

## Ablation properties of borosilicate glass under continous wave laser

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### **Motivation**



Part of Implementation Phd "Laminating processes of <u>photovoltaic (PV) modules</u> based on materials modified by <u>laser surface treatment</u> techniques".

#### Supervisors:

total

- dr hab. inż. Kazimierz Drabczyk, IMIM PAN
- dr inż. Grażyna Kulesza-Matlak IMIM PAN
- Wojciech Nikiel Helioenergia Sp z o.o.

PV module area component



Total without frame

Silicone cells only

Left unused



#### Aim:

### Re-direct solar radiation from inter-cell space to increase module efficiency at low cost

#### Key aspects:

• Printing + Laser = laser print

Laser printing step 1: mid infrared CO<sub>2</sub> laser to <u>engrave glass</u>





Laser printing step 2: Laser Induced Backward Transfer (LIBT) to print light reflecting coating









Gaussian energy distribution across the beam

$$E(r) = E_0^{max} \exp\left(-\frac{2r^2}{w_0^2}\right)$$



### Diffuser- step 1 modeling

Groove width formula

$$W = \sqrt{2}w_0 \sqrt{\ln \frac{4P}{\Pi w_0 F_{th} V}}$$

Groove depth formula

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\Pi} \frac{A P}{w_0 Q \rho V}}$$

W – groove width

P – laser power

F<sub>th</sub> – ablation treshold of the material

- V- scan speed
- d groove maximum depth
- P laser power
- A total absorption (1 less Reflection less Transmission)
- Q specific enthalpy of material
- $\rho$  density of material
- V- scan speed

### Ablation treshold and beam diameter determination



$$F_0^{av} = \frac{E_{pulse}}{\Pi w_0^2}$$

Solving Gauss with  $r = \frac{W}{2}$ and recognizing that W=0 at threshold laser fluence

$$W^2 = 2w_0^2 \ln\left(\frac{F_0^{av}}{F_{th}}\right)$$

Research on laminating processes of photovoltaic modules based on materials modified by laser surface treatment techniques. - Olgierd Jeremiasz

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## Challenges ablation treshold and beam diameter measurement experiment



- Accuracy of Scan speed (V) nad Power (P) measurement V is set up in machine. F=P/(W × V)
- Float glass has 2 sides which differ in many physical properties
  - Ablation treshold is supposed to be lower at ",Tin side".



- By experiment focusing is most important parameter
- By experiment accuracy needed: ±0.3mm
- Beam delivery system not precise enough,
- Work table leveling,
- Laser power fluctuates warm up needed but anyway fluctuates ±4%
- Beam delivery system is subject to contamination.
- Control driver <-> stepper motors limitations, accuracy vs. speed.

# **Challenges glass engraving**



#### Laser beam – focusing:

Minimum 76.2mm focal length is needed to protect both: the lens and the processing zone F= 76.2mm results in too large laser spot diameter. Solved by beam expander in beam delivery system.

### Laser beam <-> glass physics:

Expansion followed by compression creates stress leading to cracking. (HAZ) Debris and HAZ affected material is to be removed mechanically. Repeatability of this proces. Solved by high pressure water cleaning – non mechanical.

### **Groove efficiency evaluation:**

Solved by digital evaluation of groove geometry





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### Diffuser-step 2

### LIBT printing

#### Material of choice for LIBT: Zinc – 99% Very low cohesive energy Results in high ablation yield





Finished Diffusor step1 + step 2 + lamination

#### **PV modules tech scale**



- Lab scale (200x200mm) groove efficiency: 45%
- Tech scale (1000x500mm) groove efficiency: 35%.





#### PV module 1000x500mm



- Lamination ok
- Mechanical withstand ok
- Electrical safety ok

But ....





#### PV modules tech scale challenges



Diffusor overlaping
Creates PV cell shadow multiplied by number of cells in series
Mitigation:

- Allow more margin,
- Increase precision.
- 2. Comparability of 2 modules

We look for 2% difference. Production standard is  $\pm$  2%. Measurement accuracy is  $\pm$  2%.

Mitigation:

- Cell shuffle
- Make reference and test modules at the same time.





**Olgierd Jeremiasz** 



#### Thank you!



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