

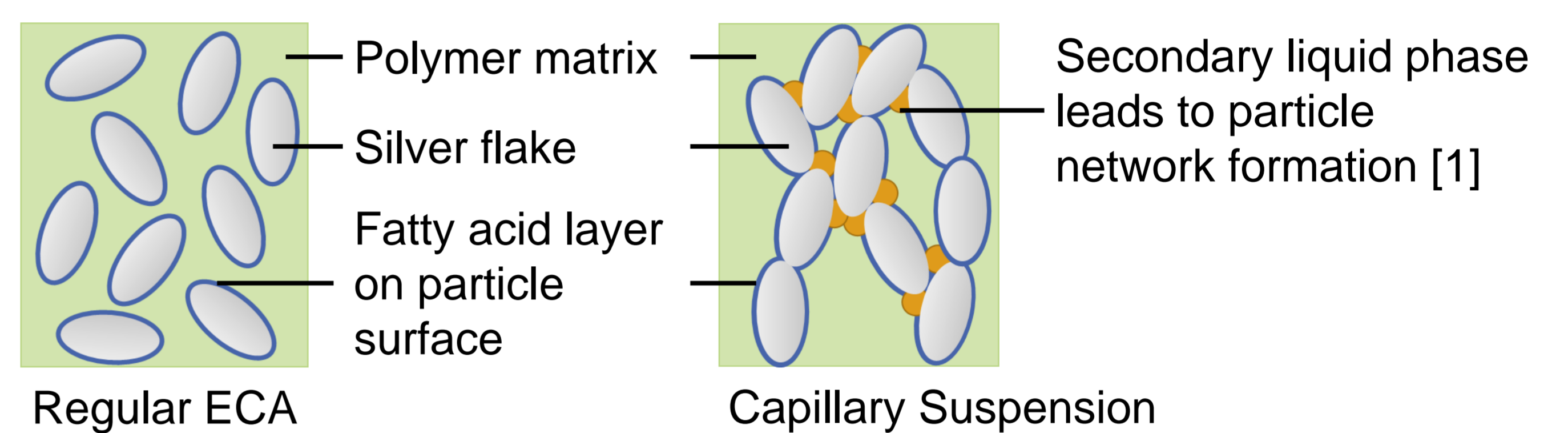
# Potential of Low-Filled Electrically Conductive Adhesives for Shingled Solar Cell Interconnection

Applying the Capillary Suspension Concept on Electrically Conductive Adhesives

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## Motivation

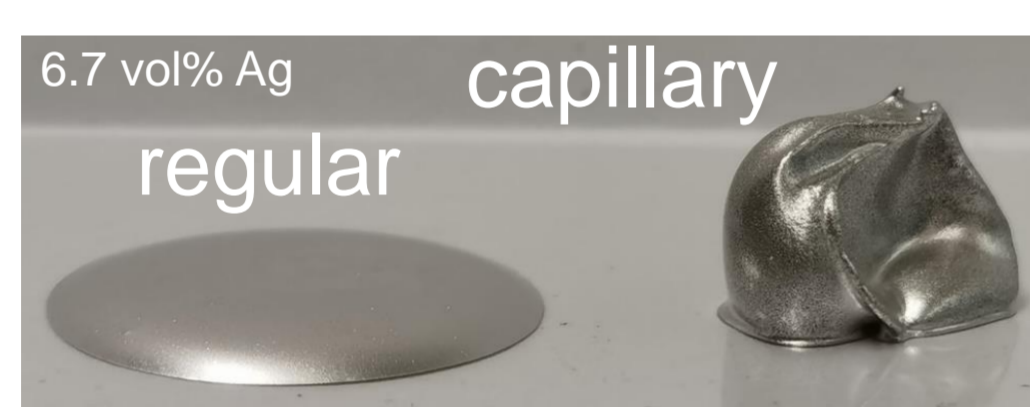
- Saving silver is vital for photovoltaics industry
- Low-filled Electrically Conductive Adhesives (ECAs) possess low conductivity and tend to sedimentation
- Capillary Suspension Concept stabilizes uncured ECA
- Higher conductivity through particle network formation



## Material

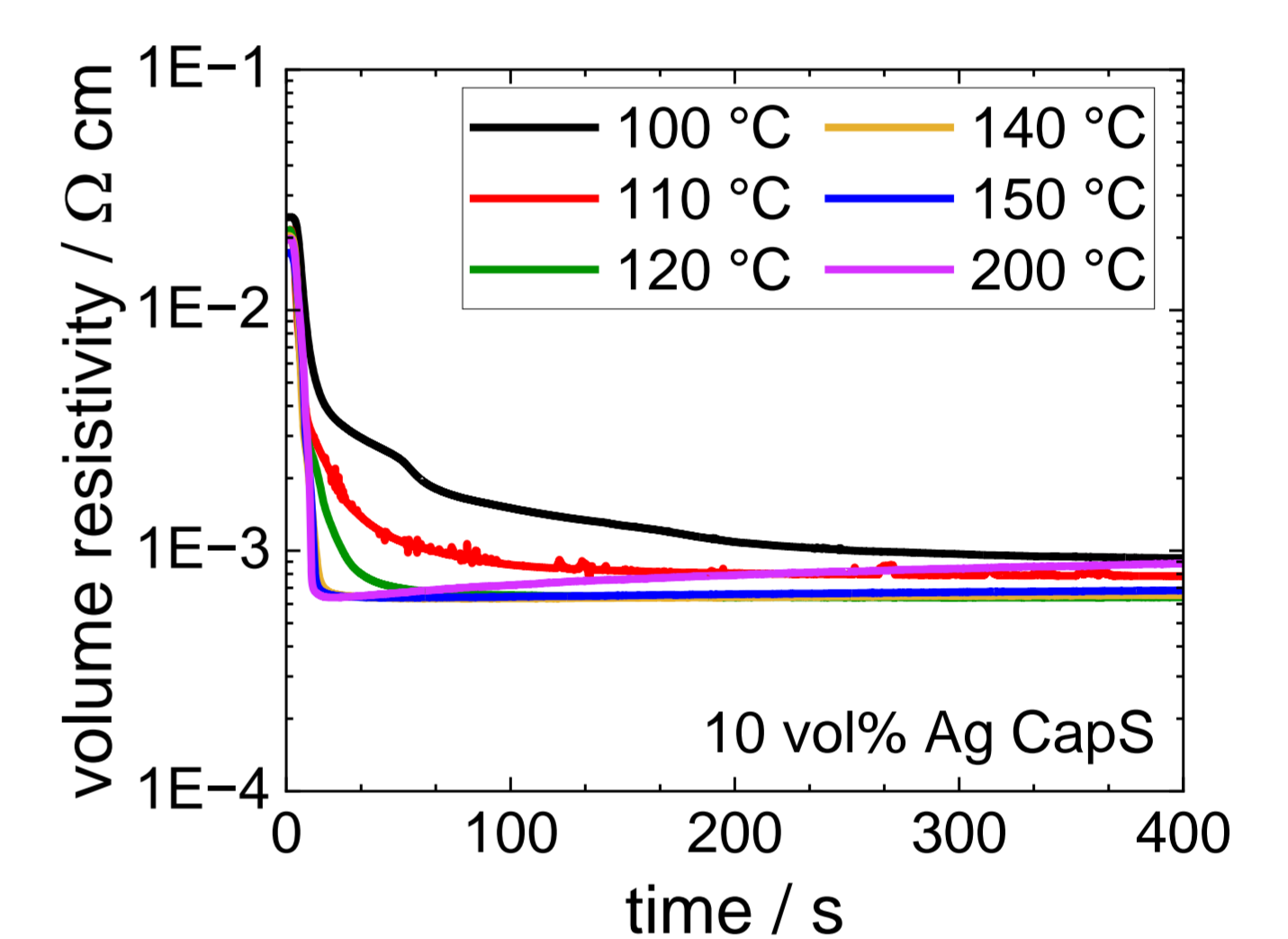
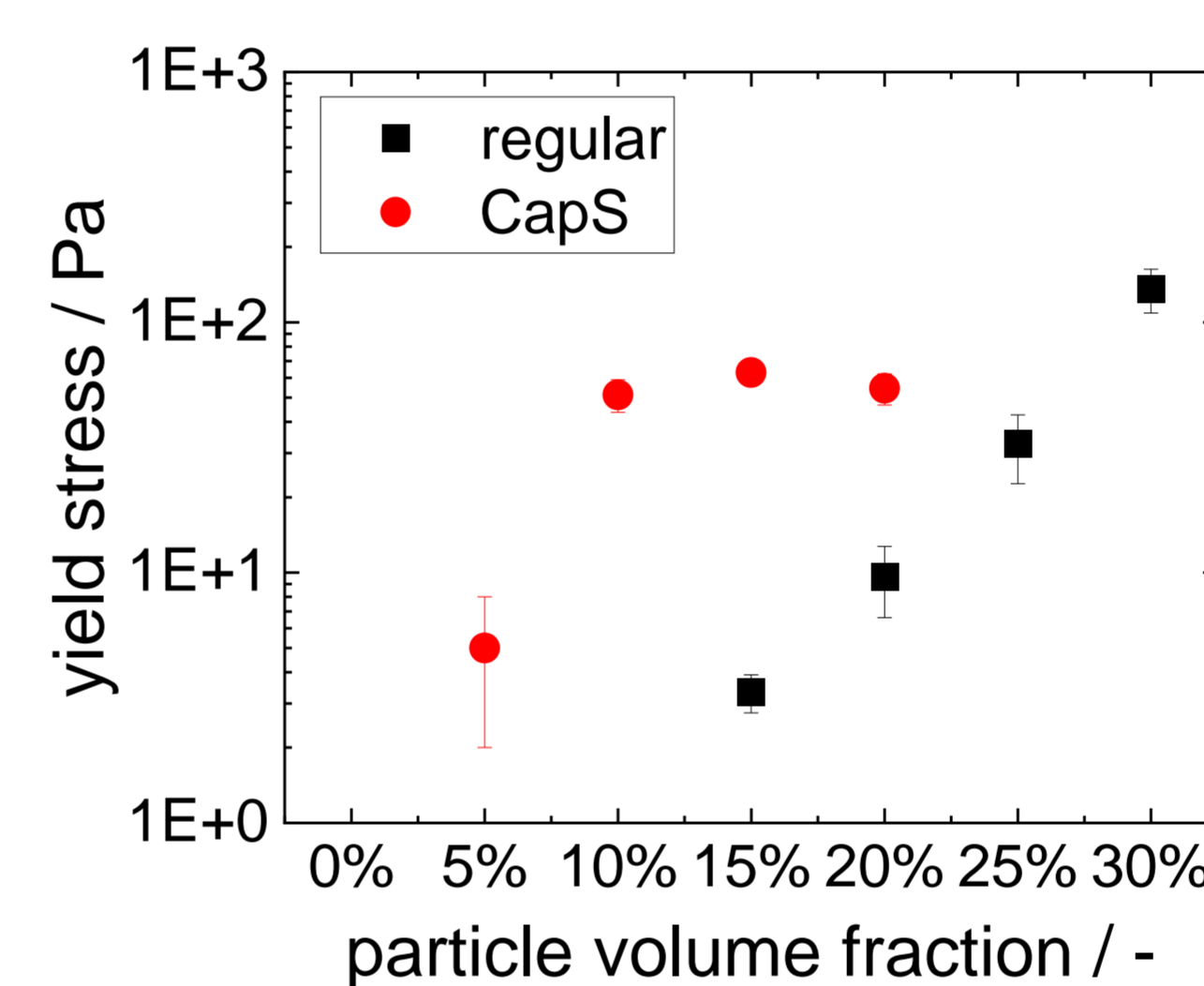
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- Snap Cure epoxy resin
- Silver flakes
- Secondary Phase

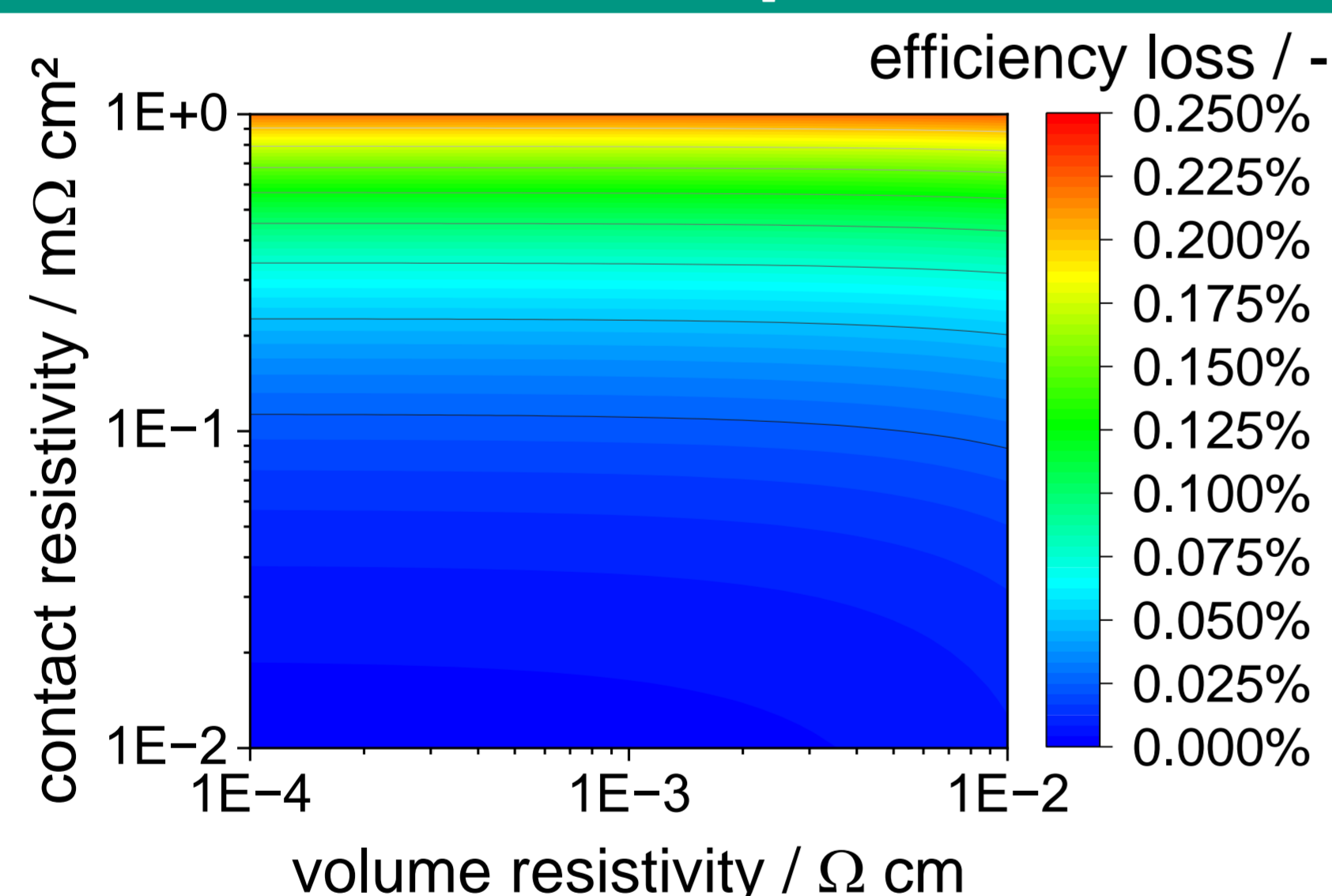


## Paste Stabilization and Curing

- Yield stress indicates stabilization and network formation
- Percolation threshold is decreased in Capillary Suspensions (CapS)
- Low-T curing within 30 s
- Over-curing at  $T > 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$



## Electrical Properties

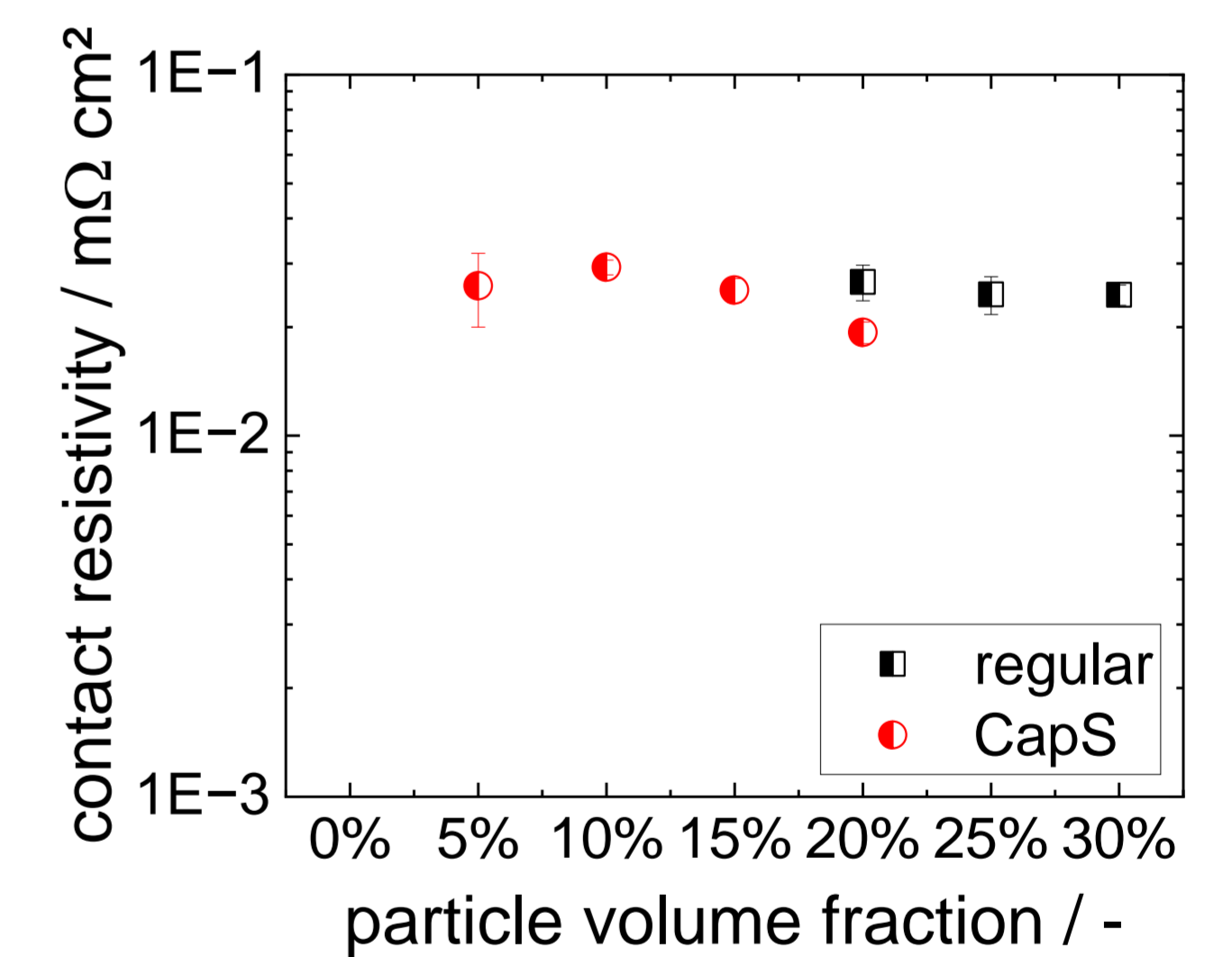
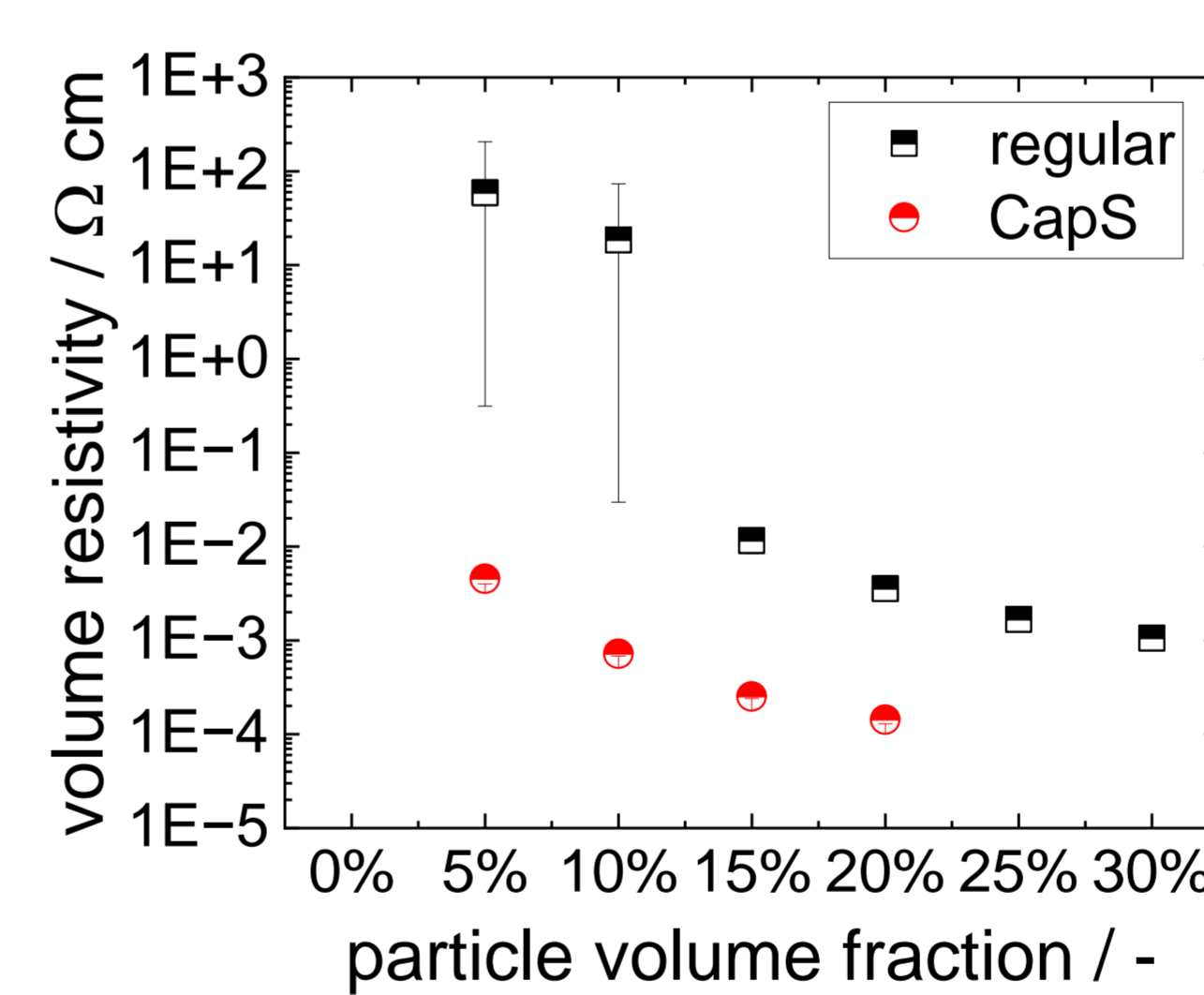


Required resistivity:

- $< 1\text{E-}2\text{ }\Omega\text{ cm}$
- $< 1\text{E-}1\text{ m}\Omega\text{ cm}^2$

Achieved with:

- $> 15\text{ vol}\%$  Ag regular
- $\geq 5\text{ vol}\%$  Ag as Capillary Suspension



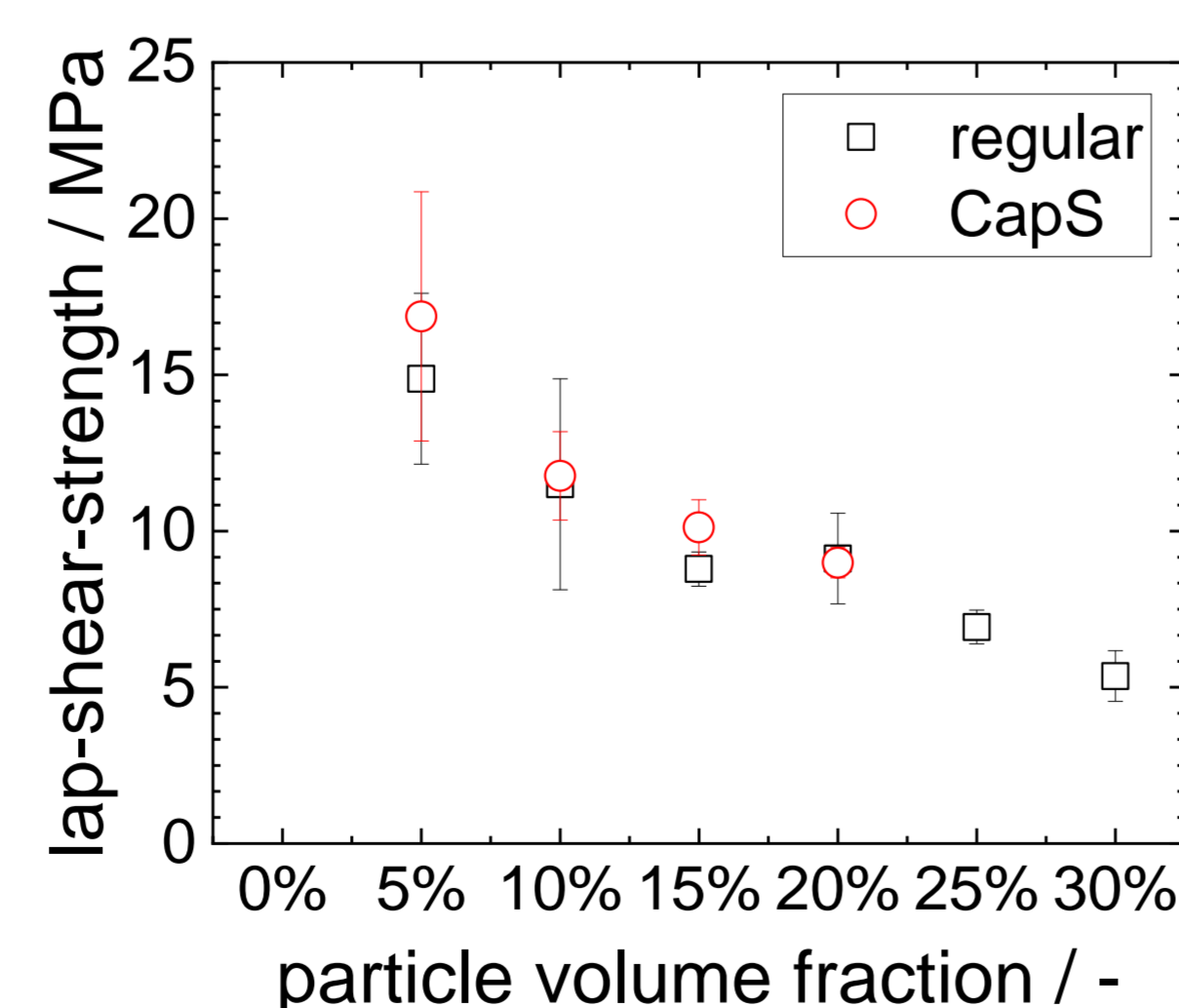
## Mechanical Properties

Required lap-shear strength:

- $> 10\text{ MPa}$

Results:

- $< 15\text{ vol}\%$  filler required
- Cohesive failure above 5%
- Every particle weakens the polymer matrix



## Conclusion and Outlook

- Regular suspension ECAs require at least 15-20 vol% silver for sufficient sedimentation stability & conductivity
- Applying the Capillary Suspension concept enables ECAs with silver filler content as low as 5 vol%
- This not only results in significant silver savings but also in a higher lap-shear strength compared to regular Electrically Conductive Adhesives
- Tests on module level at Fraunhofer ISE

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[1] E. Koos and N. Willenbacher, „Capillary Forces in Suspension Rheology“, Science, 331, 897-900, (2011)

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