

Rational Design of Wide Band Gap Buffer Layers for High-Efficiency Thin-Film PV

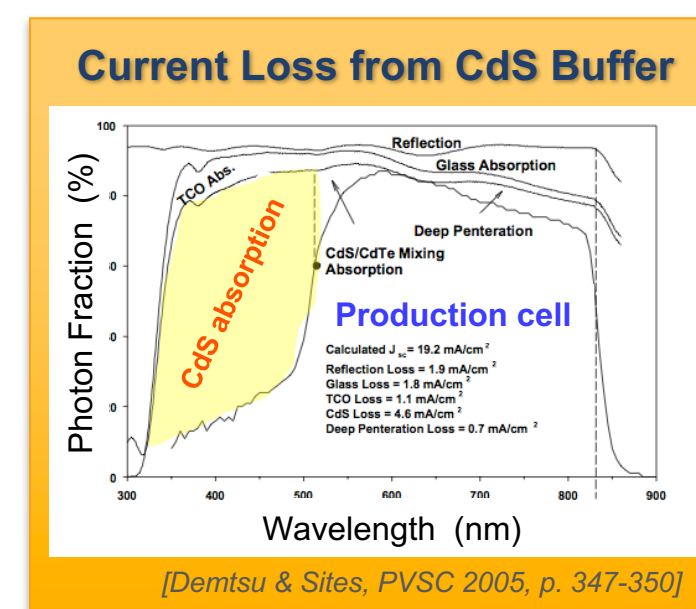
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SunShot BRIDGE (Bridging Research Interactions through Collaborative Development Grants in Energy)

1. Introduction

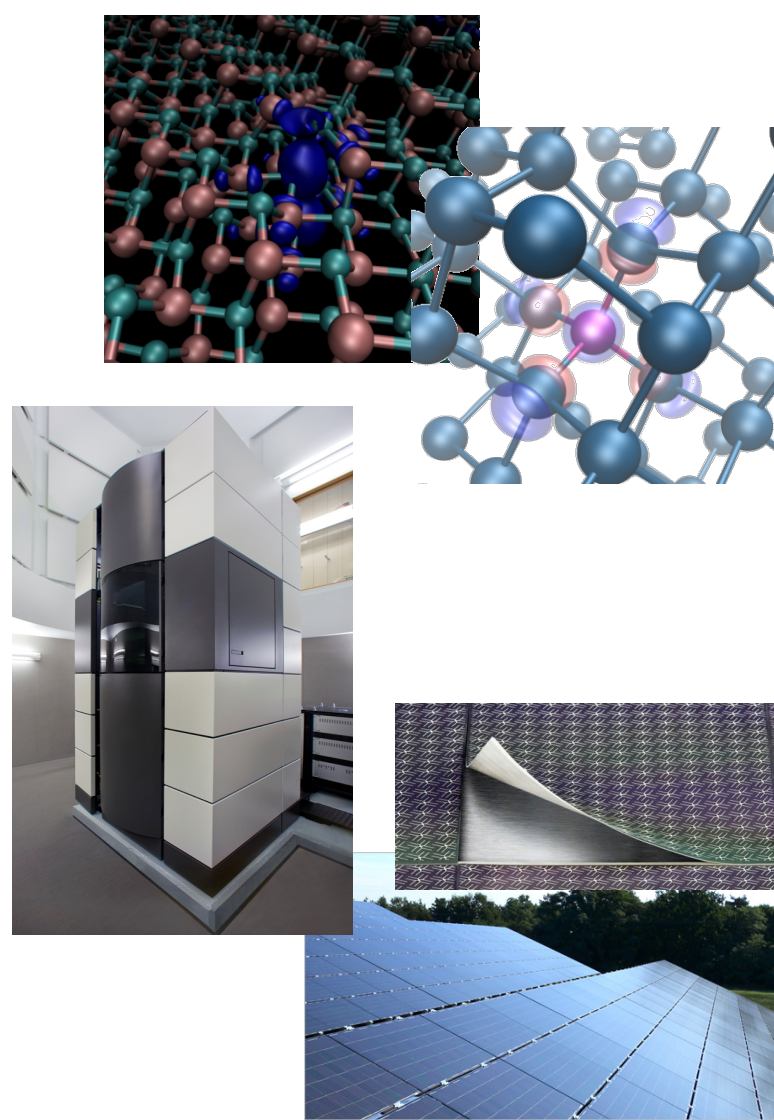
- Efficiency of production thin-film PV is significantly impacted by absorption in buffer layer (CdS)
- Higher performance **wide band gap buffer material** is needed



- Objectives:**
 - Combine theory and characterization to enable optimization of new buffer materials
 - Focus on defects & interfaces**

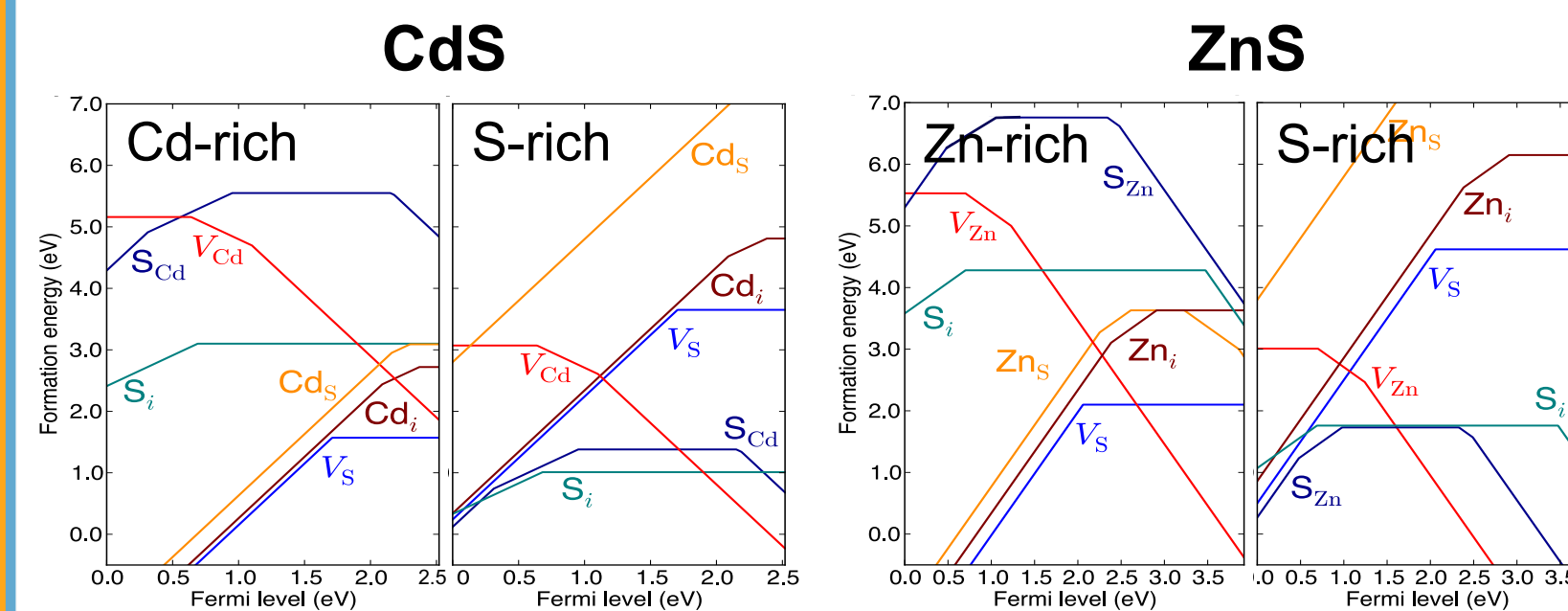
Methods

- First-principles materials simulations** of defect properties using hybrid functional DFT
- Atomic-scale imaging & compositional analysis** using aberration-corrected scanning transmission electron microscopy
- World-class manufactured materials** from MiaSolé Hi-Tech using all-PVD roll-to-roll process

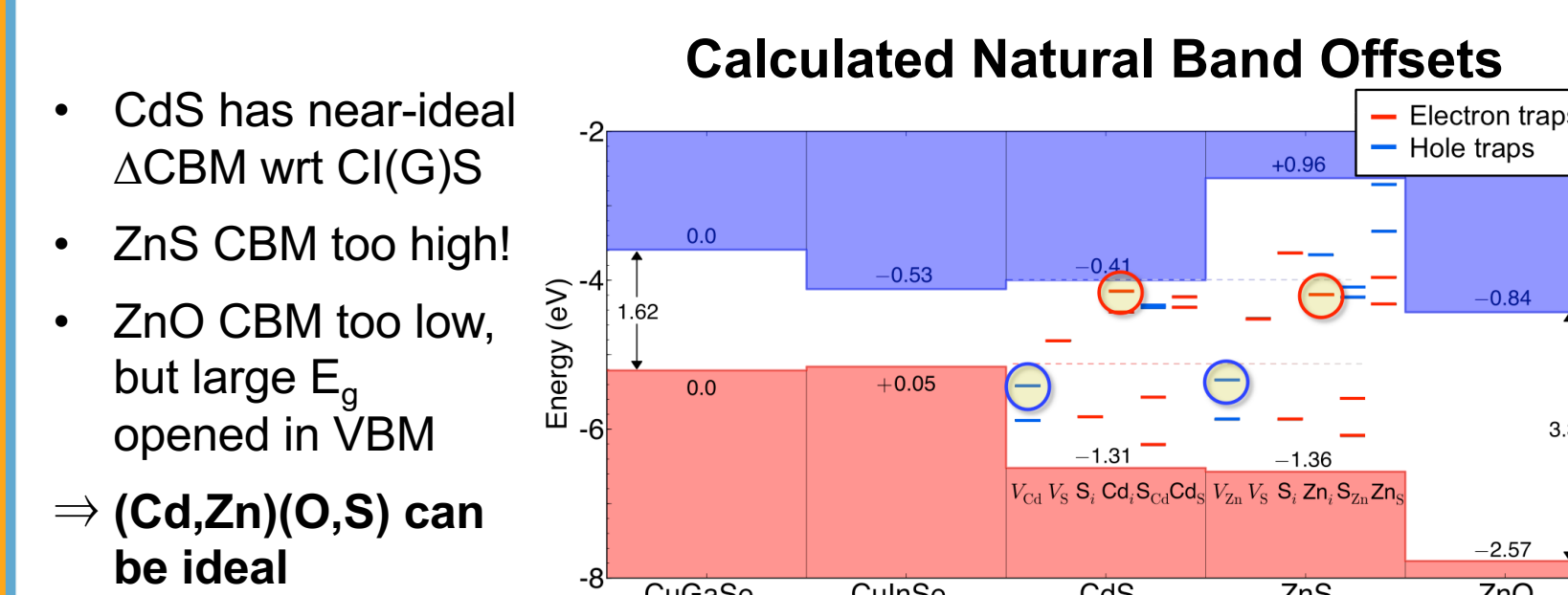


2. Theoretical Basis of Effects of Point Defects, Band Alignments, and Fermi Level Pinning

Native Defects



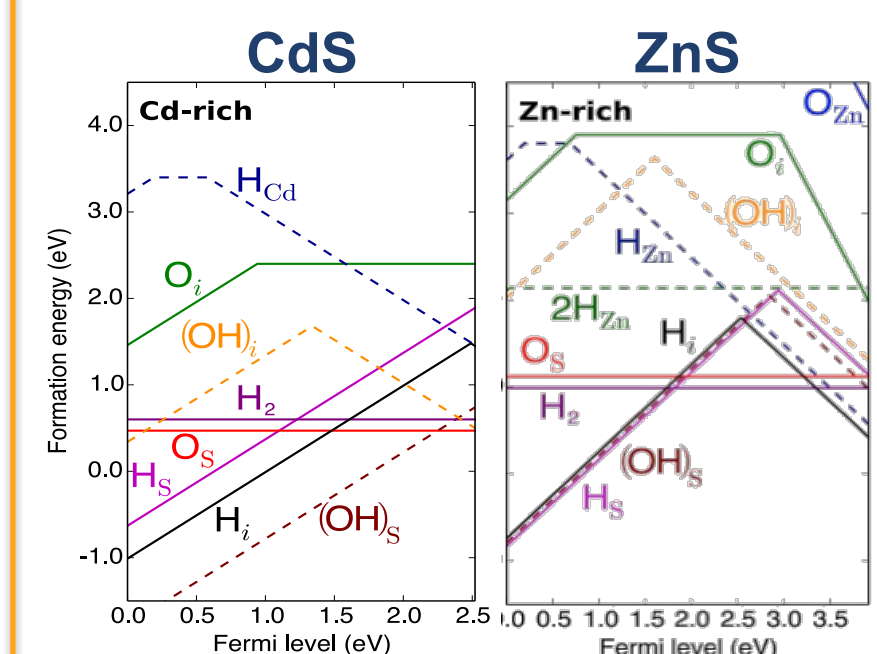
- Cd-rich:** Abundant donors
 - S-rich:** V_{Cd}^{2-} compensating acceptors make n-type doping difficult
 - Zn-rich:** V_{Zn}^{2-} very favorable, n-type material very difficult
 - S-rich:** Abundant acceptors, n-type unachievable
- Large conduction band offset of ZnS makes native Zn vacancies favorable, which compensate donors



⇒ (Cd,Zn)(O,S) can be ideal

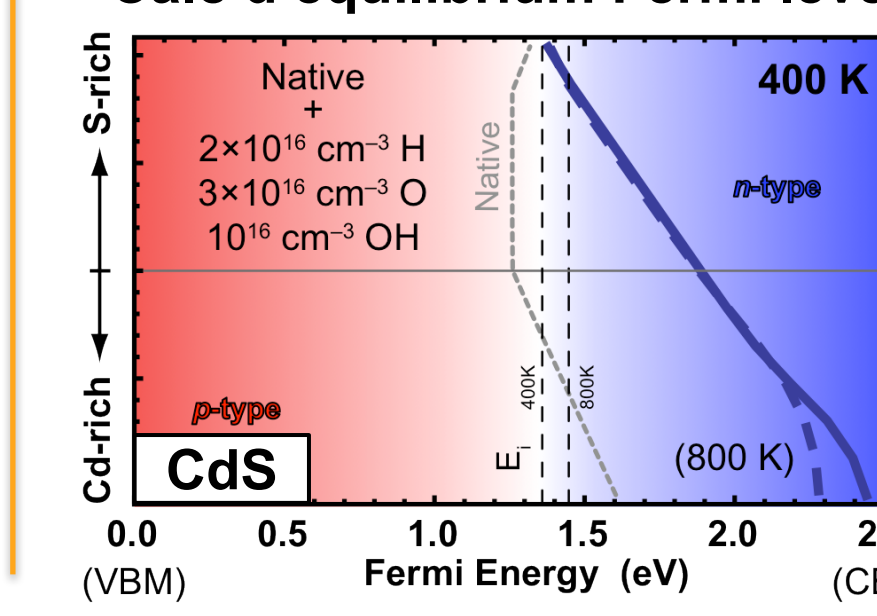
Growth-Related Impurities

O, H, & OH defects (PVD & CBD impurities)

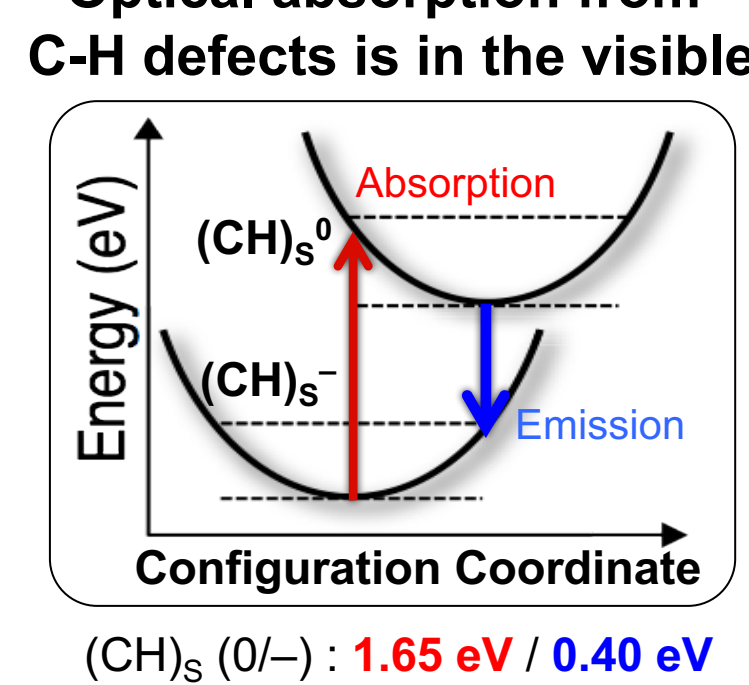


- O, H, OH in CdS are shallow donors → aid n-type doping
- In ZnS, these are amphoteric and pin Fermi level more intrinsic
- C, N, & complexes w/ H (CBD impurities)
- C, N = deep acceptors in CdS & ZnS
- N is passivated by H, C is not
- ZnS behavior same as CdS

Calc'd equilibrium Fermi level

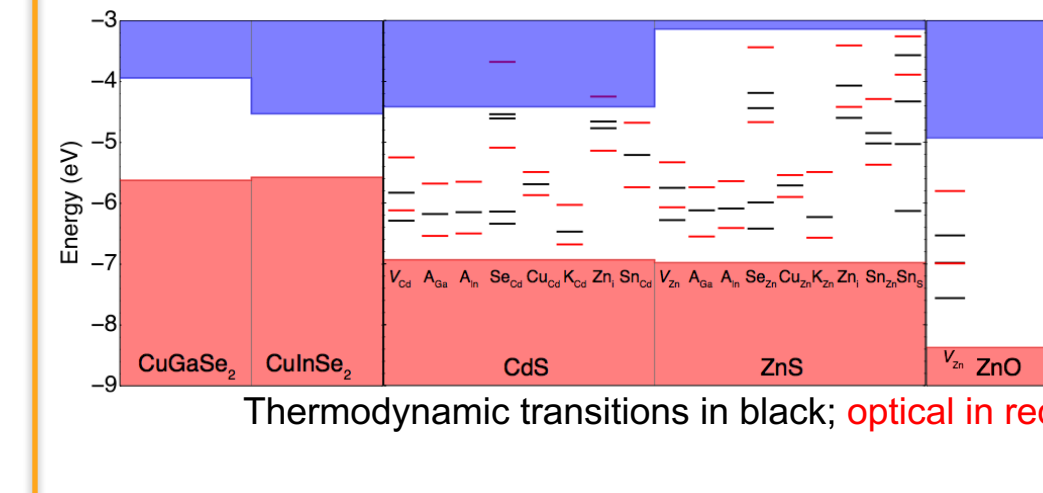


Optical absorption from C-H defects is in the visible



Intermixing

Deep levels from stable absorber-related defects



CIGS → **CdS**

Diffusion

Cu, In, Ga, Se

- Cu: shallow donor; very mobile (fast diffuser)
- Ga, In: shallow donors; not very mobile in CdS
- Se: neutral; immobile

Na & K act similar to Cu:

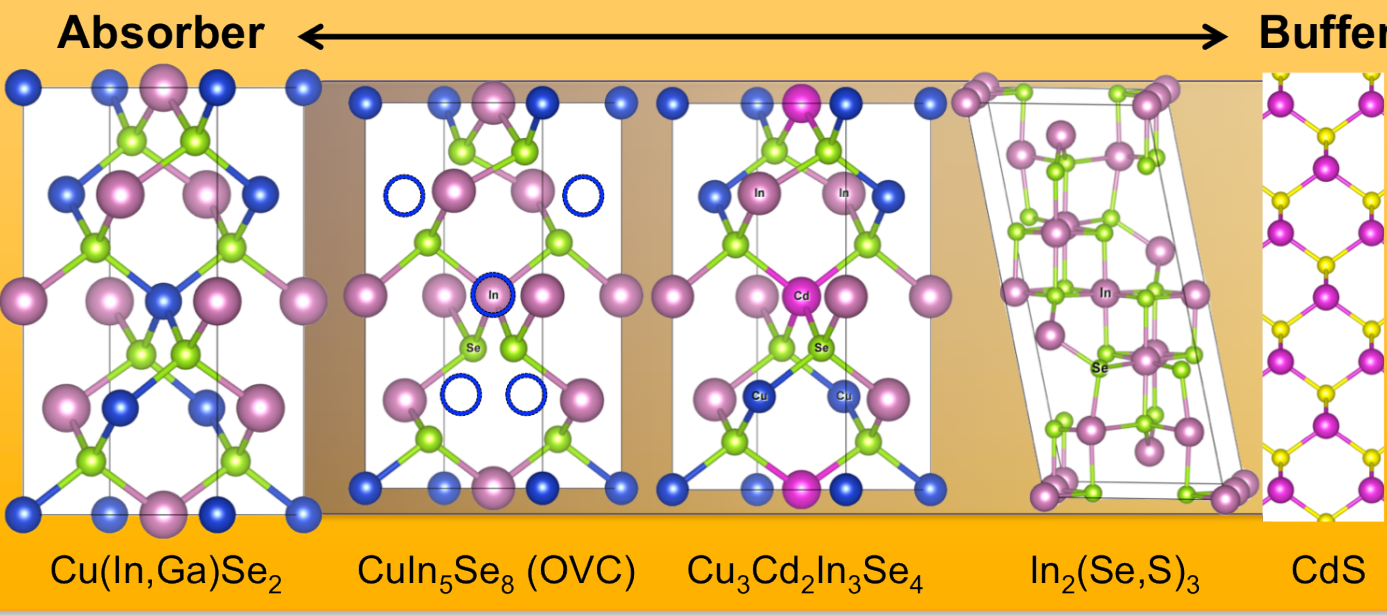
- Donors that can passivate interfacial hole traps from V_{Cd}^{2-}
- Na or K may compensate for Cu deficiency at CIGS/CdS interface

Migration Energy Barriers (eV)

Defect	CdS c-axis	CdS ⊥ c-axis	ZnS c-axis	ZnS ⊥ c-axis
V_M^{2-}	1.02	1.02	1.21	1.23
V_S^0	2.44	2.07	2.90	2.49
In_i^+	0.73	0.51	0.66	0.38
Ga_i^+	0.94	0.75	0.95	0.87
Se_i^0	0.40	0.38	0.47	0.33
Cu_i^+	0.64	0.26	0.30	0.23
Zn_i^0	0.69	0.33	0.59	0.44
Zn_i^{2+}	0.64	0.27	0.44	0.32
Sn_i^{2+}	1.13	1.00	1.19	0.92
Na_i^+	0.99	1.09	1.51	1.82
K_i^+	1.51	0.50	1.49	0.45

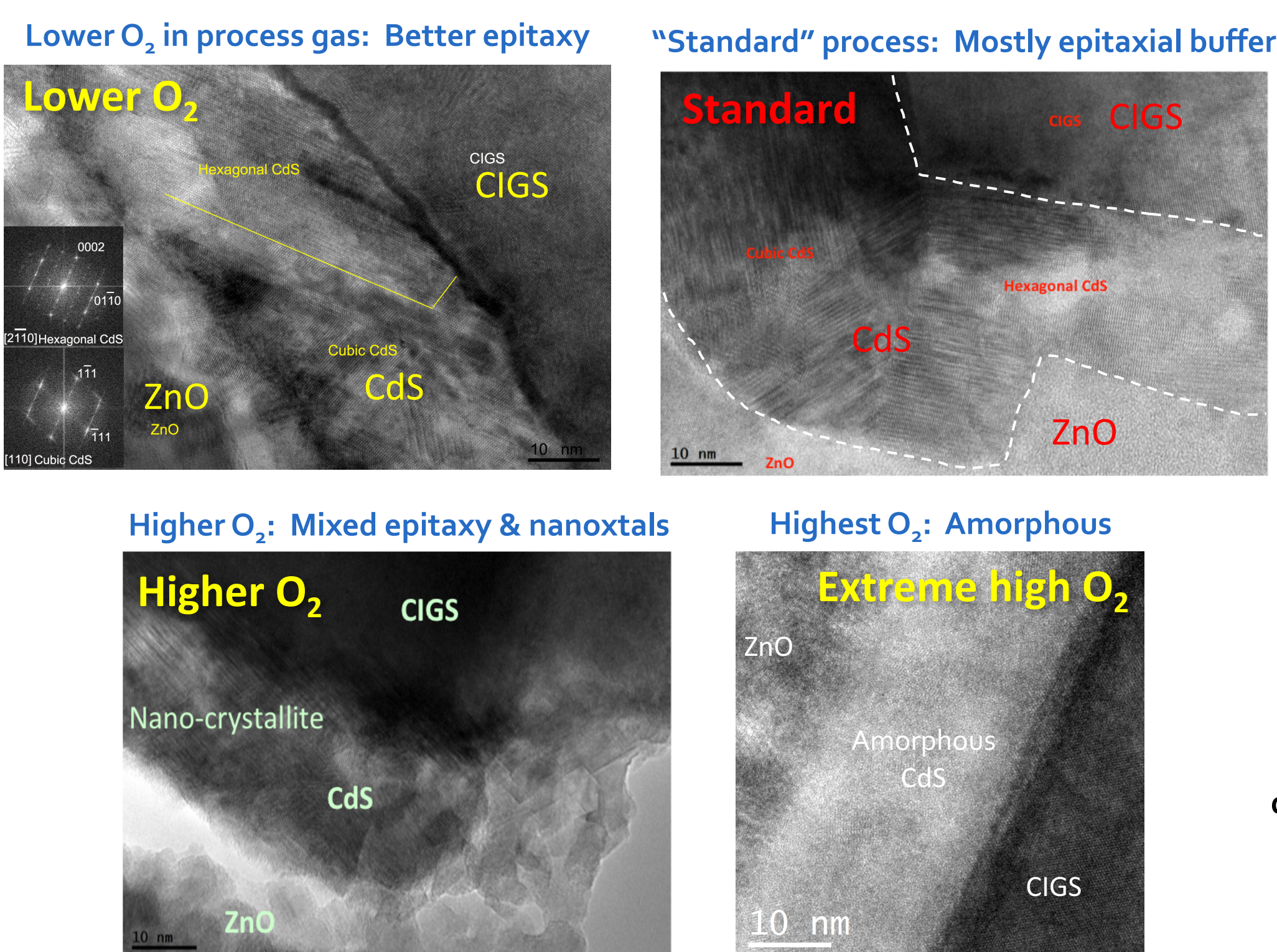
[J.B. Varley & V.L., J. Appl. Phys., in prep (2014).]

Interface also may comprise a number of **interphase compounds**:



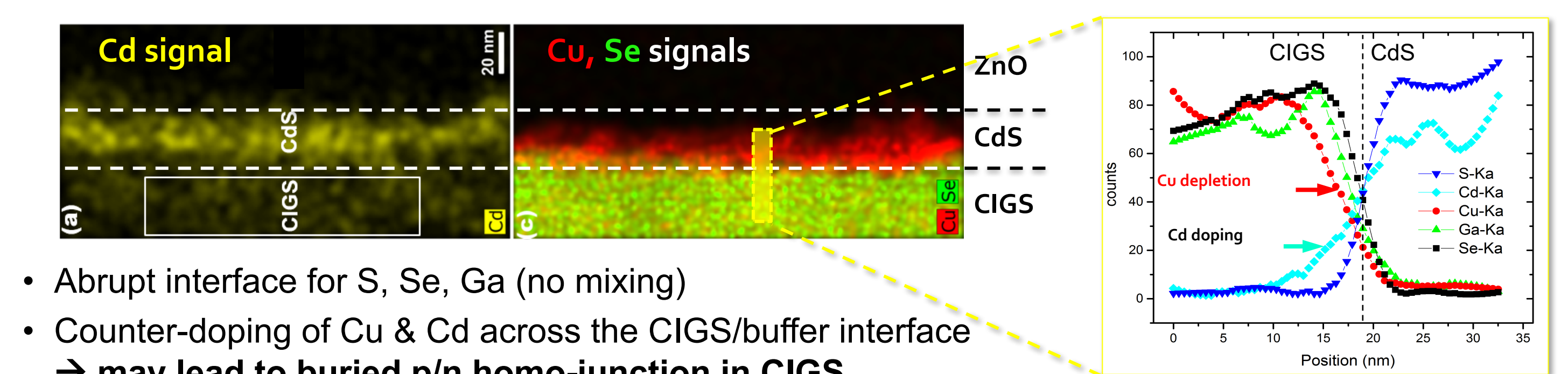
3. Control of Film Deposition Characterized by STEM Imaging and EDS Analysis

Crystallinity



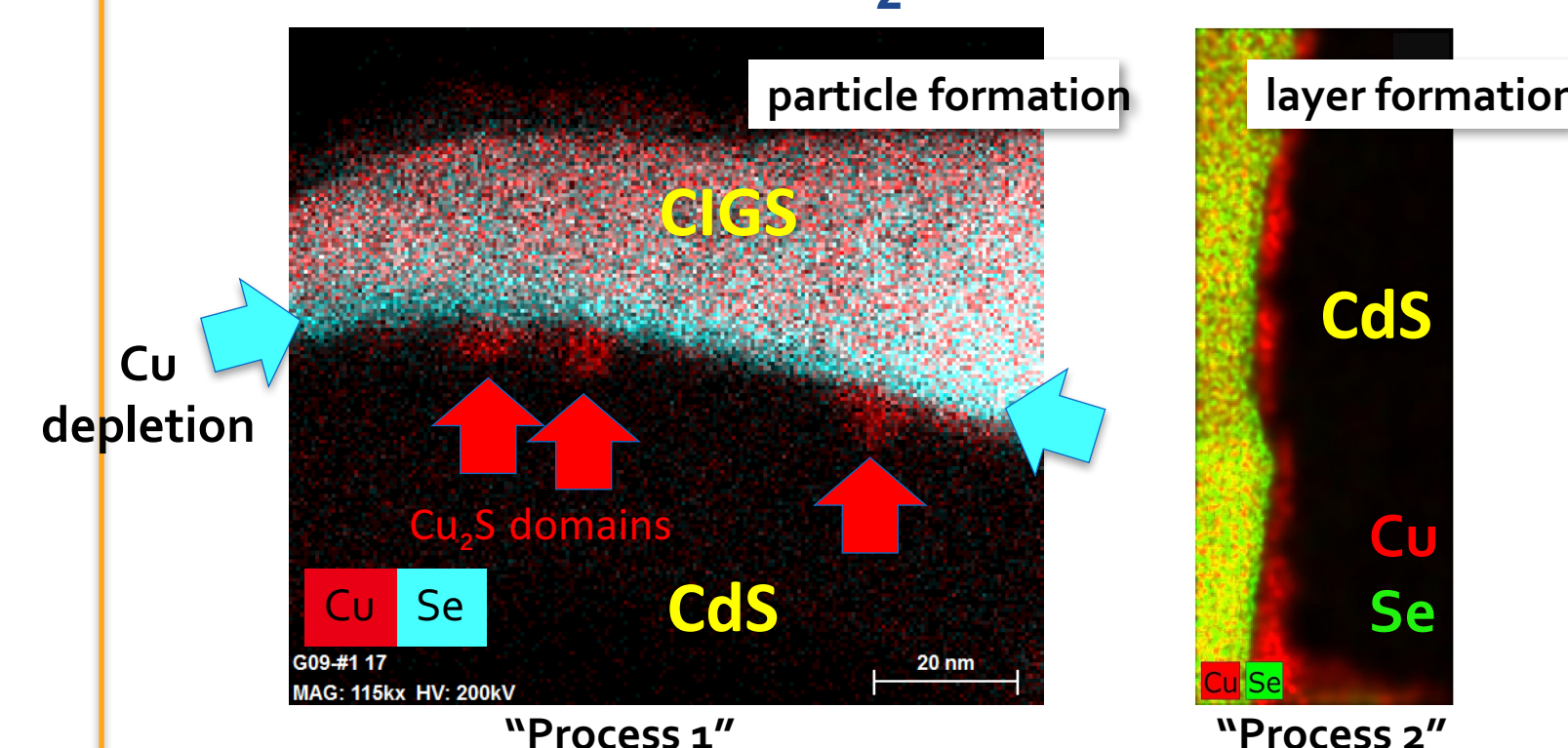
- O_2 in process gas modifies lattice match and crystallinity
- Can achieve epitaxial CdS with PVD sputter process

Heterojunction Intermixing and Secondary Phases



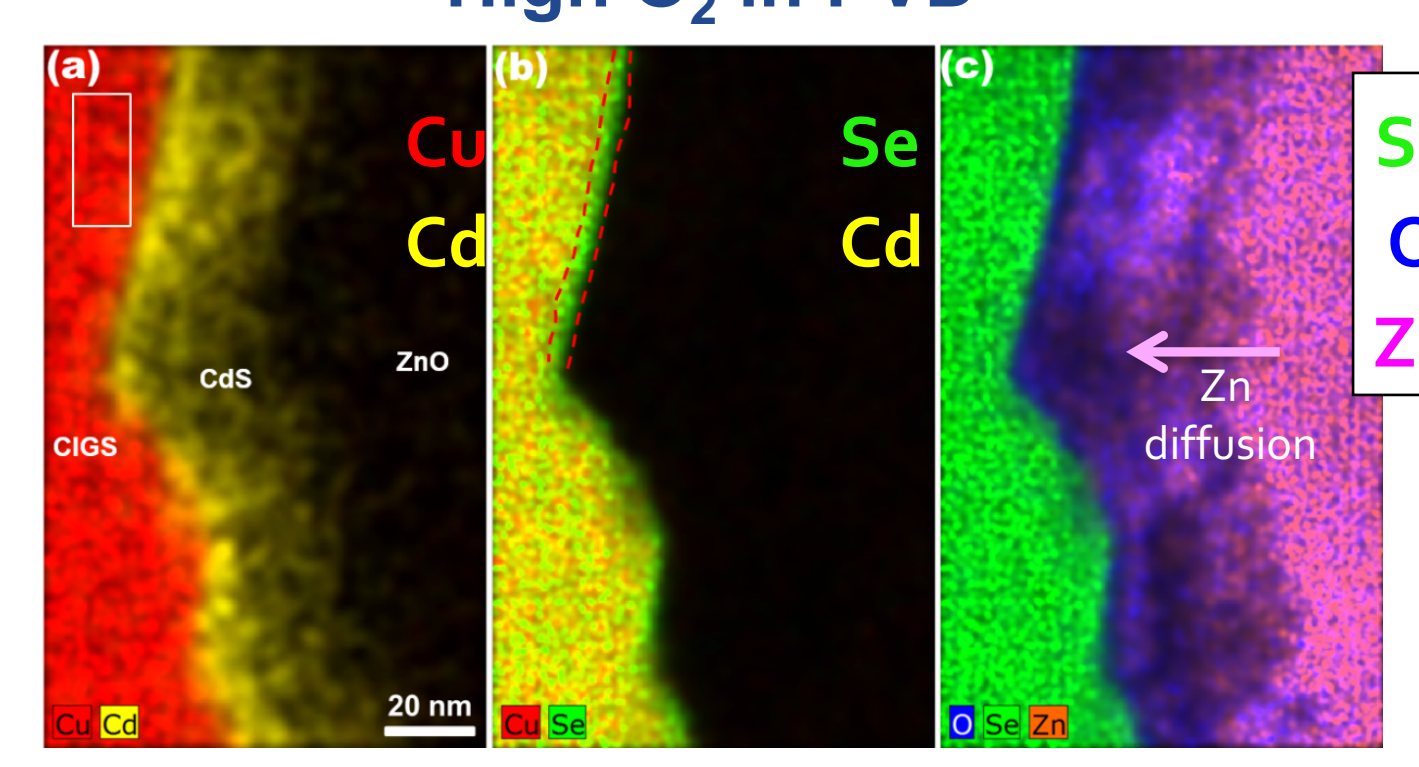
- Abrupt interface for S, Se, Ga (no mixing)
- Counter-doping of Cu & Cd across the CIGS/buffer interface → may lead to buried p/n homo-junction in CIGS

Low O_2 in PVD



- Cu-rich phase formation in buffer
- Morphology depends on process conditions

High O_2 in PVD



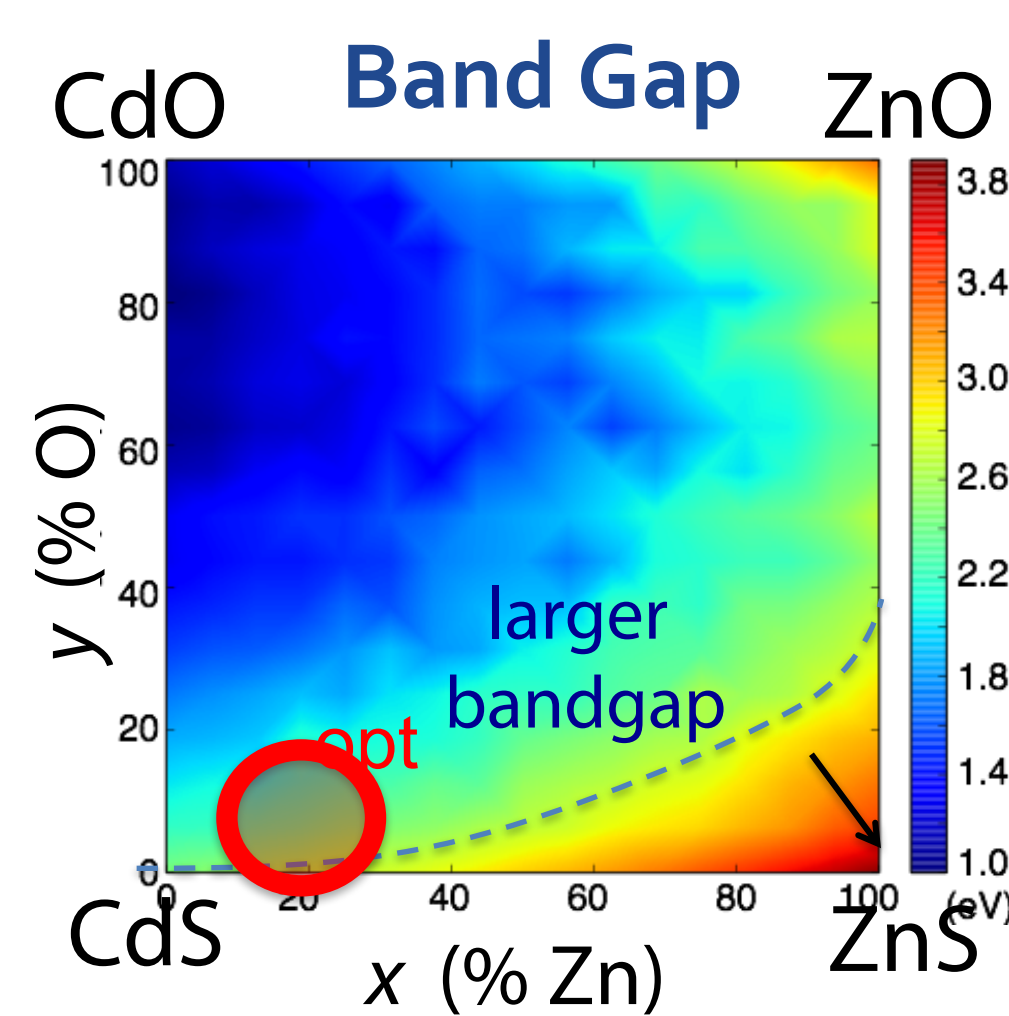
- High oxygen content suppresses Cu diffusion from CIGS, but enhances Zn diffusion from ZnO

4. Computational Optimization of Alloy Composition for High-Performance Buffer

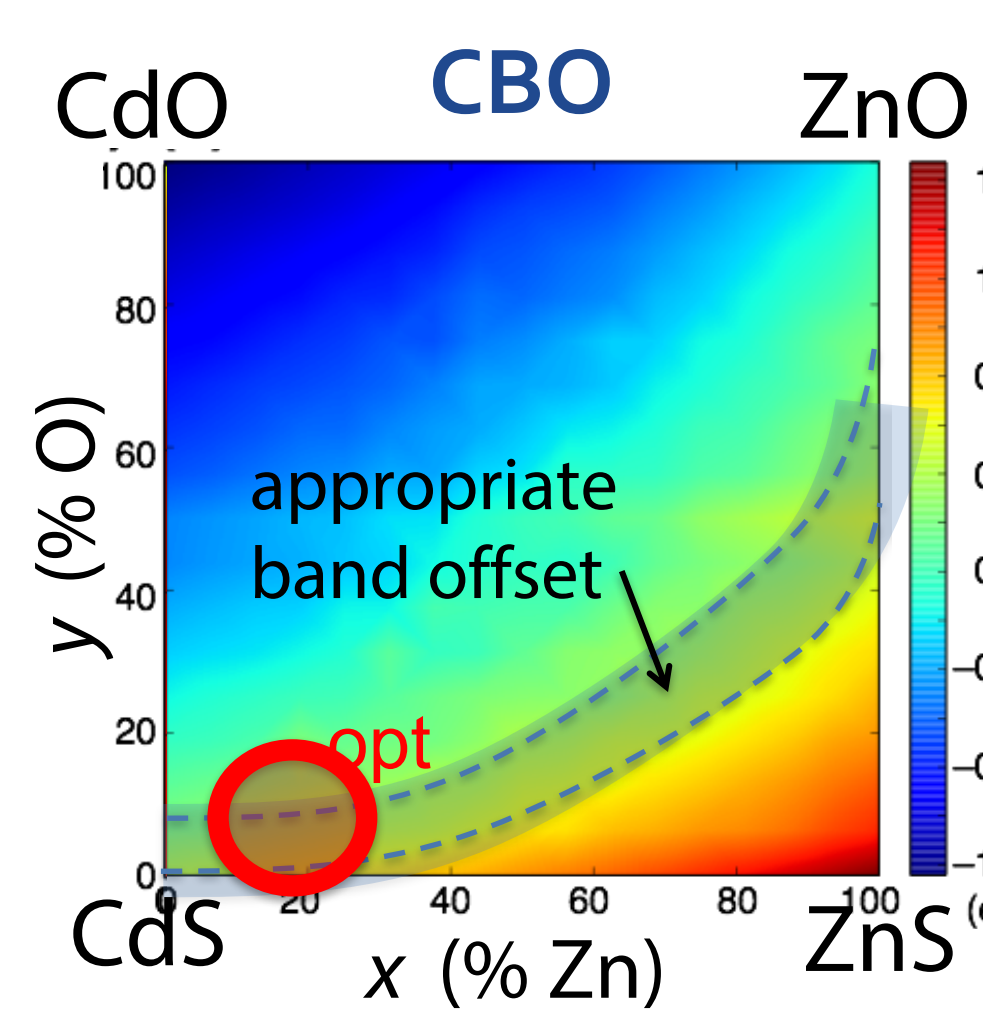
$(Cd_{1-x}Zn_x)(O_yS_{1-y})$ quaternary provides optimization degrees of freedom

Properties:

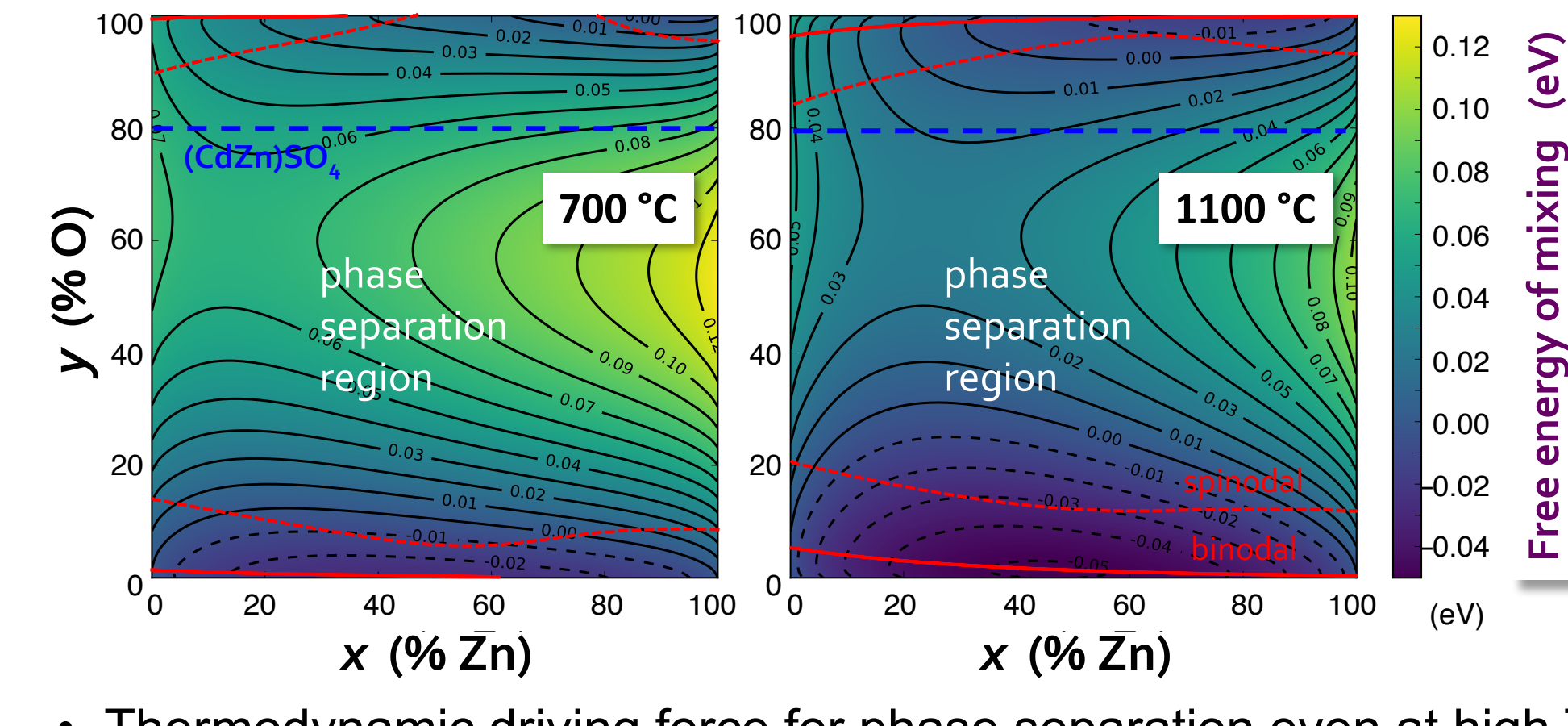
- band gap
- band offset
- lattice match
- dopability



- Targets: $E_g > E_g^{CdS}$; $-0.05 < \Delta CBO < 0.2$ eV; lattice match $\pm 2.5\%$



Alloy phase stability



- Thermodynamic driving force for phase separation even at high T
- Secondary phases are very stable: e.g. $(Cd,Zn)SO_4$

5. Major Conclusions

- CdS is naturally favorable for its n-type dopability and favorable band alignment with CIGS
- ZnS is a BAD wide band gap buffer: ΔE_c too high, hard to n-dope, recombination centers from native defects
⇒ **But (Cd,Zn)(O,S) is a promising alloy system**
- CIGS/buffer interface properties are critical and complicated
 - Recombination affected by crystallinity
 - Intermixing can bury p-n junction (Cd counter-doping)
 - Intermixing can lead to unfavorable secondary phases (Cu in CdS)
 - Sputter deposition conditions, particularly oxygen in process gas, can control quality and composition of interface region
- Careful selection and optimization of buffer material is dependent on absorber material

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