

共同研究成果報告書

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共同研究期間	2024年4月1日～2024年6月30日(3ヶ月)	

共同研究要旨	<p>太陽光エネルギーを有効利用できるエネルギー変換素子の実現に向け、ナノカーボン材料を基盤とする高効率の光電変換素子の作製を試みた。本素子は、グラフェンとカーボンナノチューブのハイブリッド構造体上に層状の遷移金属硫酸化物を形成した pn 接合構造をとっており、太陽光エネルギーを効率よく電気エネルギーに変換することができる。また、チタン硫化物の場合、層間に Li イオンをインターカレーションすることができる可能性があり、将来的に、Li イオン電池とモノリシック化することで、蓄電機能付きの光電変換素子の実現につながることを期待できる。本デバイスの実現により、モバイルかつフレキシブルな光電変換蓄電素子が作製でき、太陽光エネルギー利用の効率化につながる。</p>
共同研究成果	<p>上記デバイスの実現に向け、招へい期間中に多層グラフェンの作製と基板への転写、ならびに、その上に単層カーボンナノチューブ (SWCNT) の合成を行った。本学の化学気相成長 (CVD) 装置を用いて、Cu 箔上に 2～3 層のグラフェンを成長させた。これを Si 基板上に転写し、パルスアークプラズマ蒸着装置を用いて、Ir 触媒粒子を堆積させた。さらに、CVD 法を用いて、グラフェン上に SWCNT の合成を行った。SiO₂/Si 基板上に比べると生成密度は低くなったが、十分な量の SWCNT がグラフェン上に生成できていることが確認できた。今後、本ナノカーボンハイブリッド構造を用いて、太陽光エネルギーを電気エネルギーに変換する光電変換素子の作製に取り組む予定である。</p>

共同研究終了報告書

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研究課題名	蓄電機能をもつ太陽電池の実現に向けた p-n 接合フォトダイオードの開発 Development of p-n Junction Photo-diode for Solar Battery Application
研究結果	<p>Exploring new ways of harvesting solar energy is receiving tremendous attention due to its potential in relation to tomorrow's green energy economy. Storing solar energy directly inside an electrochemical system is one such viable method that has been recently explored. Along similar lines, directly photo chargeable battery or solar battery has recently been highlighted. The integration of solar cells with energy storage devices is in line with the current smart technology that allows for device miniaturization, flexibility and practicality such that it is compatible with small-scale, foldable and wearable electronics. Conventionally, batteries as independent units connected via wires to the solar cells were used to simultaneously convert and store the energy. However, this system faces technical challenges such as being bulky, inflexible, unportable and hence no longer meets the demand of the wearable and portable electronics era. Above all, external connections via wires will reduce the energy storage efficiency of the energy storage device because of power loss due to the wires' internal resistance. Further, batteries face several issues such as slow charging and discharging and comparatively lower power density than other energy-storage devices, for example, capacitors and supercapacitors. To overcome these problems, supercapacitors can be used to store energy for integrated devices due to their rapid charging-discharging, higher power density, moderate energy density, lightweight and flexibility. The integration of solar cell with supercapacitor can be done in several configurations such as coaxial fibre type, planar and in-plane configuration. Out of these configurations, the in-plane integration configuration provides a way to develop a miniaturized, flexible, transparent or opaque integrated device making it most suitable for our purpose. For this purpose, the micro-supercapacitor due to its in-plane configuration, flexibility, transparency and lightweight seems a perfect choice.</p> <p>In this context fabrication of single chirality p-type SWCNTs on top of transparent graphene electrode will be addressed where the SWCNTs are uniformly decorated with n-type oxysulphide or oxyselenide or oxychloride or oxynitride of Ti/Cr/V acting as p-n junction diodes as well as Lithium ion storage for solar battery application. It has been recently demonstrated that the layered structure TiS_2 has reasonably high Li ion adsorption energy. Simultaneously, titanium oxysulphides are providing much high stability to the system. The chirality controlled carbon matrix are being adopted here to exploit the characteristic of visible light absorption followed by the excitonic separation via p-n junction diode. This heterostructure is expected to have high photoconversion efficiency leading to develop high potentials across the electrodes and thereby imparts high energy storage capacity. The project covers the following steps as mentioned below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fabrication of Graphene-SWCNT architecture on transparent conducting template• Decoration of SWCNT surface with layered active materials for the development of p-n junction diode and Li-ion storage.• Designing of micro-coil architecture of the proposed geometry to improve the device transparency• The hybrid Device testing and prototype demonstration <p>The proposed project is therefore addressing global issues related to clean sustainable energy storage and solar energy conversion.</p>