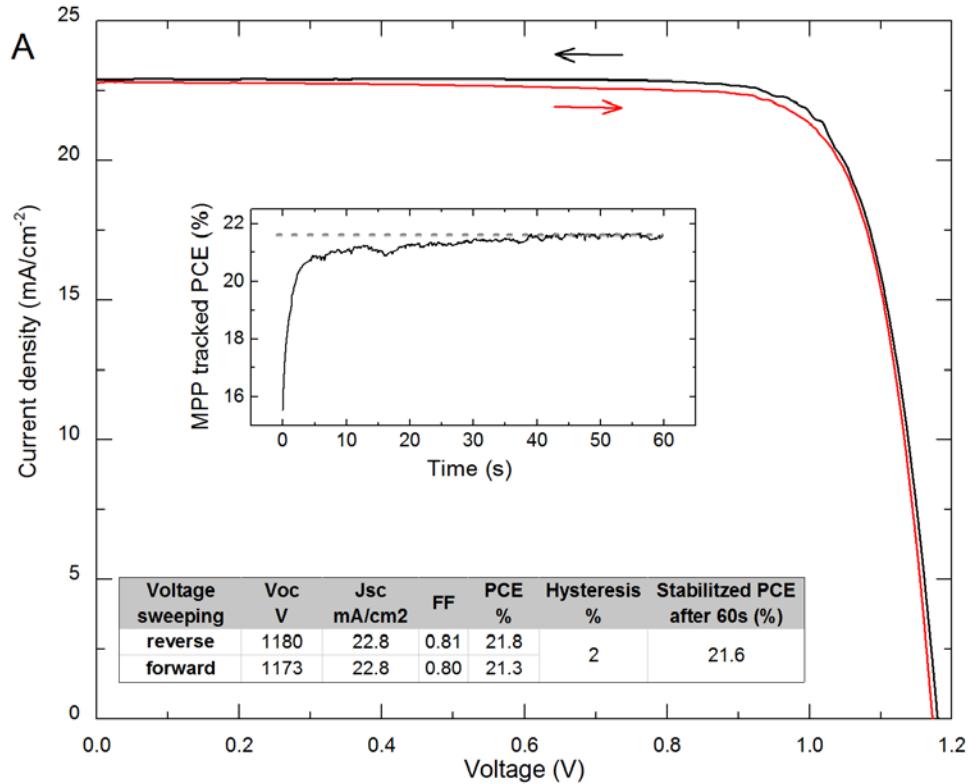


**Antonio Abate**

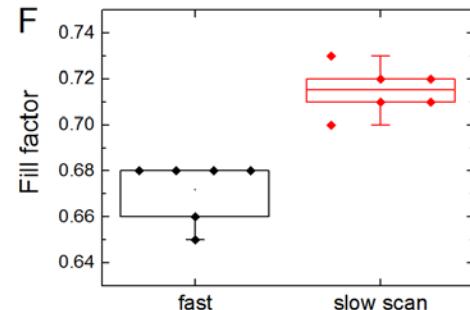
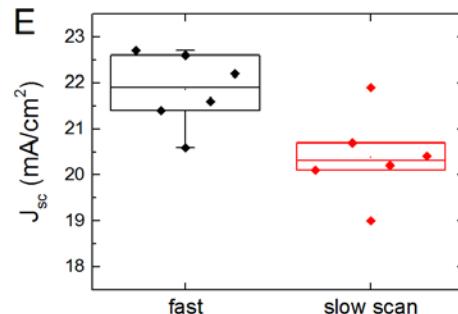
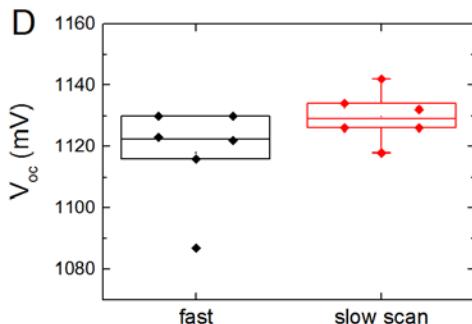
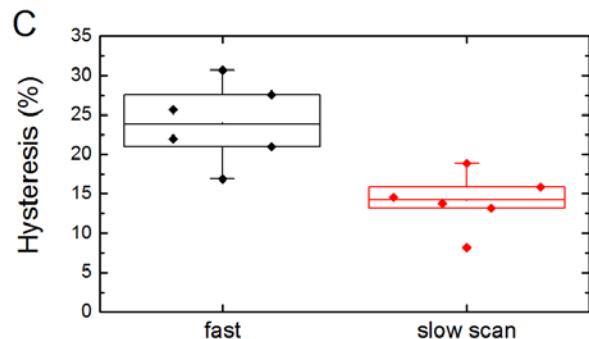
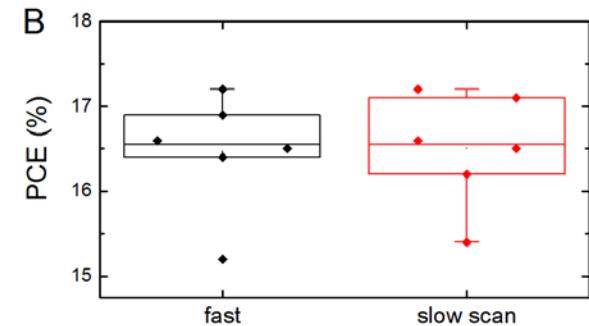
**INTER-ACTIVE:** Active materials and interfaces  
for stable perovskite solar cells



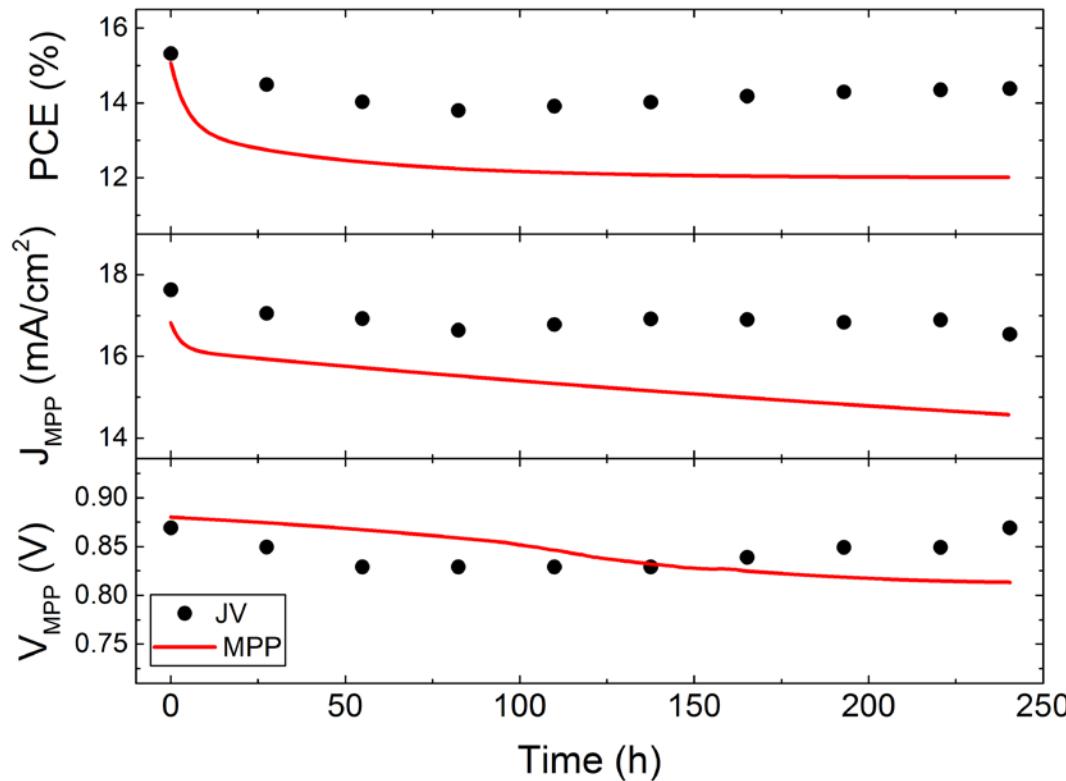
# The well-known “hysteresis” of the JV curves



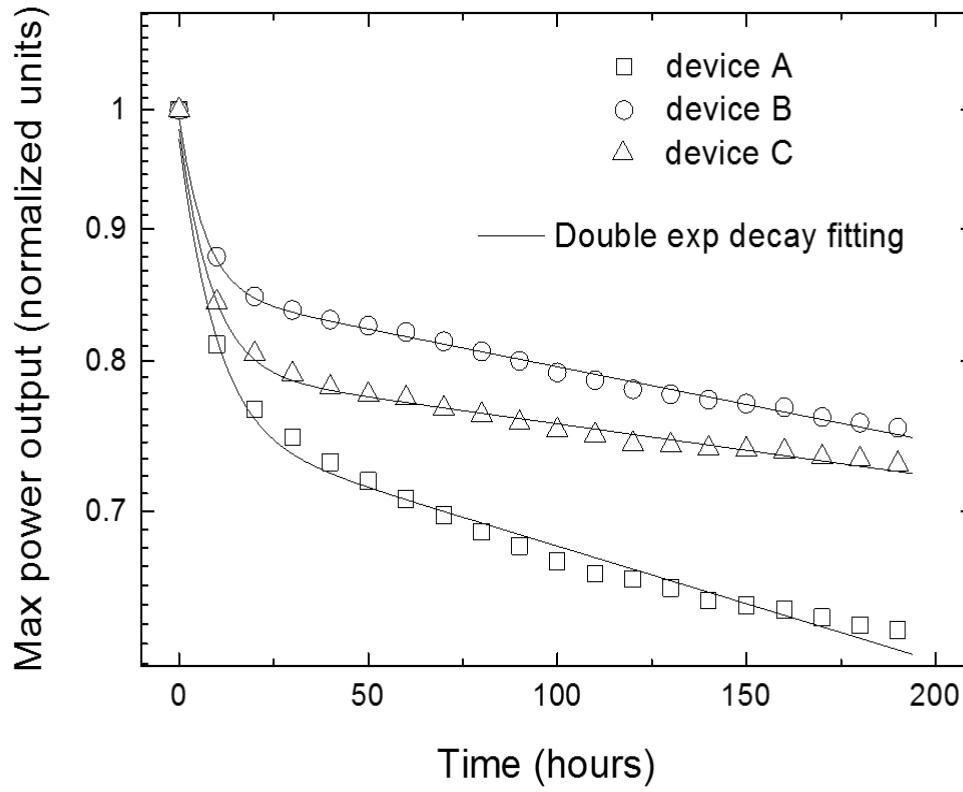
$$\text{Hysteresis} = \frac{\text{PCE (reverse)} - \text{PCE (forward)}}{\text{PCE (reverse)}}$$



# JV curves overestimate efficiency of ageing devices

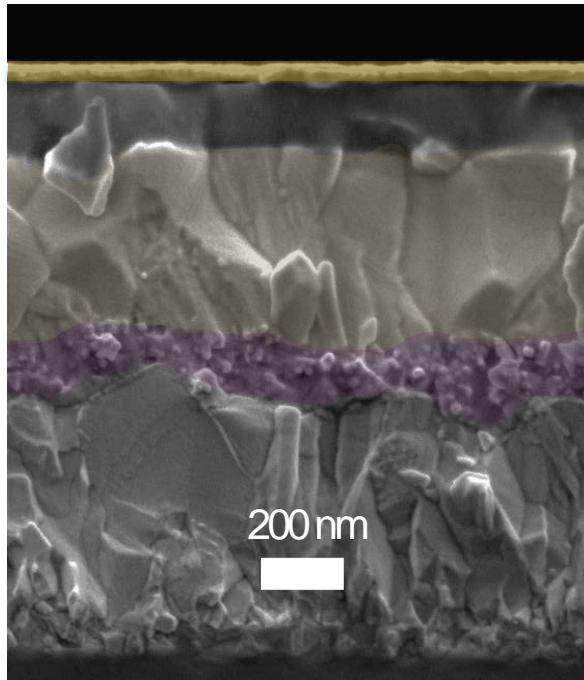


Tracking the Maximum Power Output versus time we found a double exponential decay, in Argon and UV filtered sunlight



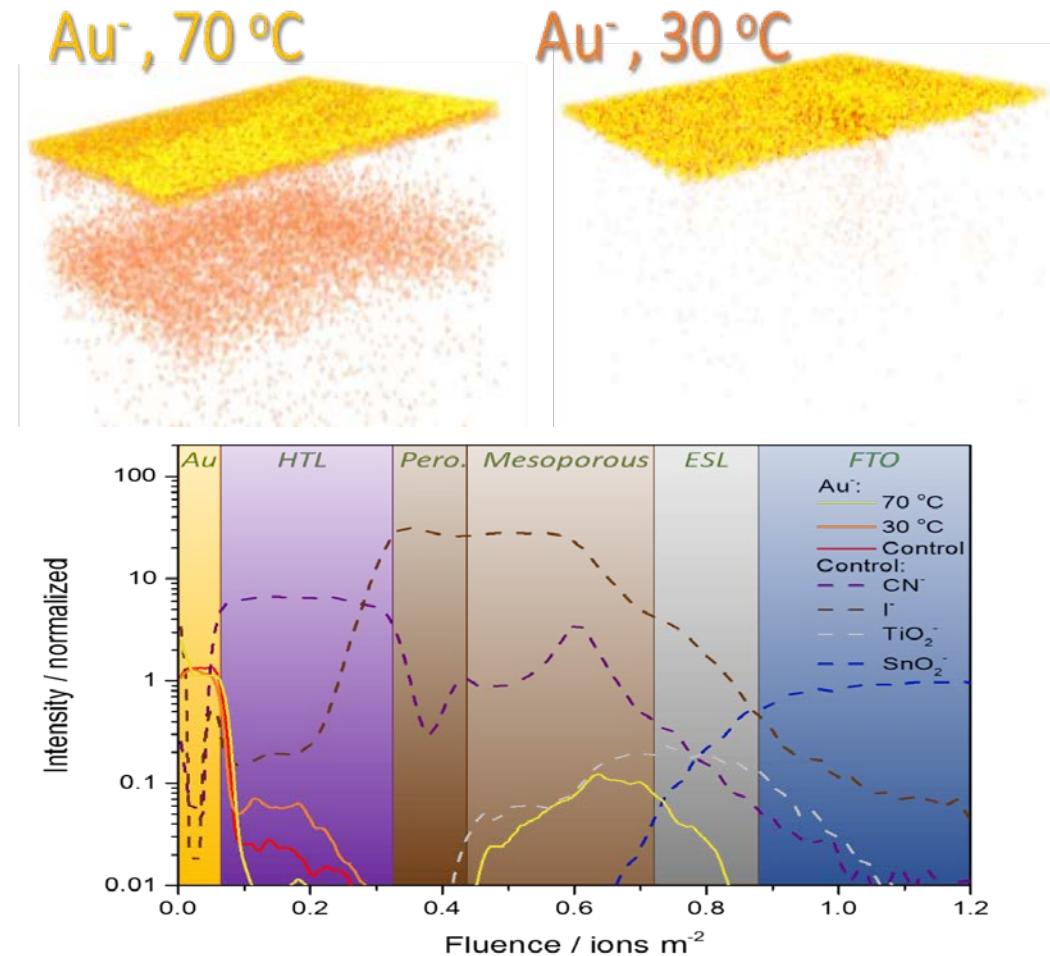
Abate  
EES  
2015, 8, 2946

# Time of flight secondary ion mass spectroscopy show evidence of gold migration

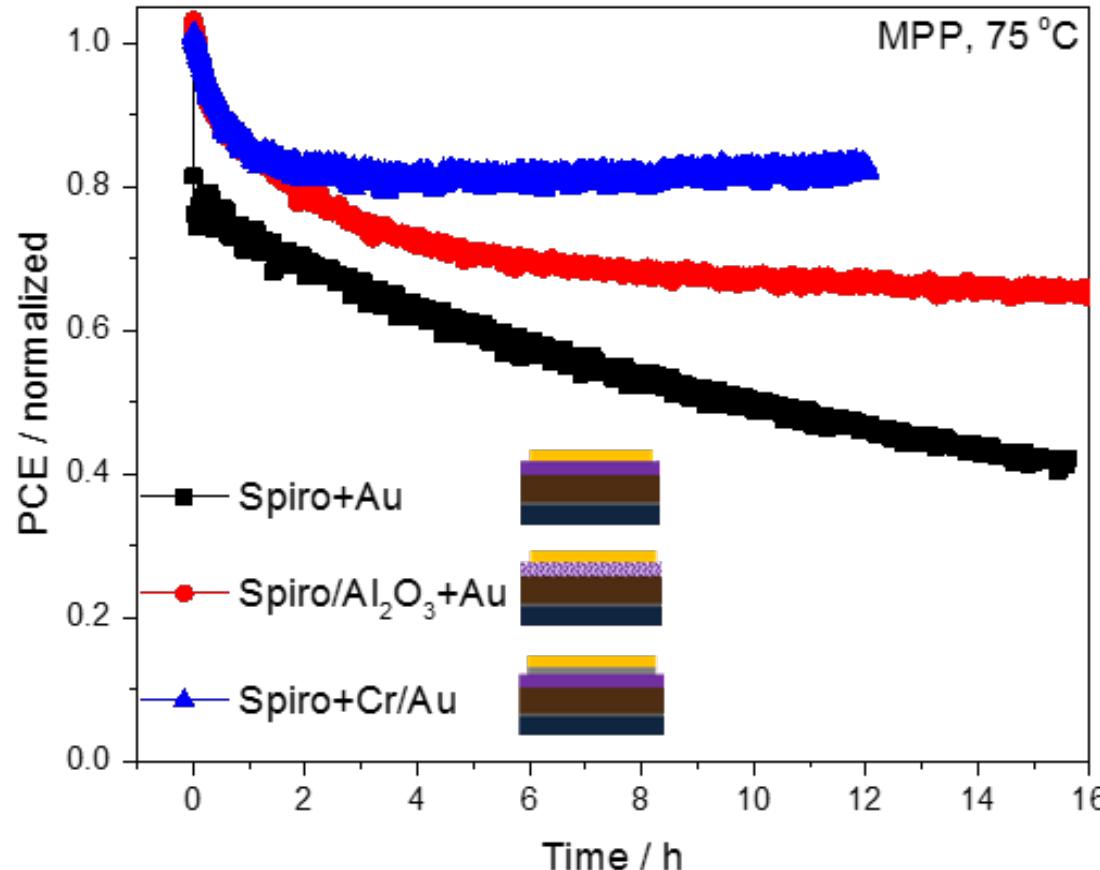


Domaski  
ACSnano  
2016, 10 (6) 6306–6314

Guarnera  
JPCL  
2015, 6 (3), 432

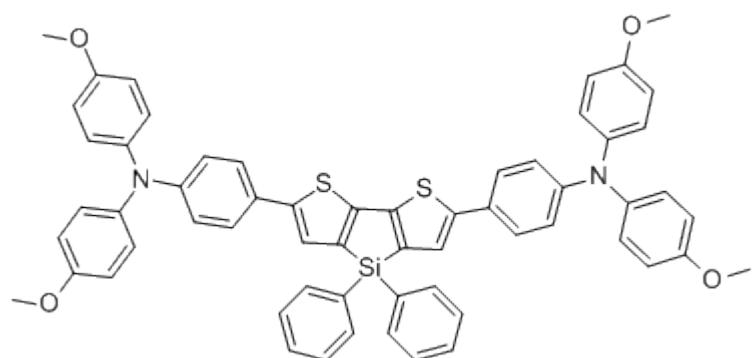


# Blocking the gold migration significantly improved the long term stability

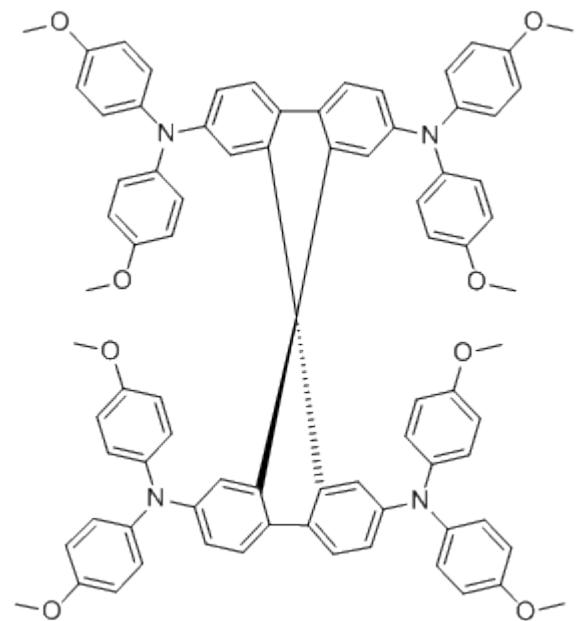


Domaski  
ACSnano  
2016, 10 (6) 6306–6314

# Silolo thiophene-Linked Triphenylamines HTMs



PEH-2

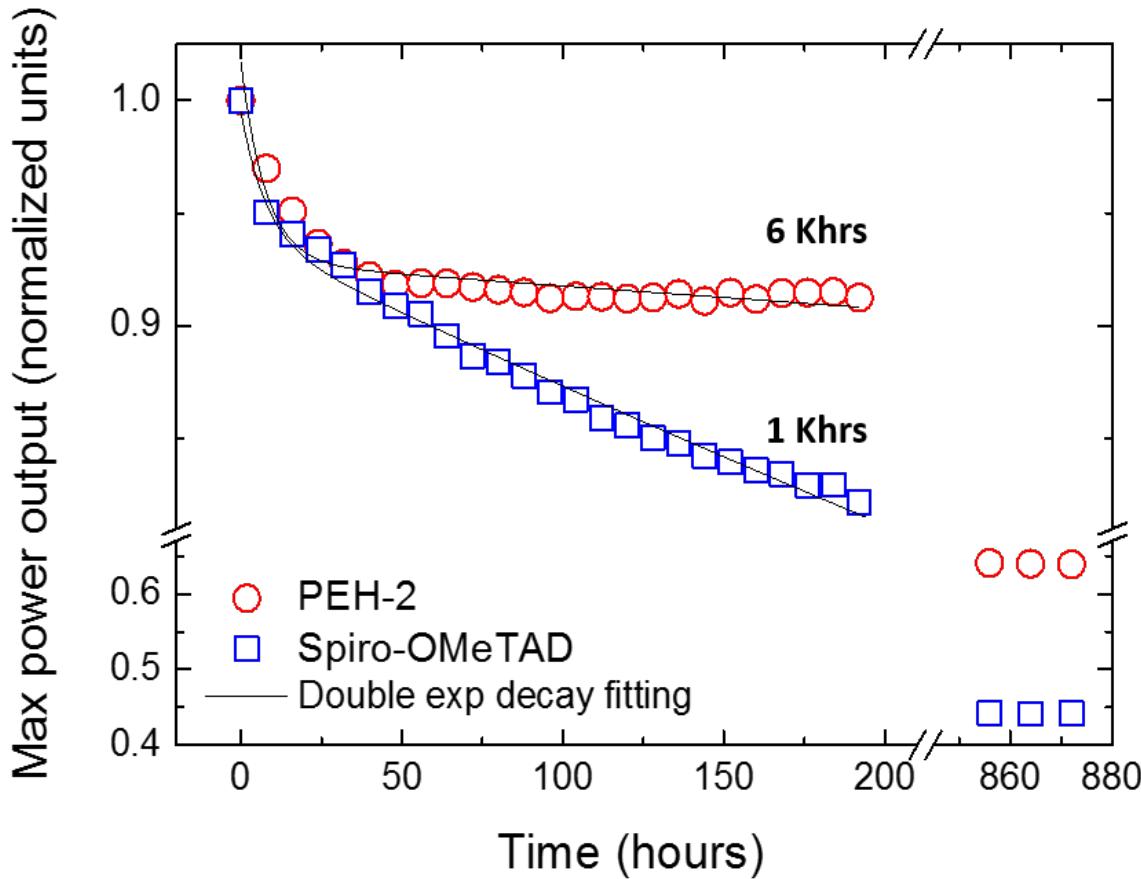


Spiro-OMeTAD

Abate  
EES  
2015, 8, 2946

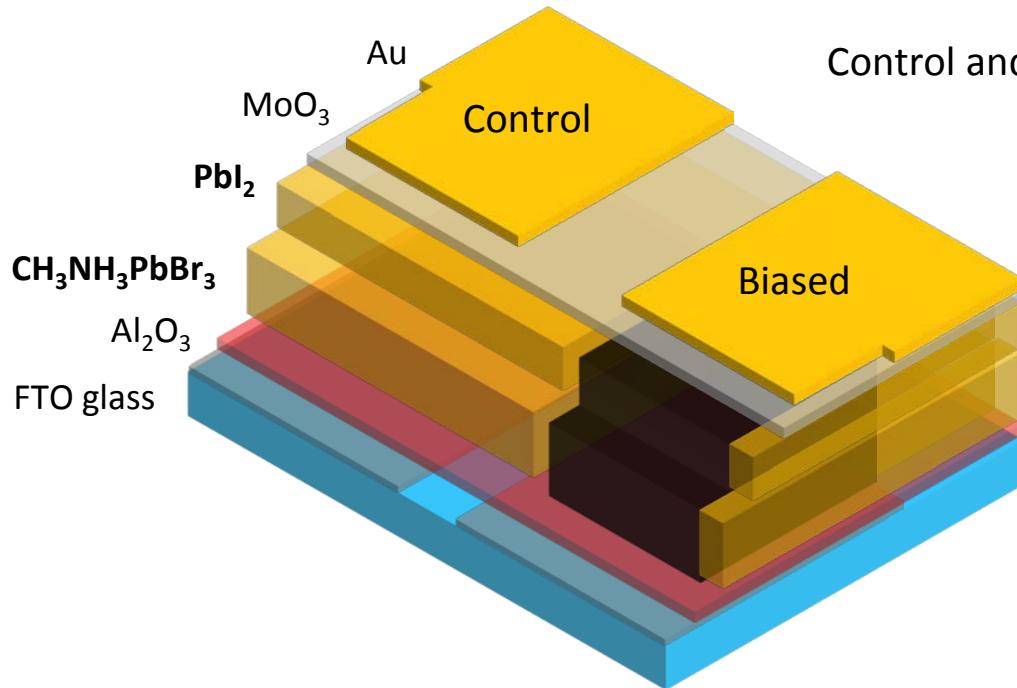
Sanghyun Paek, PhD @EPFL

# Silolothiophene-Linked Triphenylamines enable more stable perovskite solar cells

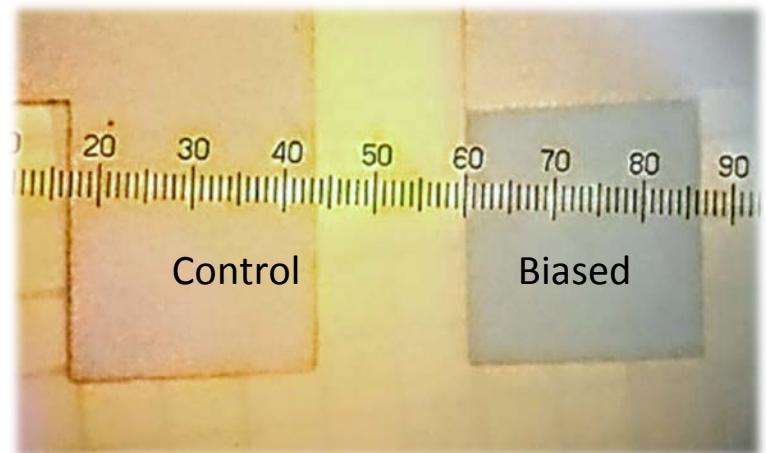


Abate  
EES  
2015, 8, 2946

# Direct evidence of electric field induced ion migration



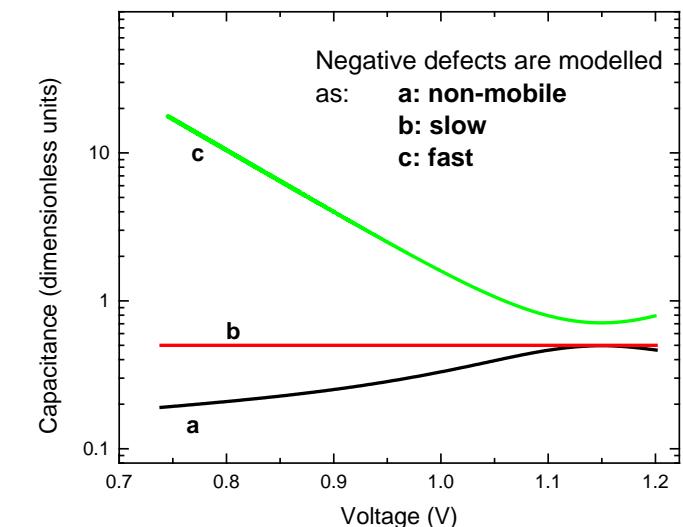
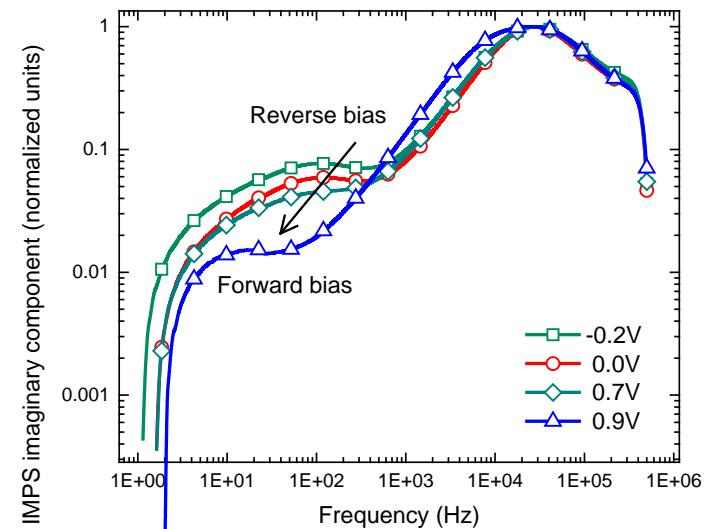
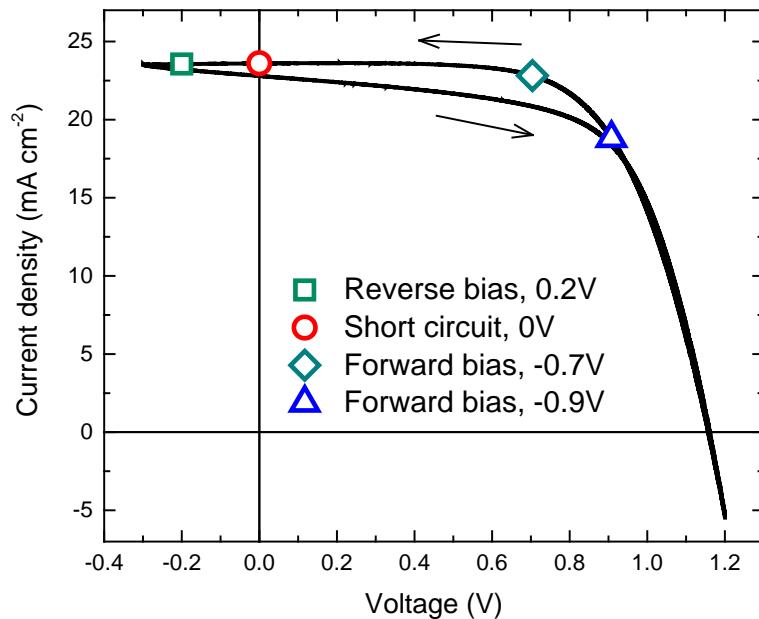
Control and biased pixel both heated at 70 °C



Unpublished data



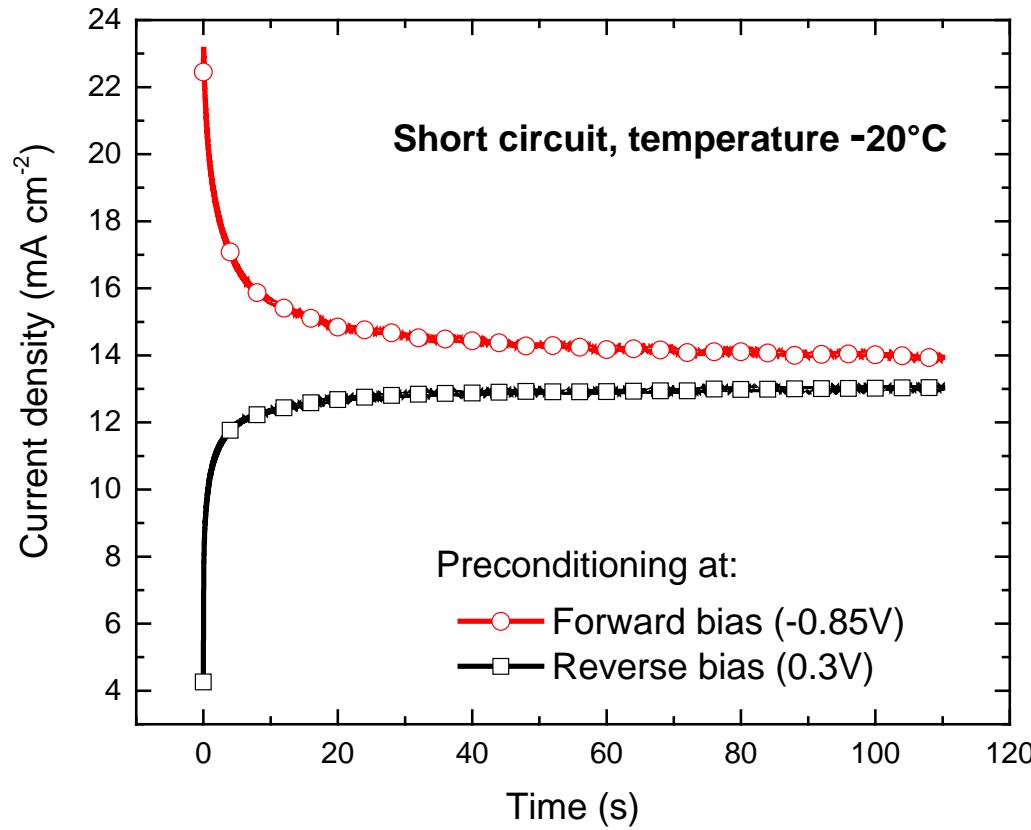
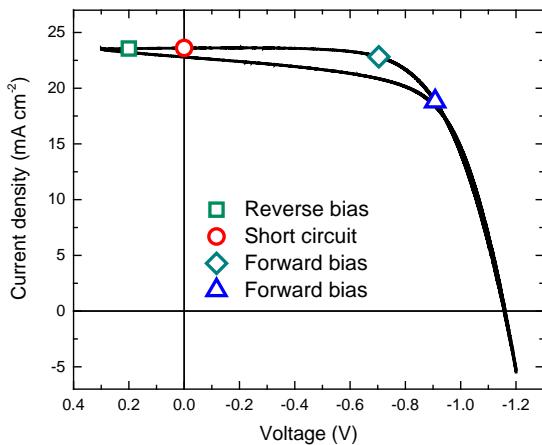
# Intensity modulated photocurrent spectroscopy suggest migration of cation vacancies



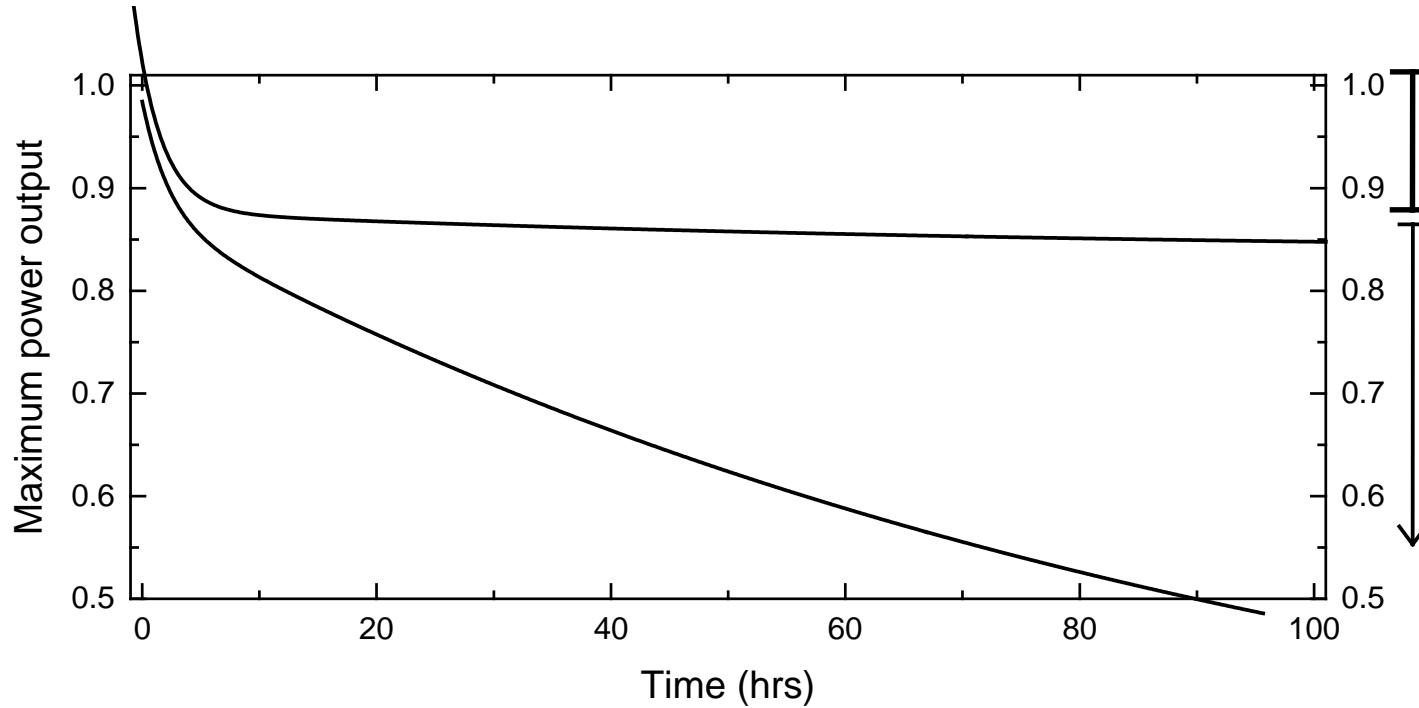
Abate  
EES  
2017, 10, 604

# Impact of the steady-state ion distribution on the charge extraction (over 20min stabilization time)

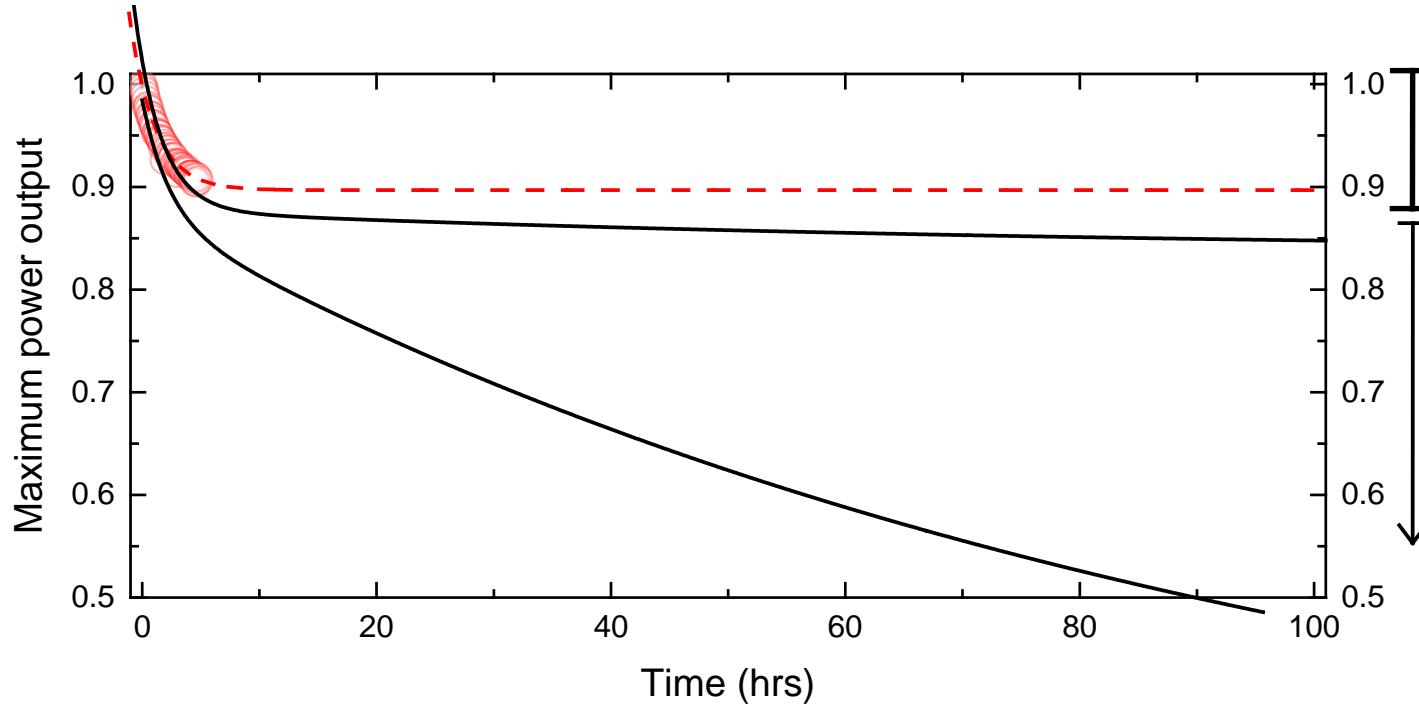
Abate  
EES  
2017, 10, 604



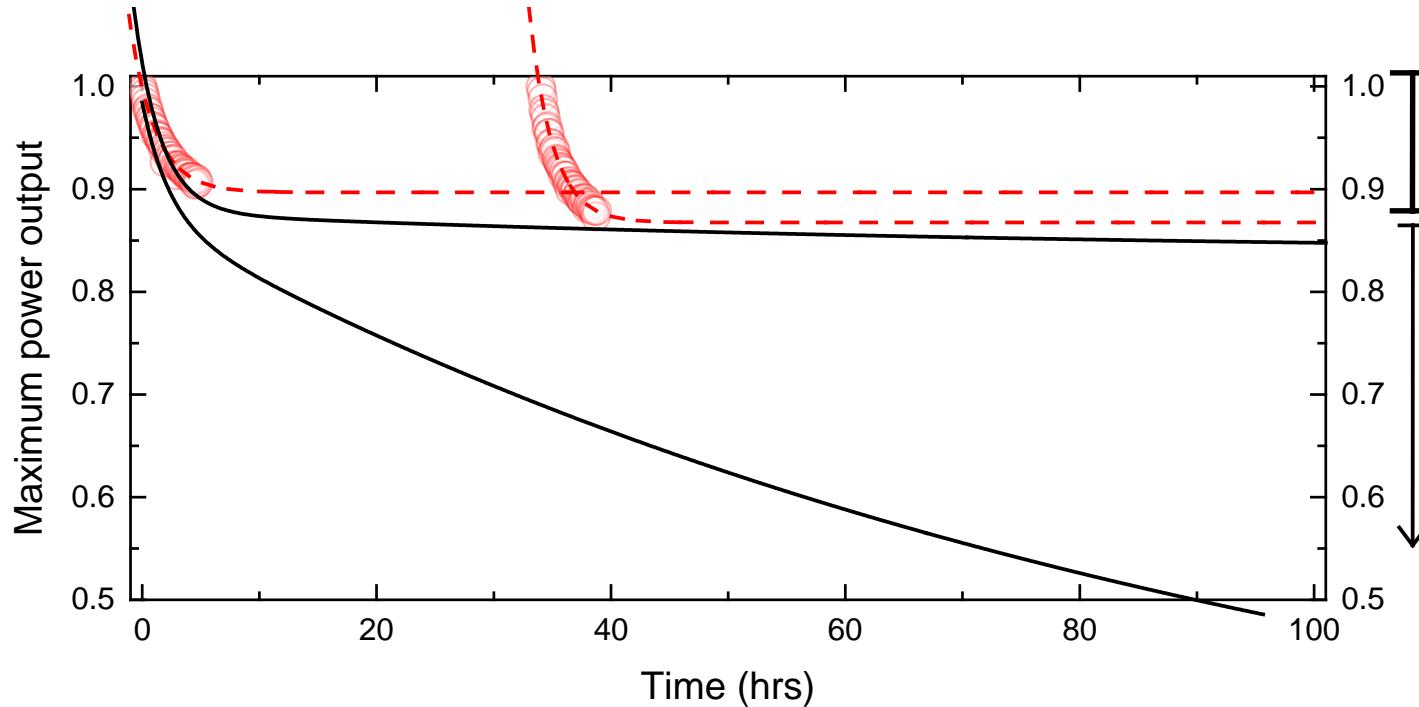
# The early rapid decay in the MPP is always the same regardless the device long-term stability



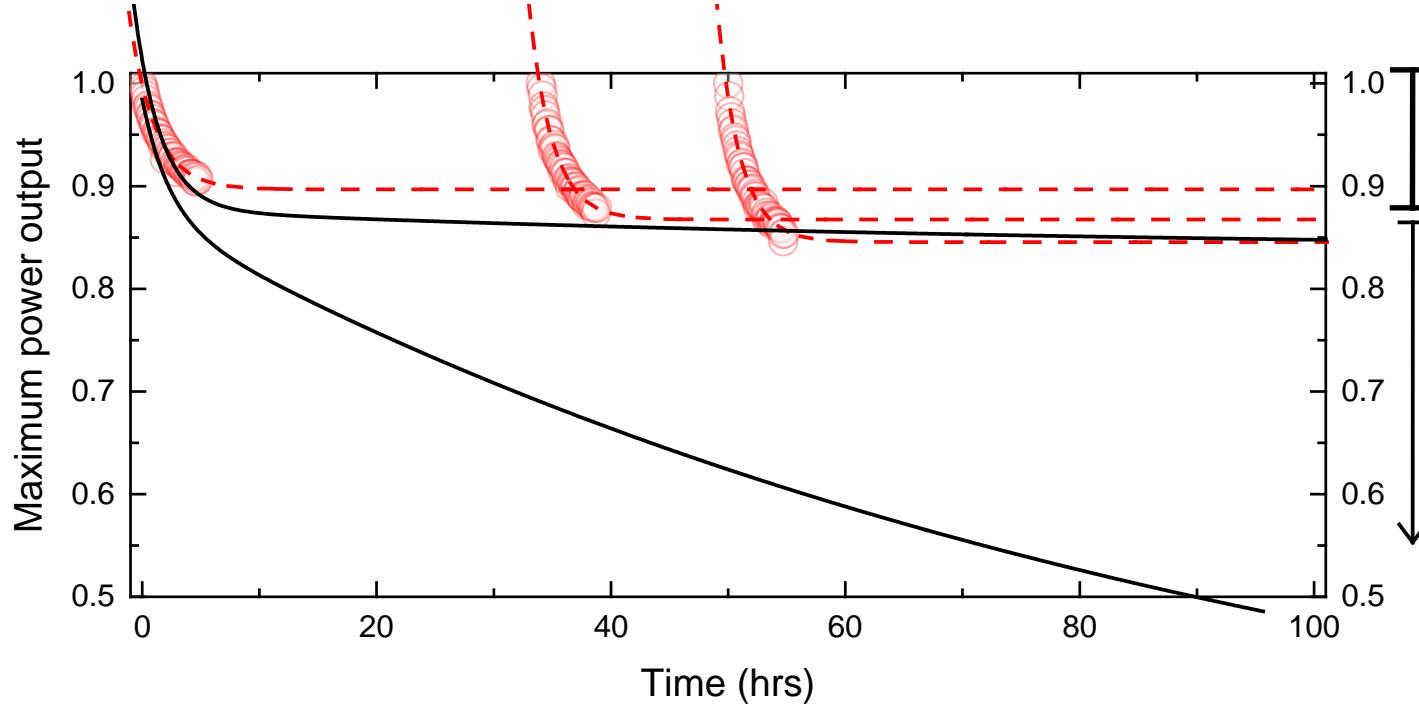
# The early rapid decay in the MPP is always the same regardless the device long-term stability



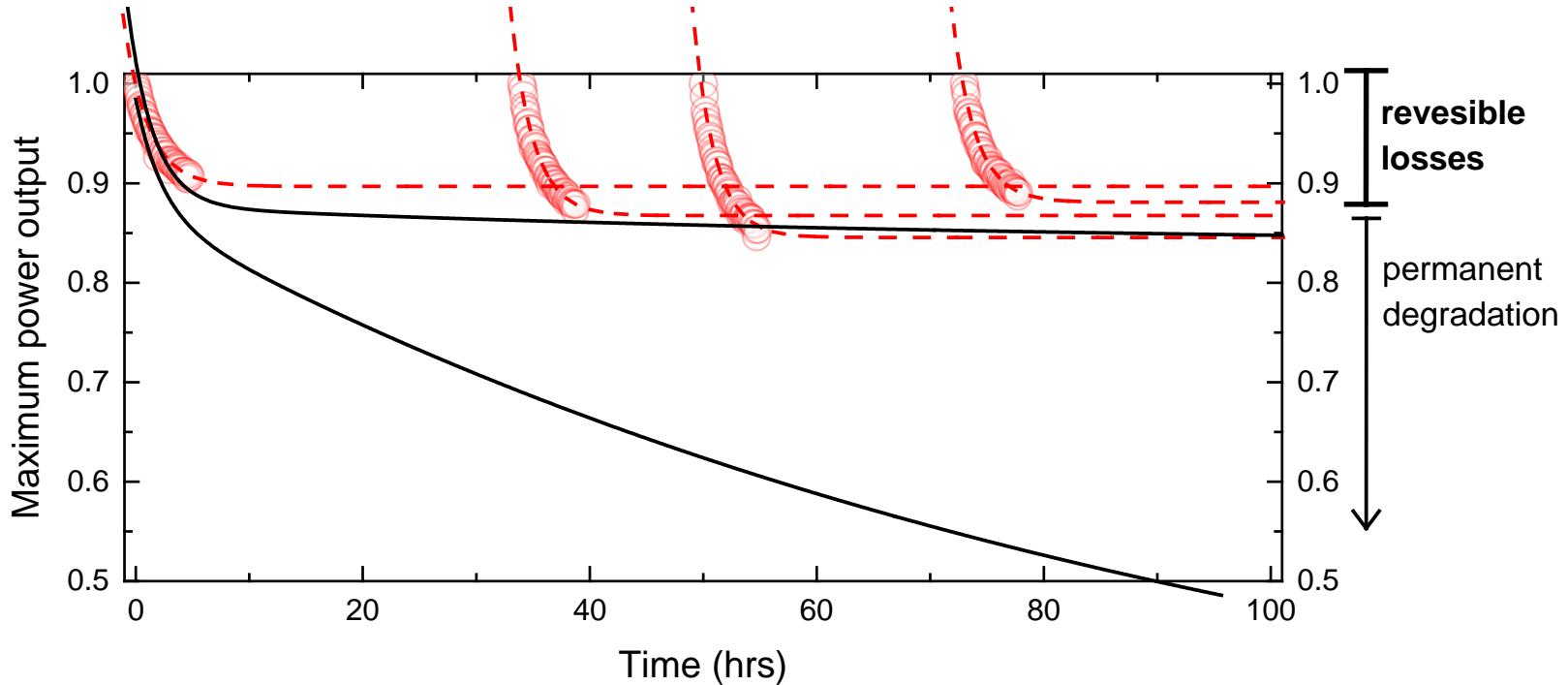
# The early rapid decay in the MPP is always the same regardless the device long-term stability



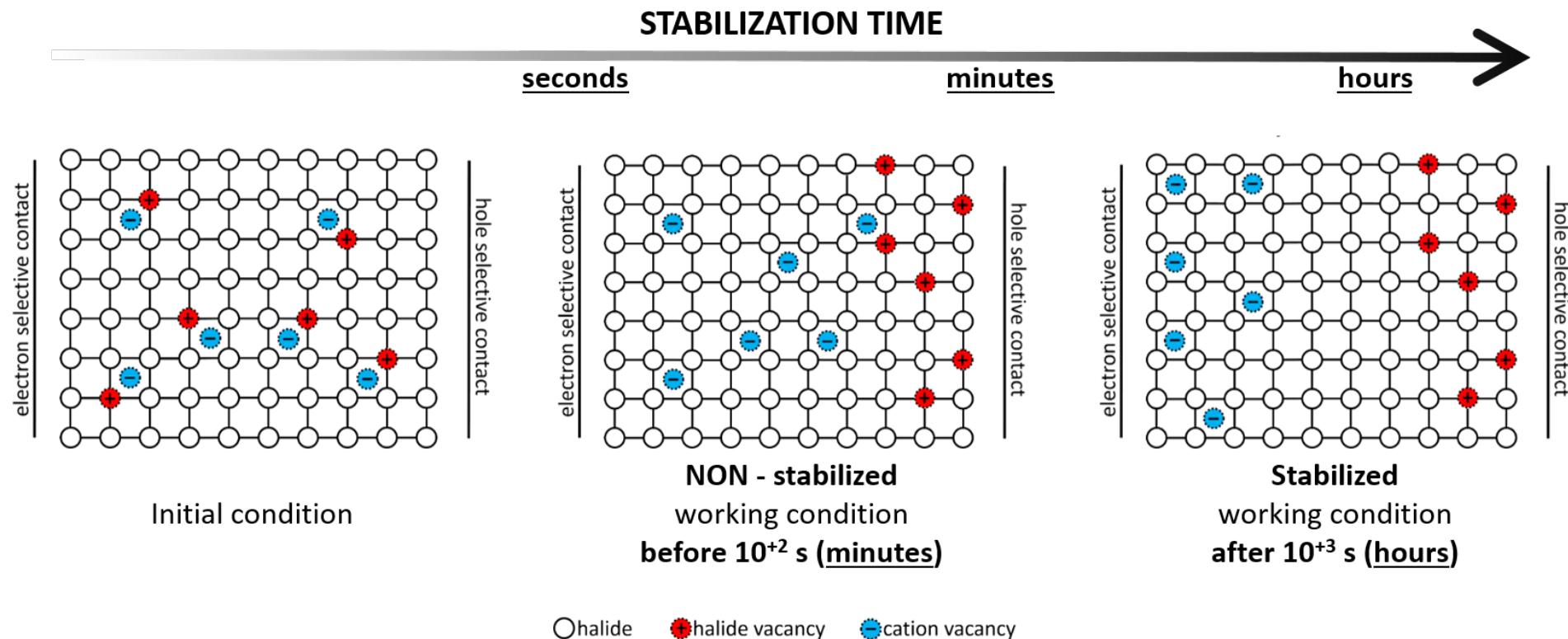
# The early rapid decay in the MPP is always the same regardless the device long-term stability



# The early rapid decay is reversible

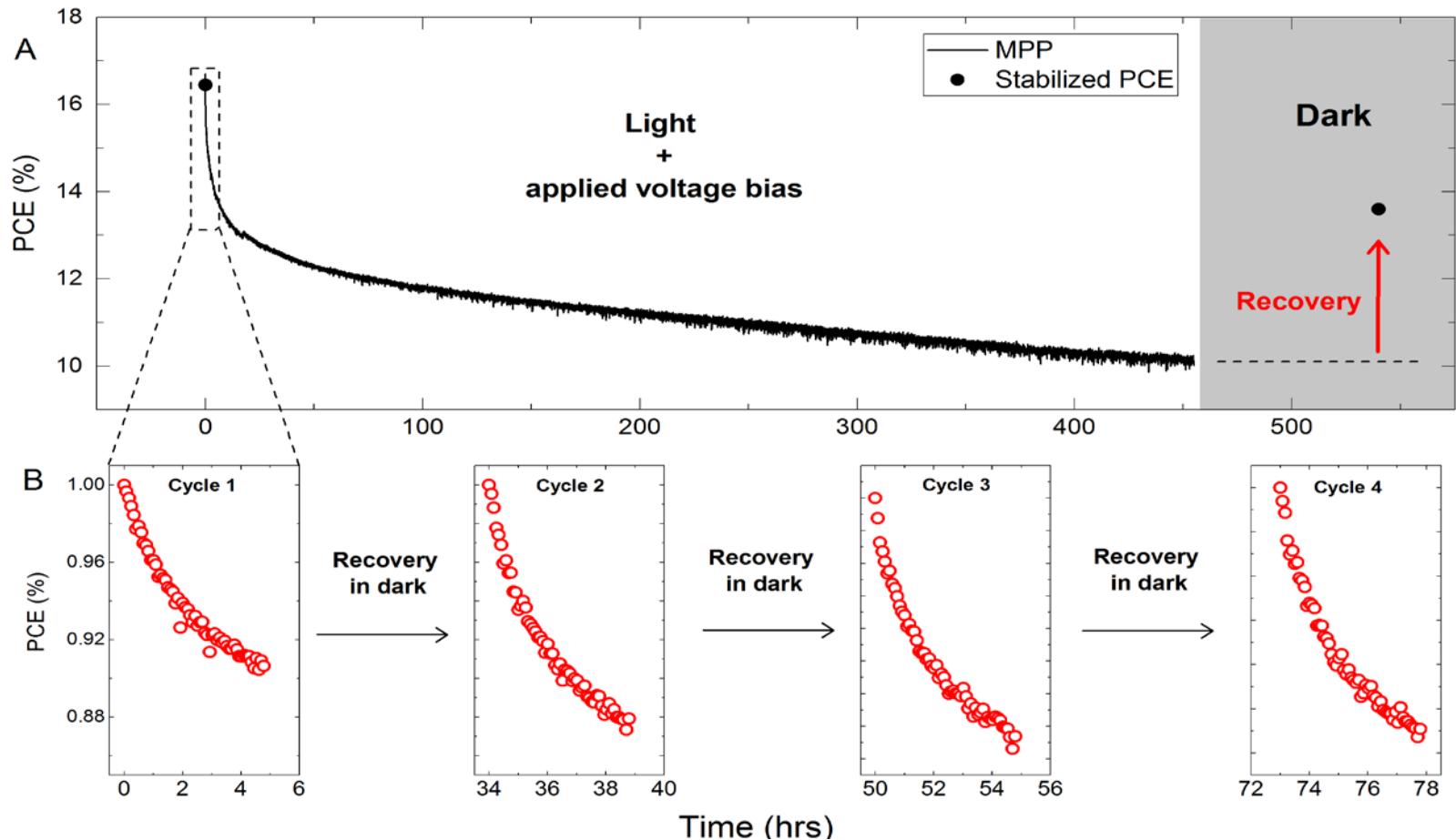


# Ionic defects evolution

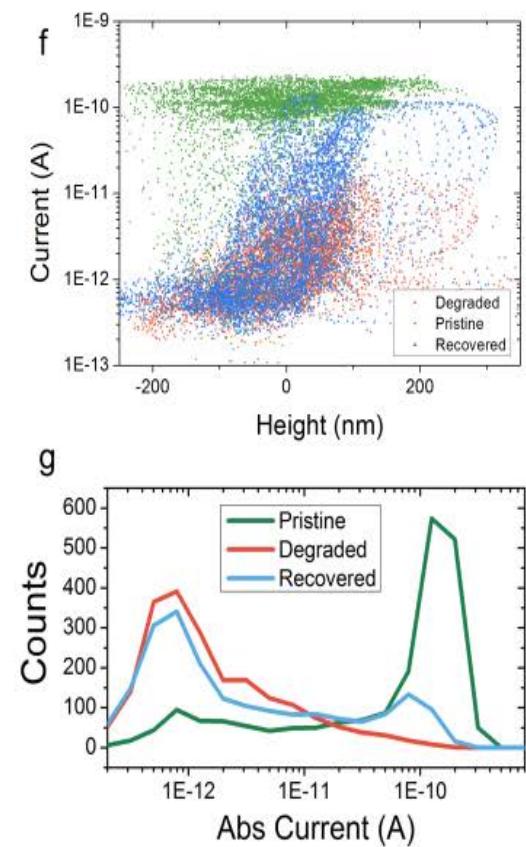
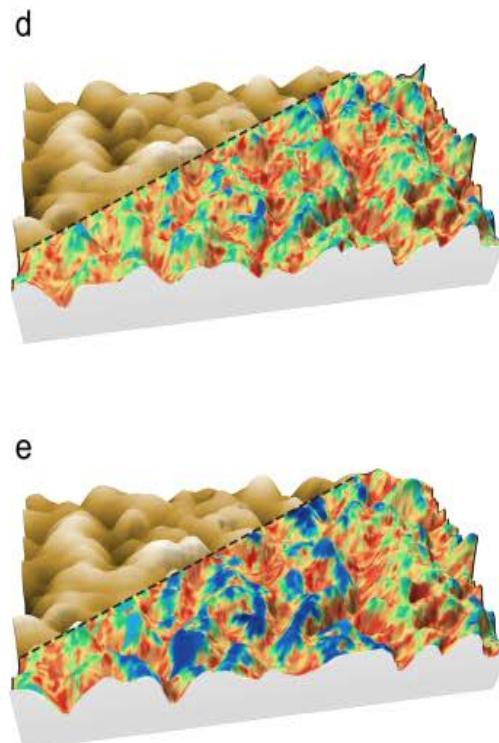
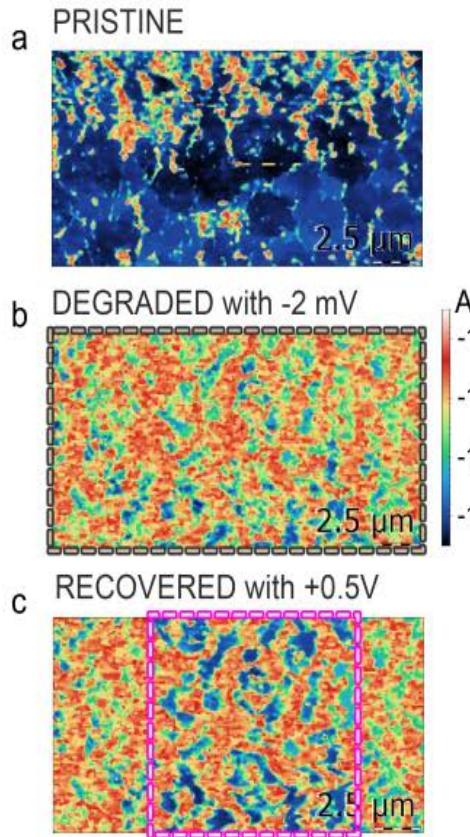


**Cation vacancies migrating on significantly longer timescales  
(above  $10^{+3}$  s) than halide vacancies (from  $10^{-1}$  to  $10^{+2}$  s)  
induce reversible performance losses that abate the initial  
efficiency of state-of-the-art PSCs by about 10-15%.**

# Efficiency recovers after a dark rest: reversible losses

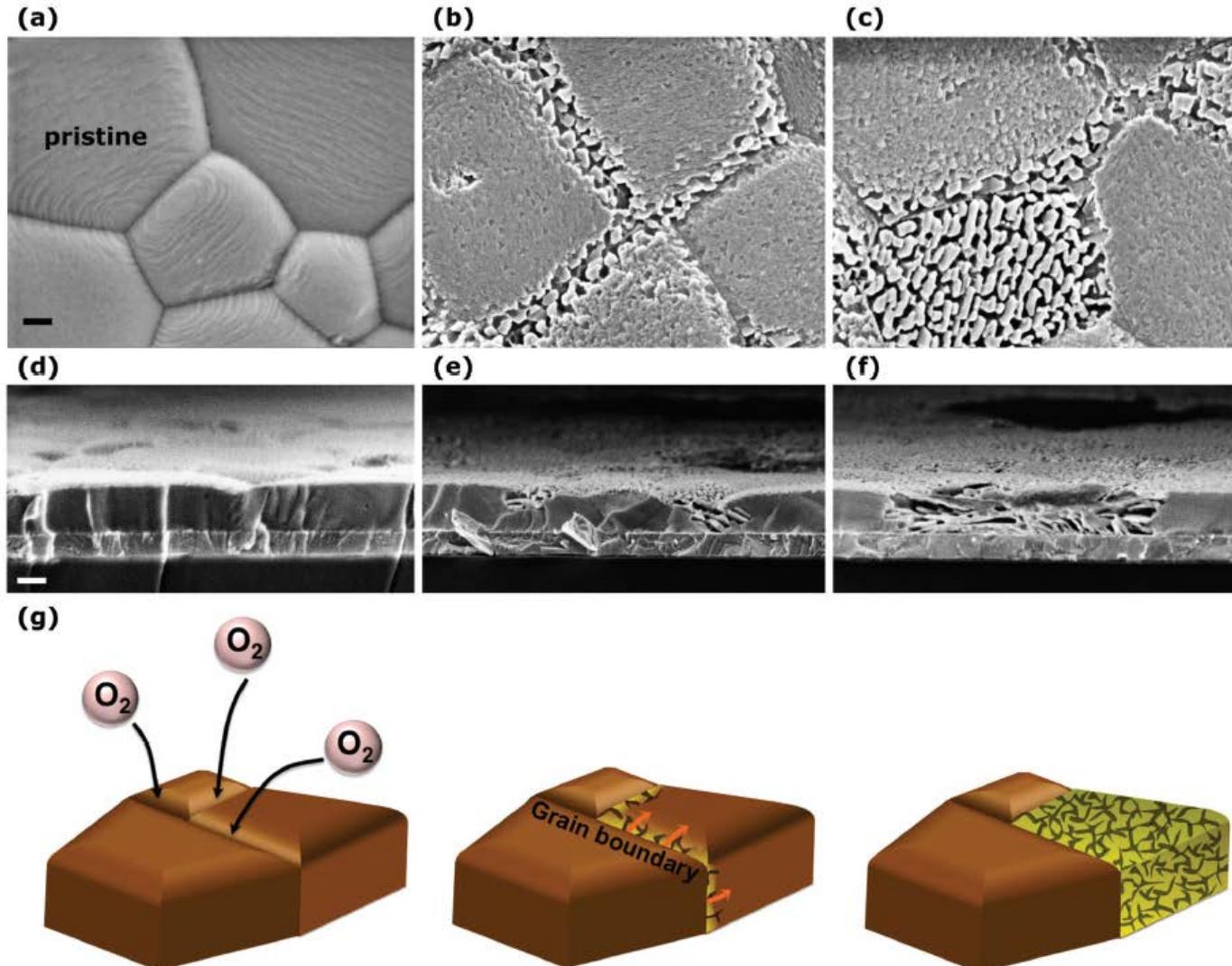


# Reversible in the bulk, NON-reversible at the boundaries of the perovskite crystals



Mariano Campoy, Andreas Gomez  
Materials Science Institute of Barcelona

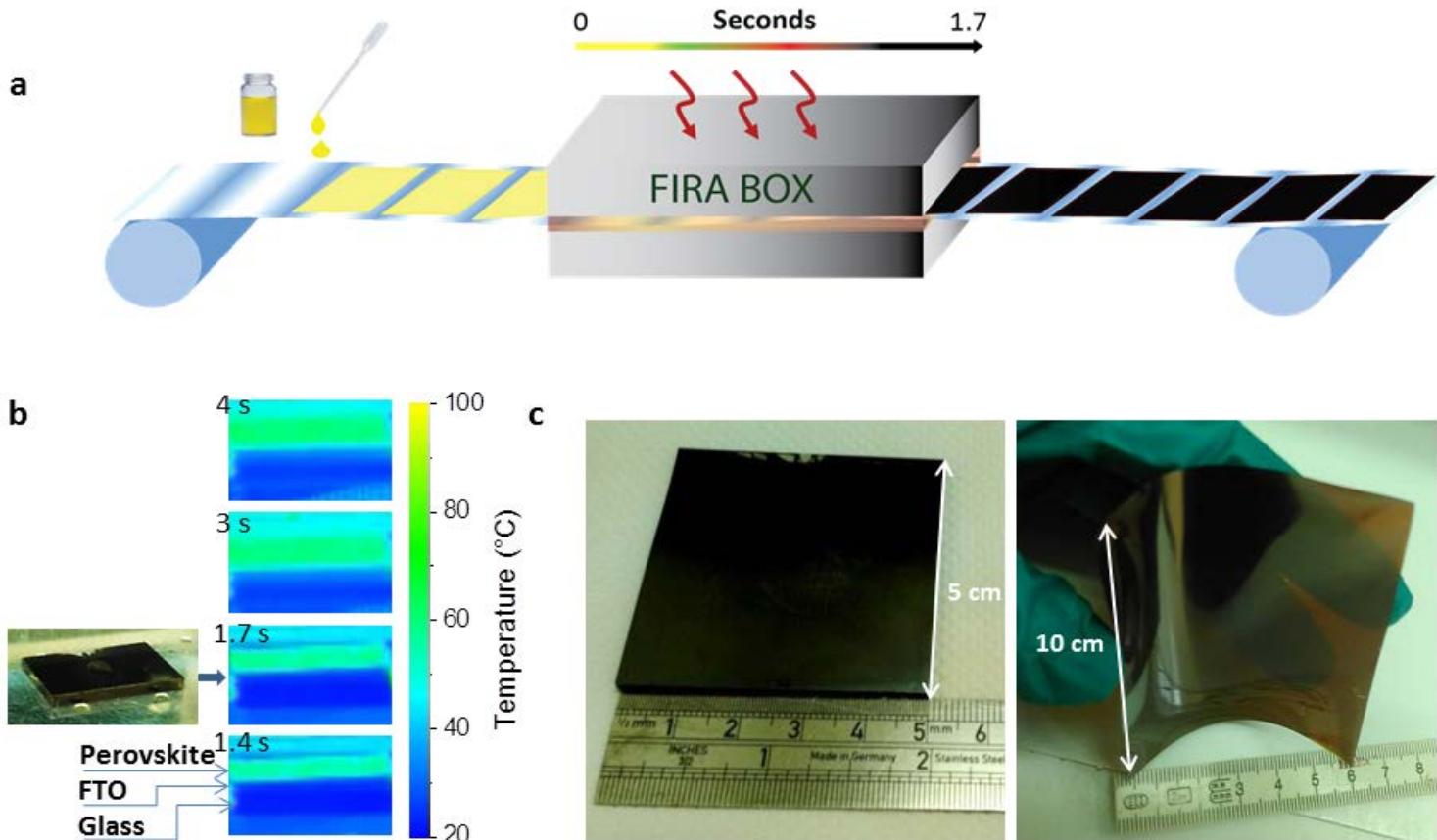
# Grain boundaries trigger the degradation



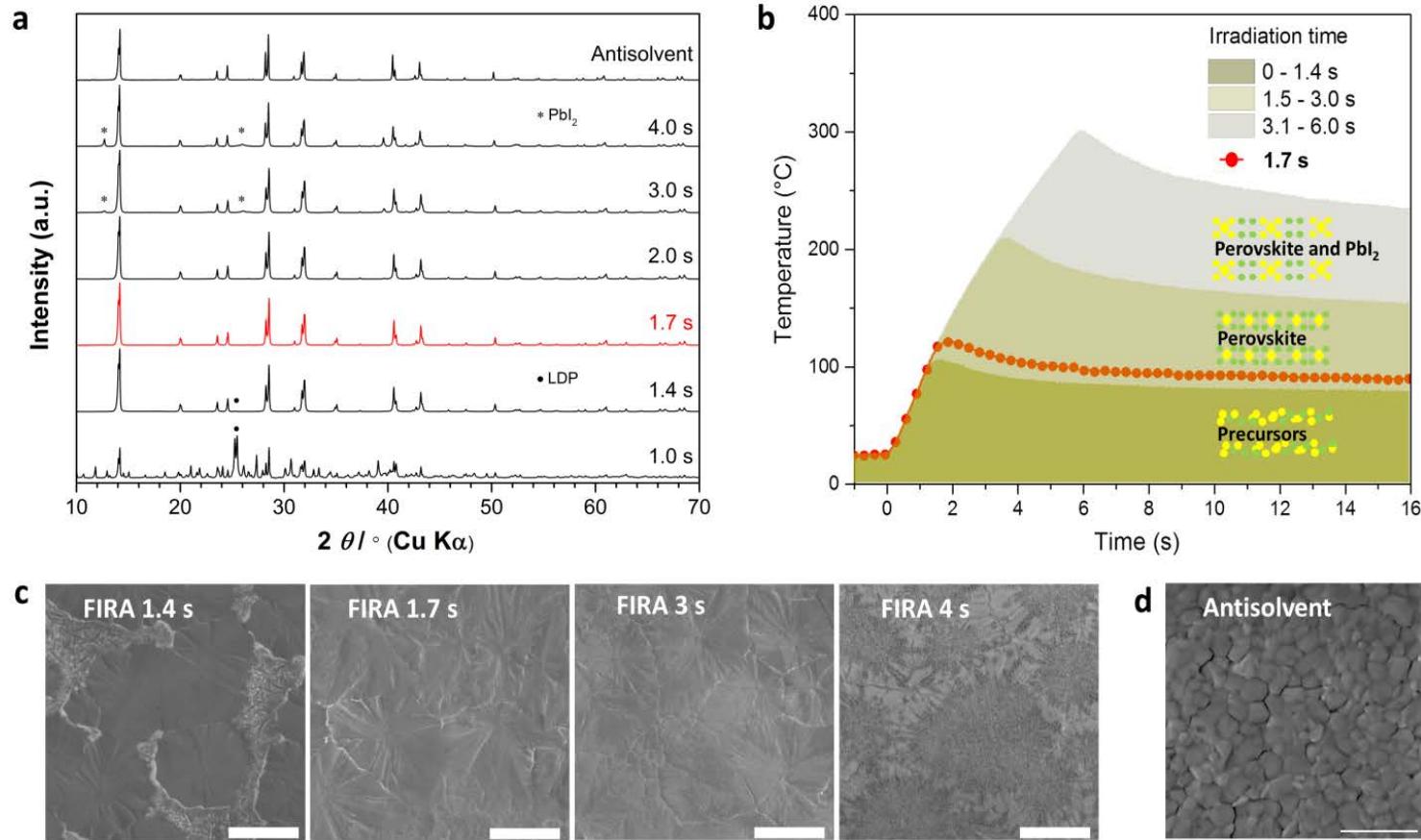
Sun et al., Adv. Energy Mater. 2017, 1700977

Antonio Abate, PhD

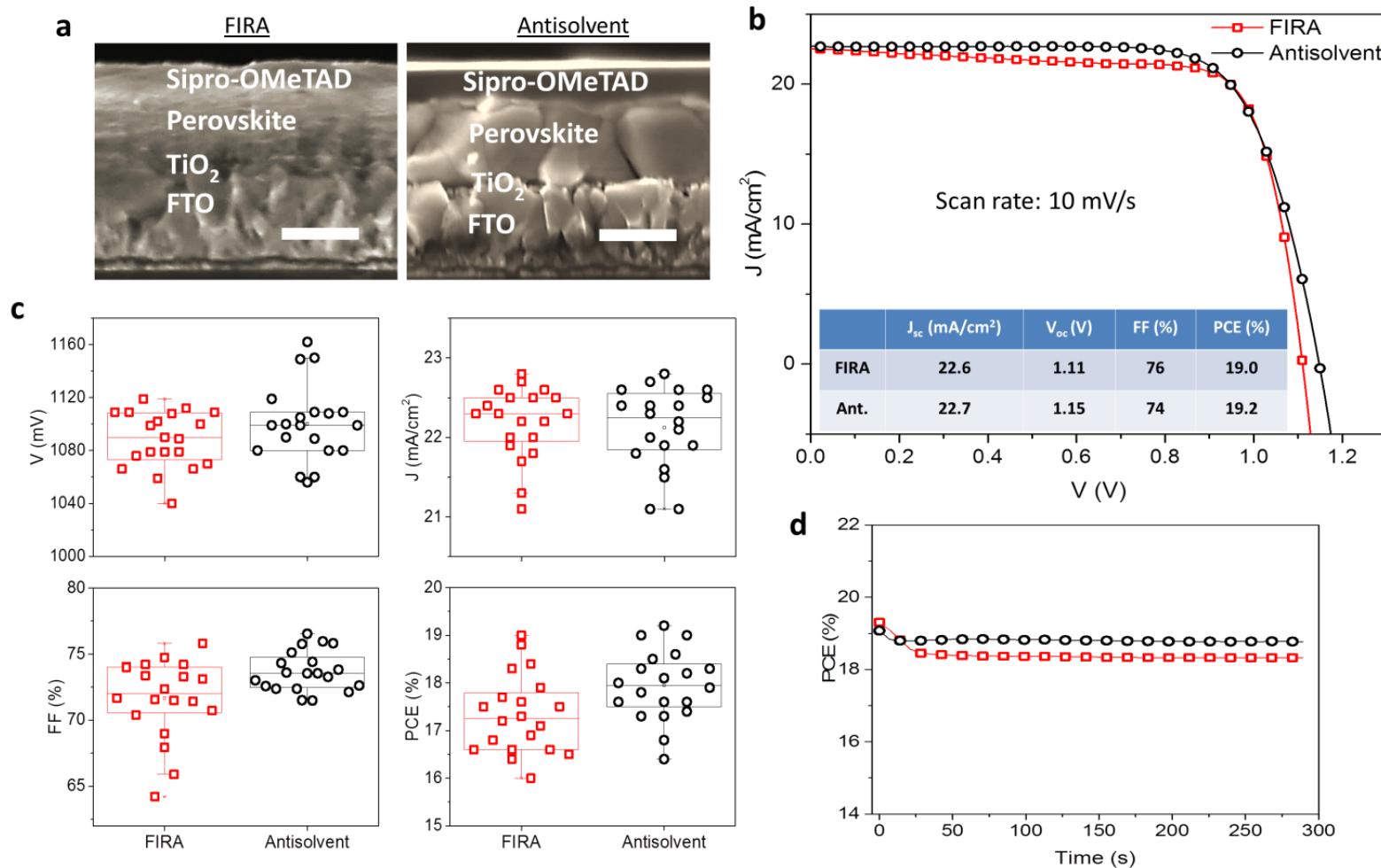
# Aiming for large crystals using Flash infrared annealing (FIRA)



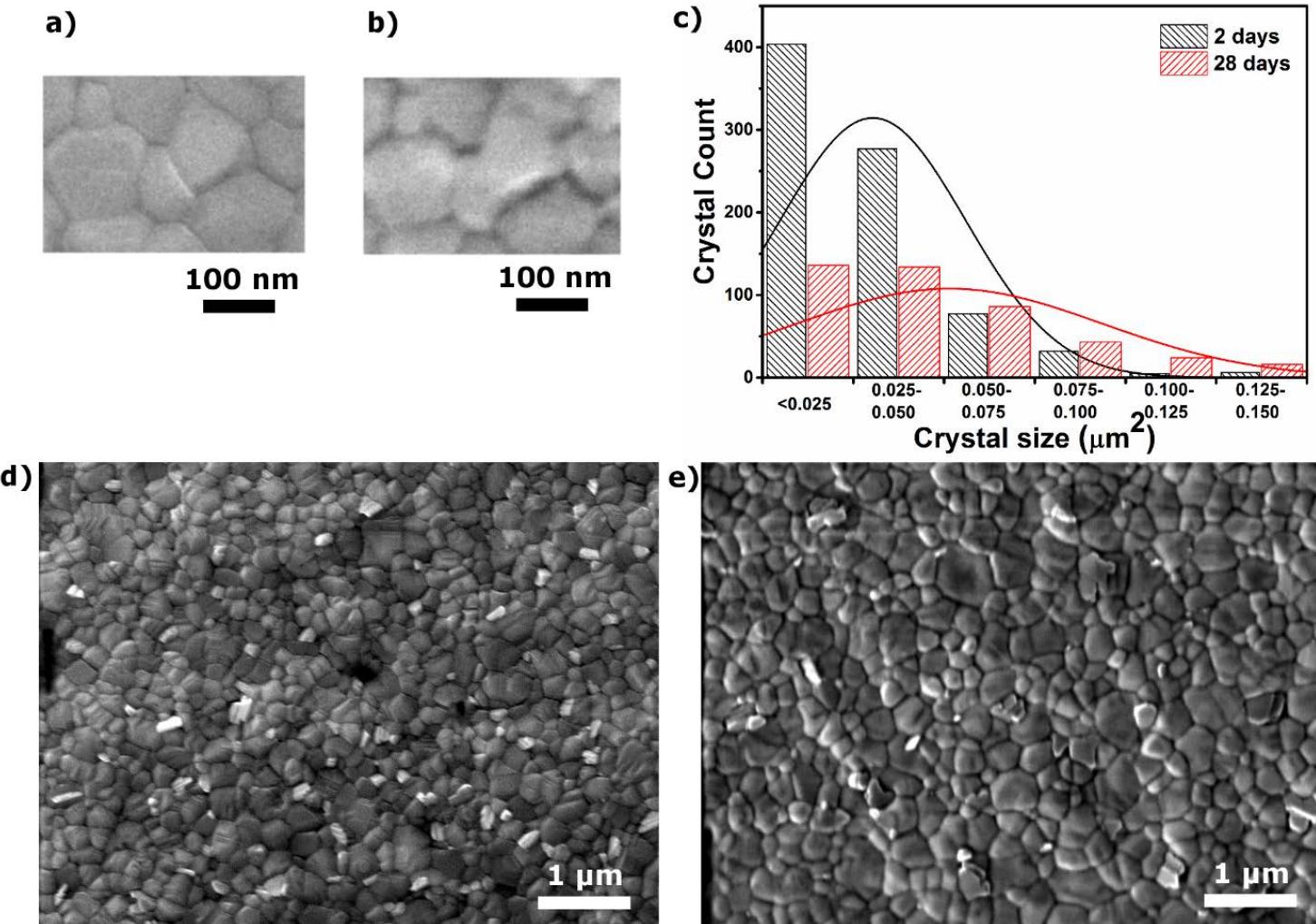
# FIRA-induced large crystals



# FIRA as good as state-of-the-art

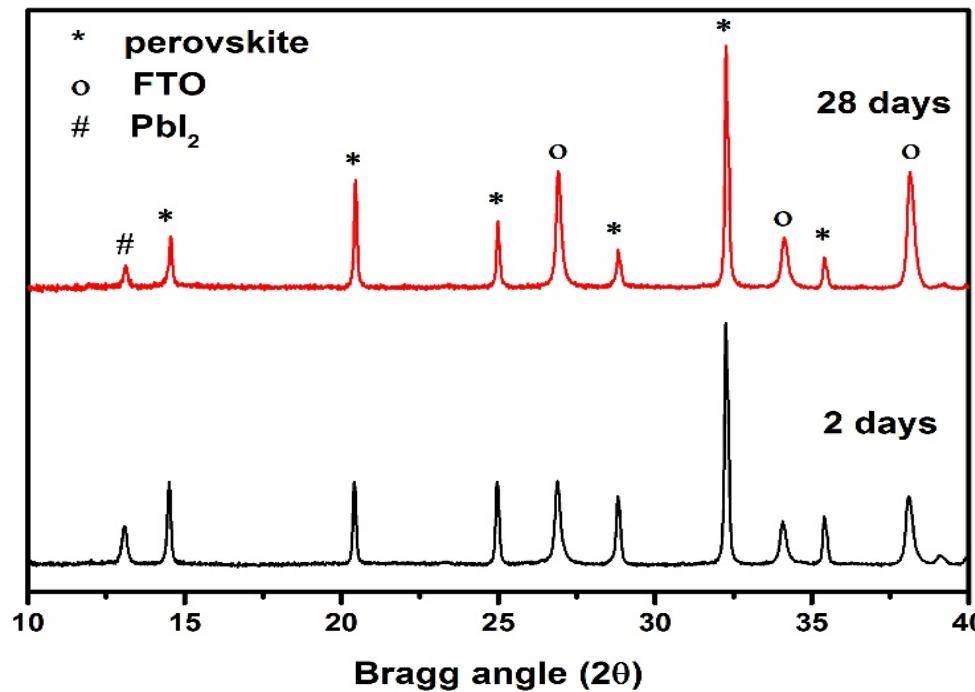


# Smaller crystals spontaneously merge into larger



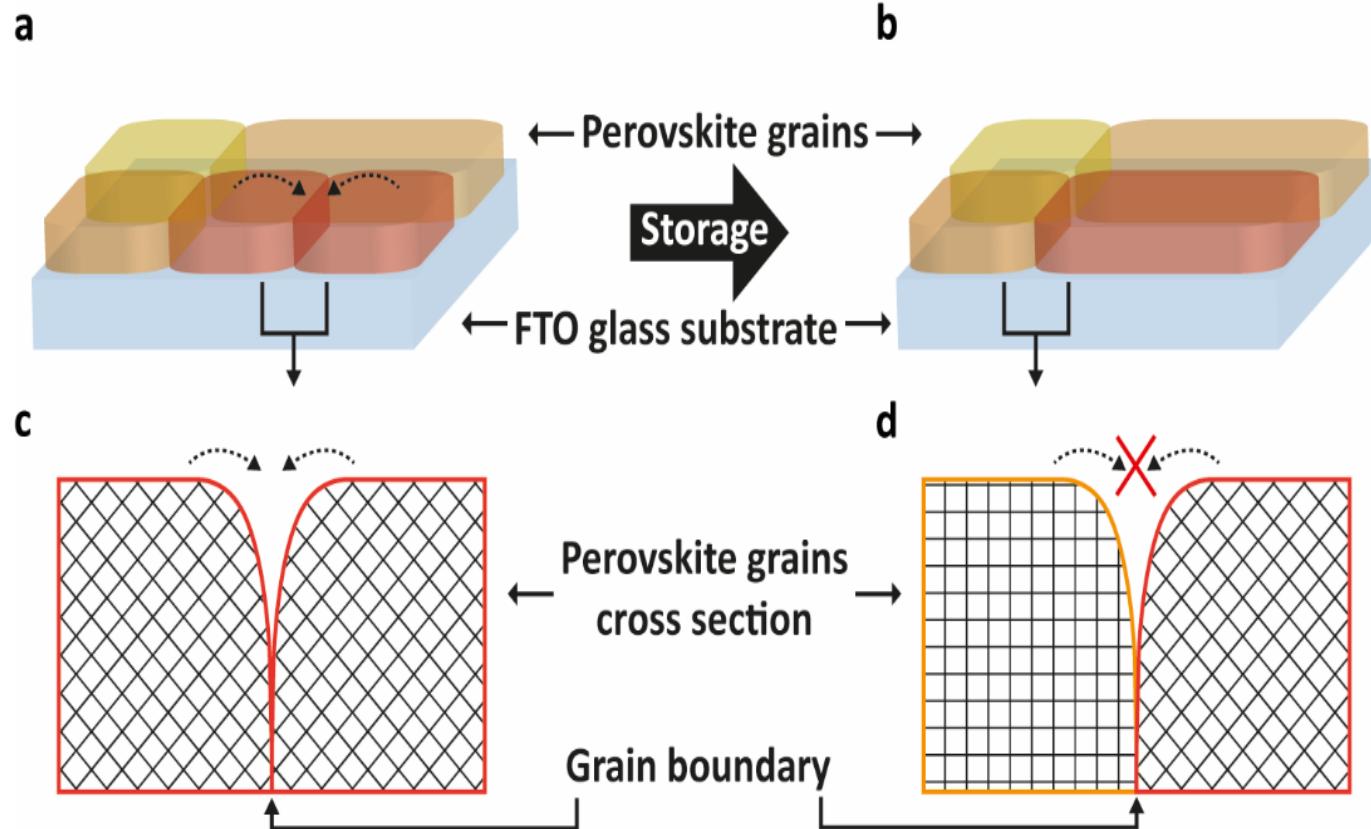
Bart Roose, University of Cambridge

# XRD supports spontaneous formation of larger crystalline domains



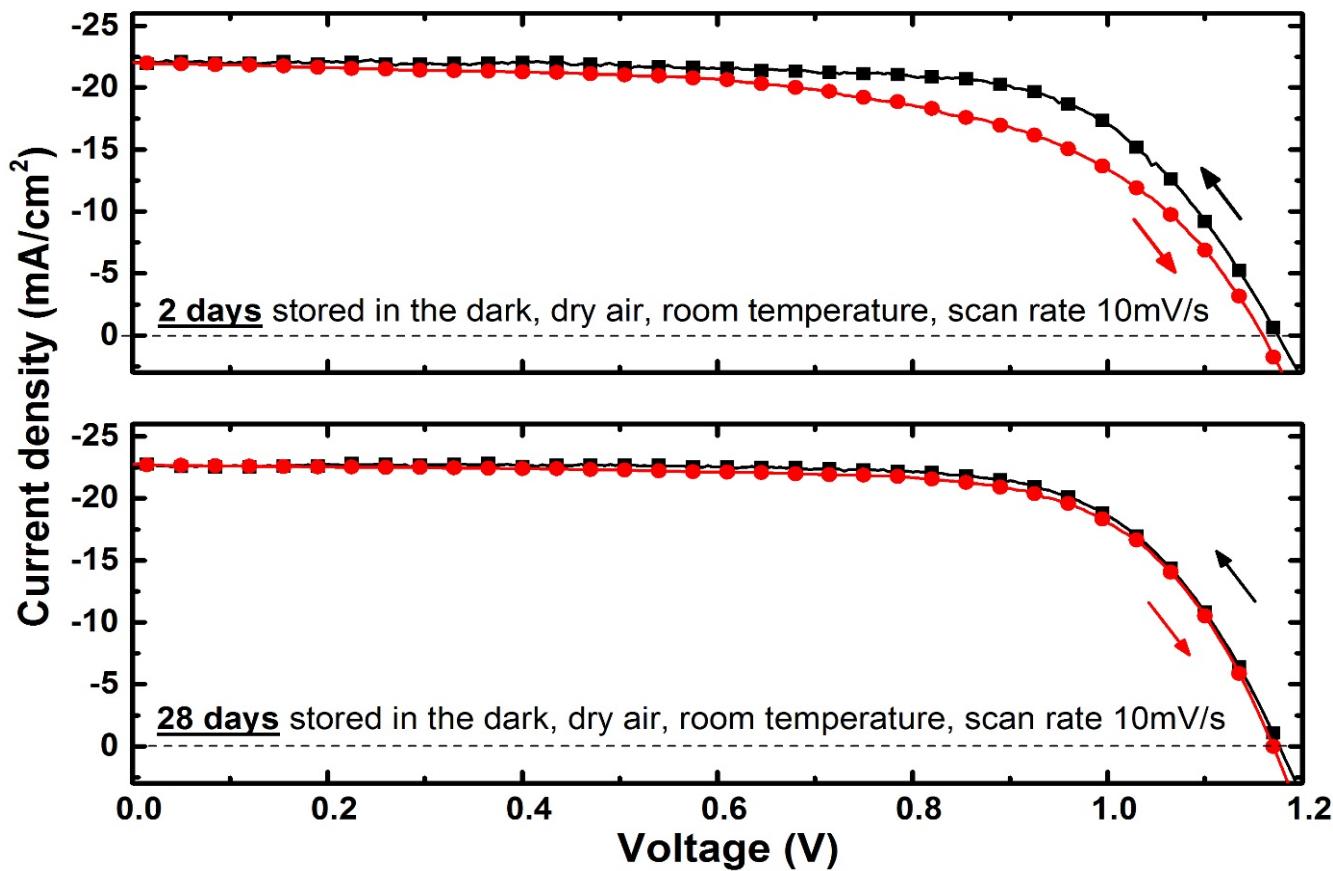
Angle ( $2\theta$ )	hkl	Intensity 2 days	Intensity 28 days	Size 2 days (nm)		Size 28 days (nm)
14.5	002, 110	0.34	0.21	$270 \pm 10$		$380 \pm 10$
20.4	112, 020	0.34	0.44	$440 \pm 10$		$840 \pm 40$
25.0	022	0.34	0.27	$340 \pm 10$		$1400 \pm 100$
28.8	004, 220	0.28	0.16	$330 \pm 10$		$340 \pm 10$
32.3	114, 222, 130	1.00	1.00	$300 \pm 10$		$380 \pm 10$
35.4	024, 132	0.20	0.12	$160 \pm 10$		$190 \pm 10$

# Perovskite crystal coalescence mechanism



Amita Ummadisingu, EPFL

# Ageing does not necessarily mean performance losses



	Scan Direction	$V_{oc}$ (V)	$J_{sc}$ ( $\text{mA}/\text{cm}^2$ )	FF (%)	PCE (%)	Light intensity ( $\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$ )
2 days	FB to SC	1.175	22.0	70.3	18.7	97.1
	SC to FB	1.159	21.9	59.5	15.6	
28 days	FB to SC	1.176	22.7	72.5	19.3	100.5
	SC to FB	1.170	22.7	70.6	18.7	

**Controlling the crystal size distribution within the perovskite film is important to enhance stability. Small crystallites and grain boundaries trigger degradation.**

# Questions?

