



PSMA International Workshop | 26-28 June, 2024 | Perugia, Italy



EnerHarv 2024 Workshop:

Roadmap on Energy Harvesting Materials



Presented By –

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Thursday, June 27, 2024



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OVERVIEW

-  **Roadmap on Energy Harvesting Materials:
organization of article**
-  **Different types of energy harvesting**
-  **Status and challenges**

'Roadmap on Energy Harvesting Materials'

- Milestone publication charting the course for energy harvesting materials to deliver clean energy anytime, anywhere
- Collaborative endeavour organized by **prof. Vincenzo Pecunia, Simon Fraser University (Canada)**, bringing together 116 leading experts from around the world



116 experts



Prosymbols Premium (Flaticon)



4 continents
20 countries



80 institutions



52 sections

JPhys Materials

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ROADMAP

Roadmap on energy harvesting materials

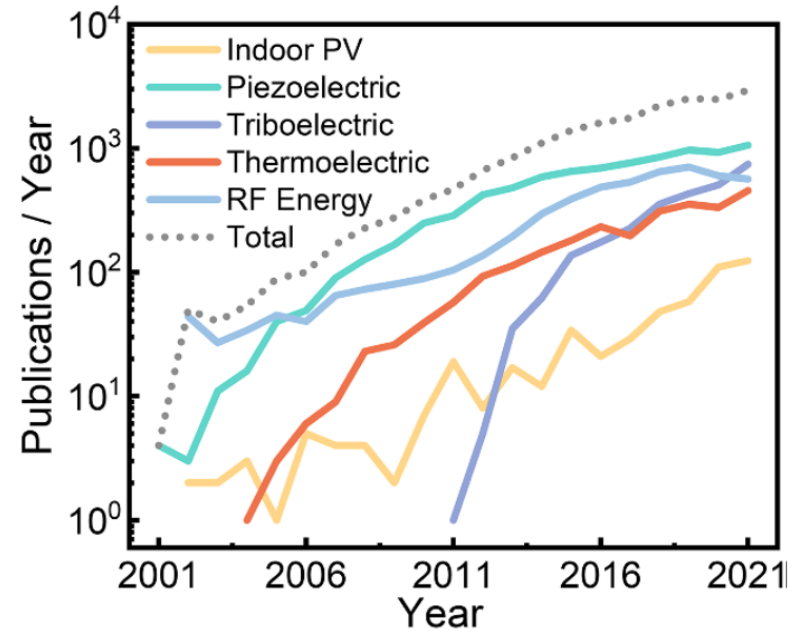
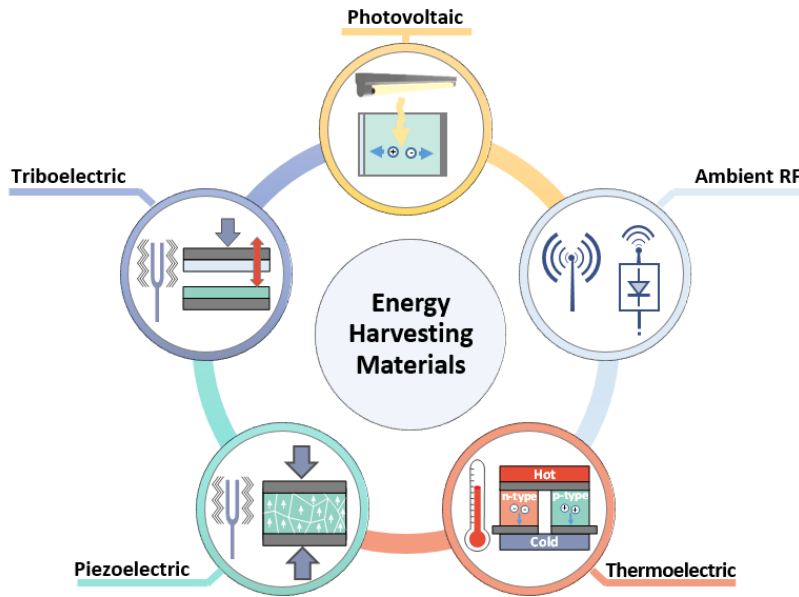
Vincenzo Pecunia et al



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IOP Publishing

Roadmap on energy harvesting materials



52 section articles organized in:

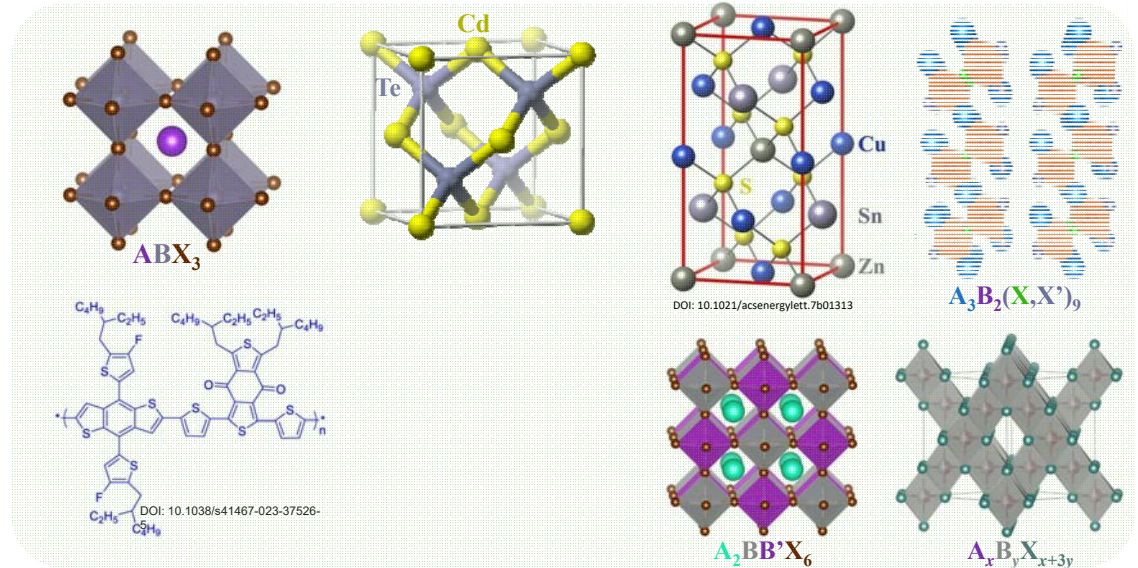
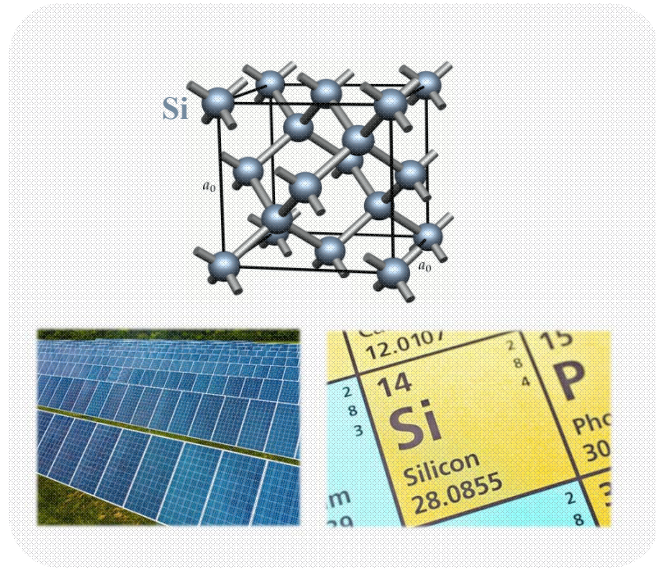
- Status
- Current and future challenges
- Advances in science and technology to meet challenges
- Concluding remarks

Publications per year for the various energy harvesting technologies covered in Roadmap

Why look at the status of energy harvesting materials?

Let's look at photovoltaics as an example:

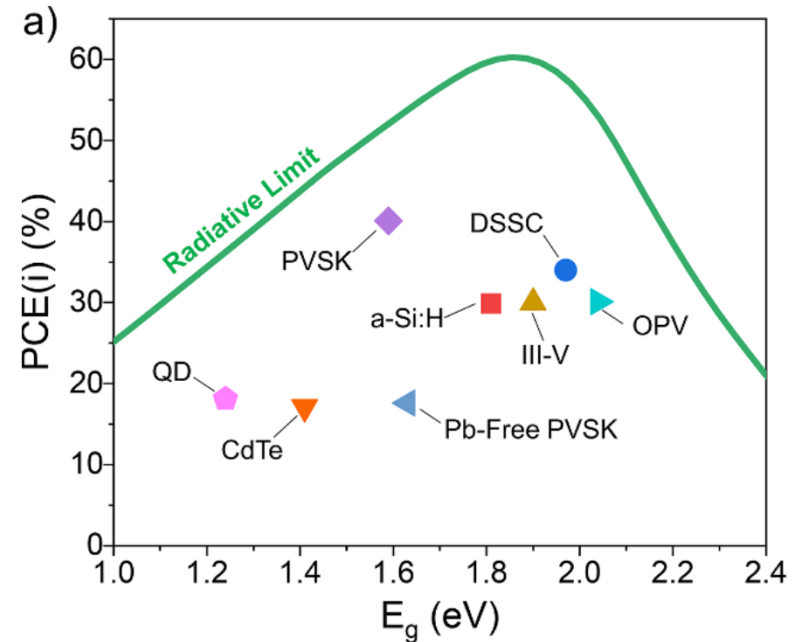
- The most widespread photovoltaic technology is based on silicon
- But a much wider range of technologies, based on a variety of materials, are being developed to realize next-generation photovoltaics



Materials for indoor photovoltaics

Contents

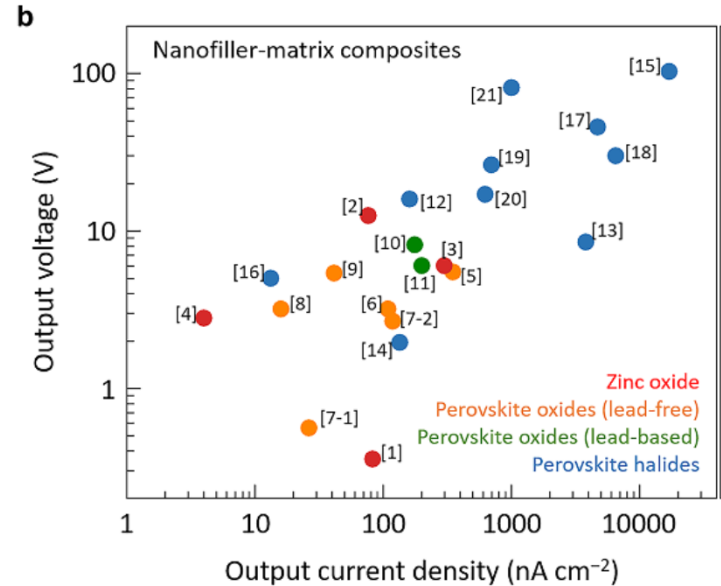
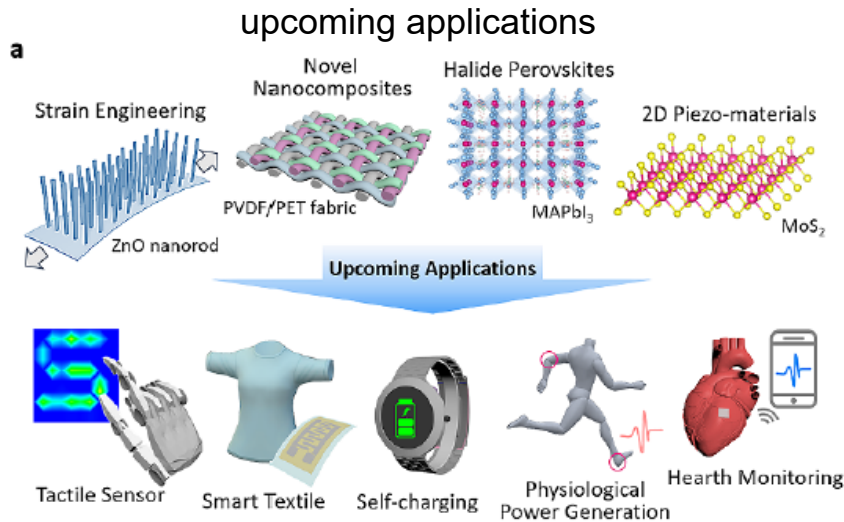
2. Materials for indoor photovoltaics
 - 2.1. Introduction to indoor photovoltaics
 - 2.2. III–V compound semiconductors for indoor photovoltaics
 - 2.3. CdTe solar cells for indoor applications
 - 2.4. Kesterites for indoor photovoltaics
 - 2.5. Organic photovoltaics for indoor-light-to-electricity conversion
 - 2.6. Dye-sensitized photovoltaics for indoor applications
 - 2.7. Lead-halide perovskites for indoor photovoltaics
 - 2.8. Lead-free halide perovskites and derivatives for indoor photovoltaics
 - 2.9. Quantum-dot absorbers for indoor photovoltaics
 - 2.10. Accurate characterization of indoor photovoltaic performance



Indoor PCE of champion devices of PV technologies indoors for illuminance ~ 1000 lx. Perovskite Solar cells at $\sim 40\%$
There is space to improve & many challenges ahead!

Materials for piezoelectric energy harvesting

- 3. Materials for piezoelectric energy harvesting
 - 3.1. Introduction to piezoelectric energy harvesting—lead-based oxide perovskites
 - 3.2. Lead-free oxide perovskites for piezoelectric energy harvesting
 - 3.3. Nanostructured inorganics for piezoelectric energy harvesting
 - 3.4. Nitrides for piezoelectric energy harvesting
 - 3.5. Two-dimensional materials for piezoelectric energy harvesting
 - 3.6. Organics for piezoelectric energy harvesting
 - 3.7. Bio-inspired materials for piezoelectric energy harvesting



output voltage and current density values reported for the nanocomposites

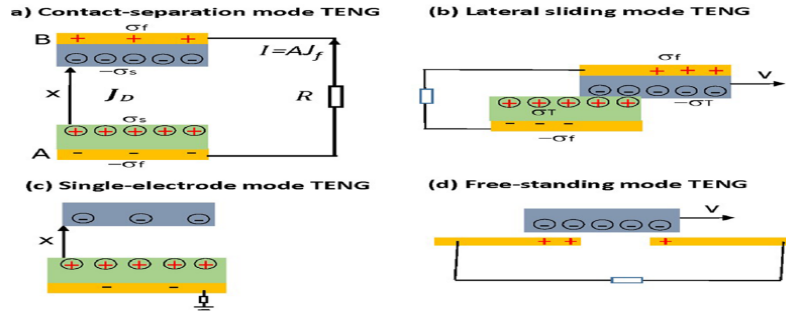
Roadmap on energy harvesting materials, sect. 3.3, V. Pecunia et al. J. Phys. Mater. 6 (2023) 042501

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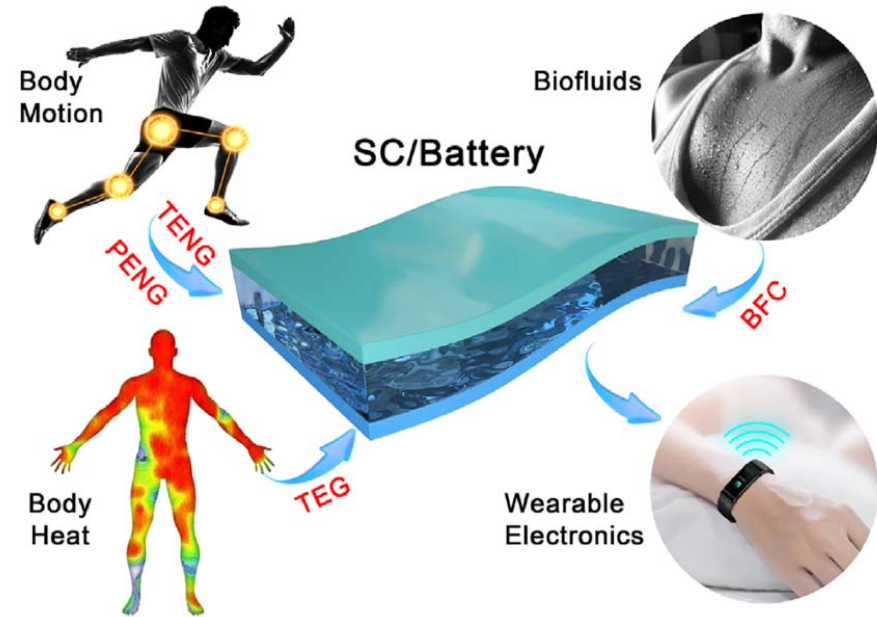
Materials for triboelectric energy harvesting

4. Materials for triboelectric energy harvesting

- 4.1. Introduction to materials for triboelectric energy harvesting
- 4.2. Synthetic polymers for triboelectric energy harvesting
- 4.3. Nanocomposites for triboelectric energy harvesting
- 4.4. Surface texturing and functionalization for triboelectric energy harvesting
- 4.5. Nature-inspired materials for triboelectric energy harvesting
- 4.6. MXenes materials for triboelectric energy harvesting
- 4.7. Perovskite-based triboelectric nanogenerators
- 4.8. Towards self-powered woven wearables via triboelectric nanogenerators
- 4.9. Theoretical investigations towards the materials optimization for triboelectric



operational modes of triboelectric nanogenerators

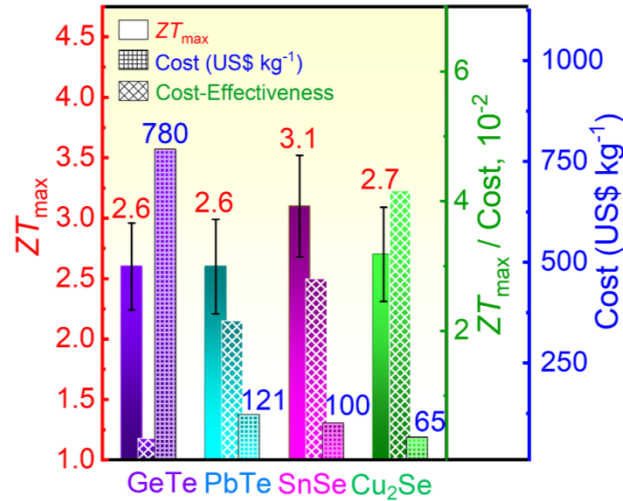


A wearable energy storage system via self-charged human-body bioenergy, including body motions, heat, and biofluids.

Materials for thermoelectric energy harvesting

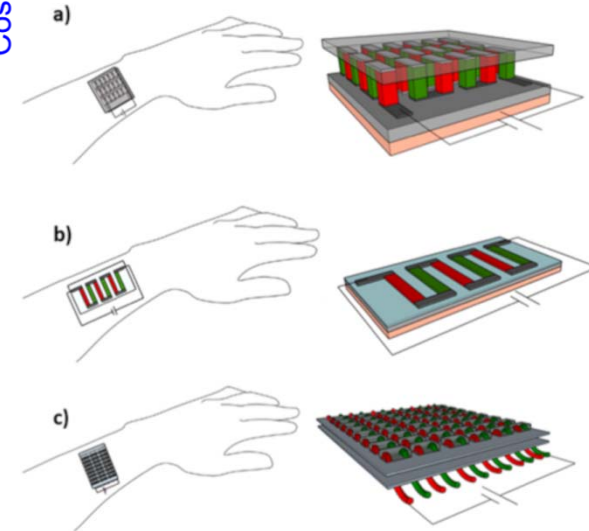
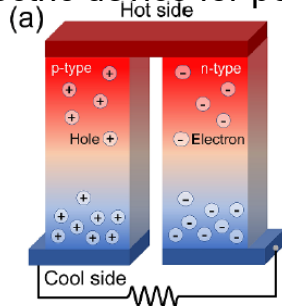
5. Materials for thermoelectric energy harvesting

- 5.1. Introduction on materials for thermoelectric energy harvesting
- 5.2. Chalcogenides for thermoelectric energy harvesting
- 5.3. Full Heuslers for thermoelectric energy harvesting
- 5.4. Half Heuslers for thermoelectric energy harvesting
- 5.5. Clathrates for thermoelectric energy harvesting
- 5.6. Skutterudites for thermoelectric energy harvesting
- 5.7. Oxides for thermoelectric energy harvesting
- 5.8. SiGe for thermoelectric energy harvesting
- 5.9. Mg₂IV (IV = Si, Ge and Sn)-based systems for thermoelectric
- 5.10. Zintl phases for thermoelectric energy harvesting
- 5.11. Molybdenum-based cluster chalcogenides as high-temperature
- 5.12. Organic thermoelectrics
- 5.13. Two-dimensional materials for thermoelectric applications
- 5.14. Carbon nanotubes for thermoelectric energy harvesting
- 5.15. Polymer-carbon composites for thermoelectric energy harvesting
- 5.16. Hybrid organic-inorganic thermoelectrics
- 5.17. Halide perovskites for thermoelectric energy harvesting
- 5.18. Metal organic frameworks for thermoelectric energy conversion



Comparison of their maximum ZT, cost, and cost-effectiveness of typical chalcogenides

thermoelectric device for power generation

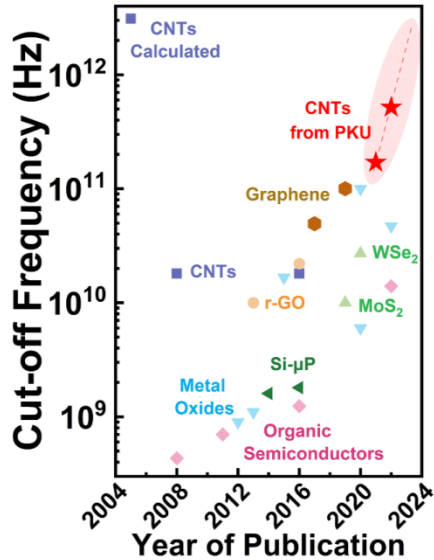
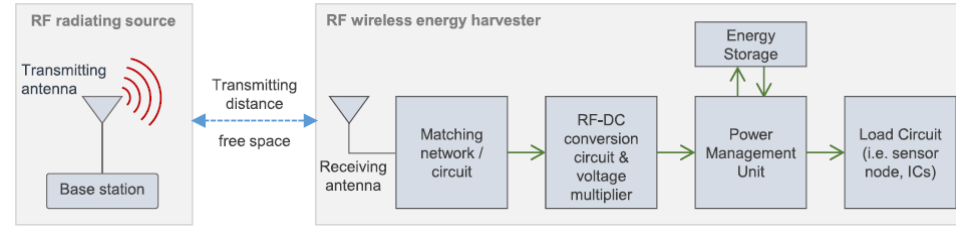


different configurations in wearable thermoelectric generators:

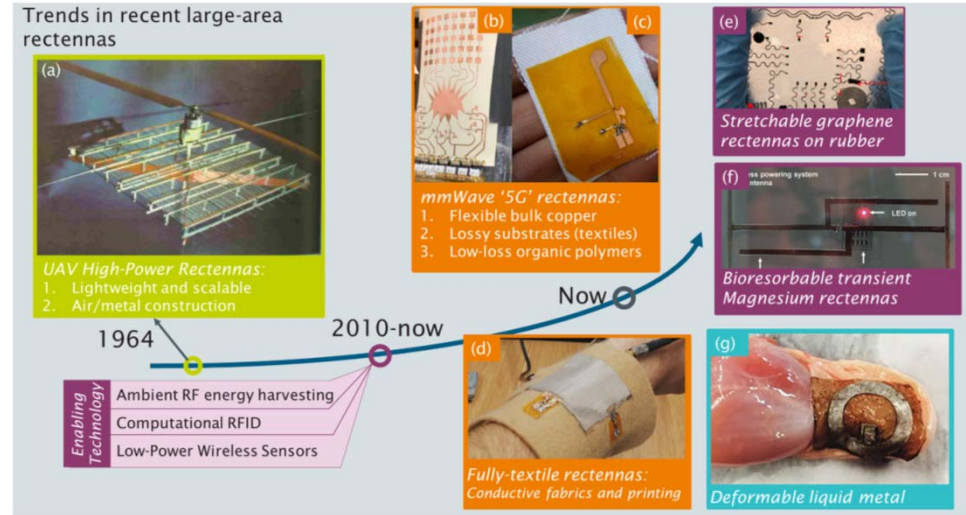
Materials for radiofrequency energy harvesting

6. Materials for radiofrequency energy harvesting

- 6.1. Introduction to materials for radiofrequency energy harvesting
- 6.2. Organic semiconductors for radiofrequency rectifying devices
- 6.3. Metal-oxide semiconductors for radiofrequency rectifying devices
- 6.4. Carbon nanotubes for radiofrequency rectifying devices
- 6.5. Two-dimensional materials for radiofrequency energy harvesting
- 6.6. Materials for rectennas and radiofrequency energy harvesters

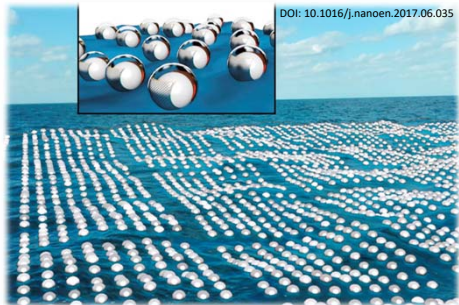


cut-off frequency of state-of-the-art rectifying devices based on carbon nanotubes and other materials

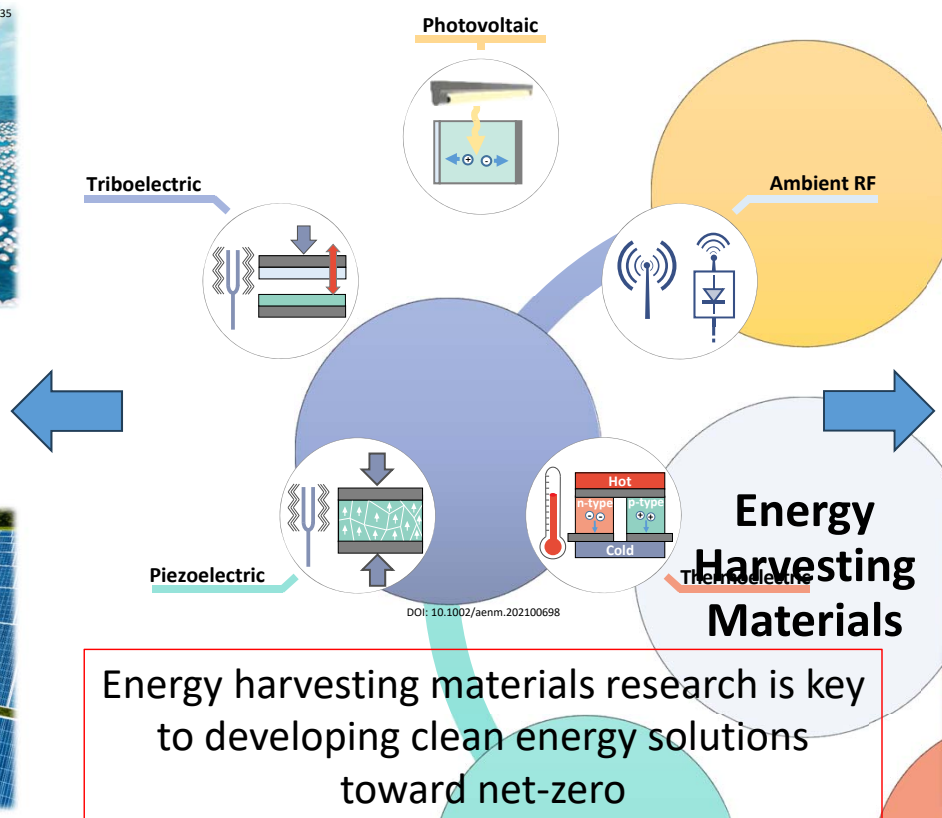


The evolution of large-area rectennas:

Energy Harvesting for Sustainable Development



Clean electricity through large-scale installations to meet rising energy demand



Energy harvesting materials research is key to developing clean energy solutions toward net-zero



Compact, sustainable power sources for Internet-of-Things sensor nodes



Roadmap on Energy Harvesting Materials

- Key challenges:

- Efficiency
- Stability
- Manufacturability
- Environmental Sustainability
- Cost
- Form Factors

7. Sustainability considerations on energy harvesting materials research

- Our recent roadmap provides guidance on key challenges and promising directions to unlock the potential of next-generation energy harvesting materials.



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Journal of Physics: Materials

ROADMAP
Roadmap on energy harvesting materials

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Q & A



Thanks very much for your time and attention!

Questions/comments???

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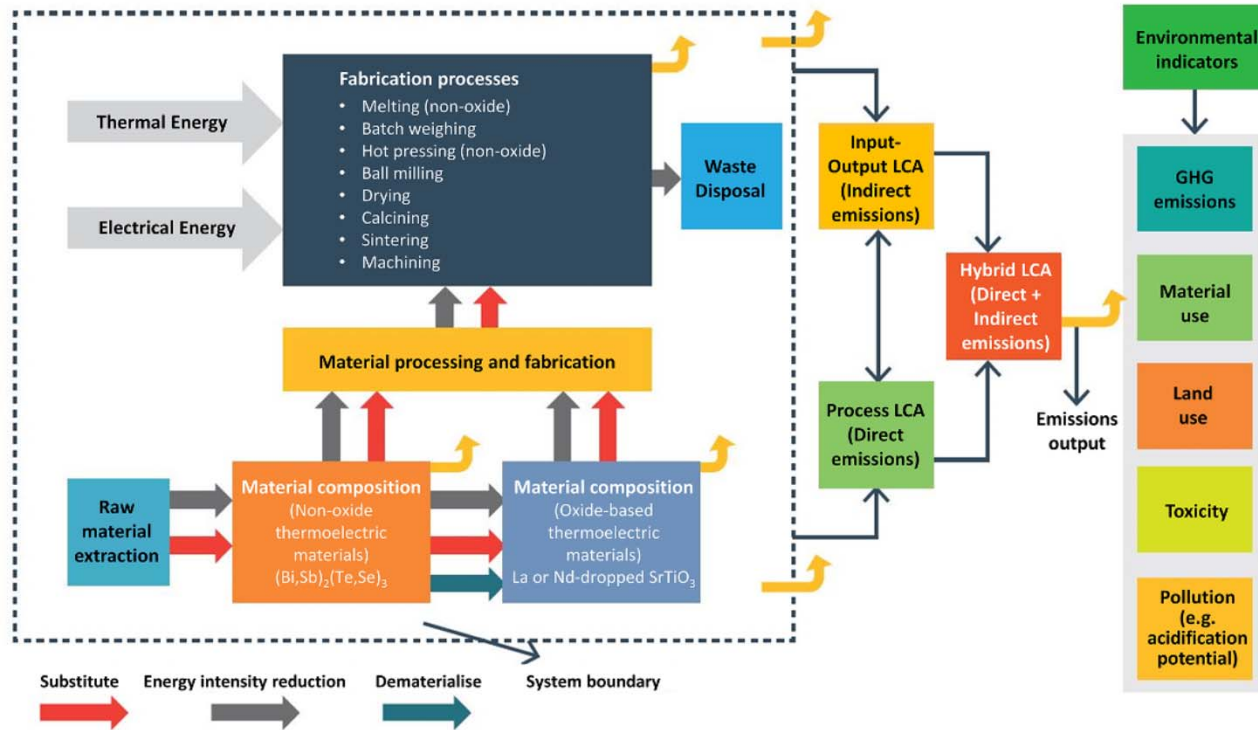
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Sustainability considerations on energy harvesting materials research

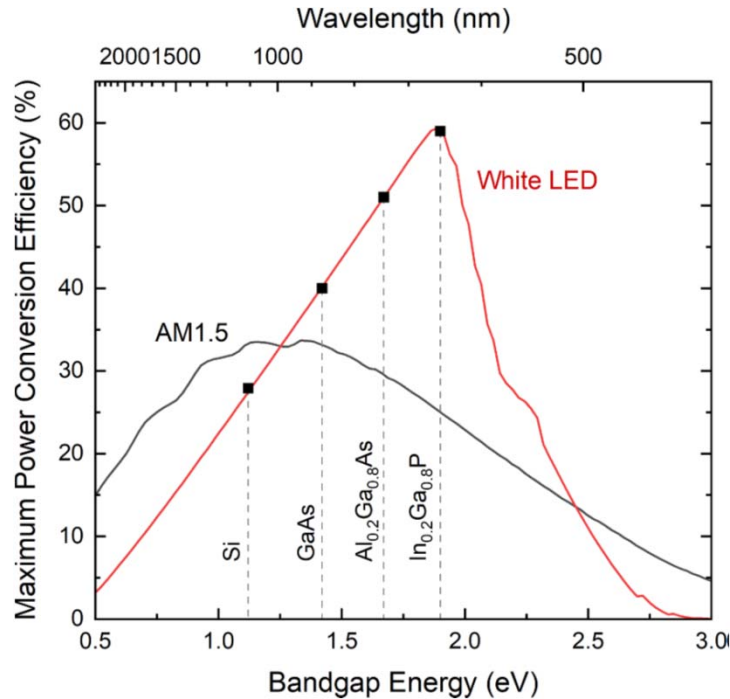


system boundary defined for the LCA of two thermoelectric modules.

Roadmap on energy harvesting materials, sect. 7, V. Pecunia et al. J. Phys. Mater. 6 (2023) 042501

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III–V compound semiconductors for indoor photovoltaics

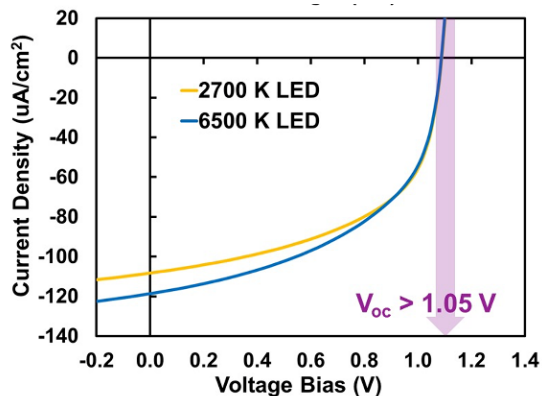


- PCEs > 20% have been reported for AlGaAs
- PCEs >30% for InGaP
- Cost-effective approaches to realize III–V photovoltaics are a current research challenge but different from large area PV

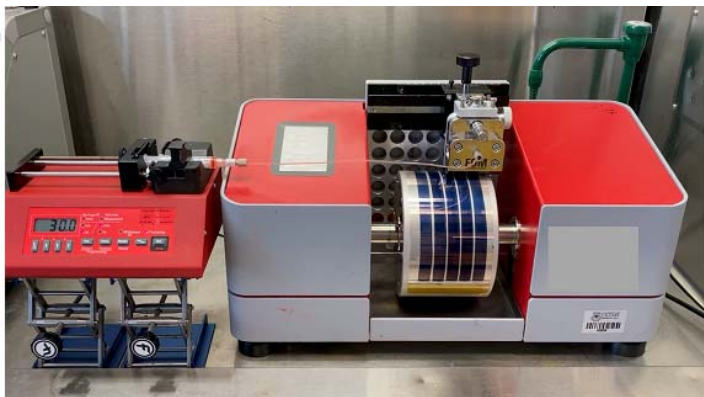
Calculated max efficiency versus bandgap energy for photovoltaic cells under AM1.5 and white light-emitting-diode illumination.

Roadmap on energy harvesting materials, sect. 2.2, J.D. Phillips, in V. Pecunia et al. J. Phys. Mater. 6 (2023) 042501

OPV for indoor photovoltaics



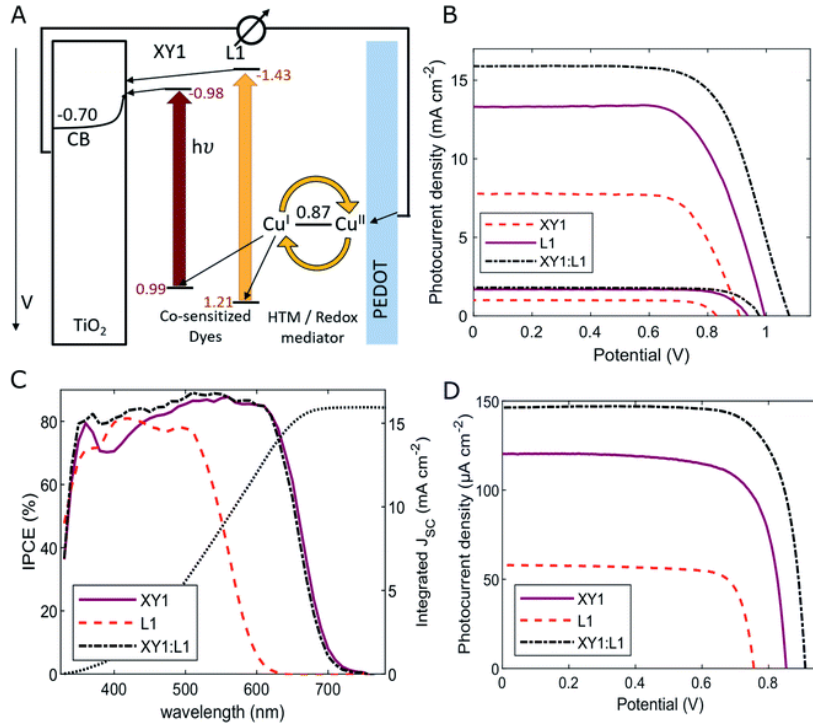
- Control of the chemical structure of molecules allows for tailoring of optoelectronic properties to match spectrum. High Voc.



- PCEs $\geq 25\%$ at 1000 lx.
- Cost-effective deposition via coating & printing techniques

Roadmap on energy harvesting materials, sect. 2.2, G.,C. Welch et al., in V. Pecunia et al. J. Phys. Mater. 6 (2023) 042501

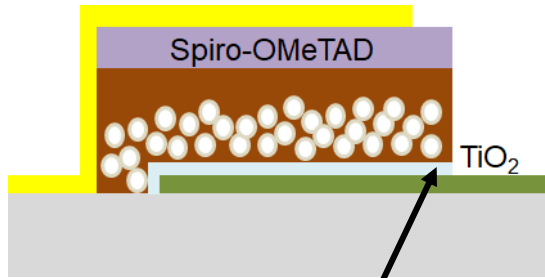
Dye Sensitized Solar Cells for indoor photovoltaics



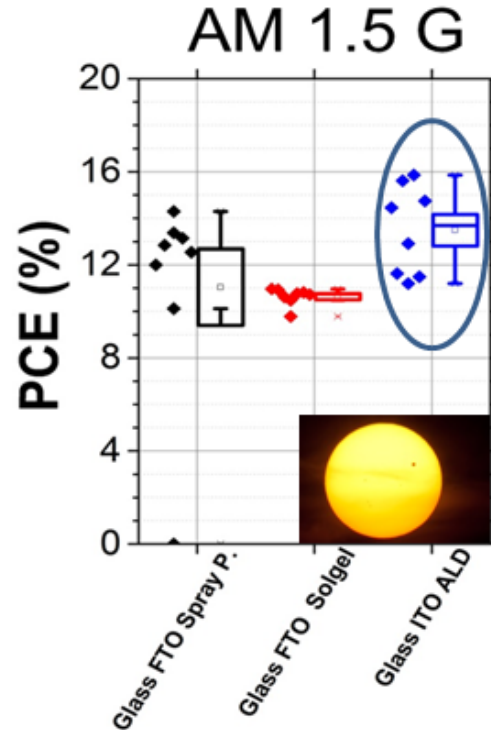
<https://pubs.rsc.org/en/content/articlelanding/2020/sc/c9sc06145b>

- PCE of 28.9% reached at 1000 lx [Cu(tmby)₂]^{2+/1+} redox coupled with TiO₂ films co-sensitized with the dye D35 and XY1
- panchromatic dyes, alternative hole transport materials 13% under AM1.5G conditions and 34% under indoor light.
- Cost-effective deposition via coating & printing techniques; questions about electrolyte use.

Perovskite Photovoltaic Cells for Indoors



- Spray Pyrolysis (450°C)
- SolGel spin coating (500°C)
- ALD (150°C)

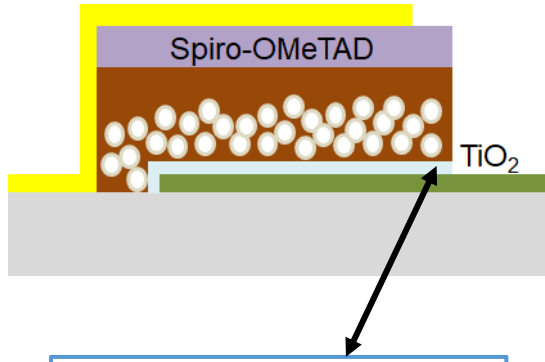


- Much higher efficiency indoors
- Performance indoors more sensitive to film & interface quality

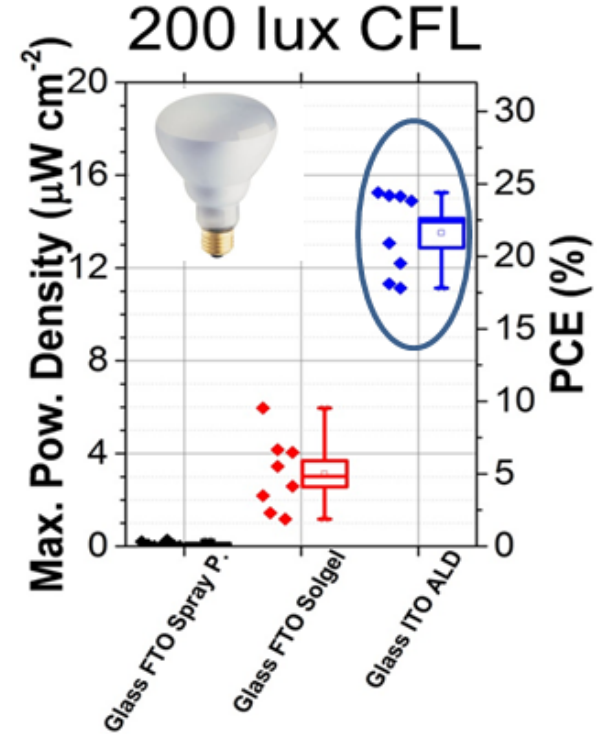
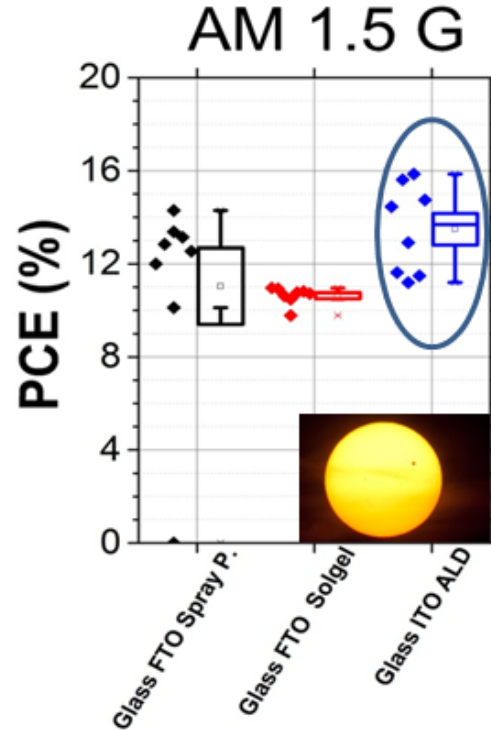
F. Di Giacomo, Nano Energy 30, 460 (2016)

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Perovskite Photovoltaic Cells for Indoors



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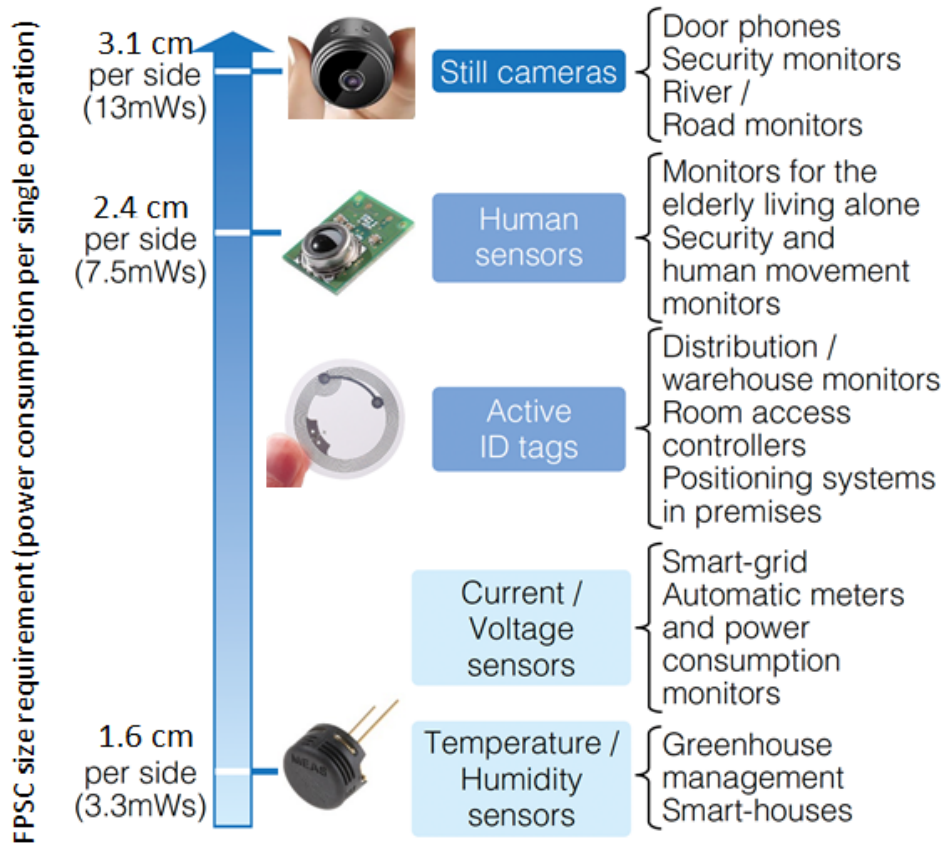


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F. Di Giacomo, Nano Energy 30, 460 (2016)

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III-V compound semiconductors for indoor photovoltaics



Calculation conditions:

1000 lux illumination

Power output of PV:

$127.8 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ for cells with $\sim 30\%$ PCE at 1000 lx

Operation cycle:

every 10s

Fujikura Technical Review, 2013. F. De Rossi et al., Applied Energy, 2015, 156, 413.

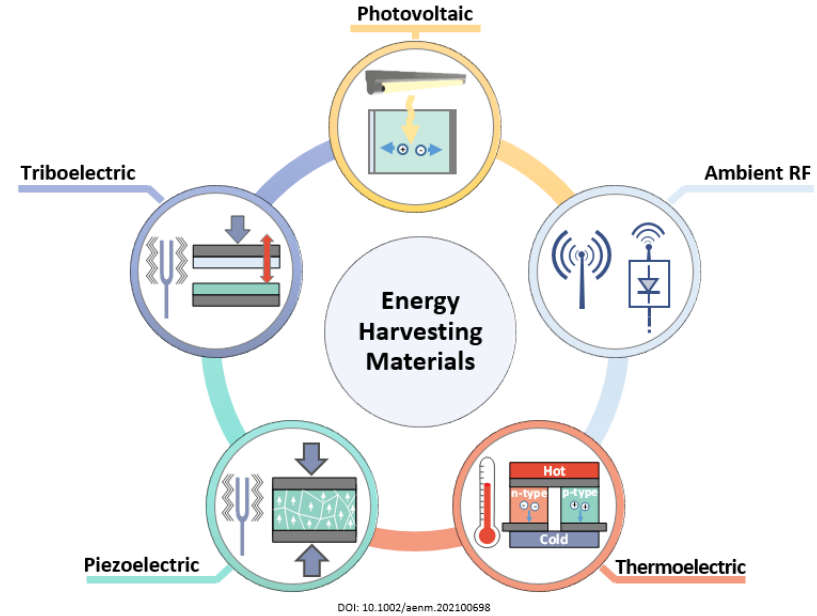
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Why look at the status of energy harvesting materials?

- Emerging photovoltaic materials have the potential to facilitate cheaper, eco-friendlier, and lighter photovoltaics, fostering broader deployment → cheaper, more abundant clean electricity
- The same trend generally holds for all other energy harvesting technologies



Energy harvesting materials research is key to developing clean energy solutions toward net-zero



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