

Welcome to the Dept. of Energy's "Building-Integrated Photovoltaics: Beyond the Shingle" Workshop!

Please help yourself to coffee and snacks. We will begin at 8:10am.



Agenda Overview

8:00a – 8:15a	Breakfast/Introductions
8:15a – 8:45a	SETO/BTO BIPV RFI Report G. Stefopoulos (SETO), M. Lafrance (BTO)
8:45a – 9:15a	Barriers & Strategies for Integrating Architectural Solar – A U.S. Market Perspective Chris Klinga, Stan Pipkin (ASA)
9:15a – 10:15a	Industry Panel Discussion GAF Energy, Mitrex, Next Energy Technologies, Toledo Solar
10:15a – 10:30a	Break
10:30a – 10:45a	Boots on the Ground: Solar Roof Contracting Today Amy Atchley (Starling RFS)
10:45a – 11:00a	Let's Talk About BIPV Resilience Dr. Mengjie Li (UCF)
11:00a – 11:50p	R&D Panel Discussion EPRI, Penn State, NREL, LBL, Sandia
11:50a – 12:00p	Concluding Remarks

Challenges and Opportunities for Building-Integrated Photovoltaics SETO/BTO Request for Information Report

Solar Energy Technologies Office / Building Technologies Office

RE+ BIPV Workshop – September 22, 2022



Outline

- **Background**
- **RFI overview**
- **Responses and learnings**
- **Workshops**
- **Further discussion**

Background

- **Building-sited distributed PV was about 30% of new solar capacity installed in 2020**
- **Roof-mounted systems are currently the dominant design**
- **Other approaches and technologies could provide a competitive value proposition**
 - Providing better potential given the building aspect ratio
 - Combining redundant parts
 - Reducing overall system costs
 - Improving efficiencies

Background

Building-applied PV (BAPV)

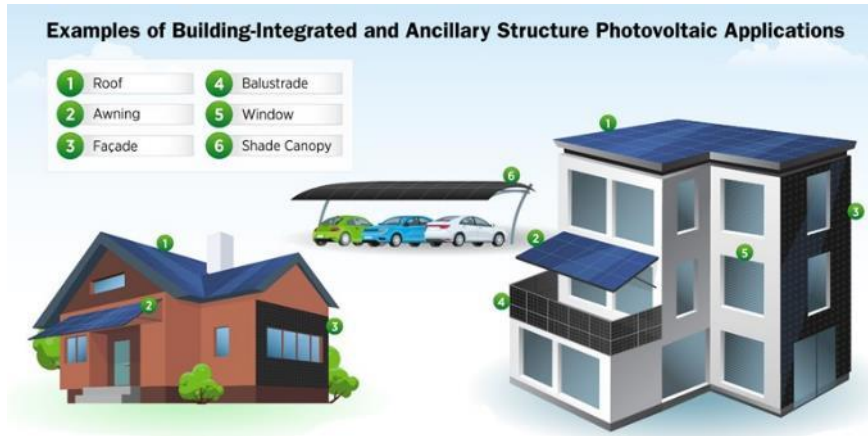


- Conventional PV modules
- Fully-functional building
- Electricity generation

Building-integrated PV (BIPV)



- Specialized PV modules
- Integral part of building
- Electricity generation and building function



RFI Details

- Collaborative DOE RFI between SETO and BTO
- March 7 to April 1, 2022
- 37 responses from a variety of stakeholders
- Focus on current state of the industry, challenges and barriers, gaps, and R&D needs
- Summary report at <https://www.energy.gov/eere/solar/summary-challenges-and-opportunities-building-integrated-photovoltaics-rfi>

RFI Details – Focus areas



State of the industry and key domestic markets



Product requirements



Key barriers and perceptions



RDD&C needs and opportunities



Stakeholder engagement processes

Market Segments and Opportunities

Products

- **Roofing**
- Covering/Shading Elements
- Glass products
- Vertical products

Customer Segments

- **Commercial buildings**
- Residential buildings
- Government, education, healthcare
- Agriculture and greenhouses

Domestic Manufacturing

- Proximity to market
- Building products typically produced close to consumption
- Cost/emission reductions

Key Product Requirements

Performance

Cost

Aesthetics

Reliability, durability, and safety

Process integration

Supply chain integration

Key Barriers and Perceptions

Technical Barriers

Costs

Performance

Aesthetic considerations

Technical complexity in installation, operation, and maintenance

Certification and permitting challenges

Resource Shortages

Availability of products, product and supply chain reliability

Expertise shortage and lack of educational resources

Lack of sales, estimation, and other decision support tools

Lack of financial incentives specific to BIPV

Awareness and collaborations

Technology awareness by designers and end-users

Existing silos in operating and business models of various affected groups

Disconnects between partnering groups and affected industries

Research and Development

Lack of fundamental research

Lack of demonstration projects

RDD&C Needs

Product demonstration

Testing facilities and demonstration projects

Availability of data

Models and tools

Production cost modeling

Energy yield modeling

Installed system cost modeling with consideration for O&M costs

Comprehensive assessment of benefits

Performance improvements

Improved BIPV product designs – aesthetics, installation, O&M

Efficiency and energy yield improvements

Thermal management improvements

Installation and maintenance processes

Systems integration

Stakeholder Engagement and Outreach

Underrepresented groups

- Architectural community
- Construction industry
- Manufacturers and product implementation teams
- Power-electronics companies
- Trade associations and organizations
- Local/state regulators
- Investors

Outreach mechanisms

- Publishing case studies
- Supporting and promoting demonstration projects
- Establishing dedicated BIPV conferences, trade shows, workshops, and other educational opportunities
- Creating a steering committee to make recommendations for specific certification standards for BIPV
- Providing funding opportunities for research and commercialization of BIPV solutions
- Instituting BIPV rebate programs or financial incentives
- Creating a coordinated national effort, like establishing a U.S.-based consortium
- Promoting early-stage innovation

Purpose of Workshop

- **Bring together various BIPV stakeholders from industry, academia, and research entities**
- **Create a forum for discussion and exchange of views and ideas**
- **Understand the current status and needs of the industry**
- **Receive input that would guide future DOE plans and activities**

DOE BIPV Workshops

- **RE+**
 - <https://www.re-plus.com/power/>
 - Thursday, September 22, 2022, 8:00 – 12:00p
- **Greenbuild International Conference and Expo**
 - <https://informaconnect.com/greenbuild/>
 - Tuesday, November 1, 2022, 9:00 – 12:00p
- **Buildings XV**
 - <https://www.ashrae.org/conferences/topical-conferences/2022-buildings-xv-conference>
 - Thursday, December 8, 2022, 1:00 – 5:00p

Questions and Further Discussion



George Stefopoulos
georgios.stefopoulos@ee.doe.gov

US DOE BIPV Workshop - Building Technology Office

Marc LaFrance

US DOE

Advanced Technology and Energy Policy Manager

RE+ Conference, 22 September 2022



Core functions of building envelopes

- Keep the rain out
- Keep the heat out in summer
- Keep the heat in the winter
- Maintain a view to the outdoors
- Provide safe and comfortable space
- Avoid mold, bugs and rot
- Reduce chances of condensation
- Ventilate indoor pollutants
- Avoid infiltration of outdoor pollutants and latent loads



Building envelope infrastructure example – standards and ratings

Fenestration:

- Simulation of U-factor, Solar Heat Gain Factor and Visible transmittance - ISO 15099
- U-factor testing - ASTM C 1363, C1199, NFRC 102
- Solar Heat Gain Testing – NFRC 201
- Spectral Optical Property – ISO 9050, ASTM E903, NFRC 300, 301
- Air Leakage – ASTM E283, NFRC 400

Wall Insulation

- ASTM C 518, C 177

Wall System

- ASTM C1363, ASTM C1155



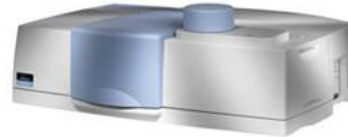
Air Leakage




Hot Box



Solar Calorimeter



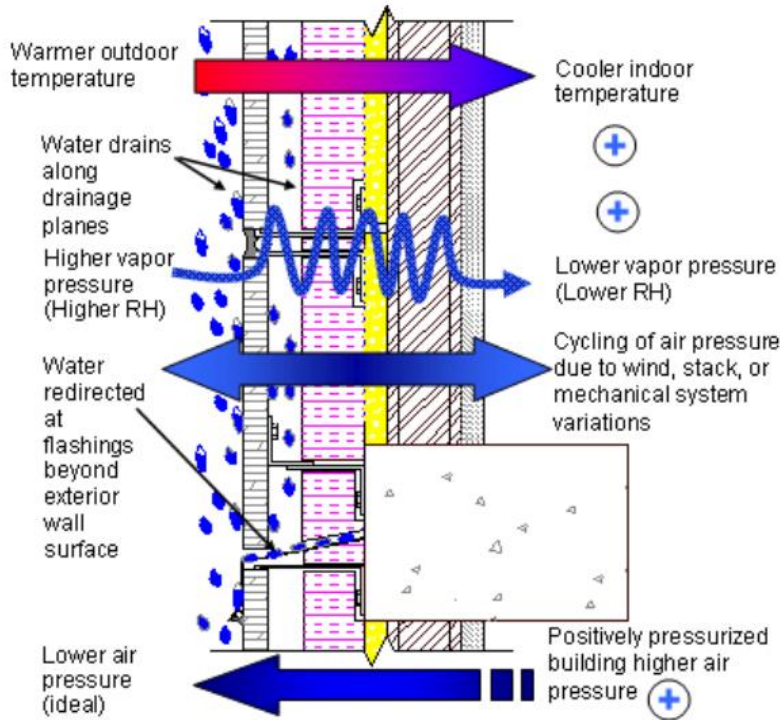
Spectrophotometer

	Initial	Weathered	
	Solar Reflectance	0.00	Pending
	Thermal Emittance	0.00	Pending
	Rated Product ID	-----	
	Licensed Seller ID Number		

	Classification	Production Line	
<p>Cool Roof Rating Council ratings are determined for a fixed set of conditions, and may not be appropriate for determining seasonal energy performance. The actual effect of solar reflectance and thermal emittance on building performance may vary.</p> <p>Manufacturer of product stipulates that these ratings were determined in accordance with the applicable Cool Roof Rating Council procedures.</p>			

	<p>World's Best Window Co. Millennium 2000+ Vinyl-Clad Wood Frame Double Glazing • Argon Fill • Low E Product Type: Vertical Slider</p>
ENERGY PERFORMANCE RATINGS	
U-Factor (U.S./I-P)	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient
0.35	0.32
ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCE RATINGS	
Visible Transmittance	Air Leakage (U.S./I-P)
0.51	0.2
<p>Manufacturer stipulates that these ratings conform to applicable NFRC procedures for determining whole product performance. NFRC ratings are determined for a fixed set of environmental conditions and a specific product size. NFRC does not recommend any product and does not warrant the suitability of any product for any specific use. Consult manufacturer's literature for other product performance information. www.nfrc.org</p>	

Wall systems – complex moisture and air management



BIPV needs to ensure core functions are maintained

Courtesy: Whole Building Design Guideline

Roofing conventional PV vs BIPV

Conventional

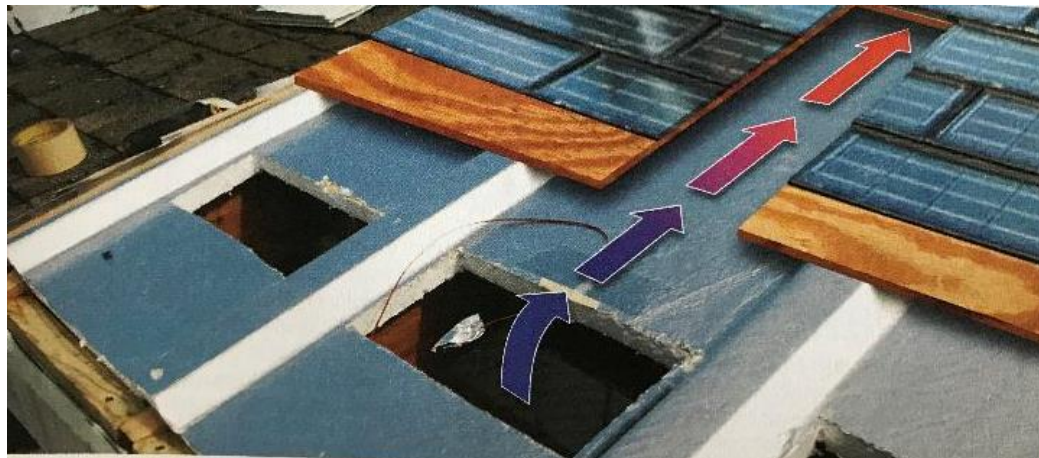
- Shades roof from heat gain
- Allows panels to cool to produce higher output
- Not always aesthetically pleasing to some



BIPV

- Higher cell temperatures, lower output
- Increase in heat flux to attic/plenum compared to cool roofs
- Generally greater aesthetics

Above Deck Ventilation – lower peak cooling



Example of BIPV with high efficiency



Key Benefits

- Highest output PV
- Cells allowed to cool
- Optimized sun angle
- Shades windows from sun

Concerns

- Aesthetically less appealing
- Window cleaning is more difficult/costly

Source: “Transition to Sustainable Buildings, Strategies and Opportunities to 2050”, IEA 2013

Thermal Performance of Spandrels in Glazing Systems

Issues:

- Thermal-bridging of aluminum framing
- Differing construction of opaque wall areas vs. transparent areas
- Lack of consensus in thermal modeling

Needs:

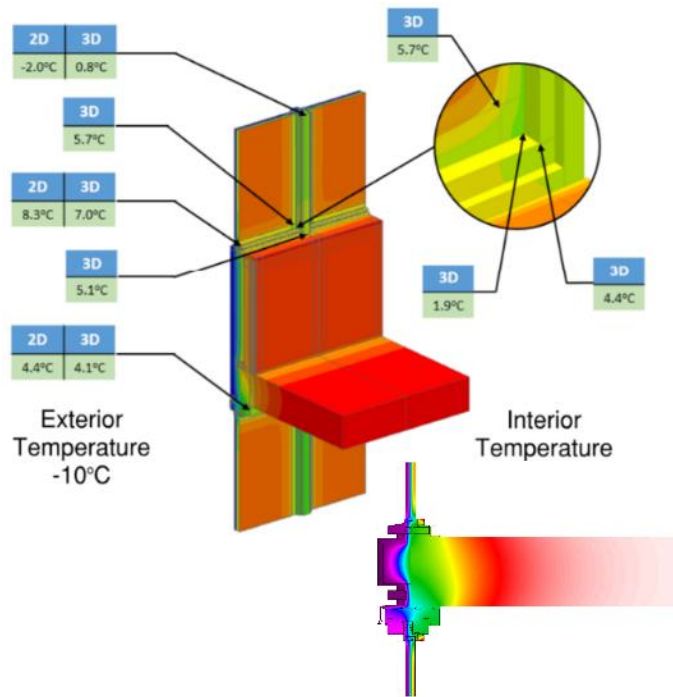
- Higher performing spandrel systems to meet more stringent codes
- Thermal modeling consensus based on validation and experimentation

Outcome:

- *Design Guidance* document with best practices and recommended modeling procedures



**CHARLES PANKOW
FOUNDATION**
Building Innovation through Research



To learn more, contact Anne Ellis
aellis@pankowfoundation.org

SPONSOR

Charles Pankow
Foundation

PARTNERS

Department of
Energy

Lawrence Berkeley
National Lab

Oak Ridge National
Laboratory

ENGINEERING TEAM

Morrison
Hershfield

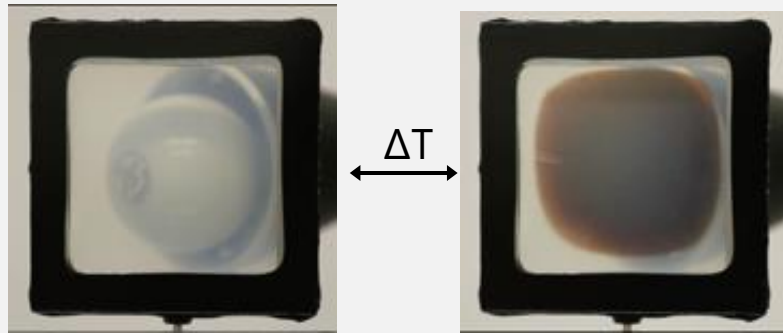
RDH Building
Science

Simpson Gumpertz
& Heger Inc.

Perovskite materials for photovoltaic windows project

Thermochromic PV

Dynamic solar heat gain control + PV generation



Transparent

Colored + PV

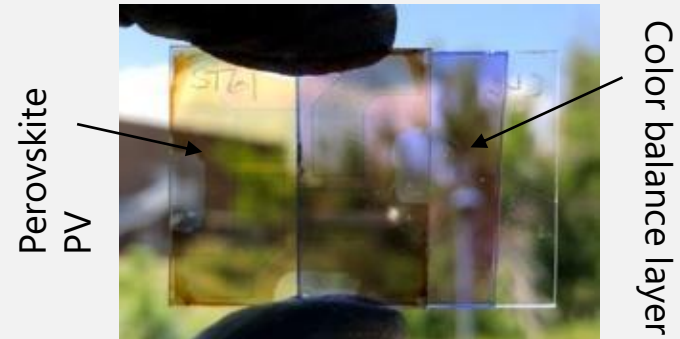
- Generates electricity and modulates solar heat gain for significant building energy savings
- Proof of concept demonstrated.
- NREL holds > 10 patents on the technology
- Durability improved
- Significant investment makes them market viable in ~5 years



Lance Wheeler, PhD
NREL

Neutral color semitransparent PV

High efficiency without sacrificing aesthetics



- >6% geometric efficiency with >30 visible light transmittance and neutral gray color
- Compatible with current glazing and lamination processes
- Investment makes technology market viable in ~3 years.

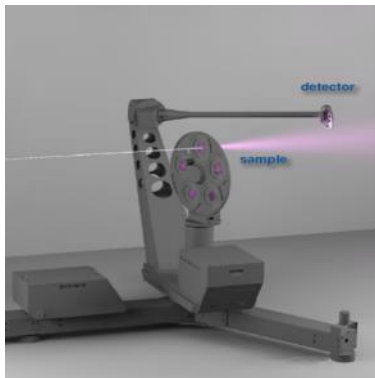
National Laboratory expertise and advanced facilities



LBNL Flexlab



ORNL Guarded Hot Box



LBNL Goniophotometer



NREL Differential Thermal Cycling Unit



PNNL Lab Homes

Resources and contact info

US DOE – Pathway to Zero Energy Windows – Advancing Technology and Market Adoption - [Pathway to Zero Energy Windows: Advancing Technologies and Market Adoption \(nrel.gov\)](#)

US DOE - Opaque Envelopes: Pathway to Building Energy Efficiency and Demand Flexibility Key to a Low-Carbon, Sustainable Future

[Opaque Envelopes: Pathway to Building Energy Efficiency and Demand Flexibility](#)

Grid-interactive Efficient Buildings Technical Report Series Windows and Opaque Envelope
[Grid-interactive Efficient Buildings Technical Report Series: Windows and Opaque Envelope \(energy.gov\)](#)

LBL Core Window Lab – Primer videos and resources
[Outreach | Windows and Daylighting \(lbl.gov\)](#)

P Marc LaFrance, CEM
Advanced Technology and Energy Policy Manager
US Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave, SW
Washington, DC 20585-0121
marc.lafrance@ee.doe.gov
Cell 240-474-2177

Barriers & Strategies for Integrating Architectural Solar – A U.S. Market Perspective



Christopher Klinga

Architectural Solar
Association

- Technical Director of the Architectural Solar Association
- Principal at SolMotiv Design.
- Past experience with Lighthouse Solar and Lumos Solar
- B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Colorado in Boulder, CO.
- NABCEP PV Installer certification
- Licensed professional engineer in Colorado and Texas.



Stan Pipkin

Architectural Solar
Association

- US Regional Manager of the Architectural Solar Association
- Owner of Lighthouse Solar and Pipkinc.
- Master of Architecture from the University of Texas.

[1_Klinga_Pipkin_ASA - RE+ BIPV Workshop.pdf](#)

BIPV Industry Panel Discussion



Moderator: **Jennifer
DiStefano**

Contractor to the
U.S. Dept. of Energy



Danial Hadizadeh
Mitrex



Mark Hartel
Toledo Solar



Corey Hoven
Next Energy Tech



Scott Lowry
GAF

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
**ENERGY EFFICIENCY &
RENEWABLE ENERGY**

BREAK 10:15 - 10:30am



Boots on the Ground: Solar Roof Contracting Today

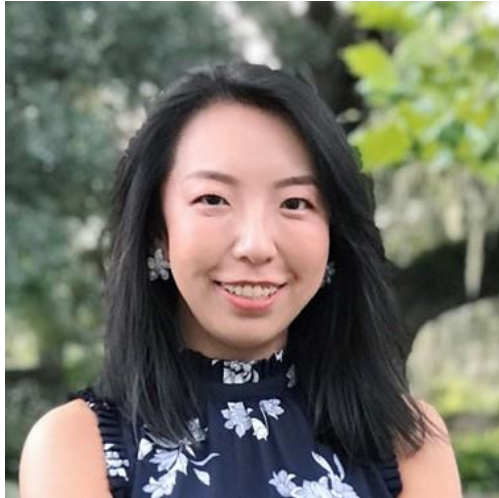


Amy Atchley
Starling RFS

Amy Atchley is a solar roofing contractor in Sonoma County, CA. Amy is also the cofounder and COO of "Starling Roofing for Solar". Starling makes an award winning solar-roofing-system, giving solar roofers a product advantage to go with their business model advantages.

[2_Atchley_Starling - RE+ BIPV Workshop.pdf](#)

Let's Talk About BIPV Resilience



Dr. Mengjie Li
University of Central Florida

Dr. Li is a research scientist at Florida Solar Energy Center and University of Central Florida. She has a background of high efficiency solar cell fabrication, and is currently focused on degradation pathway analysis of PV modules and improving energy and community resilience with renewable energy solutions. She will discuss the role of BIPV in improving energy resilience and the current state-of-art in BIPV durability and reliability characterization research.

[3_Li_UCF - RE+ BIPV Workshop.pdf](#)

BIPV R&D Panel Discussion



Moderator:
Jeff Cook, NREL



Laurie Burnham
Sandia Nat. Lab



Nadav Enbar
EPRI



Jacob Jonsson
Lawrence Berkley Nat. Lab



Simon Miller
Penn State Univ.



Lance Wheeler
NREL

Thank you! Join us at upcoming DOE BIPV events

1. Greenbuild Conference – November 1-3, 2022 – San Francisco, CA

- DOE BIPV Workshop on Tuesday, 11/1, 9am-12pm



2. Buildings XV Conference – December 5-8, 2022 – Clearwater Beach, FL

- DOE BIPV Workshop on Thursday, 12/8, 1-5pm



For questions about our BIPV workshop series, please reach out to George at georgios.stefopoulos@ee.doe.gov.

Learn About Upcoming Funding Opportunities

EERE Funding Opportunity Updates

Promotes the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy's funding programs.



SIGN UP NOW:

energy.gov/eere/funding/eere-funding-opportunities

SETO Newsletter

Highlights the key activities, events, funding opportunities, and publications that the solar program has funded.



SIGN UP NOW:

energy.gov/solar-newsletter

Thank you!

George Stefopoulos

georgios.Stefopoulos@ee.doe.gov

Jennifer DiStefano

jennifer.distefano@ee.doe.gov

Marc Lafrance

marc.lafrance@ee.doe.gov

ASA

Architectural Solar Association

Barriers & Strategies for Integrating Architectural Solar *A US Market Perspective*

Christopher Klinga, PE
Technical Director, ASA

Stan Pipkin
Regional Manager, ASA

September 22, 2022



Who We Are

The Architectural Solar Association (ASA) represents a growing industry with a common goal of transforming building facades and other architectural surfaces into generating assets.

ASA

- Expands Awareness
- Acts as a Supply Chain Resource
- Develops Standards



Christopher Klinga P.E.
Technical Director, ASA
Principal, SolMotiv Design

- 2007-2016 - VP of Product Development Lumos
- Actively consulting in architectural solar product & project development
- B.S. Mechanical Engineering University of Colorado
- Colorado & Texas licensed professional engineer



Stan Pipkin
US Regional Manager, ASA
Owner, Lighthouse Solar & Pipkinc.

- 2007-Present, Lighthouse Solar Austin - hybrid solar EPC and architectural design firm.
- Principal of Pipkinc. design firm focusing on residential sustainable architecture.
- Masters of Architecture from the University of Texas
- Policy expertise at Solar Austin, TXSES
- IREC Design Award
- Product Design with Lumos Solar

Overview

- Definition of Architectural Solar
- Architectural Integration Opportunities
- Market Barriers
- Path to Widespread Adoption

Image courtesy of Lumos Solar

Definitions of BIPV and BAPV

per EN 50583 / IEC 63092 / IEC 61730

3.3.1 Building Attached PV (BAPV)

Photovoltaic modules are considered to be building attached if the PV modules are mounted on a building envelope and do not fulfil the criteria for building integrated PV

3.3.2 Building Integrated PV (BIPV)

Photovoltaic modules are considered to be building integrated if the PV modules form a building component providing additional functions as defined in 4.5 b

Building Functions: (in addition to power generation)

Mechanical rigidity or structural integrity, Primary weather impact protection: rain, snow, wind, hail, Energy economy, such as shading, daylighting, thermal insulation, Fire protection, Noise protection, Separation between indoor and outdoor environments, Security, shelter or safety

Thus, the BIPV module is a prerequisite for the integrity of the building's functionality. If the integrated PV module is dismantled, the PV module would have to be replaced by an appropriate building component.



BIPV Solar Technology with Architectural Significance

Image courtesy of Lumos Solar

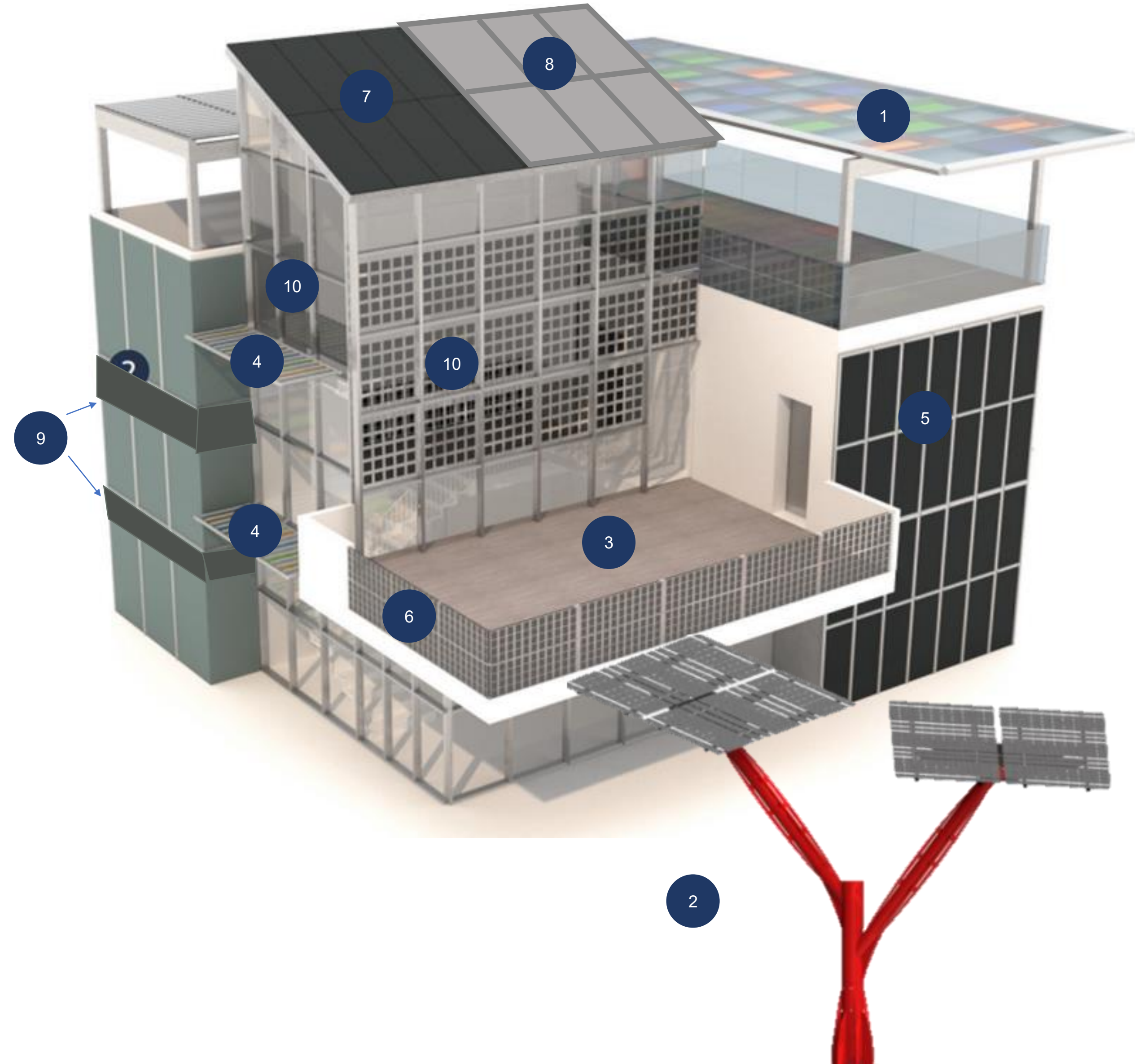
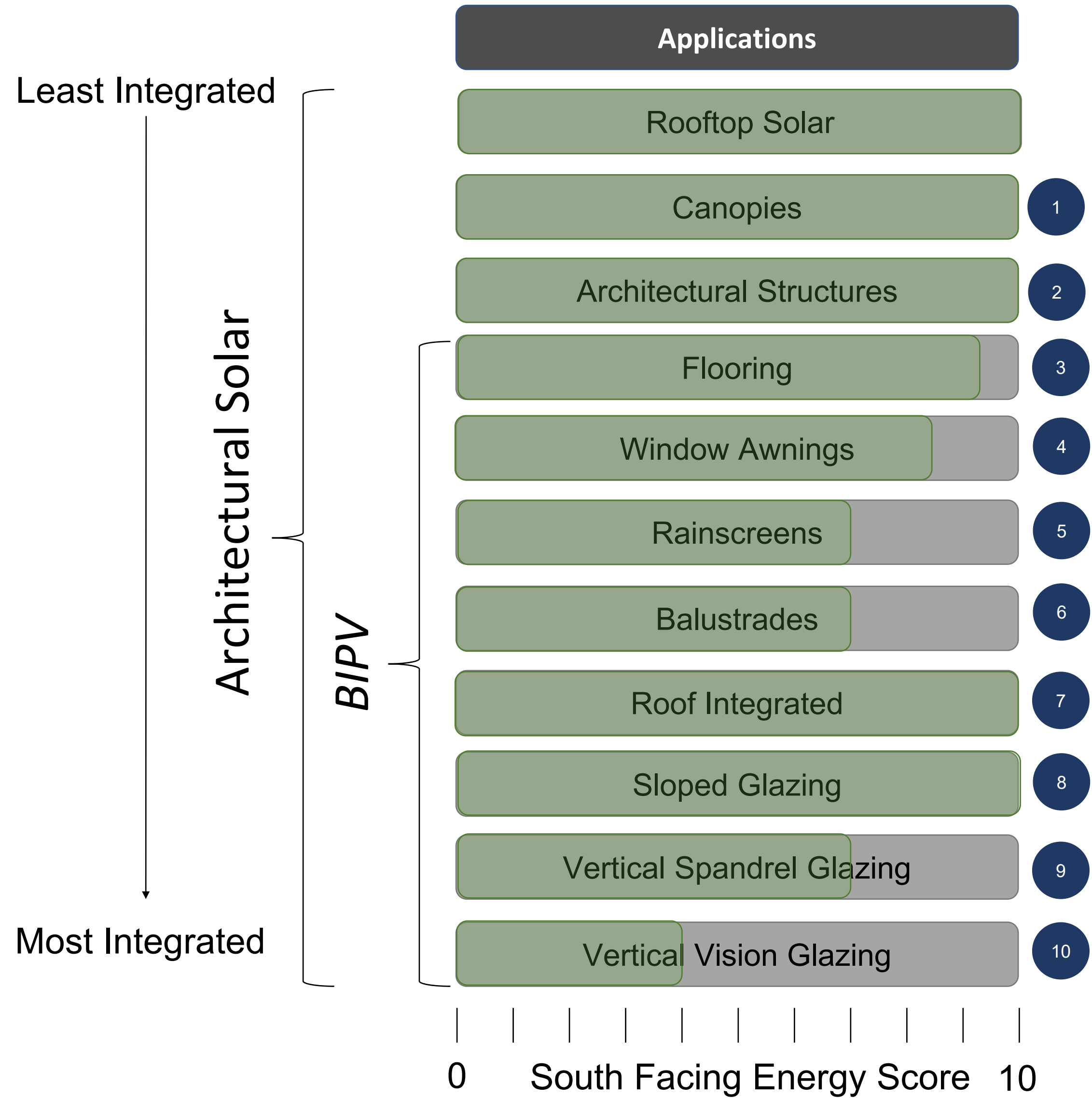
Architectural Solar

Image courtesy of Lumos Solar

ASA
Architectural Solar Association

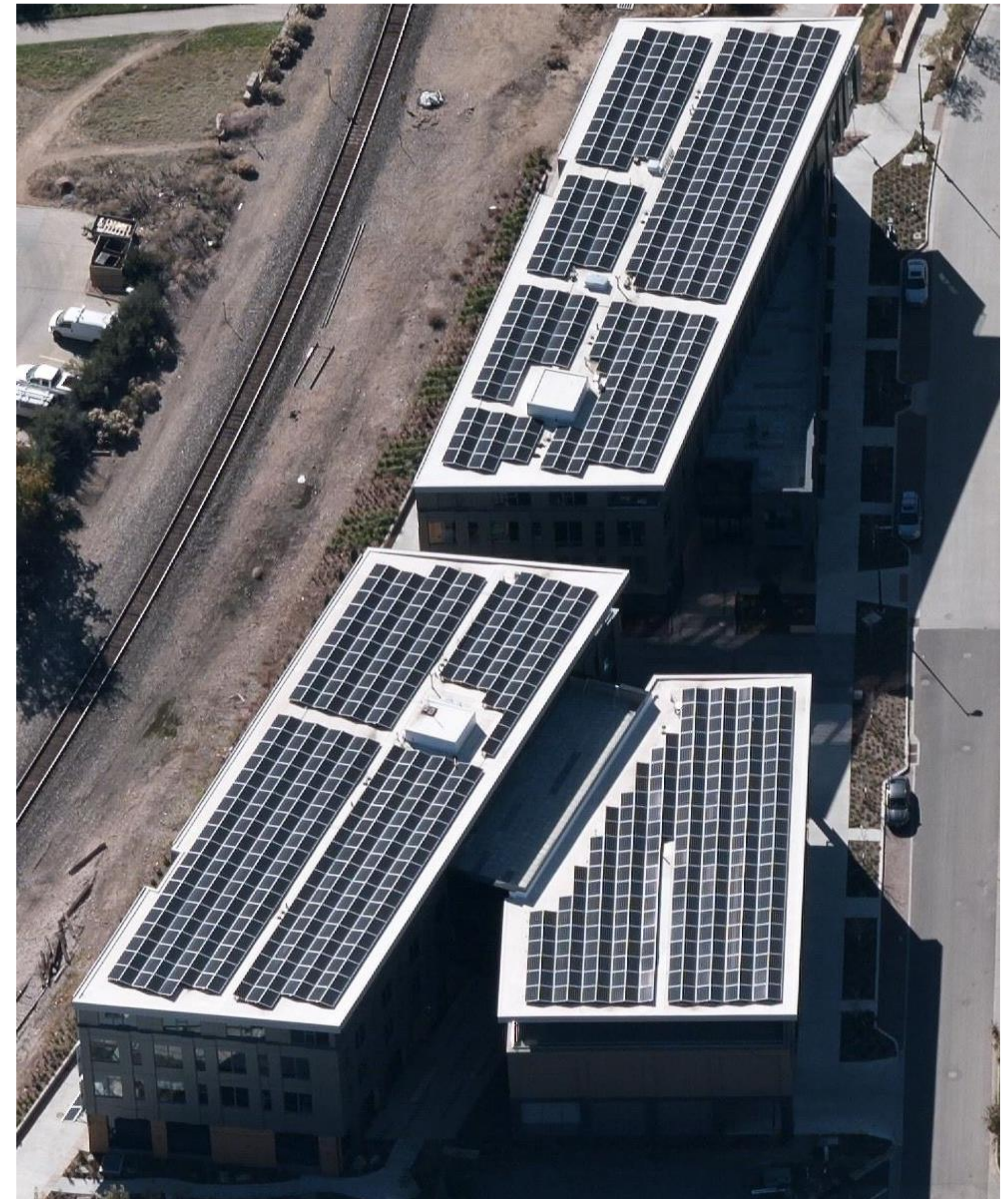
Architectural Solar

Solar energy generating technologies that are coordinated with the architectural design process.



Graphic courtesy of SUPSI

Architectural Solar Continuum



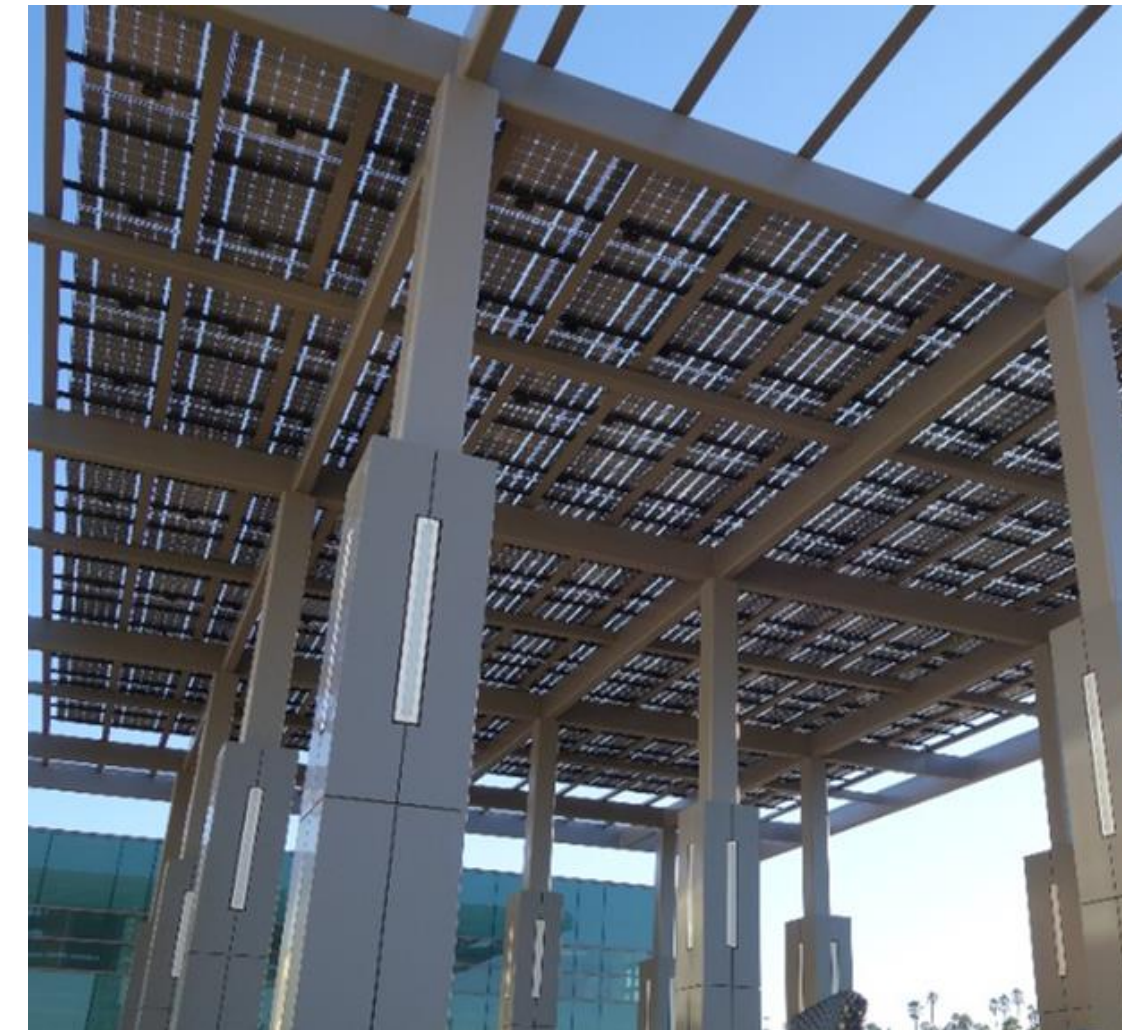
Rooftop Solar



Least Integrated

Most Integrated

ASA
Architectural Solar Association



Canopies

Least Integrated

Most Integrated

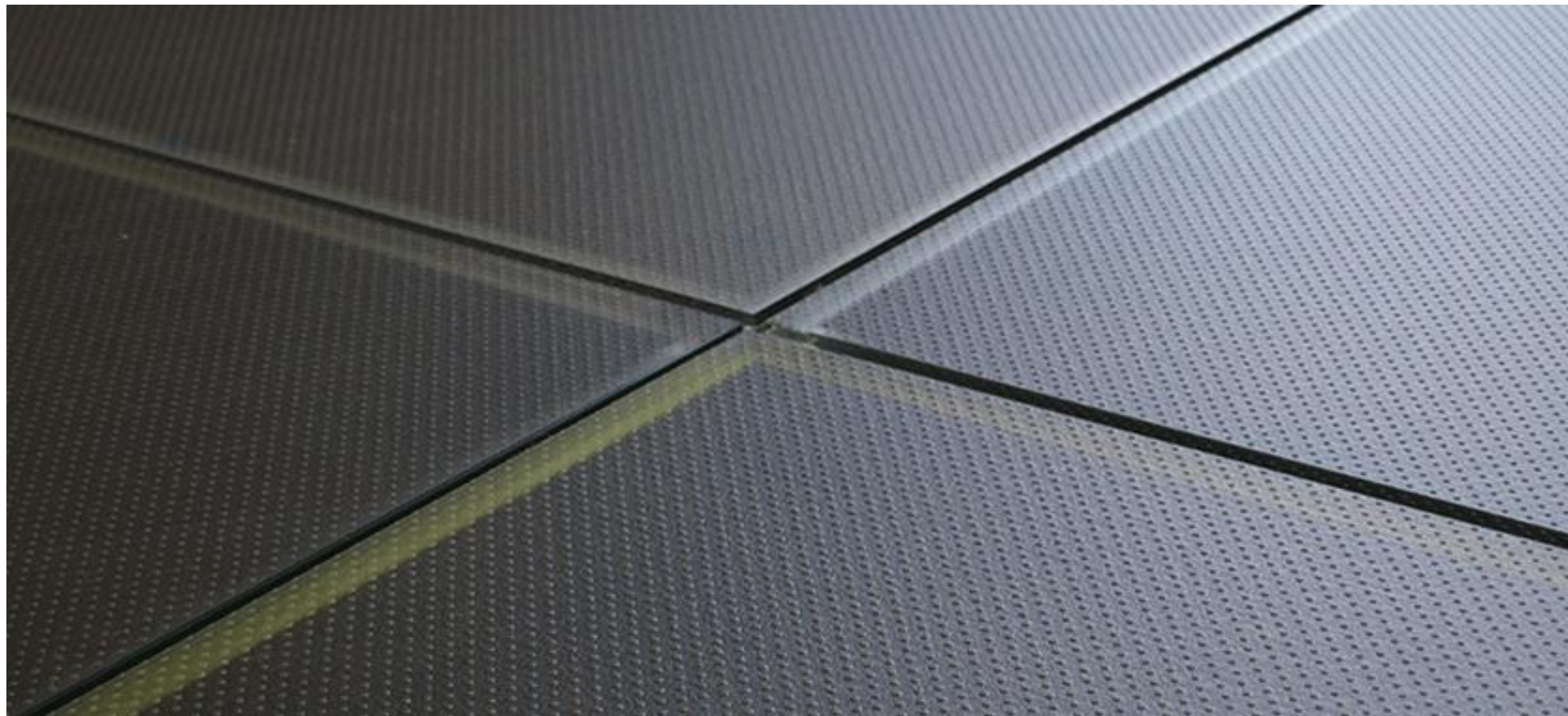


Architectural Structures



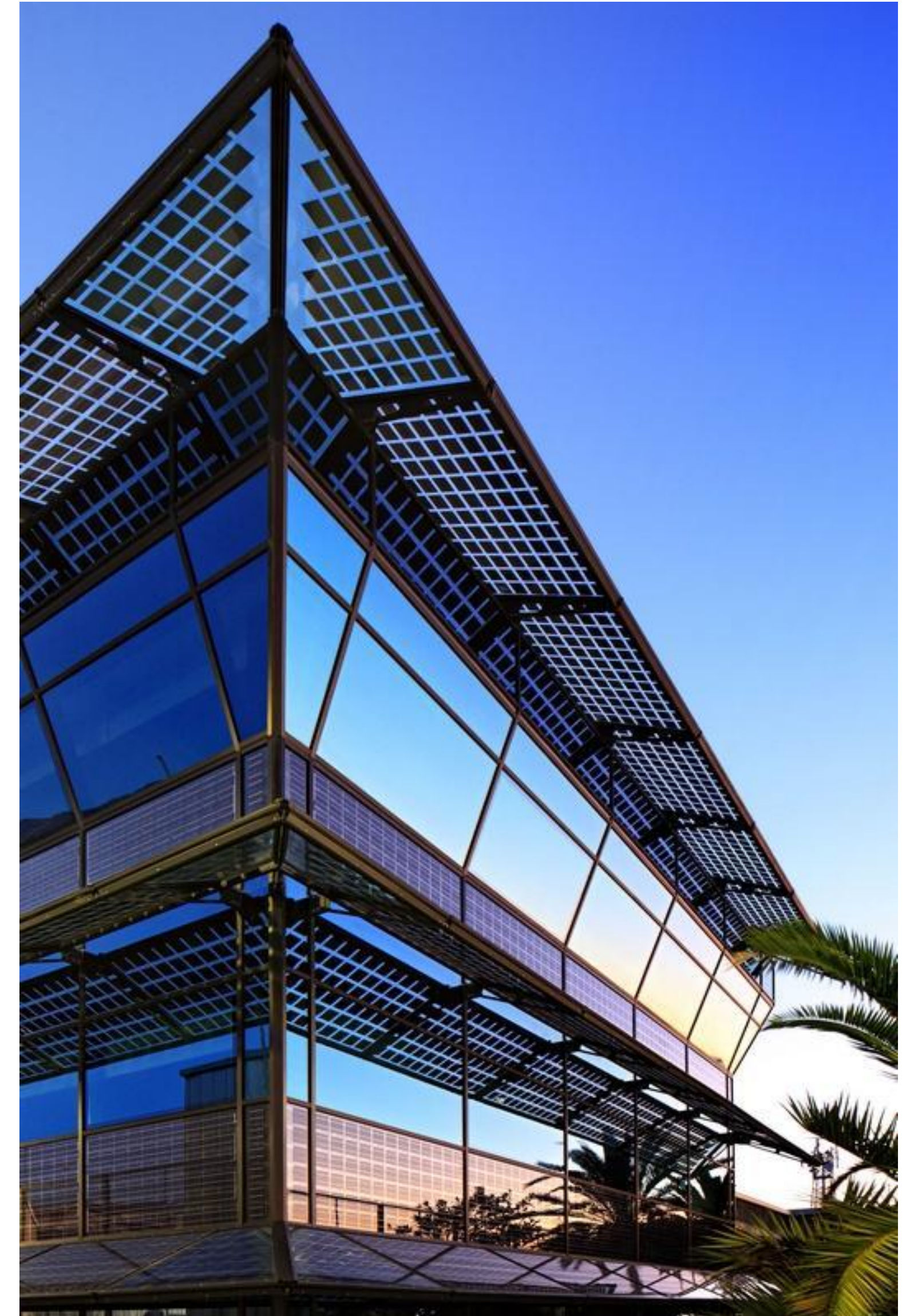
Least Integrated

Most Integrated



Flooring



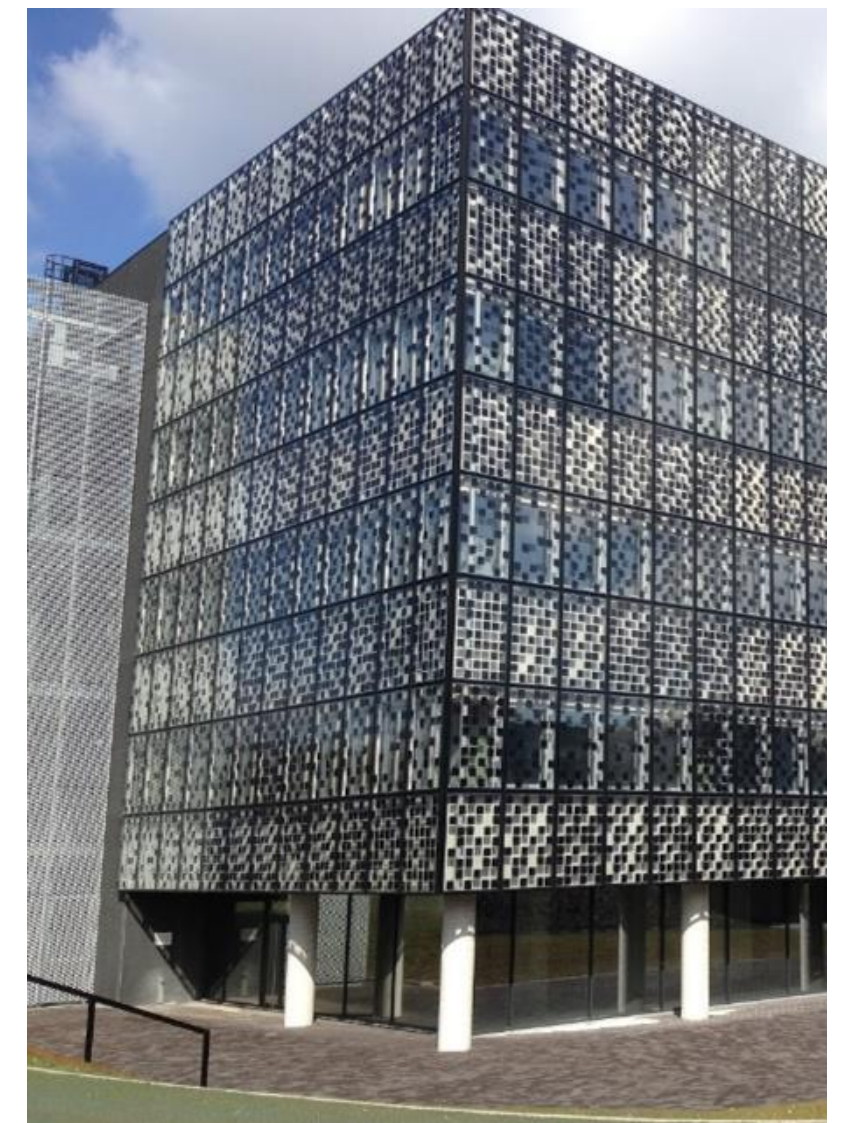
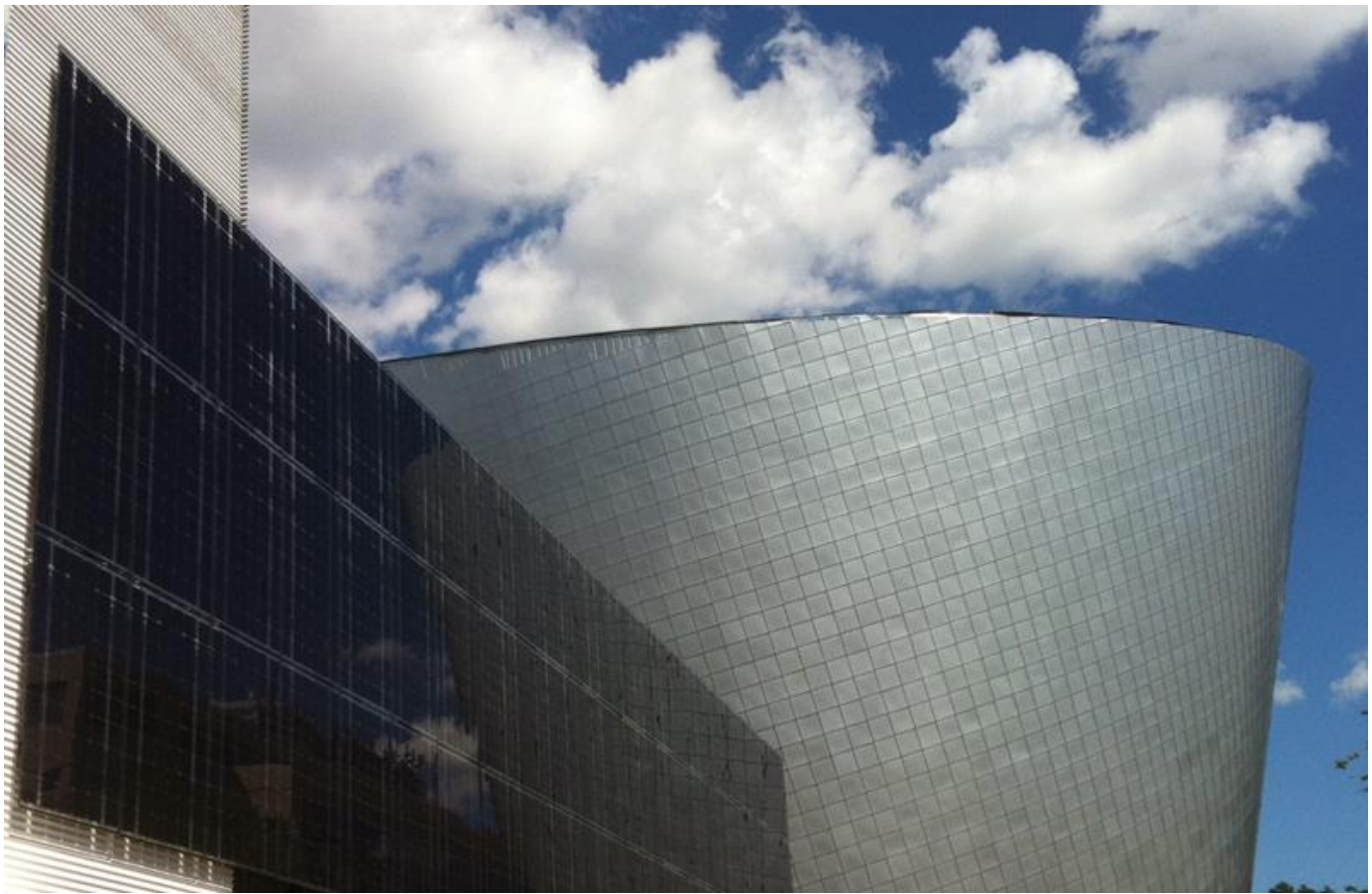
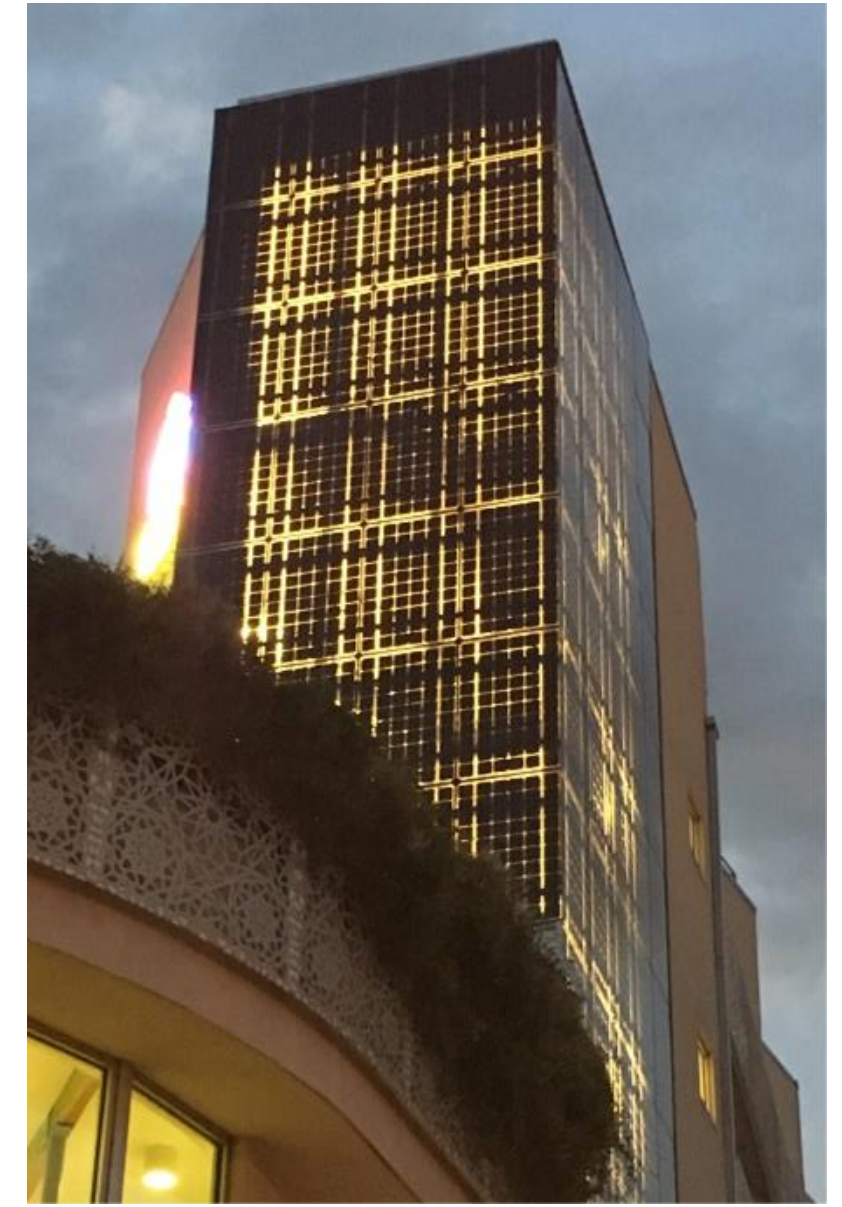


Awnings & Louvers



Least Integrated

Most Integrated



Ventilated Solar Facades/ Rainscreens



Least Integrated



Most Integrated



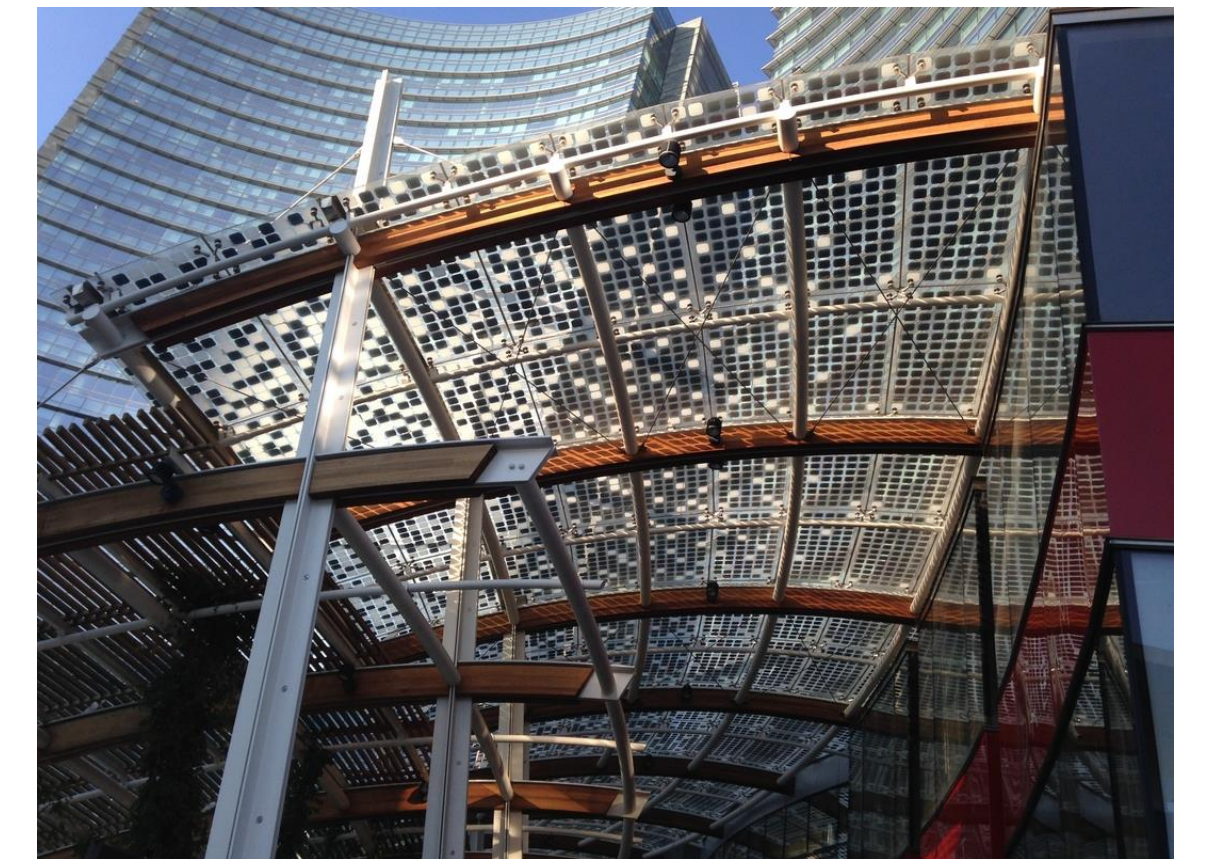
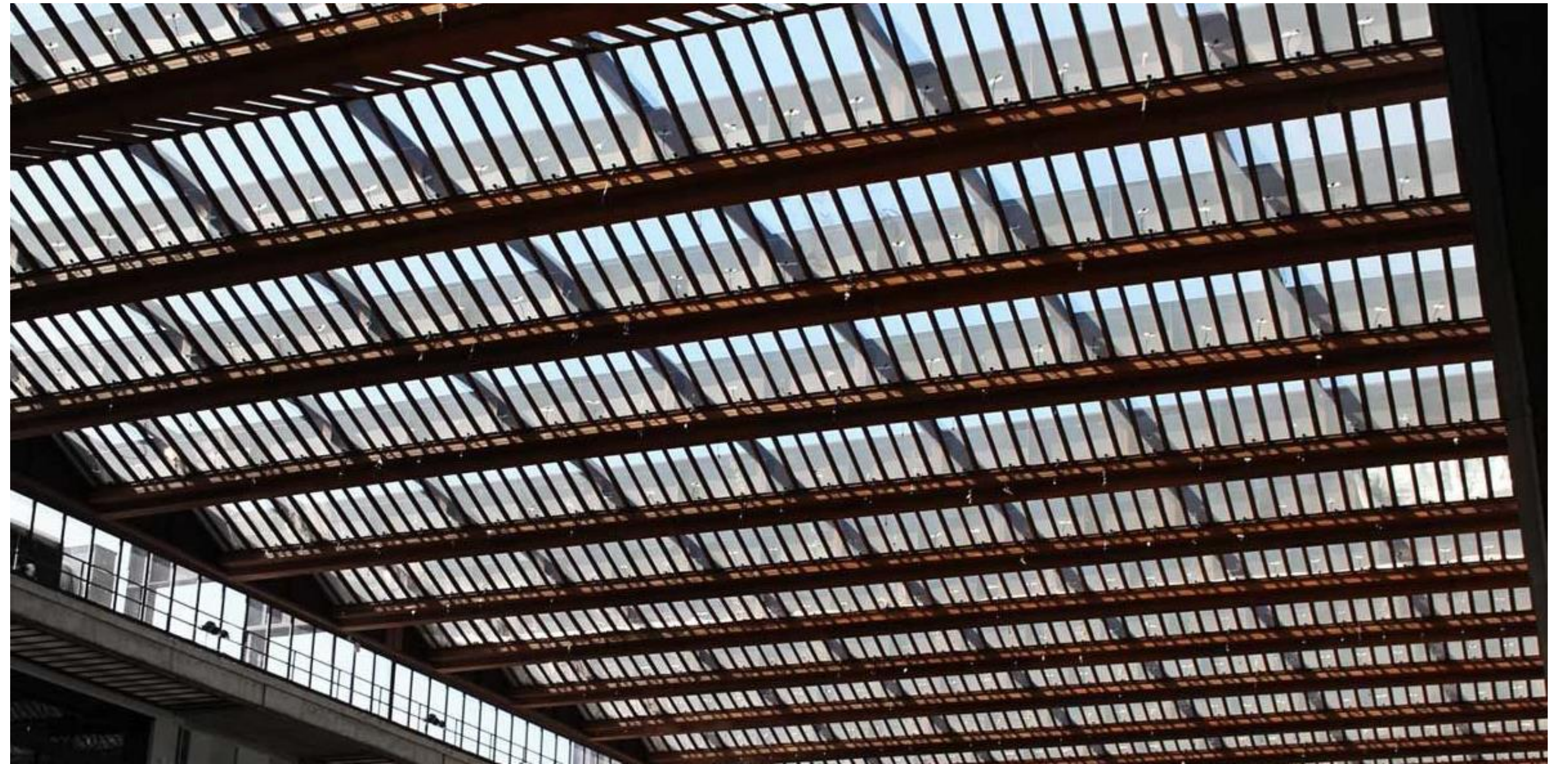
Balustrades





Roof Integrated



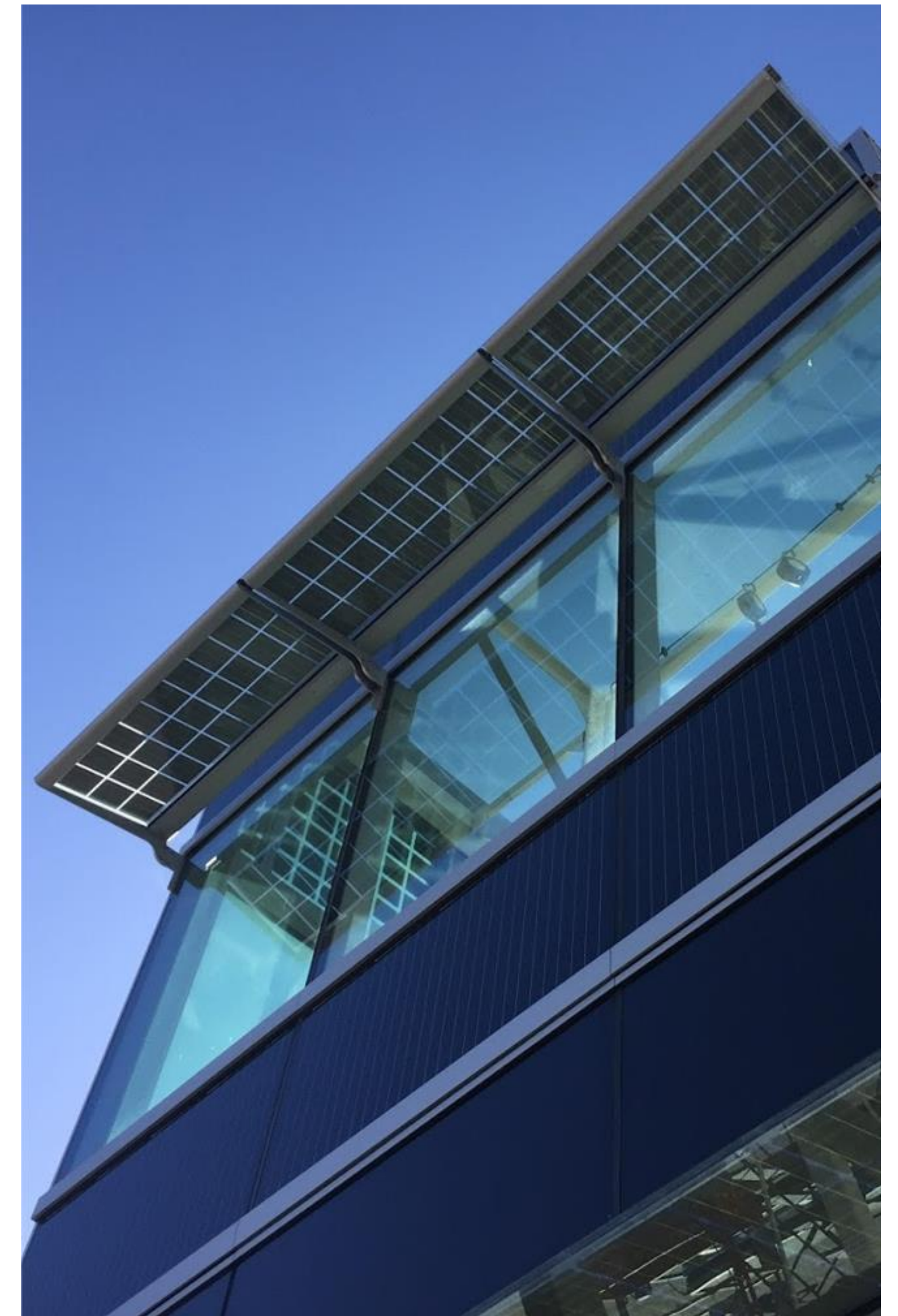
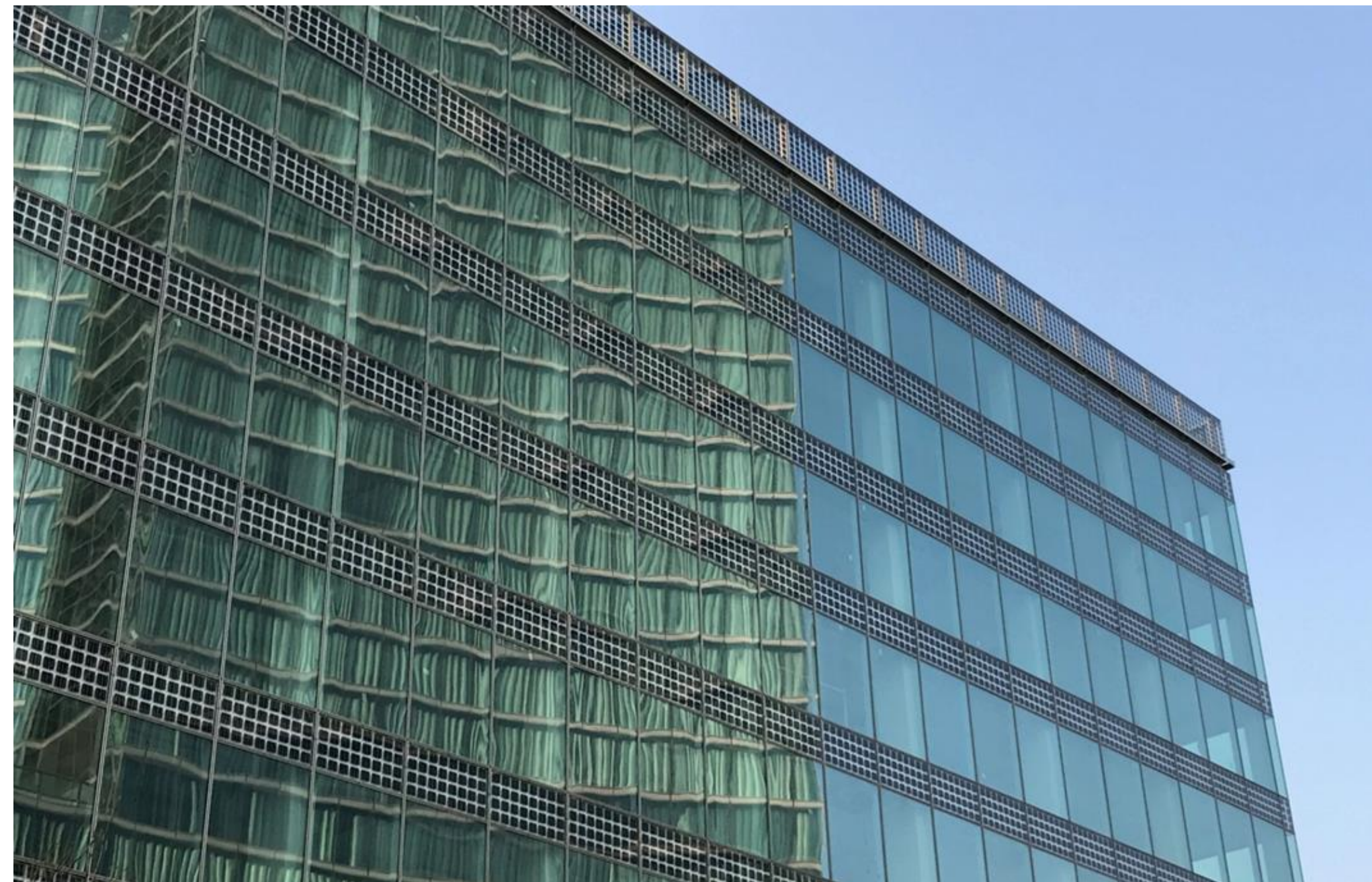


Sloped Glazing



Least Integrated

Most Integrated



Spandrel Glazing



Least Integrated

Most Integrated



Vision Glazing

Least Integrated Most Integrated

Least Integrated

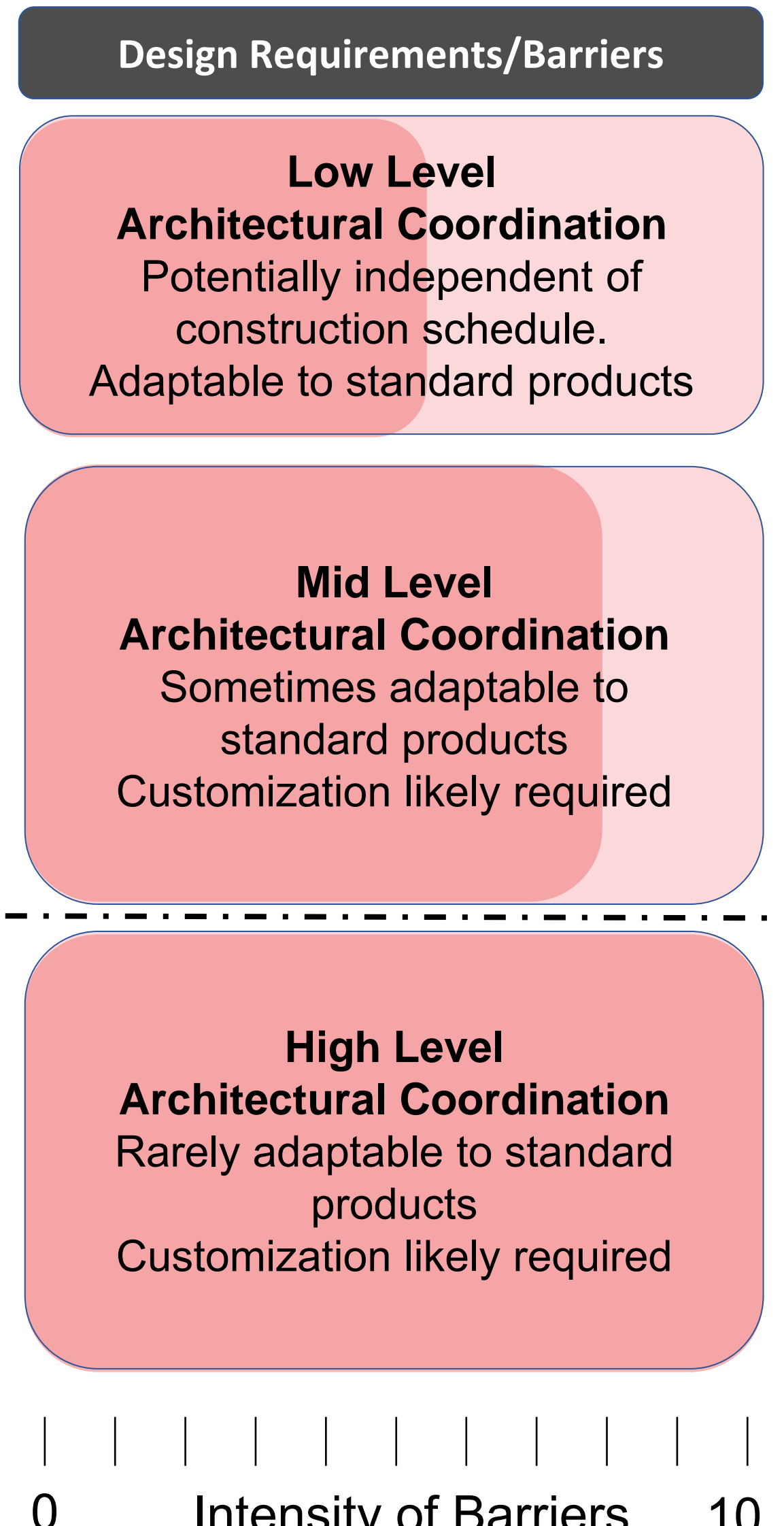
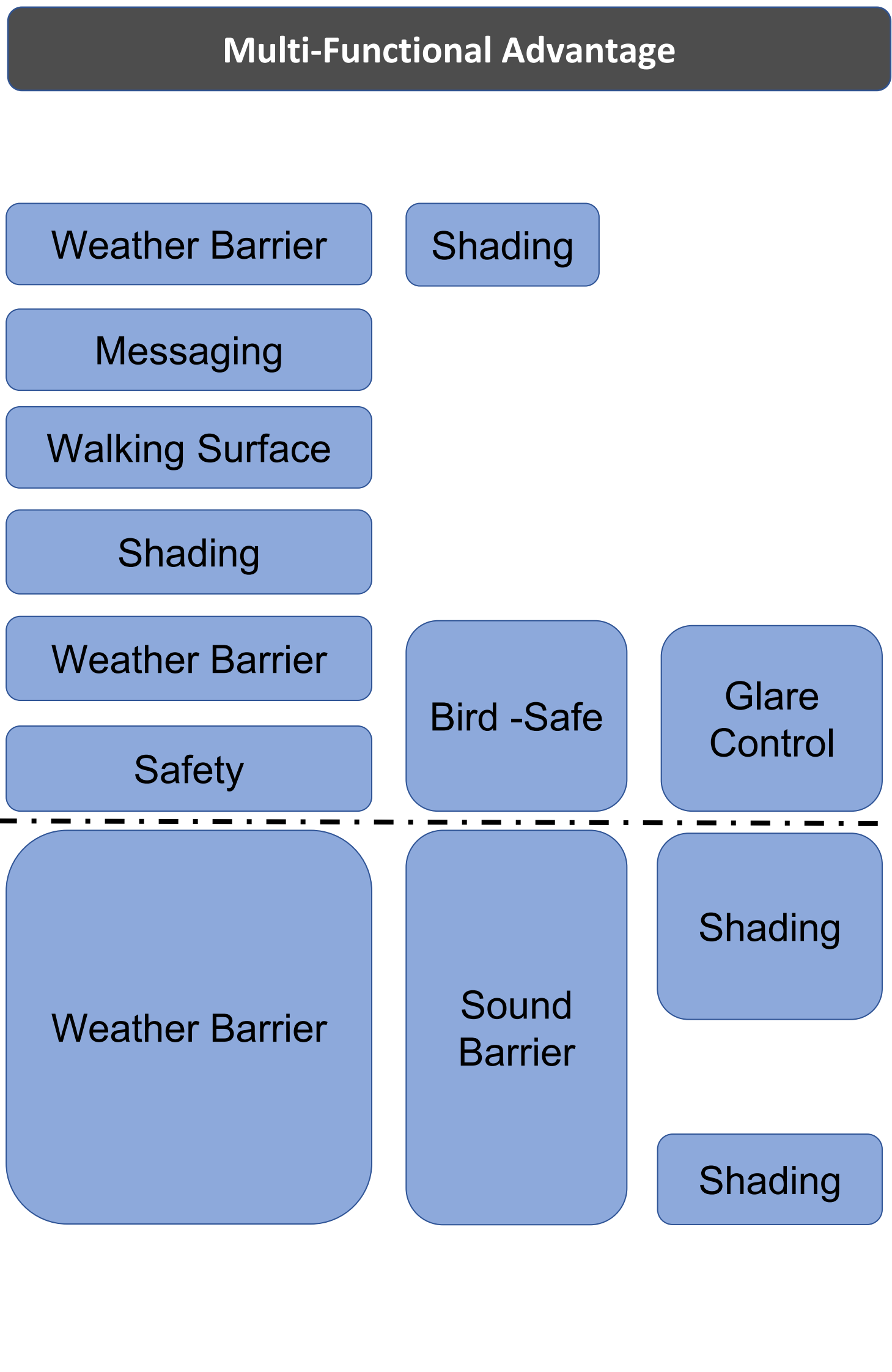
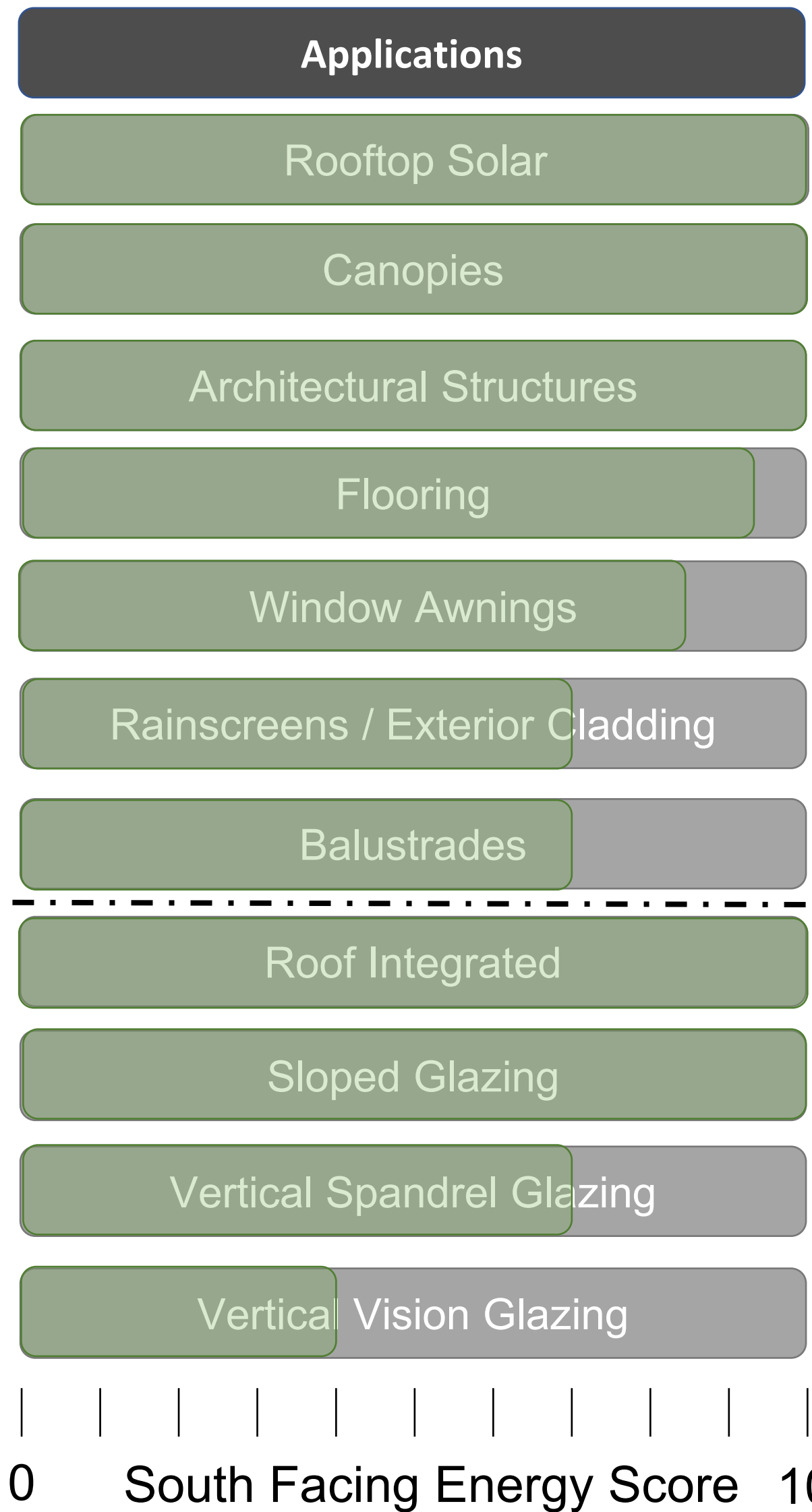
Architectural Solar

BIPV

Most Integrated

Exterior

Envelope



0 South Facing Energy Score 10

0 Intensity of Barriers 10

Architectural Solar - Advantages

Market Barriers

Architectural Solar

Rooftop Solar

- Lack of Continuing Education
- High soft costs
- Incompatibilities with Arch. Workflows
- Lack of Awareness
- Building Industry Adoption
- Standards Development
- Limited Supply Chain



BIPV Specific Constraints

- 100+ glass sizes per project
- System design complexity
- Variable shading / orientations
- 3+ year construction schedule
- Concealed conductors
- BOS equipment locations
- UL Field listing due to lack of certified product suites.

The Pull

New Construction Requirements

- Progressive Municipalities
- State Mandates

Net Zero Ambitions

- Maximizing energy potential

Cost Reductions

- Modules - $\$0.40/\text{watt} = \$7.60/\text{sqft}^*$
- Installed Systems - $\$3.00/\text{watt} = \$57/\text{sqft}^*$

*Assumes 19 watts/sqft technology

ESG

- Corporate Initiatives
- Climate Action Plans

Demand

- Market Growth
- IRA

Image courtesy of SolMotiv Design

The Path to Widespread Adoption

- Embrace broad approach to integration
- An educated AEC community
- Business model innovation in design workflow
- Simplified design processes and integration methodologies
- Supply chain integration
- Non-export interconnection protocols

Architectural Solar Education for Design and Construction Professionals



Objective

ASA & NREL will educate design and construction professionals on key principles of Architectural Solar; solar energy generating technology that has architectural significance or is coordinated with the architectural design process.

Project Impact

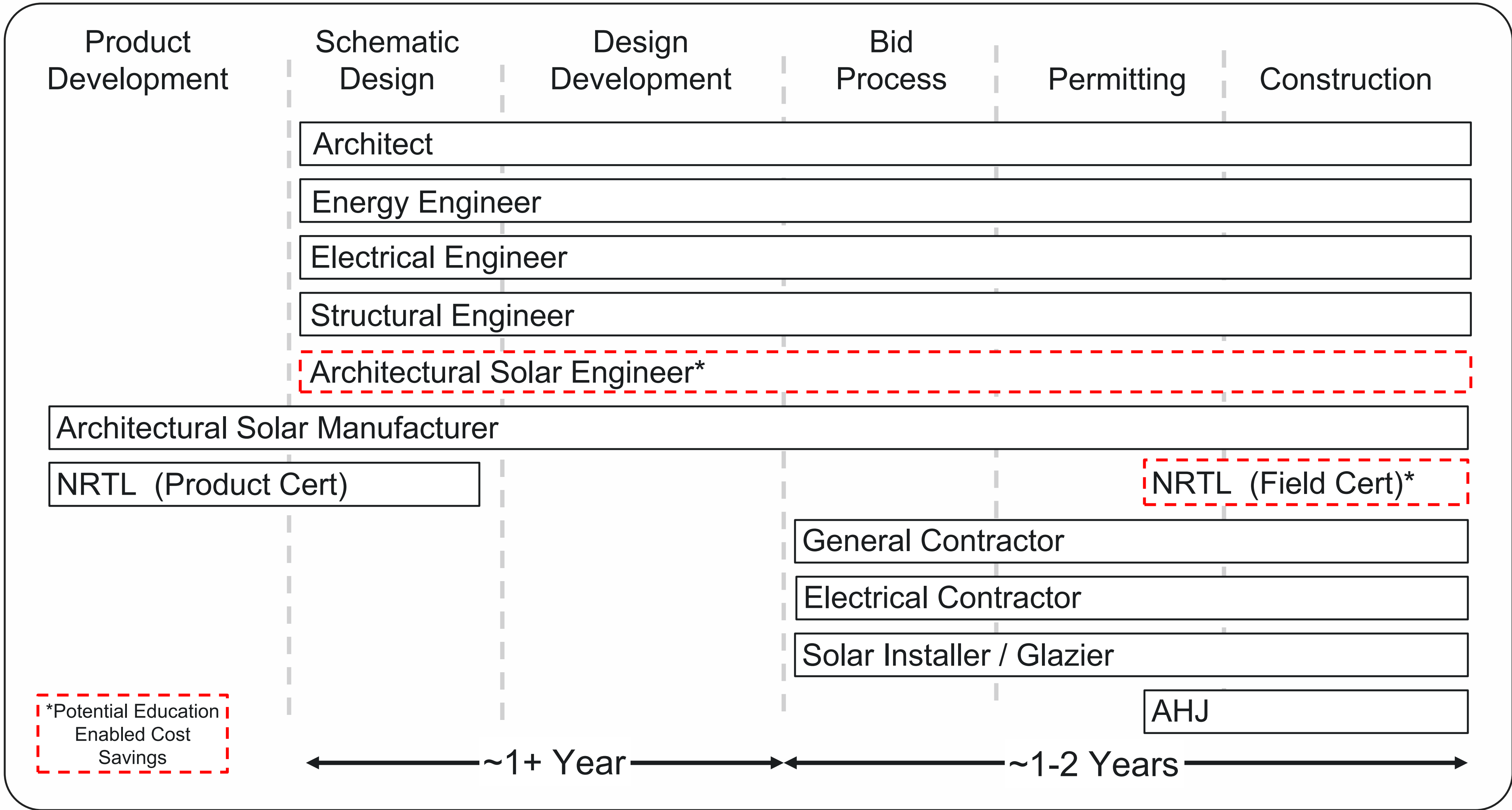
The project will equip solar and building industry professionals with the skills to work at the intersection of solar energy and the building industry. It will break down key barriers inhibiting the widespread adoption of architectural solar, increasing the penetration of on-site renewable energy and enabling grid-efficient buildings (GEB). The program will promote architectural solar innovation and deployment.

Duration: 2-3 Years

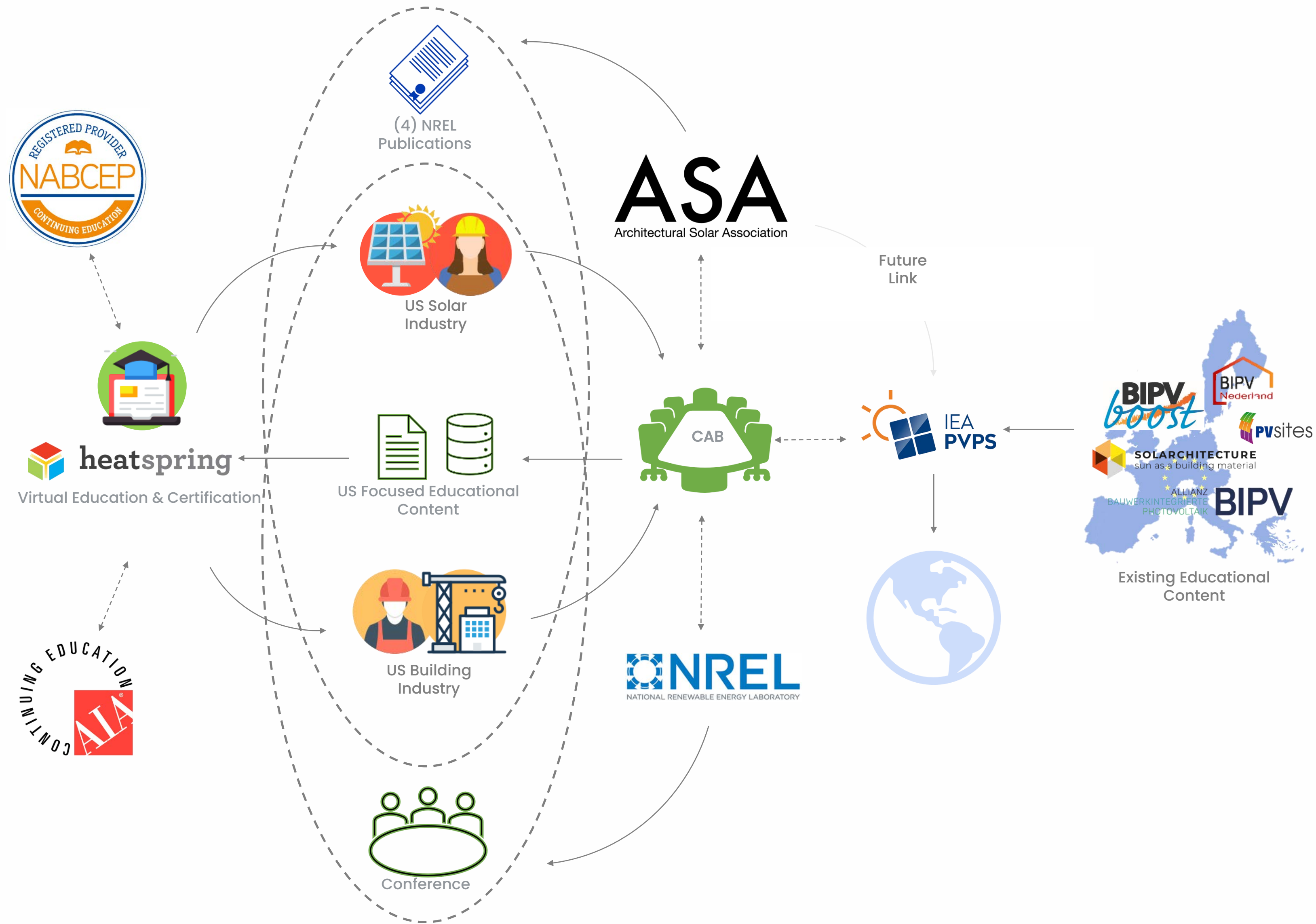
Budget: \$750,000

All thanks to the help from the following supporting organizations;





Architectural Solar Process



ASA Educational Framework

Thank you!

Christopher Klinga P.E.
Technical Director, ASA
chris@archsolar.org

Stan Pipkin
US Regional Manager
stan@archsolar.org

Architectural Solar Association
1035 Pearl St.
Suite 325
Boulder, CO 80302

Images courtesy of BIPV Boost, Energy Glass, IEA, Issol, Lumos Solar, Lighthouse Solar, Morgan Creek Ventures, NRG, Onyx Solar, SolMotiv Design, Solaria, Spotlight Solar, SUPSI, Tres Birds, Walters & Wolf

Boots on the Ground: Solar Roof Contracting Today

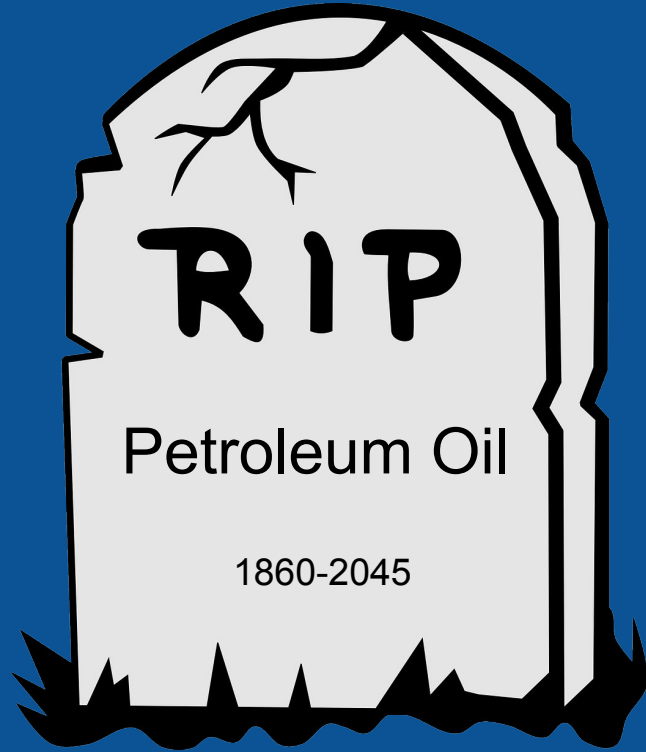
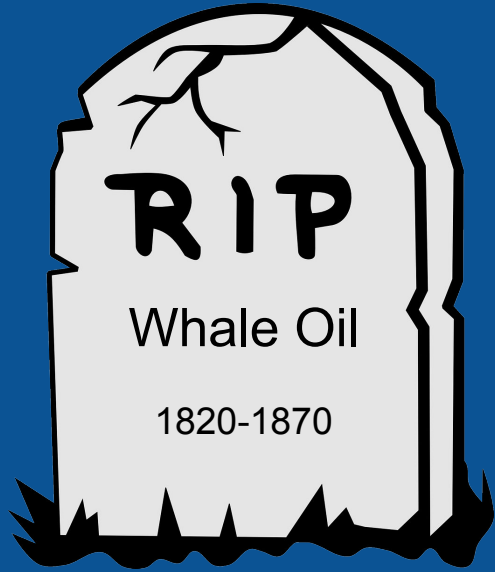
September 22, 2022

Amy Atchley
amy@amyrs.com

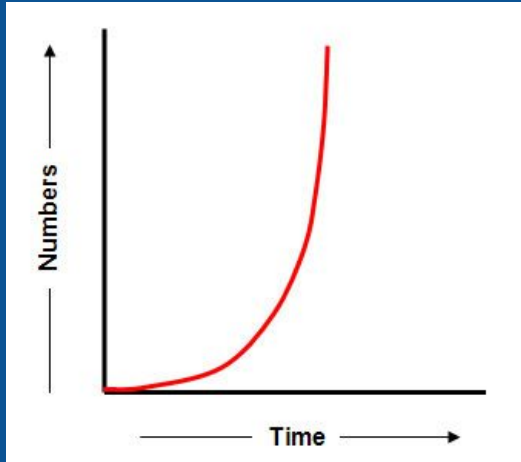


- Macro
- Market Needs
- Micro
- Questions



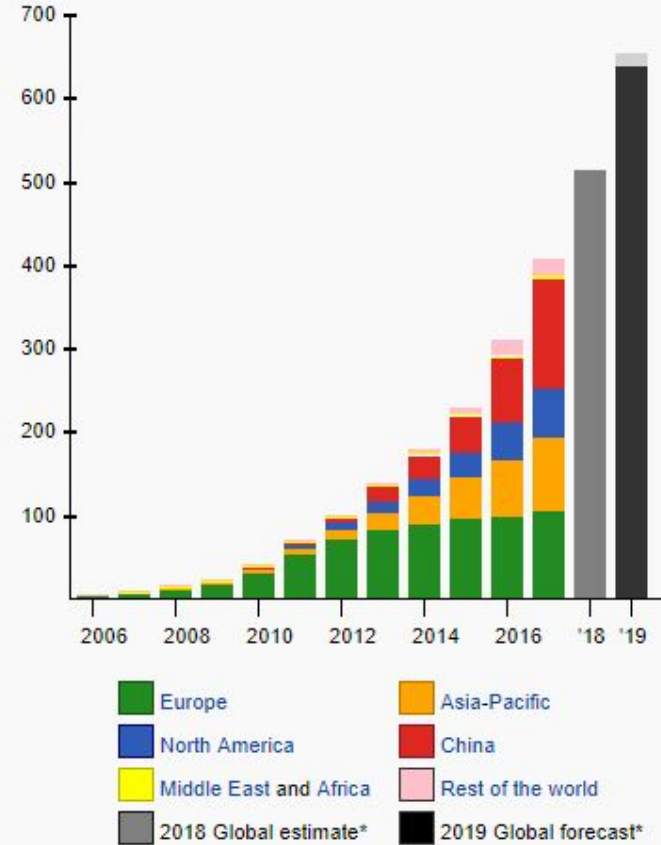


Solar growth



Worldwide growth of photovoltaics

Global growth of cumulative PV capacity in gigawatts (GW_p)^{[1][2][3][4][5]} with regional shares (IEA estimates).^[6]



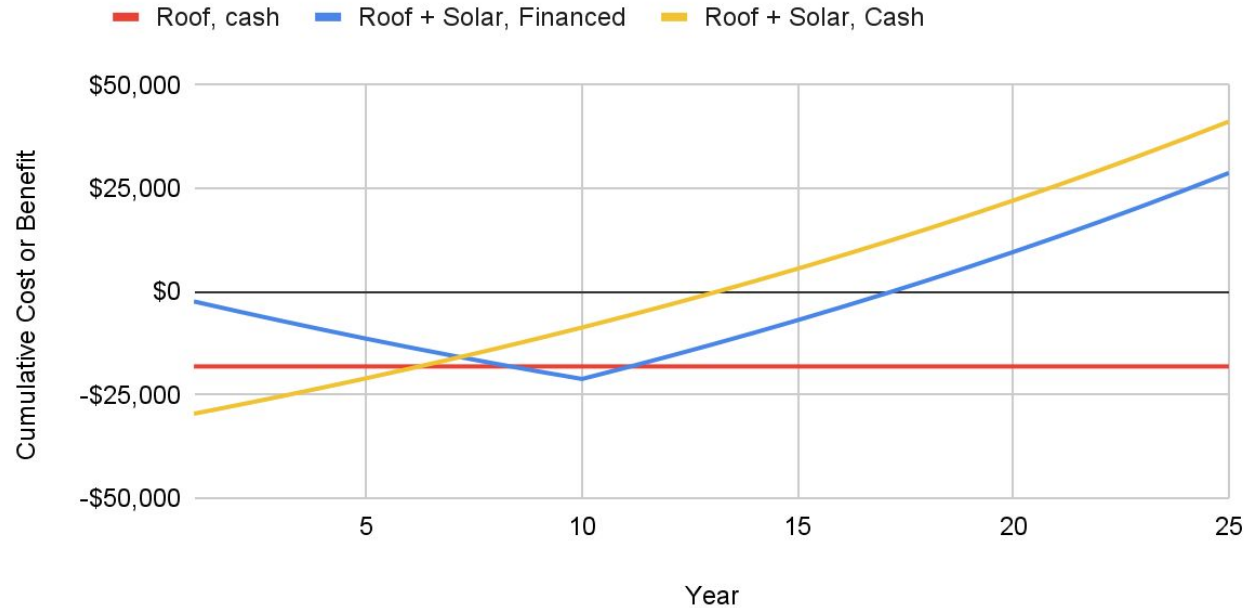
*(2018/19 tentative figures, no regional split-up)^{[7][8]}

So What's the Problem?

Asphalt Roof and Retrofit

Payback Schedule Roof, Solar

Cash and Financed



The problem is...

Homeowners are not offered solar
at the time of re-roof.

Why?

Road Blocks to Successful Solar-Roof Integration:

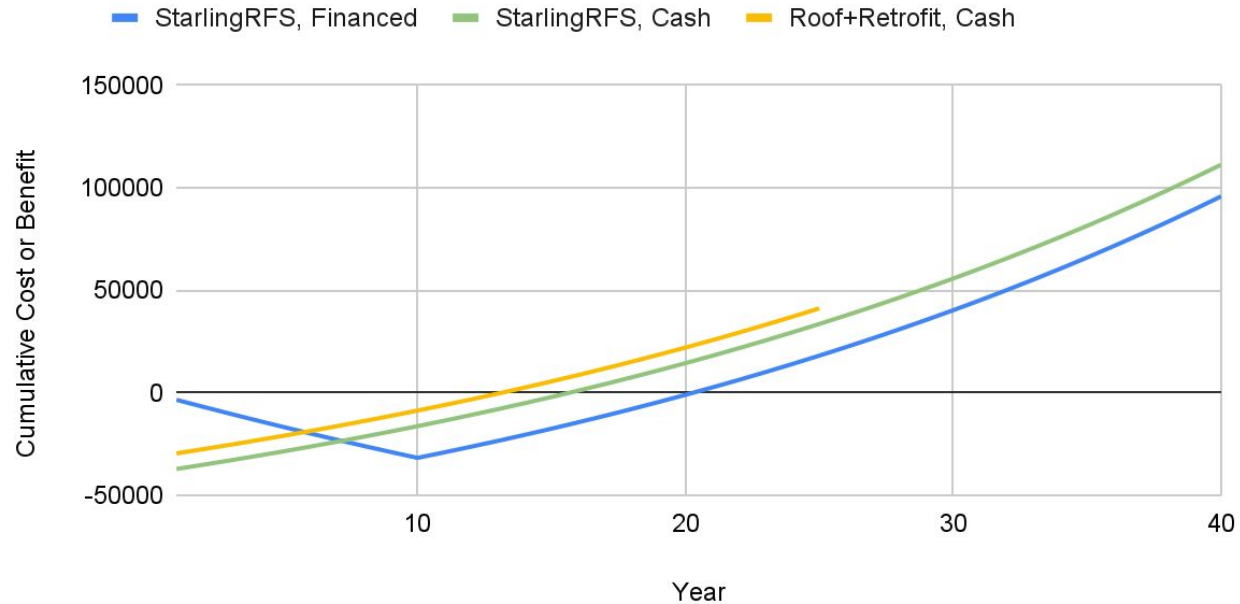
Infrastructure:

- Status Quo Bias
- Sales
- Access to tools & products

Solutions

Payback Schedule StarlingRFS

Cash and Financed



Starling Solar Roofing System



Nuggets to take with you:

Tools/ Infrastructure:

- General Contracting/ Solar Roofers
- Incentivize Integration
- Create Infrastructure

An aerial photograph of a house with a grey roof and solar panels. The house has a large rectangular solar panel array on the front roof and a smaller 2x2 array on the side roof. A wooden deck with a table and chairs is visible on the left side of the house. The house is surrounded by trees and a paved patio area. The word "QUESTIONS?" is overlaid in white text on the roof.

QUESTIONS?



A Roof That Pays





Let's Talk About BIPV Resilience

Mengjie Li

Florida Solar Energy Center, UCF

Resilient, Intelligent and Sustainable Energy Systems (RISES) Cluster, UCF

Department of Materials Science and Engineering, UCF



**College of Engineering
and Computer Science**



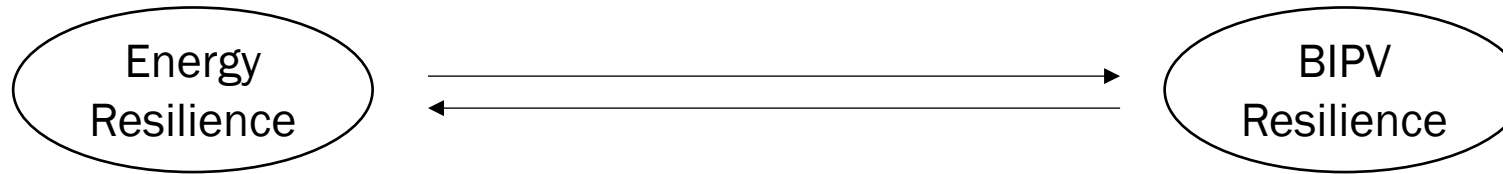
**CREOL, The College of
Optics and Photonics**



Overview

- [00:00 - 00:30](#) Introduction
- [00:30 - 03:00](#) What is BIPV Resilience and Why it's Important
- [03:00 - 06:00](#) State of Art
- [06:00 - 09:00](#) Imaging Techniques
- [09:00 - 10:00](#) Challenges and Opportunities

What is BIPV resilience



Extreme weather scenario

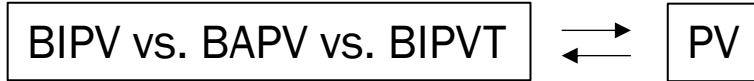
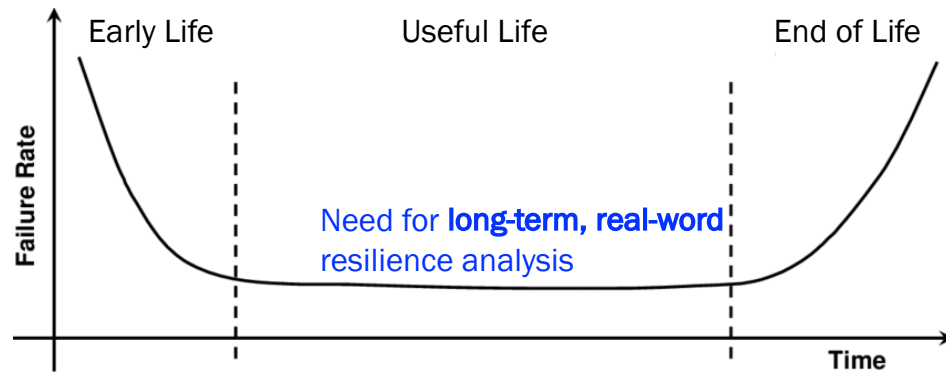
- BIPV can improve community energy resilience, by providing power, particularly during the response and recovery period
- Challenge of severe weather
 - Wind
 - Hail
 - Hurricane
 - Fire
 - Heavy snow
 - Cold & Heat shock

Normal weather scenario

- BIPV modules – only effective when deployed in direct sunlight
- Inherently harsh service environment
 - Damaging solar radiation (especially UV)
 - Heat
 - Humidity
 - Biological factors (mildew, algae, bird's dropping...)
 - Mechanical factors (sand abrasion, hail ...)

What is BIPV resilience analysis

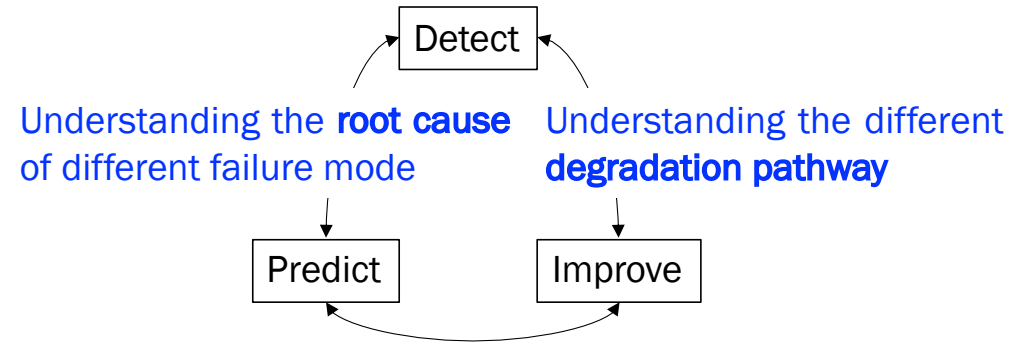
Combining long-term field inspection and lab degradation characterizations to perform a multi-scale qualitative and quantitative analysis to understand the BIPV behavior (degradation pathway) as both a building material and PV system



Least integrated
(Open rack-mounted PV)

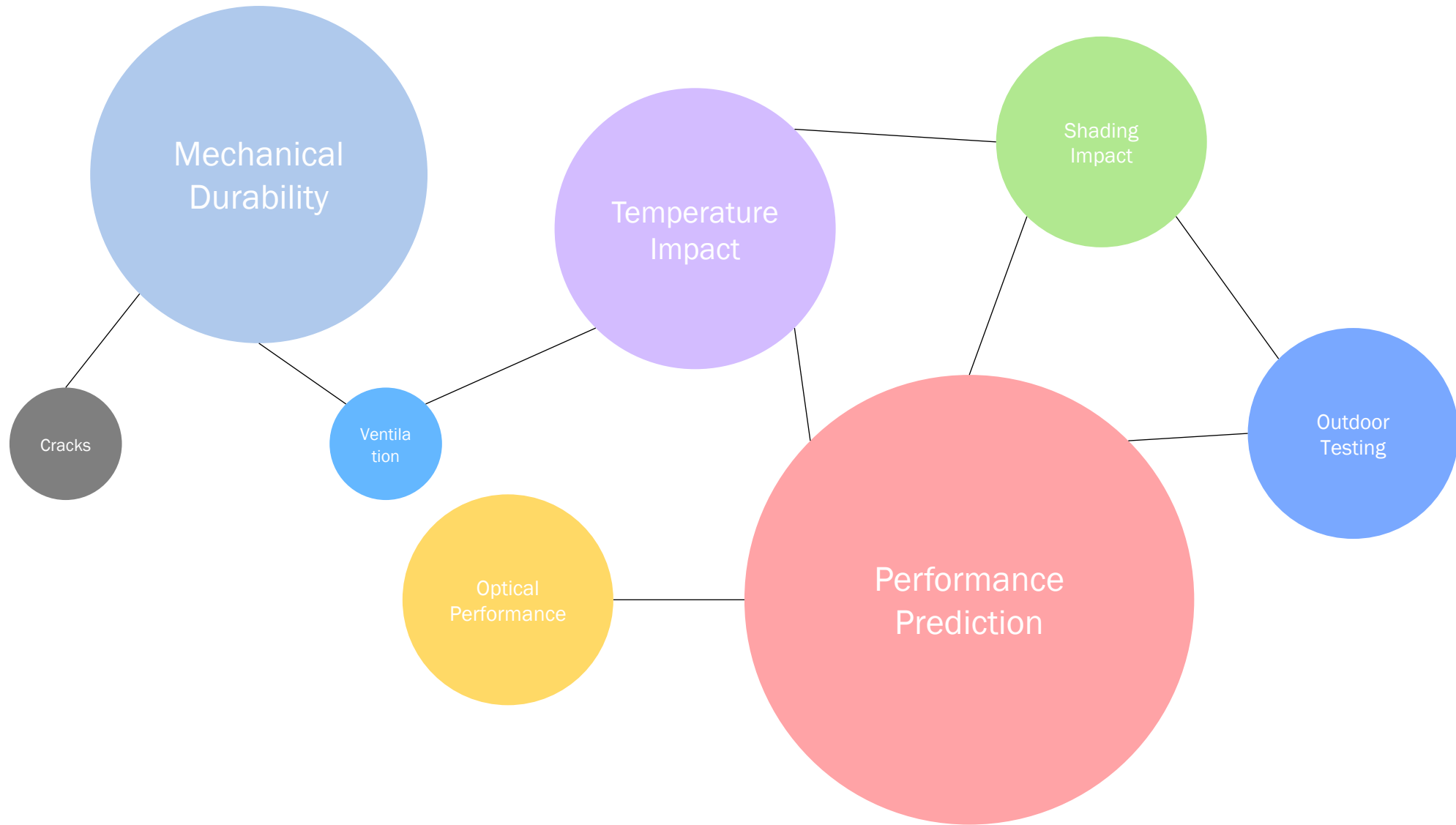
More integrated
(Close roof rack-mounted PV)

Fully integrated
(Direct-mounted BIPV,
multifunctional)

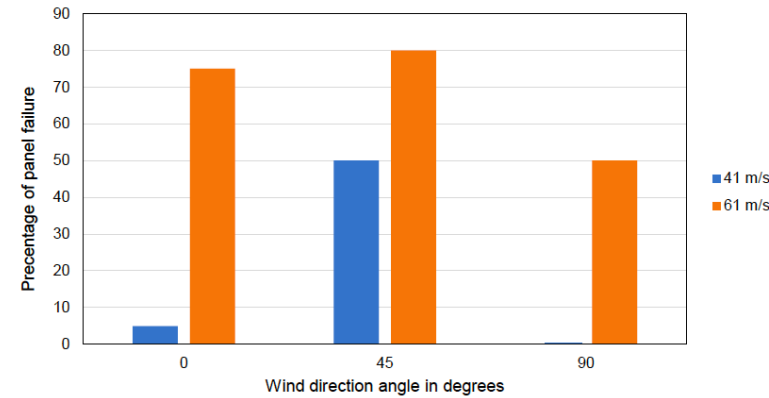
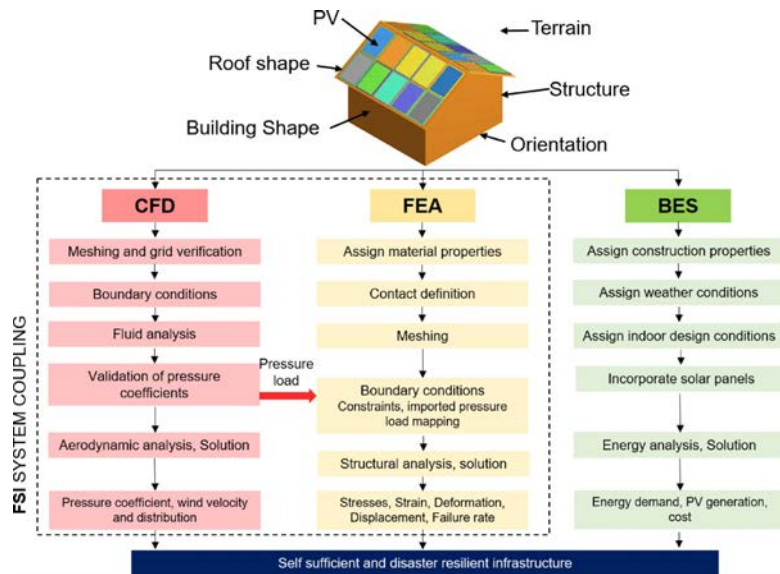


Improving **accuracy** of energy yield prediction, degradation rate calculation and provide input for techno-economic analysis, ultimately **de-risk** the investment and support **market growth**

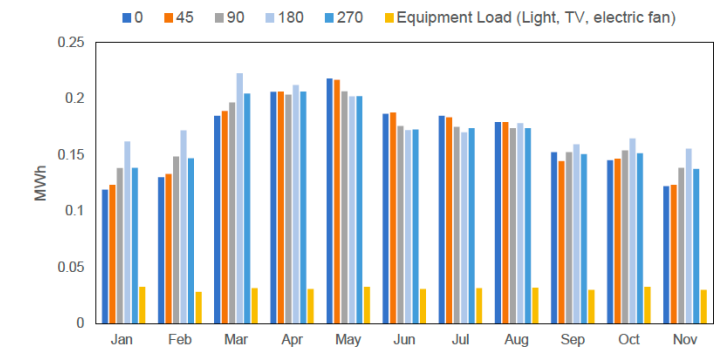
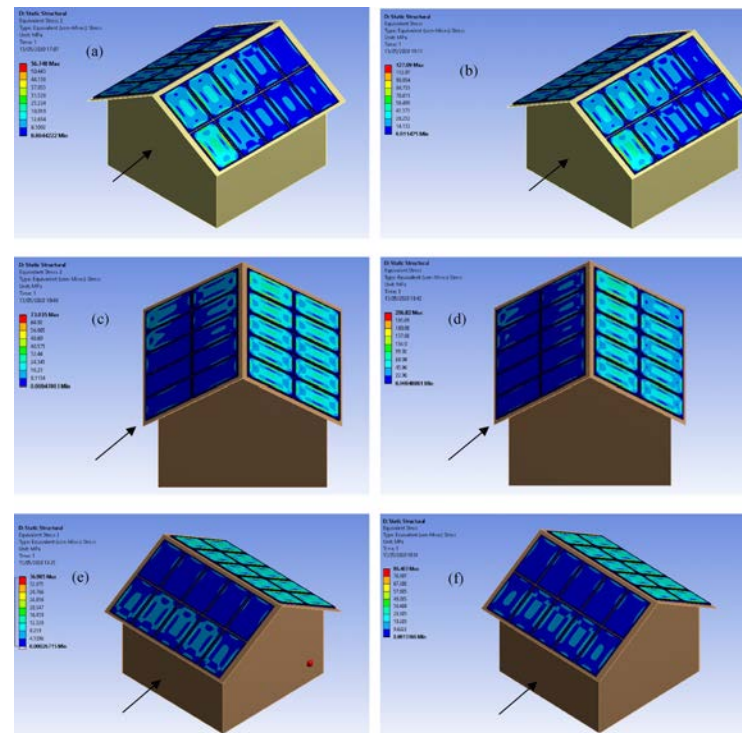
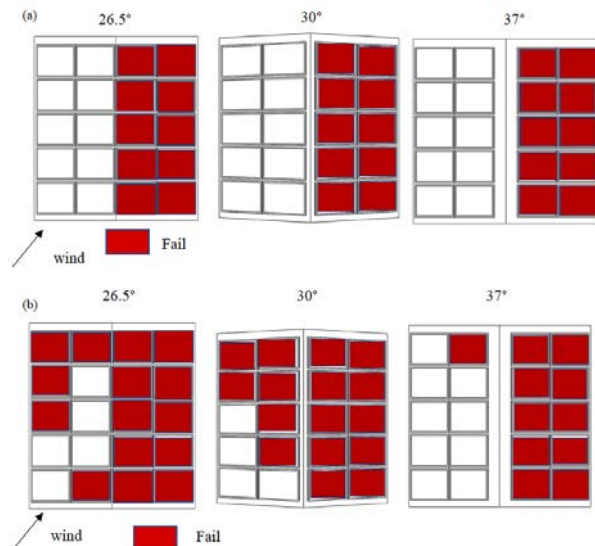
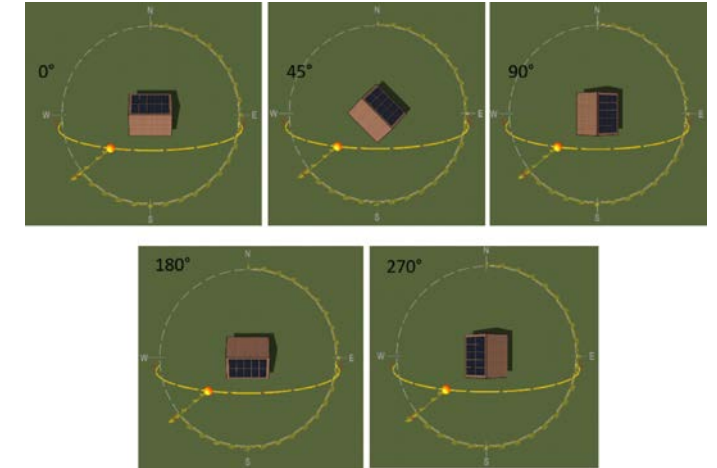
State of Art - Overview



State of art – Mechanical durability



2021 C. A. J. Pantua *et al.*

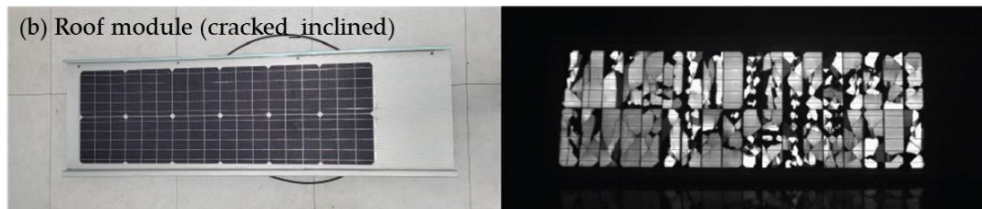
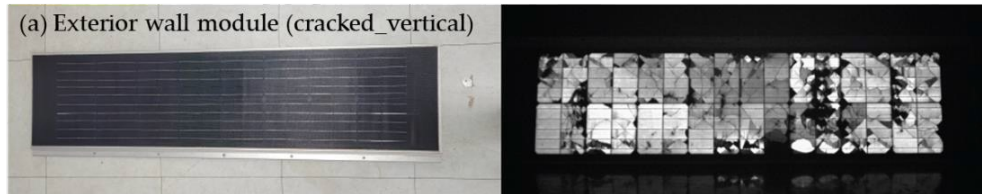


State of art - Mechanical durability

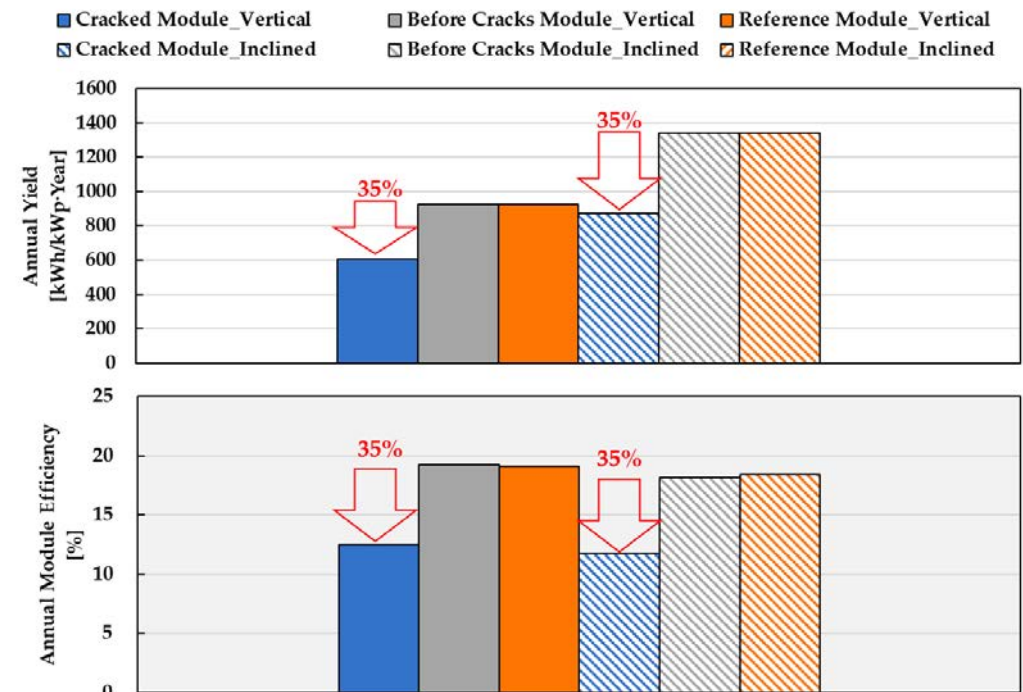
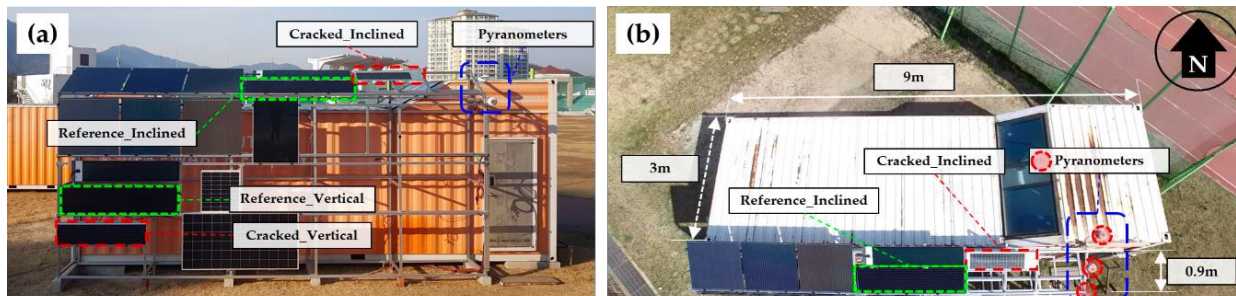
2021 K. Lee et al.

Normal outward

EL images



(c) Reference module (reference_vertical and inclined)



State of art – Colored BIPV

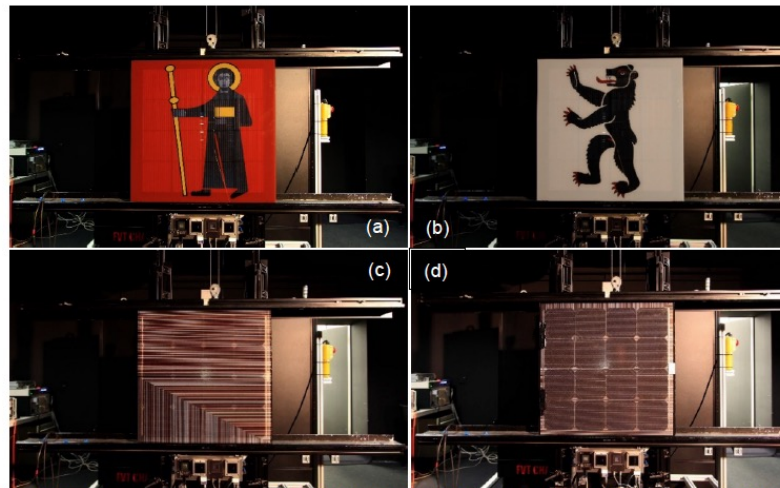


Figure 1: PV modules coloured by ceramic digital printing technology: (a) C13-A1, (b) C13-B1 and (c) & (d) front and rear side of module C13-C1.

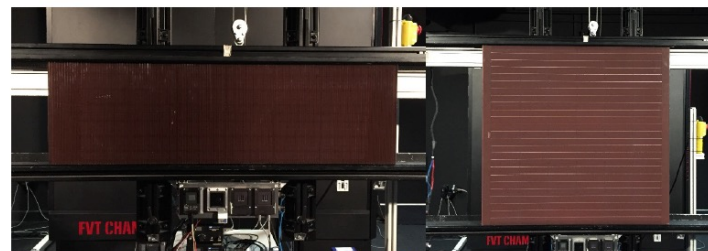


Figure 3: Two different PV modules with terracotta appearance: (left) C13-F1 module with prismatic glass and (right) C13-I1 module.

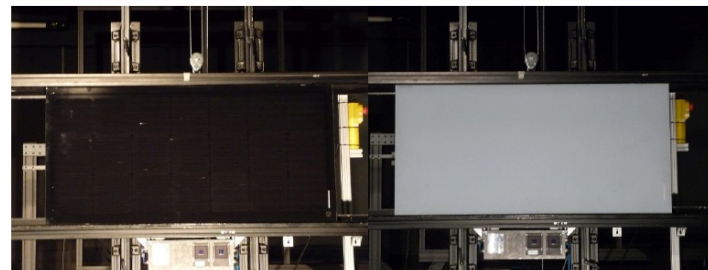
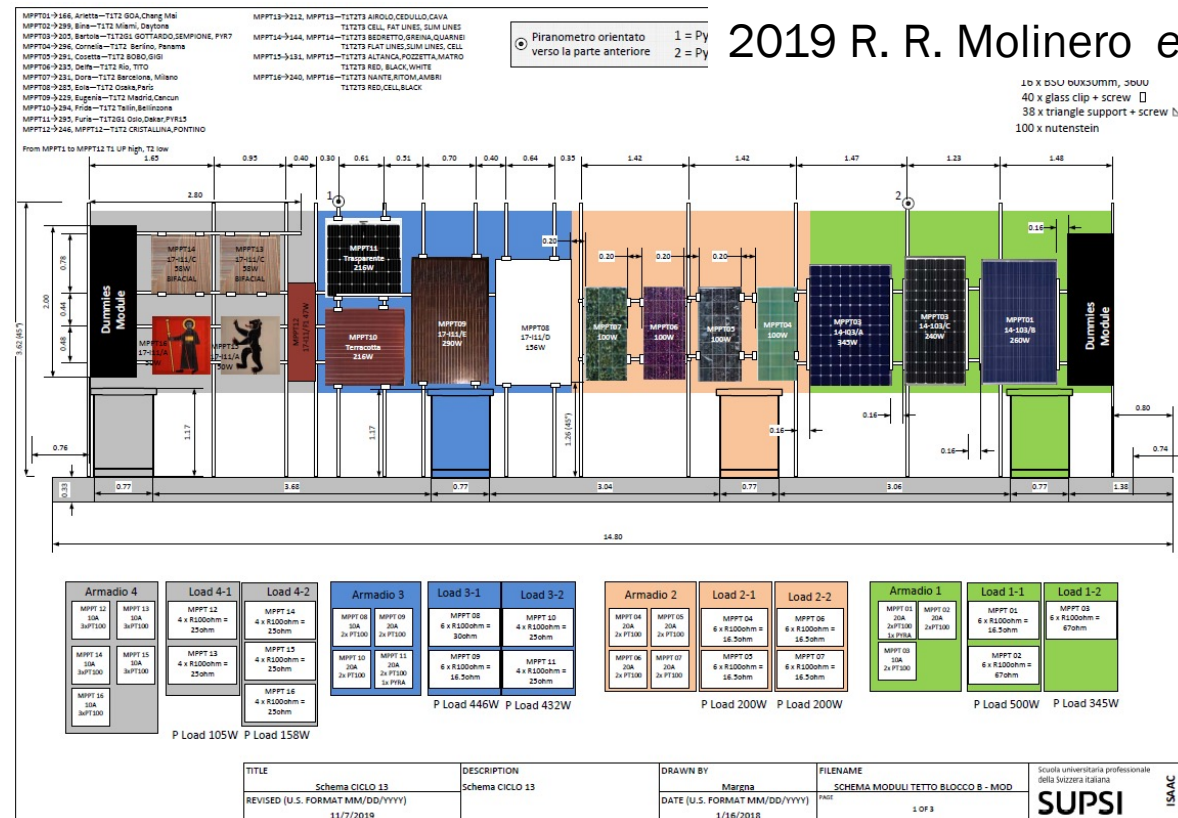
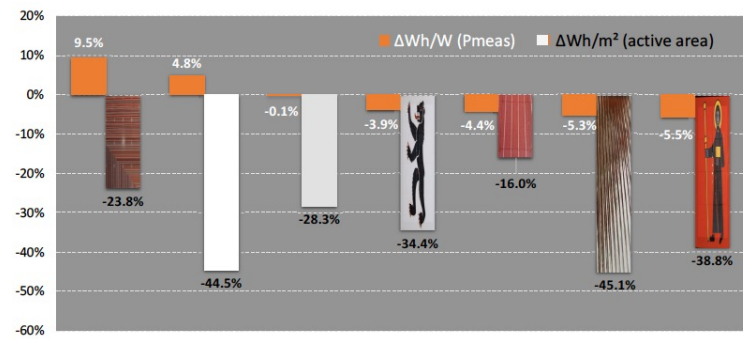


Figure 4: PV modules with full-surface printing with UV-resistant and translucent special inks: (left) C13-SA2 reference module and (right) C13-SC2 light grey module.



2019 R. R. Molinero et al.



State of art - Colored BIPV

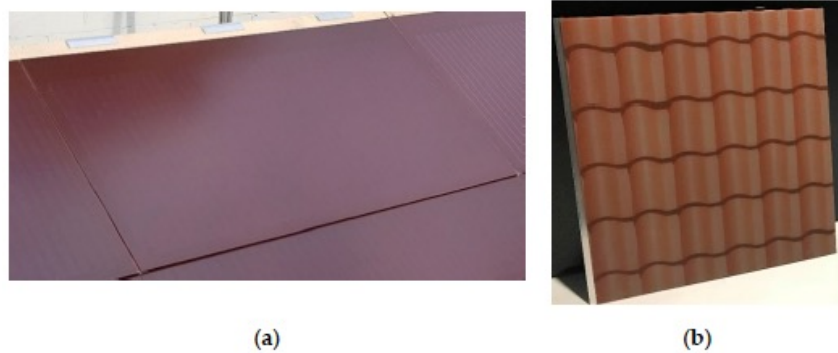


Figure 4. Tested modules samples: Suncol® Tile-Terracotta Simil RAL 8015 (a); and Suncol® Tile-Texturing Simil roof tile (b).

Table 2. Detail of the two tested modules typologies.

	Suncol® Tile-Terracotta	Suncol® Tile-Texturing
Solar tempered front glass	Simil RAL 8015	Simil roof tile
Active layer	18 monocrystalline cells	36 monocrystalline cells
Solar tempered back glass	Black printed	Black printed
Dimensions [m × m]	1 × 0.575	1 × 1.05



2020 M. Pelle et al.

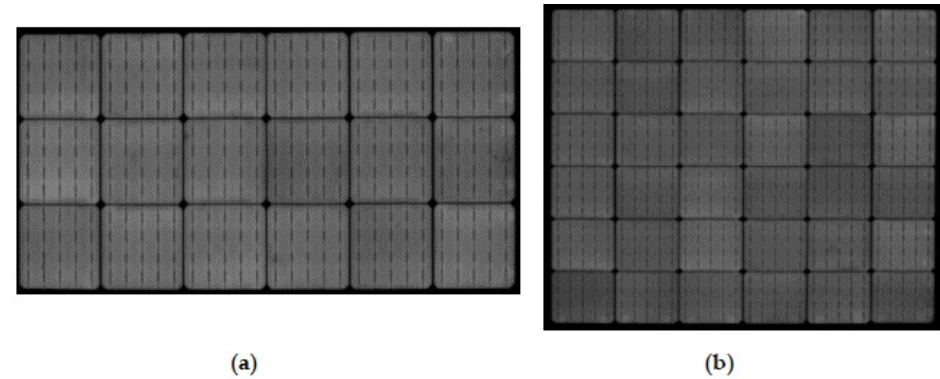


Figure 8. Electroluminescence images obtained at normal incidence shooting for: (a) Terracotta; and (b) Texturing Roof Tile.

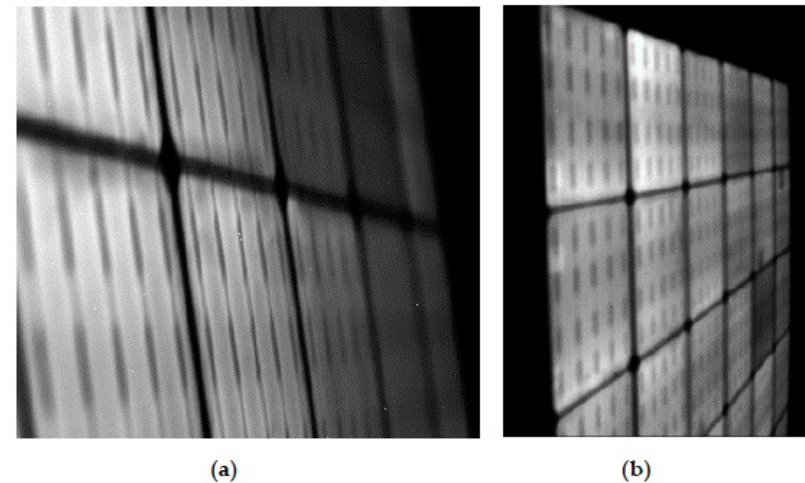
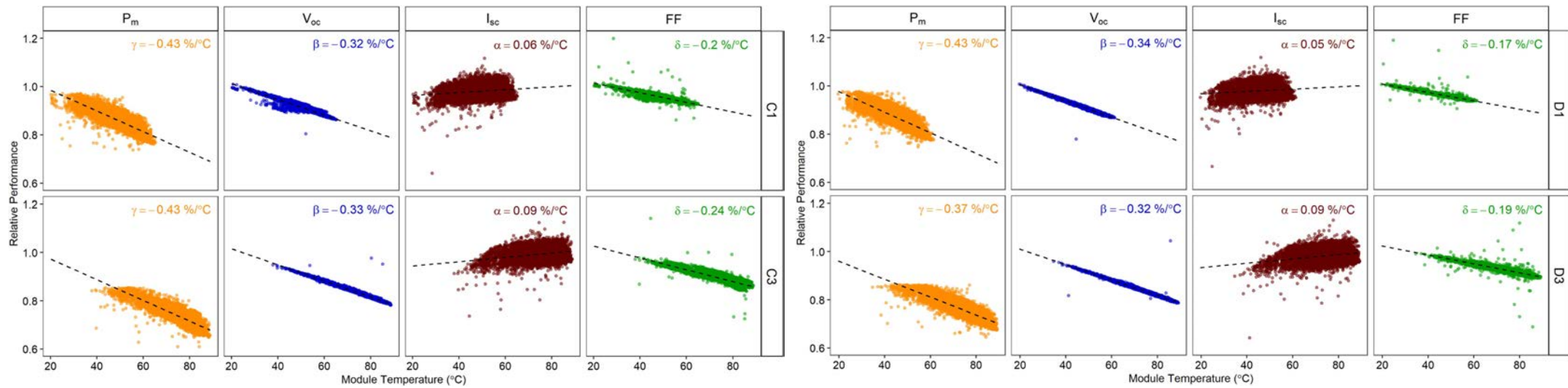
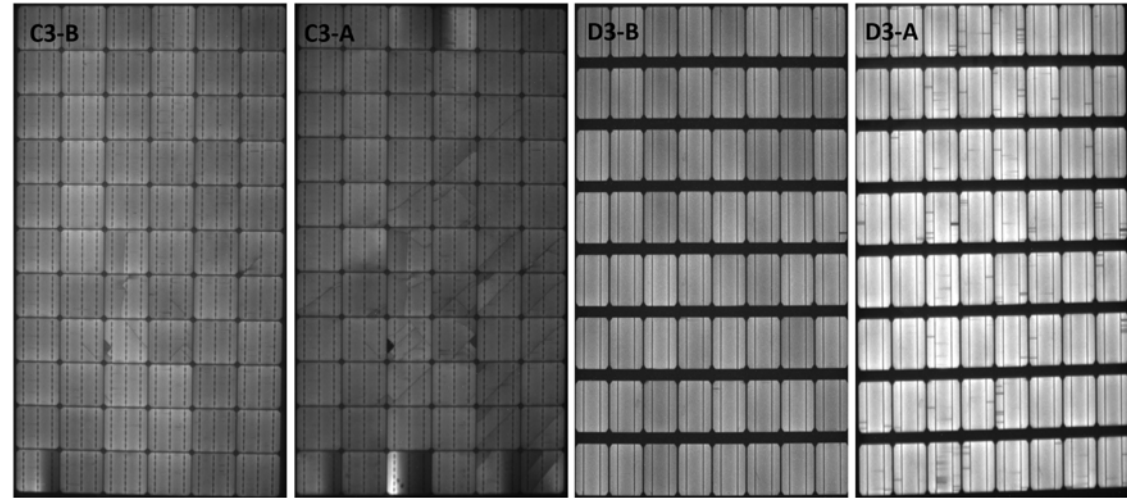


Figure 9. Electroluminescence images obtained at small incidence shooting for: (a) Terracotta; and (b) Texturing roof Tile.

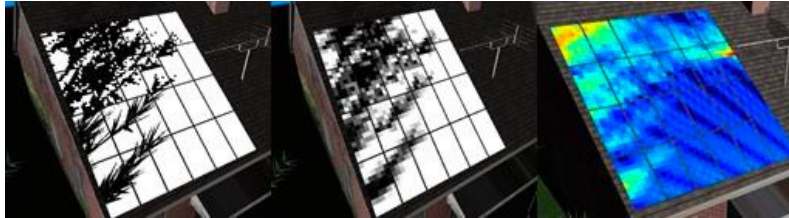
State of art – T impact

2020 A. Gok et al.

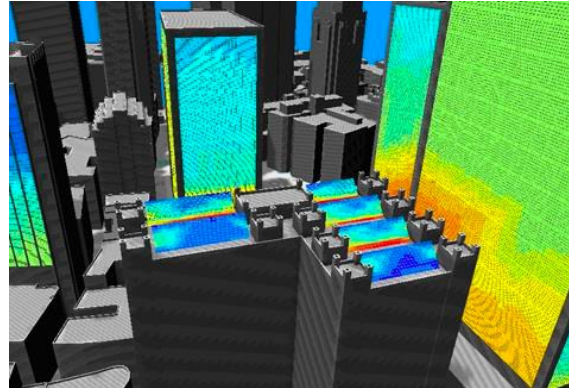


State of art – T impact, shading

Shading analysis



2019 IEA Task 15



Temperature effect

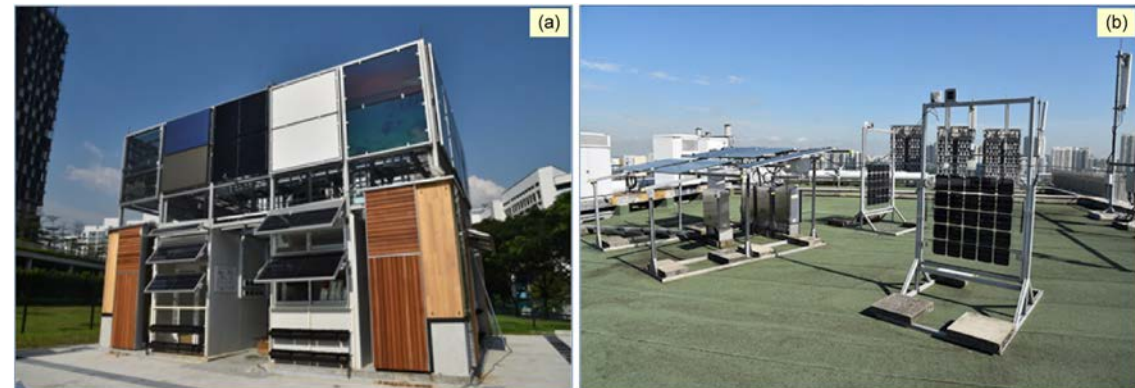
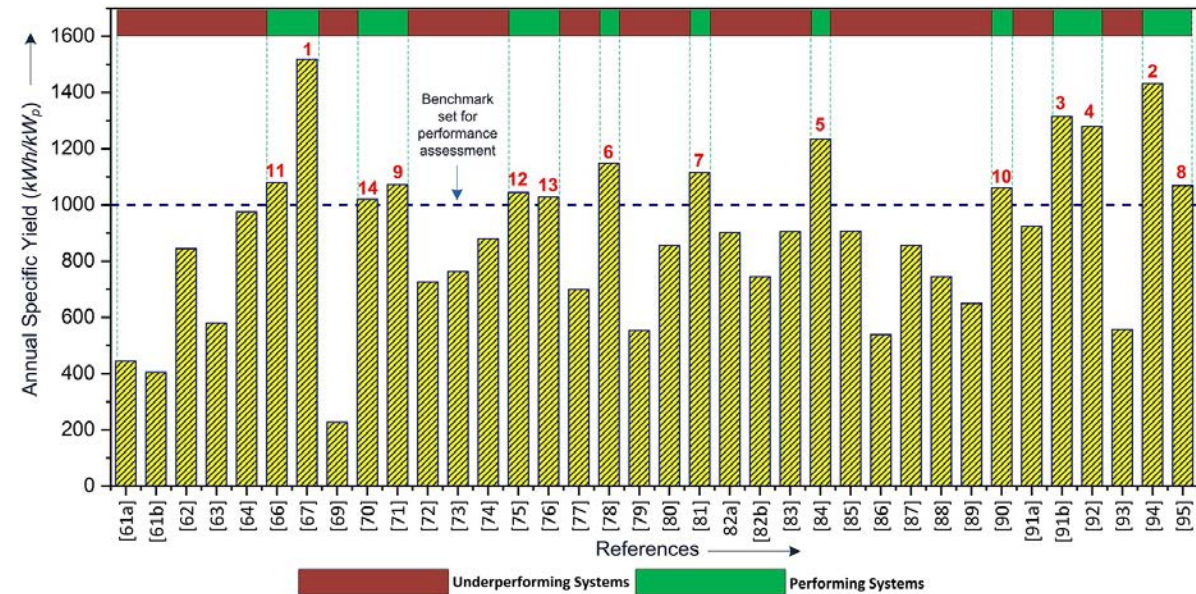
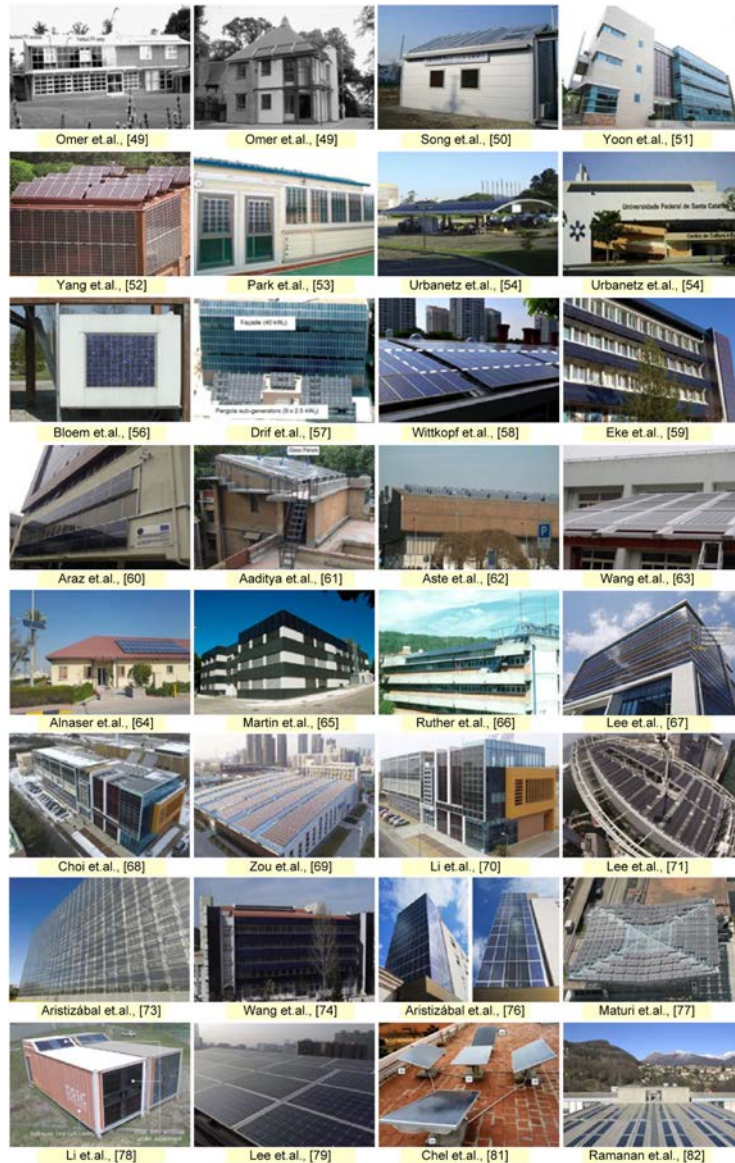
Type of tested property	Tested property	Property testing level (Module/ System)	BIPV feature to be considered	Recommended tests/procedures (including references to existing ones)
5. Durability and reliability	Thermal cycling	Module	Frequent shading	Increase number of cycles compared to standard IEC tests
5. Durability and reliability	Thermal stress	Module	Frequent partial shading (by close and distant objects)	Adapted IEC hot-spot test to new boundary conditions
5. Durability and reliability	Thermal stress	Module	Frequent partial shading (by close and distant objects)	Make IEC 62979 (bypass diode thermal runaway) mandatory if frequent shading may occur

Type of tested property	Tested property	Property testing level (Module/ System)	BIPV feature to be considered	Recommended tests/procedures (including references to existing ones)
1. Electrical	Module defect identification	Module	Inhomogeneous surface coverage	Electroluminescence testing - Mask back surface with opaque material
1. Electrical	Module defect identification	Module	Inhomogeneous surface coverage	IR imaging (problems with IR-transmissive materials like thin polymers)
1. Electrical	PID	Module	Module decoration	PID test, See Section 3.1.2.1
1. Electrical	Rated module power output	Module	Bifacial modules	Refer to IEC standardisation work on bifacial modules: Define BIPV-relevant illumination conditions for I-V measurement.
1. Electrical	Rated module power output	Module	Curved modules	Test under natural sunlight to achieve a realistic variation of incidence angles
1. Electrical	Rated module power output	Module	Large module dimensions	Test "representative-size" modules and apply extrapolation procedures; Outdoor testing; measure IV curves of individual strings within module separately
1. Electrical	Rated module power output	Module	Modules of many different dimensions	Testing "representative-size" modules and interpolation procedures
1. Electrical	Rated module power output	Module	Frequent partial shading (by close and distant objects)	Adapt IEC hot-spot test to BIPV-relevant boundary conditions
1. Electrical	Rated module power output	Module	Module decoration causing mismatch within module	Area-weighting; Optical modelling; I-V measurement
1. Electrical	Annual electricity yield	System	Treatment of front glass surface, e.g. structured, anti-reflective, anti-glare	Simulation, taking correct angular dependence of electrical data into account

2020 IEA Task 15

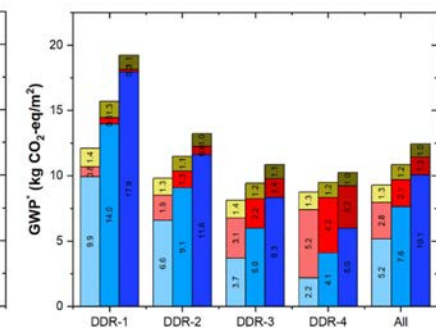
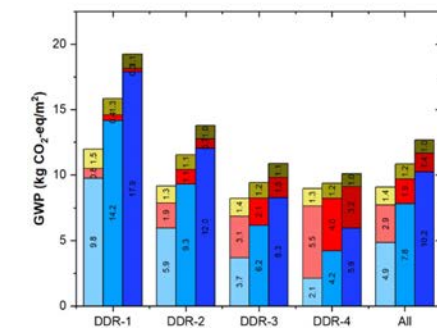
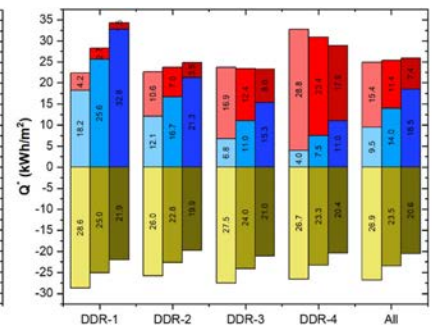
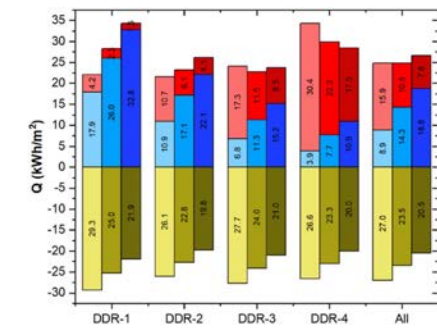
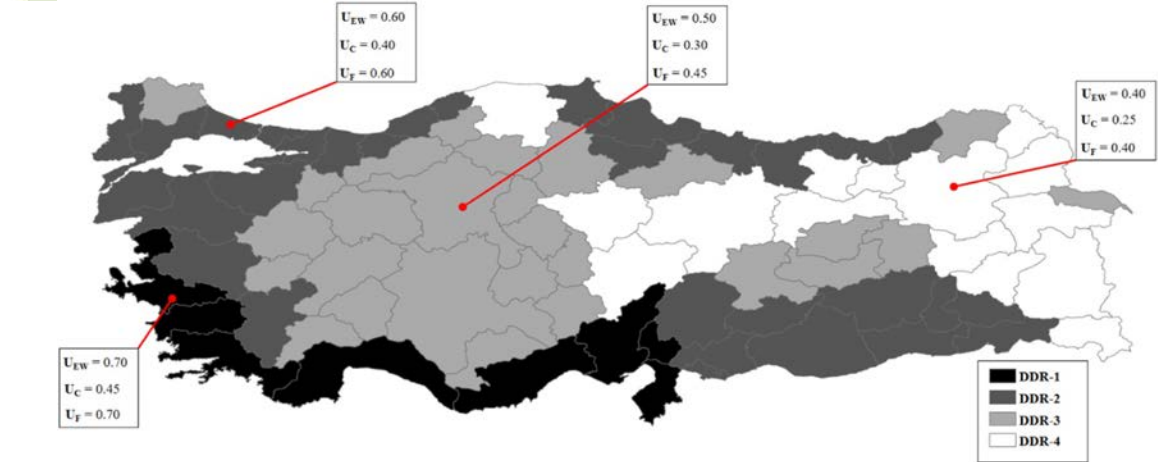
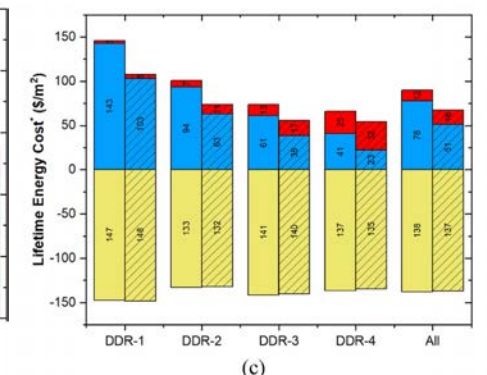
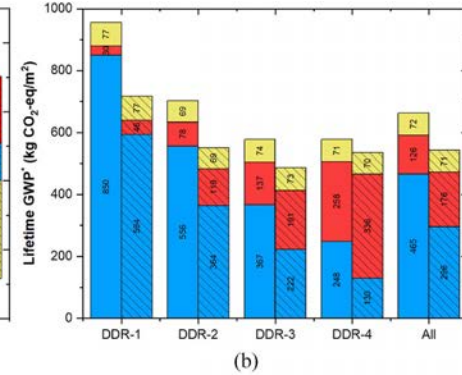
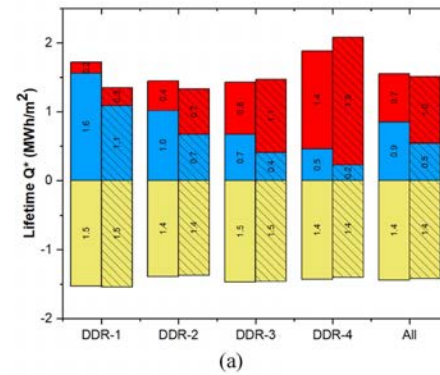
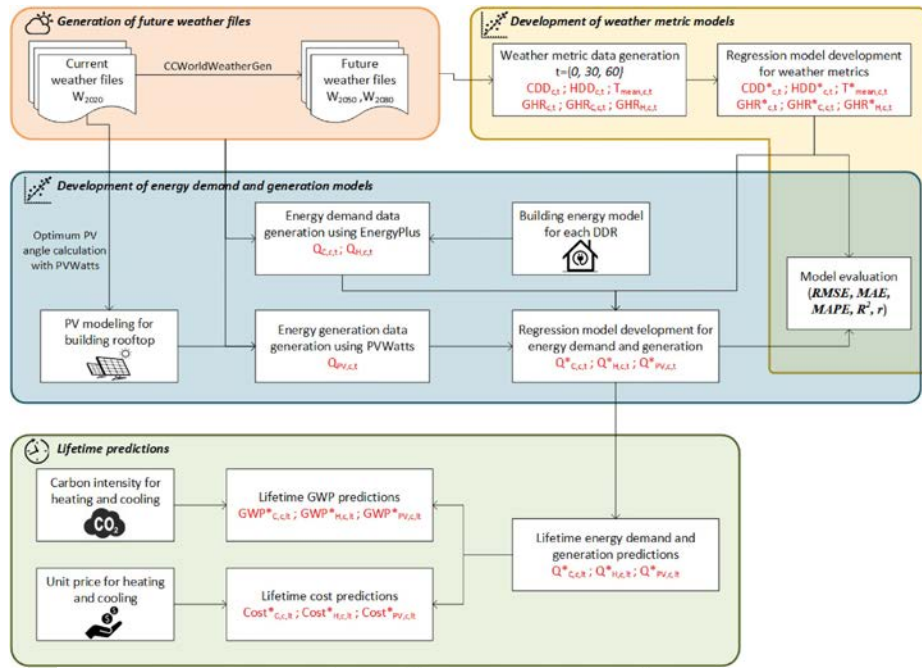
State of art - Performance

2022 D. S. Pillai et al.



State of art - Performance

2022 T. Tamer et al.

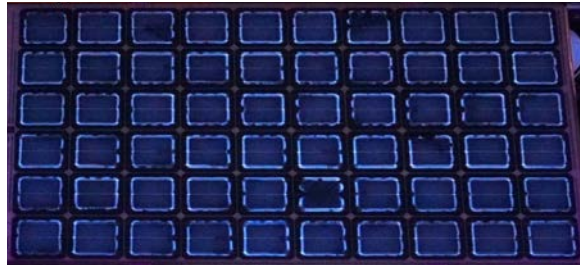


Imaging Techniques

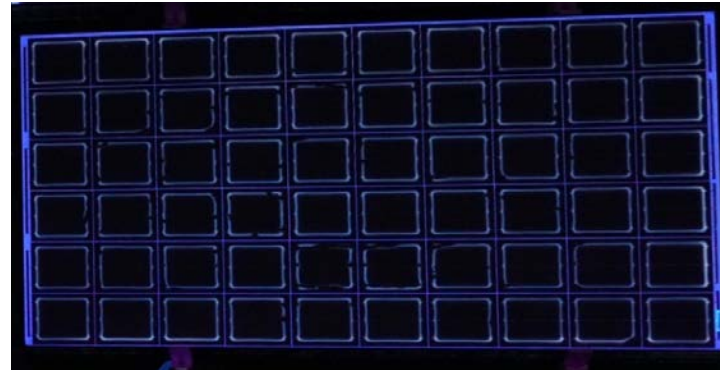
What information we can get from images?

Degradation Analysis – UVF imaging

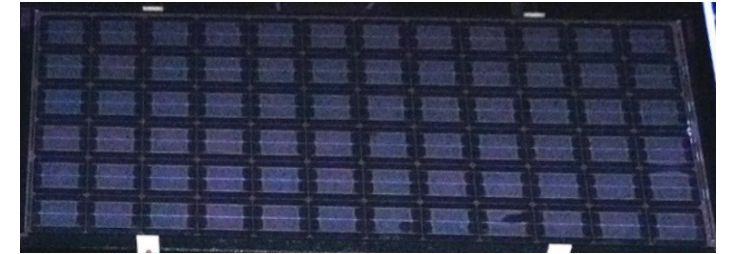
Mono AIBSF, System age = 4 years



Multi AIBSF, System age = 4 years



HIT, System age = 4 years



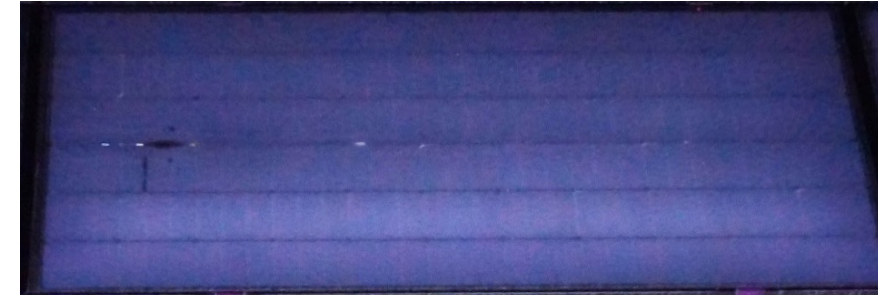
Mono AIBSF, System age = 10 years



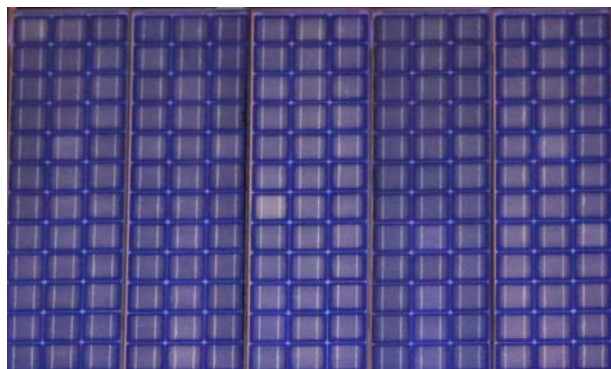
Mono PERC, System age = 4 years



Shingle HIT, System age = 6 years



Mono AIBSF, System age = 20 years



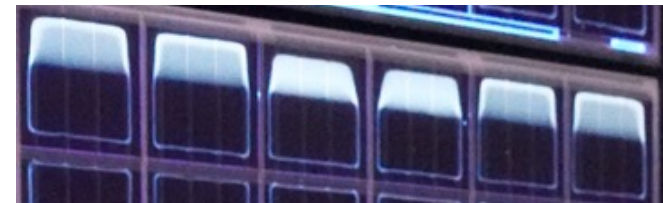
• Cracks



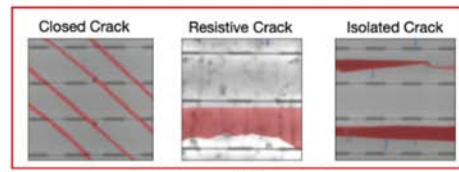
• Hot cells



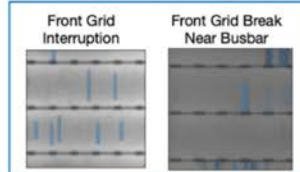
• Different BOM



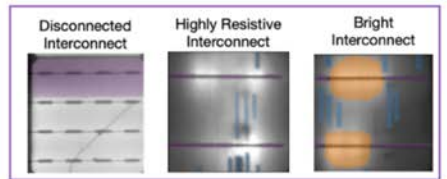
Degradation Analysis – EL imaging



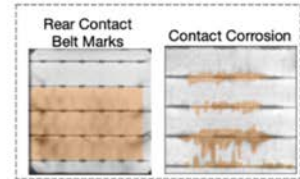
(a)



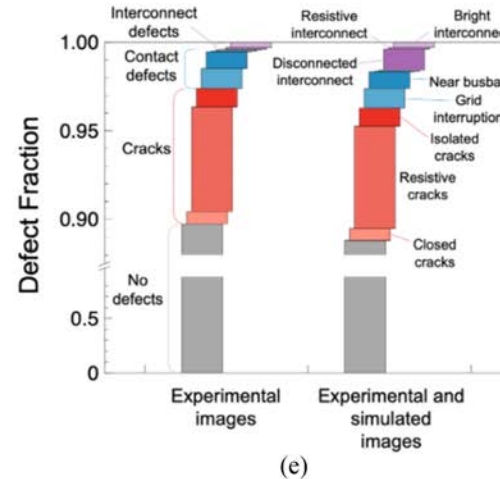
(b)



(c)

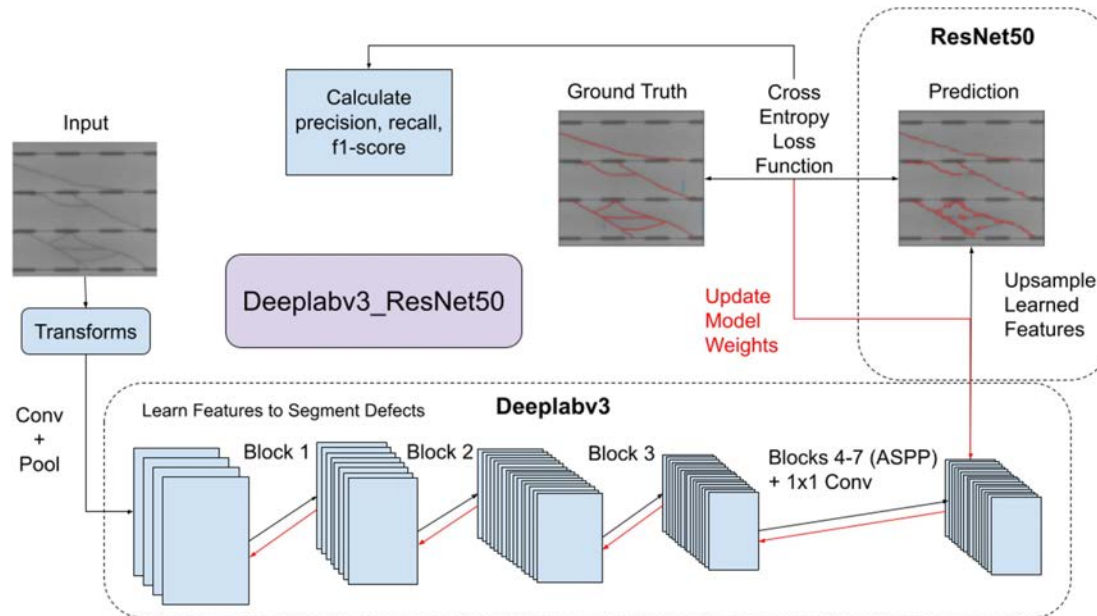


(d)



Automatic defect detection using semantic segmentation

- Input of module EL images
- Indexing each individual cells within the module
- Output percentage of cells with certain type of defect

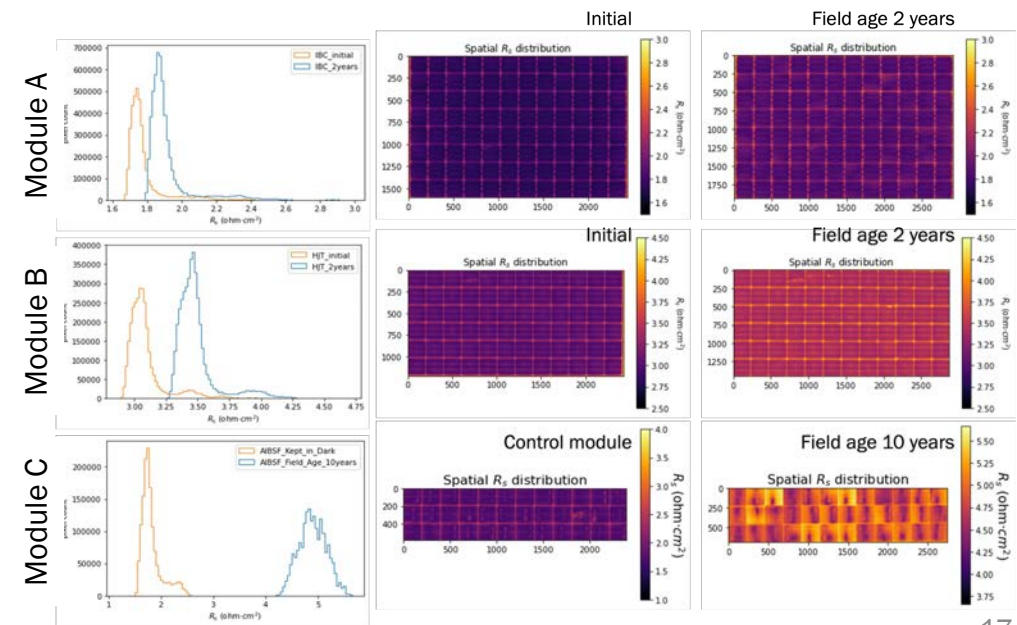
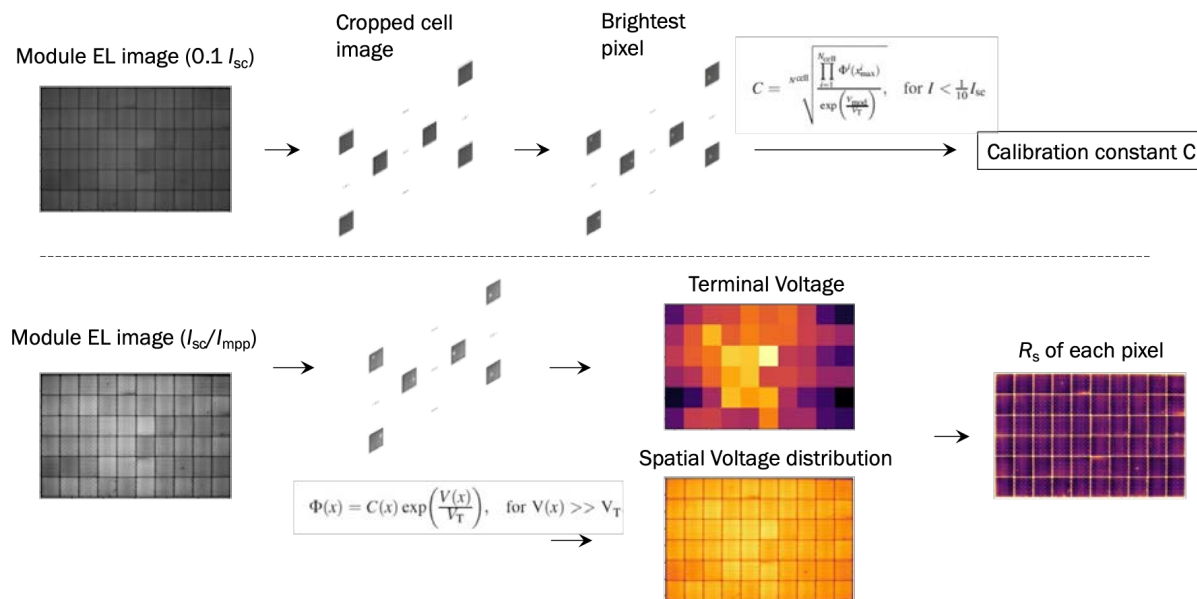
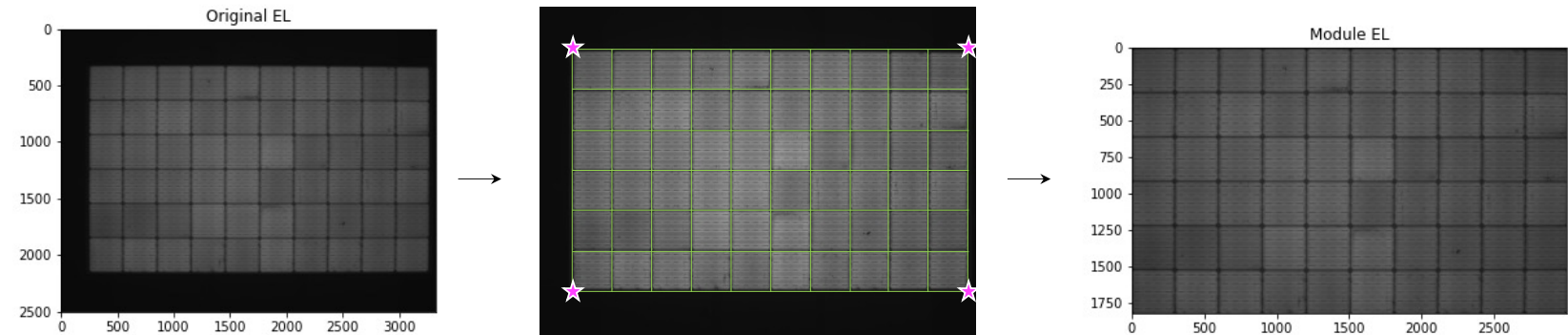


Defect	Modules with Defect	Percent of Total
Backsheet bubbling	2	1.3
Front delamination	156	100
Backsheet burn marks	10	6.4
Backsheet bumps	27	17.3
ARC corrosion	80	51.3
Snail trails	30	19.2

Degradation Analysis – EL imaging

Streamline series resistance imaging

- Input of minimum of 2 EL images
- Automatically calculate terminal voltage and spatial voltage distribution at pixel level
- Output module R_s images



Challenges and Opportunities

- Different BIPV products

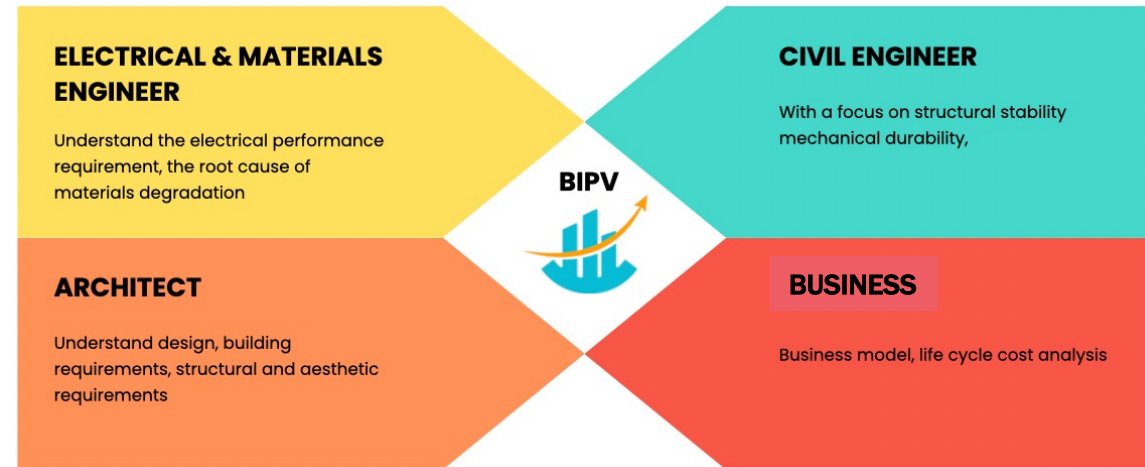
- Foil
- Tile
- Module
- Shingles
- Glazing

- Difference between BIPV and PV

- No specific standards for BIPV

- Understanding root cause vs. global degradation rate estimation

- Challenge with long-term field testing



Thanks! Questions?

mengjie.li@ucf.edu

Funding from the U.S. Department
of Energy Solar Energy
Technologies Office

Award number: DE-EE-0009347
DE-EE-0008155

