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Effect of back reflectors on photon absorption in thin-film amorphous silicon solar cells

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Abstract In thin-film solar cells, the photocurrent conversion productivity can be distinctly boosted-up utilizing a proper back reflector. Herein, the impact of different smooth and textured back reflectors was explored and effectuated to study the optical phenomena with interface engineering strategies and characteristics of transparent contacts. A unique type of wet-chemically textured glass-substrate 3D etching mask used in superstrate (p–i–n) amorphous silicon-based solar cell along with legitimated back reflector permits joining the standard light-trapping methodologies, which are utilized to upgrade the energy conversion efficiency (ECE). To investigate the optical and electrical properties of solar cell structure, the optical simulations in three-dimensional measurements (3D) were performed utilizing finite-difference time-domain (FDTD) technique. This design methodology allows to determine the power losses, quantum efficiencies, and short-circuit current densities of various layers in such solar cell. The short-circuit current densities for different reflectors were varied from 11.50 to 13.27 and 13.81 to 16.36 mA/cm^2 for the smooth and pyramidal textured solar cells, individually. Contrasted with the comparable flat reference cell, the short-circuit current density of textured solar cell was increased by around 24%, and most extreme outer quantum efficiencies rose from 79 to 86.5%. The photon absorption was fundamentally improved in the spectral region from 600 to 800 nm with no decrease of photocurrent shorter than 600-nm wavelength. Therefore, these optimized designs will help to build the effective plans next-generation amorphous silicon-based solar cells.

Keywords a-Si:H · Superstrate · 3D FDTD · Photon absorption · Power loss

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Introduction

Silicon-based devices predominantly rule the current photovoltaic markets because of their present perfect and cheap manufacture technique and earth wealth (Green 2006; Hsu et al. 2011; Dubey et al. 2014). Hydrogenated amorphous silicon (a-Si:H) is a favorite candidate for executing cutting edge thin-film solar cell. In any case, it has a weak absorption of longer wavelength range due to their backhanded material properties, which likewise restrains the general power conversion efficiency (Zeman et al. 2000; Muller et al. 2001; Green 2006; Hsu et al. 2011; Kim et al. 2011; Dubey et al. 2014; Barugkin et al. 2016). In thin-film solar cell utilizing hydrogenated amorphous silicon, the active layer cannot be made thick because of their incited light degradation issue, so it must be thinner (as a rule <320 nm) (Jovanov et al. 2013a, b; Palanchoke

et al. 2013). As an outcome, light trapping or photon management ideas and knowledgeable back contacts are essential for actualizing a useful thin-film amorphous silicon solar cell (Hsu et al. 2011; Dubey et al. 2014; Barugkin et al. 2016). As of late, different light-trapping systems have been severely contemplated where texturing at the surface of the solar cell assumes an explicit part in dispersing and diffracting the incident light through the solar cell structure (Springer et al. 2004; Ferry et al. 2009, 2010; Escarre et al. 2011; Jovanov et al. 2017). Texturing at the front and back interfaces permits to build light diffusing, optical path length without expanding optical losses, the productive coupling of light, and total reflection of the solar cell (Zeman et al. 2000; Muller et al. 2001; Jovanov et al. 2013b). The optical path length of a material with a refractive record of n is enhanced by a component $4n^2$ which has a huge impact making a high-efficiency solar cell (Ferry et al. 2010; Escarre et al. 2011). As a rule, the nanotextured surface is utilized to satisfy such prerequisites for making productive solar cells (Kim et al. 2011; Palanchoke et al. 2012; Jovanov et al. 2013a; Wang et al. 2017). Moreover, it is conceivable to accomplish higher charge transporter era in the optically thin absorber if reflectivity in the back contact is enhanced (Palanchoke et al. 2013; Chen et al. 2016). The aluminum-doped zinc oxide (ZnO:Al) coordinated with metal has earned a ton of consideration regarding expanding the impression of light from the back contact and unabsorbed reflected light once more into the solar cell which additionally builds the light trapping (Springer et al. 2004; Catchpole and Polman 2008; Jovanov et al. 2017). In addition, to gain more photon absorption and higher short-circuit current density, the parasitic losses at the front and back contacts must be diminished for sufficient solar cell improvement (Muller et al. 2004; Catchpole and Polman 2008; Palanchoke et al. 2013).

In this paper, the electrical and optical exhibitions of generally utilized back reflectors (air, Ag, Al, and PEC) covered with ZnO:Al was contrasted and shown the qualities of the solar cell. Our ultimate target was to research the effect of different back reflectors investigating the optical phenomena at the back contact, where various interface engineering strategies were applied to observe the impact on photon absorption for the flat and textured substrates. Moreover, a special type of textured glass substrate fabricated by ion beam etching using a wet-chemically textured 3D etching mask was employed along with several back reflectors for further studying light trapping and photon absorption enhancement within the unit cell structure. The optical simulations permitted deciding the implications of smooth and textured back reflectors on such light-trapping scheme for making productive solar cells. The schematic diagrams of a thin-film flat and textured amorphous silicon
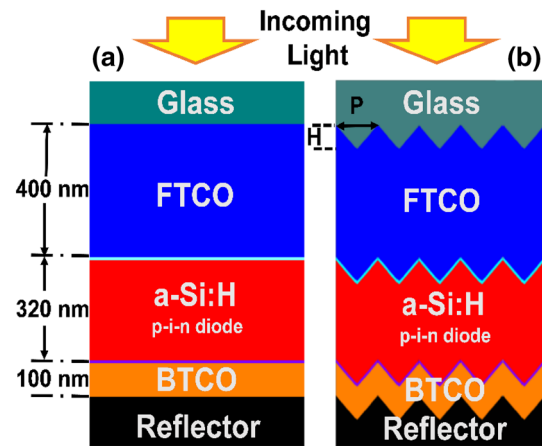
Fig. 1 Schematic outline of **a** smooth and **b** pyramidal textured thin-film amorphous silicon solar cell

solar cells are shown in Fig. 1a, b, separately. The light trapping or photon management and losses at single layers were examined by FDTD optical simulations (Muller et al. 2004; Tamang et al. 2016a; Jovanov et al. 2017). The developed 3D optical model is used to model the solar cells and permit to select an efficient back reflector achieving higher current density.

The outlined device and optical model for the simulation of the superstrate (p–i–n) configured amorphous silicon thin-film solar cells are clarified in "Design and optical model". Simulation results for the designed solar cell are explained about in "Simulation results". Moreover, the impact of the back contact is explored in "Simulation results", trailed by a rundown of the outcomes in "Conclusion".

Design and optical model

An optical model was designed for the solar cell simulation, which allows deciding losses at the individual layers. In this examination, hydrogenated amorphous silicon solar cells in superstrate setup were created to research the optical phenomena of solar cell structure, where the schematic cross-sectional area of the solar cell on a flat substrate is shown in Fig. 3a.

In our planned solar cell structure, a thick glass substrate covered with 400-nm-thick fluorine-doped tin oxide (SnO2:F) was utilized as a front contact (Muller et al. 2004). The amorphous silicon diode was contained a 10-nm p-doped layer, 300-nm intrinsic layer, and 10-nm n-doped layer, which was in arrangement association with first transparent contact layer. In like manner, we considered a thick metal reflector covered with 100-nm ZnO:Al transparent oxide layer, which permits to improve reflection from the back. From now on, four various contact arrangements (ZnO:Al/air, ZnO:Al/Ag, ZnO:Al/Al, and

ZnO:Al/PEC) were inspected for the simulation study. The material properties (*n* and *k* values) for the distinct layers in solar cell structure were taken from the reported literature (Zeman et al. 2000; Green 2006; Konagai 2011; Dewan et al. 2011; Tamang et al. 2016b). At that point, the real complex interface morphologies were considered for the textured solar cell simulation (Sai and Kondo 2009b; Dewan et al. 2012, 2015b). A periodic surface for a unit cell can rough the arbitrarily textured substrate for the optical examination (Haug et al. 2009; Sai and Kondo 2009a; Dewan et al. 2011). Figure 2a, b demonstrates the scanning electron microscope (SEM) images of SnO₂:F substrate (Muller et al. 2004) and comparative simulated interface surface morphology for the displaying. It is approximated that the surface of nanotextured SnO₂:F resembles the organization of pyramids, which has a particular measurement (period and height). The pyramid has a regular span of 260 nm and height of 75 nm. Likewise, we considered a pyramid which has a consistent opening edge of 120°. All through the examination, FDTD strategy in three dimensions (3D) was utilized to mimic the solar cell investigating the optical wave spread and compute the losses in the individual layers (Palanchoke et al. 2012; Huang et al. 2013; Tamang et al. 2016c).

The time average power loss profiles have been processed from the simulated electric field appropriation. The incident light has an electric field amplitude of 1 V/m (Dewan et al. 2011; Palanchoke et al. 2013; Tamang et al. 2016a). From that point forward, the quantum efficiency (QE) was resolved to see multiple occurrence photons absorbed in the intrinsic layer. Since we were not concerned about electrical losses, it was assumed that 100% photons were absorbed into the solar cell conveying the most astounding point of confinement of internal quantum efficiency (Dewan and Knipp 2009; Trapping et al. 2011; Dewan et al. 2011). The approximation is valid, since a 300-nm-thick, intrinsic amorphous silicon was utilized, which has an excellent charge extraction and no light degradation issue. Moreover, the short-circuit current density was figured out from the QE and spectral

irradiance. The counts are performed in detail in the announced writing (Müller et al. 2001; Paetzold et al. 2011; Tamang et al. 2016a).

Simulation results

The solar cells with flat and pyramidal textured substrates were examined all through the simulation to observe the impact of rear reflectors on photon absorptions. The different back reflectors (air, Al, Ag, and PEC) were studied and contrasted with each other on their simulated power loss profiles, quantum efficiencies, and short-circuit currents. In the first step, the optics of a flat a-Si:H solar cell was investigated, where both front and back contacts were smooth. In the second stage, the pyramidal textured substrate was considered to accomplish the efficient light incoupling in the front and improve the diffusing/diffraction and total inner reflection (Dewan et al. 2015a). In FDTD simulations, Maxwell's curl conditions were precisely calculated to understand the losses at the individual layers for the wavelength extending from 300 to 800 nm (Haug et al. 2009; Dewan et al. 2011, 2015a).

Solar cell with smooth substrate

The time standard power loss can be figured utilizing the following equation (Palanchoke et al. 2012):

$$Q(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2} c \varepsilon_0 n \alpha |E(x, y, z)|^2, \tag{1}$$

where α is the absorption coefficient, which relates the extinction coefficient ($k = \alpha \lambda / 4\pi$), and n is the real part of the complex refractive index. E is the electric field.

The power loss profiles of a hydrogenated amorphous silicon solar cell on a flat substrate are shown in Fig. 3b, c for wavelengths of 400 and 600 nm, individually. The power loss profiles were exhibited while silver back reflector was utilized. The power loss in the amorphous silicon layer is overwhelmed by the productive and ruinous

Fig. 2 a Scanning electron microscope images of SnO₂:F substrate on the glass. Reprinted with permission from (Muller et al. 2004) and **b** corresponding simulated interface texture morphology
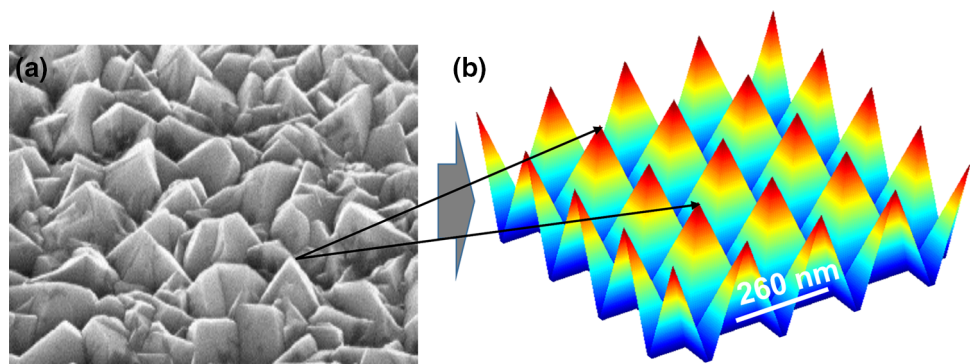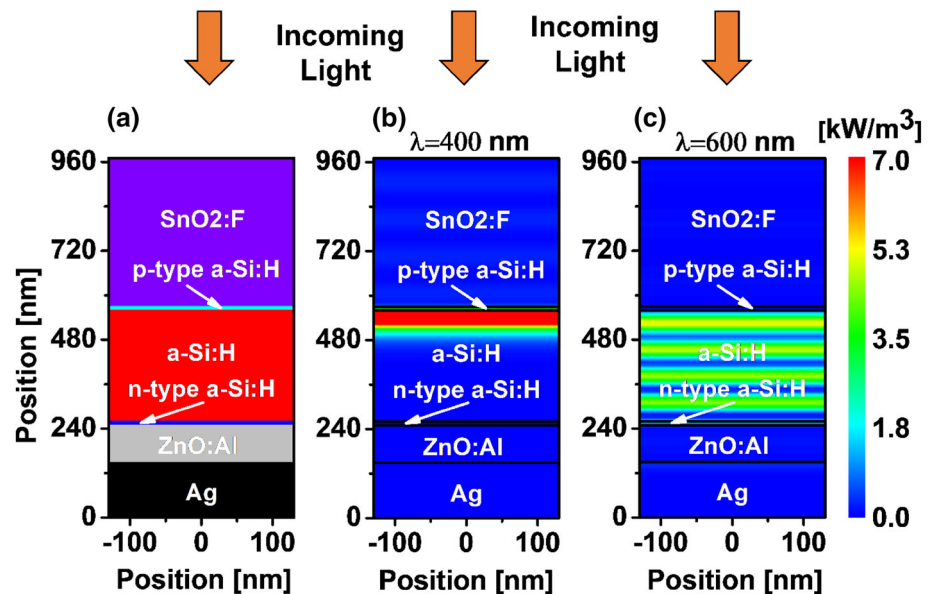
Fig. 3 a Schematic of a unit
cell with smooth silver reflector
and corresponding simulated
power loss profile for b 400-
and c 600-nm wavelengths
under the standard light

obstructions of the forward and in reverse spreading waves (Dewan et al. 2012; Palanchoke et al. 2012; Tamang et al. 2016b). It is surveyed that the light with a shorter wavelength (400 nm) is retained inside a couple of many nanometers of the solar cell, since amorphous silicon displays a high absorption coefficient for shorter wavelengths, where light does not reach to the back reflector (Dewan et al. 2012; Tamang et al. 2016b, c).

Because of the low absorption coefficient of amorphous silicon for longer wavelengths, a huge part of the light is reflected from the back contact prompting the development of a standing wave before the terminal contact (Tamang et al. 2016b). For this situation, 45% of the incoming light was reflected, though the amorphous silicon layer absorbed just 49% of the light and rest of the light was considered as a parasitic loss. With expanding wavelength, photon absorption is diminished in the solar cell. Therefore, proficient light-trapping ideas are required to improve the effective thickness of the solar cell for longer wavelengths (Haug et al. 2009; Paetzold et al. 2011; Dewan et al. 2012). Besides, the a-Si:H cells for the various back contacts (ZnO:Al/air, ZnO:Al/Al, and ZnO:Al/PEC) were researched inside the same solar cell structure. To understand the solar cell execution of different back reflectors, the quantum efficiency was also studied which can be characterized utilizing the following equation (Jovanov et al. 2013a, b):

$$QE = \frac{1}{P_{Opt}} \int \int \int Q(x,y,z) dx dy dz, \quad (2)$$

where P_{Opt} is the incoming solar power on the unit cell. The impact of utilizing several back reflectors on optical absorption was examined by determining quantum efficiency.

A relative study of external quantum efficiency and reflection losses depicted in Fig. 4a, b was carried on the flat substrate. As it is seen from Fig. 4a, back reflector does not impact on photon absorption for the shorter wavelength (<500 nm). Whereas the majority of the QEs demonstrate comparable qualities, the most reduced photon retention was found for the ZnO:Al/air back contact because of their base reflection at the back. A noteworthy change in QE is observed for the ZnO:Al/PEC case, while the highest peak of QE is discovered (80%) for the ZnO:Al/Ag at 575-nm wavelength. A little change in QE can be seen for the 700–800-nm wavelength because of the lower absorption coefficient of amorphous silicon and for the further increment in wavelength amorphous silicon shows nearly zero absorption. A noticeable change in QE is exhibited for the wavelength of 550–700 nm. In addition, it is perceptible, as shown Fig. 4a, b, most extreme reflection from the back improves quantum productivity through the cell for the smooth substrate. The most surprising observation is right around 95% for the perfect electrical conductor case because of its excellent material properties. For the further examination, the short-circuit current density was resolved given simulated quantum proficiency. The short-circuit current was utilized using the following equation (Dewan et al. 2012, 2015b):

$$I_{SC} = \frac{q}{hc} \int \lambda \times QE(\lambda) \times S(\lambda) d\lambda, \quad (3)$$

where q is an initial charge, λ is the wavelength, h is the Planck steady, c is the speed of light, and $S(\lambda)$ is the weighted spectral range (AM 1.5). The simulated impede alongside the reflection loss and parasitic losses at alternate layers of the solar cell are condensed in Table 1.

Fig. 4 **a** Comparison of quantum efficiencies for solar cell with smooth air, Al, Ag, and PEC back reflectors and **b** their corresponding reflection losses
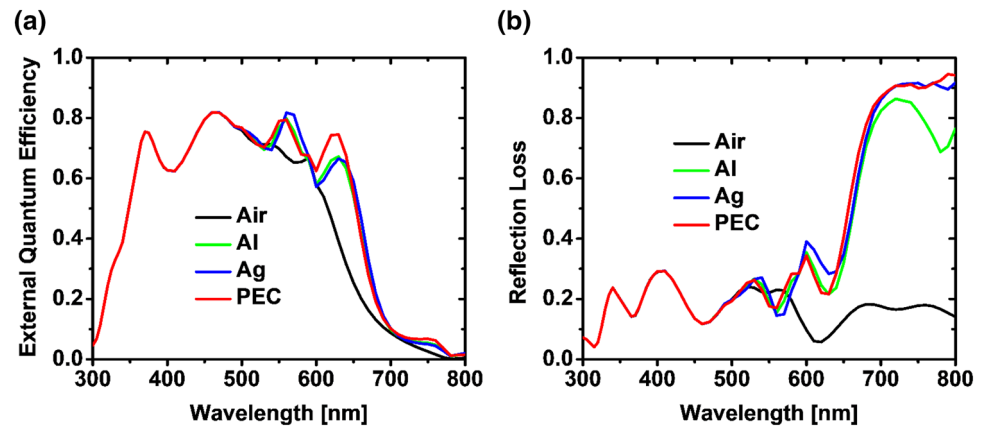
It is seen from Table 1; the short-circuit current density differs from 11.5 to 13.27 mA/cm^2, where the most extreme current is found for the ZnO:Al/PEC back contact because of the higher reflection from the back. It is additionally observed that higher short-circuit current density likewise shows a higher reflection loss. Enormous changes are realized in the absorption of terminal contact, which incorporates back transparent conductive oxide and metal reflector. Nonetheless, parasitic losses are reasonably the same for each case. After practical examinations, beyond any doubt, the reflection loss restrains the overall conversion efficiencies; in this way, the particular layer interface can upgrade the total short-circuit current density, quantum efficiency, and power conversion efficiency of a solar cell (Jovanov et al. 2013a, c). In addition, the state of the back reflector impacts photon absorption inside the solar cell.

Solar cell with pyramid texture substrate

In the accompanying power loss profile, quantum efficiency and short-circuit current were figured on pyramid textured substrate for the various back reflectors (Dewan et al. 2011; Tamang et al. 2016a; Jovanov et al. 2017). The thickness of the solar cell was kept consistent, so that a correlation amongst smooth and textured cases can be

observed. The profundities of the period and heights of the interface surface were viewed as 260 and 75 nm, individually. The comparing opening edge of the pyramid surface was kept constant to 120°. The cross segment of the pyramidal textured amorphous silicon solar cell is shown in Fig. 5a.

The power loss was figured utilizing Eq. (1), and power loss profiles using silver back reflector under blue ($\lambda = 400$ nm) and red ($\lambda = 700$ nm) enlightenments are shown in Fig. 5b, c, separately. For the shorter wavelength ($\lambda = 400$ nm), photon gets absorbed inside a couple of hundred nanometers, and there is not much photon absorption found in the front TCO layer. No absorption is realized for alternate layers (Zeman et al. 2000; Dewan et al. 2011; Palanchoke et al. 2012). With expanding wavelength, the photons enter further in the amorphous silicon absorber. Because of the low absorption coefficient of amorphous silicon for longer wavelength ($\lambda = 700$ nm), light needs to finish numerous path in the solar cell. The approaching light achieves the back contact of the sun-based cell, where it gets reflected and completed different paths inside the solar cell (Dewan et al. 2012; Jovanov et al. 2013c; Tamang et al. 2016b). From Fig. 5c, a, significant photon absorption is observed in the textured solar cell contrasted with a smooth substrate.

Table 1 Summary of short-circuit current density, reflection loss, and absorption losses regarding current density for the individual layers of the solar cell on the smooth substrate for the various back contacts

Back contact configuration	Optical absorption losses at the individual layers (mA/cm^2)						Reflection loss (mA/cm^2)
	Short-circuit current density a-Si:H	FTCO SnO$_2$:F	p-doped a-Si:H	n-doped a-Si:H	BTCO ZnO:Al	Metal	
ZnO:Al/air	11.50	0.82	0.13	0.63	0.07	9.67	4.57
ZnO:Al/Ag	13.17	0.92	0.13	0.17	0.22	0.11	12.10
ZnO:Al/Al	12.99	0.91	0.13	0.18	0.83	0.68	11.10
ZnO:Al/PEC	13.27	0.92	0.13	0.21	0.08	0.0	12.20

Fig. 5 a Schematic of a pyramidal textured unit cell using Ag reflector and simulated power loss profiles with a period of 260 nm and a profile height of 75 nm under monochromatic illumination of wavelengths **a** 400 and **b** 700 nm
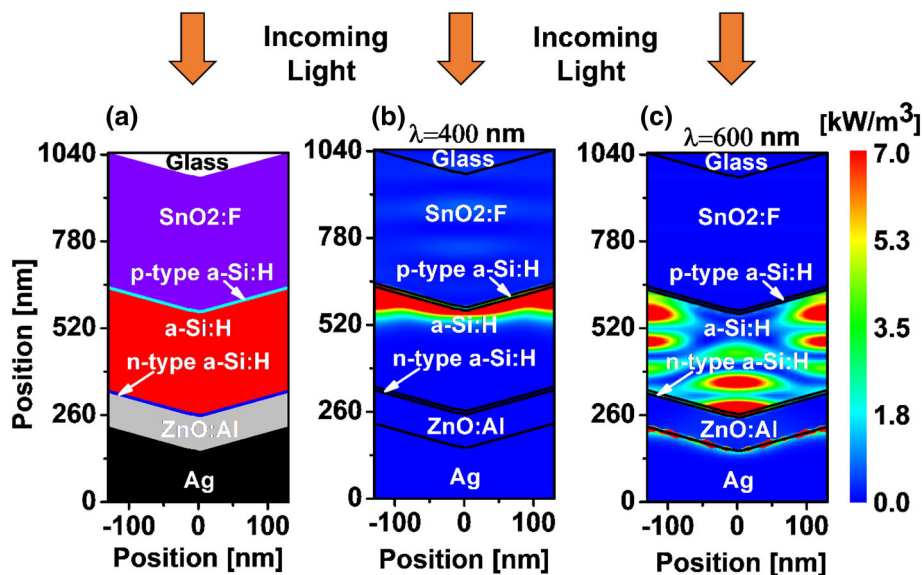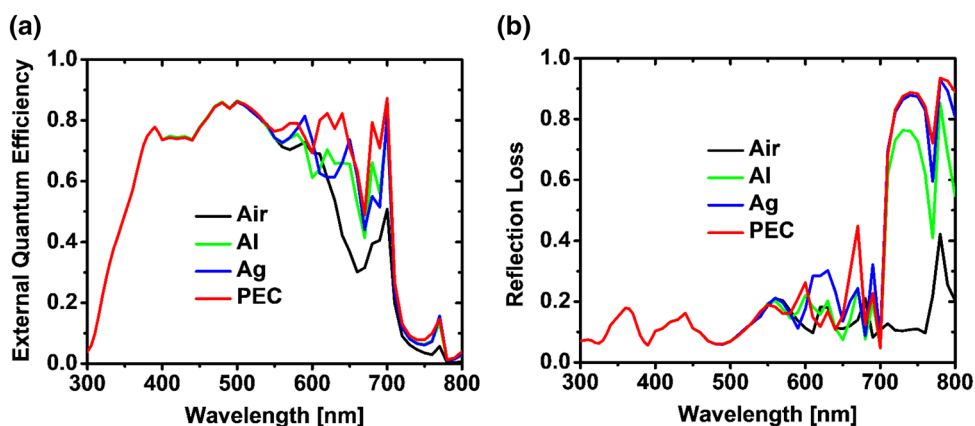

Fig. 6 a Comparison of quantum efficiencies for the solar cell on a pyramidal textured air, Al, Ag, and PEC back reflectors and **b** their corresponding reflection losses

The opening edge of the pyramid is near 120°, so more light is conformed closer to the back reflector (Jovanov et al. 2013b; Dewan et al. 2015b; Tamang et al. 2016a). In addition, all the standing waves are visible within the diode which is noteworthy contrasted with the flat case. Moreover, external quantum efficiency and short-circuit current density were calculated utilizing Eqs. (2) and (3), respectively. An examination between the quantum efficiencies and reflection losses is described in Fig. 6a, b, separately.

An enhanced quantum efficiency is seen in the pyramidal textured case contrasted with a solar cell designed on the smooth substrate due to the improved light incoupling and diffusion adding up to reflection at the back (Springer et al. 2004; Jovanov et al. 2013b; Palanchoke et al. 2013). Contrastively, a huge change in QE is perceived for the pyramidal textured solar cell inside a shorter wavelength extent (<500 nm), where it was low in the cell on a smooth substrate. A reduction of reflection loss for the shorter wavelength is contracted, which likewise helps to enhance

the external quantum proficiency and short-circuit current. A higher QE in the more extended wavelength is articulated in textured case, where the upper peak is found at the 700-nm wavelength. The QE enhances up to 400 nm of wavelength. However, a little lessening in QE is pronounced between 400 and 450 nm before it rises to a crest point at 490-nm wavelength. Then, it starts to fall, and some high peaks are found between 550 and 780 nm. After 800 nm of wavelength, however, there is no assimilation in the solar cell. Hence, a higher reflection loss is found in the ZnO:Al/PEC case and lower reflection loss is found for the ZnO:Al/air case. Moreover, the examination was accomplished by determining to short-circuit current density; right around 24% higher short-circuit current is found in the textured case contrasted with the cell on a smooth substrate.

Because of the enhanced effective thickness, higher losses in the doped layers and contact layers were inspected, which are considered as parasitic losses and not

Table 2 Summary of short-circuit current density, reflection loss, and absorption losses concerning current density of the individual layers of the pyramid textured using different back contact configurations

Back contact configuration	Optical absorption losses at the individual layers (mA/cm^2)						Reflection loss (mA/cm^2)
	Short-circuit current density a-Si:H	FTCO SnO$_2$:F	p-doped a-Si:H	n-doped a-Si:H	BTCO ZnO:Al	Metal	
ZnO:Al/air	13.81	0.93	0.44	0.22	0.13	7.5	3.78
ZnO:Al/Ag	15.36	1.0	0.45	0.32	1.11	0.3	8.27
ZnO:Al/Al	15.26	0.98	0.42	0.27	1.16	1.76	6.97
ZnO:Al/PEC	16.36	1.0	0.46	0.36	0.31	0.02	8.31

Fig. 7 Simulated external quantum efficiency, total absorption within the pyramidal textured cell, total reflection, parasitic absorption in SnO$_2$:F, p-doped a-Si:H, n-doped a-Si:H, ZnO:Al, and PEC with the terrestrial solar radiation spectrum of 1.5 G
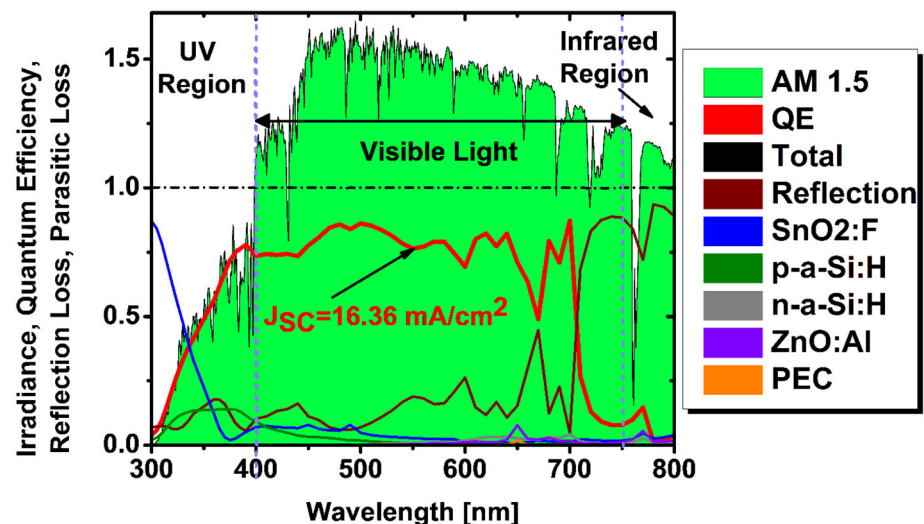
contributing to short-circuit current (Paetzold et al. 2011; Tan et al. 2013; Tamang et al. 2016b). The simulated cutoff alongside the reflection loss and parasitic losses at alternate layers of the solar cell saved on textured pyramid substrate is shown in Table 2.

The table represents the comparison of short-circuit currents, where a maximum short-circuit current density value (16.36 mA/cm^2) is found for the PEC reflectors and minimum (13.81 mA/cm^2) for the case, where the air used as a reflector. The corresponding reflection losses for both the cases are almost similar which is significant compared to other reflectors. Doped layers and first transparent layer exhibit nearly constant absorption for all the cases. However, losses in the air compared to other reflectors have a significant value. Therefore, it seems that more investigations are needed to improve solar cell performance regarding QE, and parasitic losses within the solar cell structure.

A detail absorption range for each layer of the simulated textured amorphous solar cell with perfect electrical conductor reflector alongside the spectral irradiance of sunlight

(AM 1.5) is depicted in Fig. 7 for the wavelength scope of 300–800 nm (Sai and Kondo 2009a; Palanchoke et al. 2012; Jovanov et al. 2013a). The black dotted line demonstrates the total sum of photon absorbed by the unit cell over the entire wavelength range, which is considered as 100% for the reproduction. From the external quantum efficiency range (red curve) of the simulated solar cells, it is understood that the cell crests at just about 85% in the wavelength between 510 and 710 nm. A relative decline in the outside quantum productivity of the solar cell, be that as it may, is expressed in the blue piece of the unique light range (400–450 nm). It is likewise seen from the power loss profile explained in Figs. 3b and 5b that there is an immense power loss in that locale and it does not add to the yield influence (Trapping et al. 2011; Dewan et al. 2011, 2015b). In general, the active layer and parasitic losses are shown in Fig. 7, the SnO$_2$:F, a-Si:H, p-doped a-Si:H, n-doped a-Si:H, ZnO:Al, and PEC metal layers absorb 3.72, 61, 1.72, 1.34, 1.2, and $\approx 0.0\%$ photons, separately, of the total absorption inside solar cell. As it is specified before, the quantum proficiency was limited

because of the higher reflection loss; if these higher losses are limited, the collective QE consequently hamper thickness will be additionally progressed. It is seen from Fig. 7 that indistinct silicon absorbs a remarkable number of photons in the distinctive range contrasted with UV and infrared range, which can be additionally upgraded by presenting certain interface building.

Conclusion

The impact of rear reflectors on light trapping and photon management in amorphous silicon solar cells with smooth and pyramidal surfaces has been effectively explored. Figured power loss profiles from the 3D optical simulation have appeared for the absorption in the various regions inside the solar cell structure. To enhance the light trapping within the solar cell, an improved design structure has proposed, where a pyramidal surface utilized at the interfaces of the solar cell structure. The pyramidal surface diminishes the general reflection losses and upgrades the photon dissipating/diffraction in the cell. A maximum short-circuit current for the smooth and textured substrates has been accomplished 13.27 and 16.36 mA/cm^2, separately. Contrasted with the flat structure, the textured solar cell displays just about 24% higher short-circuit current density. Simulated parasitic losses were researched for every one of the layers which were not added to the short-circuit density. This upgraded cell can be additionally investigated to improve the general photon absorption, and also, control changes productivity.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The author(s) declare(s) no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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