

## Graphene/Silicon Schottky barrier solar cells

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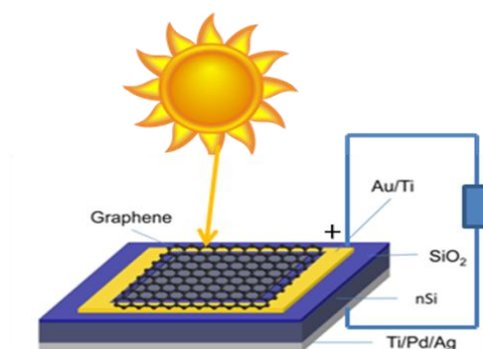
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### Abstract

A solar cell based on graphene in direct contact with a semiconductor substrate was proposed for the first time in 2009 [1]; later on, the formation of graphene/semiconductor Schottky barriers was experimentally verified, paving the way to graphene/silicon Schottky barrier solar cells [2].

In the present work, we produced few-layer graphene films by chemical vapor deposition and fabricated graphene/n-silicon solar cells (Fig.1). We increased the cell performance by three optimization steps. After the growth of graphene, we transferred it on pre-patterned silicon substrates with the aid of cyclododecane (i.e., a simple transfer method that preserve the intrinsic features of graphene [3]). We then doped the graphene film with nitrate and chlorine ions to increase its work function and electrical conductivity. Lastly, we deposited a double layer antireflection coating on the top of the device to reduce the optical losses due to the sunlight reflection [4]. The combination of these three optimization steps are reflected in the electrical performance of the solar cell. The optimized device reached a power conversion efficiency of 8.5% exceeding by a factor of 4 that of the undoped and uncoated device. Further investigations on graphene/silicon solar cells will offer the opportunity to attain even higher power conversion efficiencies in devices that are cost-effective and simple to fabricate.



**Figure 1:** Schematic illustration of the fabricated graphene/silicon solar cell.

### References

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