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Nanostructured down-converter module for photovoltaic application

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ABSTRACT

In silicon-based solar cells, a substantial part of the energy losses is related to the charge carriers thermalization in the UV-blue range and the weak carriers collection at these wavelenghts. To avoid this issue, we introduce a new concept which combines a rare-earths doped thin layer with a photonic crystal (PC) layer, allowing an efficient conversion from UV-blue photons to near-IR photons. We report on the feasibility of such a nanostructured down-converter module using an active rare-earth doped CaYAlO₄ thin layer and a silicon nitride PC on top. By means of optical numerical simulations, the promising potentialities of the concept are demonstrated.

Keywords: Spectral converter, down-conversion, quantum-cutting, doped thin layer, nanophotonics, photonic crystals, optical simulations, photovoltaics

1. INTRODUCTION

Amongst the various ways of using the renewable solar energy, photovoltaic (PV) systems use has been growing extremely fast in the last decades. Despite these continued efforts, the best yield ever achieved on a crystalline silicon-based solar cell is about 25%^{1,2}. Such performances do not allow the PV energy to reach the grid parity. Therefore, developing and implementing innovative solutions have become a crucial challenge for the research on renewable energies. Several routes are currently explored in order to enhance the PV cells yield while reducing the use of raw materials. These groundbreaking systems, grouped in the so-called “third generation PV cells”, include ultra-thin nanostructured silicon layer³⁻⁷, multi-junction devices⁸, dye-sensitized cells^{9,10}, and cells combined with frequency converter layers¹¹. This last concept, which could allow to overcome the Shockley-Queisser limit for single junction cells, is extremely promising. Indeed, the c-Si based solar cells, which largely dominate the PV market, present currently some serious limitations due to the mismatch between the solar spectrum and the semiconductor sensibility¹². In the infrared domain, photons with energy less than the band gap ($\lambda > 1150\text{nm}$) are not absorbed. In the UV-blue range, a single electron-hole pair is created after photon absorption, but the excess energy is lost by charge-carrier thermalization. Because the thermalization processes by increasing the temperature of the device, reduce the solar cell efficiency and furthermore degrade the solar cells and so reduce their lifetime, the modules are designed in such a way that highest energy photons ($\lambda > 400\text{nm}$) are absorbed by a low-iron glass placed on the front part of solar panels. Hence, a significant portion of the solar spectrum is today unused (Fig.1). The goal of frequency converters is to modify the solar spectrum and adapt it to the semiconductor spectral response. Two emerging concepts, based on rare-earths doped thin layer, are being considered: the up-conversion^{13,14} and the down-conversion¹⁵⁻¹⁹ processes. Up-conversion which leads after two or more photons absorption to the emission of light at shorter wavelenghts, could allow for the use of photons with energy lower than the band gap. Several rare-earth ions, namely Erbium²⁰, show emission suitable for c-Si, but suffer from low absorption. Although this type of converter layer would be located at the back side of the cell, both the low cross-section and the two steps absorption are clearly major draw-backs which seem to limit the interest of such device.

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Concerning down-conversion by quantum cutting process, meaning the emission of 2 photons after one absorbed, the converter layer has to be placed on the front side of the cell. The role of this device is to absorb UV-blue photons and to convert them, with a multiplication phenomenon, into IR photons near the maximum of sensibility of c-Si. Several couples of rare-earth ions have been studied for such application. Key examples include $\{\text{Pr}^{3+}; \text{Yb}^{3+}\}$, $\{\text{Tm}^{3+}; \text{Yb}^{3+}\}$ and $\{\text{Tb}^{3+}; \text{Yb}^{3+}\}$ where Yb^{3+} is used as the emitting ion at 980nm¹⁷⁻¹⁹. At this stage, the same limitation as up-conversion occurs, meaning the low absorption cross-section of the 4f-4f inter-configurational transitions.

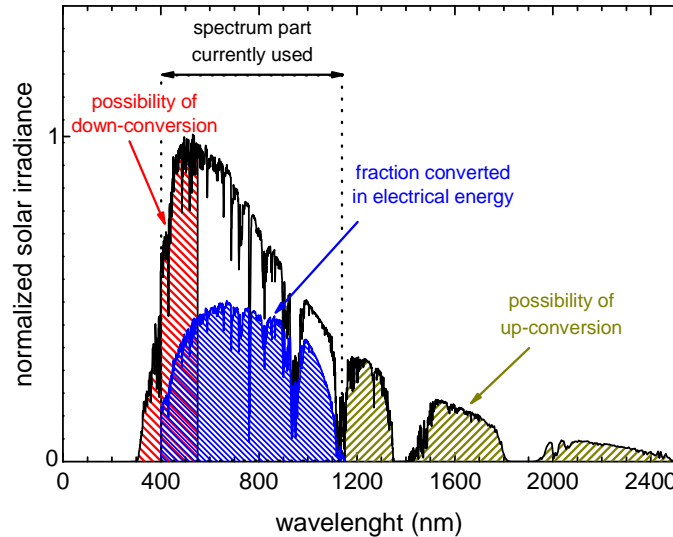


Figure 1: Normalized AM1.5G solar spectrum irradiance. Only the range [400nm-1150nm] is used in current c-Si solar cells. Above 1150nm, photons are not absorbed but can be converted by up-conversion mechanism. Beneath 550nm, the photons frequency can be shifted by down-conversion process.

Two solutions have already been considered to enhance the rare-earth ions absorption: the coupling with nanoparticles plasmon resonances²¹, and the addition of a third rare-earth ion. Indeed, for down-conversion application, a third rare-earth ion presenting a 4f-5d parity-allowed transition in UV range can be added to override this issue. The influence of the crystal field in the energy level of this intra-configurational transition restricts the host matrix choice. Ce^{3+} in CaYAlO_4 have already shown good properties, with 4f-5d absorption band between 300 and 400nm¹⁸.

During the last decades, the development of nanotechnology and the emergence of new concepts allowing photons management at the wavelength scale have open new ways for photovoltaic application²². In particular, nanophotonic structures like photonic crystals offer efficient strategies in order to increase the absorption in thin layers. This type of structures exhibit original dispersion properties, namely photonic Bloch modes with slow group velocity which enhance the photons lifetime in the PC, and therefore increase its absorption.

In this paper, we present the feasibility of an efficient down-converter module based on a thin CaYAlO_4 doped layer coupled to a photonic crystal (PC) in order to enhance the absorption and conversion efficiency. We first describe the proposed concept, then the thin layer depositions and the nanofabrication methodologies. Results of numerical simulations, showing the potentiality of this approach, are presented.

2. DOWN-CONVERTER MODULE PROPOSED

2.1 General concept

The goal of the innovative down-converter module proposed here is to efficiently convert the UV-blue photons of the solar spectrum into near IR photons around the peak of sensitivity of c-Si. To achieve this, we proposed to associate a

frequency converter thin layer with a planar photonic crystal allowing the control of light-matter interaction. In particular, thanks to the dispersion properties of such photonic structures, slow light modes can be introduced into the doped layer at frequencies fixed by the geometrical parameters of the PC. The enhancement of the photon lifetimes would therefore allow for an important increase of the rare-earth ions absorption. Several constraints guide the choice of the material constituting the PC. This later must be both highly transparent in the whole solar spectrum range (at least up to the c-Si gap), exhibit a relatively high refractive index, and be compatible with usual etching process. Silicon nitride, which satisfies those requirements, is used in this study. In addition to the absorption enhancement, the photonic crystal will have to be designed with a high angular acceptance and to control the directivity of the near-IR emission, while remaining transparent in the visible and IR domains.

2.2 Active quantum-cutter thin layer composition

The active thin layer chosen for down-conversion is a CaYAlO₄ ceramic doped with the couple {Pr³⁺; Yb³⁺} enabling the quantum cutting process, and Ce³⁺ allowing the sensitization of the upper levels of Pr³⁺. The atomic concentration of Ce³⁺, Pr³⁺, and Yb³⁺ are respectively 0.5%, 1.5% and 10%. In such a doped matrix, the incident UV-blue photons between 320nm and 380nm can be absorbed due to the broad absorption of Ce³⁺. Because the emission band of Ce³⁺ overlaps the excitations band of the ³P_j levels of Pr³⁺, these last levels can be excited by energy transfers between Ce³⁺ and Pr³⁺. Finally, the quantum-cutting process occurs by a two steps energy transfer mechanisms from Pr³⁺ to Yb³⁺. The various stages leading to the Yb³⁺ emission are schematized figure 2. More explanations can be found in Ref [18].

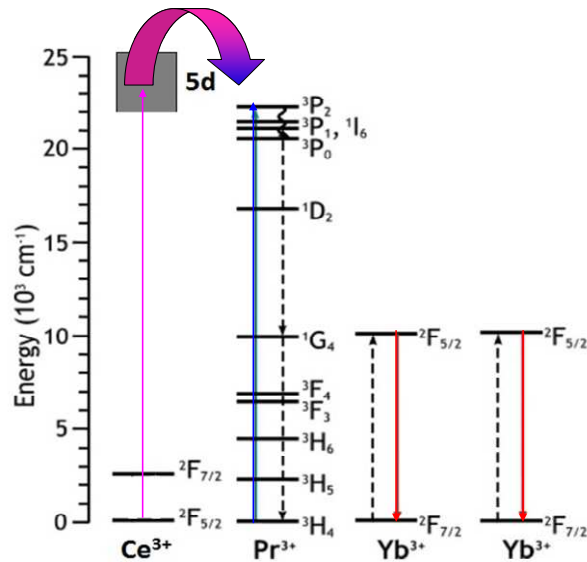


Figure 2. Energy transfers between rare-earth ions in CaYAlO₄ codoped with Ce³⁺, Pr³⁺ and Yb³⁺. The presence of the 4f-5d transition allow an efficient absorption between 320 and 380nm. The ³P_j levels are then excited by energy transfer from Ce³⁺ to Pr³⁺. The two steps de-excitation of Pr³⁺ conducted by energy transfers between Pr³⁺ and Yb³⁺ leads to the emission of 2 IR photons, a process called quantum-cutting.

3. MODULE ELABORATION

3.1 Active rare-earth doped and Si₃N₄ thin layers deposition

In order to synthesize the doped CaYAlO₄ thin film, a conventional pulsed laser deposition (PLD) method was used. This technique involved the use of a high power UV laser beam focused on a target of the desired composition. Material is then ejected from the target and deposited on a substrate facing the target. In these experiments, the pulsed laser used for the deposition was an ArF excimer laser (Coherent CompexPRO 201F) operating at $\lambda = 193\text{nm}$ and having a pulse duration of $\tau = 25\text{ns}$. The laser beam was focused on the surface of a Ce³⁺, Pr³⁺ and Yb³⁺ tri-doped CaYAlO₄ target located inside a vacuum chamber (base pressure of 1.10^{-7}mbar) at an angle of 45° . The deposition were performed in an oxygen gas atmosphere ($P_{O_2} = 10^{-2}\text{mbar}$) in order to ensure the CaYAlO₄ stoichiometry with a laser fluence kept constant

at $2\text{J}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$. The films were deposited on SiO_2 substrates held at room temperature and fixed 4cm from the target. Films thickness and deposition rate were first determined by the m-lines technique. The number of laser pulses was then adjusted to achieve films of 100nm thick.

The Si_3N_4 layer was deposited on the top of CaYAlO_4 by low-frequency plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition (LF-PECVD) direct method, using a 440kHz SEMCO-Engineering reactor²³. The SiN_x stoichiometry was controlled, adjusting the ammonia-to-silane gas flow ratio NH_3/SiH_4 . The temperature at $T = 370^\circ\text{C}$ and all the other physical parameters (pressure, plasma power and total gas flow) were maintained constant. The deposition rate was also measured to control the thickness.

3.2 Si_3N_4 structuration

In order to pattern the silicon nitride layer as a 2D PC membrane while meeting industrial requirements, it is essential to use a process compatible with large surfaces. Holographic lithography is well suitable for such applications. This technique consists of irradiating a photosensitive resist, previously deposited on the material to structure, using an interference pattern. A simple way to achieve this is to place the coated sample on a sample holder associated to a mirror at 90° . A 2D pattern with square symmetry can be then obtained by a second exposure after tilting the sample by 90° . After holographic lithography and resist development, reactive ion etching could be used to transfer the resist pattern to the silicon nitride layer. More details concerning Si_3N_4 patterning is presented section 5.

4. OPTICAL SIMULATIONS RESULTS

In this section is presented the results of optical simulations by means of Finite-Differential Time-Domain (FDTD) approach. The source used is a normal incident plane wave in the range 250-1200nm, which delimit respectively the UV limit of the solar spectrum and the band gap of c-Si. The photonic crystal has been designed in order to enhance the absorption of Ce^{3+} ions between 300 and 400nm while retaining a good transmission in the whole spectral range.

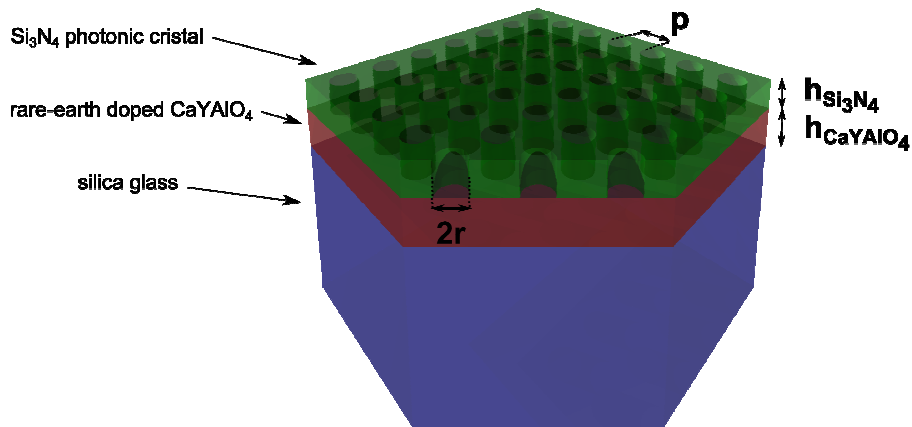


Figure 3. Stack and parameters of the nanostructured photonic crystal used for the numerical simulation.

The doped ceramic thickness has been fixed at 100nm. This layer stands on silica glass which thickness is supposed to be semi-infinite thanks to the use of perfectly matched layers. Above the doped layer is a thin film of silicon nitride nanostructured as a 2D PC. This periodic square lattice of holes is computed using Bloch-periodic boundary conditions. Concerning the implemented optical properties (n, k parameters) of these materials, the SiO_2 and Si_3N_4 dispersion curves from Palik data²⁴ have been used. For the ceramic material, we have measured by spectroscopic ellipsometry the dispersion curve of a non-doped CaYAlO_4 thin film, and fitted it with the Lorentz model. At last, the Ce^{3+} absorption

cross-section has been calculated from the luminescence lifetime of the 5d level using the Einstein coefficients relation. Series of numerical simulations have been performed in order to optimize the PC parameters, relying in particular on previous theoretical works of our group involving light trapping in PC^{25,26}. The PC parameters finally obtained are displayed figure 3. All the simulation results exposed further arise from this geometry.

4.1 UV resonant modes in the photonic crystal

Figure 4 shows the resonant modes in the UV range in the nanostructured layer excited by an in-plane polarized short femtosecond pulselength dipole around 350nm. The quality factors of these two modes, peaked at 347nm and 356nm, are respectively of 80 and 70. Although weakly resonant, they match well with the large absorption band of Ce³⁺ present in the underneath layer.

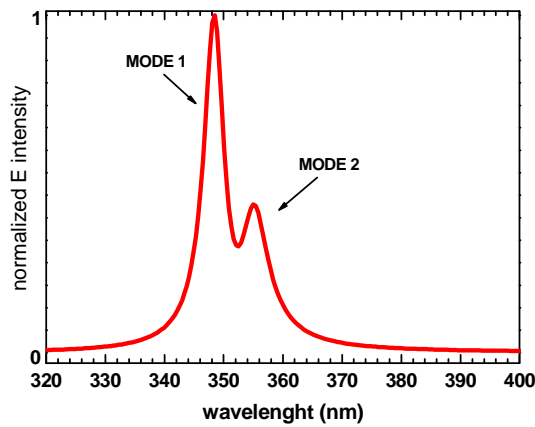


Figure 4: resonant modes in the PC structure in the UV range. The mode 1 ($Q_1=80$) and the mode 2 ($Q_2=70$) are respectively peaked at 347nm and 356nm.

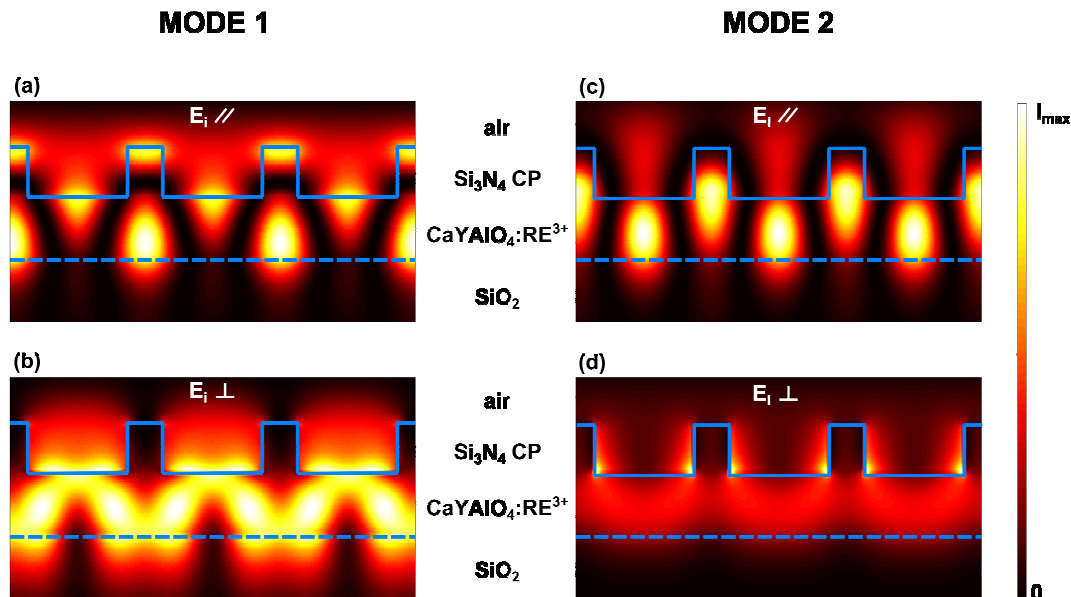


Figure 5. Mapping of the electric field intensity of the mode 1 (at 347nm) and the mode 2 (at 356nm) in the different layers of the stack obtained by numerical simulations. (a) and (c) represent respectively the cartography of the mode 1 and the mode 2 in the plane parallel to the incident electric field. (b) and (d) display respectively the cartography of the mode 1 and the mode 2 in the plane orthogonal to the incident electric field. The two UV modes are largely located in the rare-earth doped ceramic layer, showing the relevance of such patterning.

Different maps of the electric field intensity, function of the incident polarizations, are displayed figure 5. The source used for these simulations is a normal incident plane wave linearly polarized, and the maps show the field intensity of the two resonant modes in the parallel and orthogonal planes with respect to the incident electric field polarization. One can observe that the two modes are mainly located in the rare-earth doped layer. The UV light can therefore efficiently be absorbed by the Ce^{3+} ions.

4.2 Absorption and transmission of the down-converter module

In order to quantify the enhancement of the Ce^{3+} ions absorption by the Si_3N_4 patterning, we have simulated the transmission spectra of a normal incident UV plane-wave source respectively at the Si_3N_4/CYA and CYA/SiO_2 interfaces. The Ce^{3+} absorption deduced from this simulation is displayed figure 6a, within the calculated Beer-Lambert absorption of the same $CaYAlO_4$ layer. A large effect of the PC on the enhancement of the absorption is observed. Namely, the integrated absorption between 320 and 400nm is increased by a factor 10.

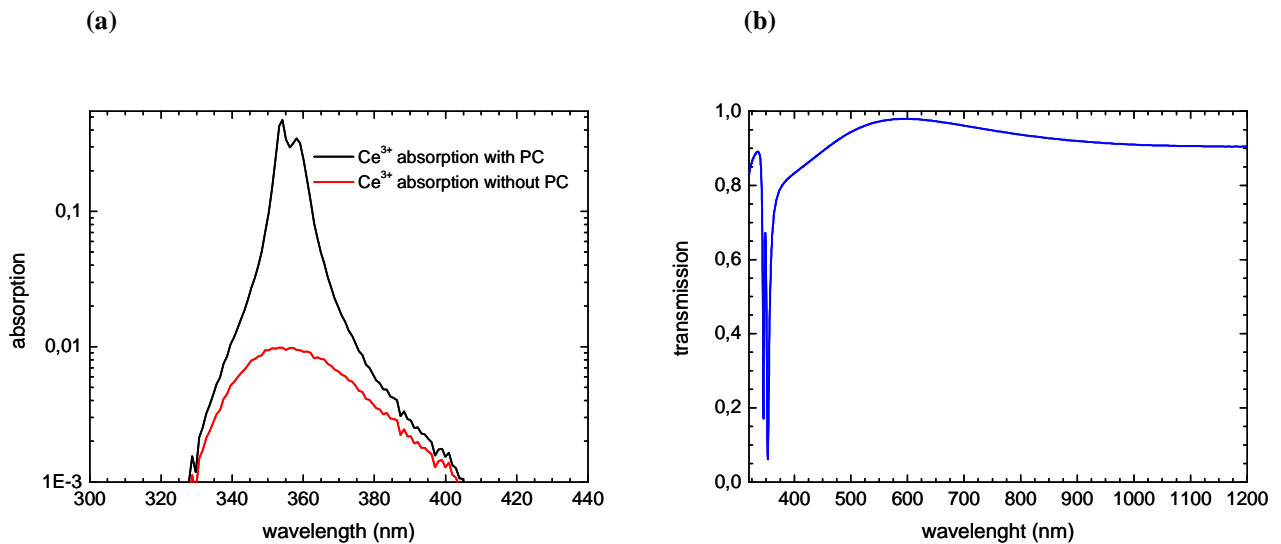


Figure 6: (a) simulated absorption of the Ce^{3+} ions in the $CaYAlO_4$ layer with and without Si_3N_4 PC. (b) Simulated transmission of the down-converter module in the range 320-1200nm.

Figure 6b shows the transmission of the whole stack in the [320nm-1150nm] wavelengths range. In the UV range, the light which is not absorbed by the doped ceramic is reflected. In the visible and near IR ranges, the module displays a very good transmission: between 80% and 90% in the 400-450nm interval, and between 90% and 98% above 450nm.

Thus, the results of the optical simulations are extremely promising with the aim of developing an efficient down-converter module combined rare-earth doped thin layer and photonic crystal. Already two fundamental criteria are fulfilled: the efficient absorption below 400nm, and the good transmission above this wavelength. Optimizations are in progress to control the directivity of the 980nm emission.

5. PHOTONIC CRYSTAL FABRICATION

We implemented the holographic lithography process described section 3.2 using a 266nm laser source with a 10mW power, and a NEB 22 negative tone chemically amplified resist in order to generate a pattern of holes in the structure. To show the feasibility of such patterning, the silicon nitride layer, of 150nm thickness, has been deposited on a crystalline silicon substrate. After a 120s post exposure bake at 92° , the resist has been developed using a MF702 solution. A final etch step by Reactive Ion etching (RIE) have been performed to transfer the resist pattern to the Si_3N_4 layer. This transfer has been achieved using a mixture of CH_4 , CHF_3 and SF_6 (2sccm, 45sccm and 25sccm respectively) plasma with a

pressure of 100mTorr and a power of 100W. 2 SEM images of a patterned Si_3N_4 thin layer on Si substrate are displayed Figure 7.

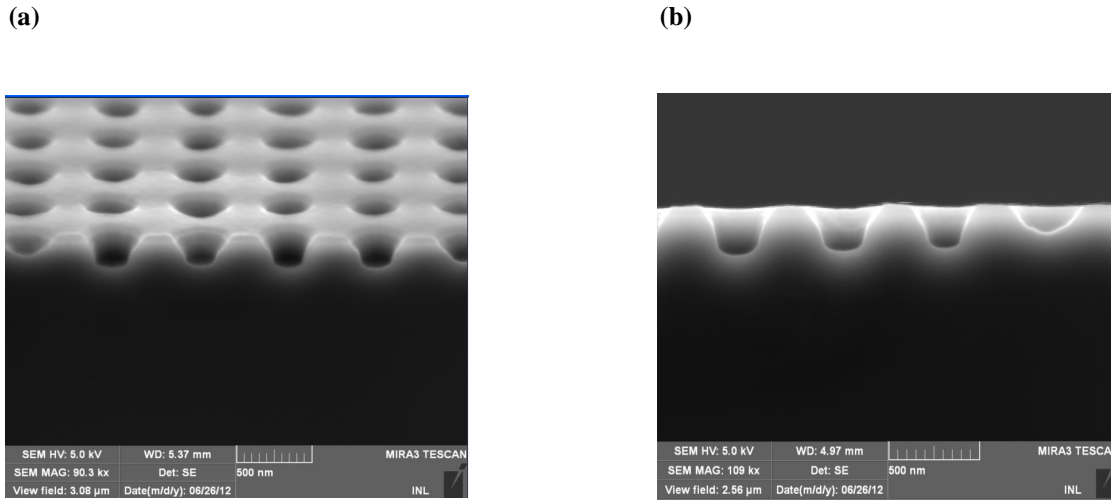


Figure 7. SEM profile images of etched silicon nitride thin layer (150nm thickness) after holographic lithography experiments. (a) The SEM image of the surface showed the square symmetry of the holes pattern. (b) Etch sides of the Si_3N_4 layer.

These images clearly show the feasibility of the Si_3N_4 structuration as a photonic crystal. Works are now in progress in order to realise the Si_3N_4 patterning on the $\text{SiO}_2/\text{CaYAlO}_4:\text{RE}^{3+}$ stack, and to characterize optically such structures.

6. CONCLUSION

To conclude, we have introduced a new concept combining rare-earth doped thin layers and photonic crystals in order to enhance the efficiency of down-conversion with quantum cutting process for photovoltaic applications. Results of optical numerical simulations have revealed the potentiality of this approach: the absorption of the Ce^{3+} ions in the UV range can be increased by a factor 10 without disturbing the visible and near-IR parts of the spectrum. The different fabrication steps to elaborate the complete down-converter module have been realised. We also demonstrated the feasibility of the silicon nitride photonic crystal, allowing the introduction of UV resonant modes in the nanostructure. Works are in progress to optimize the whole transmission and the directivity of the Yb^{3+} emission, and to characterize experimentally the converter module.

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