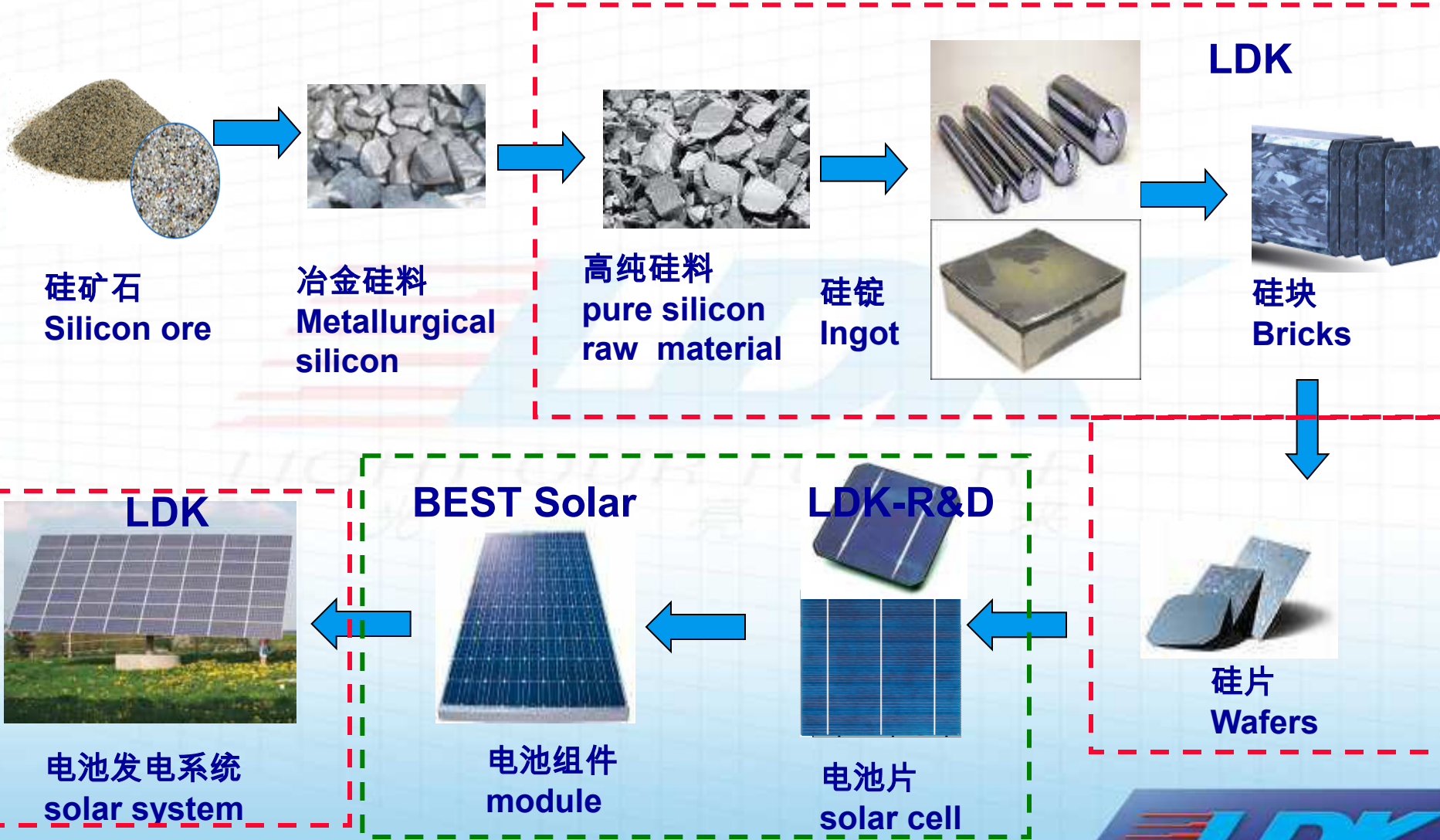


Analysis Methods and Instruments for the Production of Polysilicon Material and Crystalline Silicon Wafers



**Yuepeng Wan, Dr. –Ing.
CTO, LDK Solar Co. LTD.
07/30/2009, Tempe, AZ**

PV production chain for c-Si cells



About LDK Solar Co. LTD.

- Plant location: Xinyu, Jiangxi, PR. China
- Employee: 15000
- 2007 Sales: 0.5 billion US\$
- 2008 Sales: about 1.6 billion US\$
- 2008 capacity: 1.4 GW
- Products: multi- and mono-crystalline wafers, polysilicon, PV systems.
- Certificate: ISO9001-2000
- NYSE listed June 2007



Xinyu City, Jiangxi Province

Inspection/Analysis Center in LDK Solar

The PV inspection/analysis center of LDK consists of the following labs :

- Wafer/solar cell Analysis Lab
- Chemical Analysis Lab
- GDMS/Low T-FTIR Lab
- ICP-MS Lab



The LDK inspection/analysis center is providing services to the PV industry and research institutions.

<http://iac.ldksolar.com>

Inspection/analysis for polysilicon production

- To check the quality of TCS and virgin polysilicon.
- To check the effect of different processes such as purification, deposition and so on.
- To check if there's any contamination happened in the pipe systems.



Inspection/analysis for wafers/cells

- Physical characteristics analysis
- Appearance/edge defects inspection
- Bulk crystal defects analysis
- The carbon/oxygen content analysis
- Failure analysis of crystalline solar cells



Trace elements in MG silicon and unpurified TCS

➤ ICP-OES

Suitable for both UMG silicon
and TCS

DL: <6N



Advantage: it is suitable for both solid and liquid samples. And it is more suitable for quantitative analysis.

Disadvantage: the sampling procedure is complicated.

C/O content measurement in low grade silicon

Carbon analyzer

- /// Advantage: it is suitable for solid and convenient for use.
- /// Disadvantage: The detection limit is 4ppmw, which is not good enough of high purity silicon.



C/O content measurement in low grade silicon

Oxygen analyzer

- /// Advantage: it is suitable for solid and convenient for use.
- /// Disadvantage: The detection limit is 2ppmw, which is not good enough of high purity silicon.



Trance elements for Virgin poly/high purity TCS

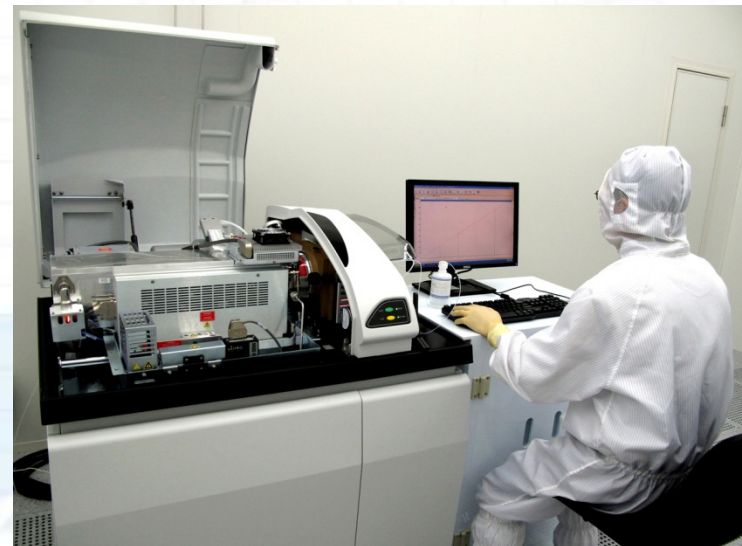
➤ ICP-MS

Suitable for virgin silicon and purified TCS.

DL ~9N

Advantage: it is suitable for both solid and liquid sample. And it is quantitative inspection technology.

Disadvantage: the treating procedure is very complicate.



A fast analysis tool for SoG silicon (6N)

GDMS (Glow-discharge Mass Spectrometer)

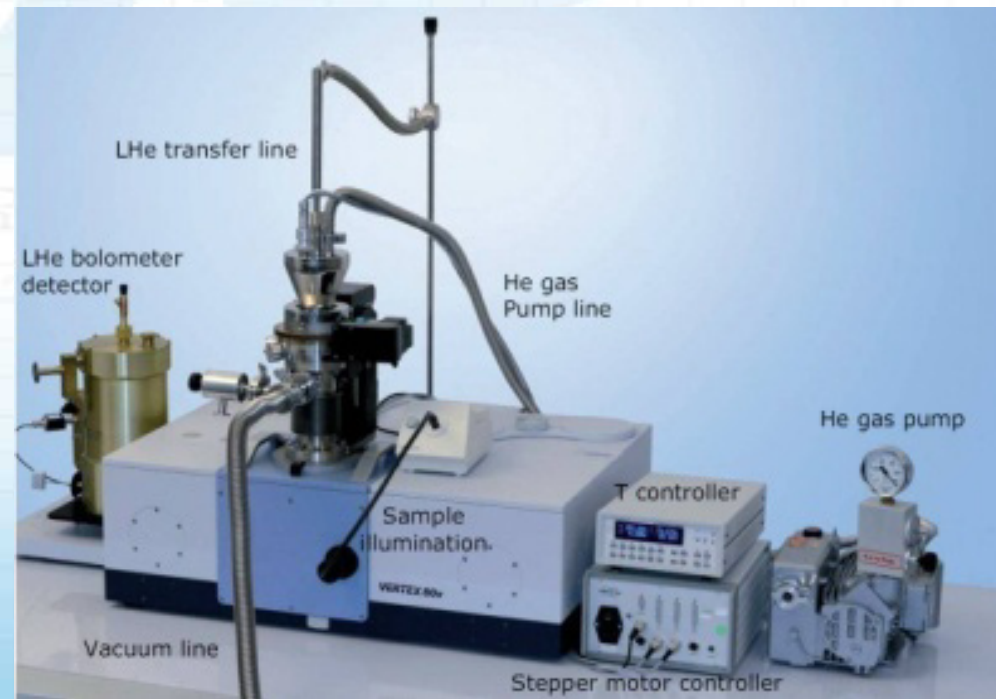
- /// Advantage: easy to use, quick results, full range of elements.
- /// Disadvantage: only solid samples, semi-quantitative.



Low T-FTIR inspection for virgin polysilicon

Low Temperature FTIR

- DL of C/O is 10 ppba when sample is in 77K environment.
- DL of B/P is 30ppta when sample is below 8K.



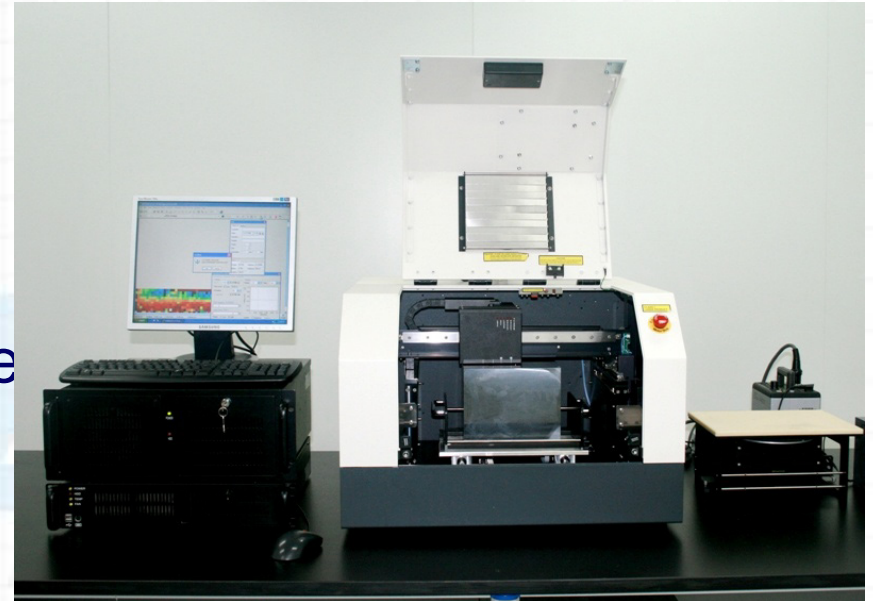
Physical characteristics of silicon wafers

Resistivity Inspection

- Four-Point Resistivity tester
- Eddy current Resistivity tester
(contactless technology)

Minority Carrier Lifetime test

- Microwave photo conducted degradation (u-PCD) life time tester



Appearance and defects inspection

➤ Optical microscope

Magnification factor: 100-1000

➤ SEM/EDX

Magnification factor: 5-300000

EDX could be useful to study the component of the uncertain material/stain on wafer surfaces



The concentration of C/O in silicon wafers

➤ FTIR

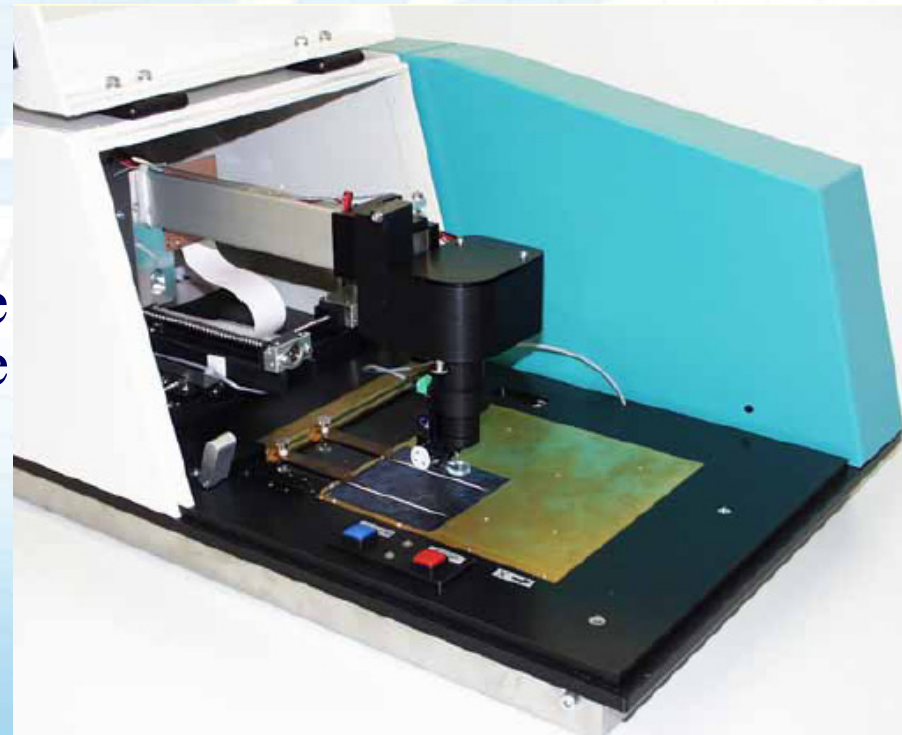
The detection limitation of FTIR is about 0.4ppma.

Mapping function is done by attached device



Solar cell failure analysis (CoRReScan)

- /// **LBIC**: Light beam induced current mapping
To locate low efficiency area of whole cell
- /// **Voc Scan**: To locate low open voltage area of
whole cell
- /// **Shunt Scan**: To locate shunting
area of whole cell
- /// **Series resistance Scan**: To locate
high contact resistance area of the
whole cell

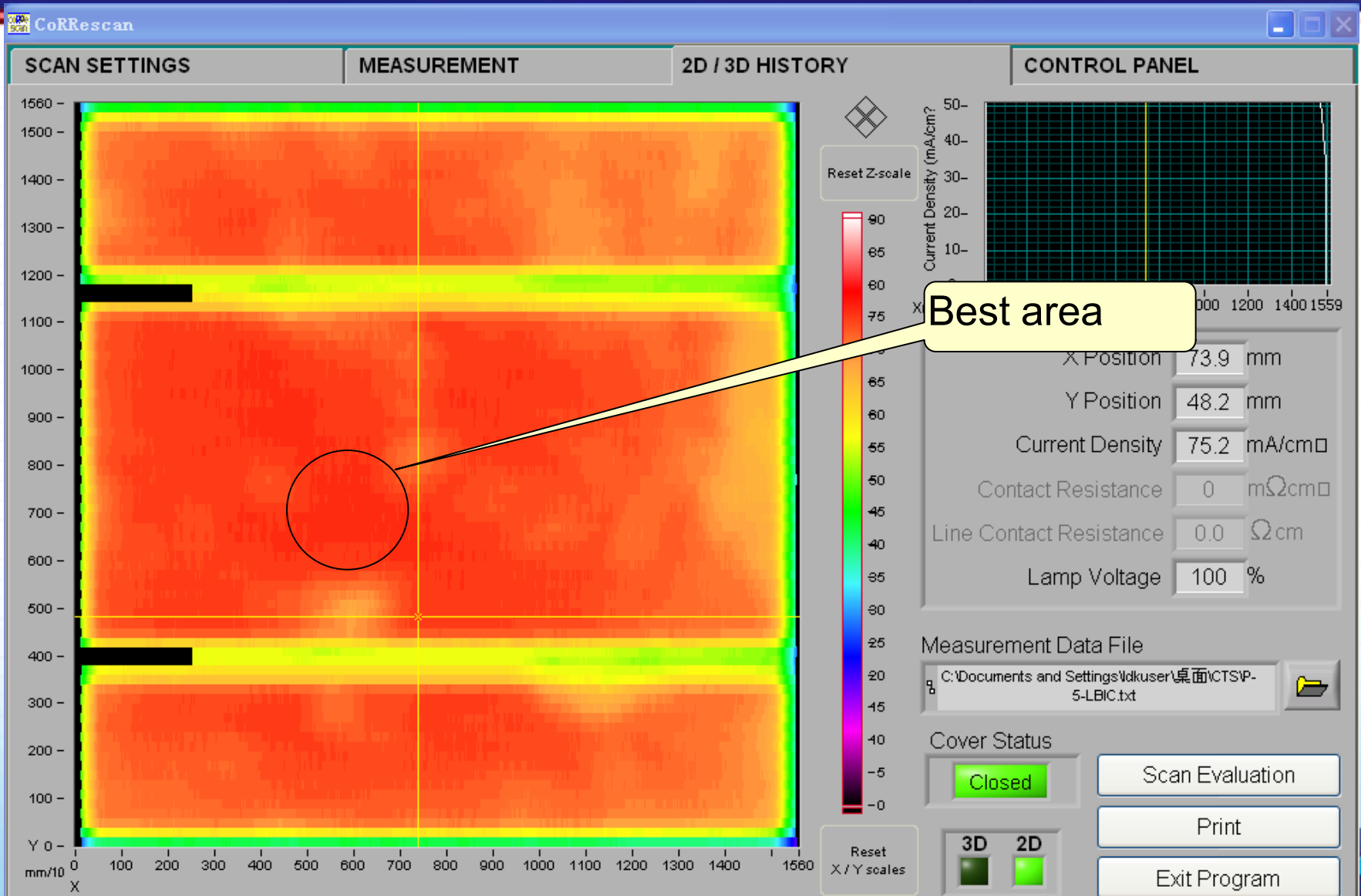


Solar cell failure analysis: -IQE/EQE/Reflectivity

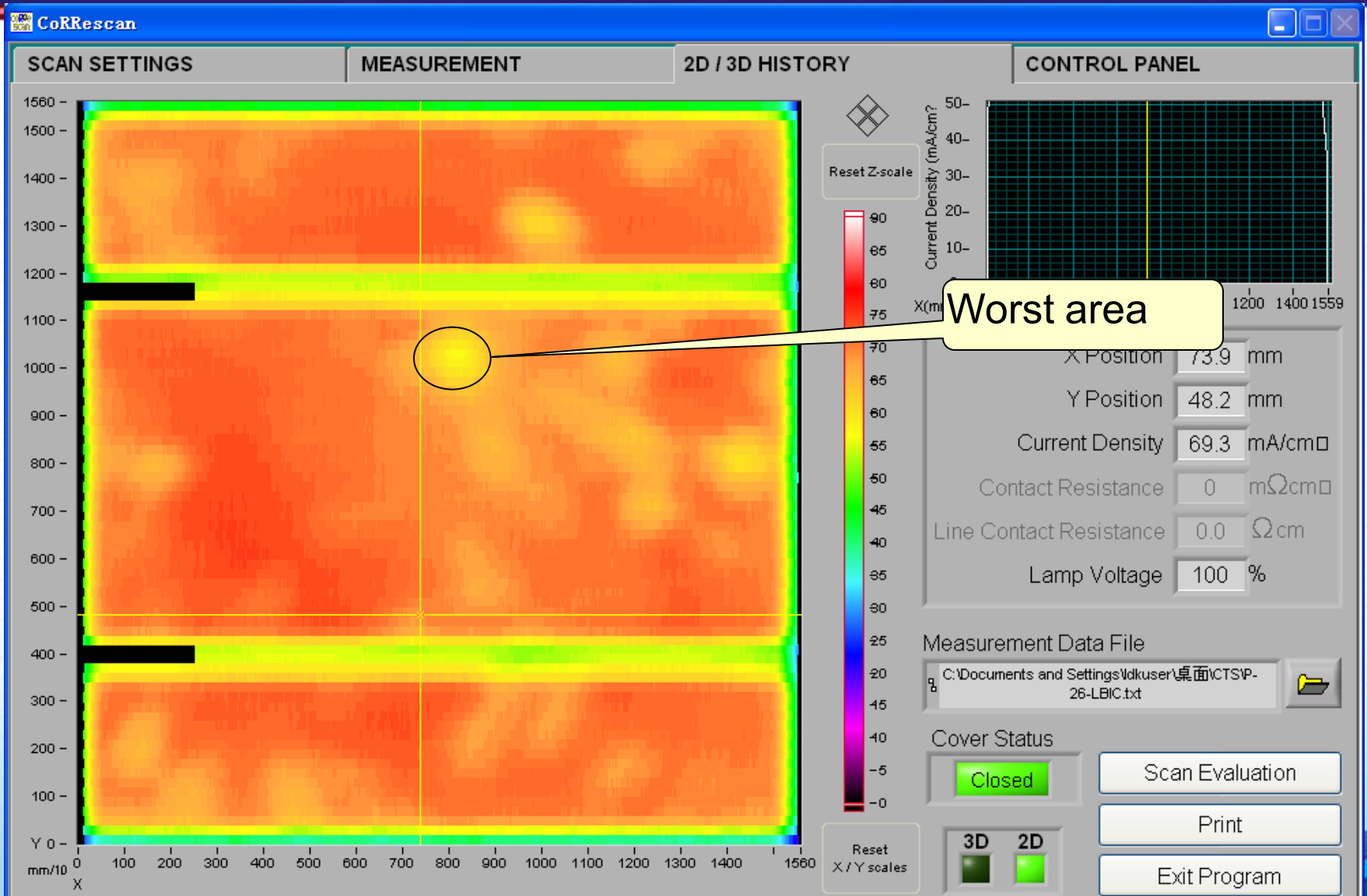
- IQE-internal quantum efficiency inspection
- EQE-external quantum efficiency inspection
- Reflectivity inspection of textured wafer/solar cell



Application example 1: —low efficiency analysis



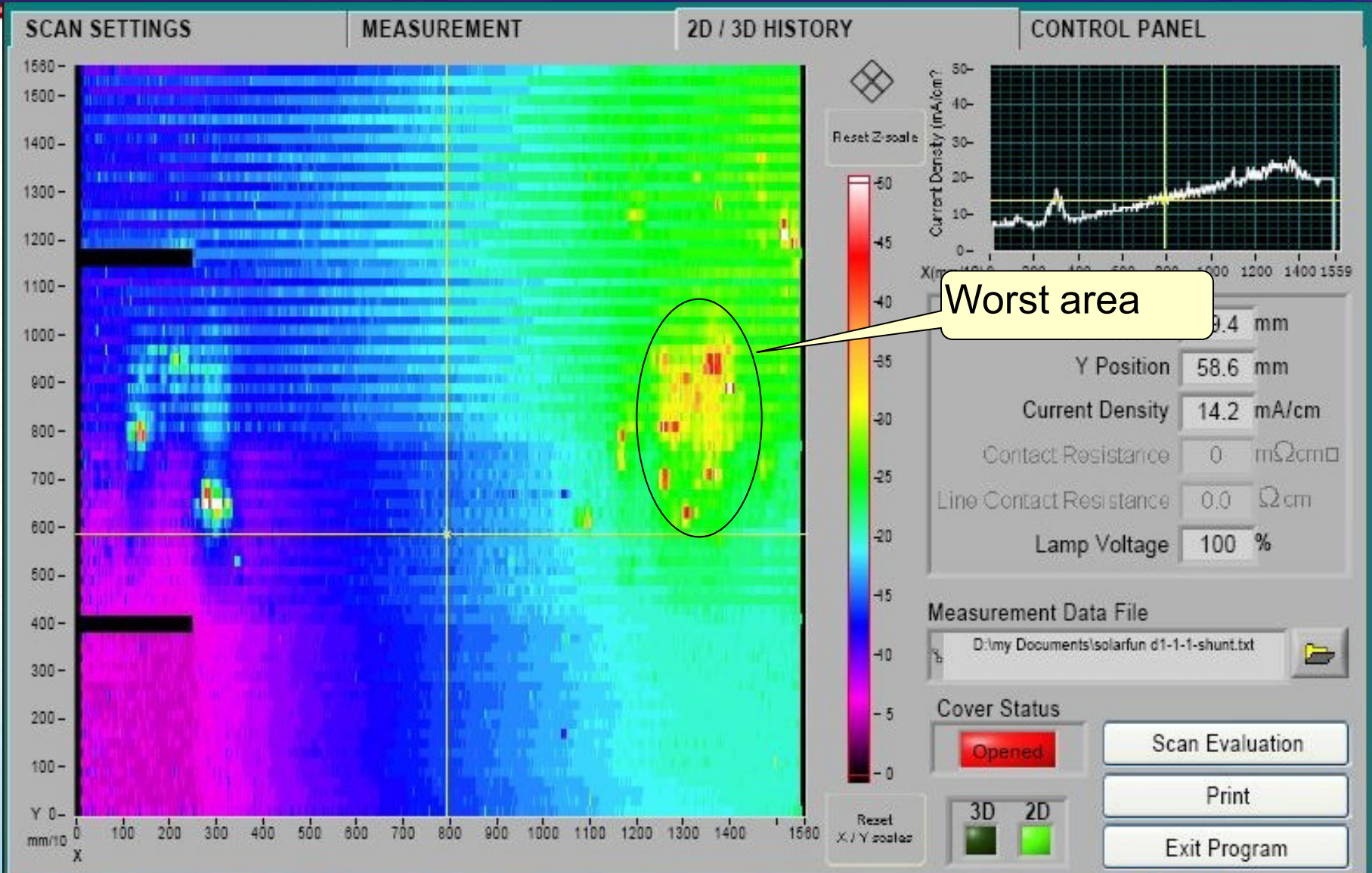
Application example 1: —low efficiency analysis



Application example 1: —low efficiency analysis

Analyte	Mass	Best area	Worst area
Na	23	148.957	751.647
Mg	24	75.36	159.533
Al	27	287.218	621.468
K	39	62.216	93.124
Ca	40	287.449	825.601
Ti	50	-22.826	15.313
V	51	-45.166	-45.22
Cr	52	2.243	26.024
Mn	55	-21.228	-18.029
Fe	56	72.713	163.686
Ni	58	48.305	79.072
Co	59	74.222	72.976
Cu	63	42.884	61.484
Zn	64	23.754	42.493
Cu	65	3.545	15.279
Zr	90	-8.876	-8.167
Nb	93	-5.15	-4.24
Mo	95	13.729	14.365
Mo	98	-3.693	-3.872
In	115	-20.897	-20.355

Application example 2: —shunting analysis

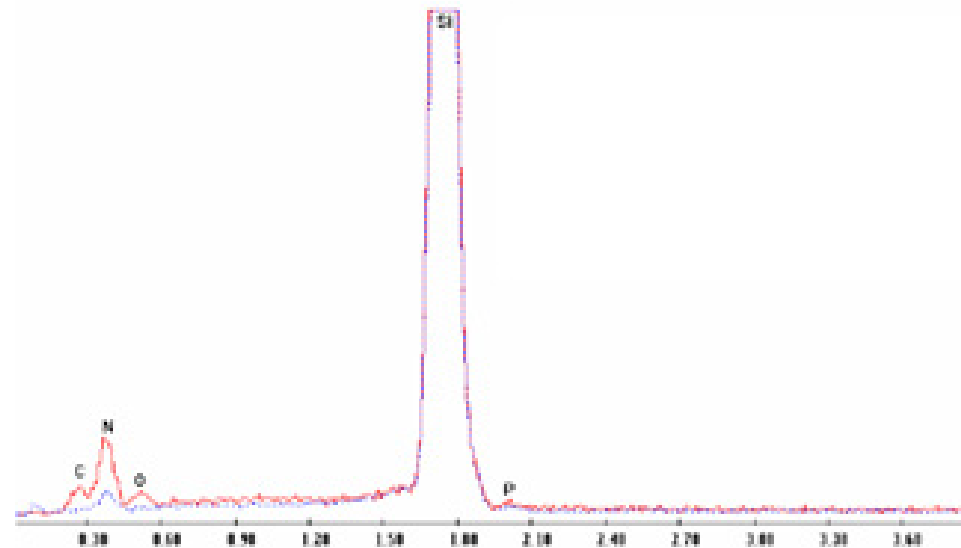
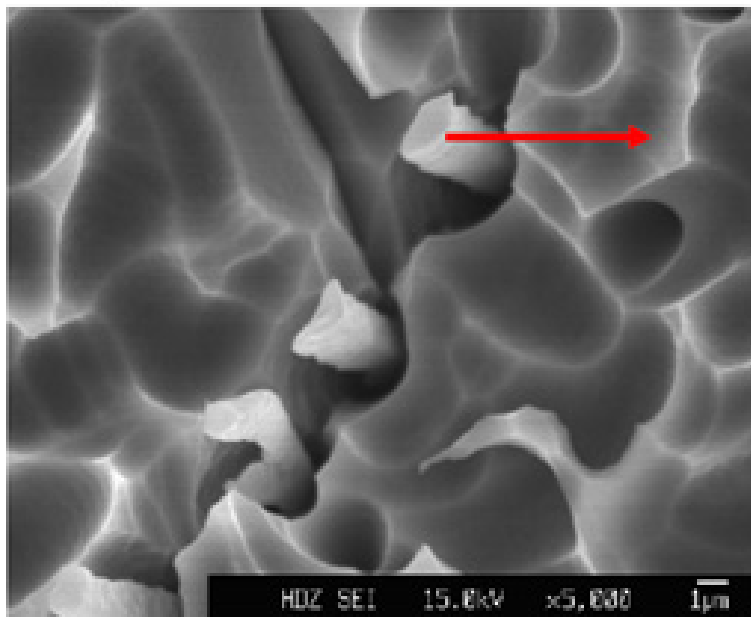


Application example 2: —shunting analysis

- /// **Step 1. Shunt Scan:** locate the shunting area.
- /// **Step 2. SEM:** showing the microstructure of the shunting area.
- /// **Step 3. EDX:** analysis the content of the micro-sticks, and it shows high C/N.

Results:

SiC crystals in the grain boundary are the causes of the shunting



Thanks for your attention!



Crystal Production in LDK