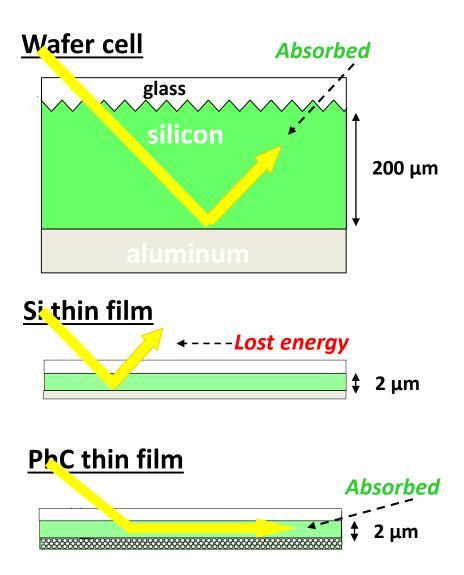
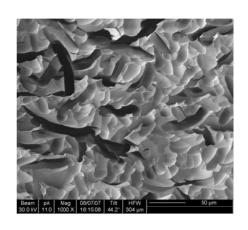
# ECE 695 Numerical Simulations Lecture 30: Finite-Difference Time Domain in MEEPPV

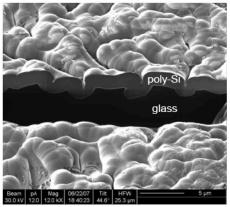
Prof. Peter Bermel March 31, 2017

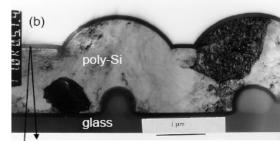
#### Example: Simulating Si PV Absorption



### Different Geometric Light Trapping Approaches for Commercial $\mu$ c-Si Cells







Treatment #1	Sand blast	Abrasion etch	Bead coat
Treatment #2	HF etch	HF etch	(used in our samples)
Feature depth	10-100 μm	500 nm	500 nm
Feature width	10 μm	1-5 μm	500 nm

M.J. Keevers et al., "10% Efficient CSG Minimodules,"

#### **Correlated Randomness**

Combine gratings for each wavelength



Combine periodicity with texturing in systematic fashion

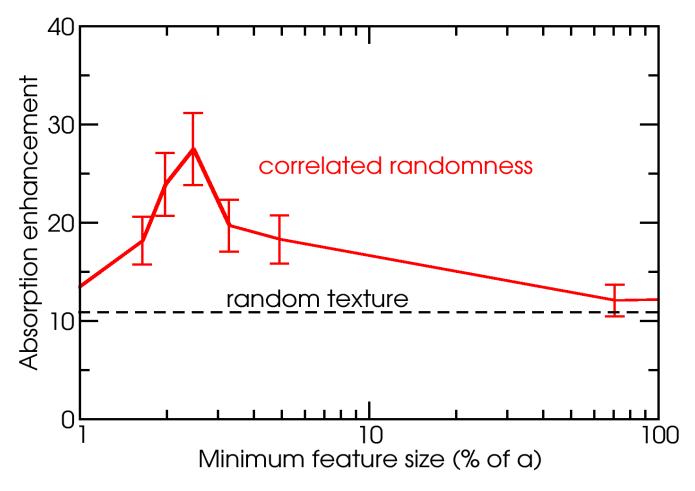


homogeneous

inhomogeneous

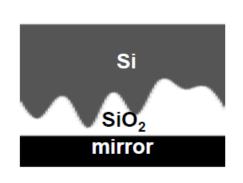
A.N. Bloch & P. Sheng, US Patent 4,683,160 (1987) X. Sheng *et al.*, *Opt. Express* **19**, A841 (2011)

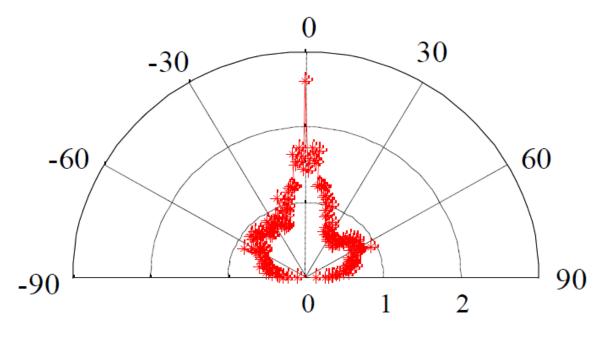
#### Correlated Randomness in 2D



For n=3.46 and 33% bandwidth (e.g., 500-700 nm)

#### Angle-Sensitive Solar Absorbers



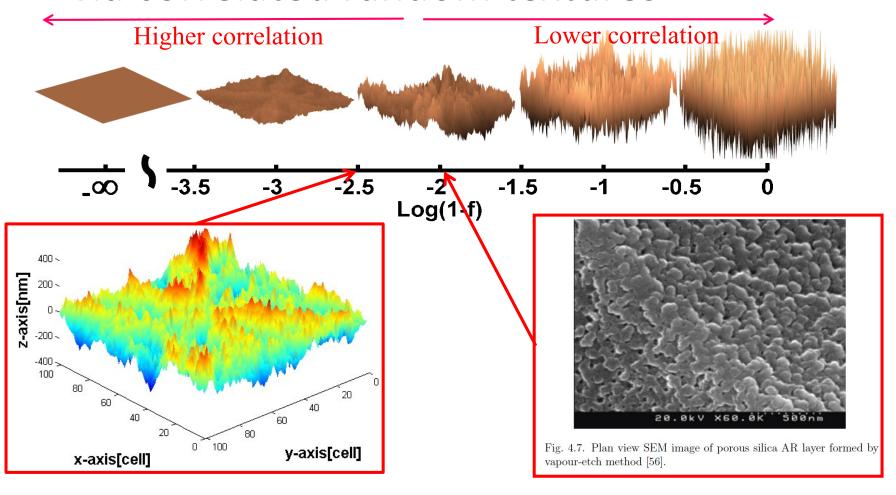


enhancement factor  $F/\pi n$ 

X. Sheng et al., Opt. Express 19, A841 (2011)

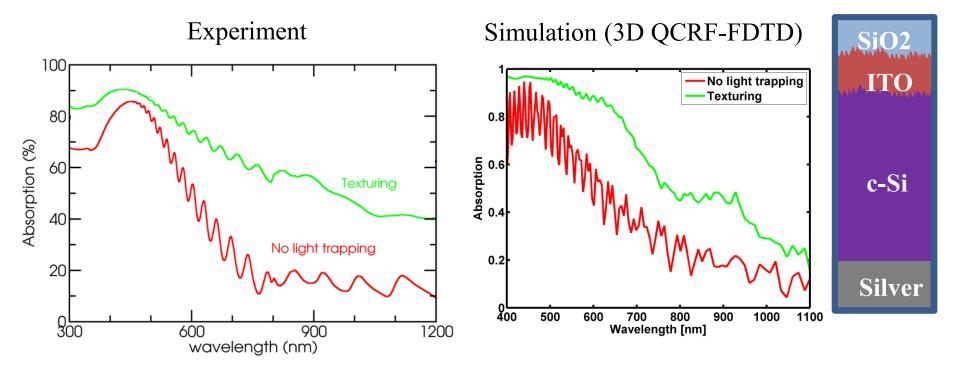
X. Wang et al., "Approaching the Shockley-Queisser Limit in GaAs Solar Cells", IEEE J. Photovolt. (2013).

### From flat to totally random structures via correlated random textures



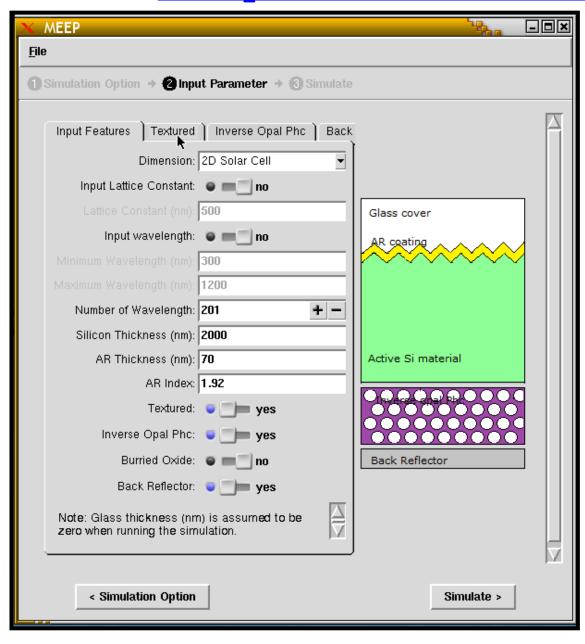
Keevers, M. J., et al. "10% efficiency CSG minimodules." Proceedings of the 22<sup>nd</sup> European Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conference. (2007).

### **Experimental absorption versus** simulated absorption

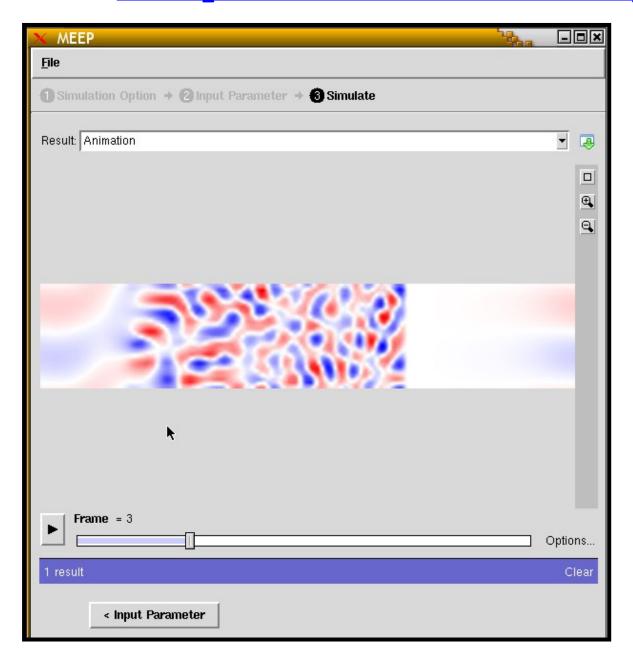


L. T. Varghese, Y. Xuan, B. Niu, L. Fan, P. Bermel, and M. Qi, "Enhanced photon management of thin-film silicon solar cells using inverse opal photonic crystals with 3d photonic bandgaps," *Advanced Optical Materials* 1, 692–698 (2013).

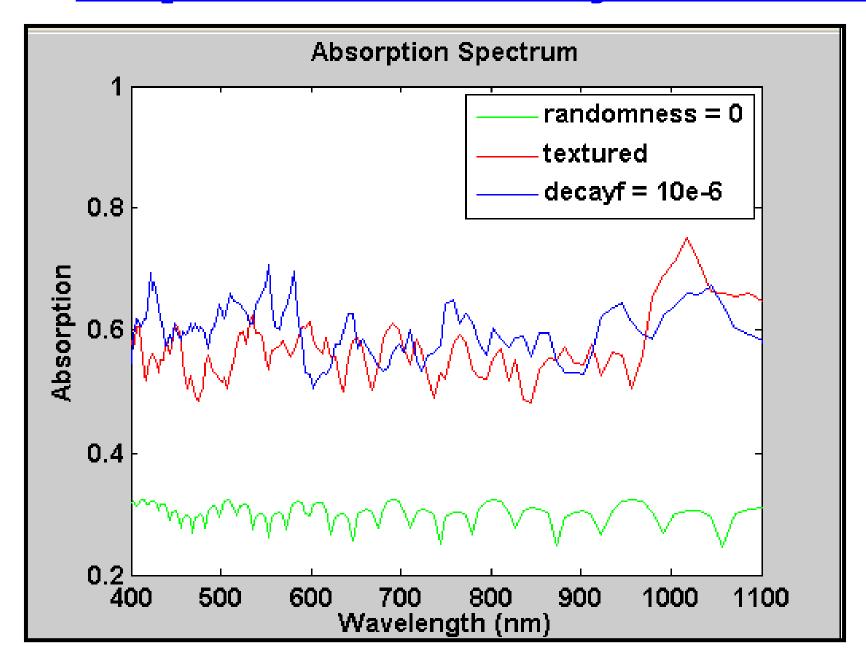
H. Chung, K-Y. Jung, X. T. Tee, and P. Bermel, "Time domain simulation of tandem silicon solar cells with optimal textured light trapping enabled by the quadratic complex rational function," *Opt. Express* **22**, A818-A832 (2014).

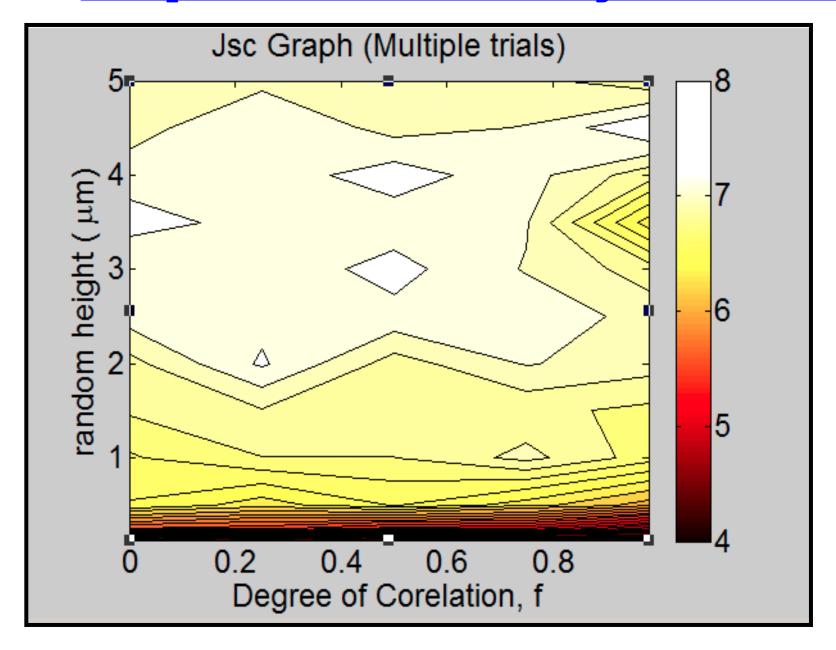


Solar cell schematic

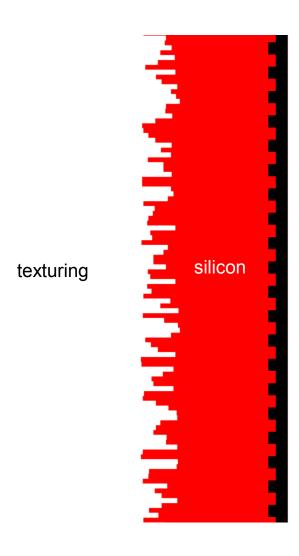


Output animations





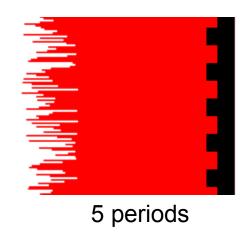
#### Computational Set-up

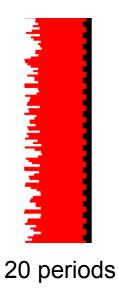


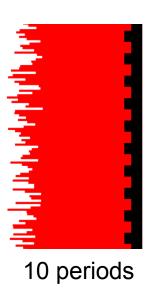
metal grating

- Thickness of film = our experimental samples (1.47 μm)
- Four geometries tested
- Random texturing:
  - Uniform height distribution over 500 nm
  - Distance between features varies
- Photonic crystal:
  - Reflection captured by metal
  - Diffraction captured by grating (optimized for this thickness)

#### Varying spacing between features

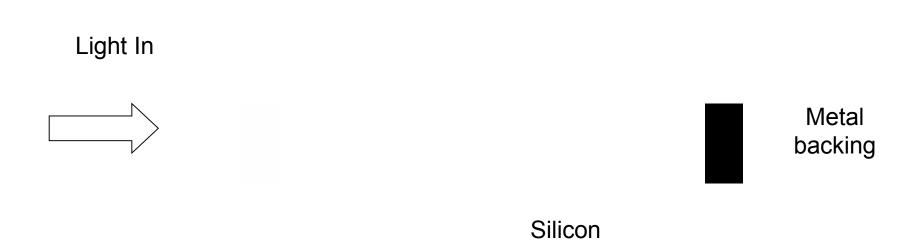






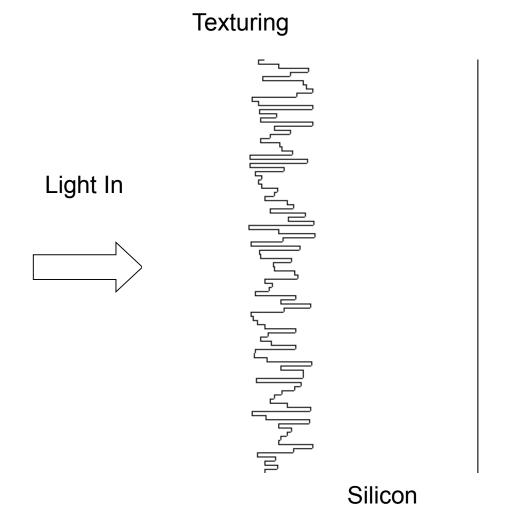
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#### Propagation of Light in Planar Geometry



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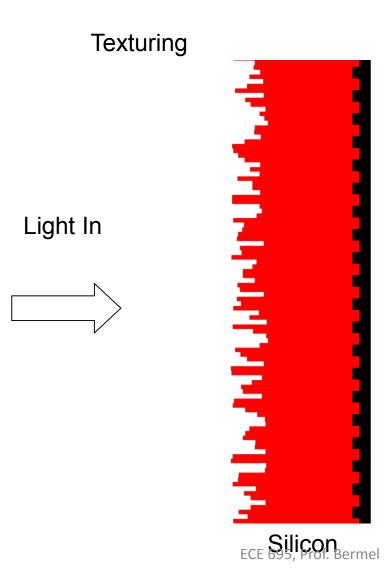
#### Propagation of Light in Textured Geometry (no backing)



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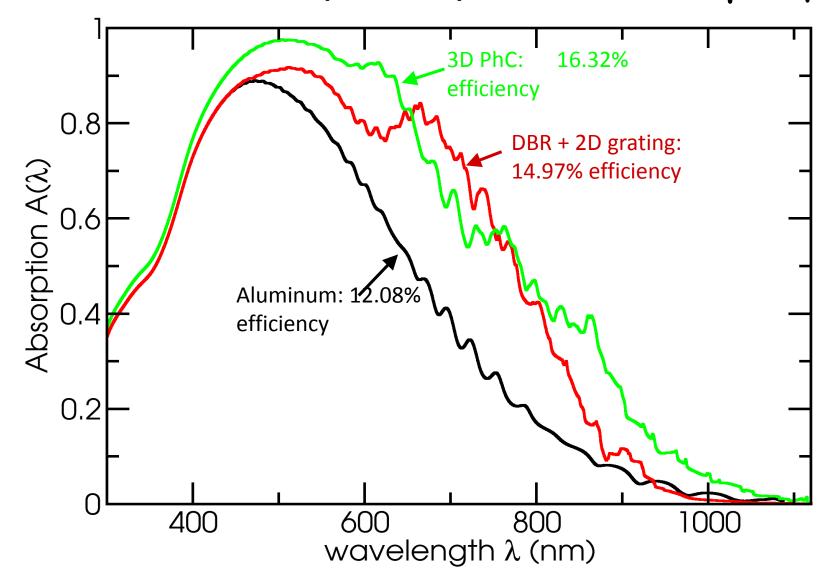
16

#### Propagation of Light in Textured Geometry + Metal Grating

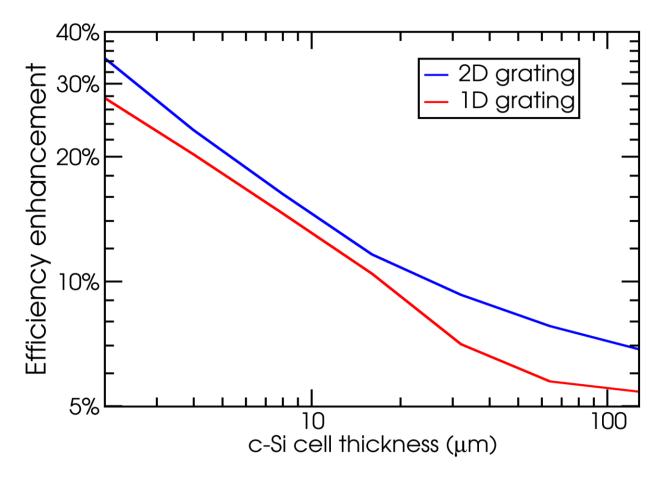


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#### Calculated Absorption Spectrum for 2 µm µc-Si



#### Efficiency Enhancement of Period Structures

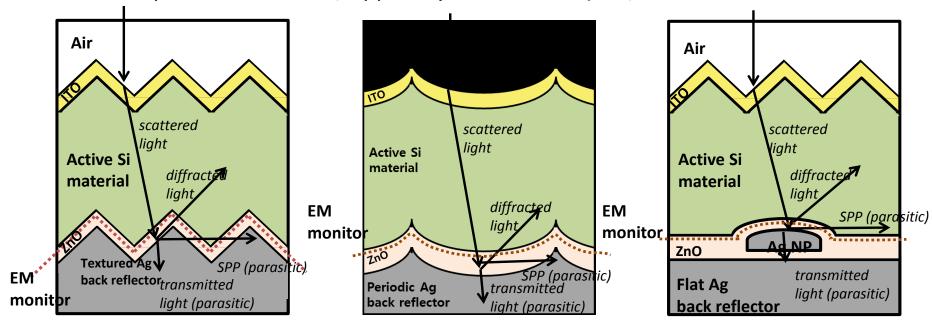


For optimized parameters, 2D grating efficiency enhancement ranges from 7% at 128  $\mu m$  up to 35% at 2  $\mu m$ 

### Thin c-Si Solar Cell Designs Incorporating Plasmonics

Plasmonics can <u>double</u> path length from ideal light trapping

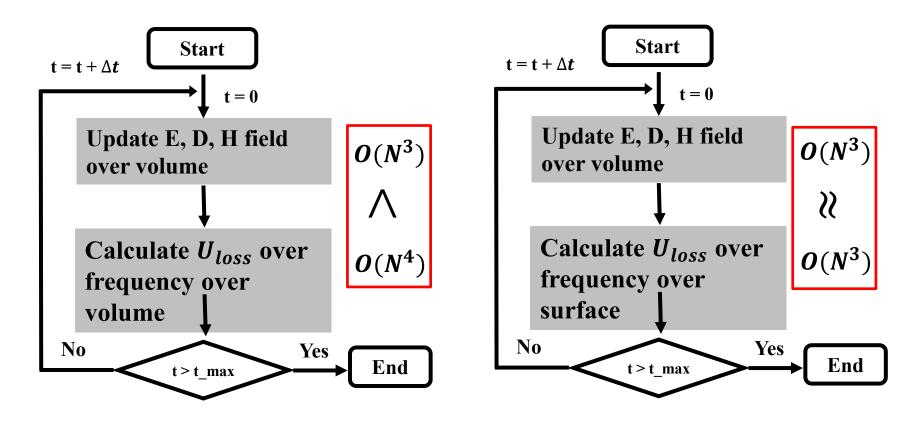
K. Catchpole & A. Polman, Appl. Phys. Lett. 2008, 93, 191113.



Random texturing on the front and back surfaces, deposited conformally

Periodic (grating-like) texturing on the front and back surfaces, deposited conformally Random texturing on the front surface combined with a back plasmonic nanoparticle

#### **Simulation Methodology**

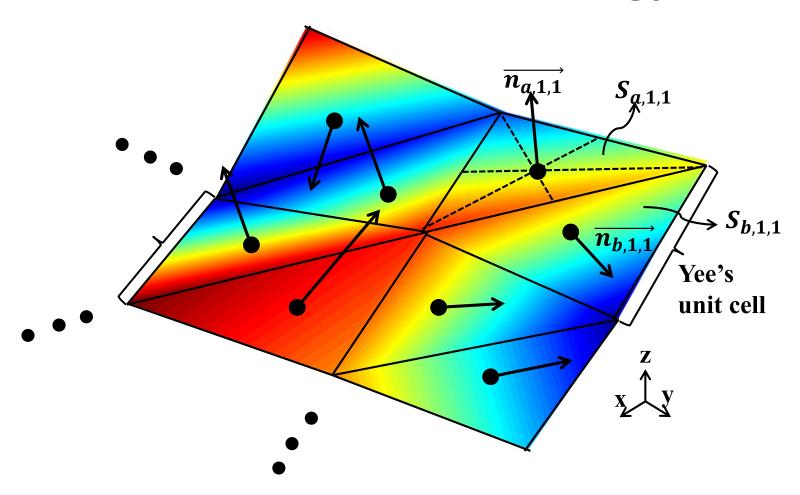


Volume-Integrated Finite-Difference Time Domain Method

Flexible Flux Plane Finite-Difference Time

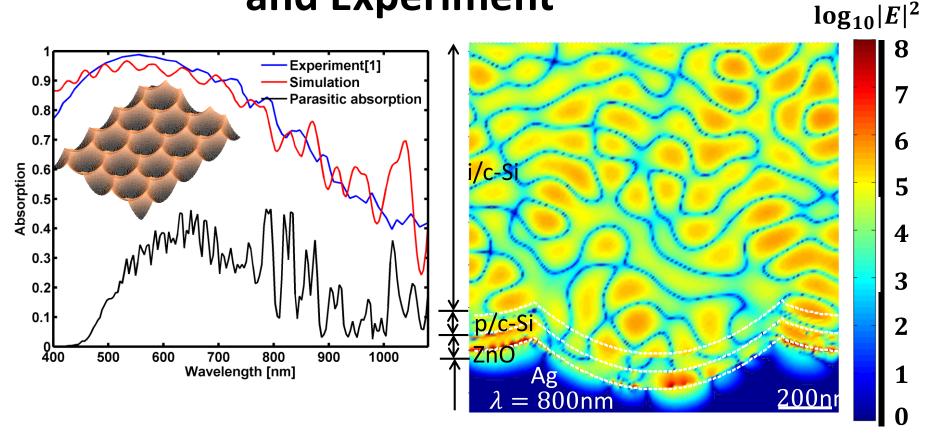
Domain Method

#### **Simulation Methodology**



Flexible flux planes offer rapid frequency-sensitive integration of parasitic losses.

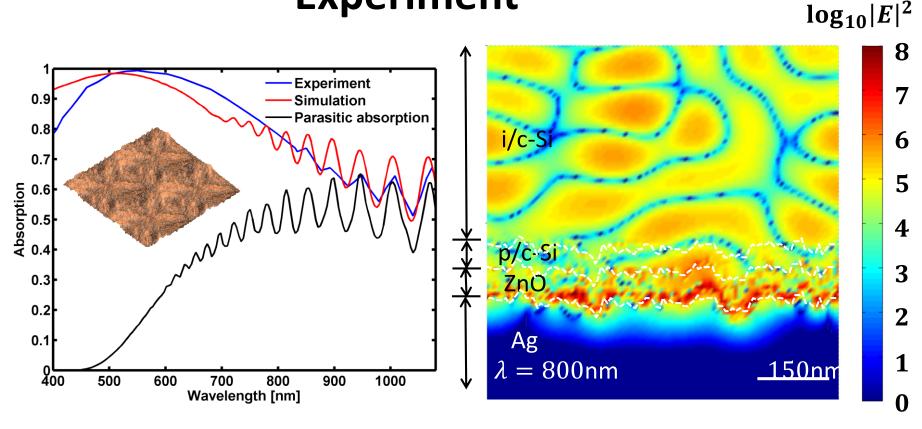
### Periodically Textured Cells: Theory and Experiment



Detailed comparison of experimental and simulated total absorption, and the parasitic component

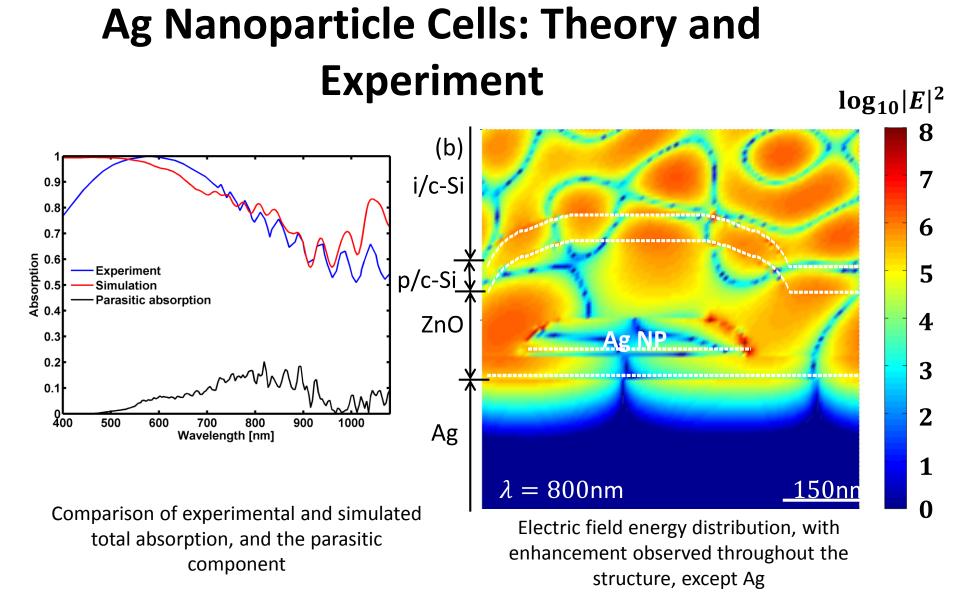
Electric field energy distribution, with enhancement observed near the Ag/ZnO interface

### Randomly Textured Cells: Theory and Experiment

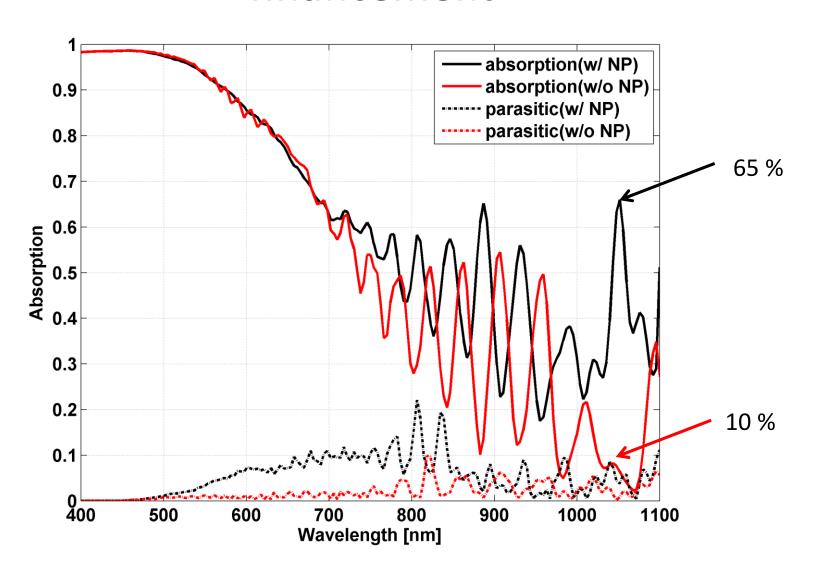


Comparison of experimental and simulated total absorption, and the parasitic component

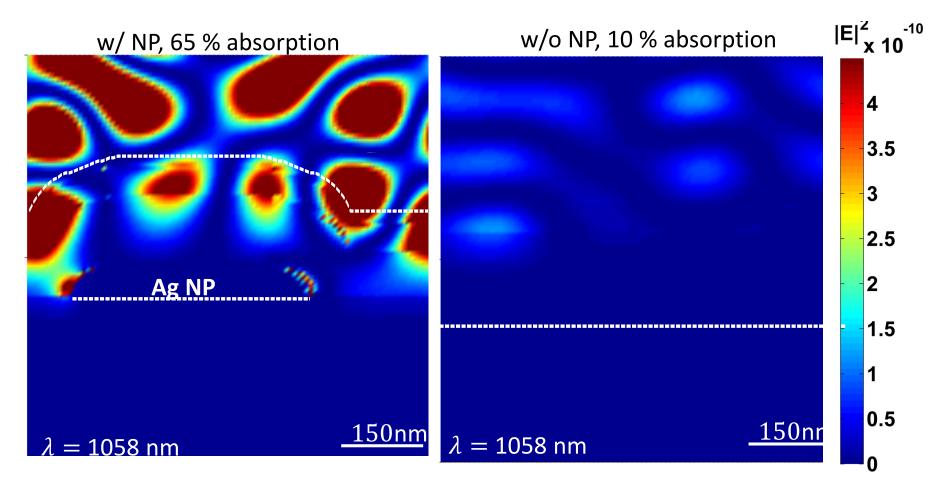
Electric field energy distribution, with enhancement observed near the Ag/ZnO and c-Si/ZnO interfaces



#### Ag Nanoparticle Cell Absorption Enhancement

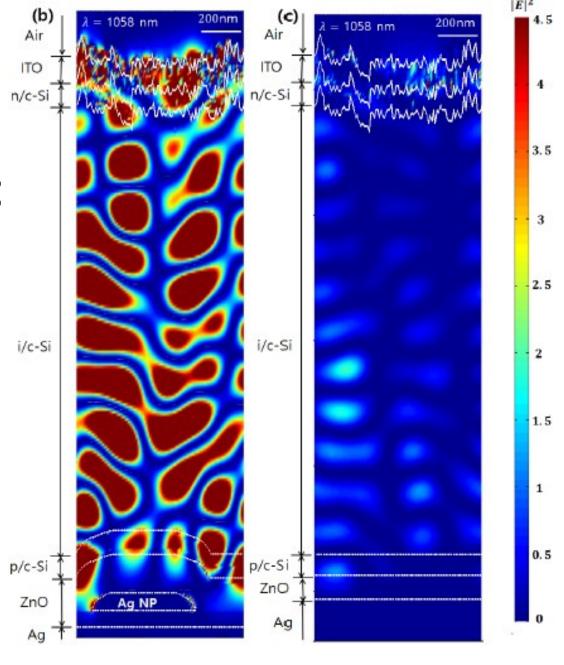


#### Ag Nanoparticle Cell Absorption Enhancement

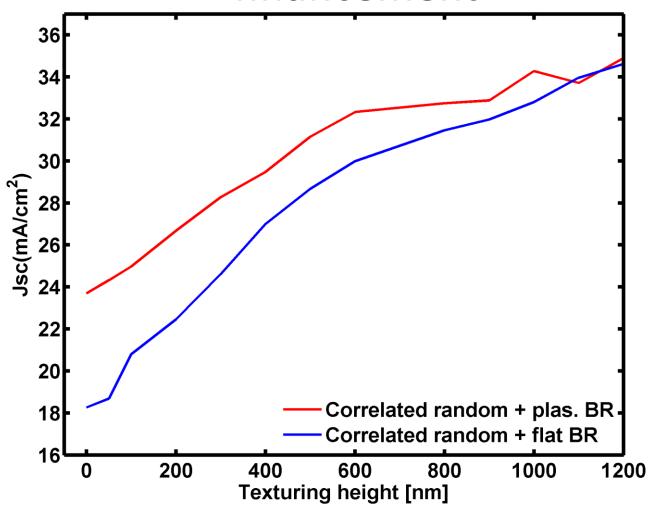


## Ag NP Cell Absorption Enhancement

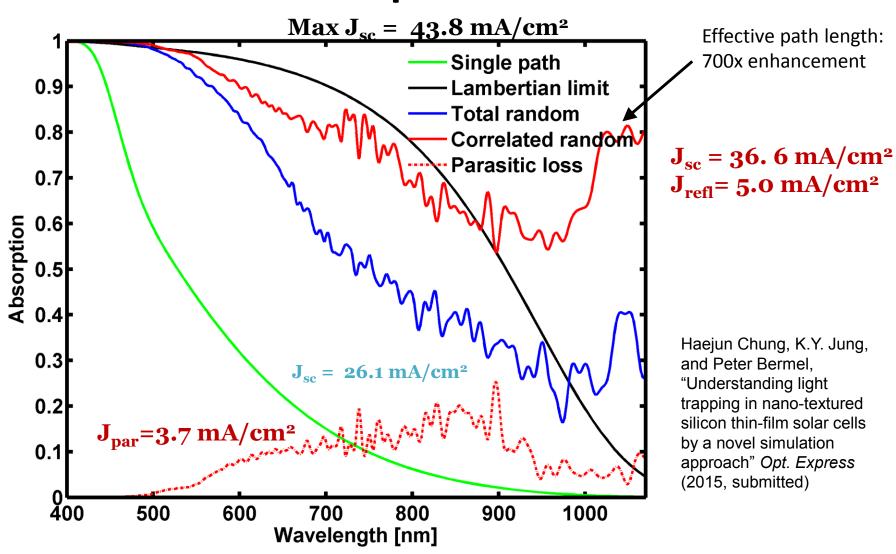
Again, the Ag nanoparticle increases field power throughout most of the structure, except the Ag itself; removing NPs cancels out most of this effect



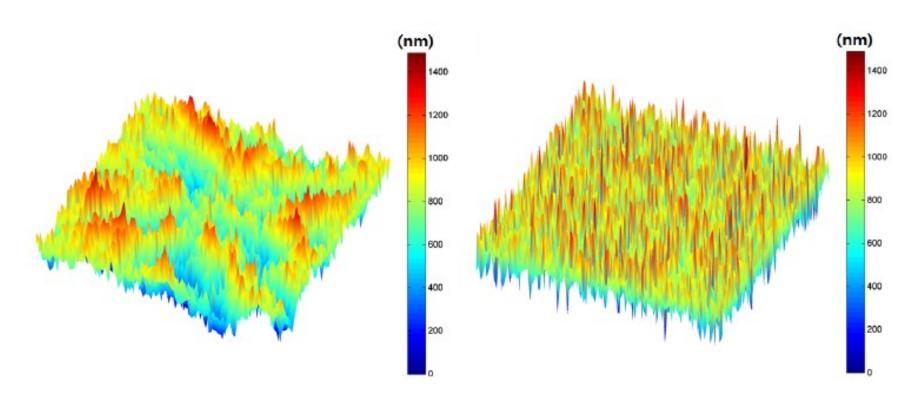
#### Ag Nanoparticle Cell Absorption Enhancement



### Optimizing Ag Nanoparticle Cell Absorption



#### **Optimizing Ag NP Cell Front Texture**



Optimal correlated random front surface texture

Completely random front surface texture

#### **Next Class**

- Next time: we will continue finitedifference time domain techniques
- Suggested reference: S. Obayya's book, Chapter 5, Sections 4-6