



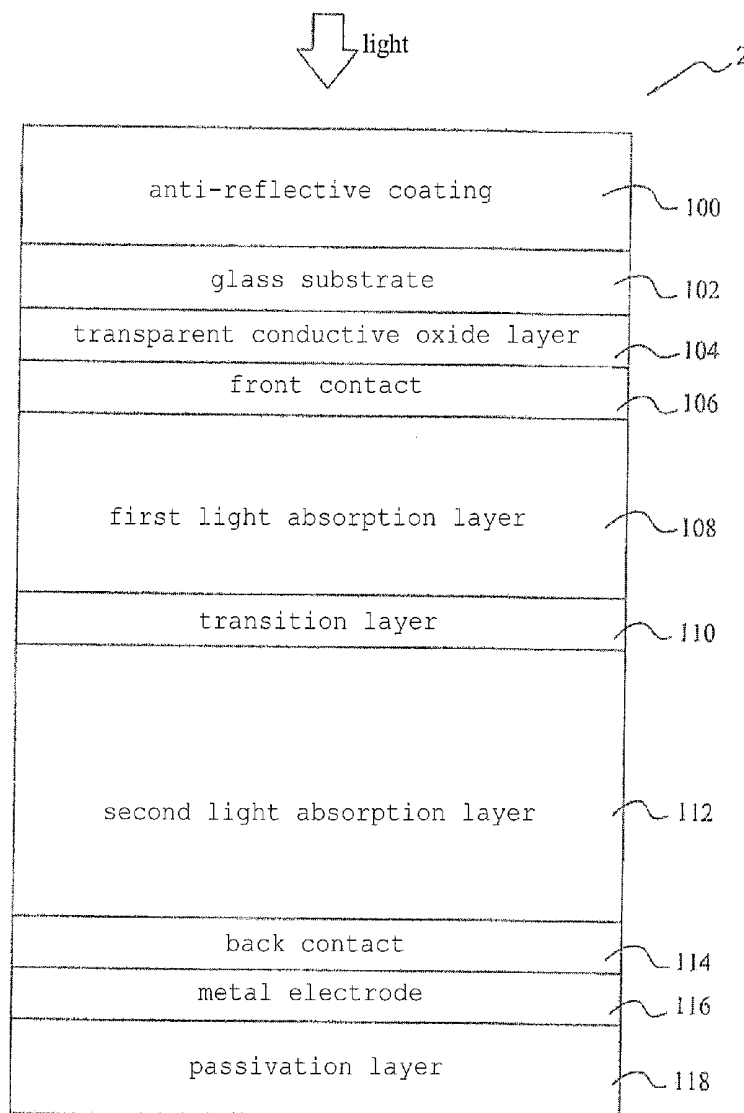
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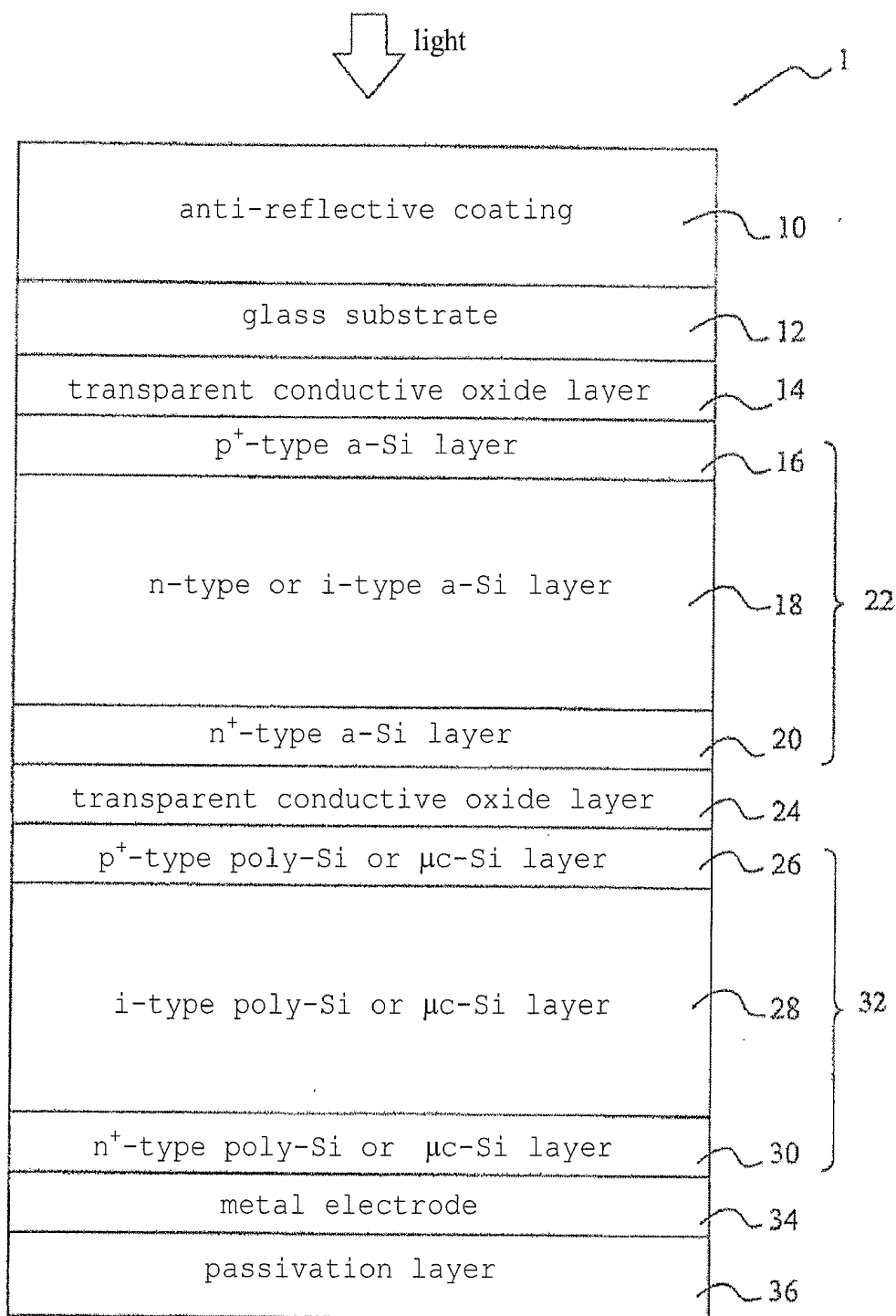
(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**  
**CHANG**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2011/0197956 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 18, 2011**(54) **THIN FILM SOLAR CELL WITH GRADED  
BANDGAP STRUCTURE**(52) **U.S. Cl. .... 136/255**(75) **Inventor:** **Chun-Yen CHANG**, Hsinchu City  
(TW)(73) **Assignee:** **National Chiao Tung University**,  
Taiwan (TW)(21) **Appl. No.:** **13/022,893**(22) **Filed:** **Feb. 8, 2011**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Feb. 12, 2010 (TW) ..... 99104561

**Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**H01L 31/06** (2006.01)(57) **ABSTRACT**

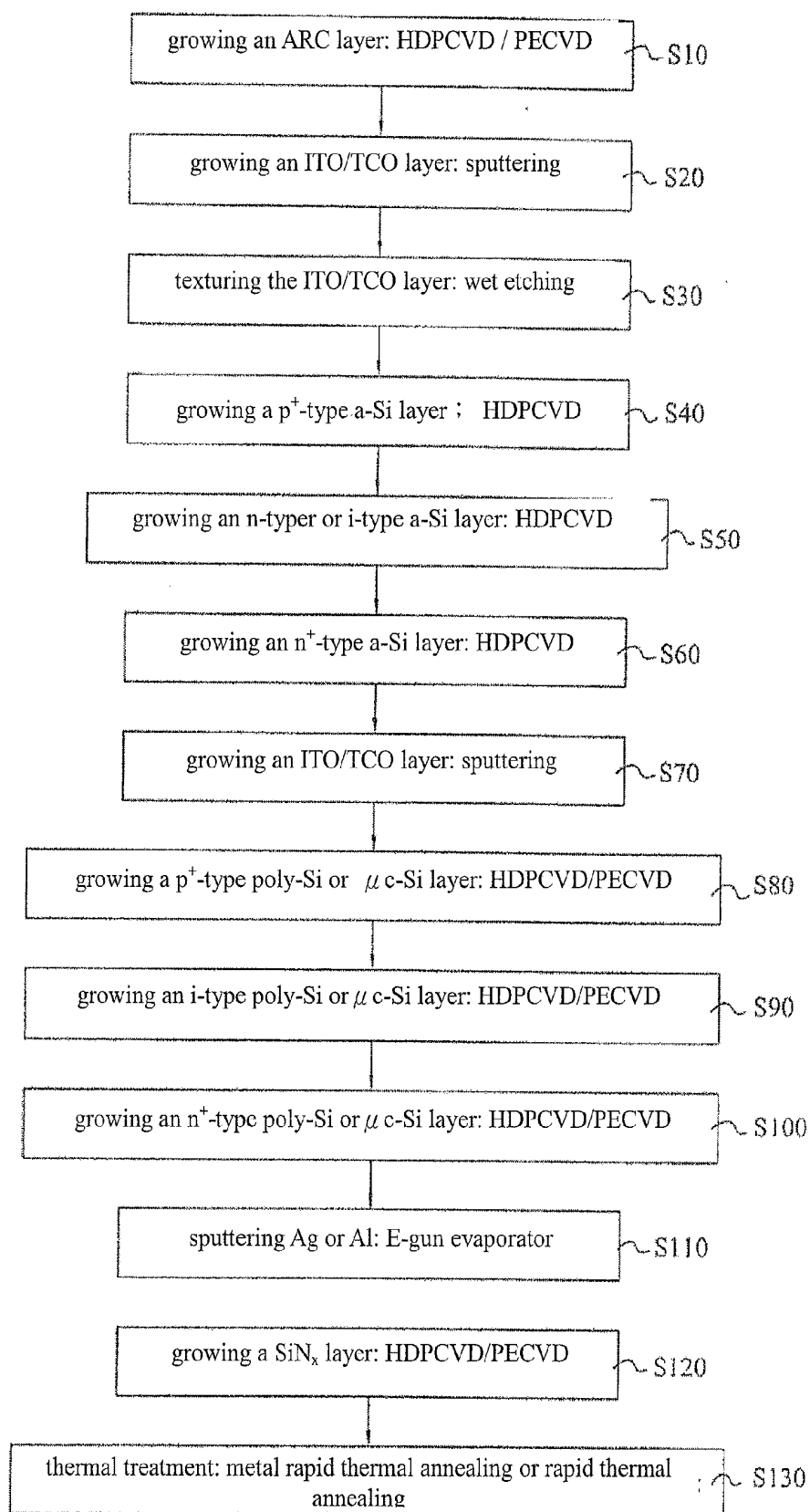
A thin film solar cell with a graded bandgap structure comprises a front contact, a first light absorption layer, a transition layer, a second light absorption layer and a back contact. The first light absorption layer is formed on the front contact, the transition layer is formed on the first light absorption layer, the second light absorption layer is formed on the transition layer, and the back contact is formed on the second light absorption layer, wherein the transition layer has a graded bandgap, which is made by alternating a layer of the first superlattice layers, having a first bandgap, with a layer of the second superlattice layers, having a second bandgap, in a tandem arrangement, based on the condition that the thickness of each layer of the first and the second superlattice layers is varied increasing, decreasing or increasing first and then decreasing.





(Prior Art)

Fig. 1



(Prior Art)

Fig. 2

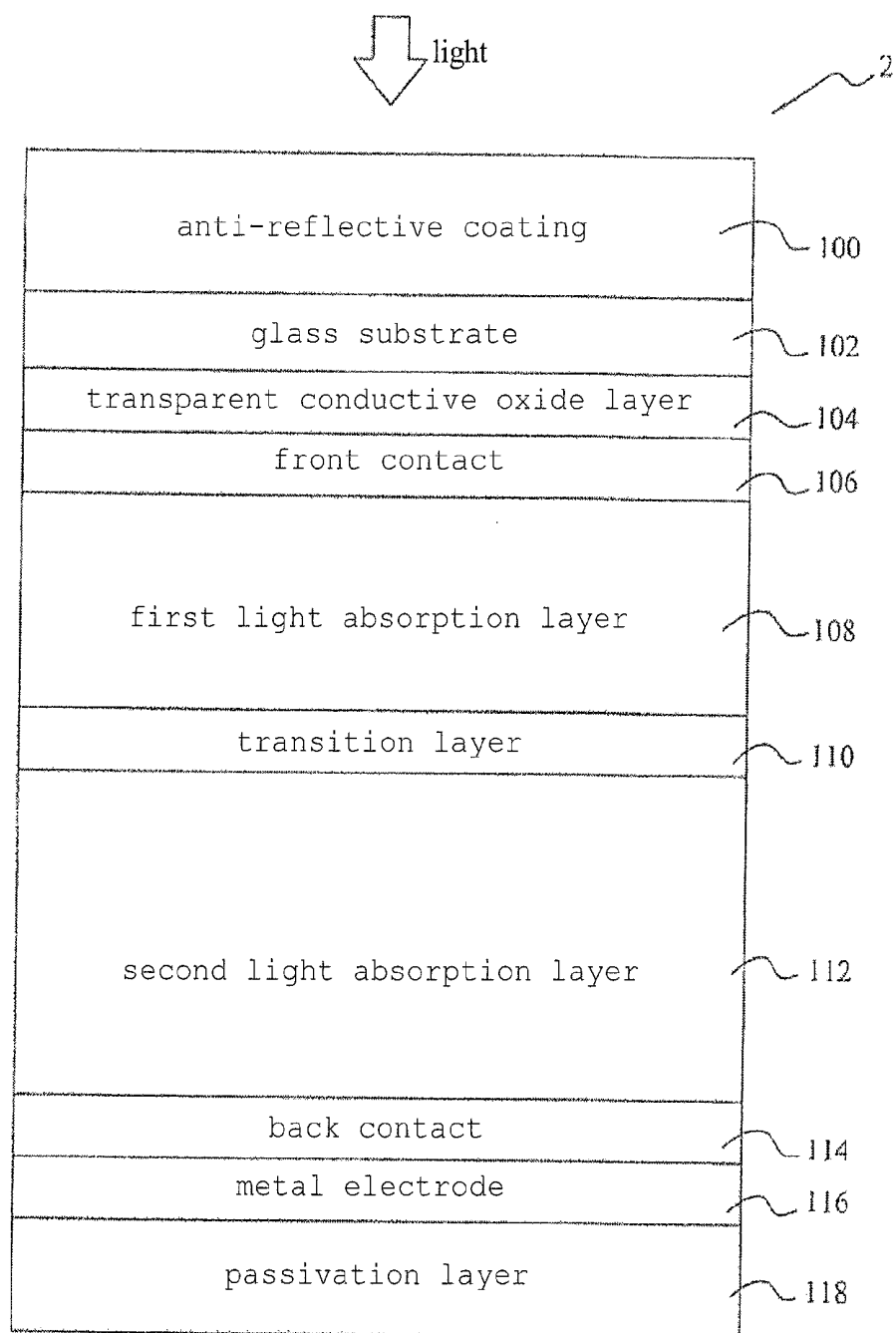


Fig. 3

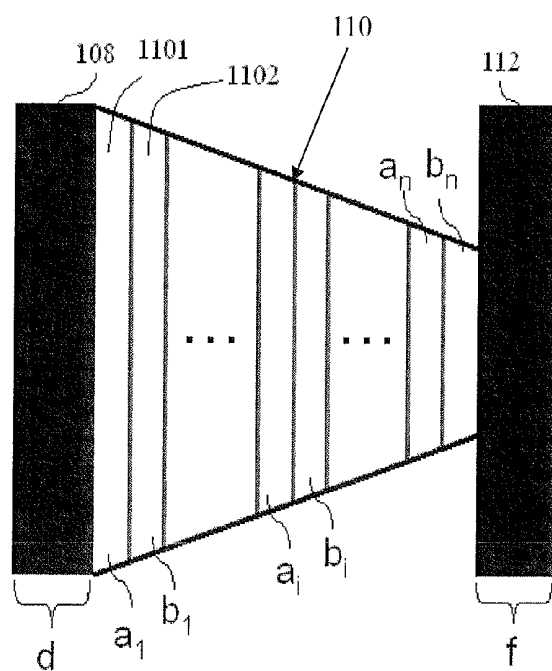


Fig. 3A

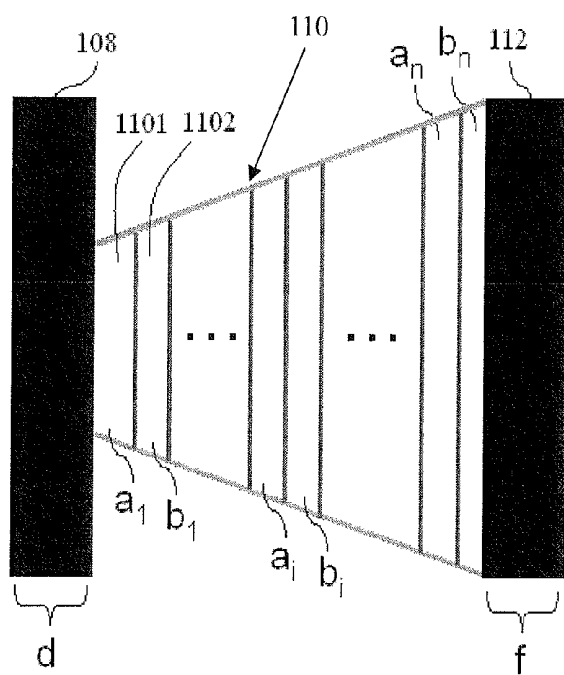


Fig. 3B

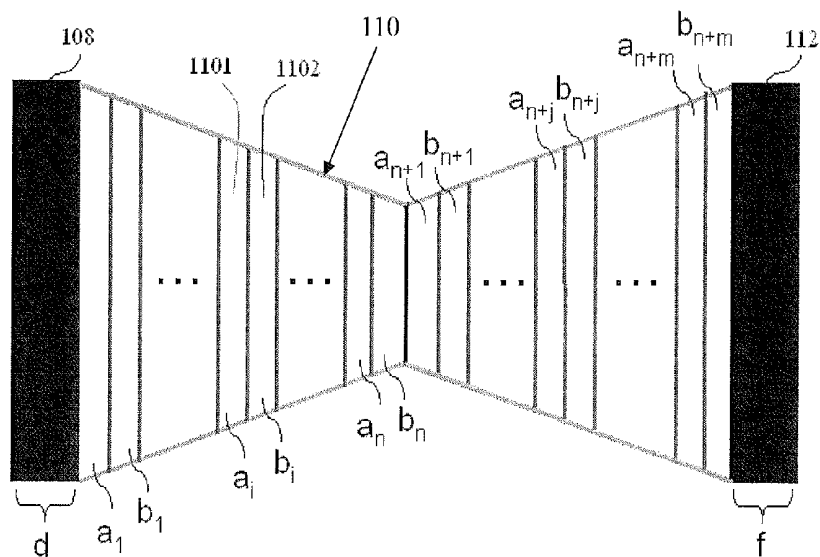


Fig. 3C

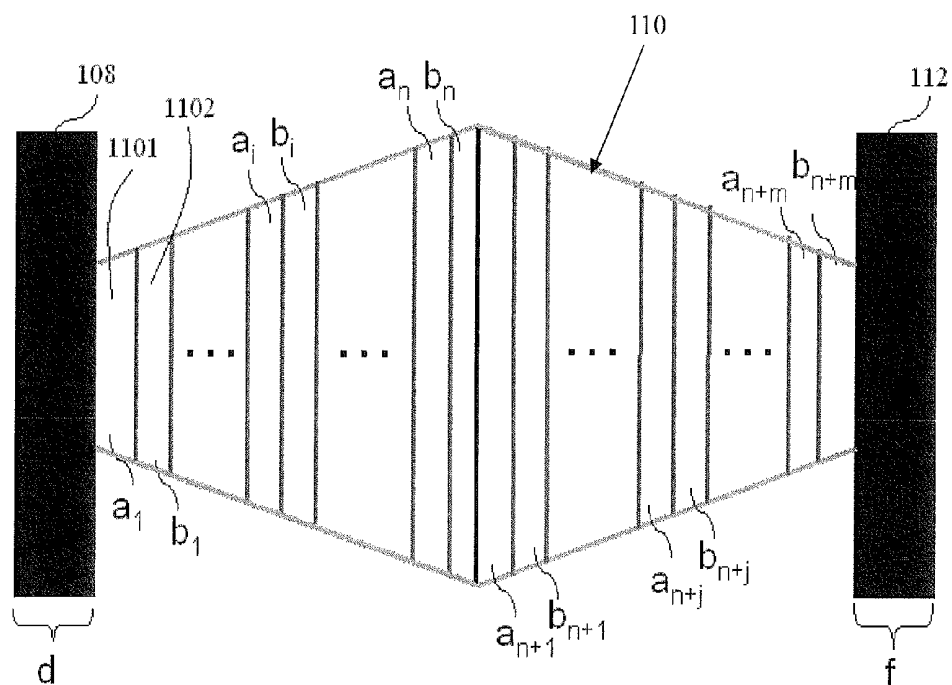


Fig. 3D

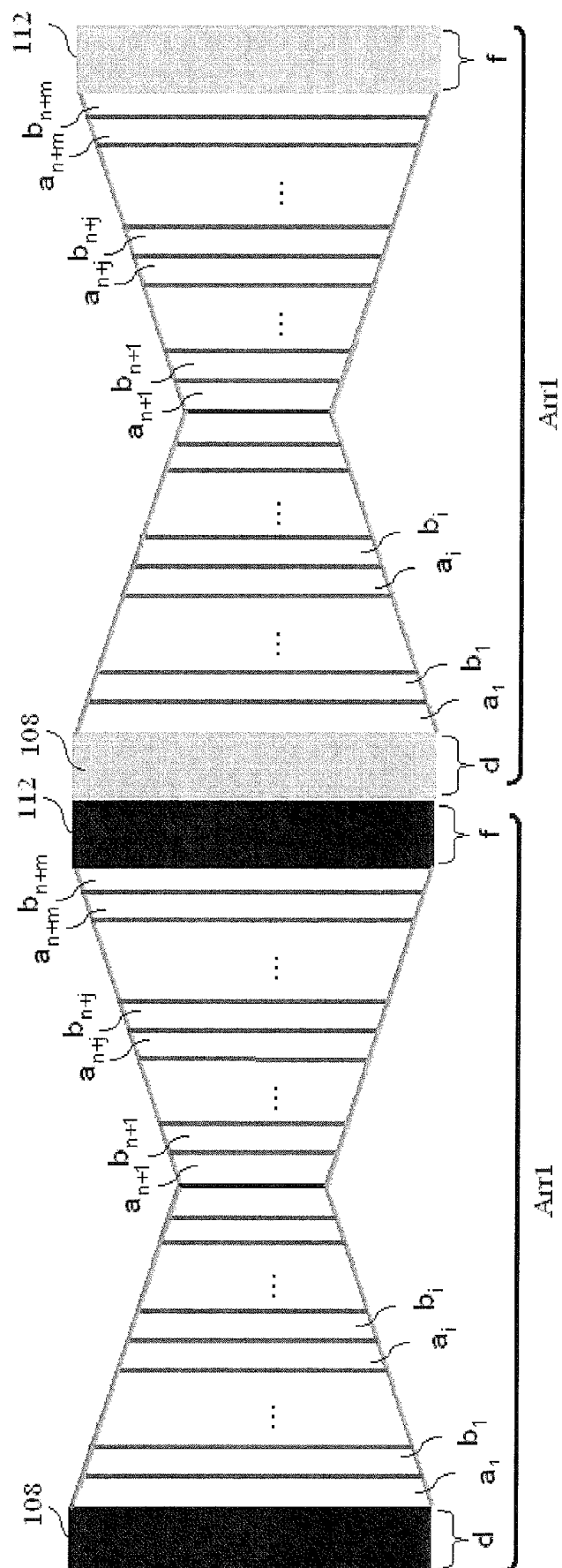


Fig. 3E

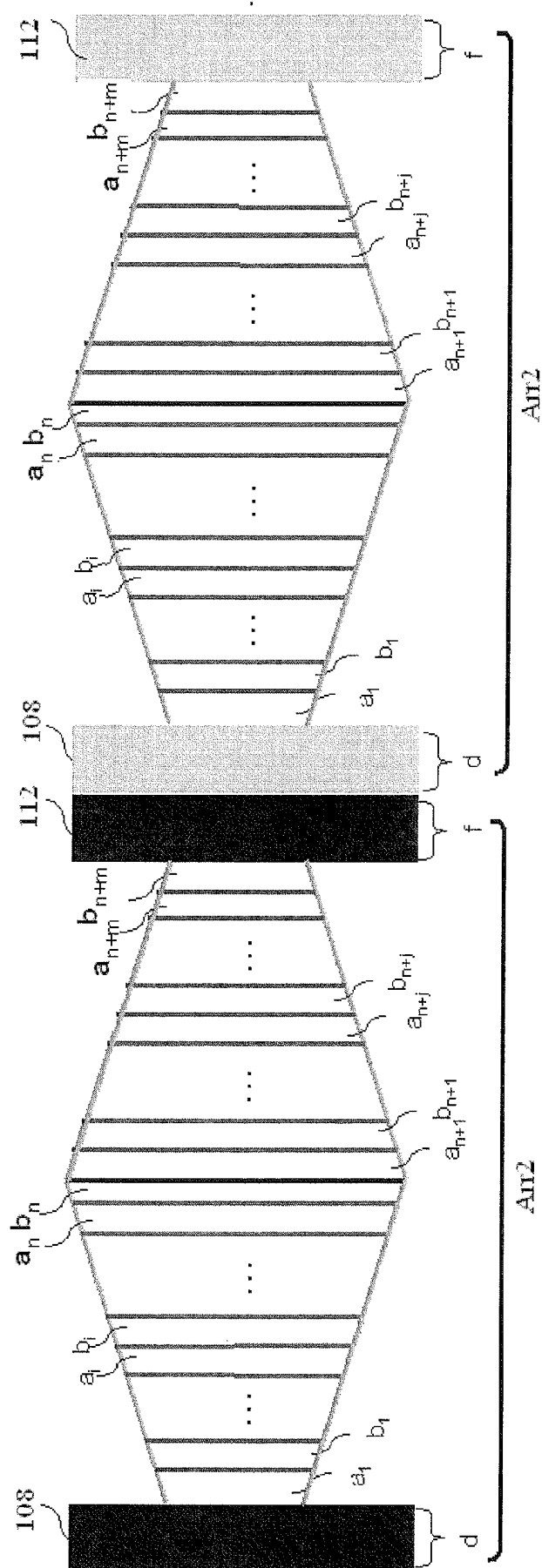


Fig. 3F



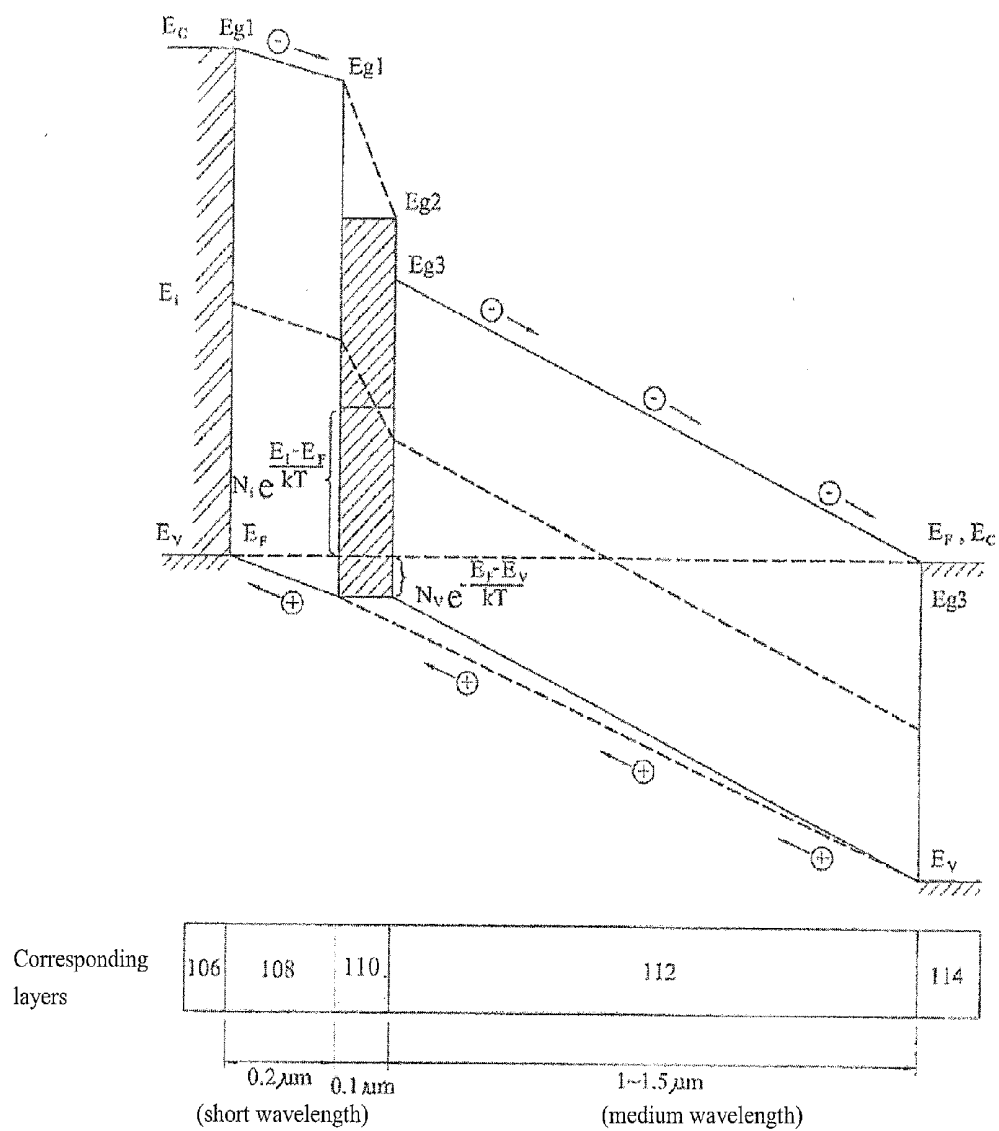


Fig. 4

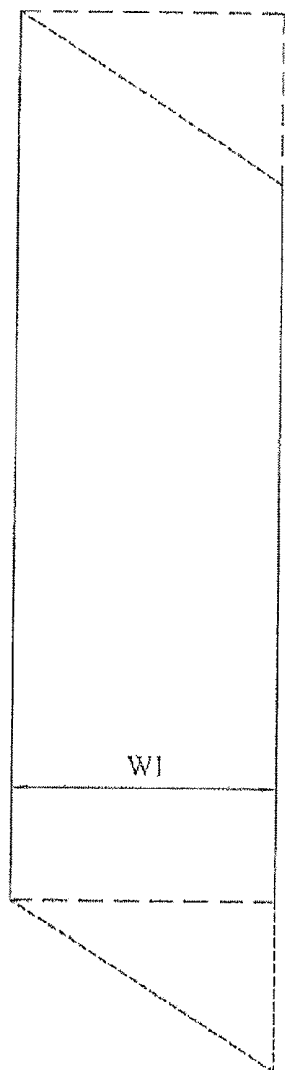


Fig. 5

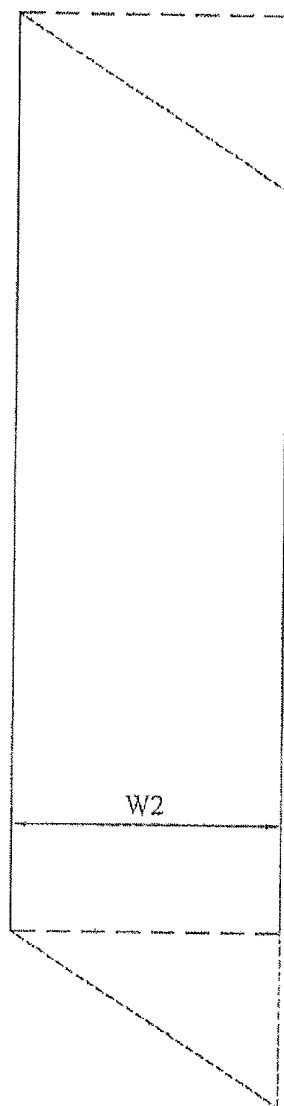


Fig. 8

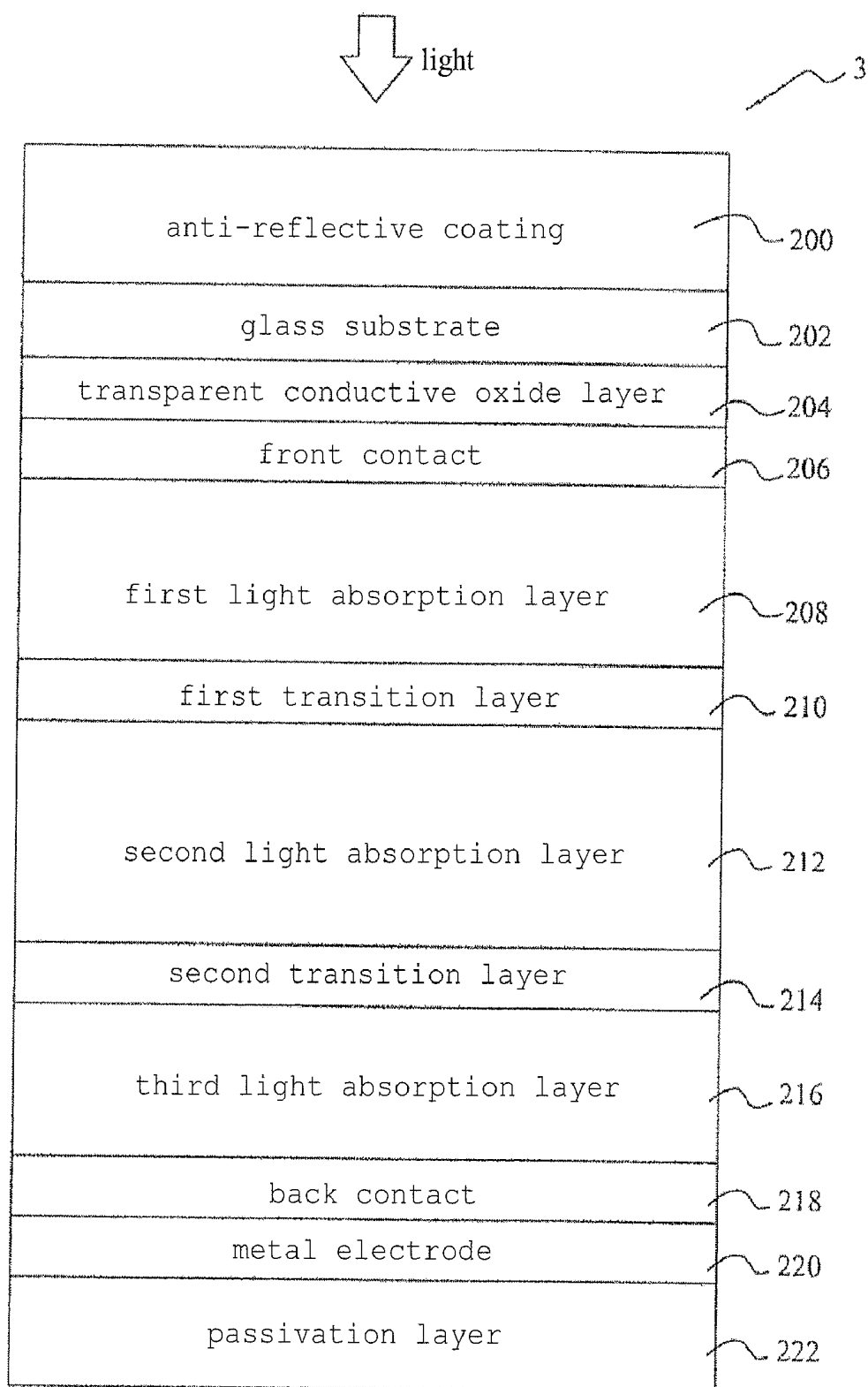


Fig. 6

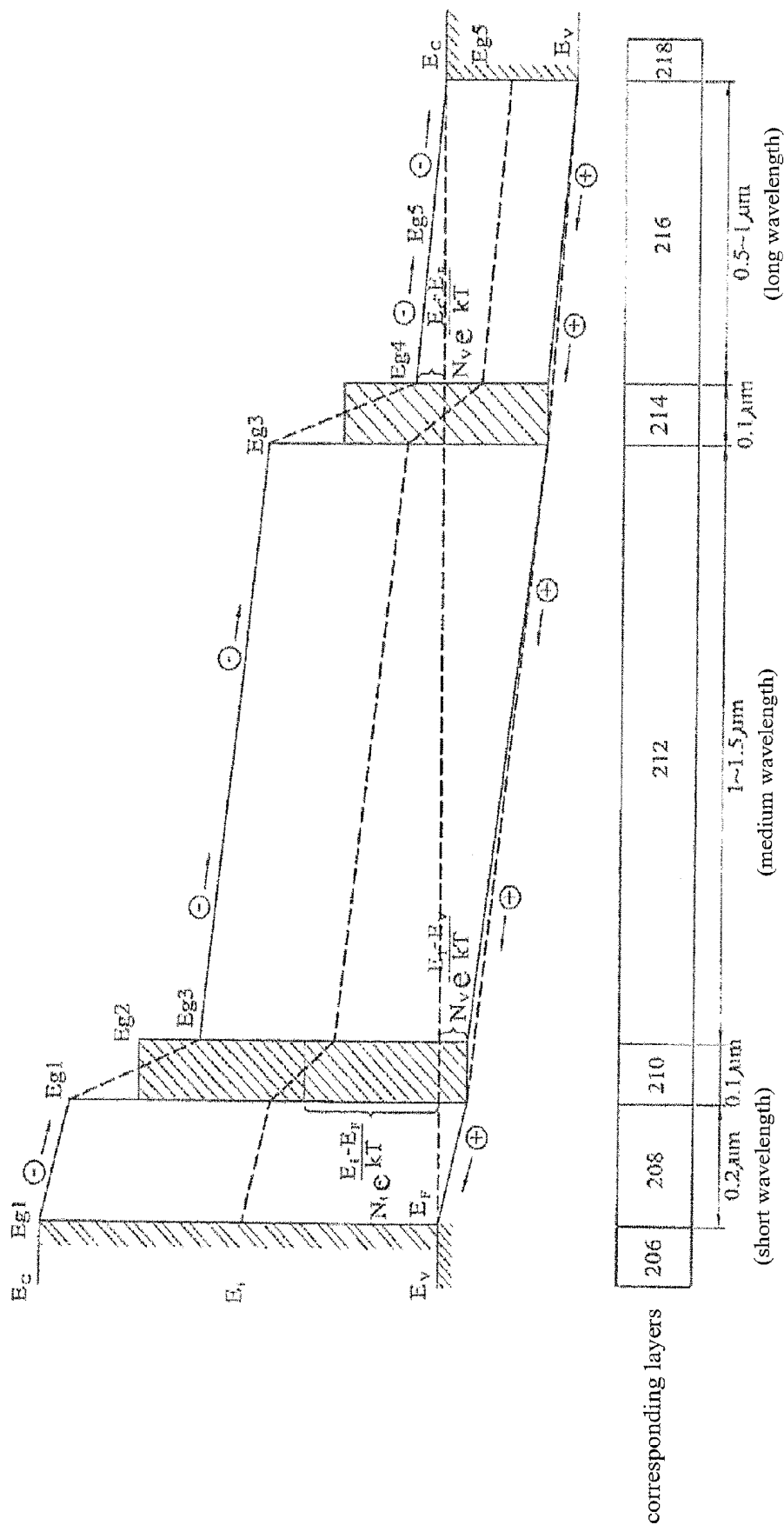


Fig. 7

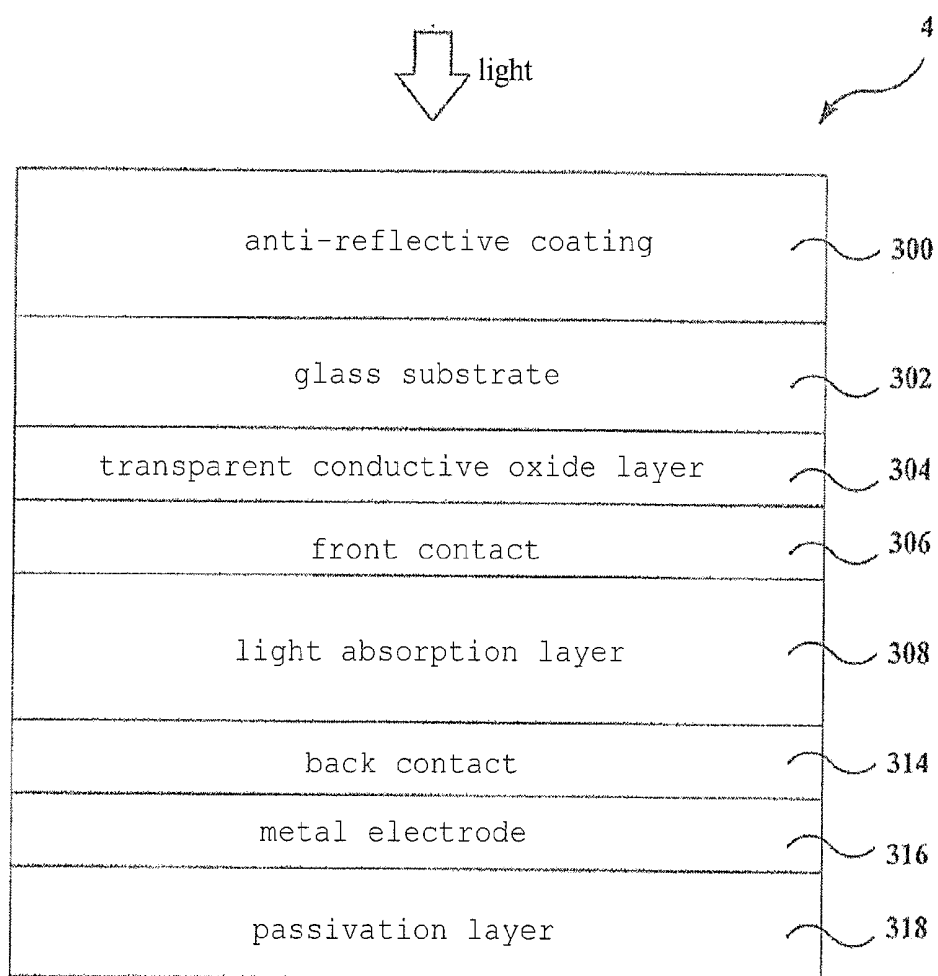


Fig. 9

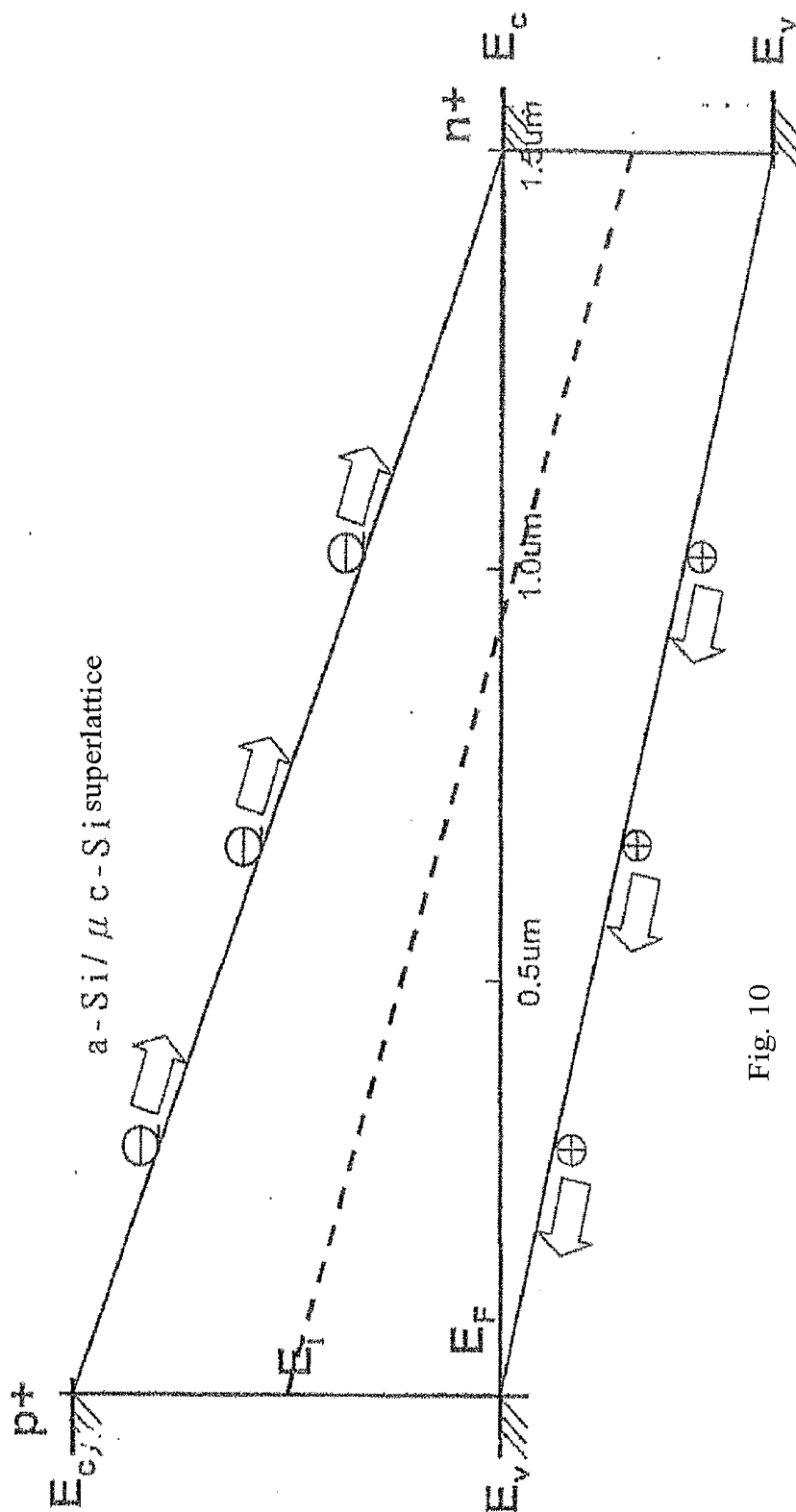


Fig. 10

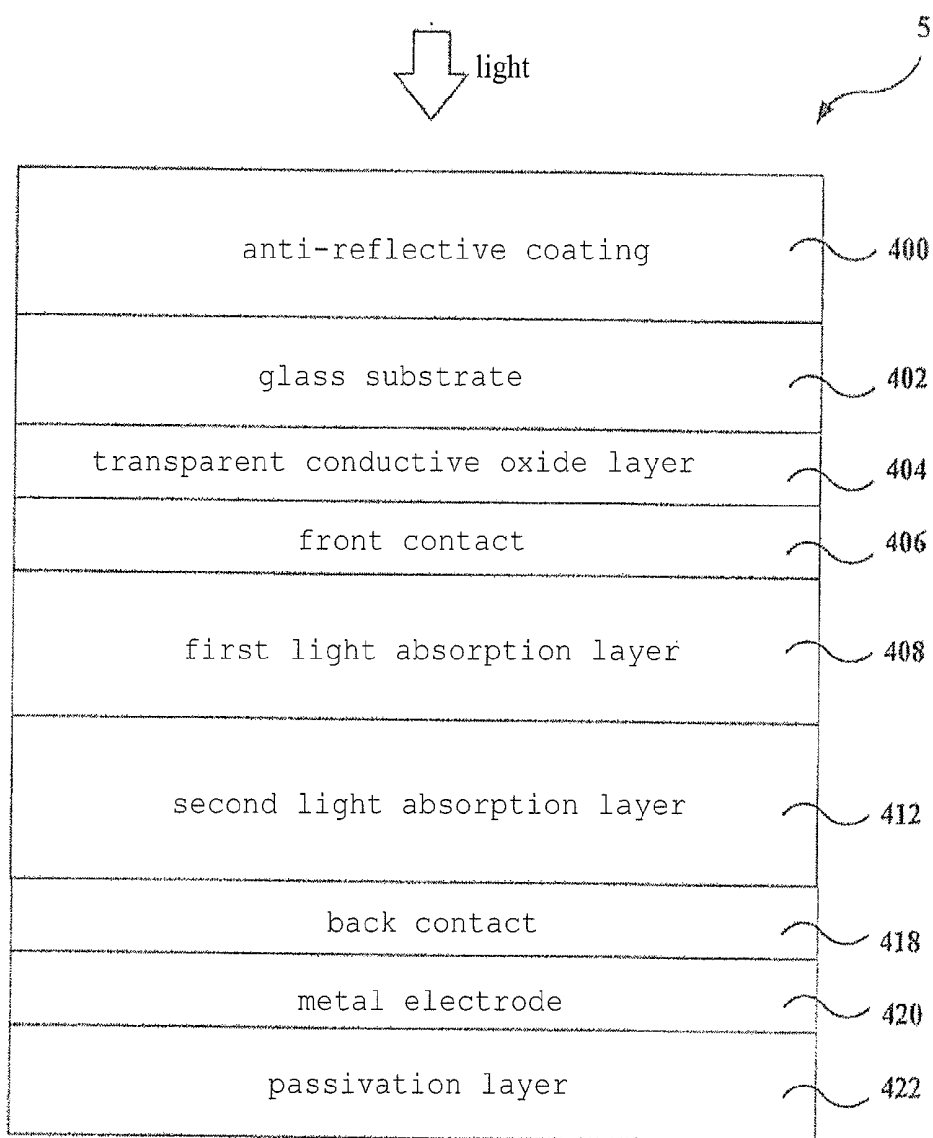


Fig. 11

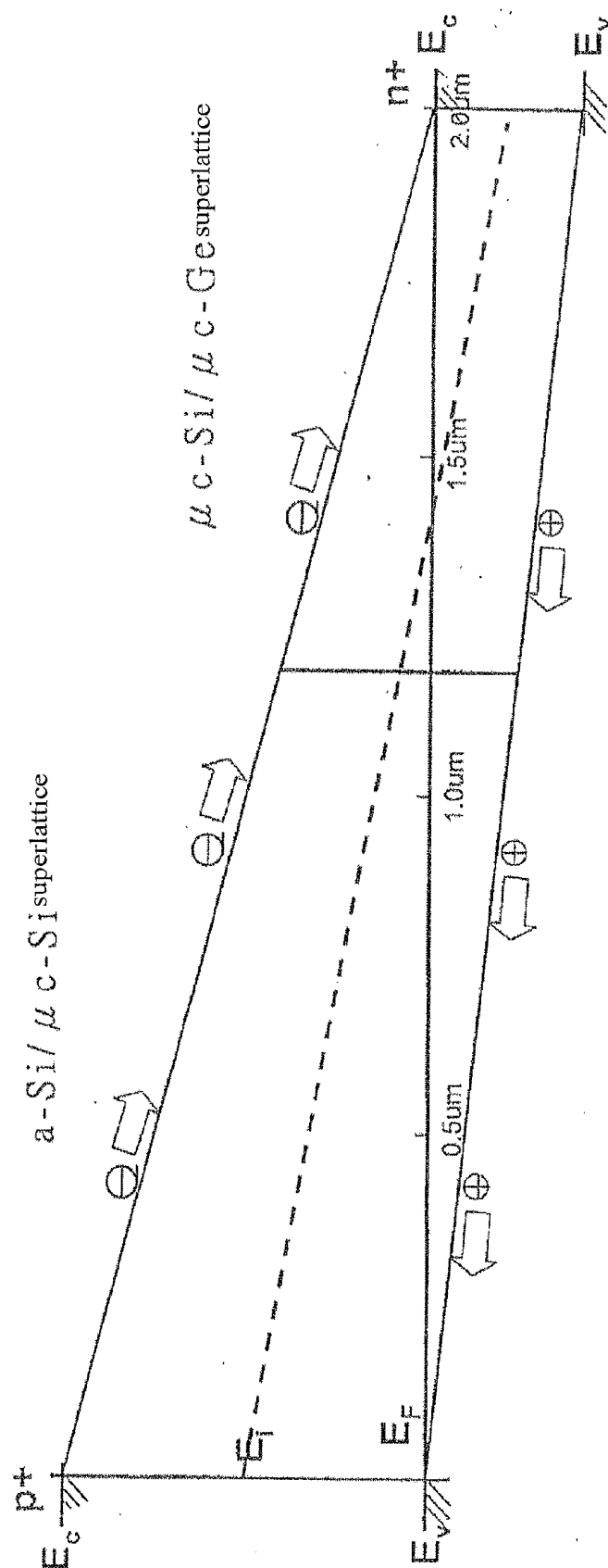
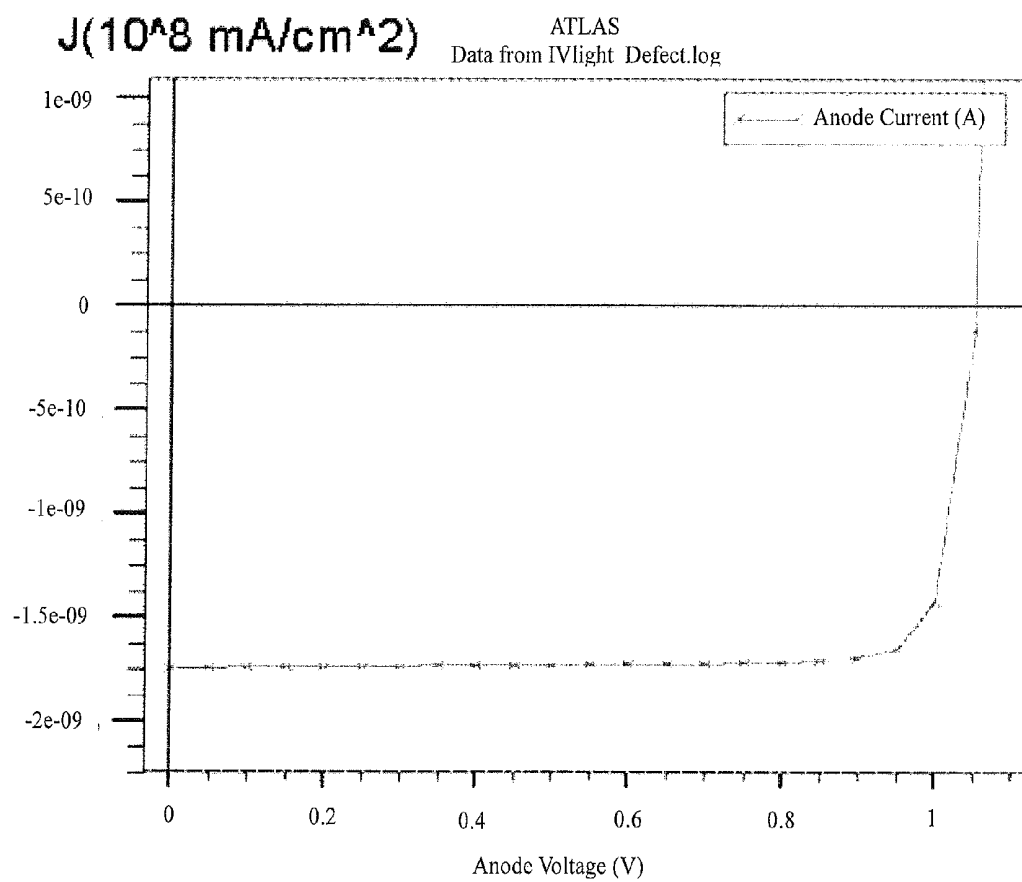


Fig. 12





superlattice type	Jsc	Voc	FF	$\eta$
constant bandgap 1.4eV	17.41	1.058	0.855	15.65%
graded bandgap	23.6	0.96	0.76	17.4%

Fig. 13

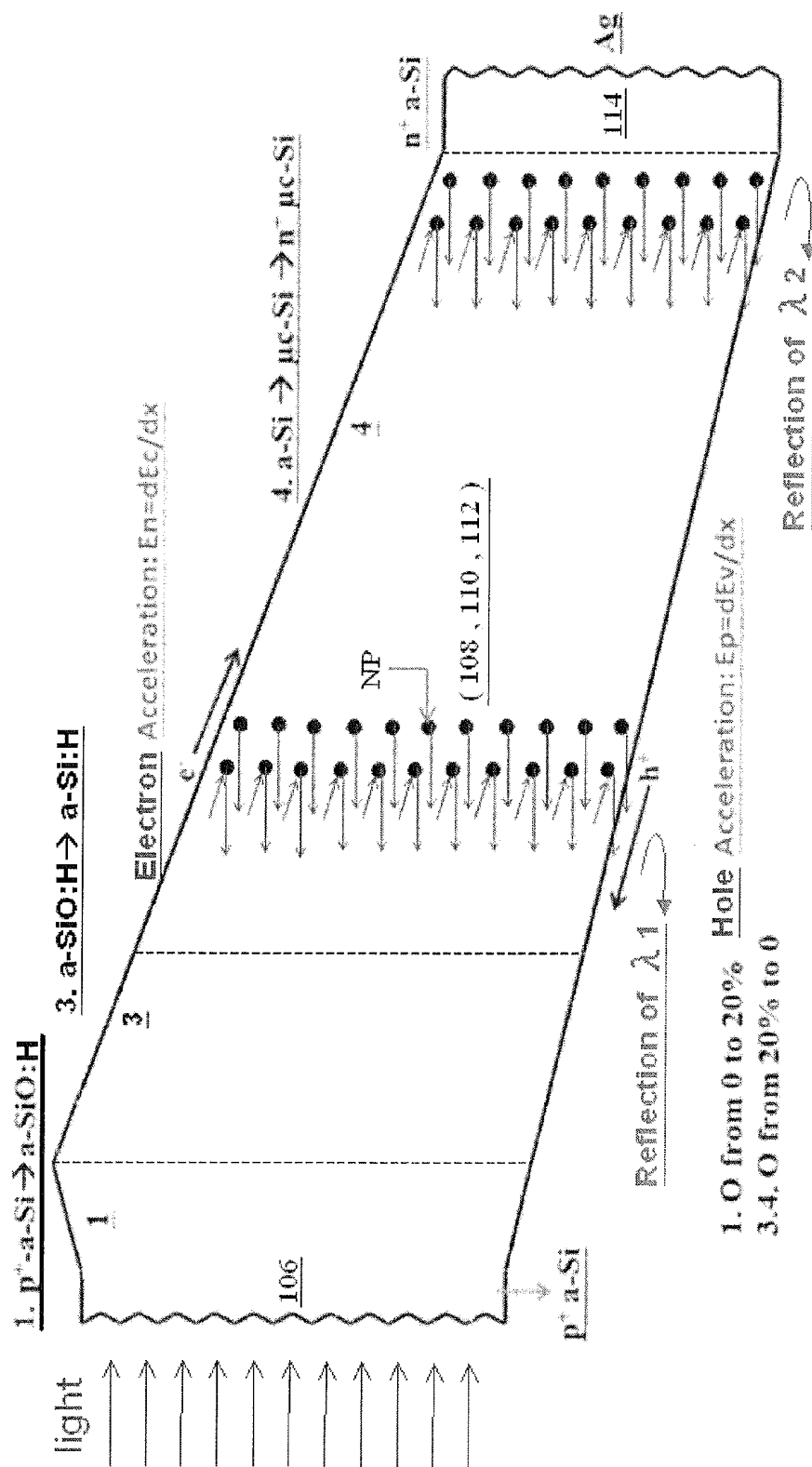


Fig. 14A

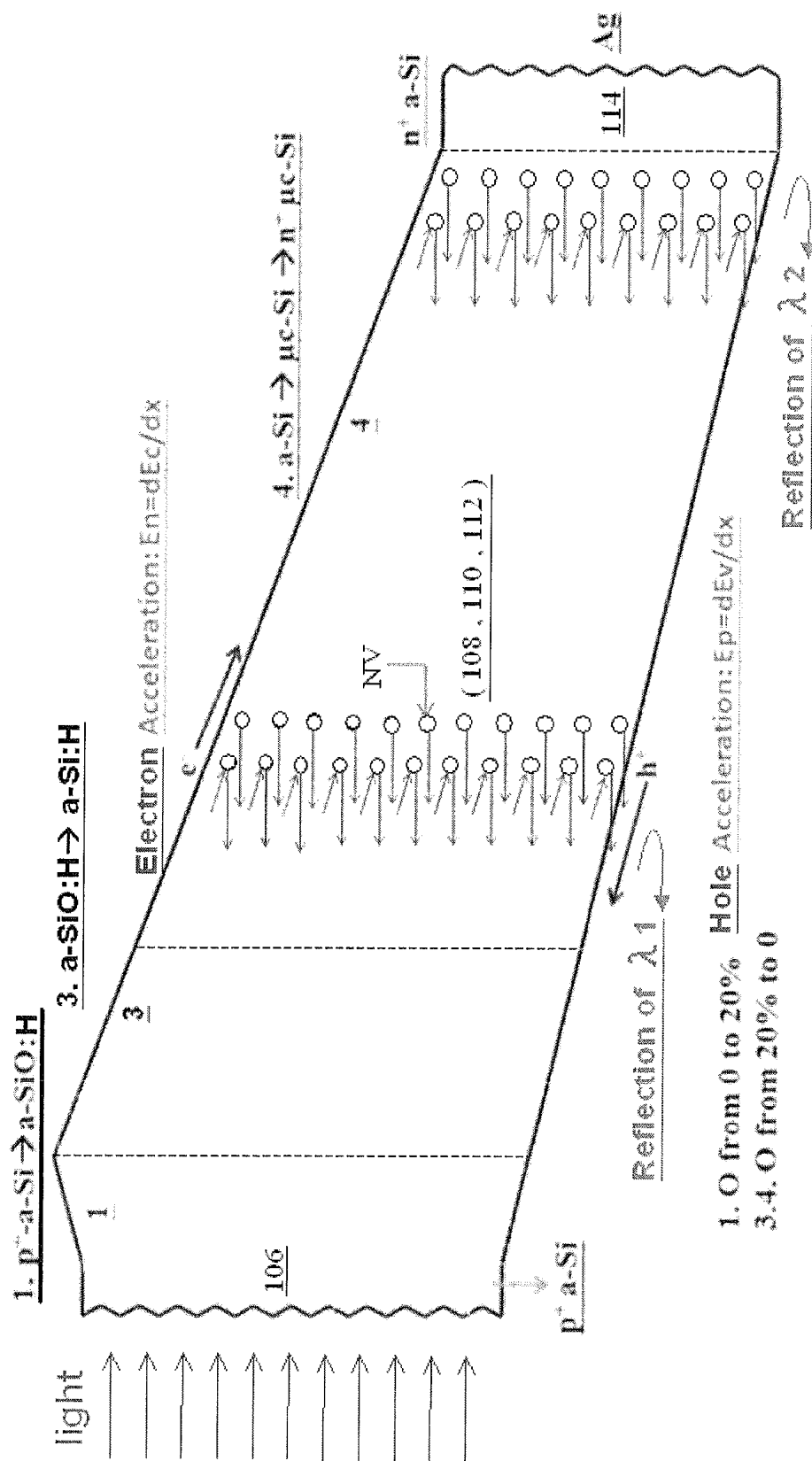


Fig. 14B

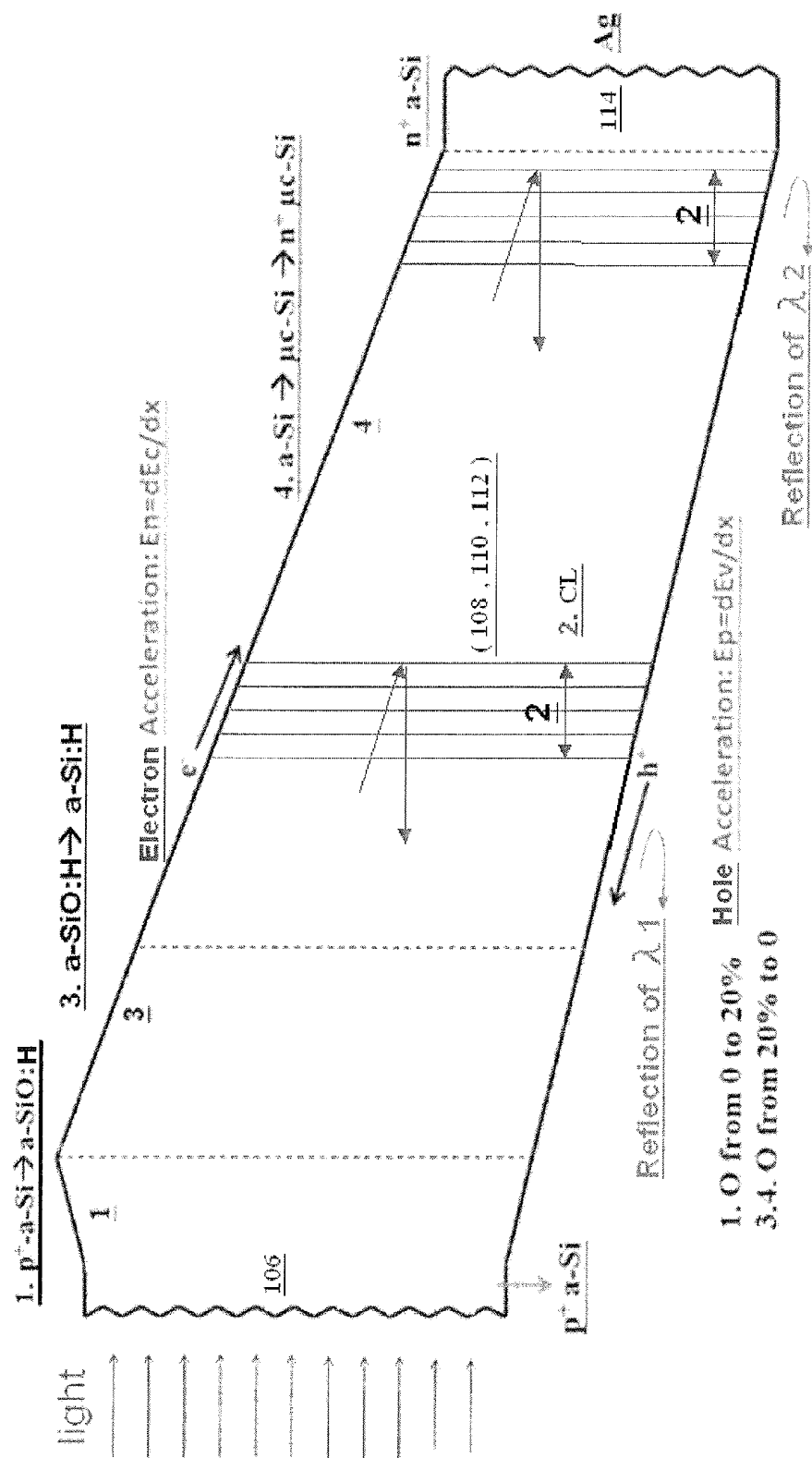


Fig. 14C

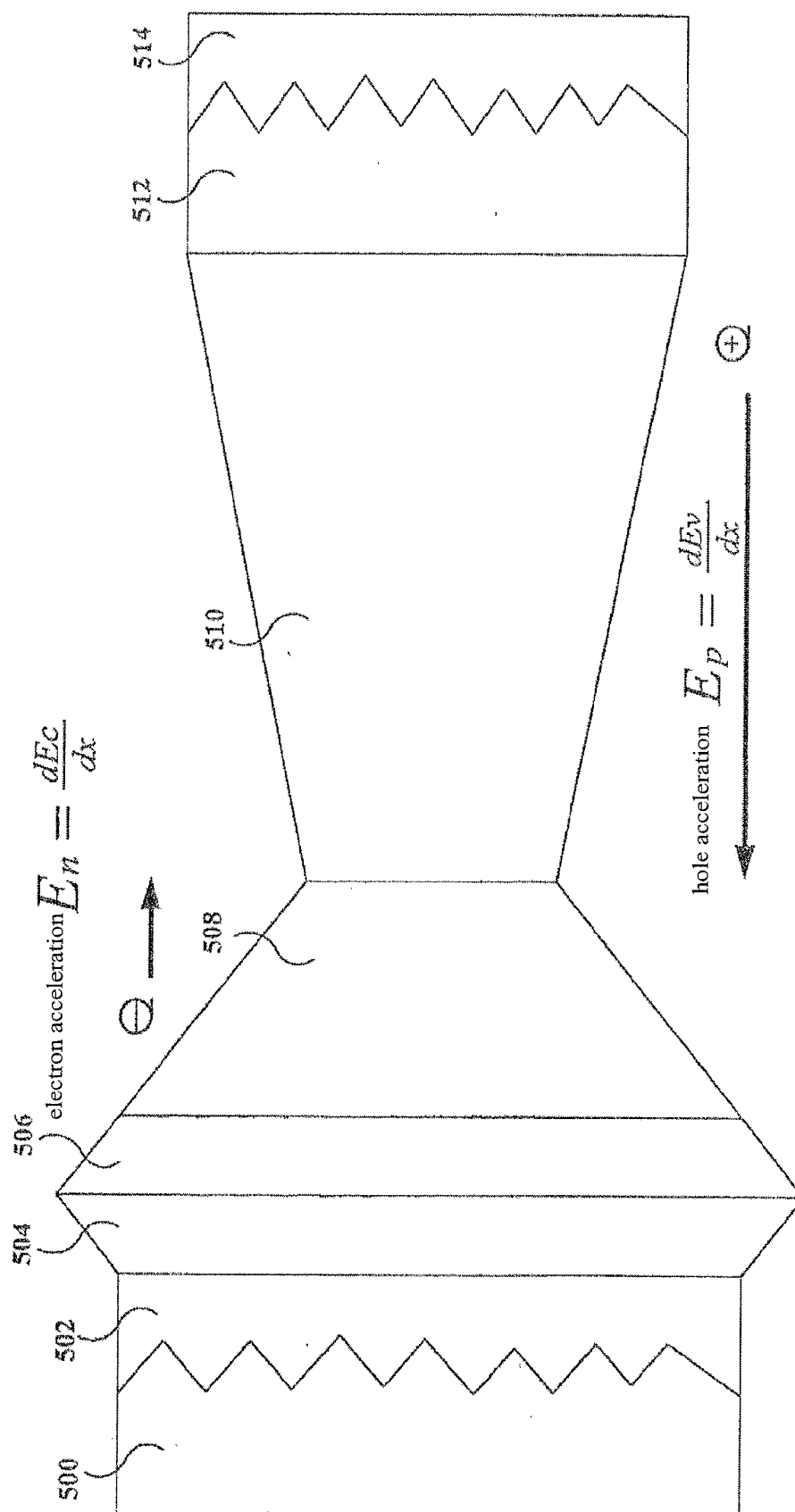


Fig. 15

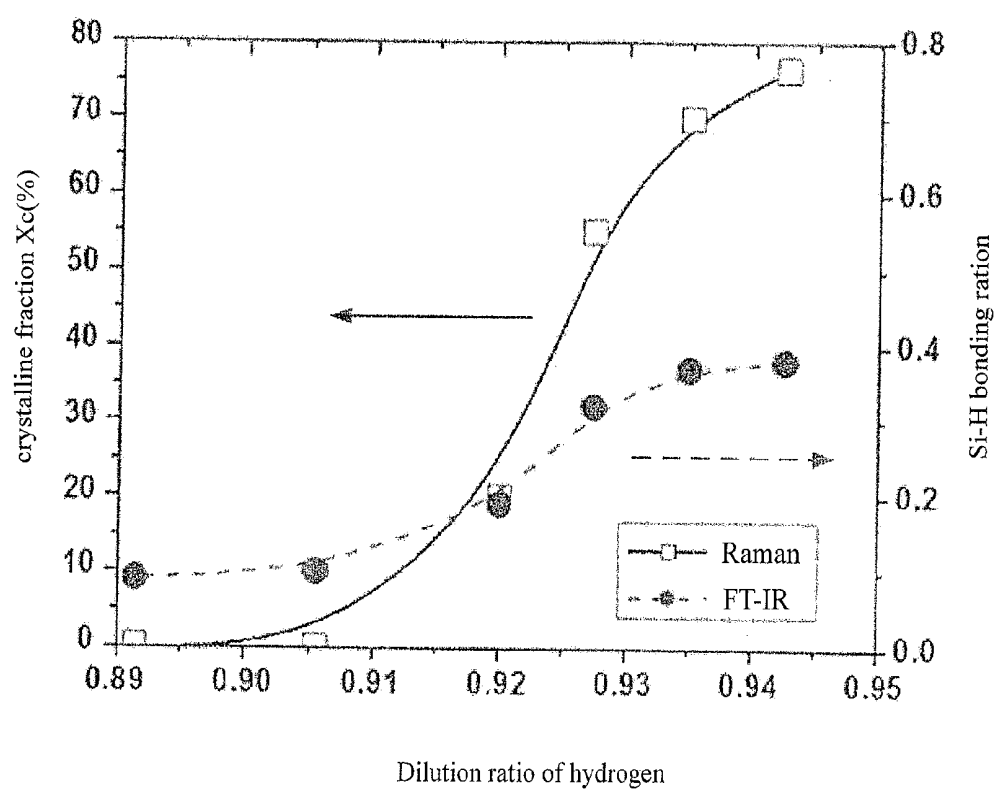
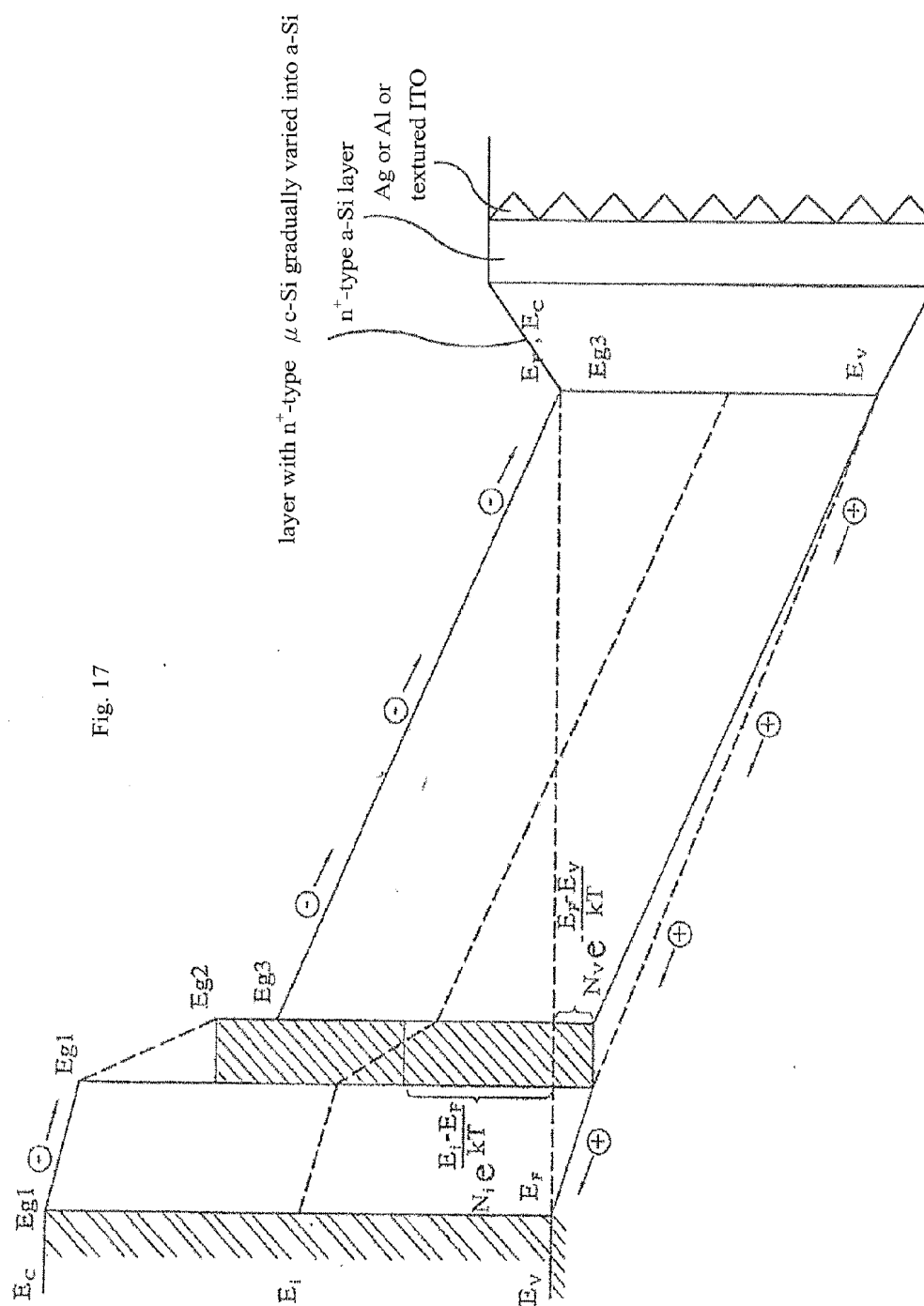


Fig. 16

Fig. 17



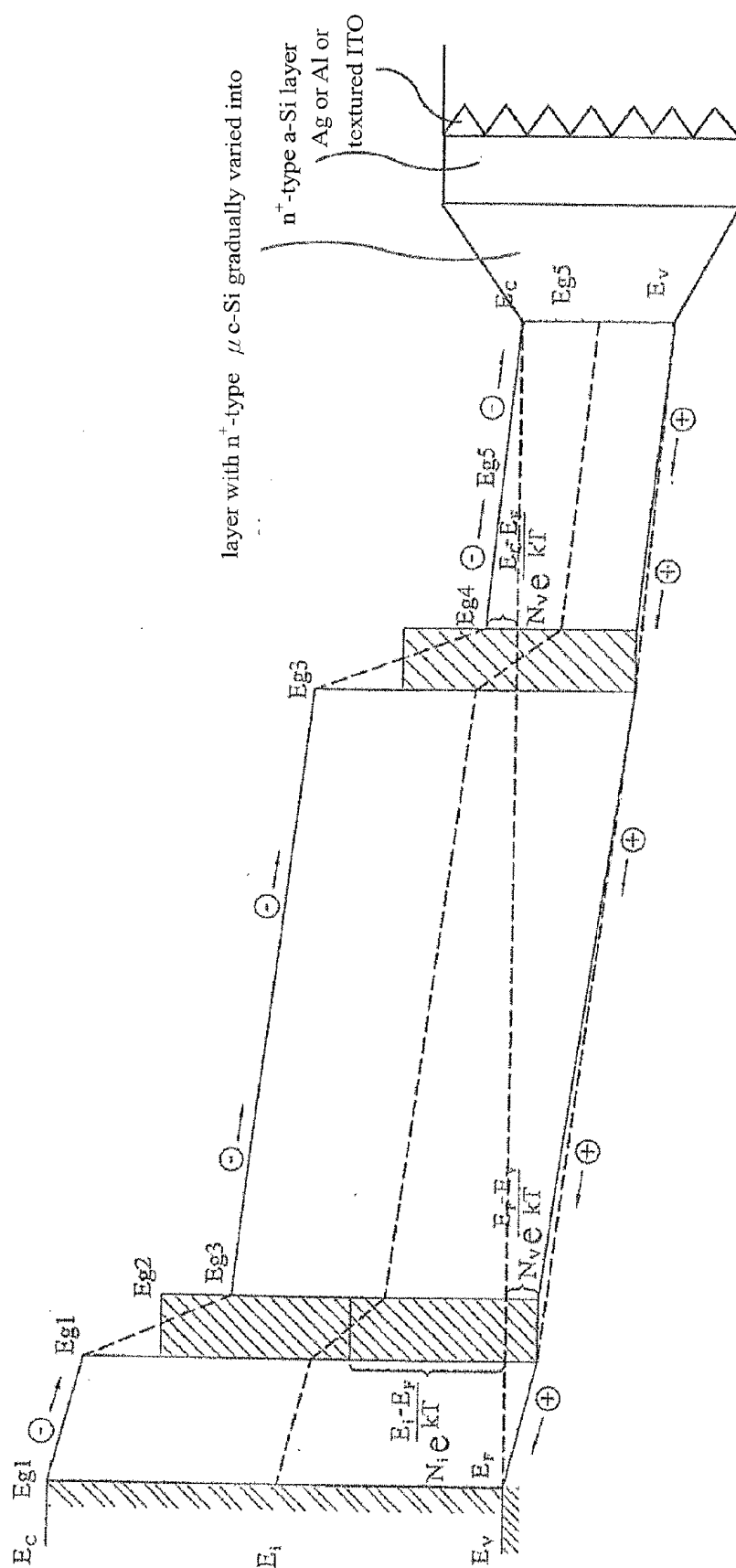


Fig. 18



## THIN FILM SOLAR CELL WITH GRADED BANDGAP STRUCTURE

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

**[0001]** 1. Field of the Invention

**[0002]** The present invention relates to a solar cell, and particularly to a multi-junction silicon thin-film solar cell.

**[0003]** 2. Description of the Related Art

**[0004]** Solar cells are classified a silicon solar cell, a compound semiconductor solar cell, and an organic solar cell according to materials, and wherein they can be further subdivided into a bulk type, a thin-film type, a single crystal type and a poly-crystal type based on crystallization morphologies and elemental structures.

**[0005]** A general solar cell comprises a p-n junction structure formed by combining a p-type semiconductor and an n-type semiconductor. A strong electric field to pull electrons towards an n-type side and holes towards a p-type side occurs at the p-n junction. That is, at the p-n junction, electrons like children sliding down a slide and holes like bubbles in water floating up move towards opposite directions. In other words, the p-n junction functions to separate electrons and holes.

**[0006]** Although a compound semiconductor (for example, CIGS or CdTe) solar cell has a higher conversion efficiency, manufacture of the compound semiconductor is costly due to use of rare element, and Cd and Te are toxic substances, easily resulting in environmental pollution. Consequently, the silicon solar cell remains being a mainstream of commercialized solar cells.

**[0007]** Today, the bulk-type crystal silicon solar cell has a great market share of solar cells. However, since the thin-film silicon solar cell has a thickness in semiconductor layer, which is  $1/10 \sim 1/100$  of that of the bulk crystal silicon solar cell, it is prevented from the problem of the shortage of silicon raw material to which the production of the bulk crystal silicon solar cell is subjected, and it can be expected to greatly reduce costs. Therefore, it draws much attentions to be a next generation solar cell.

**[0008]** Further, in the thin-film silicon solar cells, the amorphous silicon (a-Si) solar cell is most popular. Although the a-Si solar cell has a high optical absorption coefficient and can be manufactured in several hundreds of nanometers in film thickness, its conversion efficiency is degraded by 10% under light irradiation. As compared with the a-Si solar cells, the crystal silicon (c-Si) thin-film solar cells (here, microcrystalline Silicon ( $\mu$ c-Si) or polysilicon (poly-Si) are totally referred to as crystal silicon), which can be manufactured in the same way as that of the a-Si solar cell, can absorb a light having a longer wavelength band without photodegradation. Therefore, a thin-film solar cell having a higher conversion efficiency can be manufactured by laminating the above-stated two solar cells. In FIG. 1, a conventional tandem cell with an a-Si solar cell functioning as a top cell and a c-Si solar cell functioning as a bottom cell, is shown. Since the top solar cell and the bottom solar cell can absorb light with short and medium wavelength bands of an incident light, respectively, in high efficiency, solar spectrum can be efficiently used with wider wavelength band being covered.

**[0009]** FIG. 1 shows a schematic structure of a conventional a-Si/c-Si tandem solar cell 1 having a p-i-n junction. The tandem solar cell 1 is formed with an a-Si cell 22 made of a p<sup>+</sup>-type a-Si layer 16, an n-type or i-type a-Si layer 18, and an n<sup>+</sup>-type a-Si layer 20; a transparent conductive oxide layer 24; a c-Si cell 32 made of a p<sup>+</sup>-type poly-Si or  $\mu$ c-Si layer 26,

an i-type poly-Si or  $\mu$ c-Si layer 28, and an n<sup>+</sup>-type poly-Si or  $\mu$ c-Si layer 30; a metal electrode 34 made of Ag or Al; and a passivation layer 36 made of SiN<sub>x</sub>, on a glass substrate 12 having an anti-reflective coating 10 and a textured transparent conductive oxide layer 14, in order.

**[0010]** FIG. 2 is a flow chart of manufacturing the a-Si/c-Si tandem solar cell having a p-i-n junction as shown in FIG. 1. An anti-reflective coating (ARC) 10 is grown on a glass substrate 12 by high density plasma chemical vapor deposition (HDPCVD) or plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD) (step S10) to reduce the reflection of light on the solar cell surface. A transparent conductive oxide layer (TCO) 14, such as ITO or SnO<sub>2</sub>/ZnO, is grown by sputtering (step S20). In order to efficiently use a light incident to the cell, the transparent conductive oxide layer 14 is textured by wet etching (step S30). Next, a p<sup>+</sup>-type a-Si layer 16, an n-type or i-type a-Si layer 18, and an n<sup>+</sup>-type a-Si layer 20 in an amorphous silicon (a-Si) cell 22 are grown in order by HDPCVD (steps S40, S50, and S60). A transparent conductive oxide layer (TCO) 24, such as ITO or SnO<sub>2</sub>/ZnO, is grown by sputtering (step S70). Then, a p<sup>+</sup>-type poly-Si or  $\mu$ c-Si layer 26, an i-type poly-Si or  $\mu$ c-Si layer 28, and an n<sup>+</sup>-type poly-Si or  $\mu$ c-Si layer 30 in a crystal silicon (c-Si) cell 32 are grown in order by HDPCVD or PECVD (steps S80, S90, and S100). Next, a metal electrode 34 is formed by sputtering Ag or Al using an E-gun evaporator (step S110). Since the silicon surface of the solar cell is in a state that unstably generated carriers are easy to recombine (i.e., the surface recombination rate is large), SiN<sub>x</sub> is grown by HDPCVD or PECVD into a passivation layer 36 (step S120), thereby stabilizing the surface to suppress the losses caused by the surface recombination. Finally, the films are thermally processed by metal rapid thermal annealing (metal RTA) or rapid thermal annealing (RTA) (step S140), to enhance the densification and adhesion of the films.

**[0011]** However, very large contact resistances (referring to the resistances generated by the n<sup>+</sup>/TCO junction and the TCO/p<sup>+</sup> junction), series resistances (referring to the inherent resistances of n<sup>+</sup>, TCO, and p<sup>+</sup>), carrier recombination, and inherent light transmittance of TCO exist in the above tandem solar cell having p<sup>+</sup>-i-(amorphous silicon)-n<sup>+</sup>/TCO/p<sup>+</sup>-i-(crystal silicon)-n<sup>+</sup> structure, to cause a problem of low conversion efficiency.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0012]** In view of the fact that the prior solar cell has a low conversion efficiency, the present invention enhances the conversion efficiency of the solar cell by means of: (1) confining more lights incident to the element to increase an absorption current; (2) reducing the recombination of minority carriers to increase an open circuit voltage (V<sub>oc</sub>); and (3) reducing the internal resistance of the element. By painstaking researches, a bandgap engineering technology is proposed, which obtains optimal light absorption effect and conversion efficiency by materials having suitable optical properties and electrical characteristics matched, using existing production equipments and manufacturing process, thereby achieving the present invention which resolves the above problem.

**[0013]** Specifically, in the present invention, a superlattice layer, an amorphous phase SiGe (a-SiGe) layer, a mixed layer of a-Si and  $\mu$ c-Si, or a mixed layer of a-Si and poly-Si is used as a transition layer (tunneling junction) between a large bandgap light absorption layer, such as a-Si, and a small

bandgap light absorption layer, such as c-Si. The entire bandgap of the solar cell is made smoother to reduce the probability of hole recombination.

**[0014]** Furthermore, the transition layer may have a gradually-varied bandgap. For example, by continuously adjusting hydrogen content in a process gas during film formation, a layer with a-Si (crystallinity=0%) gradually varied into  $\mu$ c-Si (crystallinity=60~100%) is formed. Since the gradient of the bandgap can create a built-in electric field (built-in electric potential), carriers can be more efficiently accelerated to transmit, and carrier recombination is reduced so as to enhance the ability of transmitting carriers to electrodes.

**[0015]** Moreover, in the prior a-Si/c-Si tandem solar cell, a first light absorption layer made of a-Si absorbs sunlight having a wavelength of 0.2  $\mu$ m or less, and a second light absorption layer made of c-Si absorbs sunlight having a wavelength of 0.2~0.5  $\mu$ m. In order to efficiently use all bands in solar spectrum, the second objective of the present invention is to add a  $\mu$ c-Ge (microcrystalline germanium) layer for absorbing a long wavelength light (wavelength of 0.5  $\mu$ m or more) in the prior tandem solar cell having a two-light absorption layer structure of a-Si/c-Si, to form a tandem solar cell having a three-light absorption layer structure, thereby enhancing light absorption effect. Simultaneously, an a-SiGe layer or a superlattice layer is used as a transition layer between a large bandgap light absorption layer, such as a-Si, and a small bandgap light absorption layer, such as c-Si, and a  $\mu$ c-Si/ $\mu$ c-Ge superlattice layer or a  $\mu$ c-SiGe layer is used as a transition layer between a small bandgap light absorption layer, such as c-Si, and a smaller bandgap light absorption layer, such as  $\mu$ c-Ge. The entire bandgap of the solar cell is made smoother to reduce the probability of hole recombination.

**[0016]** Furthermore, the third objective of the present invention is to replace the light absorption layers having different bandgaps and the transition layers between the light absorption layers in the solar cells of the first and second objectives with superlattice layers according to the concept of a fully graded bandgap. The entire bandgap of the solar cell is fully made smooth. A thin-film solar cell according to the first aspect of the present invention comprises: a front contact; a first light absorption layer, formed on the front contact; a transition layer, formed on the first light absorption layer; a second light absorption layer, formed on the transition layer; and a back contact, formed on the second light absorption layer, wherein the transition layer has a constant bandgap, and is selected from a group consisting of: a superlattice layer, an a-SiGe layer, a mixed layer of a-Si and  $\mu$ c-Si, and a mixed layer of a-Si and poly-Si. Alternatively, the transition layer has a graded bandgap and is selected from a least one of a superlattice layer, an a-SiGe layer, a layer with a-Si gradually varied into  $\mu$ c-Si, and a layer with a-Si gradually varied into poly-Si, wherein the layer with a-Si gradually varied into  $\mu$ c-Si or the layer with a-Si gradually varied into poly-Si is formed by continuously adjusting hydrogen content in a process gas during film formation.

**[0017]** Moreover, the front contact is a photosensitive material having a bandgap Eg1, the first light absorption layer is a photosensitive material having a bandgap Eg1, the transition layer is a photosensitive material having a bandgap Eg2, the second light absorption layer is a photosensitive material having a bandgap Eg3, the back contact is a photosensitive material having a bandgap Eg3, wherein

$Eg1 \geq Eg2 \geq Eg3$ , Eg2 is a graded value from 1.8 eV to 1.1 eV, or Eg2 is a constant value between 1.8 eV and 1.1 eV.

**[0018]** Furthermore, the superlattice layer is an n-type, p-type or i-type (intrinsic) semiconductor, the configuration of which is defined as:

$$a_1b_1/a_2b_2/\dots/a_nb_n$$

**[0019]**  $a_i$ : the thickness of an a-Si layer with a bandgap Eg2a in a  $i$ th unit,

**[0020]**  $b_i$ : the thickness of a  $\mu$ c-Si or poly-Si layer with a bandgap Eg2b in the  $i$ th unit,

**[0021]** the bandgap of the  $i$ th unit in the superlattice layer:

$$Eg2_i \approx Eg2a(a_i/(a_i+b_i)) + Eg2b(b_i/(a_i+b_i)),$$

**[0022]**  $a_{i-1}=a_i$ ,  $b_{i-1}=b_i$ ,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ,  $n=1\sim 1000$ , i.e., Eg2 is a constant, and the thickness W1 of the superlattice layer is defined as:  $0 \text{ nm} < W1 \leq 2.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

**[0023]** Moreover, the superlattice layer is an n-type, p-type or i-type semiconductor, the configuration of which is defined as:

$$a_1b_1/a_2b_2/\dots/a_nb_n$$

**[0024]**  $a_i$ : the thickness of an a-Si layer with bandgap Eg2a in a  $i$ th unit,

**[0025]**  $b_i$ : the thickness of a  $\mu$ c-Si or poly-Si layer with bandgap Eg2b in the  $i$ th unit,

**[0026]** the bandgap of the  $i$ th unit in the superlattice layer:

$$Eg2_i \approx Eg2a(a_i/(a_i+b_i)) + Eg2b(b_i/(a_i+b_i)),$$

**[0027]**  $a_{i-1} > a_i$ ,  $b_{i-1} < b_i$ ,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ,  $n=1\sim 1000$ , i.e., Eg2 is graded, and the thickness W1 of the superlattice layer is defined as:  $0 \text{ nm} < W1 \leq 2.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

**[0028]** Furthermore, the units constituting the superlattice layer are formed by growing small bandgap materials first and then large bandgap materials, the configuration of which is defined as  $b_1a_1/b_2a_2/\dots/b_na_n$ .

**[0029]** Moreover, the units constituting the superlattice layer are formed by growing large bandgap materials first and then small bandgap materials, the configuration of which is defined as  $a_1b_1/a_2b_2/\dots/a_nb_n$ .

**[0030]** Furthermore, the a-SiGe layer is an n-type, p-type or i-type semiconductor, the configuration of which is defined as:

$$\text{a-Si}_{1-x}\text{Ge}_x$$

**[0031]**  $x$  is a constant and  $0.01 \leq x \leq 1$ , i.e., Eg2 is a constant, and the thickness W1 of the a-SiGe layer is defined as:  $0 \text{ nm} < W1 \leq 2.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

**[0032]** Moreover, the a-SiGe layer is a modulated doping n-type, p-type or i-type semiconductor, the configuration of which is defined as:

$$\text{a-Si}_{1-x}\text{Ge}_x$$

**[0033]**  $x$  is a function of position and  $0.01 \leq x \leq 1$ , i.e., Eg2 is graded, and the thickness W1 of the a-SiGe layer is defined as:  $\text{nm} < W1 \leq 2.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

**[0034]** Furthermore, the mixed layer of a-Si and  $\mu$ c-Si or the mixed layer of a-Si and poly-Si is a (an) n-type, p-type or i-type semiconductor, the configuration of which is defined as:

$$(\text{a-Si})_{1-x}(\mu\text{c-Si})_x$$

$$(\text{a-Si})_{1-x}(\text{poly-Si})_x$$

**[0035]**  $x$  is a constant and  $0.01 \leq x \leq 1$ , i.e., Eg2 is a constant, and the thickness W1 of the mixed layer of a-Si

and  $\mu\text{-Si}$  or the mixed layer of a-Si and poly-Si is follows as:  $0 \text{ nm} < W1 \leq 2.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , wherein hydrogen content in a process gas is adjusted during film formation to change the x value.

**[0036]** Moreover, the layer with a-Si gradually varied into  $\mu\text{-Si}$  or the layer with a-Si gradually varied into poly-Si is an n-type, p-type or i-type semiconductor, the configuration of which is defined as:

$$(\text{a-Si})_{1-x}(\mu\text{-Si})_x$$

$$(\text{a-Si})_{1-x}(\text{poly-Si})_x$$

**[0037]** x is a function of position and  $0.01 \leq x \leq 1$ , i.e., Eg2 is graded, and the thickness W1 of the layer with a-Si gradually varied into  $\mu\text{-Si}$  or the layer with a-Si gradually varied into poly-Si is as follows:  $0 \text{ nm} < W1 \leq 2.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , wherein hydrogen content in a process gas is continuously adjusted during film formation to make the x value vary with position.

**[0038]** Furthermore, the transition layer with the graded bandgap comprises a plurality of first superlattice layers and a plurality of second superlattice layers, wherein the plurality of first superlattice layers are made of a photosensitive material with a first bandgap, the plurality of second superlattice layers are made of a photosensitive material with a second bandgap, each one of the plurality of first superlattice layers being alternated with each one of the plurality of second superlattice layers in a tandem arrangement, and the graded bandgap of the transition layer is formed by varying the thickness of at least one of the first superlattice layer and the second superlattice layer. Besides, the first bandgap is larger than that of the second bandgap.

**[0039]** The thickness of each first superlattice layer is gradually thinned towards the second light absorption layer, and the thickness of each second superlattice layer is gradually thickened towards the second light absorption layer, so that a decreasing graded bandgap of the transition layer is gained.

**[0040]** Alternatively, the thickness of each first superlattice layer is gradually thickened towards the second light absorption layer, and the thickness of each second superlattice layer is gradually thinned towards the second light absorption layer, so that a increasing graded bandgap of the transition layer is gained.

**[0041]** Further, the thickness of each first superlattice layer is gradually thinned from an initial thickness to a specific thickness, and then gradually thickened to the initial thickness; the thickness of each second superlattice layer is gradually thickened from an initial thickness to a specific thickness, and then gradually thinned to the initial thickness, so that a graded bandgap of the transition layer which is first decreased and then increased can be gained.

**[0042]** Still further, the thickness of each first superlattice layer is gradually thickened from an initial thickness to a specific thickness, and then gradually thinned to the initial thickness; the thicknesses of each second superlattice layer is gradually thinned from an initial thickness to a specific thickness, and then gradually thickened to the initial thickness, so that a graded bandgap of the transition layer which is first increased and then decreased can be gained.

**[0043]** Preferably, the arrangements mentioned above could be arranged in tandem so as to achieve a better photoelectric conversion efficiency.

**[0044]** Furthermore, the transition layer having graded bandgap further comprises: a layer with a-Si (crystallin-

ity=0%) gradually varied into  $\mu\text{-Si}$  (crystallinity=60~100%), a layer with  $\mu\text{-Si}$  (crystallinity=60~100%) gradually varied into a-Si (crystallinity=0%), a layer with  $\mu\text{-Si}$  gradually varied into  $\mu\text{-Ge}$ , or a layer with  $\mu\text{-Ge}$  gradually varied into  $\mu\text{-Si}$ , formed by continuously adjusting hydrogen content in a process gas during film formation.

**[0045]** A thin-film solar cell according to the second aspect of the present invention comprises: a front contact, having a bandgap Eg1; a first light absorption layer, formed on the front contact and having a bandgap Eg1; a first transition layer, formed on the first light absorption layer and having a bandgap Eg2; a second light absorption layer, formed on the first transition layer and having a bandgap Eg3; a second transition layer, formed on the second light absorption layer and having a bandgap Eg4; a third light absorption layer, formed on the second transition layer and having a bandgap Eg5; and a back contact, formed on the third light absorption layer and having a bandgap Eg5, wherein the configuration and definition of the first transition layer are the same as those of the transition layer in the thin-film solar cell according to the first aspect of the present invention.

**[0046]** The second transition layer has a constant bandgap Eg4 between 1.1 eV and 0.7 eV and is selected from a group consisting of: a superlattice layer of  $\mu\text{-Si}$  and  $\mu\text{-Ge}$ ; a superlattice layer of poly-Si and  $\mu\text{-Ge}$ ; a  $\mu\text{-SiGe}$  layer; a mixed layer of  $\mu\text{-Si}$  and  $\mu\text{-Ge}$ ; and a mixed layer of poly-Si and  $\mu\text{-Ge}$ . Alternatively, the second transition layer has a graded bandgap Eg4 from 1.1 eV to 0.7 eV and is selected from a group consisting of: a superlattice layer of  $\mu\text{-Si}$  and  $\mu\text{-Ge}$ ; a superlattice layer of poly-Si and  $\mu\text{-Ge}$ ; a  $\mu\text{-SiGe}$  layer;  $(\mu\text{-Si})_{1-x}(\mu\text{-Ge})_x$  layer; and  $(\text{poly-Si})_{1-x}(\mu\text{-Ge})_x$  layer, wherein x varies with position; the third light absorption layer is an n-type  $\mu\text{-Ge}$  layer.

**[0047]** Moreover, the front contact is a photosensitive material having a bandgap Eg1, the first light absorption layer is a photosensitive material having a bandgap Eg1, the first transition layer is a photosensitive material having a bandgap Eg2, the second light absorption layer is a photosensitive material having a bandgap Eg3, the second transition layer is a photosensitive material having a bandgap Eg4, the third light absorption layer is a photosensitive material having a bandgap Eg5, the back contact is a photosensitive material having a bandgap Eg5, wherein  $\text{Eg1} \geq \text{Eg2} \geq \text{Eg3} \geq \text{Eg4} \geq \text{Eg5}$ .

**[0048]** Furthermore, the superlattice layer of  $\mu\text{-Si}$  and  $\mu\text{-Ge}$  or the superlattice layer of poly-Si and  $\mu\text{-Ge}$  is an n-type, p-type or i-type semiconductor, the configuration of which is defined as:

$$c_1d_1/c_2d_2/\dots/c_id_i/\dots/c_nd_n$$

**[0049]**  $c_i$ : the thickness of a  $\mu\text{-Si}$  or poly-Si layer with a bandgap Eg4c in a ith unit,

**[0050]**  $d_i$ : the thickness of a  $\mu\text{-Ge}$  layer with a bandgap Eg4d in the ith unit,

**[0051]** the bandgap of the ith unit in the superlattice layer of  $\mu\text{-Si}$  and  $\mu\text{-Ge}$  or the superlattice layer of poly-Si and  $\mu\text{-Ge}$ :

$$\text{Eg4}_i \approx \text{Eg4c}(c_i/(c_i+d_i)) + \text{Eg4d}(d_i/(c_i+d_i)),$$

**[0052]**  $c_{i-1}=c_i$ ,  $d_{i-1}=d_i$ ,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ,  $n=1\sim 1000$ , i.e., Eg4 is a constant, and the thickness W2 of the superlattice layer of  $\mu\text{-Si}$  and  $\mu\text{-Ge}$  or the superlattice layer of poly-Si and  $\mu\text{-Ge}$  is defined as:  $0 \text{ nm} < W2 \leq 2.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

[0053] Moreover, the superlattice layer of  $\mu\text{c-Si}$  and  $\mu\text{c-Ge}$  or the superlattice layer of poly-Si and  $\mu\text{c-Ge}$  is an n-type, p-type or i-type semiconductor, the configuration of which is defined as:

$$c_1d_1/c_2d_2/\dots/c_id_i/\dots/c_nd_n$$

[0054]  $c_i$ : the thickness of a  $\mu\text{c-Si}$  or poly-Si layer with a bandgap  $Eg4c$  in a  $i$ th unit,

[0055]  $d_i$ : the thickness of a  $\mu\text{c-Ge}$  layer with a bandgap  $Eg4d$  in the  $i$ th unit,

[0056] the bandgap of the  $i$ th unit in the superlattice layer of  $\mu\text{c-Si}$  and  $\mu\text{c-Ge}$  or the superlattice layer of poly-Si and  $\mu\text{c-Ge}$ :

$$Eg4 \approx Eg4c(c_i/(c_i+d_i)) + Eg4d(d_i/(c_i+d_i)),$$

[0057]  $c_{i-1} > c_i$ ,  $d_{i-1} < d_i$ ,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ,  $n=1\sim 1000$ , i.e.,  $Eg4$  is graded, and the thickness  $W2$  of the superlattice layer of  $\mu\text{c-Si}$  and  $\mu\text{c-Ge}$  or the superlattice layer of poly-Si and  $\mu\text{c-Ge}$  is defined as:  $0 \text{ nm} < W2 \leq 2.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

[0058] Furthermore, the units constituting the superlattice layer are formed by alternatively and repeatedly growing small bandgap material with a thickness being gradually increased and large bandgap material with a thickness being gradually decreased, the configuration of which is defined as  $d_1c_1/d_2c_2/\dots/d_ic_i/\dots/d_nc_n$ .

[0059] Moreover, the units constituting the superlattice layer are formed by alternatively and repeatedly growing a large bandgap material with a thickness being gradually decreased and a small bandgap material with a thickness being gradually increased, the configuration of which is defined as  $c_1d_1/c_2d_2/\dots/c_id_i/\dots/c_nd_n$ .

[0060] Furthermore, the  $\mu\text{c-SiGe}$  layer is an n-type, p-type or i-type semiconductor, the configuration of which is defined as:

$$\mu\text{c-Si}_{1-x}\text{Ge}_x$$

[0061]  $x$  is a constant and  $0.01 \leq x \leq 1$ , i.e.,  $Eg4$  is a constant, and the thickness  $W2$  of the  $\mu\text{c-SiGe}$  layer is defined as:  $0 \text{ nm} < W2 \leq 2.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

[0062] Moreover, the  $\mu\text{c-SiGe}$  layer is a modulated doping n-type, or p-type semiconductor, the configuration of which is defined as:

$$\text{a-Si}_{1-x}\text{Ge}_x$$

[0063]  $x$  is a function of position and  $0.01 \leq x \leq 1$ , i.e.,  $Eg4$  is graded, and the thickness  $W2$  of the  $\mu\text{c-SiGe}$  layer is defined as:  $0 \text{ nm} < W2 \leq 2.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

[0064] Furthermore, the mixed layer of  $\mu\text{c-Si}$  and  $\mu\text{c-Ge}$  or the mixed layer of poly-Si and  $\mu\text{c-Ge}$  is an n-type, p-type or i-type semiconductor, the configuration of which is defined as:

$$(\mu\text{c-Si})_{1-x}(\mu\text{c-Ge})_x$$

$$(\text{poly-Si})_{1-x}(\mu\text{c-Ge})_x$$

[0065]  $x$  is a constant and  $0.01 \leq x \leq 1$ , i.e.,  $Eg4$  is a constant, and the thickness  $W2$  of the mixed layer of  $\mu\text{c-Si}$  and  $\mu\text{c-Ge}$  or the mixed layer of poly-Si and  $\mu\text{c-Ge}$  is defined as:  $0 \text{ nm} < W1 \leq 2.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , wherein hydrogen content in a process gas is adjusted during film formation to change the  $x$  value.

[0066] Moreover, the  $(\mu\text{c-Si})_{1-x}(\mu\text{c-Ge})_x$  layer or the  $(\text{poly-Si})_{1-x}(\mu\text{c-Ge})_x$  layer is a (an) n-type, p-type or i-type semiconductor, the configuration of which is defined as:

$$(\mu\text{c-Si})_{1-x}(\mu\text{c-Ge})_x$$

$$(\text{poly-Si})_{1-x}(\mu\text{c-Ge})_x$$

[0067]  $x$  is a function of position and  $0.01 \leq x \leq 1$ , i.e.,  $Eg4$  is graded, and the thickness  $W2$  of the  $(\mu\text{c-Si})_{1-x}(\mu\text{c-Ge})_x$  layer or the  $(\text{poly-Si})_{1-x}(\mu\text{c-Ge})_x$  layer is as follows:  $0 \text{ nm} < W2 \leq 2.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , wherein hydrogen content in a process gas is continuously adjusted during film formation to make the  $x$  value vary with position.

[0068] Furthermore, the above solar cell further comprises: an a-SiO:H (hydrogenated a-SiO) layer, located between the front contact and the first light absorption layer. The a-SiO:H layer having a graded bandgap is formed by introducing oxygen to the chamber of a film forming device after growing a  $p^+$ -type a-Si layer and making oxygen content in the atmosphere of the chamber be 0~20%. Since the bandgap of the a-SiO:H layer is about 2.0 eV, larger than that of a-Si ( $Eg=1.7$  eV), the built-in electric field of the solar cell can be enhanced to speed the collection of carriers.

[0069] A thin-film solar cell according to the third aspect of the present invention comprises: a first electrode; a front contact, formed on the first electrode; a first light absorption layer, formed on the front contact; a second light absorption layer, formed on the first light absorption layer; a third light absorption layer, formed on the second light absorption layer; a fourth light absorption layer, formed on the third light absorption layer; a back contact, formed on the fourth light absorption layer; and a second electrode, formed on the back contact, wherein the first electrode is made of a transparent conductive oxide layer; the front contact is made of  $p^+$ -type a-Si; the first light absorption layer is made of a-Si gradually varied into a-SiO:H; the second light absorption layer is made of a-SiO:H gradually varied into a-Si; the third light absorption layer 508 is made of a-Si gradually varied into  $\mu\text{c-Si}$  or a-Si gradually varied into poly-Si; the fourth light absorption layer is made of  $\mu\text{c-Si}$  gradually varied into a-Si or poly-Si gradually varied into a-Si; the back contact 512 is made of  $n^+$ -type a-Si; and the second electrode 514 is made of a transparent conductive oxide layer, Ag, or Al.

[0070] Furthermore, in the thin-film solar cell according to the third aspect of the present invention, the front contact may be formed of  $n^+$ -type a-Si and the back contact may be formed of  $p^+$ -type a-Si.

[0071] Moreover, the thin-film solar cell according to the third aspect of the present invention can further have a reflecting layer made of a-SiO<sub>x</sub>:H ( $x=0\sim 0.3$ ) disposed between the back contact and the second electrode. Light utilization efficiency is enhanced by making light incident to the reflecting layer generate multiple reflections.

[0072] Furthermore, the above solar cell further comprises: one or more row(s) of nano-particles, the nano-particles disposed in any layer of the thin-film solar cell. Preferably, the nano-particles have at least two different bandgaps and/or reflex indexes.

[0073] Moreover, the material of the nano-particles is one selected from a group consisting of Si, Ge, metals, materials having different dielectric constants from SiO<sub>2</sub>, and composite materials thereof.

[0074] Furthermore, the size of the nano-particles ranges from 1 nm to 100 nm.

[0075] By doing so, electrons are accelerated in the thin-film solar cell through graded structure, which is so configured that a-SiO:H is gradually varied into a-Si and gradually varied into  $\mu\text{c-Si}$ , and efficiently collected, thereby enhancing photocurrent. As compared with  $n^+$ -type  $\mu\text{c-Si/TCO}$ , a leak-

age current is reduced and an open-circuit voltage ( $V_{oc}$ ) is increased by means of  $n^+$ -type a-Si/TCO, thereby efficiently increasing efficiency.

**[0076]** The present invention provides a method of manufacturing the thin-film solar cell according to the aspects above, in which a film forming system selected from a group consisting of a high density plasma chemical vapor deposition (HDPCVD) system, a plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD) system, a metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD) System, a molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) system, an ultra-high vacuum chemical vapor deposition (UHVCVD) system, an atomic layer deposition (ALD) system, and photo chemical vapor deposition (Photo-CVD) is used to form individual layers having different crystalline phases, different doping, and different thicknesses.

**[0077]** The above thin-films having different crystalline phases are formed by controlling the flow rate of hydrogen during film formation to adjust crystallinity thereof. For example, in the case that a structure with a large bandgap layer gradually varied into a small bandgap layer (such as a-Si gradually varied into  $\mu$ c-Si) is formed, an a-Si layer having crystallinity of 0% is gradually varied into a  $\mu$ c-Si layer having crystallinity of 60–100% by controlling the flow rate of hydrogen during film formation.

#### The Effect of the Invention

**[0078]** According to the solar cell of the present invention, since Si and Ge elements which are rich in the earth and have no harm to environments are used as raw materials, the problems of such as high manufacturing costs of compound semiconductor (for example, CIGS or CdTe) solar cells and environmental pollution are prevented. Therefore, it is referred to as a new green energy solar cell.

**[0079]** The conversion efficiency of the prior solar cell using a p/i/n structure is about 7%. Although the conversion efficiency of a current mainstream solar cell having a p/i/n/TCO/p/i/n structure can reach 14% or more in theory, due to carrier recombination easily caused by resistances existing in each layer of n/TCO/p and junctions between them and the factors, such as transmittance, resistance and refraction index of the TCO itself, the conversion efficiency is only about 8% in practice.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0080]** FIG. 1 is a schematic view showing the structure of an a-Si/TCO/c-Si tandem solar cell having a p-i-n junction in the prior art.

**[0081]** FIG. 2 is a flow chart of manufacturing the a-Si/TCO/c-Si tandem solar cell having a p-i-n junction shown in FIG. 1.

**[0082]** FIG. 3 is a schematic view showing a tandem solar cell having a structure of a first light absorption layer, a transition layer, a second light absorption layer according to the present invention.

**[0083]** FIG. 3A is a schematic view showing a structure of the first light absorption layer, the transition layer and the second light absorption layer according to the embodiment 3A of the present invention.

**[0084]** FIG. 3B is a schematic view showing a structure of the first light absorption layer, the transition layer and the second light absorption layer according to the embodiment 3B of the present invention.

**[0085]** FIG. 3C is a schematic view showing a structure of the first light absorption layer, the transition layer and the second light absorption layer according to the embodiment 3C of the present invention.

**[0086]** FIG. 3D is a schematic view showing a structure of the first light absorption layer, the transition layer and the second light absorption layer according to the embodiment 3D of the present invention.

**[0087]** FIG. 3E is a schematic view showing two first arrays in tandem according to the embodiment 3E of the present invention.

**[0088]** FIG. 3F is a schematic view showing two second arrays in tandem according to the embodiment 3F of the present invention.

**[0089]** FIG. 4 is a schematic view showing the bandgap of the tandem solar cell showing in FIG. 3.

**[0090]** FIG. 5 is a schematic view showing the bandgap of the transition layer of the tandem solar cell showing in FIG. 3.

**[0091]** FIG. 6 is a schematic view showing a structure of a tandem solar cell having a first light absorption layer, a first transition layer, a second light absorption layer, a second transition layer and a third light absorption layer according to the present invention.

**[0092]** FIG. 7 is a schematic view showing the bandgap of the tandem solar cell showing in FIG. 6.

**[0093]** FIG. 8 is a schematic view showing the bandgap of the second transition layer of the tandem solar cell showing in FIG. 6.

**[0094]** FIG. 9 is a schematic view showing a structure of a solar cell using a superlattice layer as a light absorption layer, of the present invention.

**[0095]** FIG. 10 is a schematic view showing the fully graded bandgap of the solar cell shown in FIG. 9.

**[0096]** FIG. 11 is a schematic view showing a structure of a solar cell having superlattice layers with different configuration, as a first light absorption layer and a second light absorption layer.

**[0097]** FIG. 12 is a schematic view showing the fully graded bandgap of the solar cell shown in FIG. 11.

**[0098]** FIG. 13 is a J-V simulation graph of the present invention using a graded p-type a-Si/ $\mu$ c-Si superlattice layer as a transition layer between an i-type a-Si layer and a  $\mu$ c-Si layer.

**[0099]** FIG. 14A is a bandgap graph showing the fully graded structure of a heterojunction light absorption layer having nano-particles of the present invention.

**[0100]** FIG. 14B is a bandgap graph showing the fully graded structure of a heterojunction light absorption layer having nano-voids of the present invention.

**[0101]** FIG. 14C is a bandgap graph showing the fully graded structure of a heterojunction light absorption layer having semiconductor layers of the present invention.

**[0102]** FIG. 15 is a schematic view showing the bandgap of thin-film solar cell according to another aspect of the present invention.

**[0103]** FIG. 16 is a graph showing that the dilution ratio of hydrogen affects degree of crystallization and Si—H bonding.

**[0104]** FIG. 17 is a bandgap schematic view of adding a layer with  $n^+$ -type  $\mu$ c-Si gradually varied into a-Si, an  $n^+$ -type a-Si layer, and a Ag or Al or textured ITO layer into FIG. 4.

[0105] FIG. 18 is a bandgap schematic view of adding a layer with  $n^+$ -type  $\mu\text{-Si}$  gradually varied into a-Si, an  $n^+$ -type a-Si layer, and a Ag or Al or textured ITO layer into FIG. 7.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0106] Hereinafter, the embodiments of the thin-film solar cell of the present invention are described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

##### First Embodiment

[0107] Referring to FIG. 3, a thin-film solar cell according to the first aspect of the present invention comprises: a front contact 106; a first light absorption layer 108, formed on the front contact 106; a transition layer 110, formed on the first light absorption layer 108; a second light absorption layer 112, formed on the transition layer 110; and a back contact 114, formed on the second light absorption layer 112.

[0108] A tandem solar cell 2 having an a-Si (first light absorption layer 108)/a-SiGe (transition layer 110)/c-Si (second light absorption layer 112) structure shown in FIG. 3 is manufactured. FIG. 5 is a schematic view showing the bandgap of the transition layer of the tandem solar cell showing in FIG. 3.

[0109] First, an anti-reflective coating 100, such as silicon oxynitride, silicon nitride, or silicon oxynitride/silicon nitride, is deposited on a glass substrate 102 by HDPCVD or PECVD. A transparent conductive oxide layer 104, such as ITO or  $\text{SnO}_2/\text{ZnO}$ , is grown by sputtering, and then the transparent conductive oxide layer 104 is textured by etching.

[0110] The substrate is transferred into a film forming system selected from a group consisting of HDPCVD, PECVD, MOCVD, MBE, UHVPCVD, ALD, and photo chemical vapor deposition (photo-CVD) systems, and various process gases of nitrogen ( $\text{N}_2$ ), argon (Ar), silane ( $\text{SiH}_4$ ), germane ( $\text{GeH}_4$ ) and the like are introduced to deposit Si(Ge) films. Accordingly,  $p^+$ -type a-Si,  $i$ -type a-Si, a-SiGe,  $n$ -type  $\mu\text{-Si}$ , and  $n^+$ -type  $\mu\text{-Si}$  films having different crystalline phases, different doping, and different thicknesses are formed by adjusting film forming process parameters of temperature, pressure, gas flow rate and the like, so as to function as a front contact 106, a first light absorption layer 108, a transition layer 110, a second light absorption layer 112, and a back contact 114, respectively. For the deposition of a-SiGe, generally,  $\text{SiH}_4$  with a stable flow rate is first introduced, and then  $\text{GeH}_4$  is slowly introduced to modify Ge content in a SiGe film, so as to form an a-SiGe junction buffer.

[0111] Then, a metal electrode 116 is formed by sputtering textured transparent conductive oxide, Ag or Al using an E-gun evaporator. Next, silicon nitride or silicon dioxide is grown as a passivation layer 118 by HDPCVD or PECVD. Finally, a thermal treatment to the films are performed by RTA.

##### Second Embodiment

[0112] A tandem solar cell 2 having an a-Si (first light absorption layer 108)/superlattice (a-Si/ $\mu\text{-Si}$ , transition layer 110)/ $\mu\text{-Si}$  (second light absorption layer 112) structure shown in FIG. 3 is manufactured.

[0113] Except for a process of determining the number of units of superlattice according to  $E_g^*$  and total thickness required by the transition layer, the other processes are the same as those of the first embodiment, wherein it is defined

that a single unit of the superlattice consists of one a-Si and one  $\mu\text{-Si}$  and its bandgap is  $E_g^*$ .

[0114] Example 1: bandgap is constant, and the thicknesses of a-Si and  $\mu\text{-Si}$  in the unit are the same.

[0115] let  $a_i$ : the thickness of the a-Si layer and  $b_i$ : the thickness of the  $\mu\text{-Si}$  layer,

[0116]  $i=1, 2, \dots, n; n=1\sim 1000$ ,

[0117] set  $a_i: b_i=1:1, 1\text{ nm}<a_i, b_i<10\text{ nm}$

[0118]  $E_g^* = E_{g1} = E_{g2} = E_{g3} = \dots$

[0119]  $(a\text{-Si})_x(\mu\text{-Si})_y; E_g^*=1.7x+1.1y$

[0120]  $x=a_i/(a_i+b_i)$

[0121]  $y=b_i/(a_i+b_i)$

[0122] For example, if it is given that  $E_g^*=1.4\text{ eV}$ , and  $a_i:b_i=1:1$ , then  $(x, y)=(0.5, 0.5)$ .

[0123] Next, if it is given that  $a_i$  is 1 nm, then the thickness of the single unit is 2 nm. If it is given that the total thickness  $<100\text{ nm}$ , then the transition layer consists of about 50 units.

[0124] Example 2: bandgap is constant, and the thicknesses of a-Si and  $\mu\text{-Si}$  in the unit are different.

[0125]  $1.2\text{ eV}<E_g^*<1.6\text{ eV}$

[0126] let  $a_i$ : the thickness of the a-Si layer and  $b_i$ : the thickness of the  $\mu\text{-Si}$  layer,

[0127]  $i=1, 2, \dots, n; n=1\sim 1000$ ,

[0128] set  $a_i: b_i=x:y; 0<x, y<1; 1\text{ nm}<a_i, b_i<10\text{ nm}$

[0129]  $E_g^* = E_{g1} = E_{g2} = E_{g3} = \dots$

[0130]  $(a\text{-Si})_x(\mu\text{-Si})_y; E_g^*=1.7x+1.1y$

[0131]  $x=a_i/(a_i+b_i)$

[0132]  $y=b_i/(a_i+b_i)$

[0133] For example, if it is given that  $E_g^*=1.5\text{ eV}$ , and the total thickness of the transition layer  $<100\text{ nm}$ , then  $E_g^*=1.7x+1.1y$ , and  $0<x, y<1$ .

[0134] A set of solution  $(x, y)=(0.3, 0.9)$  can be selected.

[0135] Also, since  $a_i:b_i=x:y$ , if it is set that  $a_i=1\text{ nm}$ ,  $b_i=3\text{ nm}$ , the single unit  $(a_i, b_i)=(1\text{ nm}, 3\text{ nm})$ .

[0136] If it is given that the total thickness  $<100\text{ nm}$ , then the transition layer consists of about 25 units.

[0137] Example 3: graded bandgap

[0138]  $1.2\text{ eV}<E_g^*<1.6\text{ eV}$

[0139] let  $a_i$ : the thickness of the a-Si layer and  $b_i$ : the thickness of the  $\mu\text{-Si}$  layer,

[0140]  $i=1, 2, \dots, n; n=1\sim 1000$ ,

[0141] set  $a_i: b_i=x:y; 0<x, y<1; 1\text{ nm}<a_i, b_i<10\text{ nm}$

[0142] if the unit number  $n$  is given and if  $E_{g1}^*>E_{g2}^*>E_{g3}^*>\dots$ , then  $(a\text{-Si})_x(\mu\text{-Si})_y; E_g^*=1.7x+1.1y$ .

[0143]  $x=a_i/(a_i+b_i)$

[0144]  $y=b_i/(a_i+b_i)$

[0145] The present invention further provides six kinds of graded bandgap embodiments.

[0146] In FIGS. 3A-3F, the horizontal direct indicates the thickness or the film formation direction, and the vertical direct indicates the variation of bandgap. It is noted that the FIGS. 3A-3F are schematically illustrated and not drawn to scale.

[0147] The first graded bandgap embodiment 3A is described with reference to FIG. 3A, and that shows a first light absorption layer 108, a transition layer 110 and a second light absorption layer 112, wherein the first light absorption layer 108 is made of a photosensitive material with a first bandgap  $E_{g1}$ ; the second light absorption layer 112 is made of a photosensitive material with a third bandgap  $E_{g3}$ ; and the transition layer 110 comprises of a plurality of first superlattice layers 1101 and a plurality of second superlattice layers 1102. The plurality of first superlattice layers 1101 are made of a photosensitive material with the first bandgap  $E_{g1}$ , the

plurality of second superlattice layers **1102** are made of a photosensitive material with the second bandgap  $E_{g2}$ . The first bandgap  $E_{g1}$  is larger than the second bandgap  $E_{g2}$ . In addition, each one of the first superlattice layers **1101** is alternated with each one of the second superlattice layers **1102** in a tandem arrangement, and the graded bandgap of the transition layer **110** is formed by varying a thicknesses of at least one of the first superlattice layer **1101** and the second superlattice layer **1102**.

[0148] In the embodiment 3A, the thickness of each one of the first superlattice layers **1101** is gradually thinned towards the second light absorption layer **112**, the thickness of each one of the second superlattice layers **1102** is gradually thickened towards the second light absorption layer **112**, so that the graded bandgap of the transition layer **110** which is decreasing is gained. Specifically, FIG. 3A shows that the first light absorption layer **108** with a thickness  $d$  at the beginning, and the second light absorption layer **112** with a thickness  $f$  at the end, and the plurality of first superlattice layers **1101** and the plurality of second superlattice layers **1102** are arranged between the first light absorption layer **108** and the second light absorption layer **112**. Each one of the first superlattice layers **1101** is alternated with each one of the second superlattice layers **1102** in a tandem arrangement, which is expressed as  $a_1b_1/\dots/a_nb_n$ , in which  $a_i$  represents the thickness of the  $i_{th}$  layer of the first superlattice layers **1101**, and  $b_i$  represents the thickness of the  $i_{th}$  layer of the second superlattice layers **1102**,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$  ( $n$  is an integer);  $a_i > a_{i+1}$  and  $b_i < b_{i+1}$ .

[0149] The second graded bandgap embodiment 3B is described with reference to FIG. 3B. The thickness of each first superlattice layer **1101** is gradually thickened towards the second light absorption layer **112**, the thickness of each second superlattice layer **1102** is gradually thinned towards the second light absorption layer **112**, so that a graded bandgap of the transition layer which is decreased is gained. Specifically, FIG. 3B shows that the first light absorption layer **108** with a thickness  $d$  at the beginning, and the second light absorption layer **112** with a thickness  $f$  at the end, and the plurality of first superlattice layers **1101** and the plurality of second superlattice layers **1102** are arranged between the first light absorption layer **108** and the second light absorption layer **112**. Each one of the first superlattice layers **1101** is alternated with each one of the second superlattice layers **1102** in a tandem arrangement, which is expressed as  $a_1b_1/\dots/a_nb_n$ , in which  $a_i$  represents the thickness of the  $i_{th}$  layer of the first superlattice layers **1101**, and  $b_i$  represents the thickness of the  $i_{th}$  layer of the second superlattice layers **1102**,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$  ( $n$  is an integer);  $a_i < a_{i+1}$  and  $b_i > b_{i+1}$ .

[0150] The third graded bandgap embodiment 3C is described with reference to FIG. 3C. The thickness of each first superlattice layer **1101** is gradually thinned from an initial thickness  $a_1$  to a specific thickness  $a_n$ , and then gradually thickened to the initial thickness  $a_1$ ; the thickness of each second superlattice layer **1102** is gradually thickened from an initial thickness  $b_1$  to a specific thickness  $b_n$ , and then gradually thinned to the initial thickness  $b_1$ , so that a graded bandgap of the transition layer **110** which is decreased and then increased is gained.

[0151] Specifically, FIG. 3C shows that the first light absorption layer **108** with a thickness  $d$  at the beginning, and the second light absorption layer **112** with a thickness  $f$  at the end, and the plurality of first superlattice layers **1101** and the plurality of second superlattice layers **1102** are arranged

between the first light absorption layer **108** and the second light absorption layer **112**. Each one of the first superlattice layers **1101** is alternated with each one of the second superlattice layers **1102** in a tandem arrangement, which is expressed as  $a_1b_1/\dots/a_nb_n/a_{n+1}b_{n+1}/\dots/a_{n+j}b_{n+j}/\dots/a_{n+m}b_{n+m}$ , in which  $a_i$  represents the thickness of the  $i_{th}$  layer of the first superlattice layers **1101**, and  $b_i$  represents the thickness of the  $i_{th}$  layer of the second superlattice layers **1102**,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$  ( $n$  is an integer);  $j=1, 2, \dots, m$  ( $m$  is an integer);  $a_i > a_{i+1}$  and  $b_i < b_{i+1}$ ;  $a_{n+j} < a_{n+j+1}$  and  $b_{n+j} > b_{n+j+1}$ . However, the thickness  $a_{n+m}$  of the last layer of the first superlattice layers **1101** is equal to the thickness  $a_1$ ; the thickness  $b_{n+m}$  of the last layer of the second superlattice layers **1102** is equal to the thickness  $b_1$ .

[0152] The fourth graded bandgap embodiment 3D is described with reference to FIG. 3D. The thickness of each first superlattice layer **1101** is gradually thickened from an initial thickness  $a_1$  to a specific thickness  $a_n$ , and then gradually thinned to the initial thickness  $a_1$ ; the thickness of each second superlattice layer **1102** is gradually thinned from an initial thickness  $b_1$  to a specific thickness  $b_n$ , and then gradually thickened to the initial thickness  $b_1$ , so that a graded bandgap of the transition layer **110** which is increased first and then decreased is gained.

[0153] Specifically, FIG. 3D shows that the first light absorption layer **108** with a thickness  $d$  at the beginning, and the second light absorption layer **112** with a thickness  $f$  at the end, and the plurality of first superlattice layers **1101** and the plurality of second superlattice layers **1102** are arranged between the first light absorption layer **108** and the second light absorption layer **112**. Each one of the first superlattice layers **1101** is alternated with each one of the second superlattice layers **1102** in a tandem, which is expressed as  $a_1b_1/\dots/a_nb_n/a_{n+1}b_{n+1}/\dots/a_{n+j}b_{n+j}/\dots/a_{n+m}b_{n+m}$ , in which  $a_i$  represents the thickness of the  $i_{th}$  layer of the first superlattice layers **1101**, and  $b_i$  represents the thickness of the  $i_{th}$  layer of the second superlattice layers **1102**,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$  ( $n$  is an integer);  $j=1, 2, \dots, m$  ( $m$  is an integer);  $a_i < a_{i+1}$  and  $b_i > b_{i+1}$ ;  $a_{n+j} > a_{n+j+1}$  and  $b_{n+j} < b_{n+j+1}$ . However, the thickness  $a_{n+m}$  of the last layer of the first superlattice layers **1101** is equal to the thickness  $a_1$ ; the thickness  $b_{n+m}$  of the last layer of the second superlattice layers **1102** is equal to the thickness  $b_1$ .

[0154] The fifth graded bandgap embodiment 3E and the sixth graded bandgap embodiment 3F are described with reference to FIG. 3E and FIG. 3F. Two first arrays Arr1 are connected in tandem.

[0155] As mentioned in the embodiment 3C, each of the first array Arr1 consists of the first light absorption layer **108**, the transition layer **110** and the second light absorption layer **112**. Similarly, two second arrays Arr2, as mentioned in the embodiment 3D, are connected in tandem. Based on these two embodiments, a skilled person could tandem two or more arrays to achieve a better photo-electric conversion efficiency.

### Third Embodiment

[0156] A tandem solar cell **4** having a graded superlattice layer as a light absorption layer **308** (shown in FIG. 9) instead of the a-Si (first light absorption layer **108**)/a-SiGe (transition layer **110**)/c-Si (second light absorption layer **112**) structure is manufactured. FIG. 10 is a schematic view showing the fully graded bandgap of the solar cell shown in FIG. 9, wherein abscissa represents thickness.

[0157] First, an anti-reflective coating **300**, such as silicon oxynitride, silicon nitride, or silicon oxynitride/silicon

nitride, is deposited on a glass substrate **302** by HDPCVD or PECVD. A transparent conductive oxide layer **304**, such as ITO or  $\text{SnO}_2/\text{ZnO}$ , is grown by sputtering, and then the transparent conductive oxide layer **304** is textured by etching.

**[0158]** The substrate is sent into a film forming system selected from a group consisting of HDPCVD, PECVD, MOCVD, MBE, UHVCVD, ALD, and photo chemical vapor deposition systems, and various process gases of nitrogen ( $\text{N}_2$ ), argon (Ar), silane ( $\text{SiH}_4$ ) and the like are introduced to deposit Si films. Accordingly, p<sup>+</sup>-type a-Si, a-Si/ $\mu\text{c-Si}$  superlattice, and n<sup>+</sup>-type  $\mu\text{c-Si}$  films having different crystalline phases, different doping, and different thicknesses are formed by adjusting film forming process parameters of temperature, pressure, gas flow rate and the like, so as to function as a front contact **306**, a light absorption layer **308**, and a back contact **314**, respectively, wherein the configuration of the superlattice layer is determined by the process described in Example 3 of the second embodiment.

**[0159]** Then, a metal electrode **316** is formed by sputtering textured transparent conductive oxide, Ag or Al using an E-gun evaporator. Next, silicon nitride or silicon dioxide is grown as a passivation layer **318** by HDPCVD or PECVD. Finally, a terminal treatment to the films are performed by RTA.

#### Fourth Embodiment

**[0160]** Referring to FIG. 6, a thin-film solar cell according to the second aspect of the present invention comprises:

**[0161]** a front contact **206**, having a bandgap Eg1;

**[0162]** a first light absorption layer **208**, formed on the front contact **206** and having a bandgap Eg1;

**[0163]** a first transition layer **210**, formed on the first light absorption layer **208** and having a bandgap Eg2;

**[0164]** a second light absorption layer **212**, formed on the first transition layer **210** and having a bandgap Eg3;

**[0165]** a second transition layer **214**, formed on the second light absorption layer **212** and having a bandgap Eg4;

**[0166]** a third light absorption layer **216**, formed on the second transition layer **214** and having a bandgap Eg5; and

**[0167]** a back contact **218**, formed on the third light absorption layer **216** and having a bandgap Eg5,

**[0168]** wherein the configuration and definition of the first transition layer **210** are the same as those of the transition layer **110**.

**[0169]** A tandem solar cell **3** having an a-Si (first light absorption layer **208**)/a-SiGe (first transition layer **210**)/ $\mu\text{c-Si}$  (second light absorption layer **212**)/ $\mu\text{c-SiGe}$  (second transition layer **214**)/ $\mu\text{c-Ge}$  (third light absorption layer **216**) structure shown in FIG. 6 is manufactured. FIG. 8 is a schematic view showing the bandgap of the second transition layer of the tandem solar cell showing in FIG. 6.

**[0170]** First, an anti-reflective coating **200**, such as silicon oxynitride, silicon nitride, or silicon oxynitride/silicon nitride, is deposited on a glass substrate **202** by HDPCVD or PECVD. A transparent conductive oxide layer **204**, such as ITO or  $\text{SnO}_2/\text{ZnO}$ , is grown by sputtering, and then the transparent conductive oxide layer **204** is textured by etching.

**[0171]** The substrate is sent into a film forming system selected from a group consisting of HDPCVD, PECVD, MOCVD, MBE, UHVCVD, ALD, and photo chemical vapor deposition systems, and various process gases of nitrogen ( $\text{N}_2$ ), argon (Ar), silane ( $\text{SiH}_4$ ), germane ( $\text{GeH}_4$ ) and the like are introduced to deposit Si(Ge) films. Accordingly, p<sup>+</sup>-type a-Si, i-type a-Si, a-SiGe, n-type  $\mu\text{c-Si}$ ,  $\mu\text{c-SiGe}$ , n-type  $\mu\text{c-Ge}$ ,

and n<sup>+</sup>-type  $\mu\text{c-Si}$  films having different crystalline phases, different doping, and different thicknesses are formed by adjusting film forming process parameters of temperature, pressure, gas flow rate and the like, so as to function as a front contact **206**, a first light absorption layer **208**, a first transition layer **210**, a second light absorption layer **212**, a second transition layer **214**, a third light absorption layer **216**, and a back contact **218**, respectively. For the deposition of a-SiGe, generally,  $\text{SiH}_4$  with a stable flow rate is first introduced, and then  $\text{GeH}_4$  is slowly introduced to modify Ge content in a SiGe film, so as to form an a-SiGe junction buffer.

**[0172]** Then, a metal electrode **220** is formed by sputtering textured transparent conductive oxide, Ag or Al using an E-gun evaporator. Next, silicon nitride or silicon dioxide is grown as a passivation layer **222** by HDPCVD or PECVD. Finally, a terminal treatment to the films are performed by RTA.

**[0173]** As shown in FIG. 7, the entire bandgap of the solar cell is made smoother to reduce the probability of hole recombination.

**[0174]** FIG. 14A is a bandgap graph showing the fully graded structure of a heterojunction light absorption layer having nano-particles NP of the present invention, in which at least part of the first light absorption layer **108**, the transition layer **110** and the second light absorption layer **112** are doped with nano-Particles NP. A layer with p<sup>+</sup>-type a-Si gradually varied into a-SiO is formed by introducing oxygen into a chamber of a film forming device, after a a-Si layer is grown, by gradually increasing oxygen content in the atmosphere of the chamber from 0% to 20%. Next, a layer with a-SiO:H gradually varied into a-Si, then a layer with a-Si gradually varied into  $\mu\text{c-Si}$  and then gradually varied into n<sup>+</sup>-type  $\mu\text{c-Si}$  are formed by gradually adjusting oxygen content in the atmosphere of the chamber from 20% to 0%.

**[0175]** Referring to FIG. 14A, the nano-particles NP can make light obliquely incident to the solar cell to generate multiple reflections so as to increase the traveling distance of the light inside the solar cell, and enhance an effect of light trapping in cooperation with the textured transparent conductive layers, which are described above. Also, the nano-particles NP can generate the effect of quantum confinement. Alternatively, in the other embodiment of the present invention, the nano-particles NP could be replaced with Nanovoids NV or air voids to achieve the same object, as shown in FIG. 14B.

**[0176]** Similarly, please refer to FIG. 14C, in order to generate multiple reflections to increase the traveling distance of the light inside the solar cell, and enhance the effect of light trapping in cooperation with the textured transparent conductive layers, in another embodiment of the present invention, a plurality of semiconductor layers CL are built into at least one of the first light absorption layer **108**, the transition layer **110** and the second light absorption layer **112**. Each one of the semiconductor layer CL has different reflex index and is arranged alternatively with another one in a tandem arrangement. As shown in FIG. 14C, the semiconductor layers CL are consist of nano-dimensional superlattices composed of a-SiO<sub>x</sub>/a-Si a-SiO<sub>x</sub>/ $\mu\text{c-Si}$  or similarities. Hence, the above embodiment can increase the light absorption so as to improve effectively a photo-electric conversion efficiency.

**[0177]** Referring to FIG. 15, a thin-film solar cell comprises: a first electrode **500**; a front contact **502**, formed on the first electrode **500**; a first light absorption layer **504**, formed on the front contact **502**; a second light absorption layer **506**,



formed on the first light absorption layer 504; a third light absorption layer 508, formed on the second light absorption layer 506; a fourth light absorption layer 510, formed on the third light absorption layer 508, a back contact 512, formed on the fourth light absorption layer 510; and a second electrode 514, formed on the back contact 512, wherein the first electrode 500 is made of a transparent conductive oxide layer; the front contact 502 is made of p<sup>+</sup>-type a-Si; the first light absorption layer 504 is made of a-Si gradually varied into a-SiO:H; the second light absorption layer 506 is made of a-SiO:H gradually varied into a-Si; the third light absorption layer 508 is made of a-Si gradually varied into  $\mu$ c-Si or a-Si gradually varied into poly-Si; the fourth light absorption layer 510 is made of  $\mu$ c-Si gradually varied into a-Si or poly-Si gradually varied into a-Si; the back contact 512 is made of n<sup>+</sup>-type a-Si; and the second electrode 514 is made of a transparent conductive oxide layer, Ag, or Al.

[0178] FIG. 11 is a schematic view showing a structure of a solar cell having superlattice layers with different configuration, as a first light absorption layer and a second light absorption layer. FIG. 12 is a schematic view showing the fully graded bandgap of the solar cell shown in FIG. 11.

[0179] FIG. 13 is a J-V simulation graph of the present invention where a graded p-type a-Si/ $\mu$ c-Si superlattice layer is used as a transition layer between an i-type a-Si layer and a  $\mu$ c-Si layer, wherein J<sub>sc</sub> represents short-circuit current density (unit: mA/cm<sup>2</sup>), V<sub>oc</sub> represents open-circuit voltage (unit: V), FF represents fill factor,  $\eta$  represents conversion efficiency, their relations are defined as:

$$\eta = (V_{oc} \times J_{sc} \times FF \times A) / P_{in}$$

[0180] wherein P<sub>in</sub> is intensity of incident light, A is a light receiving area.

[0181] It can be seen from the J-V graph of FIG. 13 that in the case of fixing the bandgap of the superlattice layer used as the transition layer as 1.4 eV, the conversion efficiency can reach 15.56%, and in the case of designing the superlattice layer used as the transition layer into a graded bandgap, the conversion efficiency can reach 17.4%.

[0182] FIG. 16 is a graph showing that the dilution ratio of hydrogen affects degree of crystallization and Si—H bonding. A crystalline fraction X<sub>C</sub> (%) of a layer formed with a-Si gradually varied into  $\mu$ c-Si by adjusting hydrogen content in a process gas during film formation is measured by Raman scatter spectroscopy, wherein it is given that  $X_C = (I_{520}) / (I_{480} + I_{520})$ , wherein I<sub>480</sub> is an intensity located at 480 cm<sup>-1</sup>, representing a-Si absorption peak, I<sub>520</sub> is an intensity located at 520 cm<sup>-1</sup>, representing  $\mu$ c-Si absorption peak. A Si—H bonding ratio R is measured by FT-IR, wherein it is given that  $R = (I_{2090}) / (I_{2000} + I_{2090})$ , wherein I<sub>2000</sub> is an intensity located at 2000 cm<sup>-1</sup>, representing Si—H transmittance peak, I<sub>2090</sub> is an intensity located at 2090 cm<sup>-1</sup>, representing H—Si—H transmittance peak.

[0183] Moreover, in the above solar cell, the back contact is made of an n<sup>+</sup>-type a-Si layer, and a layer with n<sup>+</sup>-type  $\mu$ c-Si gradually varied into a-Si is further included between the light absorption layer closest to the back contact and the back contact. FIG. 17 is a bandgap schematic view of adding a layer with n<sup>+</sup>-type  $\mu$ c-Si gradually varied into a-Si, an n<sup>+</sup>-type a-Si layer, and a (an) Ag or Al or textured ITO layer into FIG. 4 under such an aspect. FIG. 18 is a bandgap schematic view of adding a layer with n<sup>+</sup>-type  $\mu$ c-Si gradually varied into a-Si, an n<sup>+</sup>-type a-Si layer, and a Ag or Al or textured ITO layer into FIG. 7 under such an aspect.

[0184] Although the invention has been described with reference to the specific embodiments, ordinary persons skilled in the art can easily make various changes and substitutions without departure from the spirit and scope of the present invention which is determined by the claims below.

#### LIST OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

[0185]	1 tandem solar cell
[0186]	2 tandem solar cell
[0187]	3 tandem solar cell
[0188]	4 tandem solar cell
[0189]	5 tandem solar cell
[0190]	10 anti-reflective coating
[0191]	12 glass substrate
[0192]	14 transparent conductive oxide layer
[0193]	16 p <sup>+</sup> -type a-Si layer
[0194]	18 n-type or i-type a-Si layer
[0195]	20 n <sup>+</sup> -type a-Si layer
[0196]	22 amorphous silicon (a-Si) cell
[0197]	24 transparent conductive oxide layer
[0198]	26 p <sup>+</sup> -type poly-Si or $\mu$ c-Si layer
[0199]	28 i-type poly-Si or $\mu$ c-Si layer
[0200]	30 n <sup>+</sup> -type poly-Si or $\mu$ c-Si layer
[0201]	32 crystal silicon (c-Si) cell
[0202]	34 metal electrode
[0203]	36 passivation layer
[0204]	100 anti-reflective coating
[0205]	102 glass substrate
[0206]	104 transparent conductive oxide layer
[0207]	106 front contact
[0208]	108 first light absorption layer
[0209]	110 transition layer
[0210]	112 second light absorption layer
[0211]	114 back contact
[0212]	116 metal electrode
[0213]	118 passivation layer
[0214]	200 anti-reflective coating
[0215]	202 glass substrate
[0216]	204 transparent conductive oxide layer
[0217]	206 front contact
[0218]	208 first light absorption layer
[0219]	210 first transition layer
[0220]	212 second light absorption layer
[0221]	214 second transition layer
[0222]	216 third light absorption layer
[0223]	218 back contact
[0224]	220 metal electrode
[0225]	222 passivation layer
[0226]	300 anti-reflective coating
[0227]	302 glass substrate
[0228]	304 transparent conductive oxide layer
[0229]	306 front contact
[0230]	308 light absorption layer
[0231]	314 back contact
[0232]	316 metal electrode
[0233]	318 passivation layer
[0234]	400 anti-reflective coating
[0235]	402 glass substrate
[0236]	404 transparent conductive oxide layer
[0237]	406 front contact
[0238]	408 first light absorption layer
[0239]	412 second light absorption layer
[0240]	418 back contact
[0241]	420 metal electrode

[0242] 422 passivation layer  
 [0243] 500 first electrode  
 [0244] 502 front contact  
 [0245] 504 first light absorption layer  
 [0246] 506 second light absorption layer  
 [0247] 508 third light absorption layer  
 [0248] 510 fourth light absorption layer  
 [0249] 512 back contact  
 [0250] 514 second electrode  
 [0251] 1101 first superlattice layer  
 [0252] 1102 second superlattice layer  
 [0253] Arr1 first array  
 [0254] Arr2 second array  
 [0255] CL semiconductor layer  
 [0256] NP nano-particle  
 [0257] NV Nano-void  
 [0258] S10~S130 steps  
 [0259]  $a_1, b_1, a_i, b_i, a_n, b_n, a_{n+1}$   
 [0260]  $b_{n+1}, a_{n+j}, b_{n+j}, a_{n+m}, b_{n+m}$   
 [0261] d, f, W1, W2 thickness

What is claimed is:

1. A thin film solar cell with a graded bandgap structure, comprising;

- a front contact;
- a first light absorption layer, formed on the front contact;
- a transition layer, formed on the first light absorption layer, the transition layer having a graded bandgap;
- a second light absorption layer, formed on the transition layer; and
- a back contact, formed on the second light absorption layer.

2. The thin film solar cell as claimed in claim 1, wherein the transition layer comprises a plurality of first superlattice layers and a plurality of second superlattice layers, each first superlattice layer being made of a photosensitive material with a first bandgap, each second superlattice layer being made of a photosensitive material with a second bandgap; each one of the first superlattice layers is alternated with each one of the second superlattice layers in a tandem arrangement; and the graded bandgap of the transition layer is formed by varying a thickness of at least one of the first superlattice layer and the second superlattice layers.

3. The thin film solar cell as claimed in claim 2, wherein the graded bandgap of the transition layer is formed by varying the thickness of each first superlattice layer and that of each second superlattice layer.

4. The thin film solar cell as claimed in claim 2, wherein the first light absorption layer is made of a photosensitive material with the first bandgap, which is larger than the second bandgap.

5. The thin film solar cell as claimed in claim 2, wherein the thickness of each first superlattice layer is gradually thinned towards the second light absorption layer, and the thickness of each second superlattice layer is gradually thickened towards

the second light absorption layer, such that the graded bandgap of the transition layer is gradually decreased.

6. The thin film solar cell as claimed in claim 2, wherein the thickness of each first superlattice layer is gradually thickened towards the second light absorption layer, and the thickness of each second superlattice layer is gradually thinned towards the second light absorption layer, such that the graded bandgap of the transition layer is gradually increased.

7. The thin film solar cell as claimed in claim 2, wherein the thickness of each first superlattice layer is gradually thinned from an initial thickness to a specific thickness, and then gradually thickened to the initial thickness; the thickness of each second superlattice layer is gradually thickened from an initial thickness to a specific thickness, and then gradually thinned to the initial thickness, such that the graded bandgap of the transition layer is gradually decreased first and then increased.

8. The thin film solar cell as claimed in claim 2, wherein the thickness of each first superlattice layer is gradually thickened from an initial thickness to a specific thickness, and then gradually thinned to the initial thickness; the thickness of each second superlattice layer is gradually thinned from an initial thickness to a specific thickness, and then gradually thickened to the initial thickness, such that the graded bandgap of the transition layer is gradually increased first and then decreased.

9. The thin film solar cell as claimed in claim 7, wherein the thin film solar cell is provided with two or more arrays in a tandem arrangement, each of the arrays being formed by the first light absorption layer, the transition layer and the second light absorption layer.

10. The thin film solar cell as claimed in claim 8, wherein the thin film solar cell is provided with two or more arrays in a tandem arrangement, each of the arrays being formed by the first light absorption layer, the transition layer and the second light absorption layer.

11. The thin film solar cell as claimed in claim 1, wherein at least one of the first light absorption layer, the transition layer and the second light absorption layer is doped with a plurality of Nano-particles therein, the Nano-particles being selected from at least one of semiconductors, metals and composite materials thereof.

12. The thin film solar cell as claimed in claim 1, wherein at least one of the first light absorption layer, the transition layer and the second light absorption layer is doped with a plurality of Nano-voids.

13. The thin film solar cell as claimed in claim 1, wherein at least one of the first light absorption layer, the transition layer and the second light absorption layer is provided with a plurality of semiconductor layers therein, each semiconductor layer having different reflex index and being arranged by alternation with another semiconductor layer in tandem.

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