

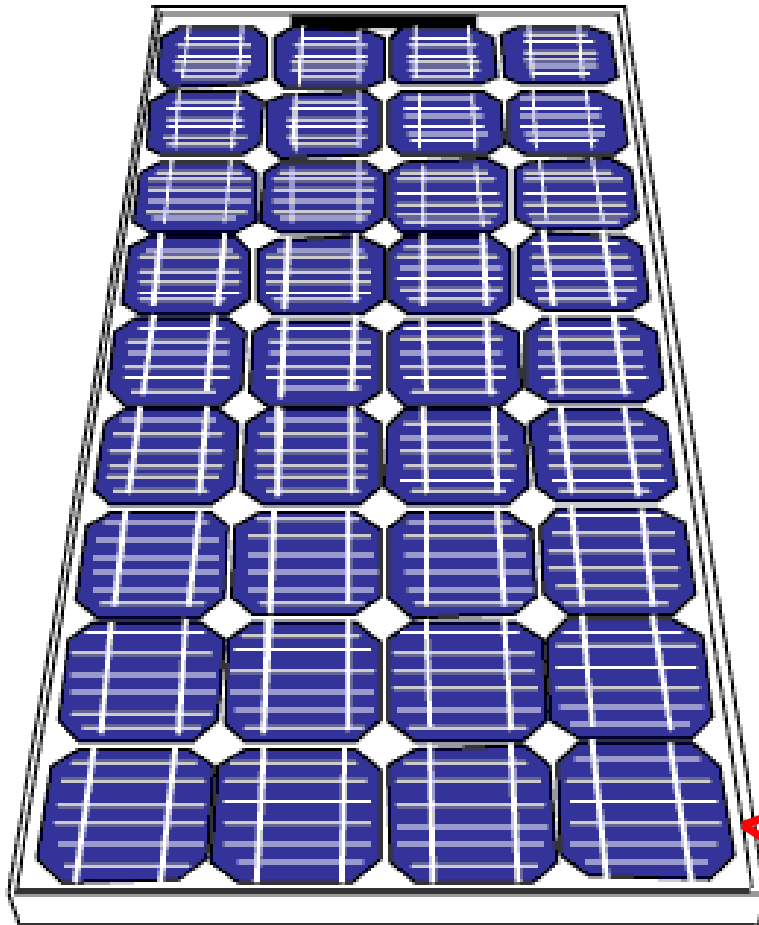
# Part 1.2 PV modules, systems & economics

- PV modules
- PV systems
- PV economics

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# **PV modules**

# PV modules (example c-Si)



[www.pveducation.org](http://www.pveducation.org)

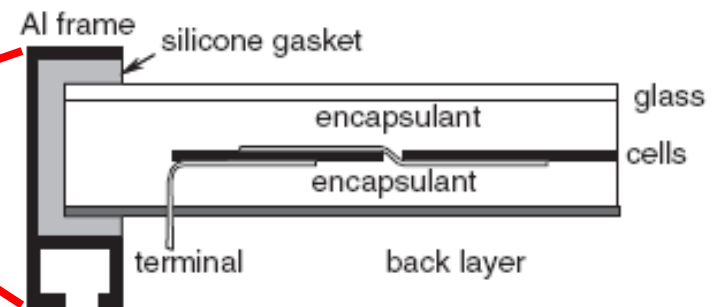
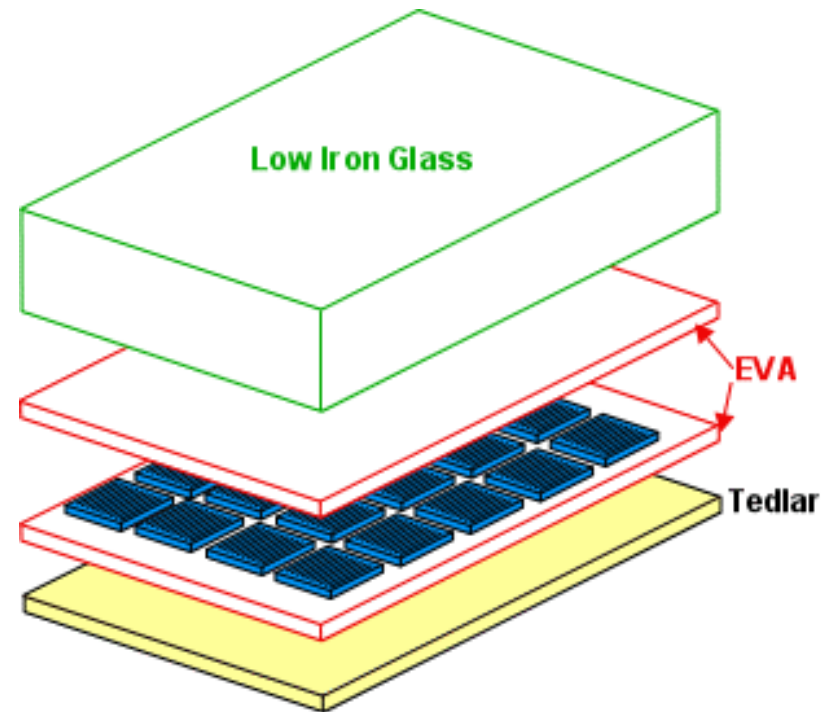
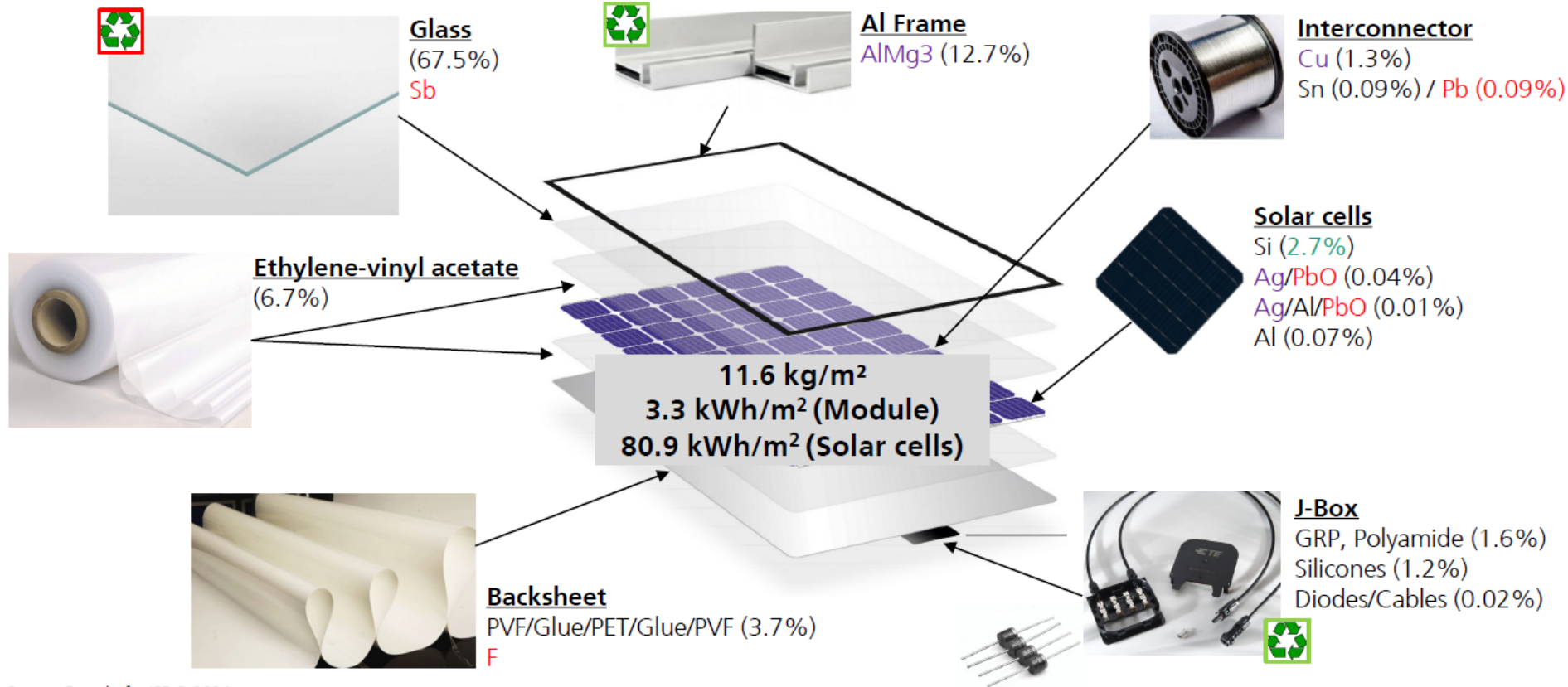


Figure 7.19 Cross- section of a standard module

*Handbook of Photovoltaic Science and Engineering, 2011*

# PV module materials



Source: Fraunhofer ISE © 2024

## Color legend:

Available/harmless materials

Rare/valuable materials

Hazardous substances



Recycling takes place



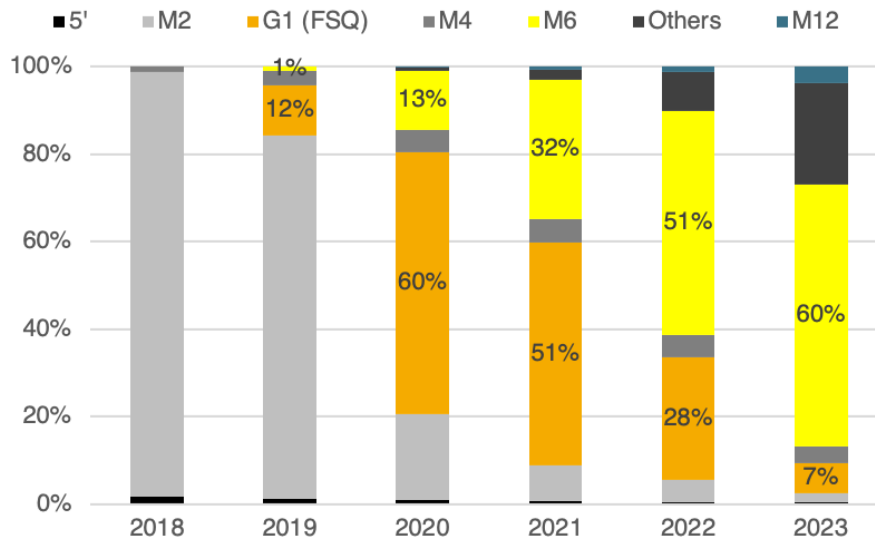
Downcycling takes place

# Si wafer generations

■ ~2020: Rapid transition

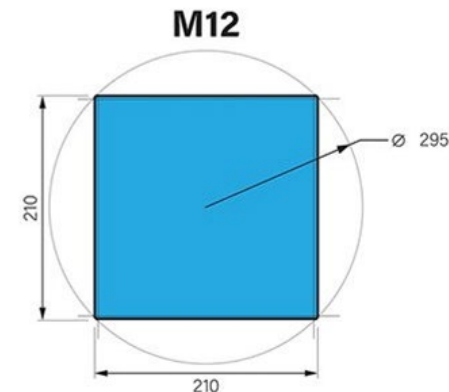
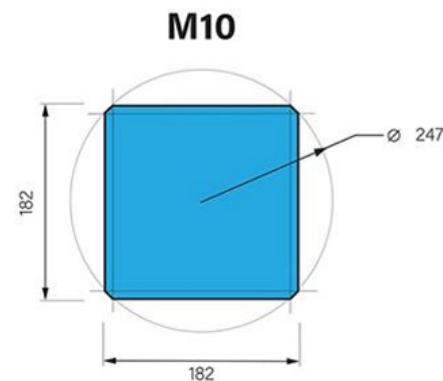
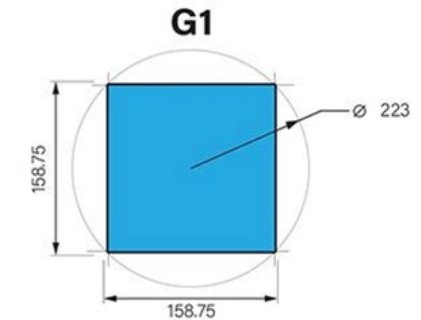
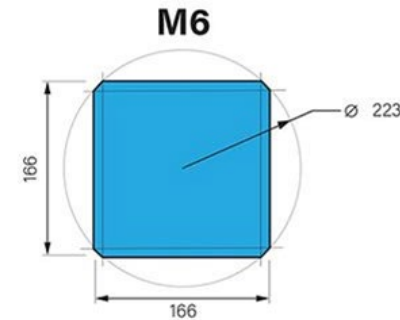
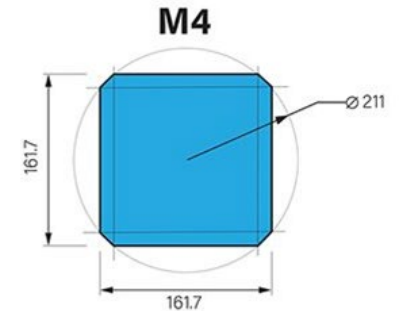
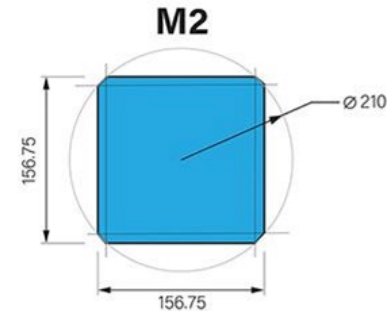
■ Larger wafer sizes

Forecast on wafer size transition



Forecast PV Infolink

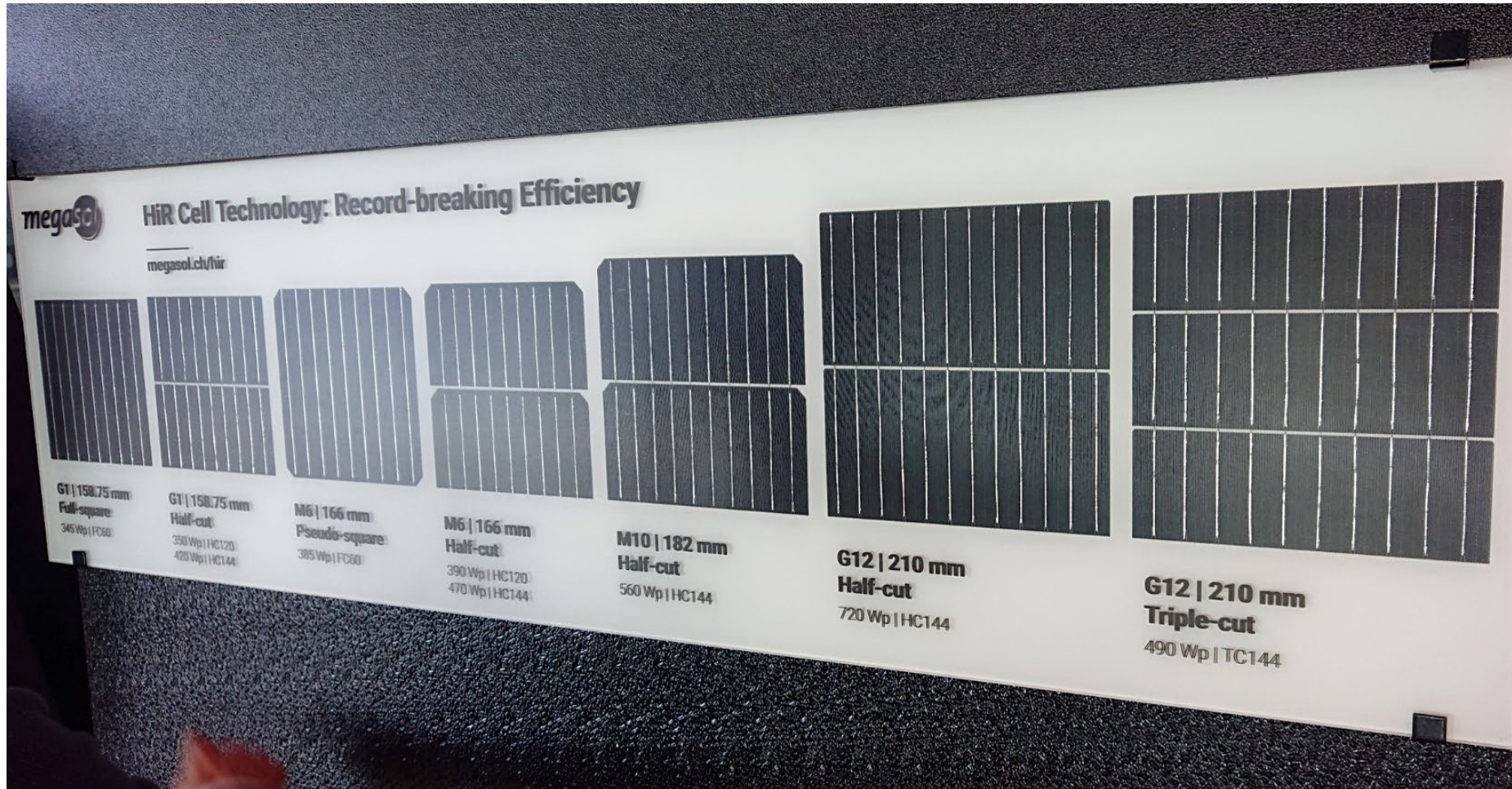
<https://www.infolink-group.com/en/solar/analysis-trends/Wafer-trends-for-2020-Transitioning-to-larger-size>



<https://www.dsneg.com/info/bigger-wafers-half-cut-technology-multi-bus-62643057.html>



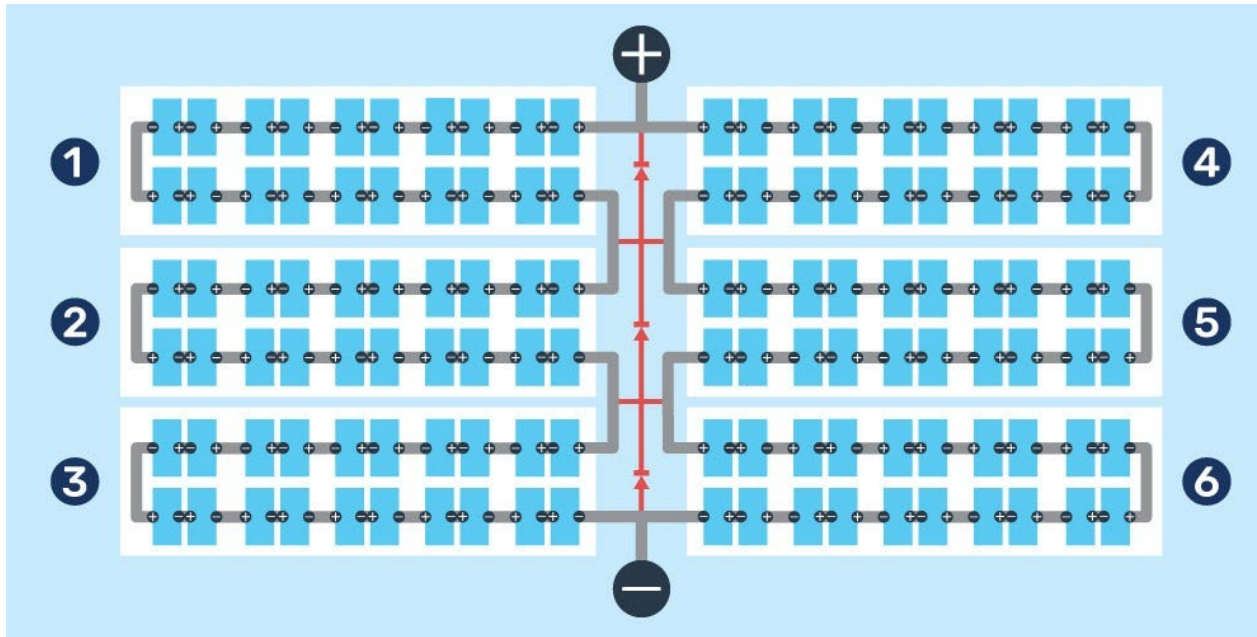
# Half-cut and triple-cut cells



Exhibition of Swiss PV Tagung 2021

- From 2015, half-cut and triple-cut modules became dominant because of 1-2% higher power (due to lower resistive losses)

# Half-cell modules



- 120 or 144 half-cells
- 6 strings of cells
- 3 bypass diodes
- Power > 250...380 W

<https://www.solarreviews.com/blog/half-cut-solar-cell-technology-explained>

## Advantages:

- higher shade tolerance & reduced hot spot effects
- reduced power loss by reducing internal resistance
- offer a higher wattage than old 250 W panels
- BUT more expensive because require more soldering steps and laser cutting

# PV modules with monolithic interconnection

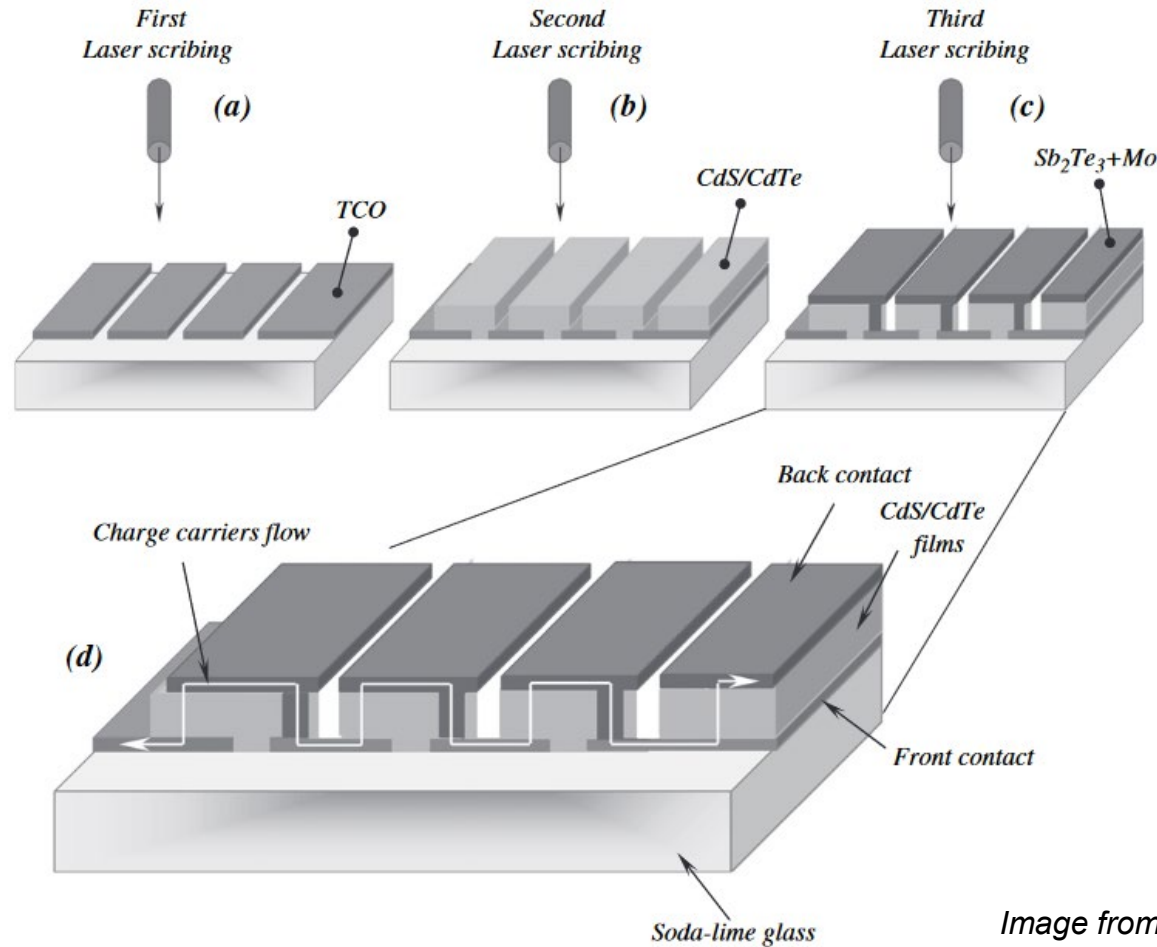


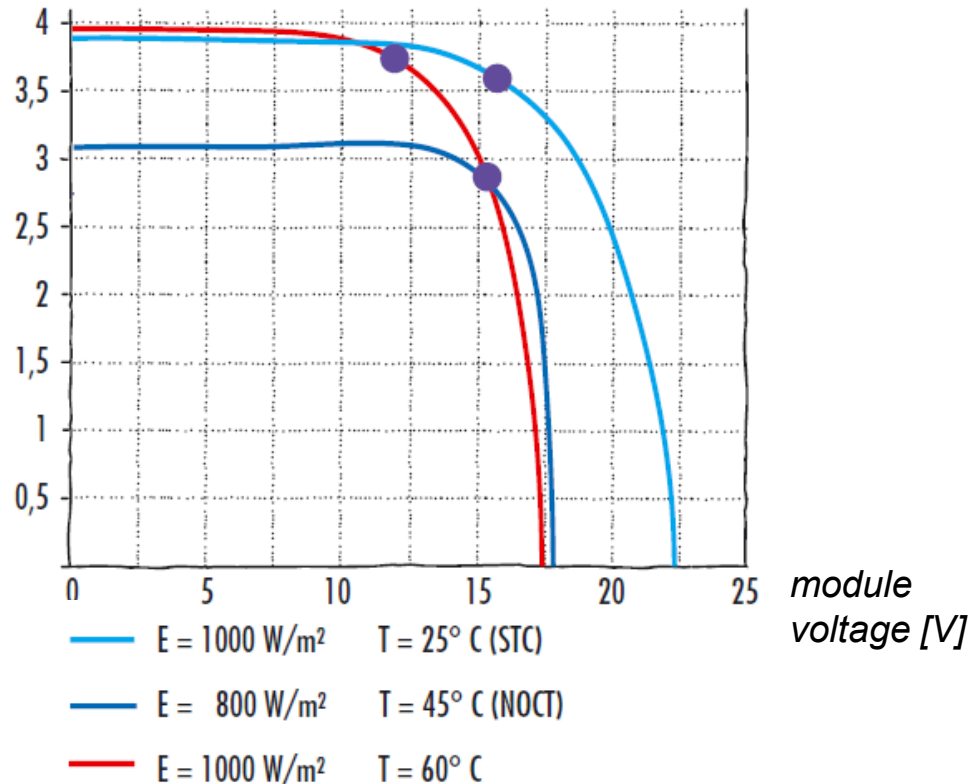
Image from: A. Bosio et al., PIP 2006

- Typical for thin-film techs on insulating substrates: CdTe, CIGS, a-Si, perovskites
- Patterning is performed by mechanical or laser scribing between deposition steps



# Module characteristics

module current [A]



*I-V curve influenced by:*

*- irradiation intensity*

*- module temperature*

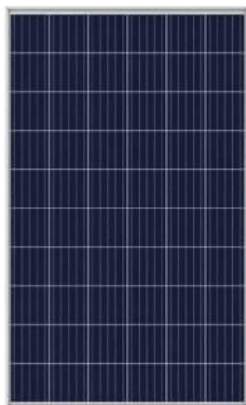
- STC (Standard Test Conditions):  $25^\circ \text{C}$ , AM1.5 G,  $1000 \text{ W/m}^2$
- NOCT (Nominal Operating Cell Temperature):  
Temperature of cells within module reached at following conditions:  
Voc,  $20^\circ \text{C}$  ambient air temperature, 1 m/s wind speed, AM1.5,  $800 \text{ W/m}^2$

# PV module efficiency

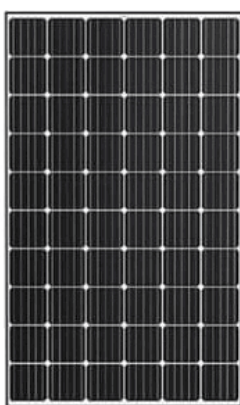


## Solar Cell Types and Panel Efficiency

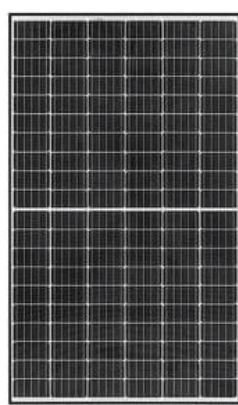
V3



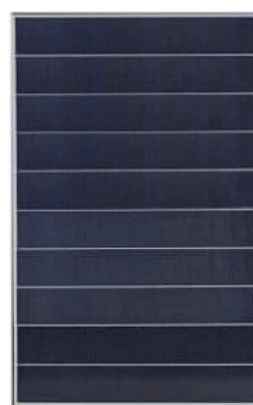
**Poly PERC**  
16 - 17%



**Mono PERC**  
17 - 19%



**Half-cut Mono PERC**  
18 - 20%



**Shingled Mono PERC**  
19 - 21.5%



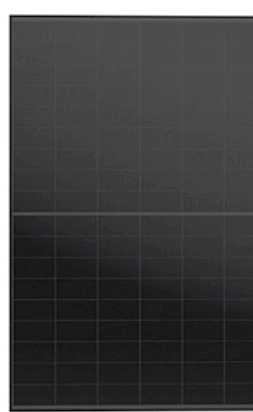
**Mono PERC MBB**  
20 - 21.8%



**N-Type TOPcon**  
21 - 22.5%



**N-Type HJT**  
21 - 23%



**N-Type Back Contact**  
21 - 24%

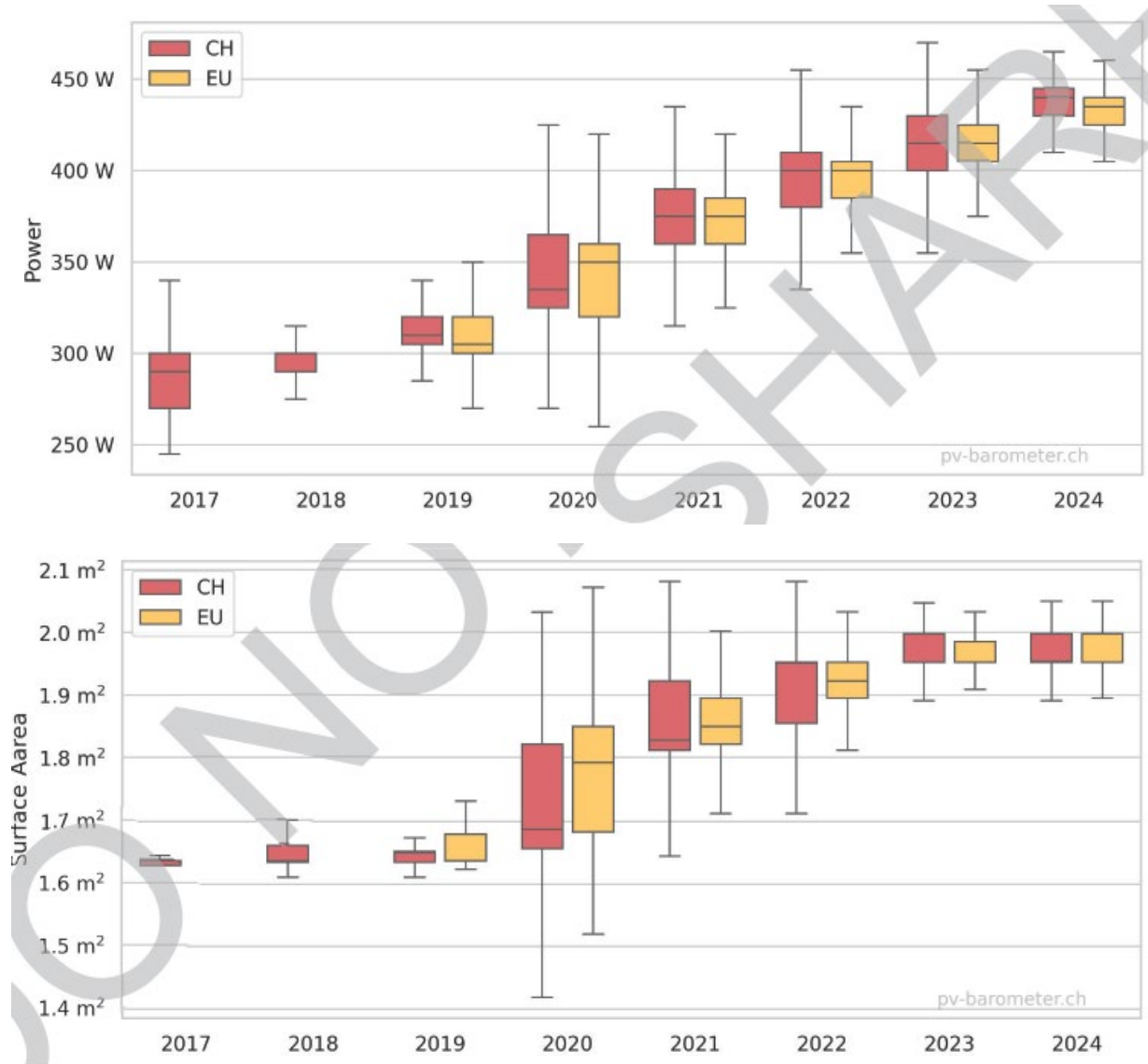
[www.cleanenergyreviews.info](http://www.cleanenergyreviews.info)

2023 data from  
[www.cleanenergyreviews.info](http://www.cleanenergyreviews.info)

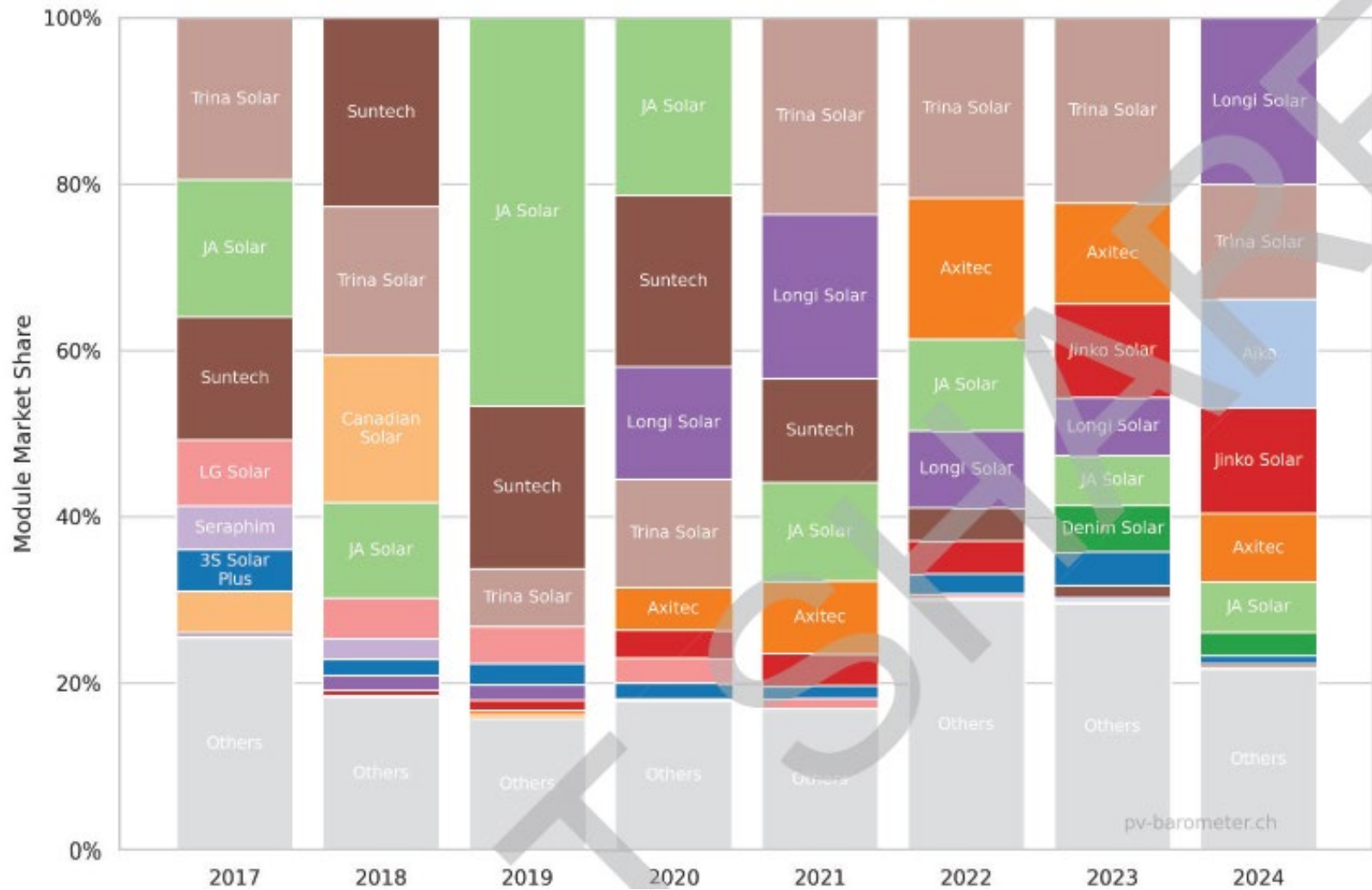
# PV modules: efficiency & temp. coeff.



# PV Modules: power & size

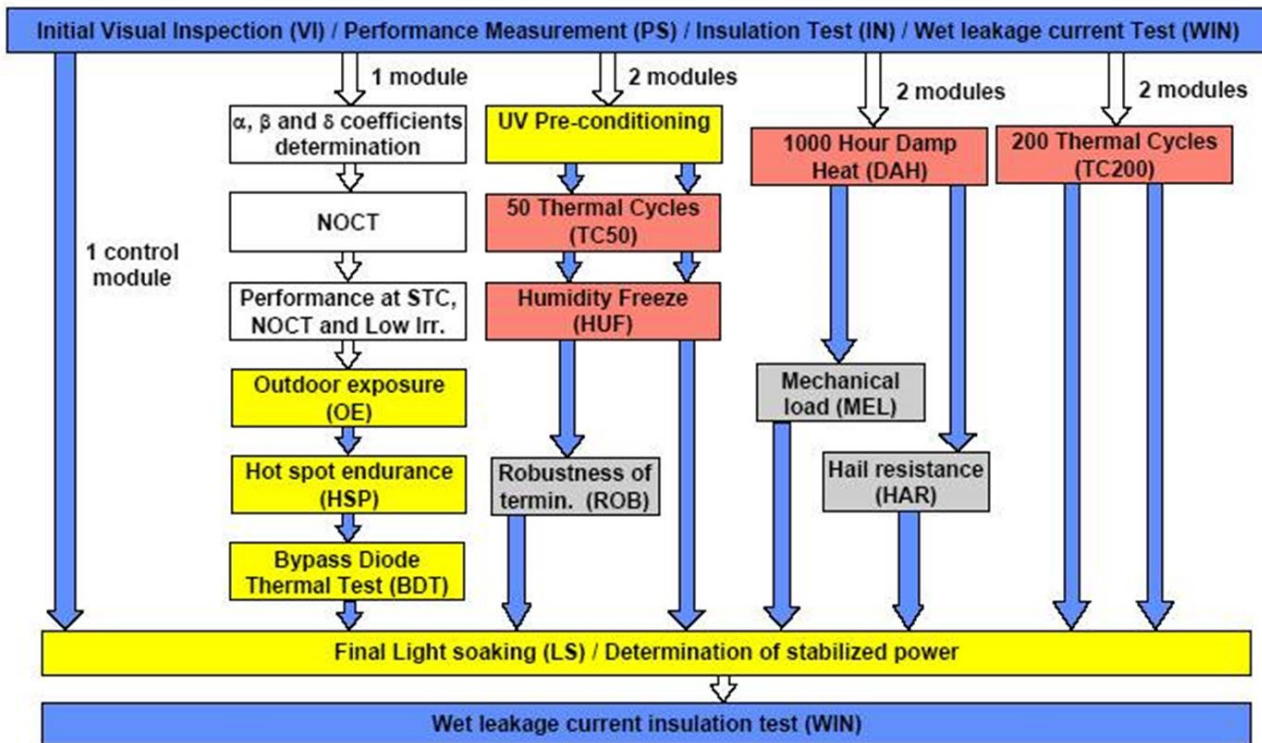


# PV Modules: producers



# PV module certification

- IEC 61215: life-time testing for crystalline silicon PV
- IEC 61646: life-time testing for thin-film PV



Courtesy:  
A. Virtuani,  
SUPSI

- Accelerated life-time testing corresponds to ~20 years outdoor
- Typical warranty: > 90% power 20 years, > 80% power after 30 years
- Warranty  $\neq$  Lifetime (PV module can serve for 30...40 years and more...)



# Module degradation

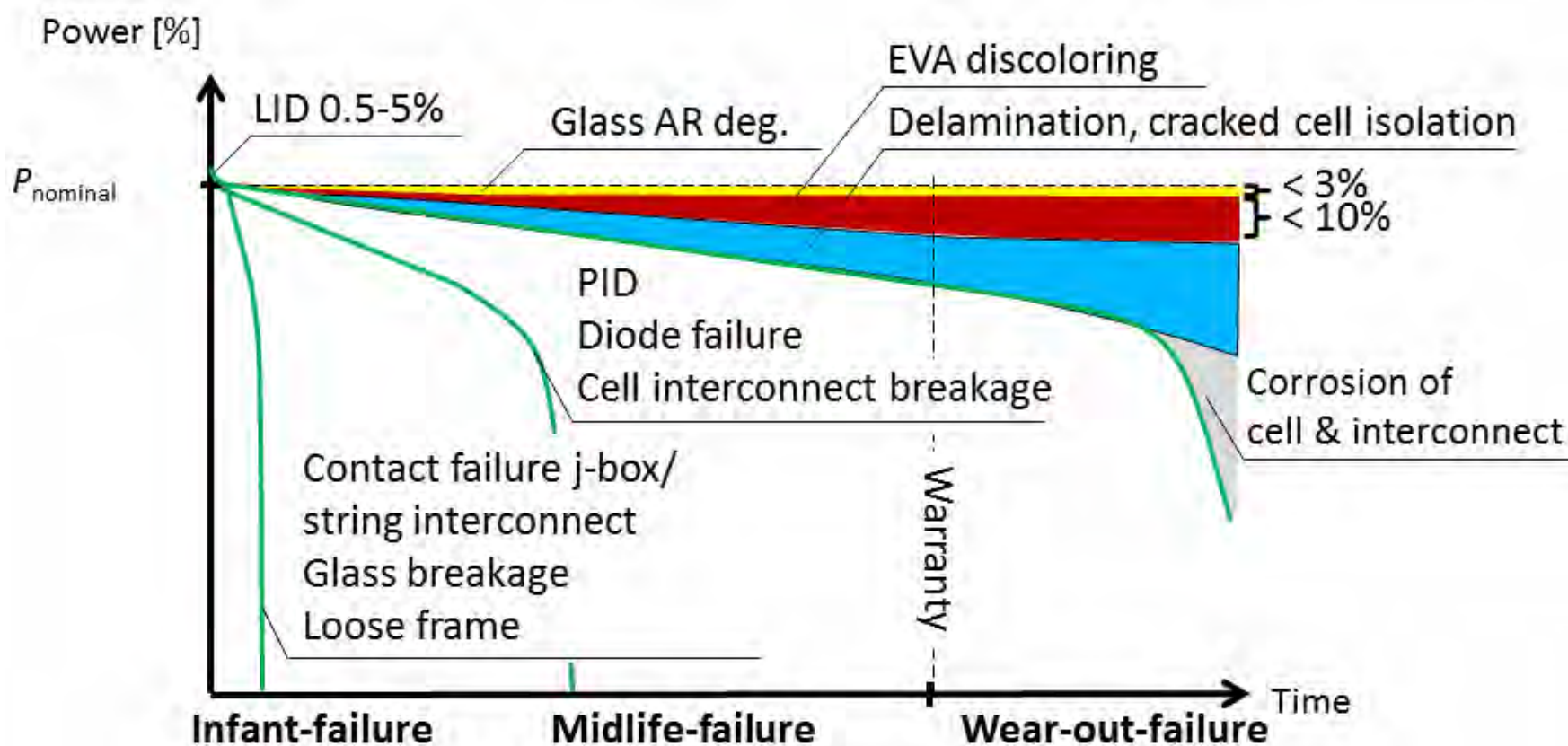


Fig. 3.1: Three typical failure scenarios for wafer-based crystalline photovoltaic modules are shown. Definition of the used abbreviations: LID – light-induced degradation, PID – potential induced degradation, EVA – ethylene vinyl acetate, j-box – junction box.

# **PV systems**

## *Ground mounted - Utility scale*



## *BAPV : Roof top (commercial, industrial, residential)*



## *BIPV: Roof & facade*



## *Agrivoltatics*



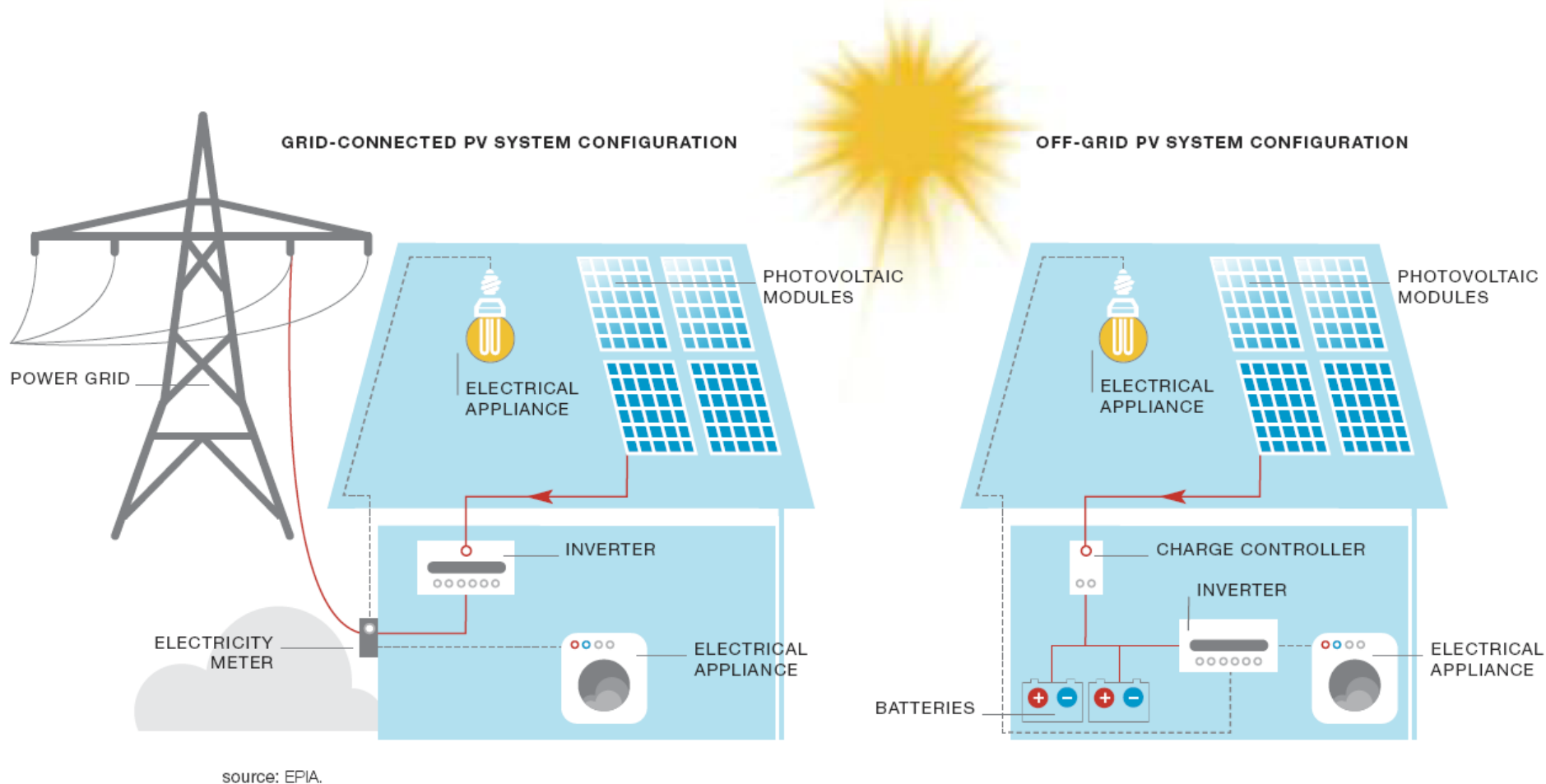
## *Floating*



*on vehicles, airships,  
space power,...*

*Pictures: from various web sites*

# PV systems



- PV systems components: PV modules, electricity meter; AC isolator, fusebox, inverter, charge controller, generation meter, DC isolator, cabling, mounting, etc....



# Performance ratio (PR)

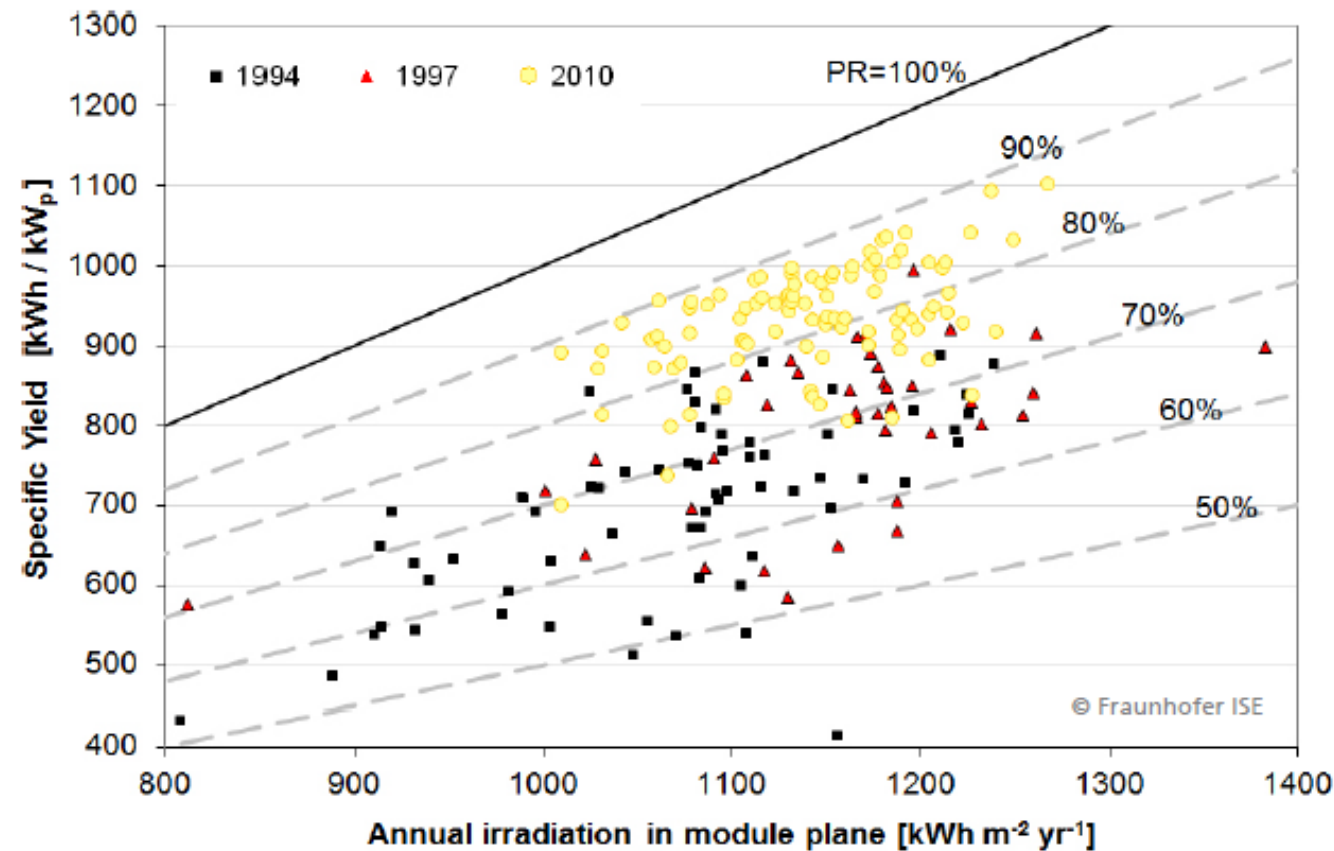
$$PR = \frac{\text{Produced energy [kWh]}}{\text{Expected energy [kWh]}} \times 100\%$$

$$PR = \frac{\text{Actual energy [kWh]}}{A [m^2] \times \text{Eff} [\%] \times \text{Insolation [kWh/m}^2\text{]}}$$

- **Quality factor for PV systems and PV plants**
  - Does not depend on location, orientation or meteorological parameters
- **Depends on external parameters:**
  - Temperature of modules
  - Shading of modules
  - Shading of measurement unit
  - Performances losses
  - Efficiency of modules and inverters
  - Wiring losses
  - Mismatch

# Performance Ratio Development for PV Systems

## Germany



In the 1990's

- Typical PR ~70 %
- Widely ranging PR values

Today

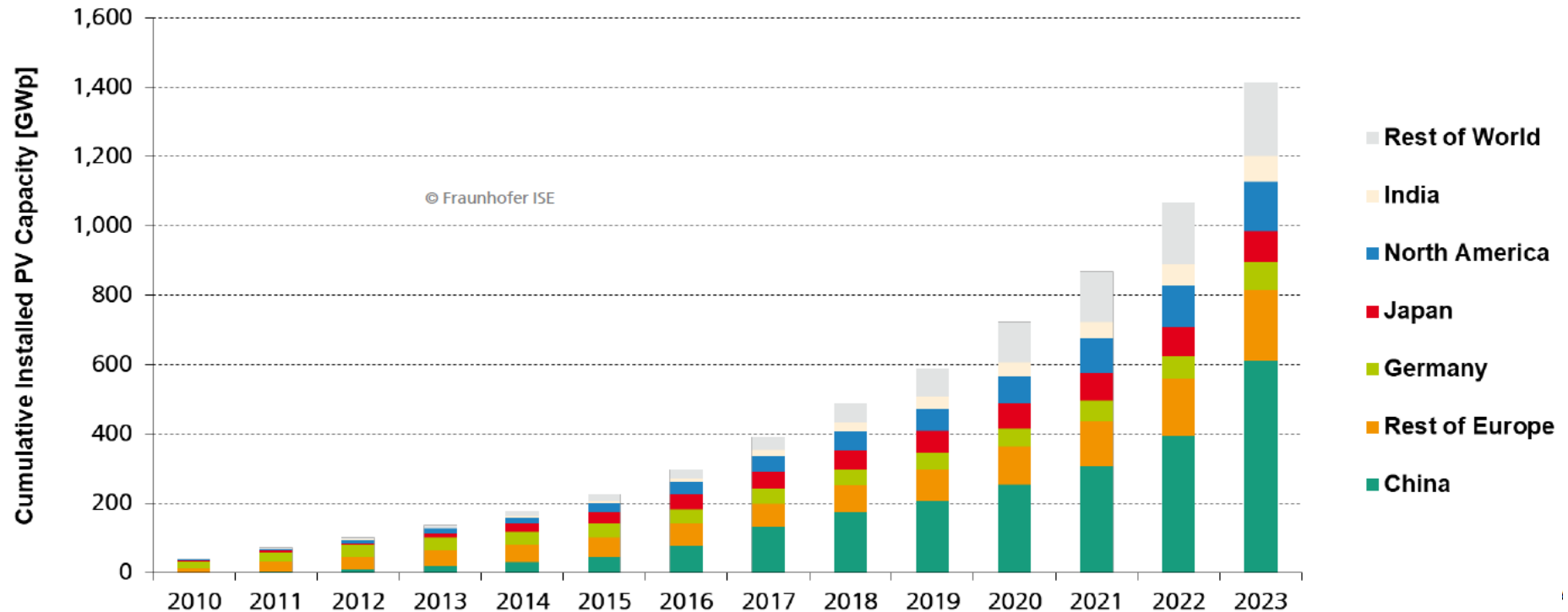
- Typical PR ~83 %
- Less variance in PR as compared to 1990's

Source: Photovoltaics report, ISE Fraunhofer, May 2024



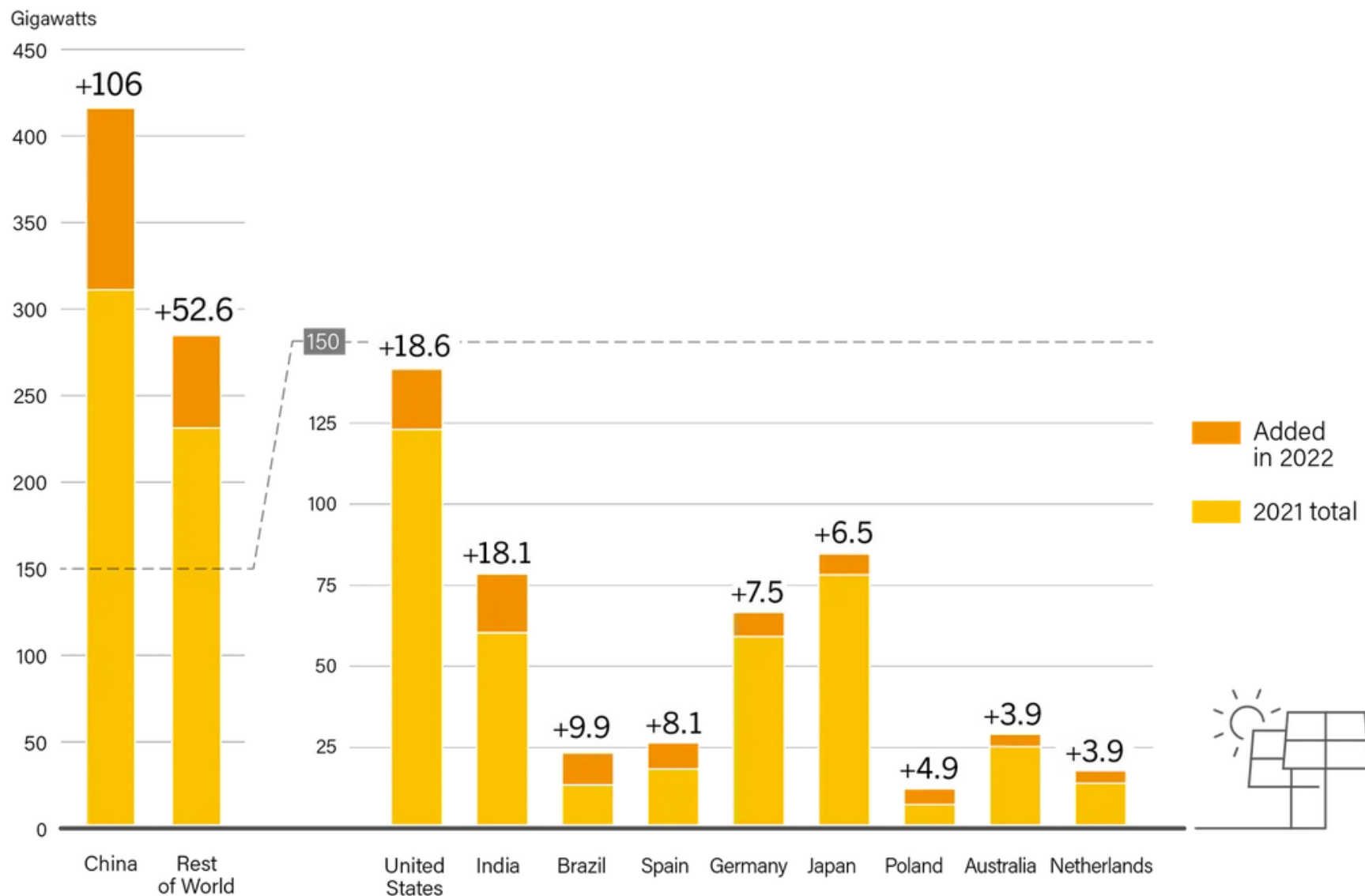
# **PV economics**

# Global PV installations

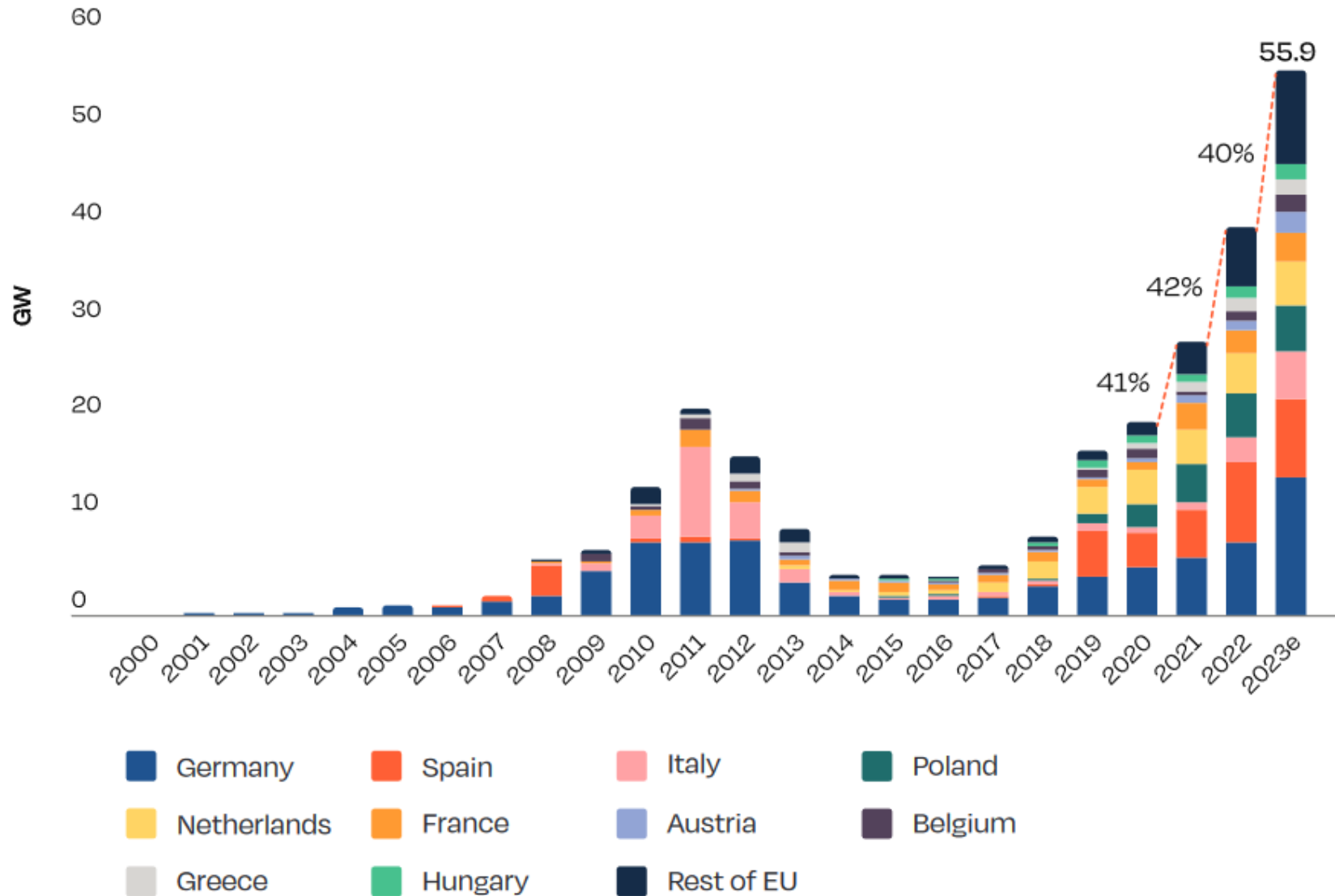


Source: Photovoltaics report,  
Fraunhofer Institute ISE, May 2024

# Solar PV Capacity and Additions, Top 10 Countries for Capacity Added, 2022

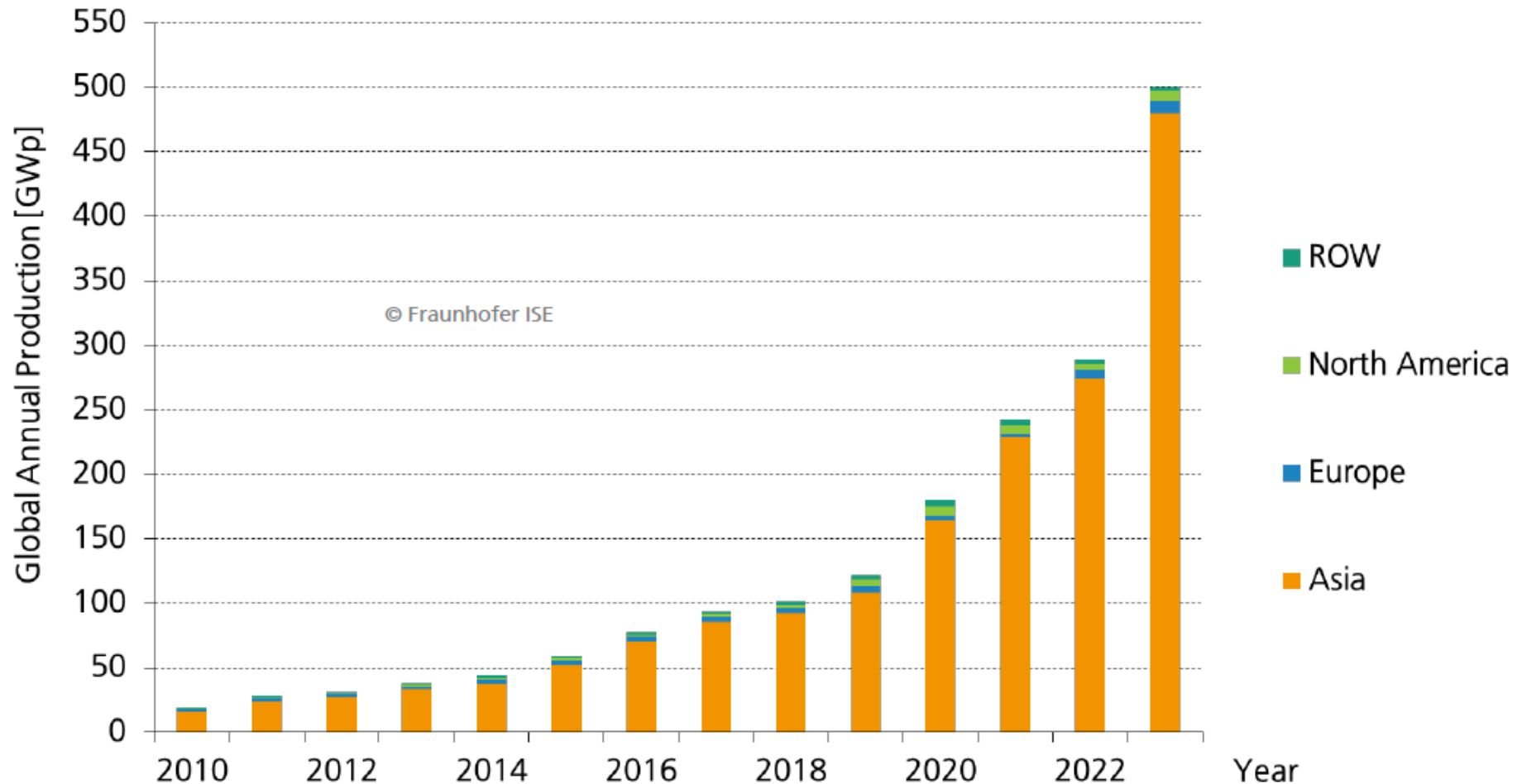


# Annual PV installations in Europe 2000-2023



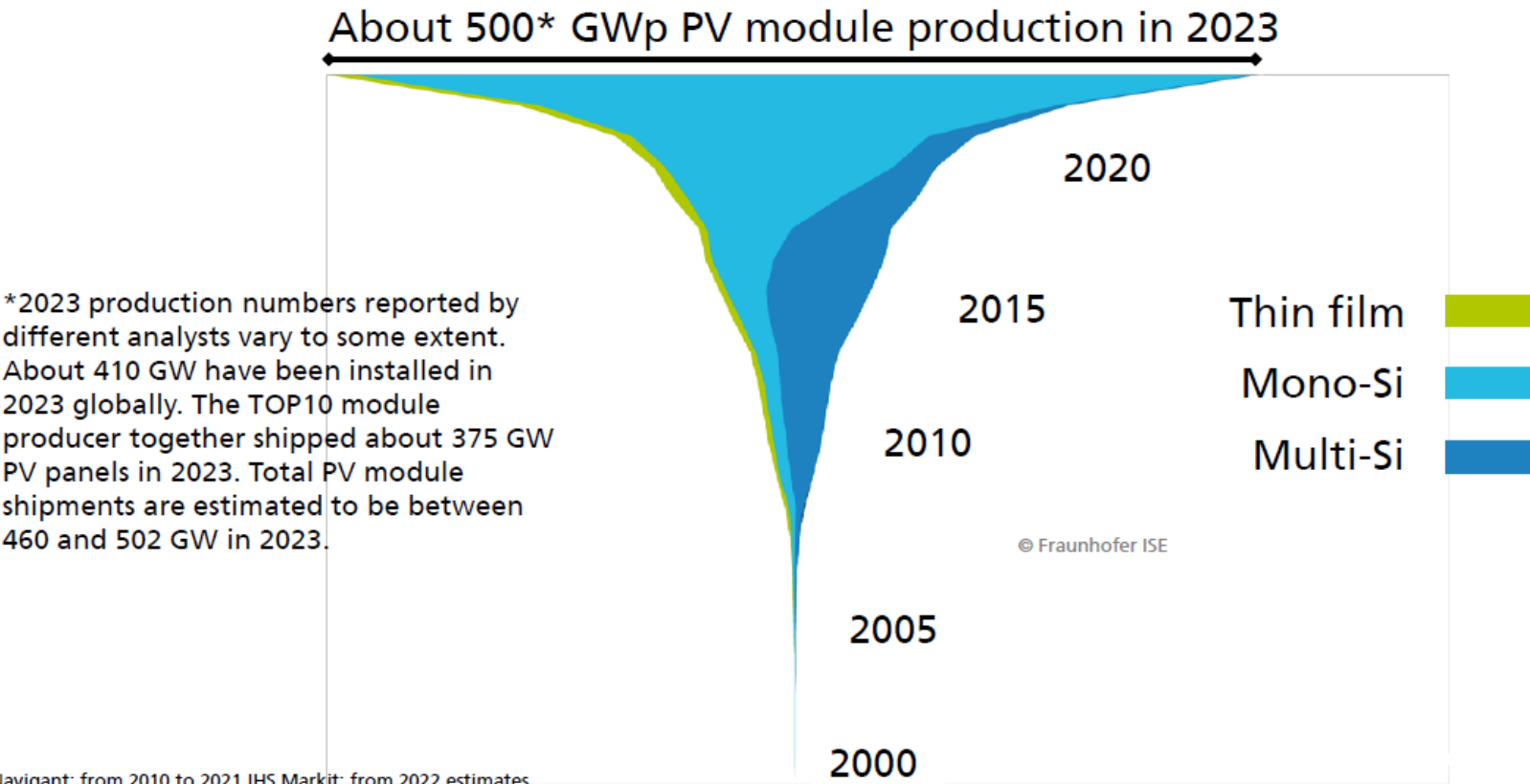
Source: SolarPower Europe 2023

# PV module production by region



Source: Photovoltaics report,  
Fraunhofer Institute ISE, July 2024

# Annual PV Production by Technology Worldwide (in GWp)

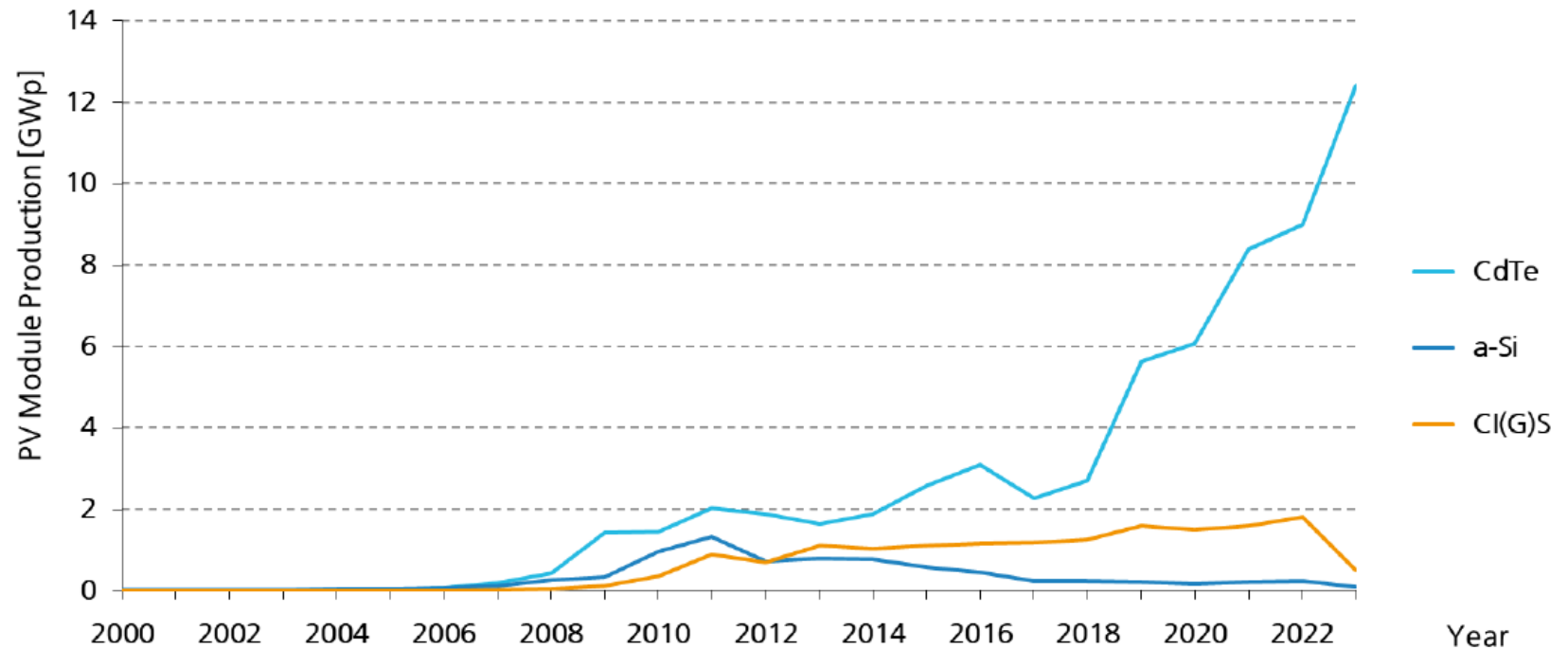


Data: from 2000 to 2009: Navigant; from 2010 to 2021 IHS Markit; from 2022 estimates based on IEA and other sources. Graph: PSE Projects GmbH 2024 . Date of data: 04/2024



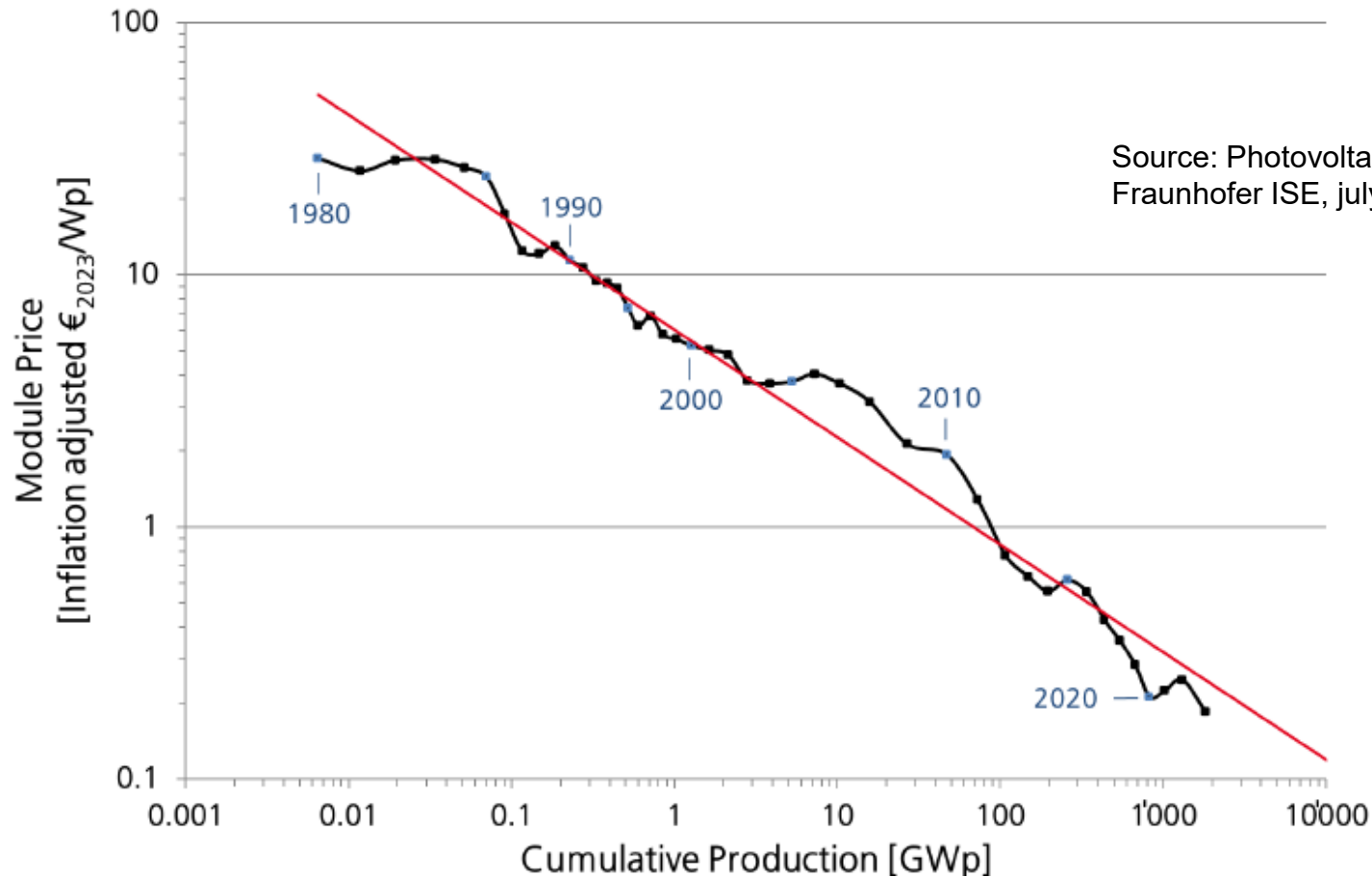
# Thin-Film Technologies

## Annual Global PV Module Production



Source: Photovoltaics report, Fraunhofer Institute ISE, May 2024

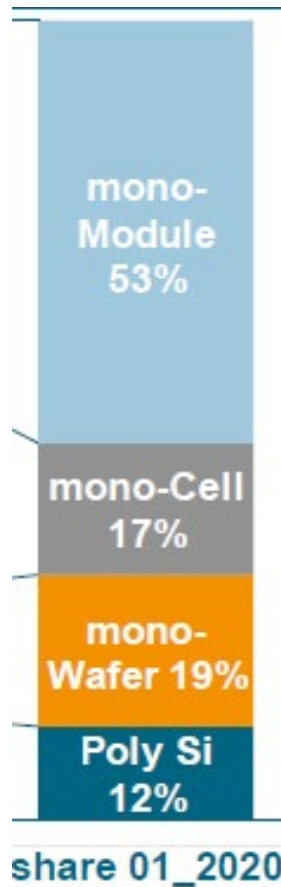
# PV module price (all techs)



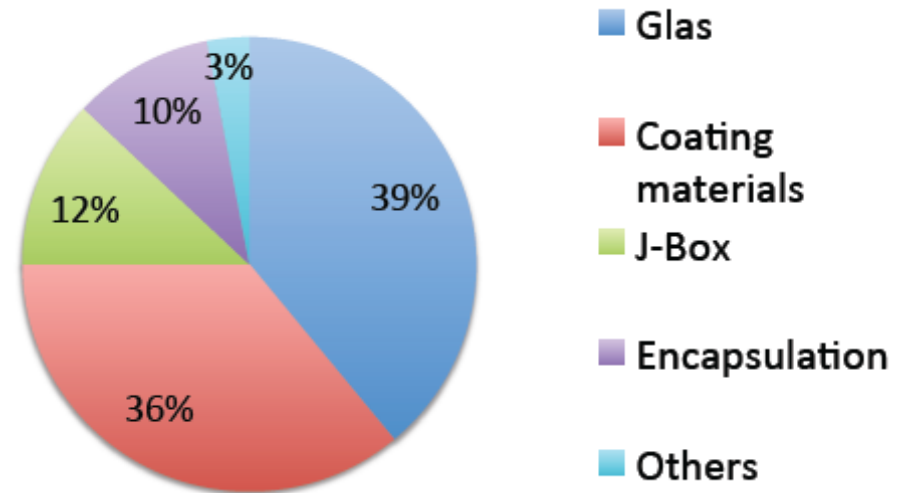
- Price of PV modules falls by ~24% upon doubling capacity (last 43 years)

# PV module cost structure

## Crystalline Si module

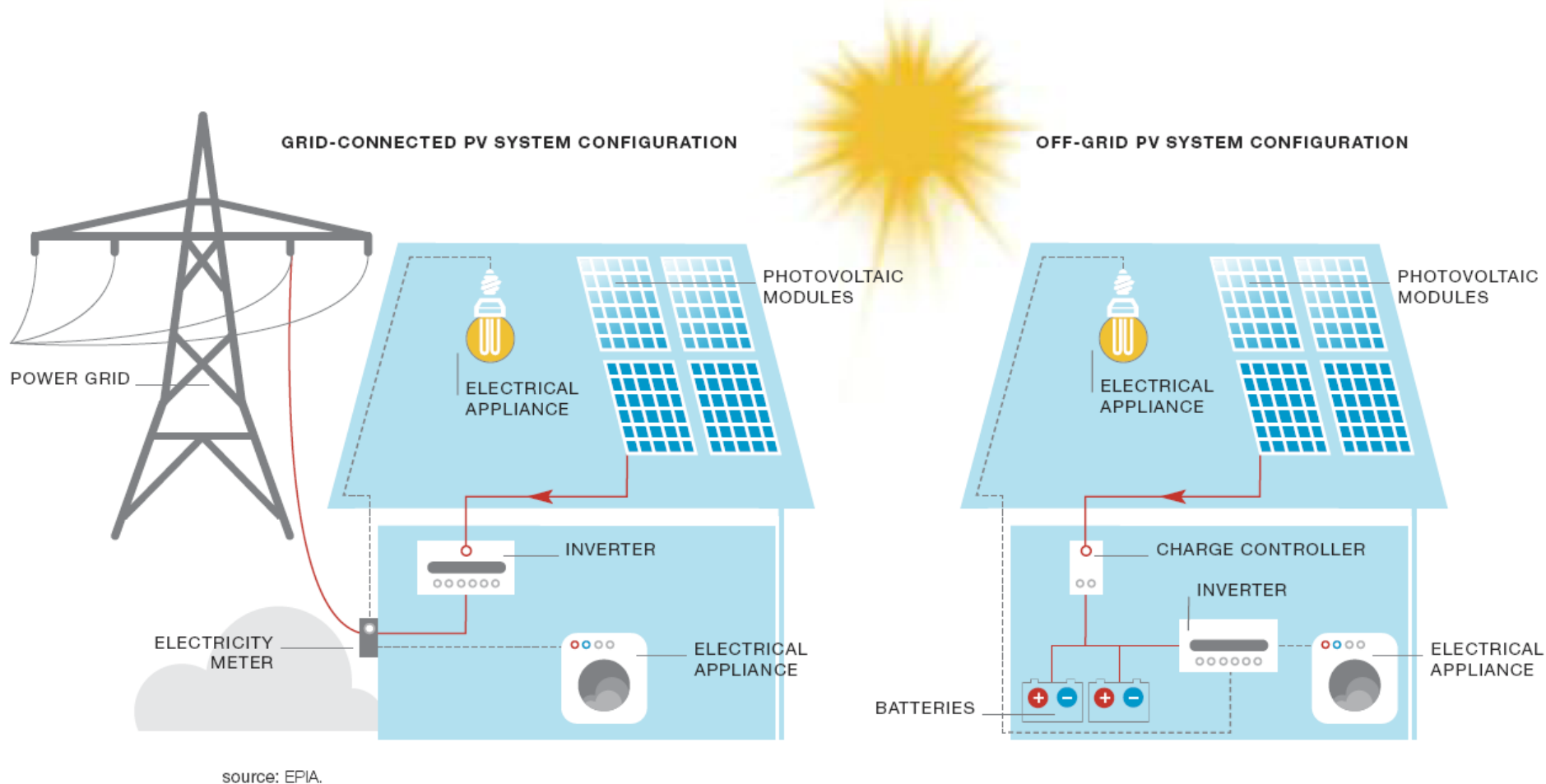


## Thin film module (CIGS)



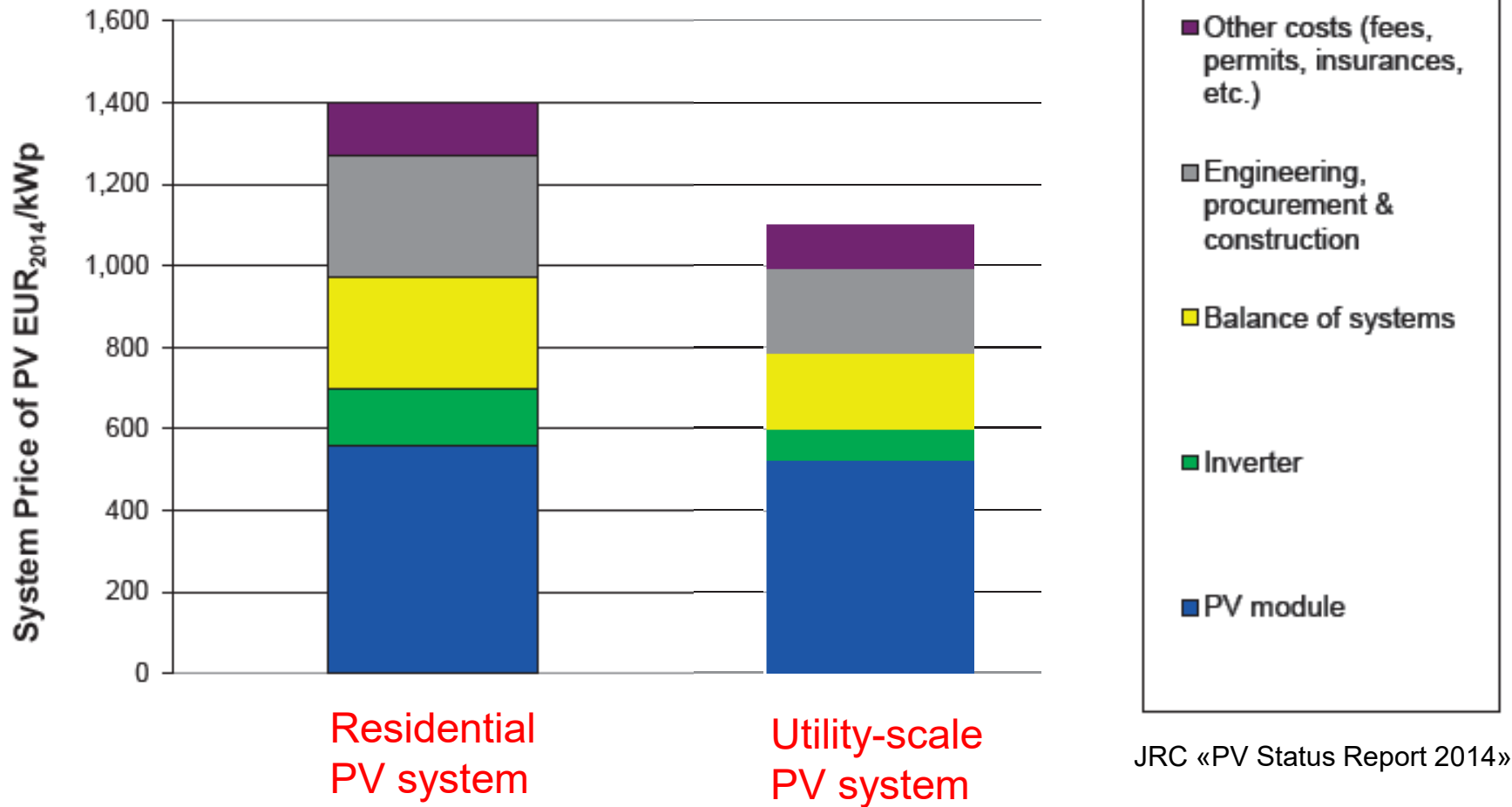
PICON Solar, 2011

# PV systems



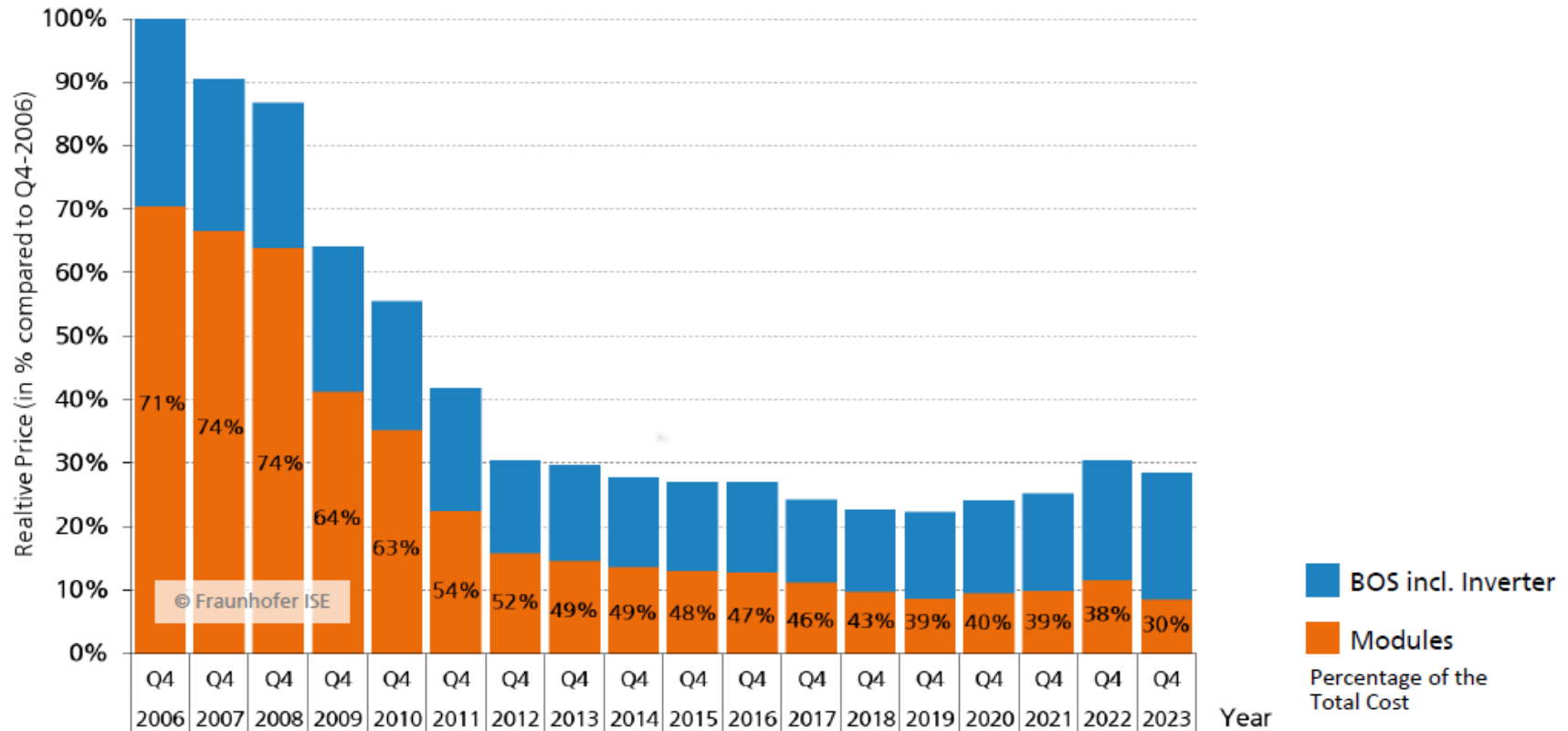
- PV systems components: PV modules, electricity meter; AC isolator, fusebox, inverter, charge controller, generation meter, DC isolator, cabling, mounting, etc....

# PV system costs



- Module cost < 50% of the total PV system cost!

# Price Development for PV Rooftop Systems in Germany (10kWp - 100kWp)



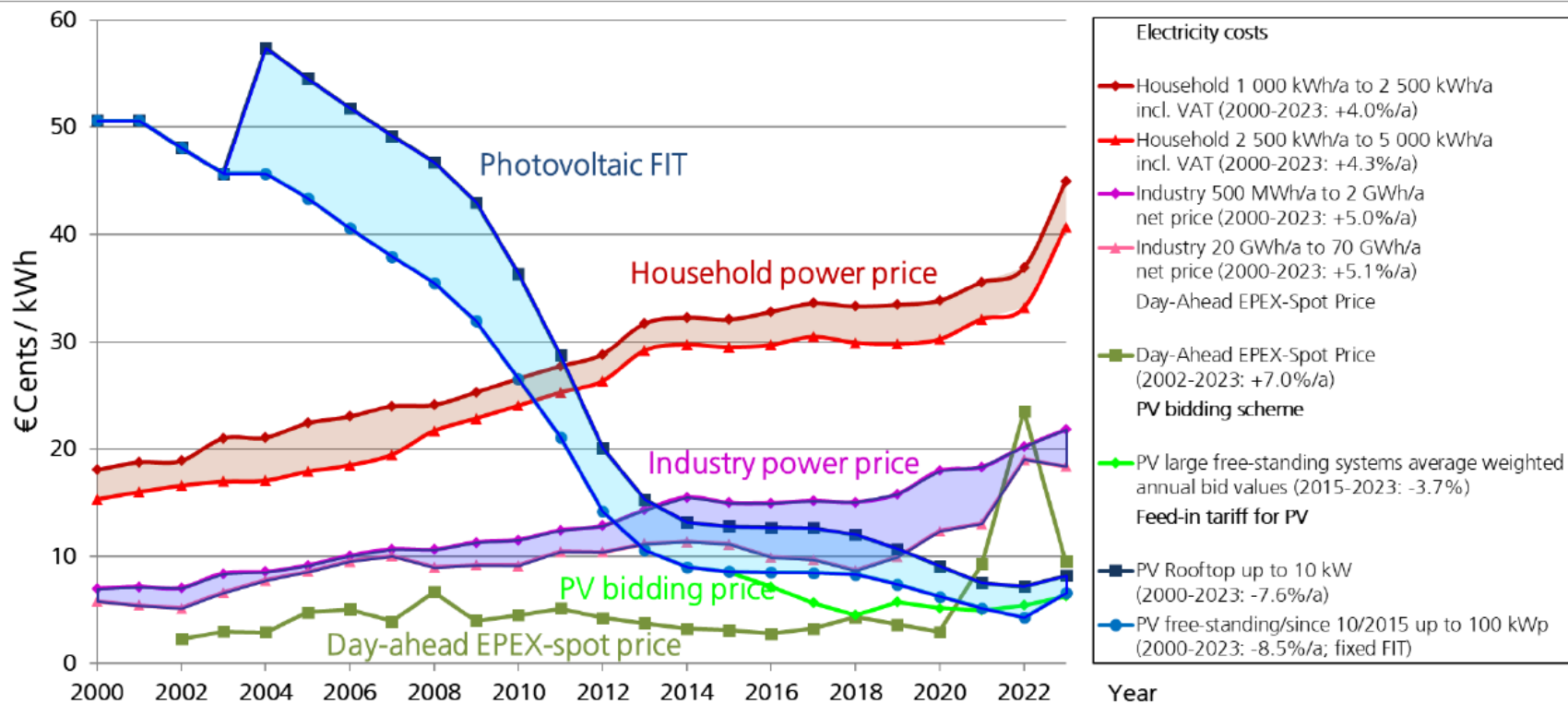
Data: BSW-Solar. Graph: PSE Projects GmbH 2024. Date of data: 11/2023

- Modules represent a smaller part of the overall system cost –  
that is why module efficiency matters

Source: Photovoltaics report, Fraunhofer Institute ISE, May 2024



# Electricity Prices, PV Feed-In Tariffs (FIT) and bidding scheme in Germany

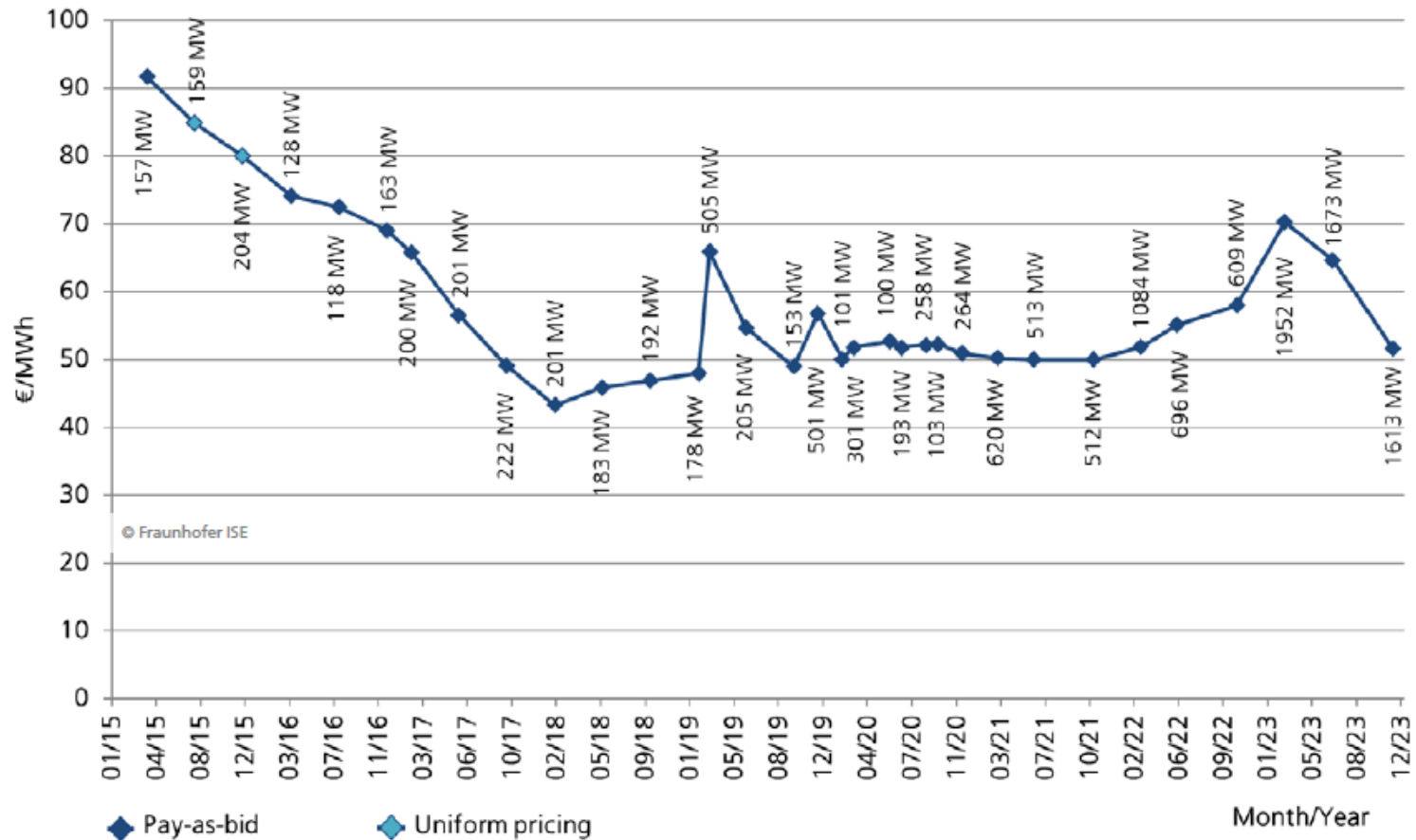


Data: BNA; energy-charts.info; Design: B. Burger - Fraunhofer ISE. Graph: PSE Projects GmbH 2024; Date of data: 04/2024

Source: Photovoltaics report, Fraunhofer Institute ISE, May 2024

# PV-Tender in Germany for Free-standing Systems

## Average, quantity weighted Award Value

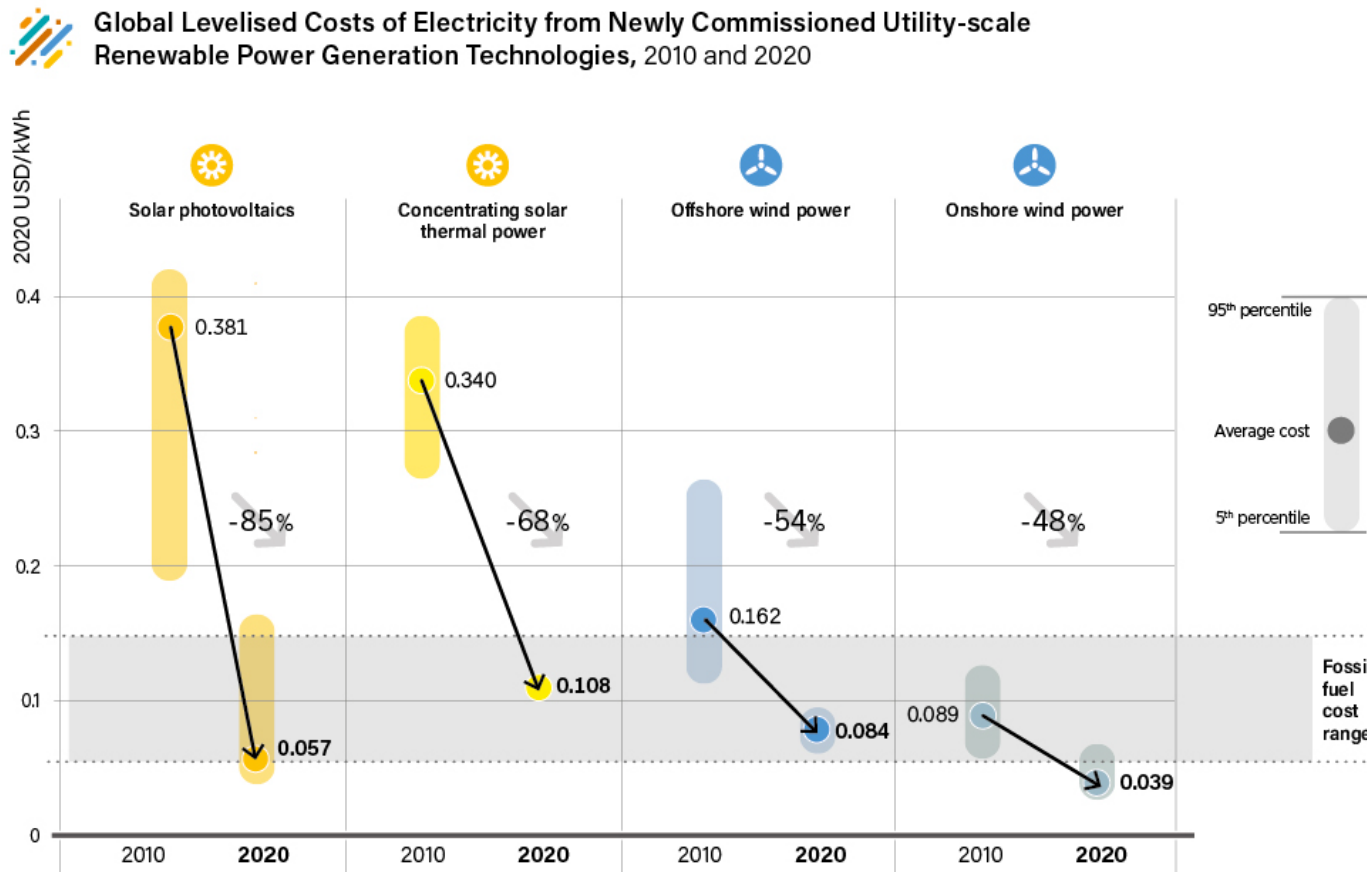


Source: Photovoltaics report, Fraunhofer Institute ISE, Feb 2023

- PV tender price is **5 ct€ / kWh** (Germany, 2023)

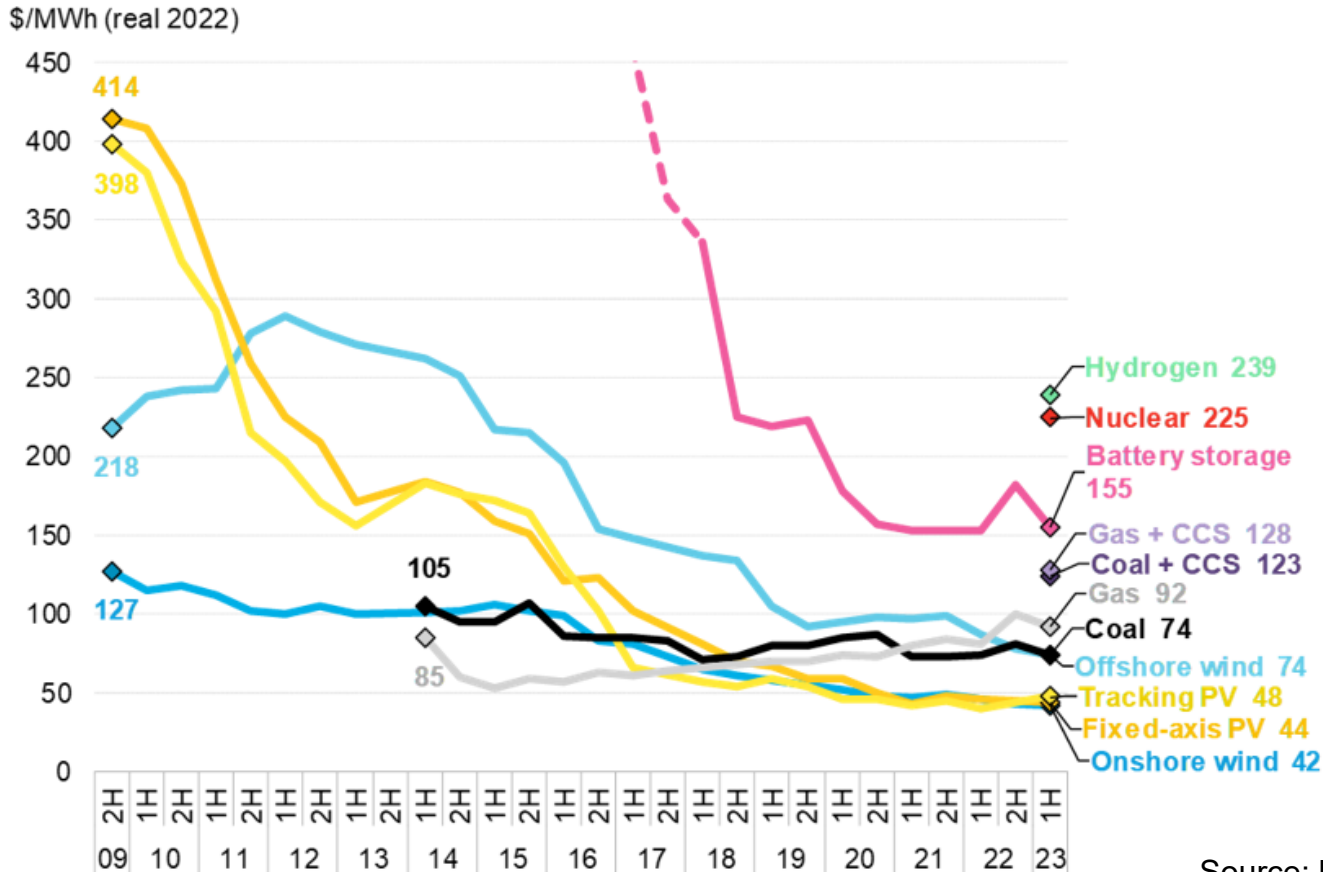
# Levelized cost of energy (LCOE)

LCOE - average net cost of electricity generation for a generator over its lifetime (incl. system costs, installation, maintenance, degradation, financing, subventions,...)



# Levelized cost of energy (LCOE)

Figure 1: Global levelized cost of electricity benchmarks, 2009-2023

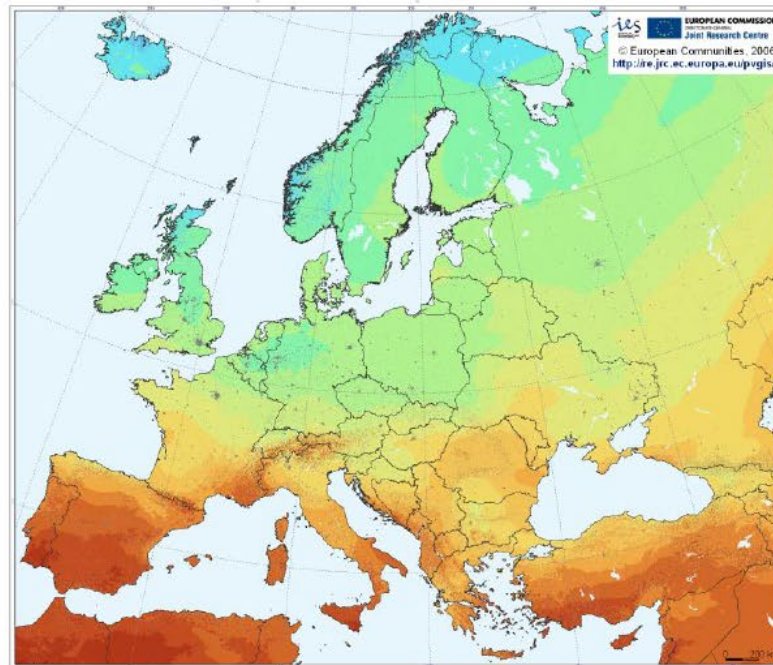


- PV & wind became the cheapest sources of electricity!

# Energy payback time (EPBT)

$$EPBT = \frac{E_{input}}{E_{output}/year}$$

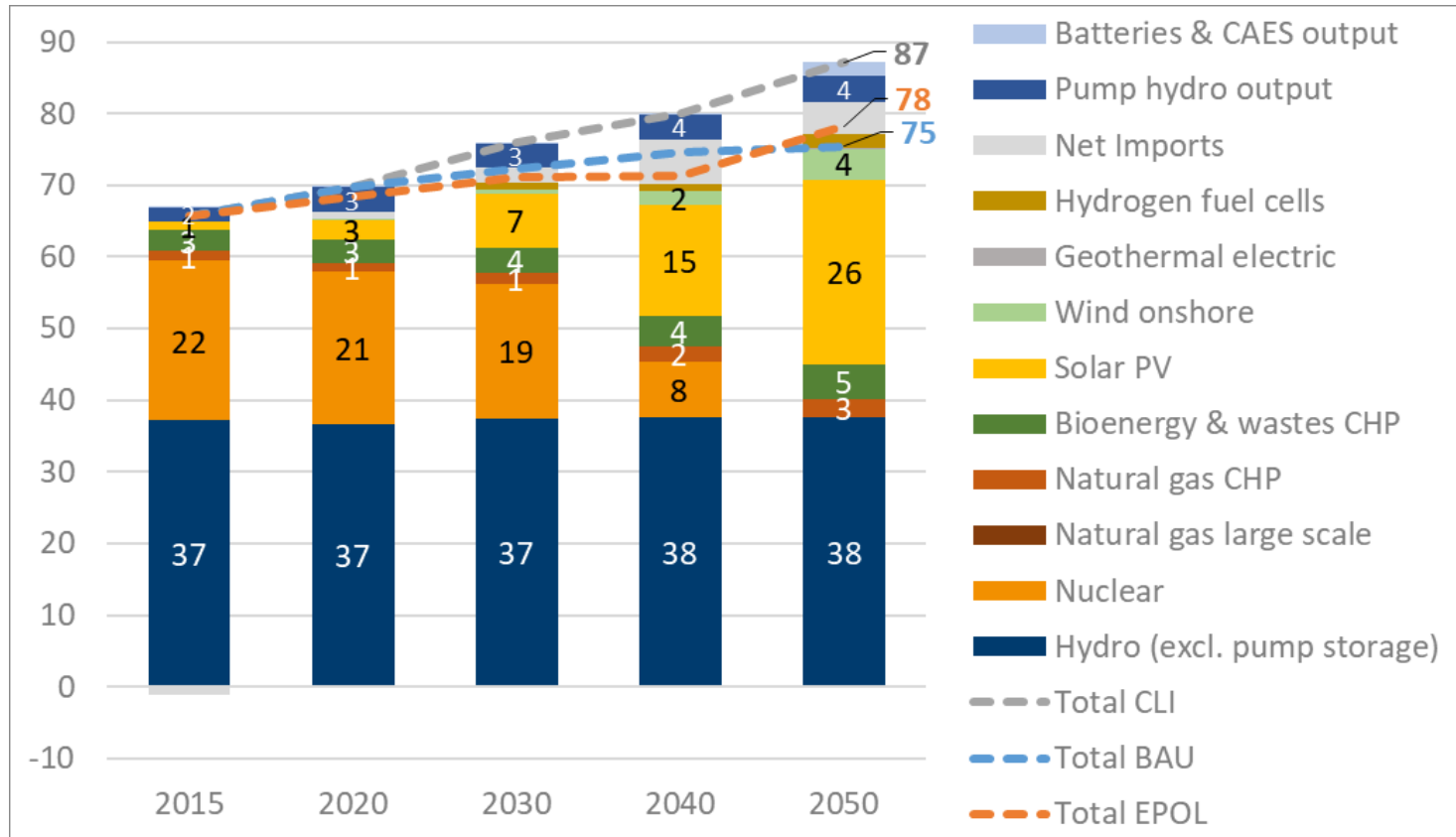
- Rooftop PV-system using mono-crystalline Silicon cells\* produced in China
- EPBT is dependent on irradiation, but also on other factors like grid efficiency\*\*.
- Better grid efficiency in Europe may decrease the EPBT by typically 9.5 % compared to PV modules produced in China.



Photovoltaics report, ISE Fraunhofer, may 2024

- 1 year to generate equivalent amount of energy that was used for manufacturing PV modules (depends on technology and location)

# Swiss Energy Strategy 2050

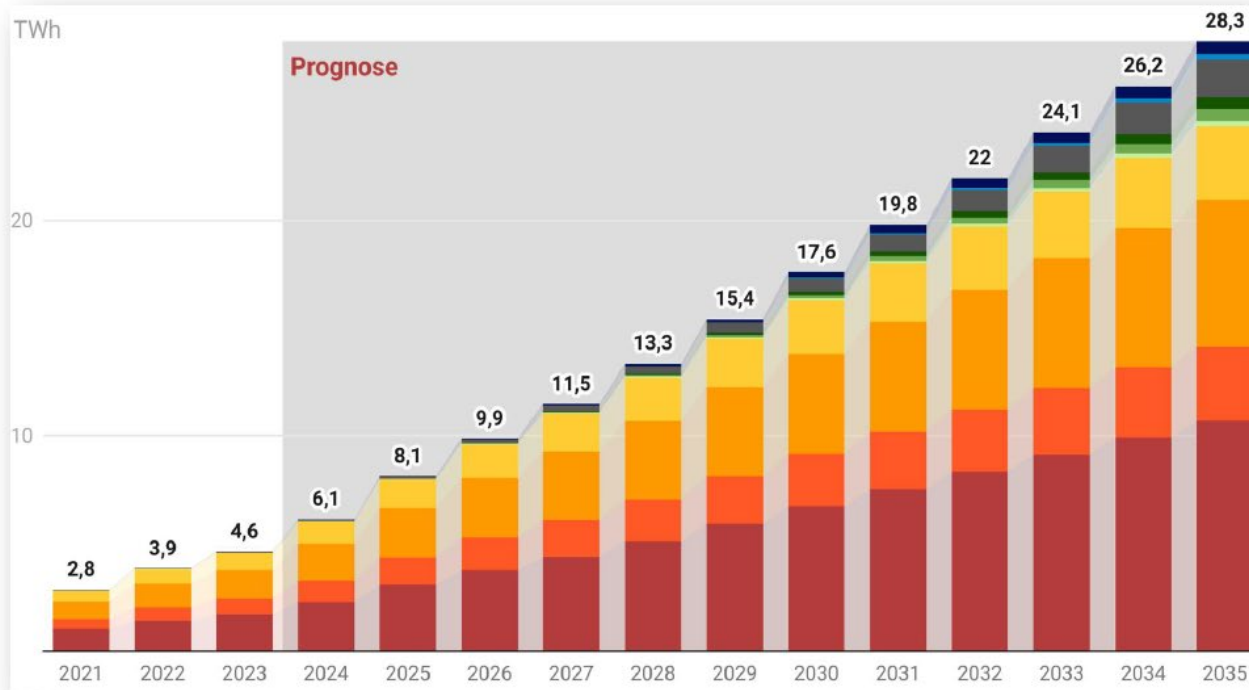


Electricity supply mix in the CLI scenario, TWh/a

Source: "Transformation of the Swiss Energy System for a Net-Zero Greenhouse Gas Emission Society", ETH Zürich, 2021

- PV is predicted to become the 2nd pillar for energy production in CH by 2050

# PV in Switzerland



## Solarstromproduktion

- Alpin
- Agri-PV
- Infrastruktur
- Fassade > 100 kW
- Fassade 30-100 kW
- Fassade < 30 kW
- Dach > 300 kW
- Dach 100-300 kW
- Dach 30-100 kW
- Dach < 30 kW

© Swissolar | Bern, 1. April 2025

**>8 TWh**  
will be produced  
by PV in 2025

**14%**  
of total electricity consumption  
in 2025 will come from PV