

Ultrahigh-efficiency solar cells based on nanophotonic design



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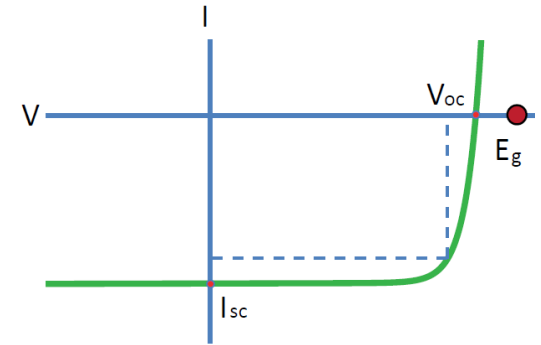
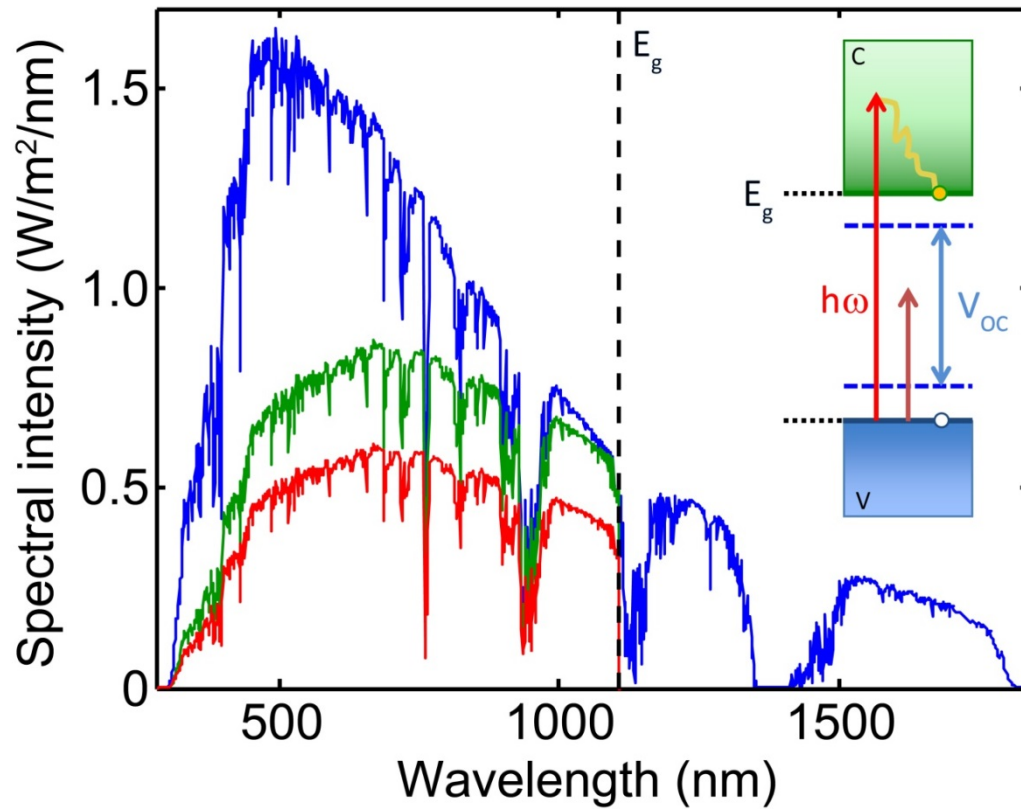


Guanchao Yin
Martina Schmid



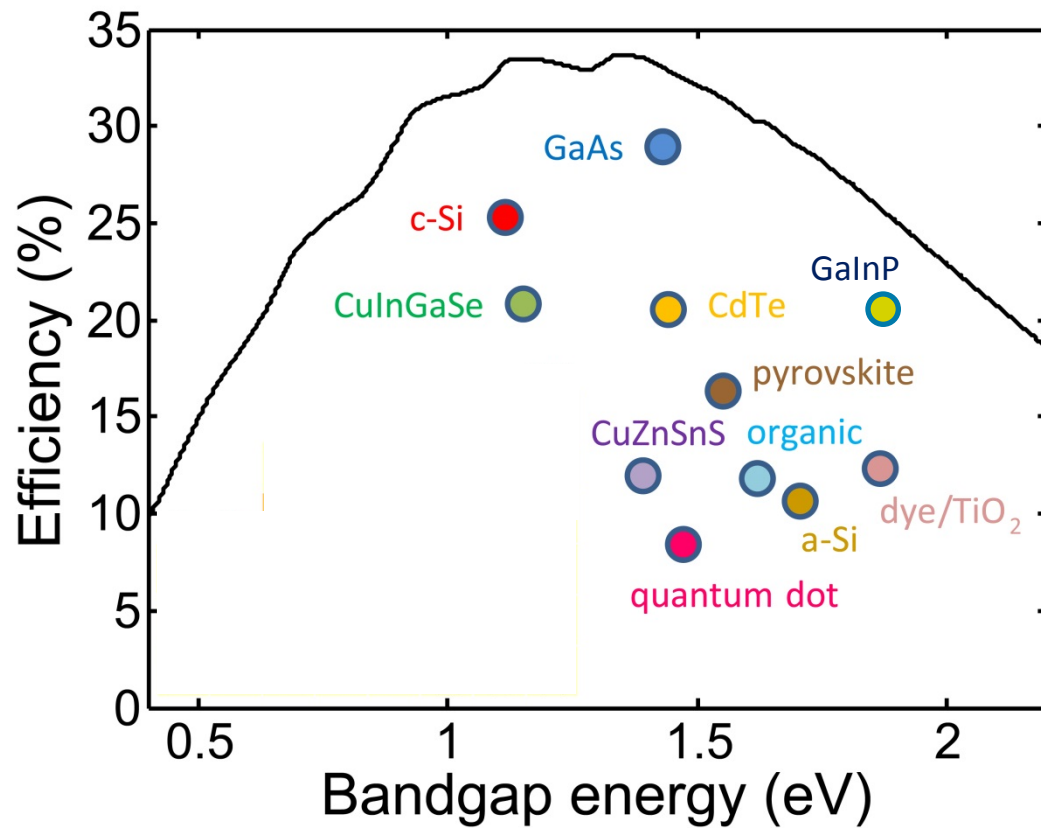
Vivian Ferry
Emily Kosten
Harry Atwater

Solar spectrum and Shockley-Queisser limit



$$I_{\text{ext}} = I_0 \exp(V/kT) - I_{sc}$$

Record efficiencies of solar cell materials



Strategies towards high efficiency at low costs

1) Wafer-based Si solar cells ($\rightarrow 25-29\%$)

- Reduce costs (=reduce wafer thickness: $10-20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$)
- Decrease recombination at surface, junctions, contacts
- Increase light trapping, angular emission restriction, ..

2) Thin-film solar cells

- Increase efficiency & reduce costs

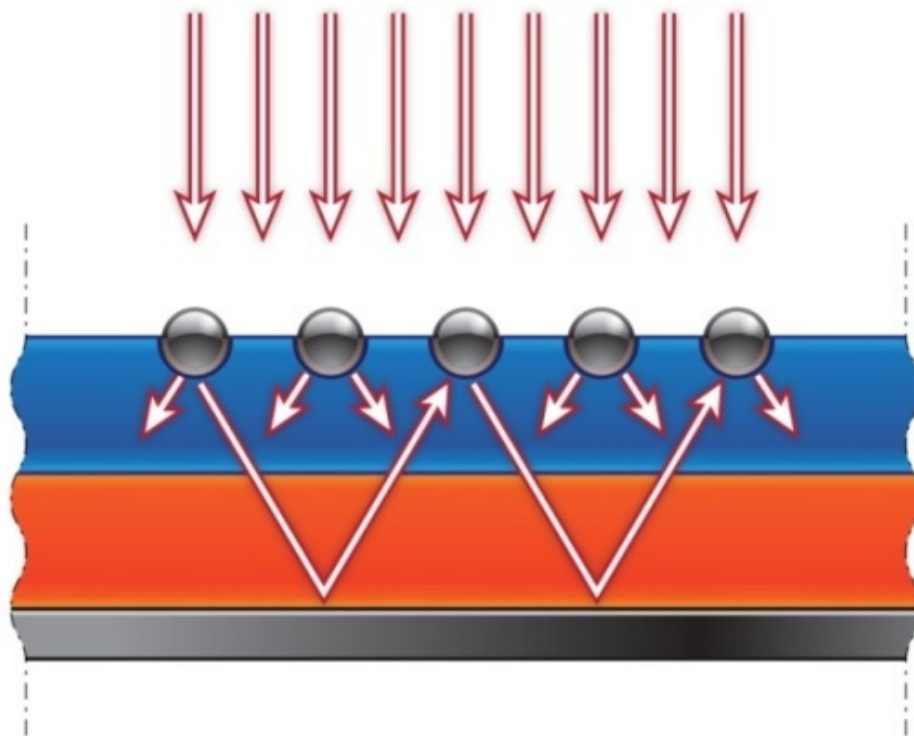
3) Dual-junction solar cells on silicon ($\rightarrow 30-35\%$)

- Increase efficiency and bandgap of top cells
- Define spectral splitting architectures

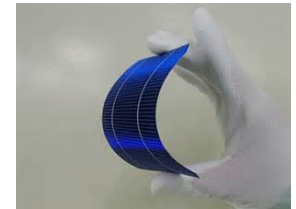
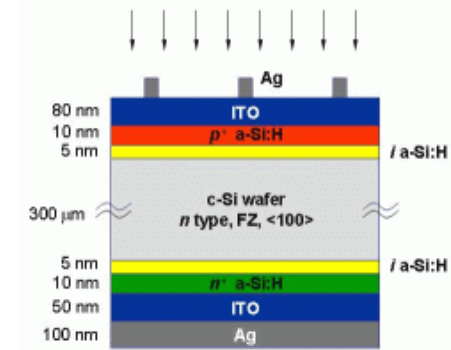
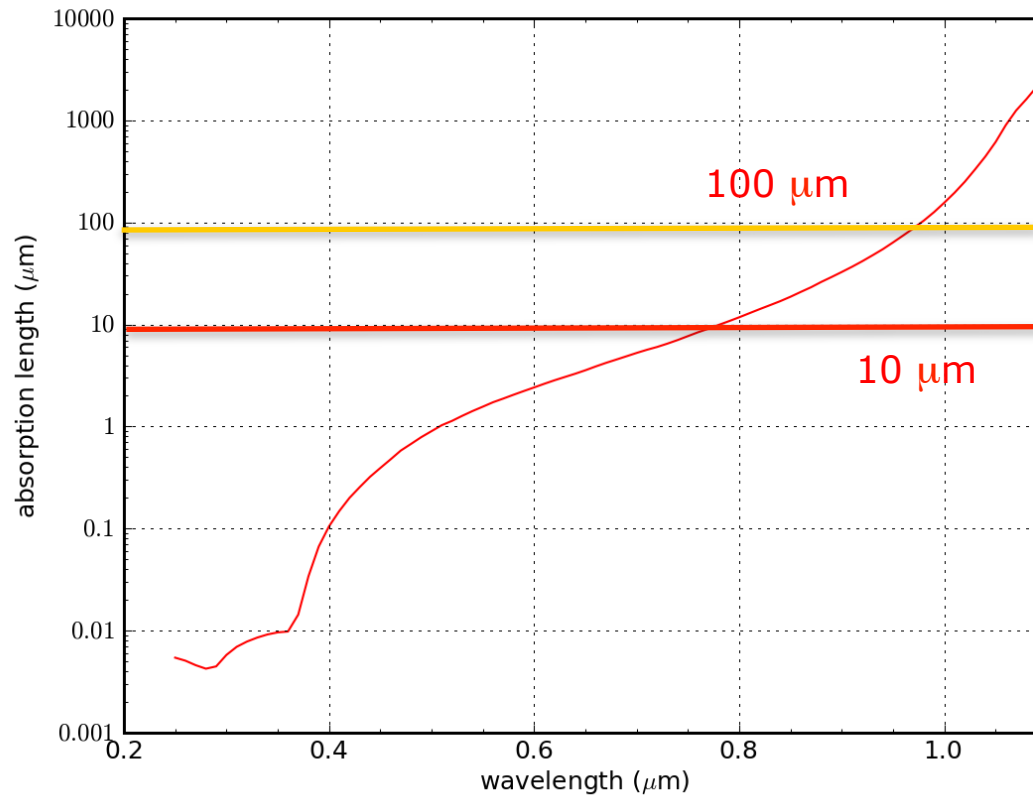
4) New materials and designs ($\rightarrow >40\%$)

- Novel multijunction cell architectures
- Nanowire solar cells
-

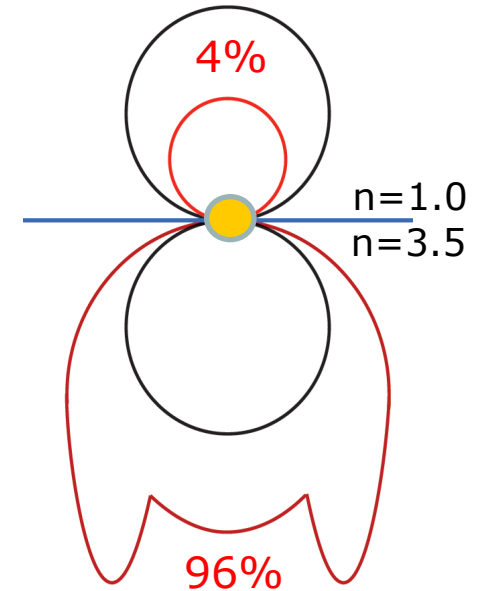
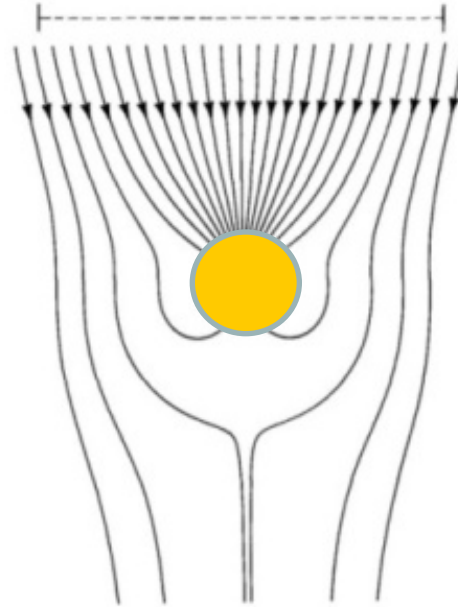
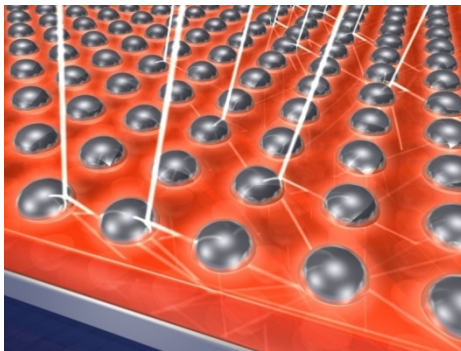
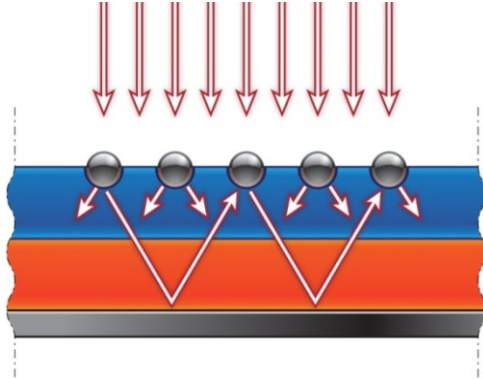
Light coupling and trapping by resonant light scatterers



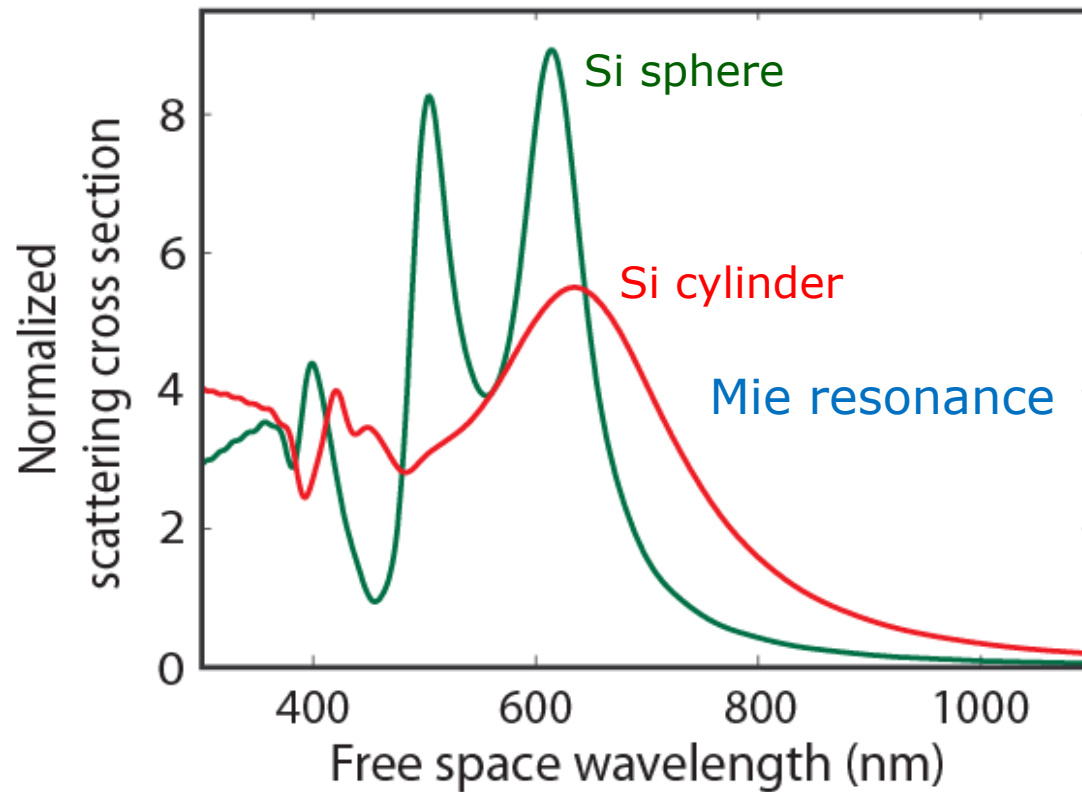
Absorption length in silicon



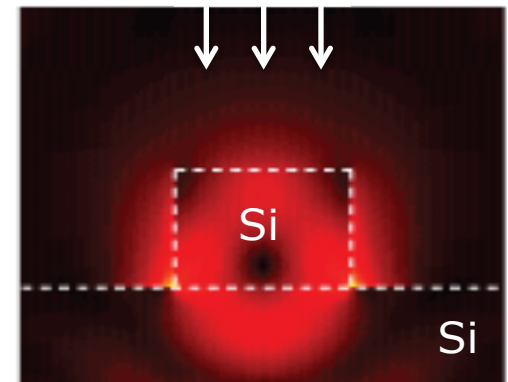
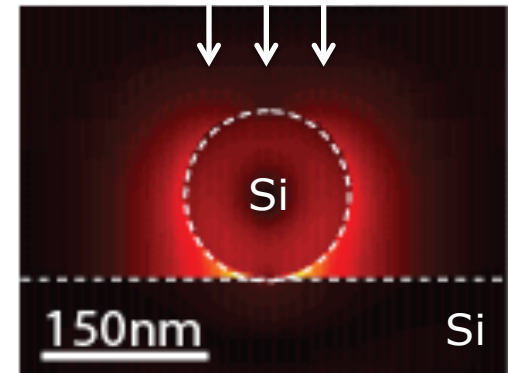
Light coupling and trapping by resonant light scatterers



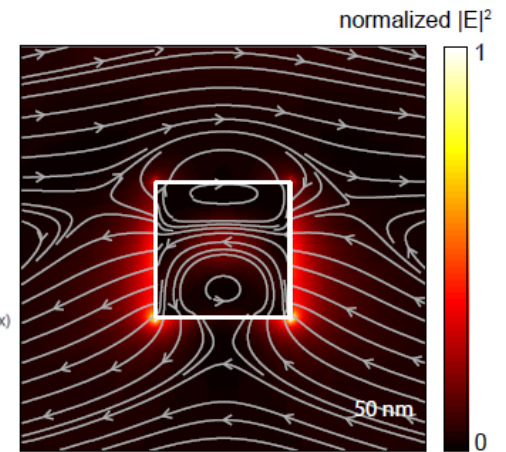
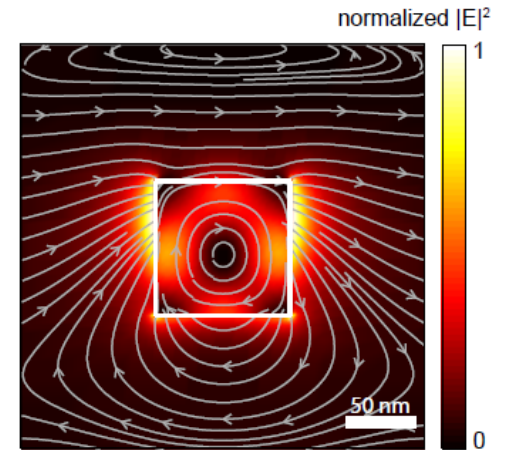
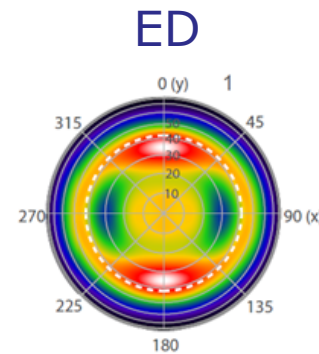
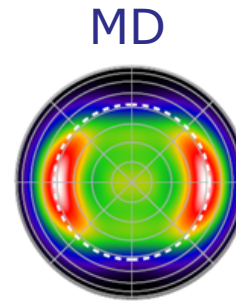
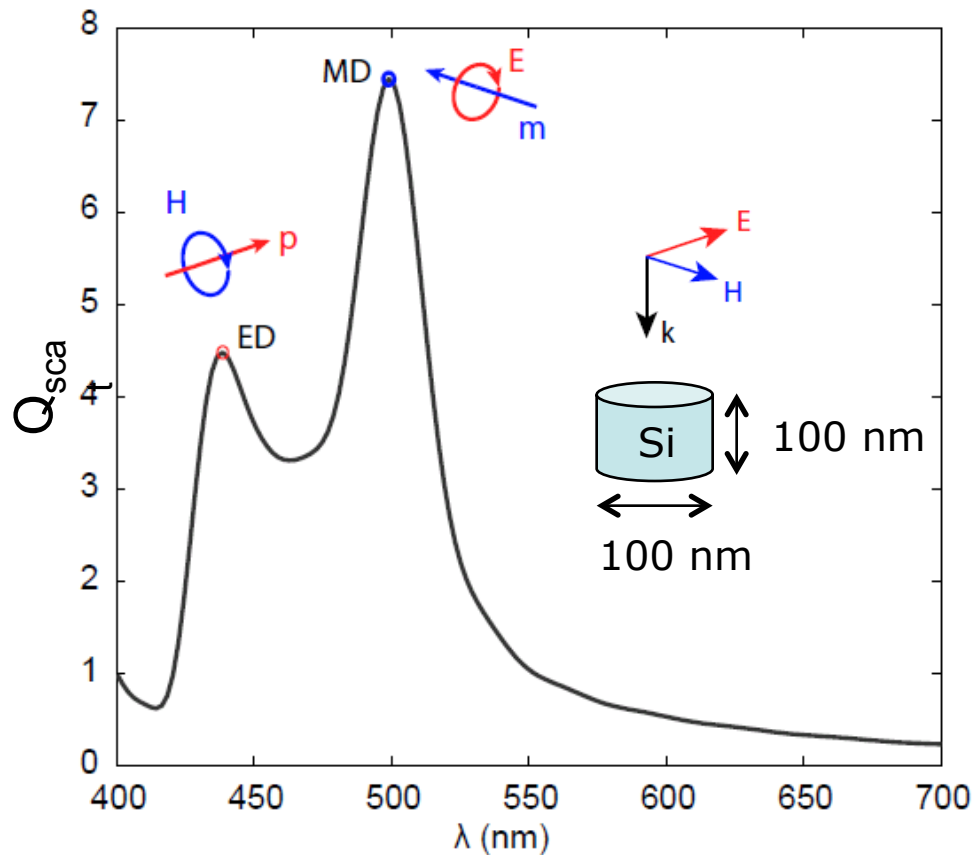
Silicon Mie scatterer on a Si substrate



Silicon nano-cylinders act as cavities for light and direct light into the substrate

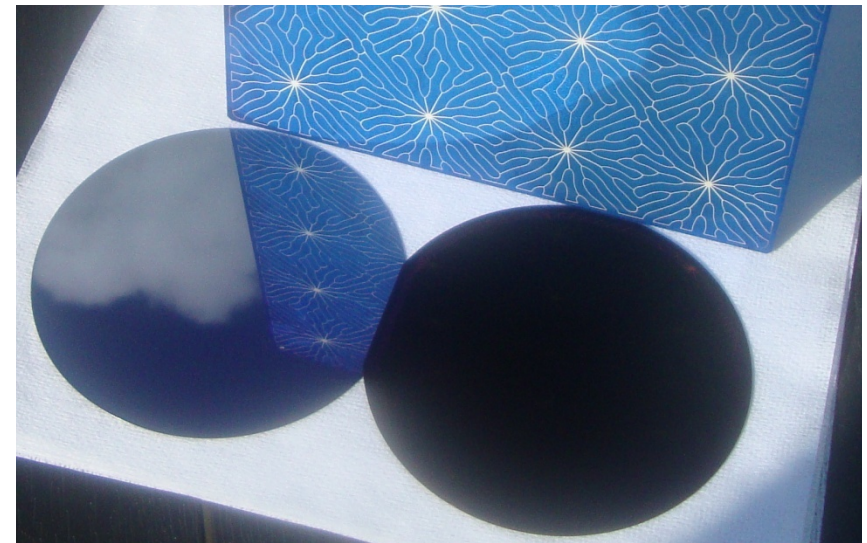
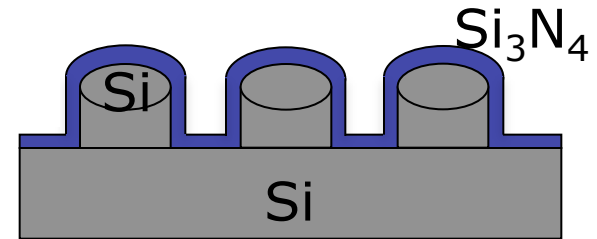
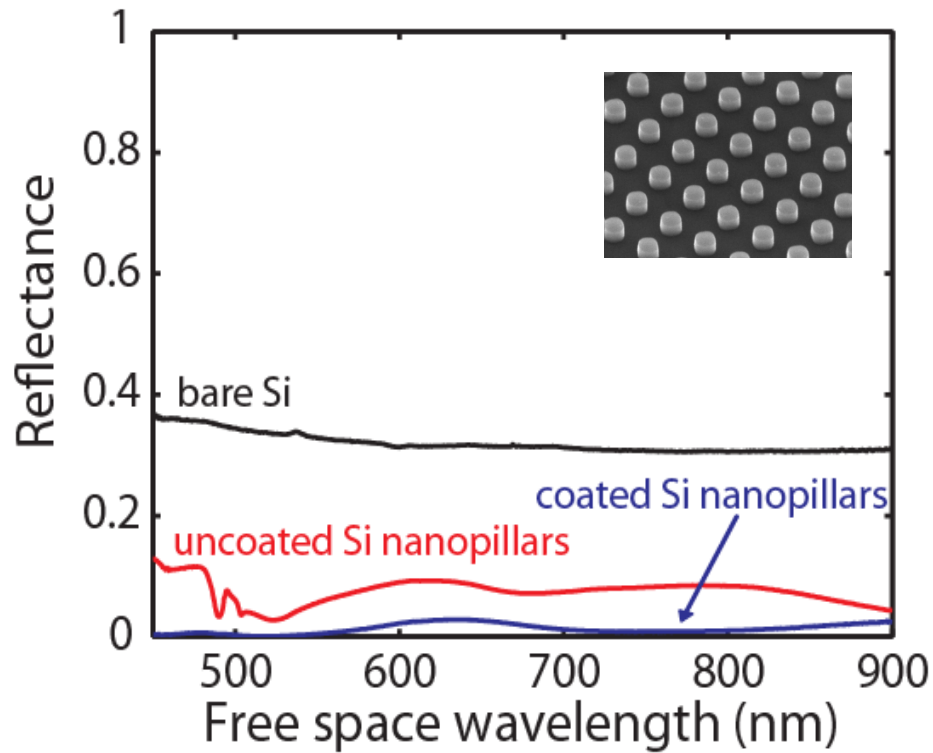


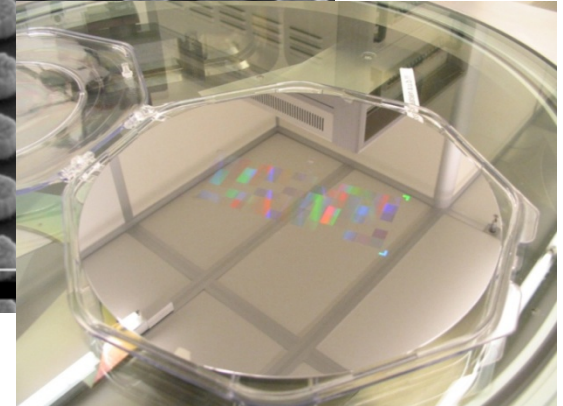
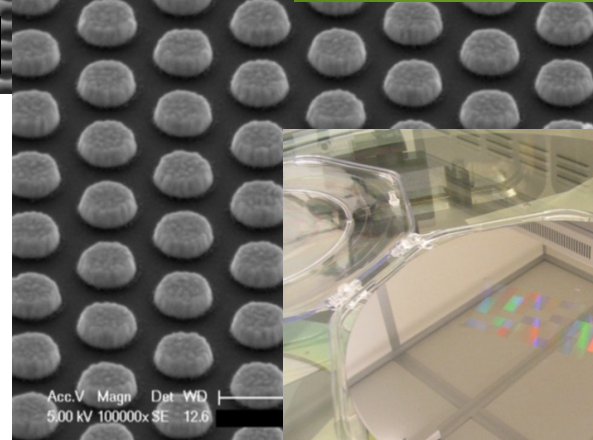
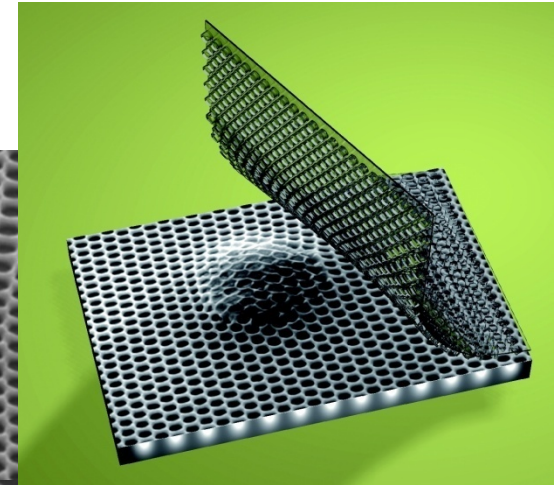
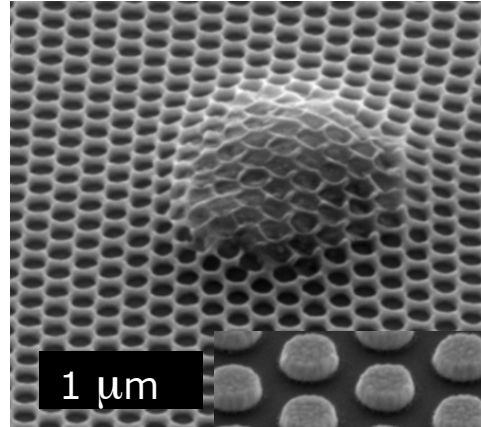
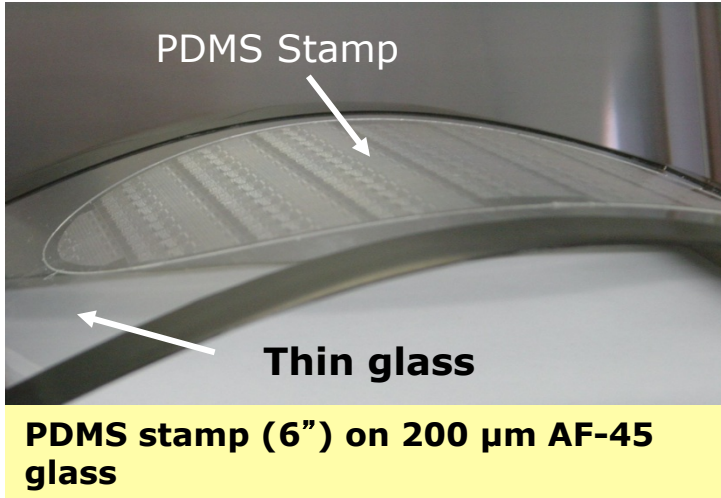
Electric and magnetic Mie modes



Black silicon using leaky Mie resonances

Average reflectivity: 1.3%

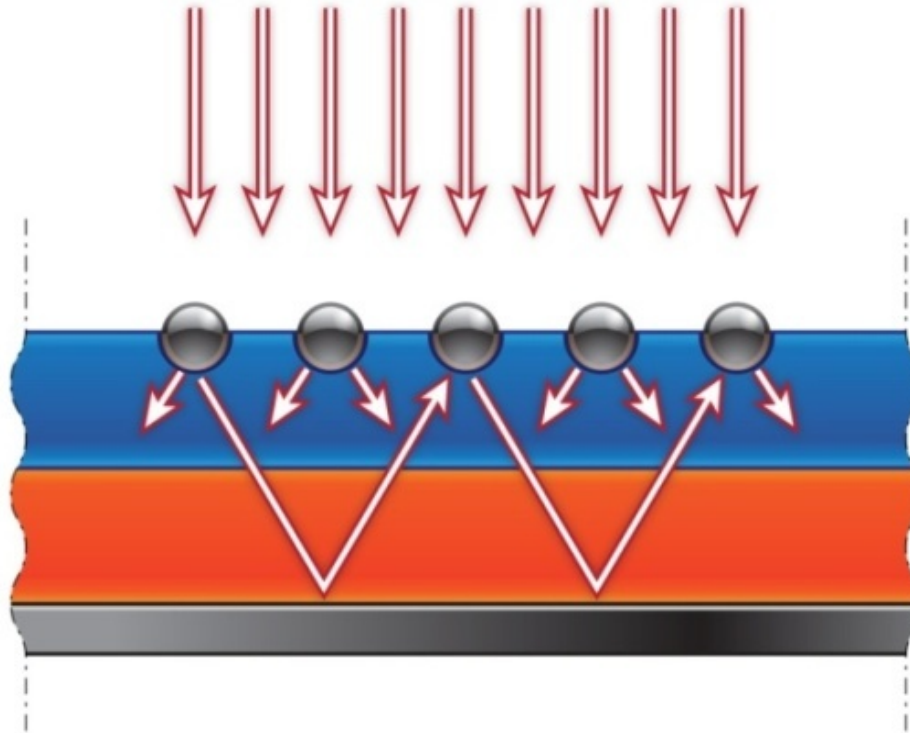




Full-wafer soft nano-imprint

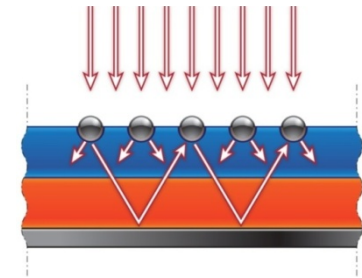
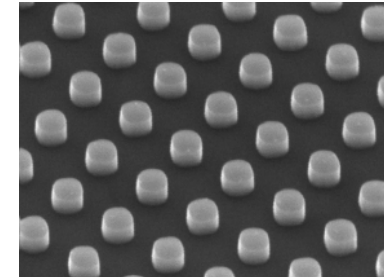
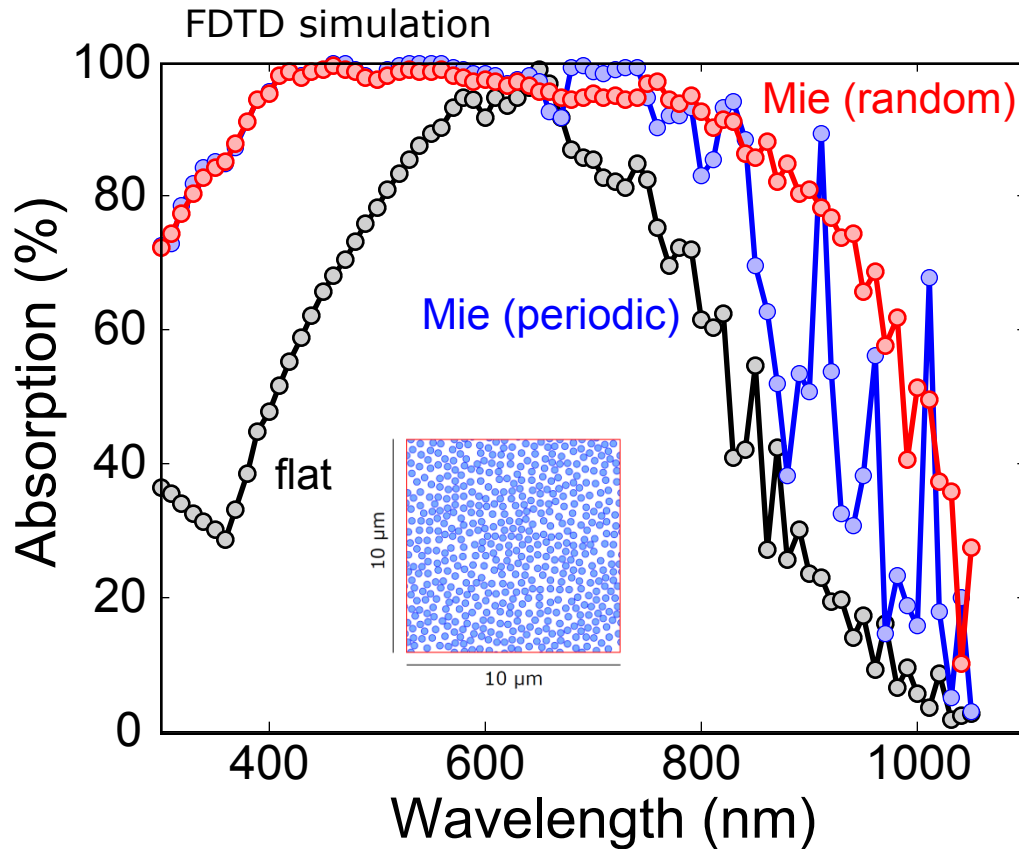
- Flexible rubber on thin glass
- Conform to substrate bow and roughness
- No stamp damage due to particles

Light coupling and trapping by resonant light scatterers



Light trapping in 5 μm crystalline Si slab

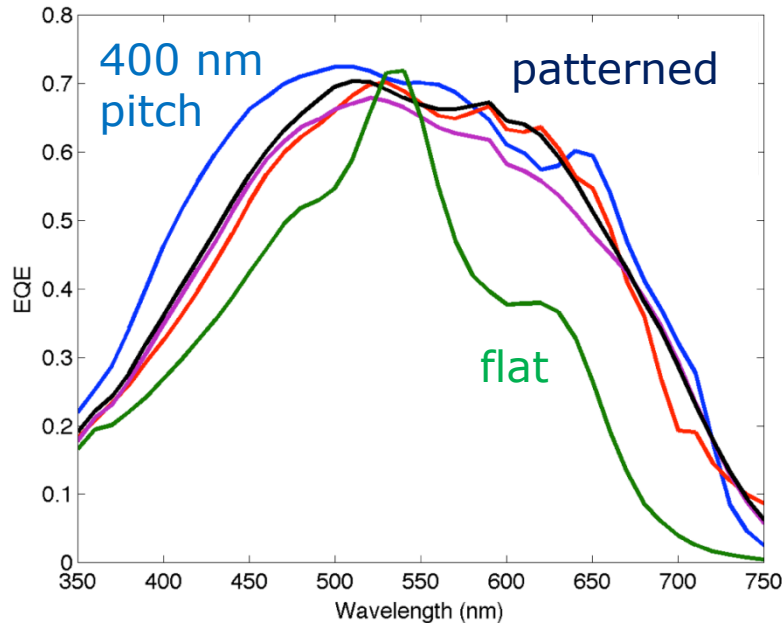
Goal: higher V_{OC} (reduced bulk recombination)



Enables 20 μm thick
Si solar cell
with efficiency
> 23 %

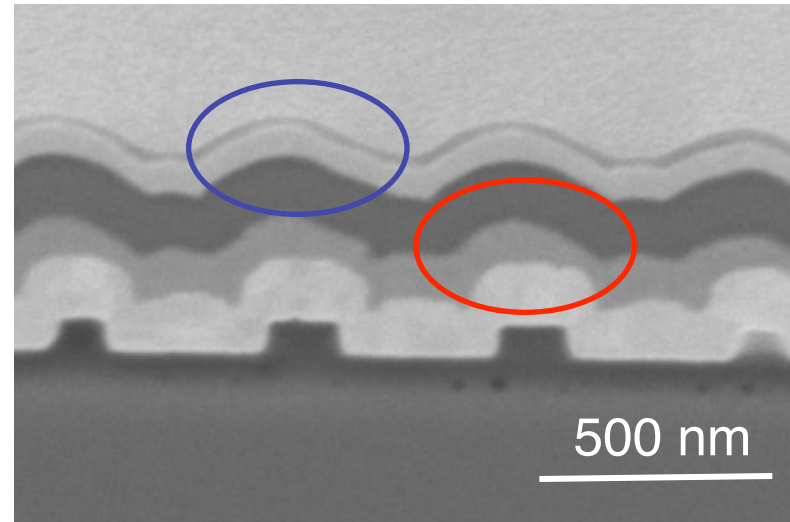
Ultra-thin a-Si:H solar cell: 90 nm *i*-layer

Experiment

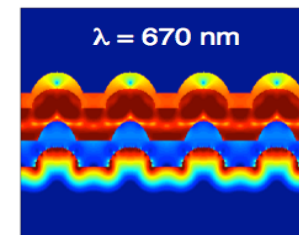


The solar cell as an optical integrated circuit

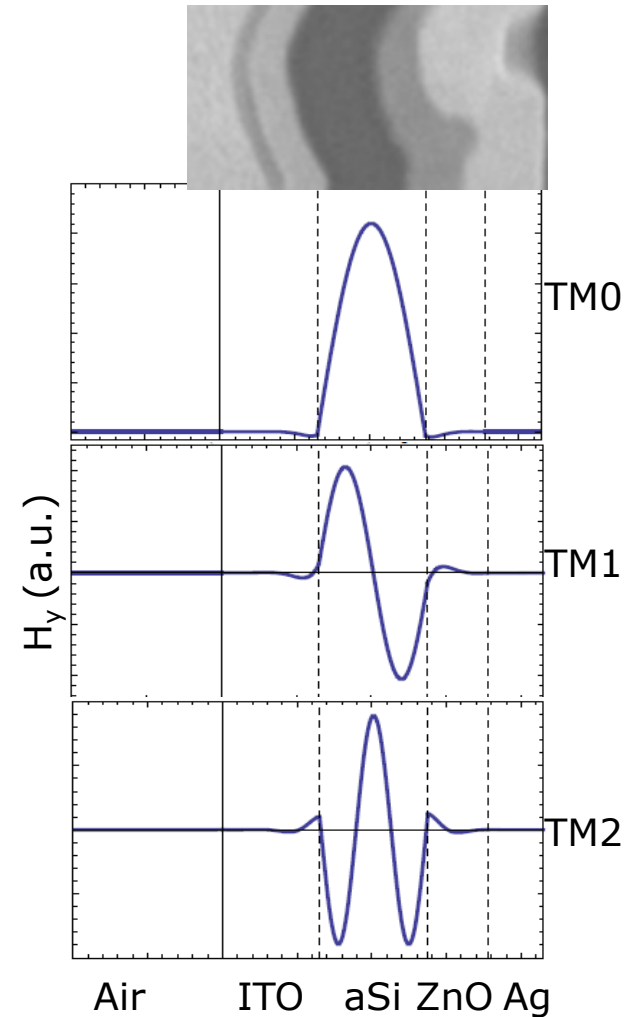
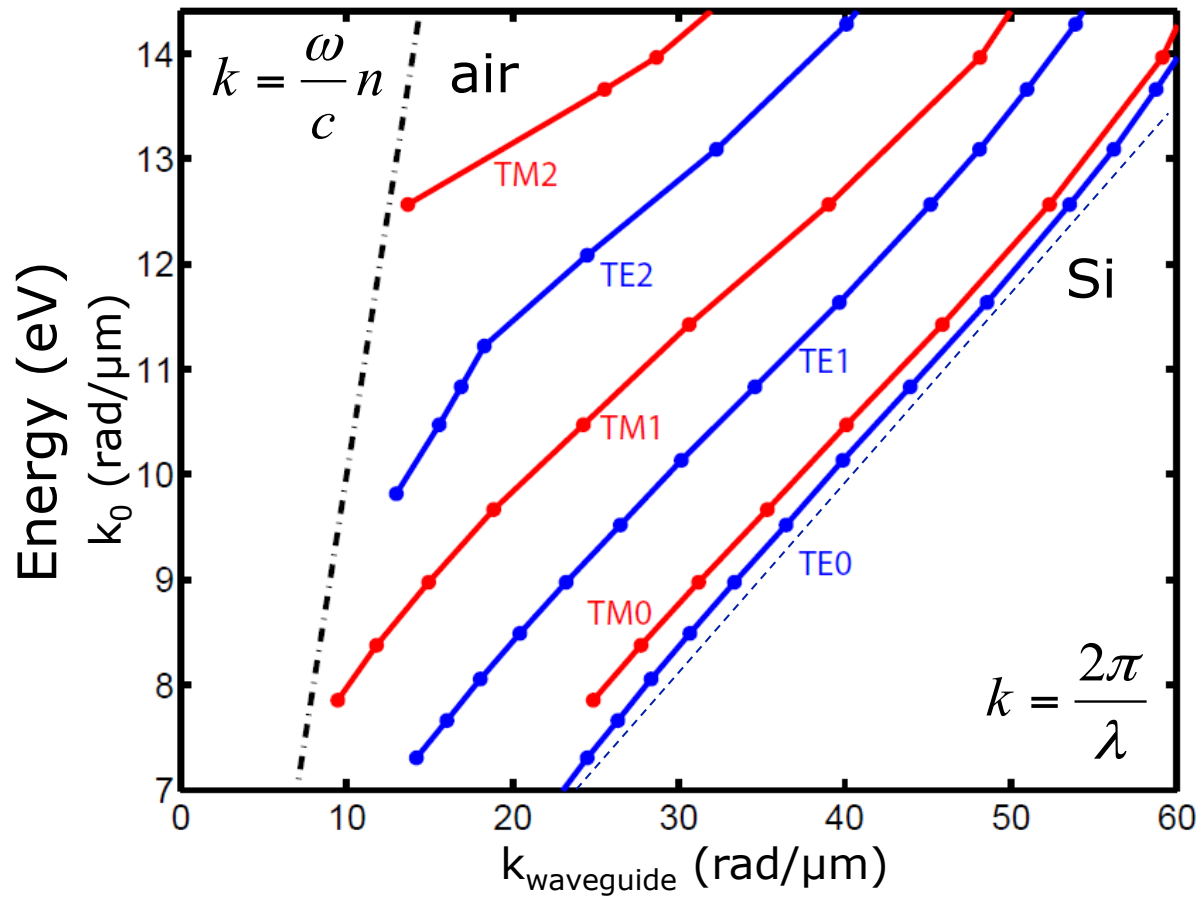
enhanced **red** and **blue** response by resonant dielectric scatterers



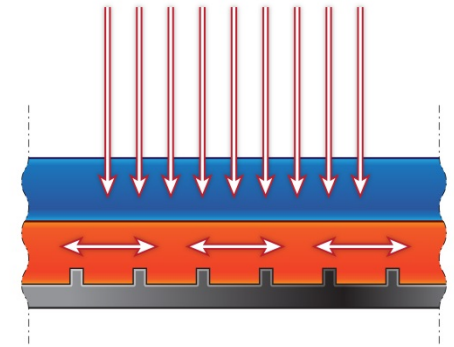
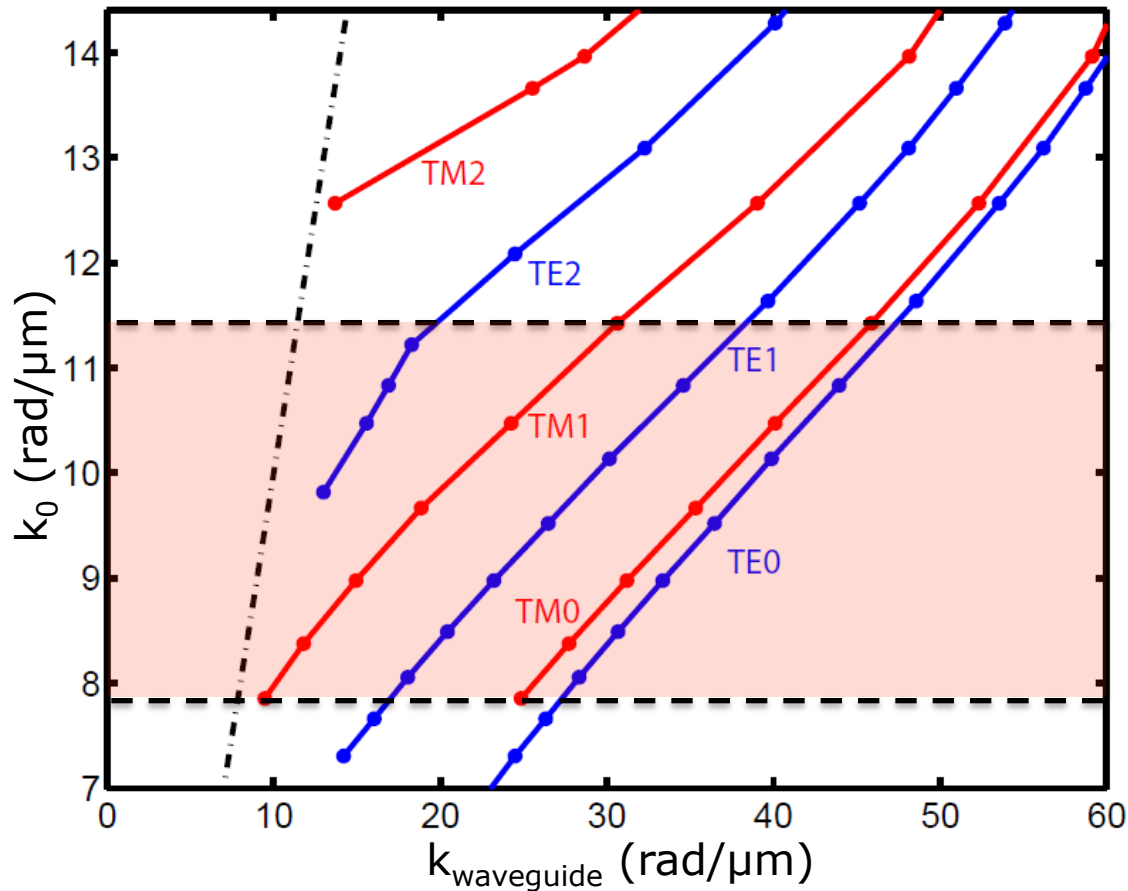
ITO
a-Si:H
ZnO:Al
Ag
sol-gel



Thin-film solar cells are optical waveguides



Thin-film solar cells are optical waveguides



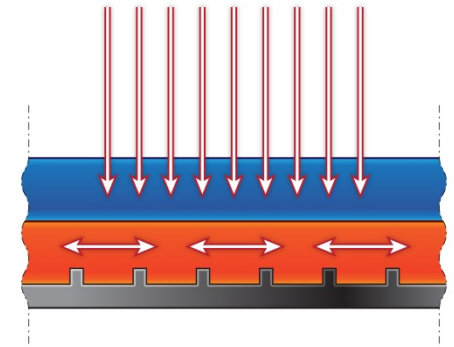
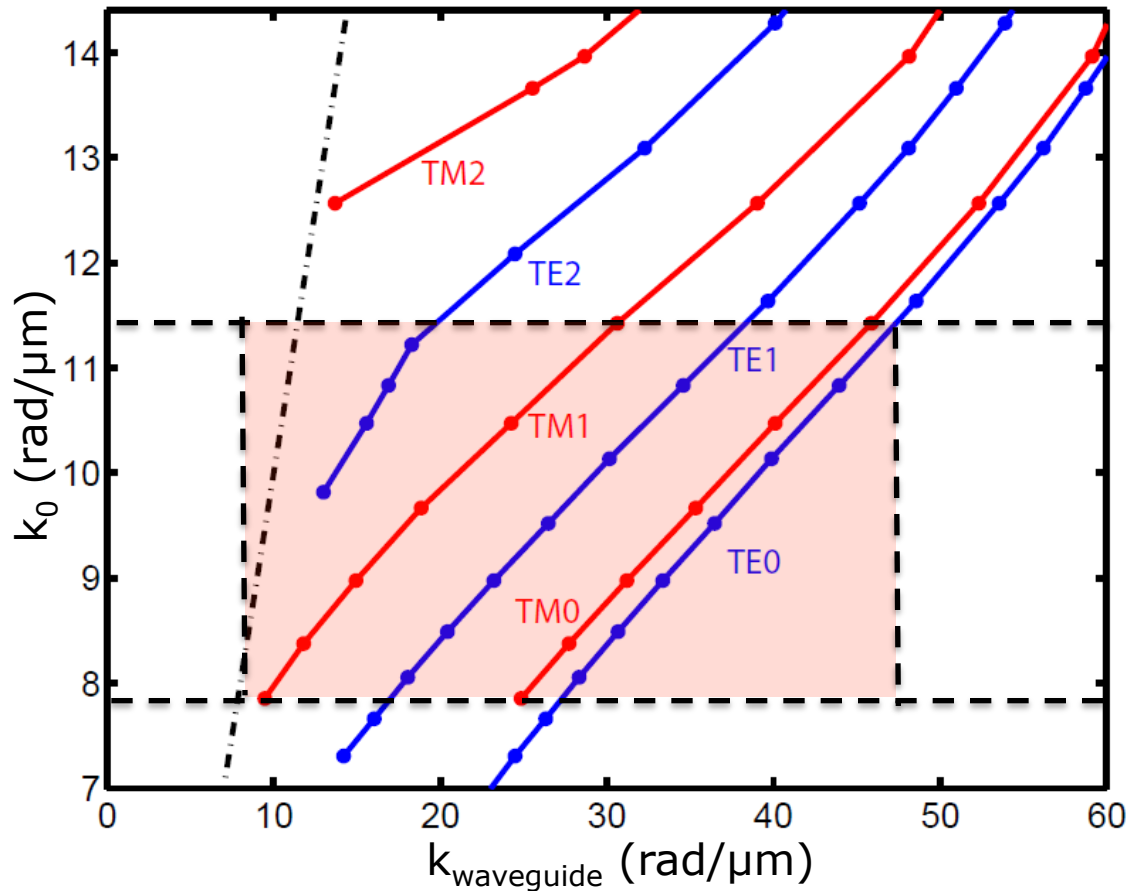
$$k_{\text{wg}} = k_0 \sin(\varphi) + nk_{\text{gr}}$$

550 nm

Spectral range
where light
trapping is
required

800 nm

Thin-film solar cells are optical waveguides



$$k_{\text{wg}} = k_0 \sin(\varphi) + nk_{\text{gr}}$$

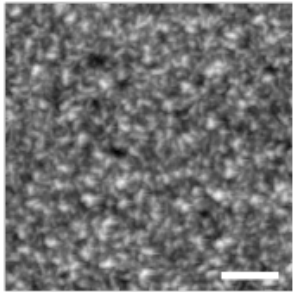
550 nm

Desired spatial
frequencies in
scattering pattern

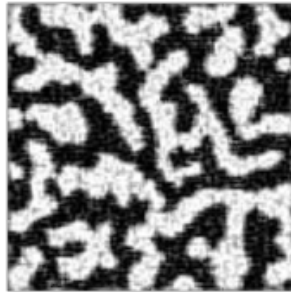
800 nm

Optimizing spatial frequency of scattering pattern

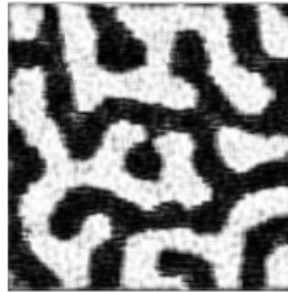
a Asahi U-type



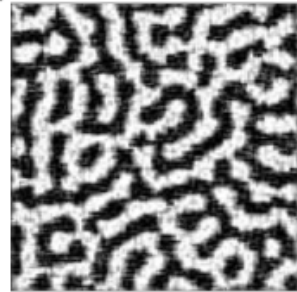
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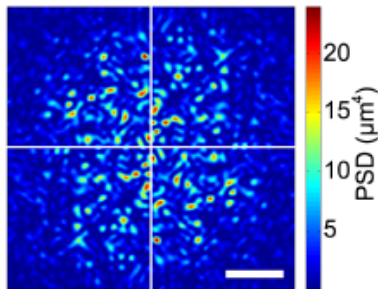
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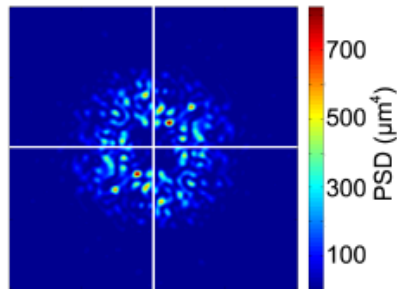
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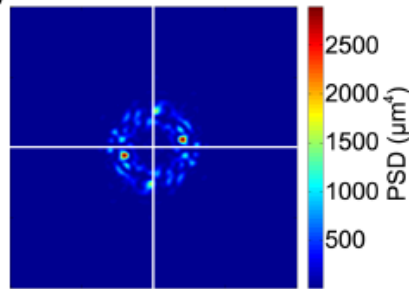
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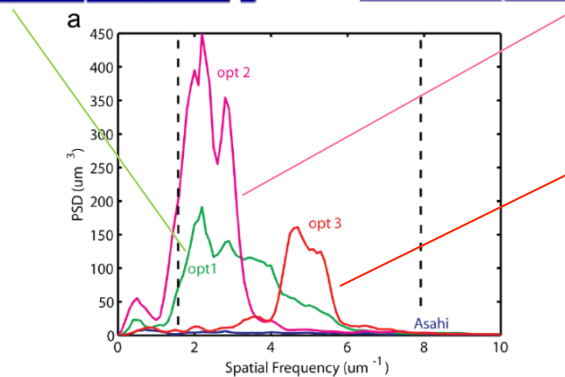
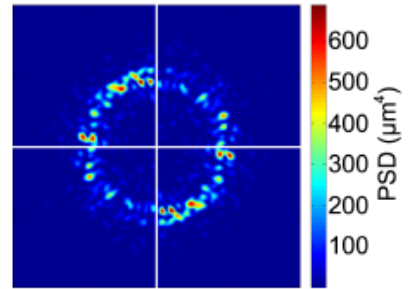
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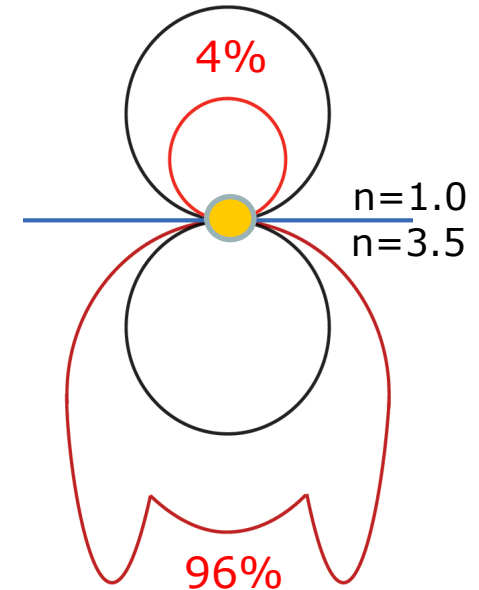
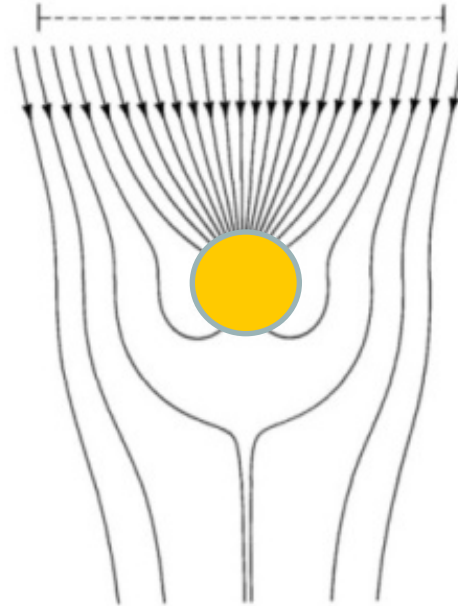
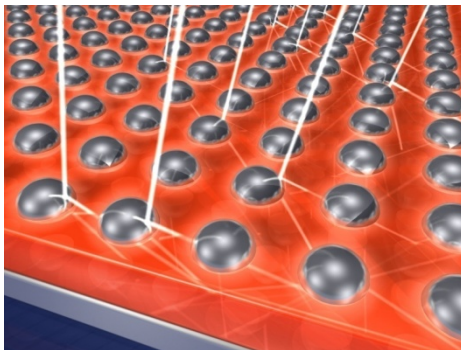
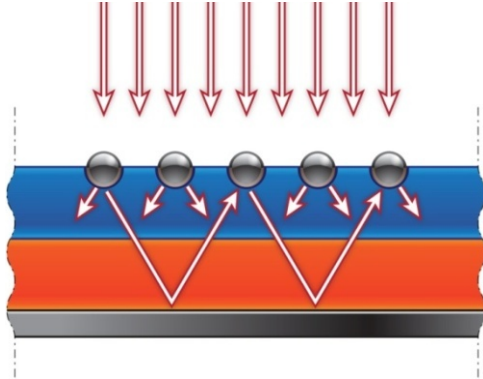
g



h

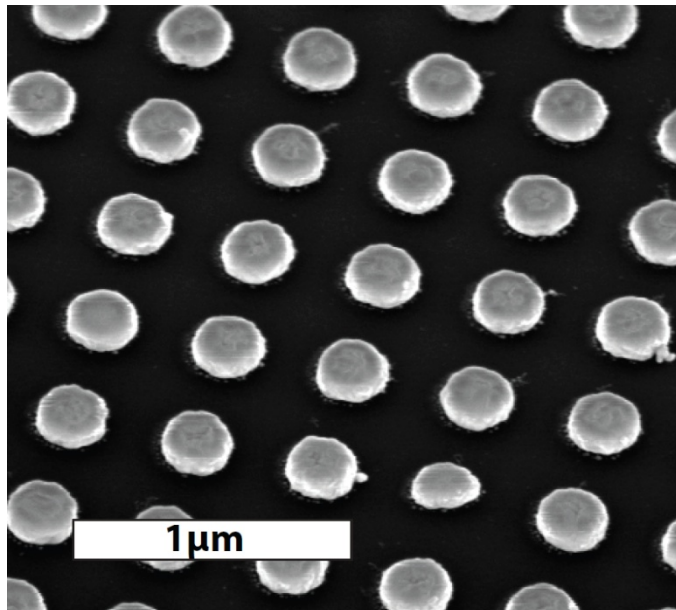


Light coupling and trapping by resonant light scatterers



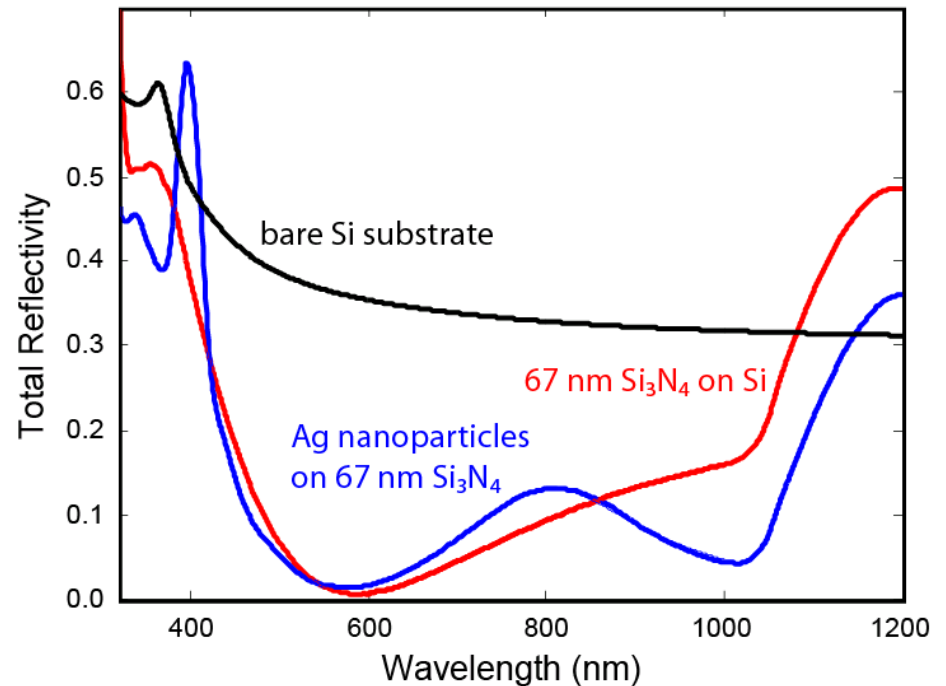
Ag nanoparticle anti-reflection coating on Si

Ag nanoparticles
on Si wafer

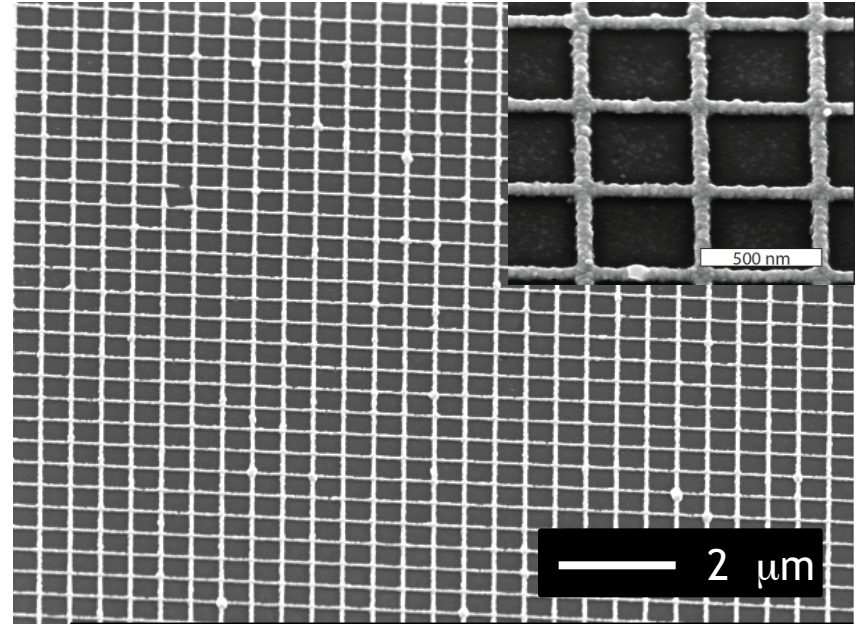
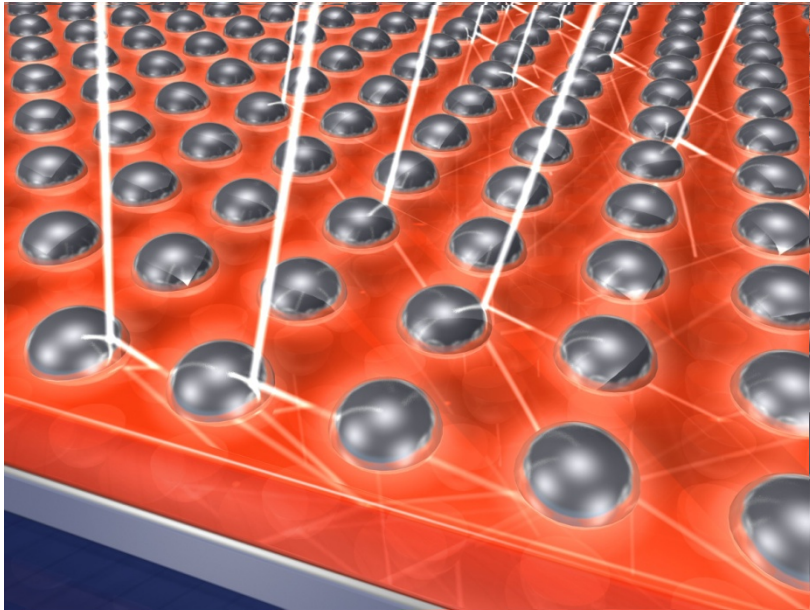


nanoparticles made
with soft-imprint

Reflectivity data



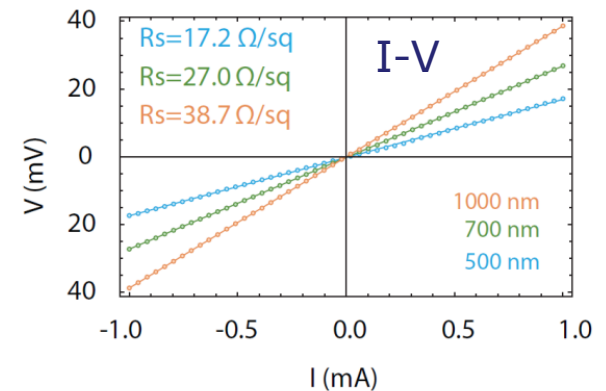
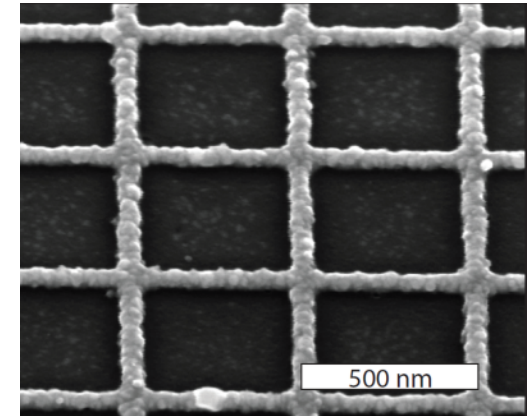
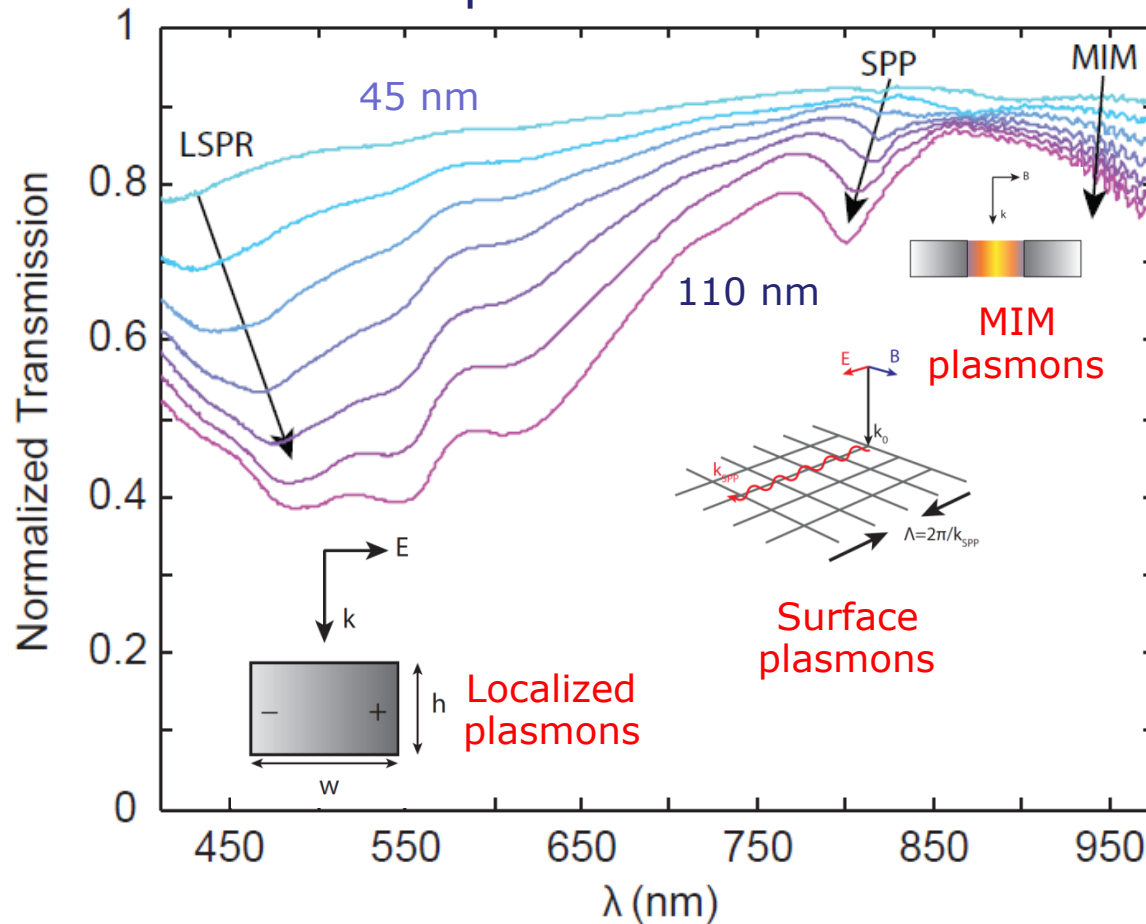
Transparent conductive silver nanowire network



Ag nanowire network fabricated with
electron beam lithography
width: 45-110 nm
height: 60 nm

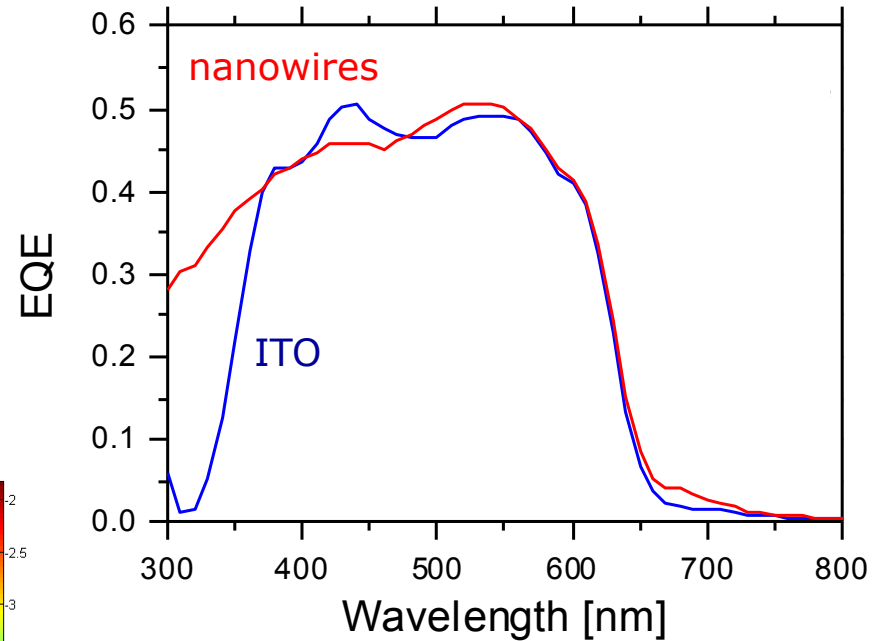
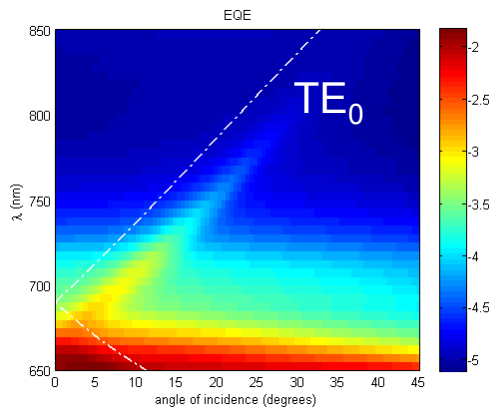
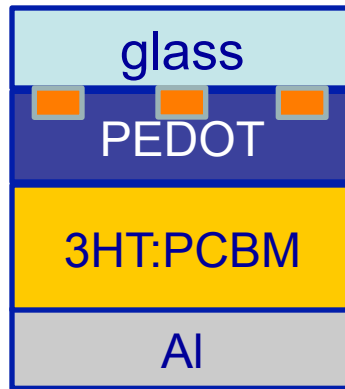
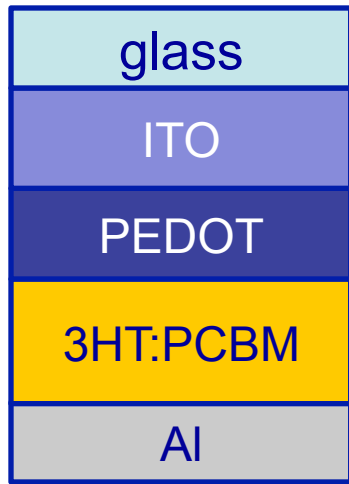
Transparent conductive silver nanowire network

Optical transmission



Equal to ITO

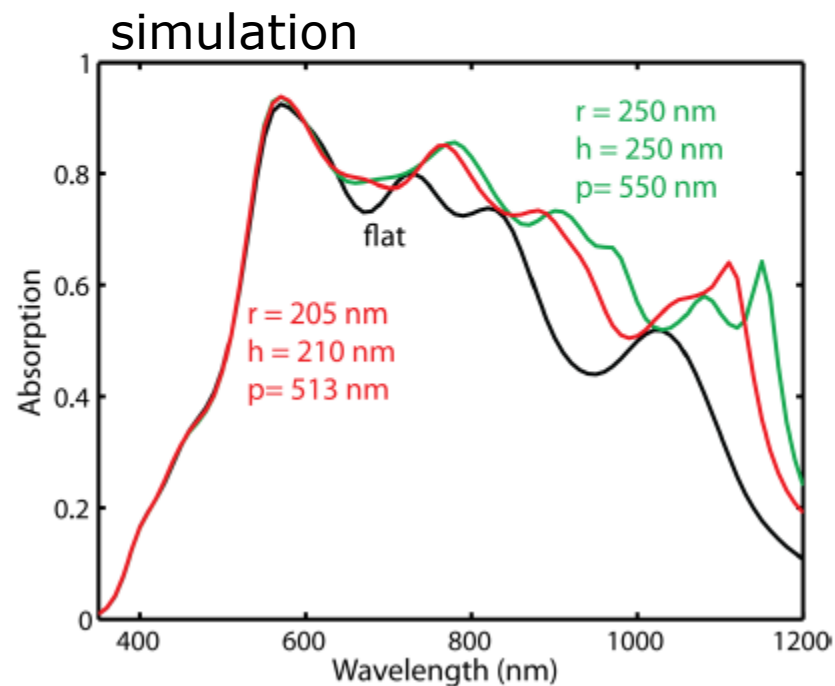
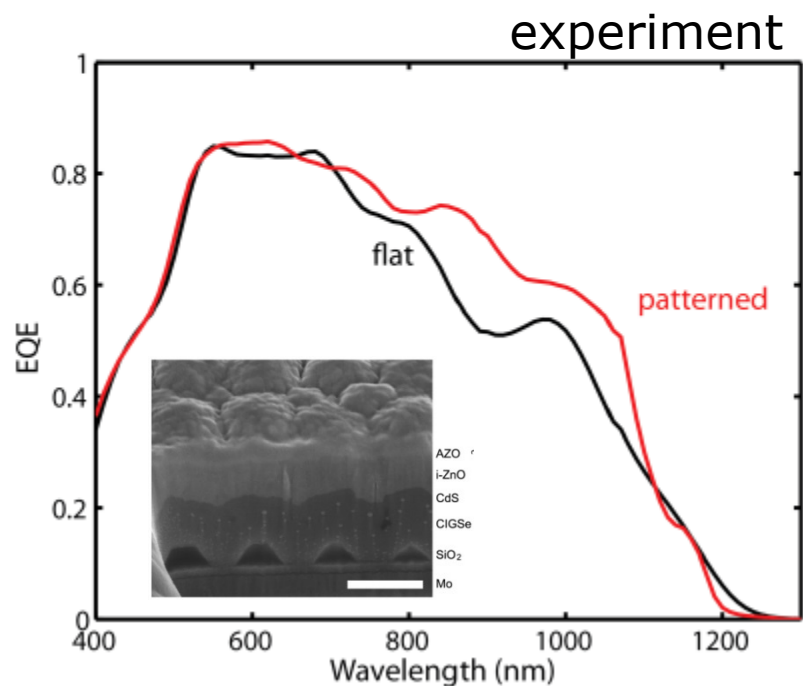
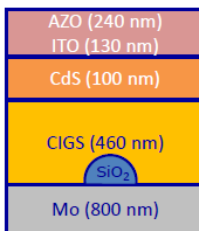
Spectral response of polymer cells with Ag networks



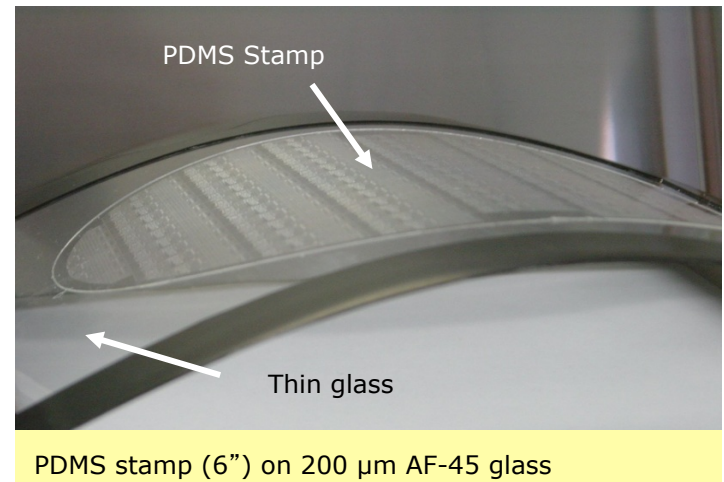
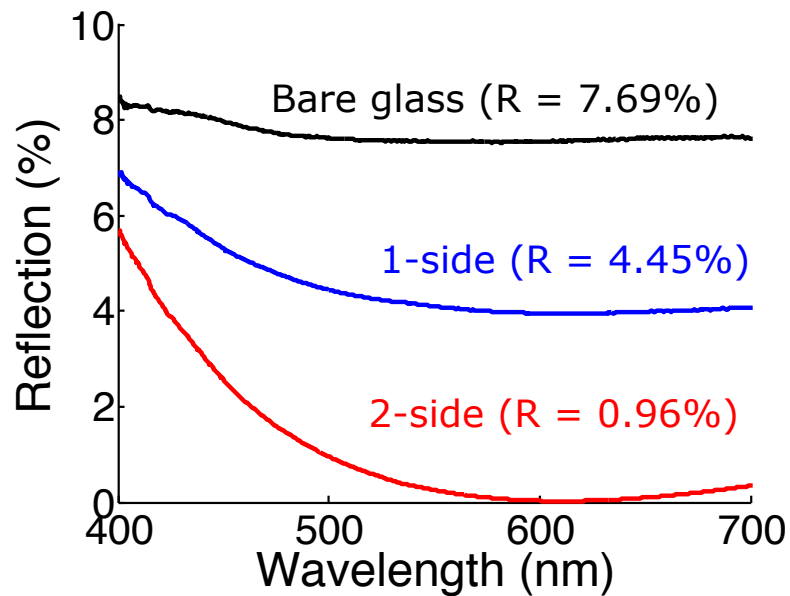
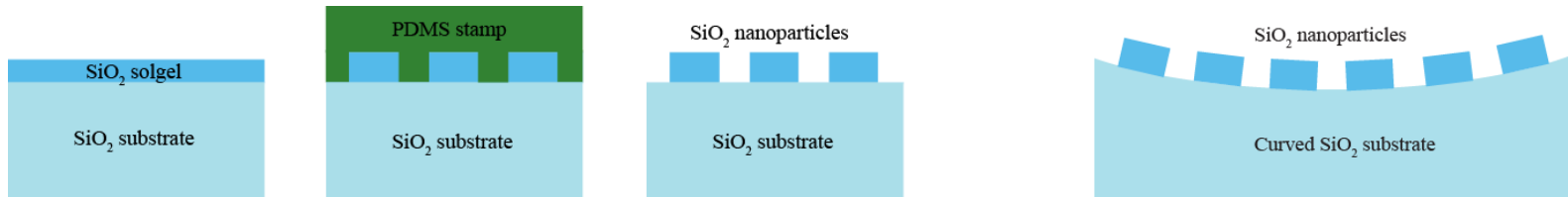
Nanopatterned thin (460 nm) CIGSe cells

V (V)

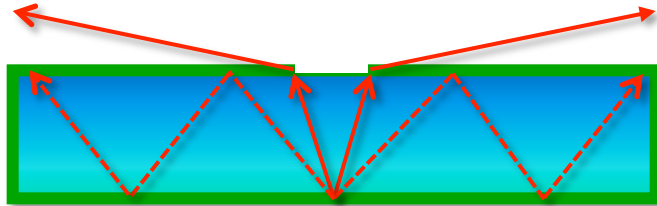
cell type	V_{oc} (mV)	J_{sc} (mA/cm ²)	J_{sc} from EQE (mA/cm ²)	FF (%)	efficiency (%)
flat	583	28.6	28.2	67.4	11.0
patterned	592	30.6	30.5	68.2	12.4



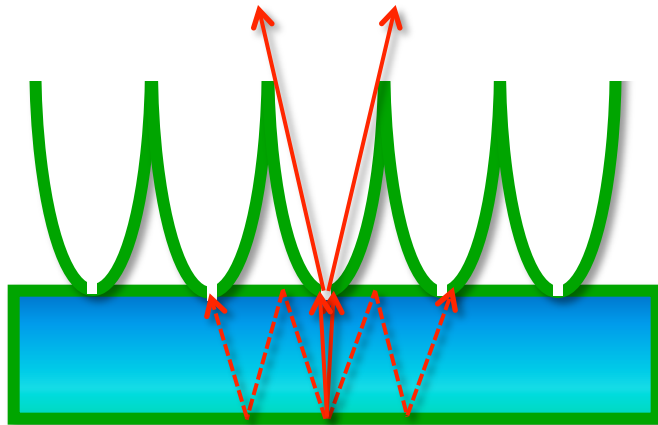
Nano-glass



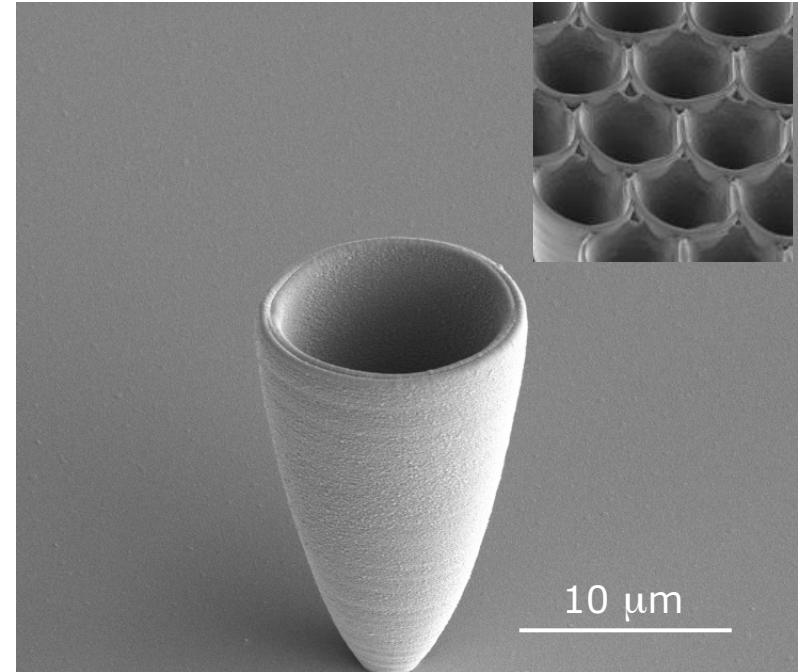
Enhanced light trapping by limiting emission angle



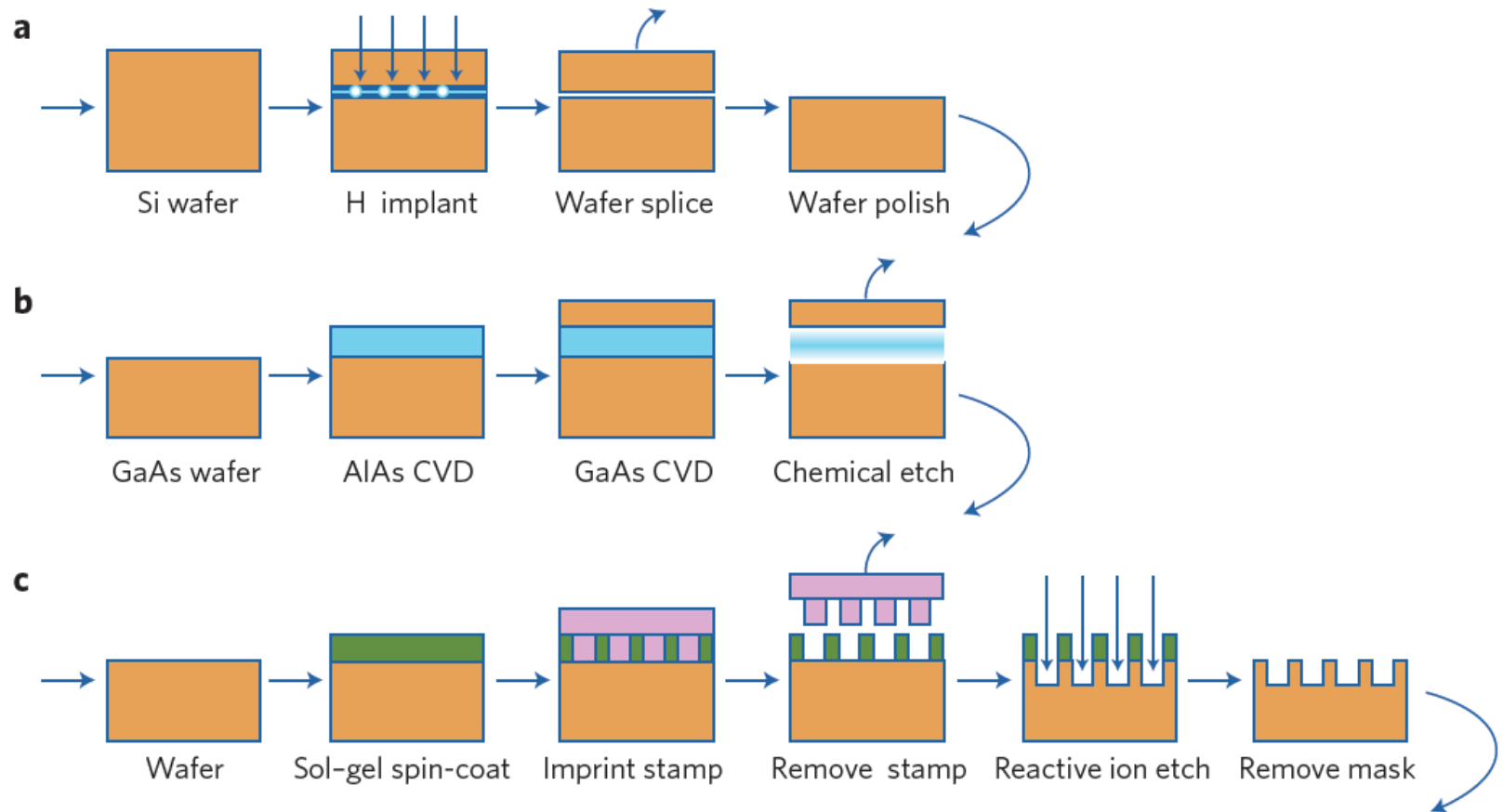
max: $4n^2$



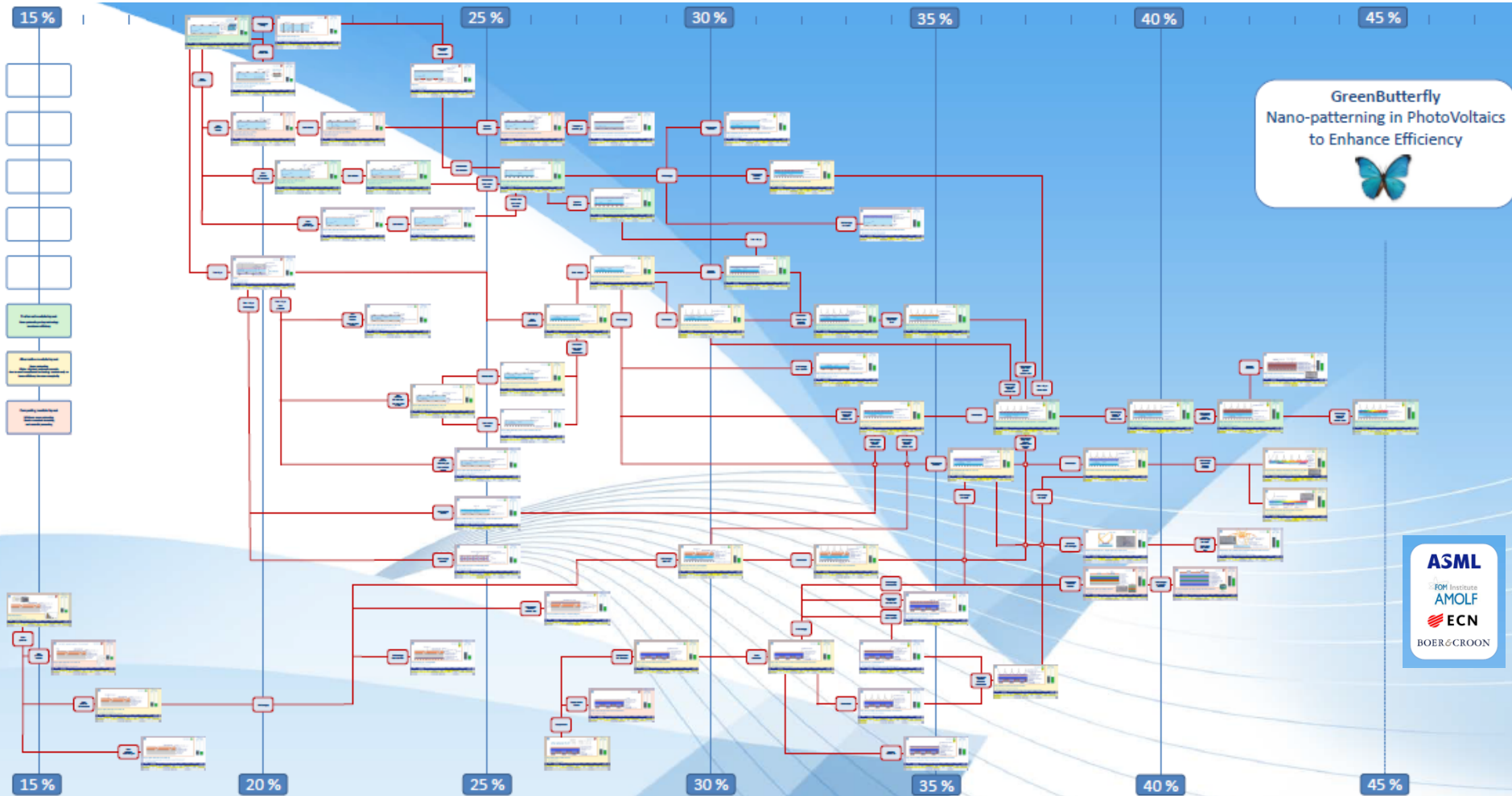
max: $>4n^2$



Scalable inexpensive large-area layer transfer and nanofabrication techniques



Roadmap nanopatterning for photovoltaics



Thank you