

# Nickel metal electrode materials for solar cells

Which metal is used in reducing series resistance of solar cells?

The front contact consists of Ni and Cu layers. These double layers of metals help in reducing the series resistance of solar cells. ELD nickel layers of different thicknesses were deposited as a seed-layer at 58 °C on silicon substrate before electrolytic copper thickening.

Are nickel-and-Dimed solar cells more efficient than gold?

A set of perovskite-type solar cells are reported that use nickel ( $\chi = 5.04$  eV), an earth-abundant element and non-precious metal, as back cathode and achieve the same open-circuit voltage as gold and an efficiency of 10.4%. This work opens a nickel-and-dimed (low-cost) way toward high-efficient perovskite solar cells.

Does metal-semiconductor influence solar cell performance?

**THEORY** The contact quality of metal-semiconductor (MS) can influence the solar cell's performance dramatically. Hence it should be investigated carefully to attain the best possible design for a device. While NiO is p-type, the main focus has been on contacts between metals and this type of semiconductor.

Can carbon-based electrodes be used in perovskite solar cells?

(Royal Society of Chemistry) A review. Carbon-based electrodes have been widely applied in perovskite solar cells (PSCs) because of their chem. inertness and compatibility with up-scalable techniques, signifying their solid potential for mass-prodn.

What is ELD nickel deposited on silicon substrate?

ELD nickel layers of different thicknesses were deposited as a seed-layer at 58 °C on silicon substrate before electrolytic copper thickening. Further the Ni deposited are annealed at 400 °C, to obtain NiSi (Nickel Silicide), which lowers the contact resistivity between Ni and Si.

Can gold be used in perovskite solar cells?

CC-BY 4.0. With the rapid development of perovskite solar cells (PSCs), lowering fabrication costs for PSCs has become a prominent challenge for commercialization. At present, gold is commonly used as the back metal electrode in state-of-the-art n-i-p structured PSCs due to its compatible work function, chemical inertness, and high conductivity.

For commercial-scale perovskite solar cells (PSCs) with areas exceeding 800 cm<sup>2</sup>, nickel oxide (NiO<sub>x</sub>) is the preferred hole transport material (HTM) for its robust chemical moisture and thermal stability, high carrier ...

Figure 1. Schematic structures of solar cells composed of metal contacts formed with screen-printed Ag paste (left) and Ni/Cu plating (right). Considering the higher cost of Ag and tarnished cell parameters due to shading losses and lower FFs, screen-printed contacts offer an opportunity for replacement by an alternate

metallization.

Here, we report a bilayer back electrode configuration consisting of an Ni-doped natural graphite layer with a fusible Bi-In alloy. This back electrode can be deposited in a ...

This article reviews the use of nanocrystalline nickel oxide (NiO) film as a hole transport material in PSCs. The literature on pure nickel oxide and doped nickel oxide films has been discussed.

X. Chen et al., A novel strategy to prepare a Pt-SnO<sub>2</sub> nanocomposite as a highly efficient counter electrode for dye-sensitized solar cells. *J. Mater. Chem. A* 2(41), 17253-17257 (2014) Article CAS Google Scholar M. Wu et al., A novel catalyst of WO<sub>2</sub> nanorod for the counter electrode of dye-sensitized solar cells. *Chem. Commun.*

Here, a hole transport layer (HTL) for organic and perovskite solar cells combining poly (styrene sulfonate) (PSS) and nickel (Ni<sup>2+</sup>) is presented. P-type carriers and p-doping at the anode are stabilized by the PSS backbone's negatively charged state.

These double layers of metals help in reducing the series resistance of solar cells. ELD nickel layers of different thicknesses were deposited as a seed-layer at 58 °C on ...

Here, we report a bilayer back electrode configuration consisting of an Ni-doped natural graphite layer with a fusible Bi-In alloy. This back electrode can be deposited in a vacuum-free approach and enables PSCs with a power conversion efficiency of 21.0%.

TOPCon solar cells employing low-temperature plated seed nickel and copper metal electrodes achieve an efficiency of 23.90 %. Electroplating copper technology offers ...

These double layers of metals help in reducing the series resistance of solar cells. ELD nickel layers of different thicknesses were deposited as a seed-layer at 58 °C on silicon substrate before electrolytic copper thickening. Further the Ni deposited are annealed at 400 °C, to obtain NiSi (Nickel Silicide), which lowers the contact ...

A mesoporous nickel layer is used as the counter electrode in printable perovskite solar cells. A unique reuse process is realized in such perovskite solar cell devices by repeated loading of the perovskite material. Under standard AM1.5 ...

Although recent reports on flexible solar cells using Ag-based electrode materials are quickly closing the gap in terms of efficiency with rigid cells, research opportunities arise from further reducing the complexity and cost of the fabrication process. Furthermore, the use of inexpensive metals as transparent electrodes in flexible solar ...

# Nickel metal electrode materials for solar cells

Nickel oxide (NiOx) is a promising hole transport material for perovskite/Si tandem solar cells. Various silicon cell architectures may be used as bottom cells. The ...

Perovskite solar cells (PSCs) have been able to raise new hopes for a revolution in solar cell technology. However, there are many challenges which need to be resolved in order to reveal the true potential of ...

The electrochemically deposited various NiS composites such as NiS/AB (acetylene black), NiS/VC (Vulcan carbon), and NiS/MWCNT (multi walled carbon nanotubes) have been served as an efficient, low-cost counter electrode (CE) materials for dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs). Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy and cyclic voltammetry of ...

Organic-inorganic hybrid perovskite solar cells (PSCs) have attracted considerable attention due to the excellent optoelectronic properties of perovskite materials. The energy consumption and high cost issues of metal electrode evaporation should be addressed before large-scale manufacturing and application. We developed an effective metal electrode ...

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