

Solar activities @ CEA

- **Innovation and competitiveness**
- **Reliable processes** from low maturity levels
- **Accelerate** technology transfer
- **Support To PV Industry**

22 000 sqm
120 M€ Equipment
≈500 employees
50 M€ Annual Budget
> 45 patents a year
> 20 years!



Context of PVA for space

- **III-V Reference:** > 30 % AM0 cells
efficiency; PVA/ High stiffness/58 W/kg /8
kW/m³ /3-5 kg/m²

- **Harsh environmental constraints:**
 - Extreme temperature (-180°C, +120°C), thermal cycle (up to per day), vacuum, radiations (e-, p+, UV), ATOX, plasma, micro-meteoroids, AM0 spectrum, vibrations, ESD,



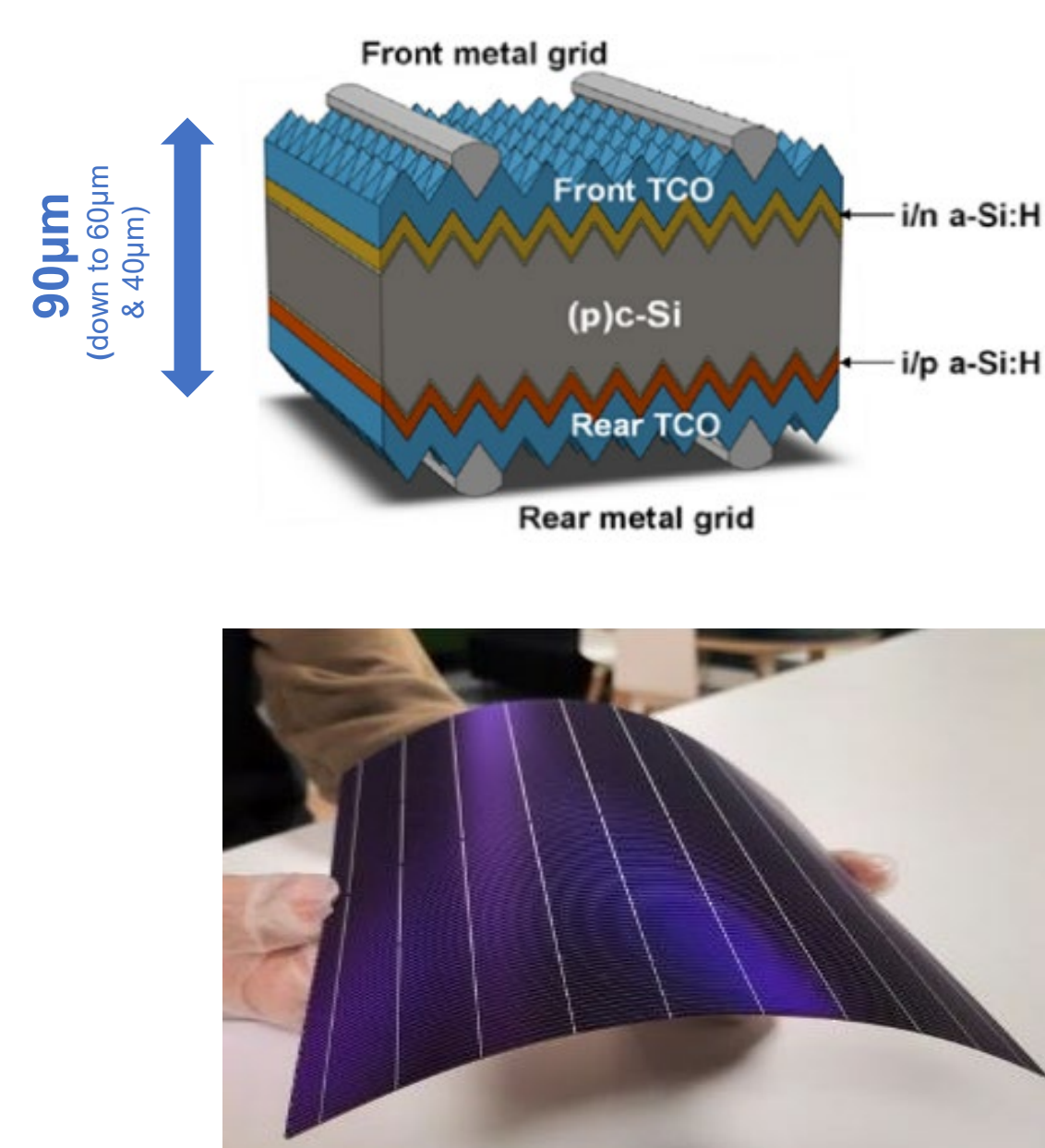
Silicon Approach Advantages

- Advanced **mature** terrestrial technologies
- **Cost effective** solution
- **Industrial capacity & Lead Time**
- **High performance** Opportunity with curing technologies (industrial mode)
- **100% French/ European Manufacturing** cells (from Material to cell)
- Managed **Secured** European Supply chain

Example of Silicon Heterojunction Solar Cell activities (SorSiHET Project*)

A key cell technology for space

Si materials & cell architecture choices for improved EOL performances



- **Radhard Si cells legacy**
 - p-Type doping
 - Front emitter architecture
 - Reduced absorber thickness
- **Symmetric & low temp. Process**
 - Front emitter with p-Type Si (Ga doping)
 - Suitable for ultra-thin Si
- **New insights into the role of the Si material**
properties on the radiation hardness of SHJ cells
- **European solar cells manufacturers**

- **Self-curing in Si**
 - Specific impurities help to promote displacement damages self-curing
 - Effect enhanced by light & temperature

✓ EOL/ > 17.6% efficiency after 1 MeV e- fluence = 1x10¹⁴ e-/cm² / fully certified
✓ Full phot-voltage self-curing demonstrated for SHJ @ 1 sun after 1000 hours even at low operational temperature (80°C/ 65°C)!

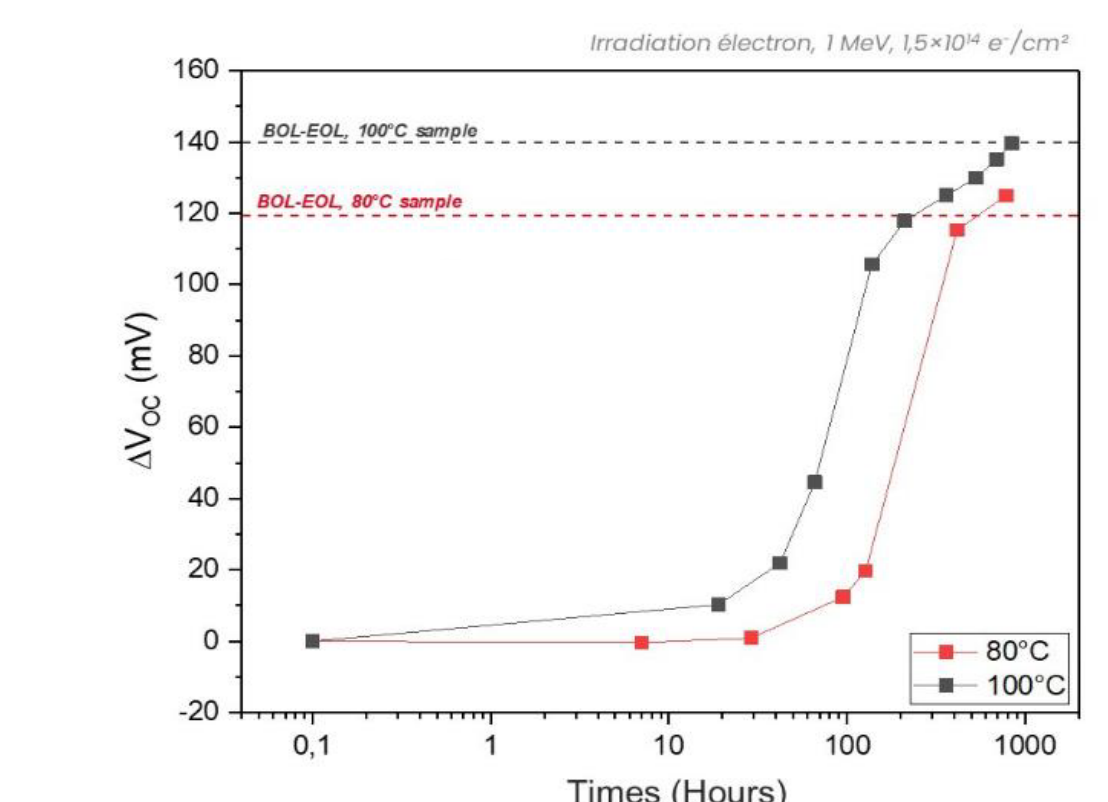


Fig 11. Particles irradiation damage self-curing at operating conditions [1].

Results are provided for 40x40 mm² cutted cell

1 MeV electron irradiations	V _{oc} [mV]	J _{sc} [mA/cm ²]	FF [%]	eta [%]
BOL	740	46.0	73.4	18.3
EOL	562	45.1	74.1	13.8
After recovery	721	46.0	72.5	17.6

Test conditions: 40x40 mm² laser cut, AM0 spectrum, light intensity=100 W/m², cell temperature=25°C

Example of PVA results (SPELL Project *)



- Build a predictive **thermomechanical model of interconnections**
- Develop adhesive electrical interconnection for 90µm & 60µm SHJ shingle PVA
- **Fabrication of Si PVA** with electrically conductive adhesive, **COTS component & processes**

Shingle SHJ PVA - APTC

3000 thermal cycles (TC) on 90 µm passed, towards 8000

APTC CT

> 10,000 TC for rigid configuration (130µm)

- Develop adhesive electrical interconnection for 90µm & 60µm SHJ shingle PVA
- Terrestrial ECA benchmarked & tested:

✓ **Outgassing - ECSS-Q-ST-70-02C**

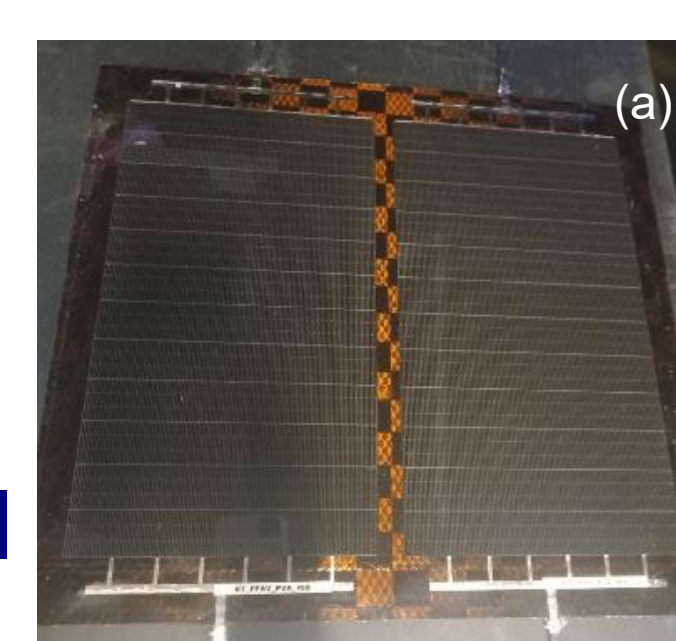


Fig 6. (a) 90 µm SHJ shingle PVA CRFP coupon; (b) 60 µm SHJ bifacial PVA [1,6].

✓ **Mechanical / adhesion study**

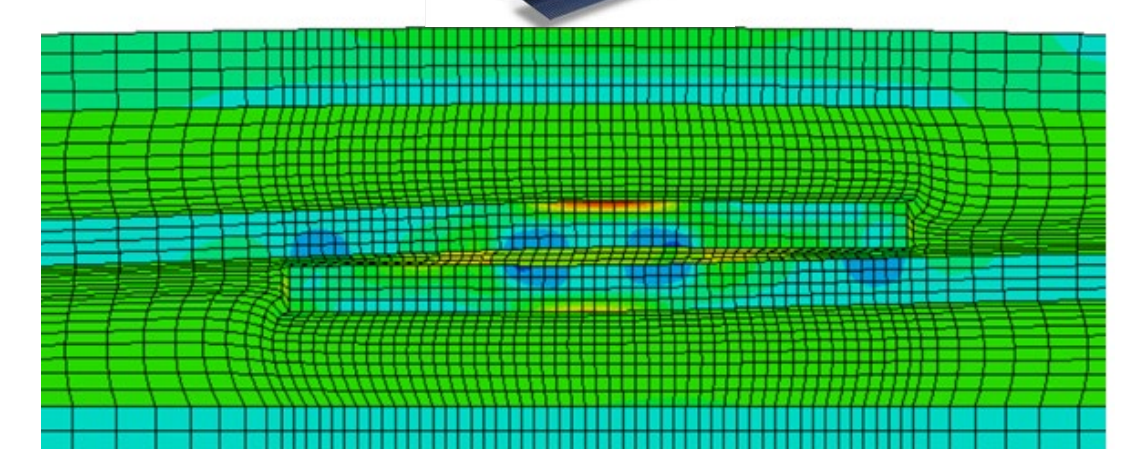


Fig 7. TCAD simulations for shingle interconnections.

- **Silicon Solar Cell technologies**
 - Improvement of the EOL efficiency for LEO → mid term target at 19 % AM0 25°C (self resistant behavior)
 - Pre-industrialization of a Silicon cell solution optimized for Space applications
- **Photovoltaic Array technologies**
 - Interconnection robustness versus thermal cycles (> 50 000) for LEO
 - Development of the PV expertise and tool boxes for PVA assessments
 - Understanding materials and system degradation mechanisms
 - Global system analysis trade-off
 - Pre-industrialization of a Silicon PVA solution for Space applications

Current Challenges & Perspectives



Présenté aux
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TECHNIQUES
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