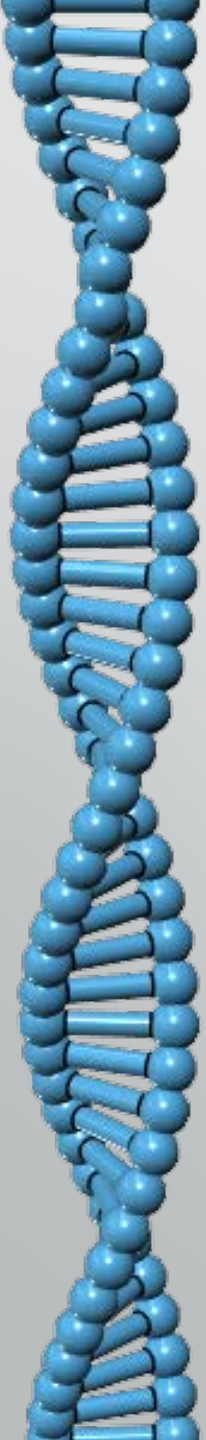




# Application of Genetic Algorithm Parameter Optimization on I-V data of multi-crystalline Si solar cells

RM Dix-Peek, CJ Pretorius, EE van Dyk, FJ Vorster



*an introduction to*

# Artemis



# Outcomes

Introduce the concept of Genetic Algorithms for Parameter Optimisation

Custom built Genetic Algorithm for the purpose of:

Characterisation of Current-Voltage data the forward bias



# Outline

Introduction to Genetic Algorithms

Genetic Algorithm Structure and Implementation

Initialization

Fitness Evaluation

Selection Process

Genetic Crossover

Genetic Mutation

Termination Conditions

Applied models

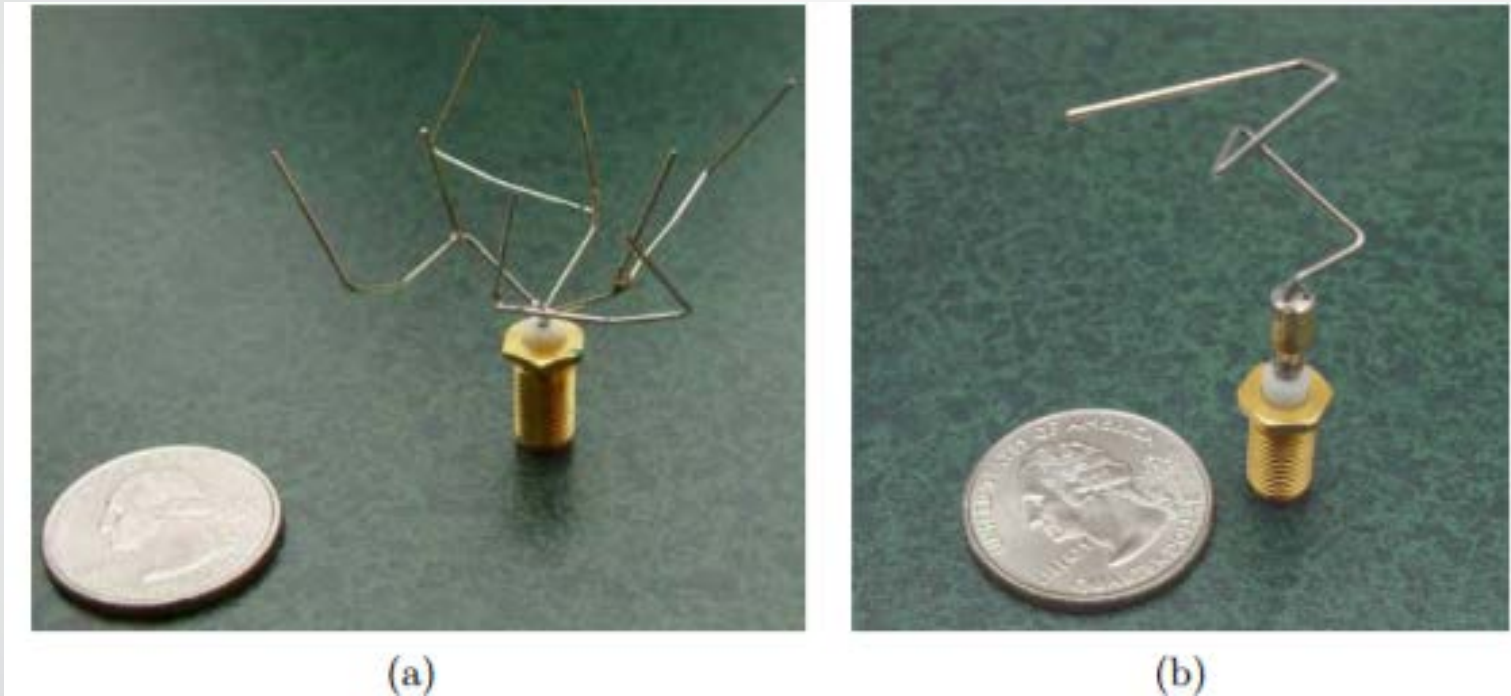
Implementation of code

Results obtained

Future applications

Conclusions

# Example



- (a) *Best evolved design for antenna for original requirements ST5-3-10*
- (b) *Best evolved design for antenna for revised requirements ST5-33-142-7*

*"The 2006 NASA ST5 spacecraft antenna. This complicated shape was found by an evolutionary computer design program to create the best radiation pattern."*

*Source: Hornby, Gregory S.; Al Globus; Derek S. Linden; Jason D. Lohn (September 2006). "Automated antenna design with evolutionary algorithms" (PDF). American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. Retrieved 2012-02-19.*



# Introduction to Genetic Algorithms

## Evolutionary algorithm

Based upon the biological process of evolution of genetic material

## Pro's:

Parallel interacting solutions

Increased probability of finding global minimum of error (compared to classical approaches)

Customization for case-specific problems

## Con's:

Computationally expensive

Unsuitable for simple problems

## Partitioning of data

Training set

Validation set



# Introduction: Terminology

## Training Set

The set of data used to train the model to the data (determine parameter values)

## Validation Set

The set of data used to validate the optimized parameter values for the applied model

Test of over specification

## Genes

In the case of this GA, the parameter values for the model

## Individuals

The set of parameters of a proposed solution



# Introduction: Terminology

## Fitness Function

The function used to test the fitness of an individual, or how well the applied parameter values perform

## Diversity

The variety of the population's parameters

## Breeding Set

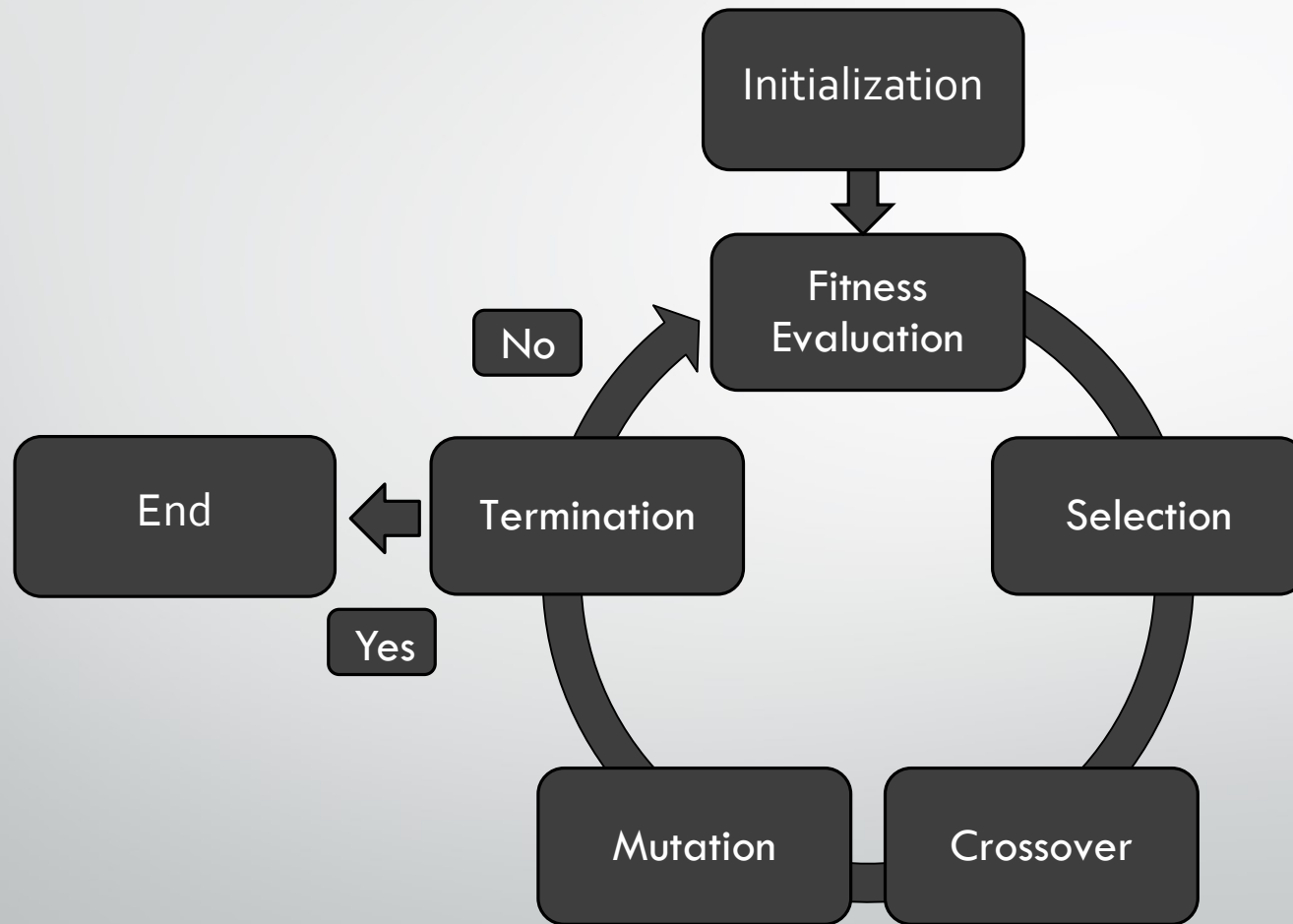
The set used in the crossover process to generate the new generation

## New Generation

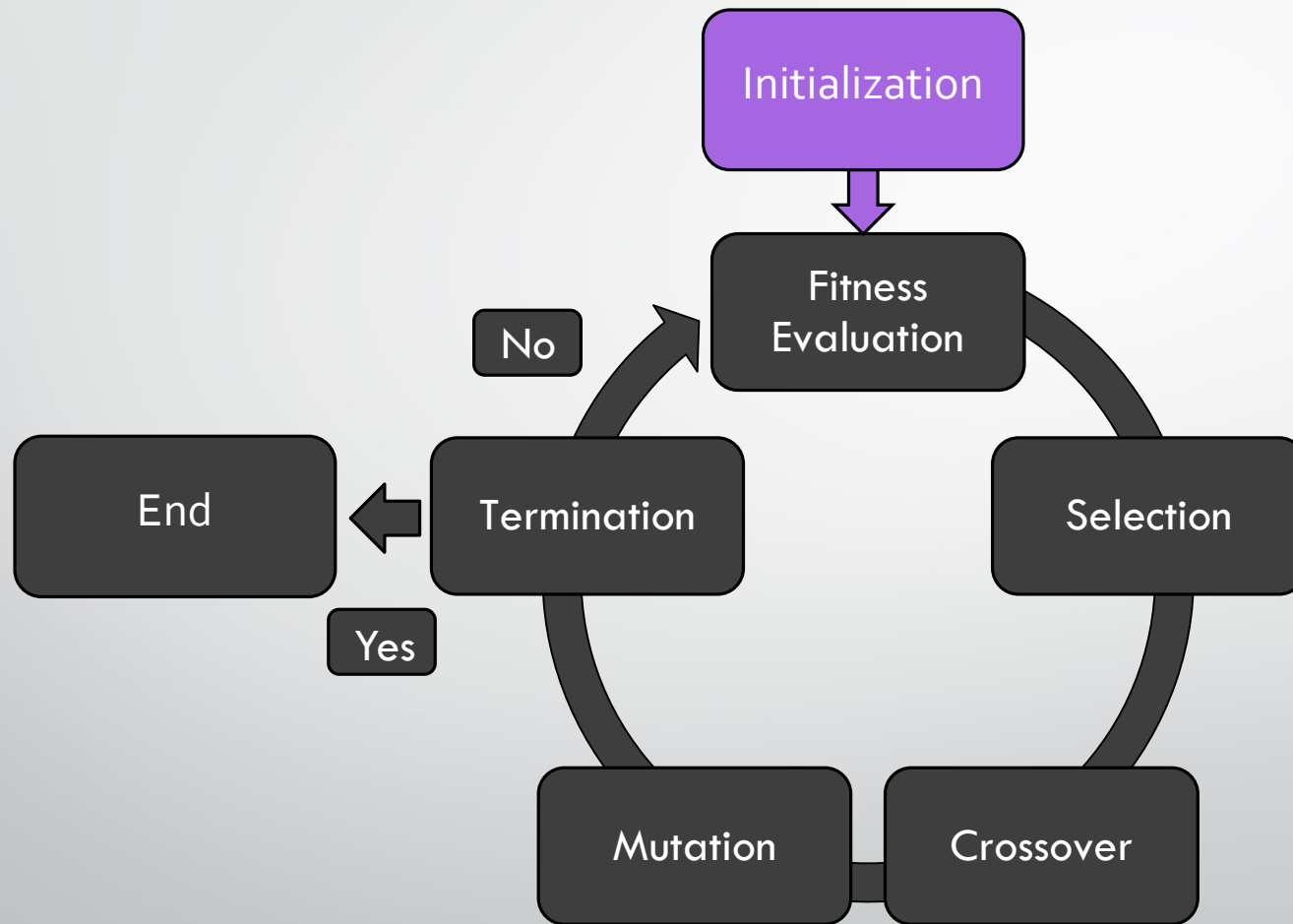
The set used in the next iteration of the GA



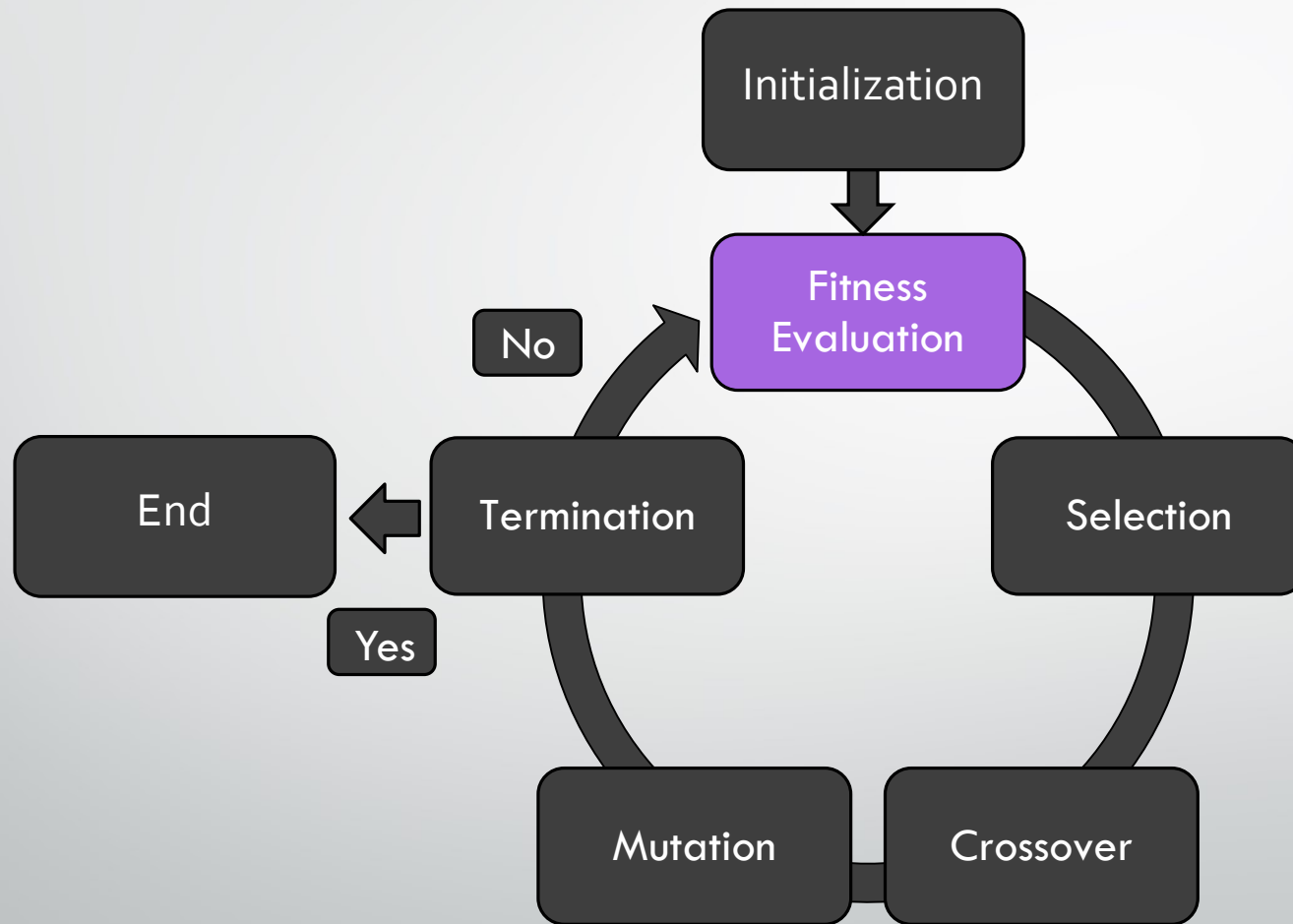
# Genetic Algorithm Structure



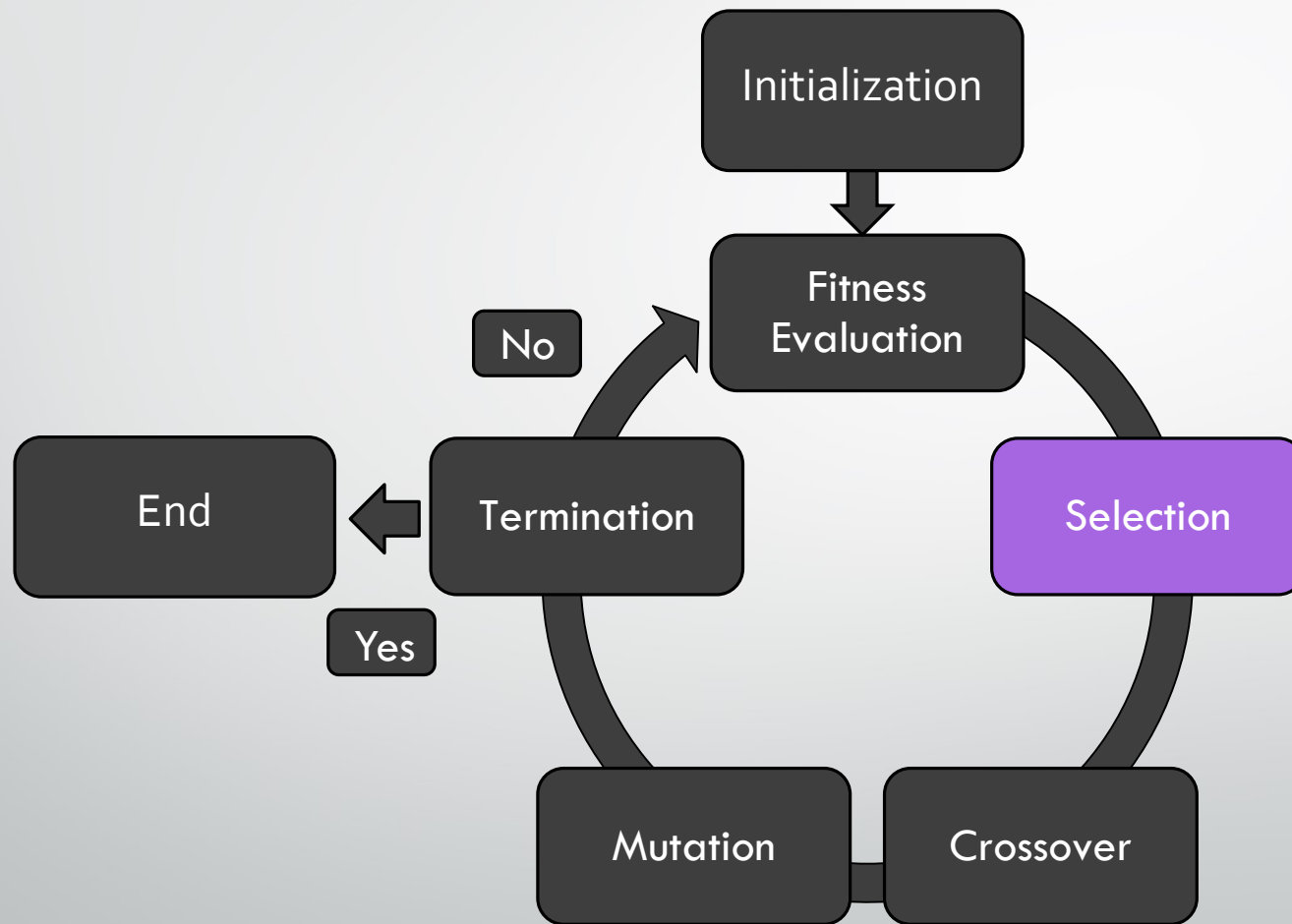
# Genetic Algorithm Structure



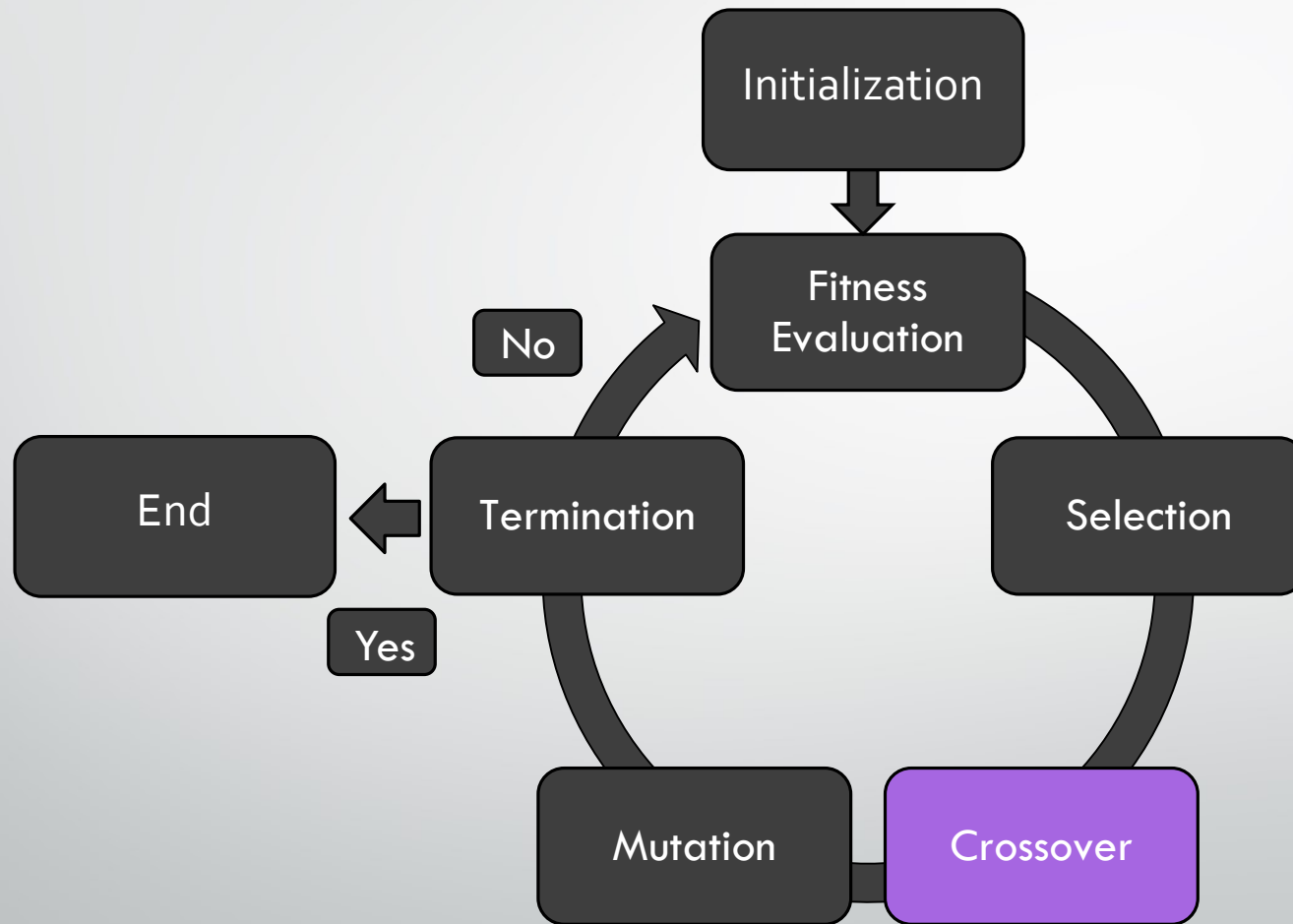
# Genetic Algorithm Structure



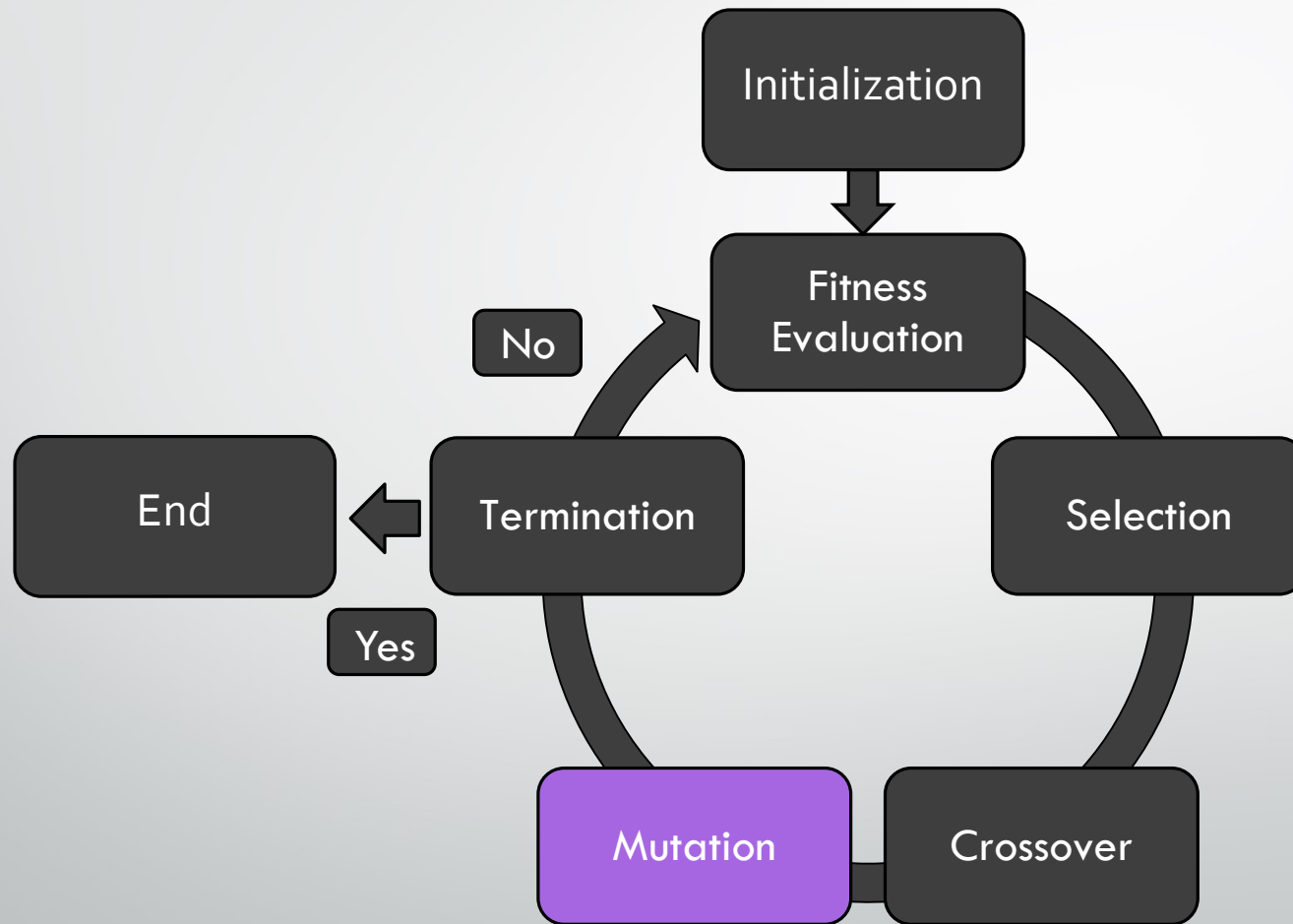
# Genetic Algorithm Structure



# Genetic Algorithm Structure

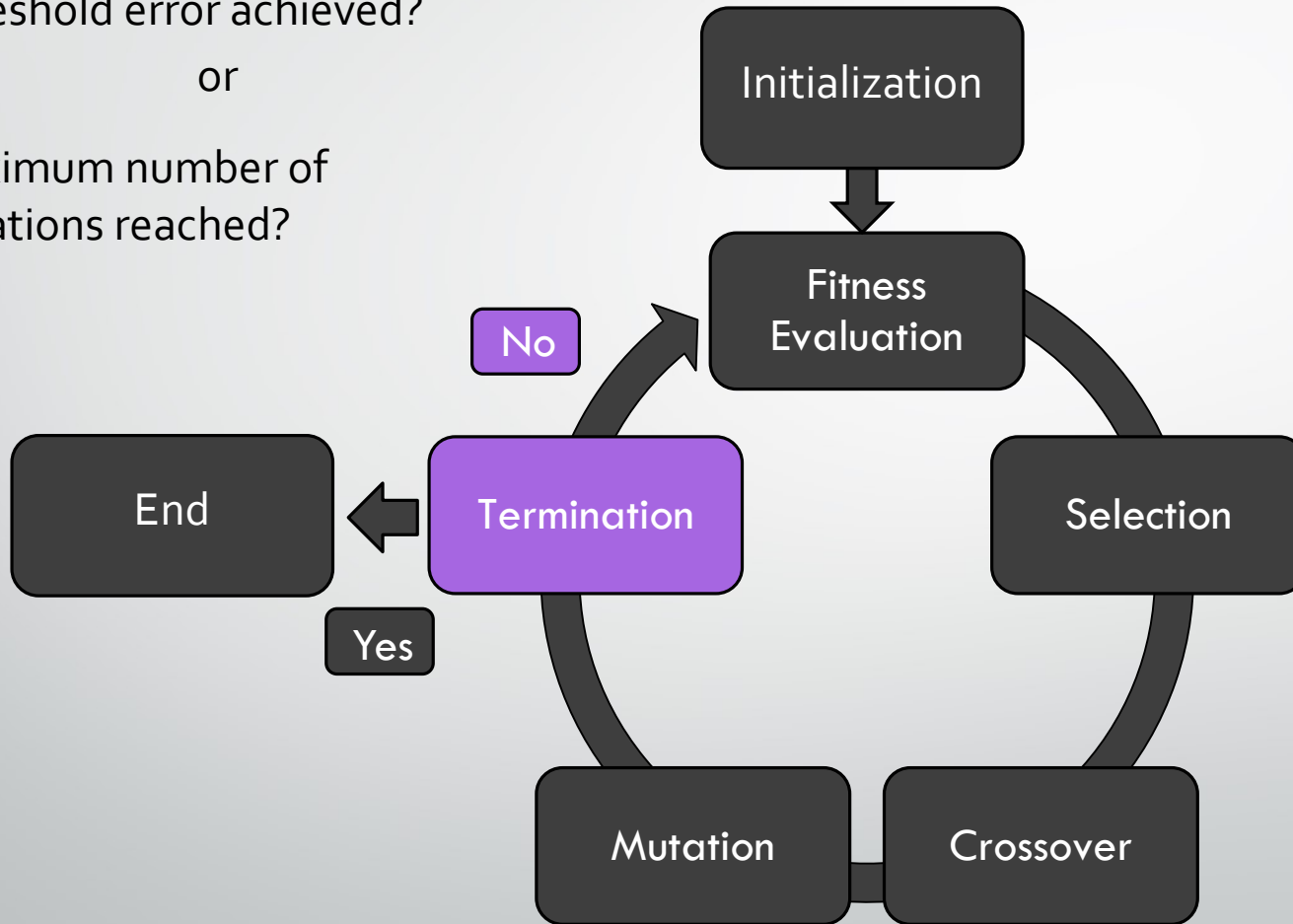


# Genetic Algorithm Structure

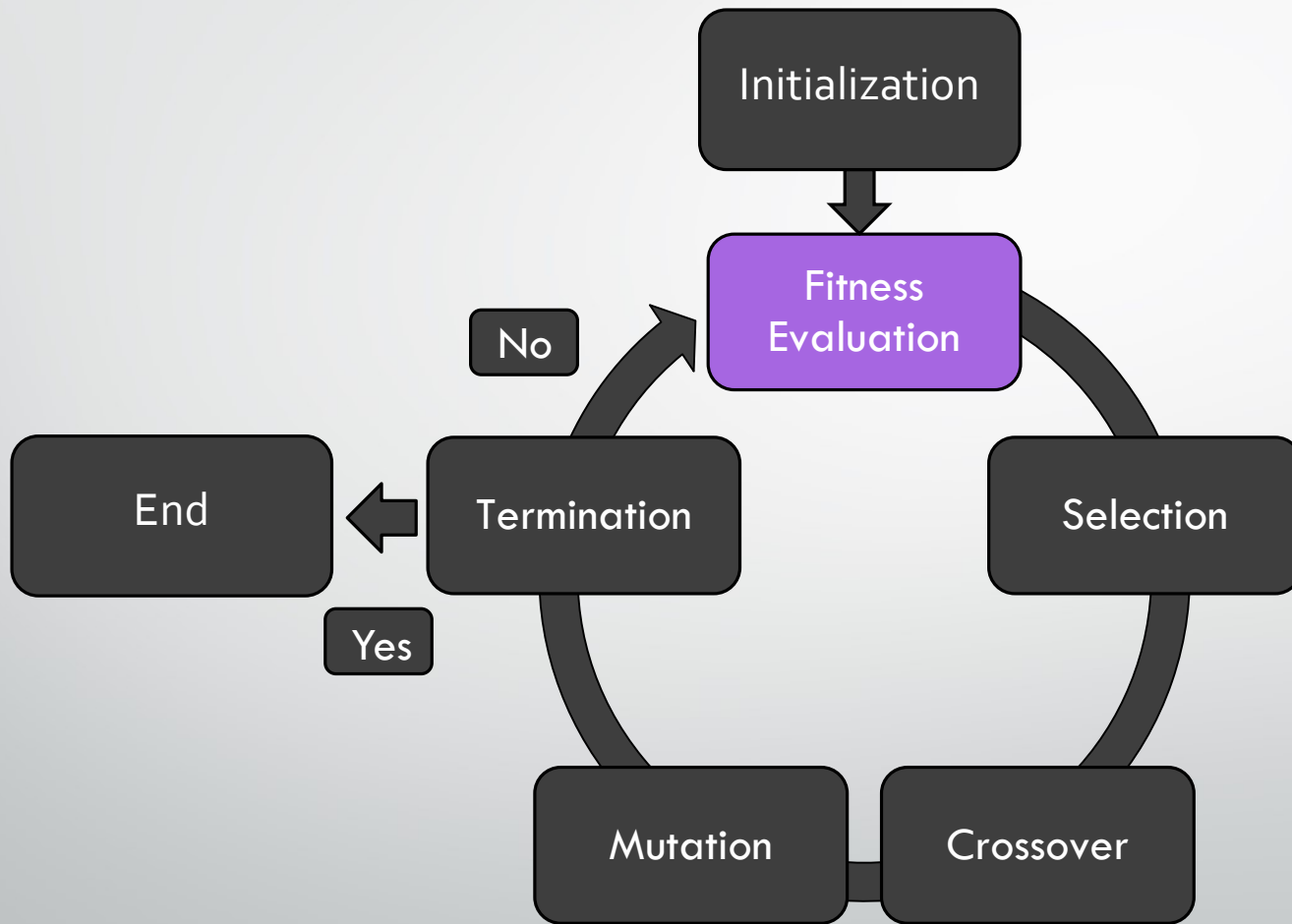


# Termination Conditions

Threshold error achieved?  
or  
Maximum number of iterations reached?

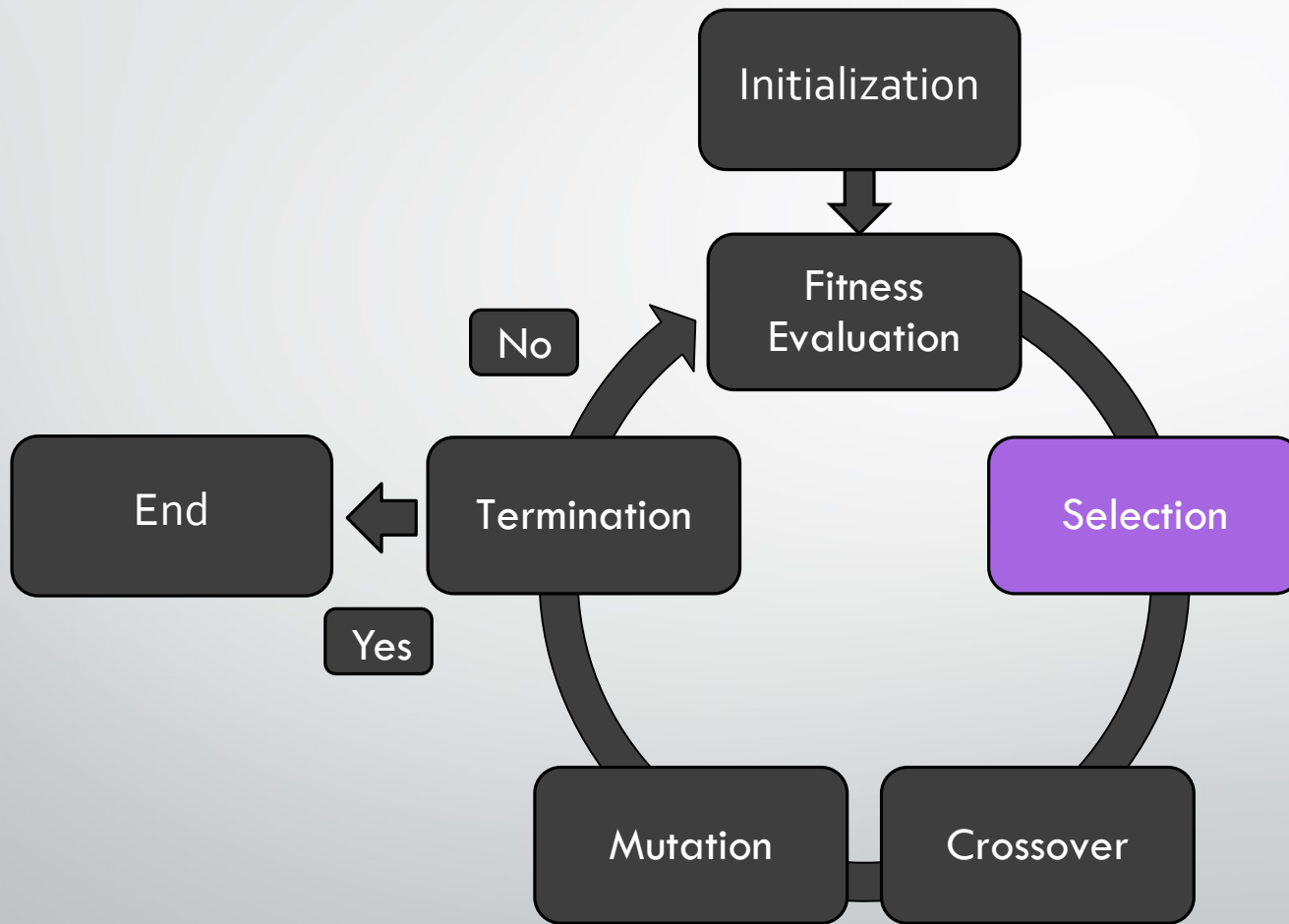


# Termination Conditions

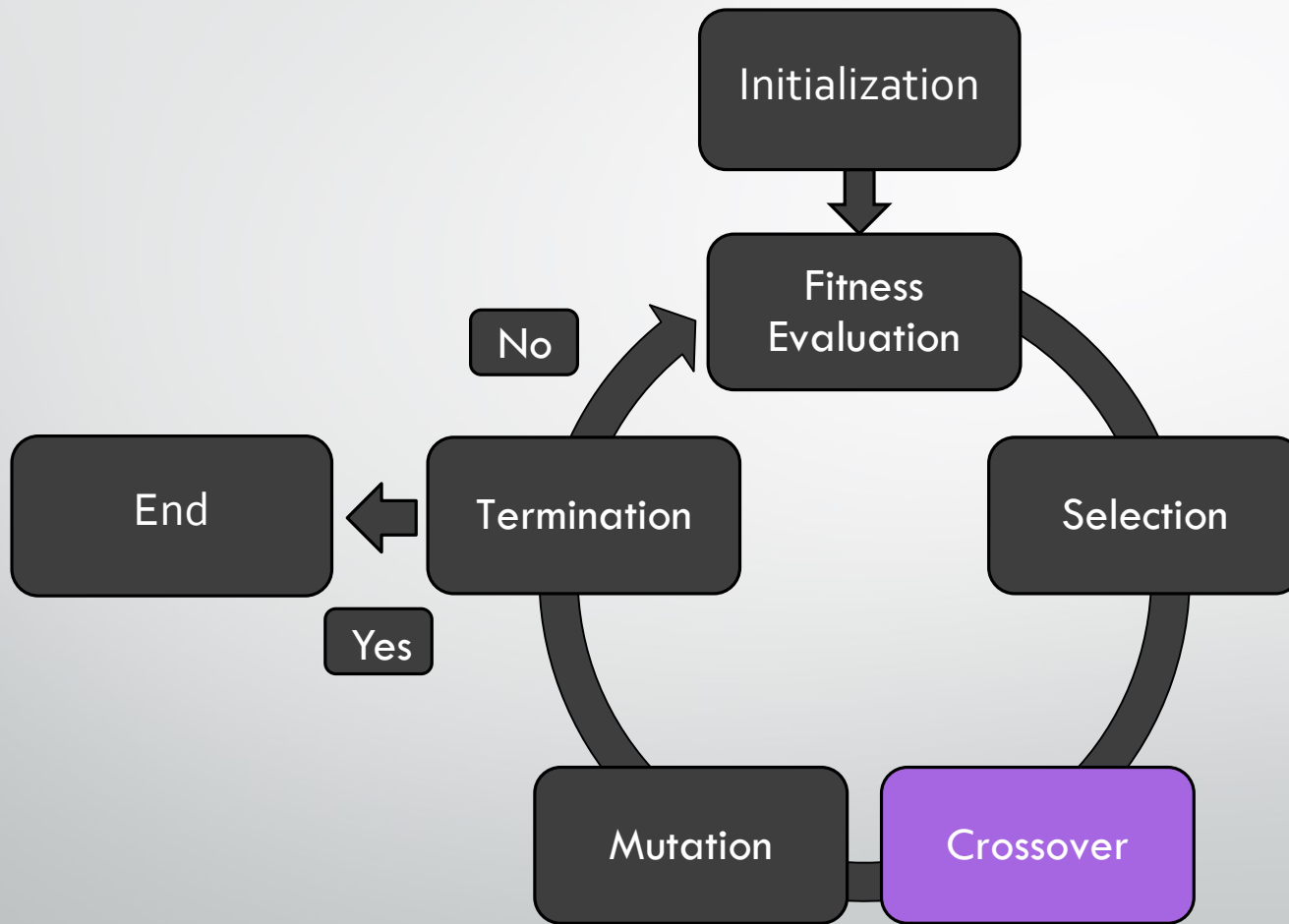




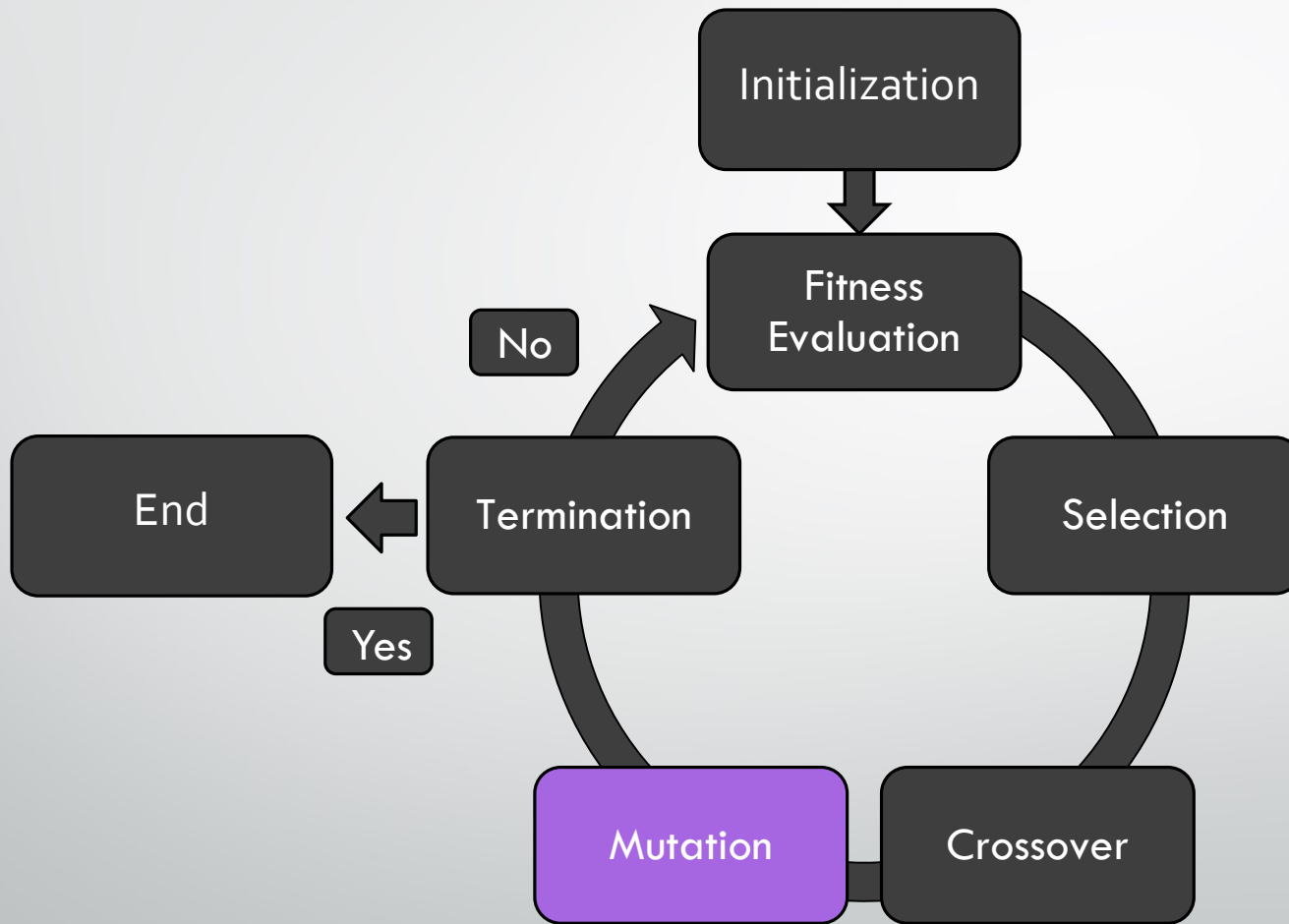
# Termination Conditions



# Termination Conditions

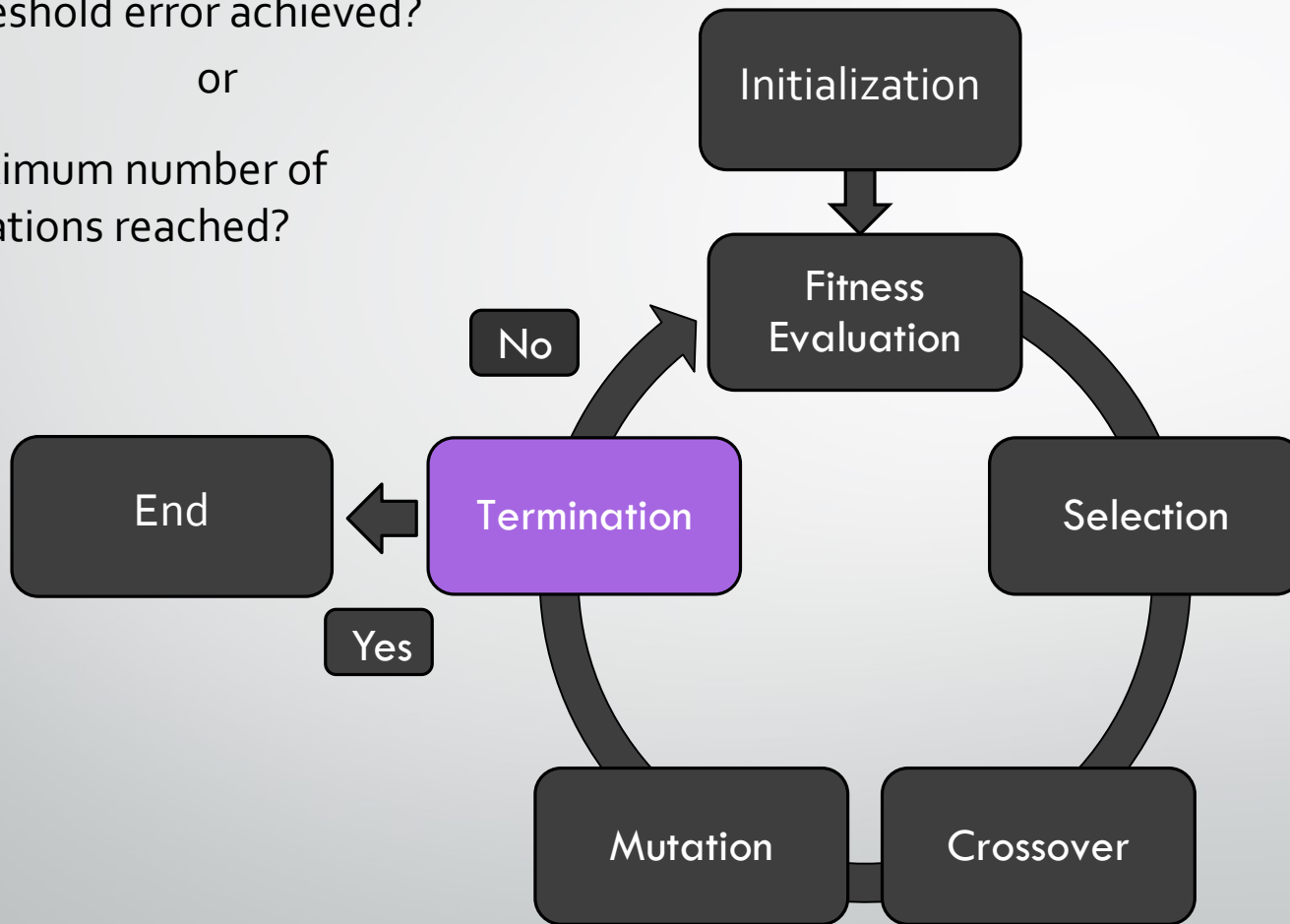


# Termination Conditions



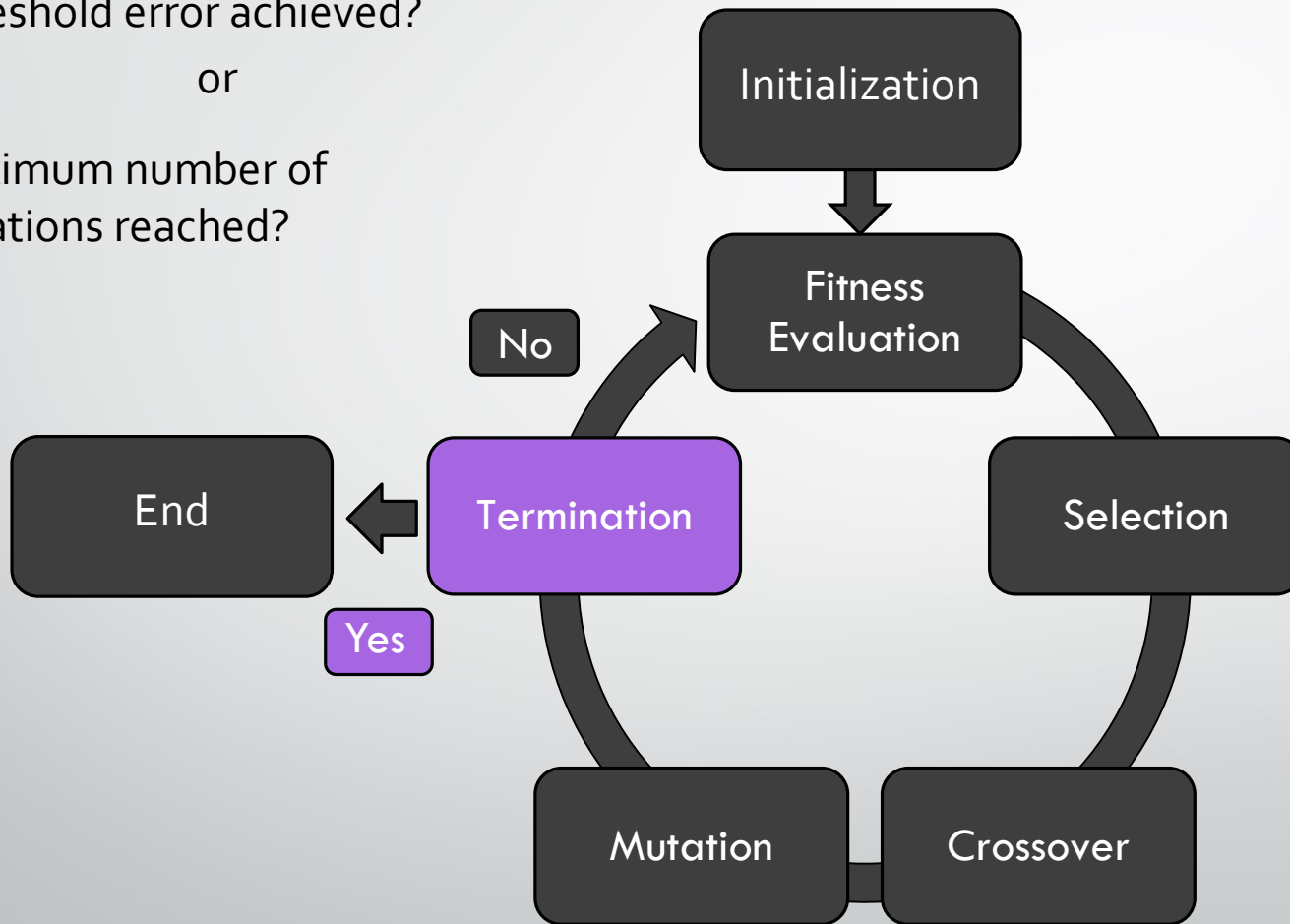
# Termination Conditions

Threshold error achieved?  
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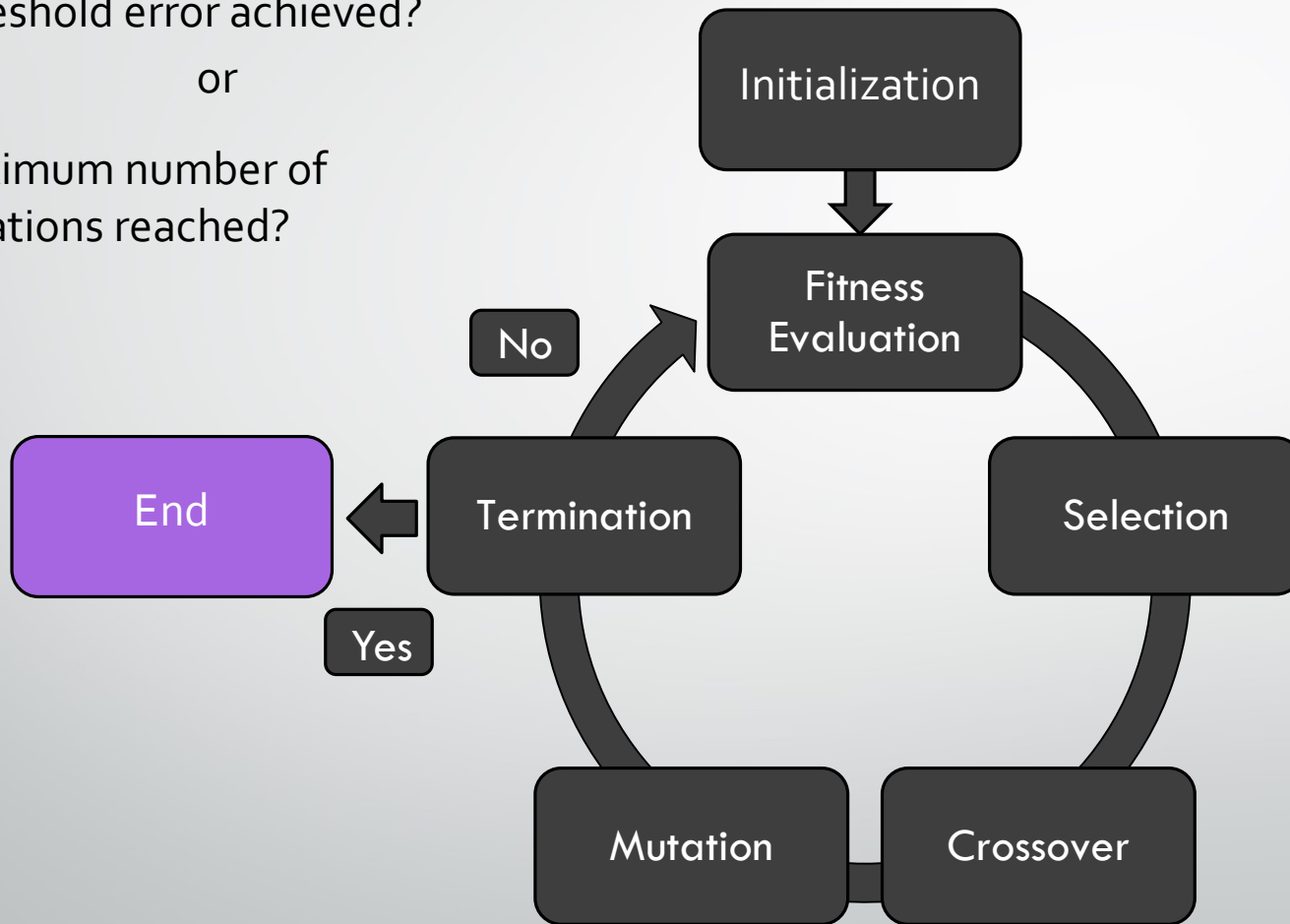
# Termination Conditions

Threshold error achieved?  
or  
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# Termination Conditions

Threshold error achieved?  
or  
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# Applied Model

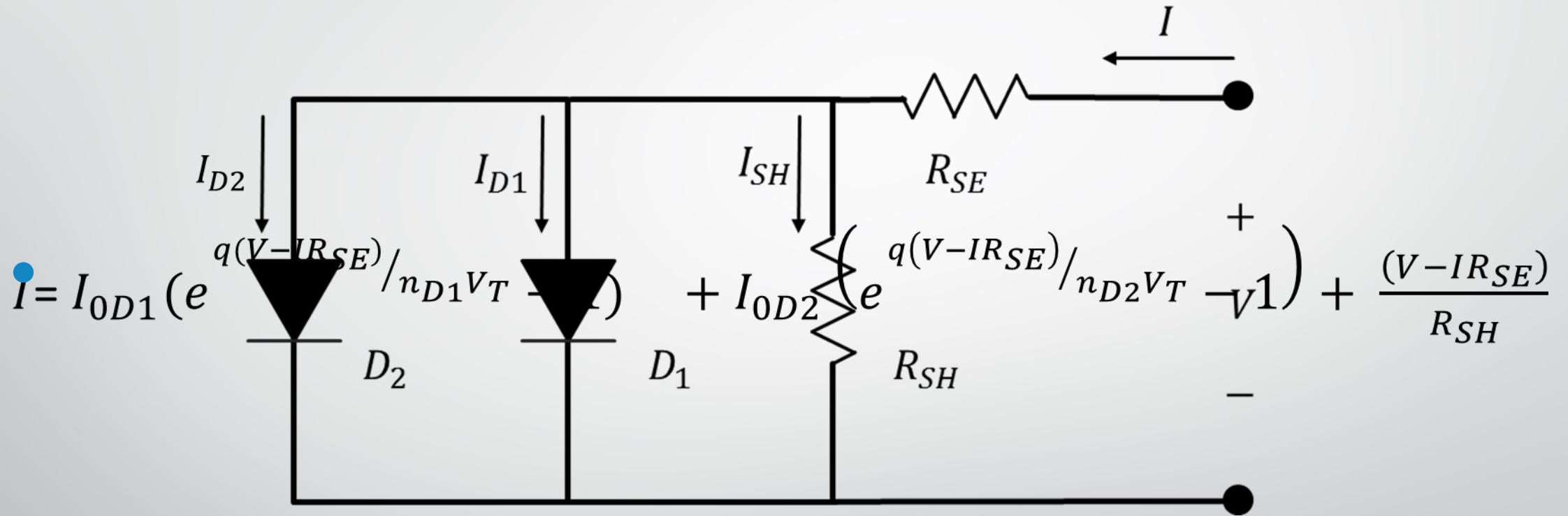
## Two-Diode Model

Diode 1: SRH-diode

Diode 2: "Diode-like" shunt

Shunt: Alternate current pathway

# Current Model: Two Diode



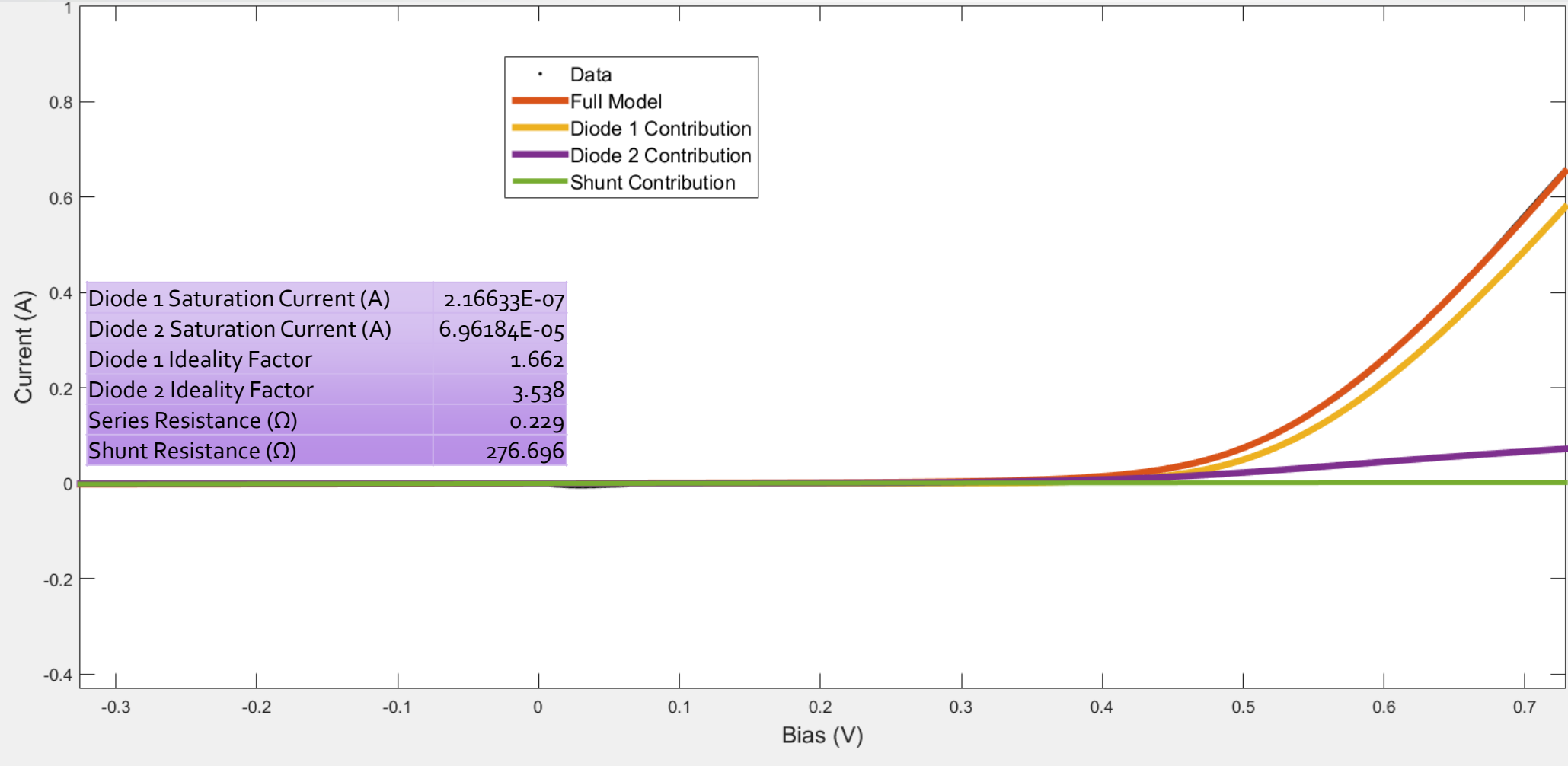




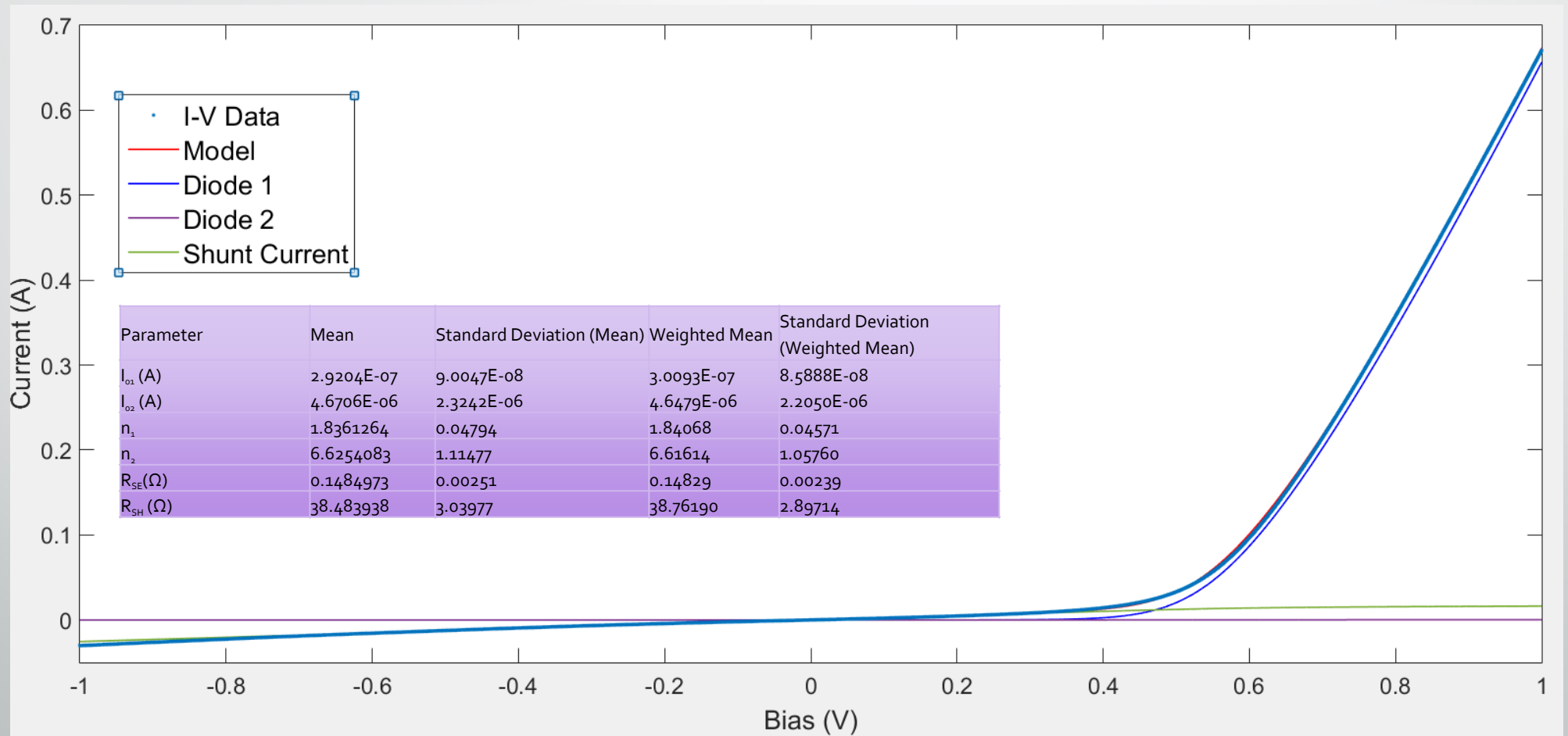
# Current Model: Two Diode

Parameter	interpretation
$I_{0D1}$	Dark saturation current of PN junction
$I_{0D2}$	Dark saturation current of "Diode-like" shunt
$R_{SE}$	Series resistance
$R_{SH}$	Shunt resistance
$n_{D1}$	Diode 1 ideality factor
$n_{D2}$	Diode 2 ideality factor

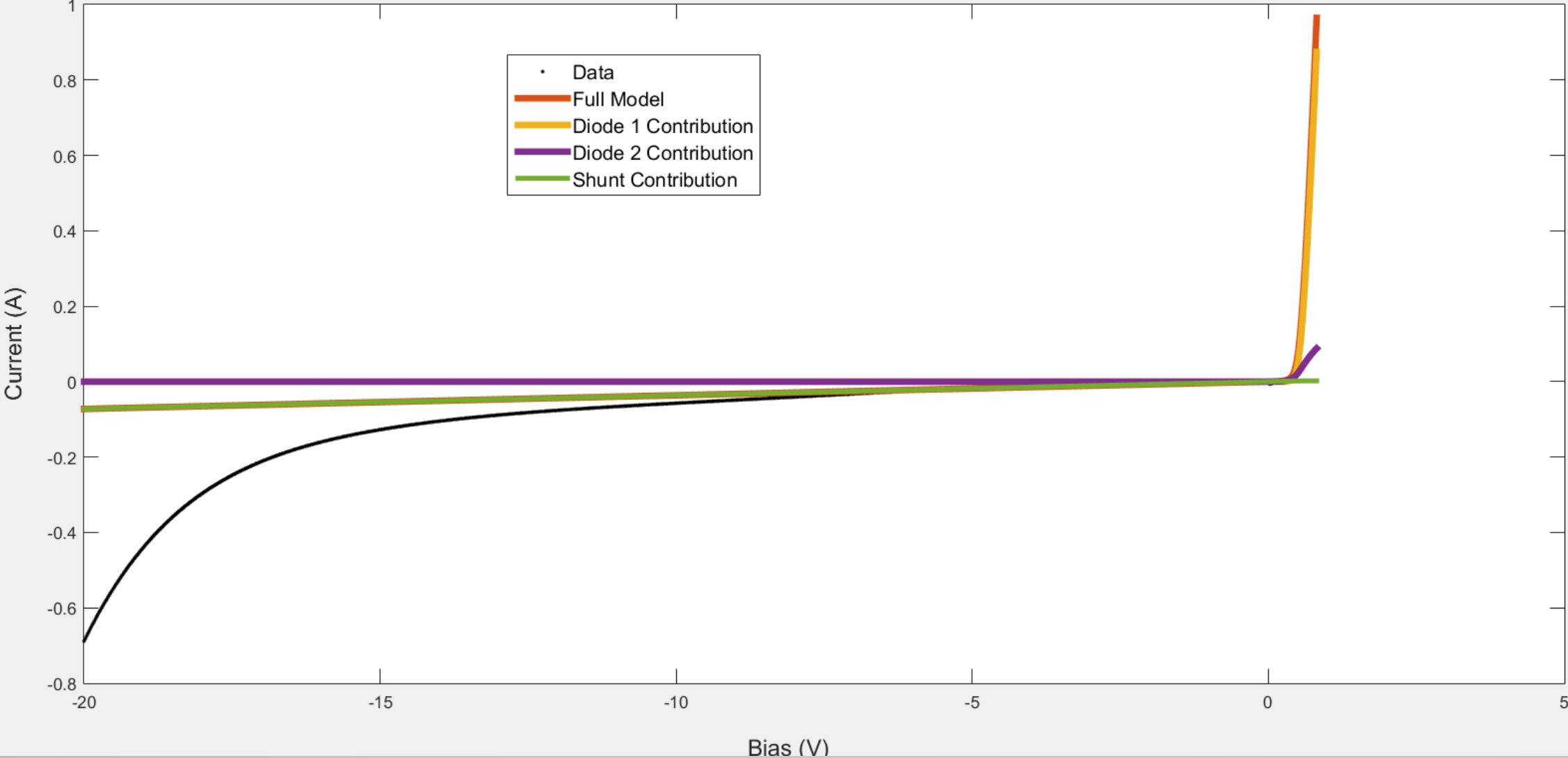
# Results: Cleaved Sample



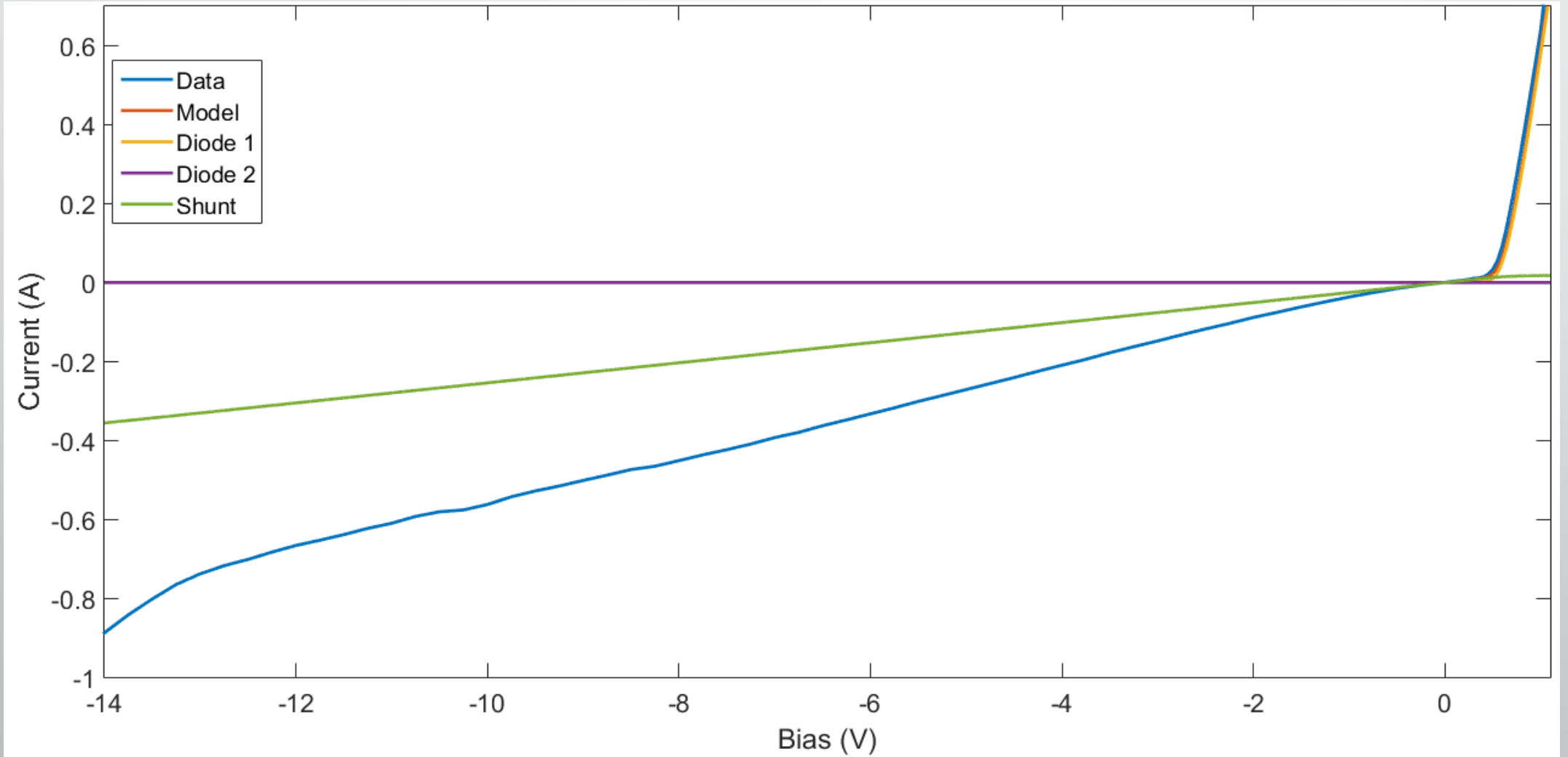
# Results: Laser Scribed Sample



# Results: Cleaved Sample



# Results: Laser Scribed Sample





# Proposed Model

## Five-Diode Model

Diode 1: SRH-diode

Diode 2: "Diode-like" shunt

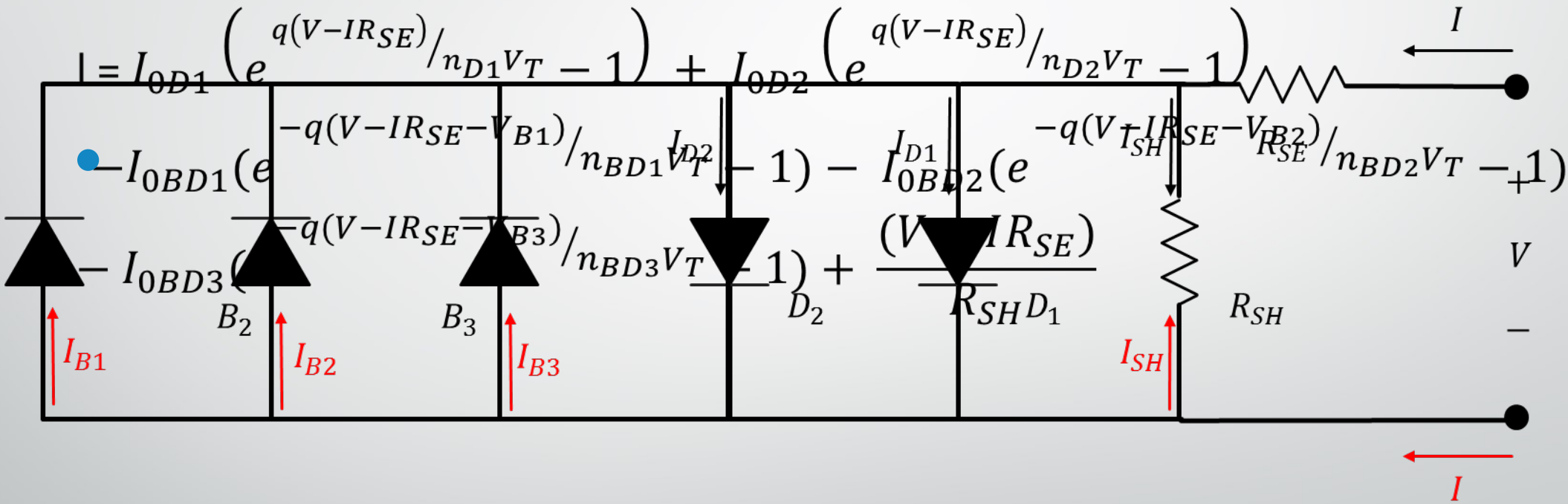
Shunt: Alternate current pathway

Breakdown diode 1: Type I breakdown – Pre-Breakdown

Breakdown diode 2: Type II breakdown – Trap assisted tunnelling

Breakdown diode 3: Type III breakdown – Avalanche breakdown

# Current Model: Five Diode



# Proposed Model: Five Diode

Parameter	interpretation
$I_{0D1}$	Dark saturation current of PN junction
$I_{0D2}$	Dark saturation current of "Diode-like" shunt
$R_{SE}$	Series resistance
$R_{SH}$	Shunt resistance
$n_{D1}$	Diode 1 ideality factor
$n_{D2}$	Diode 2 ideality factor
$I_{0B1}$	Dark Saturation current breakdown diode 1
$I_{0B2}$	Dark Saturation current breakdown diode 2
$I_{0B3}$	Dark Saturation current breakdown diode 3
$n_{B1}$	Breakdown diode 1: ideality factor
$n_{B2}$	Breakdown diode 2: ideality factor
$n_{B3}$	Breakdown diode 3: ideality factor
$V_{B1}$	Breakdown voltage – breakdown diode 1
$V_{B2}$	Breakdown voltage – breakdown diode 2
$V_{B3}$	Breakdown voltage – breakdown diode 3





# Conclusion

- Forward Bias

- Parameters of a mc-Si solar cells can be optimized using an Genetic Algorithm.
- Bulk response: Shockley-Reed-Hall model of recombination mechanism.
- Secondary diode response: likely due to defect recombination mechanisms.
- The remainder of the response is due to the contribution of the shunt current.

- Reverse Bias

- Two-diode module is not appropriate
- Proposed five-diode model
  - Pre-breakdown
  - IFE- through trap assisted tunneling
  - Avalanche breakdown

# Acknowledgements



ALC

•Financial Support



CRSES

•Financial Support



NLC

•Financial Support  
•Rental pool program



PVi

•Financial Support



NRF

•Financial Support



Eskom

•Financial Support



NMMU

•Financial support