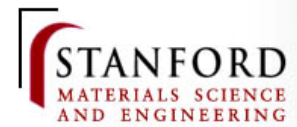




Structure and Properties of Cu(InGa)Se₂ nanowires

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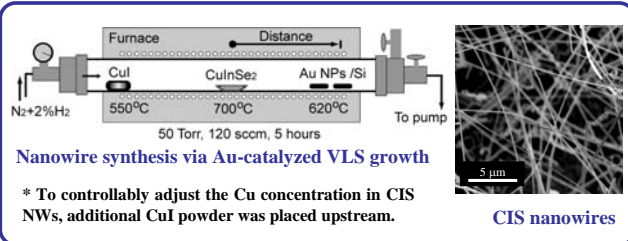
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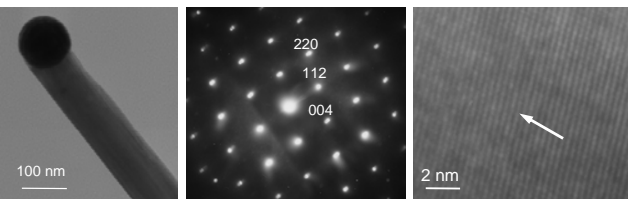
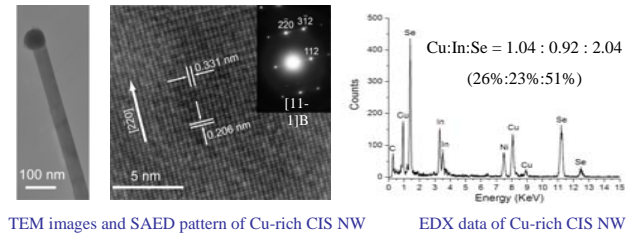
MOTIVATION

Polycrystalline CuInSe₂ (CIS) and Cu(InGa)Se₂ (CIGS) solar cells have the highest conversion efficiency (~20%) among all the thin-film solar cell technologies. CIS is commonly paired with CdS to form the p-n heterojunction that separates the photogenerated electron-hole pairs. Important issues on the microstructure and formation mechanism of CIS-CdS p-n heterojunction persist due to the complexity of polycrystalline films and invasive sample preparation for characterization. Here we exploited a Au-catalyzed VLS growth for single crystalline p- and n-type CIS (CIGS) NWs. The p-CIS/n-CdS core/shell NW epitaxial heterostructures as solar cell devices were fabricated by CdS CBD process. We investigated the microstructure, chemical composition and formation mechanism of the junction with CIS-CdS core-shell nanowires, where nanowire geometry affords single-crystalline nanograins for direct characterization. Our results provide important understanding of CIS-CdS heterojunctions for developing better CIS solar cells.

SYNTHESIS OF NANOWIRES

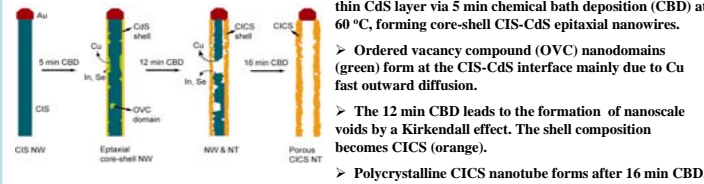


STRUCTURE OF NANOWIRES

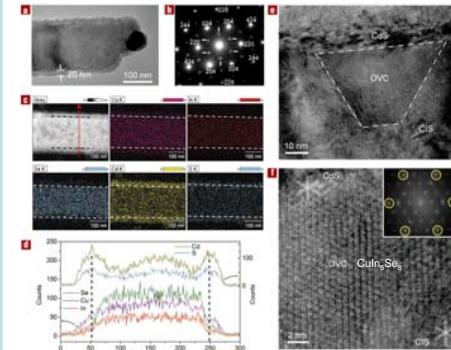


CORE-SHELL NANOWIRE & NANOTUBE

Formation process of CIS-CdS core-shell nanowires and nanotubes through a nanoscale Kirkendall effect



CIS-CdS core-shell NW after 5 min CBD

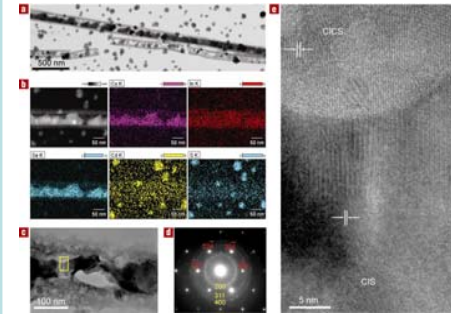


> A coherent CdS shell can be epitaxially deposited onto the CuInSe₂ nanowire with CBD even at 60°C.

> The EDX mapping indicates a significant outward diffusion of Cu while little diffusion of In and Se.

> Ordered vacancy compound (OVC) nanodomains induced by fast outward diffusion of Cu were directly observed near the interface of epitaxial CIS-CdS hetero-structure For the first time.

Formation of voids through a nanoscale Kirkendall effect after 12min CBD

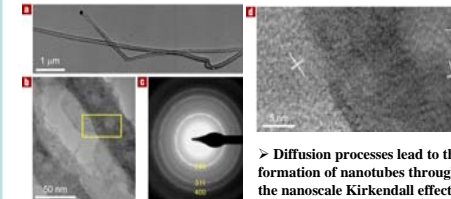


> TEM images of nanotubes with remaining core CIS, show the random-sized Kirkendall voids distributed at the interface.

> EDS mapping data confirm the outward diffusion of Cu, In, and Se.

> HRTEM image shows remaining single-crystalline CIS grains imbedded in the polycrystalline CuInCdSe₂S (CIGS) shell.

Formation of nanotubes after 16 min CBD

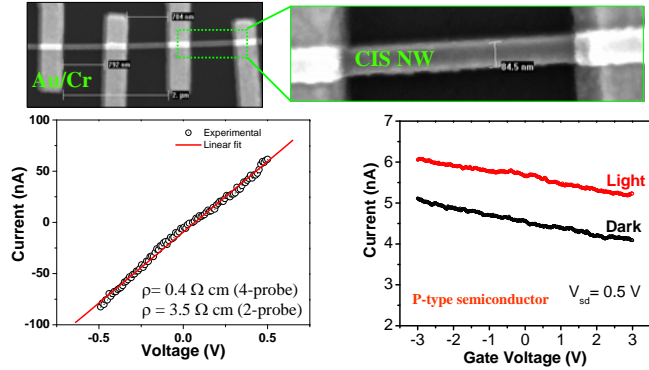


> EDX analysis indicates that the nanotubes are composed of Cu, In, Se, Cd and S. The elemental distribution is quite uniform along the tube.

> TEM images and SAED pattern indicate the polycrystalline nanotube.

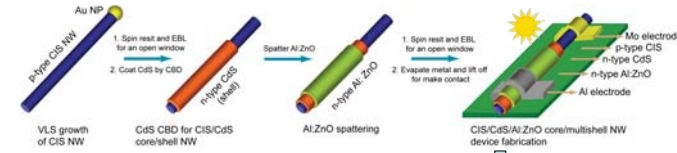
> The presence of small voids and cracks in the nanotube wall.

ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT

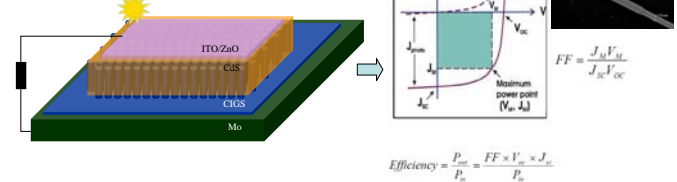


FUTURE WORK

Single nanowire solar cell



Nanowire array solar cell



CONCLUSIONS

- Single crystalline Cu-rich and Cu-deficient Cu(InGa)Se₂ NWs were synthesized via a Au-catalyzed VLS growth for the first time.
- The Cu-rich CIS NW is p-type semiconductor with resistivity of 0.4 Ω cm.
- A coherent CdS shell can be epitaxially deposited onto the CIS nanowire with chemical bath deposition (CBD) even at 60°C.
- For the first time, ordered vacancy compound (OVC) nanodomains induced by fast outward diffusion of Cu were directly observed near the interface of epitaxial CIS-CdS heterostructure.
- The core-shell nanowires can be transformed into nanotubes with CBD progression through a nanoscale Kirkendall effect.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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