# آشنایی با فناوری نانو بخش اول: مقدمات



#### ساخت سلول خورشیدی نانو بلوری:



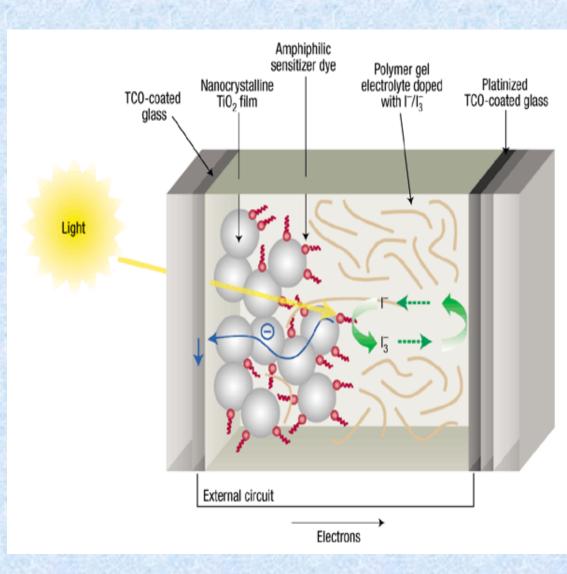
## دانستنی های ضروری:

- Ohm's law
- Electrochemistry
- Verification of Kirchhoff's voltage law with cells in series.
- Charging capacitors
- Measuring current and power density
- Measuring internal resistance
- Powering small "no-load" motors

#### مواد مورد نیاز:

#### Materials:

- 1. (2) F-SnO<sub>2</sub>glass slides
- 2. Iodine and Potassium Iodide
- 3. Mortar/Pestle
- 4. Air Gun
- 5. Surfactant (Triton X 100 or Detergent)
- Colloidal Titanium Dioxide Powder
- 7. Nitric Acid
- 8. Blackberries, raspberries, green citrus leaves etc.
- 9. Masking Tape
- 10. Tweezers
- 11. Filter paper
- 12. Binder Clips
- 13. Various glassware
- 14. Multi-meter



#### تهيه نانو تيتانيوم:

#### Nanotitanium

- 1. Add 2-ml of 2,4 Pentanedione ( $C_5H_8O_2$ ) to 100-ml of anhydrous isopropanol [ ( $CH_3$ )<sub>2</sub>CHOH ] and stir covered for 20 minutes.
- 2. Add 6.04-ml of titanium isopropoxide (Ti[(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CHO]<sub>4</sub> to the solution and stir for at least 2 hours.
- 3. Add 2.88-ml of distilled water and stir for another 2 hours.
- 4. The solution must then age for 12 hours at room temperature.
- 5. Since you now have a collodial suspension, the solvent must be evaporated off in an oven to collect the powder.

#### تهيه محلول الكتروليت:

#### **Electrolyte solution**

- 1. Measure out 10-ml of ethylene glycol
- 2. Weigh out 0.127-g of  $I_2$  and add it to the ethylene glycol and stir.
- 3. Weigh out 0.83 g of KI and add it to the same ethylene glycol.
- 4. Stir and sore in a dark container with a tight lid.

#### سلول خورشیدی نانوبلوری

Main component:
Fluorine doped tin
oxide conductive glass
slides



Test the slide with a multimeter to determine which side is conductive

#### سنتز سوسپانسيوني نانوتيتانيوم

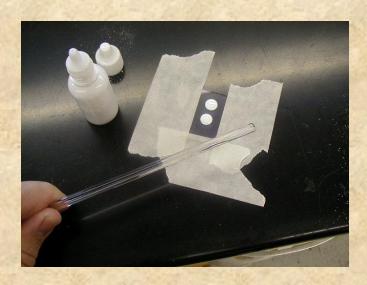


#### **Procedure:**

- Add 9 ml (in 1 ml increments) of nitric or acetic acid (ph3-4) to six grams of titanium dioxide in a mortar and pestle.
- Grinding for 30 minutes will produce a lump free paste.
- 1 drop of a surfactant is then added (triton X 100 or dish washing detergent).
- Suspension is then stored and allow to equilibrate for 15 minutes

#### ایجاد پوشش روی سلول



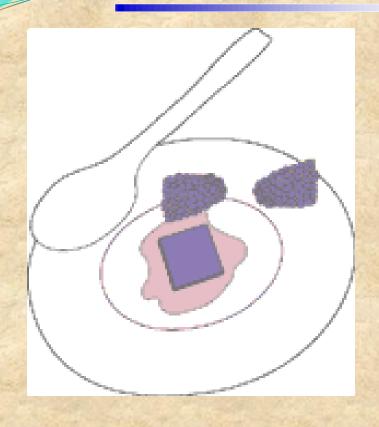


- After testing to determine which side is conductive, one of the glass slides is then masked off 1-2 mm on THREE sides with masking tape. This is to form a mold.
- A couple of drops if the titanium dioxide suspension is then added and distributed across the area of the mold with a glass rod.
- The slide is then set aside to dry for one minute.

#### كلسيناسيون سلول خورشيدى



- After the first slide has dried the tape can be removed.
- The titanium dioxide layer needs to be heat sintered and this can be done by using a hot air gun that can reach a temperature of at least 450 degrees Celsius.
- This heating process should last 30 minutes.



- Crush 5-6 fresh berries in a mortar and pestle with 2-ml of de-ionized water.
- The dye is then filter through tissue or a coffee filter and collected.
- As an optional method, the dye can be purified by crushing only 2-3 berries and adding 10-ml of methanol/acetic acid/water (25:4:21 by volume)

### جذب رنگ و پوشش الکترود

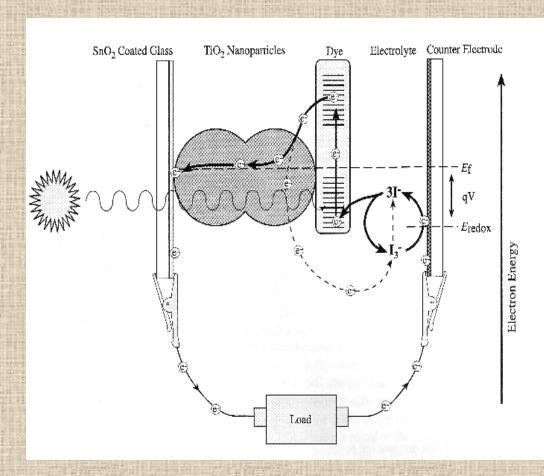


- Allow the heat sintered slide to cool to room temperature.
- Once the slide has cooled, place the slide face down in the filtered dye and allow the dye to be absorbed for 5 or more minutes.
- While the first slide is soaking, determine which side of the second slide is conducting.
- Place the second slide over an open flame and move back and forth.
- This will coat the second slide with a carbon catalyst layer



## چگونه سلول کار می کند؟

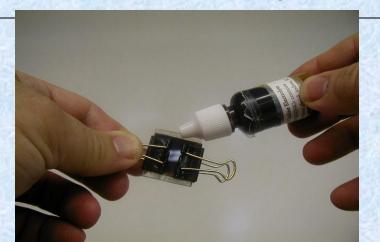
- The dye absorbs light and transfers excited electrons to the TiO<sub>2</sub>.
- 2. The electron is quickly replaced by the electrolyte added.
- 3. The electrolyte in turns obtains an electron from the catalyst coated counter electrode.

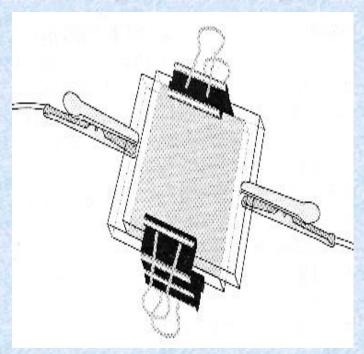


TiO<sub>2</sub>=electron acceptor; Dye = photochemical pump **Iodide** = **electron donor**;

## Assembling the Solar Cell

- After the first slide had absorbed the dye, it is quickly rinsed with ethanol to remove any water. It is then blotted dry with tissue paper.
- Quickly, the two slides are placed in an offset manner together so that the layers are touching.
- Binder clips can be used to keep the two slides together.





One drop of a liquid iodide/iodine solution is then added between the slides. Capillary action will stain the entire inside of the slides

# Using the Cell to Measure the Time Constant for an RC Circuit

Materials: solar cell, Logger Pro, Graphical Analysis for Windows, Vernier LabPro, Voltage/Current probe, Pasco RC Circuit Board



## با تشکر از توجه شما

