

Formamidinium – Caesium Perovskite Solar Cells from Lead Acetate-Based Precursors

Dr. Jie Zhao/ Prof. Udo Bach Monash University 06/12/2023





Introduction – Lead Halide Perovskite Solar Cells

Compounds with the general formula: ABX₃

Large cation A:

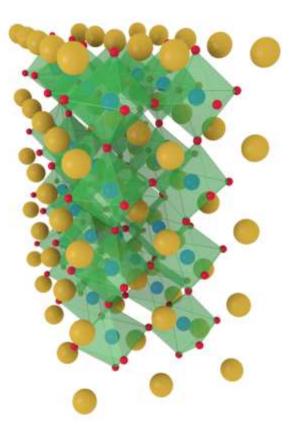
cesium, methylammonium, formamidinium

Metal cation B:

lead, tin

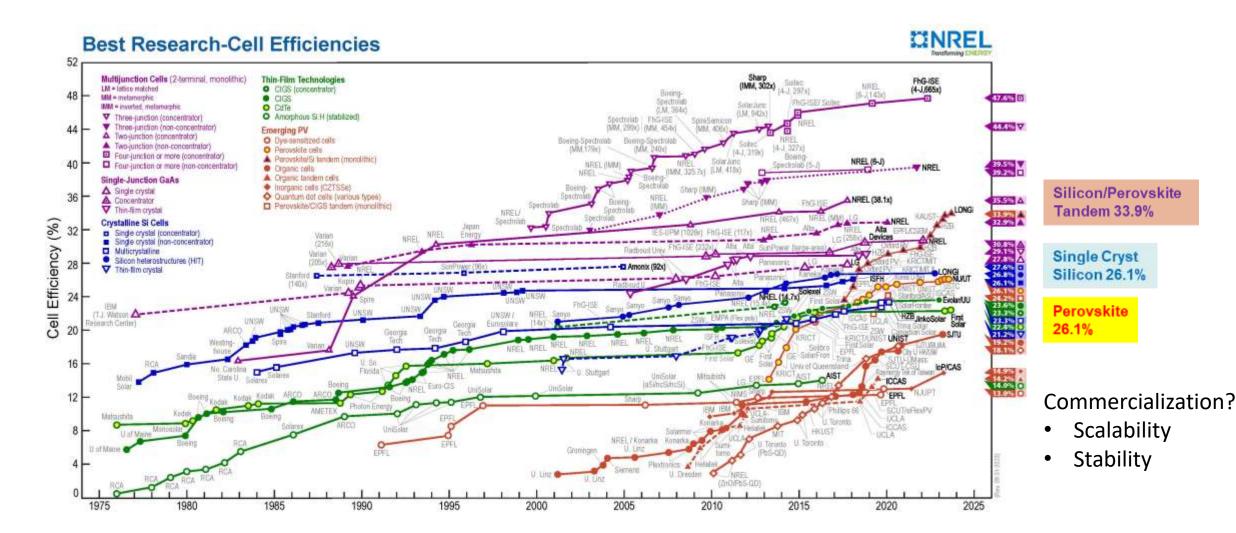
Halide ion X:

iodide, bromide, chloride





Introduction – Lead Halide Perovskite Solar Cells





Lead Halide Perovskites: Lead Acetate-Based Precursor

Synthesis route of MAPbl₃:

- For conventional lead lodide (Pbl₂) based precursor : MAI + Pbl₂ \rightarrow MAPbl₃
- For lead acetate (PbAc₂) based precursor: 3MAI + PbAc₂ → MAPbl₃ + 2MAAc

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 Ultrasmooth organic-inorganic perovskite thin-film formation and crystallization for efficient planar beterojunction solar cells

 Wei Zhang, Michael Saliba, David T. Moore, Sandeep K. Pathak, Maximilian T. Hörantner, Thomas Stergiopoulos, Samuel D. Stranks, Giles E. Eperon, Jack A. Alexander-Webber, Antonio Abate, Aditya

 Sadhanala, Shuhua Yao, Yulin Chen, Richard H. Friend, Lara A. Estroff, Ulrich Wiesner & Henry J. Snaith 🗠

Nature Communications 6, Article number: 6142 (2015) Cite this article 41k Accesses 733 Citations 43 Altmetric Metrics

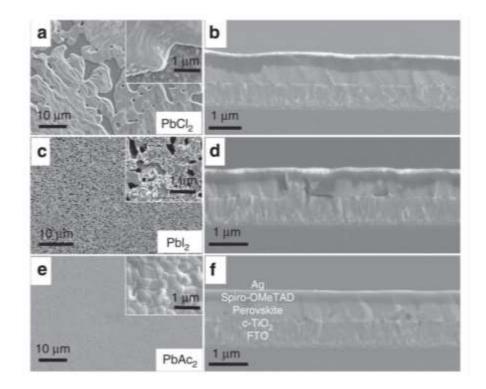


Nat Comm. 2015, 6, 6142

Lead Halide Perovskites: Lead Acetate-Based Precursor

Benefits of the lead acetate route

- Ultrasmooth, pinhole free films
- Very short annealing times
- Better photovoltaic performance
- No need for strongly complexing solvents (DMSO)
- No need for anti-solvent or gas-assisted film formation

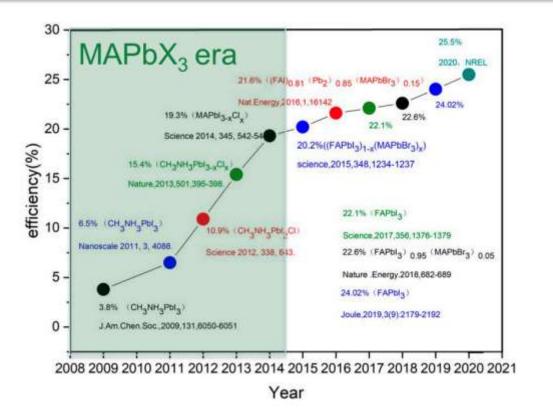


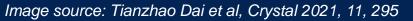




Lead acetate only used in MAPI Perovskite







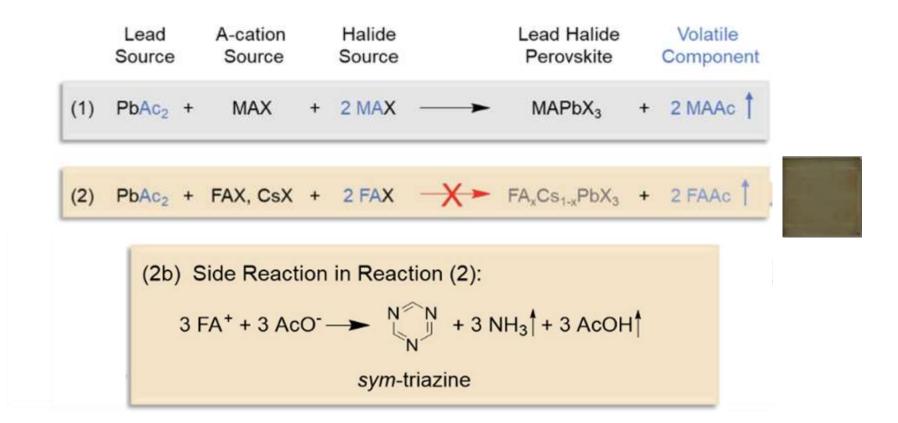


Can we make methylammonium-free perovskite (FACs) from PbAc₂?

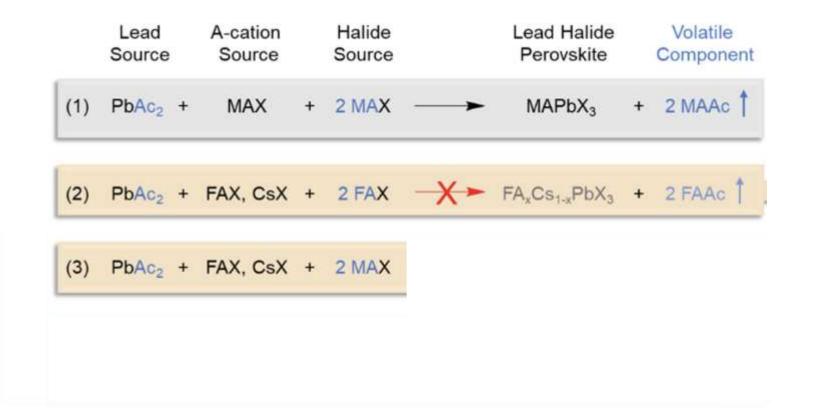


| | Lead Source | A-cation Source | | Halide Source | | Lead Halide Perovskite | | Volatile Component |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|---|------------------|---|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| (1) | PbAc ₂ | + MAX | + | 2 MAX | > | MAPbX ₃ | + | 2 MAAc 1 |
| (2) | PbAc ₂ | + FAX, CsX | + | 2 FAX | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
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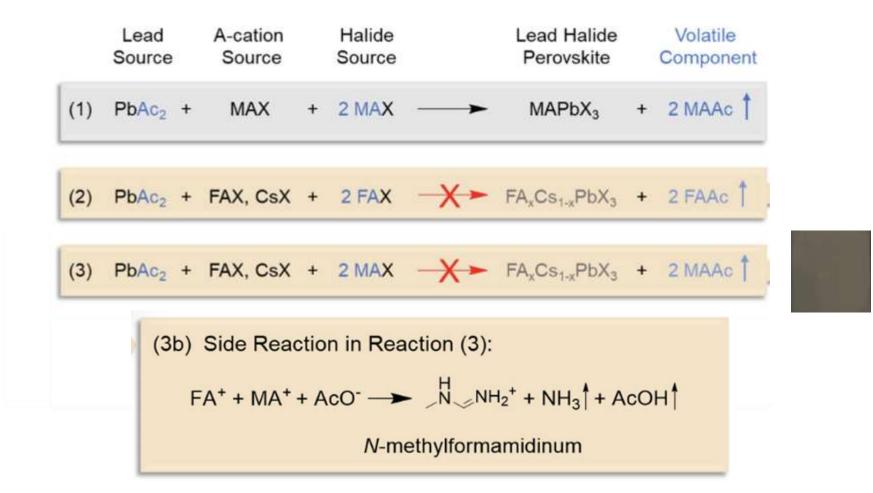






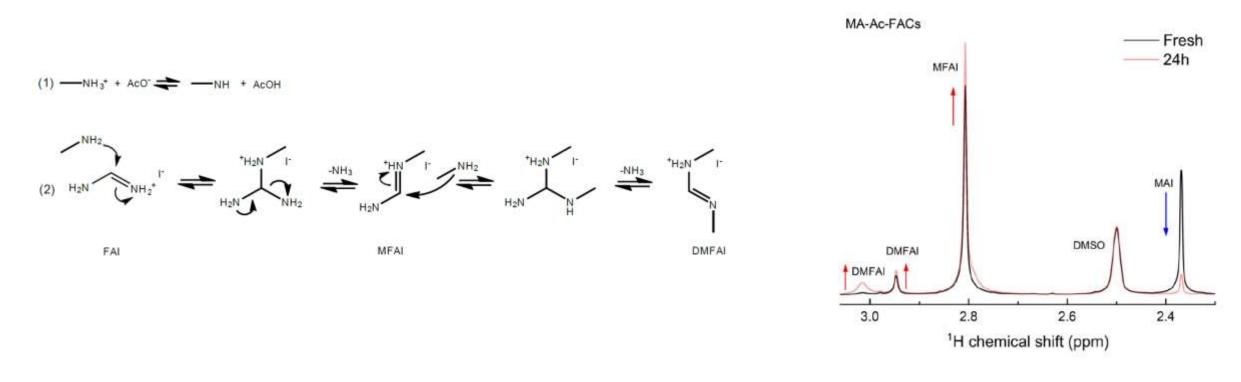




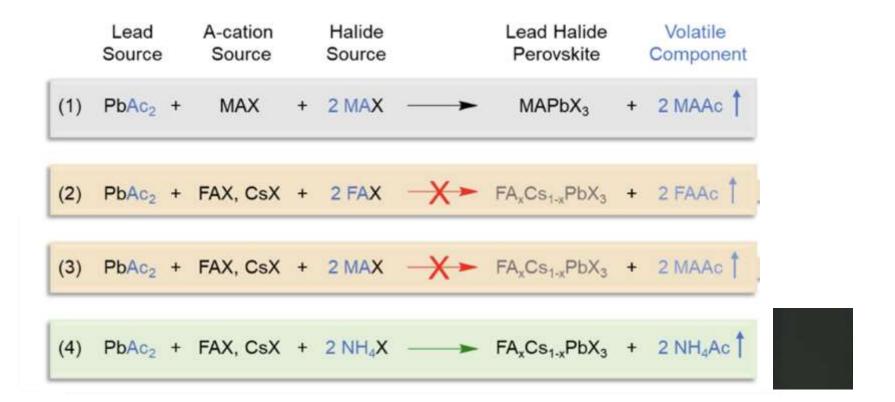






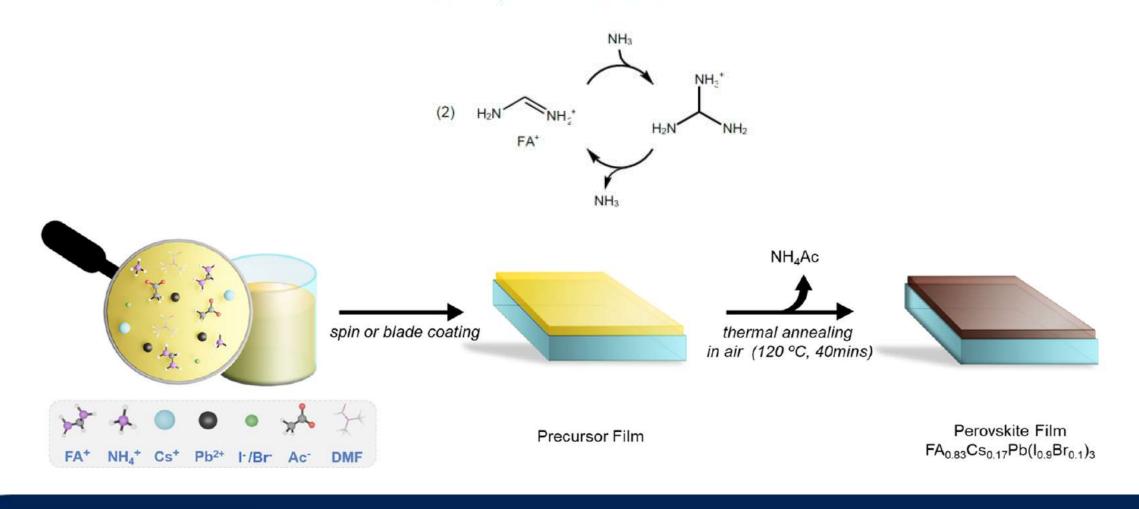






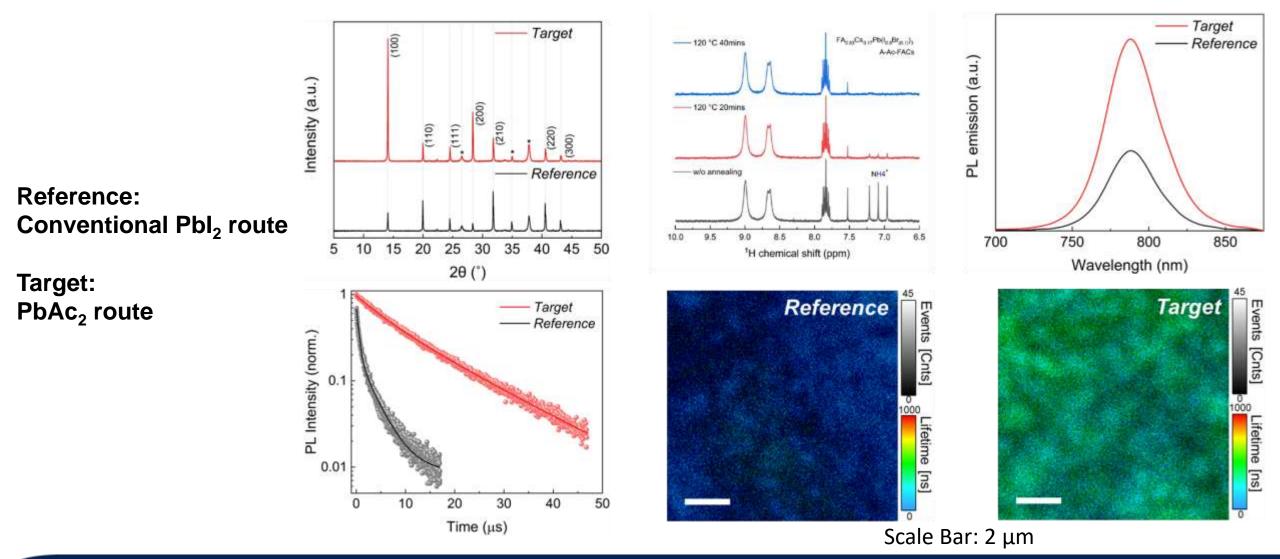


(1) NH4⁺ + AcO⁻ → AcOH + NH





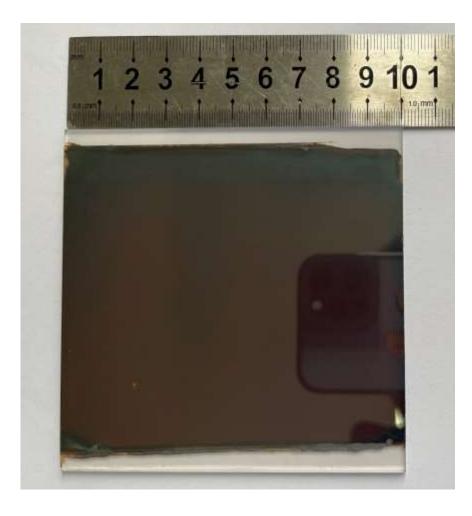
Characterizations of $FA_{0.83}Cs_{0.17}Pb(I_{0.9}Br_{0.1})_3$ made via $PbAc_2$ route

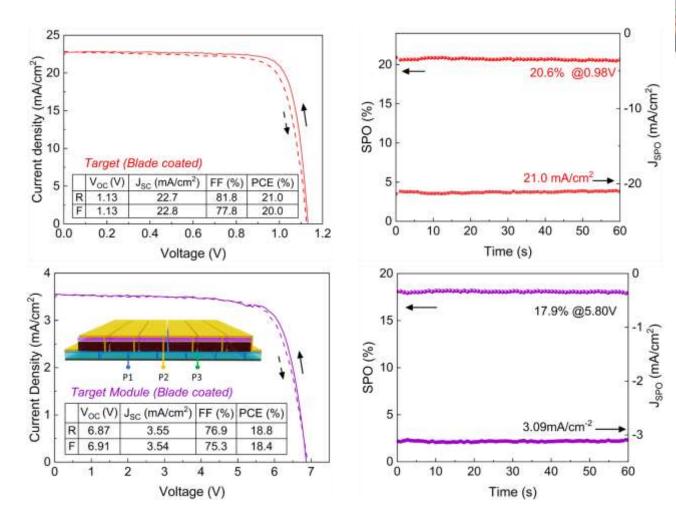




Prof. Jianfeng Lu

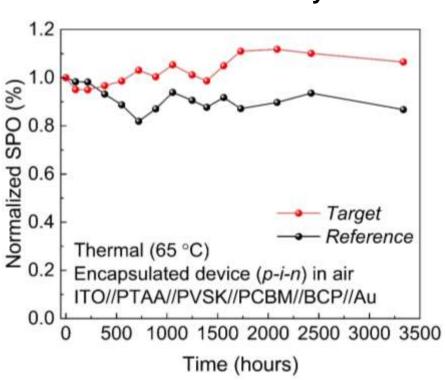
Blade coated PSCs and PSMs from PbAc2





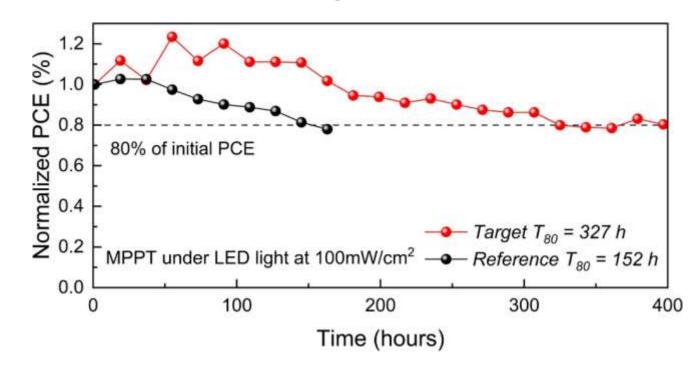


Stability: PSCs



Thermal Stability

MPPT (n-i-p in nitrogen PTAA was used as HTM)

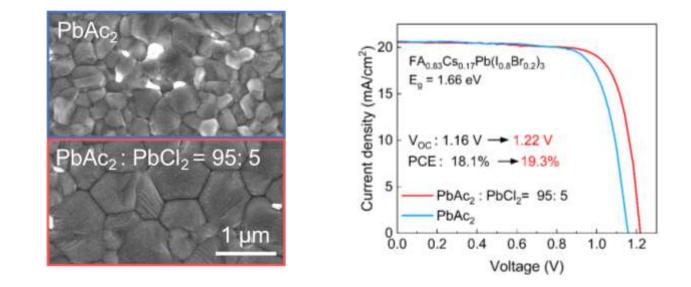


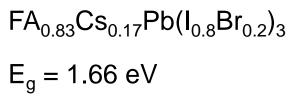


Lead Acetate-Based Precursors for High Open-Circuit Voltage WBG PSCs

FAX, CsX + Pb(Ac/Cl)₂ + NH₄X \rightarrow FA_xCs_{1-x}PbX₃ + 2NH₄(Ac/Cl)

Evaporation Rate: $NH_4CI < NH_4Ac$









Acknowledgement



Prof. Udo Bach Dr. Wenxin Mao Dr. Sebastian Fürer RE lab

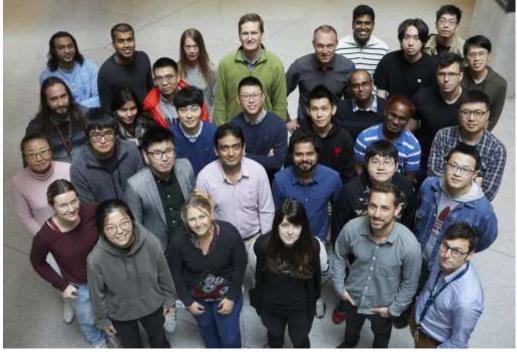




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Thank you for your attention!

