

William Sekulic, Chris Deline, Byron McDanold, Josh Parker

Main goal, identify how damaged modules change over time.

- ❖ Expose damaged modules, outdoors for long duration
 - 1-10 years (depending on damage and failure)
 - Power loss may be 20 year rating or >10% loss.

- ❖ Evaluate data signature for damage
 - ❖ Noise, rapid drop in power, string voltage or current droops.

- ❖ Track how fast module output degrades due to specific damage

2022 Photovoltaic Reliability Workshop (PVRW)

February 21-25, 2022

NREL/PR-5K00-82248

Characterize damaged modules using standard and non-standard industry practices, to include:

- EL imaging – cracking, electrical hot spots
- IR imaging – hot and cold spots internal to module
- IV curves – electrical characterization
- Real time data - PVLib Python Tools for degradation analysis

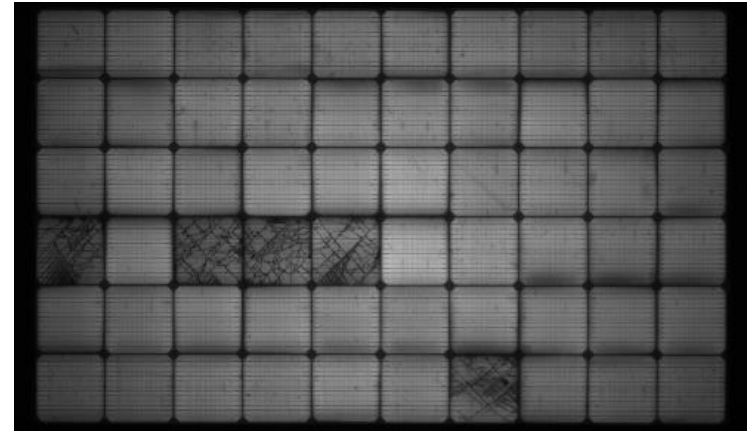
EL Imaging: Find cracks, internal damage to cells and modules

IR Imaging: Find hot and cold spots in modules associated with high resistance connections or damaged internal connections

Visual Imaging: Show visible damage progression

IV Curves: Determine power loss mechanisms through electrical characterization

Real Time Data: Show energy loss over time



EL Image, Installation and Hail damage,
LG - M1806-0005

Types of Damage

- Hail exposure
- Wind damage
- Installation cracks
- Wiring and J-box
- Back-sheet delamination



Large Hail (NREL 2017)



Hail Damage to Irradiance Sensor (NREL 2017)



Wind Damage – Long read: What broke at Oakey –
pv magazine Australia (pv-magazine-australia.com)

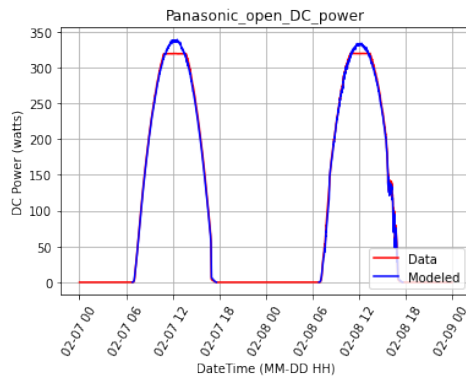


Shipping Damage – back sheet scratched during
unpacking (NREL 2016)

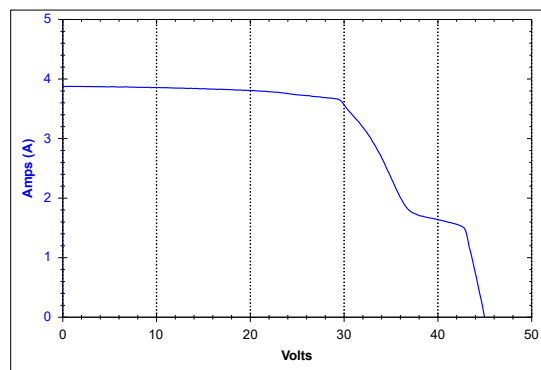
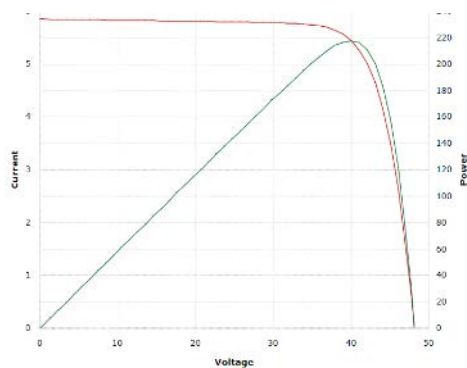
Evaluate degradation and loss mechanisms as they progress.

- Update data sets every 12 months or sooner as modules fail.
- Periodically publish on NREL website and industry journals.

- Real Time Data
 - DC monitoring
 - Micro-Inverter loading



- IV Data
 - Field and Indoor Measurements (Ivs taken



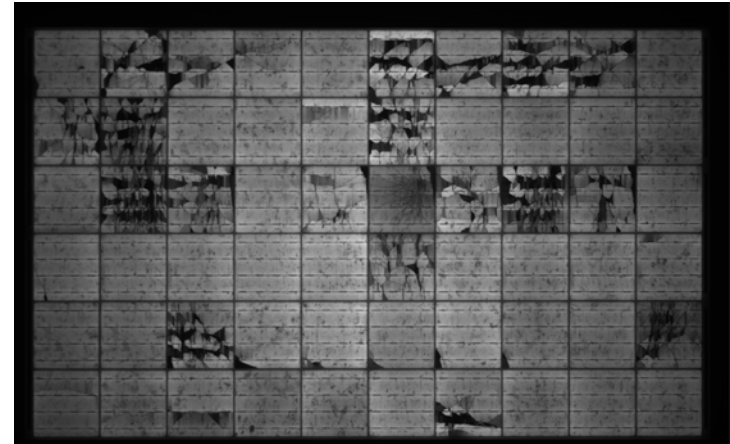
Defects Found:

Cracks, high resistance connections,
Impact damage, poor conduction.

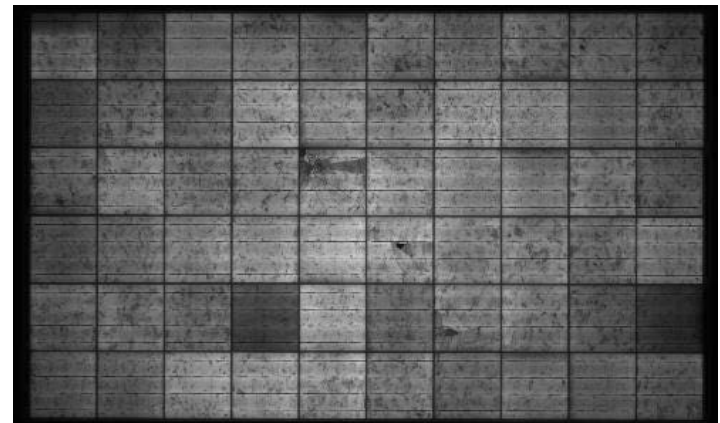
Defect Causes?

Installation, weather, manufacturer defects,
vandalism

Frequency: 3-6 months depending on
severity of defect

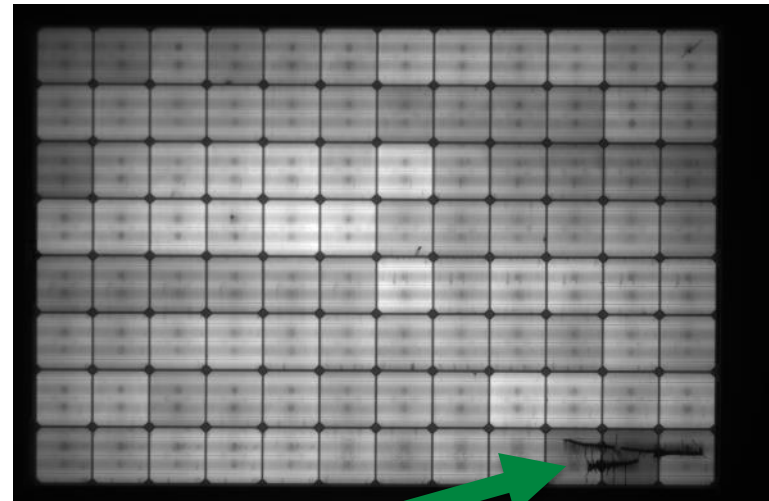


EL Image, Hail damage, Trina - M1610-0043



EL Image, Hail damage, Jinko - M1609-0059

- Module possibly damaged during shipping



Shipping Damage, lower right 3 cells
(Visual Image and EL image)



This work was authored by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, operated by Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC, for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under Contract No. DE-AC36-08GO28308. Funding provided by the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Solar Energy Technologies Office. The views expressed in the article do not necessarily represent the views of the DOE or the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government retains and the publisher, by accepting the article for publication, acknowledges that the U.S. Government retains a nonexclusive, paid-up, irrevocable, worldwide license to publish or reproduce the published form of this work, or allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes.