

Working Principle of a Semiconductor Based Solar Cell

How to Transform Light into Electricity

Week 2.1

Arno Smets

Semiconductor



Solar Cell



Outline Week 2

Working principle of semiconductor based solar cells:

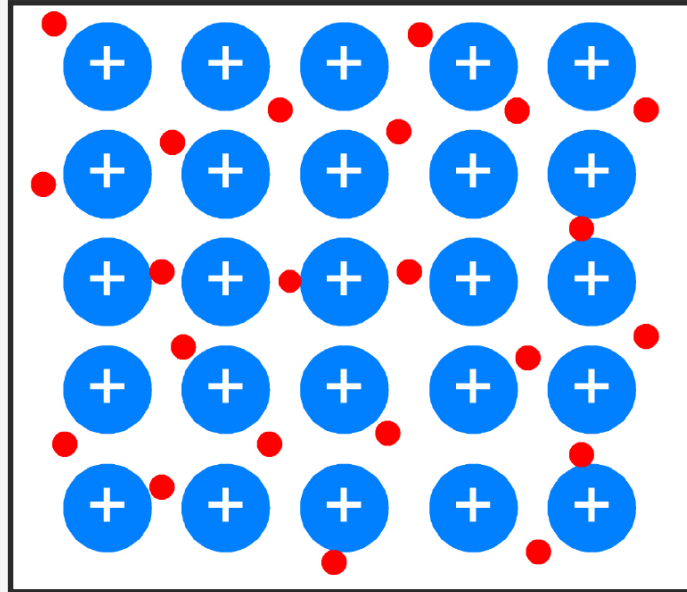
2.1 Semiconductor Materials

2.2 Charge carrier excitation

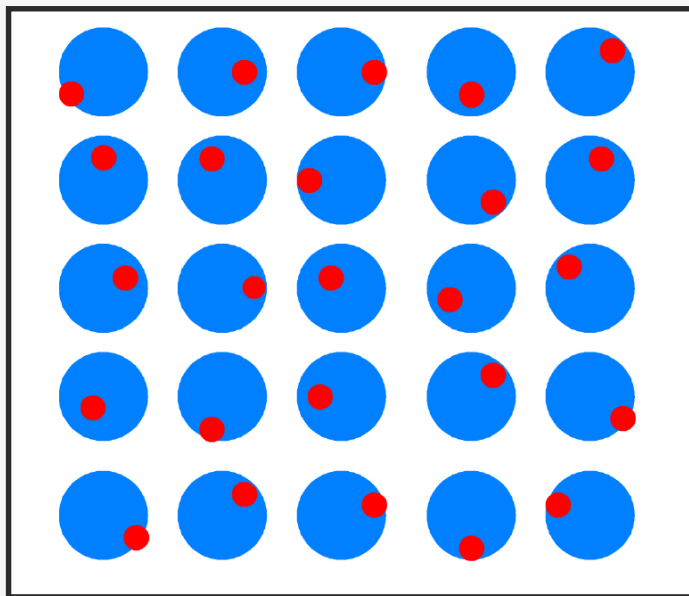
2.3 Charge carrier transport mechanisms

2.4 Semiconductor Junction

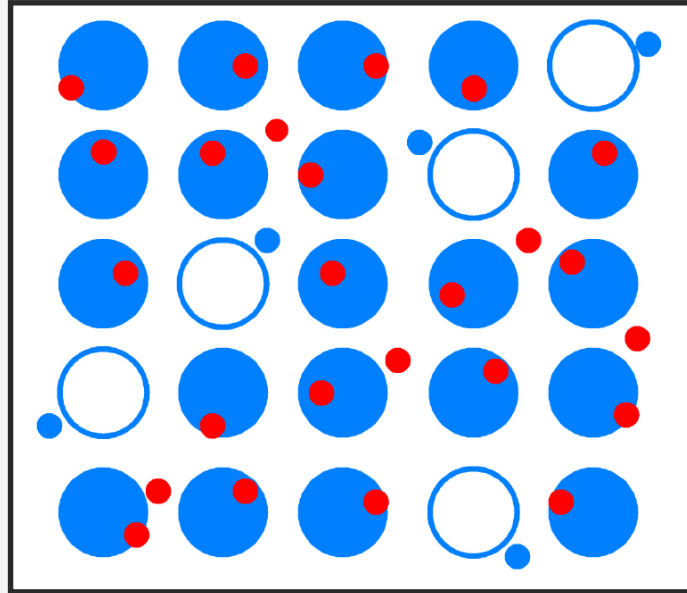
Metal



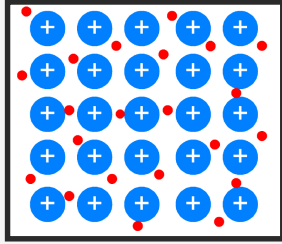
Insulator



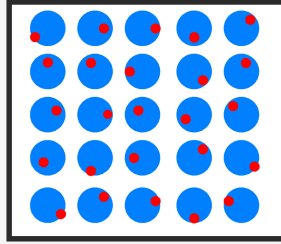
Semiconductor



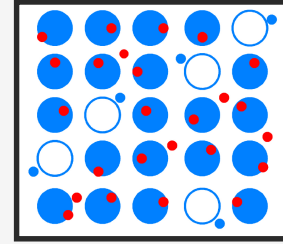
Metal



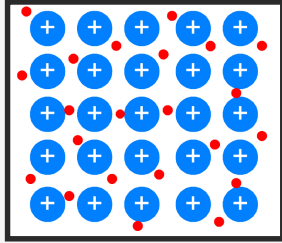
Insulator



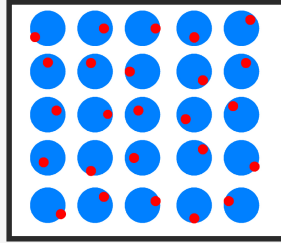
Semiconductor



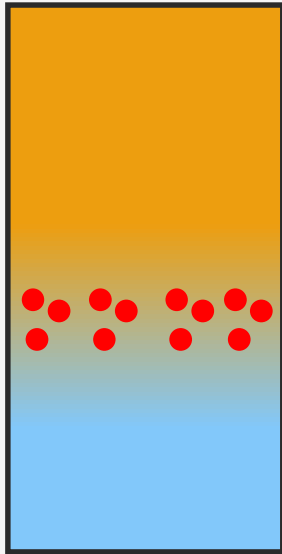
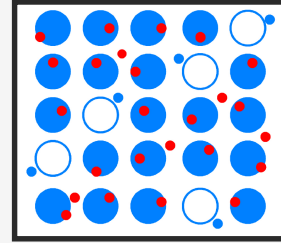
Metal



Insulator

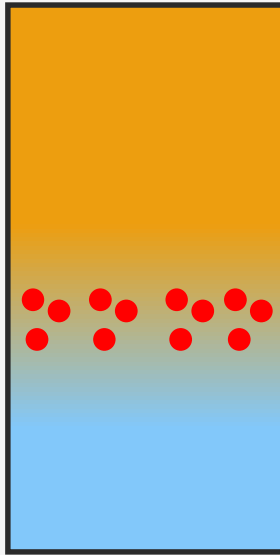
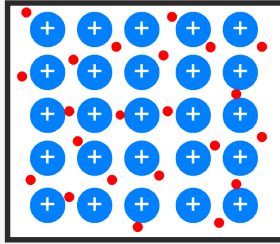


Semiconductor

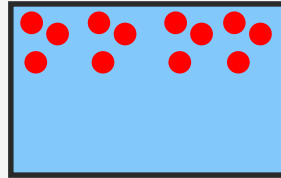
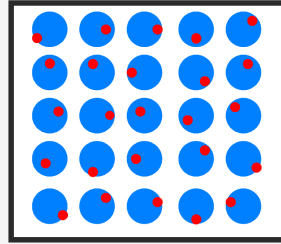




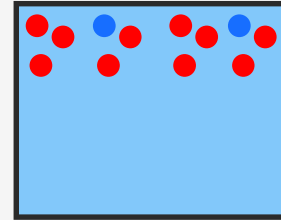
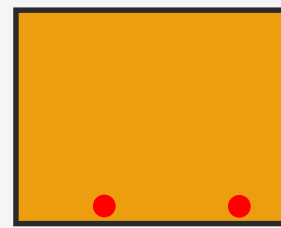
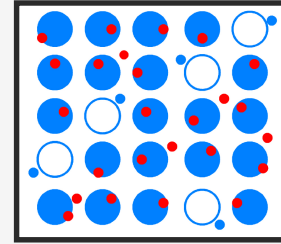
Metal



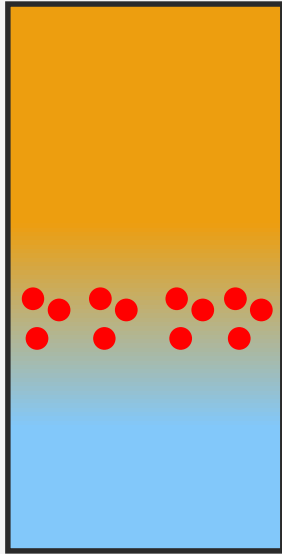
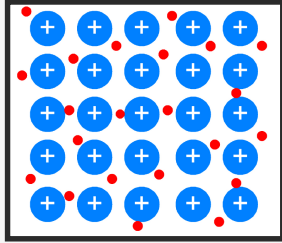
Insulator



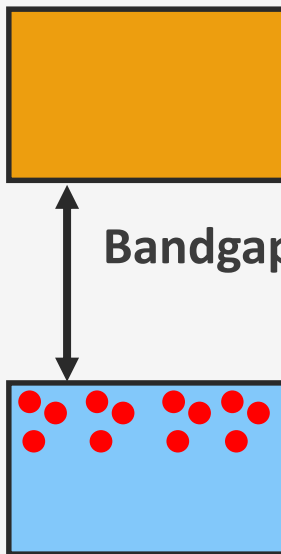
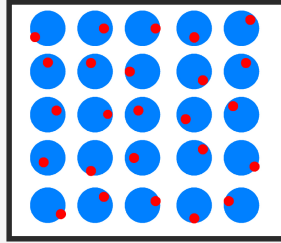
Semiconductor



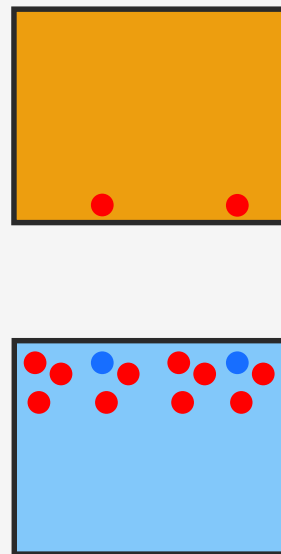
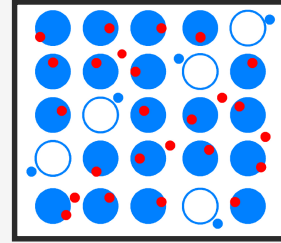
Metal



Insulator



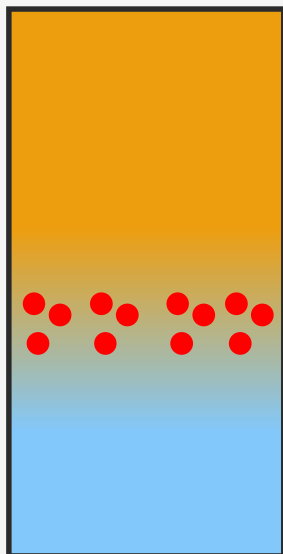
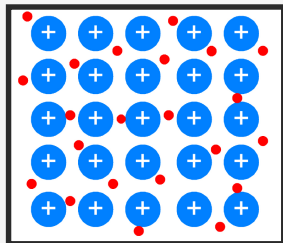
Semiconductor



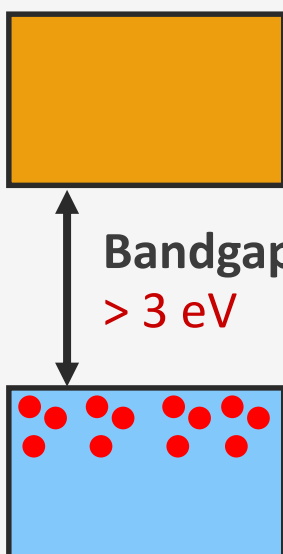
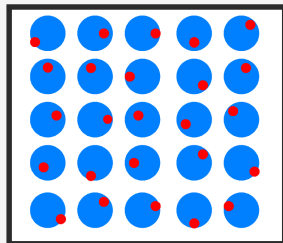
**Conduction
band**

**Valence
band**

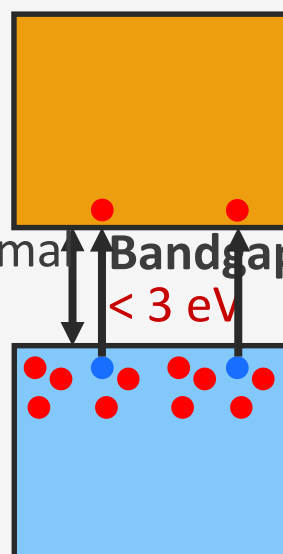
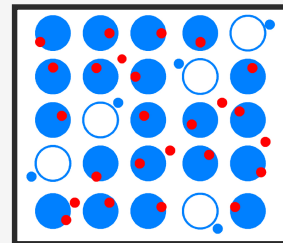
Metal



Insulator



Semiconductor



Conduction band

Valence band

Bandgap
> 3 eV

Thermal

Bandgap

photon

< 3 eV

Outline Week 2

Working principle of semiconductor based solar cells:

2.1 Semiconductor Materials (Band Gap I – *electrons in atoms*)

2.2 Charge carrier excitation

2.3 Charge carrier transport mechanisms

2.4 Semiconductor Junction