

## 高効率ペロブスカイト/CIGS タンデム太陽電池の開発

(出光興産<sup>1</sup>・東大院工<sup>2</sup>・東大院総文<sup>3</sup>) ○中村 元志<sup>1</sup>・○西山 知慧<sup>2</sup>・多田 圭志<sup>3</sup>・別所 毅隆<sup>2</sup>・瀬川 浩司<sup>2,3</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>*Advanced Technology Research Laboratories, Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd.*, <sup>2</sup>*Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology (RCAST), The University of Tokyo*, <sup>3</sup>*Department of General Systems Studies, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo*) ○Motoshi Nakamura<sup>1</sup>, Chie Nishiyama<sup>2</sup>, Keishi Tada<sup>3</sup>, Takeru Bessho<sup>2</sup>, and Hiroshi Segawa<sup>2,3</sup>

Tandem solar cells with perovskite (PVK) solar cells as the top cell have attracted much attention for increasing the efficiency of widely used Si, Cu(In,Ga)(Se,S)<sub>2</sub> (CIGS), and other solar cells. The metal electrode needs to be replaced with a transparent conductive layer (TCO) such as thin-doped indium oxide (ITO), usually deposited by sputtering, to use PVK solar cells as top cells<sup>1)-3)</sup>. It is recognized that buffer layers, such as thermally evaporated MoO<sub>x</sub>, need to be introduced to protect the underlying hole transport layer (HTL) from sputtering damage<sup>4)-5)</sup>; however, this study reveals that the effect of the sputtering damage on Spiro-OMeTAD, which is the most widely used HTL, is not detrimental to the device performance, but rather leads to an improved power conversion efficiency (PCE) due to the better band alignment. The photoluminescence (PL) spectrum and time-resolved PL curves did not change before and after ITO deposition even the deposition was conducted at a very high power density of 3.2 W/m<sup>2</sup>. Theoretical simulation using the solar cell capacitance simulator (SCAPS) also shows that defects at ITO/Spiro-OMeTAD interface do not affect the device performance at all. A high PCE of 18.0% and 25.5% were achieved for a 1 cm<sup>2</sup>-sized buffer-free semi-transparent PVK cell and a four-terminal PVK/CIGS tandem solar cells, respectively.

**Keywords** : Perovskite; CIGS; Tandem Solar Cells;

ペロブスカイト(PVK)太陽電池をトップセルとして使用するためには、金属電極をITOなどの透明導電層と置き換える必要がある。この時、スパッタダメージから下層の正孔輸送層 (HTL) を保護するために、MoO<sub>x</sub>などのバッファ層を導入する事が一般的である。しかし、本研究では、ITOスパッタによる高エネルギー粒子は、デバイス性能に悪影響を及ぼす事無く、逆にHTLの酸化によるバンドアライメントの改善により変換効率 (PCE) を向上させる事を実験及びSCAPSシミュレーションを用いて明らかにした。1cm<sup>2</sup>サイズの半透明PVKセルとして世界最高水準のPCEである18.0%をバッファ層フリーで実現した。近赤外域に吸収を有するMoO<sub>x</sub>バッファを無くした事によりトップセルの外透過率が改善し、4端子PVK/CIGSタンデムセルにおいて、25.5%の高いPCEを得た。

1) Park, H. H., et al, *J. Small Methods*. **2020**, 4, 2000074. 2) Chen, B. et al. *Nat. Commun.* **2020**, 11, 3) Xu, J., et al, *Science*. **2020**, 367, 1097. 4) Fu, F., Feurer, et al, *Nat. Commun.* **2015**, 6, 1. 5) Werner, J., et al, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*. **2015**, 141, 407.