

# Periodic Semiconductor Nanowire Array for High Efficiency Solar Cells

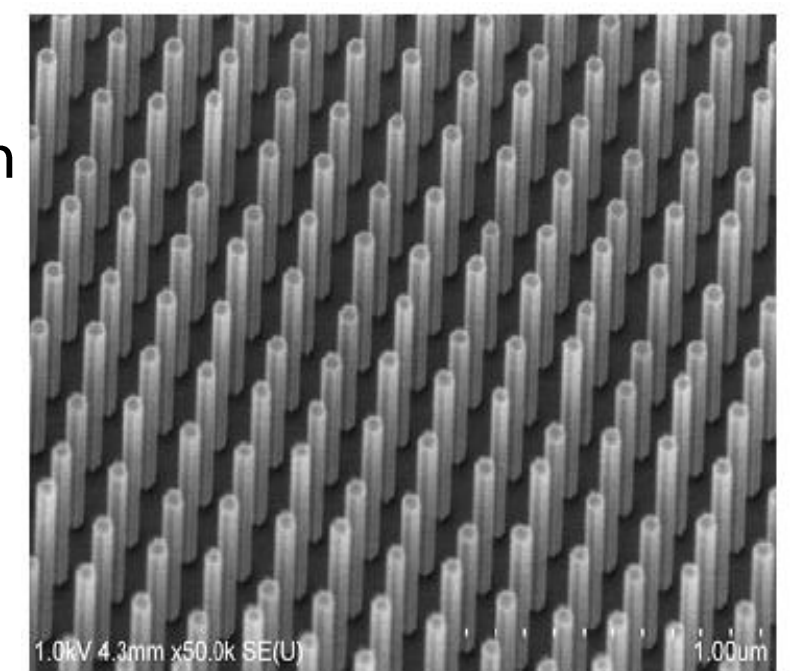
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## Introduction

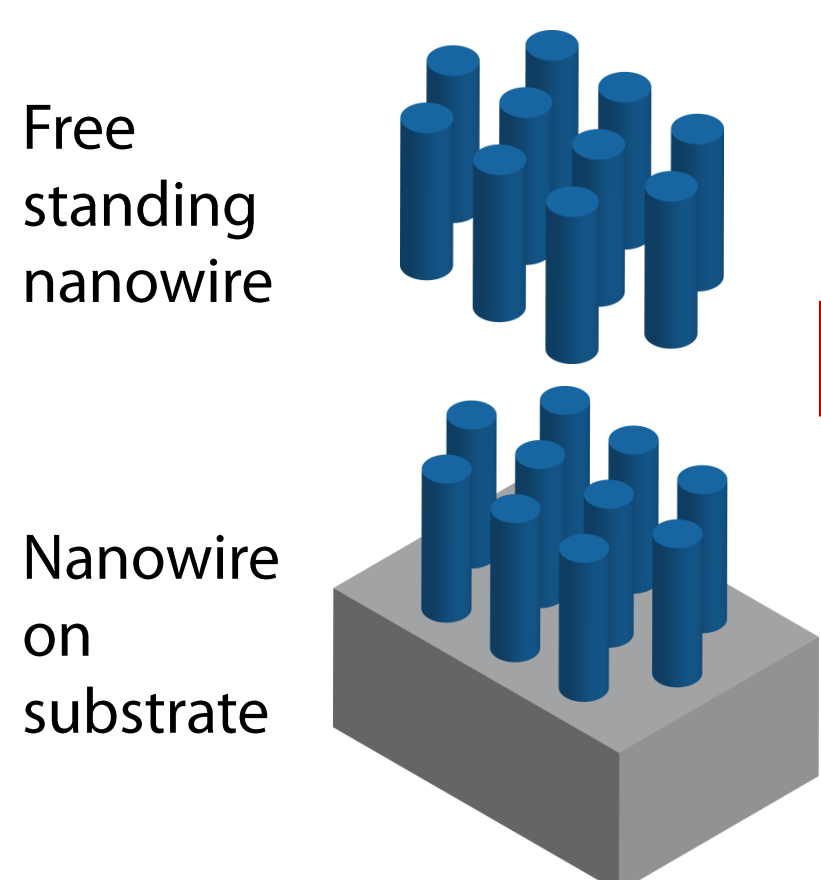
- Semiconductor nanowire structures have attractive anti-reflection and light-trapping properties.
- Absorption properties depend on the nanowire array's structural parameters.<sup>1,2</sup>
- Nanowire heights can have important implications for cost

GaAs nanowires grown by Zhou/Dapkus groups (USC)

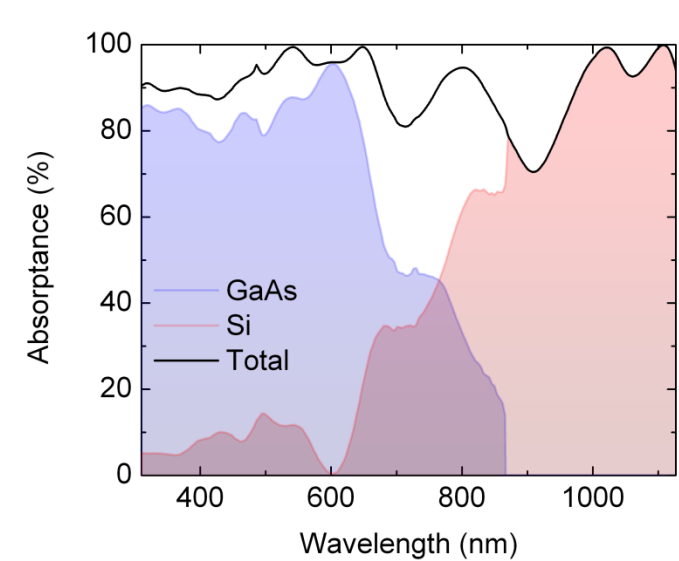


## Methods

### Optical modeling



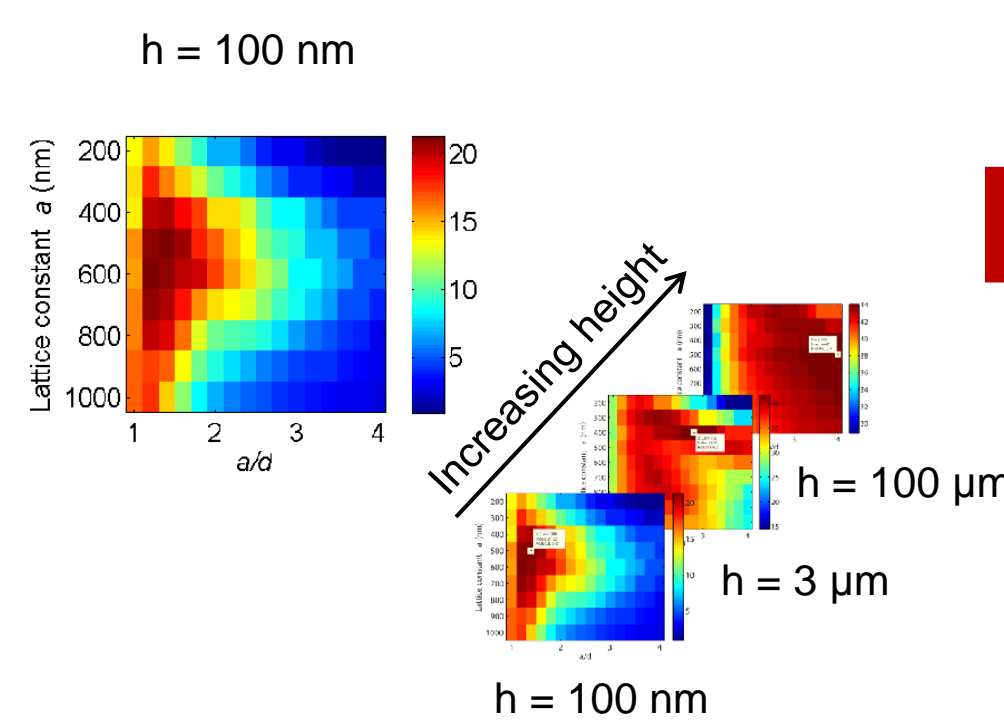
### Full-vector simulation to get absorption



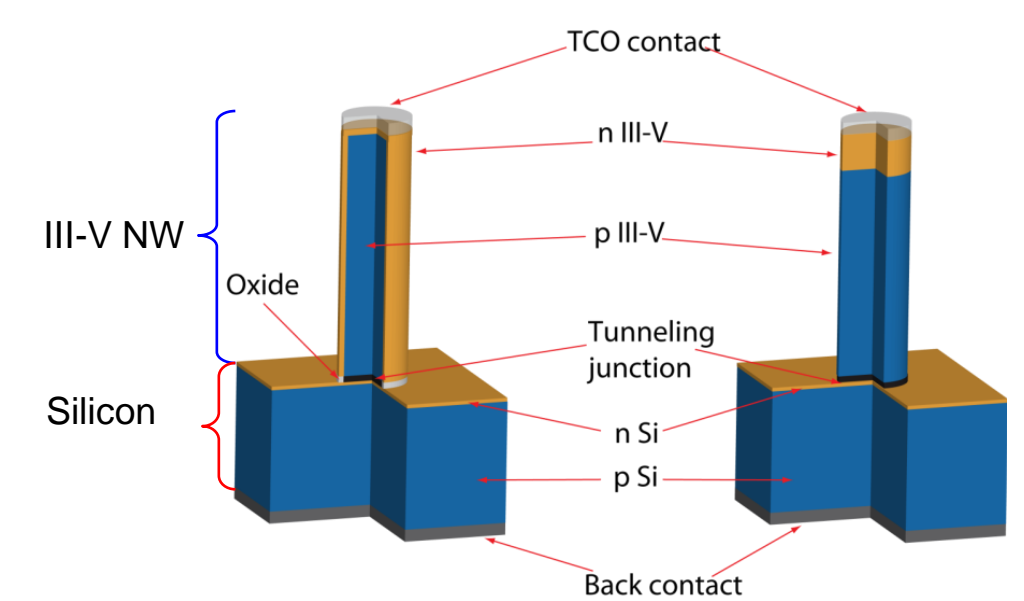
$$\nabla \cdot \epsilon(\mathbf{r})\mathbf{E} = 0 \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon(\mathbf{r}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

### Optimized for highest efficiency by changing parameters (a, d and h)



### Device simulation

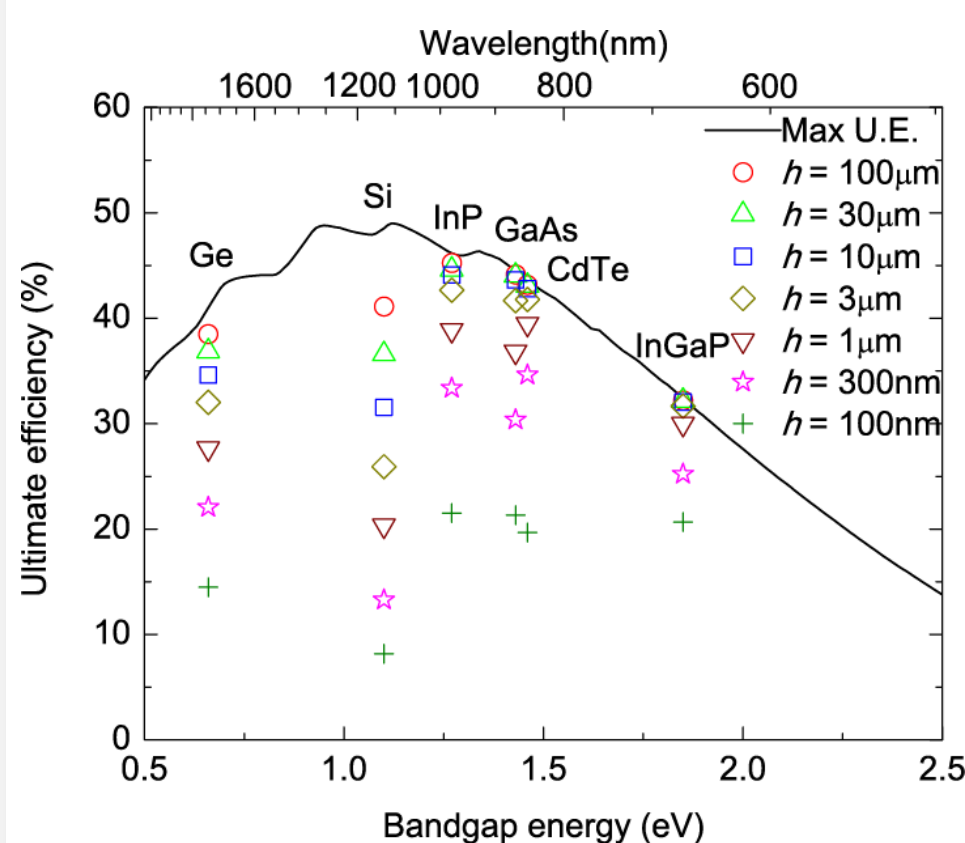


$$\nabla \cdot (\epsilon \nabla \phi) = -q(p - n + N_D - N_A) - \rho_{trap}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}_n = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}_p = -qG + qR$$

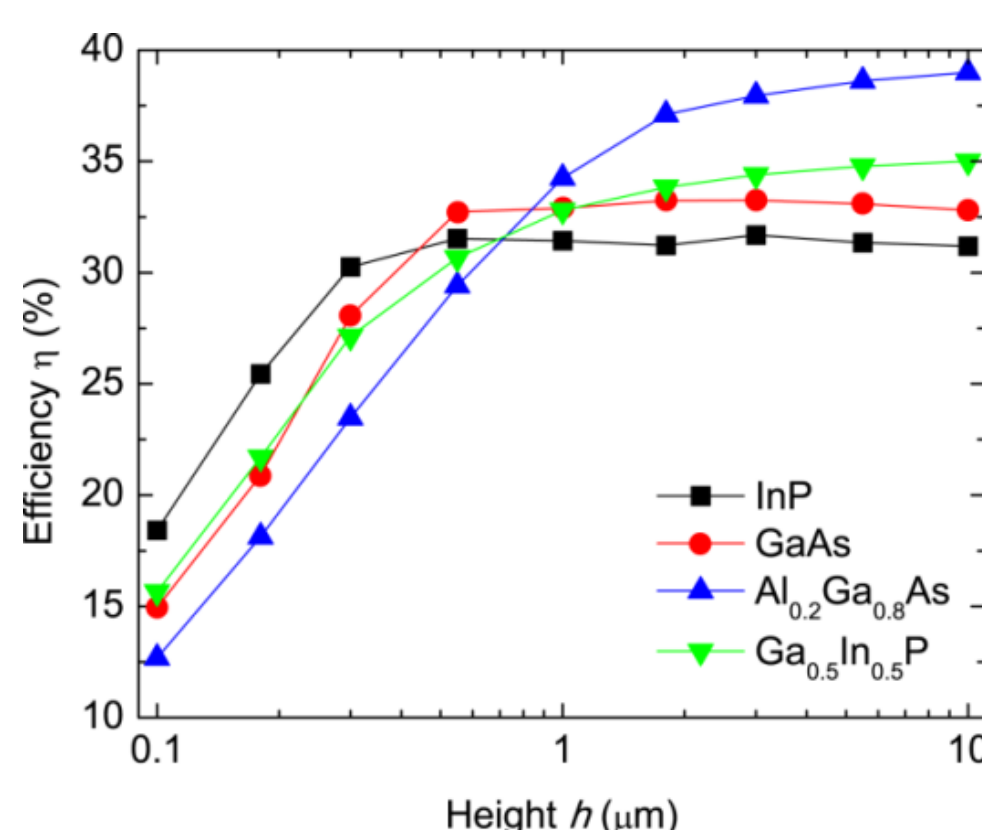
## Results

### Free standing nanowire



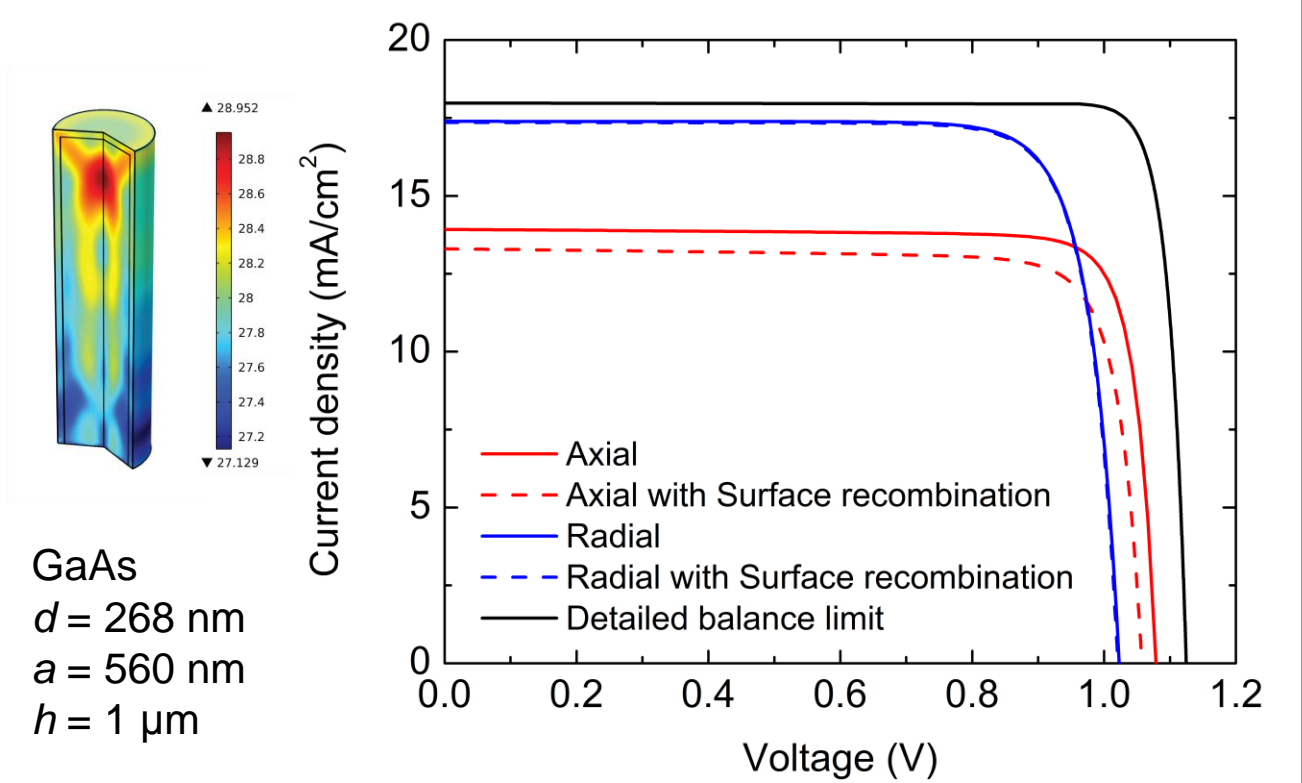
For direct band gap material, nanowire structure with 3  $\mu\text{m}$  height provides close to limiting efficiency.<sup>2</sup>

### Nanowire on silicon tandem cell



Non-optimal bandgap material can still achieve detailed-balanced efficiency as high as 30% with 1  $\mu\text{m}$  wire height.<sup>3</sup>

### Carrier generation rate and JV curve



Junction in nanowire can collect carrier efficiently.<sup>3</sup>

## Conclusion

- Direct band gap free-standing nanowire arrays with 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$  can have Near-unity absorption
- Nanowire on silicon tandem cell has larger than 30% theoretical efficiency
- Junction need to be optimized to have larger carrier collecting efficiency

## References

- Chenxi Lin and Michelle L. Povinelli, Opt. Express **17** (22), 19371 (2009).
- Ningfeng Huang, Chenxi Lin, and Michelle L. Povinelli, Journal of Optics **14** (2), 024004 (2012).
- Ningfeng Huang, Chenxi Lin, and Michelle L. Povinelli, in preparation