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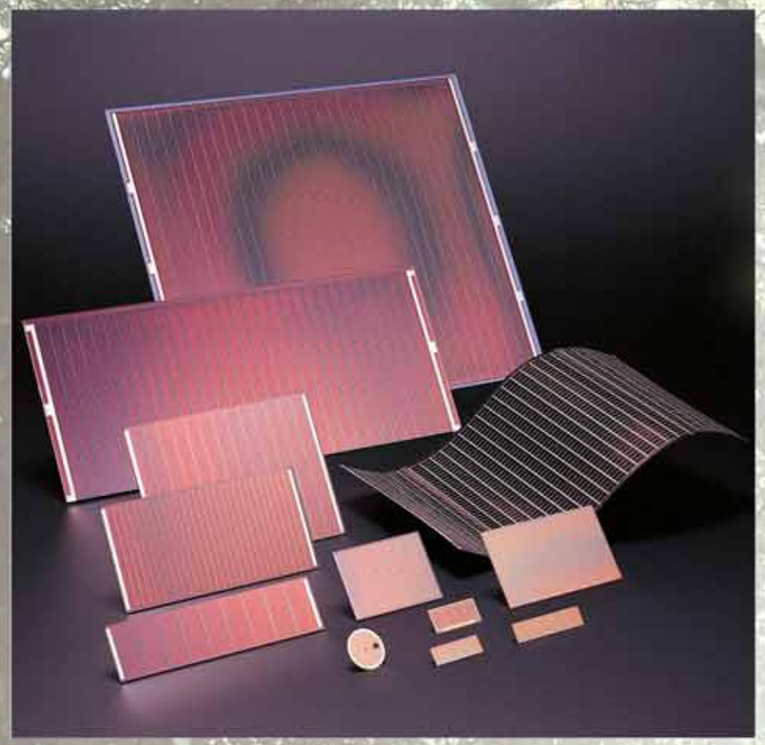
SANYO

# Amorphous Silicon Solar Cells / Amorphous Photosensors

2007-11

SANYO Semiconductor Co., Ltd.

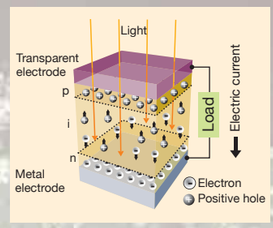
Amorton



*The development of the solar cell is progressing with rapid speed.*
*As a new energy tool which can effectively harness the amazing power of sunlight,*
*solar cells have the potential to replace fossil fuels as our main means of power generation.*
*Solar energy is both a clean and inexhaustible resource,*
*and it can be used to produce electricity wherever and whenever sunlight is available.*
*Of these technologies, amorphous silicon solar cells have many strengths*
*that surpass those of the earlier crystalline silicon solar cells.*
*In addition, they require little energy to manufacture and use less raw materials,*
*and thus are truly environmentally friendly devices.*
*This technology also allows larger area cells to be manufactured*
*and can take advantage of the flexibility of thin film materials,*
*and they have already been used in a wide range of applications.*
*SANYO was one of the first companies to focus on amorphous silicon solar cells, and*
*developed and is now mass producing the Amorton integrated type*
*amorphous silicon solar cells that feature a new device structure.*

# Amorton

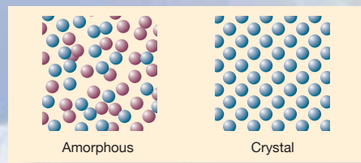
## The Concept Behind Solar Cell Power Generation




**Solar cell power is generated using the photovoltaic effect of semiconductors. When a semiconductor is exposed to a light source of suitable intensity, a large number of pairs of an electron and a positive hole are generated as a result of the reciprocal action between photons and silicon atoms.**
**At a p/n junction between two different semiconductor materials, the electrons are diffused in the n-type material and the positive holes are scattered in the p-type material. They are then collected at both electrodes respectively, resulting in a voltage difference between the electrodes.**
**When an external load is connected, electricity flows through the load. In this way, an a-Si solar cell converts light energy into electricity and supplies power to external loads.**

## Amorphous Silicon Solar Cells

**Solar cells are classified according to the material employed, i.e., crystal silicon, amorphous silicon, and compound semiconductor solar cells. "Amorphous" refers to objects having no definite shape and is defined as non-crystal material.**
**Unlike crystal silicon, in which atomic arrangements are regular, amorphous silicon features irregular atomic arrangements as shown in the figures below.**
**As a result, the reciprocal action between photons and silicon atoms occurs more frequently in amorphous silicon than in crystal silicon, allowing much more light to be absorbed. Thus, an ultra-thin amorphous silicon film of less than 1μm can be produced and used for power generation. Also, by utilizing metal or plastics for the substrate, flexible solar cells can be produced.**
**Amorton is an integrated amorphous silicon solar cell which has been developed by SANYO.**
**Amorton uses silane ($SiH_4$) as its source gas and is fabricated using a plasma CVD method.**
**Three amorphous silicon layers — p-layer, i-layer, and n-layer — are formed consecutively on a glass substrate. This p-i-n junction corresponds to the p/n junction of a crystal silicon solar cell. In the process of this junction formation, a number of cells are connected in series on a substrate at one time. This allows any desired voltage to be obtained for a variety of equipment operation.**



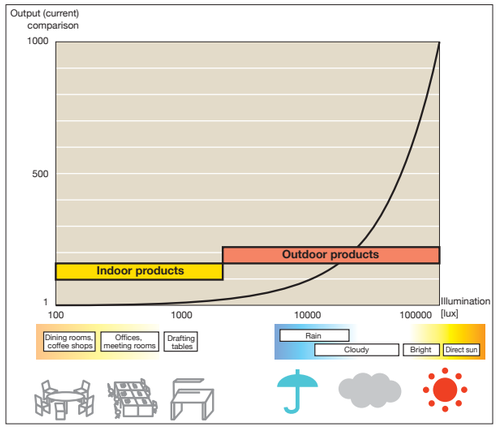
## Features of Amorton

| Place used | Substrate | Feature | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indoors | Glass | Low price (basic substrate) | Page 5 |
| | Stainless steel | Thin, light weight, unbreakable, can easily be formed in arbitrary shapes, highly precise dimensions | Contact your SANYO representative. |
| | Film | Thin, light weight, unbreakable, bendable, can easily be formed in arbitrary shapes | Contact your SANYO representative. |
| Outdoors | Glass | Low price (basic substrate) | Page 5 |
| | Stainless steel | Thin, light weight, unbreakable, can easily be formed in arbitrary shapes, highly precise dimensions | Contact your SANYO representative. |
| | Film | Thin, light weight, unbreakable, bendable, can easily be formed in arbitrary shapes | Page 6 |
| Visible light sensor | ——— | Support designs with arbitrary sizes and patterns as required by the application | Page 9 |

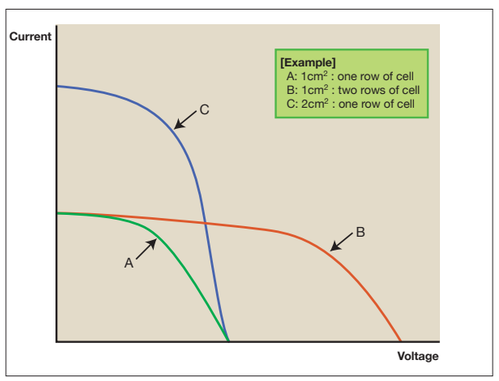
Contact: The person in charge of Amorton products TEL.03-3837-6306

### ■ Relationship between illumination level and output

The figure shows the relationship between illumination level and output. There is an enormous difference between the illumination levels indoors and outdoors. SANYO provides two types of products, indoor products for use in the low illumination levels common in indoor environments and outdoor products for the high illumination levels common outdoors.




### ■ Relationships between number of rows of the cell and cell area (Illumination level is constant.)




### ■ Solar cells with a variety of voltages can be created

Since, unlike the fabrication technique used with crystalline solar cells in which cells cut apart and then connected, multiple cells can be connected in series at the same time as the cells are formed, it is easy to create batteries with a variety of voltages.
(This series connection idea is the same as that used with regular batteries.)

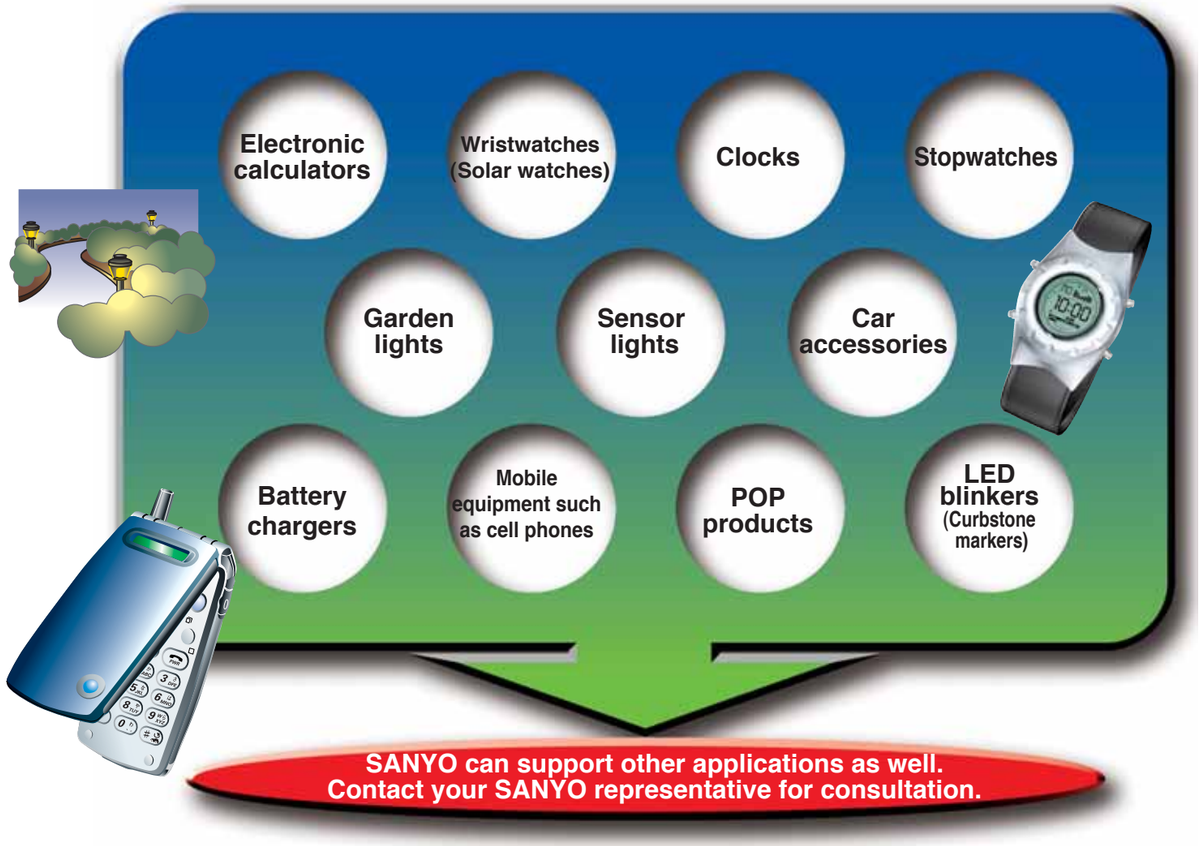
### ■ Solar cells with a variety of shapes can be created

The methods used to form amorphous films have special features that allow other substrates, such as stainless steel or plastic films, to be used in place of the usual glass substrate. This means that previously unknown solar cells, solar cells that are round, square, or any complex shape, or solar cells that can be bent, can be created.
It is also possible to create areas in these solar cells that consist of just transparent glass by etching.

### ■ High sensitivity in the visible light region

The human eye is sensitive to light with wavelengths from about 400 nm to 700 nm.
Since amorphous silicon solar cells are sensitive to light with essentially the same wavelengths, in addition to solar cells, they can also be used as visible light sensors.

## Application Examples



# Amorton List (Glass Substrate)

## General-Purpose Products

### ●Specifications

### 1 Indoor products

| Model | Typical operating characteristics (Initial) | | External dimensions (mm) | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FL-200lux | FL-50lux (Reference value) | | |
| AM-1456 | 1.5V- 5.3μA | 1.4V- 1.30μA | 25.0×10.0 | 0.7 |
| AM-1411 | 1.5V- 8.0μA | 1.4V- 2.00μA | 29.6×11.8 | 1.0 |
| AM-1437 | 1.5V- 8.0μA | 1.4V- 2.00μA | 29.6×11.8 | 1.0 |
| AM-1407 | 1.5V- 11.5μA | 1.4V- 2.85μA | 38.0×12.5 | 1.3 |
| AM-1417 | 1.5V- 12.5μA | 1.4V- 3.10μA | 35.0×13.9 | 1.3 |
| AM-1424 | 1.5V- 20.0μA | 1.4V- 5.00μA | 53.0×13.8 | 2.0 |
| AM-1454 | 1.5V- 31.0μA | 1.4V- 7.75μA | 41.6×26.3 | 3.0 |
| AM-1513 | 1.8V- 15.0μA | 1.6V- 3.75μA | 55.0×13.5 | 2.0 |
| AM-1805 | 3.0V- 15.5μA | 2.6V- 3.85μA | 55.0×20.0 | 3.0 |
| AM-1801 | 3.0V- 18.5μA | 2.6V- 4.60μA | 53.0×25.0 | 3.6 |
| AM-1815 | 3.0V- 42.0μA | 2.6V- 10.50μA | 58.1×48.6 | 7.8 |
| AM-1816 | 3.0V- 84.0μA | 2.6V- 21.00μA | 96.7×56.7 | 15.6 |

**Indoor products** (for high illumination levels)

| Model | Typical operating characteristics (Initial) | | External dimensions (mm) | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FL-200lux | SS-10k lux (Reference value) | | |
| AM-1819 | 3.0V- 6.9μA | 4.0V- 0.41mA | 31.0×24.0 | 2.2 |
| AM-1820 | 3.0V- 13.3μA | 4.0V- 0.79mA | 43.0×26.0 | 3.1 |

* Glass thickness is 1.1mm.
FL: White fluorescent lamp SS: Solar simulator

### 2 Outdoor products

| Model | 100mW/cm² | | SS-50k lux (Initial) | | External dimensions (mm) | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Typical operating characteristics (Initial) | Pmax (Vop-Iop) | Typical operating characteristics (Initial) | Pmax (Vop-Iop) | | |
| AM-5308 | (1.7V- 68.8mA) | 117mW (1.9V- 61.5mA) | (1.7V- 31.1mA) | 58mW (1.9V- 29.2mA) | 50.1× 47.2★ | 6.4 |
| AM-5302 | (1.7V- 105.0mA) | 181mW (1.9V- 95.5mA) | (1.7V- 47.0mA) | 86mW (1.9V- 45.1mA) | 31.2× 117.8 | 16.3 |
| AM-5413 | (2.2V- 16.7mA) | 39mW (2.6V- 15.0mA) | (2.2V- 7.5mA) | 18mW (2.6V- 7.1mA) | 33.0× 23.9★ | 2.1 |
| AM-5412 | (2.2V- 39.8mA) | 93mW (2.6V- 35.8mA) | (2.2V- 17.9mA) | 44mW (2.6V- 16.9mA) | 50.1× 33.1 | 7.3 |
| AM-5610 | (3.3V- 5.1mA) | 18mW (3.9V- 4.6mA) | (3.3V- 2.3mA) | 8mW (3.9V- 2.2mA) | 25.0× 20.0 | 2.2 |
| AM-5613 | (3.3V- 31.6mA) | 110mW (3.9V- 28.2mA) | (3.3V- 14.5mA) | 52mW (3.9V- 13.3mA) | 60.1× 36.7 | 9.8 |
| AM-5608 | (3.3V- 36.0mA) | 125mW (3.9V- 32.0mA) | (3.3V- 16.5mA) | 59mW (3.9V- 15.1mA) | 60.1× 41.3 | 11.0 |
| AM-5605 | (3.3V- 115.4mA) | 401mW (3.9V- 102.7mA) | (3.3V- 52.9mA) | 189mW (3.9V- 48.6mA) | 62.3× 117.8 | 32.5 |
| AM-8706 | (3.9V- 19.9mA) | 81mW (4.6V- 17.7mA) | (3.9V- 9.0mA) | 39mW (4.6V- 8.3mA) | 36.1× 41.3★ | 4.1 |
| AM-8704 | (3.9V- 23.8mA) | 97mW (4.6V- 21.0mA) | (3.9V- 10.7mA) | 46mW (4.6V- 9.9mA) | 41.2× 41.3★ | 4.6 |
| AM-8705 | (3.9V- 26.9mA) | 109mW (4.6V- 23.8mA) | (3.9V- 12.1mA) | 52mW (4.6V- 11.3mA) | 36.1× 55.1★ | 5.4 |
| AM-8703 | (3.9V- 32.1mA) | 131mW (4.6V- 28.5mA) | (3.9V- 14.5mA) | 62mW (4.6V- 13.4mA) | 41.2× 55.1★ | 6.2 |
| AM-5710 | (3.9V- 32.6mA) | 134mW (4.6V- 29.0mA) | (3.9V- 14.7mA) | 63mW (4.6V- 13.7mA) | 62.3× 37.0★ | 6.3 |
| AM-8702 | (3.9V- 34.4mA) | 140mW (4.6V- 30.5mA) | (3.9V- 15.5mA) | 67mW (4.6V- 14.4mA) | 57.7× 41.3★ | 6.5 |
| AM-5706 | (3.9V- 45.9mA) | 186mW (4.6V- 40.5mA) | (3.9V- 21.0mA) | 88mW (4.6V- 19.1mA) | 70.0× 50.0 | 15.5 |
| AM-8701 | (3.9V- 46.6mA) | 190mW (4.6V- 41.2mA) | (3.9V- 21.0mA) | 90mW (4.6V- 19.4mA) | 57.7× 55.1★ | 8.6 |
| AM-5815 | (4.5V- 2.5mA) | 12mW (5.2V- 2.3mA) | (4.5V- 1.1mA) | 6mW (5.2V- 1.1mA) | 31.8× 10.8★ | 0.9 |
| AM-5812 | (4.5V- 19.8mA) | 93mW (5.2V- 17.8mA) | (4.5V- 8.9mA) | 44mW (5.2V- 8.4mA) | 59.0× 28.7★ | 4.6 |
| AM-5813 | (4.5V- 25.0mA) | 117mW (5.2V- 22.6mA) | (4.5V- 11.3mA) | 55mW (5.2V- 10.7mA) | 41.2× 60.2★ | 6.7 |
| AM-8804 | (4.5V- 33.3mA) | 156mW (5.2V- 30.0mA) | (4.5V- 15.1mA) | 74mW (5.2V- 14.2mA) | 48.1× 55.1★ | 7.2 |
| AM-5814 | (4.5V- 38.6mA) | 180mW (5.2V- 34.7mA) | (4.5V- 17.4mA) | 85mW (5.2V- 16.4mA) | 55.1× 60.1★ | 9.0 |
| AM-8801 | (4.5V- 41.9mA) | 196mW (5.2V- 37.7mA) | (4.5V- 18.9mA) | 93mW (5.2V- 17.8mA) | 57.7× 55.1★ | 8.6 |
| AM-5904 | (5.0V- 9.9mA) | 52mW (5.9V- 8.7mA) | (5.0V- 4.5mA) | 24mW (5.9V- 4.1mA) | 40.1× 33.1 | 5.9 |
| AM-5912 | (5.0V- 15.3mA) | 80mW (5.9V- 13.6mA) | (5.0V- 7.0mA) | 38mW (5.9V- 6.4mA) | 42.9× 47.2★ | 5.6 |
| AM-5909 | (5.0V- 22.2mA) | 116mW (5.9V- 19.6mA) | (5.0V- 10.1mA) | 55mW (5.9V- 9.3mA) | 60.1× 41.3 | 11.0 |
| AM-5914 | (5.0V- 23.1mA) | 121mW (5.9V- 20.4mA) | (5.0V- 10.6mA) | 57mW (5.9V- 9.7mA) | 50.1× 55.1★ | 7.5 |
| AM-5913 | (5.0V- 30.1mA) | 157mW (5.9V- 26.6mA) | (5.0V- 13.8mA) | 74mW (5.9V- 12.6mA) | 60.1× 55.1 | 14.7 |
| AM-5907 | (5.0V- 45.7mA) | 241mW (5.9V- 40.8mA) | (5.0V- 20.6mA) | 114mW (5.9V- 19.3mA) | 75.0× 55.0 | 18.3 |
| AM-5902 | (5.0V- 60.8mA) | 317mW (5.9V- 53.7mA) | (5.0V- 27.8mA) | 150mW (5.9V- 25.4mA) | 150.0× 37.5 | 25.0 |
| AM-7A03 | (5.5V- 227.0mA) | 1336mW (6.6V- 202.3mA) | (5.5V- 113.0mA) | 702mW (6.6V- 106.3mA) | 150.0× 165.0 | 110.0 |
| AM-7D08 | (7.2V- 172.0mA) | 1303mW (8.5V- 153.2mA) | (7.2V- 85.0mA) | 684mW (8.5V- 80.5mA) | 150.0× 165.0 | 110.0 |
| AM-5E02 | (7.7V- 23.2mA) | 189mW (9.2V- 20.5mA) | (7.7V- 10.6mA) | 89mW (9.2V- 9.7mA) | 75.0× 55.0 | 18.3 |
| AM-7E04 | (7.7V- 104.0mA) | 852mW (9.2V- 92.6mA) | (7.7V- 50.0mA) | 447mW (9.2V- 48.6mA) | 150.0× 110.0 | 74.0 |
| AM-5S06 | (15.4V- 11.4mA) | 188mW(18.4V- 10.2mA) | (15.4V- 5.1mA) | 89mW (18.4V- 4.8mA) | 124.5× 29.5★ | 10.0 |
| AM-7S03 | (15.4V- 70.0mA) | 1133mW(18.4V- 61.6mA) | (15.4V- 34.5mA) | 595mW (18.4V- 32.4mA) | 150.0× 165.0 | 110.0 |

Note: The above table shows standard weights without lead.

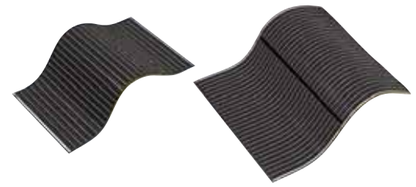
* Glass thickness of ★ marks model is 1.1mm. Glass thickness without ★ marks model is 1.8mm.
FL: White fluorescent lamp SS: Solar simulator

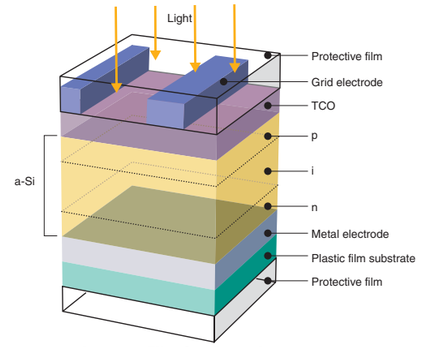


# Amorton Film

If you require Amorton other than on this list, please consult us.

Amorton Film is an exceptionally thin, light and flexible amorphous silicon solar cell fabricated on plastic film.
In addition to these advantages, Amorton Film is also resistant to crack. Its standard configuration includes protective film covering the amorphous silicon solar cell which measures about 0.4mm in overall thickness.






Amorton Film Configuration

## General-Purpose Products

### ● Specifications

| Model | 100mW/cm² | | SS-50k lux (Initial) | | External dimensions (mm) | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Typical operating characteristics (Initial) | Pmax (Vop-Iop) | Typical operating characteristics (Initial) | Pmax (Vop-Iop) | | |
| AT-7665 | 3.0V- 38.6mA | 125mW (3.6V- 34.7mA) | 3.0V- 17.3mA | 58mW (3.6V- 16.2mA) | 58.4× 56.0× 0.4 | 2 |
| AT-7664 | 3.0V- 104.0mA | 335mW (3.6V- 93.0mA) | 3.0V- 46.5mA | 156mW (3.6V- 43.3mA) | 73.0×112.0× 0.4 | 4 |
| AT-7666 | 3.0V- 343.0mA | 1109mW (3.6V-308.2mA) | 3.0V- 154.0mA | 517mW (3.6V-143.6mA) | 146.0×167.5× 0.4 | 13 |
| AT-7963 | 4.5V- 223.0mA | 1083mW (5.4V-200.6mA) | 4.5V- 100.0mA | 505mW (5.4V- 93.5mA) | 146.0×167.5× 0.4 | 13 |
| AT-7S63 | 15.0V- 134.0mA | 2104mW (16.8V- 125.2mA) | 15.0V- 60.5mA | 980mW(16.8V- 58.3mA) | 292.0×168.0× 0.4 | 25 |
| AT-7S64 | 15.0V- 269.0mA | 4208mW (16.8V- 250.4mA) | 15.0V- 121.0mA | 1960mW(16.8V-116.7mA) | 292.0×336.0× 0.4 | 50 |

# Amorton Products for Watches

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amorton Products for Watches | Glass | Low price (basic substrate) |
| | Stainless steel | Thin, light weight, unbreakable, can easily be formed in arbitrary shapes, highly precise dimensions |
| | Film | Thin, light weight, unbreakable, bendable, can easily be formed in arbitrary shapes |

SANYO Amorton products are widely used in solar watches.
SANYO can provide custom Amorton products to match the shape of the watch (watch face characters or special designs).
SANYO can provide evaluation samples in each of the different substrates. Contact your SANYO representative for consultation.

Stainless steel

Glass

Film

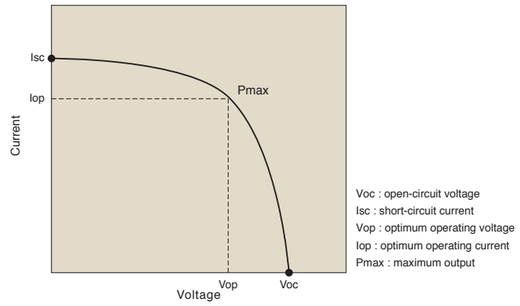
### ●Specifications (evaluation samples)

(At FL-200lux)

| Model | Type | Operating electric characteristics (Initial) | | External dimensions (mm) | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Operating voltage (V) | Operating current (μA) | | |
| AL-2402 | Stainless steel | 1.5 | 10.1 | ϕ27.2 × 0.2 | 0.7 |
| AM-2709 | Glass | 3.0 | 3.3 | ϕ30.8 × 0.7 | 1.3 |
| AT-2400B | Film | 1.5 | 18.5 | 26.3 × 26.8 | 0.1 |
| AT-2600B | Film | 2.6 | 11.6 | 26.3 × 26.8 | 0.1 |

# Features of Amorton

The features of Amorton are shown by the current-voltage curve in the figure.
The curve changes depending on the incident light intensity and the surrounding temperature.




**Current-Voltage Curve**

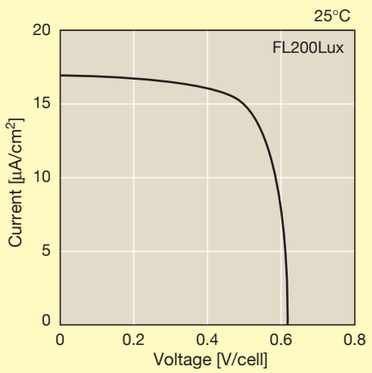
# Output Characteristics

## ■ Output Characteristics of Indoor use Amorton

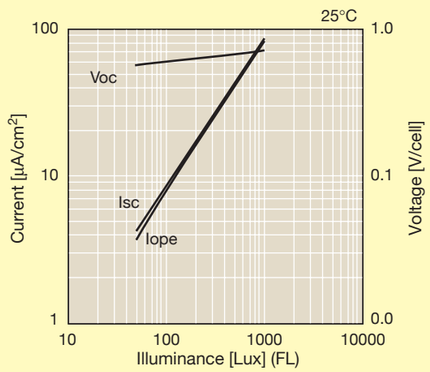
Artificial light, such as fluorescent and incandescent light, is used indoors. The illuminance of these light sources ranges from 20 lux to 1,000 lux. Indoors, therefore, Amorton is most suitable for small equipment such as electronic calculators. Please use under 1,000 lux.

**Typical Cell Characteristics (25°C)**

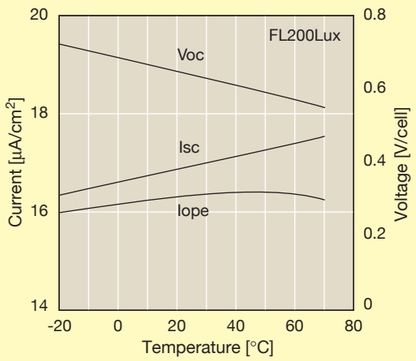
| Open-circuit voltage | Short-circuit current | Maximum output | Light source |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0.63 V/cell | 17.0μA/cm² | 7.0μW/cm² | FL200lux |




**Current – Voltage Characteristics of a Cell**




**Output Illuminance Dependency Characteristics**




**Output Temperature Dependency Characteristics**

FL: fluorescent light
Voc: open-circuit voltage
Isc: short-circuit current
Iope: operating current

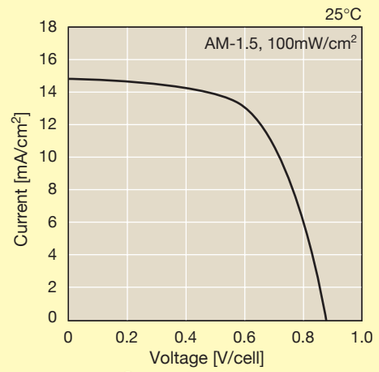
Temperature coefficient
Voc: -0.3%/°C
Isc: +0.08%/°C
Pmax: -0.2%/°C

## ■ Output Characteristics of outdoor use Amorton

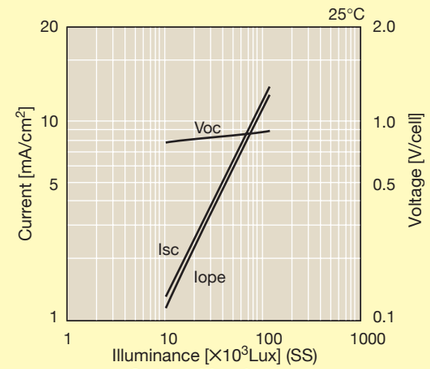
Natural light ranges in illuminance from 10,000 lux to 100,000 lux (AM-1.5, 100mW/cm²) or more. Amorton is suitable outdoors for compact equipment such as chargers.

**Typical Cell Characteristics (25°C)**

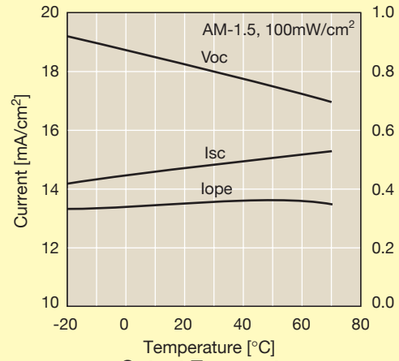
| Open-circuit voltage | Short-circuit current | Maximum output | Light source |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0.89V/cell | 14.8mA/cm² | 7.89mW/cm² | AM-1.5,100mW/cm² |



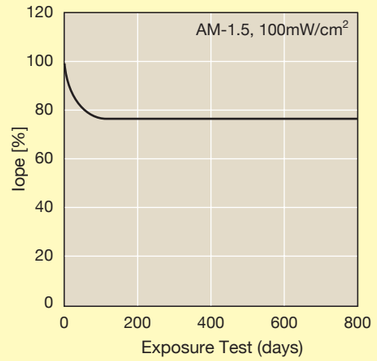

**Current – Voltage Characteristics of a Cell**




**Output Illuminance Dependency Characteristics**




**Output Temperature Dependency Characteristics**

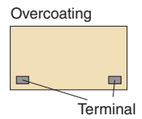


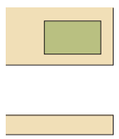
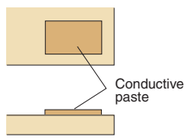
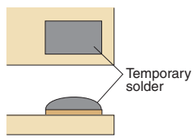
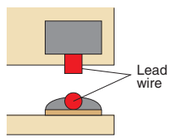
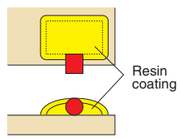

**Lightproof [Leaving Outdoors]**

SS: solar simulator
(false solar light source)
Voc: open-circuit voltage
Isc: short-circuit current
Iope: operating current

Temperature coefficient
Voc: -0.3%/°C
Isc: +0.08%/°C
Pmax: -0.2%/°C

# Terminal Configurations

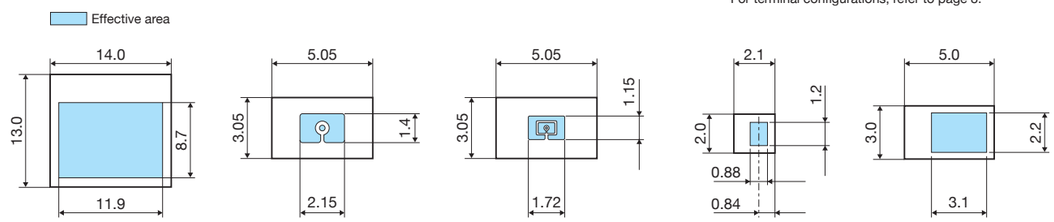



| Indoors | | | | Outdoors |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B type | C type | CS type | CA type | CAR type<br>C type also possible |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Cannot be soldered. A heat seal is usable. | Lead wire can be attached with regular solder. | Temporary solder is attached to a C type device. | C type terminal with lead wire. | The pins are protected with a resin coating after the leads are attached |

## Amorton Photosensors List

| Model | | Number of elements | External dimensions (mm) | Short-circuit current TYP. | Dark current (VR = 50mV) MAX. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AM-30-11 | C, CS, CA | 1 | 14.0 × 13.0 (Glass 1.1t) | 17.7μA*1 | —— |
| AM-30-15 | C | 2 | 5.05 × 3.05 (Glass 0.7t) | Center area: 80nA*2<br>Around area: 2.8μA*2 | Center area: 100pA<br>Around area: 100pA |
| AM-30-16 | C | 3 | 5.05 × 3.05 (Glass 0.7t) | Center area: 50nA*2<br>Around area (Inside): 0.4μA*2<br>Around area (Outside): 1.3μA*2 | Center area: 100pA<br>Around area (Inside): 100pA<br>Around area (Outside): 100pA |
| AM-30-28 | CS | 1 | 5.0 × 3.0 (Glass 0.7t) | 7.5μA*2 | 10pA |
| AM-30-31 | C | 1 | 2.1 × 2.0 (Glass 0.4t) | 1.2μA*2 | 10pA |
| AM-30-33 | C | 1 | 5.0 × 3.0 (Glass 0.7t) | 7.5μA*2 | 10pA |

*1: At 200lux, white fluorescent light
*2: At 1000lux, fluorescent light for color illuminator
* For terminal configurations, refer to page 8.

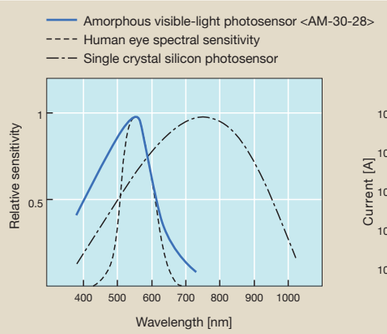



<AM-30-11> <AM-30-15> <AM-30-16> <AM-30-31> <AM-30-28>

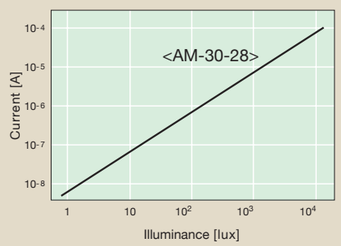
**SANYO can also provide custom products.**

## Features of Amorton Photosensors

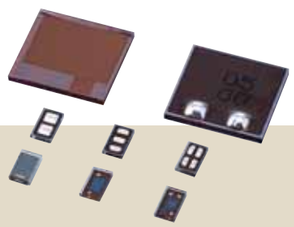
Amorphous Photosensor is a kind of Photo Diode, and can detect light and its intensity.

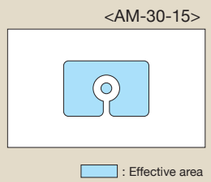



**Spectral Sensitivity of Amorphous Photosensor**




**Dependence of Isc Characteristics on Illumination**






**Amorphous Photosensor Pattern Shape Example**

### High Sensitivity detection within the visible-light spectrum

Human eyes are sensitive to the light wavelength ranging from approximately 400nm to 700nm.
Amorphous photosensors have sensitivity in the same range and provide light sensing capability similar to human eyes.

### Output current is proportional to illumination

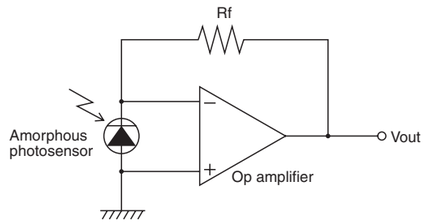
Accurate light detection is possible because output current increases proportionally to the illuminance.

### Flexibility in pattern shaping or sizing

Amorphous photosensors provide flexible designing in size and shape to fit your needs.

## Amorton Photosensors Circuit Diagram Example

OP amplifier detects photosensor output current and convert to voltage. The signal is linearly amplified.




**Circuit Diagram (Example)**

## Amorton Photosensors Application Example

The following shows typical applications of amorphous photosensors

# Solar Cell Output and Light Sources

The output of solar cells differ depending on the categories of light sources to which they are exposed.
This is because photoelectric conversion efficiency changes with respect to the wavelength and intensity of the light.

## 1. Categories of light sources

The general light source for solar cells is sunlight out of doors, and fluorescent or incandescent light indoors.
The following outline describes the various categories:

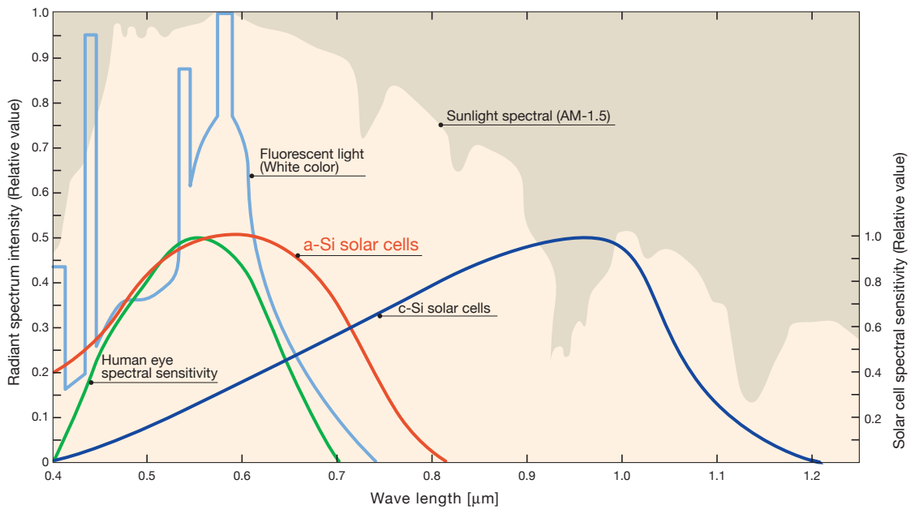
| Light source | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Sunlight | | Artificial light |
| AM-0 | Outer space (solar light at global average revolution orbit) | Incandescent light | General-use incandescent light, halogen lamp |
| AM-1 | When the sun is directly overhead (0m above sea level at the equator, vertical sunlight at meridian passage) | Fluorescent light | Daylight, white, and warm white colors |
| AM-1.5 | When zenithal angle (Sunlight angle 0° when sun is directly overhead) is 48.2°. | Electric discharge lamp | Mercury-vapor lamp, sodium-vapor lamp, xenon lamp |
| Other | AM-2 (when zenithal angle is 60°), etc. | | |

## 2. Brightness

When sunlight and fluorescent light are compared in terms of brightness, the results are shown as follows:

| [Light Source] | Sunlight | Fluorescent light | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Condition | Illuminance (lux) | Condition | Illuminance (lux) |
| Direct sun | 100,000 to 120,000 | Design stand (partially illuminated) | Around 1,000 |
| Bright | 50,000 to 100,000 | Office/conference room | 300 to 600 |
| Cloudy | 10,000 to 50,000 | Restaurants/coffee shops | Below 200 |
| Rain | 5,000 to 20,000 | | |

## 3. Radiant spectrum of light source and spectral sensitivity of solar cells



## Precautions in Handling Amorton and Amorphous Photosensors

Do not scratch the rear surface with a hard object because it could damage amorphous silicon (1μm thick active layer) and causes electrical malfunction even though the surface is protected by resin coating.

Be careful not to get injured with the sharp edges of the substrate material (glass or stainless steel).

Employ robust and airtight encapsulation when the cell is expected to receive mechanical shocks by falling objects or exposed to harsh weather conditions. Note shattered glass pieces can cause injury and humid environment can damage the cell.

Avoid touching the cell in the daytime because you may get burned with heat particularly when the insolation is strong.

Do not touch the light-receiving side with bare hands because it stains the surface and affect electrical output.

Static electricity can damage the cell. As it deemed necessary, consider a proper method to remove static electricity.

Store in cool, low-humid environment without corrosive gas to avoid possible damages to the cell.

Consider fail-safe or prolixity in your product design.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