

Thermal Co-evaporation for Multi-junction Perovskite Solar Cells

Dr. Terry Chien-Jen Yang

Former Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Fellow

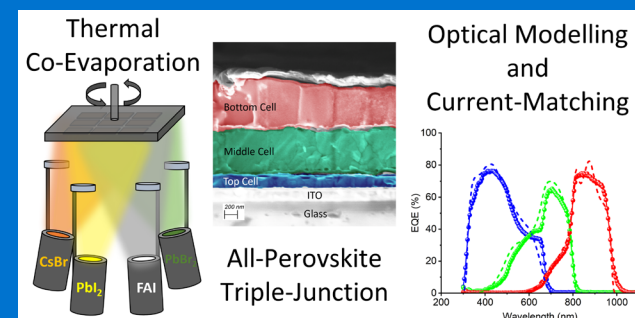
¹Department of Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology

²Cavendish Laboratory (Department of Physics)

University of Cambridge

E: terryyang88@outlook.com

W: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/terryyang88/>



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Background

EDUCATION



University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

PhD in PV Eng.

JULY 2011 - JAN 2016

Doctoral Thesis: Transparent Conducting Aluminium Doped Zinc Oxide for Silicon Quantum Dot Solar Cell Devices in Third Generation Photovoltaics.

Joint Supervisors: Prof. Gavin Conibeer and Dr. Ivan Perez-Wurfl

Co-supervisor: Prof. Martin Green



University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

BEng (1st Class Hons.) in PV and Solar Energy Eng.

FEB 2007 - NOV 2010

Honours Thesis: 46% Efficient Split Spectrum Cells Project -

Tandem Cell Spectral Response Characterization

Supervisor: Prof. Martin Green

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE



University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK

Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Fellow

UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

JUL 2021 – JUN 2023

H2020 MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowship (2019). "Lightweight and Flexible All-Perovskite Triple-junction Solar Cells" (acronym PeTSoC). I was also the group manager at the lab (50+ researchers) which involved people management; supervision; running meetings; onboarding new researchers, visitors and students.

Supervisor: Prof. Sam Stranks



CSIRO Energy, Newcastle, Australia

Office of the Chief Executive (OCE) Postdoctoral Fellow

AUG 2019 – MAY 2021

Research and development of perovskite-silicon tandem solar cell technology.

Supervisors: Dr. Noel Duffy and Dr. Gregory Wilson



EPFL, Neuchâtel, Switzerland

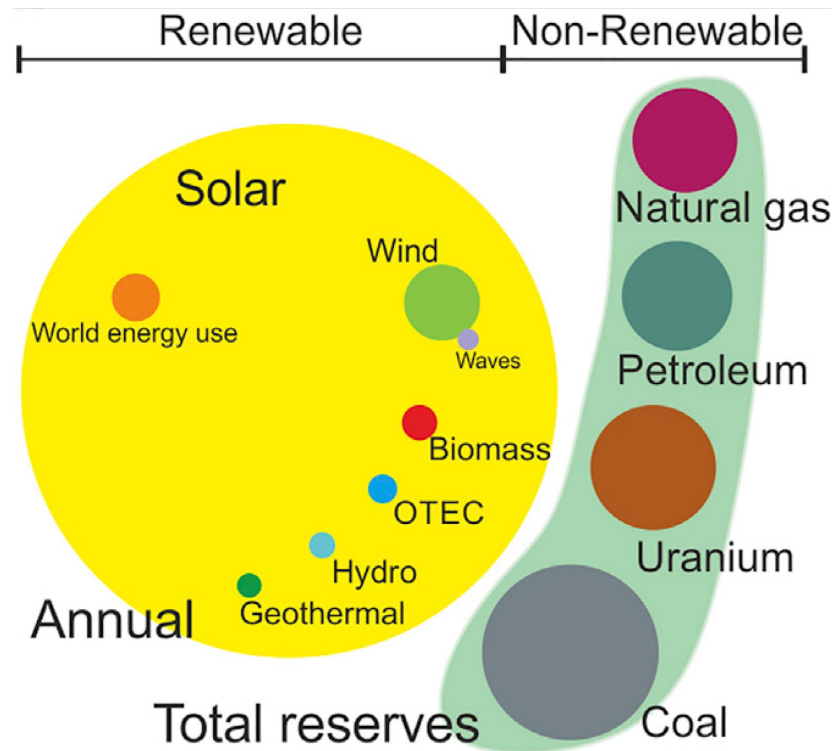
Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Fellow

JUN 2017 – MAY 2019

H2020 MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowship (2016). "High Performance Wide Bandgap and Stable Perovskite-on-Silicon Tandem Solar Cells" (acronym POSITS).

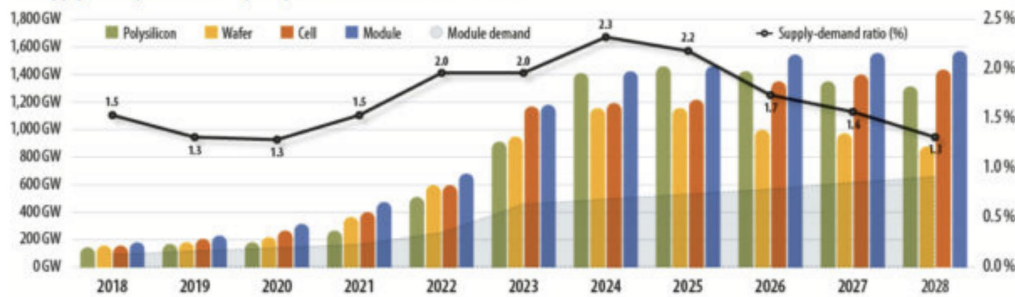
Supervisors: Dr. Quentin Jeangros, Dr. Björn Niesen, and Prof. Christophe Ballif

Solar Energy Production



Decrease in Silicon Solar Module Price

PV supply chain production capacity and module demand forecast



Learning curve for module price as a function of cumulative shipments

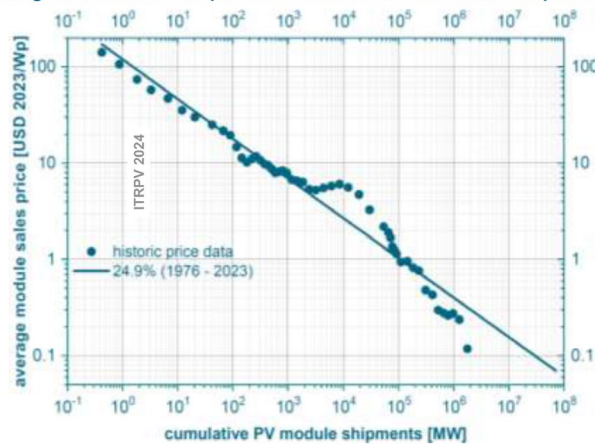
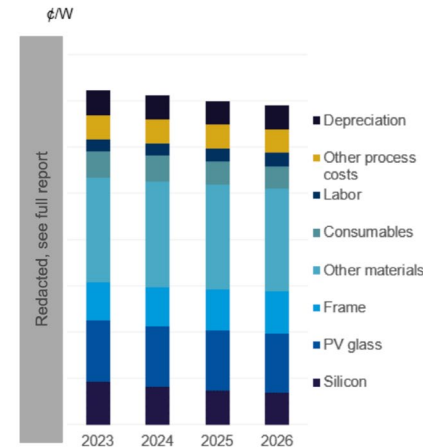
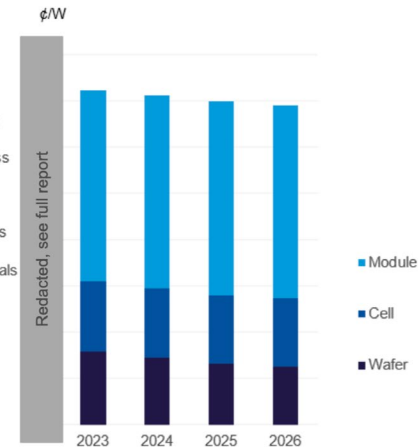


Fig. 1: Learning curve for module spot market price as a function of cumulative PV module shipments.

Cost breakdown by cost type



Cost breakdown by manufacturing step



DATA: Exawatt. Based on a manufacturing integrated from ingot to module (i.e., manufacturing ingots, wafer, cells and modules in-house); assumes bifacial TOPCon, dual-glass, M10 wafers

- Global PV module manufacturing capacity **1.49 TW** (1.19 TW China).
- Spot price of PV modules less than **\$US 0.010 / W**
- Improve module area **efficiency** without dramatic increase in cost.

Trends in Commercial PV Technology

Different cell technologies

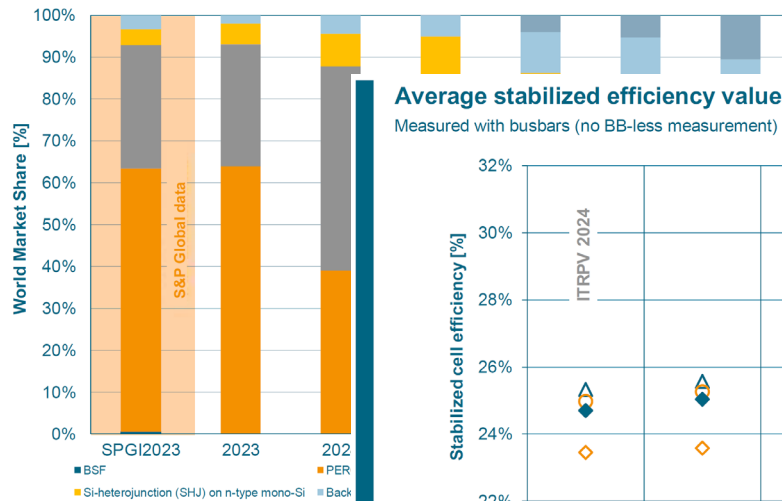


Fig. 37: Market shares for different cell technologies. S&P Glob

Average stabilized efficiency values for Si solar cells in mass production

Measured with busbars (no BB-less measurement) and front side STC

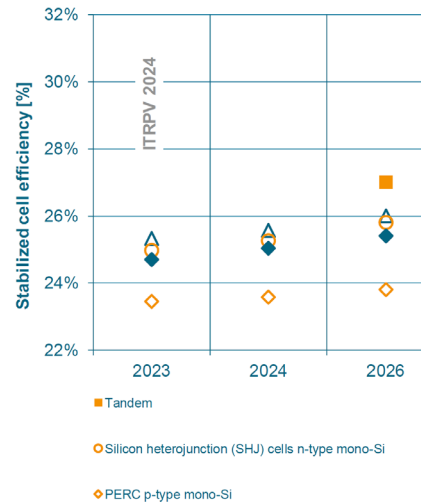


Fig. 40: Average stabilized efficiency values of c-Si solar cells in mass produ

Efficiency trend for c-Si modules in mass production

Data only from GW-Scale manufacturers

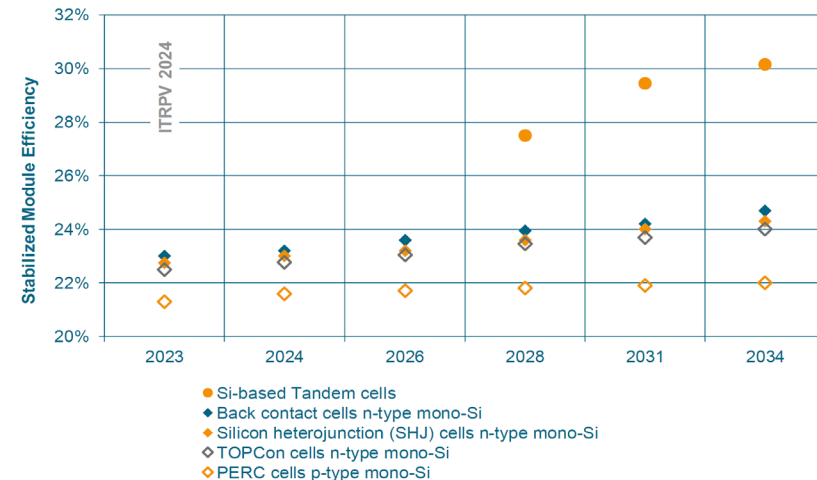


Fig. 59: Average module area efficiency in mass production for different c-Si solar cell technologies (Only data from GW-scale manufacturers).

Tandem or Multi-junction Solar Cells

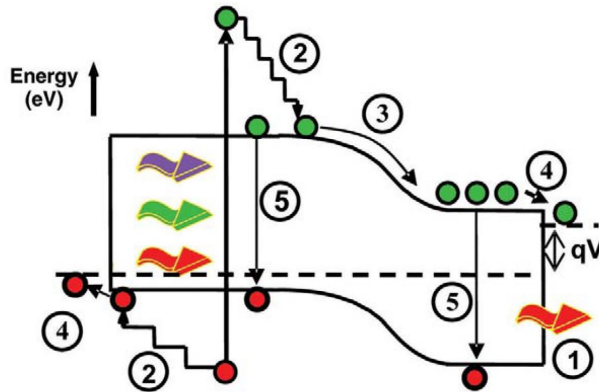
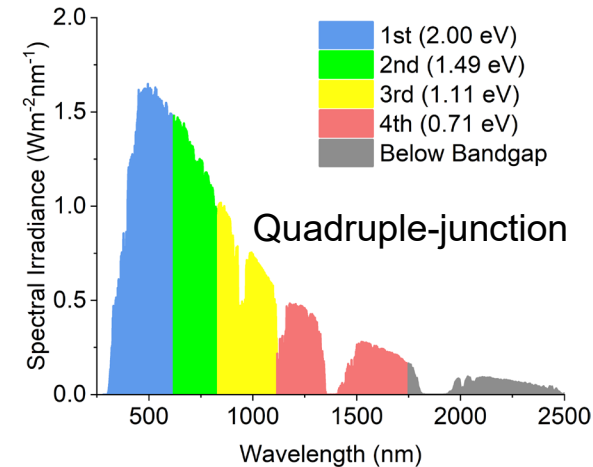
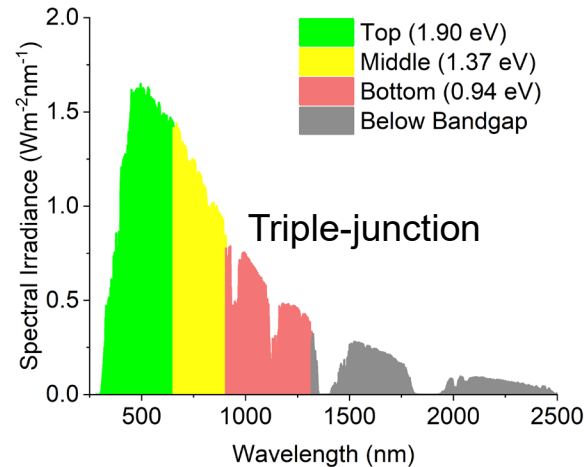
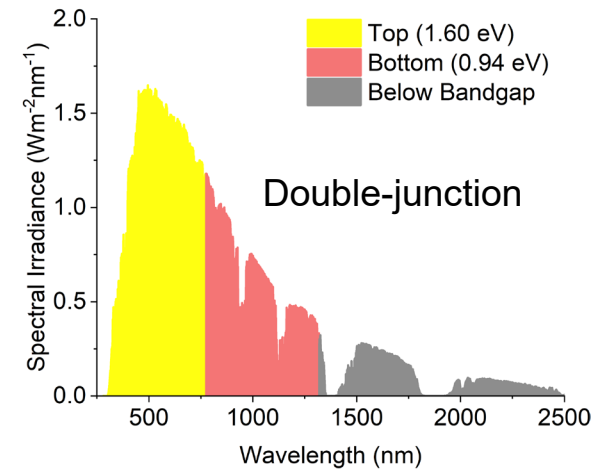
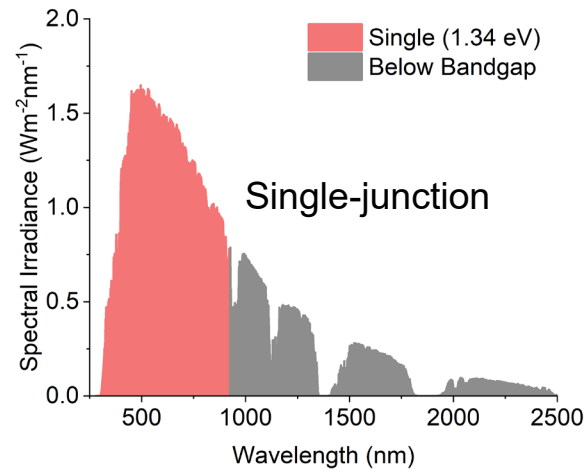
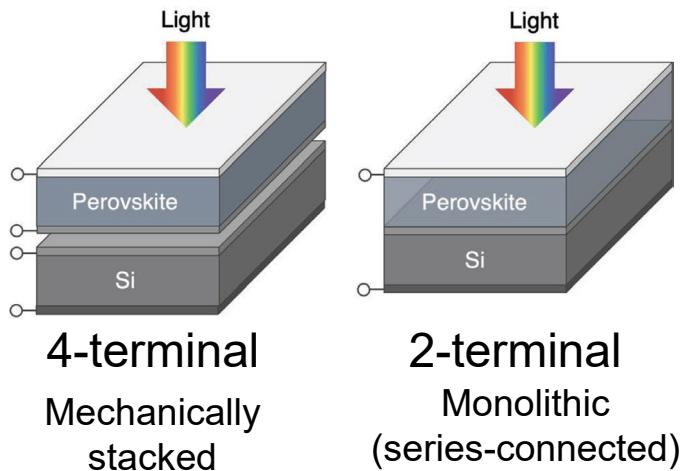


Fig. 2 Loss processes in a standard solar cell: (1) nonabsorption of below-bandgap photons; (2) lattice thermalization loss; (3) and (4) junction and contact voltage losses; (5) recombination loss (radiative recombination is unavoidable).



Efficiency Limit of 2T Monolithic Multi-junction Solar Cells

Table 5.1: Limiting efficiencies and optimal bandgaps for a range of $\tan$ Table 3
(Martí and Araújo 1996; Brown 2002).

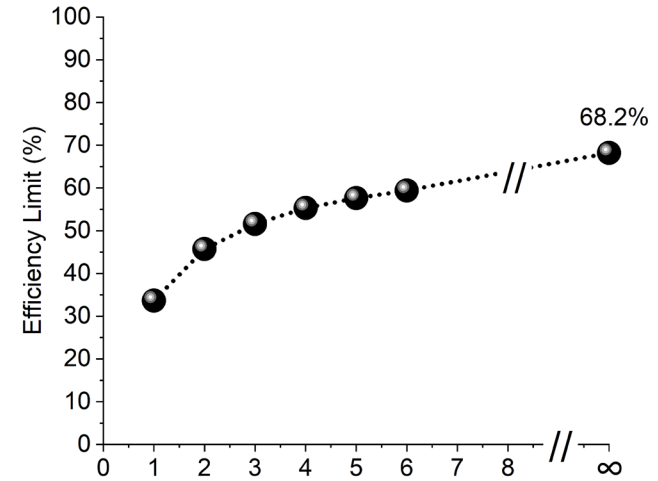
Table 1. The optimal set of bandgaps in unconcentrated sunlight.

n	η (%)	E_{g1} (eV)	E_{g2} (eV)
1	30	1.3	—
2	42	1.9	1.0
3	49	2.3	1.4
4	53	2.6	1.8

No. of Cells	Description	Optimal Bandgaps (eV)				
		E1	E2	E3	E4	E5
1	Diffuse	1.31				
	Direct	1.11				
2	Diffuse, series connected	0.97	1.70			
	Diffuse, unconstrained	0.98	1.87			
	Direct, series connected	0.77	1.55			
	Direct, unconstrained	0.77	1.70			
3	Diffuse, series connected	0.82	1.30	1.95		
	Diffuse, unconstrained	0.82	1.44	2.26		
	Direct, series connected	0.61	1.15	1.82		
	Direct, unconstrained	0.62	1.26	2.10		
4	Diffuse, series connected	0.72	1.10	1.52	2.14	

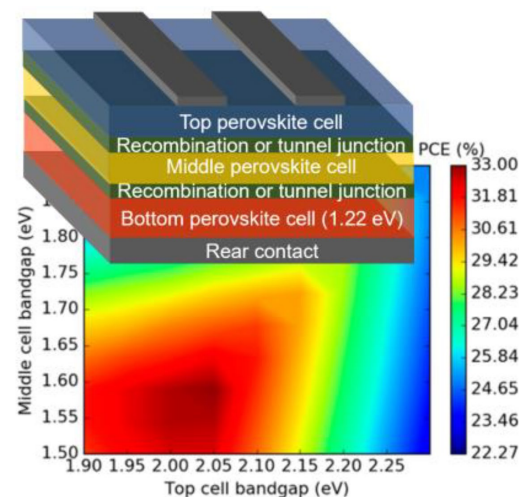
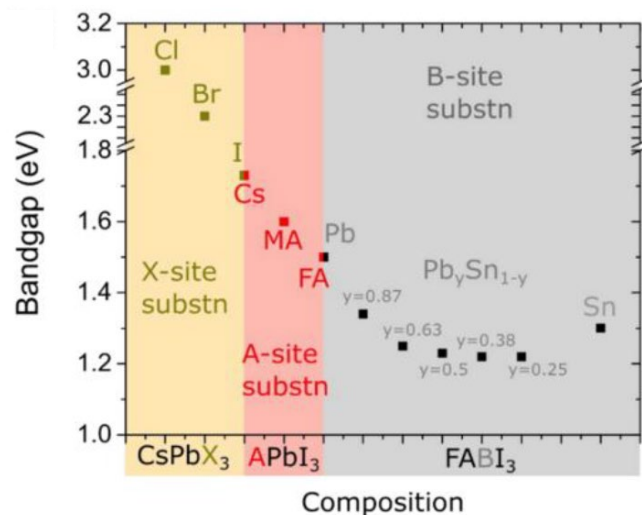
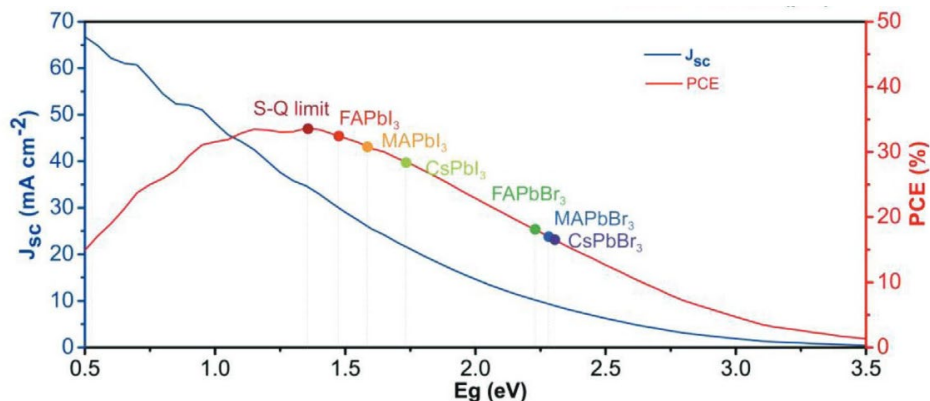
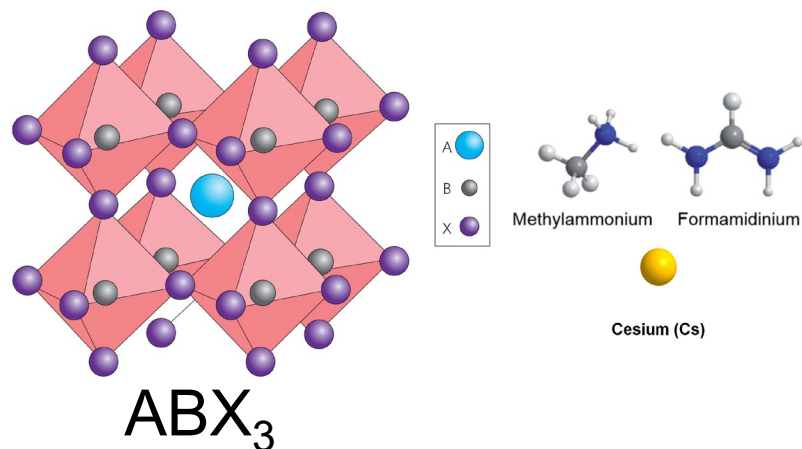
Table I. Summary of results for constrained and unconstrained solar cell stacks under the AM1.5G spectrum for 1x concentration and under maximum concentration. T band gap values shown correspond to the optimum combinations for the 1x AM1.5G case.

E_1	E_2	E_3	E_4	E_5	E_6	E_7	E_8	η (%)	E_1	E_2	E_3	E_4	E_5	E_6	E_7	E_8	η (%)
Unconstrained AM1.5G Spectrum									Constrained AM1.5G spectrum								
1.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.68	1.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.68
0.94	1.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.06	0.94	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.71
0.93	1.40	2.05	—	—	—	—	—	51.94	0.94	1.37	1.90	—	—	—	—	—	51.58
0.70	1.13	1.64	2.23	—	—	—	—	55.91	0.71	1.11	1.49	2.00	—	—	—	—	55.31
0.69	0.98	1.38	1.81	2.40	—	—	—	58.37	0.70	1.01	1.33	1.67	2.14	—	—	—	57.61
0.69	0.94	1.19	1.53	1.92	2.45	—	—	59.93	0.69	0.96	1.20	1.47	1.79	2.24	—	—	59.41
0.69	0.94	1.15	1.41	1.72	2.11	2.57	—	61.36	0.69	0.93	1.14	1.37	1.60	1.90	2.33	—	60.78
0.51	0.70	0.94	1.15	1.41	1.73	2.11	2.57	62.34	0.51	0.75	0.98	1.18	1.40	1.63	1.92	2.35	61.42
Unconstrained maximum concentration									Constrained maximum concentration								
1.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.74	1.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.74
0.77	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.80	0.76	1.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.47
0.62	1.26	2.10	—	—	—	—	—	63.75	0.60	1.14	1.82	—	—	—	—	—	63.15
0.52	1.03	1.61	2.41	—	—	—	—	68.67	0.49	0.93	1.38	2.01	—	—	—	—	67.85
0.45	0.88	1.34	1.88	2.65	—	—	—	72.00	0.44	0.81	1.17	1.58	2.18	—	—	—	71.02
0.40	0.78	1.17	1.60	2.12	2.87	—	—	74.41	0.38	0.71	1.01	1.33	1.72	2.30	—	—	73.33
0.36	0.70	1.04	1.40	1.81	2.32	3.06	—	76.22	0.37	0.66	0.92	1.18	1.48	1.85	2.42	—	75.09
0.33	0.64	0.94	1.25	1.59	1.98	2.47	3.20	77.63	0.30	0.60	0.83	1.06	1.29	1.57	1.96	2.50	76.19



		Number of Junctions				
1 sun no angular restriction	No	—	—	—	—	32.5
Maximum concentration	Yes	—	—	—	—	86.8
Maximum concentration	No	—	—	—	—	86.8
M1.5 direct normal irradiance)						
1 sun, no angular restriction	Yes	1.13	—	—	—	32.5
1 sun no angular restriction	No	1.13	—	—	—	32.5
Maximum concentration	Yes	0.94	—	—	—	44.6
Maximum concentration	No	0.94	—	—	—	44.6
1 sun, no angular restriction	Yes	0.94	1.64	—	—	44.3
1 sun no angular restriction	No	0.94	1.64	—	—	44.1
Maximum concentration	Yes	0.71	1.41	—	—	59.7
Maximum concentration	No	0.71	1.41	—	—	59.4
1 sun, no angular restriction	Yes	0.71	1.16	1.83	—	50.1
1 sun no angular restriction	No	0.71	1.16	1.83	—	49.7
Maximum concentration	Yes	0.69	1.16	1.84	—	67.0
Maximum concentration	No	0.69	1.16	1.83	—	66.6
1 sun, no angular restriction	Yes	0.71	1.13	1.55	2.13	54.0
1 sun no angular restriction	No	0.71	1.13	1.55	2.13	53.6
Maximum concentration	Yes	0.53	1.13	1.55	2.13	71.0
Maximum concentration	No	0.53	1.13	1.55	2.13	70.7
1 sun, no angular restriction	Yes	—	—	—	—	65.4
1 sun no angular restriction	No	—	—	—	—	65.4
Maximum concentration	Yes	—	—	—	—	85.0
Maximum concentration	No	—	—	—	—	85.0

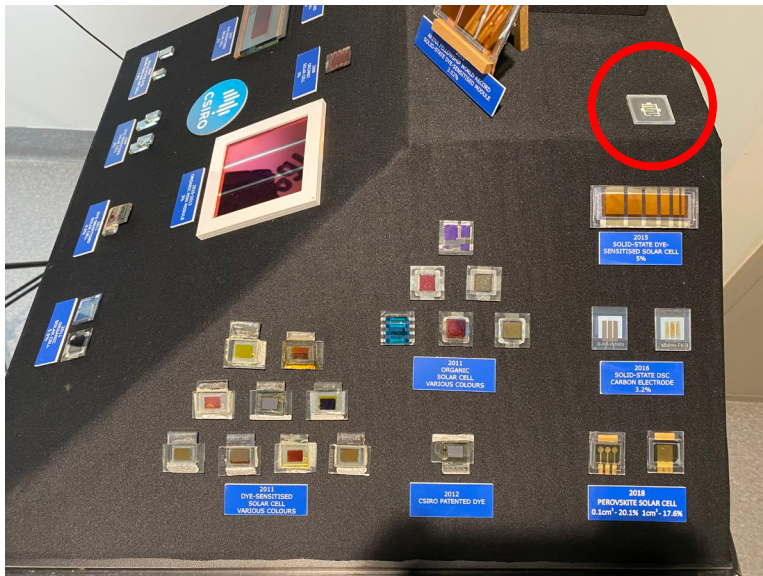
Bandgap Tunability of Perovskites



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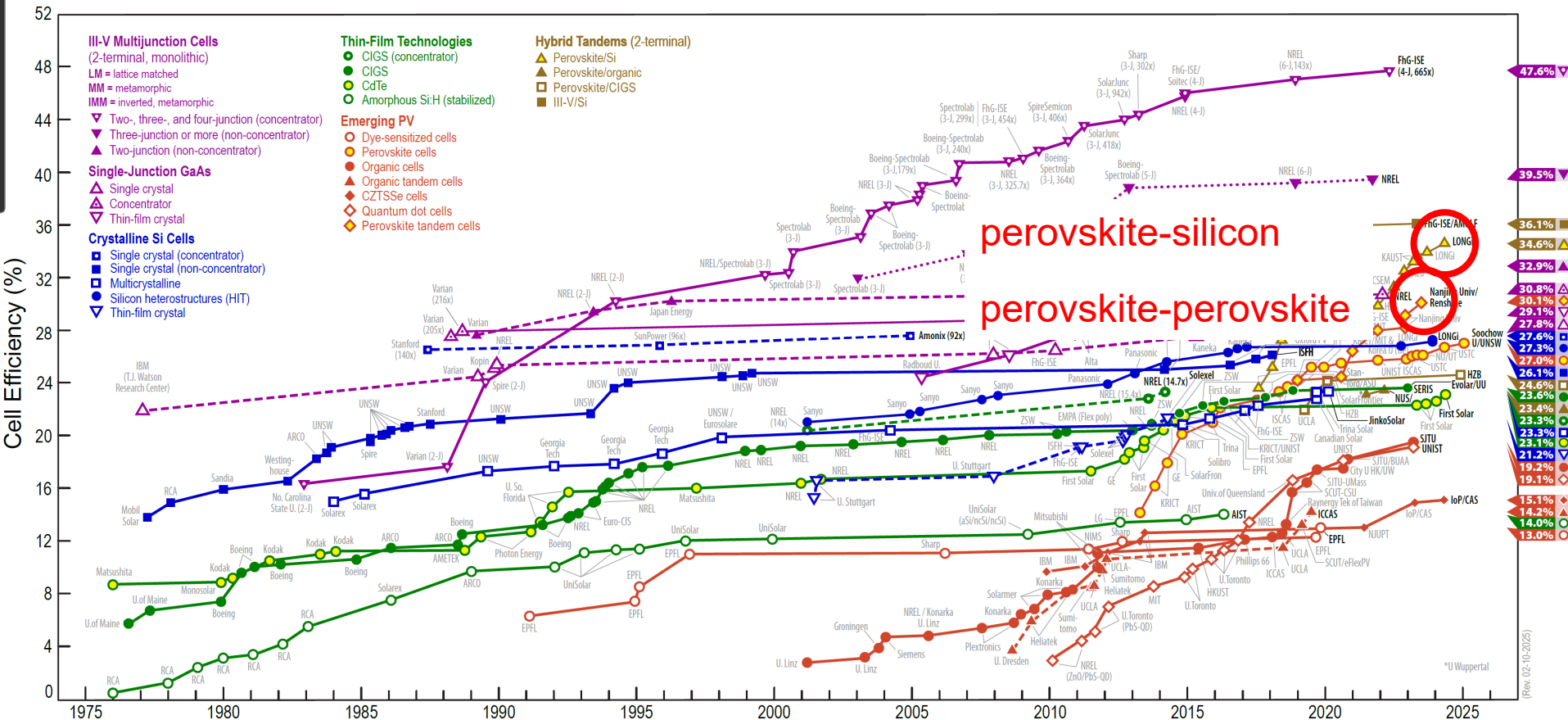
CSIRO Perovskite-Silicon Tandems



CSIRO's first Perovskite-PERC Tandem Solar Cells (2020)

NREL Solar Cell Efficiency Chart

Best Research-Cell Efficiencies



Recent Work on Triple-junction Perovskites

Incorporating thermal co-evaporation in current-matched all-perovskite triple-junction solar cells

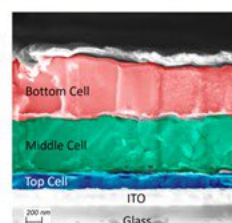
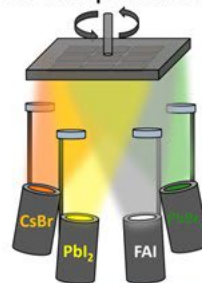
Terry Chien-Jen Yang, Taeheon Kang, Melissa Fitzsimmons, Guadalupe Vega, Yang Lu, Leo Rosado, Alberto Jiménez-Solano, Linfeng Pan, Szymon J. Zelewski, Jordi Ferrer Orri, Yu-Hsien Chiang, Dengyang Guo, Zher Ying Ooi, Yutong Han, Weidong Xu, Bart Roose, Caterina Ducati, Sol Carretero Palacios, Miguel Anaya and Samuel D. Stranks

EES Sol., 2025, Advance Article. DOI: 10.1039/D4EL00012A



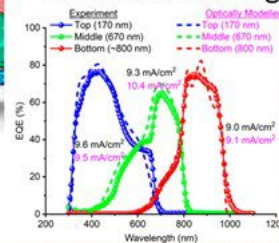
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EES Solar

Thermal
Co-Evaporation



All-Perovskite
Triple-Junction

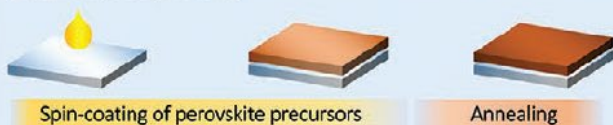
Optical Modelling
&
Current-Matching



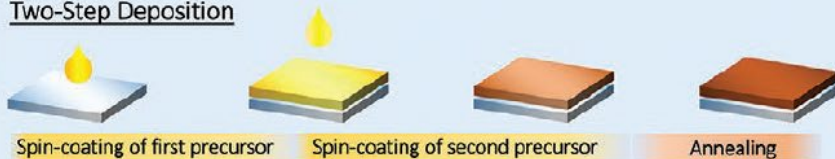
Perovskite Deposition by Solution vs Thermal Evaporation

Perovskite Deposition by Solution Processing

One-Step Deposition



Two-Step Deposition

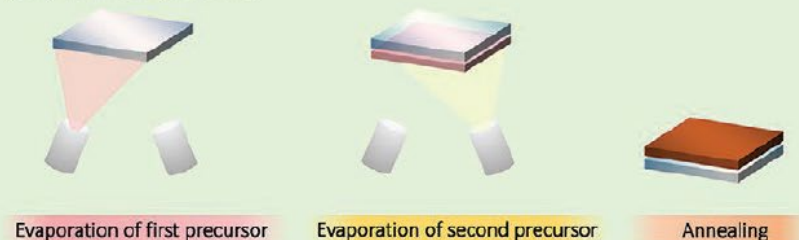


Solvent-Engineering



Perovskite Deposition by Thermal Evaporation

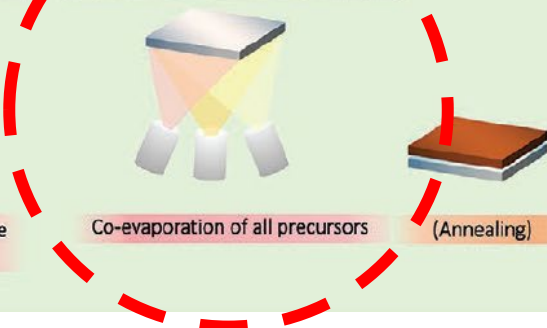
Sequential Deposition



Single Source Evaporation

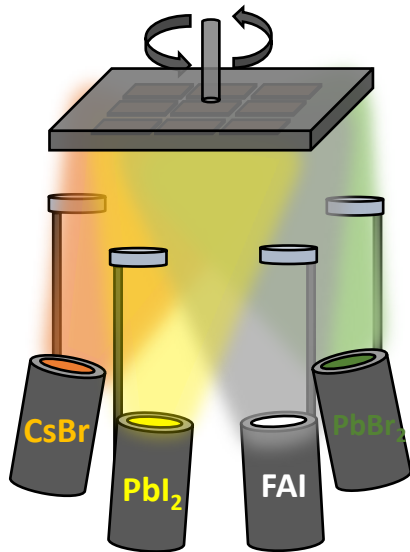
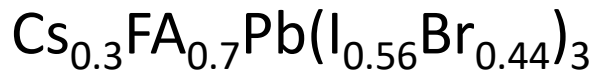


Multiple Source Coevaporation

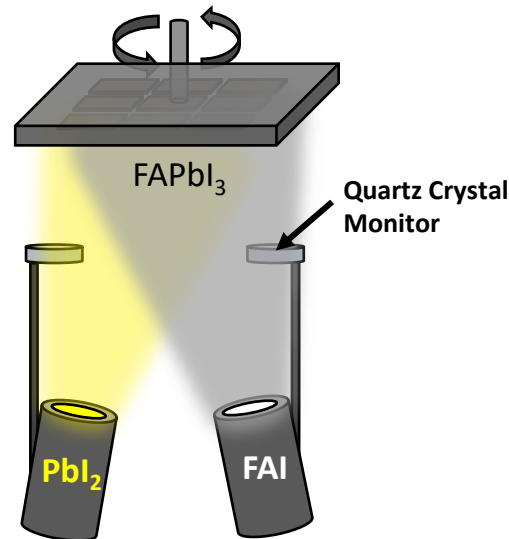


The Three Perovskite Active Layers in the Triple-junction Solar Cell

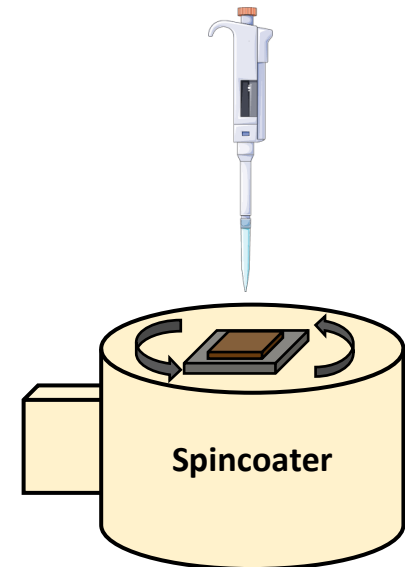
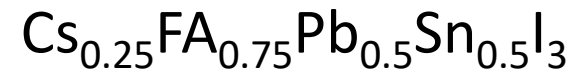
Top Subcell



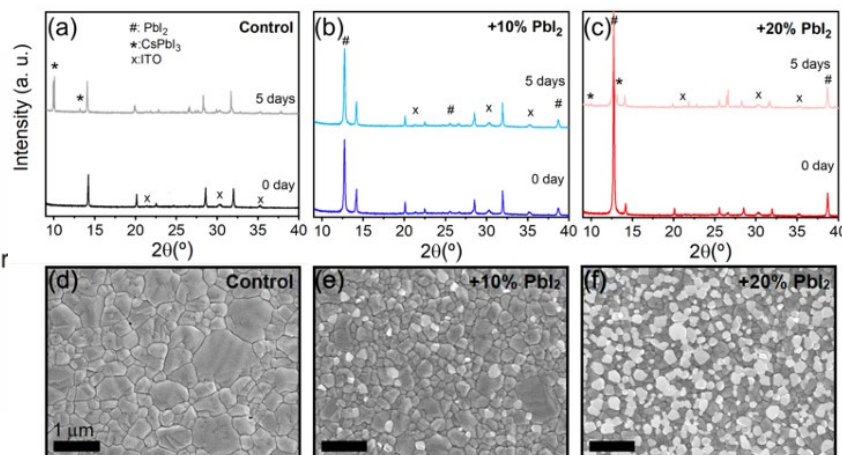
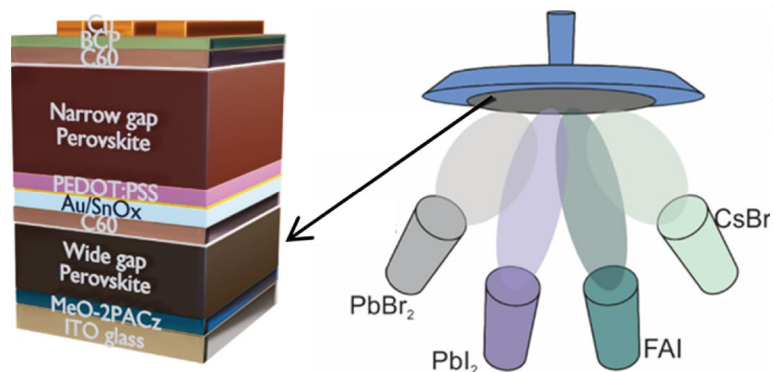
Middle Subcell



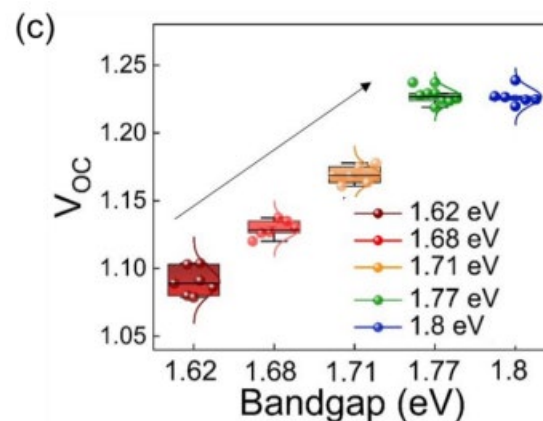
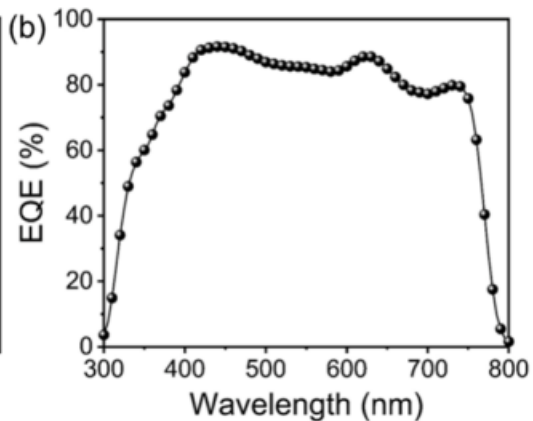
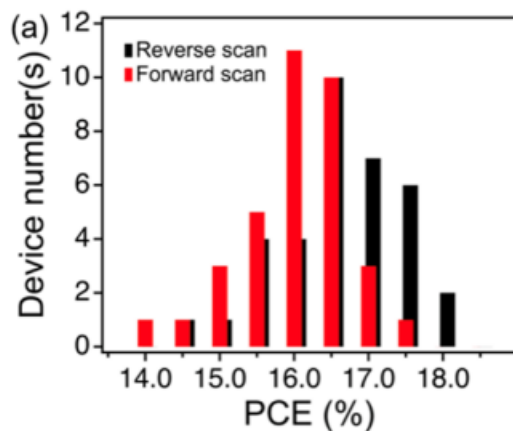
Bottom Subcell



Co-evaporated $\text{Cs}_{0.3}\text{FA}_{0.7}\text{Pb}(\text{Br}_{0.1}\text{I}_{0.9})_3$ Perovskite Solar Cells

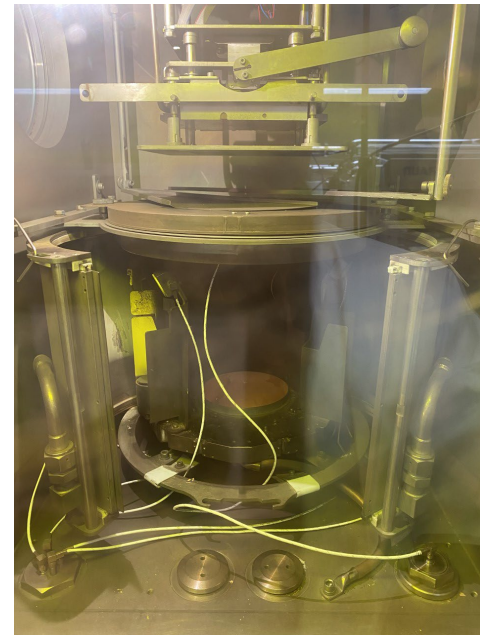
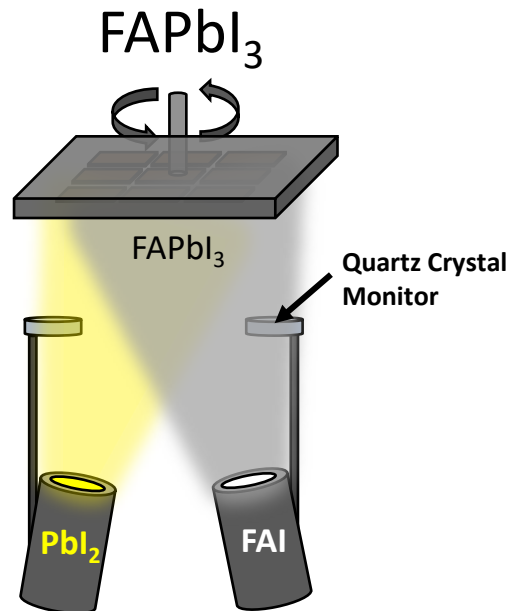


Dr. Y.H. Chiang



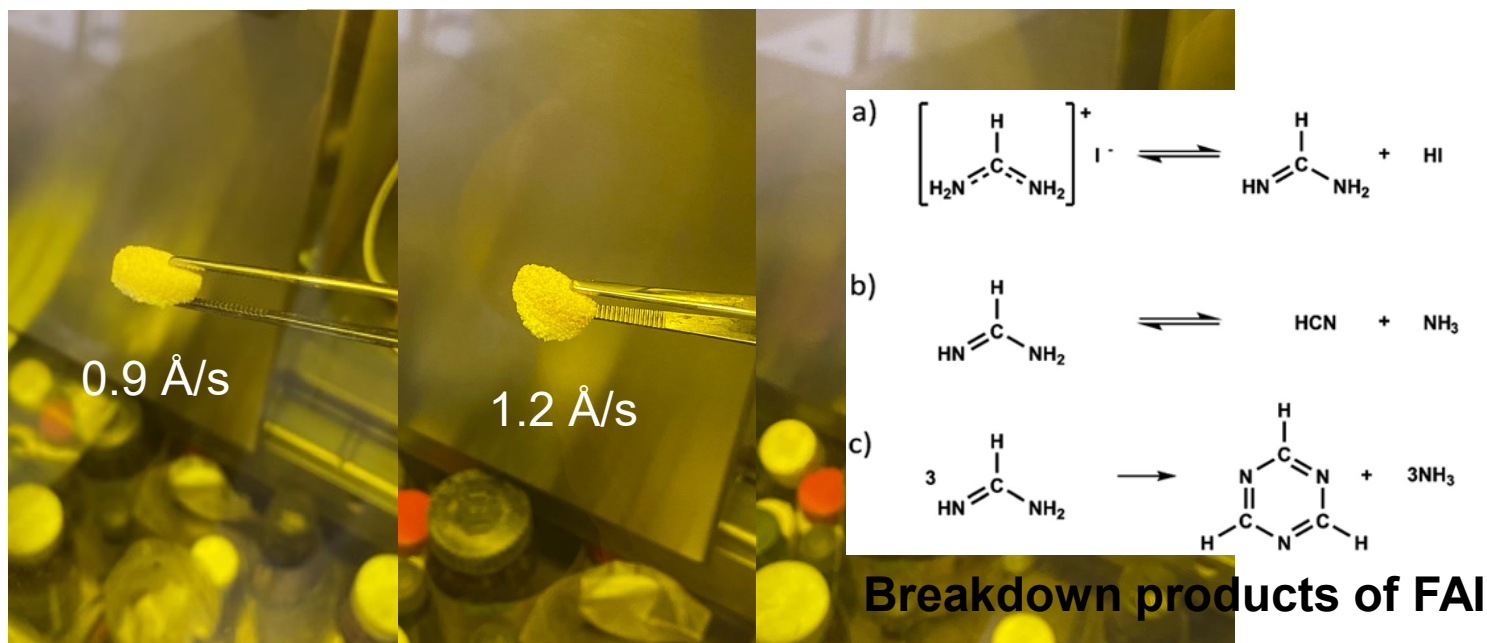
FAPbI₃ Co-evaporation

Middle Subcell



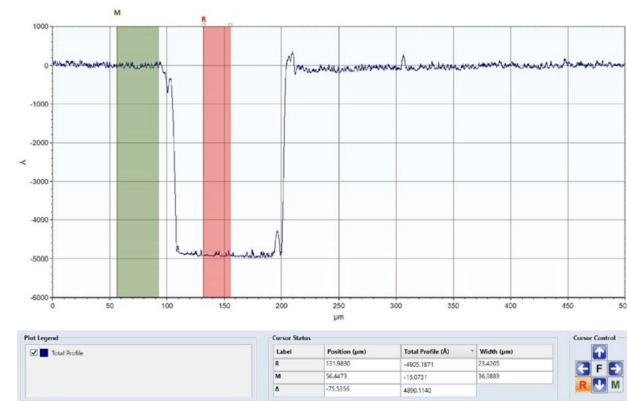
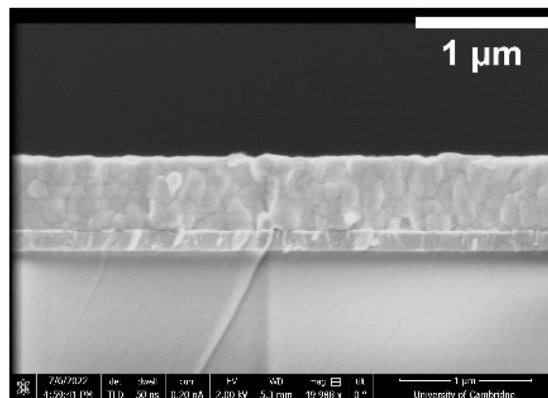
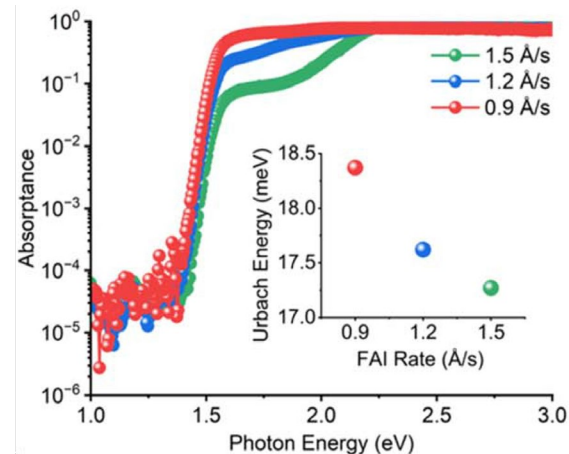
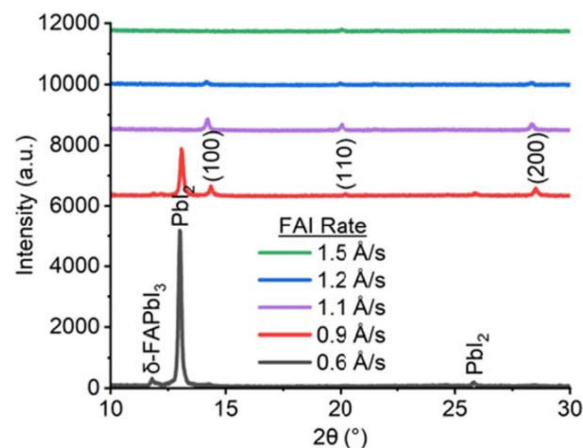
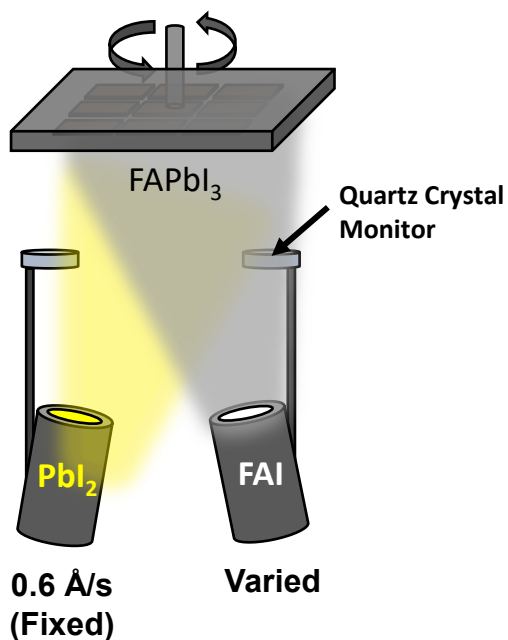
Thermal co-evaporator

Issues with FAI Decomposition

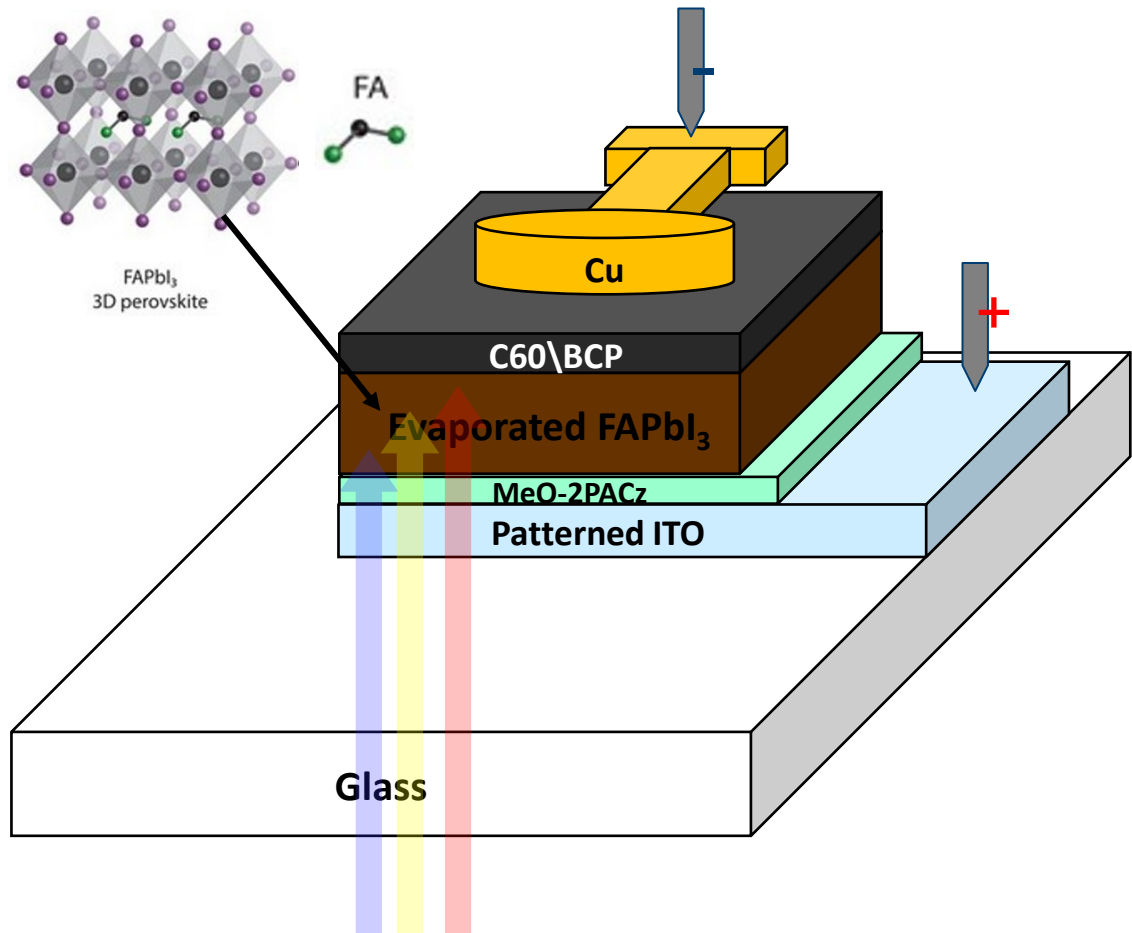
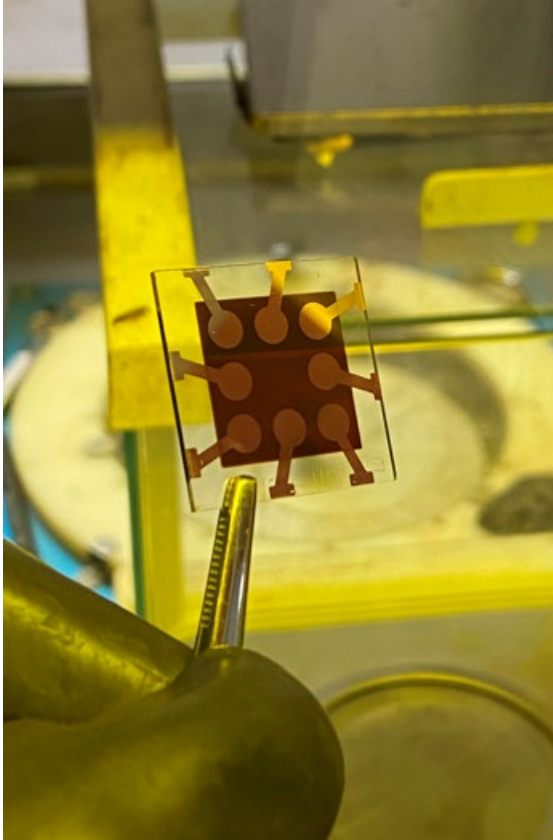


FAI powder after evaporation

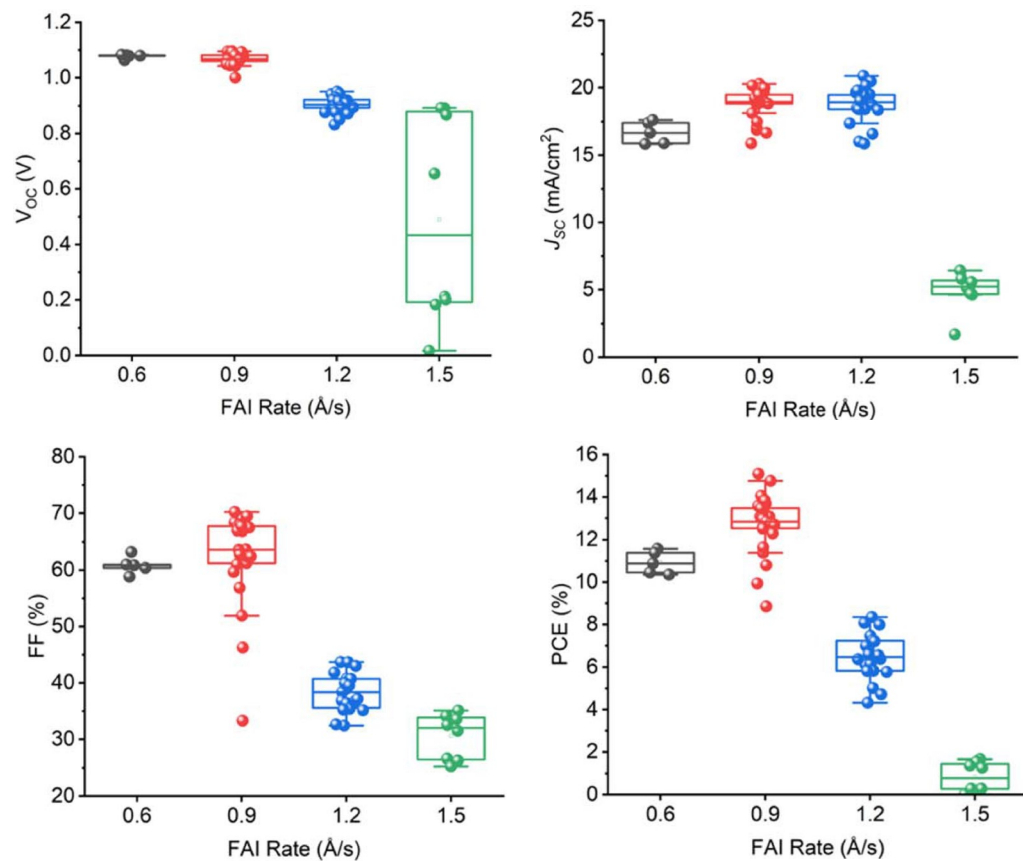
FAI Rate on FAPbI₃ Material Quality



FAPbI₃ Perovskite Solar Cells

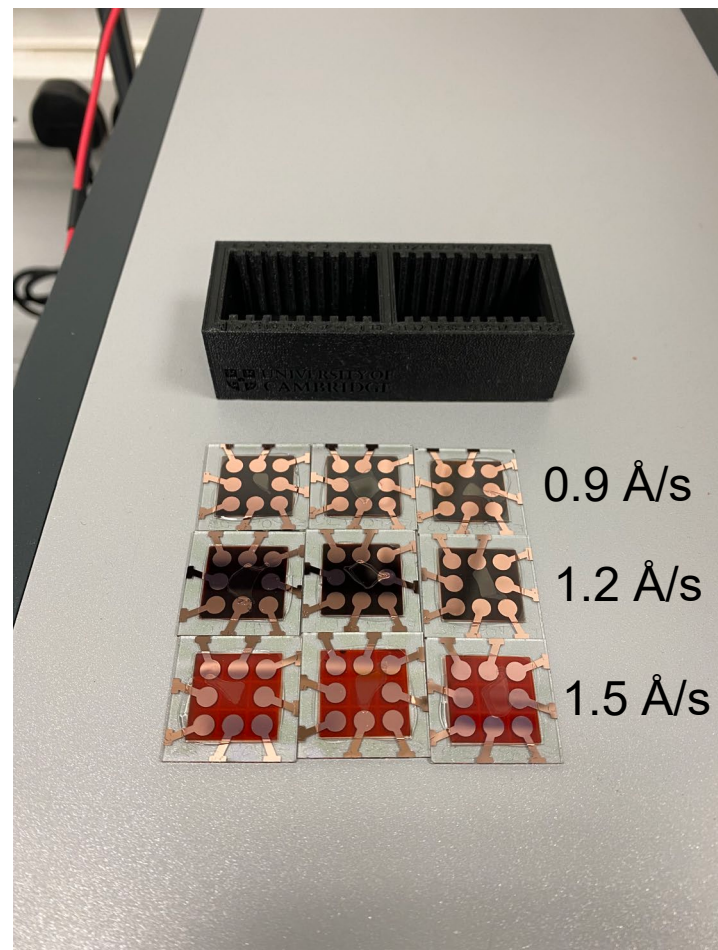


PbI₂:FAI Rate Dependence

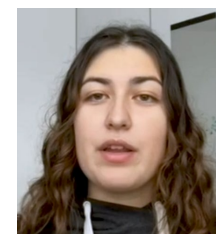
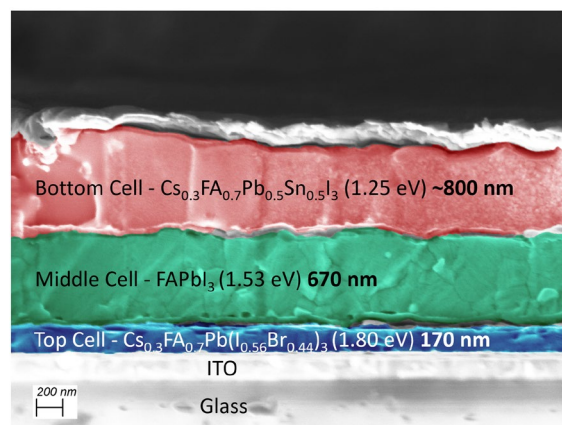
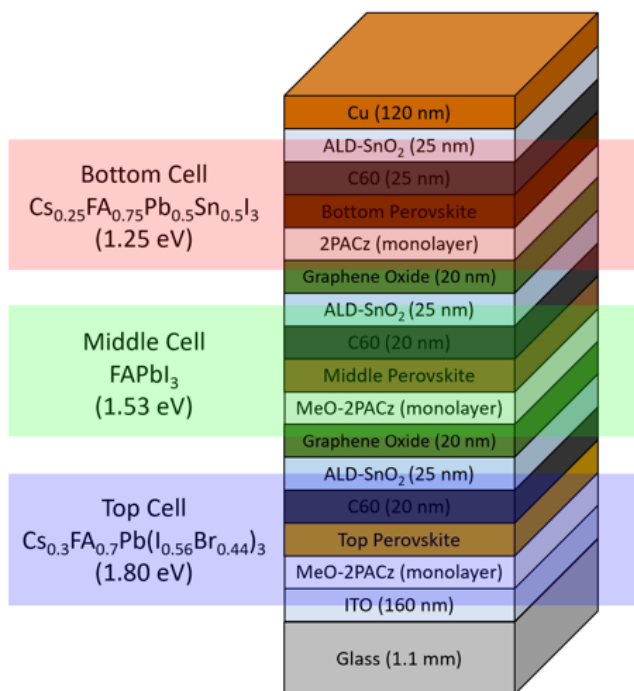


PbI₂ rate fixed at **0.6 Å/s**

FAI rate variable



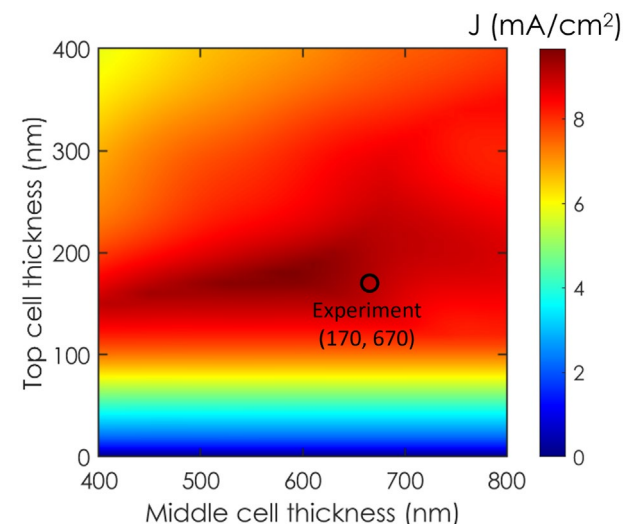
Monolithic Triple-junction All-Perovskite Solar Cell Design with Optical Modelling Thickness Optimization



G. Vega



M. Anaya

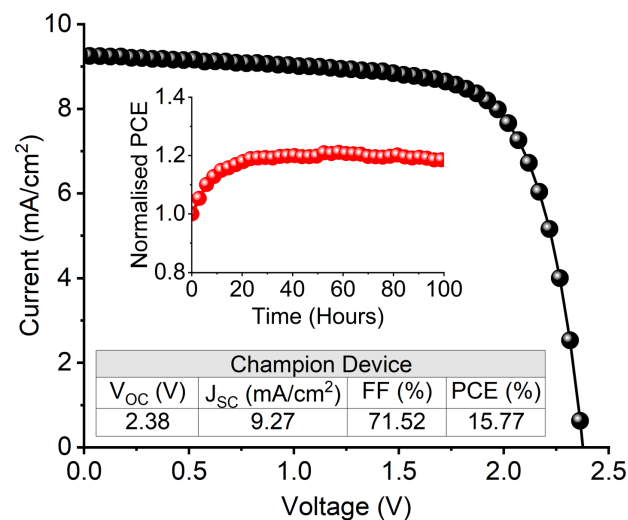
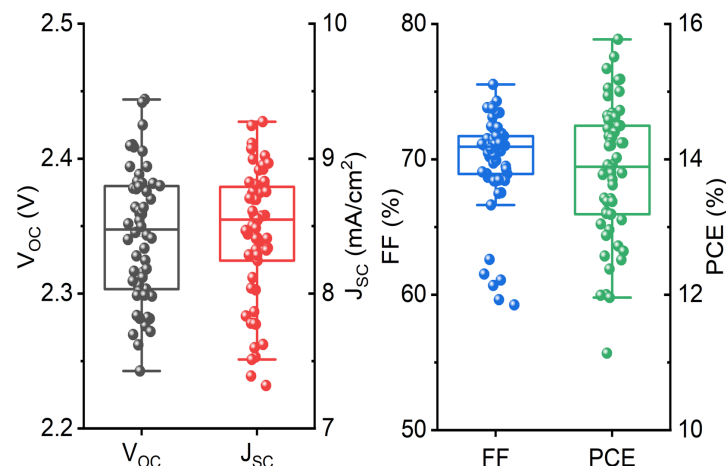
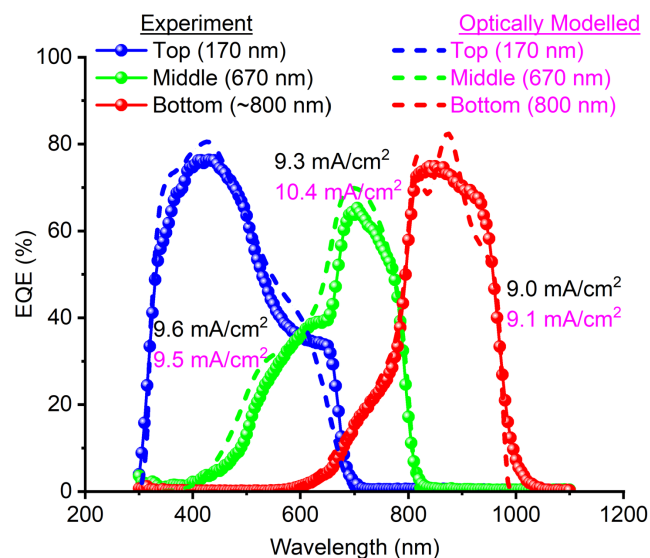


T. Kang

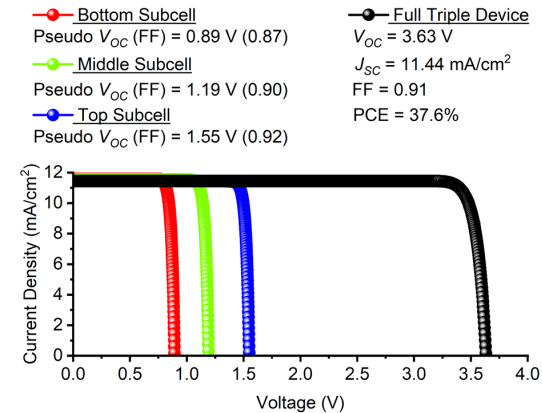
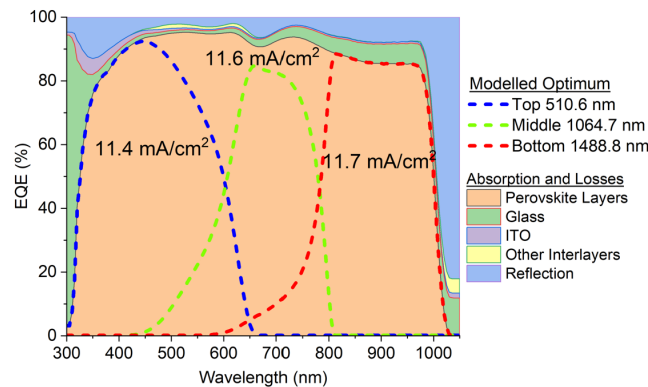
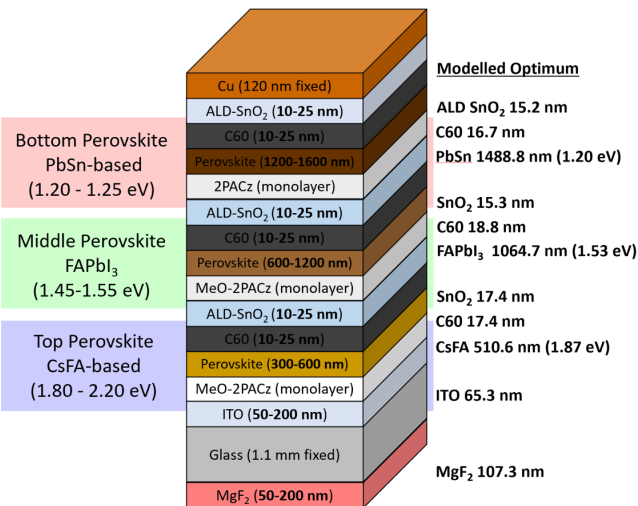


M. Fitzsimmons

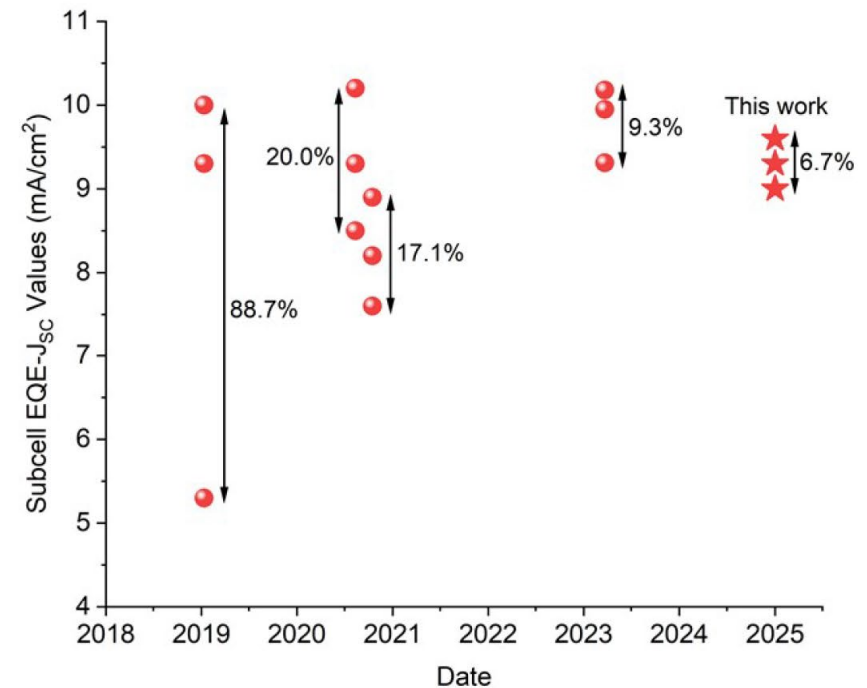
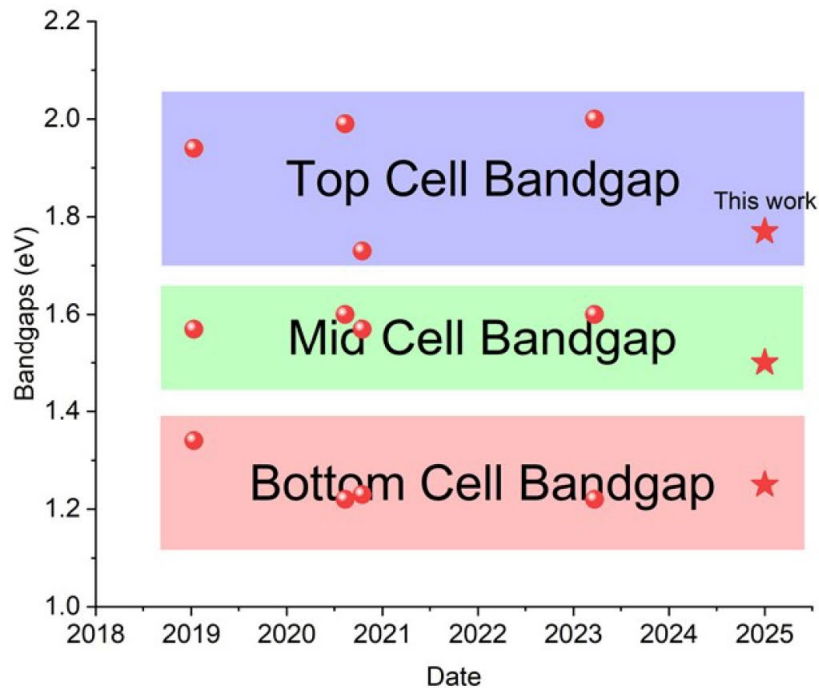
Device PV Parameters



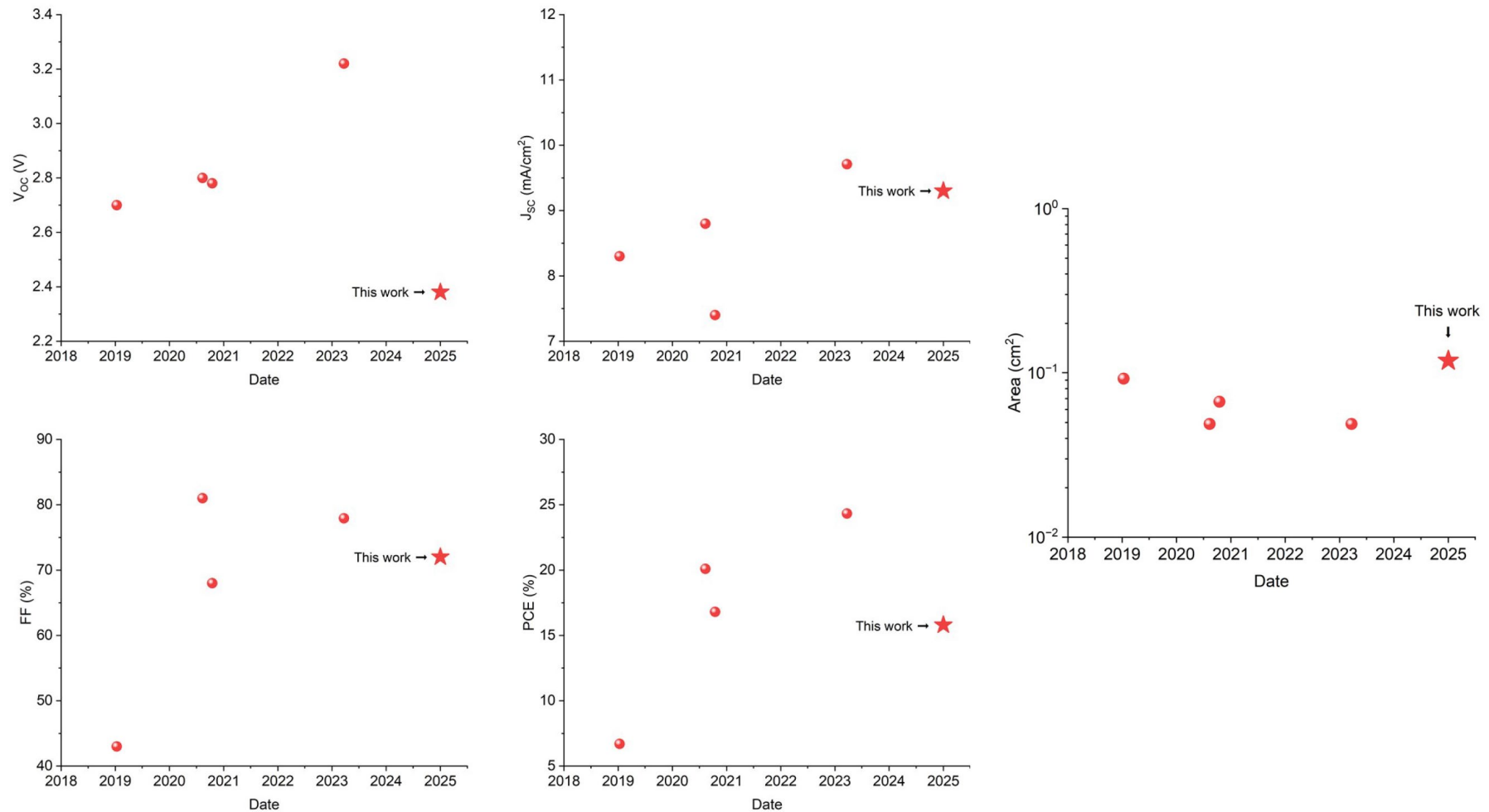
Future Design Improvements and Practical Efficiency Limit



Literature Review of Existing All-Perov Triple-junctions



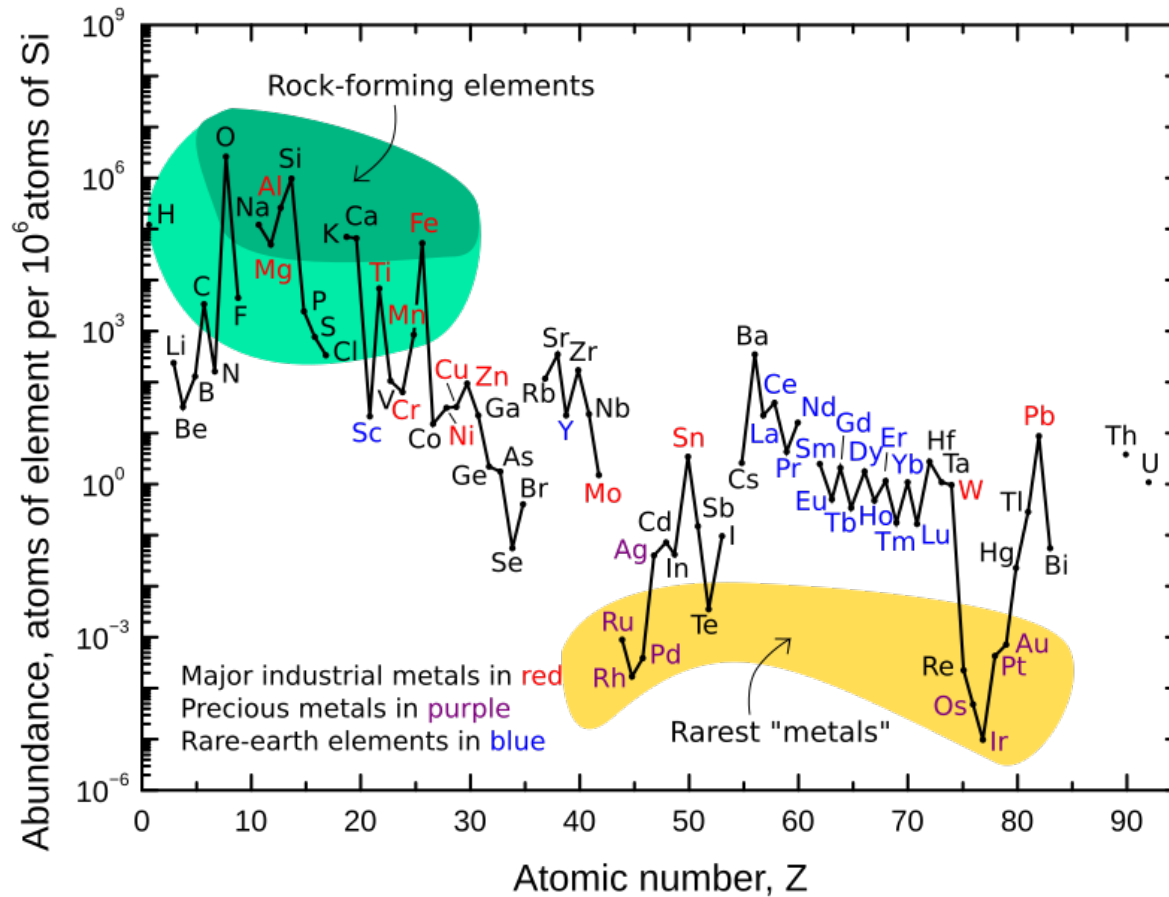
Literature Review of All-Perov Triple-junction PV Parameters



Next Solar Photovoltaic Material – Future Outlook

Semiconductor Material	Efficient (>20%)	Elemental Abundance	Fabrication Cost	Stable (>20 years)	Non-toxic
c-Si	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
a-Si	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Si NC/QDs	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
III-V					
Multi-junctions	✓	×	×	✓	×
Perovskites	✓	✓	✓	?	×
Organics	✓	✓	✓	×	✓
DSSCs	×	✓	✓	×	✓
II-VI CdTe	✓	×	✓	✓	×
II-VI CIGS	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
II-VI CZTS	?	✓	✓	✓	✓

Elemental Abundance in the Earth Crust



Acknowledgements



European Commission
Horizon 2020
Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions
PeTSoc-891205

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"This work was performed on the Royce Cluster Tool, part of the Cambridge Henry Royce Institute equipment, grant EP/P024947/1"

Questions

