

# AltaLuz

ALTA EFICIÊNCIA EM CÉLULAS SOLARES TANDEM DE FILME FINO USANDO COMBINAÇÕES DE MATERIAIS E ESTRUTURAS NANOFOTÓNICAS DE CAPTAÇÃO DE LUZ

High Efficient Wafer-free Tandem Solar Cells via Combined Materials and NanoPhotonic Light Trapping



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**AltaLuz - KickOff**  
31 May 2016

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(2) LNEG, Laboratório Nacional de Energia e Geologia, Estrada do Paço do Lumiar, 22, 1649-038 Lisboa

# The Partners

2

AltaLuz Kick-Off meeting – CENIMAT (Nova.ID), CEMOP (UNINOVA), LNEG

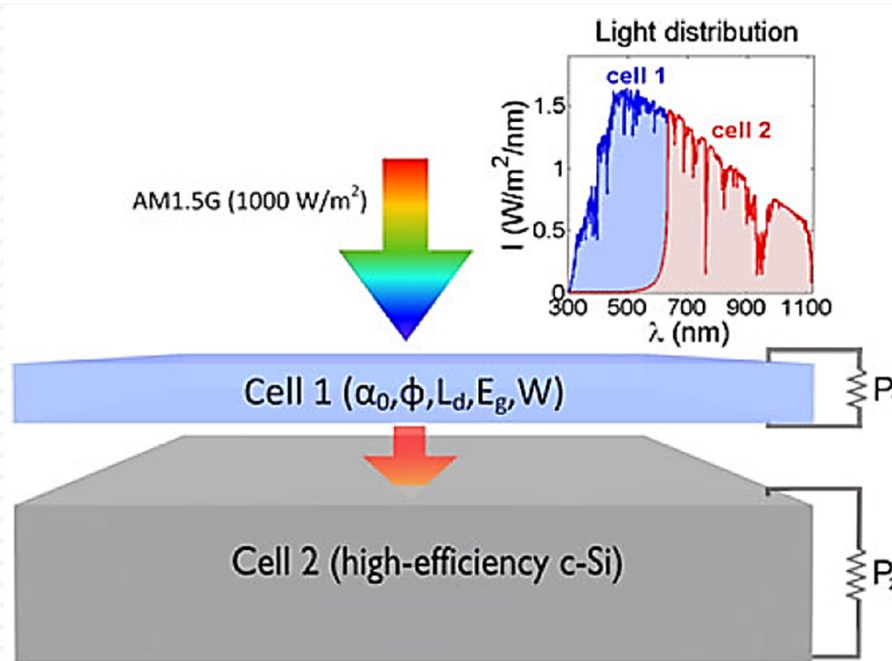


High Efficient Wafer-free Tandem Solar Cells via Combined Materials and NanoPhotonic Light Trapping

# The concept → 4-T double-junctions

3

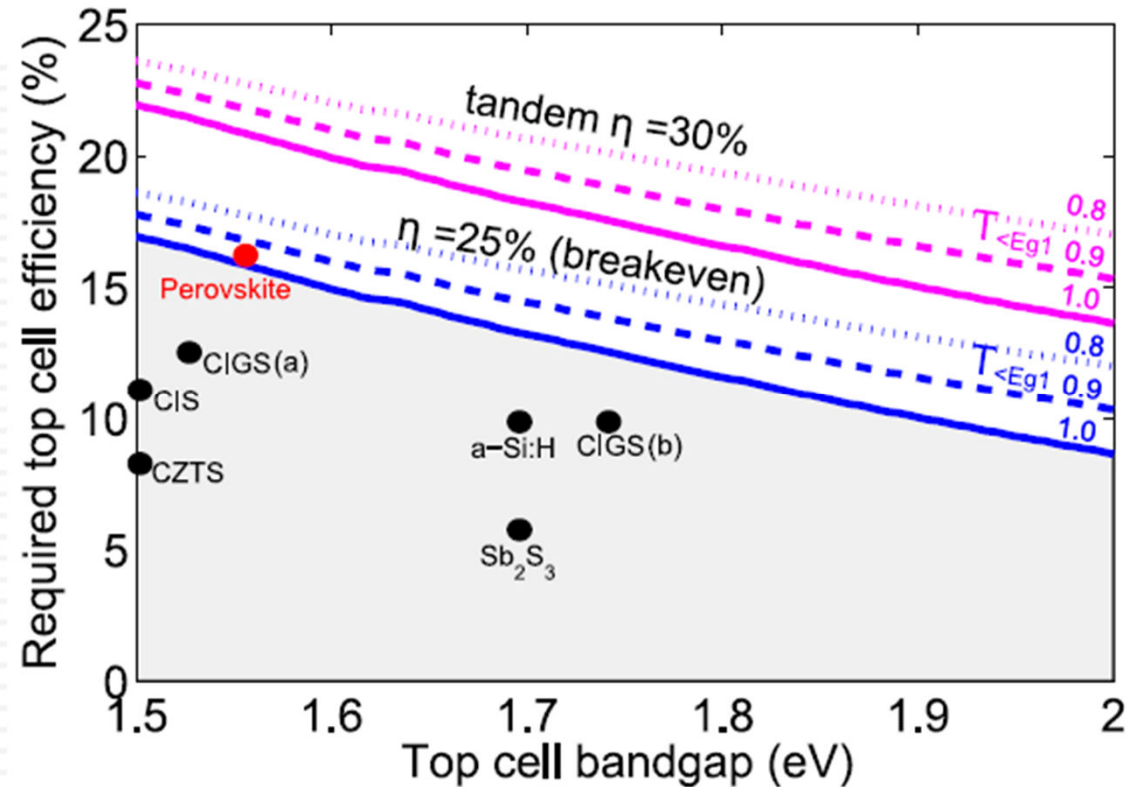
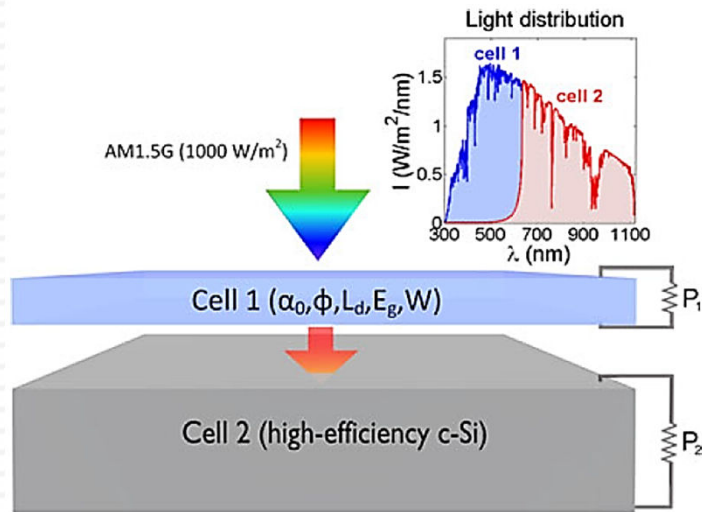
AltaLuz Kick-Off meeting – CENIMAT (Nova.ID), CEMOP (UNINOVA), LNEG



T. P. White et al. IEEE PV (2014)

- 1) No current matching required
- 2) No lattice matching required
- 3) Distinct materials can be used for subcells.  
**Big number of possible combinations!**
- 4) Subcells optimized independently (e.g. in distinct labs) to get the most out of each
- 5) Facilitates implementation of **light management structures**
- 6) Allows better performance (**adaptability**) with changing illumination spectrum

# The concept - 4-T double-junctions



Efficiencies > 25% are feasible with current technology

N. N. Lal et al. IEEE PV (2014)

# Scientific Novelties of AltaLuz

- 1) **Device simulation** - Optimization of module design for 4-terminal integration
- 2) **Light trapping** – combination of photonic structures for spectral matching and absorption enhancement
- 3) **Top cell:**
  - Application of light trapping in Perovskites
  - Kesterite cells fabricated by powder ball milling (*non-vacuum, high-throughput*)
- 4) **Bottom cell** – Thin film mc-Si cell (instead of conventional c-Si wafer)
- 5) **Stacking technology:**
  - Mechanical attachment vs. Conformal deposition
  - Innovative interlayers and optical coupling with intermediate TCOs

# 1) Device Simulation – LNEG

6

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IEEE J. ELECTRON DEVICES SOCIETY, 1, NO. 6, 2013

## □ Software: **Matlab/Simulink**

- Simulation of the response of each individual sub-cell
- Simulation of the 4-T tandem
- Design of module circuitry (electronics)
- Optimization of cells areas and module architecture

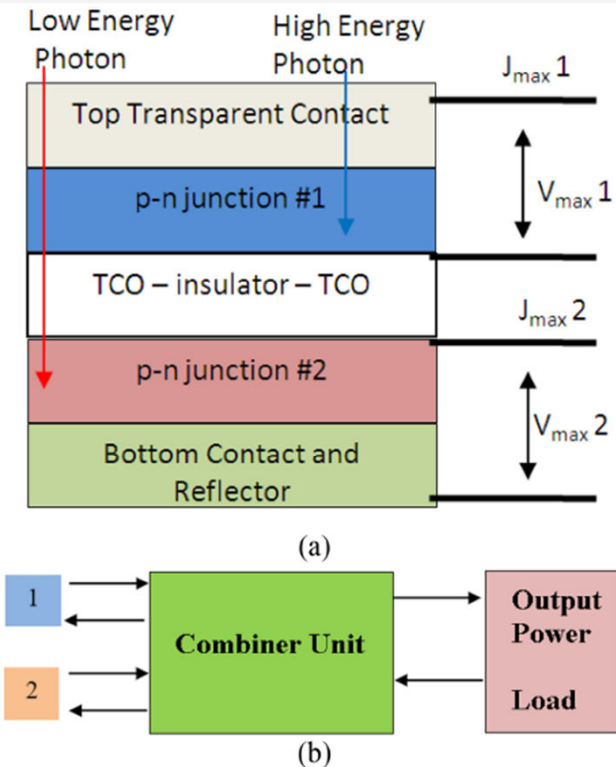


Fig. 7. (a) Schematic of the proposed two-junction four-terminal solar cell. (b) External electric circuitry to combine the electricity generated separately by the two junctions.

# 1) Device Simulation – Recent literature

## CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>PbI<sub>3</sub> perovskite / silicon tandem solar cells: characterization based optical simulations

Miha Filipič,<sup>1,\*</sup> Philipp Löper,<sup>2</sup> Bjoern Niesen,<sup>2</sup> Stefaan De Wolf,<sup>2</sup> Janez Krč,<sup>1</sup>  
 Christophe Ballif,<sup>2</sup> and Marko Topič<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Tržaška 25, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

<sup>2</sup> Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Institute of Microengineering (IMT), Photovoltaics and Thin-Film Electronics Laboratory, Maladière 71, CH-2000 Neuchâtel, Switzerland

6 Apr 2015 | Vol. 23, No. 7 | DOI:10.1364/OE.23.00A263 | OPTICS EXPRESS A264

- Full simulation and top layers **optimization**:
- c-Si HiT wafer + Perovskite
- 4-terminal and 2-terminal Tandems
- With & without texturing

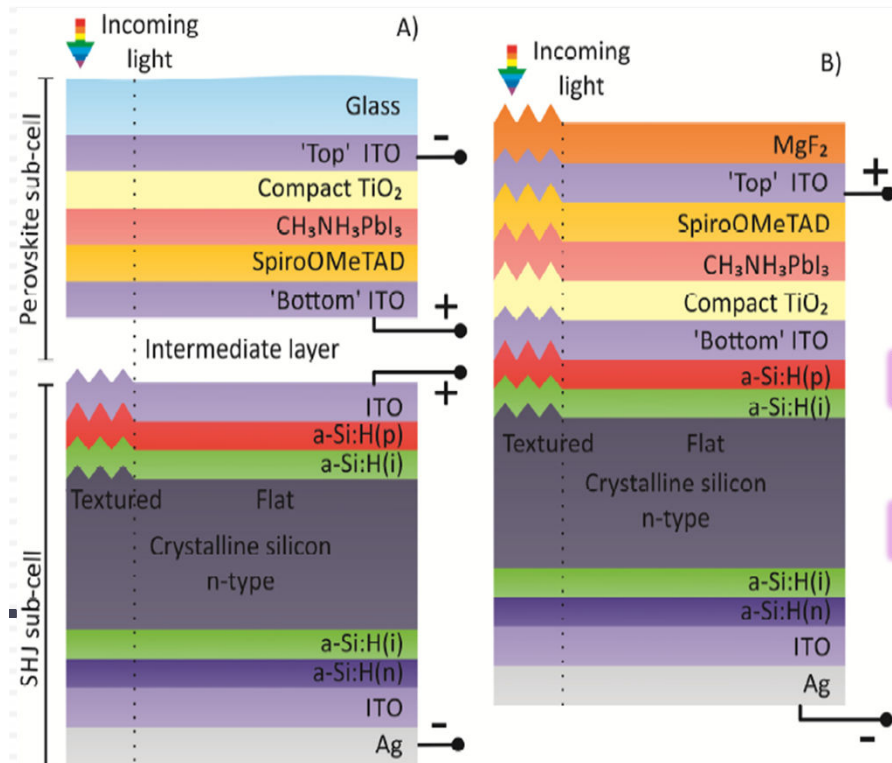


Table 6. Estimated efficiencies of various four-terminal (4T) and two-terminal (2T) tandem configurations based on the one-diode model and simulated  $J_{sc}$  values.

	Perovskite cell (%)	SHJ cell (%)	Tandem cell (%)
4T Constrained Flat	16.4	11.1	27.5
4T Unconstrained Flat	19.2	9.8	29.1
4T Constrained Textured	16.3	12.1	28.4
4T Unconstrained Textured	19.2	11.0	30.1
2T Constrained Flat	14.5	10.9	25.4
2T Unconstrained Flat	17.3	12.9	30.2
2T Constrained Textured	15.2	11.7	26.8
2T Unconstrained Textured	17.5	12.8	30.3

# 1) Device Simulation – Recent literature

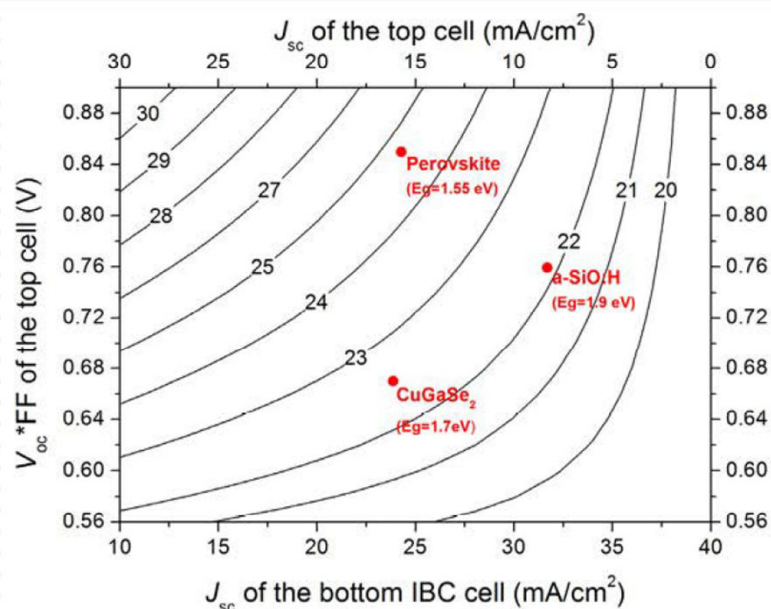
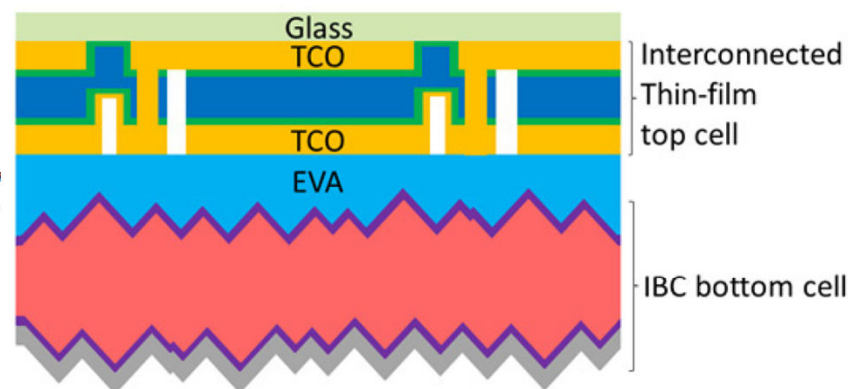
5th International Conference on Silicon Photovoltaics, SiliconPV 2015

## Design of 4-terminal solar modules combining thin-film wide-bandgap top cells and c-Si bottom cells

Dong Zhang<sup>a,\*</sup>, Wim Soppe<sup>a</sup>, Ruud. E. I. Schropp<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>ECN-Solliance, High Tech Campus 21, 5656 AE Eindhoven, the Netherlands

<sup>b</sup>TU/e-Solliance, Department of Applied Physics, PMP, P.O.Box 513, 5600 MB Eindhoven, the Netherlands

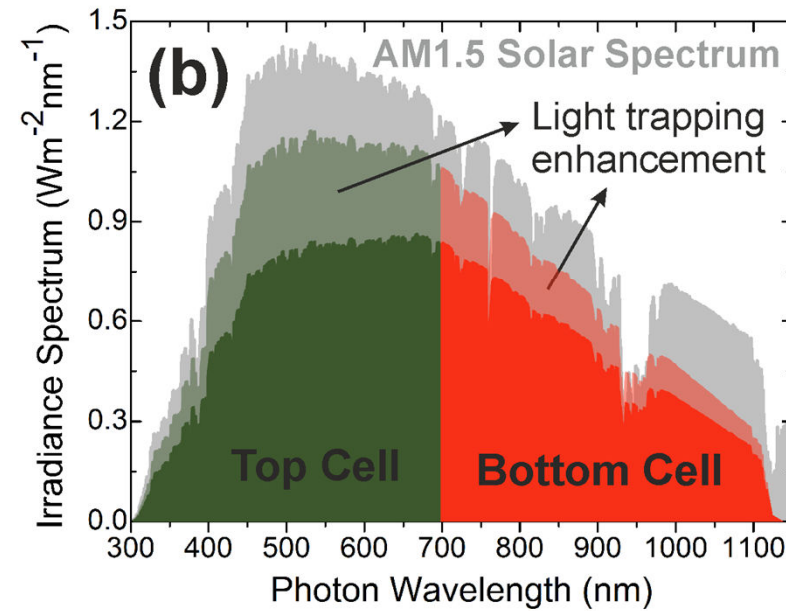
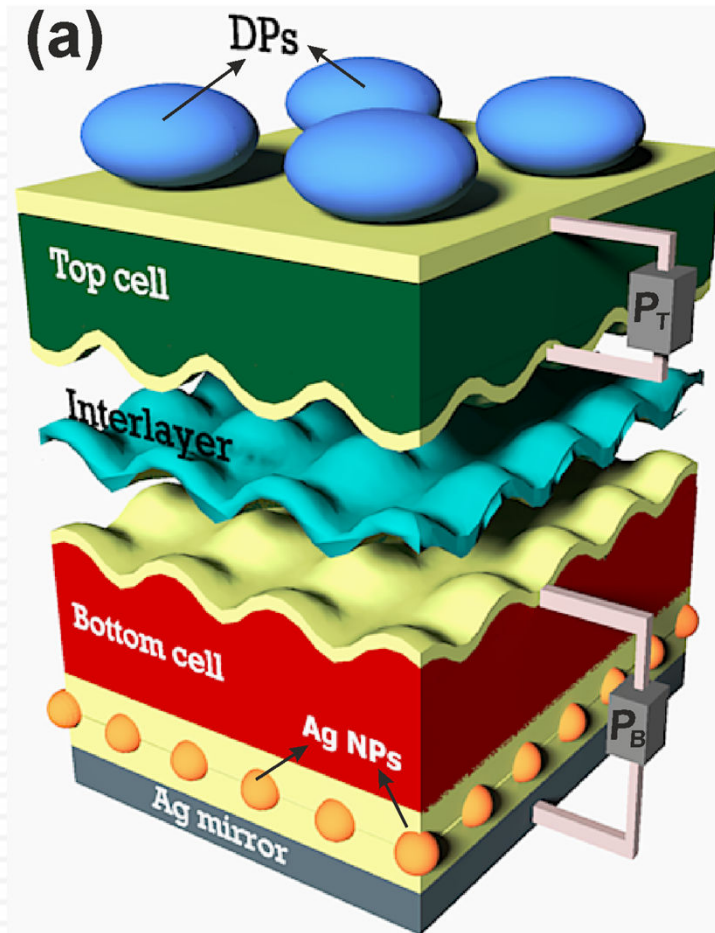


	a-SiO:H	CuGaSe <sub>2</sub>	Perovskite
V <sub>oc</sub> (V)	1.042	0.921	1.13
FF	0.73	0.73	0.75
V <sub>oc</sub> * FF (V)	0.76	0.67	0.85
J <sub>sc</sub> (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	8.26	16.16	15.78

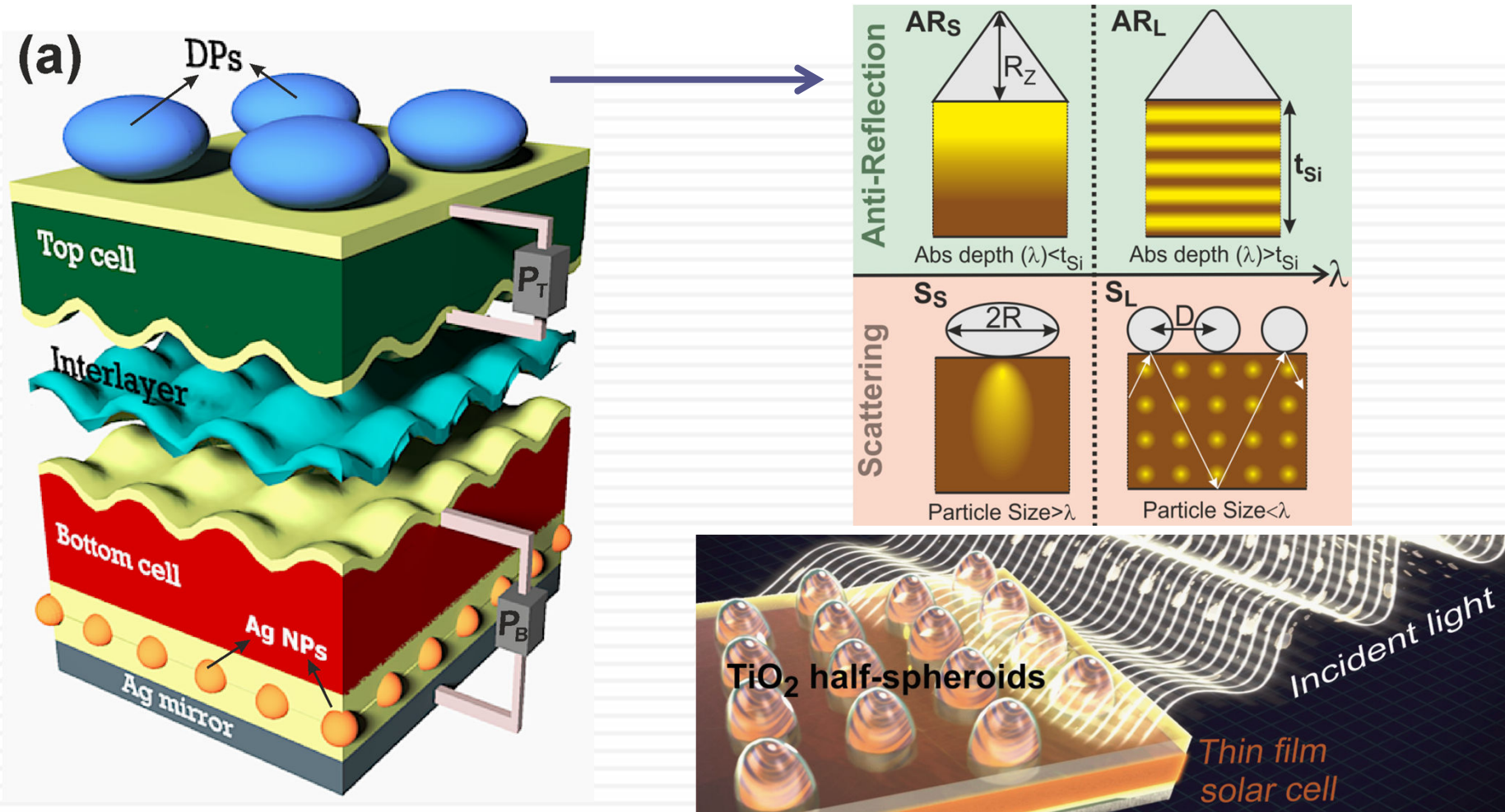
- **3 types of top cells** tested on an IBC c-Si wafer as bottom cell
- Architecture has series-interconnected top cells with optimum area



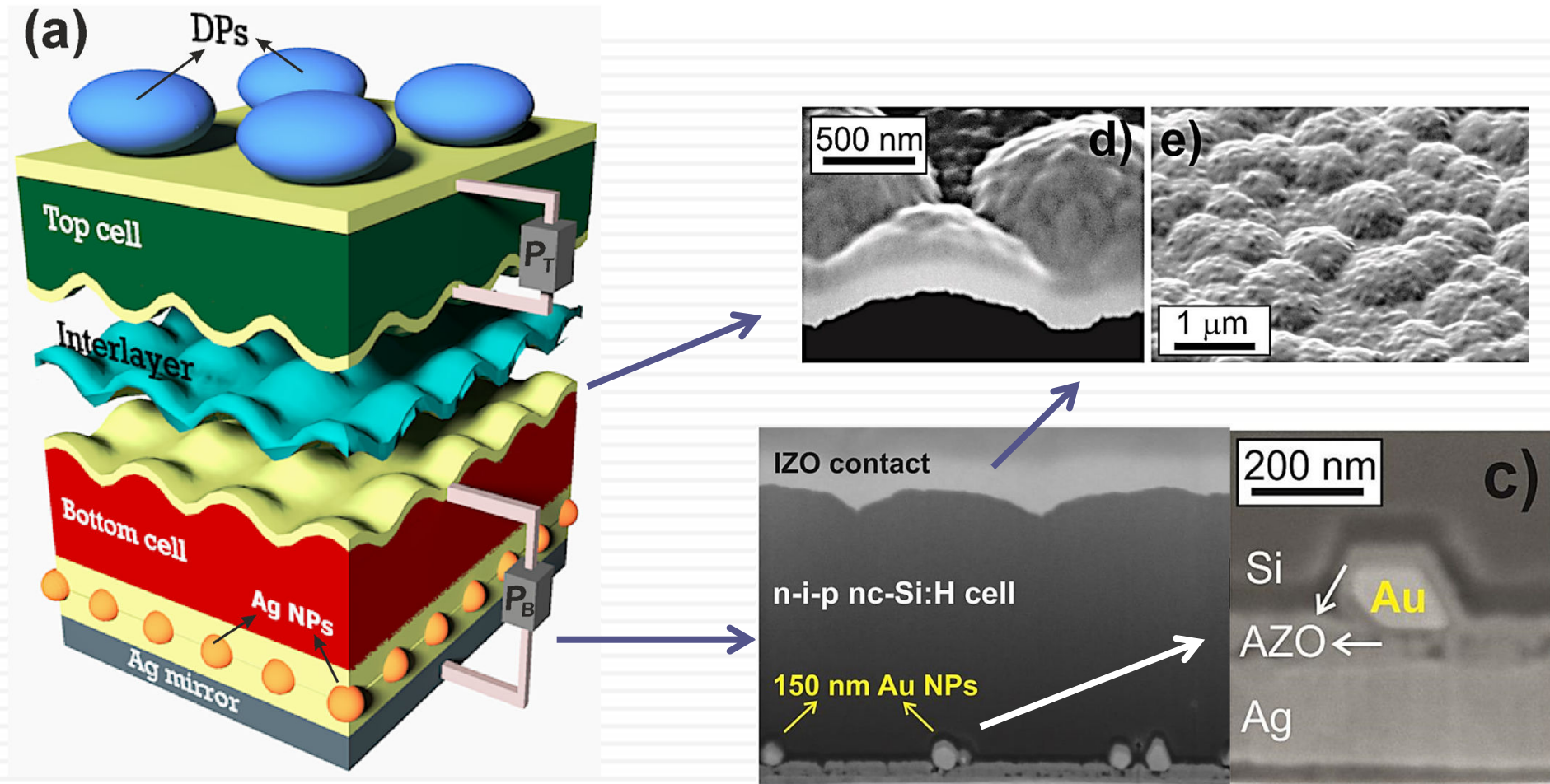
# 2) Light Trapping – CENIMAT/UNINOVA



# 2) Light Trapping – Front structures



# 2) Light Trapping – Rear structures



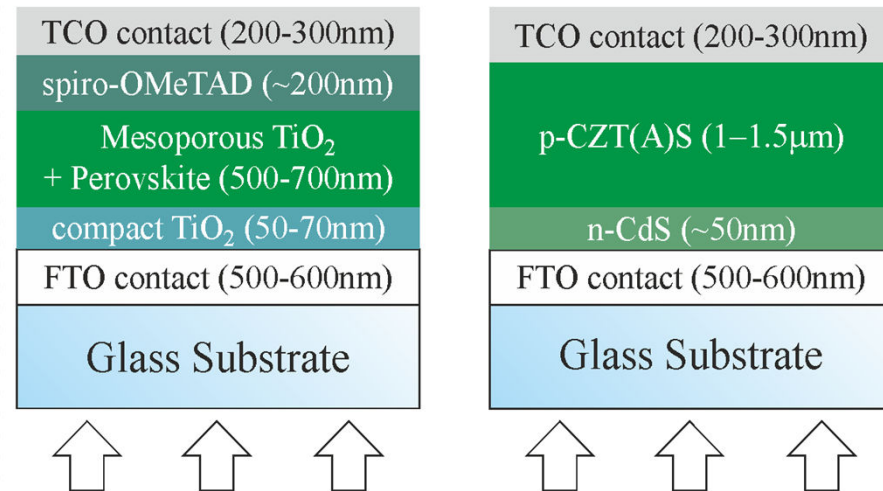
# 3) Top Cells – LNEG

## □ Main breakthroughs:

□ **Perovskites** – light trapping implementation on frontal surface

□ **Kesterites** – new material for tandem with Si (bandgap optimization will be challenging)

### Top Cells



# 3) Top Cells – Recent literature

13

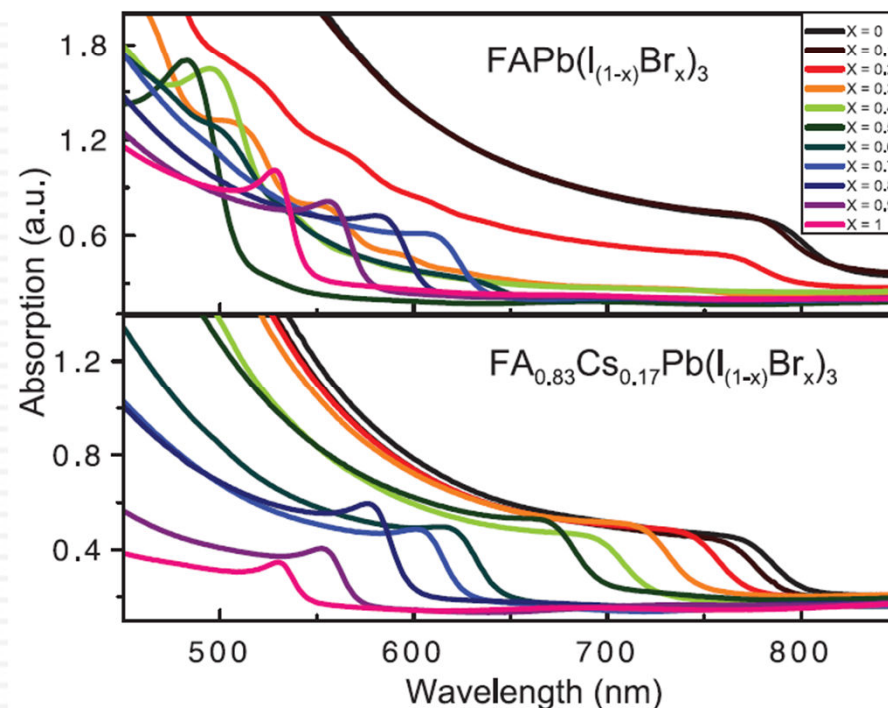
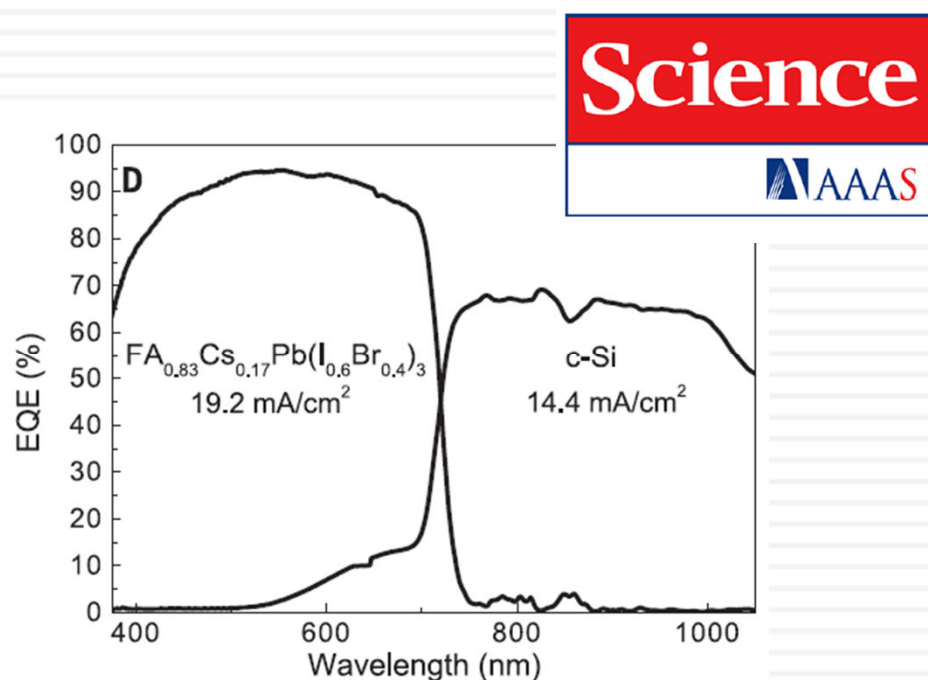
AltaLuz Kick-Off meeting – CENIMAT (Nova.ID), CEMOP (UNINOVA), LNEG

## A mixed-cation lead mixed-halide perovskite absorber for tandem solar cells

David P. McMeekin, Golnaz Sadoughi, Waqaas Rehman, Giles E. Eperon, Michael Saliba, Maximilian T. Hörantner, Amir Haghghirad, Nobuya Sakai, Lars Korte, Bernd Rech, Michael B. Johnston, Laura M. Herz and Henry J. Snaith (January 7, 2016)  
*Science* **351** (6269), 151-155. [doi: 10.1126/science.aad5845]

Ideal Perovskite for top cell on Si:

$E_g \sim 1.74$  eV

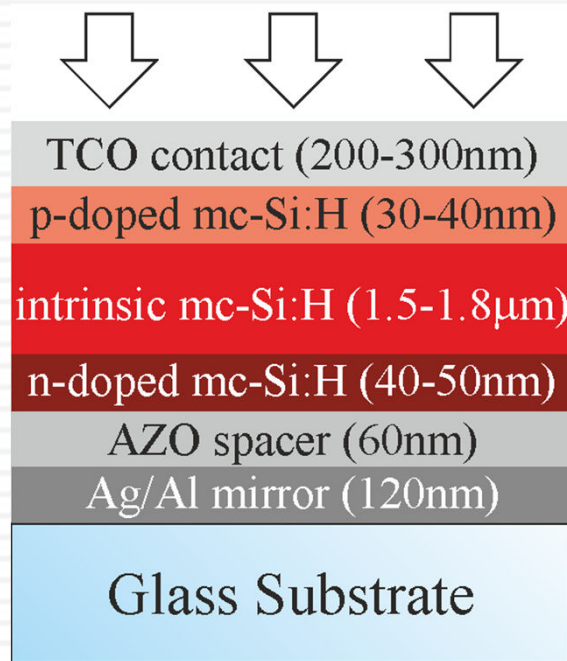


# 4) Bottom Cell – UNINOVA/CENIMAT

14

AltaLuz Kick-Off meeting – CENIMAT (Nova.ID), CEMOP (UNINOVA), LNEG

- Main novelty – thin film Si bottom cell



**Bottom Cell**

**Revolutionary Package of Proprietary Solar Technologies** **PowerFilm SOLAR**

**Roll-To-Roll Manufacturing**  
Roll-to-roll manufacturing significantly reduces manufacturing costs. Our company was the first and remains the only company in the world that manufactures and sells monolithically-integrated solar panels on plastic using a true roll-to-roll manufacturing process.

**Polymer Substrate**  
Flexible yet durable polyimide substrate results in enhanced flexibility, paper thinness, and lighter weight. The substrate is as thin as 1 mil (0.025mm) thick.

**Thin Film Amorphous Silicon**  
Amorphous silicon is the absorber layer in the solar panels. The amount of silicon used in PowerFilm solar panels is as low as 1% of the amount used in traditional solar panels. PowerFilm has a strong environmental profile and is cadmium free. Single and tandem junction devices are manufactured. Finished panels are encapsulated in materials appropriate for the application environment.

**13 Inches Wide  
Up to 2400 Feet Long**

**Monolithic Integration**  
Monolithic integration is the automatic built-in connection of individual solar cells. Monolithic integration reduces manufacturing costs (eliminates expensive labor for manual connection) and increases durability (eliminates stress-prone manual connections of individual solar cells).

**Cross section close up**  
Light Rays  
Top Transparent Conductor  
P-I-N Device  
Back Metal Contact  
Polymer Substrate

**Photo of Actual Product**

# 5) Stacking technology – Interlayer

15

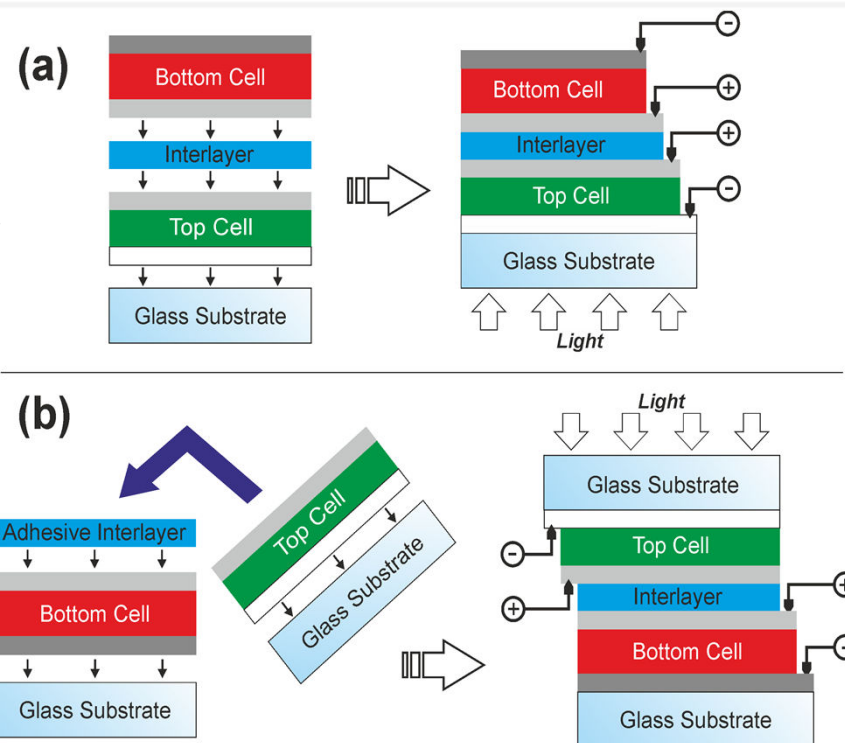
AltaLuz Kick-Off meeting – CENIMAT (Nova.ID), CEMOP (UNINOVA), LNEG

## □ Interlayer:

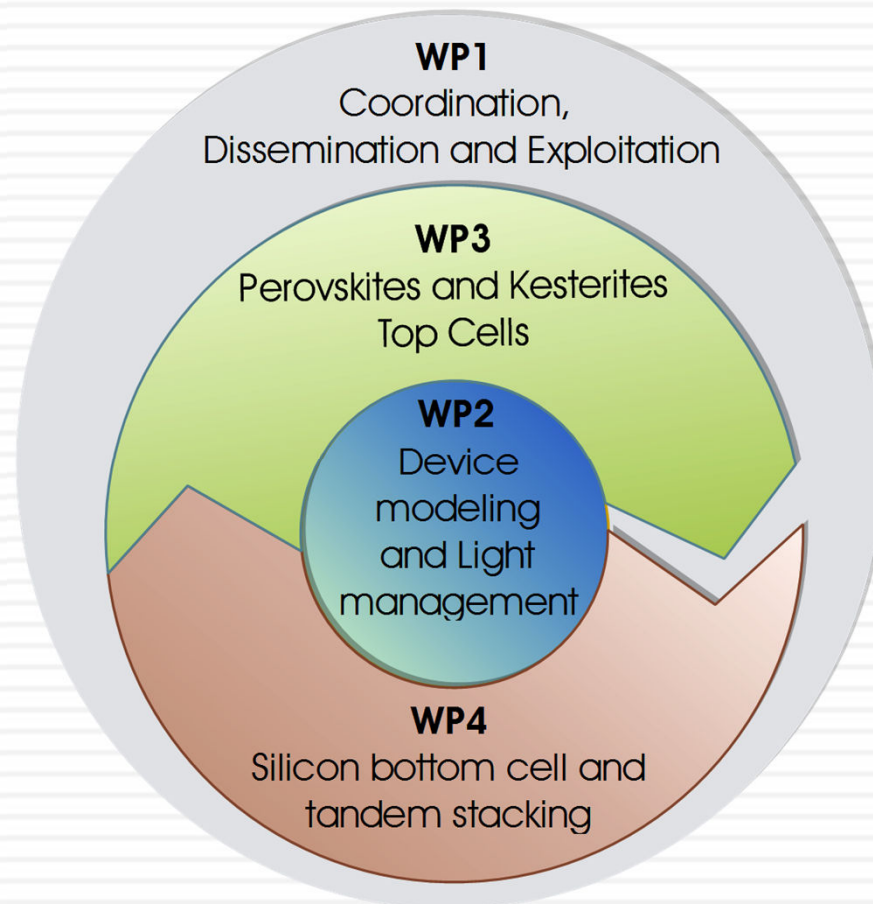
- Electrically insulating
- Transparent to top cell sub-bandgap light
- Optically matched with intermediate TCOs

## □ 2 Stacking approaches:

- **Interlayer for A – UNINOVA:** physically-deposited  $\text{SiO}_x$  or  $\text{SiC}_x$  film, in which  $x$  is adjusted to tune the refractive index ( $N$ )
- **Interlayer for B – LNEG:** adhesive polymer, with  $N$  adjusted by embedding  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoparticles at the appropriate concentration



# Project Management





# WP1 Activities

17

AltaLuz Kick-Off meeting – CENIMAT (Nova.ID), CEMOP (U

## □ WP1 - Coordination, Dissemination and Exploitation

### ■ T1 – Project Management (UNINOVA) – M0-M36

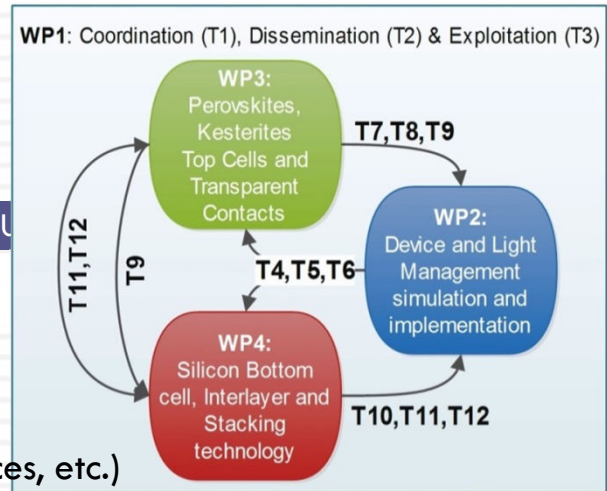
- T1.1 – Communication Management (Reports to FCT, publications, conferences, etc.)
- T1.2 – Organization of Meetings (at least 1 per year – *in May?*)
- T1.3 - Data Management, Monitoring of Project Activities and Reporting
- T1.4 - Legal, Financial and Administrative Management
- T1.5 - Quality and Risk Assessment Management

### ■ T2 – Communication & Dissemination (CENIMAT) – M5-M36

- Website update (<http://sites.fct.unl.pt/altaluz> , User=*al*/Pass=*pv*) → *Let's make public?* - M. J. Mendes
- Peer-reviewed publications
- Workshops and conferences (e.g. *Jornadas CENIMAT* - <http://eventos.fct.unl.pt/jornadascenimat/>)
- Open days and summer schools (e.g. *Ciência Viva* in 11-15 July)

### ■ T3 - IPR Promotion and Exploitation Management (LNEG) – M12-M36

- T3.1 - IPR Promotion and Innovation Management
- T3.2 - Exploitation Plan & Technology Transfer



# WP2 Activities

18

AltaLuz Kick-Off meeting – CENIMAT (Nova.ID), CEMOP (U

## □ WP2 - Device Simulation and Light management

### ■ T4 – Modelling 4-terminal double-junction architecture (LNEG) – M0-M18

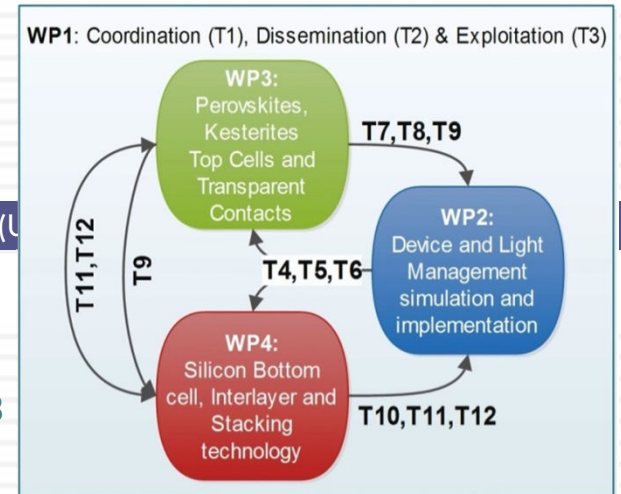
- Simulation of individual sub-cells (both top and bottom separately)
- Simulation of tandem cells (top + bottom)
- Simulation of complete module circuitry
- Optimization of module architecture and cell parameters

### ■ T5 – Light trapping simulation and optimization (CENIMAT) – M0-M24

- Optimization of light trapping structures (Dielectric semi-prolates and PBRs) for individual bottom cells
- Optimization of optical structures for the tandem device (Dielectric in front and PBRs in rear)
- Optimization of complete device using optical (FDTD) + electrical (FEM) simulations with Lumerical

### ■ T6 - Implementation of light trapping structures (CENIMAT) – M7-M35

- Dielectric semi-prolates - Colloidal Lithography and possibly Nano-imprint (stamping)
- Plasmonic back reflectors (PBRs) – thin film annealing and possibly colloidal self-assembly with Ag NPs



# WP3 Activities

19

AltaLuz Kick-Off meeting – CENIMAT (Nova.ID), CEMOP

## □ WP3 - Perovskites and Kesterites Top cells

### ■ T7 – Perovskite top cell (LNEG) – M0-M30

- Achievement of high-bandgap ( $>1.7$  eV) Perovskite material (with Cs?)
- Achievement of high-bandgap ( $>1.7$  eV) Perovskite solar cell
- Implementation of light trapping (Dielectric semi-prolates by colloidal lithography)
- Integration of Perovskite solar cell in tandem device

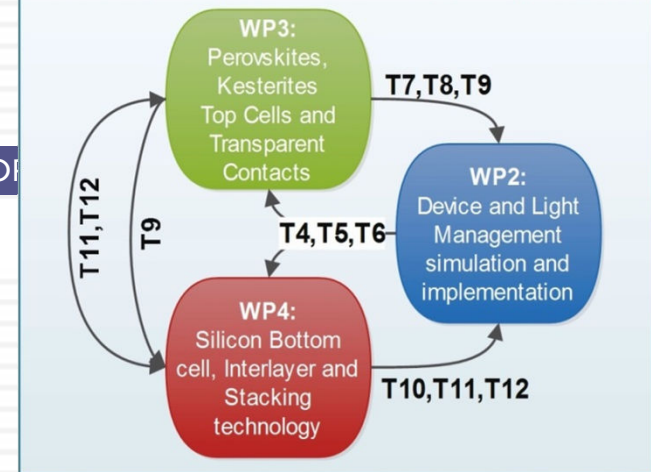
### ■ T8 – Kesterite top cell (LNEG) – M0-M30

- Achievement of high-bandgap ( $>1.8$  eV) Kesterite material (with Sb?) via powder milling
- Achievement of high-bandgap ( $>1.8$  eV) Kesterite solar cell
- Integration of Kesterite solar cell in tandem device (*possibly with light trapping*)

### ■ T9 – Transparent Electrodes (UNINOVA) – M6-M34

- Investigation of best properties of front and intermediate TCOs (similar  $N$  to avoid reflections)
- Fabrication and characterization of optimized TCOs and optical coupling with interlayer

WP1: Coordination (T1), Dissemination (T2) & Exploitation (T3)



# WP4 Activities

20

AltaLuz Kick-Off meeting – CENIMAT (Nova.ID), CEMOP (UNIN

## □ WP4 - Silicon Bottom cell and Tandem integration

### ■ T10 – Microcrystalline Silicon bottom cell (UNINOVA) – M3-M21

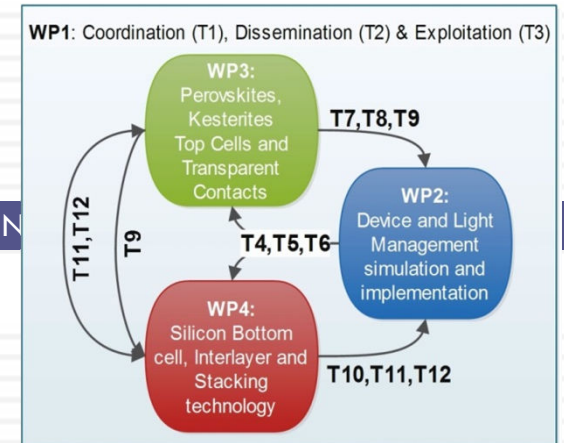
- High efficient mc-Si:H n-i-p and p-i-n cells for operation under red-NIR illumination ( $\lambda \sim 700-1200$  nm)
- Implementation of light trapping (Ag NPs PBRs by thin film annealing and colloidal self-assembly)
- Integration of mc-Si:H solar cells in tandem device

### ■ T11 – Intermediate layer optimization (LNEG) – M13-M36

- Investigation of best optical properties for the interlayers of both approaches
- Interlayer A -  $\sim 50$ nm-thick  $\text{SiO}_x$  or  $\text{SiC}_x$  layer, deposited on the rear surface of the top cell
- Interlayer B - adhesive transparent polymer (e.g. epoxy deposited by spin-coating to form a thin film)

### ■ T12 – Stacking 4-terminal tandem cells (UNINOVA) – M20-M36

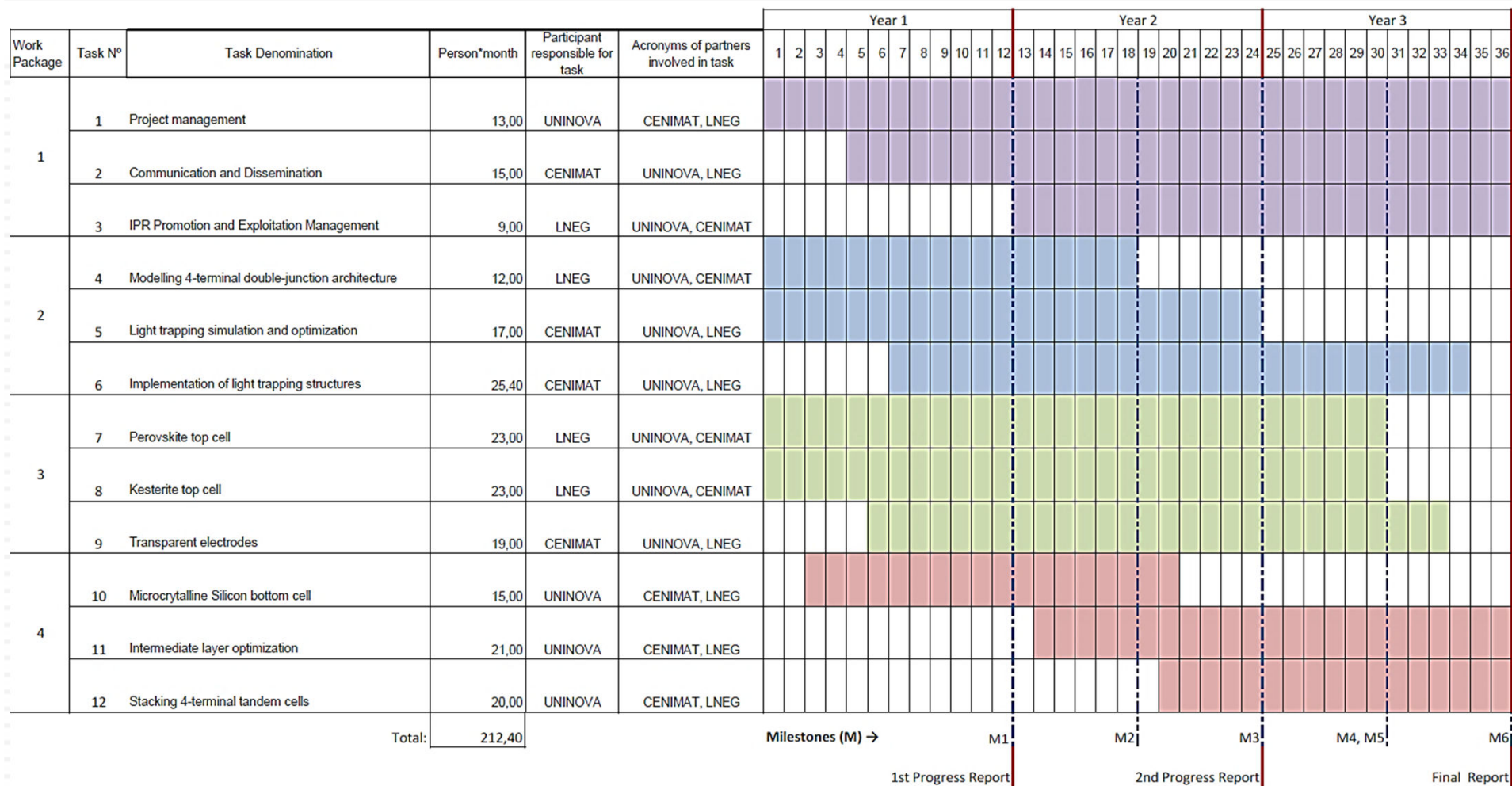
- Approach A – conformal growth of bottom cell on a top cell (both superstrate-type)
- Approach B – mechanical stacking of substrate-type bottom-cell and superstrate-type top-cell
- Fabrication of 4-terminal test modules with optimized simulated design



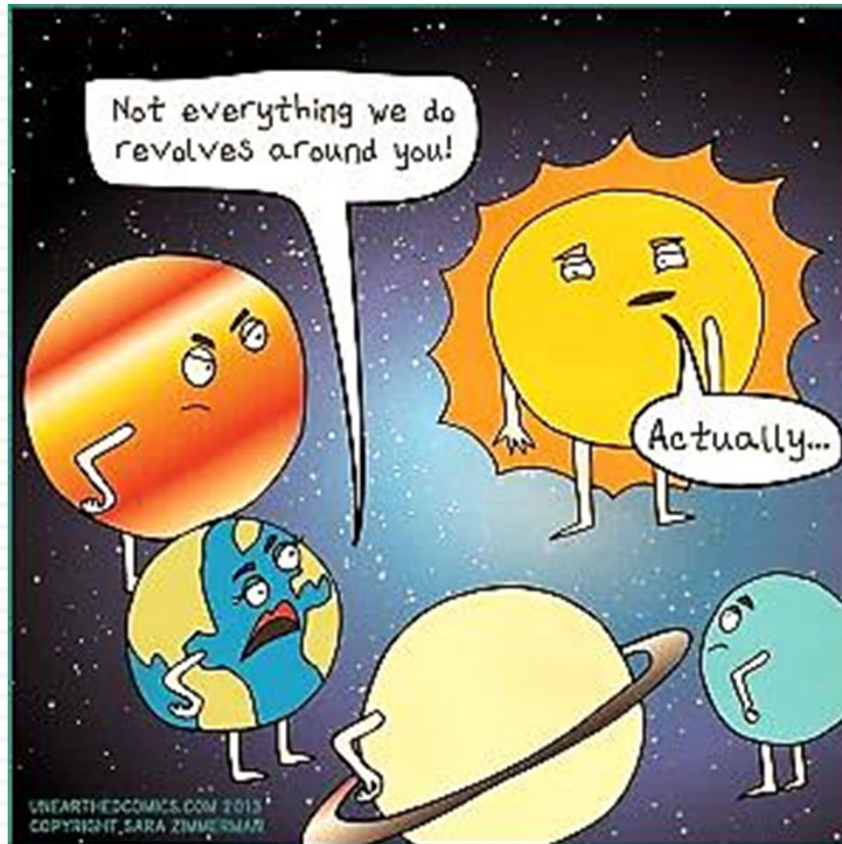
# Timeline

21

AltaLuz Kick-Off meeting – CENIMAT (Nova.ID), CEMOP (UNINOVA), LNEG



# Thank you!



### **FUNDING:**

EU FP7 Marie Curie Action (FP7- PEOPLE-2013-IEF) - DIELECTRIC PV project (Grant No. 629370)

FEDER funds (COMPETE 2020 Program) and Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT-MEC) - **PTDC/CTM-ENE/5125/2014**, UID/CTM/50025/2013, PEst-C/CTM/LA0025/2013-14 and PTDC/CTM-ENE/2514/2012.

# FCT

Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia  
MINISTÉRIO DA CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA E ENSINO SUPERIOR



UNINOVA  
CEMOP  
Centre of Excellence in Microelectronics,  
Optoelectronics and Processes

CENIMAT  
CENTRO DE INVESTIGAÇÃO DE MATERIAIS

i3N

INSTITUTO DE  
NANOESTRUTURAS,  
NANOMODIFICAÇÃO E  
MANUFABRICAÇÃO  
INVESTIGAÇÃO, INOVAÇÃO E  
APLICAÇÕES DE ENGENHARIA



LNEG  
Laboratório Nacional de Energia e Geologia, I. P.

23

## EXTRA SLIDES

# Activities Planning for first steps

24

AltaLuz Kick-Off meeting – CENIMAT (Nova.ID), CEMOP (UNINOVA), LNEG

- WP1
  - ▣ T1 – Project Management (UNINOVA M0-M36) – RM, PM, HA, AJ, ...
  - ▣ T2 – Communication & Dissemination (CENIMAT M5-M36) – PM, HA, MM (LNEG?)
  - ▣ T3 - IPR Promotion and Exploitation (LNEG M12-M36) – AJ, RM, PM, ...
- WP2
  - ▣ T4 – Modelling 4-terminal double-junction (LNEG M0-M18) – AJ, SH, MM
  - ▣ T5 – Light trapping simulation (CENIMAT M0-M24) – SH, MM
  - ▣ T6 - Implementation of light trapping (CENIMAT M7-M35) – OS, UNINOVA BI, MM
- WP3
  - ▣ T7 – Perovskite top cell (LNEG M0-M30) – MB, JM
  - ▣ T8 – Kesterite top cell (LNEG M0-M30) – BC, FN
  - ▣ T9 – Transparent Electrodes (UNINOVA M6-M34) – HA, AV, AL
- WP4
  - ▣ T10 – Microcrystalline Si bottom cell (UNINOVA M3-M21) – TM, UNINOVA BI
  - ▣ T11 – Intermediate layer optimization (LNEG M13-M36) – UNINOVA BI, MB, JM, FN
  - ▣ T12 – Stacking 4-terminal tandems (UNINOVA M20-M36) - ALL



# 5) Stacking technology

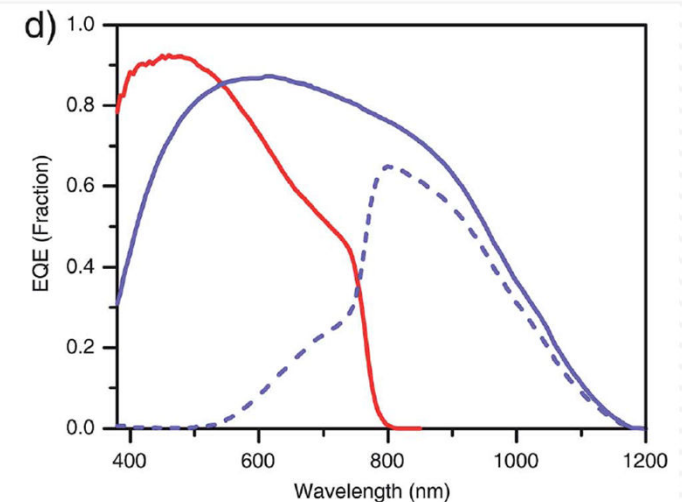
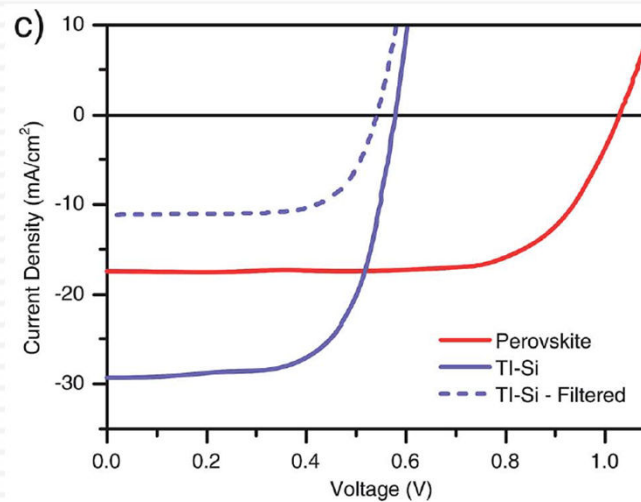
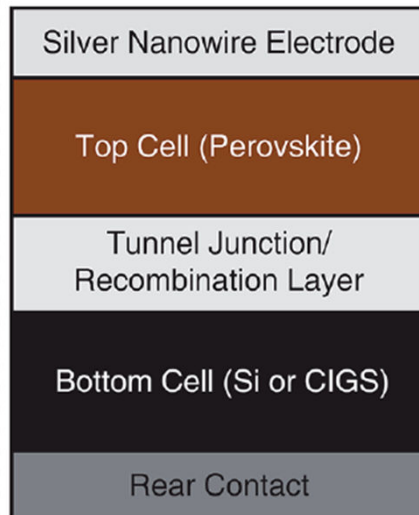
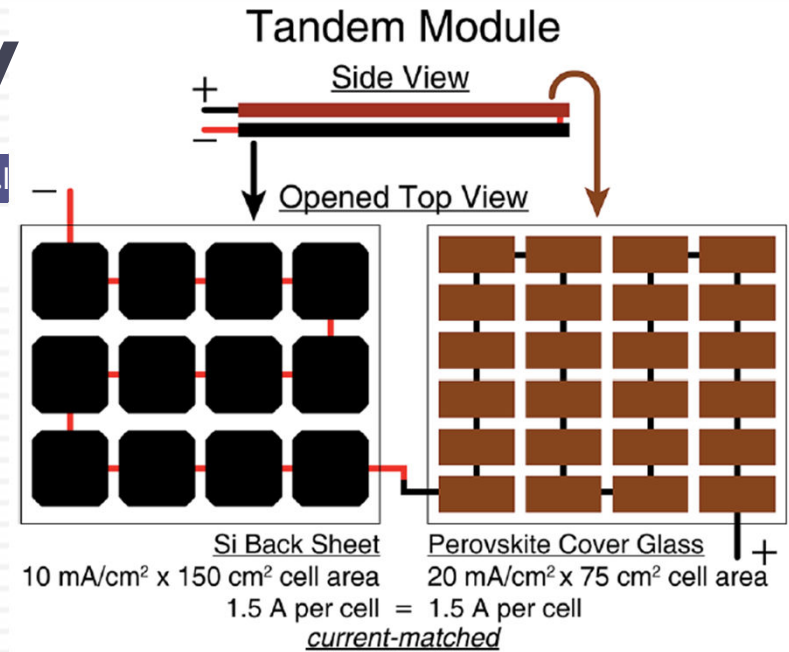
25

AltaLuz Kick-Off meeting – CENIMAT (Nova.)

Energy & Environmental Science

## Semi-transparent perovskite solar cells for tandems with silicon and CIGS†

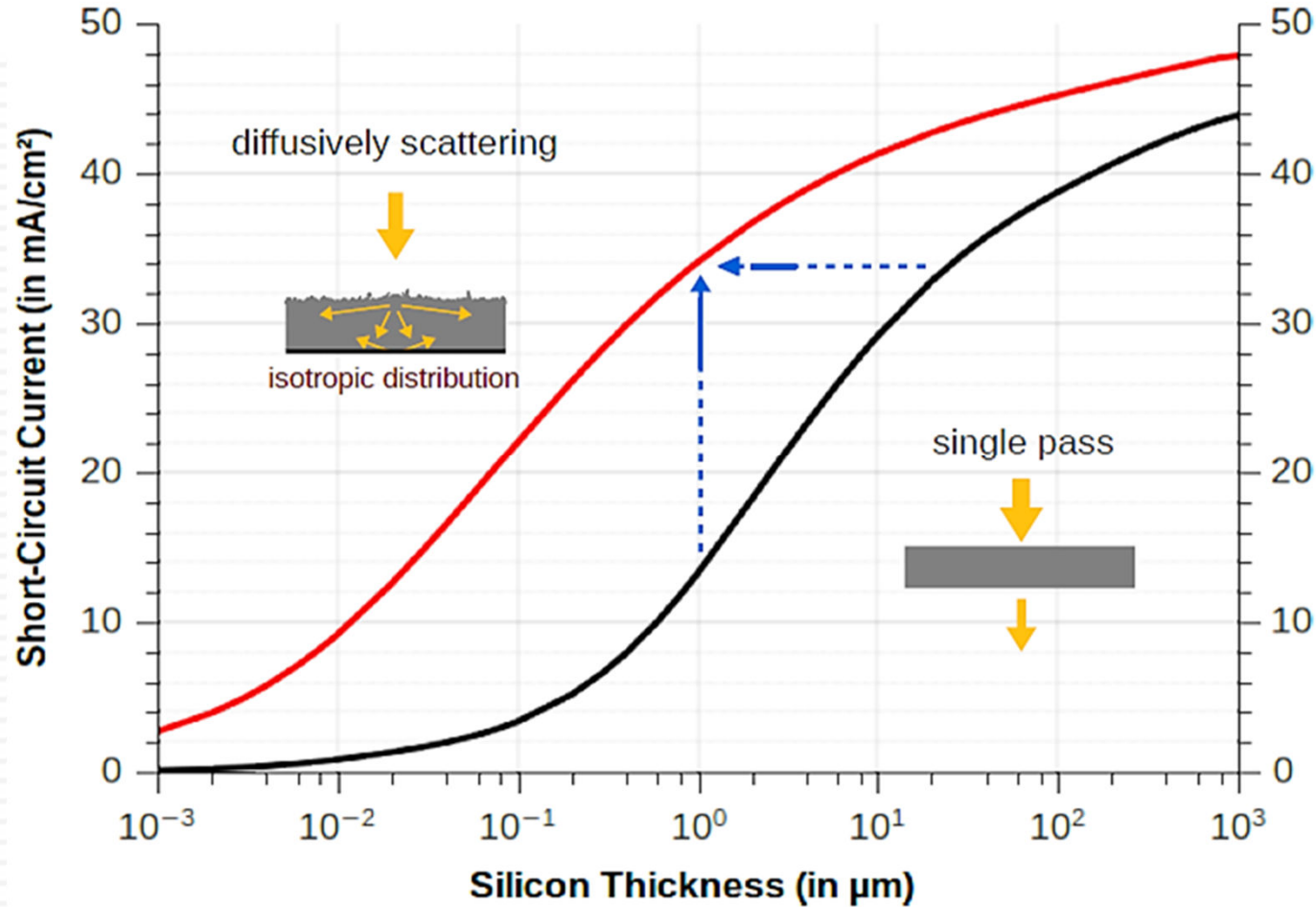
Colin D. Bailie,<sup>‡a</sup> M. Greyson Christoforo,<sup>‡b</sup> Jonathan P. Mailoa,<sup>c</sup> Andrea R. Bowring,<sup>a</sup> Eva L. Unger,<sup>a</sup> William H. Nguyen,<sup>d</sup> Julian Burschka,<sup>§e</sup> Norman Pellet,<sup>e</sup> Jungwoo Z. Lee,<sup>c</sup> Michael Grätzel,<sup>e</sup> Rommel Noufi,<sup>f</sup> Tonio Buonassisi,<sup>c</sup> Alberto Salleo<sup>a</sup> and Michael D. McGehee<sup>\*a</sup>



# Maximum current enhancement with ideal Light Trapping

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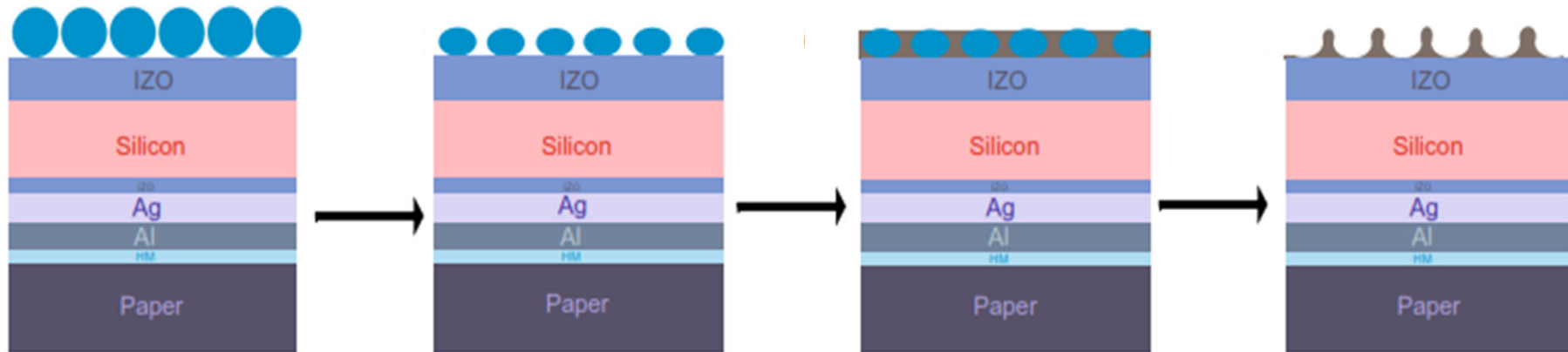
A. Bozzola et al. *Optics Express* 20  
A224-A44 (2012)



# Fabrication and next steps

27

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- ✓ Fabrication of optimized TiO<sub>2</sub> mesostructures on glass
- ✓ Successful replication on IZO and Si
- *Next step: device construction and testing*