



Figure 22.38 Solgreen flat-roof system for green roofs demonstrated on a roof in Switzerland. Reproduced with permission by SOLSTIS



Figure 22.39 Schüco façade profile system in the Doxford building (UK). See also caption at Figures 22.4 and 22.18. Reproduced with permission by BEAR Architecten T. Reijenga

telluride (CdTe) (Chapter 14). Their characteristics that affect their implementation in BIPV applications are briefly presented here.

Monocrystalline Si cells are initially grown as long cylinders, then sliced into thin discs called wafers ($\sim 300 \mu\text{m}$ thick). Initially round, the wafers often have their edges cut to create a nearly square wafer with slightly rounded corners. This increases their packing density on the module. Typical wafers are presently 10×10 or $12.5 \times 12.5 \text{ cm}^2$ but will be increasing as technology develops. Monocrystalline cells have a very uniform appearance. Their color can be varied (see below) but are typically either dark blue or black since this gives the highest efficiency. (The color of the cell is determined by