



Anomaly Detection for Solar PV Modules Inspection Using IR Thermography

STUDENTS: FRANK HSU, WESLEY HUANG, TING JONES, RYAN LIAO, ALI SALMAN

FLUKE

Problem Statement / Objective

- Time-consuming, expensive, and subjective modern PV anomaly detection would benefit from an anomaly detection algorithm [1-4]
 - Traditionally, checking for anomalies:
 - Requires turning off all PV panels
 - May be dangerous for operators, as PV panels are often at a significant height or steep angles



Images from combined datasets of [5], [6]

Objective

- Develop a lightweight detection and classification method for anomalies using Deep Learning models with input IR images in real-time
- Implement onto an edge device to simplify, automate, and overall reduce the budget of PV panel anomaly detection

Dataset & Data Preparation

- Datasets are from public, online collections of IR images with an aerial view of PV panels
- Images went through the following preprocessing:
 - Resize to 640x640px
 - Rotate -10 to 10 degrees
 - Flipped vertically or horizontally
- Images containing no PV panels, "background images," are around 10% of the training dataset



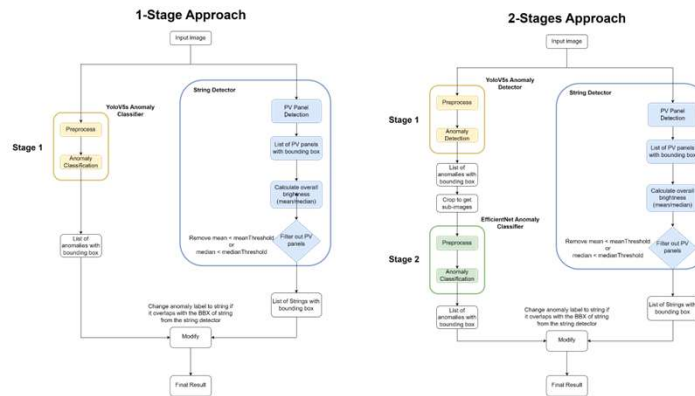
- Dataset storage and creation done within Roboflow

Requirements

- Software Requirements for running models includes YOLOv5s and Efficient Net:
 - Operating System: Ubuntu 18.04
 - Language: Python >= 3.6.9
- Hardware Requirements
 - Jetson Nano: NVIDIA Tegra X1, 3964MiB



Methods & Algorithms



Yolov5s

- Open-source object detection model developed by Ultralytics for multi-class classification
- Used in 1-Stage Approach to both detect and classify anomalies
- Used in 2-Stage Approach to detect defect panels
- Fast and efficient when doing detection with real-time inference
- Yolov5s selected for its accuracy with minimal resources, best suited for the Jetson Nano, which has smallest model size

EfficientNet-B0

- Convolutional Neural Network developed by AutoML MNAS with comparatively better performance for our application
- Used in 2-Stage Approach for Classification of all individual PV panels
- Selected network B0 due to minimal resource use to implement on the Jetson Nano

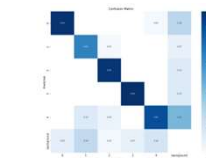
String Detector

- String anomaly was most difficult for the above classification models to detect accurately
- Team-built CV method classifies abnormally bright panels as String anomalies using statistical analysis
 - Threshold for String anomalies is $1.5 * \text{mean brightness} + 1.5 * \text{median brightness}$
- Was used in both 1-Stage and 2-Stage Approach as the final decision-maker for anomalies to be classified as a String, but was found to have decreased performance of detection algorithm and is therefore not included in final implementation

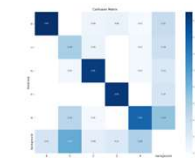
Results

mAP	1-Stage Approach	2-Stage Approach
with String Detector	0.792	0.671
w/o String Detector	0.872	0.708

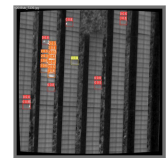
Speed Test on Jetson Nano	1-Stage Approach	2-Stage Approach
with String Detector	1.016 sec / image	0.982 sec / image
w/o String Detector	0.473 sec / image	0.59 sec / image



Confusion Matrix for 1-Stage w/o String Detector



Confusion Matrix for 2-Stage w/o String Detector



Example Output

Conclusion

- Our objective was to develop an anomaly detection algorithm as an alternative to traditional inspection techniques used by solar farm inspectors
 - Two solutions are proposed: 1-stage and 2-stage approaches, both of which offer more efficient and consistent predictions of solar panel anomalies than the conventional techniques
 - These anomaly detection algorithms can significantly improve the efficiency of inspections
 - Inspectors can rely on automated data analysis and machine learning to identify anomalies, enabling them to prioritize their efforts on specific panels that require attention. This streamlines the inspection process, saving valuable time and resources
- In conclusion, our findings indicate that the 1-stage approach without a string detector exhibits the best performance, with high accuracy and real-time capabilities, making it an optimal solution for anomaly detection.

Future Work

- Implement into a drone equipped with an IR camera
- Real-time detection and classification within drone

References

[1] B. Pierdicca, M. Pastore, A. Falsenti, F. Piccini, and P. Zingarelli, "Automatic Faults Detection of Photovoltaic Farms solar: a Deep Learning-Based System for Thermal Images," *Energies*, vol. 13, no. 24, p. 6496, Dec. 2020, doi: 10.3390/en13246496. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.3390/en13246496>

[2] A. H. Herrero, A. P. Marín, and F. J. García Márquez, "Photovoltaic plant condition monitoring using thermal image analysis by convolutional neural network-based structure," *Renewable Energy*, vol. 153, pp. 334-348, 2020.

[3] N. Kati, A. Jozic, and A. Milić, "Fast diagnosis of photovoltaic modules using Deep Neural Networks and infrared images under Algerian climatic conditions," *Energy*, vol. 263, p. 125902, 2023.

[4] S. Bonneau, M. Hoffmann, C. Buehler-Lutz, T. Pöckl, J. Neuch, C. Bröcher, A. Najar, and L. M. Peters, "Anomaly detection in IR image of PV modules using supervised contrast learning," *arXiv.org*, 06-Dec-2021. [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2112.02922>.

[5] src: "Therugub Dataset," Roboflow Universe, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://universe.roboflow.com/therugub/buybugub>.

[6] Q. Wang, M. Pasolla, K. Fayyaz, M. Gabr, and H. Omotoso, "Photovoltaic system thermography," *Kaggle*, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/wangqianqian/photovoltaic-system-thermography>.

[7] Jetson Nano Developer Kit, NVIDIA Corporation, 2019.