

SOLAR SELECTIVE ABSORBER FUNCTIONALITY OF CARBON NANOPARTICLES EMBEDDED IN SiO_2 , ZnO and NiO MATRICES

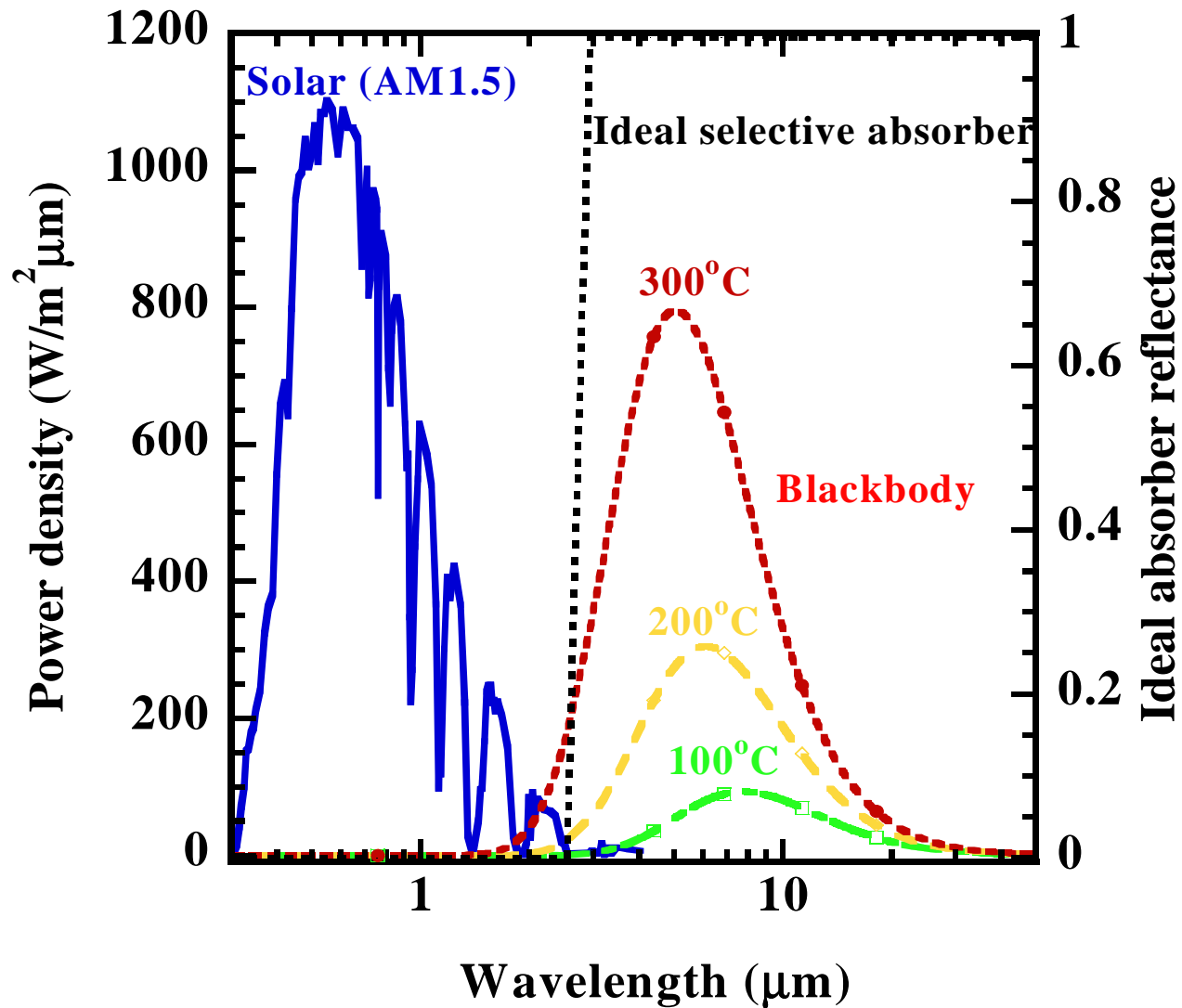
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Concept and motivation





Electromagnetic wave propagation

- Interaction of light with matter.
- Complex refractive index.

$$E_m = E_0 \exp(-k\alpha x / c) \exp[i(\omega t - n\alpha x / c)]$$

- Magnetic field is not altered in optical and IR.
- Logarithmic reduction in intensity for a film thickness d is $\ln(I/I_0) = -\alpha d = -4\pi k d / \lambda$.



Tailoring materials

- Factor kd/λ determines the efficiency of a solar absorber surface.
- Proper combination of k and d .
- Homogeneous films – can only vary d .
- Composite films – change k ! Practically constant for most materials used.
- Can also tune n by changing porosity.



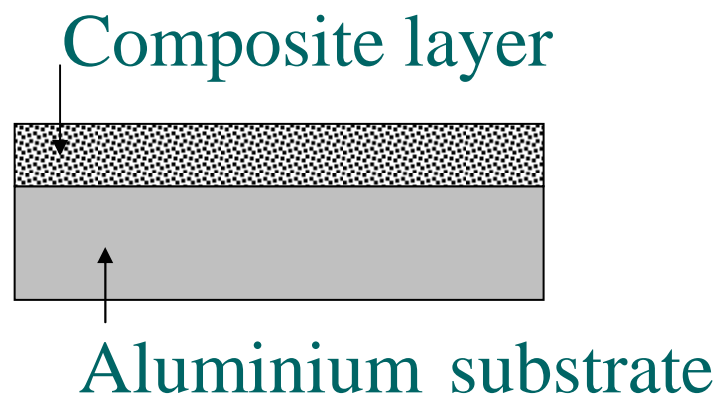
Tailoring materials

- Therefore can only tune d to place the crossover at an appropriate wavelength.
- Reflectance and efficiency of absorber surface depends on k and d .
- Near-normal reflectance of bulk material is:

$$R = \left| \frac{1 - N}{1 + N} \right|^2$$

Device structure

- Many designs are possible.
- A tandem device: a composite layer deposited on a metallic substrate.



Effective medium approximations

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = N^2$$

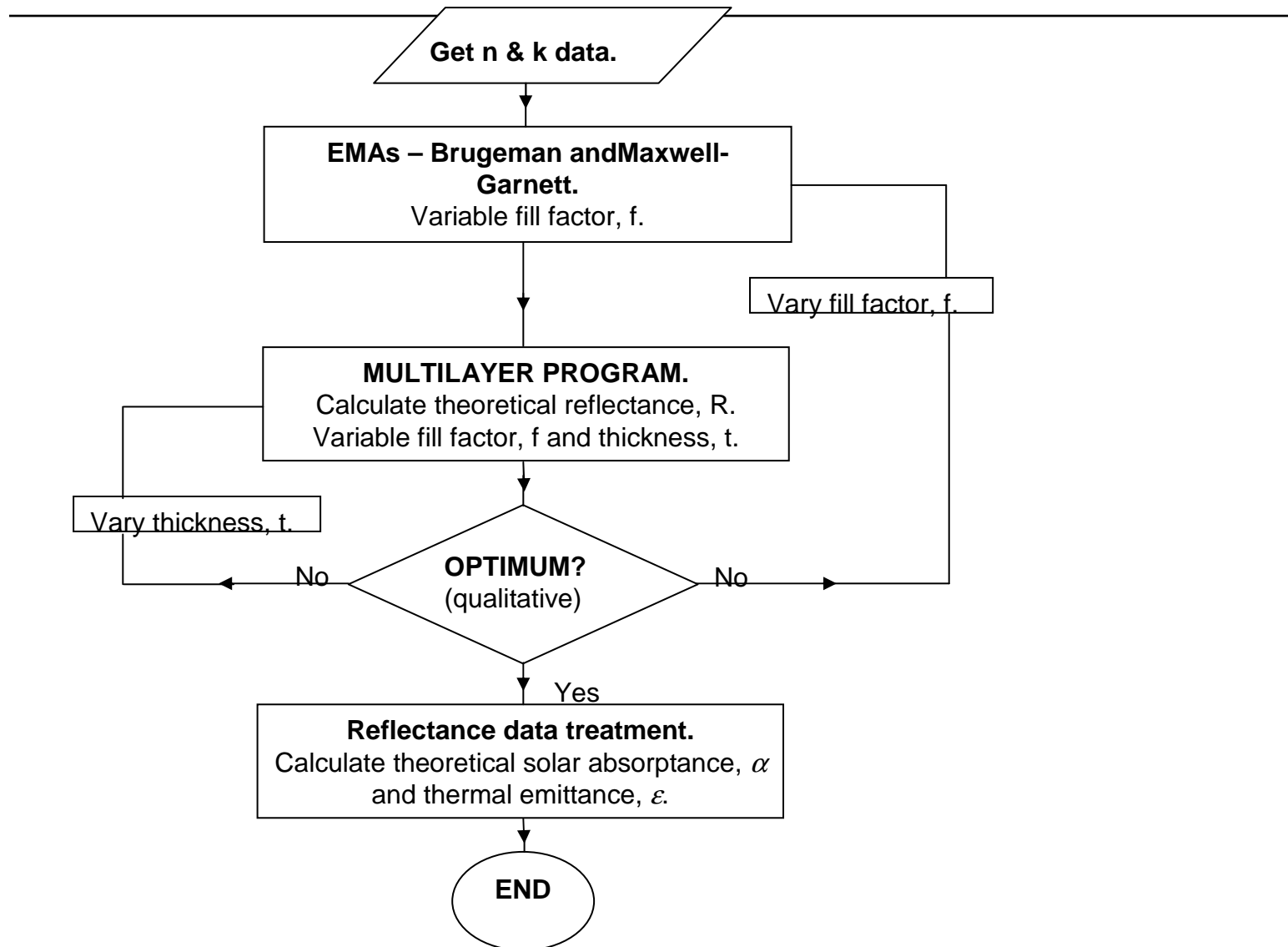
○ Bruggeman:

$$f_a \frac{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_a - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{Br}}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_a + 2\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{Br}} + (1 - f_a) \frac{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_b - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{Br}}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_b + 2\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{Br}} = 0$$

○ Maxwell-Garnett:

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{MG} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_b \frac{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_a + 2\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_b + 2f_a(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_a - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_b)}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_a + 2\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_b - 2f_a(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_a - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_b)}$$

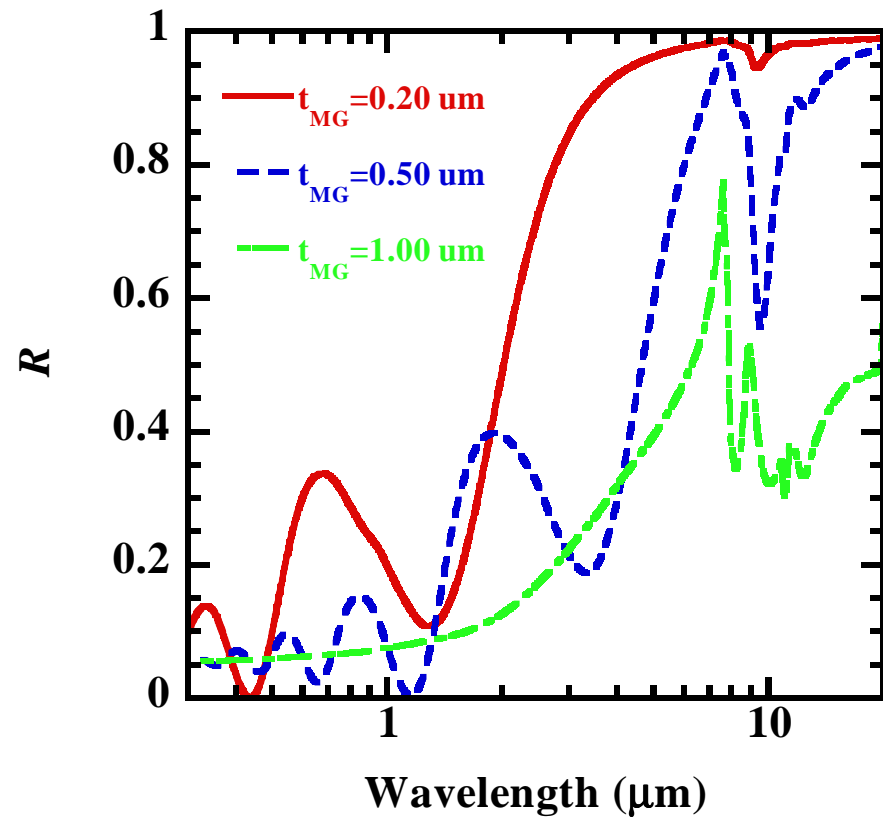
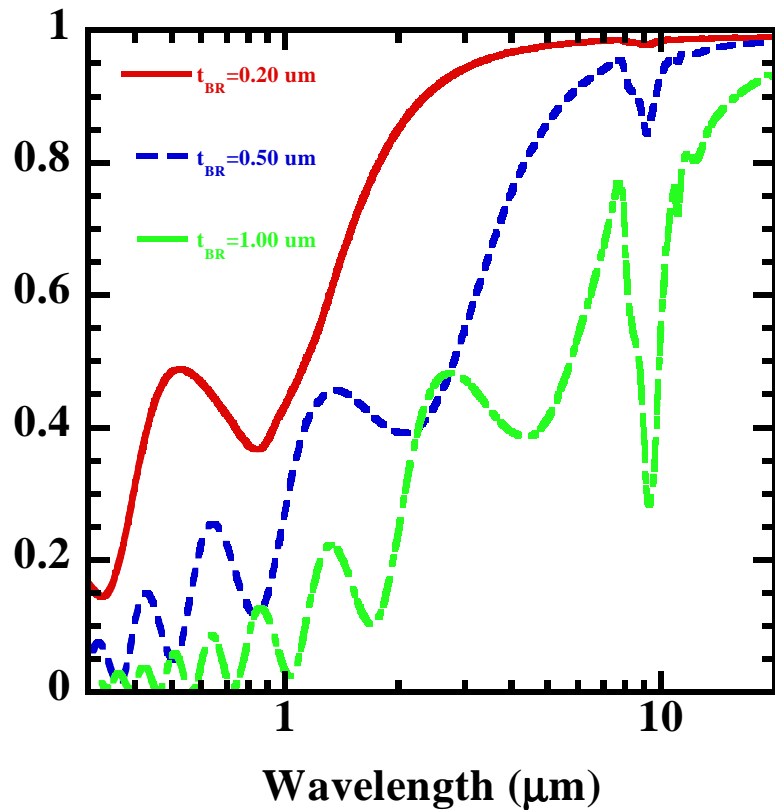
Theoretical optimisation



Theoretical reflectance

○ Bruggeman

○ Maxwell-Garnett



Experimental procedure

○ Sol production

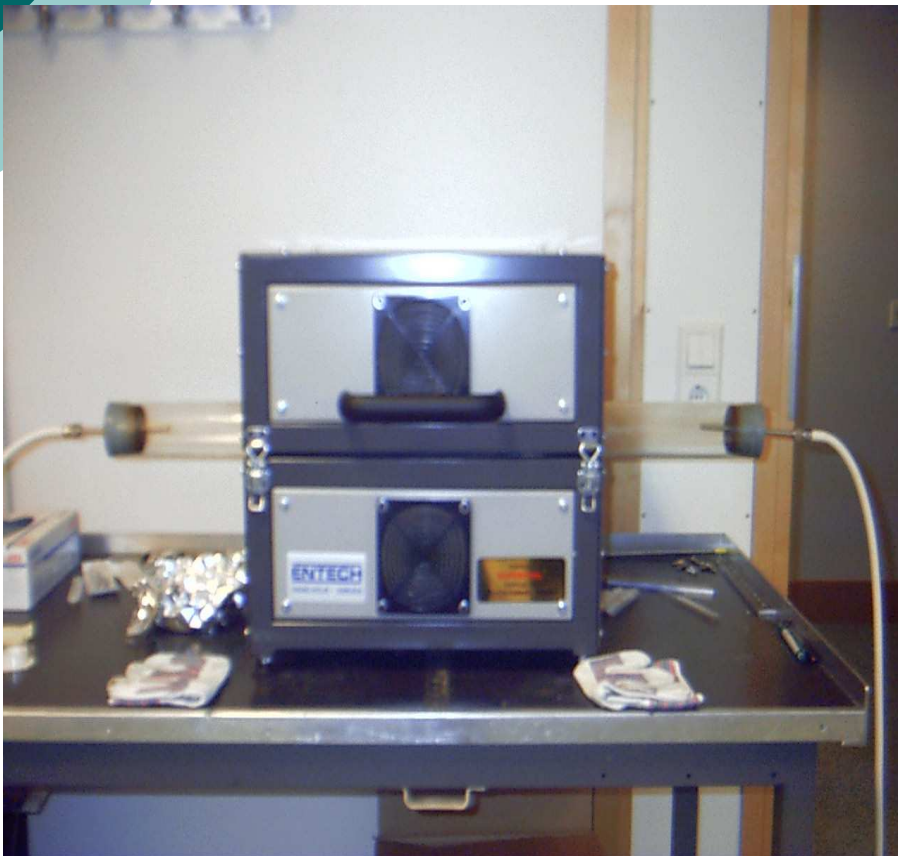
○ Tube furnace



Experimental procedure

○ Carbonization

○ Filtration of nitrogen gas



Optical characterisation

- Varian Cary 500
- Bomem DA8
- UV-VIS-NIR
- NIR-IR





Non-optical characterisation

○ SEM: Philips XL30

Surface morphology

○ XRD: Philips PW1840 Diffractometer

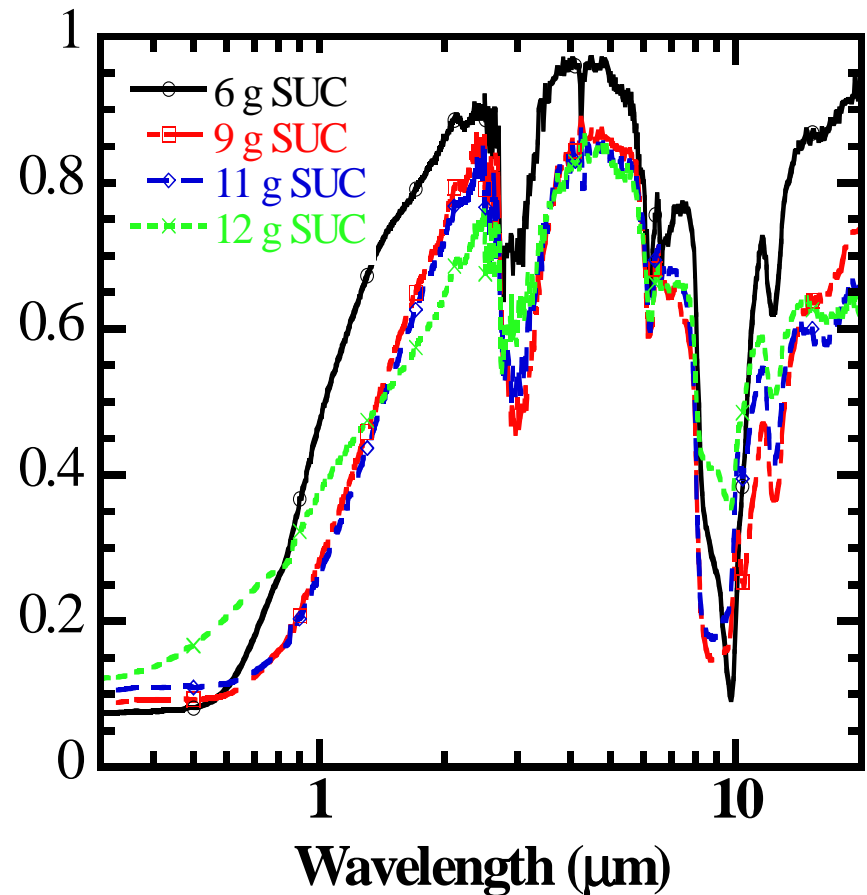
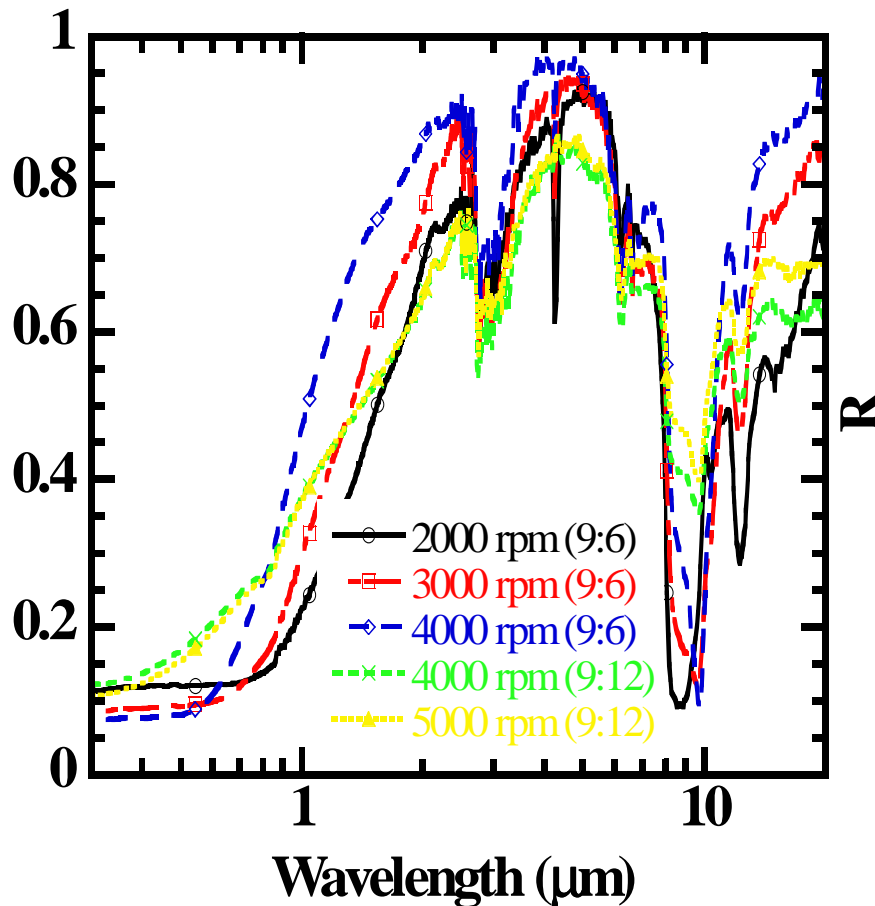
Cu K_{α} , 35 keV, 30 mA

Crystal structure

Experimental results: SiO₂ samples

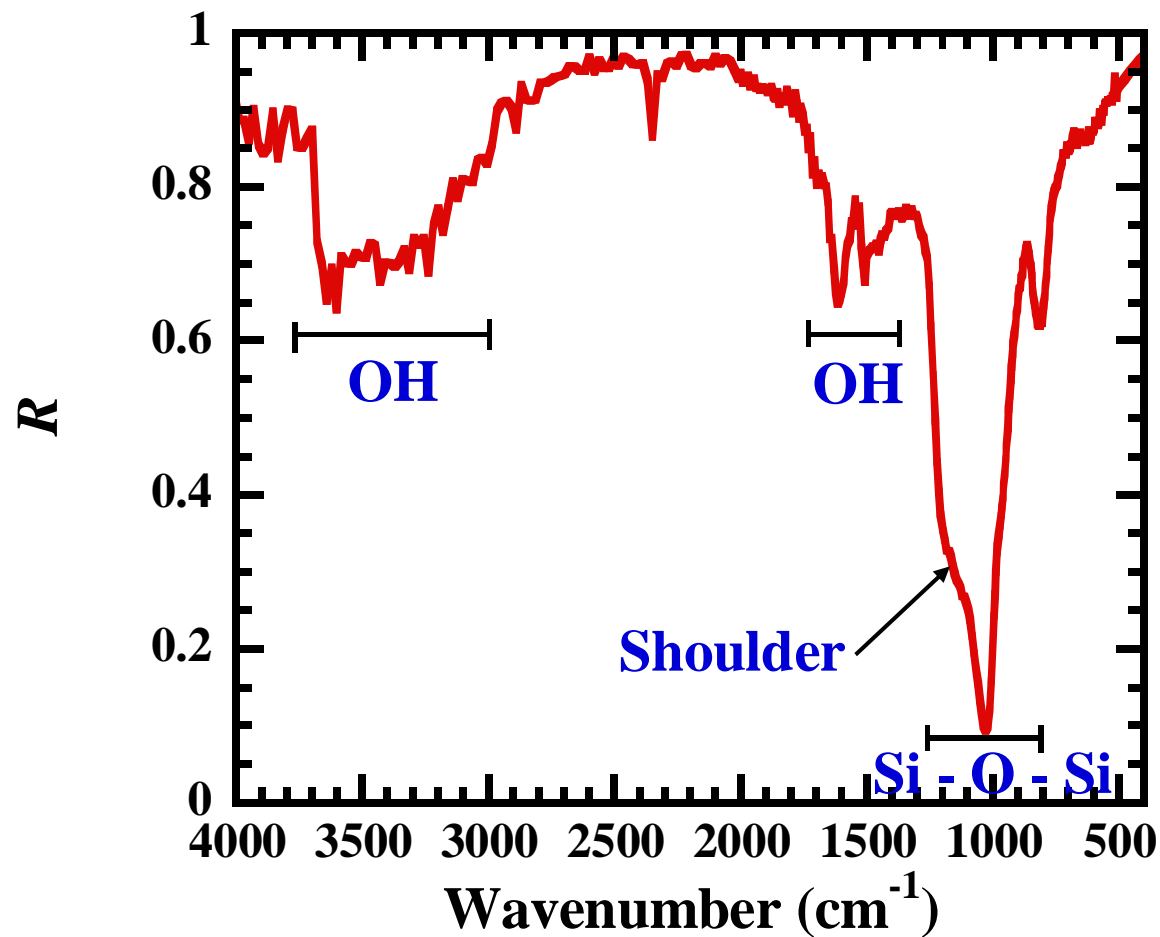
○ Spin-coating speed

○ Carbon precursor



Experimental results: IR spectrum

○ FTIR reflectance spectrum





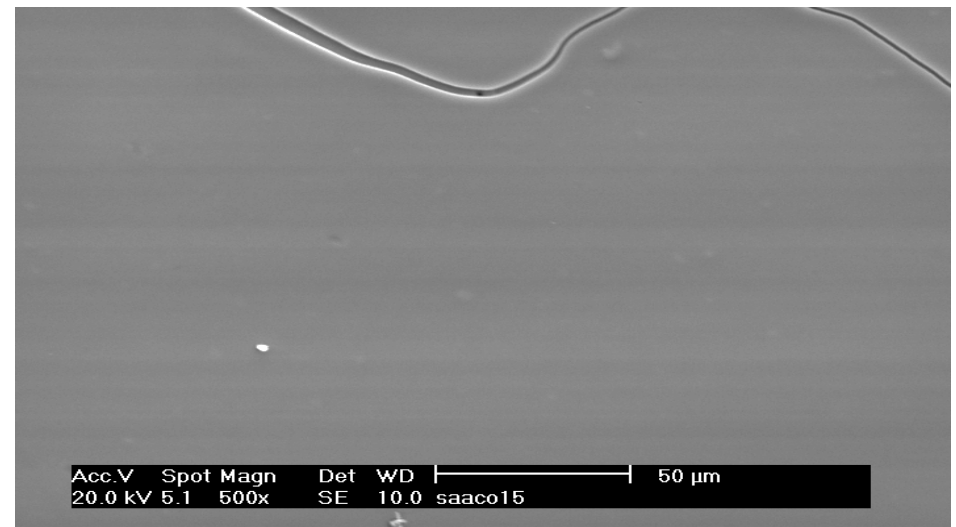
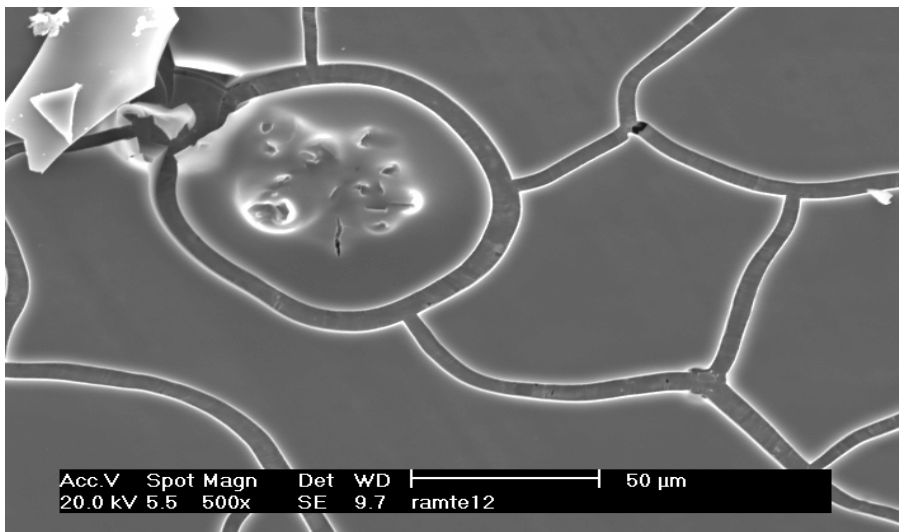
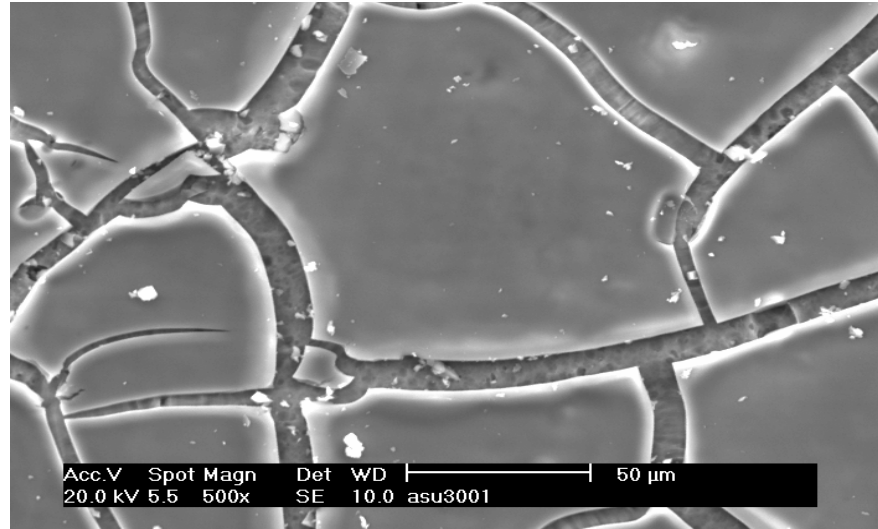
Experimental results: defects

- Problem- cracked films

- Solutions to cracking

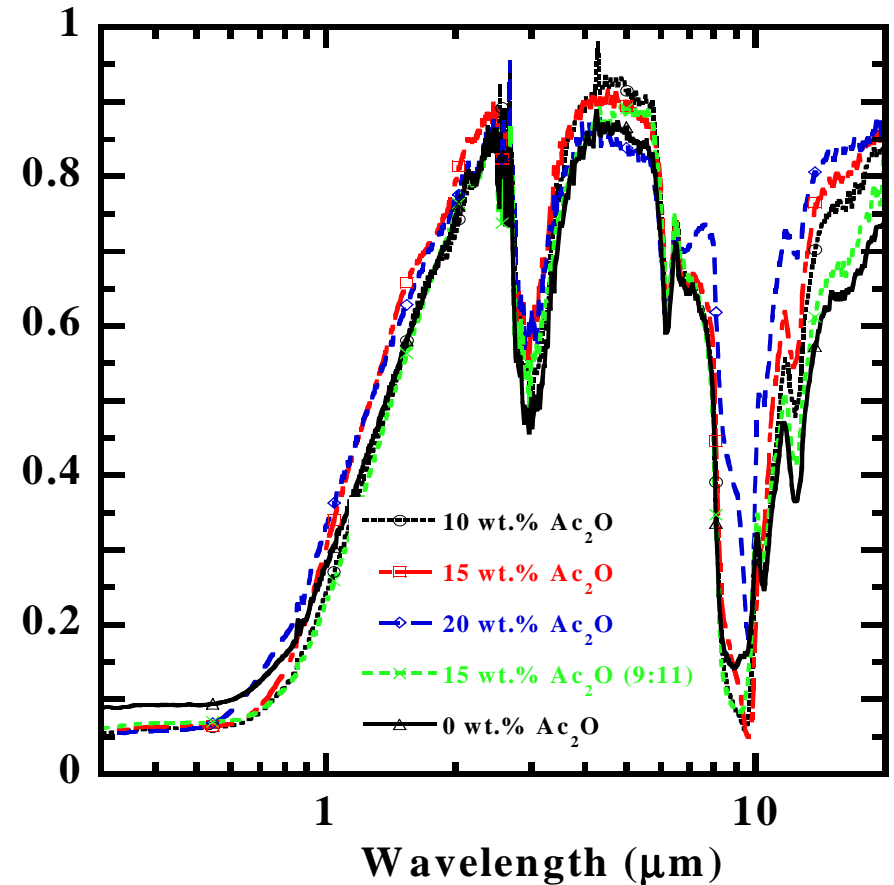
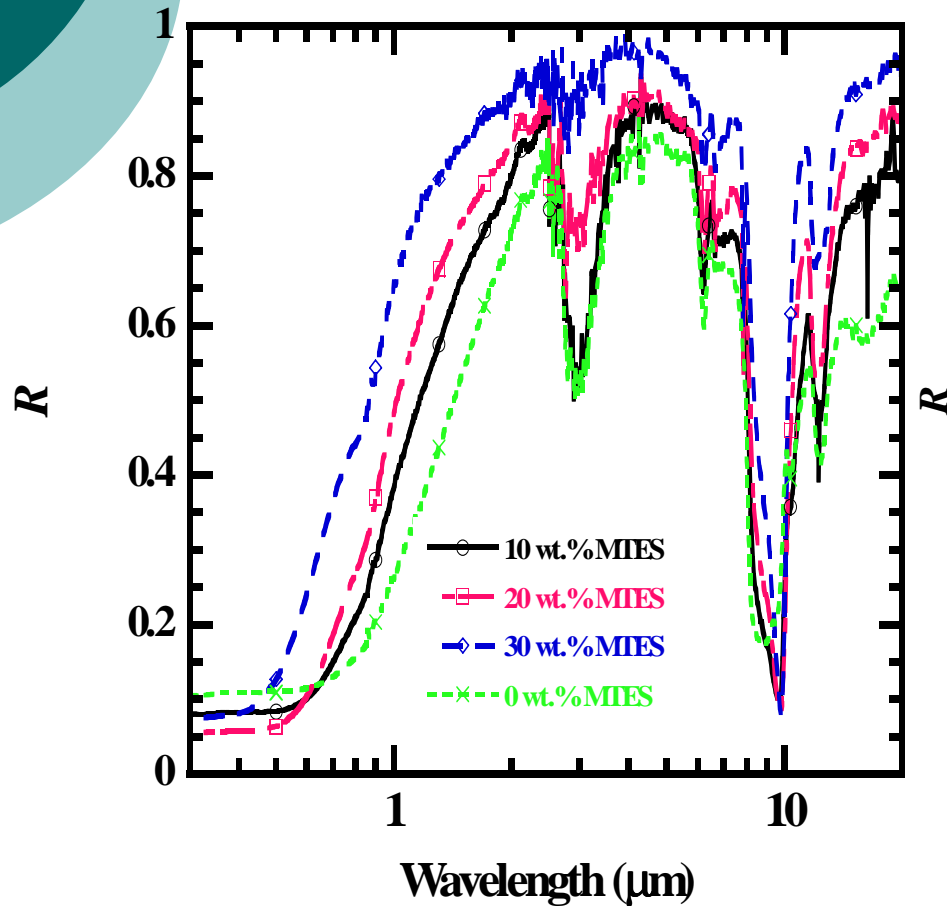
- MTES & Ac_2O

Experimental results: defects



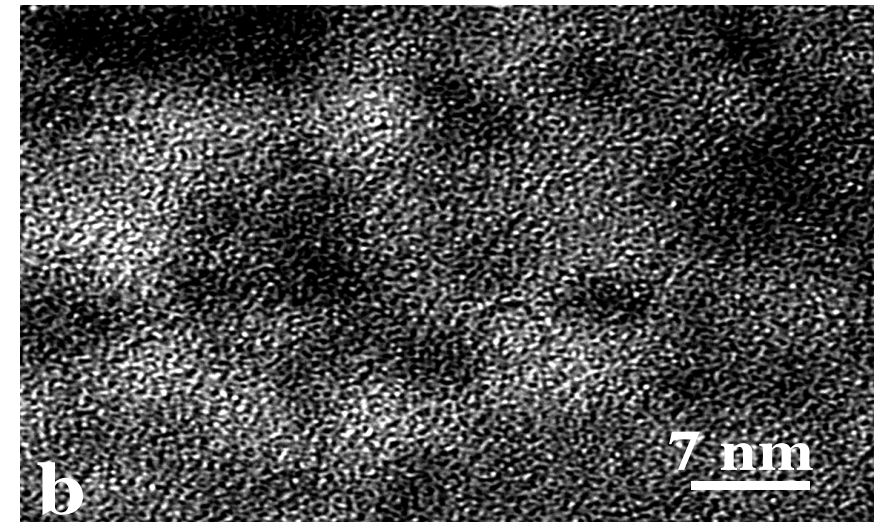
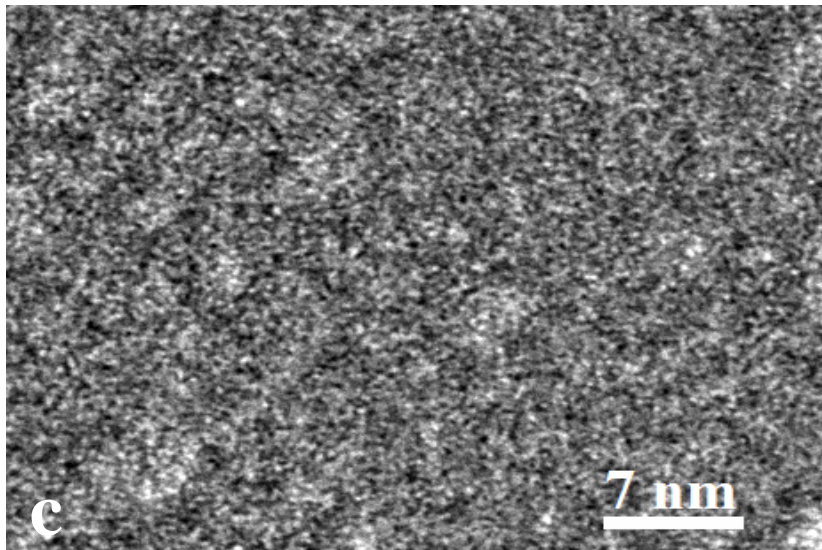
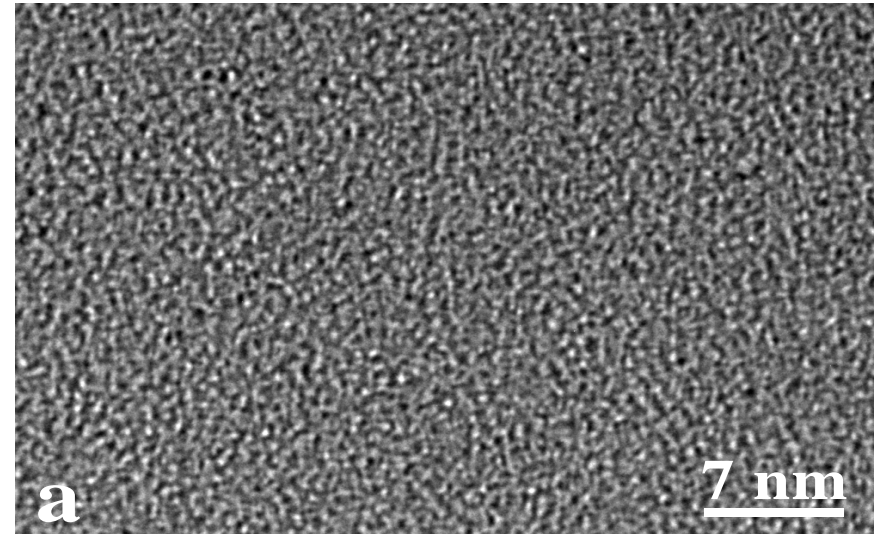
Experimental results: spectra

○ Addition of MTES ○ Addition of Ac_2O



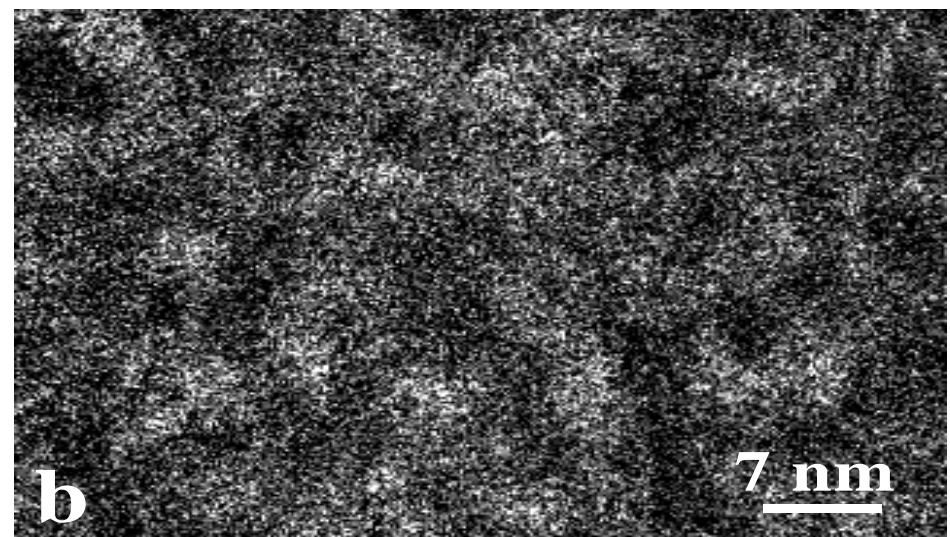
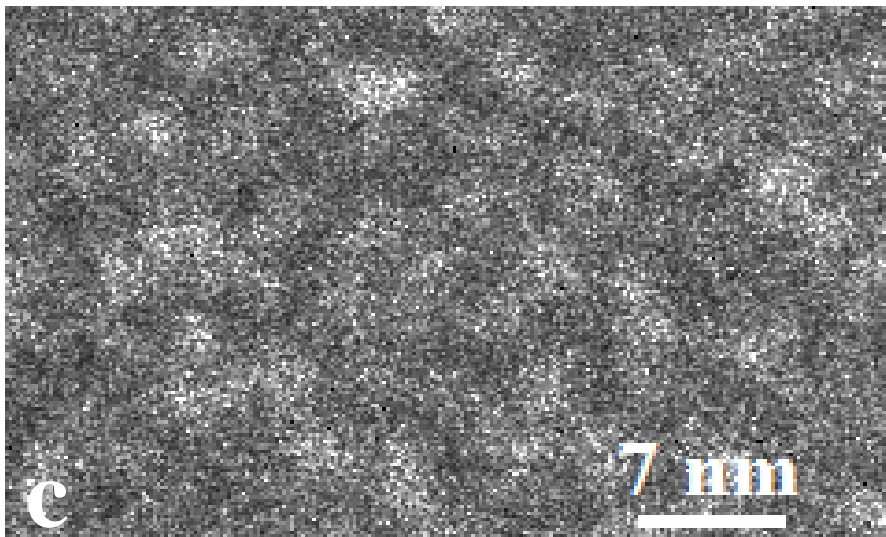
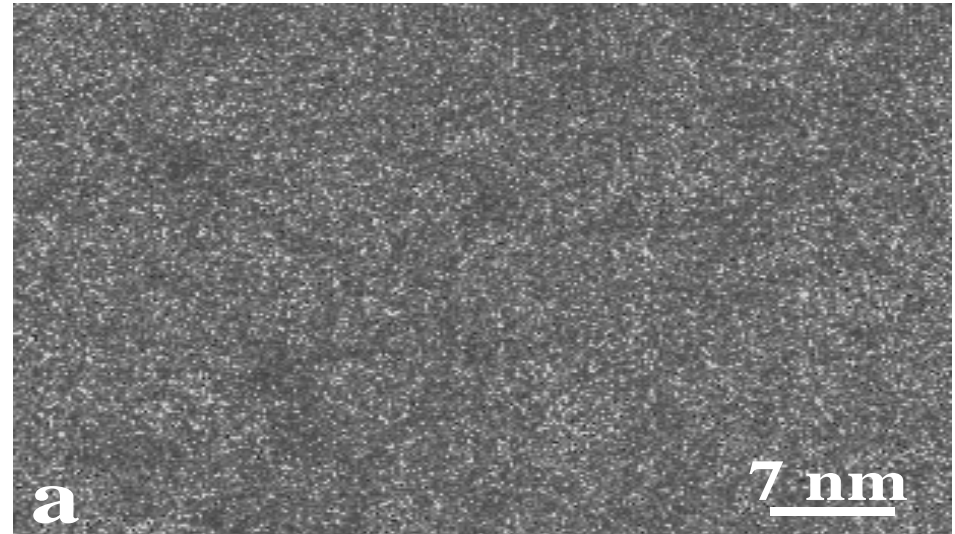
Experimental results: X-HRTEM

- (a) TEOS only
- (b) TEOS + Ac_2O
- (c) TEOS + MTES
- Uniform distribution
- Segregation

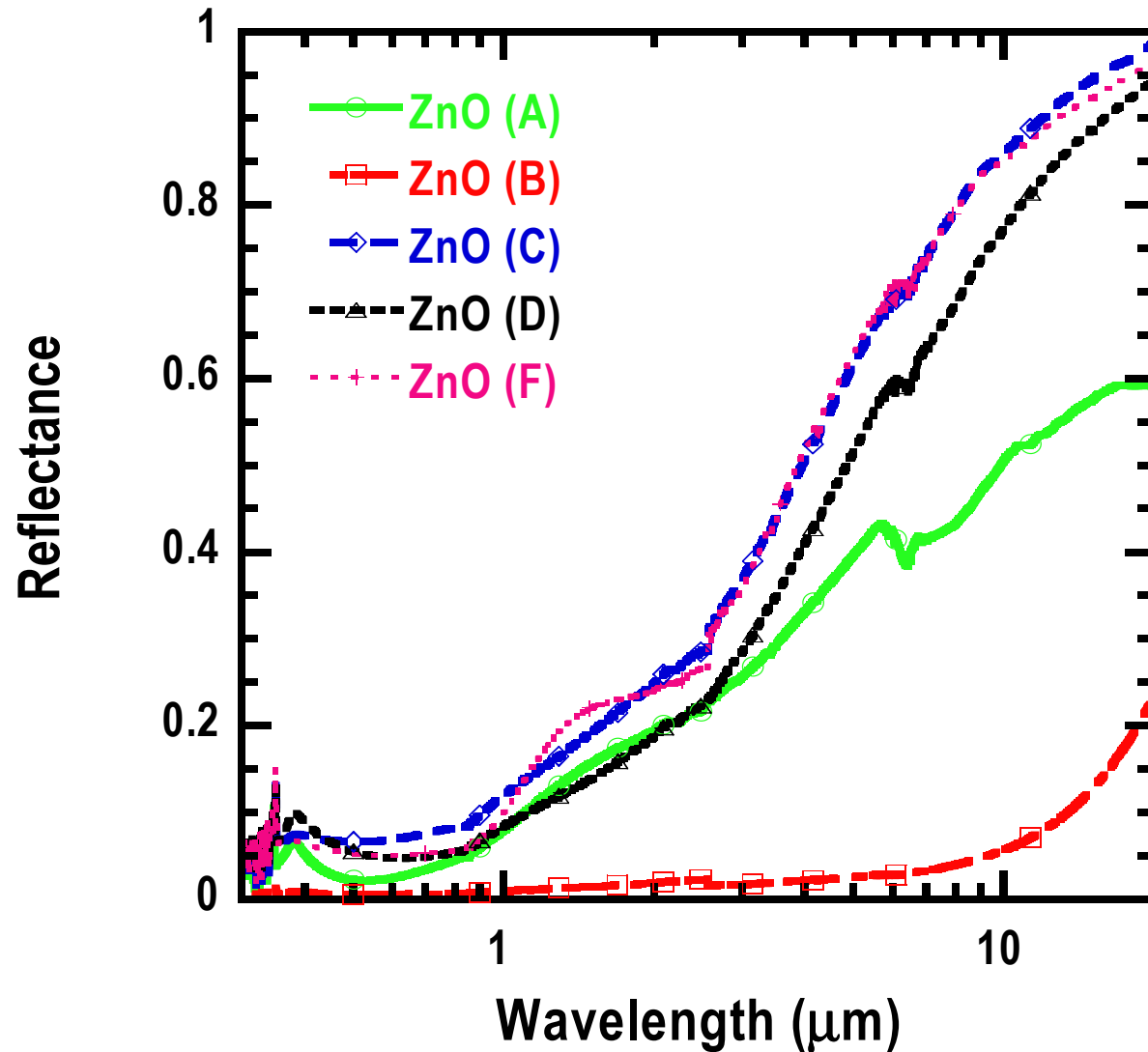


Experimental results: EELS

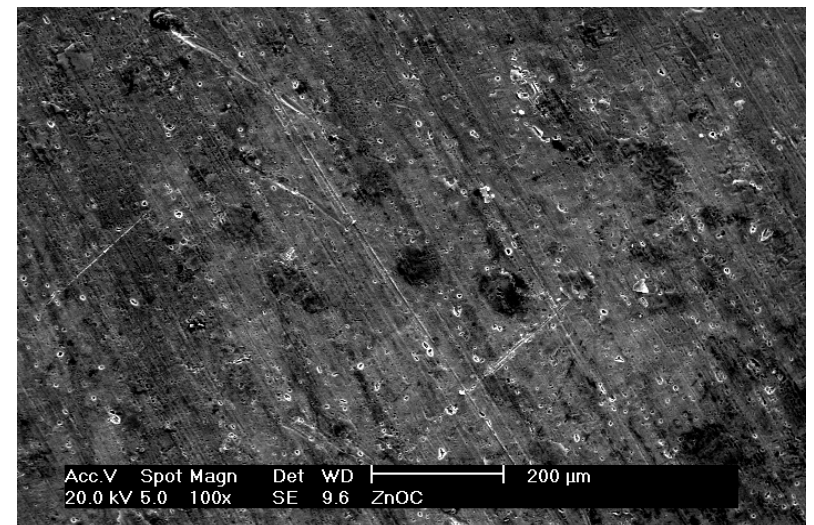
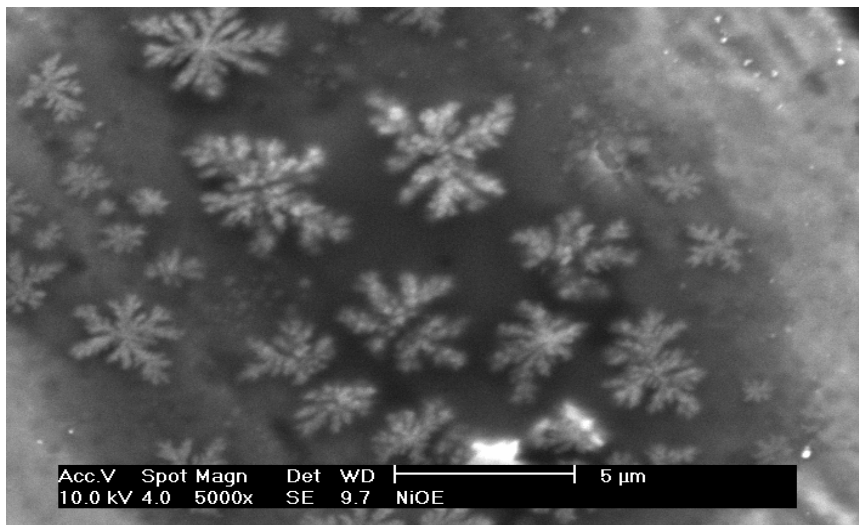
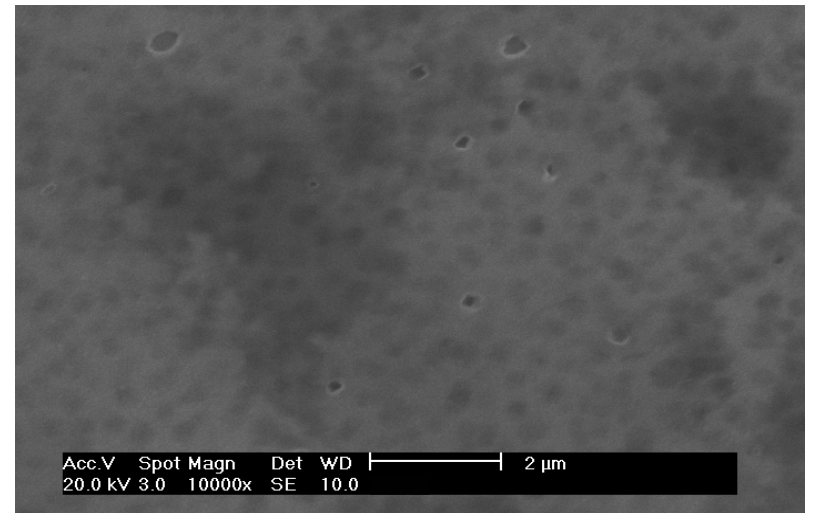
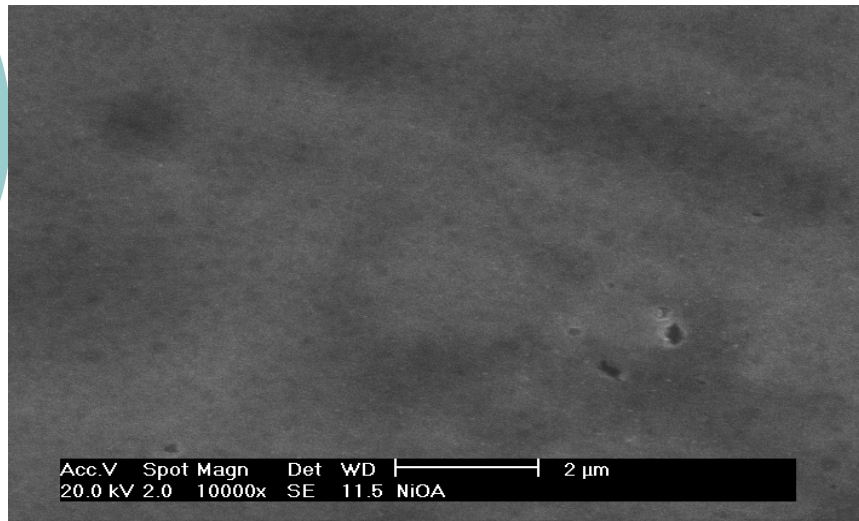
- EELS mapping
- Carbon K peak
- (a) TEOS only
- (b) TEOS + Ac_2O
- (c) TEOS + MTES



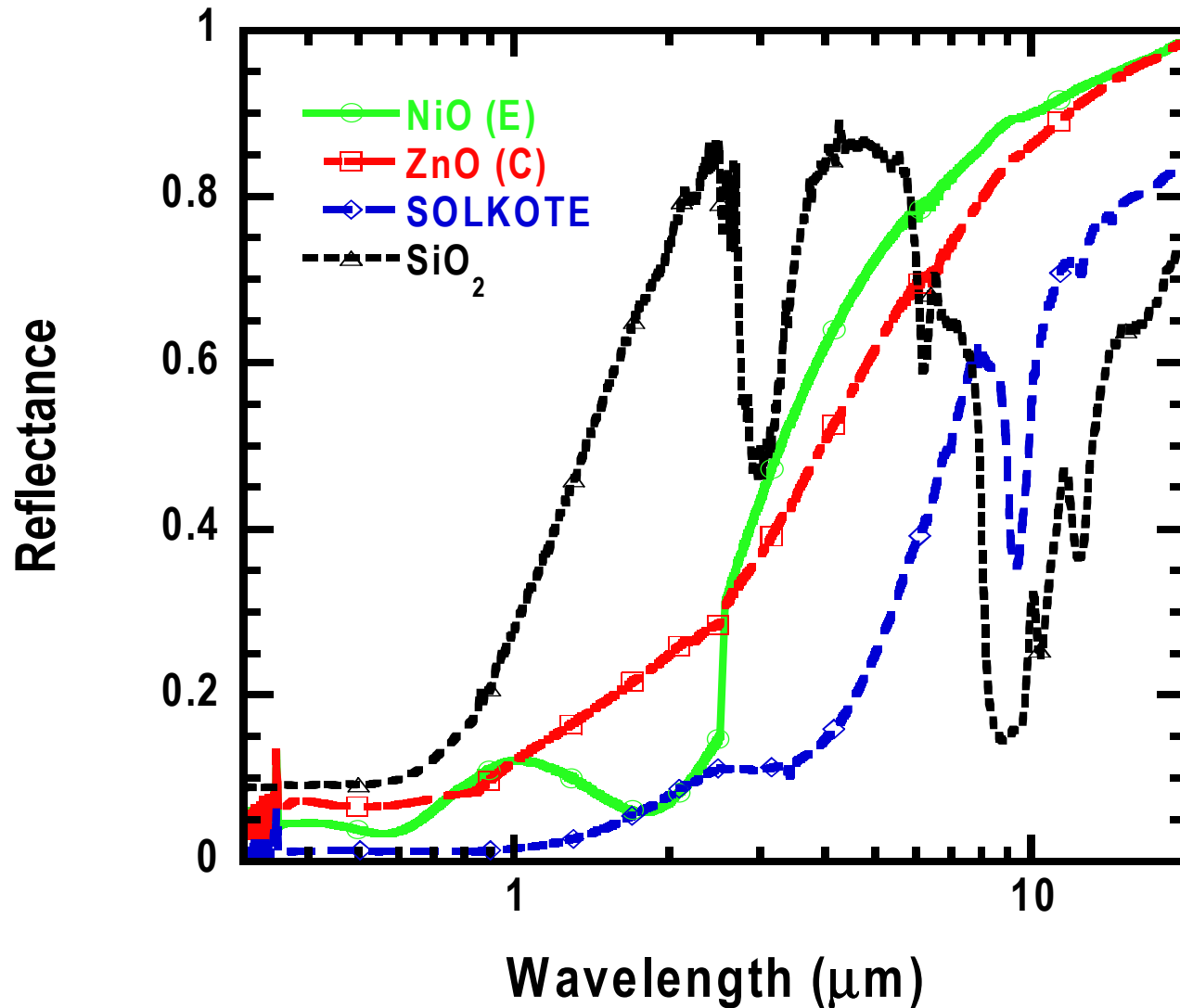
Experimental results: ZnO samples



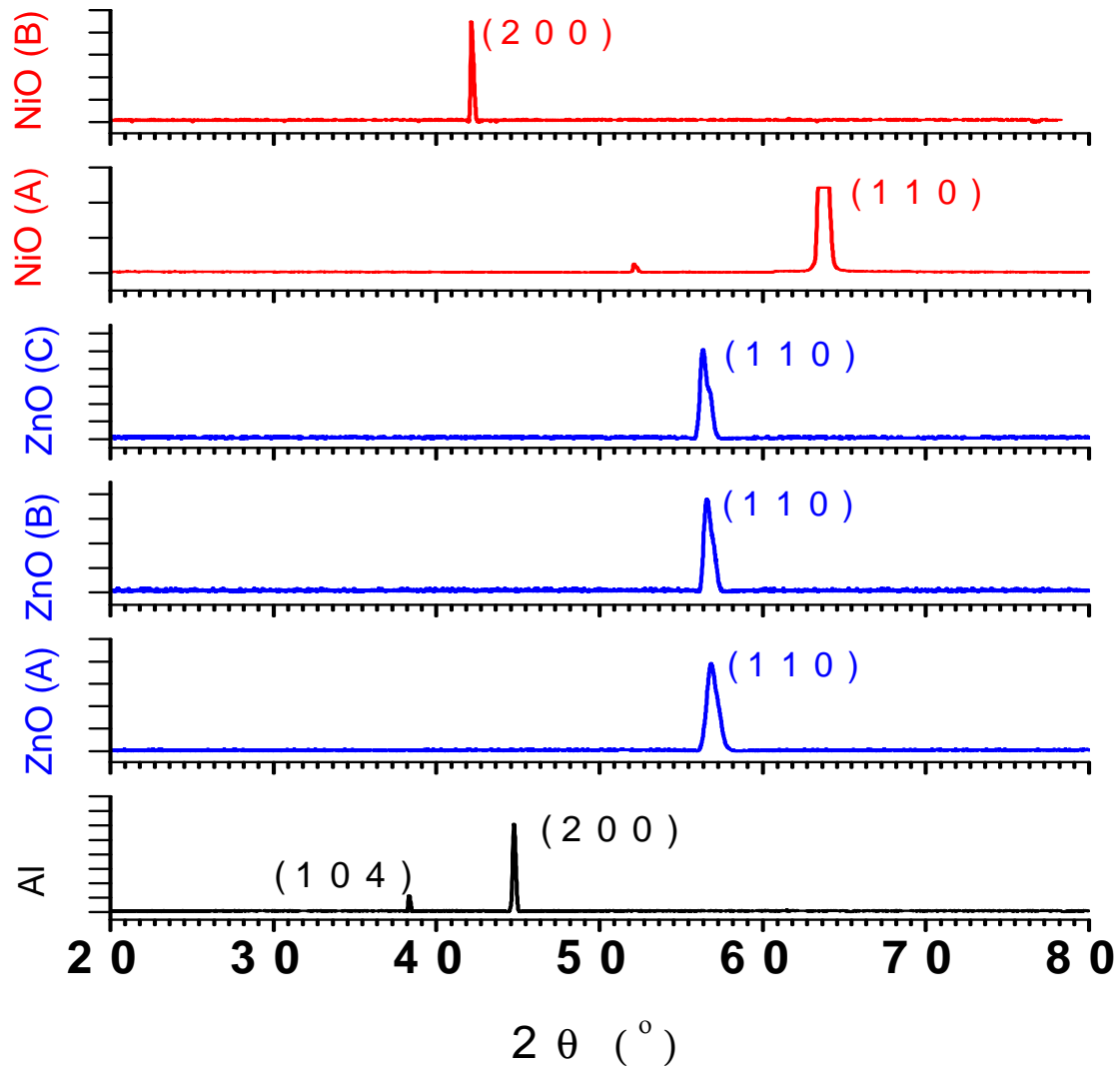
XRD results: NiO and ZnO



Experimental results: Comparison



Experimental results: XRD





Conclusions

- \exists a possibility to produce low cost selective solar absorbers with sol-gel technique.
- Addition of 15 wt.% Ac_2O appeared to solve the problem of cracking in SiO_2 samples better than 20 wt.% MTES.



Conclusions

- New and interesting microstructure of the sol-gel derived samples have been revealed:

A short chain-like structure of both a silica matrix and carbon nanoparticles is quite evident.

- Homogeneity of the coatings at nano-scale is very encouraging.



Conclusions

Sample	α	ε	α/ε
C-SiO ₂	0.90	0.31	2.90
C-ZnO	0.89	0.14	6.29
C-NiO	0.93	0.10	8.94



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