? Solar cell, any device that directly converts the energy of light into electrical energy through the photovoltaic effect. The majority of solar cells are fabricated from silicon???with increasing efficiency and lowering cost as the materials range from amorphous to polycrystalline to crystalline silicon forms.



Over decades, the bulk photovoltaic effect (BPV) was discovered in numerous ferroelectric materials without central symmetry [1???6] pared with traditional junction-based photovoltaic effect, the BPV effect exhibits very high photovoltage, up to orders of magnitude larger than the bandgap [], exceeding the Shockley???Queisser limit [].However, in BPV effect, ???



Nanotechnology for solar energy harvesting is attracting significant attention for its drastic improvement in performance. Recent innovation in the material and device structure for the photovoltaic solar cell improves the efficiency, cost and stability. Photovoltaic effect was first developed by Becquerel in 1839 for selenium but modern





Noncentrosymmetric bulk materials effectively convert light energy into electricity by making use of the bulk photovoltaic effect (BPVE). However, whether such an effect persists when reducing the thickness of materials down to atomic-scale remains to be revealed. Here, we show the piezo-photovoltaic effect in atomically thin two-dimensional materials, where the ???



The theoretical Shockley-Queisser limit of photon-electricity conversion in a conventional p-n junction could be potentially overcome by the bulk photovoltaic effect that uniquely occurs in non-centrosymmetric materials. Using strain-gradient engineering, the ???



The recent discovery of 2D van der Waals (vdW) magnets provides a new platform for spin photovoltaic effects based on atomically thin materials with intrinsic magnetic order (18???21).Among these magnets, chromium triiodide (CrI 3) is particularly interesting because of its layered antiferromagnetism (AFM), where the ferromagnetic monolayers with out-of-plane ???





Our devices exhibit large bulk photovoltaic performance with intrinsic responsivities of ?? 1/4 1 mA/W in the visible range, without the need for external tuning knobs such as strain engineering. Our experimental findings are supported by theoretical calculations.

Figure 1: Schematic illustration of the bulk photovoltaic effect along the non-polar axis of the organic???inorganic hybrid perovskite. The yellow arrow represents of a photon of light, while the

Remarkably enhanced photovoltaic effects have been observed in the heterostructures of p-type A-site Nd3+-doped BiFeO3 (Bi0.9375Nd0.0625)FeO3 (or BFONd) polycrystalline ceramics and the n-type ITO





The photoelectric effect occurs when electrically charged particles are released from or within a material when illuminated by light (or electromagnetic radiation). The light ejects electrons from the surface of the metal, and these electrons can cause an electric current to flow. The phenomenon was discovered in 1887 by the German physicist Heinrich Hertz.

PhD Student on novel photovoltaic effects ??? Oxide Nanophysics Group nanotechnology, photovoltaics, etc.) ??? Knowledge: Specific experience in condensed matter physics (via summer projects or a master degree) is desirable, but not essential; our group will provide the knowledge and training required for this project.



Solar cell based on photovoltaic effect was first presented by a French scientist Edmond Becquerel, who observed the deflection of electrical voltage as sun light fall on material. Few years later in 1883, a solar cell composed of selenium(Se) material was manufactured by Charles Fritts based on photovoltaic effect . Afterward, it was





To cite this article: Yiping Guo et al 2013 Nanotechnology 24 275201 View the article online for updates and enhancements. Related content Photovoltaic mechanism in Na-substituted BiFeO 3 films Chengyan Wang, Xingyun Liu, Su Sheng et al.-Photovoltaic effect of a bilayer thin film with (Na 0.5 Bi 0.5) 1 x Ba x TiO 3 /BiFeO 3 heterostructure

Over the long term, nanotechnology is expected to enable improvements throughout the In this book chapter, an overview is given of the latest advances and central challenges in photovoltaics research, and the role of nanotechnology in improving performance. the photovoltaic effect itself was developed in 1839 by Edmond Bequerel in



Solar cell technology, also known as photovoltaic cells, has gained significant attention due to the growing demand for renewable energy sources and the continuous development and improvement of solar cell technologies. 73 These electronic devices convert sunlight into electrical energy through the photovoltaic effect, generating electricity





Recent developments in photovoltaic (PV) solar cell technology has shown a ray of hope to achieve this with nonrenewable sources of energy. With the advancements in nanotechnology, The PV effect is a physiochemical process [1]. A PV cell is a class of photoconversion cell whose electrical responses, like current, voltage, or resistance

Nanotechnological materials (NMat), such as two dimensional nanolayers and quantum dot materials, have important properties including ease of fabrication, cost-effectiveness and tunable band gaps. AI, MEG and NMat applied to PVScs are also overviewed in this chapter.



: Shedding light on the origin of the photovoltaic effect in organic-inorganic perovskites (Nanowerk News) A team led by RIKEN researchers has investigated how special crystals convert light into electricity (Angewandte Chemie, "Bulk photovoltaic effect along the nonpolar axis in organic-inorganic hybrid perovskites").Their findings will help inform efforts to ???





The diode and photovoltaic effects of BiFeO 3 and Bi 0.9 Sr 0.1 FeO 3???? polycrystalline thin films were investigated by poling the films with increased magnitude and alternating direction. It was found that both electromigration of oxygen vacancies and polarization flipping are able to induce switchable diode and photovoltaic effects.



The current chapter discusses the materialistic developments and performance of the traditional photovoltaic cells and outlines recent developments in nanotech-related photovoltaic devices. It also summarizes the developments of nanotech solar cells based on quantum dots, nanotubes, thin films, and materials that are gathering much attention in



In this letter, the role of domain wall (DW) on bulk photovoltaic effect (BPV) effect in BiFeO 3 (BFO) films was studied by x-ray reciprocal space mapping and conductive atomic force microscope. It was found that the domain structure and DW can be tuned by controlling the epitaxial orientation of BFO film.





The bulk photovoltaic effect (BPVE), sometimes also called the photogalvanic effect (PGE), refers to the electric current generation in a homogeneous material under light illumination, in contrast to the traditional photovoltaics where a heterojunction, such as a p???n junction, is needed to separate the photo-generated carriers (). 1???4 It has attracted increasing ???

Abstract The theoretical Shockley???Queisser limit of photon???electricity conversion in a conventional p???n junction could be potentially overcome by the bulk photovoltaic effect that uniquely occurs in non-centrosymmetric materials. Using strain-gradient engineering, the flexo-photovoltaic effect, that is, the strain-gradient-induced bulk photovoltaic effect, can be ???







The photovoltaic effect of ferroelectric BiFeO3 (BFO)-based heterojunction has been one of hot subjects of theoretical and experimental studies due to its important application prospects, and the

The bulk photovoltaic effect (BPVE) originating from spontaneous charge polarizations can reach high conversion efficiency exceeding the Shockley-Queisser limit. Emerging van der Waals (vdW



Nanowire (NW) solar cells are a good example of nanotechnology applied to photovoltaics, illustrating several of the advantages discussed earlier and while at the same time addressing some of the disadvantages by mitigating recombination issue at surfaces.





A strain-engineering approach enables enhancement of the bulk photovoltaic effect in non-centrosymmetric rhombohedral-type MoS_2 multilayer flakes. Given its innate coupling with wavefunction geometry in solids and its potential to boost the solar energy conversion efficiency, the bulk photovoltaic effect (BPVE) has been of considerable interest in the past decade^ 1 ??? ???



Nature Nanotechnology - By applying strain to artificially reduce the crystal symmetry of a non-centrosymmetric two-dimensional material, a very large bulk photovoltaic effect is uncovered