

# module integration for back contact back junction solar cells

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## Advantages:

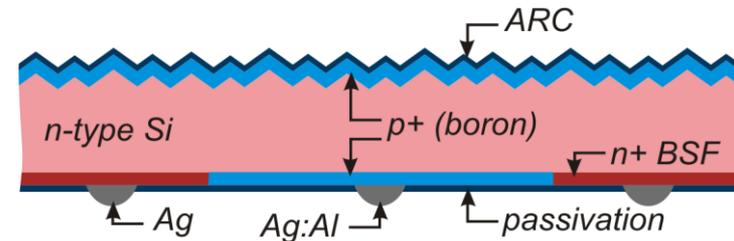
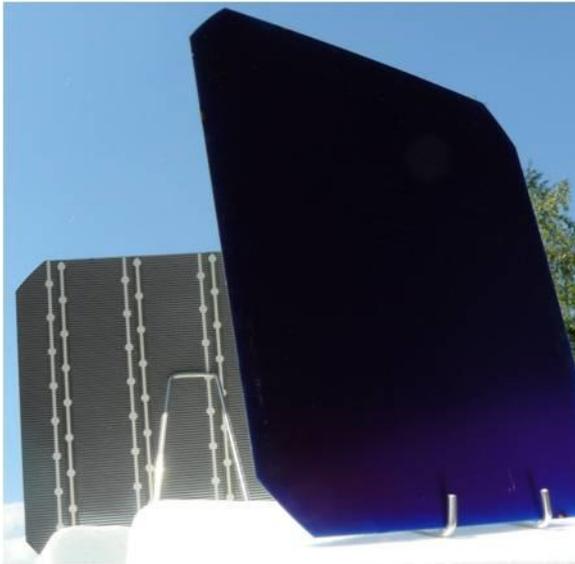
- highest power potential
- uniform optical appearance

## Challenges:

- CTM losses
- interconnection method



# Introduction: Zebra cell



- Low cost IBC cell
- Screen printed 3D metallization
- 6 inch *n*-type Cz wafer
- Bifacial IBC cell

- Front floating junction
- Industrial processes proven in PERC and PERT fabrication
- » Current best efficiency: 22 %

# Introduction: main CTM power losses

## standard H-pattern cell

– electrical losses:

- series resistance



more liberty since all metal  
is on the rear side

– optical losses and gains:

- absorption in glass and  
encapsulant layer
- reflection at the interfaces
- reflection from front metallization
- reflection from backsheet



thinner front encapsulation  
implementable

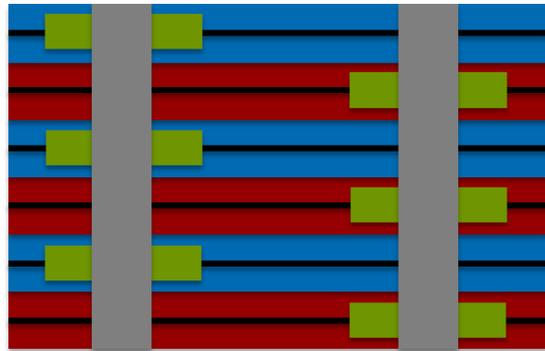


higher CTM loss in Isc



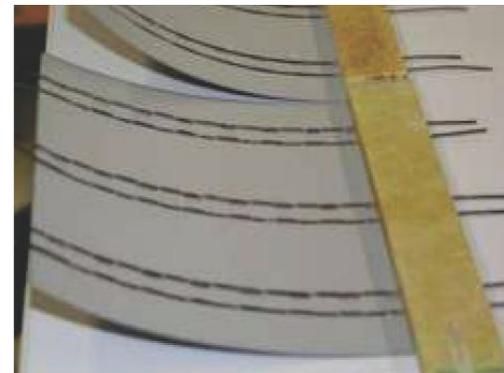
increases Isc for bifacial  
IBC cells

Contacting of both polarities in one plane:



3D metallization of Zebra cell

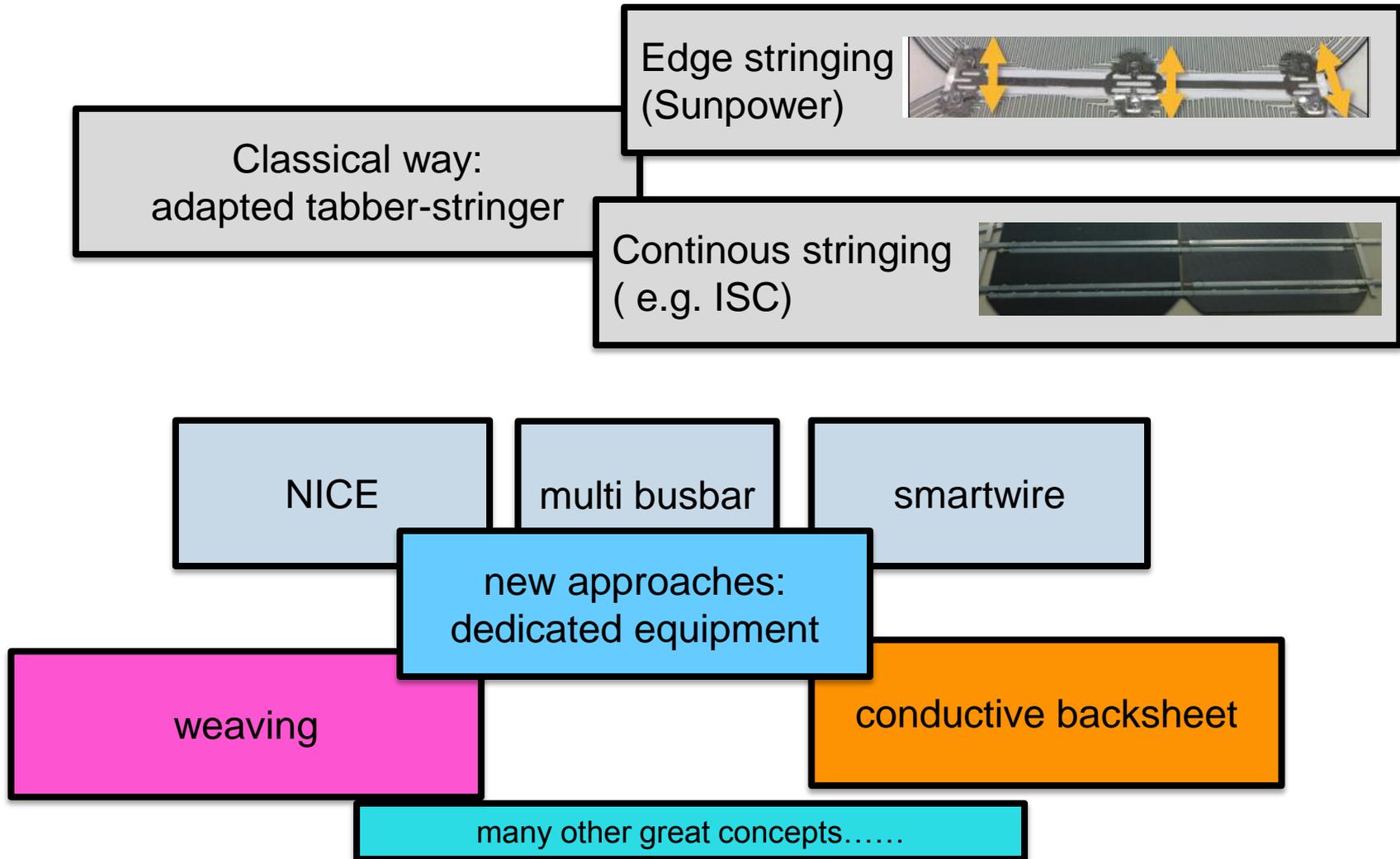
-> electrical isolation on cell  
or module level needed



H. Wirth, Fraunhofer ISE,  
2nd MWT Workshop 2010, Amsterdam

-> compensation of  
mechanical stress for single  
sided contacting needed

# Introduction: possible interconnection concepts



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Classical way:  
adapted tabber-stringer

Continous stringing  
( e.g. ISC)



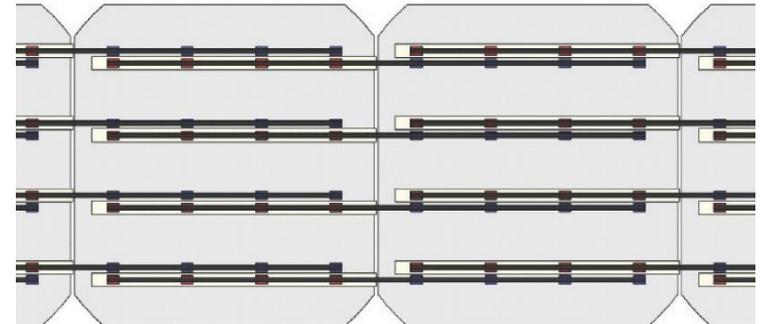
new approaches:  
dedicated equipment

conductive backsheet

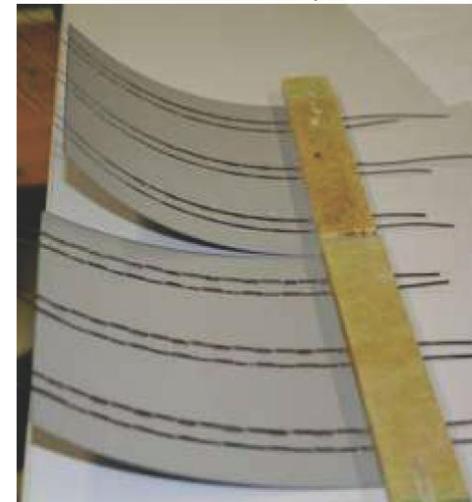
- ribbon based Zebra modules
  - contacting scheme
  - bifacial module measurements
  - reliability
  
- Zebra modules assembled with conductive backsheet
  - device optimization
  - results on 60 cell modules
  - cost structure
  
- outlook and summary

## advantages and challenges:

- + easy built-up for cells with asymmetric BB structure
- + existing technology with long term experience
- + bifaciality implementable
- + EI inspection of string possible
- special upgrade for stringer needed
- bowing problem



S. Kaufmann, 4th MWT WS, Amsterdam, 2012



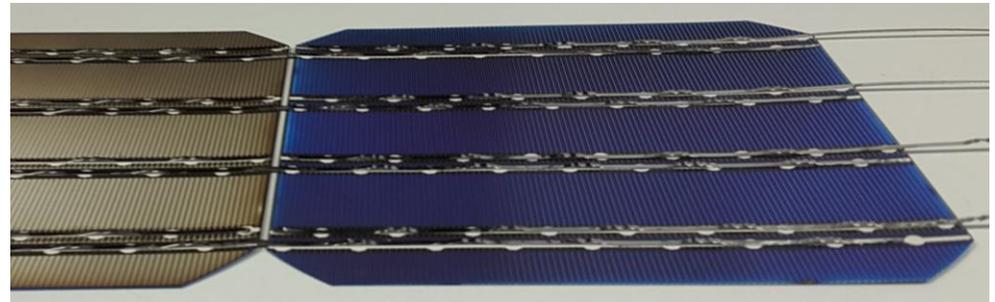
H. Wirth, Fraunhofer ISE,  
2nd MWT Workshop 2010, Amsterdam

# ribbon based interconnection: contacting scheme

assembly process at ISC to overcome excessive bowing

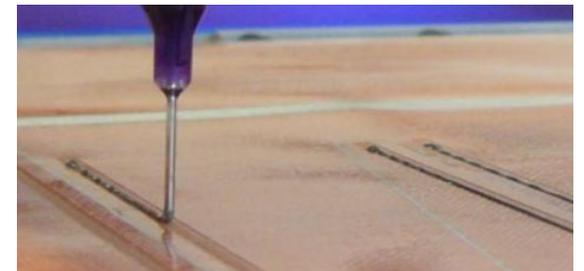
## a) soldering of stress relieved ribbon

- + long term stability
- high mechanical stress



## b) gluing of electrically conductive adhesive (ECA)

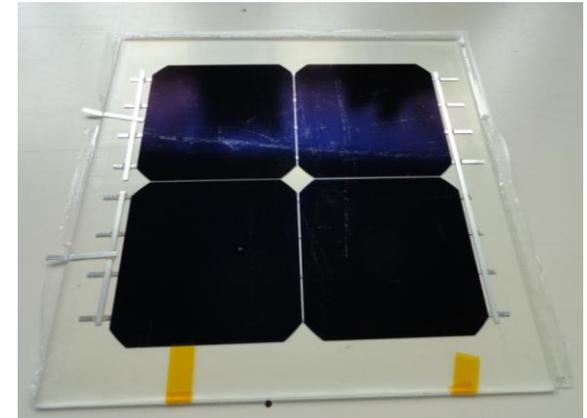
- + low mechanical stress
- reliability ?



# ribbon based interconnection: performance

Both techniques yield similar results !

- > choice of ribbon main factor for  
series resistance losses



best results so far:

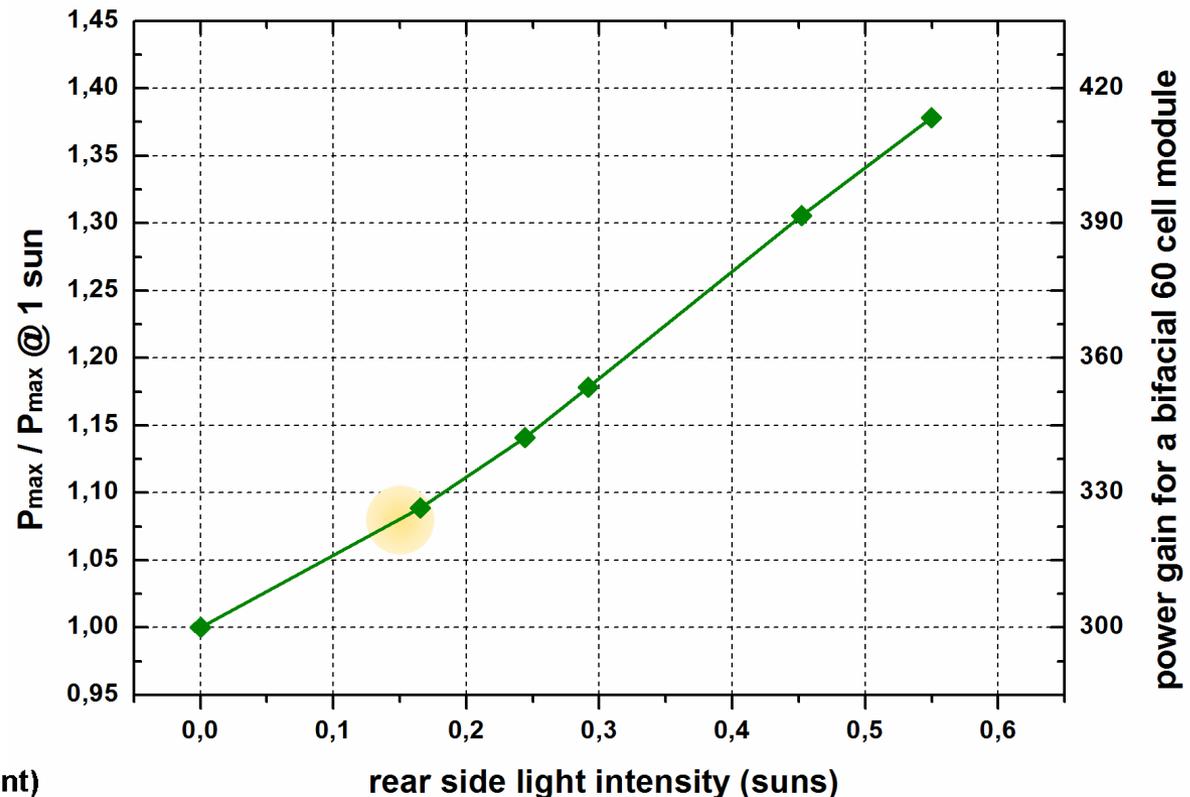
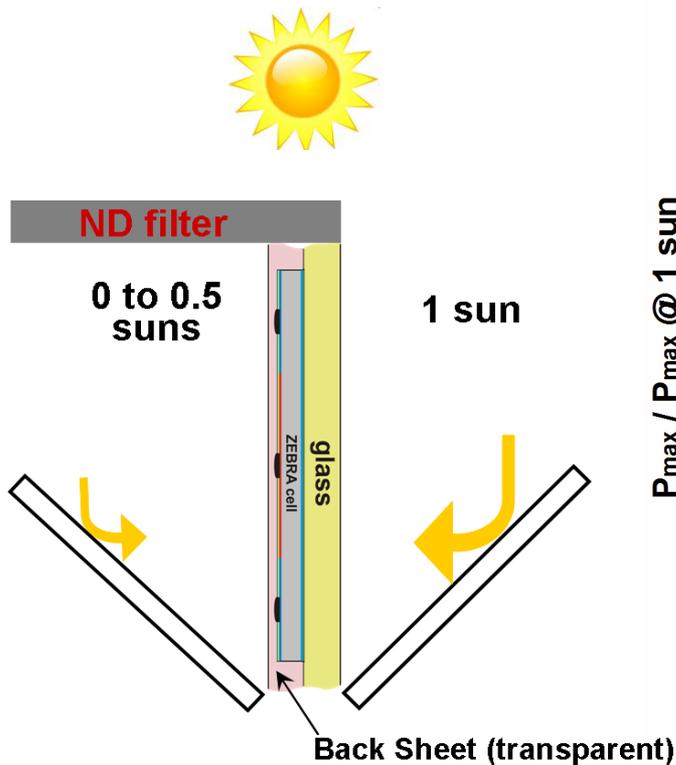
module	Voc (V)	Isc (A)	FF (%)	Pmpp (W)	Eta (%)	CTM power (%)
bifi module front side	2.65	9.85	76.8	20.0	20.2*	1.5
bifi module rear side	2.62	7.03	78.0	14.3	14.4*	

bifi factor:  $P_{\text{rear}} / P_{\text{front}} = 0.71$

\*measured with black frame in 1 mm distance to edge cells

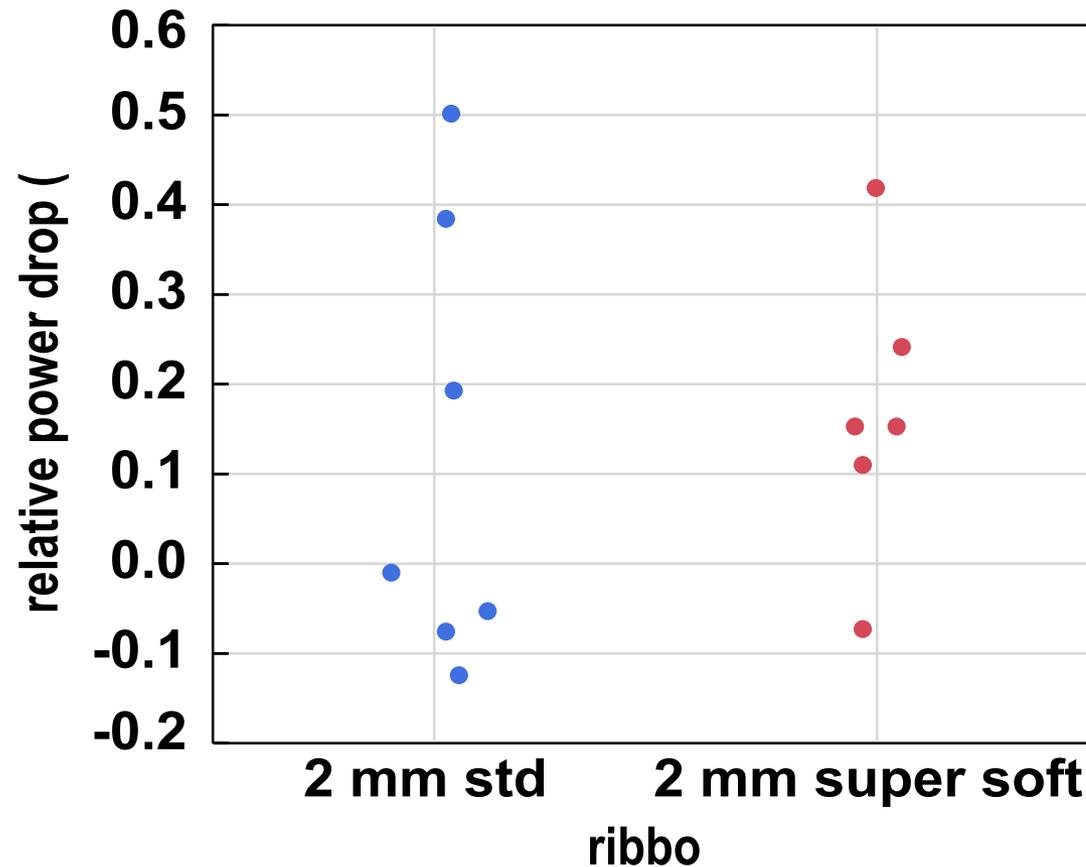
# ribbon based interconnection: bifacial measurements

both side illuminated IV measurements on a one-cell-module:

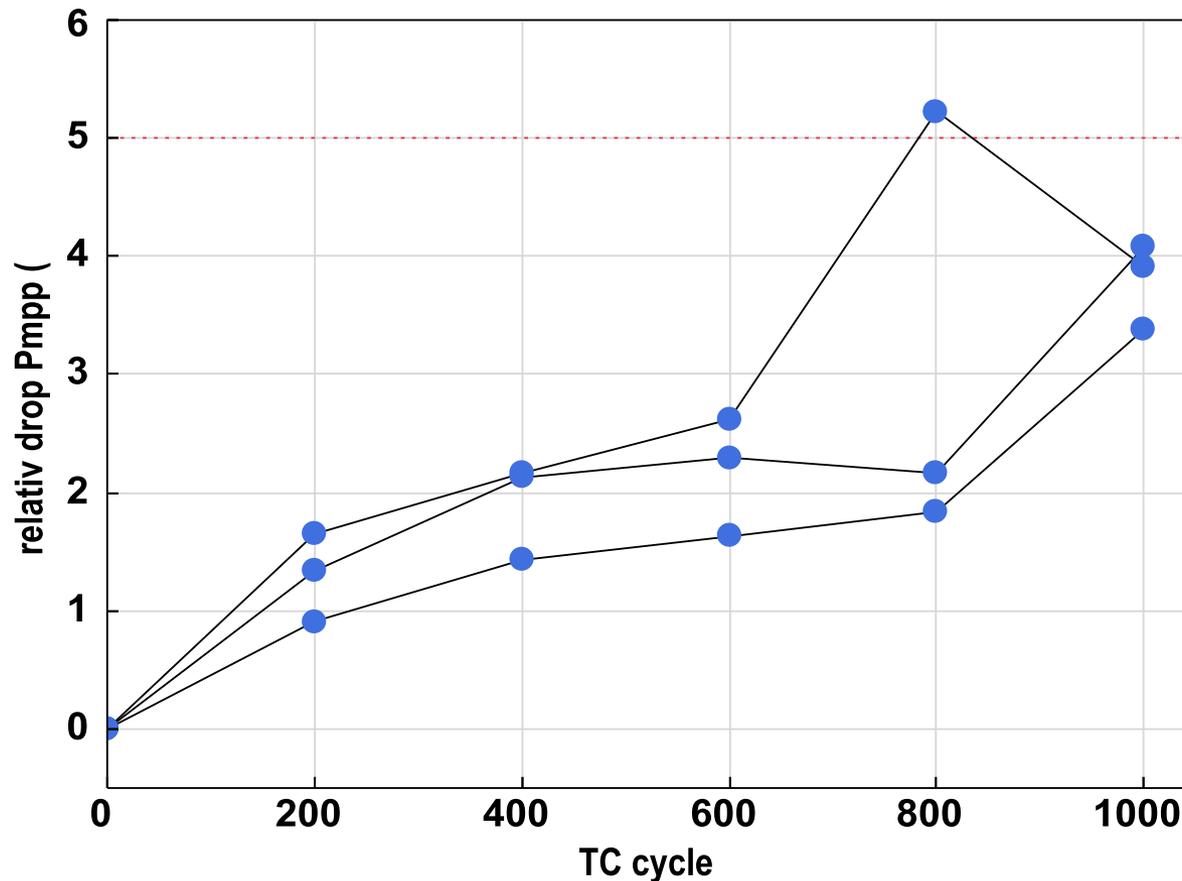


bifaciality factor:  $P_{REAR} / P_{FRONT} = 0.77$

TC 200 testing of soldered one-cell-modules:



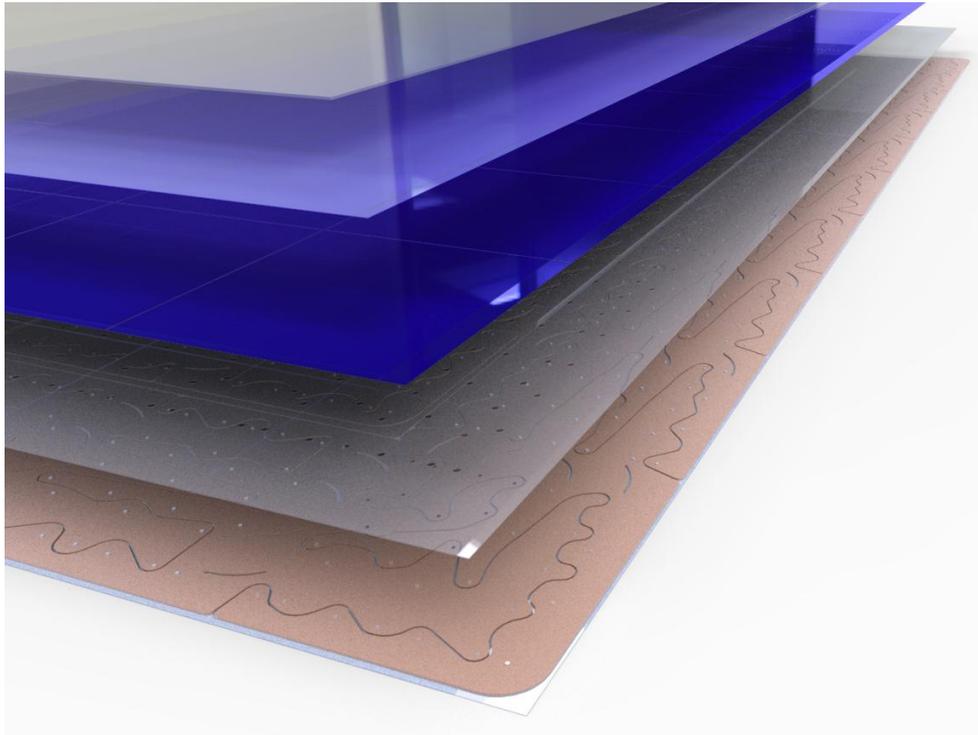
temperature cycle testing up to TC 1000 for ECA glued one-cell modules:



# conductive backsheet (CBS) approach



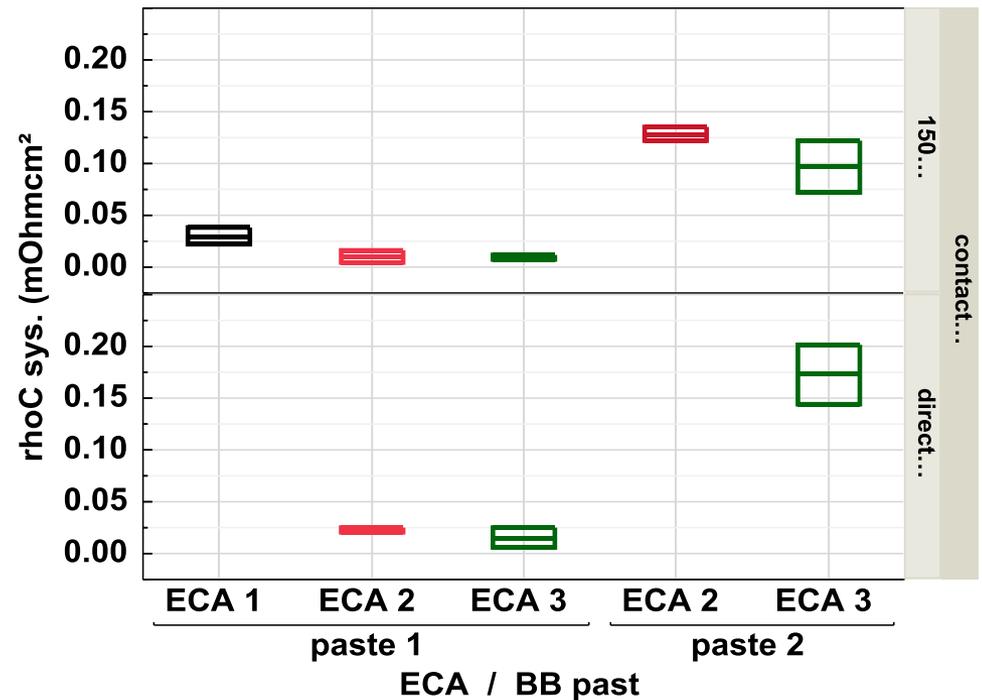
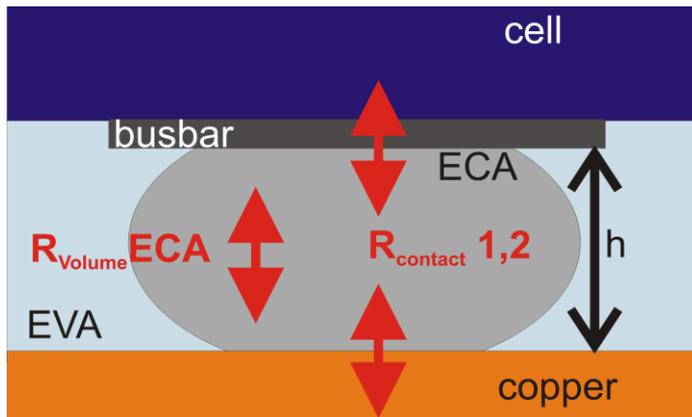
International Solar Energy  
Research Center Konstanz



- Pick and place: low stress on cell
- Cu backsheet: low  $R_{\text{series}}$
- Small cell spacing
- Flexible rear design
- Proven in mass production
- » Good candidate for fast transfer to industry

# CBS: contact optimization with ECA

Contact resistance measurements:



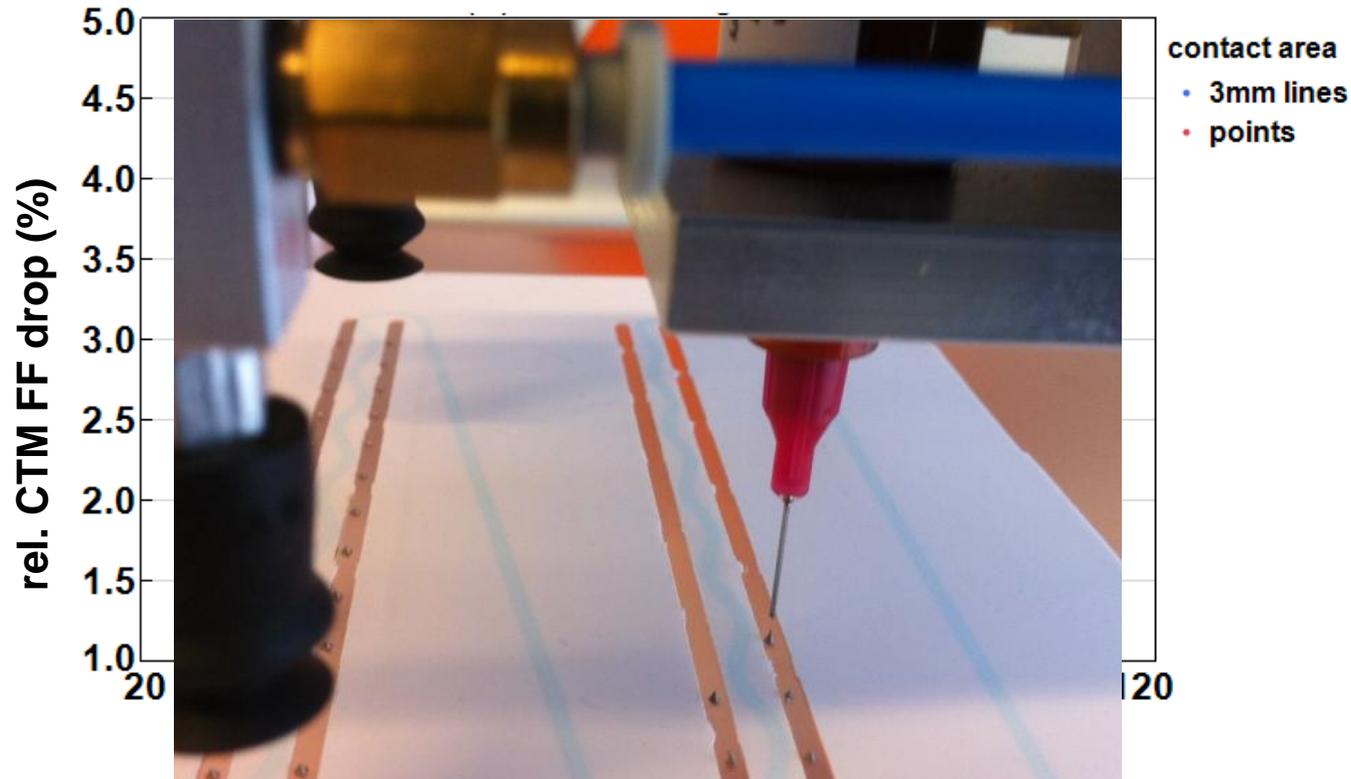
Measured quantity:

$$R_C \text{ system} = R_{C1} + R_{C2} + R_{Vol} (h)$$

h : contact height

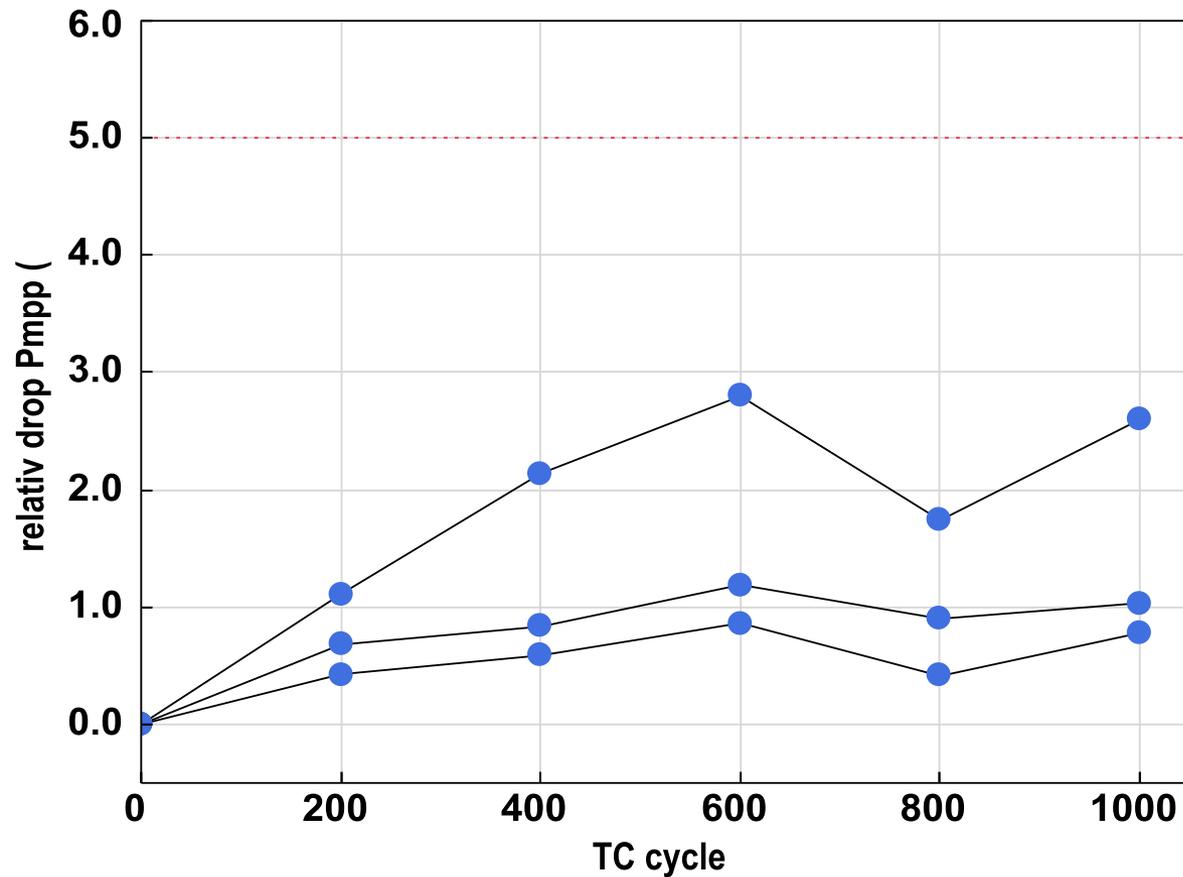
# CBS: optimization of contact pattern

optimization on ECA layout: **points** versus **3mm lines**



-> quantity of contact points more significant than contact area

temperature cycle testing up to TC 1000:



# CBS: 60-cell Zebra modules

Cell preparation at ISC Konstanz during Hercules pilot line experiment:

Group	$I_{MPP}$ (A)		$P_{MPP}$ (W)		$\Sigma P_{MPP}$ (W)
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	
<b>A</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>0.026</b>	<b>306</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>9.13</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>9.07</b>	<b>0.019</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>299</b>

Module production at Eurotron's competence center:

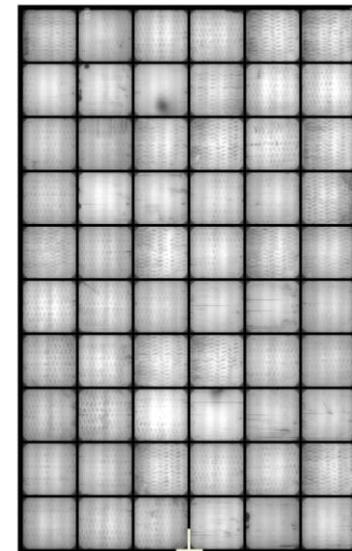
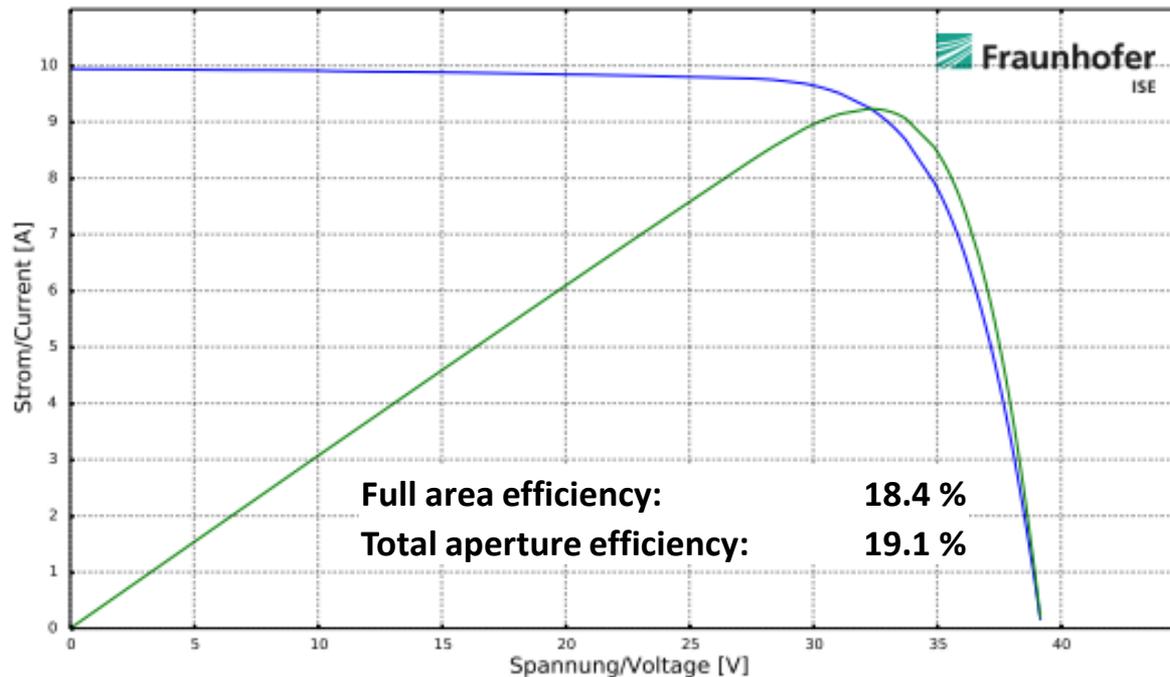
		$I_{sc}$ (A)	$V_{oc}$ (V)	FF (%)	$P_{MPP}$ (W)
<b>Module</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>9.97</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>303</b>
CTM (%)		-0.6	0.00	1.8	1.1
<b>Module</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>9.94</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>298</b>
CTM (%)		-0.7	-0.05	2.4	1.7
<b>Module</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>9.84</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>294</b>
CTM (%)		-0.6	0.04	2.3	1.8



# CBS: certified module measurement

ISE Callab measurement:

	Module	$I_{sc}$ (A)	$V_{oc}$ (V)	FF (%)	$P_{MPP}$ (W)
IV @ Callab	B	9.94	39.24	76.5	298.3



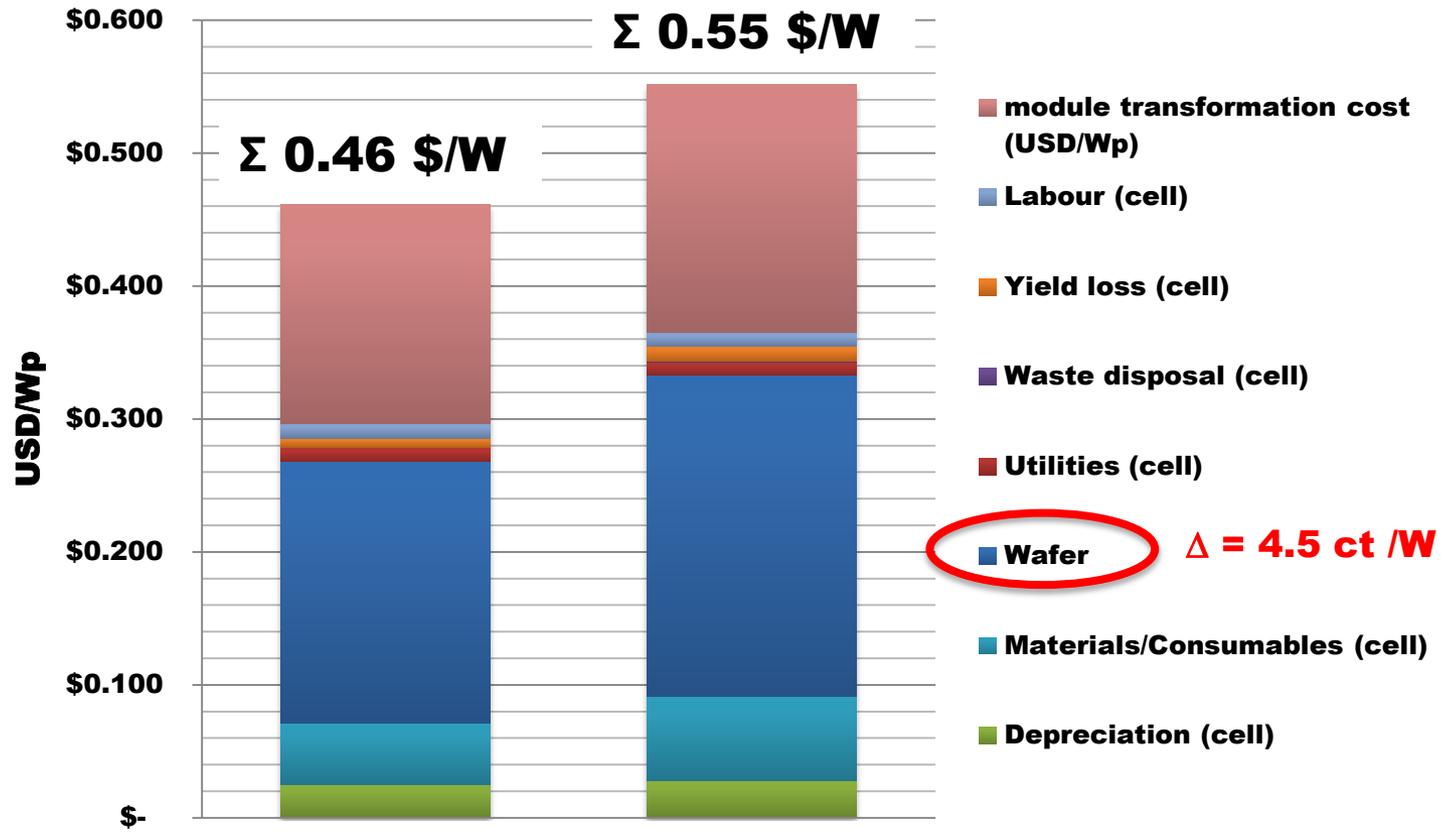
## Calculated power increase with identical cell and module process:

Module configuration	Power (W)
Current status	303
Use 22 % cell efficiency instead of 21.4 %	311
Introduce M2 wafers (now M0)	319
Increase cell spacing from 1.25 to 4 mm	322

## Comparison to example high end c-Si modules on the market:

	Module	Technology	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cells / Size	Power (W)
	SunPower	N IBC	1.66	96 / 5 inch	345
<i>next week:</i>	<b>Zebra</b>	<b>N IBC</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>60 / 6 inch</b>	<b>322</b>
<i>today:</i>	<b>Zebra</b>	<b>N IBC</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>60 / 6 inch</b>	<b>303</b>
	Yingli	N PERT	1.63	60 / 6 inch	300
	Solarworld	P PERC	1.68	60 / 6 inch	295
	Trina	P PERC	1.63	60 / 6 inch	290

# CBS: CoO calculation



**Cell efficiency: 20.5%**

**22%**

**Module power: 300 W**

**322 W**

# Outlook: Zebra half cell module



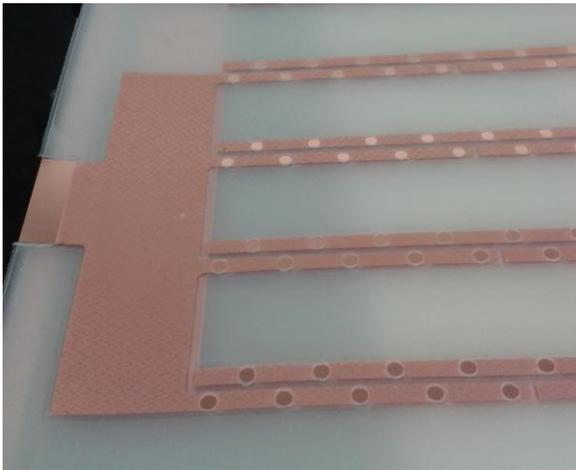
	Isc (A)	Voc (V)	FF (%)	P <sub>MPP</sub> (W)
<b>Module*</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>308</b>
CTM (%)	-2.8	0.05	0.4	<b>-3.2</b>

\* measured at EDF

# Outlook: new concept

## Bifacial conductive backsheet - proof of concept :

Transparent rear backsheet  
with copper tracks:



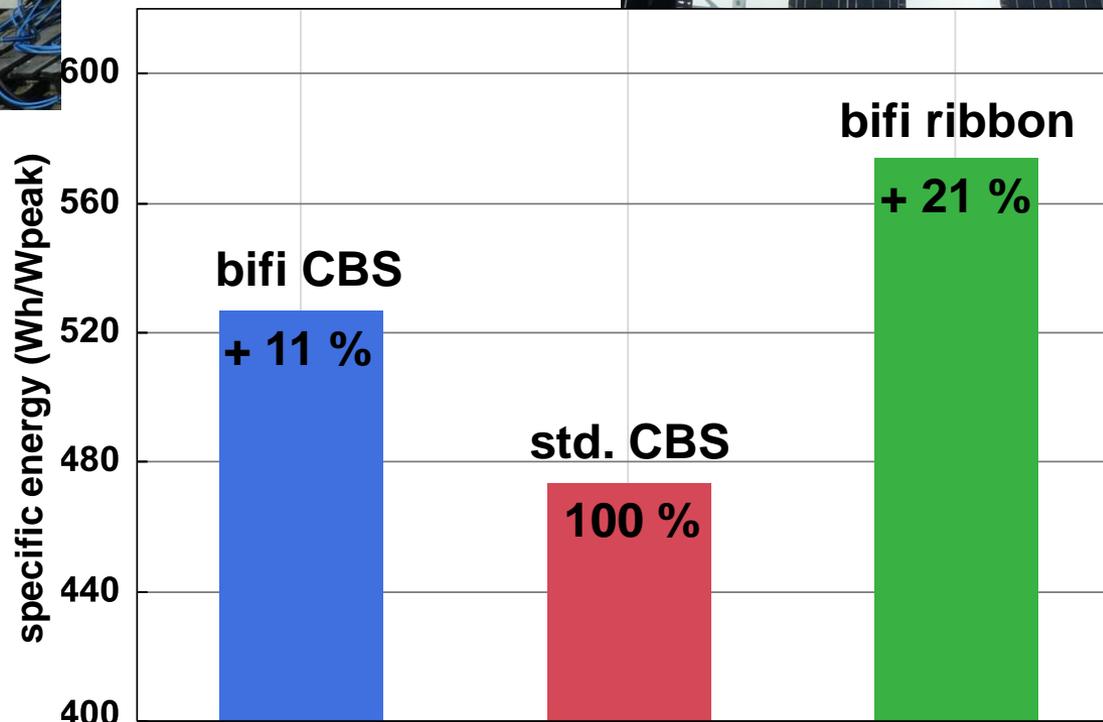
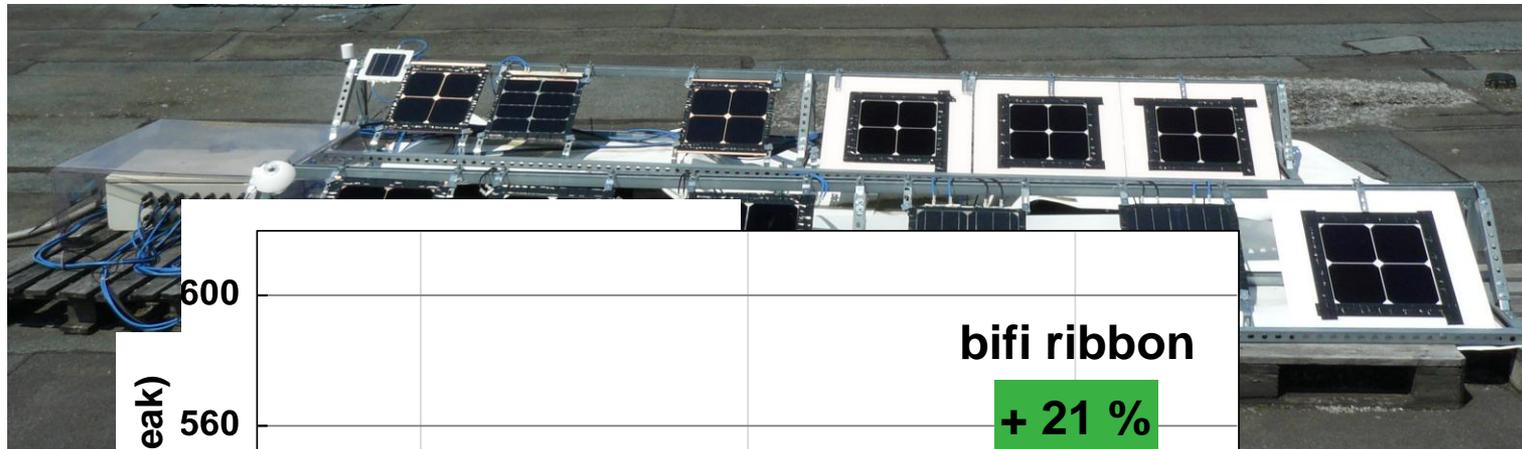
(designed by ISC Konstanz  
produced by Coveme)

Bifacial Zebra module:



First prototype  $P_{\text{front}} = 18.1 \text{ W}$ , bifaciality factor = 0.7  
(produced at ISC Konstanz)

# Outlook: outdoor performance 4 cell modules



Outdoor performance Zebra modules measured  
between 12-2015 and 05-2016

- ribbon interconnection possible for Zebra cells soldered or ECA glued
- bifacial 4-cell module with 20.2 % front efficiency and 71 % bifi factor
- Assembly of Zebra cell in conductive backsheet module possible
- 60-cell module with 303 W power output based on industrial cell and module processes and 308 W module with 120 half cells
- Short term improvements up to 322 W feasible with competitive cost structure

# Acknowledgement

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Thank you for your attention !