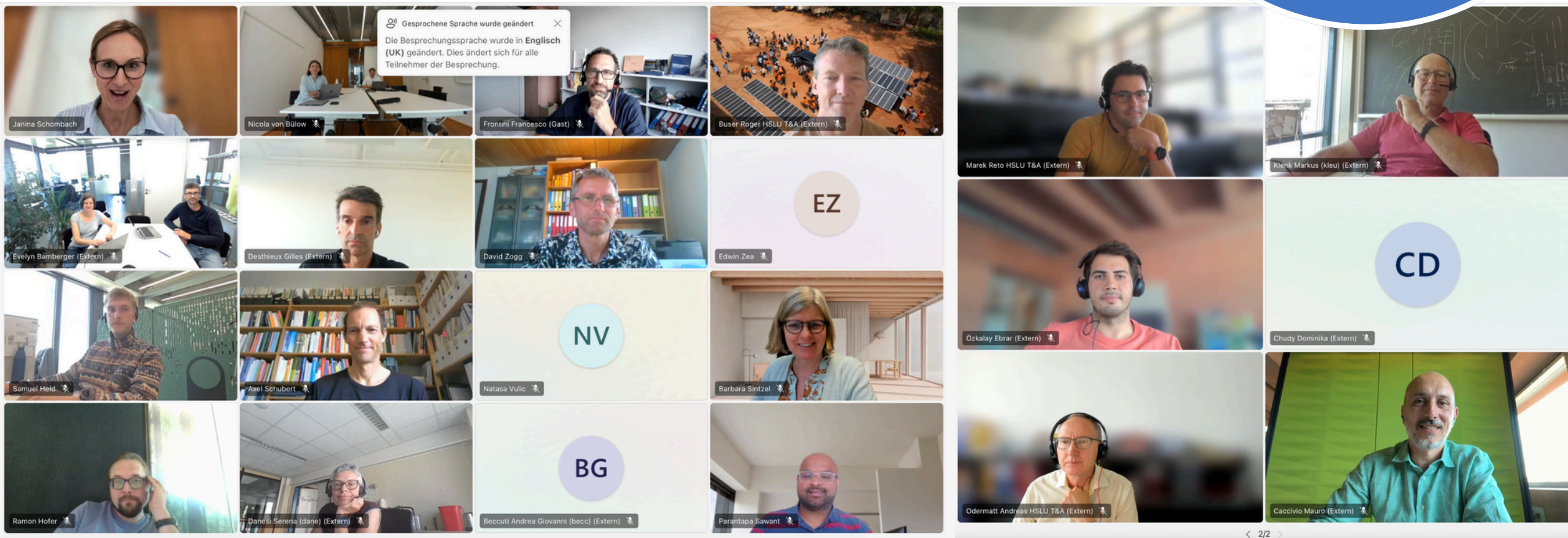




ResearchLunch #2

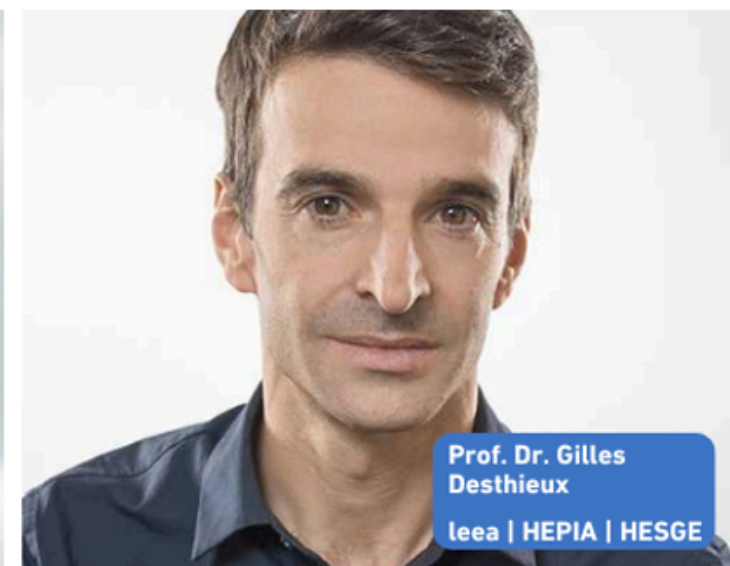
*Impulses for the PV Roll-Out –
How R&D Can Drive Photovoltaic Expansion in Switzerland*

SAVE-THE-DATE
ResearchLunch #3
Oct 30, 25





Expert speakers from brenet member institutes





Expert speakers from brenet member institutes

Mauro Caccivio – ISAAC, SUPSI

Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era & solar test lab

David Zogg – IA, HTU FHNW

SmartGridready test lab for integrated PV systems

Natasa Vulic – INEB, HABG FHNW

Cost- and emission-optimized PV expansion from the user perspective

Gilles Desthieux – leea, HEPIA HESGE

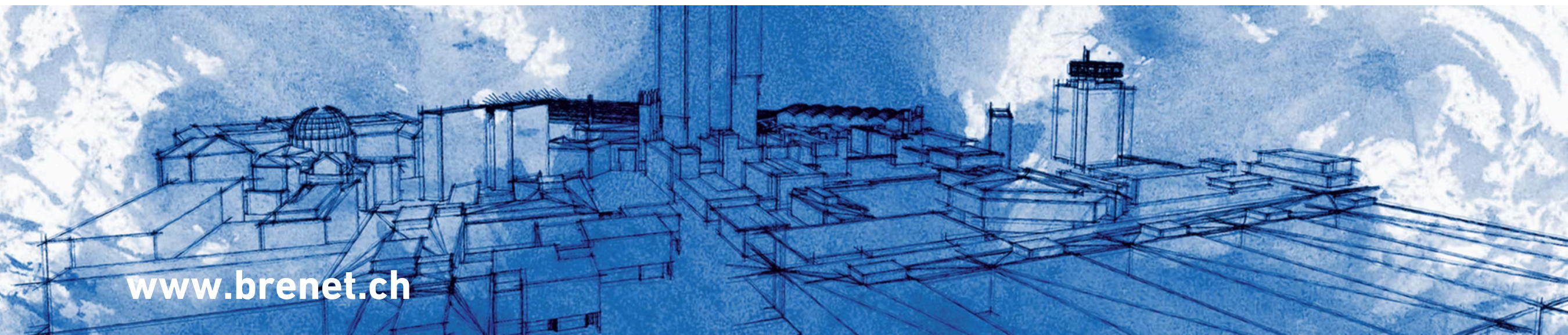
PV modelling at the urban scale – with a focus on facades

Evelyn Bamberger – SPF, OST

Swiss-Optimised PV Modules: Quality, R&D and design

Roger Buser – IGE, HSLU

Solar fences and alpine glare – Making PV suitable for everyday use





Mauro Caccivio – ISAAC, SUPSI

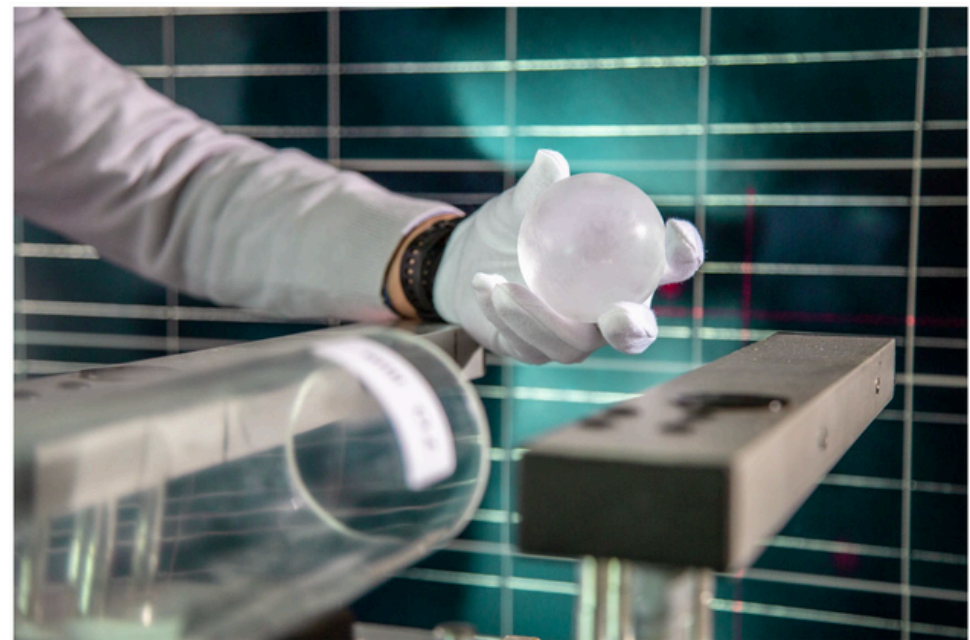
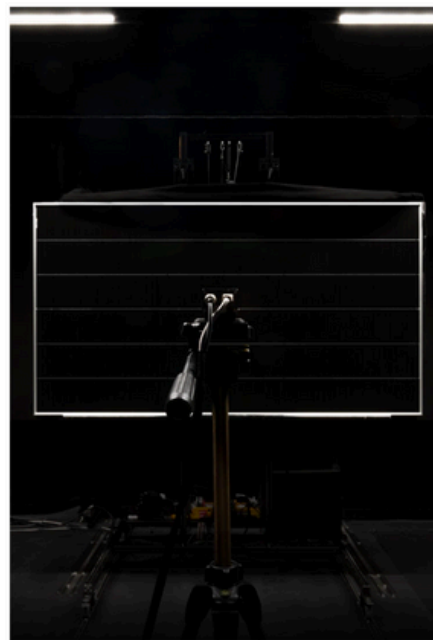
Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era & solar test lab

University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland
Department for Environment Constructions and Design
Institute for Applied Sustainability to the Built Environment
SUPSI PVLab laboratory

1

SUPSI

Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era



brenetResearchLunch#2 August 25, 2025

Mauro Caccivio – ISAAC SUPSI



Mauro Caccivio – ISAAC, SUPSI

Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era & solar test lab

SUPSI Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era

2

Evolution of PV modules: higher efficiency, new dimensions!



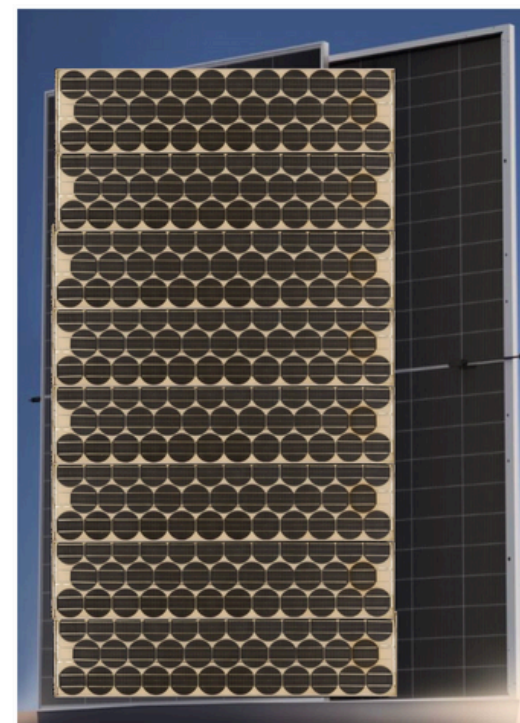
1982: 35W



2012: 240W



2018: 320W



2024: 740W

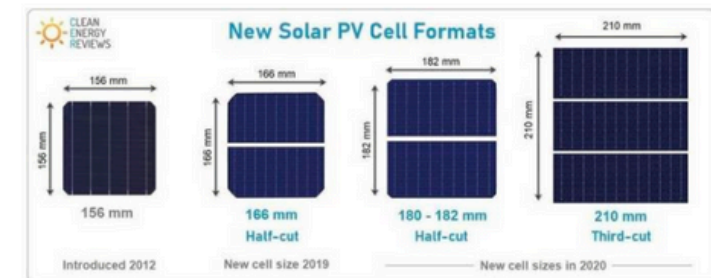
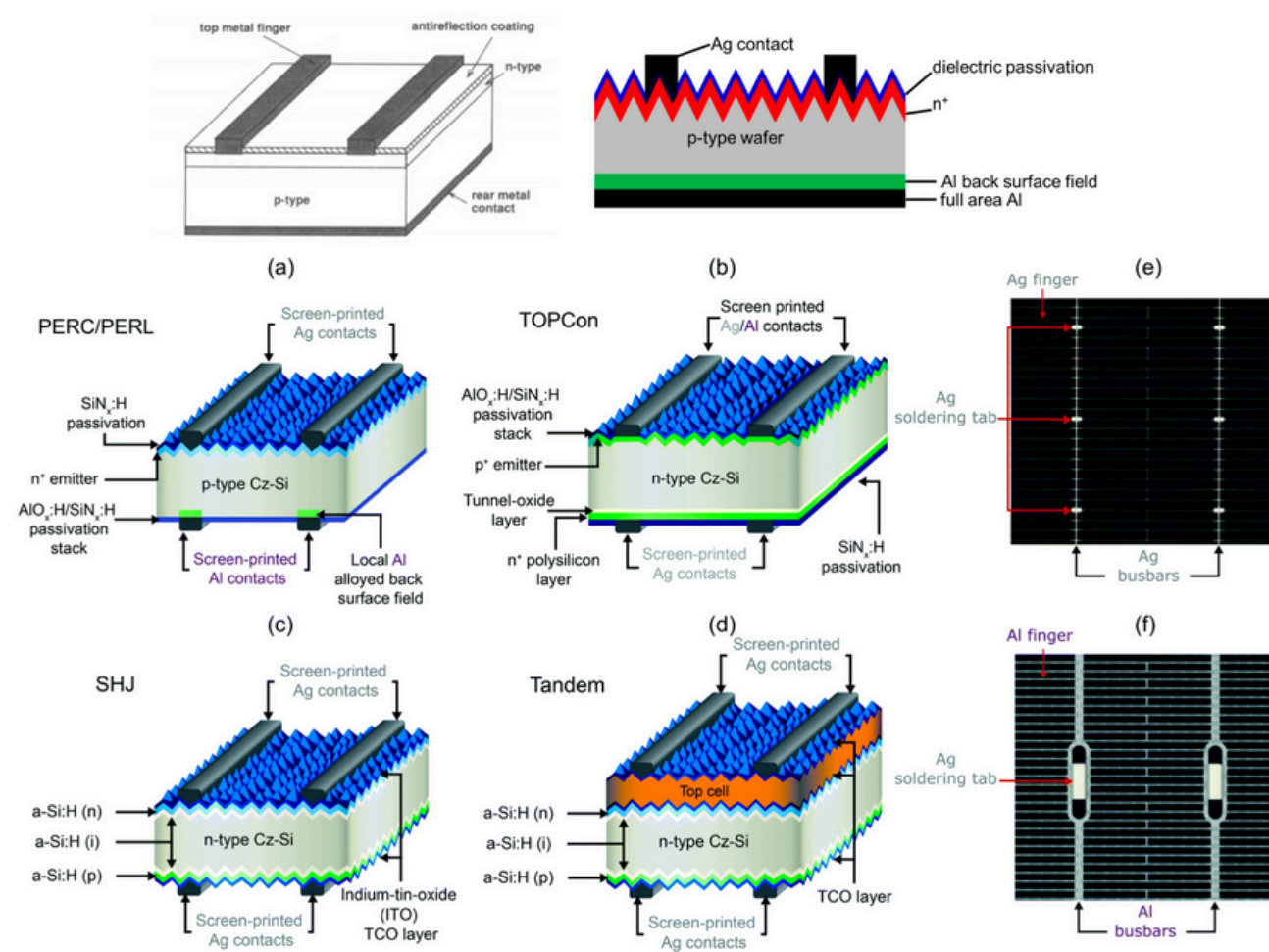
Mauro Caccivio – ISAAC, SUPSI

Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era & solar test lab

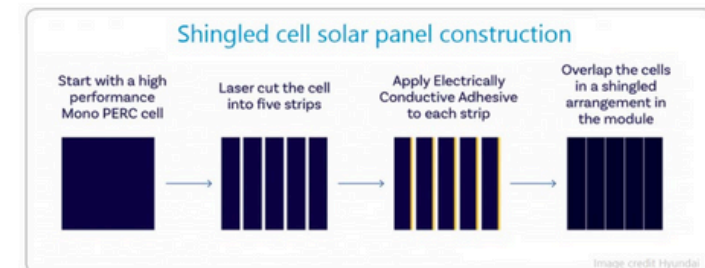
SUPSI Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era

3

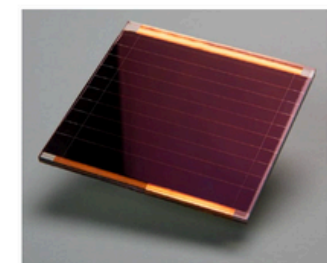
Evolution of PV cells: higher efficiency, new shapes, new materials and processes



Larger and thinner cells with different shapes



Perovskite in the future



26/08/2025

Thin films of tens to hundred of nm!

Mauro Caccivio – ISAAC, SUPSI

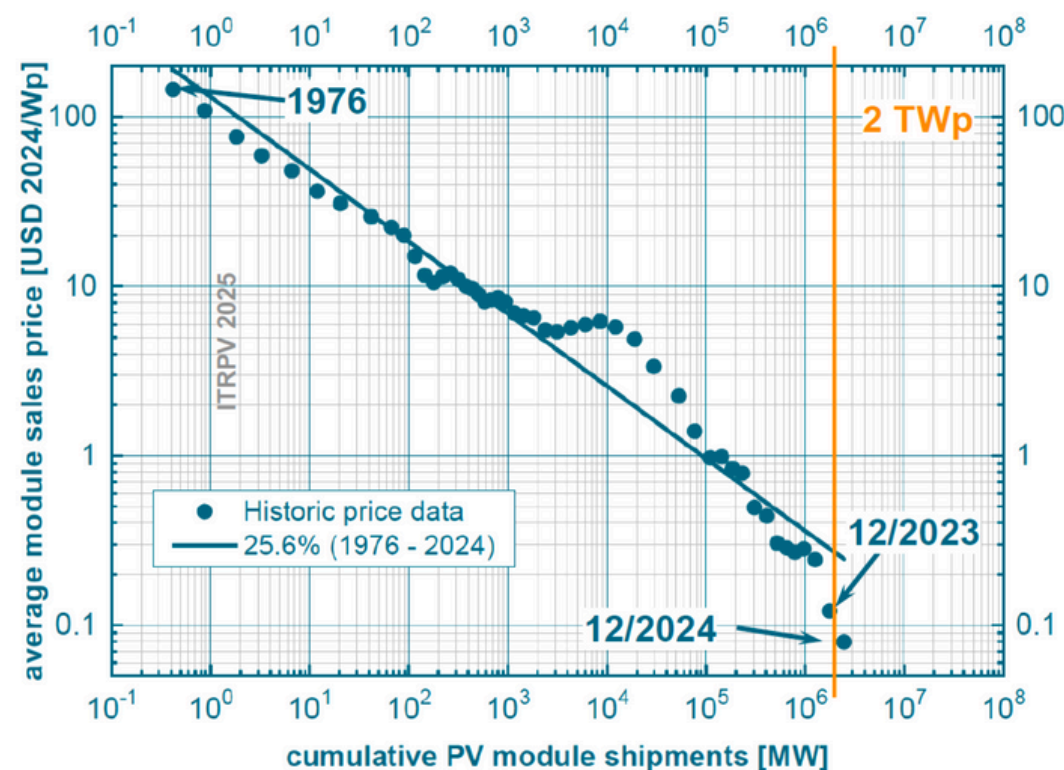
Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era & solar test lab

SUPSI

Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era

4

PV learning curve: faster than ever, Swanson's law crushed



Shipments /avg. module spot market price at year end:



2023: 502 GWp / 0.12 US\$/Wp
2024: 703 GWp / 0.08 US\$/Wp

o/a shipment: ≈ 2.472 TWp

Installation 2024: 566 GWp

→ o/a installation: ≈ 2.176 TWp

Production capacity end of 2024: $\approx 98\%$ is c-Si based
> 1,200 GWp poly/wafer; > 1,500 GWp (cell / module)

LR $\approx 25.8\%$ (1976 2024)

→ again an amazing shipment increase in 2024

→ Transition from PERC to TopCon still ongoing

→ tremendous price reductions due to oversupply

Source: ITRPV 2025, Dr. M. Fisher, PV Cell Tech, 2025.03.11

26/08/2025



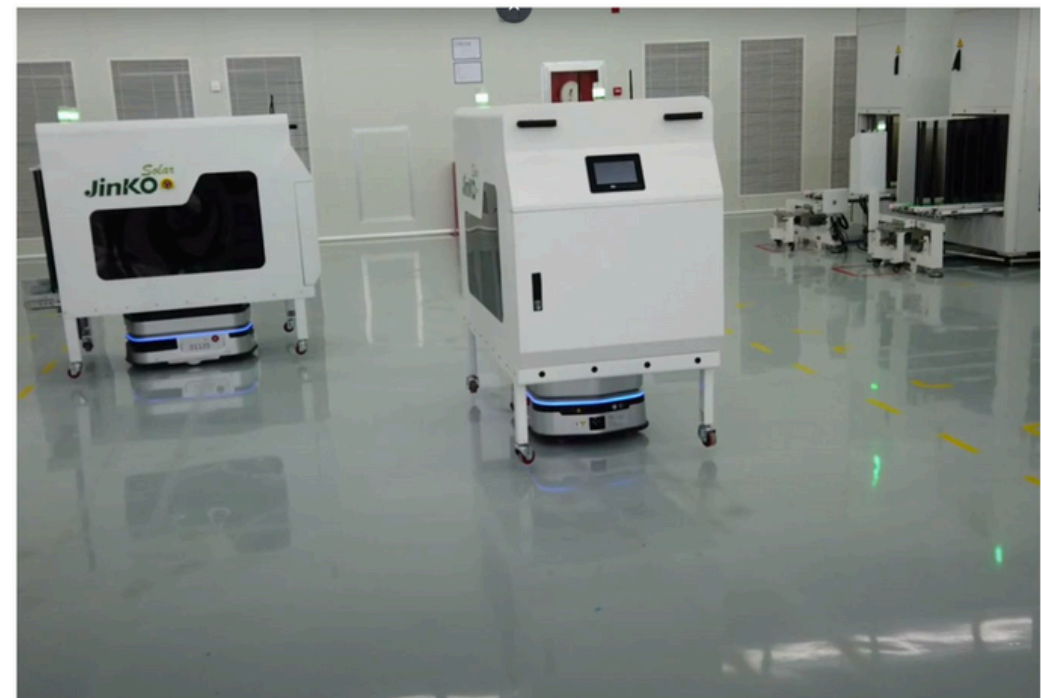
Mauro Caccivio – ISAAC, SUPSI

Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era & solar test lab

SUPSI Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era

5

PV Production: full automation, annual capacity > 1.5 TW /year, dark factories



Source: Longi, Jinko Solar

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6

Issues of the present market situation

- Overcapacity has reduced margins to unbearable levels
- Bankruptcy is a real threat for smaller players (and not only)
- Low prices have direct impact on quality: weak players are reducing investments to stay on the market
- Shift to new technologies has been faster and faster: reliability testing and norms are lagging behind

To be sustainable photovoltaics shall last and produce energy for long time



Mauro Caccivio – ISAAC, SUPSI

Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era & solar test lab

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Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era

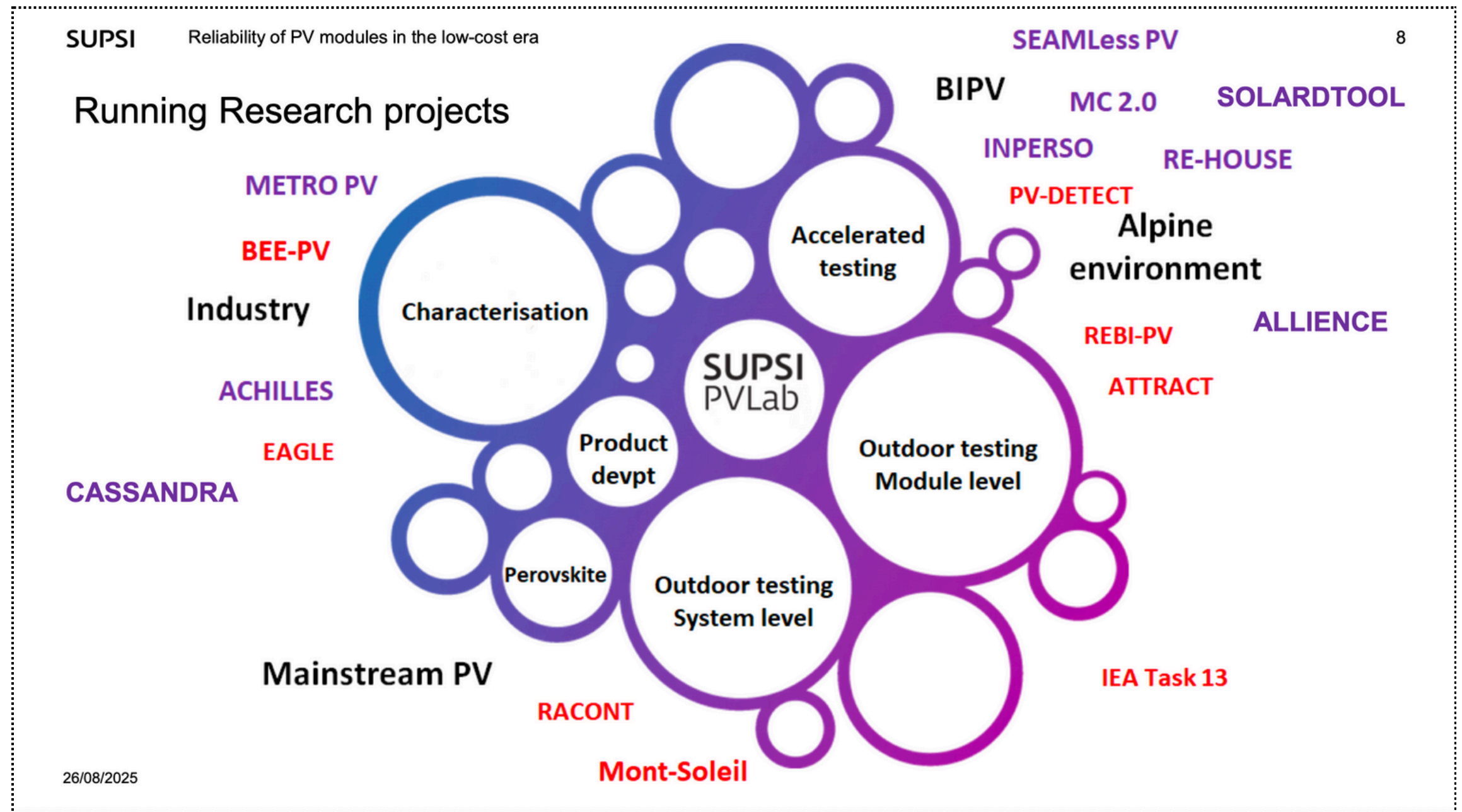
SUPSI PV Sector Research Priorities to impact in low cost era



- **Module and System-Level Durability** (mechanical, thermal, electrical stresses).
- **Accelerated Testing and Failure Analysis**
- **Field Performance and Degradation Monitoring**
- **Modeling and Simulation of Lifetime Performance**
- **BIPV, Integrated PV and Climate-Specific** (e.g. alpine) **Reliability Studies**

Mauro Caccivio – ISAAC, SUPSI

Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era & solar test lab



Mauro Caccivio – ISAAC, SUPSI

Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era & solar test lab

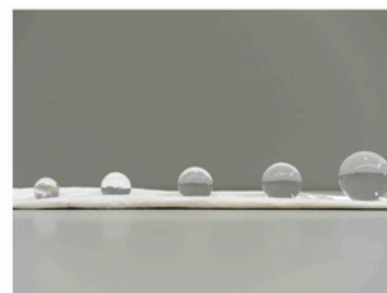
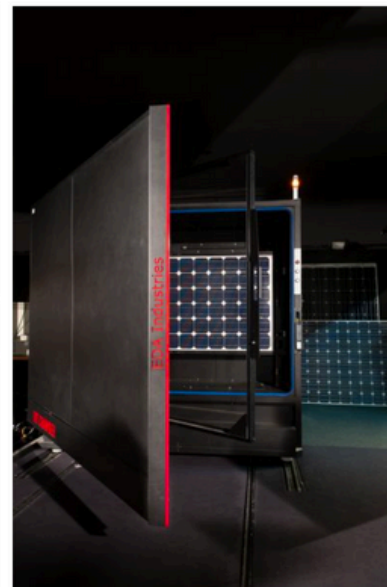
SUPSI Reliability of PV modules in the low-cost era

9

SUPSI PVLab: facilities



- N.3 Pasan Flasher, class AAA, for the electrical characterisation with best uncertainty of $\pm 1.1\%$ (non destructive spectral response measurement at module level, spectrum fine tuning with LEDs)
- N.3 continuous simulators, with visible light (2) and UV light (1), for characterisation, stabilisation and accelerated degradation of materials
- N.2 thermal chamber, 3 m³ volume, for environmental testing with humidity and thermal cycling.
- PID testing
- N.1 mechanical load test setup up to **18.000 Pa** in pressure, with optional inclination up to 30°
- N.1 hail test set up, with max diameter of hailstone of **90 mm (accredited for IEC and Swiss norms)/ 100mm (nit accredited)**
- N.1 mechanical test machine for shear, pull test, 4 point bending test on materials and components (JB, connectors, laminates)
- N.1 megaohmmeter for dry and wet insulation test
- Bypass diode thermal and reverse breakdown testing.
- N.2 IR camera systems for electroluminescence and thermal mapping
- Outdoor stand for the energy yield evaluation and comparison to other reference technologies
- Meteo station, with calibrated spectroradiometers, pyranometers and reference cells for a precise monitoring of composition and quantity of light, further to environmental parameters
- N.3 IV curve tracers for string performance measurements on the field (calibration with reference modules for uncertainty reduction) up to 1500 V.
- N.1 PV system performance checker (instant PR, energy yield)
- N.1 Insulation, short circuit current and open circuit voltage tester for PV system analysis



26/08/2025



Natasa Vulic – INEB, HABG FHNW

Cost- and emission-optimized PV expansion from the user perspective



University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland
School of Architecture, Construction and Geomatics

member of
swissuniversities

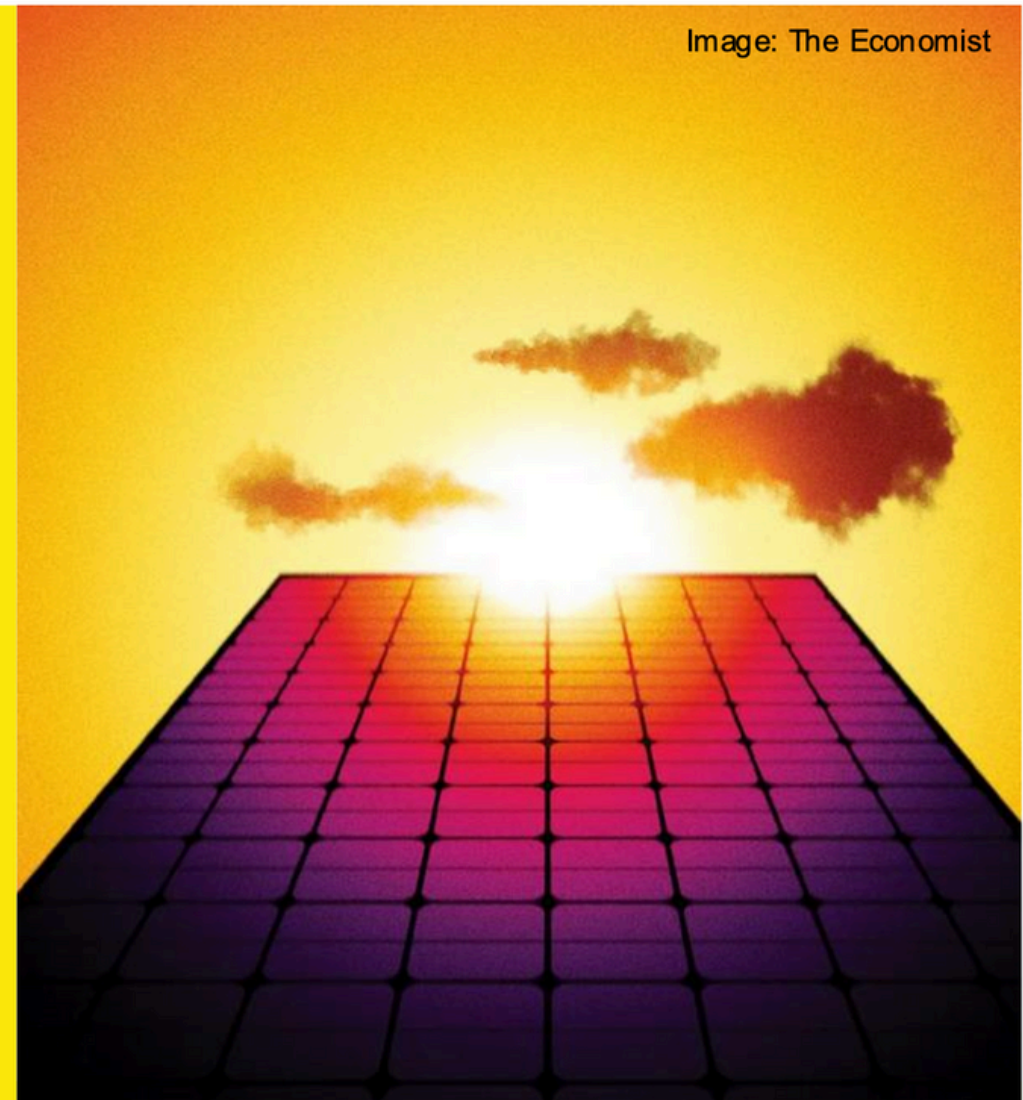
Towards sustainable PV Deployment

Current trends & future outlook

Natasa Vulic

Group Leader, Renewable Energy and Building Technology
Institute for Sustainability and Energy in Buildings

Image: The Economist



www.fhnw.ch/habg



Evelyn Bamberger – SPF, OST

Swiss-Optimised PV Modules: Quality, R&D and design

 **OST**
Ostschweizer
Fachhochschule

Fit fürs Schweizer Klima

**Qualitätssicherung und aF&E für PV-Module aus
Massenfertigung – optimiert für Klima, Baukultur und
Ästhetik**

Evelyn Bamberger
25.08.2025

 **SPF** INSTITUT FÜR
SOLARTECHNIK

Evelyn Bamberger – SPF, OST

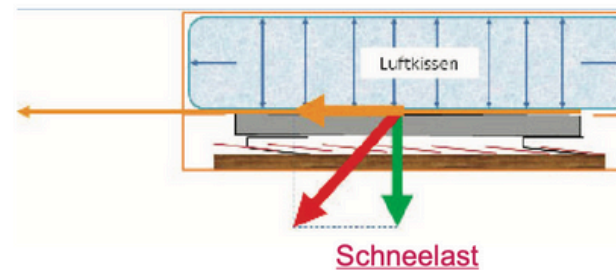
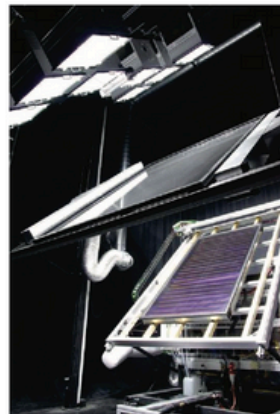
Swiss-Optimised PV Modules: Quality, R&D and design

Qualitätssicherung

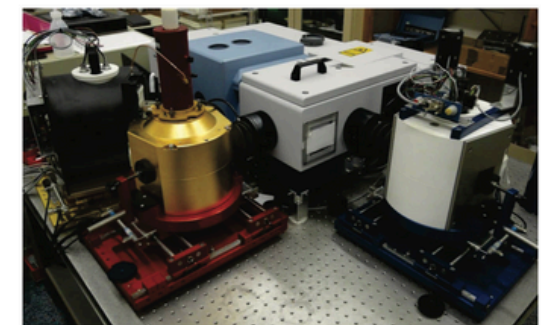


Mobiles PV-Labor

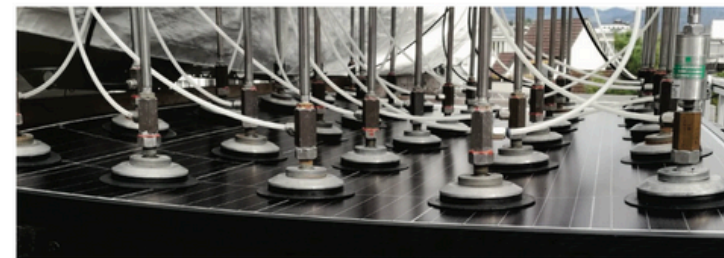
Sonnensimulator



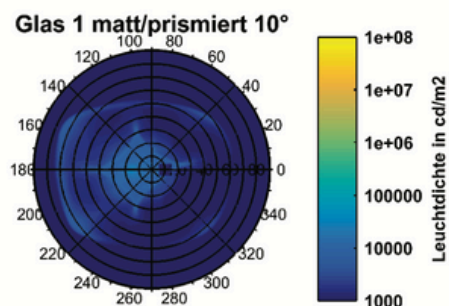
Schneelast



Spektroskopie, Solarglaszertifikat



Mechanische Belastbarkeit
Modul & Montagesystem



Reflexionsverhalten (BSDF),
Blendung



Hagel



Regendichtigkeit



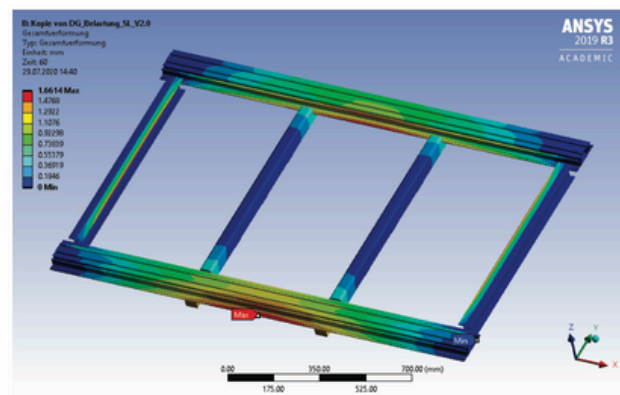
In- und Outdoortests, Alterung

Evelyn Bamberger – SPF, OST

Swiss-Optimised PV Modules: Quality, R&D and design

PV-Integration in die Gebäudehülle

- Montagesystem und Integration im Fokus



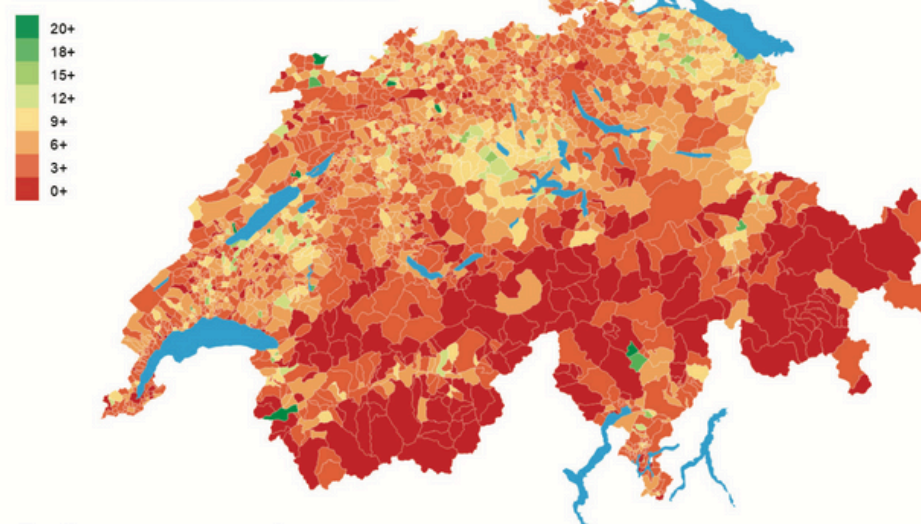
Evelyn Bamberger – SPF, OST

Swiss-Optimised PV Modules: Quality, R&D and design

Innosuisse-Projekt “Solartannen”

- Montagelösungen für PV-Anlagen an exponierten Lagen mit Standardmodulen
- Kostengünstig & hoher Winterertrag

Installierte Leistung in Prozent der potenziellen Leistung, %



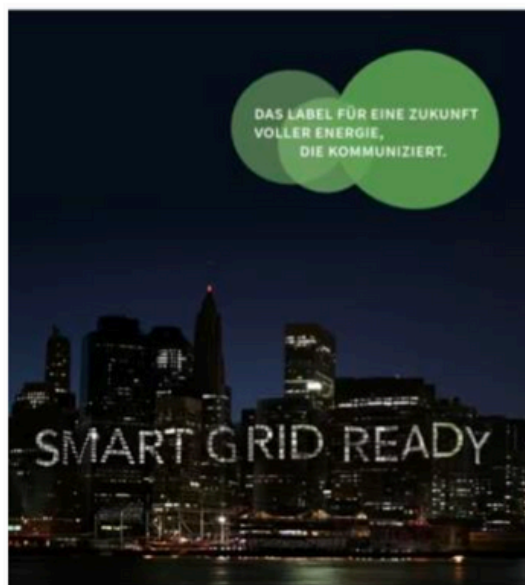
Quelle: www.pv-power.ch



David Zogg – IA, HTU FHNW

SmartGridready test lab for integrated PV systems

SmartGridready TestLab



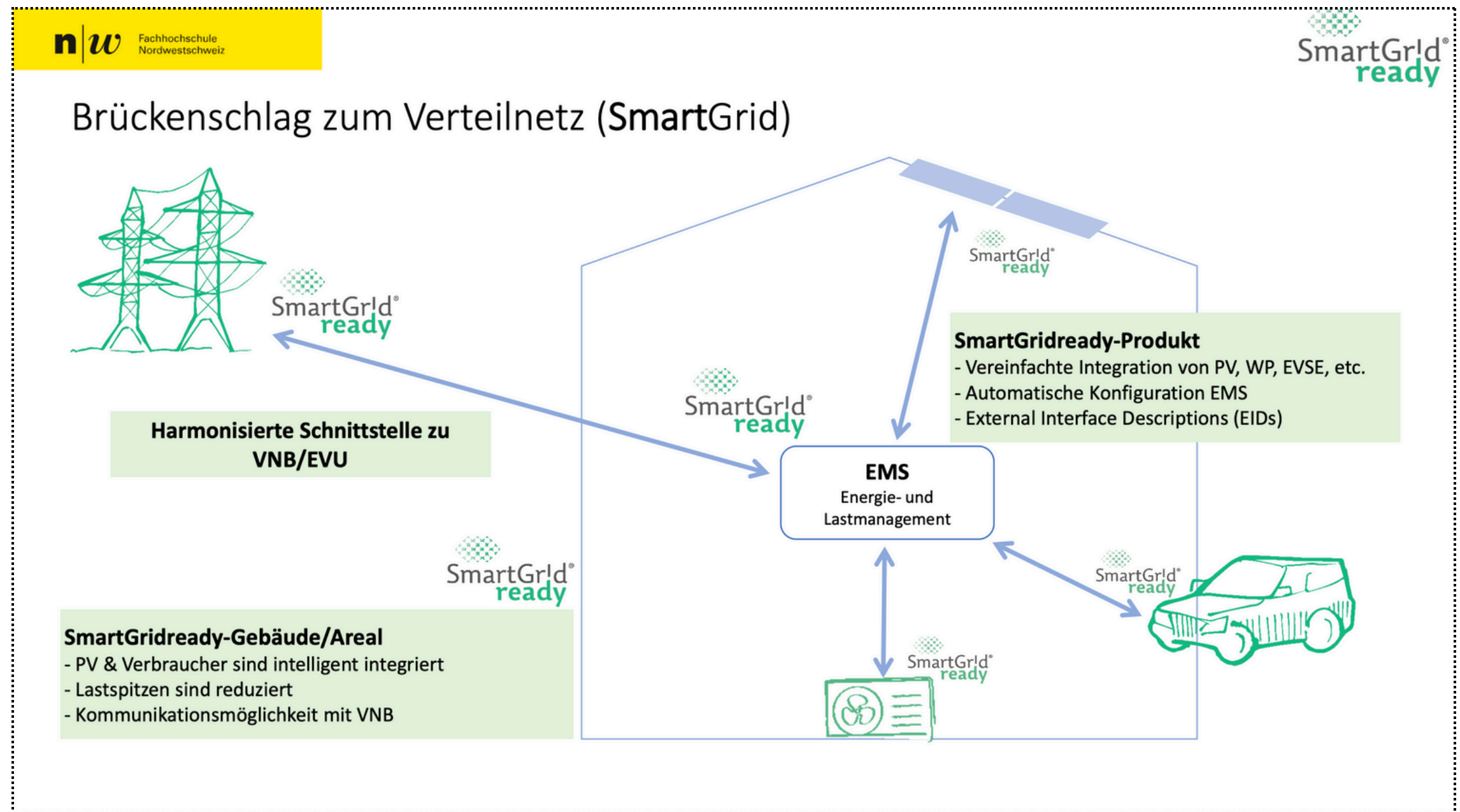
Kurz-Präsentation

D. Zogg 25. August 2025

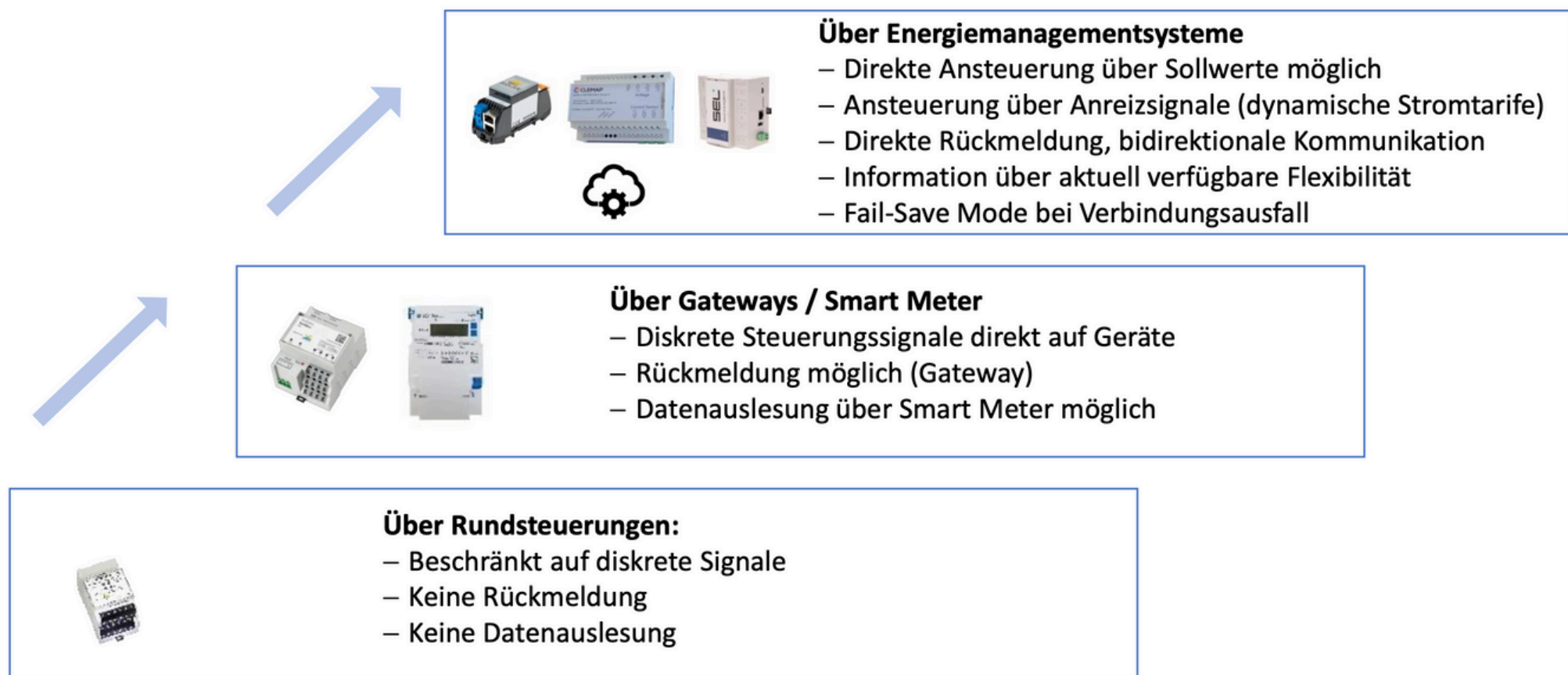
FHNW, Brugg-Windisch, Institut für Automation

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SmartGridready test lab for integrated PV systems



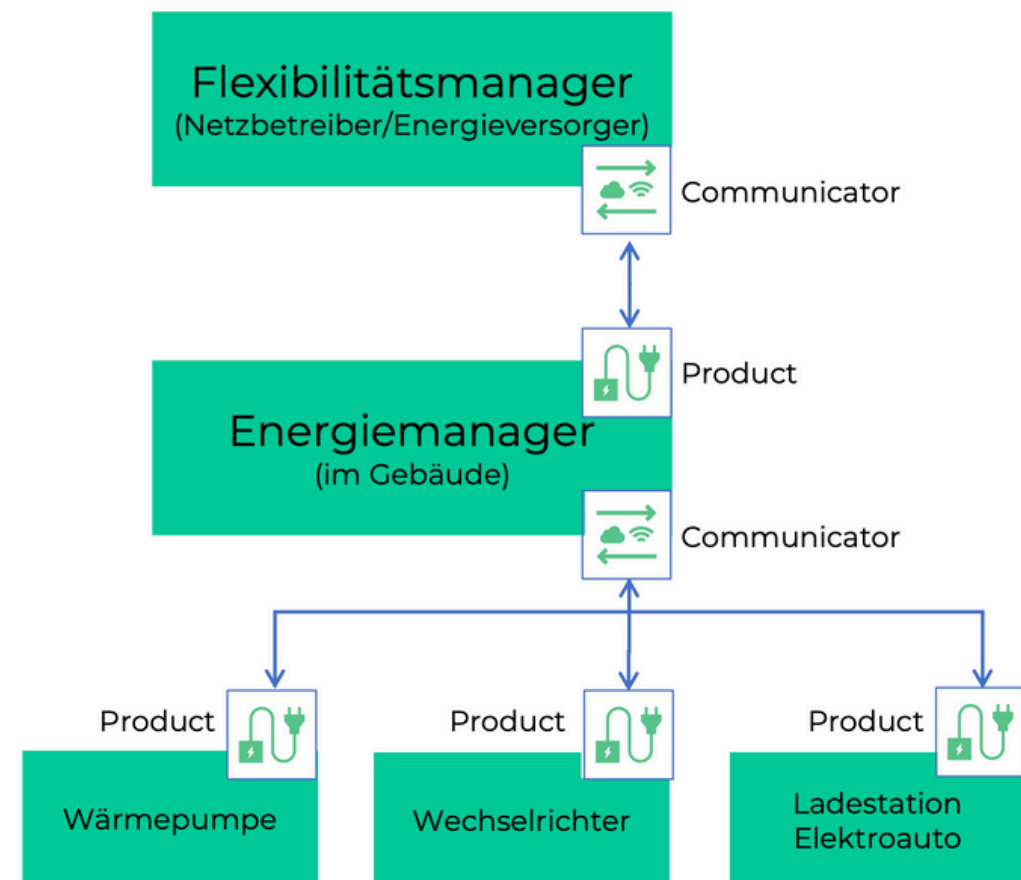
Ansteuerungen heute und in Zukunft



SmartGridready Schnittstelle: Product & Communicator

In der SmartGridready Architektur können Komponenten die Rollen «Product» oder «Communicator» einnehmen.

- Ein **Product** stellt Eigenschaften, Datenpunkte und Ansteuerungs-möglichkeiten zur Verfügung.
- Ein **Communicator** liest diese Datenpunkte aus oder steuert sie an.
- Die Funktionsprofile/Datenpunkte werden in **External Interface Descriptions (EIDs)** digital beschrieben und eingelesen
- Die **Hersteller der Produkte** müssen nur ein EID mitliefern, aber nichts an ihren Schnittstellen ändern



Das SmartGridready-Stufenmodell (Levels)

Ein **Funktionsprofil** definiert eine Auswahl von Datenpunkten, die zusammen eine bestimmte Funktionalität ermöglichen.

Die Funktionsprofile legen die **Label-Stufe von 1 bis m** fest.

- 1 → Aktivieren, deaktivieren
- 2 → Diskret, diverse Betriebsmodi
- 3 → Fix konfigurierte Kennlinien
- 4 → Dynamische Sollwerte
- 5 → Variable Kennlinien
- 6 → Prognose
- m → Monitoring



David Zogg – IA, HTU FHNW

SmartGridready test lab for integrated PV systems

n|w Fachhochschule
Nordwestschweiz

Testlabor

SmartGrid[®]
ready



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SmartGridready test lab for integrated PV systems

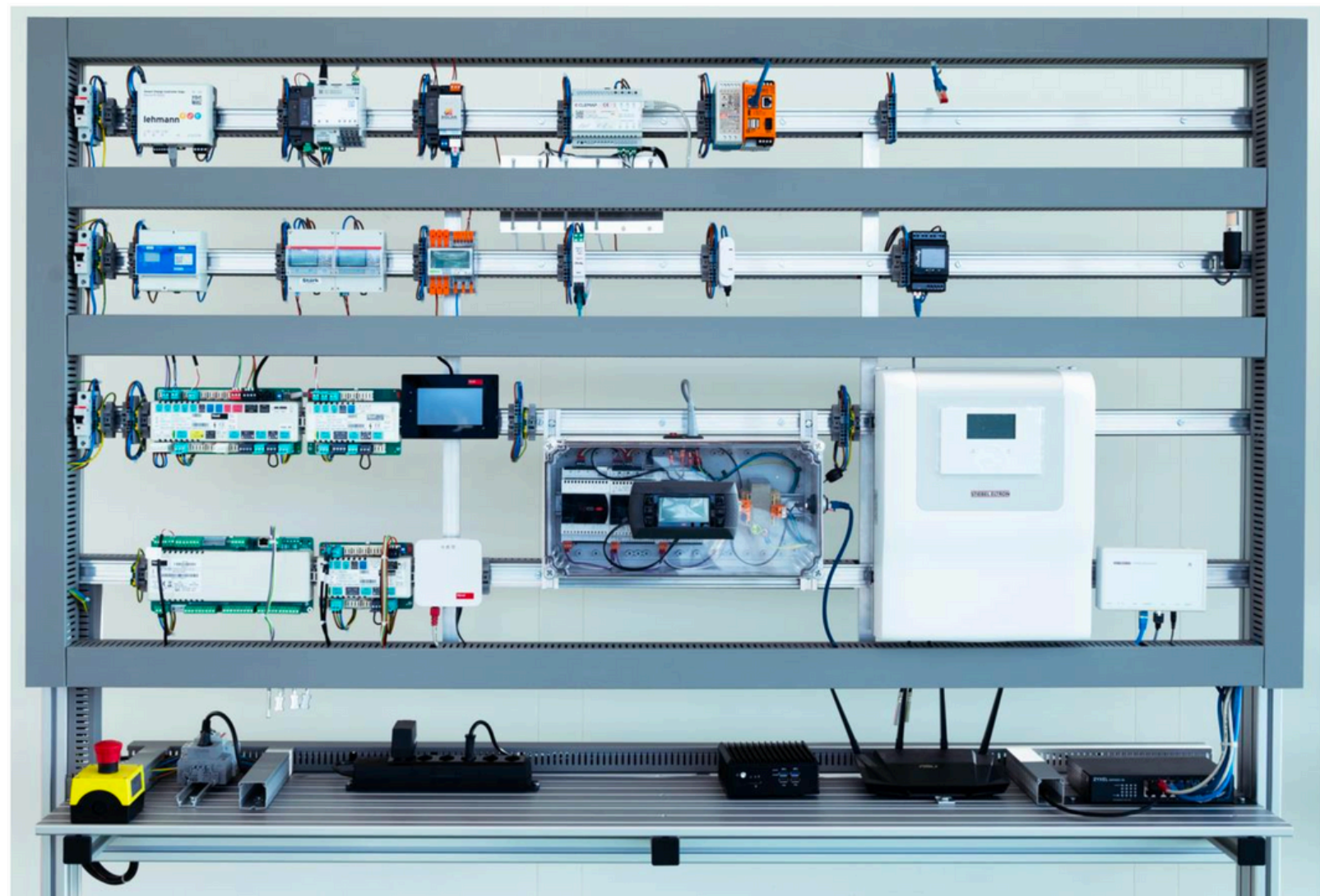
Mobiler Aufbau (Testwände)

EMS

Stromzähler

WP-Controller

Testframework



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Mobiler Aufbau (Testwände)

Ladestationen

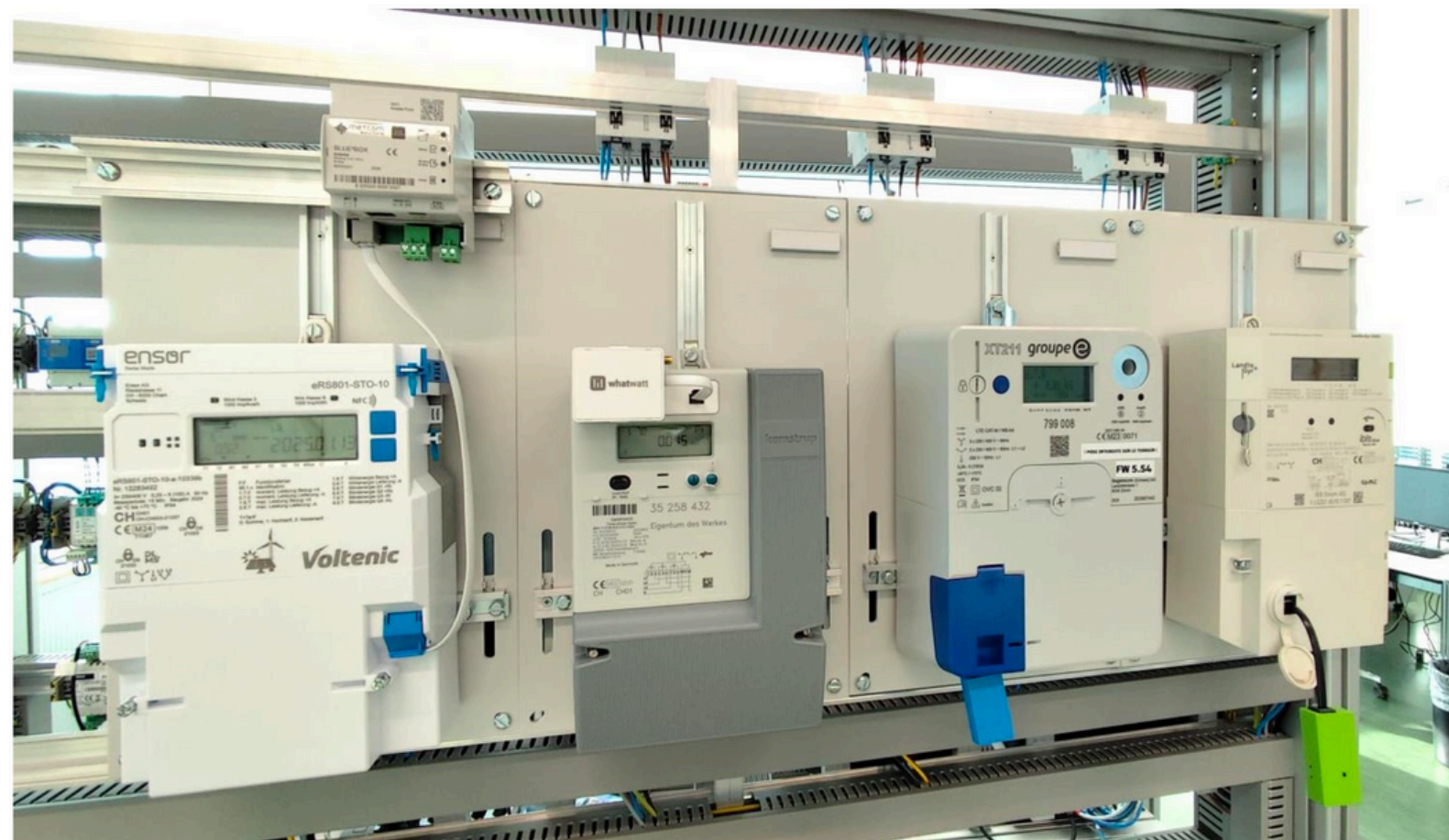


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Mobiler Aufbau (Testwände)

Smart Meter
& Adapter





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SmartGridready test lab for integrated PV systems



Test-Framework (Software)



Name:

Description:

profile * required
string (path)

datapoint * required
string (path)

Responses

Curl
`curl -X 'GET' \`
`http://localhost:8080/profiles/SG-ReadyStates/datapoints/SGReadyOpModeCmd' \`
`-H 'accept: */*' \`

Request URL
`http://localhost:8080/profiles/SG-ReadyStates/datapoints/SGReadyOpModeCmd`

Server response

Code: 200

Details

Response body
`{`
 `"deviceName": "Optiheat Inverta",`
 `"functionProfile": "SG-ReadyStates",`
 `"datapoint": "SGReadyOpModeCmd",`
 `"value": "UNDEFINED",`
 `"unit": "NONE"`
`}`

Response headers
`connection: keep-alive`

```
1 *** Settings ***
2 Resource    resources/basic_screencast.robot
3
4 *** Variables ***
5 ${URL_V1}   http://host.docker.internal:8080
6 ${URL_V2}   http://host.docker.internal:8090
7
8 *** Test Cases ***
9
10 Grosser Testfall
11 # aktueller Stand abfragen
12 ${aktuellerStand}= V1 Get Datapoint Value    ActiveEnergyAC    ActiveEnergyACL1    ${URL_V1}
13
14 # Schalte das Relais ein (Wasserkocher beginnt zu kochen)
15 V2 Set Datapoint Value    shelly    ActiveRelay    Relay0    on    ${URL_V2}
16
17 # Frage den neuen Stand ab, bis er sich um 0.1 geändert hat
18 ${neuerStand}= V1 Get Datapoint Value    ActiveEnergyAC    ActiveEnergyACL1    ${URL_V1}
19 VAR    ${diff}    0
20 WHILE    ${diff} < 0.01
21     ${neuerStand}= V1 Get Datapoint Value    ActiveEnergyAC    ActiveEnergyACL1    ${URL_V1}
22     ${diff}= EVALUATE    ${neuerStand} - ${aktuellerStand}
23     Sleep    0.5s
24 END
25
26 # Schalte das Relais aus
27 V2 Set Datapoint Value    shelly    ActiveRelay    Relay0    off    ${URL_V2}
28
29 # Test des Shelly-Relais
30 Setzen des Shelly-Relais auf on und off
31 V2 Set Datapoint Value    shelly    ActiveRelay    Relay0    on    ${URL_V2}
32 Sleep    2s
33 V2 Set Datapoint Value    shelly    ActiveRelay    Relay0    off    ${URL_V2}
```

Test Statistics

Total Statistics		Total	Pass	Fail	Skip	Elapsed	Pass / Fail / Skip
All Tests		2	2	0	0	00:00:53	
Statistics by Tag		Total	Pass	Fail	Skip	Elapsed	Pass / Fail / Skip
No Tags							
Statistics by Suite		Total	Pass	Fail	Skip	Elapsed	Pass / Fail / Skip
Tests		2	2	0	0	00:00:53	
Tests.Screencast		2	2	0	0	00:00:53	

Test Execution Log

- [SUITE] Tests	
Full Name:	Tests
Source:	/testing/tests
Start / End / Elapsed:	20240528 19:42:02.206 / 20240528 19:42:55.174 / 00:00:52.968
Status:	2 tests total, 2 passed, 0 failed, 0 skipped
- [SUITE] Screencast	
Full Name:	Tests.Screencast
Source:	/testing/tests/screencast.robot
Start / End / Elapsed:	20240528 19:42:02.228 / 20240528 19:42:55.174 / 00:00:52.946
Status:	2 tests total, 2 passed, 0 failed, 0 skipped

- Teststand-Integration basiert auf **External Interface Descriptions (EID)** und **CommHandler (Java)**
- Automatisierte Testabläufe basierend auf **RobotFramework**
- Funktionstests (heute)
- Integrationstests, Dauertests (in Entwicklung)

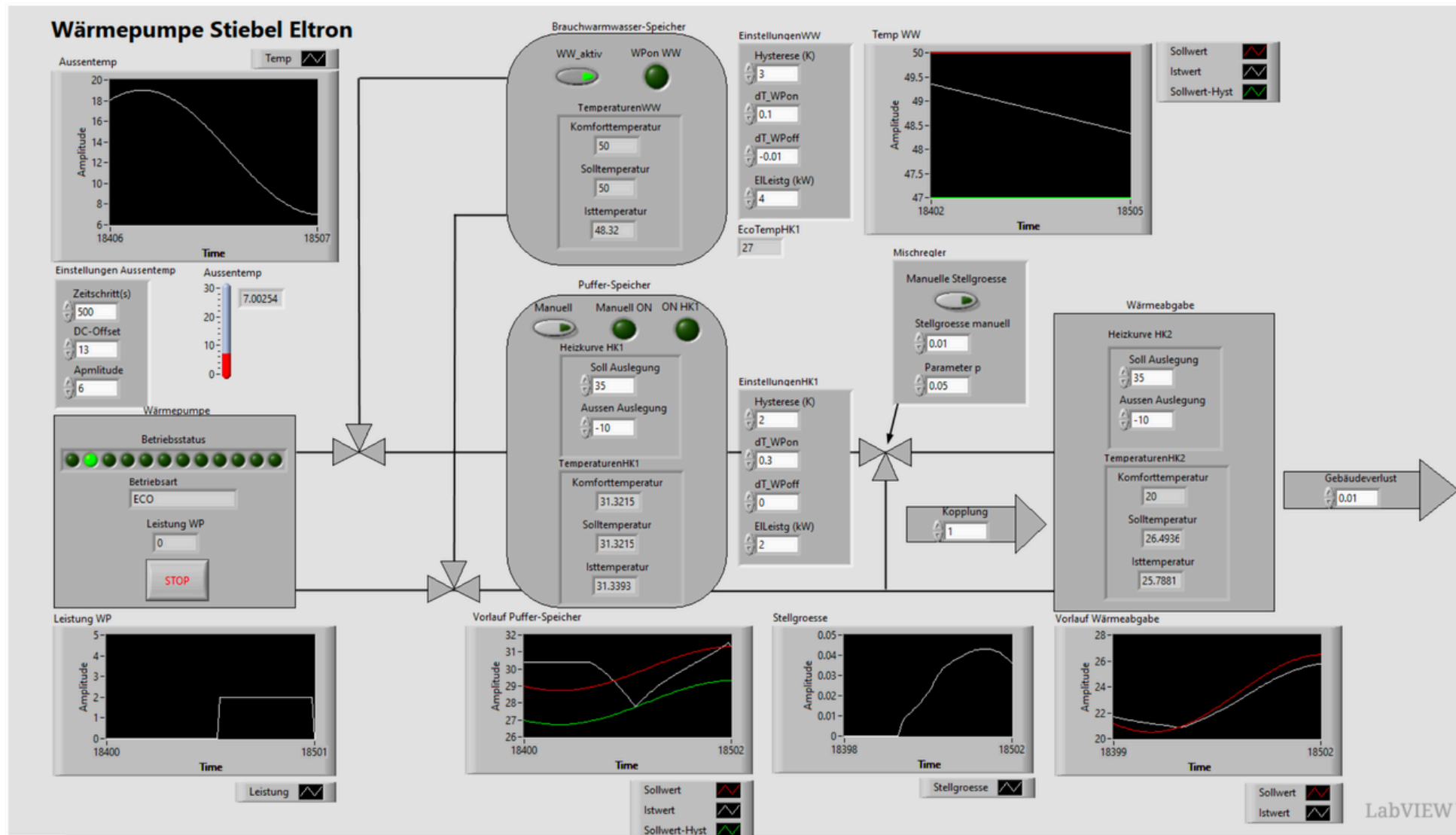


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SmartGridready test lab for integrated PV systems



Emulation (Beispiel Wärmepumpe)



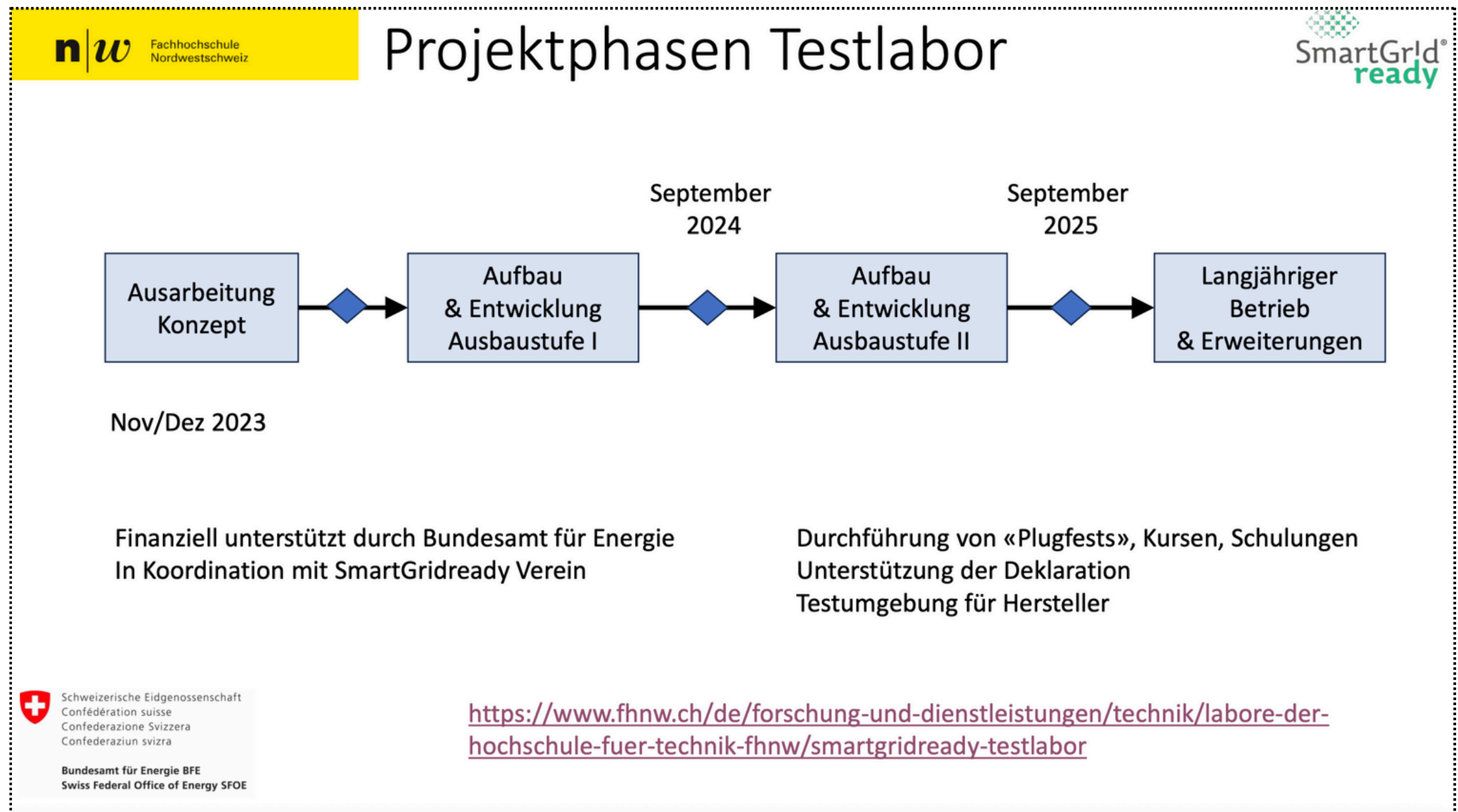
Quelle: Praktikum
Mathis Zogg

LabVIEW™



David Zogg – IA, HTU FHNW

SmartGridready test lab for integrated PV systems





Gilles Desthieux – leea, HEPIA HESGE

PV modelling at the urban scale – with a focus on facades



h e p i a
Haute école du paysage, d'ingénierie
et d'architecture de Genève


Hes·SO GENÈVE
Haute Ecole Spécialisée
de Suisse occidentale

BIPV implementation potential on Geneva canton facades

Gilles Desthieux
Maxence Locatelli

Brenet Webinar #2 – 25th August 2025

Retrofit of the Firmenich tower with BIPV in Geneva





Gilles Desthieux – leea, HEPIA HESGE

PV modelling at the urban scale – with a focus on facades

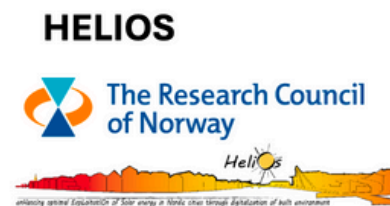
Background on R&D in urban solar modelling



Solar Cadaster – Greater Geneva



Urban scale solar modelling on facades



Solar potential in the nordic cities with NTNU



Advice for property owners

Task 63 | Solar Neighborhood Planning



Enabling Framework for the Development of BIPV

Swiss expert in IEA Tasks (63 & 15)



Exclusion Map



On-field survey



Meyrin
Industrial

Champel
Résidentiel

5 pilot areas



Acacias

Tablet application

Figure 1 consists of two stacked bar charts. The top chart shows 'Surface respiration (mmol m⁻² h⁻¹)' on the y-axis (0 to 30000) for three treatments: Folk, Folk + muir, and Folk + muir + balcon. The bottom chart shows 'Surface microbial biomass (mg m⁻²)' on the y-axis (0 to 40000) for three plant types: 7, 8/9, and 2, 3/4. Both charts use a color-coded legend: Muir bogma (red), Muir plain (orange), and Balcon (blue).

Top Chart: Surface respiration (mmol m⁻² h⁻¹)

Treatment	Muir bogma	Muir plain	Balcon
Folk	~10000	~15000	~10000
Folk + muir	~10000	~10000	~10000
Folk + muir + balcon	~10000	~10000	~10000

Bottom Chart: Surface microbial biomass (mg m⁻²)

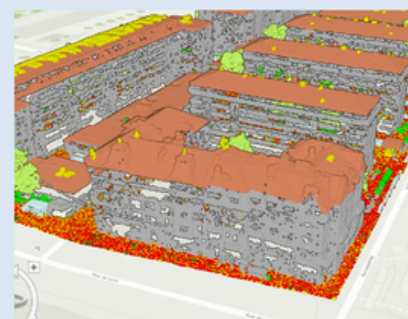
Plant Type	Muir bogma	Muir plain	Balcon
7	~1000	~1000	~1000
8/9	~10000	~15000	~10000
2, 3/4	~1000	~1000	~1000

Multicriteria analysis for BIVP facade suitability prioritisation

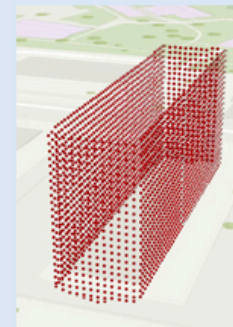
- Building type
- Heritage protection level
- Building height
- Renovation
- Significant solid part

Global statistics by building type (solid parts, balconies and window ratio) are transferred to the rest of the canton for buildings of the same type.

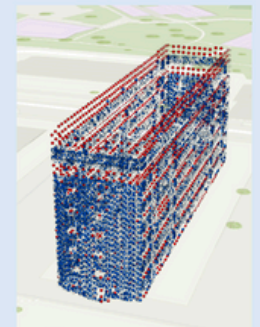
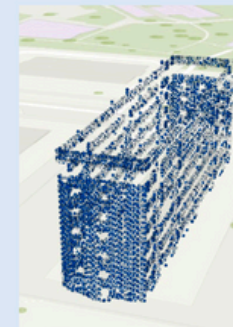
Automated approach with airborne LIDAR data



Regular 3D points



LIDAR



Matching => remove the 3D points from the empty areas (windows)

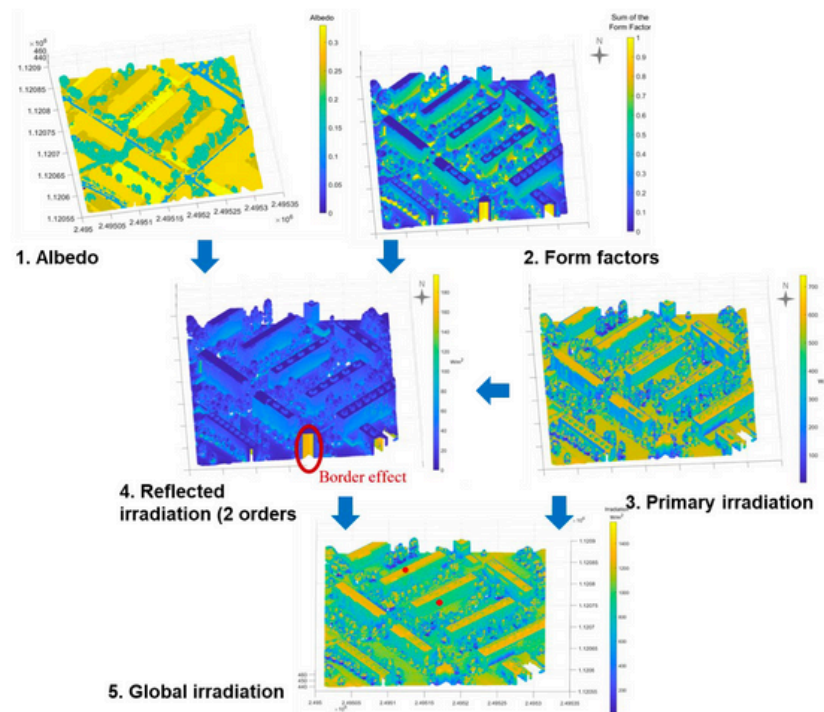


Gilles Desthieux – leea, HEPIA HESGE

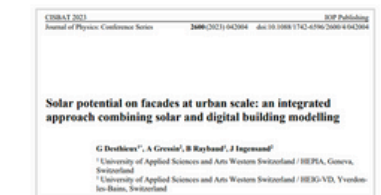
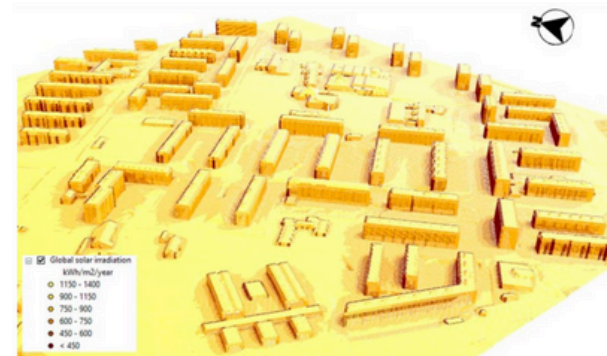
PV modelling at the urban scale – with a focus on facades

BIPV Suitability Analysis – Solar potential

- Urban solar model – CADSOL (HEPIA)



Raw solar radiation on building façades and rooftops



DOI 10.1088/1742-6596/2600/4/042004

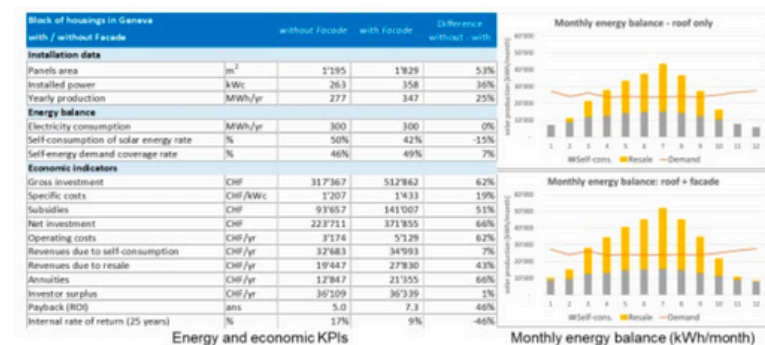


Adapted strategy for large-scale assessment of solar potential on facades in urban areas focusing on the reflection component

Raynaud Blaise, Desthieux Gilles

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Building energy and economic balance



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Solar fences and alpine glare – Making PV suitable for everyday use

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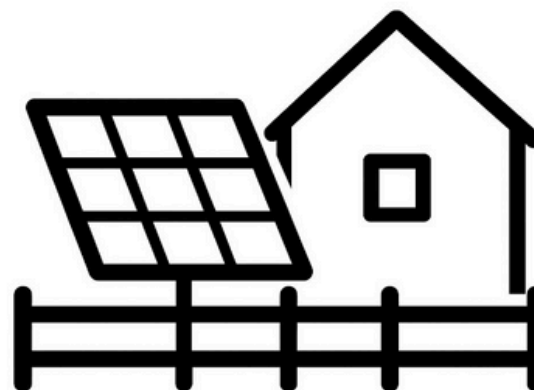
Solarzäune und Alpine Blendung

PV alltagstauglich gemacht

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Solar fences and alpine glare – Making PV suitable for everyday use

SolarZaun / Balkon

Pro:

- 2fach Nutzung
- schöne Varianten
- Winterstrom (O/W oder S-Ausrichtung)

Contra:

- Teurer als ein normaler Zaun
- Verschattung (Optimizer)
- Spezialmodule: Semitransparent



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Solar fences and alpine glare – Making PV suitable for everyday use

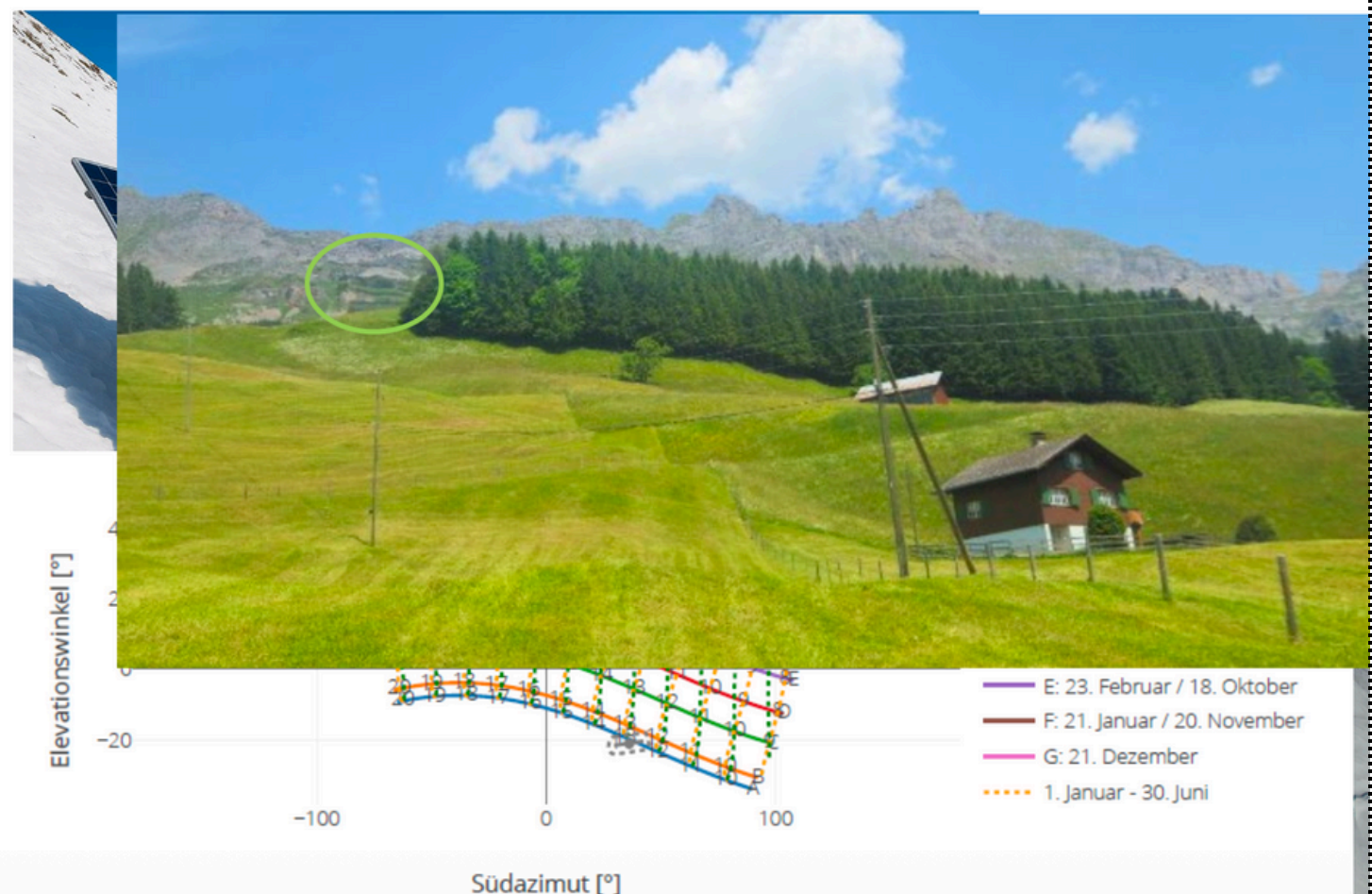
Alpine Blendung

Pro:

- Winterstrom
- ungenutzte Fläche

Contra:

- Sehr teuer, aber amortisierbar
- aufwändige Installation
- Einsprachen möglich wegen Blendung
- Spezialmodule: Blendarm (Deflect)





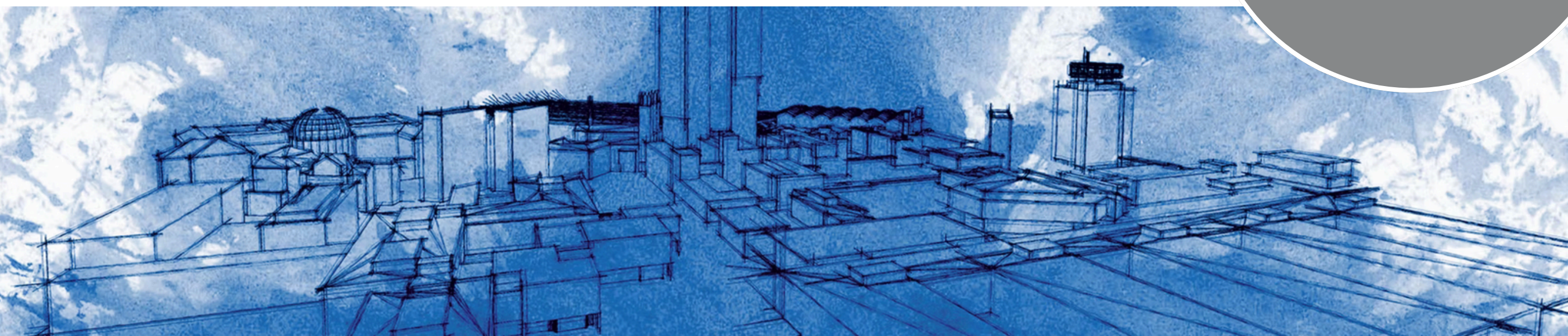
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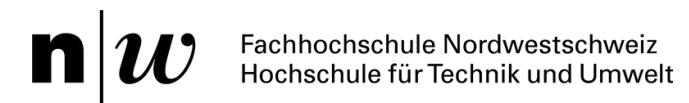
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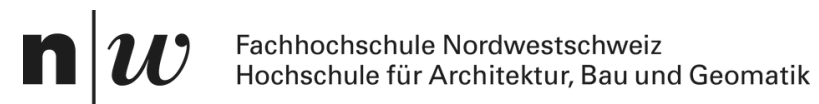




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