



Colored BIPV façades and systems: experiences and lesson learned

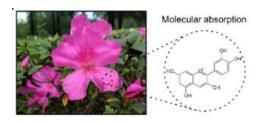
PV Skin Bern 04/11/2025

Coloring Technologies for BiPV modules



Colors generated by absorption

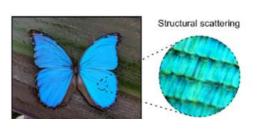
Pigments absorbs certain wavelength of light and reflects the remaining ones



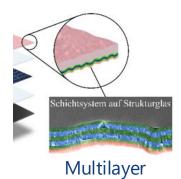
→ Ceramic printing

Colors generated by interference

The colors are generated by interference or diffraction at microstructures or multilayers



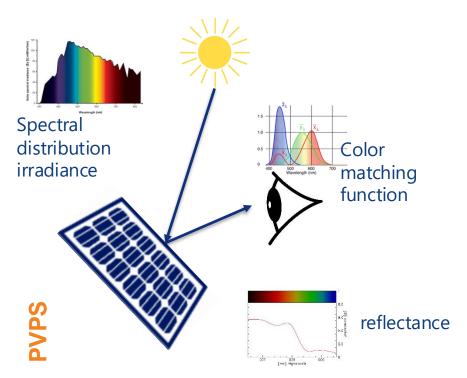
→ Vacuum coating



The color definition



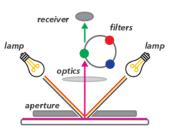
Color perception is subjective, individual, and physiological



Objective, quantitative, and technical color measurement







colorimeter

spectrometer



Measurement of Color



Colors are specified using RGB, XYZ, or CIE Lab values.

Advantage of the **CIE Lab** color scale is that it is perception-based and device-independent, enabling consistent and accurate color reproduction as it better reflects human color perception.

With the definition of dE, a simple and effective measurement of **color differences** is available. $\Delta E = \sqrt{(\Delta L^*)^2 + (\Delta a^*)^2 + (\Delta b^*)^2}$

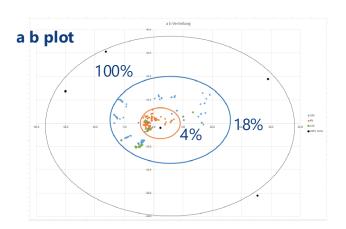
ΔE Value	Description
0.0 - 1.0	No perceivable difference to the human eye, even under close inspection.
1.0 - 2.5	The difference is usually imperceptible, only with close observation.
2.5 - 4.0	The difference is noticeable to an average person.
4.0 - 5.0	The difference is clearly noticeable.

Difficulties of color measurement

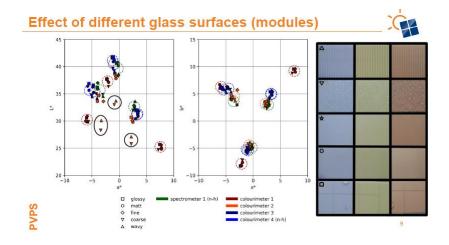


Low ink coverage is necessary to achieve high module efficiency (from 4% to 18%)

→ Difficulties to measure L a b value



The measured values depend on the color, the measuring devices, glass types, and measurement conditions.



How to Perform Accurate Colour Measurements for BIPV Module Glass Covers: an IEA PVPS Task 15 Round-Robin Measurement Campaign

a and b values in the CIE scale for different color coverages

Source: Megasol



The color impression of PV module







It is very important to manufacturer color samples and mock ups as reference for the future production.



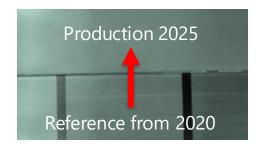
Challenge from project to production



After 2 – 4 years the manufacturer must produce modules **identical** to the mock-up.

For this:

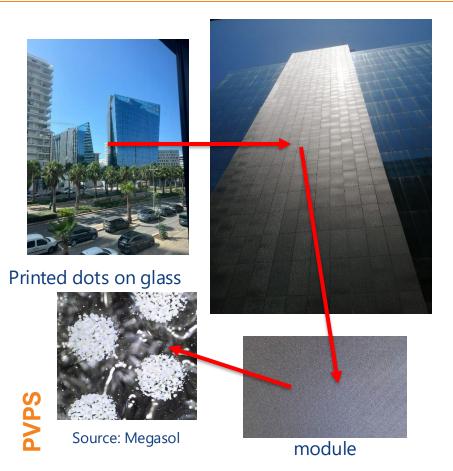
- The printing or coating process must be 100% under control (ink, printer, oven, coating process, materials), but certain deviations are always possible.
- The same glass must be available.
- The cells and Module materials must be available.





Project with ceramic printing





Special challenges

- Highly textured glass printed with a 4% grey coverage to ensure maximum power output
- → highest precision in printing
- Delivery in 4 instalments several weeks apart
- → color stability in batch production with low color coverage

Project with interference colors



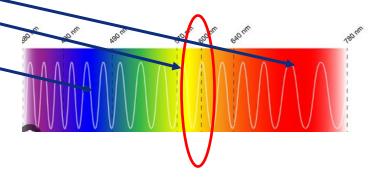
St Pauli stadium in Hamburg (DE)



Source: Megasol

Special challenges

- Color matching with interference colors (development of special morpho colors)
- High repeatability and homogeneity of colors
 in a very large batch. dE < 1.5!
- Small range for yellow and orange



Challenges from project to production



- Use the same measurement setups and instruments to compare L a b values
- ➤ Color reproducibility: the best results with **coverages over 10%**

For lower coverages mock-ups are very important (visual impression)

- Colors on structured glass are difficult to measure and reproduce (glass!)
- Colors as blue, green are easier to manage than grey or browns
- Very important to have reference samples and mock ups
- > Best practice: glass production in one batch
- Interference colors have a good repeatability due to the vacuum coating process.

Difficult assessment due to angle and light dependence of color

www.iea-pvps.org

Megasol Energie AG - Industriestrasse 3 - 4543 Deitingen - Switzerland thomas.friesen@megasol.ch

www.megasol.ch



