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Metrology and Characterisation of Micro and Nano-scale Defects for Aluminium Oxide Barrier Film Employed in Flexible Photovoltaic Modules

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Background
Today’s roll-to-roll (R2R) technologies are well known in the field of packaging manufacture. They offer high productivity, reasonable coating cost and good reliability. R2R technology can be much more environmentally benign and energy-efficient process as compared to wafer-based or vacuum-based manufacturing.

Flexible PV Module
The state-of-the-art flexible PV film technologies have efficiencies at or beyond the level of Si-based rigid PV modules currently in use, are those based on the material CuInGaSe2. However, they are highly susceptible to long-term environmental degradation.

Cataloguing of the Defects
A set of Al2O3 ALD representative samples were assessed for environmental degradation test “MOCON”. Following that, surface metrology techniques were employed to detect defects are postulated to be responsible for causing efficiency drop. Different features of features were noted on each sample; these features are different in terms of their type and size. Typical examples of these features are shown in the following figures.

Methodology
A method of ‘Wolf pruning’ (ISO 25178-2:2012) has been utilised to carry out topography segmentation analysis. This method provides a reliable approach for extracting features of functional interest by accurately excluding insignificant geometrical features that are induced such as measurement noise [3]. In order to extract information relating to the defects, segmentation analysis was applied.

Segmentation Process
Surface segmentation through Wolf pruning method with threshold conditions at area prune 2.5% of the total area, and area combine of 1% of Wafer was found to be optimal pruning criteria which could help to predict PV module efficiency degradation and lifespan extension.

Results and Discussion
Feature parameters have been shown to correlate with solar cells barrier performance and lifespan. Thus, monitoring the barrier film surface texture to maintain process parameters would increases the quality of the solar cell produced.

Conclusion
The results suggest that small numbers of defects have the dominant effect on the WVTR. This study provides the basis for in process metrology for roll 2 roll production of barrier coatings for flexible PV modules.

Process Optimization Solutions
The Wavelength Scanning Interferometry (WSI) will be mounted as a metrology tool on the linear stage, where the goal is to achieve the z-positioning with an auto focus option within the WSI. A capture of the WSI takes approximately 2 seconds, where a 3D measurement of the surface will be achieved.

Research Impact
- High efficiency solar cells.
- Low cost.
- Light weight solar modules.
- Maximise production yield.
- Reduction in scrap.
- Maximise production speed.
- Less energy.
- Low cost.

Future work
- Implementation of on line metrology for the roll to roll ALD process at the centre for Process innovation (CPI) using the knowledge gained from the present work.
- Implementation of the areal feature analysis to carry in-line metrology and process control.

References
[3] Mohamed Elrawemi, Liam Blunt and Leigh Fleming (2012). Feature parameters have been shown to correlate with solar cells barrier performance and lifespan. Thus, monitoring the barrier film surface texture to maintain process parameters would increases the quality of the solar cell produced.
[5] Mohamed Elrawemi, Liam Blunt and Leigh Fleming (2012). Feature parameters have been shown to correlate with solar cells barrier performance and lifespan. Thus, monitoring the barrier film surface texture to maintain process parameters would increases the quality of the solar cell produced.