

**LIGHTWEIGHT AND FLEXIBLE PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULE COMPRISING A FRONT LAYER
CONSISTING OF A POLYMER AND A REAR LAYER CONSISTING OF A COMPOSITE
MATERIAL**

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DESCRIPTION

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to the field of photovoltaic modules, which include an assembly of photovoltaic cells electrically connected to each other, and preferentially so-called "crystalline", that is single crystal or multicrystalline silicon based photovoltaic cells.

The invention can be implemented for numerous applications, for example standalone and/or onboard applications, being particularly concerned by applications requiring the use of flexible, glass-free and ultra-light photovoltaic modules, in particular with a weight per unit area lower than 1kg/m^2 , and especially lower than 800g/m^2 , or even lower than 600g/m^2 , and with a small thickness, especially lower than 1mm. It can thus especially be applied for buildings such as housing or industrial premises (tertiary, commercial, ...), for example for making their roofs, for designing street furniture, for example for public lighting, road signing or else charging electric vehicles, or even also be used for nomad applications, in particular for being integrated into cars, buses or boats, inter alia.

The invention thus provides an ultra-light and flexible photovoltaic module including a first layer forming the front face of the module, of a polymeric material, and a second layer, of a composite material, as well as a method for making such a photovoltaic module.

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STATE OF PRIOR ART

A photovoltaic module is an assembly of photovoltaic cells disposed side by side between a first transparent layer forming a front face of the photovoltaic module and a second layer forming a rear face of the photovoltaic module.

The first layer forming the front face of the photovoltaic module is advantageously transparent to enable the photovoltaic cells to receive a luminous flux. It is traditionally made of a single glass plate, having a thickness typically between 2 and 4mm, conventionally in the order of 3mm.

5 The second layer forming the rear face of the photovoltaic module can in turn be made based on glass, metal or plastic, inter alia. It is often formed by a polymeric structure based on an electrically insulating polymer, for example of the polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or polyamide (PA) type, which can be protected by one or more layers based on fluorinated polymers, such as polyvinyl fluoride (PVF) or polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), and having a thickness in the order of 400µm.

Photovoltaic cells can be electrically connected to each other by front and rear electric contact elements, called connecting cables, and for example formed by tinned copper strips, respectively disposed against the front faces (faces facing the front face of the photovoltaic module for receiving a luminous flux) and rear faces (faces facing the rear face of the photovoltaic module) of each of the photovoltaic cells, or even only at the rear face for the IBC (for “Interdigitated Back Contact”) type photovoltaic cells.

It is to be noted that IBC (“Interdigitated Back Contact”) type photovoltaic cells are structures for which contacts are made on the rear face of the cell in the form of interdigitated combs. They are for example described in US patent 4,478,879 A.

20 Furthermore, the photovoltaic cells, located between the first and second layers respectively forming the front and rear faces of the photovoltaic module, can be encapsulated. Conventionally, the selected encapsulant corresponds to an elastomer-type polymer (or rubber), and can for example consist in using two poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate) (EVA) layers (or films) between which the photovoltaic cells and connecting cables of the cells are disposed. Each encapsulant layer can have a thickness of at least 0.2mm and a Young’s modulus typically between 2 and 400MPa at room temperature.

25 A conventional example of photovoltaic module 1 including crystalline photovoltaic cells 4 is partially schematically represented, in a cross-section view in Figure 1 and in an exploded view in Figure 2, respectively.

As previously described, the photovoltaic module 1 includes a front face 2, generally made of transparent tempered glass with a thickness of about 3mm, and a rear face 5, for example consisting of an opaque or transparent, single layer or multilayer polymeric sheet, having a Young's modulus greater than 400MPa at room temperature.

5 Between the front 2 and rear 5 faces of the photovoltaic module 1 photovoltaic cells 4 are located, electrically connected to each other by connecting cables 6 and dipped between two front 3a and rear 3b encapsulation material layers both forming an encapsulant assembly 3.

10 Figure 1A further represents an alternative embodiment of the example of Figure 1 in which photovoltaic cells 4 are of the IBC-type, the connecting cables 6 being only disposed against the rear faces of the photovoltaic cells 4.

 Furthermore, Figures 1 and 2 also represent the junction box 7 of the photovoltaic module 1, for receiving wiring necessary to operate the module. Conventionally, this junction box 7 is made of plastic or rubber, and has full
15 impermeability.

 Usually, the method for making the photovoltaic module 1 includes a so-called step of vacuum laminating the different layers previously described, at a temperature greater than or equal to 120°C, or even 140°C, still even 150°C, and lower than or equal to 170°C, typically between 145 and 160°C, and for a time period of the
20 lamination cycle of at least 10 minutes, or even 15 minutes.

 During this lamination step, the encapsulation material layers 3a and 3b melt and embed the photovoltaic cells 4, at the same time as adhesion is created at all interfaces between the layers, namely between the front face 2 and the encapsulation material front layer 3a, the encapsulation material layer 3a and the front faces 4a of the
25 photovoltaic cells 4, the rear faces 4b of the photovoltaic cells 4 and the encapsulation material rear layer 3b, and the encapsulation material rear layer 3b and the rear face 5 of the photovoltaic module 1. The photovoltaic module 1 obtained is then framed, typically through an aluminium profile.

Such a structure has now become a standard which has a large mechanical strength by the use of a front face 2 of thick glass and the aluminium frame, especially and in most cases allowing it to comply with IEC 61215 and IEC 61730 standards.

5 Nevertheless, such a photovoltaic module 1 according to the conventional design of prior art has the drawback of having a heavy weight, in particular a weight per unit area of about 12kg/m^2 , and is thereby not adapted for some applications for which lightweight is a priority.

10 This heavy weight of the photovoltaic module 1 is mainly due to the presence of thick glass, with a thickness of about 3mm, to form the front face 2, the density of glass being indeed high, in the order of $2.5\text{kg/m}^2/\text{mm}$ thickness, and of the aluminium frame. To be able to withstand stresses upon manufacturing and also for safety reasons, for example because of the cutting risk, glass is tempered. But, industrial infrastructure of thermal tempering is configured to process glass with a thickness of at least 3mm. Further, selecting a glass thickness of about 3mm is also related to a mechanical strength
15 at the standard pressure of 5.4kPa. Finally, glass on its own makes up nearly 70% of the weight of the photovoltaic module 1, and more than 80% with the aluminium frame around the photovoltaic module 1.

Thus, in order to obtain a significant decrease in the weight of a photovoltaic module to enable its use in new demanding applications in terms of lightweight and
20 shaping, there is a need for an alternative solution to the use of a thick glass at the front face of the module. One of the problems is therefore to replace the glass front face with new plastic materials while keeping usual architecture and implementation method with the primary purpose of largely decreasing the weight per unit area.

25 Thus, sheets of polymers, like polycarbonate (PC), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), ethylene tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE), ethylene chlorotrifluoroethylene (ECTFE), or fluorinated ethylene propylene (FEP), can be alternatives to glass. However, when only replacing glass with such a thin polymeric sheet is contemplated, the photovoltaic cell becomes highly prone to impact and mechanical load.

Replacing glass at the front face of photovoltaic modules has been the subject-matter of several patents or patent applications in prior art. In this respect French patent application FR 2 955 051 A1, US patent application 2005/0178428 A1 or international applications WO 2008/019229 A2 and WO 2012/140585 A1 can thus be mentioned.

The lightweight and flexible photovoltaic modules obtained, have a weight per unit area, typically lower than or equal to 6kg/m^2 , much lower than that of photovoltaic modules conventionally made with thick glass at the front face. However, their weight per unit area only rarely reaches a weight per unit area lower than 1kg/m^2 .

10 DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

There is thus a need for designing an alternative solution of photovoltaic module provided to be flexible and ultra-light in order to adapt to some applications, while having sufficient mechanical properties enabling it to resist to impacts and mechanical load, and in particular complying with IEC 61215 and IEC 61730 standards.

15 The purpose of the invention is therefore to at least partially overcome the previously mentioned needs and drawbacks relating to embodiments of prior art.

One object of the invention, according to one of its aspects, is a photovoltaic module including:

- a first transparent layer forming the front face of the photovoltaic module, for receiving a luminous flux,
- a plurality of photovoltaic cells disposed side by side and electrically connected to each other,
- an assembly encapsulating the plurality of photovoltaic cells,
- a second layer, the encapsulant assembly and the plurality of photovoltaic cells being located between the first and second layers.

25 The first layer includes at least one polymeric material and has a thickness lower than $50\mu\text{m}$, and advantageously between $5\mu\text{m}$ and $25\mu\text{m}$. It advantageously consists of said at least one polymeric material.

Moreover, the second layer includes at least one polymeric resin and fibres-based pre-preg-type composite material, and it has a weight per unit area lower than 150g/m^2 , and advantageously between 50g/m^2 and 115g/m^2 . It can for example consist of said at least one composite material.

5 Furthermore, the encapsulant assembly has a maximum thickness lower than $150\mu\text{m}$.

The photovoltaic module can further include an additional layer, forming the rear face of the photovoltaic module, the second layer being located between the additional layer and the encapsulant assembly.

10 The additional layer can consist of the same material as that making up the first layer forming the front face of the photovoltaic module, this material being preferentially ethylene chlorotrifluoroethylene (ECTFE), also known as Halar®.

Preferably, the additional layer can have a thickness lower than or equal to that of the first layer.

15 The additional layer can advantageously enable a module to be dielectrically insulated.

Thus, advantageously, the principle of the invention especially consists both in replacing the standard thick glass with a thickness of about 3mm, usually used in a conventional photovoltaic module, with a first thinner layer of polymeric material, and in
20 modifying the rear face of the photovoltaic module to provide the presence of a polymer/fibres pre-preg-type composite material.

It is to be noted that the first layer and/or second layer of the photovoltaic module can be formed in one or more parts, namely they can be single-layer or multi-layer.

25 The term "transparent" means that the material of the first layer forming the front face of the photovoltaic module is at least partially transparent to visible light, allowing at least about 80% of this light to pass through.

Further, by "encapsulating" or "encapsulated", it should be understood that the plurality of photovoltaic cells is disposed into a volume, for example hermetically

sealed with respect to liquids, at least partly formed by at least two encapsulating material layers, joined to each other after lamination to form the encapsulant assembly.

Indeed, initially, that is before any lamination operation, the encapsulant assembly consists of at least two encapsulation material layers, called core layers,
5 between which the plurality of photovoltaic cells is encapsulated. However, during the operation of laminating the layers, the layers of encapsulation material melt to form, after the lamination operation, only one solidified layer (or assembly) in which photovoltaic cells are embedded.

By virtue of the invention, it can thus be possible to obtain a new type of
10 ultra-light and flexible photovoltaic module. Moreover, by the use of a front face of polymer with a thickness lower than $50\mu\text{m}$, the photovoltaic module according to the invention keeps electric performance identical, or even better than that of a standard module. Moreover, by the use of a rear face of polymer/fibres pre-preg composite, the photovoltaic module according to the invention has excellent mechanical and
15 thermomechanical properties while keeping flexibility without degrading flexurally stressed photovoltaic cells. Especially, it can support curvature radii of about 50cm, or even 20cm in some cases, without degrading the cells. Further, especially by decreasing thicknesses of its constituent elements, the photovoltaic module according to the invention can make it possible to reach required weight per unit areas lower than 1kg/m^2 ,
20 especially lower than 800g/m^2 , and more particularly lower than 600g/m^2 , making it ultra-light by definition.

The photovoltaic module according to the invention can further include one or more of the following characteristics taken alone or according to any possible technical combinations.

25 The second layer can form the rear face of the photovoltaic module. However, it can also be interposed between the encapsulant assembly and at least one further layer, for example a protective layer, which will thereby form the rear face of the module.

The second layer can in particular have a thickness between $50\mu\text{m}$ and $80\mu\text{m}$.

The second layer can be discontinuous so as to further decrease the weight
30 per unit area related to this layer while keeping mechanical properties of the photovoltaic

module. In particular, the second layer can include one or more holes, especially corresponding to one or more stock removal parts, especially formed at one or more photovoltaic cells. In case of discontinuity, the total surface coverage of the second layer is preferentially greater than 30%.

5 Said at least one pre-preg-type composite material can include a polymeric resin impregnation rate between 30 and 70 mass %.

Said at least one composite material of the second layer can be a polymeric resin and fibres-based pre-preg, the polymer being selected from polyester, epoxy and/or acrylic, inter alia, and the fibres being selected from glass, carbon and/or aramid fibres,
10 inter alia.

Said at least one polymeric material of the first layer can be selected from: polycarbonate (PC), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyamide (PA), a fluorinated polymer, especially polyvinyl fluoride (PVF) or polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), ethylene tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE), ethylene
15 chlorotrifluoroethylene (ECTFE), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), polychlorotrifluoroethylene (PCTFE) and/or fluorinated ethylene propylene (FEP).

Furthermore, the photovoltaic module advantageously has a weight per unit area lower than 1kg/m^2 , especially lower than 800g/m^2 , especially even lower than 600g/m^2 .

20 Moreover, the encapsulant assembly can have a maximum thickness between $20\mu\text{m}$ and $100\mu\text{m}$, and preferably between $50\mu\text{m}$ and $75\mu\text{m}$.

The encapsulant assembly can be formed by at least one layer including at least one polymer type encapsulation material selected from: acid copolymers, ionomers, poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate) (EVA), vinyl acetals, such as polyvinylbutyrals (PVB),
25 polyurethanes, polyvinyl chlorides, polyethylenes, such as low density linear polyethylenes, copolymer elastomer polyolefins, α -olefin and α,β -ethylenic carboxylic acid ester copolymers, such as ethylene-methyl acrylate copolymers and ethylene-butyl acrylate copolymers, silicone elastomers and/or epoxy resins, inter alia.

Preferably, the encapsulant assembly can be made from two layers of
30 polymeric material, especially two layers of ionomer, the Young's modulus of which is

much greater than that of poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate) (EVA) but always between 2 and 400MPa at room temperature allowing better mechanical properties, between which the photovoltaic cells are disposed, each layer having a thickness lower than 75 μ m, and preferably lower than 50 μ m.

5 The photovoltaic cells can be selected from: single-crystal (c-Si) and/or multi-crystalline (mc-Si)-based homojunction or heterojunction photovoltaic cells, and/or IBC (Interdigitated Back Contact)-type photovoltaic cells, and/or photovoltaic cells comprising at least one material from amorphous silicon (a-Si), microcrystalline silicon (μ C-Si), cadmium telluride (CdTe), copper-indium selenide (CIS) and copper-indium/gallium
10 diselenide (CIGS), inter alia.

Furthermore, the photovoltaic cells can have a thickness between 1 and 300 μ m, especially between 1 and 200 μ m, and advantageously between 70 μ m and 160 μ m.

15 The photovoltaic module can further include a junction box, for receiving wiring necessary to operate the photovoltaic module.

Furthermore, spacing between two neighbouring, or consecutive or adjacent, photovoltaic cells, can be greater than or equal to 1mm, especially between 1 and 30mm, and preferably equal to 2mm.

20 Moreover, the thickness of interconnecting strip(s) of the photovoltaic cells, and those used to interconnect cell strings, has been adapted to be compatible with the lamination method and small thickness of the encapsulant. For example, in the case of cells with front face-rear face contact, the thickness of interconnecting strips of such cells is advantageously decreased by at least 50% relative to that of strips used in a standard module. Interconnecting strips of such cells can have a thickness lower than 100 μ m and a
25 width lower than 3mm. For string interconnecting strips, thickness is advantageously strictly lower than 200 μ m and the width lower than 5mm.

Moreover, the photovoltaic module can include electronic components such as bypass diodes, inside the photovoltaic laminate.

30 Moreover, one further object of the invention, according to another of its aspects, is a method for making a photovoltaic module such as previously defined,

characterised in that it includes the step of hot laminating, at a temperature between 130°C and 170°C, especially in the order of 150°C, and for a time period of the lamination cycle of at least 10 minutes, especially between 10 and 20 minutes, the constituent layers of the photovoltaic module.

5 Moreover, the method can include the step of laminating the constituent layers of the photovoltaic module between two anti-adhesive damping layers.

The photovoltaic module and making method according to the invention can include any of the characteristics previously set forth, taken alone or according to any technically possible combinations with other characteristics.

10 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The invention can be better understood upon reading the following detailed description, of examples of non-limiting implementation thereof, as well as upon examining schematic and partial figures, of the appended drawing, in which:

15 - Figure 1 represents, in a cross-section view, a conventional example of photovoltaic module including crystalline photovoltaic cells,

 - Figure 1A represents an alternative embodiment of the example of Figure 1 in which photovoltaic cells are of the IBC-type,

 - Figure 2 represents, in an exploded view, the photovoltaic module of Figure 1,

20 - Figure 3 illustrates, in a cross-section exploded view, an example of embodiment of a photovoltaic module in accordance with the invention,

 - Figure 4 illustrates, in a cross-section exploded view, a configuration of a photovoltaic module in accordance with the invention during a step of manufacturing the module,

25 - Figure 5 illustrates, in a partial bottom view, an alternative embodiment of the second layer of a photovoltaic module in accordance with the invention, and

 - Figure 6 illustrates, in a cross-section exploded view, an alternative embodiment in accordance with the invention of the photovoltaic module of Figure 3.

Throughout these figures, identical references can refer to identical or analogous elements.

Moreover, the different parts represented in the figures are not necessarily drawn to a uniform scale, to make figures more legible.

5 DETAILED DISCLOSURE OF PARTICULAR EMBODIMENTS

Figures. 1 and 2 have already been described in the part relating to the state of prior art.

Figures. 3 and 4 illustrate, in cross-section and exploded views, embodiments of photovoltaic modules 1 in accordance with the invention.

10 It is here considered that the photovoltaic cells 4, interconnected by welded tinned copper strips, are "crystalline" cells, that is they include single crystal or multi-crystalline silicon, and that they have a thickness between 1 and 250 μ m.

Moreover, the encapsulant assembly 3 is selected to be made from two layers of ionomer between which the photovoltaic cells 4 are disposed, each layer having a
15 thickness lower than 50 μ m.

Advantageously, the invention provides a specific choice for materials forming the front and rear faces of the photovoltaic module 1, so as to obtain an ultra-light photovoltaic module 1, with a weight per unit area lower than 1kg/m², and preferentially lower than 0.8kg/m², or even 0.6kg/m².

20 Of course, these choices are in no way limiting.

Figure. 3 is first referred to, which illustrates, in a cross-section exploded view, an example of embodiment of a photovoltaic module 1 in accordance with the invention.

It is to be noted that Figure 3 corresponds to an exploded view of the photovoltaic module 1 before the lamination step of the method according to the
25 invention. Once the lamination step is performed, ensuring hot vacuum pressing, the different layers are in fact superimposed over each other.

The photovoltaic module 1 thus includes a first layer 2 of a film of at least one polymeric material, with a thickness e₂ lower than 50 μ m, forming the front face of the photovoltaic module 1 and for receiving a luminous flux, a plurality of photovoltaic cells 4

disposed side by side and electrically connected to each other, and an assembly 3 encapsulating the plurality of photovoltaic cells 4.

The polymeric material of the first layer 2 can be selected from: polycarbonate (PC), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polyethylene terephthalate (PET),
 5 polyamide (PA), a fluorinated polymer, especially polyvinyl fluoride (PVF) or polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), ethylene tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE), ethylene chlorotrifluoroethylene (ECTFE), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), polychlorotrifluoroethylene (PCTFE) and/or fluorinated ethylene propylene (FEP).

Furthermore, whereas the rear face of a traditional photovoltaic module
 10 conventionally consists of a polymer multi-layer stack of the Tedlar®/polyethylene terephthalate (PET)/Tedlar® (or TPT) type with a thickness in the order of 300µm, the photovoltaic module 1 includes a second layer 5 forming the rear face of the photovoltaic module 1, consisting of a polymer/continuous fibres pre-preg-type composite material with a total base weight lower than 150g/m². Moreover, the cloth weft of the pre-preg
 15 has a thickness lower than 50µm, and the polymeric resin impregnation rate is between 30 and 70 mass %.

The composite material of the second layer 5 can be a polymeric resin and fibres based pre-preg, the polymer being selected from polyester, epoxy and/or acrylic, and the fibres being selected from glass, carbon and/or aramid fibres.

20 The second layer 5 can have a thickness e5 between 50µm and 80µm.

Furthermore, the encapsulant assembly 3 has a total thickness e3 which is lower than 150µm, and preferentially between 20 and 100µm.

The encapsulant assembly 3 can be made from at least one polymeric material selected from: acid copolymers, ionomers, poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate) (EVA), vinyl
 25 acetals, such as polyvinylbutyrals (PVB), polyurethanes, polyvinyl chlorides, polyethylenes, such as low density linear polyethylenes, copolymer elastomer polyolefins, α-olefin and α,β-ethylenic carboxylic acid ester copolymers, such as ethylene-methyl acrylate copolymers and ethylene-butyl acrylate copolymers, silicone elastomers and/or epoxy resins. It can especially be made from two polymer layers 3a and 3b, especially two

poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate) (EVA) layers, between which the photovoltaic cells 4 are disposed. Each layer 3a, 3b can have a thickness e_{3a} , e_{3b} lower than 50 μm .

Furthermore, the photovoltaic cells 4 can be selected from: single-crystal (c-Si) and/or multi-crystalline (mc-Si)-based homojunction or heterojunction photovoltaic cells, and/or IBC-type photovoltaic cells, and/or photovoltaic cells comprising at least one material from amorphous silicon (a-Si), microcrystalline silicon ($\mu\text{C-Si}$), cadmium telluride (CdTe), copper-indium selenide (CIS) and copper-indium/gallium diselenide (CIGS). Their thickness is between 1 and 300 μm , and especially between 1 and 200 μm .

Making the photovoltaic module 1 is performed in a single step of hot laminating, at a temperature between 130°C and 170°C, and especially in the order of 150°C, and for a time period of the lamination cycle of at least 10 minutes, and especially between 10 and 20 minutes, the constituent layers 2, 3, 4, 5 forming the stack of the photovoltaic module 1.

However, given the small thickness of the encapsulant assembly 3, it is desirable to be able to laminate this stack between two anti-adhesive damping sheets; compatible with the hot lamination method; in order to avoid any breakage of the photovoltaic cells during the pressing step, this breakage being related to excessive thickness of copper strips on the photovoltaic cells 4.

Thus, Figure. 4 represents a configuration analogous to that of Figure 3 of a photovoltaic module 1 but with the presence of two anti-adhesive damping layers 8 on either side of the stack to avoid any breakage of the photovoltaic cells 4.

Furthermore, Figure 5 illustrates, in a partial bottom view, an alternative embodiment of the second layer 5 of a photovoltaic module 1 in accordance with the invention.

This alternative illustrates the fact that the second layer 5, as a pre-preg, can be discontinuous so as to further decrease the weight per unit area related to this layer 5 while keeping the mechanical properties of the photovoltaic module 1.

Thus, the second layer 5 includes stock removal parts forming holes 9 located at the photovoltaic cells 4. This stock removal is made under the photovoltaic cells 4,

represented in dotted lines, which correspond to zones where mechanical strength is already ensured by these cells 4. In other words, the material of the pre-preg formed by the second layer 5 is removed under the cells 4 but kept between the cells 4 and on the edges of the layer 5.

5 Examples of particular embodiments

Two examples of particular embodiments A and B of photovoltaic modules 1 in accordance to the invention will now be described.

Both examples A and B have been made with the same encapsulation materials but with different photovoltaic cells:

10 in the first example A, the photovoltaic cells 4 comprise 24 amorphous single-crystal silicon based heterojunction cells with a thickness in the order of 115µm.

In the second example B, the photovoltaic cells 4 comprise 30 IBC-type cells with a thickness in the order of 160µm.

15 Furthermore, for these two examples A and B, the constituent layers are the following ones:

the first layer 2 forming the front face is an ECT 025 type ethylene chlorotrifluoroethylene (ECTFE) film from the Rayotec company, with a thickness in the order of 25µm.

20 The encapsulant layers 3a and 3b are films of ionomer obtained from the Jurasol series marketed by the Juraplast company, with a thickness in the order of 50µm.

The second layer 5 forming the rear face is a pre-preg composite film of the epoxy resin impregnated glass cloth type such as Hexply M77 from the Hexcel company.

25 For each example A and B, the photovoltaic module is implemented in a single hot vacuum lamination step. During this step, it is desirable to properly cure the rear face formed by the second layer 5 in order to obtain desired mechanical properties. Thus, the hot lamination program has been optimised (temperature, pressure, time period, ...) in order to obtain sufficient curing of the composite material without any visual defect, nor breakage of the photovoltaic cells 4. This cross-linking is checked by measuring glass transition through Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC).

Moreover, as previously described with reference to Figure 4, in order to avoid breakage of the photovoltaic cells 4, the photovoltaic module 1 is laminated between two anti-adhesive damping sheets 8, with a thickness in the order of 0.50mm.

For both examples of embodiments A and B, photovoltaic modules 1 with a weight per unit area of less than 800 g/m² and a light output of more than 180 W/m² are advantageously obtained.

Furthermore, advantageously, for these two embodiments A and B, electroluminescence imaging after implementation showed no degradation in the photovoltaic cells 4, even after flexure or bending of less than 50 cm, which thus confirmed the compatibility of the new materials used with a conventional hot lamination method for the manufacture of photovoltaic modules 1. The electrical performance of the photovoltaic modules 1 is identical, or even better, than its equivalents in the standard configuration by virtue of the better optical transparency of the materials used.

In addition, accelerated ageing resistances in a thermal cycling chamber according to the terrestrial standard IEC 61215 have been demonstrated over more than 600 cycles.

In addition, Figure 6 shows an alternative embodiment in accordance with the invention to the photovoltaic module 1 of Figure 3.

This module in figure 6 can include all the characteristics described above, in particular those in connection with Figure 3 to 5, which will therefore not be described again.

However, in this example, the photovoltaic module 1 has an additional layer 10 forming the back side of the photovoltaic module 1, with the second layer 5 located between the additional layer 10 and the encapsulant assembly 3.

This additional layer 10 is made of the same material as the first layer 2 forming the front side of the photovoltaic module 1. Advantageously, this material corresponds to ethylene chlorotrifluoroethylene (ECTFE), also known as Halar®.

In addition, the additional layer 10 has a thickness which in this example in Figure 6 is less than or equal to the thickness e2 of the first layer 2. The additional layer 10 advantageously provides an advantageous dielectric insulation to the module 1.

Of course, the invention is not limited to the exemplary embodiments just described. Various modifications can be made thereto by those skilled in the art.

CLAIMS

1. A photovoltaic module (1) including:

- a first transparent layer (2) forming the front face of the photovoltaic module (1), for receiving a luminous flux,
- a plurality of photovoltaic cells (4) disposed side by side and electrically connected to each other,
- an encapsulant assembly (3) encapsulating the plurality of photovoltaic cells (4),
- a second layer (5), the encapsulant assembly (3) and the plurality of photovoltaic cells (4) being located between the first (2) and second (5) layers, characterised in that the first layer (2) includes at least one polymeric material and has a thickness (e2) lower than 50µm,
- an additional layer (10) forming the rear face of the photovoltaic module (1), the second layer (5) being located between the additional layer (10) and the encapsulant assembly (3), and in that the second layer (5) includes at least one polymeric resin and fibres based-pre-preg-type composite material, and has a weight per unit area lower than 150g/m², and in that the encapsulant assembly (3) has a maximum thickness (e3) lower than 150µm,
- and in that the additional layer (10) consists of the same material as that making up the first layer (2) forming the front face of the photovoltaic module (1),
- and in that the additional layer (10) has a thickness lower than or equal to that of the first layer (2).

2. The module according to claim 1, characterised in that said at least one pre-preg-type composite material has a polymeric resin impregnation rate between 30 and 70 mass %.

3. The module according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the second layer (5) is discontinuous, especially including one or more holes (9), especially formed at one or more photovoltaic cells (4).

5 4. The module according to one of the previous claims, characterised in that said at least one material composite of the second layer (5) is a polymeric resin and fibres based pre-preg, the polymer being selected from polyester, epoxy and/or acrylic, and the fibres being selected from glass, carbon and/or aramid fibres.

10 5. The module according to any of the previous claims, characterised in that said at least one polymeric material of the first layer (2) is selected from: polycarbonate (PC), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyamide (PA), a fluorinated polymer, especially polyvinyl fluoride (PVF) or polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), ethylene tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE), ethylene
15 chlorotrifluoroethylene (ECTFE), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), polychlorotrifluoroethylene (PCTFE) and/or fluorinated ethylene propylene (FEP).

 6. The module according to any of the previous claims, characterised in that it has a weight per unit area lower than 1kg/m^2 , especially lower than 800g/m^2 , still
20 especially lower than 600g/m^2 .

 7. The module according to any of the previous claims, characterised in that the encapsulant assembly (3) has a maximum thickness (e3) between $20\mu\text{m}$ and $100\mu\text{m}$, and preferably between $50\mu\text{m}$ and $75\mu\text{m}$.

25 8. The module according to any of the previous claims, characterised in that the encapsulant assembly (3) is formed by at least one layer including at least one polymer type encapsulation material selected from: acid copolymers, ionomers, poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate) (EVA), vinyl acetals, such as polyvinylbutyrals (PVB),
30 polyurethanes, polyvinyl chlorides, polyethylenes, such as low density linear

polyethylenes, copolymer elastomer polyolefins, α -olefin and α,β -ethylenic carboxylic acid ester copolymers, such as ethylene-methyl acrylate copolymers and ethylene-butyl acrylate copolymers, silicone elastomers and/or epoxy resins.

5 9. The module according to any of the previous claims, characterised in that the photovoltaic cells (4) are selected from: single crystal (c-Si) and/or multi-crystalline (mc-Si)-based homojunction or heterojunction photovoltaic cells, and/or IBC-type photovoltaic cells, and/or photovoltaic cells comprising at least one material from amorphous silicon (a-Si), microcrystalline silicon (μ C-Si), cadmium telluride (CdTe),
10 copper-indium selenide (CIS) and copper-indium/gallium diselenide (CIGS).

 10. The module according to any of the previous claims, characterised in that the photovoltaic cells (4) have a thickness between 1 and 300 μ m, especially between 1 and 200 μ m, especially between 70 μ m and 160 μ m.

15 11. The module according to any of the previous claims, characterised in that the additional layer (10) consists of the same material as that making up the first layer (2) forming the front face of the photovoltaic module (1), this material being ethylene chlorotrifluoroethylene (ECTFE).

20 12. A method for making a photovoltaic module (1) according to any of the previous claims, characterised in that it includes the step of hot laminating, at a temperature between 130°C and 170°C, especially in the order of 150°C, and for a time period of the lamination cycle of at least 10 minutes, especially between 10 and
25 20 minutes, the constituent layers (2, 3, 4, 5) of the photovoltaic module (1).

 13. The method according to claim 12, characterised in that it includes the step of laminating the constituent layers (2, 3, 4, 5) of the photovoltaic module (1) between two anti-adhesive damping layers (8).

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