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## Luminescent materials for enhanced silicon solar cell performance

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Lanthanide-based luminescent nano-materials have been extensively investigated due to their contribution to a different range of applications. The use of lanthanide ions for enhancing the solar cell efficiency has recently been reported. Silicon based solar cells show a poor response to UV–blue range of the solar spectrum. This limits the crystalline silicon (c-Si) solar cell efficiency to only 30%, according to detailed balance model developed by Shockley-Queisser. The thermalization of the charge carriers is one of the major loss mechanisms, which could be overcome by deposit a down-converting layer on top of the c-Si solar cell. This phenomenon has recently been reported in Pr<sup>3+</sup>–Yb<sup>3+</sup> couple doped materials. Unfortunately, the weak absorption cross-section of the 4f-4f transition of Pr<sup>3+</sup> ion preventing absorption of the larger part of the solar spectrum. For efficient down-conversion it is crucial that the major part of the high energy region of the solar spectrum is converted into two near-infrared photons. Therefore, a third sensitizer that can absorb efficiently all light in the UV-blue part of the solar spectrum and transfers the energy to the down-conversion couple, e.g. 3P<sub>j</sub> levels of Pr<sup>3+</sup> is required. Recent theory has predicted that by applying such down-conversion layer on top of the c-Si solar cell, the Shockley-Queisser limit could be raised up to 40%. This study reports on the application of rare-earth-doped inorganic materials for achieving external quantum efficiencies greater than unity and enhancing the conversion efficiency of silicon solar cells by using the down-conversion mechanism.

### Summary

The luminescent materials can be used extensively in many applications. In this paper the use of luminescent materials based lanthanide ions in solar cell application will be discussed.

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