

Goal: Develop a spectrometer to test ultrafast photocurrent *in-situ* solar cells, with sub-5 picosecond (ps) time resolution (One ps is one trillionth second). Apply this transformational spectrometer to PV R&D, and devices and materials research in national labs and universities.

Major challenge

One major challenge in the photovoltaic characterization field is to break two bottlenecks:

- to test solar cells *in-situ* by collecting photocurrent rather than PV materials only
- a couple-ps time resolution to capture a complete carrier dynamics with faster time resolution

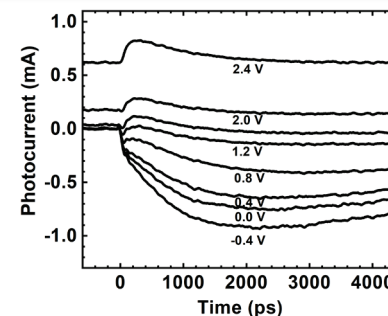
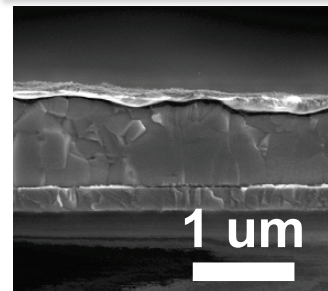
Our unique and transformational approach

- Integrate a high-speed transmission line waveguide with a photoconductive switch, leading to a sub-5 ps time resolution.
- The *in-situ* UPVS can be applied to all PV technologies as well as device and materials research groups in national labs and universities.

Proposed goals and milestones

SET!	To achieve sub-20 picosecond time-resolution
GO!	Demonstrate general application to all architecture devices
1-YEAR	To achieve a compact and portable UPVS instrument

Preliminary ultrafast photocurrent demonstration from *in-situ* UPVS



A perovskite solar cell Ultrafast photocurrent measurements

UPVS specifications:

- temperature (5 to 500 Kelvin)
- wavelength range (400 to 1100 nm)
- voltage bias (– 200 to + 200 volts)
- laser illumination from either bottom or top contact

References

1. **J. Gao**, L. Kidon, E. Rabani, AP Alivisatos, *Nano Lett.* 7, 4804-4810 (2019)
2. P. Adhikari, **J. Gao**, et al., *Appl Phys Lett* **113**, (2018).
3. **J. Gao**, A. M. Rao, H. B. Li, J. B. Zhang, O. Chen, *ACS Photonics* **5**, 1412-1417 (2018).
4. **J. Gao**, S. C. Nguyen, N. D. Bronstein, A. P. Alivisatos, *ACS Photonics* **3**, 1217-1222 (2016).
5. A. F. Fidler, **J. Gao**, V. I. Klimov, *Nat Phys* **13**, 604-610 (2017).