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## Extending the self-discharge time of Dicke quantum batteries using molecular triplets

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Quantum batteries, quantum systems for energy storage, have gained interest due to their potential scalable charging power density. A quantum battery proposal based on the Dicke model has been explored using organic microcavities, which enable a cavity-enhanced energy transfer process called superabsorption. However, energy storage lifetime in these devices is limited by fast radiative emission losses, worsened by superradiance. We present a proof-of-concept device based on a multilayer optical microcavity, where an active absorption layer transfers energy to the molecular triplets of a storage layer. We experimentally realise this device and show that energy is stored for tens of microseconds-a  $10^3$ -fold increase in storage time compared to previous demonstrations.

## Theme

Theme 2. Quantum effects in energy processes and materials

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