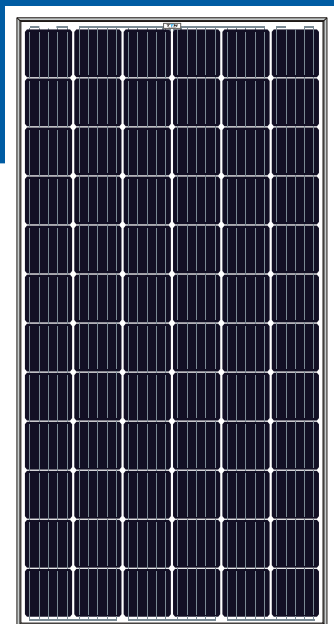


## Monocrystalline Solar Module



- Large terrestrial power station
- Industrial and commercial roof power generation
- Residential roof
- Off grid solar power system



**25 YEARS** Linear Warranty

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the relationship between Warranted Power Output (%) and Years (1, 10, 25). The y-axis represents Warranted Power Output (%) with major ticks at 80, 80.7, 90, 97.5, and 100. The x-axis represents Years with major ticks at 1, 10, and 25. A blue shaded area represents the warranted power output, which starts at 97.5% at year 1 and decreases linearly to 80% at year 25. A grey shaded area represents the difference between the warranted power output and the 90% threshold. The text "Industry leading linear warranty" is written across the grey area.

Technical drawing of the B0014 window frame. The main view shows a rectangular frame with a width of 800A and a height of 1500A-1. A central vertical element is shown with a height of 1500. A detail view A-A shows a cross-section of the frame with a width of 35 and a height of 52. A side view shows the frame with a width of 100A-2 and a height of 1500. A detail view of the side view shows a cross-section of the frame with a width of 100A-2 and a height of 1500. The side view also shows a detail of the frame with a width of 100A-2 and a height of 1500. The side view also shows a detail of the frame with a width of 100A-2 and a height of 1500.

**Figure 10** shows the effect of temperature and light intensity on the I-V and P-V characteristics of the CdTe solar cell. The figure consists of five graphs arranged in a 2x3 grid. The top row displays Current-Voltage (I-V) curves for different light intensities (1000, 800, 600, 400, and 200 W/m²). The bottom row displays Power-Voltage (P-V) curves for the same light intensities. The right column displays Current-Voltage (I-V) curves for different temperatures (10°C, 25°C, 40°C, 55°C, and 70°C). The y-axis for all I-V graphs is Current (A), ranging from 0 to 10. The x-axis for all graphs is Voltage (V), ranging from 0 to 40. The P-V graphs have a y-axis for Power (W), ranging from 0 to 200. The I-V curves show that as light intensity increases, the short-circuit current increases and the open-circuit voltage decreases. The P-V curves show that as light intensity increases, the maximum power increases. The I-V curves in the right column show that as temperature increases, the short-circuit current decreases and the open-circuit voltage increases.

Nominal Power Watt Pmax(Wp)	165Wp	170Wp	175Wp	180Wp	185Wp
Power Output Tolerance Pmax(W)	0/+5	0/+5	0/+5	0/+5	0/+5
Maximum Power Voltage Vmp(V)	33.95V	34.62V	35.28V	35.93V	36.56V
Maximum Power Current Imp(A)	4.86A	4.91A	4.96A	5.01A	5.06A
Open Circuit Voltage Voc(V)	40.75V	41.54V	42.34V	43.12V	43.87V
Short Circuit Current Ioc(A)	5.83A	5.89A	5.95A	6.01A	6.07A
Module Efficiency $\eta$ (%)	13.05%	13.44%	13.84%	14.42%	14.63%
Maximum system voltage	1000V				
Operating temperature	-40°C to +85°C				
NOCT	45 °C to $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$				
Temperature coefficient of Isc	+0.05%/ °C				
Temperature coefficient of Voc	-0.34%/ °C				
Temperature coefficient of Pm	-0.42%/ °C				

Specifications included in this datasheet are subject to change without prior notice

Solar cells	Mono 125x125mm
Cells orientation	72(6x12)
Module dinmension	1580mmx800mmx35mm
Weight	15kg
Glass	High transparency,low iron,tempered glass 3.2mm(AR-coating)
Junction box	8Ax9 diodes
Cables	2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> ,900mm
Connectors	MC4-compatible

**Established in 1994**