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Improving the aesthetic of solar cells would grant architects a huge potential for a perfect integration of solar panels into building façades: this can be achieved by coloured interference coatings on the solar cells. These coatings also open the possibility to match the colours of the solar cells to those of other architectural components and design elements. An important boundary condition for

the coloured filter production is however, to provide a sufficiently high solar transmittance.

This study focuses on the optical film design and the reflection of IR irradiation. To access more directly the correlation between solar transmittance, light spectra and visual and energetic performance of the coatings, a thin-film simulation software has been used. Based on the developed colour-filter designs, multilayer stacks were deposited via sputtering deposition (IBAD). The deposited coatings exhibit a solar transmittance $T > 90\%$ with 90% of the original efficiency. Most importantly, the temperature of the solar cell can stay at a temperature lower than 35 °C for long time.