増感型熱利用発電における取得電圧振動

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Acquisition voltage vibration in sensitized thermal cells (*Graduate School of Materials and Chemical Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology*) OSachiko Matsushita, Haruki Kohata, Hayato Sekiya, Takumi Ikeda, Yoshiharu Hida, Haotong Song, Toshihiro Isobe, Akira Nakajima

A sensitized thermal cell (STC) is a new energy conversion system that obtains electricity directly from heat. ¹⁻³⁾ The thermally excited carriers in semiconductors generate redox reactions of electrolyte ions to generate power (Figure). It had been reported that some electric devices such as a liquid display and LED lights worked using the STCs over 40 °C. However, in the STC power generation, sometimes the vibration of the acquired voltage was confirmed during the long-term constant current discharge. In this presentation, we focus on the voltage vibration from the viewpoint of the balance of redox ion concentrations at the electrode/electrolyte interface.

Keywords: Voltage Oscillation; Dye-sensitized Solar Cell; Heat Energy Conversion; Renewable Energy; Low-Carbon Society

増感型熱利用発電は、熱エネルギーから直接電気を得る、新しいエネルギー変換方式である。¹⁻³⁾ 色素増感型太陽電池における光励起を半導体内の熱励起に代替した発電システムであり、熱励起電荷が電解質イオンを酸化還元して発電する。すでに 40℃以上での発電の確認や、液晶ディスプレイ・LED ライトの作動などが確認されているが、長期一定電流放電において取得電圧の振動が確認されることがある。今回我々は、本振動に対し、電極/電解液界面での酸化還元イオン濃度のバランスに注目し検討したので報告する。

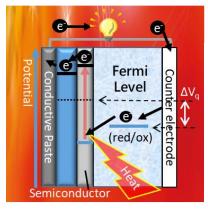


Figure. Schematic image of the sensitized thermal cell. The obtained voltage (ΔVq) is the difference between the Fermi level of the semiconductor electrode and the redox potential of electrolyte ions.³⁾

増感型熱利用発電の模式図。取得電圧は半 導体電極のフェルミ準位と電解質イオンの 酸化還元準位の差となる。³⁾

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