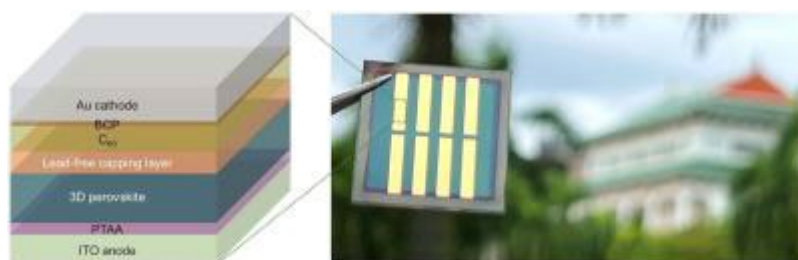


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Researchers develop new approach for lead-free capping materials

Researchers from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (NTU Singapore) and the Institute of Materials Research and Engineering (IMRE) at the Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR) in Singapore have developed a method for capping materials based on non-toxic metals being used in the manufacture of perovskite solar cells.



(Left) A diagram showing the different layers of the perovskite solar cell capped with the zinc-based capping material fabricated by the researchers. (Right) The dotted green rectangle indicates the active region of the perovskite solar cell that captures sunlight and converts it to electricity. Image: NTU Singapore / Nature Energy

Perovskite solar cells are made of several layers of materials, including a perovskite layer that harvests light and a capping layer. The capping layer is coated onto the perovskite layer to protect the solar cell from environmental stresses such as heat and moisture and to boost the performance of the cell. To ensure that the capping layer is compatible with the underlying perovskite layer, researchers typically use an approach called the half precursor (HP) method to fabricate the capping layer. One of the precursor chemicals is first deposited on top of the perovskite layer which provides the other precursor. Through a process known as cation exchange reaction, the deposited precursor then reacts with lead ions present in the perovskite layer beneath to form a lead-based chemical compound that makes up the capping layer. As a result of the HP method, lead is also present in the protective capping layer. A method that enables non-toxic metals to be used in the capping layer could be a game-changer for perovskite solar cells.

To make perovskite solar cells more environmentally friendly, the scientists developed an approach, known as a full precursor (FP) solution method, to synthesize a capping layer that does not contain lead.

Using the FP method, the scientists coated perovskites with solutions containing metal halide salts – compounds made of a metal and elements that include chlorine, fluorine and iodine – and phenethylammonium iodide (PEAI) that is commonly applied to perovskites to improve the performance of perovskite solar cells. PEAi contains ammonium, a positively-charged ion that contains nitrogen and hydrogen, which is vital for the chemical reaction.

The researchers found that a zinc-based compound PEA_2ZnX_4 synthesized using the method was the most effective capping material among the other materials tested.

Unlike the HP method, there is no need to draw lead ions up from the underlying perovskite layer to form this protective capping layer when the FP method is used. This paves the way for the use of non-toxic metals in the capping layer.

According to the team, the FP process is also more effective than the HP method at fabricating the capping layer as the chemicals in the solution are able to react with each other directly on the surface of the perovskite.

To fabricate a solar cell capped with PEA_2ZnX_4 , the researchers first dissolved zinc halide salts and PEA in a solvent called acetonitrile, commonly used for industrial applications. They then deposited the solution onto a rapidly-spinning perovskite layer attached to an electrically conductive glass substrate to form a thin and uniform layer – a process known as spin-coating. The coated perovskite was heated at 100 degrees Celsius for 10 minutes to bind the capping layer to the surface of the perovskite. The researchers then used a process called vacuum evaporation, in which a material is heated in a vacuum chamber to produce a vapour which is deposited on the coated perovskite, to synthesise the other layers of the perovskite solar cell.

Using the FP method, the scientists created a 1 inch by 1 inch prototype solar cell capped with the zinc-based compound.

The scientists examined the zinc-based capping layer using electron microscopy and spectroscopy and found that it did not affect the electrical properties of the underlying perovskite layer. The capping layer also helped to cover defects on the surface of the perovskite layer and improved its light-harvesting capabilities.

The researchers say that their method contributes to efforts to make perovskite solar cells more environmentally friendly. For example, the method can be used together with lead-free perovskite materials that are currently being explored for the development of solar cells that would not release toxic metals when discarded.

The method also opens the possibility of engineering the composition of the capping layer to enhance the performance of perovskite solar cells.

“One of the biggest drawbacks of using perovskite solar cells is their impact on the environment. By enabling zinc and other non-toxic metals to be used in the capping layer, our innovation potentially solves a major obstacle that prevents the widespread use of perovskite solar cells,” said Dr Ye Senyun, research fellow from NTU’s School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, one of the lead researchers of the study.

Co-lead author Dr Rao Haixia, research fellow from NTU’s School of Materials Science and Engineering, said: “As our method does not require extracting lead ions from the perovskite, this enables the possibility of using a wide range of materials to boost the stability and efficiency of perovskite solar cells.”

The researchers found that the fabricated solar cell was as effective at converting sunlight to energy as conventional perovskite solar cells. In experiments with light that simulated sunlight, the solar cell could convert 24.1 percent of the light captured to electricity, close to the highest efficiency achieved by perovskite solar cells so far. In comparison, the highest certified light conversion efficiency of silicon solar cells is 25.2 percent.

“The capping layer is a vital component of a perovskite solar cell. This new approach to fashion the capping layer is a major milestone in designing perovskite solar cells with enhanced properties,” said Professor Michael Grätzel, Director of the Laboratory of Photonics and Interfaces at the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne in Switzerland, who was not involved in the study.

The prototype also demonstrated good reproducibility, with an average light conversion rate of almost 23 percent over 103 cells tested. It had a long lifespan, maintaining more than 90 percent of its ability to convert light into electricity for more than 1,000 hours of operation at full capacity.

The performance of the device was also more stable at high temperatures compared to devices without a capping layer.

“By expanding the library of materials that can be used, our findings unlock new opportunities for developing superior materials for the capping layer, for more efficient and stable perovskite solar cells,” said Prof Sum. “This lead-free protective capping method can also be extended to other applications like perovskite light emitting devices, lasers and detectors.”

Prof Lam added, “As fossil fuels are depleting rapidly, we need to harness renewable energy resources such as solar energy much better. Eco-friendly and stable perovskite solar cells could be the answer and this innovation can potentially propel a wider scale adoption of perovskite solar cells for solar energy harvesting.”

The scientists are working on scaling up the method to fabricate full-sized solar cells. They are also in the process of filing a patent with NTUitive, NTU Singapore’s innovation and enterprise company.

<https://www.perovskite-info.com/researchers-develop-new-approach-lead-free-capping-materials>