

Innovative Bifacial DSSC Technologies for Sustainable Agri-Photovoltaic and Urban Energy Systems



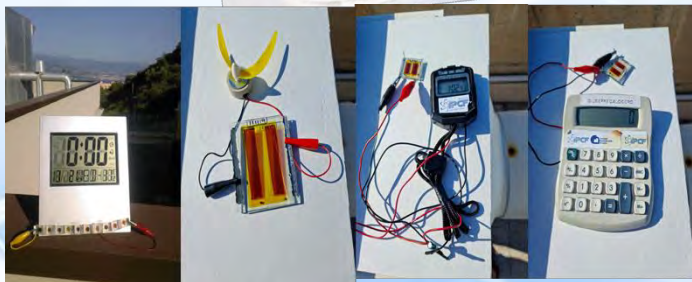
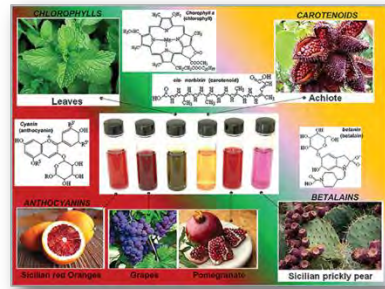
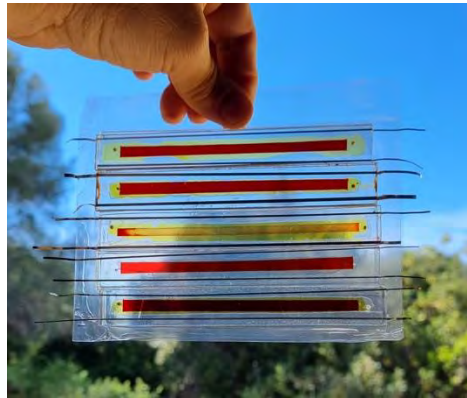
Mariangela Latino



Main research activities:

- Liquid hydrogen carriers from photochemical and photoelectrochemical conversion of CO_2 and water;
- Development of non-critical materials and components for tandem photoelectrolysis cells for direct conversion of solar energy to hydrogen and advanced systems for solar and thermal assisted catalytic splitting;
- Dissemination.

Design, manufacture and characterisation of third generation solar cells



Commercial flexible solar cell characterisation



Flexible silicon-based modules (3W)

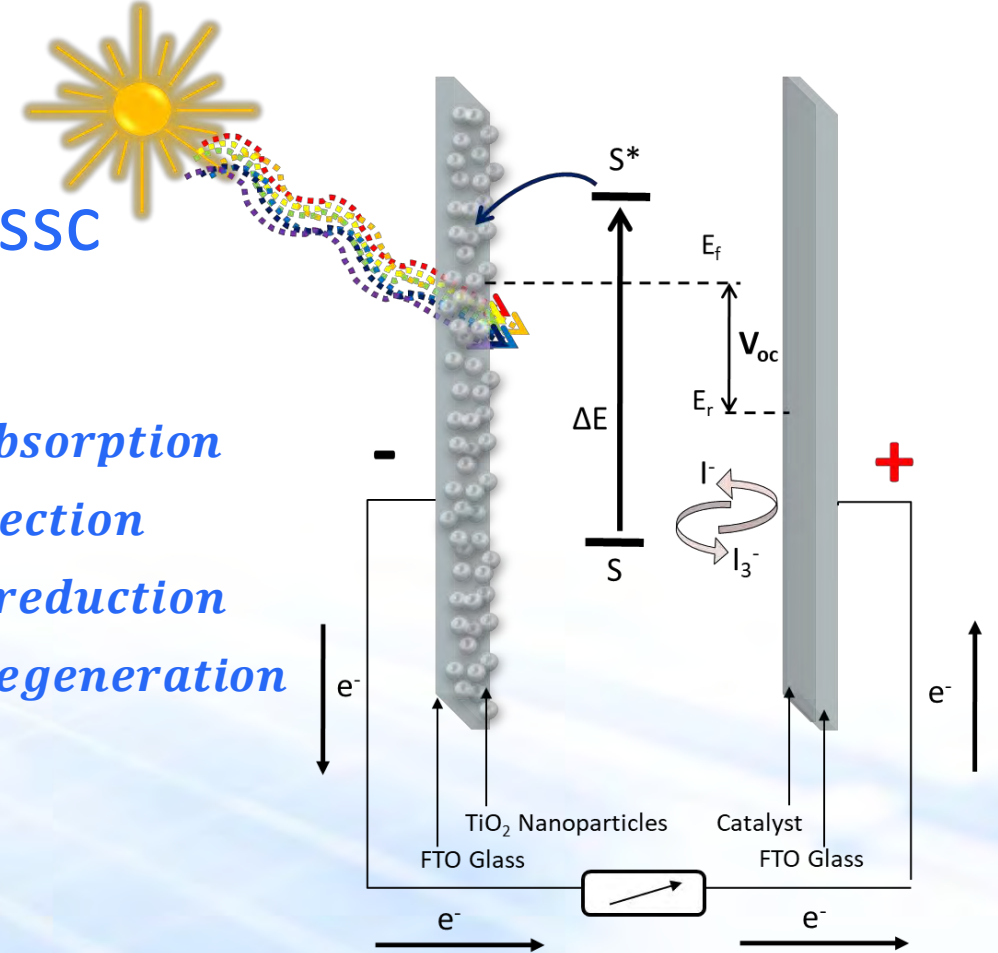


Organic photovoltaic modules (2.5W)

Diagram of a typical Dye-Sensitized Solar Cell (DSSC)

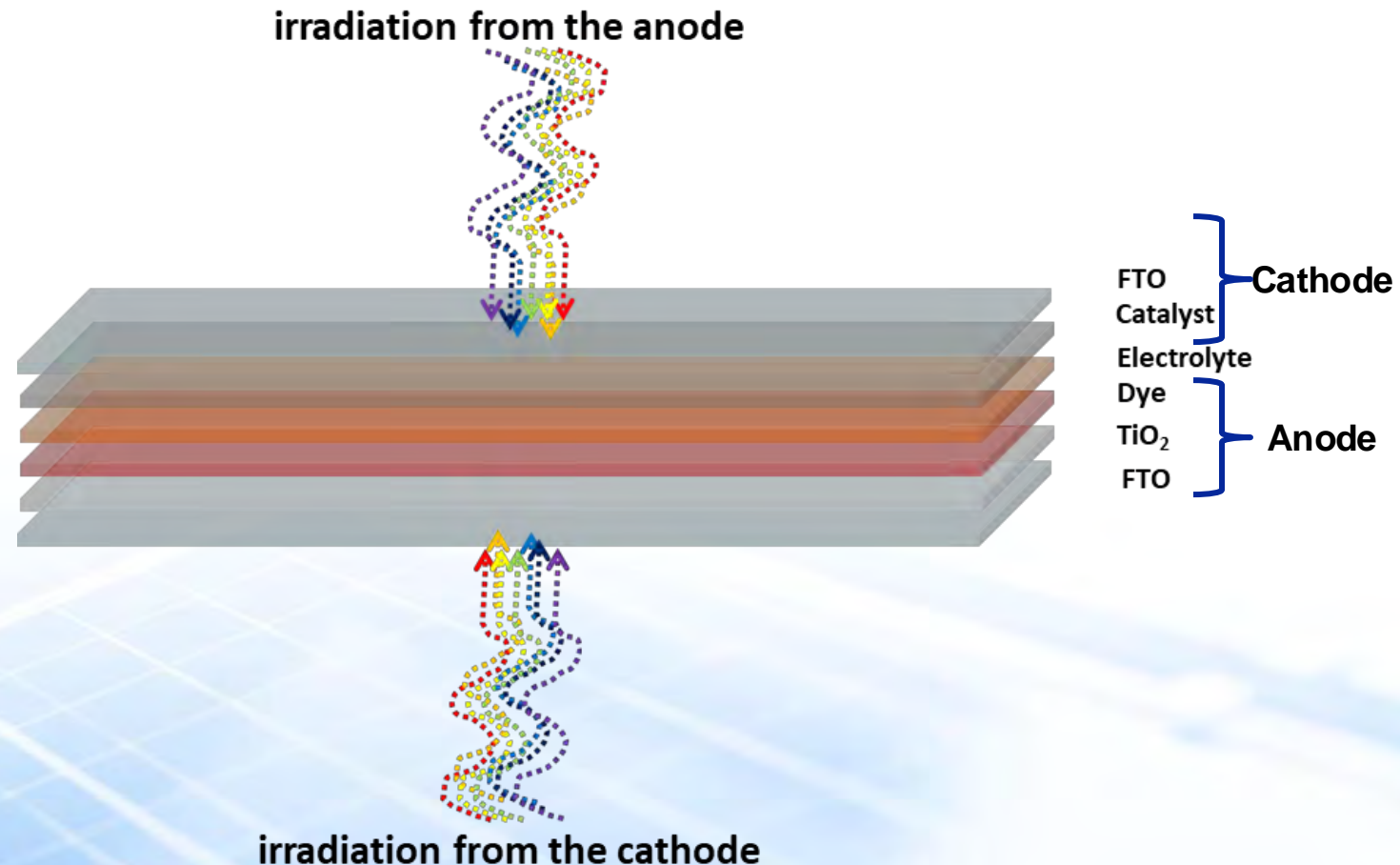
List of the main processes involved in dssc behaviour:

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | $S + h\nu$ | \longrightarrow | S^* | <i>radiation absorption</i> |
| 2. | $S^* + \text{TiO}_2$ | \longrightarrow | $S^+ + e^-_{CB} (\text{TiO}_2)$ | <i>electron injection</i> |
| 3. | $I_3^- + 2e^- (\text{Pt})$ | \longrightarrow | $3I^-$ | <i>electrolyte reduction</i> |
| 4. | $2S^+ + 3I^-$ | \longrightarrow | $2S + I_3^-$ | <i>sensitizer regeneration</i> |

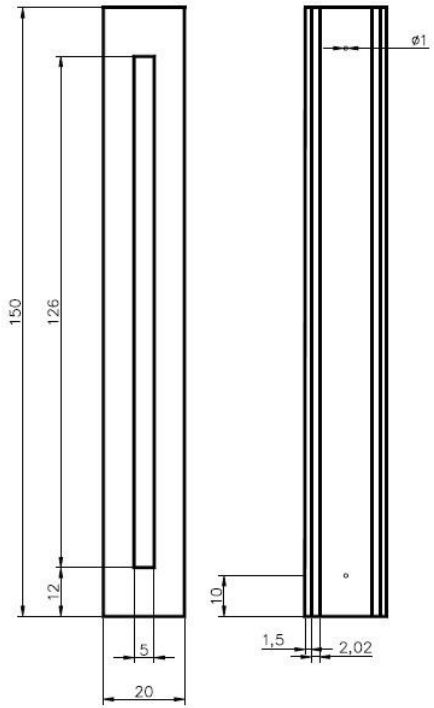


Semi-transparent, bifacial dye-sensitized solar cells (BFDSSCs)

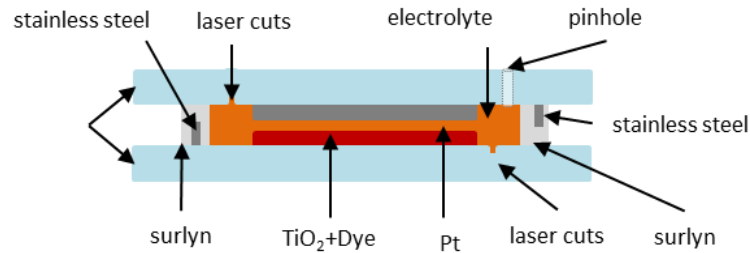
BFSSC devices capture photons that also arrive from behind, allowing you to make the most of diffuse sky radiation and light reflected from the environment.



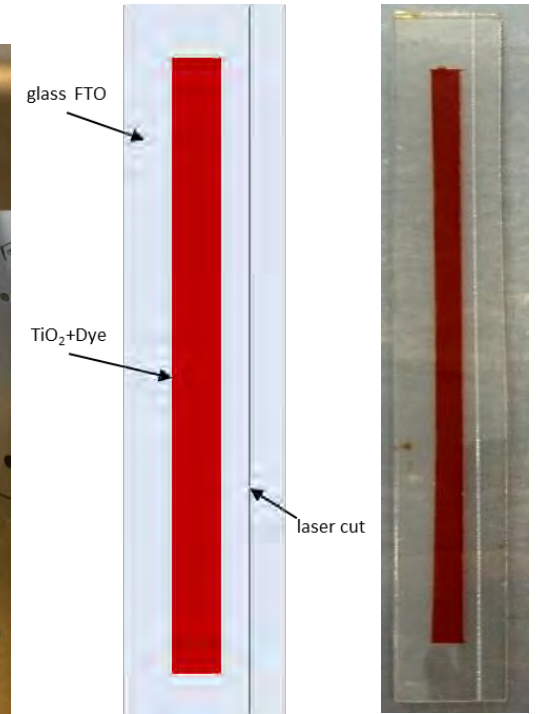
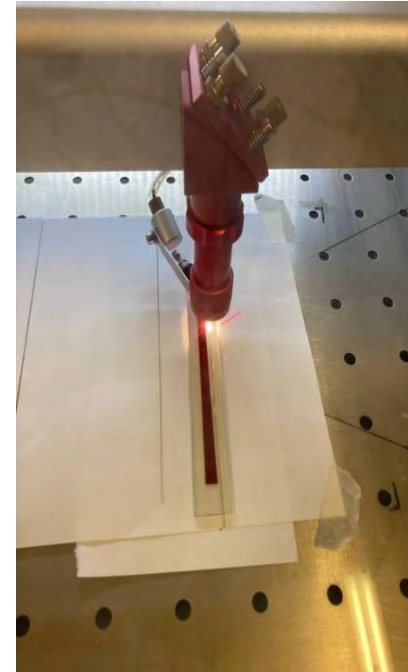
Preparation of electrodes and devices fabrication



Schematic design of cathode and anode



Scheme and photography of a closed dye-sensitized solar cell



Photography of the anode during the longitudinal engraving; scheme and photography of the anode.

Experimental results

The photoelectrochemical performance of the home-made devices was determined by measuring the current density versus voltage (J_{sc} -V) under solar irradiation ($100\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$).

The results, obtained under different illumination conditions, show a bifaciality factor (**BFF**) of **87%** in the case of a **white background**; this factor drops to **72%** in the case of a **black background**.

The results obtained are promising because they suggest the use of bifacial DSSC solar cells in an environment where it is possible to exploit part of the diffuse sunlight, effectively reducing the installation area.

Integration of Arduino-based technology

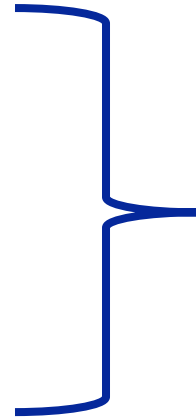
Using Arduino to:

- Monitor various environmental parameters inside the greenhouse
 - soil moisture
 - temperature
 - light levels
 - irrigation system
- manage an automated irrigation system

This smart system not only improves the efficiency of urban gardening, but also reduces water waste and increases user comfort by minimising the need for manual intervention.

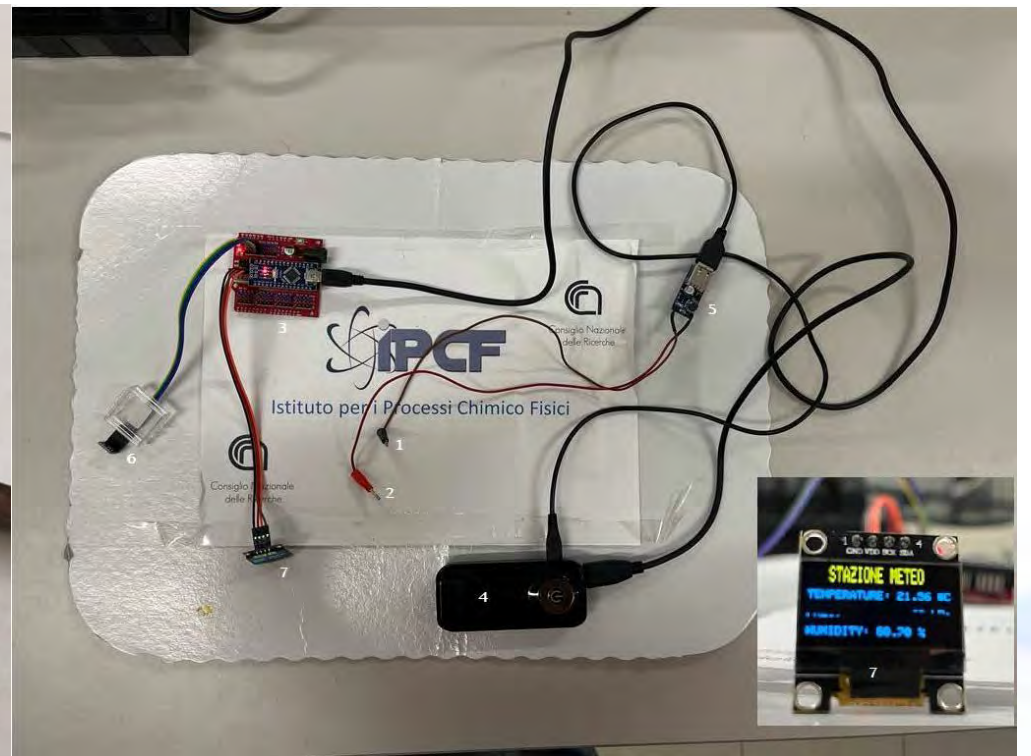
AI and IoT technologies

- to predict weather patterns
- optimize irrigation schedules
- dynamically adjust energy consumption



To improve both energy efficiency and resource management.

Design and implementation of urban balcony photovoltaic greenhouses



Use of commercial photovoltaics for irrigation or fertiliser delivery



Concluding remarks

This project highlights the potential of integrating bifacial DSSCs with smart, automated systems to create sustainable, self-sufficient solutions for urban living.



The S.O.L.A.R.E. Group

(Spectrophotometry, Optoelectronics, Luminescence, Analysis, Relaxation, Energy)



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Authors thank the European Union (Next Generation EU), through the MUR-PNRR project NQSTI The National Quantum Science and Technology Institute (PE0000023) and POR H2 AdP MMES/ENEA with involvement of CNR and RSE, PNRR - Mission 2, Component 2, Investment 3.5 "Ricerca e sviluppo sull'idrogeno", CUP: B93C22000630006; PRIN Project 2022 "Assessment of nano/microplastics impacts – PLASTACS"; project FOE 2022 project FutuRaw- The raw materials of the future from non-critical, residual and renewable sources and project.

The authors also thank the technicians of the institute: **Roberto Caruso, Giuseppe Spinella, Giuseppe Lupò, Guerino Sarullo, Domenico Aricò.**



Thank you!

This is an initiative of



Co-funded by
the European Union

Grant N°101096126. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

Project funded by



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun Svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Economic Affairs,
Education and Research, EAER
State Secretariat for Education,
Research and Innovation SERI