Dedication

To the soul of my father and grandfather
To My grandmother
My mother
A very special My wife Wishah
My Children Mohammed, Mayar and
Lamar
My family and friends

Acknowledgements

First of all I render my thanks and prayers to God who offered me the health and strength to this work.

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Abstract

Using Radiation Technology by laser pulsation it does not need to bring samples but it could be irradiating by pulses laser co_2 into small spaces being taken into account so as not to make damages on sample during irradiating.

Laser devices provide a large quantity of power precisely in exact area of material in order to make required response, particularly in dim materials.

The power has been absorbed near the surface which leads to change the chemistry of surface, crystal structure or form change with different degrees without change in properties of material.

The aim of thesis, to concerning or treating photovoltaic solar cell by laser pulsation that makes grooves on surface of cell with various distances and depths that lead to increase cell absorption to photovoltaic solar cell has been incidence on it.

In this study many of photovoltaic solar cells been radiated in two dimensions in different ranges 3 cm x 3 cm, 2 cm x 2 cm, 1 cm x 1 cm by carbon dioxide laser.

Photovoltaic solar cell has been tested before and after radiation process taken in account fill factor and efficiency of photovoltaic solar cell and the comparison between them.

That is remarkable, increasing in fill factor and efficiency of photovoltaic after radiation, so we found fill factor before irradiation 0.683, and after irradiation process for the three dimensions respectively 0.742, 0.752 and 0.768

The efficiency of photovoltaic before irradiation 11 and after irradiation 12.25, 12.94 and 13.28 respectively.

Photovoltaic solar cell has been studied before & after irradiation process by scanning electron microscope. This showed the presence of grooves on the surface of the photovoltaic solar cell after radiated by laser pulses.

The use of surface irradiation laser technology (CO₂) increase the absorption of the solar radiation in the Silicon photovoltaic cause nano/micro structure in the silicon surface, which is turn increase the efficiency of the silicon photovoltaic cell.

المستخلص

إن استخدام تقنية التشعيع بنبضات ليزريه لا يحتاج لتحضير العينات بصوره معينه وإنما تشعييعها بنبضات ليزر ثاني أكسيد الكربون إلى مساحات صغيره فقط آخذين في الحسبان عدم إحداث أي أضرار على العينة السليكونية عند تشعييعها.

تعمل أجهزة الليزر على إسقاط كميات كبيرة من الطاقة بدقة في مناطق محصورة من المادة من أجل تحقيق الإستجابة المطلوبة, بالنسبة للمواد المعتمة يتم امتصاص هذه الطاقة بالقرب من السطح مما يؤدى إلى تغيير في كيمياء السطح, التركيب البلوري,أو التشكل متعدد الدرجات دون تغير في خواص المادة, هذه الدراسة تعبير للمبادئ الأساسية التي تحكم انتشار الليزر والامتصاص بالإضافة لاستجابة المادة المترتبة.

الهدف من هذه الأطروحة هو معاملة سطح الخلية السليكونية بنبضات ليزرية (تسليط ضوء) لإحداث أخاديد على سطح الخلية وبمسافات وأعماق متفاوتة مما يؤدى إلى زيادة امتصاص الخلية للشعاع الشمسى الساقط عليها.

في هذه الدراسة تم تشعيع عينات من الخلايا الشمسية السليكونية في بعدين بمساحات مختلفة \ 1cm×1cm,2cm×2cm3cm×3cm بواسطة ليزر ثاني أكسيد الكربون .

تم اختبار أداء الخلية الضوئية السليكونية قبل وبعد عملية التشعيع وذلك بحساب معامل الامتلاء وكفاءة الخلية والمقارنة بينهما.

لوحظ الزيادة في معامل الامتلاء وكفاءة الخلية الضوئية السليكونية بعد التشعيع, حيث وجد معامل 0.742, 0.752 , 0.768 الامتلاء قبل التشعيع 3.683 , وبعد عملية التشعيع للمساحات الثلاث 0.768 , على التوالى .

كفاءة الخلية الضوئية السيليكونية قبل التشعيع 11 وبعد التشعيع للمساحات الثلاث 12.28, 12.97 كفاءة الخلية النوالي.

تم دراسة كيمياء السطح قبل وبعد التشعيع بواسطة المجهر الماسح الالكتروني (SEM) الذي اظهر وجود أخاديد على سطح الخلية الضوئية السيليكونية بعد تشعيعها بالليزر النبضي ثاني أكسيد الكربون.

استخدام تقنية التشعيع السطحي بالليزر النبضى ثاني أكسيد الكربون يزيد من امتصاص الأشعة الشمسية الساقطة مما يحدث تركيب نانوى/ مايكرونى في سطح الخلية الضوئية السيليكونية والذي يزيد بدوره كفاءة الخلية الضوئية السيليكونية.

Table of contents

Subject	Page No
الآية	I
Dedication	II
Acknowledgements	III
Abstract	IV
المستخلص	VI
Table of Contents	VII
List of Figures	IX
List of Tables	XI
Chapter One	
Introduction	
1.1 introduction	1
1.2 literature review	4
1.3 Problem Statement	14
1.4 Objectives	14
1.5 Thesis formatting	14
Chapter Two	,
Theoretical Background	
2.1 Historical development of cell efficiency	16
2.2 maximum achievable efficiency	18
2.3.1 silicon Material	20
2.3.2 Mon crystalline and Multicrystalline silicon	20
2.4 silicon Cell Technology	25
2.4.1 production of pn and pp+ junctions	25
2.4.2 Oxidation process	25
2.4.3 Electrical Contacts	26
2.4.4 Antireflection Technologies	26
2.5 Advanced Si- solar cells	28
2.5.1 High efficiency cells	28
2.5.2 Bifacial solar Cells	30
2.5.3 Buried contact cells	30
2.5.4. Interdigitatitated back contact cells	32
2.5.5 OEC cell	33
2.5.6 a-Si/c-side Heterostructures	34
2.5.7 Rear side contacted cells	35
2.5.8 Laser –fired contact cells	37

2.6 Laser material processing Crystalline silicon photovoltaic	39
2.6.1 Introduction laser materials processing	39
2.7 Laser technology in laser photovoltaic	41
2.8 Application of laser technology	41
2.9 Light management in silicon solar cells	46
2.10 State of laser texturing	52
2.10.1 Black Silicon	52
2.10.2 Laser Drilling	53
2.10.3 Masked Laser Processing	53
Chapter Three	
Experimental Part	
3.1 Introduction	55
3.2 Experimental setup	55
3.3 Material used	56
3.3.1 Auto transformer (variac)	56
3.3.2 Variable resistance	57
3.3.3 Tungsten lamp	57
3.3.4 Digital millimeter	58
3.3.5 CO ₂ (130W) pulsed laser	58
3.4 Samples	60
3.5 Setup arrangement	61
3.6 Experimental procedure	61
3.7 Scanning electron microscopes (SEM)	62
Chapter Four	
Results and Discussion	
4.1 Introduction	64
4.2 Results of IV before laser Texturing	64
4.3 Results of IV after laser Texturing	66
4.3.1 IV results of (1×1) cm ² surface textured area of the solar cell	66
4.3.2 IV results of (2×2) cm ² surface textured area of the solar cell	69
4.3.3 IV results of (3×3) cm ² surface textured area of the solar cell	71
4.4 Efficiency	73
4.4.1 Efficiency before texturing	73
4.4.2 Efficiency a after texturing	73
4.5 Morphological study of the silicon solar cell with and without	74
laser surface texturing using SEM	
4.6 Conclusions	76
4.7 Recommendations	77
References	78

List of Figures

Title	Page no
Fig 2.1. spectral losses in a solar cell the figure show maximum	19
achievable energy of silicon solar cell in relation to the sun spectrum (
AM1.5)	
Fig 2.2 principle of the Czochralski growth technique	21
Fig 2.3 principle of the float zone technique	22
Fig 2.4 multi – wire sawing process	23
Fig 2.5 block casting apparatus	24
Fig 2.6 Electron microscopic of silicon with random p pyramids	27
Fig 2.7survey of loss mechanisms in solar cell (SCis solar cell)	28
Fig 2.8 structure of high efficiency monocrystalline solar cell	28
Fig 2.9 the buried contact solar cell	31
Fig 2.10 the buried contact solar cell	32
Fig 2.11 the OECO (Obliquely Evaporated Contact) cell	33
Fig 2.12 cross dection of a Si/a- Si heterostructure	34
Fig 2.13 (a) the emitter wrap through cell (b) the metal wrap though cell	36
contact solar cell (c) the point contact solar cell	
Fig 2.14the laser (vertical arrow) is scanned across the rare side of the	38
cell ,forming localized contacts	
Fig 2.15sketch of a wafer showing various contribution to optical	47
absorption and loss in solar cell	
Fig 2.16 Left .The optical attenuation coefficient, Right The	49
photogenerated current	
Fig 2.17 Sketch of various light- trapping schemes	50
Fig 2.18 image of black silicon stricture	54
Fig 3.1 Experimental setup solar cell	55
Fig 3.2 Typical in candescent Lamp	57
Fig 3.3 Schematic diagram of the experimental setup of sample irradiation	60
Fig 3.4 Solar cell sample	60

Fig 3.5 Experimental setup (photograph)	61
Fig 3.6 Schematic of an SEM	63
Fig 4.1 Current – Voltage of the solar cell before laser texturing	65
Fig 4.2 Current – Voltage of the solar cell (1× 1cm ²) after laser texturing	68
Fig 4.3 Current – Voltage of the solar cell (2× 2cm ²) after laser texturing	70
Fig 4.4 Current – Voltage of the solar $cell(3 \times 3cm^2)$ after laser texturing	72
Fig 4.5.a SEM image of the cell without texturing	74
Fig 4.5 b SEM image for two dimensional irradiated sample (1cm ²)	75
Fig 4.5 c SEM image for two dimensional irradiated sample(2cm ²)	75
Fig 4.5 d SEM image for two dimensional irradiated sample(3cm ²)	75

List of Tables

Table Name	Page
	No
Table 3.1:specficationss of tungsten lamp	58
Table 3.2:CO ₂ pulsed laser	59
Table 3.3:solar cell simple specification	60
Table 4.1:current voltage of the solar cell before laser texturing	64
Table 4.2: current voltage of the solar cell after (1x1cm ²⁾ laser texturing	67
Table 4.3:results of the I& v of (2x2cm ²) textured solar surface area	69
Table 4.4: results of the I& v of (3x3cm ²) textured solar surface area	71