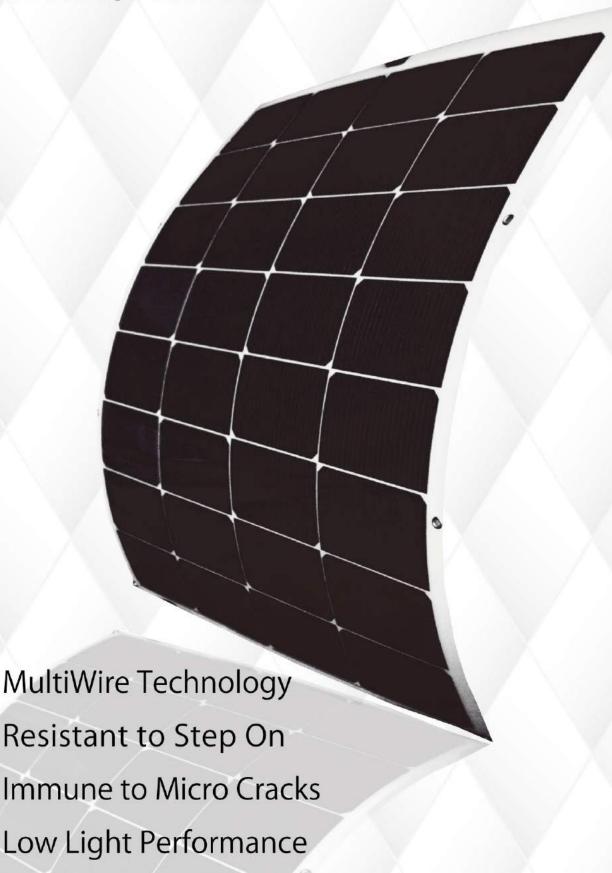
Flexible Solar Module

EE PV

FLX50/FLX100

Thin and Light Weight

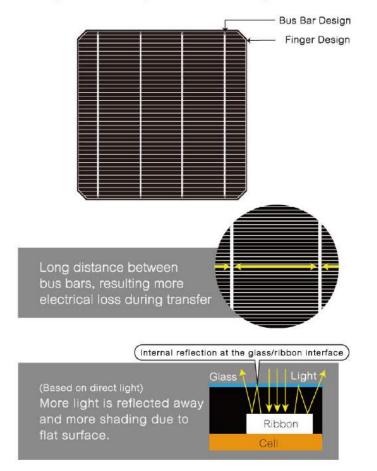


Multiwire Technology

Multiwire Electrode Technology may minimize electrical loss during transfer.

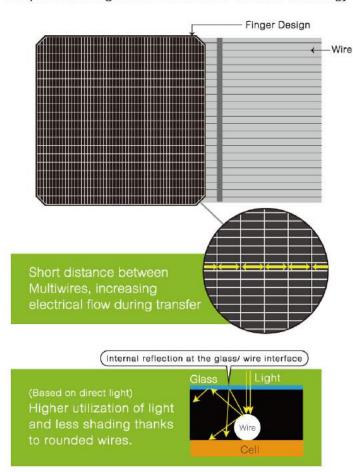
Conventional Bus Bar Design

Cell design made with regular bus bars and fingers as electrode.



Multiwire Electrode Design

Unique mesh design made with Multiwire electrode technology



Compared with conventional bus bar design, Multiwire cell is less affected by cell cracks.

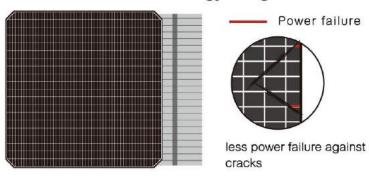
The power generation area of a conventional bus bar design will be less effective due to cell cracks or breakage.

Multiwire technology has more interconnection points and the power generation will be more resistant against cell cracks or breakage.

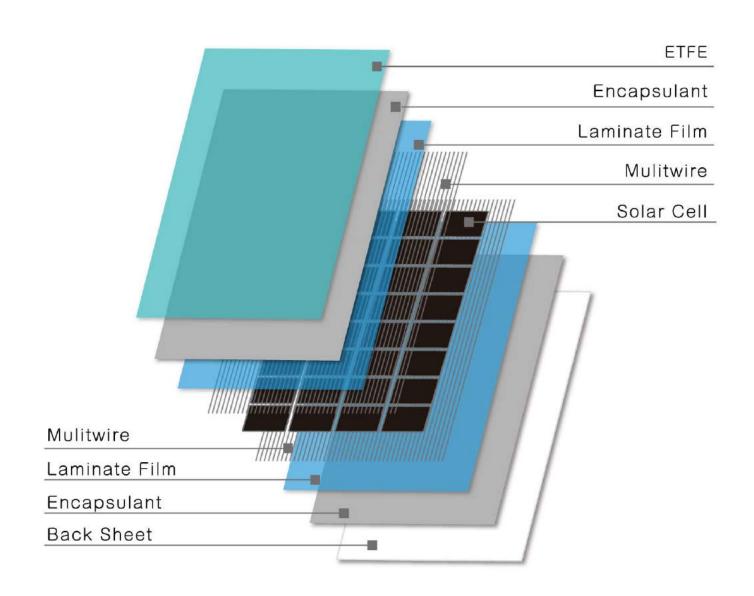
Up to 7X more interconnection points v.s. conventional 3BB cell design (2,100 points vs 300 points).

Conventional bus bar design Power failure power failure due to cracks

Multiwire Technology design



Flexible Solar Module



Minimize power generation loss during summer seasons.



During summer seasons, the temperature on the surface of the solar cells can reach as high as 80°C, with Multiwire electrode technology, the wires on the front and back side can act as a heat sink and help draw heat away from the cell surface and may minimize power generation loss due to the high heat.

Flexible Solar Module









Flexible Solar Module	FLX50	FLX100
Max Power (Pmax)	50W	100W
Optimum Operating Voltage(V)	17V	17V
Optimum Operating Current(A)	2.67A	5.25A
Voc(V)	23V	23V
Isc(A)	3.16A	6.19A
Dimension	516mm x 675mm x 2.5mm	935mm x 675mm x 2.5mm
Connector	Option	Option
Weight	1kg	1.8kg

Specification and information are for reference only and may subject to change without prior notice.