Carrier processes and photostability in perovskites materials and solar cells

Jacky Even∗1, Claudine Katan2, Hong-Hua Fang3, Sampson Adjokatse3, Maria Antonietta Loi3, Wanyi Nie4, Jean-Christophe Blancou5, Amanda Neukirch6, Hsinhan Tsai4, Muhammad A. Alam7, Sergei Tretiak6, Jared Crochet5, Gautam Gupta4, and Aditya Mohite4

1Fonctions Optiques pour les Technologies de l’information (FOTON-OHM) – Institut National des Sciences Appliquées de Rennes, CNRS : UMR6082, Université européenne de Bretagne, ENSSAT – 20 Avenue des Buttes de Coesmes 35700 Rennes, France
2ISCR – ISCR – Institut des Sciences Chimiques de Rennes, ISCR UMR 6226, CNRS, Université de Rennes 1, 35042 Rennes, France, France
3Groningen University – Photophysics Optoelectronics, Zernike Institute for Advanced Materials, Nijenborgh 4, Groningen, 9747 AG, The Netherlands, Netherlands
4LANL – Los Alamos National Laboratory, Materials Physics and Application, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545, USA, United States
5LANL – Los Alamos National Laboratory, Physical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy Division, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545, USA, United States
6LANL – Los Alamos National Laboratory, Theoretical Chemistry and Molecular Physics Division, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545, USA, United States
7Purdue University – Purdue University, School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA., United States

Abstract

There is a growing number of studies on the carrier processes in perovskites materials and their relation with the photo-stability of perovskite cells. Here we report on a couple of experimental studies of the photo-degradation of the photoluminescence and photocurrent in perovskite materials and solar cells. Experimental characterizations as well as DFT and symmetry-based analysis of the fundamental electron scattering processes, suggest their origin to be related to the formation of localized bulk charged states, as well as surface states. The perovskite grain size is shown to play a major role for all these processes.

∗Speaker