

# The concentrating film on the surface of solar cells

How efficient is a thin-film concentrator solar cell?

Thin-film concentrator solar cells, such as the 21.5% efficient Cu (In,Ga)Se<sub>2</sub> cell, are described in various studies. For instance, Ward et al. (2002), and Schmid et al. (2017) in their respective works. The efficiency of these cells is a significant aspect of their application in concentrator photovoltaics.

How can micro-concentrator CPV be used for thin-film solar cells?

On the right, a micro-concentrator system with N<sub>2</sub> miniaturized solar cells and respective increase (arrow up) or decrease (arrow down) of relevant characteristic parameters. On the other hand, downscaling CPV to the micro-scale also opens new routes for thin-film solar cells.

How does a CZTS thin-film solar cell work?

In CZTS thin-film solar cells, the CZTS layer acts as a p-type region. Absorption of light by CZTS material creates electron-hole pairs, which get separated by the junction electric field. Several improvements have been made on the structural design of the CZTS solar cell from time to time, to enhance the overall efficiency (Fig. 6).

Are thin-film solar cells better than silicon solar cells?

When compared to Silicon cells, the absorber layer of thin-film solar cells is much smaller, measuring between one and two micrometers. And because of the thinness, it faces the problem of absorbing the maximum amount of incident photons. Several light-trapping methods are and can be implemented in the CZTS solar cells to resolve the issue.

What is a high-concentration solar system?

Most high-concentration systems are point-focus, i.e. an array of 3D designs produce concentrated spots on the solar cells, often the image of the light source (the Sun).

Why is thin film a preferred design for solar cells?

However, with recent advancements, thin film has become the preferred design for solar cells because of several upper hands it proved over the thick cells. CIGS (Copper Indium Gallium Diselenide) and CdS (Cadmium Selenide) have shown tremendous performances in the thin-film sector.

Solar cells with a-Si:H heterojunction contacts have enabled the power conversion efficiency (PCE) up to 25.1% owing to the excellent surface passivation of a-Si:H layers. <sup>3</sup> The TCO can not only serve as an anti-reflection (AR) layer to minimize the reflection of incident light, <sup>4</sup> also acts as a current transport layer in lateral direction to make up for the poor ...

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The solar concentrator serves as the fundamental component of the CPV system and plays a crucial role in its temperature effect, leading to an increase in surface ...

This review article gives an overview of the present state-of-the-art in the fabrication of thin-film micro solar cells based on Cu(In,Ga)Se<sub>2</sub> absorber materials and introduces optical concentration systems that can be combined to build the future thin-film micro-concentrator PV technology.

In this paper, silicon solar cells with Ag nanoparticles deposited on a SiO<sub>2</sub> spacer were studied concentrating on the influence of the surface plasmon and the antireflection film. We experimentally found that the photocurrent conversion efficiency of the solar cell decorated by random arrays of self ...

A back surface field CIGS multilayer solar cell structure is simulated by SCAPS 1D, in which a CZTSSe layer is added between BSF and CIGS layers as a second absorber layer. To achieve the best performance for the proposed structure, the thickness of different layers and the related carrier concentration varied. The 1 μm and 0.05 μm thickness for CZTSSe and ...

Concentrating photovoltaic (CPV) systems are a key step in expanding the use of solar energy. Solar cells can operate at increased efficiencies under higher solar concentration ...

Efficient charge transport and extraction within the active layer plays a major role in the photovoltaic performance of organic solar cells (OSCs). In this work, the spontaneously spreading (SS) process was utilized to ...

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