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All-oxide n-AZO/p-SnOx hetero-junction for flexible solar cells: A numerical approach

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MANOJ KUMAR¹, Syed Sadique Anwer Askari², BANOTH RAVI¹, BITTU KUMAR¹, SVS PRASAD¹,
Santosh Kumar Choudhary³, RAJESH SINGH^{4,5}, Shamsul Hassan⁶, PURNENDU SHEKHAR PANDEY⁷

¹Electronics and Communication Engineering, MLR Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, 500043, India;

²Electronics Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad, Jharkhand, 826004, India;

³Electronics and Communication Engineering, VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, 500043, India;

⁴Electronics and Communication Engineering, Uttaranchal Institute of Technology, Uttaranchal University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, 248007, India;

⁵Department of Project Management Universidad Internacional Iberoamericana, Campeche, C.P, 24560, Mexico;

⁶Electronics and Communication Engineering, CMR College of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, 500043, India;

⁷Electronics and Communication Engineering, GL Bajaj Institute of Technology and Management, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, 201306, India



PURNENDU SHEKHAR PANDEY

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Abstract

Researcher needs to explore some metal oxide semiconductors based solar cells which would help to escape the indispensableness of Si-wafer as well as to cut down the overall cost of PV module production by a large margin. Owing to the low processing temperature and easily tunable electrical and optical properties of metal oxides, SnOx in particular, n-AZO/p-SnOx hetero-junction thin film solar cell have been proposed.

In this paper, an all-oxide n-AZO/p-SnOx hetero-junction thin film solar cell has been proposed to make a pathway for a thin film flexible solar cell. Based on some experimental parameter values of SnOx as light absorber layer, detail numerical analysis of the thin film solar cell has been carried out using TCAD device simulator. Oxygen dependent SnOx parameters like band gap, electron affinity, extinction coefficient and hetero-interface defect along with bulk defect have been considered in the analysis. Moreover, electron affinity, band gap and absorption coefficient significantly change with oxygen mole fraction (x) of SnOx and thus electrical and optical properties of SnOx are tunable to some extent. Owing to the low processing temperature and easily tunable electrical and optical properties of metal oxides, SnOx in particular,

Results Effect of bulk and interface defect along with the other heterointerface phenomenon on the carrier transport and hence, overall performance of the device is considered in this study. In continuation to above, the effect of band offset between AZO and SnOx layer has been also detailed out in this work.

Further, spectral response of AZO/SnOx hetero-junction solar cell has been also extracted for different thicknesses of SnOx absorber layer. Our simulation results shows that a maximum Voc of 0.9V and Jsc of ~16 mA/cm² can be obtained by tuning the bandgap and electron affinity of SnOx layer.

Materials

Tin Oxide (SnOx)

Troubleshooting

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- 1 Simulation studies on n-AZO/p-SnOx heterojunction thin film solar cells based on finite element analysis (FEA) using TCAD simulation software (Silvaco ATLAS TCAD tool, version 5.24.1.R) has been reported in this article.
- 2 The effect of bulk and interface defect along with the other heterointerface phenomenon on the carrier transport and hence, overall performance of the device is considered in this study
- 3 Performance analysis with the variation of x dependent parameters of SnOx like electron affinity, band gap and absorption coefficient along with the thickness of SnOx has been carried out and some best possible design in terms of these parameters have been proposed.
- 4 In our simulation study, we have shown the effect of bulk defect, electron affinity and band gap along with extinction coefficient of p-SnOx film on power conversion efficiency of AZO/SnOx hetero-junction solar cell.
- 5 The proposed structure for the metal oxide based thin film solar cell examined in this study. The junction between AZO and SnOx materials forms the n-p heterojunction in which, n-AZO acts as an emitter or window layer because of its wider band gap than p-SnOx.
- 6 To obtain experimental parameters of Tin oxide (SnO_x), firstly, SnOx films were deposited on a quartz glass substrate using an e-beam evaporation technique at room temperature under controlled flow of oxygen in the e-beam chamber.
- 7 Initially, a vacuum base pressure of 10^{-7} mbar was maintained inside e-beam chamber by the help of turbo molecular pump.
- 8 Then oxygen gas was purged in chamber to maintain working pressure of 10 mbar inside e-beam chamber.
- 9 Thereafter, e-beam was switched ON (5kV and 30 mA) which melts Sn (Tin) pellets placed inside e-beam chamber in Molybdenum crucible. Due to e-beam heating the Sn vapourizes and react with oxygen to SnO_x film on quartz glass substrate.
- 10 Based on experimental characterization of SnOx absorber layer like absorption coefficient, band gap and carrier concentration, etc., the simulation study has been carried out to proper AZO/SnOx thin film solar cell