

Why is I³⁻ a good aqueous electrolyte?

Besides, the high solubility of I³⁻ is more than 8 M in aqueous electrolyte, ensuring a higher theoretical energy density of RFBs than both Zn-Bromine and all-vanadium chemistries. (4) I³⁻ can be fast formed by the I⁻ anion oxidizing to I₂ with one more I⁻ complexing, showing a faster dynamic than Br₂/Br⁻ couple.

How efficient are p-n junction solar cells with antimony selenosulfide thin films?

Nat. Energy 9,536-547 (2024). Tang, R. et al. Hydrothermal deposition of antimony selenosulfide thin films enables solar cells with 10% efficiency. Nat. Energy 5,587-595 (2020). Shockley, W. & Queisser, H. J. Detailed balance limit of efficiency of p-n junction solar cells. J. Appl. Phys. 32,510-519 (1961).

What role does the cathode interfacial layer play in organic solar cells?

Nature Materials 24,1626-1634 (2025) Cite this article The cathode interfacial layer (CIL) critically influences electron extraction and charge recombination, thereby playing a pivotal role in organic solar cells (OSCs).

What supplementary information (ESI) is available?

+ Electronics supplementary information (ESI) available: Cell fabrication procedures; JV-curves; cell statistics; transient and light-soaking effects; XRD, Raman of polyiodide and precursors; FIB-SEM of cell; EIS. See DOI: 10.1039/d0ta07377f Click here to see how this site uses Cookies. View our privacy policy here.

The concentrations of the other electrolyte components were reduced to maintain the same molar ratios in E3 and E4 (Table 1). Table 3 gives the performance parameters of masked, duplicate cells for each ...

By providing a centralized access point, we empower solar developers to access up-to-date, detailed documentation on PV components. The PV Components Catalog ensures that all technical specifications ...

A Study of the Interactions between I⁻/I₃⁻ Redox Mediators and Organometallic Sensitizing Dyes in Solar Cells Timofei Privalov ^{*,†}, Gerrit Boschloo [‡], Anders Hagfeldt [‡], Per H. Svensson ^{‡,§}, and Lars Kloo ^{‡,§};

Zn-iodine redox flow batteries have emerged as one of the most promising next-generation energy storage systems, due to their high energy density, low ...

The DSSC performance was investigated using the LOT-Oriel solar simulator at 1.5 AM or 1000 Wm⁻². As stated above, DSSC consist of three main components including photoanode, electrolyte and ...

Abstract Solid-state dye-sensitized solar cells were obtained by drying a standard I⁻/I₃⁻ liquid-electrolyte cell in ambient conditions. Slow evaporation of the organic solvent allows the formation of a polyiodide (I_n⁻, n >= ...

Stable and nontoxic bismuth iodide (BiI₃) is emerging as a promising absorber material for solar cell applications as it possesses favorable optical properties such as a narrow bandgap (1.7 eV) and a high ...

Abstract: Water based dye-sensitized solar cells have emerged as a promising environmentally compatible device, combining low costs, reduced volatility, non-toxicity, and non-flammability with appreciable efficiency. ...

Here we report an inorganic-organic hybrid CIL (AZnO-F3N), developed by a dual-component synergy strategy, which integrates organic material PNDIT-F3N with two-dimensional amorphous zinc oxide.

Of the several different types of next-generation solar cells under development, the dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSC) have attracted considerable interest because of high photo conversion ability, easy ...

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