

## The "Low Degradation" Performance of N-type Module—Based on the Reliability Tests Conducted by TÜV NORD

Aging induced, illumination induced LID and LeTID, PID are four forms of PV module degradation, and they both affect modules with monocrystalline cell architectures (i.e PERC, PERT). LID is mainly due to the formation of B-O complex defects by oxygen (O) and boron (B) in the silicon wafer, which reduces the minority carrier lifetime and leads to power degradation. While LeTID is accelerated at high temperatures.

PERC modules' vulnerabilities to the LID and LeTID phenomenon due to its nature of process have been observed in the field, this is one of the reasons that the industry needs to shift towards to N-type technology which is free from or less affected by LID and LeTID in principle. In order to study the degradation mode of N-type TOPCon, TOPCon module reliability test was conducted by TÜV Nord.

The test results revealed that the LID of Jinkosolar' s N-type TOPCon module is only **0.26%** after exposure of 60kWh/m<sup>2</sup>, while the degradation of conventional PERC module is 1.92% under the same condition. After LeTID test of 192 hours , the power of N-type was degraded less than that of P-type, and the degradation was **0.09%** and 1.17% respectively.

### Reliability Test Method:

1. Accelerated-aged degradation tests were done on N-type TOPCon panels: thermal cycling TC 200 (defined in IEC 61215: 200 cycles, temperature limits of - 40 °C and + 85 °C) 400/600; extended damp heat DH 1000 test (defined in IEC 61215 at a temperature of 85 °C and a relative humidity of 85%) 2000/3000; mechanical strength sequence (static mechanical load, dynamic mechanical load, thermal cycling, humidity freeze) SML+DML+TC50+HF10; accelerated ultraviolet UV 90 stress testing.

2. LID 60kWh and LeTID 192h tests were done on N-type TOPCon panels: LID 60kWh, modules undergo outdoor light soaking until stabilization of LID as defined by IEC 63202-1: > 20kWh); LeTID testing for 192 hours, modules are placed in an environmental chamber at 75 °C while connected to a power supply and injected with a low current. The use of a low current is equivalent to the module operating in full sun at maximum