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Energy and Financial Performance Analysis of Monofacial vs. Bifacial Solar Modules

Radhika Girish Lampuse

Engineering Oriden LLC Pittsburgh, USA

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Abstract: The increasing demand for high-efficiency solar technologies has brought bifacial solar modules to the forefront of renewable energy research. This study evaluates the performance and financial viability of bifacial solar modules compared to conventional monofacial modules. By utilizing PVsyst software, simulations were conducted for an existing solar project under various configurations, including module type, inverter type, racking system, inverter load ratio, pitch, and module elevation, resulting in 200 iterations. The top 20 iterations for bifacial module type and the corresponding variants of monofacial module type, yielding the highest energy output, were selected for financial analysis based on Internal Rate of Return (IRR). Results indicate that bifacial modules outperform monofacial modules in both energy production and financial returns, making them a compelling choice for future solar installations. This paper provides insights into key performance parameters and offers a comparative framework for evaluating emerging solar technologies.

Keywords: bifacial solar modules, monofacial solar modules, PVsyst, energy performance analysis, financial analysis, solar energy technology.

Introduction: The rapid growth of the global solar industry has driven the need for advanced technologies that optimize energy yield and reduce the levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) [1]. Bifacial solar modules, capable of capturing solar irradiance on both their front and rear surfaces, have emerged as a promising innovation [2]. Compared to traditional monofacial modules, bifacial modules offer the potential for higher en- ergy generation, particularly in environments with reflective ground surfaces [3]. However, their adoption requires rigorous analysis to justify the higher initial costs associated with their deployment.

While the theoretical advantages of bifacial modules are well-understood, their performance and financial viability can vary significantly depending on system design and site-specific conditions [4]. Developers and investors often encounter chal- lenges in determining the optimal parameters—such as system layout, racking configurations, and inverter load ratios—that maximize the benefits of bifacial technology. These complex- ities highlight the need for practical guidance and analysis to support informed decision-making and broader adoption of bifacial modules.

The objective of this study is to perform a comprehensive comparison between bifacial and monofacial solar modules in terms of energy production and financial performance. Uti- lizing PVsyst, a widely used simulation software, evaluation of system performance under 200 unique configurations by varying parameters such as module type, inverter type, racking system, inverter load ratio, pitch, and module elevation is done. The top-performing configurations for each module type are then analyzed for financial viability using Internal Rate of Return (IRR) as a metric.

This paper contributes to the field by:

- Demonstrating the energy production potential of bifacial solar modules under diverse design conditions.
- Quantifying financial returns and assessing whether bifa- cial modules justify their additional costs.
- Providing actionable insights into key system design parameters that maximize the benefits of bifacial tech- nology.

By presenting an evidence-based comparison, this study aims to inform developers, engineers, and stakeholders about the practical benefits and challenges of adopting bifacial solar modules in modern photovoltaic systems.

MONOFACIAL VS. BIFACIAL SOLAR MODULES

This section explains the technical and functional differ- ences between bifacial and monofacial modules, also sum- marised in Table 1.

A. Monofacial Solar Modules

Monofacial solar modules are the conventional photovoltaic panels designed to absorb sunlight exclusively on their front surface [5]. These modules have been the industry standard due to their straightforward design, ease of installation, and lower upfront cost compared to bifacial modules [5]. Mono-facial panels are typically mounted in fixed-tilt or tracking systems that maximize direct sunlight exposure on the front surface but do not account for reflected sunlight, known as albedo. As a result, their energy generation potential is inherently limited to the irradiance directly received on the front side. Despite this limitation, monofacial modules remain widely utilized, especially in applications where simplicity, cost-efficiency, and reliable performance outweigh the need for maximizing energy yields through advanced technologies [5].

B. Bifacial Solar Modules

Bifacial solar modules are an innovative photovoltaic tech- nology capable of generating electricity from sunlight on both their front and rear surfaces. Unlike traditional monofacial modules, which utilize only the sunlight falling on their front side, bifacial modules capitalize on a phenomenon known as albedo—the reflection of sunlight off the ground or nearby surfaces [3]. This reflected sunlight, captured by the rear surface of the bifacial module, enhances energy generation, making the technology particularly appealing for maximizing solar farm efficiency.

The effectiveness of bifacial modules is highly dependent on ground surface reflectivity [5]. For instance, surfaces with high albedo, such as snow, white sand, or light-colored concrete, reflect more sunlight, allowing bifacial modules to achieve significantly higher energy yields. In contrast, surfaces with low albedo, such as grass, soil, or dark asphalt, reflect less sunlight, limiting the energy contribution from the rear side.

To fully leverage the potential of bifacial modules, system design parameters like elevation, tilt angle, and ground surface type must be optimized [4]. Properly elevating the modules allows more reflected light to reach the rear surface, while tilting ensures effective exposure to both direct and reflected sunlight. These factors, combined with advanced racking and tracking systems, make bifacial modules a versatile yet com- plex technology that requires precise engineering and analysis for optimal performance.

TABLE I

KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MONOFACIAL & BIFACIAL MODULES

Key Differences		
Feature	***Monofacial Module***	***Bifacial Module***
Light Absorption	Front Surface only	Front and rear surfaces
Energy Yield	Standard output	Higher due to albedo gain
Cost	Lower upfront cost	Higher upfront cost
Installation	Standard setup	Requires optimized setup for rear exposure
Performance Factors	Less affected by environmental conditions	Highly dependent on ground reflectivity, elevation, and tilt

ENERGY MODEL METHODOLOGY

A. Study Design

The framework for this analysis was structured to evaluate and compare the energy production and financial viability of bifacial and monofacial solar modules under diverse system design conditions. A real-world ground mount solar project was selected as the basis for the study, ensuring the results were grounded in practical scenarios. Using PVsyst, a comprehensive solar simulation software, energy performance was analyzed across 200 unique configurations by systematically varying key system parameters.

B. Parameters

1) Module Type: The module type refers to the specific photovoltaic technology employed in the system, in this case, bifacial or monofacial solar modules. The choice of module type significantly impacts system performance, with bifacial modules offering the potential for enhanced energy yields under optimal design conditions, albeit at a higher initial cost. For this project's analysis, modules from Trina Solar were utilized, specifically their DUOMAX M series for monofacial modules and DUOMAX Twin series for bifacial modules.

Both module types were of a constant wattage of 440W to ensure consistency in the comparison.

2) Inverter Type: This study considers central and string inverters. Central inverters aggregate DC power from multiple strings of modules into a single conversion point, making them cost-effective for large installations but less adaptable to varying module performance [5]. String inverters, on the other hand, convert DC to AC at the string level, allowing for more precise performance management and flexibility in system design [5]. The choice of inverter type can influence energy yield, system efficiency, and overall cost.

For this analysis, the Chint Power System 125 kW inverter was selected as the string inverter, while the TMEIC Solar Ware Ninja 840 kW inverter was used as the central inverter.

3) Racking System: The racking system refers to the structural setup that supports the solar modules and dictates their orientation. Fixed-tilt racking systems maintain a static angle, optimized for maximum annual energy production based on site-specific solar irradiance [5]. Single-axis tracker systems, in contrast, adjust module orientation throughout the day to follow the sun's path along one axis, significantly increasing energy capture [5]. The choice between fixed tilt and tracking systems involves trade-offs between cost, energy yield, and site-specific feasibility.

To evaluate the relationship between racking type and en- ergy yield, simulations were analyzed where all other parame- ters were held constant, and only the racking type was varied. Fig. 1 illustrates the relationship between racking types—fixed tilt and single-axis tracker—and energy yield, showing that systems with single-axis trackers outperform those with fixed tilt configurations. This increased yield is due to the ability of trackers to follow the sun's movement throughout the day, maximizing direct solar irradiance on the module surface. In contrast, fixed tilt systems remain static, capturing optimal sunlight only at specific times of the day, which limits their overall energy generation potential.

4) Inverter Load Ratio: The Inverter Load Ratio (ILR) measures the ratio of installed DC capacity of the solar mod- ules, to the rated AC capacity of the inverter. For this analysis, the ILR values of 1.35, 1.5 and 1.75 were evaluated, where higher ratios indicate oversizing of the DC system relative to the inverter. Oversizing involves reducing the number of inverters, which decreases the AC capacity, which in turn lowers the overall project cost by decreasing the expenditure on inverters; increasing the ILR up to a point also supports maximising inverter utilization. However, excessively high

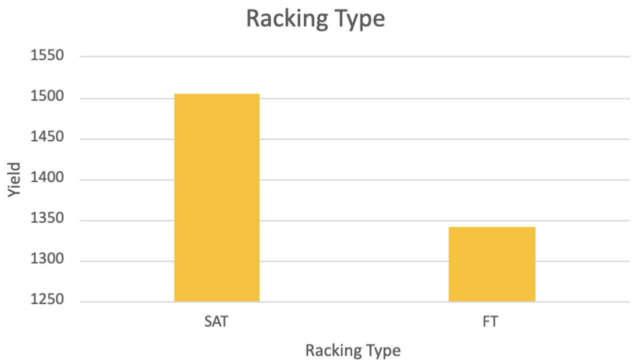

Fig. 1. Relationship of Racking Type with Yield

ILR values can result in inverter clipping, where energy is lost because the inverter cannot process all the incoming power, necessitating a balance in choosing the ILR based on site- specific irradiance profiles.

To assess the relationship between ILR and energy yield, simulations were analyzed where all other parameters were held constant, and only the ILR was varied. Fig. 2 illustrates the relationship between inverter load ratio (ILR) and energy yield for this analysis, showing that yield decreases as the ILR increases among the chosen ILR values. This decline occurs because higher ILR values lead to more frequent inverter clipping, where the inverter is unable to process the excess DC power generated during peak production periods, resulting in energy losses and reduced overall system efficiency.

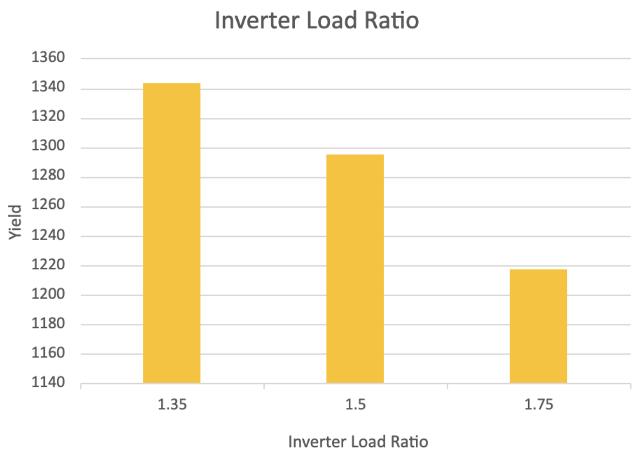

Fig. 2. Relationship of Inverter Load Ratio with Yield

5) Pitch: Pitch refers to the spacing between rows of solar modules in a ground-mounted installation, typically measured in meters; it is a critical design parameter affecting shading, energy capture, and land use efficiency [5]. Smaller pitch values increase system density but risk inter-row shading, which reduces energy yield, particularly for bifacial modules that rely on ground reflectivity for rear-side generation. Larger pitch values reduce shading and improve airflow for cooling but require more land, potentially increasing project costs. Optimal pitch selection is essential to balance these trade-offs and maximize system performance.

For this analysis, Pitch values ranging from 7 meters to 11 meters were evaluated in 1-meter intervals. To assess the rela- tionship between pitch and energy yield, simulations were an- alyzed where all other parameters were held constant, and only the pitch was varied. Fig. 3 illustrates this relationship between pitch and energy yield, which in this analysis, highlights a direct proportionality where increased pitch values correspond to higher energy yield due to reduced shading and improved rear-side irradiance capture for bifacial modules. However, in reality, this relationship exhibits diminishing returns, as also seen in Fig. 3; beyond a certain point, increasing the pitch does not significantly enhance yield. Additionally, for practical solar project design, absolute energy production is a critical factor. Excessively high pitch values, while reducing shading and improving yield per module, ultimately lead to fewer modules being installed due to spatial constraints, resulting in lower overall energy production.

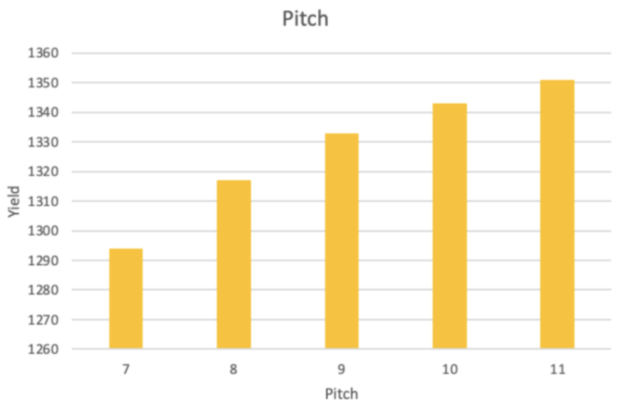

Fig. 3. Relationship of Pitch with Yield

6) Module Elevation: Module elevation is the height at which solar modules are mounted above the ground. This pa- rameter is particularly relevant for bifacial modules, as higher elevation increases the amount of reflected sunlight (albedo) that can reach the rear surface [5]. However, higher elevation often involves increased structural costs and potential wind load challenges. In contrast, lower elevations reduce costs but limit rear-side energy capture for bifacial modules. Selecting the appropriate elevation involves optimizing between energy gains and structural feasibility based on site conditions.

For this analysis, module elevations ranging from 1 meter to 3 meters were evaluated in 0.5-meter intervals. To assess the relationship between module elevation and energy yield, simulations were analyzed with bifacial module type, where all other parameters were held constant, and only the mod- ule elevation was varied. Fig. 4 illustrates the relationship between module elevation and energy yield, demonstrating that yield increases with higher module elevation. However, in reality, this trend is exhibited only up to a certain point, after which yield remains constant, exhibiting diminishing returns. This increase is due to improved ground reflectivity (albedo) reaching the rear side of bifacial modules and enhanced airflow for cooling at higher elevations. However, beyond a specific elevation, the benefits plateau as the system's ability to capture additional reflected sunlight is maximized, and further increases in elevation no longer contribute to significant energy gains.

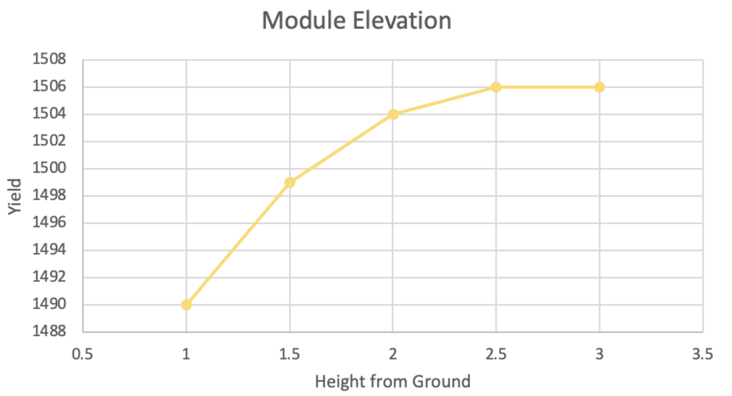

Fig. 4. Relationship of Module Elevation with Yield

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The financial analysis for this study was performed on the top 20 bifacial simulations with the highest energy yield, along with their corresponding monofacial counterparts, using an internal proprietary solar project finance model, developed specifically for evaluating solar project viability.

The primary financial metric used to evaluate the viability of a solar project and each simulation iteration in this case was the Internal Rate of Return (IRR). This metric served as the key indicator of economic performance, enabling a direct comparison of the financial feasibility of bifacial and mono- facial module configurations under varying design conditions. The model integrates a comprehensive range of inputs and assumptions to calculate key financial metrics for each PVsyst simulation iteration. By varying inputs, the financial model captured a wide spectrum of potential scenarios, providing in- sights into the economic trade-offs and advantages of adopting

bifacial modules over monofacial ones.

This paper discusses the specific inputs of the financial model that were varied based on the aforementioned param- eters, while all other inputs are assumed to align with those relevant to the existing solar project used for this analysis and deemed unrelated to the variations explored in this study.

A. Project Overview Parameters

1) DC Capacity: The DC capacity, representing the total installed capacity of the solar modules, was a parameter that was adjusted in the financial model and it differed from simulation to simulation based on the pitch for each simulation variant. Lower pitch values typically allow higher modules to fit within the available land area, leading to variations in the DC capacity across iterations. These changes directly

influenced project costs, as a lower DC capacity reduced the cost of solar modules but also affected the potential energy production and financial returns. The financial model accounted for these capacity adjustments to evaluate their impact on the project's overall Internal Rate of Return (IRR).

2) Yield: Yield, calculated from the output of PVsyst sim- ulations for each variant, served as a critical input for the financial model. It is defined as the energy generated per unit of installed DC capacity. Variations in yield were driven by changes in all the aforementioned parameters including module type, racking system, inverter load ratios, pitch and module elevation. Each simulation's energy yield output was incorporated into the financial model to calculate project rev- enues, directly impacting financial metrics such as IRR. Higher yield led to increased revenue projections, while the cost implications of the configurations were balanced to determine financial viability.

3) Energy: Energy production, closely tied to yield and DC capacity, was automatically varied across simulations as changes in DC capacity and yield influenced the total energy output. This parameter is critical in the financial model, as project revenues are directly based on the total energy units sold. Notably, scenarios may arise where the variant with the highest IRR does not correspond to the highest yield—defined as the ratio of energy production to DC capacity—but achieves superior financial performance due to a higher absolute energy production value.

4) Degradation: Degradation rates, representing the annual decline in solar module performance, were adjusted in the financial model based on the inverter load ratio (ILR) for each simulation variant. Higher ILR values typically lead to increased operational stress on the system, which can accel- erate module degradation over time. Conversely, lower ILR values result in less stress, potentially mitigating degradation rates. These variations in degradation were incorporated into the financial model to project the long-term energy production and revenue for each configuration. By accounting for this relationship, the analysis provided a more accurate represen- tation of the financial viability of different system designs, highlighting the trade-offs between initial performance gains and long-term durability.

B. Capital Cost Parameters

1) Cost per Watt of Modules & Inverter: The cost per watt of the solar modules and inverters used in this study was obtained directly from the manufacturers, ensuring the use of realistic and accurate pricing data. Module costs varied between monofacial and bifacial technologies, with bifacial modules having a higher cost per watt due to their advanced design and additional manufacturing complexities. Similarly, the cost of inverters was dependent on the type used - string or central inverters - though the overall cost varied based on the system size and configuration. These cost variations were integrated into the financial model for each simulation variant to accurately reflect their impact on project capital expenditures. By factoring in these manufacturer-provided costs, the analysis provided a realistic comparison of financial performance across different configurations and technologies.

2) Racking Cost: The cost of racking systems was another key input in the financial model, directly influenced by the module elevation and system type (fixed tilt or single-axis tracker) used in each simulation. Higher module elevations, though beneficial for increasing yield, required additional structural support, leading to increased racking costs. Simi- larly, tracker systems, designed to optimize energy production by following the sun's movement, incurred higher costs com- pared to fixed tilt systems due to their mechanical complexity. Cost data for the racking systems were

obtained from the manufacturers involved in the study, ensuring that the financial model reflected real-world pricing. These costs were varied in the analysis to account for the trade-offs between higher energy yields and increased expenditures, providing a compre- hensive understanding of how racking configurations impact the overall financial viability of solar projects.

C. Operational Cost Parameters

1) Land Payments: Land payments represent the cost of renting the land required for the solar project, typically calculated on a per-acre basis. These costs were varied in the financial model based on the acreage determined for each simulation variant. Configurations with larger ground coverage ratios (GCR) or higher module elevations often required more land, directly impacting the rental expenses. Incorporating these variations provided a clearer picture of how land payments influence project economics.

2) Land Costs: Land costs include expenses incurred for land maintenance, such as vegetation control, erosion pre- vention, and other site-specific requirements. These costs were adjusted in the financial model to reflect the increased maintenance demands of configurations requiring larger land areas or specific vegetation management practices. Properly accounting for land costs ensures an accurate representation of operational expenditures.

3) PILOT Costs: Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) costs refer to agreements made with local governments to com- pensate for tax revenue lost due to the project, which was calculated with a fixed rate of $/kWac. These costs were integrated into the financial model based on the project size and location, reflecting realistic obligations for long-term operational planning.

4) Inverter Replacement Costs and Timing: Inverter re- placement costs and their timing were critical inputs to the financial model, as inverters typically require replacement during the system's operational lifetime. These costs were influenced by the type of inverter used (string or central) and the Inverter Load Ratio (ILR) of each simulation vari- ant. Higher ILR values generally impose greater operational stress on inverters, potentially shortening their lifespan and necessitating earlier replacements. Conversely, lower ILR val- ues result in reduced stress, allowing inverters to function effectively for longer periods before requiring replacement. By incorporating this relationship into the financial model, the analysis accounted for variations in long-term expenditures based on system design, ensuring a comprehensive evaluation of financial performance.

5) Operation & Maintenance Costs: The operations and maintenance (O&M) costs include expenses for routine in- spections, cleaning, and servicing of the solar system. These costs were adjusted based on the system size, module type, and racking configuration, as different setups require varying levels of maintenance. Including these costs in the financial model allowed for a detailed evaluation of full-stage operational expenses and their effect on overall financial performance.

RESULTS

A. Energy Performance Analysis

The energy performance analysis revealed a consistent trend where bifacial module variants outperformed their monofacial counterparts across all iterations. On average, bifacial modules yielded 5.27% more energy compared to monofacial modules as showcased in Table II, demonstrating the inherent advantage of utilizing both direct and reflected sunlight. This perfor- mance enhancement can be attributed to the ability of bifacial modules to capture additional irradiance from the ground, particularly when the system is configured with elevated modules or in high-reflectivity environments.

Several key parameters were identified as significant influ- encers of energy yield. Among these, the choice of racking system had a substantial impact, with single-axis tracker systems providing higher yields than fixed tilt configurations. This is due to the trackers' ability to follow the sun's path throughout the day, thereby maximizing exposure to direct sunlight. Additionally, module elevation played a crucial role, with higher module placements allowing bifacial modules to capture more reflected sunlight. The inverter load ratio (ILR) also influenced energy yield, with moderate ILR values resulting in optimal performance, as excessively high ILRs led to inverter clipping, reducing potential energy gains. The simulation variant with the highest yield had specifications listed in Table III.

B. Financial Analysis

The financial analysis showed that bifacial modules gener- ally outperformed their monofacial counterparts in terms of Internal Rate of Return (IRR), despite the higher cost per watt associated with bifacial technology. The highest IRR in Table VI (Sr. No. 5), with an absolute value of 7.33%, was recorded for a bifacial simulation variant. The top-performing bifacial iterations demonstrated a higher IRR percentage, em- phasizing that the increased energy yield from bifacial modules outweighed their initial cost premium, making them a more financially attractive option in certain scenarios.

Interestingly, the simulation with the highest energy yield was not the one with the highest IRR, as displayed in Table V. This was due to the fact that while bifacial modules provided higher energy production, the overall financial perfor- mance—captured by the IRR—was influenced by additional

TABLE II

YIELDS OF TOP 20 BIFACIAL SIMULATIONS AND CORRESPONDING MONOFACIAL SIMULATIONS

Sr. No.	Bifacial Yield	Monofacial Yield	Gain (Yield)
1	1534	1437	6.75%
2	1525	1440	5.90%
3	1520	1428	6.44%
4	1516	1425	6.39%
5	1504	1411	6.59%
6	1500	1412	6.23%
7	1463	1387	5.48%
8	1462	1395	4.80%
9	1461	1388	5.26%
10	1456	1377	5.74%
11	1454	1374	5.82%
12	1451	1393	4.16%
13	1437	1361	5.58%
14	1432	1371	4.45%
15	1424	1360	4.71%
16	1422	1369	3.87%
17	1406	1343	4.69%
18	1402	1346	4.16%
19	1380	1322	4.39%
20	1376	1324	3.93%
		Average	5.27%

factors such as system costs, land usage, and inverter selection among others.

For instance, the configuration with the highest IRR (variant specifications listed in Table VI) had a slightly lower yield but more optimized costs, achieved through a lower pitch that allowed for more modules to be installed on the same land area, ultimately leading to higher energy production and DC Capacity, ultimately into a more favorable IRR. This highlights the importance of considering both energy performance and financial efficiency when evaluating the viability of bifacial technology for solar projects.

CONCLUSION

This study provided valuable insights into the performance and financial viability of bifacial modules compared to tra- ditional monofacial modules, highlighting the potential of bifacial technology to enhance energy yield and improve finan- cial returns. The results aligned with current industry trends, showing that bifacial modules can offer a notable increase in energy generation, making them a compelling choice for solar developers looking to optimize project performance. De- spite their higher upfront costs, bifacial modules demonstrated higher Internal Rates of Return (IRR), making them financially

Module Type	Bifacial
Inverter	Central
Racking	Single Axis Tracker
Inverter Load Ratio	1.35
Pitch (m)	6
Module Elevation (m)	2.5

TABLE III

INPUT PARAMETER SPECIFICATIONS OF SIMULATION VARIANT WITH HIGH YIELD WITH BIFACIAL MODULE

TABLE IV

IRR OF TOP 20 BIFACIAL SIMULATIONS AND CORRESPONDING MONOFACIAL SIMULATIONS

Sr. No.	Bifacial IRR	Monofacial IRR	Difference
1	6.93%	7.12%	-2.63%
2	6.88%	7.01%	-1.83%
3	7.23%	6.92%	4.46%
4	7.18%	7.04%	1.98%
5	7.33%	6.92%	5.85%
6	7.33%	6.81%	7.67%
7	6.69%	6.95%	-3.68%
8	7.31%	6.69%	9.34%
9	6.68%	6.83%	-2.14%
10	7.03%	6.75%	4.21%
11	6.99%	6.86%	1.99%
12	7.19%	6.80%	5.75%
13	7.13%	6.63%	7.60%
14	7.23%	6.51%	10.97%
15	7.01%	6.75%	3.82%
16	7.12%	6.62%	7.51%
17	7.13%	6.62%	7.67%
18	7.13%	6.52%	9.40%
19	7.14%	6.46%	10.41%
20	7.08%	6.35%	11.35%
		Average	4.99%

TABLE V

IRR AND YIELD OF TOP 20 BIFACIAL SIMULATIONS

Sr. No.	IRR	Yield
1	6.93%	1534
2	6.88%	1525
3	7.23%	1520
4	7.18%	1516
5	7.33%	1504
6	7.33%	1500
7	6.69%	1463
8	7.31%	1462
9	6.68%	1461
10	7.03%	1456
11	6.99%	1454
12	7.19%	1451
13	7.13%	1437
14	7.23%	1432
15	7.01%	1424
16	7.12%	1422
17	7.13%	1406
18	7.13%	1402
19	7.14%	1380
20	7.08%	1376

TABLE VI

INPUT PARAMETER SPECIFICATIONS OF SIMULATION VARIANT WITH HIGH IRR WITH BIFACIAL MODULE

Module Type	Bifacial
Inverter	Central
Racking	Single Axis Tracker
Inverter Load Ratio	1.35
Pitch (m)	5
Module Elevation (m)	2.5

viable in scenarios where energy yield outweighs the initial cost premium.

However, the study does have certain limitations. It was based on a single project, which restricts the geographical diversity of the analysis and may not capture the full range of performance potential across different environments. Addi- tionally, the study focused on a limited range of environmen- tal parameters and module configurations, which means that broader trends or insights might not have been fully explored. Furthermore, the cost assumptions used in this study were based on market conditions at the time, and these costs are subject to fluctuation, which may influence future financial outcomes for bifacial technology.

Furthermore, this project, conducted during my tenure at a solar development company, has provided key insights that have influenced the company's decision to move forward with the procurement of bifacial modules for future projects. The findings from this analysis have effectively demonstrated the potential performance and financial advantages of bifacial technology, prompting a strategic shift in the company's approach to module selection. This study has contributed to aligning future project plans with the advancements in solar module technology, supporting the company's commitment to integrating more efficient and cost-effective solutions into its upcoming developments.

While bifacial technology presents clear performance ad- vantages, particularly in high-reflectivity environments and with optimized system configurations, its broader adoption will depend on a careful assessment of cost factors and site-specific conditions. Developers and investors should consider these findings when evaluating new projects, as bifacial modules can offer substantial financial benefits, especially when paired with optimal system designs and configurations. Moving forward, further studies across diverse geographies and with more comprehensive parameter ranges will be essential to refine these insights and further support the integration of bifacial technology into mainstream solar energy solutions.

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