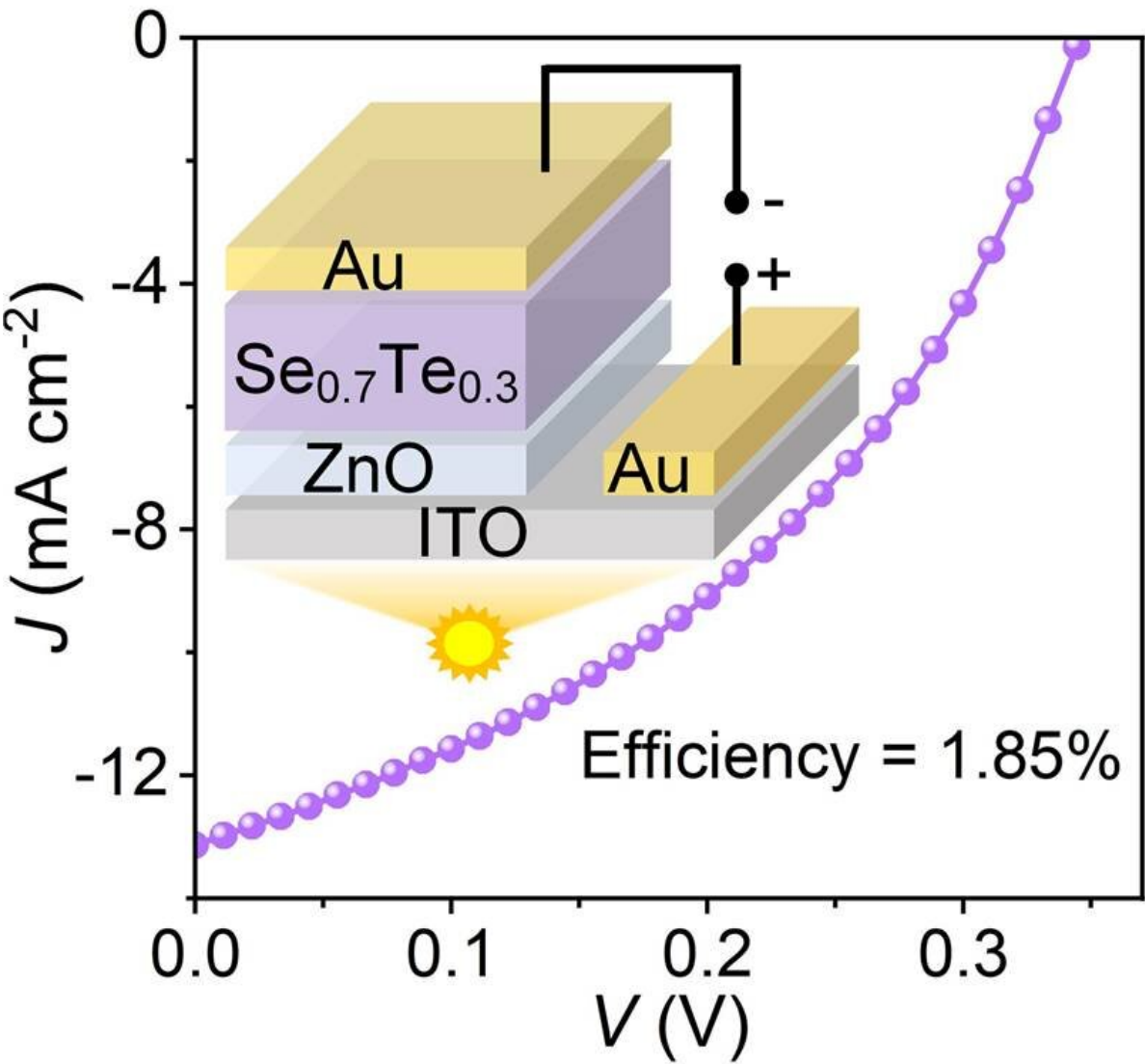


Researchers improve efficiency of low-cost solar cells

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A structural diagram of ZnO/Se_{0.7}Te_{0.3} solar cells charted to show the JV curve, or the current-voltage relationship, shows that ZnO/Se_{0.7}Te_{0.3} solar cells achieve

a superior efficiency of 1.85%. Credit: Jiajia Zheng et al

With global energy-related carbon dioxide emissions reaching an all-time high in 2021, the need for clean energy is more pressing than ever. One such alternative to fossil fuels is solar energy. Solar cells have been developed with a variety of materials, but selenium (Se) is a desirable option because it is low-cost, stable and nontoxic, according to Chao Chen of the Wuhan National Laboratory for Optoelectronics (WNLO) and School of Optical Electronic Information at Huazhong University of Science and Technology, China.

However, its efficiency is limited by its low melting point and wide bandgap—the range where no electronic states can exist. Now, Chen and other researchers have overcome these limitations by alloying selenium with tellurium (Te), making selenium solar cells a more attractive option.

The researchers published their results in *Frontiers of Optoelectronics*.

The optimal bandgap range for single-junction solar cells is 1-1.5 eV, according to the researchers, but Se's bandgap is about 1.8 eV, making it broader than ideal for use in solar cells. The researchers were able to tune the solar cells to the Shockley-Queisser limit, which is the maximum theoretical efficiency of a single-junction solar cell, by pairing selenium with tellurium.

"Alloying [selenium] with tellurium, which has the same [crystal structure](#) and [has a] narrow bandgap, can tune the bandgap and increase the melting point, thus expanding the [absorption spectrum](#) and improving the quality of [the selenium solar cell] films," said Chen, associate professor at the School of Optical Electronic Information at Huazhong University of Science and Technology, who is the corresponding author.

"Therefore $\text{Se}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ alloy is expected to achieve the improvement of solar cell efficiency."

The researchers also used [zinc oxide](#) (ZnO) as an electron transport layer in the fabrication of the solar cells because of the proper band alignment and mild reaction at the interface of the zinc oxide and the selenium/tellurium.

"Zinc oxide was selected as the electron transport layer, which can slightly react with Se to enhance its interfacial adhesion and to reduce dangling bonds and thus reduce interfacial defects," Chen said.

Chen said that this use of zinc oxide was one of the novel parts of this research, along with the analysis the researchers conducted on certain aspects of the selenium tellurium solar cells.

"The recombination mechanism and defect type of $\text{Se}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ alloy solar cell were analyzed by characterizations of light intensity dependent current-voltage, capacitance-voltage and temperature dependent admittance, which will help to further optimize the $\text{Se}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ alloy system," Chen said.

After fabricating the new selenium tellurium solar cells with zinc oxide electron transport layers, the researchers found that the new material retains the previously known positive traits of having a large absorption coefficient and being very photoconductive while improving efficiency.

"The efficiency of $\text{ZnO}/\text{Se}_{0.7}\text{Te}_{0.3}$ solar cells has more than doubled after nine months in the air," Chen said. " $\text{ZnO}/\text{Se}_{0.7}\text{Te}_{0.3}$ [is proven as] a superior junction with energy band matching and tight adhesion, and the efficiency of 1.85% has been achieved preliminarily."

The researchers are now looking to improve on their fabrication of the

solar cells and then to scale the technology.

"The next step will be to prepare high-quality $\text{Se}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ alloy films—eliminate holes and vacancy defects and so on—and optimize device structure—adding the hole transport layer and so on—so as to further improve the efficiency of $\text{Se}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ alloy [solar cells](#) and achieve mass production."

More information: Jiajia Zheng et al, Fabrication and characterization of ZnO/ $\text{Se}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ solar cells, *Frontiers of Optoelectronics* (2022). [DOI: 10.1007/s12200-022-00040-5](#)

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