



# 金刚线切割技术特点及试验结果

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# 发言提纲

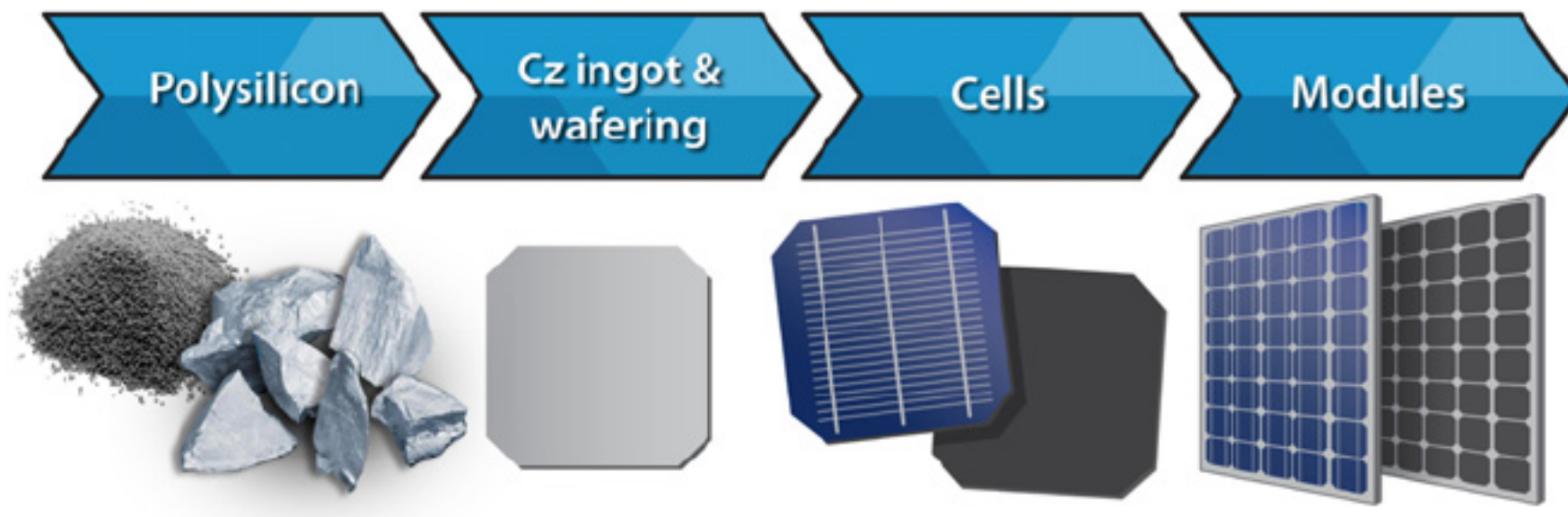
- 光伏切片技术及发展趋势
- 金刚线切割技术试验进展与分析
- 金刚线与砂浆切割硅片特性比较



# 一、光伏切片技术及发展趋势



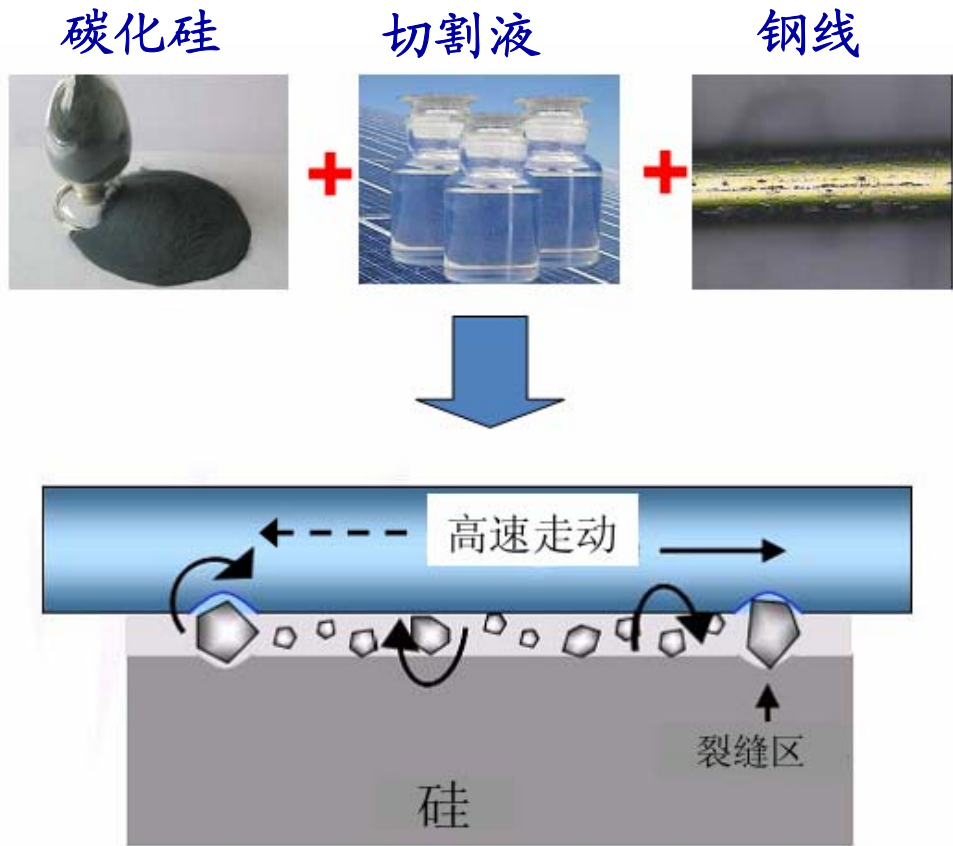
# 晶体硅光伏技术产业链及光伏组件成本构成



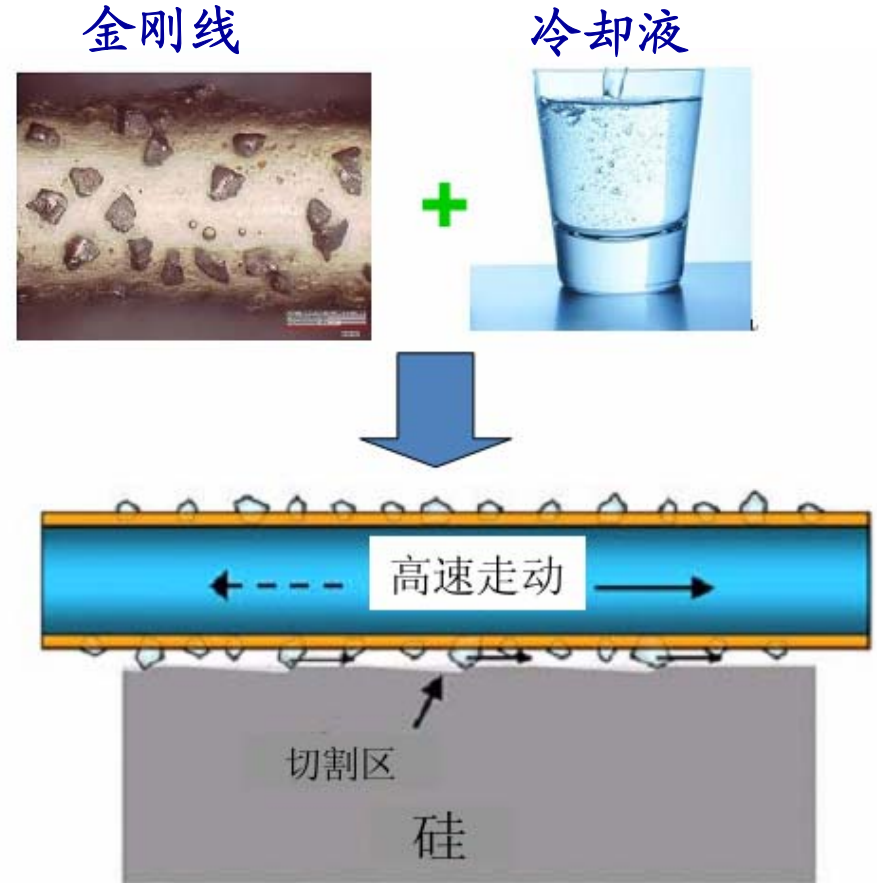
产业链	成本 (\$/Wp)	成本占比
多晶硅	0.10	19.6%
铸锭/切片	0.11	21.6%
电池	0.12	23.5%
组件	0.18	35.3%
合计	0.51	100%

- 铸锭、切片占组件成本的**21.6%**
- 发展新型切片技术、降低切片成本是实现光伏电力平价上网的重要环节

# 两种切割技术：砂浆切割与金刚线切割

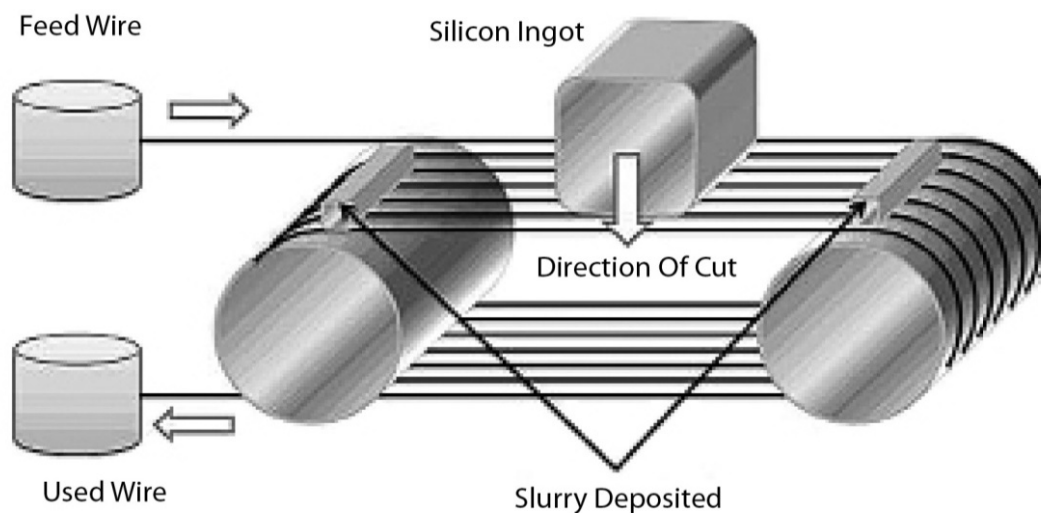
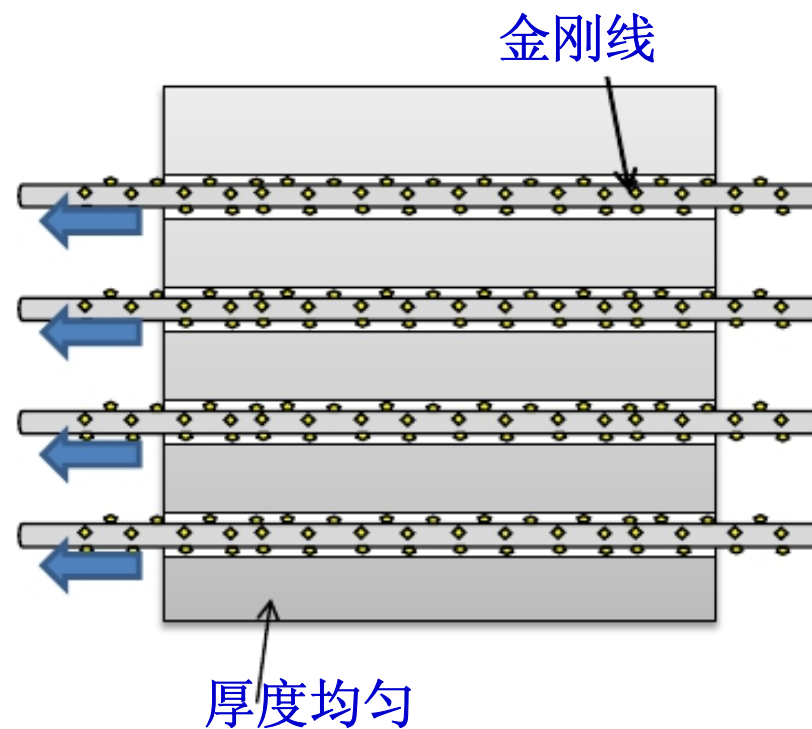
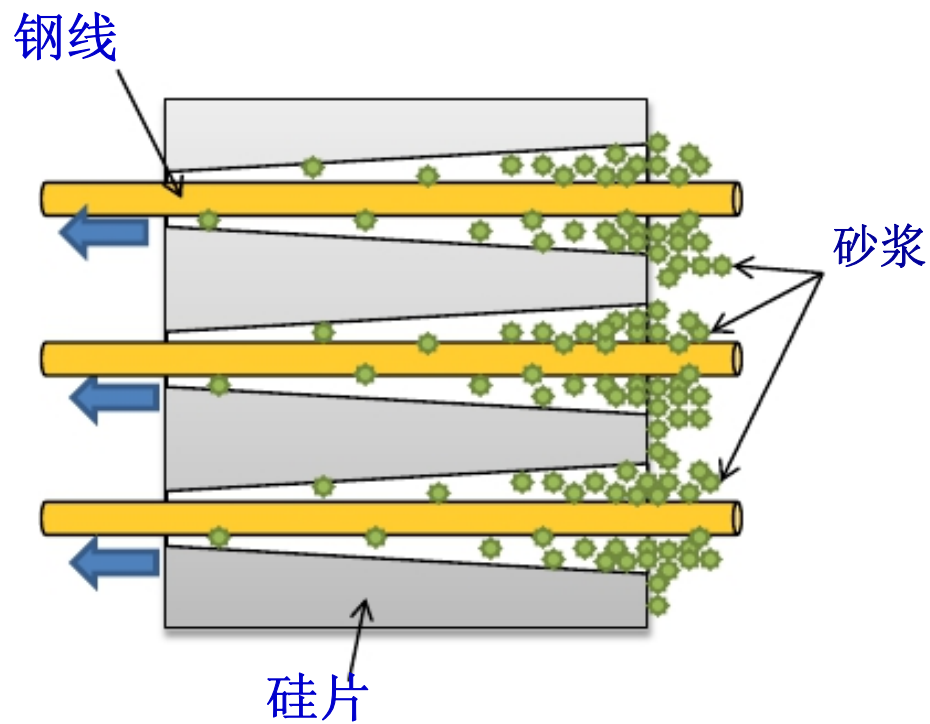


砂浆切割是“滚动-嵌入”切割

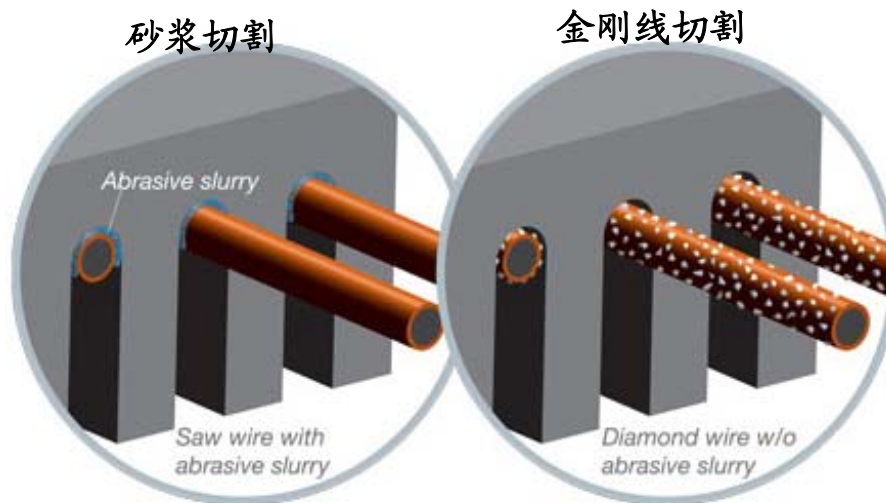
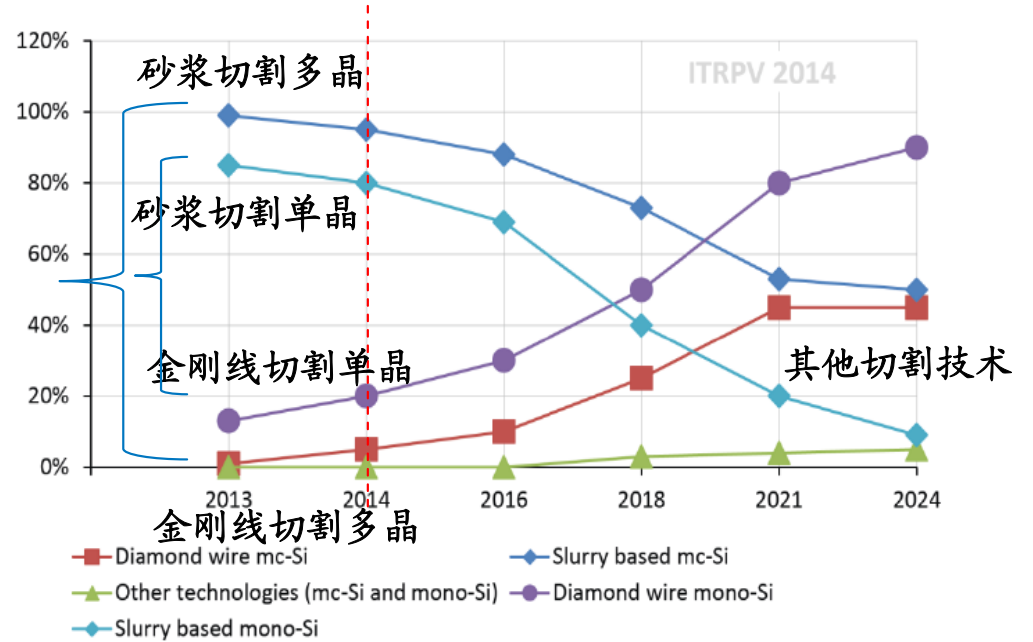
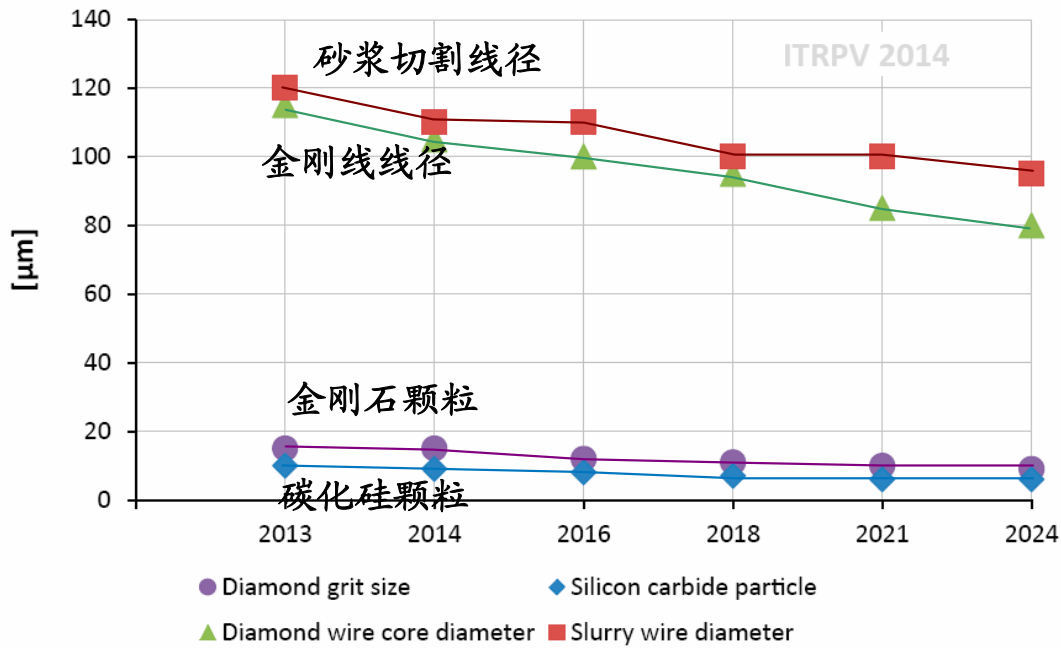


金刚线切割是切削加工

# 砂浆切割与金刚线切割过程

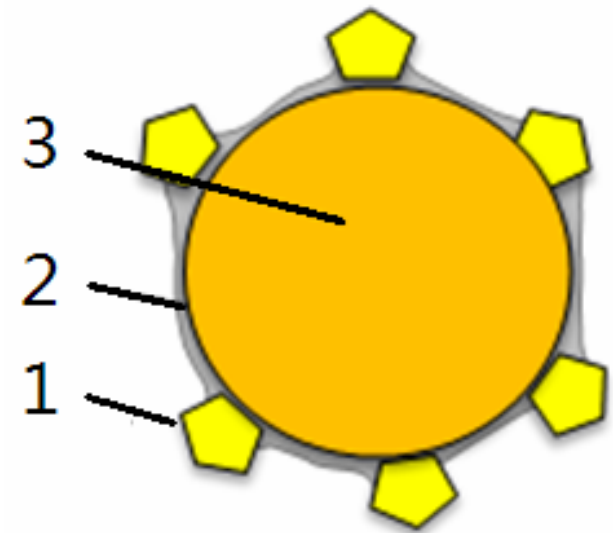
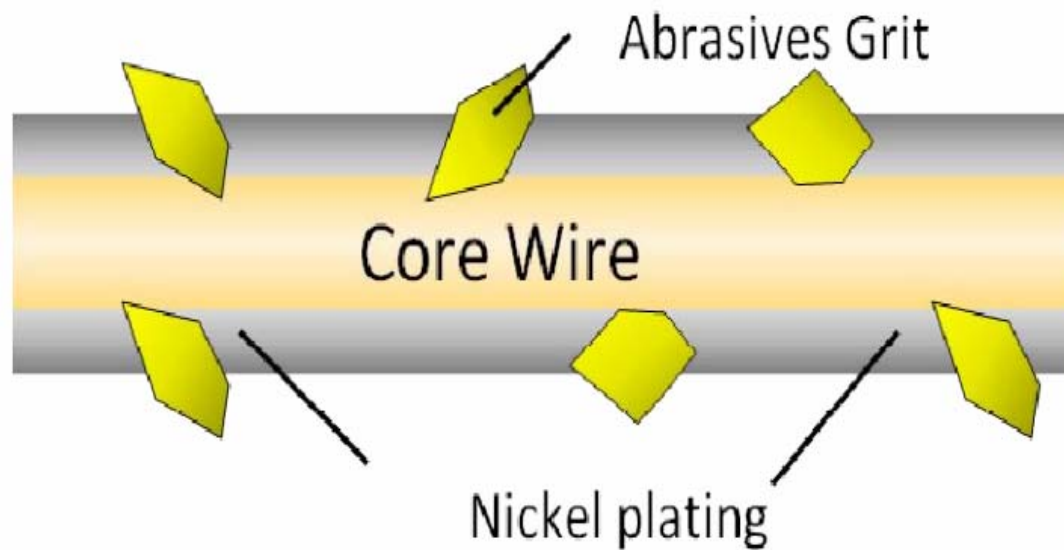


# 切片技术趋势：金刚线切片将增加使用比例



## 两种金刚线结构： 电镀金刚线与树脂金刚线

- 利用电镀或树脂粘结的方法将高硬度高耐磨性的金刚石砂粒牢固的粘结在钢线基线上



1-金刚石； 2-镍镀层或树脂层； 3-钢基线



## 二、金刚线切割技术试验与分析

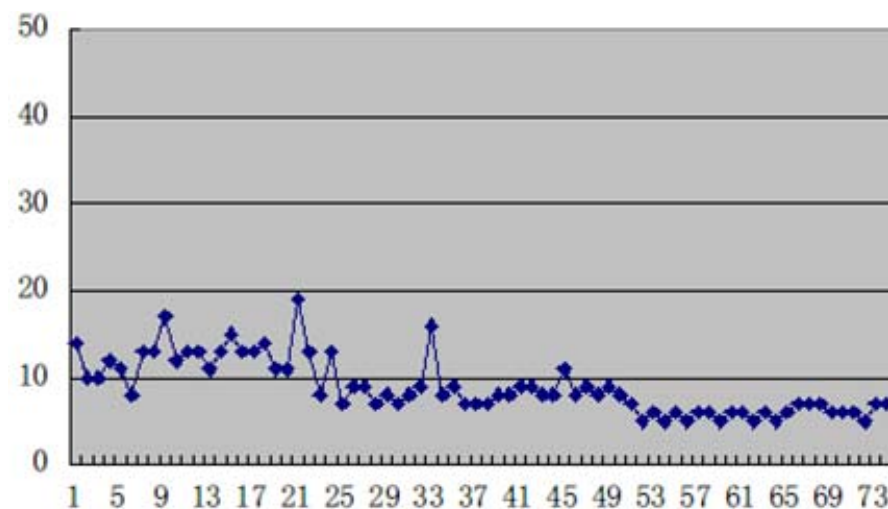
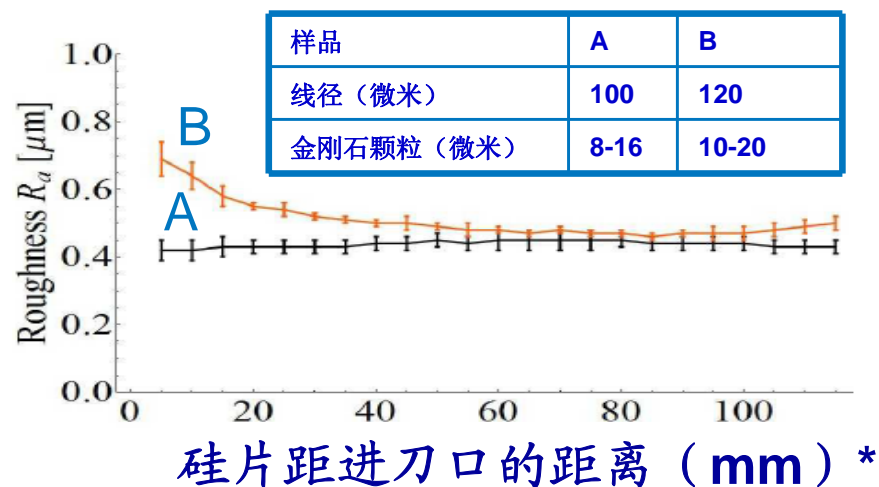
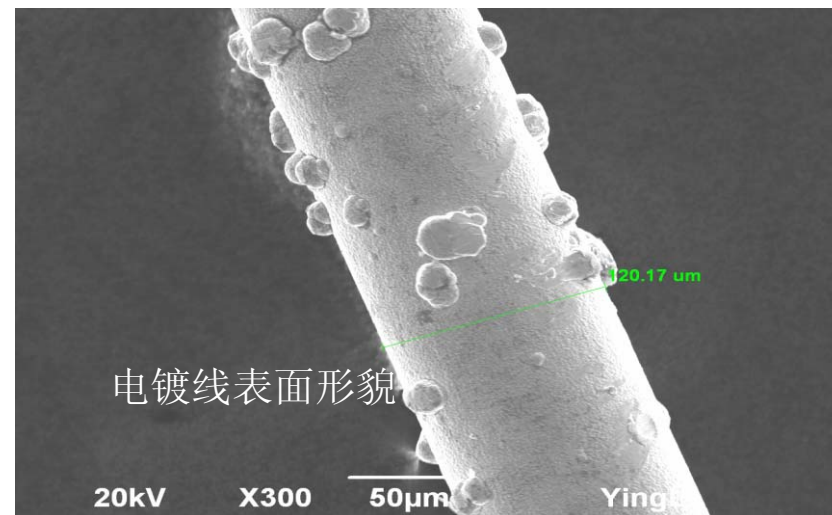
# 电镀金刚线切割的特点和锯痕变化

## 特点:

- 如果遇到硬质点, 受摩擦的线可能沿着槽的一侧爬升, 引起跳线, 跳线后容易断线
- 跳线后线网易互相缠绕造成更大的损失, 在切割多晶硅块时需要特别注意

## 锯痕变化:

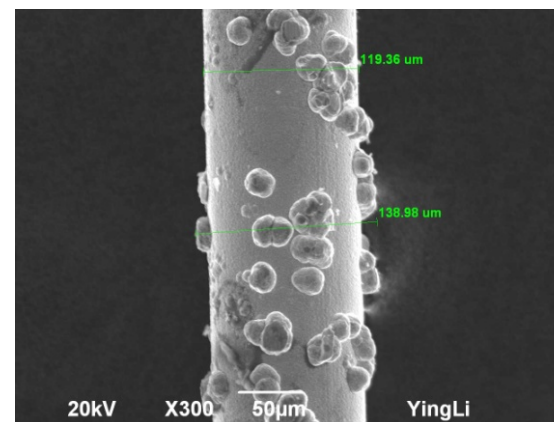
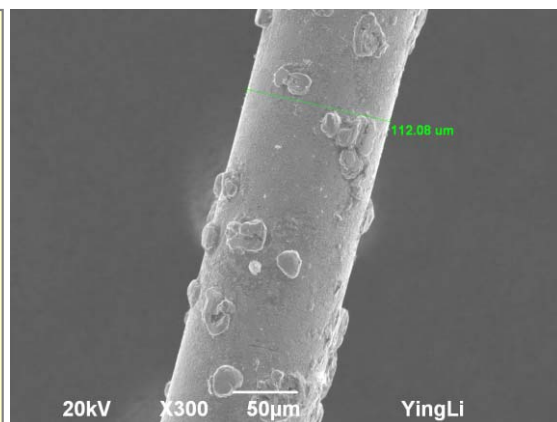
- 因钻石镶嵌在突起在钢线上, 切割造成的硅片表面锯痕相对较大(相对树脂线)
- 减小钻石直径, 或减小颗粒表面镀层厚度, 将有利于锯痕的降低
- 随着颗粒表面镀层的磨损, 硅块表面锯痕降低。



# 电镀金刚线切割试验：镀层厚度的影响

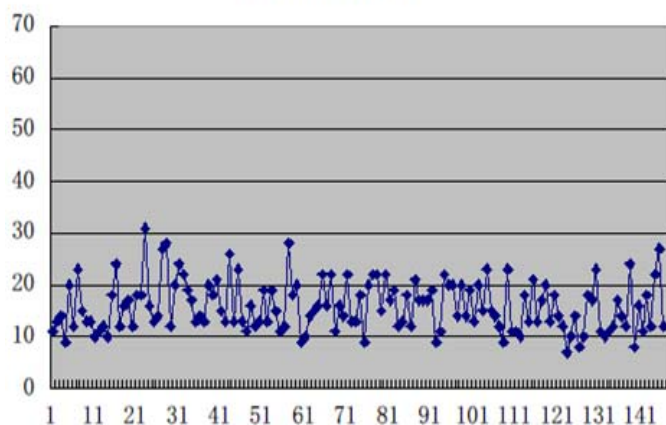
镍镀层过厚：切缝损失会增大，镀层磨损较慢。

影响：磨损较慢导致金刚石颗粒受到包裹，切割能力受影响，硅片TTV明显增大

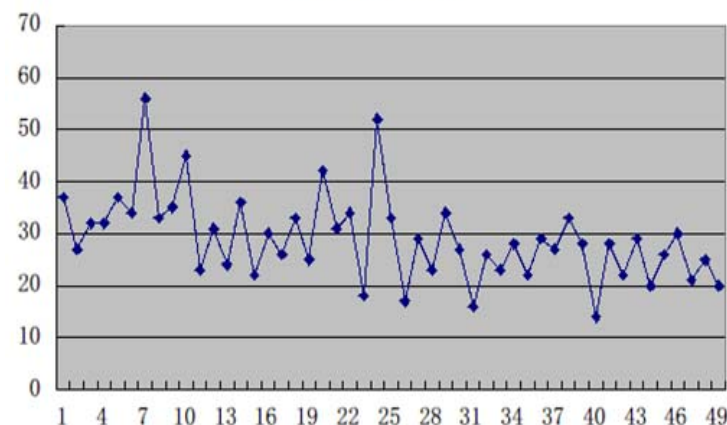


不同的镀层厚度

薄镀层样切片TTV

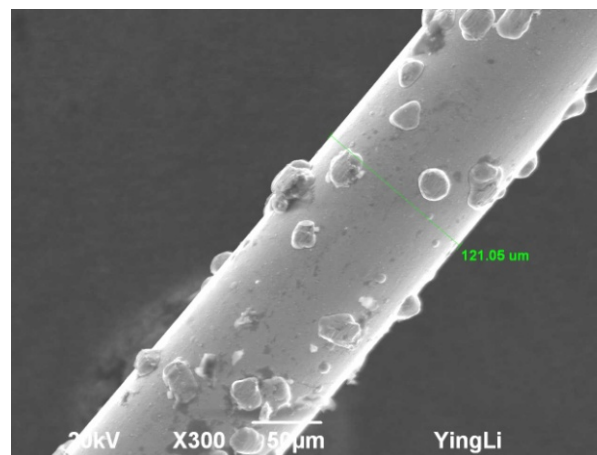
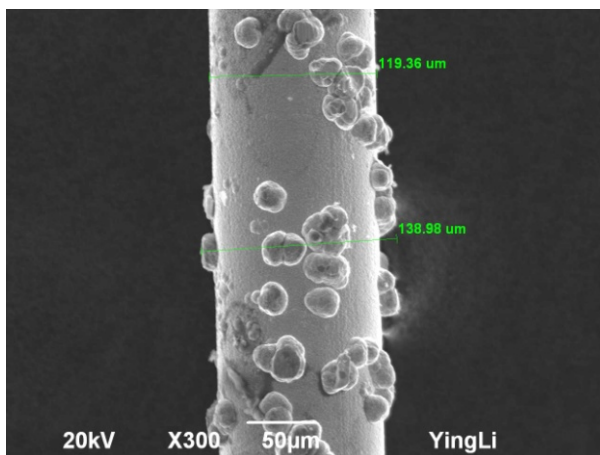


厚镀层样切片TTV

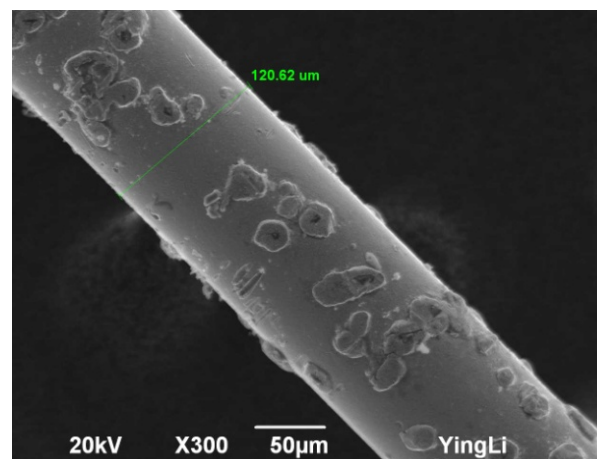
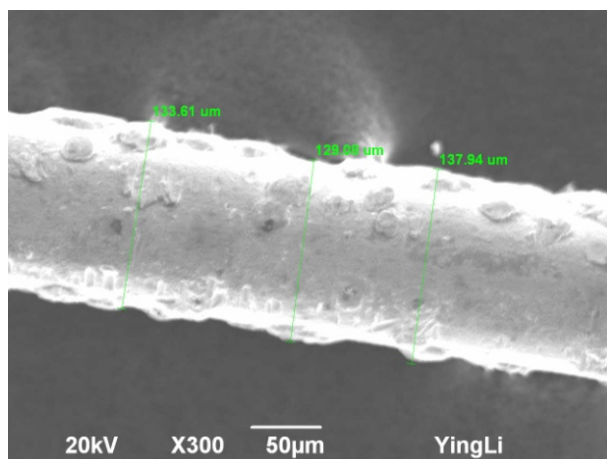


不同镀层厚度硅片TTV对比

# 电镀金刚线切割试验：金刚石颗粒密度的影响



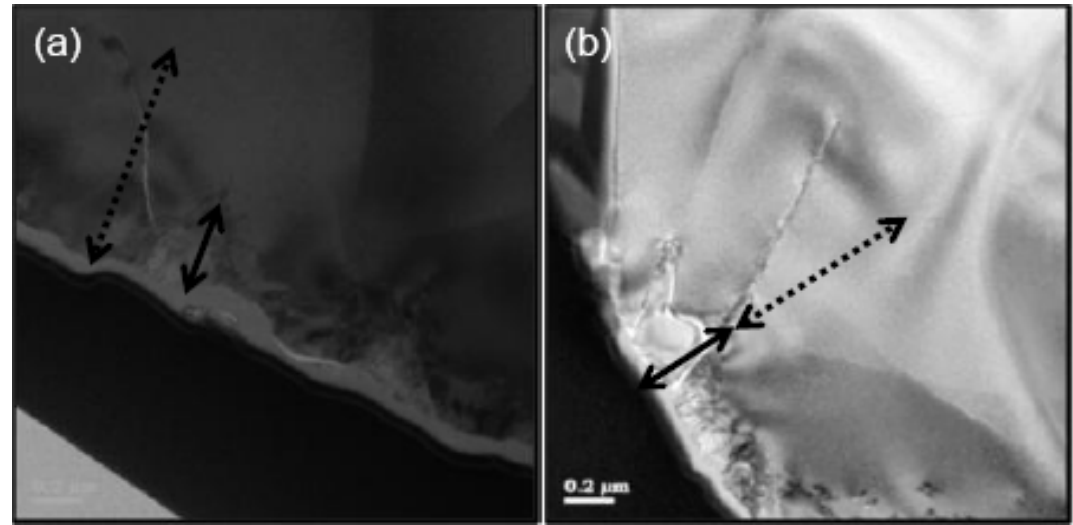
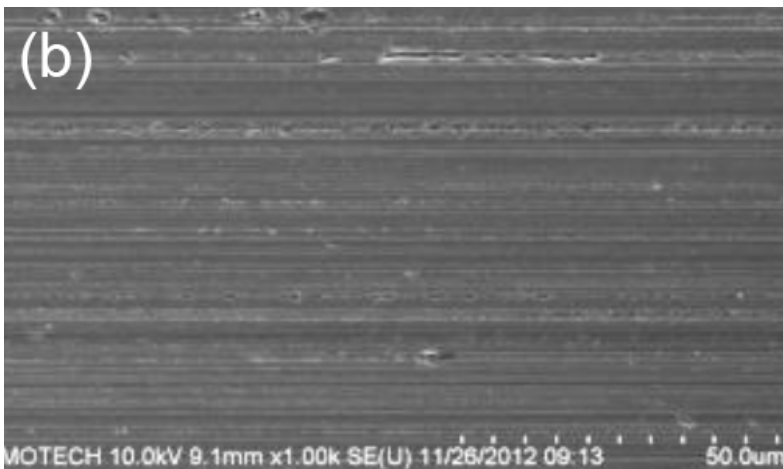
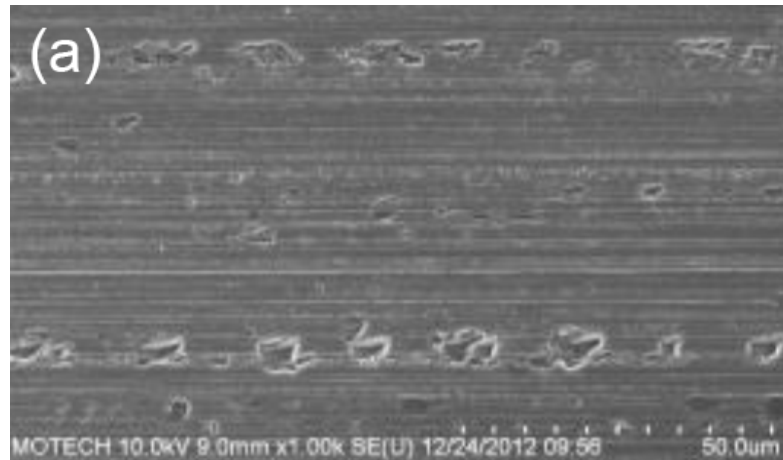
新线钻石颗粒的密度对比



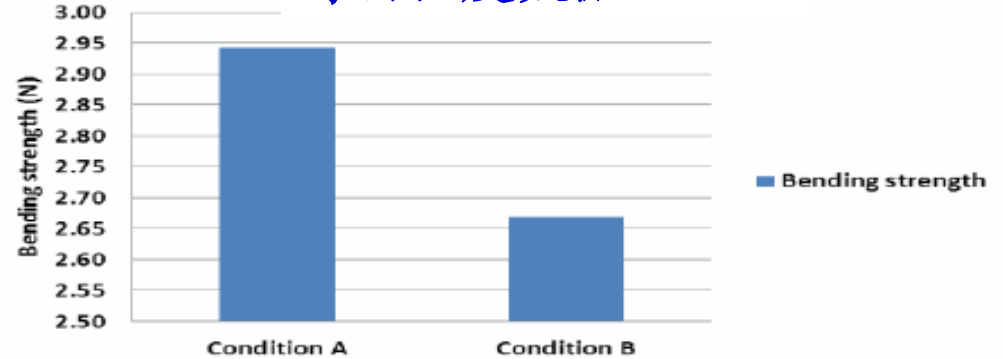
切割结束后的表面对比

- 金刚石颗粒的密度过大，硅粉容易粘在钢线上，会影响对硅粉的带走，降低切割力。

# 金刚石颗粒尺寸对切割质量的影响\*



弯曲强度数据



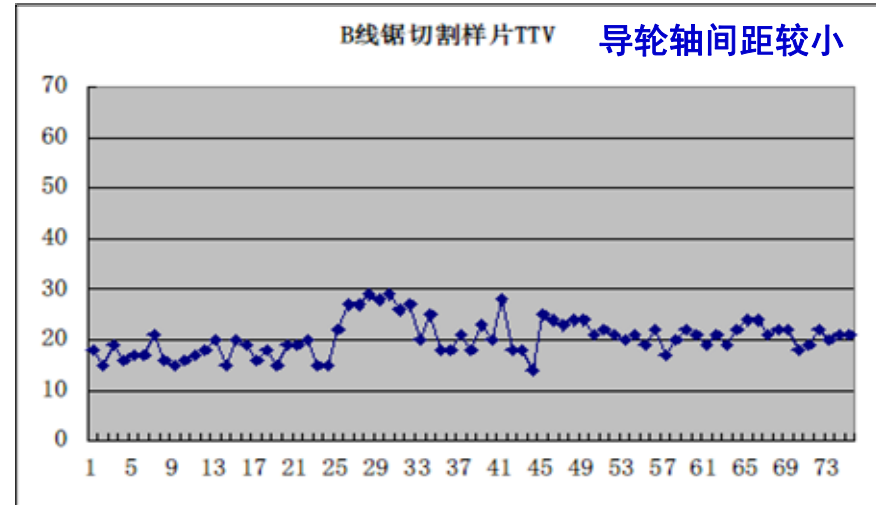
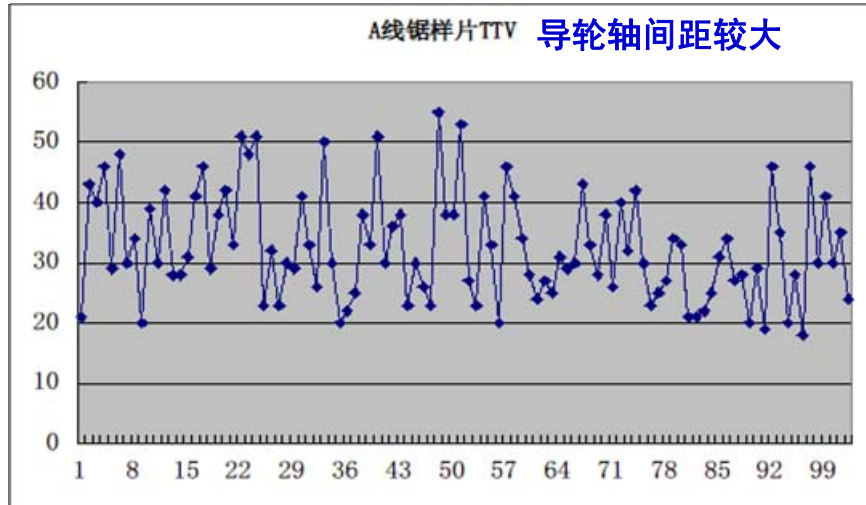
样品	A	B
线径 (微米)	100	120
金刚石颗粒尺寸 (微米)	8-16	10-20

样品	A	B
划痕深度 (微米)	0.28	0.48
硅片内部损伤 (微米)	0.84	1.3

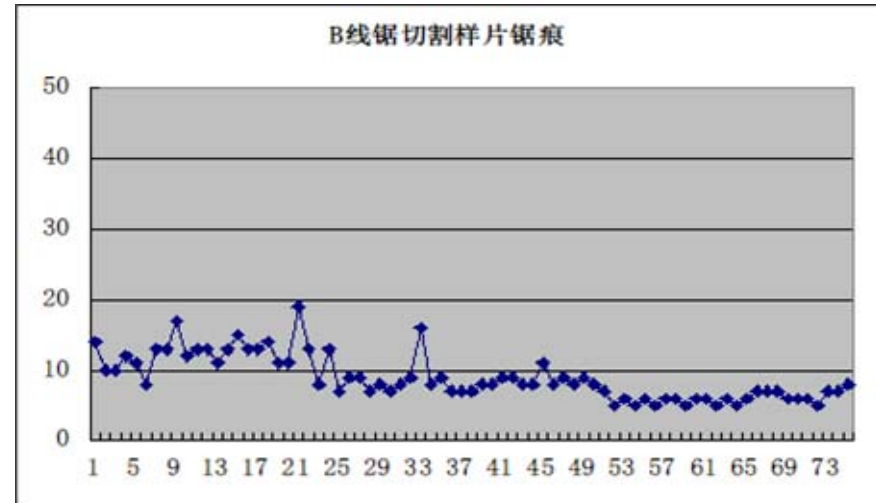
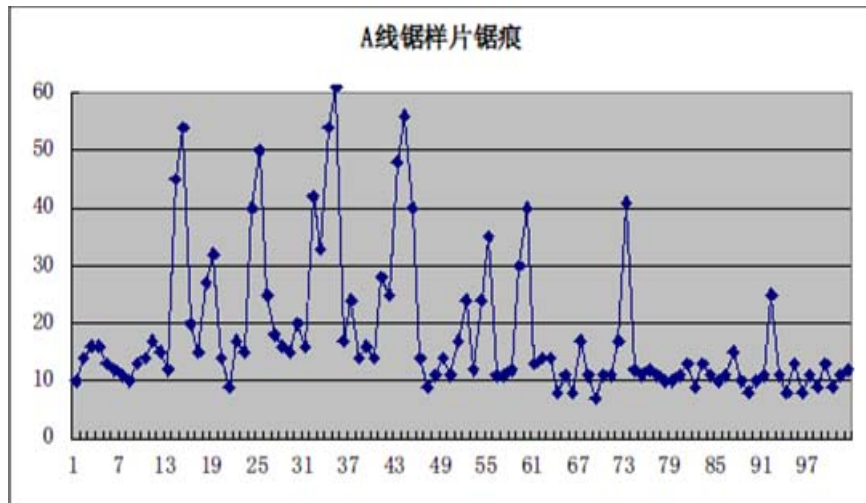


\*Yen-Chun Chou et al. 28th European PV Solar Energy Conf. P.1480

# 导轮轴间距的影响（电镀线试验）



TTV对比

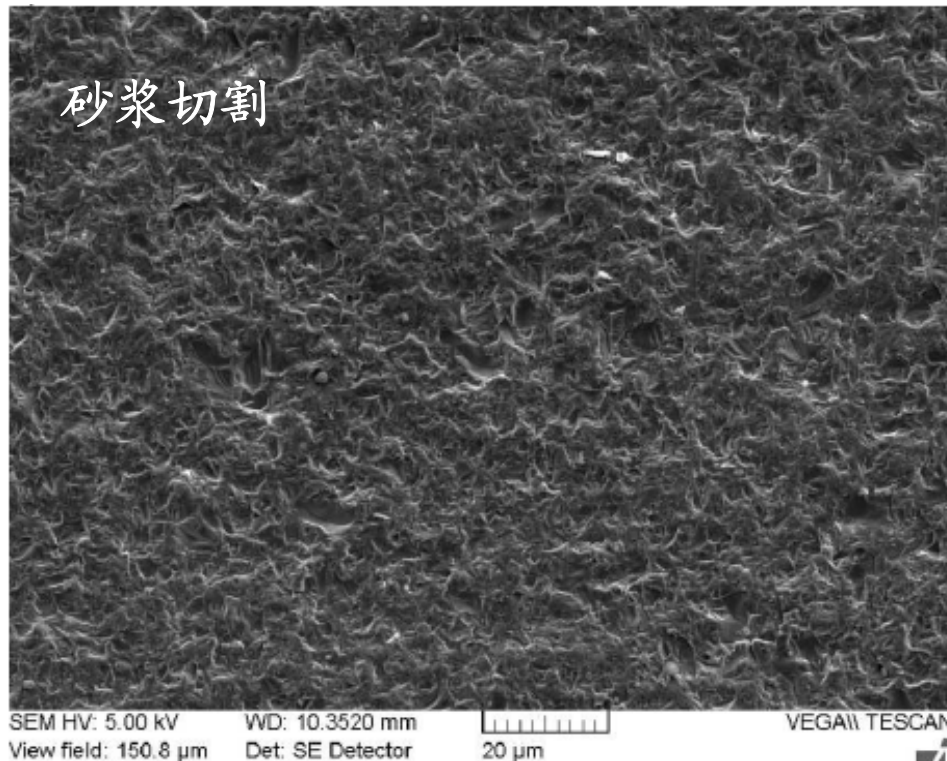


锯痕值对比

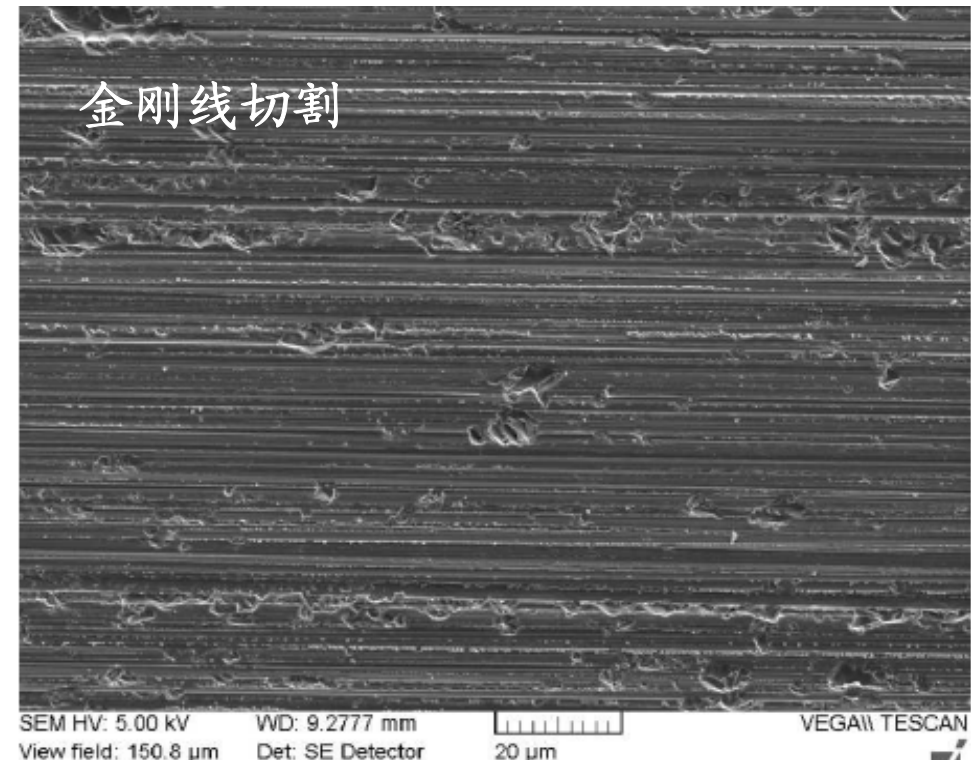
- 导轮轴间距影响切割质量，尤其是100-8/16规格以下的细线
- 同样一卷线，相同用线量，不同导轮轴间距机床A和机床B上切割数据对比

### 三、金刚线与砂浆切割硅片特性比较

# 金刚线切割与砂浆切割硅片的表面形貌\*



- 表面粗糙，没有硅片的切割方向锯痕痕迹
- 碳化硅摩擦硅片距离较短，产生随机的凸凹坑

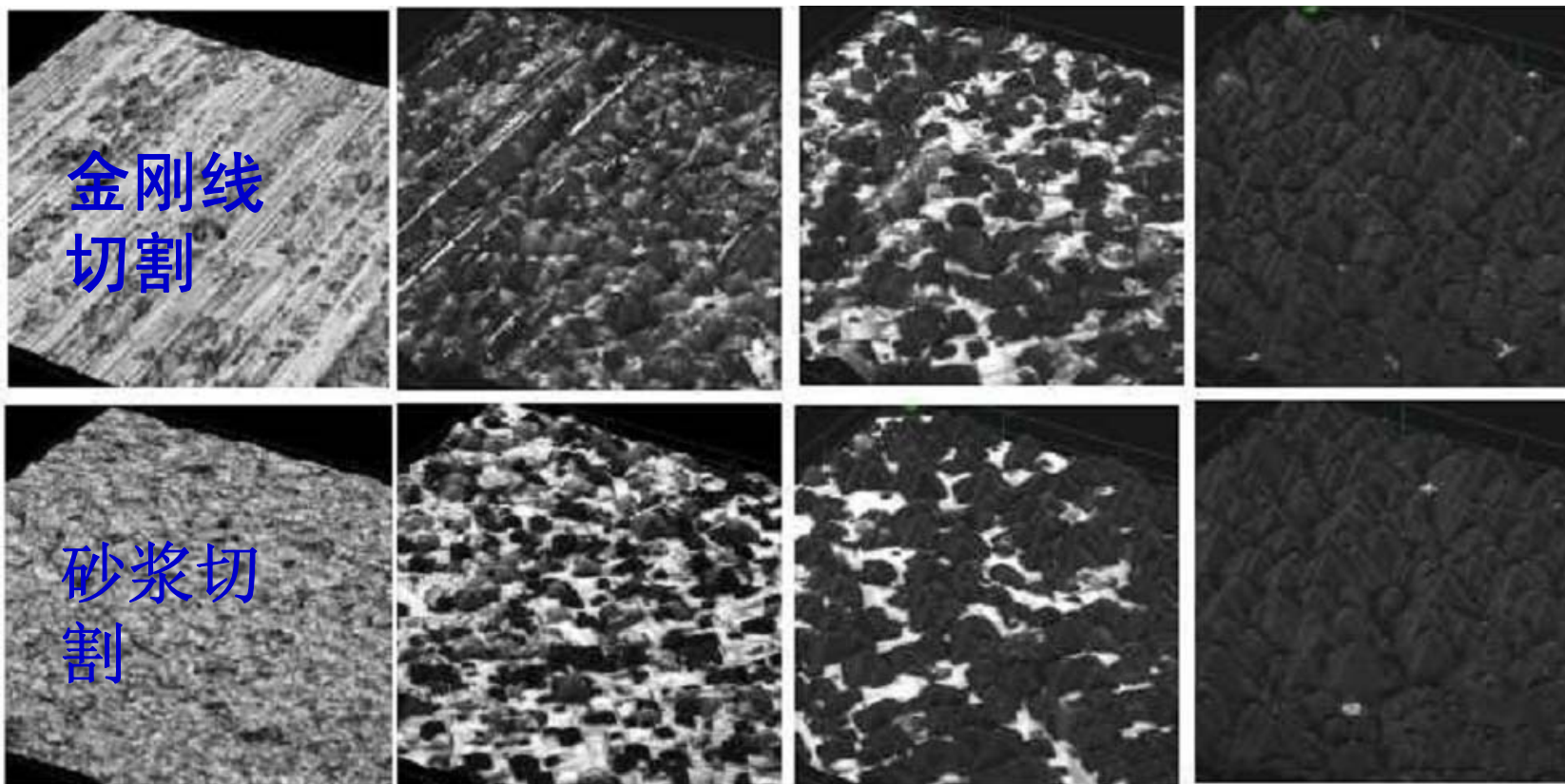


- 表面相对平滑，可见由于金刚线的摩擦产生平行的沟槽
- 沟槽中有不规则金刚石摩擦产生的沿着沟槽方向的凸凹坑



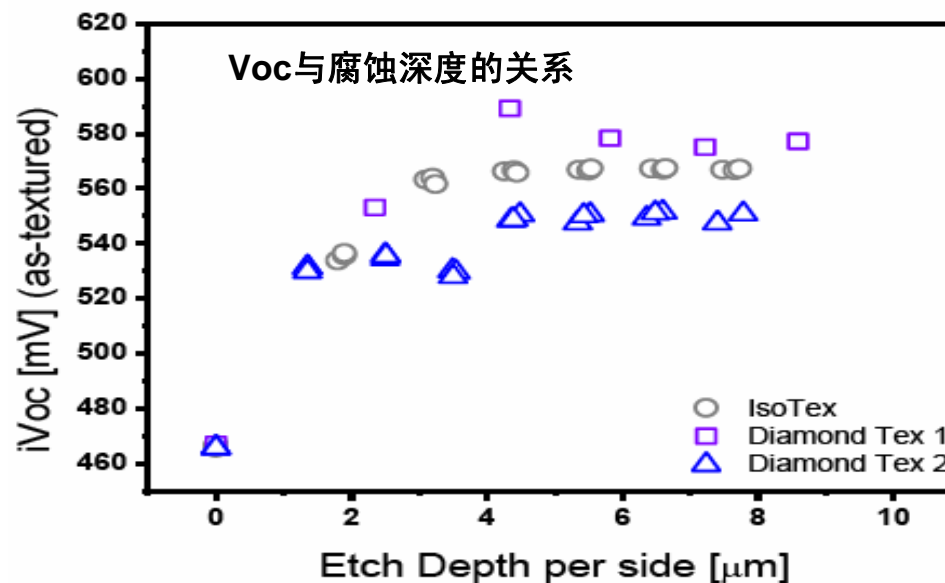
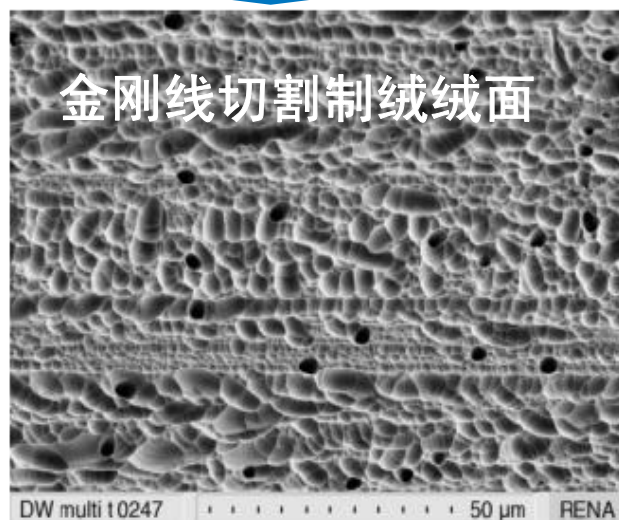
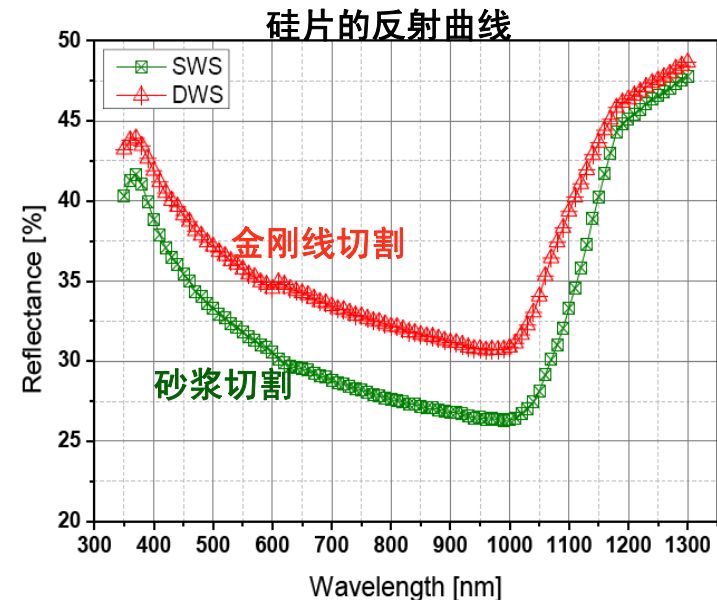
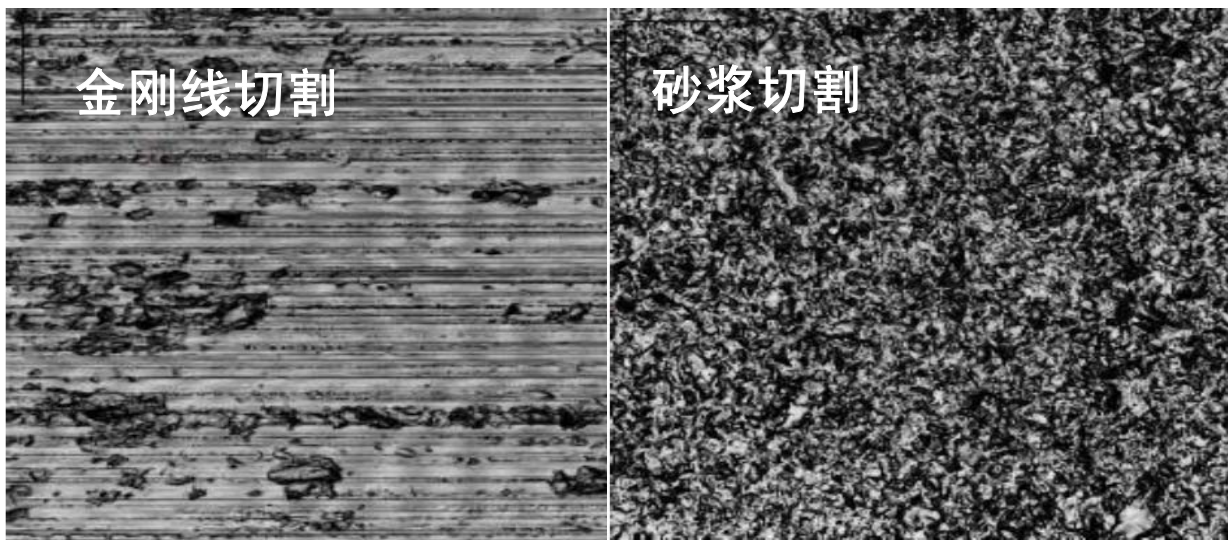
# 碱制绒单晶表面形貌与腐蚀时间的关系

腐蚀时间增加



- 短时间内，两种硅表面差异比较明显。
- 更长的时间后，腐蚀长时间金字塔尺寸将变得相同

# 多晶酸制绒表面形貌和Voc与腐蚀深度的关系\*



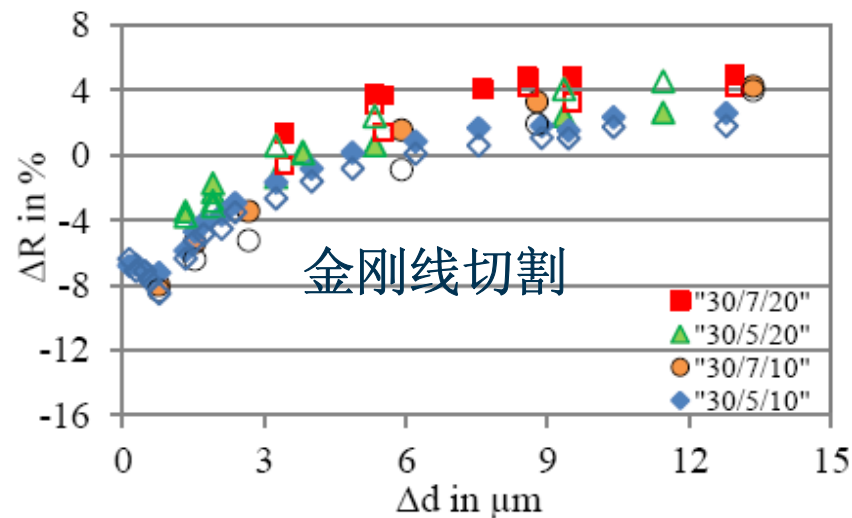
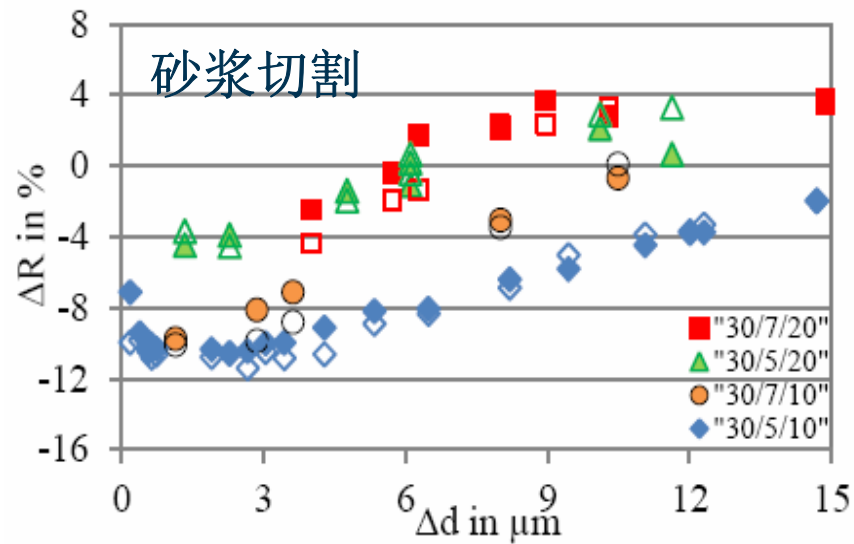
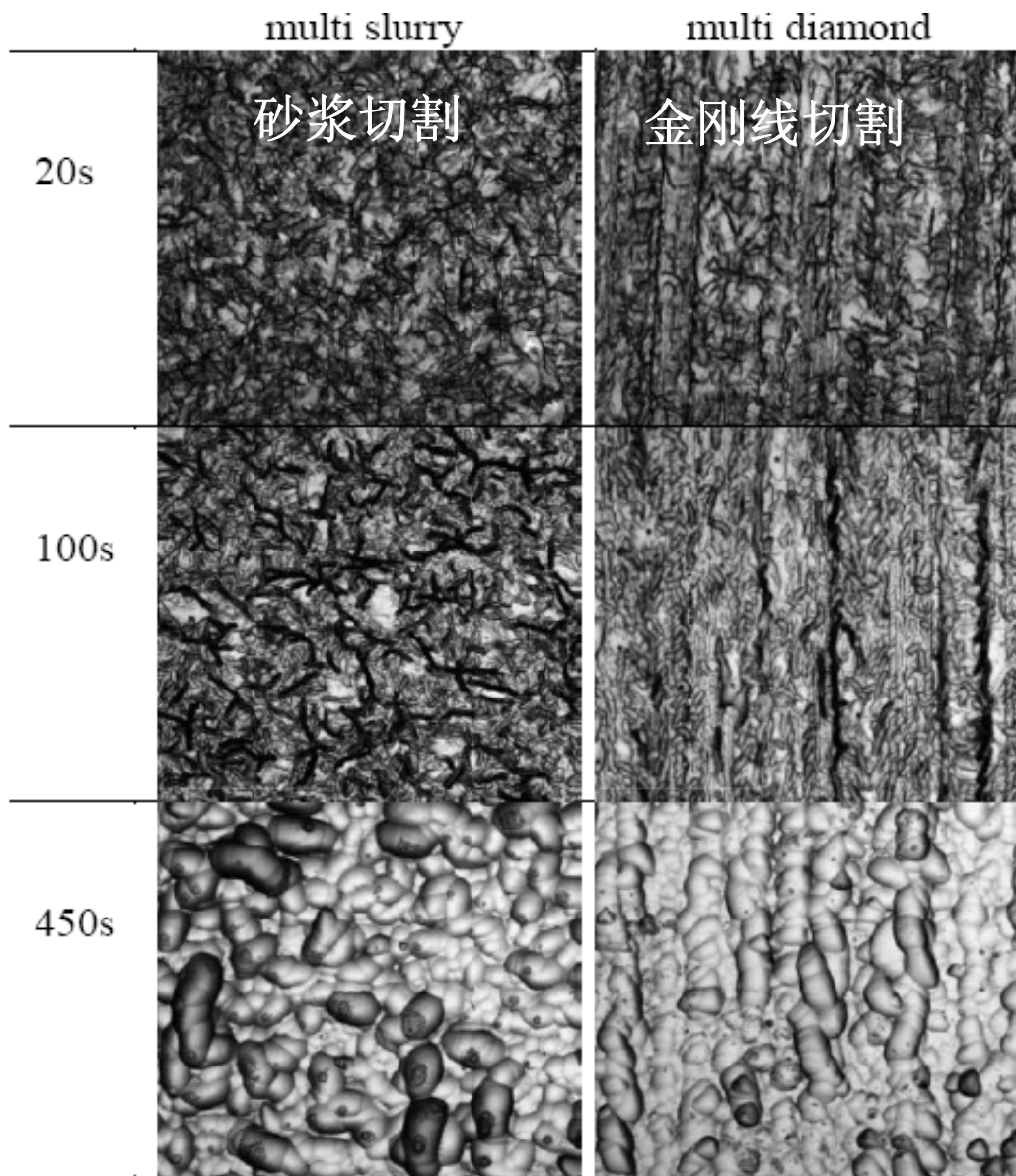
- 金刚线能用于多晶切割，并获得较好的绒面
- 腐蚀深度大于4微米后，可获得较好的Voc



\*P-K Sebastian et al. 28th European PV Solar Energy Conf. P.1761



# 砂浆切割与金刚线切割多晶制绒比较\*

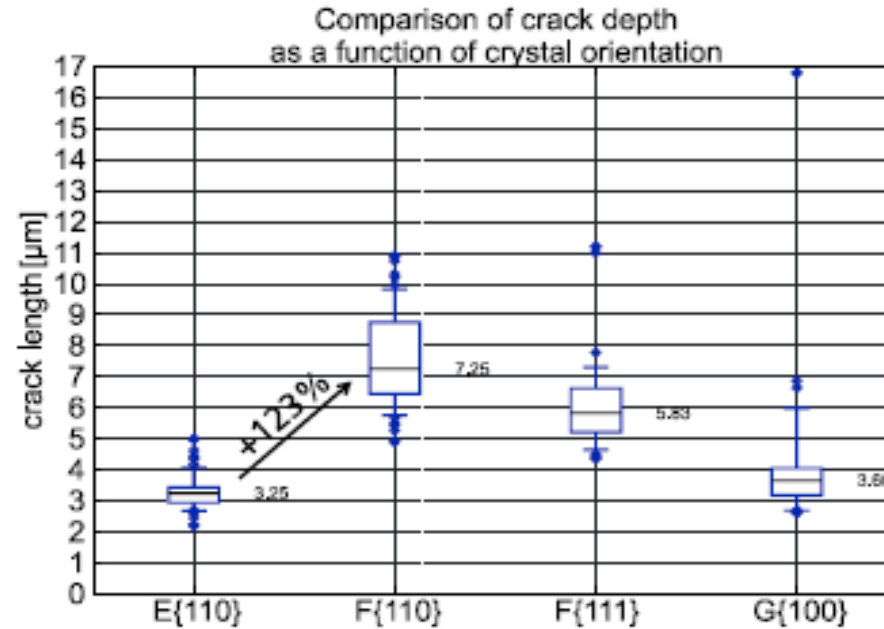
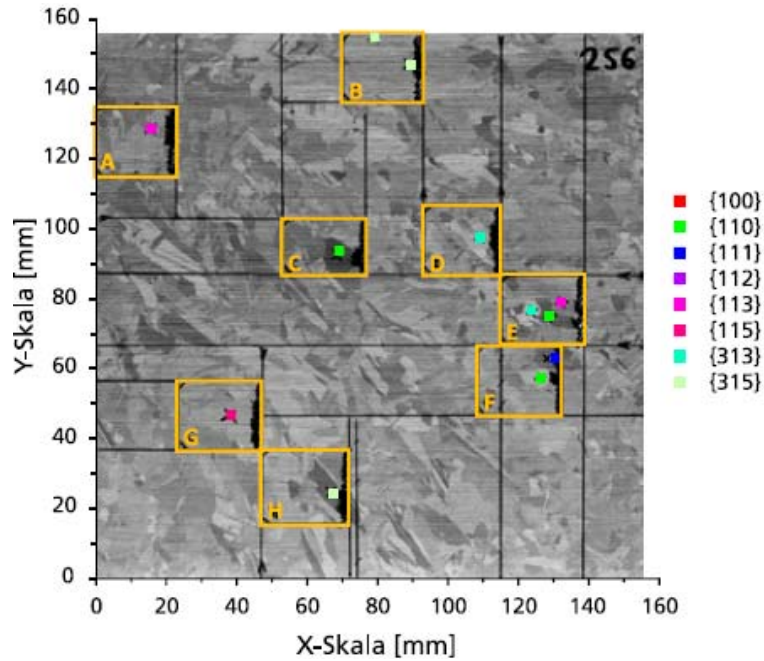


- $\text{HNO}_3/\text{HF}/\text{H}_2\text{SiF}_6$  腐蚀液
- $\Delta R = R(\text{腐蚀}) - R(\text{切割})$ ,  $\Delta d = \text{腐蚀深度}$

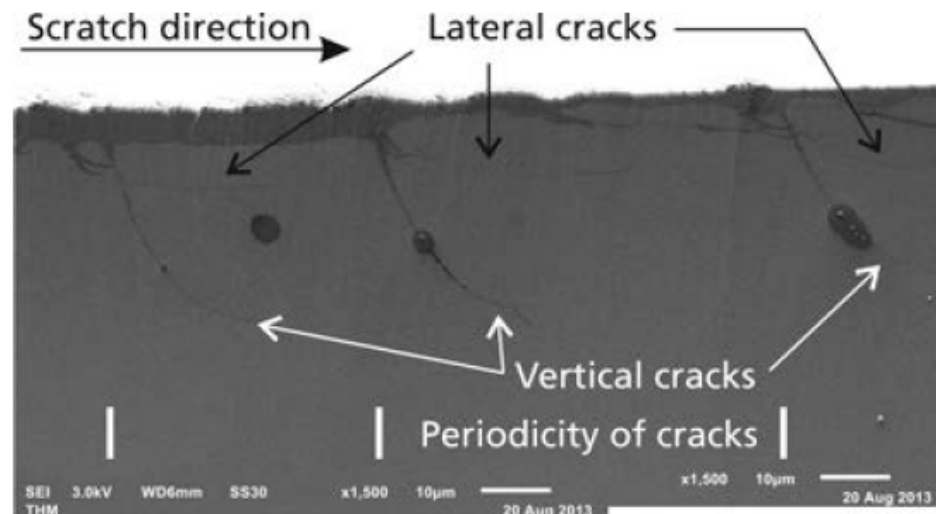
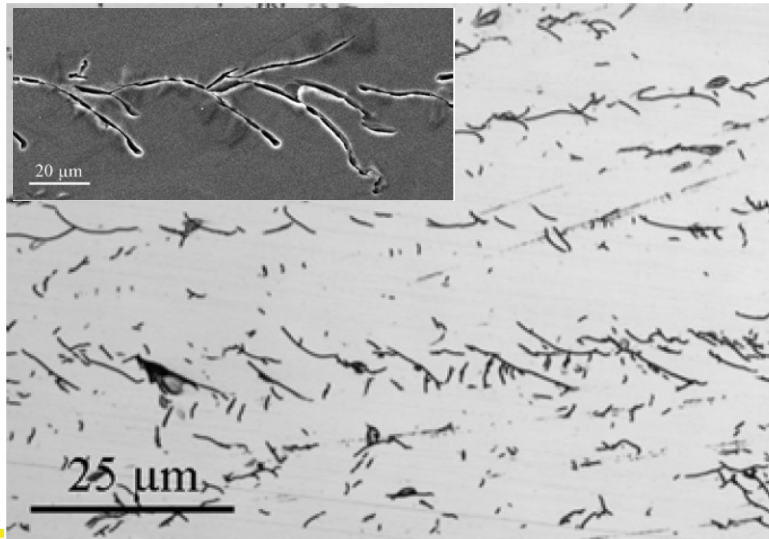
\*B Meinel et al. 27th European PV Solar Energy Conf. P.798



# 金刚线多晶硅切割产生微裂与晶向的关系\*



Crack depth box plots of three beveled mc-Si-samples (E,F,G)



# 谢 谢

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