CHANGES OF SOLAR CELL PARAMETERS DURING DAMP-HEAT EXPOSURE

J. Zhu¹, R. Gottschalg¹, M. Koehl², S. Hoffmann², K.A. Berger³, S. Zamini³, I.J. Bennett⁴, E. Gerritsen⁵, P. Malbranche⁶, P. Pugliatti⁶, A. Di Stefano⁶, F. Aleo⁶, D. Bertani⁷, F. Paletta⁷, F. Roca⁸, G. Graditi⁸, M. Pellegrino⁸, O. Zubillaga⁹, P. Cano⁹, A. Pozza¹⁰, and T. Sample¹⁰

¹ Centre for Renewable Energy Systems Technology (CREST), Loughborough University, LE11 3TU, Tel.: +44 1509 635313, Email: J.Zhu@lboro.ac.uk, UK, 2 Fraunhofer ISE, Germany; 3 AIT, Austria; 4 ECN, Netherlands, 5 CEA-INES, France; 6 ENEL, Italy; 7 RSE, Italy; 8 ENEA, Italy; 9 Tecnalia, Spain; 10 JRC, Italy.

ABSTRACT

The degradation of PV modules during damp-heat exposure is investigated. Power degradation is analysed in dependence of temperature and humidity during exposure. The module’s equivalent circuit parameters are calculated from I-V characteristics measured during ageing. A dose function is developed and degradations of power as well as equivalent circuit parameters can be analysed against the dose, which provides a better understanding of the module ageing behaviour. EL images of modules before and after ageing support the changes of solar cell parameters.

1. INTRODUCTION

A series of (non-standard) accelerated ageing tests have been carried out within the European Photovoltaic Research Infrastructure project SOPHIA including damp-heat (DH), thermal cycling (TC), UV, mechanical loading (ML) and combinations of them, in order to explore different ageing mechanisms and develop a modelling approach for the observed degradation. Current-Voltage (I-V), electro-luminescence (EL) and insulation measurements were carried out to characterise ageing mechanisms.

This paper focuses on the DH induced ageing observed for three different types of c-Si PV modules. The overall power degradation is given as well as the impact of underlying empirical device parameters of the diode model. The degradations of different parameters are then analysed in terms of a derived humidity dose. The key parameters contributing to the power degradation can be identified. Some parameters may start to degrade a few hundred hours earlier than other parameters, which may indicate different ageing mechanisms. Different types of modules have different key parameters, which are related to the module design, materials used and manufacturing process. Qualitative links between different characterisation mechanisms, such as the diode parameters and the cell active area of EL image, are discussed.

2. ACCELERATED AGEING TESTS AND MEASUREMENTS

2.1 Power Degradation and Dose Function

DH accelerated ageing tests have been carried out in a number of different temperature and relative humidity (T/RH) conditions, i.e. 75°C/85%RH, 85°C/85%RH, 90°C/50%RH, 95°C/70%RH, and 95°C/85%RH, for up to 6500 hours. Under each condition, two modules of the same type have been tested. Fig 1 plots the maximum power (P_MPP) degradation of Module type I over time in dependence of ageing conditions. As shown in the result, this type of modules has severe degradations due to the DH stress, which follows a three-phase degradation pattern of induction, degradation, and stabilisation.

The power degradation behaviour on its own does not provide sufficient information to identify the dominating ageing mechanism. Therefore the solar cell equivalent circuit model is used to identify changes in the module behaviour. The diode parameters are extracted from I-Vs [2] measured at different ageing periods and analysed against the dose obtained by Eq(1).
For the module type I, the $R_S$, $R_p$ and $I_{ph}$ are found to be the key parameters which largely determine the power degradation. The changes of the three parameters are plotted versus does function in Fig 3 – Fig 5. It can be also identified from the figures that under different DH conditions, the change rate of parameters are related to the level of stresses. Some parameters start to degrade a few hundred hours earlier than other parameters do, which reveals either different degradation mechanisms or different stages of the degradation.

Each of the parameters follows a similar degradation curve. Comparing these degradation curves to the one of power, one can identify that all parameters stay almost unchanged until certain humidity dose (dose=2, p.d.u.) is seen by modules. The change is firstly seen by $R_p$, which means the power degradation is driven by degradation of $R_p$ during the first period (dose=2 – 2.5, p.d.u.). During the period (dose=2.5 – 3.5), the $I_{ph}$ and $R_s$ degraded from 8.2A to 4.5A and 0.2Ω to 1.1Ω, which contribute to the reductions in power.

2.3 EL Images
EL images were taken as modules aged. Fig 6 – 7 show the changes in images for Module type I and type II degraded under 95ºC/70%RH at 0h, 2250h and 3750h. Two different degradation patterns are observed. The active cell area of the module type I becomes smaller as the moisture permeates into module from the backsheet. The active area identify locations where the current flowing through and thus it is related to the $I_{ph}$ generation. It is roughly the same time that the $I_{ph}$ started to degrade when the active area became affected.

For module type II, the active cell area is reduced by less than 10% of the total area after ageing. The $I_{ph}$ calculated from its I-Vs shows little degradation. The key parameter for module type II is the diode ideality factor $n$, which may be related to the cell mismatch in a module. This can be seen from Fig 7 where the brighter and darker cells degraded at different rates.

4. CONCLUSIONS
The degradations of module power and different diode model parameters are studied in this paper in dependence of the developed humidity dose. It is useful in identifying the key parameter, which causes the power degradation. For the Module type I, the key parameters are $R_p$ which initiates the ageing, and then the device ageing is driven by the degradations in $I_{ph}$ and $R_s$.

REFERENCES
[1] M. Koehl, et al, Sol. Energ. Mat. Sol. Cells 99 (2012) 282–291
[2] A.J. Bühler, et al, Prog. Photovolt: Res. Appl., 21: 884–893.