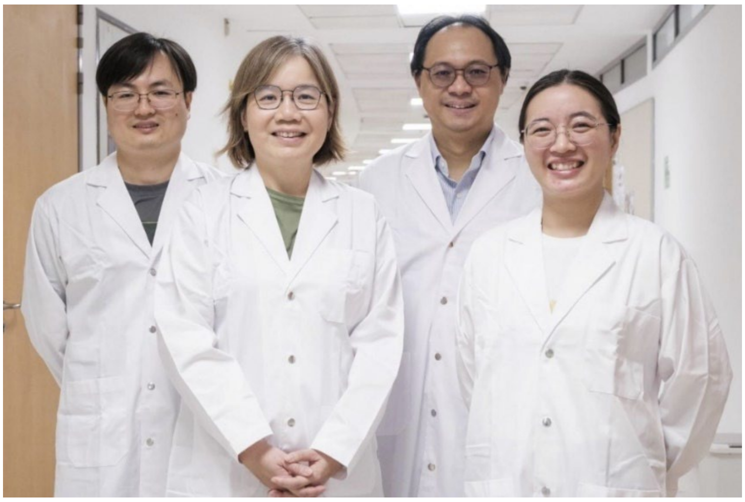
COMPOUND SEMICONDUCTOR

2 September 2025

Boosting perovskite solar cells with inert materials



An innovation by scientists at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (NTU Singapore) has made perovskite solar cells more stable and efficient, bringing the technology one step closer to market.

Their method expands the possibilities of using chemically inert materials to improve the stability of perovskite solar cells without compromising efficiency.

The research 'Selective templating growth of chemically inert low-dimensional interfaces for perovskite solar cells' was published in *Nature Energy* in August 2025 and led by Sum Tze Chien, director of the Institute of Advanced Studies at NTU and associate dean (Research) of NTU's College of Science, and Lam Yeng Ming of NTU's School of Materials Science and Engineering.

To protect perovskite solar cells from environmental degradation, an ultrathin interface layer typically made of highly reactive bulky cations – large positively charged ions – is often applied to the perovskite film. Although the cations readily react with perovskites to form a coating that provides good electrical conductivity, such interface layers have low stability due to their high reactivity.

On the other hand, chemically inert bulky cations can be integrated into the interface layers to produce a protective coating that offers both high stability and good electrical conductivity. However, this integration is limited by the low reactivity of such cations.

To overcome this challenge, the NTU team developed a strategy called selective templating growth (STG) to create chemically inert interface layers that combine high stability with good conductivity.

In this strategy, the team first deposited a layer of phenylammonium lead iodide (PA_2PbI_4) onto the perovskite surface. PA_2PbI_4 is usually used to protect the underlying perovskite layer to improve the performance of perovskite solar cells.

Then, a chemically inert bulky cation - 2-piperidin-1-ium-1-ylethylammonium ($PiEA^{2+}$) - was introduced by spin-coating an alcohol-based $PiEA^{2+}$ solution onto the PA_2PbI_4 layer. Through a controlled organic cation exchange process, in which PA^+ is replaced by $PiEA^{2+}$, a more stable ultrathin layer of $(PiEA)PbI_4$ is formed.

This method of boosting the stability of perovskite solar cells with inert materials is one of several innovations that have emerged from the more than ten years of research collaboration between Sum and Lam.

“Our strategy enables access to a class of chemically inert interface materials that previously could not be used due to reactivity and solubility limitations, opening a new avenue for interface engineering in perovskite devices,” said Sum.

Manufacturing highly efficient and stable perovskite solar cells

Using the strategy, the team fabricated a 1cm^2 perovskite solar cell prototype that achieved a power conversion efficiency of 25.1 percent, one of the highest reported for perovskite solar cells of this size. The device retained over 93 percent of its initial efficiency after 1,000 hours of operation, and 98 percent after 1,100 hours at 85 °C.

Beyond the prototype $(PiEA)PbI_4$ interface, the strategy also enables the formation of a wide variety of chemically inert interfaces. Importantly, being fully solution-based, the approach is compatible with industrial techniques for coating large areas, such as blade-coating, paving the way for large-scale fabrication and practical deployment.

“Our strategy provides a versatile and scalable interface design platform. It can be extended not only to the manufacturing of lead-free perovskite solar cells, but also to other perovskite optoelectronic devices such as light-emitting diodes and photodetectors.” added Prof Lam.

The researchers are collaborating with companies to manufacture full-sized solar panels and bring the technology one step closer to commercialisation.

Pictured above: (from left) senior research fellow Ye Senyun of NTU’s School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Lam Yeng Ming of NTU’s School of Materials Science and Engineering (MSE); Sum Tze Chien, director of the Institute of Advanced Studies at NTU and associate dean (Research) of NTU’s College of Science and research fellow Rao Haixia of NTU’s MSE.

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