

Industrial Tunnel-IBC solar cells based on Heterojunction technology

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12th Workshop on Back Contact Solar Cells and Module Technology

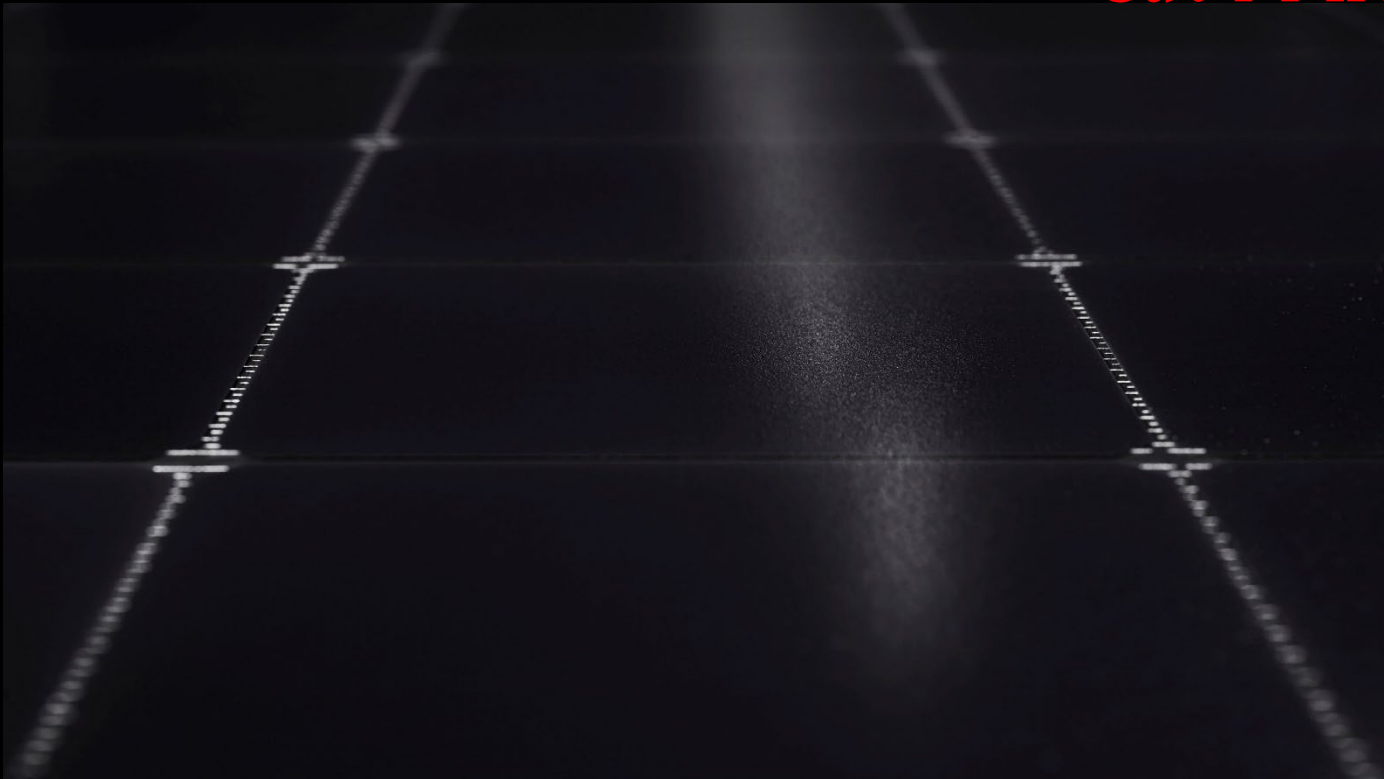
04.12.2024 – Delft, Netherlands

Outline



- 1 Introduction of Development Sites
- 2 Tunnel IBC Solar Cells
- 3 Tunnel IBC Modules & SWCT
- 4 Reliability Results

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Tunnel IBC Development Sites

CSEM



**Proof of Concepts
TRL (1-4)**

Meyer Burger Research



**Upscaling
TRL (4-7)**

Meyer Burger Germany



**Industrialization
TRL (7-9)**

Meyer Burger Switzerland



Module R&D Team

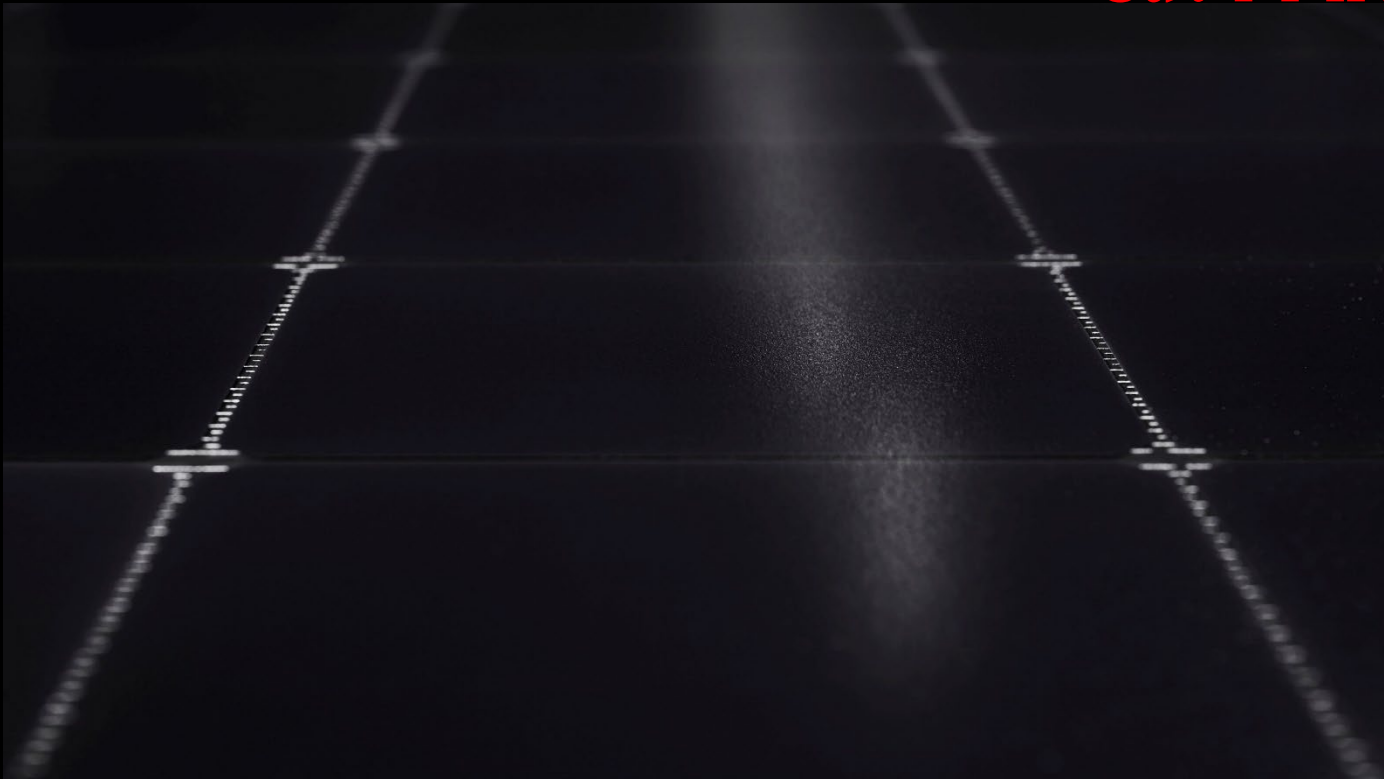
Tunnel IBC Module Production in Pilot Scale

- SWCT development
- BOM optimization
- Quality Control
- Software development & Automation

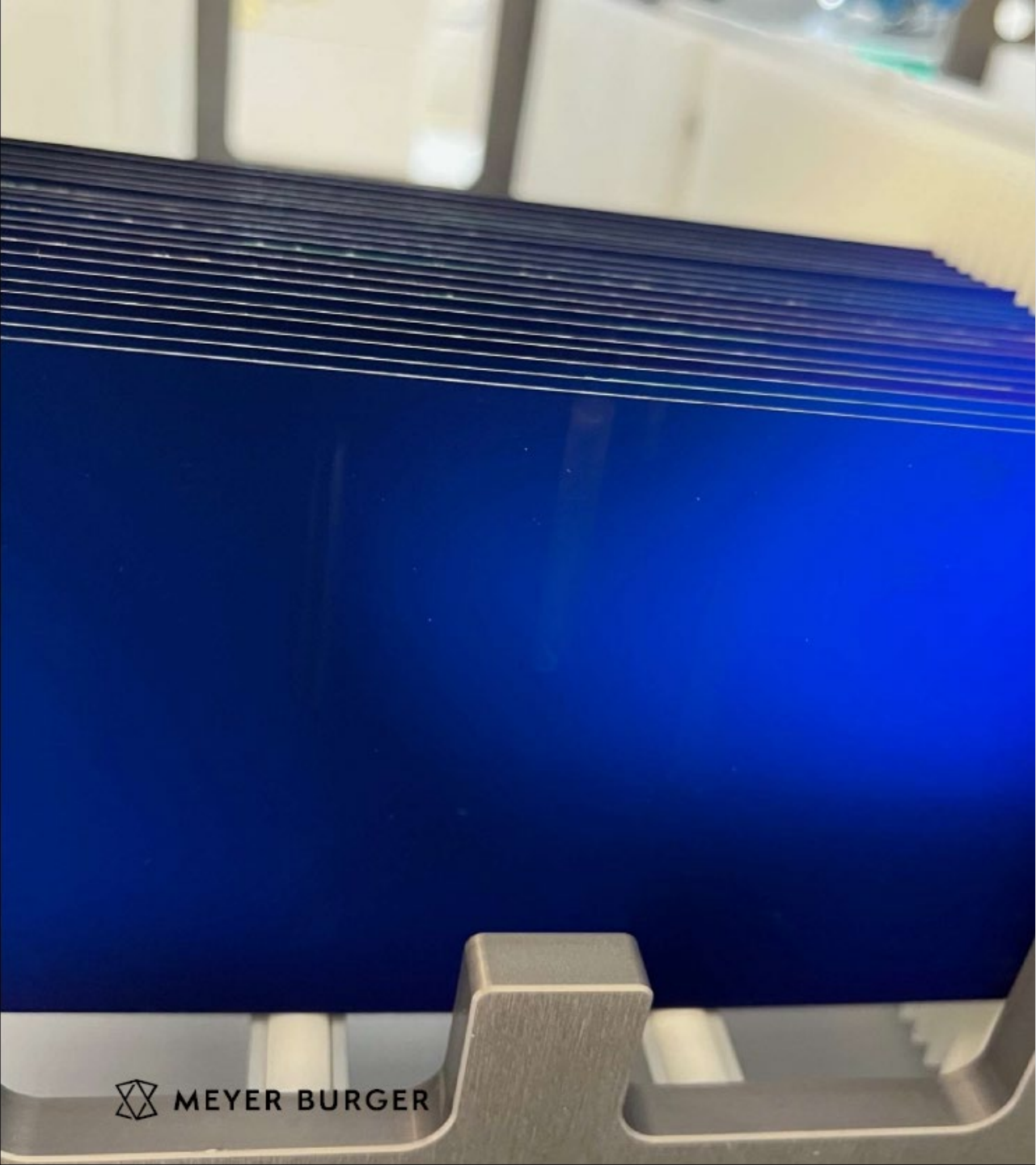
Tunnel IBC Cell developments

- Engineering thin film depositions
- Electrical and Optical Analysis
- Simulations and Software development

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Why tunnel
IBC solar
cells ?

Next challenge at TW scale



Silver market will remain firmly in deficit over the next five years supporting further price increases

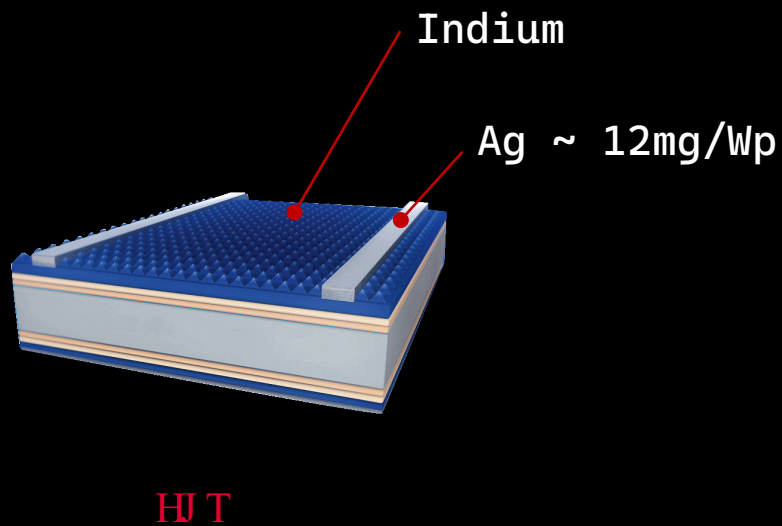
Source : CRU precious metals outlook

Design considerations for multi-terawatt scale manufacturing of existing and future photovoltaic technologies: challenges and opportunities related to silver, indium and bismuth consumption

[Yuchao Zhang](#), [Moonyong Kim](#), [Li Wang](#), [Pierre Verlinden](#) and [Brett Hallam](#)

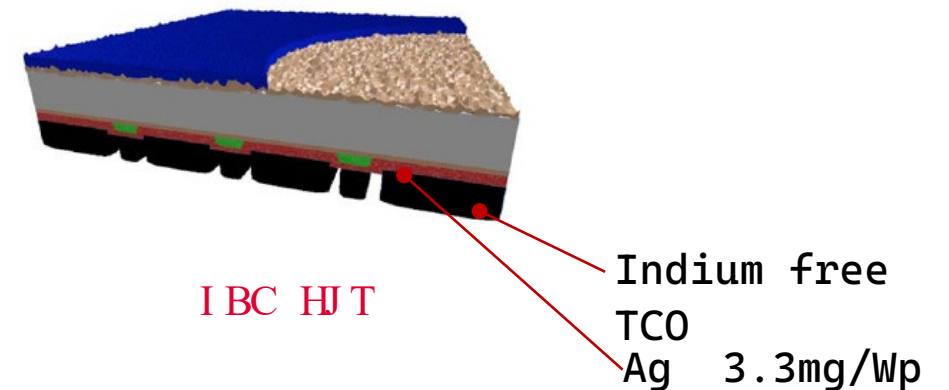
Next challenge at TW scale

- Upcoming technologies must reduce / remove
- Use inexpensive / abundant TCO's



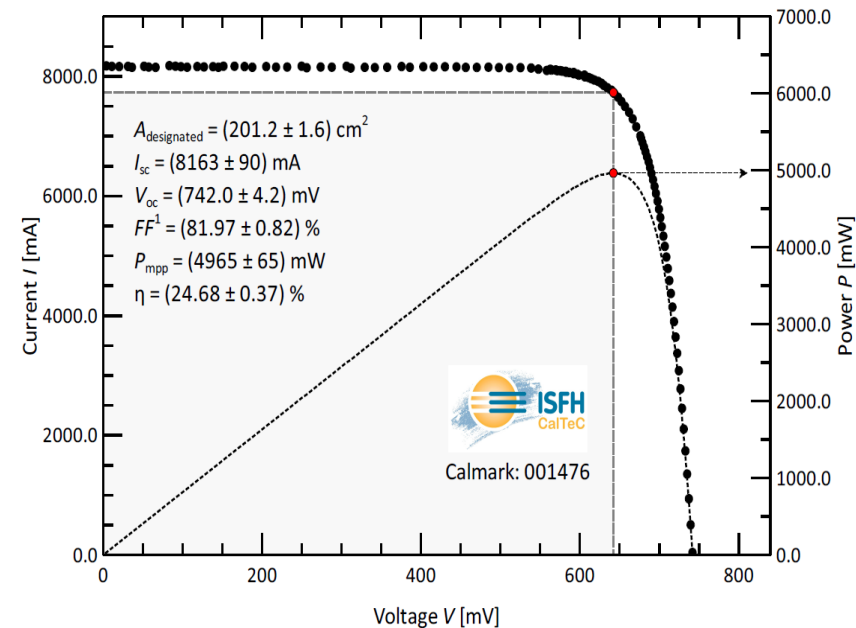
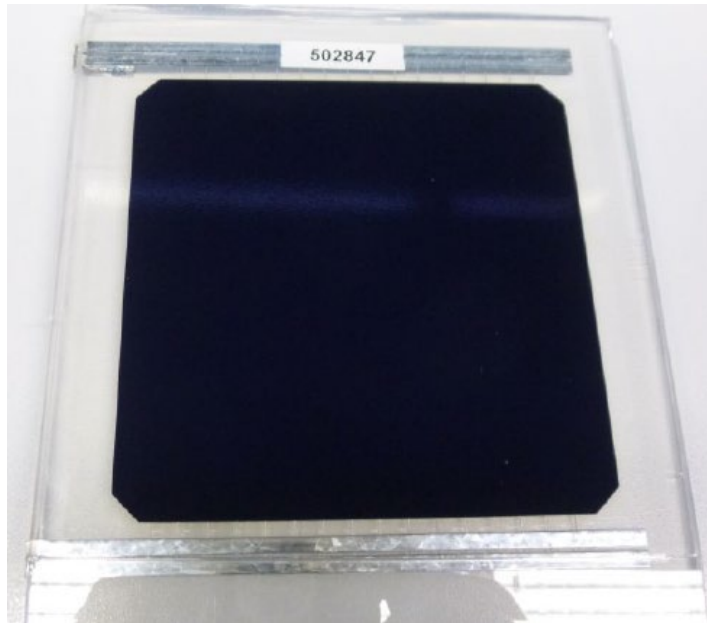
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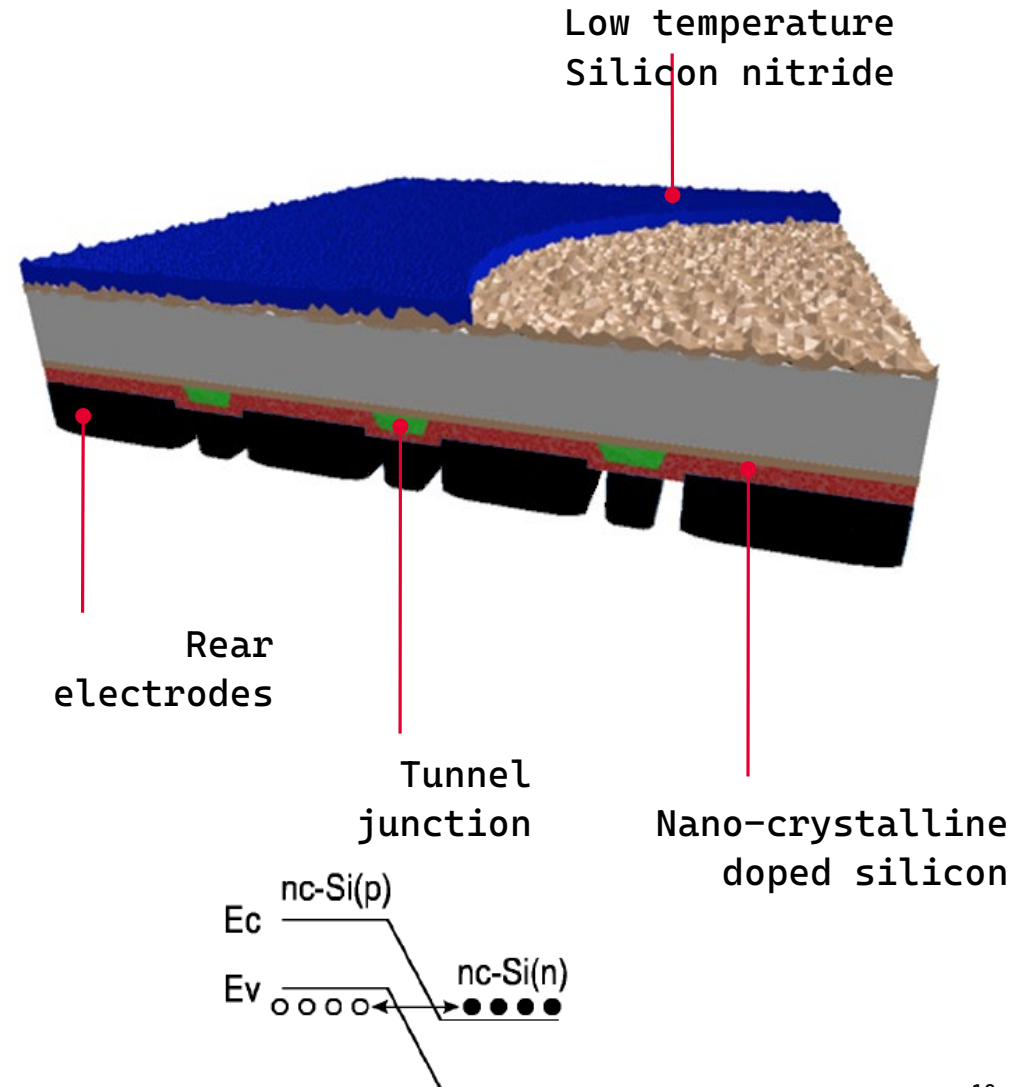
Tunnel IBC solar cells

- Co-developed initially at EPFL and CSEM
- Can reach very good performance with SWCT encapsulation (24.7 % certified on 201 cm²)

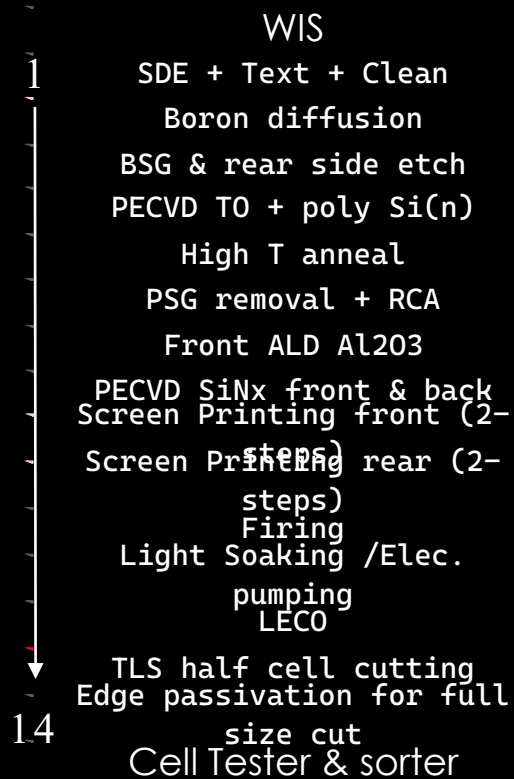


Tunnel IBC as the next big step

- Performance >25%, industrial potential >26%
- Tunnel-IBC technology merges both advantages of HJT and IBC architecture
- No front shading and highly transparent front side layers
- Innovative self aligned tunnel junction manufacturing
- Radically new electrodes offering an ultimate reliability

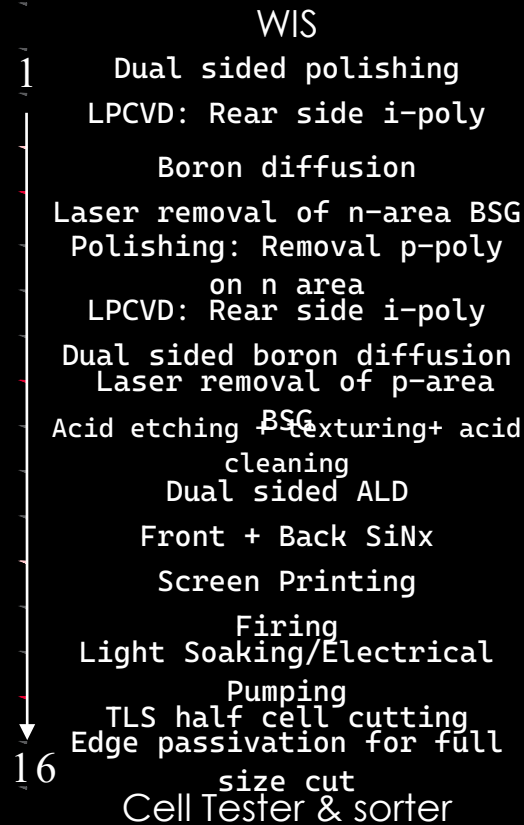


TopCon

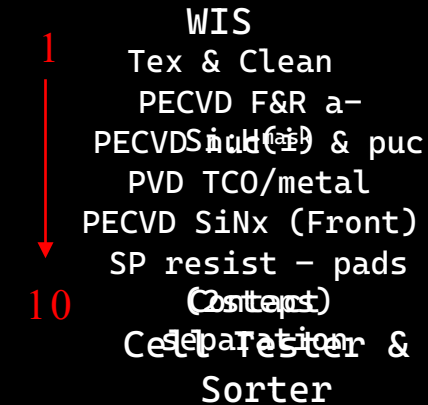


➤ 24.2 - 25.5%

Tunnel TBC Technology



➤ 26%

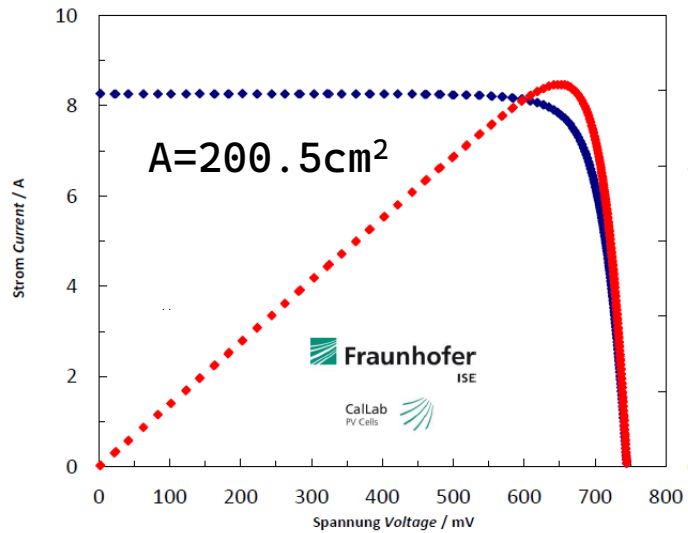


➤ 26% potential

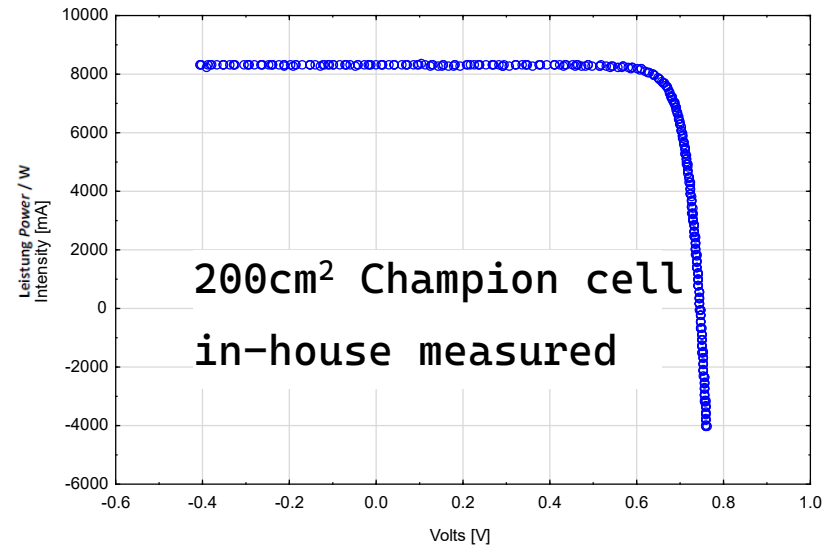
- Compact process flow
- Secured IP portfolio : 9 core patents on both on processes and machine (4 granted, 5 pending)

Tunnel IBC solar cells reach > 25%

V_{OC} [mV] J_{SC} [mA/cm²] FF [%] Eta [%]
744.9 41.2 82.6 25.35



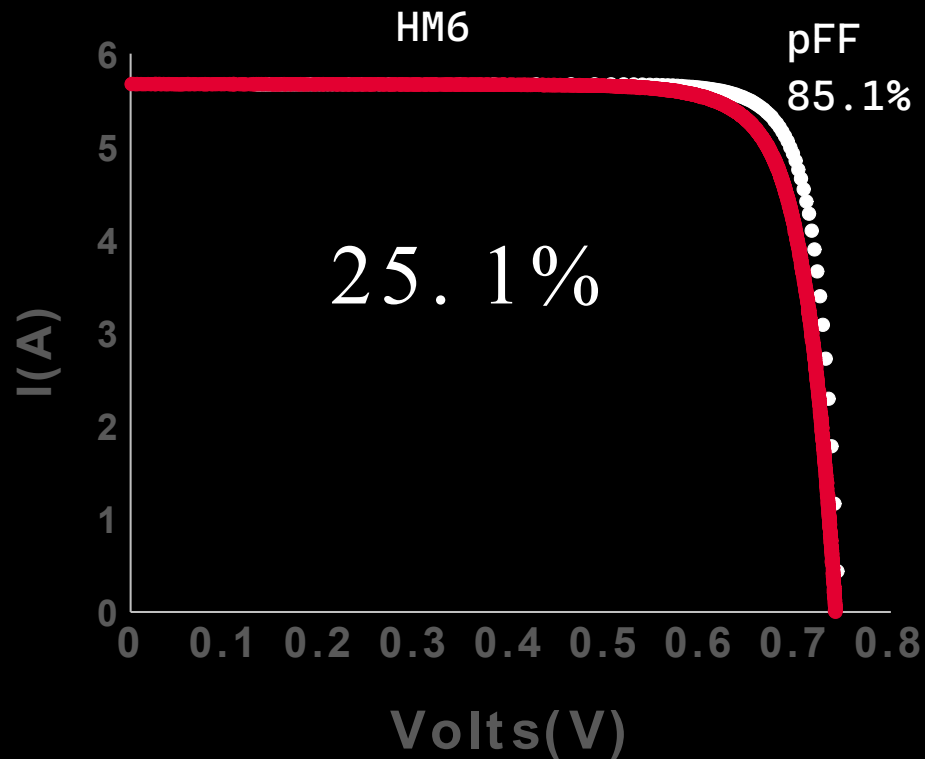
V_{OC} [mV] J_{SC} [mA/cm²] FF [%] Eta [%]
745 41.7 82.9 25.75



- Cell processed in Lab PECVD reactors (50x50cm²)
- 6mm edge exclusion allows to reach cell efficiency above 25% on 200cm² cells despite manual handling

Tunnel IBC solar cells reach > 25%

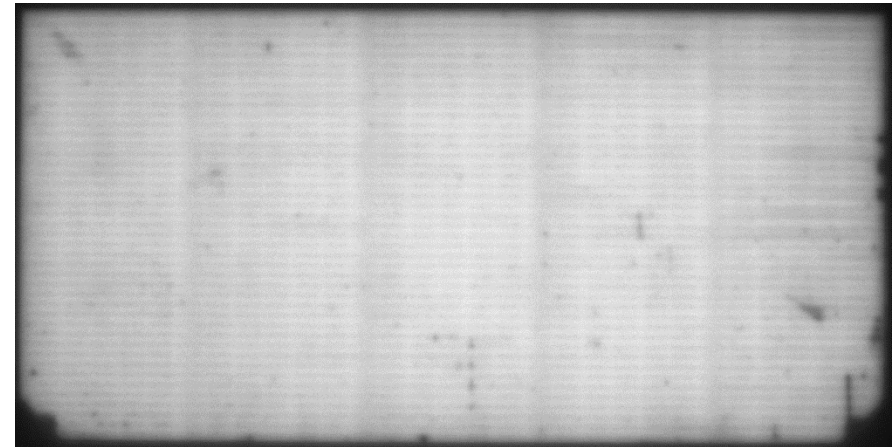
V_{OC} [mV]	J_{SC} [mA/cm ²]	FF [%]	η [%]
741.8	41.4	81.9	25.14



Photoluminescence



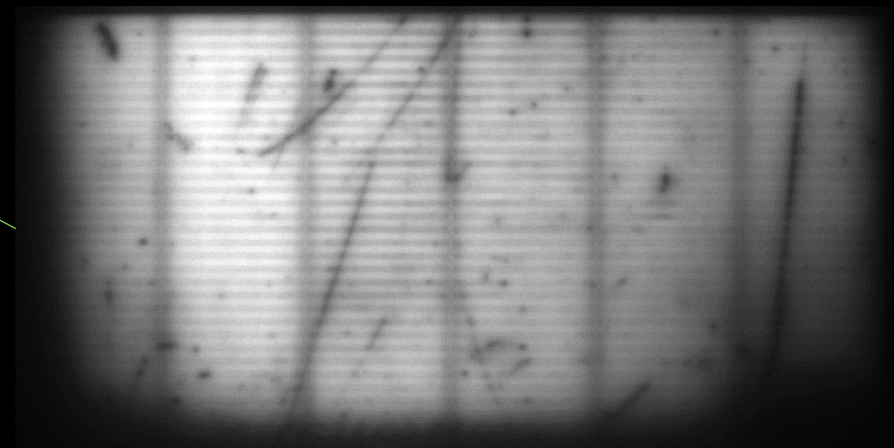
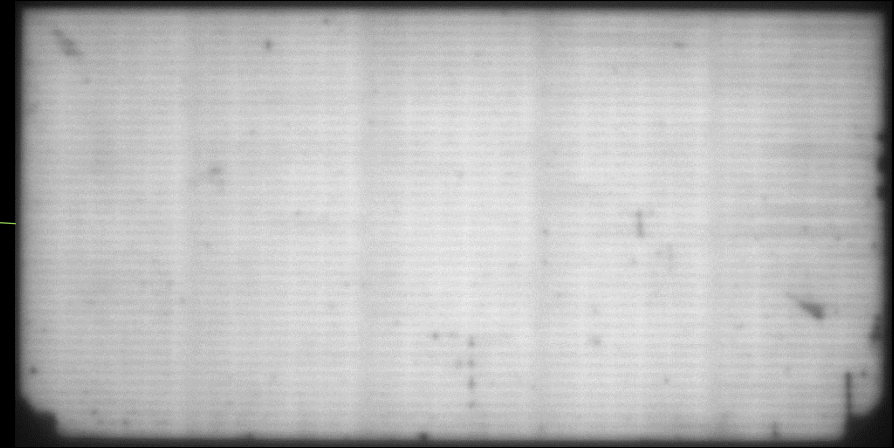
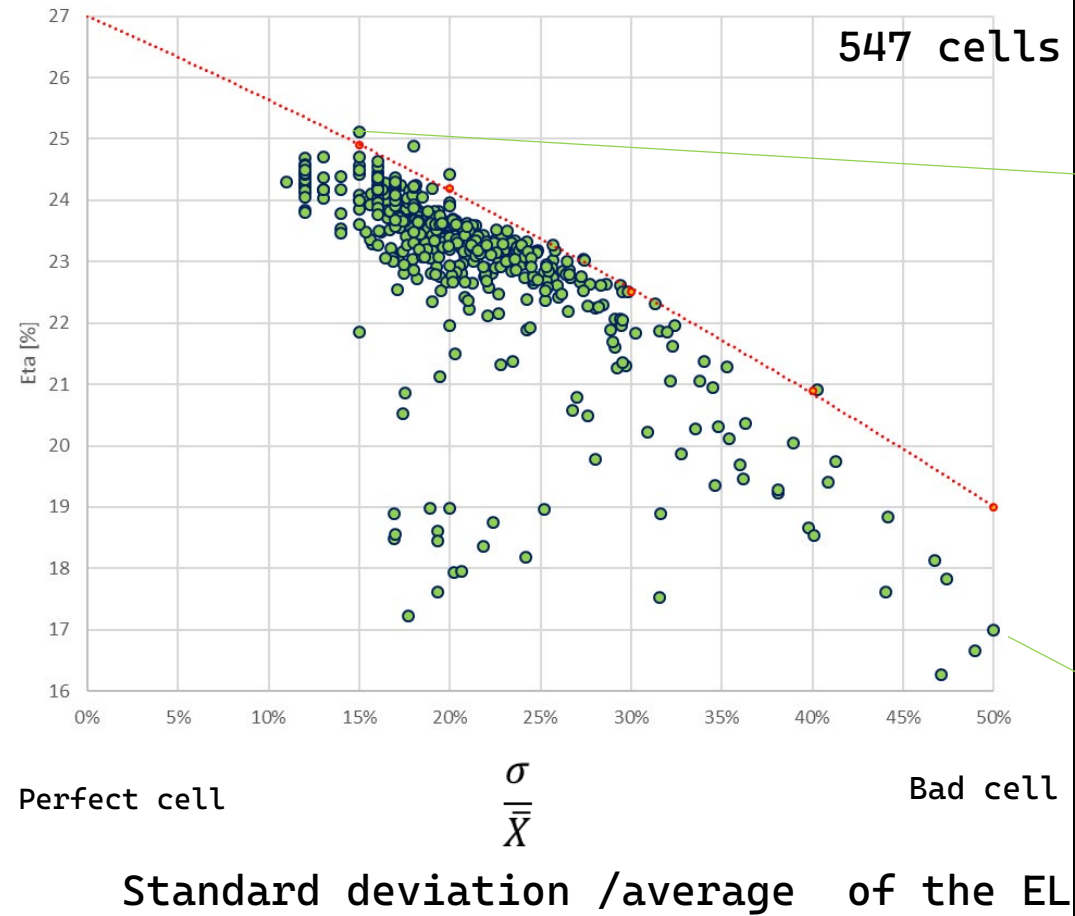
Electroluminescence



Several marks remain due to manual wafer positioning in process tools

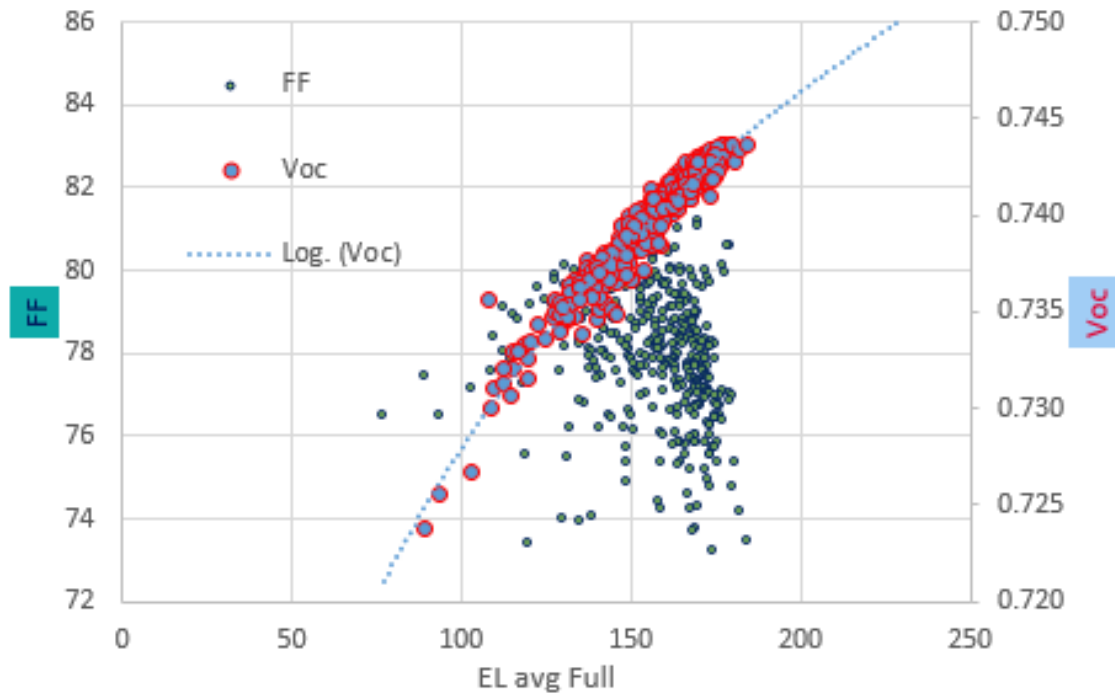
EL as a simple monitoring

efficiency



EL absolute signal & signal

uniformity



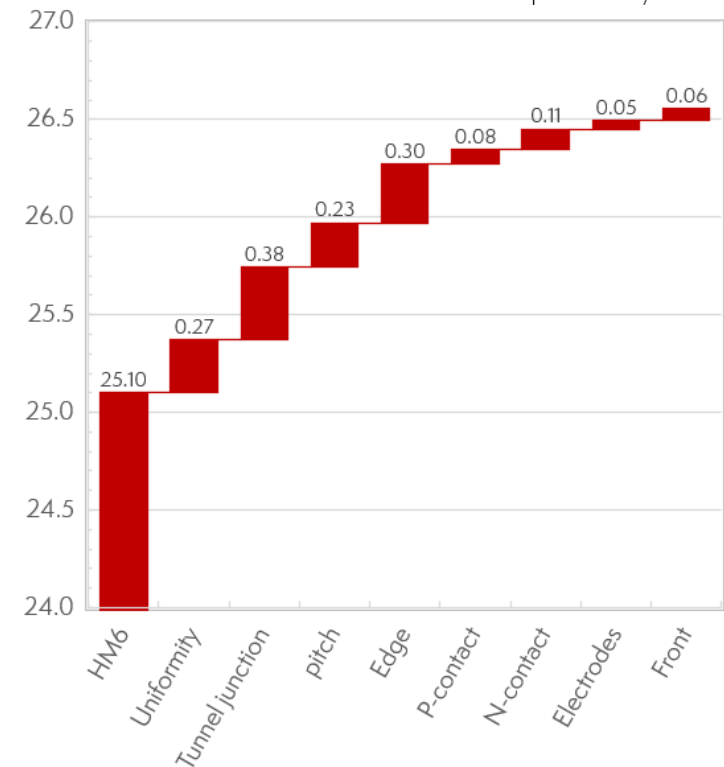
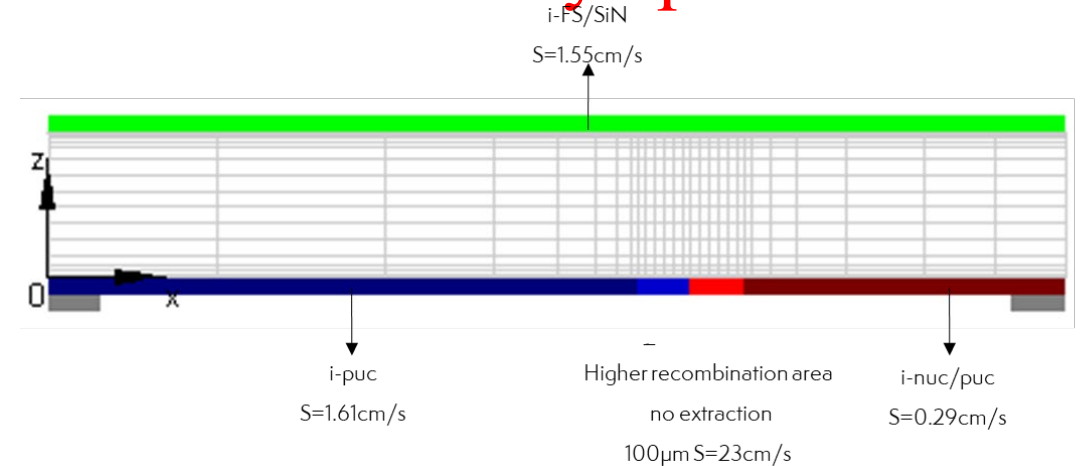
- The absolute EL signal is dominated by passivation quality if the cells are ‘sufficiently’ good, meaning uniform passivation and low series resistance
- Voc & log (EL signal) correlates well, however no correlation with FF

Power loss analysis and efficiency potential

Main sources for power losses:

- Uniformity (lack of automation)
- Tunnel junction recombination (PECVD process)
- IBC design & pitch (Base transport)
- Edge passivation (un-passivated edge after TLS)

Tunnel IBC has the potential to reach up to 26.5% 26.6%



Bifacial Tunnel IBC

Structure	Ag laydown [mg/Wp]	Eff [%]	Voc [mV]	Jsc [mA/cm ²]	FF [%]	Bifaciality I _{sc} [%]
Monofacial	3.3	25.1	741.8	41.4	81.9	12
Bifacial Gen1	46.8	23.6	739	39.5	81	78
Bifacial Gen2	3.1	23.8	738.8	40.9	78.7	40

complex patterning process & high Ag consumption

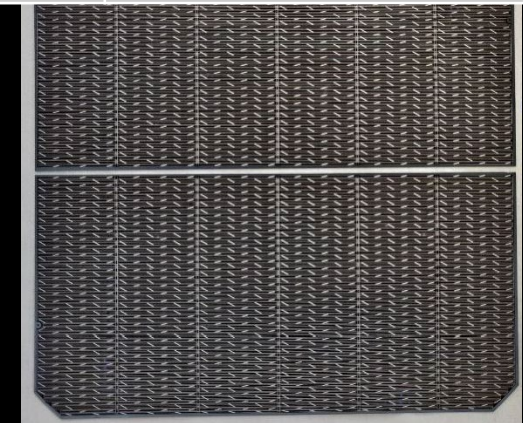
- Gen2 can reach up to 40% bifaciality while keeping Ag at ~3mg/Wp

Challenge:

Keep a compact process flow

Keep low Ag laydown

Reaching IBC bifactor above 40%



Gen1 Tunnel IBC

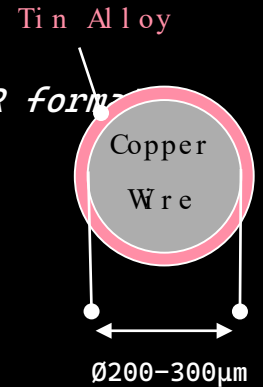
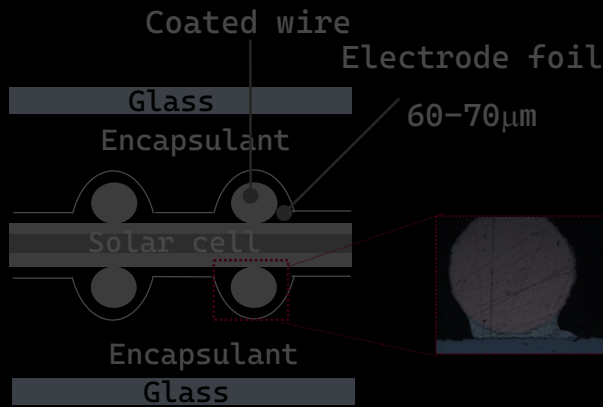
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SWCT Concept

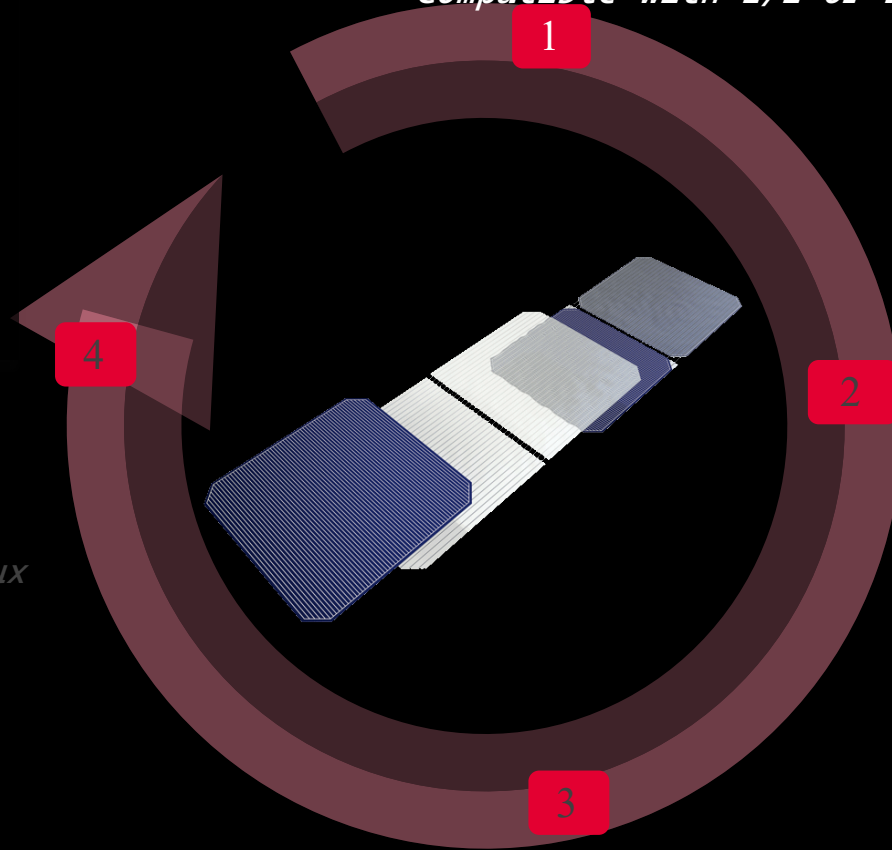
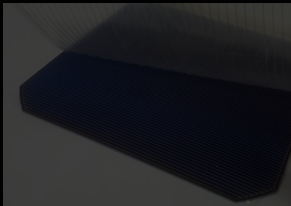
Cu wires coated with Sn-alloy with low melting T (<140°C)

- Currently 16 x 250µm wires for M10hc
- Compatible with 1/2 or 1/3 cells in M12 & G12R format



Electrical connection to cell takes place during laminating

- No need for conventional high temperature soldering entirely flux and lead free
- Low T soldering reduces thermo-mechanical stress



Foil Wire Assembly (FWA) - Wires embedded in a polymer foil

- High transparent foil with optical loss <0.3%
- FWA avoids single wire handling on stringer leading to high yield



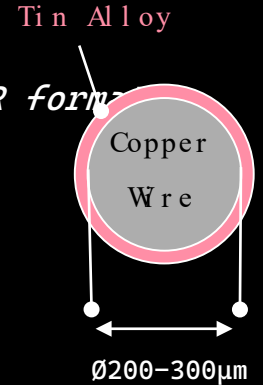
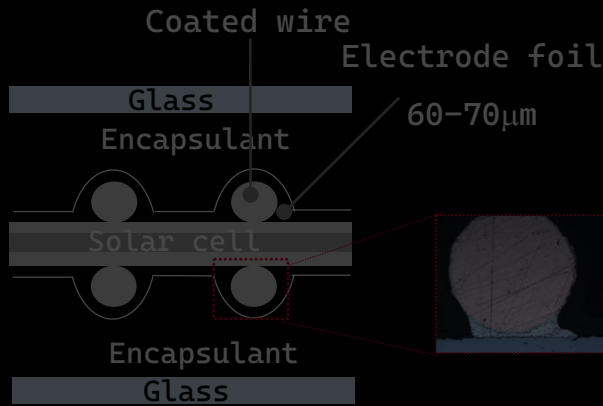
Cell to Cell Stringing - FWA is attached to cell with automated stringer

- Foil holds wires in place without a need of alignment → no ribbon shift

SWCT Concept

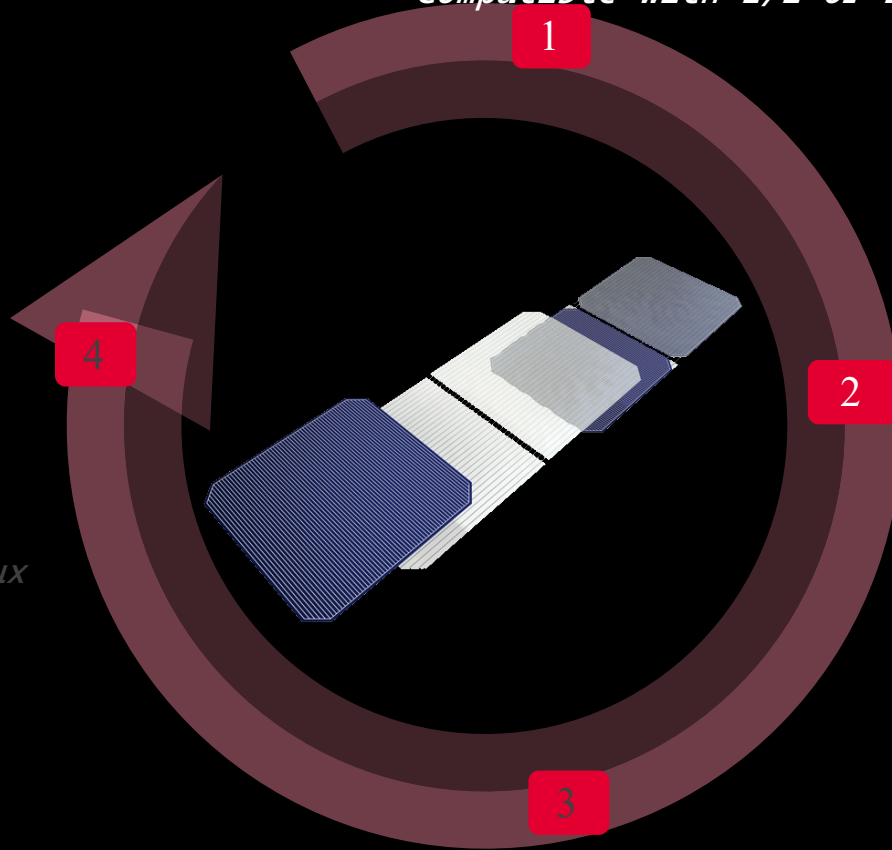
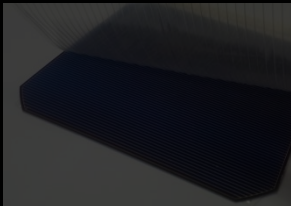
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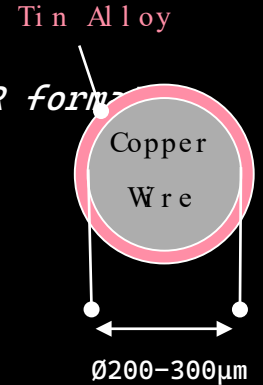
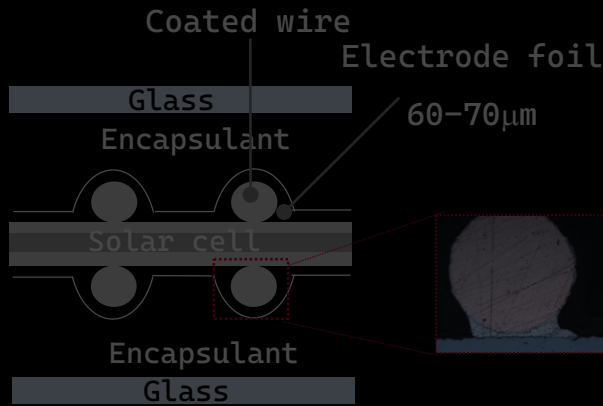
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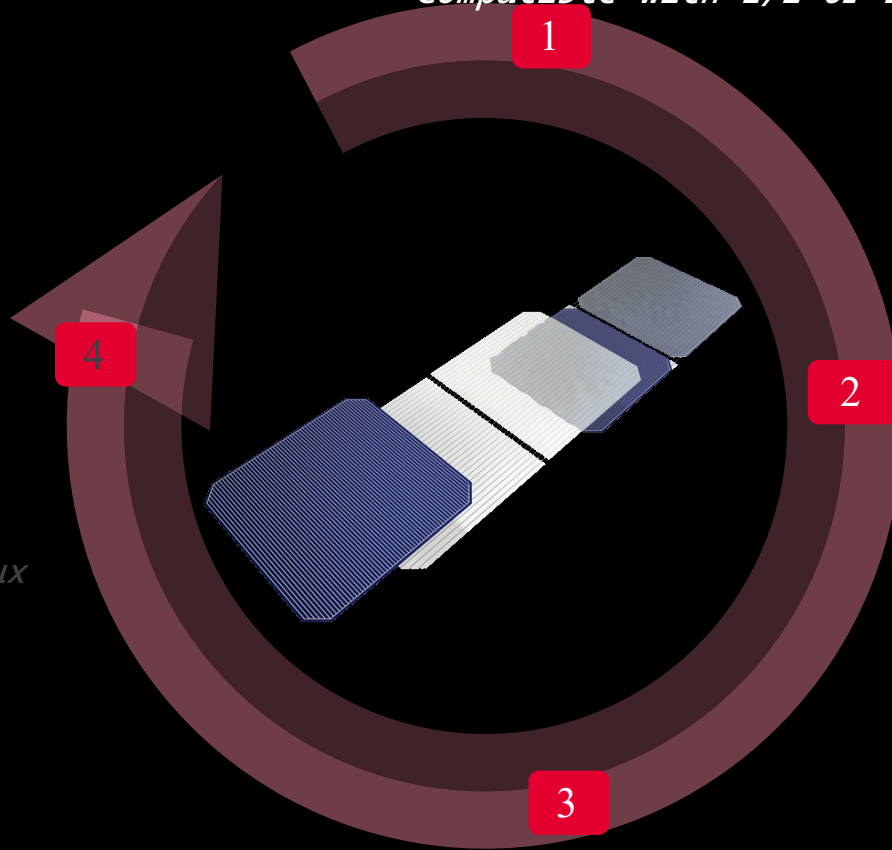
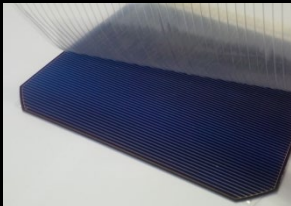
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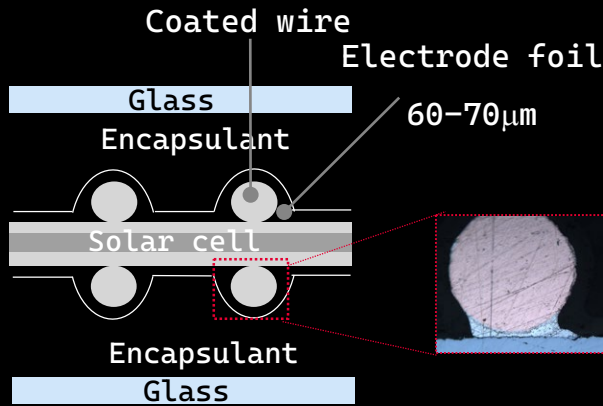
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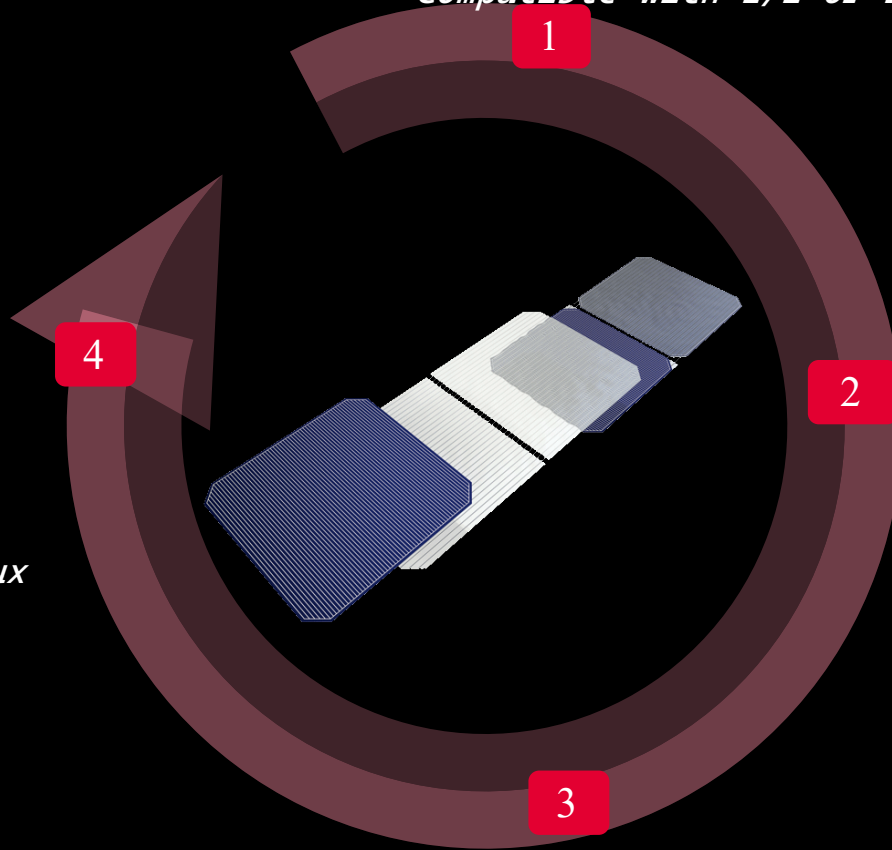
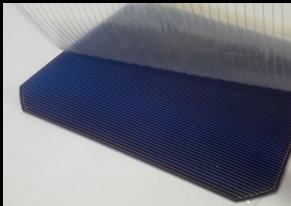
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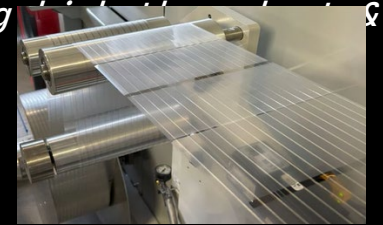
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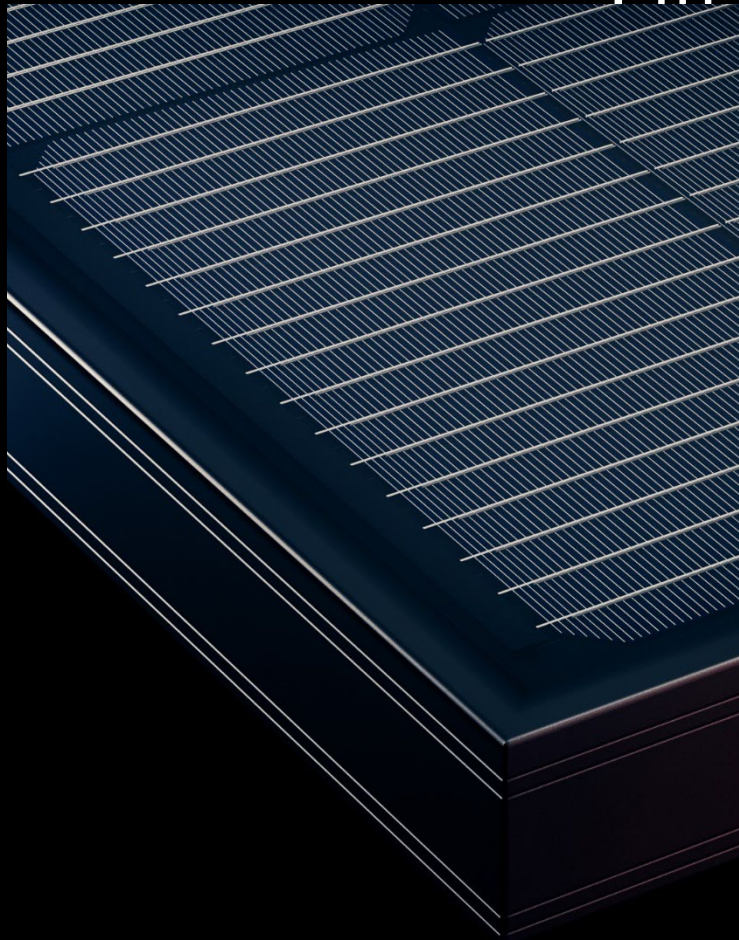


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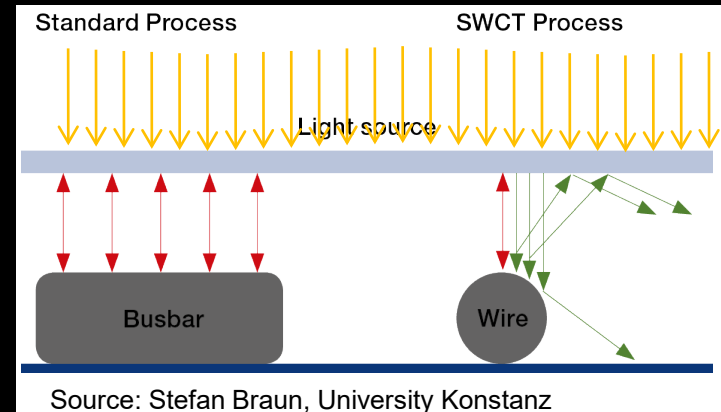
- *Foil holds wires in place without a need of alignment \rightarrow no ribbon shift*

Advantages of Meyer Burger's SWTC

Interconnection



Higher yield with minimized optical shading with round wires



Optical losses in the module:

light shading (Busbars)

light absorption (Glass)

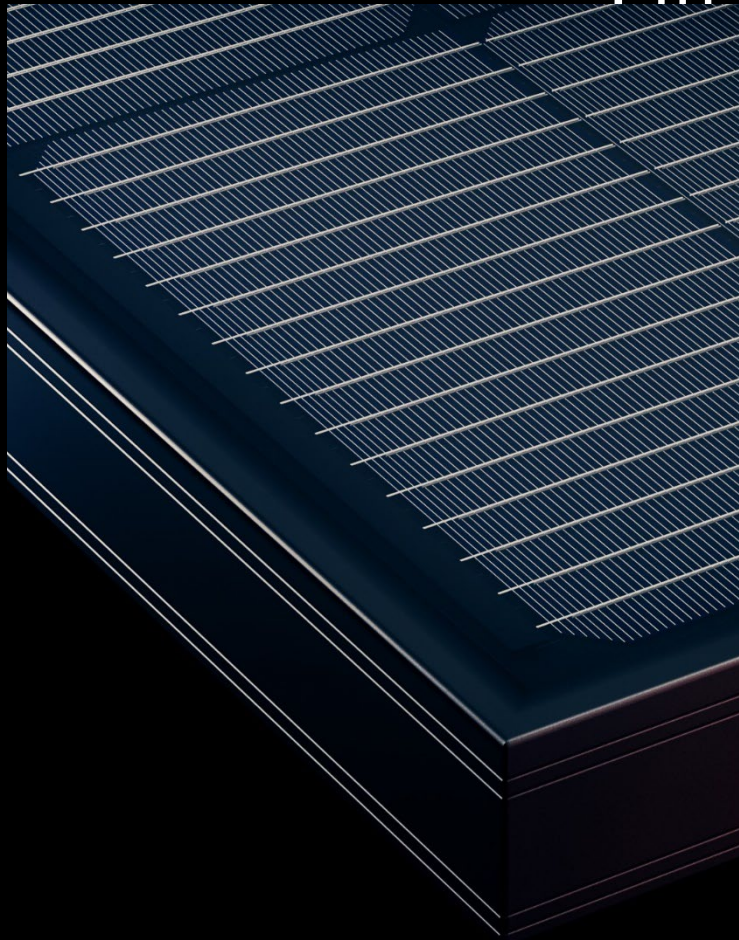
light reflection (BB & Glass)

Round geometry → Better diffuse light reflection

30 % less shading compared to BB technology

Advantages of Meyer Burger's SWTC

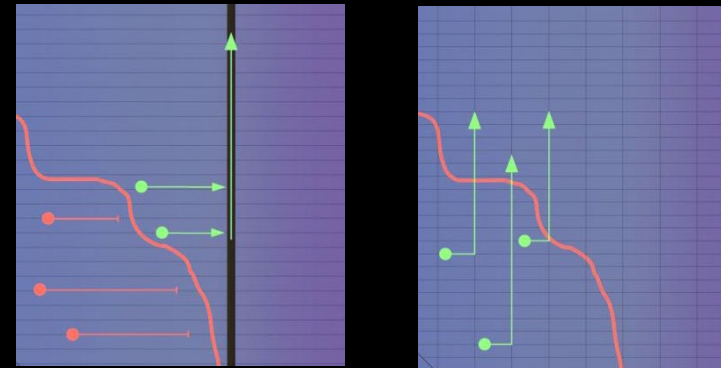
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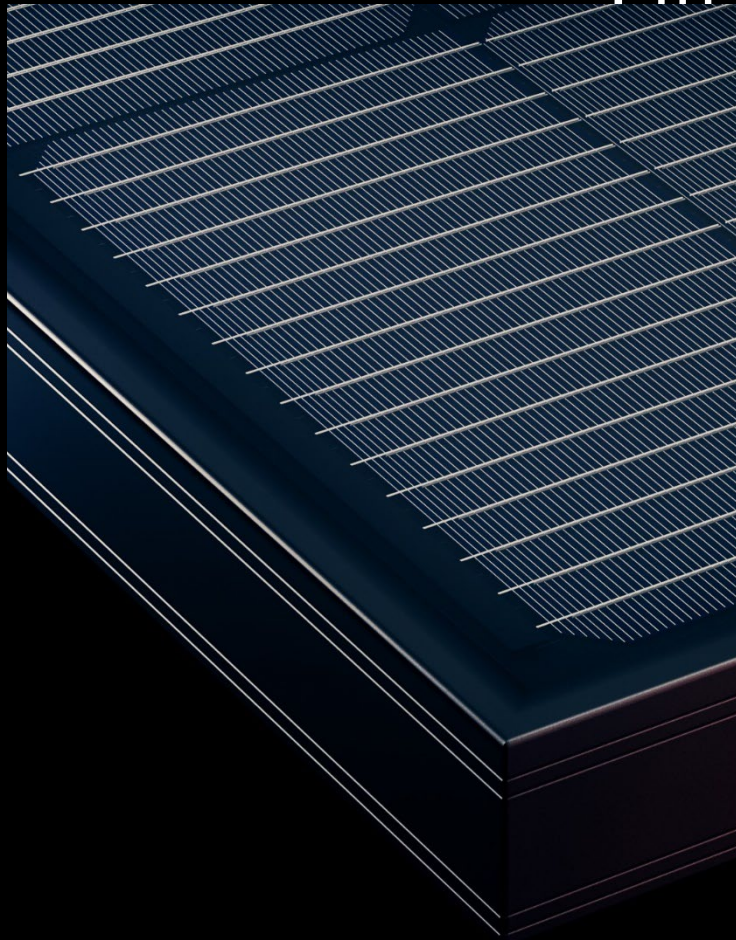
Better resistance for micro-cracks



- Short wire to wire gap
→ low finger resistivity loss
- High density of contact points
→ less sensitive on finger interruptions/ cell cracks

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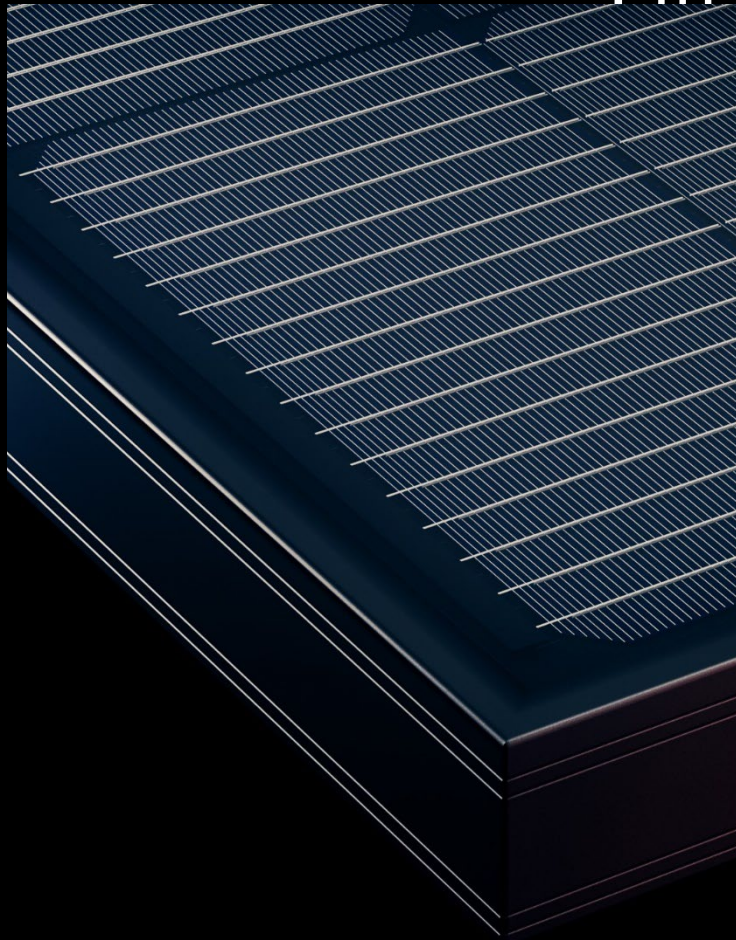


Low temperature and easy process with design flexibility

- Low temperature process perfect fit for silicon HJT
- Compatible with M10, G12, G12R format & half, 1/3 with simple modification of wire number and foil size

Advantages of Meyer Burger's SWTC

Interconnection



Higher yield with minimized optical shading with round wires



Better resistance for micro-cracks



Low temperature and easy process with design flexibility



Material- & energy-saving with electrical interconnection formed during lamination

- Reduced silver consumption
- No soldering within stringing process

Tunnel IBC Module Developments



Tunnel IBC Advantages at Module Level compared to HIT apart from power gain

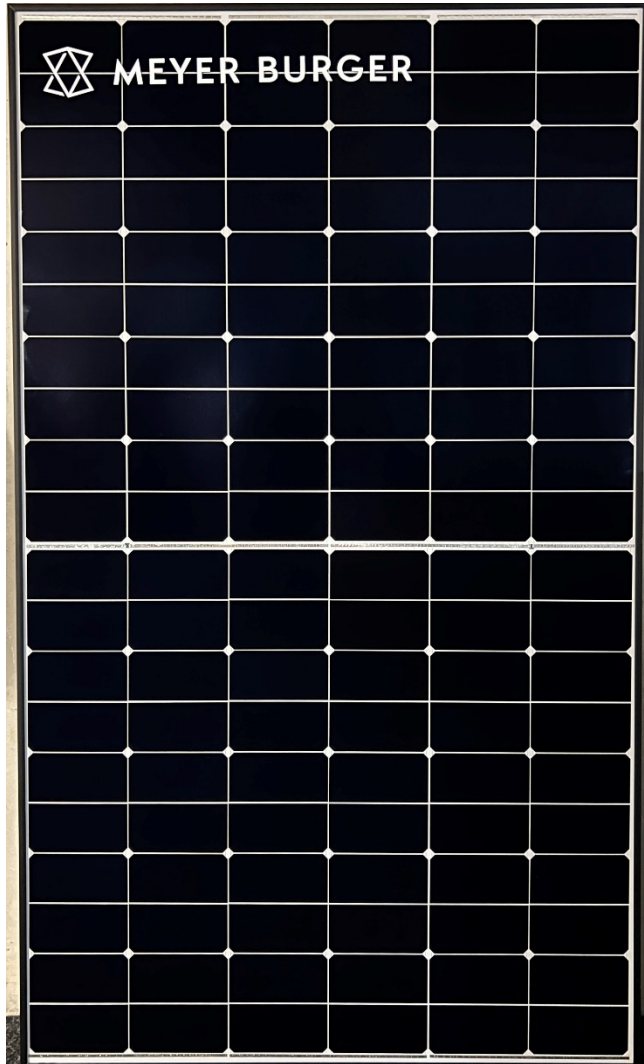
- 50% less SWCT foil (only on the back)
- -6.25 % less wires
- Thin encapsulant (up to 50% less encapsulant)

→ Leading to significant cost saving per module

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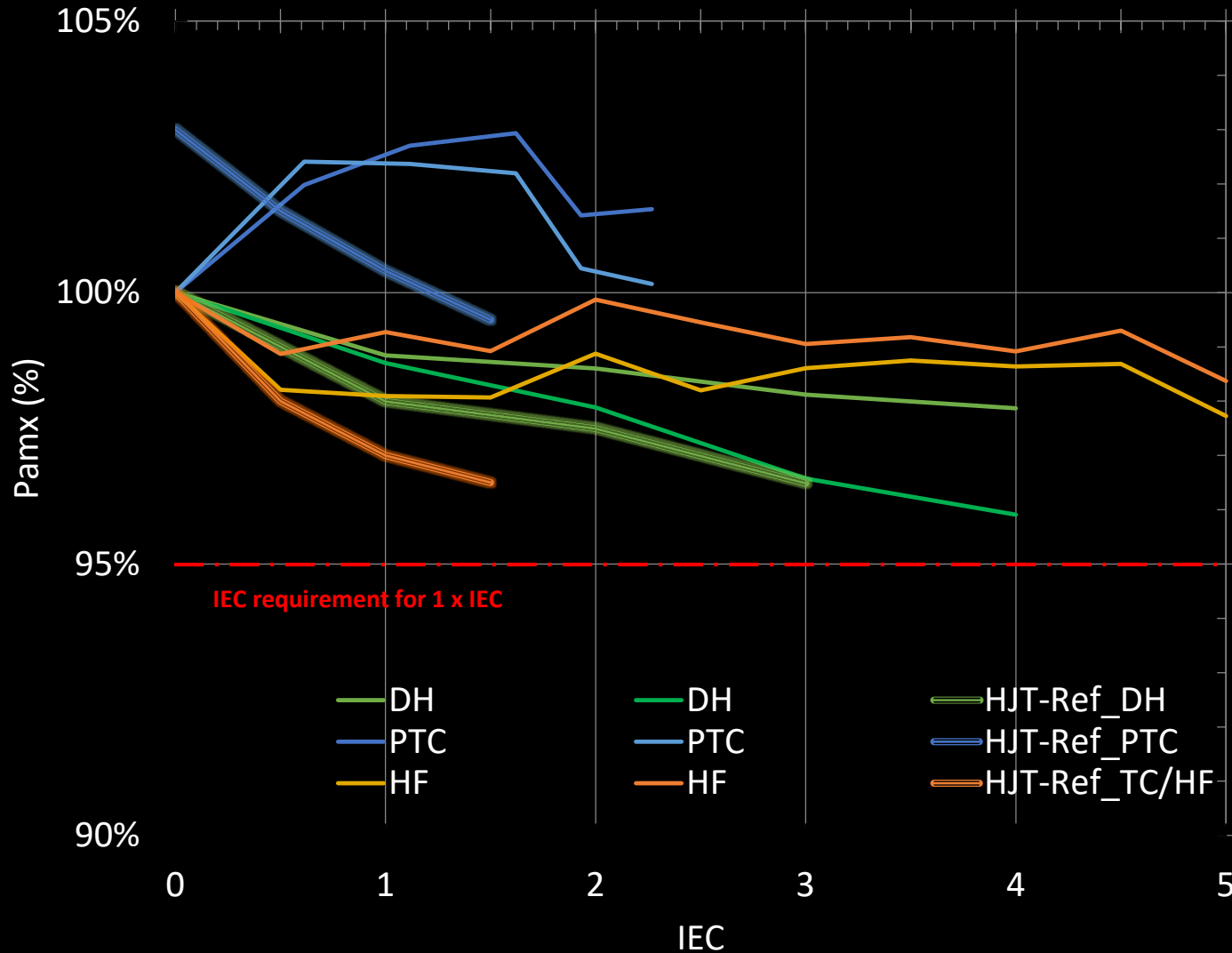
Tunnel IBC Module Developments



- Currently 120 HM6 modules built for EU Project Pilatus
 - Targets transition to 108 HM10 + BOM development for superior longevity
- The best power achieved 394 W with 24% efficient cells
 - Expected to increase with better CE and module design (potential >450W)
- 21 modules built for pre-certification

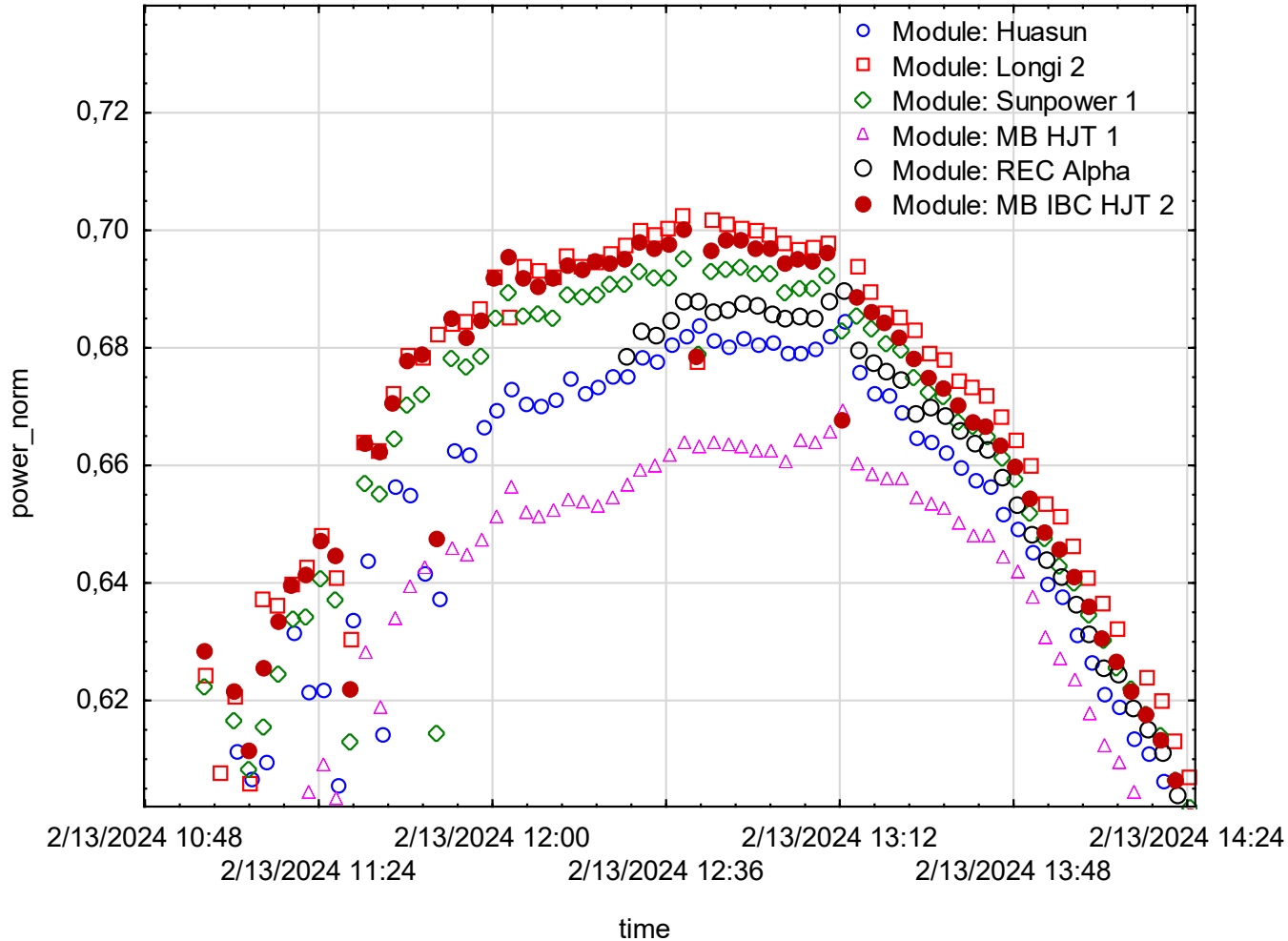
Test	IEC conditions	IEC duration	MB-Int. Q
TC	Temperature cycle between -40°C and +85°C powered with Imp during T ramp-up	200 cycles (1 cycle ~4-5 h)	960 cycles
DH	85°C, 85% relative humidity (r.H.)	1000 hours (42 days)	4000 hours
HF	85°C; 85% r.H., 1 freezing cycle for 1 h per day down to -40°C	10 cycles (10 days)	50 cycles
ML	minimum test load of 2,4 kPa, positive (downward) and negative (upward)	+/- 2.4 kPa 1 hour each	+ 5.4/-3.2 kPa 1 hour each

Module Reliability Results



- All modules passed ≥ 4 times IEC requirements
 - Power degradation $< 5\%$
 - Electrical safety ok (insulation & wet leakage)
 - Visual inspection no bubbles or delamination
- Initial power increase of TC modules due to current soaking effect
(R_s reduced \rightarrow FF increased \rightarrow power gain)
- HJT-Reference shows average degradation from production monitoring
 - \rightarrow Product warranty 25 years
 - \rightarrow IBC promises increased lifetime of 30 years

Tunnel IBC modules outdoor monitoring



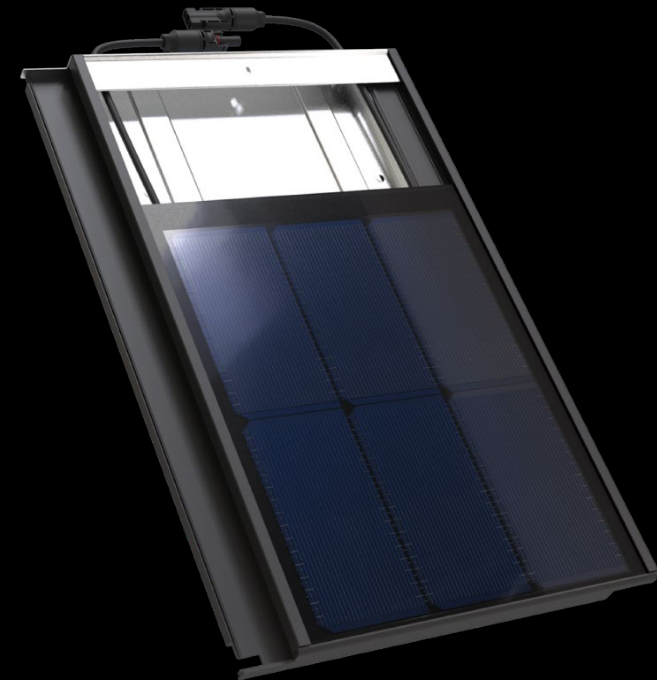
- MB IBC HJT is very close to Longi HiMo6 and Sunpower Max3 modules and significantly better than REC, Huasun and MB HJT modules.





In Pilatus we also evaluate the alternative market for tunnel-IBC adoption and we assess the requirements

→ IBC roof-tile is going to be shown on a 1 kWp demonstration roof at the end of the project



Tunnel - IBC technology

> 25%
Efficiency

- HJT based technology
- Solid patent portfolio

10 Process
Steps

- No Indium
- 3.3mg/Wp Ag

IEC
Superior
Reliability

- TC, DH, HF
- PID, UV

Contact & Acknowledgment



Do you have any questions?
Gizem Nogay@meyerburger.com

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