

Can calcium-based composite thermochemical energy storage materials directly absorb solar energy?

Here we propose, for the first time, a novel strategy to directly absorb solar energy using calcium-based composite thermochemical energy storage (TCES) materials. The main novelty lies in the binary metallic element doping of the calcium-based raw materials to enhance their direct interactions with solar radiation photons for light capturing.

Can calcium oxide and calcium carbonate based composite TCES absorb solar energy?

We have developed a novel strategy to directly absorb solar energy using calcium oxide and calcium carbonate based composite TCES materials. This volumetric solar absorption technology can render the solar radiation photons interacting with composites directly, dramatically reducing the heat transfer resistance.

Is calcium titanate a lead-free perovskite?

Herein calcium titanate (CT) as a lead-free perovskite material were synthesized through sintering of calcium carbonate ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) and titanium oxide ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ) by the sol-gel method. CT powders were characterized by SEM, XRF, FTIR and XRD then applied it onto the mesoporous heterojunction PSCs, with a device architecture ITO/ $\text{TiO}_2$ / $\text{CaTiO}_3$ /C/ITO.

What is the power conversion efficiency of  $\text{CaTiO}_3$ ?

By controlling raw material stoichiometry and heating temperature in the synthesis of  $\text{CaTiO}_3$ , the device shows the highest power conversion efficiency (PCE) of 2.12%, short-circuit current density (JSC) of  $0.027 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ , open circuit voltage (VOC) of 0.212 V and fill factor (FF) of 53.90%.

Why do we need solar irradiation?

However, the natural shortcomings of solar irradiation including intermittence, volatility and unstable supply calls for the development of large scale, efficient and cost effective energy storage technologies, which becomes essential for massive uptake of the CSP technologies.

Does thermal cycling affect optical absorption of calcium based composites?

Therefore, Mn and Fe metal oxides, acted as high light-absorbing material, can effectively improve the optical absorption of the composites. Because the calcium-based composites need to be recycled in practice, it is important and necessary to understand the effects of thermal cycling on the optical absorption properties.

Calcium-based solar thermochemical energy storage (TCES) has a great potential for next-generation concentrated solar power (CSP) systems due to its unique ...

The present study aims at analyzing the effect of calcium titanium oxide ( $\text{CaTiO}_3$ ) antireflection (AR) coating on the power conversion of polycrystalline solar cells.  $\text{CaTiO}_3$  offers unique ...

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We propose a flexible solar-to-iron system to adapt to the intermittent characteristics of solar (Figure 1). This system can use an isolated renewable electric network for ironmaking. In addition, metallic iron can serve as an energy carrier for "solar to iron", that is, to store solar energy to iron.

Due to their high efficiency and low cost, perovskite-based solar cells are a scientific breakthrough in the field of PV power generation. Perovskite is a naturally occurring mineral of calcium ...

Researchers have synthesized highly durable solar cells made from perovskite -- a common crystal structure (in its natural form a calcium titanium oxide mineral) -- in a breakthrough that could ...

Perovskite is a calcium titanium oxide mineral composed of calcium titanate, with the chemical formula  $\text{CaTiO}_3$ . ... solar cells based on single crystals obtained the best efficiency of 21.09% with a fill factor (FF) of 84.3% and predominate stability [32]. PDs made of methylammonium lead bromide ( $\text{MAPbBr}_3$ ) single crystals achieved the responsivity (R) of  $1.6 \times 10^{-4}$  mA/W and ...

Their highest power efficiency can be achieved of up to 22.1% in the last 5-6 years. However, this high efficiency came from  $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$  materials which contain lead, a toxic material. Herein calcium titanate (CT) as a lead-free perovskite material were synthesized through sintering of calcium carbonate ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) and titanium oxide ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ) by the sol-gel method. CT powders...

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Highly concentrated solar energy can be exploited for energising a wide range of metallurgical and chemical processes such as surface hardening of steels, cladding of intermetallics onto steels and sintering of metallic ...

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solar cells (PSCs) have emerged as the next-generation photovoltaic candidate. Their highest power efficiency can be achieved of up to 22.1% in the last 5-6 years. However, this high efficiency came from  $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$  materials which contain lead, a toxic material. Herein calcium titanate (CT) as a lead-free perovskite material were synthesized ...

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