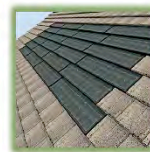
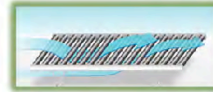
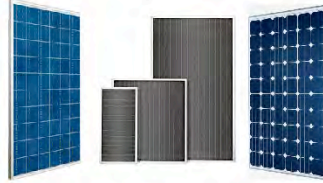


# PV Modules

What You Need To Know In A  
Rapidly Developing Market

Presented by:  
Jeff Spies  
President SOLARSPIES  
NABCEP Secretary



Webinar starts at 9AM Pacific (12 Noon Eastern)

- **Audio options**
  - Telephone - Refer to email for phone number
  - Computer speakers or headset
  - Move close to router or use a wired connection
- **Q & A**
  - Chat - Type your question into chat window and host will read question to presenter
  - Questions addressed based upon time
- **Download entire presentation with presenter notes at [groSolar.com/training](http://groSolar.com/training)**

## Presentation Outline



- PV Module Types
- Materials of Construction
- Grounding
- Voltage & Current Output
- Power Payback
- Life Expectancy
- Ratings
- Certifications
- Module Availability
- Pricing
- Power Production Warranty
- Choosing Quality Modules

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## Module Types



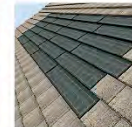
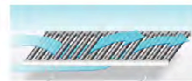
- Crystalline Silicon Modules



- Thin Film Modules



- Specialty Products



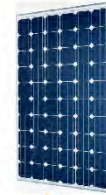
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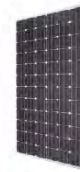
## Crystalline Silicon Modules



- Monocrystalline
  - SolarWorld, Astronergy, SunPower, Sanyo



- Polycrystalline
  - Aka multicrystalline
  - Yingli, Astronergy, Canadian Solar, Trina, AUO



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- **Monocrystalline** SolarWorld, (SunPower, Sanyo)
  - Highest efficiency
  - Less power loss in high temps
  - Back contact modules from SunPower result in high efficiency, but positive grounding is required
- **Polycrystalline** is slightly less efficient than mono, but difference is marginal
- **Price per watt** tends to be main deciding factor for most jobs.
- Highest Efficiency is the SpectroLab Three-junction (2-terminal, monolithic) gallium arsenide cells
- Poly easier to ramp up production at plant
- Sanyo Hetero Junction Interface technology increases efficiency
- Sunpower back contacts makes for more area for PV exposure
- Stacking processes helps increase efficiency

## Crystalline Silicon Modules

What the World Needs. NOW™

- Crystalline silicon modules dominate the PV market
  - Over 80% market share
- High efficiency 13-19%
- Long life expectancy - 30 to 50 years for quality installs
- Crystalline module pricing declined more than 50% in past 2 years

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•30-50 years is the common life estimate assuming **quality modules, proper designed, proper installation**

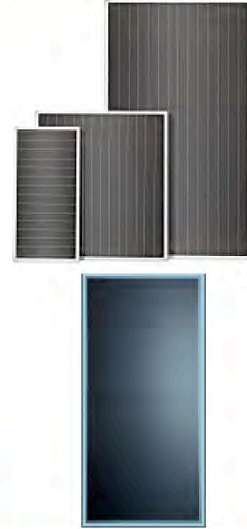
### •Market reports:

- SolarBuzz** reports that 80% of the market is cSi and 20% is thin film
  - <http://www.solarbuzz.com/Technologies.htm>
- Greentech Media** forecasts thin film to capture 28% market share by 2012
  - <http://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/the-future-of-thin-film-beyond-the-hype/>
- Price decline due to wafer thickness
- Polysilicon is very expensive
- Grams/watt has decreased to save cost
- 300 microns down to 150-200 microns
- Kerf (saw cut thickness) has been minimized
- Manufacturing efficiencies help reduce cost

# Thin Film Modules



- Amorphous Silicon – aSi
- CIGS - Copper Indium (Gallium) DiSelenide
- Cadmium Telluride - CdTe



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## •Amorphous Silicon - aSi

- UniSolar, Astronergy, Dupont Apollo

## •CIGS Copper Indium (Gallium) DiSelenide

- Stion, Miasole, Solyndra, TSC
- CIS modules are similar to CIGS modules but do not use Gallium

## •Cadmium Telluride - CdTe

- First Solar CdTe modules use cadmium which is a toxic heavy metal, necessitating recycling after 25 years
- Cadmium and Tellurium may face supply shortages in coming years
- Telluride is 5<sup>th</sup> rarest metal on earth
  
- Indium may run out in 30 yrs



## Thin Film Modules



- Less than 20% of market
- aSi and CdTe are lower efficiency 5-9%
  - Requires 2x space, grounding, racking, labor
- CIGS are medium efficiency 12-15%
- Struggling to keep pace with falling price of crystalline silicon
- Typically used in large field arrays
  - utility scale applications dominate

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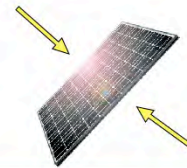
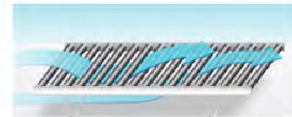
- **Thin film modules produce more kWh/kW** due to ability to harvest sunlight more hours of the day
- Thin film does **have good potential to lower installed costs** in the future
- Most thin film arrays must **cover twice the area** to give same power output compared to crystalline silicon array
  - Requires **twice the racking, install labor, and grounding hardware**
- **Lower efficiency products** include
  - Unisolar aSi modules
  - First Solar CdTe modules (First Solar dominates the thin film market)
- **Medium Efficiency 12 – 15% CIGS modules include**
  - Solyndra, Stion, Miasole
  - Cigs modules have only a small share of thin film market
- Thin Film allows more broad spectrum light absorption , so more production in cloudy weather or earlier and later in the day
  - Allows more some advantage in the cloudier areas



## Specialty PV Products



- Solar shingles
- Solar laminate roofing
- Cylindrical solar PV tubes
- Hybrid silicon/thin film
- BiFacial
  
- Expensive
- Not in mainstream usage



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### •Solar Shingles

- Many module interconnects
- Less power due to poor ventilation (5% for thin film materials is common)
- 40-80% more expensive
- Most solar shingle ventures have failed, but new ones are planned
- Kyocera, UniSolar, & Open Energy have discontinued their solar shingle business
- Dow introducing new solar shingle in 2011
- Most require new construction and cannot match color of other shingles easily

### •Solar laminate roofing

- Metal roof application – new roof typically required
- 20-30% more expensive than crystalline silicon

### •Cylindrical solar PV tubes

- Solyndra CIGS modules designed for flat white roof
- 20-30% more expensive than crystalline silicon

### •Hybrid silicon/thin film modules

- Sanyo HIT modules use CIGS material on top of monocrystalline silicon cells for higher efficiency

### •BiFacial

- Sanyo PV cell front and rear of module to harvest reflected light

# Materials of Construction



- Cells
- Glass
- Encapsulant
- Backsheet
- Frames
- Electrical Connection

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- Silicon solar cell thickness
  - Decreased dramatically in recent years
- cSi cell efficiency
  - Increased from an average of 11% to 16% in last 20 years
- 75-80% of module cost is making the cell

- In 1998 75 W panels were the norm
  - 120W panels soon debuted due to improved efficiency
  - By 2010 module output was 200-250 watts due to larger modules and increases in efficiency
- Cells currently sell for \$1.15 to \$1.30/watt so they comprise the majority of the cost of a module

- Antireflective coatings
  - minimize light losses due to reflection
- Glass thickness
  - Decreased in recent years
  - Reduces shipping and handling weight
- PV glass is specialized
  - Could be the next shortage

- **Tempered safety glass** used in most framed modules
- **Very low iron content** to minimize reflection
- **Anti reflective coating** applied or baked in
  - Directs light straight into the cell instead of at an angle
  - Some coatings have peeled off, but those problems were addressed effectively
- Thinner glass requires that you **DO NOT walk across the modules!**
- Modules must pass **hail damage resistance tests** - performed after wind tests
  - Severe Hail Damage Resistance Test
    - steel ball 45 mm, 358 g dropped from 5.4 m onto sample 10 times.
    - impact energy of 19 J
  - Moderate Hail Damage Resistance Test
    - test is performed after wind tests.
    - steel ball 51 mm, 737 g dropped from 1.5 m onto sample 10 times
    - impact energy of 10.8 J.
  - Conditions of acceptance
    - Voltage output of the PV module after simulated hail damage must be at least 95 percent of the module voltage output prior to testing.
    - PV module shall show no signs of cracking or splitting.

# Encapsulant



- Seals the cells on front and backside
- EVA encapsulant (Ethyl Vinyl Acetate)
  - Improved over early versions that often turned brown or yellow after a few years.
  - EVA used in modules can vary in quality
- Warranties don't apply on flat panel PV modules using concentration
  - Concentrating will burn EVA

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- **Solar concentration** uses lens, mirrors, or reflectors to shine more sunlight on a PV module
  - Concentrating systems **require tracking systems**
  - Tracking systems have noticeably **higher initial and maintenance costs and tend to not be cost effective due to the dramatically lower prices for crystalline modules**
    - **Better cost strategy is to put up more modules in a static array**
- Sandwich is made from glass, EVA , cell, EVA , & backsheet
  - EVA melts to form clear hermetic transparent seal over front and back of cell
- EVA quality control is important
  - groSolar validates all module manufacturer EVA sources and certificates
  - Need to keep in climate controlled areas
  - Sealed in good bag
  - Use within 24 hours of opening bag
  - Those that don't follow this protocol do not get recommended

## Backsheet



- Polyvinyl fluoride (PVF) film is a common backsheet material
- Backsheet is typical point of failure
  - Cracks form in backsheet/encapsulant
- Current materials are dramatically improved over early products
- groSolar conducts careful screening of all PV module partners

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- **Dupont Tedlar® polyvinyl fluoride (PVF)** film is the most popular backsheet material
- Polyester backsheet used in some backsheets (shinier)
- Cracks in backsheet and encapsulant allow incursion of **moisture eventually leading to corrosion of electrical pathways** and ultimately failure of module
- Care must be taken to not damage backsheet
  - Damage can easily occur when using screwdriver or sharp tools
- Current backsheet materials are dramatically improved in past decade **allowing longer life than modules made 30 years ago**
- **groSolar conducts careful screening** of all PV module partners to verify use of top quality backsheet materials
- Backsheet materials must be carefully handled at module manufacturing plant similar to EVA (see previous page)

- Aluminum Frame Color
  - Silver vs Black
- Frame dimensions
  - No standards
  - Over 10 common thicknesses
- Specialty frames available
  - BIPV, Zep Solar
  - Frameless modules available as special order product

- **Frame color** - silver frames are the norm
  - Black frames are becoming more available
  - Black frames are susceptible to scratches
- **Frame dimensions** - no standards Over 10 common frame thicknesses **requires careful racking clamp selection**
- **Frameless modules** – common in larger scale thin film installation
  - Glued to mounting rack or clipped to rack
  - Sometimes used in utility scale solar arrays
- **Fiberglass** frames coming to the market soon
  - Grounding of these modules is thought to be less problematic, but manufacturers still validating grounding and structural issues of arrays that would use fiberglass frames.
- Frame costs \$.05 - .10 per watt
- Under heavy loads glass can bows up to 2” ( high winds or snow load)
  - Backsheet can rub on rails
  - Frame needed to keep glass as stiff as possible and limit the flexing of the glass



# Electrical Connection



- Connectors
- Junction Box



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## •Connectors

- Tyco and MC dominate
- New players on the horizon

## •Junction Box

- Serviceable J-Boxes are now uncommon
- Must take care to not damage cabling within 12 inches of J-Box
- Modifying the cables voids the Listing
- J box silicone sealed to backsheet
- Must be firmly secured in flexible fashion to accommodate for temperature flexing
- Make sure you have proper adapter and connector
- Pull test performed on wires to ensure robust connection

## Crimp Tools

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- Solar cableset crimping tools available from MC, Tyco, & Rennsteig
  - Rennsteig tool comes with interchangeable dies to make all common cable connectors
- Carrying a variety of pre-made wires can be an effective strategy



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- Making your own cable sets may not be the best cost strategy
  - Can be expensive and problematic if the crimping operation is not performed precisely
  - Incorrectly crimped connectors can pose an undesirable liability issue for the installer
- groSolar recommends purchasing varying lengths of cable sets and making your own cables only if you don't have the proper cables or adapters to finish a job.

# Grounding Modules



- \$0.10/watt!
- Tin-plated copper grounding lugs
- WEEB grounding clips
- Zep Solar



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## •Tin-plated copper grounding lugs

- Industry standard method to ground aluminum frame to mounting rack
- \$.05/watt hardware cost and \$.05/watt labor cost

## •WEEB grounding clips

- Simplify grounding & reduces installation time/cost
- Documentation available at <http://www.we-llc.com/index.html>
- Check with local inspector for approval before design
- May not be approved to UL 1703
  - Grounding officially manufacturer recommended grounding process is may not include weeb clips
  - Getting UL 1703 listing requires expensive testing and many module mfg'rs opt to not incur this expensive

## •Zep Solar

- Integrates rugged grounding system into mounting rack for cost effective grounding
- Currently available on Canadian Solar modules
- Expect 3-4 other modules manufacturers to offer ZEP mounting system in 2011

## Voltage and Current Output

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- Module specs vary widely
- High voltage modules require fewer modules in each string to meet inverter voltage window
- Lower voltage modules require more in string to meet inverter module window

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• **High voltage modules** require fewer modules to meet inverter voltage window

- Wiring challenges (more strings, more fuses)
- Most do not work with micro inverters
  - Especially true with many thin film & some specialty crystalline modules

• **Lower voltage modules** require more in string to meet inverter module window

- Might limit application in smaller arrays
- More watts on a single pair of wires can reduce wiring costs

## Power Payback



- **Power payback** - Time it takes for a module to generate kilowatt hours needed to manufacture the module
- Current power payback is 1-3 years for most modules
- Point of origin influences power payback

**What is the power payback of a coal or nuclear plant?**

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- **Power payback** - The time it takes for a module to generate the kilowatt hours required to manufacture the module
- **2005 NREL reports showed power payback** between 1-4 years <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy99osti/24619.pdf>
  - Current estimates are now 1-3 years due to higher energy efficiency cell manufacturing
  - Silicon module mfg process now more efficient
- **Point of origin influences power payback**
  - Some module manufacturers use hydropower to make modules improving carbon impact like SolarWorld
- Thin Film modules have less power per watt to make the modules

## Life Expectancy



- 30-50 years is the expected practical life for quality modules
- Power decline in early Arco modules (SolarWorld predecessor) is much lower than warranty would indicate
- Green Building Advisor article on Arco Solar module life shows 30+ year life is realistic

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- **Article on Arco Solar module life shows 30+ year life** is realistic
  - <http://www.greenbuildingadvisor.com/blogs/dept/musings/testing-thirty-year-old-photovoltaic-module>
- Some manufacturers now extending the power production warranty to represent real world power production findings (Suntech 35 module power production warrantee)

## Life Expectancy



- Backsheet/Encapsulant is the normal point of failure
  - Encapsulant and glass cracks make a module slowly fail
- Power decline affected by environment
- Initial power decline can be steep for some modules
  - Light Induced Degradation up to 3% within a few days of light exposure



## Ratings of Modules STC vs

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- STC Standard Test Conditions
  - AKA “nameplate rating”
- PTC Performance Test Conditions
  - Slightly less than STC
  - Intended to represent real world performance, but does not
  - PTC ratings take into account everything including loss from wires, etc...
  - Does not account for rating tolerance

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•**200-watt STC** rated module may produce **180 Watts using PTC** conditions

## Certification of Modules



- UL, ETL, TUV, CSA
  - The above testing agencies certify PV modules to the UL 1703 standard
  - ETL, CSA, and TUV are growing in acceptance
- CEC - The California Energy Commission
  - Approves modules for the California Solar Initiative program

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- **UL 1703 is industry standard** for electrical safety
- ETL, CSA, and TUV are growing in acceptance **but not as universally accepted as UL testing**
- Many **state and local incentive programs use the CEC approved module list** for their program
  
- It is not legal in almost all municipalities to install modules that meet UL 1703.
- Using C modules in a residential or commercial installation can open up a huge liability concern for the designer/installer company

## Module Pricing



- Current price range for cSi modules
  - \$1.90 to \$2.25/watt
  - Pricing declined over 50% in since 2008
  - 2011 Expect slow minimal ramp down in prices
- Some thin film modules (CdTe) cost less per watt than cSi, but installed costs are comparable due to added racking & labor
  - Thin film not widely accepted by financial community

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### •Will price decline keep pace with incentive declines?

- Some thin film (**CdTe**) pricing is **25-40% lower** than crystalline silicon modules
- Thin film modules require extra** space, racking, labor, and grounding make installed cost comparable for smaller arrays
- Italy is now increasing dramatically in PV consumption and taking the lead over Germany in PV Module consumption

## Module Availability



- US module availability fluctuates month to month
- European market has major influence on US availability
  - US is tip of the tail, can't wag the dog
- Consult your groSolar sales manager to determine PV modules with the best availability when you expect the job to be approved

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### •Huge incoming module allocation for groSolar modules

- World market
  - 13.5-16 GW forecast in 2010
  - 17-23 GW
- US market
  - 1.2 -1.5 GW in 2010
  - 2-3 GW in 2011

## Quoting Modules for Projects



- Sell watts not module manufacturer
  - Quote system without listing module manufacturer
  - Allows for use of modules with best availability when the project is approved
- Incentive programs often require specifying module at time of incentive application
  - Understand process to change out modules after approval

## Power Production Warranty

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- Most modules come with 25 year power production warrantee
  - Power output expected to decline ½% per year
- North American warranty service location is important
  - Read warranty carefully
- Newer warranties may match degradation rate
  - SolarWorld warranty matches expected annual power decline

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- **Read warranty carefully** and be aware if service facility is overseas
- **Out of country service locations can make warranty repairs inconvenient and very expensive** if shipping costs are not covered

## Power Production Warranty What the World Needs. NOW™

- Insurance programs
  - Third-party backing of warranty
  - Paid-up or annual?
  - US presence of third-party?
- Failure history
  - Very limited, but many “quiet” problems
  - Need financially strong manufacturer

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• Many module manufacturers have had problems - the **good manufacturers stand behind their product and repair or replace it.**



## A, B, and C Modules



- **A modules:** “Perfect Grade” Power production within specs, top quality appearance
- **B modules:** Power production within specs, cosmetic defects
- **C modules:** Power production does not meet spec, Not Listed

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- **A modules:** Power production within specs, top quality appearance
- **B modules:** Power production within specs, cosmetic defects
  - Limited availability
  - Make too many → go out of business
  - B modules can be a “best buy” if cosmetic appearance is not important
- **C modules:** Power production does not meet spec, Not Listed
  - Power production warranty does not apply
  - Dealer has liability for selling non-Listed product
  - C modules are typically only advisable for off-shore off-grid
  - Modules advertised for very low prices on the internet are often C modules

## Choosing Quality Modules

What the World Needs. NOW™

- There are hundreds of module manufacturing companies worldwide
  - Look for module manufacturers with financial backing & stable history or warranties that are backed by large 3<sup>rd</sup> party insurance companies
- Tier-one products are the best bet for long life and warranty backing
  - We visit plants to assure Tier One status

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- **Major industry consolidation** anticipated
- Choose manufacturers that will be **around longer than your warranty**

“gro” your solar business with



- Quality products you can trust
- Large inventory in Maryland & California
- Excellent customer service



We call our customers back!

