

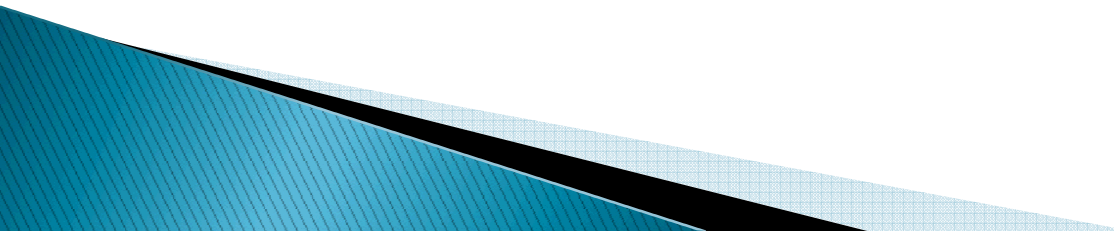


# Transforming the sun's energy into electricity in a cost effective manner: Microsystems Enabled Photovoltaics

Jose L. Cruz-Campa, Gregory N. Nielson, Murat Okandan,  
Paul J. Resnick, Carlos A. Sanchez, Peggy J. Clews, Tammy  
Pluym, William Sweatt, Tony Lentine, Vipin Gupta

AVS SYMPOSIUM  
MAY 23th, 2011  
Albuquerque, NM

# Agenda

- Microsystems enabled PV (MEPV)
    - Introduction
    - Silicon MEPV
    - GaAs MEPV
    - CdTe MEPV
- 

# Energy

Nobel Laureate  
Richard Smalley



*“Energy is the single  
most important  
challenge facing  
humanity today”*



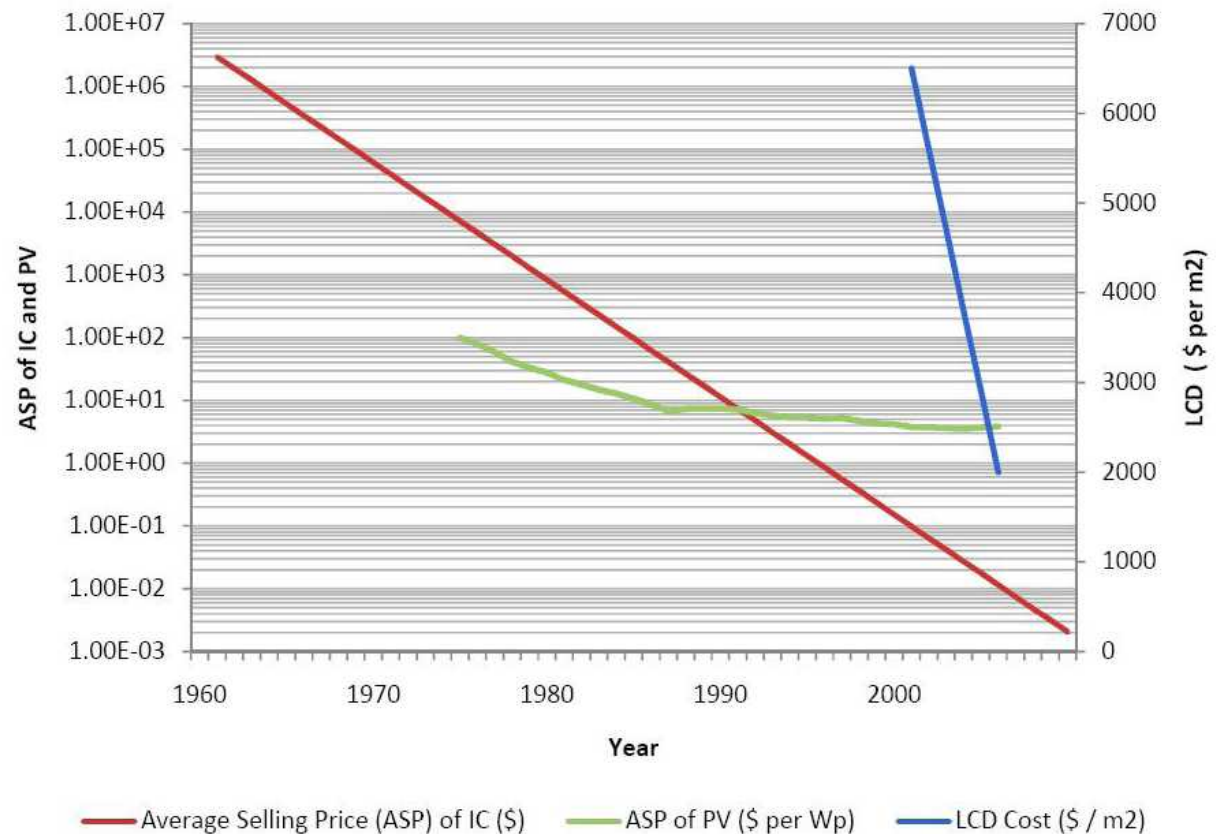
## Solar Energy/ Photovoltaics (PV)

- 1 hour of irradiation on Earth's surface could power the humanity needs for a year
- PV directly transform the energy from the sun into electrical energy.
- Virtually maintenance free for the life of the module.



# Use microsystems to solar

- Take advantage of mature technology of microsystems to create inexpensive photovoltaics

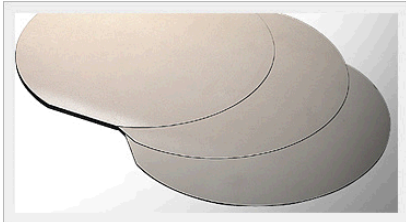


Rajendra Singh, "Why silicon is and will remain the dominant photovoltaic material" Journal of Nanophotonics, Vol. 3, 032503 (16 July 2009)



# Silicon MEPV

## Current process



Full wafer  
300 $\mu$ m  
thick cells

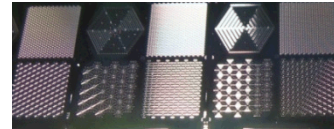


6 inches  
wide cells

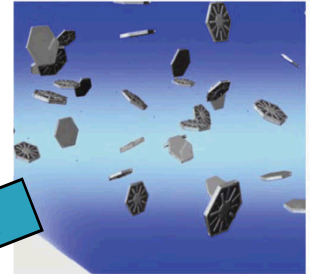


Expensive  
modules

## Sandia process

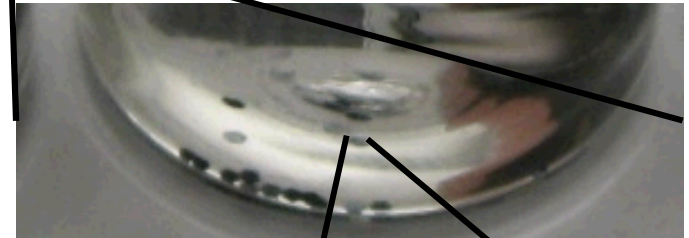


Lift-off

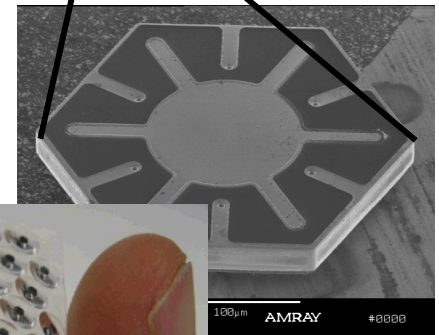


Lift-off

Sub  
millimete  
r 20  $\mu$ m  
thick  
cells



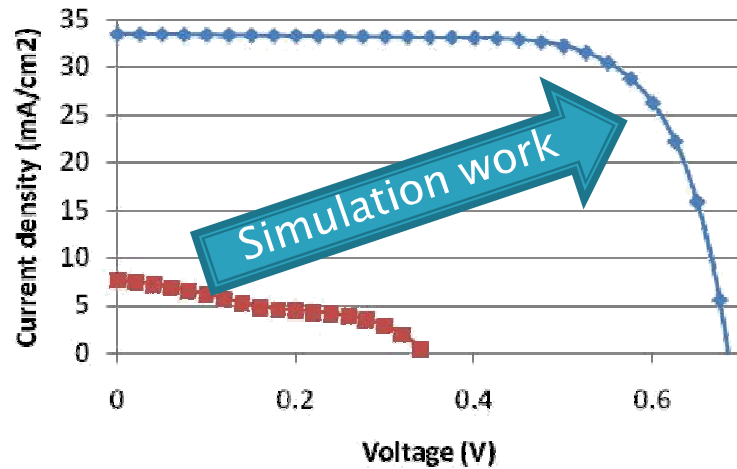
250 $\mu$ m  
wide  
cells



Inexpensive and flexible  
modules

V. Gupta, J. L. Cruz-Campa, M. Okandan, G. N. Nielson, *Microsystems-Enabled Photovoltaics: A Path to the Widespread Harnessing of Solar Energy*, Future Photovoltaics 1, (2010) 28–36

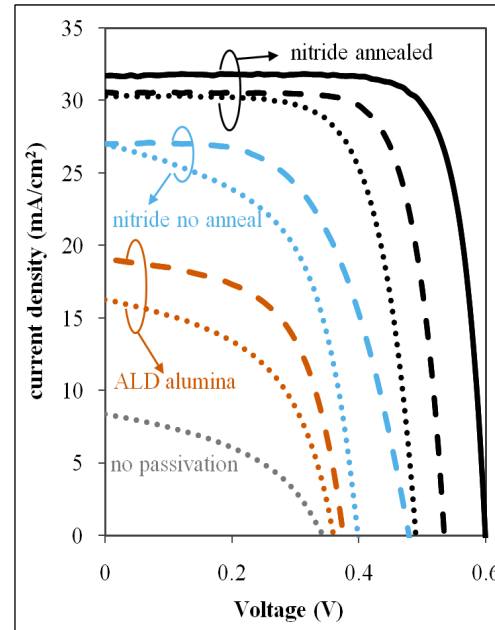
# Simulations and experimental work



- ◆ Best simulation achieved (16.75% efficient)
- Best simulation achieved (1% efficient)



From left to right, Sandia researchers Murat Okandan, Greg Nielson, and Jose Luis Cruz-Campa, hold samples containing arrays of microsolar cells. (Photo by Randy Montoya) Click on the image to download a high-resolution image.



| Key   | Efficiency | Coating                                   | Annealing type   | Anneal time and temperature |
|-------|------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| ..... | 1.24%      | N/A                                       | N/A              | N/A                         |
| ..... | 2.95%      | ALD alumina                               | Hot plate        | 30min at 430°C              |
| ----- | 4.14%      | ALD alumina                               | Oven forming gas | 30min at 430°C              |
| ..... | 5.94%      | Nitride: Low ammonia, low RF, high Temp   | N/A              | N/A                         |
| ----- | 7.40%      | Nitride: high ammonia, high RF, high Temp | N/A              | N/A                         |
| ..... | 10.30%     | Optimized nitride                         | Oven forming gas | 1 hr at 450°C               |
| ----- | 12.20%     | Optimized nitride                         | Oven forming gas | 2 hr at 450°C               |
| ————  | 14.86%     | Optimized nitride                         | Oven forming gas | 3 hr at 450°C               |

Jose L. Cruz-Campa, Murat Okandan, Paul J. Resnick, Robert K. Grubbs, Peggy Clews, Tammy Pluym, Vipin P. Gupta, David Zubia, Gregory N. Nielson; Microsystem Enabled Photovoltaics: 14.9% efficient 14 $\mu$ m thick crystalline silicon solar cell, Solar Energy Materials and Solar Cells 95-2 (2011) 551-558

[https://share.sandia.gov/news/resources/news\\_releases/glitter-sized-solar-photovoltaics-produce-competitive-results/](https://share.sandia.gov/news/resources/news_releases/glitter-sized-solar-photovoltaics-produce-competitive-results/)

# MEPV: GaAs micro-solar cells

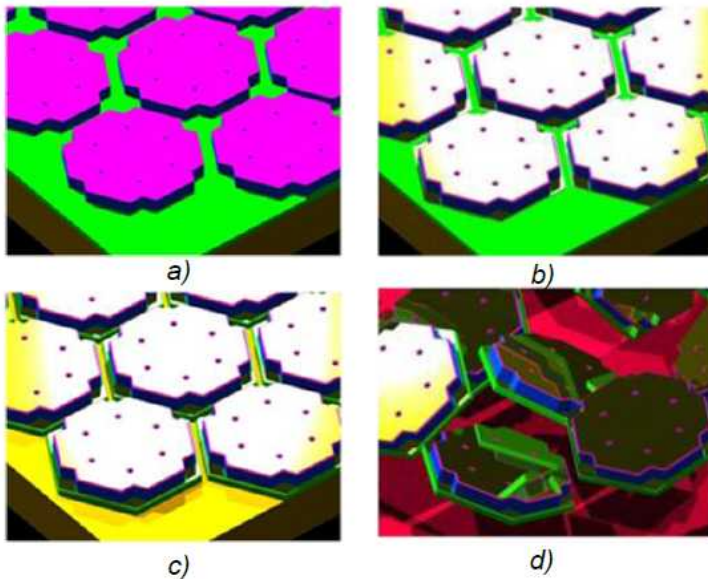


Figure 3. Sequence for solar cell release (1 mm design shown). a) the device area of the cells is defined; b) metallization; c) a directional etch to access the release layer; d) submersion of the cells in the etch solution to release the cells.

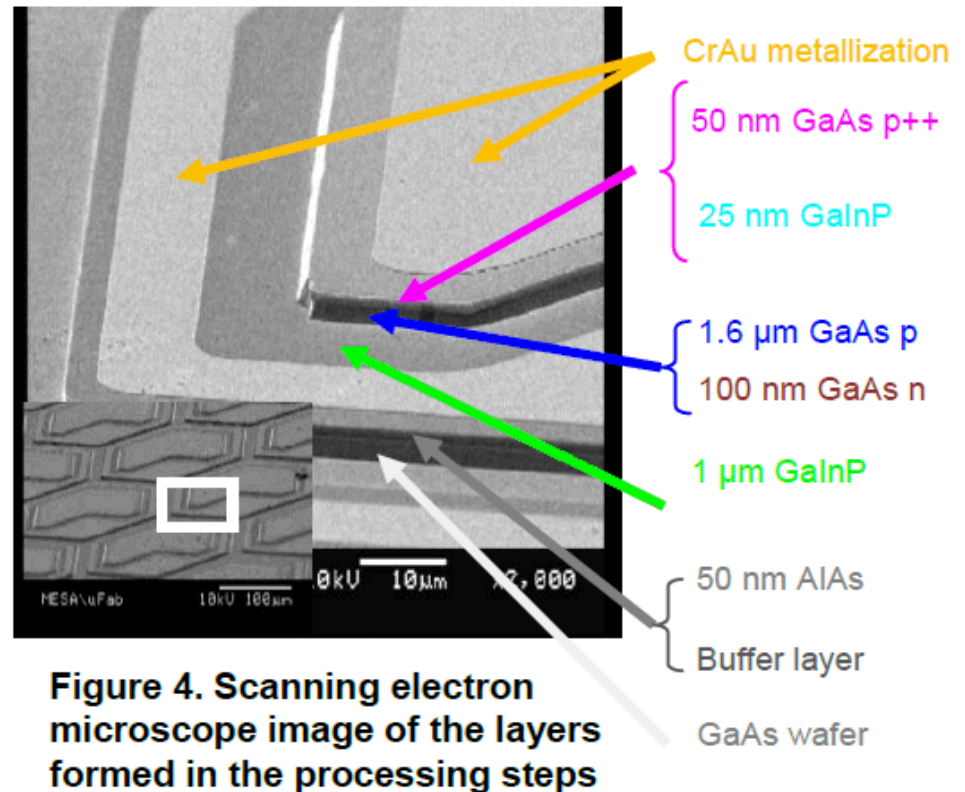
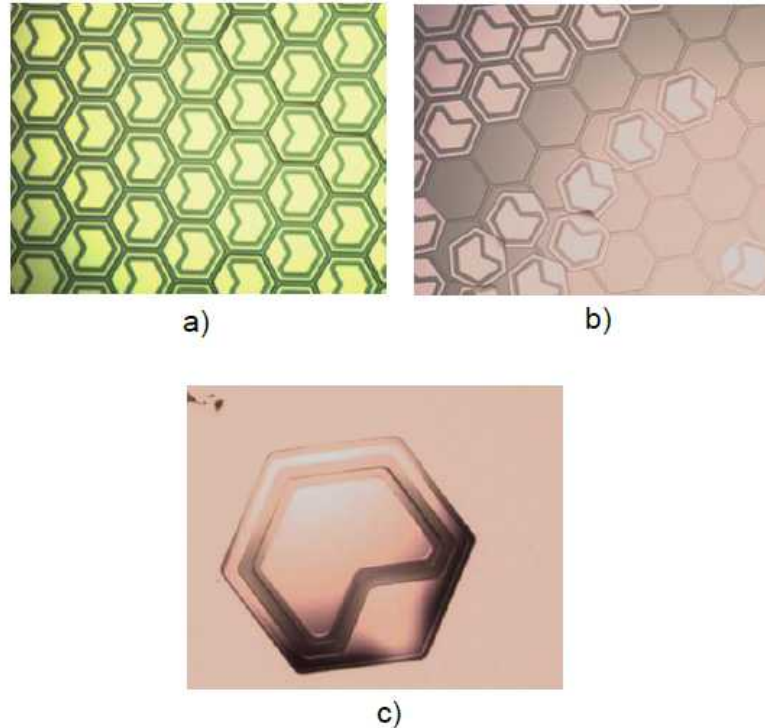


Figure 4. Scanning electron microscope image of the layers formed in the processing steps



# GaAs micro-solar cells



**Figure 5. a) unreleased array of cells. b) cells in the process of being released. c) released cell. The shadows on the released cells indicate curvature of the cells, resulting from residual stress in the layer stack.**

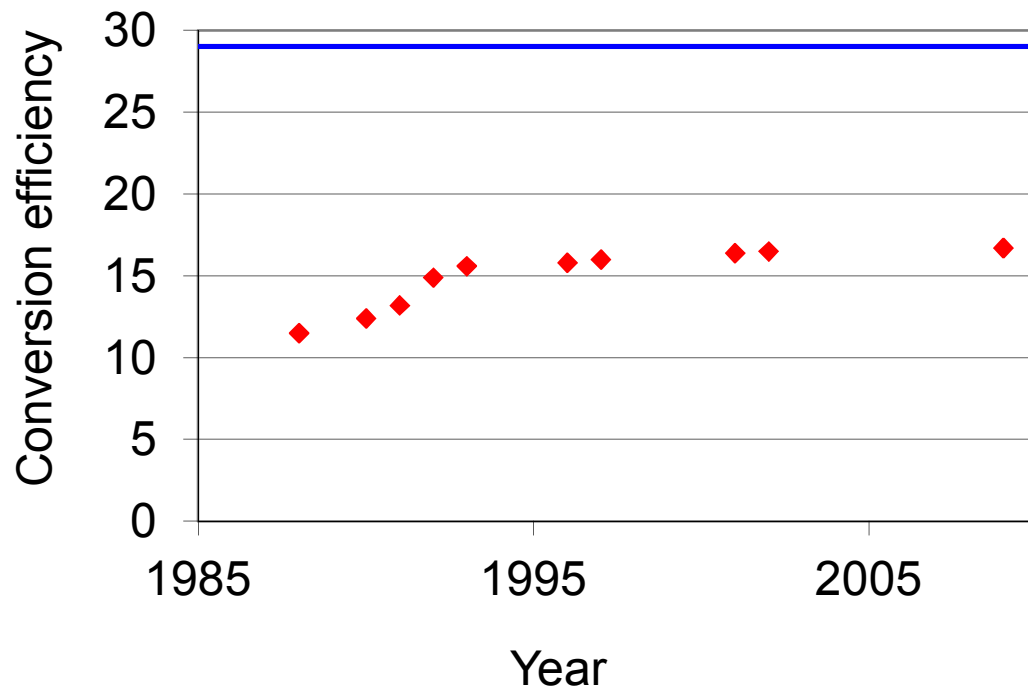


# CdTe MEPV Opportunity



First Solar, a CdTe based solar cell company, reached the \$1/watt barrier, making them the cheapest solar module available.

## CdTe/CdS solar cell efficiencies

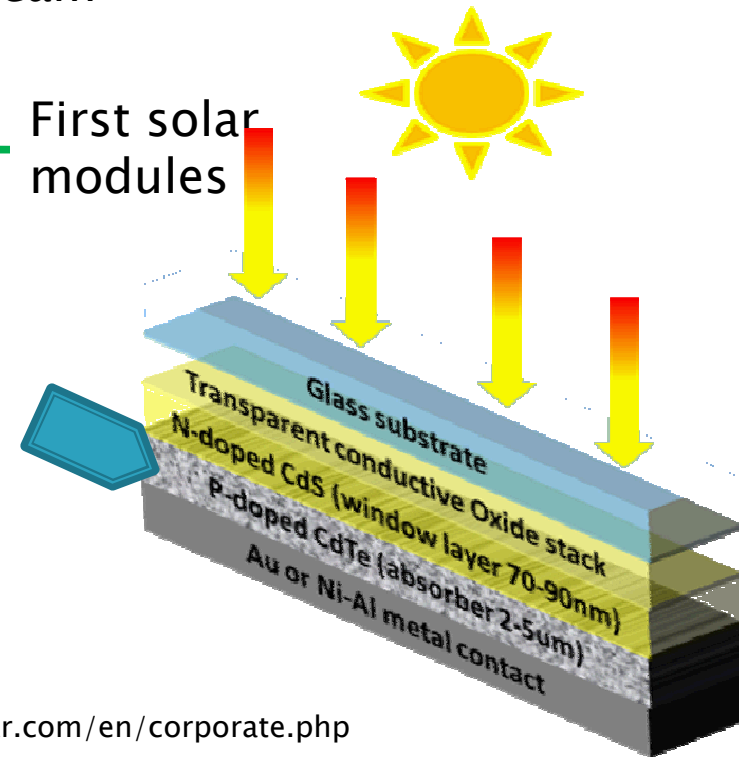


◆ Highest reported efficiencies

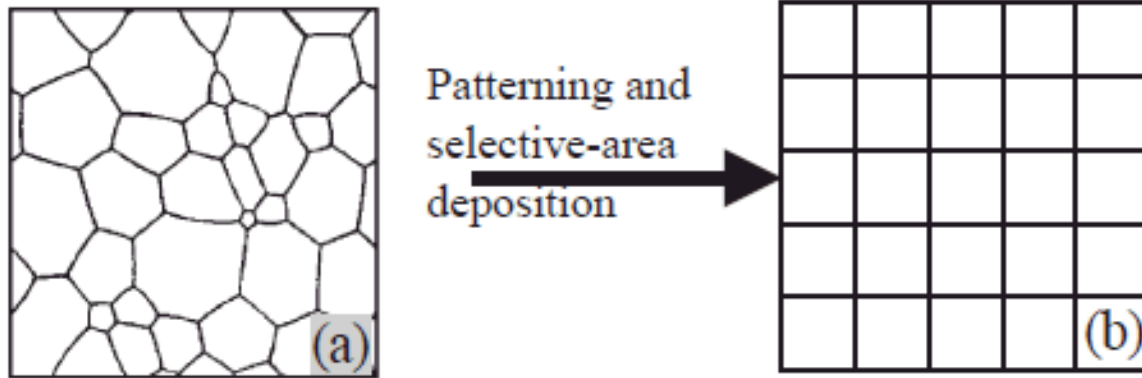
— theoretical limit

SNL-UTEP team

First solar modules

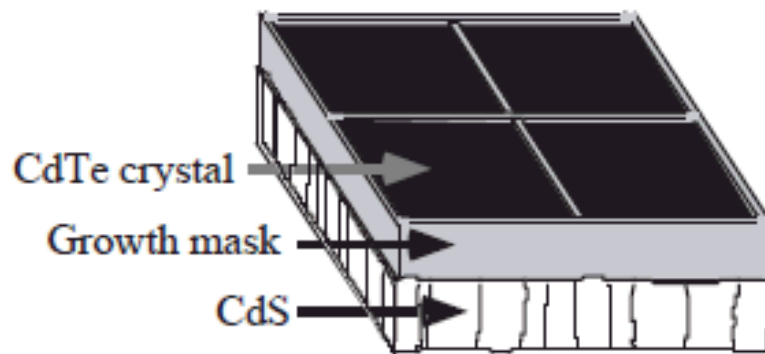


# Microarrays



Enablers:

- Transport mechanisms
- Nucleation
- Growth conditions



# Questions?

