High Temperature InGaN-based Solar Cells Arizona State University (ASU)

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GaN contact

layers

2.6eV InGaN

Tunnel Junction

2.0eV InGaN

Si substrate+ rear metal



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Approach

- MOCVD growth of InGaN
- Layer characterization
- Modeling and simulation
- Growth of tandem device
- Solar cell device fabrication
- Device testing
- Develop and demonstrate prototype of high temperature InGaN solar cell

Research Objectives

metal

Quantum well regions with

thermionic emission

High band gap contact lavers

Proposed 2J

InGaN Solar Cell

- Develop InGaN solar cell with 25% efficiency at temperatures above 400°C
- Innovation in advanced MOCVD growth to suppress defects and novel device structure use thermal escape
- Proposed devices are advantageous in efficiency, scalability and feasibility compared to SOA
 - Start TRL 2: Concept formulated in papers
 - End TRL 3: Proof-ofconcept devices

Potential Impact

- NASA: enables a transformational change in the ability to efficiently generate power in space without concerns of operational temperatures
- Enable SMD missions focused on destinations closer to the Sun
- Other: enable integration of renewable energy into the electricity grid