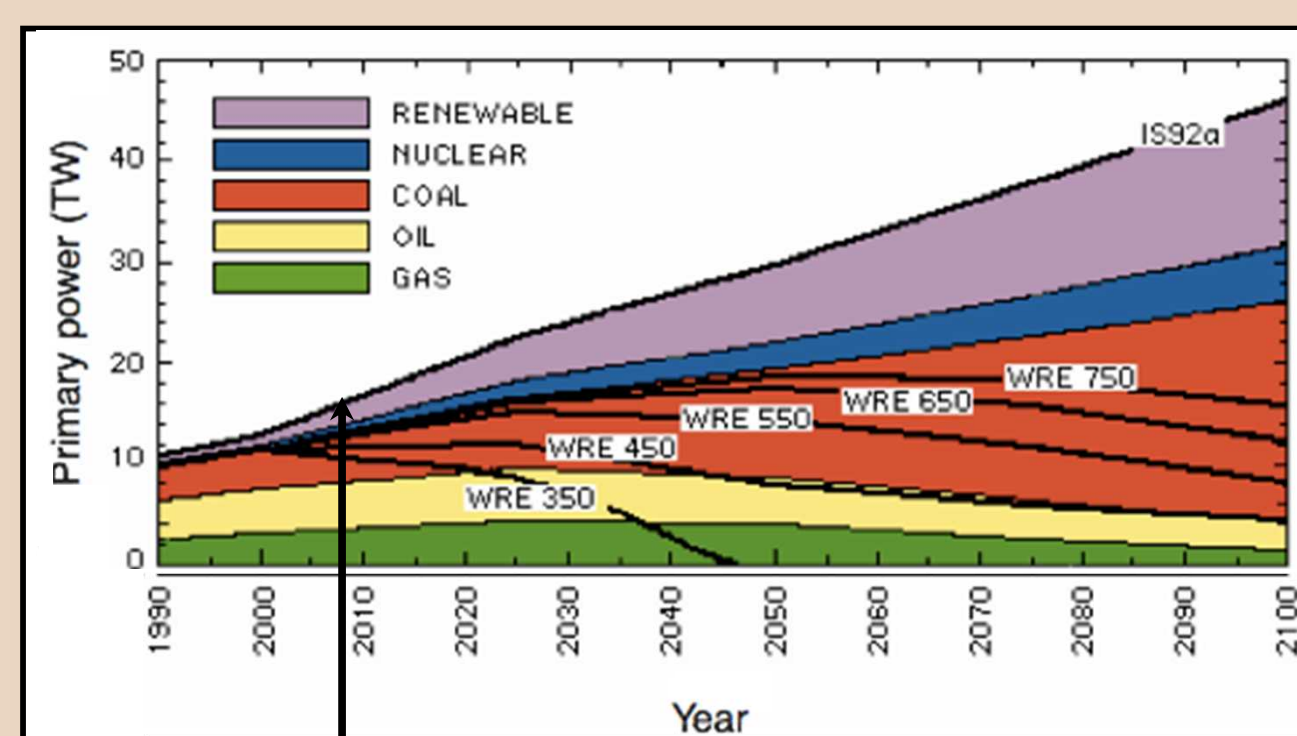


# Next Generation Photovoltaics

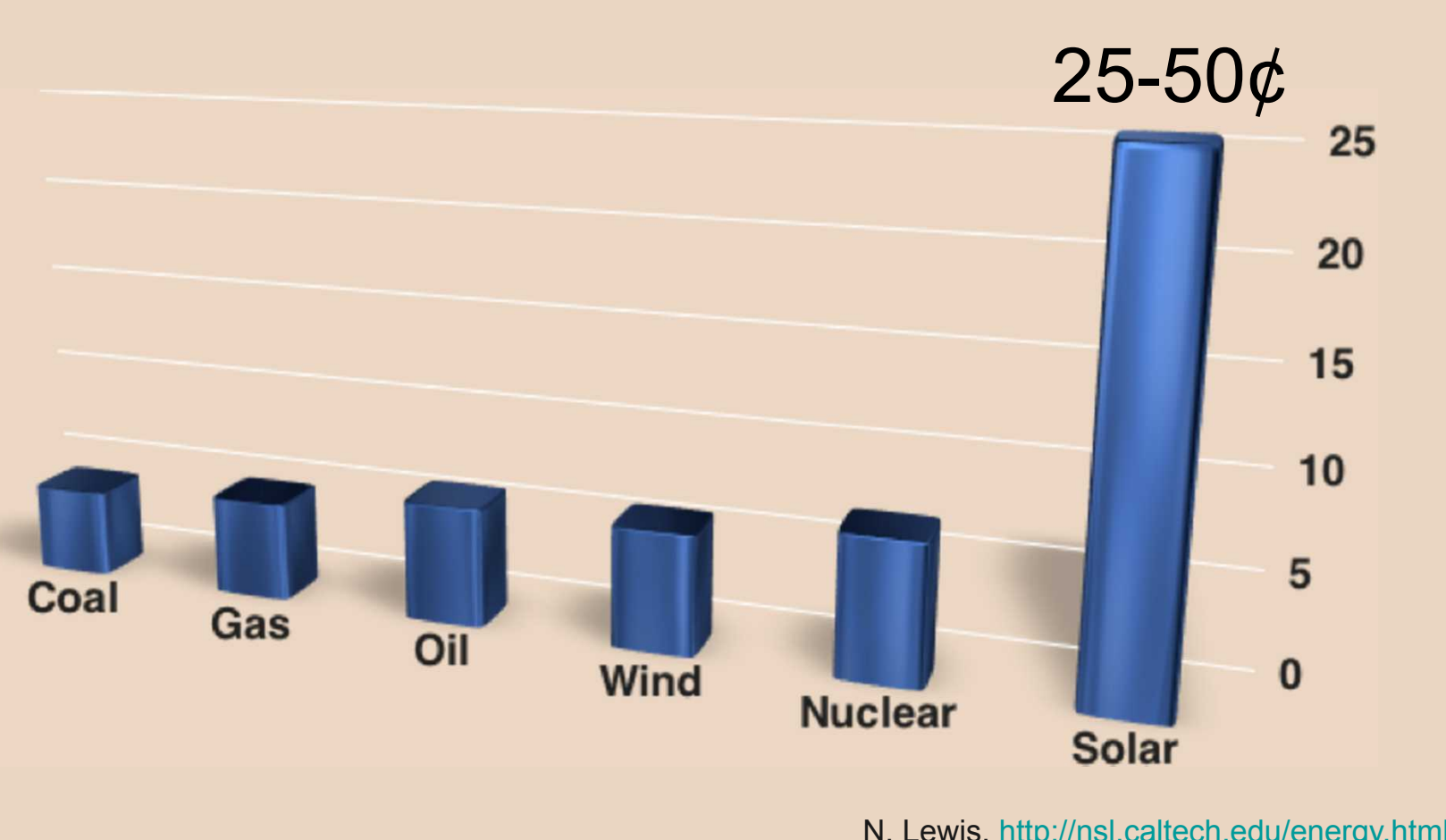
Julia W. P. Hsu, Sandia National Labs

# Motivation



Today 15TW

## Challenges



N. Lewis, <http://nsl.caltech.edu/energy.htm>

*Needs new materials and technologies!*

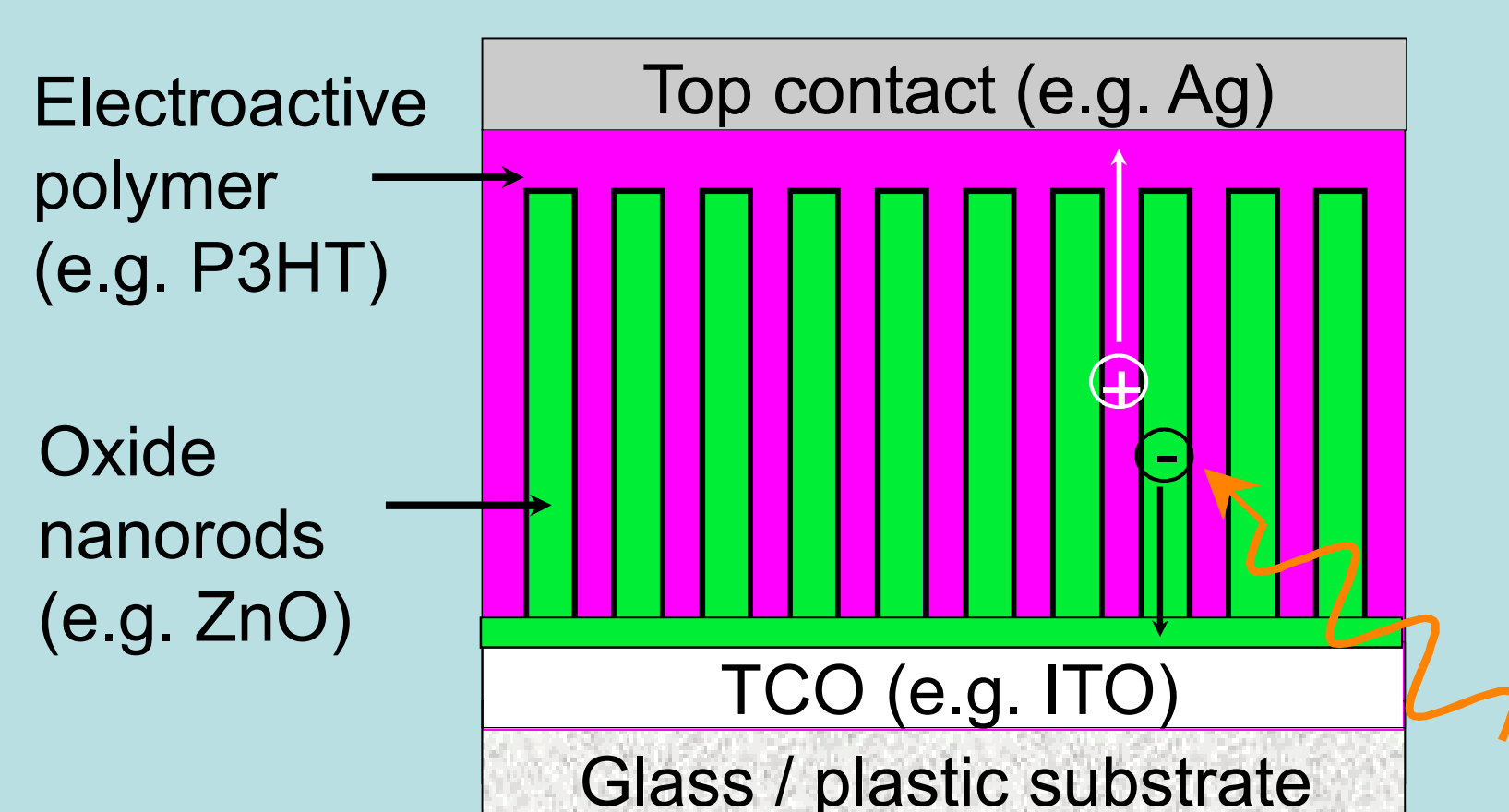
# Organic Photovoltaics (OPVs)



Konarka. <http://www.konarka.com>

- Low materials and balance of systems costs
  - Low temperature, non-vacuum synthesis
  - Printed on flexible substrates using high speed roll-to-roll processing
- Near term target: 5-10% power conversion efficiency  
10,000 hr lifetime
- Current technology:  $\geq 5\%$  efficiency

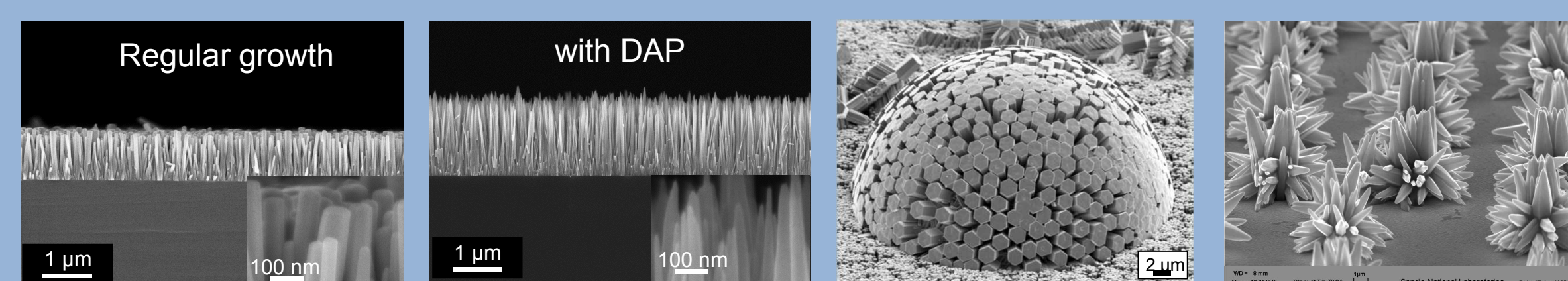
# Nanostructured Oxide - Conducting Polymer Hybrid Solar Cells



- High electron mobility in crystalline oxide
- Ordered nano-architecture with line of sight transport paths
- Potential interfacial energy band engineering via doping and alloying of oxides
- Environmental stability (processing done in ambient)
- Better lifetime (shelf lifetime > 1 yr)

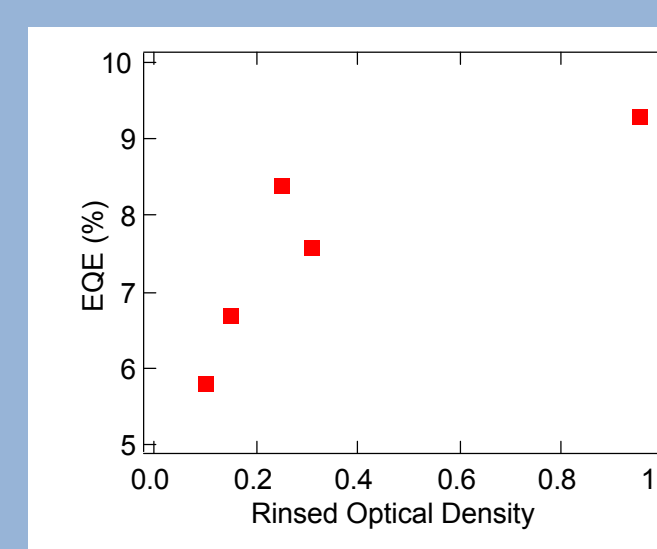
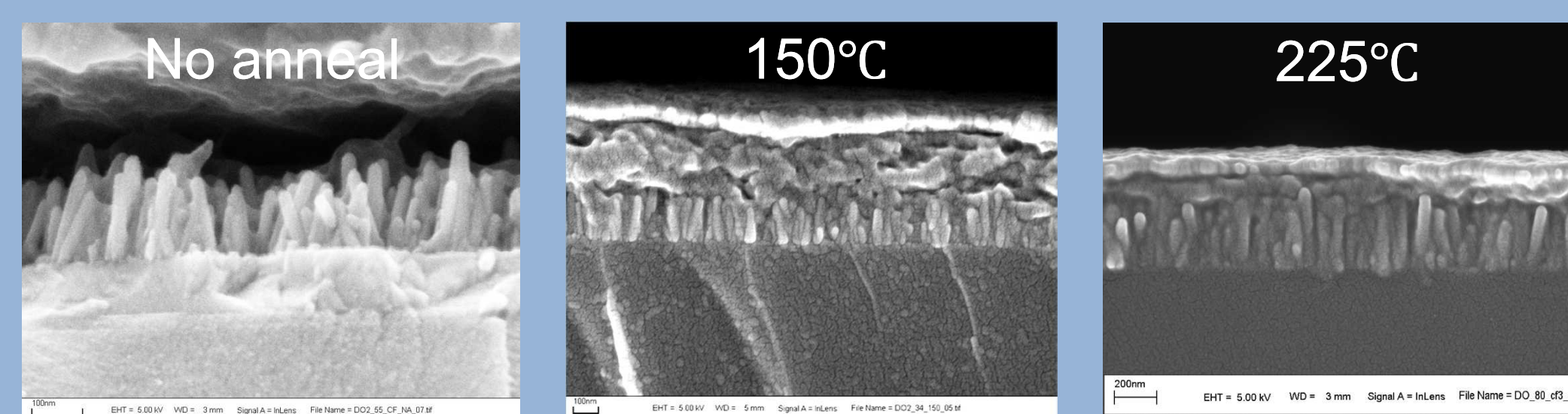
## Sandia's Current Efforts

# Oxide Nanostructure Synthesis



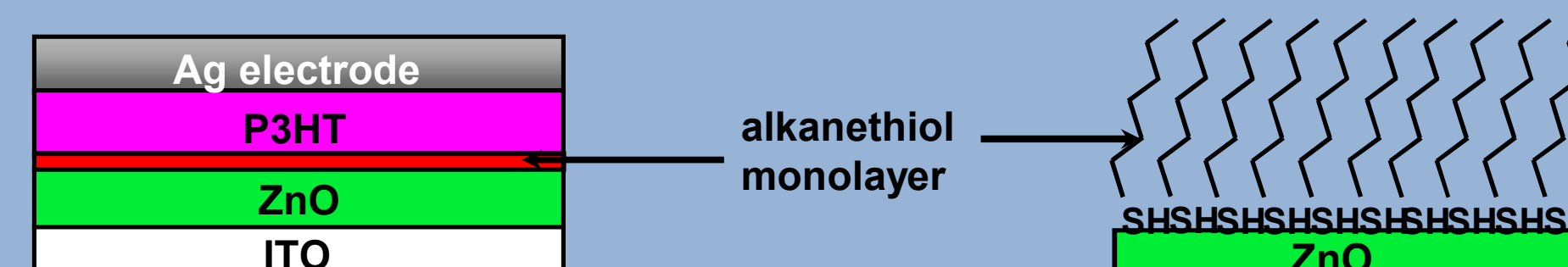
- Vary shape with organic growth modifiers
- Controlled nanorod array orientation & density
- Complex hierarchical nanostructures
- (Organic-) Templated growth on surfaces
- Doping to alter conductivity, e.g. In, Al, Ga, Li

# Polymer Infiltration

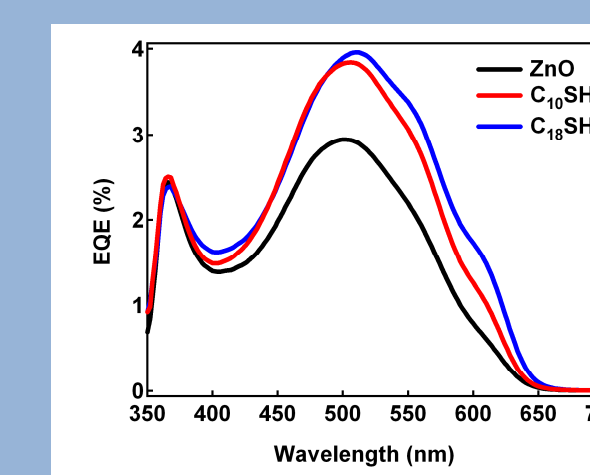
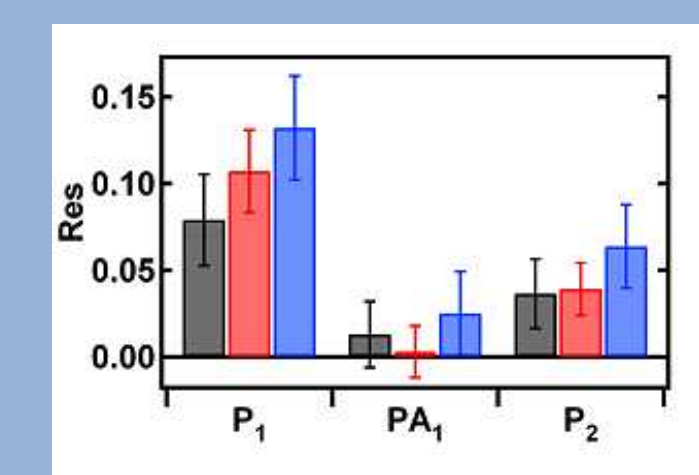
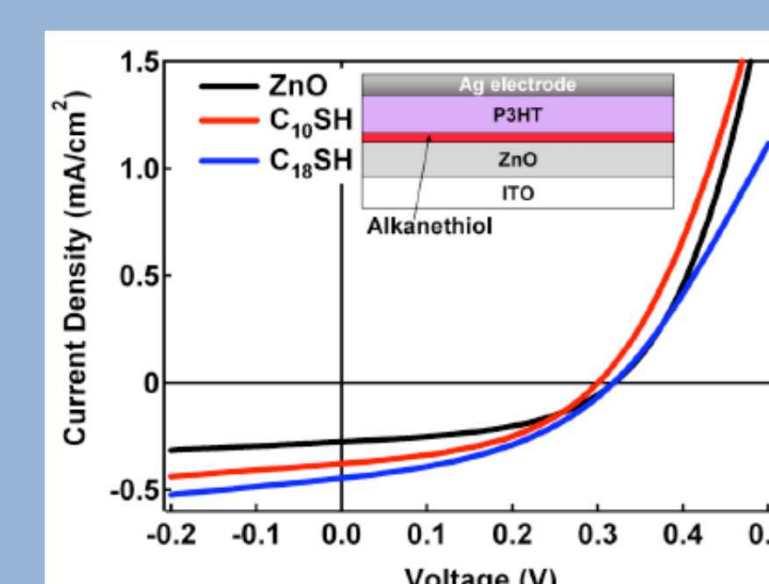
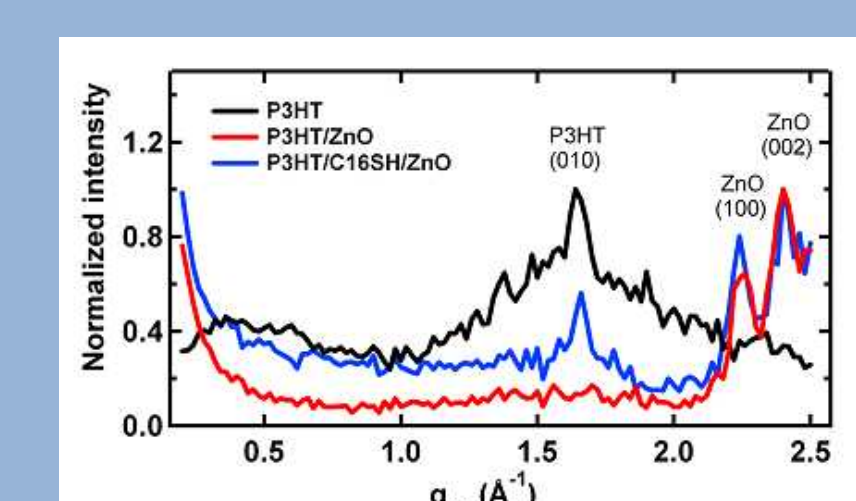


- Solvent affects infiltration
- Annealing enhances infiltration
- More polymer in the nanorod array, better device performance

## Interfacial Modification to Enhance Charge Transfer



- Promote polymer crystallinity
- Increase short-circuit current
- Reduced recombination



# Nanoengineering challenges

## Interfacial Architecture & Efficient Charge Transfer

