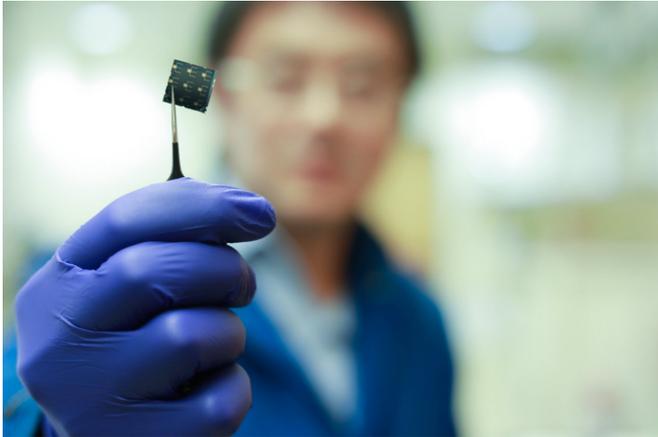


Dual-layer solar cell sets record for efficiently generating power

30 August 2018



A perovskite-CIGS solar cell developed by UCLA Samueli researchers converts 22.4 percent of incoming energy from the sun, a record for this type of cell. Credit: UCLA Samueli Engineering

Materials scientists from the UCLA Samueli School of Engineering have developed a highly efficient thin-film solar cell that generates more energy from sunlight than typical solar panels, thanks to its double-layer design.

The device is made by spraying a thin layer of perovskite—an inexpensive compound of lead and iodine that [has been shown](#) to be very efficient at capturing energy from sunlight—onto a commercially available solar cell. The solar cell that forms the bottom layer of the device is made of a compound of copper, indium, gallium and selenide, or CIGS.

The team's new cell converts 22.4 percent of the incoming energy from the sun, a record in [power conversion efficiency](#) for a perovskite-CIGS tandem solar cell. The performance was confirmed in independent tests at the U.S. Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory. (The previous record, set in 2015 by a group at

IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research Center, was 10.9 percent.) The UCLA device's [efficiency](#) rate is similar to that of the poly-silicon [solar cells](#) that currently dominate the photovoltaics market.

The research, which was published today in *Science*, was led by Yang Yang, UCLA's Carol and Lawrence E. Tannas Jr. Professor of Materials Science.

"With our tandem [solar cell design](#), we're drawing energy from two distinct parts of the solar spectrum over the same device area," Yang said. "This increases the amount of energy generated from sunlight compared to the CIGS layer alone."

Yang added that the technique of spraying on a layer of perovskite could be easily and inexpensively incorporated into existing solar-cell manufacturing processes.

The cell's CIGS base layer, which is about 2 microns (or two-thousandths of a millimeter) thick, absorbs sunlight and generates energy at a rate of 18.7 percent efficiency on its own, but adding the 1 micron-thick perovskite layer improves its efficiency—much like how adding a turbocharger to a car engine can improve its performance. The two layers are joined by a nanoscale interface that the UCLA researchers designed; the interface helps give the device higher voltage, which increases the amount of power it can export.

And the entire assembly sits on a glass substrate that's about 2 millimeters thick.

"Our technology boosted the existing CIGS solar cell performance by nearly 20 percent from its original performance," Yang said. "That means a 20 percent reduction in [energy](#) costs."

He added that devices using the two-[layer](#) design could eventually approach 30 percent power conversion efficiency. That will be the research

group's next goal.

More information: Qifeng Han et al. High-performance perovskite/Cu(In,Ga)Se₂ monolithic tandem solar cells, *Science* (2018). [DOI: 10.1126/science.aat5055](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aat5055)

Provided by UCLA Samueli School of Engineering

APA citation: Dual-layer solar cell sets record for efficiently generating power (2018, August 30) retrieved 25 May 2019 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2018-08-dual-layer-solar-cell-efficiently-power.html>

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