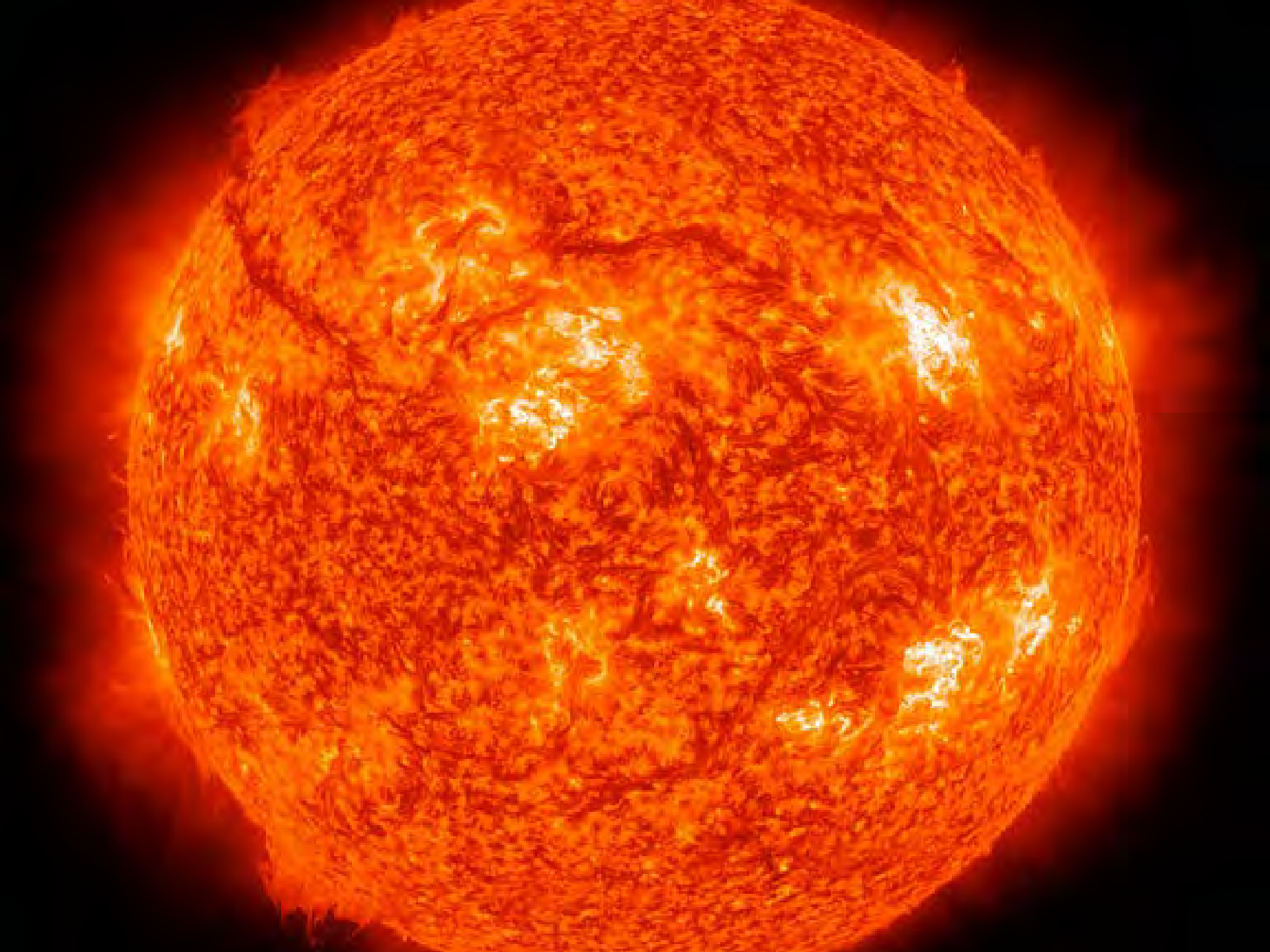


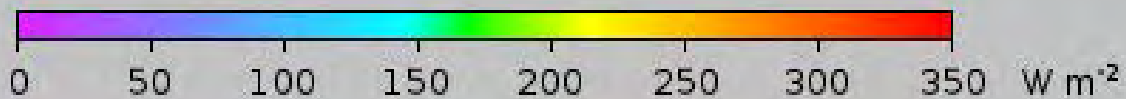
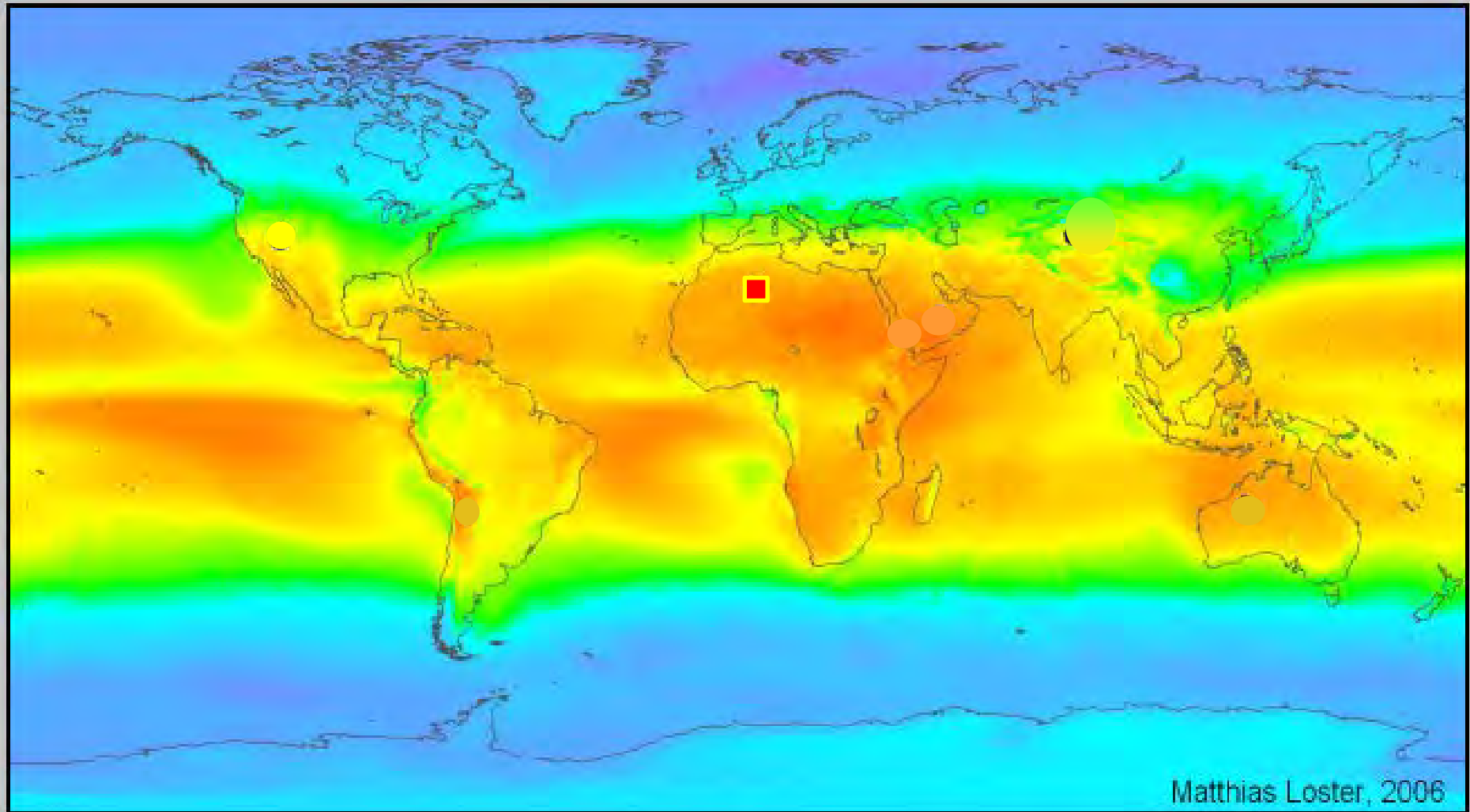
Light management in photovoltaics using nanotechnology

Albert Polman

Center for Nanophotonics
FOM-Institute AMOLF
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

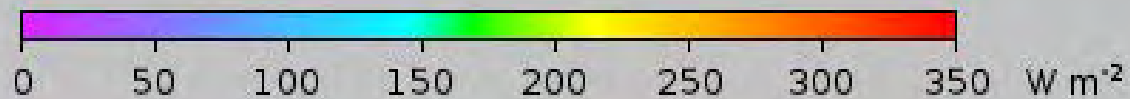
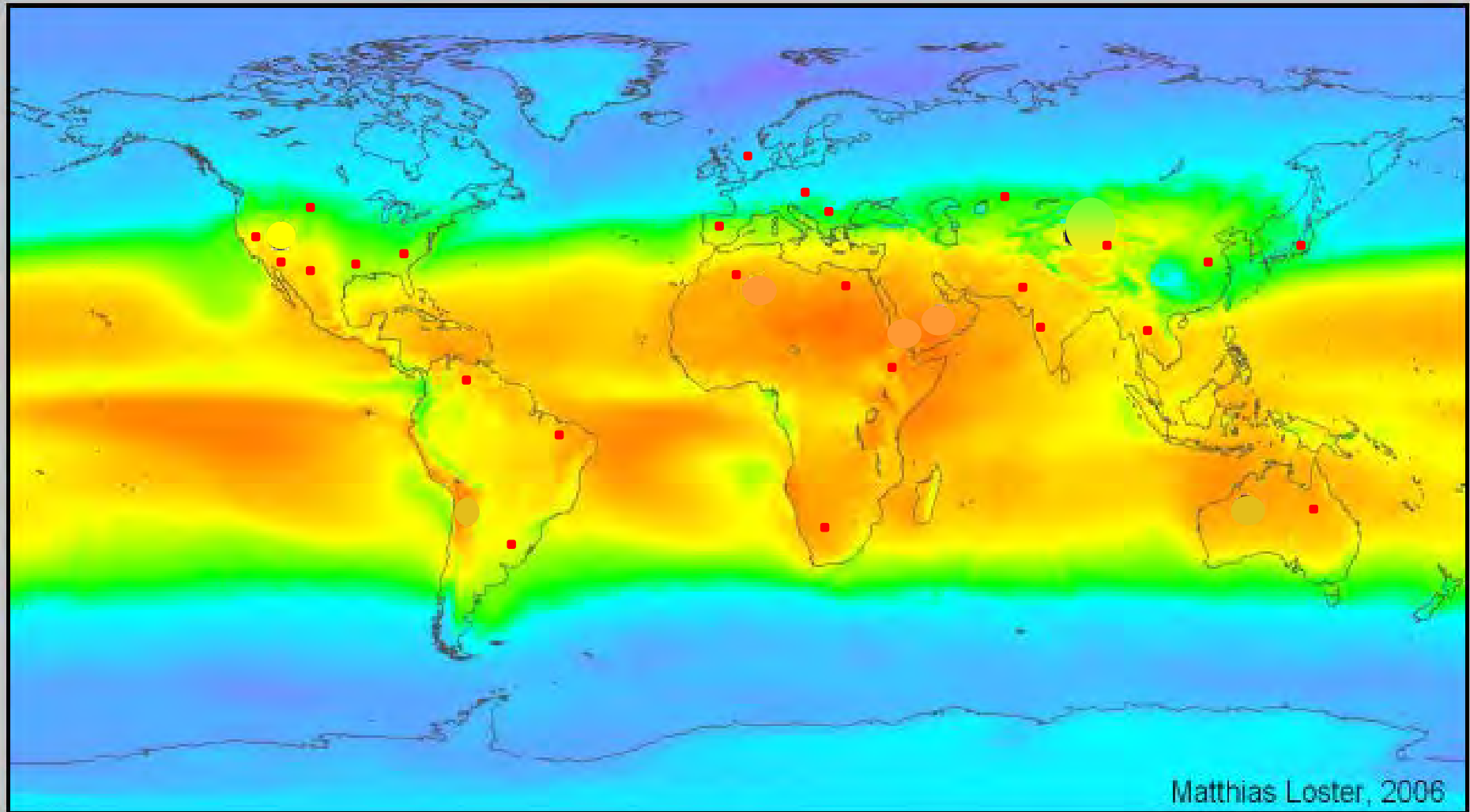


Solar irradiance on earth



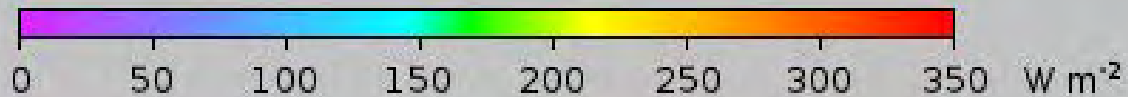
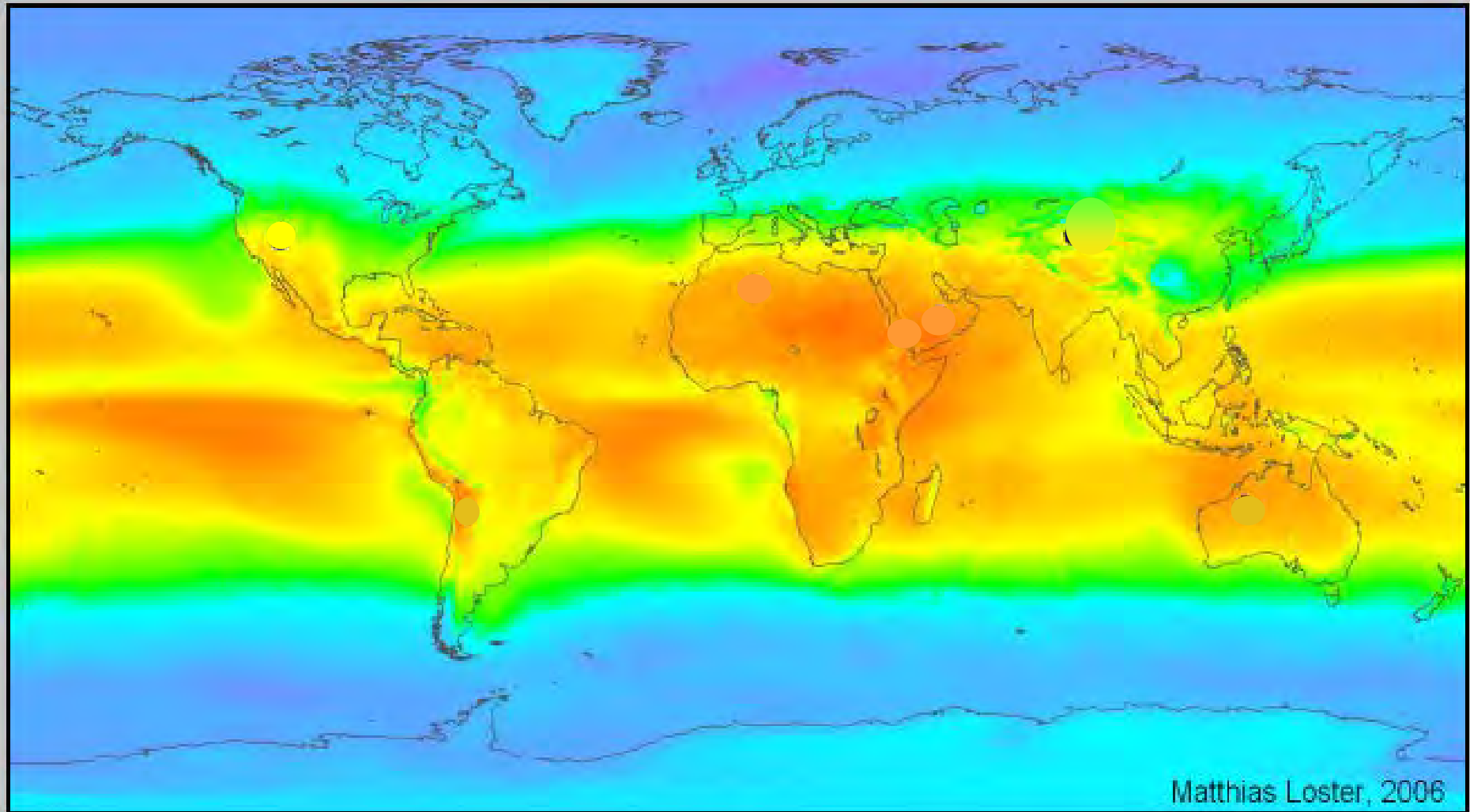
 = 18 TWe
assuming 30% PV, 175 W/m^2

Solar irradiance on earth



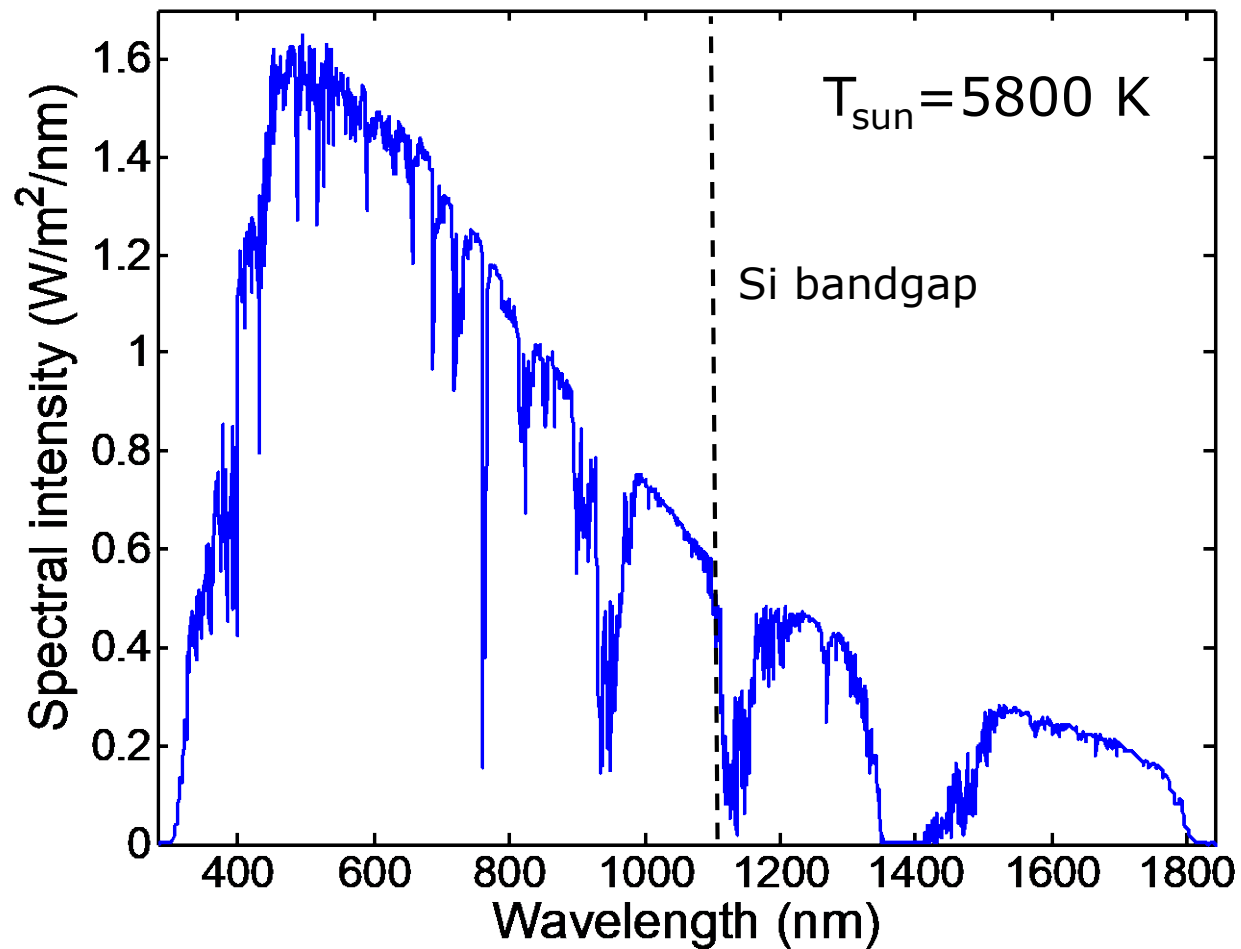
■ = 18 TWe
assuming 30% PV, 175 W/m^2

Solar irradiance on earth

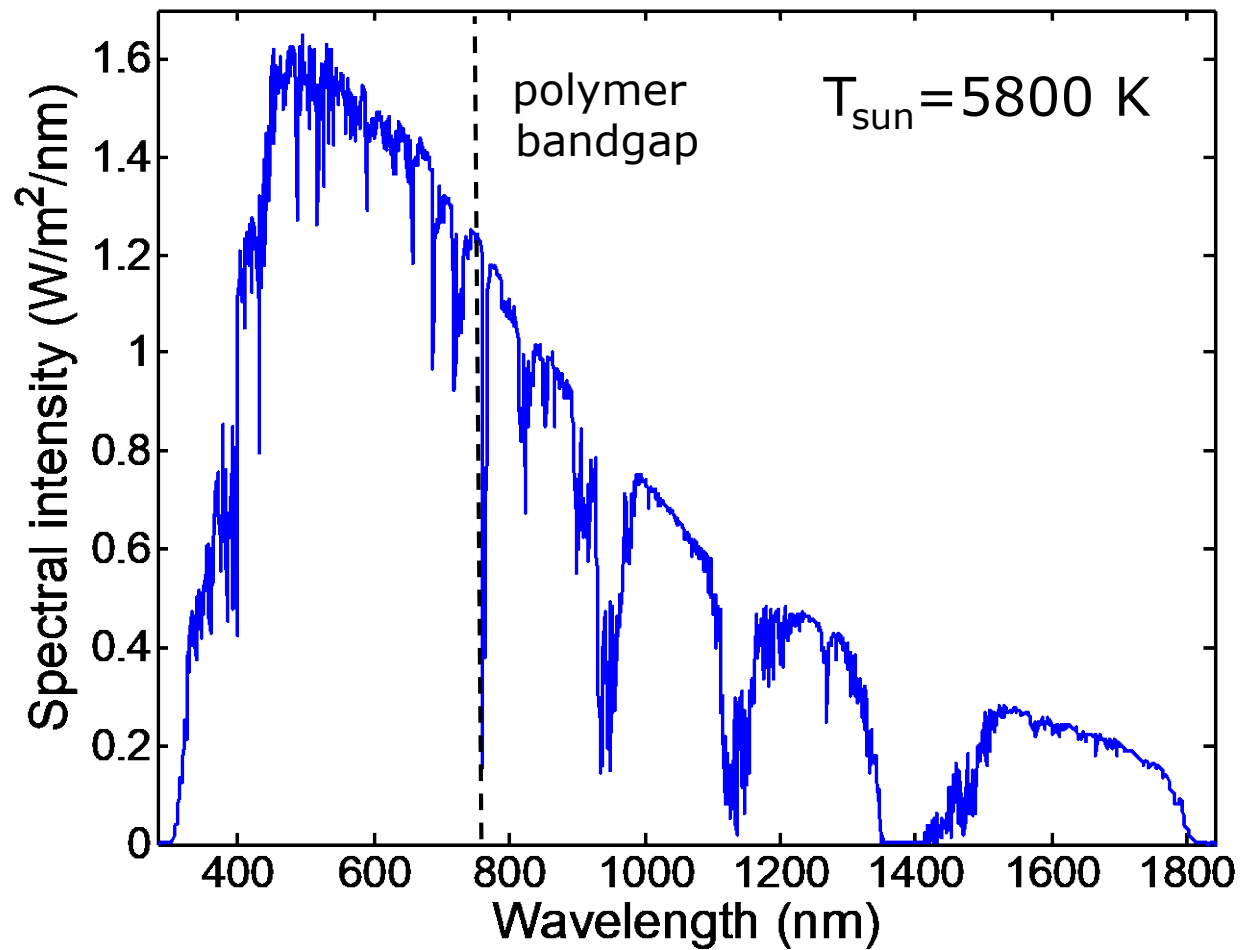


■ = 18 TWe
assuming 30% PV, 175 W/m^2

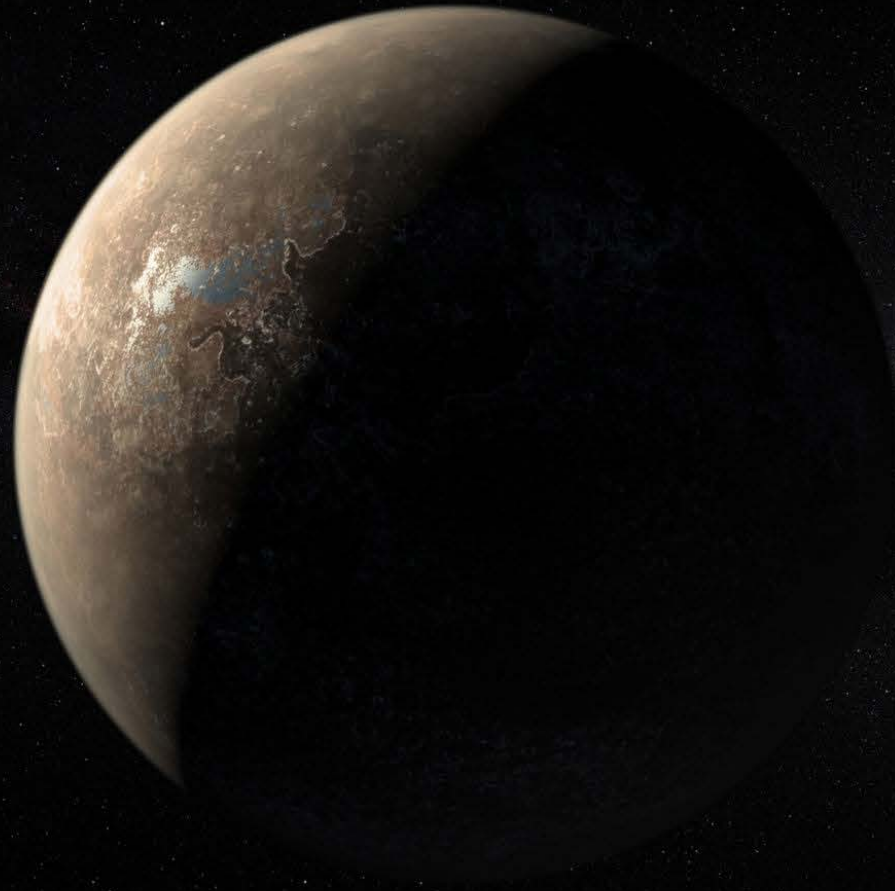
The solar spectrum



The solar spectrum



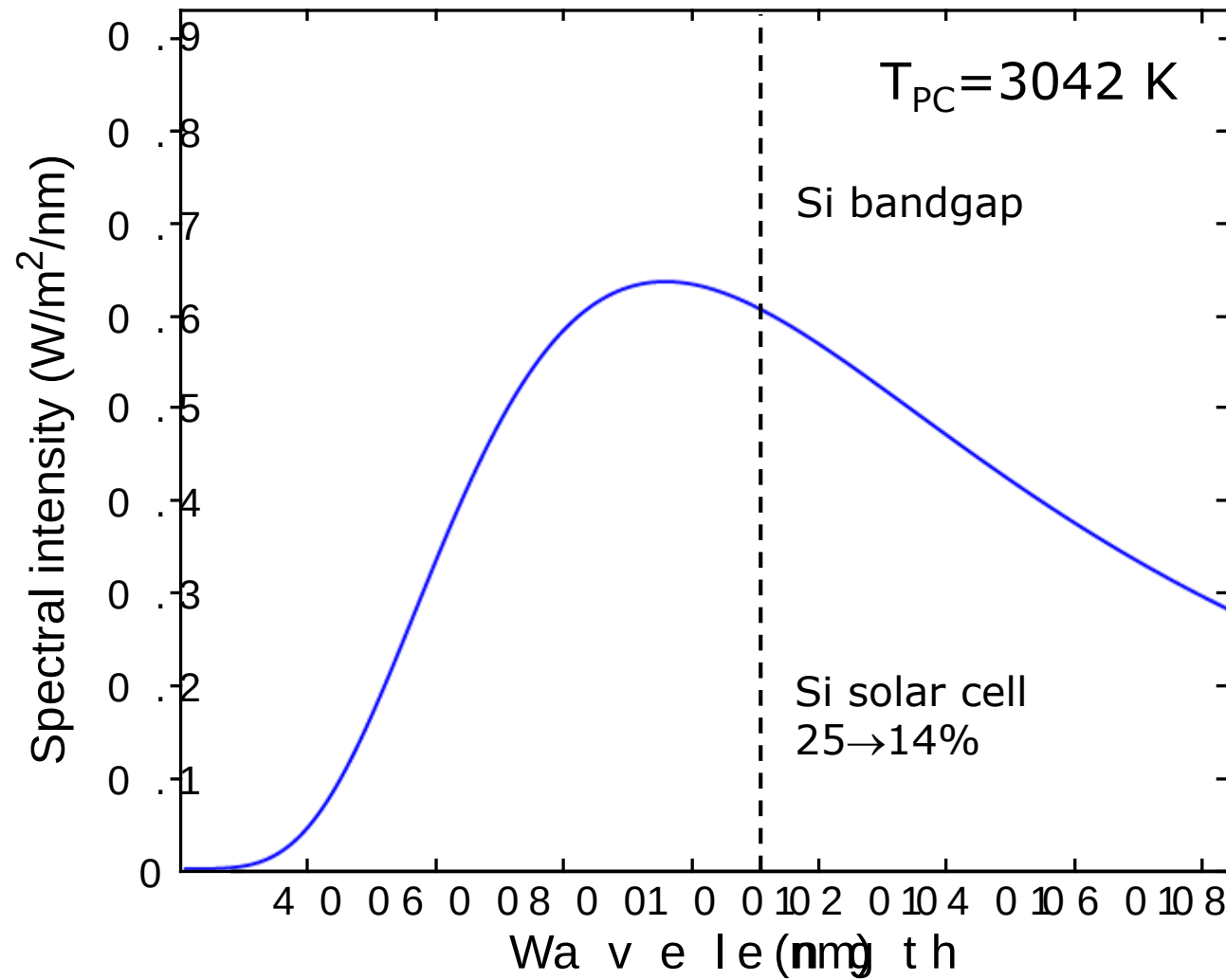
Proxima centauri



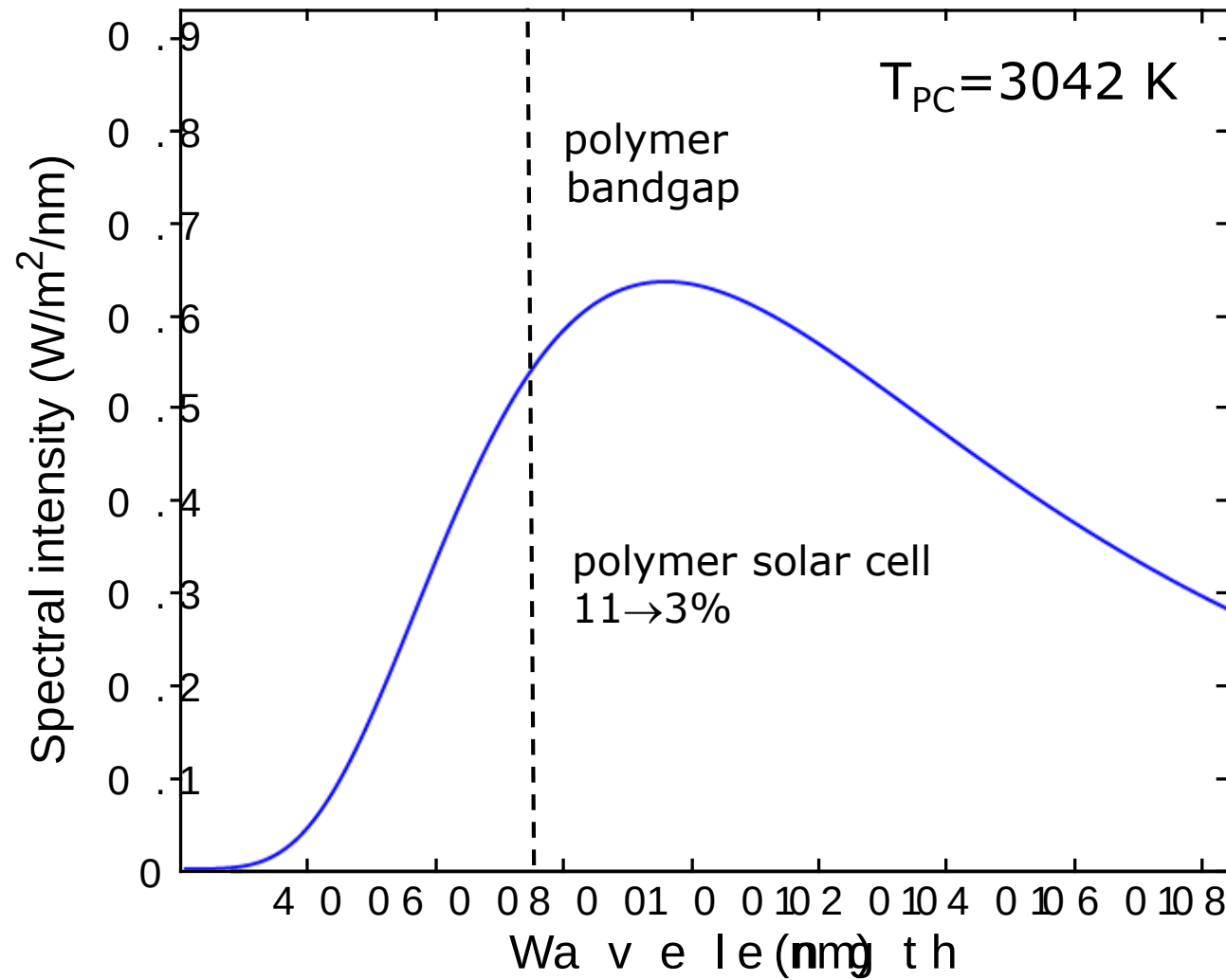
Discovered in 2016
Nature **536**, 437 (2016)

image: ESO/M. Kornmesser

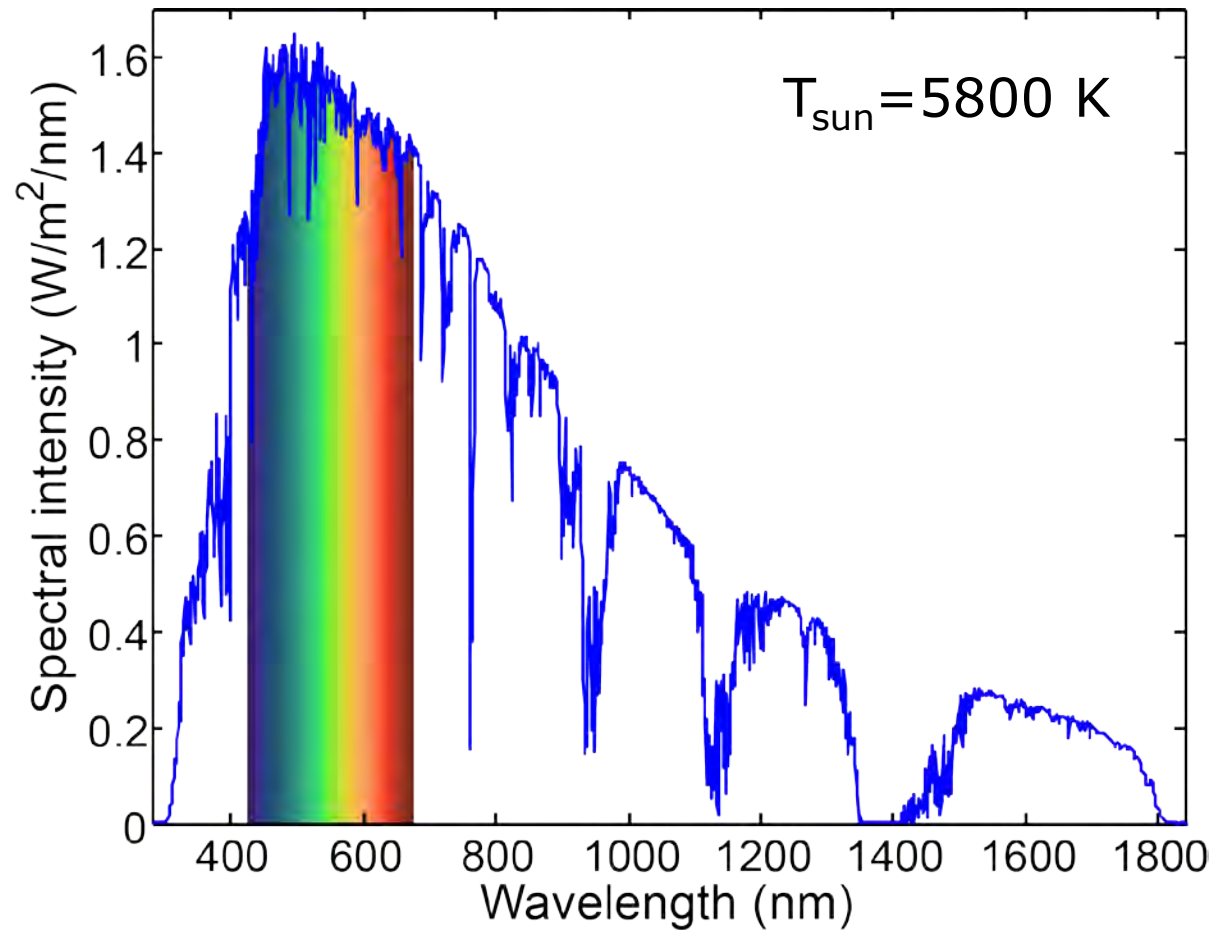
Proxima centauri spectrum



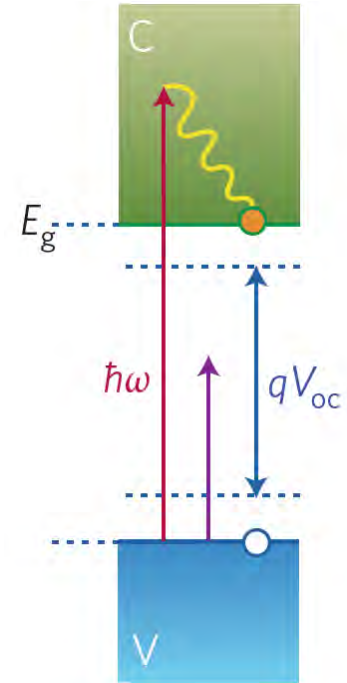
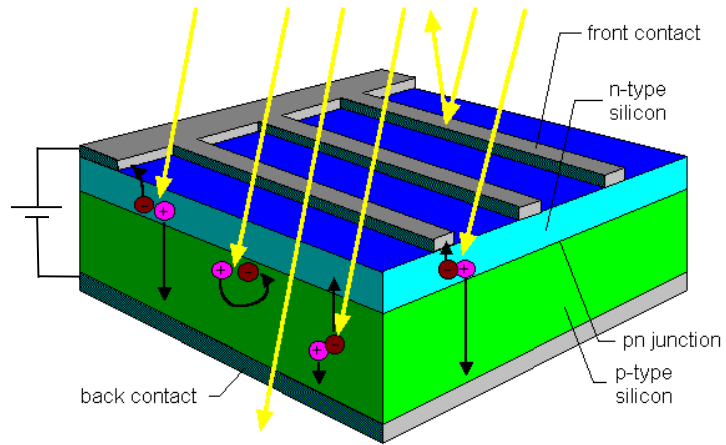
Proxima centauri spectrum



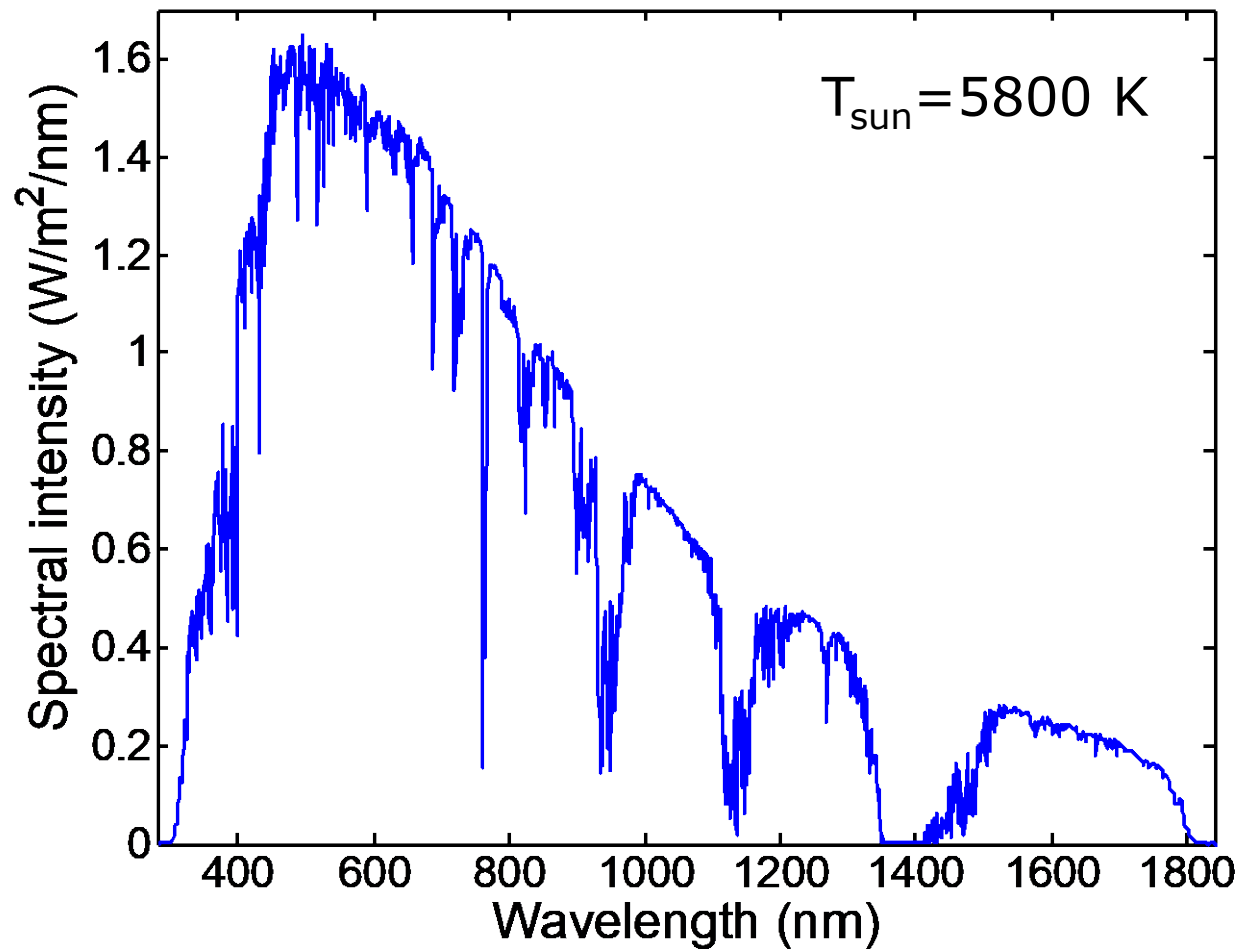
Our solar spectrum - visible spectrum



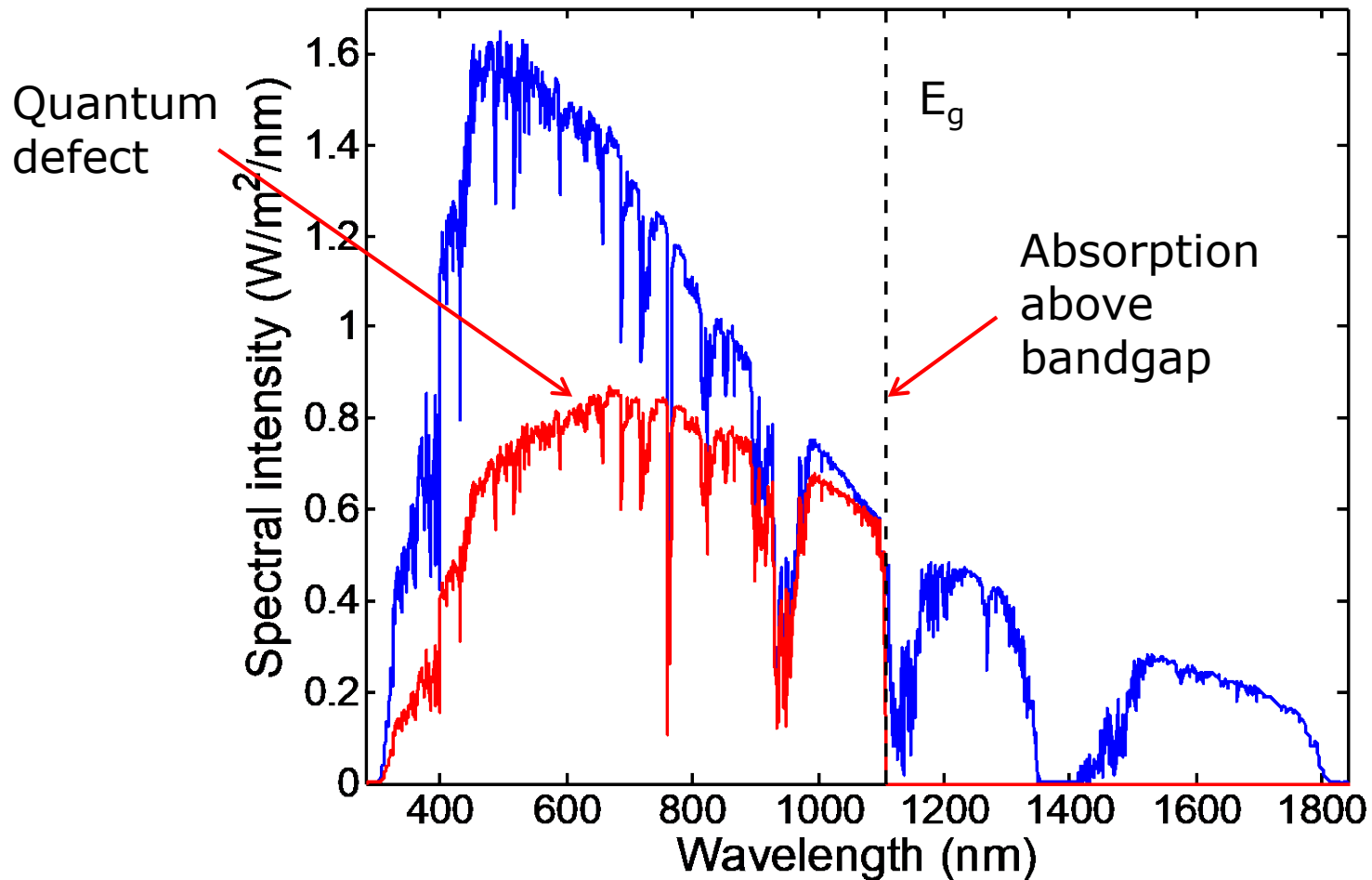
Solar cell basic design



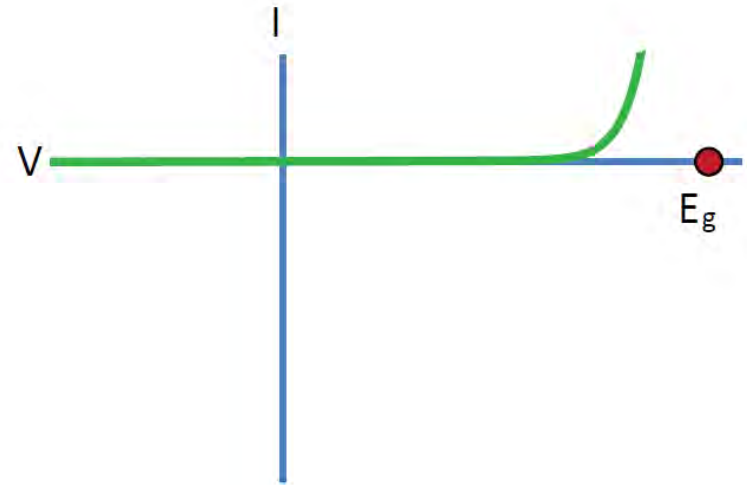
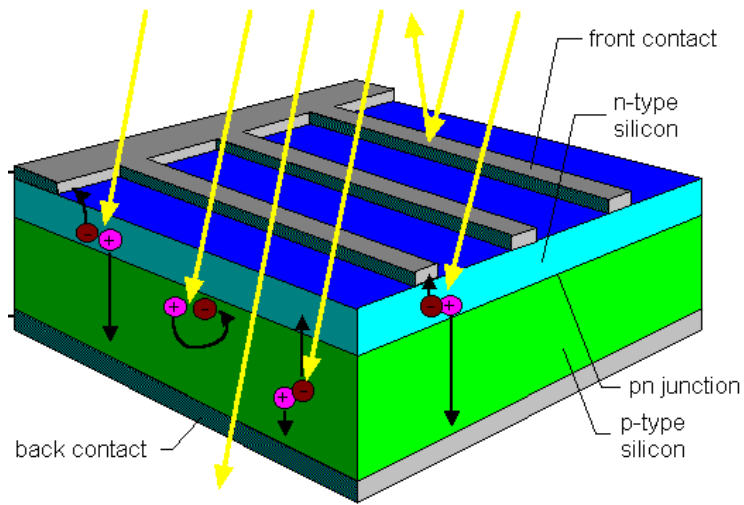
The solar spectrum



Absorption edge and quantum defect

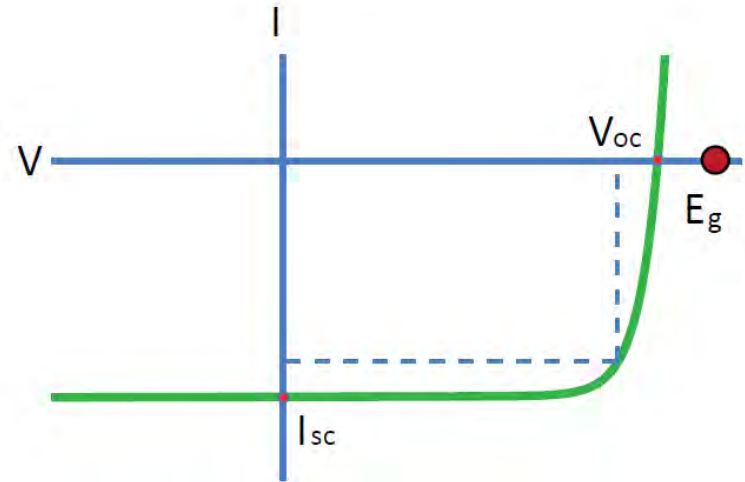
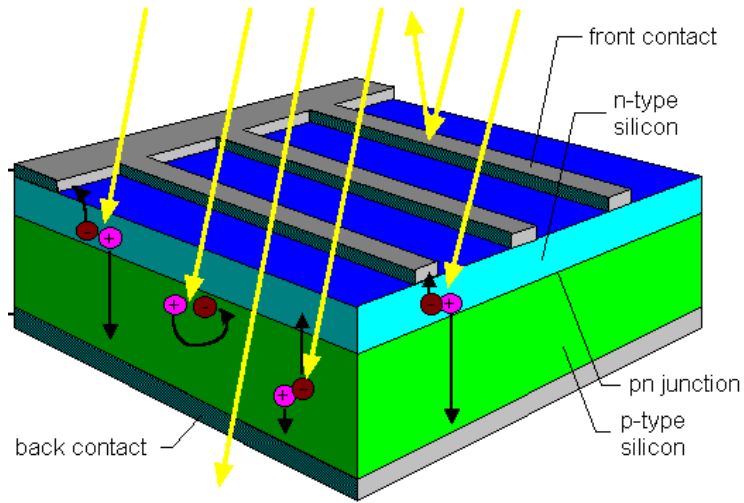


Voltage is lower than bandgap energy



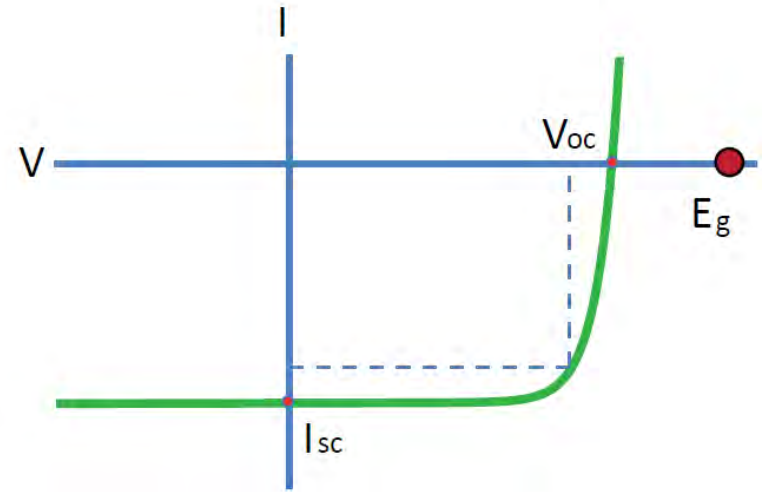
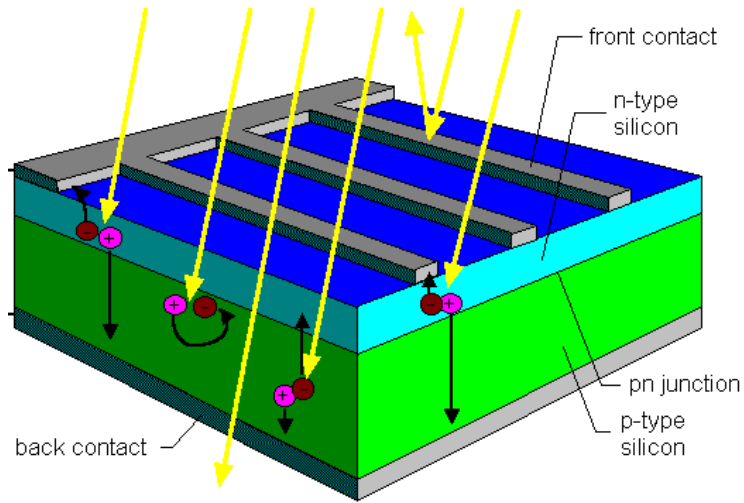
$$I_{\text{ext}} = I_0 \exp(V/kT).$$

Voltage is lower than bandgap energy



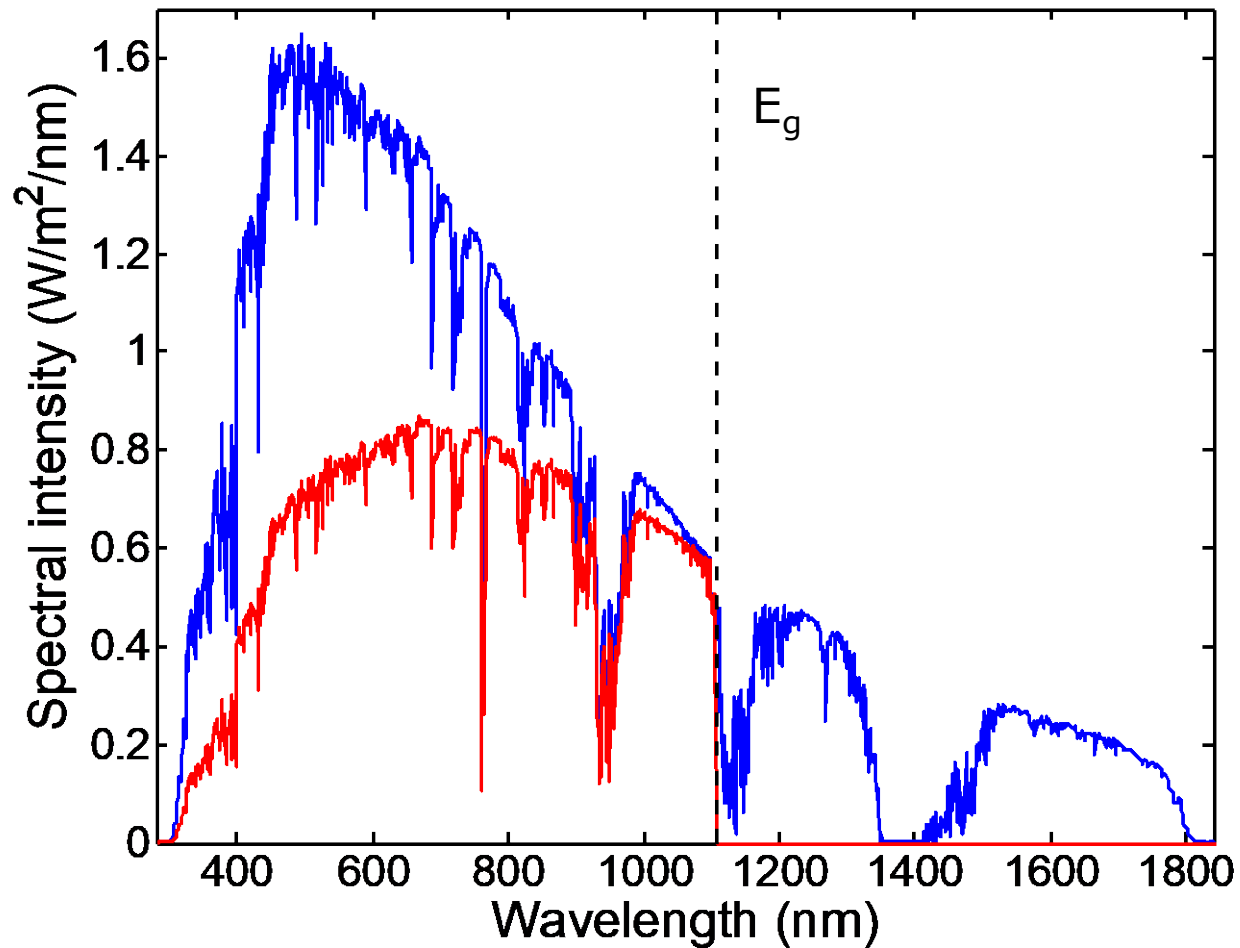
$$I_{\text{ext}} = I_0 \exp(V/kT) - I_{sc}$$

Voltage is lower than bandgap energy

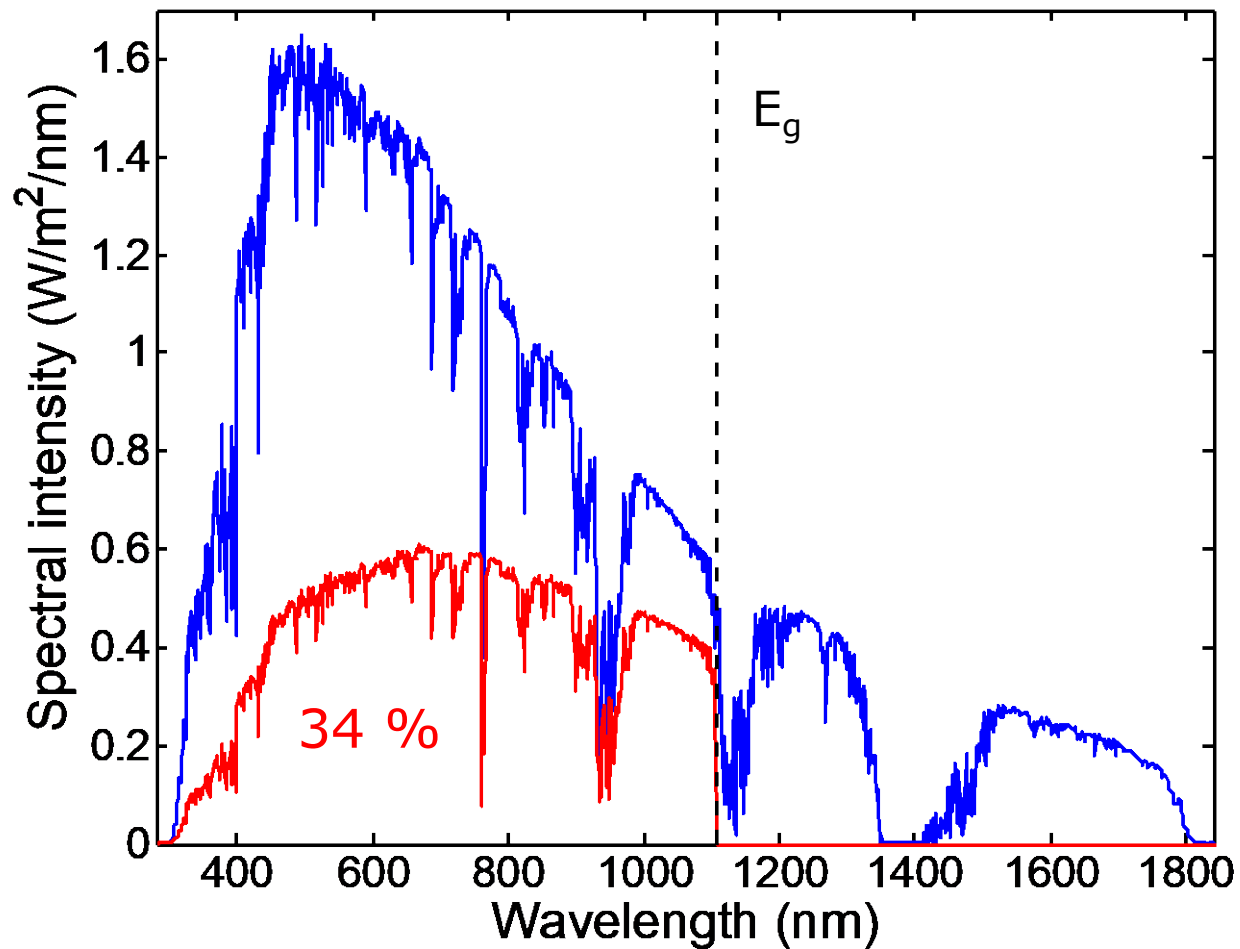


$$I_{\text{ext}} = I_0 \exp(V/kT) - I_{sc}$$

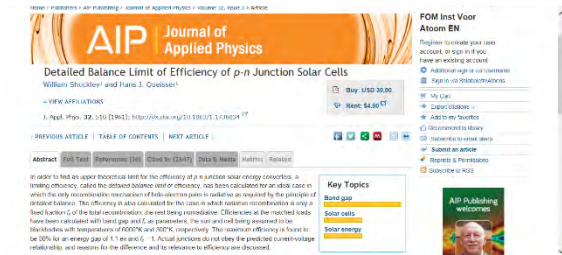
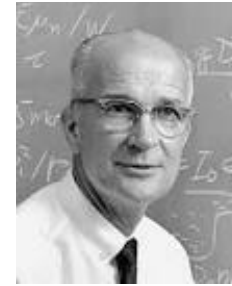
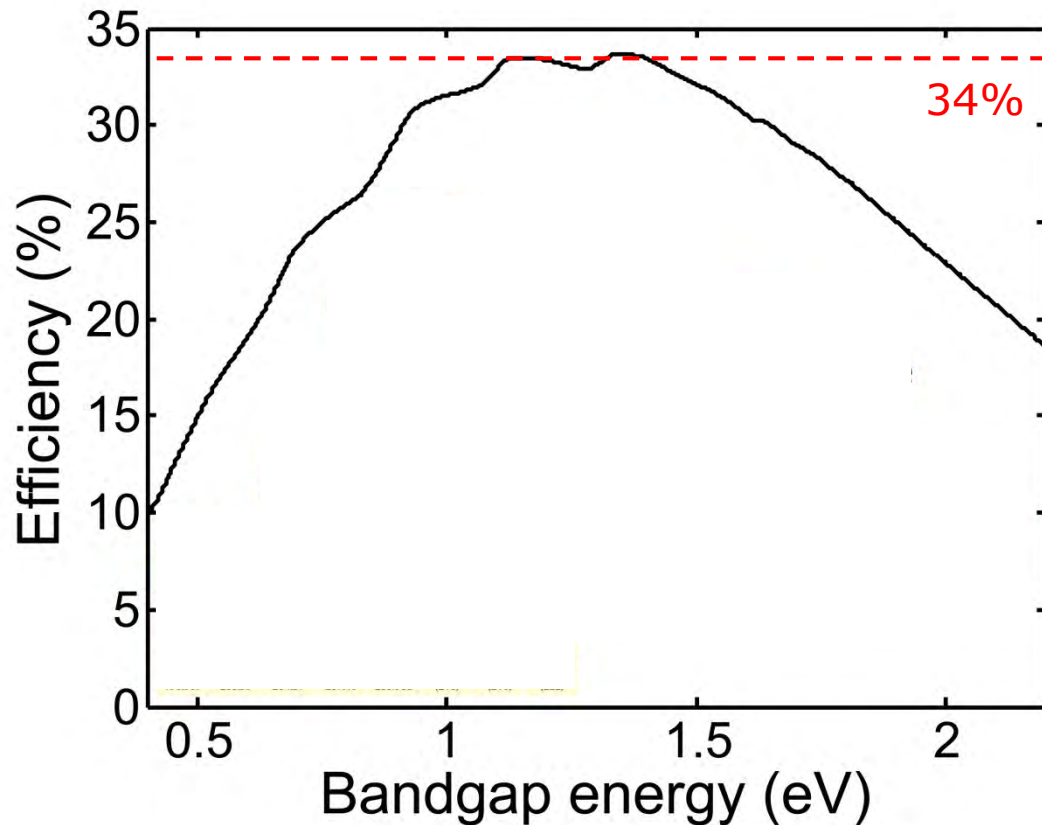
Voltage is lower than bandgap energy



Voltage is lower than bandgap energy

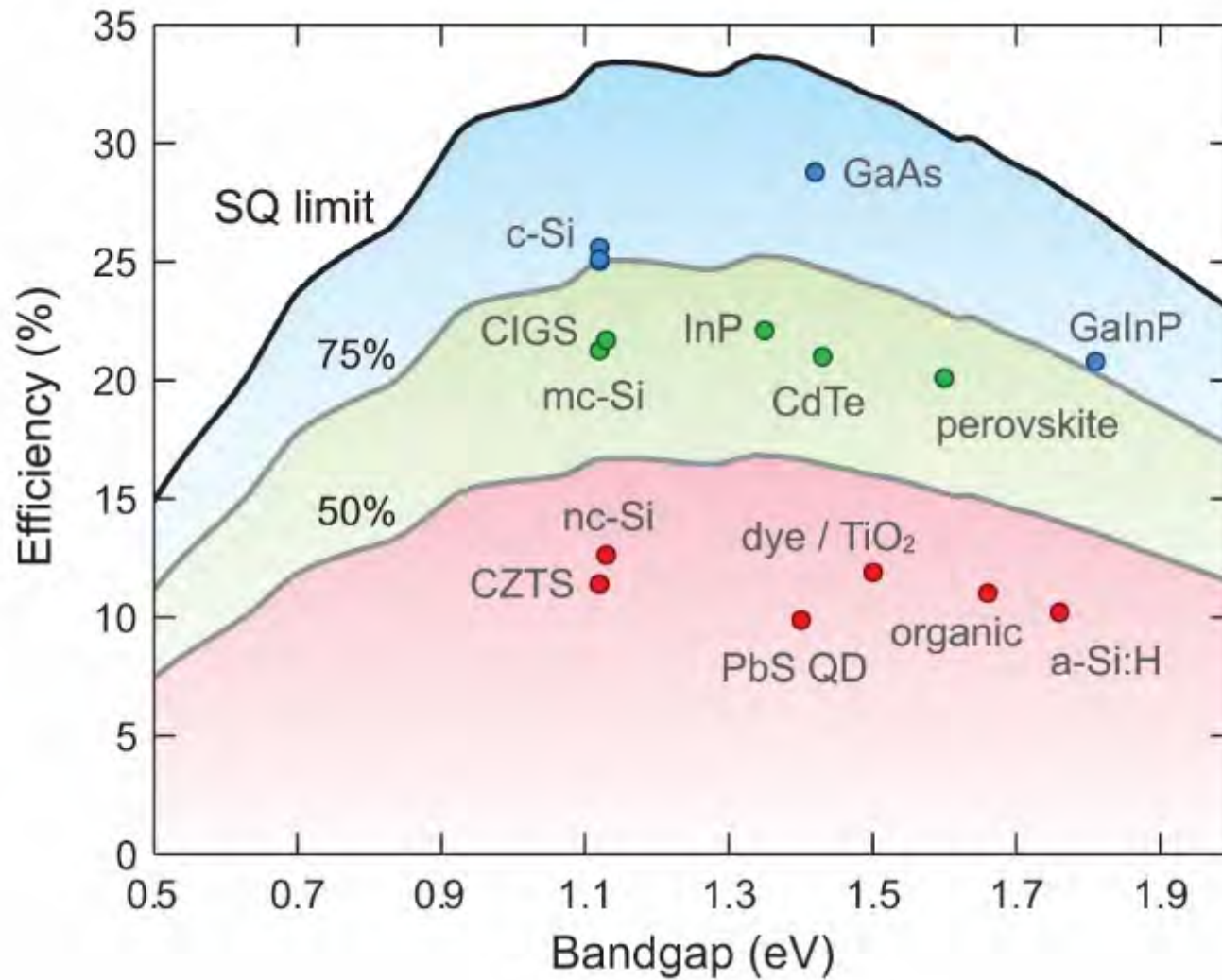


Shockley-Queisser efficiency limit: 34%

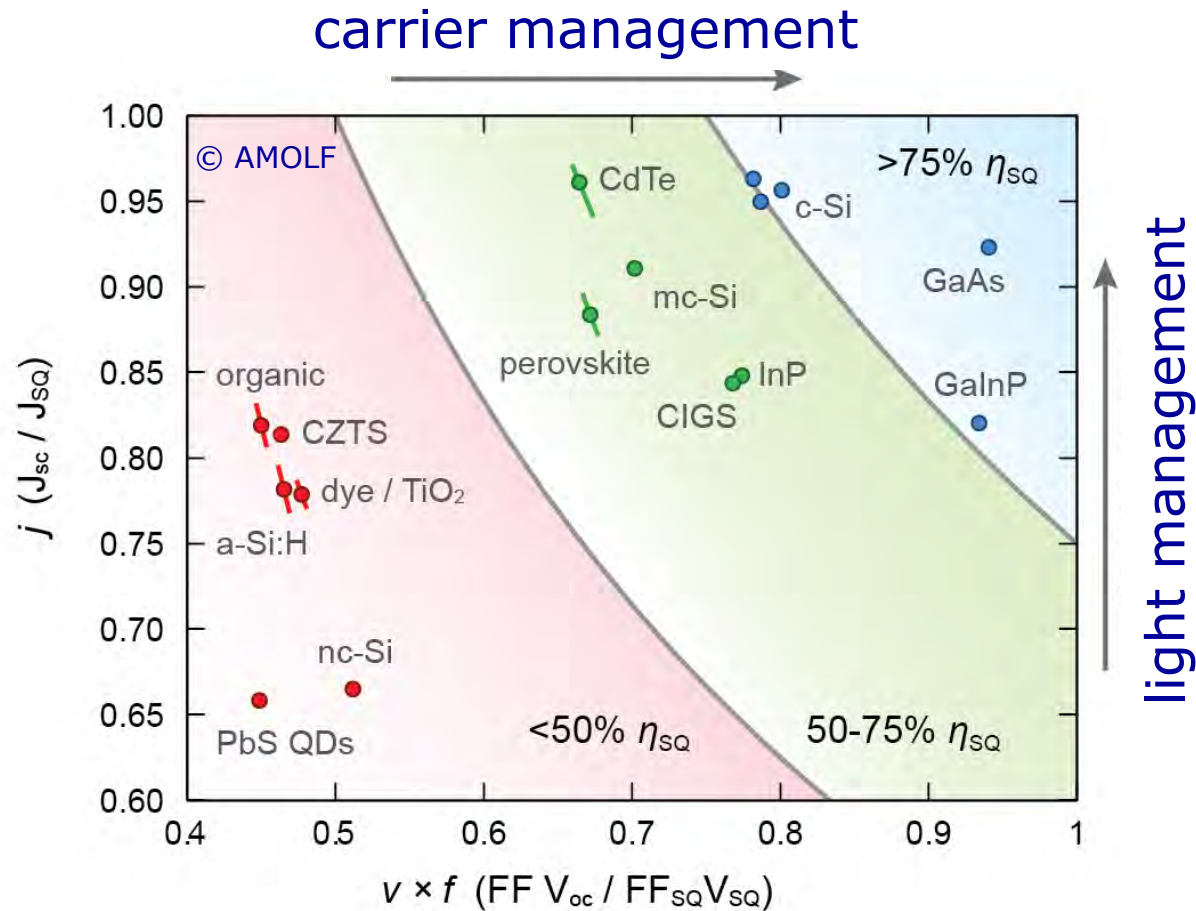


W. Shockley, H. J. Queisser
Detailed balance limit of efficiency
of p-n junction solar cells
J. Appl. Phys **32**, 510-519 (1961)

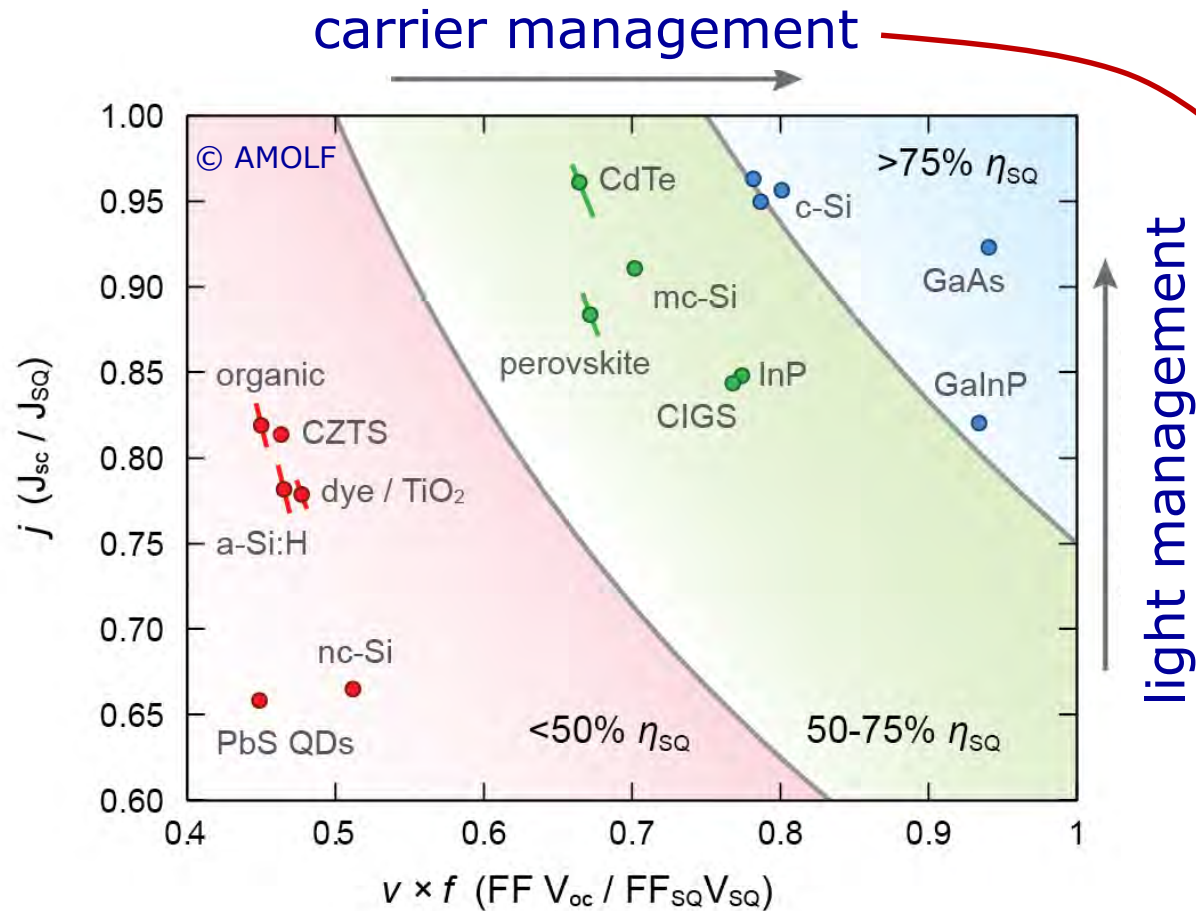
Record solar cell efficiencies



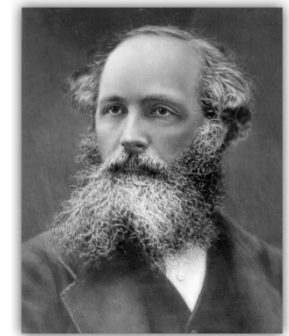
J_{sc} and V_{oc} relative to SQ limit for each material



J_{sc} and V_{oc} relative to SQ limit for each material



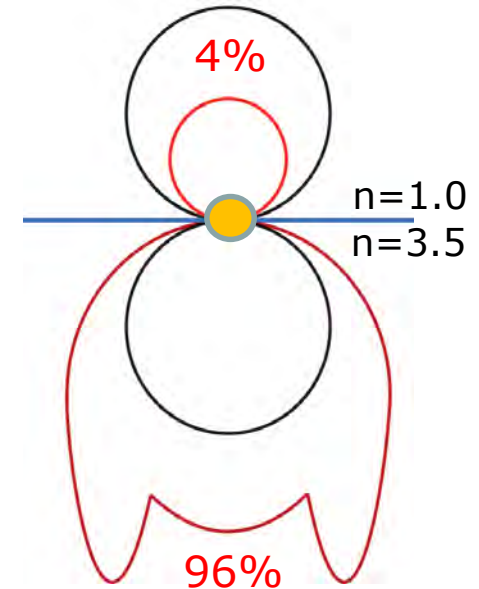
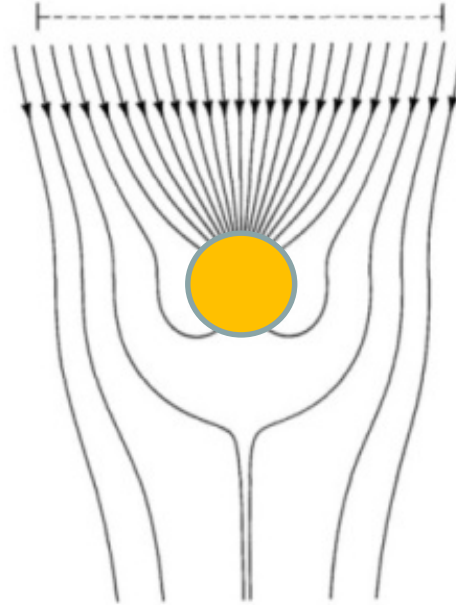
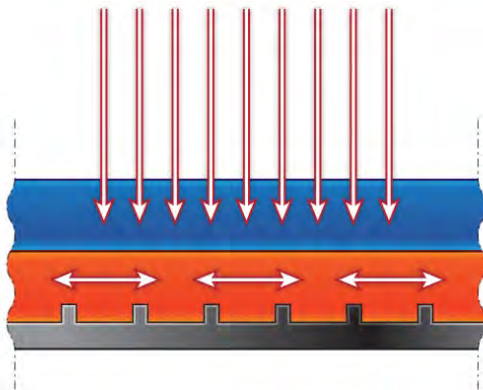
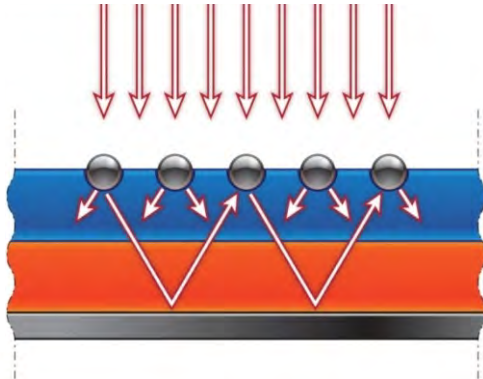
Schrödinger



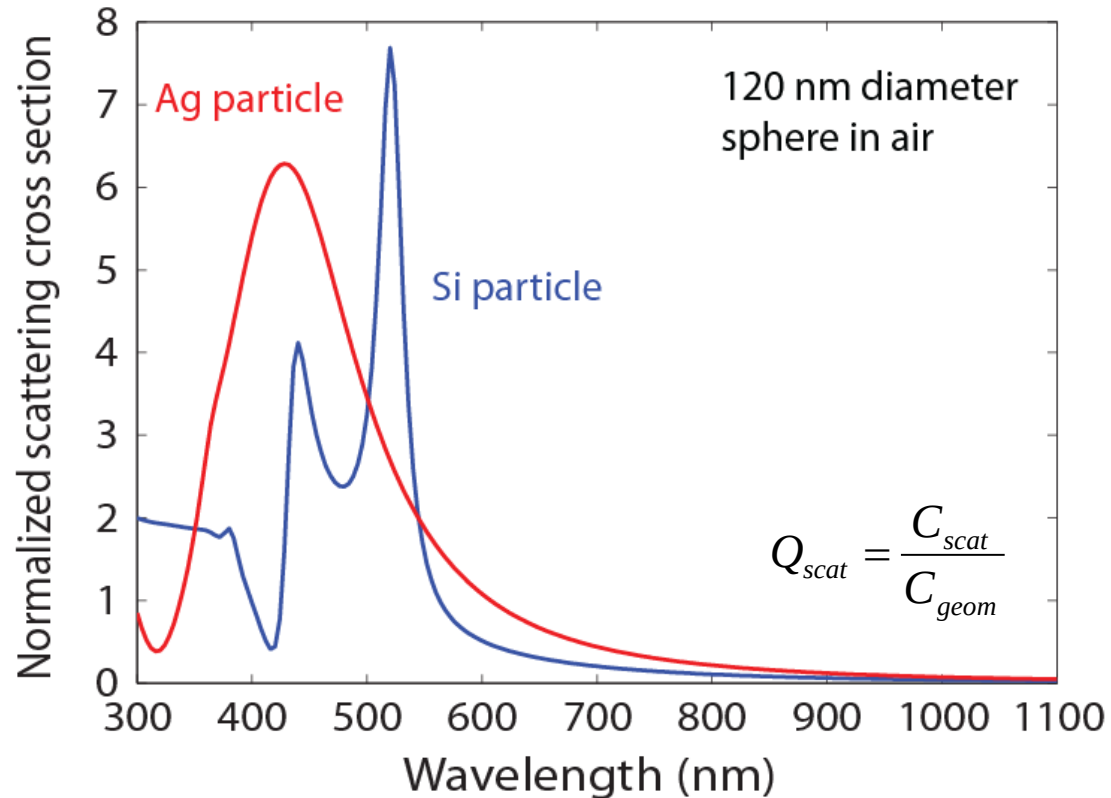
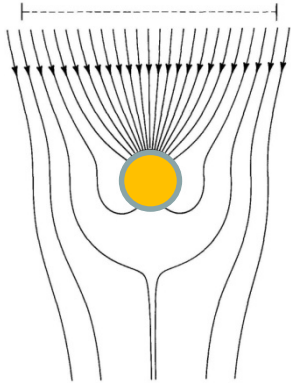
Maxwell

The light scattering solar cell

Light coupling and trapping by resonant light scatterers



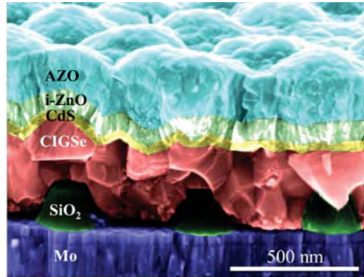
Plasmonic vs. dielectric particles



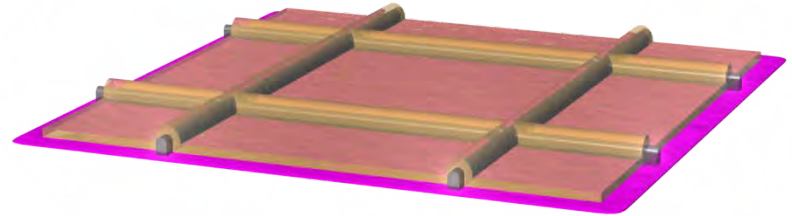
- Metal nanoparticle: plasmonic resonance
- Dielectric nanoparticle: geometrical (Mie) resonance

Three nanoscale light management architectures

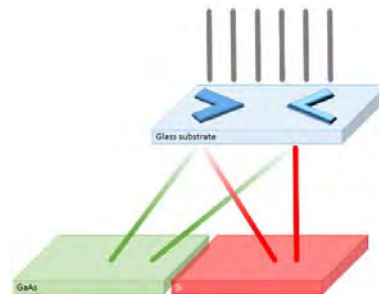
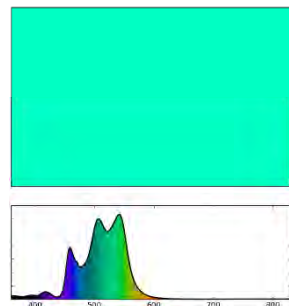
Light trapping in
ultra-thin CIGS solar cells



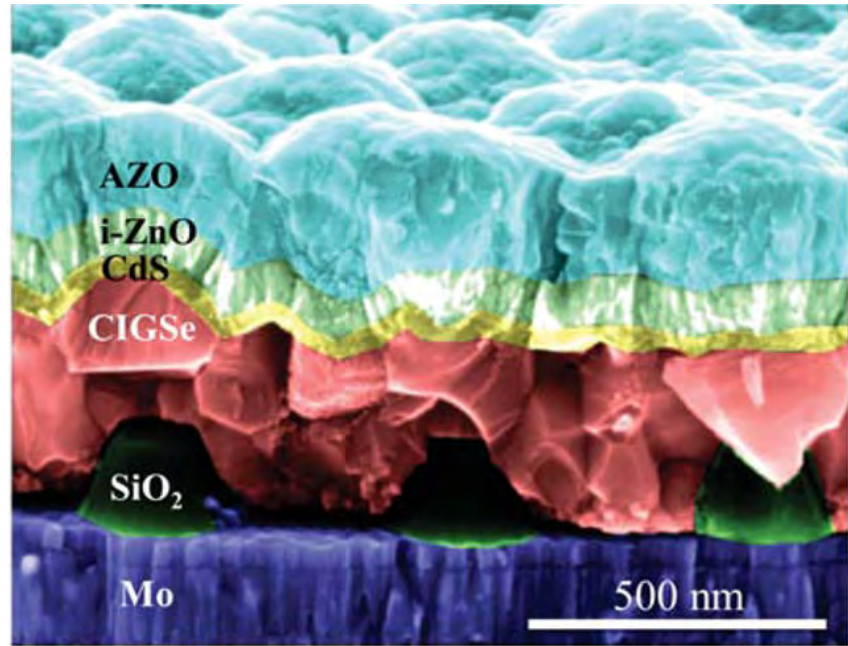
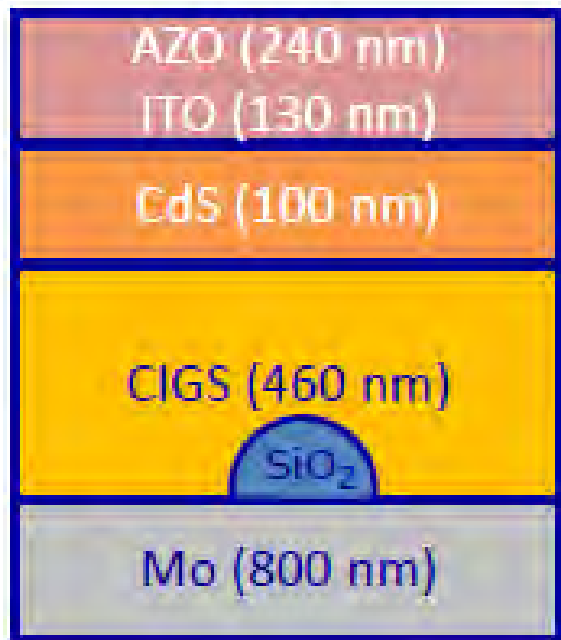
Transparent conducting silver
nanowire contacts



Mie scattering coloured
solar panels, spectral splitters

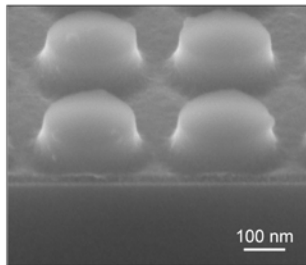
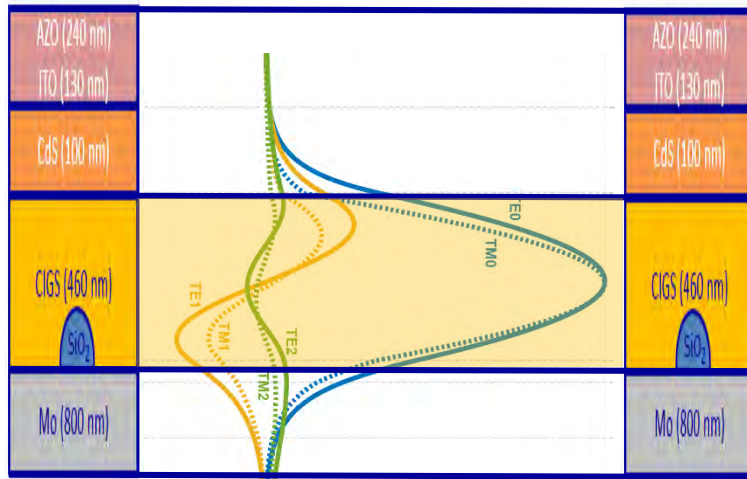


Nanopatterned ultrathin CIGS solar cells

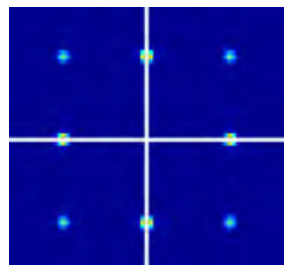


CIGS world record: 22%
ZSW Stuttgart
Thickness: 2.5-3.0 μm

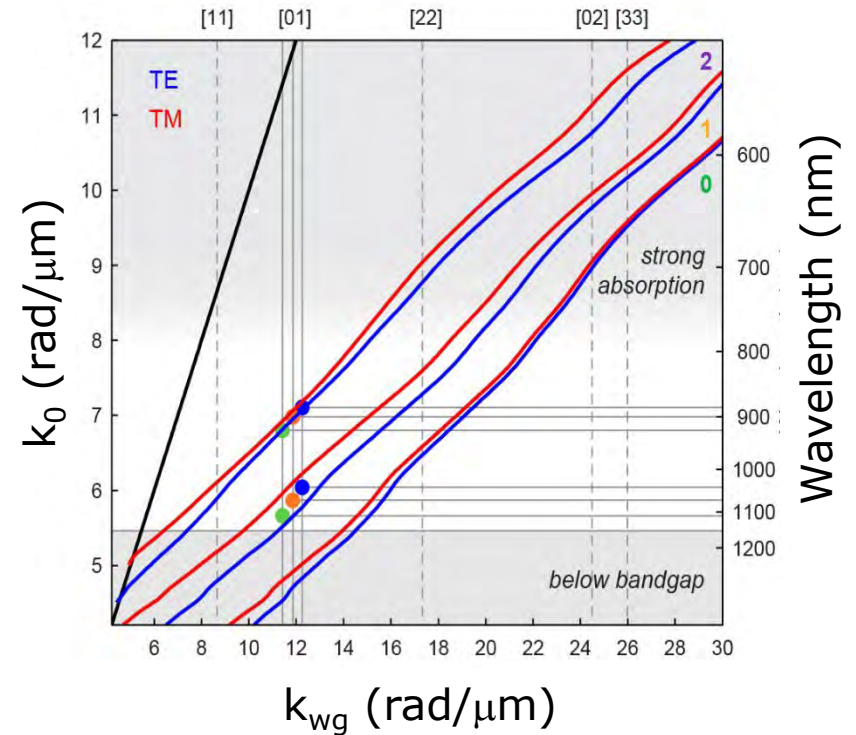
Optical waveguide modes in ultrathin CIGS solar cells



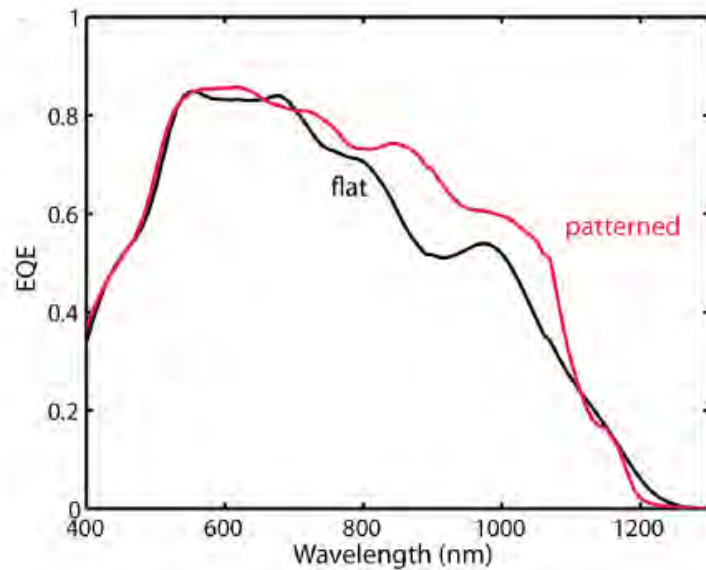
SEM



Fourier space



Nanopatterned ultrathin CIGS solar cells

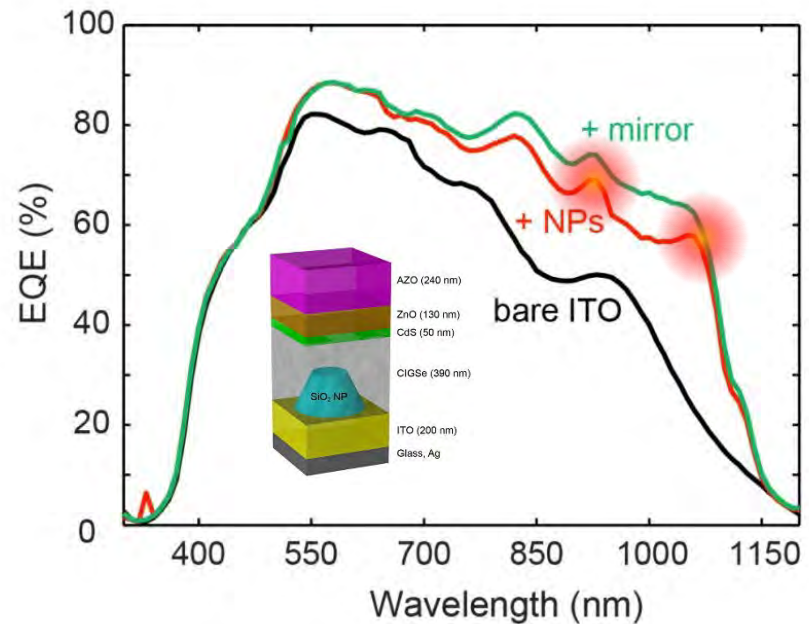


Better light trapping

$$J_{sc} \ 28.6 \rightarrow 30.6 \text{ mA/cm}^2$$

Lower recombination

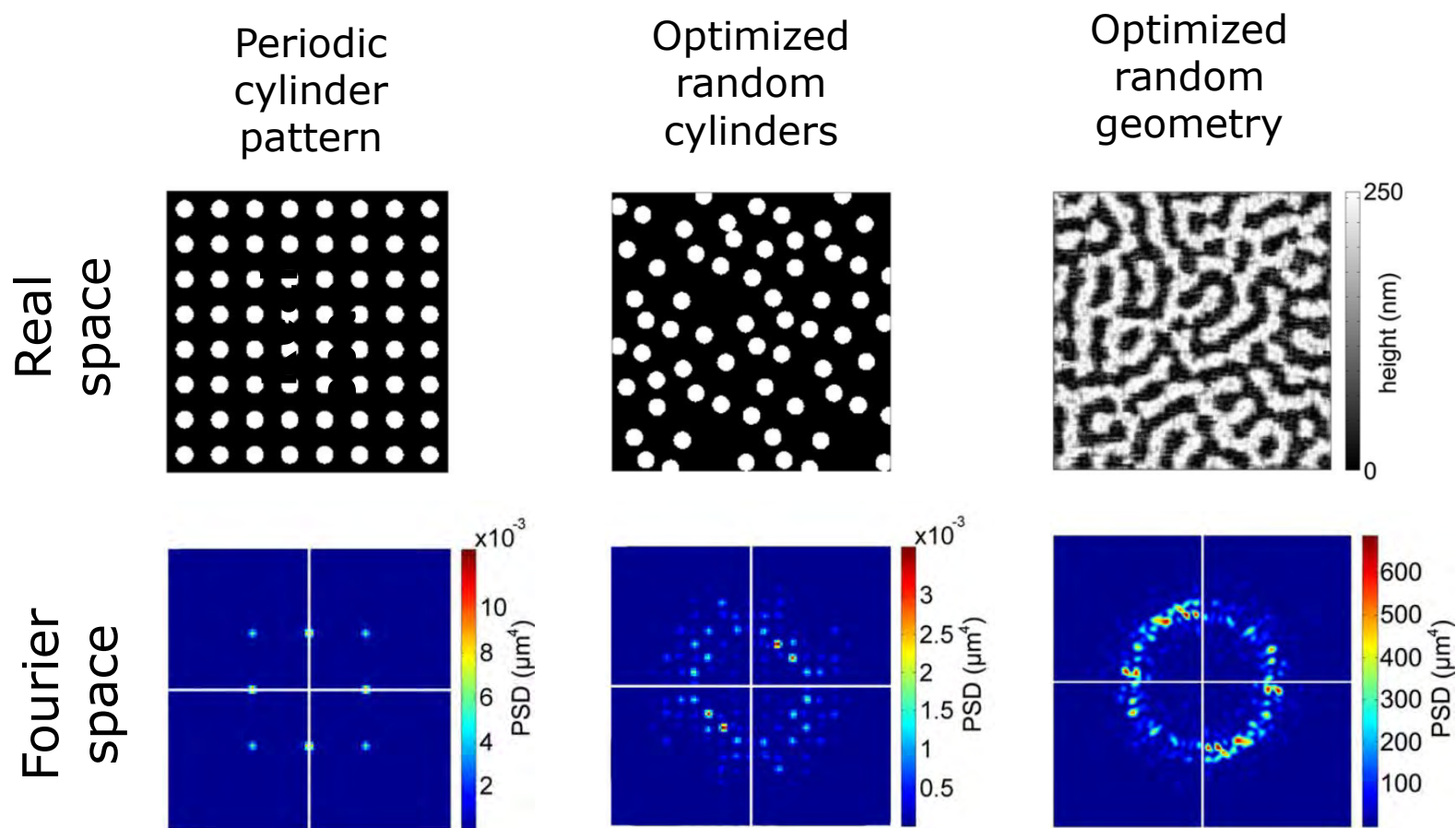
$$V_{oc} \ 583 \rightarrow 592 \text{ mV}$$



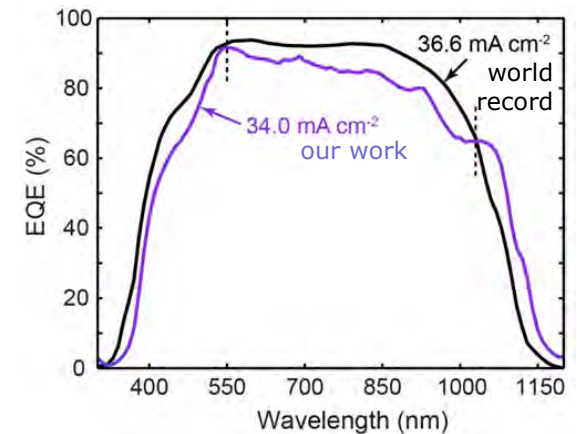
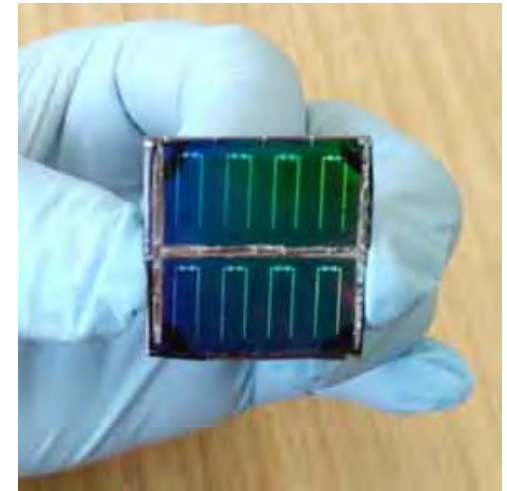
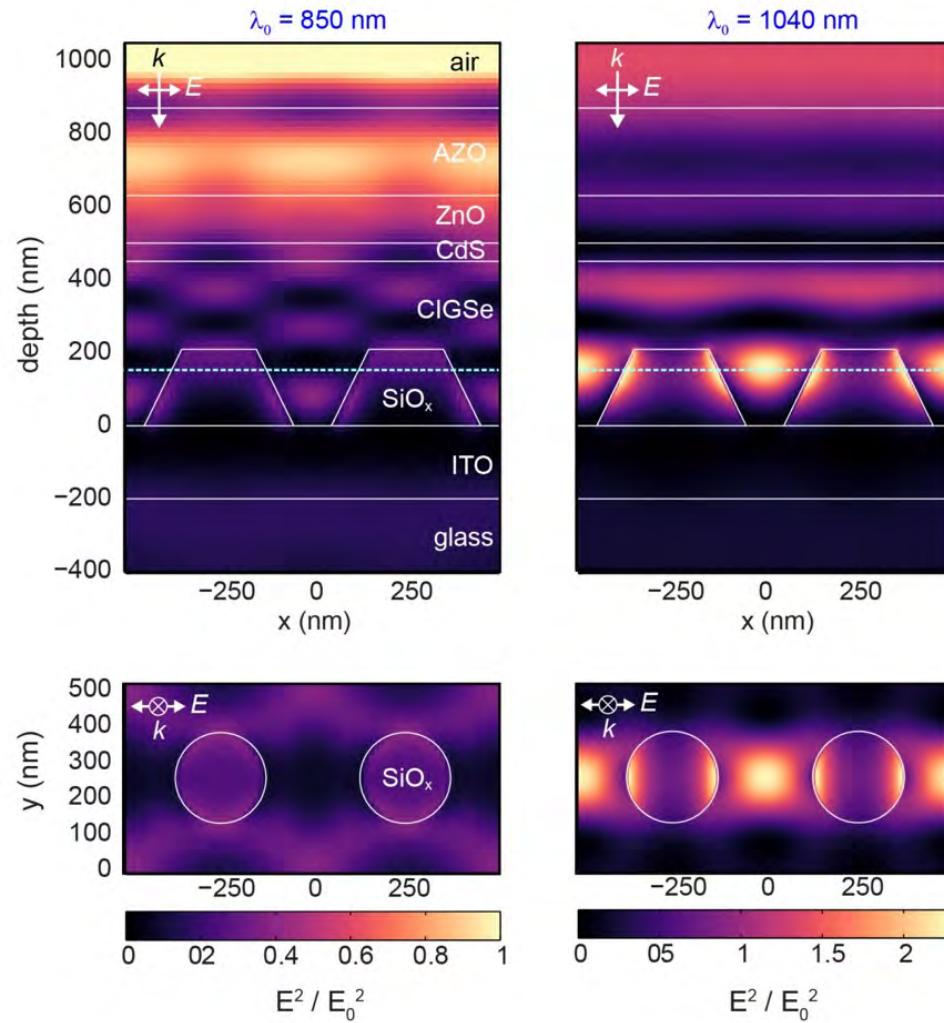
$$J_{sc} = 34.0 \text{ mA/cm}^2$$

93% of world record
for 1/7th of the thickness

Tailoring spatial frequencies for waveguide mode coupling

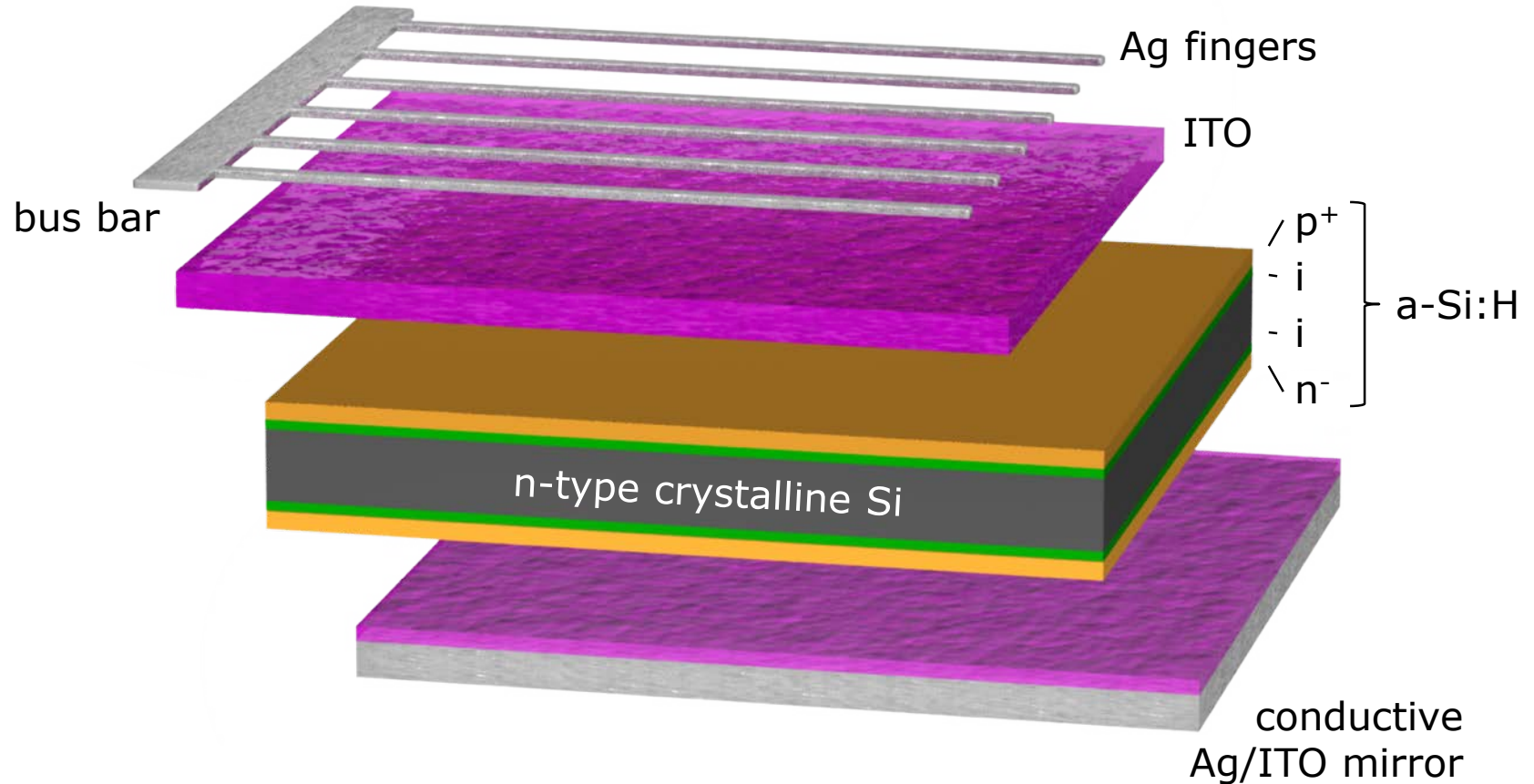


The solar cell as an optical integrated circuit

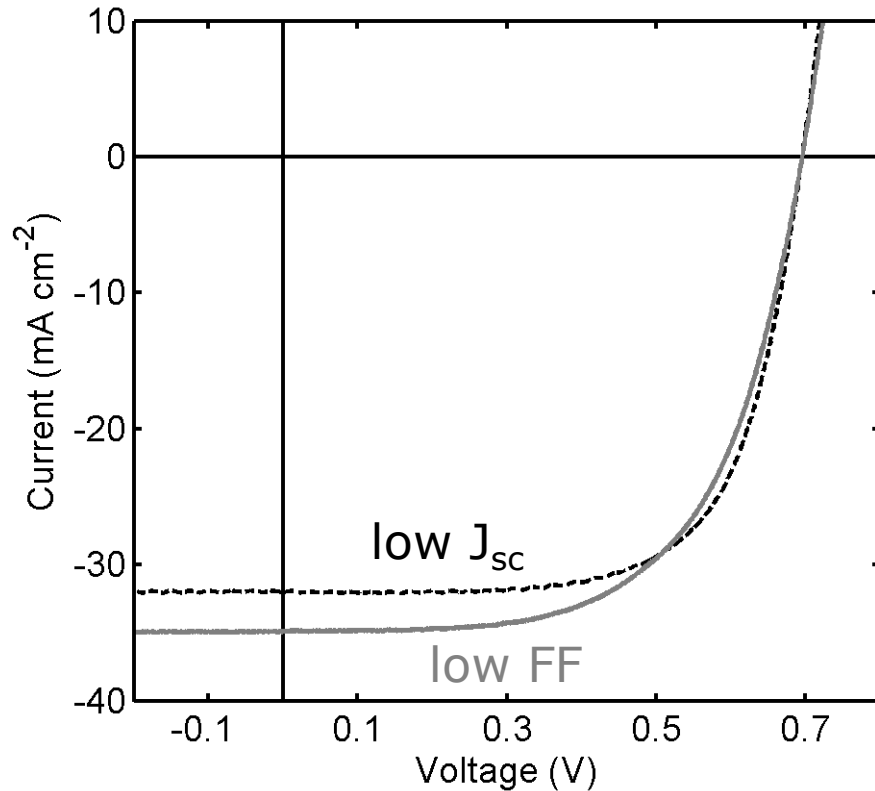




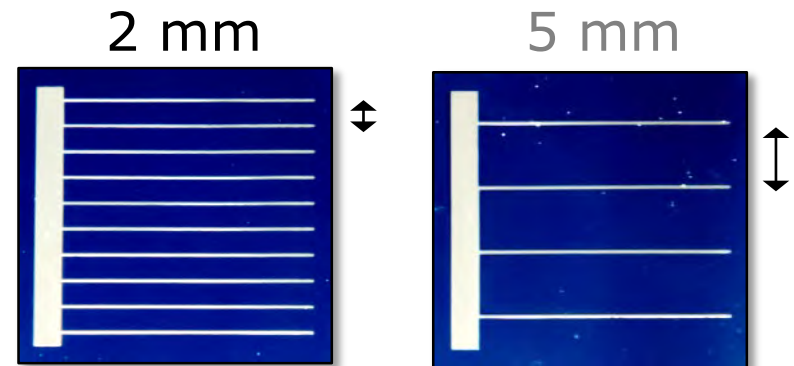
Si heterojunction solar cell with front contacts



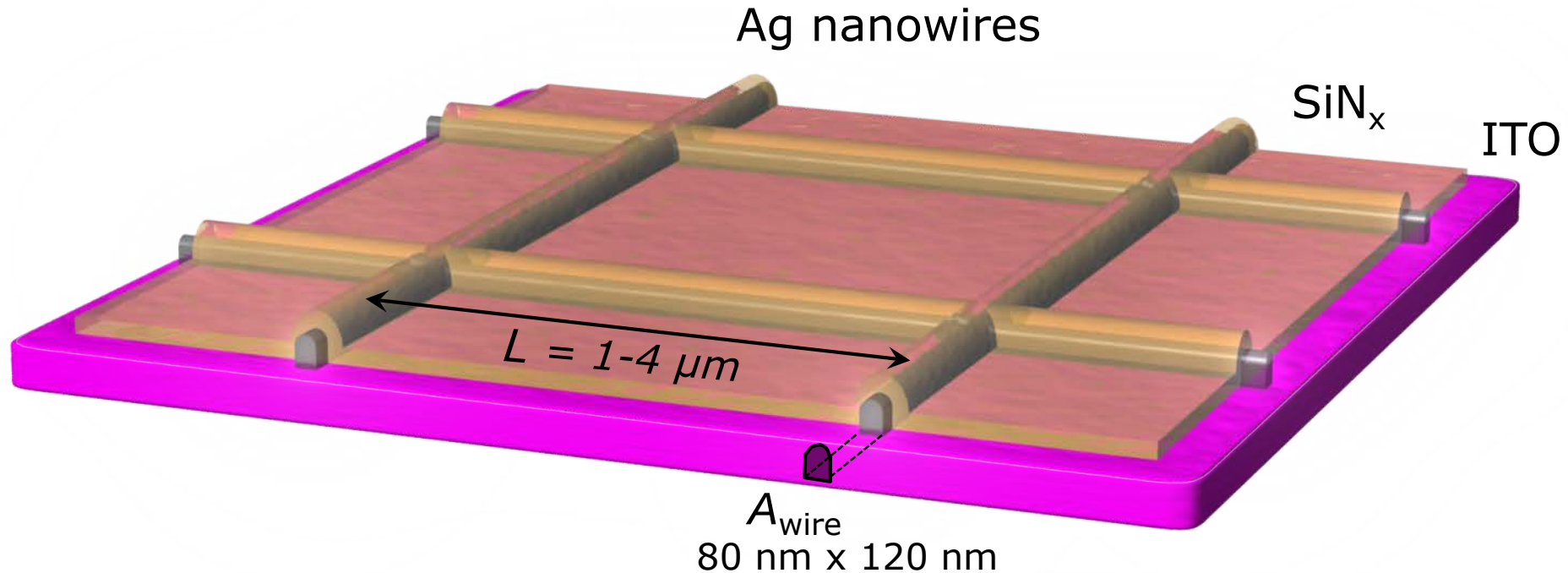
Problem: shading by Ag fingers



	V_{oc} mV	J_{sc} mA cm^{-2}	FF	Eff %
ITO, 2 mm	696	32.0	0.676	15.0

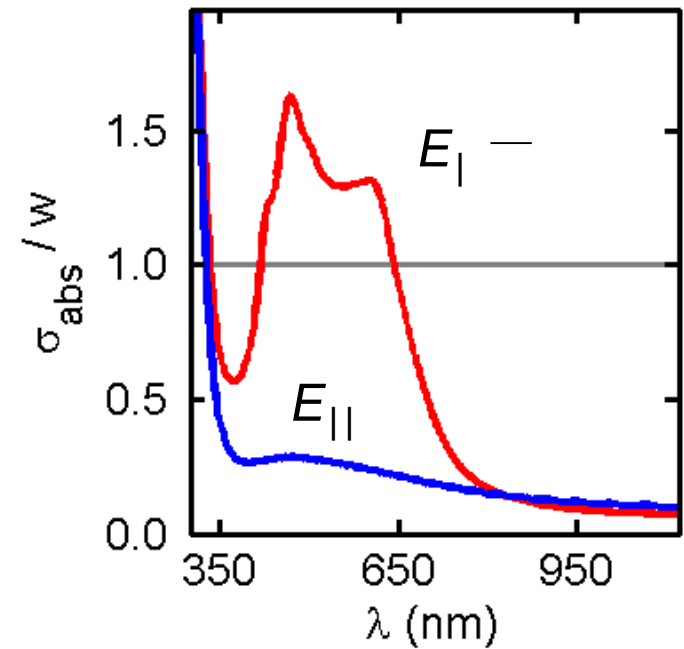
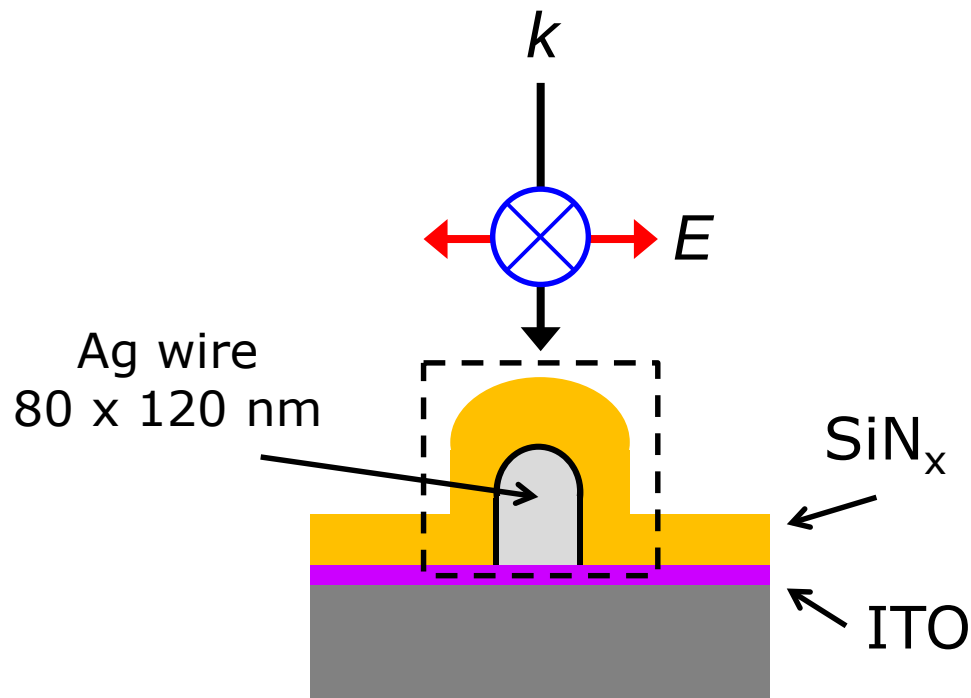


Nanowire hybrid electrode design

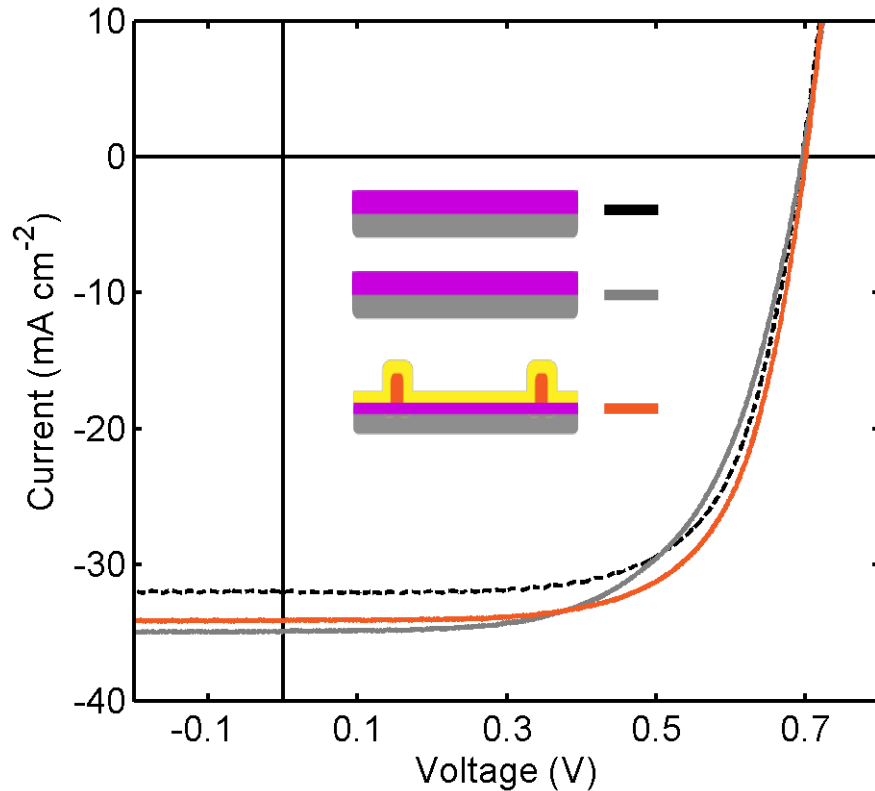


- Thin ITO protect passivating a-Si
- Ag NWs engineered conductivity, plasmonic resonators
- SiN_x antireflection, protect NWs

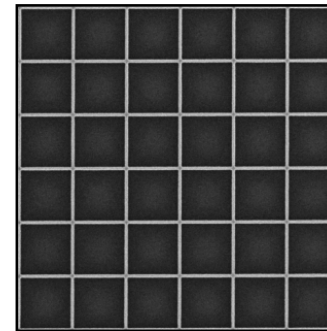
Plasmonic nanowire resonances



Current-voltage response



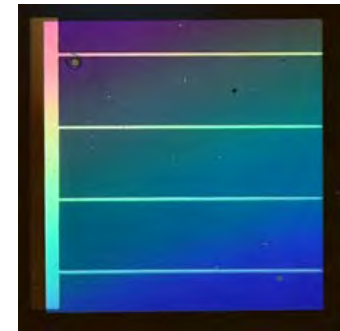
	V _{oc} mV	J _{sc} mA cm ⁻²	FF	Eff %
ITO, 2 mm	696	32.0	0.676	15.0
ITO, 5 mm	683	34.7	0.604	14.3
NW hybrid	701	34.1	0.670	16.0



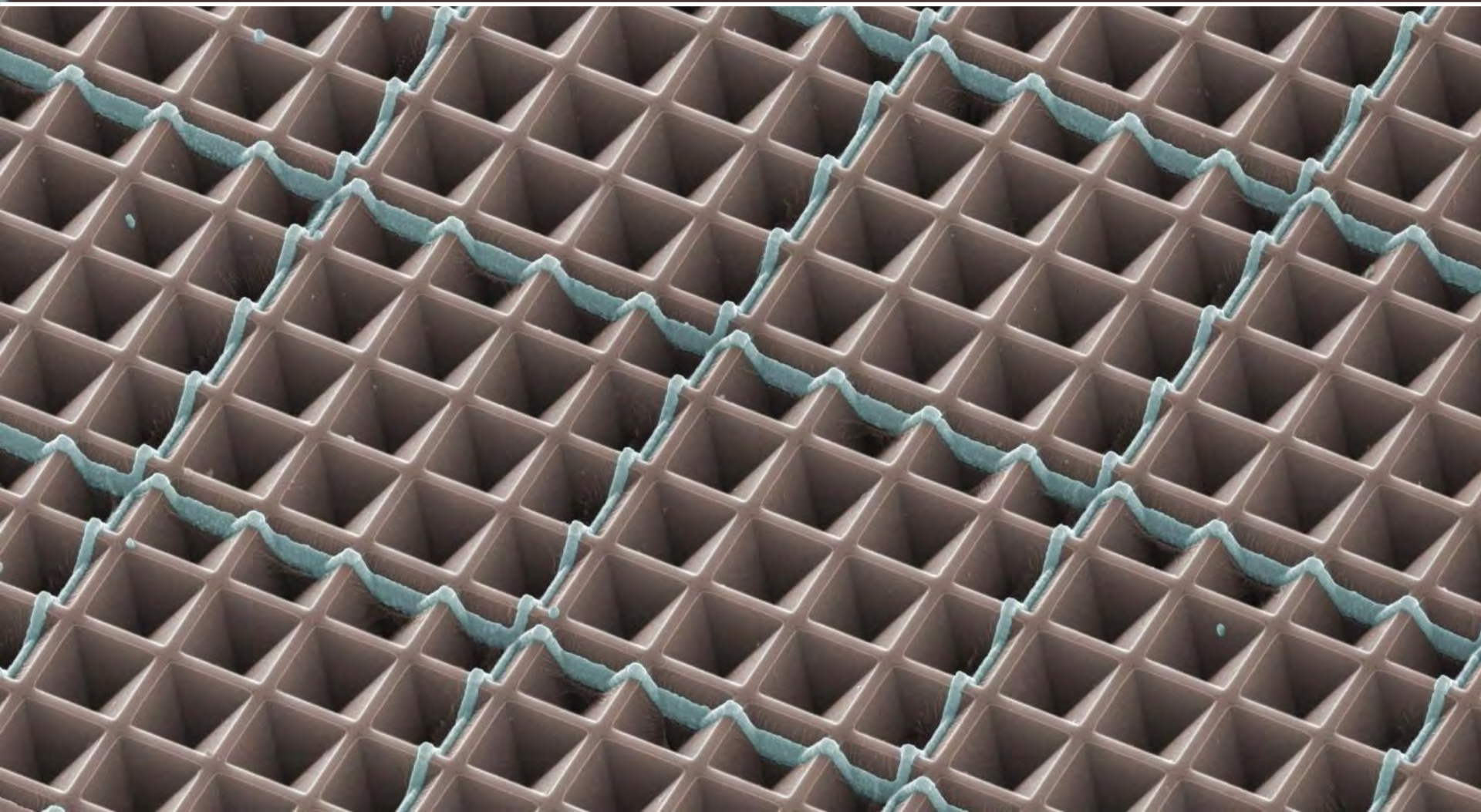
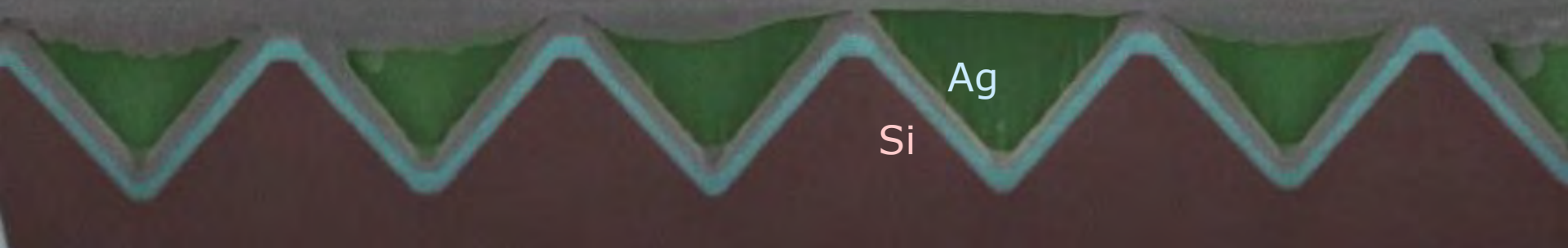
— 2 μm

width: 80 nm

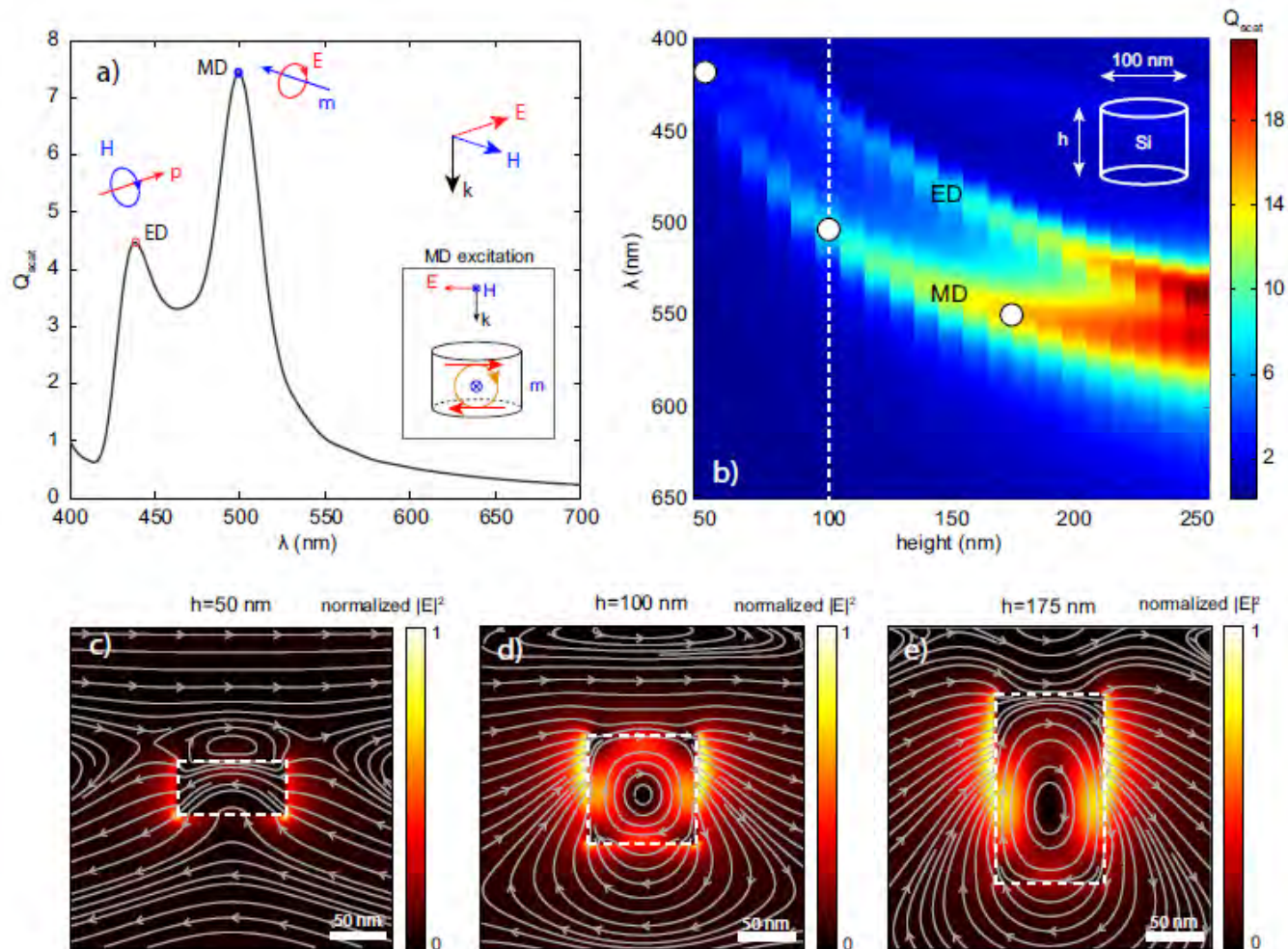
height: 120 nm



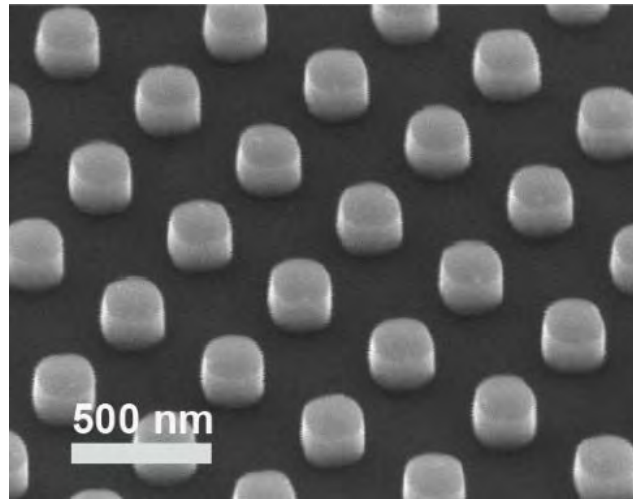
Nanowires on μ -textured Si



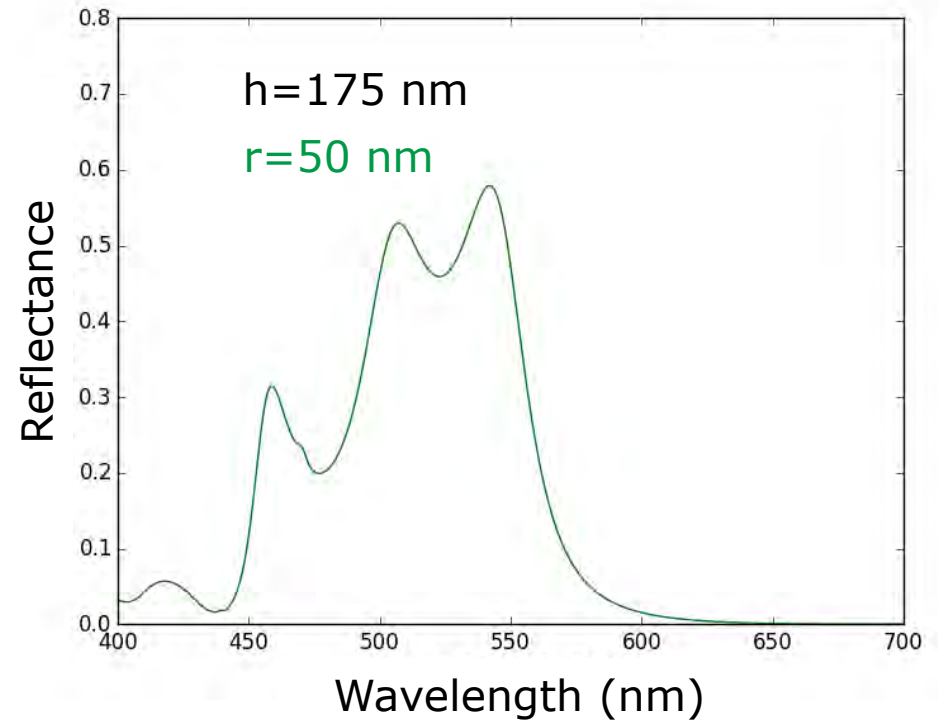
Resonant light scattering from Mie cylinders



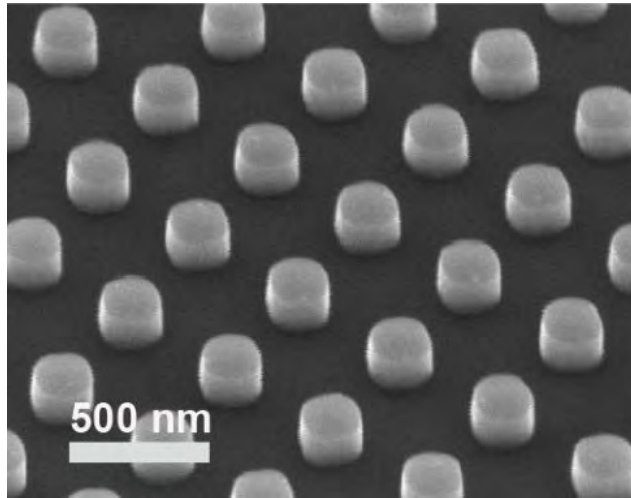
Resonant light scattering for colored PV



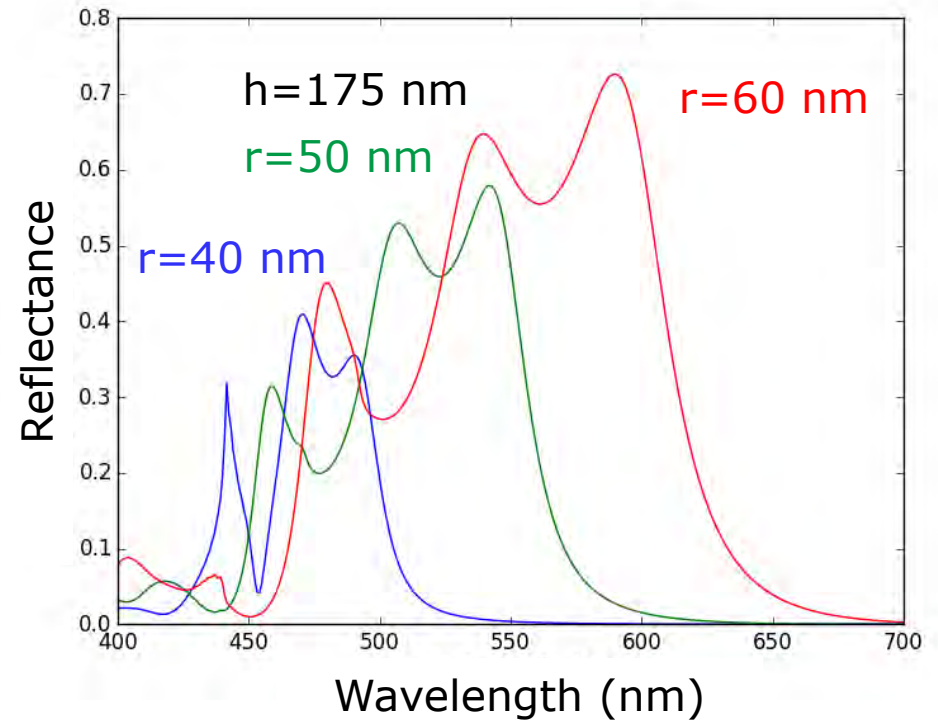
Back reflection from
Si nanocylinders in glass



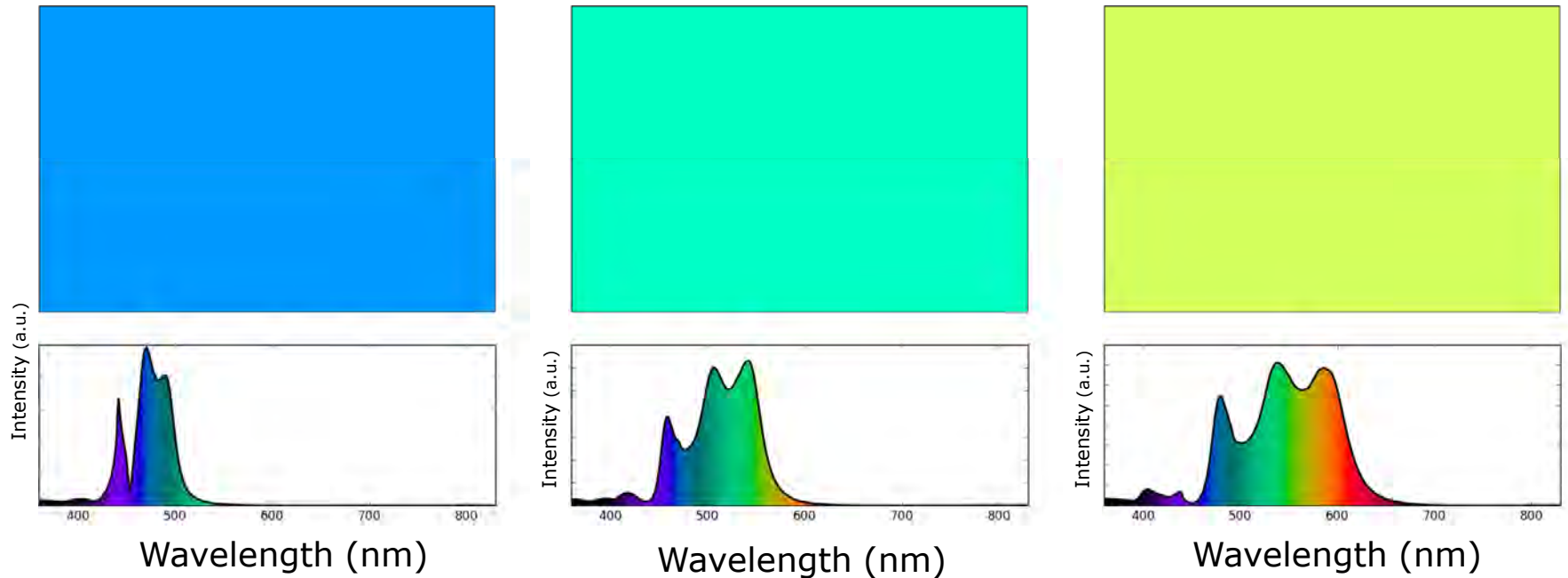
Resonant light scattering for colored PV



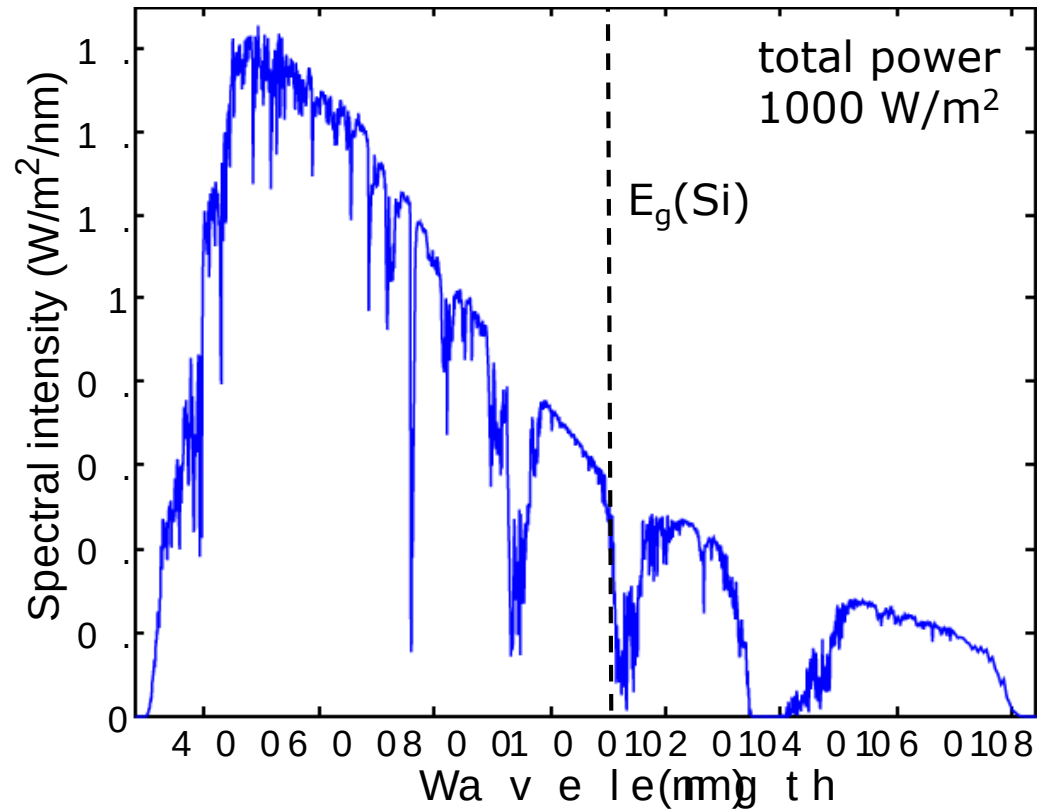
Back reflection from
Si nanocylinders in glass



Resonant light scattering for colored PV

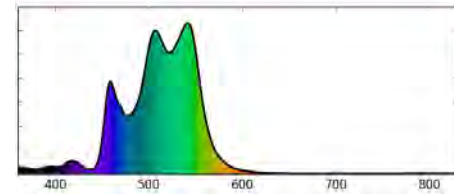
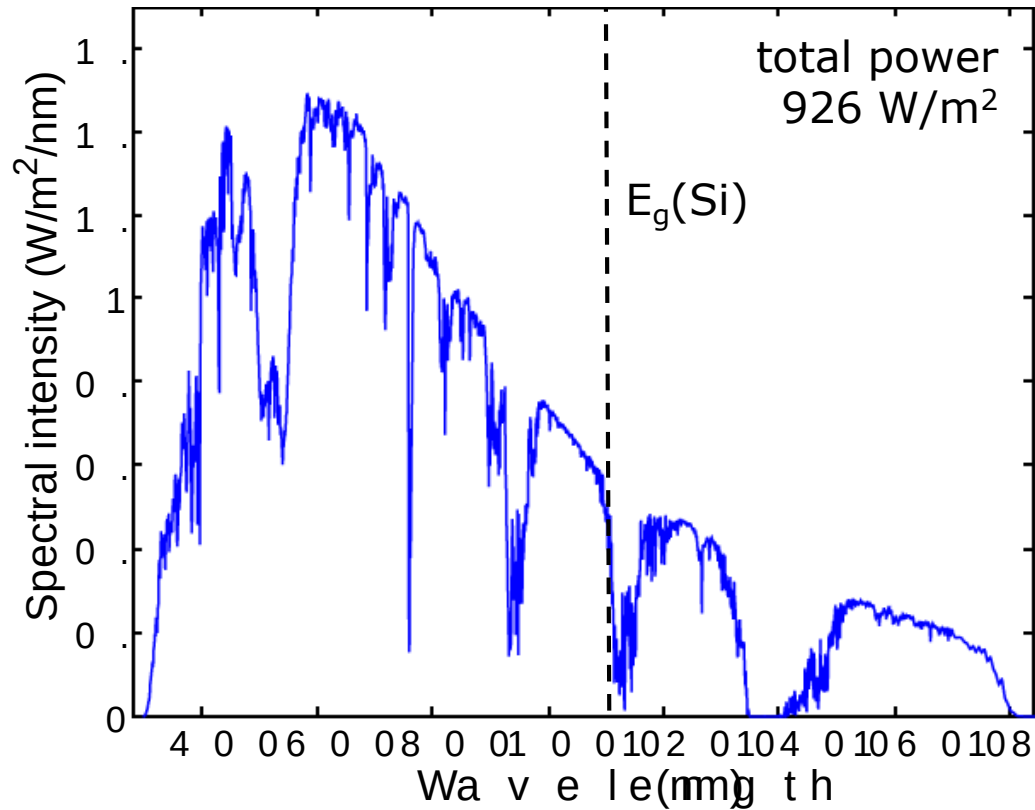


Solar spectrum



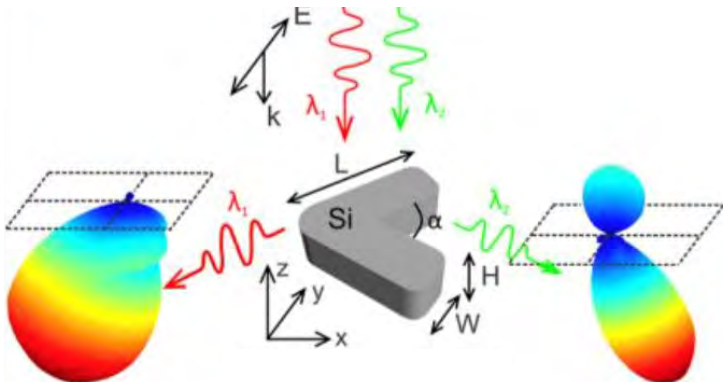
SQ limit=33.7%
at $E_g=1.34$ eV

Modified solar spectrum

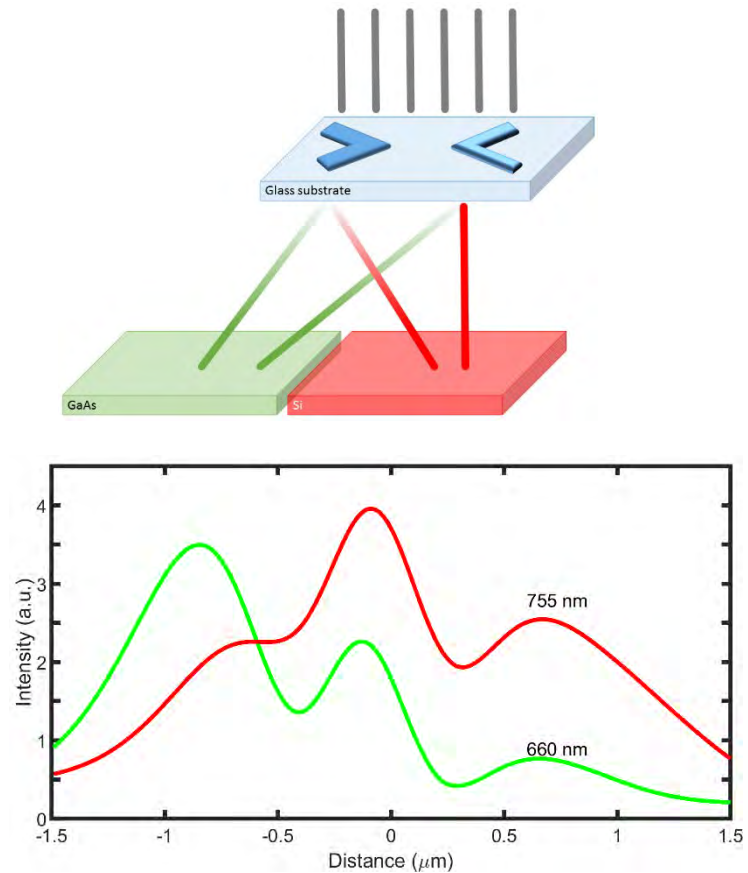


SQ limit (eff) = 31.5%
at $E_g = 1.13 \text{ eV}$

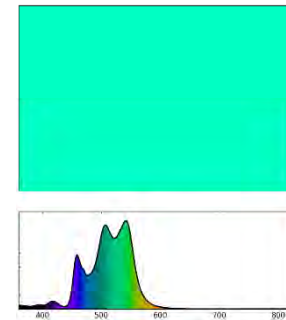
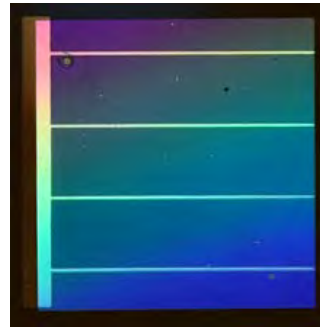
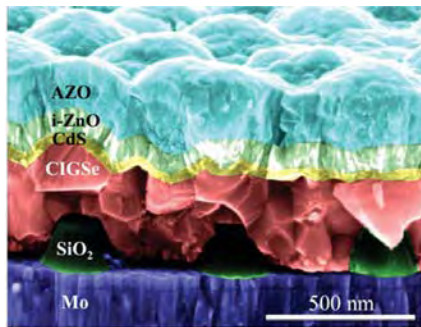
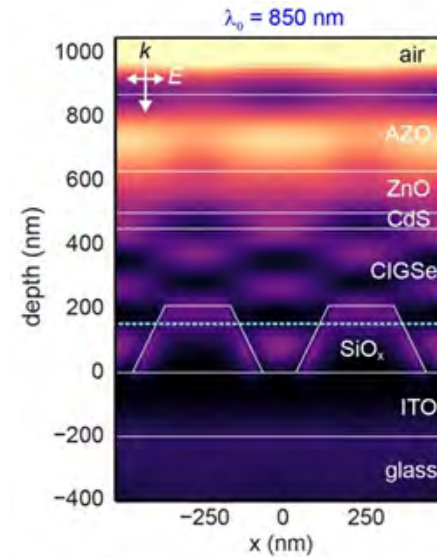
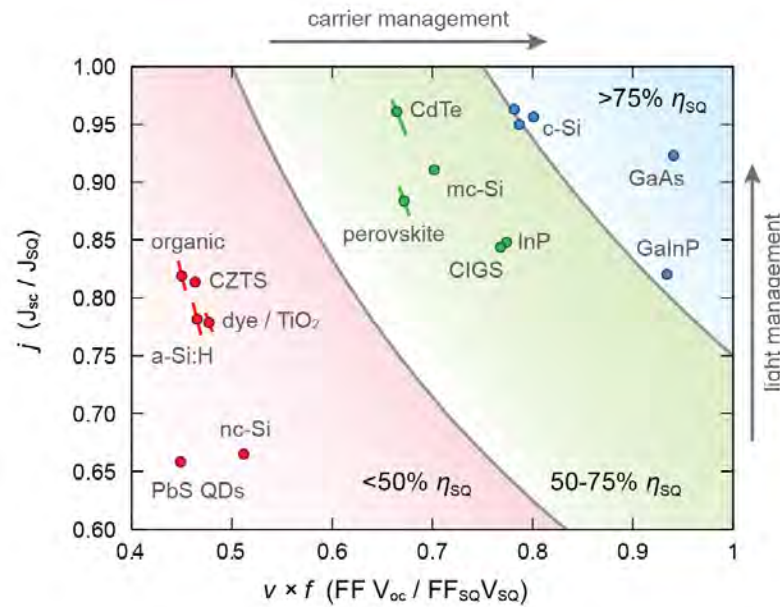
Spectrum splitting dielectric metasurface



from: Li et al., Nano Lett. **16**, 4396 (2016)



Summary



Collaborators



Mark Knight
Verena Neder
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Tom Veeken
Claire van Lare
Piero Spinelli
Jorik van de Groep

Paula Bronsveld
Wim Sinke

Marc Verschuuren

Guanchao Yin
Martina Schmid



Light Management
in new Photovoltaic
Materials (LMPV) program



Esther Alarcon Llado, Albert Polman, Bruno Ehrler, Erik Garnett

