

# Field monitoring of perovskite modules: experiences and learning curves

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- What are the challenges in PSC monitoring?
  - Hysteresis
  - Impact of I-V conditions and interim loading conditions
  - Degradation
  - Performance Recovery, Diurnal Performance variation
  - Lack of dedicated measurement protocols
- Outdoor monitoring of perovskite mini-modules at UCY
- Summary of Lessons learned

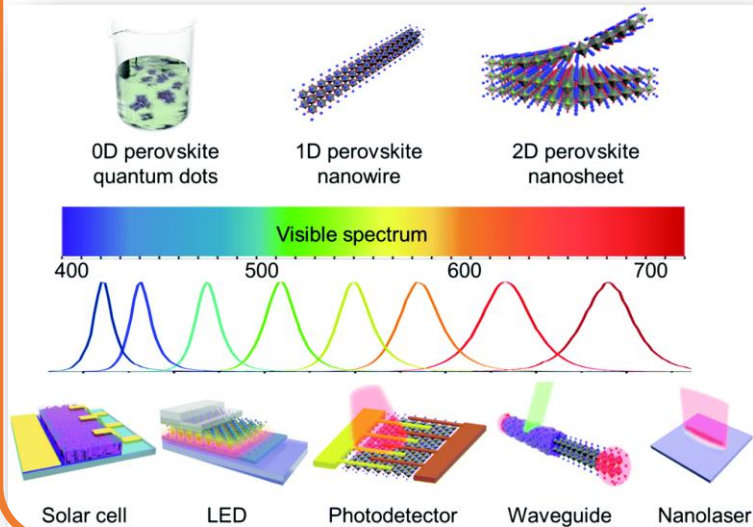
# Perovskites in the 'PV arena'



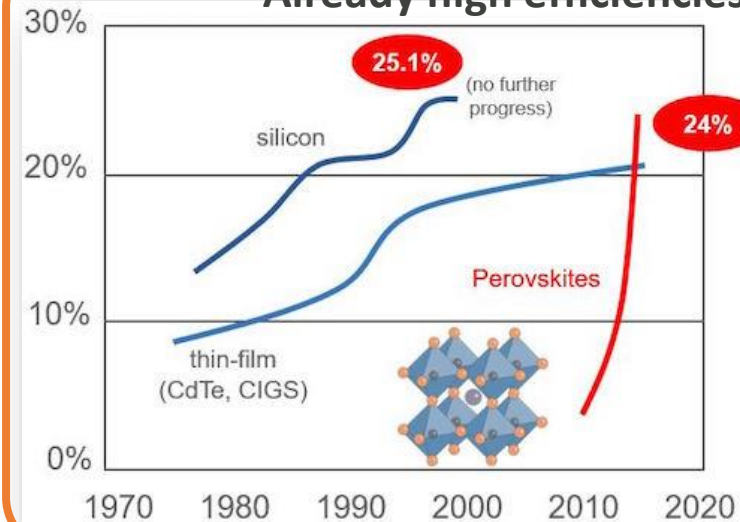
M. Zendehtdel, N. Yaghoobi Nia and M. Yaghoobinia,  
'Emerging Thin Film Solar Panels', IntechOpen, 2020.

# Why perovskites

## Desirable & Tunable O/E properties



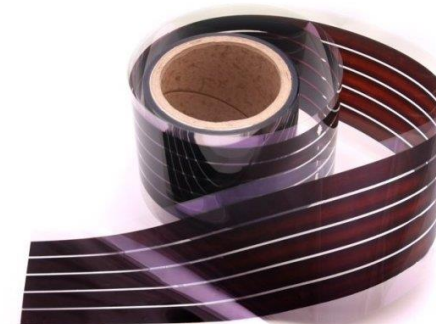
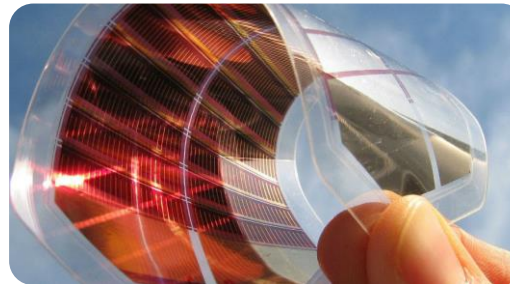
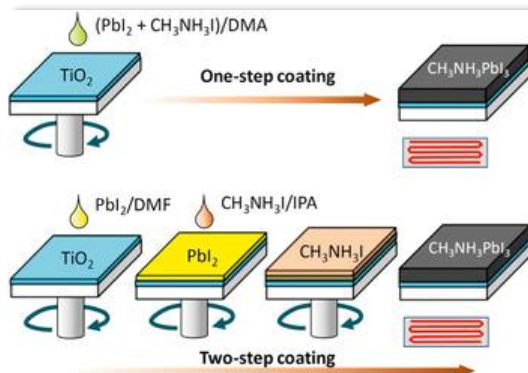
## Already high efficiencies



In 2021 (NREL):

- SJ Perov. cell: 25,7% cell
- Mono-Si cell: 26,1%
- Perov. Module: 17,9%

## Low cost



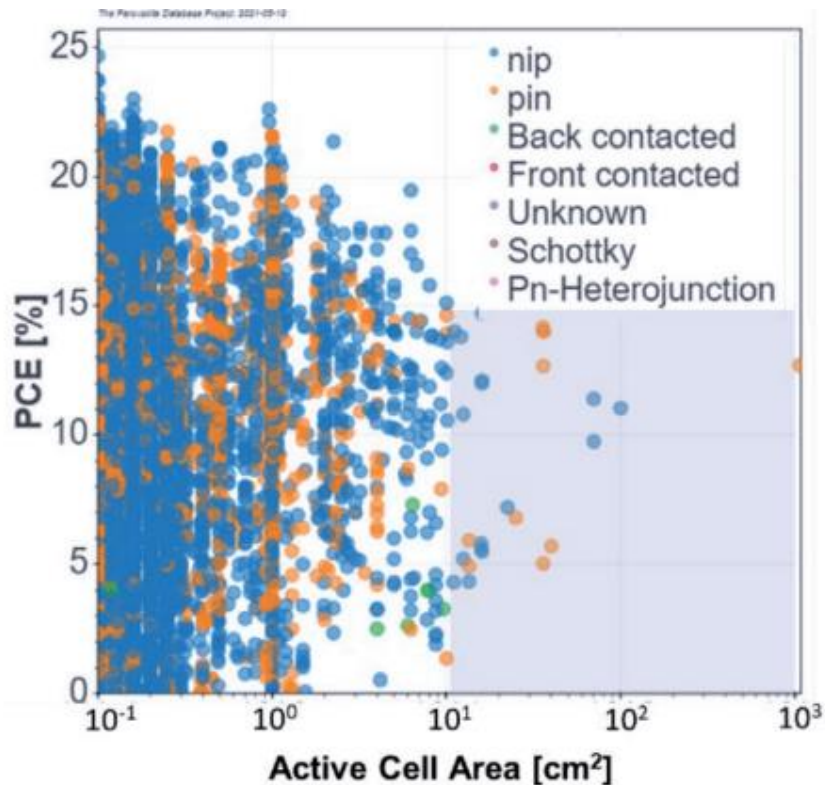
## Flexible

**Scalable:** roll2roll,  
printing, **paint!**  
→ **Integration** prospects



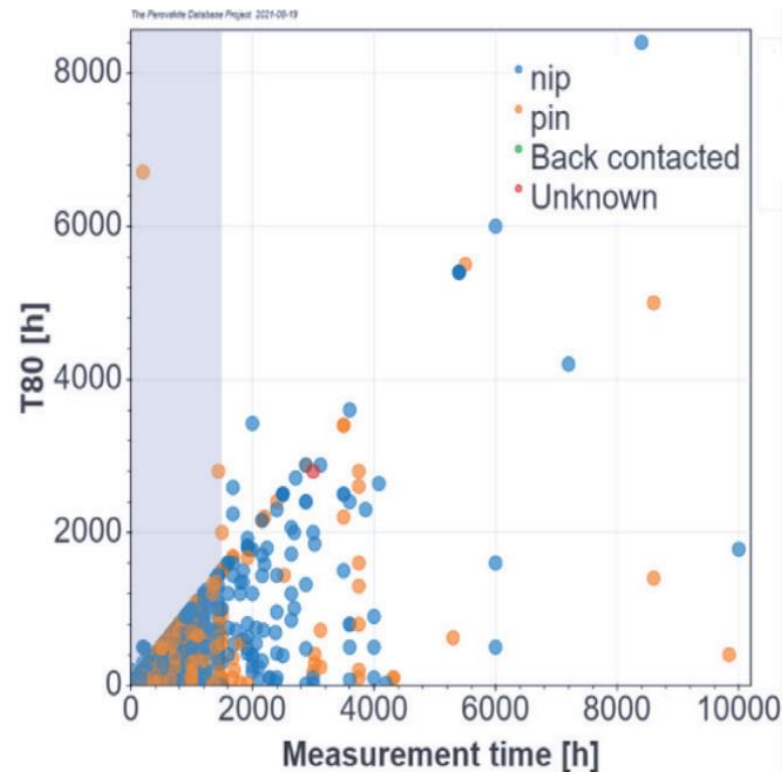
# Why *not yet* perovskites

## Small-area devices (<1cm<sup>2</sup>)



→ Scalability issue

## Stability measurements (<1500h; <0.1% devices tested outdoors)



→ long-term stability issue

→ Field reliability

Ref: Thin Film  
Photovoltaics (Edited by  
B. Zaidi), Chapter  
'Outdoor performance  
of perovskite  
Technology', 2022



## Consensus statement for stability assessment and reporting for perovskite photovoltaics based on ISOS procedures

Mark V. Khenkin<sup>1,2</sup>, Eugene A. Katz<sup>1,3\*</sup>, Antonio Abate<sup>4</sup>, Giorgio Bardizza<sup>5</sup>, Joseph J. Berry<sup>6</sup>, Christoph Brabec<sup>7,8</sup>, Francesca Brunetti<sup>9</sup>, Vladimir Bulović<sup>10</sup>, Quinn Burlingame<sup>11</sup>, Aldo Di Carlo<sup>9</sup>, Rongrong Cheacharoen<sup>12</sup>, Yi-Bing Cheng<sup>13</sup>, Alexander Colsmann<sup>14</sup>, Stephane Cros<sup>15</sup>, Konrad Domanski<sup>16</sup>, Michał Dusza<sup>17</sup>, Christopher J. Fell<sup>18</sup>, Stephen R. Forrest<sup>19,20,21</sup>, Yulia Galagan<sup>22</sup>, Diego Di Girolamo<sup>9,23</sup>, Michael Grätzel<sup>24</sup>, Anders Hagfeldt<sup>25</sup>, Elizabeth von Hauff<sup>26</sup>, Harald Hoppe<sup>27</sup>, Jeff Kettle<sup>28</sup>, Hans Köbler<sup>4</sup>, Marina S. Leite<sup>29,30</sup>, Shengzhong (Frank) Liu<sup>31,32</sup>, Yueh-Lin Loo<sup>11,33</sup>, Joseph M. Luther<sup>6</sup>, Chang-Qi Ma<sup>34</sup>, Morten Madsen<sup>35</sup>, Matthieu Manceau<sup>15</sup>, Muriel Matheron<sup>15</sup>, Michael McGehee<sup>6,36</sup>, Rico Meitzner<sup>27</sup>, Mohammad Khaja Nazeeruddin<sup>37</sup>, Ana Flavia Nogueira<sup>38</sup>, Çağla Odabaşı<sup>39</sup>, Anna Osherov<sup>10</sup>, Nam-Gyu Park<sup>40</sup>, Matthew O. Reese<sup>6</sup>, Francesca De Rossi<sup>9,41</sup>, Michael Saliba<sup>42,43</sup>, Ulrich S. Schubert<sup>27,44</sup>, Henry J. Snaith<sup>45</sup>, Samuel D. Stranks<sup>46</sup>, Wolfgang Tress<sup>25</sup>, Pavel A. Troshin<sup>47,48</sup>, Vida Turkovic<sup>35</sup>, Sjoerd Veenstra<sup>22</sup>, Iris Visoly-Fisher<sup>1,3</sup>, Aron Walsh<sup>49,50</sup>, Trystan Watson<sup>41</sup>, Haibing Xie<sup>51</sup>, Ramazan Yıldırım<sup>39</sup>, Shaik Mohammed Zakeeruddin<sup>24</sup>, Kai Zhu<sup>6</sup> and Monica Lira-Cantu<sup>51\*</sup>

**Table 1 | Overview of existing ISOS protocols and suggested additional protocols that account for the properties of perovskite materials and devices**

Test ID	Light source	Temperature	Rel. humidity	Environment/Set-up	Characterization light source	Load
<b>Outdoor stability (ISOS-O)</b>						
ISOS-O-1	Sunlight	Ambient	Ambient	Outdoor	Solar simulator	MPP or OC
ISOS-O-2	Sunlight	Ambient	Ambient	Outdoor	Sunlight	MPP or OC
ISOS-O-3	Sunlight	Ambient	Ambient	Outdoor	Sunlight and Solar simulator	MPP



IEC TR 63228

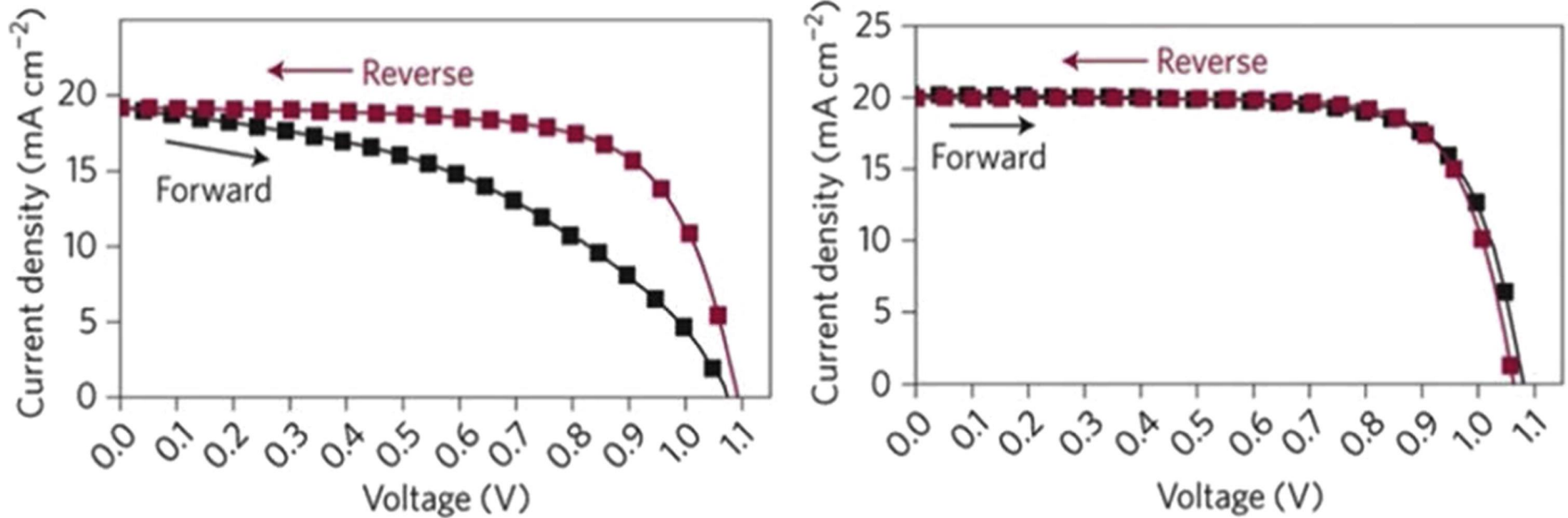
Edition 1.0 2019-07

## TECHNICAL REPORT

Measurement protocols for photovoltaic devices based on organic, dye-sensitized or perovskite materials

*‘..overview of current best practices for measuring the performance of [emerging] PV devices .. It seeks to **highlight where the existing standards fail to accommodate the requirements of these technologies**, to identify what additional measures may be needed for accurate determination of the device efficiency, and how these measures might be standardised in the future.’*

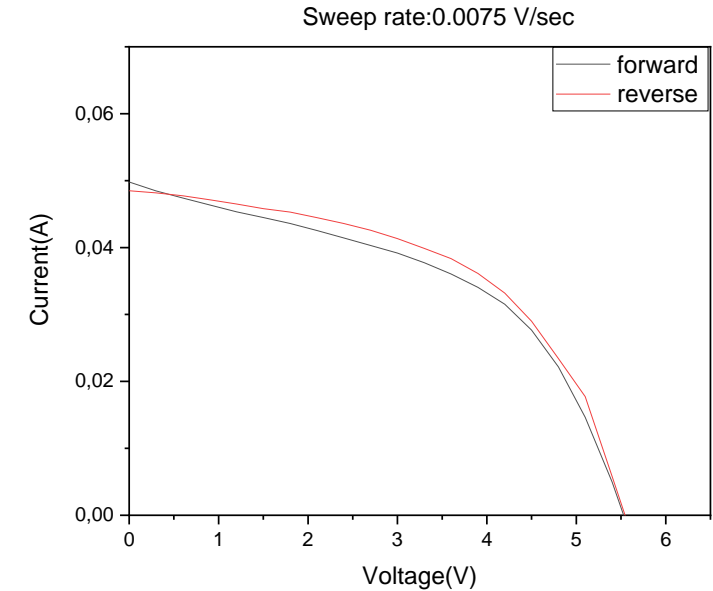
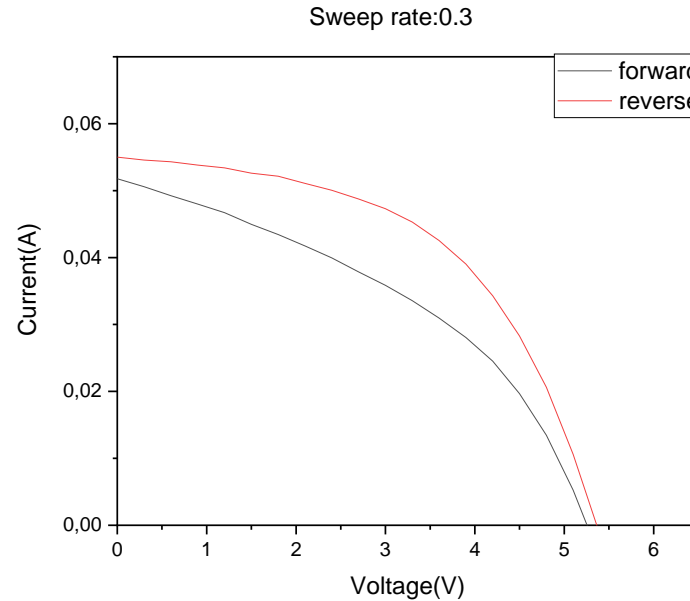
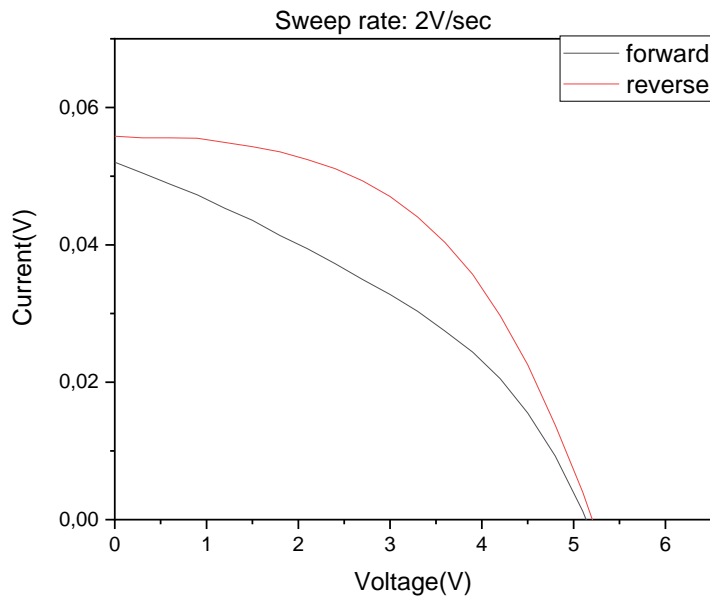
# Challenges in perovskite testing: Hysteresis



Ref: N. K. Elumalai et. al, *Solar Energy Materials and Solar Cells*, Vol. 157, 2016, pp. 476-509

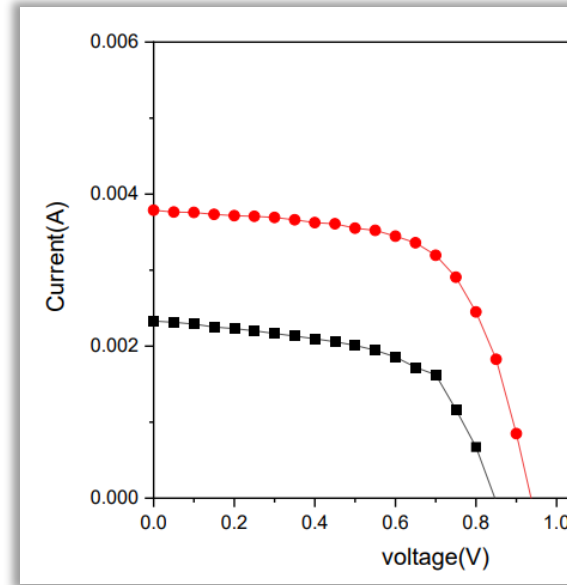
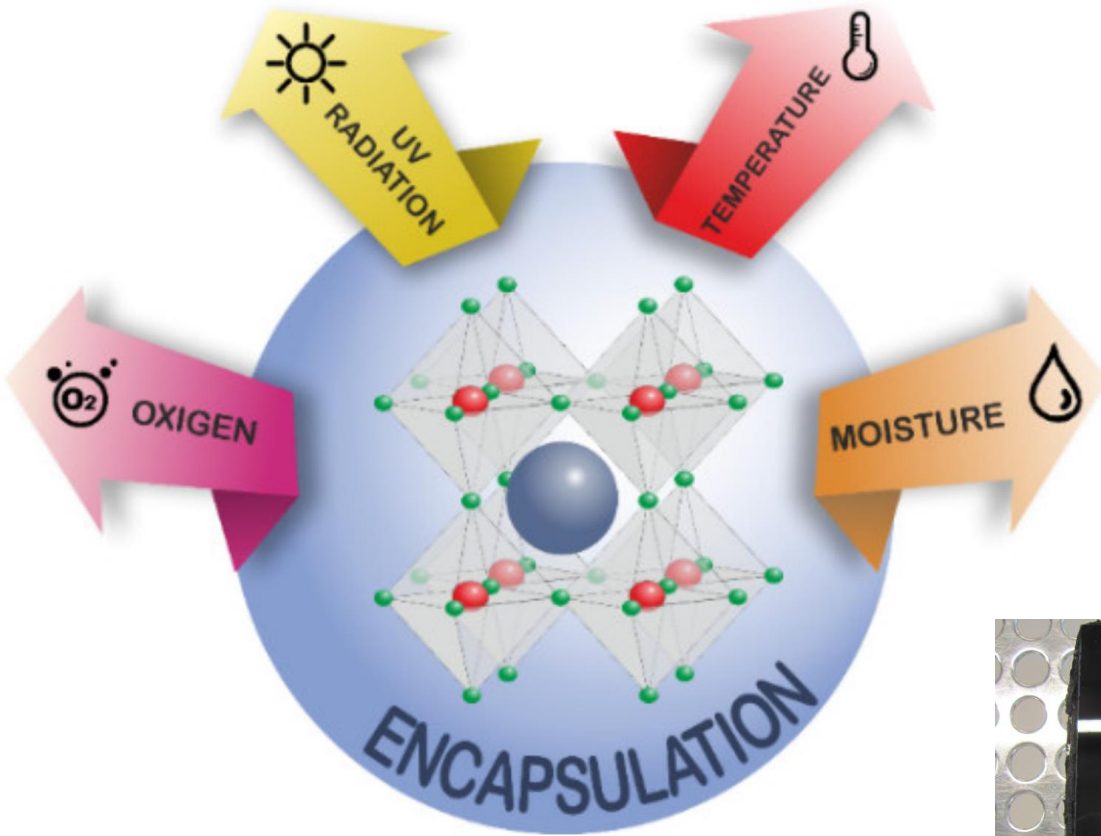


- Impact of voltage sweep rate



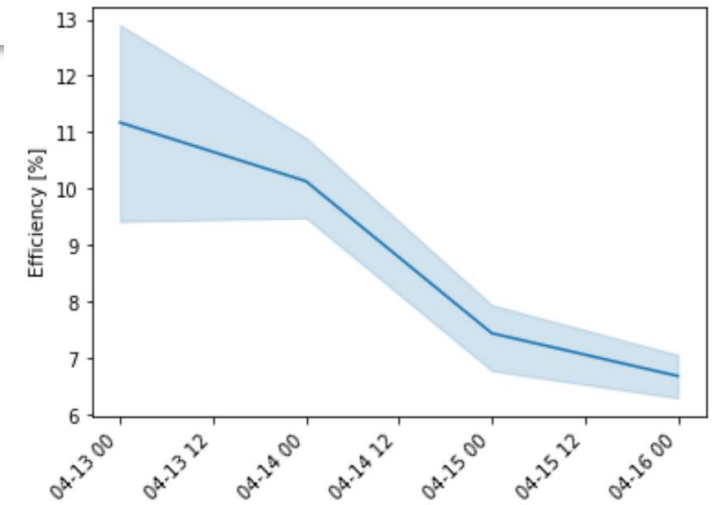
Forward first measurements

# Challenges in perovskite testing: Performance Degradation

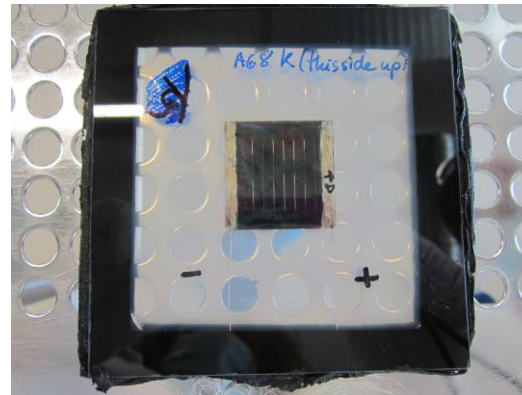


Drop in performance  
after outdoor aging

Efficiency degradation after 4 days of exposure

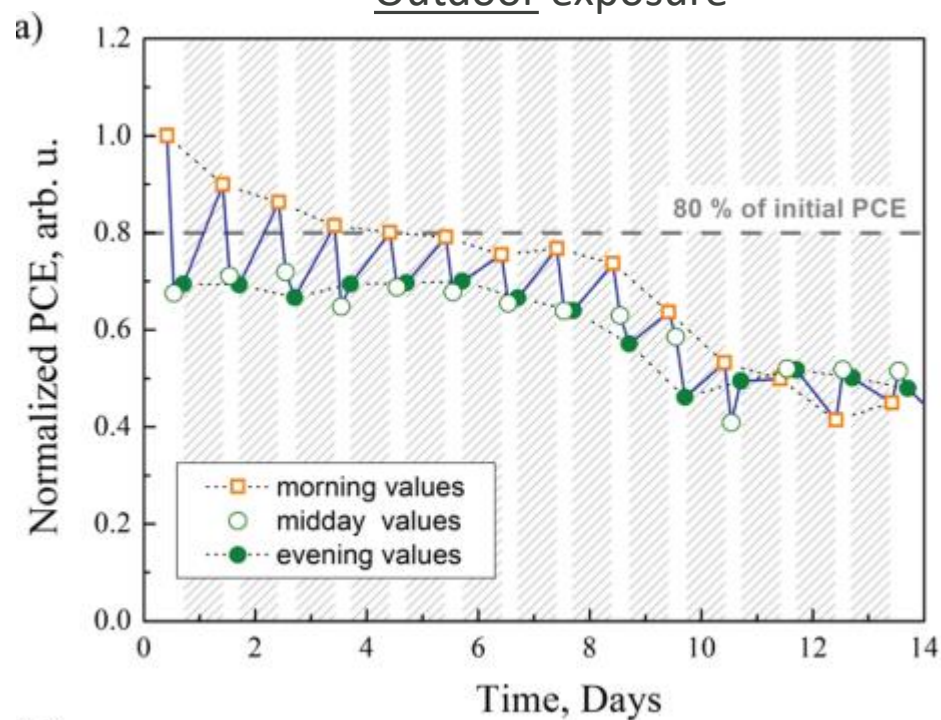


Encapsulation

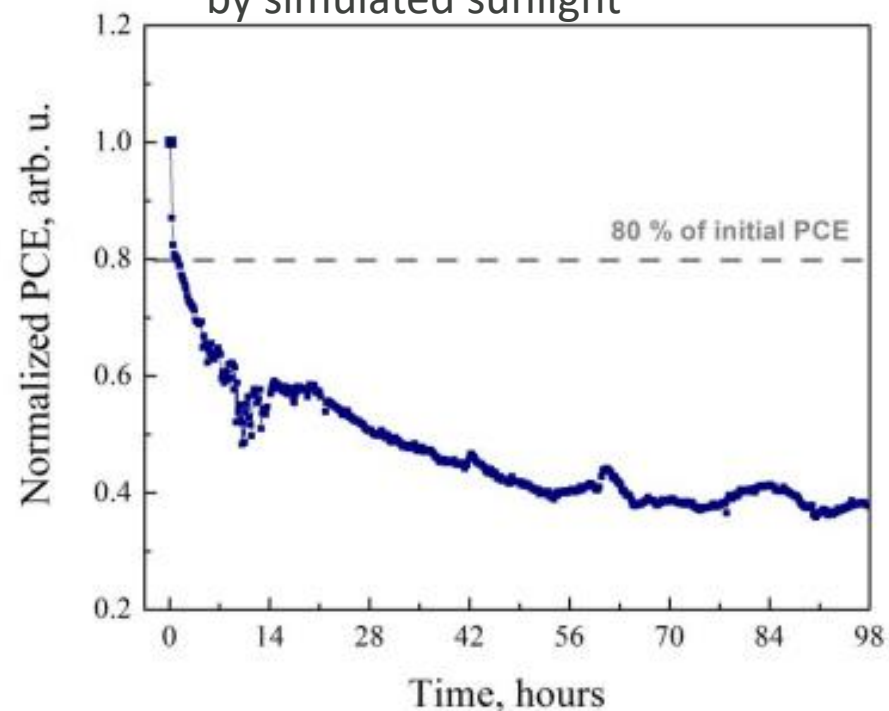


# Challenges in perovskite testing: Diurnal performance variation (overnight recovery)

Outdoor exposure



Indoors continuous illumination  
by simulated sunlight



Ref: M. Khenkin et. Al, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2018,**11**, 739-743

## Electrical measurements taken:

- **I-V curves (forward and reverse voltage sweeps)**

## Electrical measurement frequency:

- I-V data logged **every 5 minutes**

## Electrical measurement technique:

- **Sweep rate:** 1V/sec, **hold time:** 0sec, forward/reverse sweep (**forward-first measurements**).

## Environmental measurements:

- Solar irradiance (POA), ambient & device temperatures, wind velocity, humidity & precipitation levels.

## Reference measurements

- Use of control modules indoors
- Collection of regular I-V measurements indoors

## Visual checks / records

- Frequent inspection of the modules

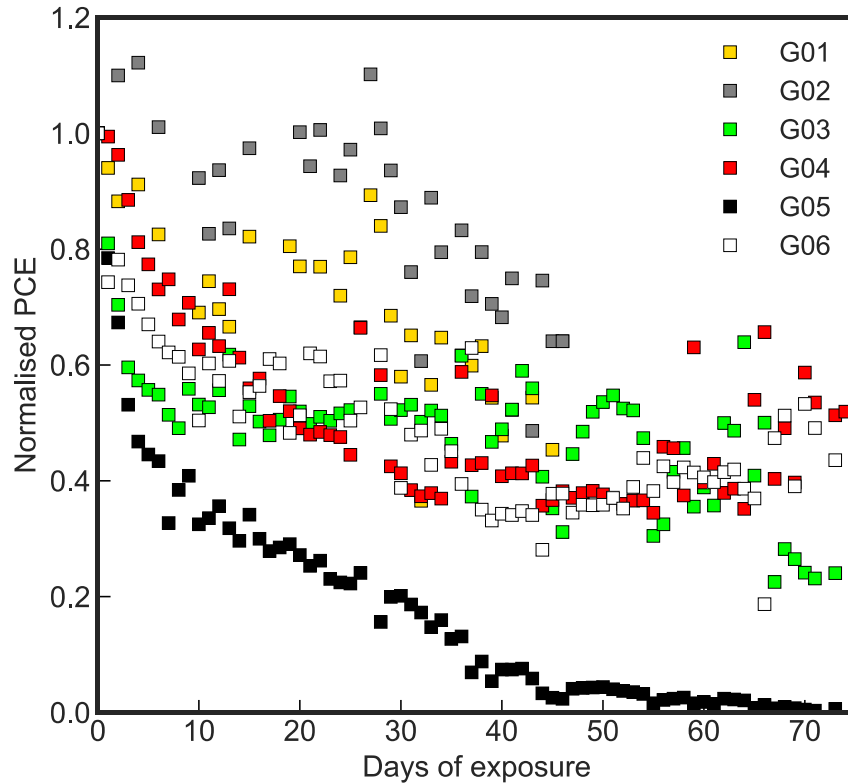
## Module condition between measurements: Voc





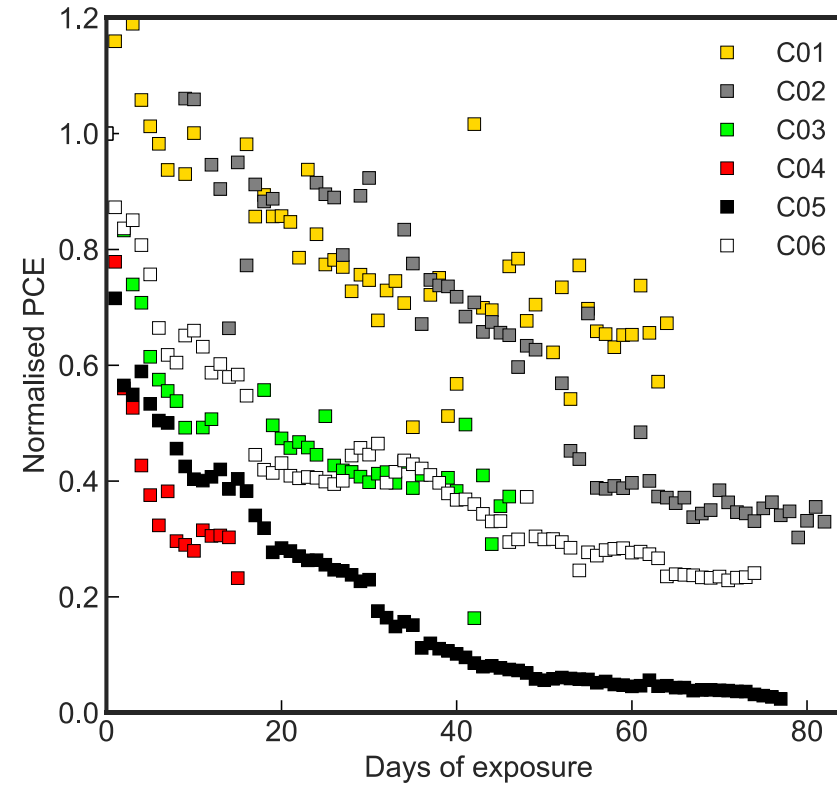
## Fraunhofer ISE

Average (forwards) daily efficiencies



## UCY FOSS

Average (forwards & reverse) daily efficiencies

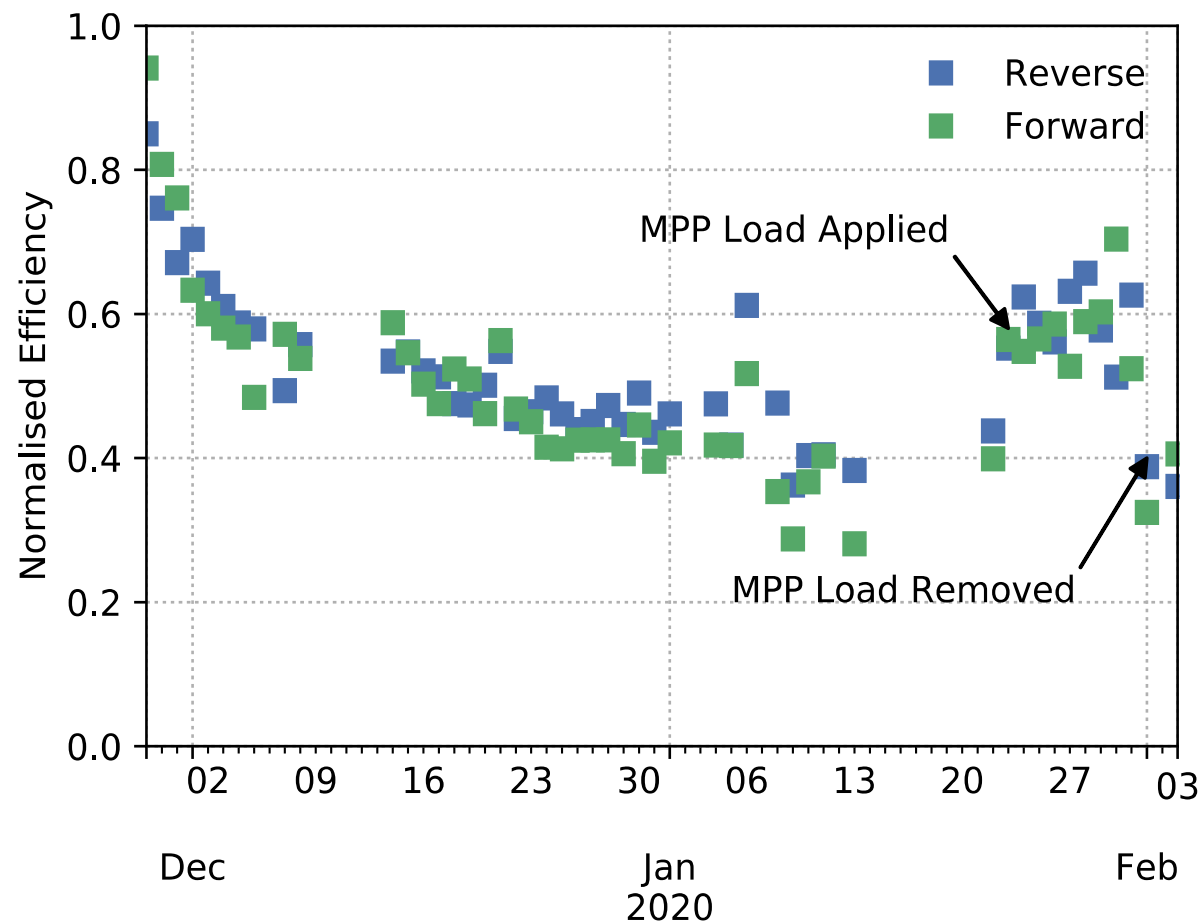


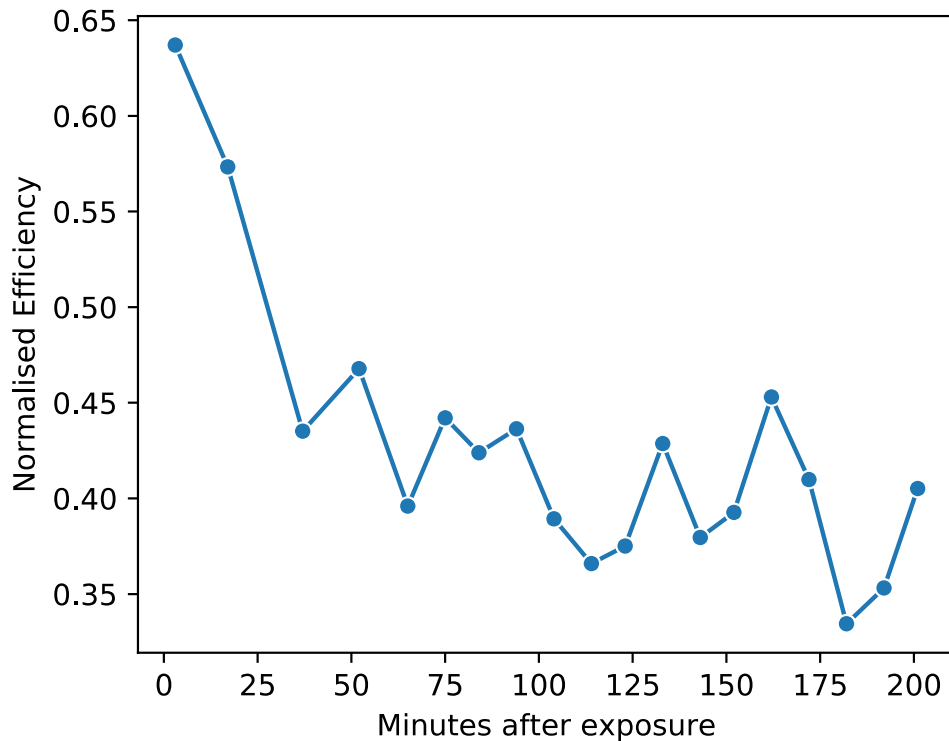
Ref: M. Norton et. al, *37th EUPVSEC, 2020, 3BO.10.4*



# Observations - Interim loading effect

- Use of MPP loading improved performance (from 40% of initial power to 65%)
- However, using MPP loading does not prevent eventual progression of performance degradation

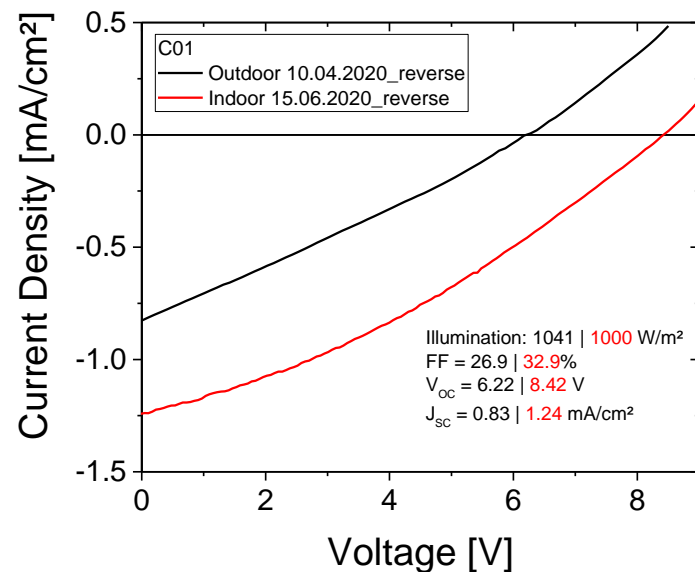




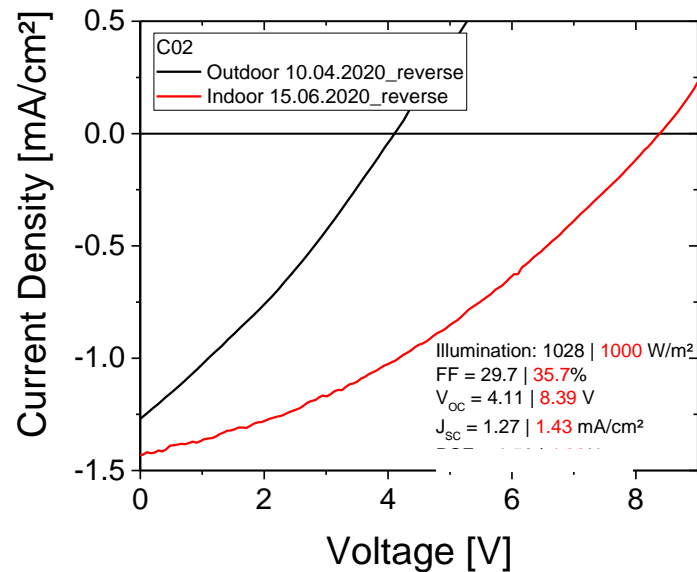
- Reverse scans showed some overnight recovery
- To investigate possible performance recovery, module was:
  - removed from outdoor setup
  - kept in dark, uncontrolled conditions
  - replaced outdoors after 2 weeks
  - kept at Voc between scans
- Immediate improvement over last outdoor measurements.
- Within 2 hours, efficiency had returned to roughly prior performance.

# Observations: Performance Recovery

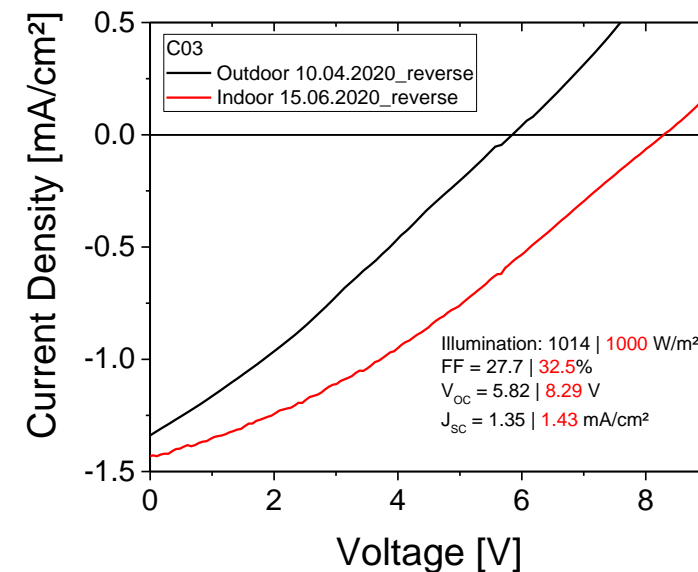
- reversible degradation (after weeks in dark storage conditions)



Initial Efficiency	1.00
After 7 weeks exposure	0.32
After 2 months recovery	0.81



Initial Efficiency	1.00
After 12 weeks exposure	0.35
After 2 months recovery	0.99

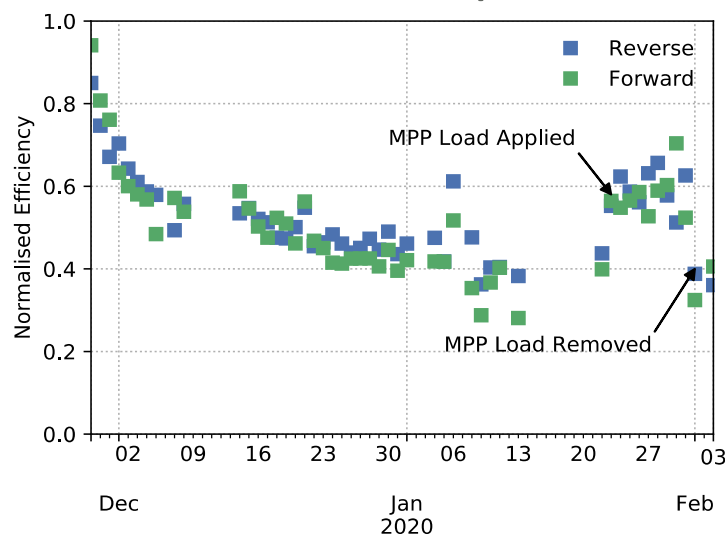


Initial Efficiency	1.00
After 9 weeks exposure	0.50
After 2 months recovery	0.89

Ref: M. Norton et. al, 37th EUPVSEC, 2020, 3BO.10.4

# Impact of I-V sweep conditions on performance

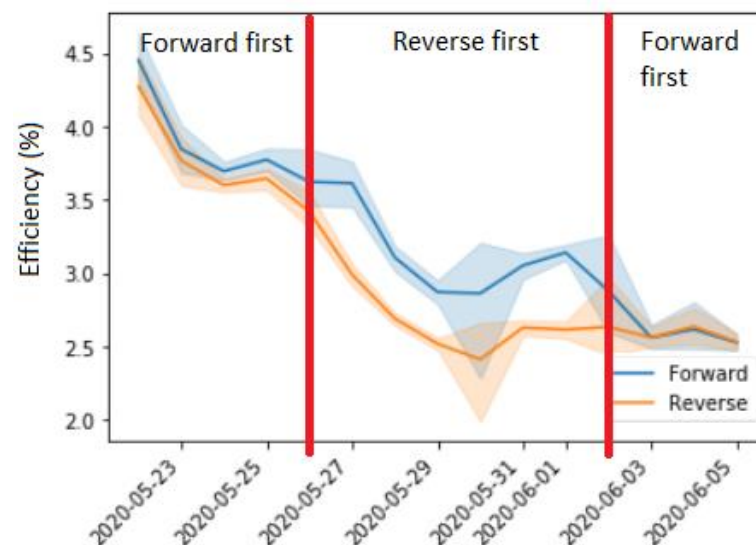
- Development of 'perovskite-appropriate' test protocols:  
Impact of IV sweep conditions



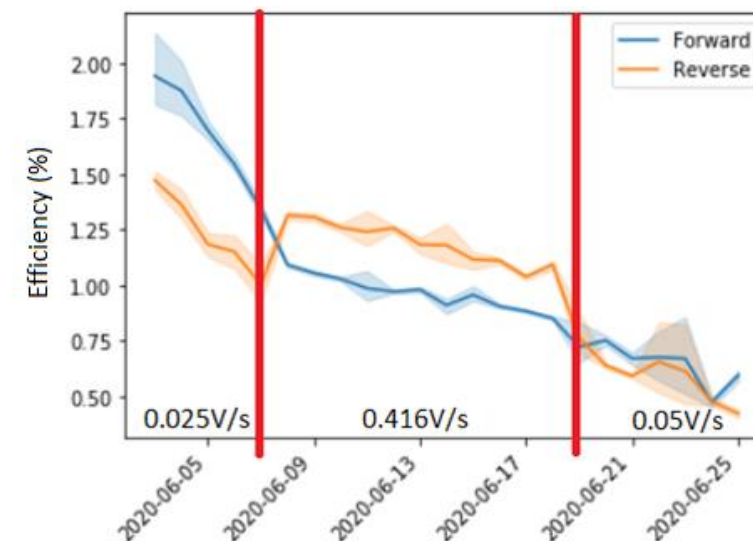
**Interim loading** (from Voc to MPP)



Apparent recovery of performance (by 60%)

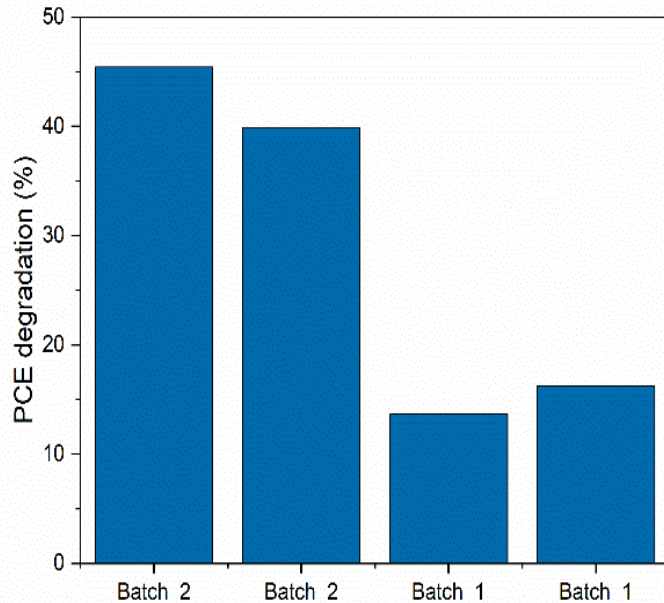
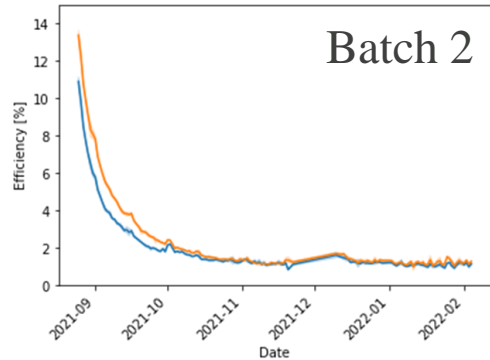


**V scan direction priority**  
(forward/reverse first)  
[only for Voc load conditions]



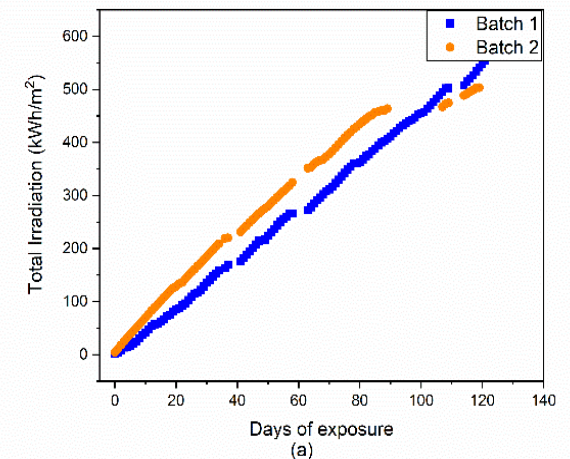
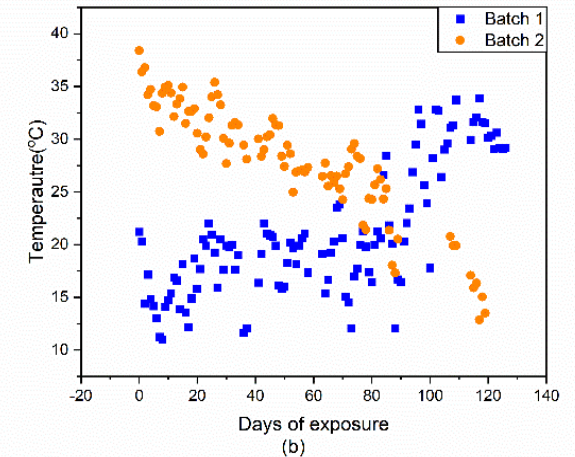
**V scan sweep rate**  
[for both Voc, MPP load conditions]

# Effect of environmental conditions on performance



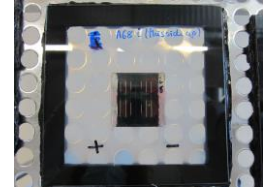
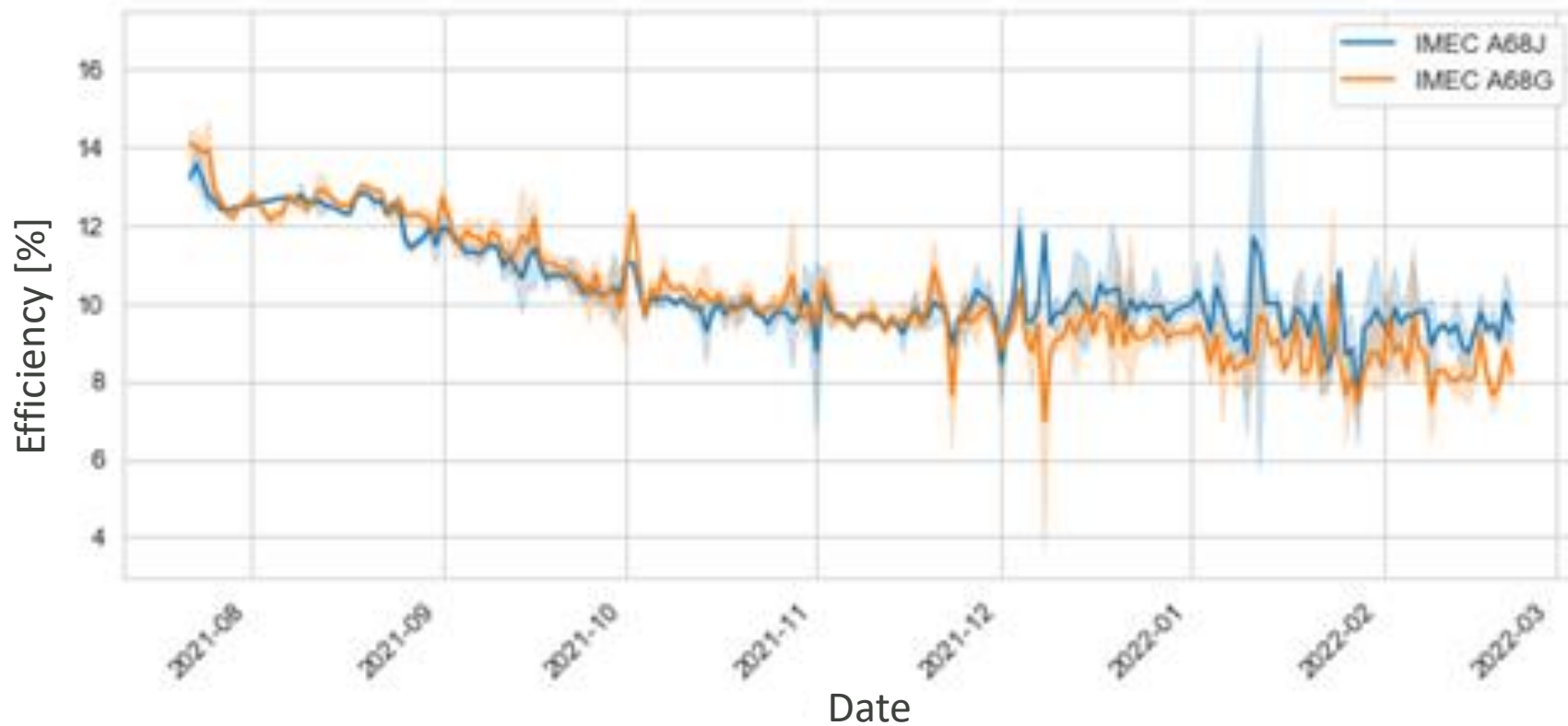
Efficiency degradation after 1 week outdoors.

- 4 identical modules tested in different seasons
- Monitoring: electr. Parameters,  $T_{\text{ambient}}$ , irradiation
- Efficiency degradation → mostly current losses
- Batch1:
  - mean  $T_{\text{module}} = 28^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,
  - total weekly solar irradiation =  $20.22 \text{ kWh/m}^2$
- Batch2:
  - mean  $T_{\text{module}} = 49.6^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - total weekly solar irradiation =  $41.25 \text{ kWh/m}^2$
- For same total irradiance applied: higher degradation in higher temperatures → **temperature major stressor outdoors**



Ref: V. Paraskeva et. al, Seasonal dependence of diurnal efficiency degradation and recovery in perovskite mini-modules during outdoor testing, IEEE PVSC 2022

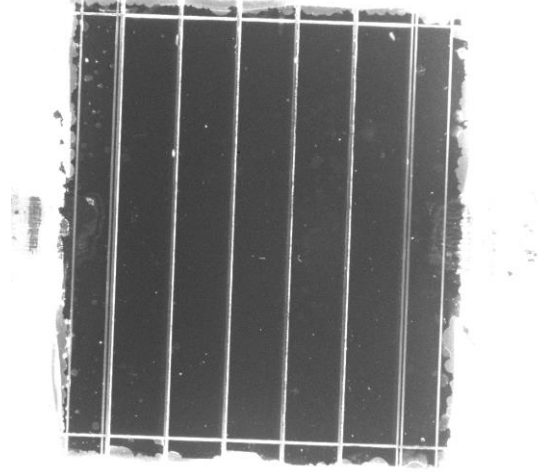
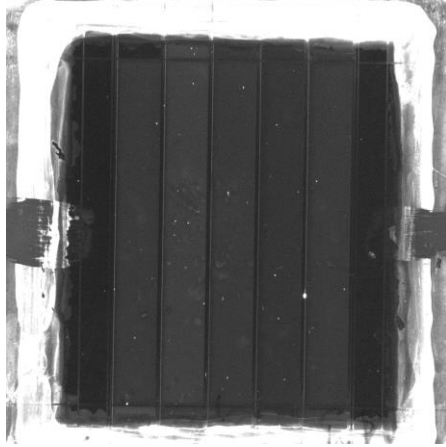




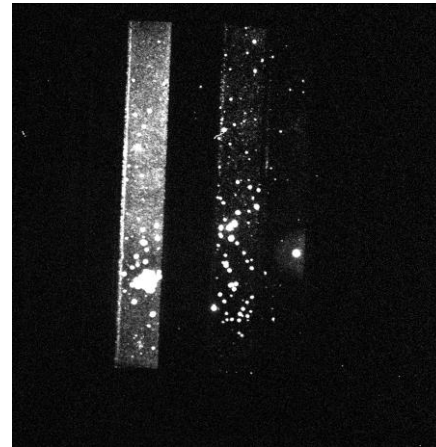
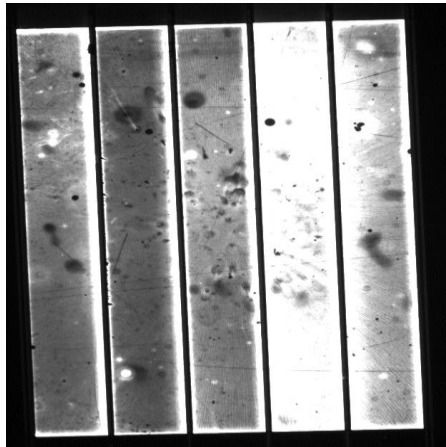
- 8+ months continuous monitoring
- **Performance degradation (28%) over first 3 months**
- **Current losses are significant**

# Monitoring failure development and evolution

PL



EL

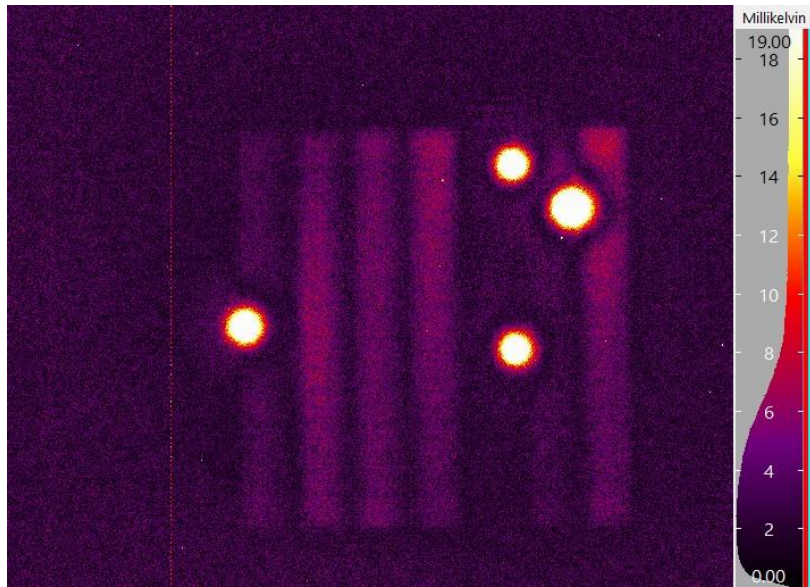


BEFORE

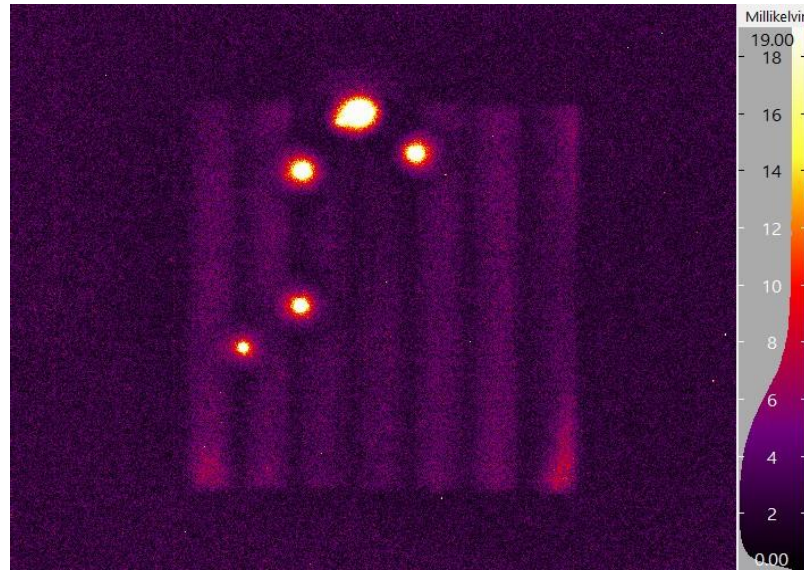
AFTER

After 3 months in the dark (recovery)

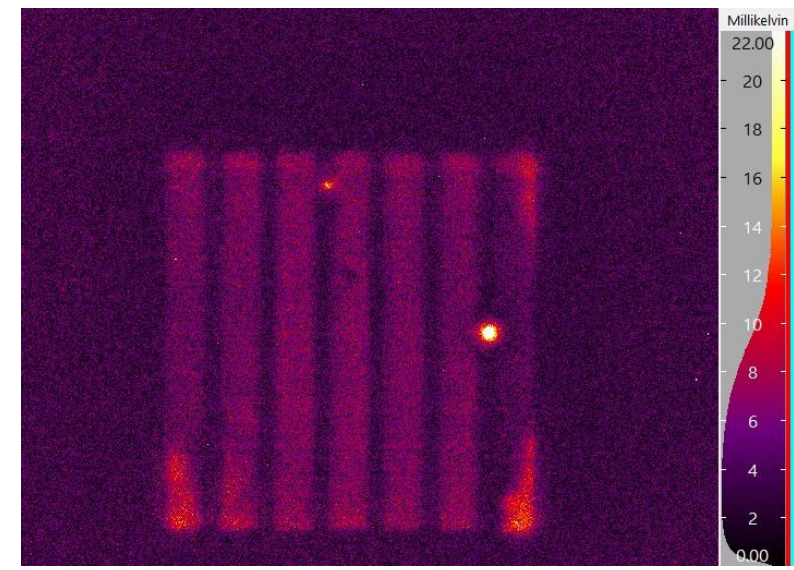
## Dark Lock-In Thermography images



A68K



A68J



A68G



- Encapsulation
- Hysteresis in I-V scans → I-V conditions critical
  - both FW&REV scans @ optimal scan rate
- Degradation → permanent vs reversible
  - nature, origin, evolution, recovery mechanisms??
- MPP loading → more representative result of instantaneous PCE
- Imperative to monitor environmental conditions in PSC field monitoring
- Standardized outdoor monitoring protocols for PSC
- Long-term outdoor studies to build experiences on monitoring of PSC
  - large scale database of perovskite PV plant outdoor performance → PR, performance loss rates, climate, and other stress-factor dependency → development of field reliability algorithms & models
  - development of field diagnostics for PSC in future



# Thank you for your attention



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