

# QESST Engineering Research Center Overview

**Christiana Honsberg,  
Director QESST ERC,  
Arizona State University**





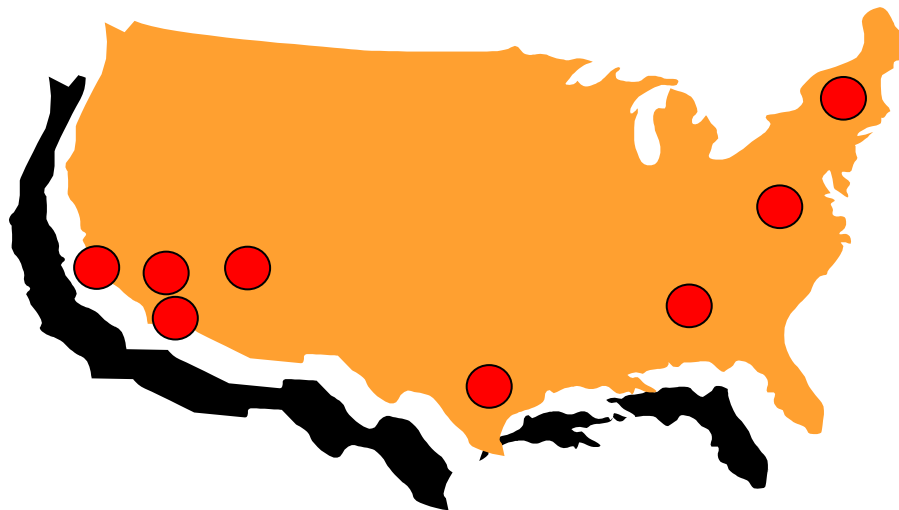
# QESST Partners



Caltech



Massachusetts  
Institute of  
Technology



Quantum  
Energy and  
Sustainable  
Solar  
Technologies





# International Partners

Imperial College  
London



東京大学  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES  
SYDNEY • AUSTRALIA

Quantum  
Energy and  
Sustainable  
Solar  
Technologies



# ASU & Solar Power Laboratories

- Clean room 10/100/1000 with 40,000 sf of space for University- Industry collaboration.
- Solar Power Laboratories 5,000 sf
- Full wafer size pilot line; III-V growth; characterization; module fab
- 20 MW PV installations



Quantum  
Energy and  
Sustainable  
Solar  
Technologies



# QESST Strategic Plan

*Ensure that solar energy continues on a path of continuous cost and efficiency improvements to meet the Terawatt Challenge through development of technologies to harvest sustainable electricity, revitalization of STEM education, and reinvigoration of the US-based PV industry*

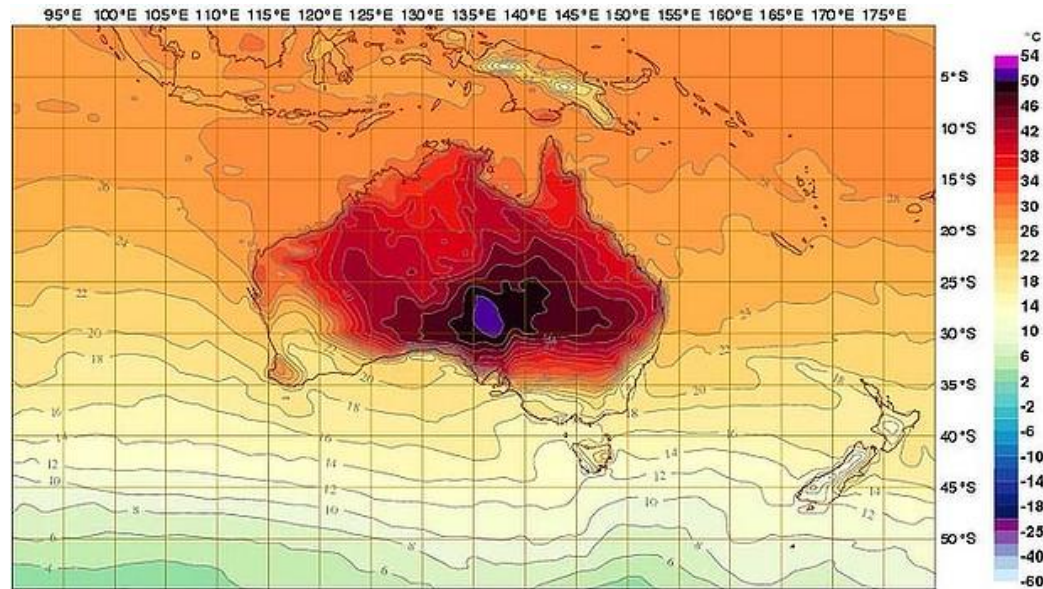
**Quantum  
Energy and  
Sustainable  
Solar  
Technologies**





# Temperature keeps rising

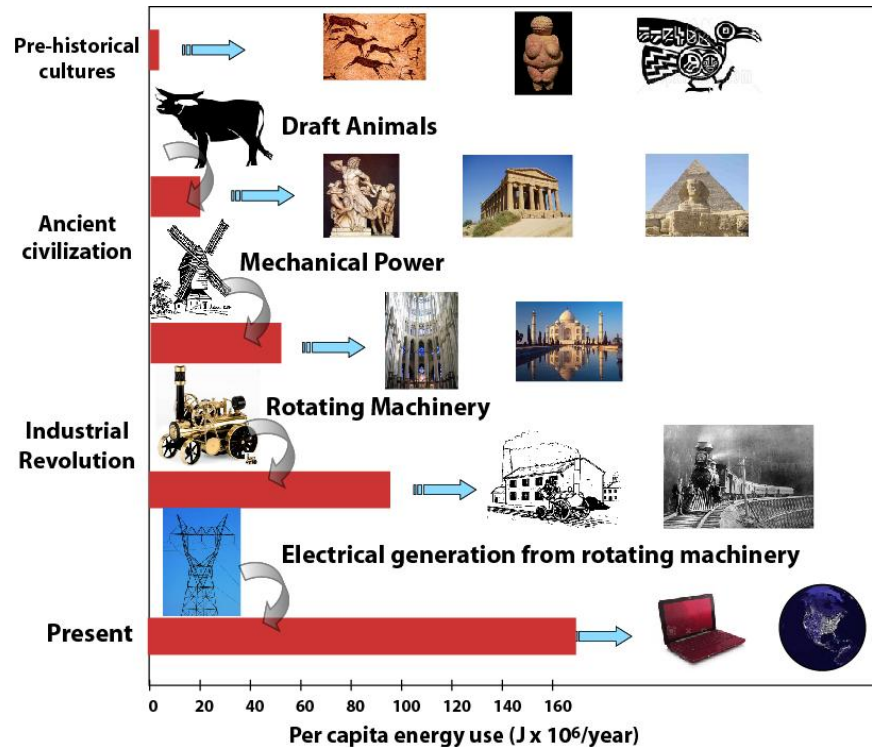
- In the US, July 2012 was the hottest month on record.
- In the US, 2012 was the hottest year on record.  
<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/01/09/science/earth/2012-was-hottest-year-ever-in-us.html>
- Australia just started using a new color of purple as the temperatures are off the charts.





# Motivation

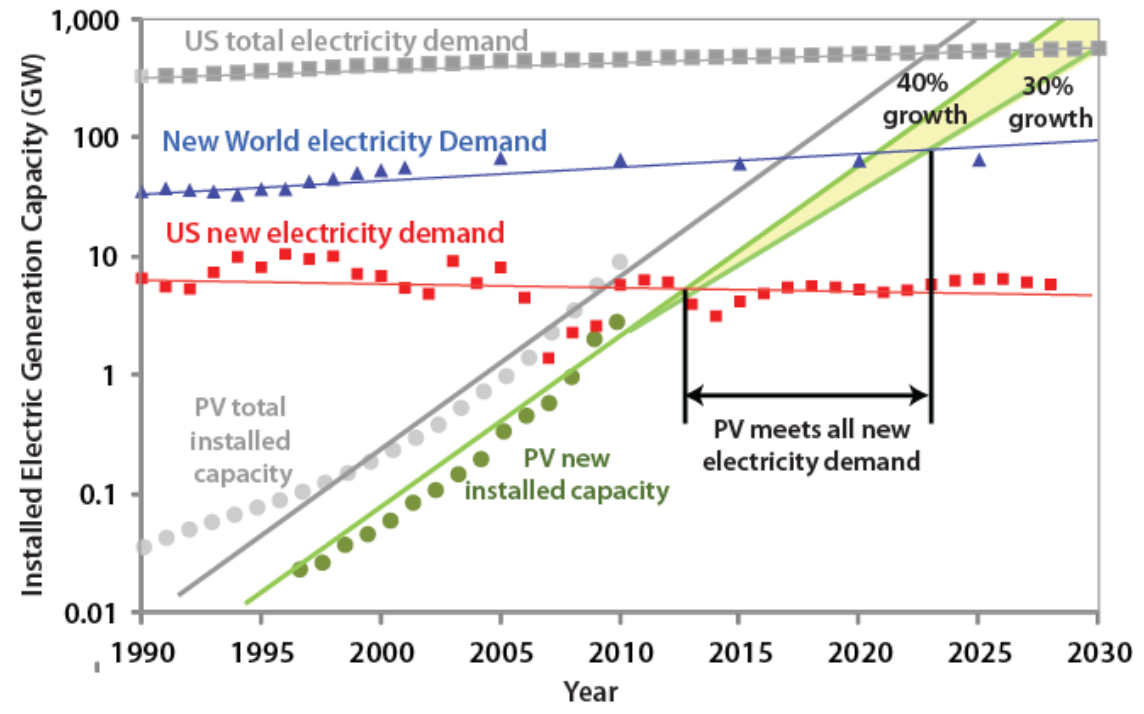
- Quantum devices are a disruptive technology
- Thermodynamically, quantum energy conversion systems have different efficiencies, properties, and how implemented and used
- Broad goal is to exploit advantages of “quantum” energy conversion to address the Terawatt Challenge





# Growth, learning curves and impact

- PV, like many other semiconductor or “quantum” based technologies has experienced rapid, sustained growth.
- Continued growth allows PV to have major impact on Terawatt Challenge

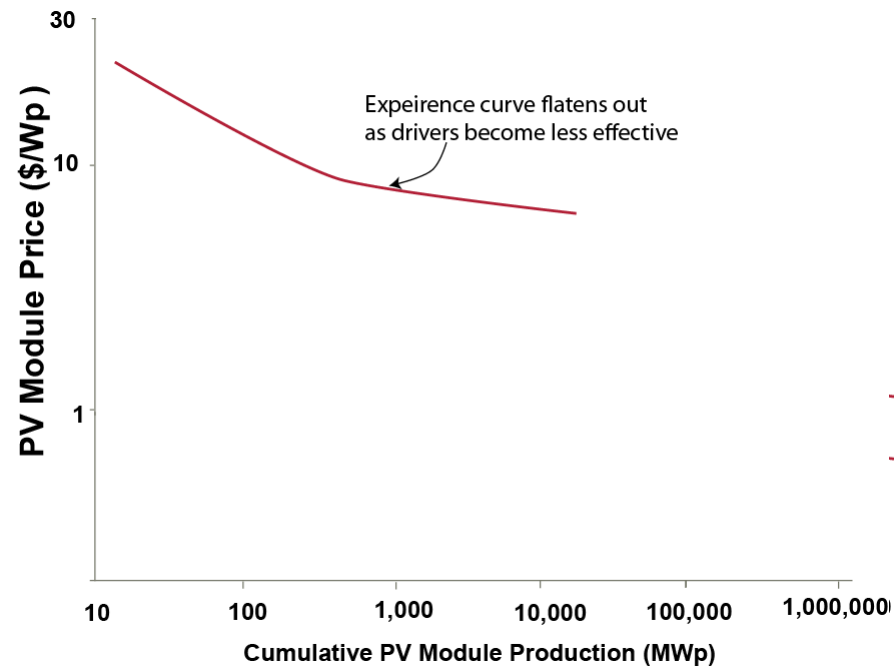






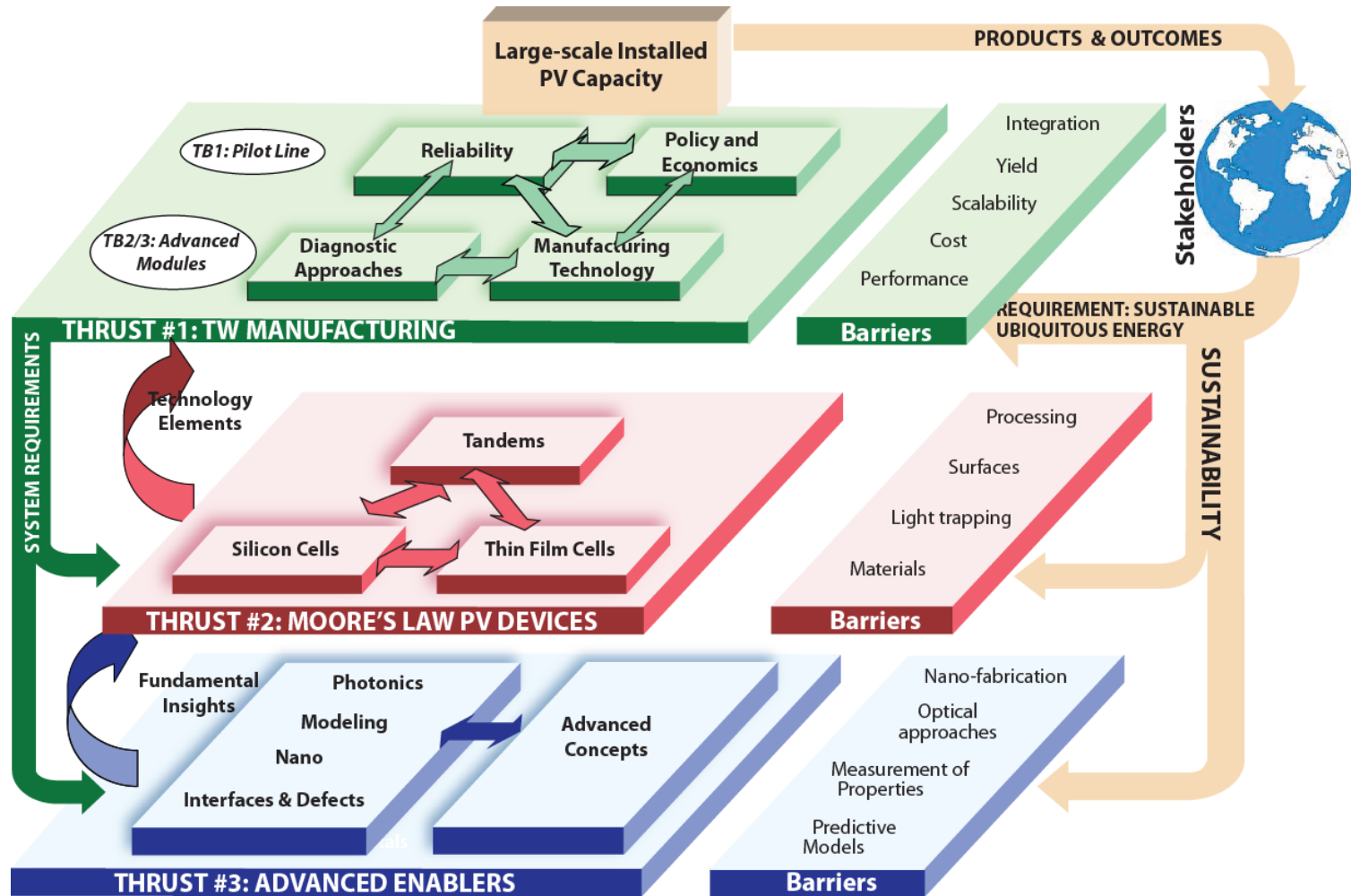
# Sustained Growth of PV

- Promote growth by addressing experience curve barriers
- Growth rates historically driven by economies of scale





# Engineered System



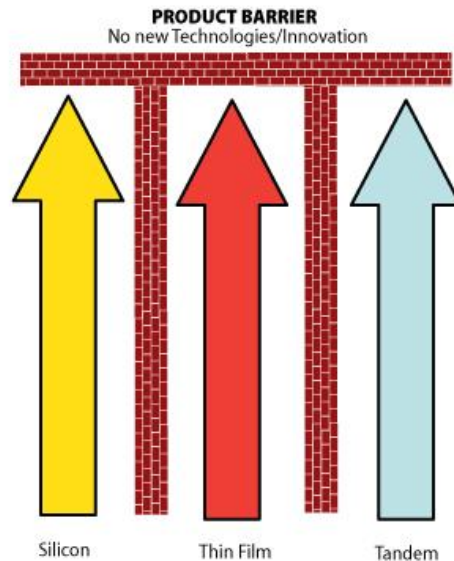
Quantum  
Energy and  
Sustainable  
Solar  
Technologies





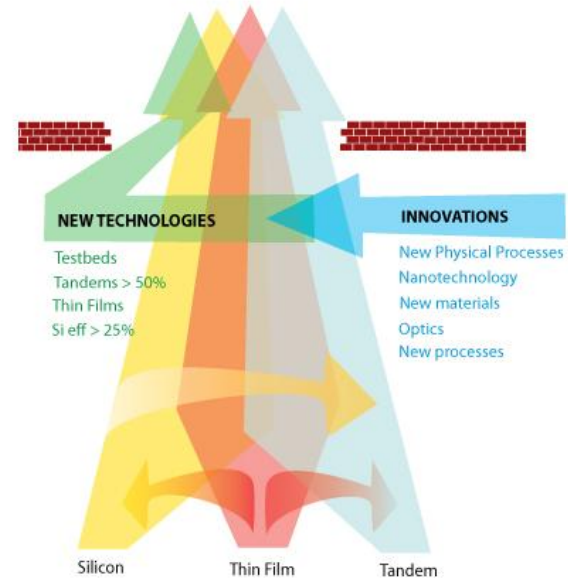
# Research Themes & Projects

- Engineered system and three-plane diagram defines system, technologies, and issues
- Research themes represent areas of key competencies which allow QESST to make substantial advances



EXISTING SOLAR CELL TECHNOLOGY ROADMAP

**NOT INTEGRATED**



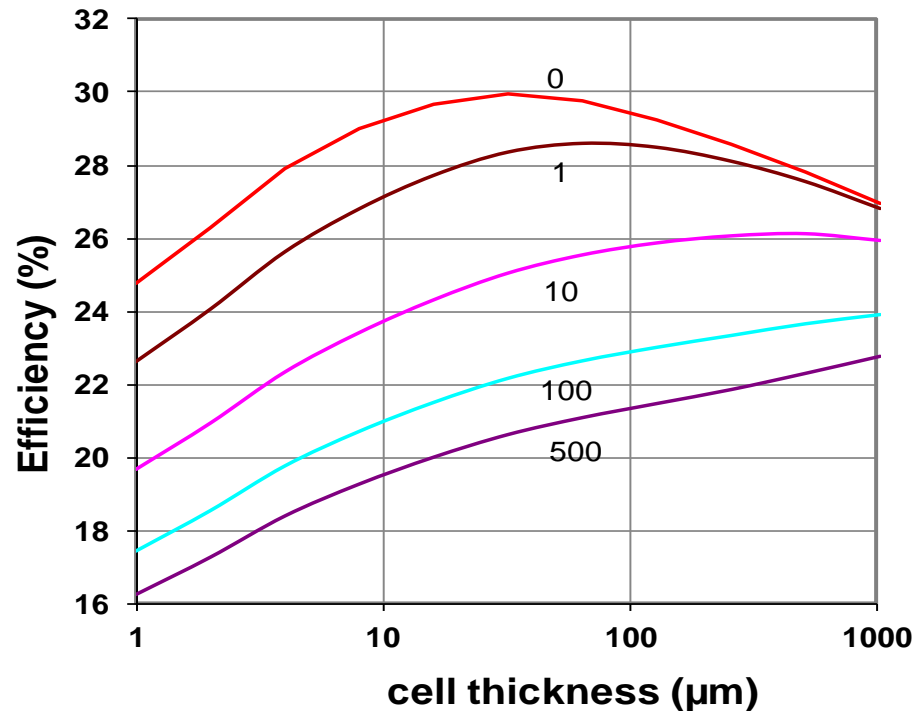
PROPOSED SOLAR CELL TECHNOLOGY ROADMAP

**INTEGRATED**



# Silicon Solar Cells: Moore's Law Analog

- Higher efficiency and lower cost realized by thinner solar cells
- Diffused junction barriers to higher efficiency photovoltaics
- Carrier selective contacts allow thermodynamic efficiencies, simple process







# Existing and Target Silicon Solar Cells

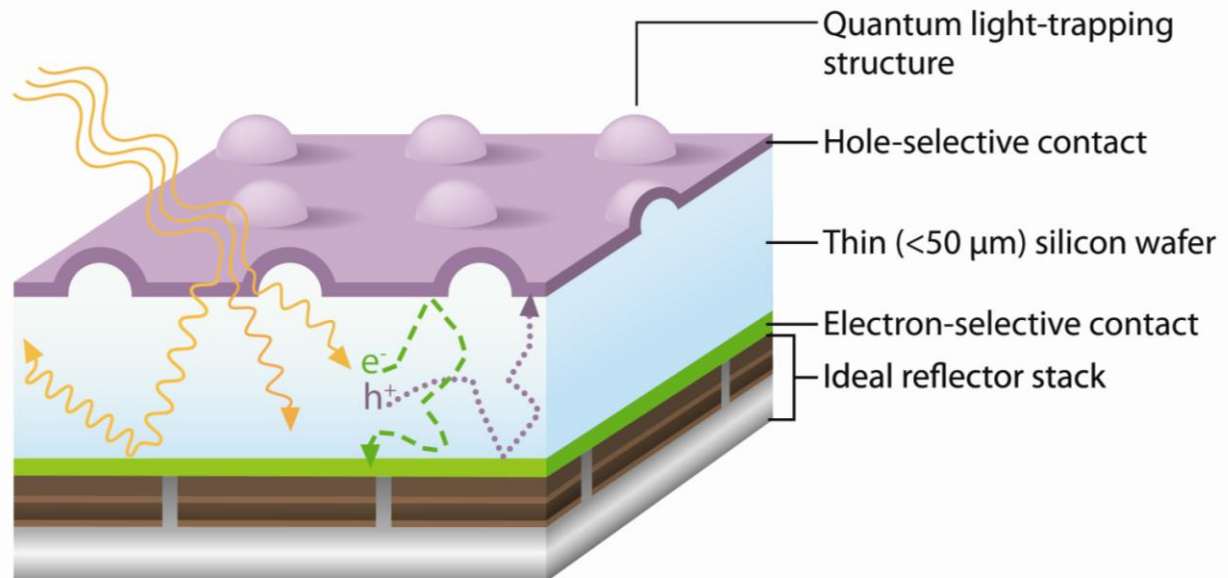
	Area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	V <sub>oc</sub> (mV)	FF (%)	J <sub>sc</sub> (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Efficiency (%)
S-Q		875	87.1	43.8	33.4
UNSW	4	706	82.8	<b>42.7</b>	25.0
Panasonic	101.8	<b>750</b>	<b>83.2</b>	39.5	24.7
SunPower	155.1	721	82.9	40.5	24.2
<b>ASU Target</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27</b>

- Highest V<sub>oc</sub> to date was achieved with carrier-selective contacts; concept can be pushed to the S-Q limit
- Advanced light trapping will replace thick wafers



# Silicon Single Junction Solar Cells

- Silicon solar cell path to 40%
  - Carrier selective contacts
  - Auger limits
  - Hot carrier effects
  - Limited acceptance angle
  - Novel light trapping

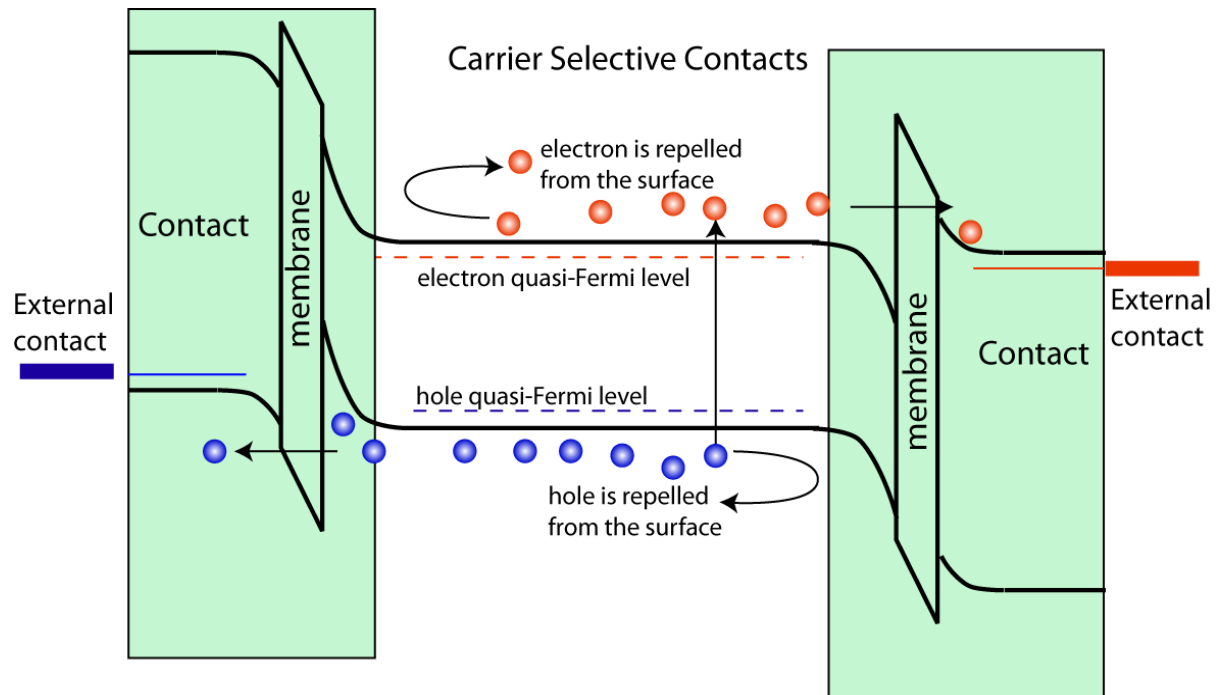






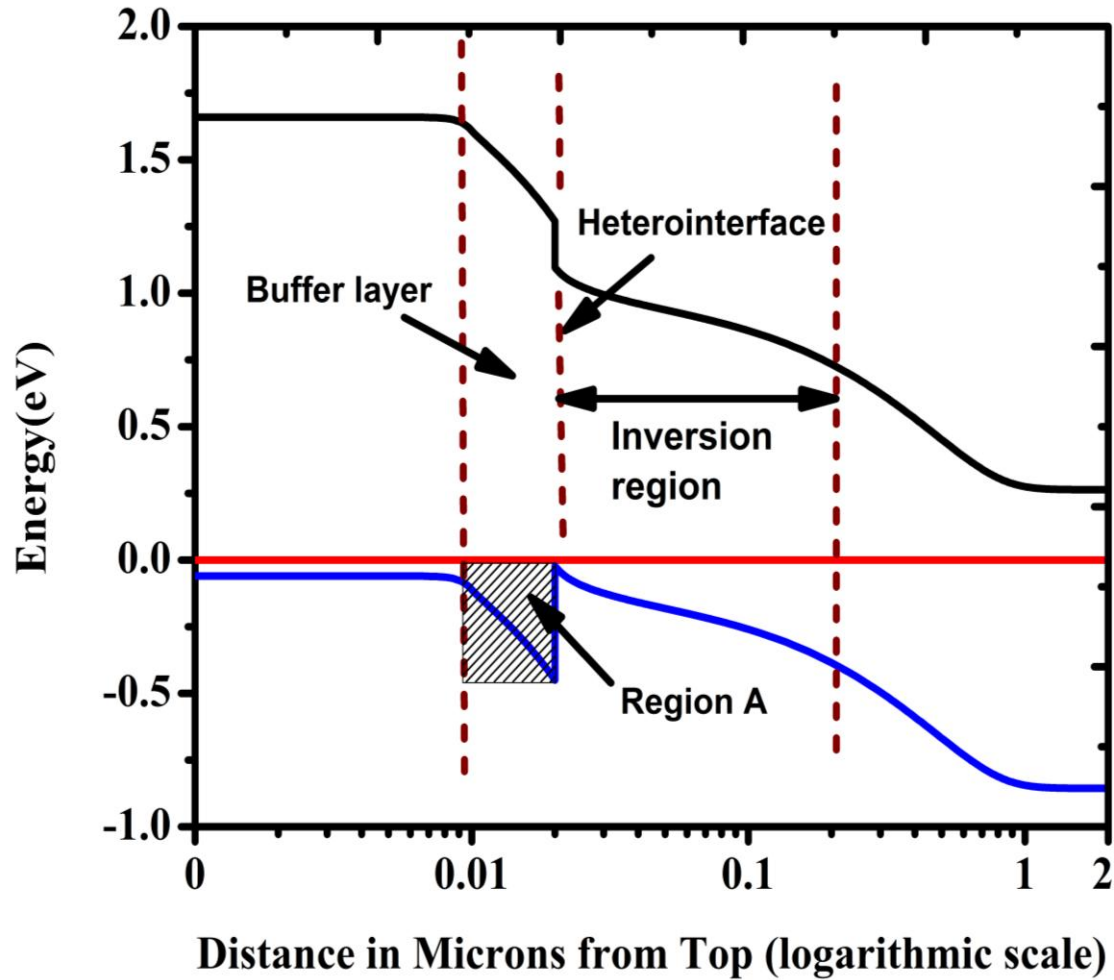
# Carrier-Selective Contacts

- Carrier-selective contacts enable ideal  $V_{OC}$
- CSC approach comes from thermodynamic limits and detailed balance
- aSi/cSi is a close approximation to CSC





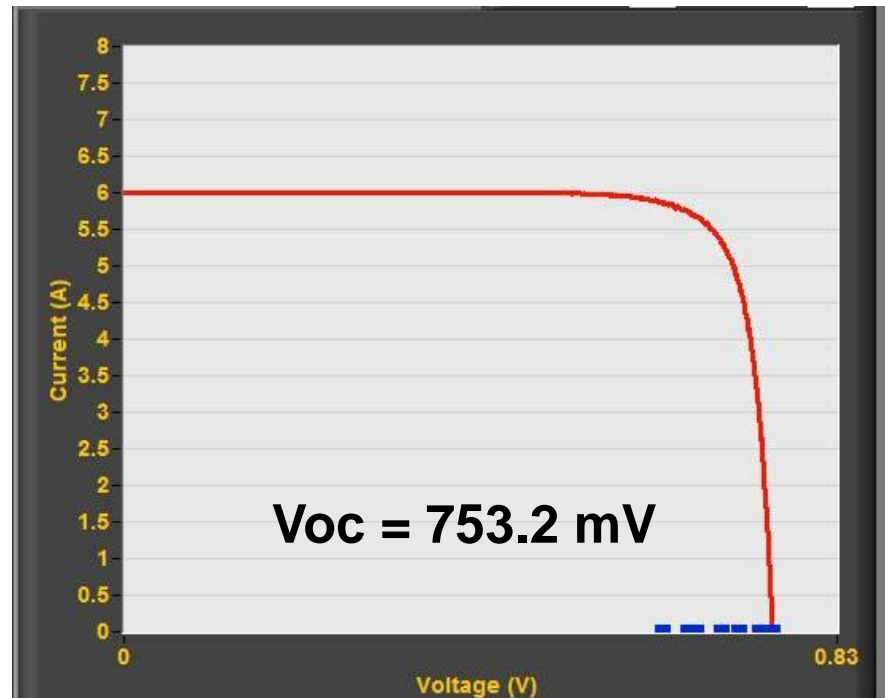
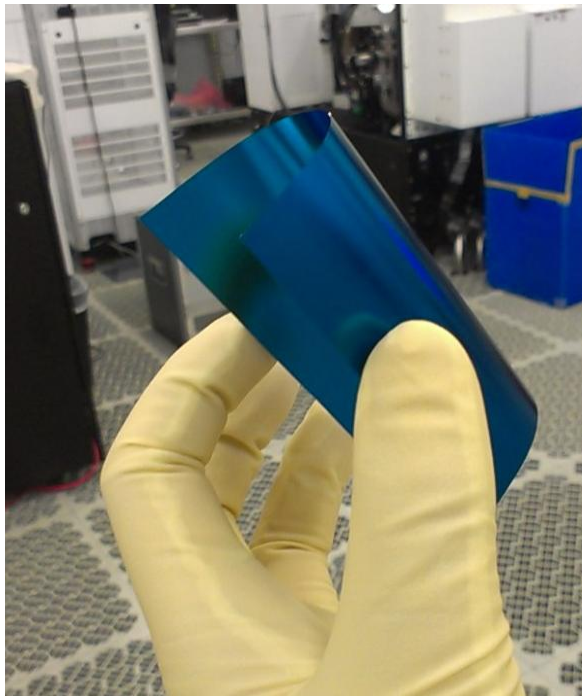
# aSi/cSi Heterostructure





## $V_{oc} > 750$ mV Heterostructure

- Surface recombination velocity of 2 cm /s on 50  $\mu\text{m}$  thin wafer .
- $J_0$  of surfaces is 1-2 fA/cm<sup>2</sup>.
- Completed solar cell with ITO on both sides

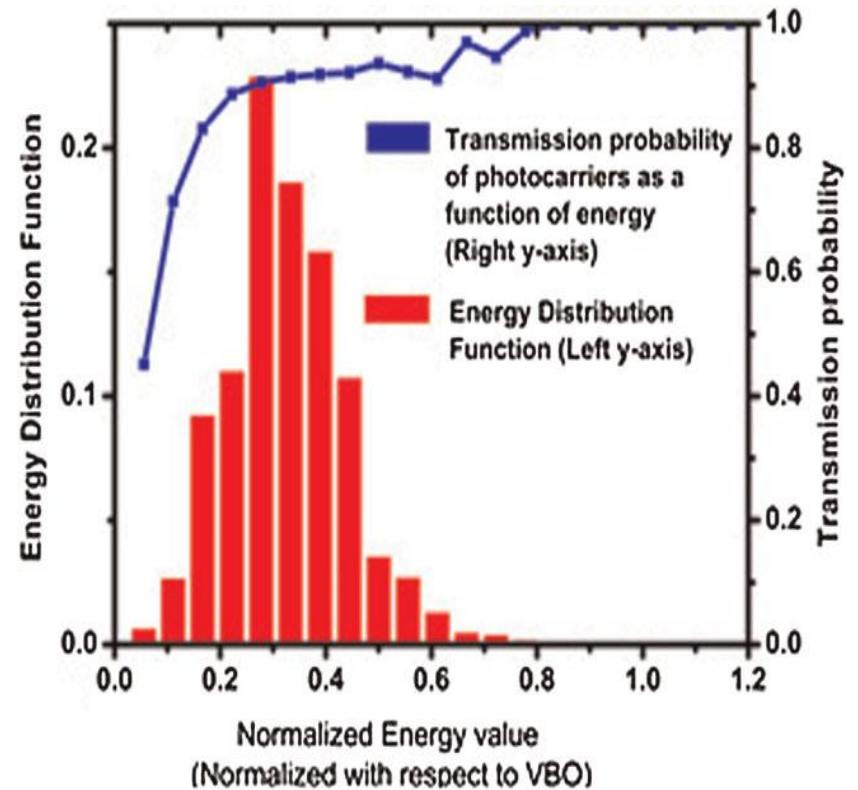






# Transport at interface

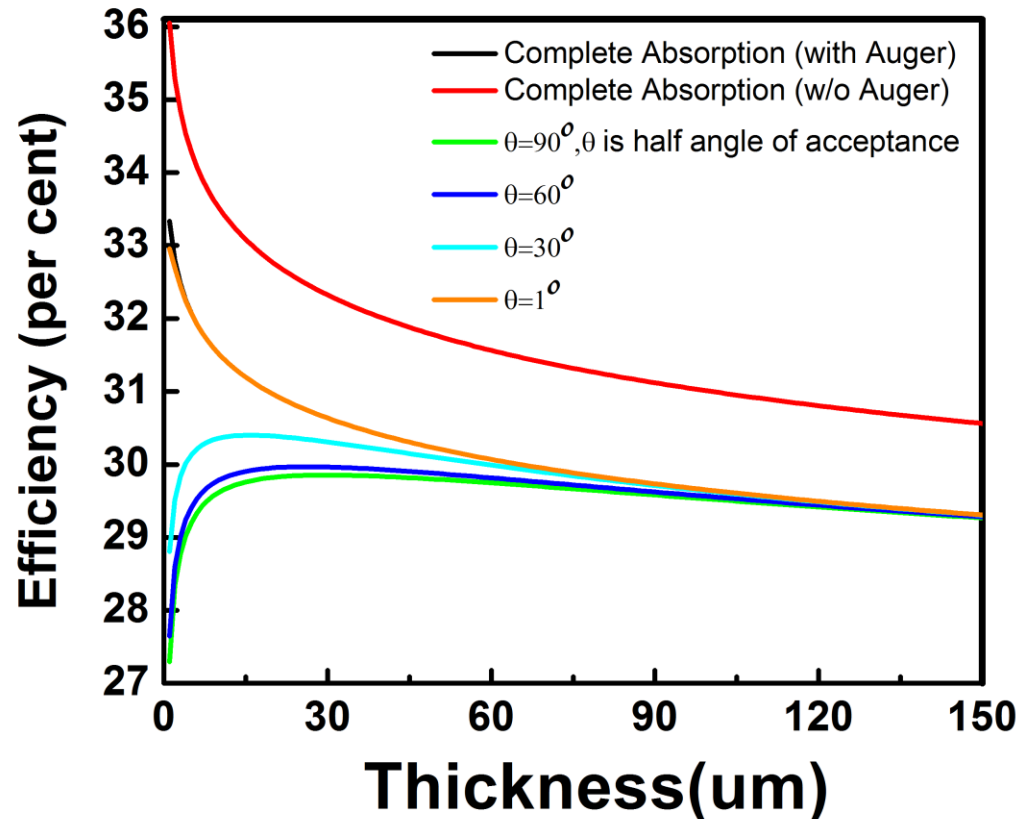
- Transport at interface involves tunneling, transport over barrier, conventional drift diffusion
- Hot carrier transport aids transport over the barrier extracting 300 meV





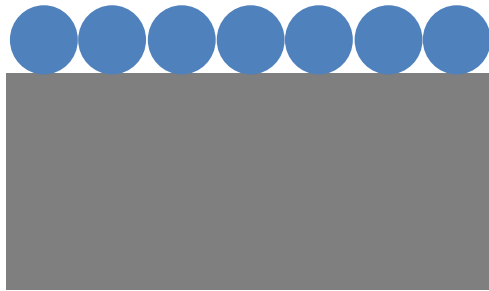
# Optical Approaches

- Angular control allows higher than accepted thermodynamic limits





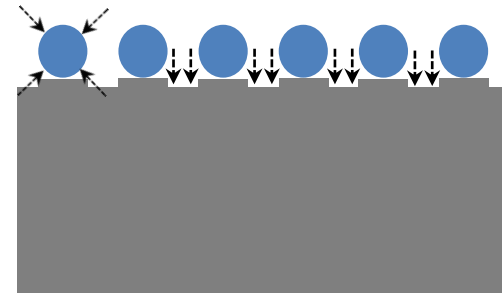
# Patterned silicon



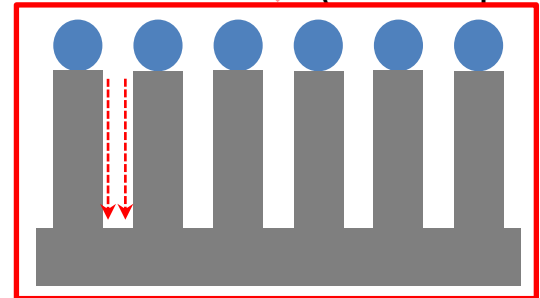
$\text{Ar}_2/\text{CHF}_3$



$\text{SiO}_2$   
Etching



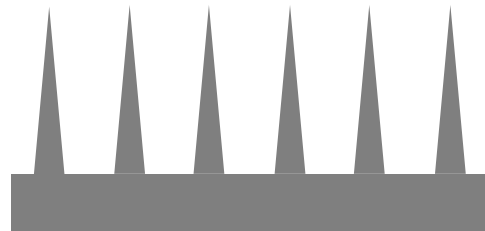
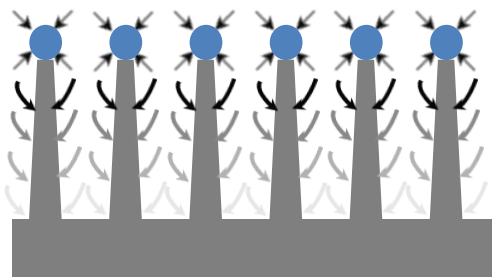
$\text{Cl}_2$  Etching Si Etching  
(Si-nanopillar)



$^2\text{SF}_6$   
Etching

Si/ $\text{SiO}_2$   
Etching

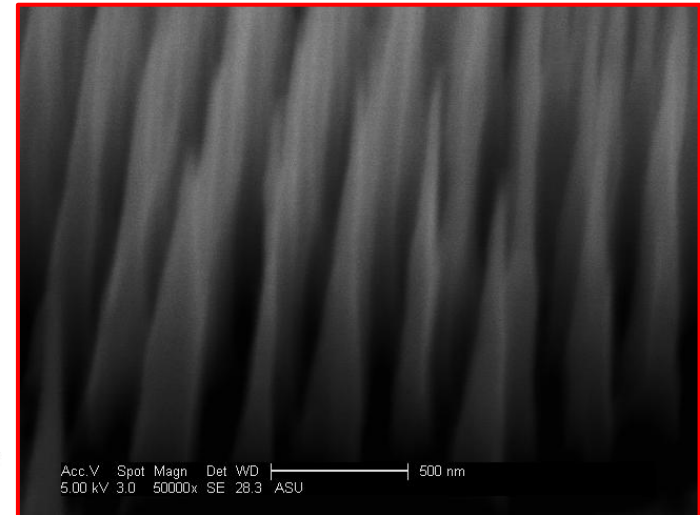
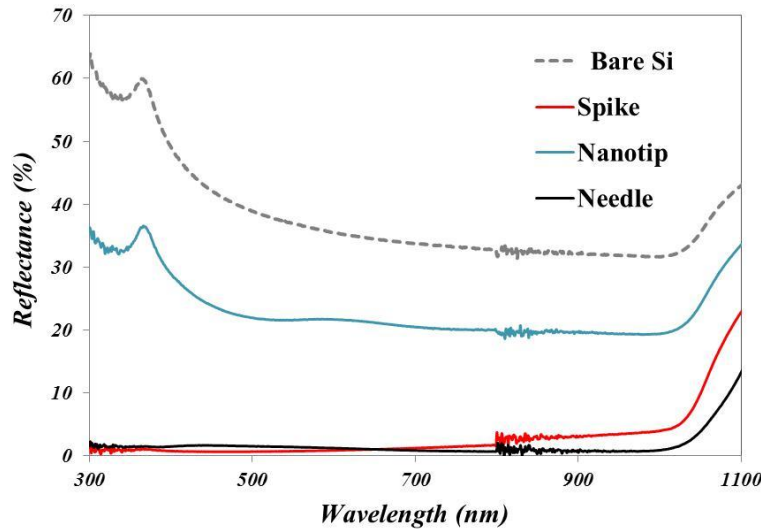
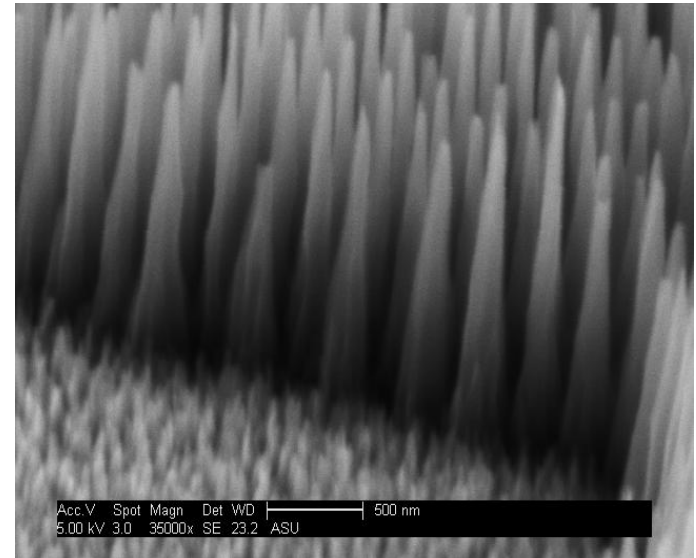
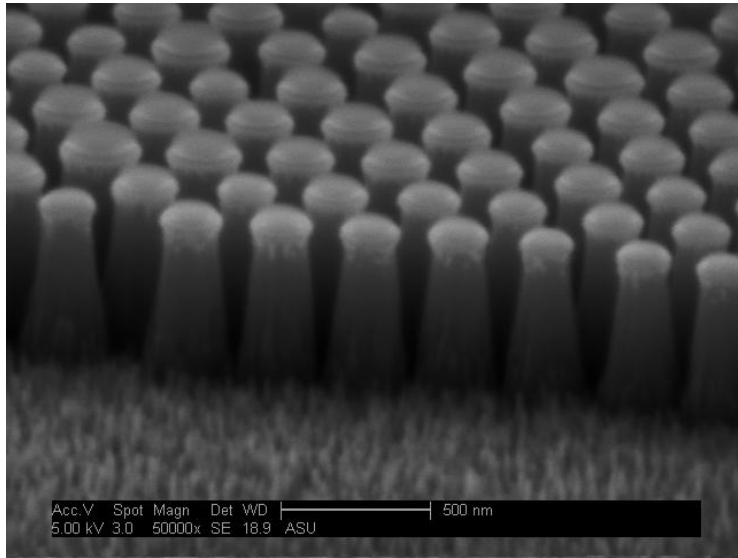
Sharpening tip







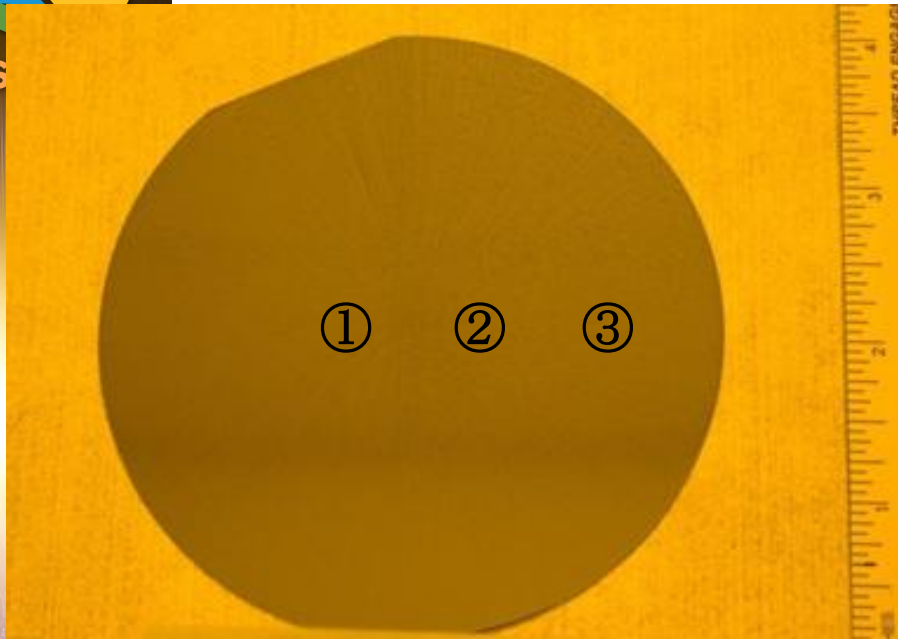
# Surface Control with SNS



Quantum  
Energy and  
Sustainable  
Solar  
Technologies



QESS

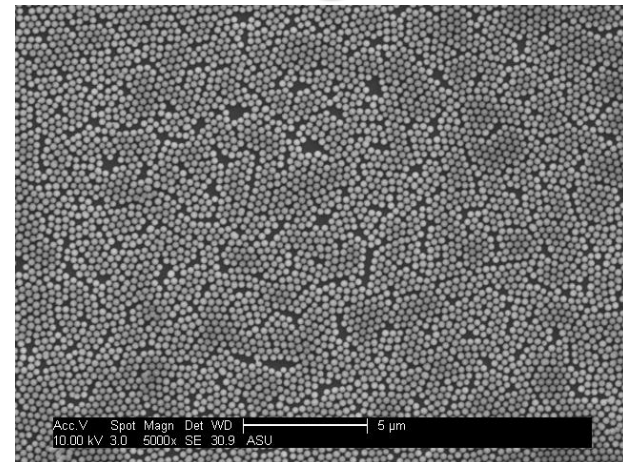
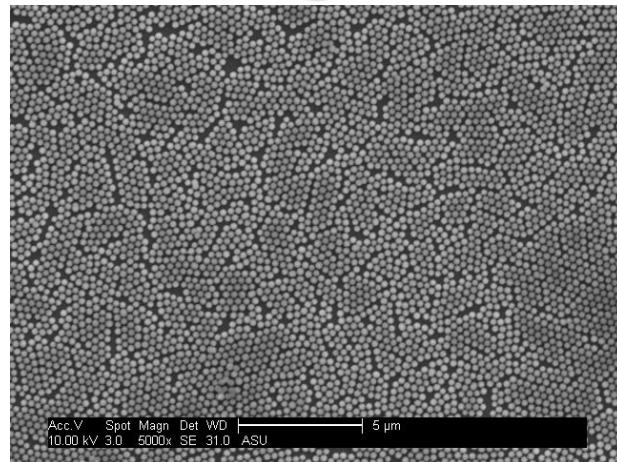
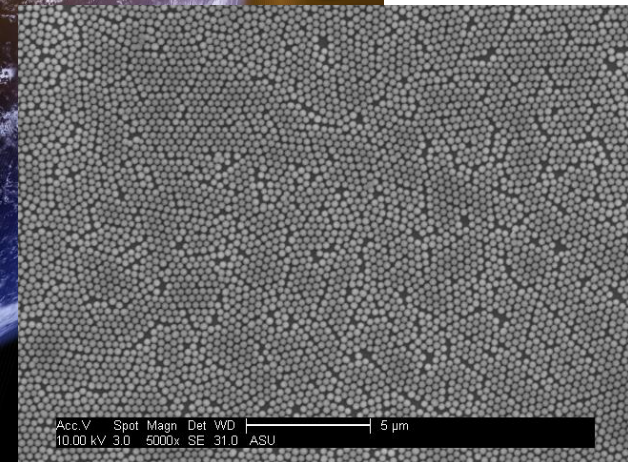


*Uniform monolayer from center to edge  
w/ 4-inch silicon substrate*

①

②

③

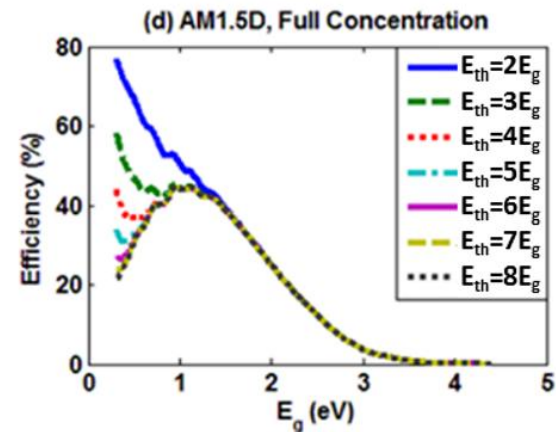
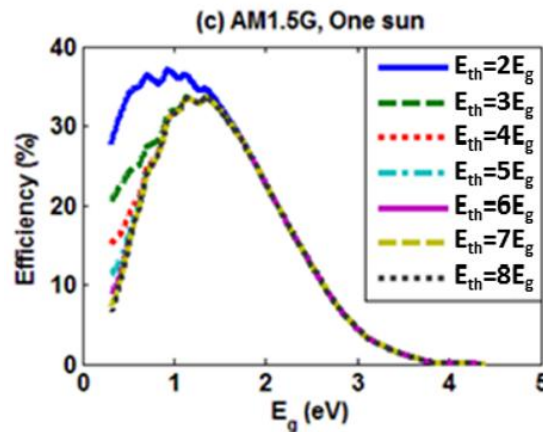
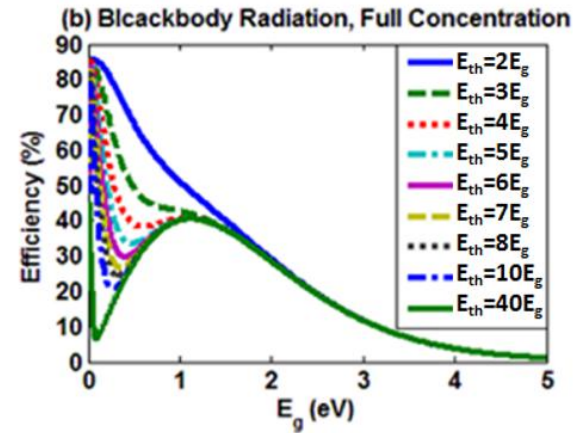
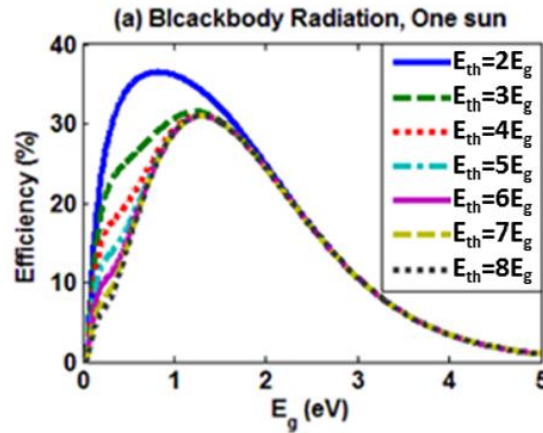
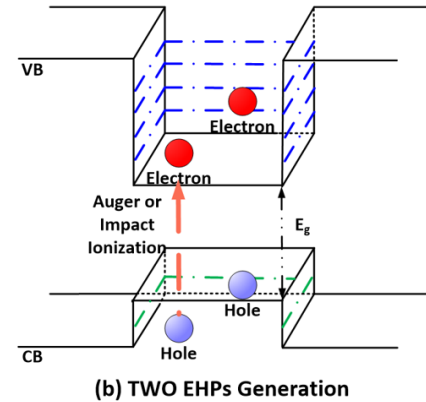






# Advanced Concepts in Si

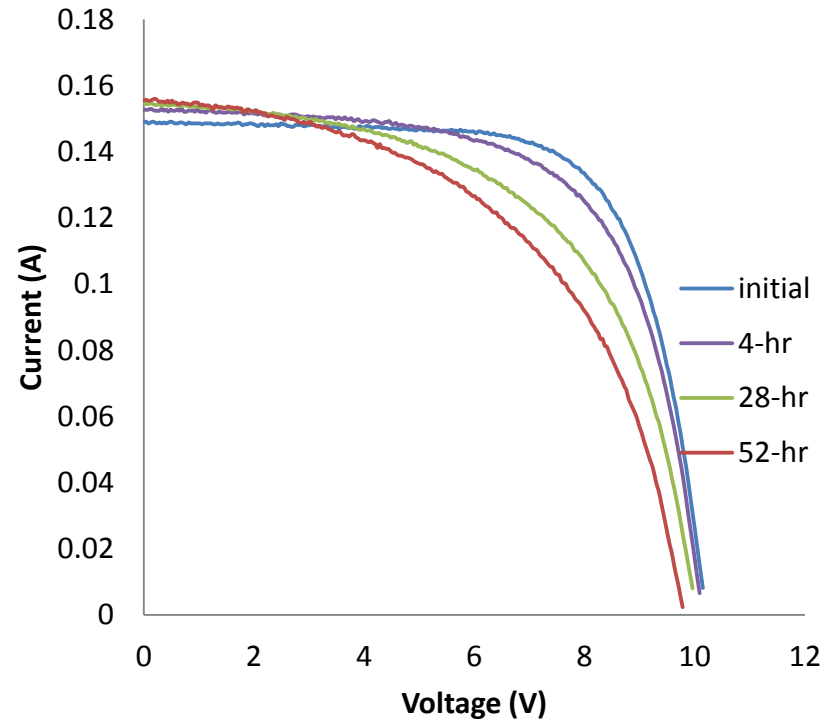
- MEG with non-idealities in silicon





# Potential Induced Degradation (PID)

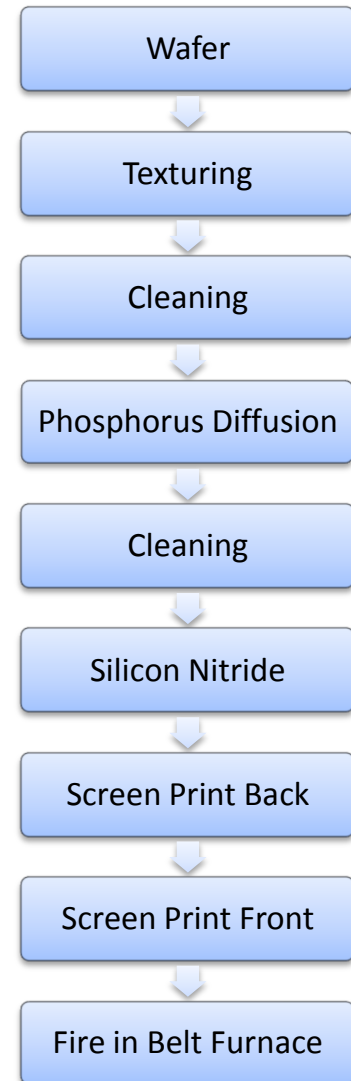
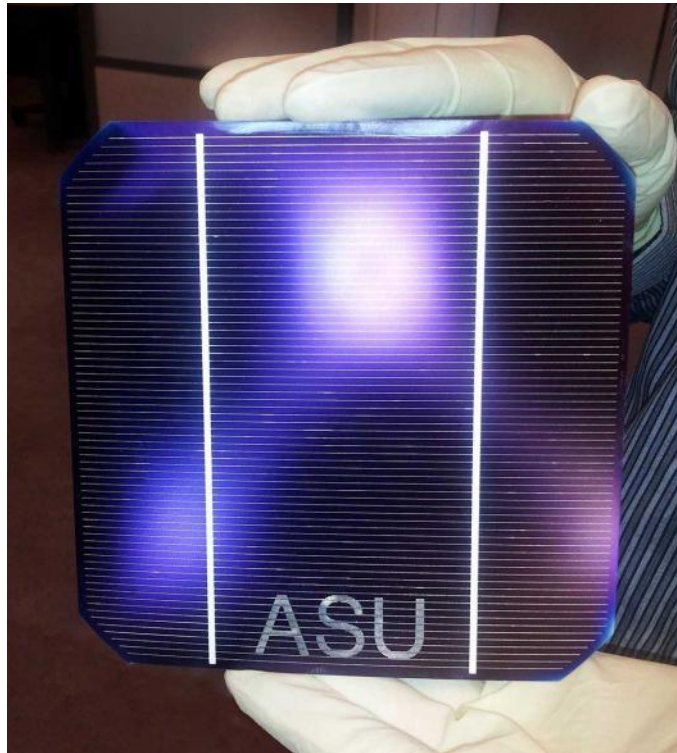
- Test condition
  - 85 C/0% Rel. Humidity
  - Negative bias (-600V)
  - Duration: 56 hours





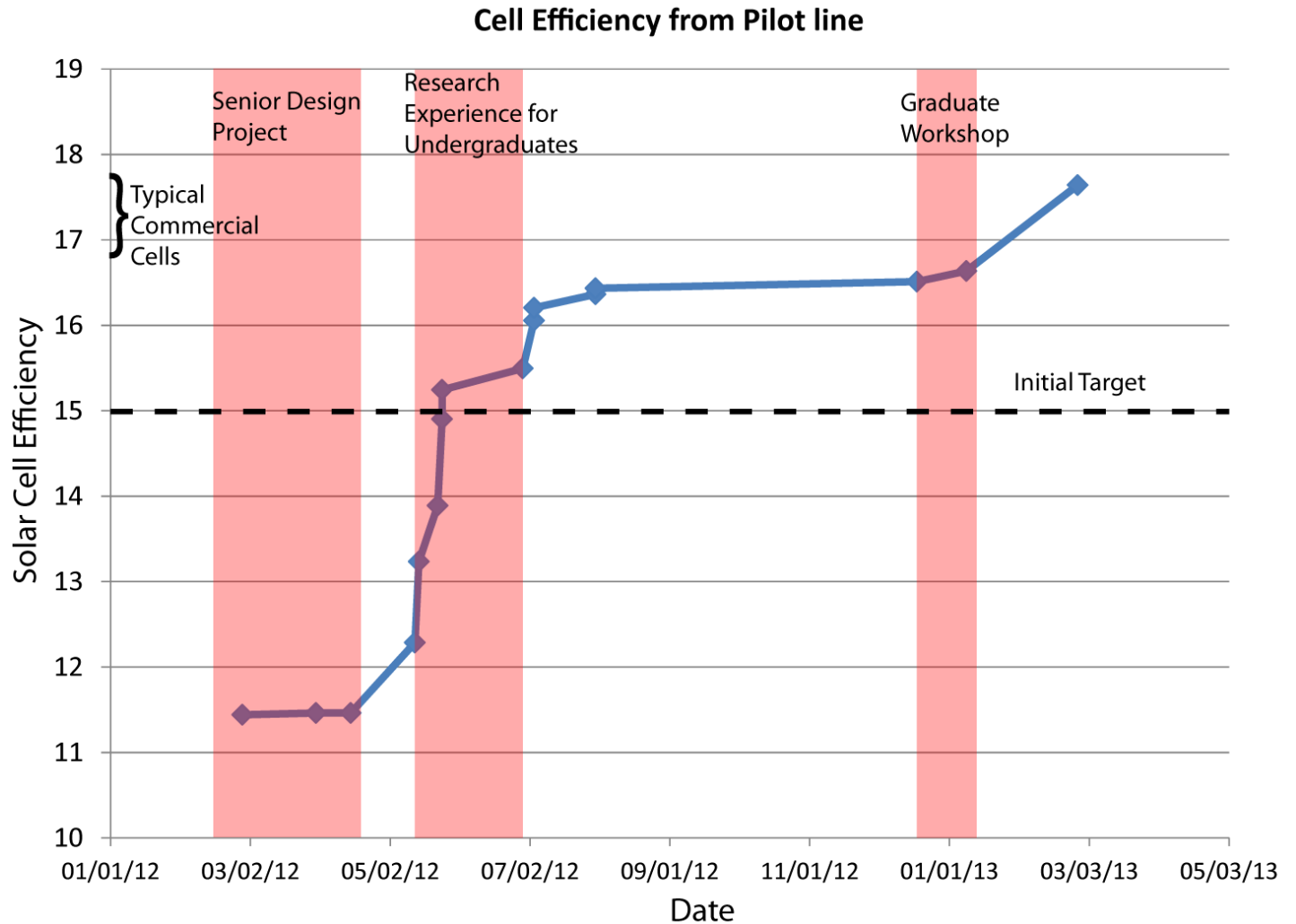
# Baseline Process

- Implementation of a 'standard' screen print process that we can add on to for each user.





# Line Development: Efficiency



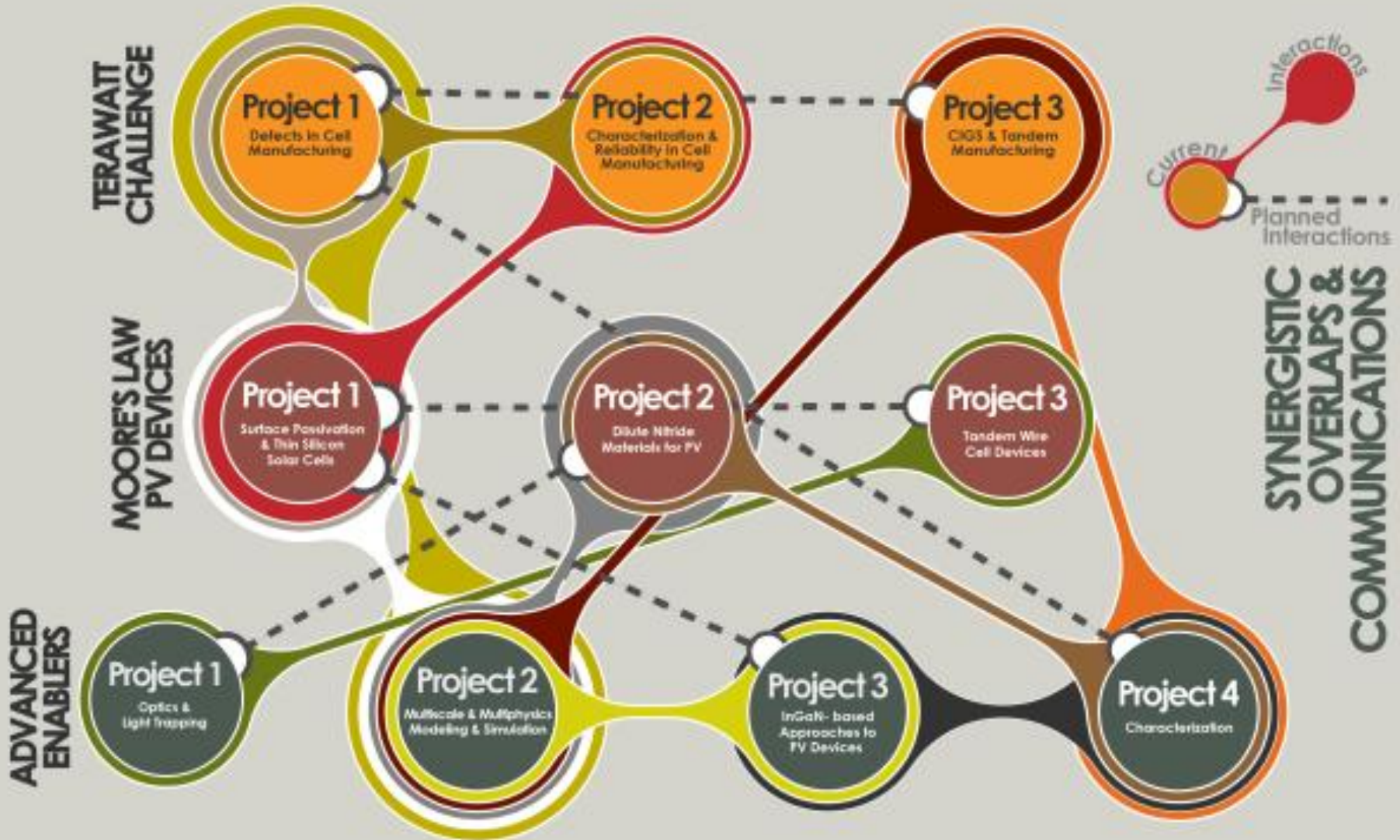


# Central goals of QESST

- Simultaneously increase efficiency and reduce costs
  - Commercial solar cells at laboratory efficiencies: silicon, thin film
  - Increase commercial efficiencies to SQ limit
  - New approaches to higher efficiency modules and cells
    - Low cost tandems (Si-III-V, tandem thin films)
    - Low X spectral splitting
- Sustainability
- TW scale manufacturing; scalable, commercially compatible manufacturing
- Synergistic module approaches; integrated power electronics and optics
- Education training of workforce



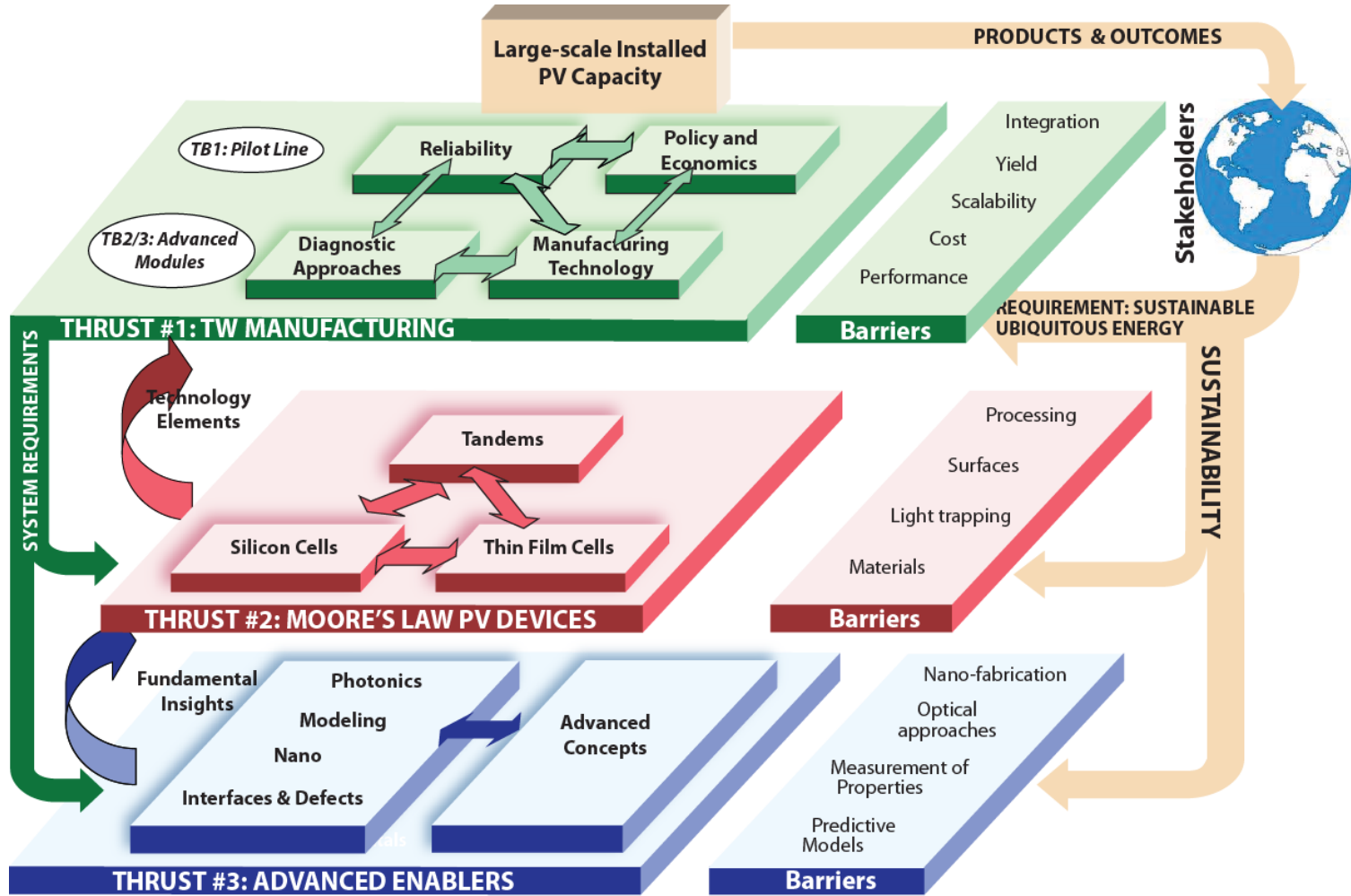
# QESST Interactions







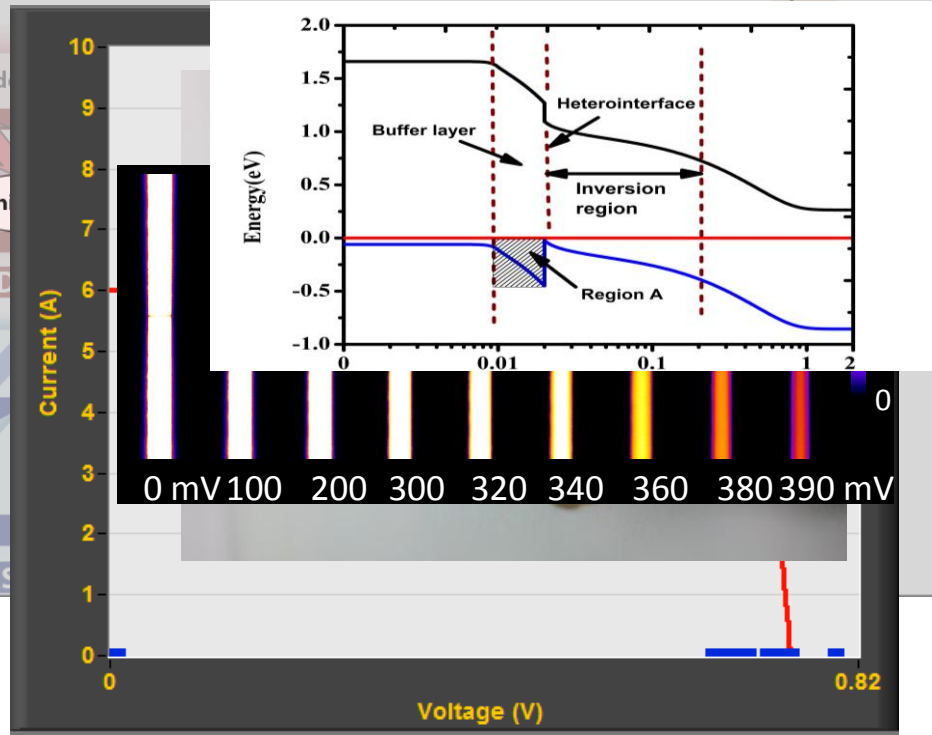
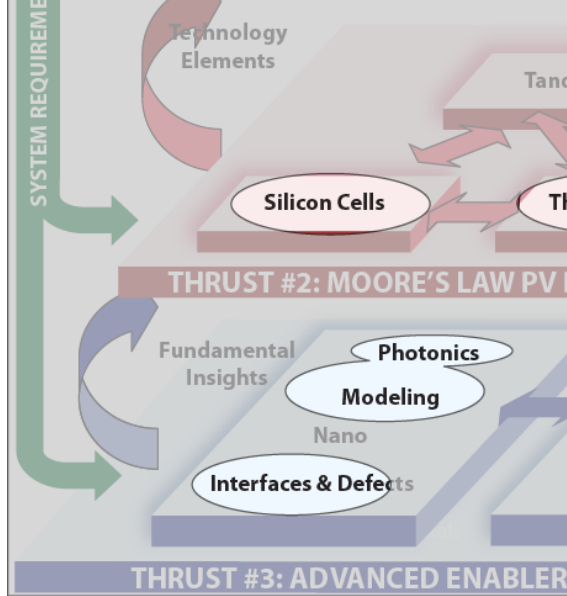
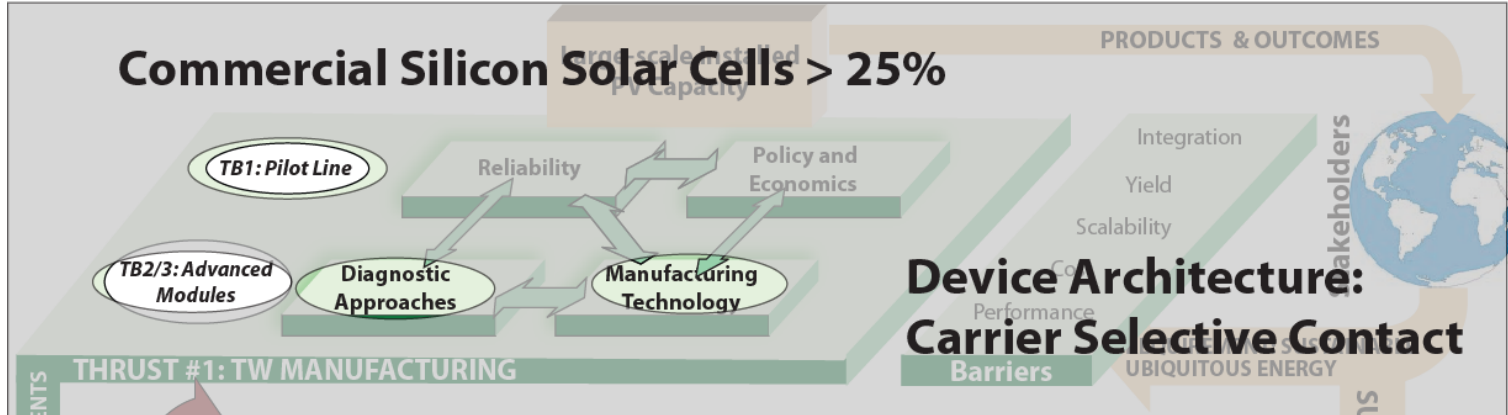
# Example QESST Interactions



Quantum  
Energy and  
Sustainable  
Solar  
Technologies



# Example QESST Interactions



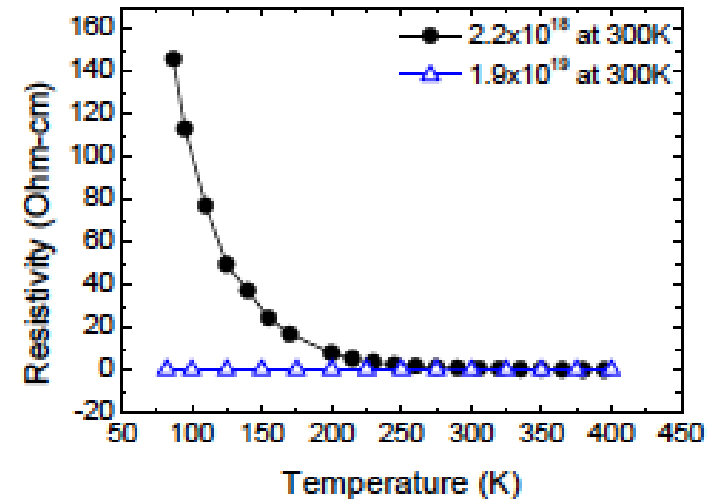
**Quantum Energy and Sustainable Solar Technologies**



# Research Highlight

## Exceeding Previous Limits for Doping of Gallium Nitride

- Demonstrated extremely high-hole concentrations in gallium nitride (GaN) and indium gallium nitride (InGaN),
- Work surpasses previously accepted limits to carrier concentration for this material system.
- More than 50% of the magnesium is active, compared to the 1-5% activation in traditional layers.



*Resistivity as a function of temperature for p-type GaN films is shown in black prior to the current work and shows a 150x increase in resistivity due to carrier freeze-out as the temperature is decreased to 80K. The blue line shows the results from this current work where a high-hole concentration p type GaN film grown at Georgia Tech with the resistivity is relatively unchanged at lower temperatures.*





# Solar Decathlon



**Quantum  
Energy and  
Sustainable  
Solar  
Technologies**



# Education

- 19 Courses on PV and Sustainability
- [www.pveducation.org](http://www.pveducation.org)
- Individual projects



**Thank you.**

