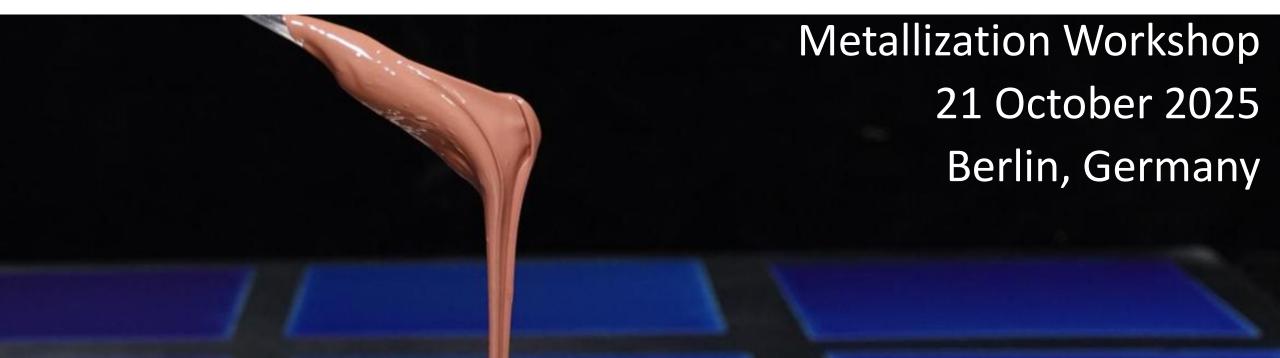
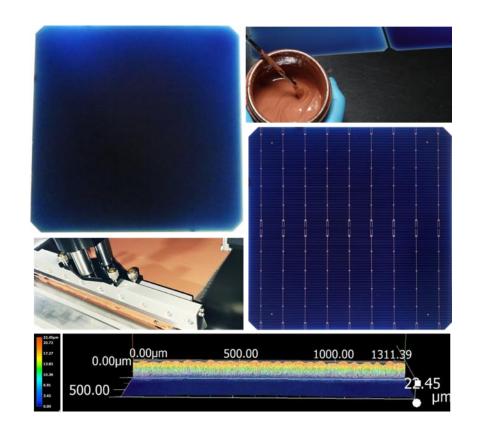
LECO Processing of Copper Pastes





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Copper Pastes



Results

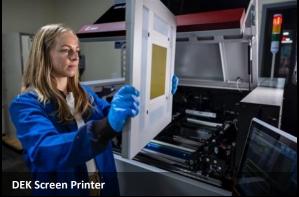


Summary

















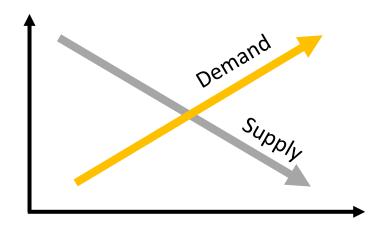


Unique Capability in US



Introduction

The Imminent Problem



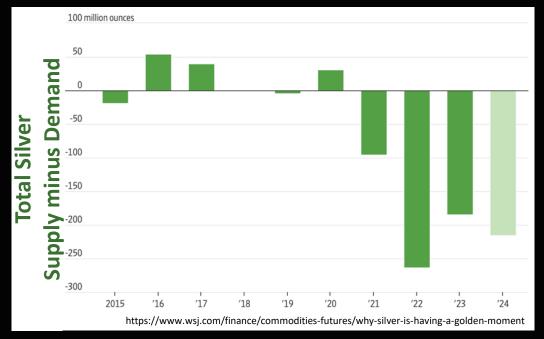
Solar demands too much silver.

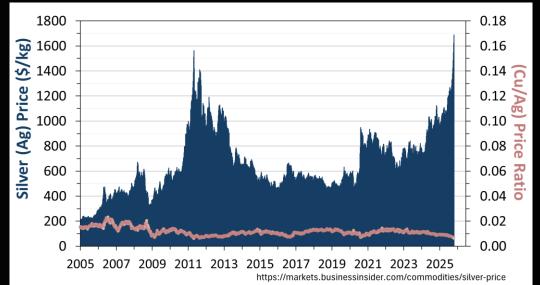


We remove high priced volatile material.



Major impact on cost and sustainability.





Copper Pastes

The Solution: CuBertTM

Drop-in Replacement for Silver Paste.

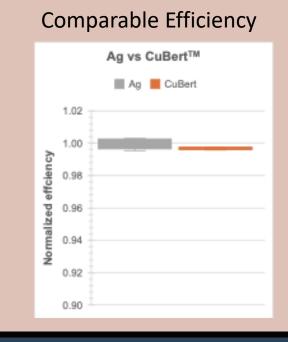


SCREEN PRINTABLE AND AIR FIRED COPPER PASTES.

No changes to processing. No new equipment.

DEMONSTRATED RESULTS:

- >24% η
- LECO
 Compatible
- Durable

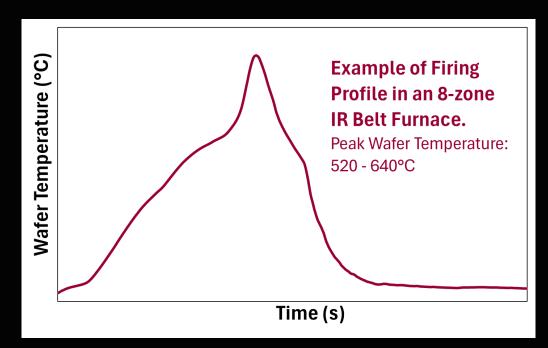


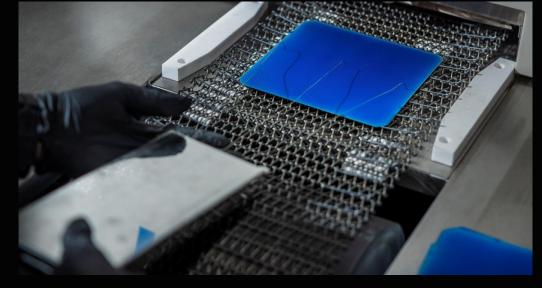
UNIQUE IN THE INDUSTRY

Firing

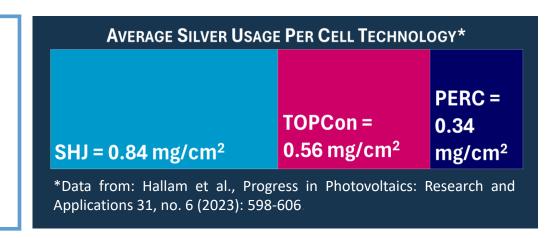


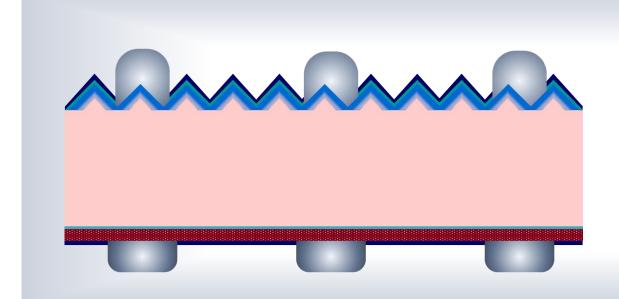
CELLS ARE FIRED IN AIR.





- Utilizes passivation layers.
- \rightarrow Leading to a higher theoretical efficiency, $\eta > 28\%$.
- TOPCon has rapidly overtaken PERC's market share.
- \rightarrow ~49% share in 2024 (ITRPV, 15th Edition).
- Uses screen printed silver, Ag contacts on both sides.
- \rightarrow Nearly doubles the amount of Ag.





Front Metal Contacts

Silicon Nitride, SiN_x Anti-Reflective Coating Passivation Layer p⁺ Emitter

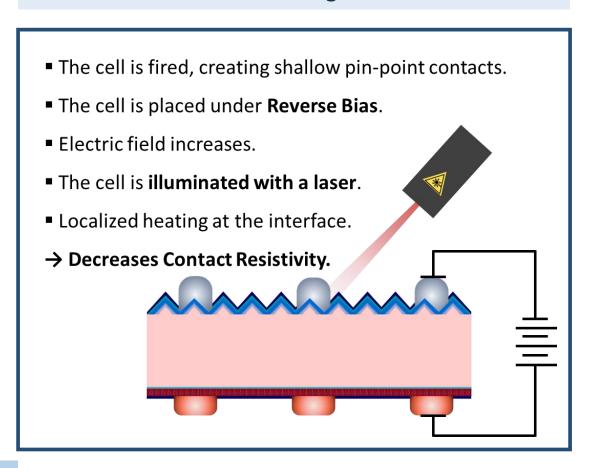
n-type Wafer

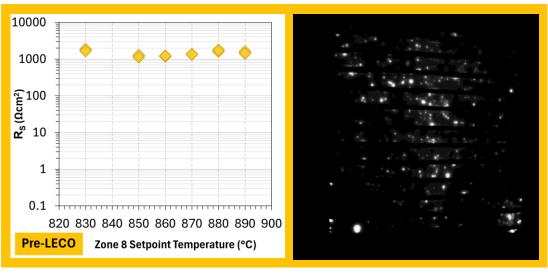
Tunnel Oxide Passivation Layer

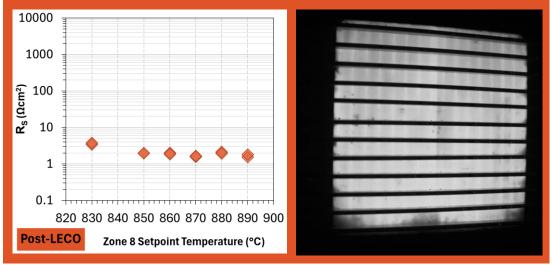
n⁺ Poly-Silicon Silicon Nitride, SiN_x Anti-Reflective Coating Rear Metal Contacts

Laser Enhanced Contact Optimization (LECO)

- Narrows efficiency distribution range.
- Increases production yield.
- Aids with the contacting of shallow emitters.



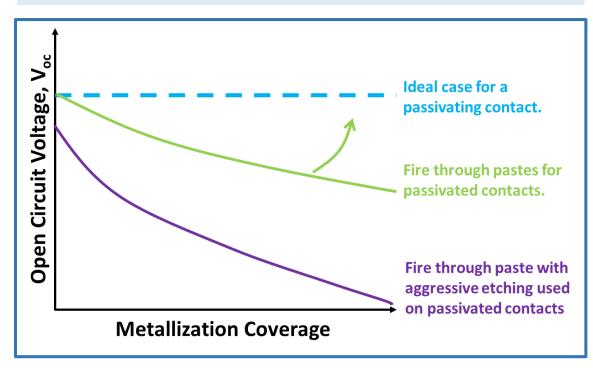




Metallization Requirements.

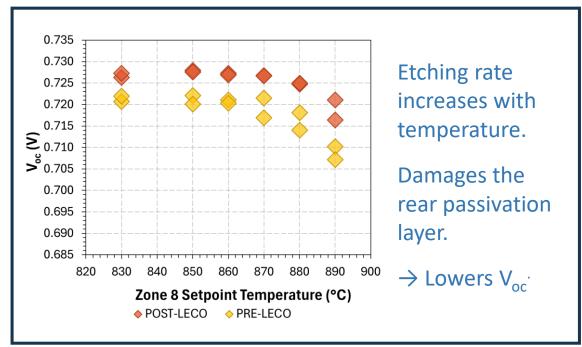
The Open Circuit Contact, V_{oc} is impacted by:

- The etchants in the paste.
- Metallization pattern coverage.
- Firing temperature.

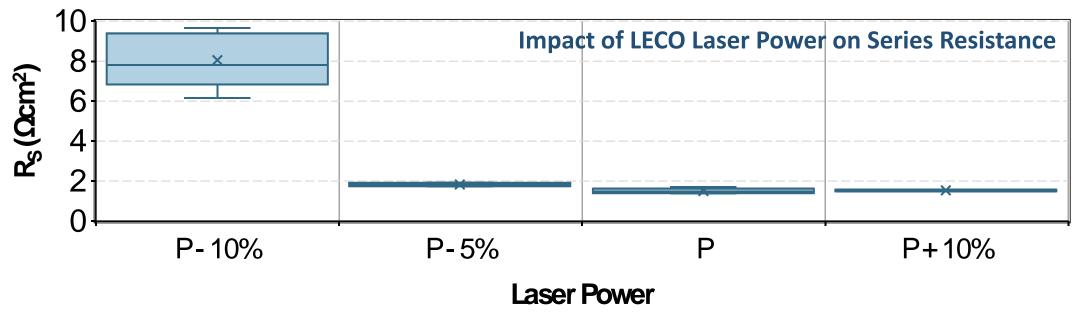


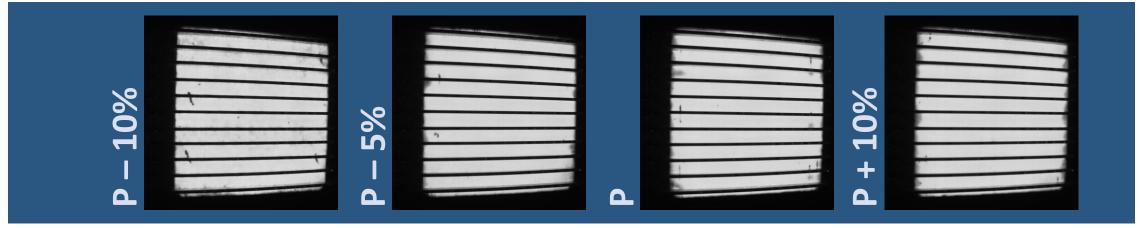
Front Contact requirements to work with LECO:

- Finer line printing on shallower emitters.
- Small point contacts.
- An initial high contact resistivity.

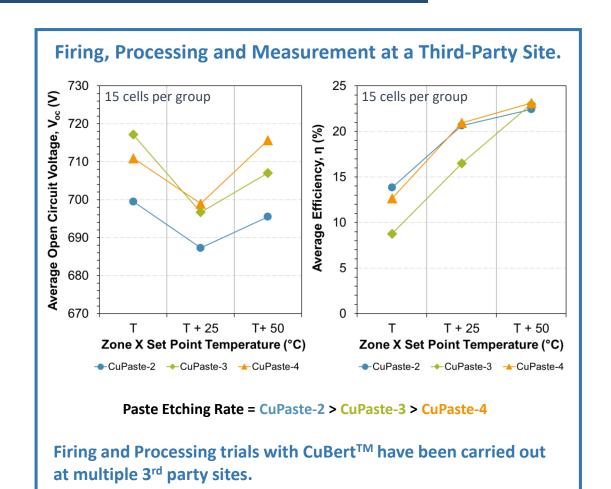


Results.



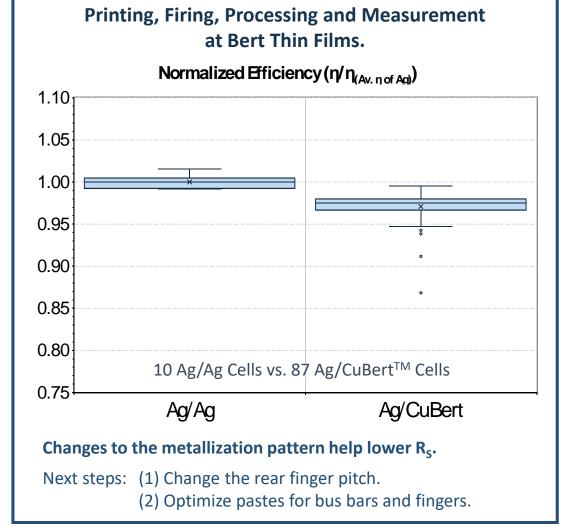


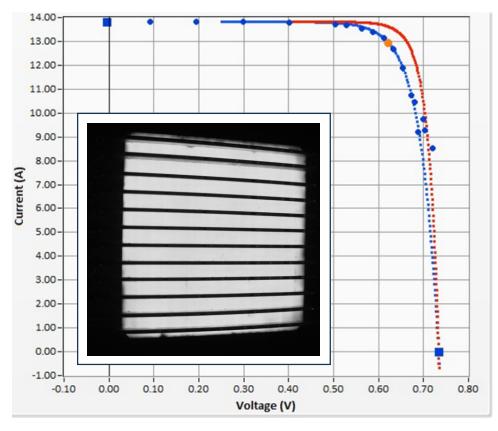
Results.



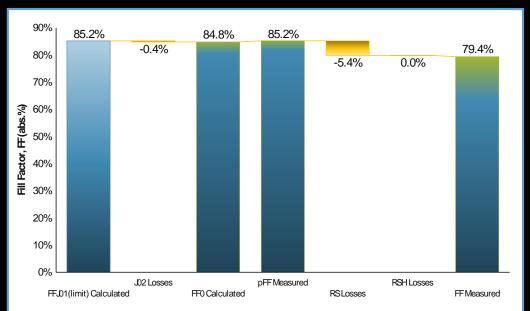
Next steps: (1) Improve performance at Bert Thin Films.

(2) Conduct further trials with Industry Partners.





J _{sc} (mAcm ⁻²)	V _{oc}	FF	η	R _s	R _{sH}
	(V)	(%)	(%)	(Ωcm²)	(Ωcm²)
41.8	734	79.4	24.4	1.08	418×10 ³



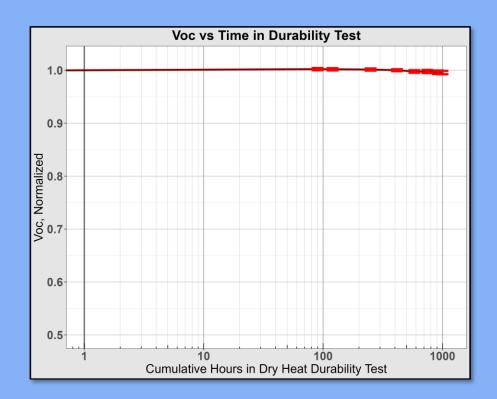
Fill factor loss analysis*, shows losses are predominately due to series resistance.

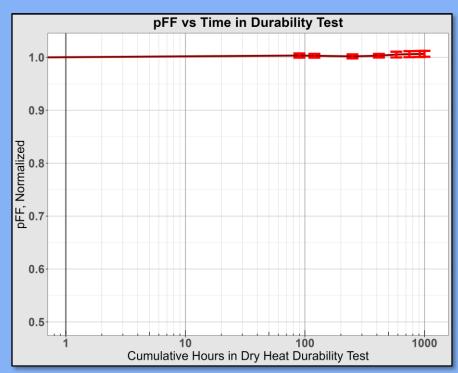
*Khanna, Ankit, Thomas Mueller, Rolf A. Stangl, Bram Hoex, Prabir K. Basu, and Armin G. Aberle. "A fill factor loss analysis method for silicon wafer solar cells." IEEE Journal of Photovoltaics 3, no. 4 (2013): 1170-1177.

Next Steps

- Narrow performance distribution.
- Change the metallization pattern to lower series resistance.
- Reduce the finger and bus bar dimensions.
- → Increase Efficiency.
- ◆ Develop CuBert[™] for the front contact.

Cell Durability

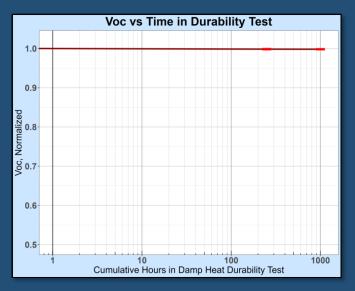


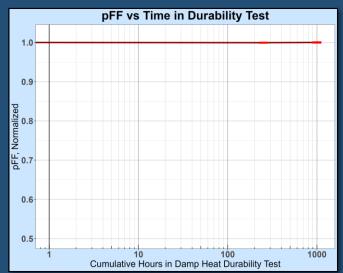




<u>Dry heat study</u> shows effectiveness of inherent <u>diffusion barrier</u>.

Mini-Module Durability





Time-series metrics of single-cell Ag/Cu mini-modules

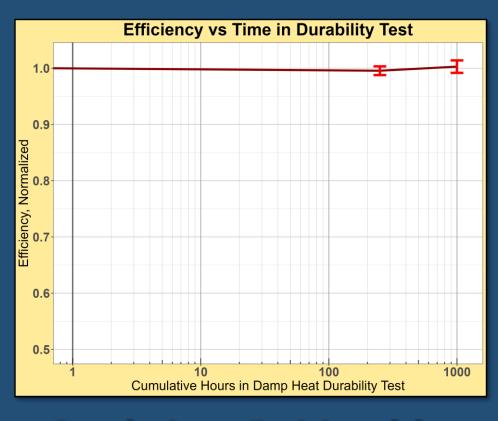
<u>Damp heat study</u> shows successful maintenance of:



Cell Health



Module Efficiency



Sample size: 5 mini-modules

Summary

SCREEN PRINTABLE AIR FIRED COPPER PASTE

Industry needs to move on from Silver

- 20% consumption in 2024
- ~10% cost of module

Copper pastes are most cost-effective

- No changes to equipment
- Scalable at both paste and cell manufacturing levels

Demonstrated firing in Air in belt furnace

- PERC and TOPCon
- Efficiencies 24%

Demonstrated durability

- Cell
- Module





views of the U.S. Department of Energy or the United States Government.