Loss Analysis of a Perovskite/Perovskite/Silicon Solar Cell







Motivation

- Perovskite/perovskite/silicon triple-junction is a promising candidate for highefficiency low-cost solar cells
- Simulations can analyze specific parameters or aspects of a device that may be difficult to access experimentally
- Simulations can provide guidelines for development of multi-junction solar cells

General Approach

- The simulation consists of two parts:
 - Optical simulation that yields an absorption profile
 - Electrical simulation which provides band diagrams and *iV*-curves
- The simulation is conducted with Sentaurus TCAD

Optical Analysis

- The optical simulation calculates reflection, transmission and absorption of the individual layers using transfer-matrix method and raytracing
- The simulation is compared against original lab cell's measured values. Based on this comparison, an **optical roadmap** [1] is conducted

Electrical Analysis

- Simulation is based on drift-diffusion and Poisson equation of electrons, holes, and mobile ions
- Includes Radiative, Shockley-Read-Hall, and Auger recombination
- ields *iV-curves* and **band diagrams** of the device
- Simulations adapted electrical parameters from [2]



- Band diagram shows e.g. in detail where iVoc/Voc losses occur
- Impact of individual parameters can

Variation of conduction band alignment at ETL/perovskite interface in middle cell $\Delta E_c =$ -0.05 eV 0.00 eV 0.05 eV — 0.10 eV — 0.15 eV 0.20 eV 0.2 0.4 1.0 1.2 0.6 0.8 0.0 Voltage in V

iV-curves topcell, from idealized electrics to measurement (with electrical parameters from [2])







- The scenarios considered here are:
 - 1. Adjusted perovskite thicknesses
 - 2. Adjusted perovskite bandgaps
 - 3. Adding front side texture



Photocurrent of 3J cell

Summary



- An opto-electrical model for perovskite/perovskite/silicon triple junction solar cells was built showing a practical efficiency potential of 44.3%
- Short-circuit current density can be improved from 8.7 mA/cm² to 13.3 mA/cm² with perovskite thickness and bandgap adjustments
- Electrical simulation is needed to understand losses at interfaces and guide development of interface engineering

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