

Co-extruded backsheets for PV modules: Past approaches and recent developments

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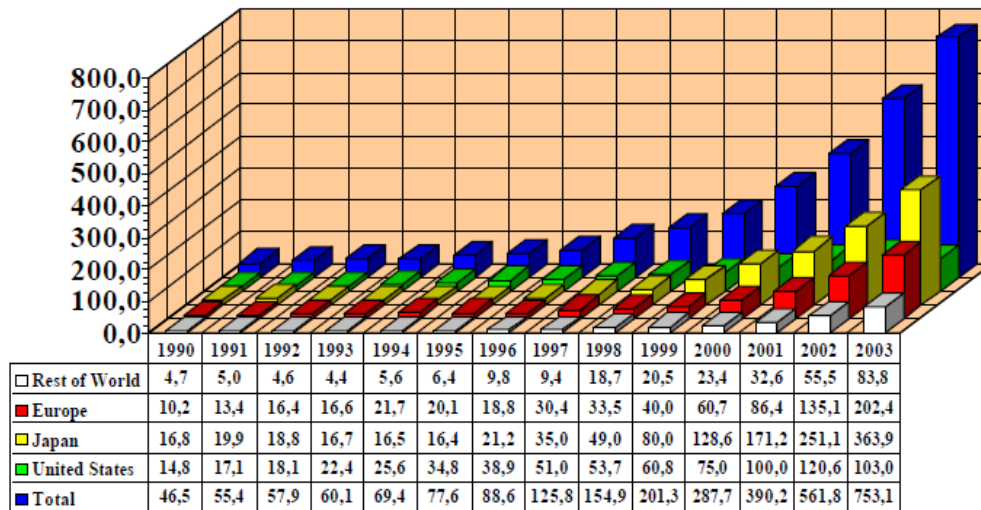
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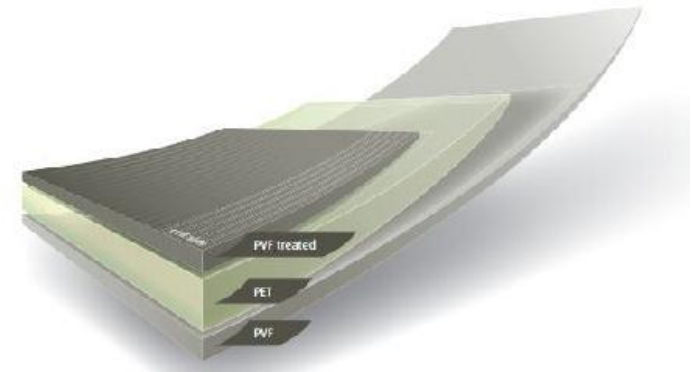
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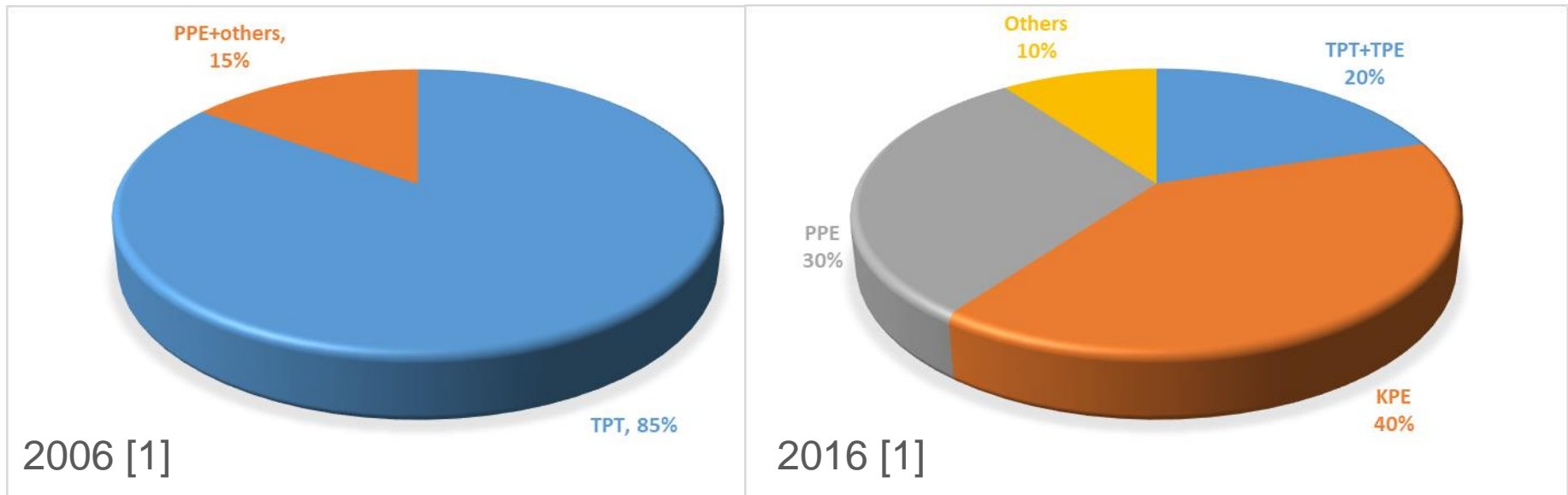
PV Market in 2003



Arnulf Jäger-Waldau, PV Status Report 2004, DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.1.1032.9840



- Annual production: 750MWp
- Total installed capacity: ~2.6GWp
- EVA was the dominating encapsulant for glass-backsheet modules, PVB for glass-glass modules
- TPT was the dominating backsheet
- Few backsheet alternatives available, mostly PPE based
- Only few lamination/coating companies provided backsheets as secondary business
- Some companies worked on the introduction of PVDF into the market



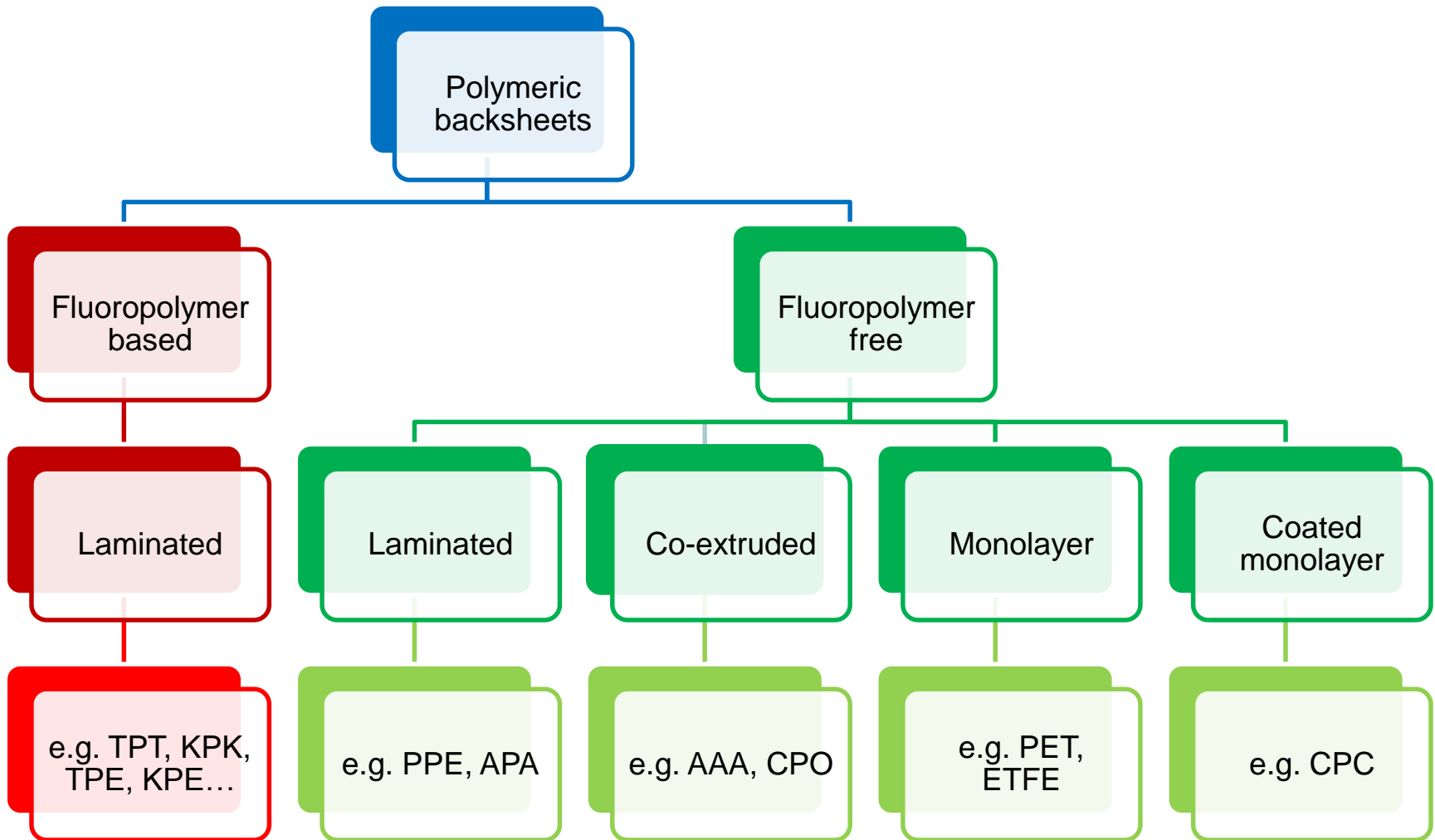
- Fluoropolymer-based backsheets are still having the highest share on the market, even though exact numbers vary depending on source between 70 and 89% [1-3]
- According to survey conducted by Taiyang News in 2017, backsheets using PVDF had a share of 50%, PVF 25-30%, fluoropolymer free (PET&others) 15% and coated backsheets 5-10% [2]

[1] L. Maras: "Environmental challenges disposing of backsheet at PV module EOL" in EU-PVSEC, Munich, 2016.

[2] <https://www.pv-magazine.com/2018/12/28/new-technologies-move-to-the-back/>

[3] S.K. Chunduri, M. Schmela: "Market Survey: Backsheets for Solar Modules 2018", TaiyangNews

Backsheet technology



Backsheet market offers a broad variety of layer and material configurations

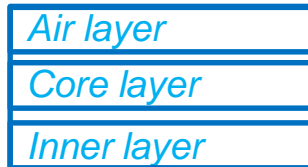
Backsheet technology

Type

Materials

Manufacturers

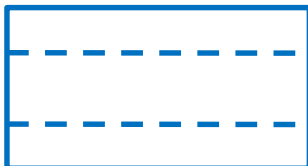
Laminated



PVF, PVDF, PET
PET
PVF, PVDF, PET, PE, coating

*Jolywood, Cybrid,
Hangzhou First,
Krempel, Coveme*

Co-extruded



PP, PA
PP, PA
PP, PA, PE

*Bischof + Klein, DSM,
Renolit, Tomark
Worthen, Borealis*

Coated



PET + protective
coating

*Aluminium Feron,
Jolywood, Fuji Film*

Monolayer

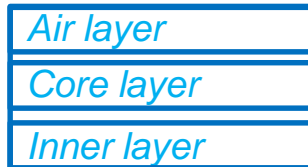


PET

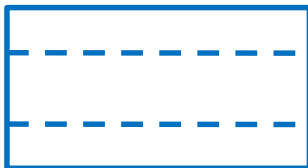
Agfa

Driving factors for new developments

Laminated



Co-extruded



Coated



Monolayer



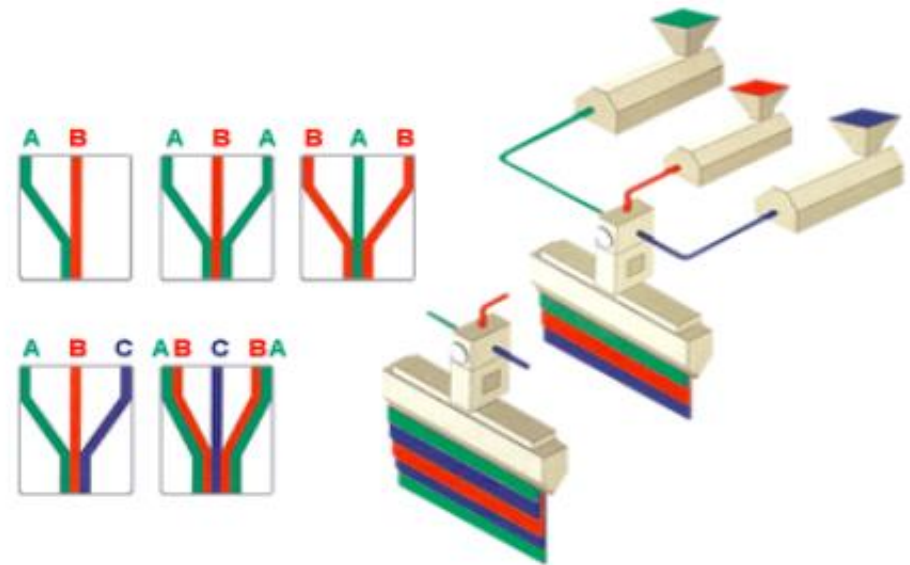
➤ Cost reduction

- Thickness optimization in agreement with IEC backsheet and safety standards
- Replacement of expensive fluoropolymers with more economic technical polymers (PET, PA, PP, PE derivatives)
- Reduction of processing steps via co-extrusion, monolayer films or coating

➤ New features – functional films

- Selective permeability – high AATR, low WVTR
- Enhanced optical properties – increased reflectivity to gain higher power output via backscattering of light
- Increased thermal conductivity

- **Advantages of co-extruded backsheets**
 - *Full back integration* → *easy material modifications are possible*
 - *Additive formulation*
 - *Fillers*
 - *Geometry*
 - *Less production steps*
 - *Reduced processing induced material degradation*
 - *No delamination*
 - *Increased sustainability*

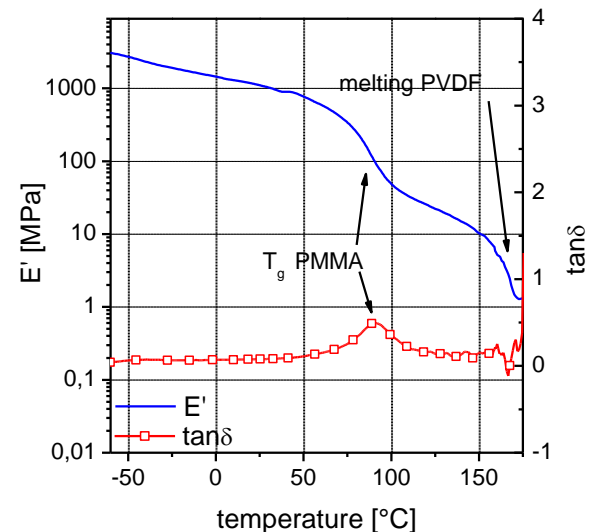


C. Thellen et al.: "Co-extrusion of a novel multilayer photovoltaic backsheet based on polyamide-ionomer alloy skin layers" in PVSEC, Amsterdam 2017.

Polymers used (PA, PP, PE) are usually cheaper than fluoropolymers and easier to produce than PET films



- **Assessment of suitability of a PMMA-PVDF co-extruded film for PV backsheets**
- **Strong rolling in after exposure at 85°C**
 - *Strong internal stresses due to orientation of the chain molecules during film extrusion and*
 - *Additional stresses due to the two layer build up*
- **Exposure at 85°C within glass transition region of PMMA**
 - *Softening and relaxation of internal stresses*



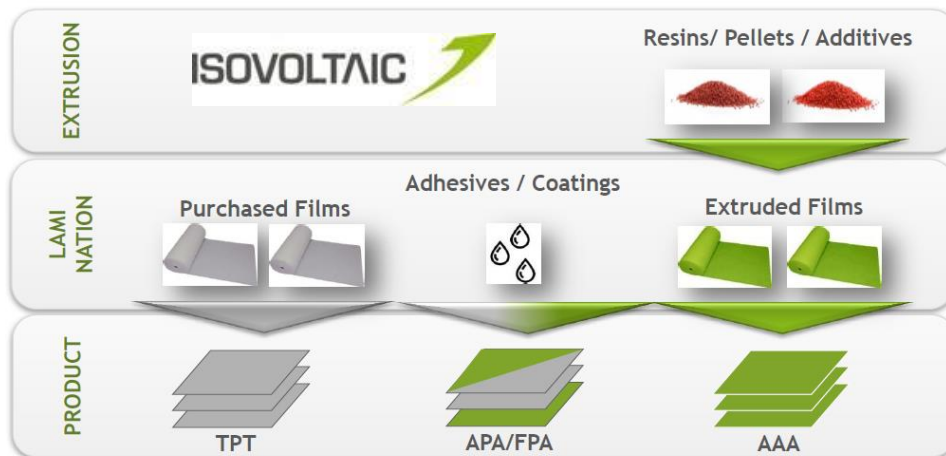
„Performance“ - A science base on PV performance for increased market transparency and customer confidence
(EU-FP6, 2006-2009)



Market introduction of co-extruded polyamide based backsheets (AAA)

Major motivation: Improved raw material supply

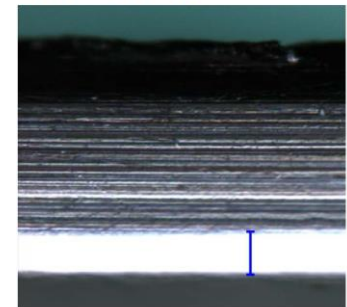
- TPT backsheet dependent on supply of PVF
- Strong demand growth could not be met with PVF supply



© C. Schinagl, Flexible Encapsulation with backsheets and frontsheets for PV applications, PVSEC 2012



Polyolefin Backsheet, 3M™ SF 800



PE cross-linked

Stollwerck et al. PVSEC 2013

Also other companies start to work on co-extruded backsheets

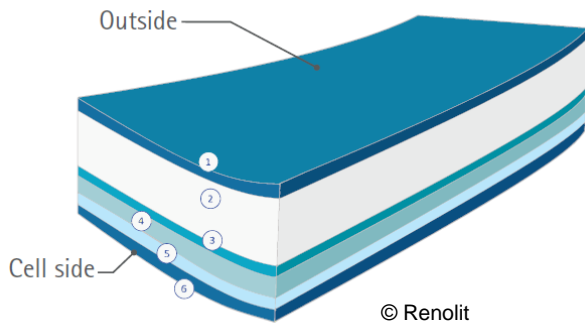
- US Patent application 2010 - **Renolit**: Photovoltaic modules with polypropylene based backsheet

Estimation: Around 10 GW of PV was sold with AAA backsheets

Co-extruded backsheets



Renolit Reflexolar



© Renolit

- ① White formulated Polypropylene (outside)
- ② White GF-fPP
- ③ PP tie layer
- ④ White PA layer
- ⑤ White PE tie layer
- ⑥ Transparent PE layer (encapsulant side)

PA-Polyolefin

Bischof & Klein Backflex



© Bischof & Klein

Isovoltaic & Borealis CPO 3G



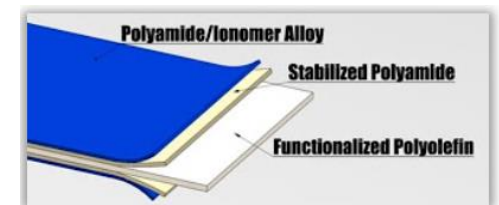
PP

DSM Endurance



© DSM

Tomark Worthen Photomark Reflections



© Thomark Worthen

PA-Polyolefin

What about long term reliability of co-extruded backsheets?

Observed issues with AAA backsheets after some years in the field

- *Chalking & microcracks*
- *Longitudinal cracks along the busbars*
- *Squared cracks in the cell interspaces*

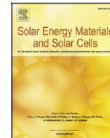
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journal homepage: <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/solmat>



Error analysis of aged modules with cracked polyamide backsheets

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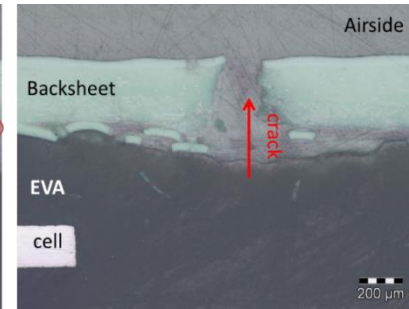
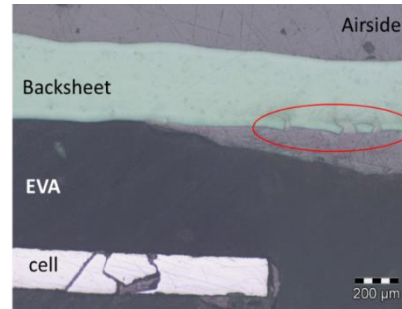
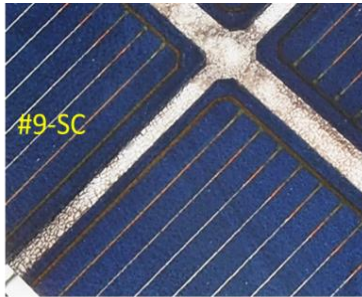
Other recent publications dealing with PA backsheet cracking

- S. Lyu, et al., Progress in Photovoltaics, submitted
- P. Lechner et al., PVSEC 2019
- G. Eder et al., PVSEC 2019
- M. Owen Bellini et al., IEEE PVSEC 2019
- S. Lyu et al., IEEE PVSEC 2019
- M. Kempe et al., IEEE PVSEC 2019
- J. Tracy et al., IEEE PVSEC 2019

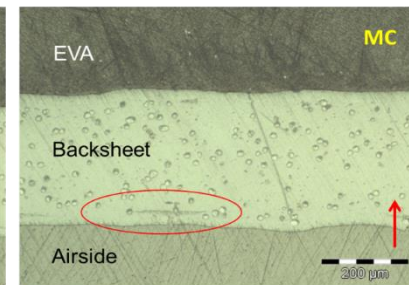
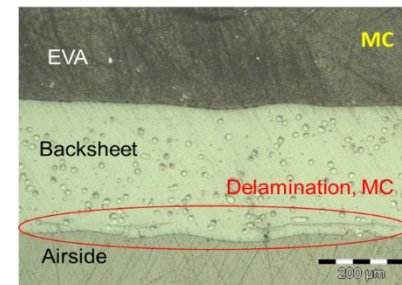
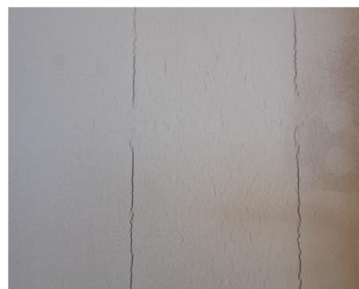


Cracking of co-extruded PA based backsheets

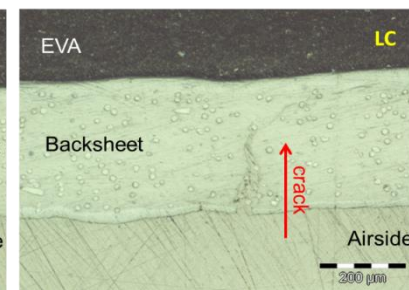
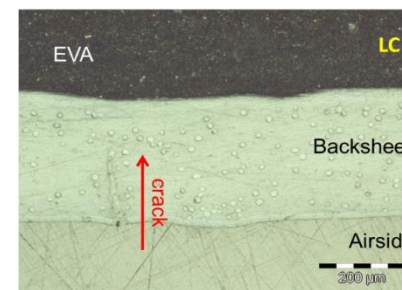
Squared



Longitudinal



Micro



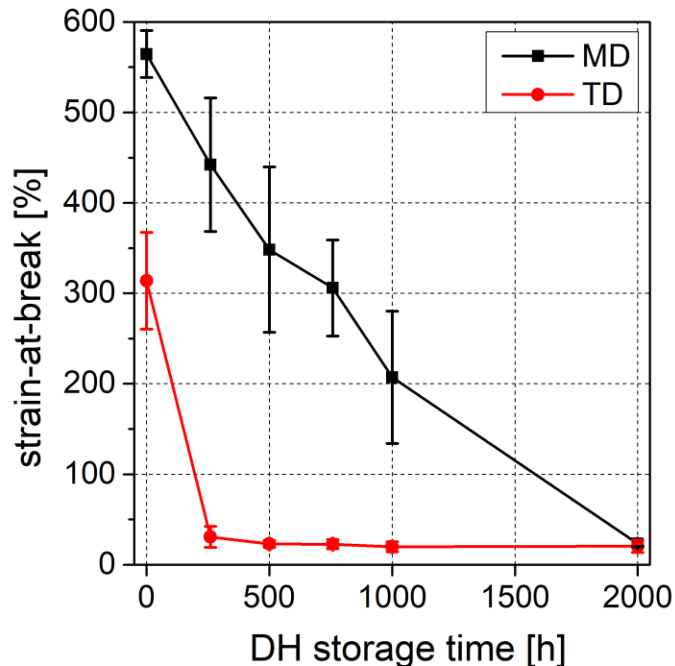
- Cracking of PA backsheets after 5-8 years in operation
- No cracking during accelerating indoor testing

Cracking of co-extruded PA based backsheets

	Location	Operational Time	EVA	Failure mode of backsheet	Chalking	TD/GC		
						Acetic acid	Ethyl-hexanol	P-Additive
# 1	S-Italien	7 years	transparent	CH, MC, LC	x	-	x	-
# 2	Reference	1 years	transparent	-	-	-	x	-
# 5	Slowenia	7 years	transparent	MC, LC	-	-	x	-
# 6	Slowenia	7 years	transparent	MC, LC	-	-	x	-
# 7	Italy	5 years	yellowish	SC	-	x	x	x
# 8	Italy	5 years	transparent	Delamination /border area	-	-	x	-
# 9	S-Italy	5 years	yellowish	SC	-	x	x	x
# 10	S-Italy	5 years	transparent	MC	-	-	x	-

- Cracking of PA backsheets after 5-8 years in operation
- P-Additive: Phosphoric acid, tris(2-ethylhexyl) ester

Crack initiation – Microcracks / Longitudinal cracks

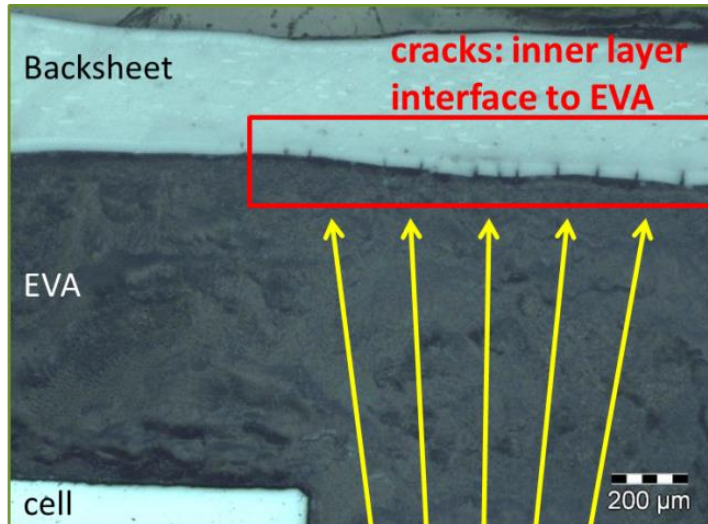


Physical aging process of PA12 significantly reduces the ability for plastic deformation of the backsheet

Main drivers for crack formation and propagation

- *Daily and seasonal temperature changes cause random formation of micro-cracks at local stress concentrations*
 - *Thermo-mechanical stresses due to different thermal expansion coefficients of PV materials*
- *Height of ribbons impose additional tensile stress → **Formation of longitudinal cracks***
- *Chalking and photo-oxidative degradation of the outermost (only a few μm) PA-layer is caused by outdoor weathering and not related to crack formation*
- *Negligible acetic acid formation in EVA*

Crack initiation – Squared cracks



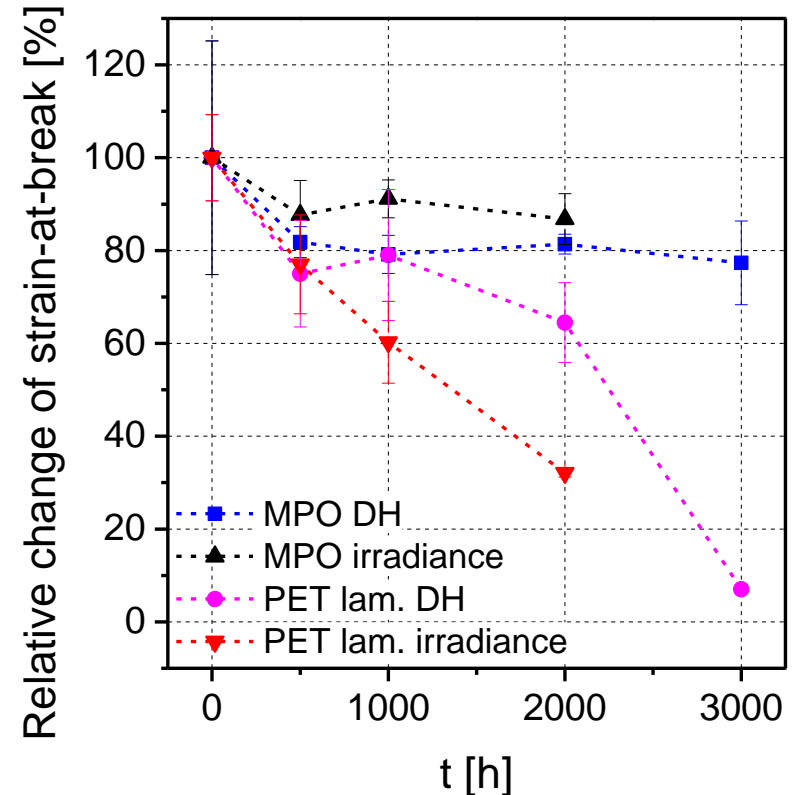
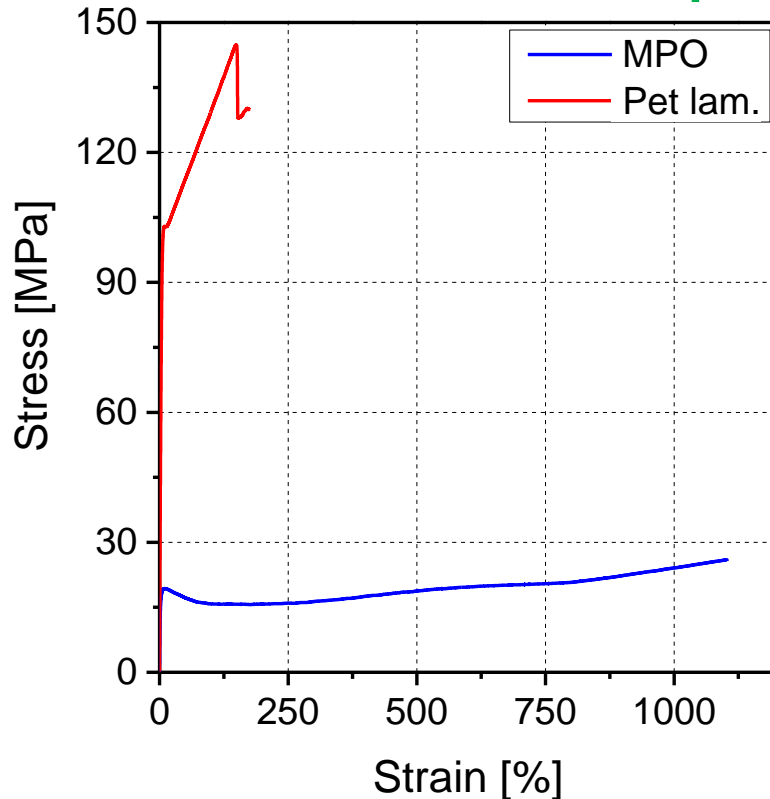
Main driving factors for crack initiation

- UV radiation in the cell interspaces
- Strong dependence on type of EVA
 - In modules with squared cracks a phosphor additive was found, which was not present for cracks above busbars
 - Weak chemical resistance of PA12 towards acetic acid and weak to moderate towards phosphoric acid compounds [Ehrenstein 2013]

Additional observations

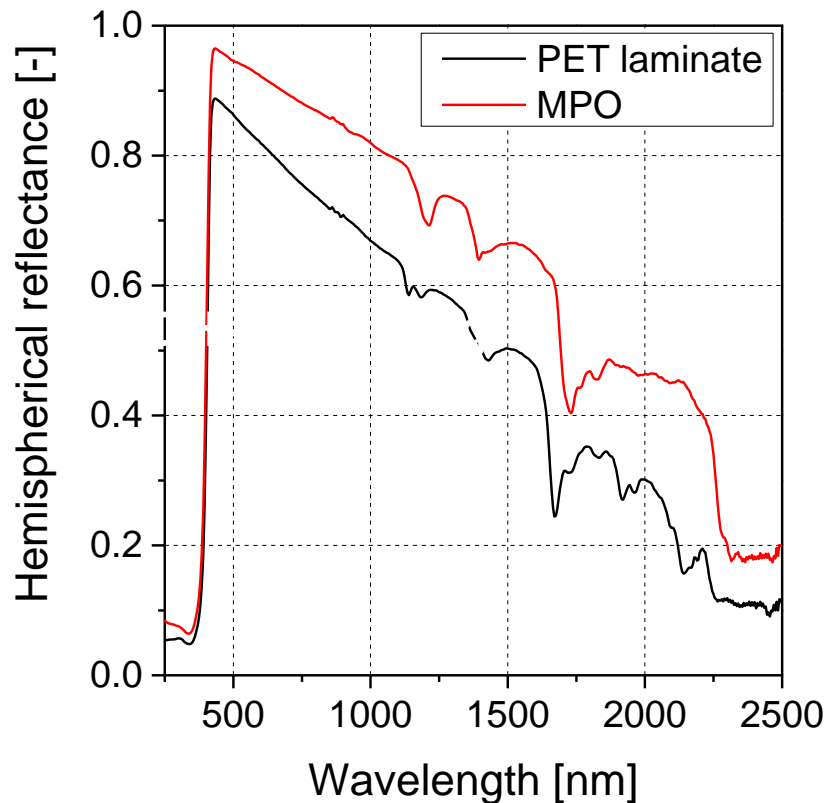
- High content of acetic acid in EVA above the cracks
- Strong oxidation of inner and core layer

Tensile test results: Comparison between MPO and PET laminate



- *MPO has lower stiffness and higher flexibility than PET laminate*
- *Only slight decrease of strain-at-break values after 3000h DH and 2000h irradiance for MPO → No embrittlement*
- *Strong embrittlement of PET laminate after accelerated aging tests → faster degradation after UV exposure*

Comparison between MPO and PET laminate



Design matching with encapsulant needed in order to avoid discoloration at the backsheet encapsulant interface

- **Significantly higher reflectance of MPO backsheet**
 - Increased back scattering
 - Increased power output for 6 cell modules using MPO backsheet
 - Could be highly relevant for new bifacial PERC or PERT cells used in monofacial PV module

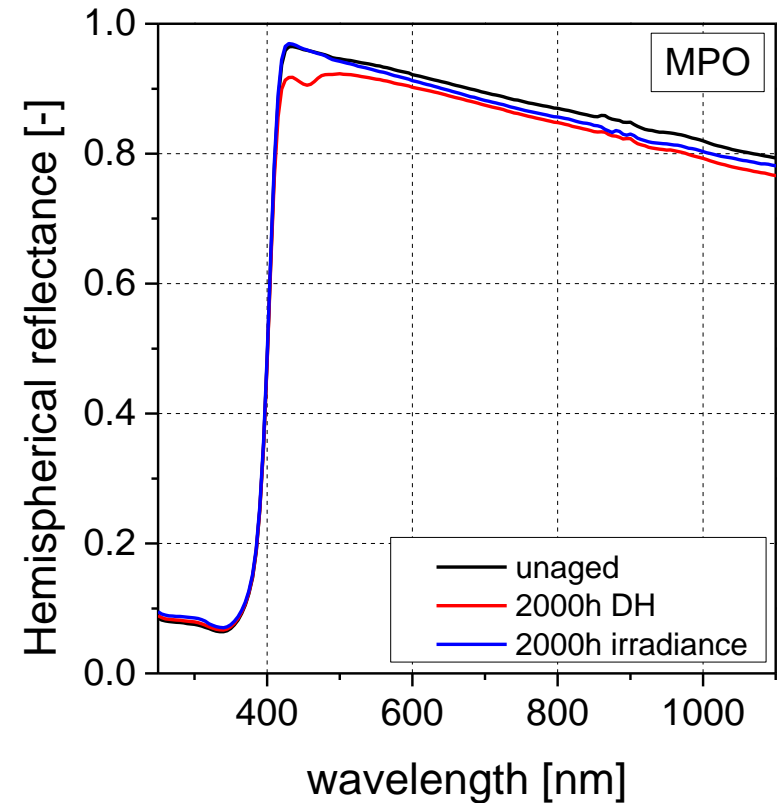
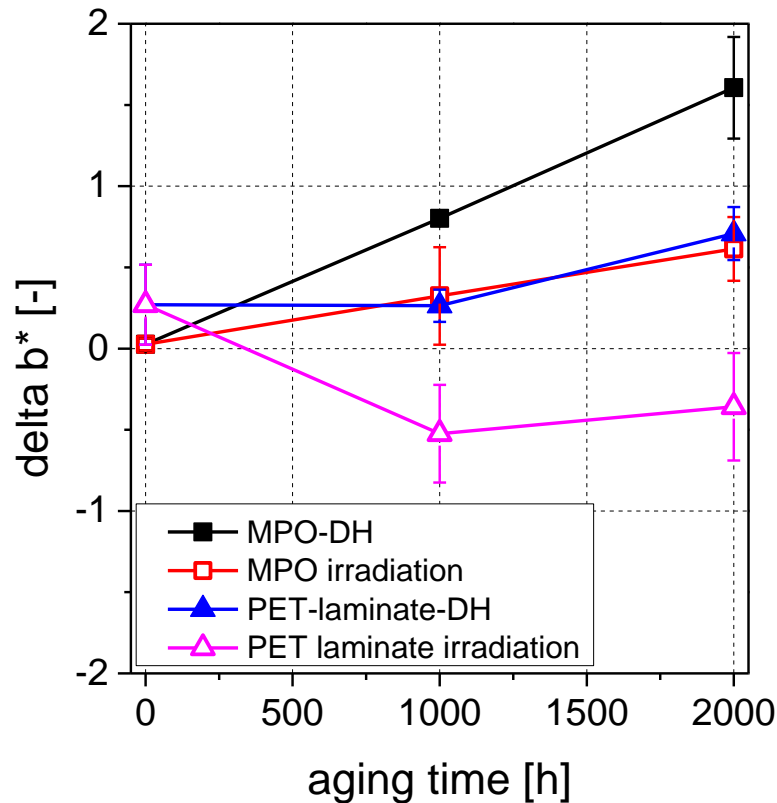
Increase in P_{MPP}

+ 2.5% with EVA

+ 2.5% with TPO

+ 1.5% with POE

Long term behavior of PP backsheets



- **Yellowing after damp heat tests – stronger effect for MPO**
- **Nearly no yellowing after irradiation**
- **Cave: No yellowing due to material interactions as only backsheet was investigated!**

Natural weathering in three different locations



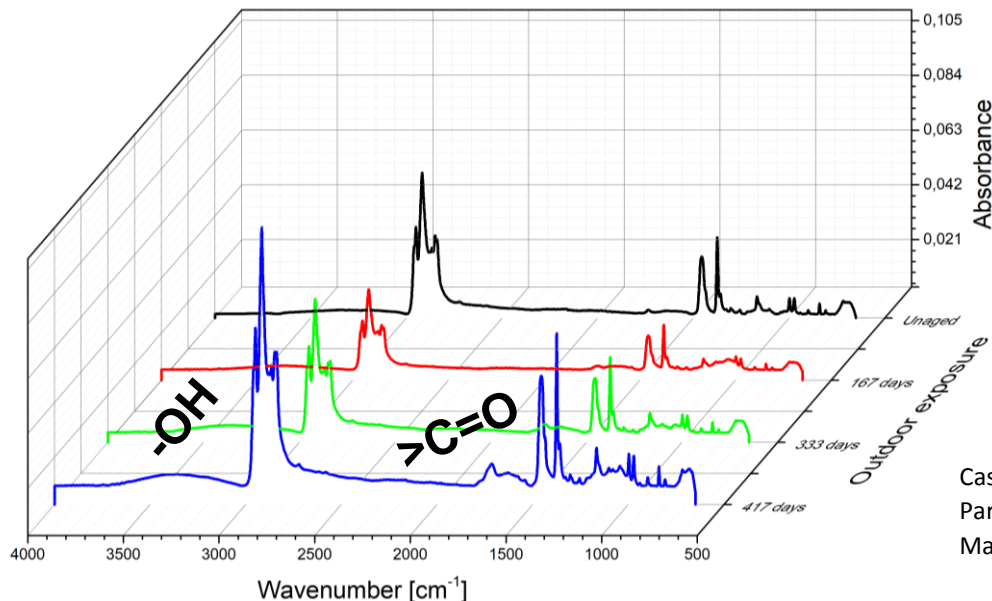
University of Leoben, Leoben,
Austria



University of
Ljubljana, Slovenia



Fraunhofer ISE, Freiburg, Germany



- FTIR analysis on the surface of PP backsheets shows signs of photo-oxidation after 14 months of natural weathering
- No changes in thermal or mechanical properties

Castillon, L.; Oreski, G.; Ascenio-Vasquez, J; Topic, M.; Panos, A.; Weiß, K.A. (2019): Parallel Natural Weathering of Backsheets across Europe, In: 36th EU PVSEC, Marseille, 09.09.2019.

Long term behavior of PP backsheets

FRAUNHOFER INSTITUTE FOR SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS ISE

Qualification of Polyolefin Backsheet for PV Modules

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²Bischof + Klein SE & Co. KG, Rahestrasse 47, 49525 Lengerich, Germany

Laminates – DH Test

- Laminates: Glass/EVA/Cell/EVA/Backsheet, 20 x 20 cm, manufactured at Fraunhofer ISE
- Damp-Heat (DH) aging: 85 °C, 85 % r.h. for 1000 h
- Strong differences in EVA yellowing

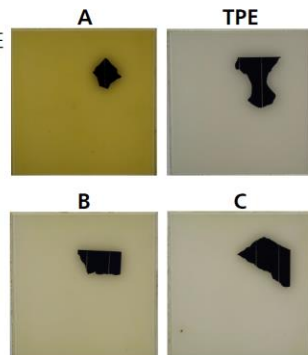
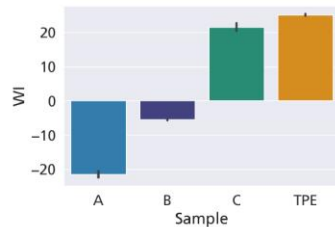
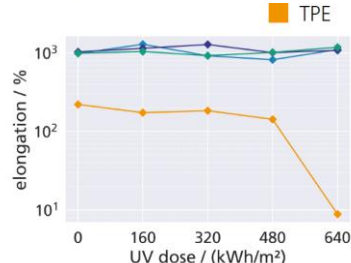
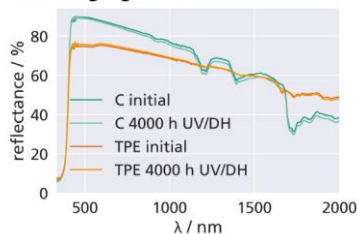


Fig. 5: Samples after DH aging

UV/DH aging 4000 h



- Strong yellowing after DH, dependent of PP stabilizers**
- No embrittlement of PP backsheets after DH, UV and combined DH/UV**



Rely on it.

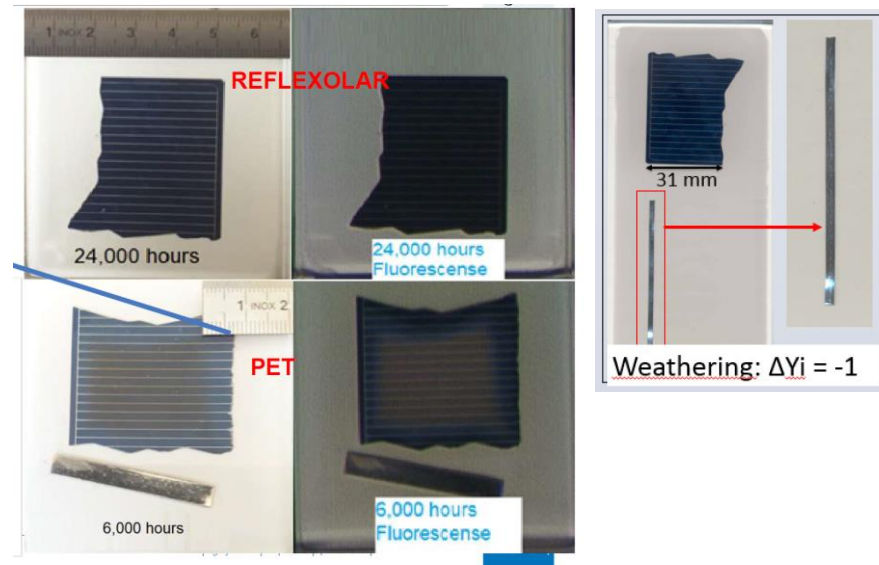
Impact of Highly Breathable Polyolefin Backsheet on EVA Degradation

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RENOLIT N.V. and FRAUNHOFER INSTITUTE FOR SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS ISE



- No embrittlement of PP backsheet after 24.000h of UV exposure**
- Breathable backsheet: No discoloration nor fluorescence of encapsulant; No corrosion**

So why have the failure mechanisms of AAA not been observed before market introduction? Can this happen to other PP based backsheets as well?

- **Formation of cracks is a two-step process**
 - *Reduction of fracture toughness due to long term exposure at high temperatures or UV irradiation*
 - *Continuously occurring mechanical and thermo-mechanical loads*
- **Situation in 2010**
 - *Only single stress testing (DH, UV, TC), no combined/sequential stress tests*
 - *Loss in strain-at-break was observed after DH and UV exposure, but no cracking due to missing thermo-mechanical loads*
 - *Thermal load too low to induce the physical aging effect of the PA*
 - *Strain at break reduction was observed very early, but consequences of this behavior were totally underestimated*

So why have the failure mechanisms of AAA not been observed before market introduction? Can this happen to other PP based backsheets as well?

■ Current situation

- *Reproduction of backsheet cracks at NREL by an indoor accelerated aging test utilizing simultaneous combined stresses (UV, humidity, temperature and thermo-mechanical load*
- *Material interactions and incompatibilities are in the focus of material and module developers*



Owen-Bellini et al., EU-PVSEC 2018

- **Polypropylen has excellent stability towards acetic acid or phosphoric acid compounds**
 - *No environmental stress cracking expected*

Acknowledgement

Thank you for your attention!

Thanks to my colleagues M. Knausz, B. Ottersböck, A. Omazic, A. Rauschenbach (PCCL), G. Eder, Y. Voronko (OFI), C. Hirschl, L. Neumaier (SAL).

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