



Opportunities in Novel Thin Films Inorganic PV Materials

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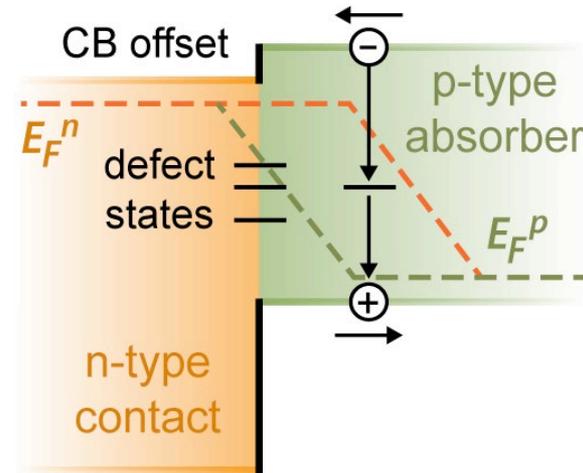
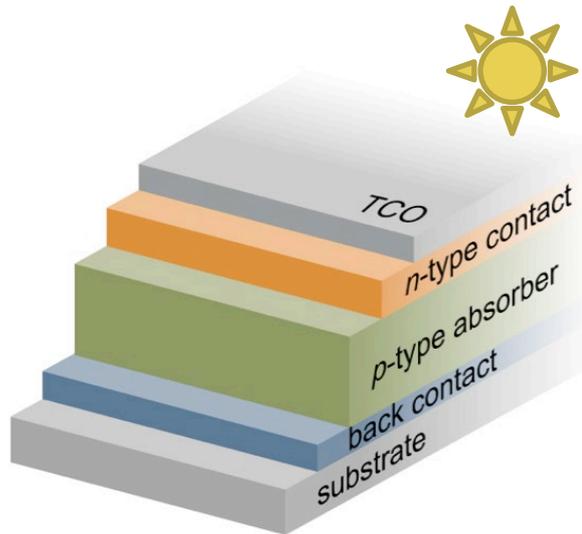
Why We Need Novel Thin Films Inorganic PV Materials?

Technology	Cost, c/m ²	Effi. W/m ²	Lifetime, y.	Capital exp.	Abundance
Si	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
CdTe, CIGS	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
CZTS	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
Perovsk.	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
III-V	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
“Disruptive”	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

- Si and CdTe made remarkable progress but may not be scalable to multi-TW level
- Perovskites and CZTS are scalable, but may have performance and reliability issues
- III-Vs meet all these criteria but the cost still remains relatively high

The search for **inexpensive** and **scalable** solar cell technology is still on

What materials does it take to make a photovoltaic solar cell?



Solar cells are made of materials:

1. *n*-type transparent conductors

Transmit light and conduct electrons

2. Solar absorbers

Absorb light and transports carriers

3. *p*-type contacts

Conduct holes, reflect electrons

Requirements for each material:

1. Intrinsic materials properties

- thermodynamic stability, absorption spectra

2. Extrinsic materials properties

- high-temperature processing, microstructure
- defects, electric doping, charge carrier transport

3. Device engineering

- band offsets, interface recombination, integration

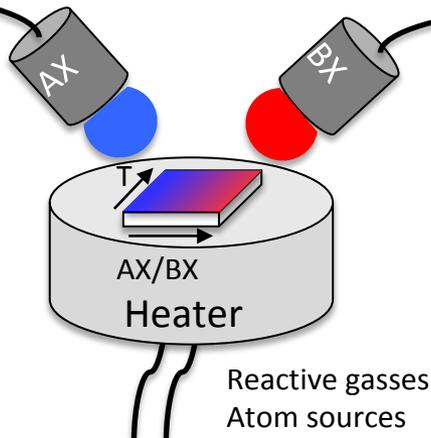
S. Lany, A. Zakutayev et al: Advanced Materials for Solar Energy Conversion, Journal of Optics, 18, 073004 (2016)

We work on all kinds of Novel Thin Films Inorganic PV Materials and PV Devices

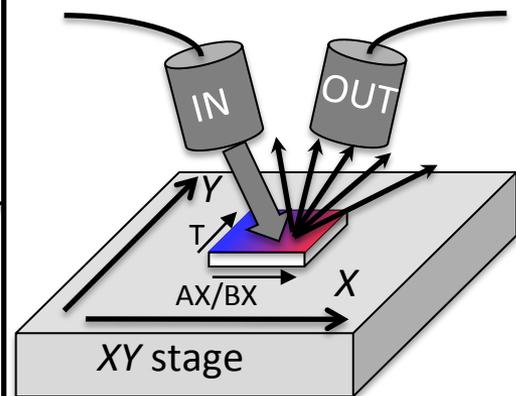
High-Throughput Experimental Combinatorial Research Methods

Combinatorial methods for novel PV material development

Thin Film Deposition



Physical property mapping



Data analysis and visualization



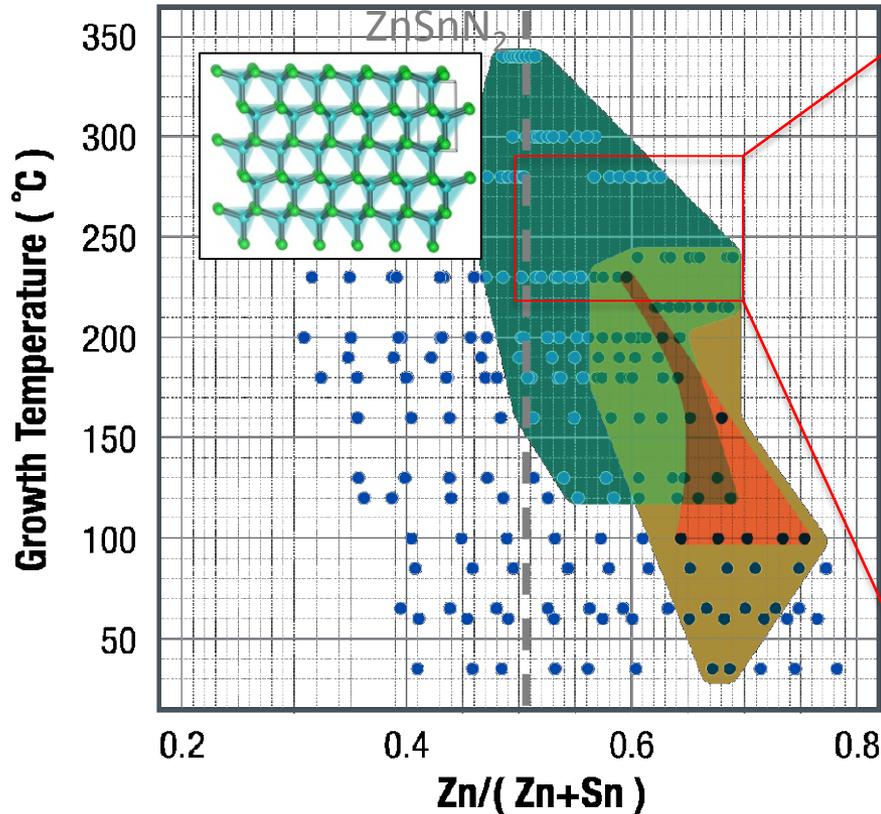
- RF co-sputtering, PLD
- Binary/metal targets
- Ar, N₂, H₂S, O₂
- S-, N-, O- atom sources
- Screening conditions:
 - Composition gradient
 - Temperature gradient
 - Thickness gradient

- Composition (XRF, RBS)
- Structure (XRD, Raman)
- Optical (uv-ir, FTIR, PL)
- Transport (4pp, Seebeck, PC)
- Surface (KP, PYS, XPS/UPS)
- Microscopy (SEM, AFM)
- PV devices (JV, CV)
- Thickness, Impedance

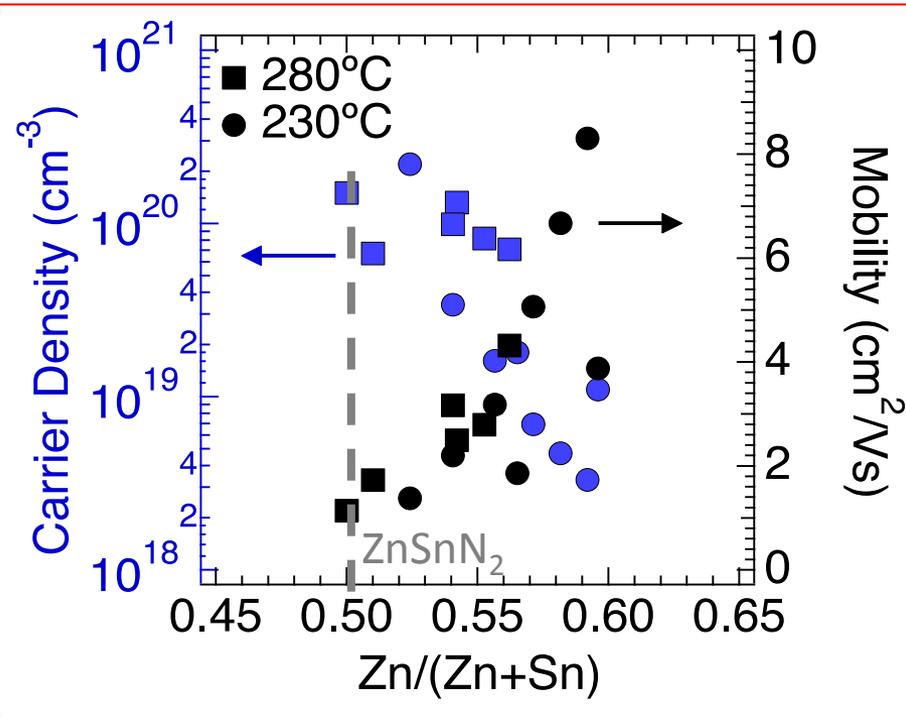
- Custom-written Igor PRO procedures/functions
- Data harvesting, management, databases
- Advanced analytics: data mining, machine learning
- Close comparison with theoretical calculations

Combinatorial methods increase throughput of novel PV materials research

Example: doping and transport in zinc tin nitride



■ Wurtzite, no peak shift | ■ Carrier density $< 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ | ■ No detectable free carrier absorption



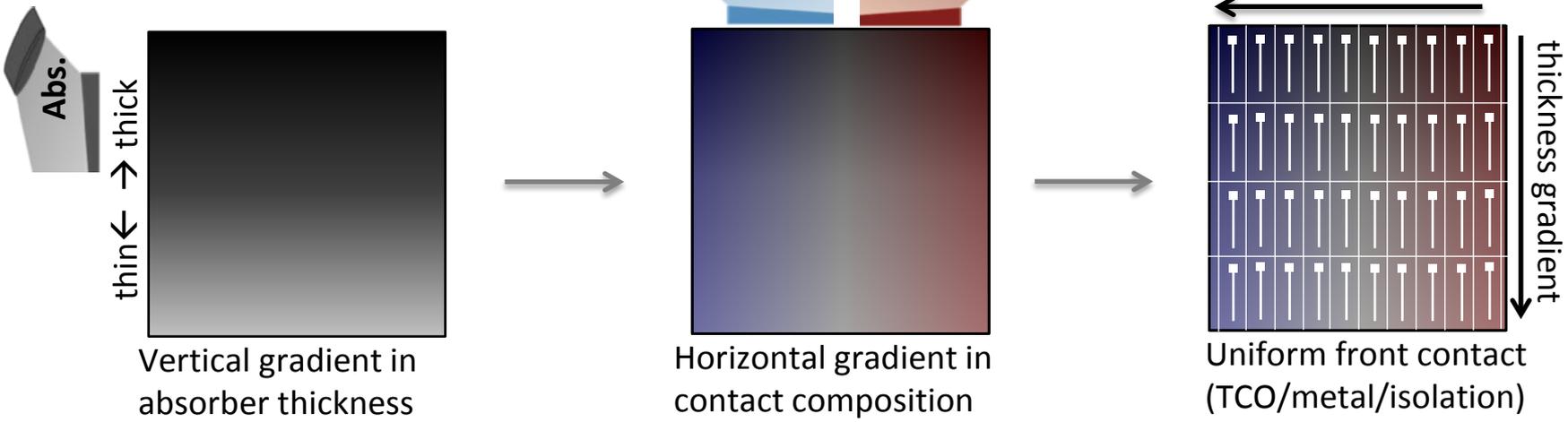
- Doping control by adjusting Zn/Sn ratio
- Disordered ZnSnN₂ mobility **increases** with increased off-stoichiometry

A. Fioretti et al *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2015, 3, 11017

Combinatorial composition gradients enable ZnSnN₂ doping and transport control

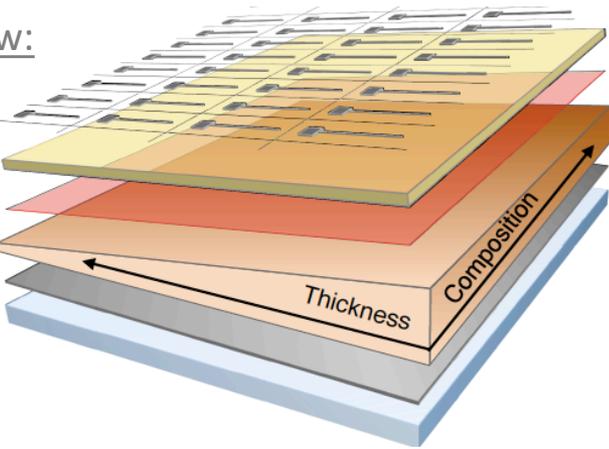
Combinatorial methods for photovoltaic device prototyping

Top view:



3D top/side view:

- Metal grid (300 nm)
- Front electrode (50 nm)
- Contact layer (50 nm)
- PV absorber (graded)
- Back electrode (1 μm)
- Substrate (1.5 mm)



Progress in Photovoltaics 24, 929, (2016)

Fabrication:

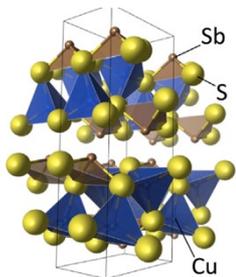
- 1 experiment=44 devices
- 50x50 mm device library
- Each device = 0.5 cm²

Characterization:

- Automated JV and CV mapping
- Manual EQE measurements
- Automated data processing

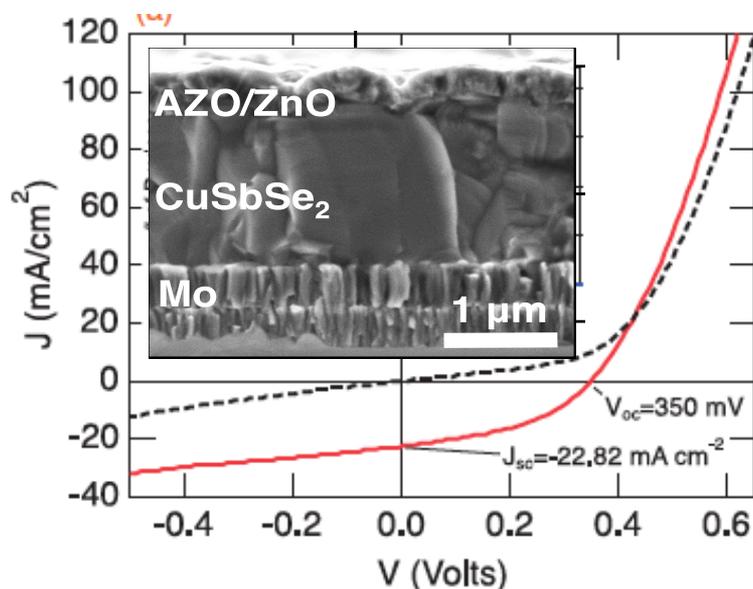
HTE combinatorial approach can be extended from single materials to their integration

Example: rapid prototyping of $\text{CuSbSe}_2/\text{CdS}$ PV devices

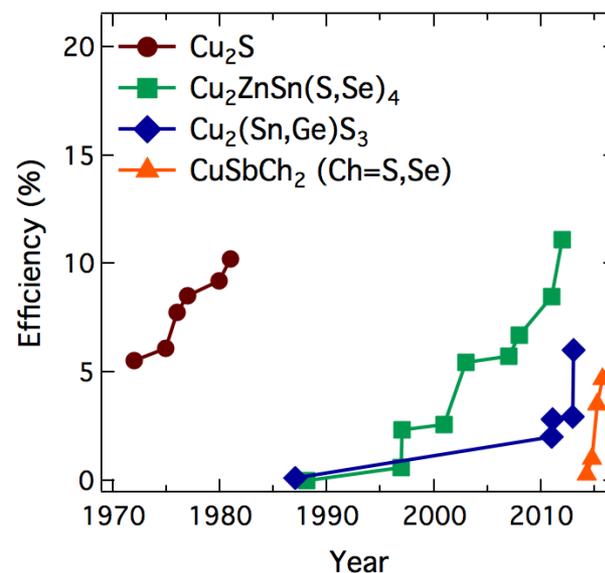


- CuSbQ_2 (Q=S,Se) has layered crystal structure, unlike Cu(In,Ga)Se_2
- Promising optical properties ($E_g = 1.1 - 1.5$ eV), intrinsic p-type doping
- Stronger optical absorber but weaker charge transport than CIGS

Sol. En. Mat.. 132, 499 (2015)



Appl. Phys. Exp. 8, 082301 (2015)



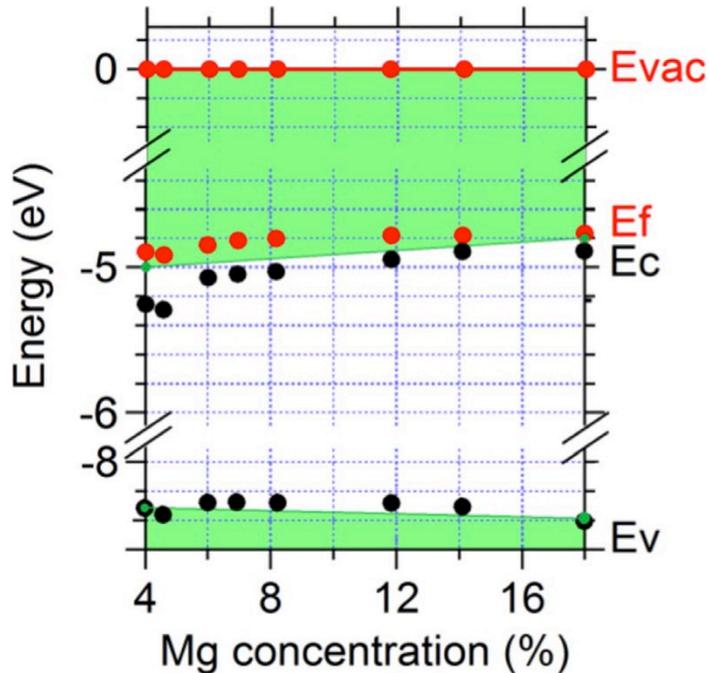
~5% CuSbQ_2 efficiency was achieved in 1.5 years, material has much more potential

Combinatorial research methods helped accelerate CuSbQ_2 PV device development

Example of results
from prior collaboration

Example 1a: combinatorial PV contact development

Combinatorial sputtering of Ga-doped (Zn,Mg)O for contact applications in solar cells



P. P. Rajbhandar ... T. P. Dhakal, A. Zakutayev
Solar Energy Materials & Solar Cells 159 (2017) 219



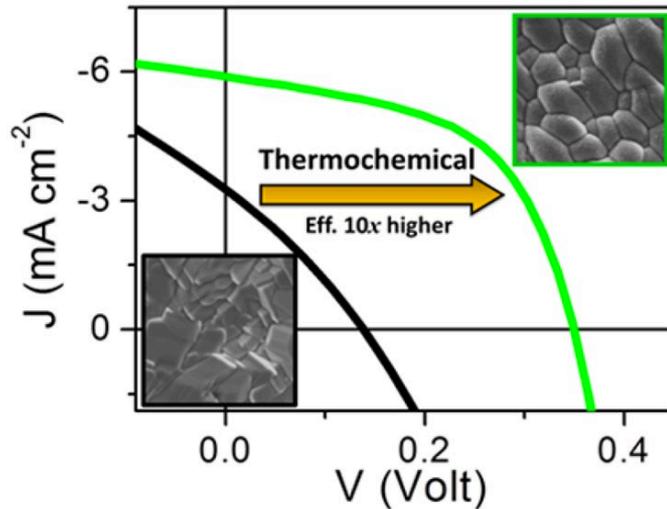
Combinatorial Chemical Bath Deposition of CdS Contacts for Chalcogenide Photovoltaics

K. Mokurala, ..., P. Bhargava, and A. Zakutayev
ACS Combinatorial Science 18, 583, (2016)



Example 1b: CuSbS₂ absorber post-deposition annealing

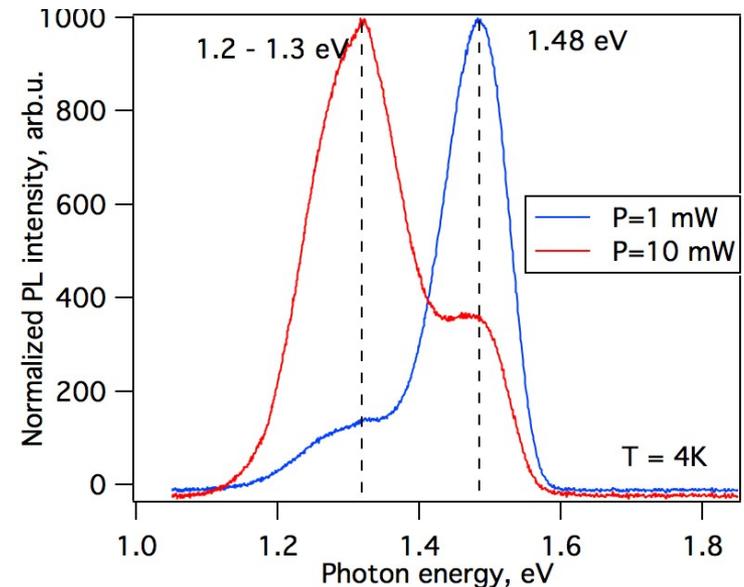
Effects of Thermochemical Treatment on CuSbS₂ Photovoltaic Absorber



W. Lucas, ... L. Mascaro, A. Zakutayev
J. Phys. Chem. C, 120, 18377 (2016)



Study of the performance of CuSbS₂ thin film solar cells by defect characterization



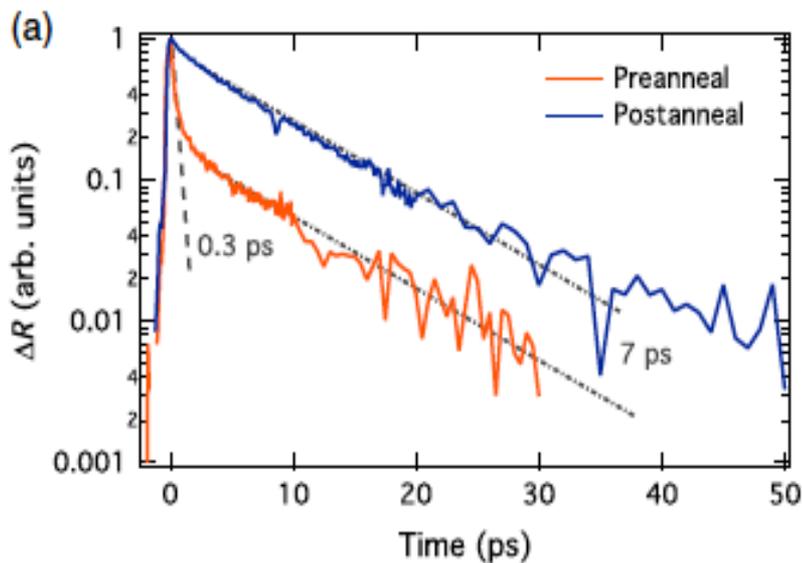
W. Lucas, ... L. Mascaro, A. Zakutayev
In preparation



Typical productivity rate for an exchange student at NREL is 2 papers/year

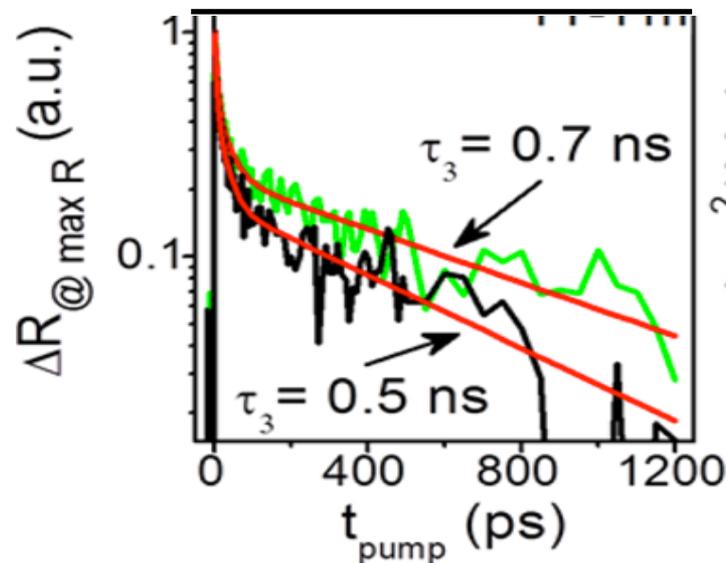
Example 2: optical pump THz probe spectroscopy at HZB

Effects of Disorder on Carrier Transport in Cu_2SnS_3



Phys. Rev. Appl. 4, 044017 (2015)

Effects of Thermochemical Treatment on CuSbS_2 Photovoltaic Absorber

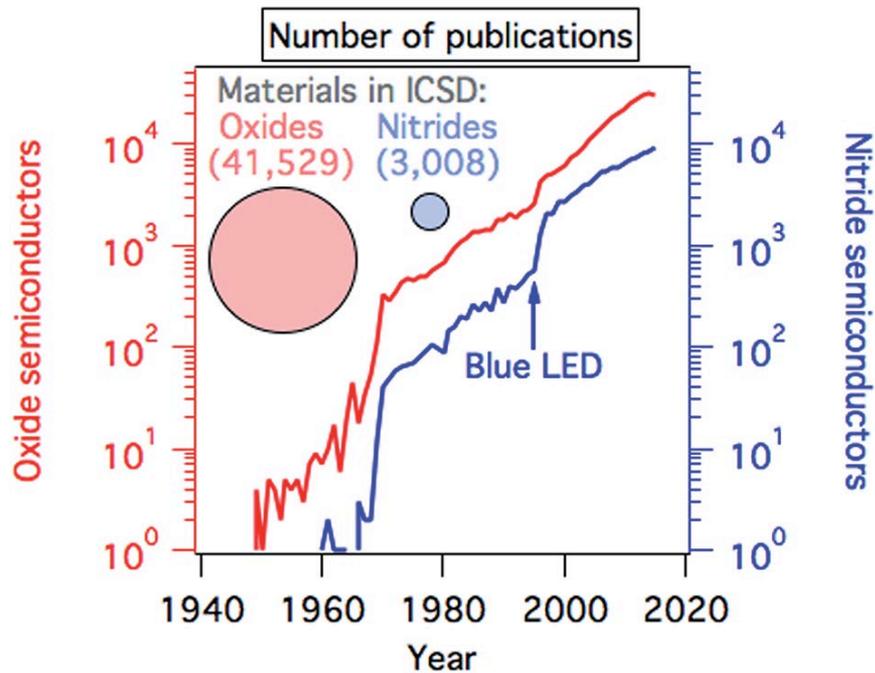


J. Phys. Chem. C, 120, 18377 (2016)

A single collaboration led to 2 publications, 1 more under review, 1 patent in preparation

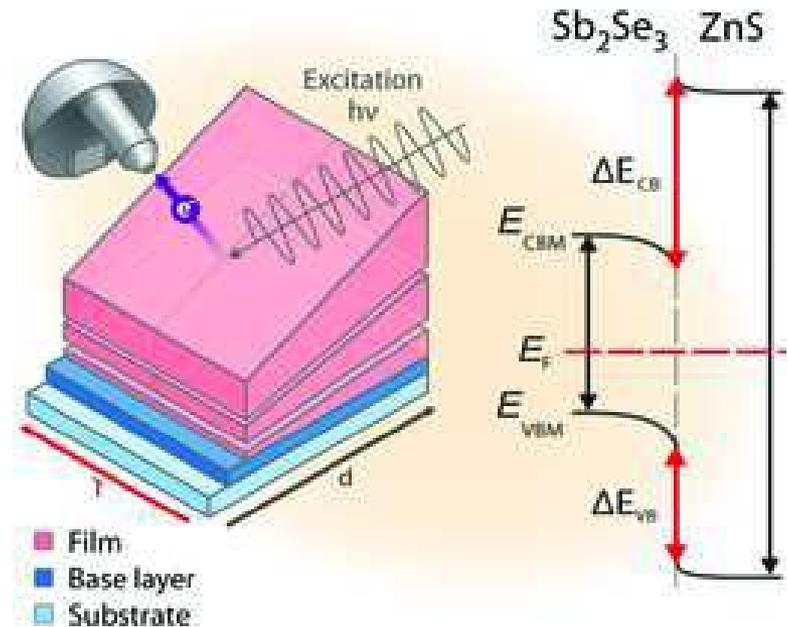
Related activities in Materials by Design

Discovery of Nitride Compound and deposition method development



J. Mater. Chem. A 4, 6742 (2016)

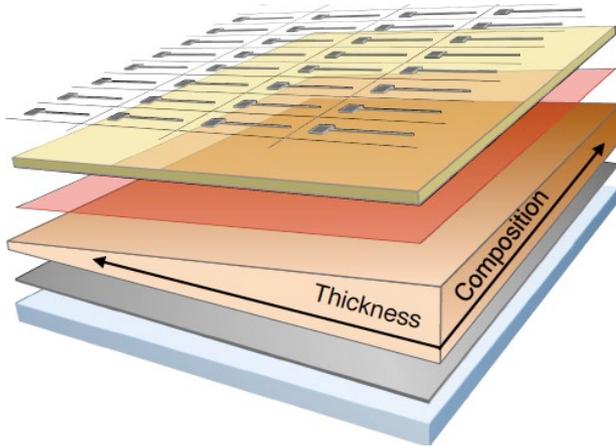
Design of Chalcogenide Alloys and characterization method development



Adv. Mater. Int. 2016, 10.1002/admi.201600755

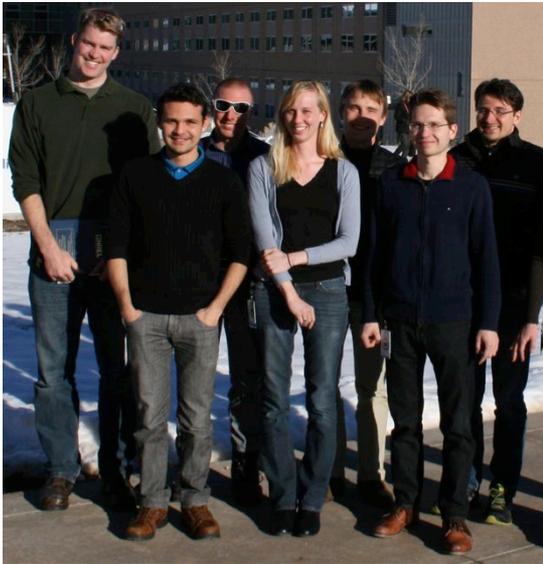
Summary and Conclusions

Summary and Conclusions



Summary: what research we do

- Novel Thin Films Inorganic PV Materials
- Absorbers, Contacts, Interfaces, Devices
- Oxides, Nitrides, Sulfides, Selenides
- High-Throughput Combinatorial Research Methods
- Materials by Design Energy Frontier Research Center
- High Throughput Experimental materials database



Conclusions: modes of collaboration

- Common materials research interest
- Your materials made/studied at NREL
- NREL materials studied at University
- Student research at (6-12 months)
- Postdoc research (3-6 month)

More information:

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<http://www.nrel.gov/materials-science/materials-discovery.html>

www.nrel.gov

