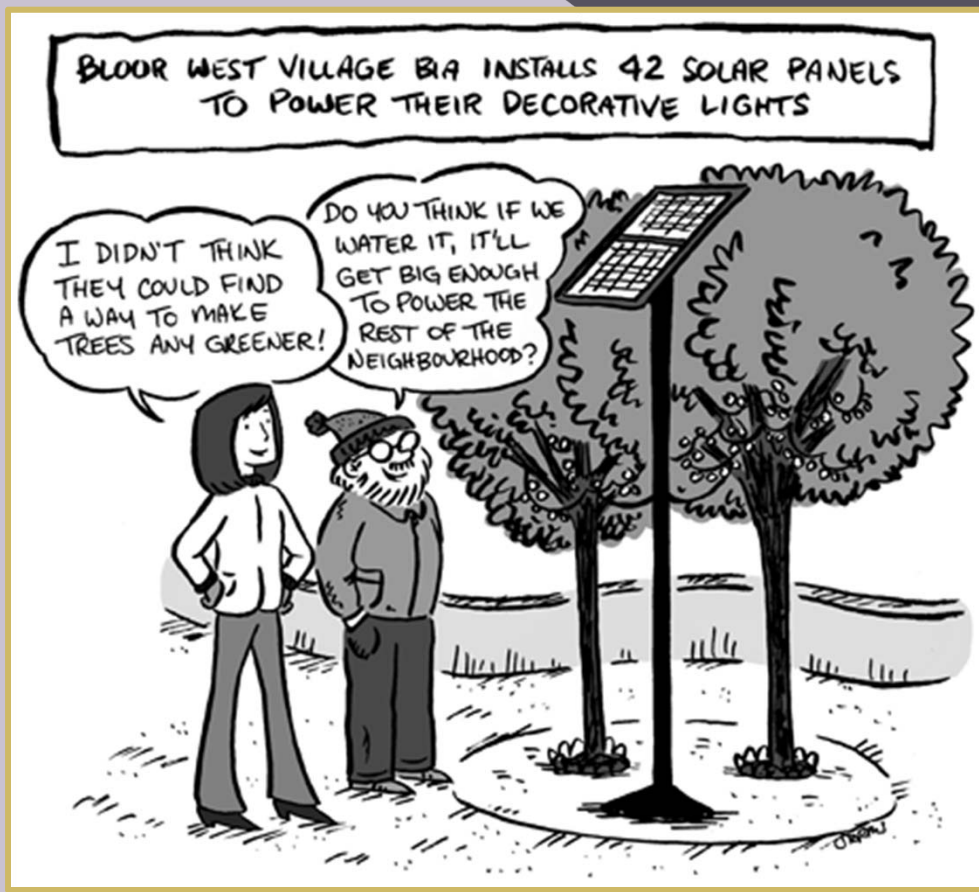


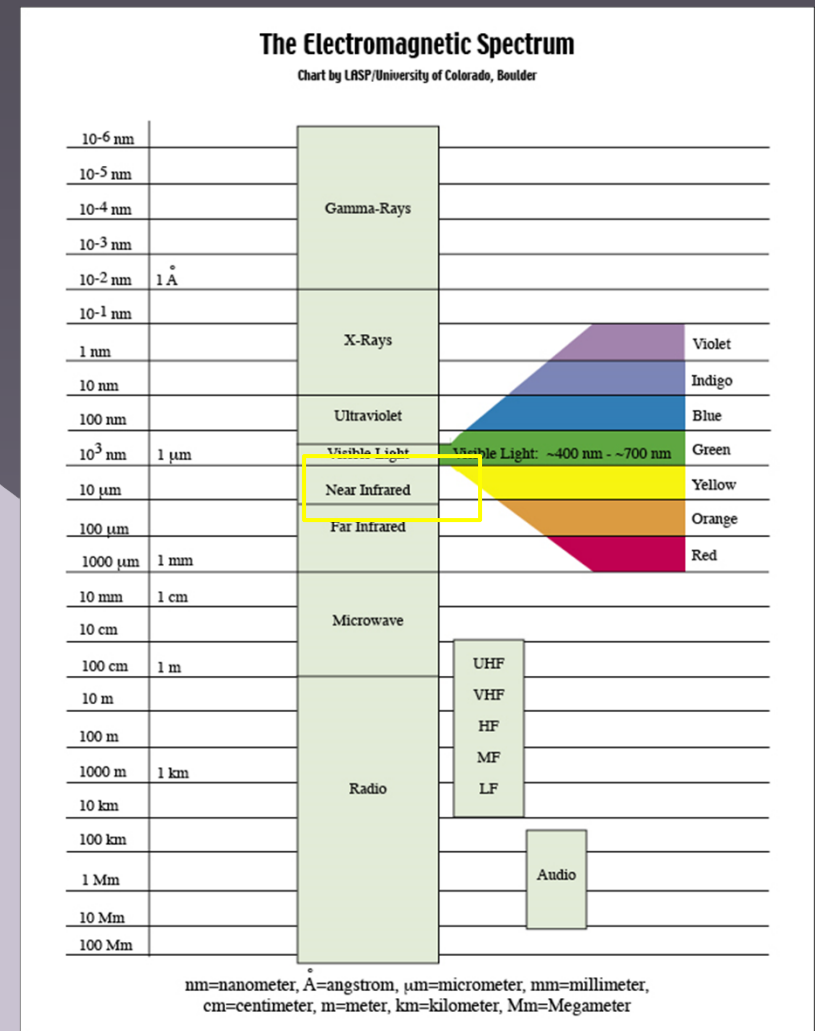
Engineering Solar Power

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ECE 3080
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Photodetectors and Photodiodes

- Near infrared to visible light
- Photodetectors are used to measure amount of light energy present
 - Contains PN junction
 - Light enters through the top



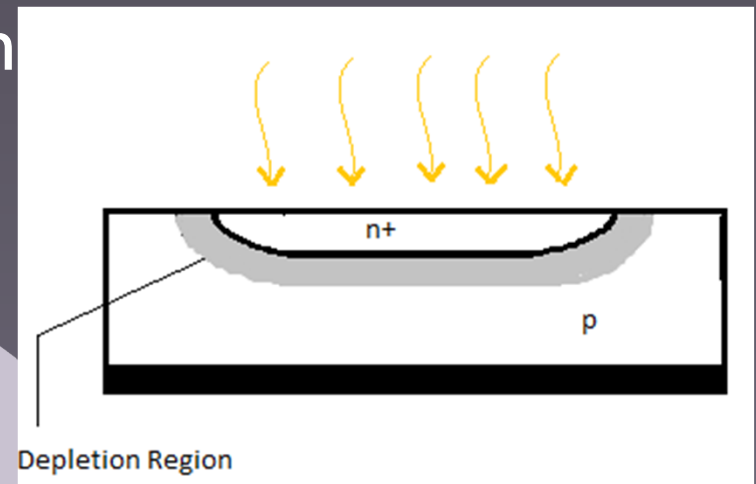
Photodetectors and Photodiodes

- Photons with greater energy than the bandgap create electron hole pairs

- $E_{ph} = h\nu$
- $E_{ph} > E_g$
- $E_{ph} < E_g$
- Spectral cutoff at $\lambda = 1.24/E_{ph}$

- Pairs are separated in depletion region

- Photocurrent is in “reverse bias” direction



Collection of Current

$$\begin{aligned} I_{total} &= I_F - I_L \\ &= I_s \left(e^{\frac{qV}{kT}} - 1 \right) - I_L \end{aligned}$$

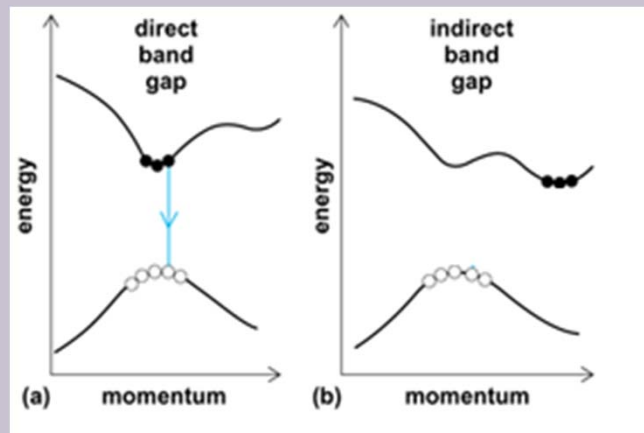
I_F = forward bias current

I_L = photocurrent

I_s = ideal reverse saturation current

Photodetectors and Photodiodes

- Direct and Indirect Band Gaps
- Conservation of energy and wave vector
- Direct bandgaps absorb light easier than indirect
- Indirect:
 - Three particle collision: photon, phonon, and electron



Absorption

- Absorption coefficient, α
- Penetration Depth $1/\alpha$
- Low α , penetration depth increases
- High α , penetration depth is reduced and photons are absorbed closer to the surface
 - > Recombination increases
- High field in the depletion region
 - > Quicker response for carriers

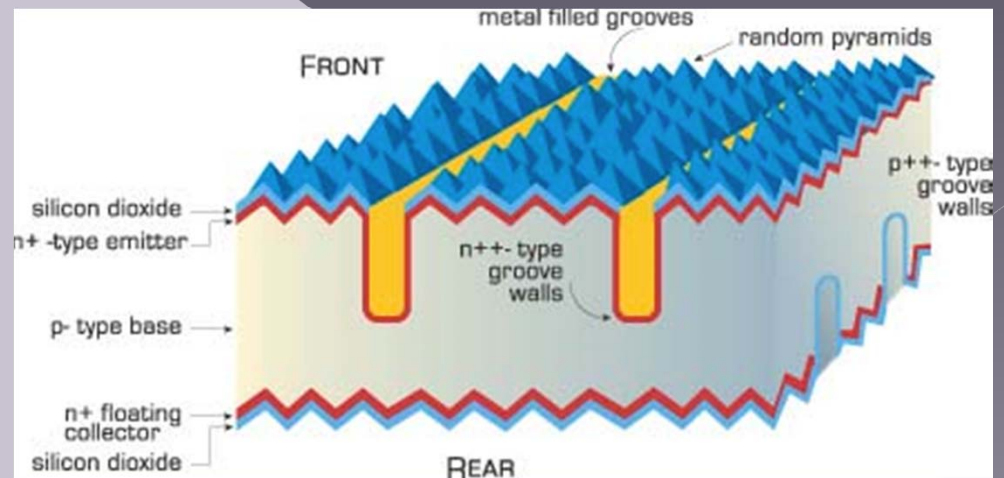
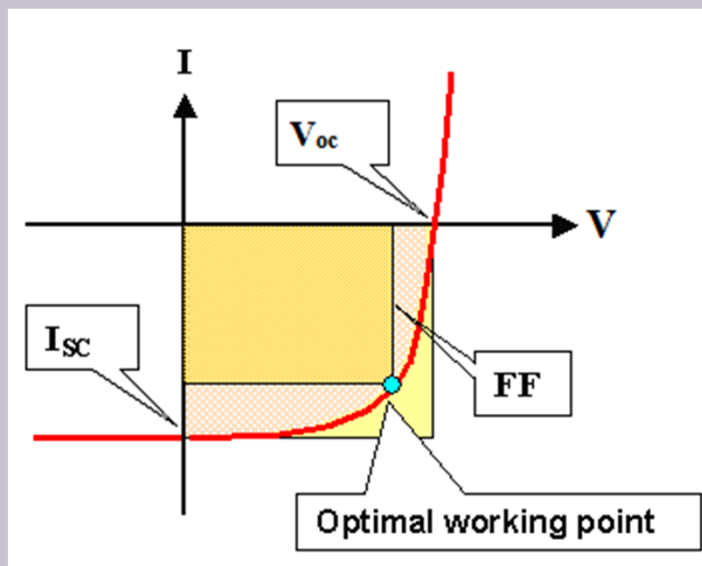
Absorption

- Short Circuit current is directly proportional to light intensity
- Open circuit voltage increases logarithmically with intensity
 - > We want V_{oc} as large as possible for solar cells



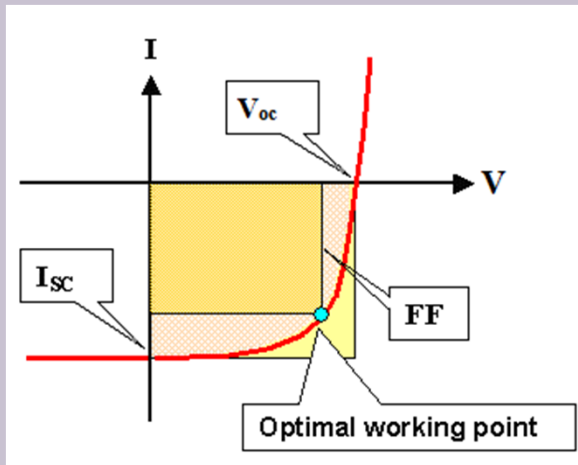
Solar Cells

- Comprised of photodetectors used to generate DC power – minority carrier devices
- Several square centimeters
- Operating point (I_m, V_m) $P = IV$



Fill Factor (FF)

- Fill factor measures how well the shaded box in quadrant IV is filled



$$FF = \frac{V_m I_m}{V_{oc} I_{sc}}$$
$$\eta = \frac{P_{max}}{P_{in}}$$
$$= \frac{V_m I_m}{P_{in}}$$
$$= FF \frac{V_{oc} I_{sc}}{P_{in}}$$

Power Conversion Efficiency, η

$$\eta = P_{max} / P_{in}$$

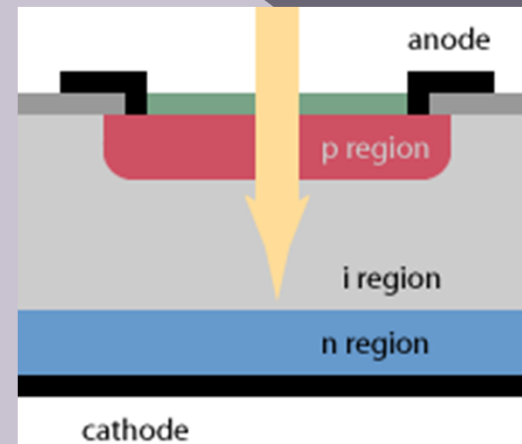
- Dependant on short circuit current and open circuit voltage
 - Solar spectrum of the output of the sun affects absorption
 - Minority diffusion length, probability of creation of pairs, and probability of collection
 - Air Mass 0 (AM0) – sunlight satellites receive
 - Air Mass 1 (AM1) – entered earth's atmosphere

Power Conversion Efficiency, η

- Band gap affects η when photons less than the band gap are not absorbed and cannot contribute to photocurrent
- For example, Si solar cells lose 20% of incident photons due to energy below the band gap
- Additional energy is lost due to phonon (heat)
- Silicon's max energy conversion is $\sim 40\%$
- Diffusion coefficient should be large to increase collection of photogenerated carriers

PIN Photodetector

- PIN is great because of the existence and tailorability of the intrinsic region
- Intrinsic width can be equal to $1/\alpha$
- Frequency response is enhanced
- For high speed of response, sensitivity is sacrificed



Engineering Solar Cells

● High Efficiency Si Cell

- Fingers: less allows for max light penetration
- However, series resistance of few ohms can be detrimental
- Avoid “shadowing”



Efficiency of Solar Cells

- Reflection

- To minimize, surface is “textured”
- Antireflective coating
- Inverted pyramids

- Maximizing Absorption

- Bottom surface oxide forms a mirror that reflects light back into the silicon – “Light Trapping”

Efficiency of Solar Cells

- ◎ Maximizing the collection of carriers
 - > Minimize carrier recombination
 - > Long minority diffusion lengths
 - > Reduce top and bottom surface recombination

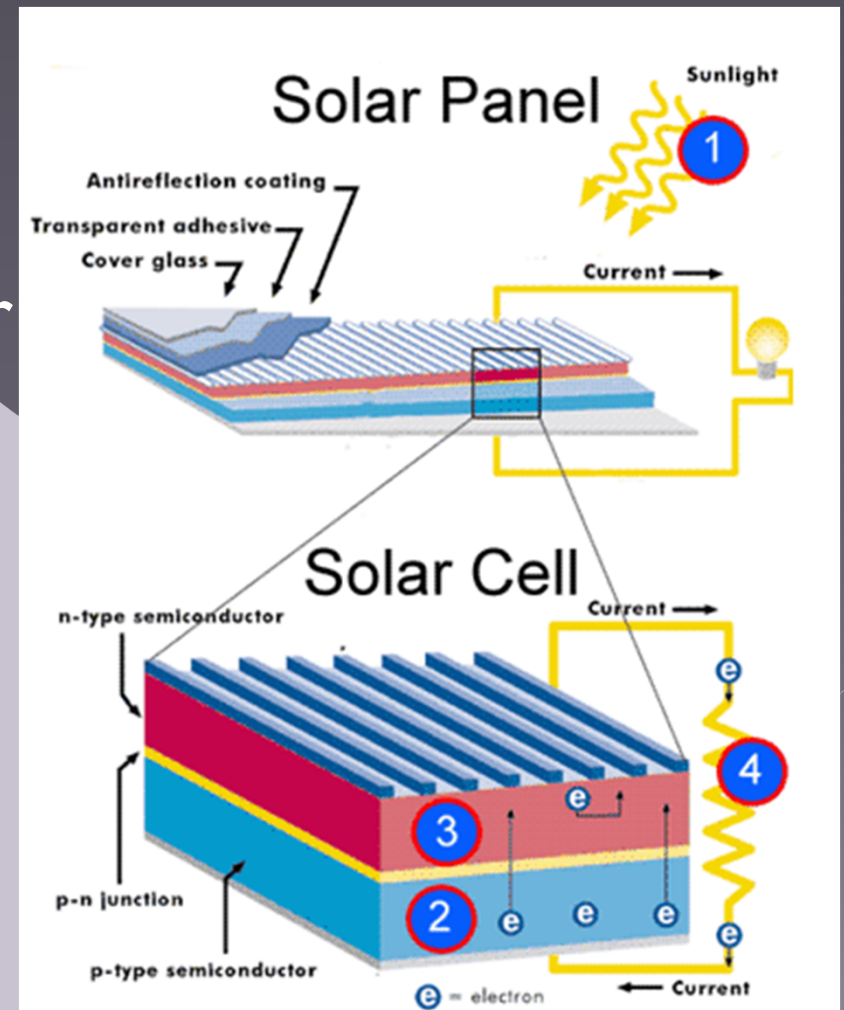
We should also consider the environment of the cell – keeping it clean of dust, weather conditions, location, and orientation of the surface, etc.

Types of Solar Cells

- ◎ Thin-film
 - > Amorphous or polycrystalline film
 - > CdTe and CuInSe
- ◎ Single-crystal
 - > Si or GaAs
- ◎ Concentrator
 - > Designed to operate under light intensities of 100 suns or more
 - > Primarily Si and GaAs
 - > Concentrated solar power are systems that use lenses or mirrors to concentrate a large area of sunlight onto a small area

Making the Panel/Collector

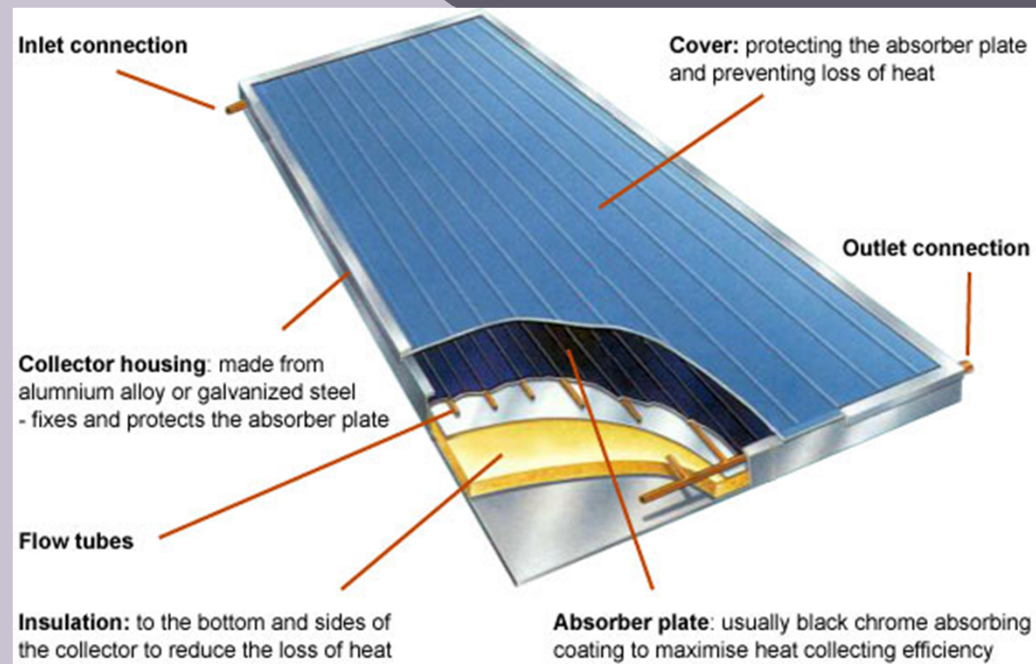
- Ohmic contacts from the solar cell collect the carriers
- Solar cells are wired either in series or in parallel



Types of Solar Collectors

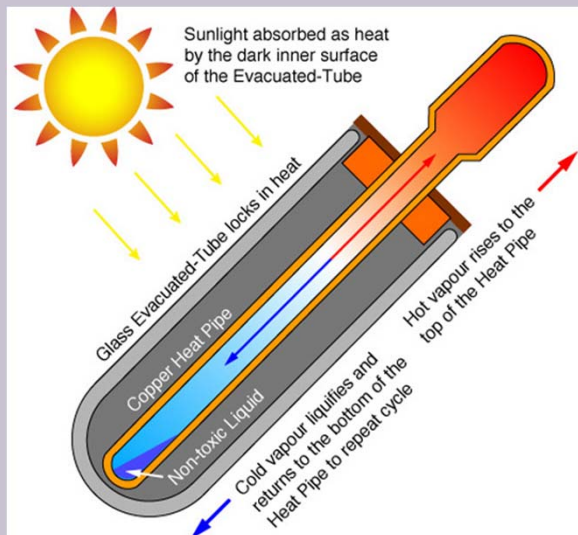
◎ Flat Plate Collector

- > Dark flat-plate absorber of solar energy
- > a transparent cover
- > a heat-transport fluid (air, antifreeze or water) to remove heat from the absorber
- > a heat insulating backing



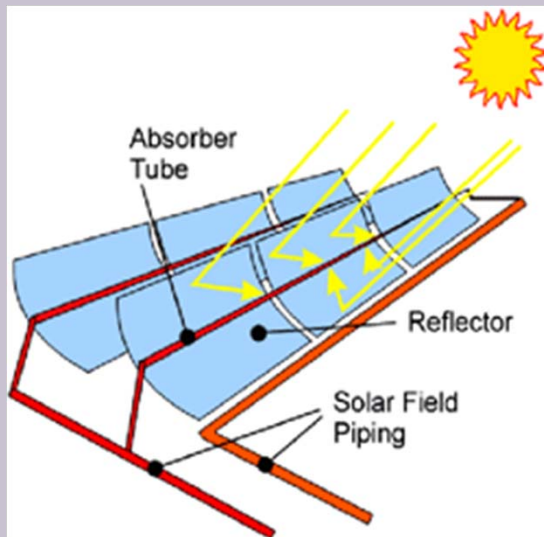
Evacuated tube collectors

- Vacuum tube collectors use heat pipes for their core instead of passing liquid directly through them.
- Evacuated heat pipe tubes (EHPT's) are composed of multiple evacuated glass tubes each containing an absorber plate fused to a heat pipe

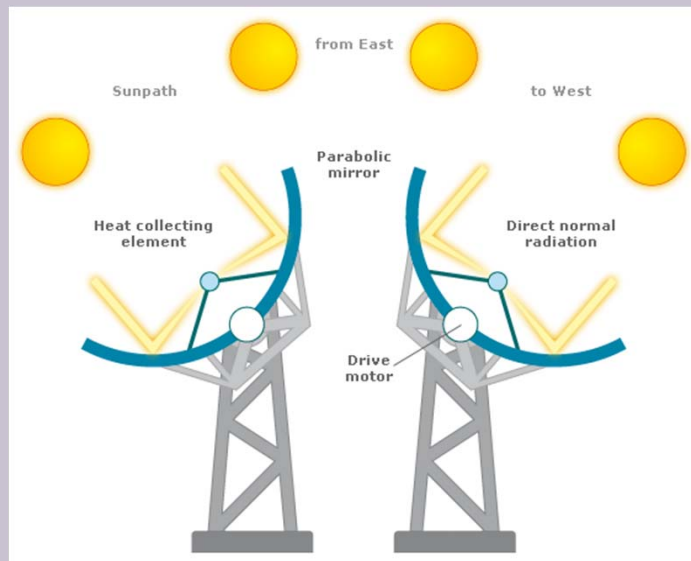


Parabolic Trough & Parabolic Dish

● Parabolic Trough



- Parabolic Dish – most powerful, concentrates light at a single focal point



Solar Power Tower

- is a type of solar furnace using a tower to receive the focused sunlight
- Uses Heliostats



Resources

- Anderson, Betty Lise., and Richard L. Anderson. *Fundamentals of Semiconductor Devices*. Boston: McGraw-Hill Higher Education, 2005. Print.
- Pierret, Robert F. *Semiconductor Device Fundamentals: [with Computer-based Exercises and Homework Problems]*. Reading, Mass. [u.a.: Addison, Wesley, Longmann, 2003. Print.
- "Solar Thermal Collector." *Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia*. Web. 12 Apr. 2011. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_thermal_collector>.
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Savage Chickens

by Doug Savage

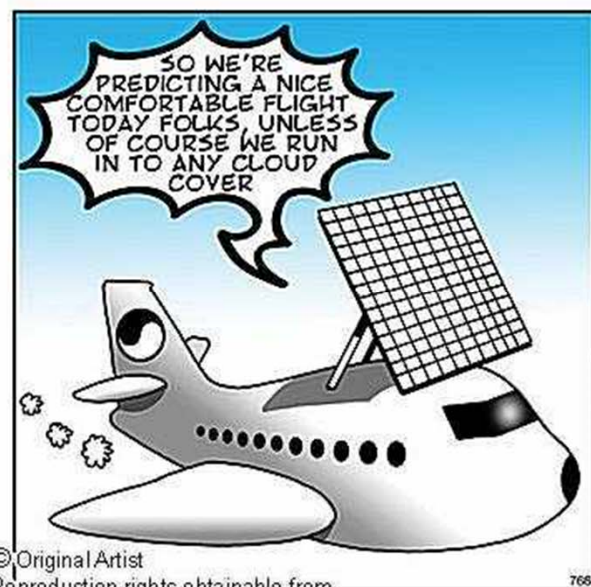


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