Innovation Week on "PV Systems Engineering and the other Renewable Energy Systems".

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Outline

- Introduction to ageing factors and ageing effects
- Experiments with PV modules operating in field conditions for 13,18,22 years
- Ageing effects identified through :
 - Visual Inspection/ digital image
 - IR thermography
- Performance degradation

I-V curves, electrical characteristics, Power output
 Conclusions

PV cell and module Ageing

Appears due to:
Natural weathering
Induced ageing by external agents

Stages:
Initial degradation
First signs of ageing
Gradual/ Accelerated ageing (cause & effect)

Arithmetic or geometric progression

Ageing Factors

External factors:
Vegetation / nearby objects
Dirt or Dust
Bird pits

Short / Long Term Degradation

• Weather conditions

- High ambient Temperatures
 High solar irradiation
 Discoloration
 Optical &
 Poin (wind
- Rain/ wind

Humidity Ingress Physical degradation

Ageing Factors

Internal factors
 Crystal defects Shunt paths or impurities
 Manufacturing micro-cracks, micro-defects

Physical & electrical Degradation

 Combination of factors (cause & effect)
 UV stabilizer degradation=> EVA yellowing =>formation of acetic acid=> EVA browning

Defects lead to mismatch effects => defected cells operate in reverse bias conditions => power dissipation=> high temperatures=> hot spot formation

Ageing effects

• Discoloration of the EVA encapsulant • Delamination of the encapsulant • Oxidization • High conductivity paths (shunts) • Humidity ingress • Hot spots/ hot areas • Cracks, tears in the back sealing • Bubbles • Corrosion in bus bars and contacts

Experimental Procedure

PV modules ● BP B 1233

- 22 years of field operation, natural weathering
- SIEMENS M55

18 years of field operation, natural and induced shading effects
 SIEMENS SM55

• 13 years of field operation, natural weathering

Examined via:

- Visual Inspection
 - visual observation/ digital camera
- IR thermography
 - TROTEC IC080LV thermocamera (res.384x288 pxls)
- I-V curve, electrical parameters
 - I-V curve analyser, pyranometers (global & diffuse radiation), IR thermometer

Visual Inspection

• EVA Discoloration

- Location => central region of the cell
- Shape => circular, square, patches, other shapes
- Severity of Browning
 - Different degrees, from golden brown to dark brown
- Differs between cells of the same module, and between modules
- Acceleration of browning in surface domain and degree
- Delamination
 - Expansion
- Corrosion of contacts
- Bubbles
- Tears in the back sealing surface

EVA Discoloration

BP B 1233



EVA Discoloration – BP B 1233



EVA Discoloration – BP 1233









AR deterioration – SM55



Delamination – M55



AR deterioration/oxidization – M55

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Corrosion of contacts – M55





Damage in the back sealing – BP B 1233



Bubble formation – M55



IR Thermography

 Temperature distribution on cells and modules
 Front and back of the module
 Hot spots/ hot areas

- Junction box
- Discolored cell areas
- Bus bars

Junction box – M55



Hot spots/ hot areas – M55



Hot spots/ hot areas – M55



Hot zones at bus bars – M55



Performance Degradation

• Experimental results

- Example: BP B 1233 and M55.
- I-V curves obtained in field conditions
- Recording the global and diffuse solar radiation, the cell temperature, and the ambient temperature.
- Converting the electrical characteristics of the modules Isc, Voc, Pm, and FF to STC for comparison with the nominal values.

I-V curve analysis

• BP B 1233



Nominal	BP B 1233	
lsc	2.3	
Voc	20	
Pm	33	
Im	2	
Vm	16.5	
FF	0.717	

 $I_T = 482.7 \text{ W/m}^2, T_c = 39.8 \circ \text{C}$

I-V curve analysis

• M55



Nominal	M55	
lsc	3.35	
Voc	21.7	
Pm	53	
Im	3.05	
Vm	17.4	
FF	0.729	

 $I_T = 617 \text{ W/m}^2, T_c = 47.8 \text{°C}$

PV module degradation

A measure of the mean PV module degradation:

$P_m(STC) - P'_m(STC)$	FF(STC) - FF'(STC)
$P_m(STC)$	FF(STC)

module	P _m (STC)	$P_m^{'}(STC)$	FF(STC)	FF'(STC)	$P_m(STC) - P'_m(STC)$	FF(STC) - FF'(STC)
	Wp	Wp			$P_m(STC)$	FF(STC)
M55	53	44.56	0.729	0.619	15.9%	15.1%
BP B1233	33	29.67	0.717	0.666	10.1%	7.1%

Conclusions (1)

• PV ageing is a complex process being the result of independent and interrelated factors.

- Different ageing effects are observed between cells and modules, of different severity, and different stage of development.
- The ageing process seems to follow a geometric progression after the first stage of ageing.
- The overall power degradation for the naturally aged PV module of 22 years operation was estimated about 0.5% per year. For the naturally and induced aged PV module of 18 years operation was estimated about 0.9 per year.

Conclusions (2)

- The I-V curve analysis assists in the identification of the existence of critical defects in cell(s) in a module. It also provides an estimate of the performance degradation of the PV module δ Pm/Pm, δ FF/FF, Rs, Rsh.
- The IR thermography assists in the identification of the exact location and type of defect.
- Current work is involved in the identification of defects through digital image processing.



Related Work in the RES Lab, TEI of Patras

- E. Kaplani (2012). <u>Detection of degradation effects in field-aged</u> <u>c-Si solar cells through IR thermography and digital image</u> <u>processing</u>. *International Journal of Photoenergy*, Vol. 2012, Article ID 396792, pp.1-11.
- S. Kaplanis, E. Kaplani (2011). Energy performance and

Simulation Modelling Practice and Theory, Vol. 19, pp. 1201-11.

- E. Kaplani, S. Kaplanis (2012). PV ageing effects and performance degradation of c-Si PV cells. Proc. 6th Int. Workshop on Teaching in Photovoltaics (IWTPV'12), 22-23 March, Prague, Czech Republic.
- E. Kaplani, S. Kaplanis (2012). Temperature distribution effects in PV modules operating in field conditions. Proc. 5th Int. Conf. on Sustainable Energy & Environmental Protection (SEEP 2012), 5-8 June, Dublin, pp.256-261.

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