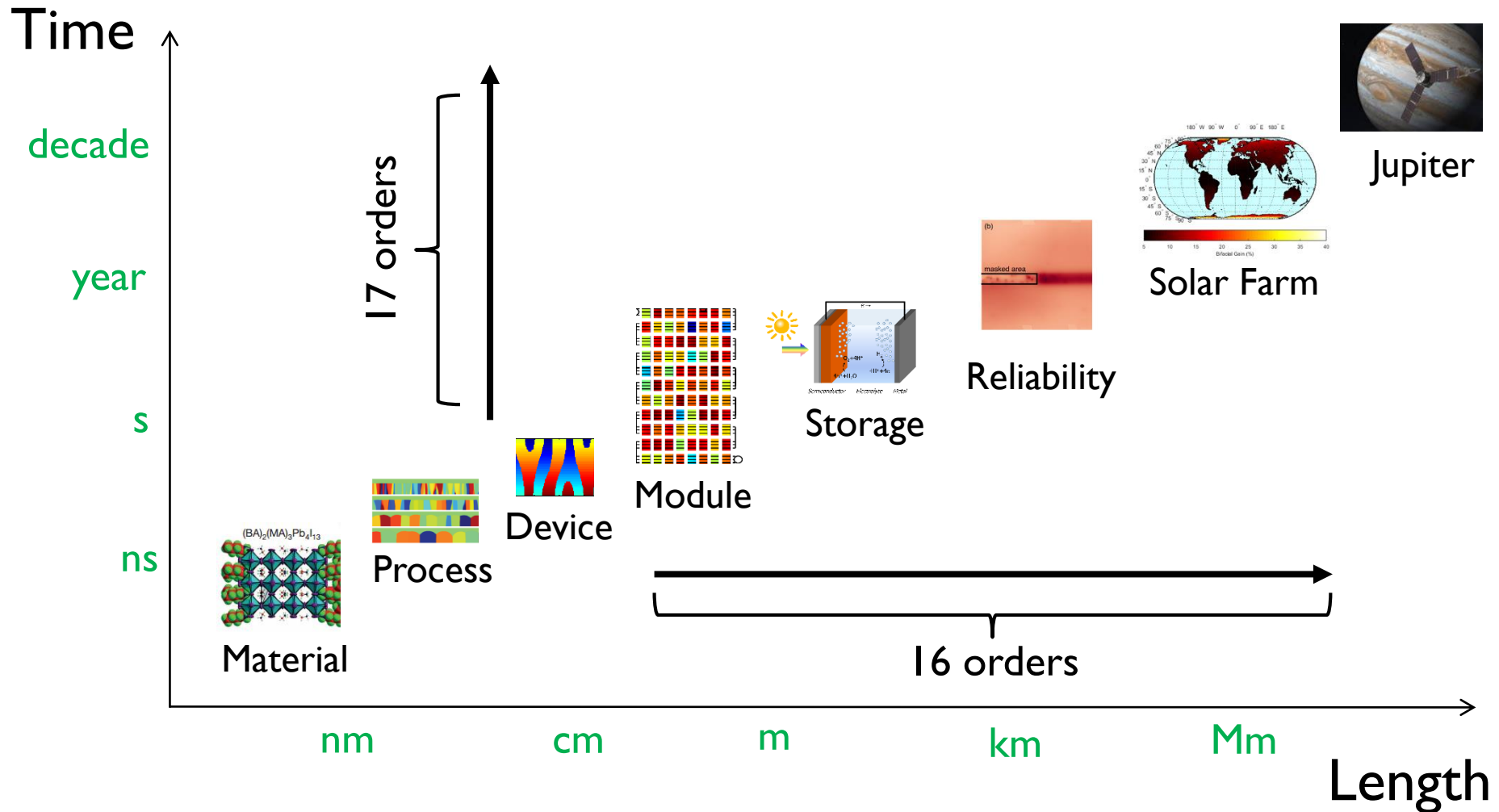


# Physics and Performance Limits of Bifacial Solar Cells: A Global Perspective

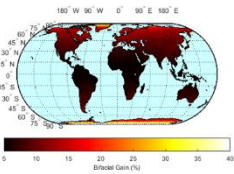
M. A. Alam, X. Sun, R. Khan, C. Deline  
(alam@purdue.edu)



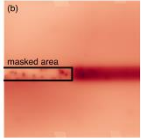
# A magnificent multiscale problem: Atom-to-farm perspective



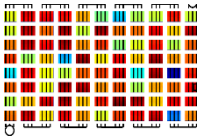
An atom-to-system approach for PV research.



## Solar Farm



## Reliability



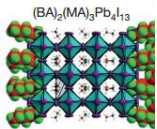
## Module



## Device



## Process



## Thermodynamic

### Vertical Bifacial Solar Farms: Physics, Design, and Global Optimization

M. Ryyan Khan<sup>b,1</sup>, Amir Hanna<sup>a,1</sup>, Xingshu Sun<sup>b,1</sup>, Muhammad A. Alam<sup>b,1,\*</sup>



UPPSALA  
UNIVERSITET

IEEE JO

IEEE JO



R

IEEE JO



F

EI



SOLA

Hi  
pe  
mi

Wanyi  
Aman  
Sergel



IIT BOMBAY

IEEE JO

Fu



جامعة الملك عبد الله  
للعلوم والتقنية  
King Abdullah University of  
Science and Technology



Muhammad A. Alam<sup>a)</sup> and M. Ryyan Khan  
School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Purdue University, W  
(Received 15 September 2012; accepted 15 June 2013)

(Received 21 September 2012; accepted 6 November 2012; published online 1 December 2012)

### Thermodynamic Efficiency Limits of Classical and Bifacial Multi-junction Tandem Solar Cells: An Analytical Approach

Muhammad A. Alam<sup>a)</sup> and M. Ryyan Khan  
School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN-47907,  
USA

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN Directing solar photons to sustainably meet food, energy, and



BAPVC



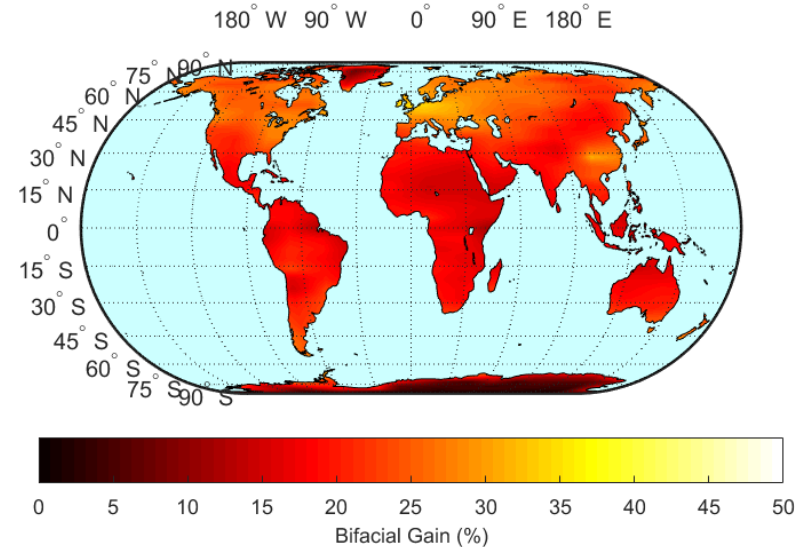
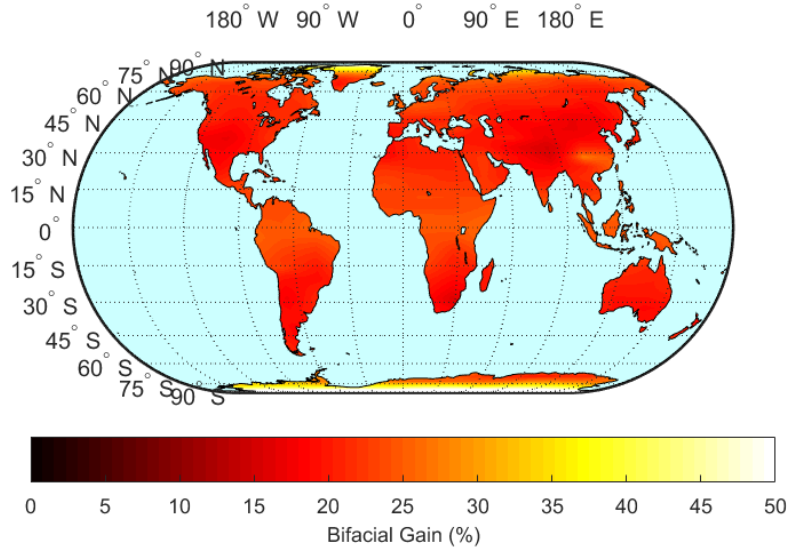
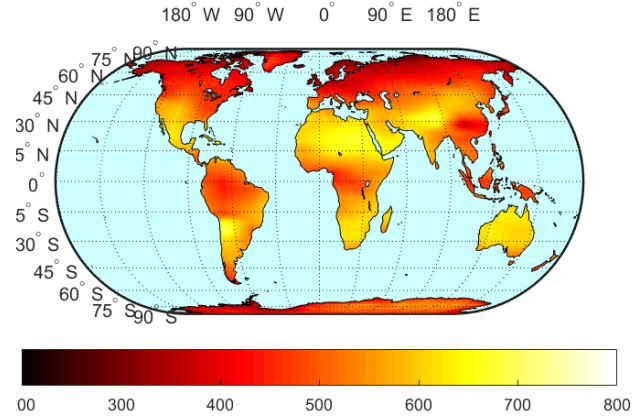
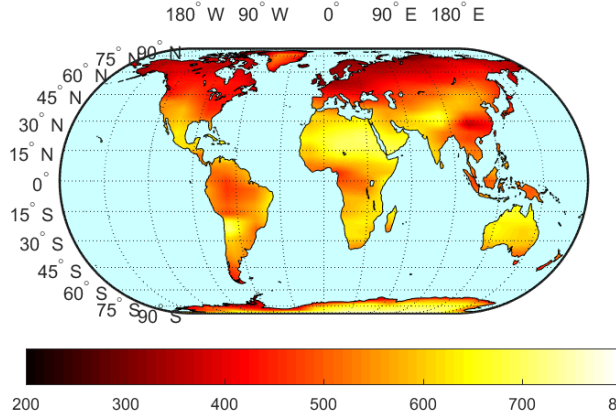
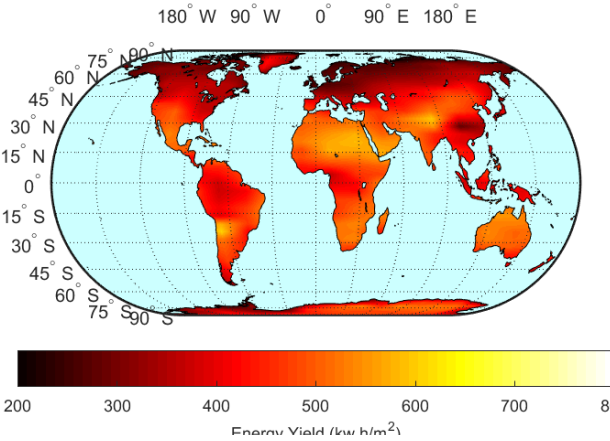
Massachusetts  
Institute of  
Technology

# Like politics ... PV is local

## Mono-HIT

## Bi-HIT

## PVK-HIT



# Outline

## ☐ Physics of bifacial solar cells

- Solar Cell: A not-so-efficient technology
- Efficiency of bifacial solar cells
- Energy yield of actual solar farms

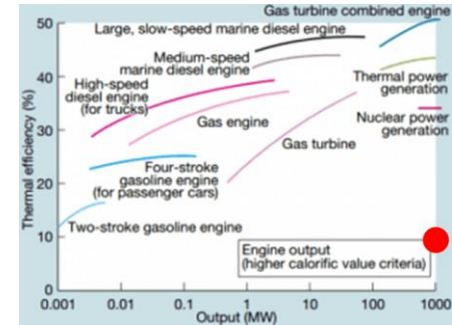
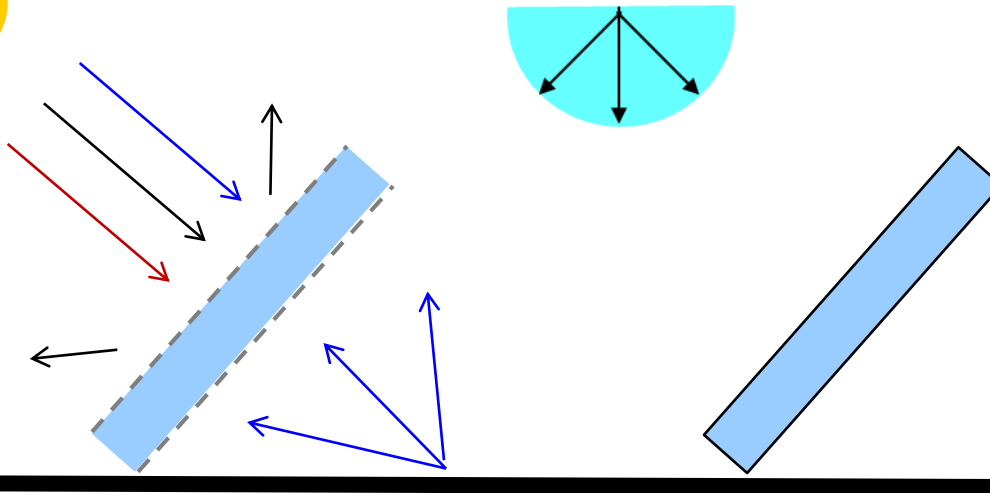
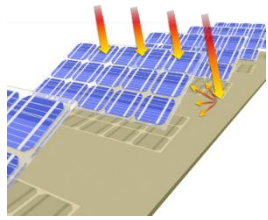
## ☐ Three types of bifacial solar farms

- Standalone bifacial solar farms
- Vertical and Ground Sculpted Solar Farms
- LCOE and Optimally tiled Bifacial Solar Farms

## ☐ Opportunities

- Simulator, Tandem, tracking solar cells

# PV: An inefficient machine

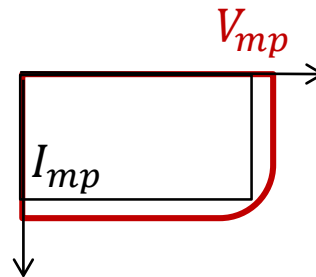
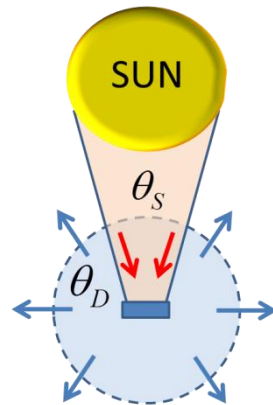
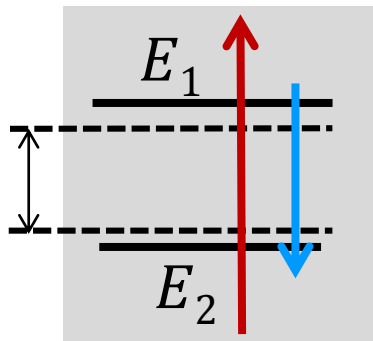


$$\eta = \eta_N \times \eta_{SQ} \times \eta_M \times \eta_A = \frac{2}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} \sim \frac{1}{7}$$

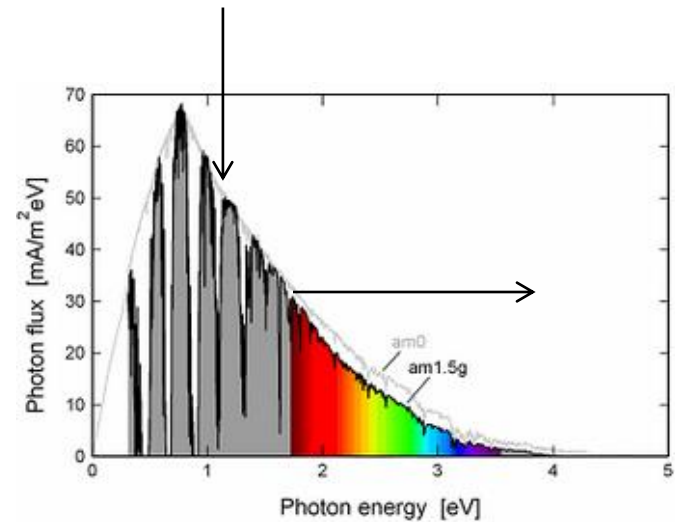
Tracking, multi-junction, bifacial



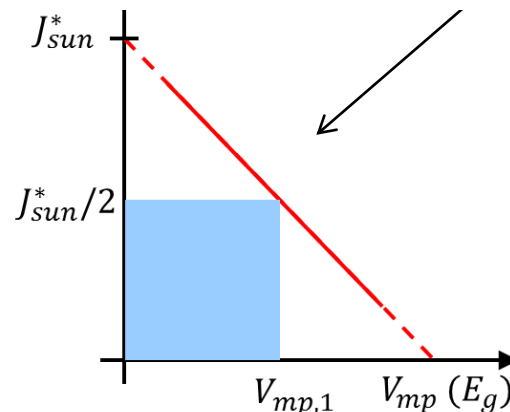
# Sun and SQ Triangle...



$$I_{mp} = \frac{2q\theta_s k_B T_D}{c^2 h^3} E_g^2 e^{-\frac{E_g}{k_B T_s}}$$



$$J_{mp} = 70(1 - 0.52 V_{mp})$$

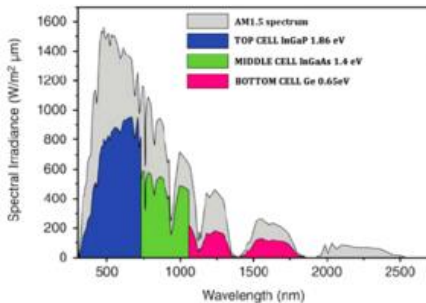
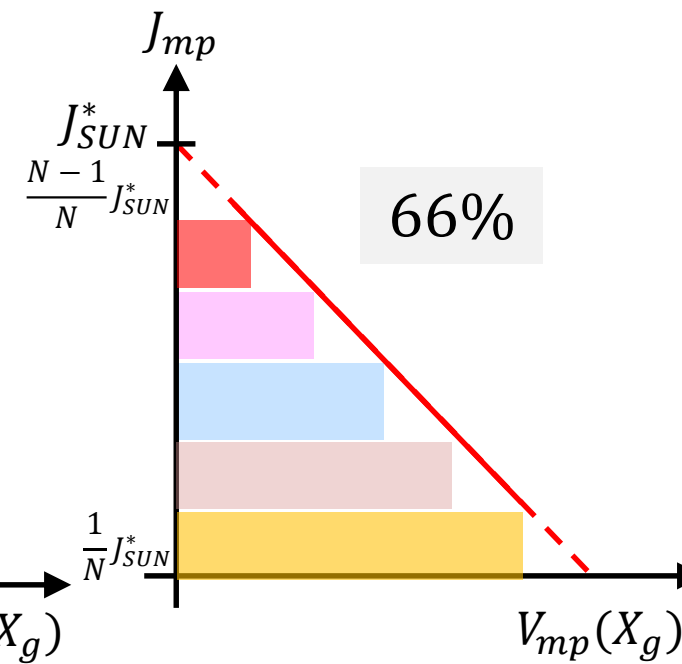
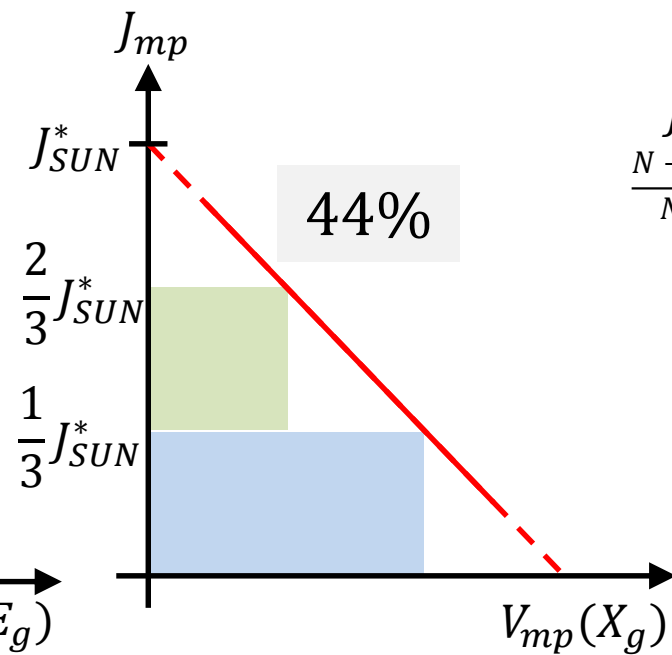
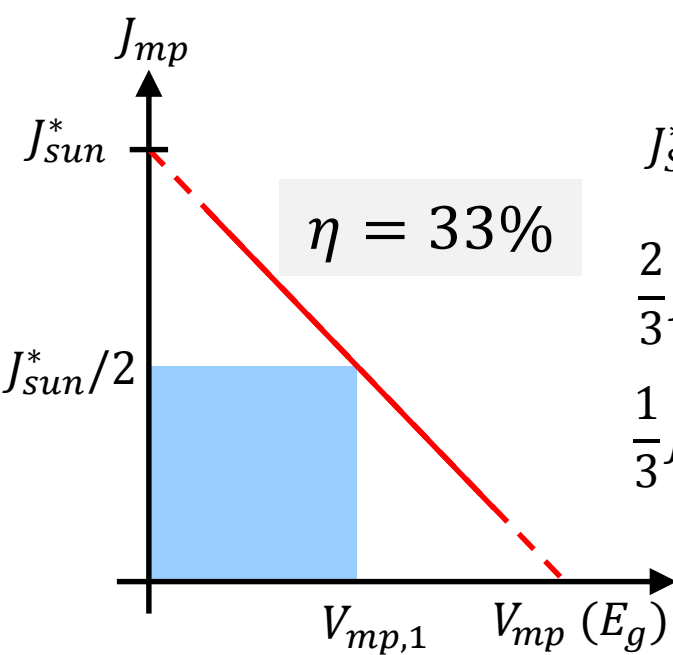


Khan & Alam, APL, 107, 223502, 2015, Also, see AJP, 2012

# SQ Triangle and Tandem PV

$$J_{mp} = 70(1 - 0.52 V_{mp})$$

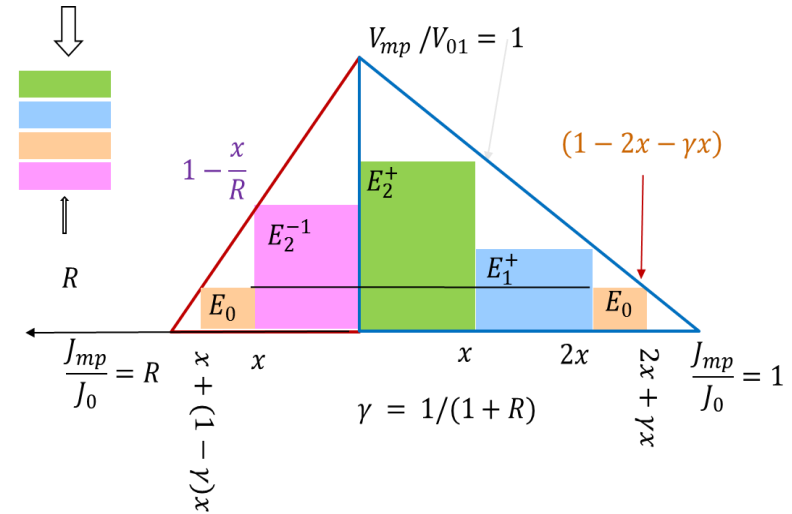
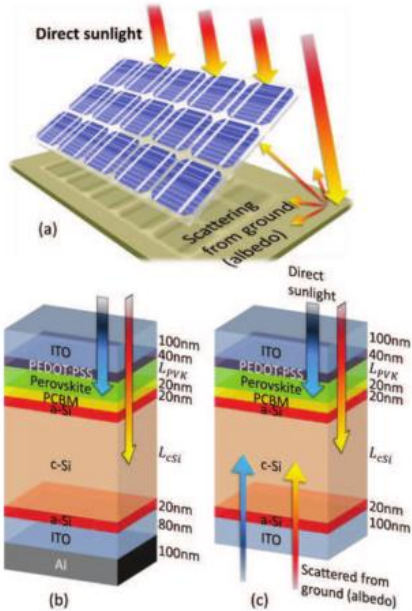
$$P_{out} = J_{mp} \times V_{mp}$$



$$\eta_N = \eta_1 \times \frac{2N}{N+1}$$



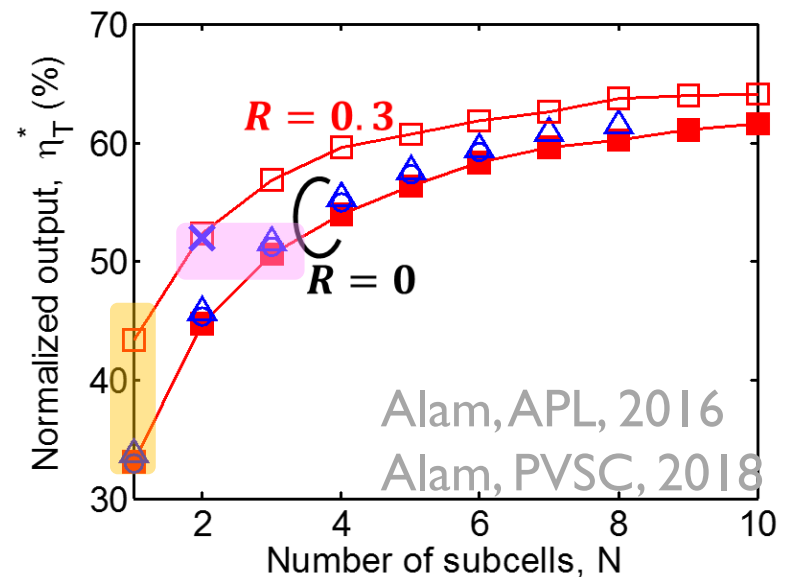
# SQ Limit of Bifacial Solar Cell



$$N_{crit} \leq 1 + R^{-1}$$

$$\frac{S_N}{S_1} = \frac{2(1+R)N^2}{N(N+1)(R+1) - 2R}$$

$$\frac{S_N}{S_1} = \frac{8R(1+R)N^2}{2R(2N^2 + 4N + 1) - 9R^2 - 1}$$



# Outline

## ☐ Physics of bifacial solar cells

- Solar Cell: A not-so-efficient technology
- Efficiency of bifacial solar cells
- Energy yield of actual solar farms

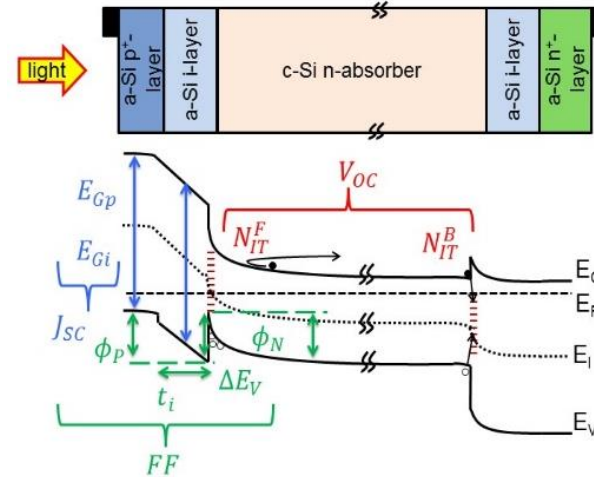
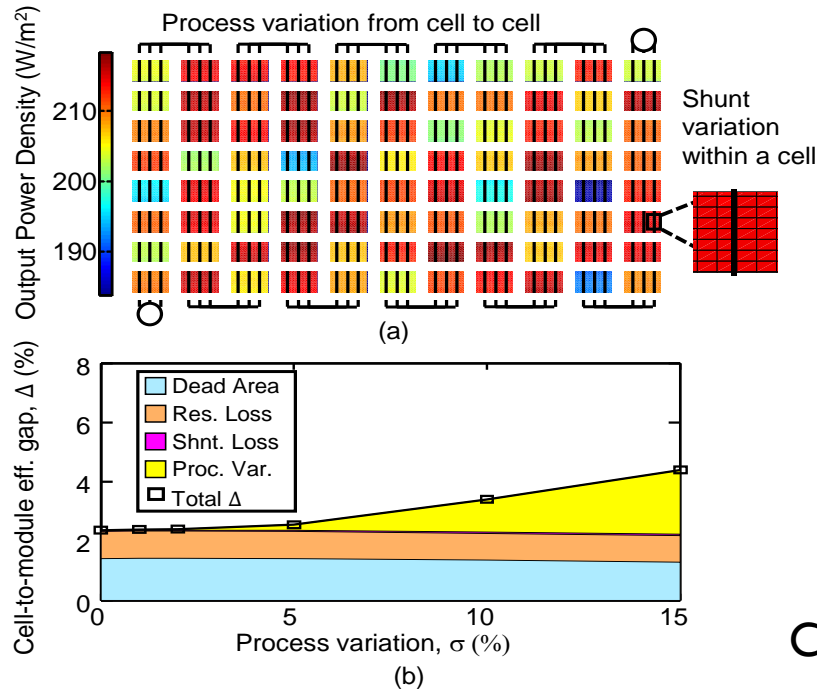
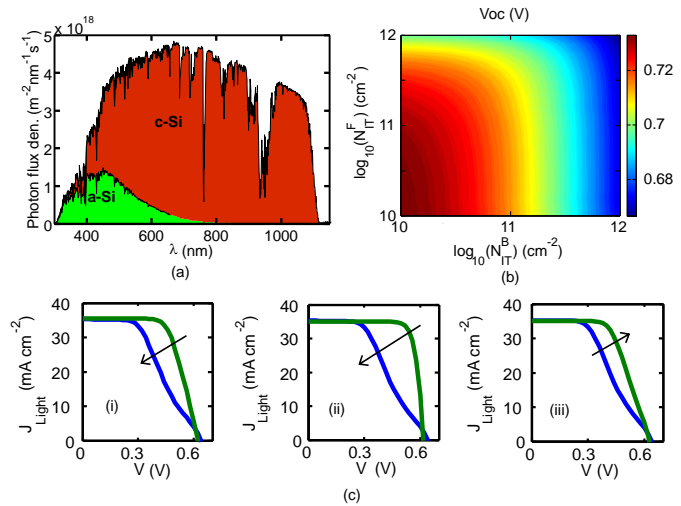
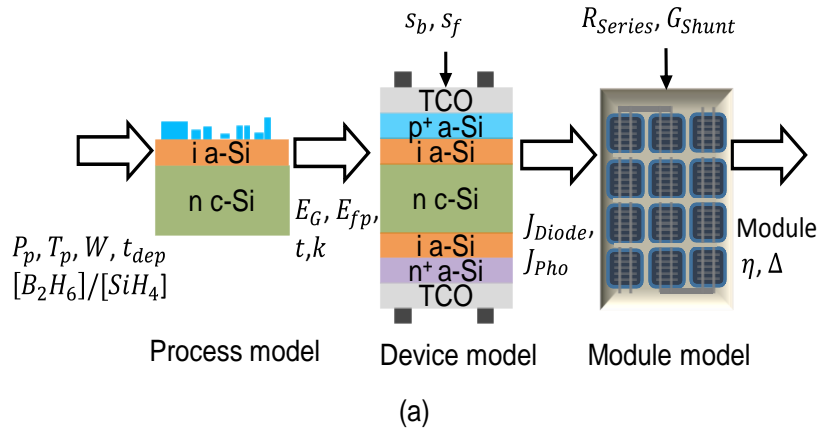
## ☐ Three types of bifacial solar farms

- Illumination and electrical model of bifacial PV
- Standalone bifacial solar farms
- Vertical and Ground Sculpted Solar Farms
- LCOE and Optimally tiled Bifacial Solar Farms

## ☐ Opportunities

- Simulator, Tandem, tracking solar cells

# End-to-end modeling of Bifacial Si-Heterojunction Cell

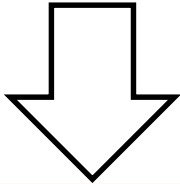


Chavali, Stefaan De Wolf, M.A. Alam, PIP, 2018.

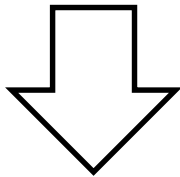
# Sun and the solar cells ...

Purdue University Meteorological Tool  
(PUMET): Available on [nanoHUB](#)

Irradiance Model

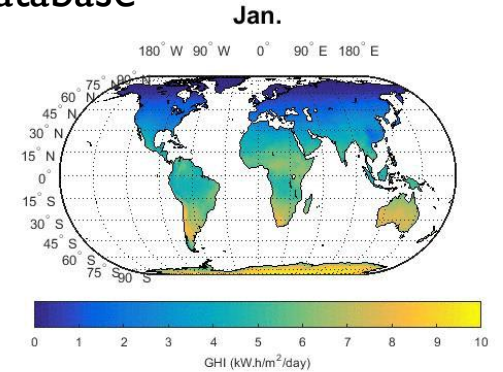
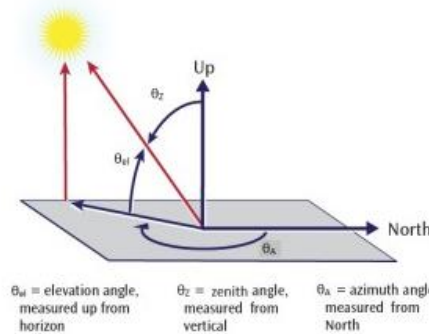


Light Collection

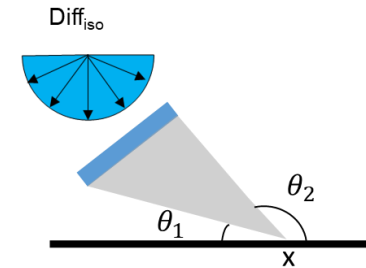
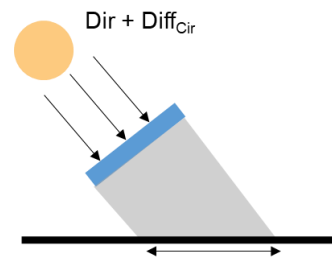


Electrical Output

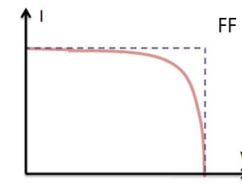
global meteorological database



Optical view-factor based approach



thermal



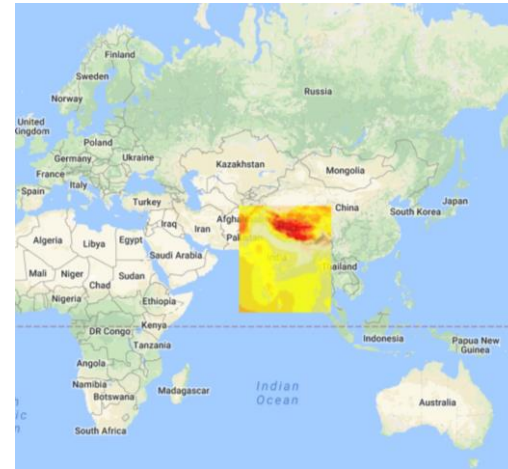
electrical

# PUMET database

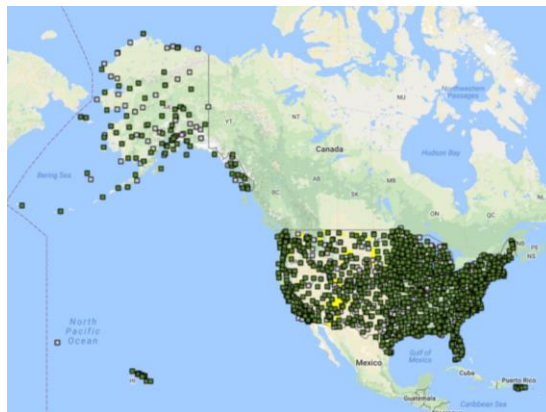
PSM (1998-2014)



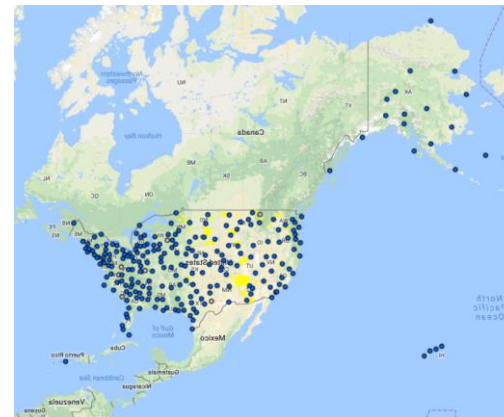
SUNY (2000-2014)



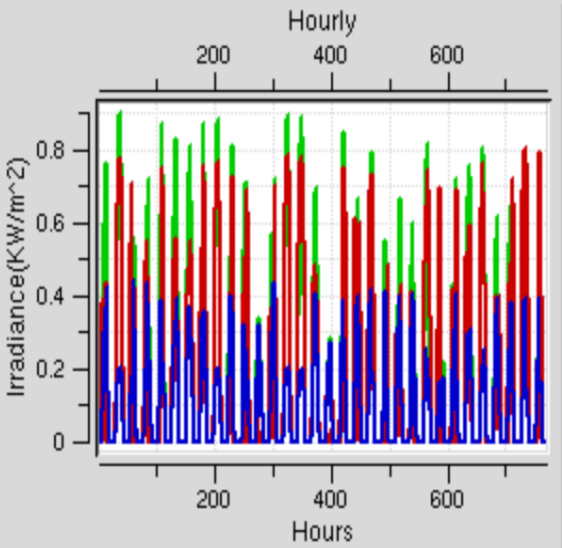
MTS2(1991-2005)



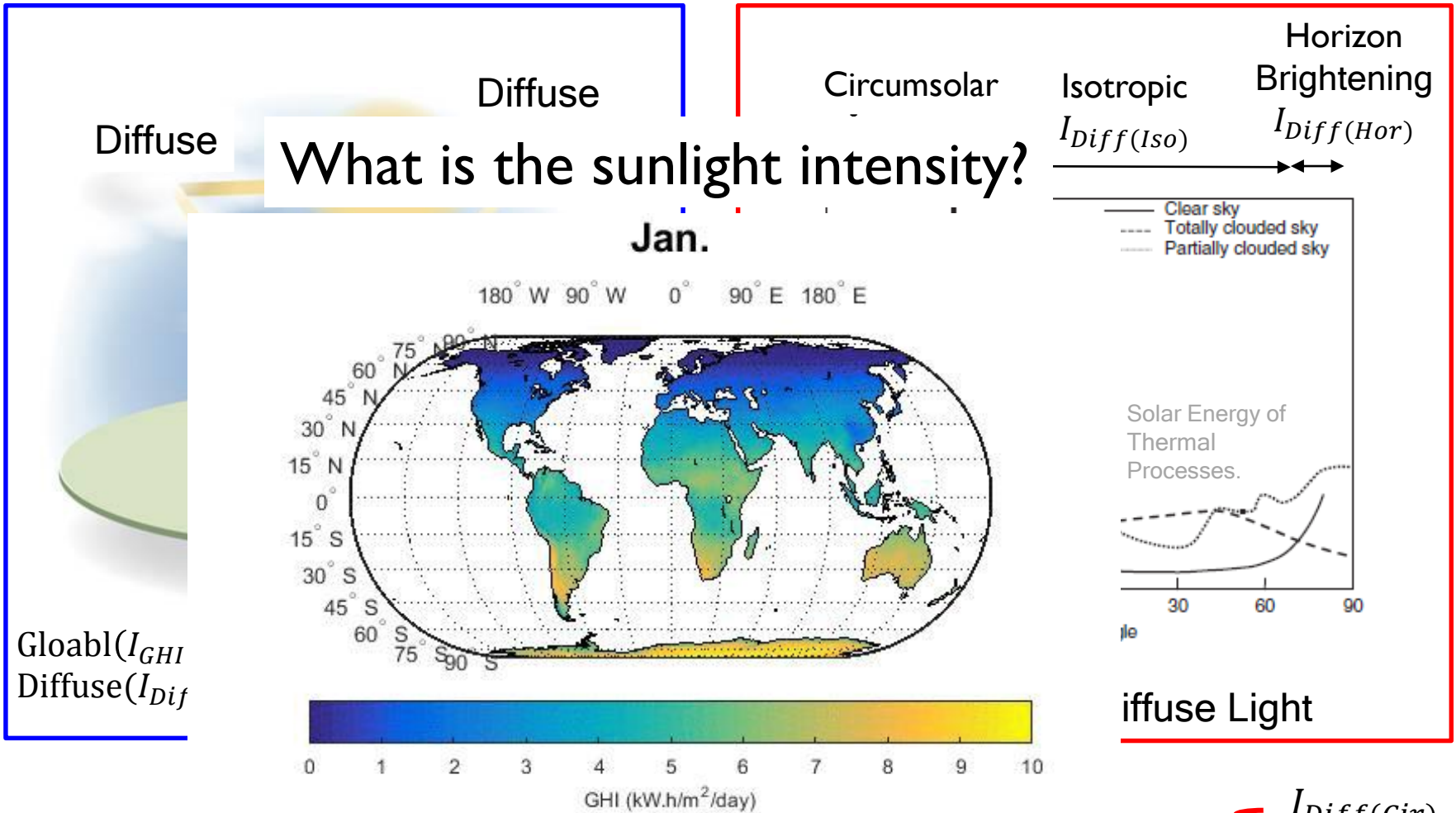
MTS1(1961-1990)



# PUMET database

Database	Parameters
NSI	<div data-bbox="241 321 1632 1249"><p><b>File</b></p><p>Data type</p><p>Choose databases: PSM</p><p>Select type of data: Real-Time data</p><p>Time Resolution: Hourly</p><p>Latitude: <b>41.8781</b></p><p>Longitude: <b>-87.6289</b></p><p>Start Year: <b>2014</b></p><p>End Year: <b>2014</b></p><p>Start Month: <b>8</b></p><p>Start Day: <b>1</b></p><p>Start Hour: <b>0</b></p><p>End Month: <b>9</b></p><p>End Day: <b>1</b></p><p>End Hour: <b>0</b></p><p>Simulate</p><p>Result: Irradiance</p><p>1 result Clear</p></div>
NSI	Temperature(°C), Wind speed(m/s), Solar Zenith angle(deg),
NSI	Solar Azimuth angle(deg)

# decompose irradiance



Global ( $I_{GHI}$ )  
Diffuse ( $I_{Dif}$ )

Diffuse Light

Measure  $I_{GHI}$

Orgill/Hollands model

$I_{Dir}$  and  $I_{Diff}$

Perez model

$I_{Diff(Cir)}$   
 $I_{Diff(Iso)}$   
15  
 $I_{Diff(Hor)}$

# Stand-alone Bifacial PV

Light to electricity by opto-electro-thermal model

Table. 1 Modeling Framework Validation Against Literature

Location (Type)	Elevation / Module Height (m)	Albedo / Bifaciality	Tilt Angle / Facing	Reported Bifacial Gain (%)	Calculated Bifacial Gain (%)	Difference (%)
Cairo (Sim.) [11]	1 / 0.93	0.2 / 0.8	26° / South	11.0	11.1	-0.1
Cairo (Sim.) [11]	1 / 0.93	0.5 / 0.8	22° / South	24.8	25	-0.2
Oslo (Sim.) [11]	0.5 / 0.93	0.2 / 0.8	51° / South	10.4	13.6	-3.2
Oslo (Sim.) [11]	0.5 / 0.93	0.2 / 0.8	47° / South	16.4	22.8	-6.4
Hokkaido* (Exp.) [46]	0.5 / 1.66	0.2 / 0.95	35° / South	23.3	25.7	-2.4
Hokkaido* (Exp.) [46]	0.5 / 1.66	0.5 / 0.95	35° / South	8.6	13	-4.4
Albuquerque (Exp.) [16]	1.08 / 0.984	0.55 / 0.9	15° / South	32.5**	30.2	2.3
Albuquerque (Exp.) [16]	1.08 / 0.984	0.55 / 0.9	15° / West	39**	36.7	2.3
Albuquerque (Exp.) [16]	1.03 / 0.984	0.25 / 0.9	30° / South	19**	14.6	4.4
Albuquerque*** (Exp.) [16]	0.89 / 0.984	0.25 / 0.9	90° / South	30.5**	32.2	-1.6
Golden (Exp.) ****	1.02 / 1.02	0.2 / 0.6	30° / South	8.3	8.6	-0.3

\* Only data from May to August were used to eliminate snow effects.

\*\* Average bifacial gain of multiple test modules was used.

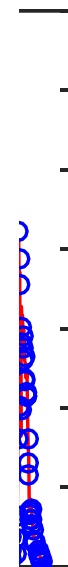
\*\*\* The east-west-facing vertical modules measurement in [16] shows great discrepancy between two modules; therefor, it is not included here.

\*\*\*\* Bifacial measurement (12/2016 to 08/2017) performed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.



Th  
Lal

- ↑
- E
- (

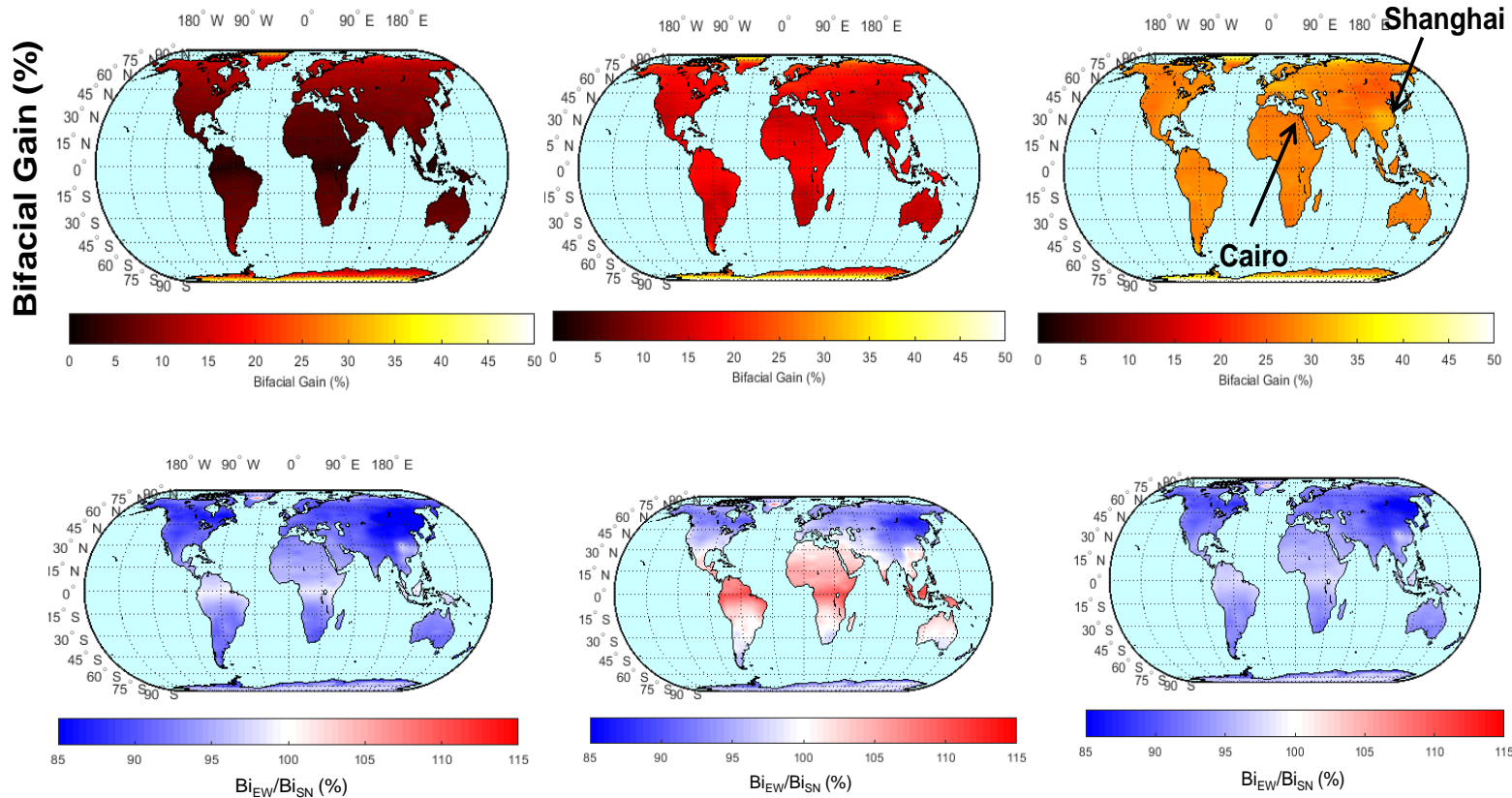
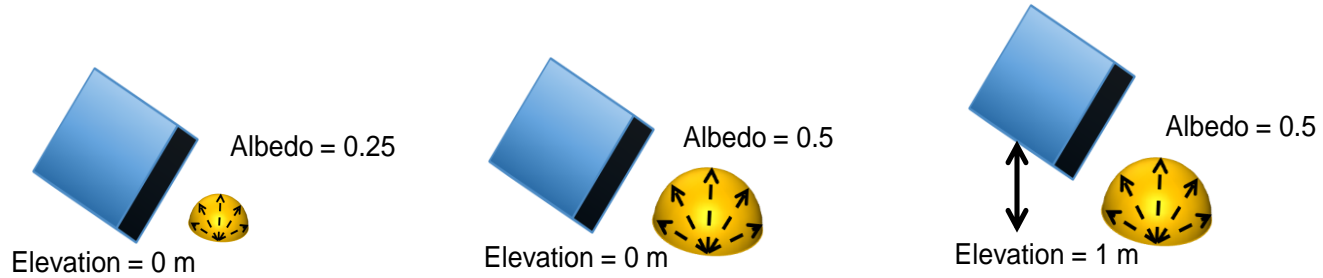


17

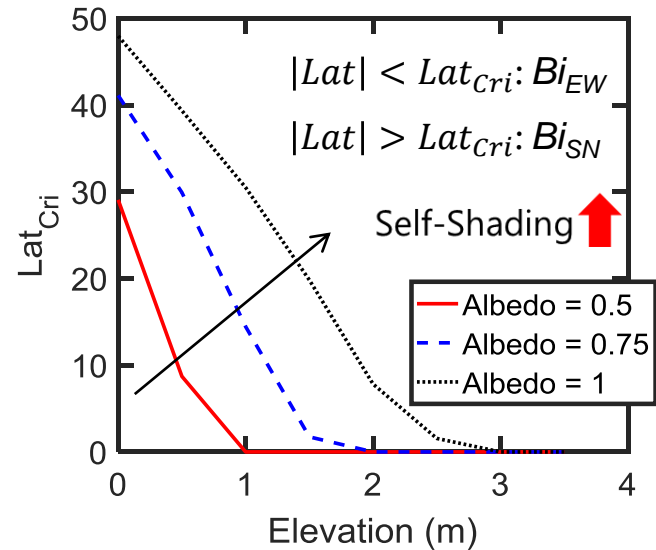
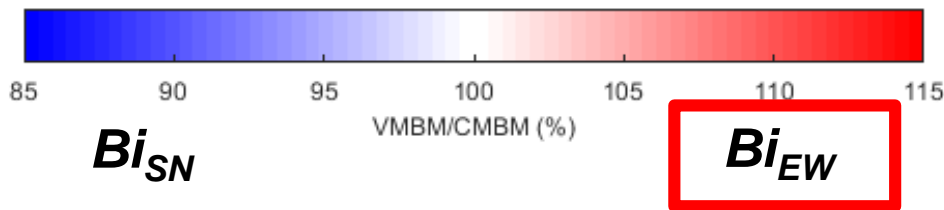
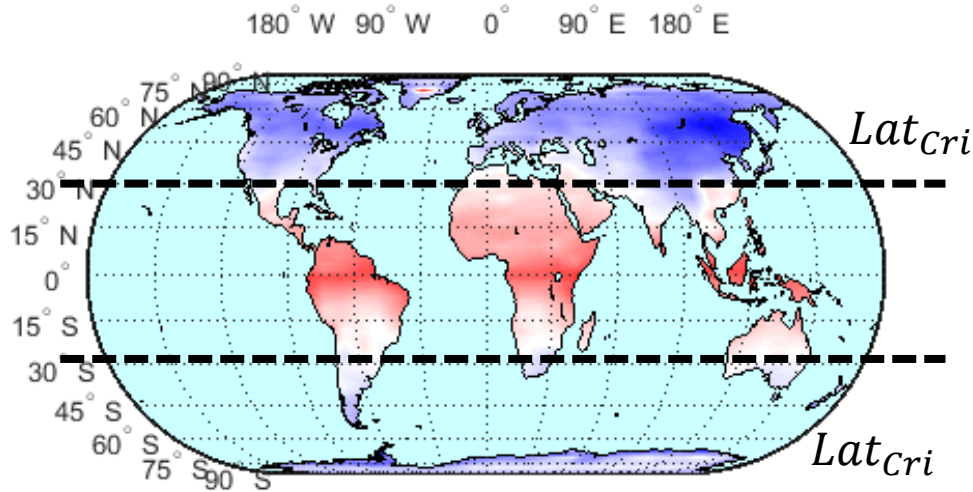
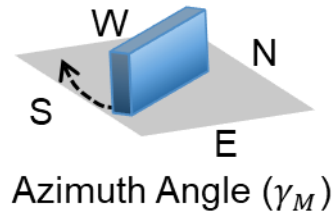
rica,



# Bifacial Performance/Orientation



# global optimization: orientation

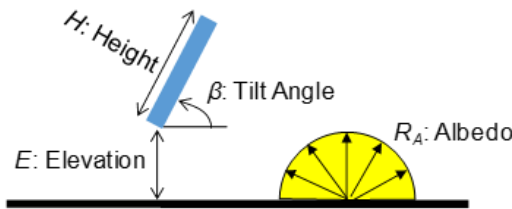


$$Lat_o = \frac{E}{H} \times (44R_A - 62) + 37R_A + 12$$

If  $Lat_o \leq 0$ ,  $Lat_{cri} = 0^\circ$  and  
 If  $Lat_o > 0$ ,  $Lat_{cri} = Lat_o$

# Scaling theory of stand-alone Bifacial

Lat: Latitude



X. Sun and M. Alam, Applied Energy, 2018

<b><math>E_{95}</math> in meter for a module height of <math>H</math></b>		
$E_o = H \times (-Lat \times (0.028 \times R_A + 0.009) + 3.3 \times R_A + 0.4)$	(A1)	$E_{95}$ is the minimum elevation to achieve at least 95% of the self-shading absent maximum energy yield, i.e., further elevation only provides limited energy boost.
If $E_o \leq 0$ , $E_{95} = 0$ and If $E_o > 0$ , $E_{95} = E_o$	(A2)	
<b><math>Lat_{Cri}</math> of bifacial solar module for a given elevation (<math>E</math>), module height (<math>H</math>), and albedo (<math>R_A</math>)</b>		
$Lat_o = E/H \times (44 \times R_A - 62) + 37 \times R_A + 12$	(A3)	$Lat_{Cri}$ is the critical latitude below which $Bi_{EW}$ produces more electricity than $Bi_{SN}$ and vice versa.
If $Lat_o \leq 0$ , $Lat_{Cri} = 0^\circ$ and If $Lat_o > 0$ , $Lat_{Cri} = Lat_o$	(A4)	
<b>Optimal Tilt Angle <math>\beta_{Opt}</math> for <math>Bi_{SN}</math> for a given latitude (<math>Lat</math>), elevation (<math>E</math>), module height (<math>H</math>), and albedo (<math>R_A</math>)</b>		
$\beta_o = a \times Lat + b$	(A5)	$\beta_{Opt}$ is the optimal tilt angle for $Bi_{SN}$ for maximum electricity yield
$a = 0.86 - 0.57 \times R_A \times \exp(-E/H)$	(A6)	
$b = 4.5 + 62 \times R_A \times \exp(-E/H)$	(A7)	
If $\beta_o \geq 90^\circ$ , $\beta_{Opt} = 90^\circ$ and If $\beta_o < 90^\circ$ , $\beta_{Opt} = \beta_o$	(A8)	

# Outline

## ☐ Physics of bifacial solar cells

- Solar Cell: A not-so-efficient technology
- Efficiency of bifacial solar cells
- Energy yield of actual solar farms

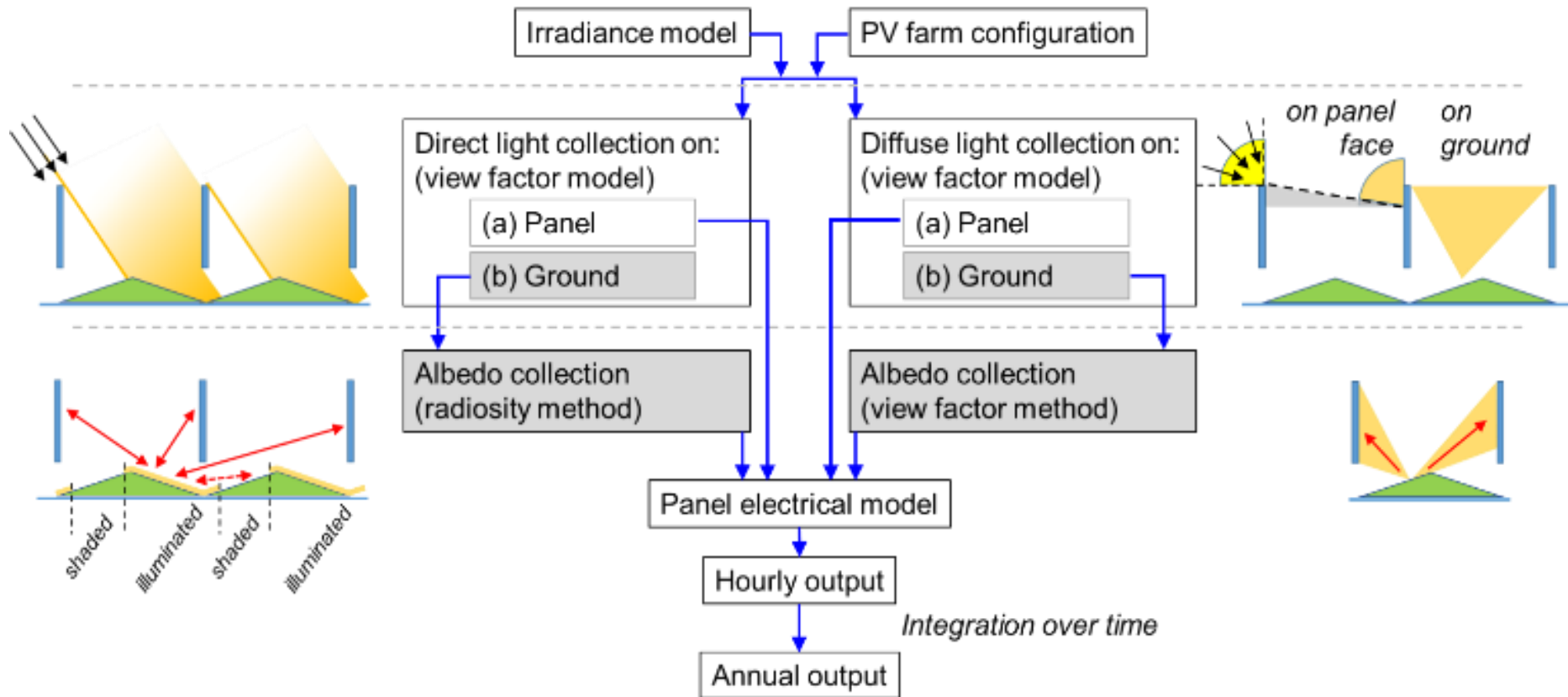
## ☐ Three types of bifacial solar farms

- Illumination and electrical model of bifacial PV
- Stand-alone bifacial solar farms
- **Vertical and Ground Sculpted Solar Farms**
- LCOE and Optimally tiled Bifacial Solar Farms

## ☐ Opportunities

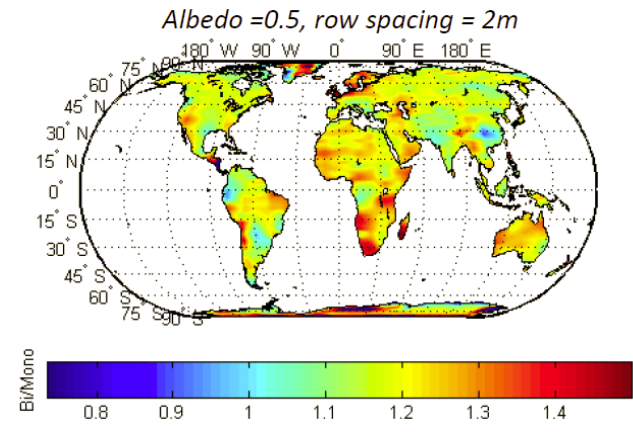
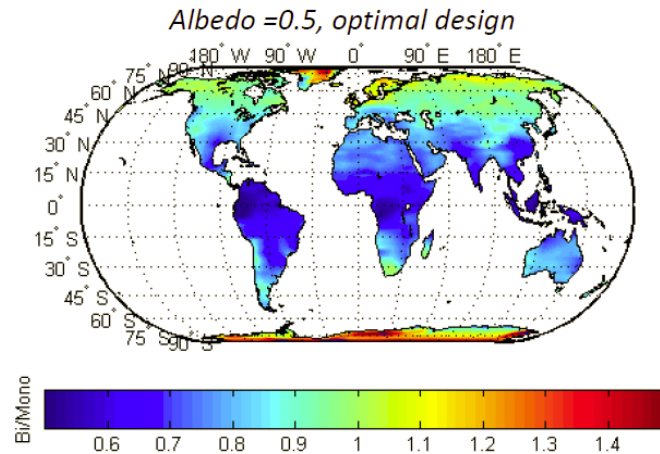
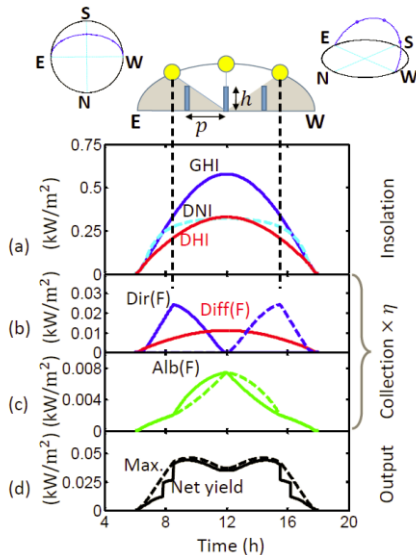
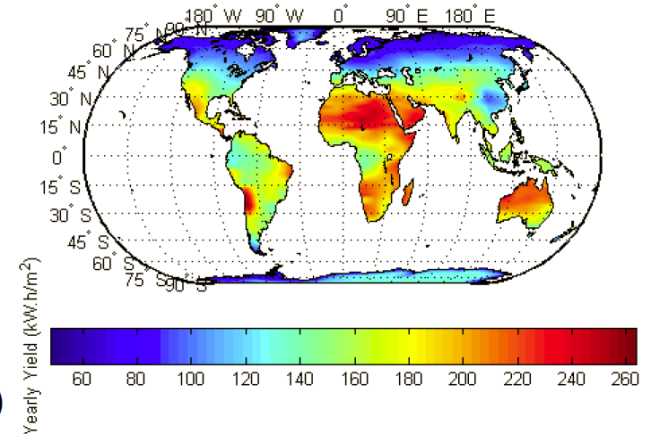
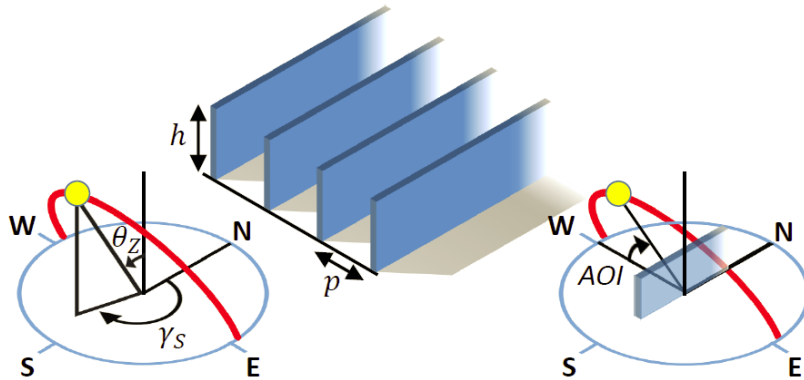
- Simulator, Tandem, tracking solar cells

# A bifacial solar farm requires complex opto-electro-thermal modeling



# Vertical Solar Farm has advantages, but ...

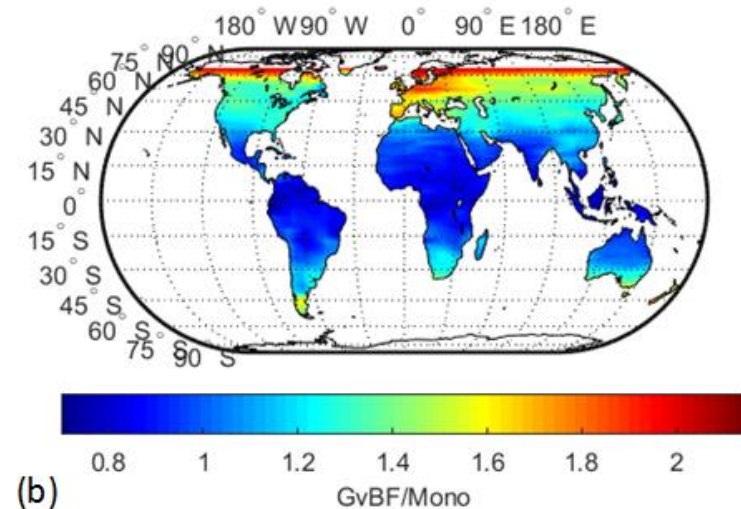
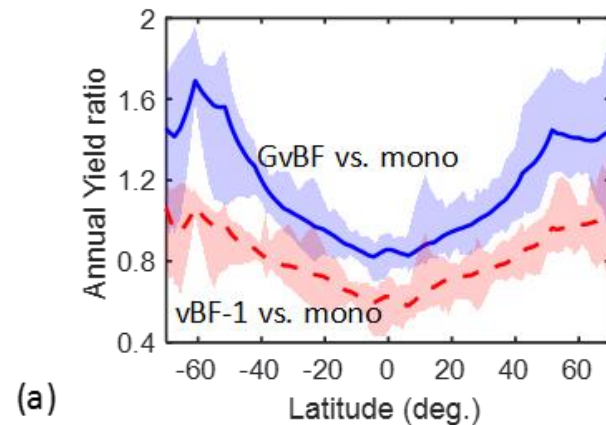
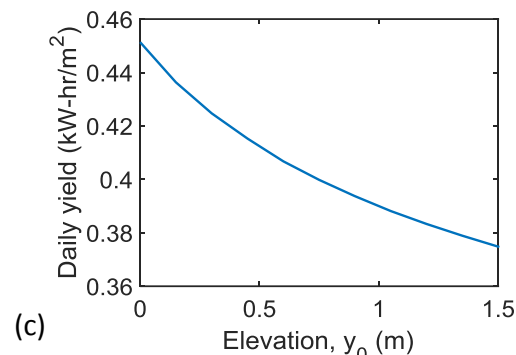
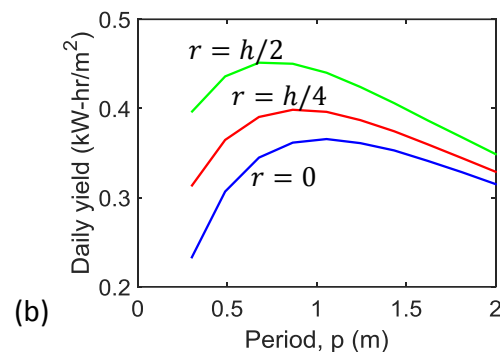
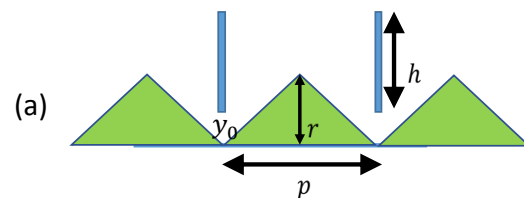
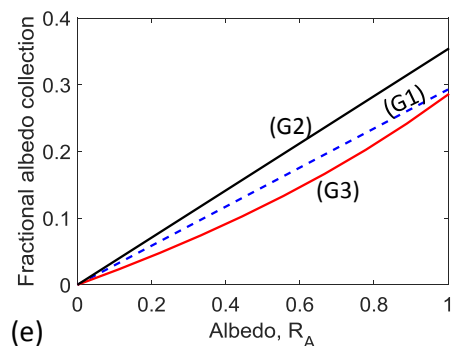
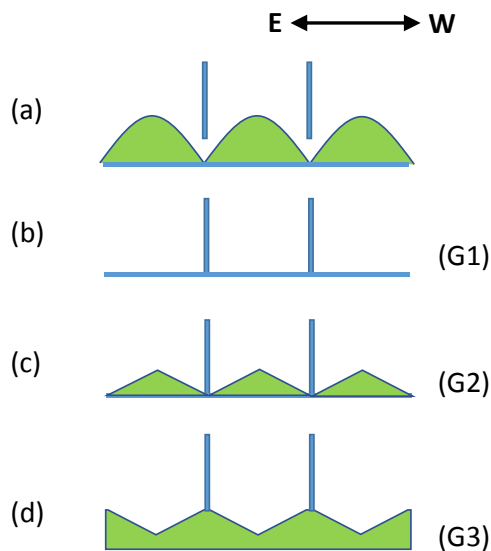
R. Khan and M. Alam, Applied Energy, 2017



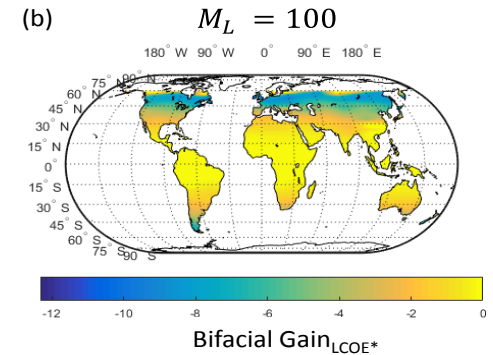
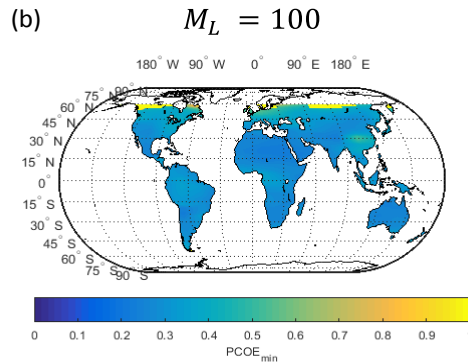
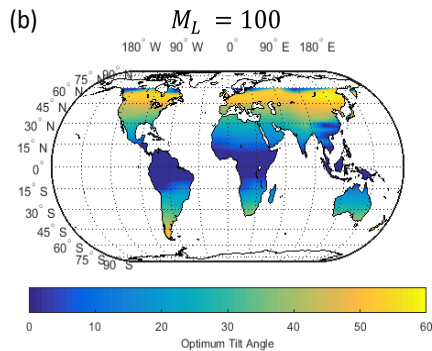
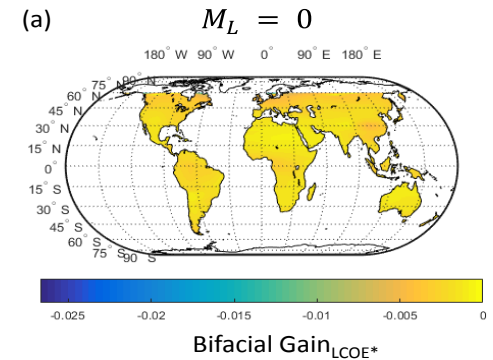
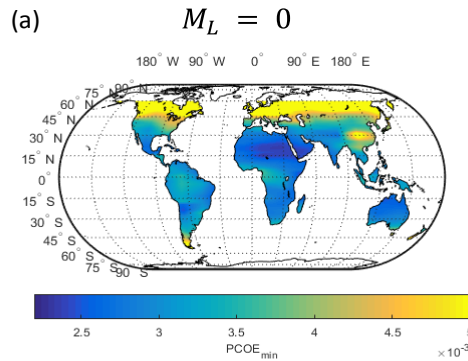
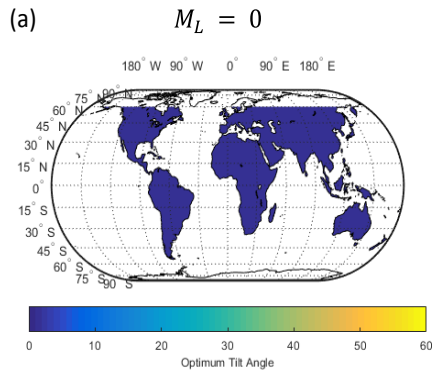
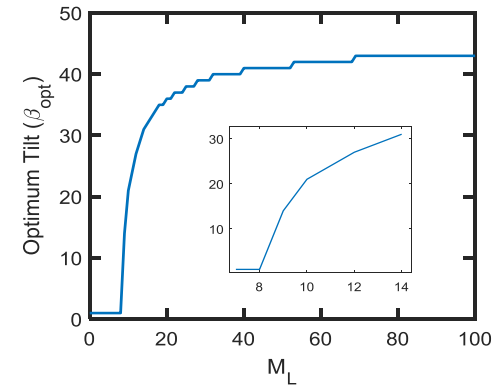
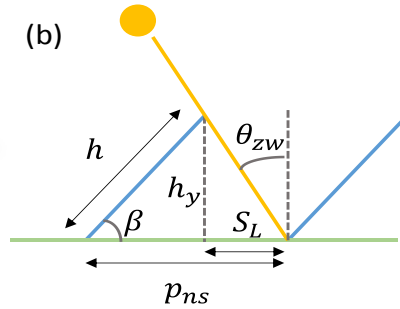
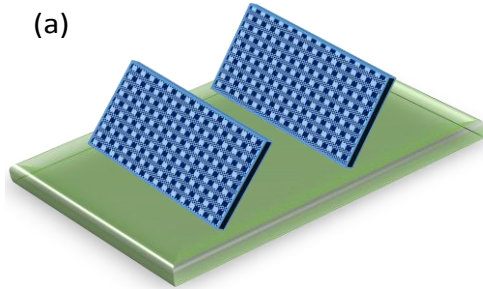
... even with high albedo, the gain is relatively small

# Ground-sculpting offers significant improvement ...

R. Khan and M. Alam, Applied Energy, 2018 (In review)



# Optimally tilted and LCOE-optimized Farm





# Outline

## ☐ Physics of bifacial solar cells

- Solar Cell: A not-so-efficient technology
- Efficiency of bifacial solar cells
- Energy yield of actual solar farms

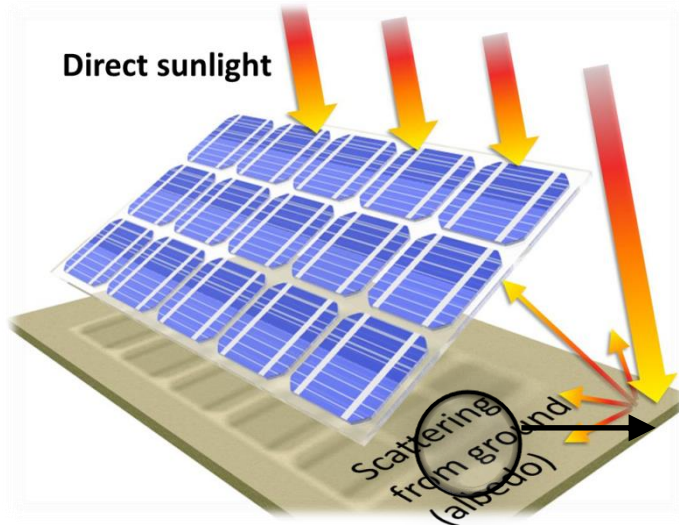
## ☐ Three types of bifacial solar farms

- Standalone bifacial solar farms
- Vertical and Ground Sculpted Solar Farms
- LCOE and Optimally tiled Bifacial Solar Farms

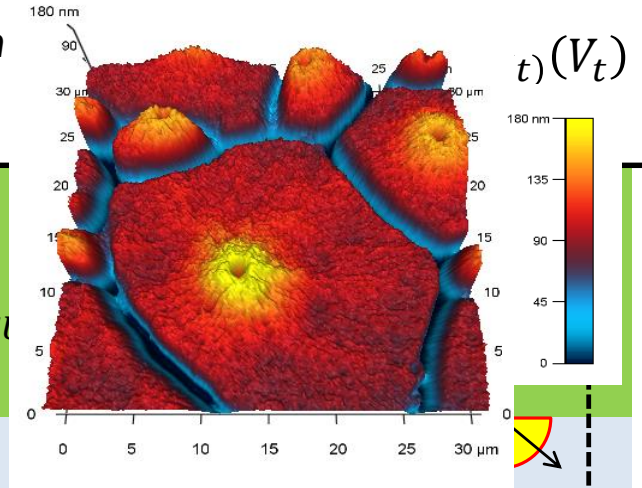
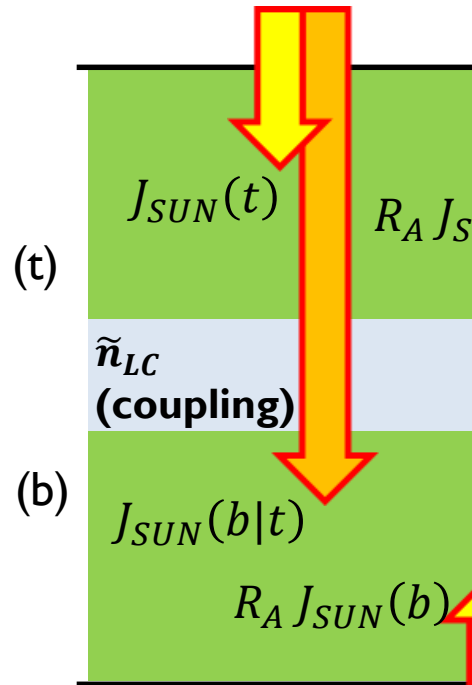
## ☐ Opportunities

- Simulator, Tandem, tracking solar cells

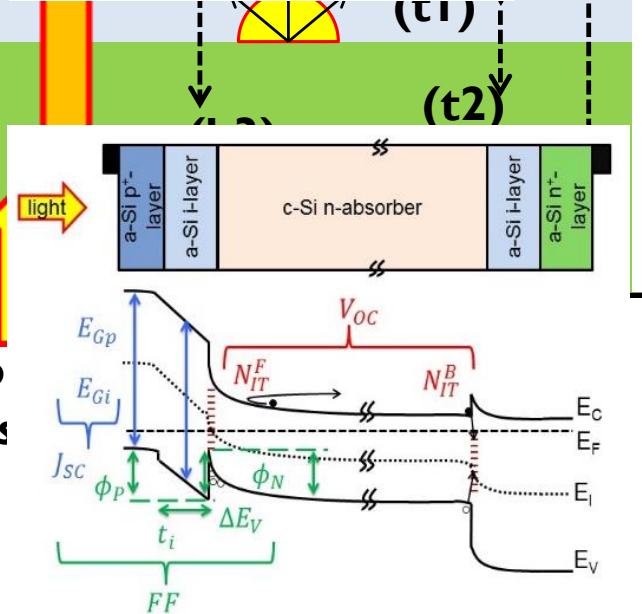
# Bifacial tandem cell operation



Solar illumination



Scattered from ground  
( $R_A \times I_{sc}$ )



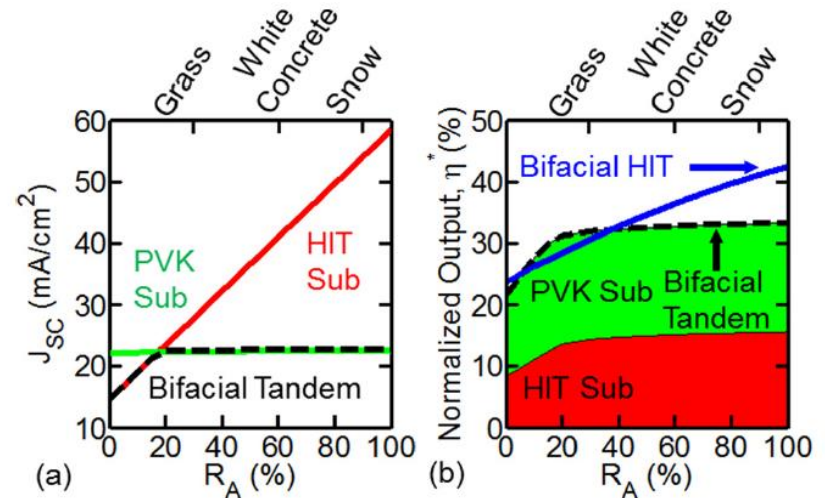
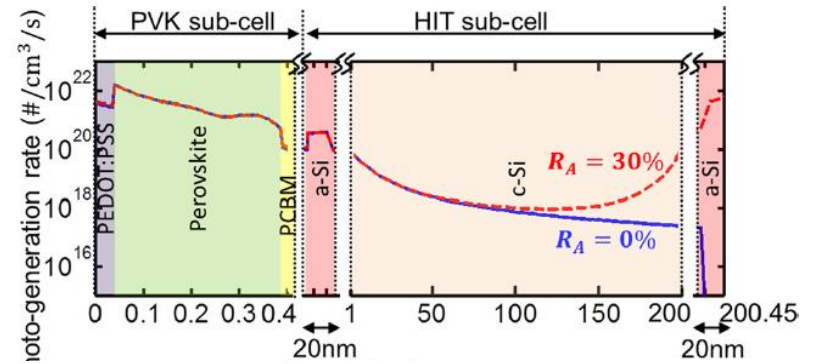
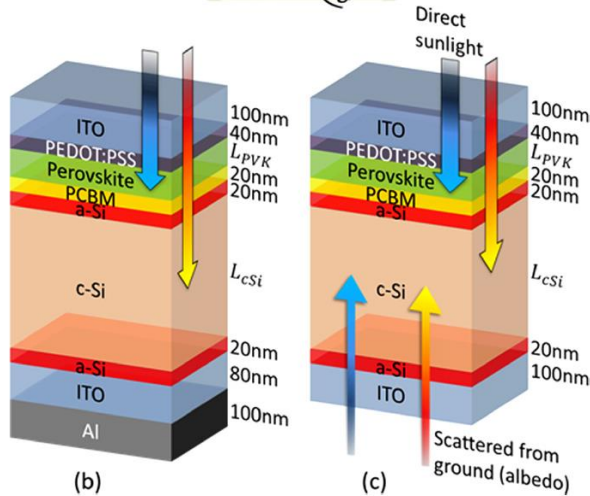
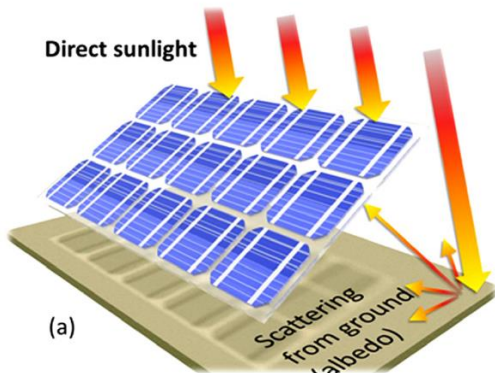
SOLAR CELLS

High-efficiency solution-processed perovskite solar cells with millimeter-scale grains

Wanyi Nie,<sup>1\*</sup> Hsinhan Tsai,<sup>2\*</sup> Reza Asadpour,<sup>3†</sup> Jean-Christophe Blancon,<sup>2†</sup> Amanda J. Neukirch,<sup>3,5</sup> Gautam Gupta,<sup>1</sup> Jared J. Crochet,<sup>2</sup> Manish Chhowalla,<sup>6</sup> Sergei Tretiak,<sup>4</sup> Muhammad A. Alam,<sup>3</sup> Hsing-Lin Wang,<sup>2†</sup> Aditya D. Mohite<sup>1†</sup>

H. Chung, *Optics Express*, 2017.

# 33% Efficient HIT-Perovskite Cells!

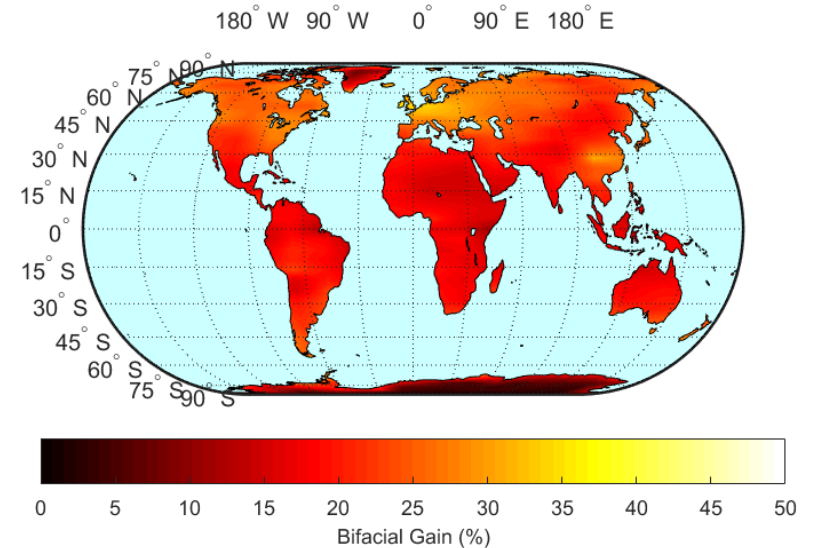
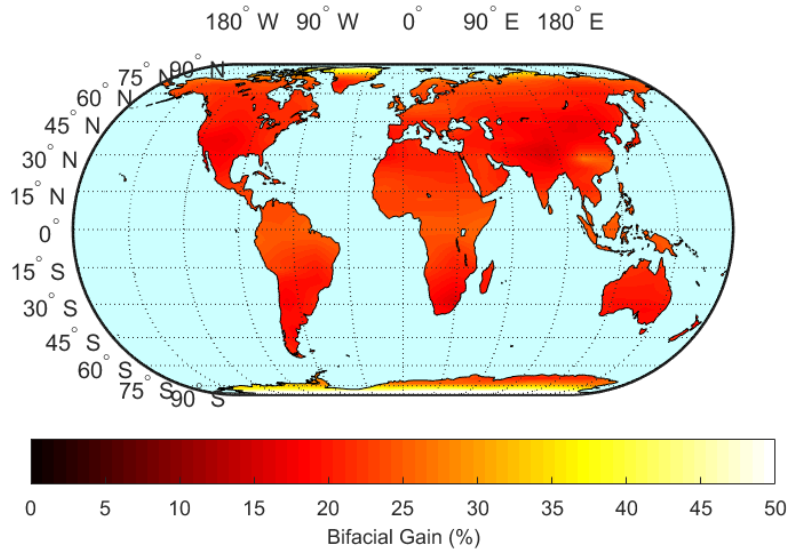
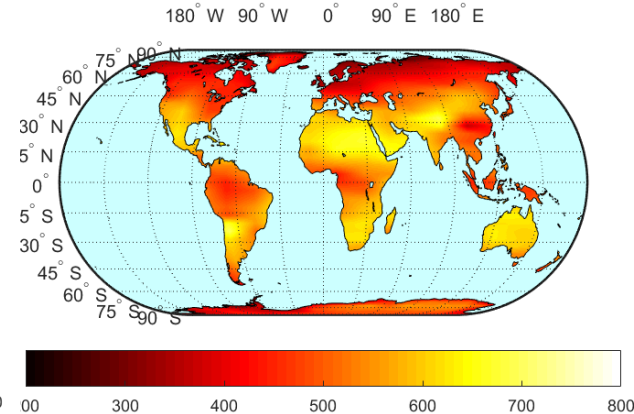
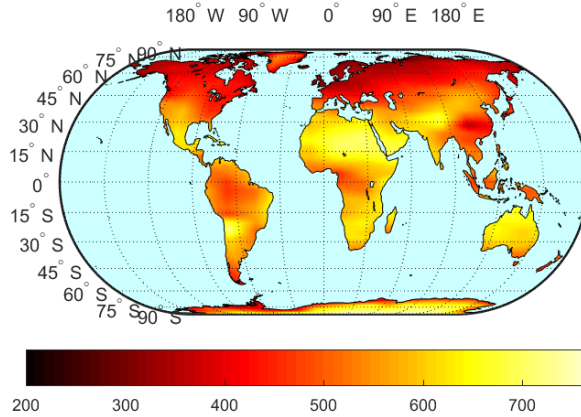
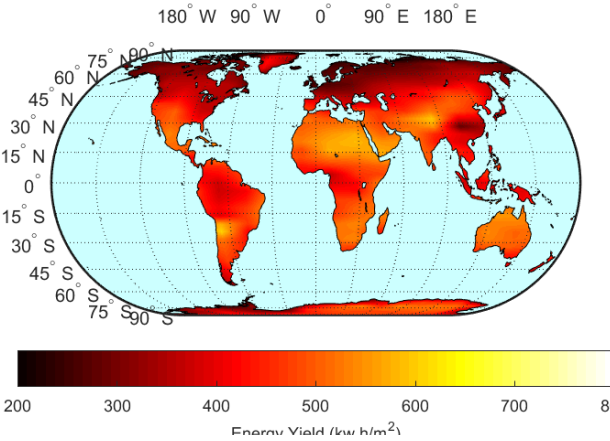


# Technology/location-specific BPV

## Mono-SHJ

## Bi-SHJ

## PVK-SHJ





# How to use PUB

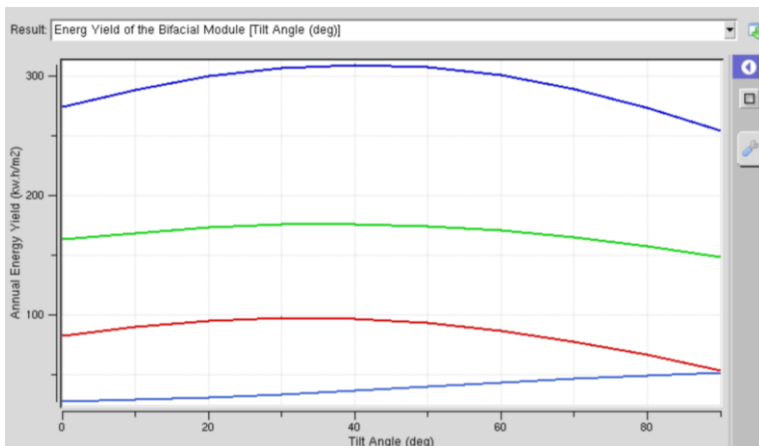
## Specification

Latitude:	40.4295	
Longitude:	-86.9081	<b>Location</b>
Module Height (m):	1	
Elevation (m):	0.5	
Azimuth Angle (deg):	180	
Tilt Angle (deg):	45	
Front-Side Efficiency (%):	18	<b>Module</b>
Bifaciality(%):	90	
Ground Albedo (%):	25	
Electro-Thermal (Faiman Model):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	
Temperature Coefficient (%/K):	-0.4139	<b>Electro-thermal</b>
U0 (W/m2/K): constant heat transfer component:	22.7	
U1 (W.s/m3/K): convective heat transfer component:	6.84	
Compare to a Monofacial Module:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	

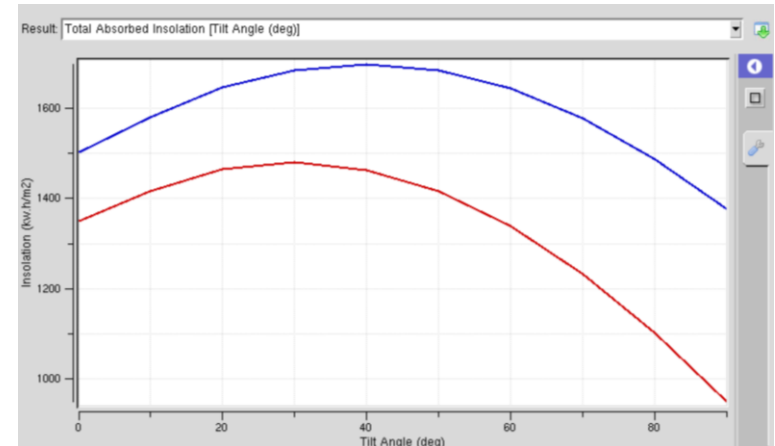
## Simulation

Simulation Mode:	Sweep installation parameter	
Start Month:	1	
End Month:	12	
Specify Sweeping Parameter:	Tilt Angle (deg)	<b>Optimization</b>
Minimum Value:	0	
Maximum Value:	90	
Number of Data Points:	10	

## Bifacial Energy Yield



## Bifacial vs. monofacial energy yield



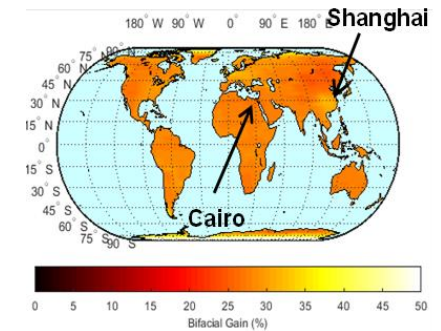
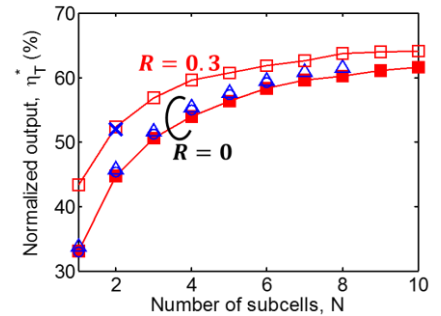
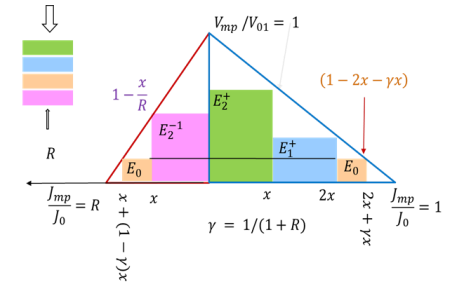
# Conclusions: Geography specific solar

Solar cells are **fundamentally inefficient**. And end-to-end perspective provides opportunities for improvement at the cell, module, and farm levels.

**Thermodynamically**, bifacial and bifacial tandems promise **dramatic gain**.

**Vertical bifacial farms** may be a good choice for certain regions of world. The energy gain may not be significant, but reduction in **cleaning cost and water usage** could be make the system economically viable. For other regions tilt-optimized bifacial PV is profitable.

**Reliability** is fundamentally important – 5% increase in lifetime may be easier than 5% increase in efficiency.



Questions/comments: [alam@purdue.edu](mailto:alam@purdue.edu)

# Optimized design

