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Carbon have shown remarkable potential to replace the harmful and scarce materials by its abundant nature and extremely favorable electrical and optical characteristics. Hence

Future research into finding a new and appropriate carbon electrode and a chemically-stable hole-transporting layer (HTL) will play a key role in the development of advanced

Carbon electrodes have gained significant attention as a cost-effective, sustainable, stable, and scalable replacement for metal electrodes in perovskite solar cells (PSCs).

Perovskite solar cells with carbon back contact (C-PSC) represent a promising architecture that allows for a simplification of the manufacture process and a stabilization of the cell

Carbon-based materials, including carbon nanotubes, carbon fibers, carbon black, graphite, and graphene, are commonly chosen as counter electrodes because of their appropriate

Future research into finding a new and appropriate carbon electrode and a chemically-stable hole-transporting layer (HTL) will play a key

ABSTRACT: Carbon allotropes such as graphene, carbon nano-tubes, carbon nanohorn fullerenes, and their derivatives have been of great importance in the search for efficient and stable perovskite solar

Carbon-based perovskite solar cells (c-PSCs) have attracted increasing attention due to their numerous advantages including ease of fabrication, the potential of assembling flexible

Carbon materials have the advantages of abundant sources, high electrochemical stability, and hole extraction, and these advantages are unavailable for metal electrodes. Therefore, the manufacturing

These advances underscore the potential of composite carbon electrodes to enhance both the efficiency and operational stability of carbon-based photovoltaic devices.

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Carbon materials are a promising solution for silicon-based solar cells. These materials play a vital role in better charge transport, enhanced light absorption, and the development

Perovskite solar cells with carbon back contact (C-PSC) represent a promising architecture that allows for a simplification of the

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