

Belmopan solar thermal energy

Belmopan solar thermal energy

Thank you for visiting nature . You are using a browser version with limited support for CSS. To obtain the best experience, we recommend you use a more up to date browser (or turn off compatibility mode in Internet Explorer). In the meantime, to ensure continued support, we are displaying the site without styles and JavaScript.

This material is partially based on work supported as part of the "Solid State Solar-Thermal Energy Conversion Center (S3TEC)", an Energy Frontier Research Center funded by the US Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of Basic Energy Sciences under Award Number: DE-SC0001299/DE-FG02-09ER46577 (G.C. and Z.F.R.) and MIT-Masdar program (G.C. and M.C.).

Daniel Kraemer and Bed Poudel: These authors contributed equally to this work

Z.F.R. and G.C. are co-founders of GMZ Energy.

Supplementary Information (PDF 751 kb)

Received: 12 July 2010

Accepted: 23 March 2011

Published: 01 May 2011

Issue Date: July 2011

DOI: https://doi /10.1038/nmat3013

Our findings show that the device performance, while highly promising, is limited by the various tradeoffs in terms of material properties and device physics. Moreover, we reveal that the PETE mode is not guaranteed in a semiconductor thermionic solar cell under optimal operation, nor is it necessary for achieving a performance comparable to photovoltaics. This work sheds light on the issues and challenges in semiconductor thermionic solar conversion that need to be overcome when considering a complete device-level operation.

The data are shown at the maximum power point for a Si and b GaAs for different p-type doping levels in the emitter and a solar concentration ratio of 100.

Contact us for free full report



Web: https://kary.com.pl/contact-us/ Email: energystorage2000@gmail.com WhatsApp: 8613816583346

