

# Improving the performance of direct bonded 5-junction solar cells by optimization of AlInP window layer

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Supplementary Information

	n-GaAs substrate	350 $\mu$ m
	etch stop	100nm
top cell	$1 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ n-GaAs contact	300nm
	$7 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ n-Al <sub>0.5</sub> In <sub>0.5</sub> P window	30nm
	$3 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ n-Al <sub>0.18</sub> Ga <sub>0.33</sub> In <sub>0.49</sub> P emitter	20nm
	$5 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ p-Al <sub>0.18</sub> Ga <sub>0.33</sub> In <sub>0.49</sub> P base	450nm
	$5 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ p-Al <sub>0.31</sub> Ga <sub>0.2</sub> In <sub>0.49</sub> P BSF	100nm
	Al <sub>0.3</sub> Ga <sub>0.7</sub> As/Al <sub>0.18</sub> Ga <sub>0.33</sub> In <sub>0.49</sub> P TJ	30nm
mid cell	Al <sub>0.23</sub> Ga <sub>0.77</sub> As subcell	1200nm
	Al <sub>0.3</sub> Ga <sub>0.7</sub> As/Al <sub>0.05</sub> Ga <sub>0.46</sub> In <sub>0.49</sub> P TJ	30nm
bottom cell	$6 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ n-Al <sub>0.5</sub> In <sub>0.5</sub> P window	120nm
	$2 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ n-GaAs emitter	100nm
	$1 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ p-GaAs base	3500nm
	$5 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ p-Al <sub>0.16</sub> Ga <sub>0.84</sub> As BSF	20nm
	$2 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ p-GaAs bonding	50nm

Figure S1. Detailed cross-section structure of inverted GaAs T-3J sub-cell. The active region of each sub-cell consists of n-on-p junction (emitter/base) surrounded by n-type window layer and p-type BSF layer.

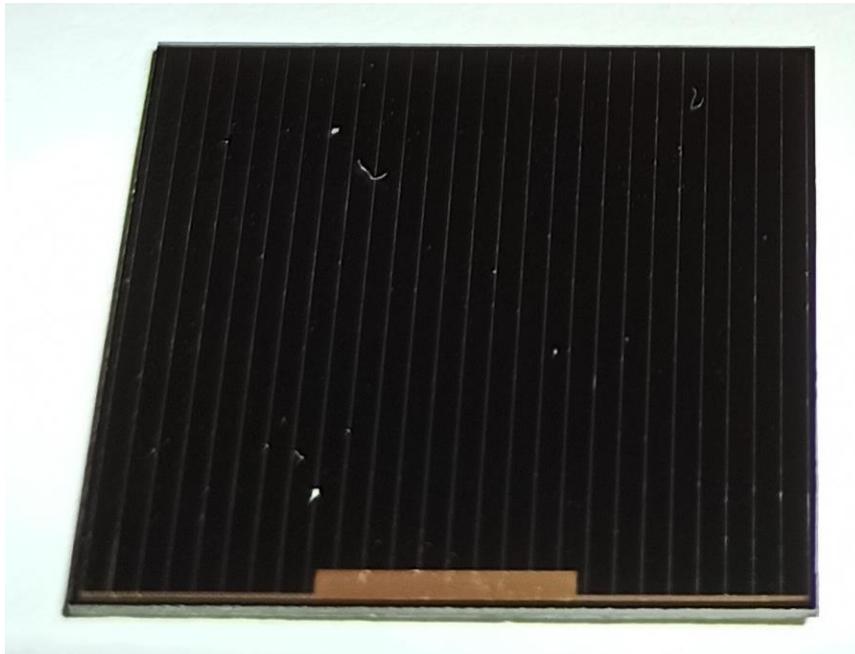


Figure S2. Photo of fabricated 2.0 × 2.0 cm<sup>2</sup> 5J solar cell device.

		n-GaAs substrate	350 $\mu$ m
		etch stop	100nm
2.1 eV AlGaInP cell		$1 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ n-GaAs contact	300nm
		$7 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ n-Al <sub>0.5</sub> In <sub>0.5</sub> P window	30nm
		$3 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ n-Al <sub>0.18</sub> Ga <sub>0.33</sub> In <sub>0.49</sub> P emitter	20nm
		$5 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ p-Al <sub>0.18</sub> Ga <sub>0.33</sub> In <sub>0.49</sub> P base	450nm
		$5 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ p-Al <sub>0.31</sub> Ga <sub>0.2</sub> In <sub>0.49</sub> P BSF	100nm
		Al <sub>0.3</sub> Ga <sub>0.7</sub> As/Al <sub>0.18</sub> Ga <sub>0.33</sub> In <sub>0.49</sub> P TJ	30nm
1.7 eV AlGaAs cell		$6 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ n-Al <sub>0.5</sub> In <sub>0.5</sub> P window	30nm
		$2 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ n-Ga <sub>0.5</sub> In <sub>0.5</sub> P emitter	40nm
		$1 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ p-Al <sub>0.23</sub> Ga <sub>0.77</sub> As base	1600nm
		$5 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ p-Ga <sub>0.5</sub> In <sub>0.5</sub> P BSF	75nm
		$2 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ p-GaAs bonding	50nm

Figure S3. Schematic cross-section structure of inverted AlGaInP/AlGaAs dual-junction solar cell. The 1.7 eV AlGaAs sub-cell is 400 nm thicker than T-3J structure to absorb enough light and make AlGaInP sub-cell current-limiting.