

Progress in High-Efficiency III-V Multijunction Concentrator Solar Cells

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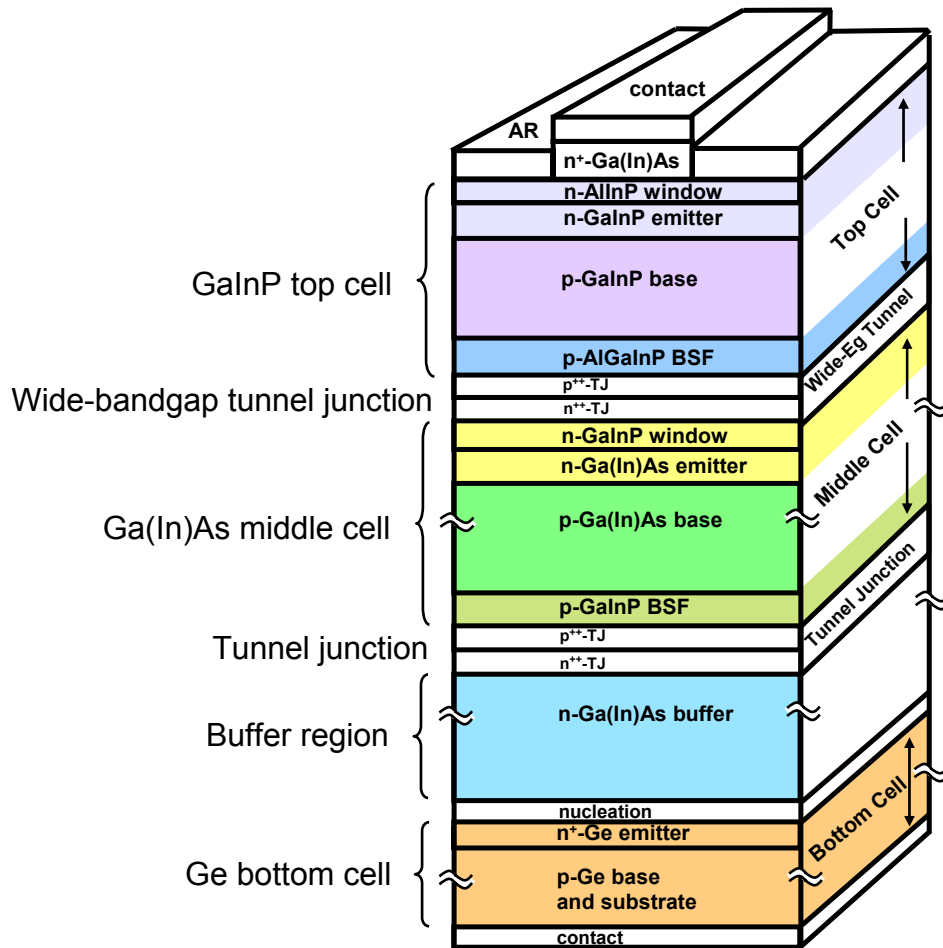
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S P E C T R O L A B

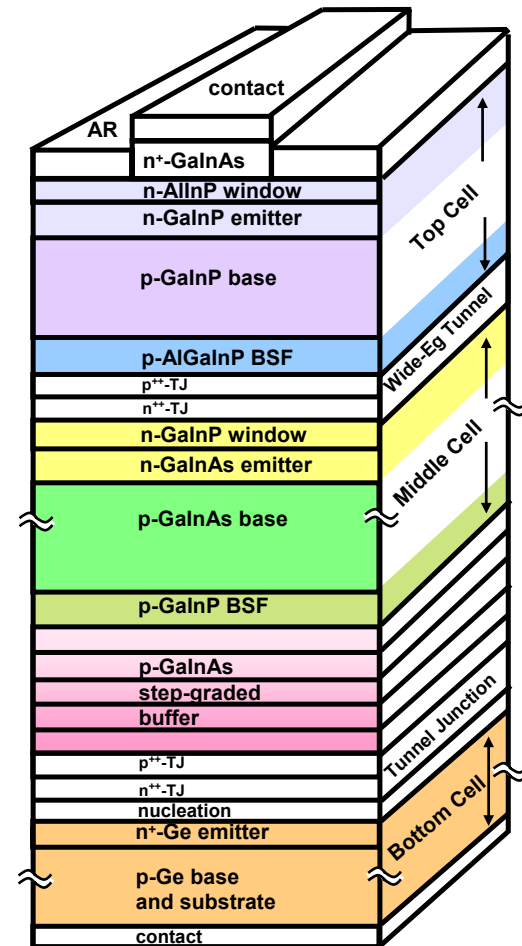
A BOEING COMPANY

- Solar spectrum and theoretical efficiency
- **Multijunction** cell architectures capable of **>50%**
- Metamorphic (MM) semiconductor materials
⇒ flexibility in bandgap for multijunction cells
- Experimental results on **metamorphic** (MM) and **lattice-matched** (LM) 3-junction cells over **40%** efficiency
- Dislocations and recombination in MM materials
- Bandgap - V_{oc} offset and diode ideality factor for LM and MM
- Highly lattice-mismatched ~ 1 -eV MM GaInAs subcells
- **4-junction** terrestrial concentrator cells with reduced series resistance power losses

LM and MM 3-Junction Cell Cross-Section

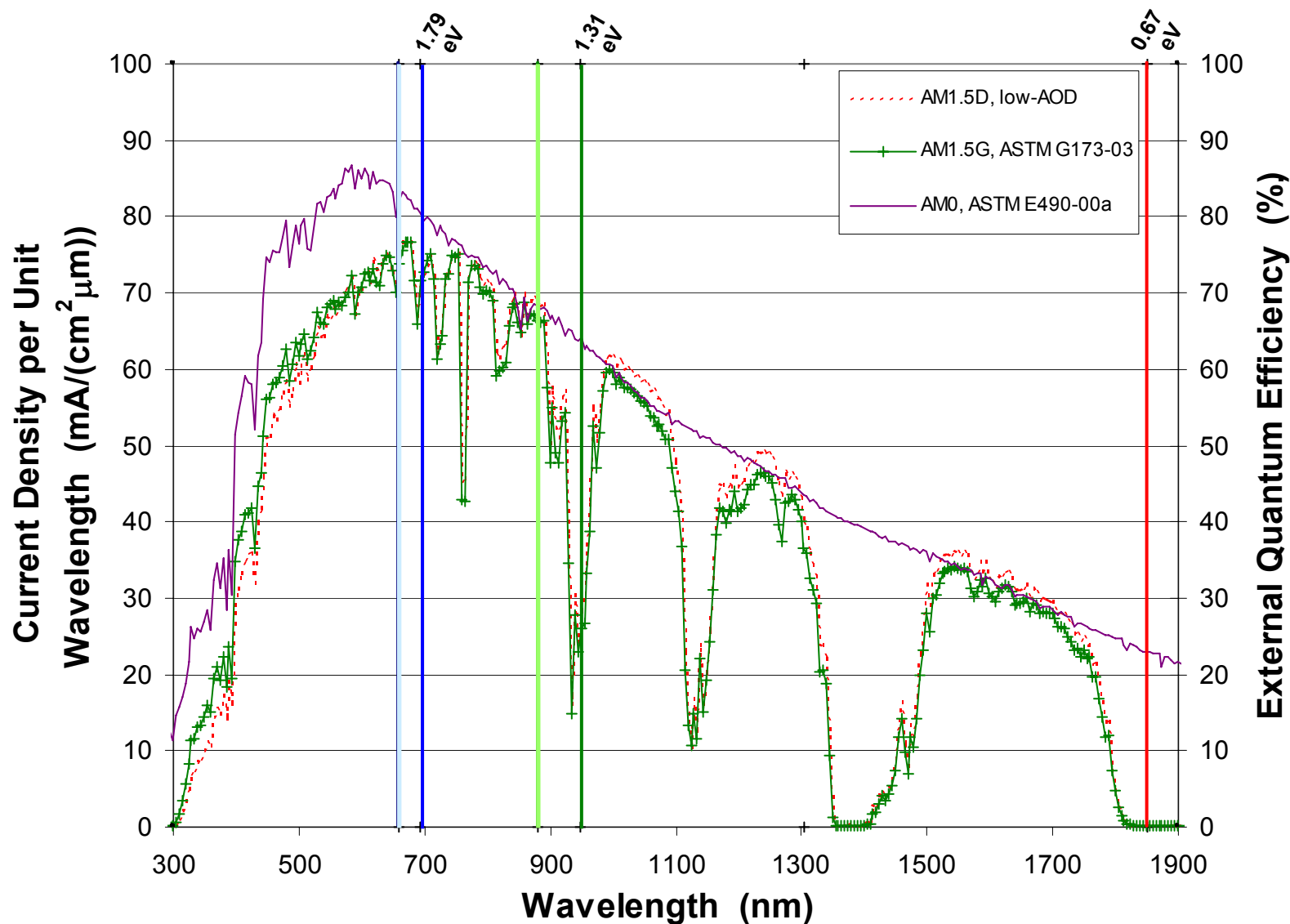


Lattice-Matched (LM)

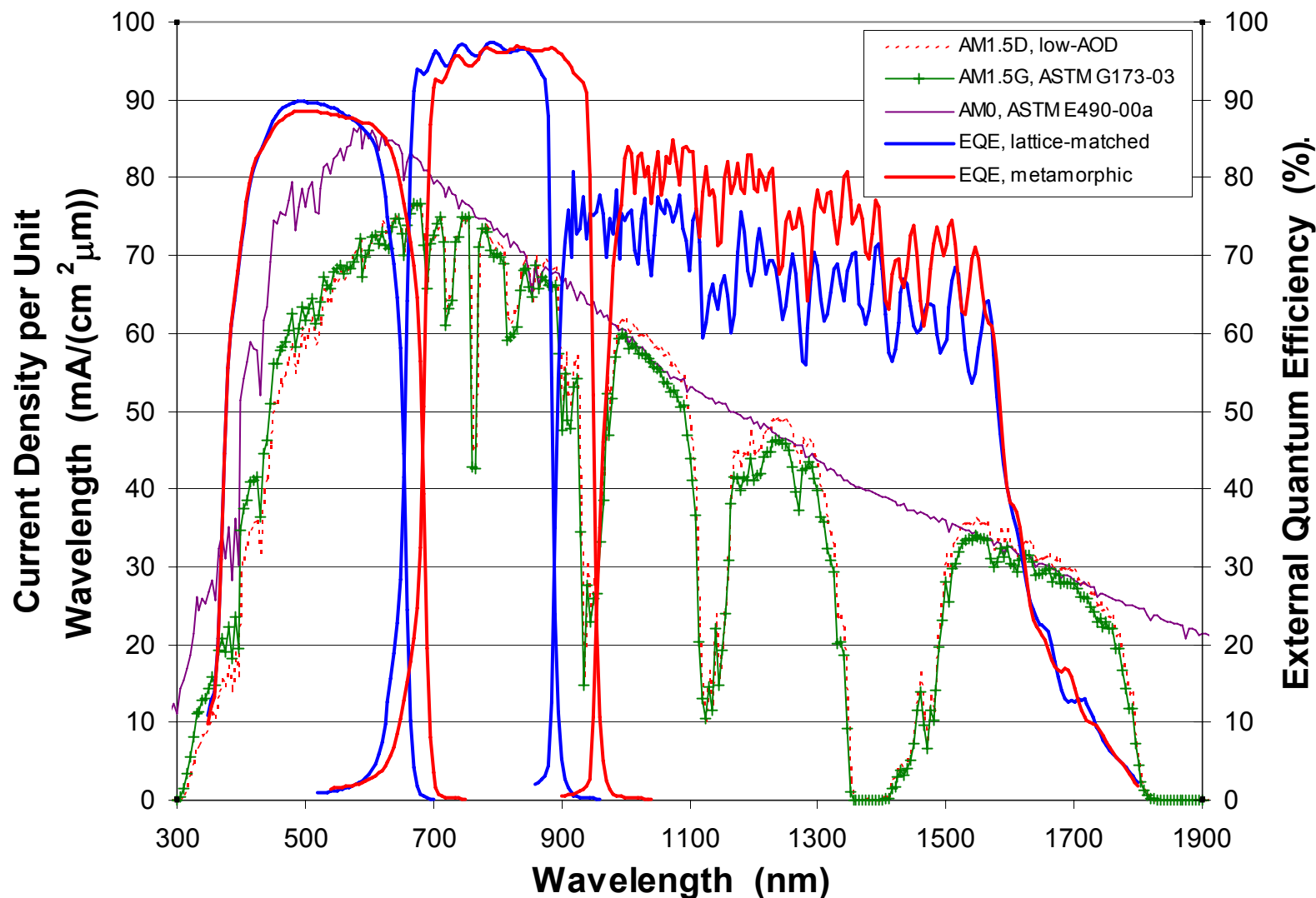


**Lattice-Mismatched
or Metamorphic (MM)**

Solar Spectrum Partition for 3-Junction Cell

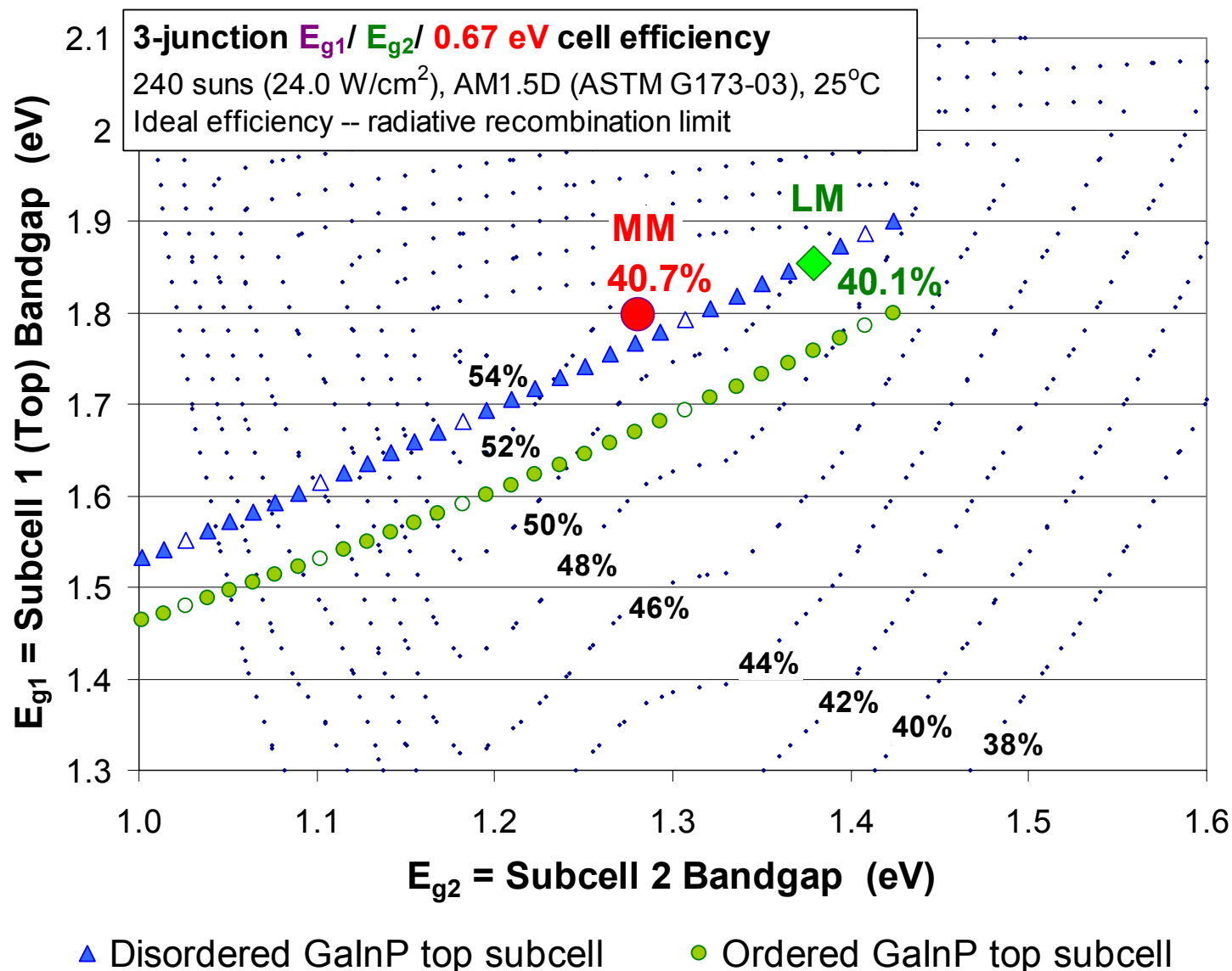


External QE of LM and MM 3-Junction Cells



3-Junction Theoretical Eff.

— Vary E_{g1} and E_{g2}



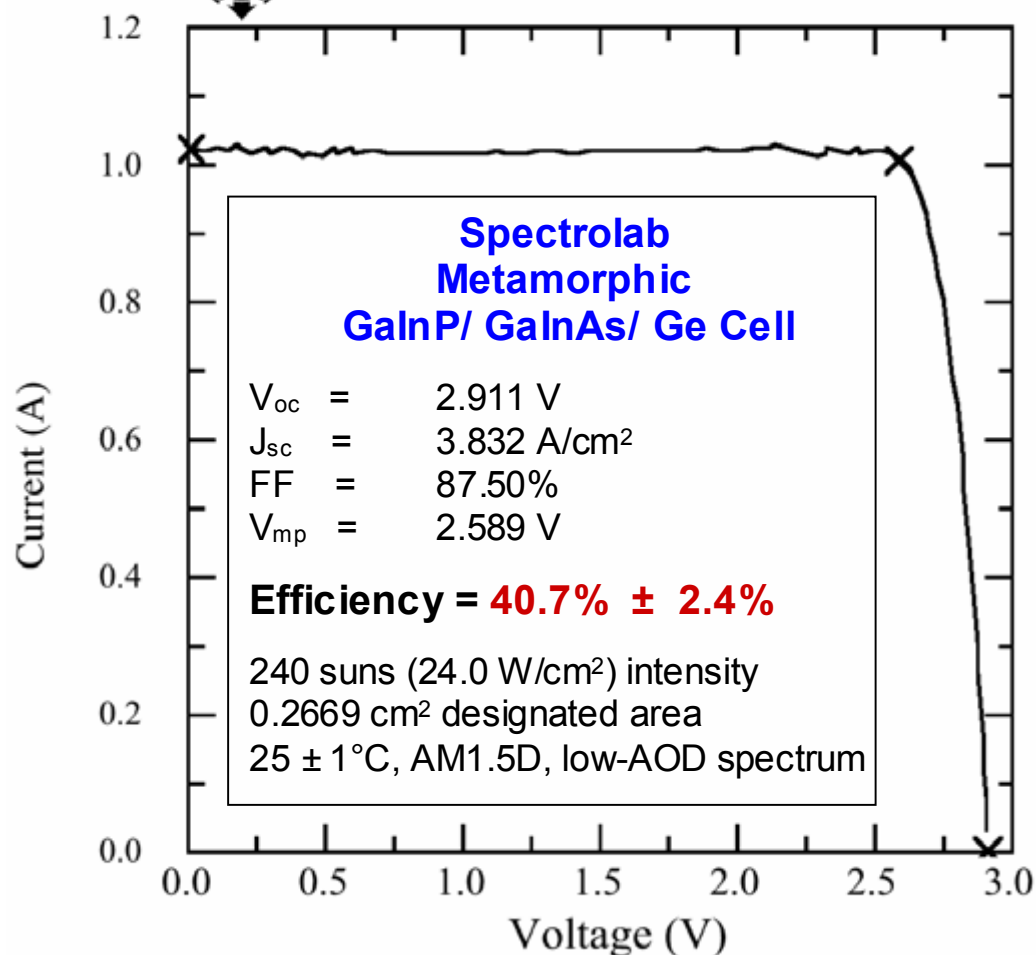
Record **40.7%**-Efficient Concentrator Solar Cell



NREL

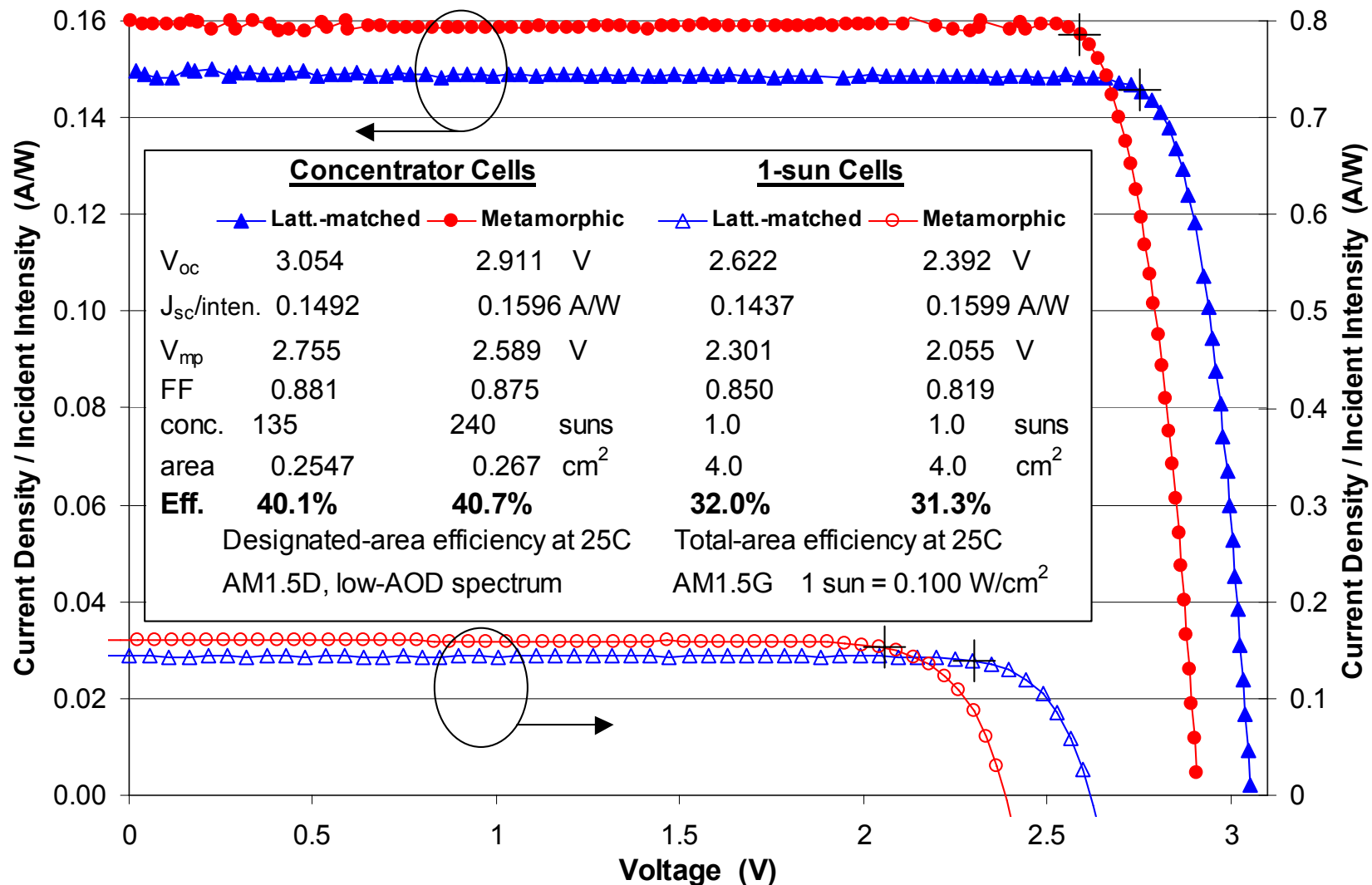
HIPSS

PV Performance Characterization Team



- Highest solar conversion efficiency for any type of photovoltaic device demonstrated to date
- First solar cell of any kind to reach over **40%** efficiency

Lattice-Matched and Metamorphic Cells Over 40%



Record Cell Efficiencies for a Variety of PV Technologies

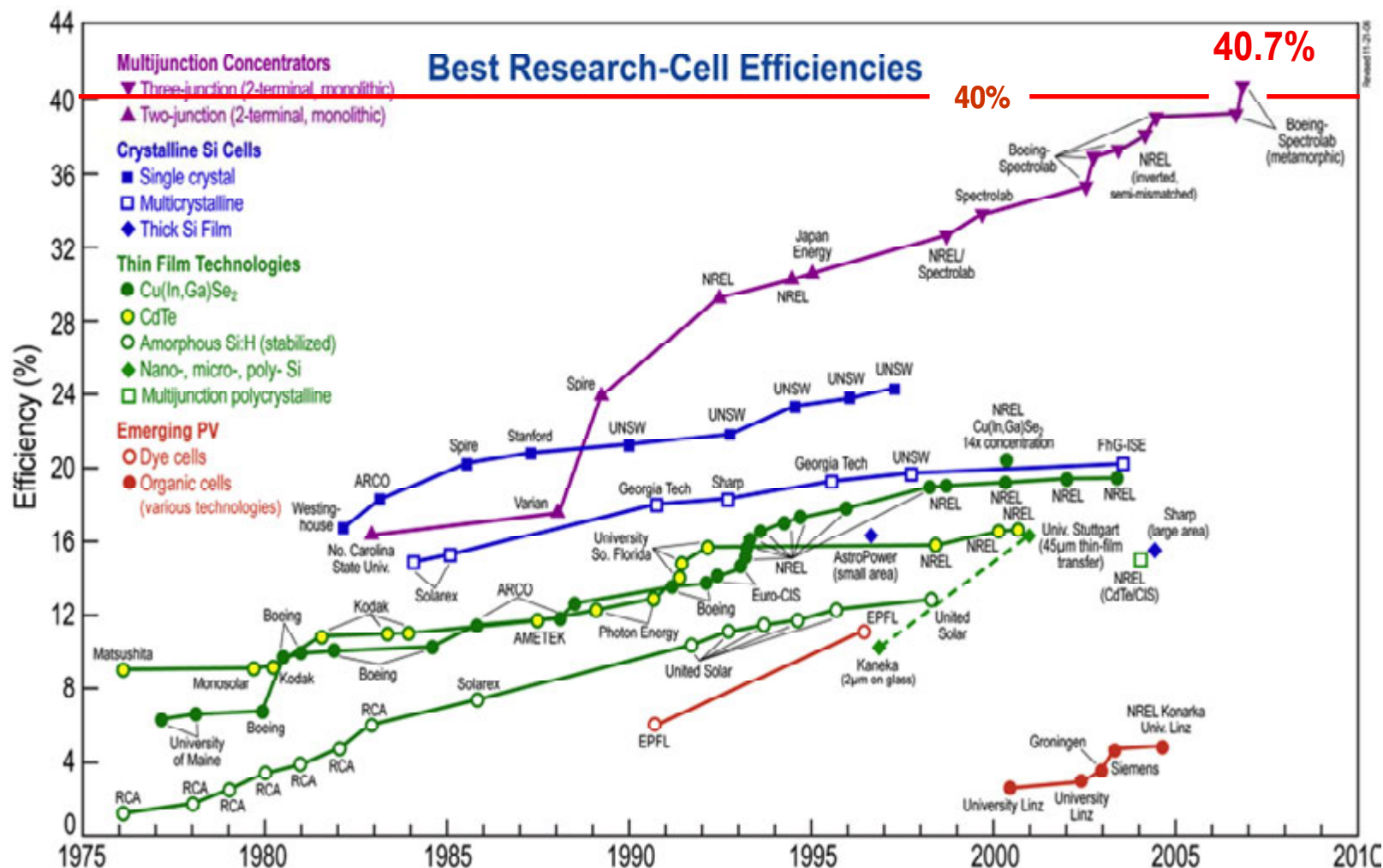
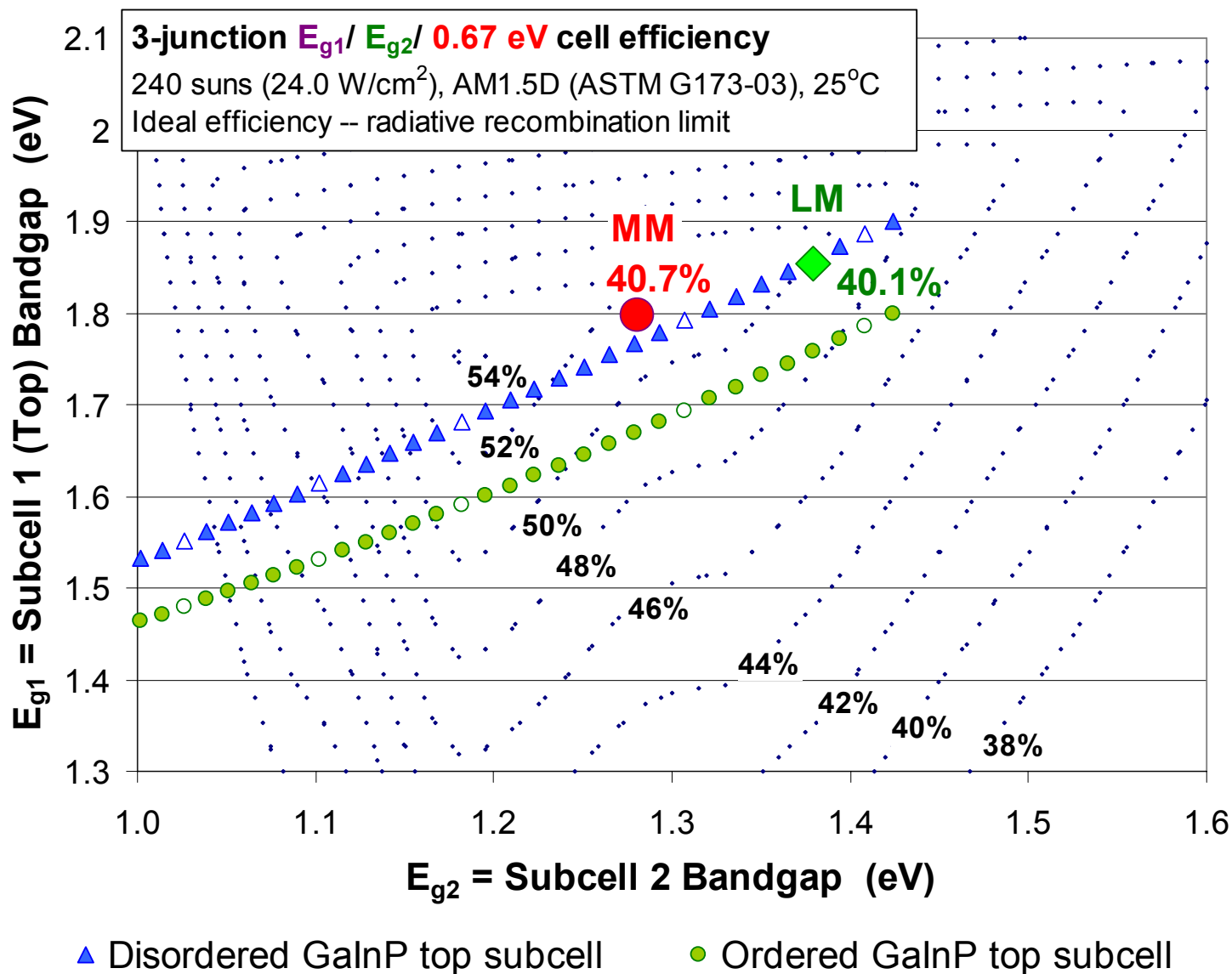


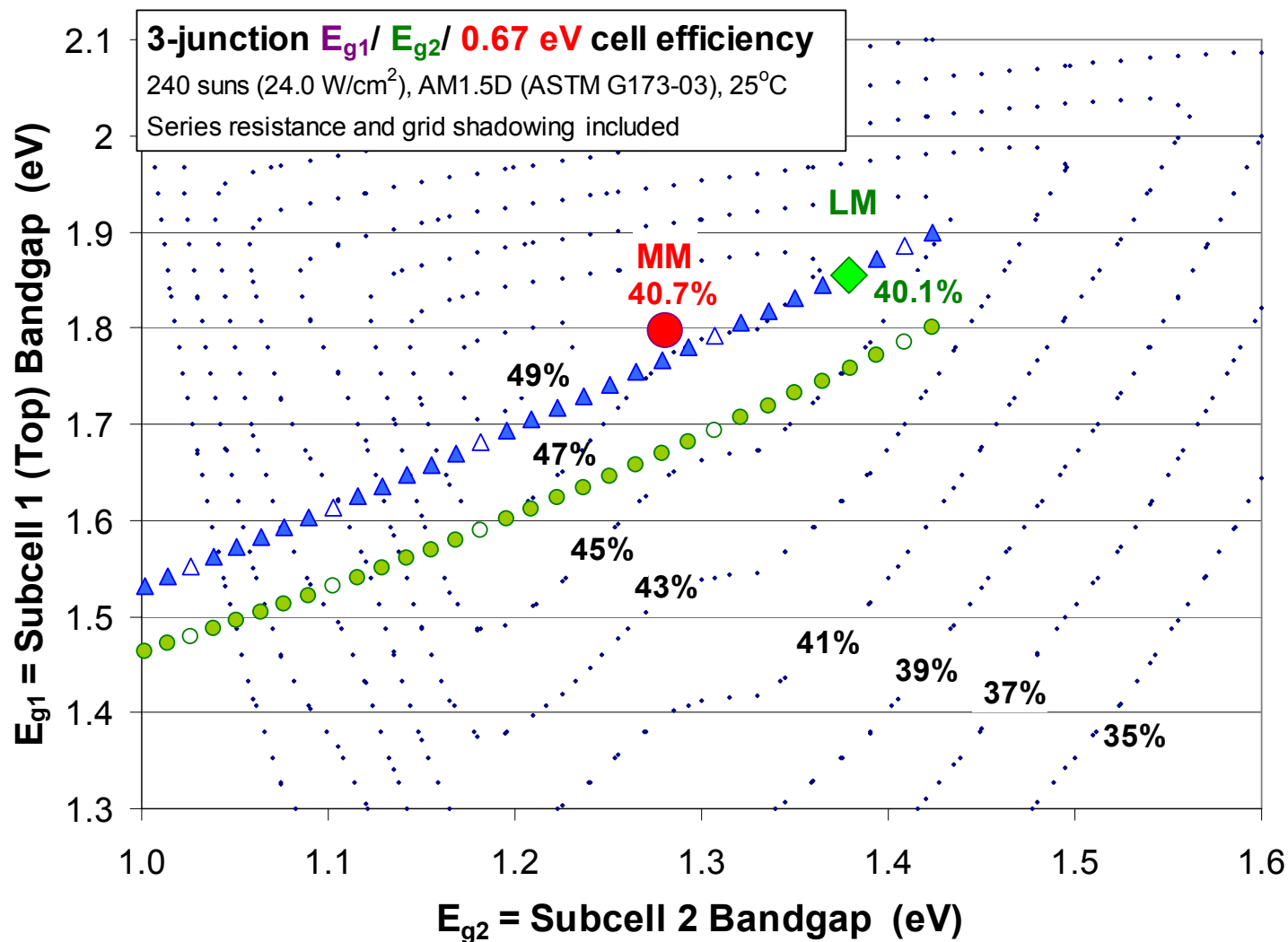
Chart courtesy of Bob McConnell, NREL

3-Junction Theoretical Eff.

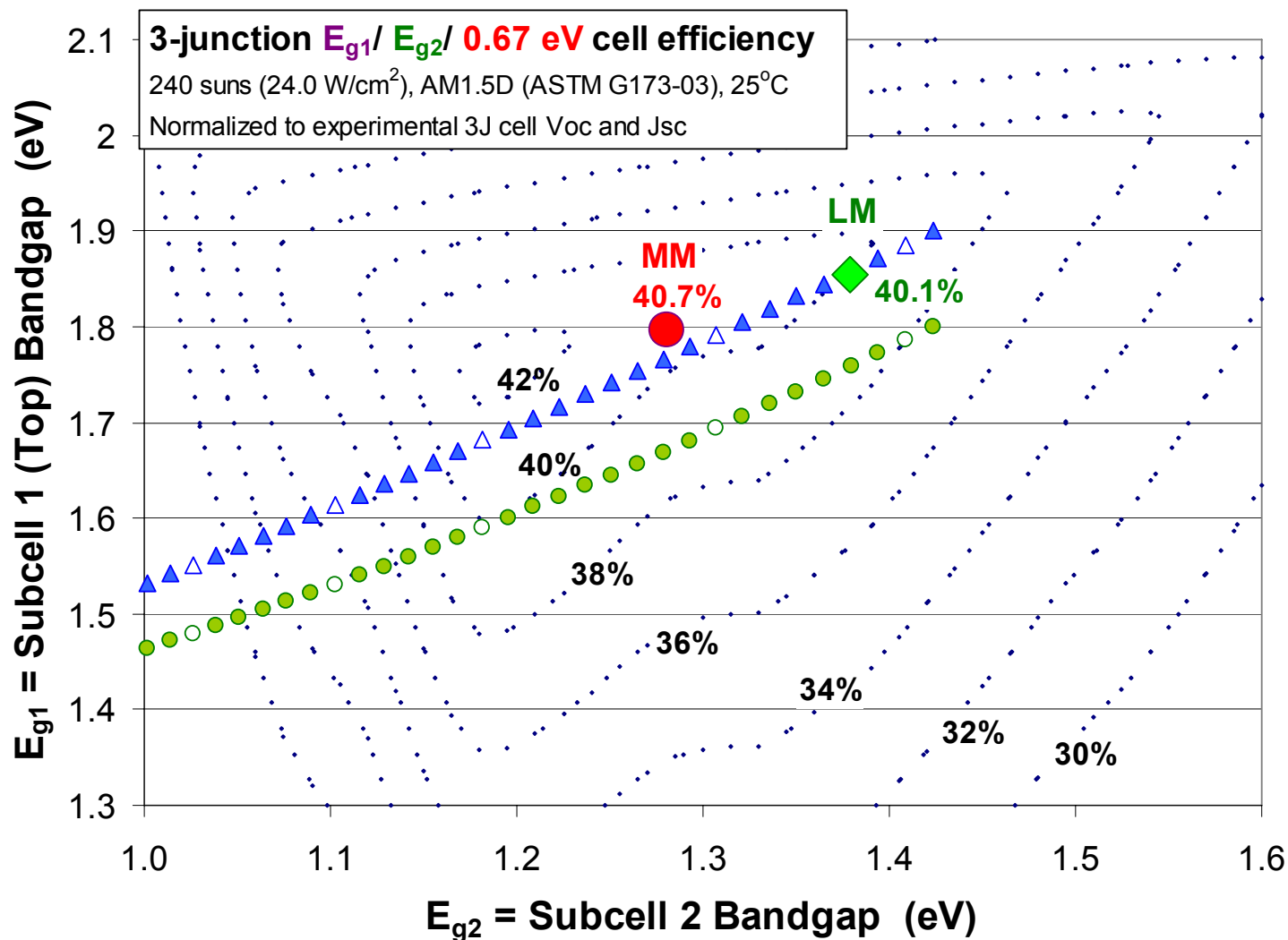
— Vary E_{g1} and E_{g2}



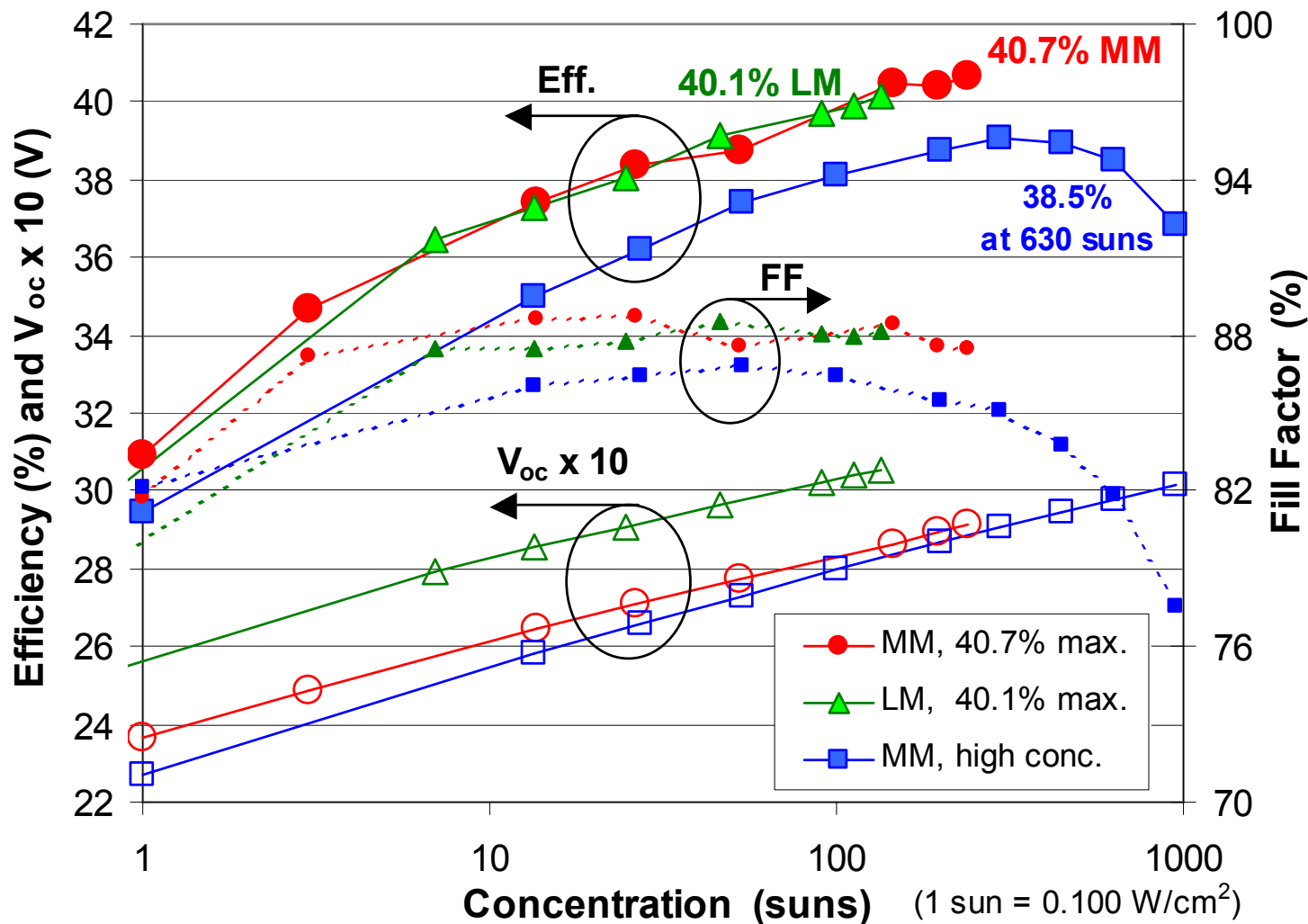
3-Junction Efficiency – Series Res. and Shadowing



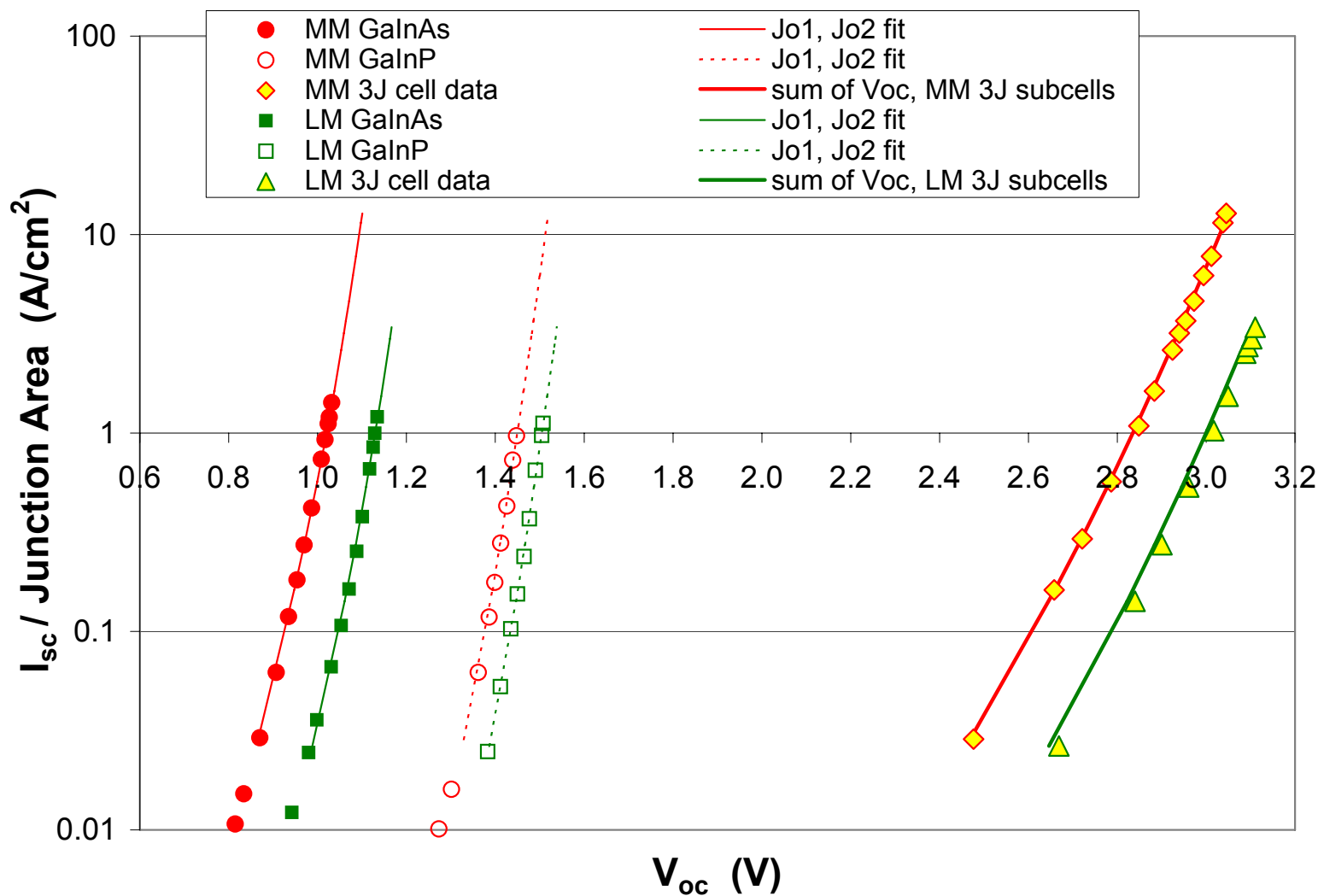
3-Junction Efficiency – Based on Expt. Values



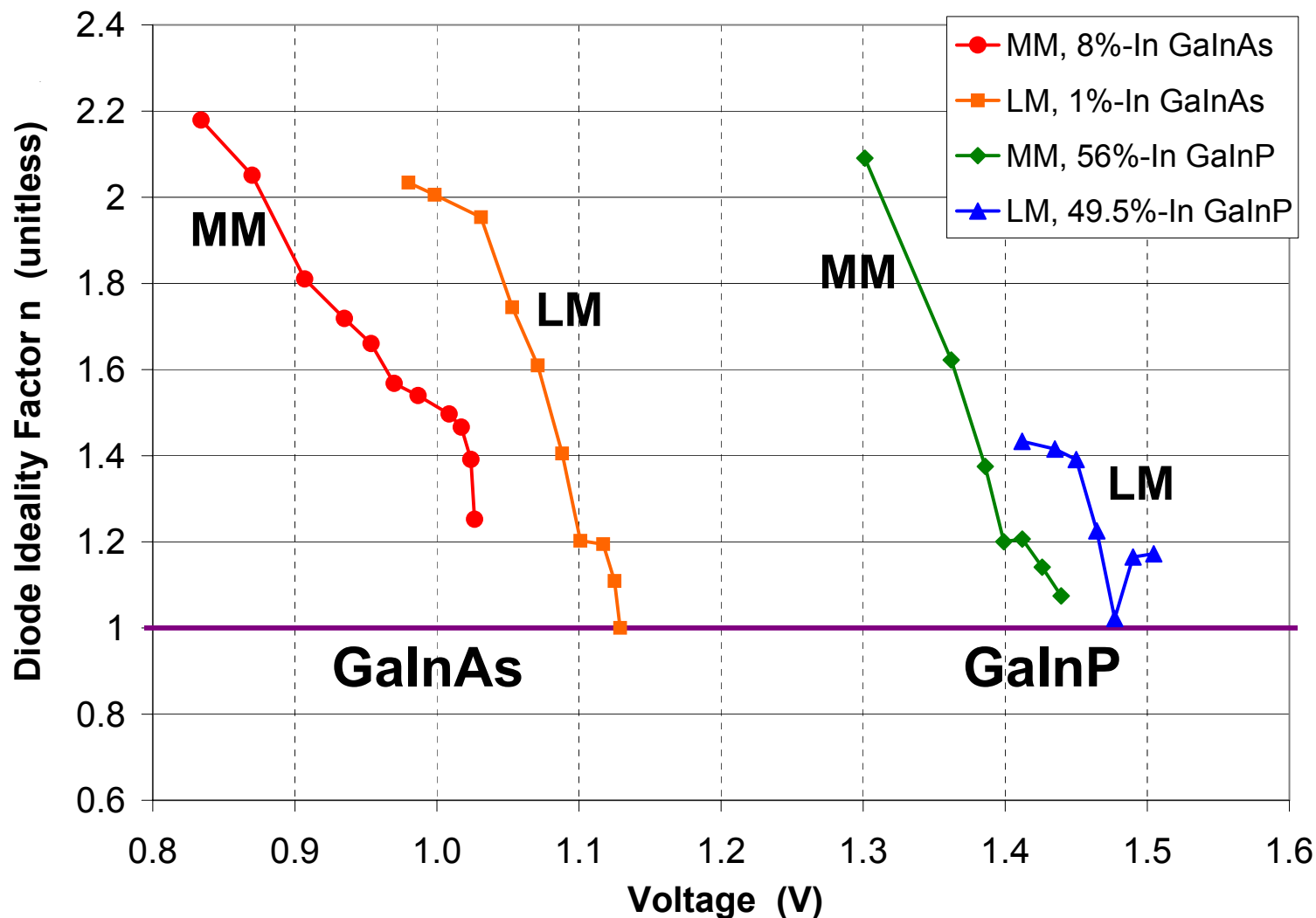
Record Cell Performance vs. Concentration



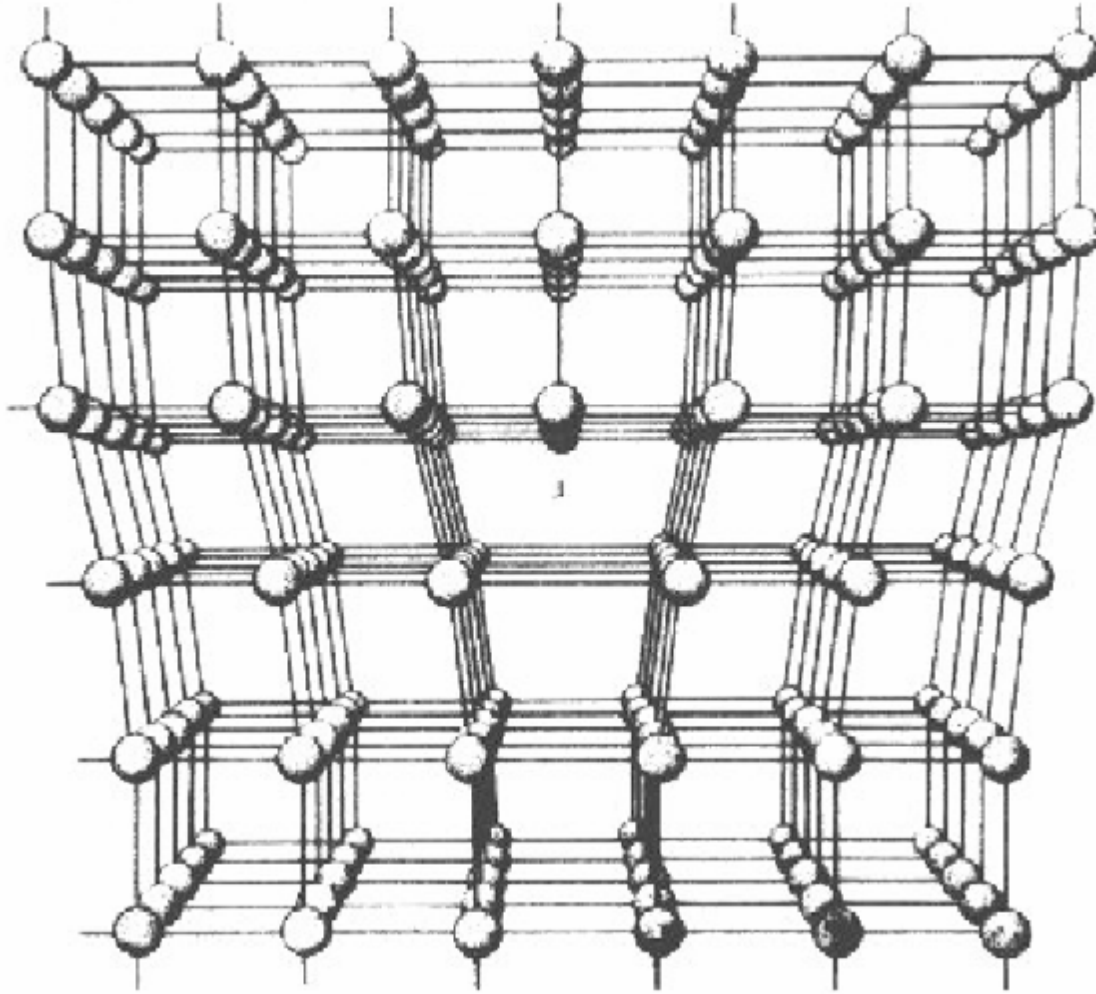
Jsc vs. Voc Measurements for MM and LM GaInAs and GaInP



Diode Ideality vs. Voltage for MM and LM GaInAs & GaInP



Visualizing Dislocations in III-V Materials



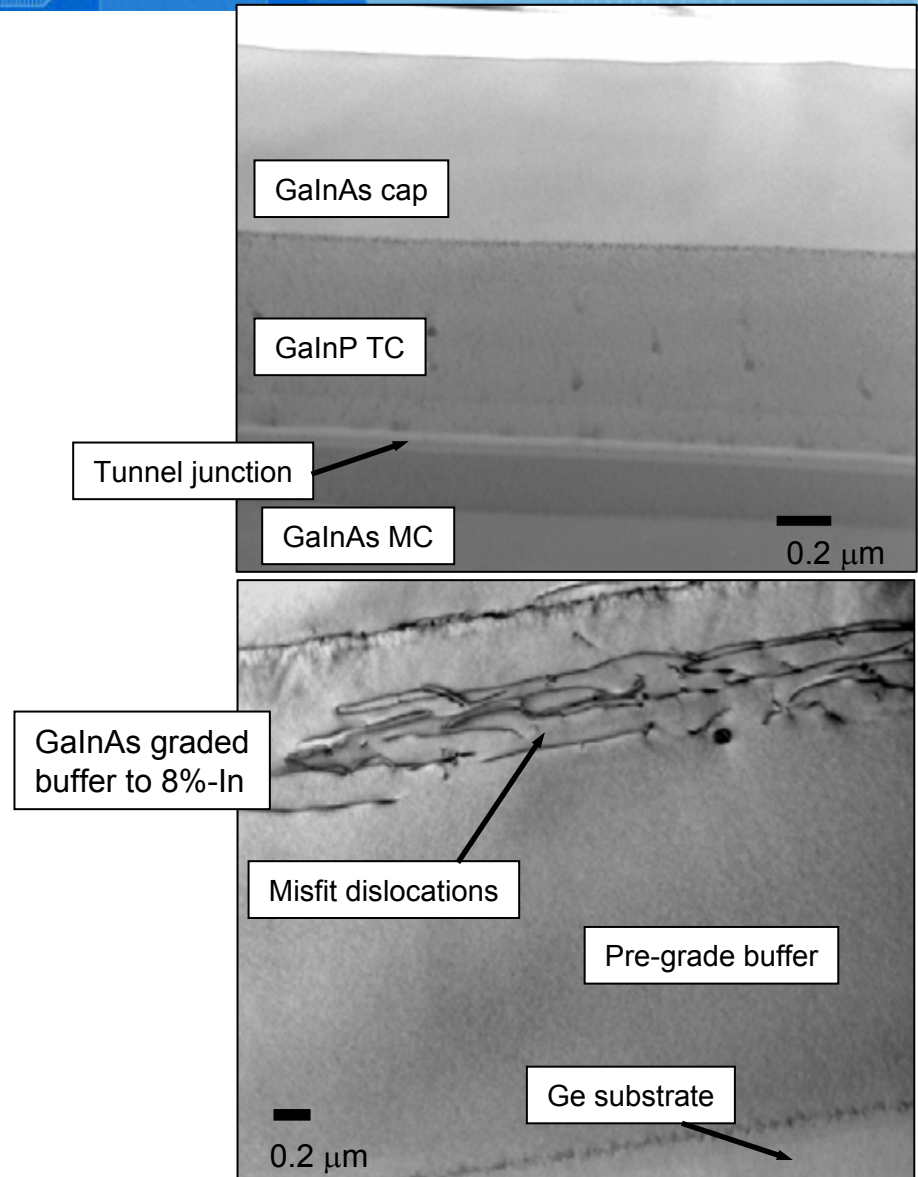
Cross sectional TEM

 $\text{Ga}_{0.44}\text{In}_{0.56}\text{P} / \text{Ga}_{0.92}\text{In}_{0.08}\text{As} / \text{Ge}$ Cell

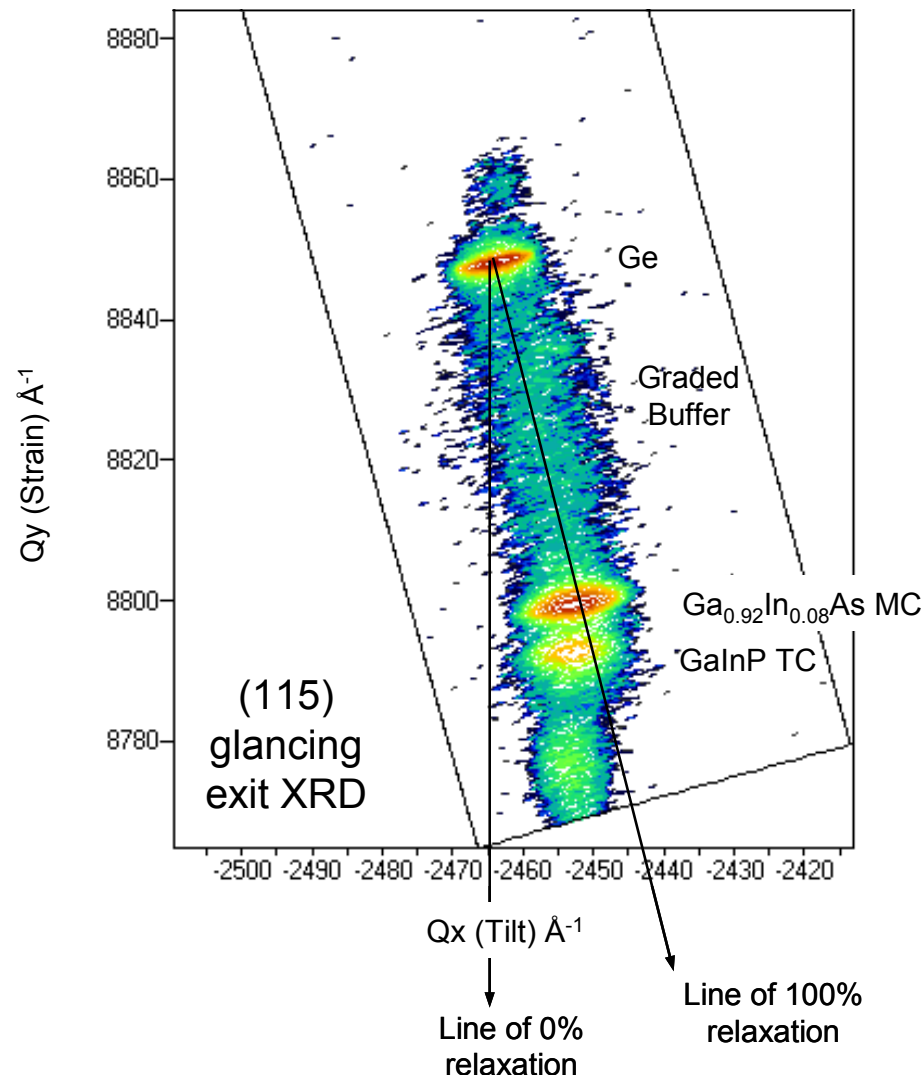
- Low dislocation density in active cell layers in top portion of epilayer stack:

$\sim 2 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-2}$ from EBIC and CL meas.

- Dislocations confined to graded buffer layers in bottom portion of epilayer stack



High-Resolution XRD Reciprocal Space Map (RSM)

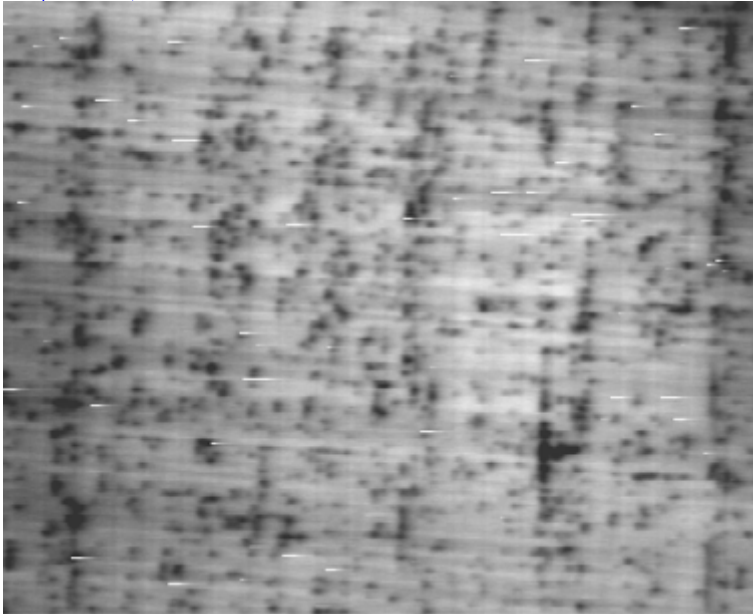


- GaInP/ 8%-In GaInAs/ Ge metamorphic (MM) cell structure
- Nearly 100% relaxed step-graded buffer → removes driving force for dislocations to propagate into active cell layers
- 56%-In GaInP top cell pseudomorphic with respect to GaInAs middle cell

Dislocation Imaging in 23%-In GaInAs

23%-In GaInAs double heterostructure on Ge

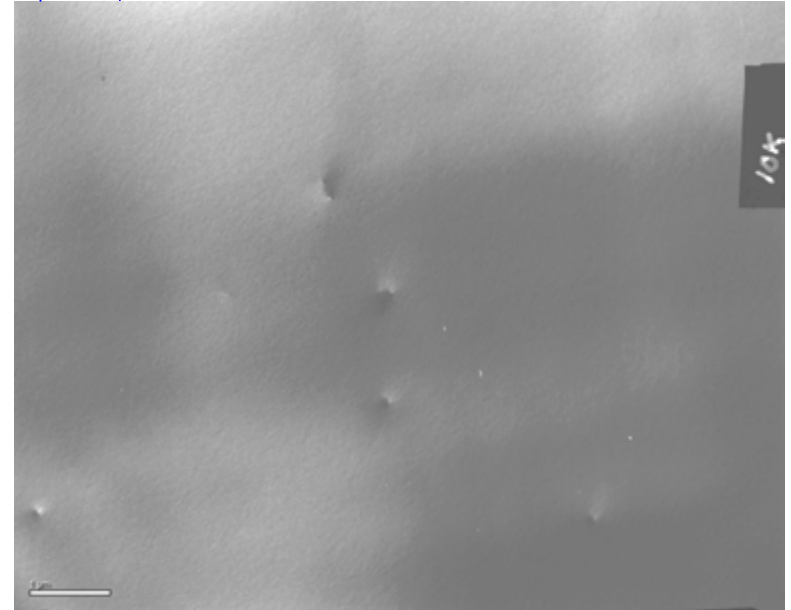
20 μm



**Cathodoluminescence
(CL)**

disloc. density =
 $4.4 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2}$

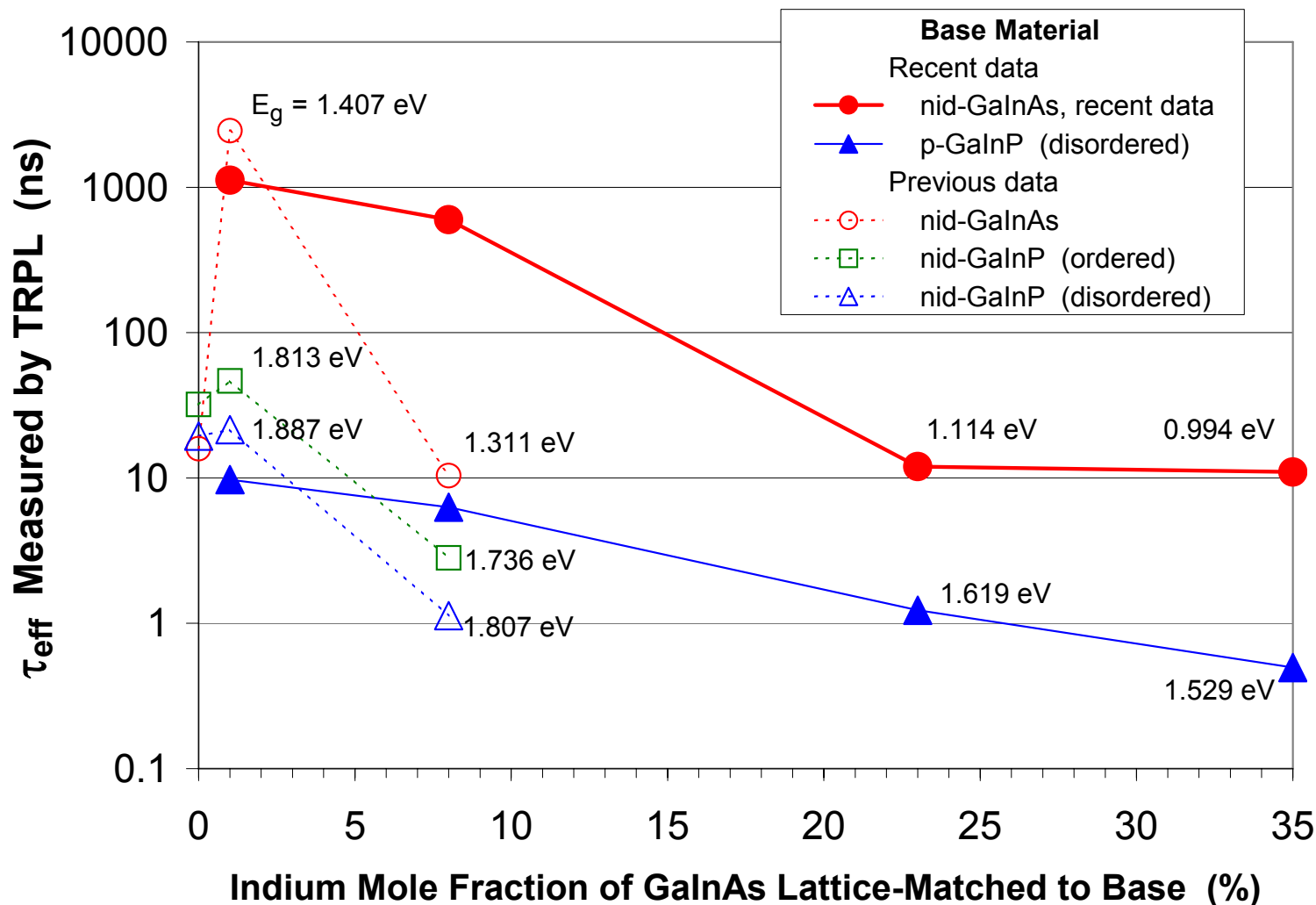
1 μm



**Plan-View Transmission
Electron Microscopy
(TEM)**

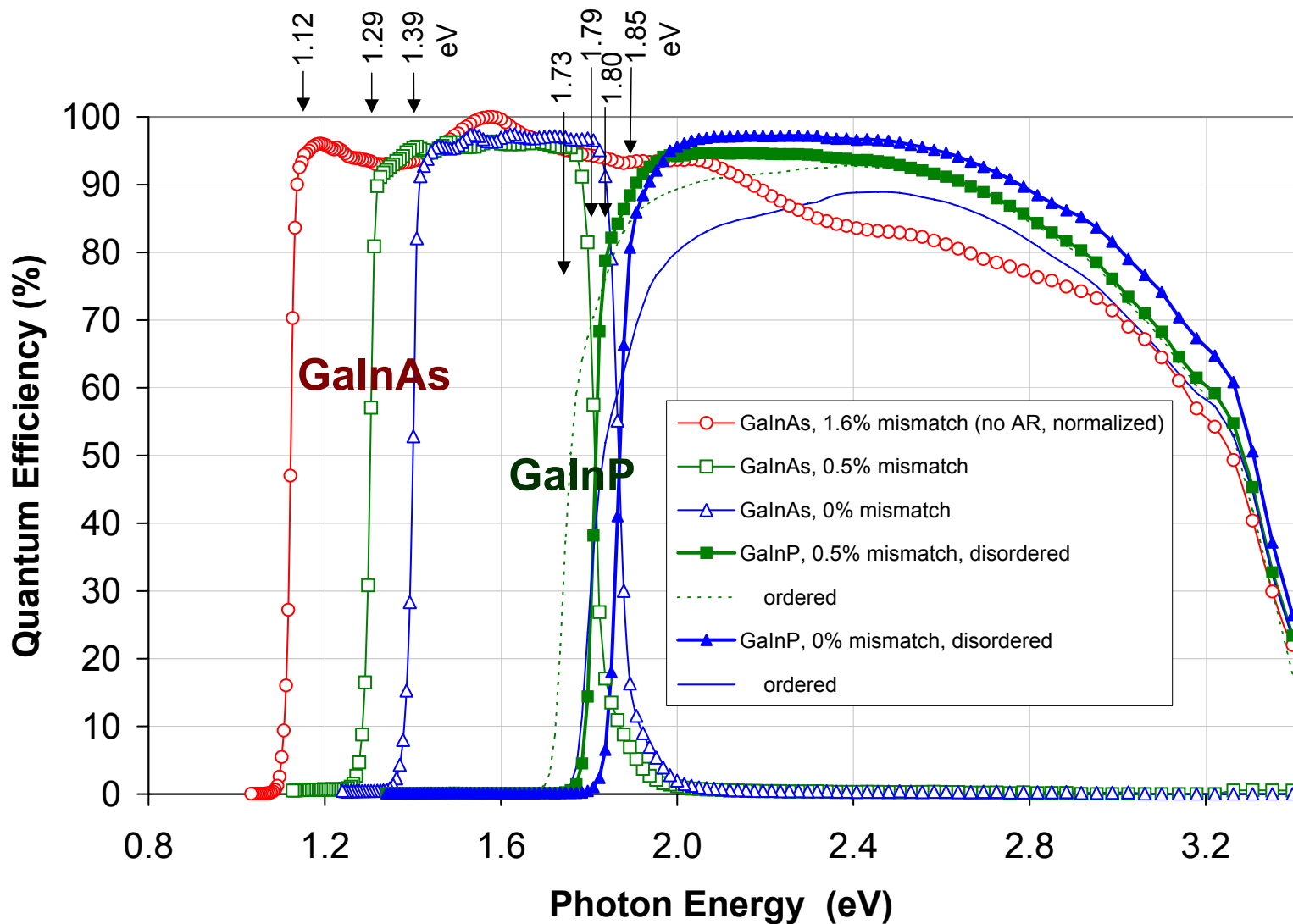
disloc. density =
 $3.1 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2}$

Time-Resolved PL of LM & MM Double Heterostructures

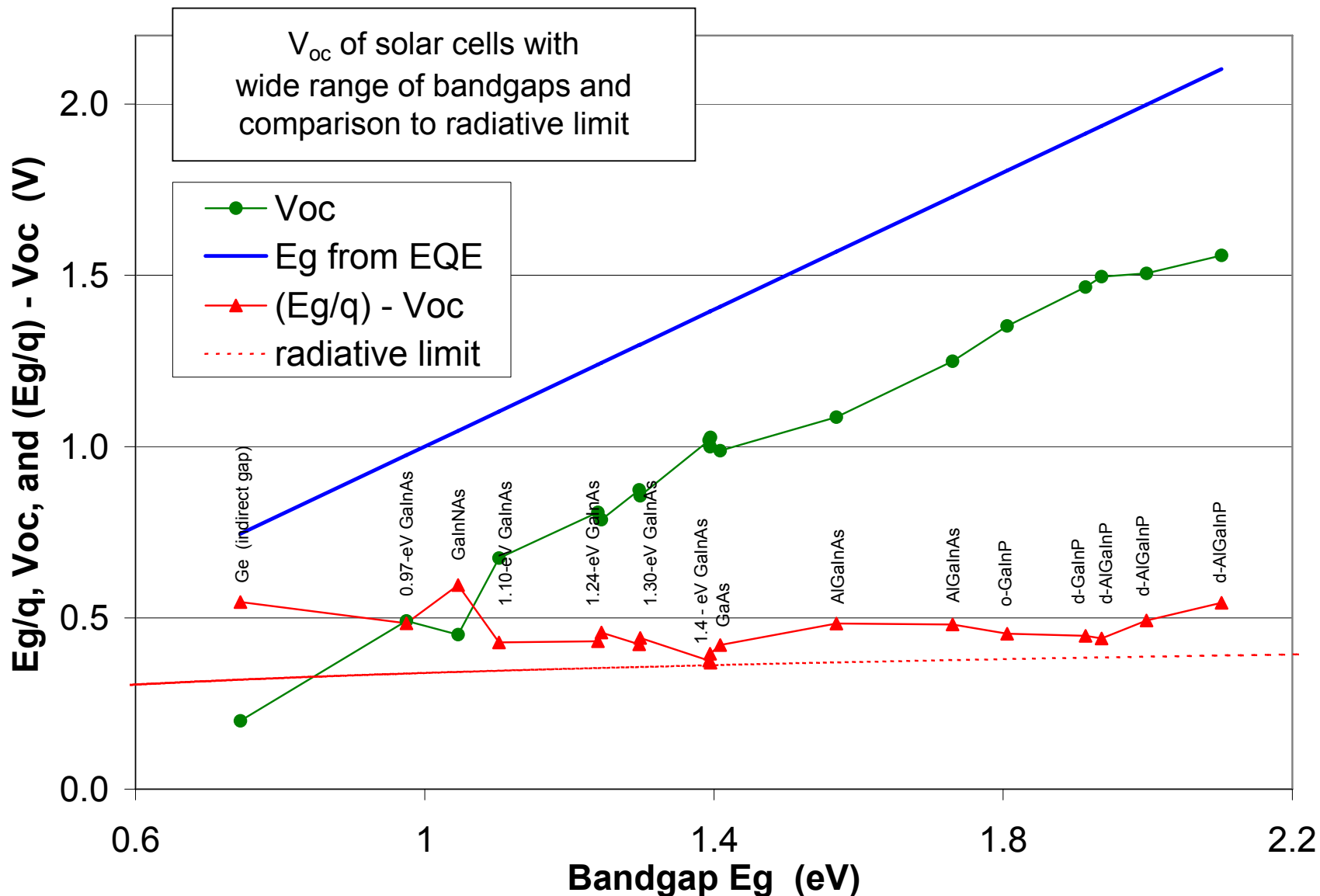


Time-resolved PL meas. courtesy of W. Metzger, B. Keyes, and R. Ahrenkiel – NREL

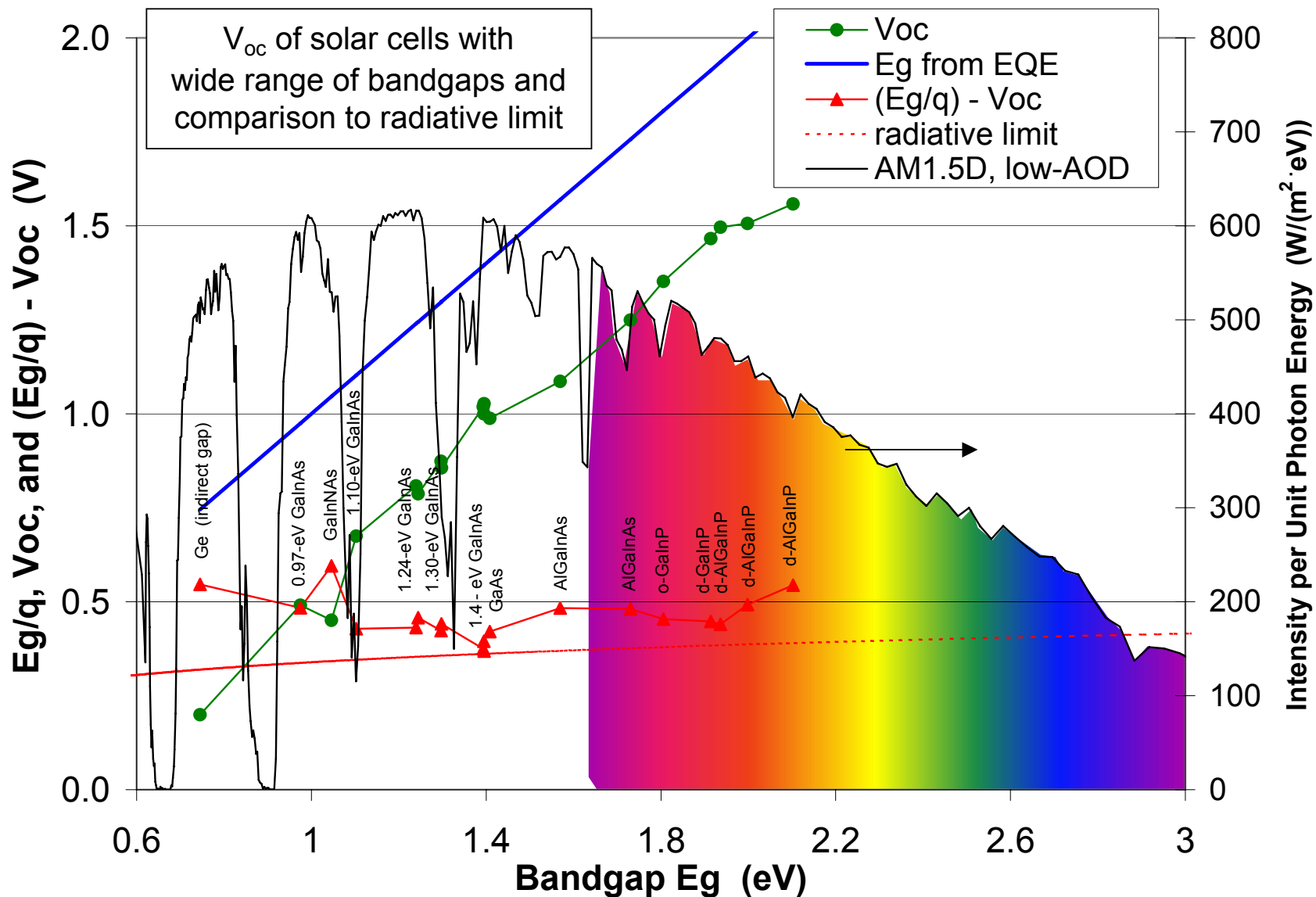
Quantum Eff. of Metamorphic GaInAs and GaInP Cells on Ge



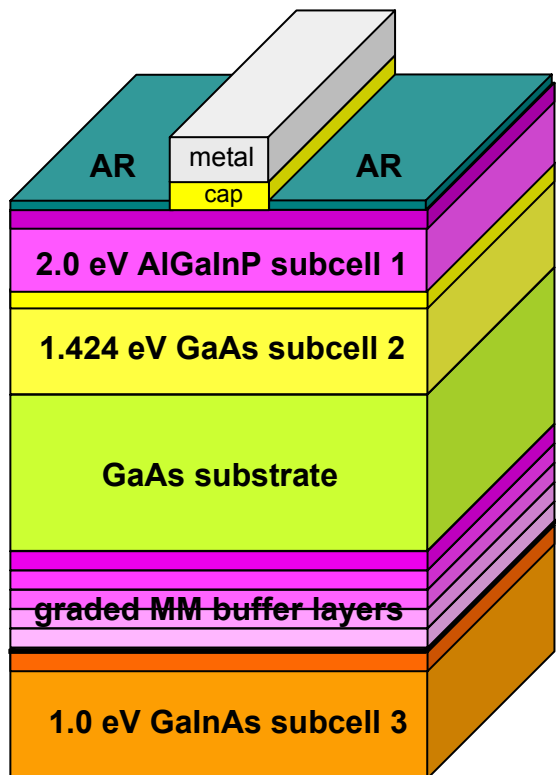
Bandgap - Voltage Offset (E_g/q) - V_{oc} for Single-Junction Solar Cells



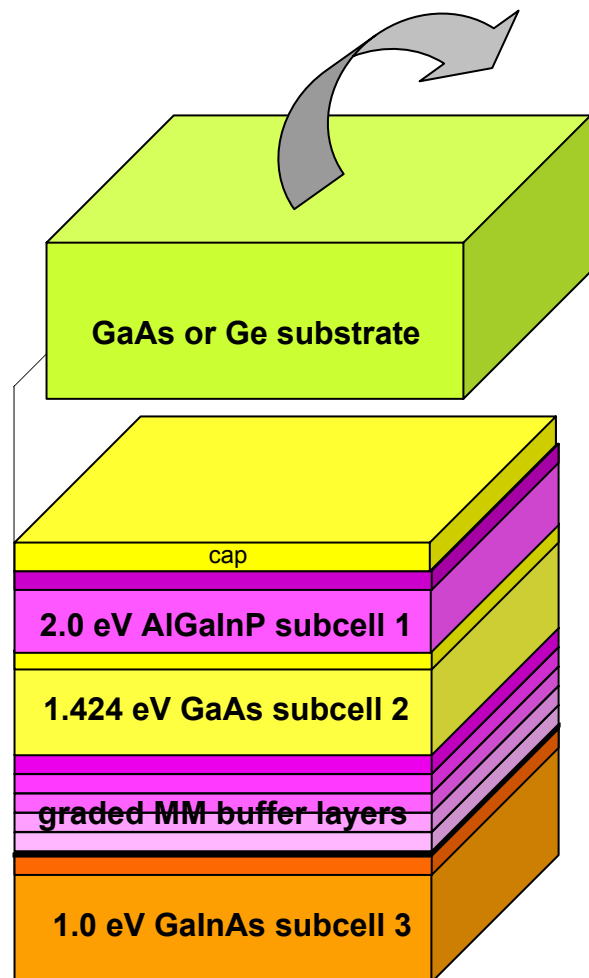
Bandgap - Voltage Offset (E_g/q) - V_{oc} for Single-Junction Solar Cells



Metamorphic (MM) 3-Junction Cells — Inverted 1.0-eV GaInAs Subcell

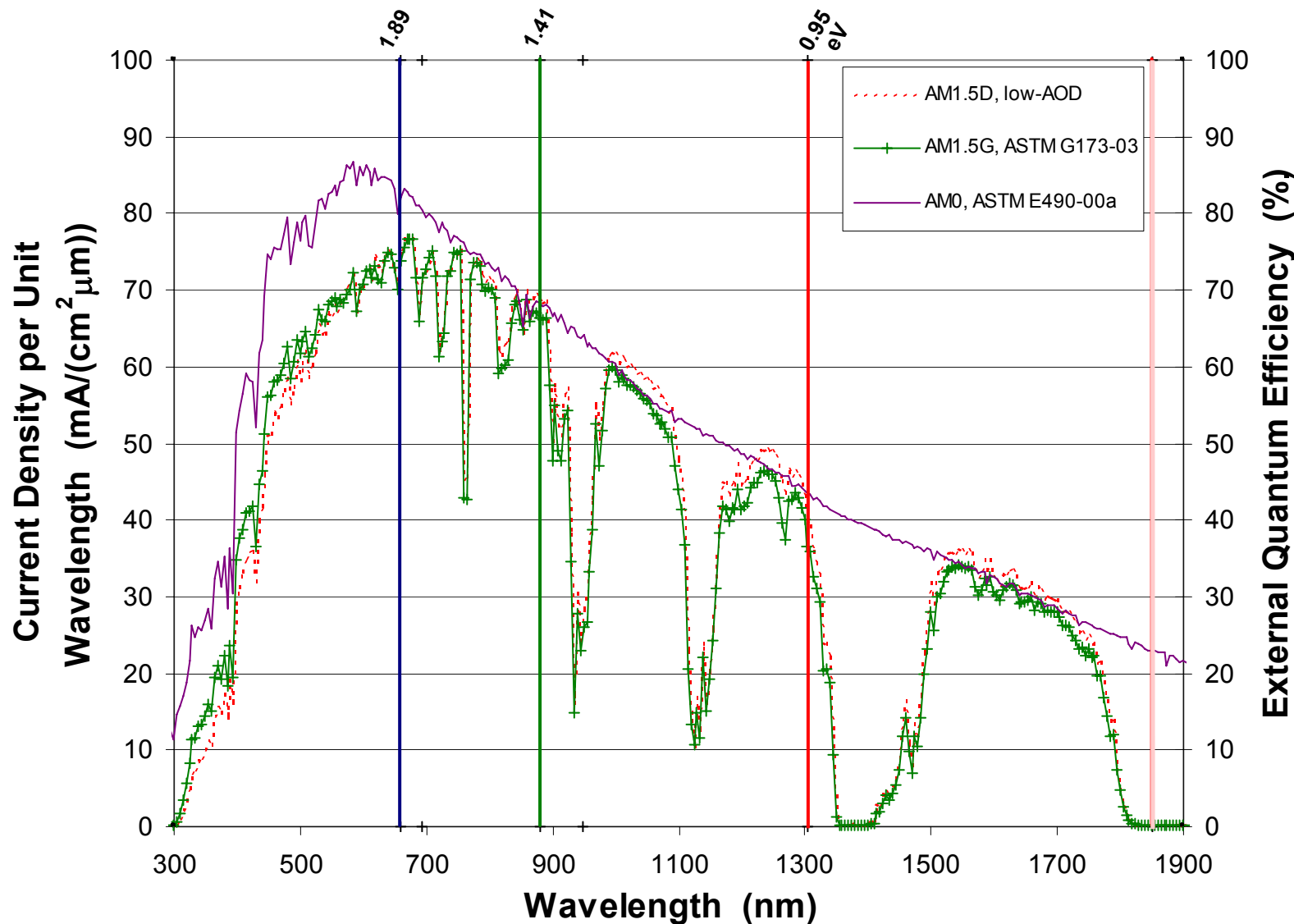


Growth on both sides
of GaAs substrate



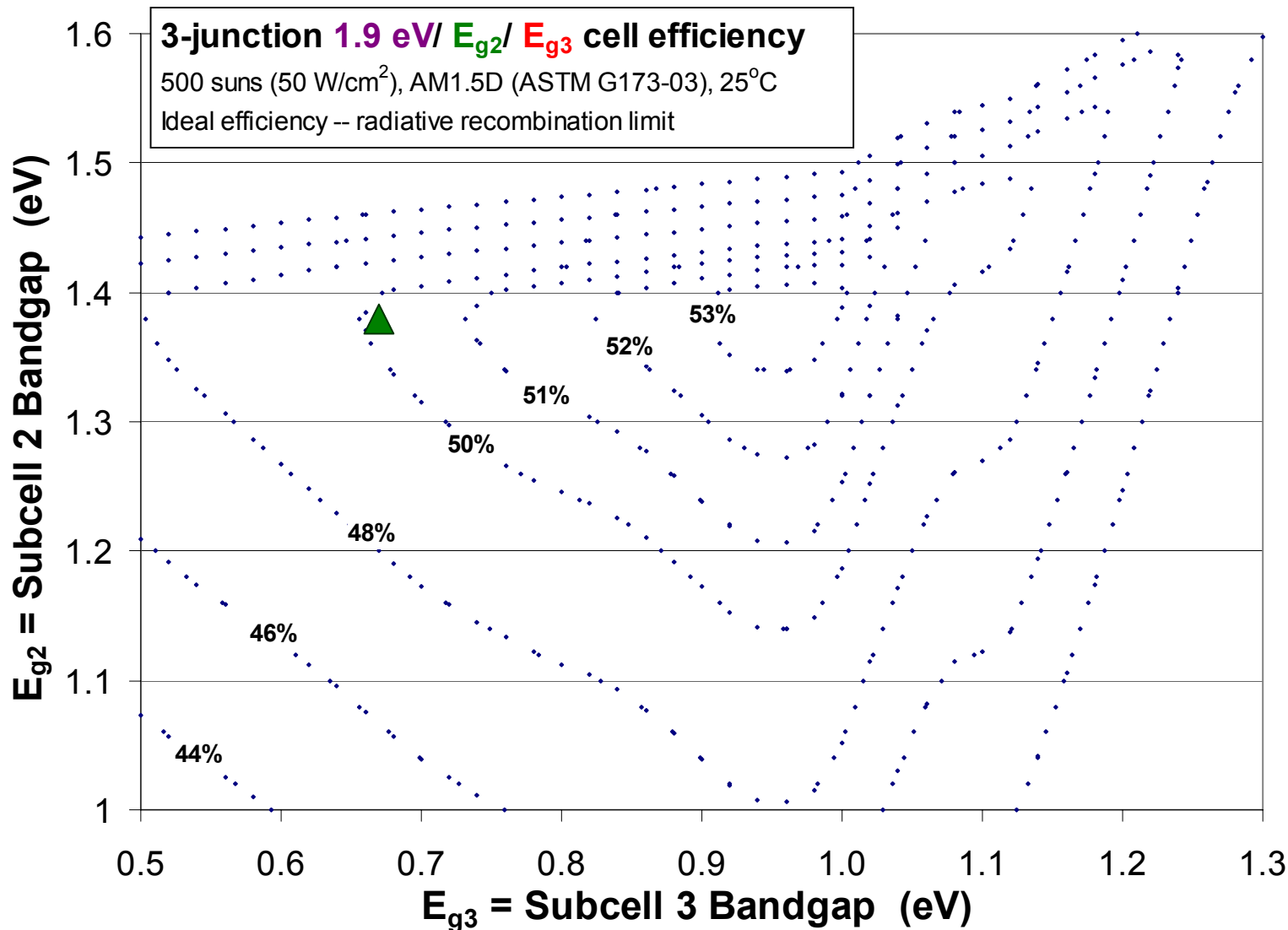
Growth on one side of
GaAs or Ge substrate,
followed by substrate removal

Solar Spectrum Partition for 3-Junction Cell

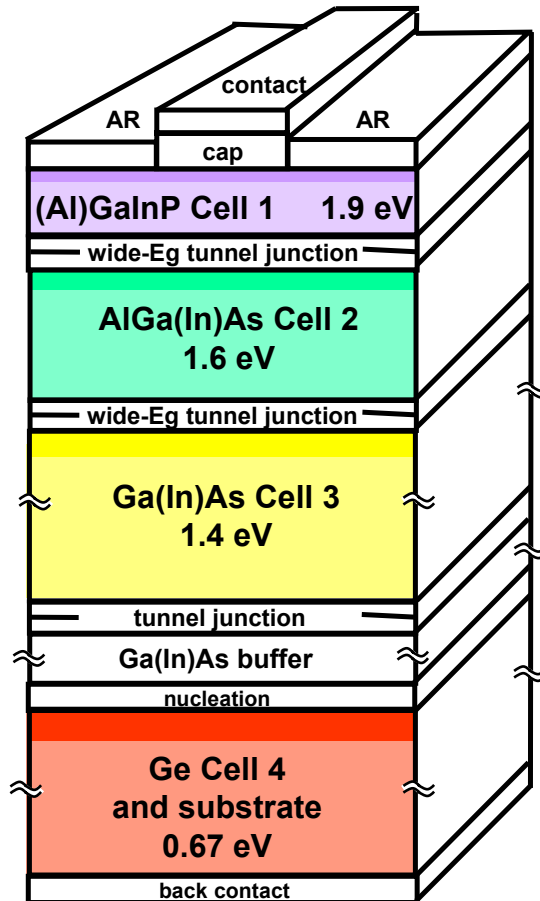


3-Junction Theoretical Eff.

— Vary E_{g2} and E_{g3}

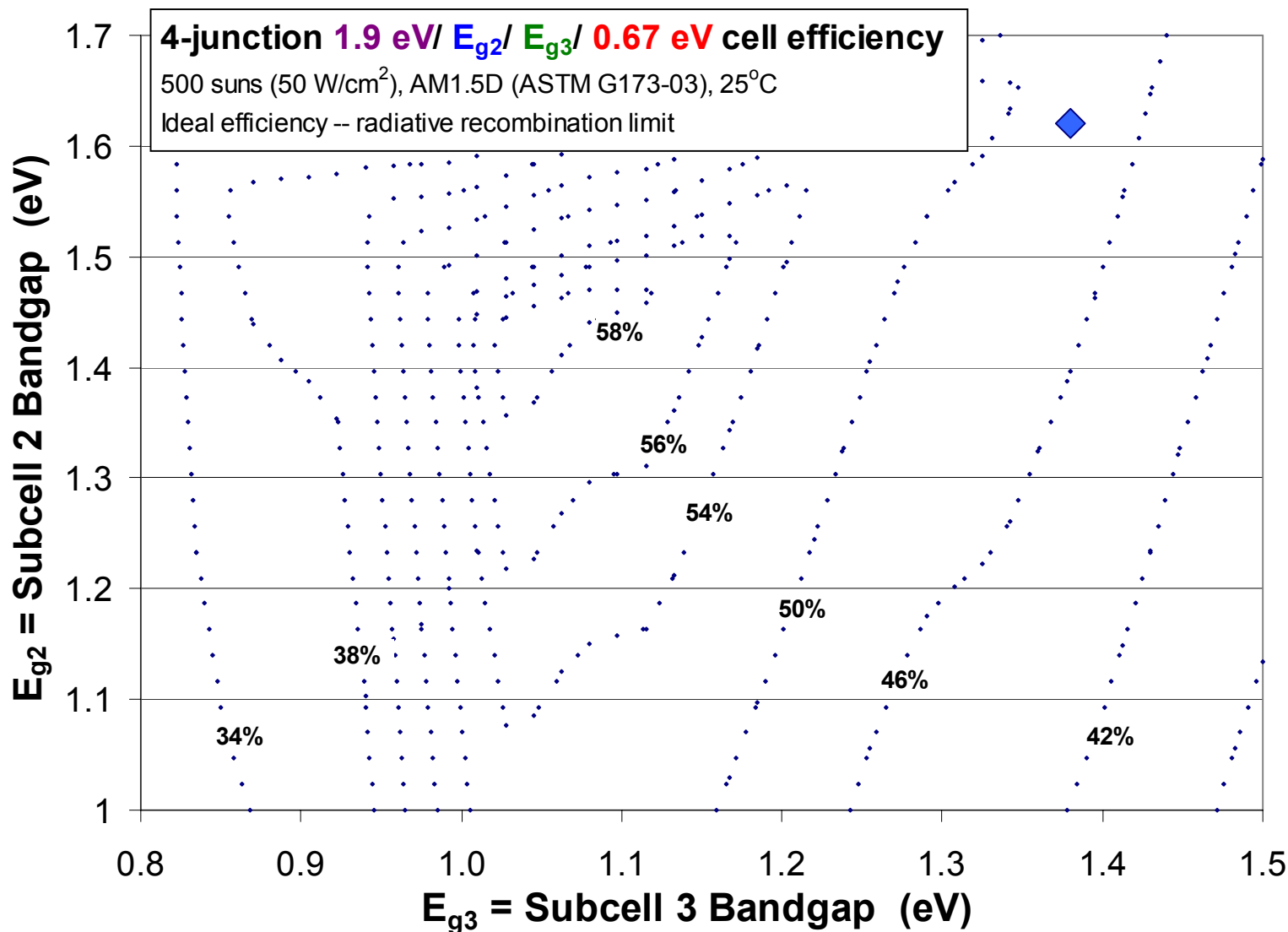


4-Junction Terrestrial Concentrator Cell

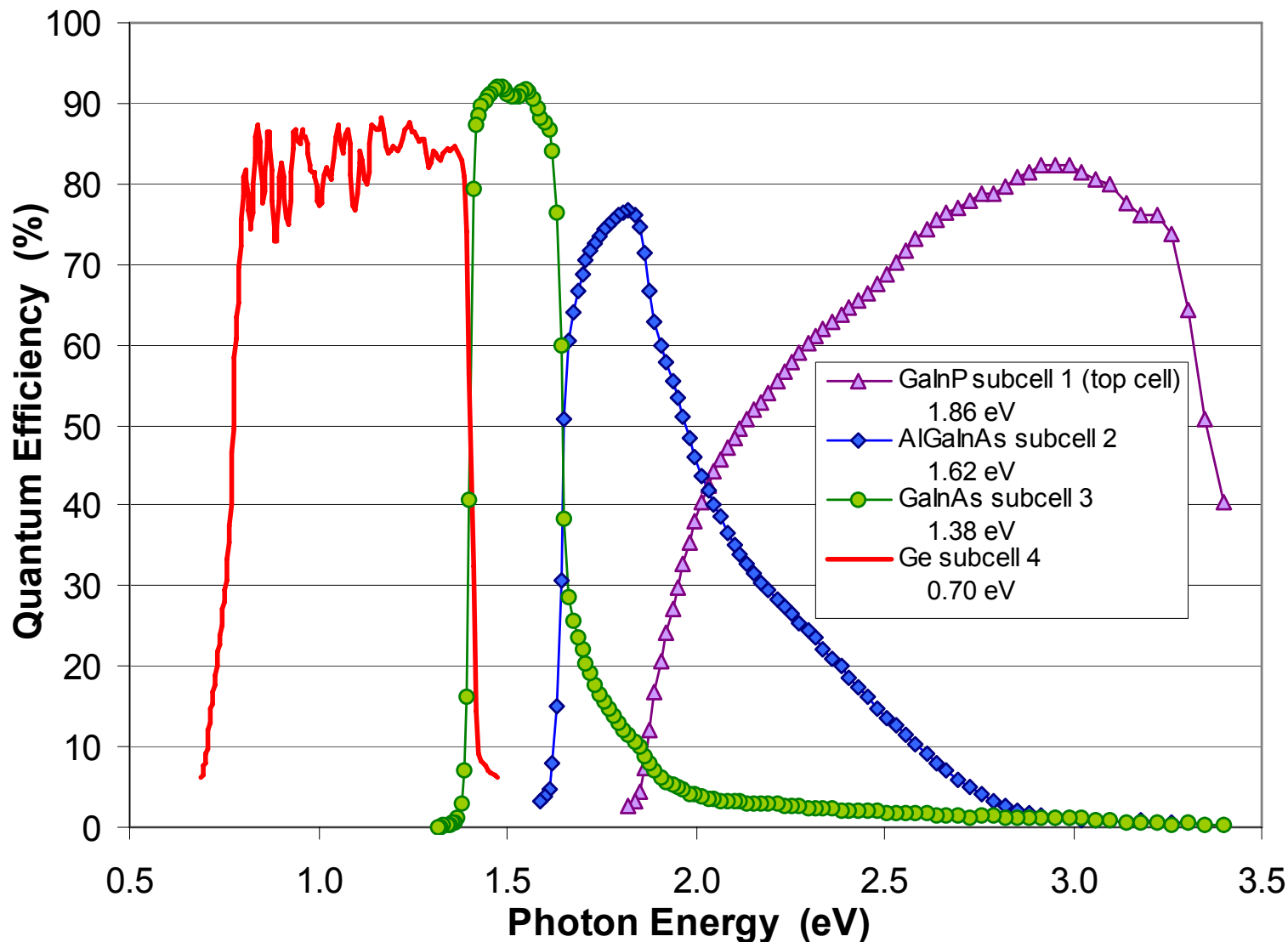


- Divides available current density above GaAs E_g among 3 subcells instead of 2
- High-voltage, low-current design
- Approx. 2/3 current density of 3-junction cell
- $(2/3)^2$ or less than half of series resistance loss
→ Crucial for concentrators

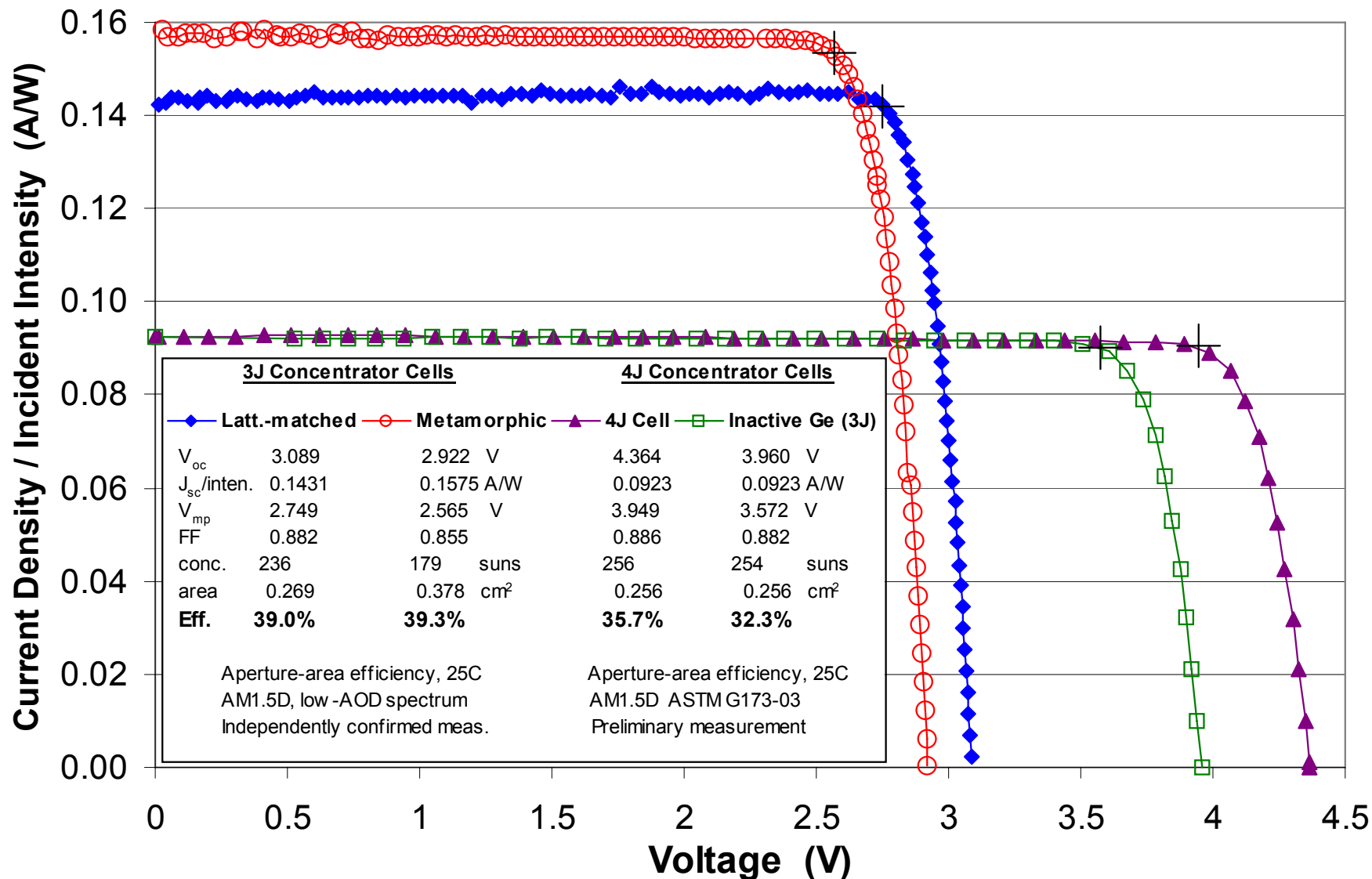
4-Junction Theoretical Efficiency



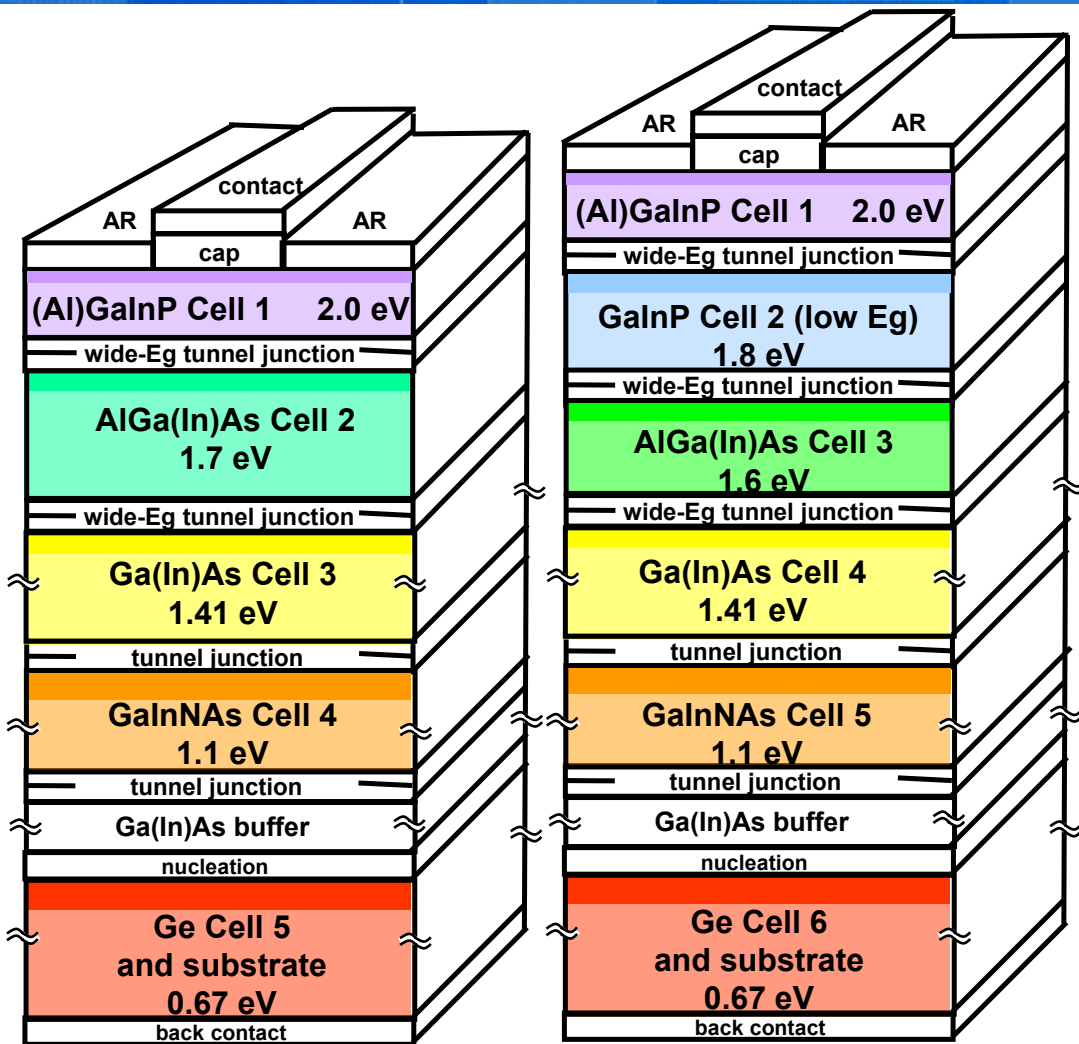
External QE – 4-Junction Concentrator Cell



4-Junction Light I-V at 250 Suns – Active and Inactive Ge

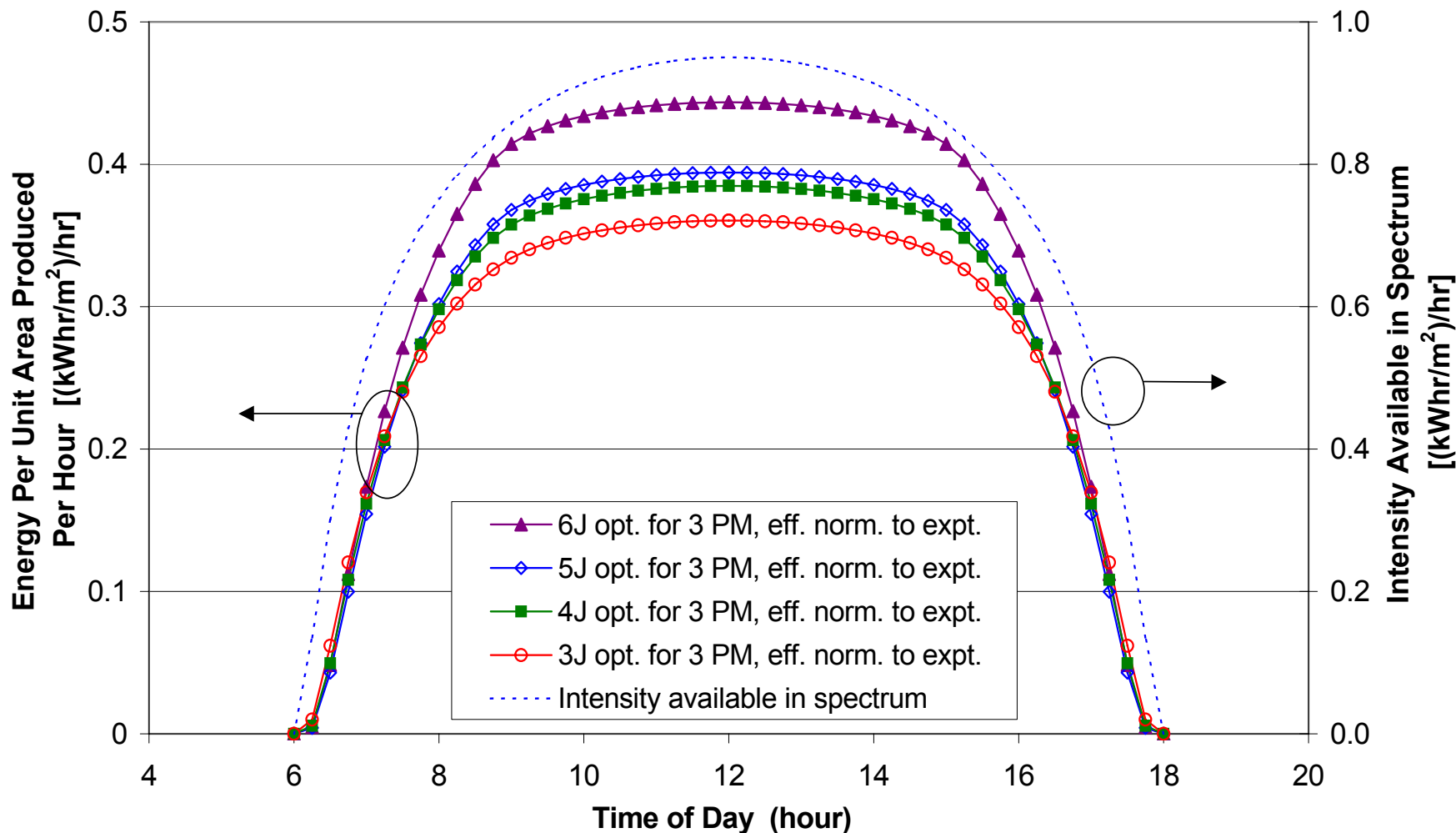


5- and 6-Junction Cells



- Divides available current density above GaAs E_g among 3-4 subcells
- Allows low-current GaInNAs cell to be matched to other subcells
- Lower series resistance

3-6 Junction Energy Production – Norm. to Expt.



- Energy generation increases from 3J $\rightarrow$ 4J $\rightarrow$ 5J $\rightarrow$ 6J, due to series res., better use of spectrum
- Large difference between 5J and 6J due to inclusion of ~ 1 -eV subcell

Summary

- $\eta > 50\%$ achievable by solar spectrum division in MJ cells with the right subcell bandgaps
 - **4-6 junction** terrestrial cells → strong advantage at high concentrations from lower series resistance losses → **35.7%** 4J conc. cell measured
 - *Metamorphic materials give new opportunity for bandgap engineering*
 - ✓ High V_{oc} and τ demonstrated on **1.1-eV** and **1.3-eV** MM GaInAs subcells
 - Faster voltage increase with $\uparrow$ incident intensity meas. for MM cells
 - New heights in terrestrial concentrator cells reported here:
 - **40.7%** metamorphic (MM) 3J cell
 - **40.1%** lattice-matched (LM) 3J cell
- **First solar cells to reach over 40%**
- Highest solar conversion efficiency for PV device of any kind to date
- *Metamorphic cells now exceed best lattice-matched designs*