

The prospects of nanocrystalline solar cells

What is a nanocrystalline solar cell?

The new nanocrystalline solar cell achieves for the first time the separation of light absorption and charge carrier transport rendering its production costs at least five times lower than that of conventional silicon based devices. The production methods are very simple, and components of the cell are available at a low cost.

Is a new generation of photovoltaic cells based on nanocrystalline materials?

Until now, photovoltaics -- the conversion of sunlight to electrical power -- has been dominated by solid-state junction devices, often made of silicon. But this dominance is now being challenged by the emergence of a new generation of photovoltaic cells, based, for example, on nanocrystalline materials and conducting polymer films.

How does nanocrystalline silicon differ from Silicon nanocrystal?

In addition, nanocrystalline silicon also differs from the silicon nanocrystal material that consists of small nanocrystals (typically < 5 nm) demonstrating quantum effects (see Chaps. 24, "Nanocrystalline Silicon-Based Multilayers and Solar Cells" and 26, "Colloidal Silicon Quantum Dots and Solar Cells").

How much photovoltage can nanocrystalline cells produce?

In the conventional picture, the photovoltage of photoelectrochemical cells does not exceed the potential drop in the space-charge layer (Box 1 Figure). But nanocrystalline cells can develop photovoltages close to 1 V even though the junction potential is in the millivolt range.

Can nanocrystalline photovoltaic cells be used to convert solar energy into electricity?

Conventional photovoltaic cells for solar energy conversion into electricity are solid state devices that do not economically compete for base load utility electricity production. The low cost and ease of production of the new nanocrystalline cell should benefit large scale applications in particular in underdeveloped or developing countries.

What is new in nanocrystalline materials?

The phenomenal recent progress in fabricating and characterizing nanocrystalline materials has opened up whole new vistas of opportunity. Contrary to expectation, some of the new devices have strikingly high conversion efficiencies, which compete with those of conventional devices.

We shall discuss new concepts of the dye-sensitized nanocrystalline solar cell (DYSC), including solid heterojunction variants, and analyze the perspectives for future development of the ...

After application in thin-film silicon tandem solar cells and in lab-scale silicon heterojunction (SHJ) devices, doped nanocrystalline silicon (nc) layers have now arrived on the industrial stage.

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Perovskite nanocrystal (PNC) solar cells have attracted increasing interest in recent years because of their excellent optoelectronic properties and unique advantages, which distinguish them from conventional nanocrystals and their bulk counterparts. This emerging type of photovoltaic is promising but faces many challenges regarding ...

Advancements and Prospects in Perovskite Solar Cells: From Hybrid to All-Inorganic Materials. ... The solar cell prepared using Cs₃Sb₂I₉ as the photoabsorber layer exhibited an open-circuit voltage of ... Zhu K., Norman A.G., Ferrere S., Frank A.J., Nozik A.J. Nanocrystalline TiO₂ Solar Cells Sensitized with InAs Quantum Dots. J. Phys ...

The fact that molecular photovoltaic cells based on the sensitization of nanocrystalline TiO₂ were able to achieve overall conversion efficiencies from solar to electric power of over 10% ...

Solar cells have progressively established themselves as a research hotspot sought after by scholars in recent years. This paper summarizes the device structure, principle, development ...

Fig. 2 shows the first laboratory embodiment of the dye-sensitized solar cell which dates back to 1988 [7]. The photo-anode was a titanium sheet covered with a high surface area "fractal" TiO₂ film that was produced by a sol-gel method. The roughness factor of the film was about 150. The surface of the fractal film was derivatized with the yellow ruthenium dye RuL 3 ...

Besides bulk-based thin film technologies, there are also prominent examples of metal chalcogenide nanocrystals employed as solar cell absorber layers such as PbS and ...

Currently, the photovoltaic sector is dominated by wafer-based crystalline silicon solar cells with a market share of almost 90%. Thin-film solar cell technologies which only represent the residual part employ large-area and cost-effective manufacturing processes at significantly reduced material costs and are therefore a promising alternative considering a ...

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There are good prospects to produce these cells at lower cost than conventional devices. Here we present the current state of the field, discuss new concepts of the dye-sensitized nanocrystalline solar cell (DSC) including heterojunction variants and analyze the perspectives for the future development of the technology.

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