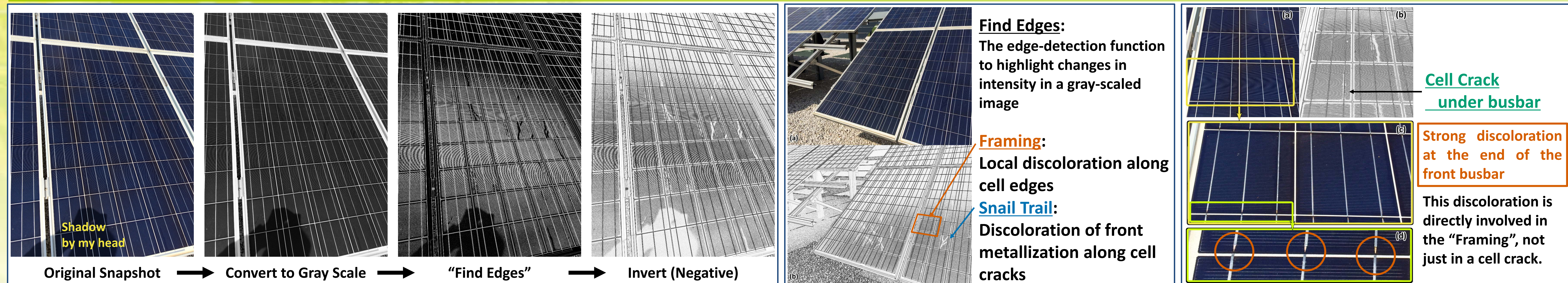


連続加速試験によるフレーミング現象の再現

棚橋 紀悟¹, 櫻井 啓一郎¹, 塩田 剛史², William Gambogi³, Nancy H. Phillips³, Kaushik Roy Choudhury³, Sergiu Spataru⁴, David C. Miller⁵, Michael Kempe⁵, Michael Owen-Bellini⁵, Peter Hacke⁵
¹産業技術総合研究所, ²三井化学, ³DuPont Photovoltaic Solutions, USA, ⁴Aalborg University, Denmark, ⁵National Renewable Energy Laboratory, USA

Field Observations

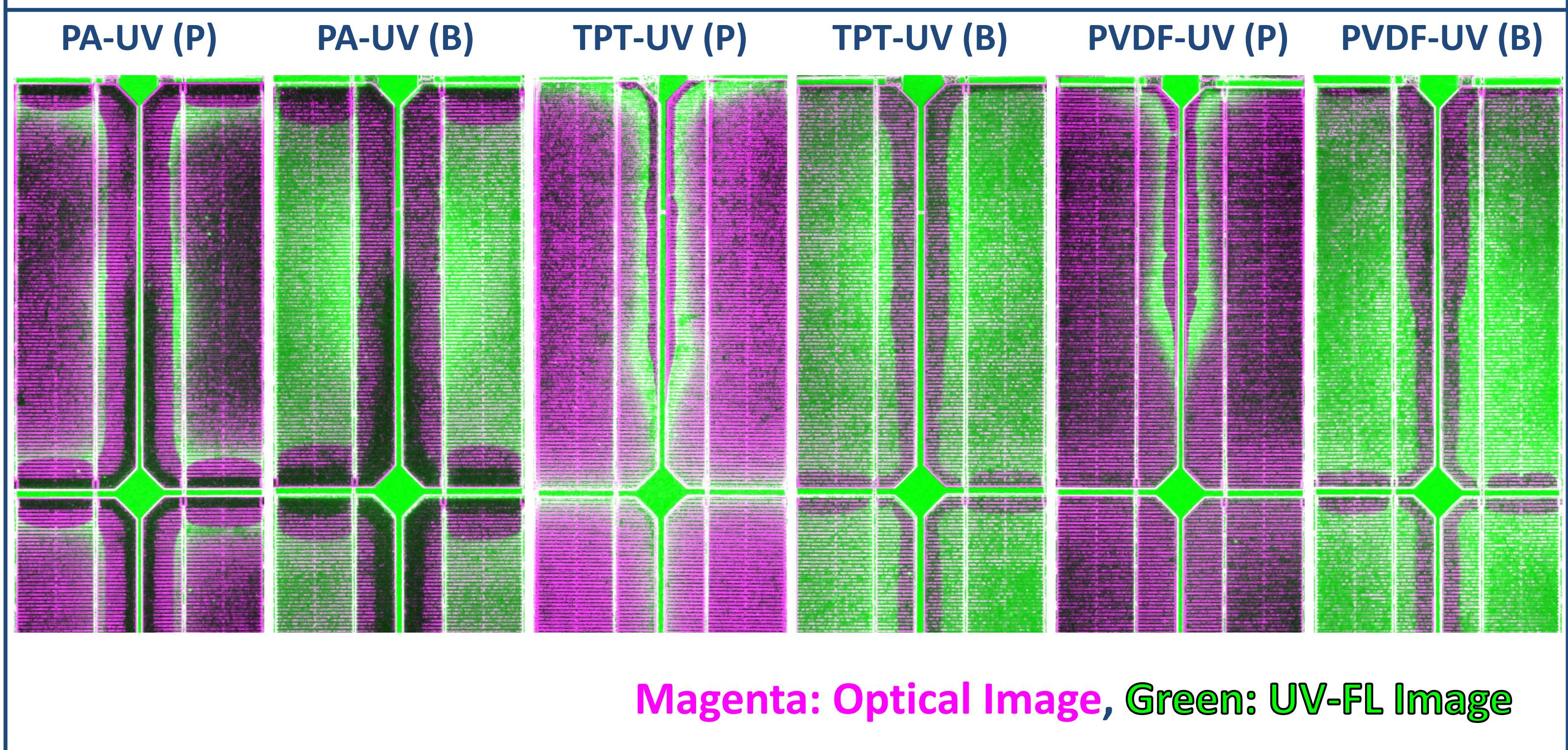


Summary

The "Framing" (local discoloration along cell edges) was induced by a simple sequential accelerated stress test (consisting of hydrothermal- and UV-stressors: **Panel 1**) applied to the PV modules with high OTR (oxygen transmission rate) backsheets, irrespective of the inclusion of UV-absorber in poly(ethylene-co-vinyl acetate) (EVA) encapsulant.

UV-fluorescence (UV-FL) imaging of the PV modules suggests that the spatially-inhomogeneous degradation of EVA material under UV-irradiating conditions is correlated to this "Framing" indicating an underlying common mechanism. These findings would contribute to the development of test procedures to broadly mimic the actual failures observed in fielded PV.

Overlaid Images



Results

Panel 1: Experimental Procedures

(a) Mini-Module with PERC Cells

(b) Matrix of Material Combination

EVA Backsheet	PA	PVDF	PVF / PET / PVF
- UV absorber	PA-UV (P)	PVDF-UV (P)	TPT-UV (P)
+ UV absorber	PA-UV (B)	PVDF-UV (B)	TPT-UV (B)

(c) Sequential Testing

- DH Stress (85/85) 1000 h
- UV Stress (Xe: 70°C) UV-1
- UV Stress (Xe: 70°C) UV-2
- UV Stress: 60 kWh/m² x 2 (at 300 - 400 nm)

Panel 2: Gas/Moisture Protection

(a) Connection: "String Interconnector" to "J-Box"

(b) PVF-Sheet Position

(c) J-Box

J-Box was glued with a silicone sealant (▲), and a silicone potting agent filled the inside of the J-Box.

Panel 3: UV-induced Degradation (1)

Panel 4: UV-induced Degradation (2)

References (UV-induced degradation in p-PERC / n-PERT modules):
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Panel 5: EL Images

Panel 6: Opt. Images (PA Backsheet)

Panel 7: Opt. Images (TPT Backsheet)

Panel 8: Evolution of Framing

Panel 9: Discoloration (One End of Busbars)

Panel 10: Discoloration (One End of Busbars)

Panel 11: UV-FL Images

Panel 12: Appendix & References

References (Framing / Snail Trail / UV-FL...)

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