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Current limitations of near-field thermophotovoltaic devices and some solutions to overcome them

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Several experiments have demonstrated the enhancement of thermophotovoltaic (TPV) power generation in the near field (see the review articles [1, 2]). However, a closer analysis of the generated electrical power density shows that only one experimental data item exceeds the far-field detailed balance limit [3]. However, this experiment uses a very low bandgap cell which needs to be cooled to cryogenic temperatures [4].

Based on this preliminary observation, the objective is to review several current known limitations of near-field thermophotovoltaic devices and examine some solutions for overcoming them. The first point to consider, often overlooked, is the selection of the optimum bandgap for the cell, which depends on the emitter temperature. Narrow bandgap cells (< 0.5 eV) are the best choice in terms of electrical power density, but their operation at room temperature remains very challenging [5]. Some other points to consider are the Joule losses [6], the impact of front metallic contact grids on near-field radiation transfer [7], and out-of-band absorption caused by phonon-polaritons [8]. There are several ways of dealing with these issues, including: hybrid thermionic-thermophotovoltaic devices [9], cells with back contacts, standard multi-junction cells [10] and vertical multi-junction cells [11]. By combining the advantages of these options, which are still under development, it might be possible to demonstrate experimentally that near-field TPV devices can effectively exceed the far-field detailed balance limit under application-relevant conditions.

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