

複合加速試験に許容される試験費用推定

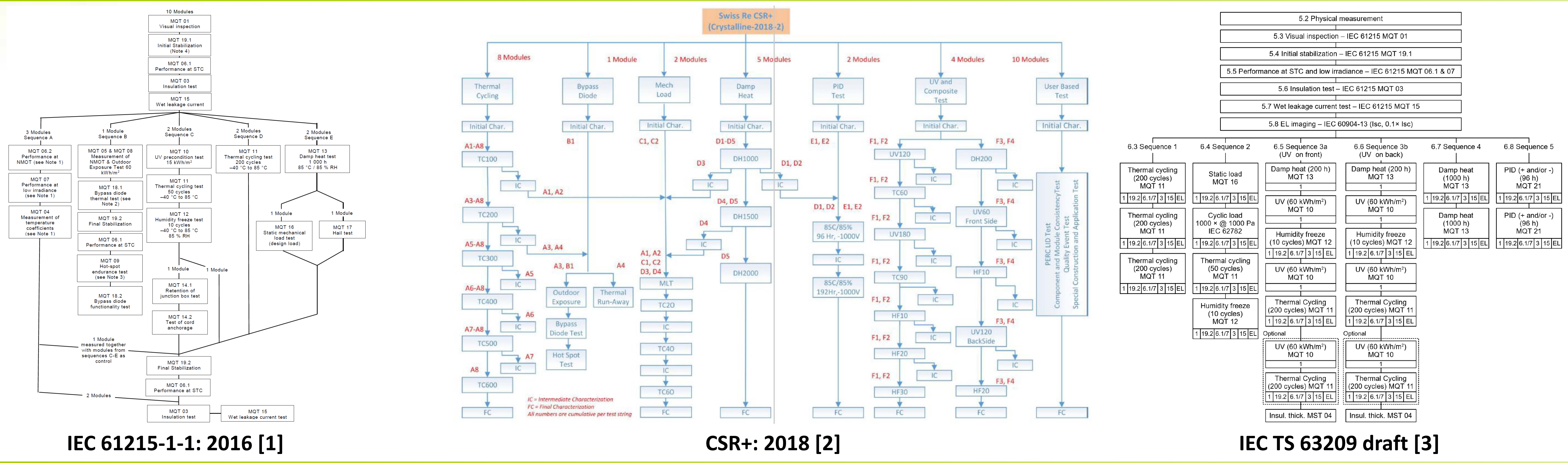
Acceptable volume of investment for "Combined Stress Testing"

棚橋 紀悟¹, Michael Woodhouse², 櫻井 啓一郎¹, Peter Hacke²
¹産業技術総合研究所、²National Renewable Energy Laboratory, USA

Summary

The combined stress tests, in which some kinds of stressors simultaneously applied to the testing PV modules, have several advantages to contribute the risk avoidance on long-term operation of PV modules in fields (find the failure modes which are a-priori unknown in new module designs, reduction of potential risk, acceleration of the time to market of a product, and so on). Through the analyses for the cost-of-ownerships in the conventional qualification test and the proposed extended stress tests for PV modules, we predict that of a combined stress test, to clarify the acceptable level of investment for this novel test system. In this study, we demonstrate that, if we could develop the test equipment with a comparable level of investment to those required in these extended stress tests, the combined stress test would be accepted by all stake-holders in PV industry sector. Furthermore, it is suggested that the market penetration of this combined stress test would be facilitated by the equipment-improvement for the multi-module testing.

Conventional Qualification Test & Proposed Extended Stress Tests



Approach & Results

The cost-of-ownerships of the existing test system (IEC 61215-1-1) and 2 proposed protocol (CSR+ and IEC TS 63209 draft) were calculated, in reference to the total cost-of-ownership guide on PV cell manufacturing [4]–[6] (Tables I, II, III).

Table I: Spread sheet to be input the price and the depreciation period of equipment required in IEC 61215-1-1

Item	Equipment Name	Price (USD)	Depreciation (Year)	Annual Cost (USD)
MST01	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST02	Damp heat chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST03	UV and Composite Test chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST04	Humidity freeze chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST05	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST06	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST07	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST08	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST09	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST10	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST11	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST12	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST13	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST14	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST15	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST16	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST17	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST18	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST19	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000
MST20	Thermal cycling chamber	1,000,000	10	100,000

Table II: Annual cumulative tests calculation

In Case of IEC 61215-1-1

Unit Tact: 1,300 h TC 200 (6 h x 200 cycles) + Stabilization + Inspection + else

Productive Time: 8,396 h

Operation Time - Standby Time - else

Annual Turnover: 6.45 = 8,396/1,300 --- (a)

Chamber Capacity: 10 modules/chamber --- (b)

Required Module: 2 --- (c)

in IEC 61215-1-1 Seq. C, D, and E

Max Parallel Test: 5 = (b)/(c)

Safety Factor: 0.95

Practical Parallel Test: 4 (during Unit Tact) --- (d)

Ann. Cumulative Tests: 25.8 = (a) x (d) --- (e)

Unit Modules/Test: 10 --- (f)

(IEC 61215-1-1 Sample Size)

Annual Throughput: 258 = (e) x (f)

Table III: Annual cumulative tests in 3 test-protocols*

Test Protocol	61215-1-1	CSR+	63209 draft
Unit Tact (h)	1,300	3,700	3,700
Ann. Turnover	6.45	2.33	2.33
Parallel Tests	4	1	1
Ann. Cumulative Tests (Tests/Year)	25.8	2.33	2.33
Unit Modules/Test	10	32	50**
Ann. Throughput (Modules/Year)	258	74.6	116.5

* The optional tests (e.g., the user-based tests defined in CSR+) are not included.
 ** Since the major objective of IEC TS 63209 draft is the risk-data collection on the testing PV modules, we assumed that the confidence in the test results would be emphasized by a large sample size (e.g., 10 modules/sequence).

Acceptable volume of investment (AVI) for the increasing in confidence on reliability = ca. 10-times of the unit cost in the conventional qualification test

Table IV: Assumed add-on process costs by cost element

	61215-1-1	CSR+	63209 draft
1 Depreciation	319 k\$/y	26.9 %	0.83 -fold
2 Floor space	444 k\$/y	1.00 -fold	23.5 %
3 Materials/Consumables	41 k\$/y	1.00 -fold	54.9 %
4 Utilities	54 k\$/y	1.00 -fold	1.00 -fold
5 Waste Disposal	81 k\$/y	1.00 -fold	1.00 -fold
6 Labor	245 k\$/y	20.7 %	1.00 -fold
7 Cost of Yield Loss	0 k\$/y	0	0
8 Cost of Ownership	1,183 k\$/y	1,130 k\$/y	1,120 k\$/y
9 Ann. Cumulative Tests	25.8 tests/y	2.33 tests/y	2.33 test/y
10 Unit Cost (Cost / Test)	46 k\$/test	485 k\$/test	480 k\$/test

References

- Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules - Design qualification and type approval - Part 1-1: Special requirements for testing of crystalline silicon photovoltaic (PV) modules. IEC 61215-1-1: 2016, 2016.
- J. Li and E. Hsi, Solar Panel Code of Practice International guideline on the risk management and sustainability of solar panel warranty insurance. Swiss Reinsurance, 2018.
- Extended-stress testing of photovoltaic modules for risk analysis. IEC TS 63209 draft.
- D. W. Jimenez, "Cost of ownership and overall equipment efficiency: a photovoltaics perspective," Photovoltaics International, pp. 16–22, 2009.
- Guide to Calculate Cost of Ownership (COO) Metrics for Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment. SEMI E35-0618, 2017.
- SEMI and VDMA, "Calculate cost of ownership," 2014. [Online]. Available: http://www.itrpv.net/cm4all/iproc.php/SEMI_CoO_Template_20140218.xlsx?cdp=a.