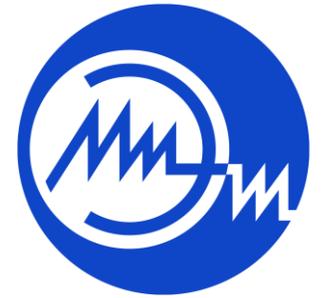




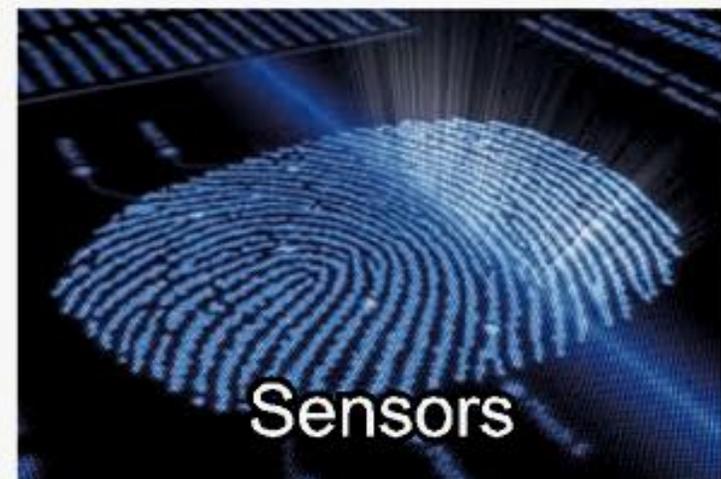
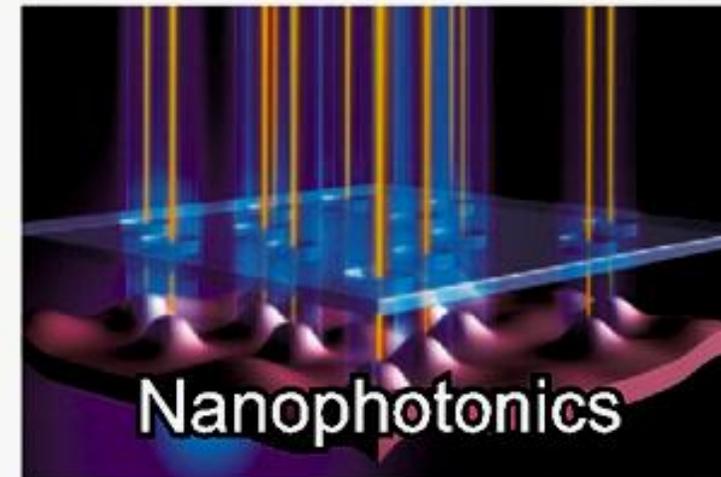
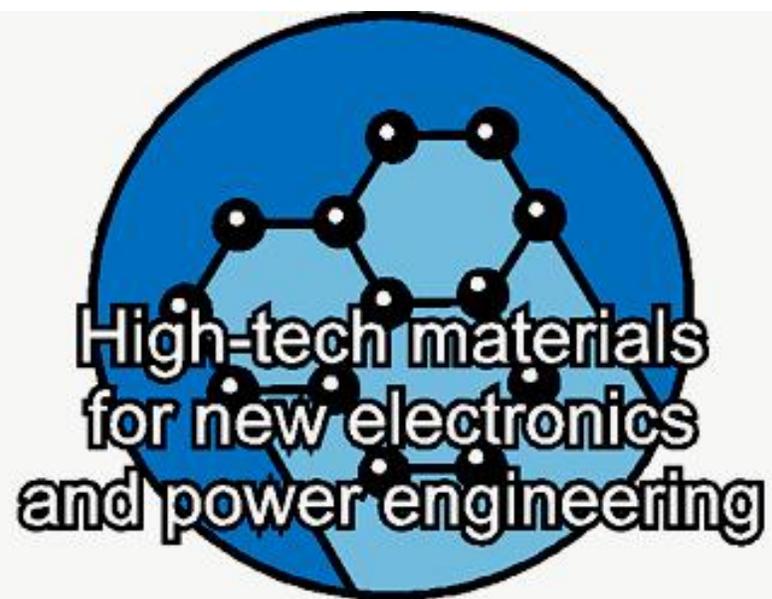
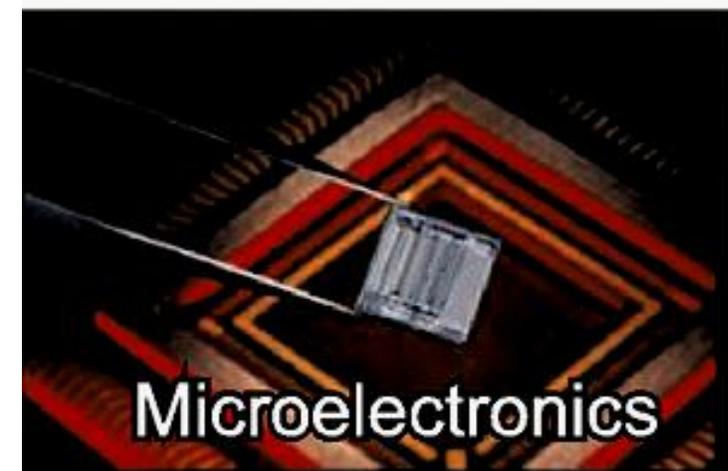
Institute of Advanced Materials and Technologies
National Research University of Electronic Technology - MIET



Nano Rome, 15-18 September
2020 Innovation
Conference & Exhibition

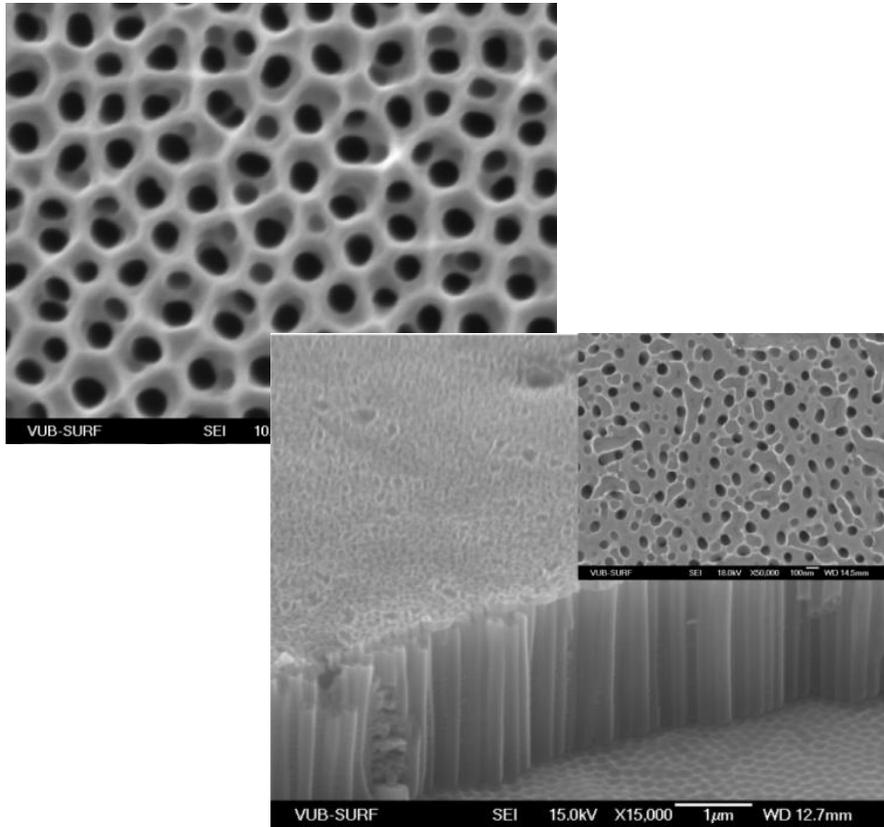
New nanomaterials and heterostructures for energy applications

Presenter: Dronov Alexey
Dronov.Alexey@org.miet.ru

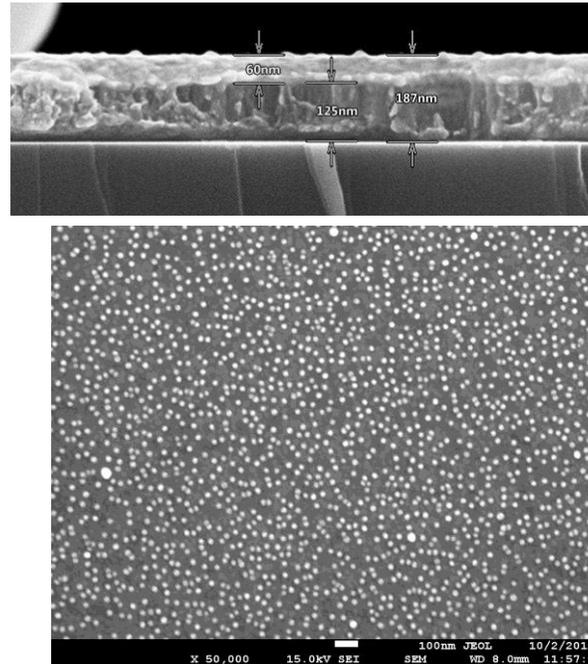


Synthesis of new functional nanomaterials

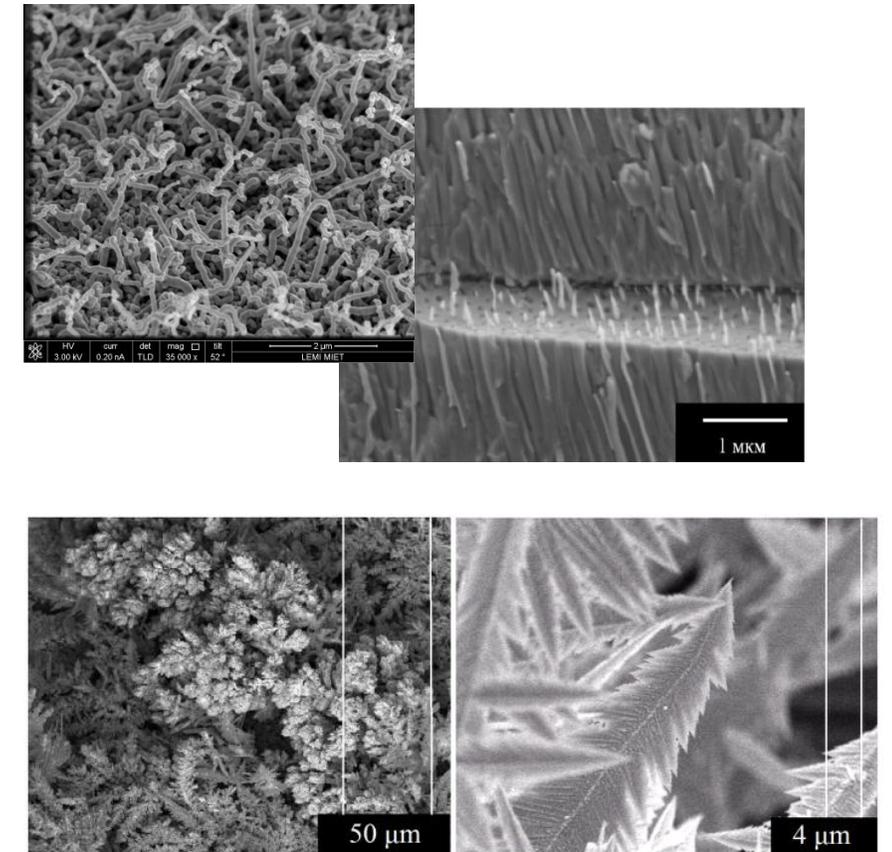
Nanoporous/nanotubular
Anodic metal oxides and semiconductors



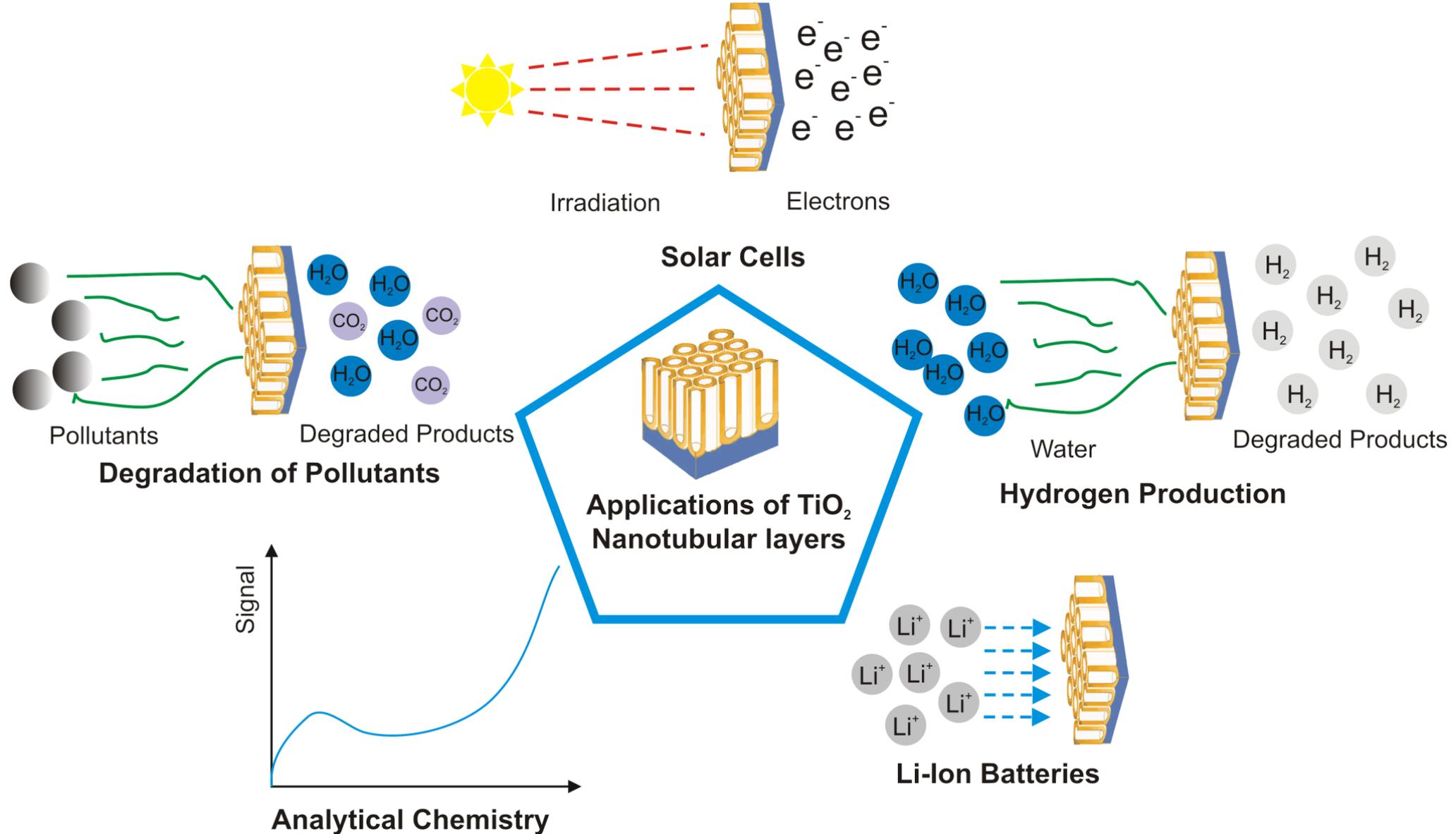
Thin films
and
nanoclusters



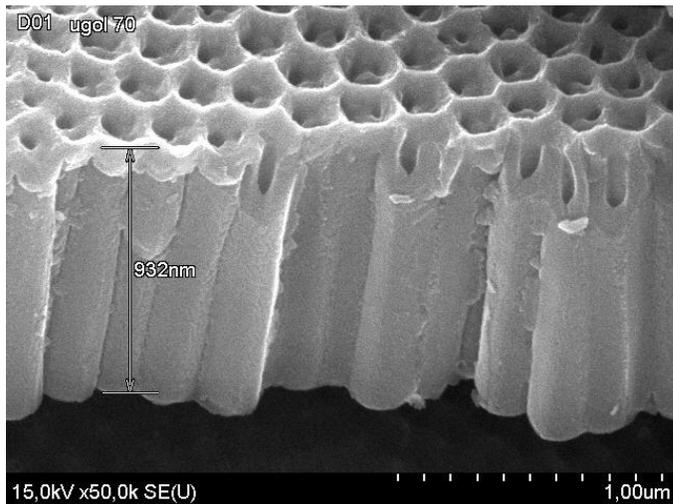
Nanorods, Nanowires,
Dendrites



Applications of TiO₂ nanotubular layers



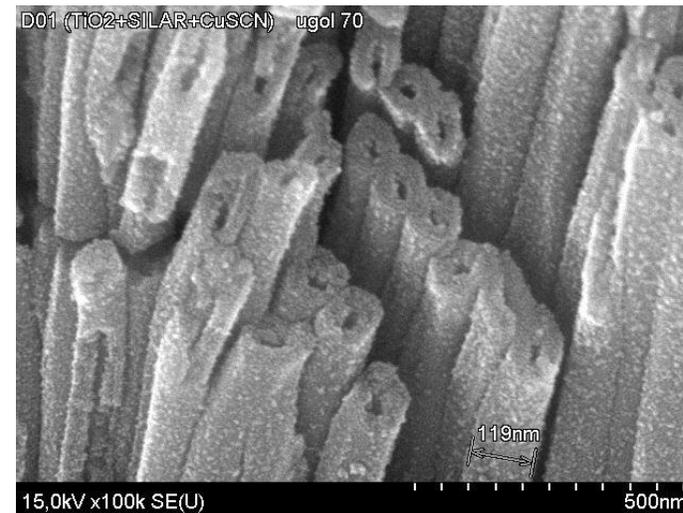
TiO₂ NTs for ETA solar cells



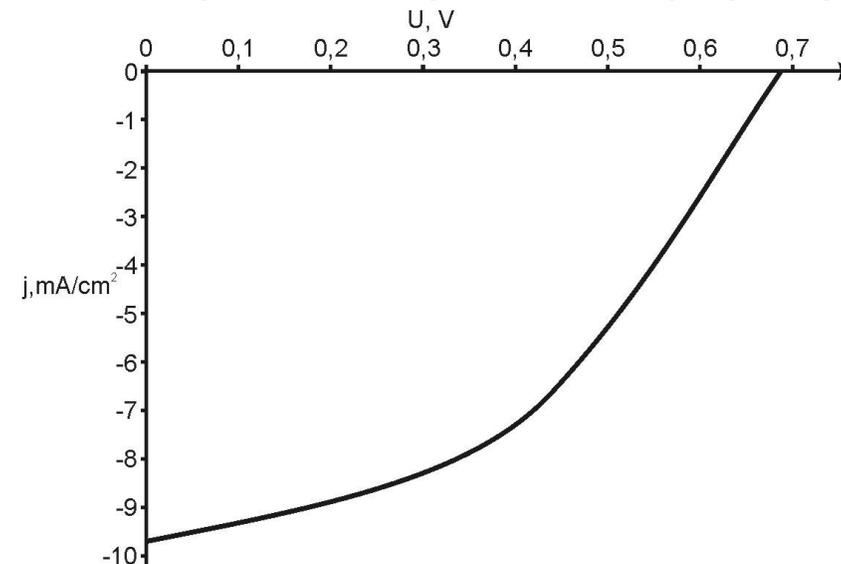
TiO₂ NTs on Ti foil



Flexible ETA-cell

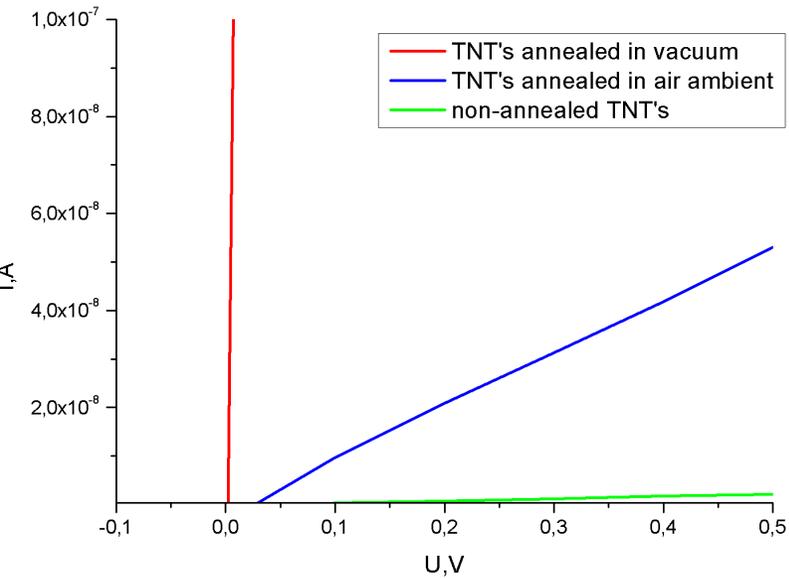


TiO₂ NTs after coating with thin light-absorbing layer by SILAR method

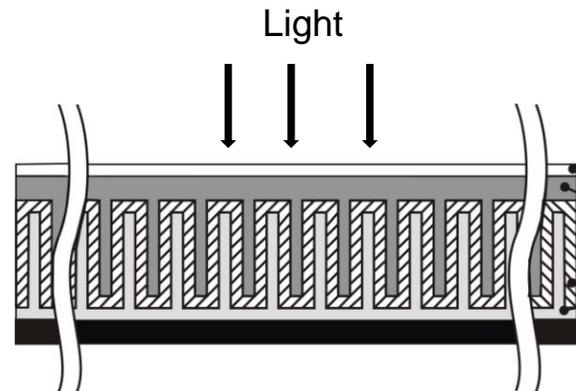
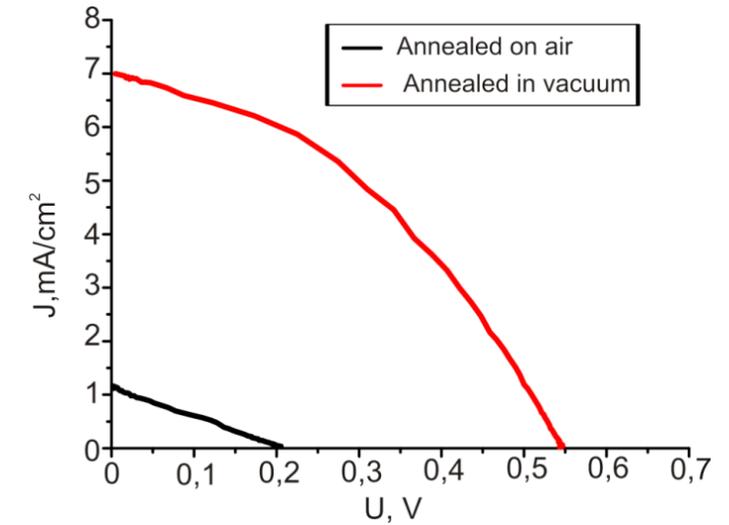
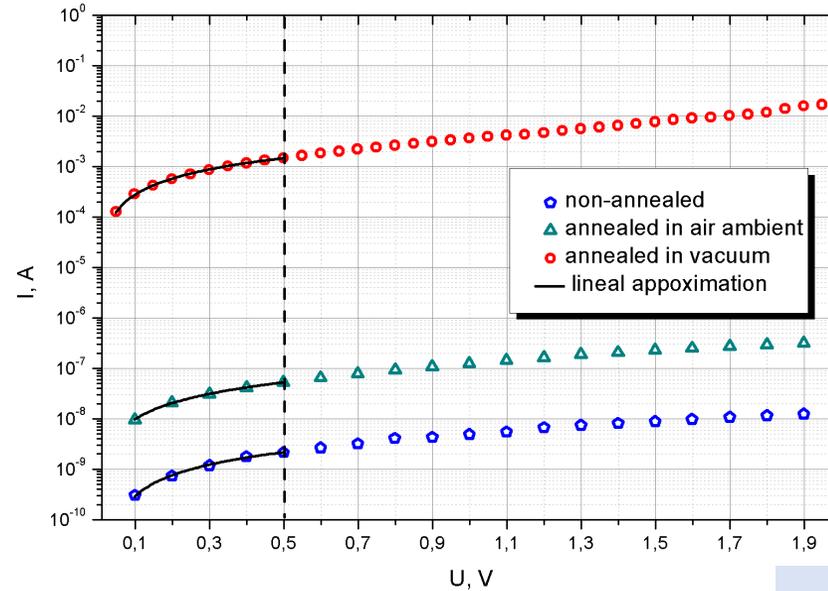


I-V curve of ETA-cell experimental sample

Modification of TiO₂ nanotubes for PC applications



$S_{\text{cont}} = 0.01 \text{ mm}^2$



1 - a flexible solid-state carrier and the bottom electrode layer 2 - layer of an electron acceptor made of nanostructured titanium dioxide, 3 - a functional layer which generate and the separate nonequilibrium charge carriers, 4 -holes acceptor layer, 5 - the top transparent electrode.

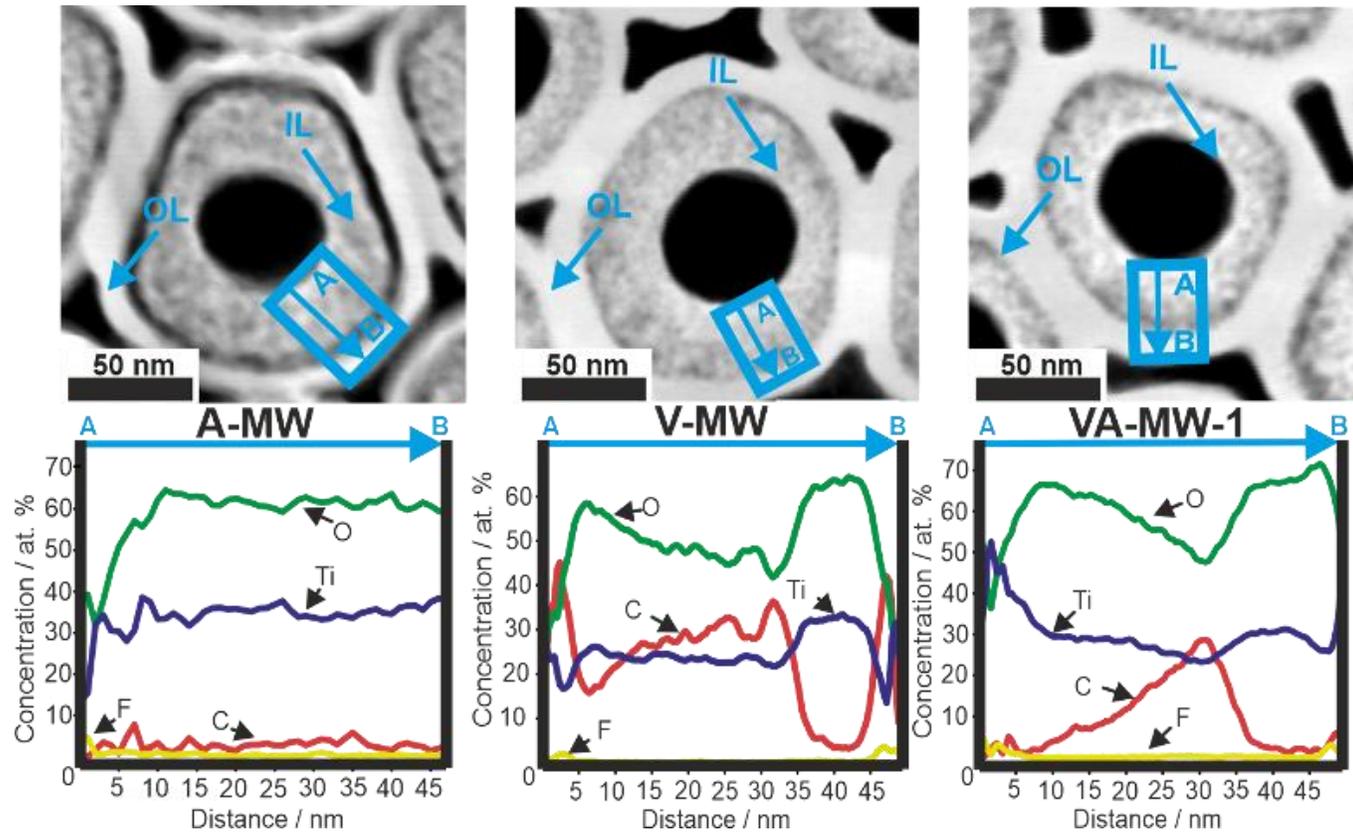
Main characteristics of obtained ETA-cells

TNT layer modification	$U_{\text{oc}}, \text{ V}$	$J_{\text{sc}}, \mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$
Annealed in air ambient	0,211	116
Annealed in vacuum chamber	0,547	697

ETA-cell structure:

Ti foil/TiO₂ NTs/In₂S₃/In_xPb_{1-x}S/CuSCN/ITO

TiO₂ NTs morphology and composition

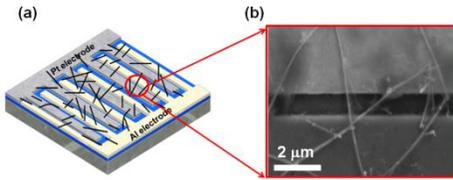


Thermal treatment:
450 °C for 1 hour
in air

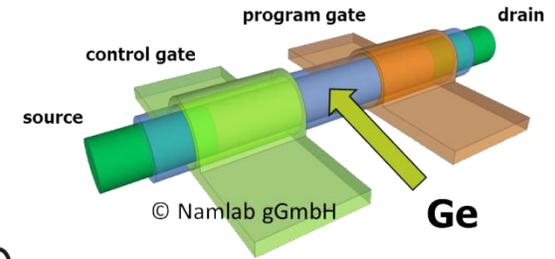
Thermal treatment:
450 °C for 1 hour
in vacuum

Thermal treatment:
450 °C for 1 hour
in vacuum
300 °C for 1 hour
in air

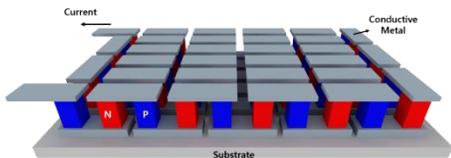
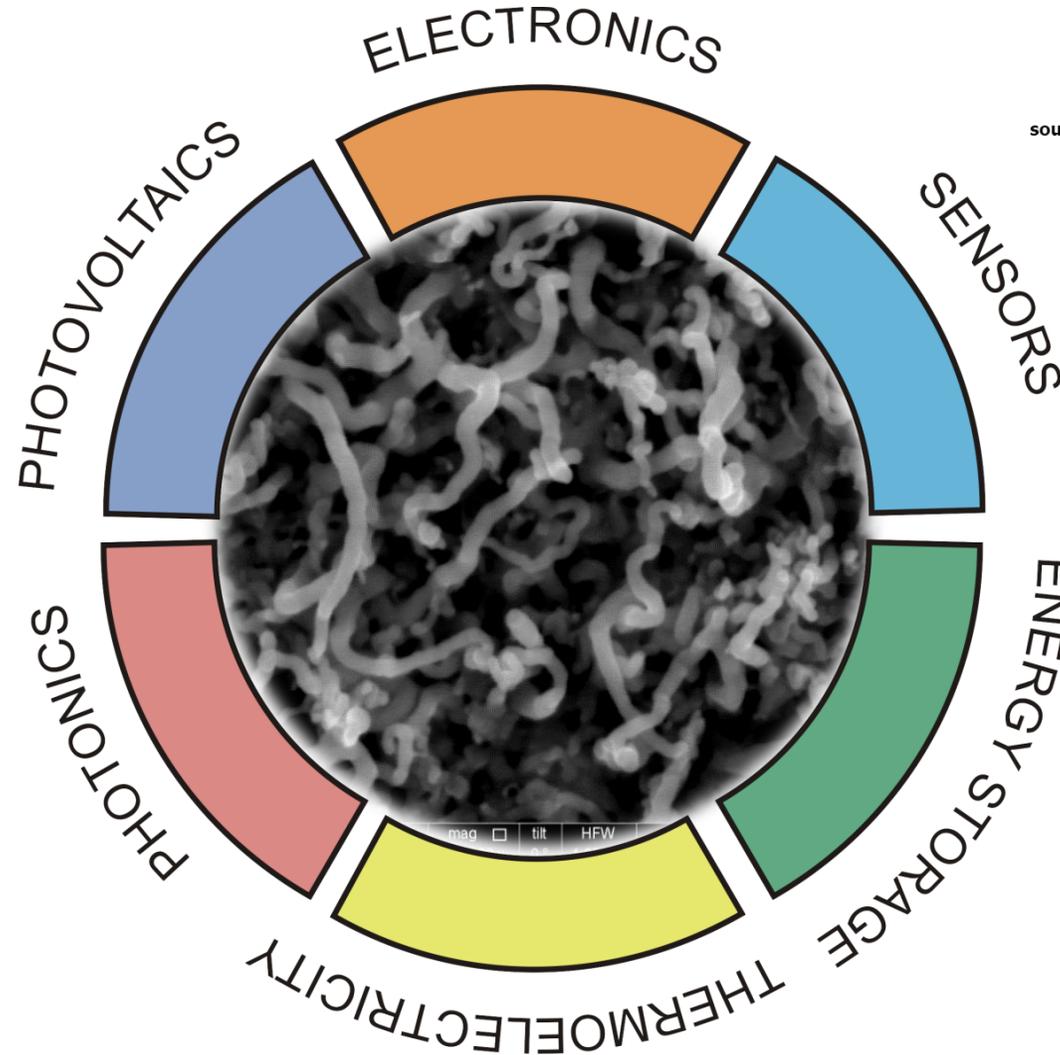
Ge nanowires perspective applications



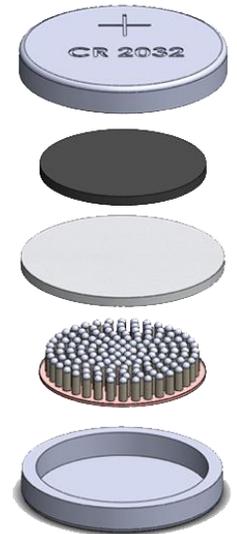
Yun et al. *Nanoscale Research Letters* 2011, 6:287



Trommer, J. et al., 2017. *ACS Nano*, 11(2), pp.1704–1711.

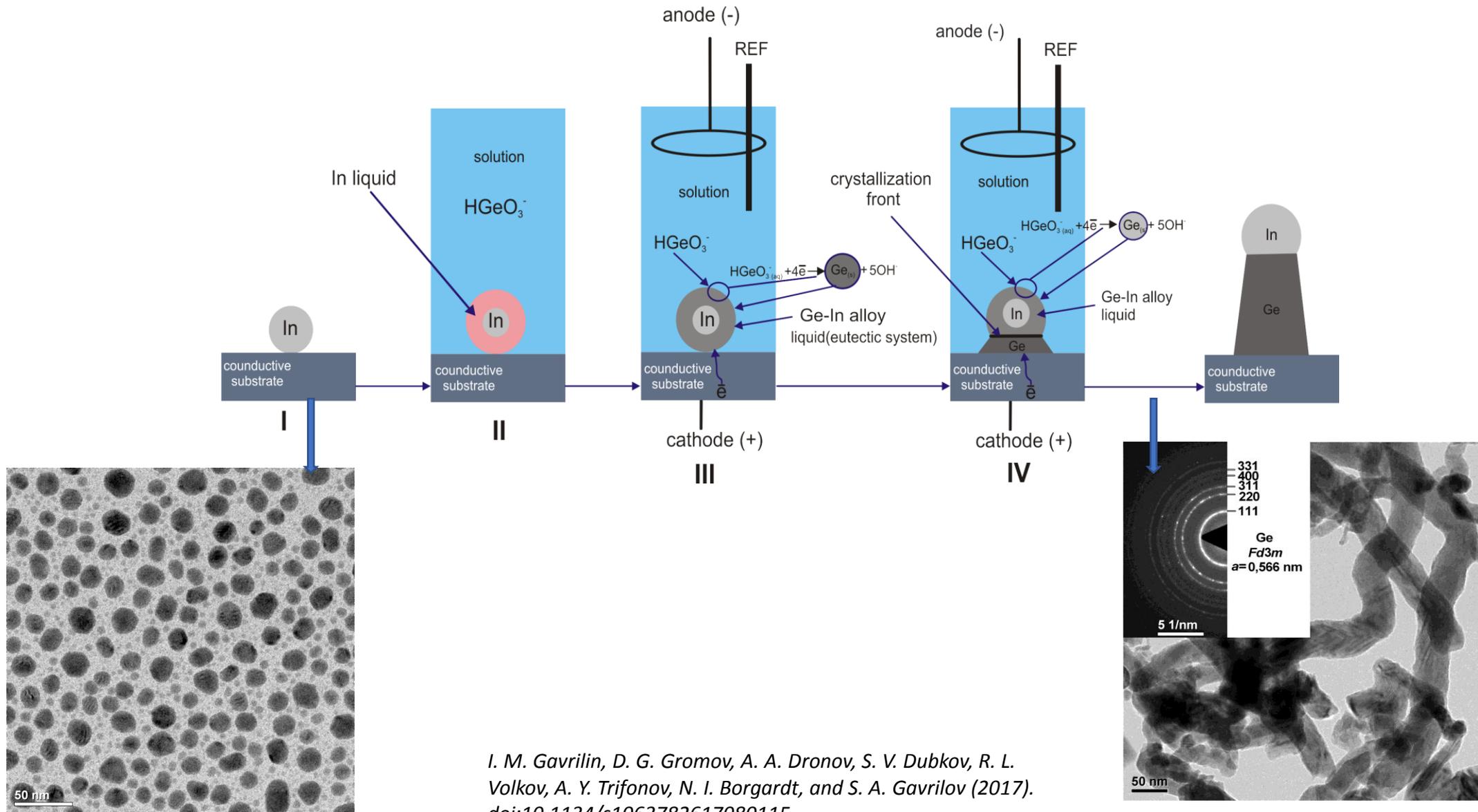


Youcef Banouni, 2010



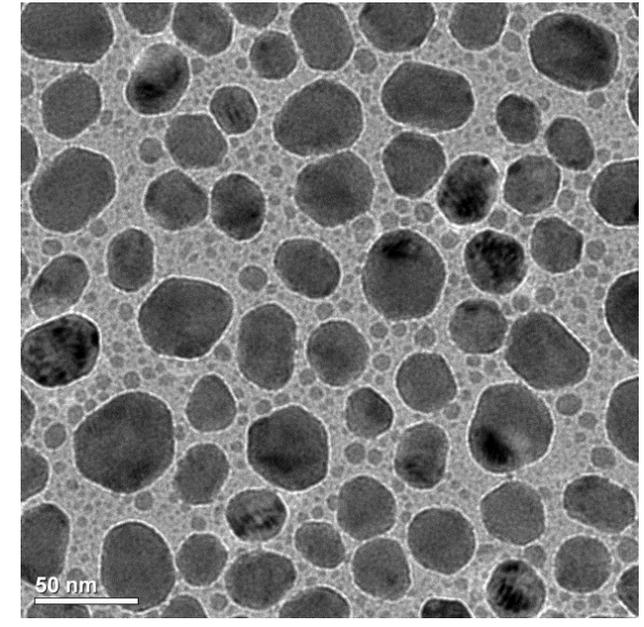
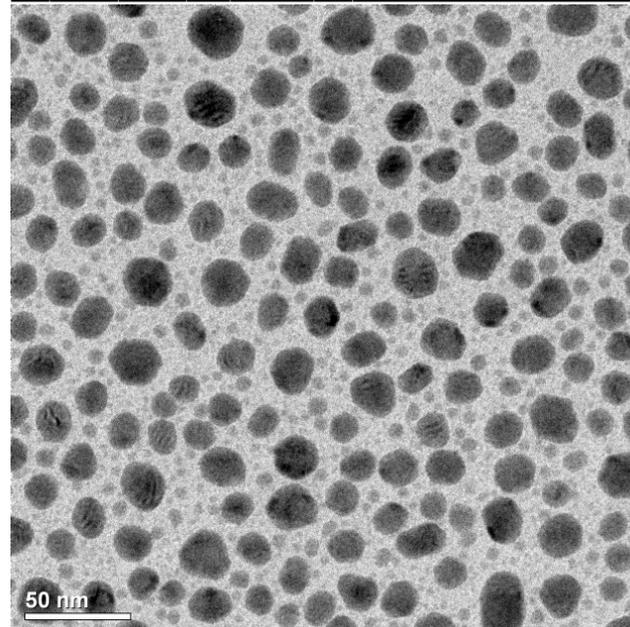
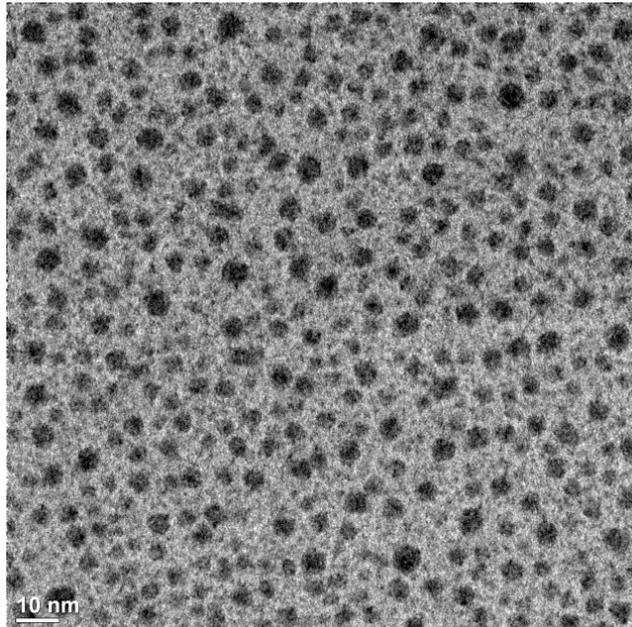
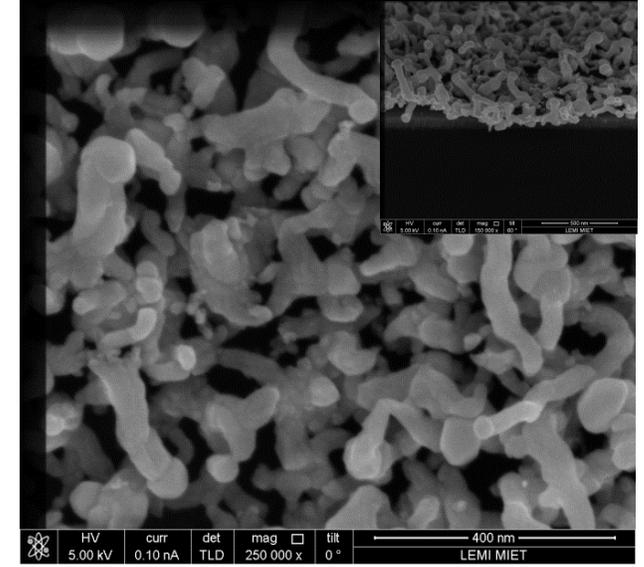
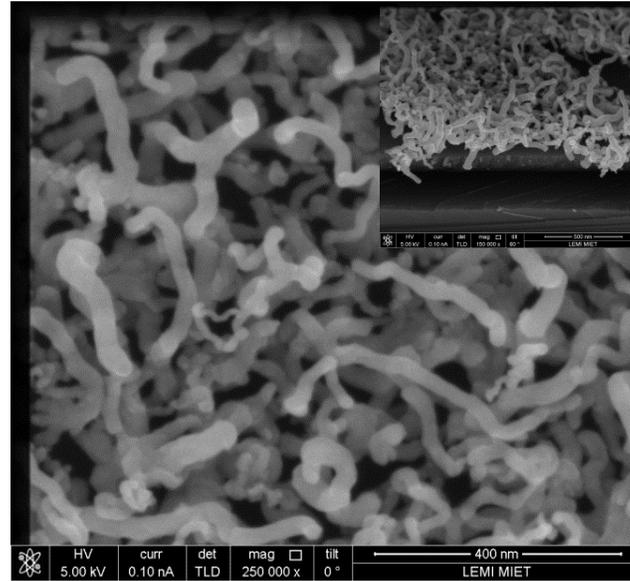
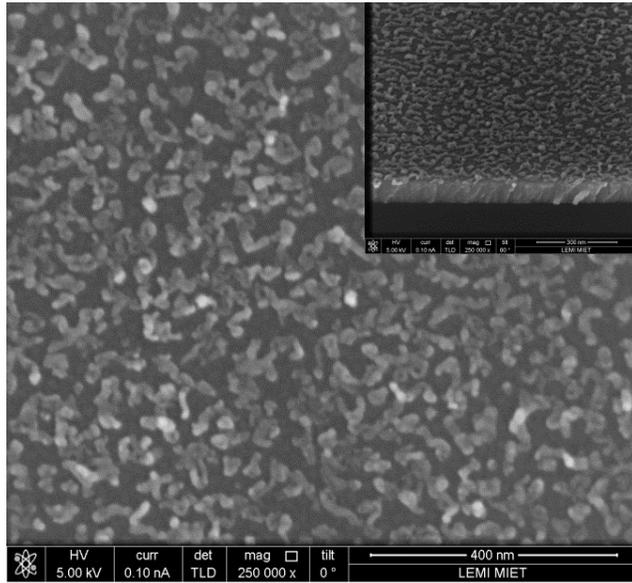
Ma, L. et al., 2016. *ACS Energy Letters*, 2(1), pp.238–243.

Germanium nanowires growth by ec-LLS

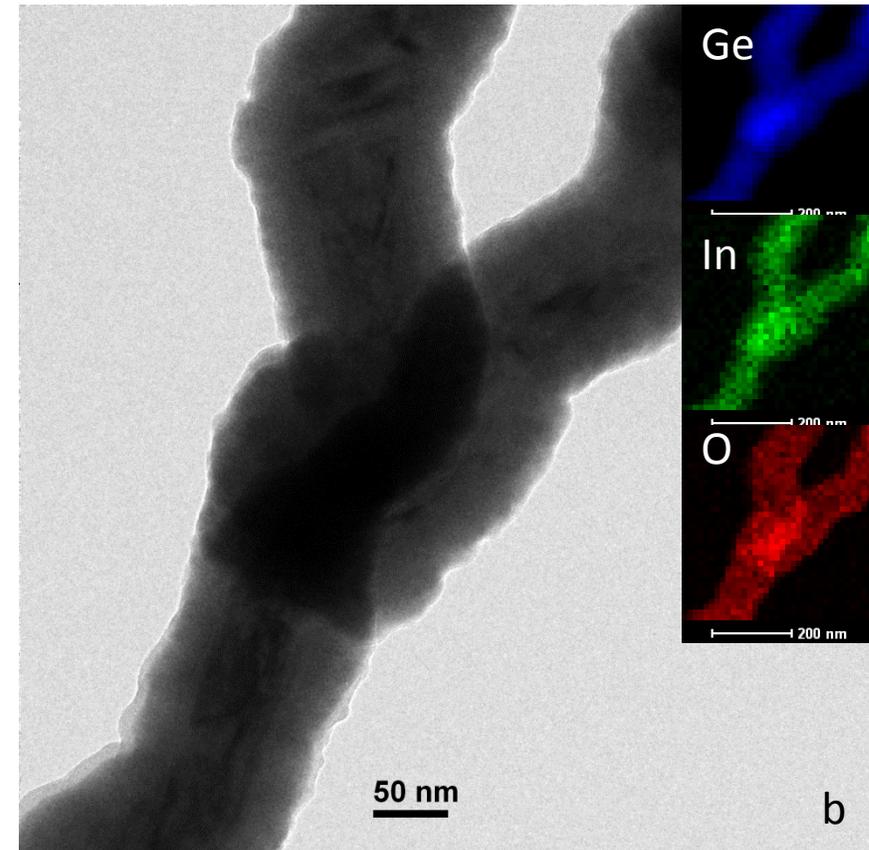
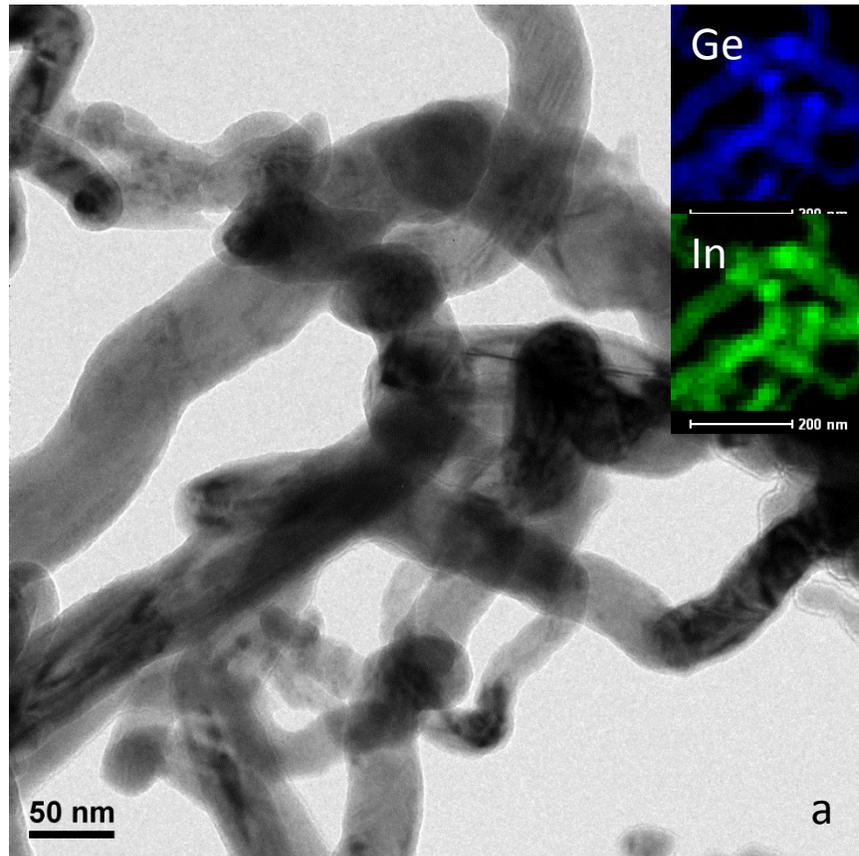


I. M. Gavrilin, D. G. Gromov, A. A. Dronov, S. V. Dubkov, R. L. Volkov, A. Y. Trifonov, N. I. Borgardt, and S. A. Gavrilov (2017). doi:10.1134/s1063782617080115

Ge nanowires morphology on size of In nanodroplets



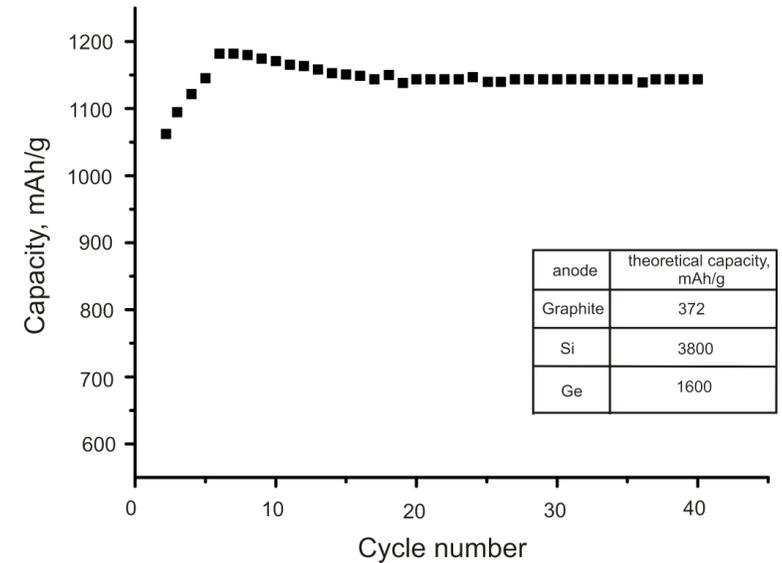
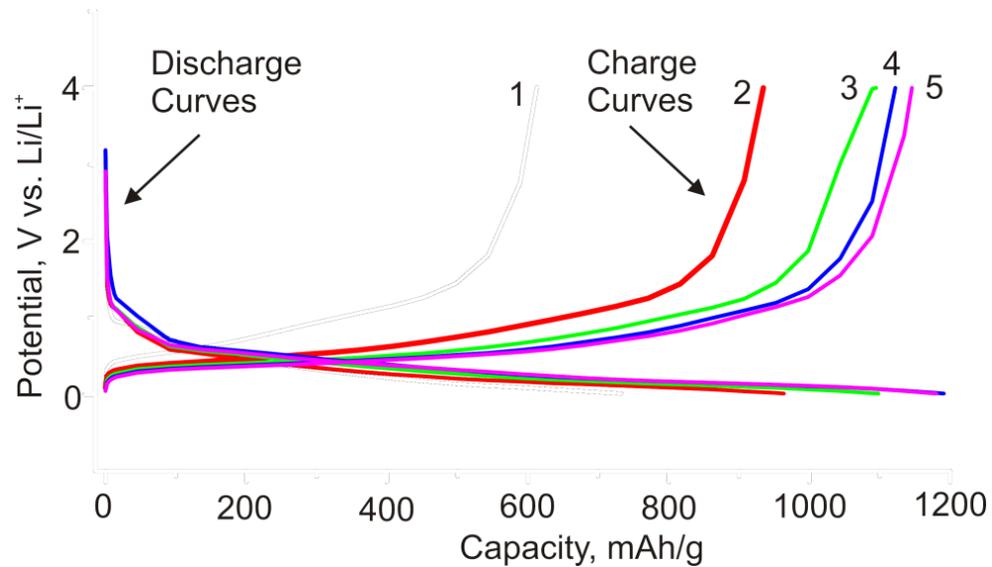
TEM investigations of obtained GeNW structures



TEM images and Elemental Mappings of GeNWs formed on In nanoparticles at different solution temperature: a- 60°C and b – 90°C.

The solubility of In atoms in Ge is $\sim 10^{-2}$ atom.%

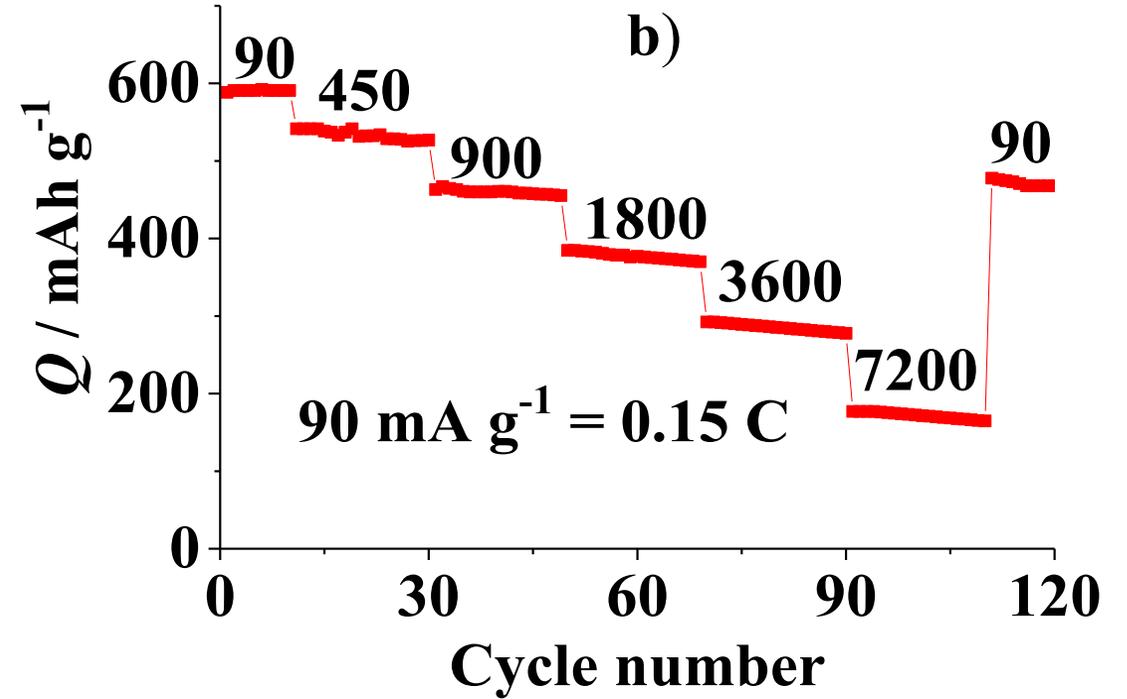
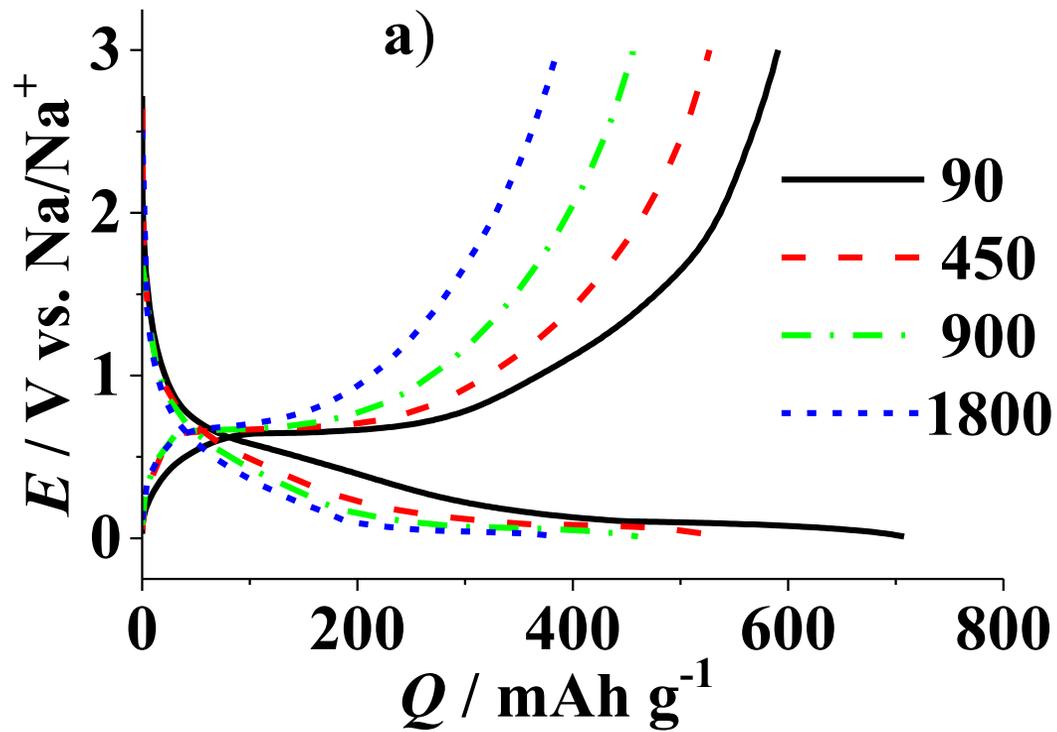
GeNW anode for Li-ion batteries



Charge-discharge curves of GeNW anode. $J_{\text{discharge}} = 0,5 \text{ mA}$. $S = 2.5 \text{ cm}^2$. Electrolyte 1 M LiPF₆ in a mixture of EC-DEC-DMC (1:1:1). Weight: 0.55 mg.

Change in the discharge capacity of the GeNW electrode. $S = 2.1 \text{ cm}^2$. Electrolyte 1 M LiPF₆ in a mixture of EC-DEC-DMC (1:1:1). Weight: 0.55 mg.

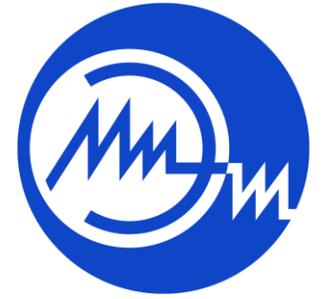
GeNW anode for Na-ion batteries



Charge-discharge curves (a) and change in the reversible capacity (b) of the germanium-based electrode at the insertion-extraction of sodium at different current densities.



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**Thanks for your kind
attention!**