

PRESS RELEASE

Powering the Future: New Insights into How Alkali-Metal Doped Flexible Solar Cells Work

Scientists place another piece of the puzzle on how introducing alkali metals into crystals of thin-film flexible solar cells improves their efficiency

A group of scientists from Korea has discovered that the amount of alkali metal introduced into crystals of flexible thin-film solar cells influences the path that charge carriers take to traverse between electrodes, thereby affecting the light-to-electricity conversion efficiency of the solar cell. Given the immense application potential that such solar cells have today, this finding could be key to ushering in a green future.



Flexible thin-film solar cells constructed via doping with eco-friendly, earth-abundant, and inexpensive alkali metals could be the future of a sustainable energy economy.

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“When eco-friendly, inexpensive, versatile, and efficient solar cells are developed, all thermal and nuclear power plants will disappear, and solar cells installed over the ocean or in outer space will power our world,” says Professor Dong-Seon Lee of the Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology in Korea. His highly optimistic view of the future mirrors the visions of many researchers involved in the effort to improve solar cells.

Over time, in this effort, scientists have come to realize that doping—distorting a crystal structure by introducing an impurity—polycrystalline solar cells made by melting together crystals called CZTSSe with earth-abundant and eco-friendly alkali metals, such as sodium and potassium, can improve their light to electricity conversion efficiency while also leading to the creation of inexpensive flexible thin-film solar cells which, needless to say, could find many applications in a society that is increasingly making wearable electronics commonplace. But why doping improves performance is yet unknown.

In a [recent paper published in Advanced Science](#), Prof Lee and team reveal one part of this unknown. Their revelations come from their observations of composition and electric charge transport properties of CZTSSe cells doped with layers of sodium fluoride of varying thicknesses.

Upon analyzing these doped cells, Prof Lee and team saw that the amount of dopant determined the path that charge carriers took between electrodes, making the cell either more or less conductive. At an optimal doped-layer thickness of 25 nanometer, the charges flowed through the crystal via pathways that allowed for maximum conductivity. This in turn, the scientists hypothesized, affected the “fill factor” of the cell, which indicates the light-to-electricity conversion efficiency. At 25 nanometer, a record fill factor of 63% was obtained, a notable improvement over the previous limit of 50%. The overall performance was also competitive with this amount of doping.

These findings provide insight into CZTSSe and other polycrystalline solar cells, paving the way for improving them further and realizing a sustainable society. But the competitive performance of the solar cell that yielded these findings gives it real-world applications more tangible to us common folks, as Prof Lee explains: *“We have developed flexible and eco-friendly solar cells that will be useful in many ways in our real lives, from building-integrated photovoltaics and solar panel roofs, to flexible electronic devices”*. And given the bold vision that Prof Lee carries, perhaps a green economy is not too far away

Reference

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About the author

Prof. Dong-Seon Lee is a Professor of the School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST). His group is conducting research on photonic devices related to inorganic semiconductors such as thin-film solar cells, light-emitting diodes with nanostructures, and growth of gallium nitride. Before coming to GIST, he received a Ph.D. in Electrical and Computer Engineering from the University of Cincinnati and then completed the visiting scholar program at the University of California, Santa Barbara.