

Webinar - Half-Cut Cell Modules

Klaus Hofmeister Product Marketing Manager *Trina Solar Europe*

30 October 2018



From Full to Half-Cut Cell Increase of Module Efficiency

2

From Full Cells to Half-Cut Cells



Power loss (Heat) = Resistance x Current²



- Increasing module efficiency/higher watt classes and larger cells result in higher currents also within the module itself
- Resistive losses lead to heating and power loss
- Half-cut cells: 75% lower losses within cell interconnects

From Full Cells to Half-Cut Cells





- Half-cut cells clearly change the visual appearance of the module and require a new module design
- Half-cut cell modules consist of 2 halves connected in parallel, hence the current is split in 2 paths within the module
- Electrical parameters are identical to full-cell modules, thus no changes for the system design needed

Design half-cut cell modules





Design half-cut cell modules





- Respectively 1 cell string of the upper and lower half are connected to one bypass diode
- The split junction box transfers less heat to the cells lying underneath
- Higher yields in specific shading situations





Product portfolio with half-cut cells

SPLITMAX



- Poly (PERC); Mono p-type (PERC); Mono n-type (PERT); bi-facial (???)
- 120 cells; 144 cells; glass/backsheet; dual glass; framed; without frame
- Full black mono half-cut cell module



Half-cut cell modules – advantage in shading conditions

8







Example of a typical shading situation (modules installed in portrait mode)





Shading advantage half-cut cell module Trinasolar



50% Power



33% Power



Installation of

half-cut cell modules

11







• Portrait mounting: For half-cut cell modules, fiixing cables and connectors to the rails requires an alternative approach during installation





Roof-parallel mounting or rack-mounted East-West oriented flat roofs require new ideas to do the module layout on the mounting structure





THANK YOU

www.trinasolar.com