

19074 PAN File Report: LG LG320N1K-A5 Module

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Project ID: 19074 (CFV), 2109144 (Customer PO)
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1 Project Summary

CFV Solar conducted PAN file testing on one **LG320N1K-A5** module produced by **LG**. I-V curves at multiple irradiance and temperature conditions were obtained on one sample per IEC 61853-1:2011. The PVsyst 6 single-diode model coefficients were derived with PANOpt®, a software developed at CFV.

2 Executive Summary of Results

The performance matrix data were scaled to prepare PAN file source data for the 320 W power class of the LG320N1K-A5 type. The “Measured STC” scaling method (explained in Procedures section) was used. Optimized PAN files were created for the specified module type and power class with PANOpt®, CFV’s proprietary software.

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3 Sample Information

Other samples were also tested as part of project 19074. For full information on all samples, refer to reports 19074-PR-E-001 through 19074-PR-E-009.

Labeling

Module ID	SNL ID	Manufacturer	Module Type	Serial Number
19074-002	00003879	LG	LG320N1K-A5	710K3TA1V4KK

Constructional Details

Module Type	Length [m]	Width [m]	Thickness [mm]
LG320N1K-A5	1.686	1.016	40

Nameplate Values

Module Type	Isc [A]	Voc [V]	Imp [A]	Vmp [V]	Pmp [W]	Max Sys Volt [V]	Fuse Rating [A]
LG320N1K-A5	10.19	40.80	9.62	33.30	320	1000	20

Photographs

Front



Back



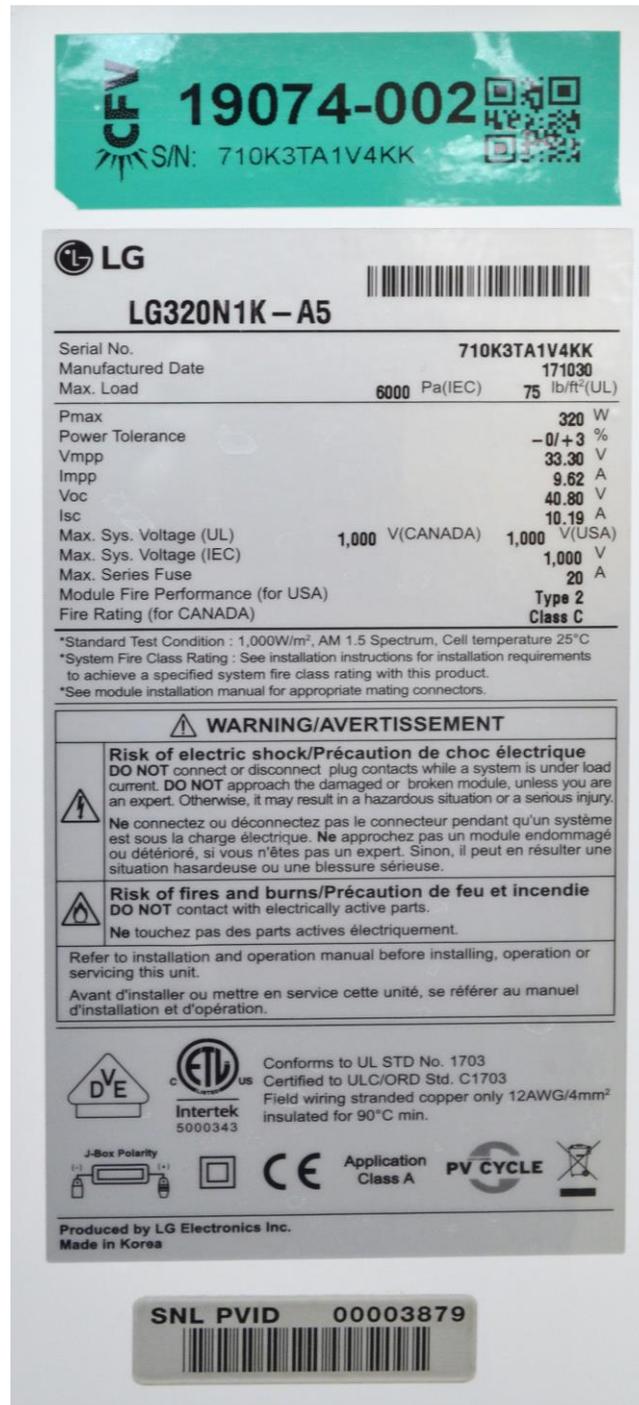
Connectors



Junction Box



Nameplate(s)



Sampling

A single fielded sample of the type, LG320N1K-A5, was tested for this project and used in the PAN file creation.

4 Procedures

There were other tests included in project 19074. This report includes only the procedures relevant to the PAN file generation and Electroluminescence Imaging.

4.1 Electroluminescence Imaging

Electroluminescence (EL) images were taken with a Peltier-cooled CCD camera that has a resolution of 8.3 MPixels. A long pass filter blocked incoming light with wavelength below 850 nm. A constant DC bias was applied to the modules while the imaging was performed in the dark.

A relevant IEC document (IEC TS 60904-13:2018) has been published recently. The EL imaging was carried out at $1.0 \times I_{sc}$ per a procedure in this document, but this test is not yet included in CFV's scope of ISO 17025 accreditation.

4.2 Preconditioning

The sample was installed outdoors on a fixed rack in open circuit to receive a minimum of 40 kWh/m² of irradiation. The plane-of-array irradiance was measured with a calibrated pyranometer. CFV is ISO 17025-accredited to carry out Preconditioning per IEC 61215:2005. The preconditioning carried out for this project deviated from IEC 61215:2005 in that a higher irradiation dose was received (IEC 61215:2005 specifies a dose of 5.0 to 5.5 kWh/m²).

4.3 MQT 06.1 Performance at STC

Performance at STC test was carried out in conformity with IEC 61215-2:2016 MQT 06.1. CFV is ISO 17025-accredited to carry out the test. This test also qualifies as MQT 02 Maximum Power Determination.

We used a pulse-type solar simulator (Halm moduleTest 3; Fig. 4.3.1), classified as class AAA per IEC 60904-9:2007. The irradiance of the Xenon arc lamp flash at the module plane was measured with a co-planar reference cell (Fraunhofer WPVS type, manufactured by Czibula & Grundmann GmbH) that meets the requirements of IEC 60904-2:2015. The reference cell was calibrated at PTB of Germany. The solar simulator was in a room constantly maintained at $25 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$, and prior to the tests we waited for the modules to thermally stabilize to the room temperature. During the test, the module backside temperature was measured at four points with calibrated RTDs with accuracy better than $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$.

The reported I-V characteristics show the average of three consecutive measurements. Each measurement was carried out in conformity with IEC 60904-1:2006. One measurement involved a forward sweep (I_{sc} to V_{oc}) and a reverse sweep (V_{oc} to I_{sc}), whose I-V data were averaged to calculate the I_{sc} , V_{oc} , I_{mp} , and V_{mp} values. The irradiance was controlled to be within $1000 \pm 3 \text{ W/m}^2$ for the measurements. The minimal differences between the STC and the actual test conditions were further corrected per IEC 60891:2009.

Prior to measurements, testing was carried out to check for I-V curve hysteresis between the forward and reverse sweeps. It was found that the LG320N1K-A5 module type needed three sections for both the forward and reverse sweeps. The effective sweep time for the measurements on the LG320N1K-A5 module type was 75 ms forward and 75 ms reverse. A spectral mismatch factor of 0.9946 was used and was derived from EQE data provided by the manufacturer for this module type.



Fig. 4.3.1 Class AAA solar simulator from h.a.l.m. used at CFV

Table 4.3.1 shows the uncertainty and repeatability of CFV's STC performance data. The values take in to account all the major sources of error, including the reference cell calibration, spectrum of the flasher, non-uniformity of the irradiance in the test plane, etc. CFV maintains a rigorous daily, weekly, and quarterly quality control program to guarantee top-tier flash measurement accuracy. The quarterly control modules are also measured annually at Fraunhofer ISE CalLab of Germany.

4.4 Performance Matrix

Multi-irradiance and multi-temperature Performance Matrix test was conducted in conformity with IEC 61853-1:2011 § 8.1. CFV is ISO 17025-accredited to carry out this test.

The test points cover irradiances from 100 to 1100 W/m², and temperatures from 15 to 75°C. In addition to the test points defined in IEC 61853-1:2011 § 8.1, measurements were obtained at five additional points, as shown in Table 4.4.1. The irradiance was varied by adjusting the voltage applied to the Xenon arc lamp. The spectral match remains class A or better for all irradiances. An integrated thermal chamber varied the module temperature

with a laminar air flow, and the module temperature was monitored at 4 points with calibrated RTDs having uncertainties of $\pm 0.13^{\circ}\text{C}$. For each measurement, the max-min temperature spread was less than 1.5°C .

The monitor cell was mounted at a location outside the thermal chamber and was not coplanar with the test module. The monitor cell sensitivity was adjusted to reproduce the Pmp measured at STC on the test module. Other than the irradiance and temperature controls, the measurement procedure was identical to the Performance at STC test.

Table 4.4.1: Test points for the performance matrix. 5 additional test points are indicated.

Irradiance (W/m ²)	Temperature			
	15°C	25°C	50°C	75°C
1100		⊙	⊙	⊙
1000	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
800	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
600	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
400	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊗
200	⊙	⊙	⊗	⊗
100	⊙	⊙	⊗	⊗

⊙ Measured and required by the IEC 61853-1 standard

⊗ Additional test points; Measured but not required by the IEC 61853-1 standard

4.5 MQT 04 Temperature Coefficients

Temperature Coefficients test was conducted in conformity with IEC 61215-2:2016 MQT 04 and IEC 60891:2009 § 4. CFV Solar is ISO 17025-accredited to carry out the test.

The test was carried out along with the Performance Matrix test. In addition to the 15, 25, 50, and 75°C temperatures required for the matrix, the modules were flashed with 1000 W/m² irradiance at additional intermediate temperatures. The temperature coefficients for I_{sc}, V_{oc}, I_{mp}, V_{mp}, and P_{mp} were determined by linear regression over the 15-75°C temperature range.

4.6 Performance Data Scaling

When creating PAN files for PV_{sys}, one requirement is that the P_{mp} at STC needs to match the nameplate power. This requirement translates into the technical issues of (1) how to scale the P_{mp} values at the various temperature and irradiance points and (2) how to scale the STC I_{sc}, V_{oc}, I_{mp}, and V_{mp} values, if the measured values at STC do not match the nameplate values.

In this project, we scaled the performance matrix data for use with PANOpt®, by the following approach:

Measured STC Approach

Pmp	A constant gain factor was applied to the Pmp values in the matrix, to obtain the nameplate rating at STC. The gain factor used was: $[Pmp\ Gain] = [NP\ Pmp] / [Measured\ STC\ Pmp]$
Isc, Voc, Imp, Vmp	A constant gain factor equal to the square root of [Pmp Gain] was applied to the I _{sc} , V _{oc} , I _{mp} , and V _{mp} values. $[Isc\ Gain] = [Voc\ Gain] = [Imp\ Gain] = [Vmp\ Gain] = [Pmp\ Gain]^{1/2}$

4.7 PAN file Generation and Optimization

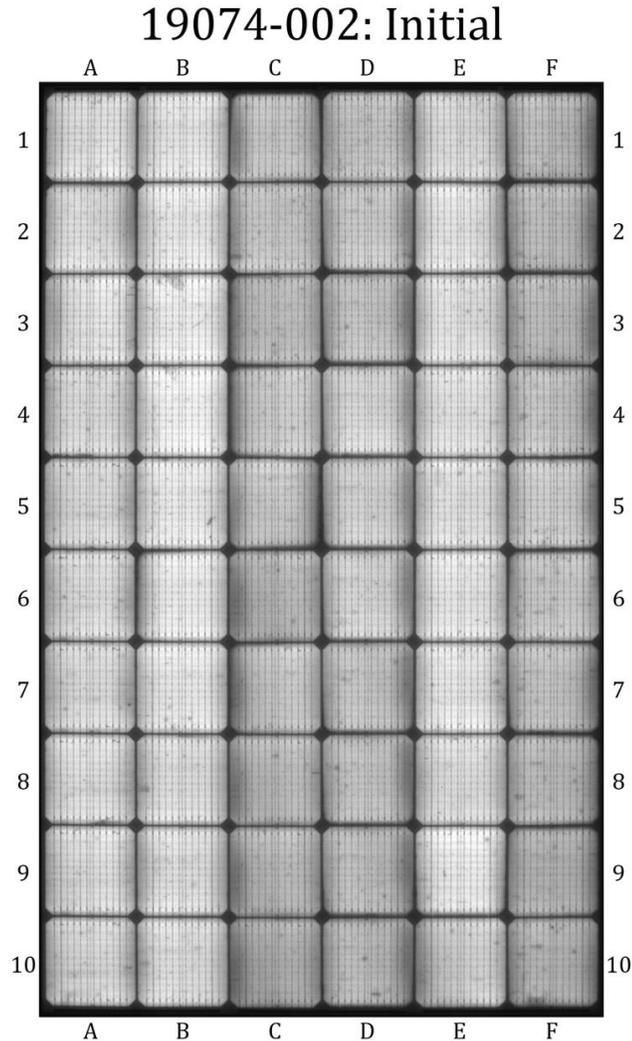
Optimized PAN files were prepared using PANOpt®, an in-house-developed software for deriving from the test data optimum solutions for the PV_{sys} 6 single-diode performance model. Starting with the measured values of I_{sc}, V_{oc}, I_{mp}, V_{mp}, μI_{sc}, and an R_s value calculated from the I-V curves with the Swanson method, the PANOpt® solver iterated over a given parameter space for R_s, R_{sh}, R_{shG0} (and $d_i^2 / \mu\tau_{eff}$ for thin-film technologies) until the PV_{sys} 6 model-predicted P_{mp} values over the Performance Matrix points matched the measured values (average of three samples) with minimum error.

The IAM profile of the test module was not experimentally determined. The default PV_{sys} IAM profile for normal glass was adopted.

5 Results

5.1 Electroluminescence Imaging

The module was imaged in the dark while a constant DC bias current of 10.19 A (I_{sc}) was applied to the module.



5.2 Preconditioning

The module received 41.33 kWh/m² of outdoor preconditioning prior to indoor performance testing. The preconditioning was performed with the module in open circuit.

5.3 MQT 06.1 Performance at STC

The following values were measured after preconditioning and during the Performance Matrix test.

Module ID	Isc [A]	Voc [V]	Imp [V]	Vmp [V]	Pmp [W]	FF [%]
19074-002	10.355	40.13	9.789	32.72	320.32	77.08

Table 5.3.1 Uncertainty and repeatability of flash measurements on Si modules

	Isc	Voc	Imp	Vmp	Pmp
Uncertainty	± 1.8 %	± 0.7 %	± 2.2 %	± 1.3 %	± 2.2 %
Repeatability	± 0.20 %	± 0.20 %	± 0.30 %	± 0.40 %	± 0.45 %

5.4 MQT 04 Temperature Coefficients

Relative Units

Module ID	α Isc [%/°C]	β Voc [%/°C]	α Imp [%/°C]	β Vmp [%/°C]	δ Pmp [%/°C]
19074-002	+0.0296	-0.2912	-0.0188	-0.3845	-0.4002

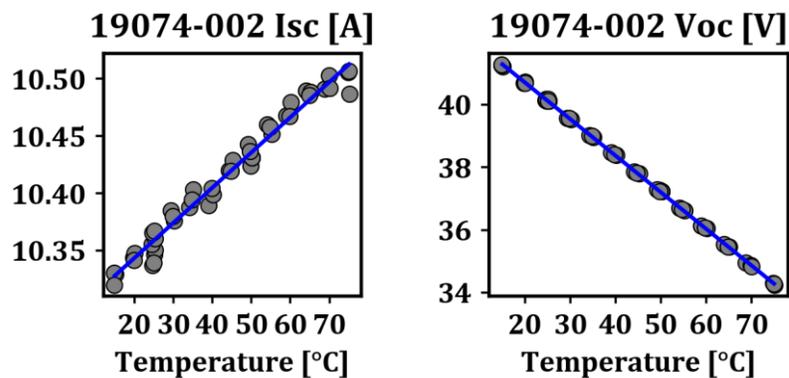
Absolute Units

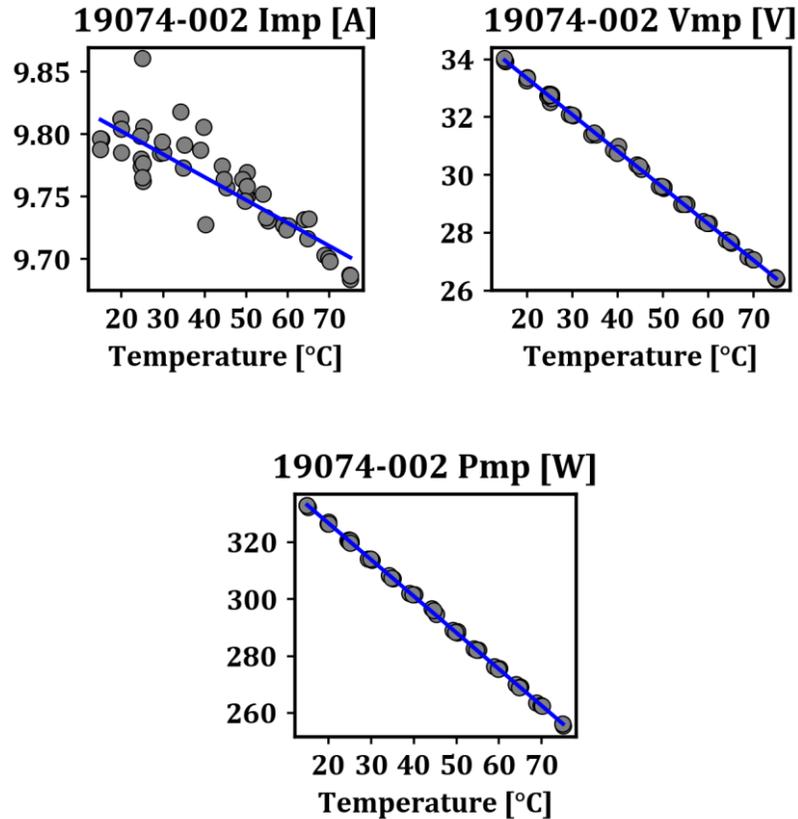
Module ID	α Isc [A/°C]	β Voc [V/°C]	α Imp [A/°C]	β Vmp [V/°C]	δ Pmp [W/°C]
19074-002	+0.00306	-0.1168	-0.00184	-0.1258	-1.2817

Table 5.4.1 Estimated uncertainty of temperature coefficients (relative)

	α Isc	β Voc	α Imp	β Vmp	γ Pmp
Uncertainty (k = 2)	± 10 %	± 5 %	N/A	N/A	± 5 %

Plots





Measured Data

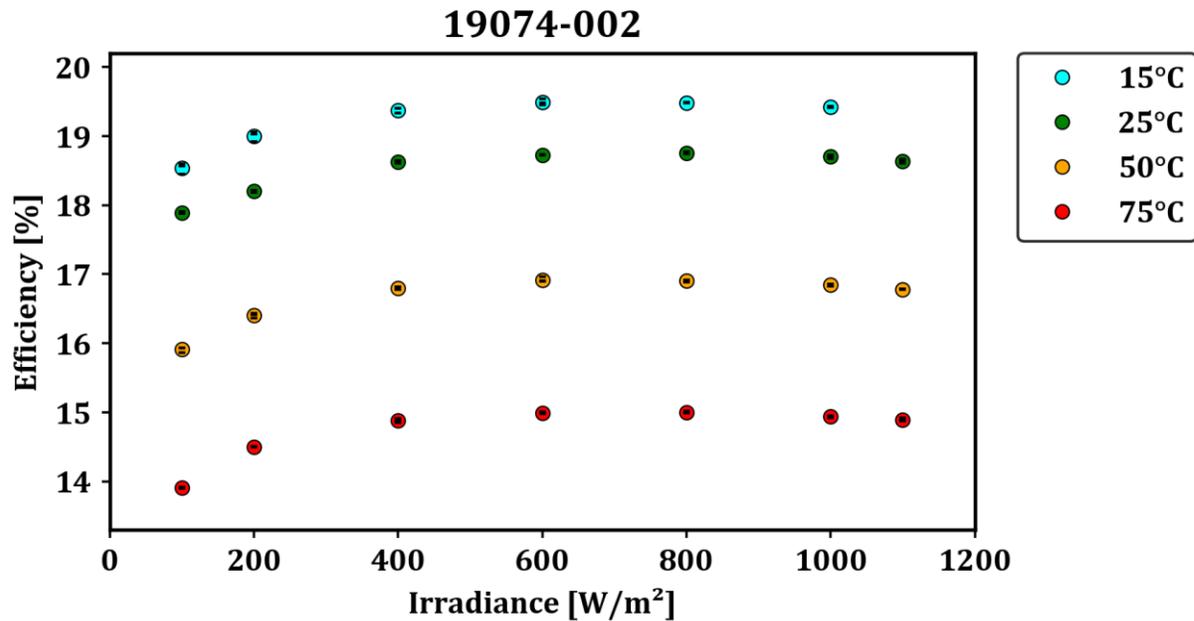
The following table shows the I-V values measured on the tested sample.

Module ID	T (°C)	G (W/m ²)	Isc (A)	Voc (V)	Imp (A)	Vmp (V)	Pmp (W)
19074-002	14.96	1000	10.328	41.26	9.793	33.98	332.75
19074-002	19.93	1000	10.348	40.70	9.800	33.33	326.64
19074-002	24.94	1000	10.355	40.14	9.788	32.73	320.37
19074-002	29.75	1000	10.380	39.56	9.788	32.08	313.99
19074-002	34.69	1000	10.396	38.99	9.794	31.41	307.63
19074-002	39.65	1000	10.397	38.42	9.773	30.88	301.75
19074-002	44.70	1000	10.425	37.83	9.765	30.29	295.74
19074-002	49.85	1000	10.433	37.25	9.756	29.58	288.62
19074-002	54.66	1000	10.458	36.66	9.738	28.98	282.27
19074-002	59.60	1000	10.473	36.08	9.726	28.36	275.80
19074-002	64.59	1000	10.489	35.49	9.727	27.70	269.42
19074-002	69.56	1000	10.496	34.89	9.700	27.10	262.88
19074-002	74.96	1000	10.500	34.27	9.686	26.42	255.94

5.5 Performance Matrix

Efficiency Curves

In the following plot, circles indicate the average of three measurements at each irradiance and temperature test condition. Bars inside the circles indicate the values from each of the three measurements.



Measured Data

The following table shows the Performance Matrix data measured on the tested sample.

Module ID	T (°C)	G (W/m ²)	Isc (A)	Voc (V)	Imp (A)	Vmp (V)	Pmp (W)
19074-002	15	100	1.024	37.58	0.978	32.48	31.75
19074-002	15	200	2.042	38.69	1.957	33.26	65.10
19074-002	15	400	4.089	39.81	3.924	33.83	132.77
19074-002	15	600	6.167	40.45	5.881	34.06	200.34
19074-002	15	800	8.236	40.91	7.833	34.09	267.01
19074-002	15	1000	10.328	41.25	9.793	33.97	332.71
19074-002	25	100	1.028	36.33	0.989	30.98	30.64
19074-002	25	200	2.041	37.47	1.950	31.98	62.36
19074-002	25	400	4.097	38.63	3.915	32.59	127.59
19074-002	25	600	6.187	39.30	5.865	32.82	192.47
19074-002	25	800	8.264	39.77	7.823	32.86	257.03
19074-002	25	1000	10.355	40.13	9.789	32.72	320.32
19074-002	25	1100	11.395	40.30	10.735	32.70	351.08
19074-002	50	100	1.039	33.12	0.979	27.83	27.25

Module ID	T (°C)	G (W/m ²)	Isc (A)	Voc (V)	Imp (A)	Vmp (V)	Pmp (W)
19074-002	50	200	2.064	34.33	1.956	28.73	56.21
19074-002	50	400	4.137	35.59	3.893	29.55	115.07
19074-002	50	600	6.231	36.32	5.855	29.70	173.90
19074-002	50	800	8.325	36.84	7.800	29.70	231.65
19074-002	50	1000	10.434	37.23	9.757	29.57	288.50
19074-002	50	1100	11.482	37.40	10.722	29.49	316.21
19074-002	75	100	1.045	29.75	0.975	24.45	23.83
19074-002	75	200	2.083	31.09	1.952	25.45	49.68
19074-002	75	400	4.172	32.45	3.889	26.22	101.97
19074-002	75	600	6.273	33.25	5.830	26.43	154.08
19074-002	75	800	8.384	33.81	7.764	26.48	205.57
19074-002	75	1000	10.500	34.27	9.686	26.42	255.91
19074-002	75	1100	11.572	34.45	10.629	26.40	280.64

5.6 Performance Matrix Data Scaling

The gain factors were calculated as explained in the procedures section.

Measured STC values of the single test module

Measured Power Class	Measured STC Isc (A)	Measured STC Voc (V)	Measured STC Imp (A)	Measured STC Vmp (V)	Measured STC Pmp (W)
320	10.355	40.13	9.789	32.72	320.32

Applied gain factors for PAN file STC values by power class

PAN File Power Class	Isc Gain	Voc Gain	Imp Gain	Vmp Gain	Pmp Gain
320	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995	0.9990

PAN file STC values by power class

PAN File Power Class	PAN File STC Isc (A)	PAN File STC Voc (V)	PAN File STC Imp (A)	PAN File STC Vmp (V)
320	10.350	40.11	9.784	32.71

5.7 PAN file Generation and Optimization

PAN File Parameters for 320 W Class

Tab	Parameter	320 W
Basic data	Model	LG320N1K-A5
	Manufacturer	LG
	File name	LG_LG320N1K-A5_Dec2019_CFV.PAN
	Data source	CFV Solar Test Lab - Tested Class
	Nom. Power (Wp)	320
	Tol. - (%)	0
	Tol. + (%)	3.0
	Technology	Si-mono
	GRef (W/m ²)	1000
	TRef (°C)	25
	Isc (A)	10.350
	Voc (V)	40.11
	Imp (A)	9.784
	Vmp (V)	32.71
mulsc (%/°C)	0.030	
Sizes and Technology	Length (mm)	1686
	Width (mm)	1016
	Thickness (mm)	40
	Cells in series	60
	Maximum voltage IEC (V)	1000
	Maximum voltage UL (V)	1000
	Nb. of sub-modules	3
	Sub-module partition	Full Cells
Model parameters / Rshunt - Rserie	Rsh (Ohm)	334
	Rs (Ohm)	0.273
Model parameters / RShunt expon.	Rshunt at Ginc = 0 (Ohm)	1564
	Exponential parameter	5.5
Model parameters / Temper. coeff	Apply Temperature Correction on Gamma	Checked
	Pmpp temper. Coeff ¹	-0.394
Additional data /	Special IAM defined for this module	Unchecked

¹ The Pmp temperature coefficient in PVsyst is different from the definition in IEC 60891:2009. In PVsyst, the Pmp temperature coefficient is calculated from the Pmp values at 25°C and 45°C. Per IEC 60891:2009, the Pmp temperature coefficient is to be calculated by a linear fit through Pmp values measured over a temperature range greater than or equal to 30°C. There is in fact some nonlinearity in the Pmp dependence on temperature, which is why the Pmp temperature coefficient value for the PAN file is different from the value reported in Section 04.

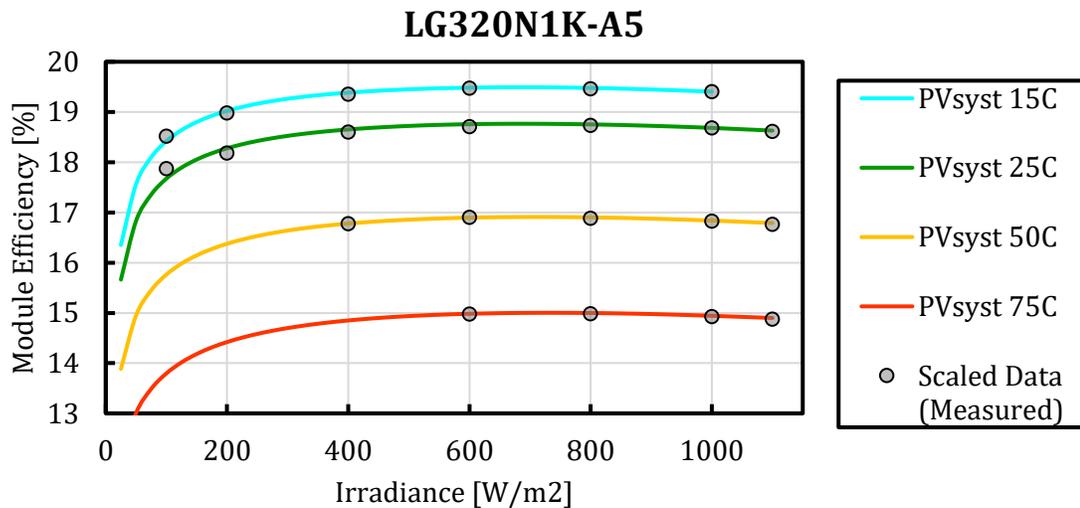
Tab	Parameter	320 W	
Customized IAM	Front Surface		Normal Glass
	Point 1	0°	1.000
	Point 2	30°	0.998
	Point 3	50°	0.981
	Point 4	60°	0.948
	Point 5	70°	0.862
	Point 6	75°	0.776
	Point 7	80°	0.636
	Point 8	85°	0.403
	Point 9	90°	0.000

PAN File Model Accuracy

PVsyst 6 model output was compared with the scaled data used as the PANOpt® input.

Power Class	RMS Error of Pmp (Error = PVsyst 6 model Pmp - Measured Pmp) [W]				
	15-75°C	15°C	25°C	50°C	75°C
280 W	0.26	0.15	0.33	0.26	0.27

Module Type	RMS Error of Eff. (Error = PVsyst 6 model Eff. - Measured Eff.) [%p]				
	15-75°C	15°C	25°C	50°C	75°C
280 W	0.055	0.045	0.087	0.015	0.016



--END OF REPORT--