

政府科技計畫成果效益報告

計畫名稱：太陽光發電系統技術發展

能源技術 分項/ 有機太陽光電/子項

性質：

研究型

非研究型(人才培育、國際合作、法規訂定、產業輔導及推動)

主管機關：行政院原子能委員會

執行單位：核能研究所

第二部分：能源國家型科技計畫年度成果效益報告

壹、基本資料：

計畫名稱：太陽光發電系統技術發展(4/4)

主持人：

審議編號：102-2001-02-癸-04

計畫期間(全程)：99年01月01日至102年12月31日

計畫期間(本年度)：102年01月01日至102年12月31日

年度經費：130,232千元 全程經費規劃：524,967千元

執行單位：核能研究所

貳、計畫目的、計畫架構與主要內容

一、計畫目的：

本計畫致力於太陽光發電科技研發，包含：(1)高聚光太陽光發電系統技術發展、(2)高分子太陽電池技術發展、(3)提純冶金級矽太陽電池技術開發，及(4)銅鋅錫硫系薄膜型太陽電池技術開發等四個分項工作。

(一) 全程計畫目標

1. 高聚光太陽光發電系統技術發展

精進高聚光太陽光發電相關III-V族太陽電池、聚光模組、太陽光追蹤器、電力系統、系統整合與監控等產業化技術，涵括：

- (1) 完成聚光型高效率III-V族化合物半導體太陽電池之磊晶及製程技術能力建立，使太陽電池能量轉換效率最高可達43%。
- (2) 完成效率高、耐候性佳聚光模組之設計開發，聚光倍率為1000倍，模組效率達31%。
- (3) 完成25kW級大型太陽光追蹤器設計開發，追蹤精度 $<\pm 0.1$ 度。
- (4) 精進系統整合與監控技術，建立具有自動偵錯機制之中央監控中心。
- (5) 導入UL8703之聚光型太陽電池模組安全規範測試技術，精進太陽電池模組性能測試技術，提升模組驗證測試服務，協助國內太陽光電產業與國際市場連結。

2. 高分子太陽電池技術發展

- (1) 開發第三代高效率與低成本高分子太陽電池，能量轉換效率達10%。
- (2) 建立適合大面積之製程技術，能與生活環境結合，並試製產品，展示系統整合應用之能力。

3. 提純冶金級矽太陽電池技術開發
開發提純冶金級矽基板太陽電池，能量轉換效率 $>10\%$ ，電池面積 $\geq 100\text{ cm}^2$ 。
4. 銅鋅錫硫系薄膜型太陽電池技術開發
 - (1) 製備高品質銅鋅錫硫系薄膜。
 - (2) 開發高效率與低成本銅鋅錫硫系薄膜型太陽電池，能量轉換效率達 $5\sim 6\%$ 。
 - (3) 製作銅鋅錫硫系薄膜型太陽電池模組，展示系統整合應用之能力。

(二) 99年度計畫目標

1. 高聚光太陽光發電系統技術發展
 - (1) 完成三接面太陽電池之製作，太陽電池在短路電流比大於100倍太陽聚光下，光電轉換效率為 38% 。
 - (2) 完成950倍聚光模組製作，光電轉換效率大於 27% 。
 - (3) 開發高精度的太陽位置感測器及智慧型控制器，追蹤精度 $< \pm 0.2$ 度。
 - (4) 完成具有多工、多執行緒之監控軟體架構。
2. 高分子太陽電池技術發展
開發新型導電高分子，並完成高分子太陽電池之製備，且光電轉換效率可達 $3\sim 5\%$ 。
3. 提純冶金級矽太陽電池技術開發
開發乾式-電漿表面粗糙化技術與製程，獲得實驗室級($< 20\text{ cm}^2$)提純冶金級矽基板太陽電池光電轉換效率約 $10\sim 11\%$ 。

(三) 100年度計畫目標

1. 高聚光太陽光發電系統技術發展
 - 1-1 III-V族化合物半導體太陽電池研發
 - (1) 利用化合物半導體之磊晶系統，建立晶格匹配(Lattice Matched, LM)與晶格不匹配(Metamorphic, MM)之多接面化合物半導體太陽電池磊晶技術。
 - (2) 開發三接面串接式太陽電池製程，並使其能量轉換效率提升至 39% 以上。
 - (3) 開發適合聚光倍率達1000倍的電極構造與製作技術。
 - 1-2 高效率聚光模組設計開發
 - (1) 模組轉換效率達 28% 。
 - (2) 模組聚光倍率達1000倍。
 - (3) 模組通過IEC68-2-52先期測試。
 - 1-3 大型太陽光追蹤器設計開發
太陽光追蹤器精度達 ± 0.1 度。
 - 1-4 系統整合與監控技術精進

運用網路插槽(Socket)完成異質作業系統之訊號交換，建立鏈結層及網路層架構。

1-5 聚光型太陽電池模組安規驗證

導入聚光型太陽電池模組安全規範測試技術，精進太陽電池模組性能測試技術，並建置太陽日照計校驗技術能量。

2. 高分子太陽電池技術發展

- (1) 開發低成本、具環保之量子點化學溶液製程技術。
- (2) 開發新穎低能階導電高分子。
- (3) 高分子太陽電池元件製作改善。
- (4) 製作高分子太陽電池，光電轉換效率達 5~6%。
- (5) 高分子太陽電池大面積製程開發。

3. 提純冶金級矽太陽電池技術開發

研究開發實驗室等級提純冶金級矽太陽電池，其光電轉換效率相對於 99 年度平均值提升 10%。

(四) 101年度計畫目標

1. 高聚光太陽光發電系統技術發展

1-1 III-V 族化合物半導體太陽電池研發

- (1) 開發晶格匹配與晶格不匹配之多接面化合物半導體太陽電池磊晶技術。
- (2) 開發三接面串接式太陽電池製程，使能量轉換效率提升至 41% 以上。

1-2 高效率聚光模組設計開發

模組聚光倍率達 1000 倍，轉換效率達 29%，符合 IEC62108 之規範。

1-3 大型太陽光追蹤器設計開發

開發影像式太陽位置感測器及影像追蹤控制器，太陽光追蹤器精度 $< \pm 0.1$ 度。

1-4 系統整合與監控技術精進

完成線上診斷偵錯機制，採用多工多執行緒程式設計，在同網域採用非連線式 UDP 傳輸協定，藉由線上診斷偵錯系統輔助迅速判斷問題。

1-5 聚光型太陽電池模組安規驗證

精進聚光模組性能與安規檢測技術，架設比對參考模組，導入太陽追蹤器平台驗證技術，提供太陽電池模組驗證測試服務與建置追蹤器平台測試能量。

2. 高分子太陽電池技術發展

- (1) 高分子太陽電池大面積製程開發，效率值達 3-4%。
- (2) 電極塗佈、接線製程、封裝技術及初步模組化技術開發。
- (3) 新型高分子太陽電池元件結構之設計、製作與開發。

- (4) 開發新穎低能階導電高分子，及具環保特色之量子點化學溶液製程技術。
3. 提純冶金級矽太陽電池技術開發
研究開發實驗室等級提純冶金級矽太陽電池，其光電轉換效率相對於 100 年度光電轉換效率之平均值進一步提升約 10%。
4. 銅鋅錫硫系薄膜型太陽電池技術開發
 - (1) CZTS 薄膜太陽電池製程設備與實驗室建立。
 - (2) 開發太陽電池材料製備與元件製程技術。
 - (3) 太陽電池能量轉換效率達 3~4%。

(五) 102年度計畫目標

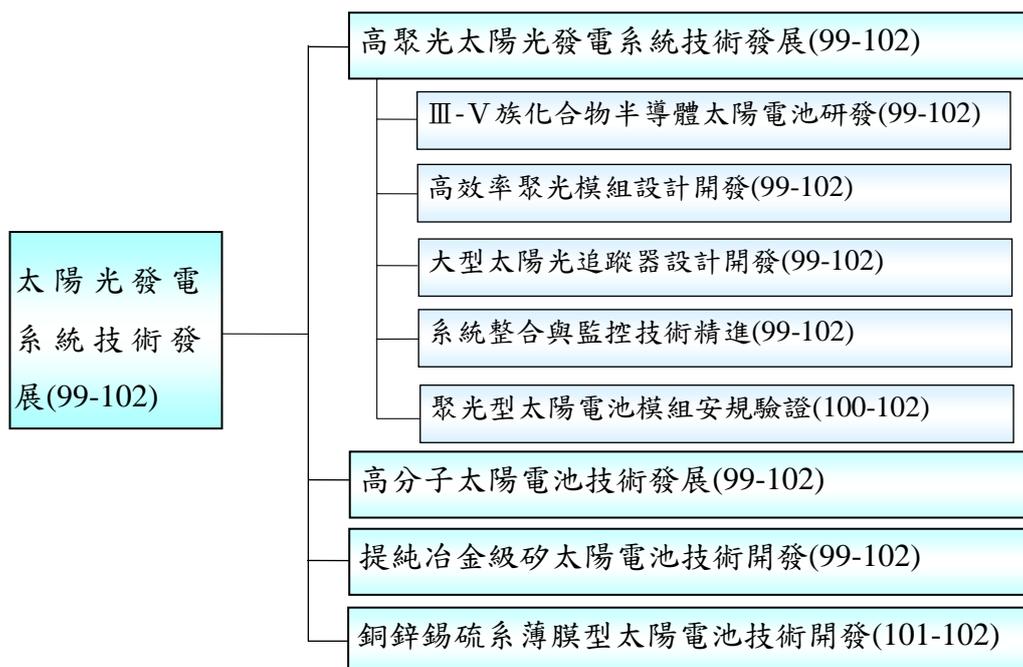
1. 高聚光太陽光發電系統技術發展
 - 1-1 III-V 族化合物半導體太陽電池研發
開發三界面太陽電池磊晶與製程技術，使能量轉換效率提升至 43%。
 - 1-2 高效率聚光模組設計開發
模組聚光倍率達 1000 倍，轉換效率達 31%。
 - 1-3 大型太陽光追蹤器設計開發
開發影像式太陽位置感測器及影像追蹤控制器，太陽光追蹤器(25kW 級)精度 $<\pm 0.1$ 度。
 - 1-4 系統整合與監控技術精進
以資料庫同步方式，整合全國各地核研所研發之 HCPV 系統發電資料及相關環境監測資料，建立整合性監控中心。
 - 1-5 聚光型太陽電池模組安規驗證
建立太陽追蹤平台驗證測試技術(UL2703 & UL3703)，提供完整太陽電池模組性能與安規，及追蹤器平台驗證測試服務。
2. 高分子太陽電池技術發展
 - (1) 高分子太陽電池大面積製程開發，效率值達 4-5%。
 - (2) 新型高分子太陽電池元件結構之設計、製作與開發，光電轉換效率達 8~10%。
3. 提純冶金級矽太陽電池技術開發
開發大面積磊晶技術與製程，太陽電池面積 $\sim 100\text{cm}^2$ ，光電轉換效率 $>10\%$ ；小面積磊晶技術與製程，太陽電池面積 $\sim 16\text{cm}^2$ ，光電轉換效率 $>13\%$ 。
4. 銅鋅錫硫系薄膜型太陽電池技術開發
 - (1) 提升 CZTS 化合物吸收層、ZnS 緩衝層與 CdS 緩衝層薄膜製備技術。
 - (2) 優化硫化製程參數，使太陽電池之光電轉換效率達 5~6%。

二、計畫實際達成度與預期目標之差異

本段落屬機密性內容，故不公開

本段落屬機密性內容，故不公開

三、計畫架構(含樹狀圖)：



四、計畫主要內容：

102年度本計畫各分項工作內容如下：

1. 高聚光太陽光發電系統技術發展

(1) III-V 族化合物半導體太陽電池研發

- a. 晶格匹配之多接面結構。
- b. 晶格不匹配之材料結構。
- c. 晶格不匹配之接面結構。
- d. 磊晶與元件技術開發。

(2) 高效率聚光模組設計開發

- a. 優化設計聚光倍率達 1000 倍之聚光模組，模組效率達 31%。
- b. 精進光學系統之設計能力，提升太陽電池表面受光均勻性，增加模組之輸出功率。
- c. 提升透鏡耐候性。
- d. 評估模組碳足跡，並就高碳足跡之模組組件進行材料減量或設計變更，開發低碳高效率之模組。

(3) 大型太陽光追蹤器設計開發

- a. 進行影像式光學太陽位置感測器實體設計與製作，運用影像處理、分析及計算太陽中心方法追蹤控制策略，精密地調整控制參數，並於戶外實際測試，以達到太陽光追蹤器精度 $<\pm 0.1$ 度之目標。
- b. 開發 25kW 級太陽光追蹤器，設計易於安裝及校正之結構。

(4) 系統整合與監控技術精進

- a. 整合性資料庫：以資料庫同步方式，整合全國各地核研所研發之 HCPV 系統發電相關資料，建立整合性監控中心。
- b. 線上診斷偵錯應用：藉由線上診斷偵錯機制及 HCPV 系統場址之環境監測資料，可計算出 HCPV 系統效率，並利用線上診斷偵錯機制研判故障現象，做為維護人員之參考。

(5) 聚光型太陽電池模組安規驗證

- a. 精進聚光模組性能與安規檢測技術，提供聚光模組驗證測試服務，與建立比對參考標準模組。
- b. 導入太陽光追蹤器平台驗證測試技術，提供驗證測試能量。

2. 高分子太陽電池技術發展

(1) 利用先前建立之元件製作技術，以開發產業化量產高分子太陽電池製程技術(為主要目標)，建立相關低成本高效率大面積主動層製程方法、封裝與模組化技術。

(2) 開發環保型量子點溶液化學製程技術，以利於與導電高分子混摻行為，用於未來大面積塗佈或印刷技術應用。

(3) 完成高分子太陽電池製作，能量轉換效率達 8~10%(為本計畫之次要目

標)，製作技術最佳化及可靠度提升。

(4) 新型低能隙導電高分子之研究與開發。

3. 提純冶金級矽太陽電池技術開發

(1) SEM、TEM、模擬太陽光照射、I-V 曲線、轉換效率等材料光電特性分析，進行太陽電池之性能評估。

(2) 前電極光致鍍鎳技術開發與製程之建立。

(3) 以雷射燒結法進行局部區域背電極技術開發與製程之建立。

(4) 建立 5N 純度實驗室級提純冶金級矽太陽電池元件各項先進製程技術之完整標準製作程序，以及進一步提升其光電轉換效率至 13~15%。

(5) 加強與國內產業界之合作關係並落實研發成果，首先尋求與國內知名及全球前十大太陽電池生產廠商-昱晶能源科技公司進行合作，期所開發之技術能與線上產品與製程相結合，是下一階段的工作目標。

4. 銅鋅錫硫系薄膜型太陽電池技術開發

(1) 精進 $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnSnS}_4$ 化合物吸收層、ZnS 緩衝層與 CdS 緩衝層薄膜製備技術。

(2) 優化硫化製程參數，CZTS 薄膜太陽電池製作過程中硫化退火為關鍵步驟，將影響薄膜的緻密度、結晶度與金屬與硫的比例；其中金屬與硫的比例將影響 CZTS 太陽電池的能量轉換效率，比例越接近 1 則表現越佳，建立最佳化之硫化製程是重要之關鍵技術。

(3) 整合薄膜製備技術與元件製程技術，使薄膜電池之光電轉換效率達 5~6%。

(4) 建立與業界或學界之合作關係，採取策略聯盟共同研發方式，取雙方經驗之所長，以快速建立創新技術，提升研發能力，落實研發成果。

參、計畫已獲得之主要成果與重大突破就計畫預期目標及

KPI 來作重點說明(含質化與量化成果 outputs)

一、質化成果：

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二、量化成果：

	績效指標	預期產出量化值	實際產出量化值	效益說明	重大突破
學術成就(科技基礎研究)	論文	論文(含 SCI 期刊、國際知名期刊或重要學術研討會發表)18 篇	SCI 期刊論文：發表 16 篇。 國際研討會論文：發表 19 篇。 國內研討會論文：發表 16 篇。	藉由論文發表於國內外期刊或會議，提高核研所在相關太陽電池技術研發之能見度，並促進學術交流。	
	研究團隊養成	與國內學校合作建立 8 個研究團隊	與國內學校合作建立 12 個研究團隊 1. 與中原大學合作建立「III-V 族多接面太陽電池的光伏效應研究」研究團隊。 2. 與台灣大學合作建立「含微氮 1eV 用於多接面太陽電池之子電池開發」研究團隊。 3. 與清華大學合作建立「聚光型太陽電池模組轉換效率衰退機制研究」研究團隊。 4. 與交通大學合作建立「分光太陽影像追蹤技術研發」研究團隊。 5. 與萬能科技大學合作建立「多區域 HCPV 系統資料整合與分析暨環境因素之影響評估」研究團隊。 6. 與屏東科技大學合作建立「聚光太陽電池模組溫度量測分析與預測試技術建立」研究團隊。	精進太陽光發電相關技術。	

	績效指標	預期產出量化值	實際產出量化值	效益說明	重大突破
			7. 與臺東大學合作建立「台灣東部區域戶外HCPV太陽能發電模組效能實測分析研究」研究團隊。 8. 與台大材料系合作建立「高效率奈米結構量子點高分子太陽電池之研究」研究團隊。 9. 與交通大學合作建立「高效率結晶性高分子太陽電池之奈米結構型態研究」研究團隊。 10. 與中原大學合作建立「新型冶金級矽太陽電池技術研究與開發」研究團隊。 11. 與國家實驗研究院國家奈米元件實驗室合作建立「銅鋅錫硫太陽電池薄膜硫化製程技術開發」研究團隊。 12. 與清華大學合作建立「CZTS薄膜的製備及其化學組成與微細結構之控制」研究團隊。		
	博碩士培育	參與計畫執行之碩博士研究生 10 位	博士研究生 5 人，碩士研究生 6 人。	經由與學校之合作研究，由基礎研究突破技術障礙，培育太陽光發電領域人才，作為研發後盾。	
	研究報告	25 篇	26 篇	研究成果可提供後續參與人員的參考，及技術傳承。	

	績效指標	預期產出量化值	實際產出量化值	效益說明	重大突破
技術創新(科技整合創新)	專利	申請國內或國外之專利15件	專利獲得21件；另26件專利仍申請中。	所開發的核心與衍生等技術，持續規劃相關專利，逐漸形成與建立自主的專利地圖。	本計畫除獲得我國發明專利外，亦獲得美國、日本多件發明專利，對於台灣太陽光發電系統技術之國際專利布局有極大助益。
	技術報告	13篇	18篇	記載研發的歷程及標準作業程序，以利技術傳承；後續的研發可在既有的基礎上，繼續發揚光大。	
	技術活動	發表於國內或國外研討會4場次	發表於國內或國外研討會8場次	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 參加新加坡舉辦之亞洲國際太陽能展 (The Solar Show Asia 2013, Singapore)，於研討會中演講有關MW級高聚光太陽光發電路竹示範場運轉之經驗，推廣本所研發技術。 2. 發表於主要之國際研討會 (International Conference on Concentrating Photovoltaic Systems (CPV-9) 與 23rd International Photovoltaic Science and Engineering Conference (PVSEC-23))，及國內研討會(含中華民國物理年會暨成果發表會、綠色科技工程與應用研討會、電子工程技術研討會、中華民國系統科學與工程研討會、台灣真空學會)，促進研發成果交流。 	

	績效指標	預期產出量化值	實際產出量化值	效益說明	重大突破
	技術移轉	本段落屬機密性內容，故不公開			
	技術服務				
(產業經濟發展)	促成與學界或產業團體合作研究		促成與學界合作研究 1 件，與國立中央大學光電科學研究中心合作執行國科會專題研究計畫－「高效率新型超薄接面矽晶太陽電池關鍵技術之研發與製作」。	藉由產學研合作，培育太陽光電基礎人才。	

本段落屬機密性內容，故不公開

本段落屬機密性內容，故不公開

肆、主要成就與成果所產生之價值與影響 (outcomes)

一、學術成就(科技基礎研究)(權重 20%)

(一) 藉由論文發表於 SCI 期刊、國際研討會及國內研討會，提升核研所在相關太陽電池技術研發之能見度，並促進國內外相關研究學術單位交流。SCI 期刊及會議論文摘述如下：

1. 發表 16 篇 SCI 期刊論文

(1) 論著名稱為【Optical coupling from InGaAs subcell to InGaP subcell in InGaP/InGaAs/Ge multi-junction solar cells】。Spatially-resolved electroluminescence (EL) images in the triple-junction InGaP/InGaAs/Ge solar cell have been investigated to demonstrate the subcell coupling effect. Upon irradiating the infrared light with an energy below bandgap of the active layer in the top subcell, but above that in the middle subcell, the EL of the top subcell quenches. By analysis of EL intensity as a function of irradiation level, it is found that the coupled p-n junction structure and the photovoltaic effect are responsible for the observed EL quenching. With optical coupling and photoswitching effects in the multi-junction diode, a concept of infrared image sensors is proposed.(Journal of the Optics Express, 21 卷，S1 期，頁 A123-A130, 2013)

(2) 論著名稱為【InGaP/GaAs/Ge triple junction solar cells with ZnO nanowires】。ZnO nanowire (NW) grown on triple-junction (TJ) solar cells via the hydrothermal growth method to enhance efficiency is investigated. In this paper, experimental results indicate that TJ solar cells with ZnO NW as an antireflection (AR) coating have the lowest reflectance in the short wavelength spectrum, as compared with those of bare TJ solar cells (without AR coating) and solar cells with SiNx and TiO₂/Al₂O₃ AR coatings. ZnO NW has the lowest light reflection among all experimental samples, especially in the range of ultraviolet to green light (300–500 nm). It was found that ZnO NW could enhance the conversion efficiency by 6.92%, as compared with the conventional TJ solar cell. In contrast, SiNx and TiO₂/Al₂O₃ AR coatings could only enhance the conversion efficiency by 3.72% and 6.46% increase, respectively. The encapsulated results also suggested that the cell with ZnO NW coating could provide the best solar cell performances. Furthermore, all samples are measured at tilt angles of 0–90° and results show that the solar cells with ZnO NW have the highest efficiency at all tilt angles. Furthermore, a small NW diameter increases light absorption.(Journal of the Progress in Photovoltaics, vol.21, Issue6, 2013)

(3) 論著名稱為【Enhanced growth of highly lattice-mismatched CdSe on GaAs substrates by molecular beam epitaxy】。This work demonstrates the improvement of the molecular beam epitaxial growth of zinc-blende CdSe on (0 0 1) GaAs substrate with a large lattice mismatch by introducing a small amount of Te atoms. Exposing the growing surface to Te atoms changes the reflection high-energy electron diffraction pattern from spotty to streaky

- together with (2×1) surface reconstruction, and greatly reduces the full width at half maximum of the X-ray rocking curve and increases the integral intensity of room-temperature photoluminescence by a factor of about nine. (Journal of the Applied Surface Science, 270 卷, 頁 751-754, 2013)
- (4) 論著名稱為【The development of sun-tracking system using image processing】。 This article presents the development of an image-based sun position sensor and the algorithm how to aim at the sun precisely by using image processing. The four-quadrant light sensors and bar-shadow photo sensors were used to detect the sun position in the past years. Nevertheless, both of them cannot keep in high accuracy in low irradiation. Using the image-based sun position sensor with image processing can exactly improve the drawback. To verify the performance of the sun-tracking system including an image-based sun position sensor and a tracking controller with embedded image processing algorithm, we established a sun image tracking platform and do the performance testing in the laboratory; the results show that the proposed sun tracking system had capability to overcome the problem of unstable tracking in cloudy weather and got a tracking accuracy of 0.04° . (Journal of the SENSORS, 13 卷, 5 期, 頁 5448-5459, 2013)
- (5) 論著名稱為【Self-powered ZnO nanowire UV photodetector integrated with GaInP/GaAs/Ge solar cell】。 This letter reports the fabrication of a ZnO nanowire (NW) ultraviolet (UV) metal–semiconductor photodetector (MS-PD) integrated with a GaInP/GaAs/Ge triple-junction (TJ) solar cell. The ZnO NW MS-PD can detect UV light about 370 nm. The TJ solar cell transforms solar light to electrical power and provides a bias of 2.5 V to enhance the response of the detector. At this bias, the UV-to-visible (370 to 500 nm)rejection ratio of the ZnO NW MS-PD is ~ 218 and the measured responsivity is 3.39×10^{-4} A/W. In addition, the dynamic response of the ZnO NW MS-PD under the UV light illumination of 370 nm is stable and reproducible with an ON/OFF current ratio of ~ 1000 . (IEEE Electron Device Letters, 8 卷, 34 期, 頁 1023~1025, 2013)
- (6) 論著名稱為【Investigation of bulk hybrid heterojunction solar cells based on Cu(In,Ga)Se₂ nanocrystals】。 This work presents the systematic studies of bulk hybrid heterojunction solar cells based on Cu(In, Ga)Se₂ (CIGS) nanocrystals (NCs) embedded in poly(3-hexylthiophene) matrix. The CIGS NCs of approximately 17 nm in diameter were homogeneously blended with P3HT layer to form an active layer of a photovoltaic device. The blend ratios of CIGS NCs to P3HT, solvent effects on thin film morphologies, interface between P3HT/CIGS NCs and post-production annealing of devices were investigated, and the best performance of photovoltaic devices was measured under AM 1.5 simulated solar illumination (100 mW/cm^2). (Nanoscale Research Letters, 8 卷, 頁 329, 2013)
- (7) 論著名稱為【A reliability model of concentrator solar receivers】。 The degradation mechanism of GaInP/GaInAs/Ge triple junction solar cells without coating any protective film was analyzed. After the step stress accelerated degradation tests (SSADT) were

performed on the solar cells with the sequentially conditions of 90°C 25hrs, 110°C 30hrs, 130°C 30hrs, and 150°C 50hrs, degradation in dark and light I-V characteristics were observed. It is supposed that the recombination current in the depletion region at the chip perimeter of solar cells, is the most important degradation mechanisms for GaInP/GaInAs/Ge triple junction solar cells, and decrease of open-circuit voltage(V_{OC}), fill factor(FF) and energy efficiency(η). (Jpn. J. Appl. 52, 081201-1~081201-5, 2013)

- (8) 論著名稱為【Preparation of $Cu_2ZnSnSe_4$ (CZTSe) absorber layer by non-vacuum method】。 $Cu_2ZnSnSe_4$ (CZTSe) was prepared by non-vacuum, solution based method, working as absorber layer in CZTSe solar cells. Copper (II) acetate monohydrate, zinc (II) acetate dihydrate and tin (II) chloride dihydrate were used as the starting materials of the sol-gel method, and 2-methoxyethanol and monoethanolamine were used as the solvent and stabilizer. The precursor solution was deposited on Mo coated soda lime glass (SLG) by spin-coating method then annealed at 570°C in selenium atmosphere to convert into CZTSe absorber layer. The synthesized CZTSe absorber layer phase was identified by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Raman spectrum. By increasing the number of spin-coating/drying cycles, the CZTSe absorber layer thickness was increased and resulted in current density increased in I-V curve. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) and Energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS) were carried out to confirm absorber layer thickness and metal ratios. The best efficiency solar cell was 1.08% with about 1 μ m absorber layer. (Japanese Journal of Applied Physics, 52 卷, 頁 121201-1~121201-4, 2013)
- (9) 論著名稱為【Facile hot solvent vapor annealing for high performance polymer solar cell using spray process】。 In this paper, the use of hot solvent vapor (HSV) annealing is demonstrated to improve the performance of polymer solar cells (PSCs) fabricated by the spray process. The blend of poly(3-hexylthiophene) and [6,6]-phenyl-C61-butyric acid methyl ester (P3HT/PCBM) is used as a photoactive layer of the solar cell. Compared to the conventional solvent vapor annealing, the HSV annealing can eliminate the formation of intra-droplet boundary during the spray process and optimize the nanostructure of the film quickly (≤ 5 min). The study of conducting atomic force microscopy (C-AFM) reveals that the HSV annealed film exhibits smooth film surface and homogenous conductivity distribution. Moreover, an enhanced light harvesting and increased crystallinity of P3HT in the active layer are observed by UV-vis absorption and X-ray diffraction (XRD). With subsequent thermal annealing, the power conversion efficiency of solar cell made from the HSV annealed film is reached at 3.61%. This HSV annealing technique can be implemented into the fabrication of high efficient large-area PSCs using the spray process. (Solar Energy Materials & Solar Cells, 114 卷, 頁 24-30, 2013)
- (10) 論著名稱為【Bi-hierarchical nanostructures of donor-acceptor copolymer and fullerene for high efficient bulk heterojunction solar cells】。 Solvent additive processing has become the most effective method to tune the nanostructure of donor-acceptor (D-A) type

copolymer/fullerene bulk heterojunctions (BHJs) solar cells for improving power conversion efficiencies. However, to date qualitative microscopic observations reveal discrepant results on the effects of solvent additives. Here, we present quantitative evolution of bi-hierarchical nanostructure of D–A copolymers and fullerenes by employing grazing-incidence small/wide angle X-ray scattering (GISAXS/GIWAXS) techniques and [2,6-(4,4-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-4H-cyclopenta[2,1-b;3,4-b']-dithiophene)-alt-4,7-(2,1,3-benzothiadiazole)]/[6,6]-phenyl-C71-butyric acid methyl ester (PCPDTBT/PCBM) BHJ as model materials. An accurate GISAXS model analysis is established herein for revealing the distinctive bi-hierarchical nanostructures from molecular level to a scale of hundreds of nanometers. The mechanisms of hierarchical formation and mutual influence between PCPDTBT and PCBM domains are proposed to correlate with photovoltaic properties. These results provide a comprehensive interpretation in respect to previous studies on the nanostructures of D–A copolymer/fullerene BHJs. It is helpful for optimum structural design and associated synthesis improvement for achieving high efficiency BHJ solar cells. (Energy Environ. Sci., 6 卷, 頁 1938-1948, 2013)

- (11) 論著名稱為【Mechanism and control of structural evolution of polymer solar cell from bulk heterojunction to thermally unstable hierarchical structure】。 We simultaneously employed grazing incidence small-angle and wide-angle X-ray scattering (GISAXS and GIWAXS) techniques to quantitatively study the structural evolution and kinetic behavior of poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT) crystallization, [6,6]-phenyl-C61-butyric acid methyl ester (PCBM) aggregation and amorphous P3HT/PCBM domains from a bulk heterojunction (BHJ) to a thermally unstable structure. The independent phase separation regimes on the nanoscale (~10 nm), mesoscale (~100 nm) and macroscale (~ μm) are revealed for the first time. Bis-PCBM molecules as inhibitors incorporated into the P3HT/PCBM blend films were adopted as a case study of a control strategy for improving the thermal stability of P3HT/PCBM solar cell. The detailed information on the formation, growth, transformation and mutual interaction between different phases during the hierarchical structural evolution of P3HT/PCBM:xbis-PCBM ($x = 8\text{--}100\%$) blend films are presented herein. This systematic study proposes the mechanisms of thermal instability for a polymer/fullerene-based solar cell. We demonstrate a new fundamental concept that the structural evolution and thermal stability of mesoscale amorphous P3HT/PCBM domains during heating are the origin of controlling thermal instability rather than those of nanoscale thermally-stable BHJ structures. It leads to a low-cost and easy-fabrication control strategy for effectively tailoring the hierarchical morphology against thermal instability from molecular to macro scales. The optimum treatment achieving high thermal stability, control of mesoscale domains, can be effectively designed. It is independent of the original BHJ nanostructure design of a polymer/fullerene-based solar cell with high performance. It advances the general knowledge on the thermal instability directly arising

- from the nanoscale structure. (Nanoscale, 5 卷, 頁 7629-7638, 2013)
- (12) 論著名稱為【High Performance ITO-free Spray-processed Polymer Solar Cells with Incorporating Ink-jet Printed Grid】。 Highly efficient ITO-free polymer solar cells (PSCs) based on poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT) and [6,6]-phenyl-C61-butyric acid methyl ester (PCBM) have been fabricated by a combination of inkjet-printing and spray processes. A hybrid transparent conducting electrode consisting of printed silver (Ag) grids and highly conductive poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene):poly(styrenesulfonate) (PH1000) was used as an alternative to indium-tin oxide (ITO). Spray process incorporating with printed Ag grids played a critical role in improving the interfacial contact between Ag grids and photoactive layer, and thus enhanced the performance of ITO-free large-area PSC. The ITO-free PSC (device area = 0.3 cm²) prepared here has a comparable performance of 2.86%. The average PCE of 2.34% was achieved in the ITO-free PSC with a large electrode area (8 cm²) fabricated herein by the combination of inkjet-printed grid and spray processes. This result is much better than ITO-based large-area PSC generally reported. (Organic electronics 14 卷, 11 期, 頁 2809–2817, 2013)
- (13) 論著名稱為【Phase transformation and precipitation of an Al–Cu alloy during non-isothermal heating studied by in situ small-angle and wide-angle scattering】。 Understanding the classic precipitation sequence of Al–Cu alloys, solid solution → Guinier–Preston (GP) zones → θ'' → θ' → stable θ , is of academic importance. In situ synchrotron small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS) and wide-angle X-ray scattering (WAXS) techniques were employed simultaneously to study the temperature-dependent behavior of various intermediate precipitation steps in the non-isothermal heating of Al–5.4 wt%Cu alloy. This study quantitatively demonstrates the concurrent evolution of the lattice structure, volume fraction (growth and dissolution) and structural growth in the thickness and length directions with temperature for various intermediate (metastable) precipitates for the first time. The detailed phase transformation mechanism and structural evolution in the precipitation sequence (for GP zones, θ'' , θ' and θ phases) can then be resolved. Our data analysis also considered the concurrent existence of multiple precipitates in the precipitation sequence. Moreover, the evolutionary behavior of the orientation of precipitates in each precipitation step can be concurrently revealed. Different SAXS analysis models were proposed to successfully interpret the SAXS data. The new information presented by the SAXS/WAXS approach provides insight into the phase transformation mechanism of precipitation in Al–Cu alloys. (Journal of Alloys and Compounds, 579 卷, 頁 138-146, 2013)
- (14) 論著名稱為【Distribution of Crystalline Polymer and Fullerene Clusters in Both Horizontal and Vertical Directions of High-Efficiency Bulk Heterojunction Solar Cells】。 In this study, we used (i) synchrotron grazing-incidence small-/wide-angle X-ray scattering to elucidate the crystallinity of the polymer PBTC12TPD and the sizes of the clusters of the fullerenes

PC61BM and ThC61BM and (ii) transmission electron microscopy/electron energy loss spectroscopy to decipher both horizontal and vertical distributions of fullerenes in PBTC12TPD/fullerene films processed with chloroform, chlorobenzene and dichlorobenzene. We found that the crystallinity of the polymer and the sizes along with the distributions of the fullerene clusters were critically dependent on the solubility of the polymer in the processing solvent when the solubility of fullerenes is much higher than that of the polymer in the solvent. In particular, with chloroform (CF) as the processing solvent, the polymer and fullerene units in the PBTC12TPD/ThC61BM layer not only give rise to higher crystallinity and a more uniform and finer fullerene cluster dispersion but also formed nanometer scale interpenetrating network structures and presented a gradient in the distribution of the fullerene clusters and polymer, with a higher polymer density near the anode and a higher fullerene density near the cathode. As a result of combined contributions from the enhanced polymer crystallinity, finer and more uniform fullerene dispersion and gradient distributions, both the short current density and the fill factor for the device incorporating the CF-processed active layer increase substantially over that of the device incorporating a dichlorobenzene-processed active layer; the resulting power conversion efficiency of the device incorporating the CF-processed active layer was enhanced by 46% relative to that of the device incorporating a dichlorobenzene-processed active layer (ACS Applied Materials & Interface, 5 卷 12 期, 頁 5413-5422, 2013)

- (15) 論著名稱為【Fabrication of single-phase GaSe films on Si(100) substrate by metal organic chemical vapor deposition】。Single-phase ϵ -gallium selenide (GaSe) films were fabricated on Si(100) substrate by metal organic chemical vapor deposition using dual-source precursors: triethylgallium (TEG) and hydrogen selenide (H_2Se) with the flow ratio of $[H_2Se]/[TEG]$ being maintained at 1.2. In particular, an arsine (AsH_3) flow was introduced to the Si substrate before the film deposition to induce an arsenic (As)-passivation effect on the substrate. The crystalline structure of GaSe films prepared was analyzed using X-ray diffraction and the surface morphology of them was characterized by scanning electron microscopy. It was found that the film quality could be improved by the As-passivation effect. The optical properties of the films were studied by temperature dependent photoluminescence (PL) measurements. PL spectra obtained with different distributions and intensities favored for resolving the superior material quality of the films produced on the substrate with As-passivation compared to those produced on the substrate without As-passivation. The former was dominated by the excitonic emissions for the whole temperature range of 20–300 K examined, while the latter was initially dominated by the defect-related emission at 1.907 eV for a low-temperature range ≤ 80 K and then became dominated by the weak excitonic emission band instead. The ϵ modification of GaSe films prepared was further recognized by the Raman scattering measurements conducted at room temperature. (Thin Solid Films, 542 卷, 頁 119-122, 2013)

- (16) 論著名稱為【Characterizations of arsenic-doped zinc oxide films produced by atmospheric metal-organic chemical vapor deposition】。P-type ZnO films were prepared by atmospheric metal-organic chemical vapor deposition technique using arsine as the doping source. The electrical and optical properties of arsenic-doped ZnO (ZnO:As) films fabricated at 450-600°C with various flow rates ranging from 8 to 21.34 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}$ were analyzed and compared. Hall measurements indicate that stable p-type ZnO films with hole concentrations varying from $7.2\text{E}+15$ to $5.8\text{E}+18 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ could be obtained. Besides, low temperature (17 K) photoluminescence spectra of all ZnO:As films also demonstrate the dominance of the line related to the neutral acceptor-bound exciton. Moreover, the elemental identity and chemical bonding information for ZnO:As films were examined by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy. Based on the results obtained, the effects of doping conditions on the mechanism responsible for the p-type conduction were studied. Conclusively, a simple technique to fabricate good-quality p-type ZnO films has been recognized in this work. Depositing the film at 550°C with an AsH_3 flow rate of 13.72 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}$ is appropriate for producing hole concentrations on the order of $1\text{E}+17 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ for it. Ultimately, by increasing the AsH_3 flow rate to 21.34 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}$ for doping and depositing the film at 600°C, ZnO:As films with a hole concentration over $5\text{E}+18\text{cm}^{-3}$ together with a mobility of $1.93 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ and a resistivity of 0.494 ohm-cm can be achieved. (Applied Surface Science, 277 卷, 頁 1-6, 2013)
2. 發表於 2013 年 4 月 15 日~17 日第 9 屆 International Conference on Concentrating Photovoltaic Systems 4 篇論文分別為：
- (1) 論著名稱為【Influence of Metal Grid Patterns on the Performance of III-V Concentration Solar Cell】。The design of front grid patterns for III-V MJ concentrated solar cells is a critical issue when high-density photocurrent is induced under concentrated sunlight and results in collection losses. In the present work, the authors performed a pioneering study, both theoretically and experimentally, on the effect of ten different metallic grid patterns on the electrical performance of high-efficiency III-V concentrated solar cells under various concentrations of sunlight. The shadowing ratios of the metal grid patterns were varied from 3.07% to 6.67%. We observed that the experimental data were consistent with the theoretical results regarding the power loss mechanisms. Moreover, the total power loss was dominated by grid shadowing effects at lower concentrations of sunlight, whereas at high concentrations, there was an optimal balance between grid shadowing effects and the resistance of the metal lines.
- (2) 論著名稱為【Accelerated Degradation Test Analysis of Solar Receiver】。In concentrating photovoltaic application, solar receiver is supposed to be operated under outdoor exposure environment for a long period of time and faces severe temperature oscillation and high humidity in some special circumstances. Therefore, reliability of solar receiver is an important issue for developing concentrating photovoltaic technology. In this paper, we

followed thermal cycle (TC) and damp heat (DH) tests conditions of IEC 62108 and verified the reliability of our solar receiver under these accelerated degradation tests. In DH test case, three samples were tested in the chamber under 85°C and 85%RH for 1000 hours. In TC test case, the temperature range was between -40°C~85°C and the duration times were 1000 cycles, with 82 minutes for each cycle. Three samples were tested in TC tests, inputting 1.8A current while chamber temperature was higher than 25°C. We can see there was no apparent degradation on DH test samples, while the TC test samples had obvious power drop, around -2.0% to -3.5%. It's because TC test samples were suffered from high temperature difference and current injection, and this severe conditions made the packages of solar receivers expand and compress continually. Since the thermal expansion coefficient of each material was entirely different, the mechanical stress would damage the materials again and again during each thermal cycle round. We will also discuss and analyze the mechanism which had caused the degradation in these tests.

- (3) 論著名稱為【The Development of Image-based Solar Tracking System】。 This article proposes an image-based solar tracking system, which includes image-based sun position sensor, tracking controller with tracking algorithm and solar tracker, to track the sun. Most used sun position sensors, such as four-quadrant light sensors and bar-shadow photo sensors, have problem that they cannot maintain solar tracker being in high accuracy in low irradiation. Using the image-based sun position sensor with image processing can exactly improve the disadvantage. We established an image-based solar tracking system and did the performance testing. The results proved that the proposed solar tracking system can improve the problem of unstable tracking in cloudy weather.
 - (4) 論著名稱為【On-Line Diagnosis for HCPV System】。 Due to the tracking functionality, the structure of high concentration photovoltaic (HCPV) power generation system is not only complicated than the one of conventional PV system in operation, but also in maintenance. This research showed that without additional hardware device, the central control and monitoring system (CCMS) collected data via trackers and inverters, sorted and analyzed the acquired information to form the conditions for on-line diagnosis, which helps the operator to manipulate the system status and to speed up the system recovery as well.
3. 發表於 2013 年 1 月 29 日~31 日中華民國物理年會暨成果發表會 7 篇論文分別為：
- (1) 論著名稱為【Low temperature annealed ohmic contact Ge/Pd/Au for n-type GaAs】。 The feasibility of multi-layered metallurgical structure composed of Ge/Pd/Au for use as the ohmic contact of n-type GaAs material is investigated through the TLM method in this report. In the experiments, the effects of rapid thermal annealing (RTA) on the specific contact resistivity (ρ_c) are studied by varying the temperature duration of annealing while changing the Ge and Pd thickness and keeping the Au content unchanged. The experimental results indicate, as the annealing temperature is increased from 170°C to 200°C, Ge thickness is increased from 2 nm to 10 nm, and Pd thickness is increased from

50 nm to 100 nm, the lowest ρ_c value is decreased abruptly from $1 \times 10^{-3} \Omega\text{-cm}^2$ to $5.9 \times 10^{-4} \Omega\text{-cm}^2$.

- (2) 論著名稱為【Effects of surfactant Sb incorporation on activation energy and S-shaped PL of InGaP epilayer】。This study investigates the temperature-dependent photoluminescence (PL) energy and intensity among the temperature range from 15K to 300K for carrying out the carrier transform dynamics difference of surfactant Sb in InGaP epilayer on Ge substrate during metalorganic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD). It is well known that the addition of surfactant Sb incorporation into InGaP epilayer could reduce CuPt ordering and result in the energy band gap increase. The ordering PL peak energy and intensity as a function of temperature are fitted via using the Varshni equations model and rate equations model. The ordering PL peak energy via temperature dependence clearly shows the “S-shaped” emission shift (decrease-increase-decrease) behavior with the increase of temperature and the associated activation energy is investigated. The measured results indicate that the ordering activation energy is decreased while sufficiently adding the surfactant Sb during the growth of InGaP epilayer. Additionally, the disorder PL intensity at 15K is as high as 22 times higher than the order PL intensity.
- (3) 論著名稱為【Characterizations of high nitrogen content GaAs_{1-x}N_x (x~4%) material grown by MOCVD】。We have successfully grown high-N-content GaAsN films up to ~4% on GaAs(001) substrates using tertiarybutylarsine (TBAs) as the As precursor by MOCVD. An enhancement of the photoluminescence intensity occurred for all the annealed sample, and the best condition is after annealing at 700°C for 5 min.. The features are attributed to an improvement in the strain enhancement when the annealing time is shorter than 5 min., and the strain reduction due to the epi-layer strain relaxation when the annealing time is longer than 5 min. from the Raman and x-ray diffraction measurements.
- (4) 論著名稱為【利用不同電流與溫度分析 III-V 三接面太陽電池接收器的衰退機制】。相較於矽太陽能電池，化合物半導體三接面 InGaP/InGaAs/Ge 太陽能電池，可透過不同的化合物半導體分別吸收不同波段之太陽光譜能量，以達到較寬幅的太陽光譜能量之吸收，因此可大幅提高電池之光電轉換效率。而在高轉換效率的前提之下，搭配聚光系統之聚光型太陽能電池更能在不增加晶片材料成本下，對於照射的太陽能作最有效的吸收與應用。本研究對於造成聚光型太陽能電池效率衰退的兩個因素溫度和電流進行分析探討。我們藉由建立加速衰退試驗(Accelerated Degradation Test；ADT)系統來加快效率衰退速度，此方法是調高溫度或電流，以縮短試驗時間，ADT 共分為兩種方法：逐步應力(Step Stress)加速衰退試驗(SSADT)以及固定應力(Constant Stress)加速衰退試驗(CSADT)。
- (5) 論著名稱為【Analysis of Reliability in Concentrating Photovoltaic System】。Reliability is a very important issues in concentrating photovoltaic, solar receiver was supposed to be operated under outdoor exposure for a very long time, and going through temperature oscillation and high humidity circumstance. Therefore, reliability of solar receiver is an

important issue for developing concentrating photovoltaic technology. In this paper, we followed thermal cycling and damp heat tests conditions of IEC 62108 and verified the reliability of our solar receiver under these tests. In damp heat test, it was used to test the tolerance of moisture penetrated into receiver, three samples were tested in the chamber under 85°C and 85%RH for 1000 hours. In thermal cycling test, it was used to test tolerance of thermal mismatch and fatigue and other stress due to temperature oscillation, three samples were tested in thermal cycling, the temperature range was between -40 °C ~85 °C and the duration times were 1000 cycles and 82 minutes for each cycle, and inputting $1.25 \cdot I_{sc}$ current while chamber temperature was higher than 25°C. We can see power drop of solar receivers after thermal cycling and damp heat tests. The thermal cycling test samples had obvious power drop, while damp heat test samples had no obvious degradation. It's because thermal cycling test samples were going through high temperature oscillation and current injection, and it made the receivers suffer tensile and compressive stress repetitively, since the thermal expansion coefficient of each material was different. We will discuss and analyze the mechanism which had caused the degradation in these tests.

- (6) 論著名稱為【調整溶膠-凝膠之錫金屬前驅物濃度對銅鋅錫硫薄膜的影響】。本研究藉由溶膠-凝膠(sol-gel)法合成銅鋅錫前驅物(CZT precursor)薄膜，再以化學氣相沉積法(chemical vapor deposition, CVD)通入硫化氫氣體進行硫化完成銅鋅錫硫(Cu_2ZnSnS_4)薄膜的製作。於本研究中，以醋酸銅、醋酸鋅與氯化亞錫為金屬前驅物；以乙二醇甲醚與乙醇胺為溶劑及安定劑合成銅鋅錫溶膠-凝膠，將此溶膠-凝膠以旋轉塗佈法於鍍鉬鈉玻璃(Mo coated soda lime glass)上製作成銅鋅錫前驅物薄膜，藉由調整溶膠-凝膠中錫前驅物的濃度探討錫前驅物的濃度對銅鋅錫硫薄膜之影響，以掃描式電子顯微鏡(scanning electron microscope, SEM)、奈米級歐傑電子能譜儀(auger electron nanoscope)、X光繞射光譜儀(X-ray diffraction, XRD)、光激光譜(photoluminescence spectra, PL)與拉曼光譜(raman spectra)分析錫前驅物濃度的改變對銅鋅錫硫薄膜特性的影響。將此銅鋅錫硫薄膜做為吸收層製作成銅鋅錫硫太陽電池元件，發現錫前驅物濃度對轉換效率之影響相當劇烈，量測到的最佳元件光電轉換效率為0.3%。
- (7) 論著名稱為【利用化學水浴法沉積太陽能電池之緩衝層 CdS 製備與分析】。本研究是對於 Cu_2ZnSnS_4 (CZTS)薄膜太陽能電池研發中之緩衝層部分做分析探討，採用硫化鎘(CdS)主要作為應用之緩衝層材料，藉由硫脲為 CdS 的 S 部分控制相對量來操控複合材料於奈米尺度下能隙(Band gap)的變化，控制合成溶液中氫水的配比，控制薄膜大小以及致密度，並以化學水浴法(Chemical Bath Deposition; CBD)改變沉積時間沉積此 CdS 緩衝層，而達到控制薄膜厚度之效果。此外採用結構分析 SEM, EDS, XRD 光學分析 PL, UV-VIS 以及電性 Hall measurement 對於 CdS 作探討，利用 XRD 晶相分析可得到 CdS 薄膜在 $2\theta=26^\circ$ 附近均具 CdS 之(111)從優取向，從 SEM, EDS 知道確實有生成均勻排列之 CdS 致密膜，利用 UV-VIS 量測也可在於黃光區段看出有一個較好的穿透峰值，利用公式計算後可得到能隙值為 2.4eV 的 CdS 膜。

4. 發表於 2013 年 5 月 24 日綠色科技工程與應用研討會，論著名稱為【三界面太陽能電池增加表面活化劑銻改善磷化銦鎵子電池磊晶層品質】。為了提升太陽能電池效率，改善太陽能電池的串聯電阻(R_s)、並聯電阻(R_{sh})是重要的課題。其中 OHKOUCHI 研究團隊提出使用金屬有機化合物化學氣相沉積(MOCVD)技術，成長磷化銦鎵 InGaP 磊晶層過程中添加銻(Sb)源當作表面活化劑使用，可以適當的減少 InGaP 磊晶層的有序性，可以適當的改變表面重構現象，進而改善磊晶層的品質。研究團隊提出相關文獻，關於長晶過程中使用表面活化劑的材料對於降低表(接)面粗糙度，以及增加材料的高遷移率均有非常好的結果。因此我們團隊在此篇報告中特別針對三界面太陽能電池中，改善子電池 InGaP 磊晶層界面間的品質提出改善的討論。在結論方面，實驗結果與文獻相符，特別對於電性量測方面，具有非常良好的改善情況。
5. 發表於 2013 年 5 月 27 日~31 日 EMRS 研討會，論著名稱為【High Sensitivity Humidity Sensors of Aluminum-induced Crystallization of Amorphous Silicon】。Resistive humidity sensors of Si-based thin film are prepared by metal induced mechanism. Amorphous silicon grown on glass substrates at various filament temperatures by hotwire chemical vapor deposition (HWCVD) and the fabrication of aluminum-induced crystallization of amorphous Si-based resistive humidity sensors are reported in this study. During the aluminum-induced process, nitrogen (N_2) gas was flowed into the reaction quartz tube. The N_2 flow rate and chamber pressure were kept at 100sccm and 1 atmosphere (1 atm), respectively. To evaluate the sensing performance of the humidity sensors, they were placed in a sealed chamber at 1 atm and the current-voltage (I-V) characteristics were measured from two electrode made by patterned silver films. During the measurements, temperature and humidity of the chamber were carefully controlled by an electronic controller. The measured current changed with humidity under a constant voltage (5V) at 50°C. The current of the sensors increased with increasing relative humidity (RH). The dynamic responses show that the fabricated sensors are stable and repeatable.
6. 發表於 2013 年 6 月 8 日~9 日中華民國系統科學與工程研討會，論著名稱為【太陽影像追蹤望遠鏡頭及平台設計】。量測與分析一套太陽影像式追蹤望遠鏡頭與平台之設計，目的為使高聚光太陽光發電系統較矽晶發電系統獲得較高之發電效率。望遠鏡頭主要用來觀測太陽並由相連之網路攝影機擷取太陽影像至電腦；追蹤平台即由此一內含太陽影像追蹤與影像處理電腦，及步進馬達驅動架構所組成。太陽影像式追蹤技術主要透過擷取太陽影像、二值化影像處理、三點求圓、邊界偵測法找出太陽圓心、驅動步進馬達，使望遠鏡頭對準太陽影像中心。將望遠鏡頭結合網路攝影機擷取太陽影像可作為影像式太陽位置感測器，太陽位置感測器係用於太陽光追蹤器，係屬主動式太陽追蹤機制，使聚光型太陽能發電系統達到最高發電效能。經由實驗探討兩種攝影解析度對追蹤效能之影響，實驗結果顯示，影像式太陽位置感測器可以達到 0.01 度的靈敏度，並可辨識非完整之太陽影像，對於較差的天候狀況比既有的感測器將能有更好的效能。
7. 發表於 2013 年 10 月 25 日~26 日台灣真空學會 5 篇論文分別為：

- (1) 論著名稱為【以有機金屬氣相沉積法成長太陽能電池砷化銦鎵形變緩衝層之研究】。本文係利用有機金屬氣相沉積法(MOCVD)成長砷化銦鎵形變晶格之緩衝層多接面太陽能電池，並利用高解析 X-ray 繞射儀(HRHRD)、白光干涉儀及光激發螢光光譜儀(PL)進行分析。由於薄膜品質受限晶格常數匹配程度及元素比例，因此為了克服漸變緩衝層所衍生不平整表面及缺陷等問題，我們先以不同的 V/III 比例成長砷化銦鎵漸變緩衝層，並利用上述量測儀器進行各項分析以獲得最佳表面狀態。然而漸變緩衝層的臨界厚度與砷化銦鎵合金組成條件亦是直接影響隨後所成長的薄膜品質因素，因此我們分別以不同漸變緩衝層厚度進行實驗分析比較。
- (2) 論著名稱為【利用不同氮含量成長氮化矽薄膜應用於三五族太陽能電池】。為了在太陽能電池上有良好的抗反射膜或是披覆層效果，適當的折射率及穿透率是必備的。在本研究中，我們用鍍基板成長氮化矽薄膜量測其光折射率，另外在玻璃基板成長氮化矽薄膜量測其反射率。在此我們獲得厚度均勻且品質良好的氮化矽薄膜。同時利用不同矽甲烷/氮氣流量比例混合氮氣，以 300°C 的低溫成長氮化矽，最後得到折射率從 1.9 到 3.3 的氮化矽薄膜，並將此氮化矽薄膜用作太陽能電池的抗反射層，研究結果顯示：低折射率的氮化矽薄膜可有效的減少元件表面反射率，並提昇元件的轉換效率。
- (3) 論著名稱為【以有機金屬化學氣相沉積法成長磷化鎵於矽基板】。本團隊利用有機金屬化學氣相沉積系統成長磷化鎵/矽異質接面並調整成長參數，以期成長單晶磷化鎵薄膜於矽基板。我們利用光學顯微鏡、原子力顯微鏡、掃描式電子顯微鏡及高解析度 x-ray 繞射，來檢示其磷化鎵磊晶層磊晶品質及相關特性。量測結果指出如果直接以高溫為成長溫度成長磷化鎵磊晶層於矽基板之上，其磊晶品質將嚴重劣化，然而，本團隊成功利用二階段磊晶方法成長高品質單晶磷化鎵磊晶層於矽基板之上。除此之外，本團隊調整成核層成長溫度，以期能夠改善整體磷化鎵磊晶品質。而經過本團隊測試及實驗後，本團隊發現成核層磊晶溫度達到攝氏 450 度時，其高溫生長磊晶層品質特性明顯最佳；而其磷化鎵磊晶層搖擺曲線半高寬則是低於 200 弧秒。
- (4) 論著名稱為【熱循環退火對成長於矽基板之砷化鎵薄膜之結構及光學特性影響】。本文使用有機金屬化學氣相沈積設備在(100)矽基板上成長砷化鎵(GaAs)薄膜，並以熱循環退火(thermal cyclic annealing; TCA)探討其對薄膜結構、光學特性之影響，其中 TCA 溫度區間為 400 至 850°C，退火次數為 1 至 5 次。實驗結果顯示，就相同 GaAs 薄膜厚度而言，有經過 TCA 處理樣品之結晶與光學特性都優於沒有經過 TCA 的樣品。此外，隨著 TCA 次數增加，GaAs 薄膜之雙晶 X 光繞射震盪曲線(double-crystal X-ray rocking curve; DCXRC)半高寬逐漸變窄；同時，光激發螢光(photoluminescence; PL)強度也隨之增強。當 TCA 次數為 5 次時，厚度約 3 μ m 的 GaAs 薄膜的 PL 強度最強，且其 DCXRC 半高寬可達 112 arcsec。
- (5) 論著名稱為【利用有機金屬氣相沉積成長鋁化磷於矽基板之特性分析】。本文中，利用有機金屬化學氣相沉積系統(MOCVD)在矽(Si)基板上成長之異質三五族化合物半導體磊晶層之成長及特性研究。其中，三五族化合物中鋁化磷系列半導體化合物常被應用在發光二極體(LED)、太陽能電池(solar cell)等光電元件，但成長磷化鋁系列化合物在晶格不匹配的矽基板的機制及特性研究卻鮮少被探討。因此，在本文中利用向(100)

方向傾 6 度的矽晶圓當作基板，在有機金屬化學氣相沉積系統成長鋁化磷薄膜，並利用 X 射線繞射分析儀(X-Ray Diffractometer，簡稱 XRD)，顯微鏡(Optical microscope, OM)測量磷化鋁薄膜於矽基板等特性分析。

8. 發表於 2013 年 10 月 28 日~11 月 1 日 23rd International Photovoltaic Science and Engineering Conference (PVSEC-23)國際會議共 15 篇，論文分別為：
- (1) 論著名稱為【Passivation effects of amorphous Ge thin film on Ge single- junction solar cells】。In this study, the amorphous Ge (a-Ge) thin film deposited from high purity Ge source is adopted to study the feasibility of passivation applications for Ge solar cells. The measured result has shown that the absorption edge of a-Ge can be shifted from 1.35 μm to ~1.15 μm after thermal annealing treatment. By using the a-Ge thin film together with post annealing, both dark and light I-V characteristics of Ge solar cells are greatly improved. Details of the passivation effects of a-Ge thin film on Ge solar cells are outlined in this report.
 - (2) 論著名稱為【Temperature characterizations of metamorphic InGaAs/Ge dual-junction solar cells】。The metamorphic $\text{In}_y\text{Ga}_{1-y}\text{As}/\text{Ge}$ dual- junction solar cells with various In compositions ($y=0.04, 0.06, 0.10, 0.13, \text{ and } 0.19$, respectively) in the $\text{In}_y\text{Ga}_{1-y}\text{As}$ subcell grown on Ge(100) 6° -off substrates via the step grading method in MOCVD is adopted to study the temperature characteristics of solar cells from 25 $^\circ\text{C}$ to 120 $^\circ\text{C}$ under one-sun AM1.5G and multi-sun illumination, respectively. From the measured results, it is found that one-sun J_{sc} of solar cells behaves abnormally with temperature as In composition of InGaAs subcell is increased beyond 0.06. In addition, a transition occurs where one-sun efficiency is changed from descending to saturating or ascending with temperature when In composition is higher than 0.10. Furthermore, the temperature of transition point is lowered as more In is added to the InGaAs subcell. However, no abnormal behavior is obtained under multi-sun illumination.
 - (3) 論著名稱為【Temperature Measurement Method of HCPV Module】。In this study, we analyze the ceramic thermal resistance and propose a direct temperature measurement method of the solar cell. The direct temperature measurement of the cell and the ceramic was achieved by utilizing buried thermocouples with a diameter of 50 μm between the cell/ceramic and aluminum plate. The different light flux densities ranging from 500 W/m^2 , 600 W/m^2 , 700 W/m^2 to 800 W/m^2 by solar simulator are provided to measure temperature, and the cell temperatures measured are 39.8 $^\circ\text{C}$, 41 $^\circ\text{C}$, 45 $^\circ\text{C}$ and 48 $^\circ\text{C}$, respectively. The temperature differences between the cell and aluminum plate of the light flux densities from 500 W/m^2 to 800 W/m^2 are in the range of 4.2 $^\circ\text{C}$ to 8 $^\circ\text{C}$. Accordingly we can obtain the temperature distribution of HCPV module at difference region. The results can help us to optimize module package technology and to choose better material applied to the module to improve conversion efficiency of the cell.
 - (4) 論著名稱為【Design and Analysis of a 20kW Grade Solar Tracker Structure】。The article

describes the structure design and analysis of a 20 kW grade high concentration photovoltaic (HCPV) solar tracker. The overall structure is designed as a vertical-type structure. Instead of used motor- driven actuator with the double screw poles for moving elevation of solar tracker, the hydraulic-driven actuator is used to elevate the solar tracker because motor- driven actuator cannot bear the weight of large-scale solar tracker. In order to shorten the extending length of hydraulic cylinder the upper and lower fulcrum of hydraulic-driven actuator are close to main crossbeam as possible. That is, the load of pillar becomes smaller than designed before when the solar tracker is in near vertical position. A 5kW of solar modules are carried by the supporting frame as a modular subsystem in the design. The design of joining structure by the side of main crossbeam connecting the supporting frame is for easy installation.

- (5) 論著名稱為【Shadowing Effect on High Concentrating Photovoltaic System Deployment】。The High Concentration Photovoltaic (HCPV) system takes advantage of normal direct irradiance and needs large open fields for a big-scale system, it also has to avoid the shadowing effect between trackers, otherwise the generated power will be decreased. This research uses 3D simulation software and numerical analysis (oblique masking and non-oblique masking) to develop the HCPV system deployment models. Using the features of 3D simulation software like fast create, virtual scene, and re-designable to carry out the different simulations. For example: distances between trackers install, land area, invested cost and so on. Combine with elevation and azimuth angles of sun's shifting and apply it to the representatives of four seasons, i.e., the vernal equinox, summer solstice, autumnal equinox and winter solstice to calculate the HCPV system shadowing area caused by shadowing effect and estimate the power generated. Thus, it can design the best deployment array to increase power generated efficiency and reduce the invested system cost to reach the goal.
- (6) 論著名稱為【Performance improvement of large-area roll-to-roll slot-die-coated inverted polymer solar cell by tailoring electron transport layer】。In this study, we demonstrate the fabrication process and structural characterization of R2R large-area slot-die-coated inverted polymer solar cells. The performance can be significant improved by modifying electron transport layers. This work shows that how the conductivity, work function and interfacial morphology of electron transport layers vary with fabrication parameters. The result is also correlated to the performance.
- (7) 論著名稱為【Hierarchical Structure of Spray-coated Bulk-Heterojunction Blend Film Studied by Grazing Incidence Small- and Wide- angle X-ray Scattering】。The hierarchical structure of spray-coated bulk heterojunction P3HT/PCBM films with different post treatments is studied by synchrotron scattering technique for the first time. The distinctive mechanism of self separation tuned by spray coating process is revealed herein. This study also correlates the fabrication parameters and the resultant structure to performance of

device.

- (8) 論著名稱為【Employing a surface modifier to enhance the performance of large-area inverted polymer solar cells by spray coating process】。Large-area inverted polymer solar cells (PSCs) fabricated by spray coating process is demonstrated. The structure of the inverted PSCs in our study is ITO/ZnO/P3HT:PC61BM/MoO₃/Ag. As the devices' area increases from 0.3 to 4 cm²; however, power conversion efficiency (PCE) of the devices decreases. It was speculated that the defects of ZnO prepared by sol-gel process and the surficial nonuniformity come from spray coating process were primarily responsible for the PCE reduction. In this study, we use ethoxylated polyethylenimine (PEIE) to modify ZnO layer via bilayer (ZnO/PEIE) and hybrid (ZnO:PEIE) structure. In the devices based on ZnO/PEIE, we study the effect of PEIE concentration on the PCE of large-area devices. In addition, the optimal hybrid ratio of ZnO and PEIE is investigated in the devices based on ZnO:PEIE layer. The decrease of PCE can be reduced to less than 15% as the device area increased from 0.3 to 4 cm² by using hybrid 10 vol% PEIE with ZnO, as compare to the ~30% PCE decrease of the inverted PSCs using pristine ZnO.
- (9) 論著名稱為【Effect of nitrogen plasma treatment on all-sprayed inverted polymer solar cells】。The aim of this study is to demonstrate an all-sprayed inverted polymer solar cells (PSCs) manufacturing. We use the blending of poly(3-hexylthiophene-2,5-diyl) (P3HT) and [6,6]phenyl-C61-butyric acid methyl ester (PCBM) as an active layer and zinc oxide (ZnO) prepared by sol-gel process as an electron transport layer. Sequentially, we spray high conductive poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene): poly(styrenesulfonate) (PH1000) as the alternative anode to Ag. We utilize nitrogen (N₂) plasma treatment on the active layer for improving the compatibility of the two layers, and further tune the following thermal treatment to obtain the high PCE of all-sprayed devices. The highest PCE of 2.71% was achieved by optimizing the N₂ plasma and thermal treatment.
- (10) 論著名稱為【Patternization of the Front Metal Electrode by Laser Annealing on Solar Cells】。The Ni/Cu front grid electrode on solar cells usually uses photo resist or laser ablation method to define the desired pattern today. In this paper, we introduce a promising process that is able to easily form the front grid pattern. This process first deposits a low-conductive amorphous silicon layer on the front surface of a solar cell as a passivation layer and then follows a laser patterned annealing process in order to transform the annealed region into a high-conductive poly-crystalline silicon region. On the other hand, due to the plating property of Light-Induced Nickel Plating (LINP) method, nickel can be selectively plated on the conductive region. Based on this process, we obtain a fine line grid with low contact resistance. The current-voltage measurements of the silicon solar cells using the metallization method also show that high fill factors of over 70% are achieved. Hence, the innovative pattern method is feasible and has the potential for mass production.

- (11) 論著名稱為【Industrialization of laser fired contact process by a boron-doped aluminum target for high efficiency silicon solar cells】。It is proposed that boron-doped aluminum Al:B (consisting of 90% Al and 10% B in atomic ratio) be used to replace the pure aluminum in the industrialized laser fired contact process. The higher maximum solid solubility of boron in silicon and the easier diffusion characteristics of boron will lower required laser energy, meaning less time is required at the same laser power. When applying a 500nm thick Al:B layer, the duration of the shutter being open is reduced to the order of 0.1ms, and a low specific contact resistance of about 4.75mohm-cm² is obtained. However, it takes around 15ms for similar specific contact resistance to be obtained with typical Al process.
- (12) 論著名稱為【Preparation of Cu₂ZnSnSe₄ (CZTSe) thin films by selenization e-beam evaporated metal precursors】。A CZTSe film fabricated by selenization of stacked pure tin, zinc, and copper thin films on molybdenum coated soda-lime glass substrates through e-beam evaporation. After CdS buffer layer, ITO layer, and Aluminum electrode processes, we achieved a conversion efficiency of 4.2%. Unlike previous works, we used simple 3-layer metal precursors without any compound evaporation sources. In this study, we tested different precursor stacking orders and thicknesses and found that the stacking order will affect film quality and void generation and voids may have more serious impact on cell performance than element ratios. Furthermore, we found the voids in CZTSe film may have greater effects on cell performance than element ratios.
- (13) 論著名稱為【Preparation of Cu₂ZnSnSe₄ absorber layer by non-vacuum method and its thickness effect】。Cu₂ZnSnSe₄ (CZTSe) was prepared by non-vacuum, solution based method, working as absorber layer in CZTSe solar cells. Copper (II) acetate monohydrate, zinc (II) acetate dihydrate and tin (II) chloride dihydrate were used as the starting materials of the sol-gel method; 2-methoxyethanol and monoethanolamine were used as the solvent and the stabilizer, respectively. The precursor solution was deposited on Mo coated soda lime glass (SLG) by spin-coating method. After deposition, the precursor layer was dried at 100°C on hotplate in air. Then, the precursor films were annealed at 570°C in selenium atmosphere in order to convert into CZTSe absorber layer. CdS buffer layer (90nm) was prepared by chemical bath deposition; i-ZnO (70nm), ITO (450nm), and Al electrode were deposited by sputter, respectively. The synthesized CZTSe absorber layer phase was identified by X-ray diffraction (XRD). After all deposition was completed, CZTSe solar cells were measured by AAA class solar simulator. By increasing the number of spin-coating/drying cycles, we found the CZTSe absorber layer thickness was increased and result in current density increased in I-V curve. The absorber layer thickness was measured by scanning electron microscope (SEM). Energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS) was also carried out in order to confirm metal ratios in the absorber layer. The best efficiency solar cell was 1.08% with about 1μm absorber layer.

- (14) 論著名稱為【Influence of SOG Fresnel lens deformation on module performance】。In this study, the SOG Fresnel lenses are made from different curing temperatures and time. The conversion efficiency, short circuit current and filled factor of a module are dependent on curing temperature. It makes little differences on module's performance with increasing time from 3 hours to 12 hours. However, it is obvious that the performance degrades with increasing the curing temperature. The deviation of conversion efficiency is about 4% as the curing temperature of the lens increased from 40 degree Celsius to 70 degree Celsius.
- (15) 論著名稱為【Design and degradation test of HCPV homogenizer】。It has already become one of the new trends to use homogenizer as a SOE (secondary optical element) in HCPV applications nowadays. Due to its powerful functions and good durability, as long as the efficiency increase and well protection it provides for solar cell, homogenizer serves as an excellent device for solar receiver. In this paper, a light-pipe-like homogenizer is designed, with a larger area up-sided toward the POE (primary optical element), which can increase the amount of incident sunlight and also the tolerance of sun tracking. After simulating, manufacturing, and measuring the homogenizer and the solar receiver equipped with it, an expected and consistent result is acquired, that is the same efficiency level is remained while applying homogenizer, with a larger tolerance of assembly and sun tracking. Furthermore, accelerated degradation tests are performed to ensure its durability. The degradation level is at the acceptable region after the tests.

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四、社會影響(民生社會發展、環境安全永續)(權重 5%)

- (一) 藉由 metamorphic 磊晶技術的研究，可進一步了解半導體能隙工程的優點與限制，對於民生應用的新產品開發提供助益。
- (二) 太陽電池模組驗證實驗室因應國際市場需求，規劃應用現有太陽電池模組驗證測試技術能量，與 UL 實驗室合作，導入 UL1973 標準之儲能電池測試技術，現階段評估可執行儲能電池模組過充過放、熱性質、鹽霧試驗、電氣絕緣與機械衝擊等 19 項測試。已於 102 年 9 月下旬完成儲能電池模組安全規範測試訓練與實驗室能力評估，將有助於

提供國內能源產業發展。

- (三) 高分子太陽電池為第三代太陽電池，可使用非真空全溶液製程方式進行混摻製程，製程簡便，可以連續塗佈、印刷，不使用高真空製程，屬低耗能產業，具低成本優勢；其輕、薄、可撓性之特性，使其可應用於 3C、汽車或建物上，可與生活環境相結合，應用性較傳統現有太陽電池廣泛，大幅提升節能減碳功能，如後續模組效能突破，亦可用於取代發電站使用。
- (四) 冶金級矽太陽電池產品具有低成本、低能耗與低碳製程之優勢，使太陽電池應用能早日普及化，降低環境污染，及增進人類生存環境與生活品質的提升等功能。
- (五) 銅鋅錫硫系薄膜太陽電池具有低成本、低毒性、低污染，且組成元素資源豐富等優勢，符合環保需求。
- (六) 本計畫需求光電、材料、物理、資訊及機械等方面人才，推展促進了國內太陽電池技術的發展，並培育 17 位研發替代役及 28 位專業支援人力，達到培育太陽光電技術人才之目的。

五、其它效益(科技政策管理及其它)(權重 15%)

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- (二) 太陽電池模組測試實驗室為提升現有儀器設備使用效益，擴展實驗室測試技術服務能量，委請 UL 工程部蒞所執行儲能電池模組測試訓練與實驗室試驗能力評估服務，有助於實驗室測試技術能力培訓，與提供同仁儲能設備使用安全認知。
- (三) 核能研究所積極參與國內舉辦之太陽光電相關展覽，除響應政府推動節能減碳政策，展示核能研究所研發成果，達成教育與宣導功能。

日期	展覽名稱	主辦單位	展示目的/效益
6 月 18~20 日	Solar Taiwan 2013	光電科技工業協進會	展示本所於太陽光電之研發成果，以提供資訊予政府相關部門作為擬定未來能源政策之參考，及吸引欲投資於光電產業之廠商，俾使本所之研發成果能有效地完成技術移轉或技術服務。
9 月 26~29 日	台北國際 發明暨技 術交易展	經濟部、國防部、教育部、 行政院國家科學委員會、 行政院農業委員會	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 提供智慧財產與技術交易交流平台，促進我國智慧財產與技術商品化及國際化。 • 活絡國內外智慧財產及技術交易投資商機。 • 展示我國產官學研發創新成果，增進社會大眾對技術創新之認知。 • 讓全球「認識台灣、走進台灣、投資台灣」。
10 月 30 日~11 月 1 日	PV Taiwan 2013	中華民國對外貿易發展 協會	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PV Taiwan 為台灣規模最大之年度國際性太陽能展，本所藉此機會展示研發成果，冀望落實於產業界。

伍、本年計畫經費與人力執行情形

一、計畫經費執行情形：(以下列表格表達)

(一)計畫結構與經費

中綱/(細部)計畫		研究計畫		主持人	執行機關	備註
名稱	經費	名稱	經費(千元)			
太陽光發電系統技術發展	130,232				核能研究所	
		高聚光太陽光發電系統技術發展	77,726		核能研究所	
		高分子太陽電池研發技術發展	14,220		核能研究所	
		提純冶金級矽太陽電池技術開發	21,460		核能研究所	
		銅鋅錫硫系薄膜型太陽電池技術開發	16,826		核能研究所	

(二)經費門經費表

預算執行數統計截止日期 102.12.31

會計科目	項目	預算數(執行數)/元			備註	
		主管機關預算 (累計分配數)	自籌款	合計		
				流用後預算數 (實際執行數)		占總預算數% (執行率%)
一、經常支出						
1.人事費						
2.業務費	95,949 (89,266C)		89,266B (84,076D)	68.54% (94.19%)	業務費流出： 6,683 千元 預算凍結 5,190 千元	
3.差旅費						
4.管理費						
5.營業稅						
小計	95,949 (89,266)		89,266 (84,076)	68.54% (94.19%)		
二、資本支出						
1.設備費	34,283 (40,966)		40,966 (40,966)	31.46% (100%)	業務費流入： 6,683 千元	
小計	34,283 (40,966)		40,966 (40,966)	31.46% (100%)		
合計金額	130,232 (130,232)		130,232G (125,042)	100% (96.01%)		

(三)100 萬以上儀器設備

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(四)計畫人力

人力統計截止日期 12.12.31

年度	執行情形	總人力 (人月)	研究員級	副研究員級	助理研究員級	助理
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總期程累計 (99-102年)	原訂	3,199.6	81.6	426.8	1,494.4	1,196.8
	實際	3,071.4	107.2	377.6	1,475	1,111.6
	差異	-128.2	+25.6	-49.2	-19.4	-85.2

與原核定計畫差異說明：

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(五)中綱計畫執行期間累計主要人力(副研究員級以上)投入情形

中綱計畫執行期間累計：(99~102年)

年度	姓名	計畫職稱	投入主要工作及人月數	學、經歷及專長	
				學歷	經歷及專長
99		分支計畫主持人	10人月計畫管理	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
99		分項計畫主持人	10人月協助計畫推行及模組開發	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
99		子項計畫主持人	10人月高聚光倍率太陽電池研發規劃與督導	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
99		子項計畫主持人	10人月模組技術開發，子項計畫管理與工作規劃	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	

年度	姓名	計畫職稱	投入主要工作及人月數	學、經歷及專長	
99	李政達	子項計畫主持人	9.5 人月 追蹤器及電力系統 設計開發，子項計 畫管理與工作規劃	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
99	龍宜島	子項計畫主持人	10 人月 系統整合，子項計 畫管理	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
99	陳長盈	分項計畫主持人	6 人月 協助計畫推行及太 陽電池製作開發	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
99	曹正熙	分項計畫共同主持人	6 人月 協助計畫推行及 元件與材料分析	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
99	楊村農	分項計畫主持人	12 人月 協助計畫規劃、執 行與管理	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
100	郭成聰	分支計畫主持人	2.4 人月 計畫管理	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
100	辛華煜	分項計畫主持人	6 人月 協助計畫推行及 模組開發	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
100	吳志宏	子項計畫主持人	9.6 人月 高聚光倍率太陽 電池研發規劃與 督導	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
100	洪慧芬	子項計畫主持人	7.2 人月 模組技術開發，子 項計畫管理與工 作規劃	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
100	李政達	子項計畫主持人	12 人月 追蹤器及電力系 統設計開發，子項 計畫管理與工作 規劃	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
100	龍宜島	子項計畫主持人	9.6 人月 系統整合，子項計 畫管理	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
100	林聰得	子項計畫主持人	7.2 人月 模組安規相關測 試技術之建置，子 項計畫管理與工	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	

年度	姓名	計畫職稱	投入主要工作及人月數	學、經歷及專長	
			作規劃		
100	曹正熙	分項計畫主持人	6 人月 協助計畫推行及 元件與材料分析	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
100	陳長盈	分項計畫 共同主持人	6 人月 協助計畫推行及太 陽電池製作開發	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
100	楊村農	分項計畫 主持人	12 人月 協助計畫規劃、執 行與管理	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
100	葉宏易	研究人員	9.6 人月 追蹤器及電力系 統設計開發	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
100	馬志傑	研究人員	7.2 人月 系統整合	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
101	郭成聰	分支計畫 主持人	6 人月 計畫管理	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
101	辛華煜	分項計畫 主持人	10 人月 協助計畫推行及 模組開發	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
101	吳志宏	子項計畫 主持人	12 人月 高聚光倍率太陽 電池研發規劃與 督導	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
101	洪慧芬	子項計畫 主持人	12 人月 模組設計、製作與 測試相關技術之 開發，子項計畫管 理與工作規劃	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
101	李政達	子項計畫 主持人	12 人月 追蹤器及電力系統 設計開發，子項計 畫管理與工作規劃	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
101	龍宜島	子項計畫 主持人	12 人月 系統整合，子項計 畫管理	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
101	林聰得	子項計畫 主持人	10.8 人月 模組安規相關測試 技術之建置，子項計 畫管理與工作規劃	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	

年度	姓名	計畫職稱	投入主要工作及人月數	學、經歷及專長	
101	曹正熙	分項計畫 共同主持人	7.2 人月 協助分項計畫推行 及元件與材料分析	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
101	陳長盈	分項計畫 主持人	12 人月 協助分項計畫推 行及太陽電池製 作開發	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
101	楊村農	分項計畫 主持人	12 人月 分項計畫規劃、執 行與管理	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
101	葉宏易	研究人員	12 人月 追蹤器及電力系 統設計開發	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
101	馬志傑	研究人員	12 人月 系統整合	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
102	郭成聰	分支計畫 主持人	6 人月 計畫管理	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
102	辛華煜	研究人員	10 人月 協助計畫推行及 模組開發	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
102	吳志宏	分項計畫 主持人	12 人月 高聚光倍率太陽電 池研發規劃與督導	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
102	洪慧芬	分項計畫 主持人	12 人月 模組設計、製作與 測試相關技術之 開發，子項計畫管 理與工作規劃	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
102	李政達	研究人員	12 人月 追蹤器及電力系統 設計開發，子項計 畫管理與工作規劃	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
102	龍宜島	子項計畫 主持人	12 人月 系統整合，子項計 畫管理	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
102	林聰得	子項計畫 主持人	10.8 人月 模組安規相關測 試技術之建置，子 項計畫管理與工	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	

年度	姓名	計畫職稱	投入主要工作及人月數	學、經歷及專長	
			作規劃		
102	曹正熙	分項計畫主持人	7.2 人月 協助分項計畫推行及元件與材料分析	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
102	陳長盈	研究人員	12 人月 協助分項計畫推行及太陽電池製作開發	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
102	楊村農	分項計畫主持人	12 人月 分項計畫規劃、執行與管理	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
102	葉宏易	子項計畫主持人	12 人月 追蹤器及電力系統設計開發	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
102	馬志傑	研究人員	12 人月 系統整合	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	
102	黃宏承	研究人員	12 人月 追蹤器及電力系統設計開發	學歷	
				經歷	
				專長	

陸、本計畫可能產生專利智財或可移轉之潛力技術 (knowhow) 說明

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附件二：GRB 佐證資料表

一、學術成就表(1)

年度	計畫名稱	中文題名	英文題名	第一作者	其他作者	發表年度	論文出處	文獻類別代碼	重要期刊資料庫簡稱	SCI impact factor	引用情形代碼	獲獎情形代碼	獎項名稱
						採西元年 如：2005	期刊名稱，卷期，頁 如：科學發展月刊， 409期，頁 6-15	a 表國內一般期刊 b 表國內重要期刊 c 表國外一般期刊 d 表國外重要期刊 e 表國內研討會 f 表國際研討會 g 著作專書	例如： SCI、 SSCI、 EI、 AHCI、 TSSCI	Y1:被 論文引 用 Y2:被 專利引 用 N:否	Y:有獲 獎 N:否		
102	太陽光發 電系統技 術發展	熱蒸氣退火提高大面積 噴塗太陽能元件效率	Facile hot solvent vapor annealing for high performance polymer solar cell using spray process			2013	Solar Energy Materials & Solar Cells, 114, p24-30	d	SCI	4.542	N	N	
102	太陽光發 電系統技 術發展	高效率異質結構太陽電 池受體/予體共聚高 子與富勒烯之分層奈 米結構研究	Bi-hierarchical nanostructures of donor-acceptor copolymer and fullerene for high efficient bulk heterojunction solar cells			2013	Energy Environmental Science, 6 卷, 頁 1938-1948	d	SCI	9.6	N	N	
102	太陽光發 電系統技 術發展	InGaP/InGaAs/Ge 多接 面太陽電池 InGaAs 子 電池與 InGaP 子電池之 光學耦合	Optical coupling from InGaAs subcell to InGaP subcell in InGaP/InGaAs/Ge multi-junction solar cells			2013	OPTICS EXPRESS, 21 卷, S1 期, 頁 A123-A130	d	SCI	3.587	N	N	
102	太陽光發 電系統技 術發展	磷化銦鎵/砷化鎵/鎘三 接面太陽電池結合氧化 鋅奈米線薄膜	InGaP/GaAs/Ge triple junction solar cells with ZnO nanowires			2013	Journal of the Progress in Photovoltaics, vol.21, Issue6	d	SCI	5.789	N	N	
102	太陽光發 電系統技 術發展	分子束磊晶法在砷化鎵 基板增強成長高晶格不 匹配砷化鎵	Enhanced growth of highly lattice-mismatched CdSe on GaAs substrates by molecular beam epitaxy			2013	APPLIED SURFACE SCIENCE, 270 卷, 頁 751-754	d	SCI	2.103	N	N	
102	太陽光發 電系統技 術發展	影像式太陽追蹤系統開 發	The development of sun-tracking system using image processing			2013	SENSORS, 13 卷, 5 期, 頁 5448-5459	d	SCI	1.739	N	N	
102	太陽光發 電系統技 術發展	高分子太陽電池自塊狀 高異質接合至熱不穩定之 分層結構之結構演化的 機構與控制	Mechanism and control of structure al evolution of polymer solar cell from bulk heterojunction to thermally unstable hierarchical structure			2013	Nanoscale, 5 卷, 頁 7629-7638	d	SCI	6.58	N	N	
102	太陽光發 電系統技 術發展	高效率異質塊材接合太 陽電池之結晶高分子與 碳六十聚集粒在水平與 垂直方向之分佈	Distribution of Crystalline Polymer and Fullerene Clusters in Both Horizontal and Vertical Directions of High-Efficiency Bulk Heterojunction Solar Cells			2013	ACS Applied Materials & Interface, 5 卷 12 期, 頁 5413-5422	d	SCI	5.01	N	N	
102	太陽光發 電系統技 術發展	利用臨場小角度與大角 度散射研究加溫過程鎢 合金相變化及析出	Phase transformation and precipitation of an Al-Cu alloy during non-isothermal heating studied by in situ small-angle and wide-angle scattering			2013	Journal of Alloys and Compounds, 579 卷, 頁 138-146	d	SCI	2.39	N	N	
102	太陽光發	自供電氧化鋅奈米線紫	Self-powered ZnO nanowire UV			2013	IEEE Electron	d	SCI	2.789	N	N	

	電系統技術發展	外光偵檢器與三接面太陽電池整合元件	photodetector integrated with GaInP/GaAs/Ge solar cell				Device Letters, 35卷, 8期, 頁1023~1025									
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	以噴墨印刷製備銀網結構ITO-free 高分子太陽電池	High Performance ITO-free Spray-processed Polymer Solar Cells with Incorporating Ink-jet Printed Grid			2013	Organic Electronics, 14卷, 11期, 頁2809-2817	d	SCI	3.836	N	N				
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	利用常壓金屬有機化學氣相沉積法成長摻雜砷之氧化鋅薄膜特性	Characterizations of arsenic-doped zinc oxide films produced by atmospheric metal-organic chemical vapor deposition			2013	Applied Surface Science, 277卷, 頁1-6	d	SCI	2.12	N	N				
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	藉由非真空法製備銅錫鎘吸收層薄膜	Preparation of Cu ₂ ZnSnSe ₄ (CZTSe) absorber layer by non-vacuum method			2013	Japanese Journal of Applied Physics, 52, 121201-1~121201-4	d	SCI	1.067	N	N				
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	基於 CIGS 奈米晶之混合塊材異質介面太陽能電池研究	Investigation of bulk hybrid heterojunction solar cells based on Cu(In,Ga)Se ₂ nanocrystals			2013	Nanoscale Research Letters 8卷, 頁329	d	SCI	2.524	N	N				
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	聚光型太陽電池接收器可靠度模型	A reliability model of concentrator solar receivers			2013	Japanese Journal of Applied Physics., 52, 081201-1~081201-5	d	SCI	1.067	N	N				
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	以金屬有機化學氣相沉積系統在矽基板上成長單相之碲化鎘薄膜	Fabrication of single-phase GaSe films on Si(100) substrate by metal organic chemical vapor deposition			2013	Thin Solid Films 542卷, 頁119-122	d	SCI	1.888	N	N				
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	三-五族聚光型太陽電池前電極對特性之影響	Influence of Metal Grid Patterns on the Performance of III-V Concentration Solar Cell			2013	9 th International Conference on Concentrating Photovoltaic Systems	f			N	N				
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	聚光型電池加速老化實驗	Accelerated Degradation Test Analysis of Solar Receiver			2013	9 th International Conference on Concentrating Photovoltaic Systems	f			N	N				
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	影像式太陽光追蹤器開發	The Development of Image-based Solar Tracking System			2013	9 th International Conference on Concentrating Photovoltaic Systems	f			N	N				
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	HCPV 系統線上診斷機制	On-Line Diagnosis for HCPV System			2013	9 th International Conference on Concentrating Photovoltaic Systems	f			N	N				
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	利用調整電子傳輸層改良大面積卷對卷狹縫塗佈製程之反式太陽電池	Performance improvement of large-area roll-to-roll slot-die-coated inverted polymer solar cell by tailoring electron transport layer			2013	第二十三屆國際太陽光電科學暨工程會議	f			N	N				
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	以小角度與廣角散射研	Hierarchical Structure of			2013	第二十三屆國際太陽光電科學暨工程會議	f			N	N				

	電系統技術發展	究噴塗製程之太陽能電池元件結構	Spray-coated Bulk-Heterojunction Blend Film Studied by Grazing Incidence Small- and Wide- angle X-ray Scattering				陽光電科學暨工程會議						
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	添加 PEIE 改善噴塗之大面積反式太陽電池元件效率	Employing a surface modifier to enhance the performance of large-area inverted polymer solar cells by spray coating process		2013		第二十三屆國際太陽光電科學暨工程會議	f				N	N
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	氮電漿處理對於全噴塗反式太陽電池之研究	Effect of nitrogen plasma treatment on all-sprayed inverted polymer solar cells		2013		第二十三屆國際太陽光電科學暨工程會議	f				N	N
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	鍍/銅電極太陽電池之創新製程	Patternization of the Front Metal Electrode by Laser Annealing on Solar Cells		2013		第二十三屆國際太陽光電科學暨工程會議	f				N	N
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	利用摻雜硼之鋁金屬層改善雷射燒結接觸製程	Industrialization of laser fired contact process by a boron-doped aluminum target for high efficiency silicon solar cells		2013		第二十三屆國際太陽光電科學暨工程會議	f				N	N
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	非晶鍍薄膜對鍍單接面太陽電池的保護作用	Passivation effects of amorphous Ge thin film on Ge single- junction solar cells		2013		第二十三屆國際太陽光電科學暨工程會議	f				N	N
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	晶格不匹配砷化銦銻鍍雙接面太陽電池的溫度特性研究	Temperature characterizations of metamorphic InGaAs/Ge dual-junction solar cells		2013		第二十三屆國際太陽光電科學暨工程會議	f				N	N
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	聚光型模組溫度量測方式	Temperature Measurement Method of HCPV Module		2013		第二十三屆國際太陽光電科學暨工程會議	f				N	N
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	20 kW 級太陽光追蹤器結構設計與分析	Design and Analysis of a 20kW Grade Solar Tracker Structure		2013		第二十三屆國際太陽光電科學暨工程會議	f				N	N
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	遮蔽效應對高聚光型太陽光發電系統部署之影響	Shadowing Effect on High Concentrating Photovoltaic System Deployment		2013		第二十三屆國際太陽光電科學暨工程會議	f				N	N
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	以電子束蒸鍍前驅物再硒化法製作 CZTSe 薄膜太陽電池	Preparation of Cu ₂ ZnSnSe ₄ (CZTSe) thin films by selenization e-beam evaporated metal precursors		2013		第二十三屆國際太陽光電科學暨工程會議	f				N	N
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	藉由非真空法製備銅銻銻吸收層厚度對元件的影響	Preparation of Cu ₂ ZnSnSe ₄ absorber layer by non-vacuum method and its thickness effect		2013		第二十三屆國際太陽光電科學暨工程會議	f				N	N
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	矽膠玻璃透鏡形變對效率的影響	Influence of SOG Fresnel lens deformation on module performance		2013		第二十三屆國際太陽光電科學暨工程會議	f				N	N
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	應用於 HCPV 之均光柱其設計原理與老化測試	Design and degradation test of HCPV homogenizer		2013		第二十三屆國際太陽光電科學暨工程會議	f				N	N
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	三接面太陽電池增加表面活化劑銻改善磷化銦銻子電池磊晶品質	Surfactant antimony to improve the quality of InGaP epitaxial layers of triple-junction solar cells		2013		綠色科技工程與應用研討會	e				N	N
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	太陽影像追蹤望遠鏡頭及平台設計	Sun Image Tracking Telescope and Platform Design		2013		中華民國系統科學與工程研討會	e				N	N
102	太陽光電系統技術發展	在 P 型矽晶片上進行反應式磁控濺鍍氧化鋁薄	Surface passivation properties of reactive RF magnetron sputtered		2013		第 6 屆電子工程技術研討會	e				N	N

年度	計畫名稱	姓名	學歷代碼	屬性	所屬執行計畫名稱 (專題研究計畫)	連絡地址	電話	E-MAIL	已畢業博碩士	服務機構名稱	備註
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	陳 OO	b	a						國立○○大學材料與工程研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	韓 OO	a	a						國立○大光電所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	洪 OO	b	a						國立○大光電所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	葉 OO	b	a						國立○○科技大學車輛工程系	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	林 OO	b	a						○大學產業碩士班	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	廖 OO	a	a						國立○○大學材料科學與工程學系暨研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	饒 OO	b	a						國立○○大學材料科學與工程學系暨研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	翁 OO	a	a						○○大學電子工程研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	陳 OO	b	a						○○大學電子工程研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	王 OO	a	a						國立○○大學材料與工程研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	吳 OO	a	a						國家奈米元件實驗室	

三、智財資料表(8)

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四、研究/技術報告表(9)

年度	計畫名稱	報告名稱	作者姓名間以半型分號「;」隔開	採西元年 如：2005 出版年	頁數	出版單位	備註
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	共蒸鍍暨膜厚度測機台操作手冊		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	銅鋅錫硫系薄膜型太陽電池緩衝層與封裝製程研究開發		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	柱型太陽位置感測器測試程序書		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	追蹤控制電路板測試程序書		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	高聚光太陽光示範場運轉維護		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	使用 3D 技術開發高聚光型太陽光發電系統遮蔽模擬方法		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	恆電位儀操作手冊暨電沉積機制		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	電子束蒸鍍系統操作程序技術報告		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	換流器測試診斷程序書		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	路竹示範場太陽能發電系統更新程式說明文件		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	ZigBee 無線技術應用於 100 kW HCPV 系統		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	多晶矽太陽電池模組機械負荷測試報告		2013		核能研究所	

102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	III-V 族太陽電池高倍聚光 I-V 特性量測技術		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	太陽光電模組戶外長期測試平台建置		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	聚光型太陽電池模組機械性能測試報告		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	點膠機操作手冊		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	卷對卷塗佈機台(smartcoater)操作手冊		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	追蹤控制電路板維護技術報告		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	以有機金屬化學氣相沉積法成長磷化鎵於矽基板		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	微型化聚光型太陽電池模組之球透鏡角度容忍度研究		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	熱循環退火對成長於矽基板之砷化鎵薄膜之結構及光學特性影響		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	利用有機金屬氣相沉積成長砷化鎵於矽基板及以鋁化磷為緩衝層之特性分析		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	應用於聚光型太陽電池接收器之相變化材料特性研究		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	以硒化電子束蒸鍍前驅物製作銅鋅錫硫系太陽電池		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	聚光型太陽能發電系統性價比		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	調整溶膠-凝膠之錫金屬前驅物濃度對銅鋅錫硫薄膜太陽電池的影響		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	影像式太陽位置感測器設計		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	路竹示範場維護與改善		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	聚光型太陽電池模組 GA916A IEC 62108:2007 測試報告		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	25KW 級大型太陽光追蹤器開發		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	大型高負載太陽光追蹤器設計		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	25kW 太陽光追蹤控制系統設計		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	微型化聚光型模組接收器封裝技術		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	利用濺鍍法製備 CZTS 吸收層技術		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	砷化銦鎵漸變層對變形砷化銦鎵緩衝層薄膜品質影響之研究		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	高聚光太陽光電計畫推廣成果報告-以路竹示範場為例		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	藉由矽甲烷及氬氣流量比例控制氮化矽薄膜之折射率		2013		核能研究所	

102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	太陽電池模組測試實驗室參考模組電性量測試		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	以大面積噴塗溶凝膠法合成之氧化鋅作為反式太陽能電池電子傳輸層之製程研究		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	利用卷對卷狹縫塗佈製備大面積高分子太陽電池		2013		核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	矽晶太陽電池製程改良		2013	15	核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	新型同質界面氧化亞銅太陽能電池		2013	18	核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	利用含硼之鋁靶達成高效率矽晶太陽電池局部雷射燒結製程之工業化應用		2013	15	核能研究所	
102	太陽光發電系統技術發展	磊晶矽薄膜太陽能電池元件製作		2013		核能研究所	

五、技術移轉表(11)

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