

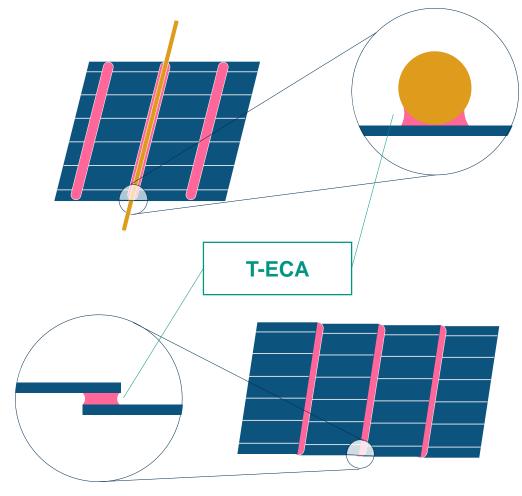
T-ECA – Thermoplastic Adhesives for Solar Cell Interconnection

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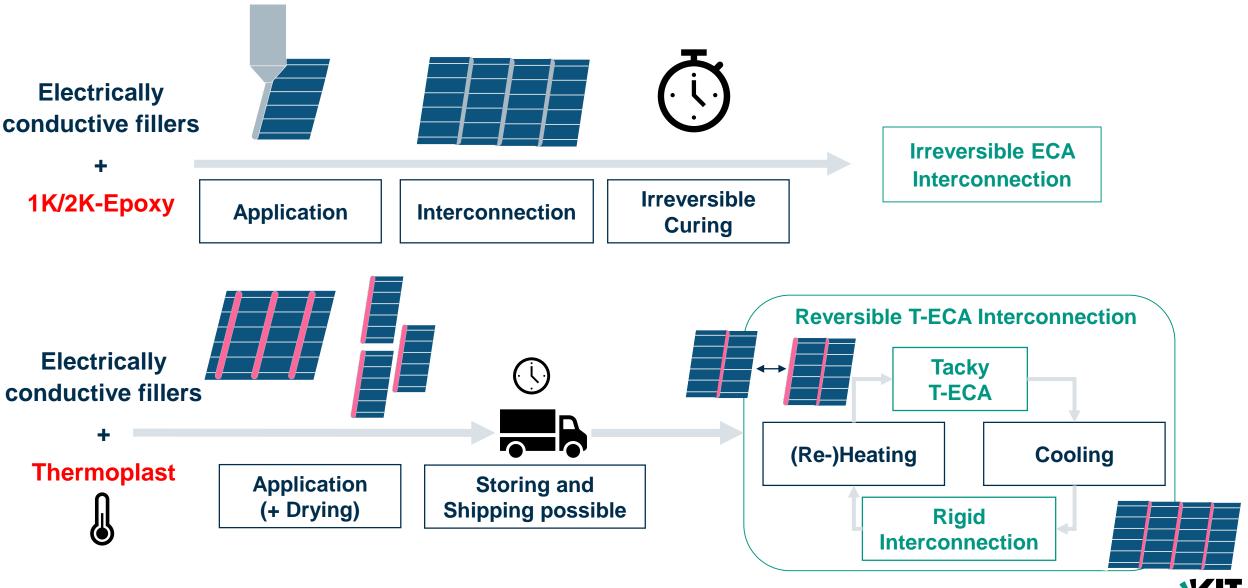
Motivation: Resource Efficient Low Temperature Interconnection

- Challenges
 - Low Temperature Interconnection
 - Sustainable and cost effective use of precious materials
 - Application in known processes
 - Easier Repair and Recycling
- Our Experience with electrically conductive materials
 - Electrically conductive 3D printing filaments
 - Polymer rheology
 - Solar Cell Metallization
 - Conventional ECAs
 - → Thermoplastics enable innovative processes for interconnecting low temperature solar cells





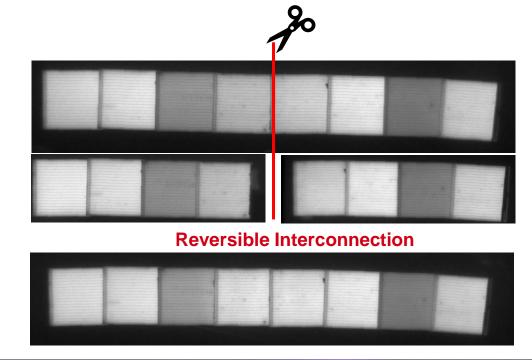
T-ECA enables simplification of cell interconnection



T-ECAs offer more than conventional ECAs

- → Reversible Interconnection
- → Infinite "Pot-Time"
- → Tailored choice of conductive particles and polymer
- → Suitable for shingling and stringing

Thermoplastic Busbar Concept

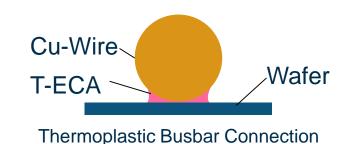




Thermoplastic Busbars

What is a thermoplastic busbar?

 Screen-printed, thermoplastic, electrically conductive adhesive (T-ECA) for current collection on the front side of solar cells



Working principle:



Benefits

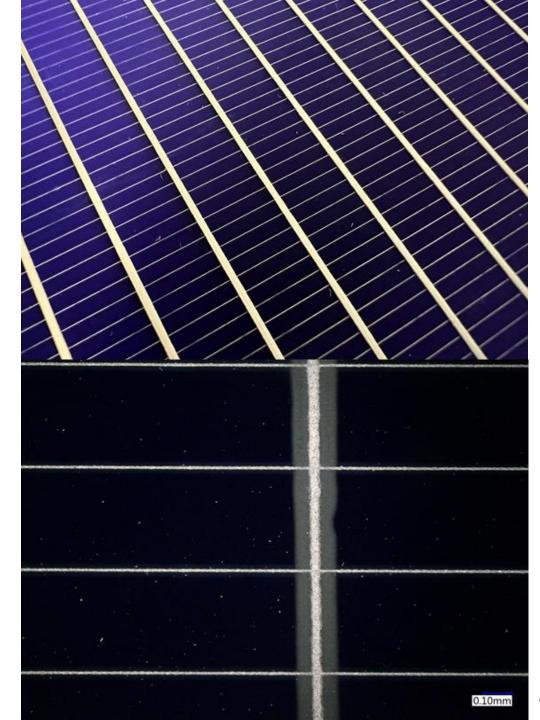
- Low Temperature interconnection
- Silver savings: Low-Silver or Silver-free + No solder pads needed
- Applicable in established processes
- Applicable to all cell types
- Flexible workflow for cell interconnection

J. Marten, K. Abdel Aal, T. Finger, N. Willenbacher, "Zellverschaltung von Hoch- sowie Niedertemperatur-Solarzellen mittels direktem Verkleben von Runddrähten und thermoplastischen Busbars" German Patent Application 22.11.2024 Nr. 10 2024 134 365.6

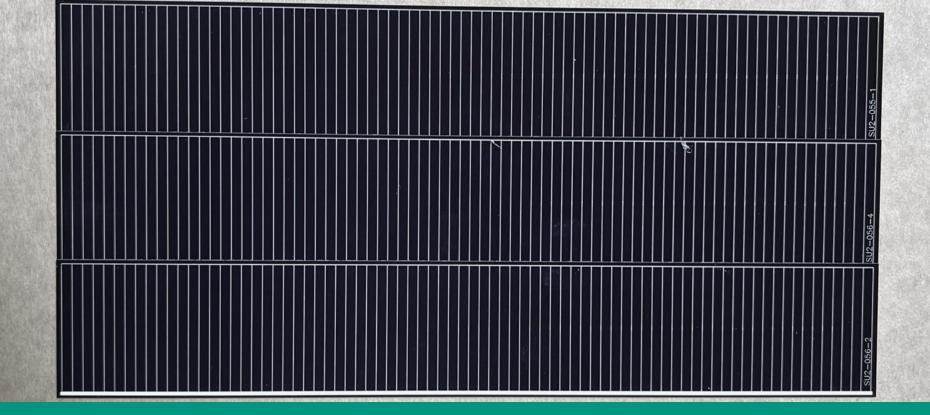


Preliminary Results for Thermoplastic Busbars

- T-ECA Properties:
 - $-\Phi_{Ag} = 10 \text{ vol.}\%$
 - $-\kappa = 71 \text{ S/cm}$
 - $T_g = 120 \, ^{\circ}C$
- 90% silver savings compared to conventional busbars
- More results next year!





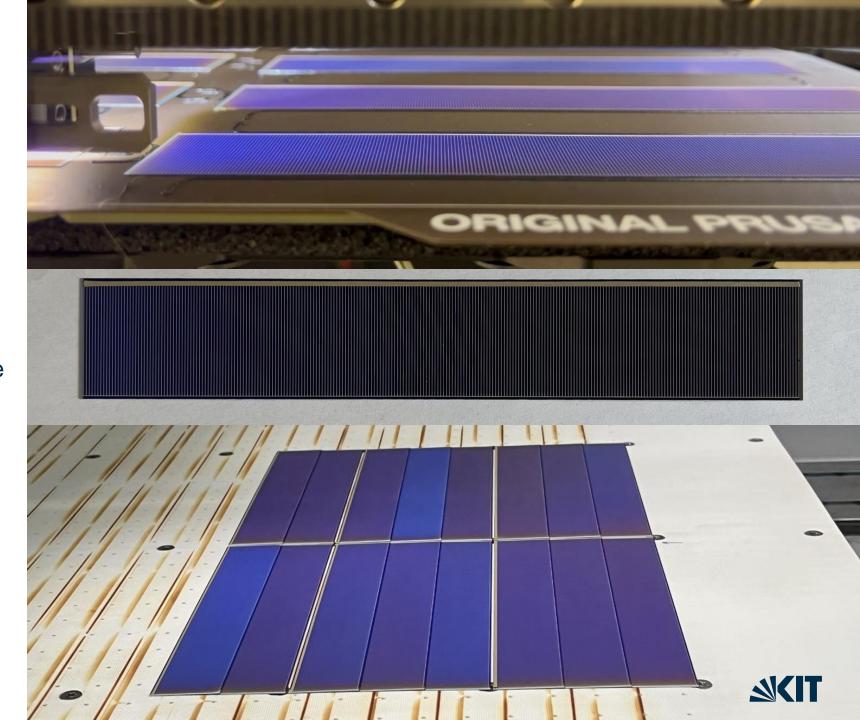


Proof of Concept: Shingeled Solar Cell Interconnection with T-ECA

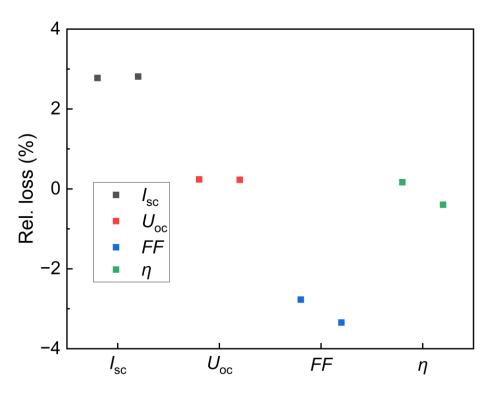


T-ECA 3D-Printed onto Solar Cells

- Electrically conductive filament for FFF 3D-printing
- Filament is melted and extruded onto the cell, where it cools and hardens
- The cells are then shipped to the stringing facility, where the T-ECA can be reheated for interconnection
- 3-cell mini-modules were shingled and encapsulated



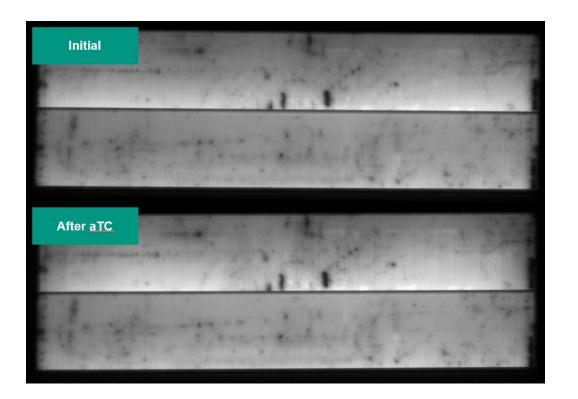
Mini Module Characterization: aTC





- Efficiency: $20.3 \pm 0.1 \%$

- FF: $75.6 \pm 0.4 \%$



Modules tested using aTC200

- Efficency unchanged
- Low losses in FF



Conclusion

- Thermoplastic busbars offer new degrees of freedom in cell interconnection without loss in cell performance
- Works for all cell types: PERC, TopCon, HJT, Perovskite (Tandem)
- Substantial savings of precious resources using thermoplastic busbars
 - Preliminary results: 90 % less silver compared to conventional silver busbars
- Proof of concept: Shingled HJT mini-modules





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