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# Challenges for Silicon Photovoltaics

Next steps in manufacturing and advanced technologies

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Andreas W. Bett

Fraunhofer Institute for Solar  
Energy Systems ISE

PVCellTech, Penang, Malaysia  
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[www.ise.fraunhofer.de](http://www.ise.fraunhofer.de)

# Silicon Photovoltaic – What's Ongoing and Next?

## The View of Fraunhofer ISE

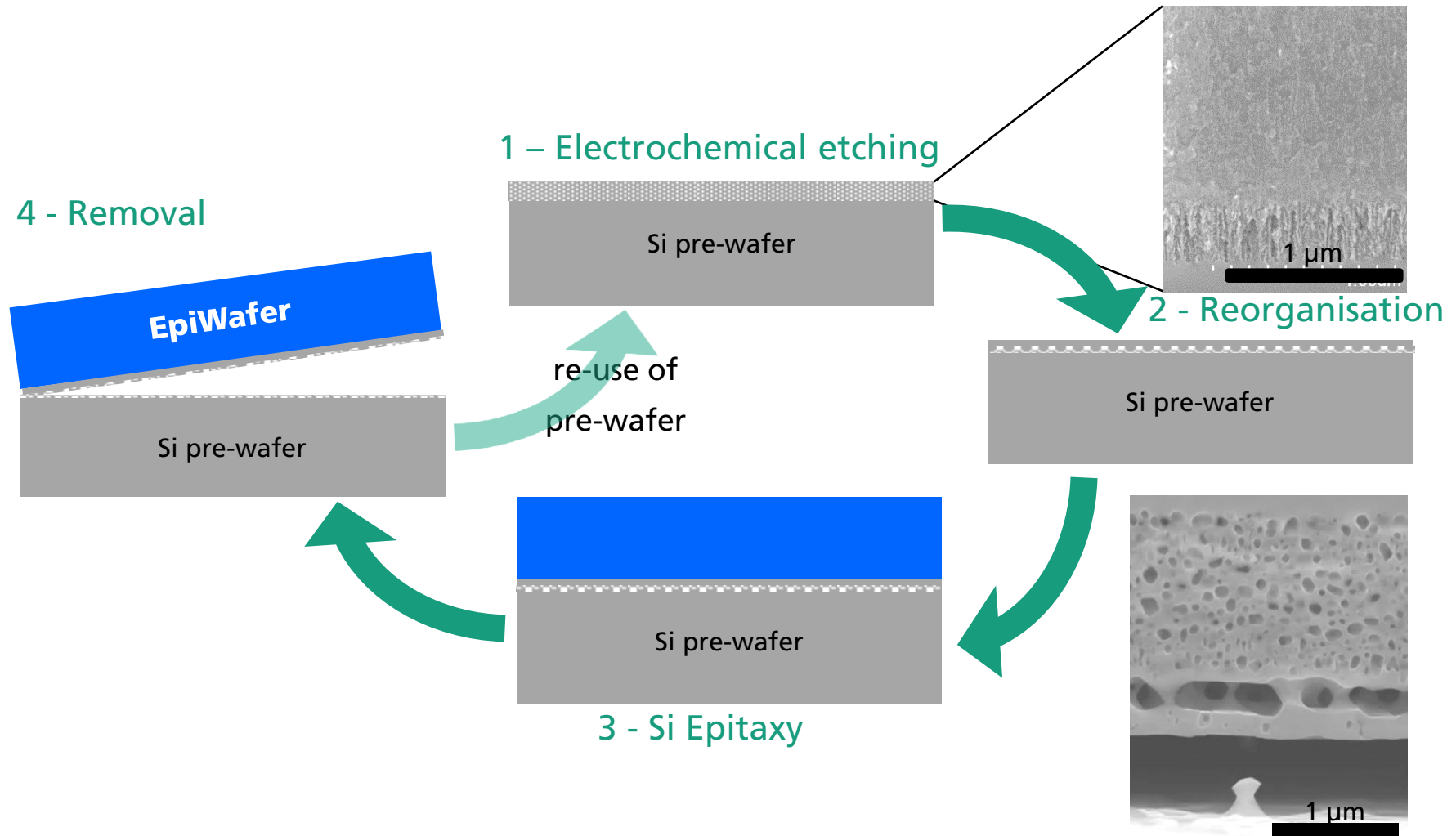
- Cost reduction
  - Kerfless wafering
  - Ongoing production process optimisation
    - PID reduction on cell level
    - regeneration process for boron doped Cz
- Higher efficiencies
  - From bi-facial PERC to tandem cells
- Recycling
  - Close the value chain

# Kerfless Wafering Technologies

- Future cost reduction is mainly driven by:  
material cost saving and efficiency improvement
  - ➔ The **EpiWafer** technology by **epitaxial growth process** provides low-cost material for highly efficient solar cell concepts
- Additional benefits of the EpiWafer concept:
  - low oxygen content and homogeneous dopant concentration
  - in-situ dopant control (p/n junction)
  - area and thickness variability

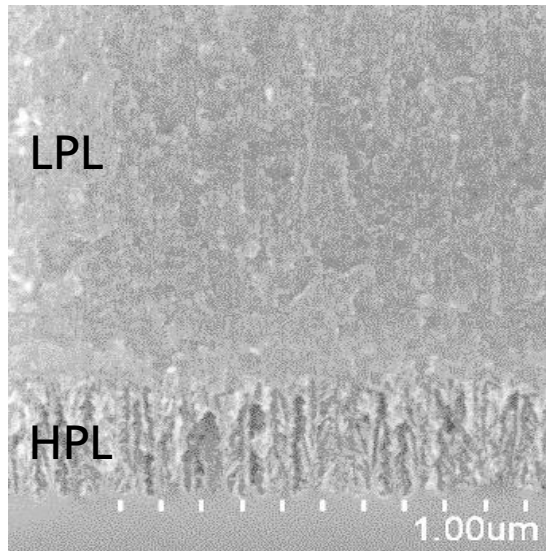
# A Hot Topic: Kerfless Wafering, „EpiWafer“

## A Disruptive Approach

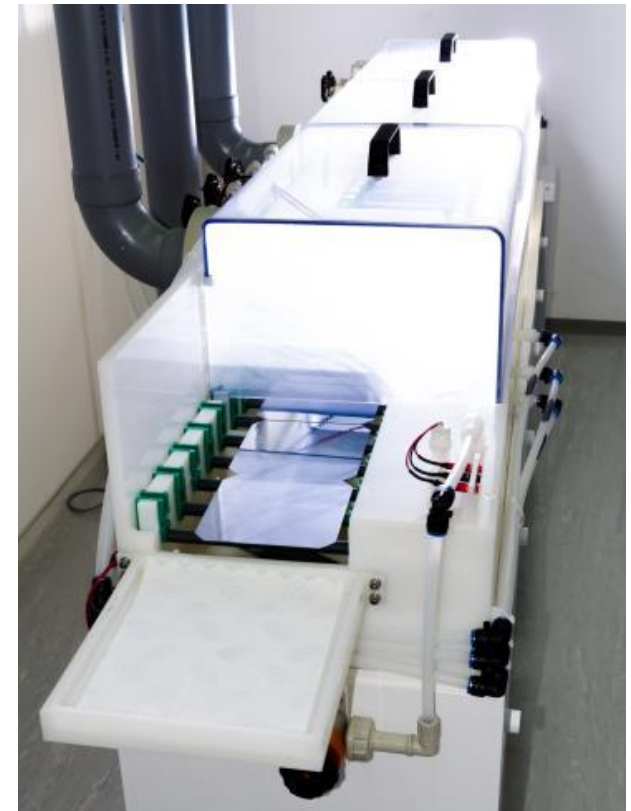


# Kerfless „EpiWafer“

## Inline-Porosification



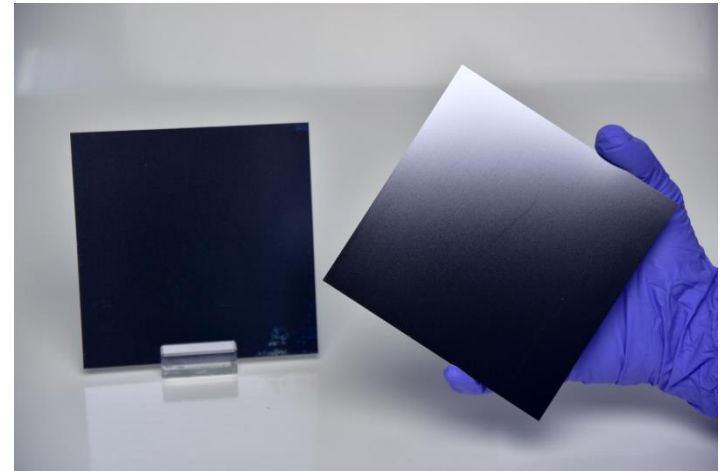
- Rimless process on 156x156 mm<sup>2</sup>
- High (HPL) and Low Porosity Layer (LPL) in one run

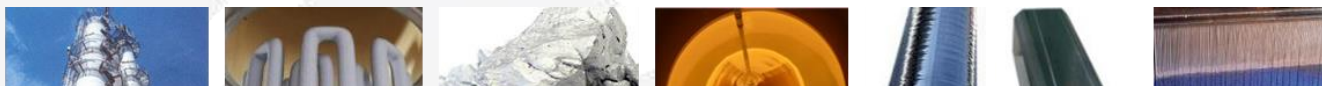


Inline-PorSi Equipment at ISE

# Kerfless „EpiWafer“ ProConCVD

- High throughput  
~ 5 MW/a
- High speed growth  
3-5  $\mu\text{m}/\text{min}$
- EpiWafer<sup>plus</sup> with p/n junction





## NEXWAFE GmbH Closes EUR 8 Million Financing

*New funding to commission NexWafe's 5 MW EpiWafer production*

Freiburg, Germany - December 11, 2017. NexWafe GmbH, a spinoff from the Fraunhofer ISE commercializing breakthrough technology for epitaxial fabrication of silicon wafers for photovoltaics, announced today the completion of Euro 8 million financing. The round was led by Saudi Aramco Energy Ventures (SAEV) and included Green Gateway Fund 2 (GGF2) advised by Wermuth Asset Management GmbH (WAM) and existing investor Lynwood (Schweiz) AG. Funds will be used for the commissioning of NexWafe's 5MW wafer production line in Freiburg, and for initial customer qualifications.

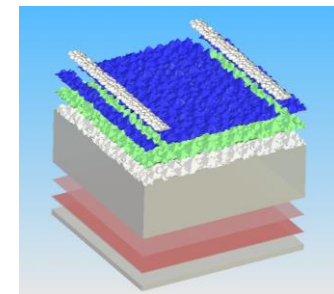
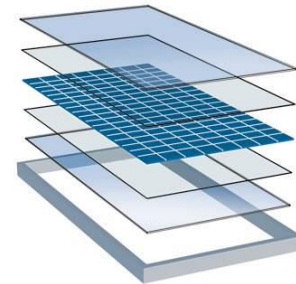
"NexWafe's technology provides superior quality monocrystalline wafers that are a drop-in replacement for current products, at dramatically reduced cost and with fewer processing steps and lower energy consumption," said Bruce Niven, Chief Investment Officer of SAEV. "We are

Drop-in, high-quality mono-crystalline EpiWafer

# Potential Induced Degradation PID in Modules

## Technical Solutions\*

- System: grounding of the negative pole, regeneration at night, micro-inverter
- Module: alternative cover glass, encapsulation material, frameless module
- Cell\*\* : modification of the cell structure, use a thin diffusion barrier



# Inline Manufacturing of PID-s Resistant Solar Cells

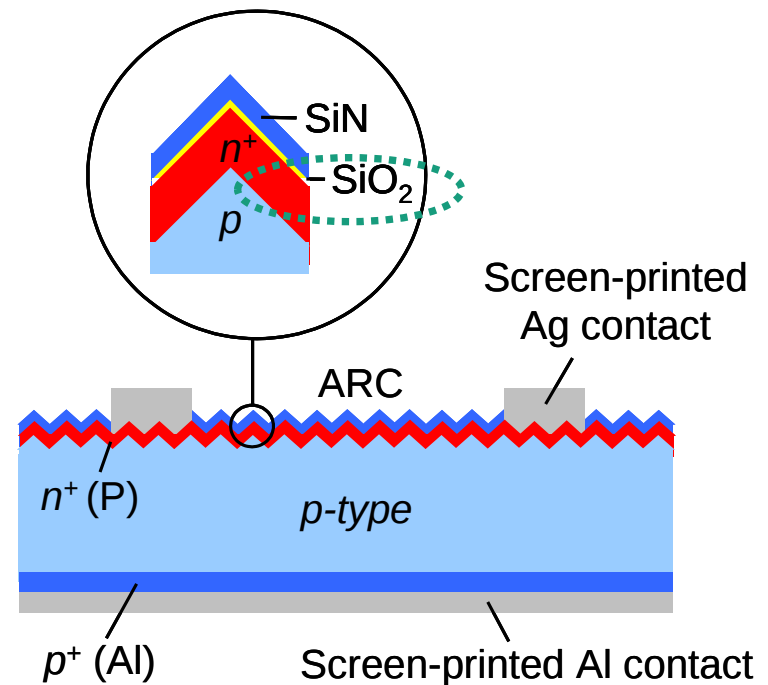
## Industrial Processing Sequence

### Wafers:

Boron-doped Si, 0.5 - 2  $\Omega\text{cm}$ , 156 x 156 x 0.17 mm<sup>3</sup>

### Process flow:

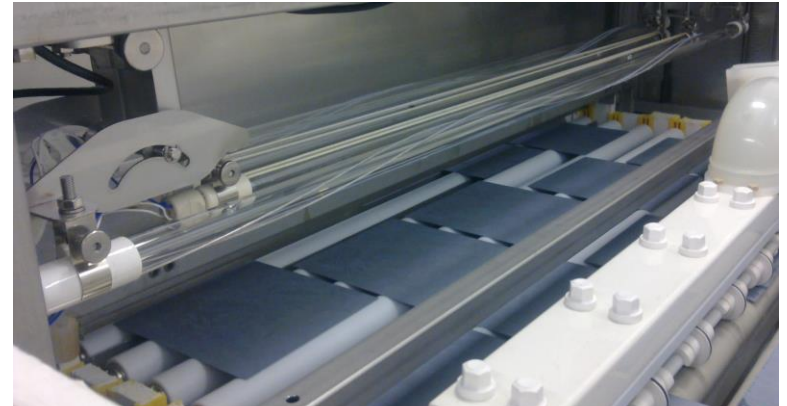
- texture and clean
- POCl<sub>3</sub> Diffusion
- rear side & PSG etch
- inline oxidation
- PECVD SiN
- screen-printing of front and rear contacts
- contact firing



# Inline Process Integration

## SiO<sub>2</sub> Formation by UltraViolet Light or Thermal Oxidation in Clean Air Environment

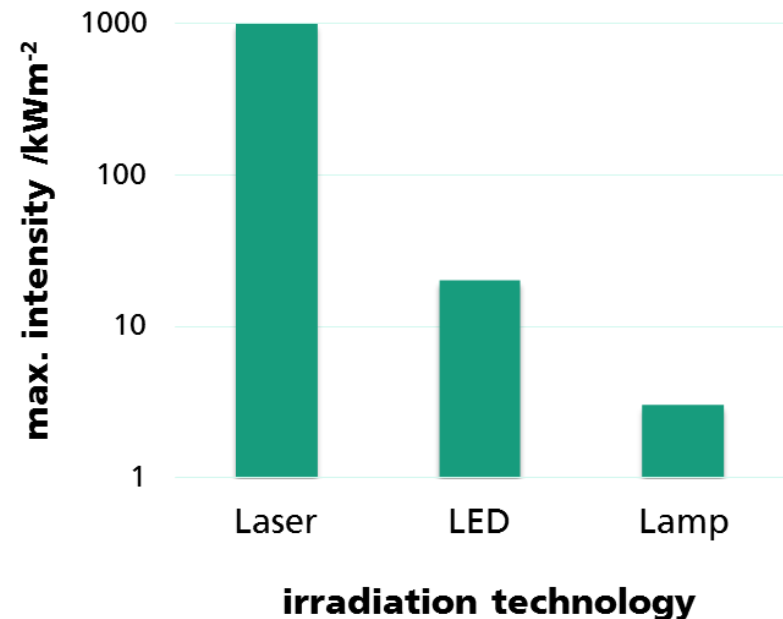
- UV lamp above an inline wafer transport system UV exposure time: 12 s
  - Wafer temperature about 35°C
  - Thickness of grown SiO<sub>2</sub>: about 2 nm measured by ellipsometry on polished Si
- 
- Infrared-heated walking-string furnace\*
  - Wafer  $T_{\text{peak}} = 820^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - Thickness of grown SiO<sub>2</sub>: about 3 to 4 nm measured by ellipsometry on polished Si



# Light Induced Degradation LID

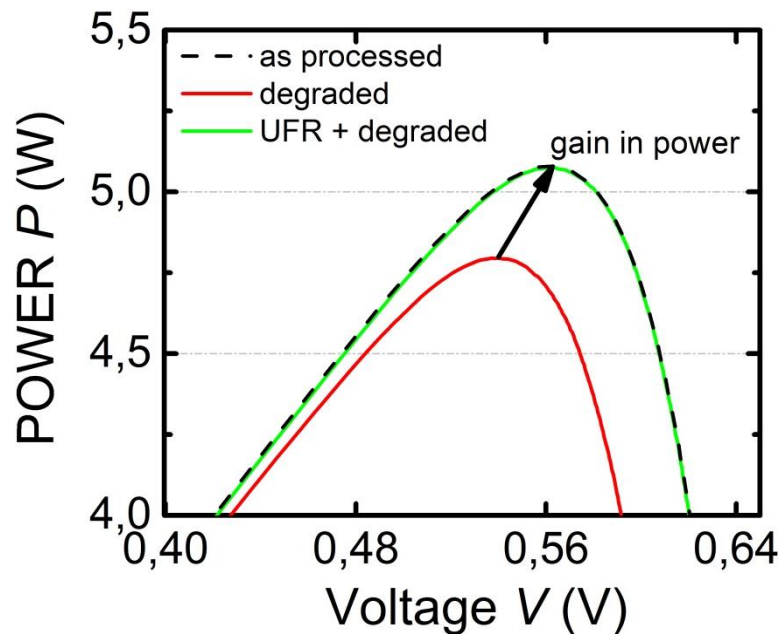
## Prevention of BO-related LID – Importance for PERC

- Boron-doped Cz silicon suffers from carrier induced lifetime degradation
  - efficiency of industrial PERC solar cells can degrade 1-2%<sub>abs</sub> \*
- Prevention of BO-related LID by **regeneration** processes
  - Ultra Fast Regeneration (UFR) by *higher injection levels  $\Delta n$  and illumination intensity*
  - use of high power lasers



# Ultrafast Regeneration Technology

## Prevention of BO-related LID – Importance for PERC



| state          | $V_{oc}$<br>(mV) | $J_{sc}$<br>(mA/cm <sup>2</sup> ) | $FF$<br>(%) | $\eta$<br>(%) |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| as processed   | 666              | 39.8                              | 80.2        | 21.25         |
| degraded       | 644              | 39.2                              | 79.6        | 20.08         |
| UFR + degraded | 665              | 39.7                              | 80.3        | 21.20         |

➔ prevent up to 98% of the power loss caused by BO-LID in 4s process-time

# Ultrafast Regeneration Technology

## In-Line Tool

- Robust and flexible laser irradiation
  - Up to 98% regeneration completeness demonstrated in less than 4s irradiation time
- Fastest known in-line BO-regeneration process
- Very small footprint < 4 m<sup>2</sup>
- Single track belt speed of > 8000 mm/min



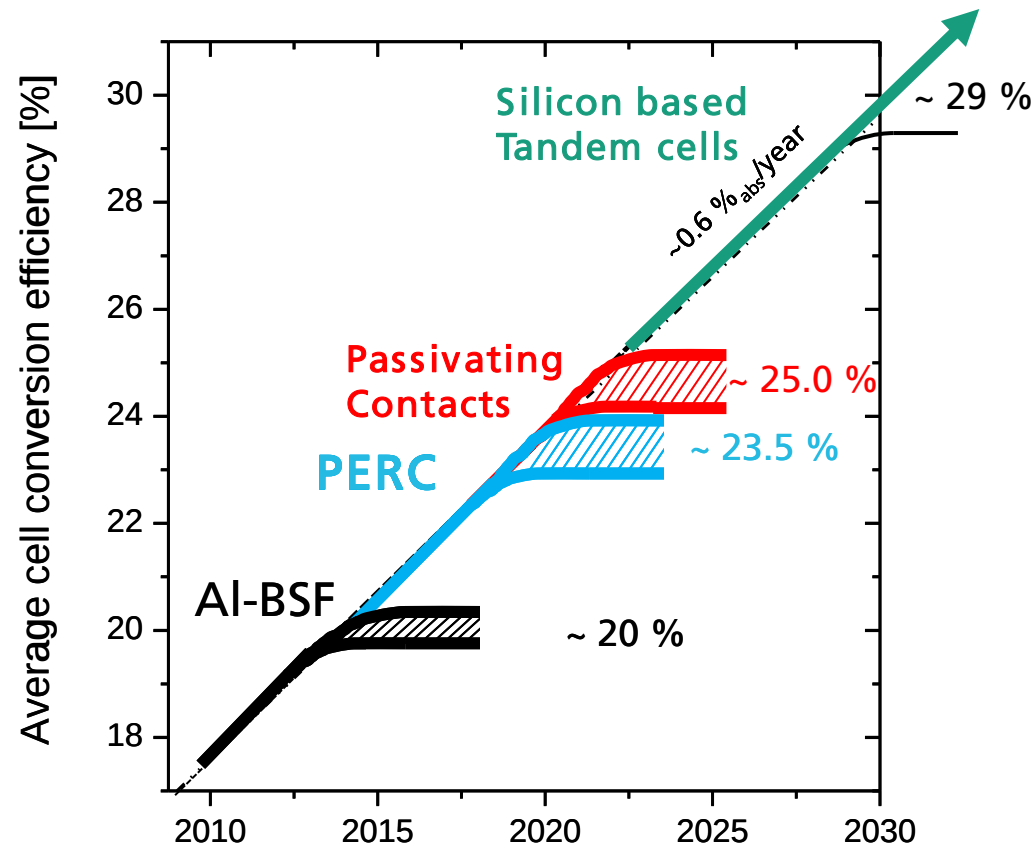
# From Present to Future

## PERC – What is the Limit?

- PERC efficiency will continuously increase due to evolutionary improvements
- Stagnation due to physical limitations contact recombination and lateral current flow

→ **Passivating Contacts**

→ **Silicon based Tandem Cells**

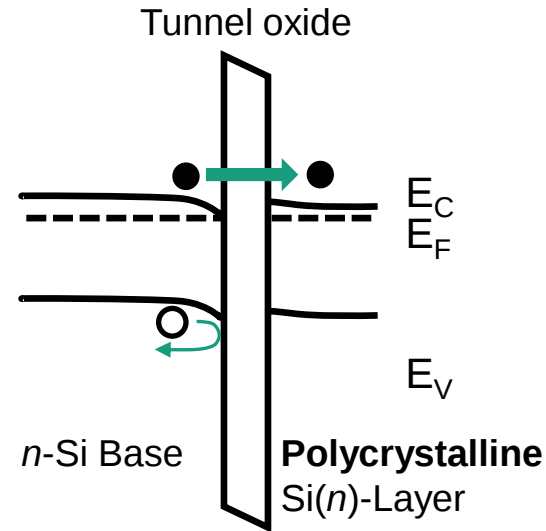
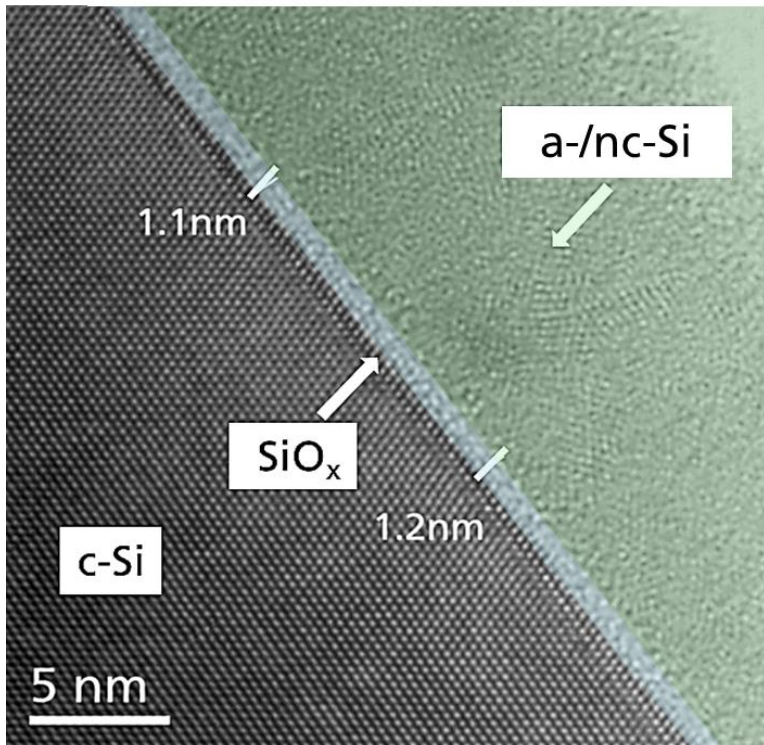


Source: Hermle PV Manufacturing in Europe, Brussels 2017

# Passivating and Selective Contacts

## High Temperature Approach

TOPCon Structure



Post, IEEE Transactions on Electron Devices (1992)  
F. Feldmann et al., *SOLMAT* 120 (2014)  
U. Römer, et al. IEEE Journal of Photovoltaics (2015)  
D. Yan Solar Energy Materials and Solar Cells (2015)

# Passivating and Selective Contacts

## High Temperature Approach: ISE Records

| Material             | Area                     | $V_{oc}$<br>[mV] | $J_{sc}$<br>[mA/cm <sup>2</sup> ] | $FF$<br>[%] | $\eta$<br>[%]       |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| <i>n</i> -type Mono  | 4 cm <sup>2</sup> (da)   | 724              | 42.9                              | 83.1        | 25.8* <sup>A)</sup> |
| <i>n</i> -type Multi | 4 cm <sup>2</sup> (ap)   | 674              | 41.1                              | 80.5        | 22.3* <sup>B)</sup> |
| <i>n</i> -type Mono  | 100 cm <sup>2</sup> (ap) | 713              | 41.4                              | 83.1        | 24.5* <sup>C)</sup> |

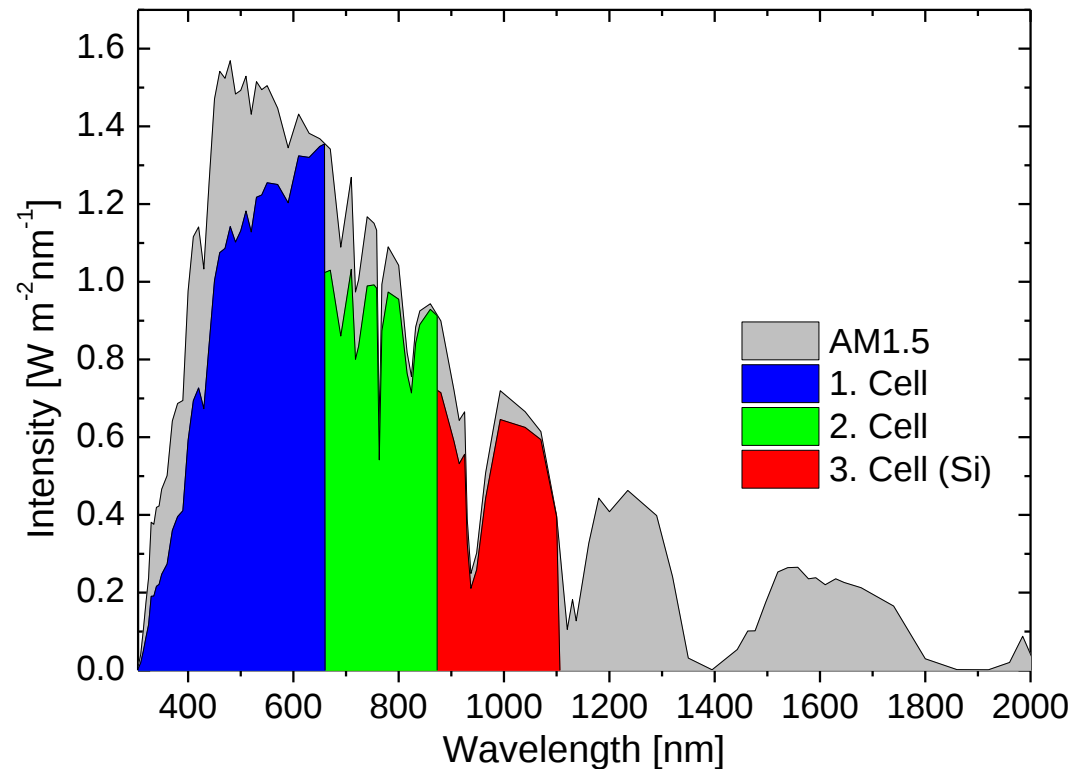
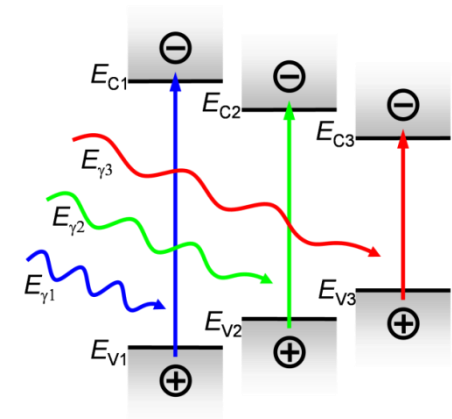
\* confirmed by Fraunhofer ISE Callab

- ➔ TOPCon PECVD process scalable
- ➔ TOPCon PECVD process transferred to industrial equipment  $J_0 \sim 0\text{-}3 \text{ fA/cm}^2$  ,  $\rho_c \sim 3 \text{ m}\Omega\text{cm}^2$

# Future

## Beyond the Single-Junction Limit

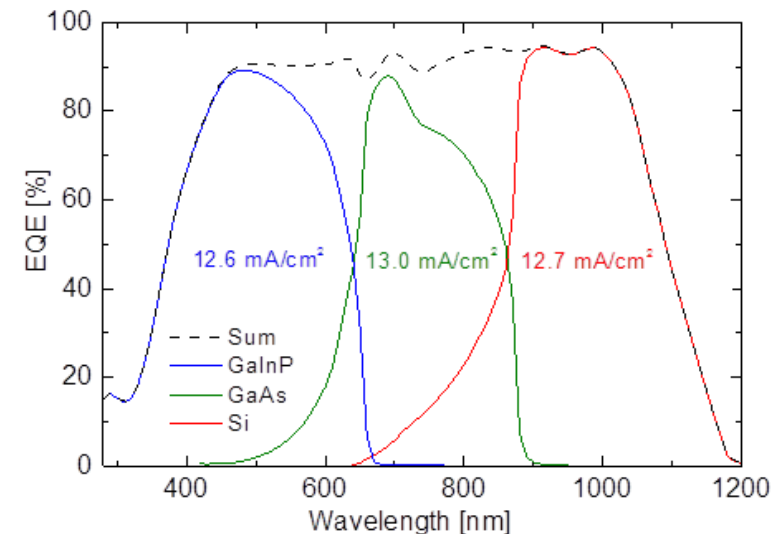
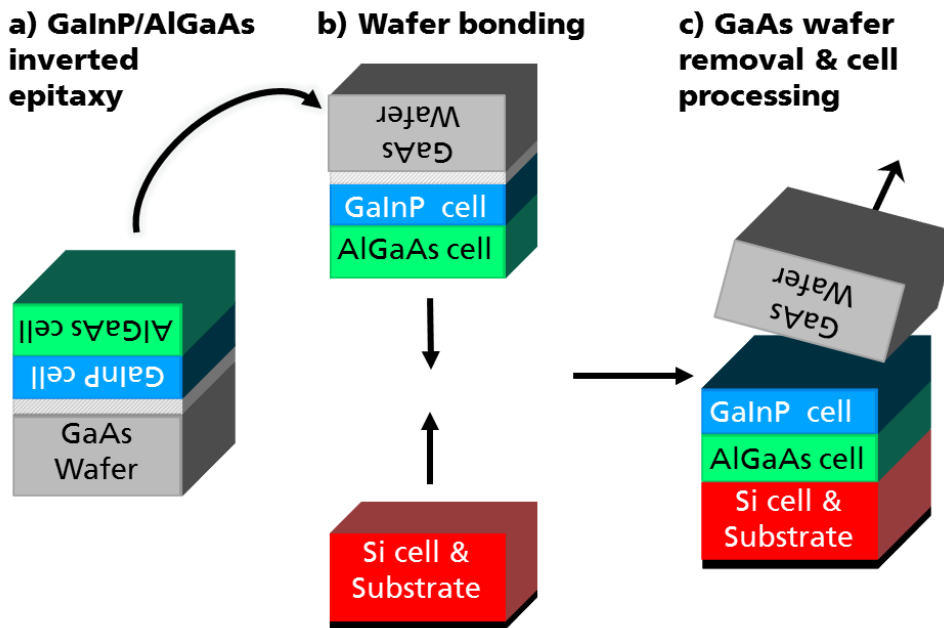
- Tandem cells with silicon as bottom cell
  - Perovskite top cell
  - III/V top cell



# Assembling of Silicon and III-V Solar Cell

## Surface Activated Wafer Bonding

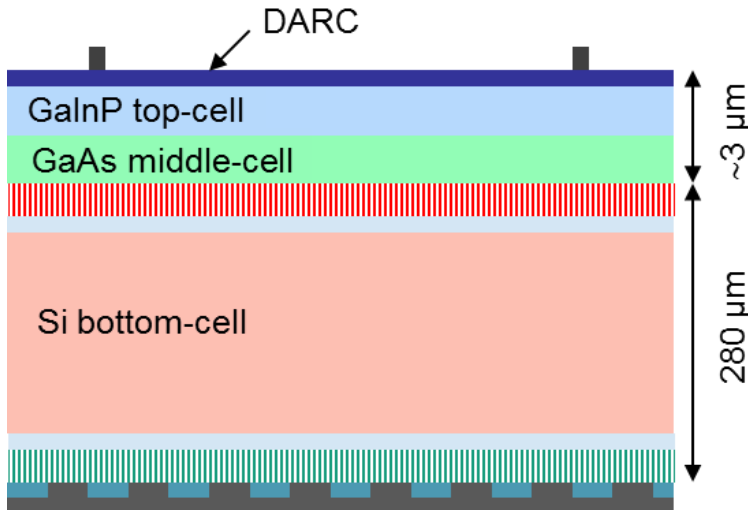
Process flow



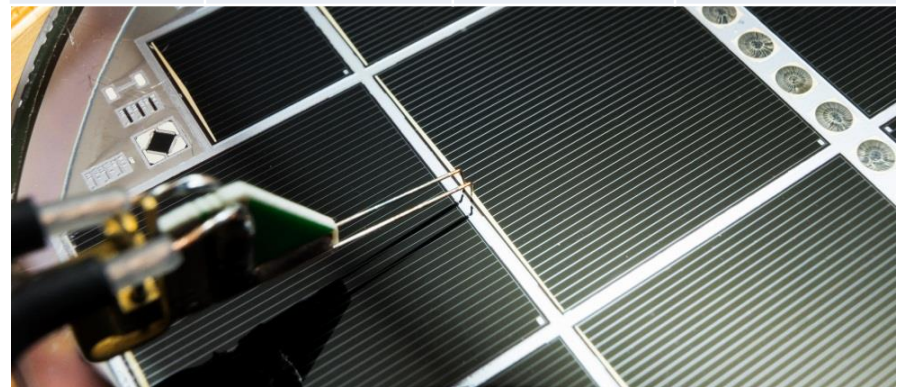
# Results of III-V//Si Solar Cells

Efficiency: **33.3%**

→ World record efficiency

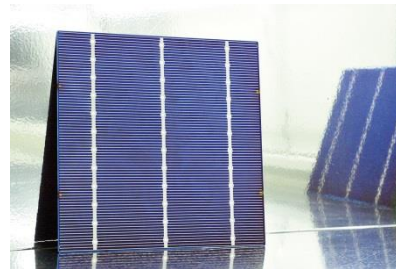


| $V_{oc}$<br>[V] | $J_{sc}$<br>[mA/cm <sup>2</sup> ] | $FF$<br>[%] | $\eta$<br>[%] |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| <b>Gen 1</b>    |                                   |             |               |
| 3.046           | 11.7                              | 87.5        | 31.3          |
| <b>Gen 2</b>    |                                   |             |               |
| 3.125           | 11.6                              | 86.5        | 31.4          |
| <b>Gen 3</b>    |                                   |             |               |
| 3.127           | 12.7                              | 83.8        | 33.3          |



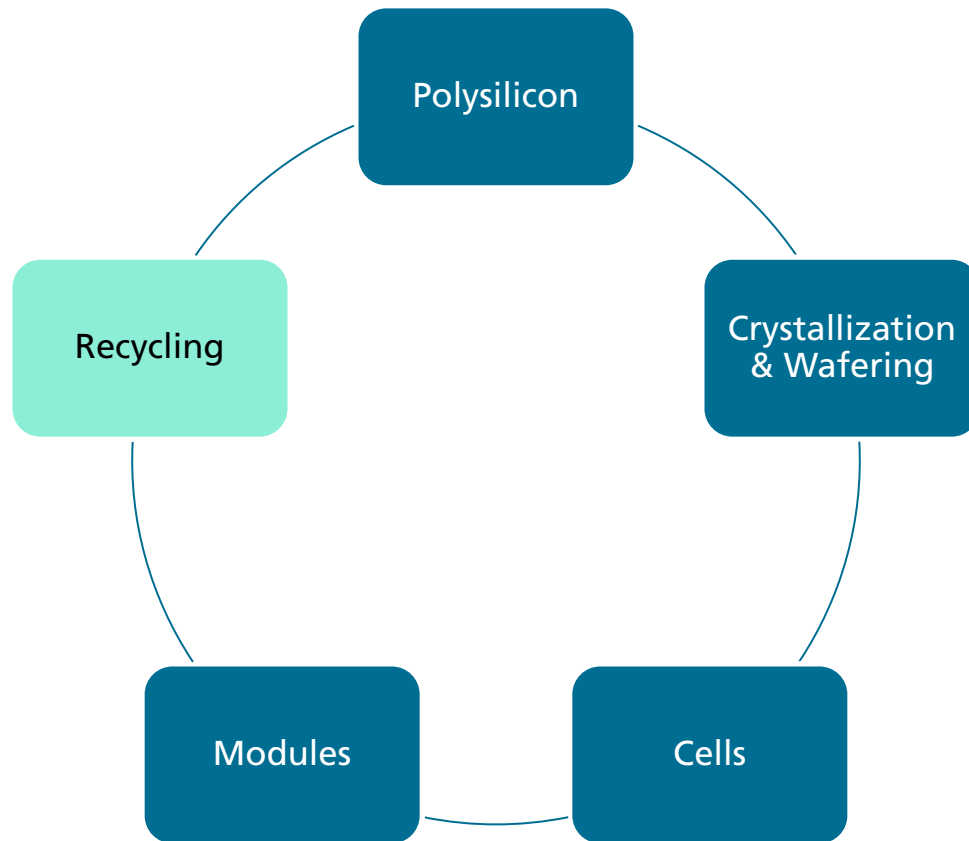
# Silicon Module Production Sequence

## From Quartz to Power

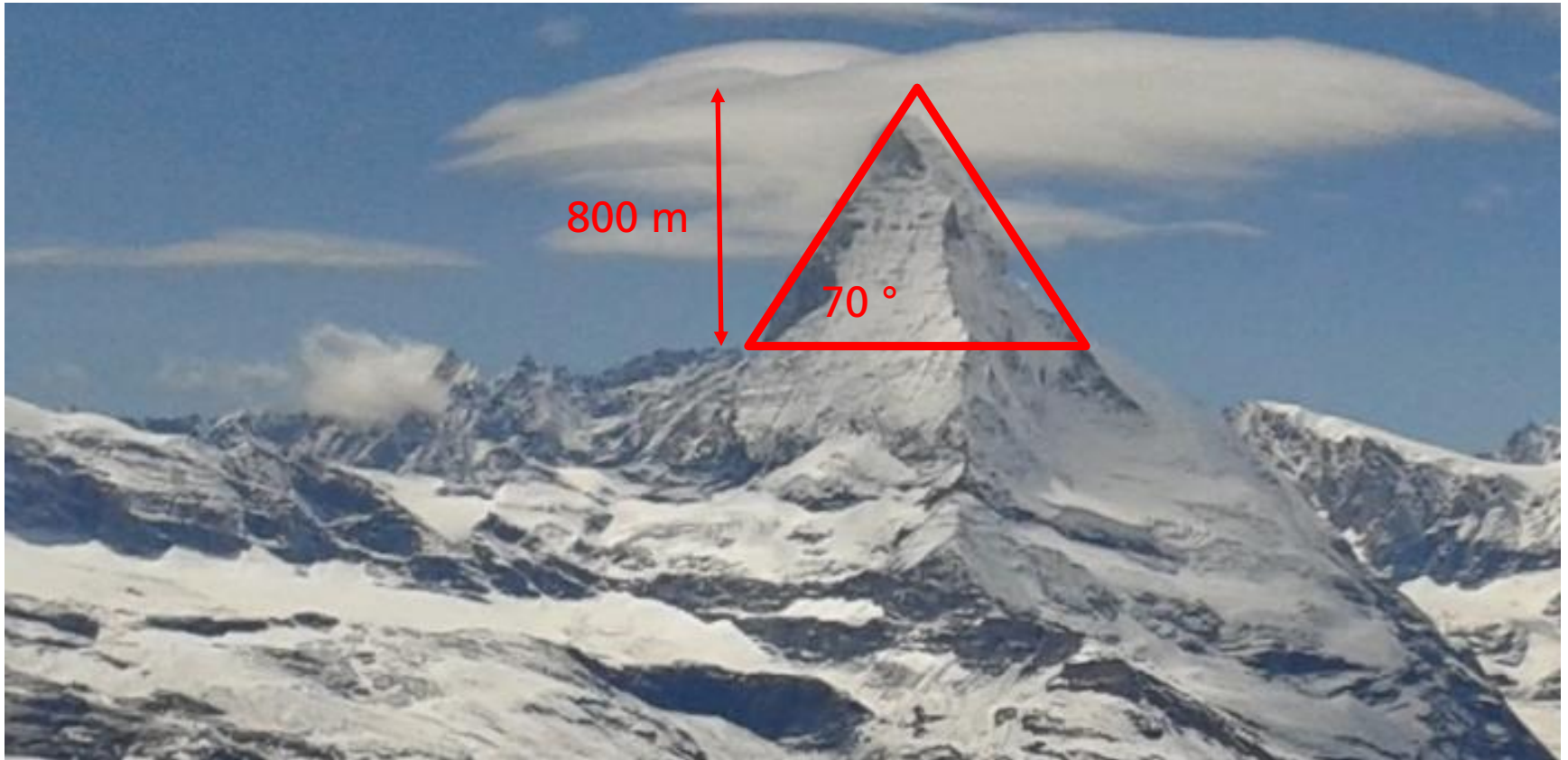


# Silicon Module Production Sequence

## From Quartz to Power – New: The Circle Economy



# Recycling



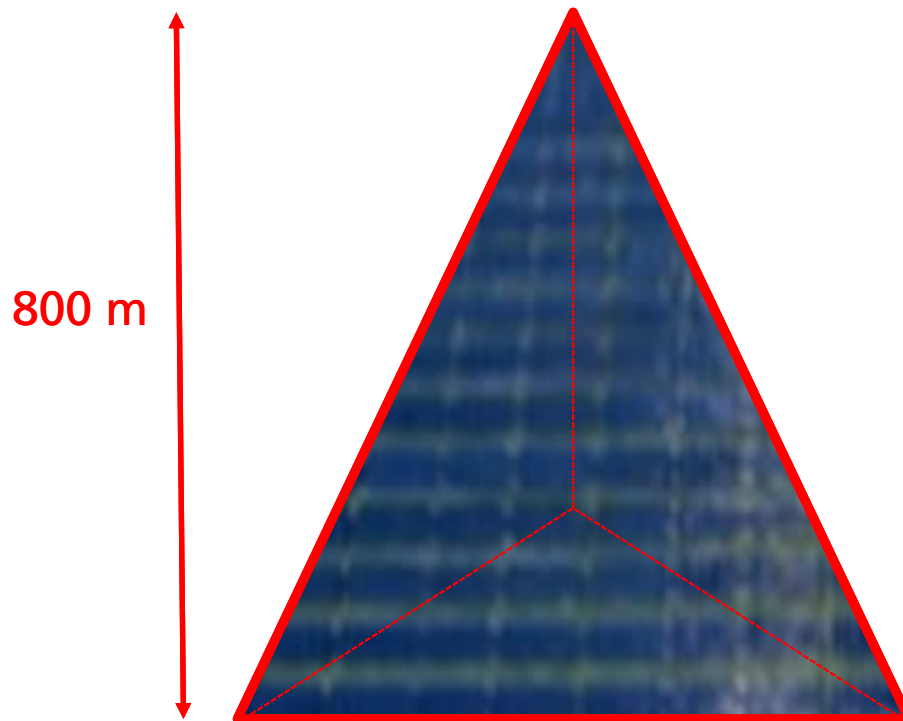
# Recycling



Modul:  
300 Wp,  $1.67 \times 1.0 \times 0.033 \text{ m}^3$ , 18 kg

→ 212 GW

→ 1272 Gt



# Sustainability and Recycling

## Recycling of End-of-Life Modules

Re-use of the raw materials for manufacturing of new modules

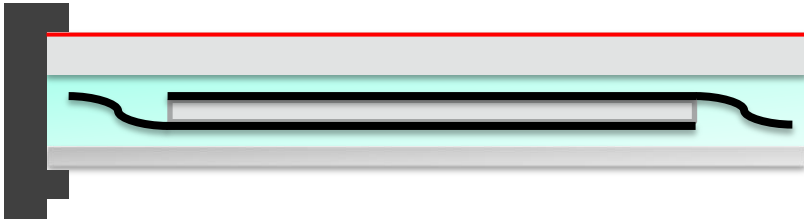


Development of a robust, low cost process for the recycling of end-of-life PV-modules

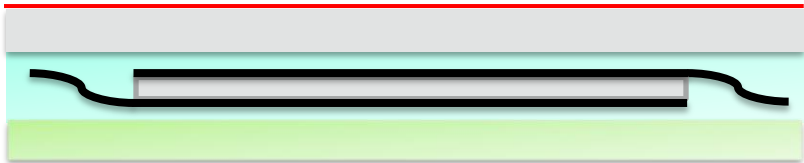
- extraction of silver, copper, tin
- extraction and refinement of silicon
- separation of the low-iron front glass and re-use for the manufacturing of new solar glass

# Module by Design for easier Recycling Processes

## TPEdge Module



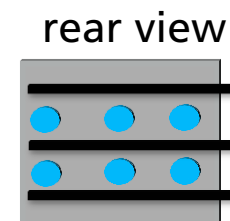
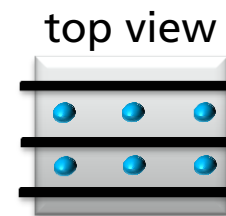
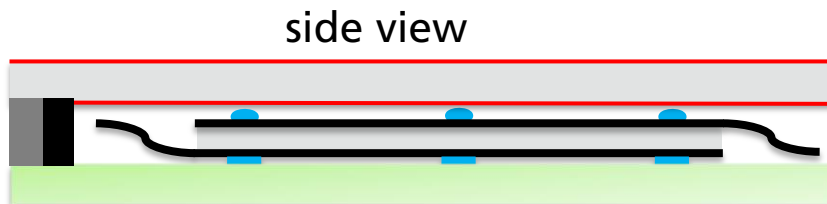
laminated module with  
backsheet, framed



laminated module with rear  
glass (no seal, no frame)

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**TPEdge\*** module build-up with thermoplastic sealing,  
no laminate, no frame



# TPEdge Modul in Operation



# Conclusions

- Fraunhofer ISE addresses with R&D:
  - near term needs of industry
    - transfer process know-how
  - develop next generation technologies
    - material: EpiWafer
    - cell: selective contacts and passivation, tandems
    - module: TPEdge
    - recycling technologies
- We work in tandem with industries or we spin-out companies

# Thank you for your attention!



Coloured photovoltaic modules made at Fraunhofer ISE

## Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

Dr. Andreas Bett

[www.ise.fraunhofer.de](http://www.ise.fraunhofer.de)

[andreas.bett@ise.fraunhofer.de](mailto:andreas.bett@ise.fraunhofer.de)