



HAL
open science

Evidence of halide ion migration in $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3(\text{Cl})$ based perovskite solar cell and its effect on current-voltage hysteresis

Heejae Lee, Sofia Gaiaschi, Patrick Chapon, Arthur Marronnier, Denis
Tondelier, Yvan Bonnassieux, Jean-Eric Bourée, Bernard Geffroy

► To cite this version:

Heejae Lee, Sofia Gaiaschi, Patrick Chapon, Arthur Marronnier, Denis Tondelier, et al.. Evidence of halide ion migration in $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3(\text{Cl})$ based perovskite solar cell and its effect on current-voltage hysteresis. Journées 2018 des Pérovskites Halogénées (JPH2018), May 2018, Autrans, France. cea-02340036

HAL Id: cea-02340036

<https://cea.hal.science/cea-02340036>

Submitted on 30 Oct 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Evidence of halide ion migration in $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3(\text{Cl})$ based perovskite solar cell and its effect on current-voltage hysteresis

Heejae Lee^a, Sofia Gaiaschi^b, Patrick Chapon^b, Arthur Marronnier^a, Denis Tondelier^a, Yvan Bonnassieux^b, Jean-Eric Bourée^b, Bernard Geffroy^{c,a}

^a *Lab Phys Interfaces et Couches Minces, CNRS, Ecole Polytechnique, Université Paris-Saclay, F-91128 Palaiseau, France*

^b *Horiba Jobin Yvon S.A.S., 16-18 rue du canal, 91165 Longjumeau, France*

^c *LICSEN, NIMBE, CEA, CNRS, Université Paris-Saclay, CEA Saclay, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France*

Hybrid perovskite solar cells (PSCs) have rapidly emerged as a promising candidate for the next generation photovoltaics with power conversion efficiencies (PCEs) up to 22%. Low temperature solution processing, low cost raw material and relative insensitivity to intrinsic point defects are some of the attractive qualities of this emerging class of devices. But one of the major obstacles for the commercialization of PSCs lies in the long-term stability of the perovskite films subjected to different environmental conditions such as temperature, humidity and illumination.

In this work, we focused on experimental evidence of halide ion migration in $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_{3-x}\text{Cl}_x$ based solar cells and its effect on current-voltage hysteresis for which various mechanisms have been proposed. The inverted planar structure adopted for the PSCs was: glass/ITO/PEDOT:PSS/perovskite/PCBM/Ag. The perovskite thin films were deposited by 1-step spin-casting process and the organic PEDOT:PSS (hole-transporting layer) and PCBM (electron-transporting layer) layers were deposited by spin-coating process.

Firstly, the PCE under 1 sun equivalent illumination reached 12.7% for the best cell of a series of 10 samples with an active area of 0.28 cm². The J-V hysteresis effect was small (less than 2.5%) between the reverse and the forward direction, consistent with the results reported in the literature. Secondly, using glow discharge optical emission spectrometry (GD-OES), a spectroscopic technique allowing direct determination of major and trace elements, we have shown that halide ions migrate inside the perovskite films under an applied bias during 2 minutes in both directions. Furthermore, no migration of lead and nitrogen ions was observed in the same time scale. Thirdly we observed the hysteresis of current-voltage characteristics under dark conditions (thus without any photo-generated carriers) versus voltage scanning rate and temperature. The activation energy value of 0.253 eV derived from the Nernst-Einstein relation above 264 K, for which the perovskite phase is tetragonal, indicates that the conduction is dominated by the ions (instead of electrons for conventional semiconductors) and furthermore confirms that the conduction is ascribed to the migration of anion vacancies, which is well known in the perovskite-type halides such as CsPbCl_3 or CsPbBr_3 . These experiments prove that there is a direct link between halide ion migrations in $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_{3-x}\text{Cl}_x$ based perovskite thin films and current-voltage hysteresis.