Using Ferritin Quantum Dots to Harvest Solar Energy

Kameron Hansen

Dr. John Colton Dr. Richard Watt Paul Minson Ryan Peterson Alessandro Perego Cameron Olsen

Best Research-Cell Efficiencies





Dye-sensitized solar cells





$E_{QD} = E_{bulk} + \frac{C}{R^2}$





Ferritin







Lead sulfide quantum dots in ferritin

~ 2.25 nm







Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Targeted Lead/FTN	50	100	200	500	1000	2000	4000	7000	10000
Eq. 1 Core Size (nm)	1.71	2.1	2.71	3.68	4.64	5.85	7.37	8.88	9.99
Anaerobic									
Lead/FTN	34 ± 4	106 ± 17	151 ± 16	299 ± 56	811 ± 45	$2552\ \pm\ 612$	$1982\ \pm445$	1266 ± 264	$1133\ \pm 197$
Band-gap Energy (eV)	1.33	1.25	1.23	1.14	1.03	1	1.11	1.22	1.30
Core Size (nm)			3.04 ± 0.54			5.70 ± 0.89			
Color									
Diluted Color									
Aerobic									
Lead/FTN	37 ± 7	63 ± 11	136 ± 20	367 ± 63	865 ± 13	$2611\ \pm483$	1187 ± 399	724 ± 121	690 ± 169
Band gap Energy (eV)	1.33	1.31	1.14	1.12	1.06	0.93	1.08	1.24	1.05
Core Size (nm)	2.25 ± 0.48		3.03 ± 0.39			6.10 ± 0.89	5.43 ± 0.75		
Color									
Diluted Color									
3x Lead Anaerobic									
Lead/FTN	36 ± 7	74 ± 8	181 ± 10	<u></u>		<u>0.000</u>			
Color									



Photoluminescence, 293 K



TEM core size measurements



Solar Cell Fabrication



Electrophoretic Deposition



Dye sensitized solar cell



Titanium and Platinum Electrodes

Solar Cell Performance



Photocorrosion comparison



PbS-FTN before

PbS-FTN after

Summary

- Introduced one-step simplified synthesis of PbS-FTN
- Core sizes ranged from 2.25 6.10 nm, band gaps 0.93 1.33 eV
- PbS-FTN cell had efficiency of 0.28%
- Future work to improve solar cells:
 - Bacterial ferritin
 - Binding
 - Test spatial homogeneity and photocorrosion