

Interfaces in Halide Perovskite Solar Cells

Philip SCHULZ

(Institut Photovoltaïque d'Île de France (IPVF), CNRS, Palaiseau)

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In the past decade, metal halide perovskite (MHP)-based solar cells marked a breakthrough in photovoltaic technologies and reach power conversion efficiencies exceeding 25%. While MHPs exhibit a remarkable defect tolerance, film degradation will eventually deteriorate the optoelectronic properties and hence device performance. A key strategy to substantially enhance the stability is to tailor the interfaces in the device.¹

Here, I will discuss the impact of interface formation on device performance also considering the effect of chemical reactions on interface energetics and durability,^{2,3} In particular, I will describe our use of surface-sensitive photoemission spectroscopy (PES) as a primary tool to provide guidelines for controlling the chemistry and optimize the electronic properties of MHP interfaces.⁴

[1] Christians, J.A. et al. *Nature Energy* 2018, 3, 68–74.

[2] Schulz, P.; Cahen, D.; Kahn, A. *Chem. Rev.* 2019, 119, 3349-3417

[3] Ranainga, R. D. et al. *Nano Energy* 2020, 75, 104946

[4] Dunfield S. P. et al. *Cell Rep. Phys. Sci.* 2021, 2, 100520

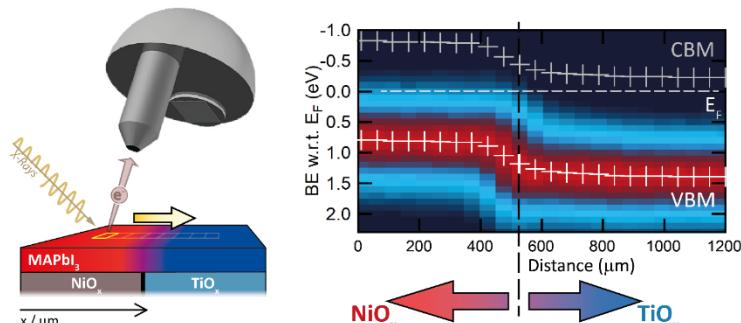


Figure : (left) Spatially resolved photoemission spectroscopy measurements of lateral heterojunctions of metal halide perovskite thin-films on patterned charge selective contacts for interdigitated back-contact solar cells applications. (right) The approach yields insight into the energy level alignment and carrier gradient in the perovskite film as a function of the buried contact layer.



Ce séminaire sera suivi d'une pause café

Formalités d'entrée : accès libre dans l'amphi du pavillon d'Accueil.
Si la manifestation a lieu dans le Grand Amphi SOLEIL du Bâtiment Central merci de vous munir d'une pièce d'identité (à échanger à l'accueil contre un badge d'accès).