

Is there a bandgap gradient in thin-film solar cells?

Here, we demonstrate the realization of a bandgap gradient in Cd (Se,Te) thin-film solar cells by introducing a Cd (O,S,Se,Te) region with the same crystal structure of the absorber near the front junction. The formation of such a region is enabled by incorporating oxygenated CdS and CdSe layers.

Does CdTe film increase the transmittance of a solar cell?

However, when it was fabricated into a complete device, the AVT of the cell increased to 7.04 %. This means that the transmittance of the CdTe film when converted into a device, not only did not decrease but increased, which is highly beneficial for the BIPV application of the solar cell.

What is a thin-film photovoltaic (PV)?

Thin-film photovoltaic (PV) devices based on the ternary chalcopyrite Cu (In,Ga)Se₂ (CIGS) 1, 2, 3 are among the most efficient thin-film solar cells 4, having demonstrated efficiencies of 20.8% 5 on flexible and 23.35% 6, 7 on rigid substrates (22.3% 8 for pure selenides containing no sulphur).

How is a thin-film solar cell made?

Figure 1a shows the configuration of a Cd (Se,Te) thin-film solar cell using a commercial SnO₂ buffer layer as the n-type emitter. In the fabrication process, a CdTe layer is deposited on a CdSe layer as shown in Supplementary Fig. 1c. Upon CdCl₂ treatment, the CdSe and CdTe layers interdiffuse and form a Cd (Se,Te) absorber region.

Are there alternatives to CDs in a thin-film solar cell?

Provided by the Springer Nature SharedIt content-sharing initiative In the search for highly transparent and non-toxic alternative front layers replacing state-of-the-art CdS in Cu (In,Ga)Se₂ thin-film solar cells, alternatives rarely exceed reference devices in terms of efficiency.

How efficient are CdTe thin-film photovoltaic modules?

In recent years, a new generation of frameless CdTe thin-film photovoltaic modules with high efficiency and large area has been commercially introduced with an efficiency of 19.9 % and enhanced aesthetics, making them more attractive .

Calcabrini et al. explore the potential of low breakdown voltage solar cells to improve the shading tolerance of photovoltaic modules. They show that low breakdown voltage solar cells can significantly improve the electrical performance of partially shaded photovoltaic modules and can limit the temperature increase in reverse-biased solar cells.

In this study, we achieve the front Ag-gradient in kesterite structured compound films by prealloying followed by selenization process at 550 °C. AgZn₃, Ag₃Sn, and ...

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Significant enhancement of solution-processed $\text{CuIn}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}(\text{Se,S})_2$ (CIGSSe) thin-film solar cell performance was achieved by inducing a band gap gradient in the film thickness, which was triggered by the chalcogenization process.

1 Introduction. Polycrystalline thin-film solar cells based on $\text{Cu}(\text{In,Ga})\text{Se}_2$ (CIGSe) absorber layers exhibit record power conversion efficiencies of up to 23.4% in case the integral $[\text{Ga}]/([\text{Ga}] + [\text{In}])$ (GGI) ratio in the CIGSe absorber is about 0.3. The band-gap energy E_g of a CIGSe thin film can be adjusted via its integral GGI ratio as E_g varies between about ...

There is an anticipation for the incorporation of a near-infrared narrow-bandgap organic solar cell as a secondary cell inside a partially transparent perovskite-organic tandem solar cell. The goal is to convert photons in the 700-1100 nm range into energy while maintaining the transparency to visible light. The proposed tandem solar cell architecture is expected to attain a Power ...

Perovskite photovoltaics, typically based on a solution-processed perovskite layer with a film thickness of a few hundred nanometres, have emerged as a leading thin-film photovoltaic technology.

By improving the quality of sub-micron-thick CdTe polycrystalline films, and optimizing the concentration and process of Cu doping, we have successfully fabricated semitransparent CdTe solar cells with an average visible light transmittance of 14.21%, ? Front: 6.2%, ? Rear: 4.4%, and bifacial factor:0.7.

In this study, we achieve the front Ag-gradient in kesterite structured compound films by prealloying followed by selenization process at 550 °C. AgZn₃, Ag₃Sn, and Sn-Ag-Cu alloy phases were formed during prealloying stage at 250 °C. After prealloying process, Ag tends to distribute at the front surface of the ACZTSe thin films.

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Bandgap gradient is a promising approach to improve the open-circuit voltage in thin film solar cells. Here, authors incorporate a Cd (O,S,Se,Te) region to realize the bandgap gradient at ...

Carrier transport behavior in the perovskite light absorption layer significantly impacts the performance of perovskite solar cells (PSCs). In this work, reduced carrier recombination losses were achieved by the design

of a band structure in perovskite materials. An ultrathin (PbI₂/PbBr₂)_n film with a gradient thickness ratio was deposited as the lead halide ...

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Bandgap gradient is a promising approach to improve the open-circuit voltage in thin film solar cells. Here, authors incorporate a Cd (O,S,Se,Te) region to realize the bandgap gradient at front interface and demonstrate Cd (Se,Te) solar cells with reduced recombination and a champion efficiency of 20.03%.

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