Role of light and heavy alkalis in Cu(In,Ga)Se₂ solar cells

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Introduction

- Understanding the beneficial role of doped alkali elements in enhancing the efficiency of Cu(In,Ga)Se₂ (CIGSe) absorbers
- Deeper insights into defect states in the absorber, particularly near grain boundary (GB) regions.
- Distribution of light and heavy alkali metal dopants (Na, K, and Rb) is investigated at GBs and within the bulk with subnanometer resolution.

Methods

A correlative microscopy approach:
Atom probe tomography (APT)

Grain boundaries in alkali-containing absorbers



- Electron backscatter diffraction (EBSD)

Results

- Compositional fluctuations of both matrix elements and doped alkali elements between the bulk and grain boundaries (GBs) upon doping
- Correlation between alkali element concentration and In enrichment at GBs, which is attributed to the formation of donor-type defects.
- We propose possible mechanisms governing the distribution of Cu: NaF-PDT







≻ Δβ=ΔCu-(ΔSe+ΔIn+ΔGa)

- \succ Magnitude of $\Delta\beta \iff$ Degree of **donor-type**
 - Detrimental GBs, Cu-enriched GBs, positive values, acceptor defects are dominant
 - Beneficial GBs, Cu-depleted GBs, negative values, donor defects are dominant

 $\geq E_{g} = (1 - x)E_{g}^{CIS} + xE_{g}^{CGS} - bx(1 - x) + \alpha(25 - X_{Cu})$

 \succ Average ΔE_g : the difference between the band gap of

Discussion

• NaF- and KF-PDT, less negative $\Delta\beta$ in



the GB and that of the bulk increases from the GBs of

the Na+RbF-PDT sample to the GBs decorated with Rb

average, GBs are less n-type

• RbF-PDT, more negative $\Delta\beta$ in average, GBs

are more n-type





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