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**Empa**

Materials Science and Technology

# Technologies photovoltaïques émergentes pour production d'électricité

Dr. Romain Carron

Empa – Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology  
Überlandstrasse 129, CH-8600 Dübendorf, Switzerland

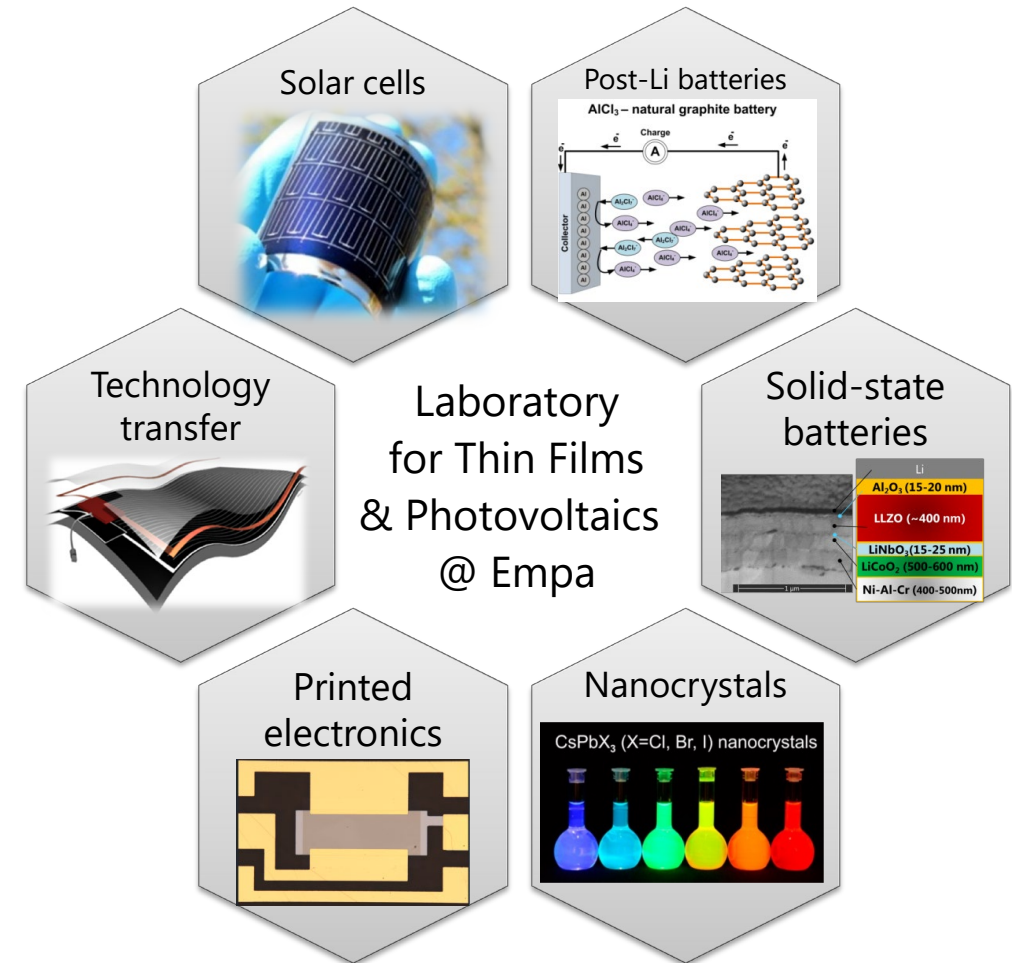
Forum Photovoltaïque  
HEIG-VD, site de Cheseaux, 04.11.2021

# Empa - Laboratory for Thin Films and Photovoltaics

Next generation thin film solar cells for affordable, energy-sustainable future

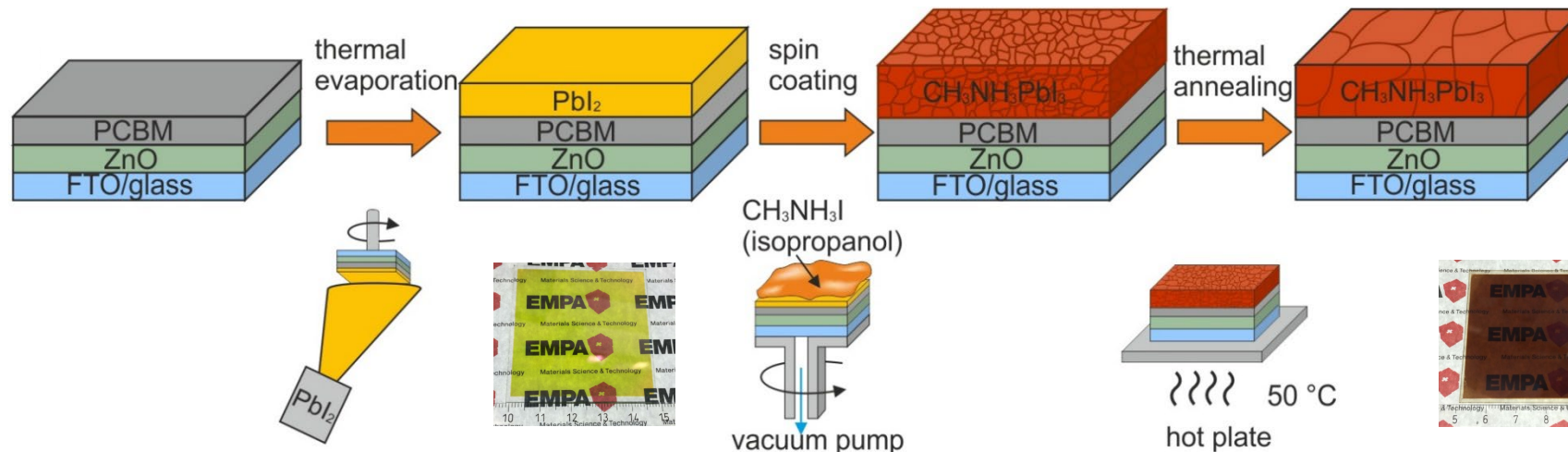
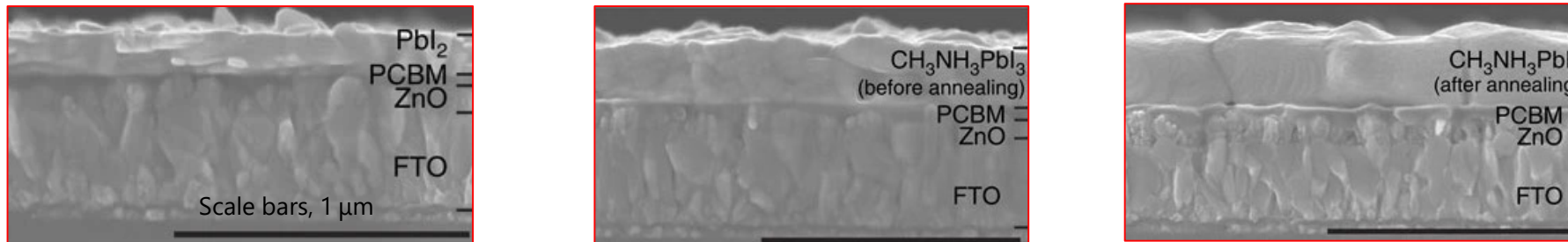
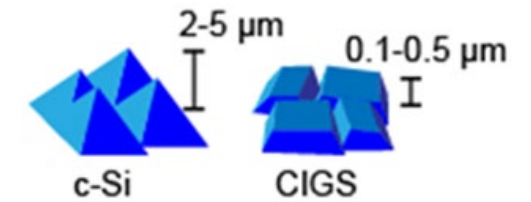
- Perovskite
- Flexible  $\text{Cu}(\text{In},\text{Ga})\text{Se}_2$  (CIGS)
- Combination: tandem applications

Focus @ Empa: flexible substrates



# Perovskite: hybrid vapor-solution method

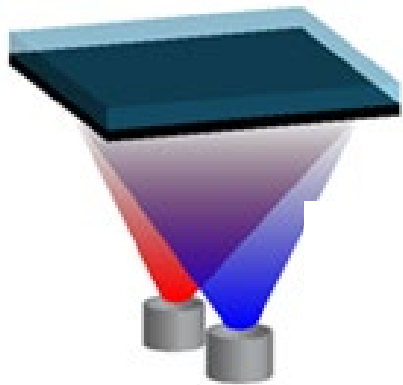
- ❑ Challenge: conformal coating on rough surface
- Developed a hybrid vapor-solution process



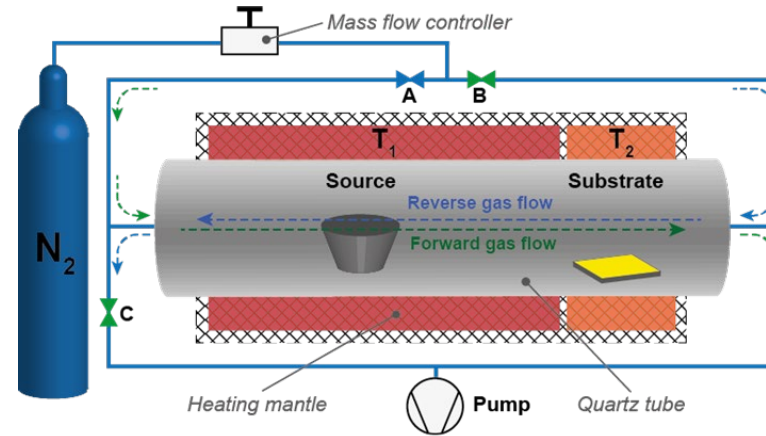
F. Fu et al., *Nature Communication* 6, 8932 (2015)

# Perovskite scale-up (hybrid approach)

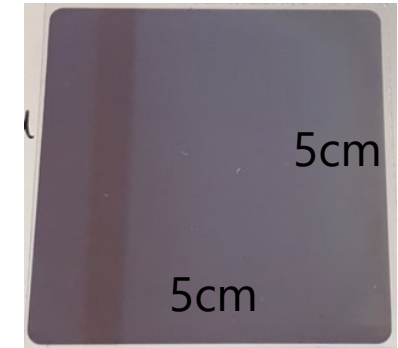
- ❑ Avoid spin-coating in view of large-area deposition



Step 1 (PVD): template



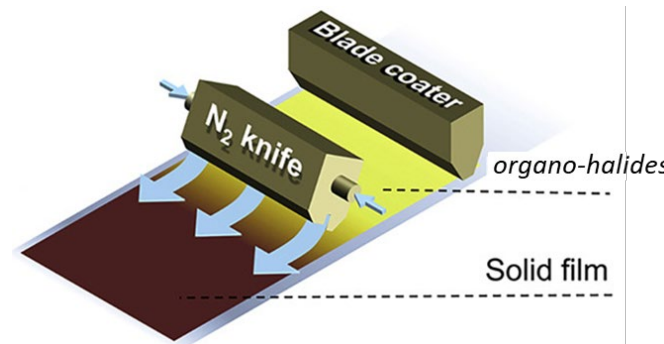
Step 2 (CVD):  
Exposure to FAI vapor



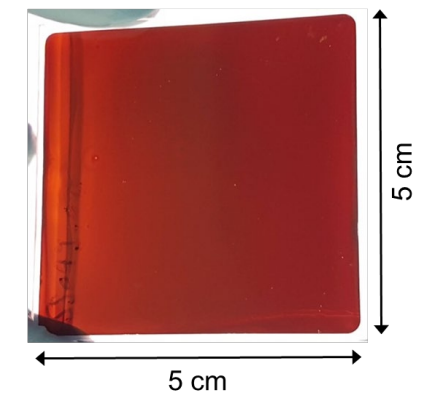
PVD-CVD perovskite

J. Mater. Chem. A, 2020, 8, 21973-21982

J. Mater. Chem. A, 2021, DOI: 10.1039/D1TA07579A

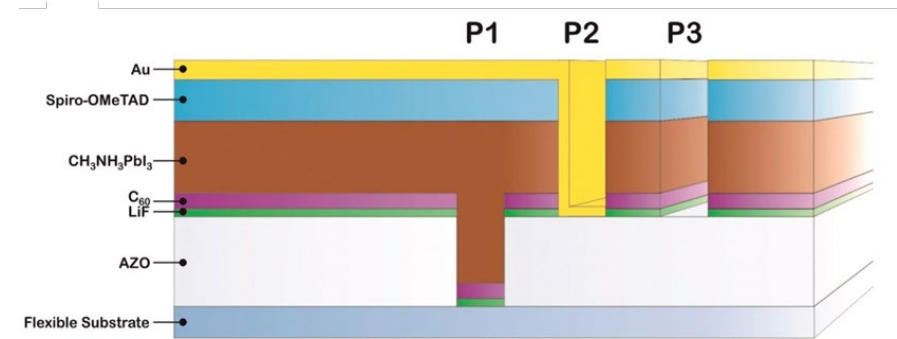
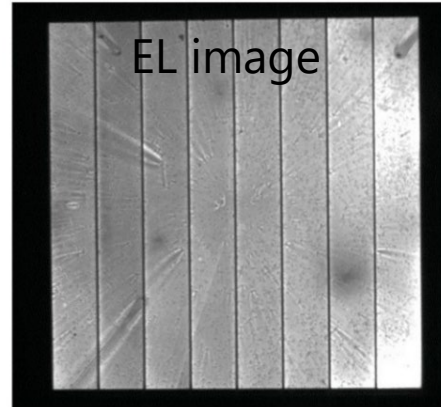
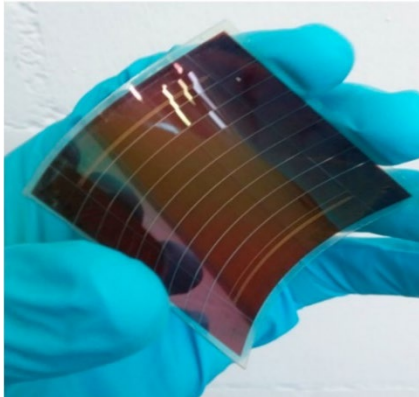


Step 2 (blading/printing):  
Organic halide solution  
**without toxic solvent**

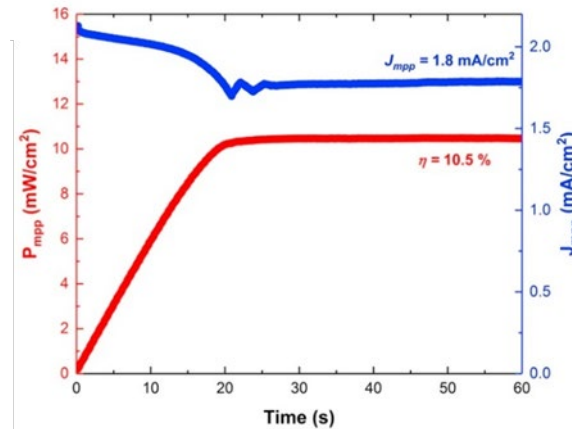
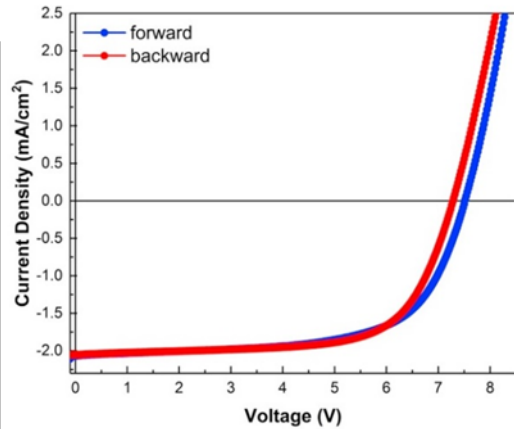


PVD-Blade coated  
triple-cation perovskite

# Perovskite: all-laser scribed flexible mini-module



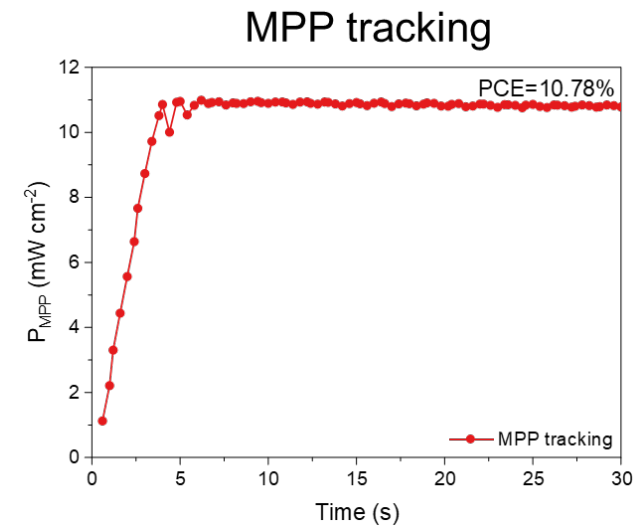
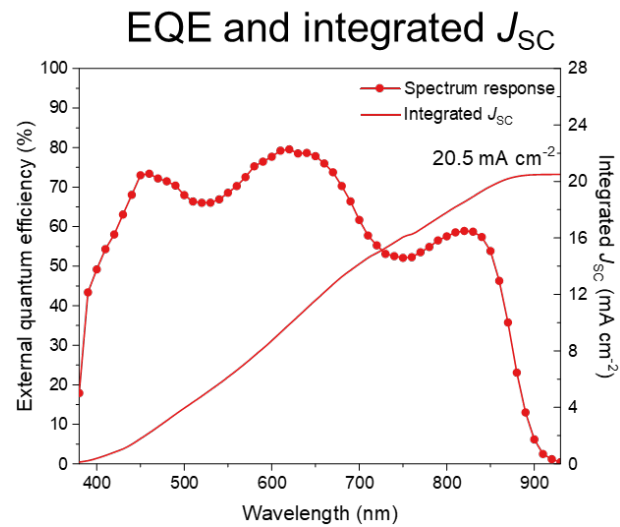
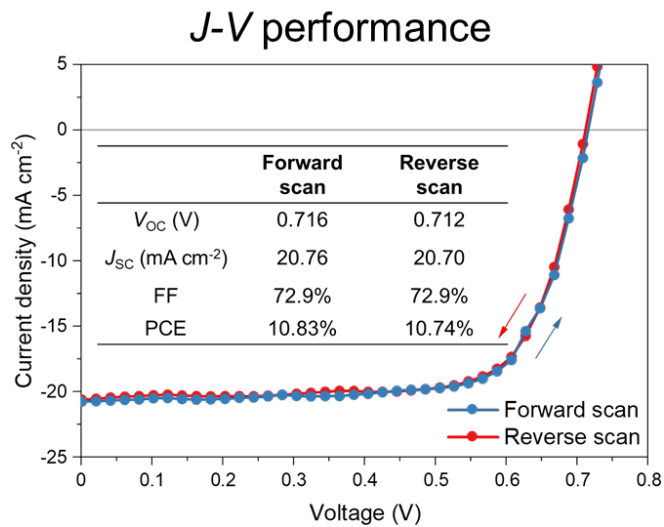
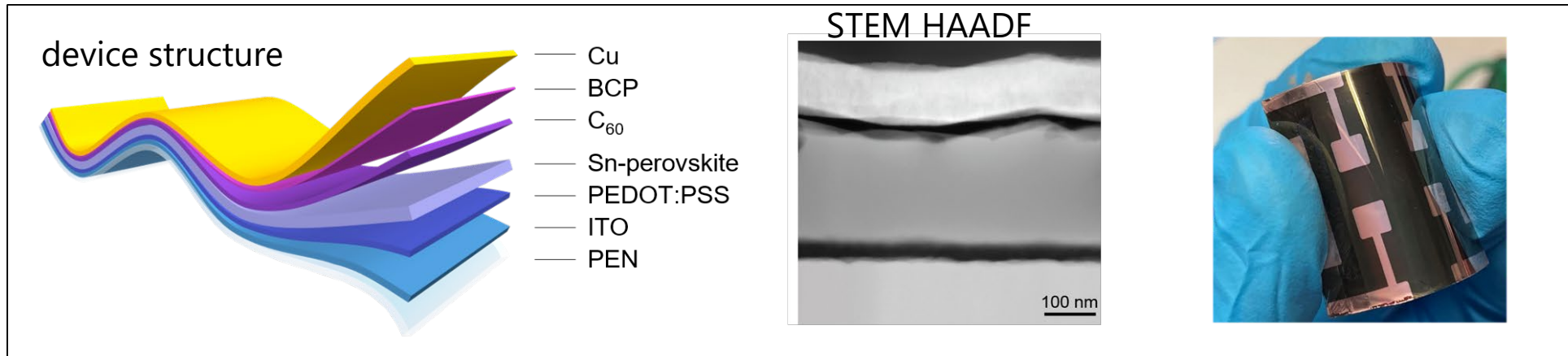
*In collaboration with Flisom*



First proof-of-concept:  
All-laser scribed flexible perovskite mini-modules  
Efficiency: 10.5%  
Aperture Area = 10.2 cm<sup>2</sup>  
GFF = ~94%

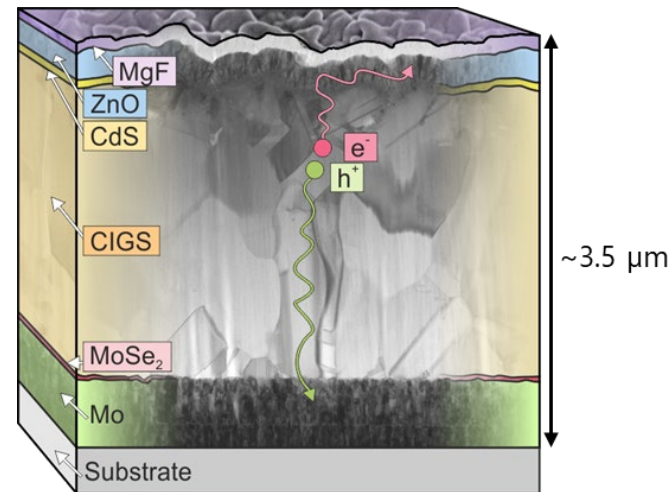
S. Pisoni et al., Nano Energy 2018, 49, 300-307

# Lead-free perovskite: >10% flexible Sn-based cells



➤ A champion PCE >10% on flexible substrate

# Single junction $\text{Cu}(\text{In},\text{Ga})\text{Se}_2$ CIGS solar cells



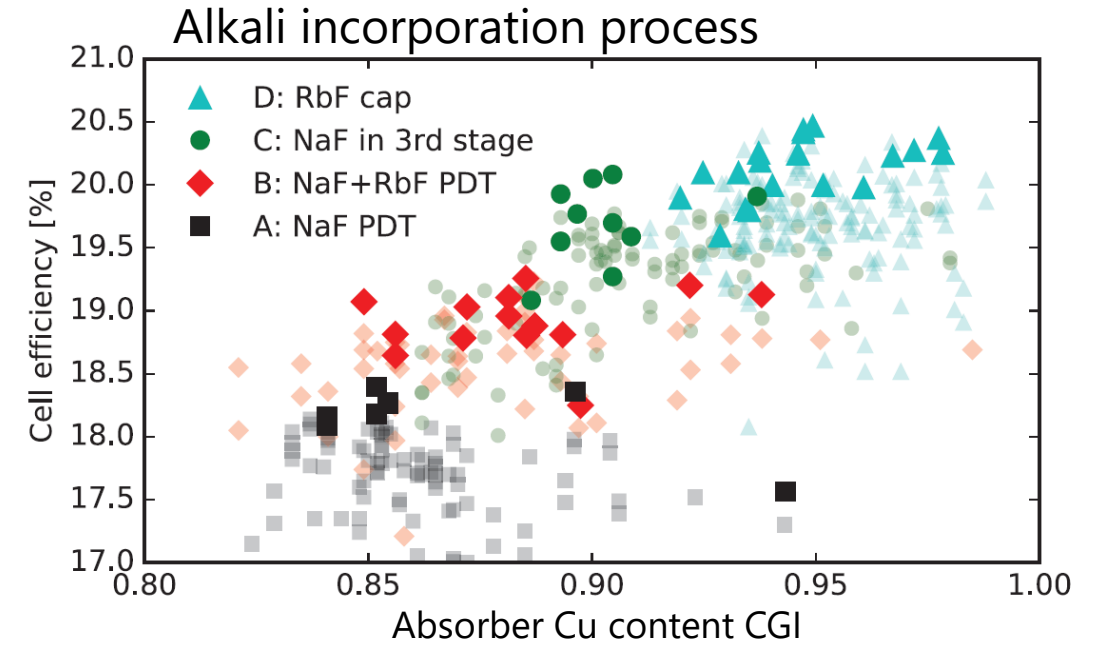
- **Empa:** low-temperature process **on flexible polymer**
- Co-evaporation for roll-to-roll manufacturing

- Thin film multicrystalline solar cells
- Stable, efficient
  - State-of-the-art: same  $V_{OC}$  deficit as c-Si
- Uniform appearance
- Flexible, lightweight
- Low carbon footprint

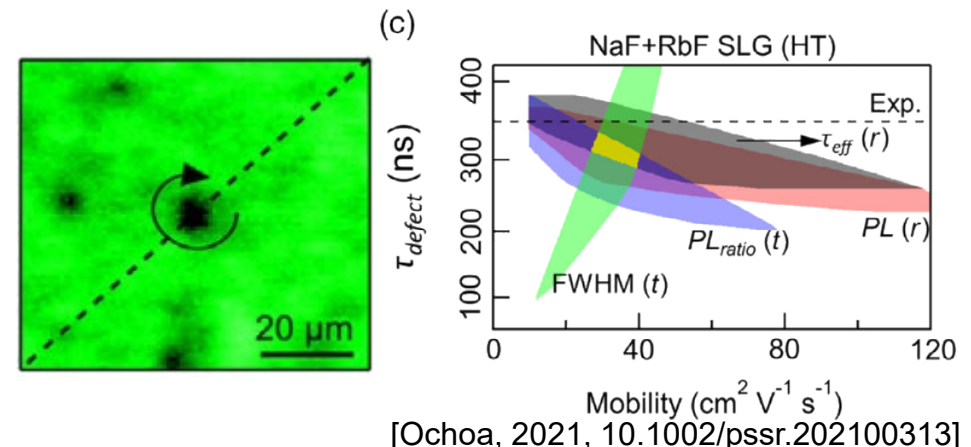
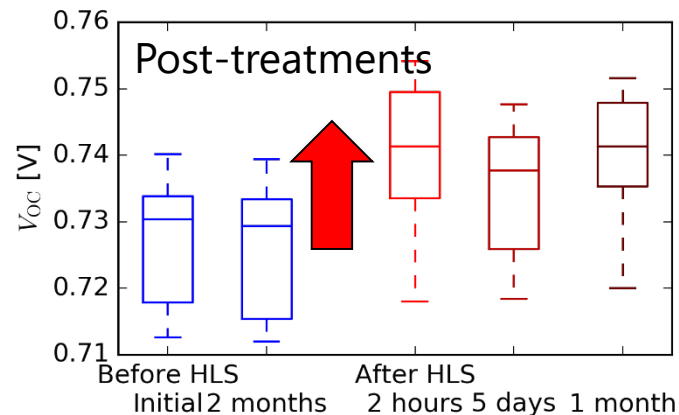


# CIGS on polymer

- 21.4% efficiency on flexible polymer substrate [EUPVSEC 2021]
- Selected investigation topics
  - Absorber composition (gradient, alloying)
  - Doping with alkali elements
  - Interface tailoring
  - Post-treatments
  - Contact layers
  - Alternative device architectures



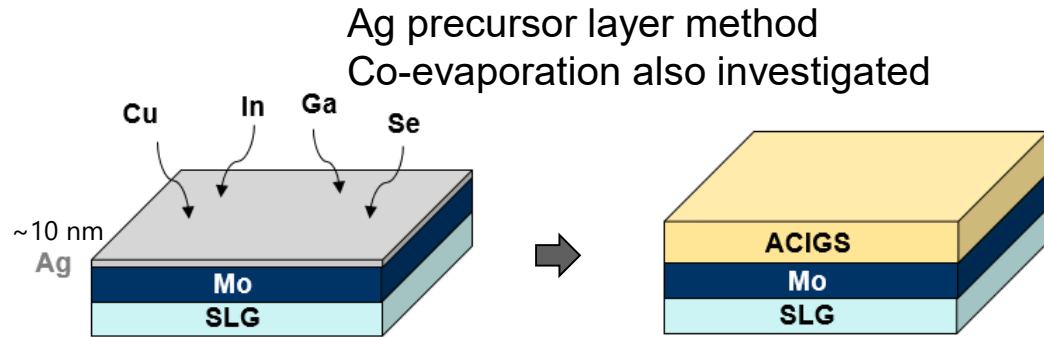
[Carron et al, Adv. Energy Mat. 1900408 2019]



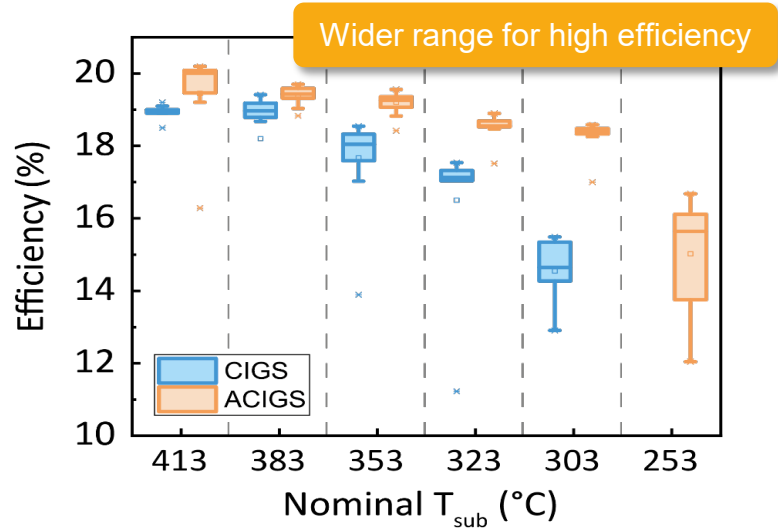
[Ochoa, 2021, 10.1002/pssr.202100313]



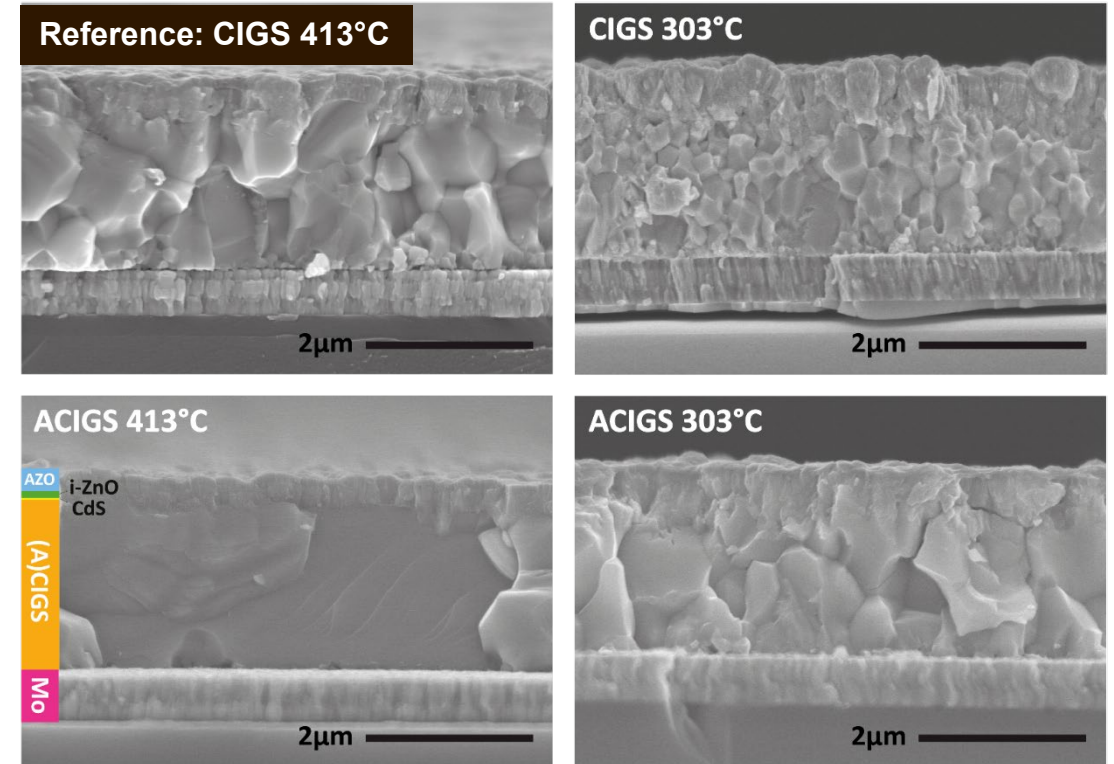
# CIGS - Absorber alloying



Easy to implement in existing manufacturing lines



Wider process temperature window



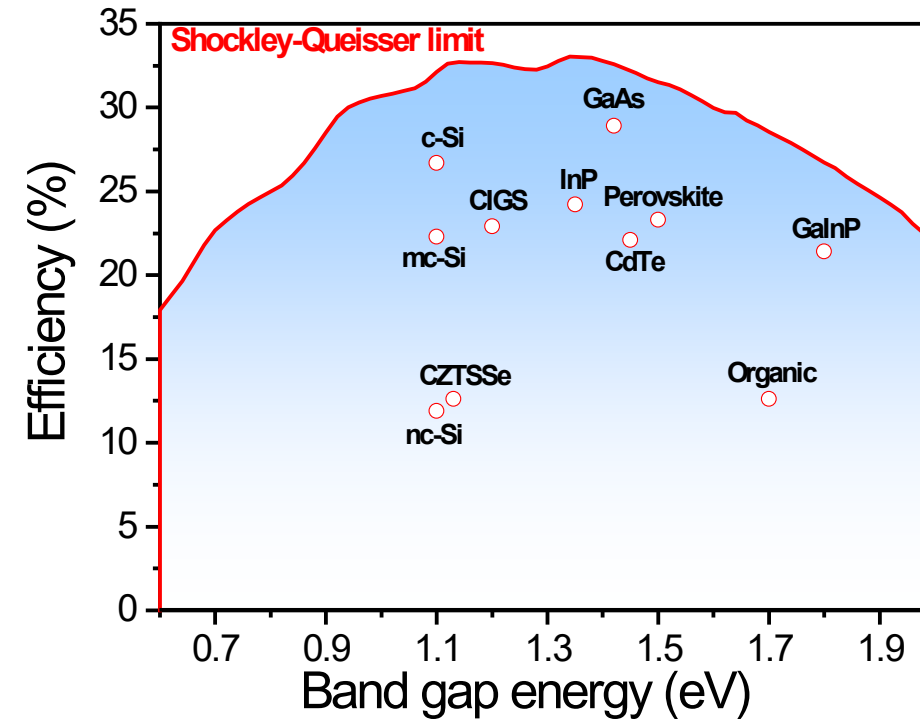
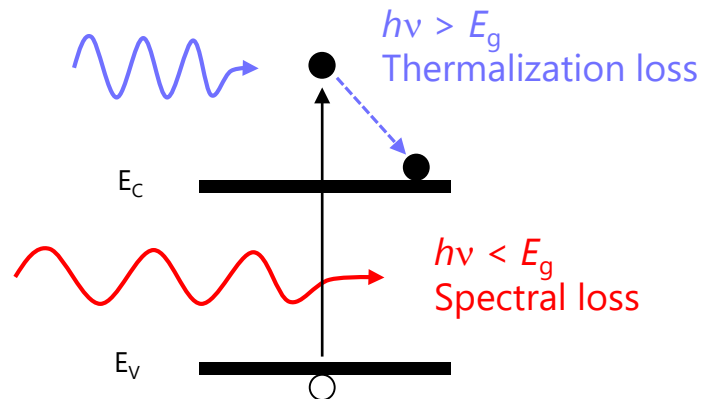
Improved microstructure

	V <sub>oc</sub> (mV)	J <sub>sc</sub> (mAcm <sup>-2</sup> )	FF (%)	Eff. (%)
ACIGS on SLG	737	35.5	77.8	20.3
ACIGS on PI	735	35.7	76.4	20.1

Process independent from substrate (SLG, poyimide)

## Beyond Shockley-Queisser limit

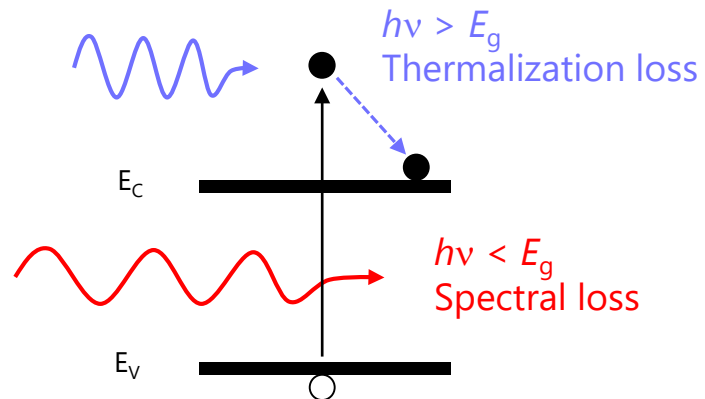
- 2 main losses mechanisms
  - Thermalization
  - Incomplete absorption



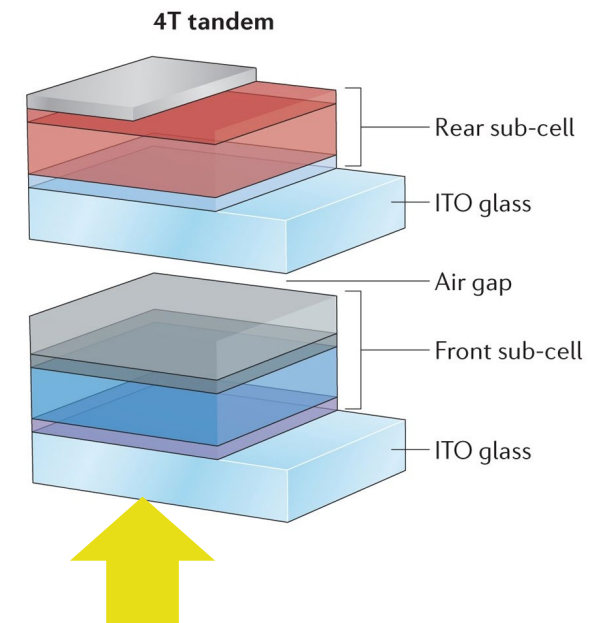
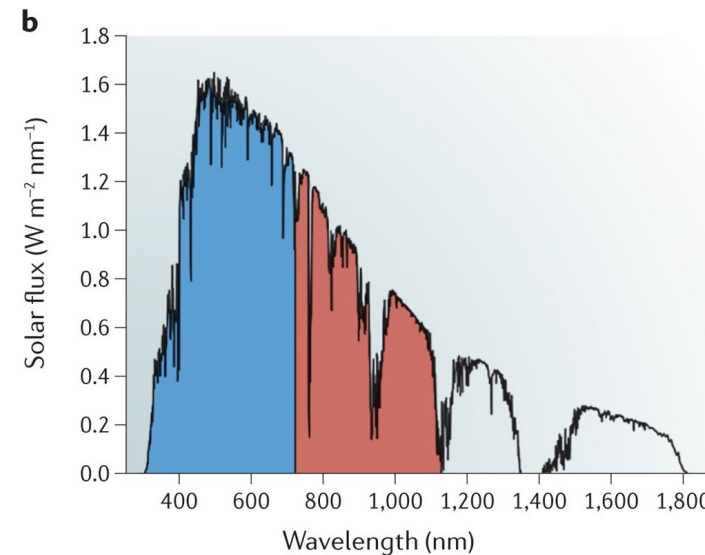
# Tandem solar cells

## Beyond Shockley-Queisser limit

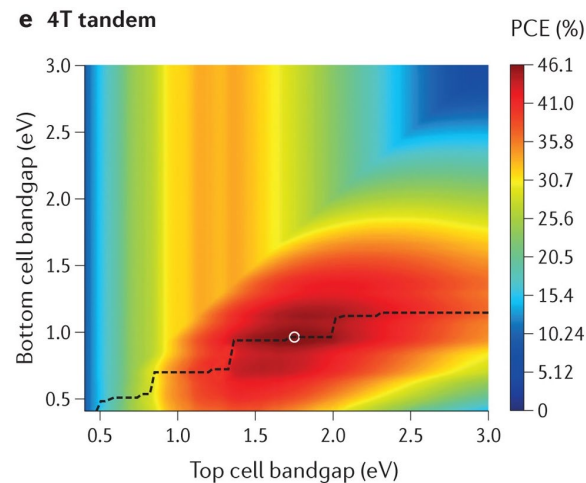
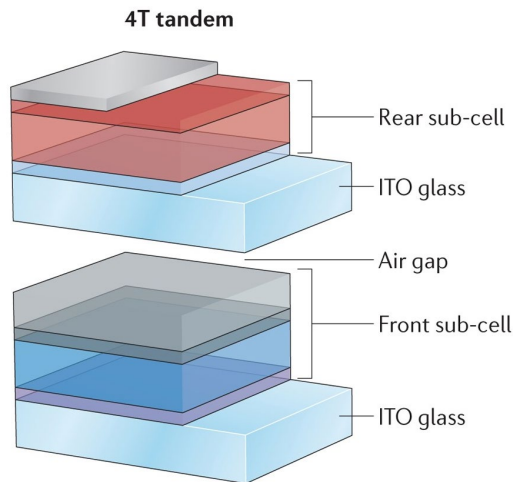
- 2 main losses mechanisms
  - Thermalization
  - Incomplete absorption



➤ 2-junction "tandem" solar cells



# Tandem solar cells

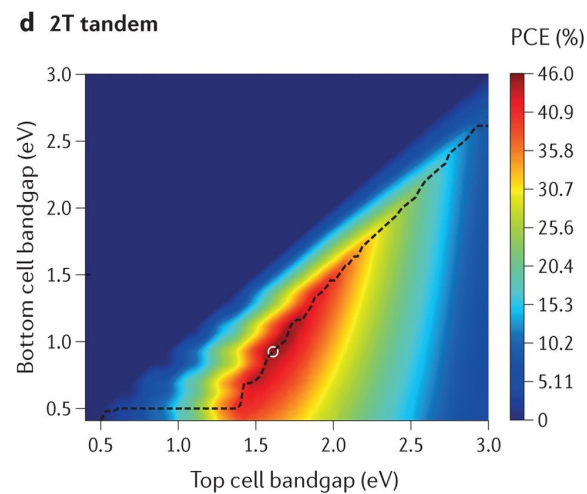
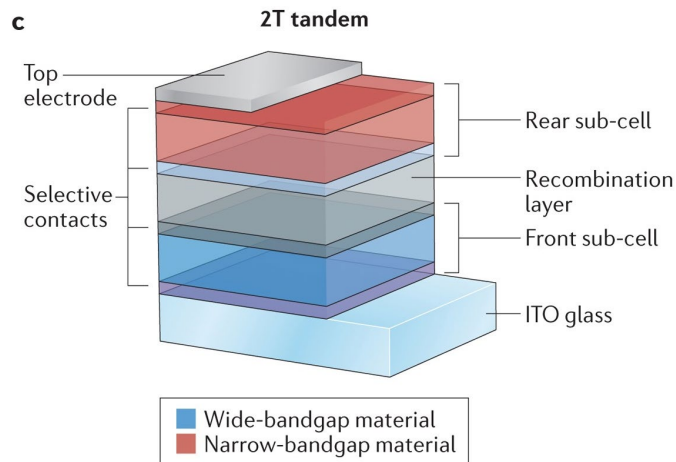


## 4-terminal tandem cell

- Add-on to existing industrial line
- Top and bottom cells processed independently

### Requirements

- Semitransparent top cell
- 3 highly transparent TCOs
- 2 independent circuits



## 2-terminal tandem cell

- Simpler system integration
- Less parasitic absorption

### Requirements

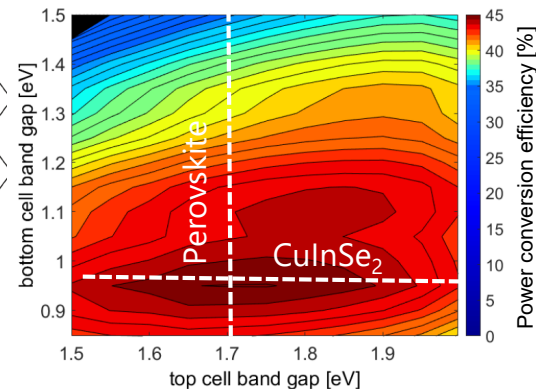
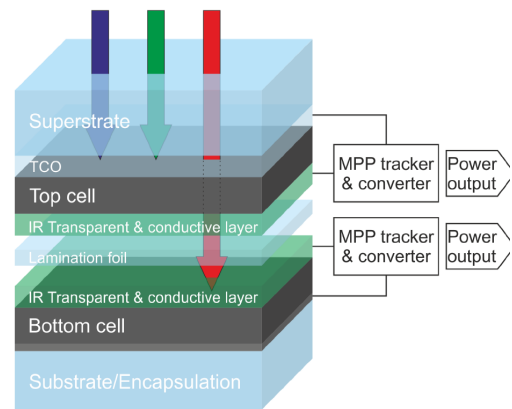
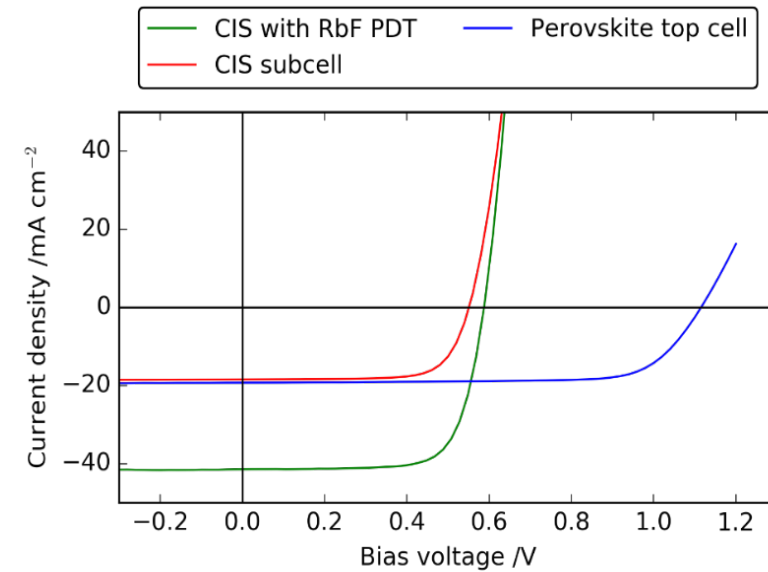
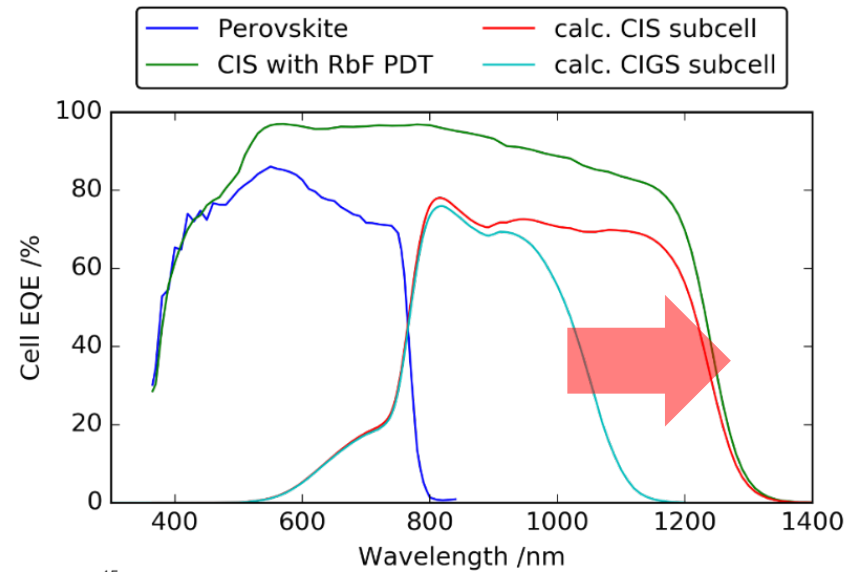
- Current matching
- Low-T top cell or T-stable bottom cell
- 1 highly transparent TCOs

➤ High efficiency limit ~45%  
for both configurations

# Low bandgap CuInSe<sub>2</sub> for tandem applications

Highly suitable candidates:

- Perovskite:  $E_g \sim 1.7$  eV
- CuInSe<sub>2</sub>:  $E_g \sim 1.0$  eV
  - Composition change
  - Low bandgap
  - Efficiency: 15% -> 19.2%

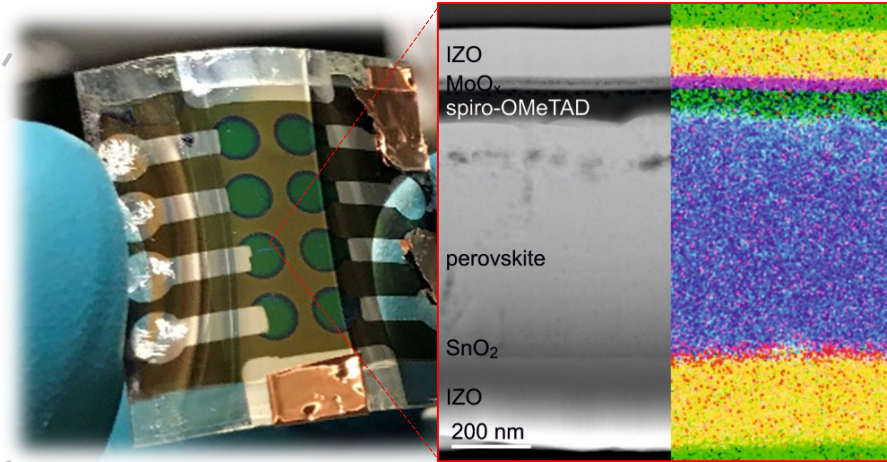
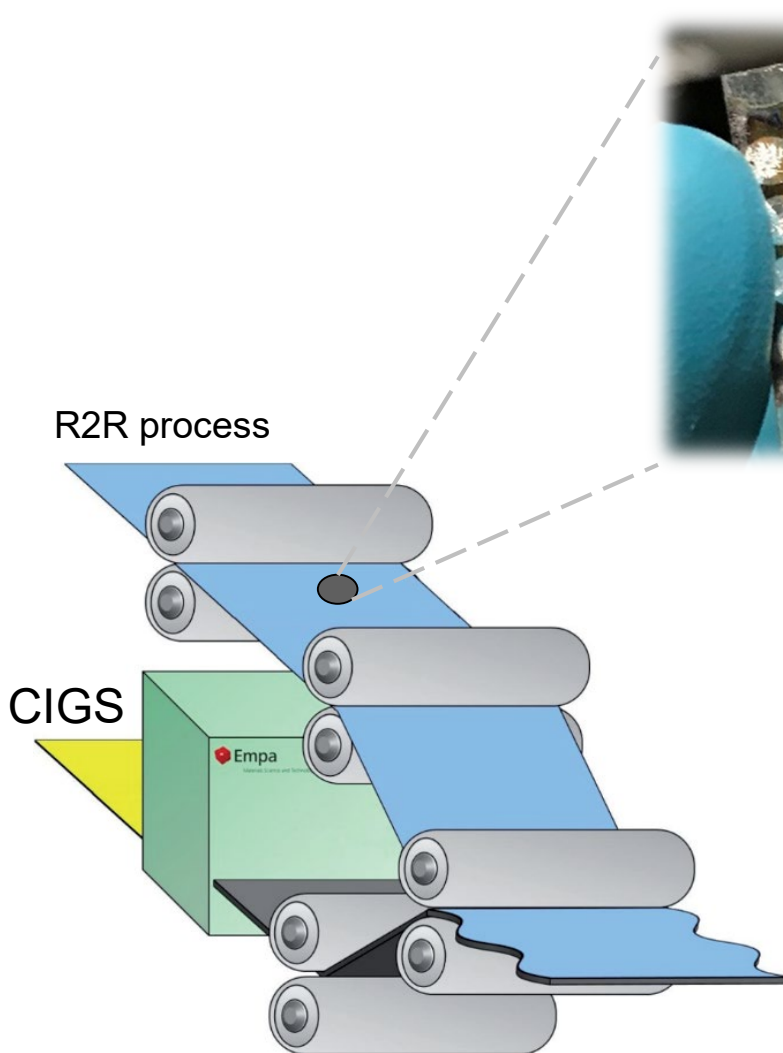


	$V_{OC}$ (mV)	$J_{SC}$ (mAcm <sup>-2</sup> )	FF (%)	Eff. (%)
CIS standalone	609	42.3	74.4	19.2
Perovskite top cell	1'115	19.2	75.2	16.1
CIS bottom cell	581	18.6	74.2	8.0
4-terminal tandem projected				24.1

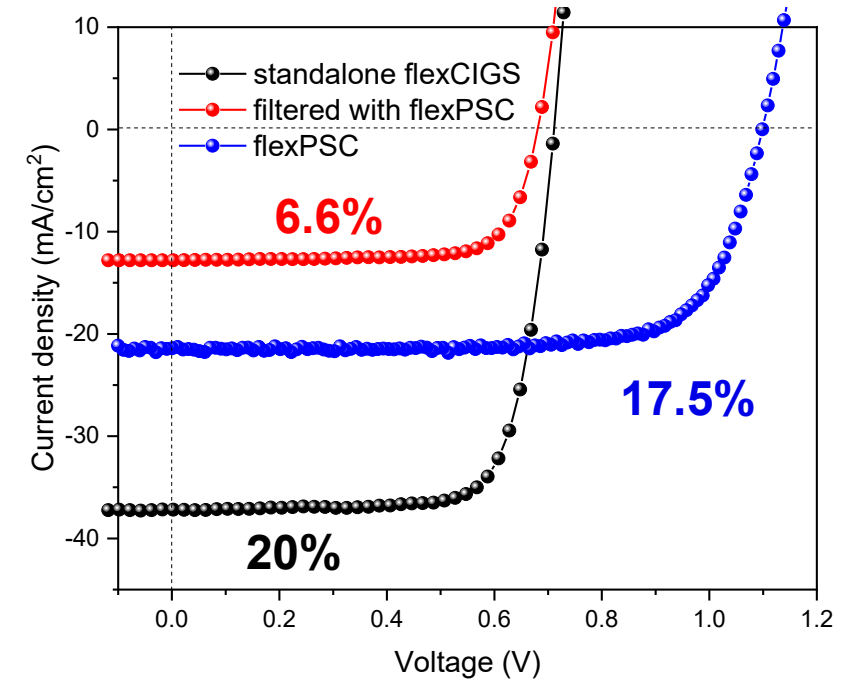
Rigid substrates

T. Feurer *et al.*, Adv. Energy Mater. 2019, 1901428

# Flexible perovskite-CIGS thin film tandems



NIR-transparent PSC grown on flexible CIGS frontsheet



	PCE (%)	MPP (%)	V <sub>OC</sub> (V)	J <sub>SC</sub> (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	FF (%)
Flex-PSC	17.7	17.5	1.1	21.4	75.3
Flex-CIGS SA	20	20	0.714	37.2	75.2
Flex-CIGS filtered	6.6	6.6	0.683	12.8	75.6

**24.1% flexible** perovskite-CIGS 4-terminal tandems

Unpublished results



CIS; Bridge POWER



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ImproCIGS; ACIGS; CIGSPSC Tandems



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AMYS



Strategic Focus Area  
**Advanced Manufacturing**



Thank you for your attention!