

# Understanding Effect of Ion Migration Through Correlating Chemical and Ionic Properties in Halide Perovskites



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## Research Background

Perovskite Solar Cells (PSC) are considered to be the next-generation solar cell technology.

### Key Advantages:

- Higher efficiency
- Lower cost
- Flexibility
- Easy manufacturing

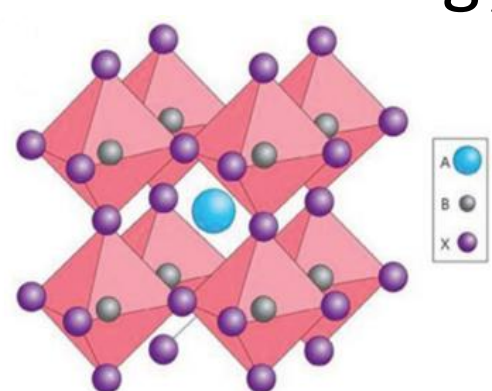


Fig 1: Halide Perovskite Crystal Structure (ABX<sub>3</sub>)

**Major Challenges:** Inherently unstable & degrades faster due to ion migration with light, moisture & heat.

### Ion Migration Process in PSC:

- The lattice structure is composed of ions that can move easily.
- In Methyl ammonium Lead Iodide, I<sup>-</sup>, MA<sup>+</sup>, Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions migrate when aged under heat.

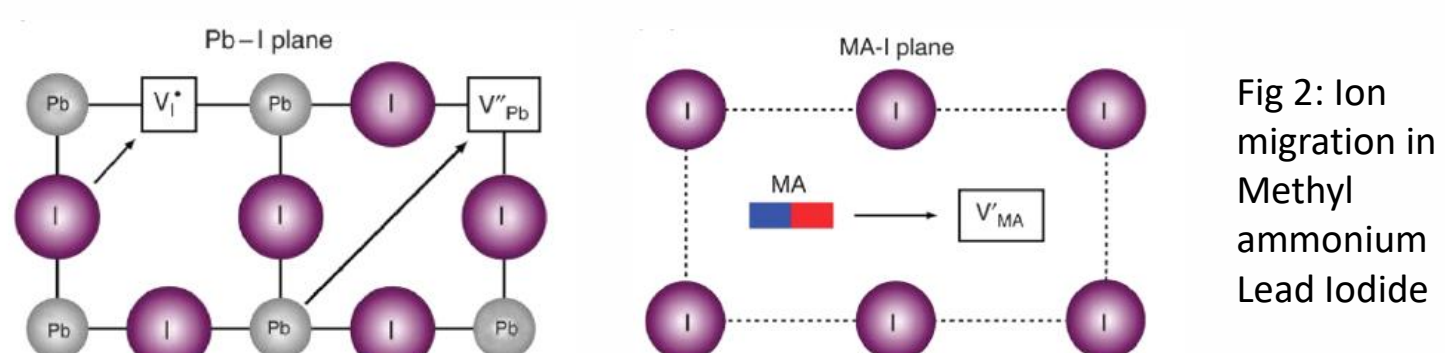


Fig 2: Ion migration in Methyl ammonium Lead iodide

### Glow Discharge Optical Emission Spectroscopy (GD-OES) for PSC

- Very fast technique
- Depth distribution of light to heavy elements
- Information about ion migration during film formation and cell operation
- Aging effect of solar cells

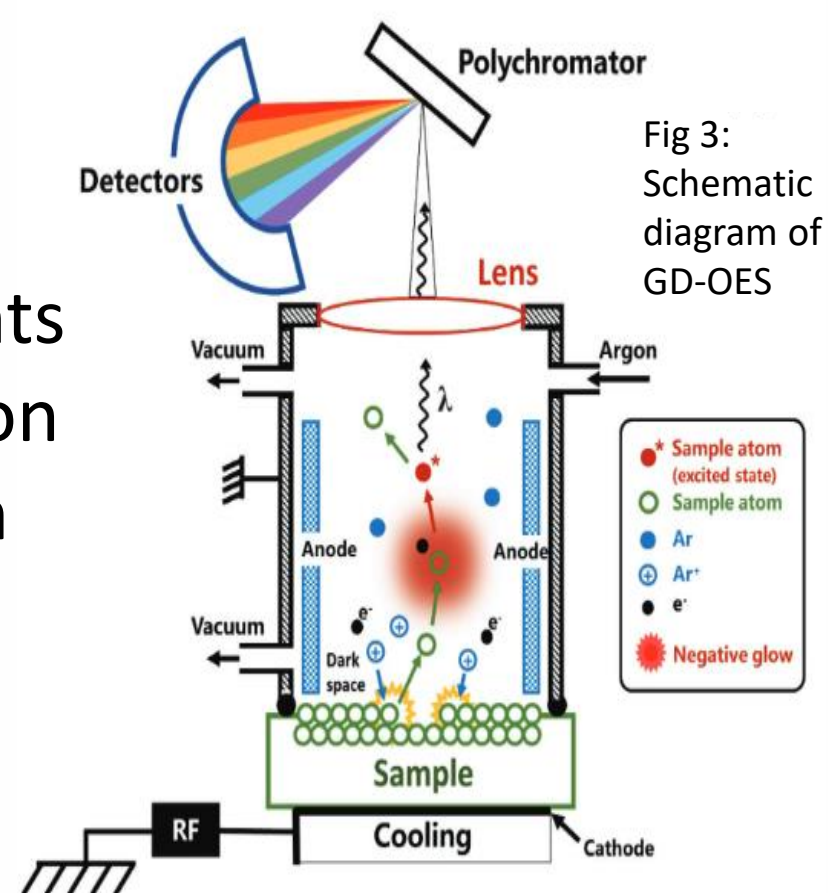
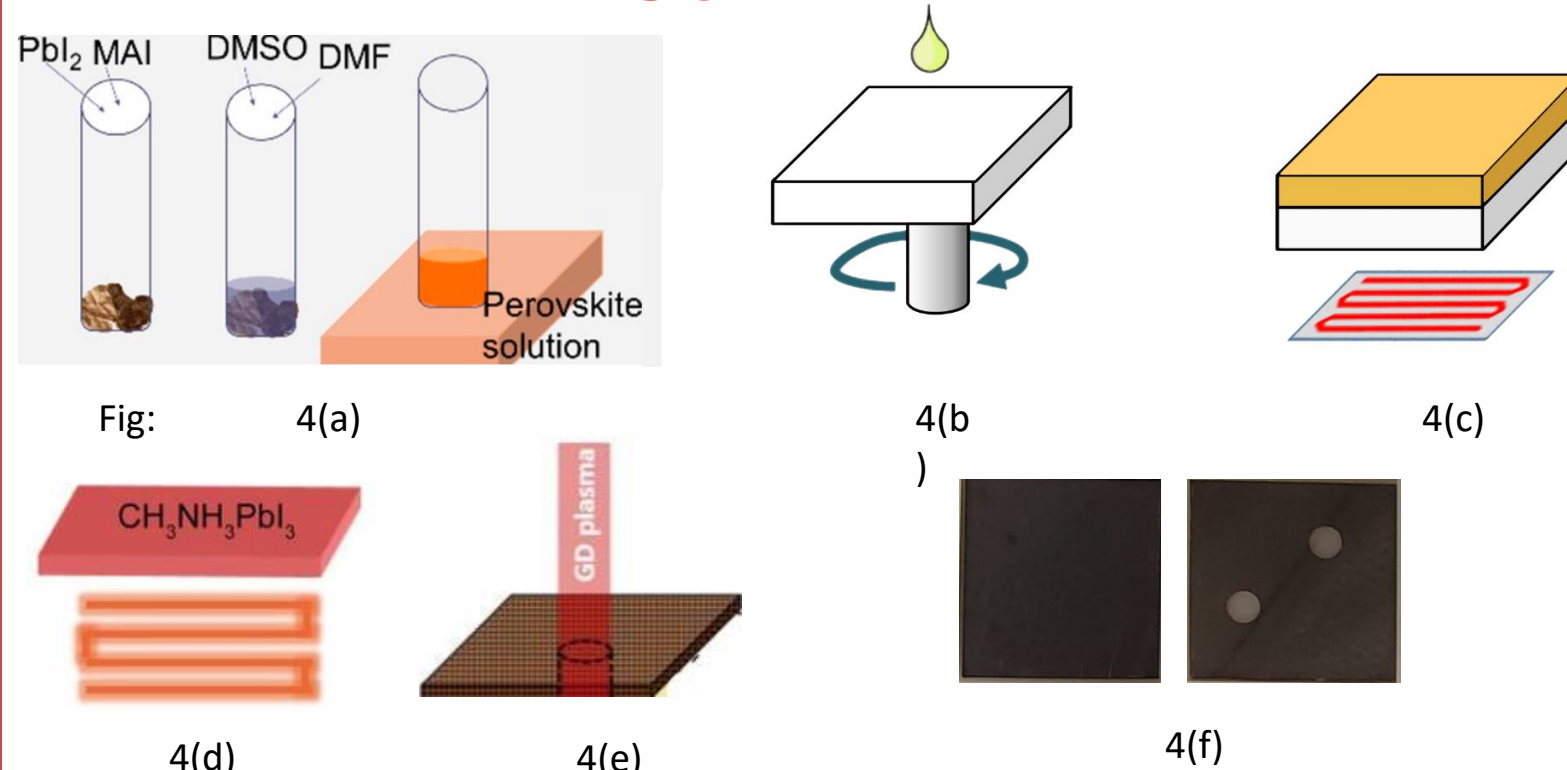


Fig 3: Schematic diagram of GD-OES

## Research Objective

To observe and quantify ion migration in Methyl ammonium Lead Iodide (MAPI) Perovskite film by using Glow Discharge Optical Emission Spectroscopy (GD-OES) through elemental depth distribution of the film.

## Methodology



4(a): Perovskite Precursor Solution is made with Methyl Ammonium Iodide (MAI) and Lead Iodide (PbI<sub>2</sub>) mixed in a solvent of 4:1 Dimethyl Formamide (DMF) and Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO).

4(b): Precursor solution is spun on glass substrate at a speed of 4000 rpm for 30 seconds.

4(c): Annealed at 50 °C and then at 100 °C for 30 minutes.

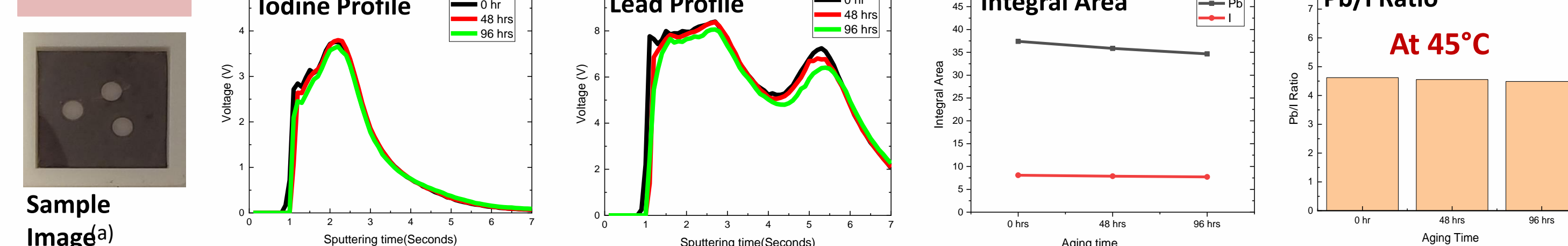
4(d): Aging test at 45°C, 65°C and 85°C for 0 hr, 48 hrs and 96 hrs (using glass slide on top).

4(e): Collected data from GD-OES to determine the movement of ions.

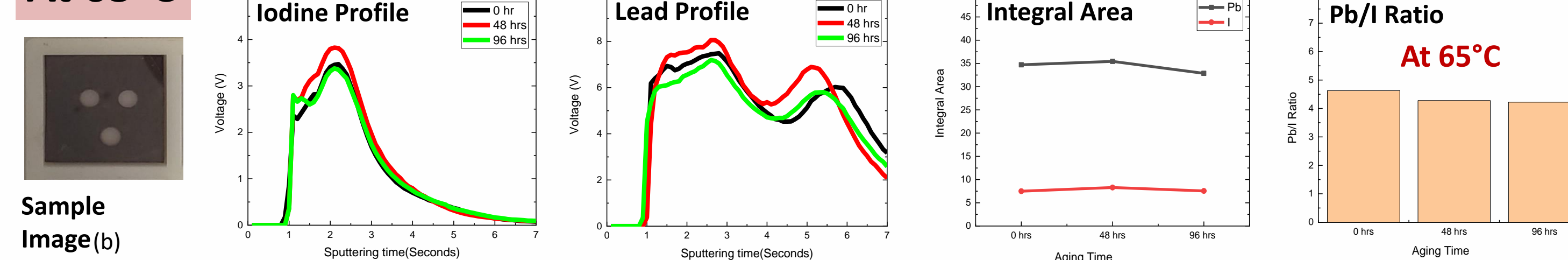
4(f): Images of sample before and after GD-OES.

## Experiment Results

### At 45°C



### At 65°C



### At 85°C

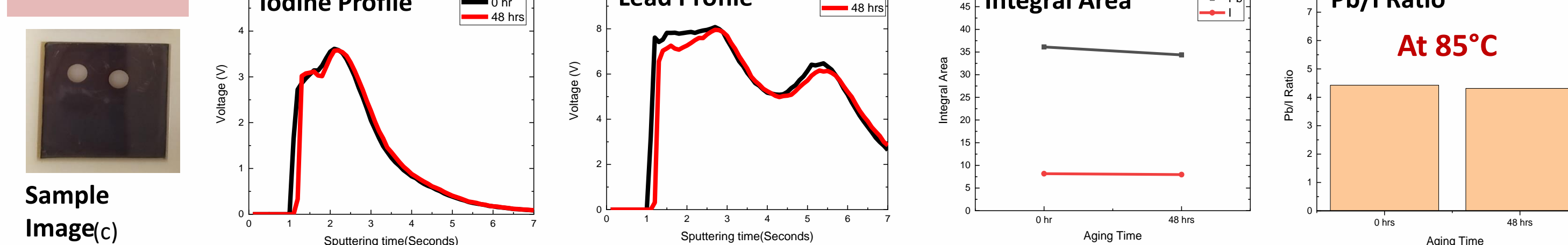


Figure 5: (from left to right) Image of the sample, Iodine profile, Lead profile, Integral area of Lead and Iodine and Lead/Iodine ratio (a) at 45° C (b) at 65° C and (c) at 85° C

## Conclusion

GD-OES analysis shows that, at 45° C, 65° C and 85° C, the composition of the Perovskite films are surprisingly quite stable. Pb/I ratio of the MAPI samples decreases with aging time.

## Future Work

- Aging test at 85° C for 96 hours will be performed.
- Additional layers will be added (such as electrodes) to understand interface effects.
- Study of aging mechanism at higher temperature can help to identify the correlation between ionic movement and life span of the Perovskite Solar Cells.

### Acknowledgement and References:

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