

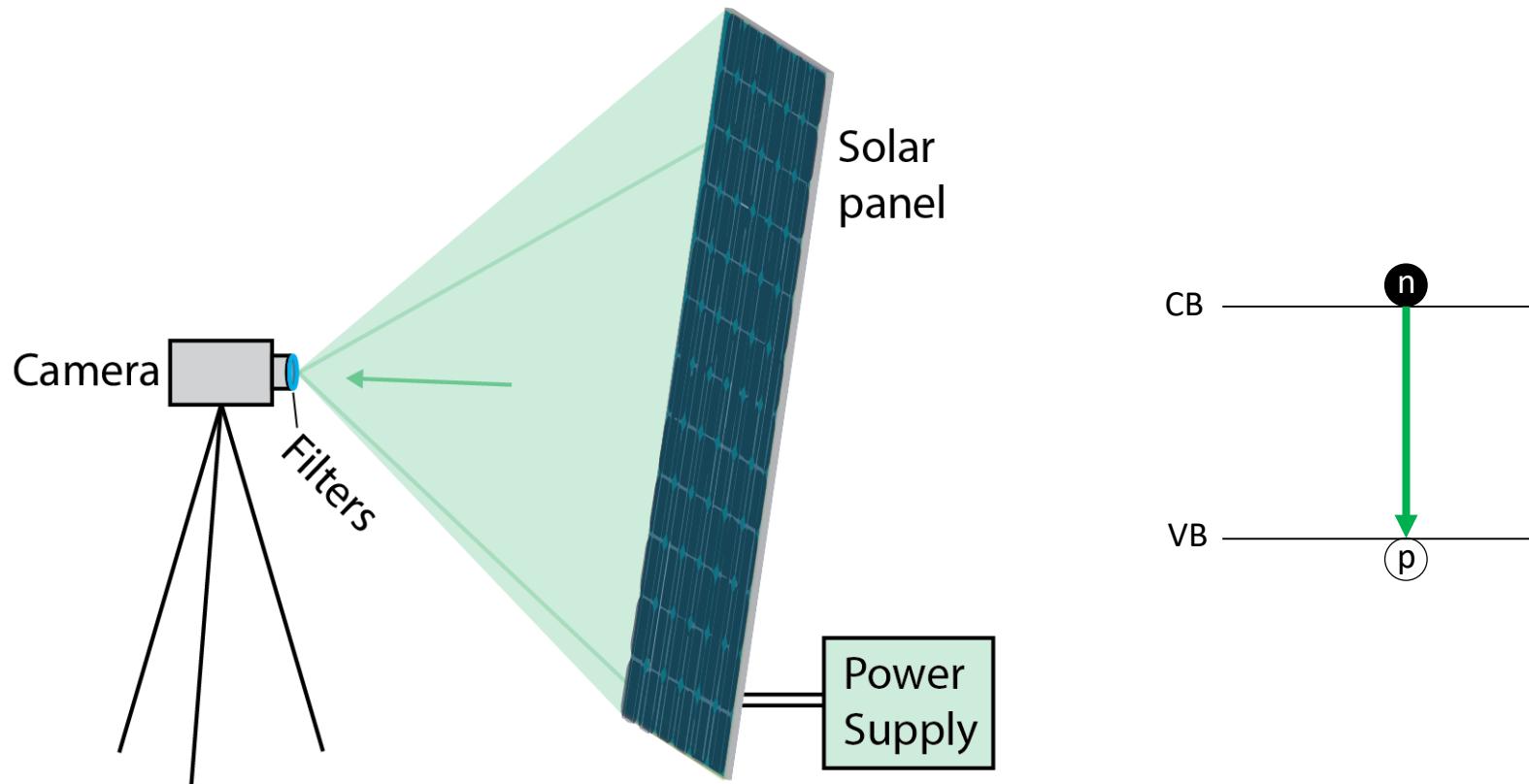
Block 4 – Imaging

Part 2: Electroluminescence Imaging

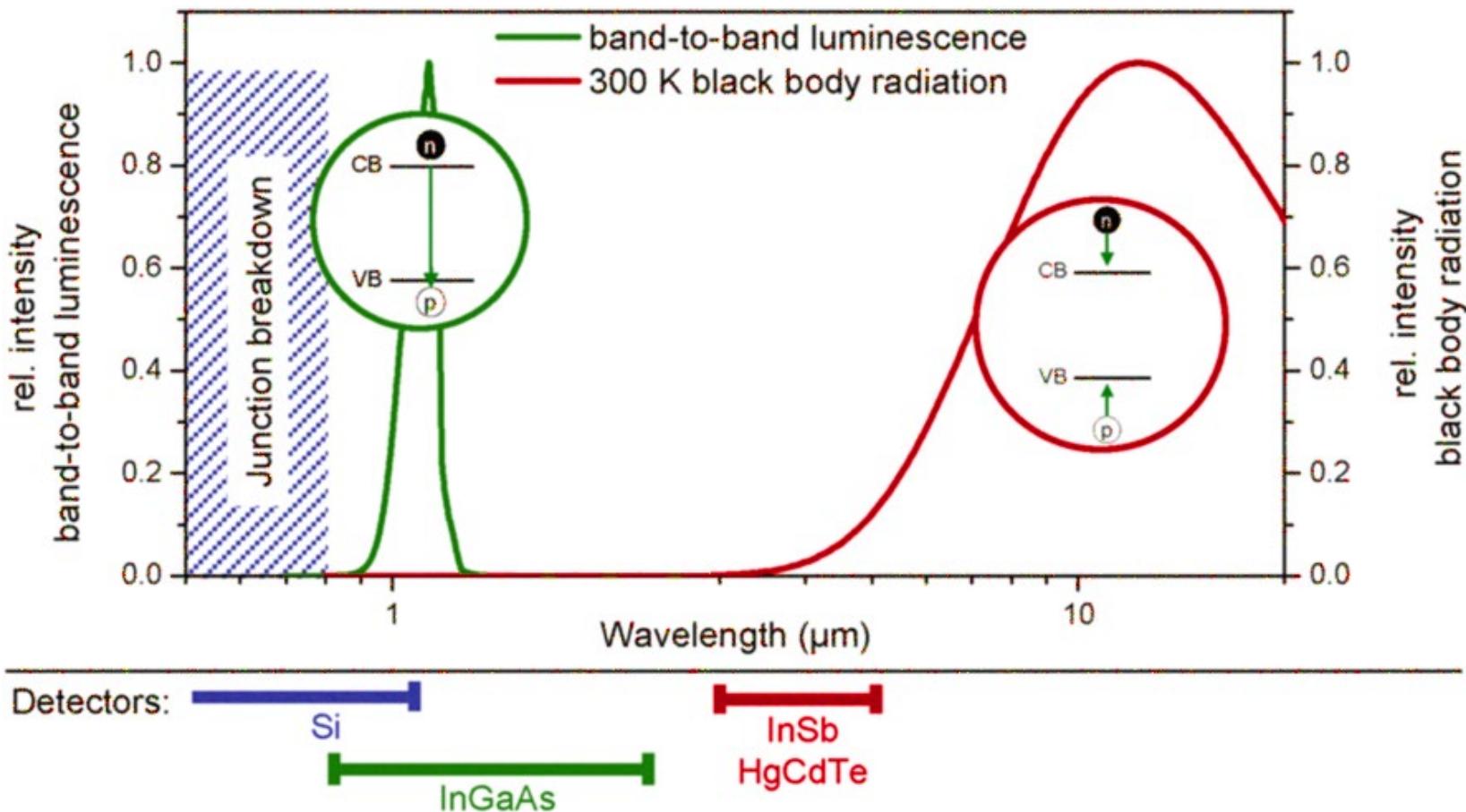
34553: Applied Photovoltaics

Electroluminescence (EL)

- **Technical Specification:** IEC TS 60904-13 “Photovoltaic Devices - Part 13: Electroluminescence of Photovoltaic

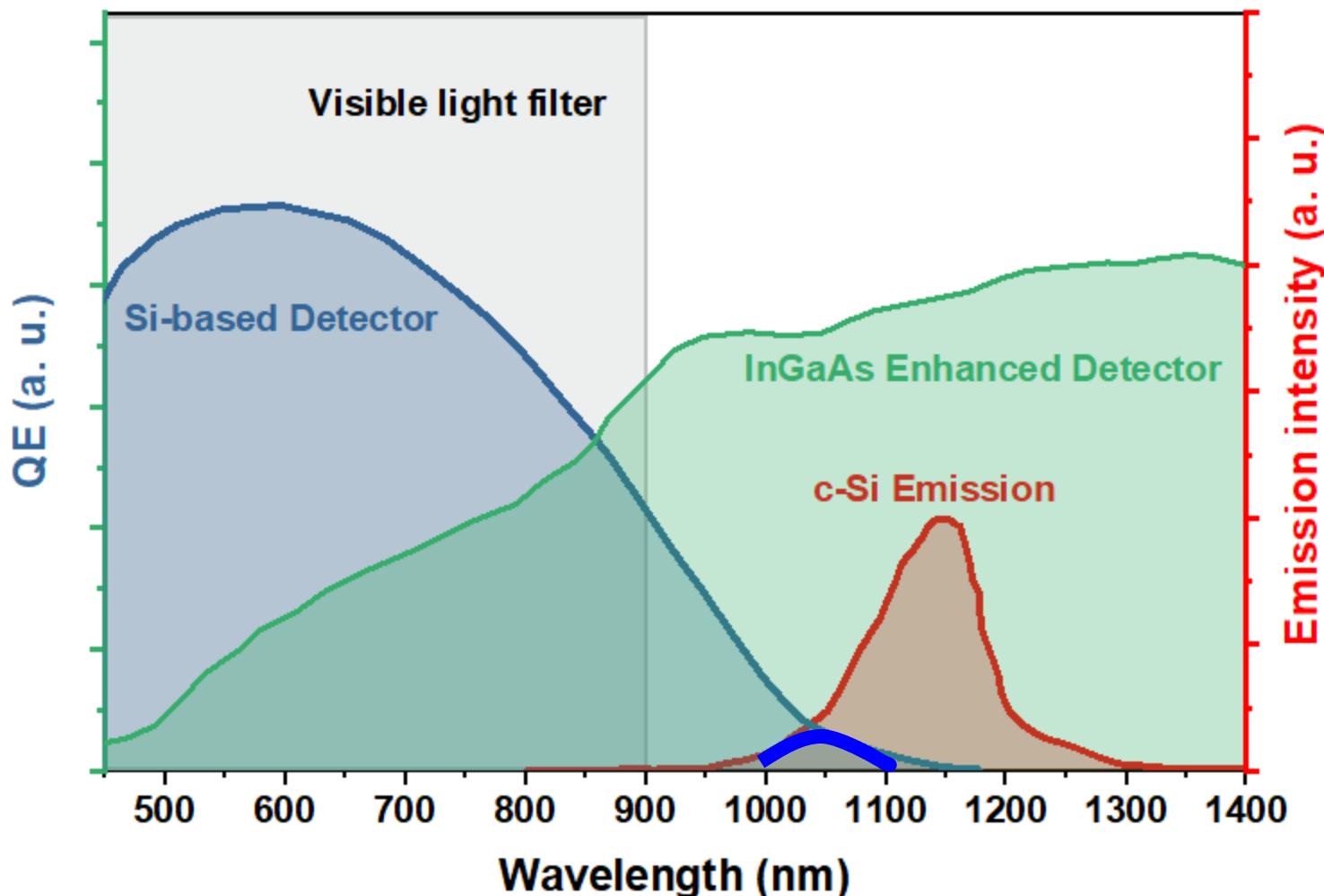


Spectral range of Si photon emission - Detectors



Modified from: Kasemann, M., Kwapisil, W., Schubert, M.C., et al. 33rd IEEE Photovolt. Spec. Conf., 2008, 1–7

Detectors



Cameras

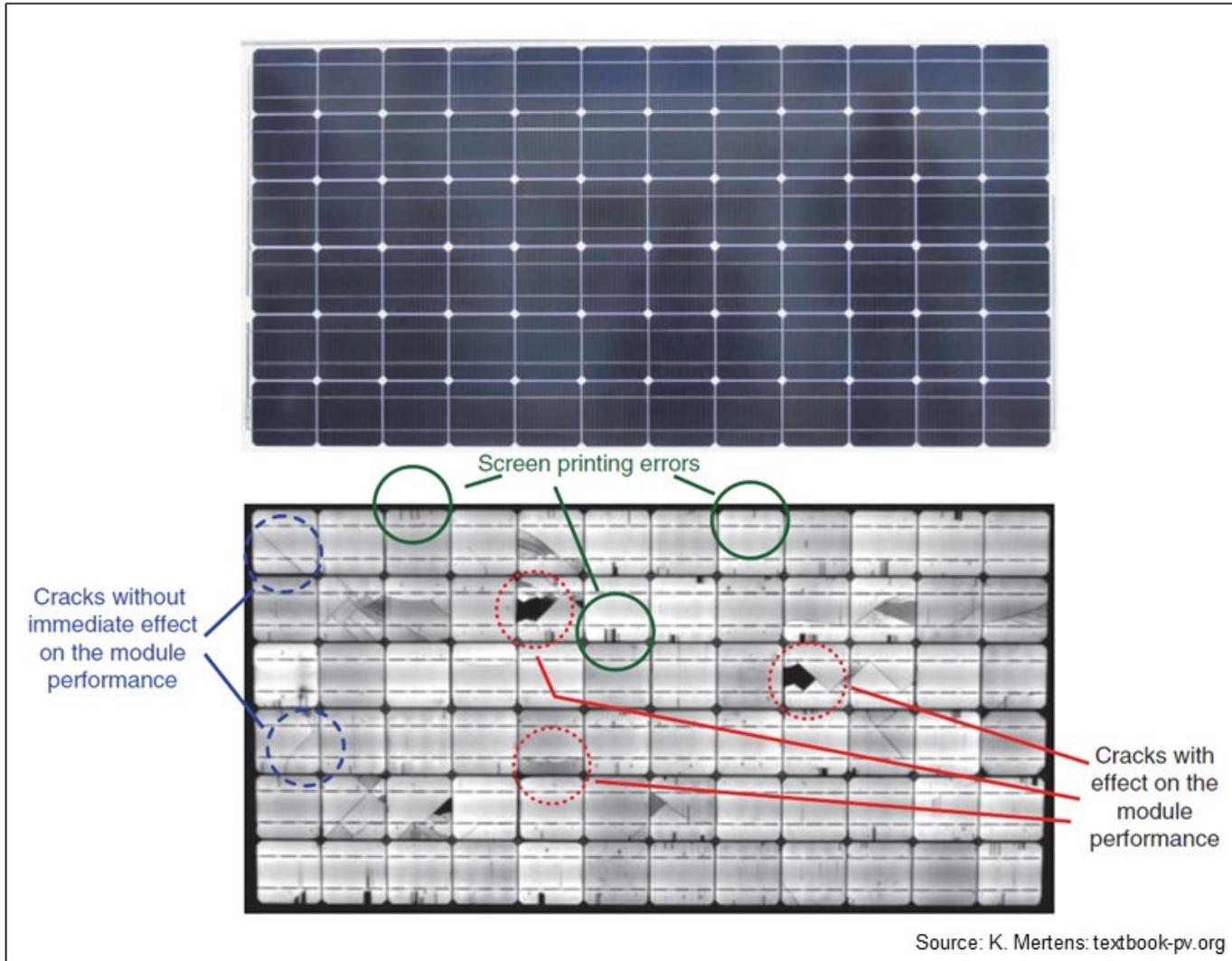
- CMOS modified Camera (Si-based)
- Raptor OWL640 (InGaAs-based)



InGaAs Camera – Raptor OWL640

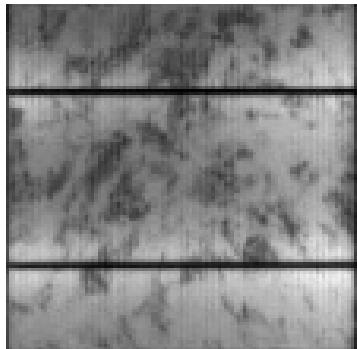
FPA Specification	
Sensor	SCD
Sensor Type	InGaAs PIN-Photodiode
Active Pixel	640 x 512
Pixel Pitch	15µm x 15µm
Active Area	9.6mm x 7.68mm
Spectral response	0.4µm to 1.7µm
Readout Noise (RMS)	LG: 174 electrons (typical), HG: 36 electrons (typical)
Quantum Efficiency	>80% @ 1.55µm
Full Well Capacity	Low Gain: 650Ke-, High Gain: 10Ke-
Pixel Operability	>99.5%
Camera Specification	
Digital Output Format	14 bit Camera Link (Base Configuration)
Exposure time	10µs to 26.8
Shutter mode	Global shutter
Frame Rate	Up to 120Hz
Optical Interface	C mount or M42
Dynamic Range	Low Gain: 71dB, High Gain: 49dB
Trigger interface	Trigger IN and OUT - TTL compatible
Power supply	12V DC ±0.5V
TE Cooling	Active
Image Correction	3 point NUC (Offset, Gain & Dark Current) + Pixel Correction
Functions controlled by serial communication	Exposure, Intelligent AGC, Non Uniformity Correction, Gamma, Pk/Av, TEC, ROI
Camera Power Consumption	<3.5W with TEC OFF, NUC ON
Operating Case Temperature	-20°C to +55°C
Storage Temperature	-30°C to +60°C
Dimensions & Weight	90.93mm x 50.00mm x 50.00mm 282g

Diagnosis

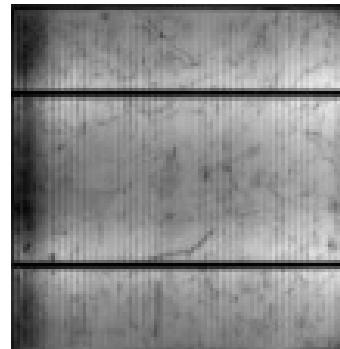


View and EL photo of a solar module that was improperly transported

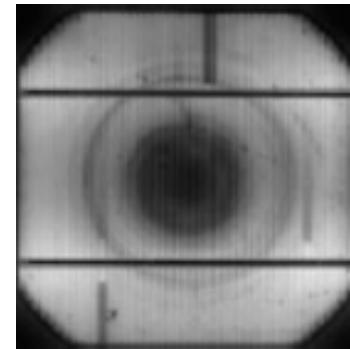
Diagnosis – Cell Level



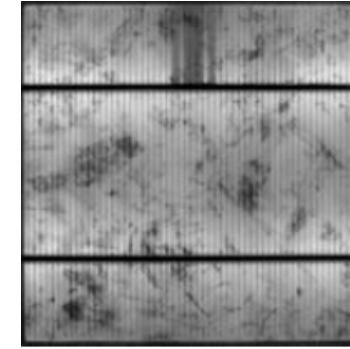
Defect: Healthy cell
(Multi-Si)



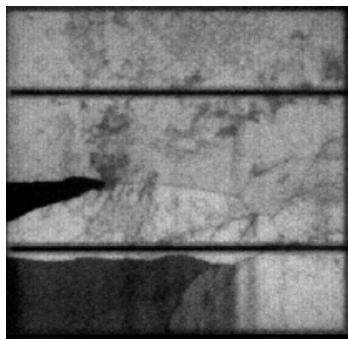
Defect: Edged Cell



Defect: Striation rings



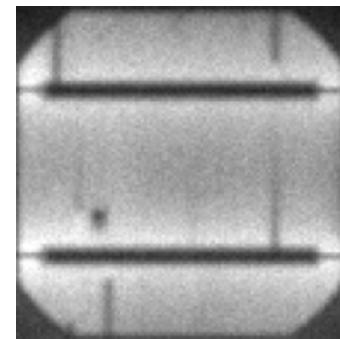
Failure: Finger
interruptions



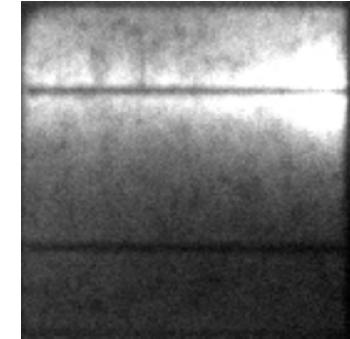
Failure: C-Crack +
(B and A-Crack)



Failure: Finger
interruptions along
cell cracks

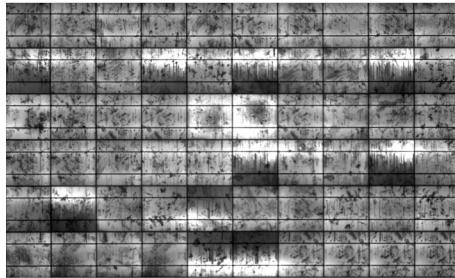


Failure: Shunt
fault

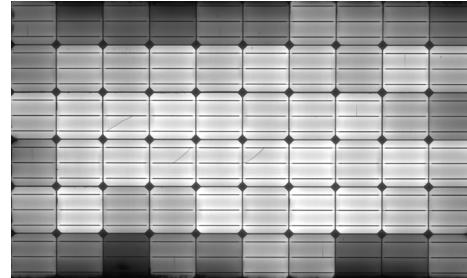


Failure:
Disconnected
cell interconnect

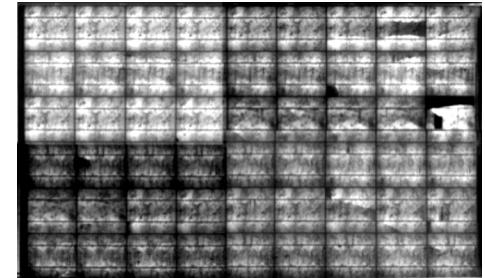
Diagnosis – Module Level



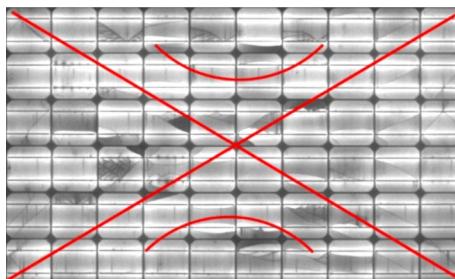
Ribbon damage



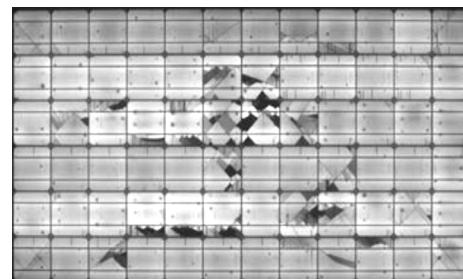
PID



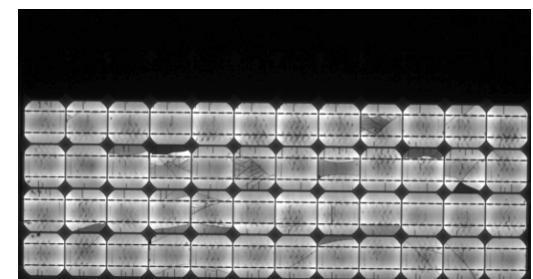
Production cracks



Homogeneous Mechanical
Load Cracks



Tilt cracks



Current flow interruption
(Shunted bypass diode)

Complete list at:

“IEA-PVPS - Review of Failures of Photovoltaic Modules” in Table 5.4.1, pages 42-46.

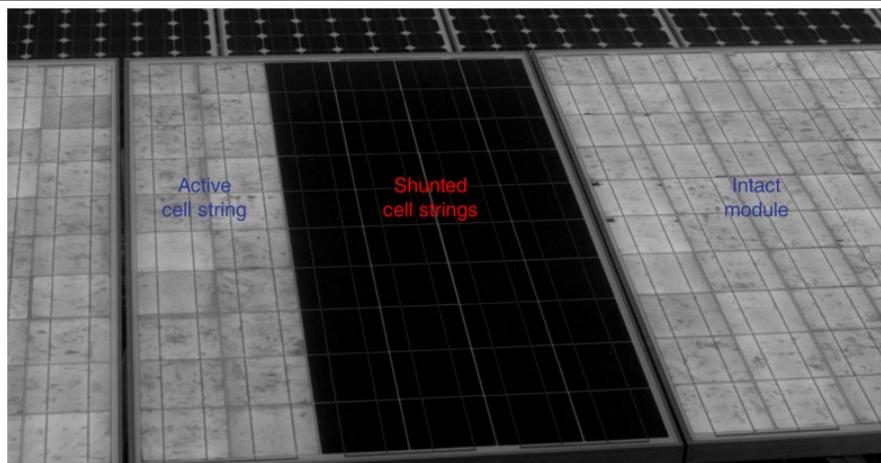
Outdoors EL – Night-time



EL-Aufnahme zeigt defekte Bypassdiode © pvbuero 2015



Potenzial Induzierte Degradation, Diagnose mit Outdoor-Elektrolumineszenz (PID) © pvbuero 2015



Source: K. Mertens: textbook-pv.org

Detection of defective bypass diodes: In the central module two cell strings remain dark as they are shunted by defective bypass diodes. Photos: M. Diehl



Source: K. Mertens: textbook-pv.org

EL exposures of two strings affected by PID: The modules on the positive side of the strings show no anomalies, while the modules with stronger negative potential have the typical PID pattern.
Photos: M. Diehl

IR and EL Thresholds

Table I: Comparison of the thresholds for IR and EL

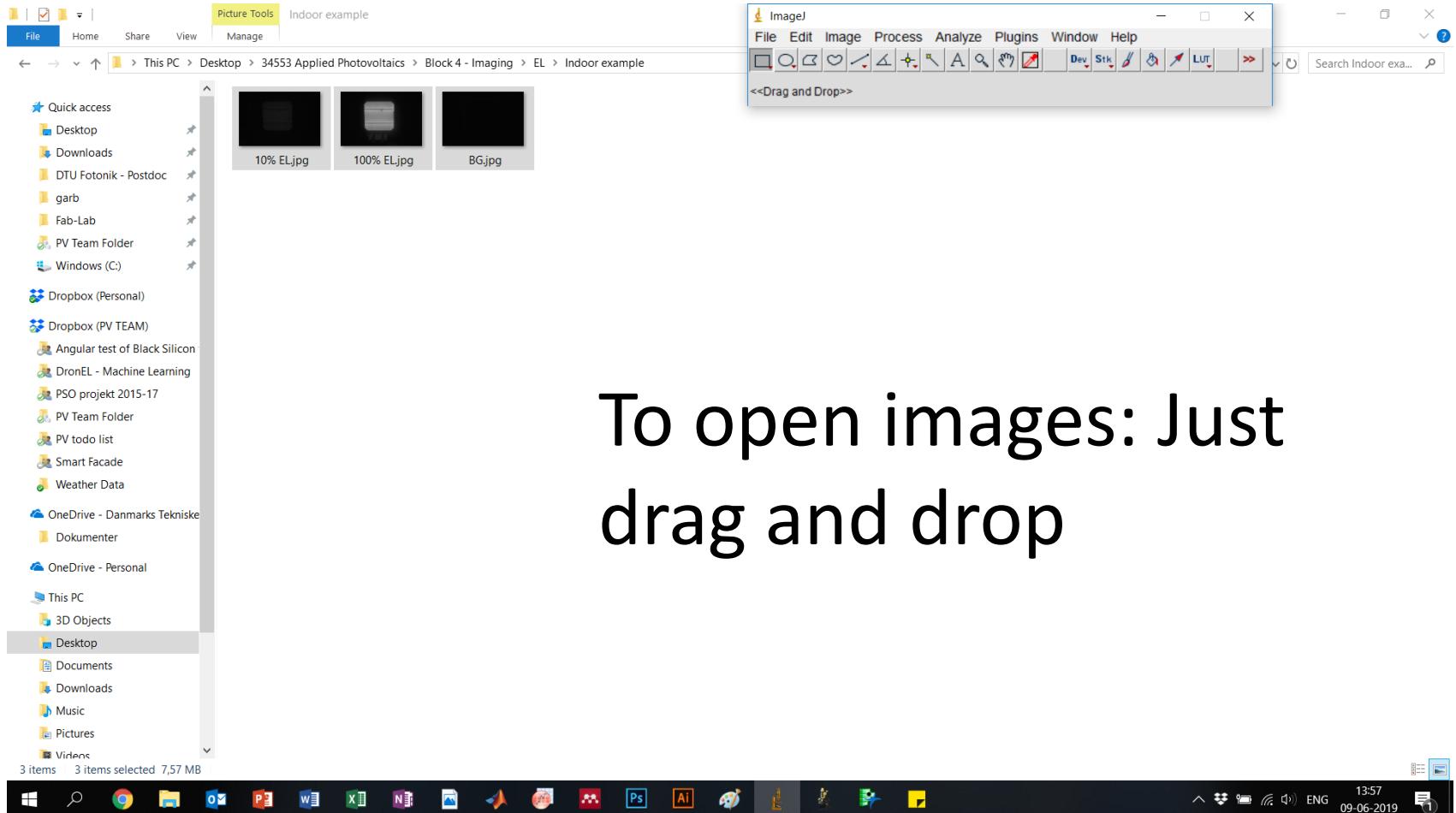
IR (IEC 6090 4-12 TS Ed.1)	EL (PI-Berlin experience)
Min. 600 W/m ² (<i>influenced by the sun</i>)	Max 100 W/m ² (<i>influenced by IR safety cameras and full moon</i>)
Max 4 Bft (<i>wind influences the module temperature distribution</i>)	Max 6 Bft
Max 2 okta (cloudiness)	-
Low soiling	Moderate soiling
No rain	No heavy rain
Angle of view not below 30° and not 90°	Angle of view not below 30°

S. Koch, T. Weber, T. Sobottka, A. Fladung, P. Clemens, and J. Berghold, in *32nd European Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conference and Exhibition*, 2016, pp. 1736–1740.

Image Processing

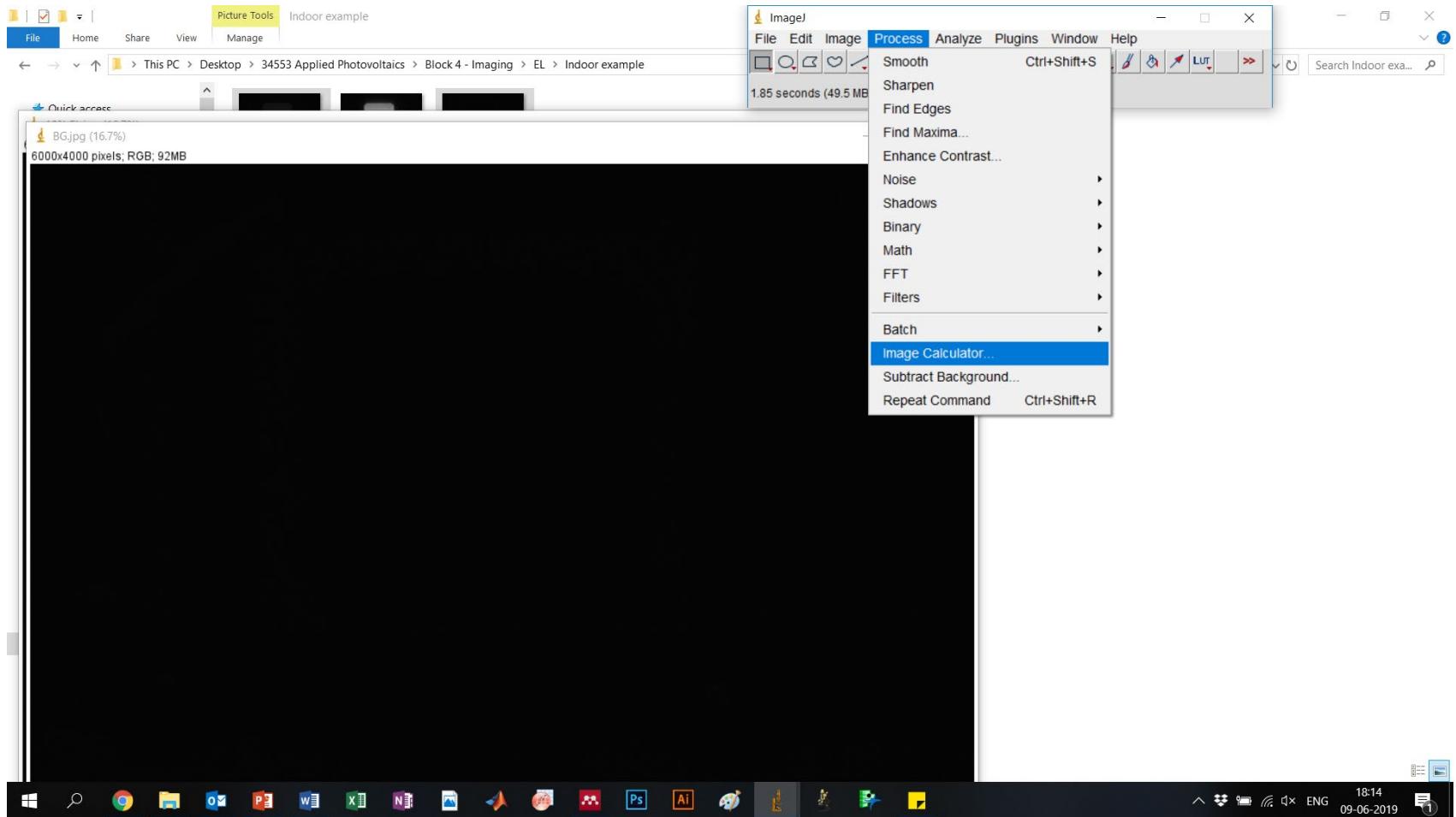
- Install ImageJ: Copy the folder from the flash drive.
- Image processing steps for Indoors EL:
 - In case of stray light or low signal
 - Subtract background
 - Convert to 8 bits
 - Enhance contrast
 - For power loss rough estimation (ELID):
 - Adjust Threshold
 - Measure area

ImageJ

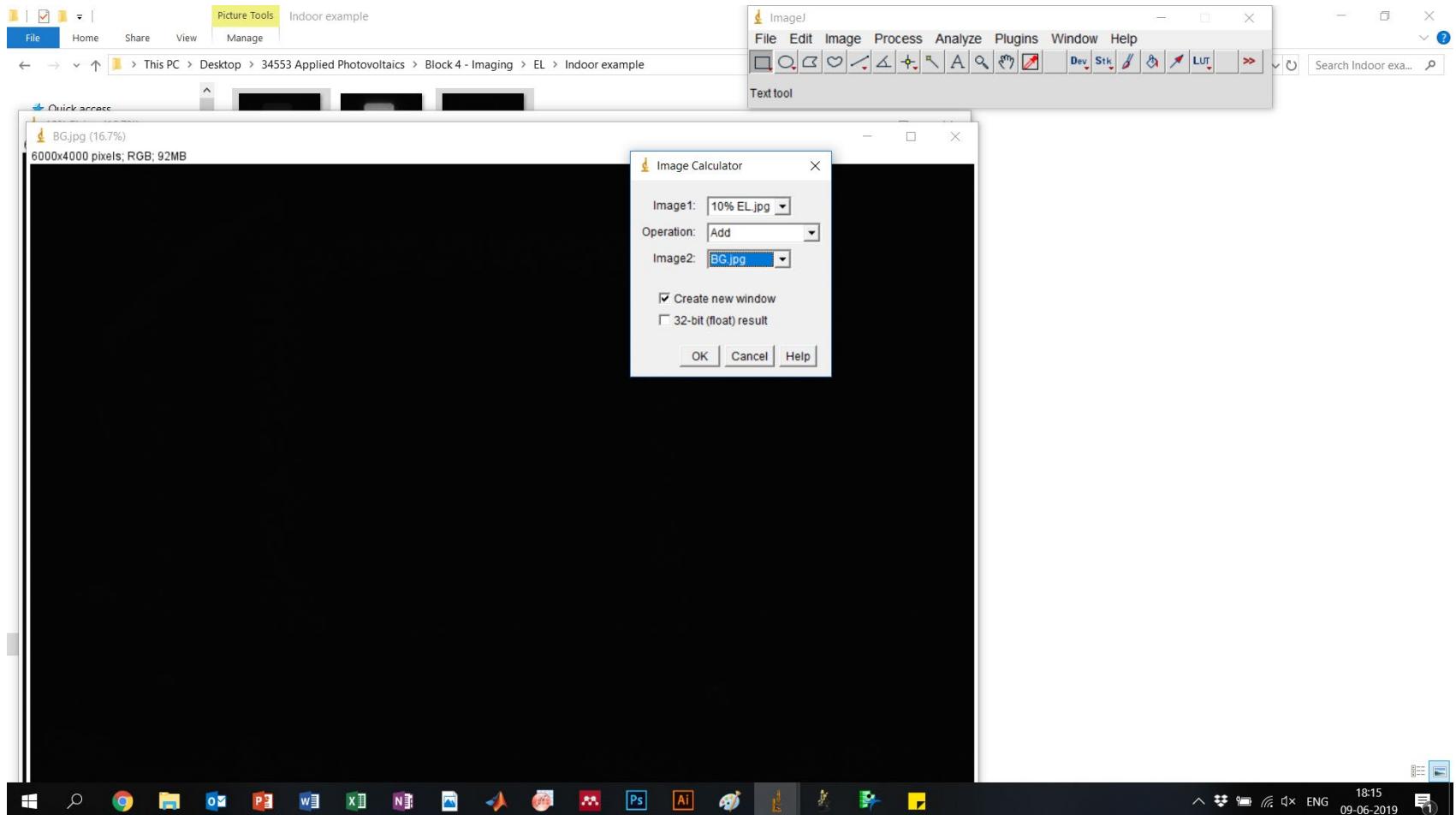


To open images: Just
drag and drop

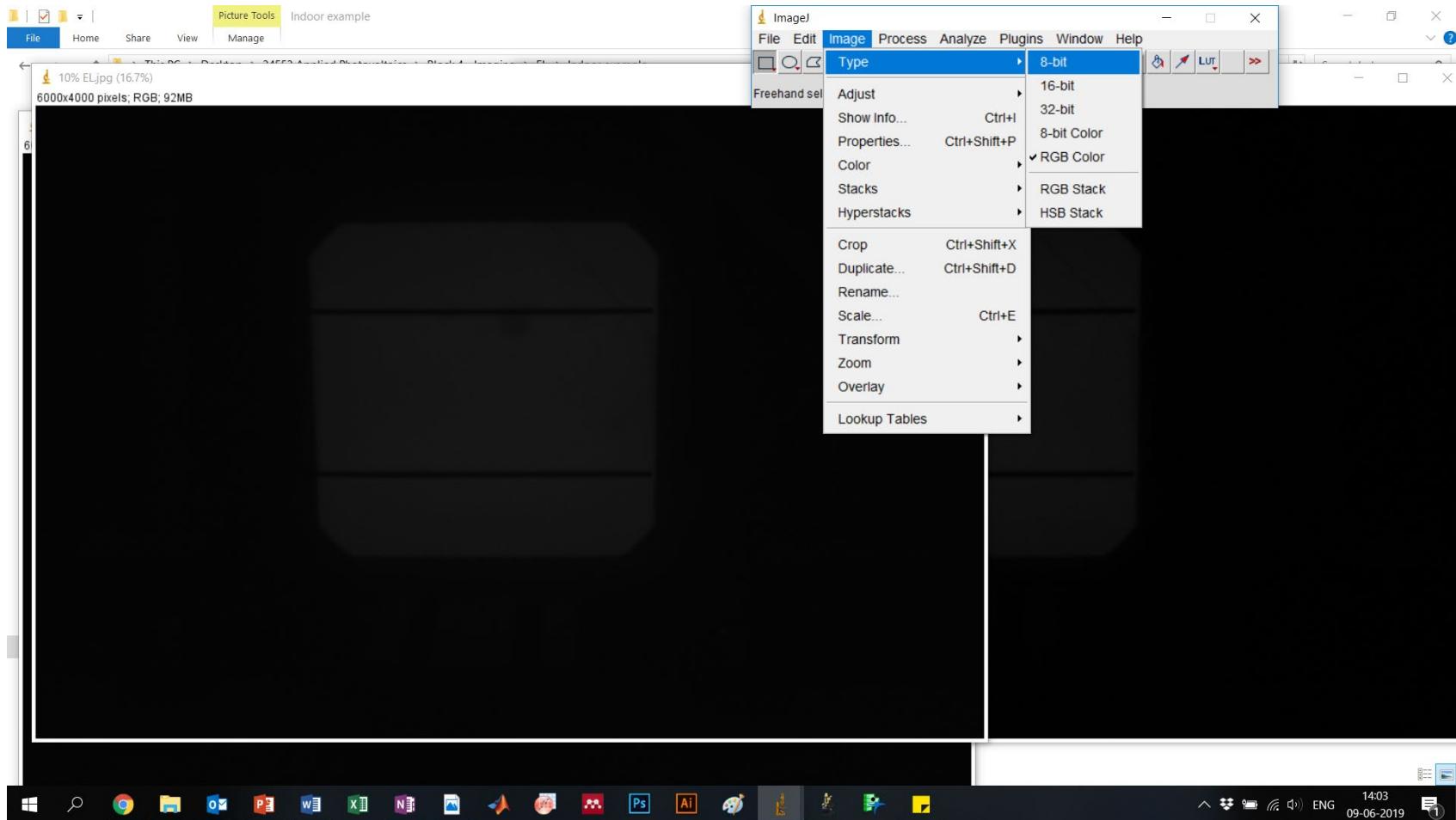
Subtract background



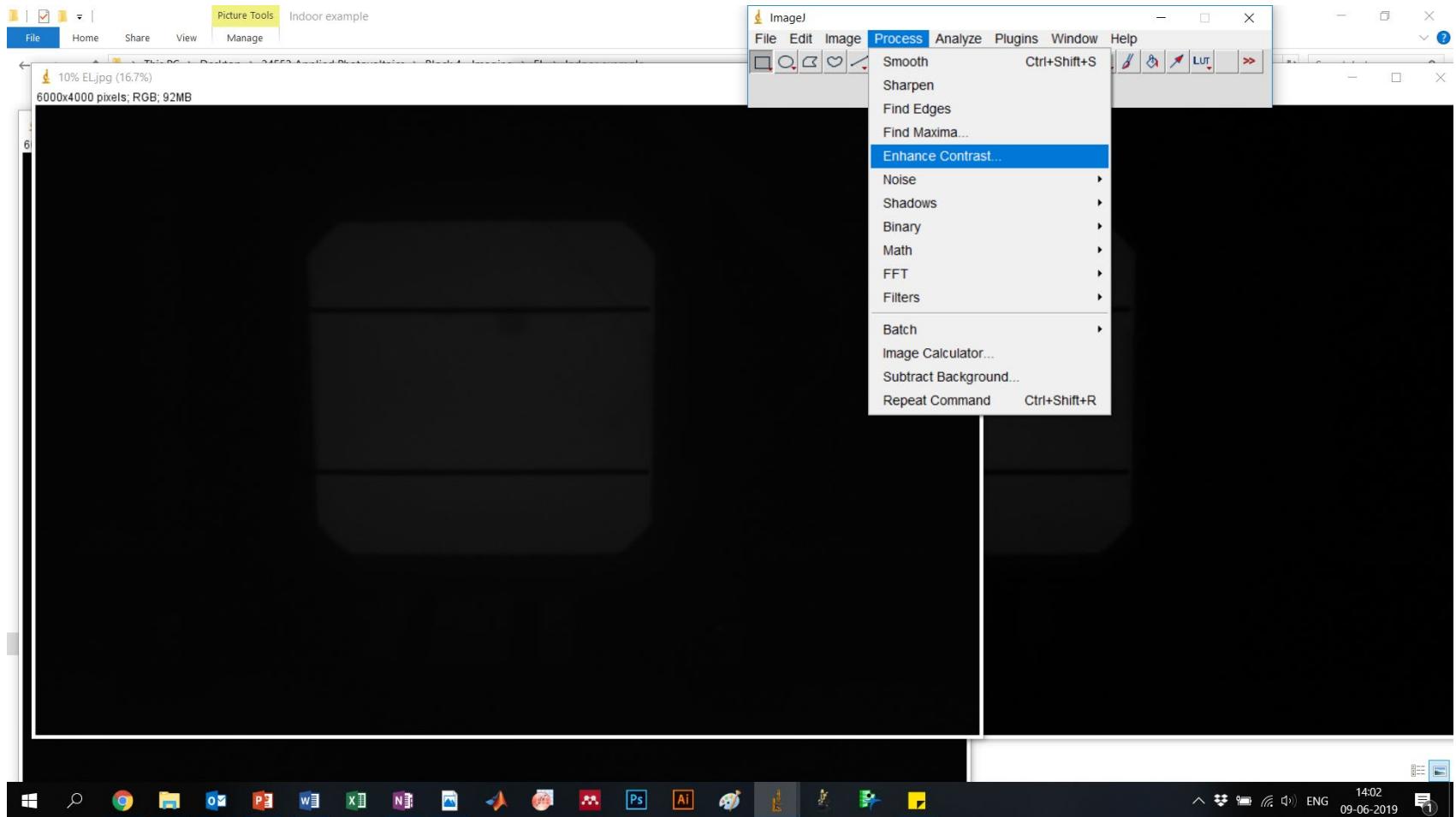
Subtract background



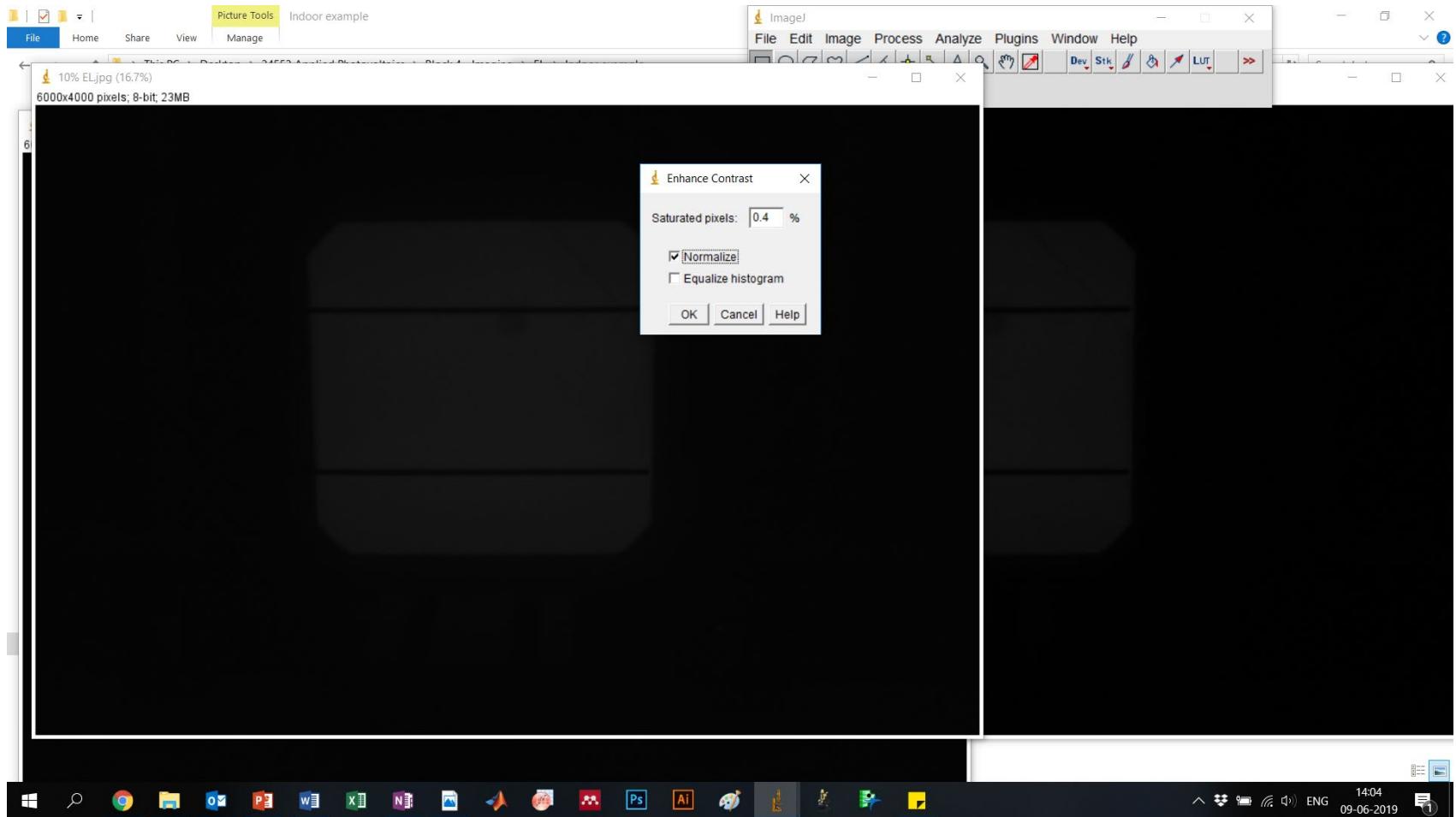
Convert to 8bits



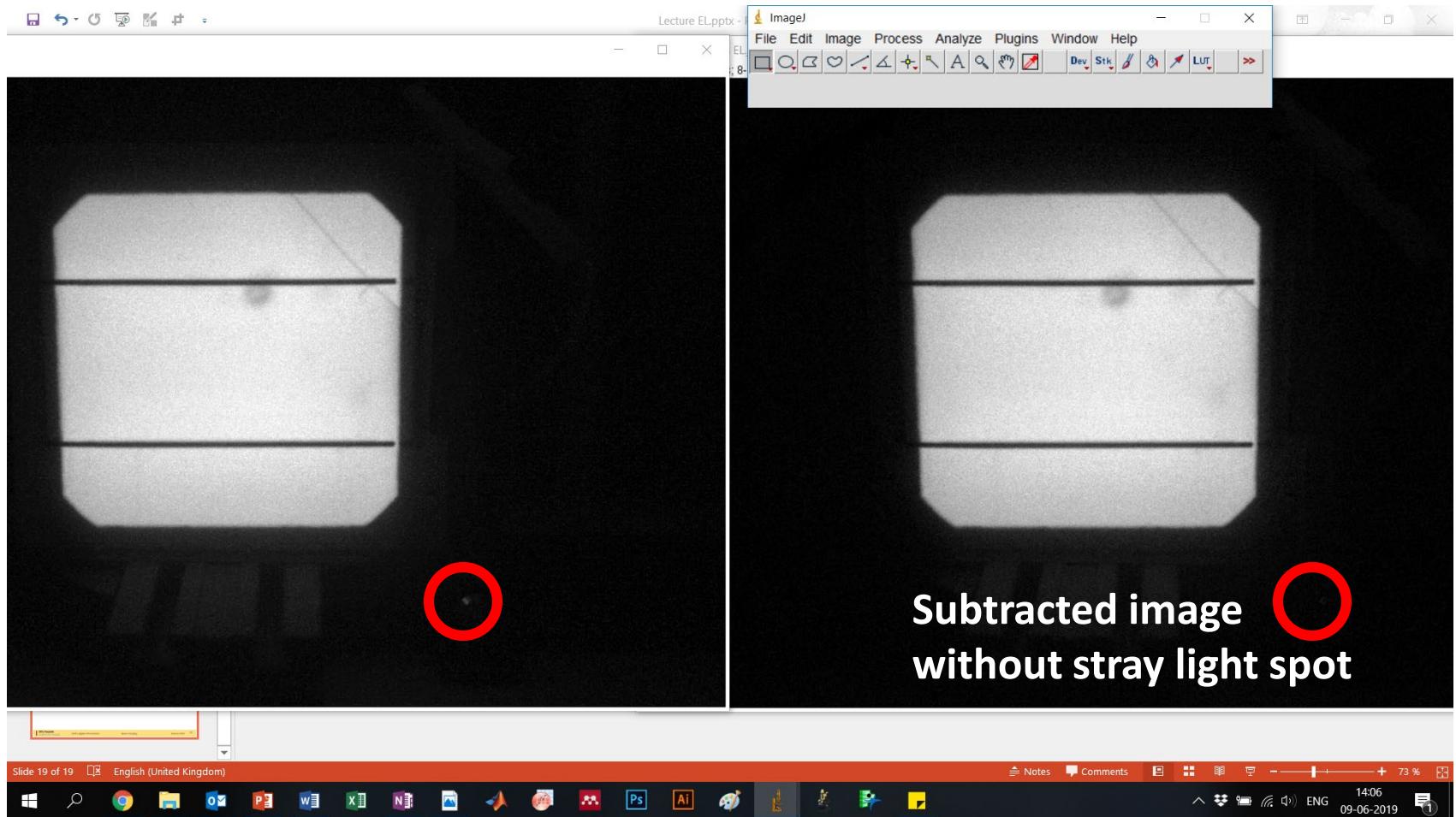
Enhance contrast



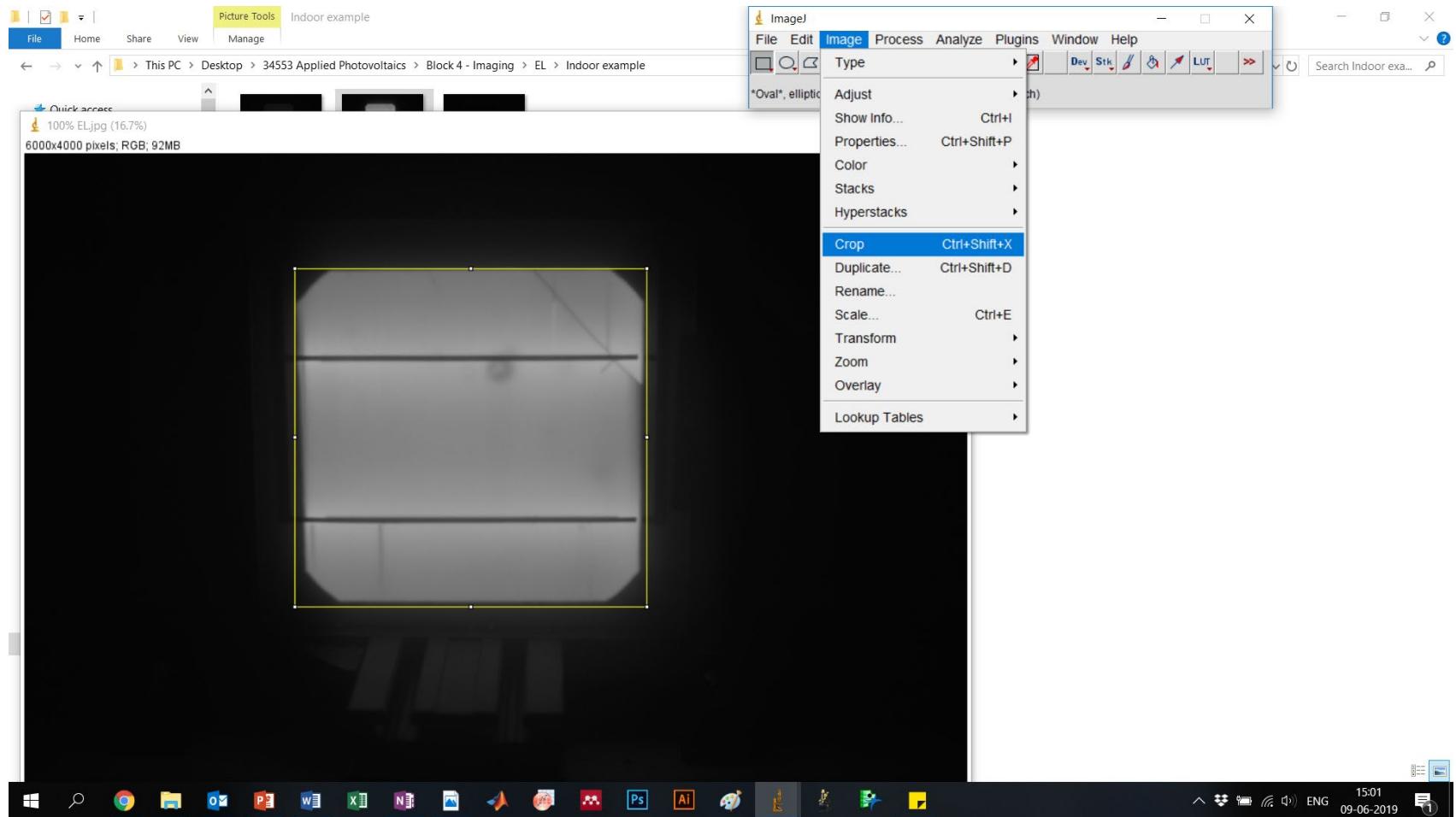
Enhance contrast



Subtracted background

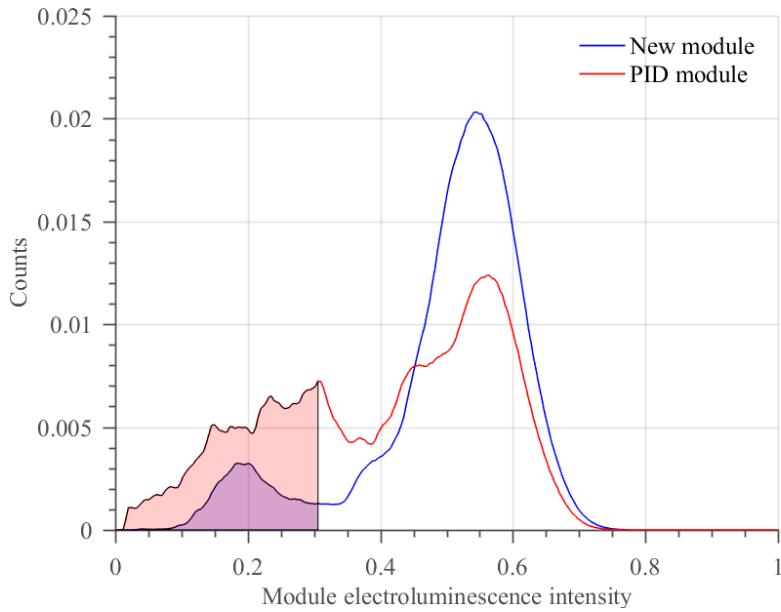


Crop

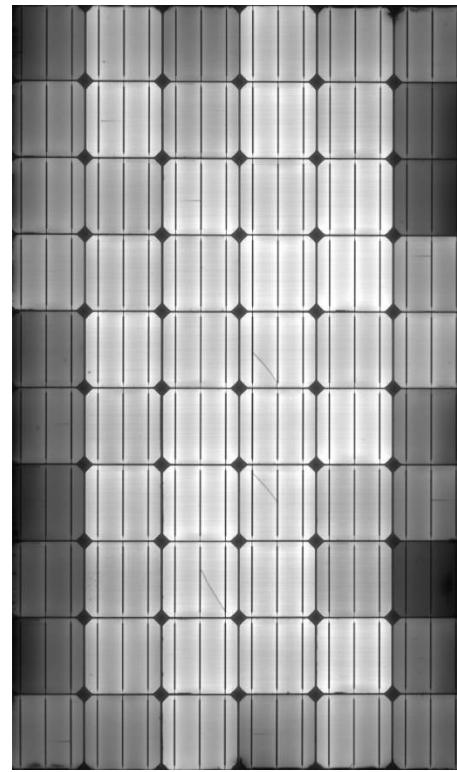


Power loss Rough Estimation EL Intensity Distribution (ELID):

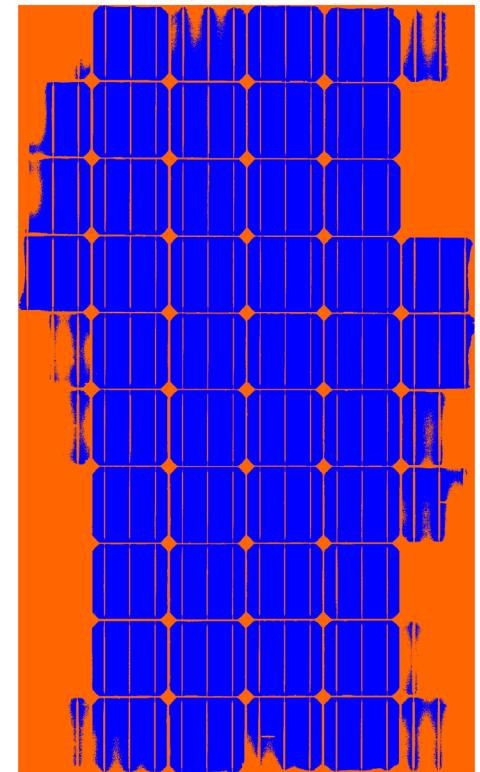
Histogram signature
PID Module



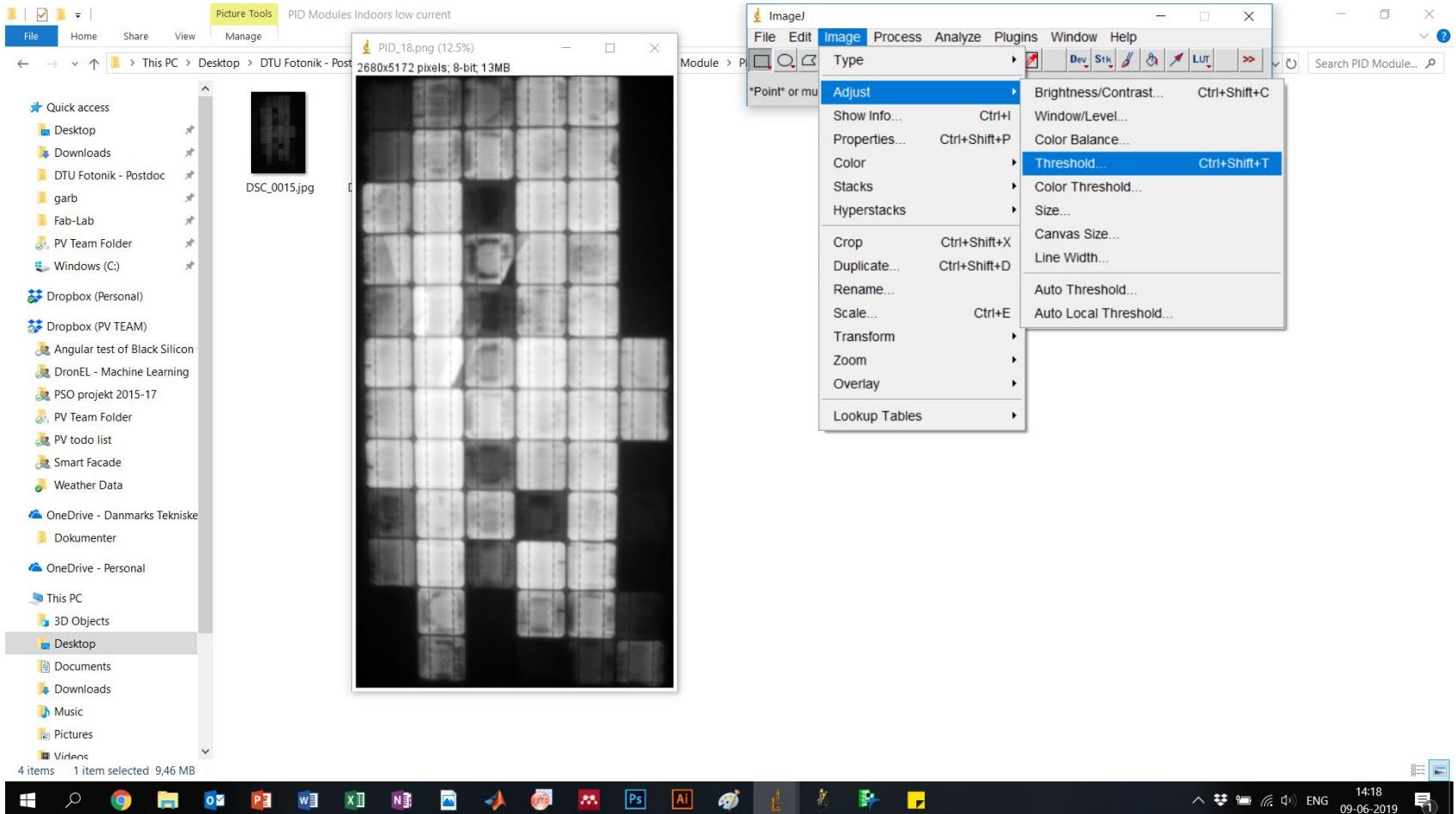
PID module



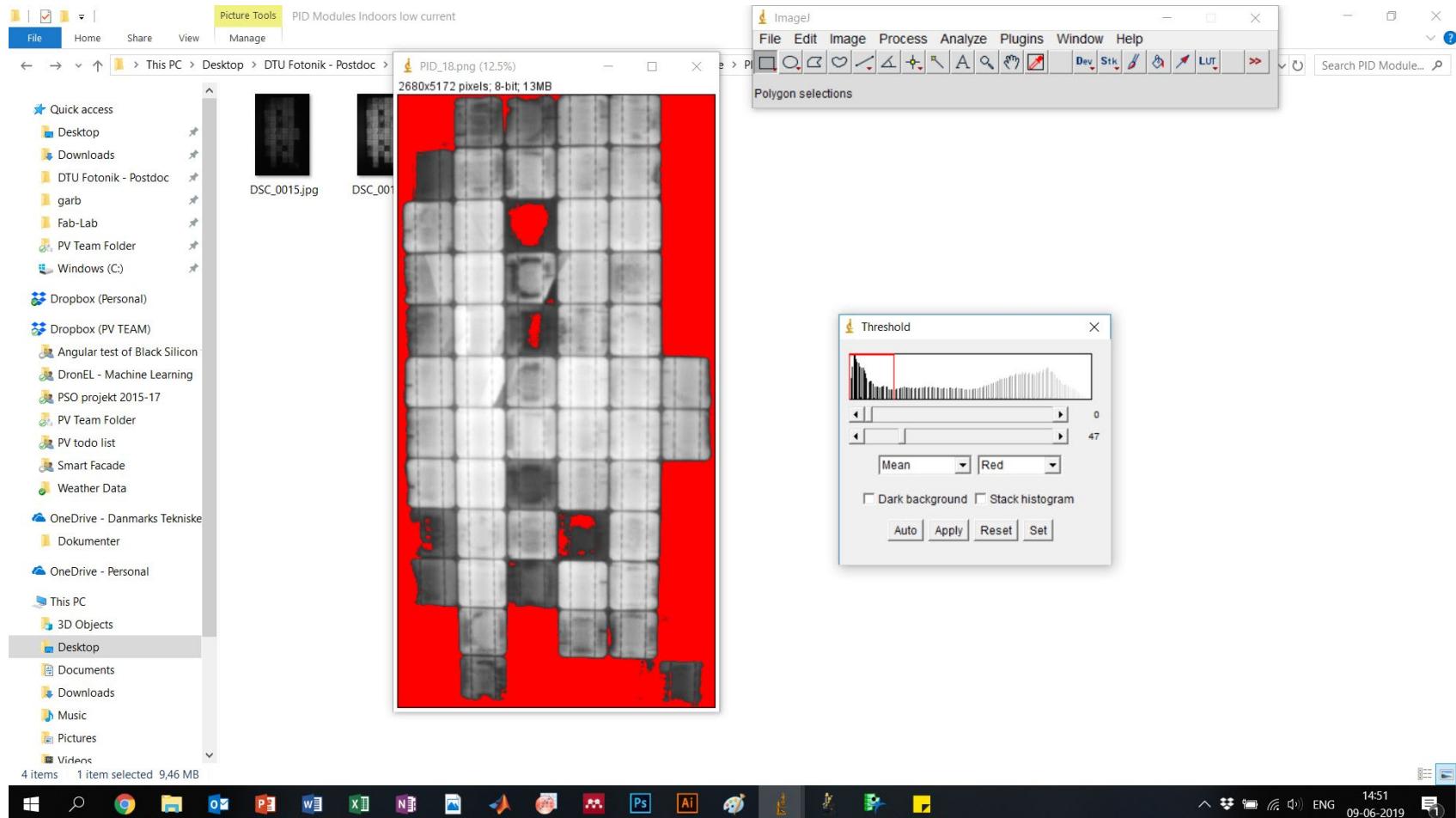
LID analysis



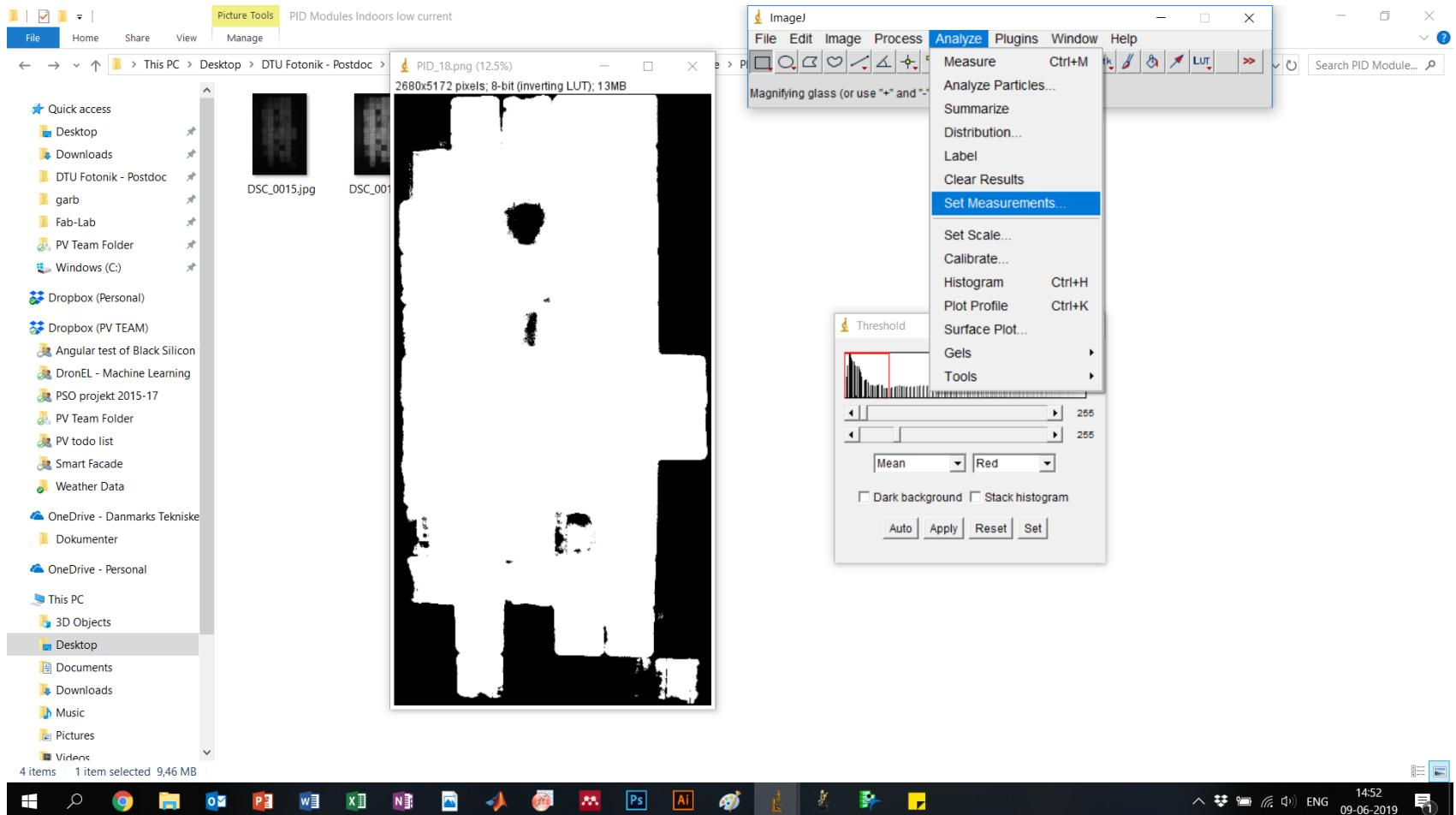
Adjust Threshold



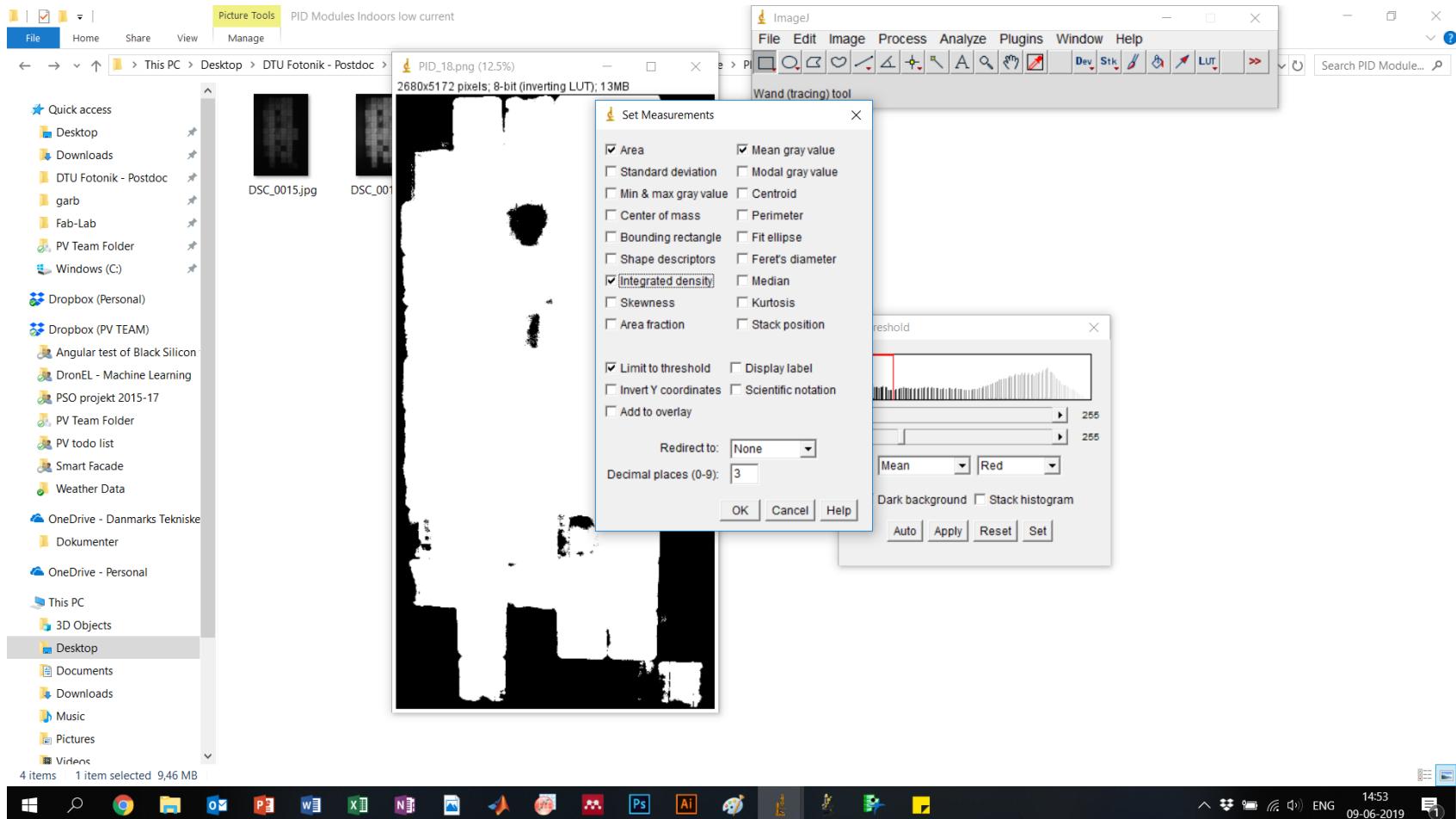
Adjust Threshold



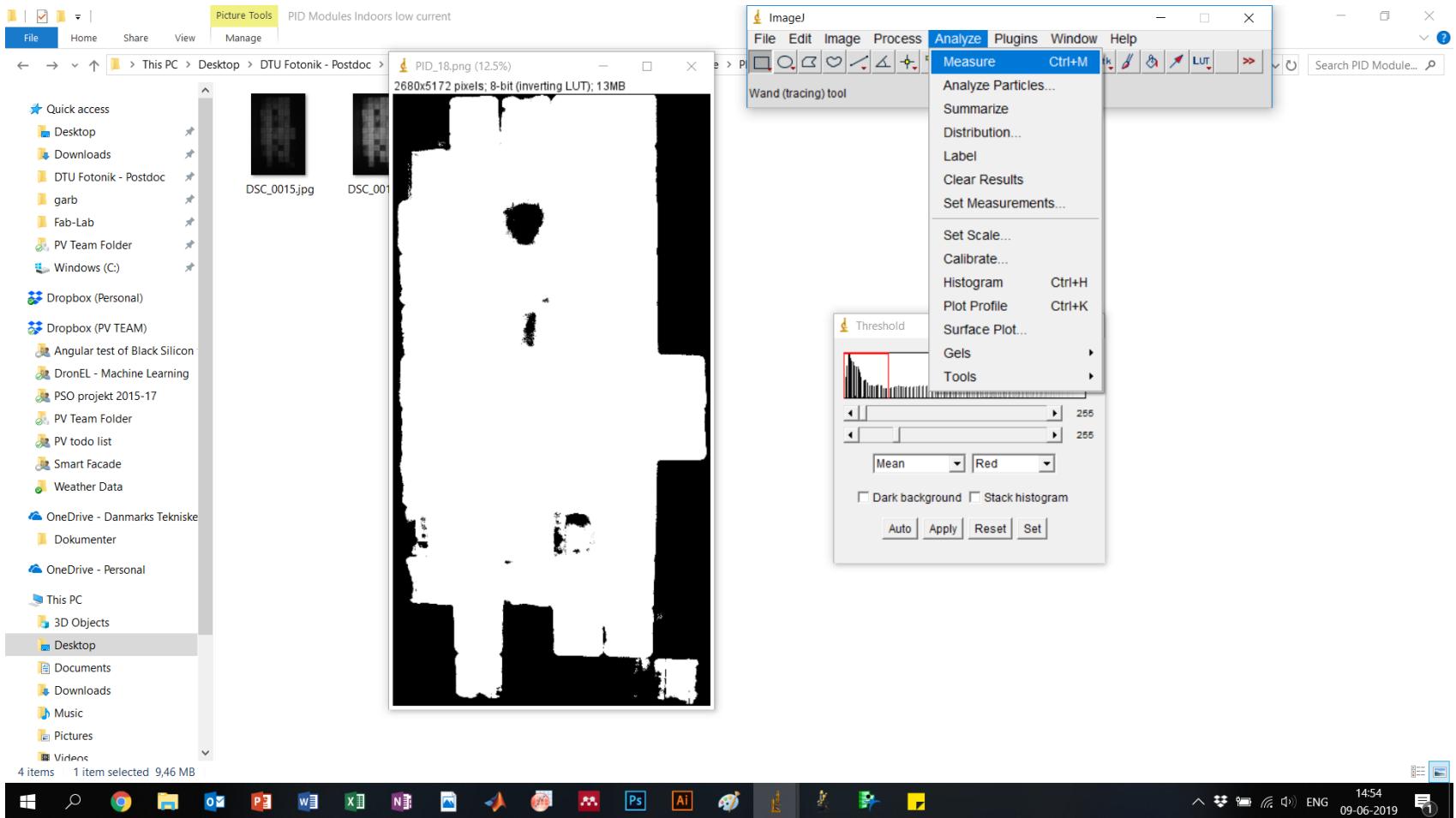
Set Measurements



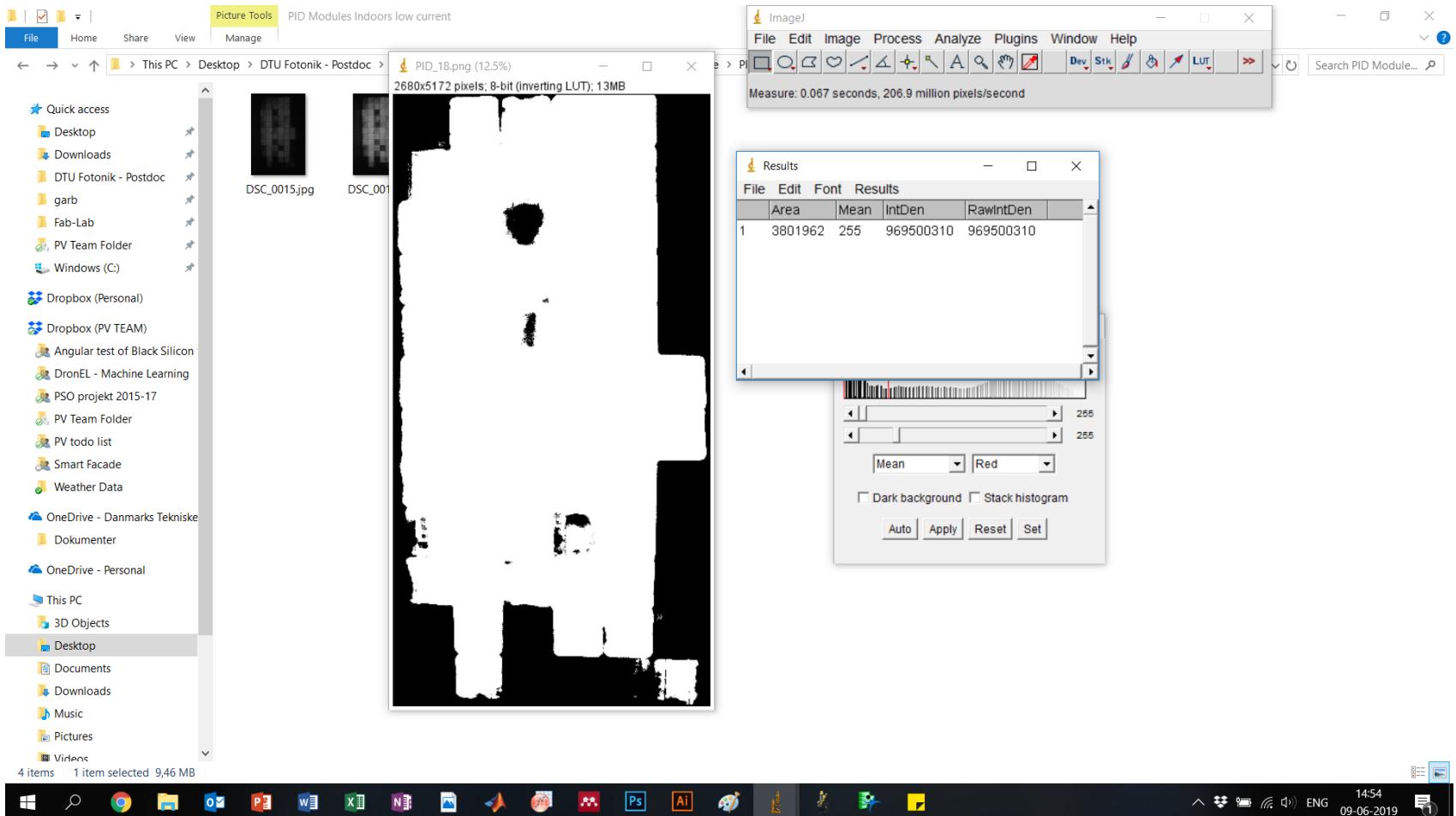
Set Measurements: Area



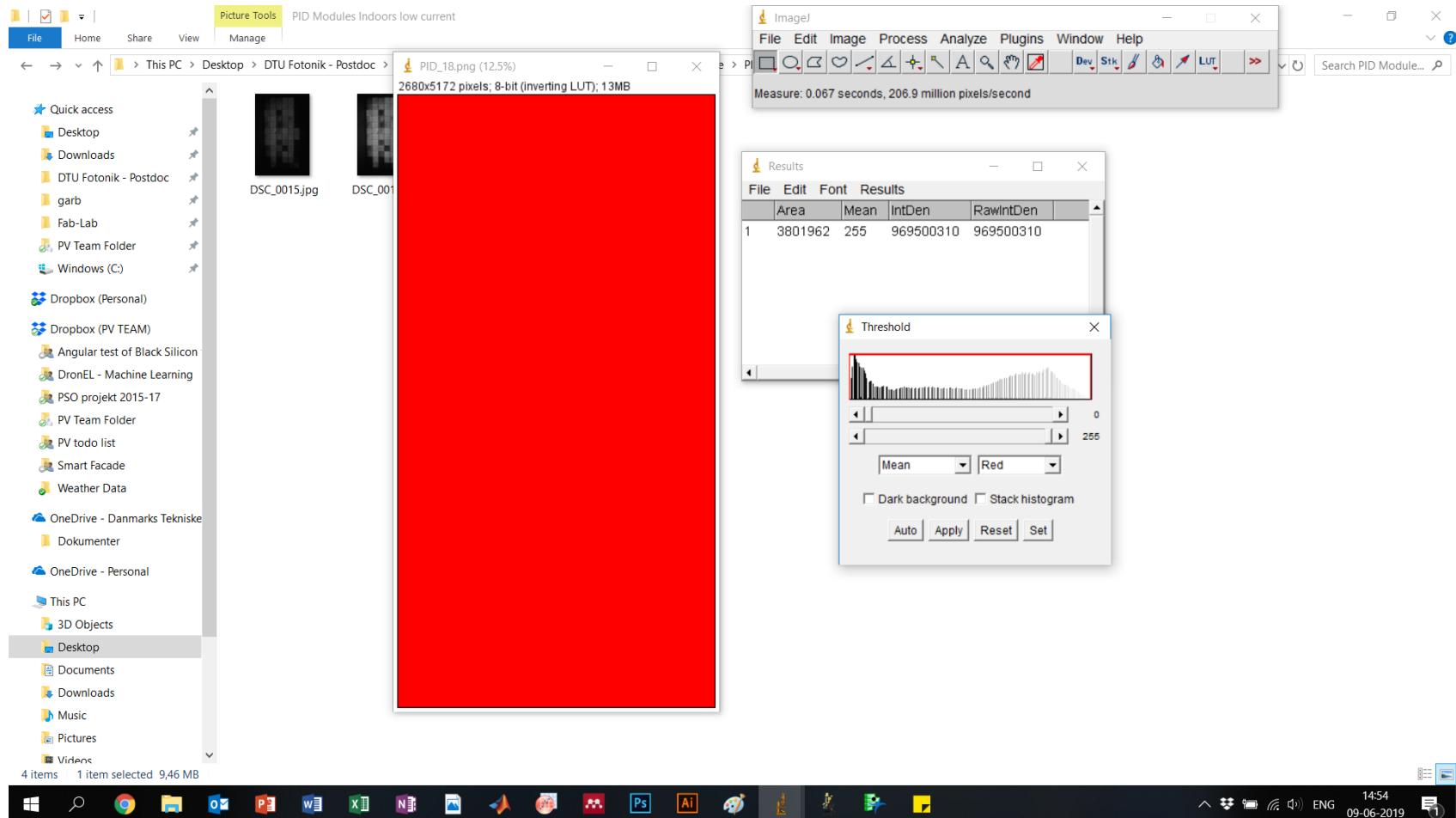
Measure



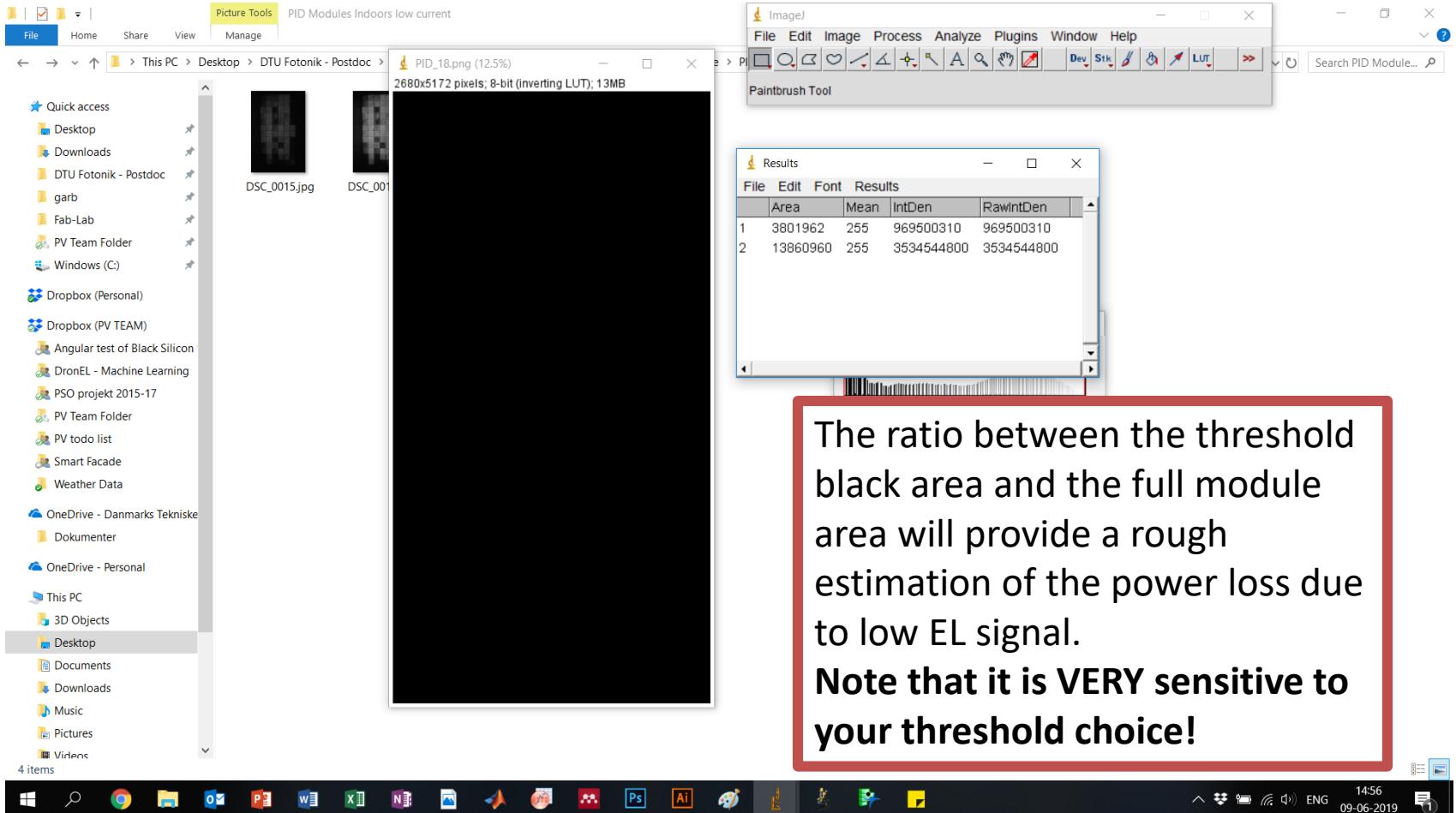
Measure



Threshold = Full module area



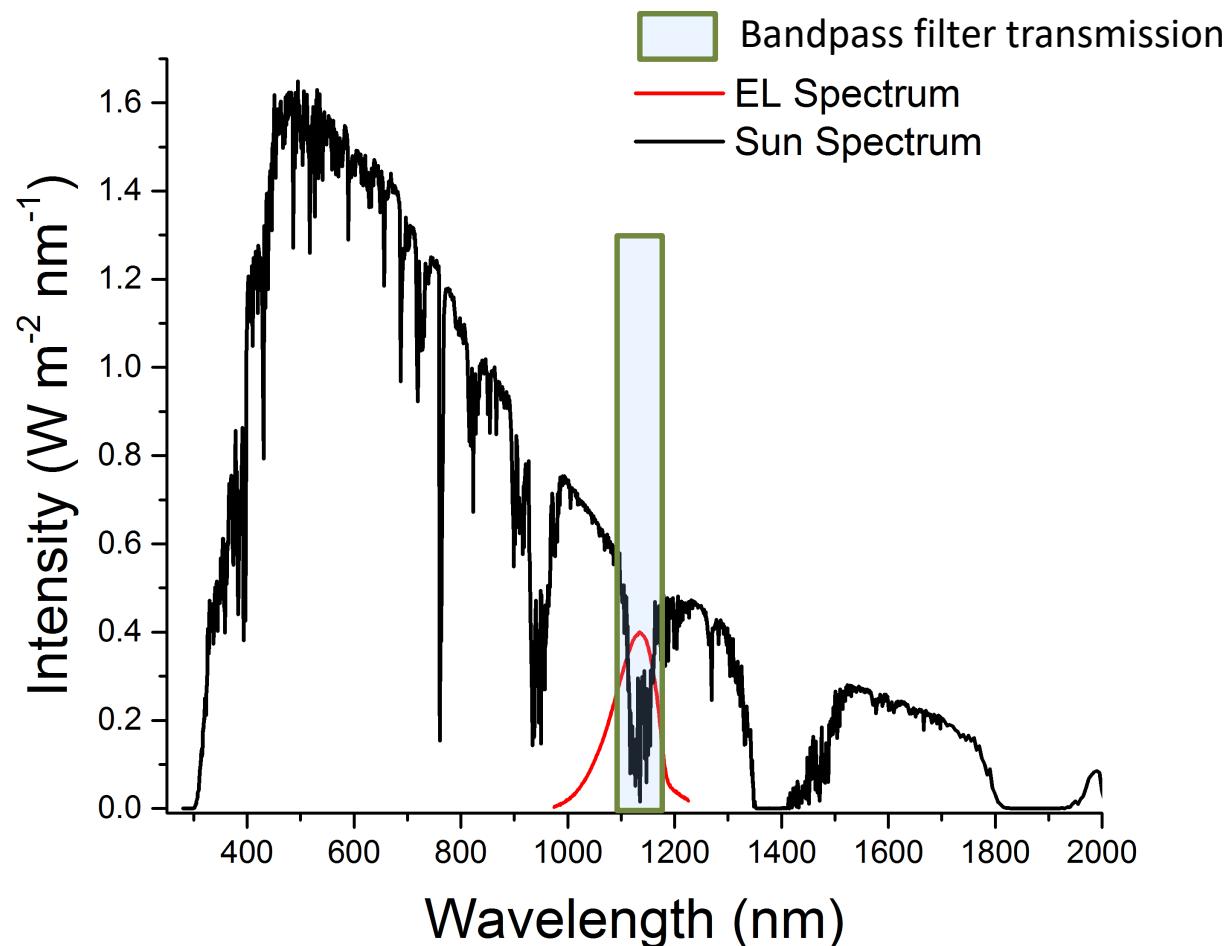
Measure again



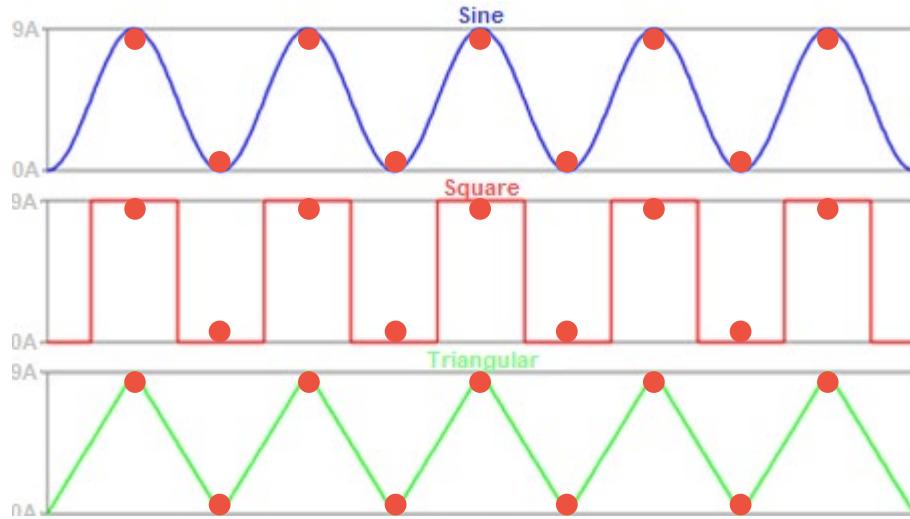
Daylight EL

Classroom Exercise

Daylight EL

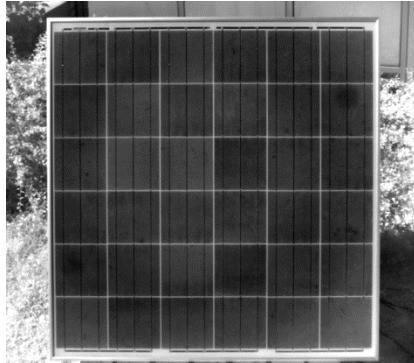


Daylight EL

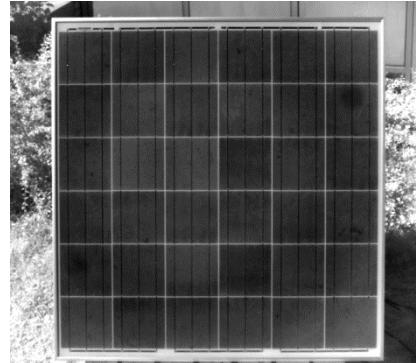


- Several EL and BG images have to be averaged to increase the signal-to-noise ratio.
- The images can also be taken in sequence instead of modulation signal, but the irradiation must be stable.

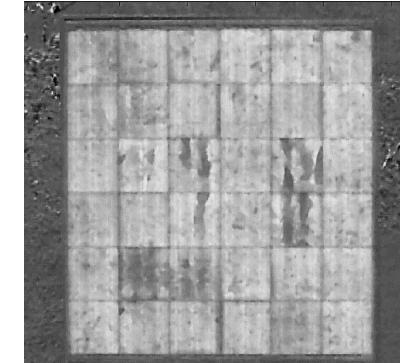
Averaged EL image



Averaged Background image

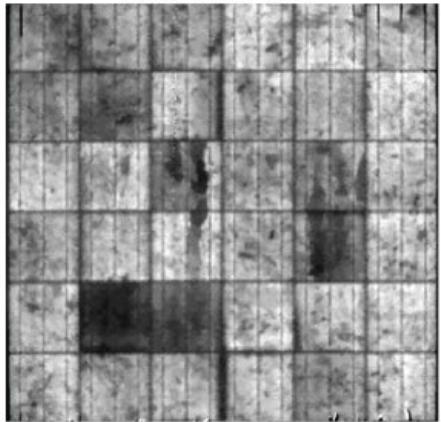


-

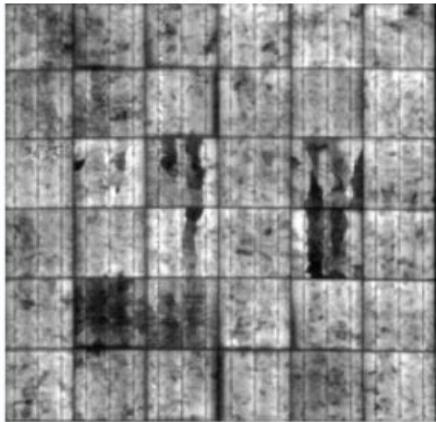


Daylight EL

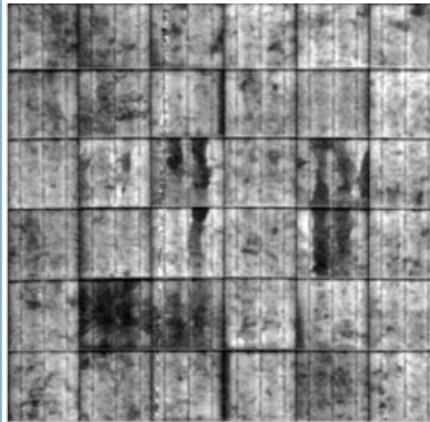
300 W/m² GHI



500 W/m² GHI



600 W/m² GHI



800 W/m² GHI

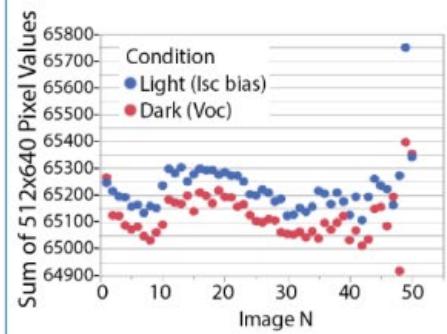
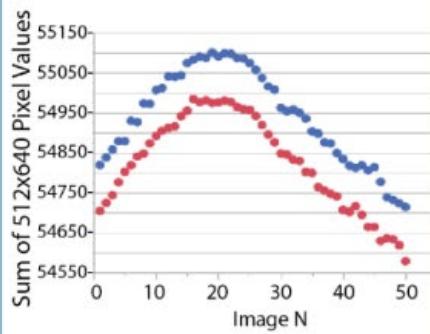
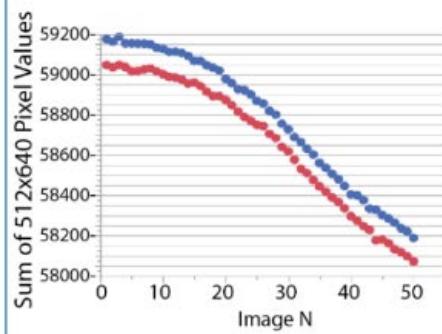
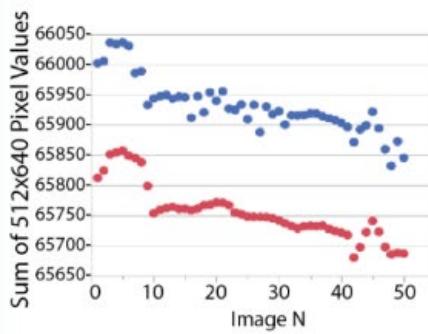
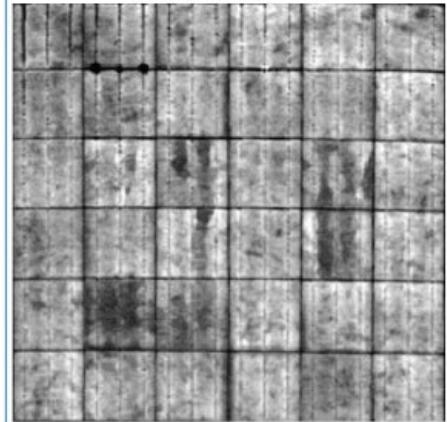
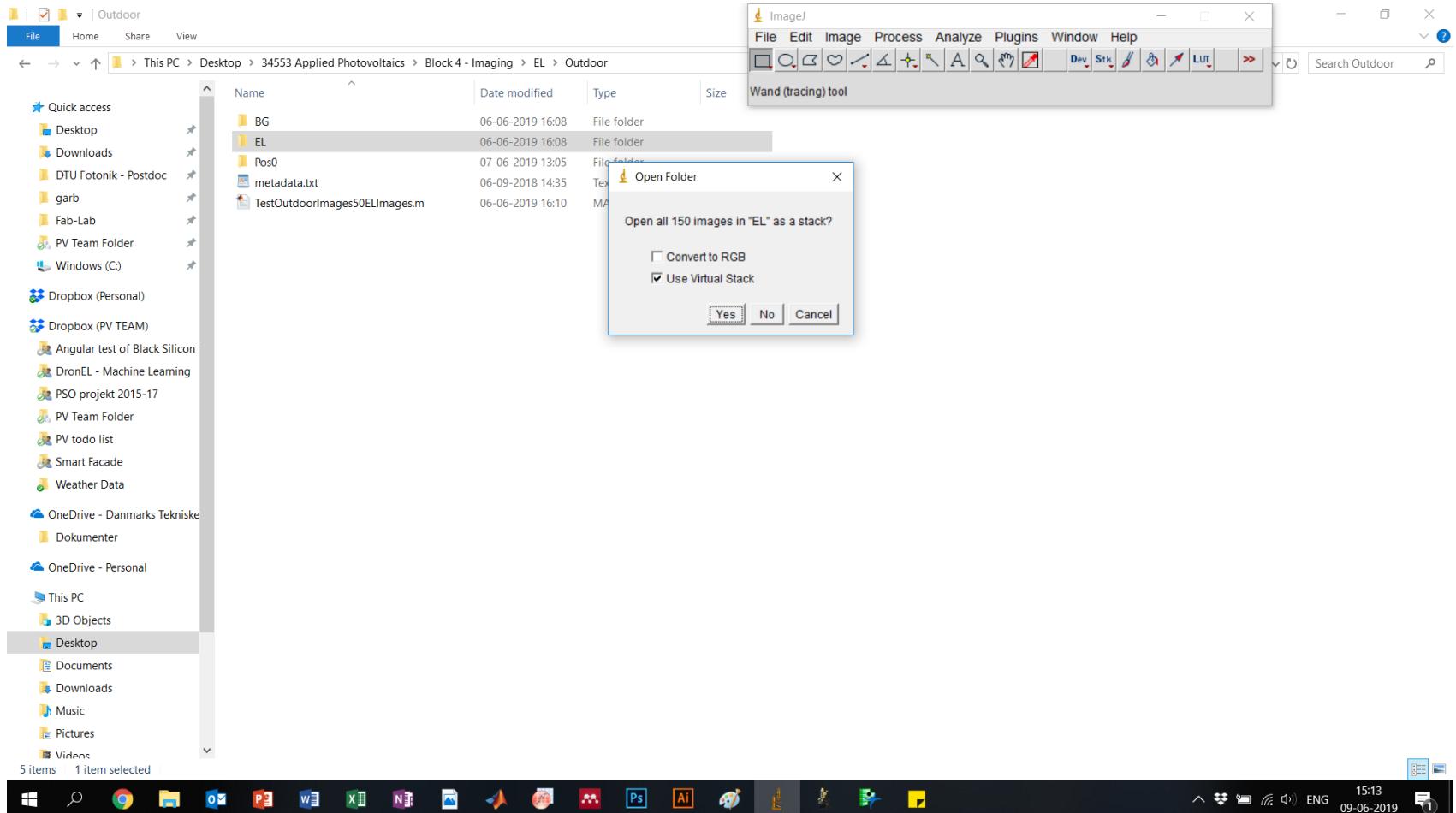


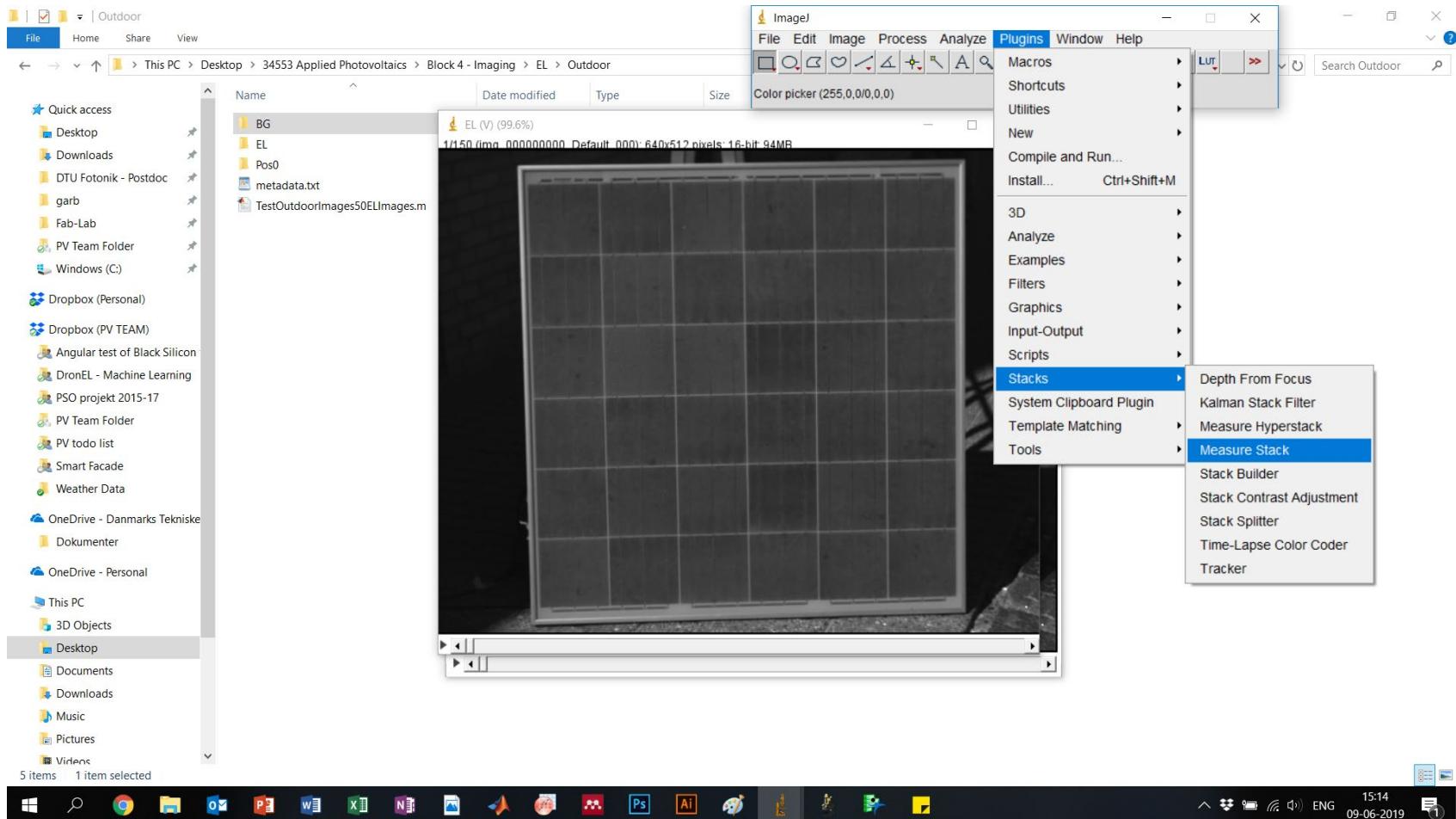
Image Processing

- Outdoors EL
 - Import the image sequences into ImageJ
 - Verify mean pixel numbers of the image sequence (stack)
 - Take an average image of the EL image sequence
 - Take an average image of the BG image sequence
 - Subtract the resulting averaged images

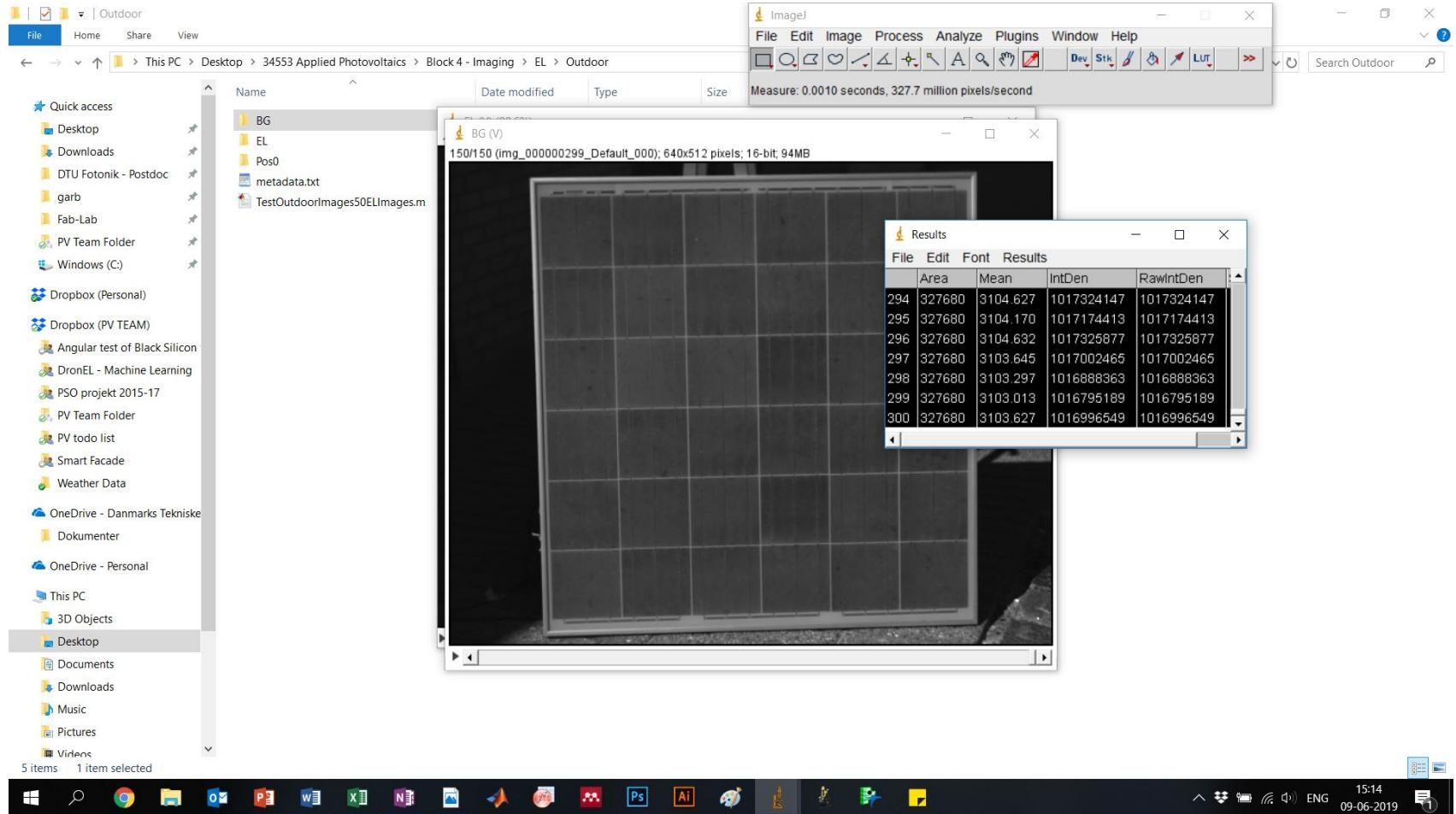
Drag and drop the full sequence folders



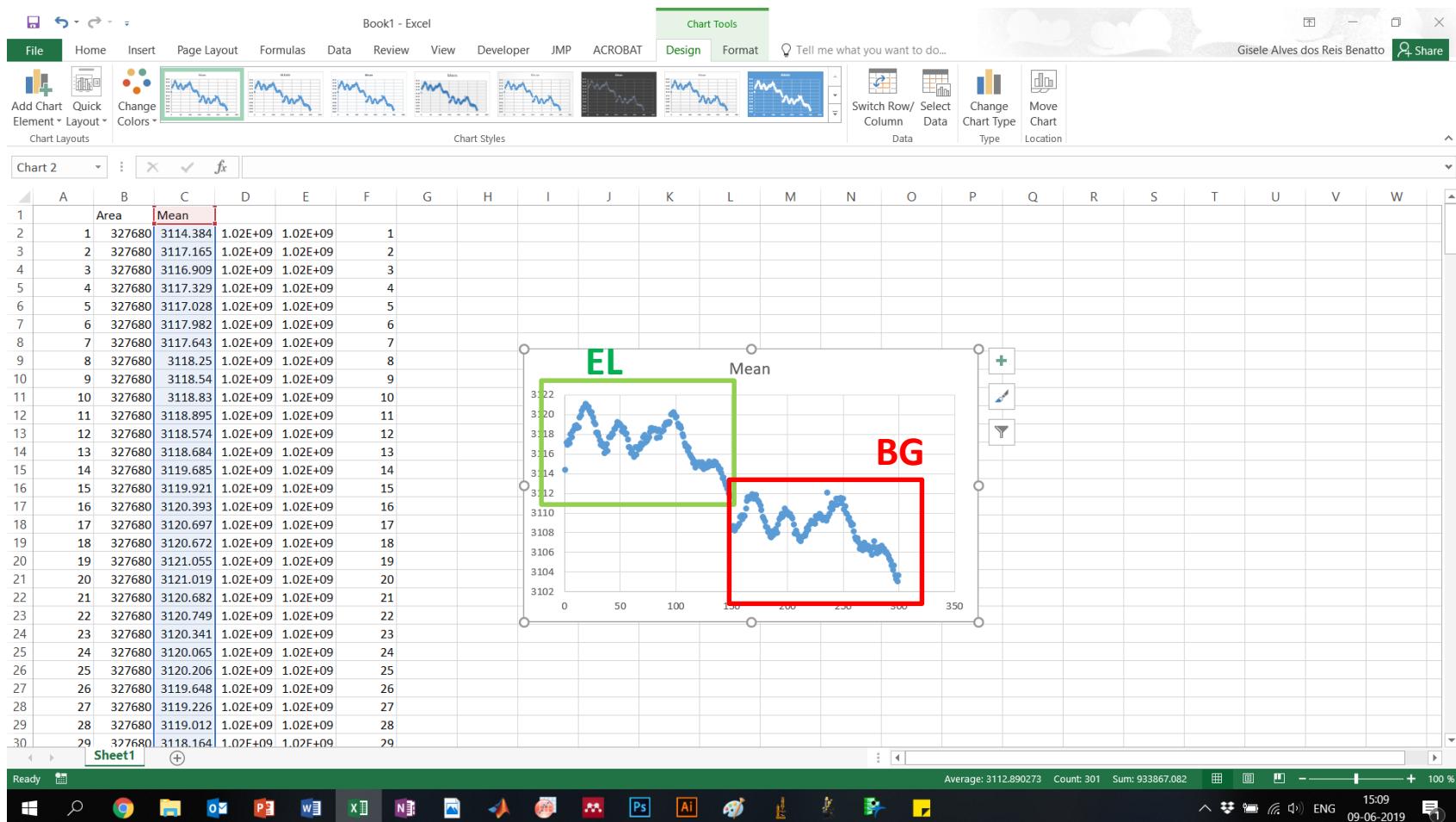
Measure both Stacks: EL and BG



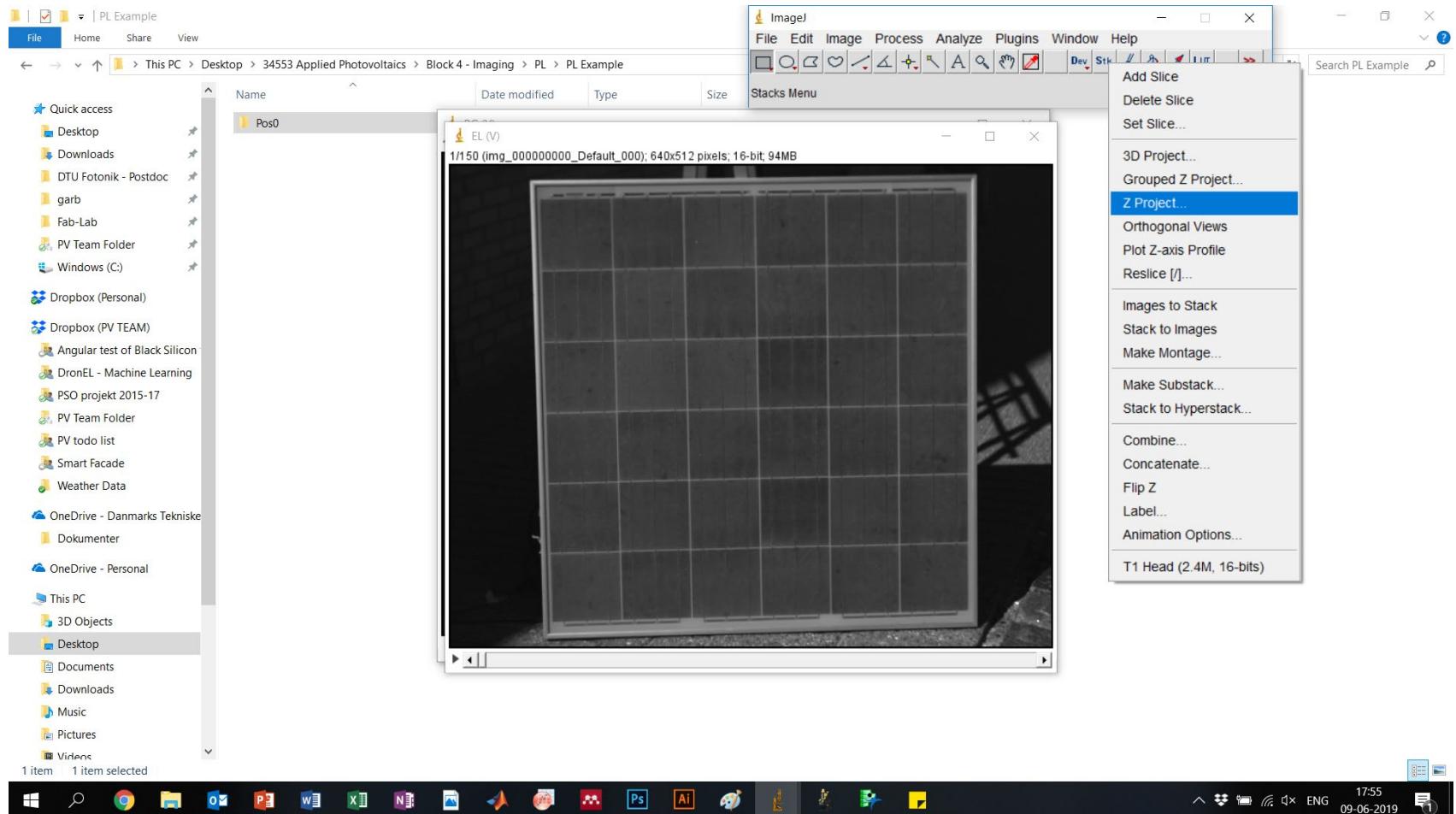
Plot the results in Excel



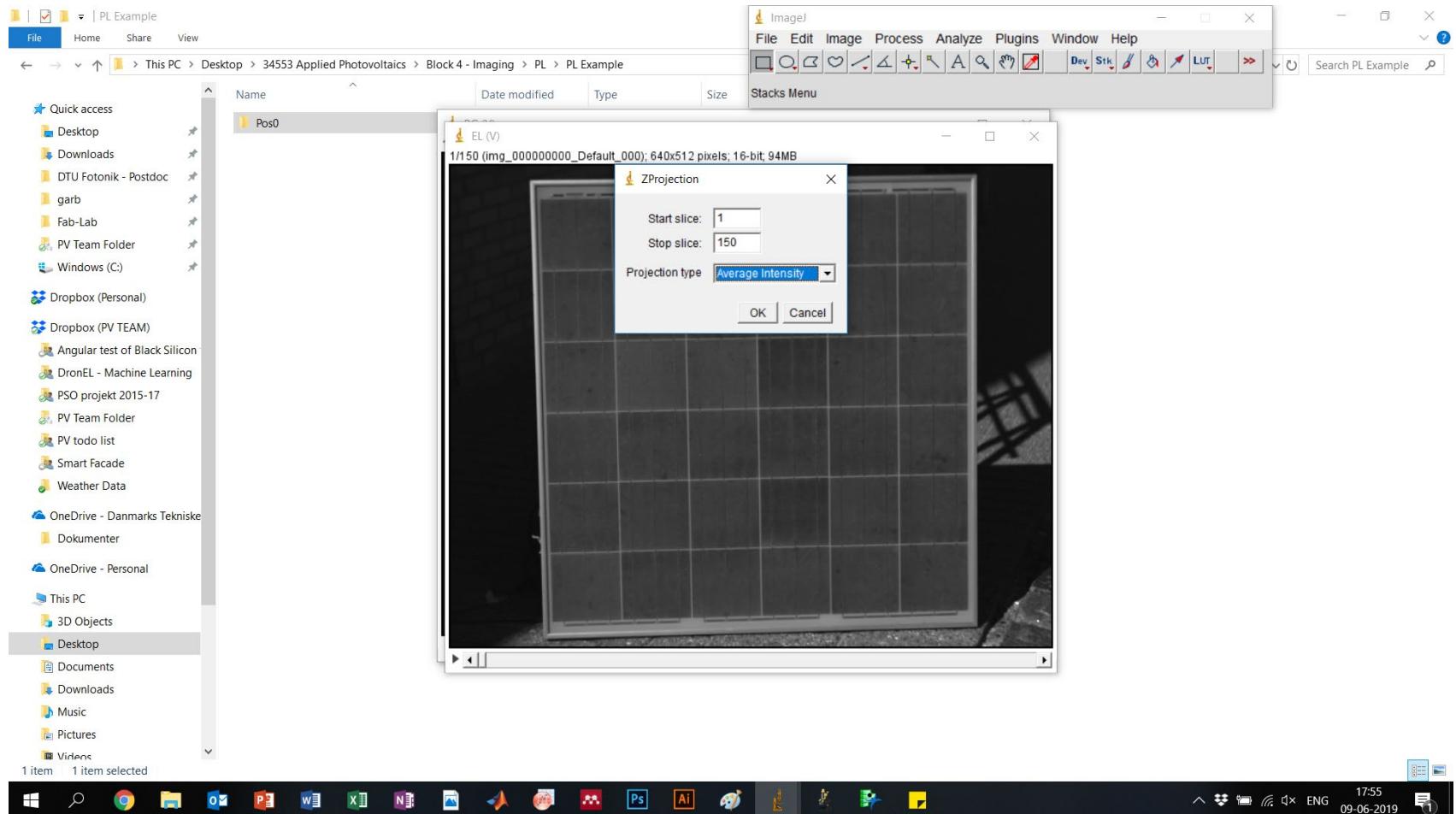
Verify statistical difference between EL and BG



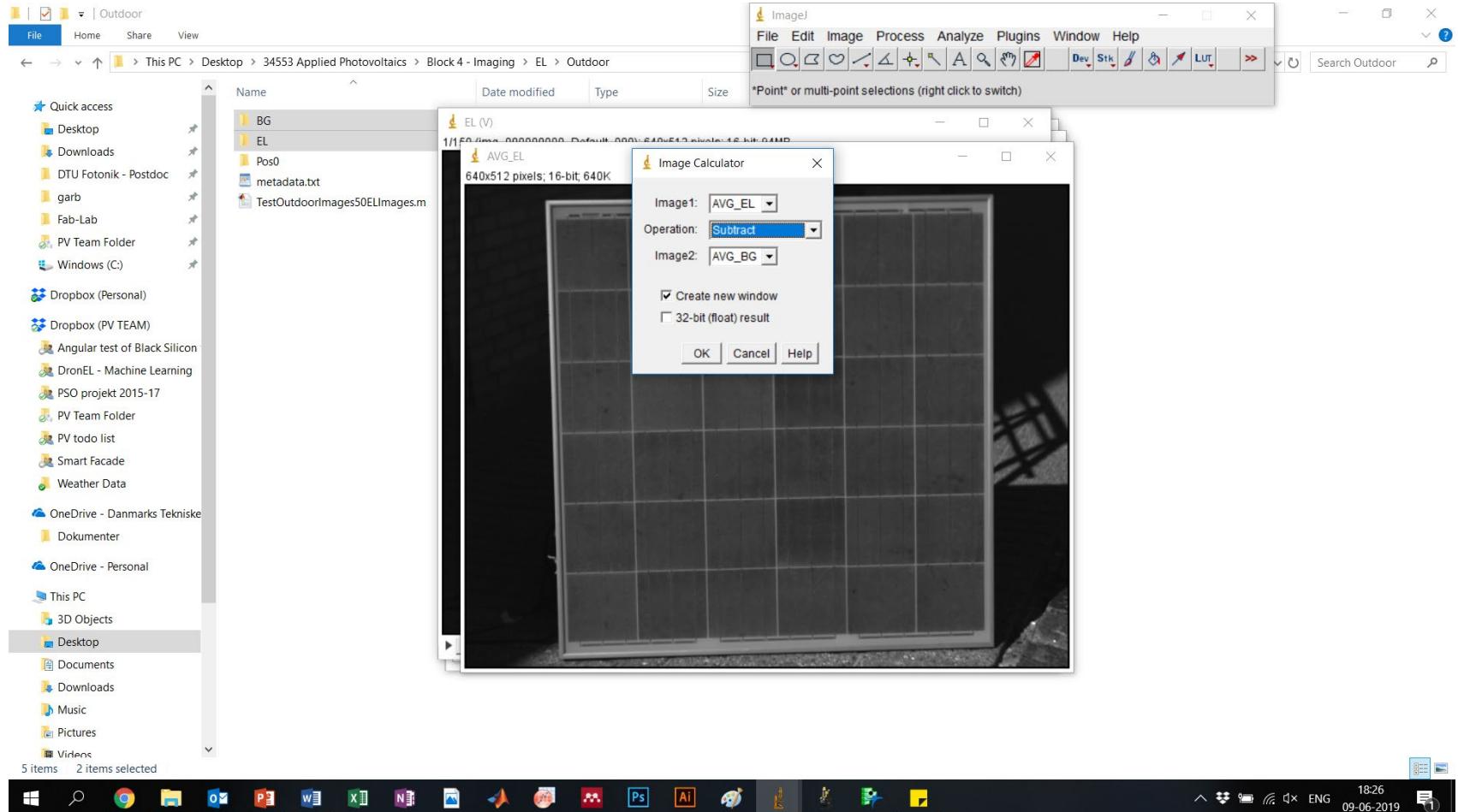
Average image from the stacks



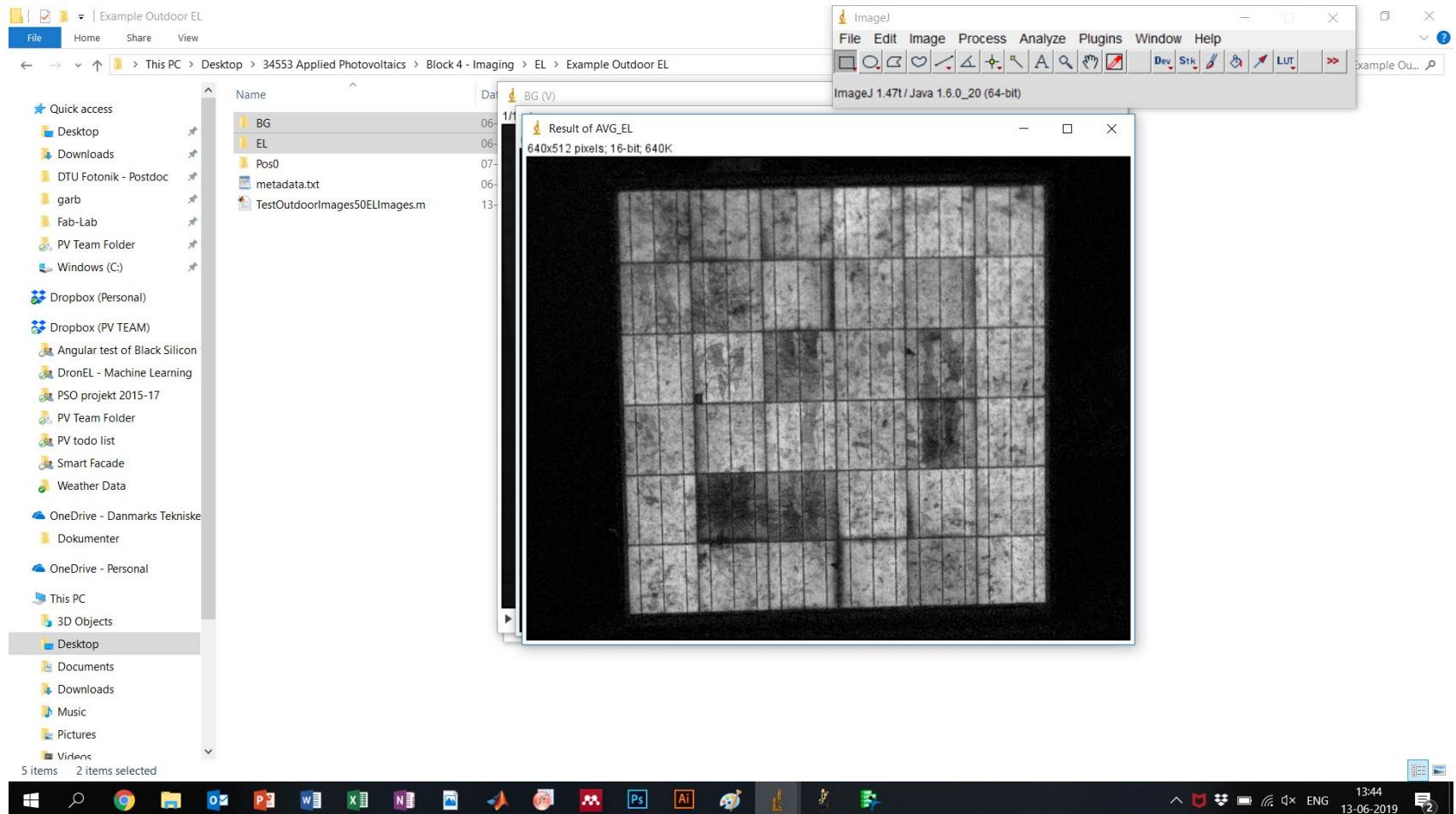
Average image from the stacks



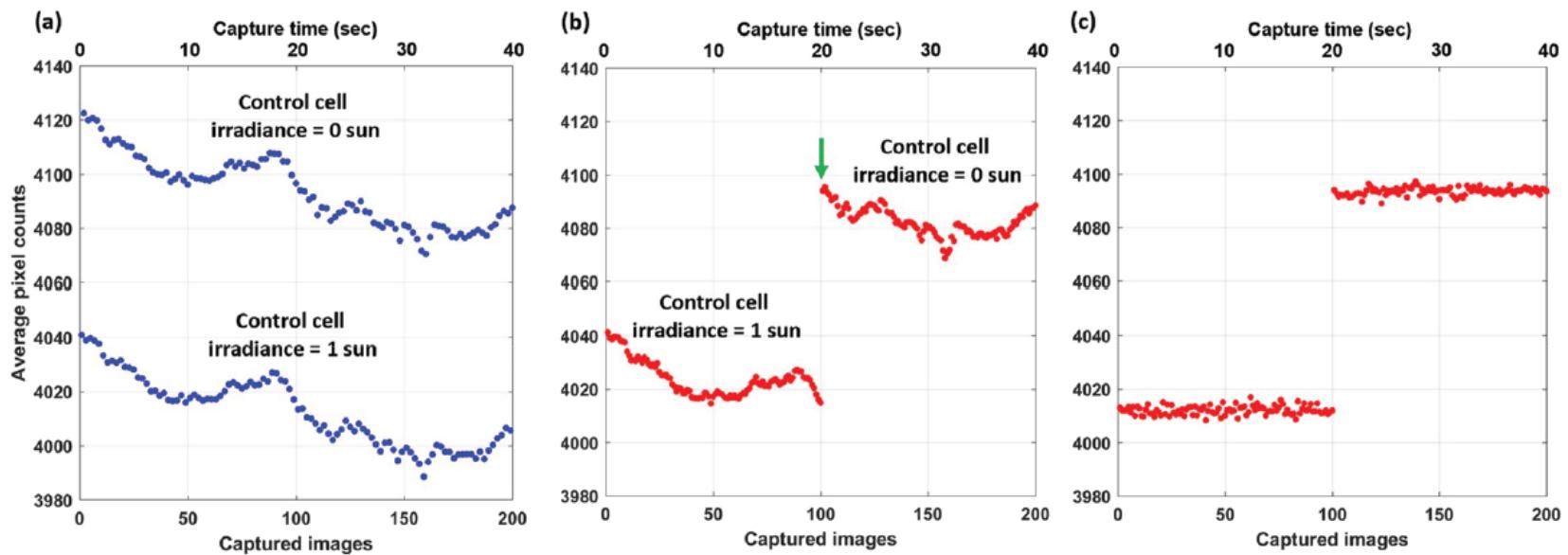
Subtract the averaged images



Resulting Outdoor EL image



Normalized Sunlight Variation



R. Bhoopathy, O. Kunz, M. Juhl, T. Trupke, and Z. Hameiri, *Prog. Photovoltaics Res. Appl.*, vol. 28, no. 3, pp. 217–228, 2020.