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Black silicon solar cells with black bus-bar strings

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Concept

Black bus-bar strings are realized by four different wet-chemical, inorganic surface treatments:

- CuO on Cu without solder
- Etched solder on Cu
- NiZnS on solder
- NiCuCo on solder

Nanostructures are fabricated by maskless reactive ion etching (RIE) using SF₆ and O₂ plasma.

Combining black bus-bar strings and black silicon creates all-black panels based on conventional, front-contacted Si solar cells.

Reflectance, black bus-bar strings

Measured reflectance as function of wavelength of bus-bar strings without (bare Cu, and Cu with solder) and with (NiCuCo, NiZnS, etched solder and CuO) black coatings.

First test panel

Photograph of a 4-cell panel based on screen-printed black Si solar cells and interconnected with black CuO-coated bus-bar strings.

Reflectance, black Si

CuO + adhesive glue

I-V Results

Current-voltage (I-V) and power measurement of two 9-cell test panels based on 100x100 mm² p-type CZ screen-printed black Si solar cells interconnected with (left) glued CuO coated strings and (right) soldered etched bus-bar strings.

Etched string + soldering

Industrial Application:

All-black panels from conventional, front-contacted Si solar cells

Conclusion

We present black silicon texturing and blackened bus-bar strings as a potential method for obtaining all-black solar panels. Black silicon results in total, average reflectance below 0.5% in the wavelength range 300-1000 nm across a 156x156 mm² silicon wafer. Black bus-bar strings were realized by various inorganic methods e.g. oxidized copper resulting in reflectance below 3% in the entire visible wavelength range. The combination of these two technologies results in aesthetic, all-black panels based on conventional, front-contacted silicon solar cells without compromising efficiency.