

# Field experience with perovskite mini-modules

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# Agenda

1. Where is UC Merced?
2. Analyzing perovskite mini-modules at UC Merced
  - Cleaning outdoor data can be challenging
  - Methodology to compare modules of different electrical configuration
3. **Perovskite mini-modules showed stable performance for several months!**
  - Mini-modules sustained >80% of the rated power for 120 days.
  - Performance ratio results different from commercial Silicon technologies
4. Takes aways for measuring perovskites mini-modules in real outdoor conditions

## Where is UC Merced?

- + Collaboration between UC-Merced and Caelux Corporation to test tandem perovskites mini-modules.
- + Merced area is known for hot sunny summers and mild winters
  - During the last heat wave (September 2022) we reached a record high of 115 °F!
- + UC Merced has an outdoor testing facility to measure IV parameters for long periods at a fixed tilt.

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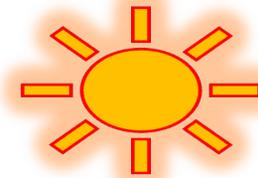
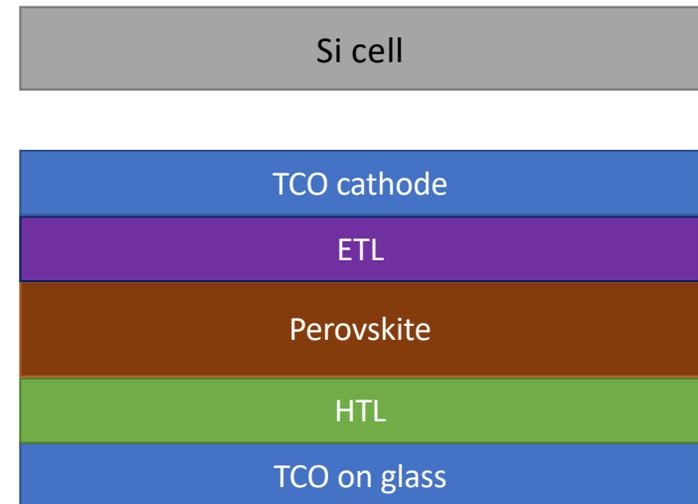
# Experiment configuration

- + **Modules mounted on test rack**
  - 35° tilt south-facing
  - Cleaned two (2) times per week
- + **IV Curve Monitoring with Daystar multi-tracer**
  - IV curves taken every 5 mins the using 4-wire method
  - Modules held at MPP between IV curves
  - BOM Temperature with T-type thermocouples
- + **Ambient conditions tracked**
  - Irradiance, ambient temperature, wind speed, relative humidity
- + **----- Perovskite Modules** and **----- Silicon reference Module** (presented data from this module)



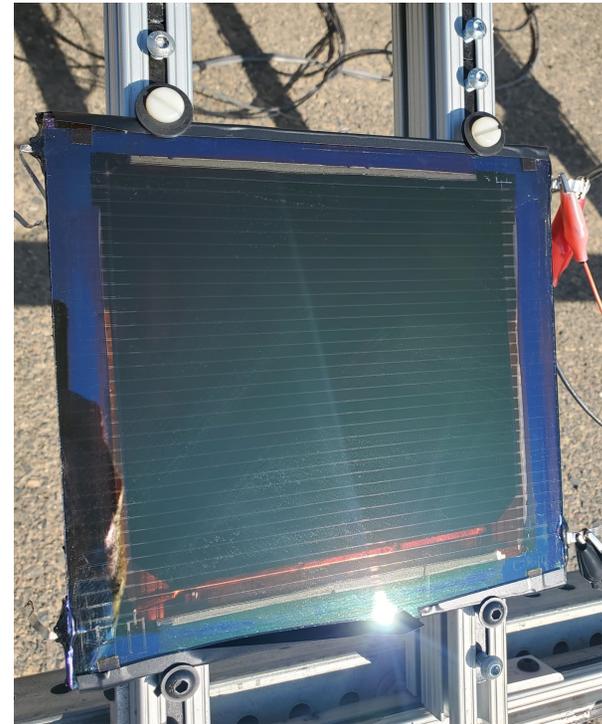
## PV mini-Modules tested

- + Caelux provided mini-modules with different electrical configurations.
  - General composition: MA chemistry with additives; Rev. B generation chemistry and encapsulation.
  - Bandgap  $\sim 1.65\text{eV}$
  - Active area:  $256\text{ cm}^2$
  - **111** is a Tandem Mini-module (4 terminal: PVSK over Si) only perovskite measured
  - **47** is a stand-alone PVSK mini-module



# Experiment details

Experiment duration	Module ID	<b>111</b>	<b>47</b>
	Start date	2/1/2022	1/31/2022
	Days on sun	121	121
First outdoor measurement at 1 sun	BOM Temp (°C)	43	43
	Voc (V)	33.4	15.95
	Isc(A)	0.10	0.24
	FF(%)	0.55	0.42
	Pmax(W)	1.85	1.62



## Data cleaning and filtering

- + As any outdoor experiment, some of the data from the experiment turned out messy. We applied some cleaning and filtering to facilitate the data analysis and comparison of the performance.
  - Selected measurements with irradiance values between 900-1020 W/m<sup>2</sup> (closer to 1 sun) for temperature coefficient analysis,
  - Daily  $P_{max} > 80\%$  initial measurement values,
  - All the measurements before 132 days of exposure (due to material degradation),
  - Other standard data cleaning procedure (e.g., filtering outliers, disconnection, unintentional shading)
- + We also included some of the low-irradiance data to understand the diurnal transient of the electrical parameters and the performance ratio.

## Electrical parameter normalization

- + All electrical parameters were normalized for comparison across module configurations by using the first outdoor measurement and applying a correction for irradiance.
  - We applied these normalization equations to all measurements extracted from the IV curve.

Measured voltage

$$\bar{V}_{oc,i} = \frac{V_{oc,i}}{V_{ref}}$$

Reference voltage

Measured current

$$\bar{I}_{sc,i} = \frac{I_{sc,i}}{I_{ref}} \times \frac{G_{ref}}{G_i}$$

Reference current

Reference irradiance

Measured irradiance

## PV module performance ratio

- + The Performance Ratio (PR) calculation gives a relative efficiency for the module and helps us compare between modules of different cell configurations

$$PR_{DC} = \frac{P_{mp,i}}{P_{ref}} \times \frac{G_{ref}}{G_i}$$

Measured maximum power

Reference maximum power

Reference irradiance

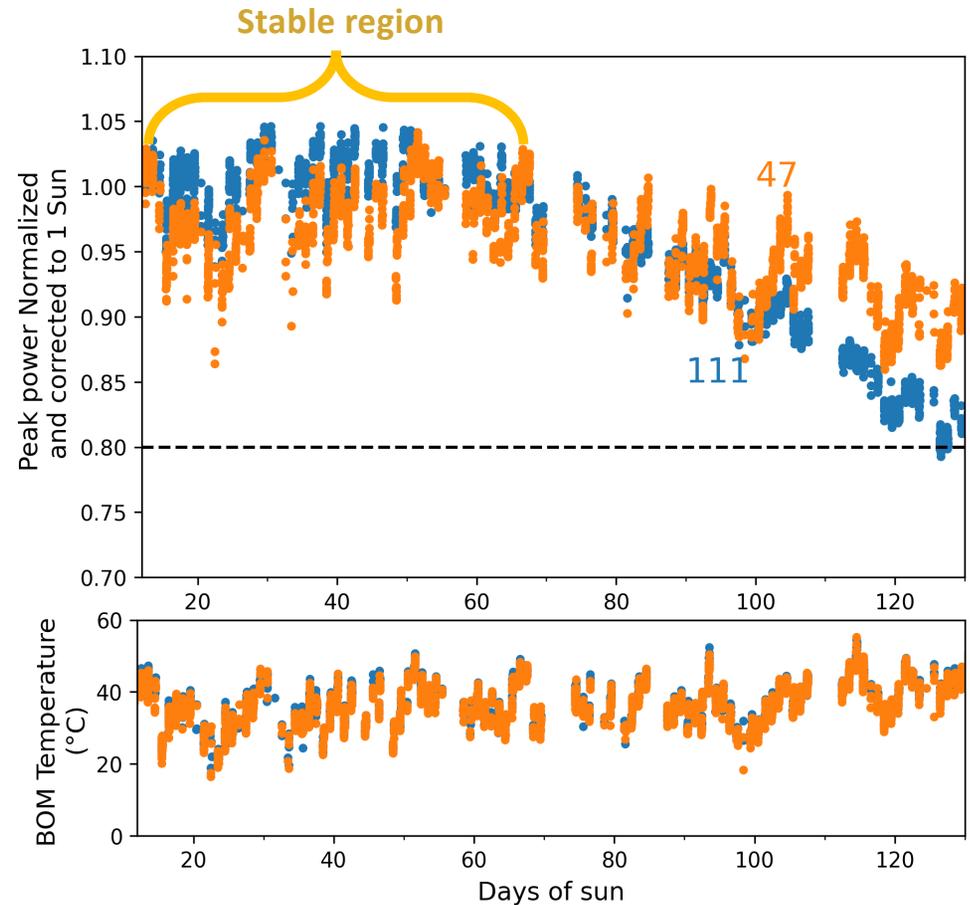
Measured irradiance

- + The PR calculation provide a comparison point between Perovskite modules and Si technologies

# Results

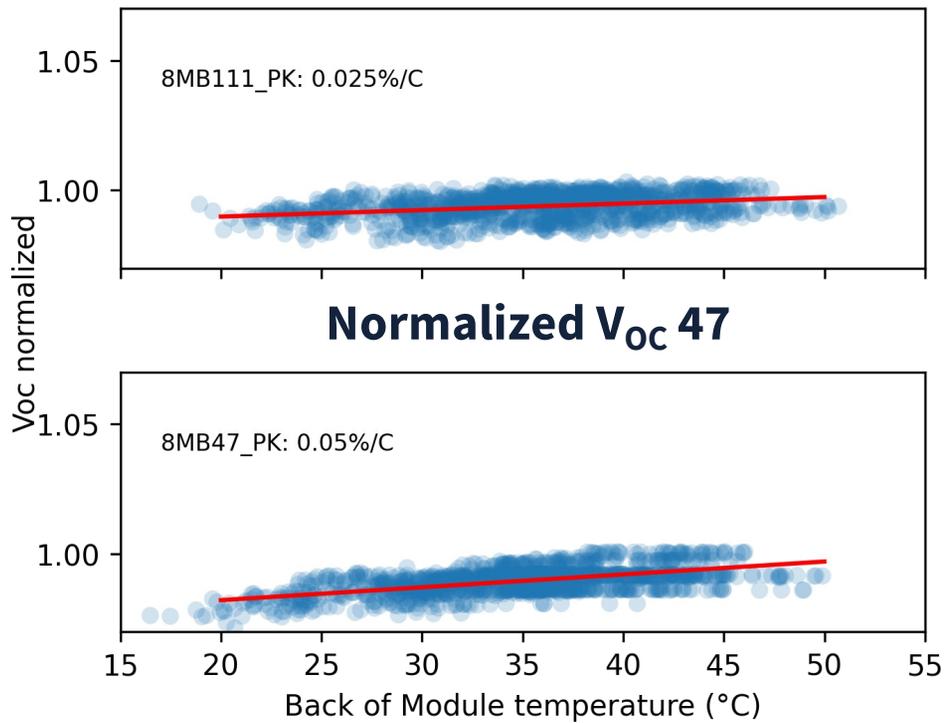
# Observed degradation trends

- + Modules maintained **>80% of Pmax** for **more than 120 days** of exposure
  - Stability observed during first 60 days for both samples
  - Mini-module 111 degraded faster than 47
- + Degradation of the material made it difficult to analyze all days.
  - We selected the 60 days (stable region) to calculate the temperature coefficients
- + Note that: **Stable region has a lower ambient temperature**

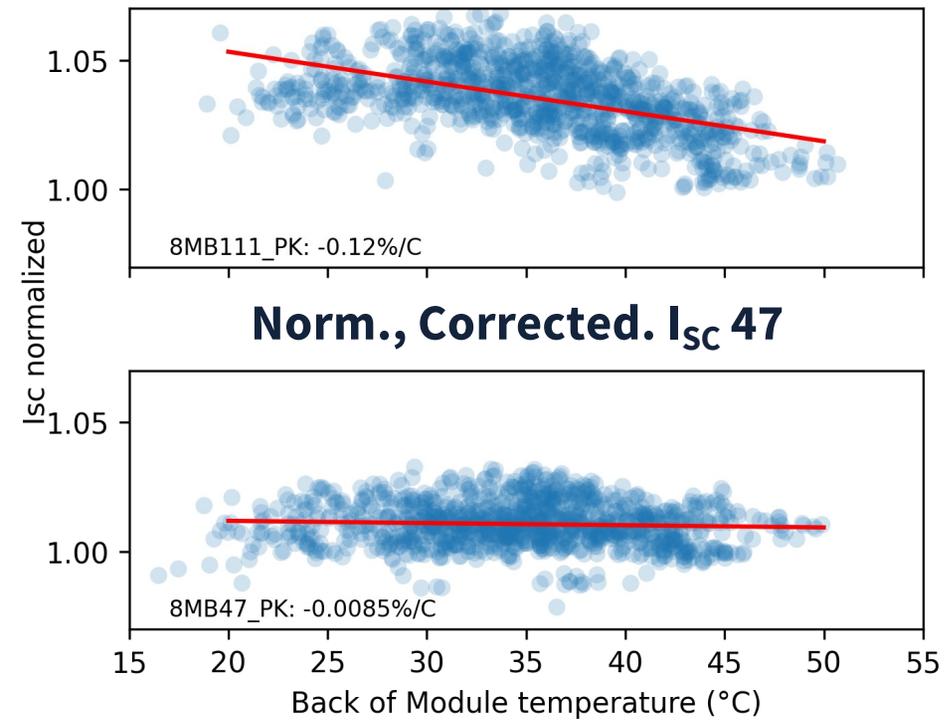


# Temperature coefficients $V_{OC}$ and $I_{SC}$

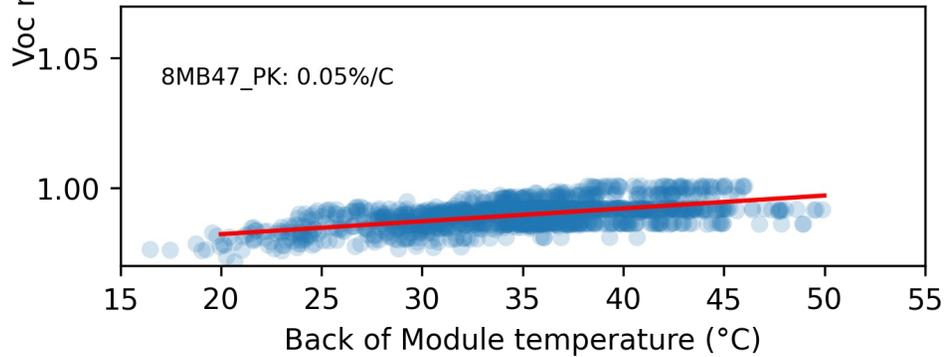
## Normalized $V_{OC}$ 111



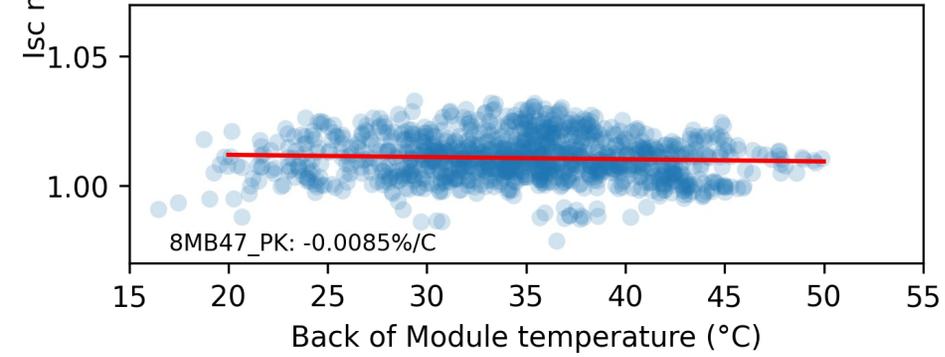
## Norm., Corrected. $I_{SC}$ 111



## Normalized $V_{OC}$ 47



## Norm., Corrected. $I_{SC}$ 47



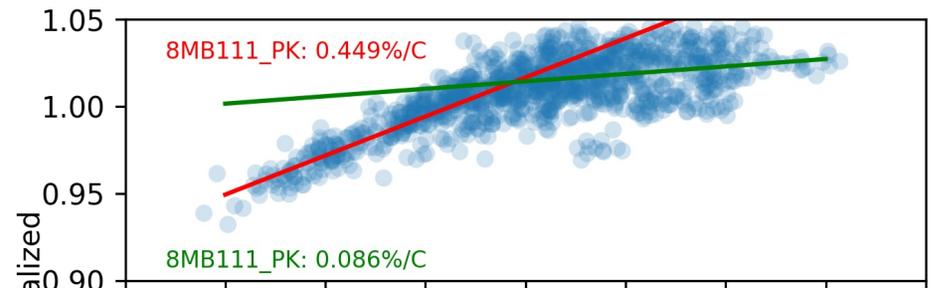
# Temperature coefficients: P<sub>MAX</sub>

- + Single perovskite and tandem modules have temperature coefficients contrary to silicon modules:

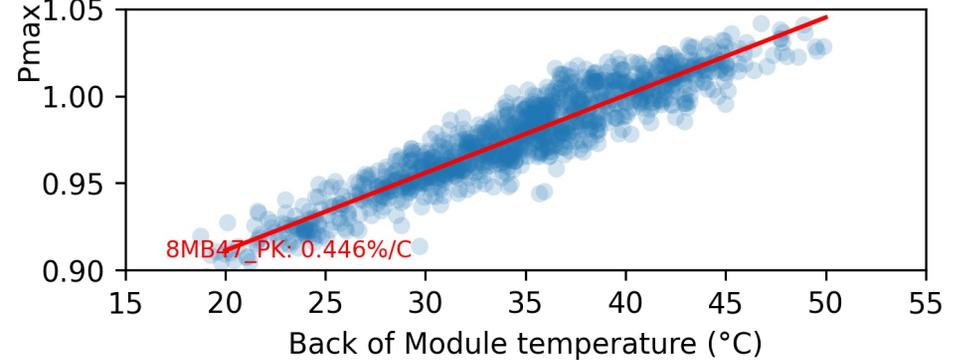
	Si	Pk
Voc	-	+
Isc	+	-
Pmax	-	+

- + 111 and 47 has the same P<sub>max</sub> coefficient for low temperature and different for high temperature

## Norm., Corrected. P<sub>max</sub> 111

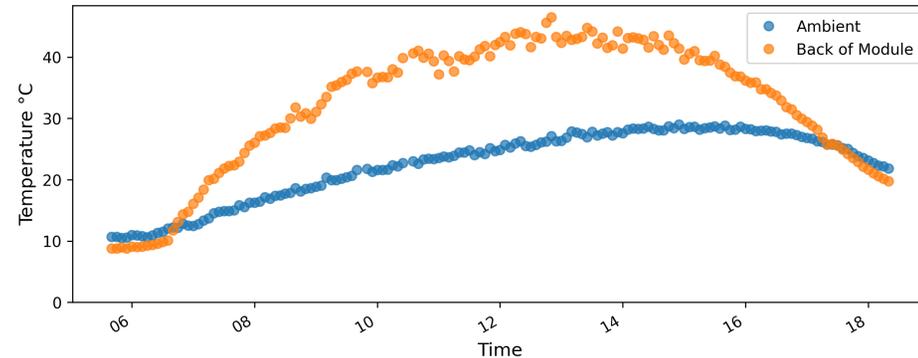
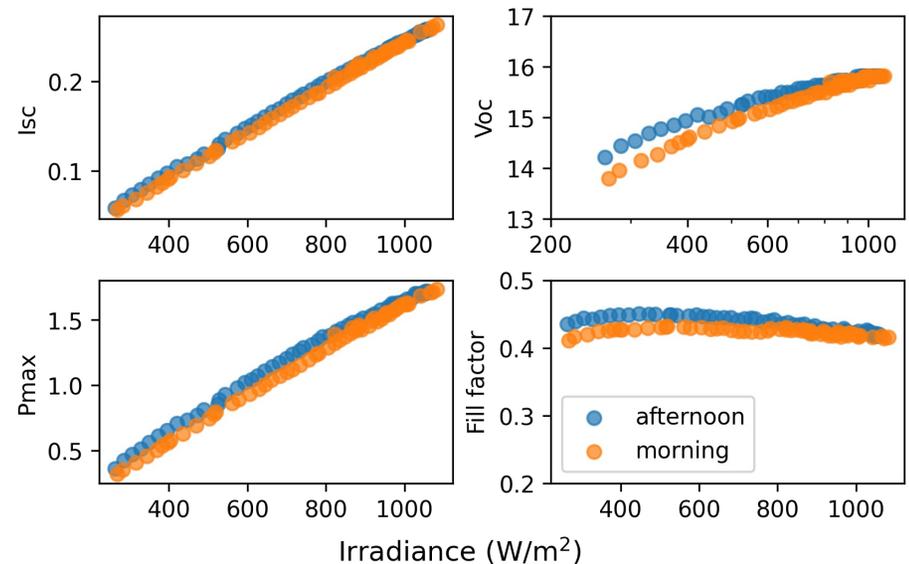


## Norm., Corrected. P<sub>max</sub> 47

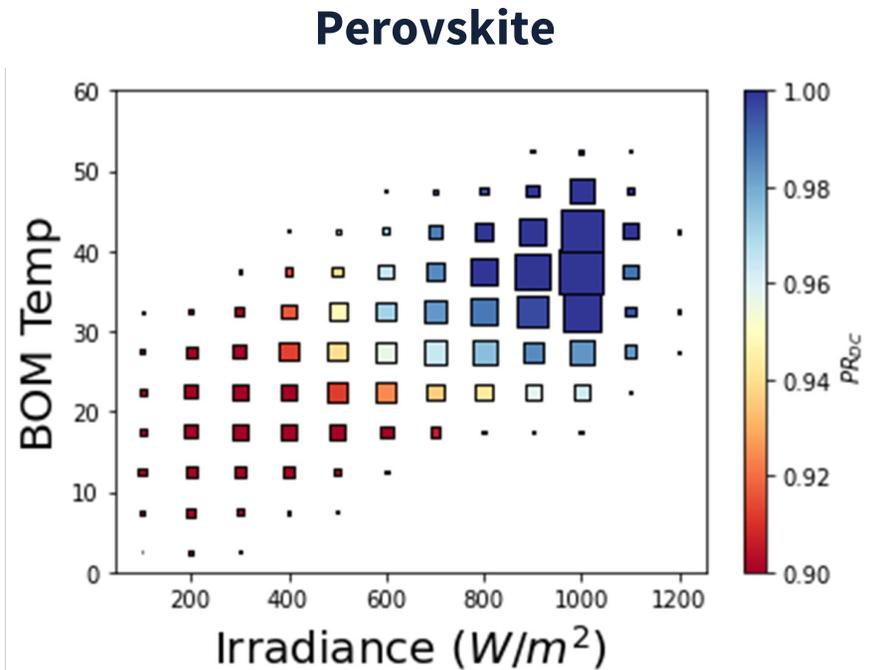
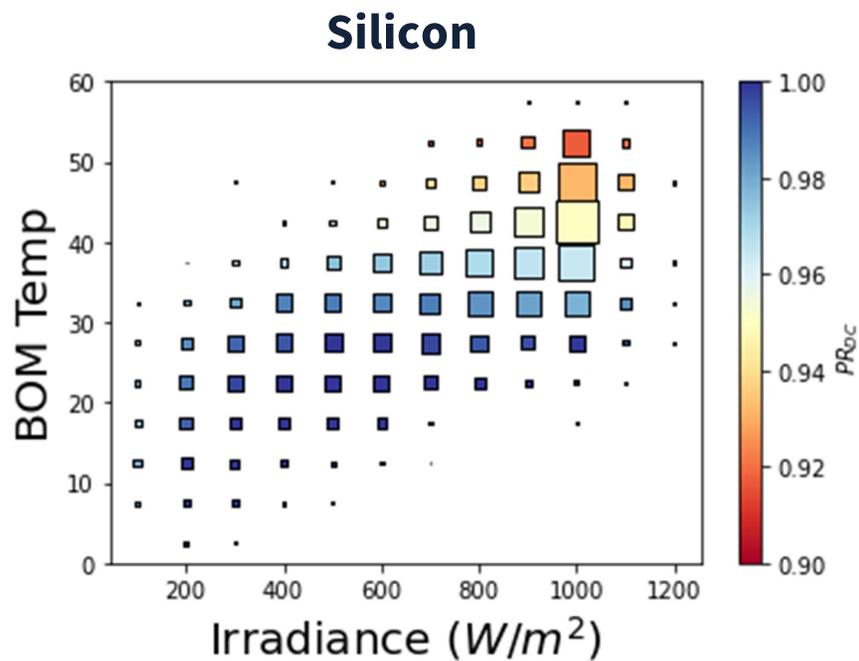


# Diurnal electrical performance: March 24<sup>th</sup>, 2022

- + Module 47 (Single Perovskite)
- +  $I_{sc}$  and  $P_{max}$  showed linear dependence with the irradiance while  $V_{oc}$  has a logarithmic dependence
  - FF is less affected by the irradiance
- + The performance of the Pk mini-module is *slightly* higher during the afternoon than during the morning.
  - This trend is true for multiple days as it degraded.

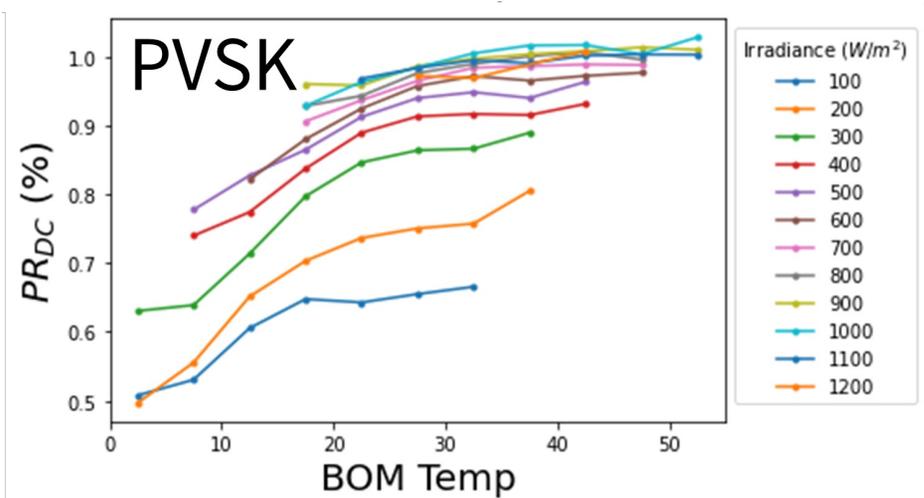
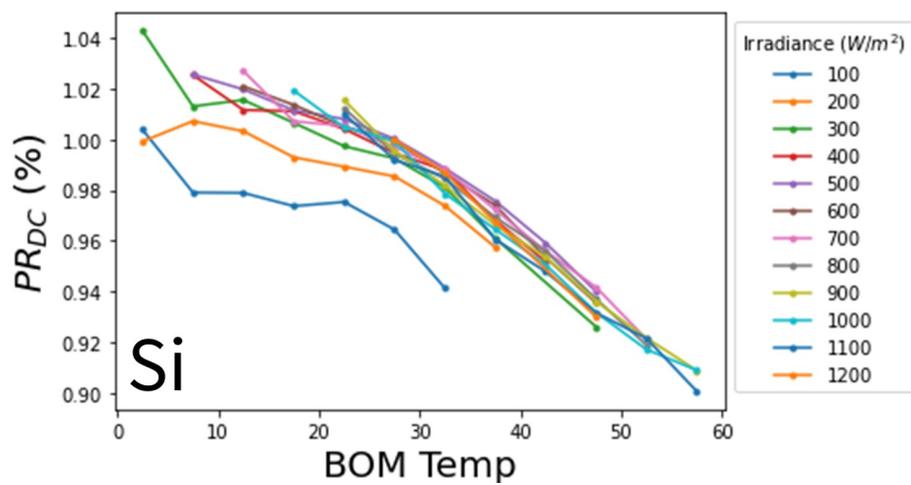


# Performance ratio (matrix method)



Performance ratio for Perovskite Behaves Differently than Silicon!

# Matrix Method Results



Si PR decreases with temperature while PVSK PR increases

## Take aways

- + **We were able to take “good” measurements of the perovskite material that allowed us to estimate the temperature coefficients**
  - This was during the region where modules were stable for 60 days on sun.
- + **Performance ratio of the perovskite material behaves differently than Silicon!**
  - We obtained a higher performance at high temperatures opposite to typical Silicon
  - Perovskite improves at higher irradiance
  - Perovskite performance is better in afternoon than in the morning (mainly due to the Voc and the FF)
  - This results are consistent with those results presented by Mark Khenkin



**Thank you!**

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