

Planar heterojunction perovskite $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_{3-x}\text{Cl}_x$ solar cell

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Organometallic halide perovskite solar cells are rapidly becoming a promising technology for solar energy conversion¹. To overcome pinholes problem in $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_{3-x}\text{Cl}_x$ we have been used modified interdiffusion method²: on patterned ITO coated glass after careful cleaning aqueous PEDOT:PSS layer was deposited by spin coating and annealing. This layer was covered by mixture of PbI_2 and PbCl_2 dissolved in DMF and DMSO mixture by spin coating at a rate 6000 rpm at 65°C and dried. On top of this layer $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{I}$ solution in 2-propanol was spin coated at the same coating regime and annealed at 107°C for 2 h. After cooling to room temperature system was covered with PCBM dissolved in DCB and annealed in argon atmosphere at 105°C for 1 h, cooled down and put in vacuum chamber where 50 nm thick C_{60} layer and 60 nm thick Ag electrode were thermally evaporated at pressure 10^{-6} mbar. All photoelectric measurements have been made in the same homemade vacuum cryostat where electrode was deposited at $p \sim 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar without breaking the vacuum. The spectral dependencies of short circuit photocurrent external quantum efficiency (EQE), fill factor (FF), open circuit voltage (V_{OC}) and power conversion efficiency (PCE) have been investigated in spectral range 370-900 nm, using synchro-detection technique and PC controlled data storage equipment. It was found that FF values increase increasing exciting light quantum energy reaching 85% at 400 nm; also V_{OC} values monotonically increase increasing quantum energy in 780-460 nm spectral range.

References

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