

# Effect of Halide Composition on the Photochemical Stability of Perovskite Photovoltaic Materials

L. Ciammaruchi, R. K. Misra, S. Aharon, D. Mogilyansky, L. Etgar, I. Visoly-Fisher and E. A. Katz

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**BGU-ENEA WORKSHOP**



# Motivation:

Development of **Mixed Halide** Perovskite-based PV materials  $\text{MAPbI}_n\text{Br}_{3-n}$  combining

high efficiency\*



operational stability\*\*



# Research question:





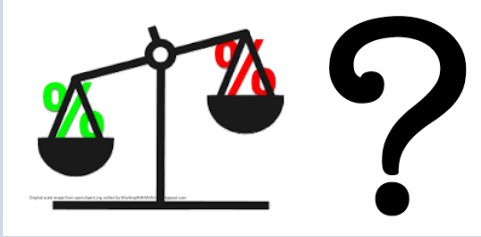
How is operational stability dependent on the halide content in  $\text{MAPbX}_3$ ?

\* Kojima et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2009**, *131* (17), pp 6050–6051

\*\* R. K. Misra, I. Visoly-Fisher, E. A. Katz, et al., *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, **2015**, *6* (3), pp 326–330

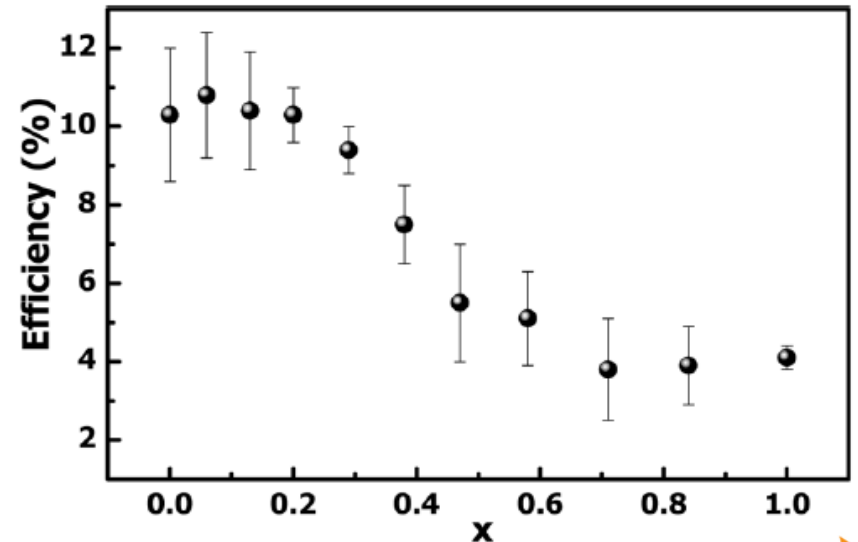
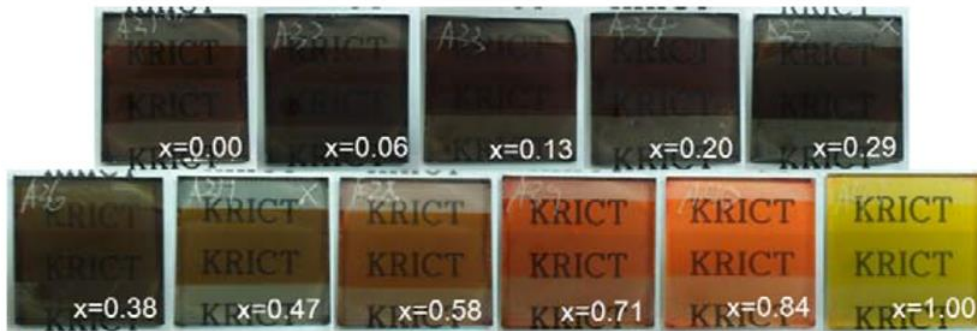
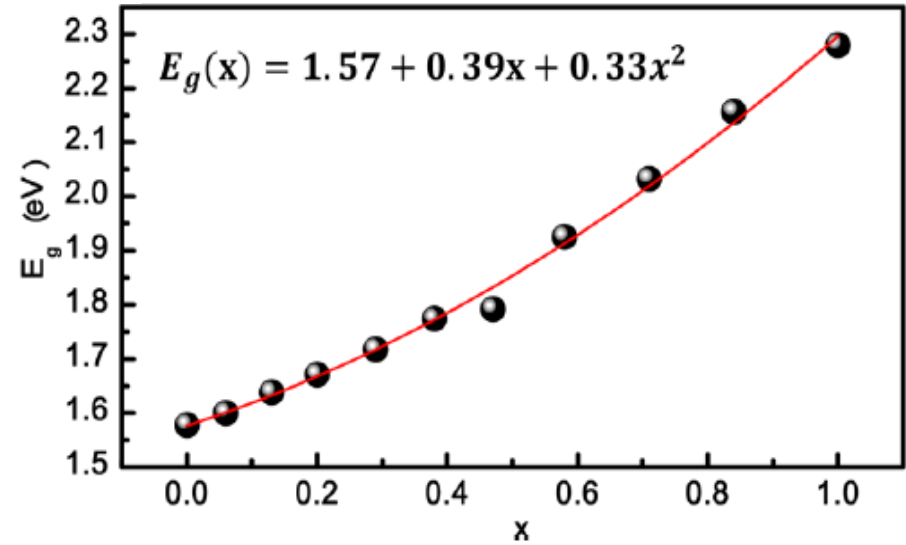
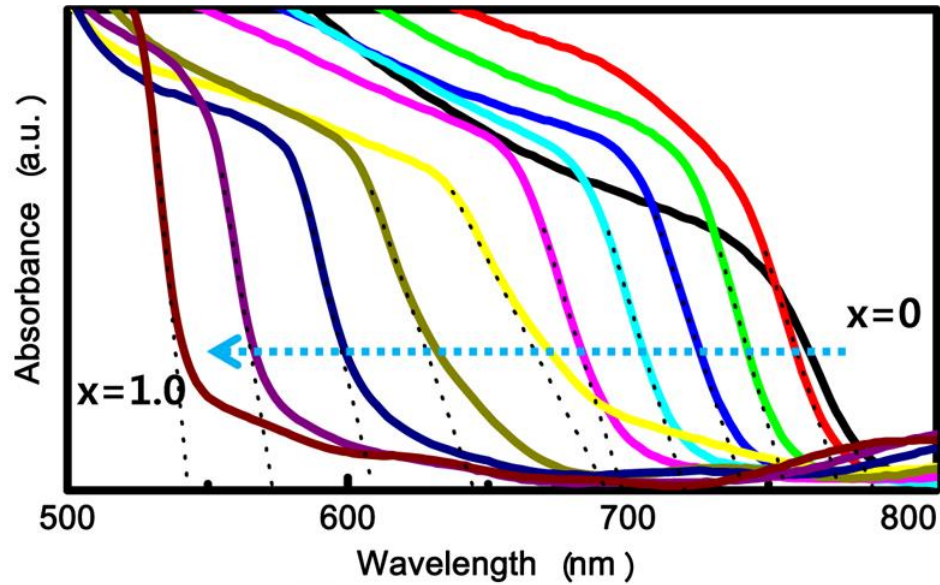


# Pure Halide Perovskite PV Materials

$\text{MAPbX}_3$	Solar absorption	Stability* * 100 suns + T $\approx$ 50°C
X = I		
X = Br		
Mixed Halide $\text{MAPb}(\text{I}_{1-x}\text{Br}_x)_3$		



# Mixed halide MAPb(I<sub>1-x</sub>Br<sub>x</sub>)<sub>3</sub> Perovskite PV Materials

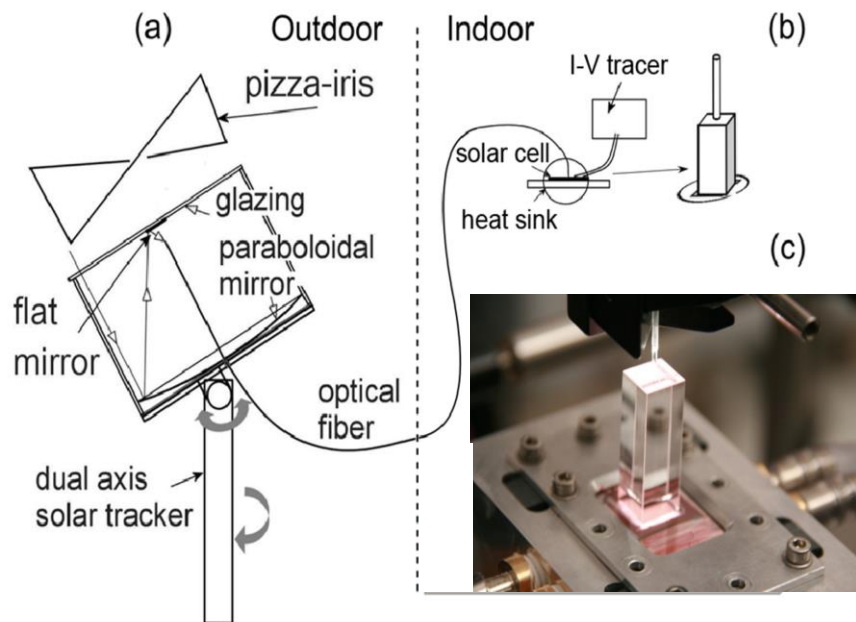


Stability ?



# Experiment layout

Accelerated testing  
100 sun +  $T \approx 50^\circ\text{C}$



Comparison to degradation under outdoor 1sun exposure (validate acc. testing)

Encapsulated Films  
 $\text{MAPb}(\text{I}_{1-x}\text{Br}_x)_3$  – various compositions  
Seq. dep. method

**OUTCOME**

$\text{MAPbI}_3$  -  $\text{MAPbBr}_3$  more stable than mixed halides  
 $\text{MAPb}(\text{I}_{1-x}\text{Br}_x)_3$



# Assessment – Validation – Usage of Accelerated Stability Tests for PV Materials/Cells

1. Gordon, J. M.; Katz, E. A.; Feuermann, D.; Huleihil, M. Toward Ultra-High-Flux Photovoltaic Concentration. **Appl. Phys. Lett.** **2004**, 84, 3642–3644
2. Tromholt, T.; Katz, E. A.; Hirsch, B.; Vossier, A.; Krebs, F. C. Effects of Concentrated Sunlight on Organic Photovoltaics. **Appl. Phys. Lett.** **2010**, 96, 73501-1–73501-3
3. I. Visoly-Fisher, E.A. Katz, et al., **Sol. Ener. Mater. & Sol. Cells** **134 (2015)**, 99–107
4. L. Ciammaruchi, F. Brunetti, I. Visoly-Fisher, Solvent effects on the morphology and stability of PTB7:PCBM based solar cells, **Solar Energy** **137 (2016)**, 490-499

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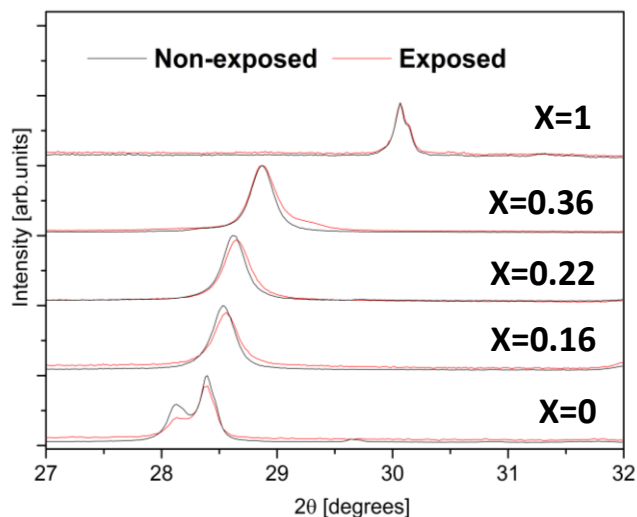


# Encapsulated Films $\text{MAPb}(\text{I}_{1-x}\text{Br}_x)_3$ – various compositions

## Characterization: UV/Vis – XRD

Table 1. The halide compositions and structural parameters of  $\text{MAPb}(\text{I}_{1-x}\text{Br}_x)_3$  thin films.

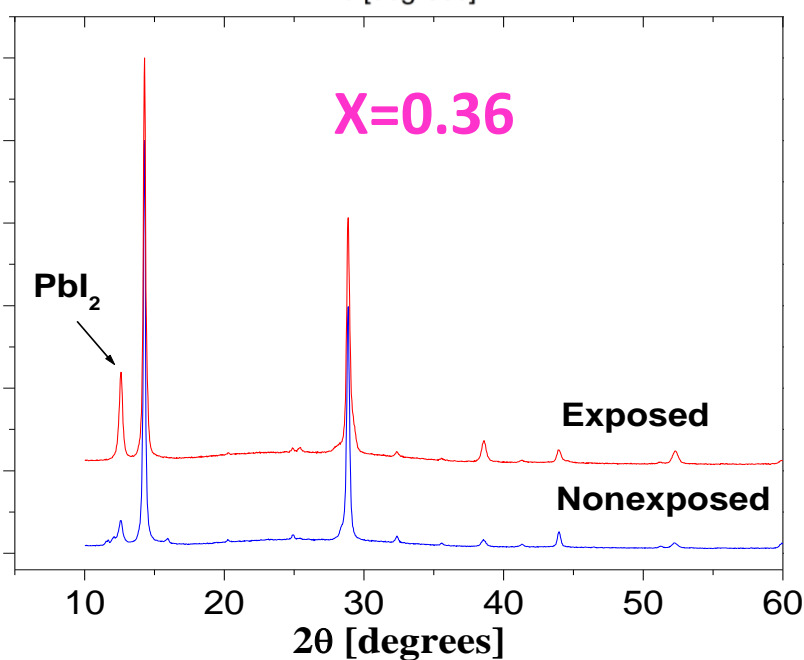
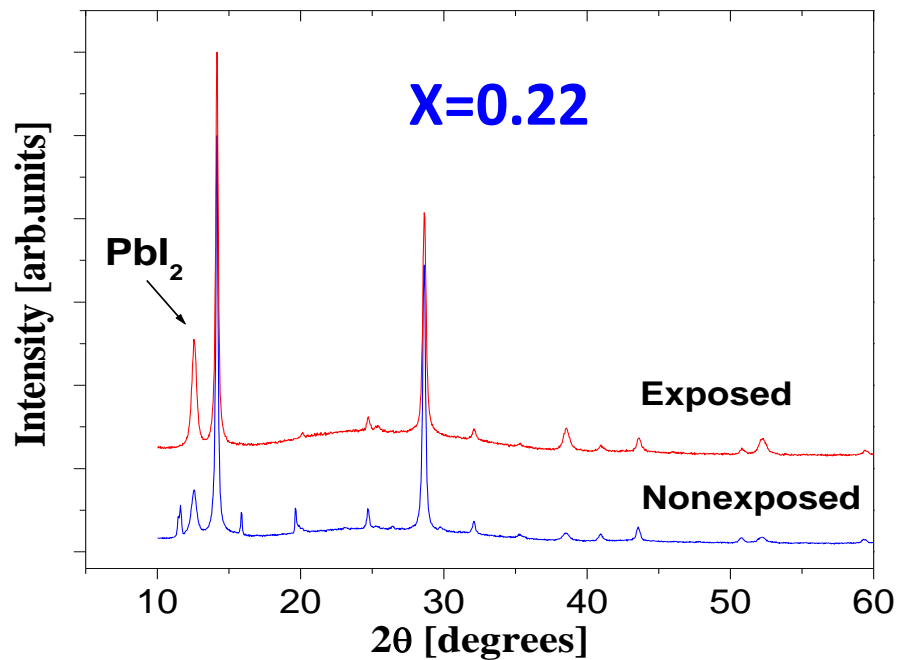
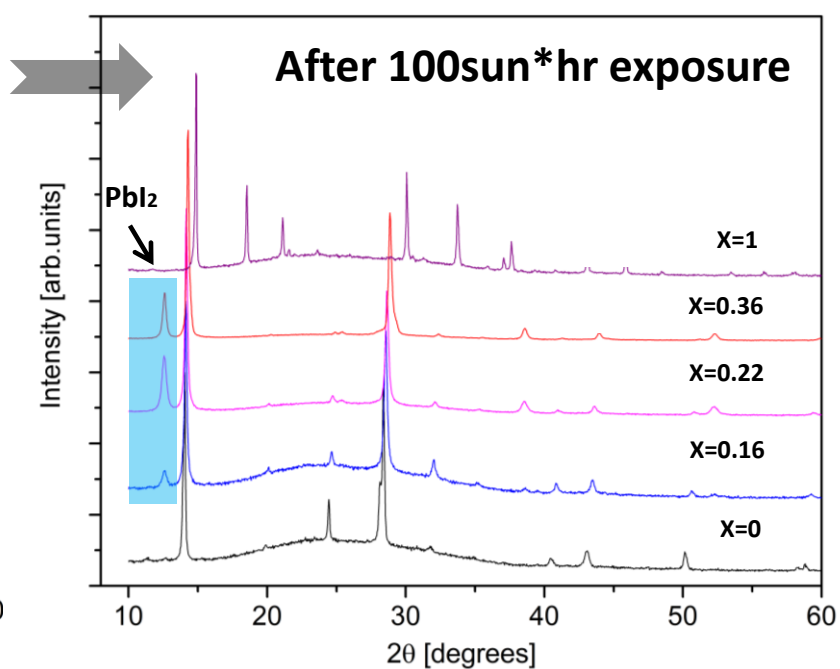
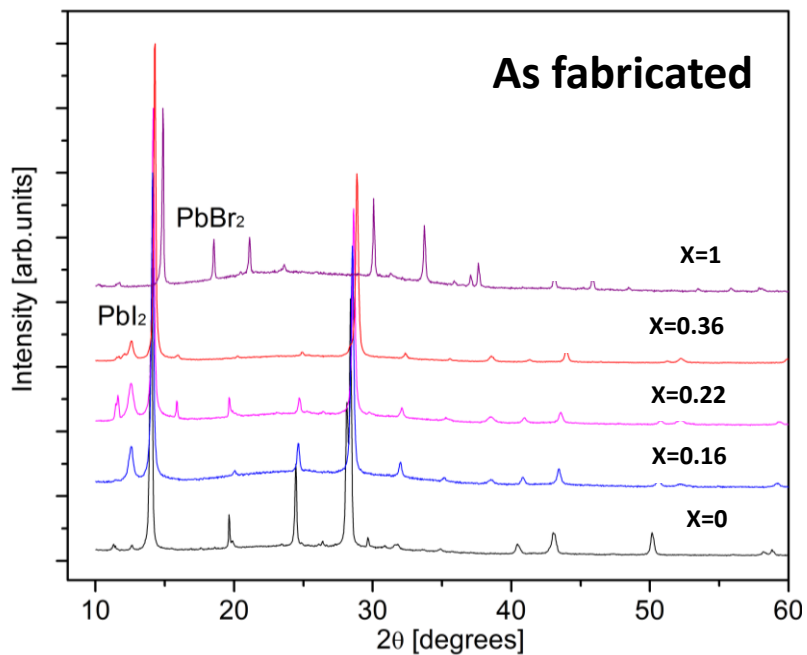
Sample	MAI/MABr	[a]	[b]	[c]	[d]	[e]
		Lattice parameter [Å]	FWHM <sup>l</sup> [°]	Br content, $x$ expected	calculated	$E_g$ [eV]
1	1:0	6.312 <sup>[f]</sup>	0.16	0	0	1.55
2	2:1	6.256	0.228	0.11	0.15 ± 0.02	1.65
3	1:1	6.236	0.223	0.16	0.20 ± 0.03	1.69
4	1:2	6.186	0.226	0.22	0.33 ± 0.03	1.78
5	0:1	5.934	0.1	1	1	2.31



- [a]:** Ratio in the organic precursor solution
- [b]:** peaks' full width at half maximum (FWHM)
- [c]:** Br content according to the precursor materials
- [d]:** Br content calculated from the XRD (Vegard's law)
- [e]:** optical bandgap determined from UV/Vis spectrum

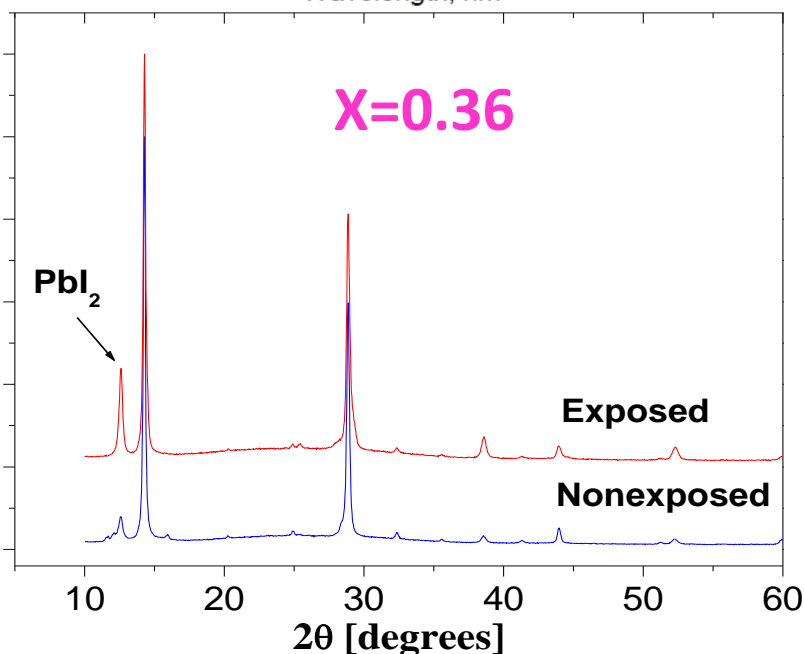
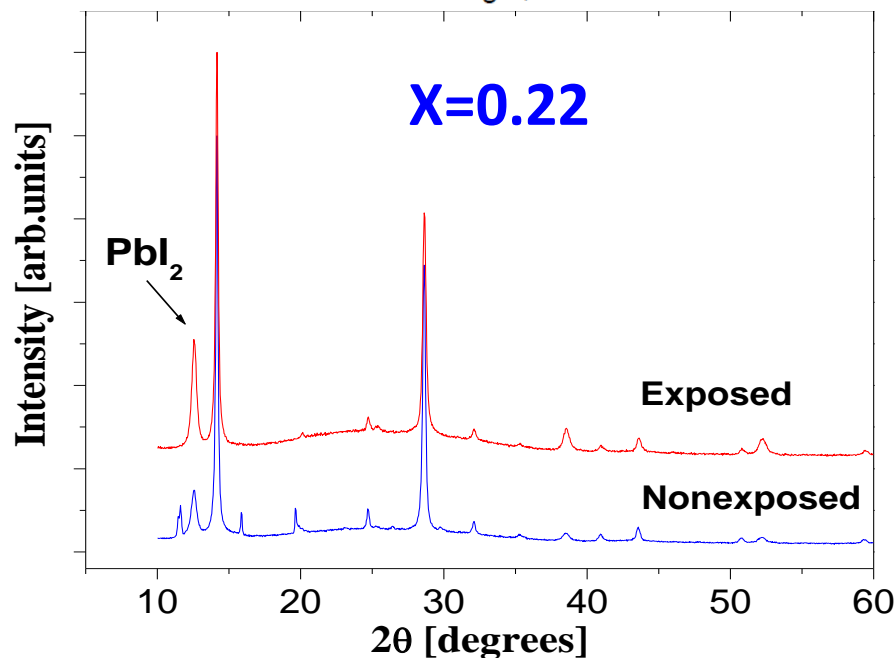
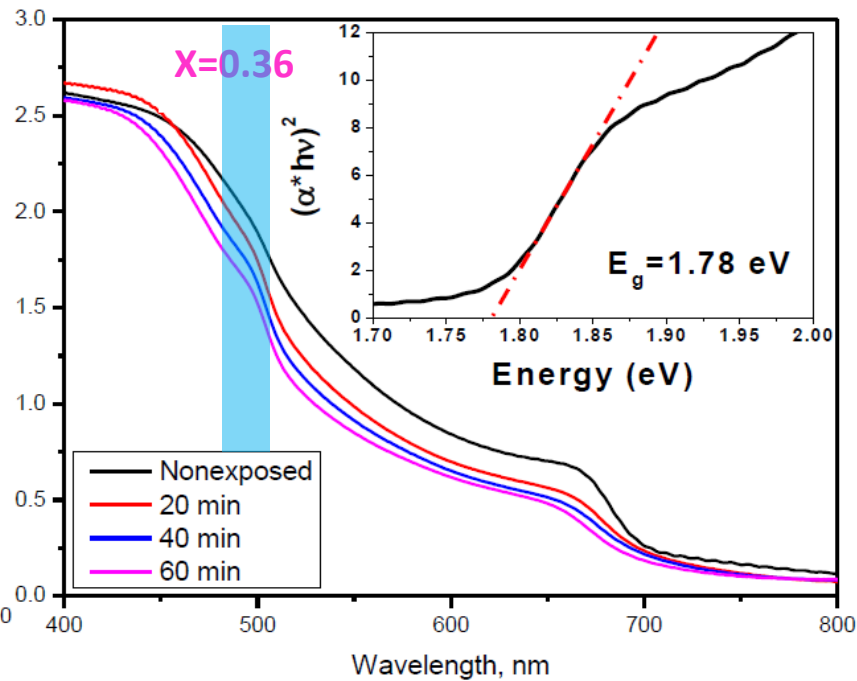
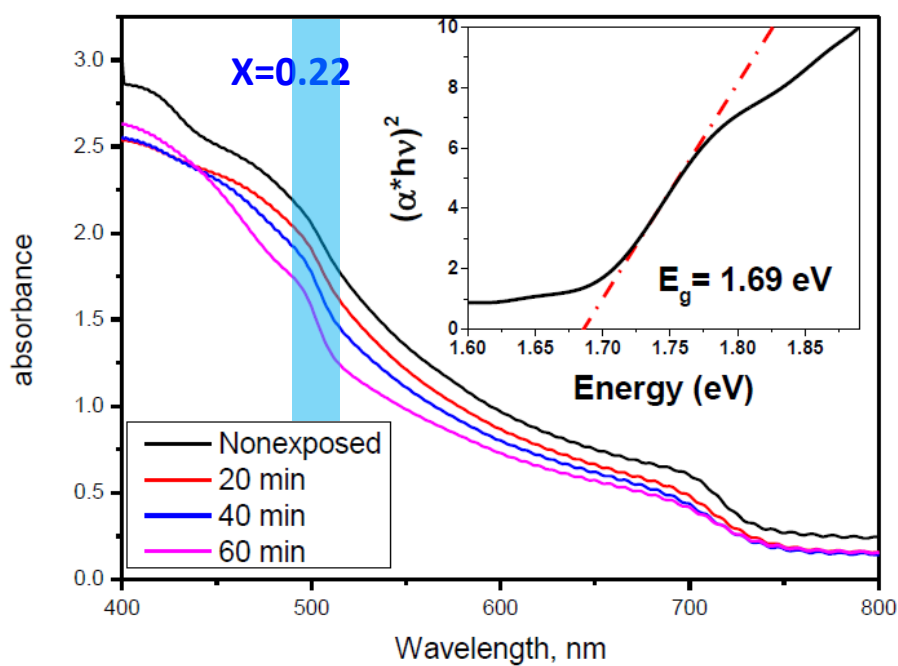


# Results - $\text{MAPb}(\text{I}_{1-x}\text{Br}_x)_3$ - XRD



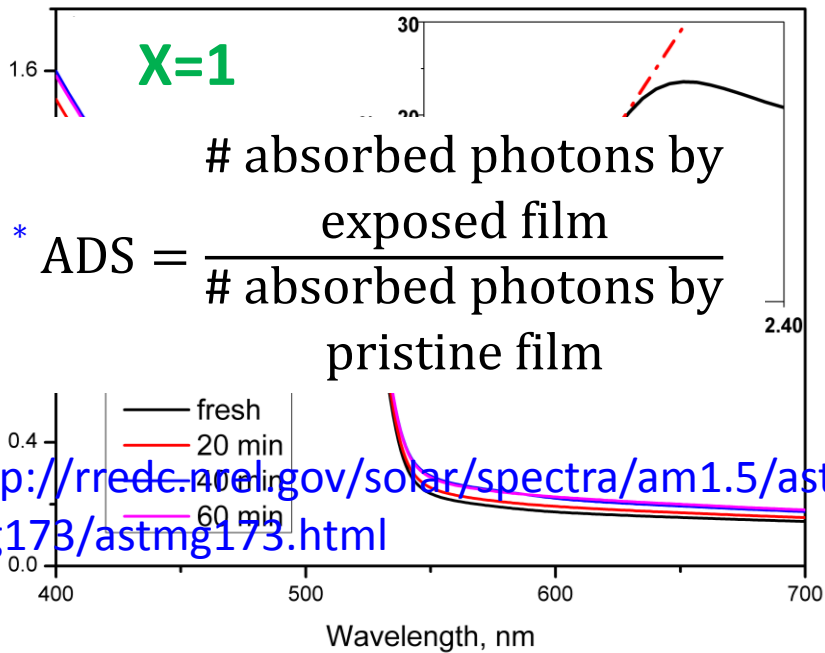


# Results - $\text{MAPb}(\text{I}_{1-x}\text{Br}_x)_3$ - XRD + UV/Vis

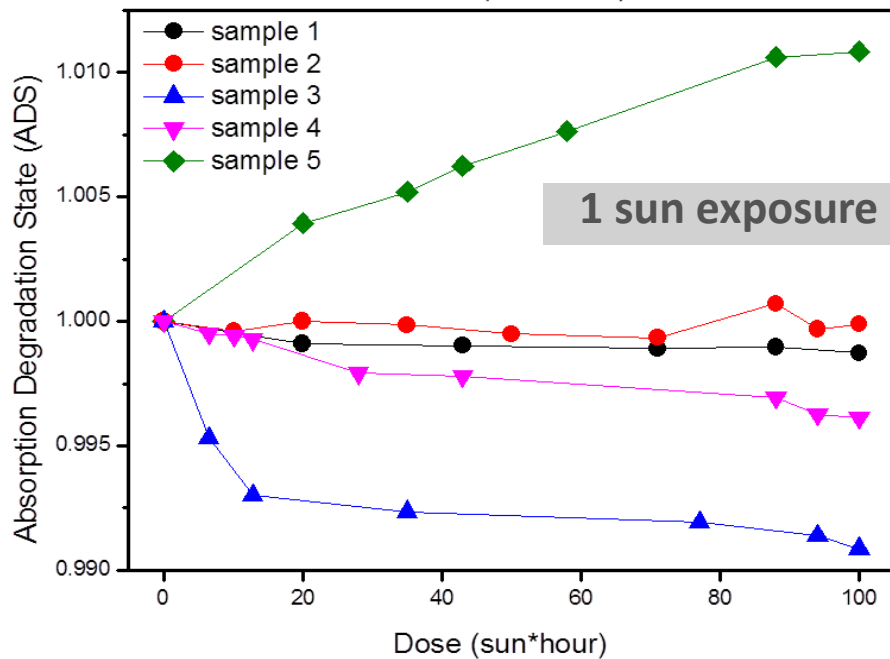
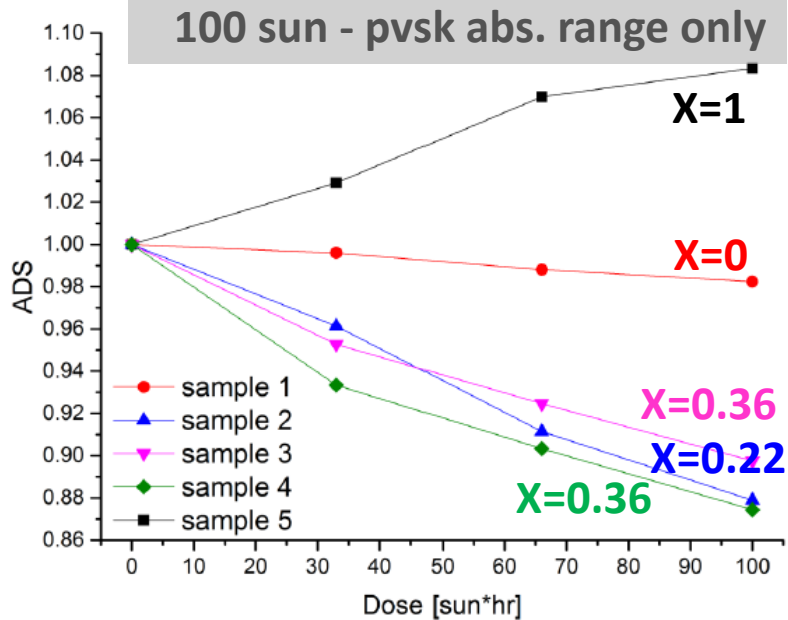
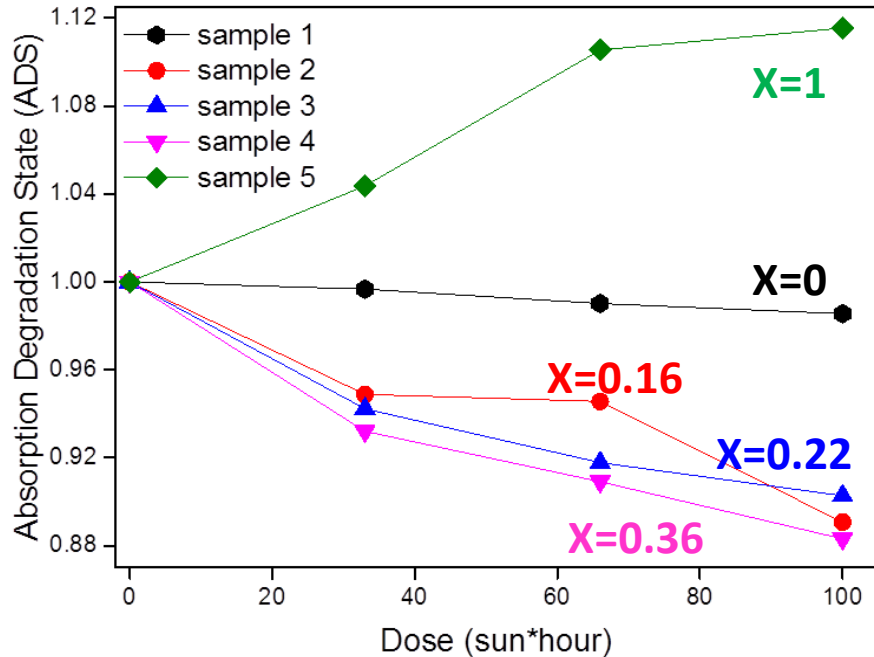


# Results - MAPb(I<sub>1-x</sub>Br<sub>x</sub>)<sub>3</sub> - UV/Vis

100 sun exposure



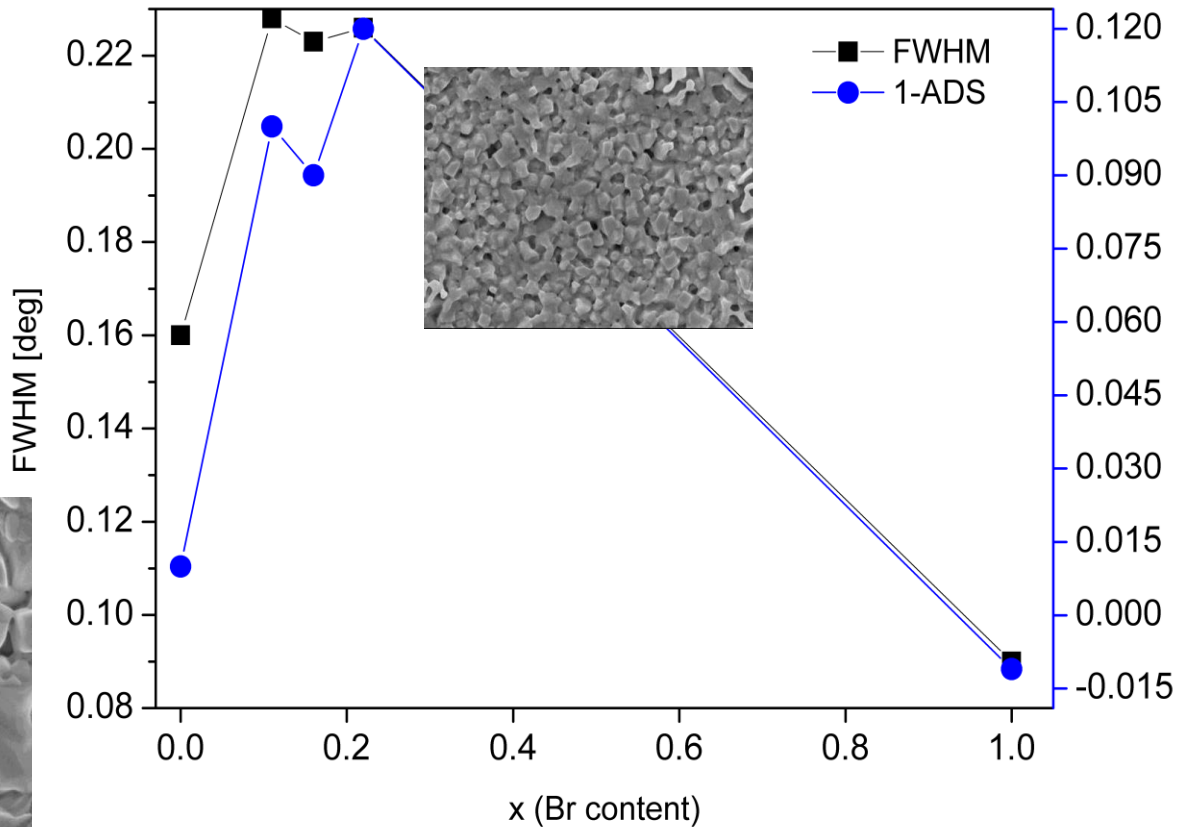
<http://rredc.nrel.gov/solar/spectra/am1.5/astmg173/astmg173.html>



# Results - $\text{MAPb}(\text{I}_{1-x}\text{Br}_x)_3$ - XRD + UV/Vis

$ADS =$

$$\frac{\# \text{ abs. photons by exposed film}}{\# \text{ abs. photons by pristine film}}$$



1-ADS

Correlation between increased FWHM (mixed halide) and enhanced absorption degradation



## Suggested degradation mechanisms:

- ✓ Perovskite decomposition proceeding *via*  $\text{PbI}_2$  formation and perovskite Br-enrichment
  - ✓ Connection between enhanced decomposition rate and smaller crystal coherence length (FWHM). Possible explanation includes:
    - distortion of the skeletal octahedral structure of  $[\text{PbI}_6]^{4-}$
    - corresponding perovskite strain amplification
  - ✓ Excess Br - grain size - binding energy -traps formation\*
- \* ('stolen' from prof. Lanzani yesterday's talk)



## Conclusions:

- Perovskite stability:  $\text{MAPbBr}_3 > \text{MAPbI}_3 > \text{MAPb}(\text{I}_{1-x}\text{Br}_x)_3$
- Photolysis induced/accelerated by a *combined* effect of light and heat, resulting in perovskite decomposition ( $\text{PbI}_2$  and organics).
- Perovskites with a smaller structural defect concentration more stable to photolysis.
- Crystal coherence length as an indicator for relative photolysis degradation rate.



# Acknowledgments:



Italian National Agency for New Technologies,  
Energy and Sustainable Economic Development



Ministry of National Infrastructures,  
Energy and Water Resources



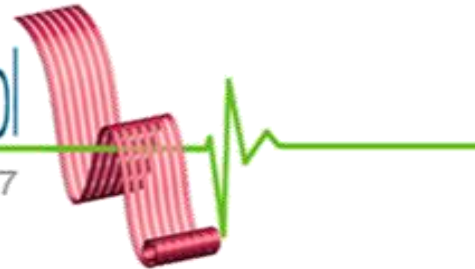
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**Thank you for your attention!**

