

Optoelectronically Optimized Nonhomogeneous Thin-Film Solar Cells



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Summary	Design modifications	Results		
 Ubiquitous deployment of thin-film solar cells as local energy microsources will help: Human progress to become truly unconstrained by energy economics To reduce carbon dioxide emissions 	Conventional CIGS and CZTSSe solar cells: antireflection coatings/AZO(front-contact)/iZnO-CdS(buffer layers)/CIGS or CZTSSe (absorber layer)/Mo (back-contact) [5, 6]	Optoelectronic optimization of CIGS and CZTSSe solar cells		
	Design modifications: 1 CICE (CZTEE a banddoon dradind)		EfficiencyRef. (η)	

- > Colored thin-film solar cells more acceptable on rooftops due to
 - Aesthetics
- Resemblance to conventional rooftops
- > Efficiency enhancement of thin-film solar cells requires optoelectronic optimization of:

Introduction

- Bandgap grading of semiconductor layers
- Periodically corrugated backreflector
- Back-surface passivation



- 2. Periodically corrugated backreflector



3. Back-surface passivation (thin layer of alumina at the rear- side of CIGS/CZTSSe)			Sinusoidally grade conventional thick CIG	ed bandgap Solar cell	27.7%	Predicted [5]	
Efficiency maximization through optoelectronic optimization			Sinusoidally graded bandgap ultrathin 600-nm-thick CIGS solar cell		22.8% Predicted [5]		
MgF ₂ AZO	€ ^{1.3}	(a) (b) (b) (b)	Reference experiment solar cell	experimental CZTSSe		[3]	
iZnO CdS CIGS/CZTSSe	$ \begin{array}{c c} \mu & & \\ \mu & \\ \mu & \\ 1.1 \\ E_{g,min} = 0.91 \text{ eV} \\ E_{g,max} = 1.49 \text{ eV} \\ 0.9 \\ 0 & 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.6 \\ (z - L_w - L_{iZnO} - L_{CdS})/L \end{array} $	$A = 0.5$ $E_{g,min} = 1.1 \text{ eV}$ $E_{g,max} = 1.4 \text{ eV}$ $C_{L_s} = 3, \qquad \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\$	Sinusoidally grade conventional thick CZT	ed bandgap FSSe solar cell	17.0%	Predicted [6]	
Al ₂ O ₃ Mo	1.5 $A = 1.0, E_{g,min} = 0.91 \text{ eV}, \alpha = 0.5$ M = 1.3 $K = 2, \psi = 0.75$		Sinusoidally graded bandgap optimal 870-nm-thick CZTSSe solar cell		21.7%	Predicted [6]	
$\overleftarrow{\boldsymbol{\zeta}} L_{\mathrm{x}}$		$ \begin{array}{c c} & -1.1 \\ \hline 0.9 \\ \hline 0.2 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.8 \\ 1. \end{array} \begin{array}{c c} -1.1 \\ \hline 0.9 \\ 0 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.8 \\ 1. \end{array} \right) $	Efficiency loss for red thin-film solar cells				
L _x Jnit cell of CIGS/CZTSSe solar cell	(z- <i>L</i> _w - <i>L</i> _{izno} - <i>L</i> _{cds})/ Representative pr and (bottom) sinu	cs (z-L _w -L _{iZnO} -L _{cdS})/L _s ofiles of (top) linearly soidally graded bandgap	Solar cell	Fraction of red photons rejected	ed effi redu	tive ciency iction	
			CIGS solar cell	50%	8.9 ±	:0.7%	
Colored Thin-film Solar Cells			100%	17.6±1.4%			
		CZTSSe solar cell	50% 7.0		± 2.05%		
Color-rejection filter on	top to reflect	Front electrode		100%	15.8	\$±2.7%	
certain fraction of incident photons of <i>Colored filte</i> certain colors		Colored filter Antireflection coatings	Concluding Remarks				
Structural (non-pigmental) color $Buffer layer$ Non-iridescent filters by: Dimensional scaling of biomimetic filters nano-imprinted to reproduce the Morpho blue [7] $p - n or$ $p - i - n junction$		Experimental validation	tion will help	revolution	ize thin-filn		
		p - n or p - i - n junction	Solar Cell technology				
		Backreflector (back electrode)	Colored and cost-effective thin-film solar cells will increase large-scale production and ubiquitous adoption				

Key challenge: high efficiency at low cost

- Solution: Thin-film solar cells due to [1]:
- Reduced material consumption
- Reduced manufacturing cost
- > Major concerns inhibiting widespread adoption:
- Scarcity and cost of rare materials such as In in CIGS and Te in CdTe solar cells [2]
- Low efficiencies such as of a-Si and CZTSSe solar cells [3]
- > Large-scale adoption of solar cells to rooftops inhibited due to black or blue appearance [4]
- > New strategies are required for thin-film solar cells:
- Ubiquitous adoption as local energy microsources
- Enhance acceptance for rooftop deployment

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Objectives

> Design and optimize novel thin-film solar cells to:

- Enhance efficiency
- Reduce the material use

Estimate efficiency loss due to color-rejection filter



Optoelectronic modeling and optimization

References

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