

The Power of Light

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<http://people.bath.ac.uk/pysabw/>



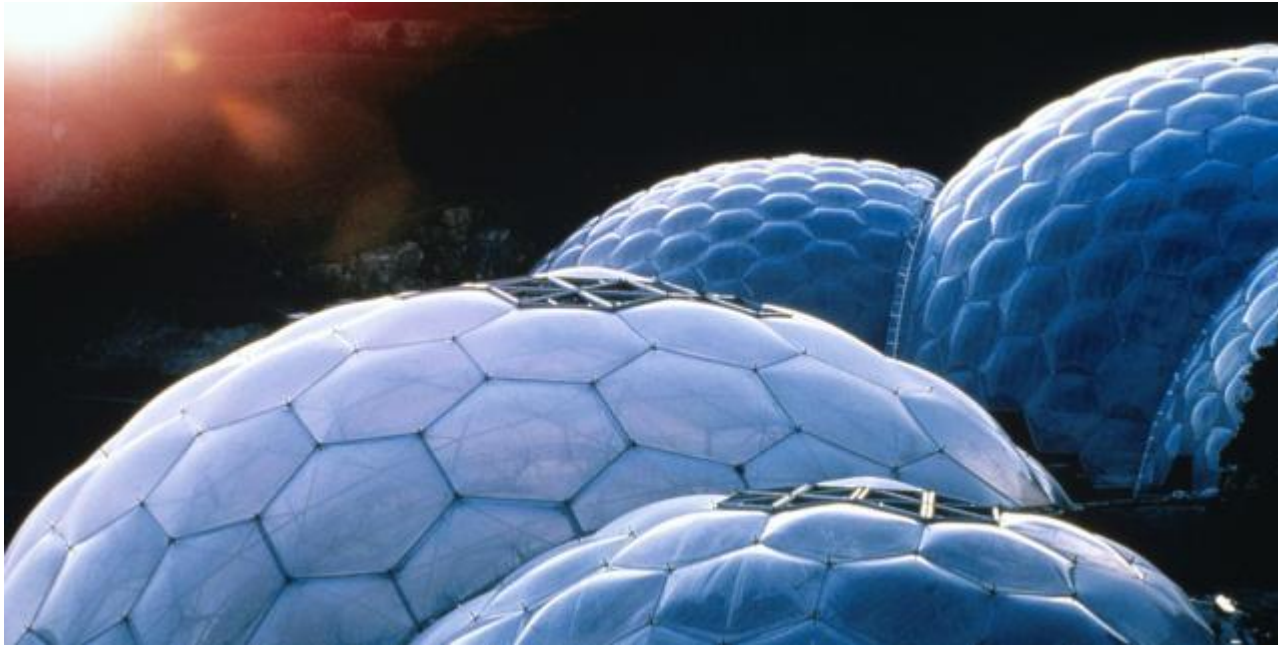
Solar power is popular



www.bbc.co.uk 21.04.15

The Energy Tree
Millennium Square, Bristol,
April 2015

Eden Project



<http://www.edenproject.com>

30 kW from panels on the roof of the Core, the education building

Mootel Glastonbury,
200 kW from a cowshed

Congresbury Solar Farm



© Bristol Post 16 April 2014

36 MWatt of power
Operate over 25 years

Chancellors' Building



200 modules
42 MWatt of power
50 kWp
£5000 savings on power bill
£5000 feed in tariff

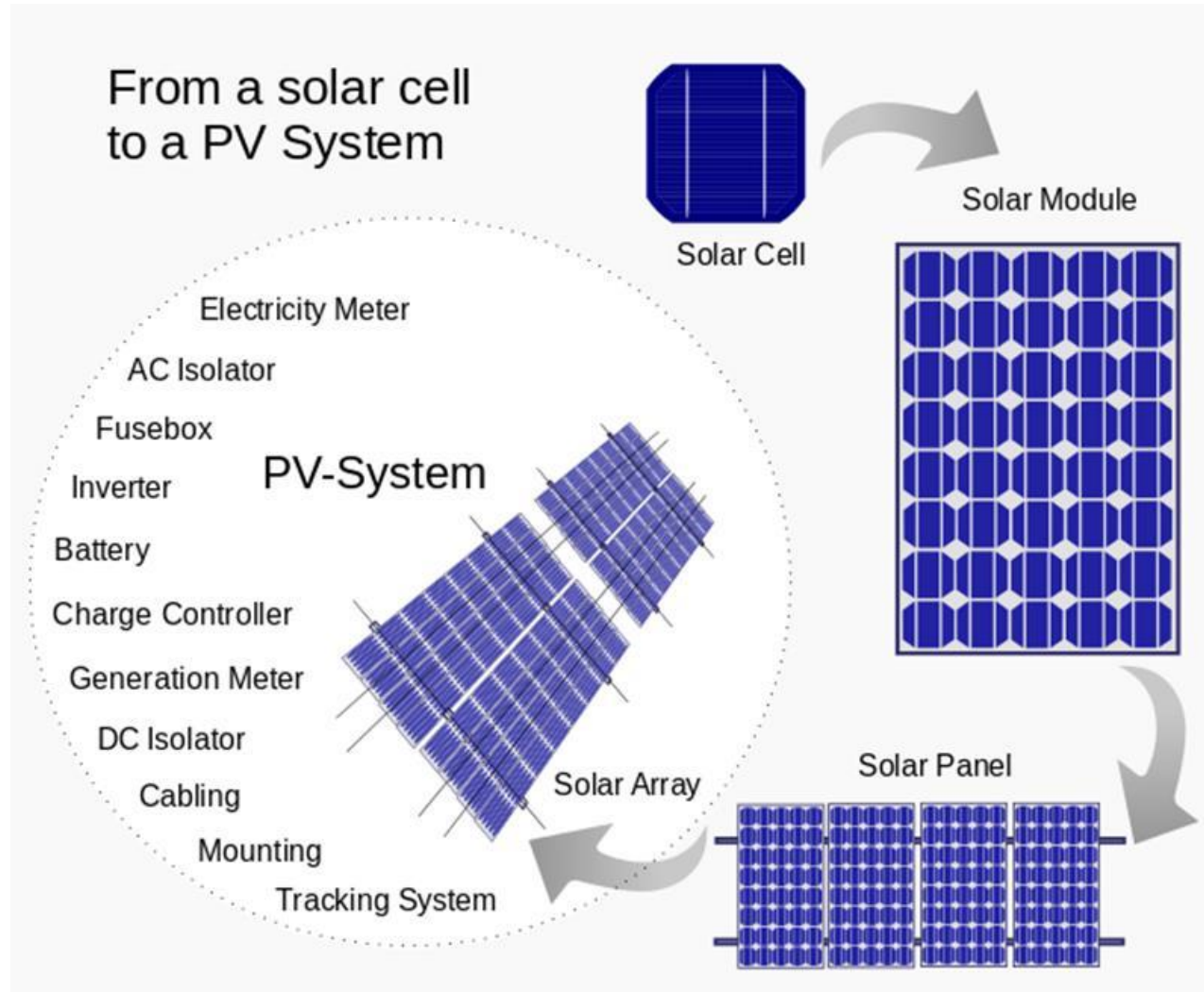
An introduction to solar power

- What happens to the sunlight?
- Does it matter where you live?
- Price crash for silicon solar cells
- New solar cell technologies

Why?

How?

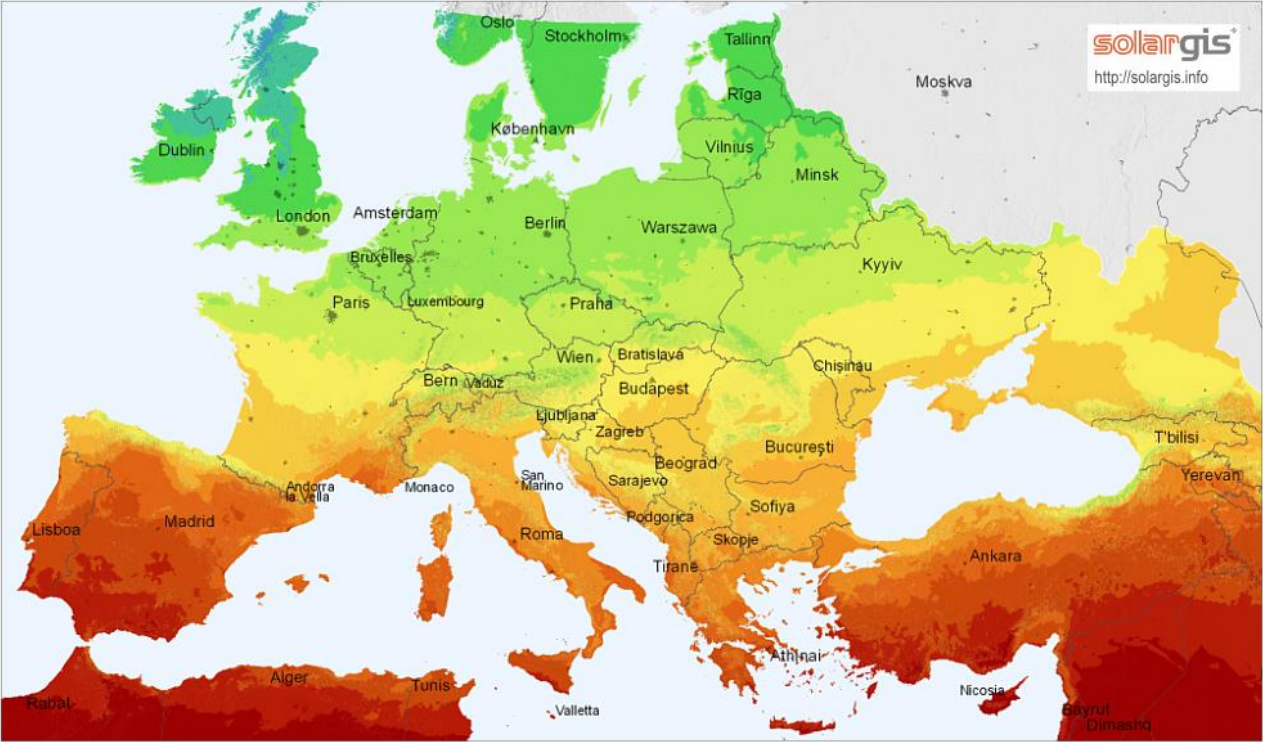
What happens to the sunlight?



Does it matter where you live?

Global horizontal irradiation

Europe



Average annual sum (4/2004 - 3/2010)



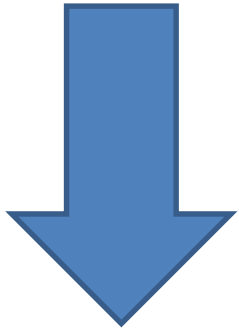
0 250 500 km

© 2011 GeoModel Solar s.r.o.

SolarGIS © 2014GeoModel Solar

Price crash for silicon solar cells

Mono-
crystalline
silicon



en.wikipedia.org

Poly-
crystalline
silicon



MIT Open CourseWare

Silicon solar cells need to be angled correctly



CDT-PV postgraduate students looking into solar power for Bath Abbey



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Bath Abbey Footprint

<http://www.bathabbey.org/footprint>

Concentrators



Parabolic Mirror Array

500 suns

25 kWatt output

New solar cell
technologies
Why?

Semitransparent Photovoltaic Glass



www.onyxsolar.com/

Building Integrated Photovoltaics



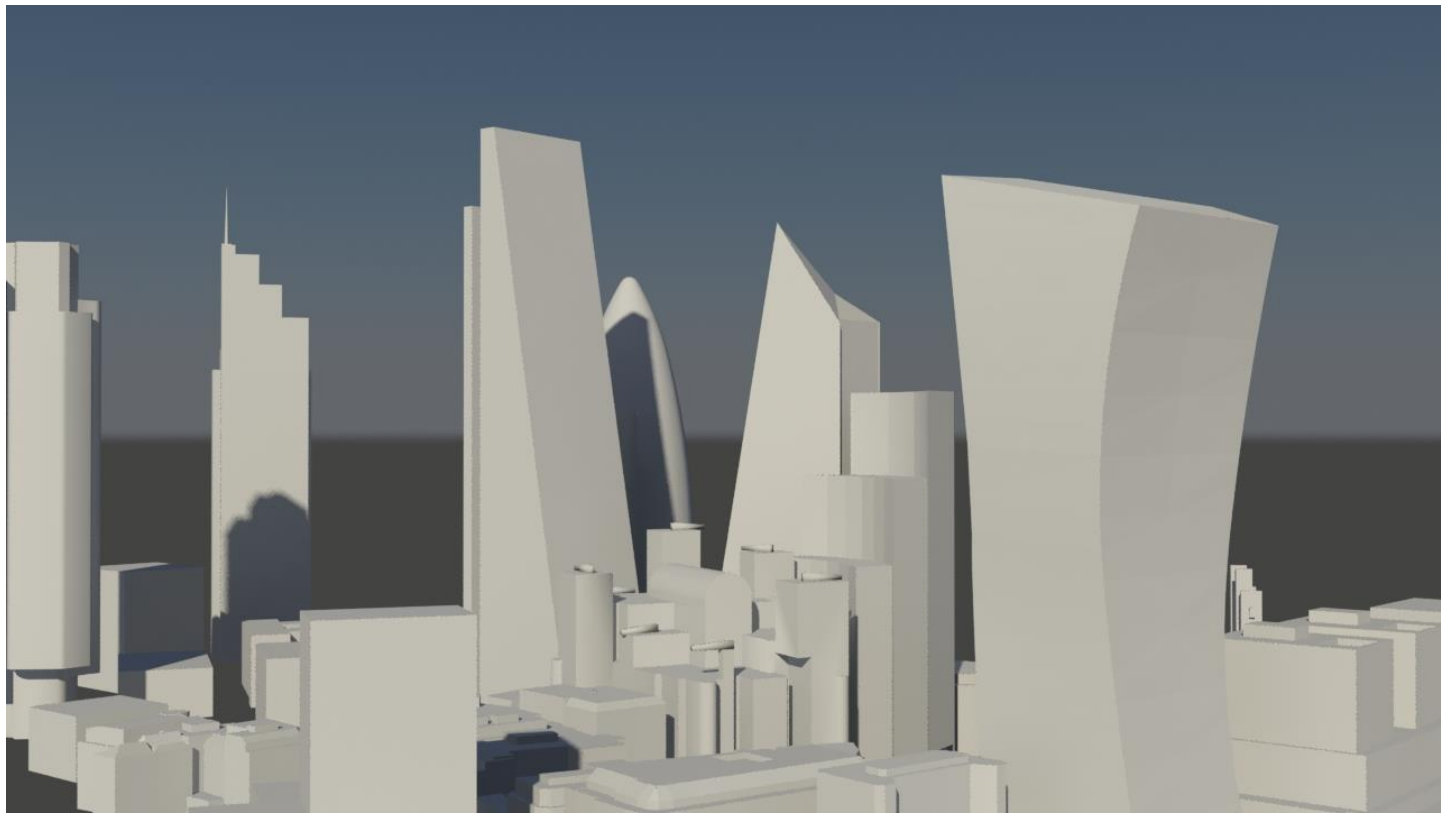
en.wikipedia.org



Neil Cummings Flickr

Your Rainbow Panorama, Ólafur Elíasson, ARoS
Kunstmuseum, Aarhus 2013

Three quarters of the total US electricity demand was consumed in the building sector. Almost 30% is consumed for lighting, around 25% by appliances, around 25% for space cooling and refrigeration, and the remainder is for other uses such as water heating, ventilation... IRENA, Renewable Energy Prospects for the USA (2015)



<http://www.oxfordpv.com/Case-Studies>

Energy generation and savings (per annum)

- Building consumption: 1,610 MWh/yr Note 2
- Oxford PV energy generation: 944 MWh/yr
- Saving as percentage: 60%

Off grid applications



Azuri Ltd solar lamp

<http://www.azuri-technologies.com/info-hub/lighting>

A History of the World in 100 Objects

British Museum director Neil MacGregor

Portable solar cells integrated with batteries and LEDs could replace kerosene lamps.

Uses



Image from designboom ©2015 courtesy of EIGHT

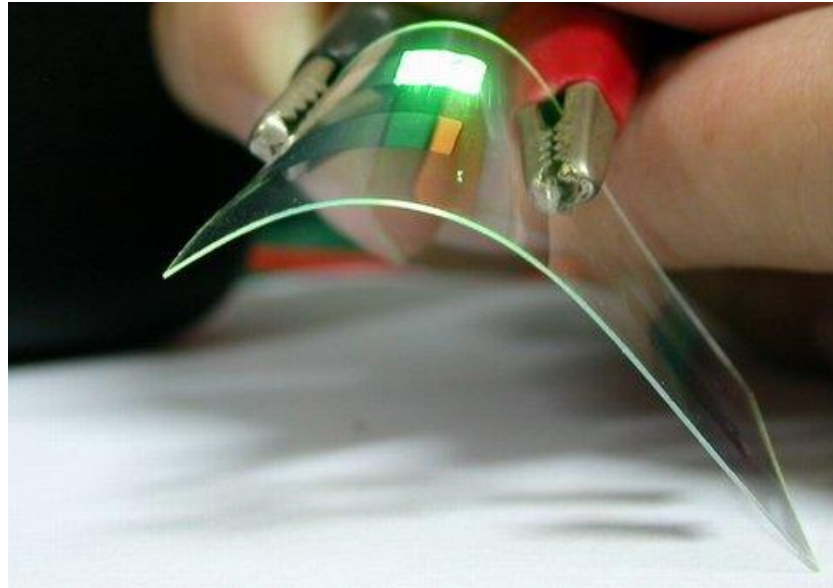
Solar powered charging station

Bus shelters
Cars
Sensors
Packaging

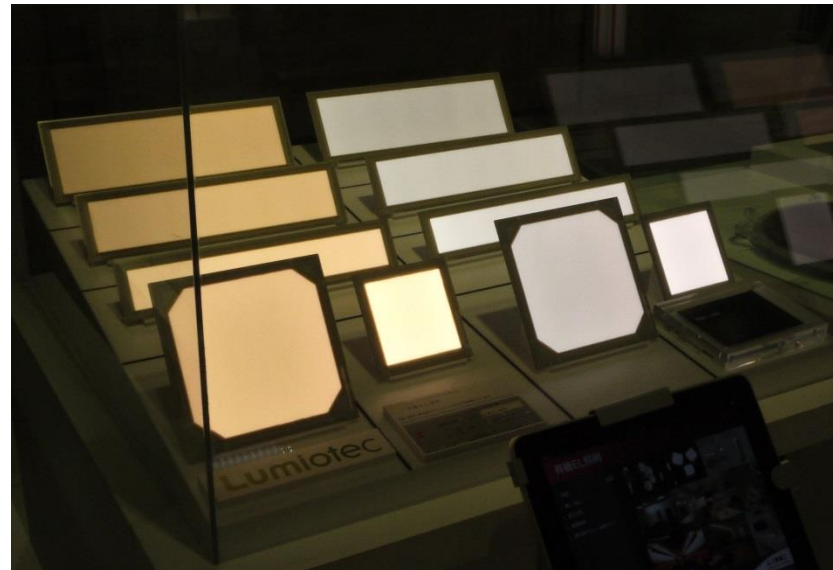
Organic Light Emitting Diodes:

The future of light
bulbs could be no light
bulbs at all

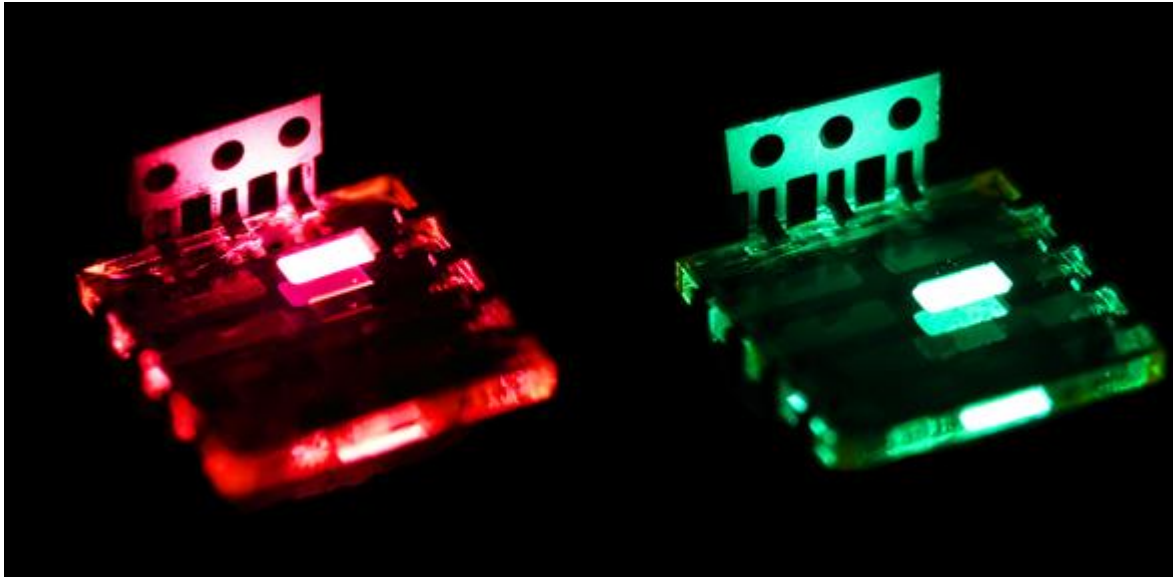
OLED panel
me Harris



Prototype OLED
lighting panels
STRONGIk7



Perovskite OLEDs



<http://phys.org/news/2014-08-material-perovskite.html>



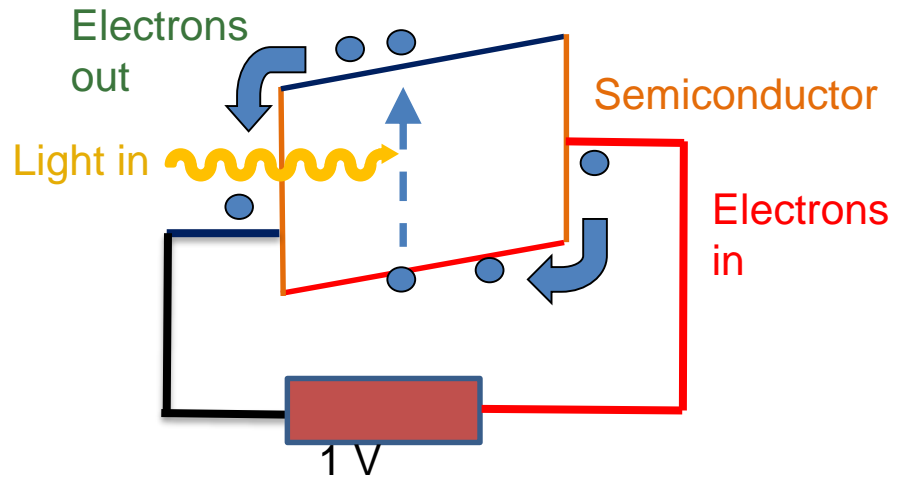
[OLED Wall Living Shades Trendforum 012](#)

Grand societal challenges answered by OLED lighting

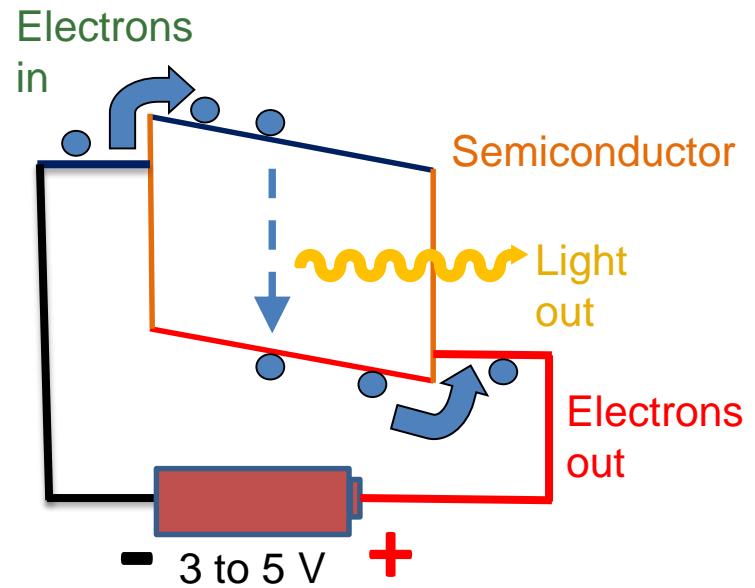
- Climate action by energy savings in buildings with OLED lighting.
Organic devices have low embedded energy
- Environment: OLED lighting contains no mercury, eliminating the disposal and pollution problems associated with fluorescent lighting.
- Resource efficiency through additive manufacturing methods such as printing on flexible substrates, leading to reduced wastage.
- Local manufacture leads to reduced environmental impact from the distribution /transport network of complete goods.
- Raw materials usage: these materials are abundant and disposable

New solar cell and LED
technologies
How?

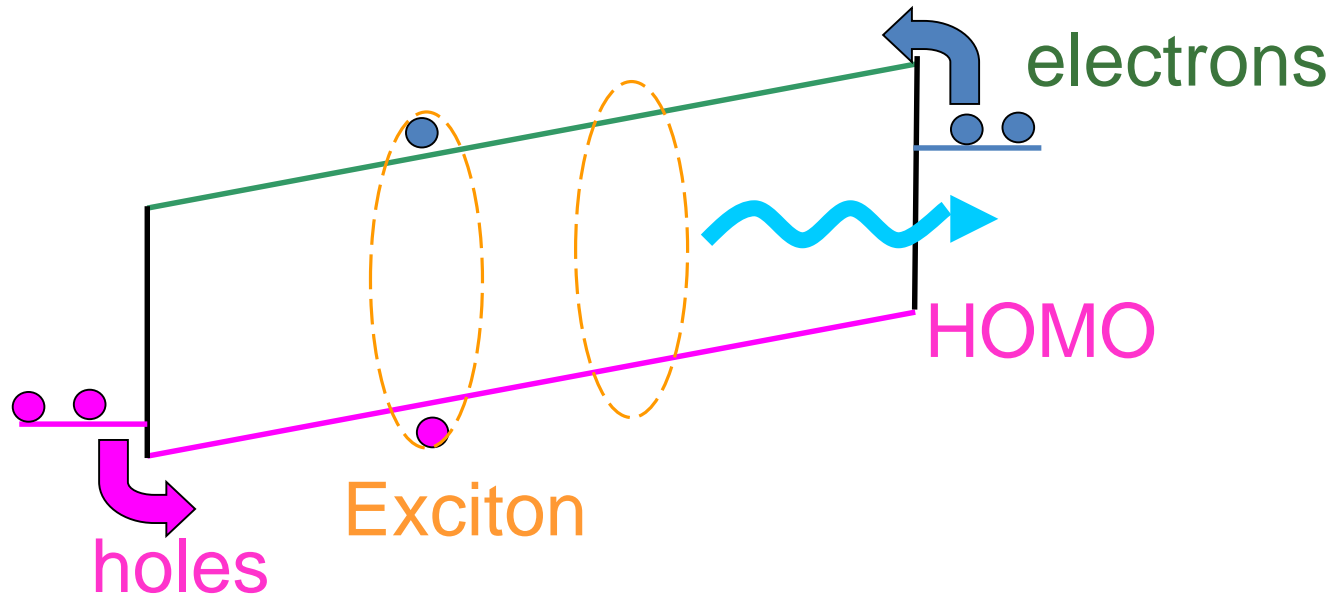
Solar Cell



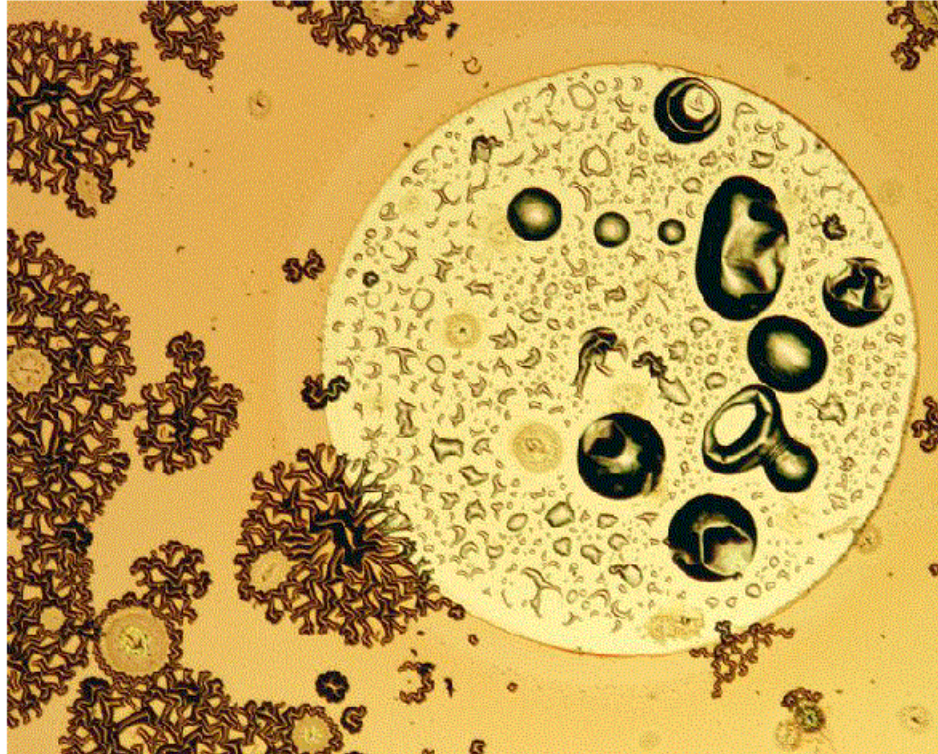
LED



Organic solar cells are more complicated...



Thin Film solar cell



Eren Ore, University of Cambridge

A thin film device is typically processed by depositing multiple layers of thin films, each having nanometer scale thickness. On some occasions they start to delaminate.

CIGS: Copper Indium Gallium Selenide Solar Cells



CIGS cell on a flexible [plastic backing](#).

Picture taken by Dantor

- 😊 efficiency – 20%
- ☹️ Difficult to make thin films
- ☹️ Loss of some of the elements
- ☹️ Indium and Gallium rare and expensive
- ☹️ Business hard to sustain – may be undercut

CdTe solar cells

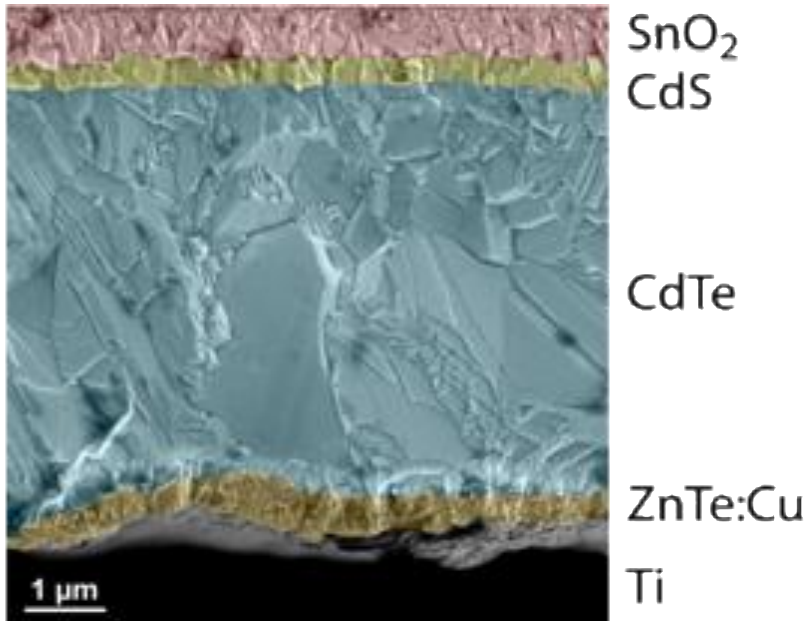
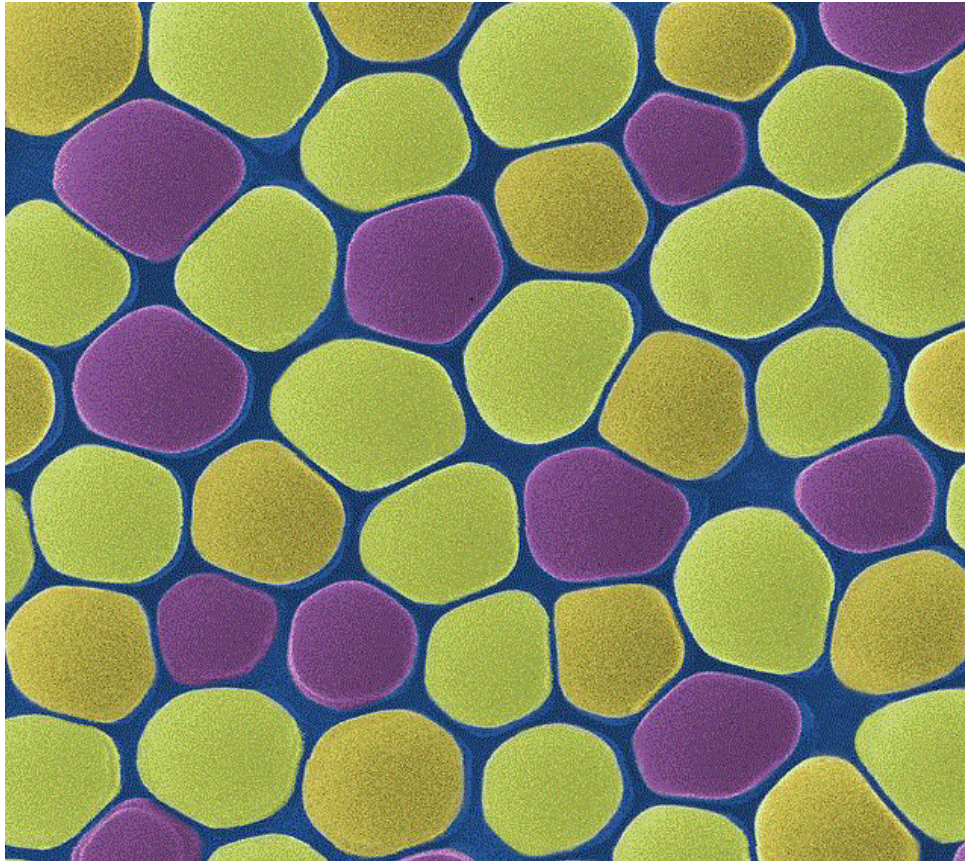


Image from Rommel Noufi

- 😊 Easy to produce
- 😊 Cheapest solar cells
- 😊 Main competitor to silicon
- 😊 Efficiency gain 16% - 20%
- 😞 Cd is toxic
- 😞 Te is scarce

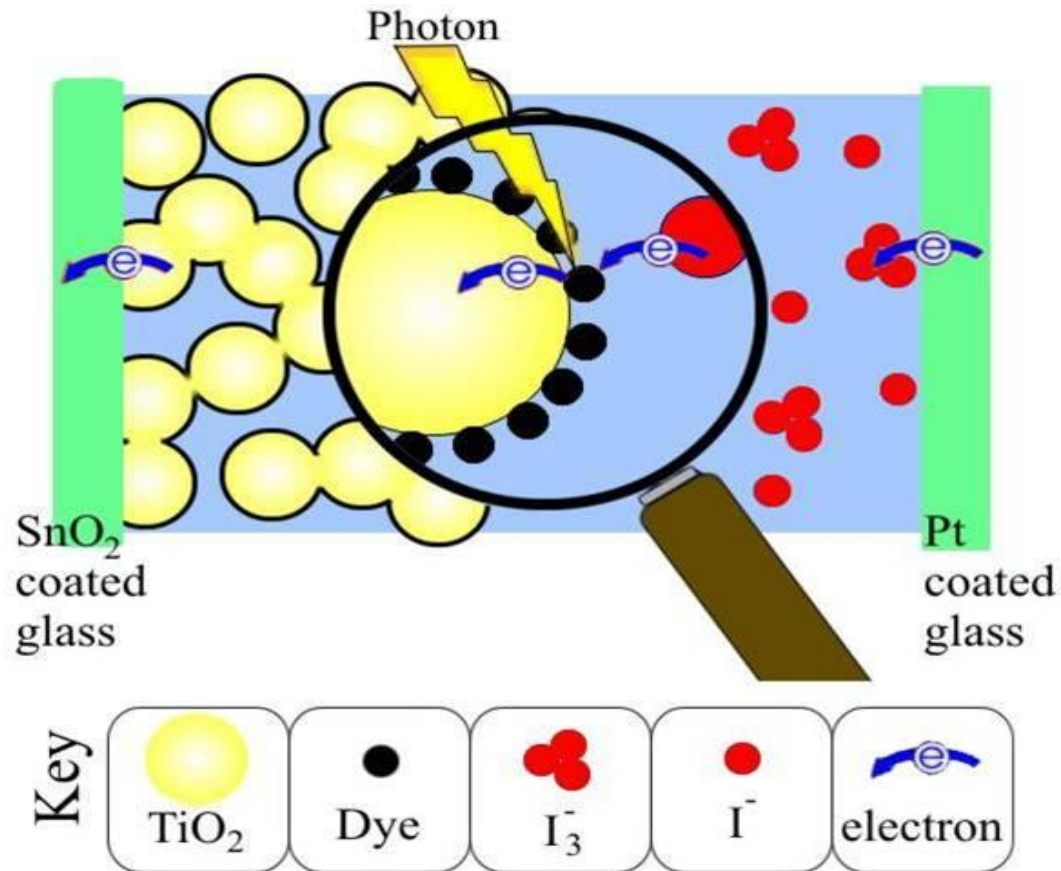
Dye-sensitized solar cell



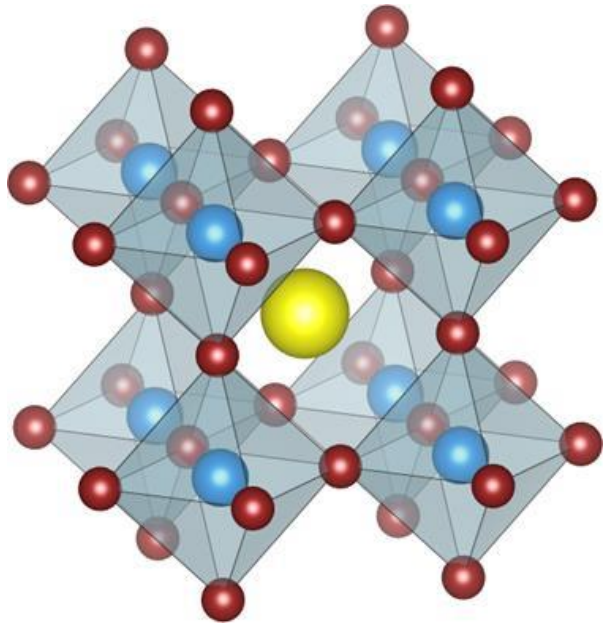
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

Array of Titanium Dioxide Nanotubes: these are coated with dye that absorbs the light and then generates charges

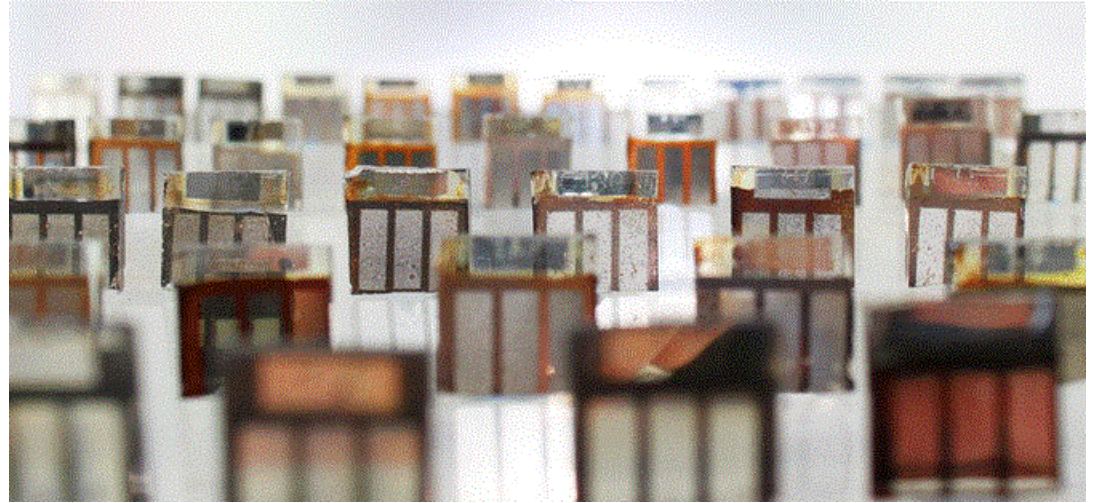
How dye-sensitized cells work



Perovskite solar cells






Federico Brivio, Destiny Project



Matt Carnie Swansea

Perovskite structure

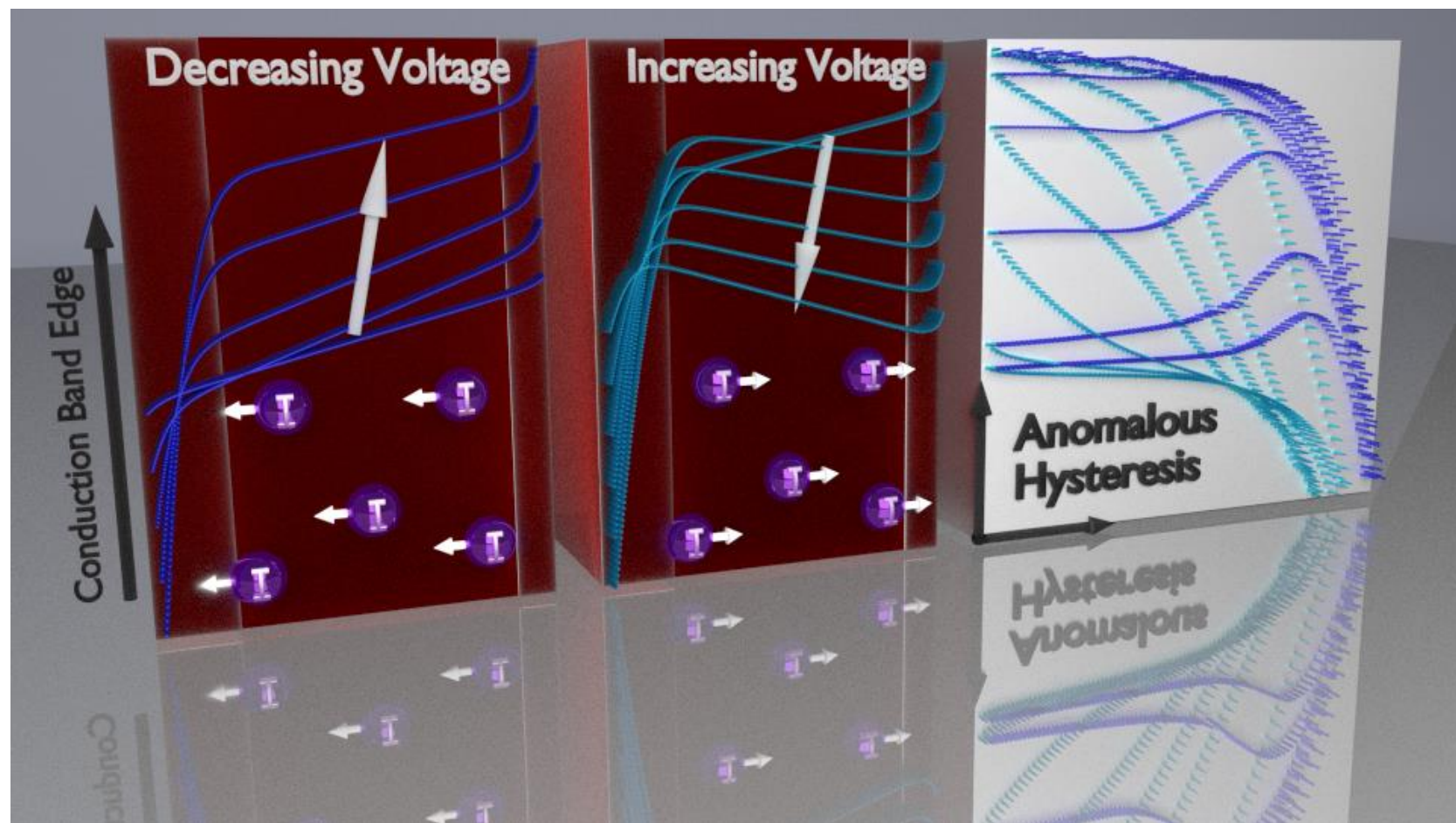
-  Methyl Ammonium
-  Negative Iodide ion
-  Positive Lead ion

Graveyard of ambition
or cradle of ambition?



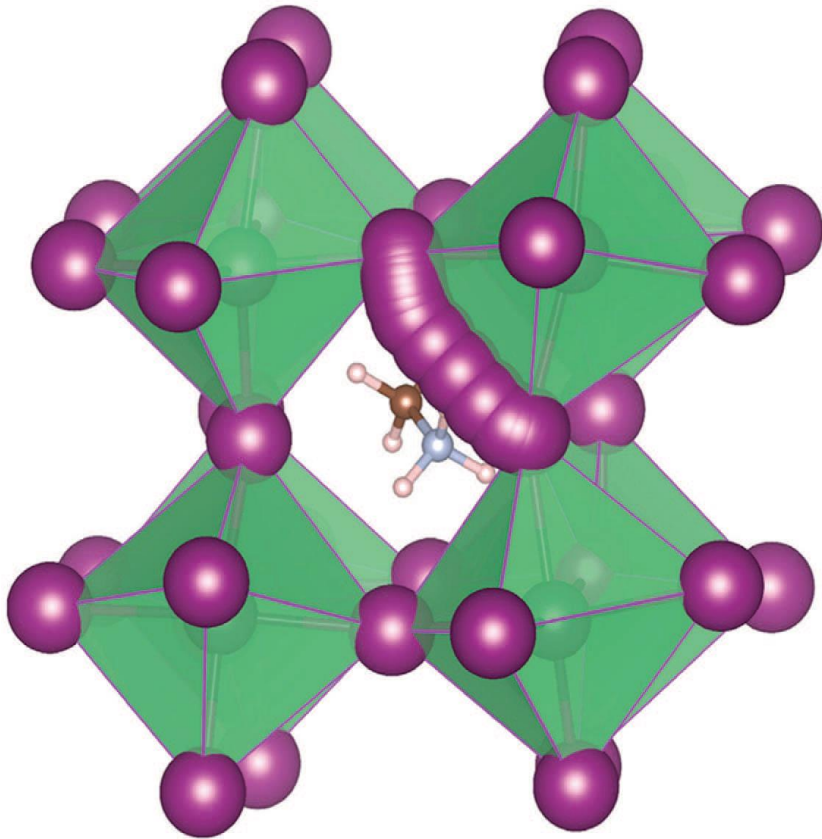
DyE
SensiTIzed
solar cells
with
eNhanced
stabilITy

Perovskite cell performance depends on its history



G Richardson, S E J O'Kane, R G Niemann, T A Peltola, J M Foster, P J Cameron, A B Walker
Energy & Env Sci **9** 1476 (2016)

Iodide vacancy migration path



C Eames, J M Frost, A Walsh, P R F Barnes, B C O'Regan, A Walsh, S Islam Nature Comms 6 7497 (2015)

Plastic solar cells



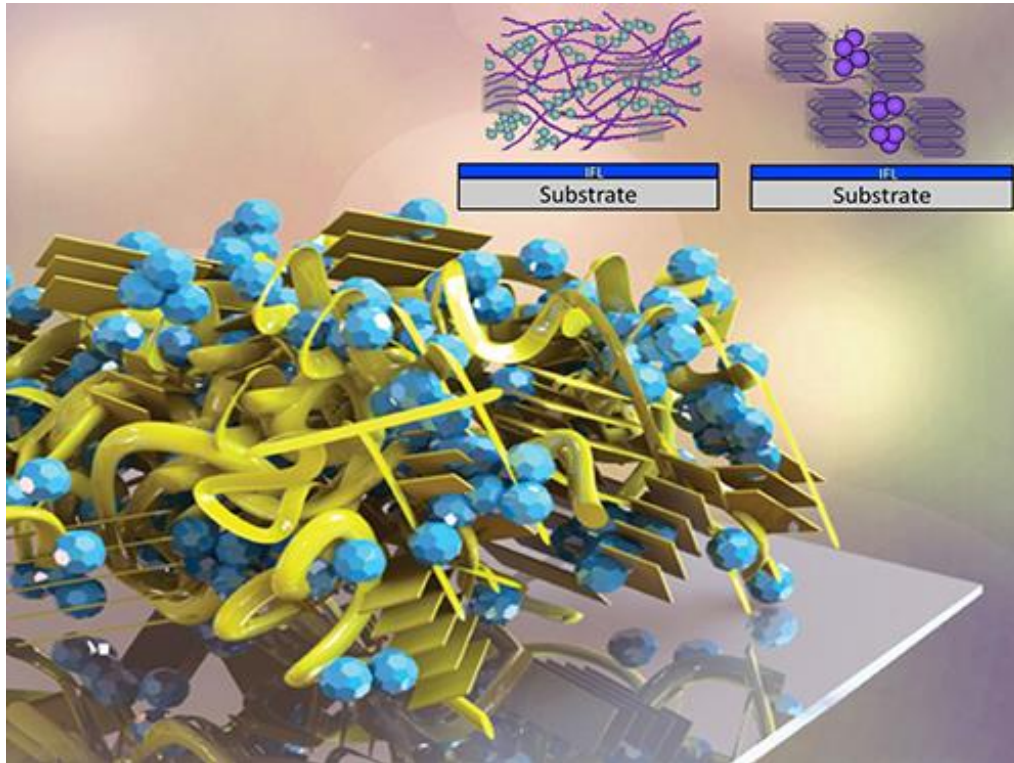
Eight19



Heliatek

- ☺ Have potential for low cost
- ☹ Unstable – molecules can be damaged by solar radiation
- ☹ Low efficiency
- ☹ Companies can't make it pay

Looking inside a plastic solar cell



Fullerene molecule

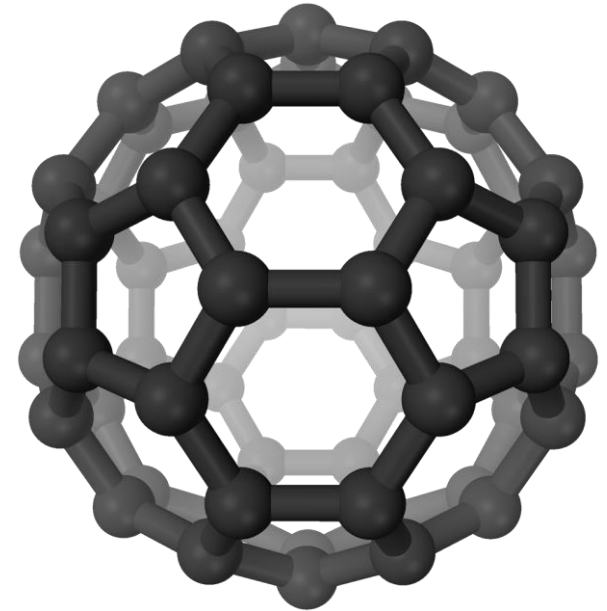
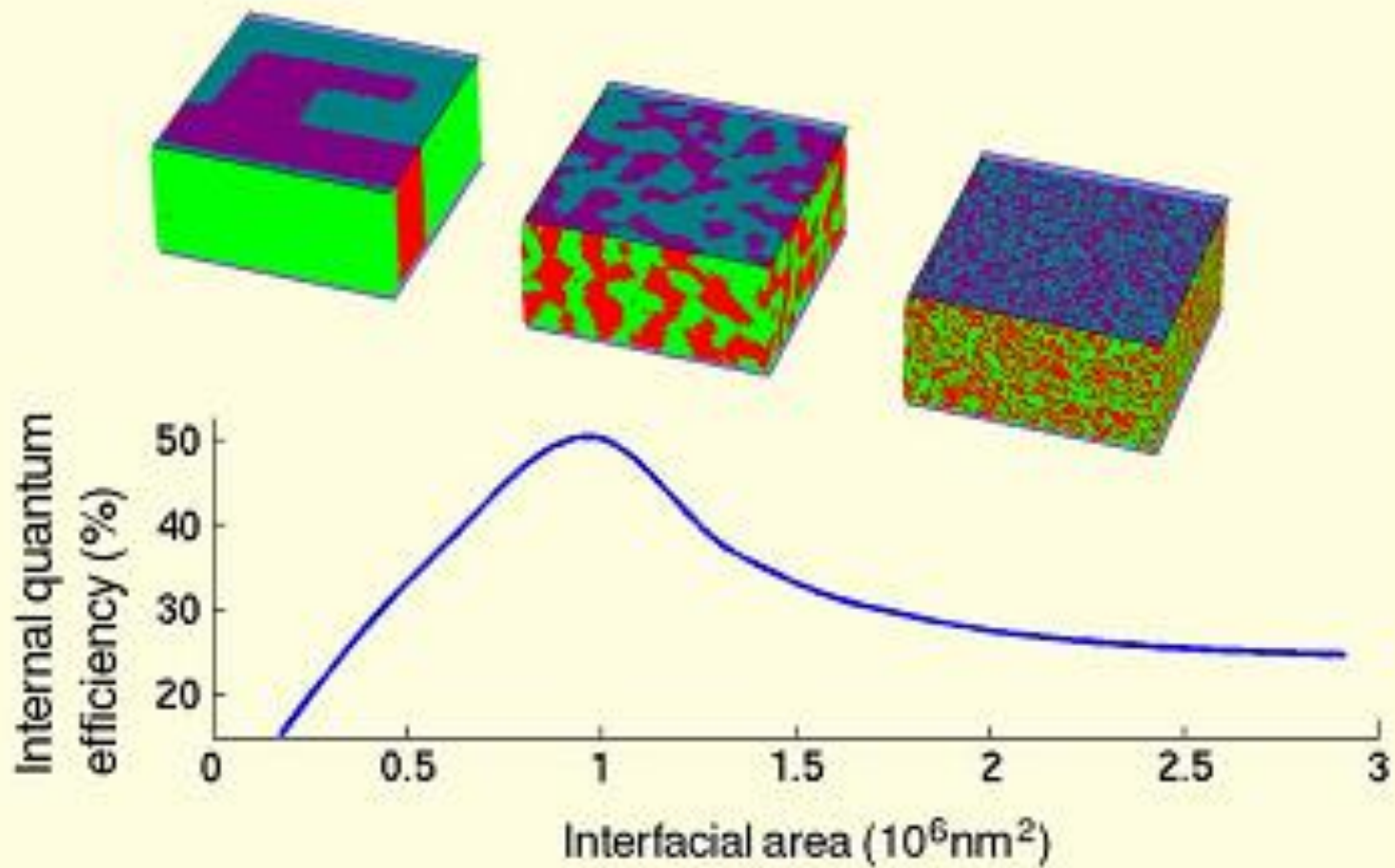


Image by Benjah

Image by Jenny Morber and Lin X. Chen based on J.M. Szarko et al., Adv. Funct. Mater. **24**, 10 (2014).



P K Watkins, A B Walker, G L B Verschoor *Nano Letts* 5, 1814 (2005)

Acknowledgements

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Department of Chemistry

Laurie Peter
Petra Cameron
Saiful Islam
Mike Hill
Aron Walsh
Federico Brivio
Adam Pockett
Ralf Niemann



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Excellence



EXTended
Model of Organic
Semiconductors



Pioneering research
and skills

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