sun was at the equator, the maximum value of solar power was 1289 W/m^2 on September 18, 2020, in Buduk Village. Furthermore, when the sun goes to the northern equinox, the maximum value of solar power is obtained at 1356 W/m^2 on October 14, 2020, in Bongkasa Pertiwi Village. In the following month, on November 8, 2020, the maximum value of solar power was 1110 W/m^2 in Buduk Village. When the sun approached the December equinox, the top solar power value of 1028 W/m^2 was in Buduk Village on December 26, 2020. Furthermore, when the sun led from the December equinox to the equator on January 21, 2021, on this date, the maximum value of solar power was 1175 W/m^2 in Bongkasa Pertiwi Village. In the following month, on February 7, 2021, the ultimate value of solar power was 1123 W/m^2 in Buduk Village. Finally, when the sun approached the equator on March 27, 2021, the maximum value of solar power was 1278 W/m^2 in Bongkasa Pertiwi Village.

Solar Power Energy Analysis

Based on the primary solar power data shown in Figure 3, we carried out the Lorentzian Peak Function (LPF) fitting. We display the results of LPF fitting in Figure 3 and the LPF parameters in Table 1. All the LPF fittings from

September 2020 to March 2021 are declared fit converged with a Chi-square tolerance value of 10^{-9} , except in October 2020 due to the high rainfall in this month at both data collection locations.

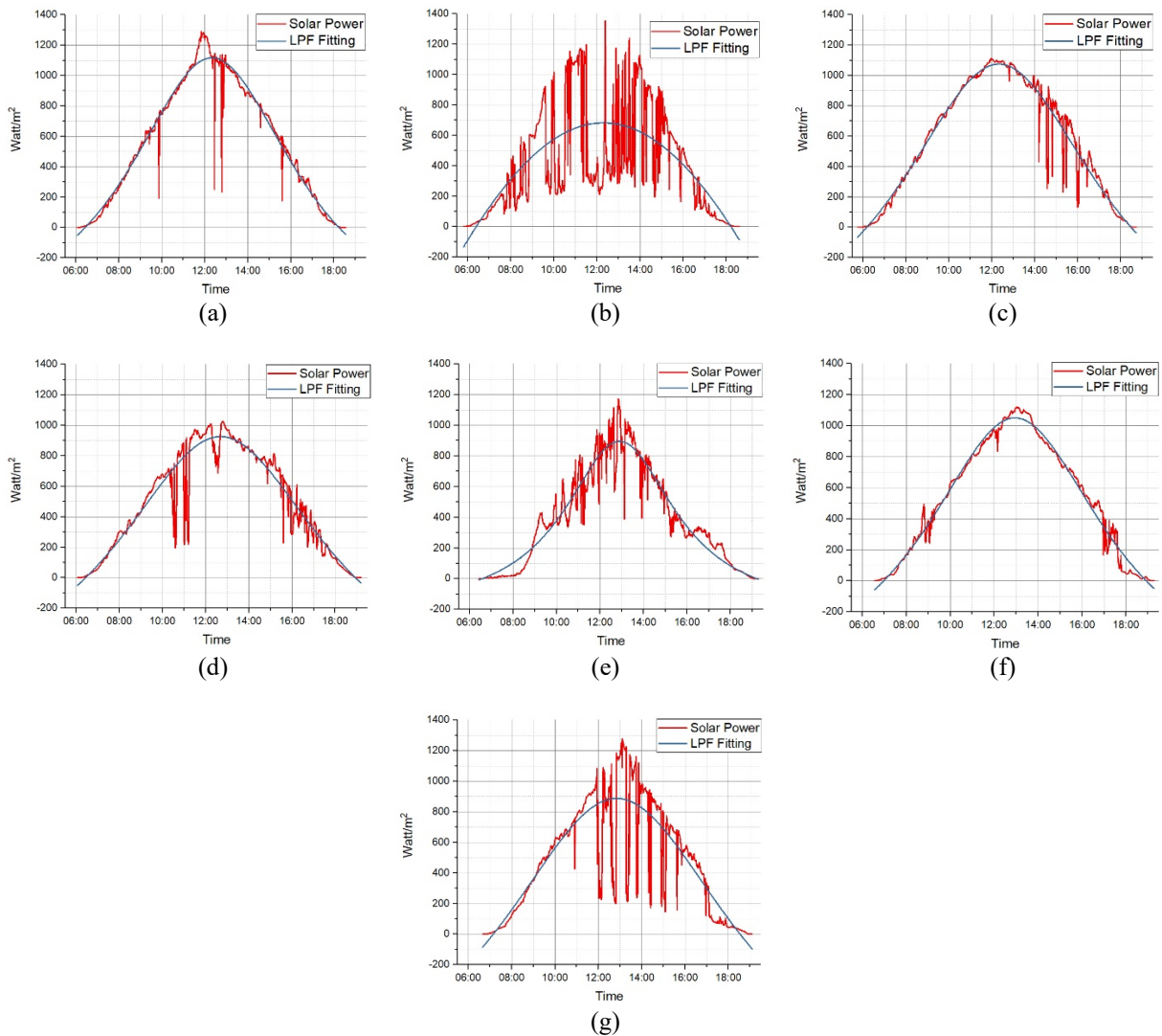


FIGURE 3. Solar power primary data and LPF fitting on (a) September 2020, (b) October 2020, (c) November 2020, (d) December 2020, (e) January 2021, (f) February 2021, (g) March 2021

Furthermore, we calculate solar energy from September 2020 to March 2021 based on daily solar power primary data and LPF fitting results displayed in Figure 3 by integrating with time. Therefore, we express both integration results in Table 2.

TABLE 1. Parameters of LPF fitting from September to March.

Month	Parameters	Value	Standard Error
September	y_0	-734.48532	35.23838
	x_c	378.17482	0.77258
	w	574.92142	11.86437
	A	1.67166×10^6	62963.55826
October	y_0	-13180.90114	33247.24219
	x_c	390.77765	3.78263
	w	3113.54048	3926.39817
	A	6.7805×10^7	2.48055×10^8
November	y_0	-922.13565	48.5905
	x_c	396.53826	0.81223
	w	683.98936	16.06742
	A	2.14542×10^6	98792.56865
December	y_0	-827.2217	71.62081
	x_c	399.37141	1.32008
	w	709.63694	27.43617
	A	1.95442×10^6	149958.3683
January	y_0	-215.58642	17.63548
	x_c	389.49728	1.26259
	w	372.28469	9.85575
	A	650515.45023	24419.54811
February	y_0	-738.85723	25.29757
	x_c	384.62182	0.55516
	w	601.5783	8.98845
	A	1.69035×10^6	46827.40601
March	y_0	-1211.09443	223.55227
	x_c	372.60929	2.36467
	w	798.83606	70.66518
	A	2.63324×10^6	501963.78383

TABLE 2. Solar energy data and LPF fitting from September 2020 to March 2021.

Month	Solar Energy of Primary Data (W-h/m ²)	Solar Energy of LPF Fitting (W-h/m ²)
September	7077.968	7078.814
October	5267.473	5269.276
November	7379.912	7380.794
December	6504.770	6505.492
January	4966.527	4966.617
February	5880.417	5881.619
March	5927.282	5928.812

Furthermore, using the descriptive statistics shown in Table 3 and the Two-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test, the results obtained are D value 0.14286 and $Z = 0.26726$ with the conclusion at 0.05 level, solar energy of primary data and solar energy of LPF fitting are not significantly different. Therefore, although in October it appears that there is a difference in the solar power data graph with the LPF fitting in Figure 3b, the calculation results for solar energy LPF fitting show the same results as the primary data solar energy. Hence, to project daily solar energy from September to March in Badung Regency, Bali Province, one can use LPF as shown in Equation (1) and enter parameters value according to Table 1.

TABLE 3. Descriptive statistics of solar energy data and LPF fitting from September 2020 to March 2021.

Month	N	Min	Q1	Median	Q3	Max
Primary Data	7	4966.527	5267.473	5927.282	7077.968	7379.912
LPF Fitting	7	4966.617	5269.276	5928.812	7078.814	7380.794

CONCLUSION

This article presents data on solar energy in Badung Regency, Bali Province, from September 2020 to March 2021. It is analyzed using the LPF equation and shows the same results as primary data. At 0.05 level, solar energy of primary data and solar energy of LPF fitting are not significantly different. Due to the sun's apparent movement, which seems to move from south to north and back to the south from day to day every year, then the LPF with parameters shown in Table 1 can project daily solar energy from September to March in Badung Regency, Bali Province.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the IC-EMAMM 2021 committee for editing and reviewing the article and publishing it in the AIP Conference Proceeding. We also thank the village officials at the location of data collection.

REFERENCES

1. Y. P. Sibagariang, H. V. Sihombing, and E. Y. Setyawan, "The potency of solar energy on Medan city of Indonesia: Comparison of clear sky, satellite and field measurements," *AIP Conf. Proc.* 2221, vol. 070002, March, 2020.
2. A. Syanalia and F. Winata, "Decarbonizing Energy in Bali With Solar Photovoltaic: GIS-Based Evaluation on Grid-Connected System," *Indones. J. Energy*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 86–101, 2018.
3. P. A. Winarso, "Climatology & Weather Forecasting," *J. Climatol. Weather Forecast.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 3–6, 2017.
4. I. B. K. Sugirianta, I. G. A. M. Sunaya, and I. G. N. A. D. Saputra, "Optimization of tilt angle on-grid 300Wp PV plant model at Bukit Jimbaran Bali," in *Journal of Physics: Conference Series 1450 (2020) 012135*, 2020.
5. A. Muhammad, N. A. Utama, and M. A. Kristianto, "A Technical and Economic Potential of Solar Energy Application with Feed-in Tariff Policy in Indonesia," in *4th International Conference on Sustainable Future for Human Security, Sustain 2013*, 2014, vol. 20, pp. 89–96.
6. A. A. N. G. Saptika, A. A. N. M. Narottama, K. A. Yasa, P. Jariyatantiwait, and I. M. Sajayasa, "Modelling of Monthly Clear Sky Solar Irradiation on Horizontal Surface in Denpasar City," in *The 6th International Conference on Electrical, Electronics and Information Engineering (ICEEIE 2019)*, 2019, no. June 2018, pp. 2018–2021.
7. S. Abdellatif, K. Kirah, and A. S. G. Khalil, "Modelling Various Solar Cells Materials Using Lorentzian-Drude Coefficients," *Int. J. Recent Contrib. from Eng. Sci. IT*, vol. 4, no. 4, 2016.
8. C. Becker *et al.*, "Microstructure and photovoltaic performance of polycrystalline silicon thin films on temperature-stable ZnO:Al layers," *J. Appl. Phys.*, vol. 106, no. 084506, 2014.
9. M. Zubkins *et al.*, "Changes in structure and conduction type upon addition of Ir to ZnO thin films," *Thin Solid Films*, vol. 636, pp. 694–701, 2017.
10. S. Kment *et al.*, "Double hollow cathode plasma jet-low temperature method for the TiO₂-x Nx photoresponding films," *Electrochim. Acta*, vol. 55, pp. 1548–1556, 2010.