

Is a low built-in potential a problem for organic solar cells?

While it is known that too low built-in potential is detrimental to cells' performance, there is no consensus regarding the importance of maximizing the internal electric field or the built-in potential for achieving the highest power conversion efficiency of non-fullerene acceptor (NFA) organic solar cells.

How can organic solar cells surpass the 20% efficiency limit?

Designing device structures with enhanced built-in potential (internal electric field) is crucial for surpassing the 20% efficiency limit. Organic solar cells (OSCs) based on non-fullerene acceptors (NFA) 1-3 have achieved high efficiencies approaching 20%.

How efficient are IBSC solar cells?

In the radiative limit, IBSCs achieve an efficiency of 63.2%, surpassing single-gap (40.7%) and two-junction (55.4%) solar cells at their radiative limits. To surpass the constraints set by the Shockley-Queisser threshold for solar cell efficiency, researchers have proposed several methods.

Can quantum-well intermediate-band solar cells improve photovoltaic efficiency?

This study reveals that meticulous design can achieve a theoretical photovoltaic efficiency of quantum-well intermediate-band solar cells (QW-IBSCs) that surpasses the Shockley-Queisser limit. Moreover, reducing the thickness of the layers enhances the light-absorbing capacity and, therefore, contributes to efficiency improvement.

Which photovoltaic cell has the highest efficiency?

According to the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), IBSC photovoltaic cells achieve the highest efficiency under experimental conditions (47.1%). This solar cell category relies on intermediate bands (IBs) achieved through QWs positioned within the material's bandgap, which allow for the absorption of sub-bandgap energies.

What is IBSC photovoltaic?

This class of solar cells has demonstrated significant promise by effectively transforming low-energy photons into electric power. According to the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), IBSC photovoltaic cells achieve the highest efficiency under experimental conditions (47.1%).

A built-in electric field established in these materials due to the ferroelectric property is more helpful for the separation of e-h pairs and enhancing the power conversion ...

The delicate construction of built-in electric field (BEF) by combining two hetero components with different Fermi levels, could be an effective strategy to modify the electronic structure of active ...

Inspired by the ever-increasing demand for advanced energy technologies, there have been recent attempts to utilise the built-in electric field generated by the electric ...

The strength of the internal electric ... has also been reported to control the built-in electric field of an OPV cell [71,72]. ... investigate these electric fields in polymer tandem ...

Earlier, the use of third-generation solar cells in buildings had the [112] PCE of 26.7% for single-junction silicon solar cell [113] PCE of 27.3% per 1 cm<sup>2</sup> perovskite-silicon ...

3. Design strategies for enhancing the built-in electric field of perovskite solar cells The BEF in PSCs provides a vital driving force for the separation and extraction of photogenerated charge carriers, which have a significant effect ...

However, the strength of the built-in electric field displayed by the laminated materials is not high. Numerically, ... For solar cells, the operation of the cell comes from the ...

The built-in electric field increases or decreases in the final device according to the dipole electric field and the built-in electric field . On the other hand, increment of the built ...

In this paper, an all-inorganic lead-germanium perovskite solar cell with CsGeI<sub>3</sub> instead of traditional HTL is designed, and numerical simulation is carried out by SCAPS-1D. ...

This paper presents a thorough numerical investigation focused on optimizing the efficiency of quantum-well intermediate-band solar cells (QW-IBSCs) based on III-nitride ...

The optimization strategy encompasses manipulating confinement potential energy, controlling hydrostatic pressure, adjusting compositions, and varying thickness. The built-in electric fields in (In, Ga)N ...

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