

Cradle-to-cradle sustainable PV modules

Cu-PV Project

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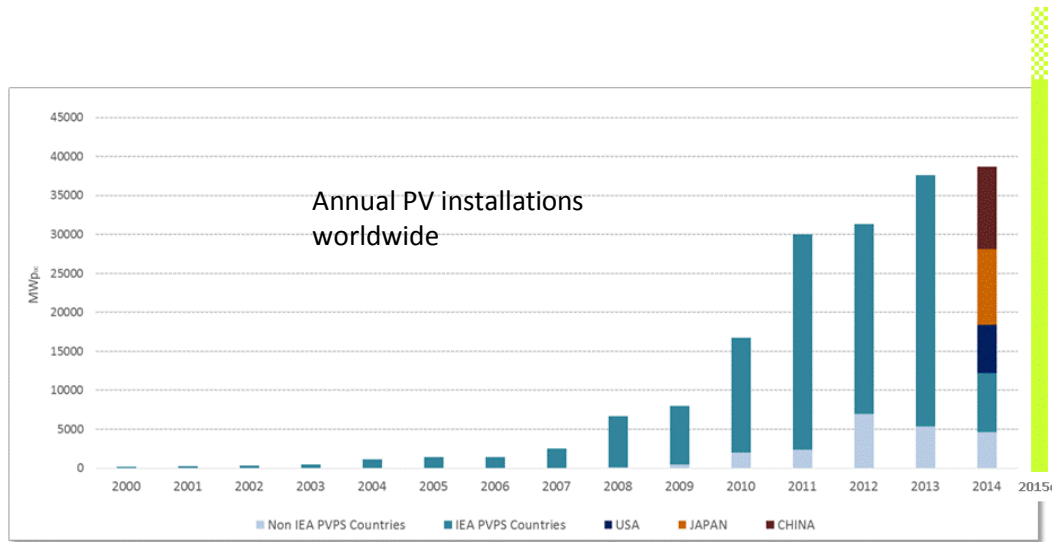
Resource efficiency cluster meeting,
Brussels, 16-9-2015

Version: 13-09-2015

www.sustainablepv.eu/cu-pv

Introduction

- Solar photovoltaics (PV) generation capacity grows quickly



- Therefore the demand of PV on natural resources has to be minimized
- E.g., the carbon footprint of solar PV is not negligible, though much less than fossil fuel generated electricity (of order 40 g CO₂-eq/kWh)

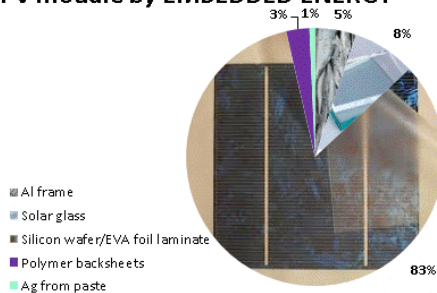


Cradle-to-cradle sustainable PV modules

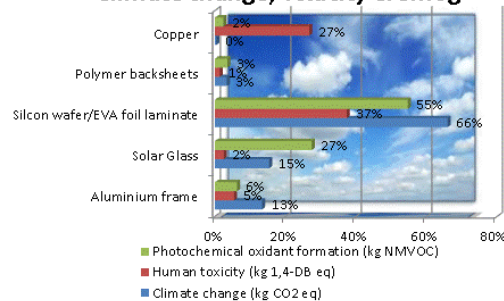
Sustainability of c-Si PV

- Key sustainability parameters of c-Si PV are:
 - Energy for production of silicon wafer (cost, CO₂ footprint)
 - Recyclability of PV modules (recovery of materials, CO₂ footprint)
 - Use of Ag for metallisation (cost, resource depletion)

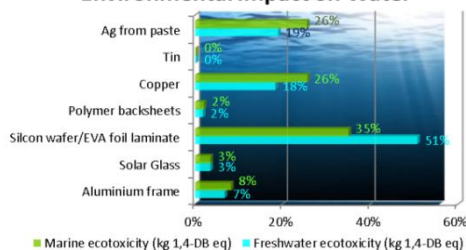
PV module by EMBEDDED ENERGY



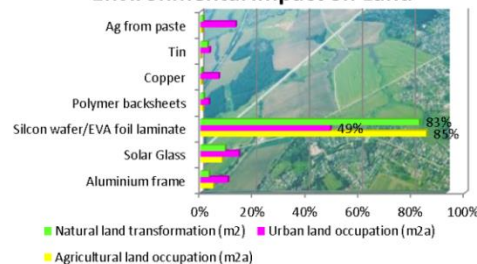
Climate change, Toxicity & Smog



Environmental Impact on Water



Environmental Impact on Land

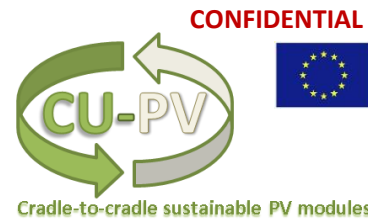


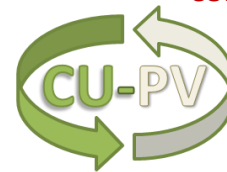
C. Olson et al.,
EUPVSEC 2013



Sustainability of c-Si PV

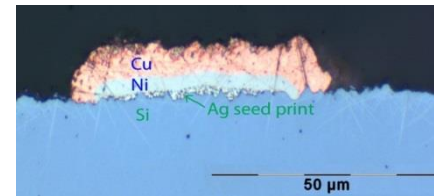
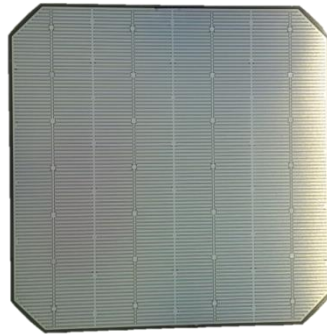
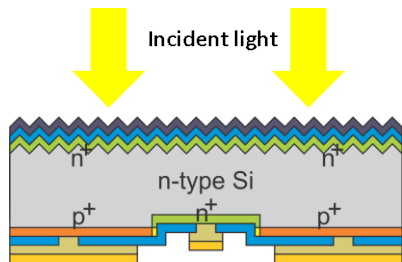
- Key sustainability parameters of c-Si PV are:
 1. Energy for production of silicon wafer (cost, CO₂ footprint)
 2. Recyclability of PV modules (recovery of materials, CO₂ footprint)
 3. Use of Ag for metallisation (cost, resource depletion)
- To reduce environmental impact, Cu-PV project combined efforts on:
 1. Very thin, high performance solar cells
 2. Module technology designed for recycling
 3. Reduction of Ag consumption for solar cell metallisation





Cu-PV solar cell development

- ultrathin back-contact solar cells of 21-22% efficiency



Cell type

Ag-reduction

Thickness

cell efficiency
[%]

Standard industrial cell (ref. ITRPV)

-
(2010: 300mg;
2014: 130mg)

160 μm

18-20%

Cu-PV cell with evaporated seed layer and Cu plating (Ag-free)

0mg

135 μm

21.5

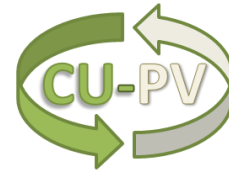
Cu-PV cell with printed Ag seed layer and NiCu plating (in progress)

70-94% reduction
(ref. 300-450mg)

120 μm

20.2





Cradle-to-cradle sustainable PV modules



Benefit from thin high-performance cells

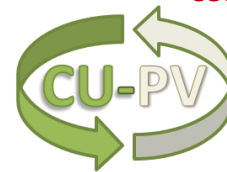
Carbon footprint

- CFP for thin cells of 22% cell efficiency is ~15-20% lower than standard cell of 18-20% efficiency

Ag resource savings

- at annual production of 100 GWp, every 100mg Ag per cell avoided means 2000 ton/y Ag savings, or ~10% of annual world primary Ag production





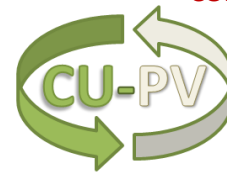
Cradle-to-cradle sustainable PV modules



Exploitation solar cell technology

- **Meco/Besi**
 - major supplier of plating equipment for PV exploitable results relate to:
 - high yield on thin wafers
 - plate on seed, particular printed seed
 - OSP capping, single side plating, etc.
- **Xjet**
 - developing inkjet metallisation for solar cells since 2007
 - collaboration with several major PV manufacturers, including industrial beta-tools
 - after promising start in Cu-PV, in 2014 due to solar equipment market conditions, board decided to stop solar and focus on 3D printing
 - Xjet is willing to support exploitation by other interested parties
- **Institutes (ECN, Imec)**
 - technology transfer, contract work, joint further development
 - high-efficiency cell technology jointly marketed with process equipment manufacturers



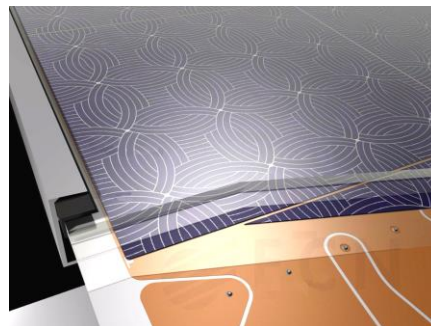
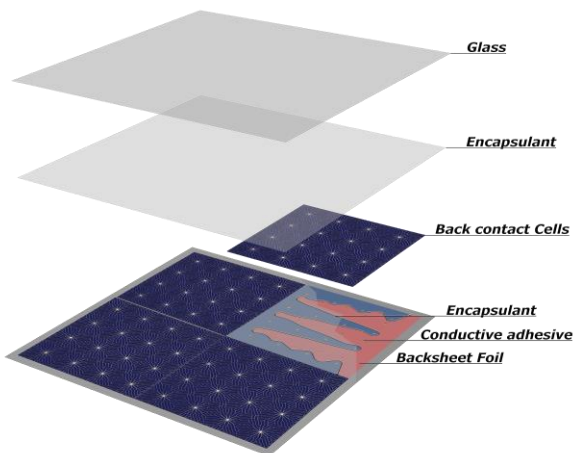


Cradle-to-cradle sustainable PV modules

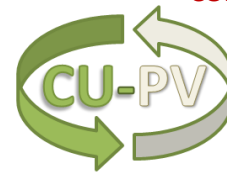


Cu-PV module development

- thin back-contact cells require dedicated module technology
- Backfoil based module technology was improved for application to IBC, cost reduction, and lower environmental impact of backfoil
- Backfoil based module technology was augmented with design for recycling:
 - framing and edge sealing
 - encapsulant



2x2 IBC module
(60-cell module planned Sept 2015)



State-of-the-art Si PV recycling

Collection damaged/end-of-life PV modules



Removal J-box → electronic waste



Removal aluminium frame → aluminium smelters



Hammer mill remaining laminate (glass – EVA – solar cell – EVA – backsheet (Fluor))



- clean glass → packaging industry
- contaminated glass → glass wool industry
- metal tabbing → metal industry
- “fluff” (EVA-solar cell-backsheet) → stored in big bags or is disposed off

- Disadvantage: value reduction and loss of valuable material



Why improving recyclability Si PV modules

- Enable cheaper, more cost effective recycling process
- Maximize amount of separated high value material
- Reduce depletion of scarce and expensive resources by increasing re-use
- Reduce carbon footprint of PV modules

	decrease in EPT (%)	decrease in CFP (%)
Al-frame (etch and anodise)	~3	~5
Glass (option 1 = remelting)	~2	~2
Glass (option 2 =direct re-use)	~4	~3
Wafers (option 1 = feedstock)	~30	~26
Wafers (option 2 = direct re-use)	~77	~72

EPT = energy
payback time

CFP = carbon
footprint



Cradle-to-cradle sustainable PV modules



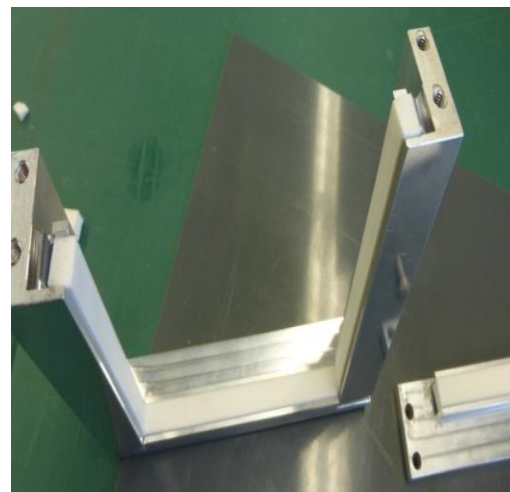
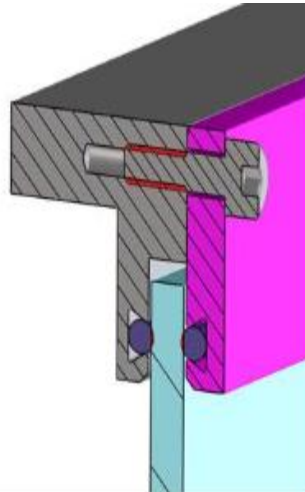
Module recycling

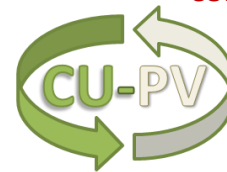
- Technical Plating has developed process and semi-automated line for recycling of currently collected waste PV modules
- separating junction box, aluminium frame, backsheet
- capable of recovering clean unbroken glass sheets
- evaluating recovery of silicon, Ag, encapsulant
- Ag recovery from cell fragments evaluated with noble metal recyclers >> business case appears to be present



Design for recycling applied to module frame

- Module edge sealing was modified, maintaining reliability but improving detachment of frame
- Examples for which improved performance in accelerated degradation tests was demonstrated:





Cradle-to-cradle sustainable PV modules



Design for recycling applied to laminate

- Encapsulant can be changed from EVA to thermoplastics, maintaining reliability but allowing recovery of intact cells
- Reliability of modules with (Cu-plated) cells laminated with thermoplastics was demonstrated
- Methods to recover intact wafers were developed



Glass with thermoplastic
(mechanical cleaning)



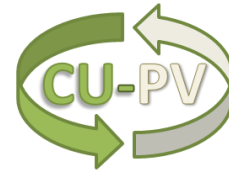
undamaged solar cell
(clean by incineration)



Back-contact foil (Cu-PET-PVF)
(cleaning under development)

- Glass and solar cell, recovered and recycled, can contribute upto 29% in reduction of carbon footprint.





Cradle-to-cradle sustainable PV modules

Environmental benefits from recycling

- Summary of estimates of maximum decrease of EPT of a module, and CFP of kWh generated by PV, for various Cu-PV recycling/re-use scenarios (see D5.4)

	decrease in EPT (%)	decrease in CFP (%)
Al-frame (etch and anodise)	~3	~5
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EPT = energy
payback time

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Exploitation module and recycling technology

- Eurotron
 - major supplier for module production equipment for PV exploitable results:
 - integrated backsheet production system
 - high accuracy IBC cell placement
 - modules with design-for-recycling features
 - recycling know-how
- Technical Plating
 - enhanced recovery of higher value glass, backsheet, frames
 - potential recovery of silicon, silver
 - automation
- ECN
 - IBC module technology
 - design for recycling, and subsequent recycling technology



Conclusions

- Cu-PV has demonstrated large reduction of carbon footprint by moving to higher performance and thinner cells
- Large reduction of Ag consumption by modified cell metallisation
- Methods to improve recyclability and recovery of valuable materials from Si PV modules
- Recycling business cases need to be established more firmly
 - Stability and volumes of recycled materials are some of the issues

Which possibilities are there to stimulate manufacturers worldwide to adopt features for more advanced recycling?

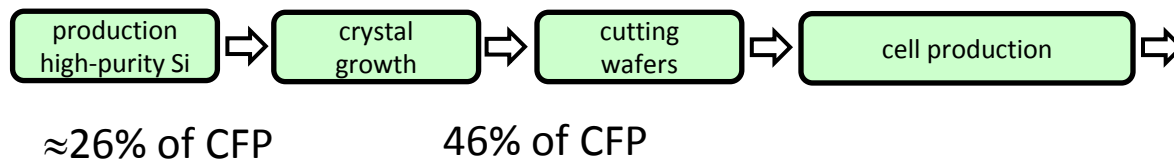
- Policies?
- Environmental Footprint Labeling?
- Other?

Extra slides

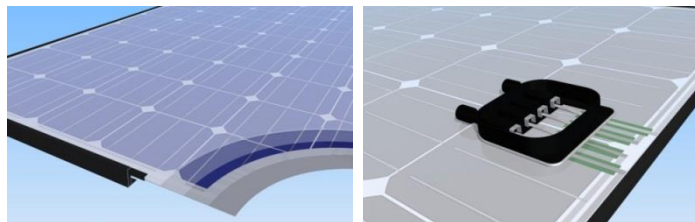


Cradle-to-cradle sustainable PV modules

c-Si PV lifecycle (part 1)



soldering into strings

laminate between
backsheet and glassedge sealing, frame
and junction box

≈14% of CFP
(glass ≈3%)

≈7% of CFP

Note: CFP numbers are approximate
for monocrystalline cSi modules



c-Si PV lifecycle (part 2)



end of life modules



recovery Al frame and
junction box



shredding

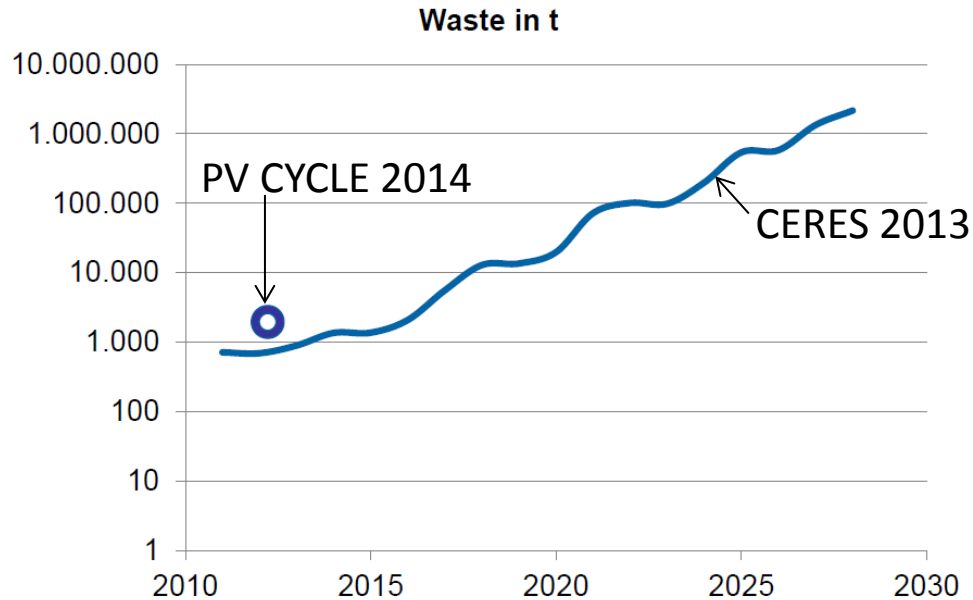


recovery copper



recovery glass cullet

Forecast mass of end-of-life modules



Growth of PV

LowE Glass– Float Plant

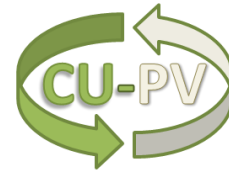


Produces 300-1000 tons of glass per day
– Uses 60-200 tons of recycled cullet

Major PV manufacturer



1 - 2 GWp per year
– Uses 300-600 tons glass per day



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ITR PV and Cu-PV cell type

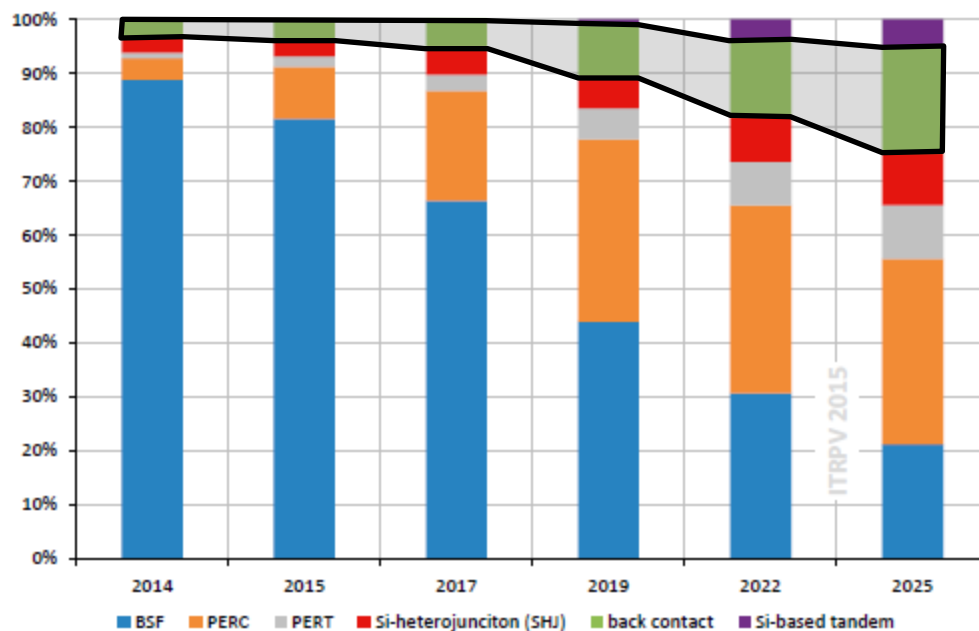


Fig. 28
Worldwide market
shares for different cell
technologies.



Your energy. Our passion.



Besi

