

Stable Perovskites by Aerosol Processing (PV-3)



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Scientific Achievement:

We developed an electro spray technique to deposit highly stable, uniform, and moisture-resistant perovskite solar cells under high relative humidity (50%), without any encapsulation. The solar cells retain 70% of maximum efficiency after 4,000 hours (Fig. 2).

Significance and Impact:

The method we developed is scalable for fabricating efficient perovskite solar cells under ambient conditions.

Research Details:

- Perovskite layer was formed by the electro spray of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{I}$ on spin-coated PbI_2 layer. $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{I}$ was electro sprayed at very low flow rate and reacted with PbI_2 through solid-solid reaction.
- Electrospray parameters (deposition time, $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{I}$ concentration, substrate-to-needle distance, flow rate) was optimized to get high-efficiency cells.
- Highly smooth and uniform perovskite layer forms as a result of controlled reaction between the two precursors. Perovskite layer fabricated by electro spray shows higher water contact angle than the layer fabricated by spin-coating technique.

Publication: S. Kavadiya., S. Huang, D.M. Niedzwiedzki, P. Biswas, Electro spray-assisted fabrication of moisture-resistant and highly stable perovskite solar cells at humid ambient conditions, *Advanced Energy Materials*, 1700210 (2017), DOI: [10.1002/aenm.201700210](https://doi.org/10.1002/aenm.201700210)

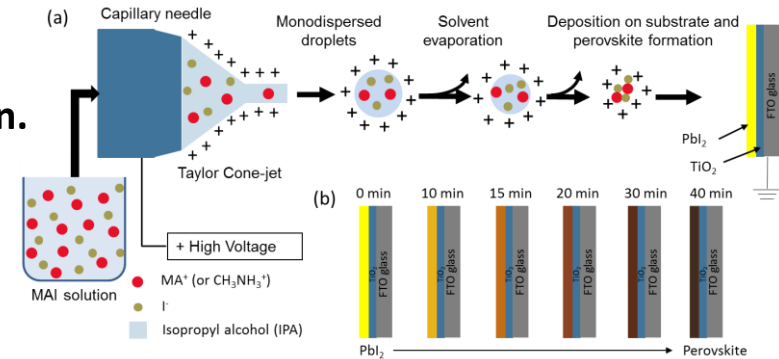


Figure 1. Schematic of electro spray deposition of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{I}$ on PbI_2 layer to form perovskite layer.

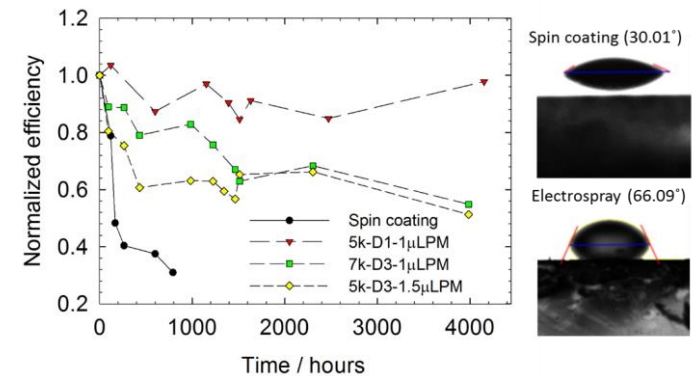


Figure 2. Long-term stability of the devices fabricated with spin coating (black dot) and electro spray (red, green yellow symbols).

Contact(s): Juzer Vasi (vasi.juzer@gmail.com); David Ginley (david.ginley@nrel.gov)