



# Evaluating the Extend of Light-induced Degradation and Regeneration by Electrical Induced Charge Carriers

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# Outline

- Introduction: Tackling LID
- The degradation-regeneration cycle
- LID Scope for reliable and fast LID testing
  - Working principles
  - Application examples
  - SEMI standard
- Summary

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## LID threatens business case

- Efficiency loss caused by LID: 3 - 20 %, relative
- e.g. 200 MW Fab → 6 MW lost (3 %)
  - \$2.3 Mio/a loss of revenue due to LID (\$ 0.38/Watt)



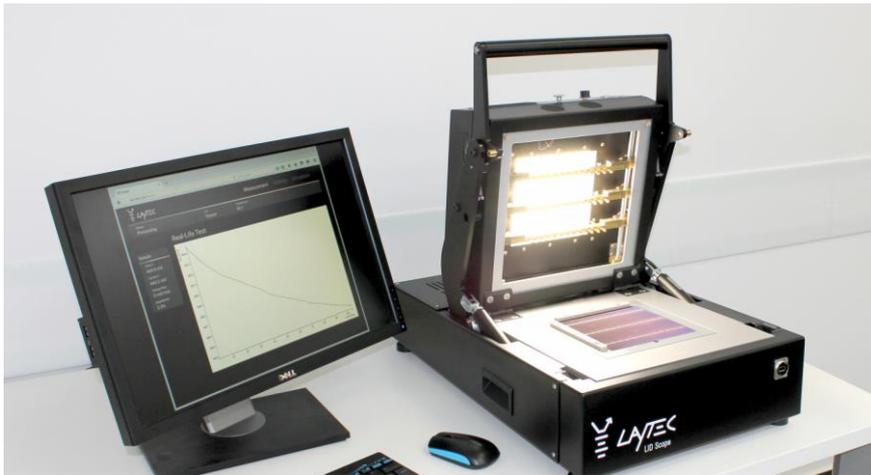
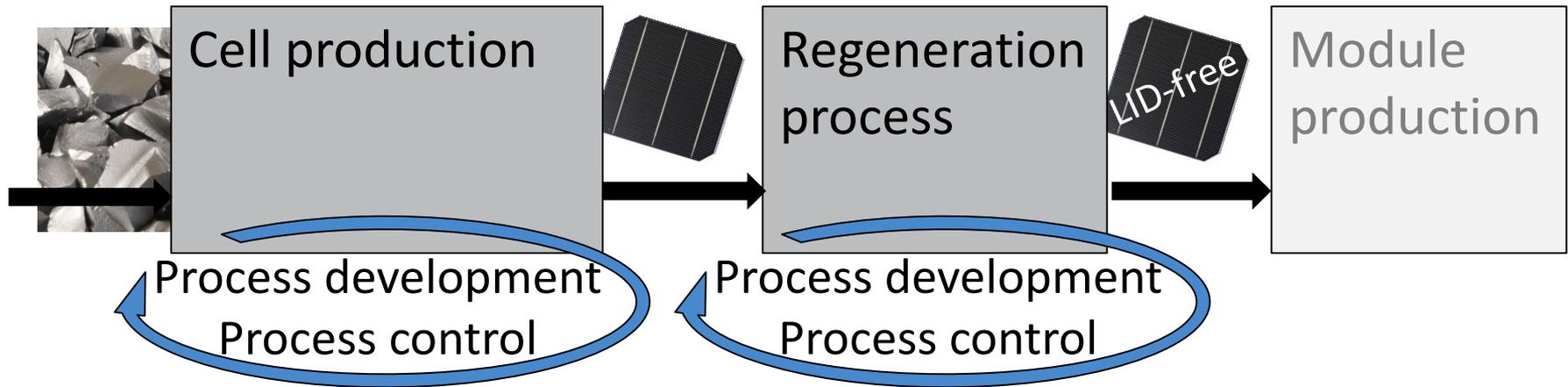
Germany's largest solar park- 166 MW  
(in Meuro and Schipkau)



Taiwan's largest solar rooftop power  
plant (in Tainan)

**LID must be tackled.**

# Production of LID-free solar cells requires LID testing

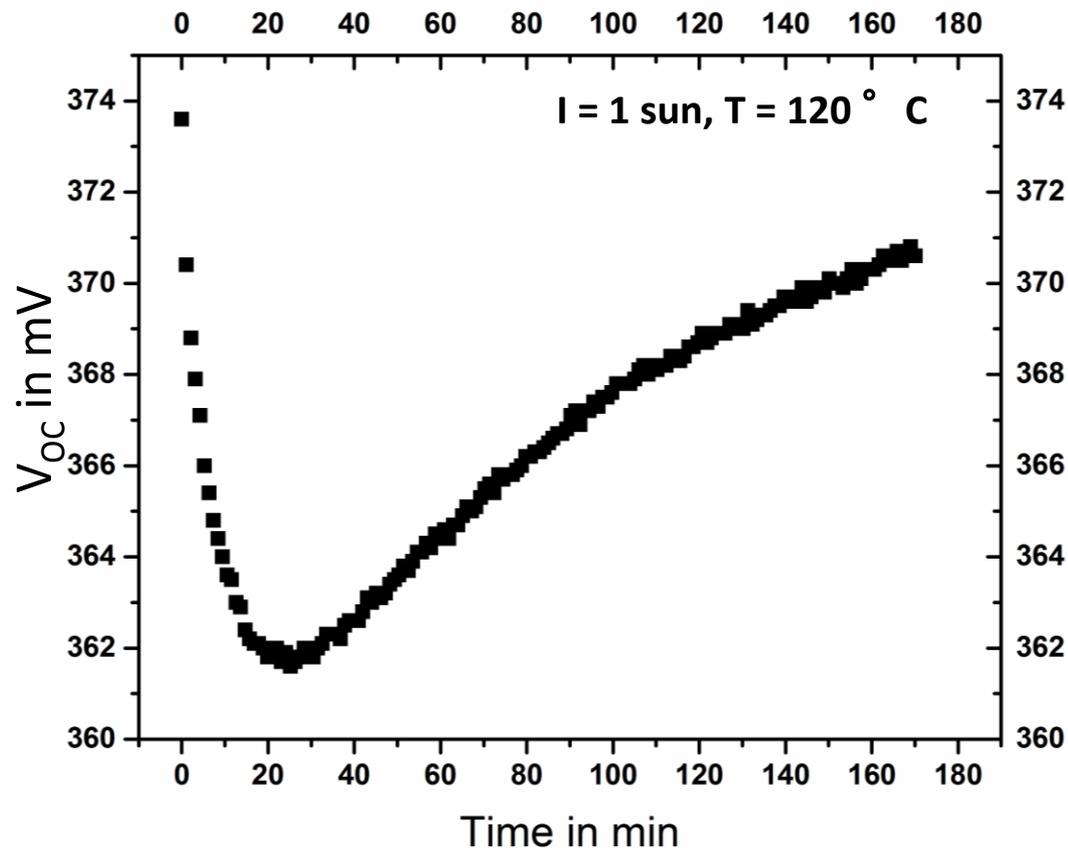


LID Scope

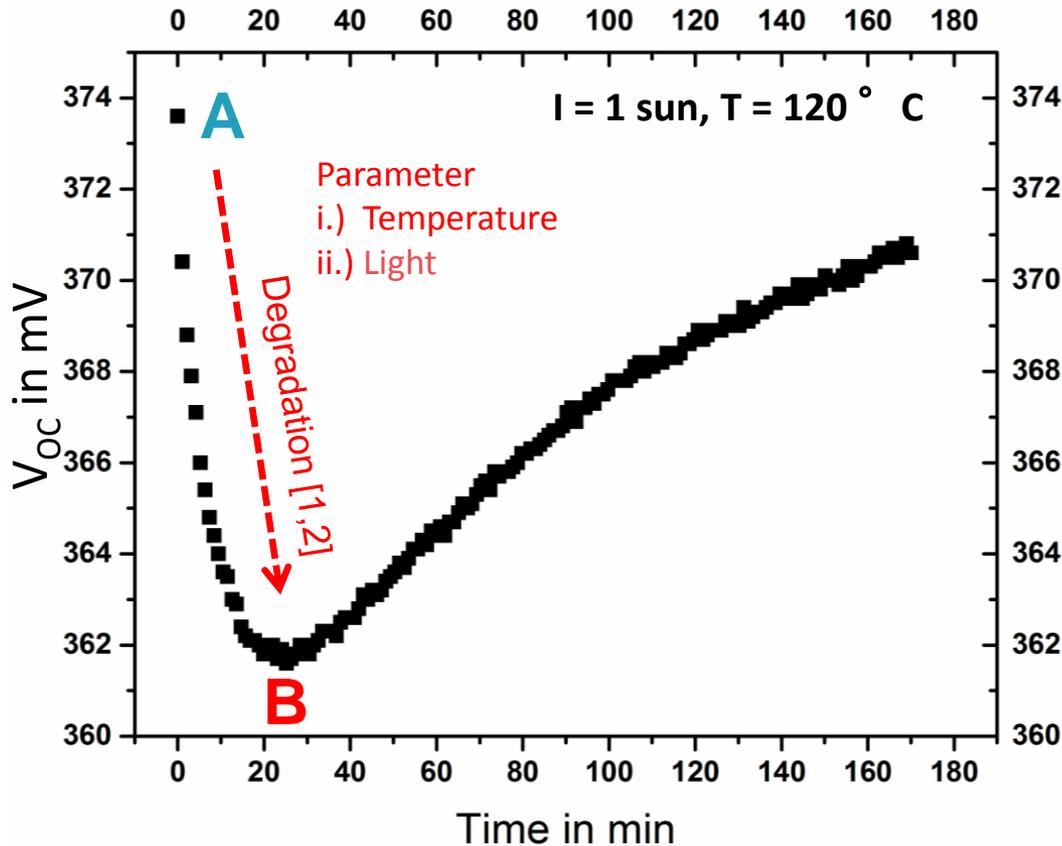
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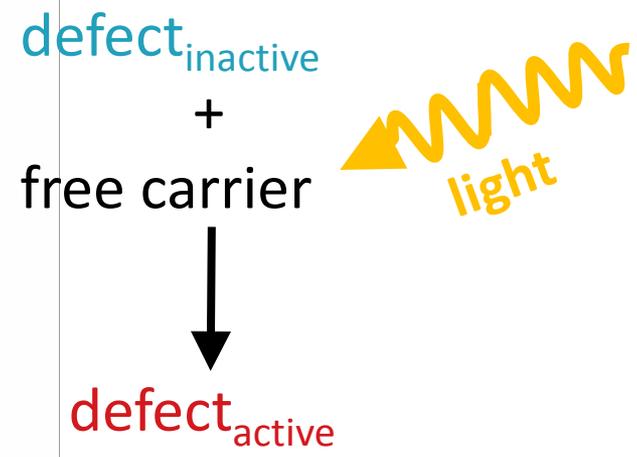
# The Degradation-Regeneration Cycle



# Degradation

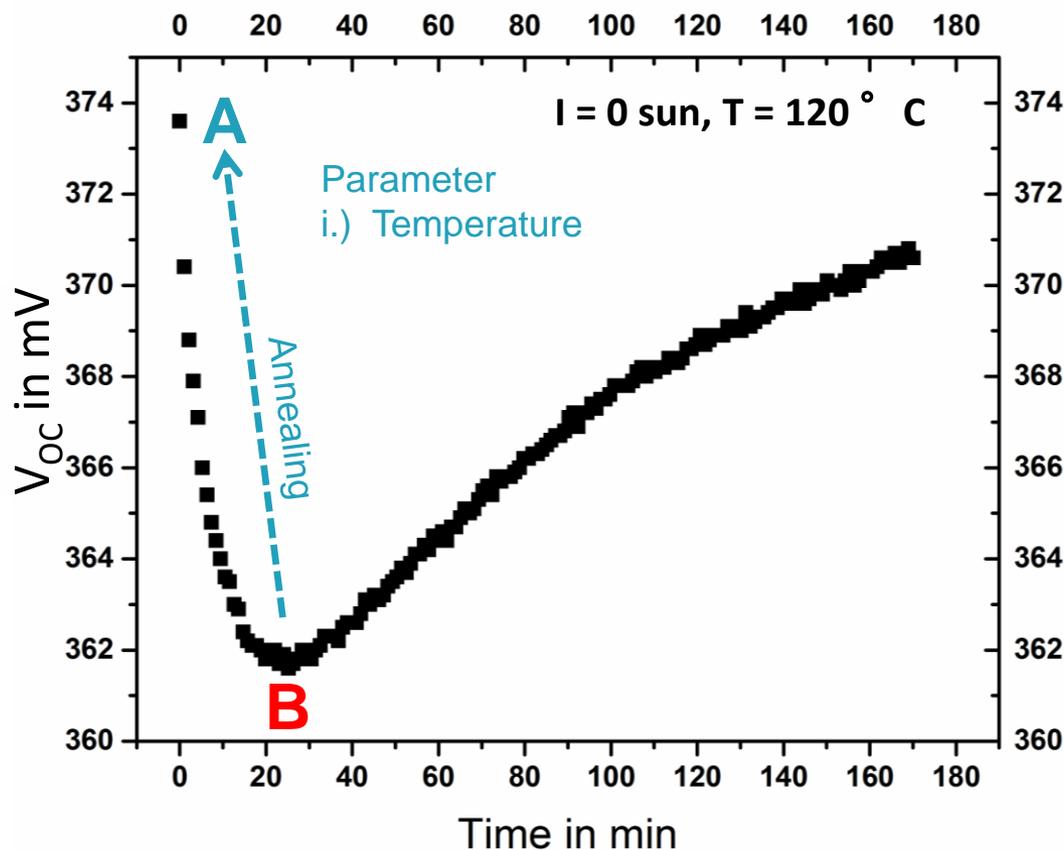


**Degradation:**  
Defect formation  
→  $\tau$  decreases

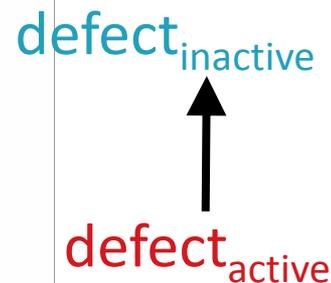


[1] Schmidt, J et. al., 3rd World Conference on Photovoltaic Energy Conversion, Osaka, Japan, (2003)  
 [2] V. V. Voronkov and R. Falster Journal of Applied Physics 107, 053509 (2010);  
 [3] Herguth, A et. al. *Prog. Photovolt: Res. Appl.* 16 (2), S. 135–140, (2008)  
 [4] Münzer, K.A. 24th European PVSEC, Hamburg, Germany, (2009)  
 [5] Wilking, S. et. al., *J. Appl. Phys.* 113 (19), S. 194503, (2013)

# Annealing



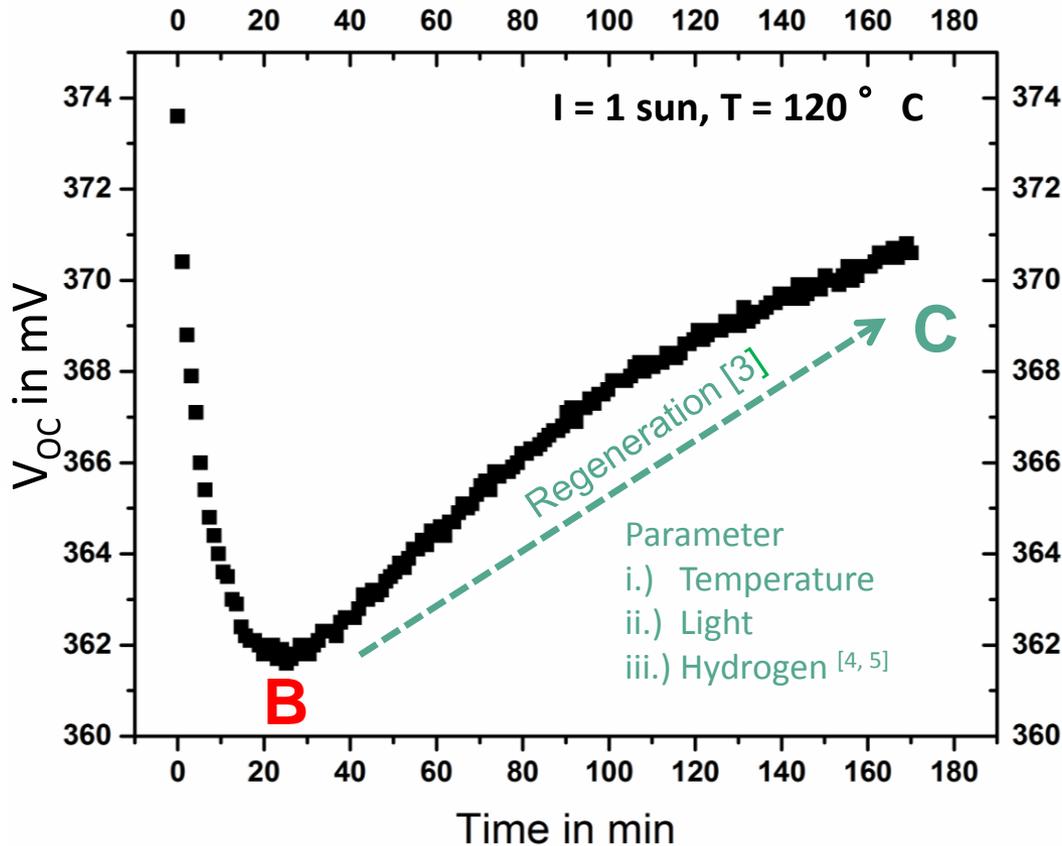
**Annealing:**  
 Defect dissociation  
 →  $\tau$  increases



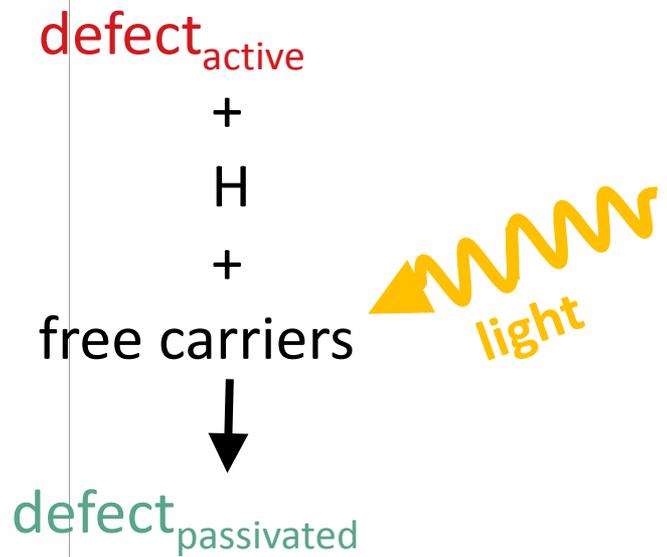
**Annealed state is unstable**  
 → will degrade again

[1] Schmidt, J et. al., 3rd World Conference on Photovoltaic Energy Conversion, Osaka, Japan, (2003)  
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# Regeneration Cycle



**Regeneration:**  
 Defects become inactive  
 (passivated-likely by H)  
 $\rightarrow \tau$  increases

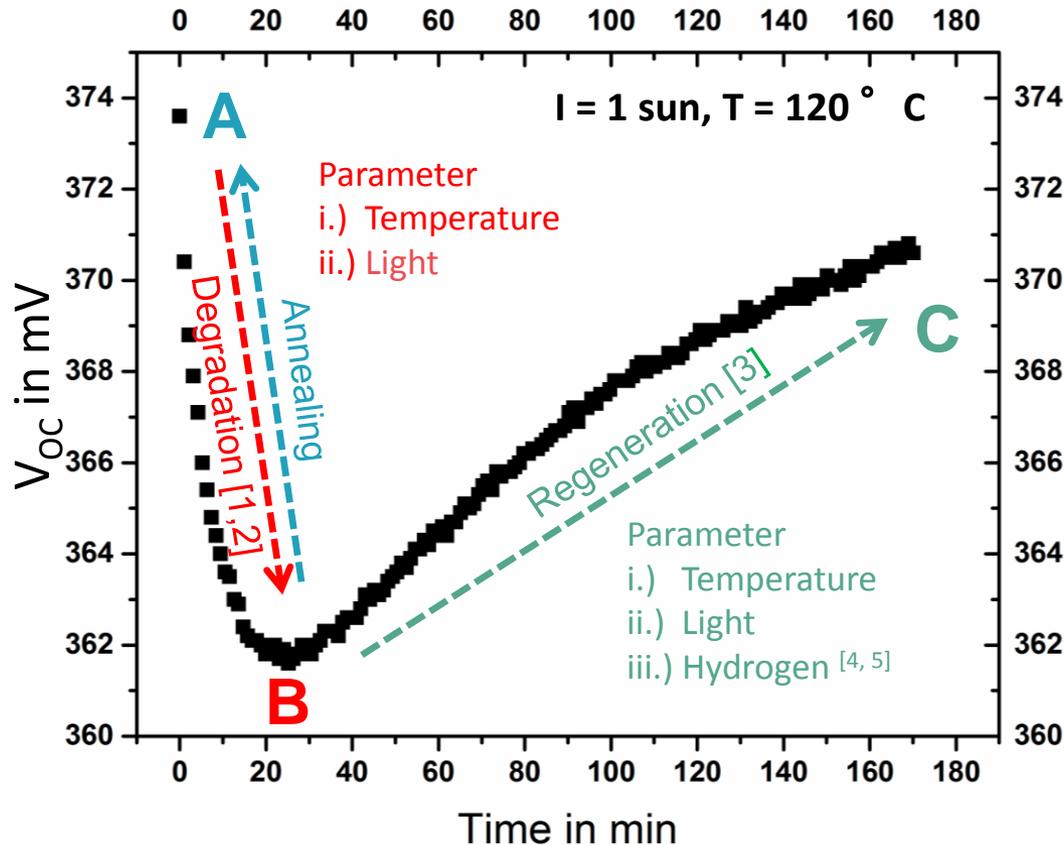


Regeneration  $\rightarrow$  LID-free cells

[3] Herguth, A et. al. *Prog. Photovolt: Res. Appl.* 16 (2), S. 135–140, (2008)  
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# The Degradation-Regeneration Cycle



## Degradation:

Defect formation  
 $\rightarrow \tau$  decreases

## Annealing:

Defect dissociation  
 $\rightarrow \tau$  increases

## Regeneration:

Defects become inactive  
 (passivated-likely by H)  
 $\rightarrow \tau$  increases

**Processes take place simultaneously!**

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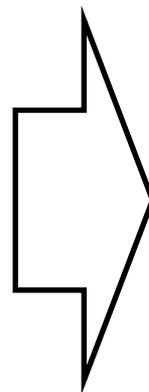
# LID Scope

**Electrically induced defect formation for best reproducibility**

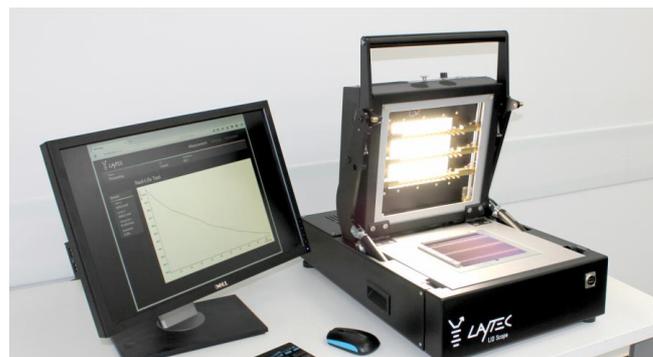
**In-situ VOC monitoring for reliable tracking of LID**

**Low irradiance for maximum sensitivity for LID-susceptibility**

**High temperature for fast LID-test**



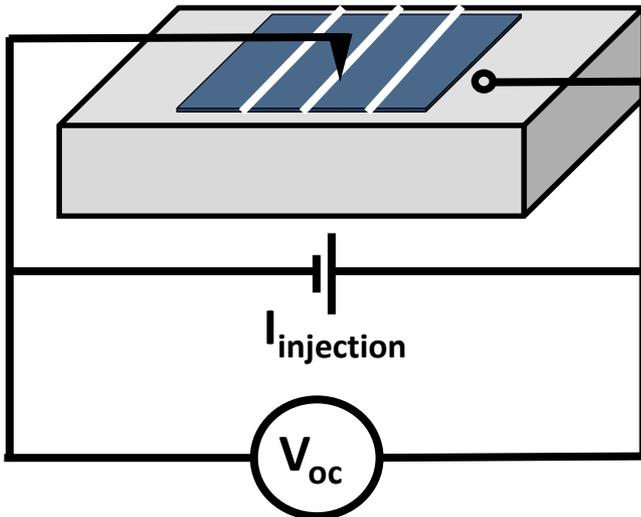
**LID Scope:  
reliable, reproducible,  
fast LID testing**



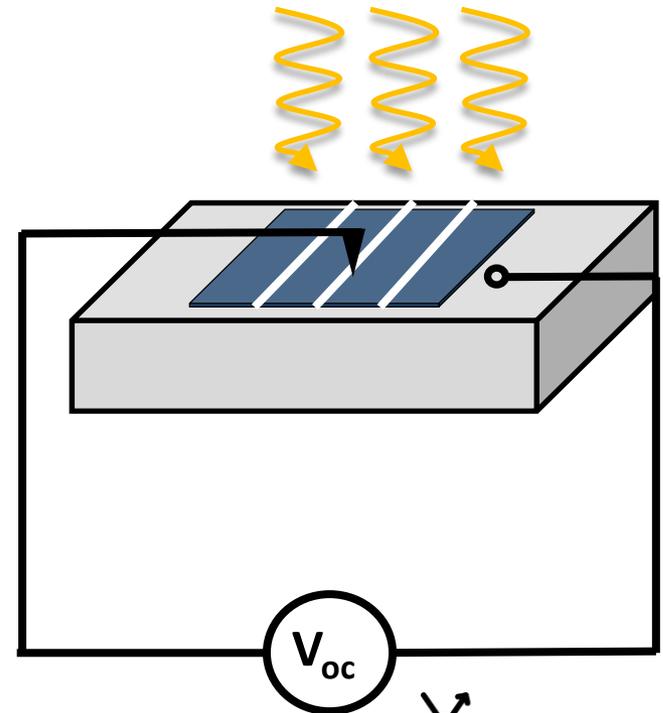
# LID Scope: Electrically induced defect formation for best reproducibility

defect<sub>inactive</sub> + free carrier  $\longrightarrow$  defect<sub>active</sub>

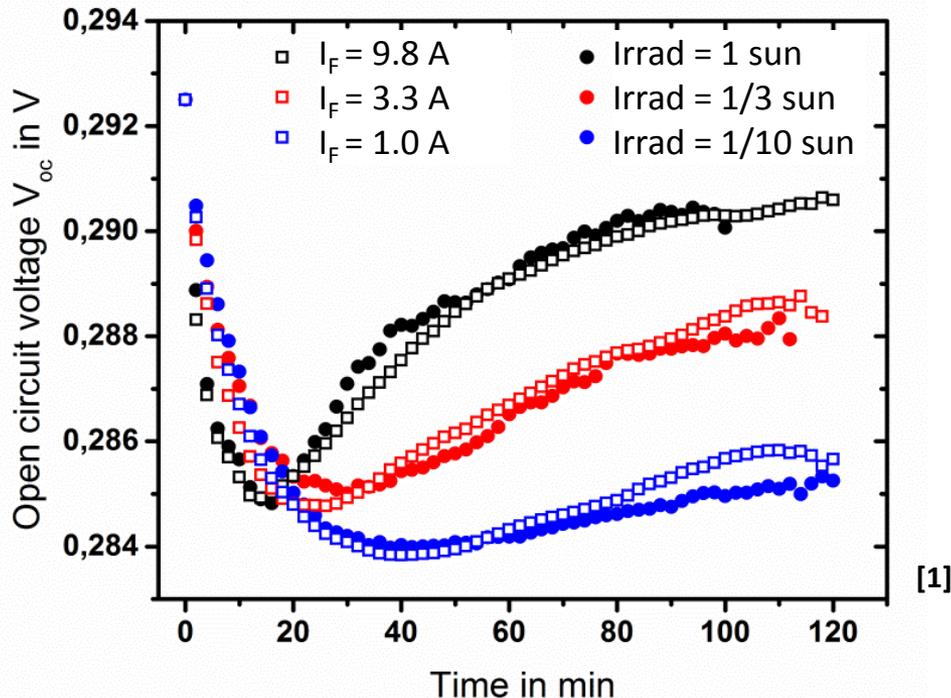
## Electrically induced LID



## Light induced LID



# LID Scope: Electrically induced defect formation for best reproducibility

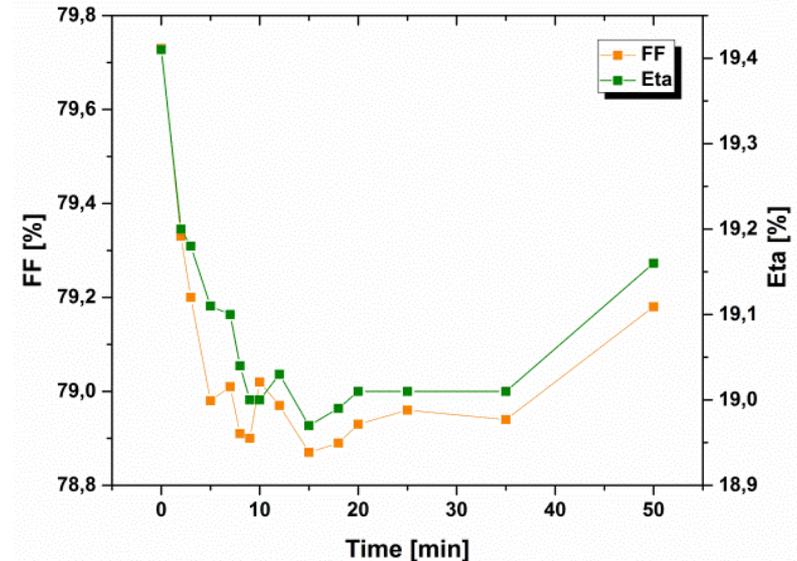
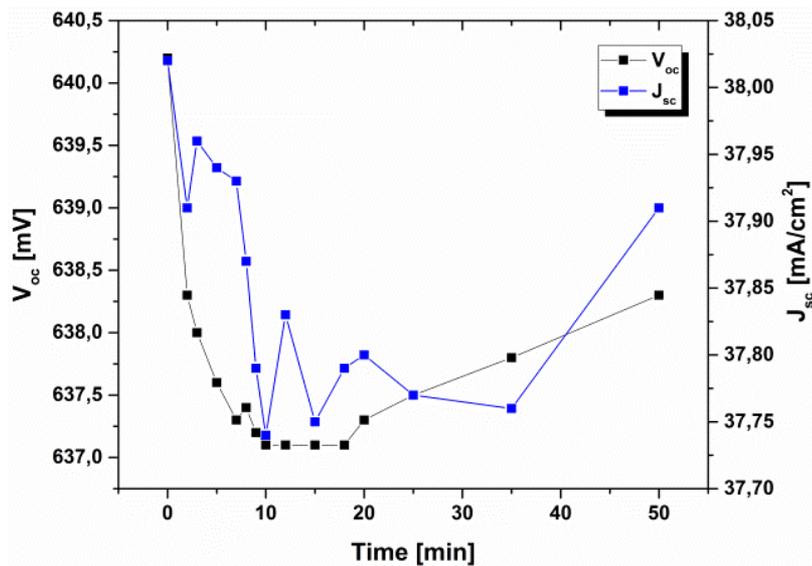


- Same injection conditions:  
 $I_{sc} = I_{Forward}$
- Small deviations due to different contents of B, O, H
- Electrical carrier injection is
  - Easier to control
  - More robust
  - Low maintenance

[1] M. Gläser und D. Lausch, *Energy Procedia*, Bd. 77, pp. 592-598, 2015.

**Light and electrically induced degradation identical.**  
**→ Confirmation: LID is driven by carrier injection.**

# LID Scope: $V_{OC}$ for reliable tracking of LID

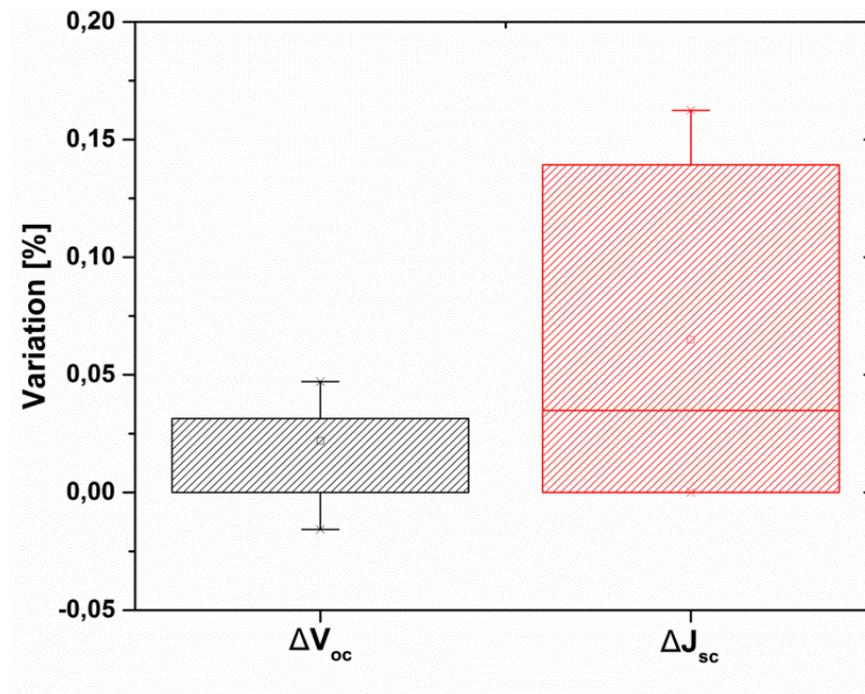


Cell type: p-type Cz Al-BSF cell  
 Degradation condition: 140 °C, 1 sun

**All electrical cell parameters suffer from LID.**

## LID Scope: $V_{OC}$ for reliable tracking of LID

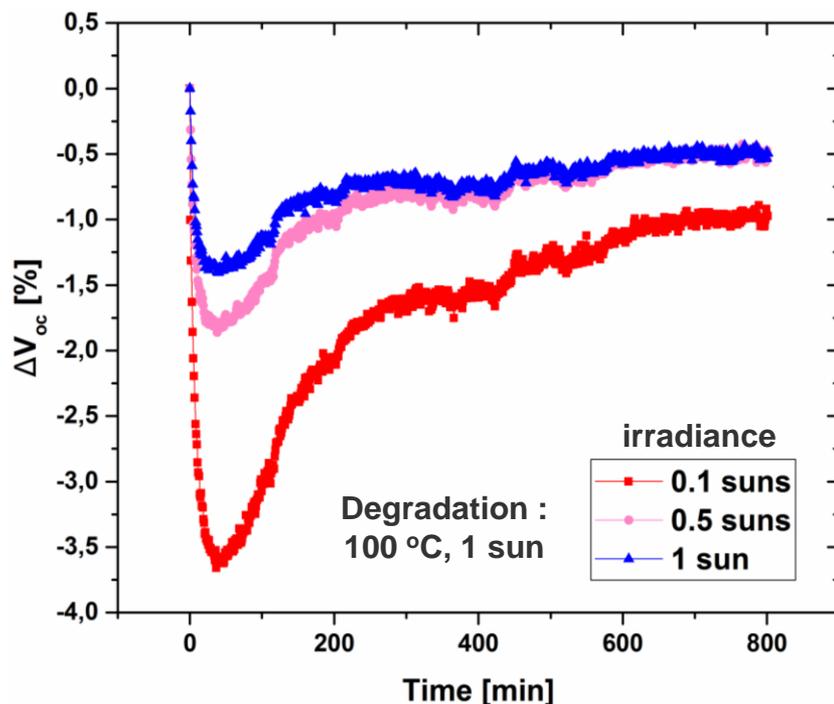
- Repeatability test
- Large variation of  $I_{SC}$



$V_{OC}$  measurement is the most reliable for tracking LID.

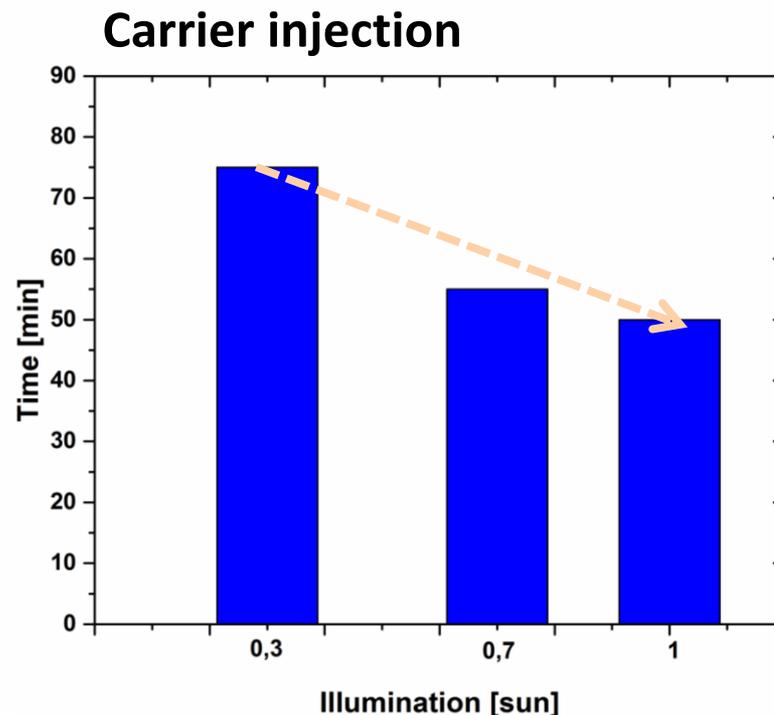
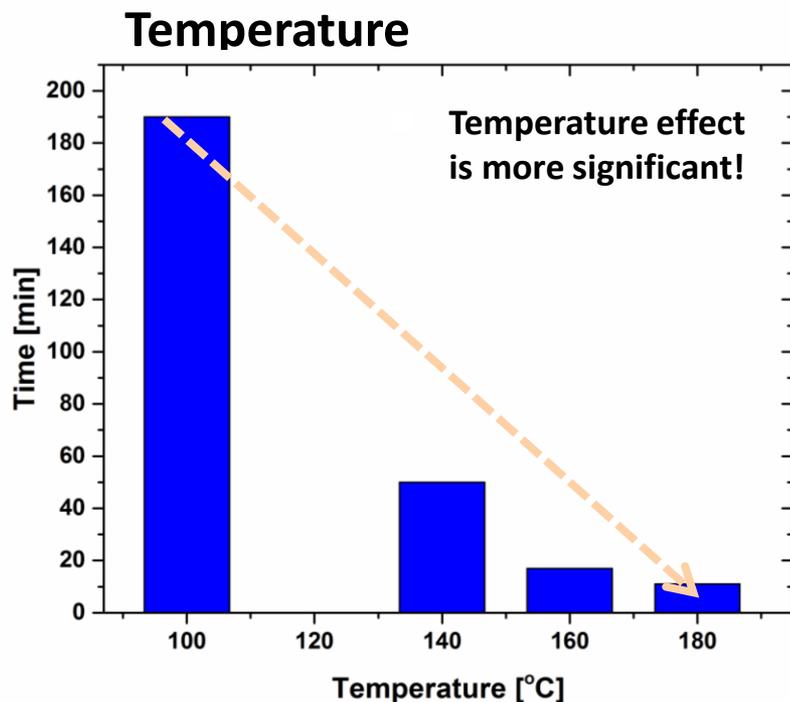
## LID Scope: Low irradiance for maximum sensitivity

- Defects are saturated by high carrier density



Sensitivity for LID-susceptibility is enhanced by lower irradiance.

# LID Scope: High temperature for fast LID-test



**Reduction of test time by 98.5% (80 °C → 160 °C)**  
**High temperature facilitates accelerated test.**

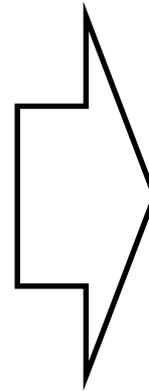
# LID Scope

**Electrically induced defect formation for best reproducibility**

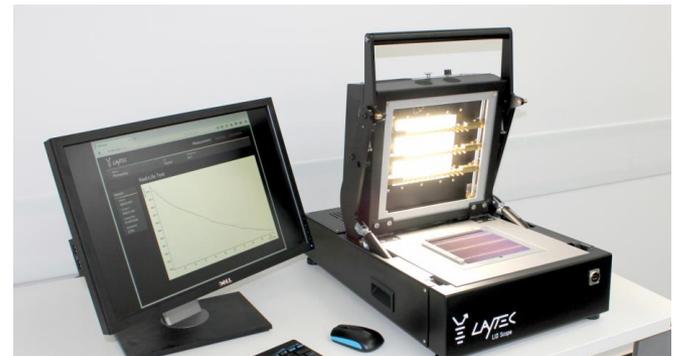
**In-situ VOC monitoring for reliable tracking of LID**

**Low irradiance for maximum sensitivity for LID-susceptibility**

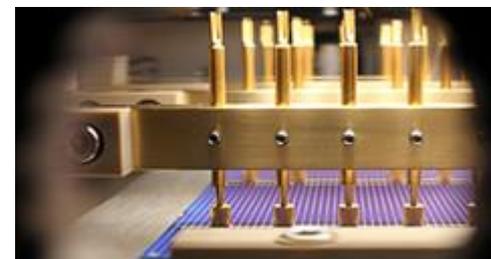
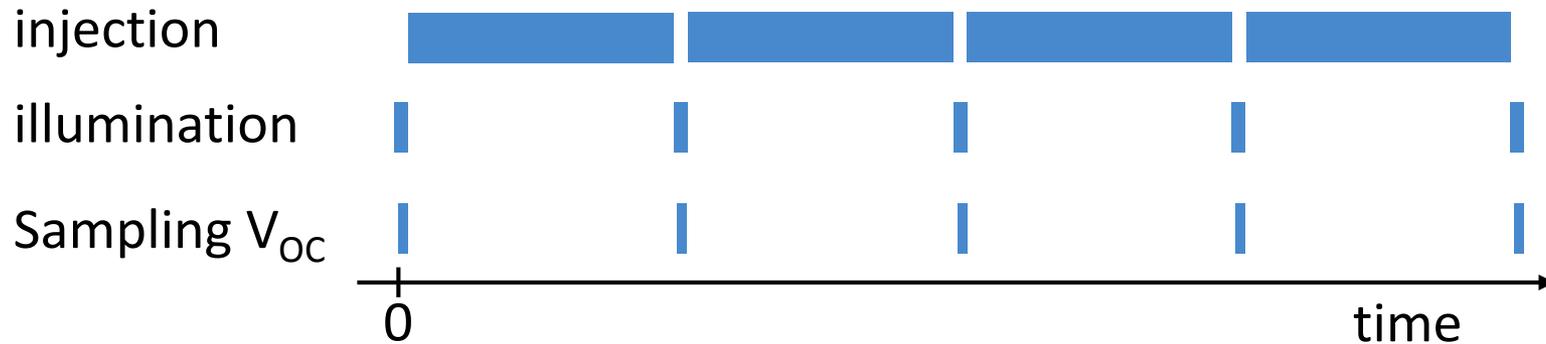
**High temperature for fast LID-test**



**LID Scope:  
reliable, reproducible,  
fast LID testing**

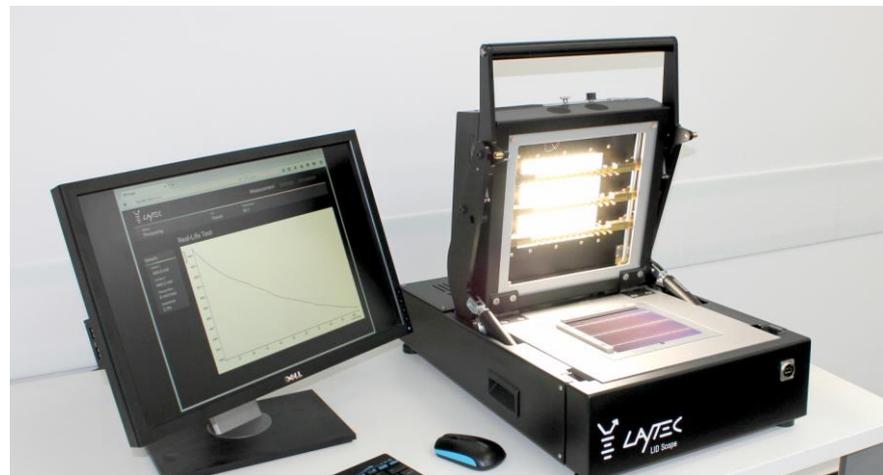


# LID Scope: Timing



## Features of LID Scope

- Test of solar cells without module construction → fast and cheap
- Free choice of parameters (see data sheet):
  - Temperature
  - Injection
  - Illumination for  $V_{OC}$  sampling
  - Timing
  - Termination conditions
- Suitable for process control
  - simplified mode for operators
  - direct results



# LID Scope: Application examples

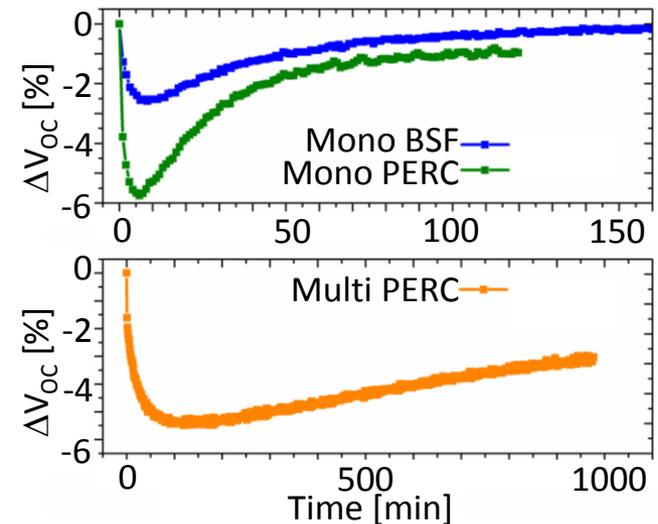
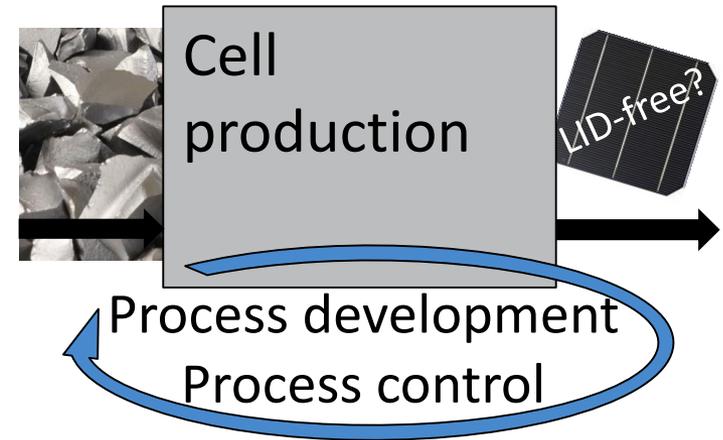
Assessment of regeneration process

Different cell technologies

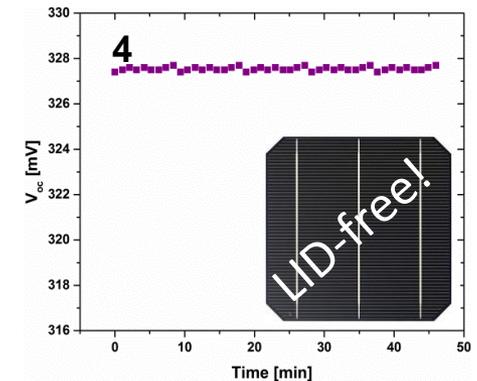
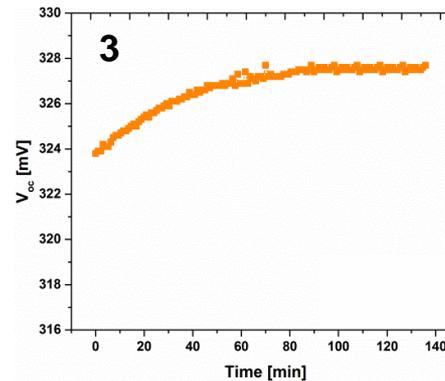
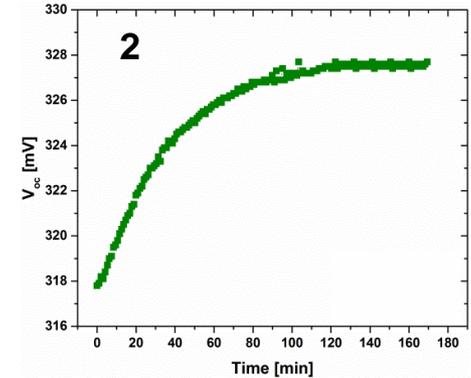
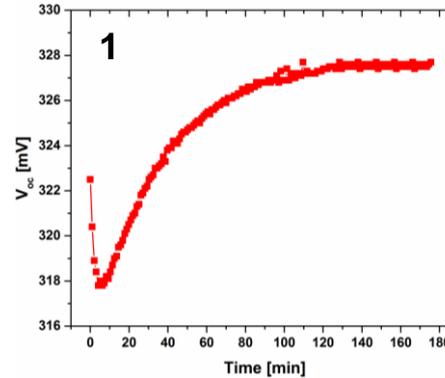
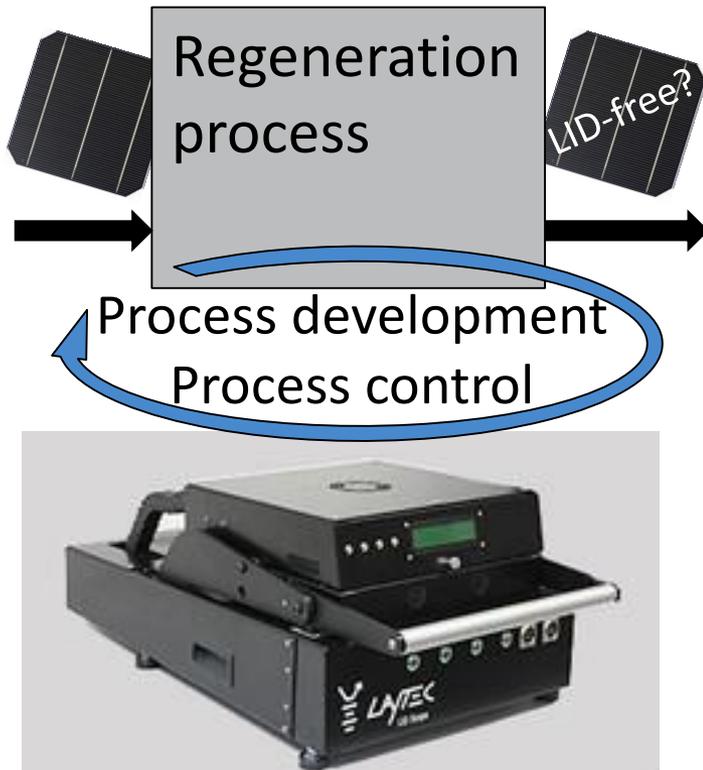
LID test of mini module

Quick Test vs. Field Conditions

Any more ideas? Try LID Scope at Fraunhofer CSP.



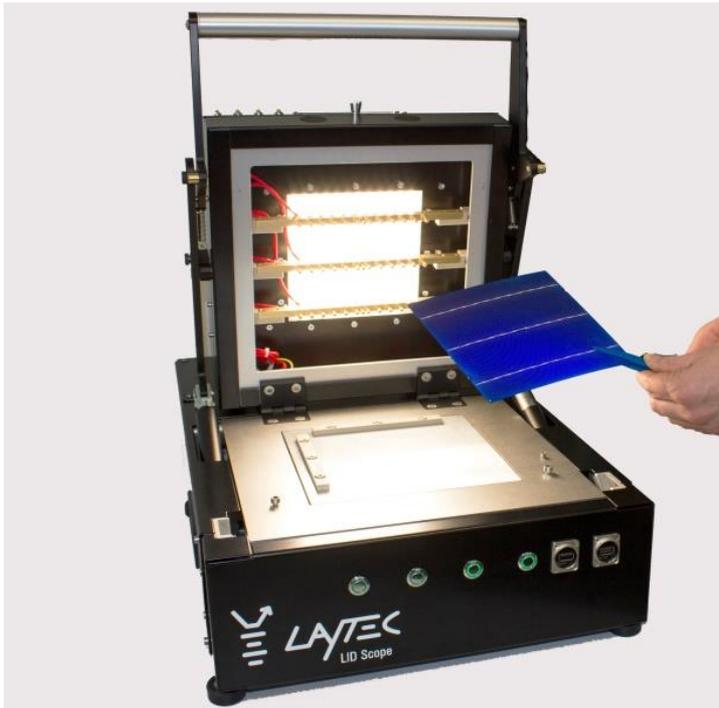
# Assessment of regeneration process



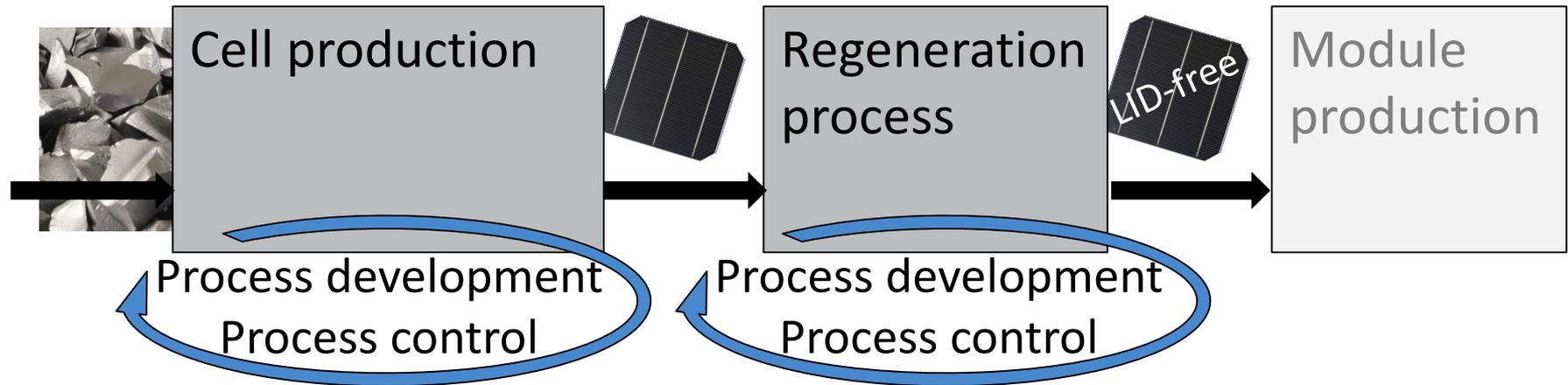
LID Scope facilitates development and control of regeneration processes.

## SEMI Standard (draft)

- **Scope:** Test method for LID-susceptibility of solar cells
- Hardware setup  $\triangleq$  LID Scope



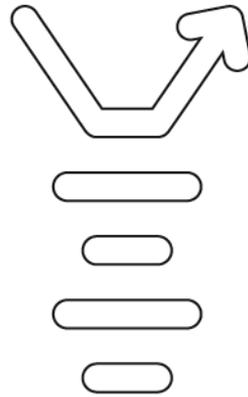
# Summary



- **LID Scope: reliable, reproducible, fast LID testing**
- **Essential for producing LID-free cells**
- **SEMI standard under preparation**



# Knowledge is key



[www.laytec.de](http://www.laytec.de)