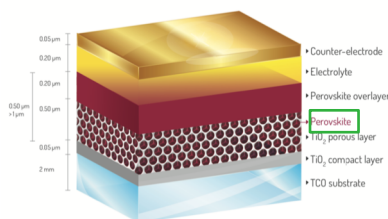


Structure of solar cell

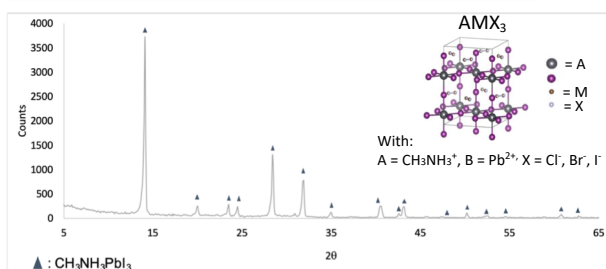


Perovskite-based cells are composed of inexpensive materials and use low-cost, atmospheric and liquid-pressure production techniques. In the laboratory GREEnMat, 2 different compositions are studied:

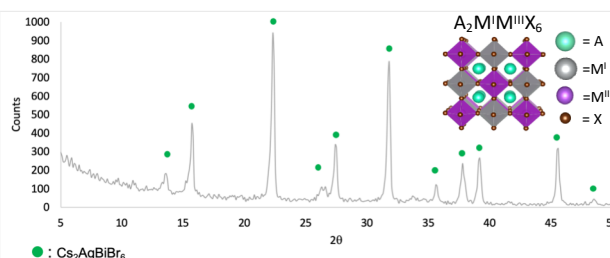
- the classical lead-based perovskite AMX_3 , the most efficient perovskite solar cells reported so far.
- the double perovskite $A_2M'M''X_6$. The objective is to develop this type of compound to replace the lead by less toxic elements. It consists in studying the influence of microstructural properties on the optoelectronic properties.

We study different parameters such as the influence of the carrier gas used during the ultrasonic spray deposition (USP) of the TiO_2 blocking layer and the differences between spin-coated and sprayed films on the photovoltaic performances

Perovskite film (Lead-based)

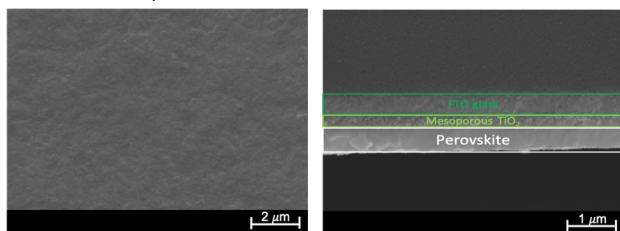


Double perovskite film (Lead-free)



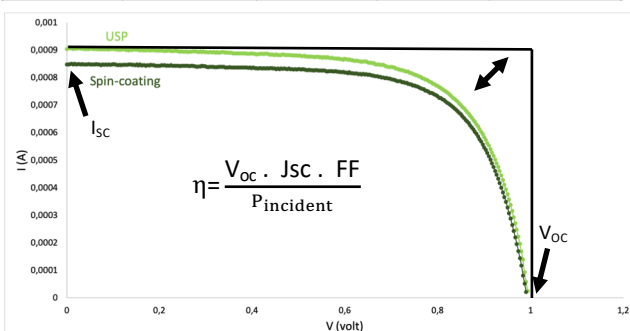
Micrography of perovskite film

Top view Cross section



Study of the influence of TiO_2 blocking layer

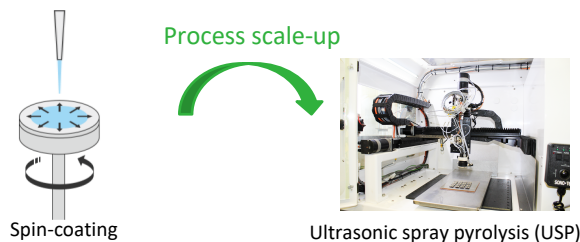
Samples	Solvent	Precursor	Carrier gas	Annealing (°C)
Spin-coating	EtOH	TTIP	-	500
USP	EtOH	TAA	O ₂ or N ₂ or Air	500



Acknowledgements

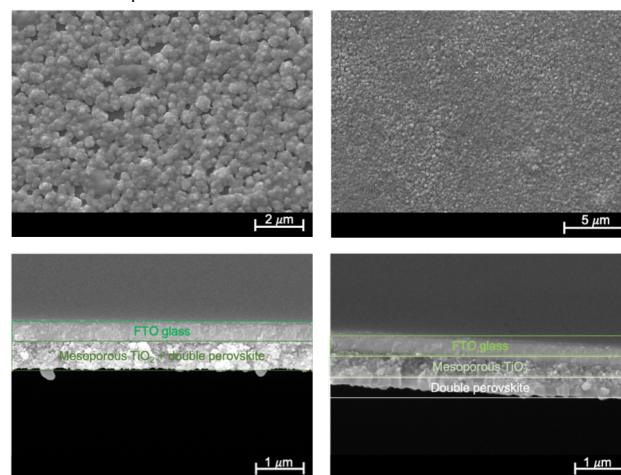
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Process scale-up



Micrography of perovskite film

Top view Cross section



- ✓ Transfer of the best spin-coating settings to USP
- ✓ Promising results with uniform and covering films
- 🕒 Assembly of USP made cells in the coming weeks

References

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2. Greul et al. J. Mater. Chem. A (2017), 19972–19981.