

Progress on e-Modules Research and Production

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OUTLINE

Abstract

SoG-Si vs. conventional Si

Ingots growth and e-Wafers

e-Cells and reverse breakdown voltage

e-Modules performance

Summary

Selected projects of e-Module PV power plant

ABSTRACT

Low cost, high conversion efficiency and fast energy payback time are the key focusing directions for PV industry. Since Canadian Solar first introduced e-Modules that made from 100% low cost solar grade Si (SoG-Si) into PV market in the middle of 2008, great progresses in the production improvement have been achieved in the past two years. This presentation reports the results of an average e-cell conversion efficiency of 15.93%, an high yield of SoG-Si ingot growth and wafering comparable to conventional Si ingot growth and wafering, a less than 2% of light induced degradation and an average of 0.56% annual long term degradation for e-modules.

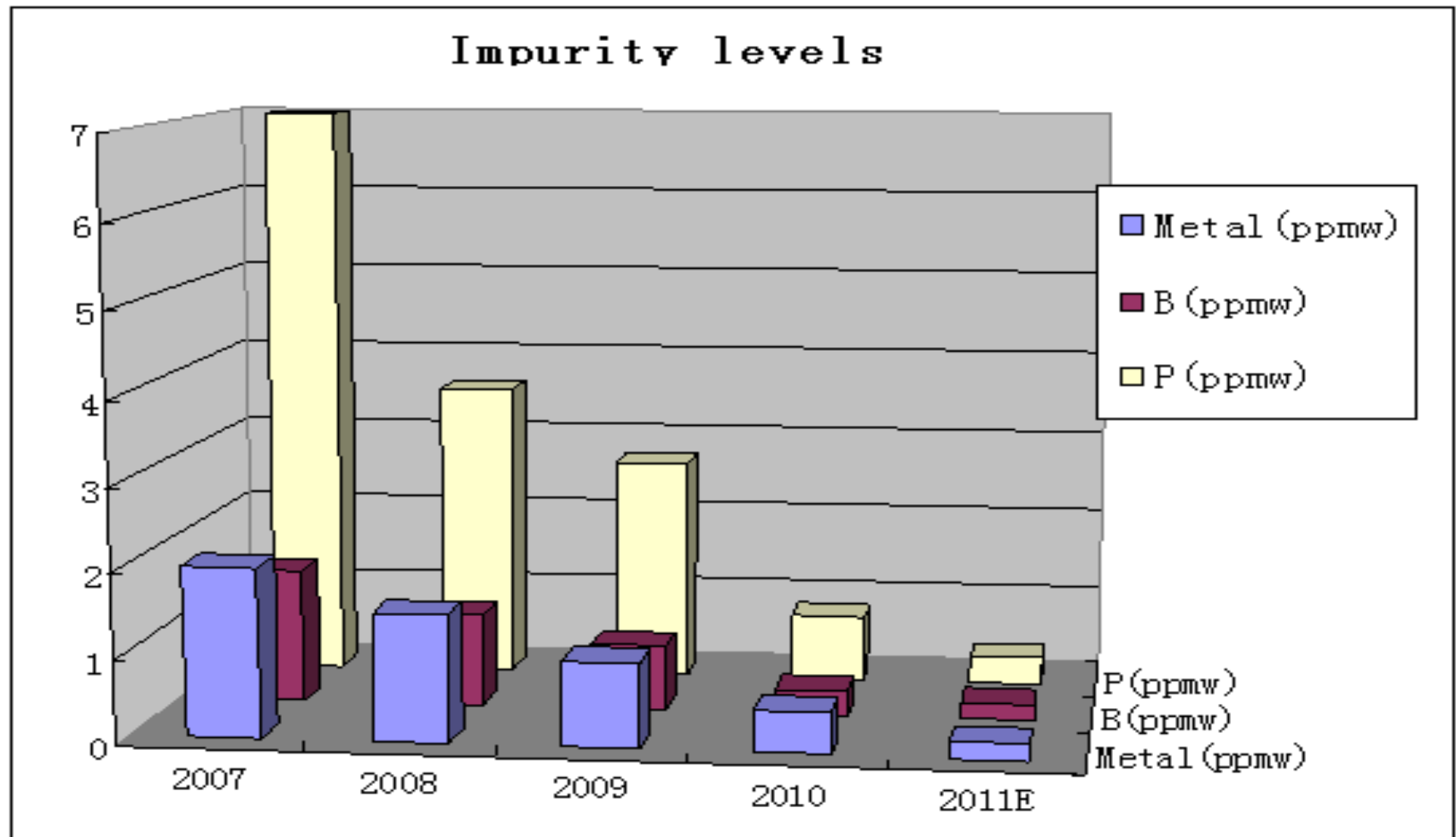
Solar Grade Si vs. Conventional Poly Si

	Conventional poly-Si	Solar grade Si
Energy consumption (KWh/kg)	80-200	10-20
Environmental impact	High	Very low
Impurity levels* of currently available commercial supply	1) 7N-8N; 2) 8N-9N; 3) better than 9N	~6N
Product cost (\$/kg)	25-50	15-25
Investment \$(USD)M/1000MT	~100	~15
Factory construction period	~2Years	<1Year
Typical multi-crystalline cell efficiency	15.5-16.5%	15-16%

Solar grade Si: Low cost, fast energy payback, environmentally friendly

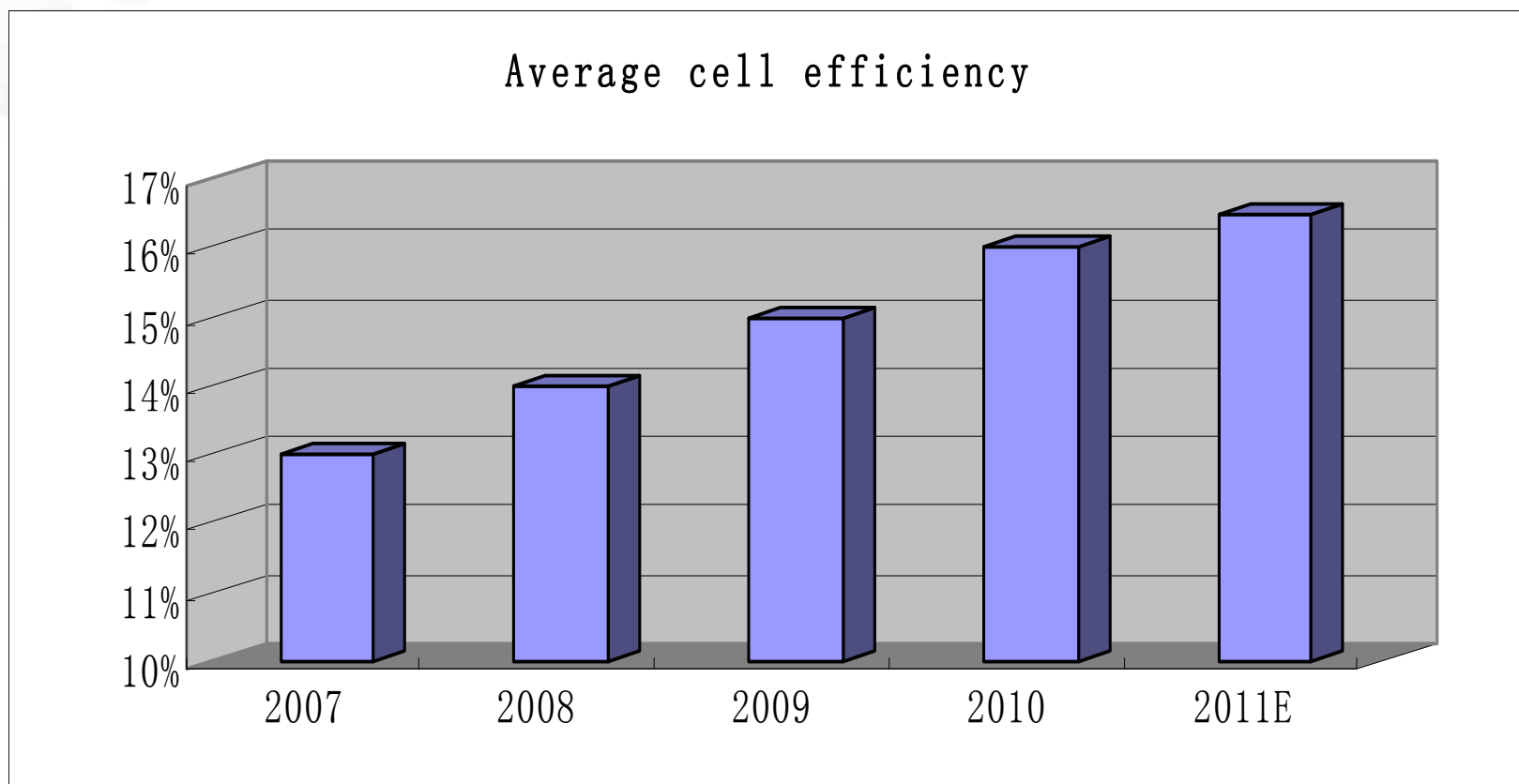
* Not including O and C

UMG/SoG Si Impurity level Footprint



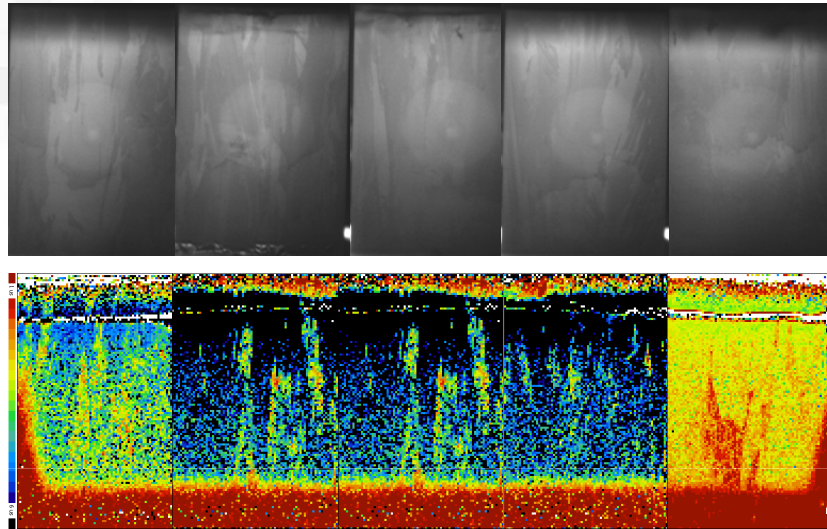
UMG-Si (5-6N) has improved into SoG-Si (better than 6N)

e-Cell Efficiency Footprint & Roadmap

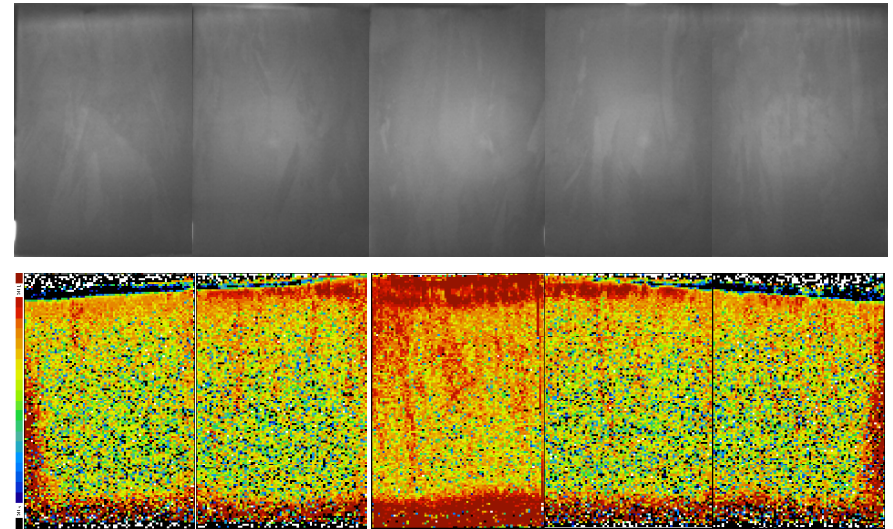


e-Cell efficiency will catch up the conventional Si cell efficiency in next 1-2 years

Brick IR Images and Lifetime Mapping



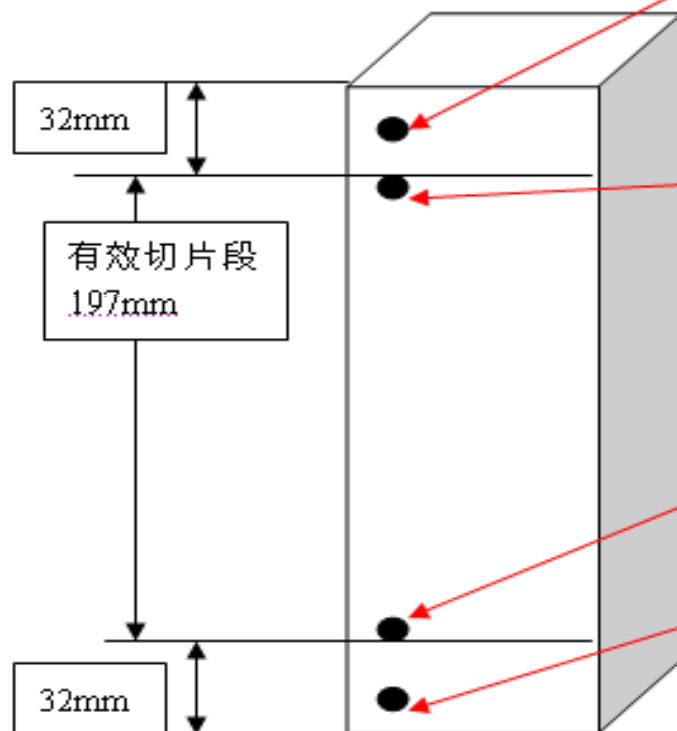
SoG-Si from supplier A:
B and P high
Effective ingot length low
Metals impurity low
Brick lifetime high (>3us)



SoG-Si from supplier B:
B and P lower,
Effective ingot length high
Metals high
Brick lifetime low (>2us)

SIMS Analysis of Brick Impurity

**Ingot grown from Supplier B
SoG-Si with relative high metals**



距顶部 15mm 处，

C : $5.71\text{E}+17$ (atoms/cm ³)	O : $5.12\text{E}+16$ (atoms/cm ³)
Cr : $< 2.00\text{E}+13$ (atoms/cm ³)	Fe : $< 1.00\text{E}+14$ (atoms/cm ³)
Ni : $< 2.00\text{E}+14$ (atoms/cm ³)	Cu : $< 1.00\text{E}+14$ (atoms/cm ³)
Zn : $< 5.00\text{E}+14$ (atoms/cm ³)	Al : $2.04\text{E}+15$ (atoms/cm ³)

有效切片段顶部处，

C : $3.97\text{E}+17$ (atoms/cm ³)	O : $< 5.0\text{E}+16$ (atoms/cm ³)
Cr : $< 2.00\text{E}+13$ (atoms/cm ³)	Fe : $< 1.00\text{E}+14$ (atoms/cm ³)
Ni : $< 2.00\text{E}+14$ (atoms/cm ³)	Cu : $< 1.00\text{E}+14$ (atoms/cm ³)
Zn : $< 5.00\text{E}+14$ (atoms/cm ³)	Al : $9.86\text{E}+14$ (atoms/cm ³)

有效切片段底部处，

C : $3.41\text{E}+17$ (atoms/cm ³)	O : $1.85\text{E}+17$ (atoms/cm ³)
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距底部 10mm 处，

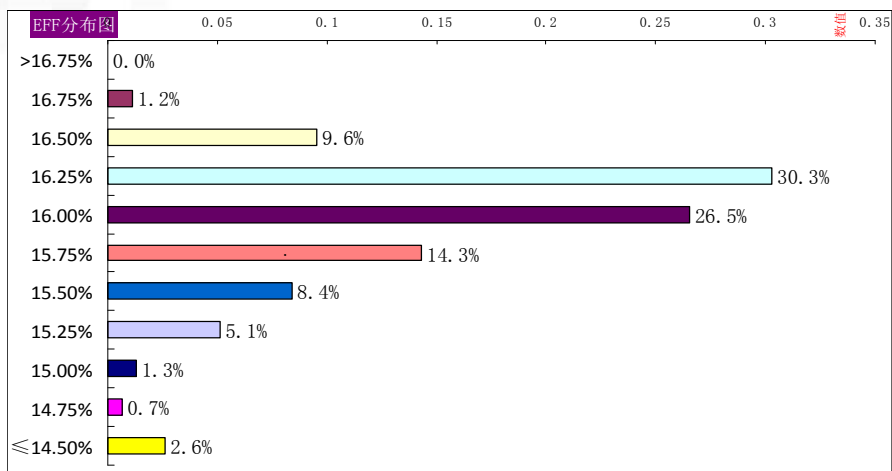
C : $3.27\text{E}+17$ (atoms/cm ³)	O : $3.70\text{E}+17$ (atoms/cm ³)
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**SoG-Si ingot effective length (197mm) has achieved 97.5%
of conventional ingot effective length (202mm)**

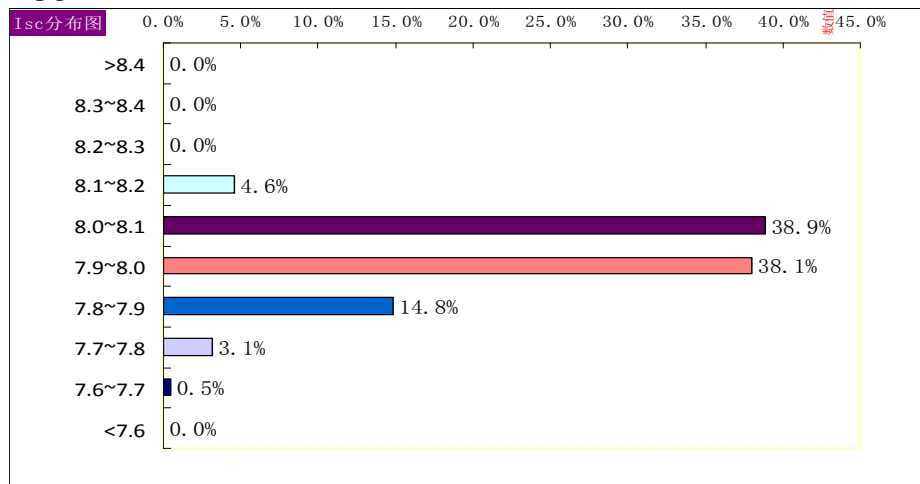
e-Cell Process Results

Uoc	Isc	Rs	Rsh	FF	EFF
0.632	7.98	0.00387	21	76.87	15.93%

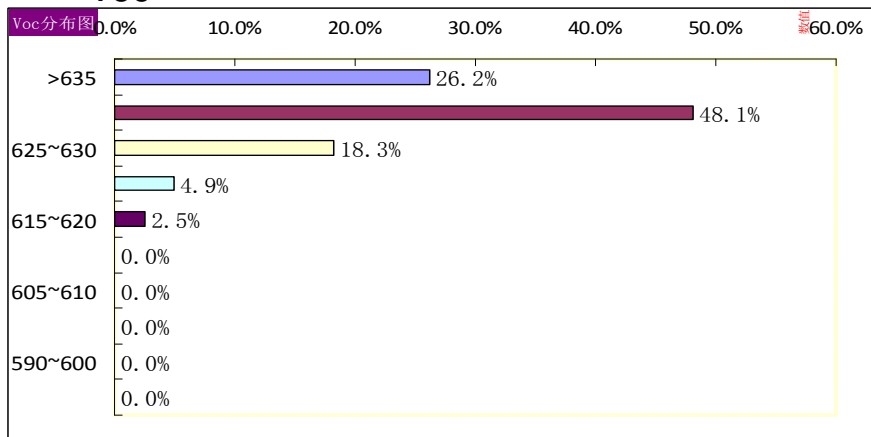
EFF



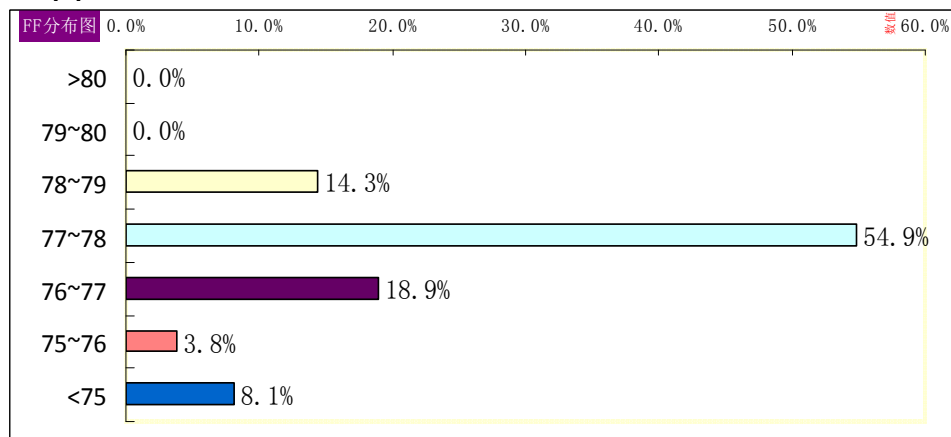
Isc



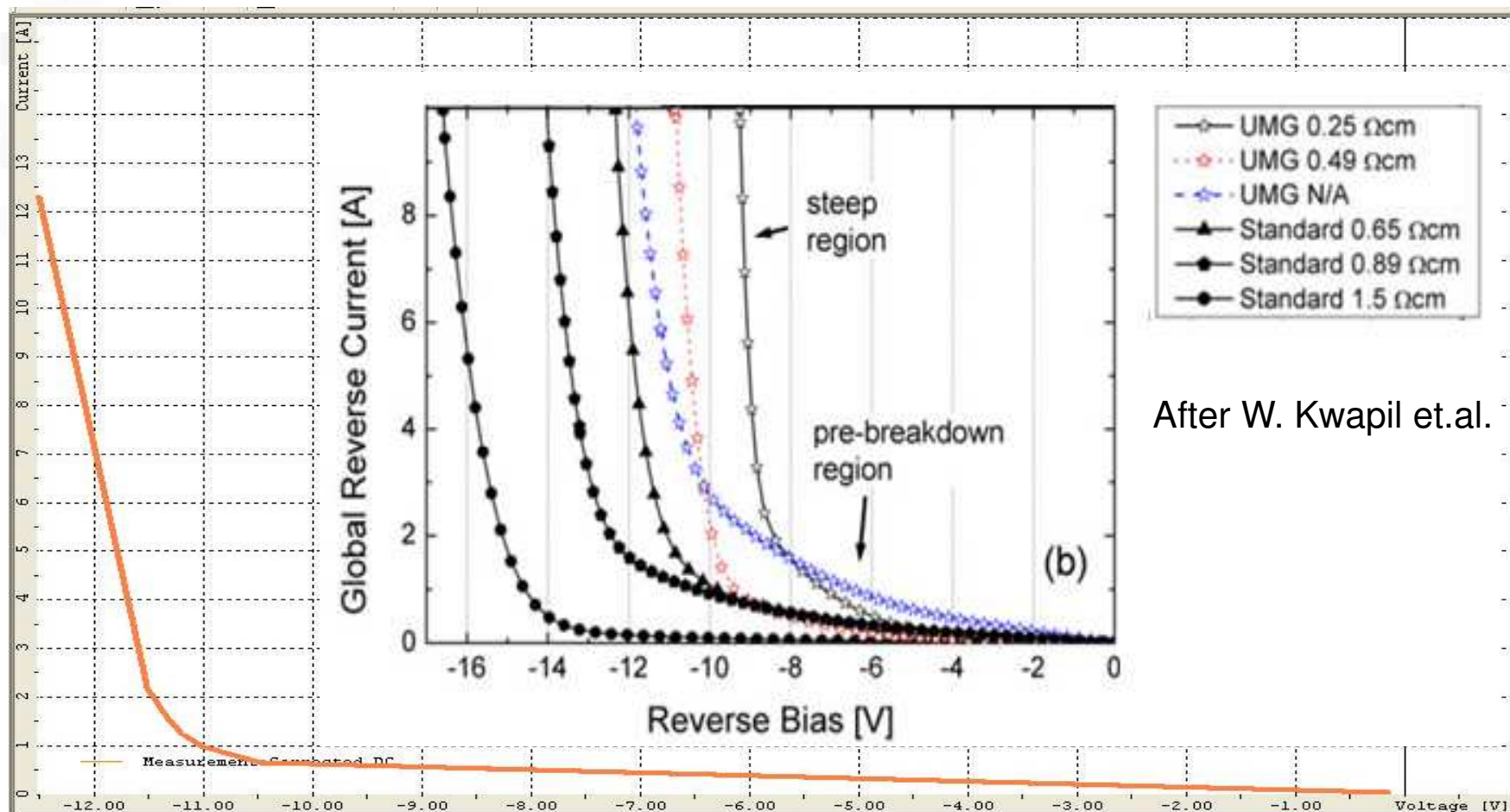
Voc



FF



e-Cell Reverse Breakdown Voltage



After W. Kwapil et.al.

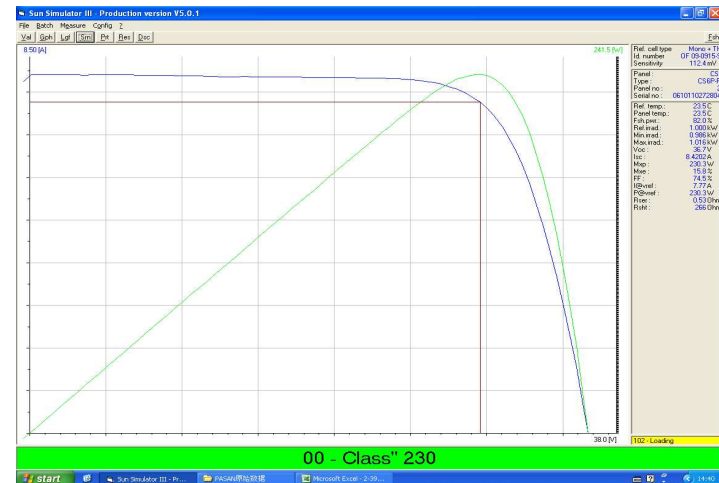
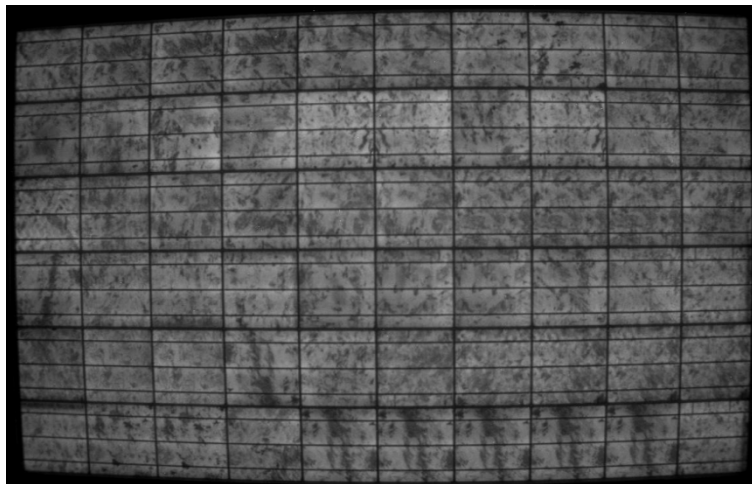
With similar wafer resistivity, e-module has achieved a comparable breakdown voltage

e-Module I-V Testing and EL Image

E-module(cell Eff. 15.5%)

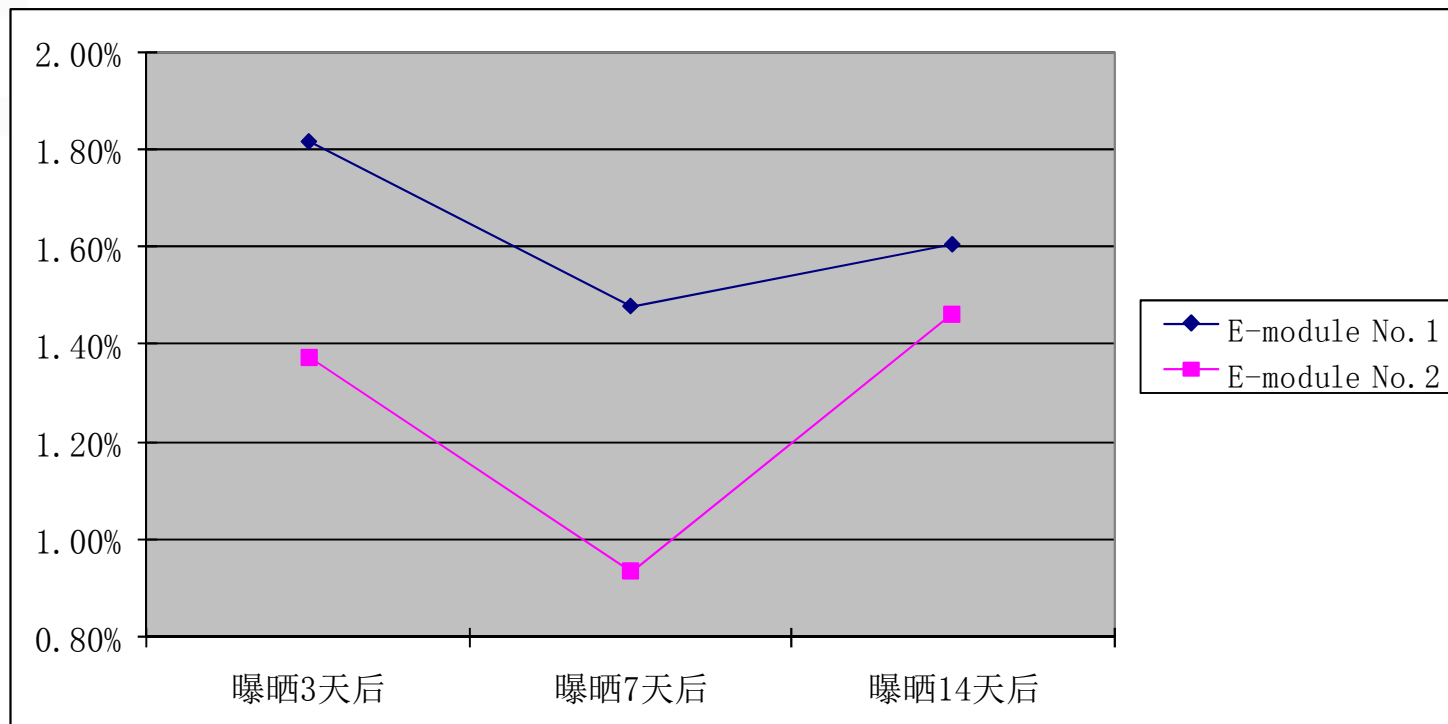


P-module(cell Eff. 16%)



Compared with conventional module, e-module has a similar EL image although slightly lower Eff.

Performance of e-Modules



Initial performance results:

- Typical LID for e-Modules is less than 2%, which is comparable with the conventional crystalline Si module; stabilized after 3-4 days
- LID mainly caused by B-O complex; LID results in a reduction of I_{sc}
- New generation of e-Module without LID will be in production soon

Performance Comparison

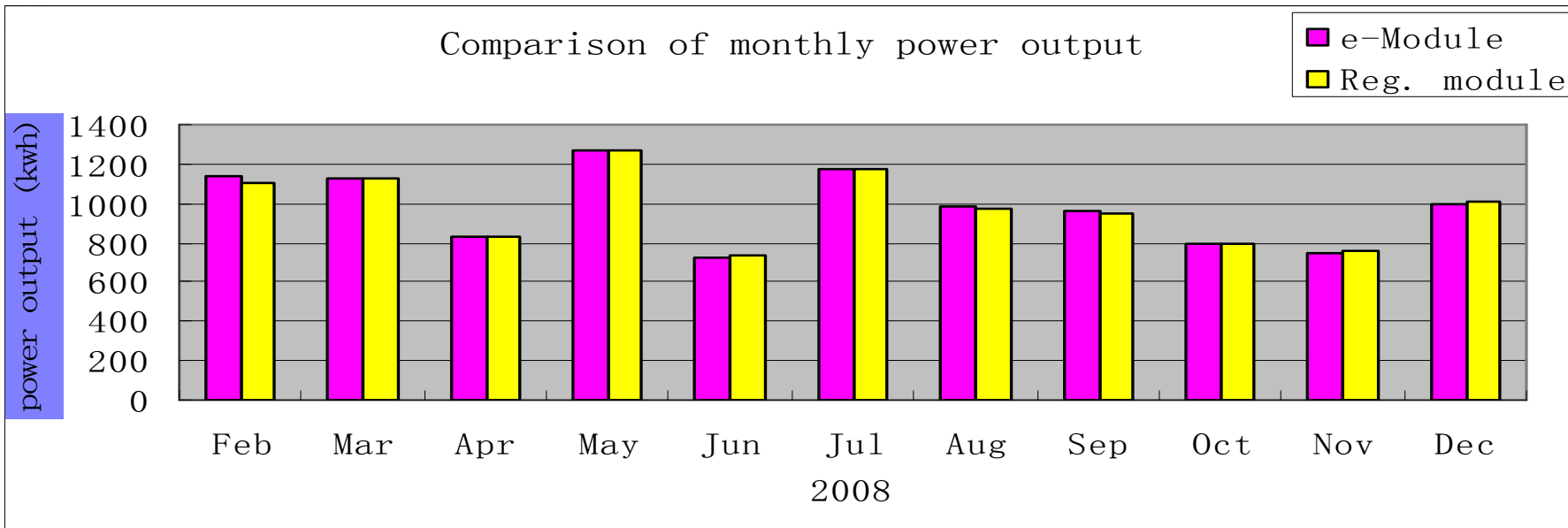
e-Modules



Conventional Modules

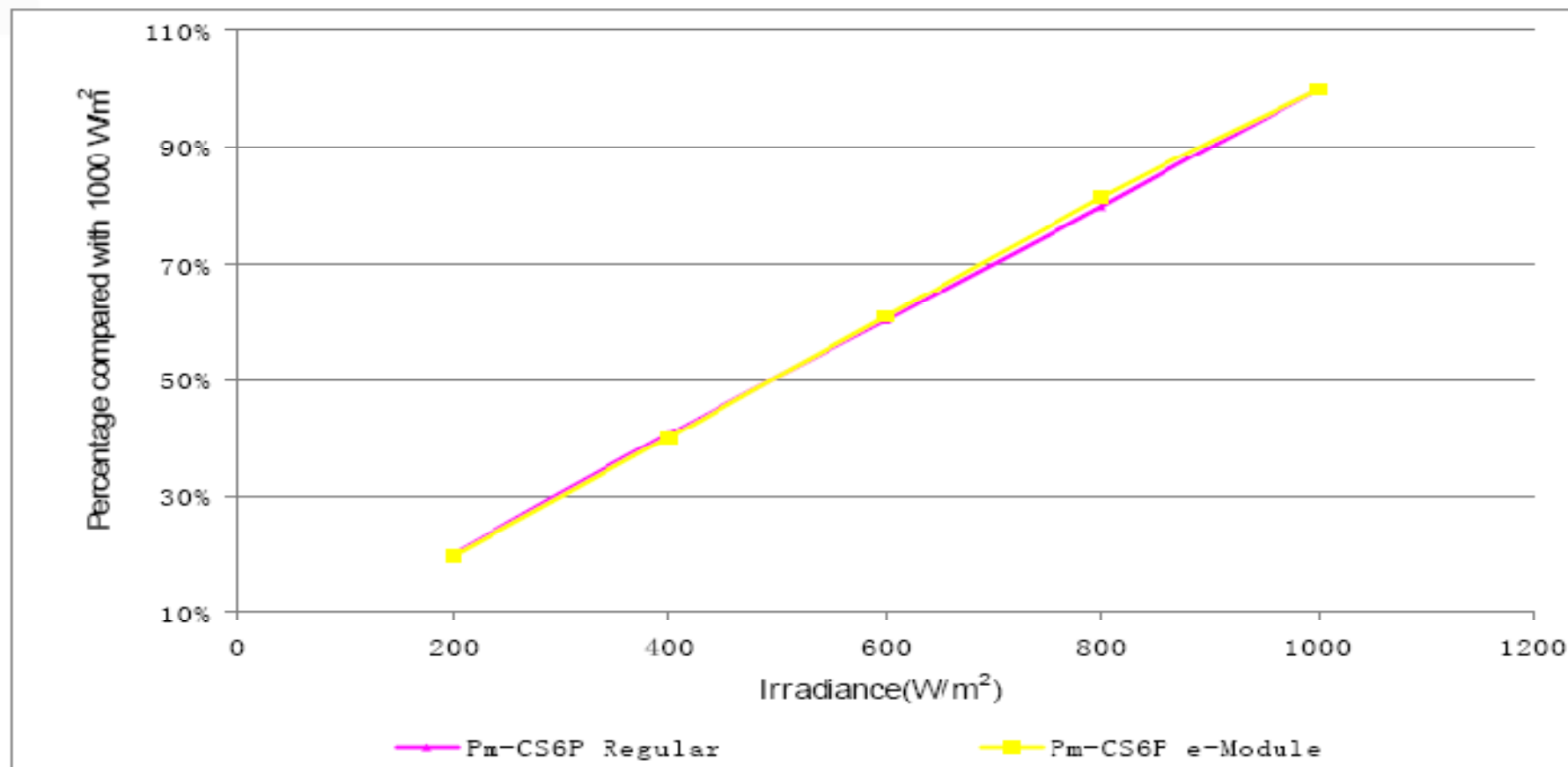


Comparison of monthly power output



- Equal performance to conventional modules, better at high temperatures (peak pricing periods)
- long term degradation is about 0.56% per year both of these values are comparable with conventional modules

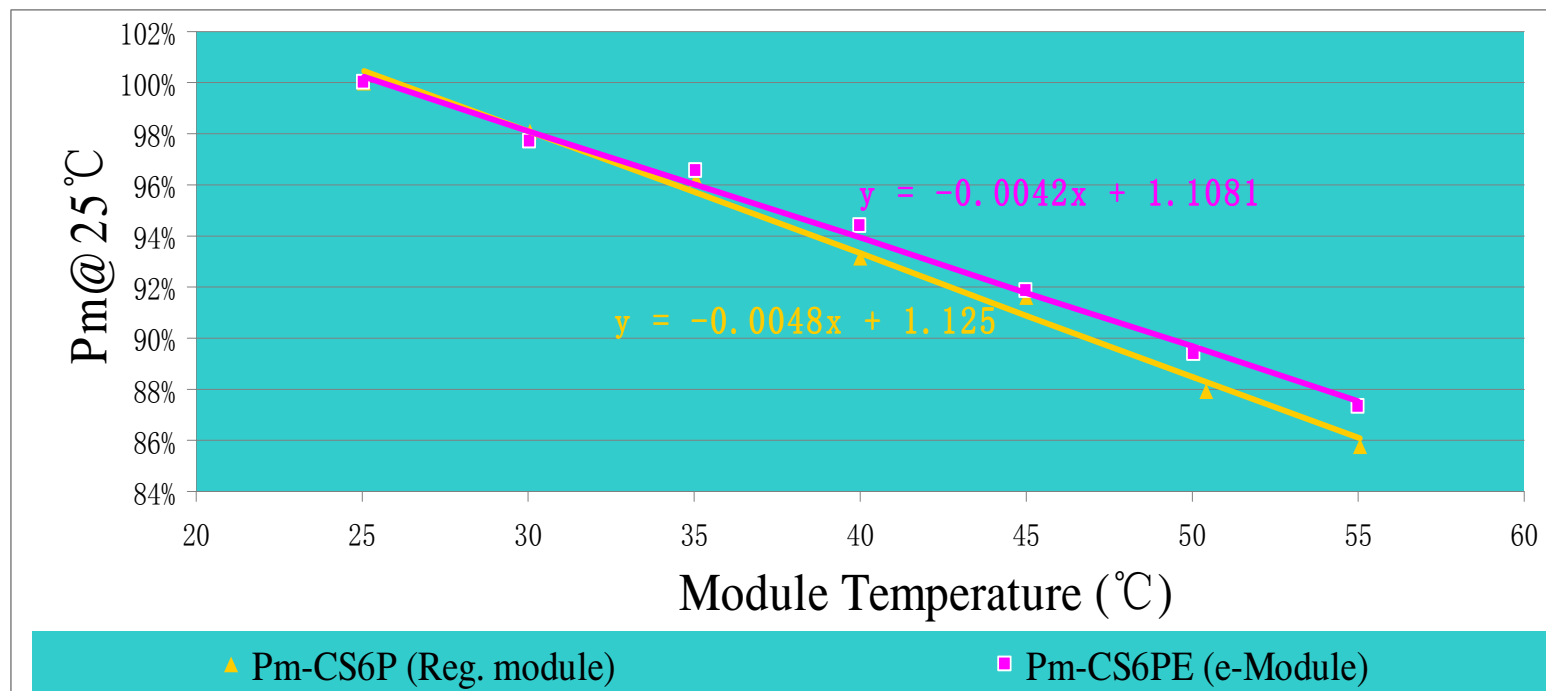
System Output vs. Irradiation



Equal performance to conventional modules

Modules Temperature Coefficients

	α -Isc(%/°C)	β -Voc(%/°C)	γ -Pm(%/°C)
CS6P Reg. module	0.073%	-0.356%	-0.494%
CS6PE e-Module	0.107%	-0.378%	-0.438%



A lower peak power temperature coefficient

Summary

- ❑ **SoG Si: low cost, fast energy payback time, and environmental friendly**
- ❑ **CSI's SoG-Si ingot growth and wafering have achieved the similar yield to conventional Si ingot growth and wafering.**
- ❑ **e-Cells average efficiency has reached ~16%, and reverse breakdown voltage has achieved 11.3V**
- ❑ **e-Modules have demonstrate a LID of less than 2% and long term degradation of about 0.56% annually, both values are comparable with conventional modules.**
- ❑ **e-Modules demonstrate excellent potential for fast-pace efficiency improvement and cost reduction**
- ❑ **e-Modules will lead the crystalline modules toward the grid parity.**

Minturn Huller



Location: California, US
Module: CS6P-200PE e-Module

System Size: 540 kW
Activated: Dec. 2009

Person County Solar Park



Location: North Carolina, US
Module: CS6P 190PE e-Module

System Size: 650 kW
Activated: Aug. 2009

Concord Truss Company



Location: New Jersey, US
Module: CS6P PE e-Module

System Size: 117.6 kW
Activated: Oct. 2009

e-Module Project in USA



Project Details

Location	Visalia, CA	Module Type	e-Module CS6P-PE
System Size	392.645 kWp	Completion	August 2008

e-Module Project in Germany



Project Details

Location	Ostfriesland, Germany	Module Type	e-Module CS6A-PE
System Size	111 KWp	Completion	September 2008

e-Module Project in Korea



Project Details

Location	Jeong Up-si, Korea	Module Type	e-Module CS6P-PE
System Size	300 KWp	Completion	September 2008



Thank You !