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ZHOU Shifa, HU Guang, LI Zhaoyang, et al. Current Situation and Development Trend of End-of-life Photovoltaic Module Treatment and Disposal[J]. Energy Environmental Protection, 2025, 39(2): 56-69.

移动扫码阅读

报废光伏组件处理处置现状与发展趋势

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摘要: 太阳能等清洁能源是实现双碳目标的重要举措。截至2023年底,我国太阳能累计光伏装机量已达609GW,预计到2050年将增至约5000GW。相应地,报废太阳能光伏组件的数量预计从目前约2.6万t增至2050年1500万t以上,其回收处理已成为制约产业可持续发展的关键因素之一。基于文献分析并结合实验研究,对太阳能光伏技术和产业发展、报废组件产生特性及回收处理处置技术进行了深入分析和比较研究,涵盖了从传统晶硅组件到以钙钛矿为主的新型薄膜太阳能电池组件,综述了光伏组件的回收利用和处理处置以及未来的发展前景。同时,探究了各种废弃光伏组件中特征污染物和元素的控制策略,并提出了报废组件回收处理与污染控制技术的发展方向。总体而言,光伏组件废弃物材料特性复杂,组分多样,具有一定的资源化价值,但回收处理成本较高。为实现高价值的回收,需要对废弃光伏组件进行适当的预处理,如采用分层处理方式使得各组分有效分离。在深度资源化与污染控制方面,仍需提高回收与处理处置方法的效率和适用性,建立相应的回收处理技术和产品标准,并加强政策扶持力度。为推动光伏产业发展、报废光伏组件的回收处理技术研究和产业实践提供参考。

关键词: 太阳能电池; 钙钛矿; 报废光伏组件; 回收处理; 新能源固废

中图分类号: X705 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 2097-4183(2025)02-0056-14

Current Situation and Development Trend of End-of-life Photovoltaic Module Treatment and Disposal

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Abstract: The adoption of clean energy, particularly solar energy, serves as a critical measure for achieving the dual-carbon goals. By the end of 2023, China's cumulative installed solar capacity had reached 609 GW, with projections indicating a rise to approximately 5 000 GW by 2050. Consequently, the volume of decommissioned solar photovoltaic (PV) modules is expected to surge from 26 000 tons to over 15 million tons by 2050. The recycling and disposal of these modules is a pivotal challenge for sustainable development in the solar energy industry. This study conducts a comprehensive analysis and

comparative assessment based on literature reviews and experimental research, addressing the technological advancements and industrial expansion of solar PV systems, the generation characteristics of end-of-life PV modules, and recycling and processing technologies. The scope encompasses traditional crystalline silicon PV modules and emerging thin-film solar modules, particularly those dominated by perovskite-based technologies. This paper systematically reviews the recycling, disposal, and future prospects of PV modules. Among existing technologies, crystalline silicon solar cells are the most extensively researched and widely deployed, followed by thin-film solar cells, which have a relatively smaller market share. Meanwhile, emerging solar cell technologies, characterized by lower material costs and energy demands, have made significant progress in recent years. Furthermore, the study investigates control strategies for characteristic pollutants and critical elements in various waste PV modules, and proposes developmental directions for recycling technologies and pollution control methodologies for end-of-life PV modules. Findings reveal that PV module waste continues to be managed as conventional solid waste, despite its complex material composition and multi-component nature. These modules possess significant resource recovery potential, but their recycling processes face challenges such as high costs and low utilization rates. To achieve high-value recycling, appropriate pre-treatment of decommissioned PV modules is crucial. For instance, hierarchical processing methods facilitate effective separation, enabling the recovery of high-value materials. Although researchers have developed relevant recycling technologies and pollution control approaches, industry-specific standards and supportive policies are essential for large-scale implementation. Future efforts should focus on improving the efficiency and applicability of recycling and disposal methods to accommodate diverse PV module types. Stronger policy incentives are also essential. This research provides critical insights for advancing studies on the future development of the photovoltaic industry. It also addresses industrial scale recycling technologies for end-of-life PV modules. Moreover, it provides a foundational framework for the integrated management of solid waste generated by new energy systems. The outcomes underscore the necessity for systematic innovations in recycling infrastructure, economic incentive mechanisms, and regulatory frameworks to address the impending surge in PV module waste while maximizing resource recovery efficiency and minimizing environmental impacts across the product lifecycle.

Keywords: Solar cells; Perovskite; End-of-life photovoltaic modules; Recycling and disposal; New energy solid waste

0 引言

为缓解能源危机并实现碳中和目标,具有清洁、安全特点的太阳能、风能是解决化石燃料短缺和环境污染问题的最佳替代方案之一^[1]。其中,太阳能是一种前景广阔的可再生能源,近年来全球的光伏装机量呈现指数增加,预计到2050年太阳能光伏装机容量将达到10 980 GW^[2]。太阳能光伏组件一般可使用25~30年,近年来包括我国在内的部分国家和地区开始大量报废光伏组件,预计到2050年全球累计废弃光伏组件将达7 800万t^[3]。同时,因太阳能光伏组件含有铅、铬等危害成分,以及铝、银等高附加值成分,具有污染与

资源双重属性。然而,太阳能光伏组件的“三明治”结构,与传统固废利用与处置方式存在较大差异,逐渐成为新兴固废高效回收和处置亟待解决的突出难题^[4-6]。

通过在中国知网和Web of Science以光伏处置(PV and disposal)、光伏回收(PV and recycling)和光伏废弃(PV and waste)等关键词进行文献检索和计量分析表明,围绕废弃光伏组件产生特性和回收处理技术的相关研究快速增长,已成为国内外研究热点。如图1(a)所示,相关出版物的数量和被引次数均呈指数级增长,其中出版物数量从2012年至2023年增加了近5倍。

进一步对现有文献摘要中词汇出现次数进行

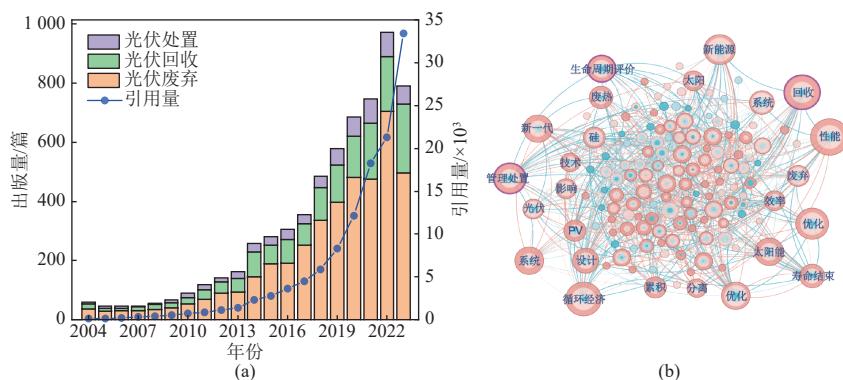


图 1 (a)不同检索词的出版物和被引数量, (b)废弃光伏组件为主题的词频图

Fig. 1 (a) Number of relevant papers and citations for different search terms. (b) Word frequency diagram for the theme of waste PV modules

统计,结果如图1(b)所示,围绕废弃光伏组件的研究主要集中于产生与管理、回收利用与处置以及生命周期评价等领域。因此,本文主要综述光伏组件的回收利用、处理处置以及发展前景,以期为相关技术的方法选择及优化提供参考。

1 太阳能光伏电池分类与市场

1.1 太阳能光伏电池分类

太阳能光伏系统是光伏组件的组合,通过吸收太阳辐射并将其转换为直流电。一个光伏组件由多个太阳能电池组成,是太阳能光伏系统中最小的发电单元。根据基础材料、制造复杂性及商业成熟度不同,可以分成第一代晶硅太阳能电池、第二代薄膜太阳能电池和第三代新兴太阳能电池^[7]。每代太阳能电池的细化分类如图2所示。

第一代晶硅太阳能电池主要包括单晶硅和多

晶硅。对于单晶硅而言,研究主要集中于控制纹理结构^[8]、提高硅片质量^[9]、寻找钝化材料^[10]、引入低电阻金属化技术^[11]等增强光吸收和降低电损耗,使单晶硅太阳能电池的转换效率得到连续突破。多晶硅太阳能电池因其成本较低而占据较大的市场份额,通过改进制备工艺和采用不同的表面处理技术,可以有效提高其光电性能。然而晶硅太阳能电池组件存在易碎、易产生隐形裂纹、重量大、携带不便、抗震能力差等缺点。同时晶硅生产中存在高能耗和污染排放等问题。第一代晶硅太阳能电池技术亟待提升和突破^[5, 12]。

第二代薄膜太阳能电池主要有砷化镓(GaAs)、碲化镉(CdTe)、铜铟镓硒(CIGS)等。其中 CdTe 太阳能电池具有制备成本低、温度系数低和弱光性能强等优势,在光伏电池领域具有较大的应用潜力^[13]。然而,其产业化发展受重金属材料供应^[14]、环境影响^[15]、技术和回收成本^[16]等方面挑战,未来研究需要在这些方面进行更深入的探索和创新,以推动第二代薄膜太阳能电池技术的发展。

第三代新兴太阳能电池是当前光伏电池技术研究的热点,旨在超越传统的硅基太阳能电池实现高光电转换效率、低成本和薄膜化^[17]。该类光伏电池包括量子点太阳能电池、有机光伏(OPV)太阳能电池、染料敏化太阳能电池和钙钛矿太阳能电池(PSCs)。钙钛矿太阳能电池因高光电转换效率和低成本而受到广泛关注^[18],其最大光电转换效率可以达到33%,但同时也面临着光伏器件稳定性不足和有害元素污染问题^[19-20]。

根据美国国家可再生能源实验室(NREL)公布的数据结果,3代电池光电转换效率变化如图3所示^[21]。就目前光伏技术而言,晶硅太阳能电池

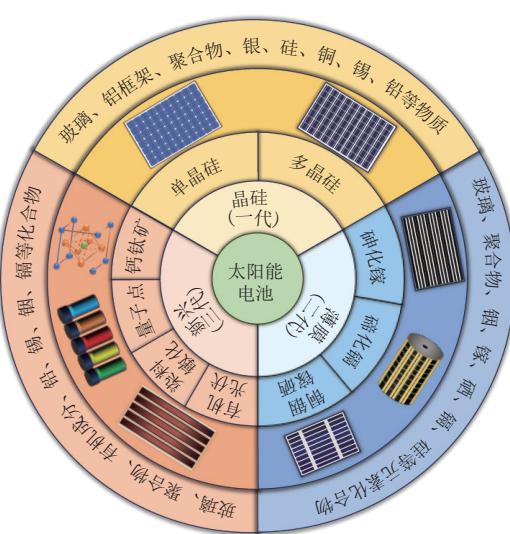
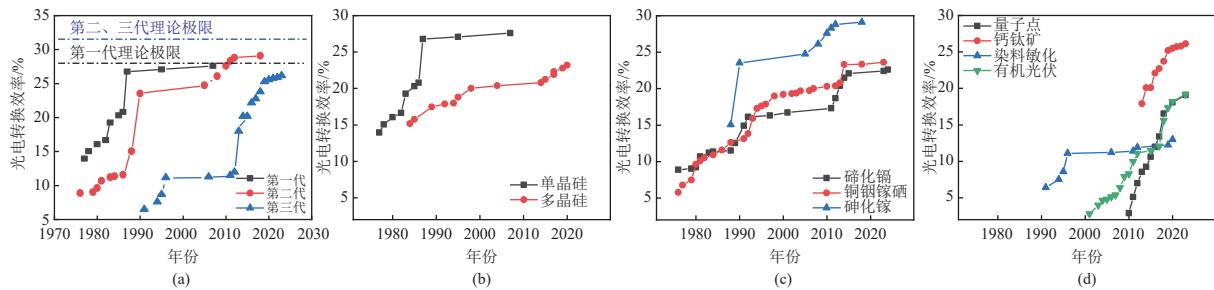


图 2 太阳能电池分类

Fig. 2 Classification of solar cells

是研究最全面的技术,其应用范围也最广。其次是薄膜太阳能电池,市场占比相对较少。此外,材

料成本和能源需求较低的新兴太阳能电池,在过去几年也取得了发展^[22]。



注:数据源于 NREL 总结的最佳电池效率(2024)。

图 3 (a)“三代”、(b)第一代、(c)第二代和(d)第三代中最佳电池效率^[21]

Fig. 3 Optimal cell efficiency in (a) three generations, (b) first generation, (c) second generation, and (d) third generation^[21]

1.2 不同光伏电池的组件结构及材料

第一代单晶硅光伏电池组件主要由接线盒、框架、聚合物、玻璃和电池片组成(图 4)。其中,光伏玻璃一般选用低铁钢化玻璃或半钢化玻璃,这些材料具有良好的透光率、高机械强度和抗冲击性,能起到支撑和保护电池组件的作用^[23]。光伏封装胶膜是光伏组件的重要组成部分,位于电池片上下两侧,一般使用乙烯-醋酸乙烯酯(EVA),将电池与玻璃、背板粘黏,同时起到封装防护作用^[24]。光伏背板主要有含氟背板和非含氟背板,能对抗水和热等环境因素对电池片材料的侵蚀,延长组件使用寿命^[25]。对于这类光伏组件,玻璃质量约占模块总质量 70%,铝框架约占 15%^[26]。此外,还有具有高价值的成分,如接线盒中的铜线和电池上的银电极。

第二代薄膜太阳能电池,以 CdTe 太阳能电池为典型代表,通过在玻璃或其他柔性衬底上依次沉积多层薄膜,其主要由导电玻璃、CdS 窗口层、CdTe 吸光层、背接触层和背电极组成^[27]。这类电池玻璃材料质量占模块总质量的 90% 以上,其次是用于封装的聚合物,高价值元素碲、铬的质量占比不超过 1%^[15]。

第三代光伏组件中,钙钛矿太阳能电池是以有机-无机杂化或全无机钙钛矿型半导体为吸光层,具有高光电转换效率、高消光系数、带隙可调、双极性载流子运输和低成本等优越性质^[28]。相比其他光伏组件,钙钛矿结构更加复杂多变,主要包括金、银、碳等背电极,二氧化钛、二氧化锡等电子传输层,三碘化铅铯、甲脒碘化铅(MAPbI_x)等钙钛矿吸光层, Spiro-OMeTAD

((2,2',7,7'-四 [n,n-二 (4-甲氧基苯基)氨基]- 9,9'-螺二芴)、PTAA((聚 [双(4-苯基)(2,4,6-三甲基苯基)胺]))、镍氧化物等空穴传输层和铟锡氧化物(ITO)或氟掺杂氧化锡(FTO)的导电玻璃^[29]。

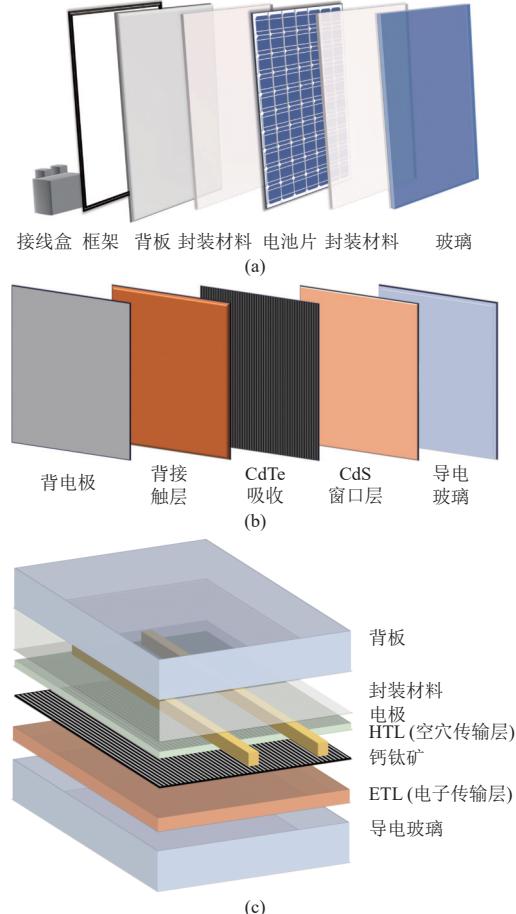


图 4 (a)单晶硅、(b)碲化镉和(c)钙钛矿光伏组件结构示意图

Fig. 4 Schematic structure of (a) monocrystalline silicon, (b) CdTe, and (c) perovskite PV modules

1.3 光伏电池组件的市场及发展趋势

第一代晶硅太阳能电池和第二代薄膜太阳能电池的技术和市场均较为成熟,而第三代新兴太阳能电池技术仍处于起步阶段^[30]。图 5 展示了全球 1980—2022 年光伏组件的市场份额占比情况以及未来 30 年光伏组件市场占有情况^[31]。虽然光伏技术不断发生变化,但第一代晶硅光伏组件的市场份额尚未失去主导地位,2000—2015 年由于薄膜技术的引进,第一代晶硅技术的市场份额有所下降,但在 2015 年后再次上升,并一直占据主导地位,截至目前仍占据光伏市场大约 80% 的份额,这也决定了未来主要产生的废弃光伏组件为第一代晶硅光伏组件^[31]。

2 光伏电池组件的废弃与综合管理

2.1 光伏组件的废弃量分析

根据国家能源局公布的数据,截至 2023 年底,我国累计并网容量达到 609 GW^[32]。国家发改委能源所发布《中国 2050 年光伏发展展望》中提到,预计到 2025 年中国光伏累计装机量达到 730 GW,

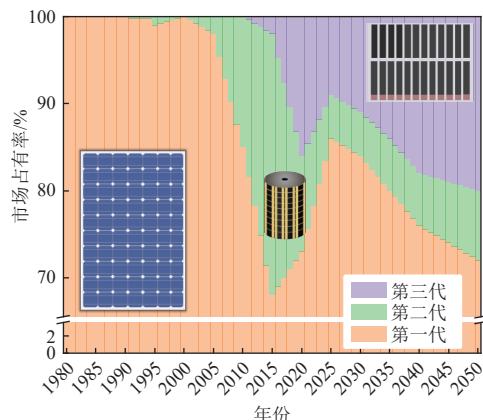


图 5 全球光伏组件的市场份额及预测情况^[31]

Fig. 5 Statistics and projection of market share of PV modules^[31]

2035 年将达到 3 000 GW,2050 年将达到 5 000 GW(图 6(a))。虽然光伏组件有 20~25 年的使用寿命,但面临报废的光伏组件的数量增长趋势明显。目前有部分学者通过韦布尔分布模拟预测了未来我国光伏组件废弃量。结果显示,光伏组件废弃量将从目前的数万吨增长至 2050 年的数千万吨(1 500 万~8 800 万 t)(图 6(b))^[26, 33-35]。

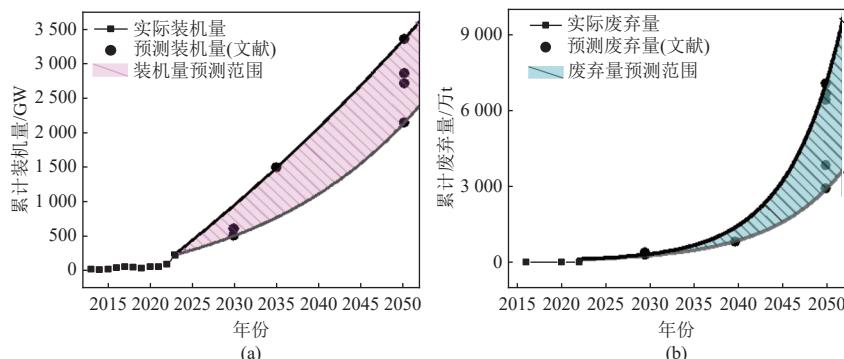


图 6 我国光伏组件(a)装机量和(b)废弃量的统计和预测

Fig. 6 Statistics and projection of (a) installed capacity of PV modules in China and (b) estimation and projection of end-of-life PV modules

2.2 光伏组件成分与占比

虽然光伏电池类型及组件结构种类较多,但目前市场占比最大的主要是晶体硅光伏组件,废弃光伏组件中也以第一代光伏组件为主。随着光伏技术发展和结构的变化,废弃光伏组件的类型也会发生改变。其中,第一代晶硅和第二代薄膜光伏组件中主要物质成分及质量占比见表 1^[36-44],不同研究均表明构成晶体硅光伏组件的大多数材料成分及占比基本一致^[2]。

光伏组件各功能层成分占比与其他电子废物类似,含有回收价值的铝、银、铜和玻璃,光伏电

池在使用过程中虽然环境友好,但报废后存在一定环境危害。成分中铅、镉和铬等元素在未经处理的情况下进入土壤和水体,可能导致重金属污染^[45]。相关实验研究表明,如果报废光伏面板未经适当回收和处理,潜在的环境危害较为显著^[46]。因此,迫切需要建立严格的废弃光伏组件回收管理规定,尤其是提升发展中国家的报废光伏组件处理技术和管理水平。回收分离特征物质和元素不仅可以实现光伏电池技术可持续性发展,提高资源的利用效率,还有利于减轻环境影响^[47]。

表 1 光伏组件中主要物质成分质量占比

Table 1 Main material composition and mass fraction of PV modules

类型	玻璃	铝框架	聚合物	硅	铜	银	其他	%文献
第一代晶体硅光伏组件	69.0~75.0	10.0~20.0	7.0	2.0~3.0	4.40~7.00	<0.08	2.00	[26]
	65.4	16.5	6.5	0.8	0.73	<0.06	0.50	[36]
	67.0	16.0	9.9	5.3	0.80	0.03	0.97	[37]
	69.5	10.0	15.6	3.7	1.08	0.05	0.12	[38]
	68.1	14.0	5.9	0.7	0.91	<0.01	2.40	[39]
	54.7	12.8	27.1	3.1	0.45	0.03	1.84	[40]
	70.0	18.0	6.6	3.7	0.11	0.05	1.59	[41]
	74.2	10.3	10.2	3.5	—	—	1.91	[42]
类型	玻璃	聚合物	铜	碲	镉	铬	其他	文献
第二代薄膜光伏组件(CdTe为例)	95.3	3.7	0.7	0.1	0.12	0.02	0.02	[15]
	96.0	3.2	—	0.1	0.09	—	0.62	[43]
	93.0	3.7	3.0	0.1	0.10	0.02	0.10	[44]

2.3 废弃光伏组件的管理政策

目前各国关于对废弃光伏组件的法律法规和相关制度要求见表 2^[48], 仅部分欧盟国家出台了较明确的规定, 其他国家和地区较为欠缺^[49]。同

时, 部分国家和地区还未将废弃光伏组件定义为高风险固体废物, 仅将其按一般固废进行管理和处理处置, 这将面临资源浪费和潜在的环境危害问题^[50]。

表 2 各国废弃光伏组件相关管理政策^[48]Table 2 Policies for end-of-life solar panel management in worldwide^[48]

国家	光伏回收现状
英国	脱欧之前第一个采用欧盟废物法规的欧洲国家, 依据《废弃电气和电子设备(WEEE)指令》处理报废光伏组件
美国	加利福尼亚州有毒物质控制部(DTSC)提议加强处理报废光伏组件的管理
德国	第二个采用欧盟《WEEE指令》的国家, 并建立了2种报废光伏组件的补贴机制
中国	2023年国家发展改革委等部门发布《关于促进退役风电、光伏设备循环利用的指导意见》
意大利	2014年参照《WEEE指令》通过了一项法令, 要求光伏组件生产企业负责回收处理
韩国	启动了关于报废光伏组件的讨论, 韩国《废物控制法执行规则》中对工业废物的废物管理包括报废光伏组件; 目前已有关于报废光伏组件的研究资助项目
日本	报废光伏组件回收指南仍处于制定阶段; 太阳能电池生产企业和其他日本公司正在合作研究报废光伏组件回收技术

3 废弃光伏组件回收现状

3.1 报废晶硅电池组件

3.1.1 多级回收策略

相比于产业实践, 处于实验室阶段的许多回收处理技术都取得了良好的效果, 一般是采用多级回收, 主要分成3个步骤: 前期预处理拆解、电池组件分离和有价元素提取^[51]。图 7展示了不同的回收处理方法工艺流程, 光伏组件先进行拆卸分离, 将其分解成接线盒、铝框架和电池板, 其中

铝框架和接线板可以直接进行回收利用, 电池板需要进一步的处理才可回收利用^[48]。有研究直接将电池板进行破碎和锤磨, 以提取硅和有价值的金属元素, 其他研究则注重将电池板进一步拆解, 分离其中的电池片, 再通过化学浸提的方法提取高价值元素, 实现更高的回收率^[52-53]。光伏组件直接破碎处理的产物价值不高, 但处理成本较低; 多级处理需多道流程和工序, 成本相对较高, 但其回收的产物价值也更高。因此亟需开发一种低成本高价值的回收技术。

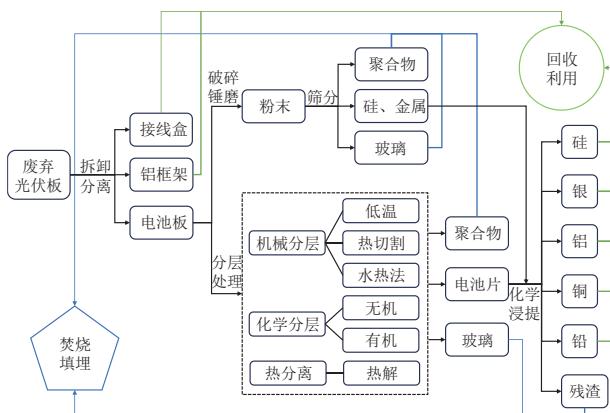


图 7 光伏组件多级分类回收流程

Fig. 7 Multi-stage classification and recycling diagram for scrap PV modules

3.1.2 晶硅光伏组件分离

光伏组件分离的第一步是将太阳能电池片的模块分层, 即玻璃与太阳能电池分离。一般通过3种方法实现, 分别是机械处理、热处理和化学处理(表3)。根据产物类型可以将方法分为2大类,

表 3 报废光伏组件的预处理和分离回收

Table 3 Scrap PV module pre-treatment and separation

分离方法	年份	应用参数	处理效果	优势	不足	文献
机械处理	静电分离	2023	电压和滚筒转速	回收48.9%的硅	回收过程无污染	玻璃破碎后价值低 [56]
	超临界水	2023	温度和流量	去除99.6%的聚合物	实现聚合物降解	产生液体副产品 [57]
	高压脉冲放电	2021	充电电压	回收69.0%的银	银选择性分离	产物纯度低 [58]
	激光照射	2021	激光参数	回收EVA	解除聚合物的黏合	电池损坏风险 [59]
	单轴切碎机	2019	切割、筛分	回收玻璃	玻璃无磨损	回收流程繁琐 [60]
	双叶片转子破碎	2014	破碎、筛分	回收约85%总质量	总回收量大	产物价值低 [61]
热处理	热解	2024	600 °C、60 min	浸出96%的银	回收率和纯度高	回收流程繁琐 [62]
		2023	500 °C、30 min	总回收率大于80%	受损组件的处理	产生含氟烟气 [63]
		2022	550 °C、15 min	银、铝回收	高纯度的结晶硅	回收流程繁琐 [64]
		2021	650 °C、30 min	硅和金属	回收率高	适用性差 [65]
		2019	500 °C、60 min	去除99%黏结剂	回收产物完整	需人工操作 [66]
		2016	480 °C、30 min	绝大部分硅	回收未损坏的晶圆	回收流程繁琐 [67]
化学处理	D-柠檬烯	2023	60 °C、120 min 超声	100%组分分离	溶剂萃取	溶剂充分接触 [68]
	乙二醇二乙酸酯	2023	130 °C、60 min	实现分离	无毒试剂	溶解损失 [69]
	超临界CO ₂	2021	40 °C、30 min、7.5 MPa	电池回收率大于85%	高效回收	反应条件受限 [70]
	三氯乙烯	2021	70 °C、120 min	实现分离	高效分离	有毒试剂 [71]
	KOH-乙醇溶液	2020	200 °C、180 min	分离比达到100%	分离并控制硅的氧化	产物有杂质残留 [72]
	甲苯	2012	90 °C、2 d	获得高纯硅	硅纯度高	试剂用量大 [73]

目前虽然有很多关于废弃光伏组件的回收处理研究, 但是大多处理目标各不相同。这是由于

一种是使用切割机和破碎机等直接进行破碎处理, 产物一般是粉末状。这种处理方式效率高, 处理量大, 但混合废料后续的深度分离和回收难度大, 且质量占比最大的玻璃材料再利用的价值较低^[54]。另一种是通过机械分层、化学分层和热分离的方法实现分层, 之后将分离出的电池片用于后续的高价值元素提取, 其最终回收率和纯度都相对较高。然而后者处理方法可能导致光伏组件中硅电池片受外力作用而破损^[55]。回收工艺的方法也可能导致破损, 比如热处理分层时, 电池板可能受热不均匀、EVA在热解的过程中无法顺利释放气体或局部受热膨胀, 这些都会产生应力使得电池板破碎; 化学处理中也可能因为EVA在有机溶剂中溶胀而产生应力导致电池板破碎^[55]。此外, 分层处理也会相应提高处理成本。尽管如此, 采用分层的处理方式可使各物质成分良好分离, 为获得高附加值材料提供了基础。

没有明确的法律法规对回收和处理处置加以限定, 使得回收更加偏向于经济效益, 同时大多研究

回收的经济效益不高,回收成本大于直接填埋的处理成本,对回收产业形成较大阻力。未来需要探究更简单高效、成本更低的分离处置方法。

3.1.3 有价物质和金属元素的分离和回收

初步破碎分离的含硅和有价金属的光伏材料可进行浸提回收(表4),但通常破碎方法处理的电池板在通过化学浸提后,由于其残渣硅纯度不够,不能用于生产制备新光伏组件^[74]。通过分层处理的电池片一般能获得较高纯度的硅,可以实现二次使用^[75]。除了硅元素,其他高价值元素如银、铜和铝等都可以通过硝酸或王水等强酸进行溶解,并进一步提炼^[76]。大多数研究采用沉淀法、电解法和锌粉置换法等从太阳能电池中回收银^[77]。总体而言,高价值元素的提取大多涉及使用强酸溶液,该类试剂属于危化品,并不适合大规模使用,未来还需要积极研发绿色高效、无毒无害且成本较低的试剂应对大量废弃光伏组件深度分离和回收。此外,可考虑将回收材料再次投入到新光伏

组件的生产制备,探究其性能变化影响,明确回收目标并优化回收工艺。

3.1.4 废弃晶硅太阳能电池回收产业化实践

废弃晶硅太阳能电池现有的回收方法包括物理法、热解法和化学法3种。硅晶片的回收会产生废液,增加了回收过程的复杂度及后续处理的难度。当前,废弃光伏组件的回收处于起步阶段,面临政策法规不完善的问题,也存在回收成本高昂和产业内企业质量参差不齐的问题。这也意味着,目前尚未形成废弃光伏组件回收与处置产业化规模^[78]。随着我国光伏产业的快速发展和装机量的持续增长,废弃光伏组件的处理已经成为亟需解决的问题。目前已有部分家庭作坊式企业对废弃光伏组件进行回收处理,其处理方式相对简单,将光伏组件拆解处理后通过焚烧处置提取和分离其中的硅料以及银等稀贵金属,不仅存在较为严重的环境污染风险,而且回收利用率相对偏低,并未考虑EVA胶膜和背板等材料的回收。

表4 有价物质和金属元素的提取与回收
Table 4 Separation and recovery of valuable elements

试剂	年份	处理结果	优势	不足	文献
HNO ₃ 、HCl	2023	银回收率约为32.5 μmol/h	提取率高	产物纯度低	[79]
I ₂ -KI、HNO ₃	2022	回收95%的银	浸提循环回用	回收流程中经济分析内容少	[80]
HNO ₃ 、H ₂ SO ₄ 、H ₂ O ₂	2022	可以回收玻璃、银、铝、铜、铅	银和铝定量浸出	产物价值较低	[64]
HNO ₃ 、HF	2021	提取高纯硅	回收率高	适用性差	[65]
NaOH、HNO ₃ 、HCl	2021	回收高纯硅	不使用HF	溶剂用量大	[81]
HNO ₃ 、KOH、H ₃ PO ₄	2017	回收硅制备新电池	回收晶圆再造电池	电池效率下降	[82]
HNO ₃ 、NaCl	2016	浓缩光伏组件中94%的银	产物浓缩回收率高	产物单一	[83]

3.2 钙钛矿电池组件处理处置

钙钛矿太阳能电池,凭借其优越特性成为近年来光伏领域研究的热门技术^[84]。然而,现阶段钙钛矿太阳能电池因性能要求普遍采用含铅的元件,尽管其铅含量的量级相对有限,但铅危害仍是不可忽视的环境问题。特别是雨水冲刷淋溶时,其中的铅离子较易溶出并进入土壤和地下水^[85-86]。已有相关研究提出并验证了有效防止铅离子泄漏方法。利用内置材料(聚合物)进行精确封装,组件即使在雨水浸泡的情况下,也能将铅离子固定^[87]。钙钛矿光伏产品若采取适当的封装措施,即可实现最少的铅离子泄漏,从而降低环境影响。然而,该产品废弃后,仍需考虑铅浸出回收利用过程中的释放以及环境风险^[88]。目前已有研究

人员开发了相关回收处理技术和污染控制方法^[89],但相应的回收技术特别是面向产业实践的行业标准和扶持政策仍需进一步丰富和完善^[90]。

3.2.1 捕获固化途径

在不影响钙钛矿太阳能电池的光电转换效率和器件使用寿命的情况下,解决铅泄漏问题的主要策略集中于铅在封装层上的吸附率、铅吸附材料的水溶性、耐酸碱腐蚀和成本等方面,还包括内外封装结合的综合防护方式,详见表5。这些技术方案和策略的提出和使用,不仅为开展钙钛矿太阳能电池的铅固化提供了有益参考,也指示了未来持续开发具有高耐水性、耐铅性、耐酸碱性以及解毒能力的全面性铅固化策略的可能性和必要性。

表 5 不同处理方法下的铅捕获固化途径

Table 5 Lead capture solidification pathways under different treatment routes

年份	结构类型	处理方法	铅捕获情况	文献
2019	Epoxy resin/FTO/TiO ₂ /Perovskite/Spiro-OMeTAD/Au	环氧树脂封装	99.7%	[91]
2020	DMDP/FTO/TiO ₂ /Perovskite/Spiro-OMeTAD/Au/EDTMP-PEO/EVA	设备的正、背面涂吸铅材料	96.0%	[92]
2020	ITO/PTAA/Perovskite/C ₆₀ /BCP/Cu/CER	阳离子交换树脂	泄漏量降至 14.30 μg/L	[93]
2020	FTO/SnO ₂ /Perovskite/Alkoxy-PTEG/Au	新型铅吸收空穴传输层	—	[94]
2020	ITO/PTAA/Perovskite/PCBM/ZrL3:bis-C ₆₀ /Ag	硫醇官能化二维共轭金属有机框架	泄漏量降至 7.60 mg/L	[95]
2021	FTO/NiO ₂ /Perovskite/PCBM/BCP/Ag	超疏水表面	泄漏量降至 2.05 mg/L	[96]
2021	PEN/PEDOT:PSS/Perovskite/PCBM/BCP/Ag	二磷脂酰甘油	96.0%	[97]
2021	ITO/PTAA/Perovskite/C ₆₀ /BCP/Cu	介孔铅吸附层	泄漏量降至 11.90 μg/L	[98]
2021	PEN/ITO/PTAA/Perovskite/C ₆₀ /BCP/Ag	磺化石墨烯气凝胶	99.0%	[99]
2021	ITO/PTAA/Perovskite/C ₆₀ /BCP/Ag	树脂混合物	泄漏量降至 5.00 mg/L	[100]
2021	FTO/TiO ₂ /Perovskite/Spiro-OMeTAD/Au ITO/PTAA/Perovskite/C ₆₀ /BCP/Ag	化学吸铅胶带	99.9%	[101]
2021	ITO/PTAA/Perovskite/i-PAM/PCBM/BCP/Ag	原位聚合网络	94.0%	[102]
2022	ITO/NiO ₂ /Perovskite/PCBM/BCP/Cr/Au	聚合物-PBAT	98.0%	[103]
2022	ITO/PTAA/Perovskite/C ₆₀ /BCP/Cu	铅吸附离子凝胶	减少 3 个数量级	[104]

注: Epoxy resin 为环氧树脂; Perovskite 为钙钛矿; DMDP 为二(2-乙基己基)甲二膦酸; EDTMP 为乙二胺四甲基亚磷酸盐; PEO 为聚氧化乙烯; BCP 为浴铜灵; CER 为阳离子交换树脂; Alkoxy-PTEG 为新型给体-受体型聚合物; PCBM 为富勒烯衍生物; ZrL3 为 Zr(IV) 基 MOF 产物; bis-C₆₀ 为双 C₆₀ 表面活性剂; PEN 为聚萘二甲酸乙二醇酯; PEDOT 为 EDOT(3,4-乙烯二氧噻吩单体)的聚合物; PSS 为聚苯乙烯磺酸盐; PBAT 为聚己二酸丁二醇酯-对苯二甲酸丁二醇酯共聚物。

3.2.2 回收利用途径

透明导电氧化物(TCO)基底在钙钛矿太阳能电池中有较为重要的作用, 其稳定性较高, 具有较

高的回收利用价值^[105]。然而, 由于钙钛矿和其含铅衍生物的生态毒性和生物毒性作用, 其回收处理难度较大, 现有研究总结与对比分析见表 6。

表 6 钙钛矿太阳能电池中铅的回收处理

Table 6 Recycling of lead in perovskite solar cells

年份	结构类型	处理方法	铅回收率/%	文献
2016	MAPb _{3-x} I _x /TiO ₂ /FTO	共晶溶剂溶解和电沉积	99.8	[106]
2016	Au/spiro-OMeTAD/MAPbI ₃ /TiO ₂ /FTO	通过氯苯、水和 DMF 溶解并沉淀	93.0	[20]
2016	Ag/spiro-OMeTAD/MAPbI _{3-x} Cl _x /FTO	DMF 溶解、沉淀和吸附	99.9	[107]
2018	Carbon/MAPbI ₃ /m-TiO ₂ /c-TiO ₂ /FTO	用 DMF 溶解和沉淀	95.7	[108]
2020	Au/spiro-OMeTAD/MAPbI ₃ /TiO ₂ /FTO	DMF 溶解、Fe/羟基磷灰石吸附和沉淀	99.9	[109]
2021	Ag/BCP/PCBM/MAPbI ₃ /NiO _x /ITO	通过丁胺、甲苯、乙醇溶解和沉淀	98.9	[110]
2021	Cu/C ₆₀ BCP/Cs _{0.1} FA _{0.9} PbI ₃ /PTAA/ITO	通过 DMF 溶解和离子交换树脂吸附和沉淀	99.2	[89]
2021	Au/spiro-OMeTAD/MAPbI ₃ /SnO ₂ /ITO	漂白剂溶液的液化	99.9	[111]

注: Carbon 为碳电极; DMF 为二甲基甲酰胺。

虽然目前关于钙钛矿太阳能电池回收处理研究较多, 但是大部分研究仅处于实验阶段, 同时回

收处理方法往往使用有机试剂, 不仅提高了回收成本, 也增加了回收难度。因此, 未来开发低毒绿

色且高效的回收溶剂十分必要。

由于钙钛矿太阳能电池结构成分复杂多样,对于不同结构成分的铅固化捕获途径也各不相同,处理效果也不同。未来钙钛矿成分多样将成为回收与处理处置的一大难题,对不同的钙钛矿太阳能电池需设计不同的回收处理方案,其也会增加处理处置的成本,所以需研究钙钛矿太阳能电池回收方案泛用性更强、处理效果更优的方法。

4 结论与建议

报废光伏组件高效回收利用与处置面临的挑战主要集中在政策制度、光伏组件的绿色设计和回收处理技术等方面。

就政策制度方面而言,国内尚无专门针对报废光伏组件的回收处理与处置的技术规范,只将其作为一般固废,导致其普遍存在回收处理不规范的情况。欧盟等发达国家和地区相继出台了废弃光伏组件回收处置相关的管理政策,明确规定了回收处置相关要求以及制造商和供应商的责任主体。此外,由于回收或处理处置报废组件的成本较高,在制定相关方案时需要根据循环利用规模和成本变化制定合理的补贴政策,动态调整补贴标准。

在光伏组件的绿色设计方面,光伏组件主要采用类似“三明治”的结构设计,使用具有良好粘连性能的封装胶EVA进行组装,尽管组件的稳定性得到了保障,但也使后续的分离过程面临耗能大、效率低等问题。同时,光伏组件各物质的含量随着技术的不断发展而有所变化。因此,从绿色模块化设计的角度优化光伏组件结构,有望解决废旧光伏组件拆解分离的技术难题。

在回收处理技术方面,为提高回收效率并有效控制二次污染,一般需要对报废光伏组件进行拆分预处理,目前热处理技术较为成熟,但易产生废气,需开发更为绿色高效的拆分技术,如超声清洗分离。在有价物质和金属元素的回收过程中,一般会使用有机溶剂或强酸进行提取,故难以投入到产业实践,同样需要开发高效、绿色的湿法回收处理工艺或组合工艺,如优选采用低毒或无毒的有机溶剂或膜分离方法,还需要兼顾可再生和可循环利用性,以降低成本并减少废水的排放。为应对未来报废光伏组件成分的复杂多样性,还需提高回收处理技术的适用性,以满足各种同类型的光伏组件回收处理需求。

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