



KONSENTRATORLI VERTIKAL GAAS QUYOSH ELEMENTINING SAMARADORLIGINI TEMPERATURAGA BOG'LIQLIGINI MODELLASHTIRISH

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu ishda Sentaurus TCAD dasturi yordamida vertikal yagona o'tishli galliy arsenid (GaAs) quyosh elementining asosiy parametrlarining temperaturaga bog'liqligi ikkilik o'lchamda modellashirildi. Struktura p+, p, n va n+ qatlamlardan tashkil topgan bo'lib, ularning konsentratsiyalari mos ravishda $5 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $2 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $4 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ va $5 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ qilib olingan. Qurilmaning umumiy qalinligi $H = 5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ etib belgilandi. Yoritish sifatida AM1.5d quyosh standarti ($1 \text{ suns} = 1000 \text{ W/m}^2$) qo'llanilgan. Tadqiqotda temperaturaning ortishi bilan quyosh elementi parametrlarida kuzatiladigan o'zgarishlar tahlil qilindi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, temperaturaning oshishi elementning samaradorligi va chiqish kuchlanishiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Olingan ma'lumotlar vertikal GaAs quyosh elementlarining issiqlik barqarorligini oshirish va yuqori samarali konsentrator tizimlarini yaratishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.*

Kalit so'zlar: *GaAs, vertikal quyosh elementi, temperatura, Sentaurus TCAD, fotovoltaika, konsentrator tizimi, samaradorlik*

MODELING OF THE TEMPERATURE-DEPENDENT EFFICIENCY OF A CONCENTRATOR-BASED VERTICAL GAAS SOLAR CELL

Annotation: *In this study, the temperature dependence of the main parameters of a vertical single-junction gallium arsenide (GaAs) solar cell was modeled in two dimensions using the Sentaurus TCAD software. The structure consists of p+, p, n, and n+ layers with doping concentrations of $5 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $2 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $4 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, and $5 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, respectively. The total thickness of the device was set to $H = 5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$. The illumination condition was based on the AM1.5d solar spectrum, with 1 sun equivalent to 1000 W/m^2 . The influence of temperature on the performance parameters of the solar cell was analyzed. The results showed that increasing temperature significantly affects the efficiency and output voltage of the device. The obtained findings are important for improving the thermal stability and performance of vertical GaAs solar cells used in high-concentration photovoltaic systems*

Keywords: *GaAs, vertical solar cell, temperature dependence, Sentaurus TCAD, photovoltaic, concentrator system, efficiency*

KIRISH



Hozirgi kunda neft, ko'mir va gaz kabi qazib olinadigan yoqilg'ilarning kamayib borishi va ularning atmosferaga chiqaradigan zararli gazlari global iqlim o'zgarishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Shu bois qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarini, ayniqsa quyosh energiyasini samarali foydalanish masalasi dolzarb hisoblanadi. So'nggi yillarda fotovoltaiik texnologiyalar, xususan konsentratorli quyosh elementlari tez rivojlanmoqda. Yuqori konsentratsiyada ishlovchi tizimlarda haroratning oshishi element samaradorligiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shu sababli vertikal GaAs (galliy arsenid) asosidagi quyosh elementlarining temperaturaga bog'liq xususiyatlarini o'rganish muhimdir.

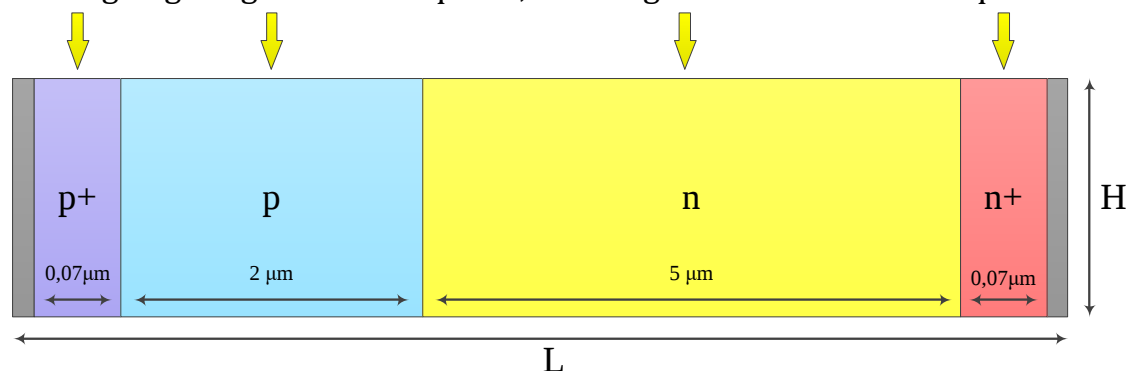
Ushbu ishda Sentaurus TCAD dasturi yordamida vertikal yagona o'tishli GaAs quyosh elementining asosiy parametrlarining temperaturaga bog'lanishi ikkilik o'lchamda modellashtirildi va natijalari tahlil qilindi.

Model va metodika

Tadqiqot ishida vertikal yagona o'tishli galliy arsenid (GaAs) asosidagi quyosh elementi Sentaurus TCAD dasturiy majmuasi yordamida ikki o'lchamli (2D) formatda modellashtirildi. Strukturada $p^+-p-n-n^+$ qatlamlari ketma-ket joylashgan bo'lib, ularning legirlash konsentratsiyalari mos ravishda $5 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $2 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $4 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ va $5 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ qilib tanlandi. Elementning umumiy qalinligi $H = 5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ etib belgilandi.

Yoritish manbai sifatida AM1.5d quyosh standart qo'llanilib, $1 \text{ sun} = 1000 \text{ W/m}^2$ yoritish quvvati sharoitida modellashtirish amalga oshirildi. Hisoblash jarayonida harorat qiymati 250 K dan 400 K gacha o'zgartirilib, haroratning quyosh elementi parametrlariga, xususan ochiq zanjir kuchlanishi (Voc), qisqa tutashuv toki (Isc) va samaradorlik (η)ga ta'siri tahlil qilindi.

Modelda quyosh nurlanishining yutilishi, elektron va teshiklarning harakati, rekombinatsiya jarayonlari hamda harorat ta'sirida o'zgaruvchi material xususiyatlari hisobga olindi. Natijada harorat ortishi bilan elementning chiqish kuchlanishi va samaradorligidagi o'zgarishlar aniqlanib, ularning fizik sabablari tahlil qilindi.



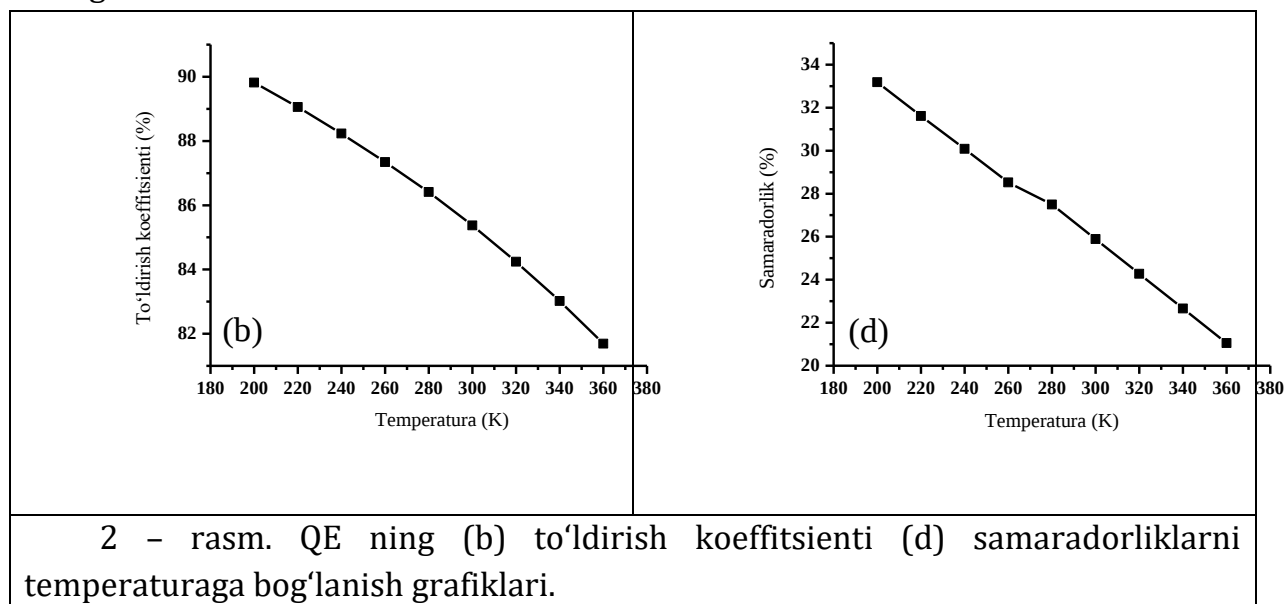
1 - rasm. Vertikal yagona o'tishli GaAs quyosh elementini 2D strukturasi. H kengligi, L uzunligi.

Boshqa barcha yarimo'tkazgichli qurilmalar singari, quyosh elementlari ham haroratga sezgirdir. Haroratning oshishi yarimo'tkazgich taqiqlangan zona kengligini



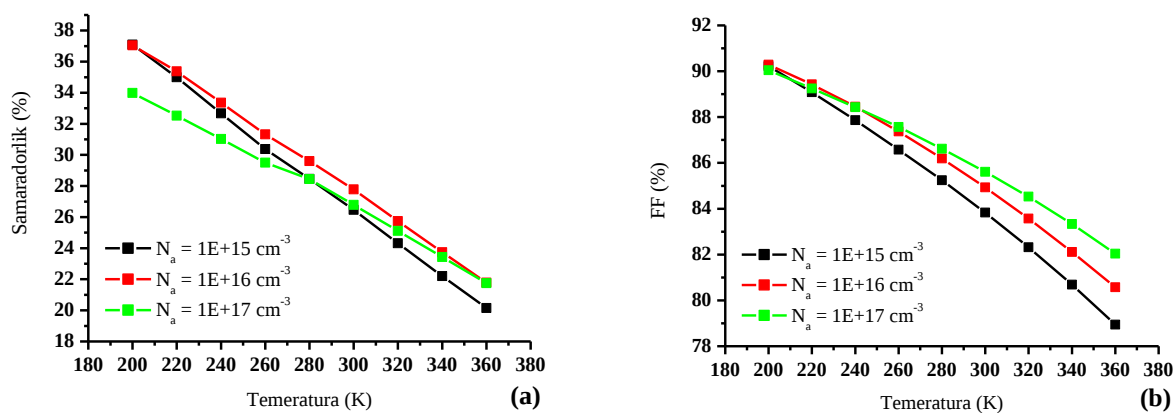
kamaytiradi, shu bilan yarimo'tkazgich materialining ko'pgina parametrlariga ta'sir qiladi.

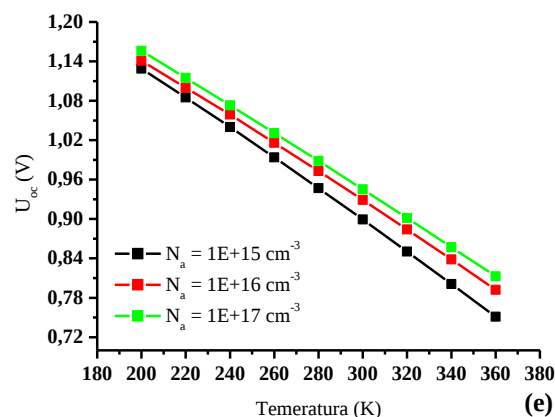
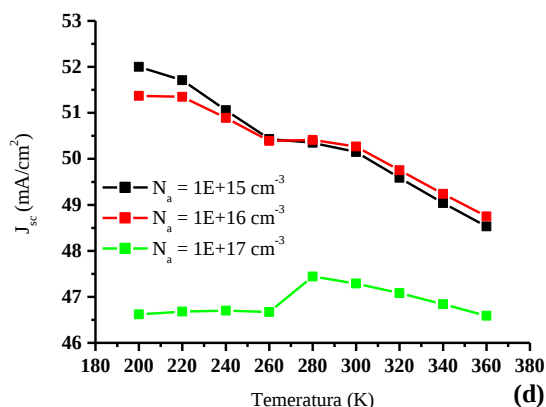
Biz temperaturani 200 K dan 360 K gacha oraliqda 20 K qadam bilan o'zgartirib to'ldirish koeffitsienti, samaradorlikni temperaturaga bog'lanishini aniqladik. Rasm 2 da QE ning to'ldirish koeffitsienti va samaradorligining temperaturaga bog'lanishi keltirilgan.



Raslardan to'ldirish koeffitsientining temperatura ortishi bilan kamayishi ko'rinib turibdi. Bu o'z navbatida samaradorlikning kamayishiga olib kelgan. To'ldirish koeffitsientining kamayishi QE ning temperatura ortishi bilan ketma-ket va parallel qarshiliklarining ortishi bilan bog'liq.

Modellashtirishda temperaturani 200 K dan 360 K gacha oraliqda 20 K qadam bilan o'zgartirib salt yurish kuchlanishi, qisqa tutashuv toki, to'ldirish koeffitsienti va samaradorlikni temperaturaga bog'lanishini turli p soha konsentratsiyalarida aniqlandi (3-rasm). p soha konsentratsiyalari quyidagicha tanlandi $1\text{E}+15\text{ cm}^{-3}$, $1\text{E}+16\text{ cm}^{-3}$, $1\text{E}+17\text{ cm}^{-3}$. Bunda n soha konsentratsiyasi $4\text{E}+16\text{ cm}^{-3}$ qilib olingan





3 – rasm. (a) samaradorlik, (b) to'ldirish koeffitsienti, (d) qisqa tutashuv toki zichligi, (e) salt yurish kuchlanishini turli p soha konsentratsiyalarida temperaturaga bog'lanishi.

3-rasmdan ko'rinib turibdiki temperatura ortishi bilan samaradorlik va boshqa parametrlar monoton kamaygan. Asosiy parametrlarni kamayishi QE ning temperatura ortishi bilan ketma-ket va parallel qarshiliklarining ortishi bilan bog'liq. Samaradorlikni temperaturaga bog'lanish grafigidan ko'rinib turibdiki, eng yuqori samaradorlik p soha $1\text{E}+16\text{ cm}^{-3}$ konsentratsiyasi uchun kuzatiladi.

Xulosa

Sentaurus TCAD dasturida o'tkazilgan modellashtirish natijalariga ko'ra, vertikal yagona o'tishli GaAs quyosh elementining asosiy parametrlariga temperatura sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Temperaturaning ortishi bilan to'ldirish koeffitsienti, samaradorlik va chiqish kuchlanishi qiymatlari monoton tarzda kamayadi. Buning asosiy sababi temperatura oshgan sari elementning ketma-ket va parallel qarshiliklarining ortishi hamda rekombinatsiya jarayonlarining kuchayishidir.

Tadqiqot natijalaridan ma'lum bo'ldiki, eng yuqori samaradorlik p-sohaning $1 \times 10^{16}\text{ cm}^{-3}$ konsentratsiyasi uchun kuzatiladi. Bu esa vertikal GaAs quyosh elementlari uchun optimal legirlash darajasini tanlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Olingan natijalar yuqori haroratli va konsentratorli fotovoltaik tizimlarda ishlatiladigan GaAs asosidagi quyosh elementlarini loyihalash va ularning issiqlik barqarorligini oshirishda foydali bo'lishi mumkin.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

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