**Methodology**

Chemical energy is stored in the molecular bonds of compounds and released through chemical reactions. Certain chemicals, upon illumination, undergo photochemical reactions wherein energy will be given off in the form of heat. The principle here is just like photosynthesis in plants, where sunlight is then converted into chemical energy.

The aluminum layer will serve as a conductor for the thermoelectric conversion process when heated by the chemicals. Thermoelectric materials generate electricity when there is a temperature gradient across them. This phenomenon is called the Seebeck effect. The working principle is that one side of a thermoelectric material has to be hot, and the other has to be cold. Thus, as electrons move from the hot side to the cold side, an electric current is generated.

This can be achieved by attaching a cooler to the other side of the aluminum layer for your project. The cooler keeps a lower temperature on one side of the thermoelectric material to ensure a sufficient difference in temperature. Due to the absorption of solar energy, the aluminum layer will start heating up. The temperature gradient developed will result in the flow of electrons; therefore, electricity is generated