



UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO

King Abdullah University of
Science and Technology



Solution-Processed Semiconductors for Energy and the Environment

Presented by: Dr. Ted Sargent

University of Toronto

The solar energy opportunity



Saudi Arabia occupies ~ 2 million km²

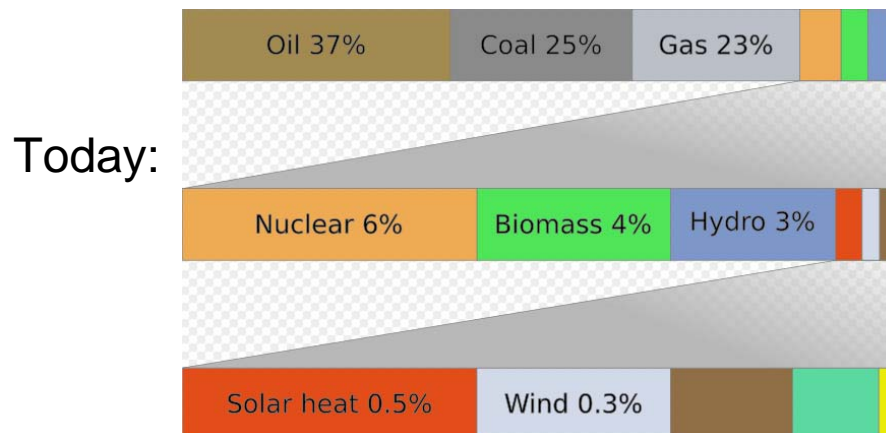
This instant

~ 2 PW of power strikes Saudi Arabia

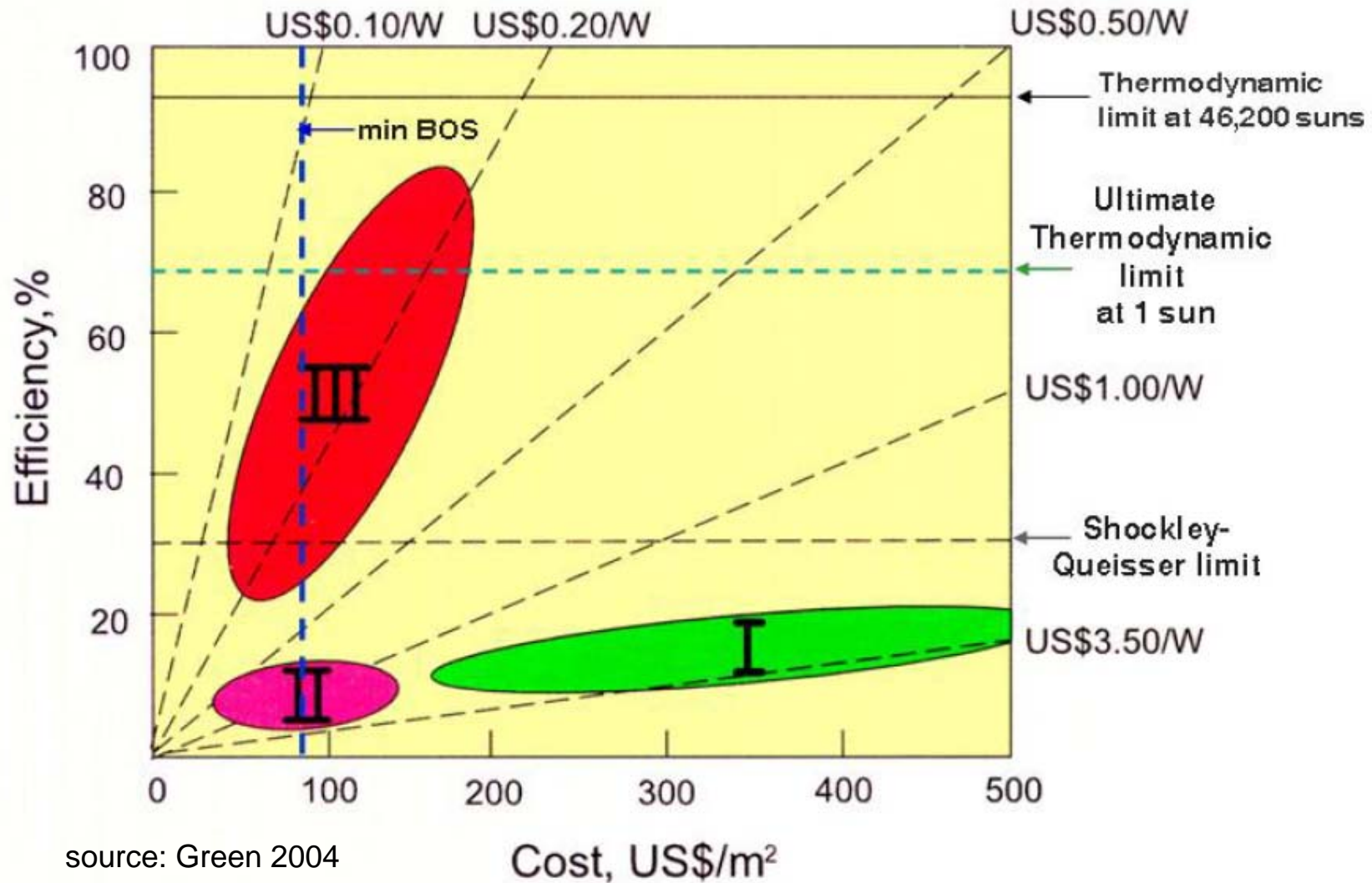
This is over 100x worldwide instantaneous energy consumption.

The opportunity:

Diversify and rebalance the portfolio of worldwide energy harvesting



The need for efficiency

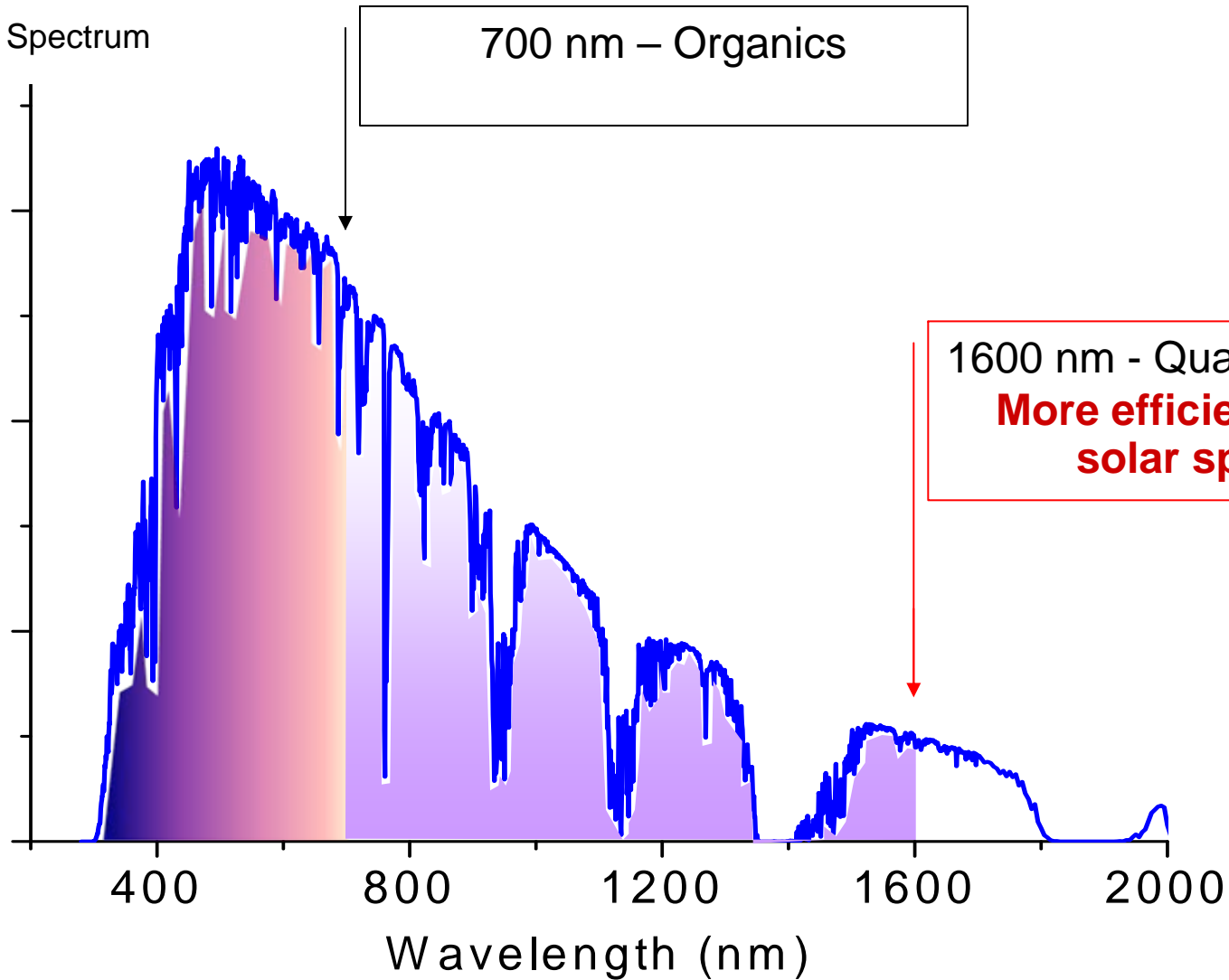


source: Green 2004

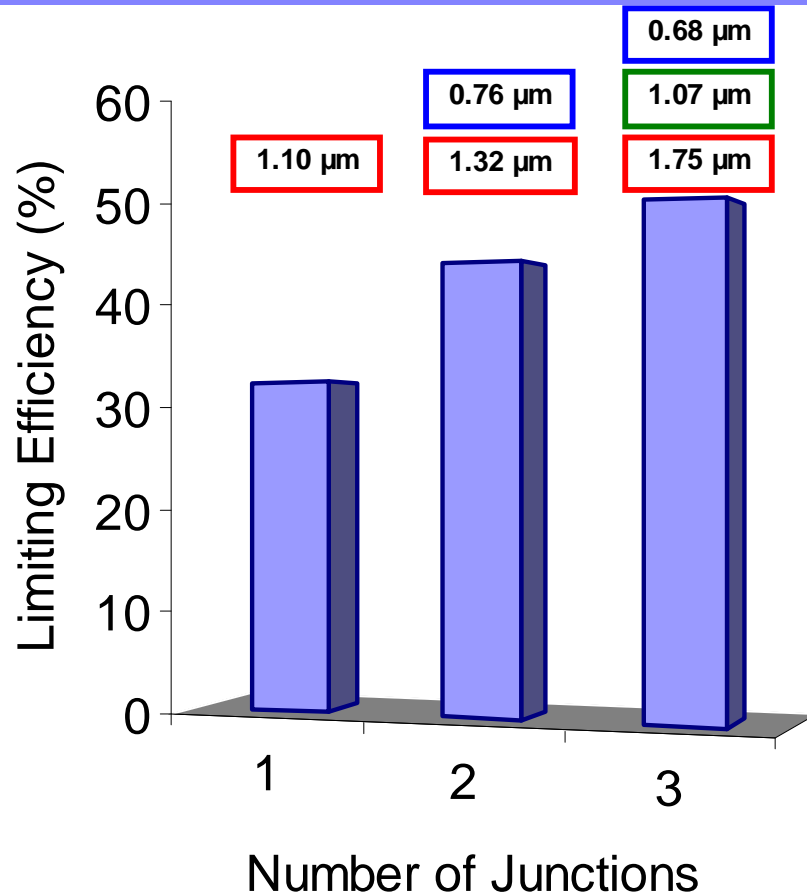
The spectral opportunity



AM1.5g Spectrum



Maximum Efficiencies and Bandgap for Single- or Multi-junction



**Unconcentrated
solar cell**

Low Cost Solution-Processing, Low Cost Materials



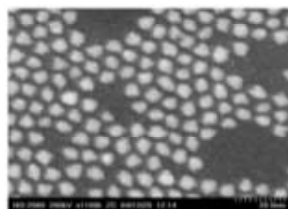
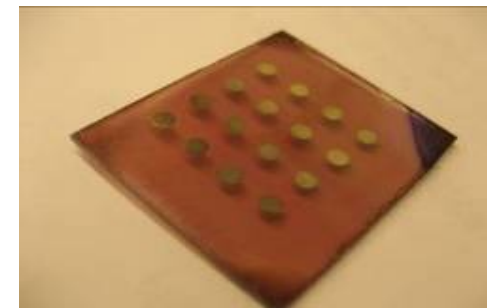
Synthesis



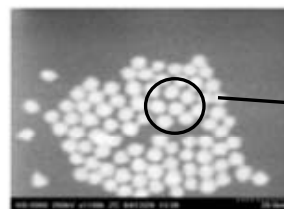
Spin-coat (Simple Method)



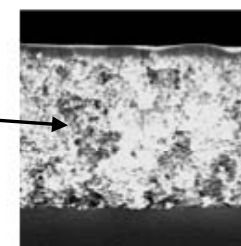
Final Device



Colloidally
Stable Quantum Dots



Closely-Packed
Quantum Dot Film



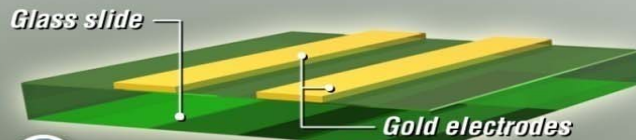
Metal contact
Quantum dot
Active layer
Transparent
Substrate and
bottom contact

Electrically-contacted
completed device

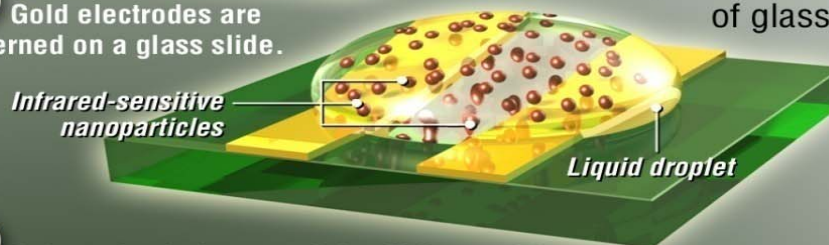
Ultrasensitive solution-cast quantum dot photodetectors



Paint-on Semiconductor Outperforms Chips

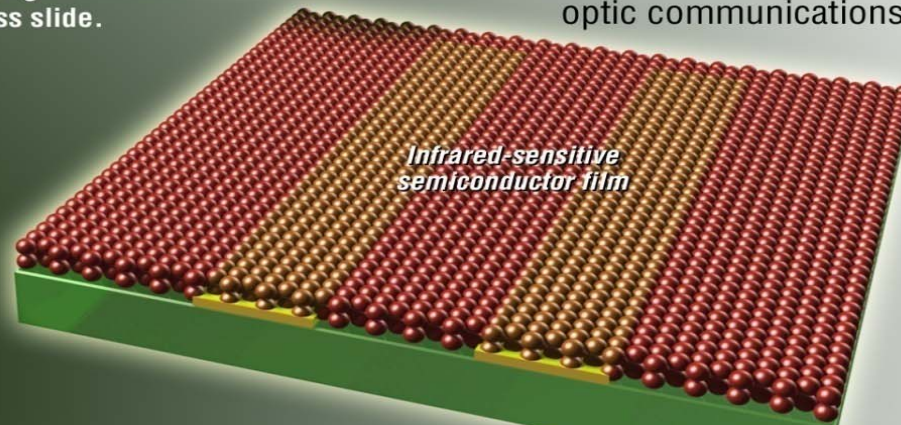


1 Gold electrodes are patterned on a glass slide.



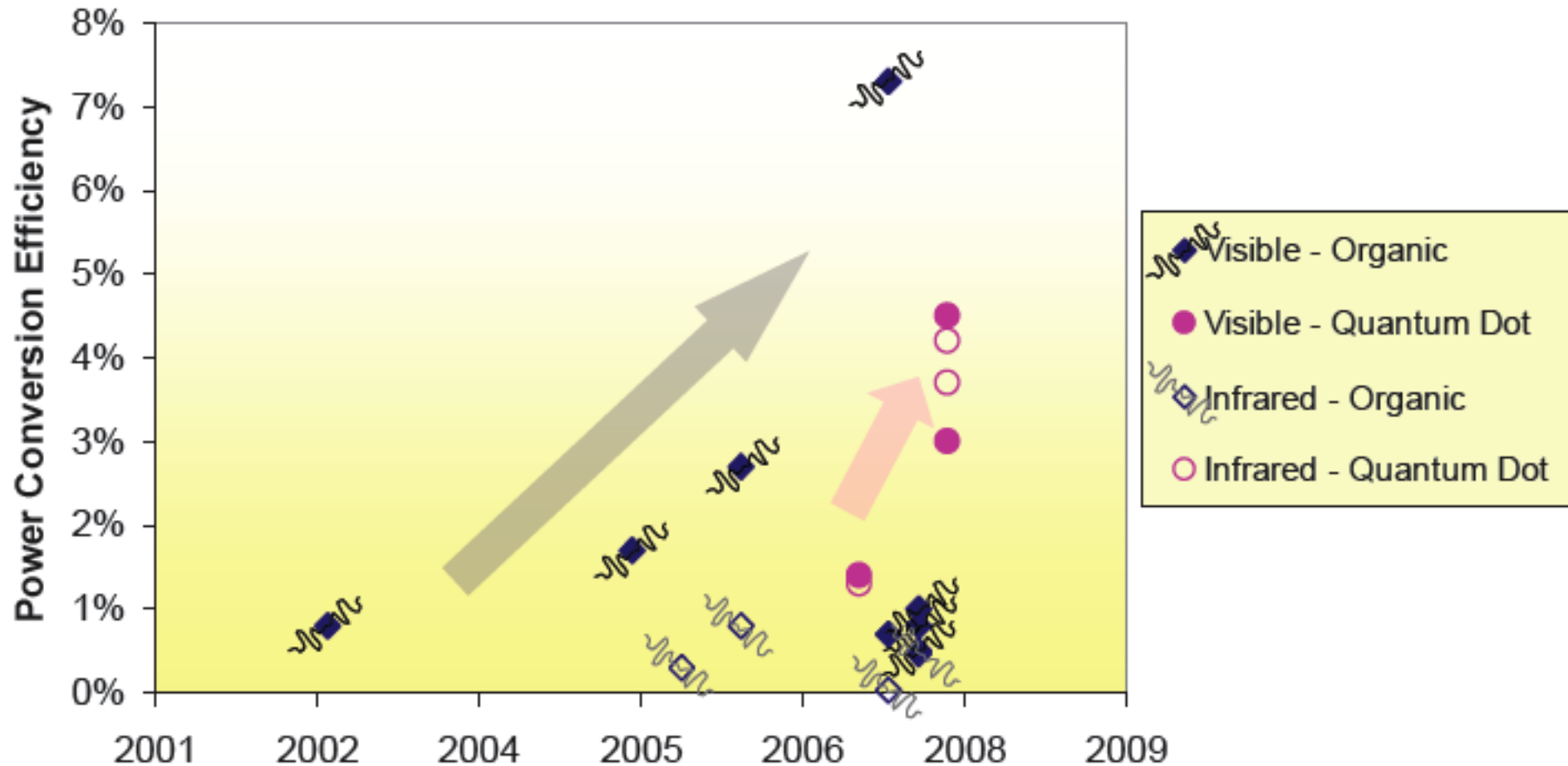
2 A drop of solution containing light-sensitive nanoparticles is placed on the glass slide.

3 The droplet then spreads across the surface while the solvent evaporates. The layer of particles remains on the glass resulting in a smooth continuous semiconductor film.



Researchers at the University of Toronto have made a record-performance semiconductor device simply by painting a liquid containing nanoparticles onto a piece of glass. The work represents the first 'wet' semiconductor device to outperform conventional chips. Photodetectors are used in digital cameras, night vision and security systems and fibre optic communications.

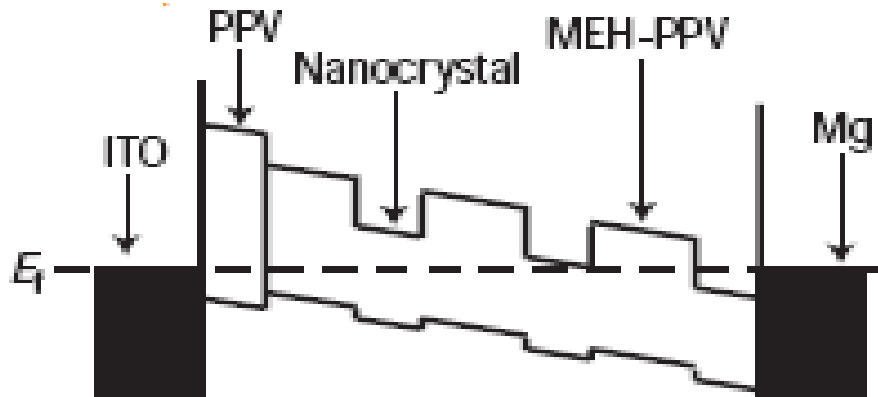
Solution-processed photovoltaics – visible and infrared progress





Solution-processed PbS quantum dot infrared photodetectors and photovoltaics

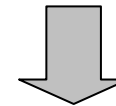
STEVEN A. MCDONALD¹, GERASIMOS KONSTANTATOS¹, SHIGUO ZHANG¹, PAUL W. CYR^{1,2},
ETHAN J. D. KLEM¹, LARISSA LEVINA¹ AND EDWARD H. SARGENT^{1*}



Polymer-Nanocrystal Cells

Mobility problems

→ Poor charge extraction

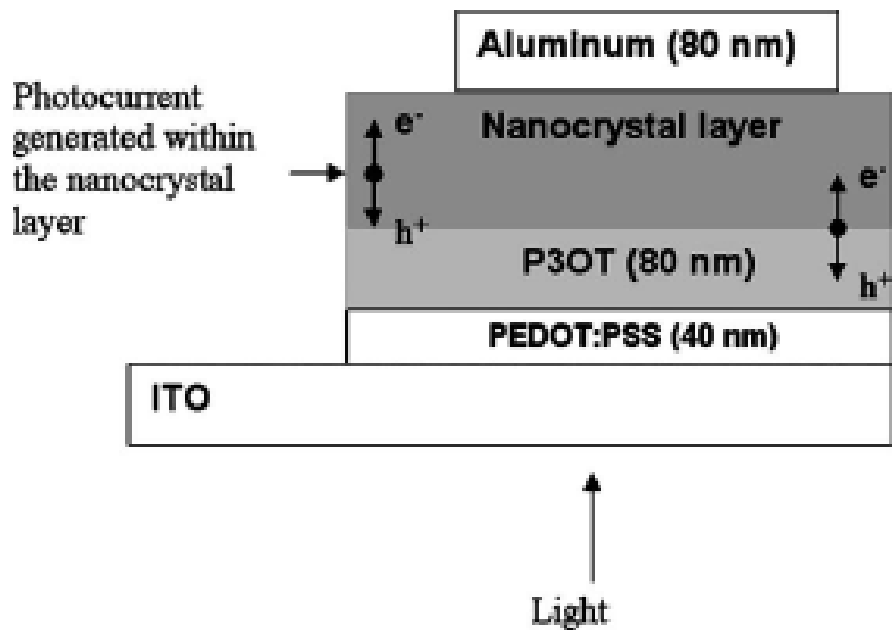


How to improve mobility?



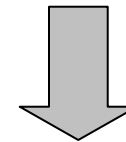
Solution-processed infrared photovoltaic devices with >10% monochromatic internal quantum efficiency

Ahmed Maria, Paul W. Cyr, Ethan J. D. Klem, Larissa Levina, and Edward H. Sargent^{a)}



Pure Nanocrystals with passivation

- Improved electronic transport
- Not enough absorbance



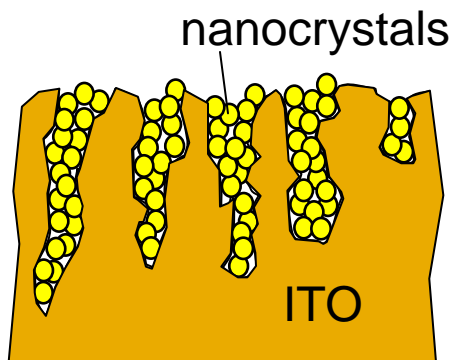
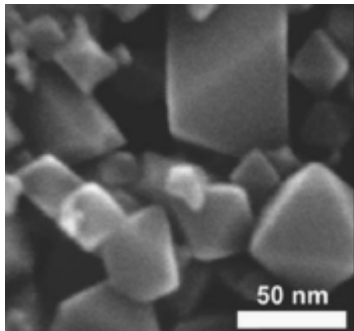
How to improve absorbance?



Efficient solution-processed infrared photovoltaic cells: Planarized all-inorganic bulk heterojunction devices via inter-quantum-dot bridging during growth from solution

Ethan J. D. Klem, Dean D. MacNeil, Paul W. Cyr, Larissa Levina, and Edward H. Sargent^{a)}

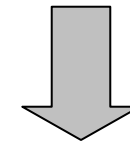
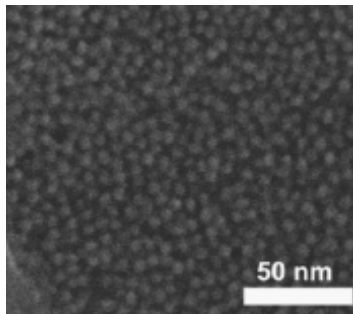
Textured ITO



Record PCE through

1. absorbance improvement
2. a large surface area junction

Continuous nanocrystals over textured ITO



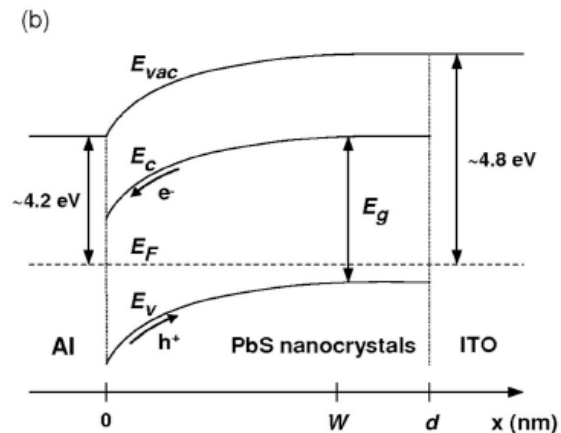
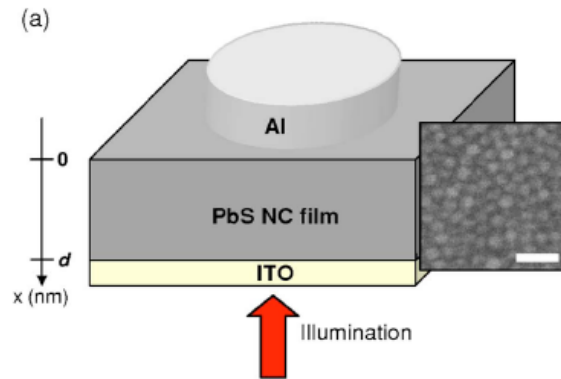
How to improve efficiency further?



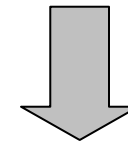
Efficient Schottky-quantum-dot photovoltaics: The roles of depletion, drift, and diffusion

Schottky-quantum dot photovoltaics for efficient infrared power conversion

Keith W. Johnston, Andras G. Pattantyus-Abraham, Jason P. Clifford, Stefan H. Myrskog, Dean D. MacNeil, Larissa Levina, and Edward H. Sargent^{a)}



Understanding contribution of PCE
from depletion, drift and diffusion
Improvement in efficiency

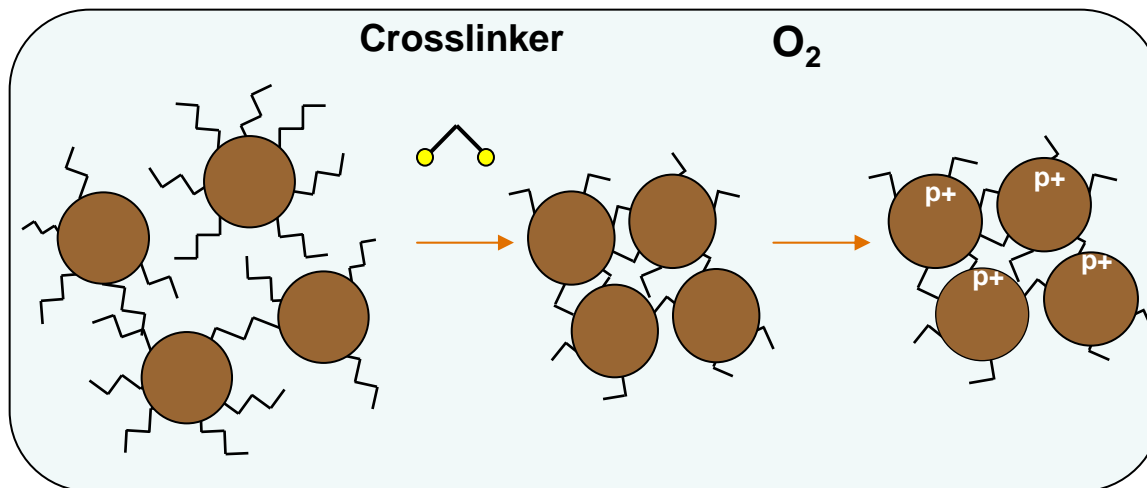


How to make it stable?



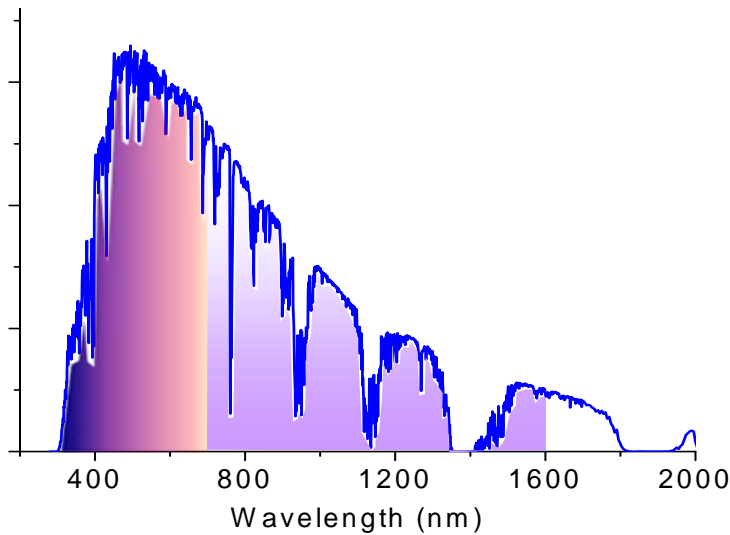
Efficient, Stable Infrared Photovoltaics Based on Solution-Cast Colloidal Quantum Dots

Ghada I. Koleilat, Larissa Levina, Harnik Shukla, Stefan H. Myrskog, Sean Hinds, Andras G. Pattantyus-Abraham, and Edward H. Sargent*

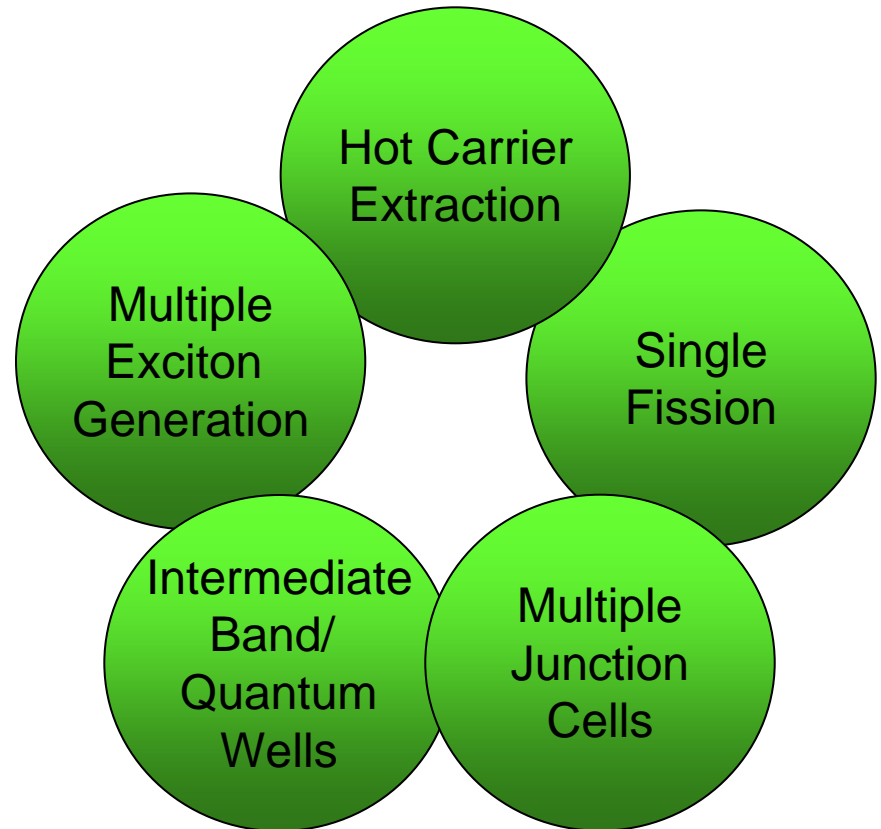


Benzenedithiol crosslinker provides enhanced stability

Research Effort on 3rd Generation PV



Research Effort:



Low cost, high performance ($\eta > 30\%$)

Efficient usage of solar spectrum



Sargent

>= 3 weeks per year at KAUST
KAUST Solar Energy Director hiring

Sargent group

Building highly controlled prototyping facility
Building advanced characterization facility
Attracted Program Director and
Senior Materials Scientist from industry

Growing the KAUST-University of Toronto engagement

Exchanges of personnel
Annual joint solar workshop