

Overview of the GreEnergy Project

Dr. Avi Ginzburg, Senior Scientist, AMO GmbH, Aachen Germany

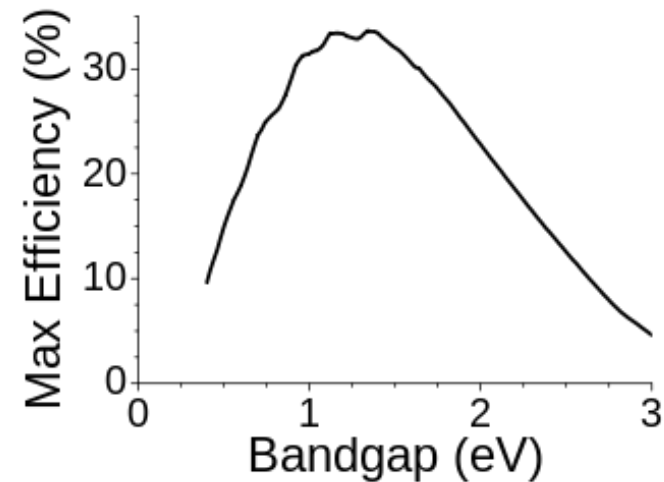
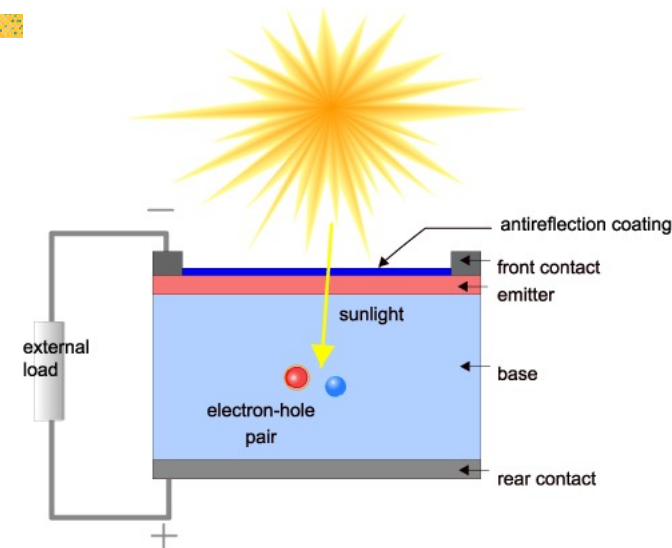
First GreEnergy workshop - Roadmap from design to production of nanoantennas based solar energy harvester 16 October 2023



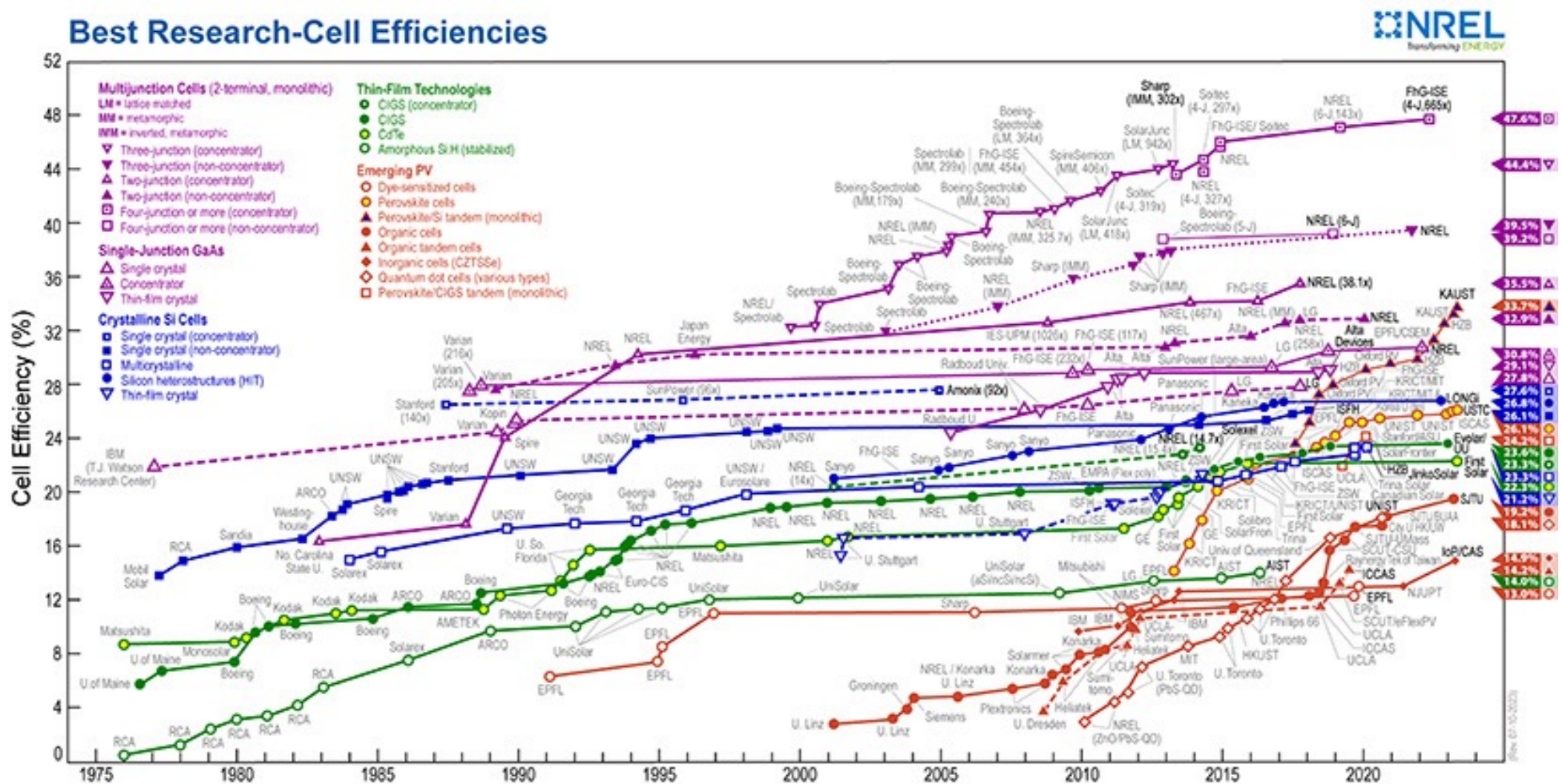
Sun Energy harvesting by a single junction PV cell efficiently

- Traditional single-junction cells with an optimal [band gap](#) for the solar spectrum have a **maximum theoretical efficiency of 33.16%**, the [Shockley–Queisser limit](#)

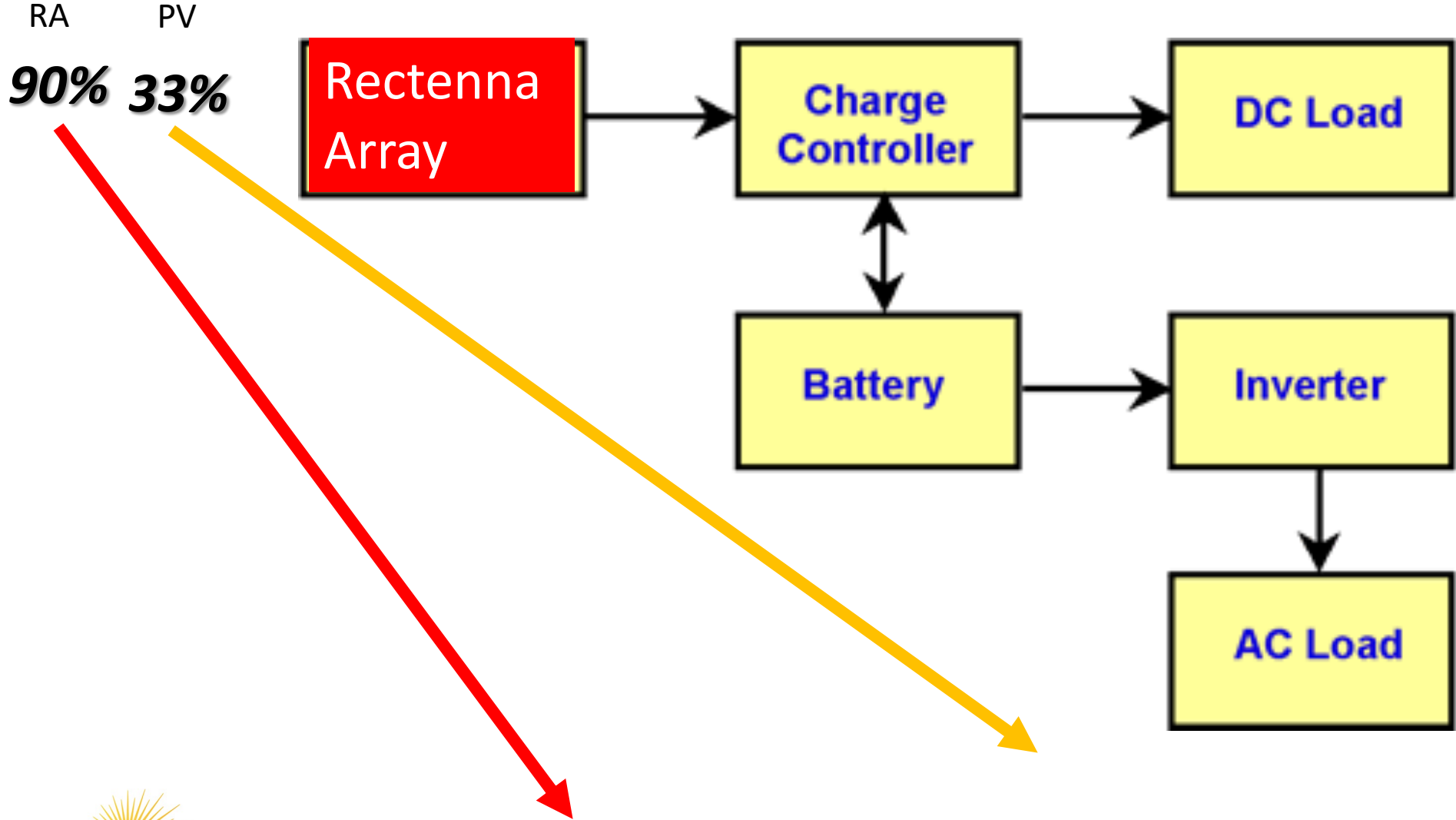
- Rühle, Sven (8 February 2016). "Tabulated Values of the Shockley–Queisser Limit for Single Junction Solar Cells". *Solar Energy*. **130**: 139–147. [Bibcode:2016SoEn..130..139R](#). [doi:10.1016/j.solener.2016.02.015](#)



Sun Energy harvesting by a multi layers/ junctions PV cell efficiency



...from the PV cells to the LOAD....efficiency drops....



GreEnergy project challenge

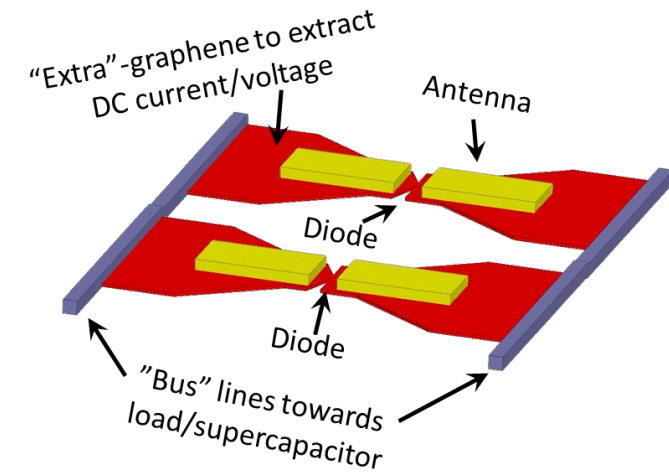
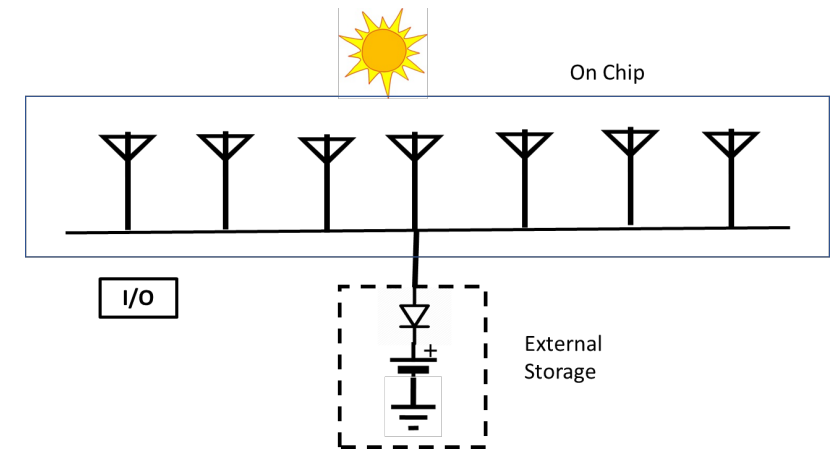
- * **Photon energy** is the energy carried by a single photon. The amount of energy is directly proportional to the photon's electromagnetic frequency and thus, equivalently, is inversely proportional to the wavelength.
- * Capturing the electromagnetic waves with a nanoantenna can lead to much higher efficiency.....**theoretically to more than 90%**.
- * In the last decade many tried but didn't succeeded to demonstrate such a nanoantenna light harvester!!!!
- * Why???
 - * We are dealing with very high ac frequencies (400-800THz;400-800nm)
 - * No efficient rectifier exists



| Color | Wavelength (nm) | Frequency (THz) | Photon energy (eV) |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| violet | 380–450 | 670–790 | 2.75–3.26 |
| blue | 450–485 | 620–670 | 2.56–2.75 |
| cyan | 485–500 | 600–620 | 2.48–2.56 |
| green | 500–565 | 530–600 | 2.19–2.48 |
| yellow | 565–590 | 510–530 | 2.10–2.19 |
| orange | 590–625 | 480–510 | 1.98–2.10 |
| red | 625–750 | 400–480 | 1.65–1.98 |

GreEnergy Project concept

- ✦ Adopting system approach
- ✦ System architectures design
- ✦ Building a strong modelling and design group
- ✦ Two rectenna (antenna + rectifier) manufacturers (to reduce risk)
- ✦ Energy storage manufacture
- ✦ Power Management unit design and manufacturing
- ✦ Integration



GreEnergy - Factsheet

Leibniz Institut für innovative Mikroelektronik

University of Udine

Chalmers University of Technology

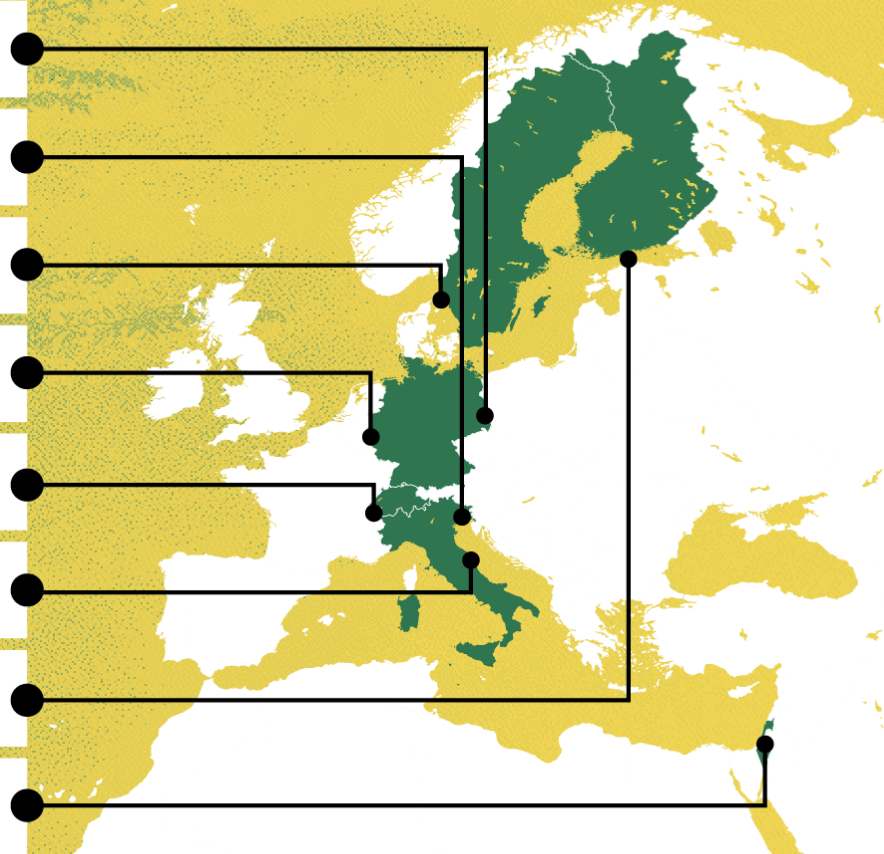
AMO GmbH

SCIPROM Sàrl

Università Politecnica delle Marche

Aalto University

NOGAH PHOTONICS Ltd



Horizon 2020

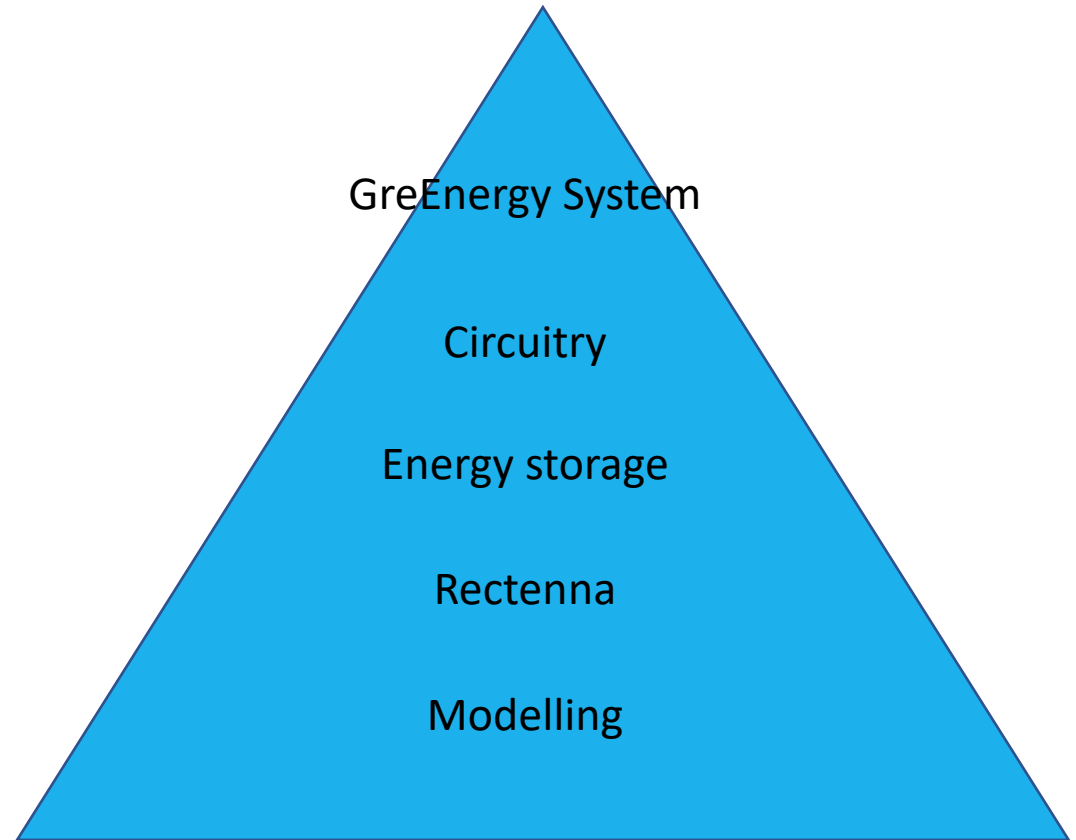
Call: H2020-LC-SC3-2018-2019-2020

(BUILDING A LOW-CARBON, CLIMATE RESILIENT FUTURE: SECURE, CLEAN AND EFFICIENT ENERGY)

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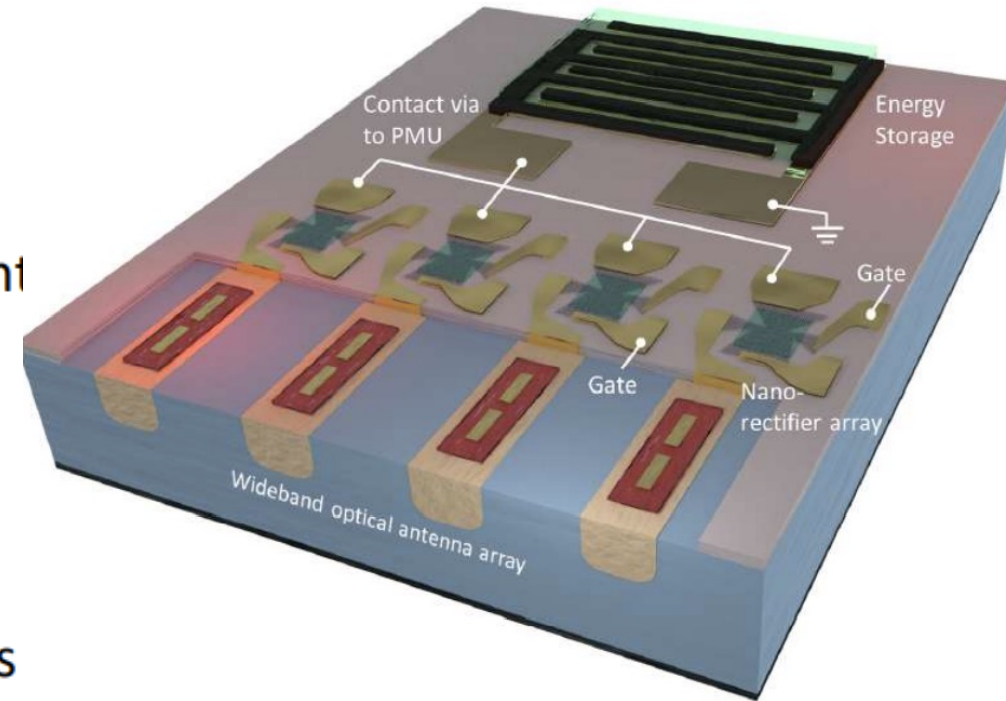
GreEnergy Project team members

- * AMO – System design and rectenna manufacturing
- * Aalto – Rectenna manufacturing
- * Chalmers – Energy Storage & Integration
- * IHP – Circuitry design
- * Udine University - Modelling
- * Ancona University – Modelling
- * Nogah Photonics – Modelling
- * SCIPROM – Management



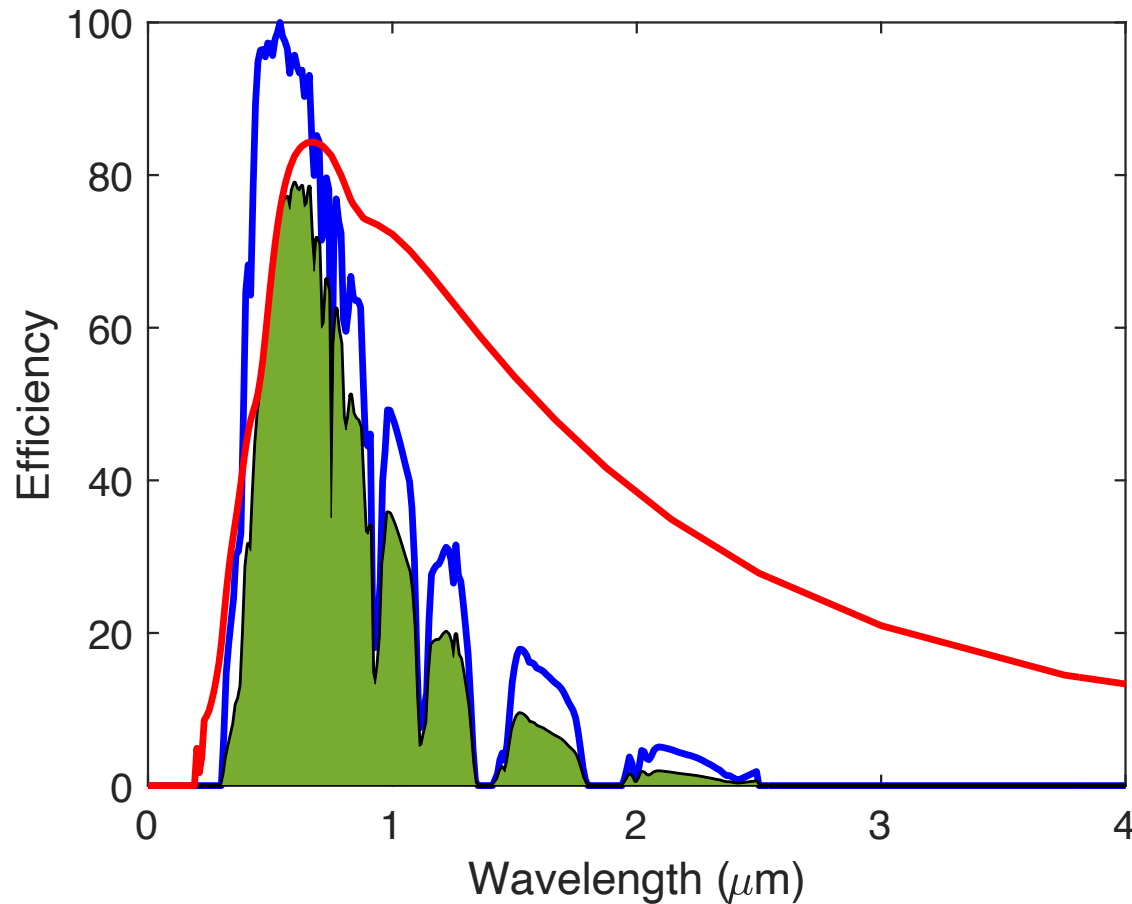
Objectives of GreEnergy

- Development of optical antenna with 20-40% energy efficiency using wide bandwidth nano-antennas
- Development of nano-rectifier and energy storage component
- Develop process for on-chip integration of antenna/rectifier with power management unit and energy storage device
- Develop prototype of integrated system, which demonstrates charging of the supercapacitor by the antenna/rectifier system

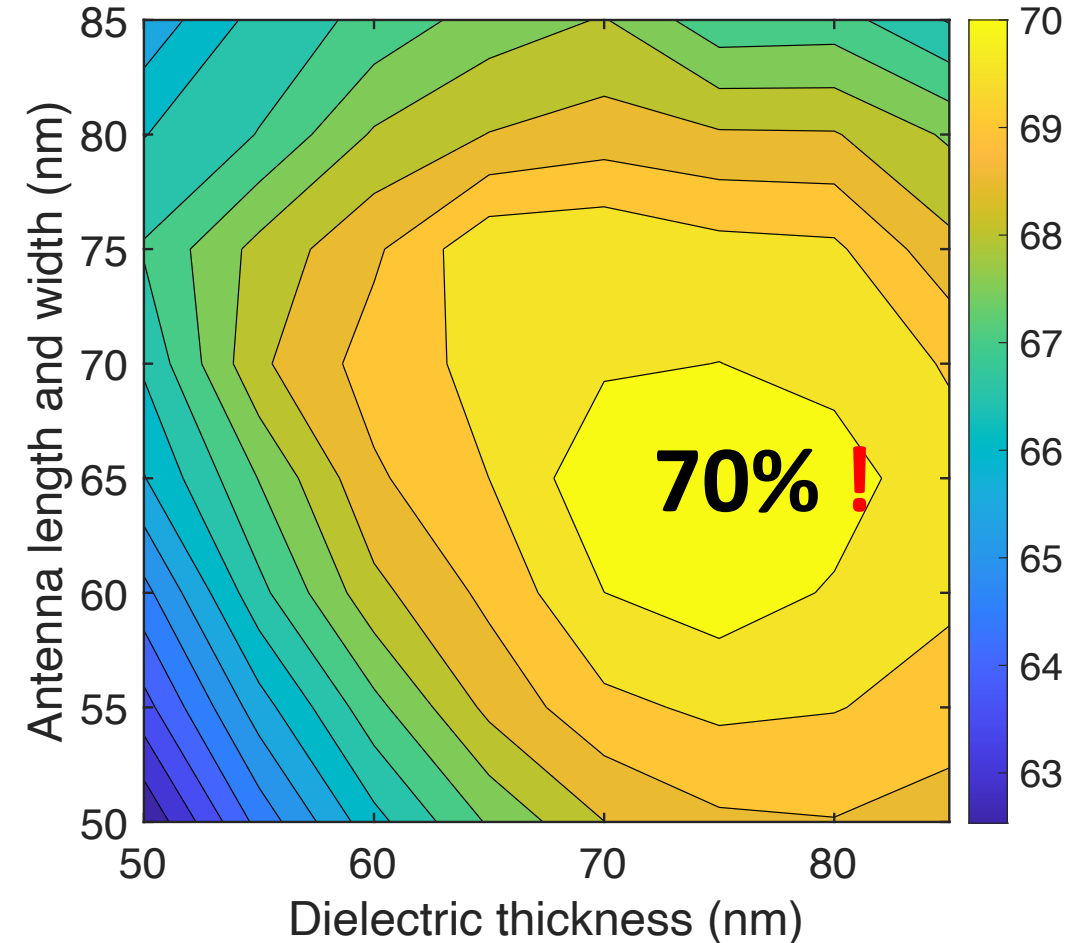


Antenna design

Antenna efficiency



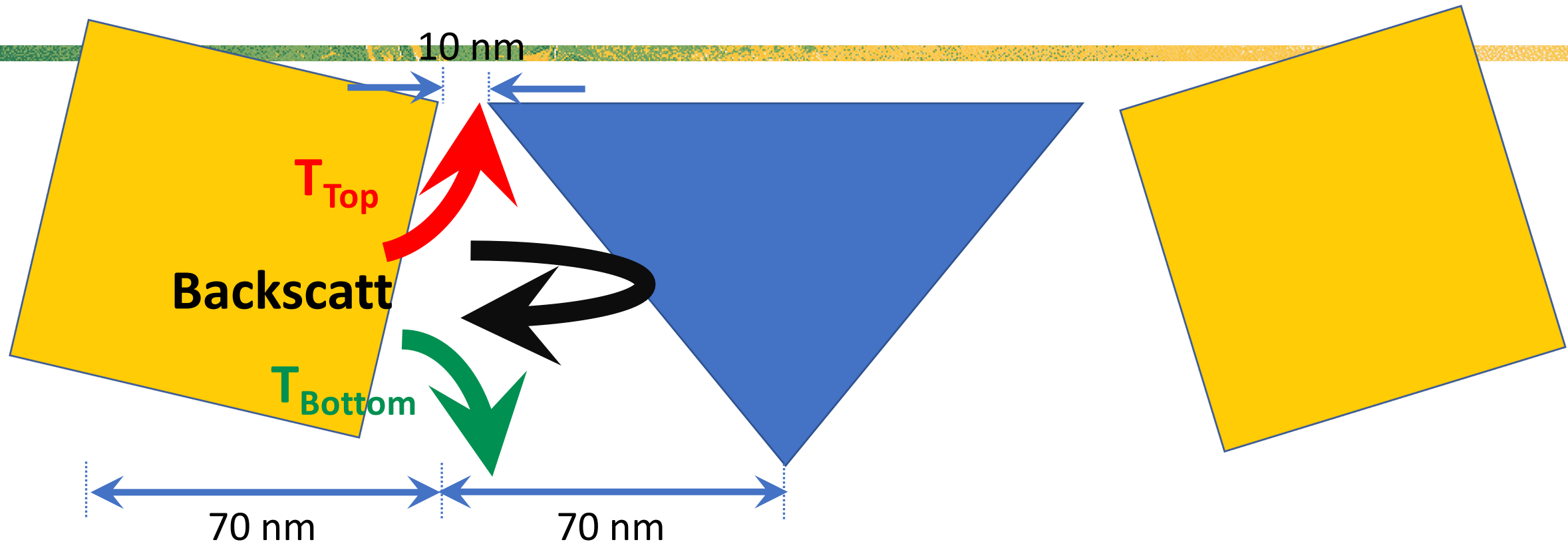
RECEIVING efficiency



30% is just dissipated or reflected

First GreEnergy workshop - 16 October 2023

Ballistic Diode - BILLIARD COMPUTATION OF CHARGE MOTION

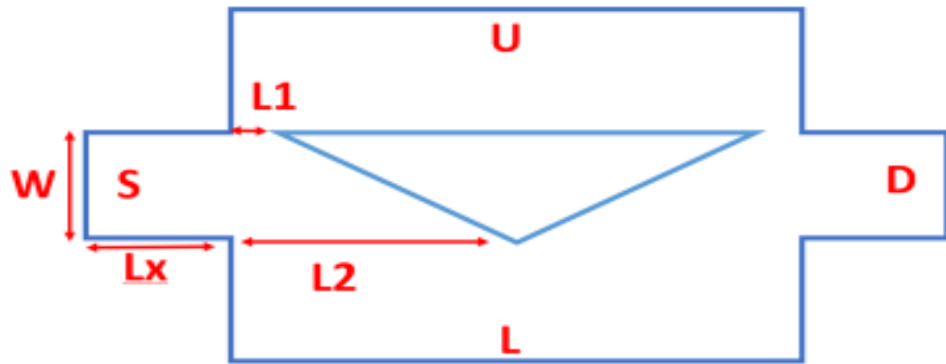


| Trajectory | Efficiency |
|----------------|---|
| T_{top} | 6% (previous slide 8%) |
| Backscattering | 25% (previous 50%) |
| T_{Bottom} | 69% - 11:1 ratio (41% - 5:1) Maybe more? |

KEY POINT
MEAN FREE PATH LENGTH
 $\approx 150\div 200$ nm

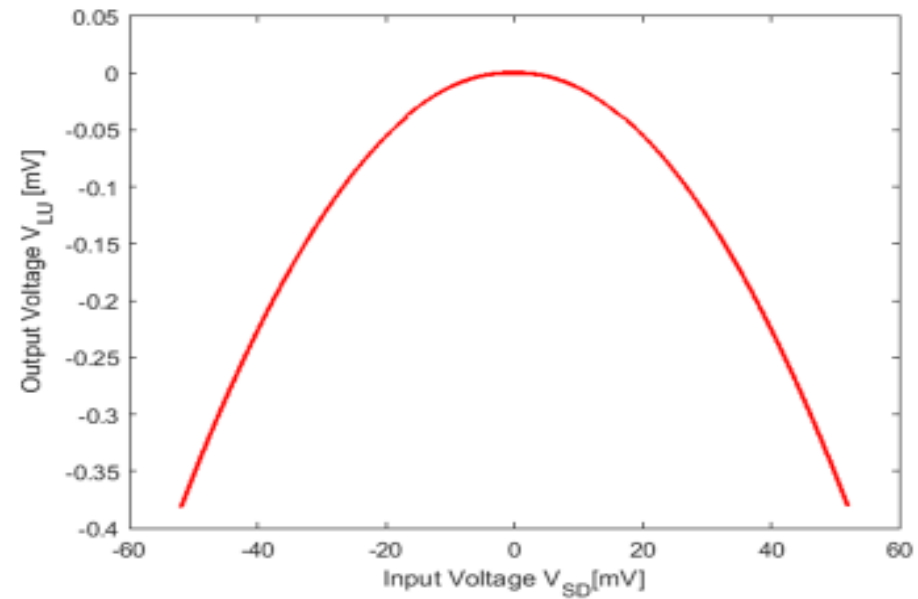
Ballistic diode design

4 terminal rectifier configuration under ballistic conditions



Simulations parameters:

$L_x=100\text{nm}$
 $W=800\text{nm}$
 $L_1=300\text{nm}$
 $L_2=2500\text{nm}$
 $n=8e11\text{cm}^{-2}$



Input resistance $R_{sd}=370\ \Omega$

What next

- * Manufacturing Ballistic Diode and measurements
- * Modelling calibration and redesign
- * Rectenna (Rectifier and Antenna) manufacturing and measurements
- * Modelling calibration and redesign (if needed)
- * Design of rectenna array options
- * Integrating a GreEnergy system (Rectenna + Energy storage) and testing
- * Systems model calibration



Thank you for your attention

More information is available at www.greenergy-project.eu



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