



# Upscaling perovskite solar cells

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#### Motivation

Upscaling of perovskie solar cell for ultra-high performance tandem photovoltaic energy system

What is the top cell material on Si-bottom cell?

The organometallic halide perovskite

Record efficiency: 17.9% (KRICT, certified by NREL) http://www.nrel.gov/ncpv/images/efficiency\_chart.jpg

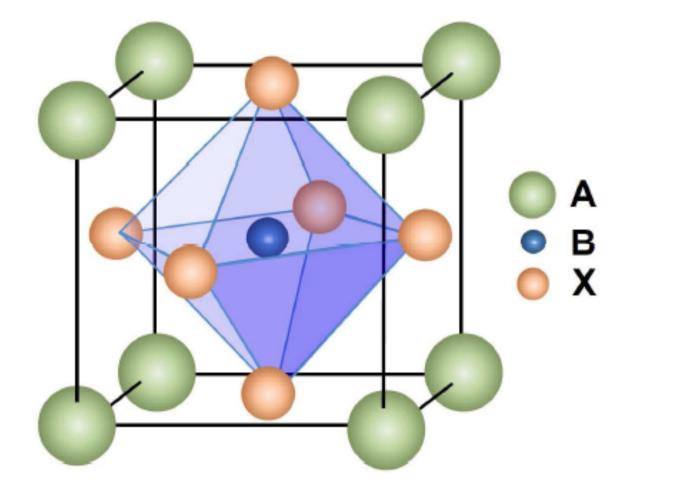
What are the advantages of the organometallic halide perovskite?

- 1. Tunable dimensionality
- Tunable optical and electronic property
- Low-cost process-based solution process
- High molar extinction efficient
- Steep absorption onset and no optically detected deep states

However, all reported high performance have been achieved on laboratory scale area below 0.5 cm<sup>2</sup>.

#### **CSEM** task is to upscale perovskite solar cell:

CSEM will focus on optimizing perovskite layer via production-oriented processes such as wet coating, spin-coating or new innovative coating, with the final aim of transferring the high efficiency achieved in the labs to pre-production scale mini-modules



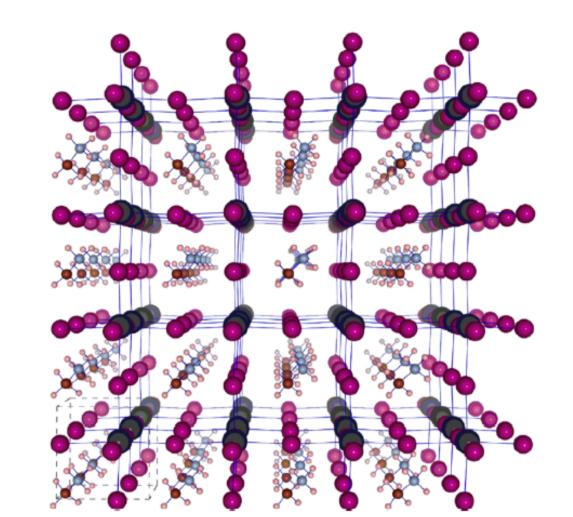
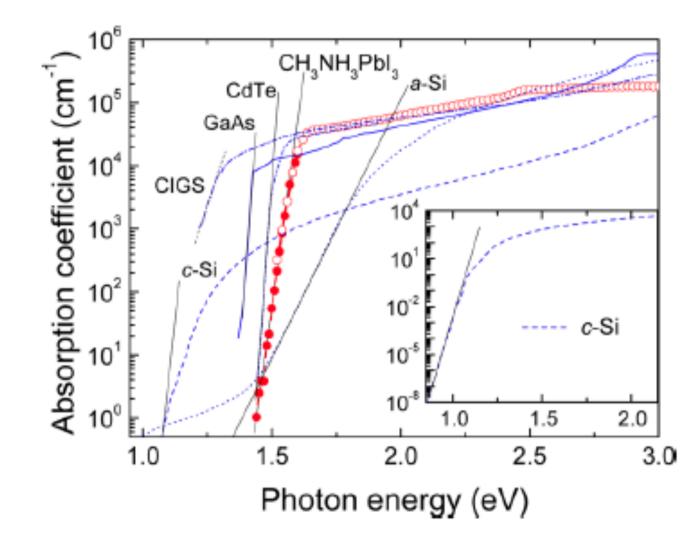


Figure 1. Perovskite structure (Hui Seon Kim et al., J. Phys. Chem. C 2014, 118, 5615)



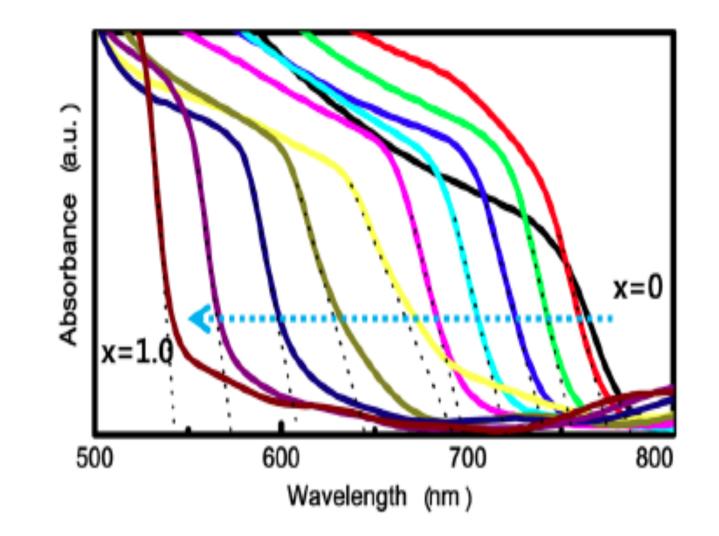
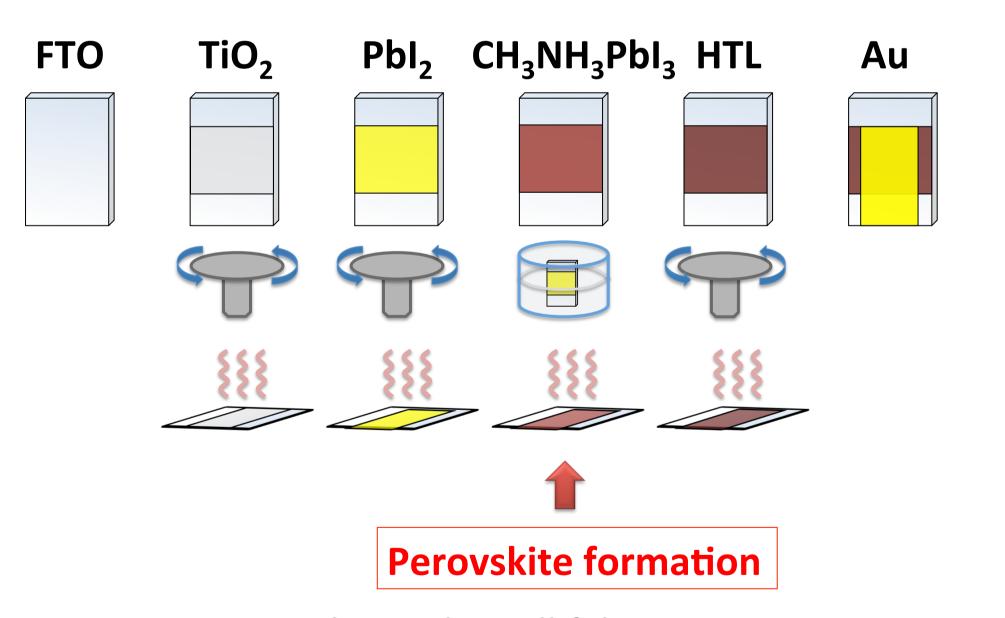


Figure 2. (Left) Absorption coefficient of CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>Pbl<sub>3</sub> perovskite compared to other photovoltaic materials (Stefaan De Wolf et al., J. Phys. Chem. C 2014, 5, 1035) and (Right) absorption spectra of  $CH_3NH_3Pb(I_{1-x}Br_x)_3$ .

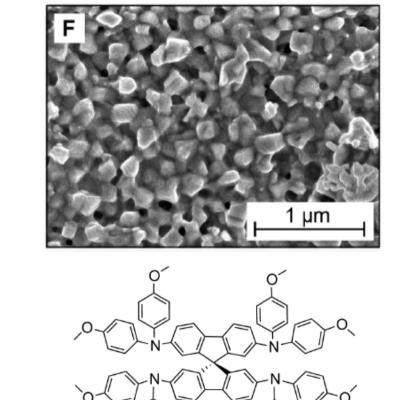
#### **Device fabrication**



EQE



Compact TiO<sub>2</sub> layer Glass Perovskite on scaffold Hole transport layer Au

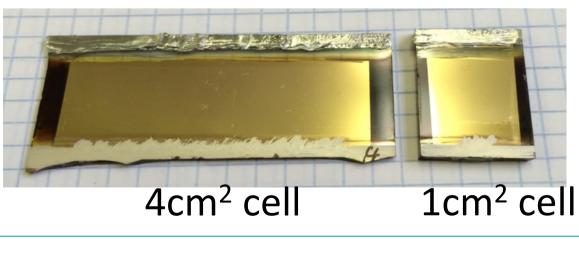


**Figure 4.** Device structure, SEM of perovskite on TiO<sub>2</sub> scaffold (Julian Burschak et al, Nature 499, 316) and molecular structure of HTL, spiro-OMETAD.

Figure 3. Perovskite solar cell fabrication process.

## Result





|  | Active area                    | PCE [%] | Voc [mV] | Jsc [mA/cm <sup>2</sup> ] | FF [%] | Rsc<br>[Ohms.cm <sup>2</sup> ] | Roc<br>[Ohms.cm <sup>2</sup> ] |
|--|--------------------------------|---------|----------|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|  | <b>0.25</b> cm <sup>2[a]</sup> | 13.7    | 1010     | 20.0                      | 67.7   | 2.63E+04                       | 9.42                           |
|  | <b>1</b> cm <sup>2[a]</sup>    | 12.8    | 1030     | 20.4                      | 60.8   | 2.10E+03                       | 9.88                           |
|  | 4 cm <sup>2[b]</sup>           | 8.15    | 839      | 17.4                      | 55.9   | 2.69E+02                       | 12.5                           |
|  |                                |         |          |                           |        |                                |                                |

Figure 5. EQE of the best cell and (insert) IV result

of perovskite solar cells with different active area.

Wavelength (nm)

### **Further work**

[a] FTO from Pikinton, [b] FTO from CTEC

New pin-hole free compact layer development in order to mitigate recombination loss Process engineering for large substrate to achieve uniform layers Minimodule development with the use of laser scribing