OPTIMIZATION OF WATER-BASED SYNTHESIS OF CIGSE NANOPARTICLES FOR SOLAR TEXTILES





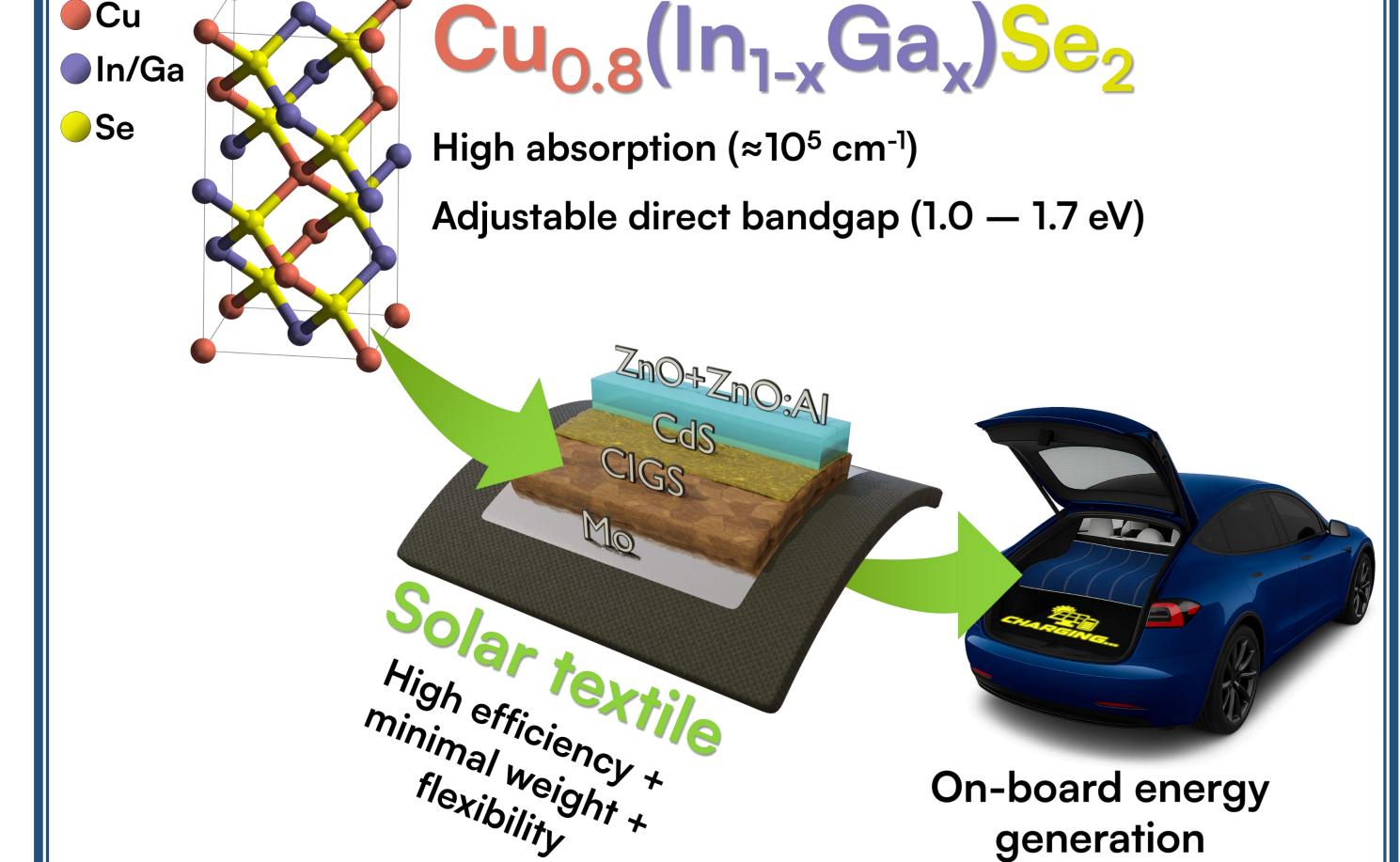
Cu

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Introduction =

- Promising material: CIGSe thin-film solar cells are ideal for flexible applications^{1,2}.
- Sustainable synthesis³: Solution-based method produces crystalline nanoparticles without vacuum or post-selenization.
- Scalable production: Nanoparticles can be made into printable inks for large-scale manufacturing.

Application: Photovoltaic cell on textile for integration into EVs



Water-based synthesis T= 80 °C **Stirring** Ga Se Cu nitrate + Se precursor + In and Ga reducing agent reducing agent T= 90 °C t= 120 min **Annealing** (500 °C)

Several parameters were studied:

Methods

- Reducing agent for Cu(NO₃)₂·(H₂O)_x: L-gluthatione reduced (GSH) or ascorbic acid.
- Se source: Na₂SeO₃ or Se, and reaction temperature.

Wash and

Centrifugation

Annealing time and gas atmosphere composition.

References

1) S. Minoura et al., Dielectric function of Cu(In,Ga)Se₂-based polycrystalline materials, J Appl Phys 113 (2013). 2) J.E. Jaffe, A. Zunger, Electronic structure of the ternary chalcopyrite semiconductors CuAlS₂, CuGaS₂, CuInS₂, CuAlSe₂, CuGaSe₂, and CuInSe₂, Phys Rev B 28 (1983).

3) B.F. Gonçalves et al., Large-scale aqueous synthesis of Cu(In,Ga)Se₂ nanoparticles for photocatalytic

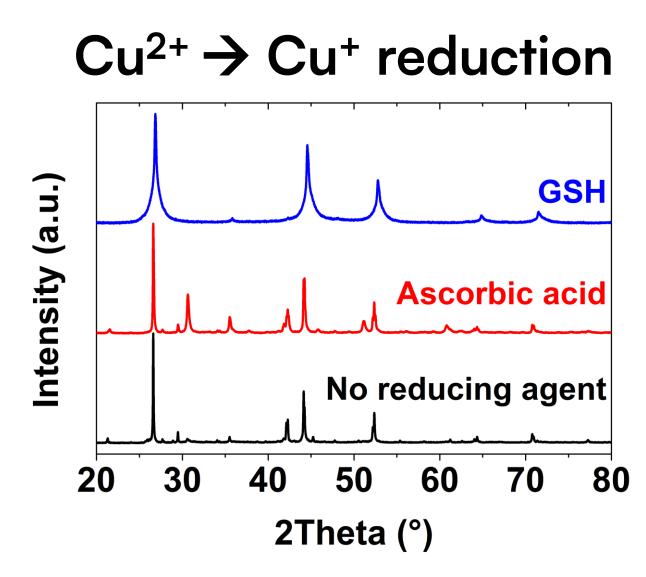
Results & Discussion —

Synthesis optimization

- GSH as the Cu reducing agent was essential to produce crystalline CIGSe, without formation of secondary compounds.
- Influence of Se source material:

 $Na_2SeO_3 \rightarrow$ secondary phases formation.

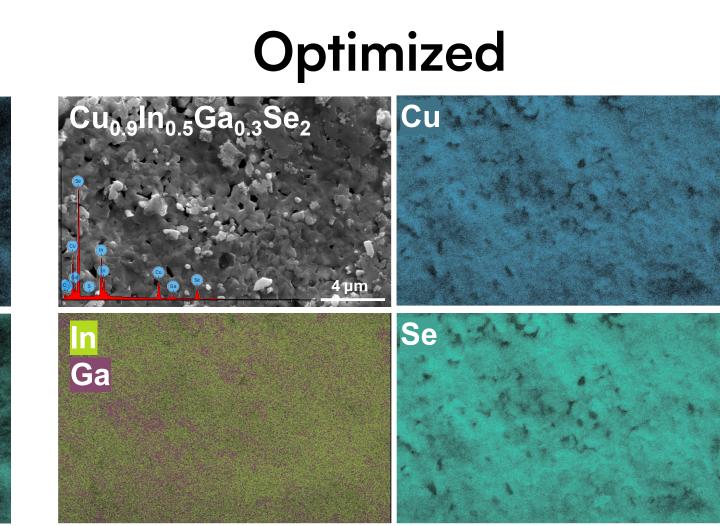
Se powder → chalcopyrite CIGSe.



Se precursor and impact of temperature Se (T= 80 °C) Na₂SeO₃ (T= 80 °C) Na₂SeO₃ (RT) 30

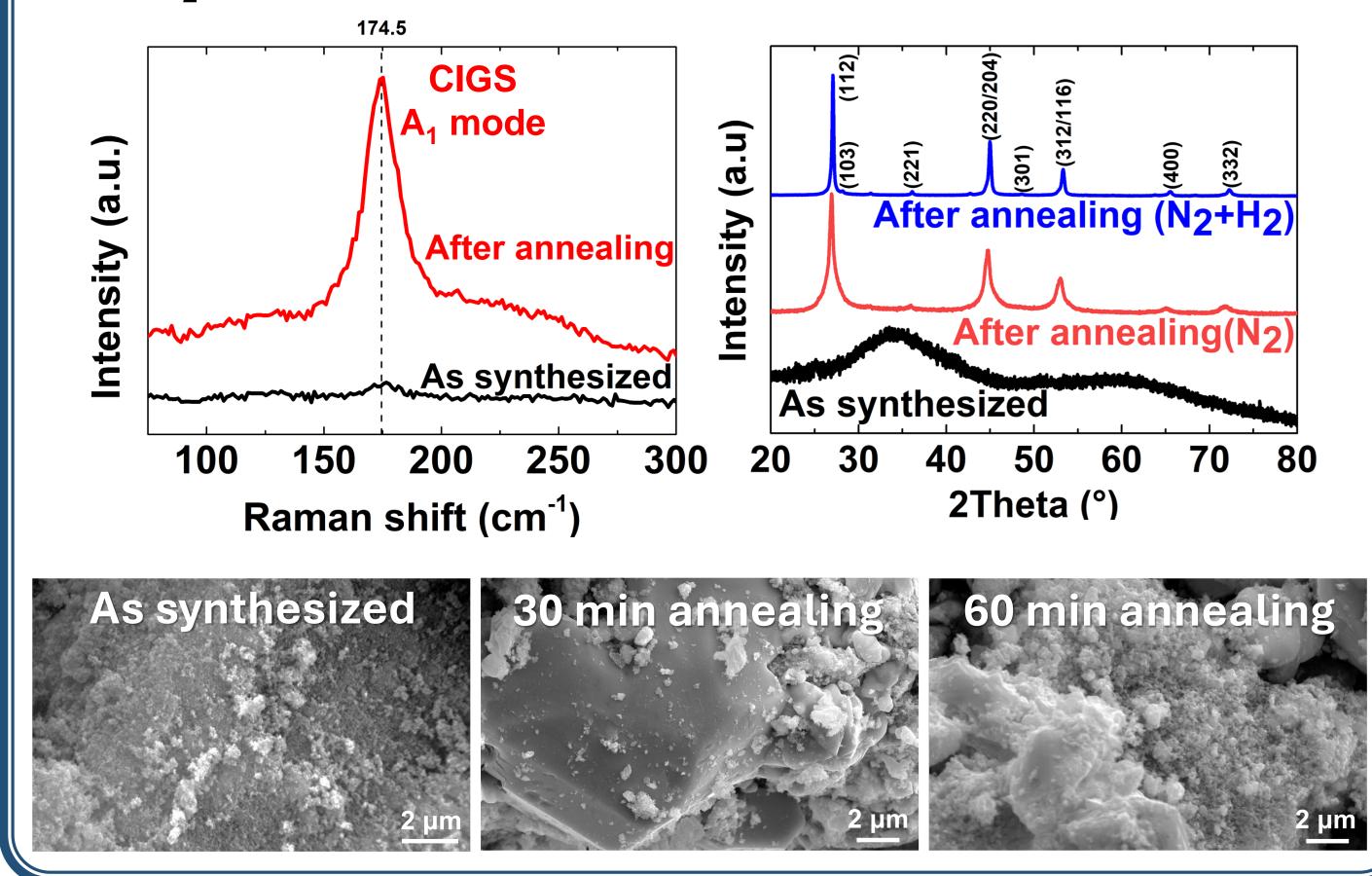
2Theta(°)

Unoptimized



Annealing optimization

- Amorphous -> crystalline transformation after annealing at 500 °C.
- Enhanced crystallinity under reducing atmosphere (95% N_2 + 5% H_2).
- No Cu₂Se detected.



Conclusions

- Successful solution-based synthesis of crystalline CIGSe particles using water as solvent.
- Elimination of unwanted secondary compounds and increase of NPs crystallinity.
- Several grams production per batch with straightforward scalability for larger quantities.
- Suitable for ink formulation and screen-printing deposition methods.

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