

Quantum Dots and Perovskites – Realizing the Best of Both Worlds for Revolutionary Optoelectronic Applications

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1,156 kW

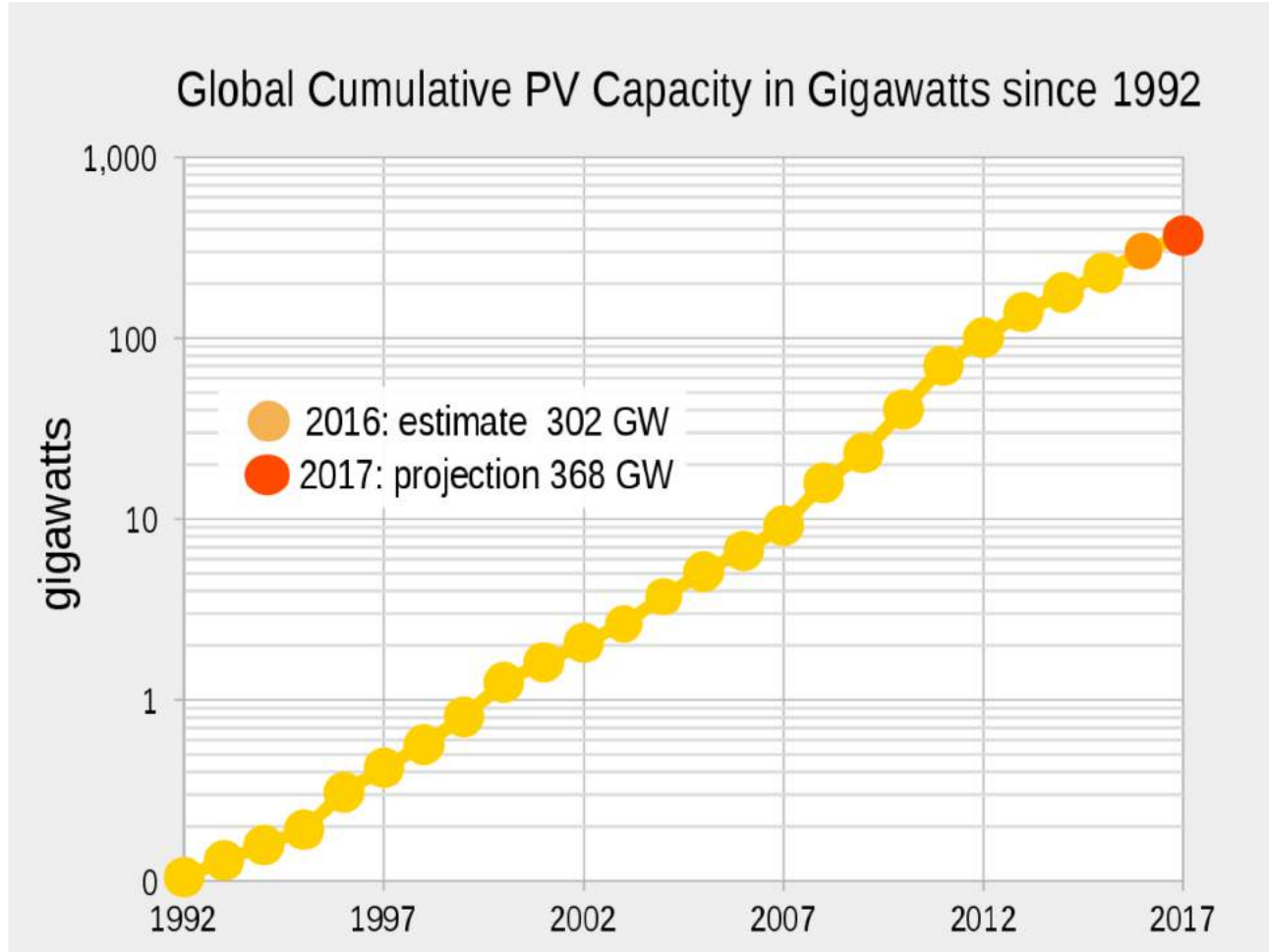
720 kW

94 kW

857 kW

524 kW

Photovoltaic Panel Production rates

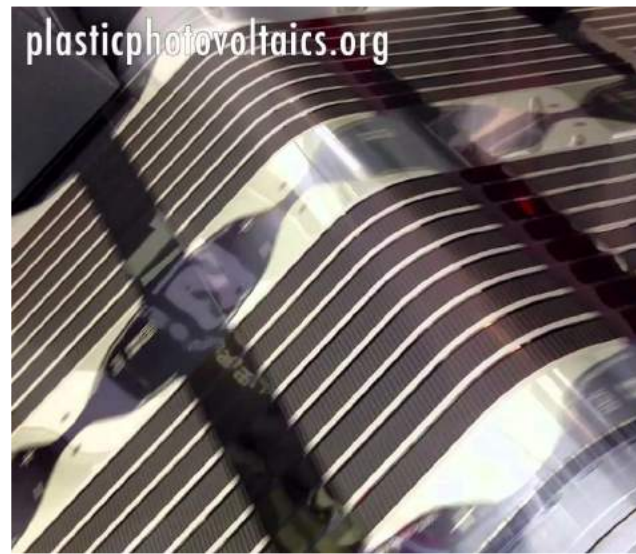


- **2023 before the global cumulative capacity is at 1 TW**
- **At current rates, over 400 years to produce 30 TW**

Grand Vision of Rapidly Manufactured PV



Newspaper



Solar cell



If we can “print” solar cells like we print newspaper, we could cheaply produce electricity we need very rapidly

1 “upcycled” newspaper plant could produce a TW/yr

- Printable perovskites offer a revolutionary new PV technology
 - Perovskite stand alone devices
 - Perovskite / perovskite tandems
 - Perovskite / other technologies

Important new markets for PV

- Building integrated PV
 - Switchable windows



Wheeler et al. *Nat Comms* 2017.

- Wearable PV

- Disaster Relief

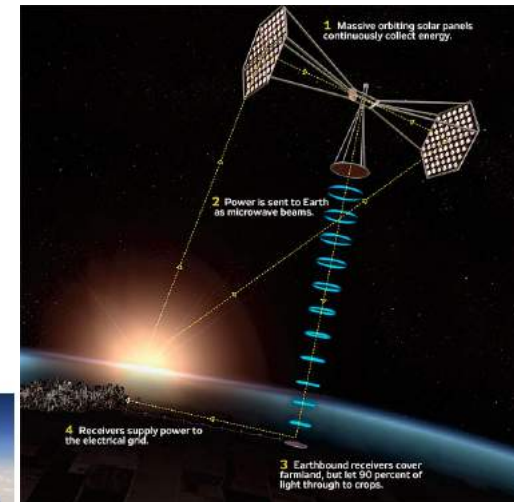


- Mobile electricity
 - Self powered drone technologies
 - Car trickle chargers

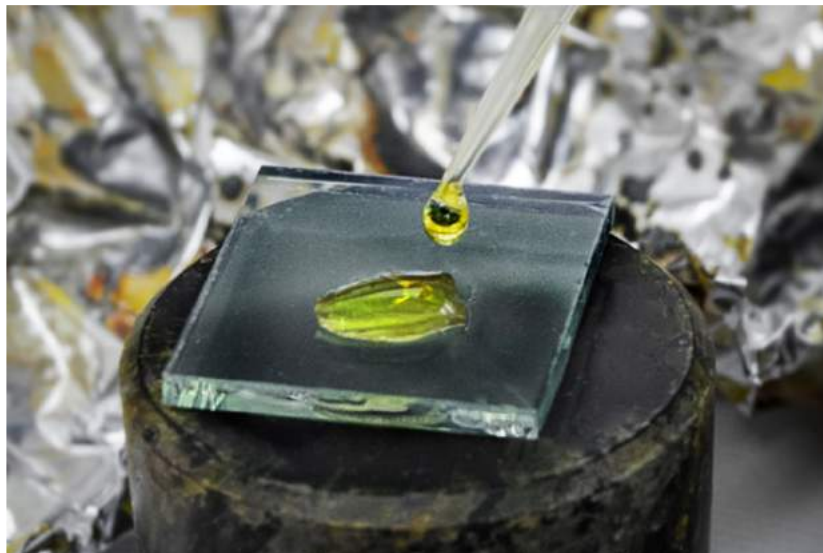
GOOGLE'S
SOLAR-POWERED
DRONES



- Power Beaming



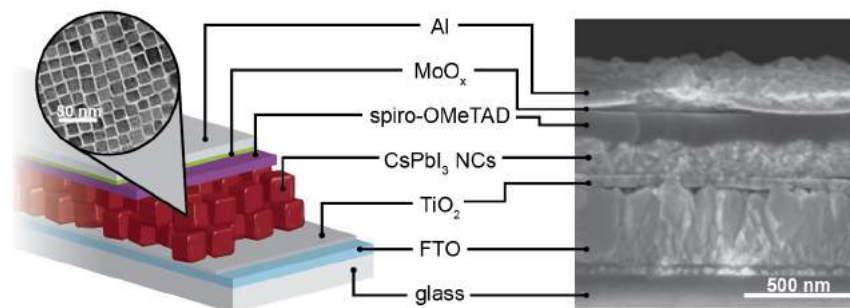
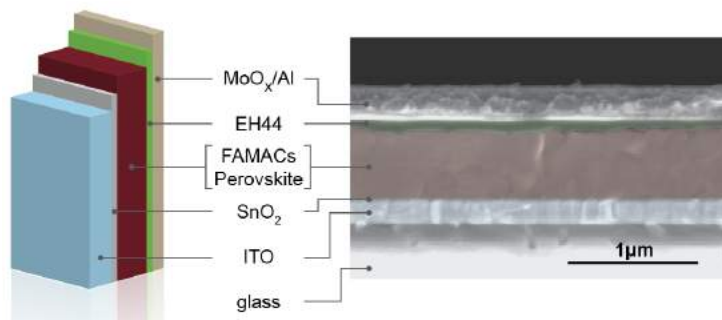
Thin film (bulk) perovskites vs Nanocrystals



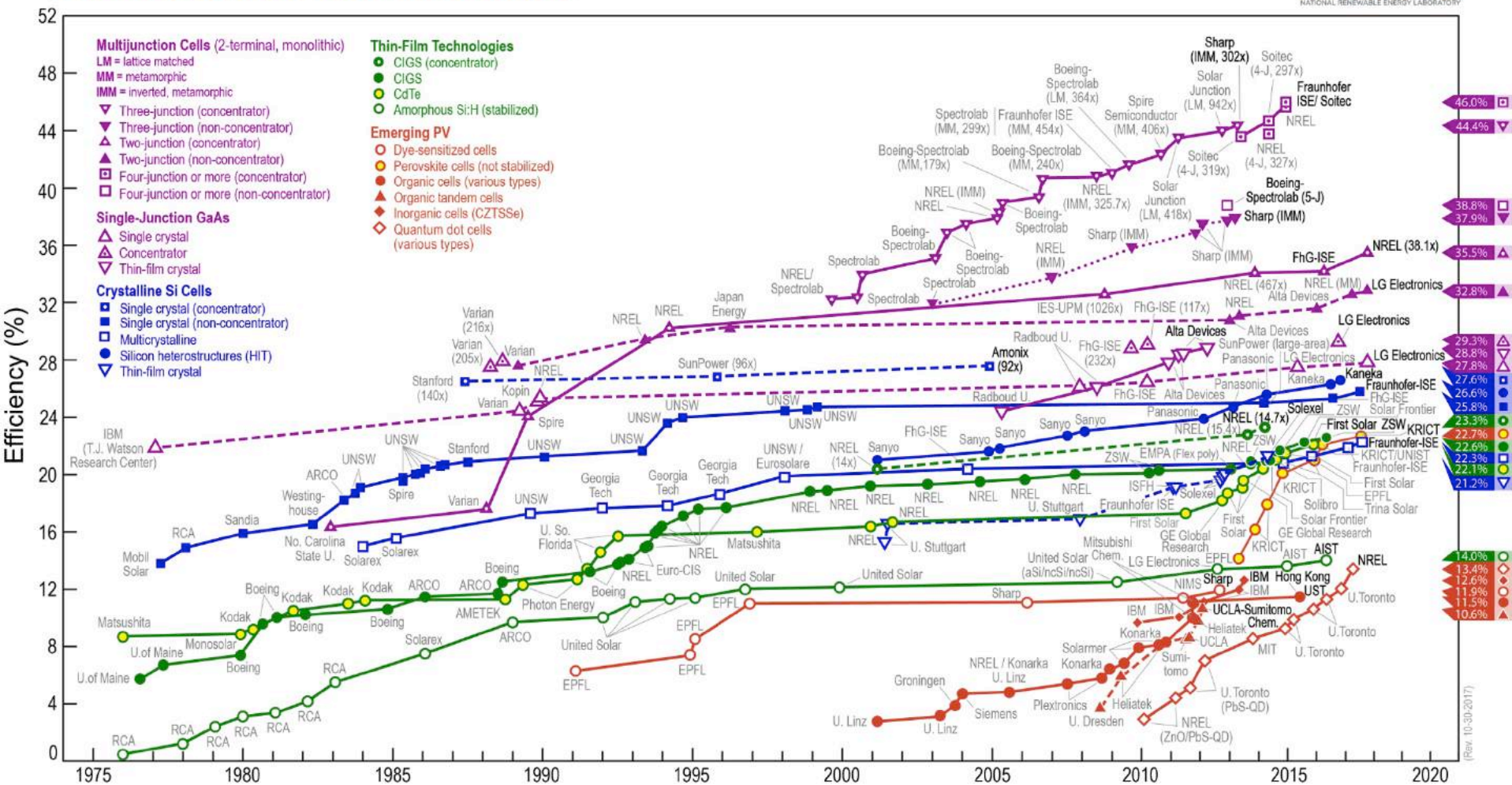
Solvated Perovskite precursor molecules which crystallize as the solvent dries



Perovskite nanocrystals in solution



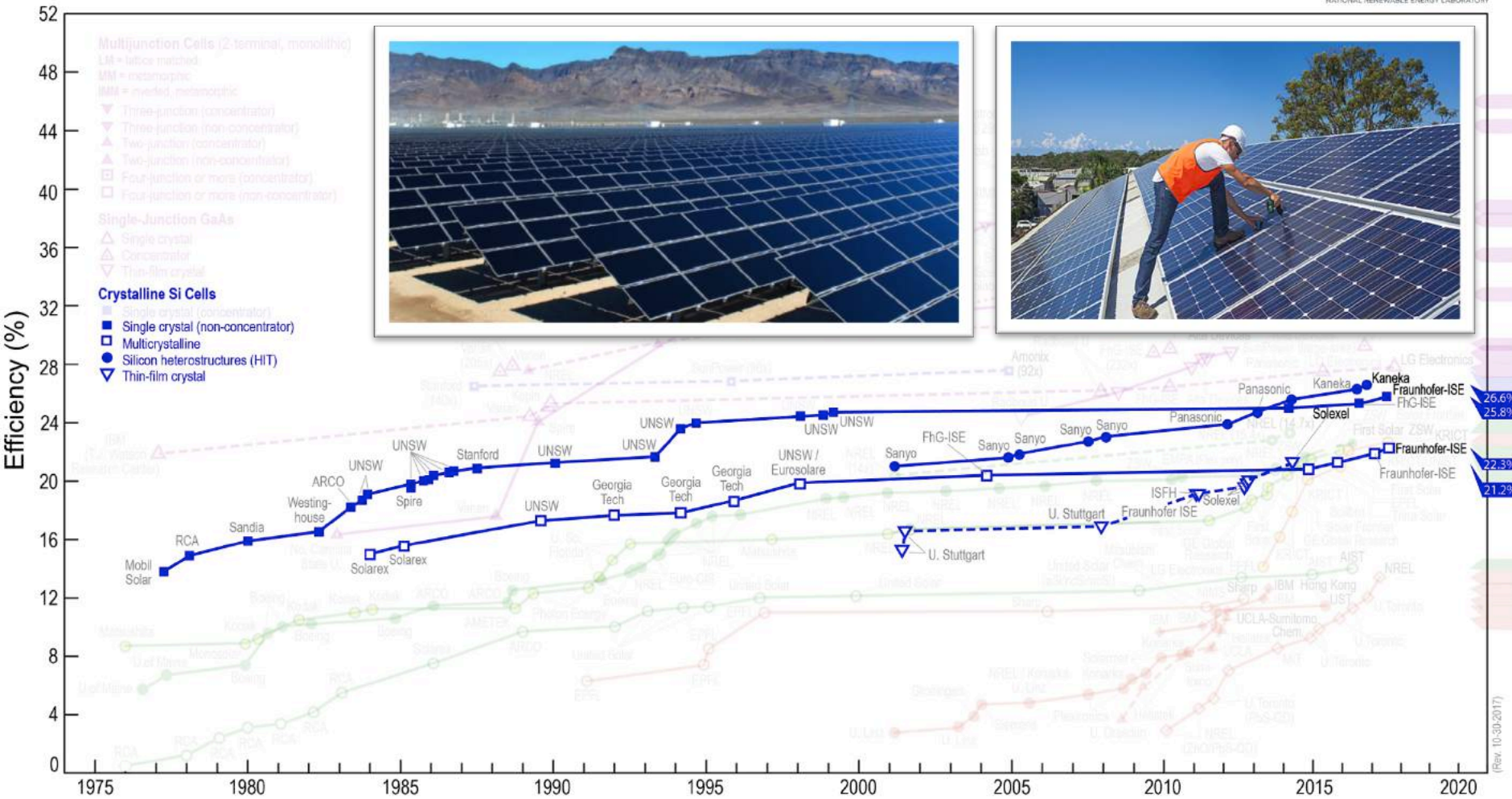
Best Research-Cell Efficiencies



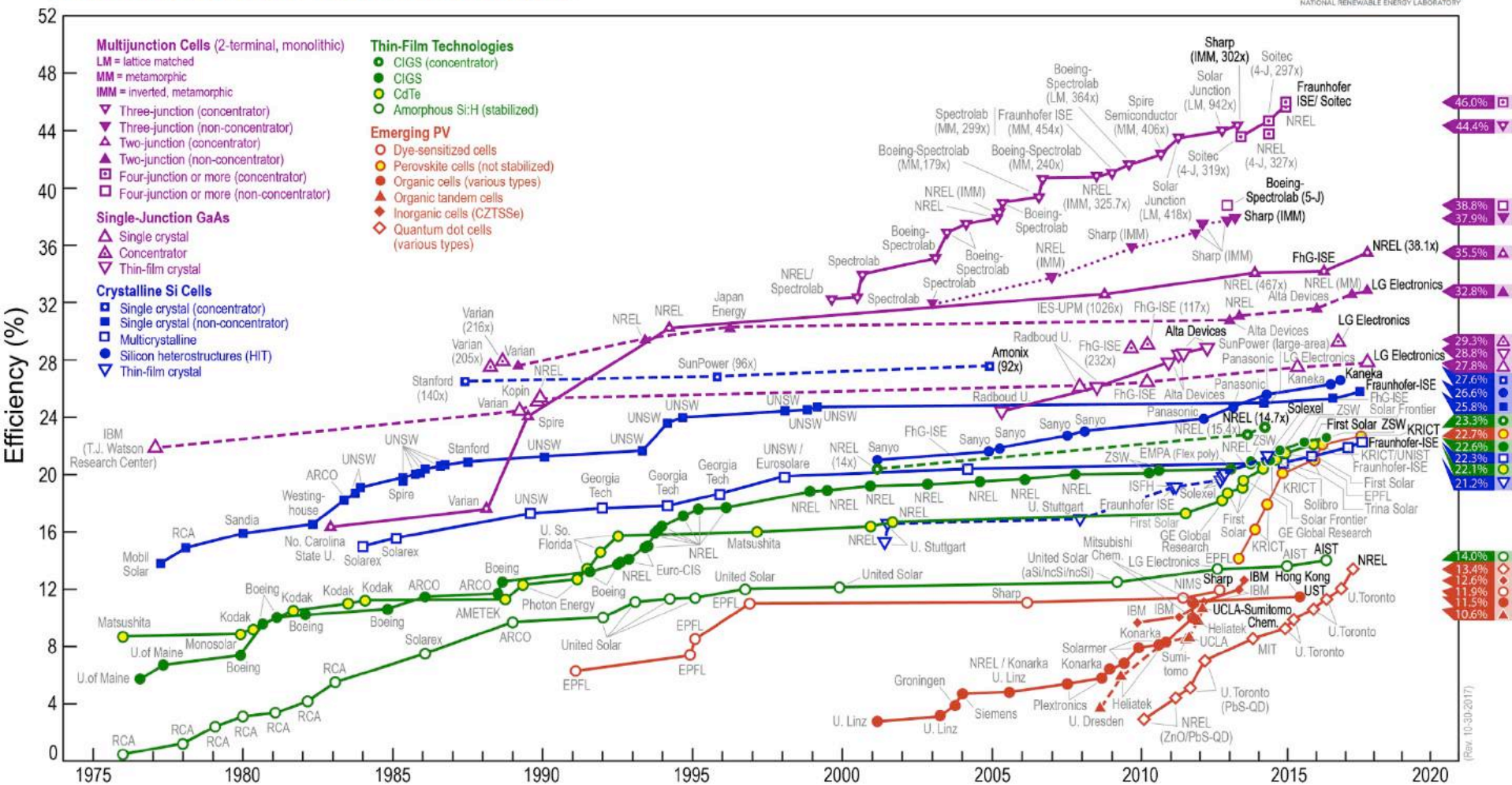
Silicon – industry leader for utility/residential PV



Best Research-Cell Efficiencies



Best Research-Cell Efficiencies

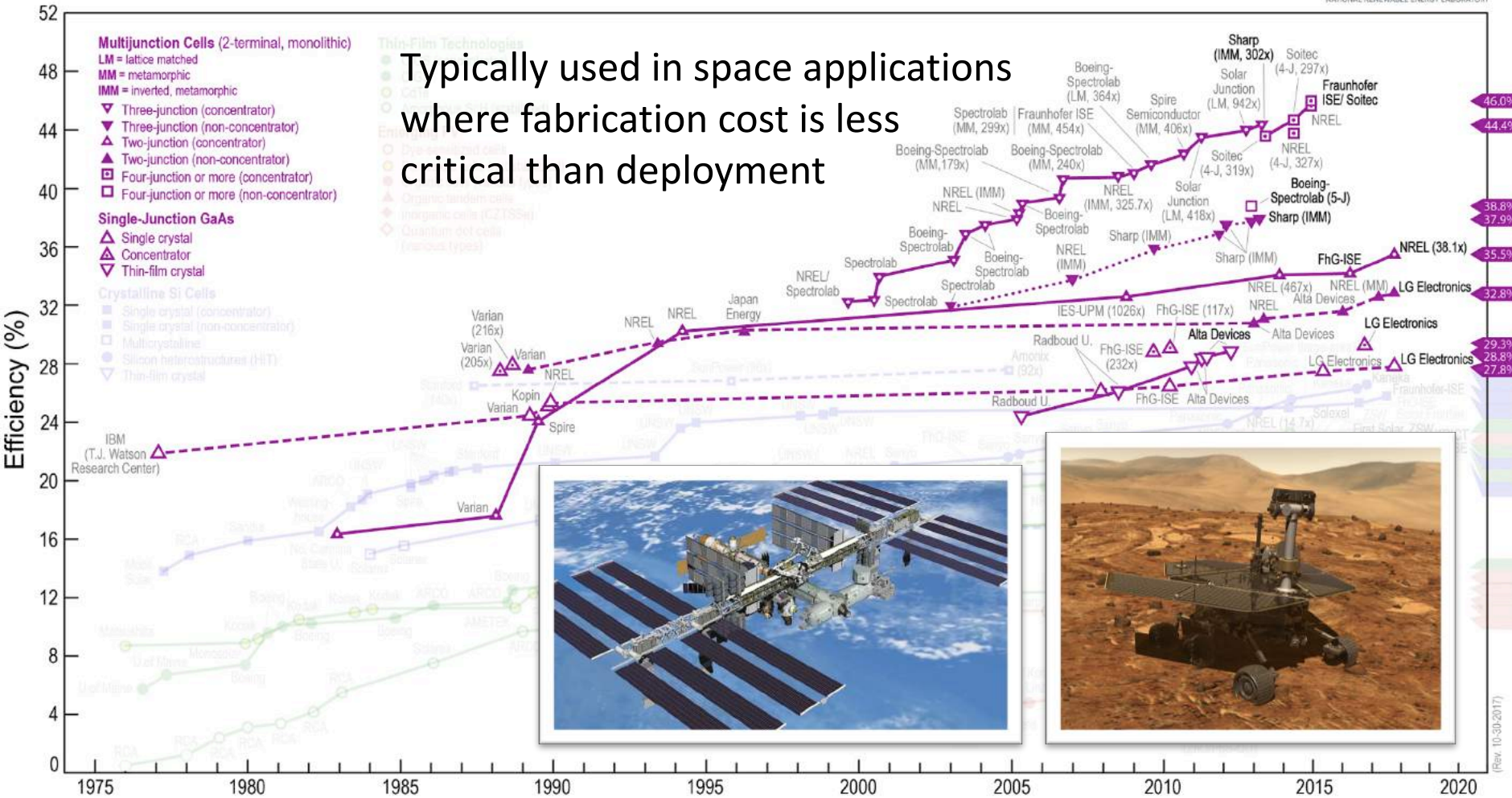


III-V semiconductors – highest efficiency & cost

Best Research-Cell Efficiencies



Typically used in space applications where fabrication cost is less critical than deployment



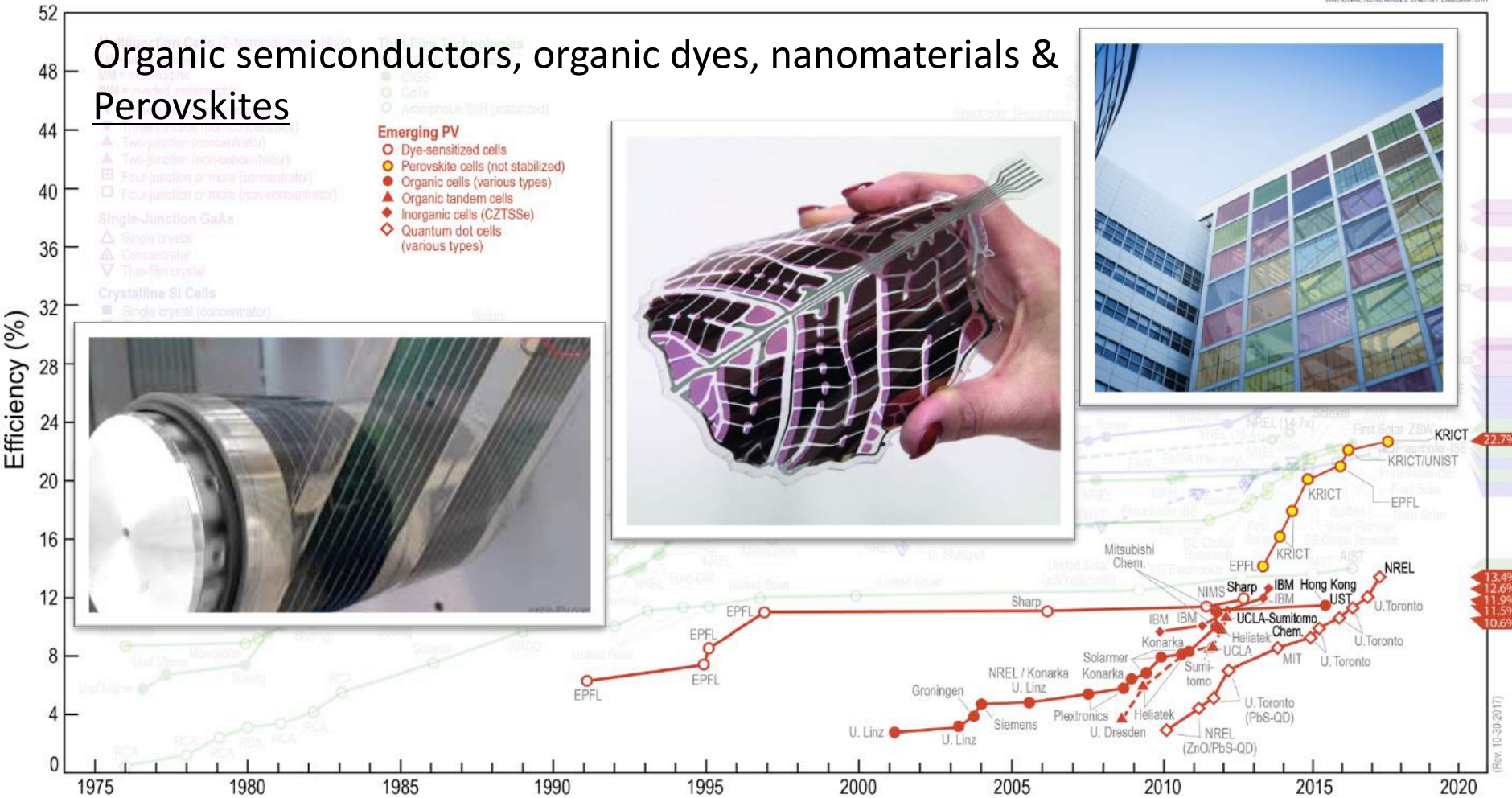
\$25,000 to lift a pound into space

Emerging PV offers potential – but still emerging

Best Research-Cell Efficiencies

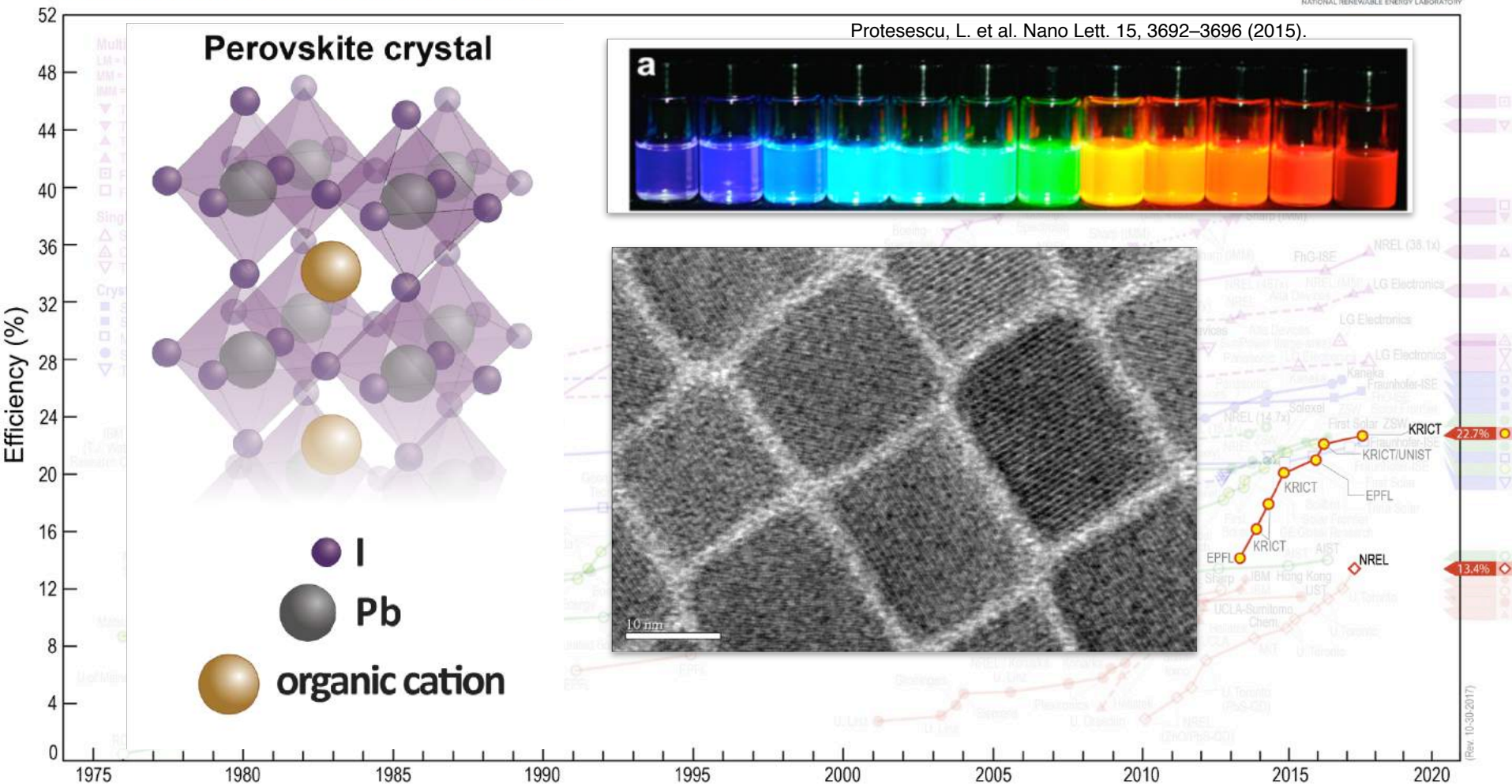


Organic semiconductors, organic dyes, nanomaterials & Perovskites



Pb-halide Perovskite semiconductors

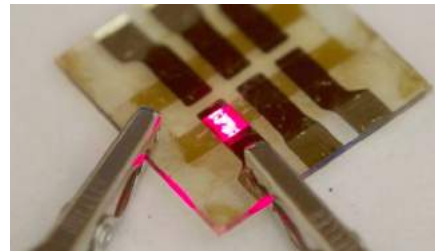
Best Research-Cell Efficiencies



Perovskites: Efficient, inexpensive, flexible, radiation hard, tunable (composition, size)...

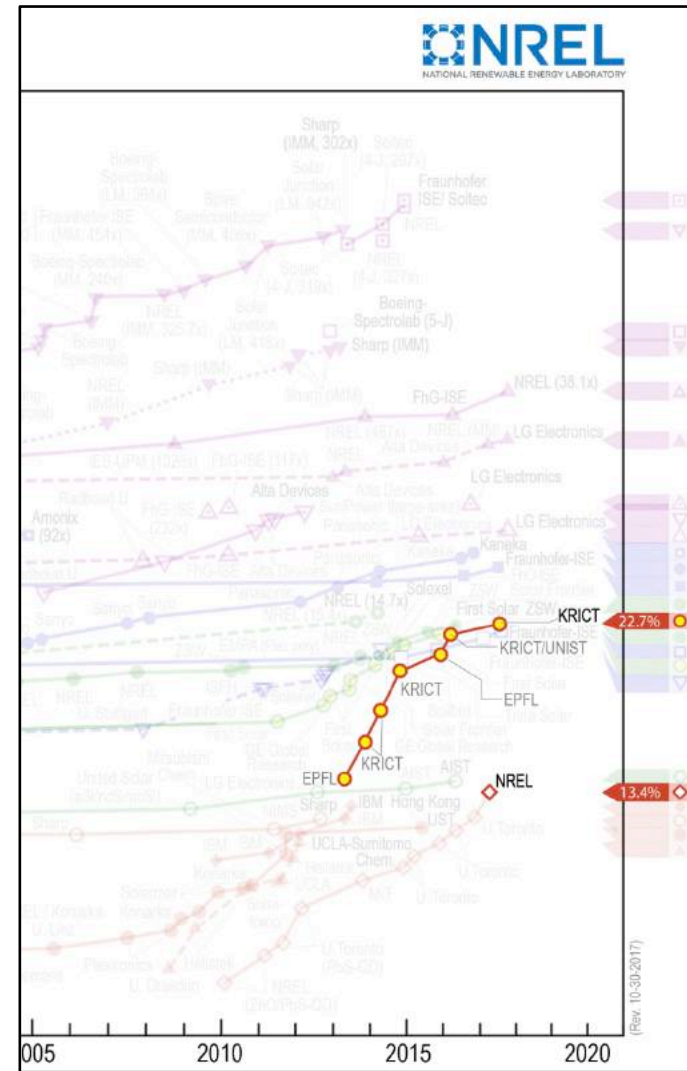
How did Pb-halide Perovskite PVs get to where they are?

- Incredible rise in efficiency (<4 to 23% short time)
- As tolerant to defects as any other electronic material we know.
- Solution or vapor-deposited material
- New Semiconductor system poised to greatly reform optoelectronics:



- Solar Cells
- LED / Solid State Lighting
- TV / Display technology
- Quantum Computation, spin devices/memory
- Lasers, photodetectors, sensors, Gamma detectors

- Stability and Phase Transitions are critical to understand before deployment.



Perovskite stability

- Identify the unstable part of perovskite solar cells and fix it
 - Why is this so challenging?
 - Ion migration (Li, A-site cation, halides, metals)
 - Moisture ingress
 - Low formation energy for crystallization

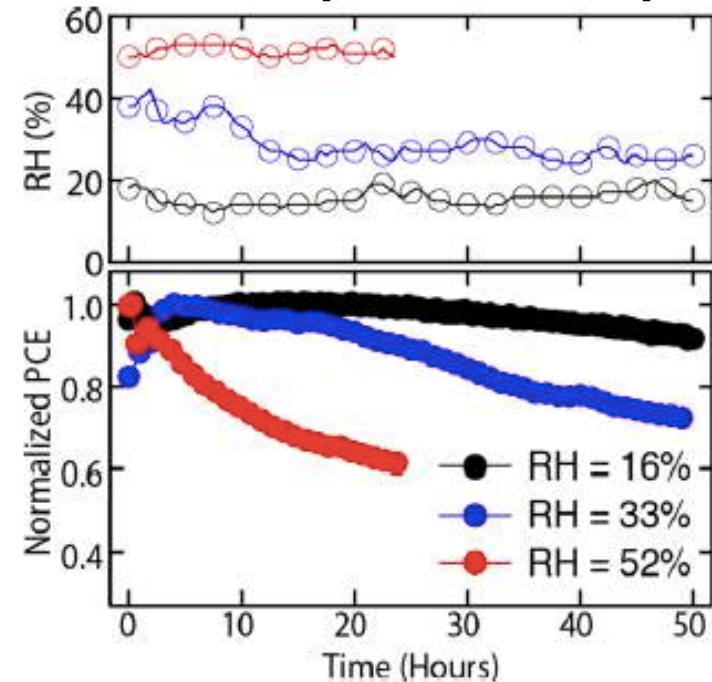
Constant need for studies providing greater insight into degradation

As a function of:

- Atmosphere (temperature, humidity, ...)
- Device configuration (absorber chemistry, ETL, HTL, additives (Li^+ , etc.) & concentration, electrodes, polarity)
- Substrate

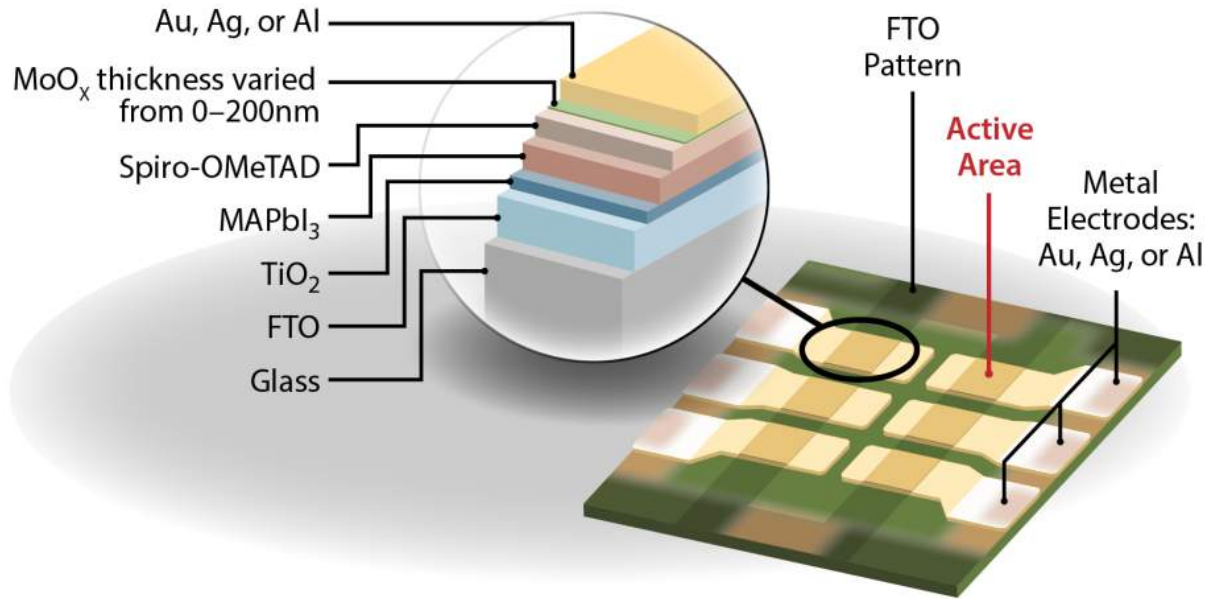
All while tracking output under standardized measurement conditions

Stability vs. humidity



Influence of electrode interfaces on the stability of perovskite solar cells: reduced degradation using MoO_x/Al for hole collection. Sanehira, Tremolet de Villers, Schulz, Reese, Ferrere, Zhu, Lin, Berry, Luther, *ACS Energy Letters* 2016.

Components to a Perovskite solar cell



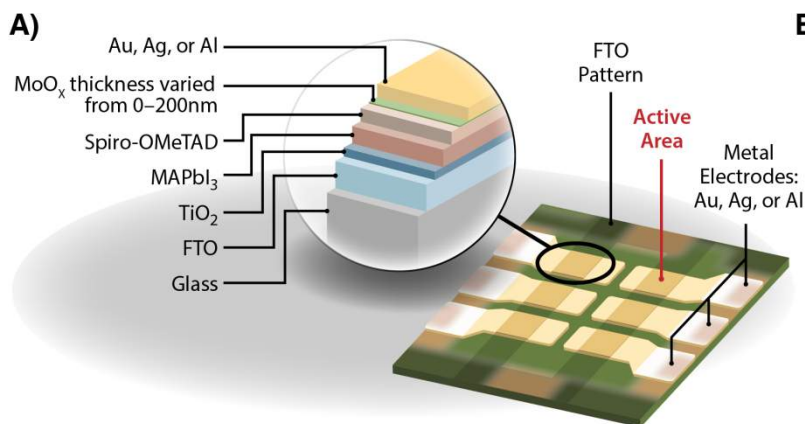
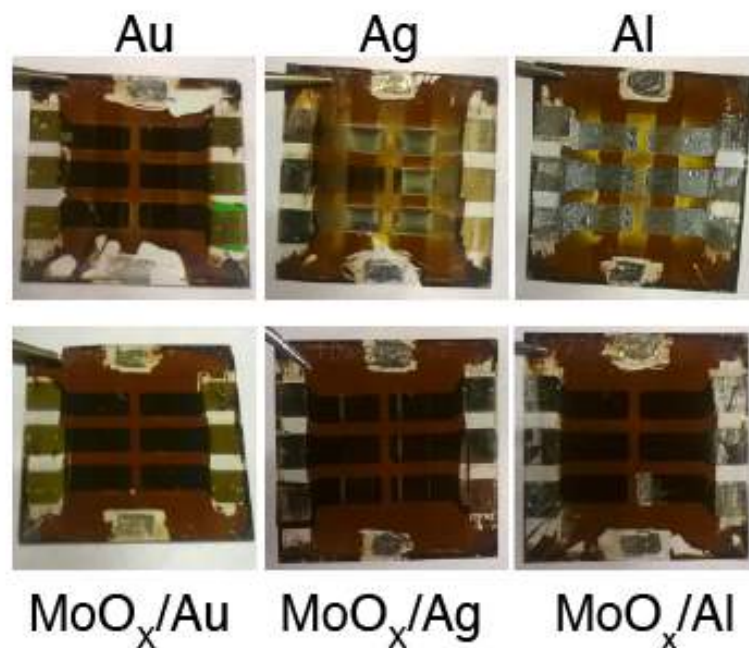
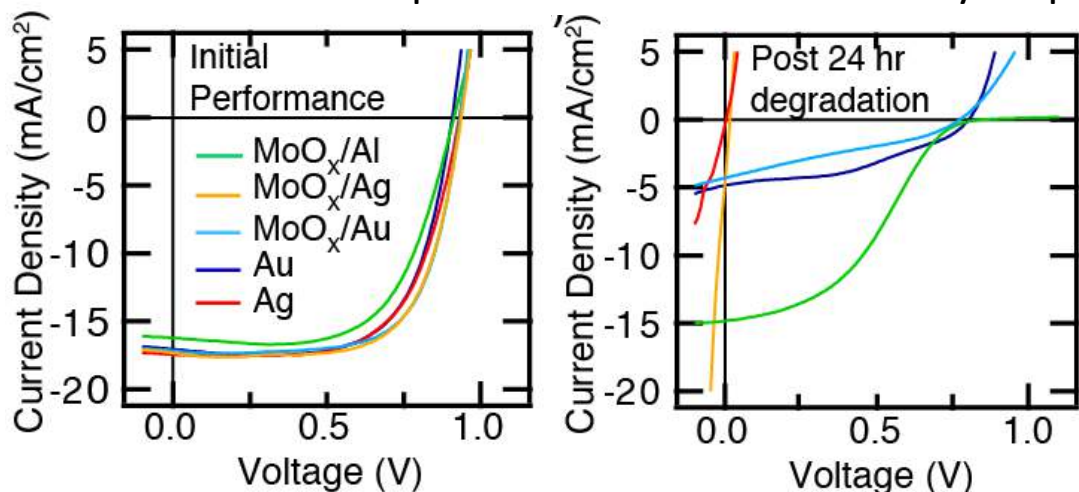
Perovskite Active Layer: Phase segregation, phase stability, ion migration, thermal decomposition...

Interfaces: Band alignment, trapped charges, catalysis, water ingress...

Contact Layers: doping, redox, thermal stability...

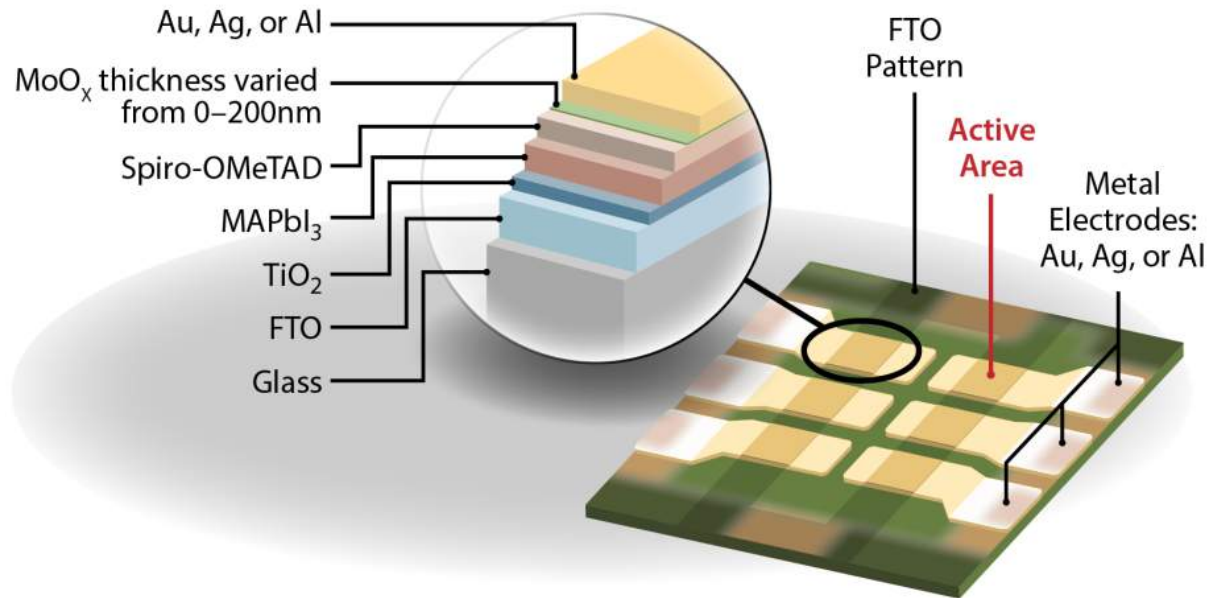
Influence of electrode

If all of these can operate at the same efficiency – optimize based on the most stable!



Influence of electrode interfaces on the stability of perovskite solar cells: reduced degradation using MoO_x/Al for hole collection. Sanehira, Tremolet de Villers, Schulz, Reese, Ferrere, Zhu, Lin, Berry, Luther, *ACS Energy Letters* 2016.

Where are the weak links in the device stack?



Perovskite Active Layer: Phase segregation, phase stability, ion migration, thermal decomposition... MAPbI₃ replaced with FAMACsPbI₃Br

Interfaces: Band alignment, trapped charges, catalysis, water ingress...

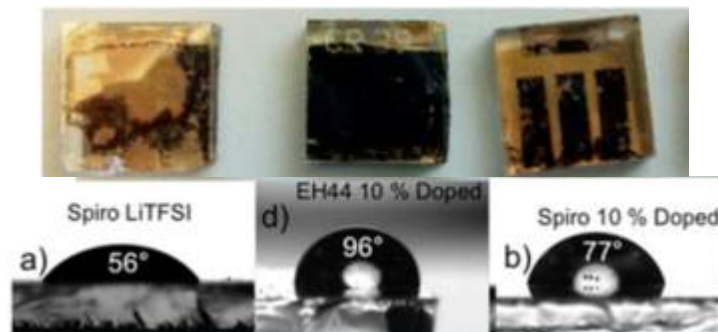
Contact Layers: doping, redox, thermal stability...

Li-Free, hydrophobic HTMs

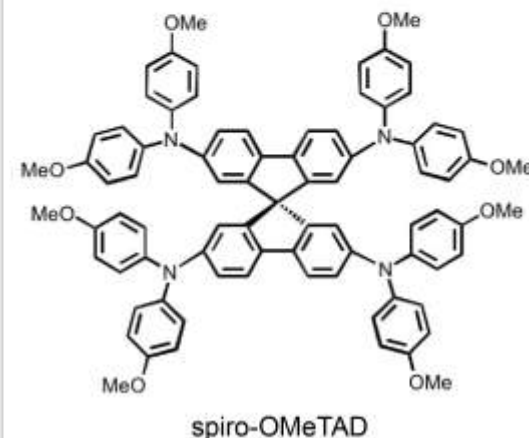
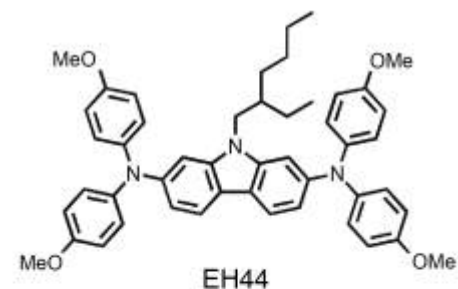
HTM Wish List

- Facile synthesis/purification
- Hydrophobic (incl. Li-free)
- Suitable HOMO level
- Easily tunable
- Good hole mobility

EH44 offers improved hydrophobicity



Li-Free: Employs predoped HTM as a dopant
 $\text{HTM} + \text{AgTFSI} \rightarrow \text{HTM}^+\text{TFSI}^- + \text{Ag(s)}$

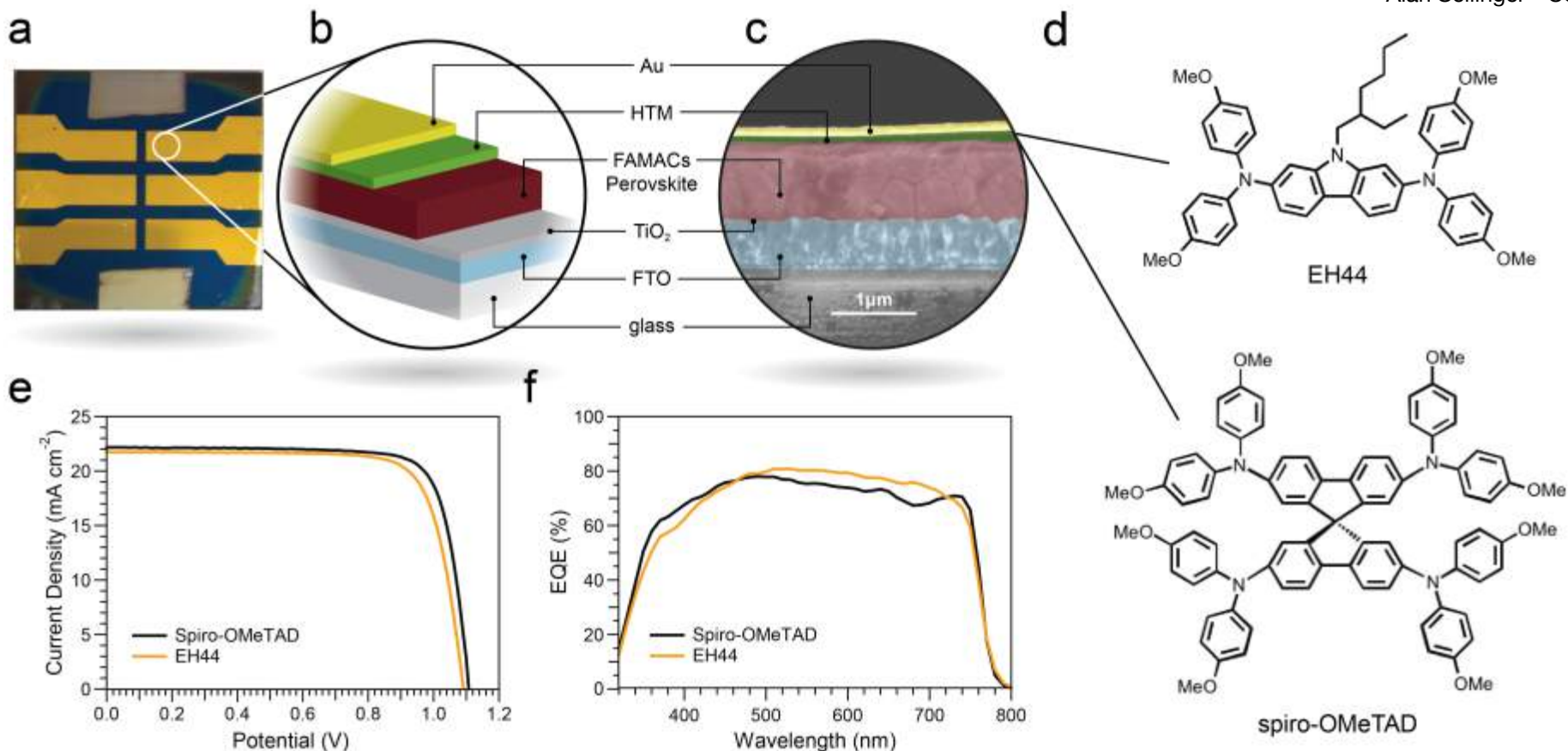


MAPbI₃ active layer

HTM	PCE (%) [max]	J _{sc} (mA cm ⁻²)	V _{oc} (V)	FF	SPO (%)
spiro Li-TFSI	10.2 [13.3]	17.5	0.99	0.55	8.4
EH44 TFSI	10.2 [13.2]	18.6	0.94	0.60	7.9

Optimized EH44 vs. Spiro-OMeTAD

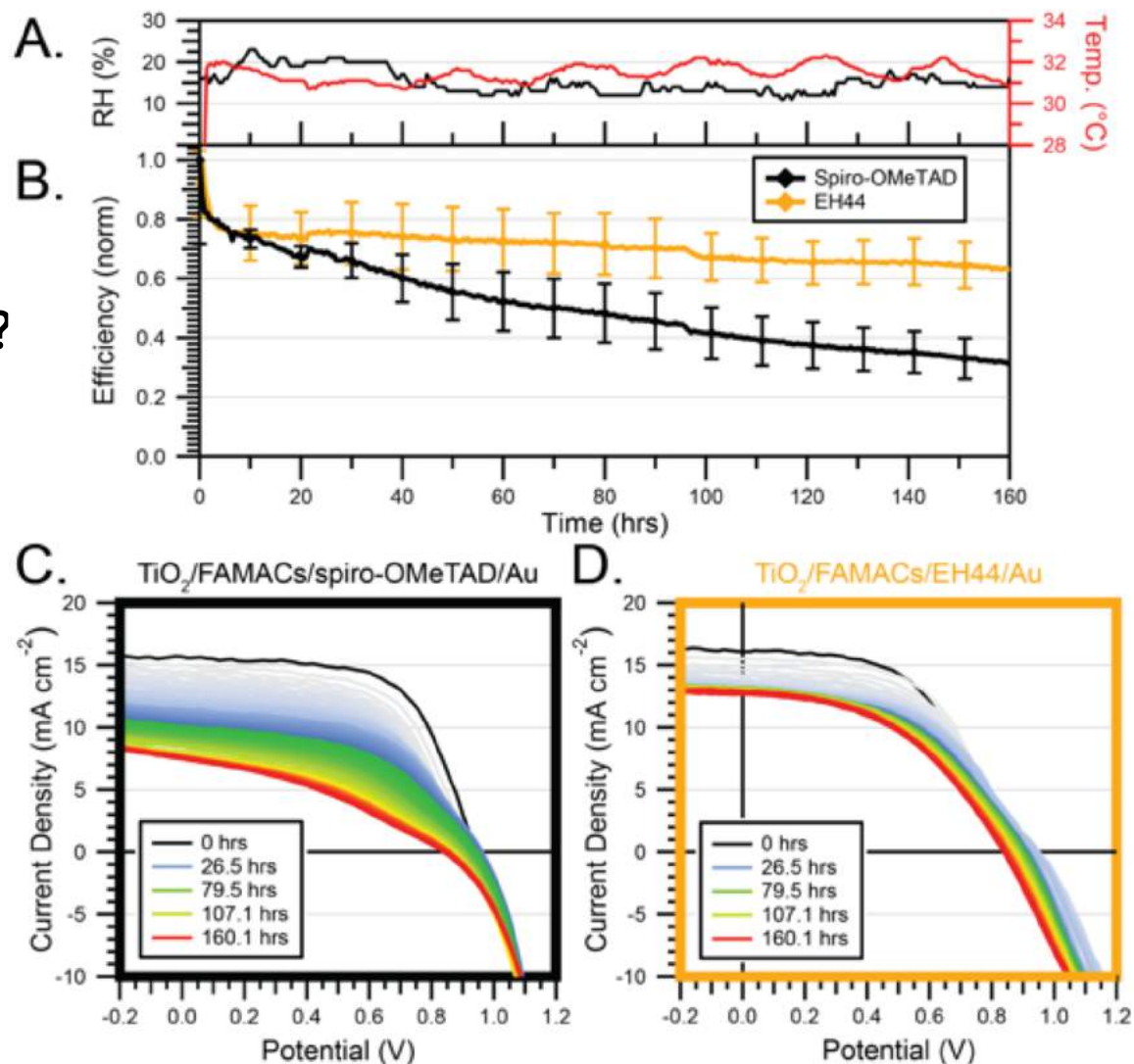
Alan Sellinger - CSM



Tailored Interfaces of unencapsulated perovskite solar cells for >1000 hour operational stability. Christians, Schulz, Tinkham, Schloemer, Harvey, Tremolet de Villers, Sellinger, Berry, Luther, *Nature Energy*, 2018.

Stability: Spiro vs. EH44

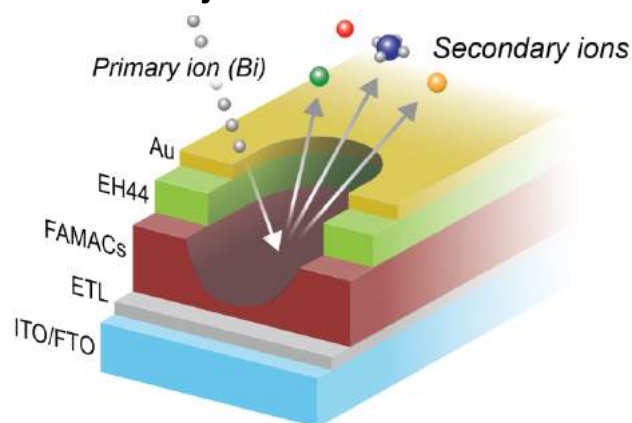
- ▶ EH44 helps but doesn't solve stability
- ▶ Dynamic changes in all PV parameters ...
- ▶ What about other interface?
 - ▶ TiO₂ - most studied photocatalytic semiconductor
 - ▶ Substrate drives the crystallization
 - ETL options
 - ▶ ZnO, SnO₂, fullerenes



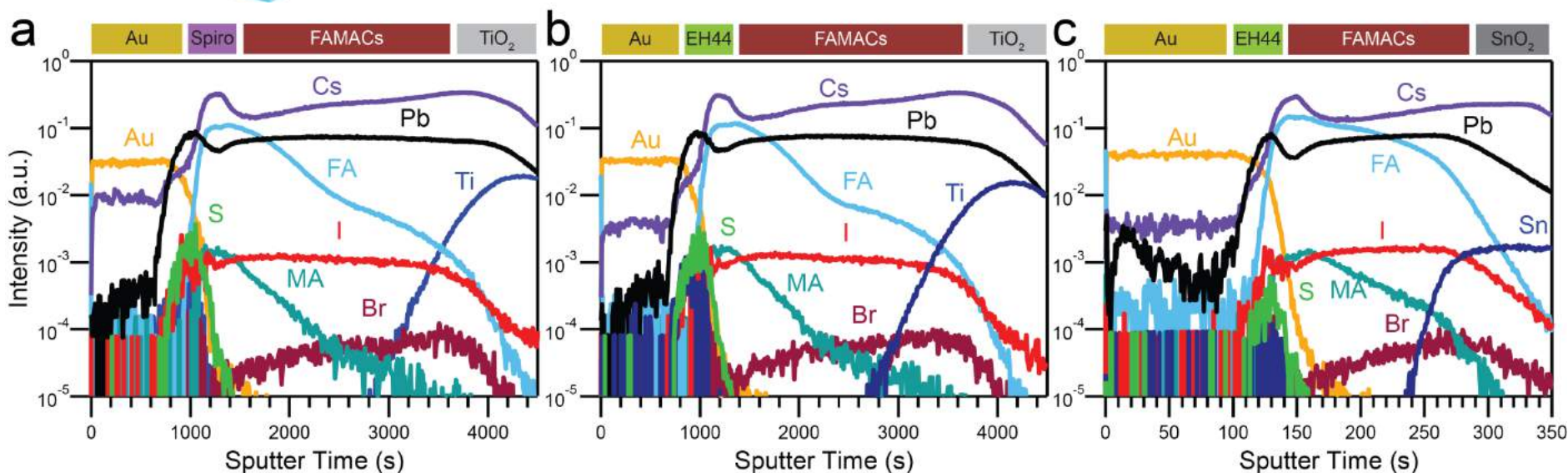
Tailored Interfaces of unencapsulated perovskite solar cells for >1000 hour operational stability. Christians, Schulz, Tinkham, Schloemer, Harvey, Tremolet de Villers, Sellinger, Berry, Luther, *Nature Energy*, 2018.

Vertical composition: HTLs and SnO₂ vs TiO₂

Steve Harvey



- ToF-SIMS profiles of fresh, full device stacks
- Changes in perovskite active layer observed between TiO₂ and SnO₂
- Crystallization influenced by substrate



Tailored Interfaces of unencapsulated perovskite solar cells for >1000 hour operational stability. Christians, Schulz, Tinkham, Schloemer, Harvey, Tremolet de Villers, Sellinger, Berry, Luther, *Nature Energy*, 2018.

ETL interface: SnO₂ vs TiO₂

Steve Harvey

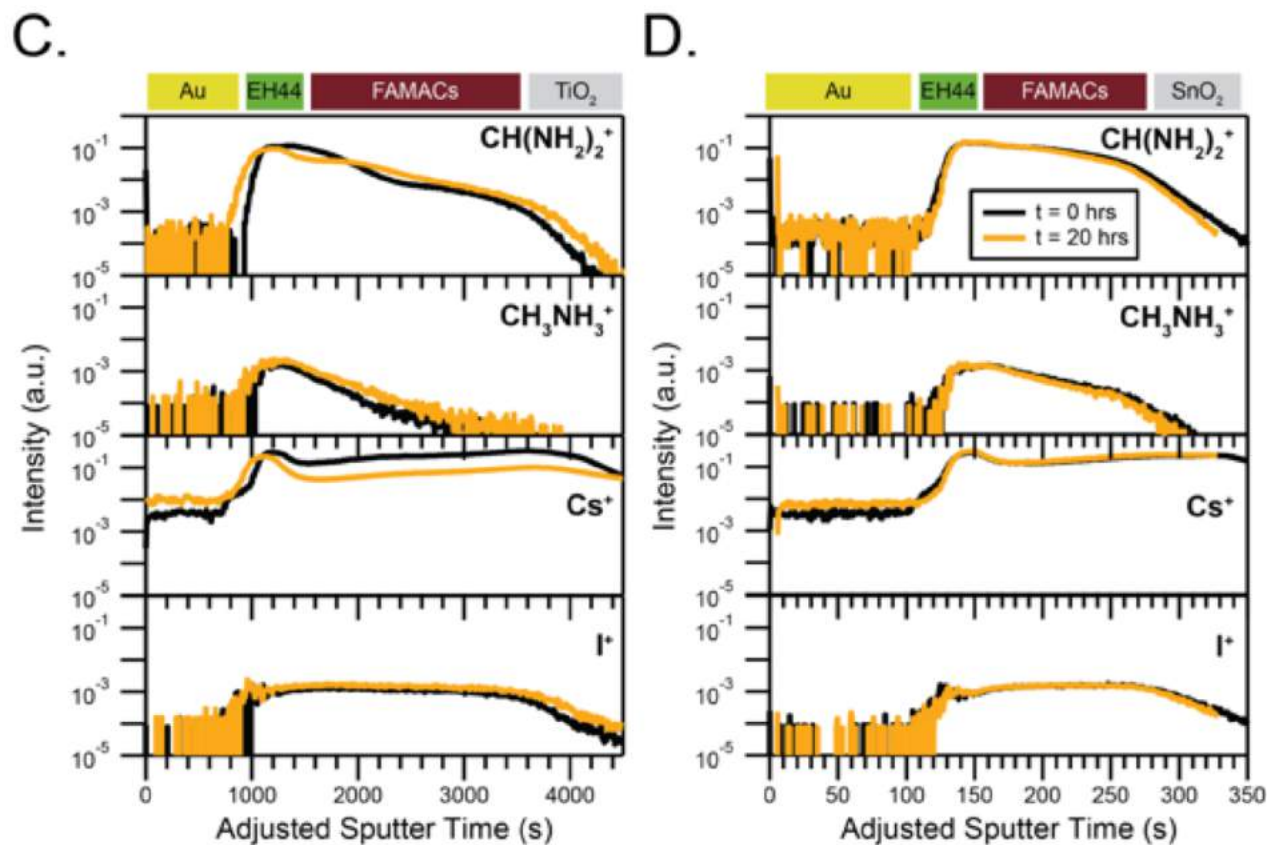
TOF-SIMS

Changes in TiO₂:

- A-site distribution (FA, MA, Cs)
- Implications for: Band structure, photo-carrier dynamics

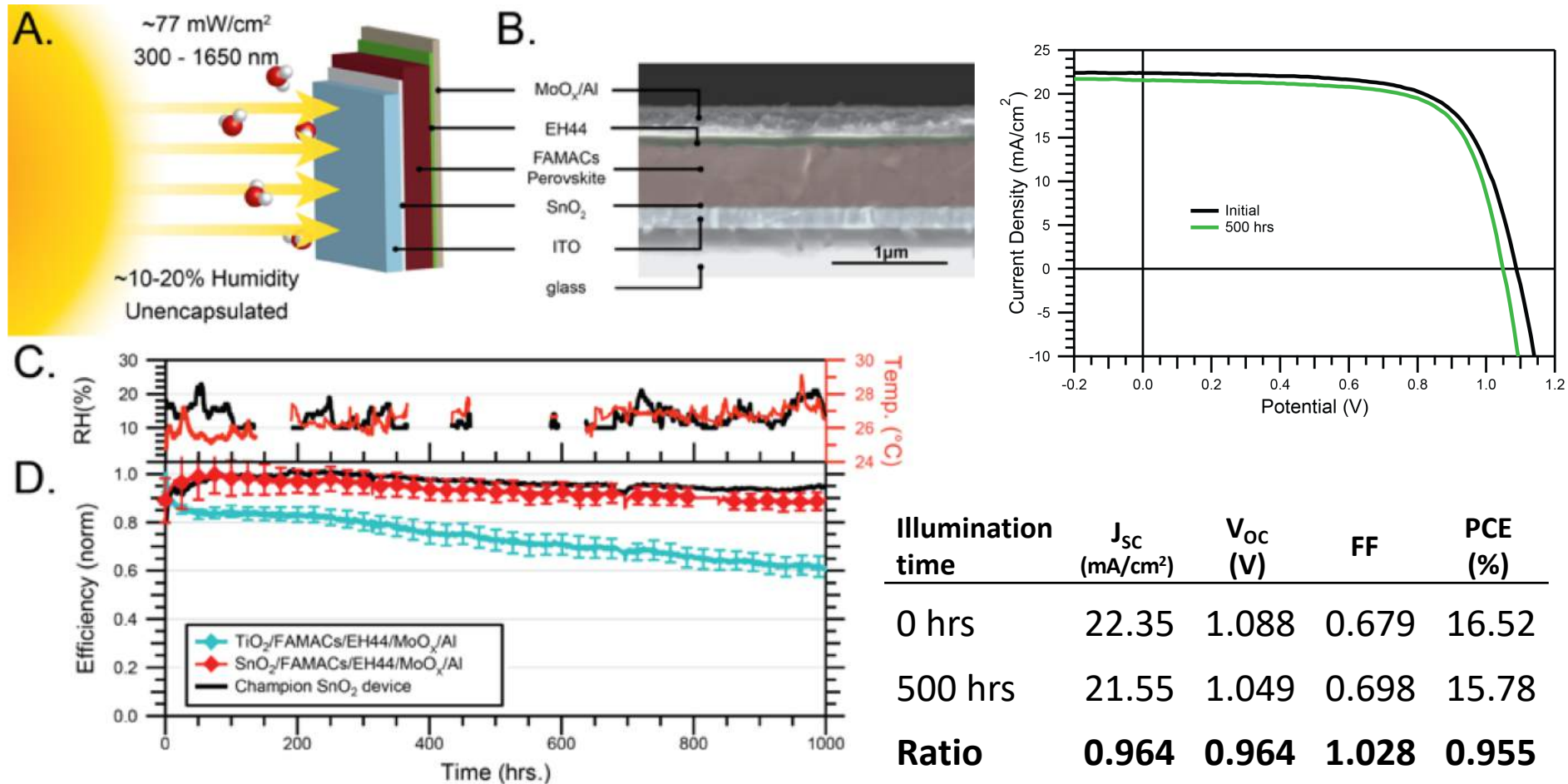
Changes in SnO₂:

- More uniform profiles
- Less vertical changes after operation



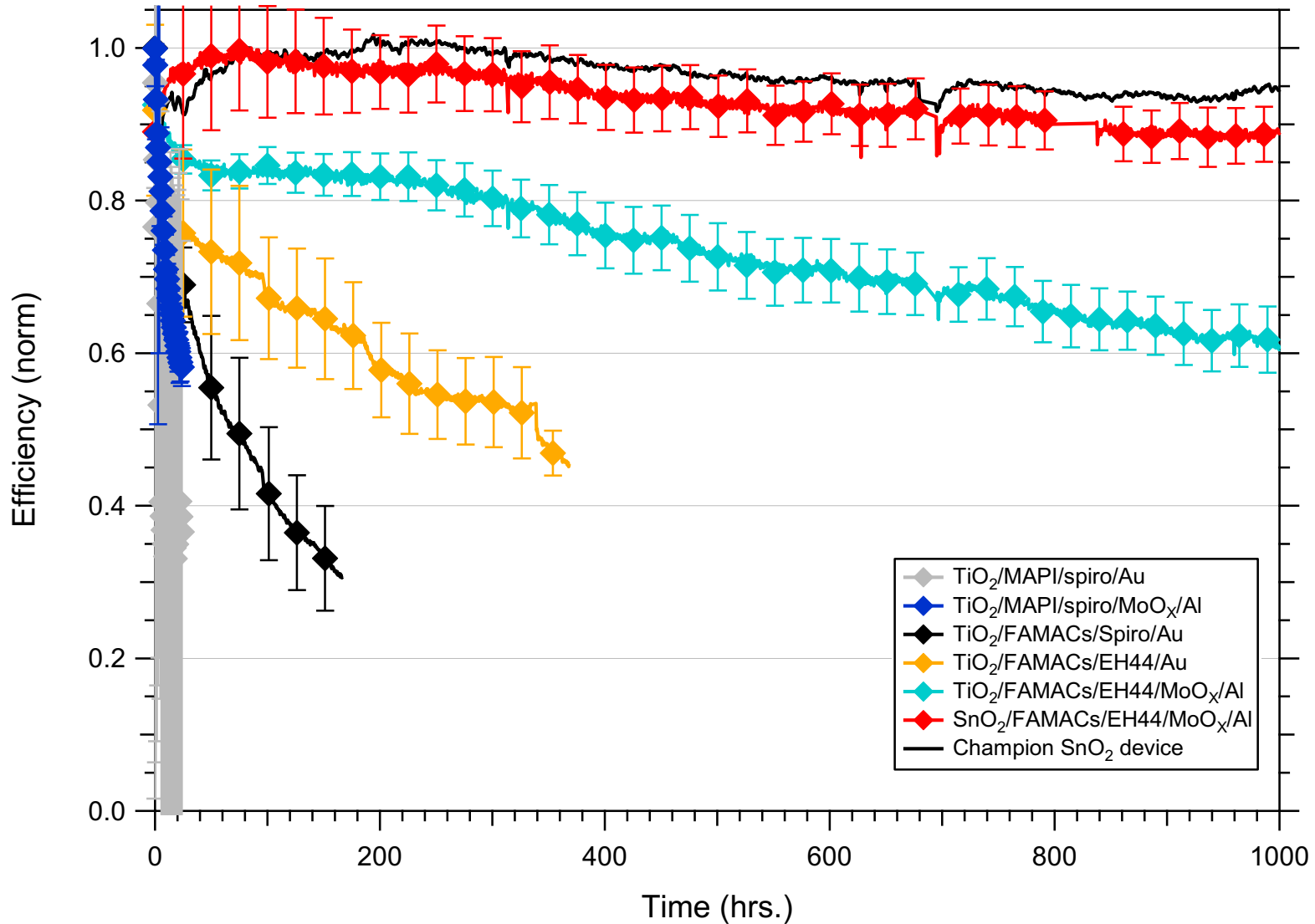
Tailored Interfaces of unencapsulated perovskite solar cells for >1000 hour operational stability. Christians, Schulz, Tinkham, Schloemer, Harvey, Tremolet de Villers, Sellinger, Berry, Luther, *Nature Energy*, 2018.

Stable unencapsulated device



Tailored Interfaces of unencapsulated perovskite solar cells for >1000 hour operational stability. Christians, Schulz, Tinkham, Schloemer, Harvey, Tremolet de Villers, Sellinger, Berry, Luther, *Nature Energy*, 2018.

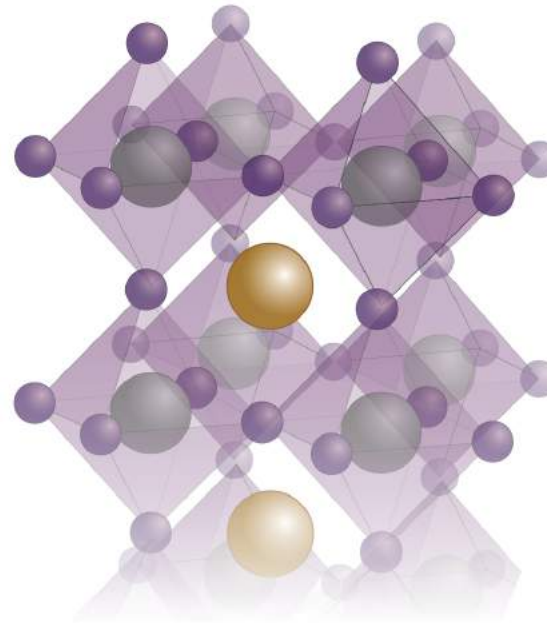
Stability improvements to date...



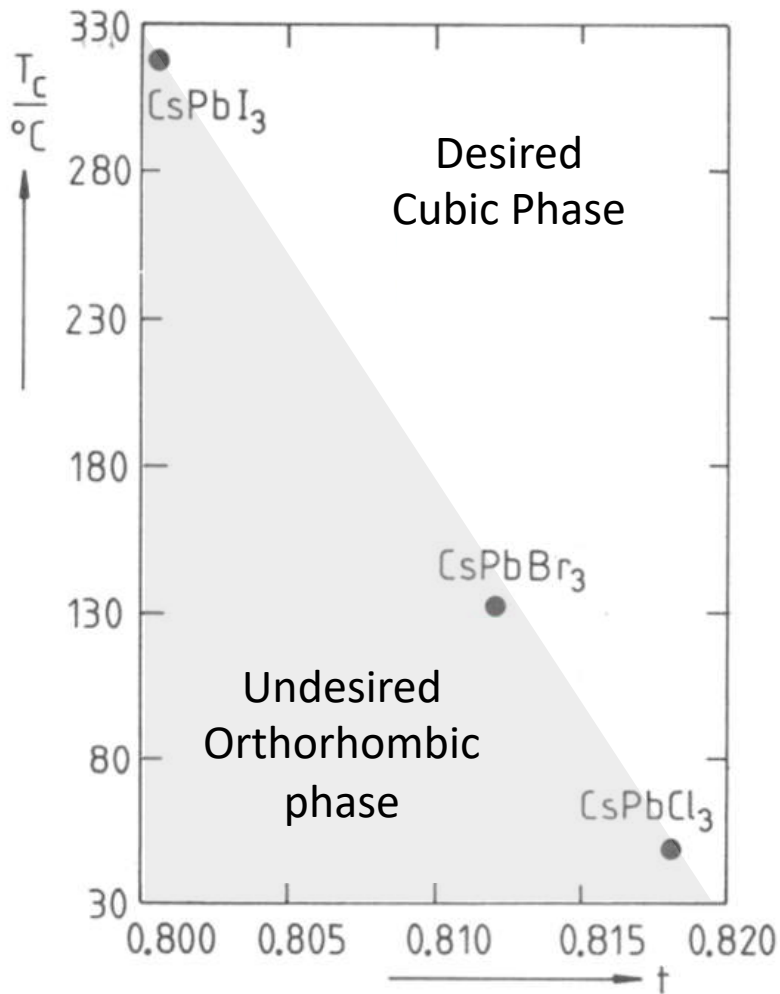
Question:

So how has this semiconductor escaped us for so long???

Perovskite crystal

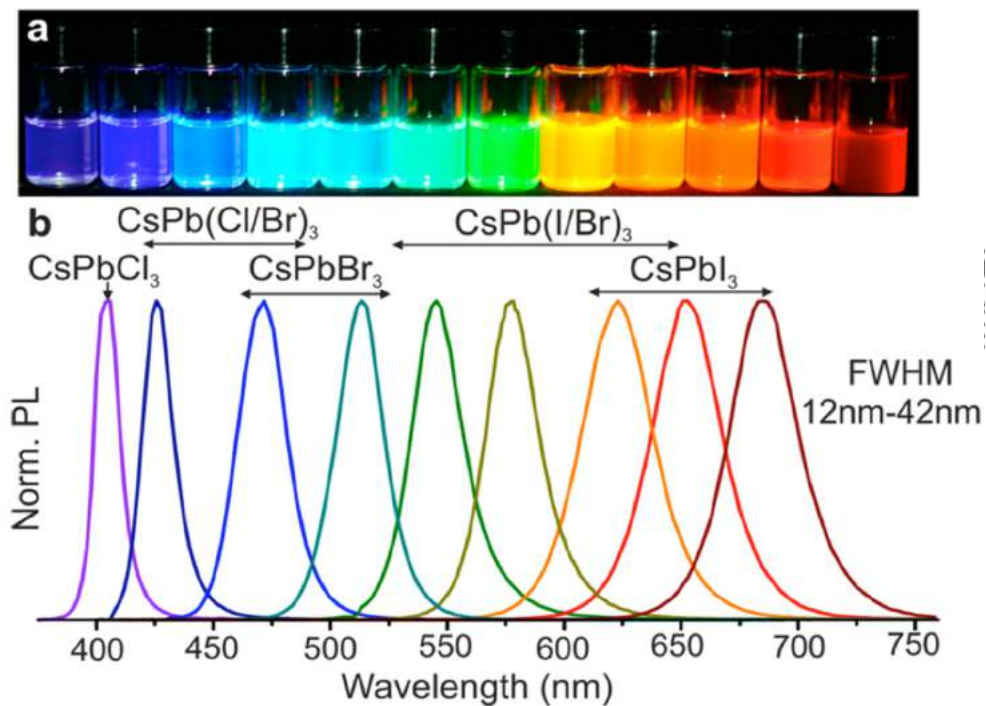


Overcoming Phase Challenge in CsPbX₃ Perovskites



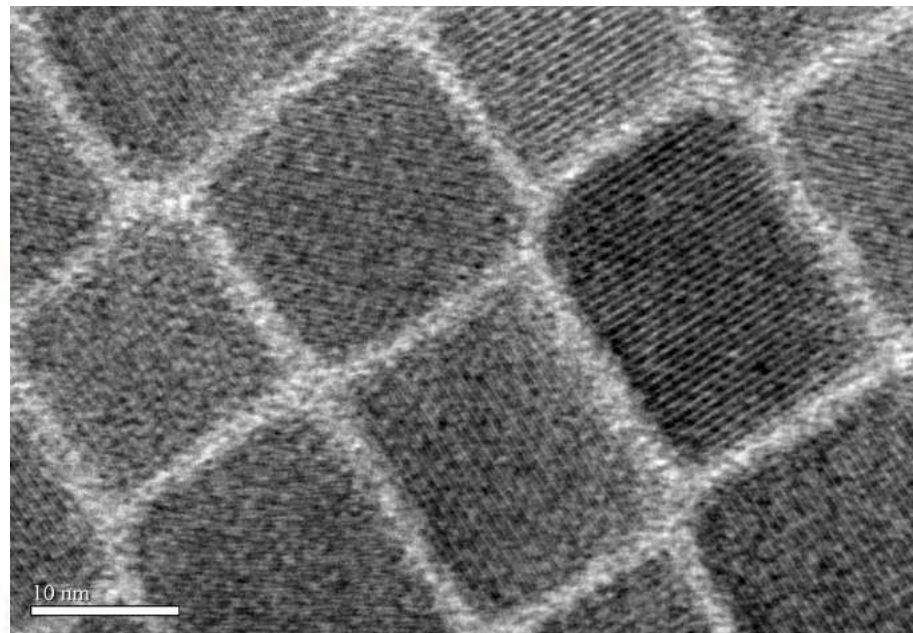
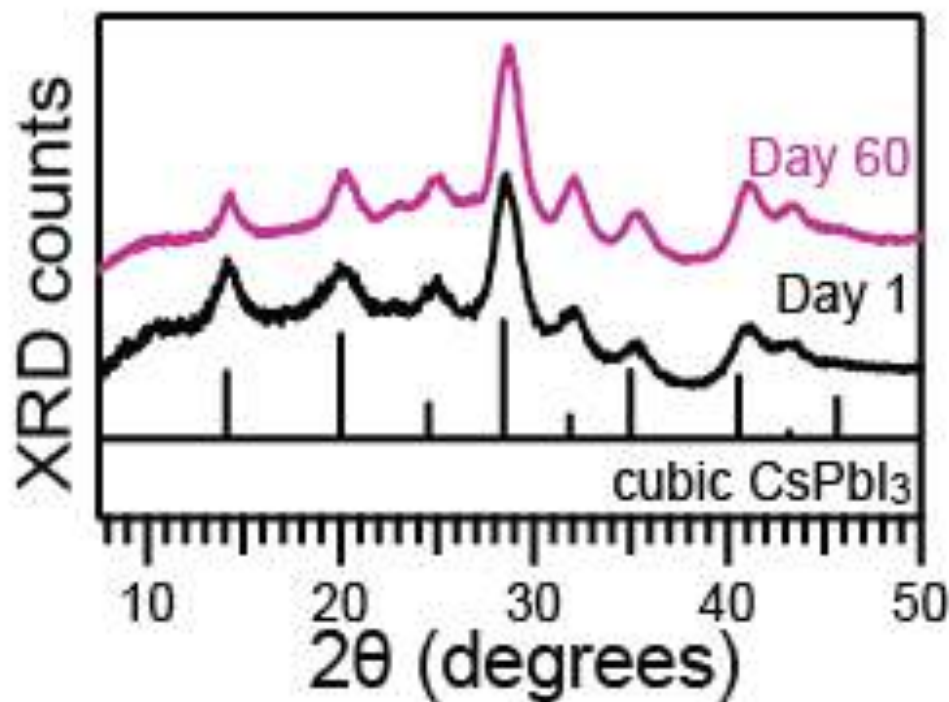
S. Sharma et al. *zpch* 175, (1992).

Nanocrystals with bright light emission



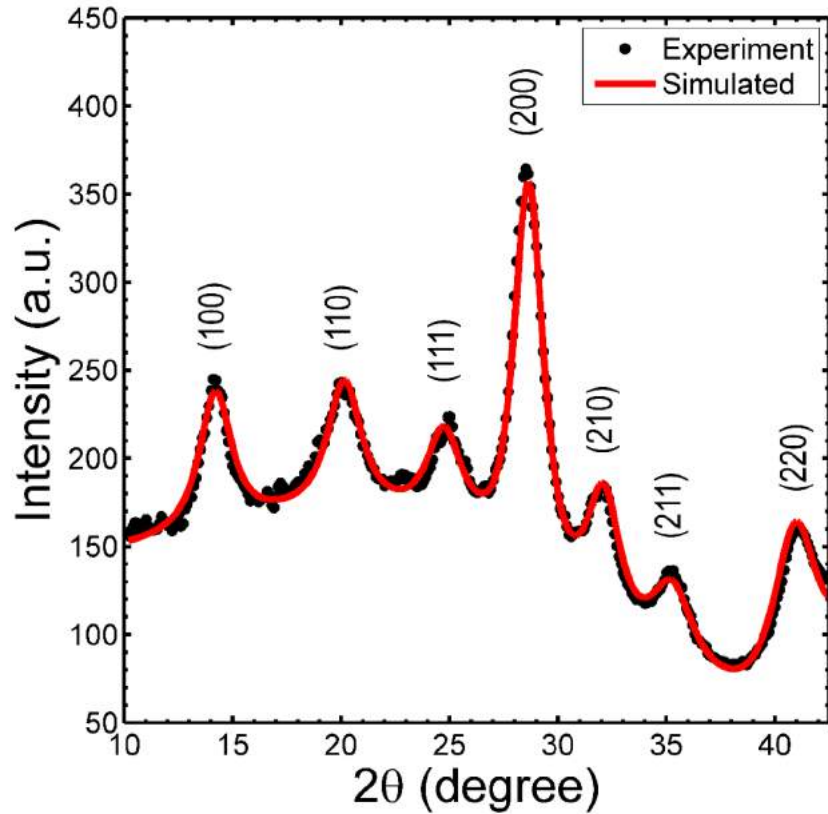
Protesescu, L. et al. *Nano Lett.* 15, 3692–3696 (2015).

Quantum dots CsPbI₃ stable in the cubic phase at RT



Quantum dot-induced phase stabilization of α -CsPbI₃ perovskite for high-efficiency photovoltaics. Swarnkar, Marshall, Sanehira, Chernomordik, Moore, Christians, Chakrabarti, and Luther. *Science*, 2016

Rietveld refinement fitting of XRD

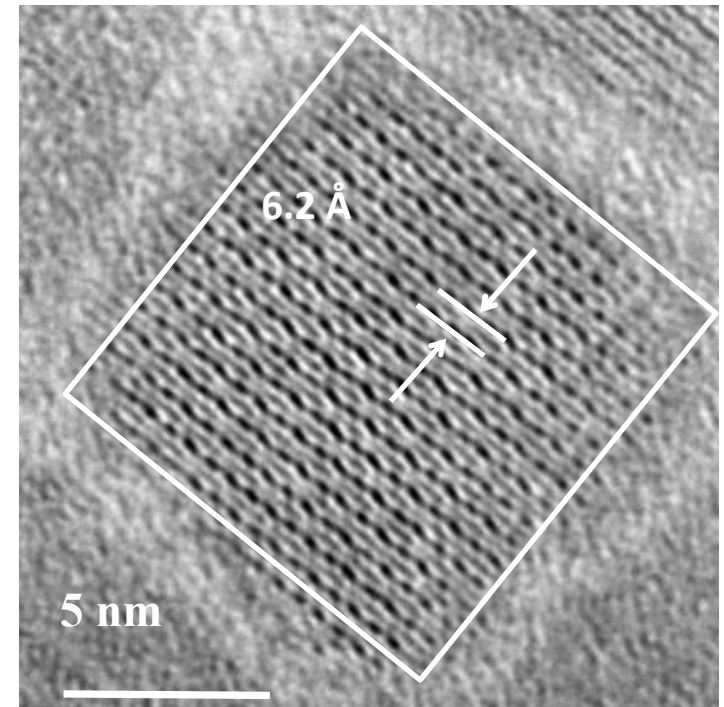
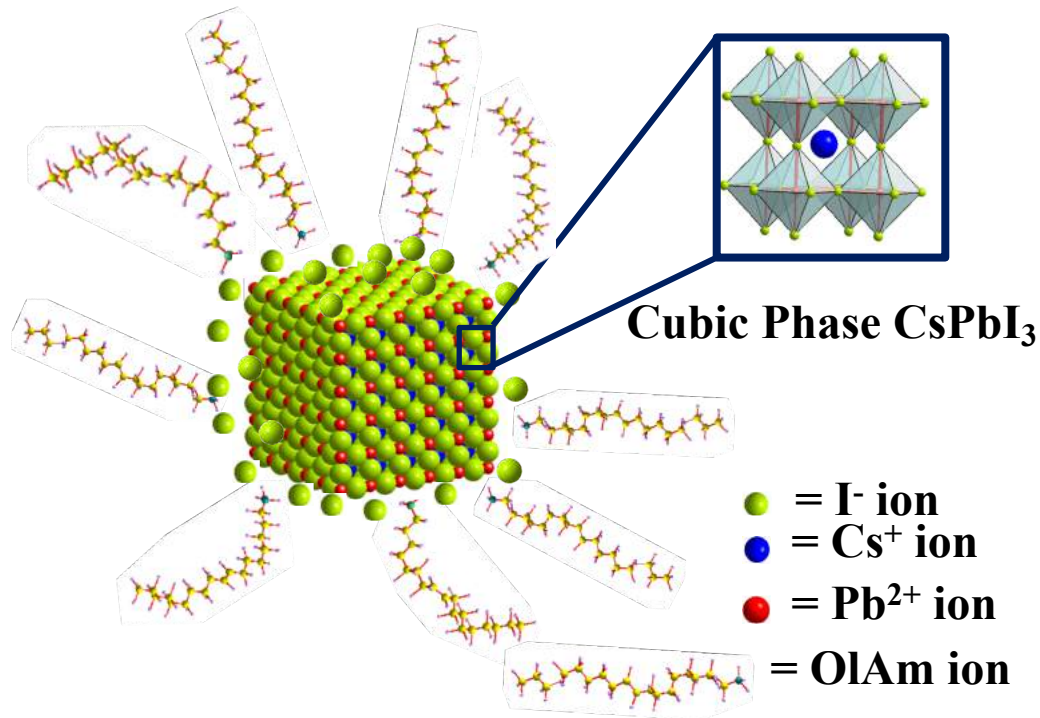


- Bulk lattice parameter is 6.2894 Å at 360 °C (Temp dependent)
- CsPbI₃ NCs show decreasing lattice constant vs size.
- Trait also seen in other materials, like BaTiO₃, anatase-TiO₂, CdSe, NaYF₄, ...

QD size (TEM)	QD size (Rietveld)	a (Å)
8 nm	9 ± 1 nm	6.231 ± 0.002
9 nm	10 ± 1 nm	6.220 ± 0.002
15.5 nm	17 ± 2 nm	6.189 ± 0.002

Quantum dot-induced phase stabilization of α -CsPbI₃ perovskite for high-efficiency photovoltaics. Swarnkar, Marshall, Sanehira, Chernomordik, Moore, Christians, Chakrabarti, and Luther. *Science*, 2016

Oleylammonium ion ligand shell



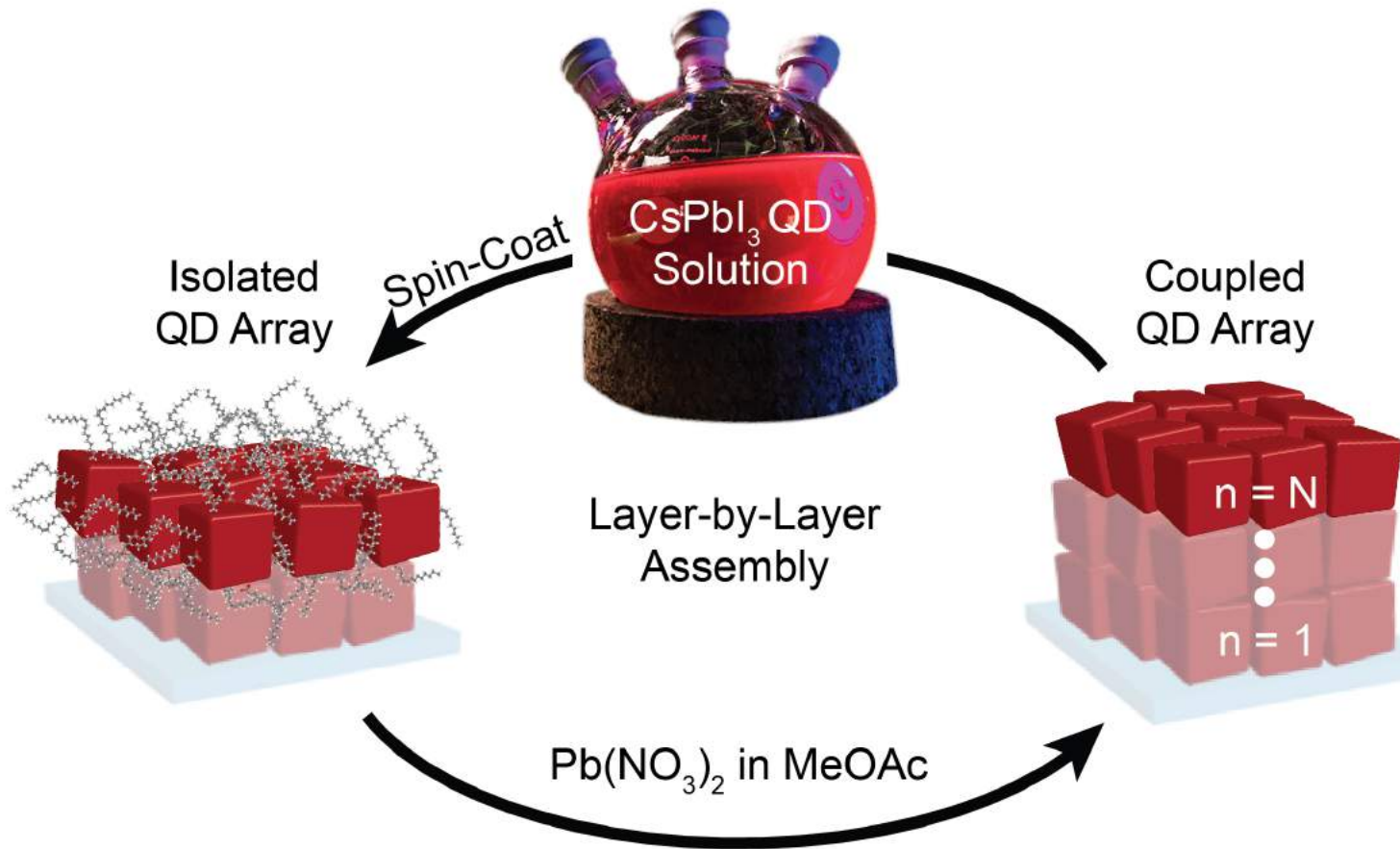
Ligands required for high temperature, colloidal synthesis

However, these ligands are bulky and insulating

Replacement of ligands:

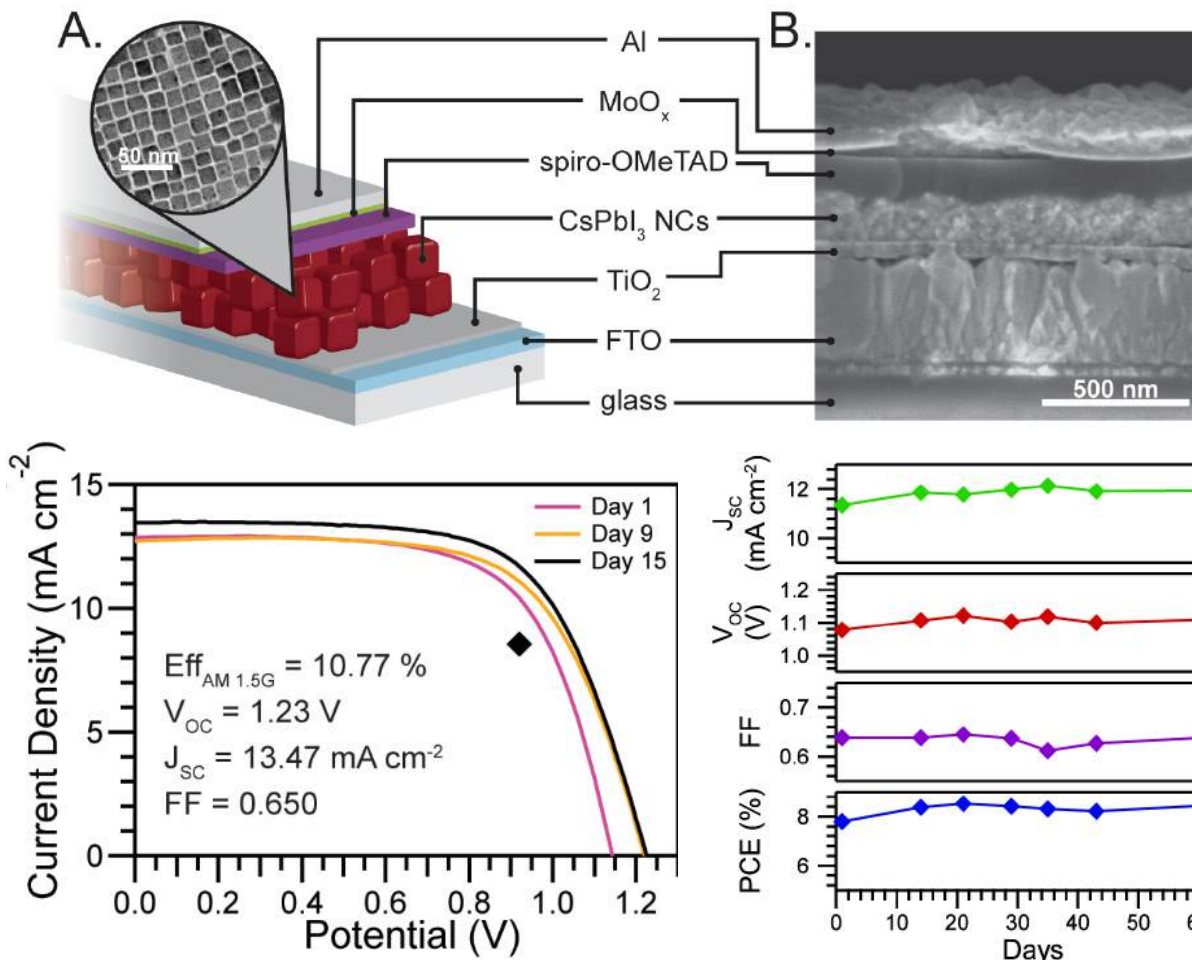
- Enables layer-by-layer deposition
- Improves charge transport
- Complete removal of ligands leads agglomeration

Method to fabricate conductive CsPbI₃ QD films



Quantum dot-induced phase stabilization of α -CsPbI₃ perovskite for high-efficiency photovoltaics. Swarnkar, Marshall, Sanehira, Chernomordik, Moore, Christians, Chakrabarti, and Luther. *Science*, 2016

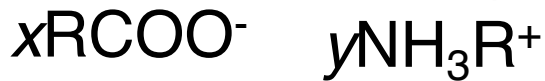
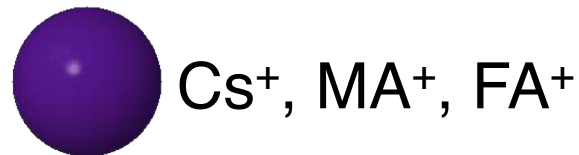
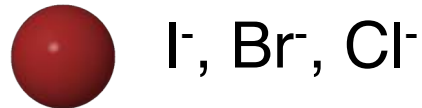
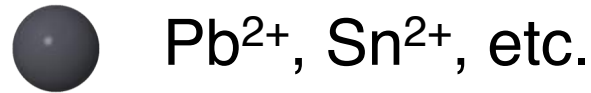
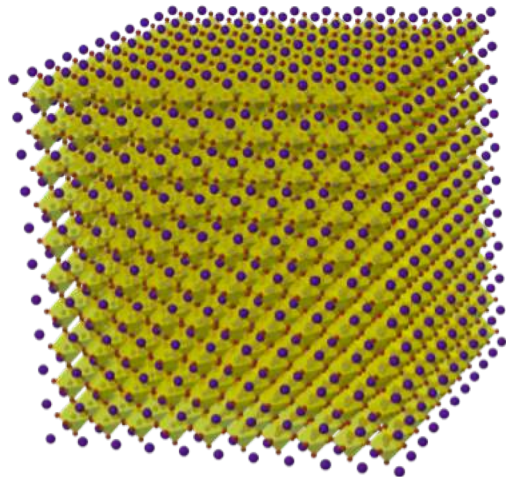
PV devices from all-Inorganic Perovskite QDs



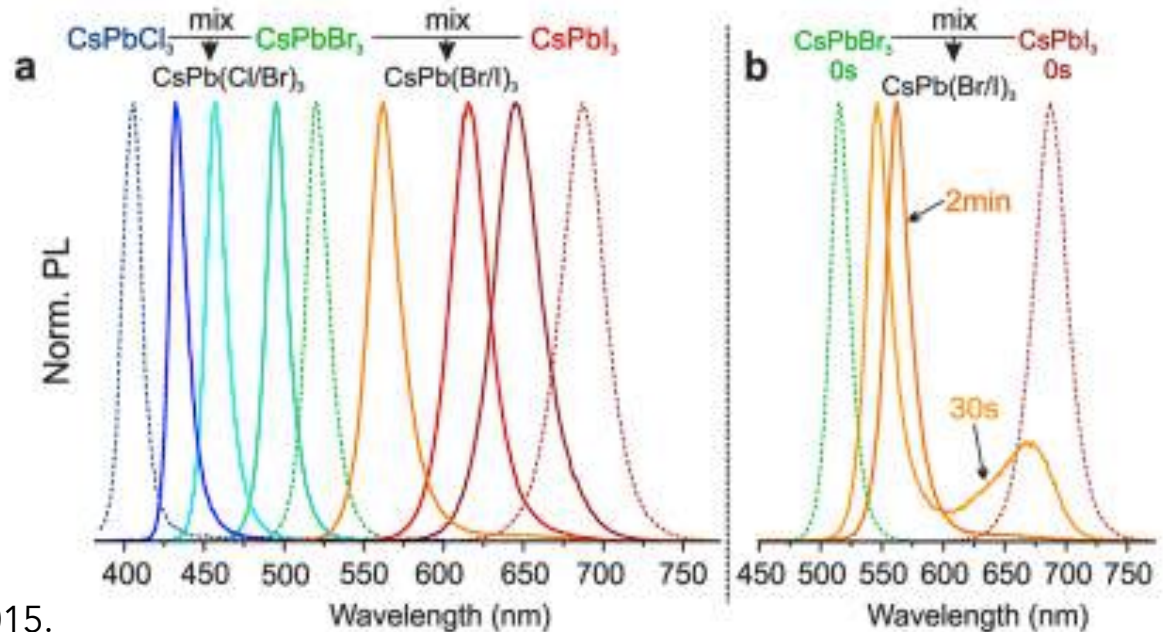
- First colloidal perovskite nanocrystal solar cell
- Layer by layer spincoating of QDs with Pb(NO₃)₂ treatment in MeOAc
- Highest PCE & stabilized power output of any CsPbX₃ solar cell
- Unprecedented Voc

Quantum dot-induced phase stabilization of α -CsPbI₃ perovskite for high-efficiency photovoltaics. Swarnkar, Marshall, Sanehira, Chernomordik, Moore, Christians, Chakrabarti, and Luther. *Science*, 2016

Perovskite NC ionic playground

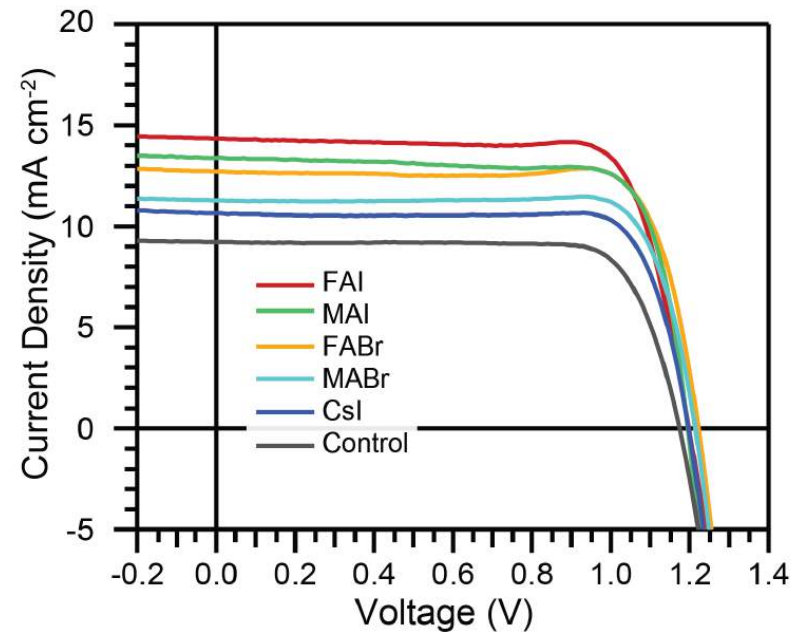
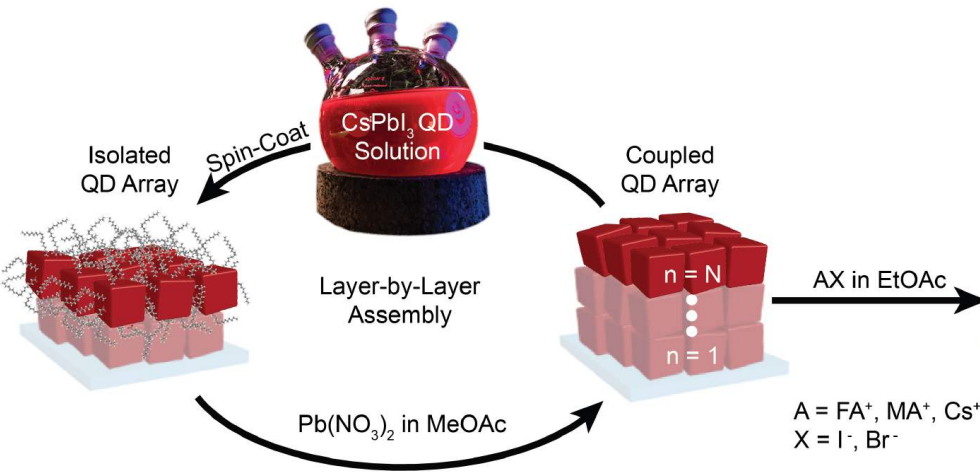


Anion exchange simply by mixing 2 types of NCs!



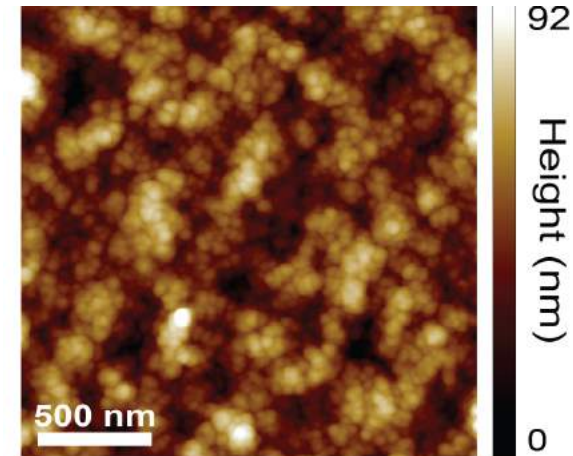
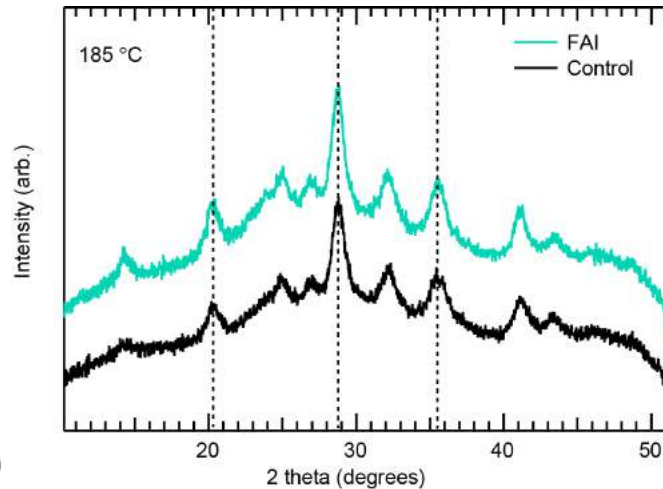
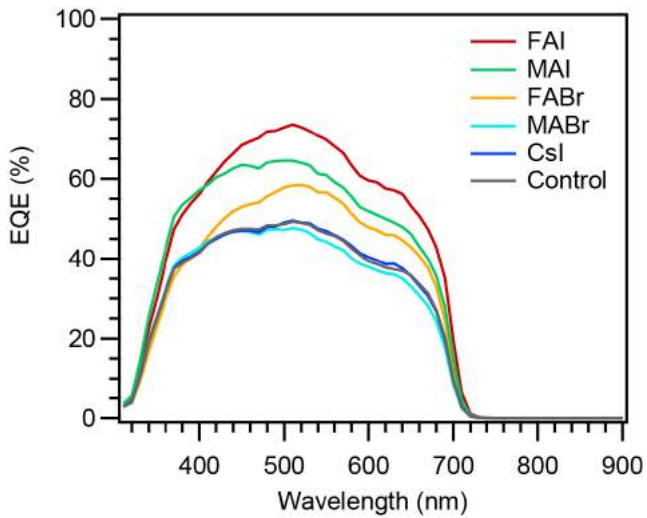
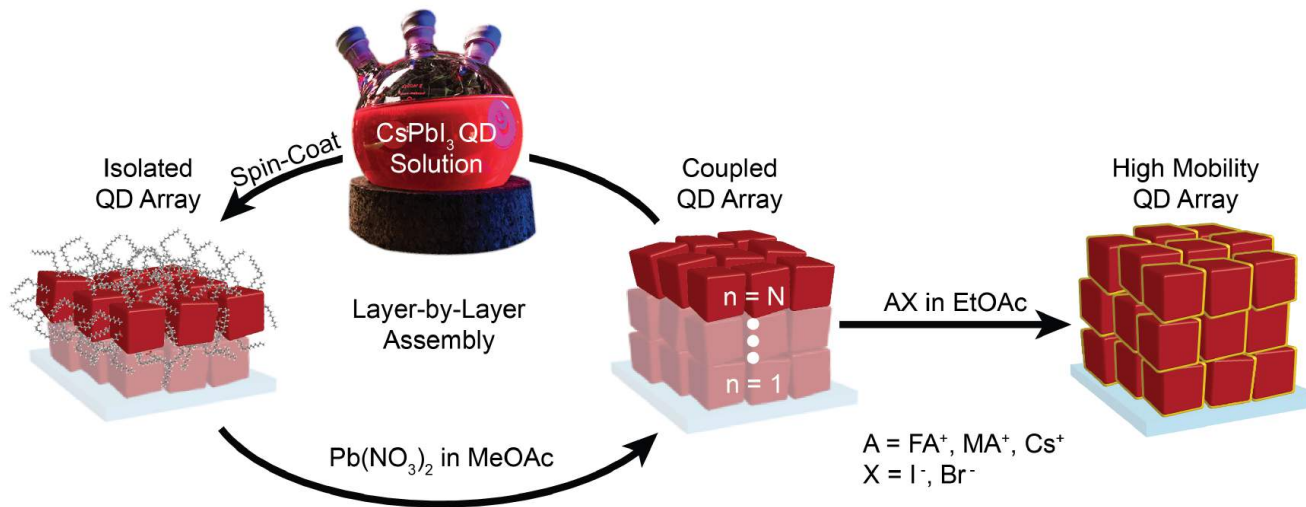
Nedelcu, Kovalenko et al. Nano Lett 2015.

AX salt treatment on CsPbI₃ QD films



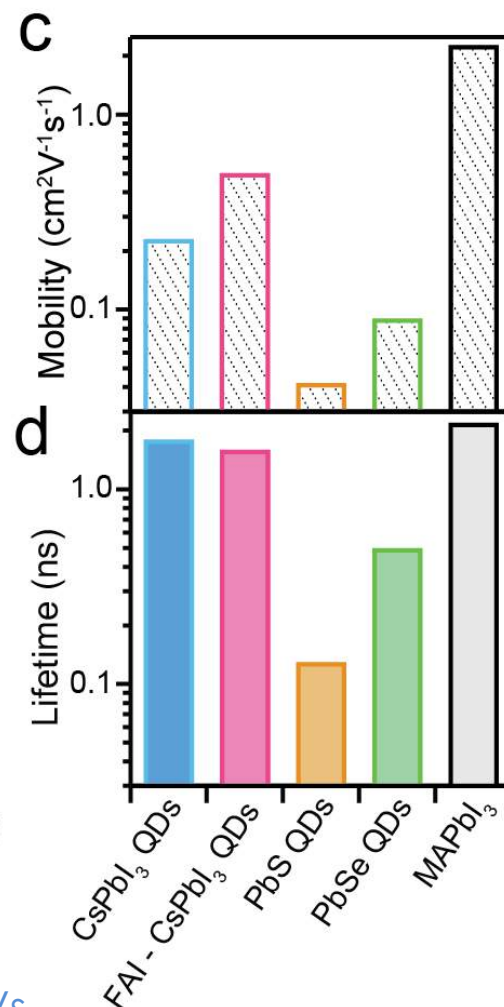
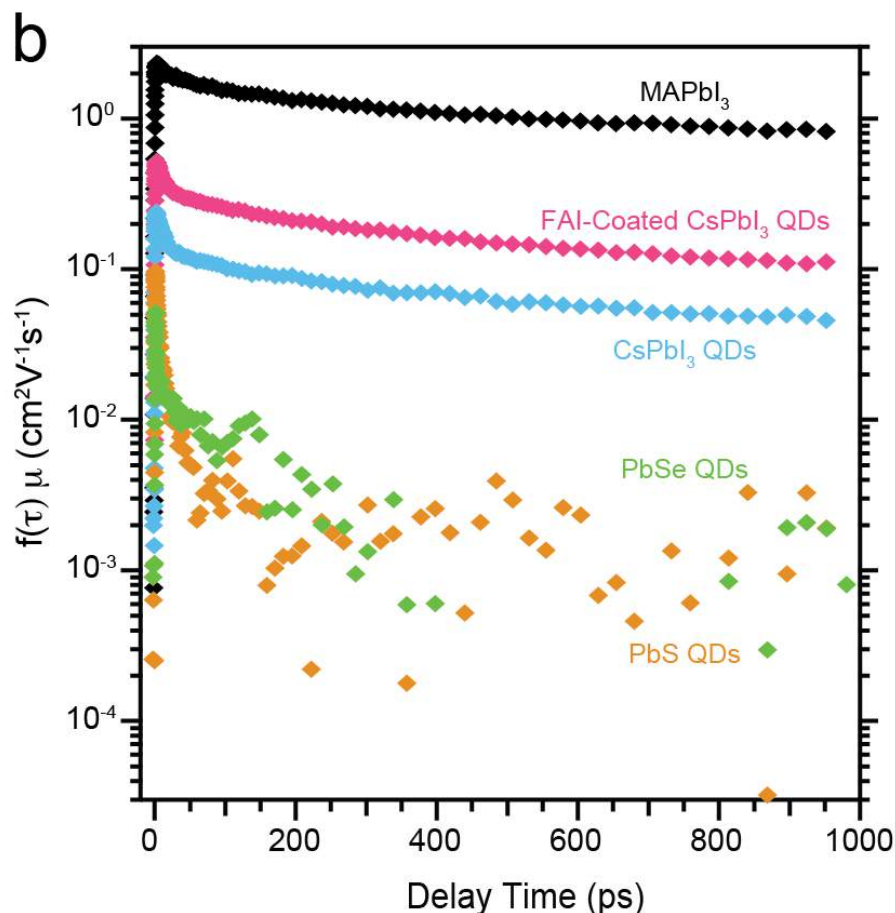
Enhanced mobility CsPbI₃ quantum dot arrays for record-efficiency, high-voltage photovoltaic cells. Sanehira, Marshall, Christians, Harvey, Ciesielski, Wheeler, Schulz, Lin, Beard, and Luther. *Science Advances*, 2017

CsPbI₃ QD films with tailored surface properties



Enhanced mobility CsPbI₃ quantum dot arrays for record-efficiency, high-voltage photovoltaic cells. Sanehira, Marshall, Christians, Harvey, Ciesielski, Wheeler, Schulz, Lin, Beard, and Luther. *Science Advances*, 2017

FAI treatment enhances mobility

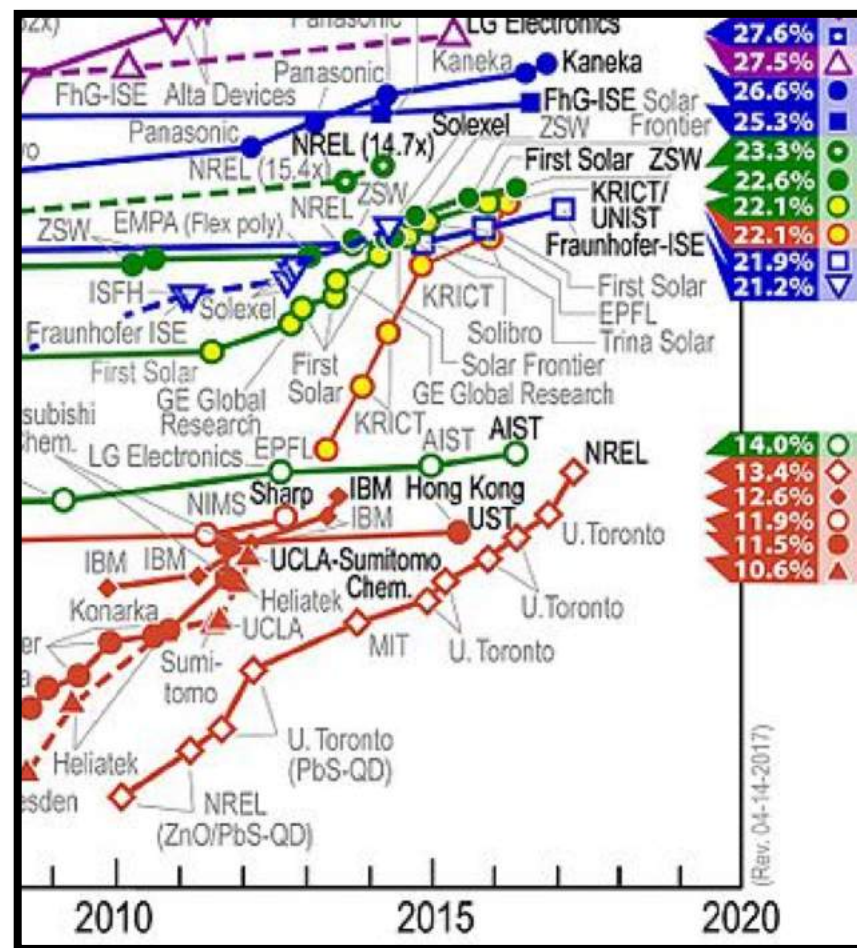
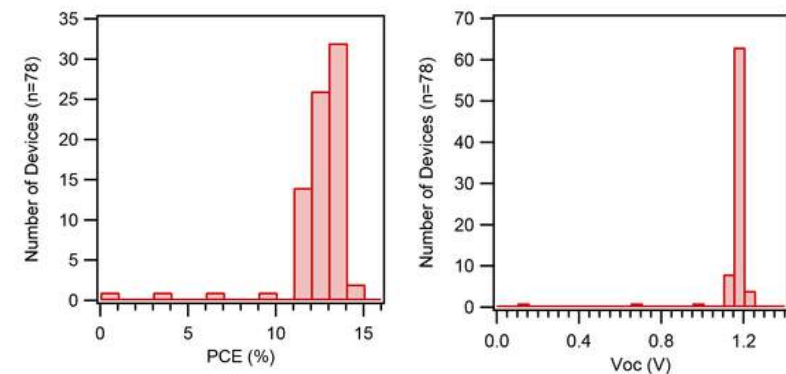
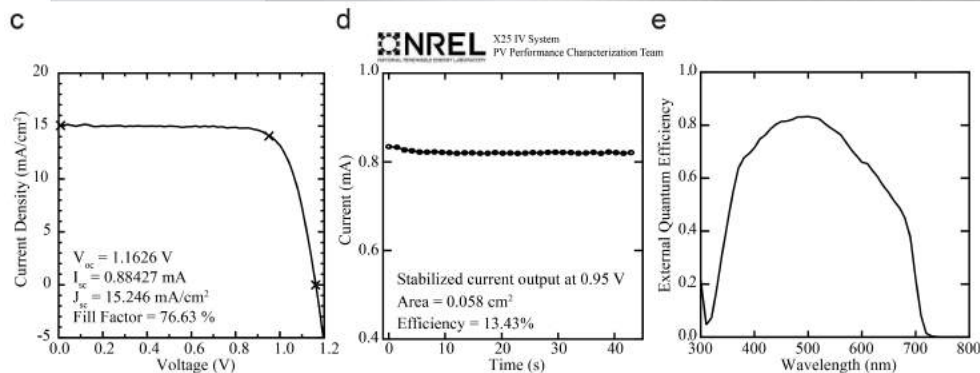
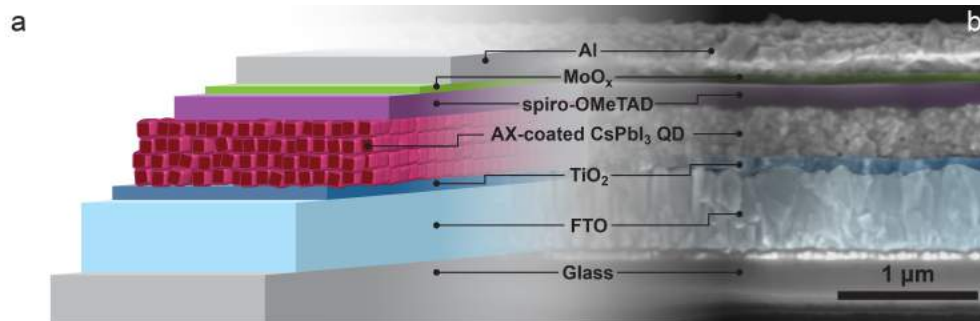


TR-THz mobility of CsPbI₃ QDs of 0.2 to 0.4 cm^2/Vs
2 orders of magnitude higher than SOA PbS and PbSe

Matt Beard, NREL

Enhanced mobility CsPbI₃ quantum dot arrays for record-efficiency, high-voltage photovoltaic cells. Sanehira, Marshall, Christians, Harvey, Ciesielski, Wheeler, Schulz, Lin, Beard, and Luther. *Science Advances*, 2017

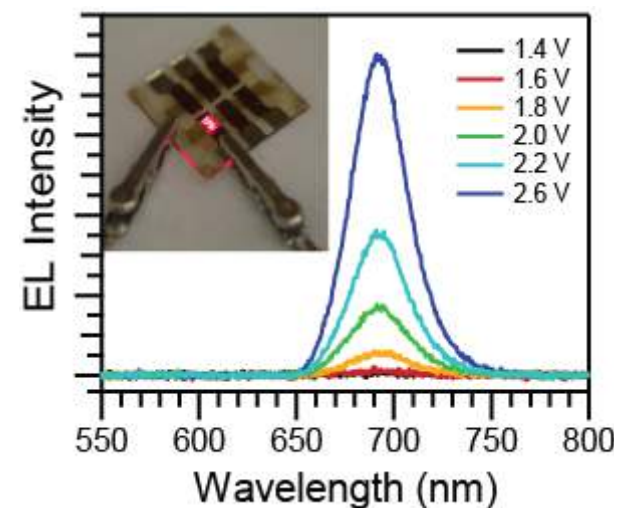
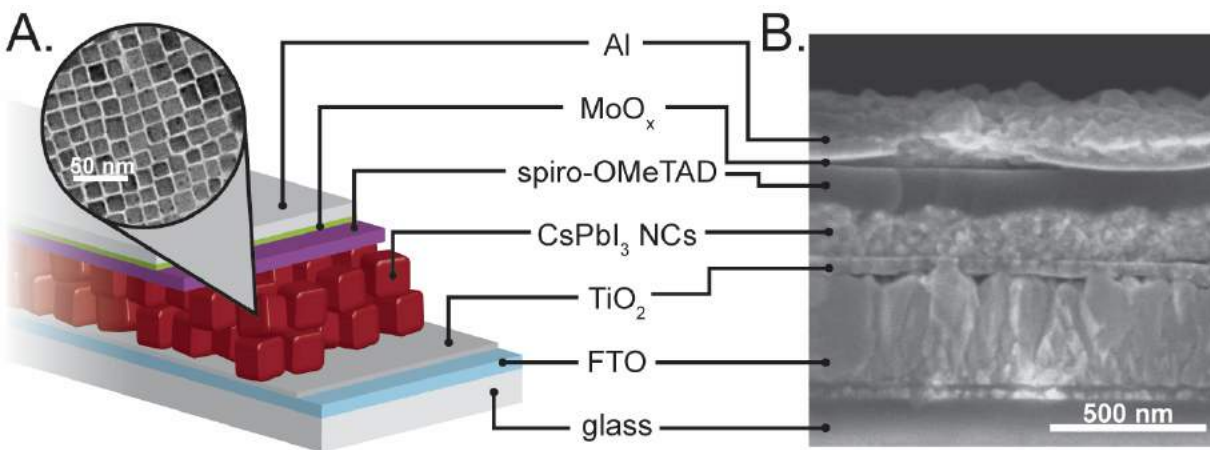
FAI treatment leads to record QD solar cell



Enhanced mobility CsPbI₃ quantum dot arrays for record-efficiency, high-voltage photovoltaic cells. Sanehira, Marshall, Christians, Harvey, Ciesielski, Wheeler, Schulz, Lin, Beard, and Luther. *Science Advances*, 2017

Reasons to be interested in QD perovskites

- More familiar traditional organic solvents (hexane, octane, toluene, chloroform...)
 - Ability to blend with PCBM (reduced hysteresis), other additives, polymers, etc.
- Moves away from the complications that: large grains = better performance
 - Would be hard to implement that in fast printing module production
- No retained solvent, no need to worry about the crystallization dynamics
- Better PLQY, excellent LED potential – enhanced photon recycling
- Ideal solution processed candidate for top cell in multijunction devices



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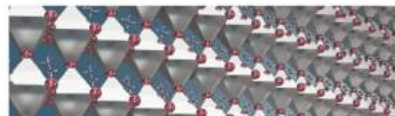


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