

Are III-V semiconductors effective for solar-powered photocatalytic systems?

It has been demonstrated that the fabrication of III-V semiconductor-based photocatalysts is effective in increasing solar light absorption, long-term stability, large-scale production and promoting charge transfer. This focused review explores on the current developments in III-V semiconductor materials for solar-powered photocatalytic systems.

Are Si-based solar cells more efficient than III-V compound semiconductor-based multi-junction solar cells?

While the efficiency of Si-based solar cells has plateaued around 25%, the efficiency of III-V compound semiconductor-based multi-junction solar cells is increasing. However, the high material cost of III-V compound semiconductors is a drawback.

What are compound semiconductor-based solar cells?

Compound semiconductor-based PV cells have two aspects: group III-V semiconductor-based solar cells and chalcogenide-based solar cells. Group III-V semiconductor-based solar cells use semiconductors made of elements from groups III (gallium, aluminum) and V (arsenic, phosphorus) of the periodic table.

Which semiconductor is used in amorphous solar cells?

Non-crystalline or amorphous (Fig. 5c) silicon is the semiconductor used in amorphous silicon (a-Si) solar cells. They are also referred to as thin-film silicon solar cells. Hydrogen is added to amorphous silicon in solar cells to passivate defects and dangling bonds, improving electronic properties and stabilizing the material.

What is Si homojunction solar cell architecture?

As discussed in the previous section, the Si homojunction solar cell architecture relies on modification of thin regions close to the Si wafer surfaces for selective collection of the photogenerated charge carriers.

Can non-IPA additives improve the efficiency of Si solar cells?

Additionally, the benefits of utilizing a non-IPA additive instead of IPA were also noticed, which increased the consistency of the texture morphologies for improving the efficiency of Si solar cells as investigated by S. C. Baker-Finch et al. .

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where (emptyset left(lambda right)) represents the photon flux, $Q(?)$ is the quantum efficiency and $R(?)$ is the reflectance. The optimum values for n and t need to be obtained for obtaining minimum reflectance which will be discussed in Sect. 3.3 gures 3.3 and 3.4 show a comparison of reflectance and power absorption of the planar solar cell with and ...

In the past decades, a band alignment theory has become a basis for designing different high-performance semiconductor devices, such as photocatalysis, photoelectrocatalysis, photoelectrostorage ...

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Through the effects of optical modulation and a fully solution processed ICL, we achieved a high PCE of 19.9 %, resulting in both high JSC and FF. The results indicate that modulating the donor/acceptor ratio in the sub-cells is an effective approach to improving the efficiency of homojunction tandem devices.

Solution-processed organic solar cells have seen great progress in power conversion efficiencies (PCEs). Semitransparent organic solar cells (ST-OSCs) have made enormous progress in recent years and have been ...

A solar cell in its most fundamental form consists of a semiconductor light absorber with a specific energy band gap plus electron- and hole-selective contacts for charge carrier separation and extraction. Silicon solar cells have the advantage of using a photoactive absorber material that is abundant, stable, nontoxic, and well understood. In ...

We focus on semiconductor upconversion nanostructures that can harvest two separate bands of the solar spectrum and offer a promising path to rational engineering of improved performance and thus improved overall solar energy harvesting. Photon upconversion is a process in which two low-energy photons are sequentially absorbed and one high-energy ...

We explore the design and optimization of high-efficiency solar cells on low-reflective monocrystalline silicon surfaces using a personal computer one dimensional simulation software tool.

"They can potentially lower the production cost for solar panels because these materials can be coated on arbitrary surfaces using solution-based methods - just like how we paint a wall," said Wai-Lun Chan, associate

professor of physics and astronomy at the University of Kansas. "These organic materials can be tuned to absorb light at selected wavelengths, ...

In-depth assessments of cutting-edge solar cell technologies, emerging materials, loss mechanisms, and performance enhancement techniques are presented in this article. The ...

Polymer solar cells (PSCs) can convert the photon energy of sunlight directly into electricity, thanks to the use of photoactive conjugated polymers (CPs) capable of forming donor-acceptor junction analogous to the P-N junction concept of the inorganic semiconductor-based conventional solar panel. One of the most critical advantageous properties of CPs for ...

In this review, we report the advances in hybrid solar cells based on the solution-processed semiconductor NC/polymer and focus particularly on the optimized device design for improving HSC performance. Here, we begin with introducing the fabrication of HSCs by using a single bulk heterojunction (BHJ) active layer. Then, the fundamentals of ...

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