Sddec24-21 Vikram Dalal

CdSe Solar Cell Fabrication: Ethics

Project Overview

Our project is to develop a CdSe solar cell.

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- Typical solar cells are a semiconductor made of Silicon, and convert light into electricity.
- Commercial silicon cells are approaching their theoretical efficiency limit.
- The only way to increase efficiency past this point is to add a second solar panel on top made of a different material.



Project Overview

- Stacked cells are referred to as a Tandem Solar cell.
- CdSe absorbs higher energy light more efficiently than Silicon.
- This is all determined by the "Band gap energy" of the material.
 - Silicon I Eg = 1.12 eV
 - CdSe | Eg = 1.74eV
- End goal of 1% cell efficiency of our manufactured CdSe cell
 - Viability Report concerning CdSe material, cell design and economics



Design

- P-i-N heterojunction configuration
- The design has 3 different semiconductor materials.

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- The CdSe layer is where all the generation of electrical energy occurs.
- The other layers are HTL and ETL, and help move energy throughout the material more efficiently.



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Ethics



Sustainability Considerations

- 60% of electricity in U.S is generated from non-renewables
 - Predominantly natural gas and coal, which heavily contribute to CO2 emissions.
 - Alternatives must become more viable to combat climate change.
- 3.9% generated from solar cells
 - Low usage driven by tradeoffs between solar cell efficiency and manufacturing costs
 Solar contribution to the grid will increase with cell efficiency





Sustainability Considerations

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- Current industry solar panels operate at 15-25% efficiency
 - More efficient cells can potentially reduce cost per KWh
- A CdSe-Si tandem cell could reach 30-35% efficiency in commercial use
 - Land usage is a large cost for solar farms
 - This can be reduced with CdSe tandem cells
 - Tradeoff between efficiency and panel cost is decreased, leading to increased scalability of solar farms.
 - Increased scalability entices more investment into renewable energy.

Health, Safety, and Well Being Considerations

Cadmium Selenide (CdSe) Overview

- Slight solubility in water (can still be suspended)
 - Carcinogenic
- Lattice breaks down over time within the cell
 - Cd and Se and not soluble in water by themselves
 - Both carcinogenic
- Environmentally hazardous
- Generally Safe
 - Only a concern when ingested or inhaled
 - Toxicity: 300 mg/kg ingested | 2500 ppm
 inhalation
 - Remains in body for many years



Health, Safety, and Well Being Considerations

Concerns

- Leakage into groundwater after installation
 Due to cracked panels + Rain/Snow
- Cells being not fully sealed from elements
 - Can negatively affect people installing the cells
- Mishandeling of cell

Plausible Mitigation

- Generally solar panels are waterproof and stable.
- Groundwater separator
 - Clay barrier + synthetic barrier with evaporation ponds
- Proper handling procedures



Evaporation Pond

Health, Safety, and Well Being Considerations

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#### Sources

- Cadmium is a byproduct of zinc mining (Sphalerite)
- Selenium is a byproduct of copper mining (Berzelianite)

#### Questionable mining practices

Both process devastated ecosystems near the mining and processing sites
 Often pollutes waterways



# Sphalerite





# **Questions?**



#### Sources & Links

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