

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF NEAR-FIELD THERMOPHOTOVOLTAIC DEVICES CONSIDERING ABSORPTION DISTRIBUTION

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ABSTRACT. This paper elucidates the energy transfer and conversion processes in near-field thermophotovoltaic (TPV) systems, considering local radiation absorption and photocurrent generation in the TPV cell. Radiation heat transfer in a multilayered structure is modeled using the fluctuation-dissipation theorem, and the electric current generation is evaluated based on the photogeneration and recombination of electron-hole pairs in different regions of the TPV cell. The effects of near-field radiation on the photon penetration depth, photocurrent generation, and quantum efficiency are examined in the spectral region of interest. The detailed analysis performed in the present work demonstrates that, while the near-field operation can enhance the power throughput, the conversion efficiency is not much improved and may even be reduced. Subsequently, a modified design of near-field TPV systems is proposed to improve the efficiency.

NOMENCLATURE

D	diffusion coefficient (m^2/s)	<i>Greek</i>	
d	width of the vacuum gap (m)	β	parallel component of \mathbf{k} (cm^{-1})
\mathbf{E}	electric field vector (V/m)	γ	perpendicular component of \mathbf{k} (cm^{-1})
E_g	energy bandgap (J)	δ	penetration depth (m)
$\overline{\mathbf{G}}$	dyadic Green's function (m^{-1})	ε	relative electric permittivity
g	photogeneration rate of electron-hole pairs (m^{-3})	ε_0	vacuum permittivity, 8.854×10^{-12} (F/m)
\mathbf{H}	magnetic field vector (A/m)	η	conversion efficiency
J	photocurrent density (A/m^2)	η_q	quantum efficiency
\mathbf{j}	fluctuating current density (A/m^2)	μ_0	vacuum permeability, $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ (H/m)
\mathbf{k}	wavevector (cm^{-1})	τ	relaxation time (s)
N	carrier concentration (m^{-3})	<i>Subscripts</i>	
n^0	intrinsic carrier concentration (m^{-3})	A	acceptor
P_R	radiative heat flux (W/m^2)	D	donor
P_E	electric power density (W/m^2)	dp	depletion region
\mathbf{S}_ω or \mathbf{S}_λ	time-averaged Poynting vector [$\text{W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{rad/s})$ or $\text{W}/(\text{m}^2 \mu\text{m})$]	e	electron
$s_{z,\lambda}$	wavevector-based Poynting vector in the z -direction [$\text{W}/(\text{m}^2 \mu\text{m} \text{cm}^{-1})$]	g	bandgap
u	surface recombination velocity (m/s)	h	hole
V_{oc}	open-circuit voltage (V)	l	l^{th} layer
		n	n -region
		p	p -region
		s	source layer

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