

New materials for more powerful solar cells

November 12 2014

Applying a thin film of metallic oxide significantly boosts the performance of solar panel cells—as recently demonstrated by Professor Federico Rosei and his team at the Énergie Matériaux Télécommunications Research Centre at Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS). The researchers have developed a new class of materials comprising elements such as bismuth, iron, chromium, and oxygen. These "multiferroic" materials absorb solar radiation and possess unique electrical and magnetic properties. This makes them highly promising for solar technology, and also potentially useful in devices like electronic sensors and flash memory drives. The results of this research are discussed in an article published in *Nature Photonics* by researcher and lead author Riad Nechache.

The INRS research team discovered that by changing the conditions under which a thin film of these materials is applied, the wavelengths of light that are absorbed can be controlled. A triple-layer coating of these materials—barely 200 nanometres thick—captures different wavelengths of light. This coating converts much more light into electricity than previous trials conducted with a single layer of the same material. With a conversion efficiency of 8.1% reported by Nechache and his coauthors, this is a major breakthrough in the field.

The team currently envisions adding this coating to traditional single-crystal silicon solar cells (currently available on the market). They believe it could increase maximum solar efficiency by 18% to 24% while also boosting cell longevity. As this technology draws on a simplified structure and processes, as well as abundant and stable

materials, new photovoltaic (PV) cells will be more powerful and cost less. This means that the INRS team's breakthrough may make it possible to reposition silicon PV cells at the forefront of the highly competitive solar energy market.

More information: *Nature Photonics* "Bandgap tuning of multiferroic oxide solar cells." [DOI: 10.1038/nphoton.2014.255](https://doi.org/10.1038/nphoton.2014.255)

Provided by INRS

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