#### PV Reliability Workshop 2025

# **kiva** PVEL

# Accelerated UVID Testing and Comparison to Outdoor Testing

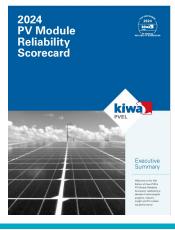
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Mar 5, 2025

We Create Trust

#### About Kiwa PVEL

- Independent lab for PV Module Performance and Reliability Testing.
- Developed PQP test sequences.
- Releases PV Module Scorecard every year.
- Lists "Top Performer" for their superior test results.





Factory Witness													
Characterization													
Light Induced Degradation					CID	u	D						
Thermal Cycling	Damp Heat	Mechanical Stress Sequence	Potential Induced Degradation	UVID Sensitivity	LETID Sensitivity	Hail Stress Sequence	PAN File & IAM Profile	Field Exposure	Backsheet Durability Sequence				
TC 200	DH 1000	SML (tracker or corner-mount)	85°C, 85%RH MSV (+ and/or –) 192 hrs	UV 60 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> 60°C, front	LETID 162 hrs 75°C, 2*(Isc-Imp)	Hail (two sizes)	PAN File	Field Exposure 6 Months	DH 200				
Characterization TC 200	Characterization DH 1000	DML 1000	Characterization	Characterization	Characterization	Characterization DML 1000	IAM Profile	Characterization	Characterization				
Characterization	Characterization	Characterization	18	UV 60 kWh/m² 60°C, front	LETID 162 hrs 75°C, 2*(Isc-Imp)	Characterization		Field Exposure 6 Months	65 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> 80°C, rear				
TC 200 Characterization		Characterization		Characterization	Characterization	TC 50 + HF 10		Characterization	TC 50 + HF 10				
Factory Witness All Bills of Materia packages through	als submitted for test n every step of the pr	ting are witnessed in oduction process to f	production from oper nal packaging with t	ning of raw materials amper-proof tape.		Characterization			UV 65 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> Characterization				
Testing Abbreviations CID: Current induded degradation LID: Light induced degradation TC: Thermal cycling DH: Damp heat SML: Static mechanical load DML: Dynamic mechanical load HF: Humidity freeze MSV: Maximum system voltage UVID: Ultraviolet induced degratation			Characterizations IV: Flash test at STC EL: EL image at Isc LIC: Flash test at 200W/m <sup>2</sup> LCEL: EL image at 1/20 <sup>-1</sup> Sc VL: Visual inspection WL: Wet leakage Diode: Diode test Color: Backsheet color measurement Capacity: Capacity: testing		Prod	uct Quali		Program	TC 50 + HF 10 UV 65 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> Characterization				
					1.51	(PQ		TC 50 + HF 10					
UV: Ultraviolet LETID: Light and el PAN File: PVSyst .p IAM: Incidence ang		induced degradation	Note: Not all measur	ements are taken at each s	tep				UV 6.5 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> Characterization				

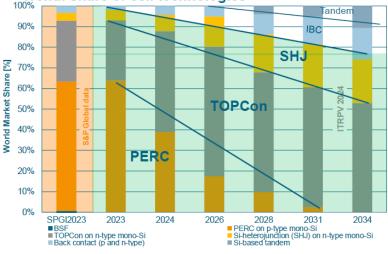
#### Solar PV Market Shift and UVID Concern

- Rapid adoption worldwide of n-type silicon cell topologies (TOPCon, HJT, xBC, ...).
  - □ Higher efficiency due to better metallization scheme and improved passivation quality.
  - □ UV transparent encapsulants for current gain.
- Marketed with improved first year (-1%) and annual degradation rates (<-0.4%).</p>

□ Kiwa PVEL's testing shows resiliency to LID and LETID.

Higher vulnerability to UV-induced degradation (UVID) due to increased cell sensitivity to UV radiation (280-360 nm).
 Negative impact on energy yield, reliability and bankability.

#### Trend: share of cell technologies

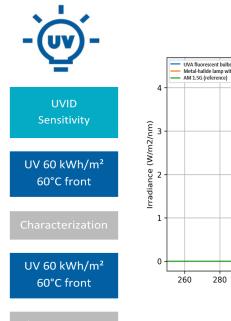


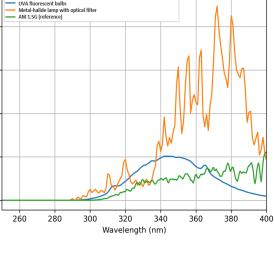
Source: ITRPV 2024



#### Kiwa PVEL's UVID Testing

- Testing large-size industrial modules.
- Outdoor preconditioning for LID stabilization.
- UV Testing with front-side exposure only.
- Exposure dose 120 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> of UV (280-400 nm) when using metal-halide lamps or 55 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> when using UV fluorescent lamps.
- □ Equivalent to 1-2 years of outdoors, depending on location.
- Operating conditions: module temperature 60°C ± 5°C, under short-circuit (SC) condition.
- □ Historical testing results under UVF bulbs that contribute very little to the current generation.
- Characterization include visual inspection, I-V at STC and low irradiance, high & low-current EL, wet leakage current test.







#### New UV Chambers at Napa Lab

- Added two new UV chambers equipped with high-power UVF bulbs.
- Higher UV intensity, faster turnaround time.
- In-house design and built from scratch.
- Each chamber can accommodate 8 large-size modules (max. 2.7 m x 1.6 m).
- Enhanced uniformity and control over UV exposure conditions.
- In-situ monitoring of module temperature and UV irradiance at module test plane.

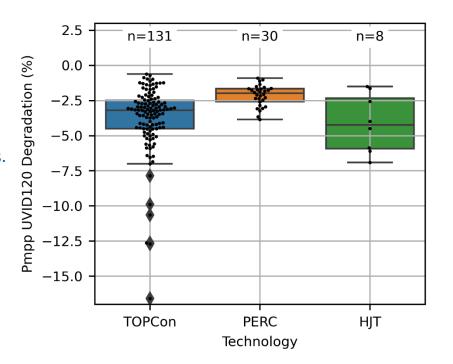






#### UVID Test Results: Variation with Cell Technology

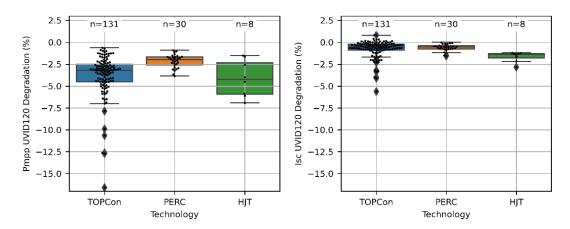
- More than 85 BOMs evaluated, 2 modules per BOM.
   75% of them are TOPCon.
- Power degradation varies with cell technology.
   TOPCon: range -0.6% to -17%, median -3.1%.
   HJT: range -1.5 to -7%, median -4.2%, limited samples.
   PERC: median -2.2%.
- UVID power loss is higher in n-type modules than ptype modules.
- □ N-type modules are more UVID-sensitive.





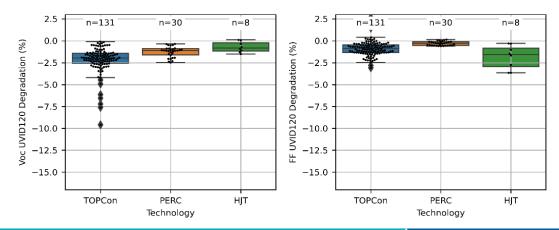
#### Degradation in I-V Parameters

- TOPCon:
  - □ Voc is the most affected parameter → *passivation loss*
  - □ Few BOMs showed greater Isc & FF losses → *mismatch loss*



#### HJT:

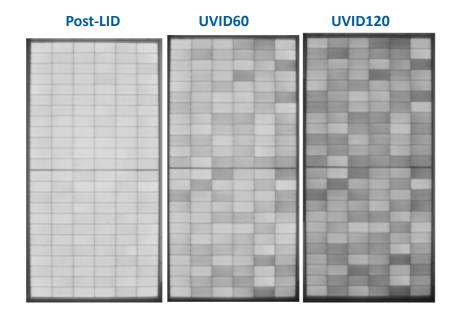
- □ Isc and FF losses are significant → front TCO layer degradation
- □ Voc is fairly stable
- Different UVID failure mechanisms occurring concurrently in different cell types.





#### Degradation is Heterogeneous

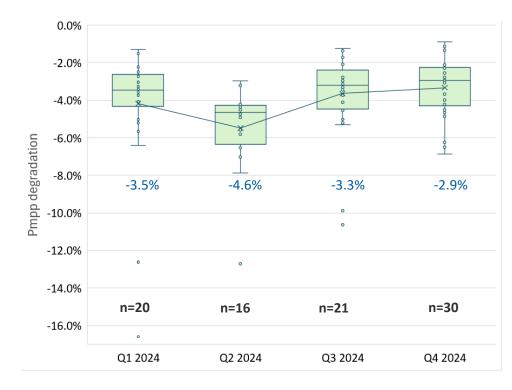
- Checkerboard pattern in EL images.
- Cells degrade randomly within the module, with no distinct pattern with position.
- Verified the pattern has no correlation to the light nonuniformity in the chambers.
- Possibly due to variation in front cell passivation thickness (critical parameter) during process quality control.
- Testing based on one-cell sample is not sufficient.
- □ Test multiple cells
- $\hfill\square$  Perform batch testing





#### **UVID Testing Timeline: Cell Processes Improvement**

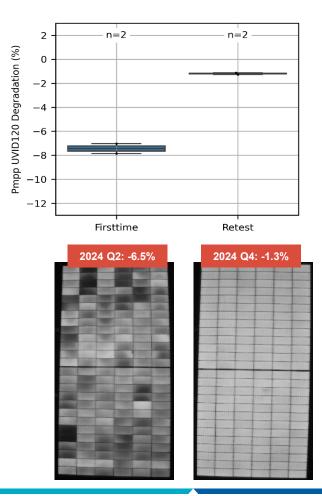
- Post-UVID120 power loss against samples production time (factory audit).
- Only results for TOPCon BOMs shown.
- Samples from Q1-Q2 showing worst results than Q3-Q4.
- Less samples with excessive >5% power loss in recent quarters.
- Slight improvement in median power loss.
- Some manufacturers nailed it down (<-2% loss).





### **UVID** Mitigation at Cell Level

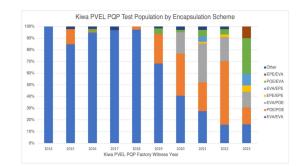
- Tier-1 cell manufacturer.
- First project tested in 2024 Q2, retest in 2024 Q4 with same BOM.
  - □ TOPCon cells in G//G construction.
  - □ EPE/EVA encapsulation scheme, standard recipe.
- From worse to best-in-class.
  - Original samples Pmax degradation -7.6% (average), strong checkerboard pattern.
  - $\hfill\square$  Retest samples degraded by only-1.4% (average), no EL defects.
- Earlier discussion with manufacturer, pointed out to front cell ARC/passivation layer process controls.
- Two other projects with similar excellent results after recent UVID retests.

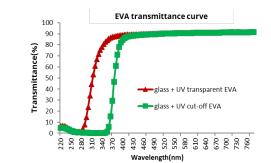


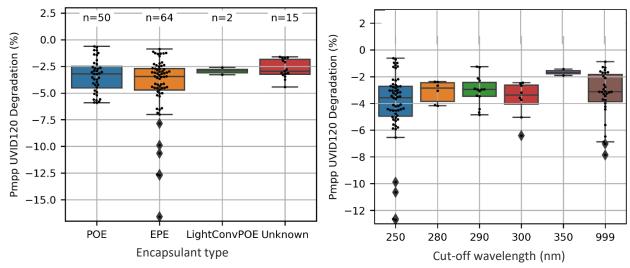


#### **Role of Encapsulant**

- TOPCon modules with varying encapsulant type.
- Base resin is not important, but additives and UV cut-off wavelength are critical.
  - Degradation increases with lower cut-off wavelength.
- Higher degradation with UV transparent encapsulants.







"999" refers to Unknown



#### **Outdoor Testing**

- Modules installed at different sites in the US and China under MPP and SC operating conditions.
  - □ Field exposed (FE) modules under PQP are under MPP and performance is evaluated after 6 month and 1-year.
- Test modules installed in China are monitored on monthly basis.
- PQP FE projects are only shown.
- No separate LID is performed.
  - Power degradation is calculated with respect to intake characterization
- Modules are cleaned regularly to minimize the energy yield loss due to soiling.

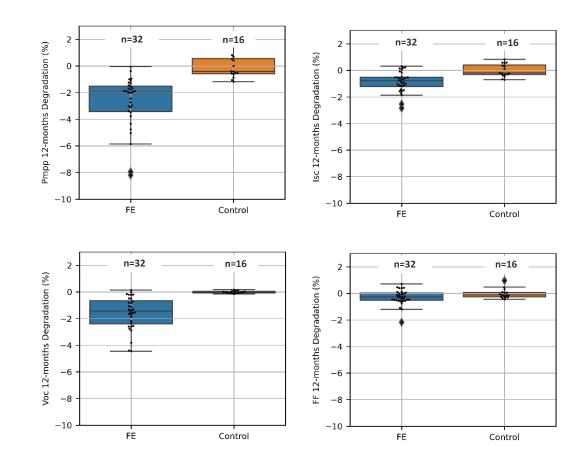






#### **Field Degradation**

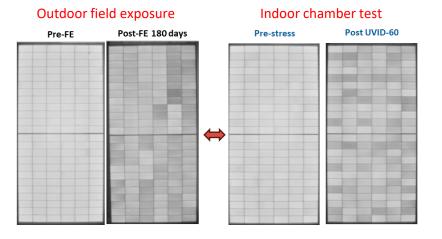
- PQP FE modules performance are evaluated for all technology modules.
- Total 16 BOMs. 2 test modules and 1 control per BOM.
- Significant degradation (median -2%, highest -8%) in fielded modules after 1 year of installation in Davis, CA.
- Mainly due to UVID. Higher Voc loss in test modules. Isc and FF losses are lower.
- Control modules exhibited stable performance.
- □ LID and LETID combined Pmax loss is <-1% (refer PQP Scorecard 2024).

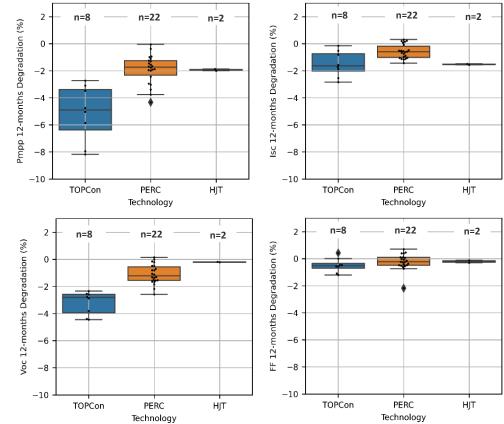




#### **Comparison Field and Lab Testing**

- Like chamber test, TOPCon FE modules degraded dramatically after 1-year.
- Similar checkerboard patten in FE module.
- UVID is a real field-reliability problem.





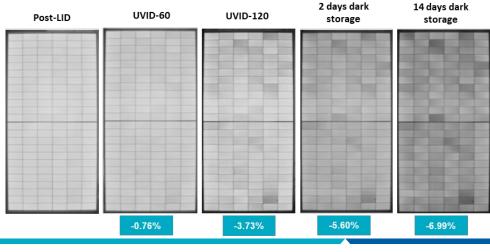


#### UVID/Dark Degradation and Metastability Issues

- TOPCon modules stored in dark after end of the test exhibited significant power degradation signs of metastability exist.
- Experimented different recovery methods and results are very promising.

Step#	Pmp%	Voc%	Vmp%	lsc%	Imp%	FF%
Post-LID						
UVID-60	-0.76	-0.84	-1.02	0.60	0.31	-0.52
UVID-120	-3.73	-2.31	-3.24	-0.17	-0.45	-1.29
After 2 days dark storage	-5.60	-3.39	-4.98	-0.47	-0.60	-1.83
After 14 days dark storage	-6.99	-4.18	-5.66	-1.28	-1.42	-1.68

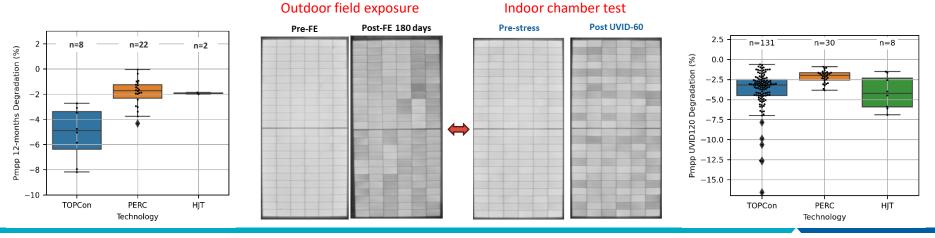
Todd's presentation: Mar 6 (Thurs), 9.30 am UVID Initiates Metastability in the Dark: How to Properly Measure n-Type Modules





#### Key Takeaways

- UVID is a big **reliability challenge for n-type modules**, which exists in the field as well and significantly increase risk of exceeding first year degradation (<-1%).
- Kiwa PVEL has enhanced UV test capacity, please contact us if you'd like to test your modules.
- Recent UVID testing showed lesser modules are exceeding power loss >5%.
- Some manufacturers have understood on how to control the UVID at cell level.



## kiwa

#### Thank you!

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Kiwa group partners
 PVEL test facilities in the US and China
 PI Berlin for Factory audit

For collaboration and any queries, please contact us.







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