

Electroluminescence Inspections by Autonomous Drones

IEA PVPS Task 13 Meeting: Workshop

23 October 2025

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Electroluminescence Inspections



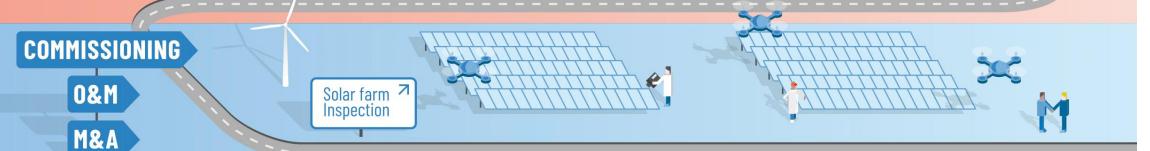


Quality assurance of PV modules by EL:

- Factory audits
- Laboratory analysis
- On-site inspections
 - Incoming goods testing
 - Commissioning: installation quality control
 - Status check after damaging events:
 - Storms
 - Mistreatment of modules
 - Damage caused by maintenance work
 - Technical Due Diligence







Outdoor EL Inspection Platforms: EL Tripods









- Tripods and bridges for 1 to 8 modules
- Mobile labs: on-site module testing prior to installation
- Highest quality EL images



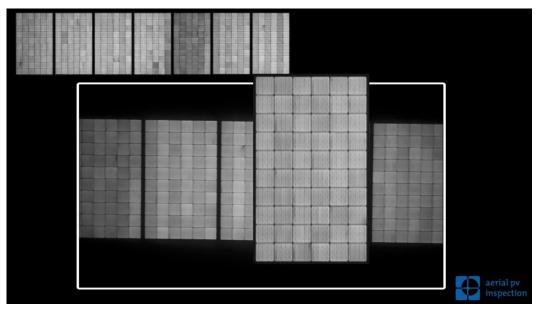


Outdoor EL Inspection Platforms: Drones



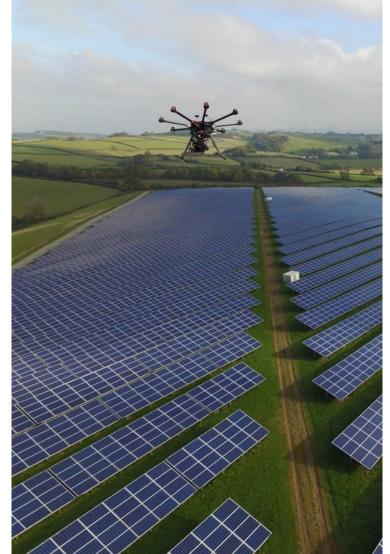
- For inspections by EL, IR, and VI
- Rooftops, floating
- Images and videos











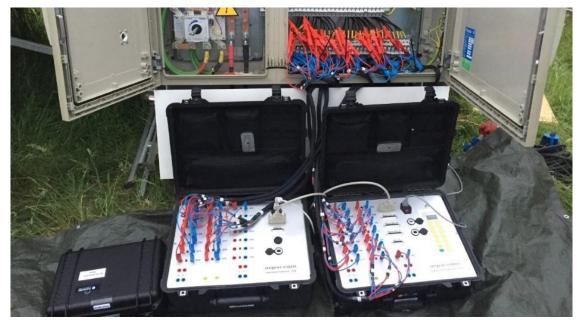
Outdoor EL Inspections: Powering



- Single module power supplies
- Power supplies >20 kW with multiplexers for >100 strings
- In special cases: power to strings by the inverter





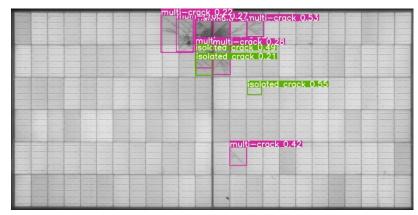


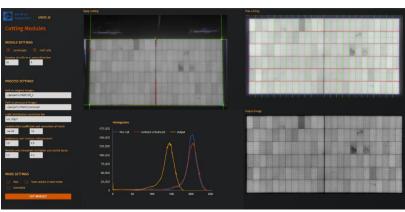


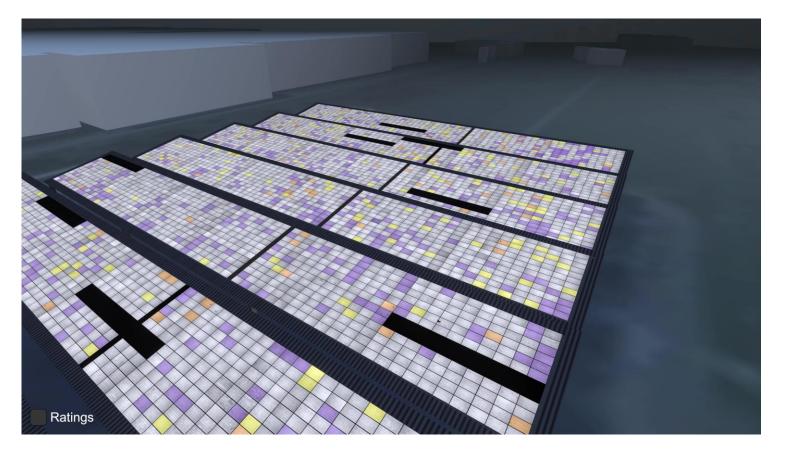
Fault Analysis and Visualisation



- Automated EL image and video processing
- AI based evaluation and fault classification
- Interactive 3D visualisation







EL Inspections by Drone



Compared to EL inspections by tripod/ bridge:

Pro:

- Single module recordings or fast scan possible
- Also for roofs, façades and floating systems
- Faster for many PV system layouts
- Less manual labour
- Automation possible

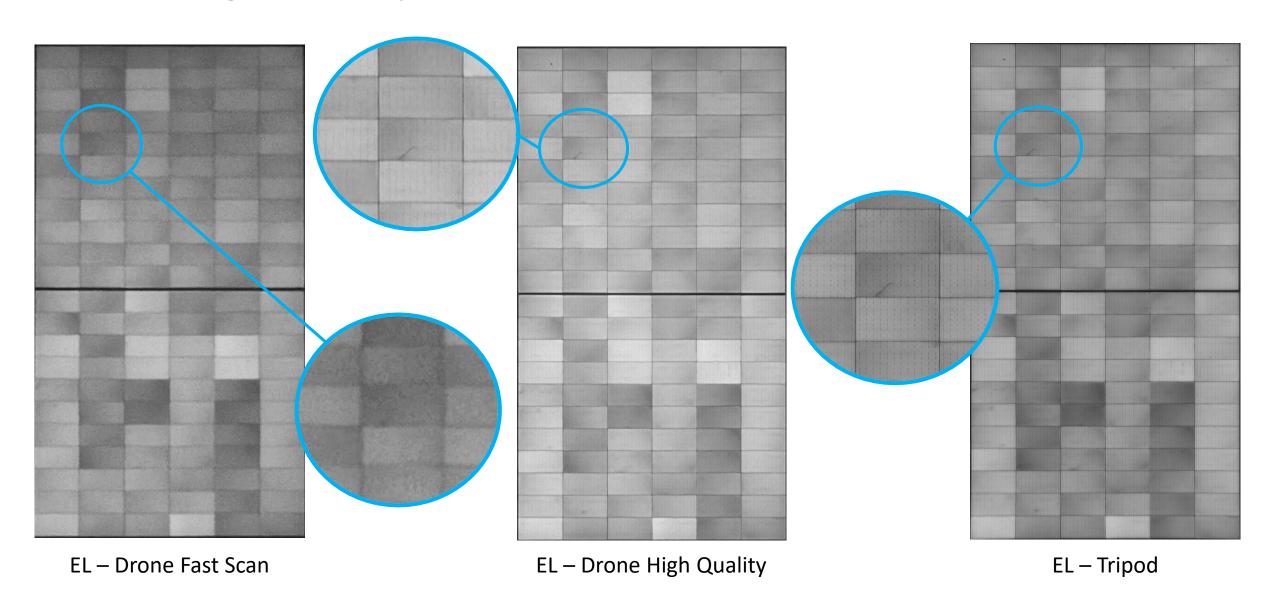
Con:

- Flight permissions needed, no-fly zones
- High-tech: prone to errors, less robust
- Susceptible to wind and rain
- Longer preparation time
- Videos instead of photos: lower quality



EL Image Quality





Expectations for Autonomous Drones



Definition:

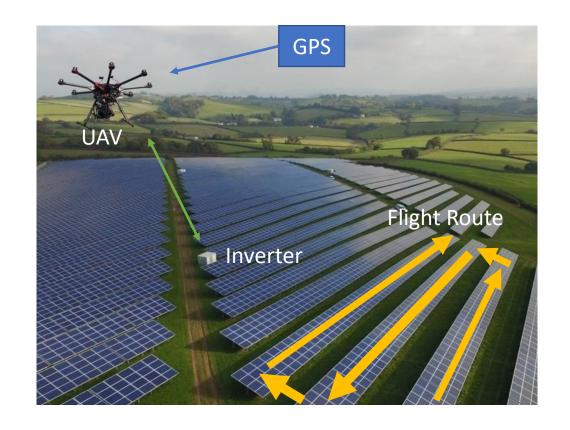
- Automated: Execute scripted instructions
- Autonomous: Adapt, react flexible to environment

Expectations:

- Higher quality, higher throughput, higher frequency
- Lower costs
- 24/7 without people
- Assistance systems as by-products during development

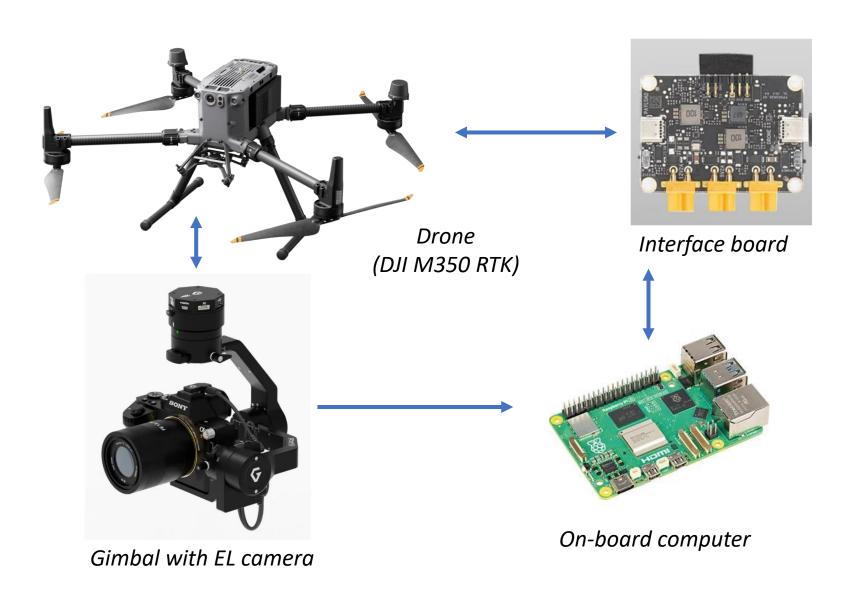
Requirements for maximum effect:

- Certified drones with automatic battery replacement
- Appropriate legal provisions (BLOS, around airports, etc.)
- Inverters with automatic power supply to the modules
- High market demand



Hardware and Software for Autonomous Drones





Basic procedure:

Detect module in camera feed

Take best picture

Move to the next module

(Switch power supply to next string)

• Autonomous actions:

Compare position and size of detected module to planning, adjust drone position

Repeat steps if image quality is insufficient

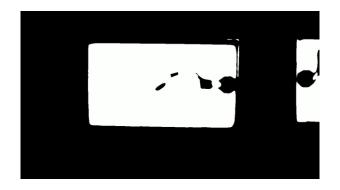
Development Challenges







- Daytime tests with panel backsides to simulate nighttime EL
- Stability issues due to insufficient drone control accuracy







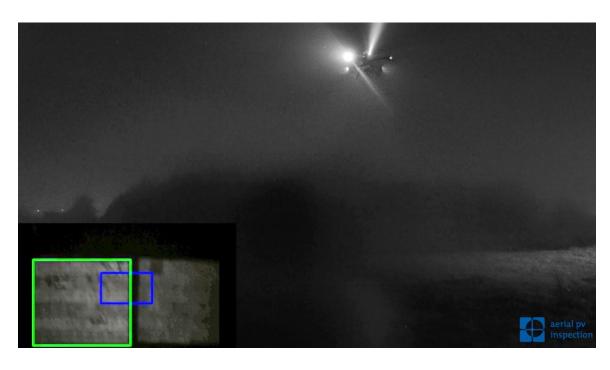
Development Status of Autonomous Drones



At AePVI:

- Single module recordings
- Nighttime EL with CMOS cameras
- Daytime EL with InGaAs cameras in development
- Next steps: Increase robustness (e.g. handle missing modules), extensive testing







Present and Future of Outdoor EL Inspections



- Current market demand for EL inspections:
 - At commissioning: sample testing to verify installation quality, typically 500 to 5,000 single module EL images
 - After damage events (mistreatment, storms, etc.):
 spot check or full inspection (up to 40,000 single module EL images)
 - Sometimes, full inspections of larger systems are requested
- Cost efficiency is crucial:
 - Comprehensive EL inspections are only carried out in the event of serious problems, not yet preventively or for digital twins
- Nighttime EL inspection is preferrable:
 - Best image quality without disruptive light sources
 - No impairment of PV system performance
 - No dependence on irradiation or system voltages
- The future of EL Inspections by autonomous drones:
 - Important technological development for automated maintenance
 - Full potential only with inverters that support power supply





Acknowledgments



- This work was funded in parts by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWE)
- We would like to thank ISFH for the many years of successful cooperation.
- We would like to thank Enerparc AG for granting us access to their PV park.

Supported by:



on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag



