

Elaboration and characterization of CulnGa(S,Se)₂ Chalcopyrite and APbX₃ metal halide perovskite semiconductors for Photovoltaic Applications.

Amal Bouich

Dept. Applied Physics - IDF Universitat Politècnica de València, València (SPAIN)

> Thesis supervisors: Bernabé Mari Soucase Mohamed Ebn Touhami



Introduction

Climate change: Alarming data

New record of concentration of greenhouse gases



Solutions for the future energy :

Photovoltaic or Solar energy: Conversion of sunlight into electrical energy by semiconductor materials.

control the water and you control everything

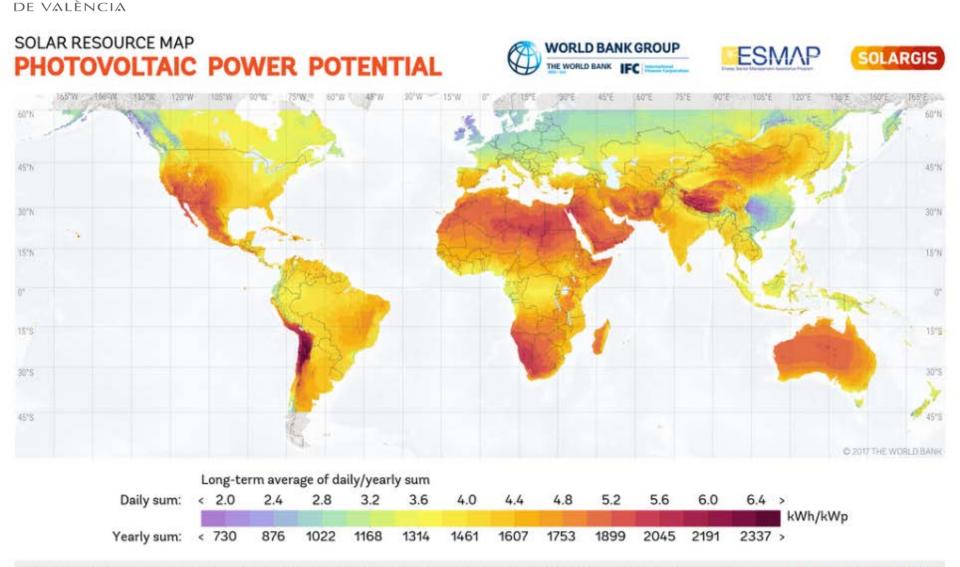
control the energy and you control everything





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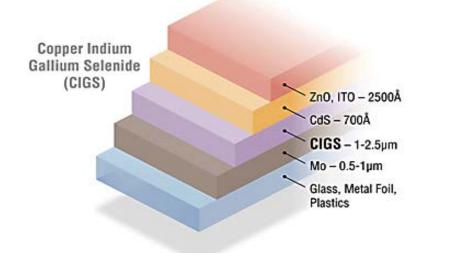


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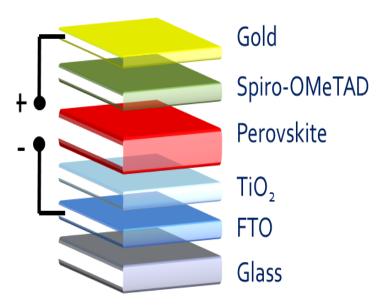


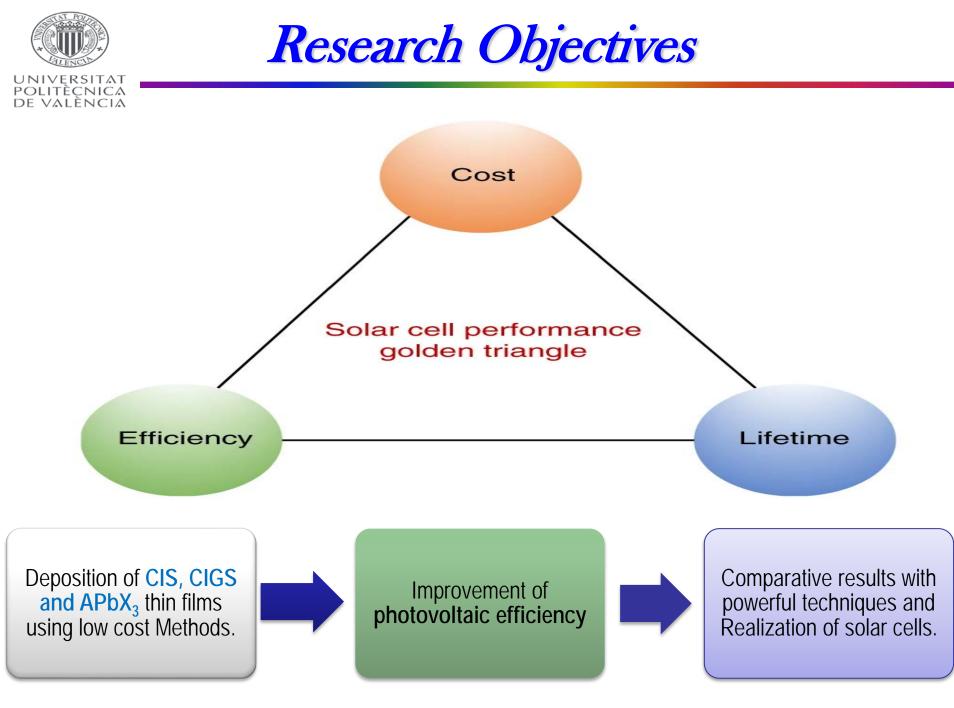
Introduction

- CIGS Solar Cells:
- High absorption coefficient ($\sim 10^5$ cm⁻¹).
- Excellent radiation resistance.
- Direct band gap (1.5 eV).
- High performance thin films solar cells (23.6%).



- Perovskites Solar Cells:
- Cheaper, high efficiencies.
- Good absorption coefficient.
- Excellent optical properties.
- Energy conversion efficiency up to 20.1%.







Main stages of research development

First Stage

State of the art : CIS,CIGS chalcopyrite, APbX₃ perovskites Elaboration:

Low cost techniques Characterization: XRD,SEM,TEM,XPS, AFM...

Second Stage

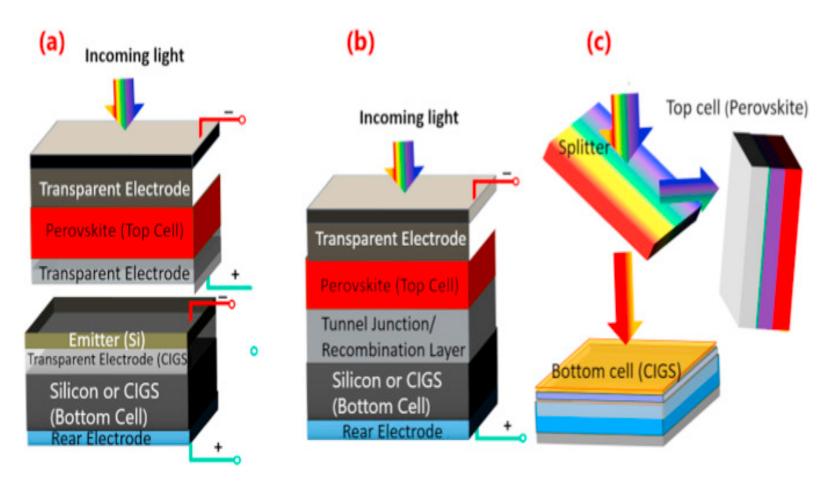
- Modeling the physicochemical properties of materials by using ID SCAP Software.
- Comparative study of the obtained results by Numerical simulation and experimentally implementation of thin films optimization in the manufacturing process.

Third Stage

- Optical, electrical and optoelectronic characterization of semiconductor thin films.
- The current-voltage I (V) characteristic under illumination by solar simulator.



A tandem perovskite/CIGS solar cell has the potential for high conversion efficiency exceeding single junction solar cell performance.





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Expected results and possible benefits

Technological

This research project will contribute to the growth of technologies using new sources of renewable energy

Environmental

Solar photovoltaic are now at the heart of our country's R & D programs as much as government bodies, agencies and industry in our country as many other countries.

Economical

Today, the industrial production of electricity comes mainly from natural gas reforming (95% of global production) and, less frequently, more energy-intensive electricity generation methods such as solar panels.





Solar power is an immense source of directly useable energy for future.



