

EE580 – Solar Cells Todd J. Kaiser

- Lecture 08
- Solar Cell Characterization

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Solar Cell Operation

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Solar Cell Electrical Model

- PV is modeled as a current source because it supplies a constant current over a wide range of voltages
- It has p-n junction diode that supplies a potential
- It has internal resistors that impede the flow of the electrons

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Circuit Diagram

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Electrical Losses

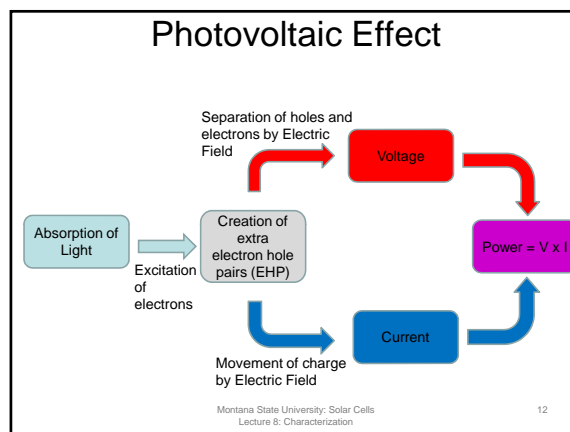
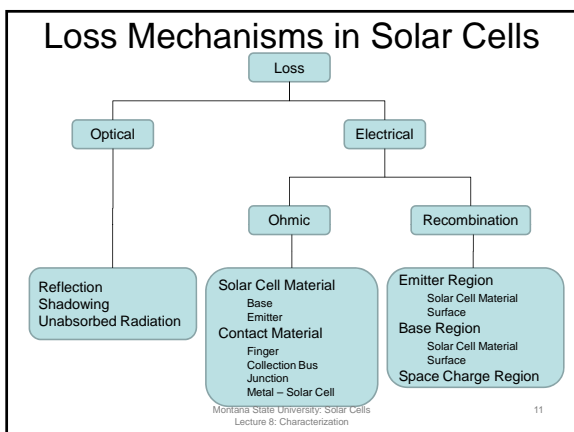
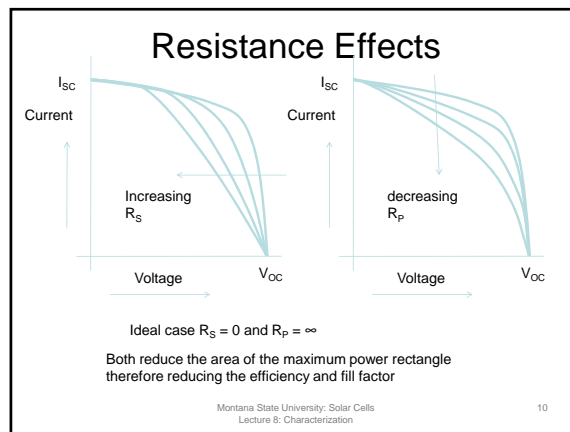
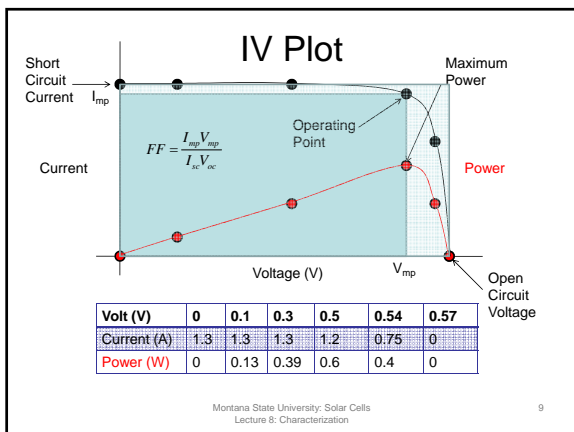
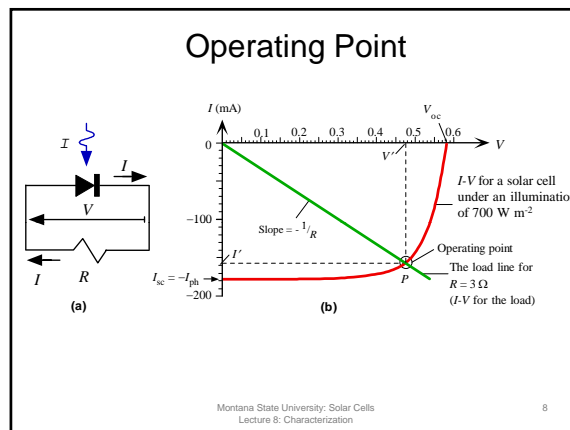
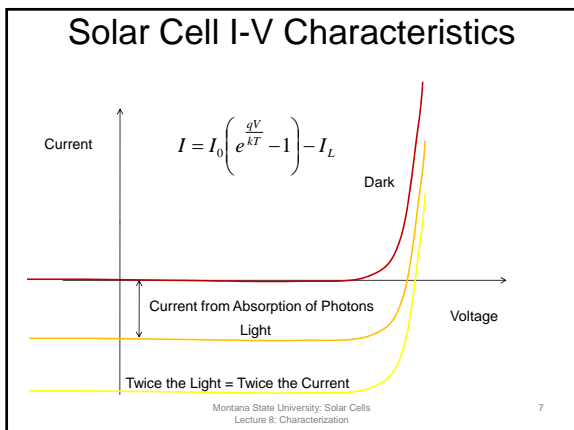
- Series Resistance
(Resistance of Hole & Electron Motion)
 - Bulk Resistance of Semiconductor Materials
 - Bulk Resistance of Metallic Contacts and Interconnects
 - Contact Resistance
- Parallel Resistance or Shunt Resistance
(Recombination of Hole and Electron)
 - PN junction Leakage
 - Leakage around edge of Junction
 - Foreign Impurities & Crystal Defects

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Power & IV Curve

- Power (Watts) is the rate at which energy (Joules) is supplied by a source or consumed by a load... **It is a rate not a quantity**
- The power output by a source is the product of the current supplied and the voltage at which the current was supplied
- Power output = Source voltage x Source current
 - $P=V \times I$ (Watts = Joules/second) = (Volts)x(Amperes)
- By changing the resistance of the load different currents and corresponding voltages can be measured and plotted

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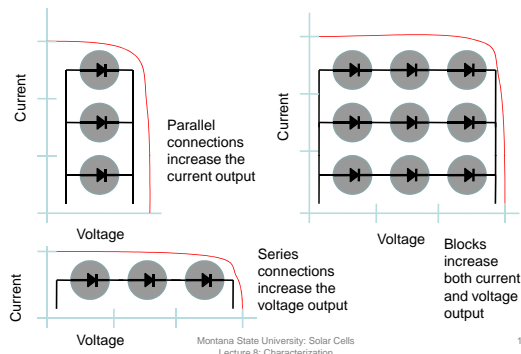


Linking Cells

- Solar cells are not usually used individually because they do not output sufficient voltage and power to meet typical electrical demands
- The amount of voltage and current they output can be increased by combining cells together with wires to produce larger area solar modules
- Cells can be connected in a number of ways
 - Strings – where cells are connected in **series**
 - Blocks 2 or more strings connected together in **parallel**
 - Joining 2 or more blocks together

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Solar Cell Panels

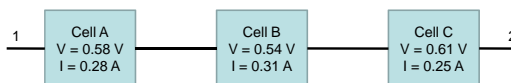


Calculating Voltage and Current

- **Series** connections are made by connecting one cell's n-type contact to the p-type of the next cell
- **Parallel** connections are made by joining each cells n-type contacts together and p-type contacts together
- **Series** connections the voltages add
- **Parallel** connections the voltages add
- **Series** connections the current flow is equal to the current from the cell generating the smallest current (limited by poorest cell)
- **Parallel** connections the voltage is the average of the cells or string in parallel

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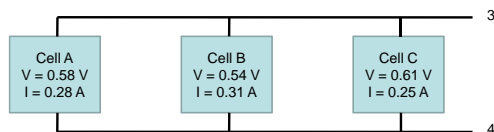
Example: Cells Series Connected



- The voltage across terminals 12 is the sum of the voltages
- $V_{12} = V_A + V_B + V_C = 0.58 + 0.54 + 0.61 = 1.73(V)$
- The current through the cells is restricted by the smallest current produce by any of the cells
- $I_{12} = 0.25 (A)$

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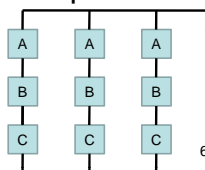
Example: Cells Parallel Connected



- The voltage across terminals 34 is the average of the voltages
- $V_{34} = (V_A + V_B + V_C) / 3 = (0.58 + 0.54 + 0.61) / 3 = 0.58(V)$
- The current at the terminals 34 is the sum of the currents in each cell
- $I_{34} = (I_A + I_B + I_C) = (0.28 + 0.31 + 0.25) = 0.84(A)$

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Example: Block Connected



- The voltage across terminals 56 given by the series voltage already calculated:
- $V_{56} = V_A + V_B + V_C = 0.58 + 0.54 + 0.61 = 1.73(V)$
- The current at the terminals 56 is the sum of the currents in each string already calculated
- $I_{56} = 3(I_{string}) = 3(0.25) = 0.75(A)$

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Summary Linking Cells

- Linking modules or batteries is similar to connecting PV cells
 - Series Connections
 - Voltages are added in series connections
 - The current is restricted to the smallest current
 - Parallel connections
 - The currents are added in parallel connections
 - The voltages are averaged from each string
- Solar Cells and Modules are Matched to improve the power generated