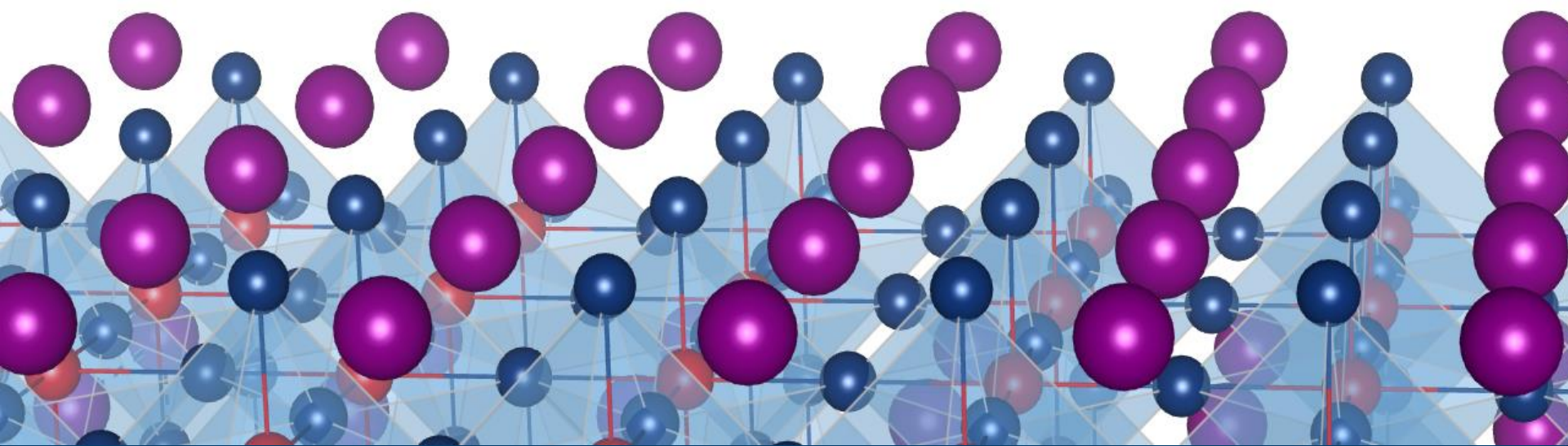




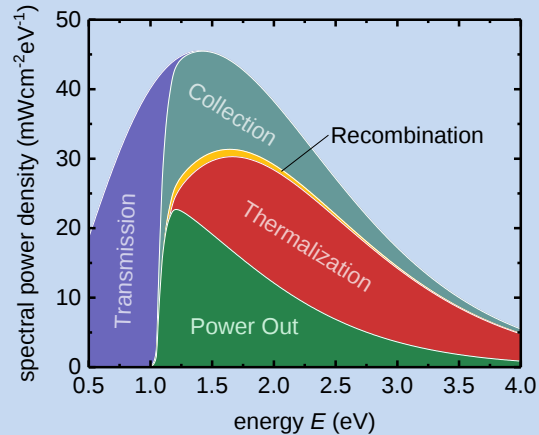
OPTOELECTRONIC DEVICE PHYSICS

QUANTIFYING RECOMBINATION LOSSES

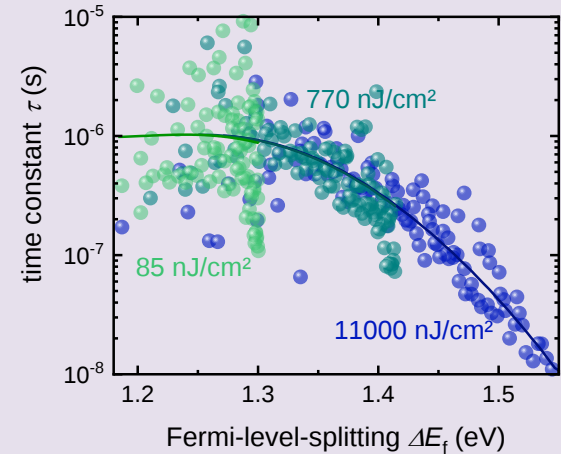
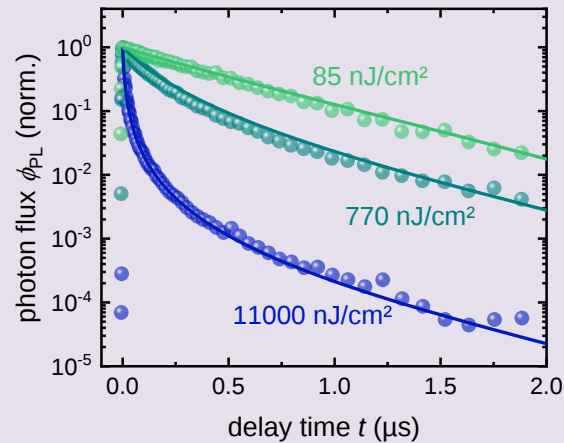
Thomas Kirchartz, Lisa Krückemeier

¹IEK-5 Photovoltaik, Forschungszentrum Jülich,

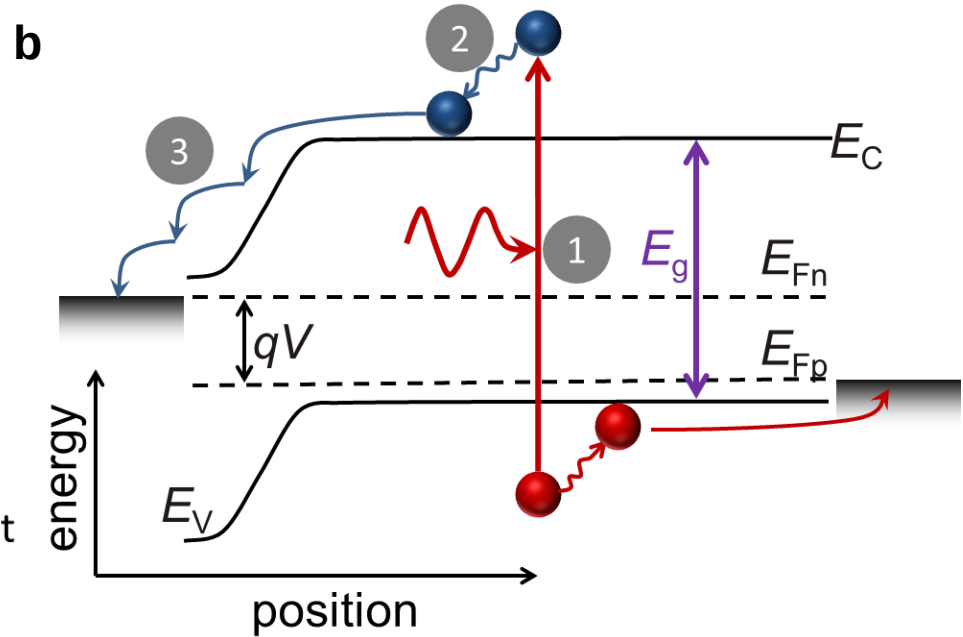
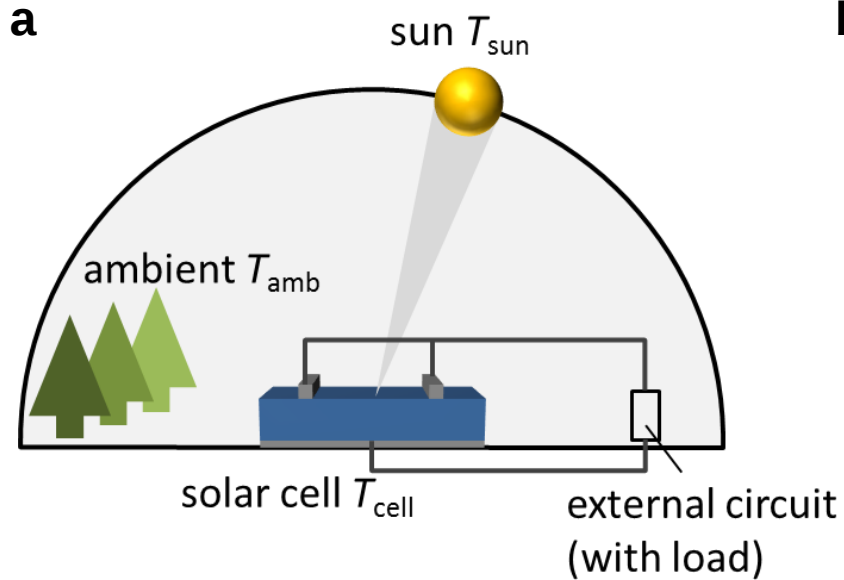
Functionality of Solar Cells – Main Losses



Characterizing Interface Losses by Photoluminescence

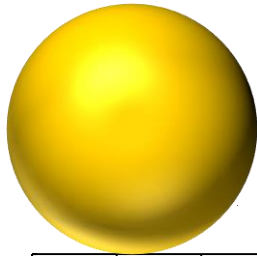


Photovoltaic Mechanism

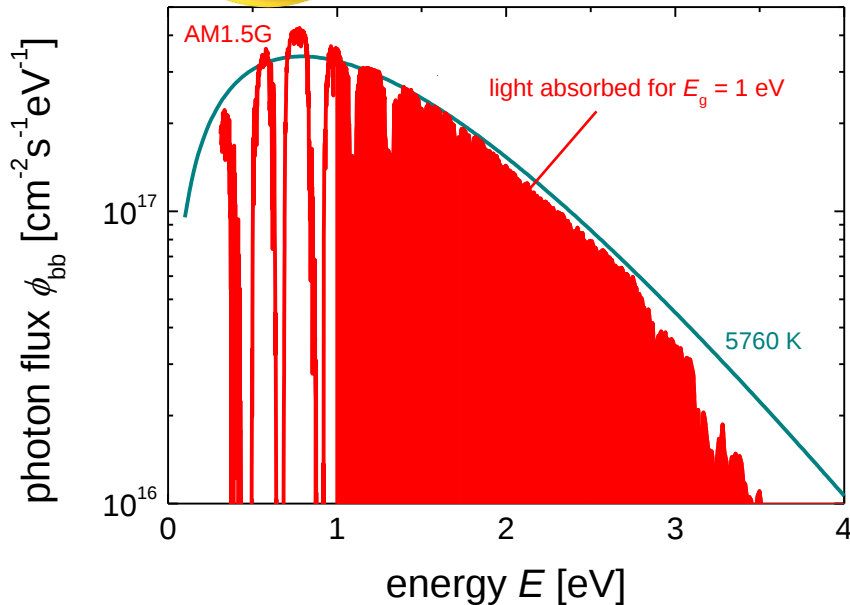


Step-Function Like Absorptance

$T = 5760 \text{ K}$



$T = 300 \text{ K}$



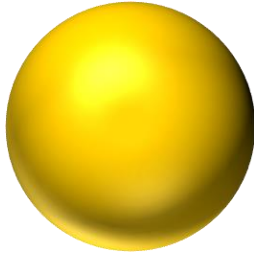
$$J_{sc} = q \int a(E) \phi_{sun}(E) dE$$

absorptance $a(E)$

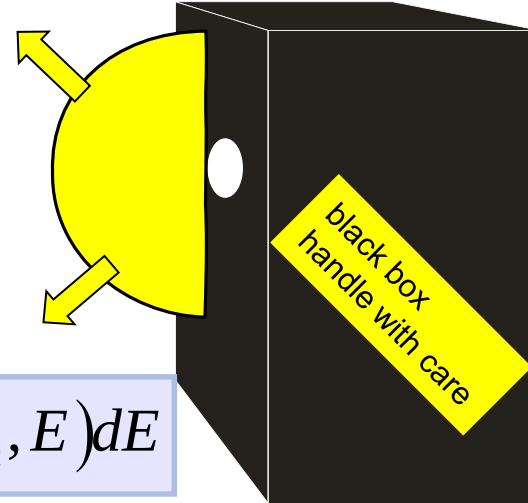
solar spectrum $\phi_{sun}(E)$

Solar cell → Sun

$T = 5760 \text{ K}$



$T = 300 \text{ K}$



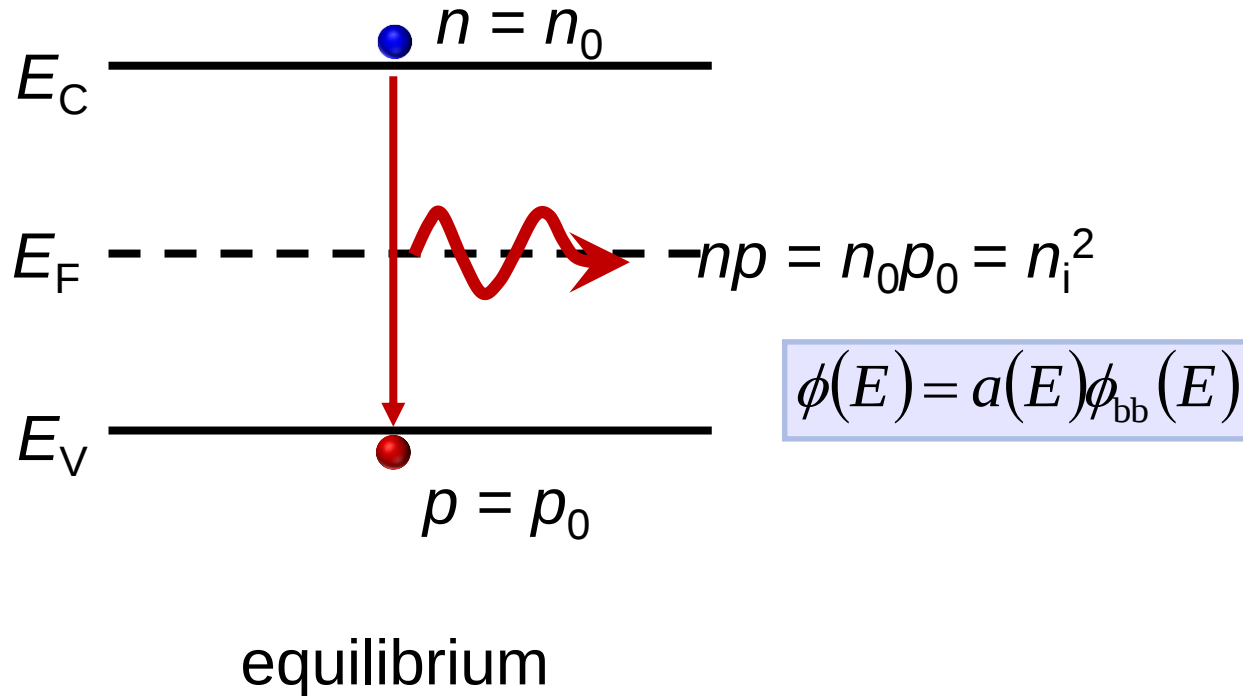
$$J_{0,\text{em}} = q \int a(E) \phi_{\text{bb}}(T_{\text{sc}}, E) dE$$

Elementary charge q

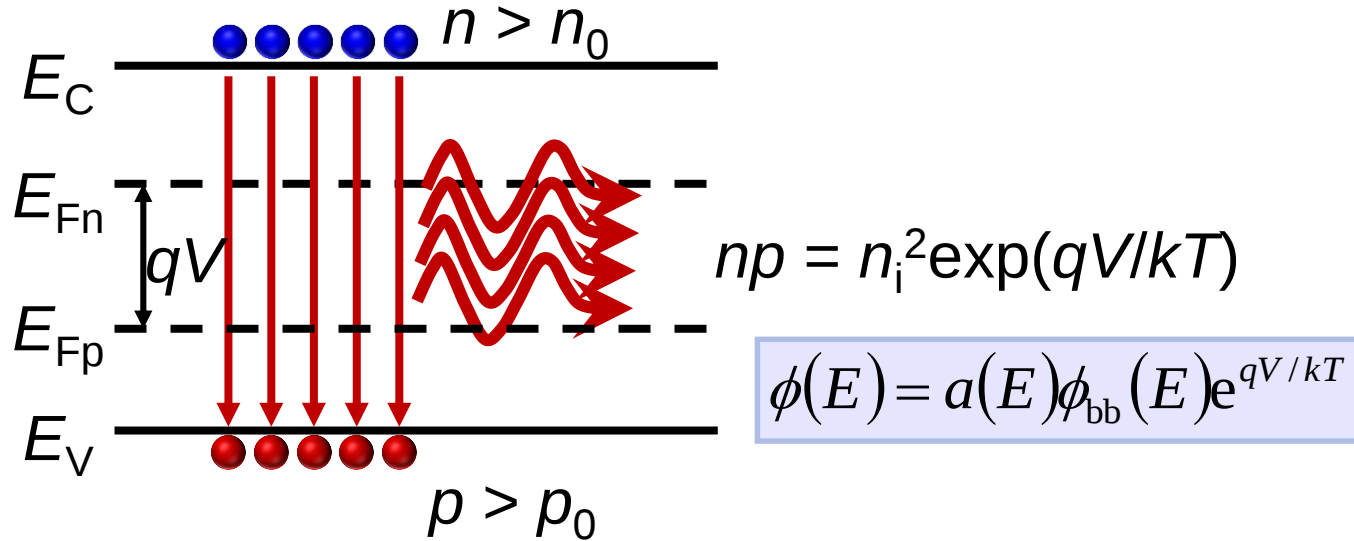
Black body spectrum $\phi_{\text{bb}}(E)$

absorptance $a(E) = \text{emissivity } e(E)$

Radiative Recombination

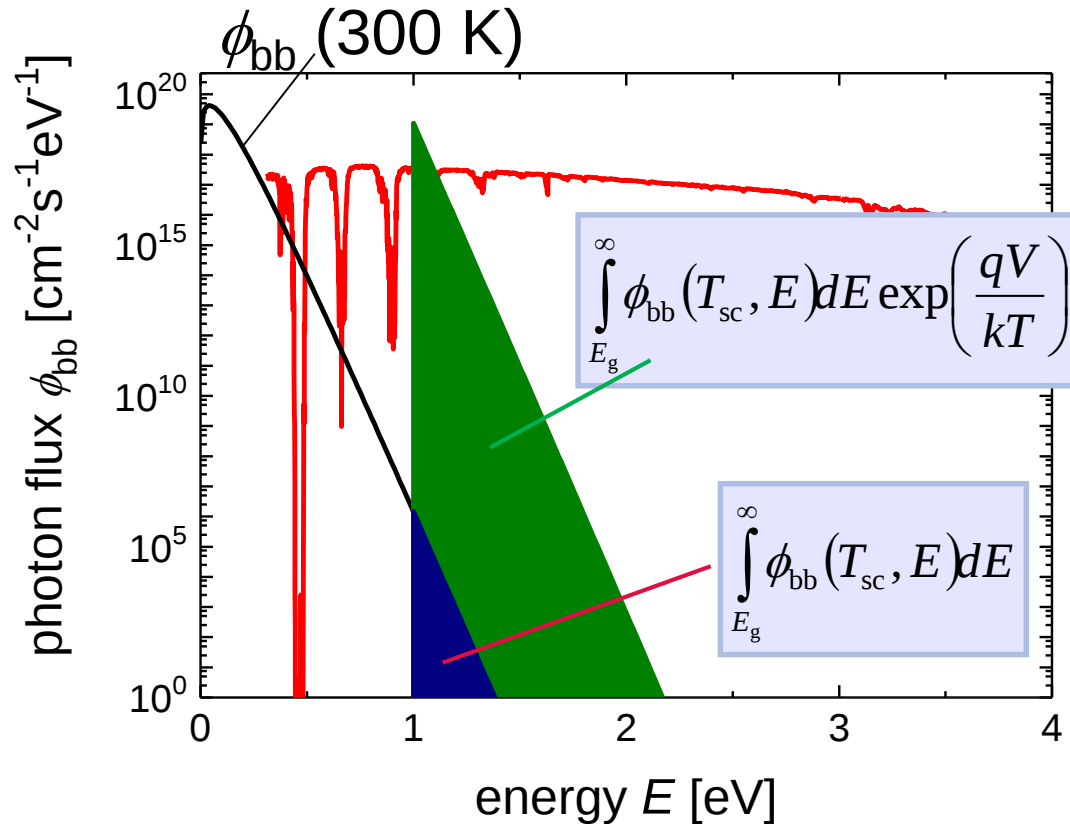


Radiative Recombination

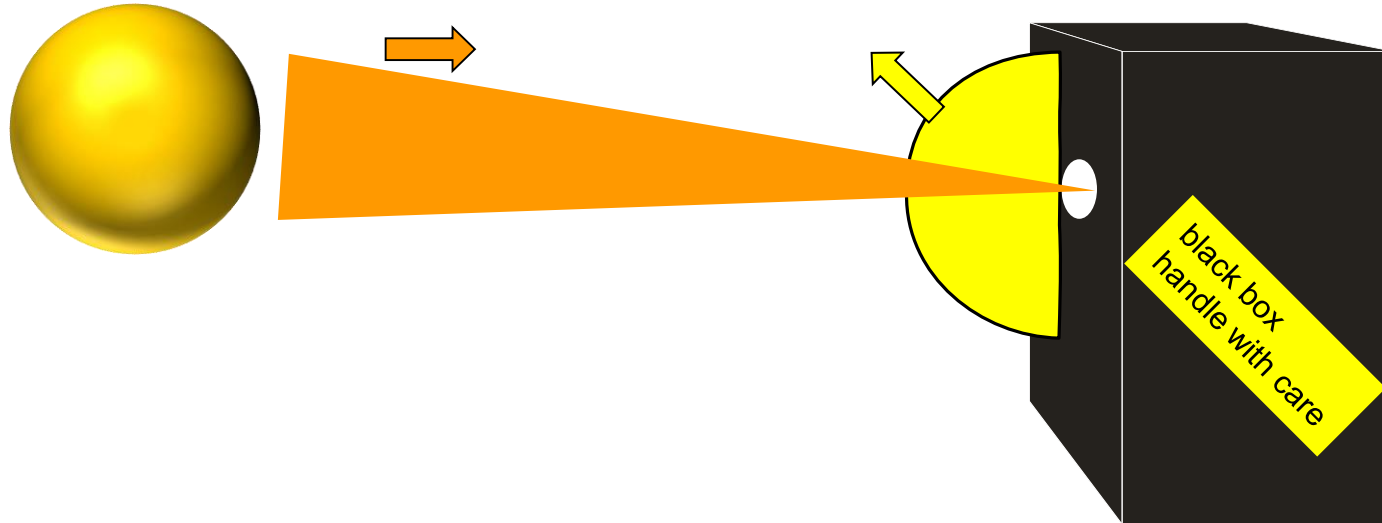


Non-equilibrium

Balance Between Generation and Recombination



The Current-Voltage Curve

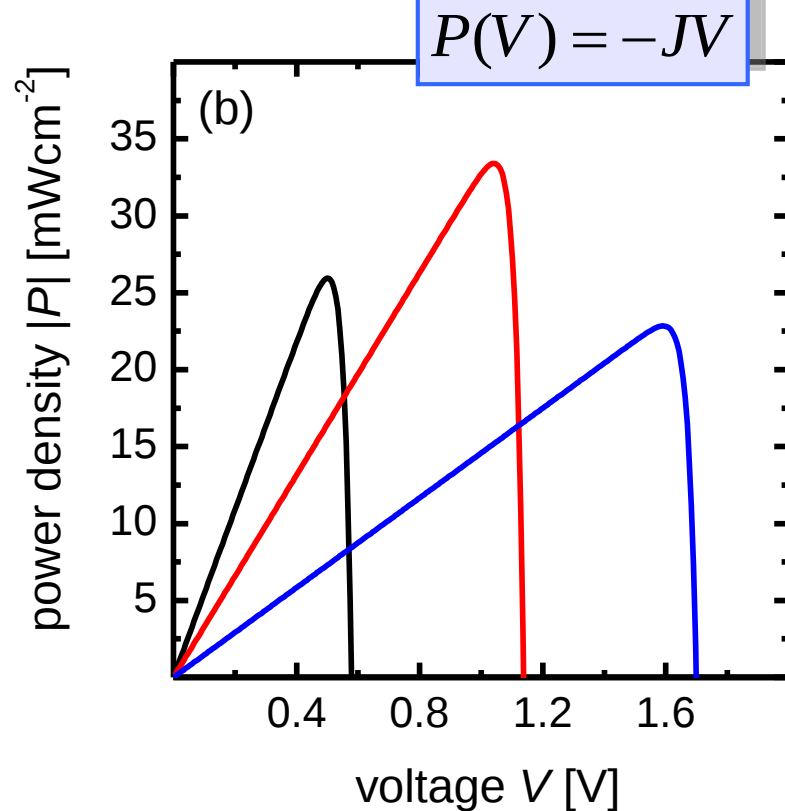
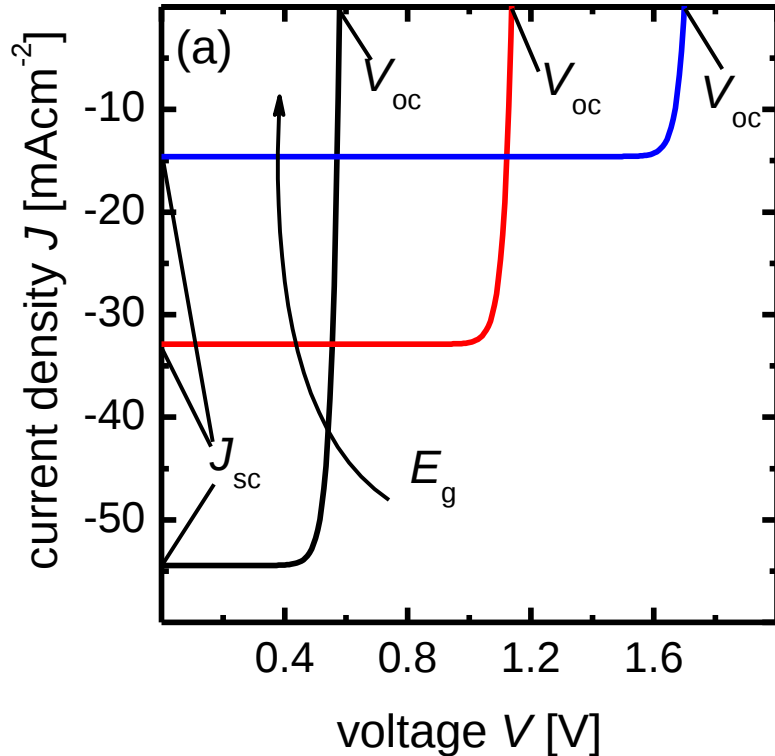


$$J = J_d - J_{sc}$$

$$= q \int a(E) \phi_{bb}(T_{sc}, E) dE \left[\exp\left(\frac{qV}{kT}\right) - 1 \right] - J_{sc}$$

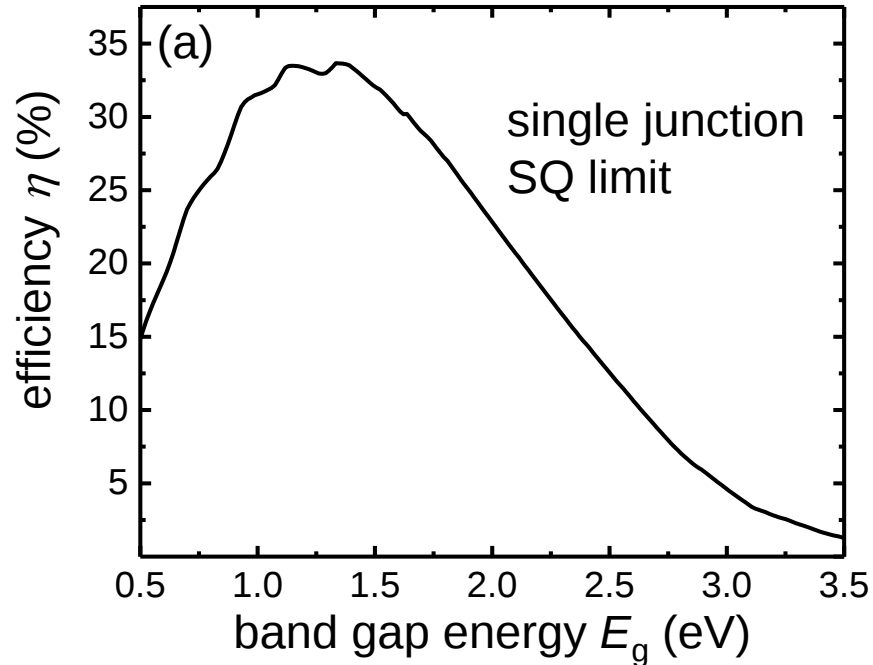
Current Density and Power Density

vs. Voltage



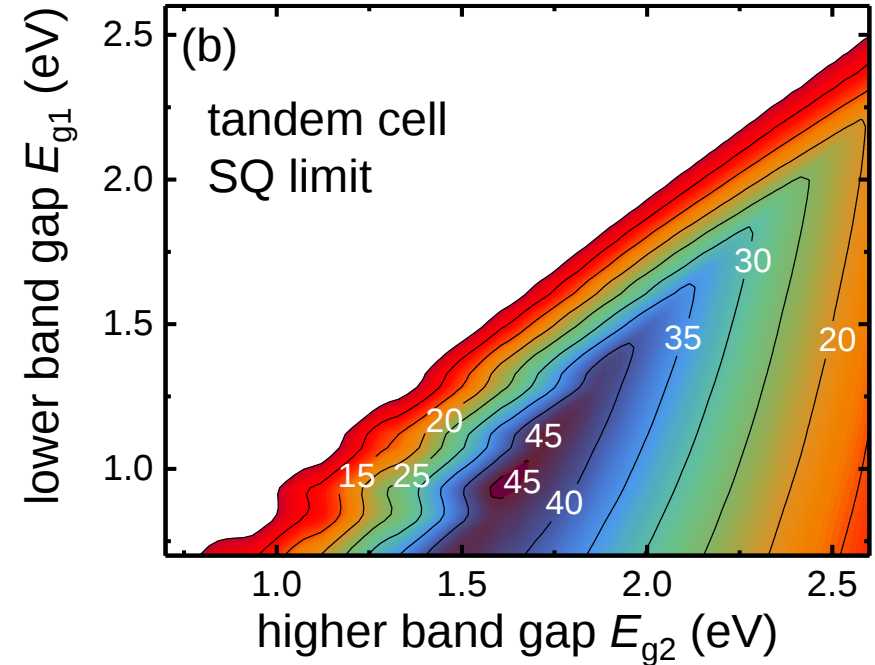
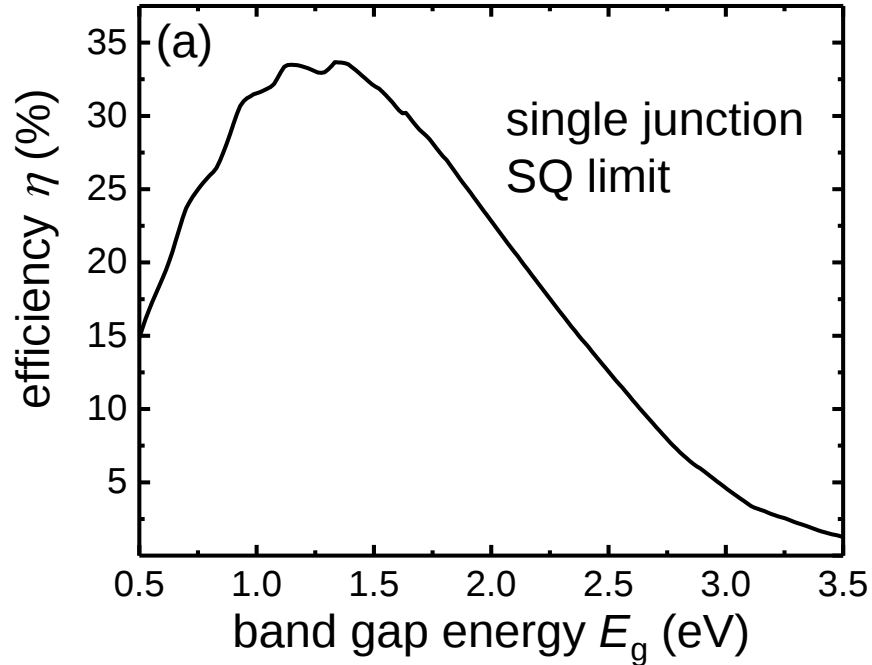
Shockley-Queisser Limit

Shockley and Queisser, J. Appl. Phys. (1961)

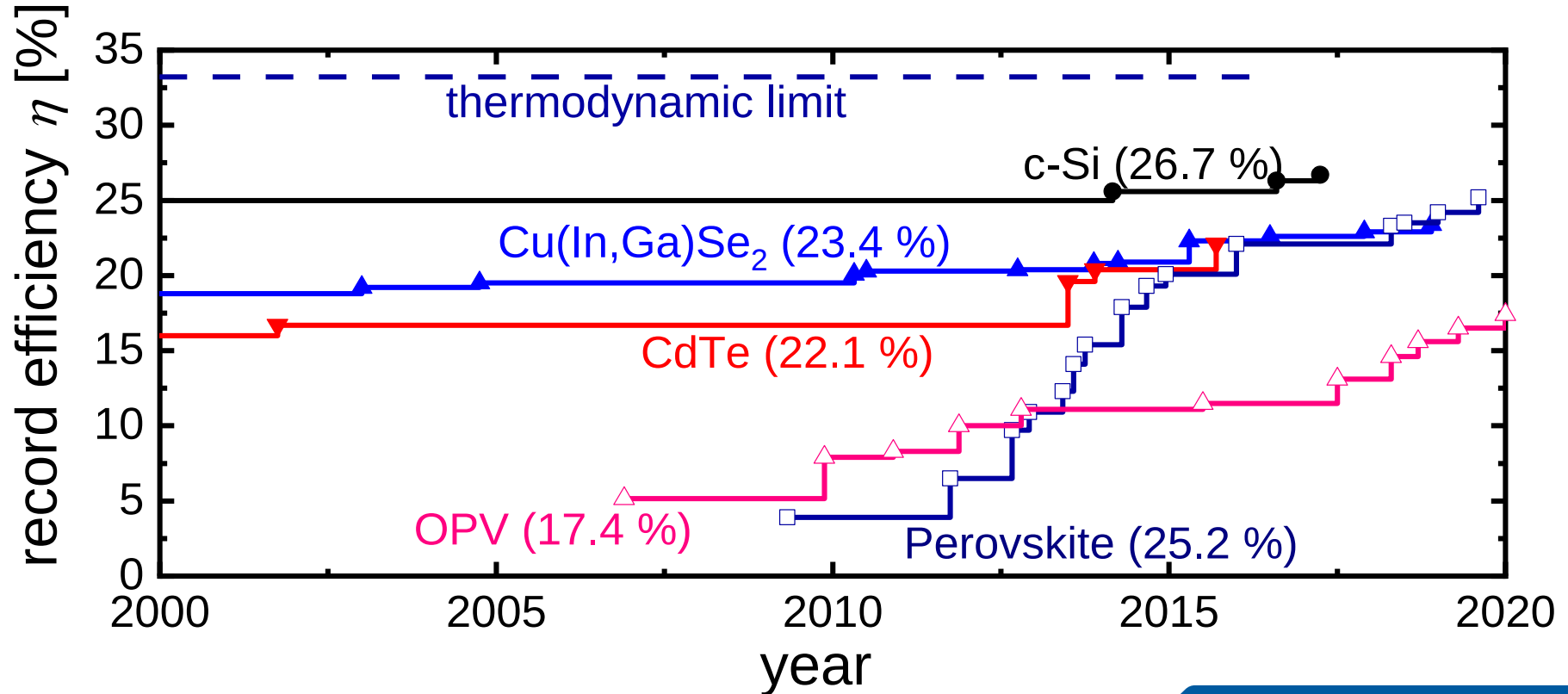


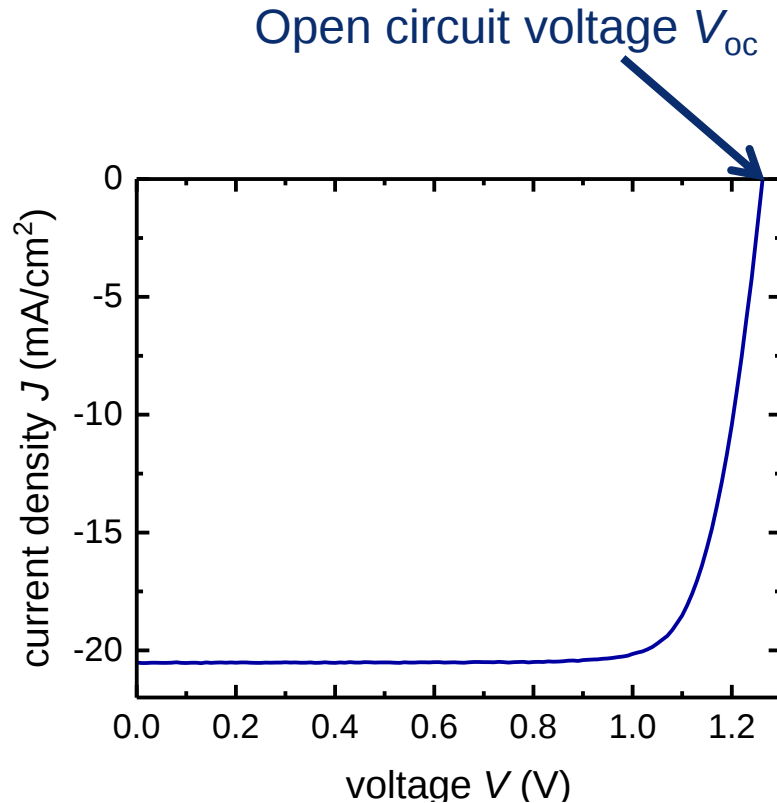
Shockley-Queisser Limit

Shockley and Queisser, J. Appl. Phys. (1961)

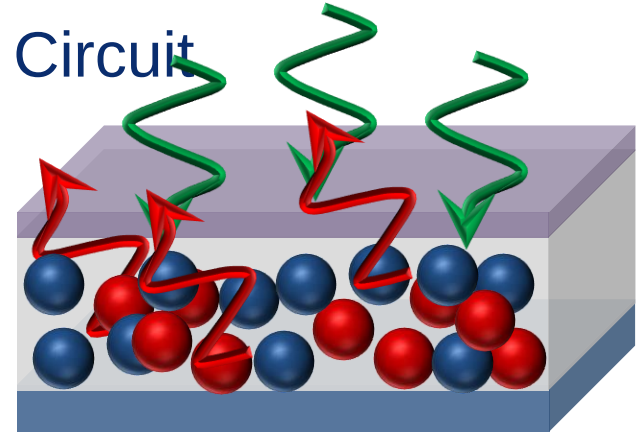


Efficiency trends for different PV technologies

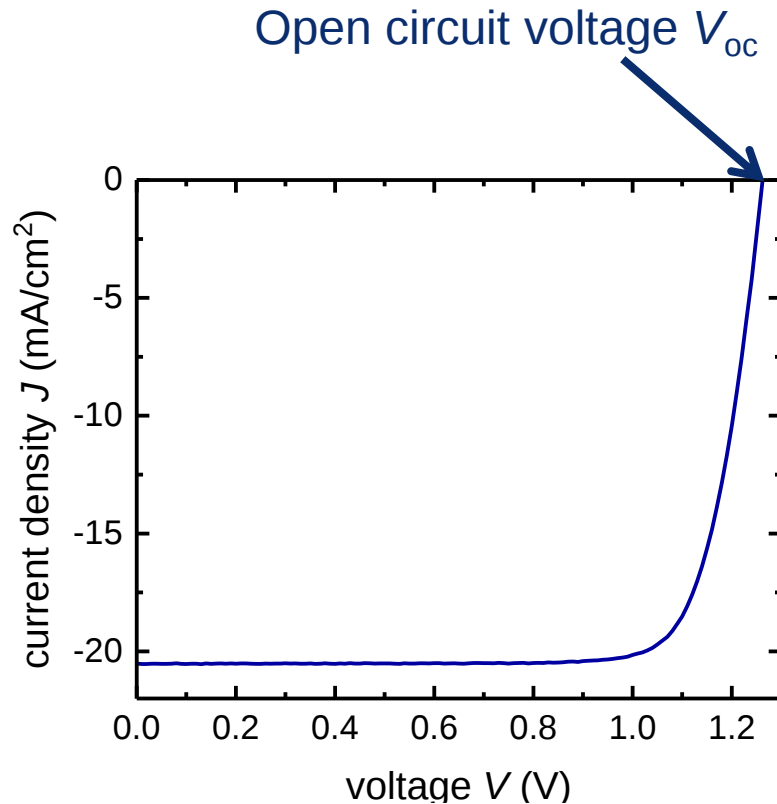




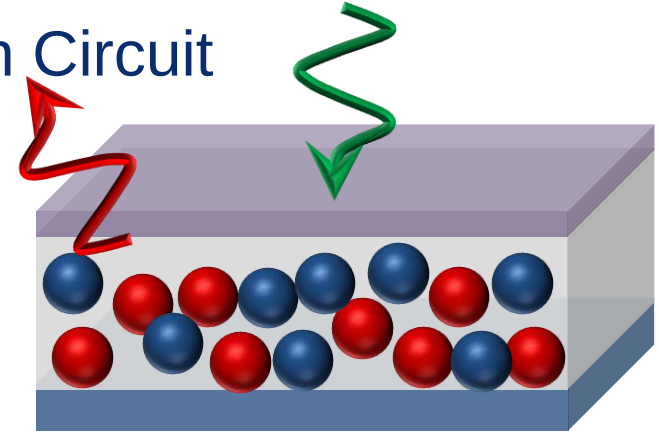
Open Circuit



Open circuit voltage is controlled by recombination (radiative or non-radiative)



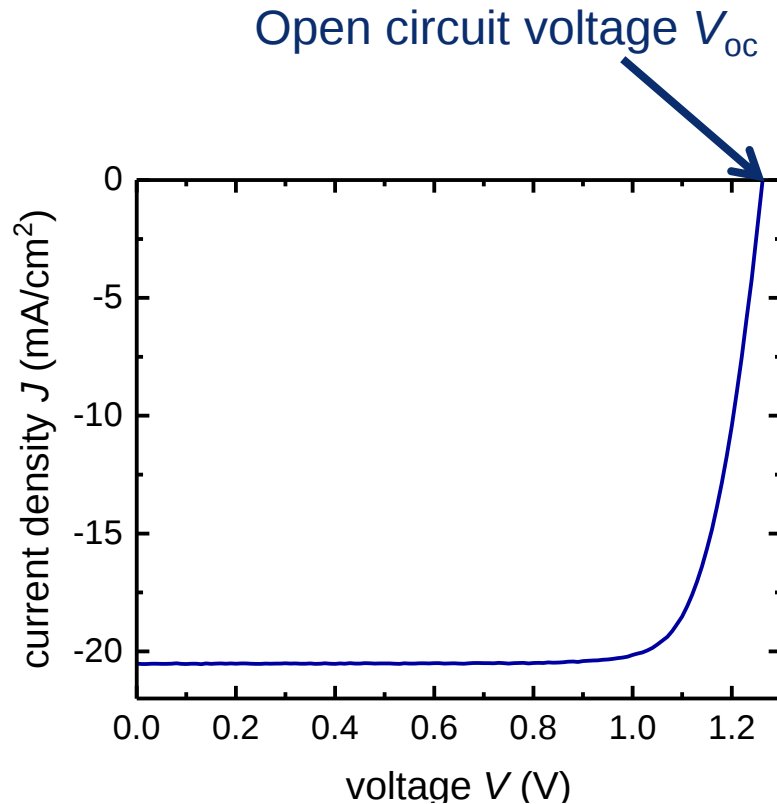
Open Circuit



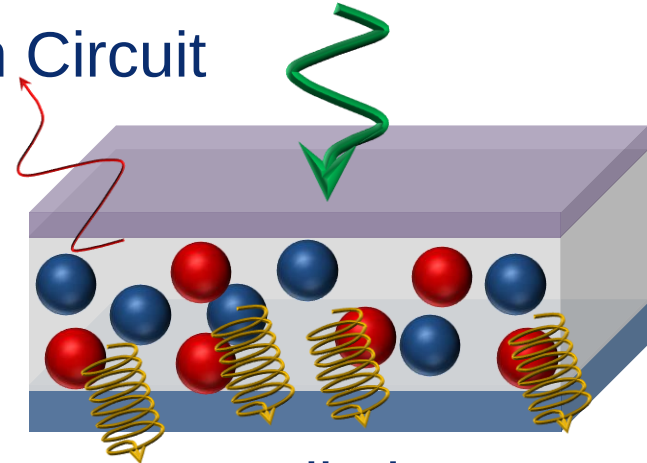
Ideal case: Only radiative recombination

$$V_{oc} = V_{oc}^{\text{rad}}$$
$$Q_e^{\text{lum}} = 1$$

Luminescence and open-circuit voltage



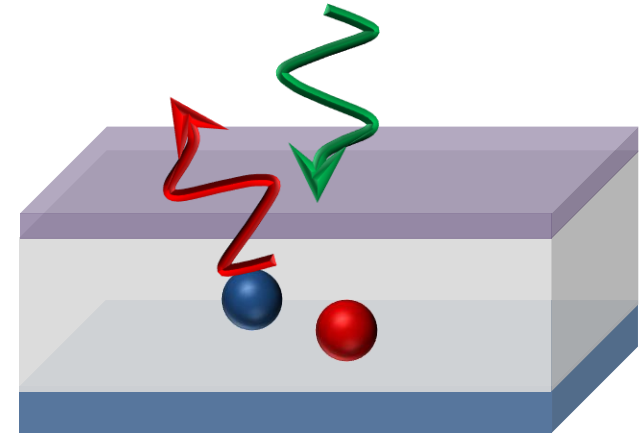
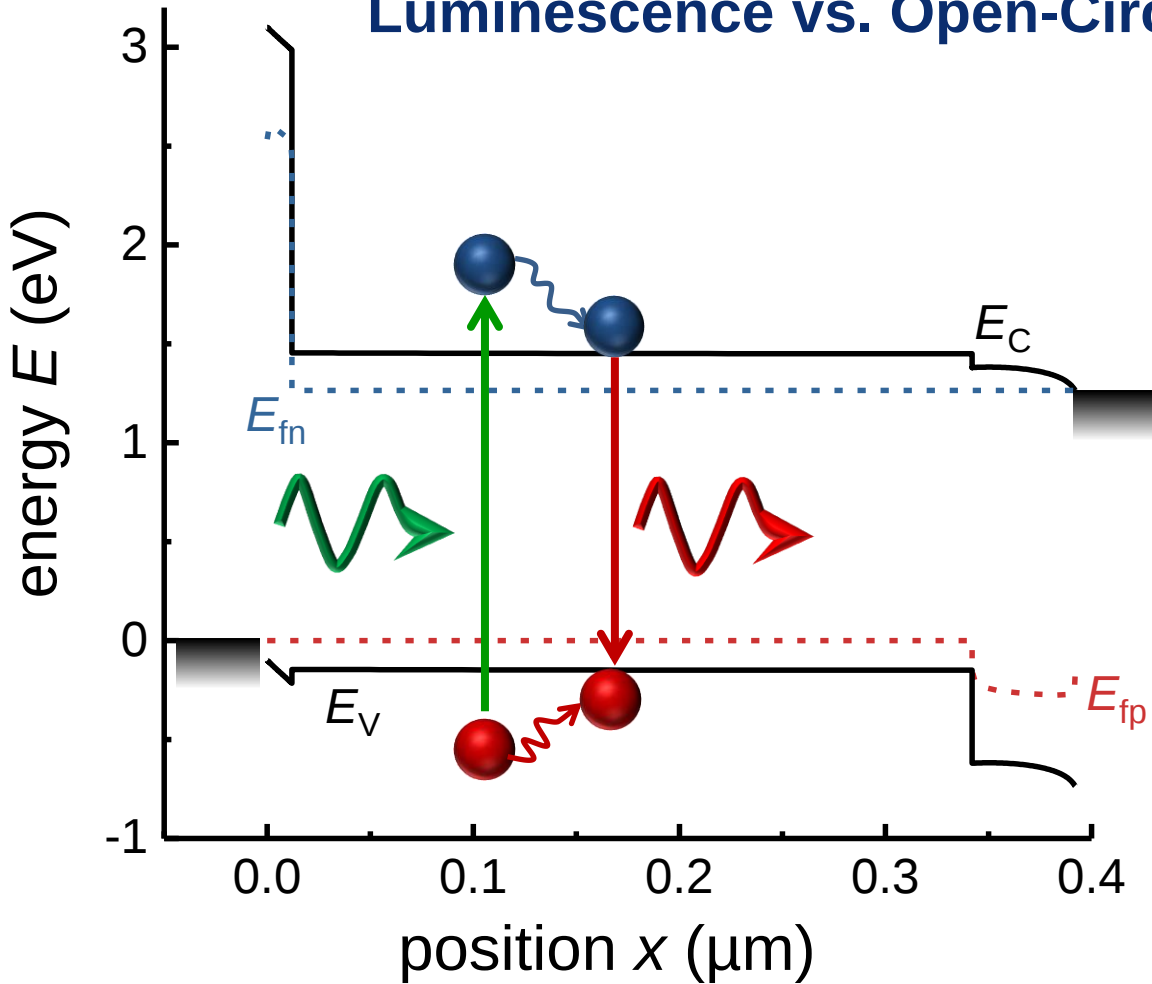
Open Circuit



Real case: non-radiative recombination

$$V_{oc} = V_{oc}^{rad} - \frac{kT}{q} \left| \ln(Q_e^{lum}) \right|$$
$$Q_e^{lum} < 1$$

Luminescence vs. Open-Circuit Voltage

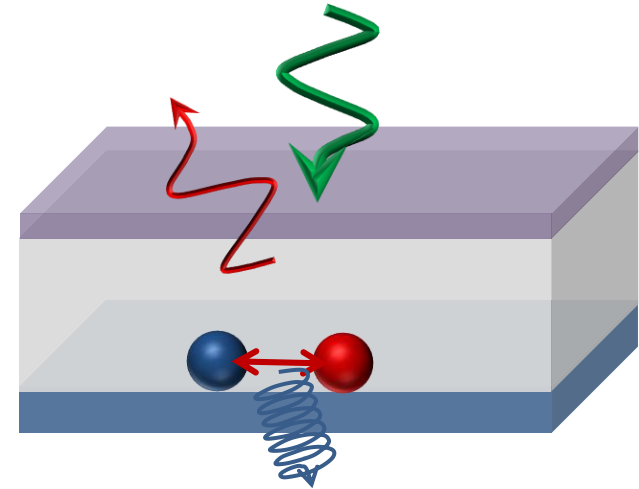
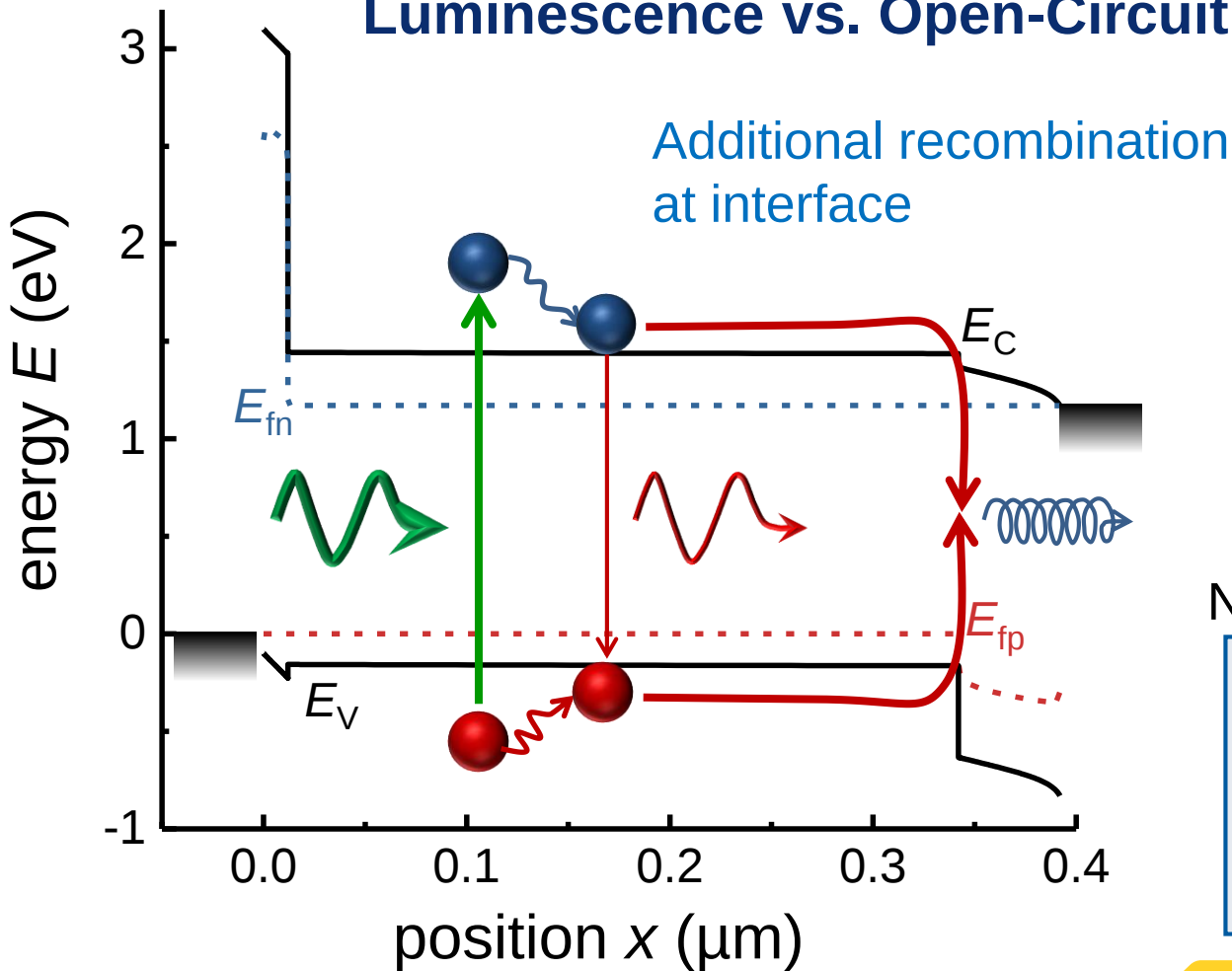


Radiative limit:

$$V_{oc} = V_{oc}^{rad}$$

$$Q_e^{lum} = 1$$

Luminescence vs. Open-Circuit Voltage



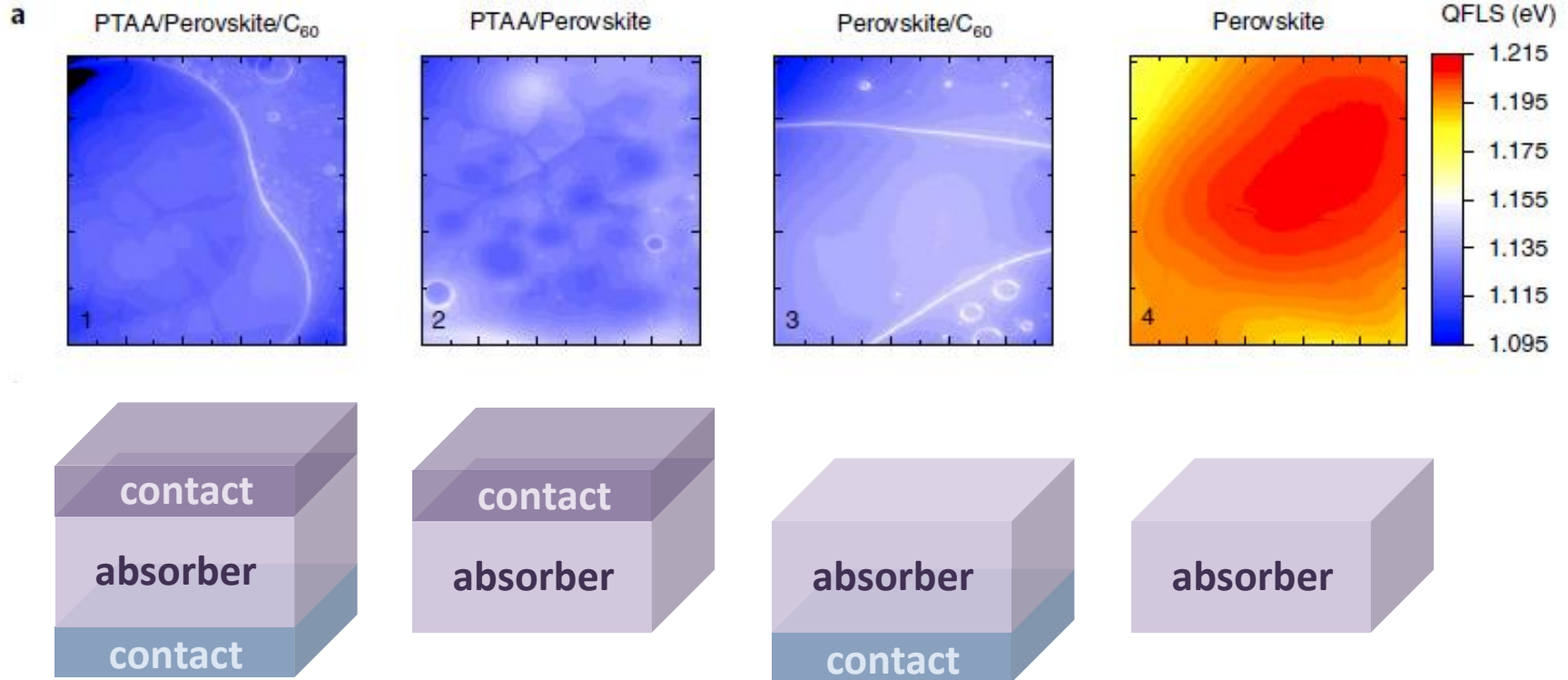
Non-radiative recombination:

$$V_{oc} = V_{oc}^{rad} + \frac{kT}{q} \ln(Q_e^{lum})$$

$$Q_e^{lum} \ll 1$$

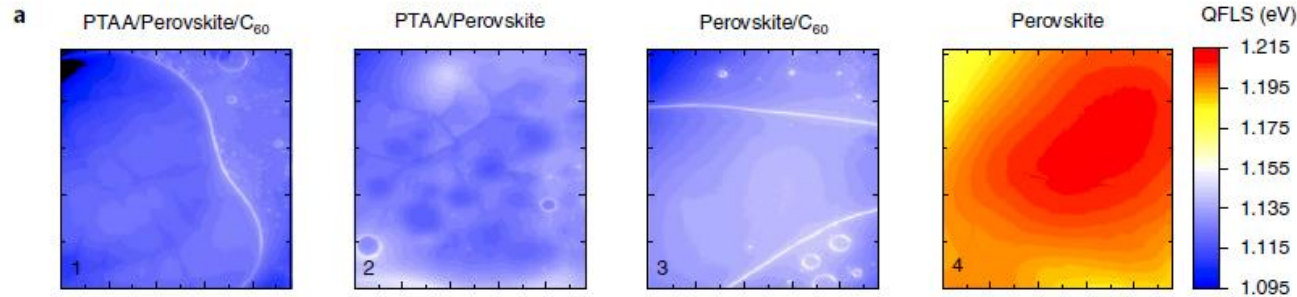
Steady-State PL

Measuring indirectly the quasi-Fermi-level splitting

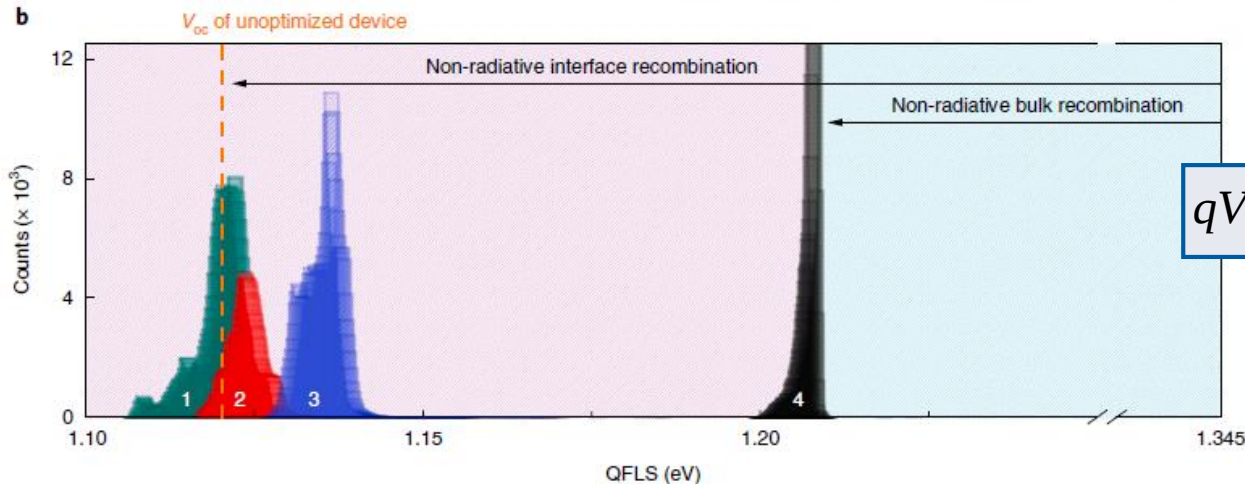


Steady-State PL

Measuring indirectly the quasi-Fermi-level splitting



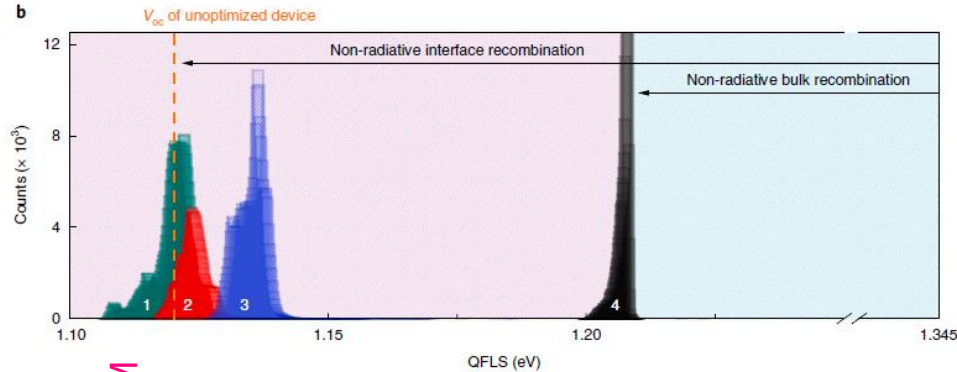
$$kT \ln(10) \approx 60 \text{ meV}$$



$$qV_{oc}^{rad} - qV_{oc} = -kT \ln(Q_e^{lum}) > 0$$

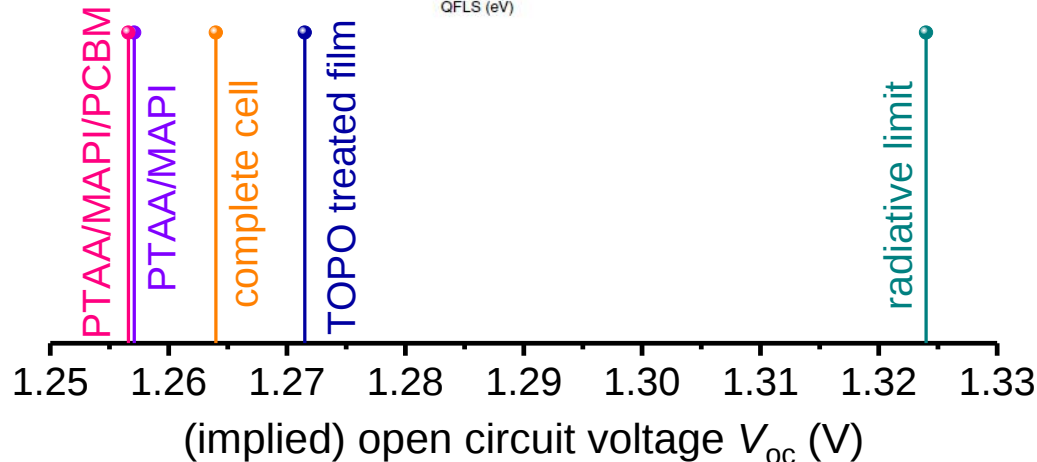
Steady-State PL

Measuring indirectly the quasi-Fermi-level splitting



$$kT \ln(10) \approx 60 \text{ meV}$$

Stolterfoht et al. Nature Energy (2018)

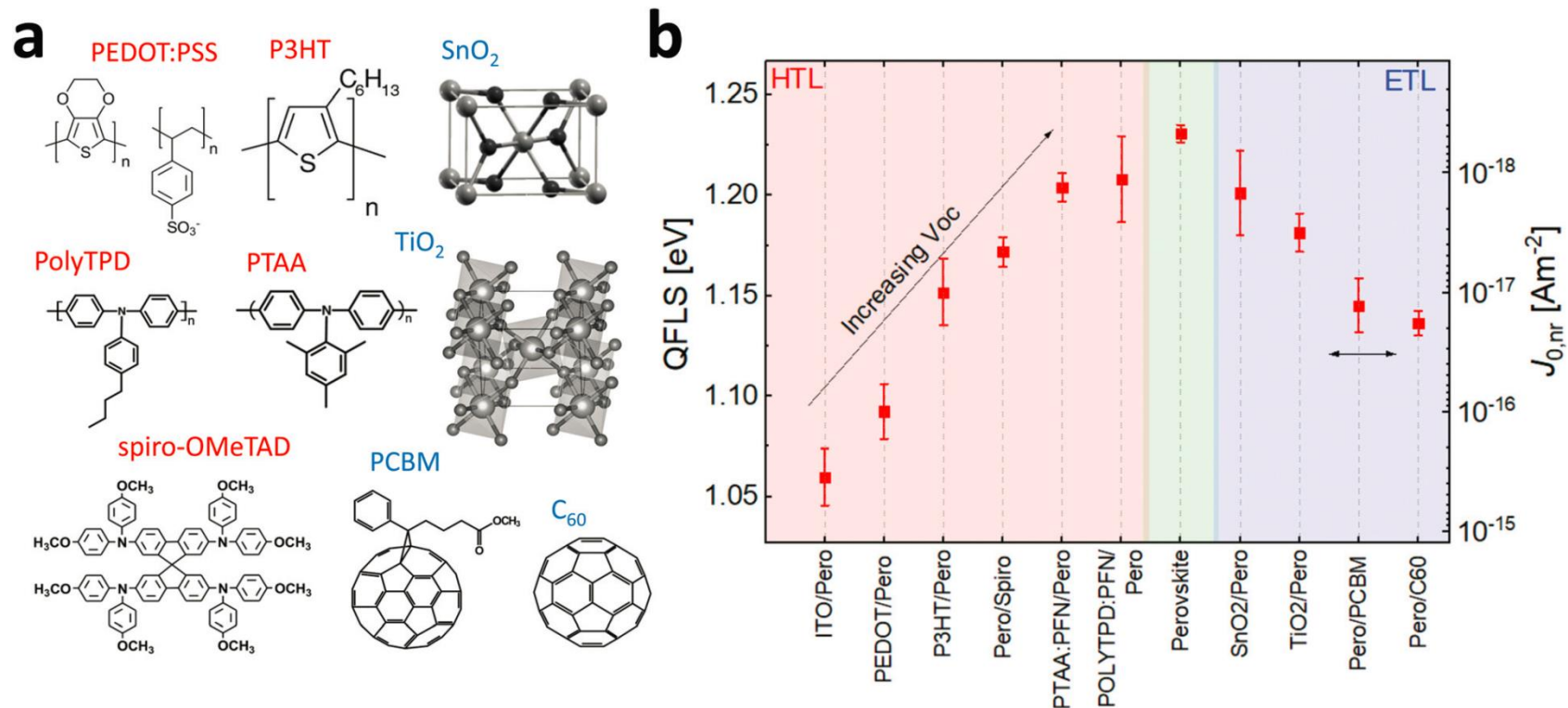


$$qV_{oc}^{\text{rad}} - qV_{oc} = -kT \ln(Q_e^{\text{lum}}) > 0$$

Liu et al., ACS Energy Lett. **4**, 110 (2019)

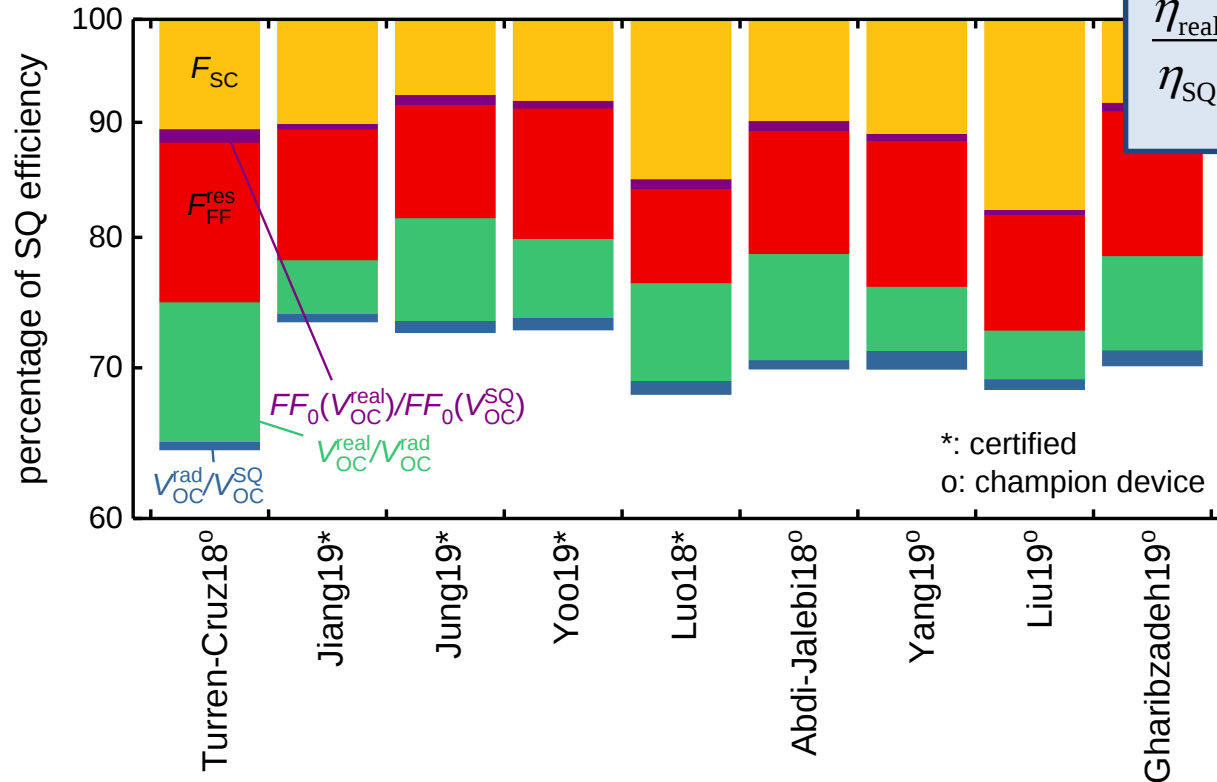
Screening of contact layers for high V_{oc}

Triple cation recipe from Potsdam University



Development of perovskite solar cell efficiencies

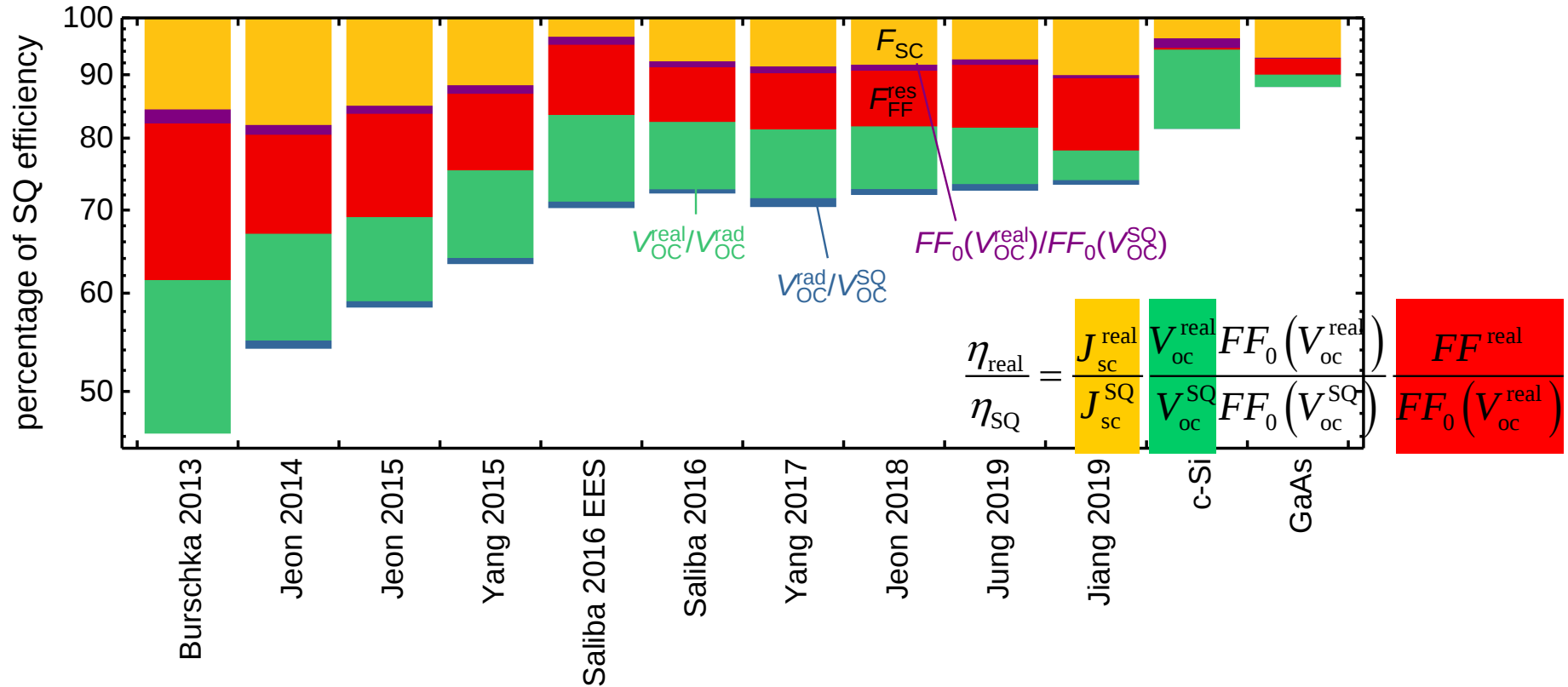
...and associated losses



$$\frac{\eta_{real}}{\eta_{SQ}} = \frac{J_{sc}^{real}}{J_{sc}^{SQ}} \frac{V_{oc}^{real}}{V_{oc}^{SQ}} \frac{FF_0(V_{oc}^{real})}{FF_0(V_{oc}^{SQ})} \frac{FF^{real}}{FF_0(V_{oc}^{real})}$$

Development of perovskite solar cell efficiencies

...and associated losses

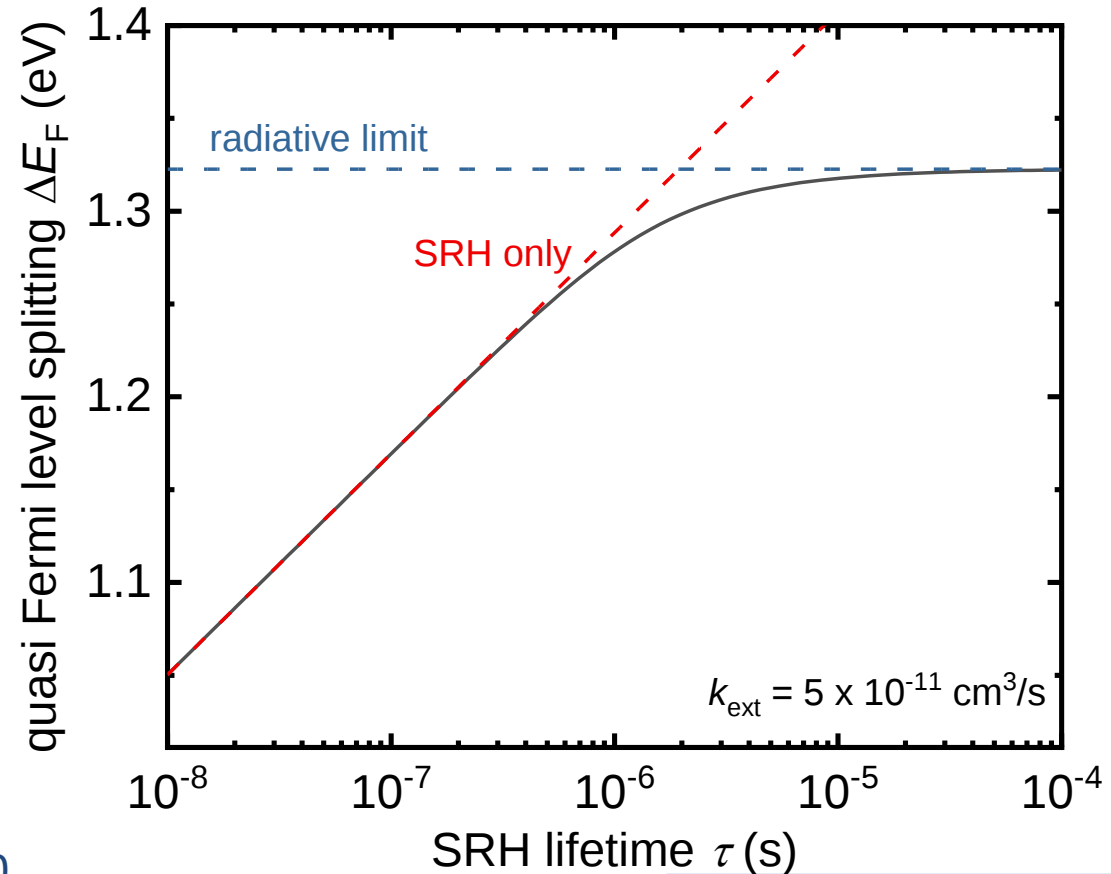


Why are charge carrier lifetimes relevant?

@ open circuit

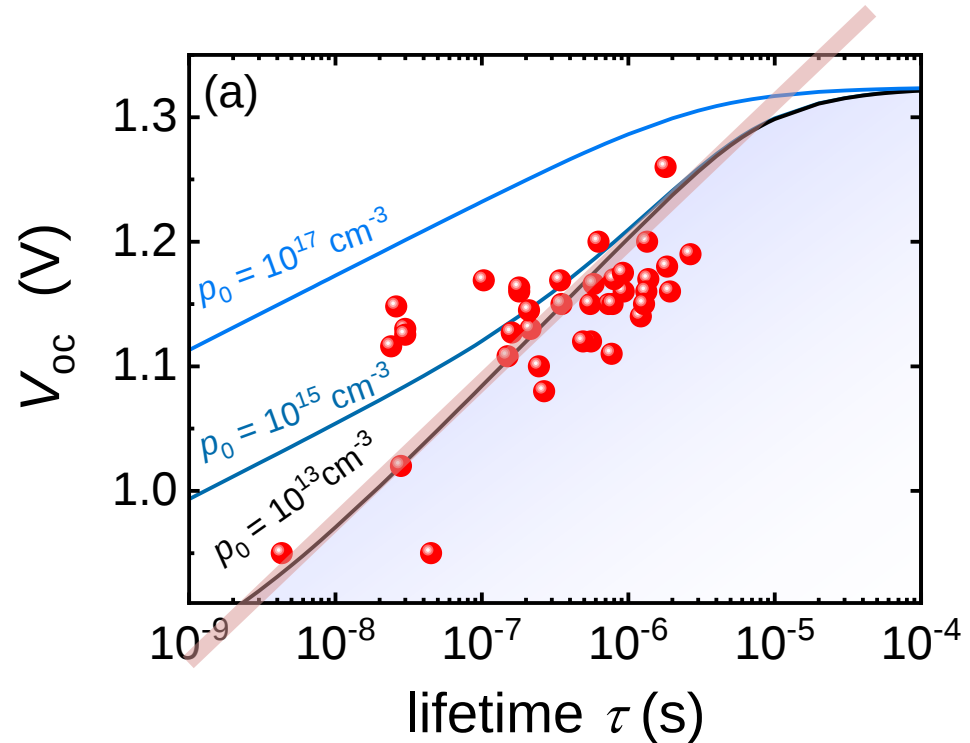
$$G = kn^2 + \frac{n}{\tau}$$

$$\Delta E_F = kT \ln \left(\frac{n^2}{n_i^2} \right)$$



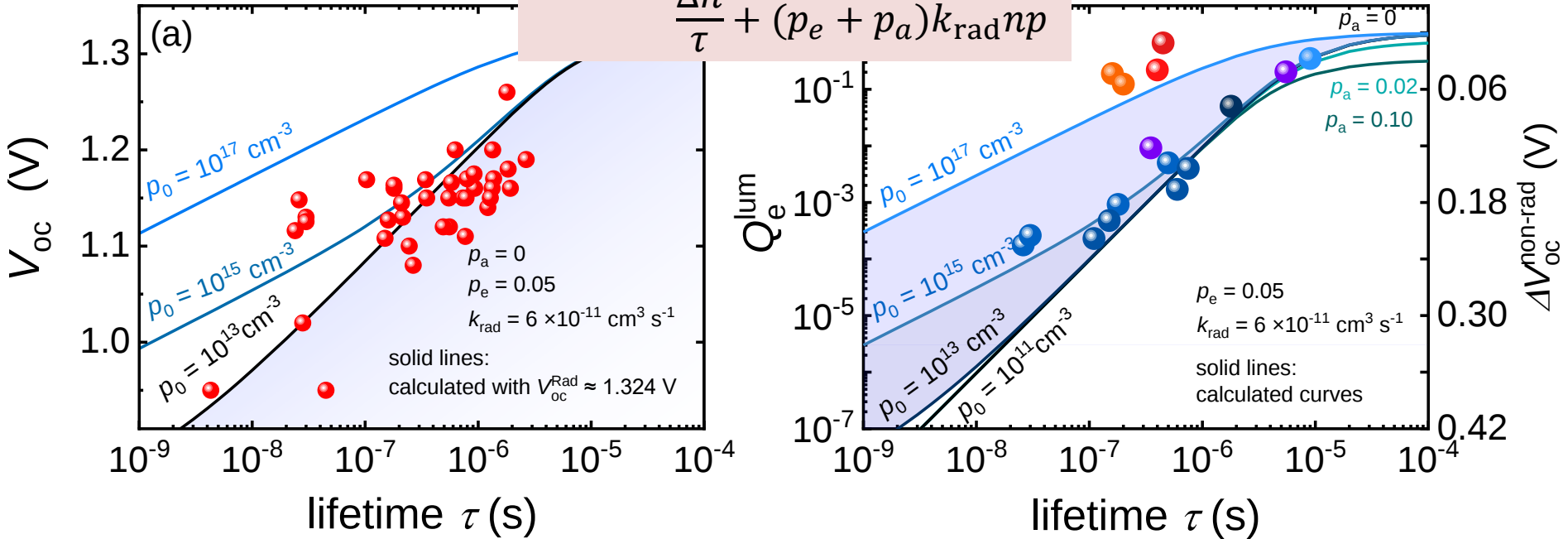
Why things are more difficult in reality than in theory?

$$\Delta E_F = 2kT \ln \left(\frac{G\tau}{n_i} \right)$$

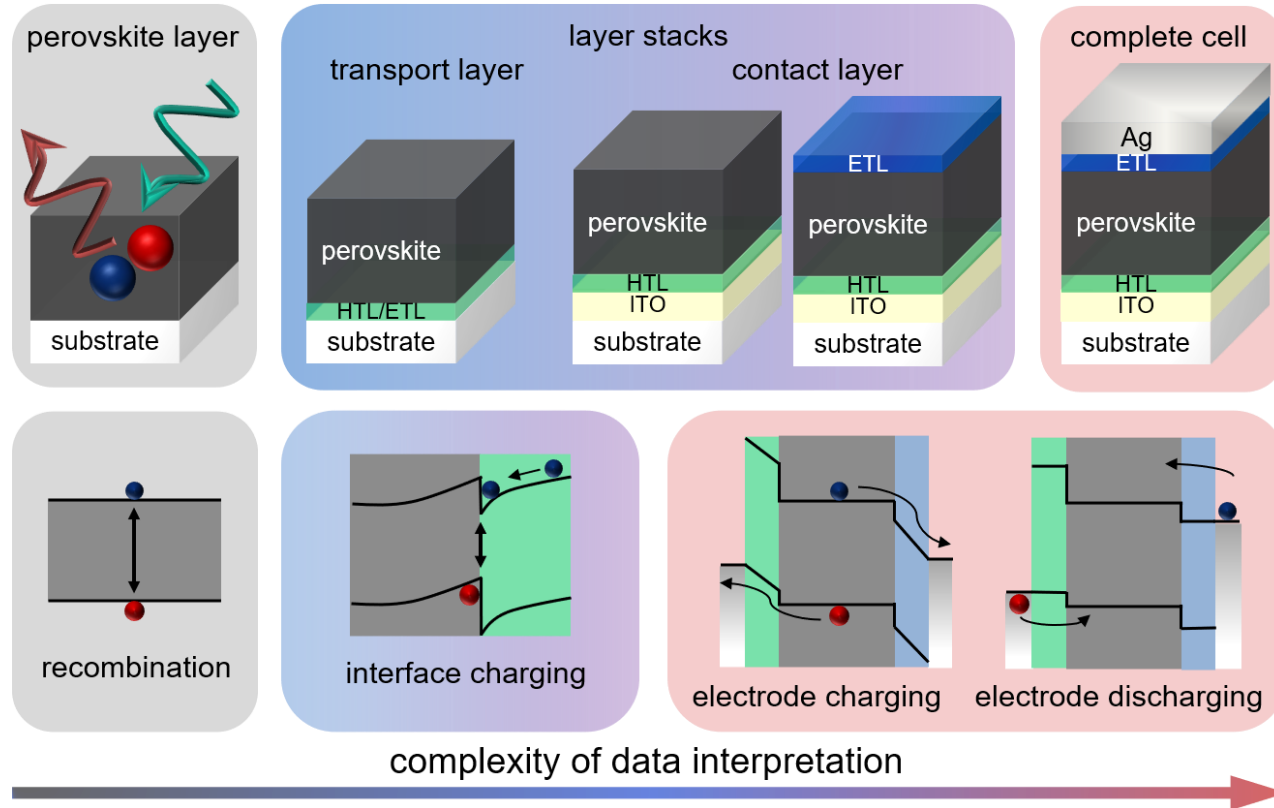


Why things are more difficult in reality than in theory?

$$Q_e^{\text{lum}} = \frac{p_e k_{\text{rad}} n p}{\frac{\Delta n}{\tau} + (p_e + p_a) k_{\text{rad}} n p}$$

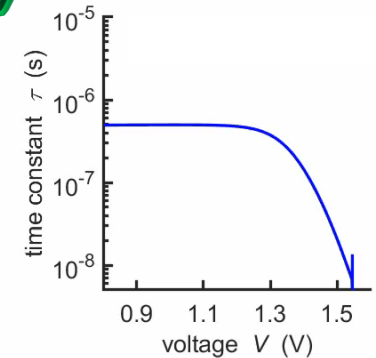
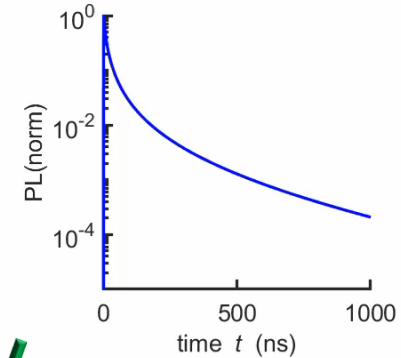
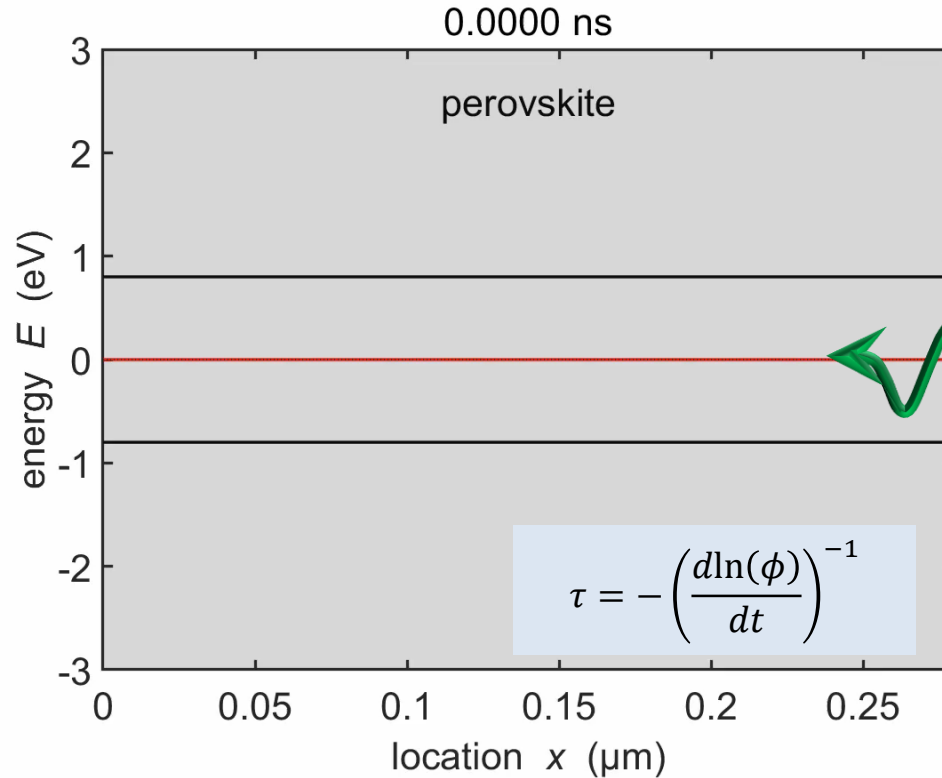
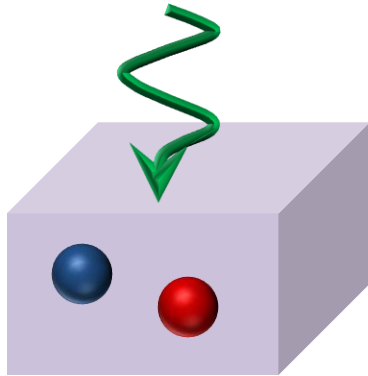


Transient Photoluminescence in Lead-Halide Perovskite Layer Stacks and Solar Cells



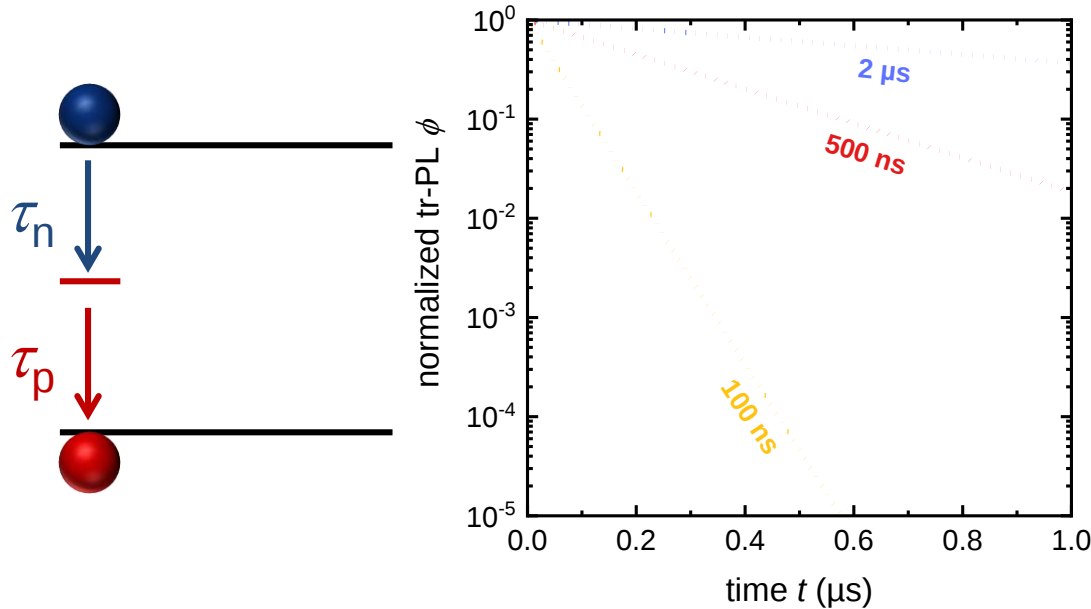
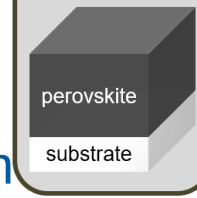
Transient Photoluminescence

Layer on glass - Video



Transient Photoluminescence

Layer on Glass – SRH Recombination

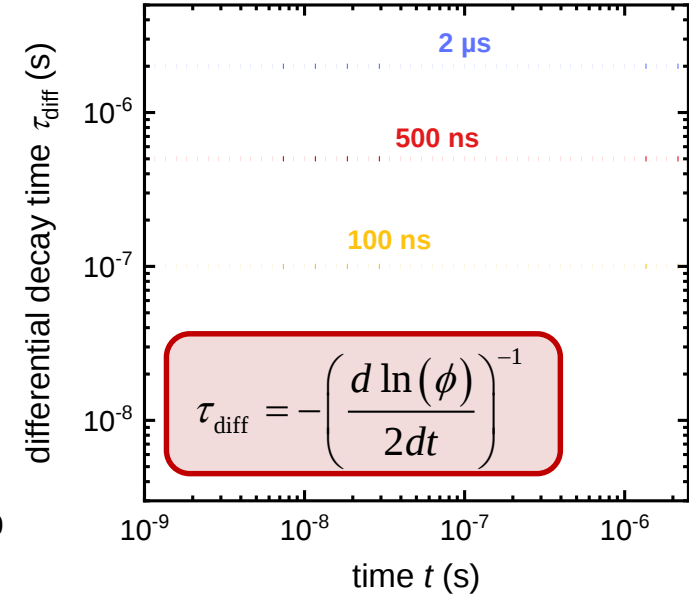
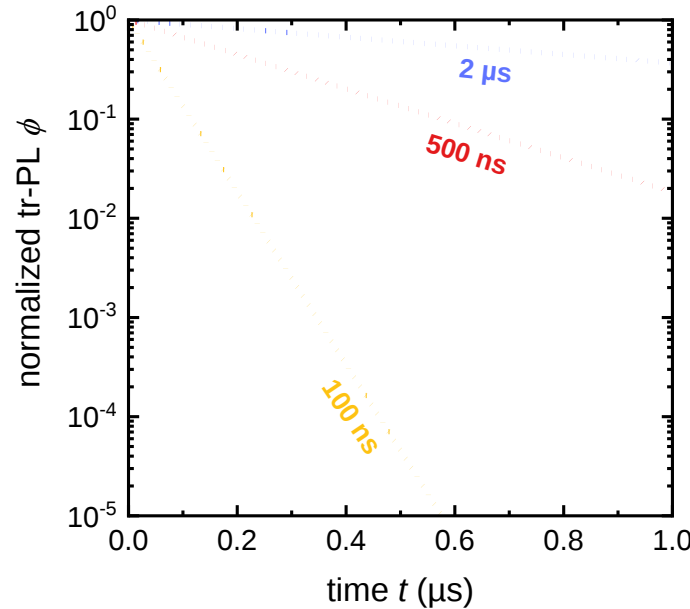
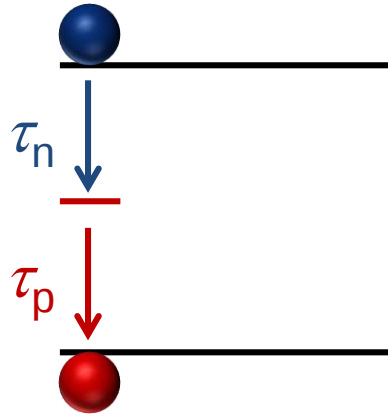
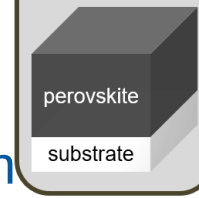


$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{np}{\tau_p n + \tau_n p}$$

Shockley-Read-Hall (SRH) recombination only

Transient Photoluminescence

Layer on Glass – SRH Recombination

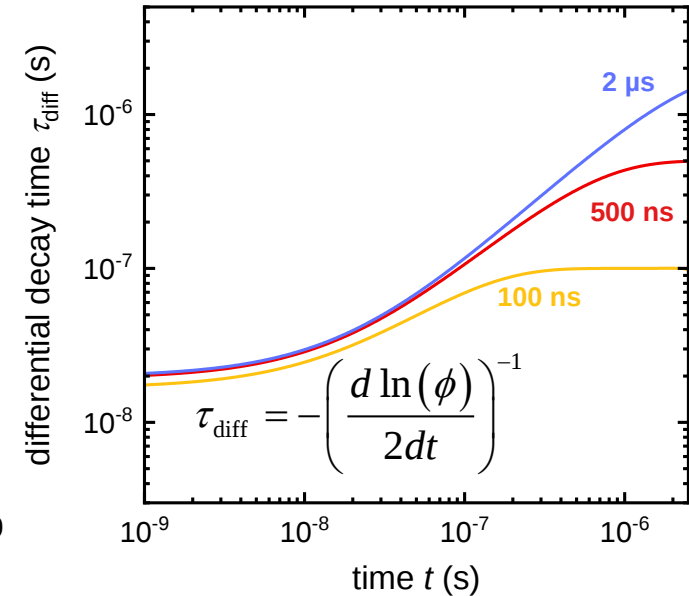
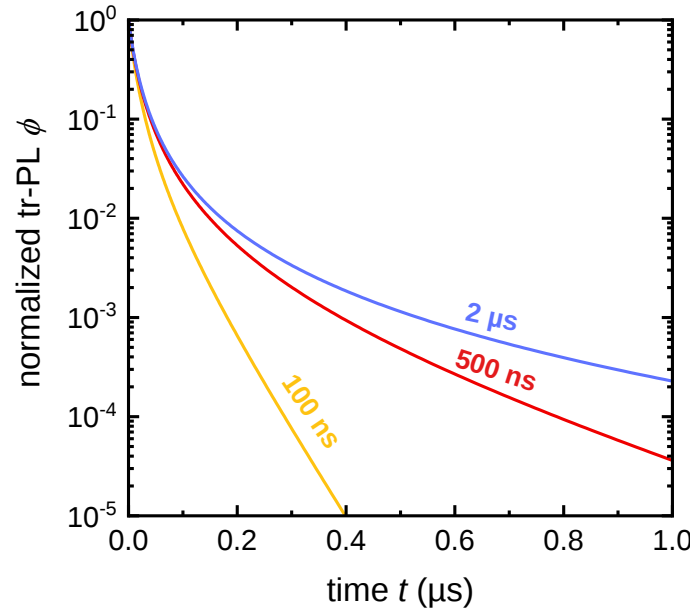
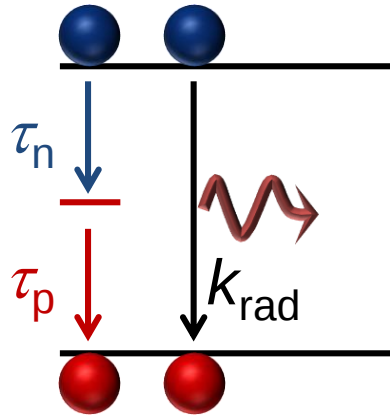
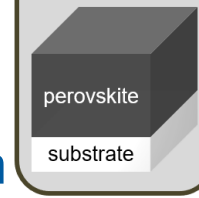


$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{np}{\tau_p n + \tau_n p}$$

Shockley-Read-Hall (SRH) recombination only

Transient Photoluminescence

Layer on Glass – Bulk Recombination

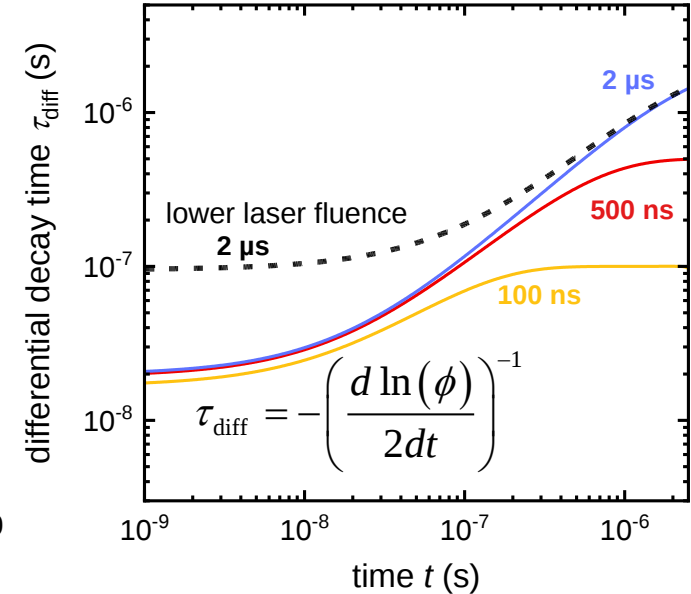
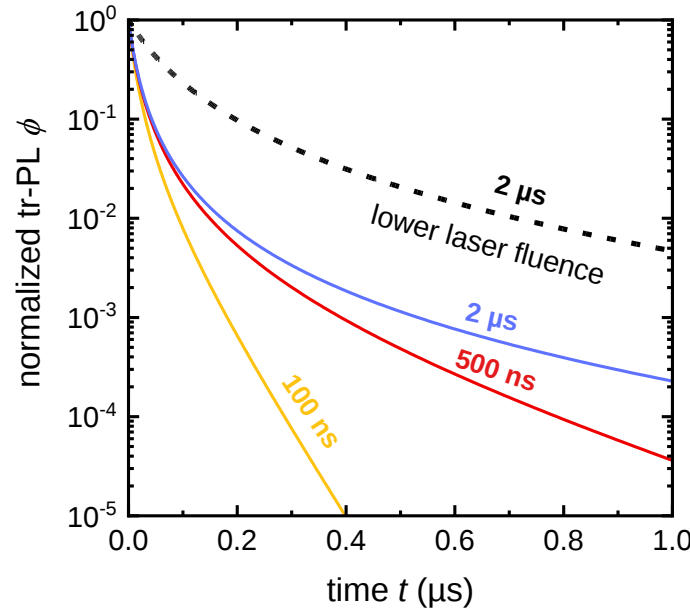
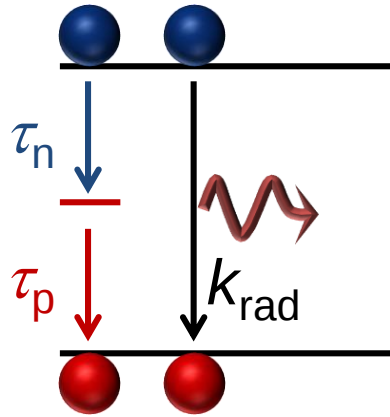
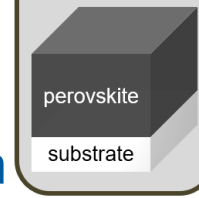


$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -k_{\text{rad}} np - \frac{np}{\tau_p n + \tau_n p}$$

SRH + radiative recombination

Transient Photoluminescence

Layer on Glass – Bulk Recombination

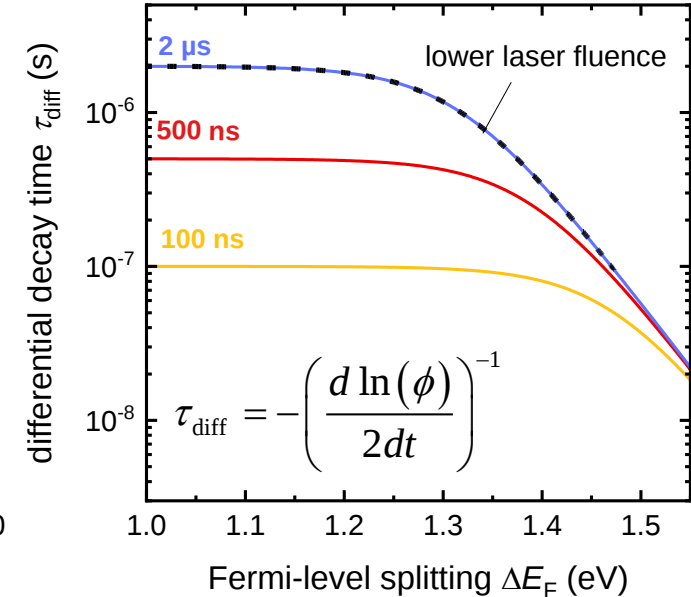
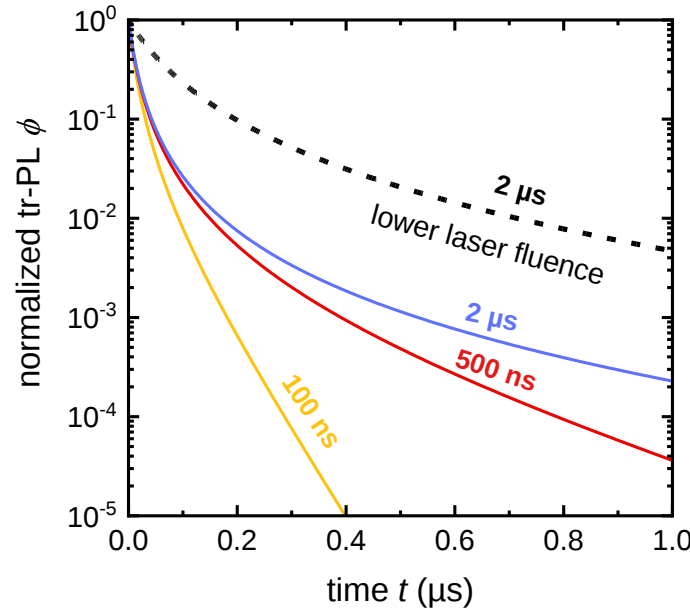
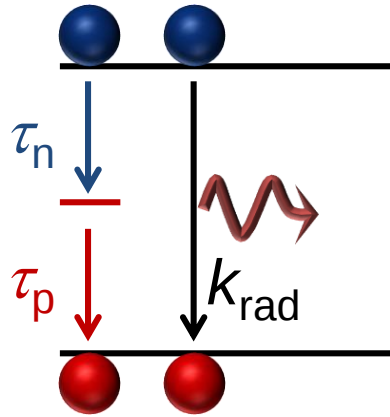
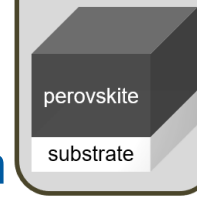


$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -k_{\text{rad}}np - \frac{np}{\tau_p n + \tau_n p}$$

SRH + radiative recombination

Transient Photoluminescence

Layer on Glass – Bulk Recombination



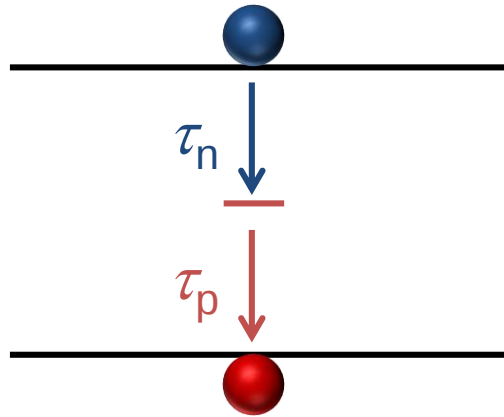
$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -k_{\text{rad}}np - \frac{np}{\tau_p n + \tau_n p}$$

SRH + radiative recombination

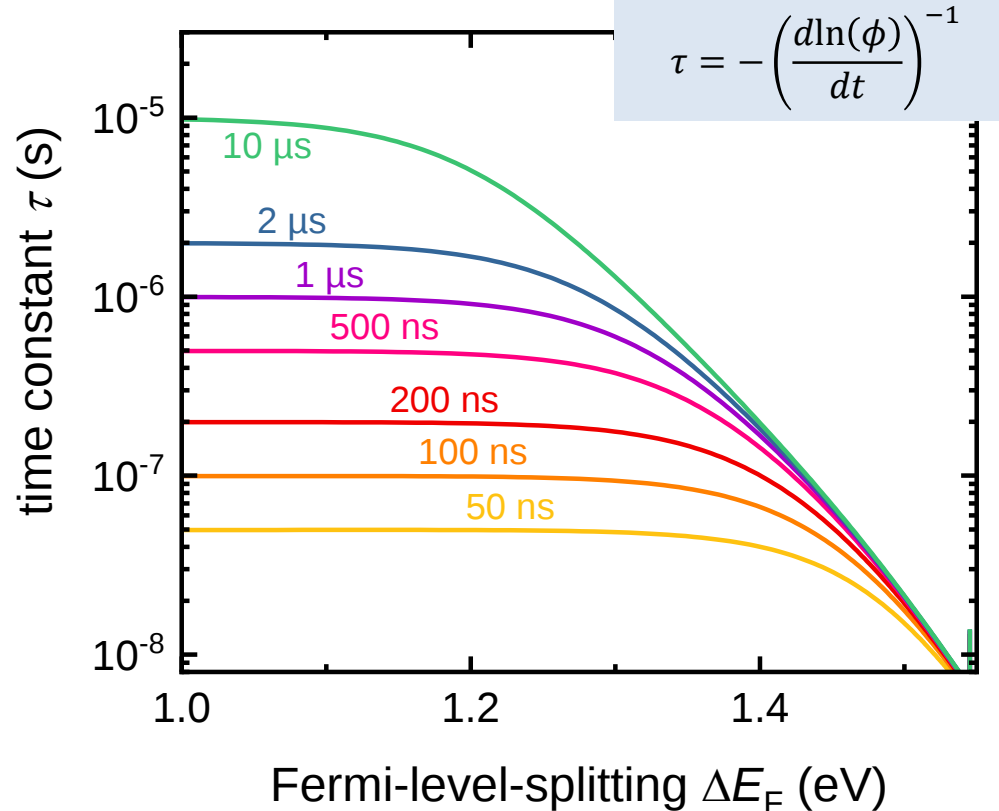
← time

Transient Photoluminescence

Layer on glass – Bulk recombination

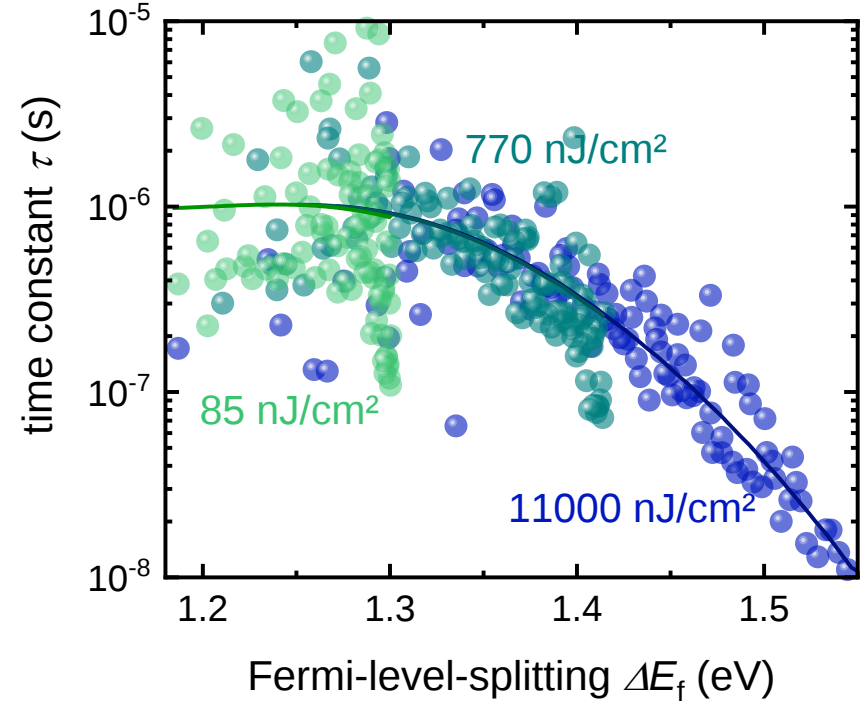
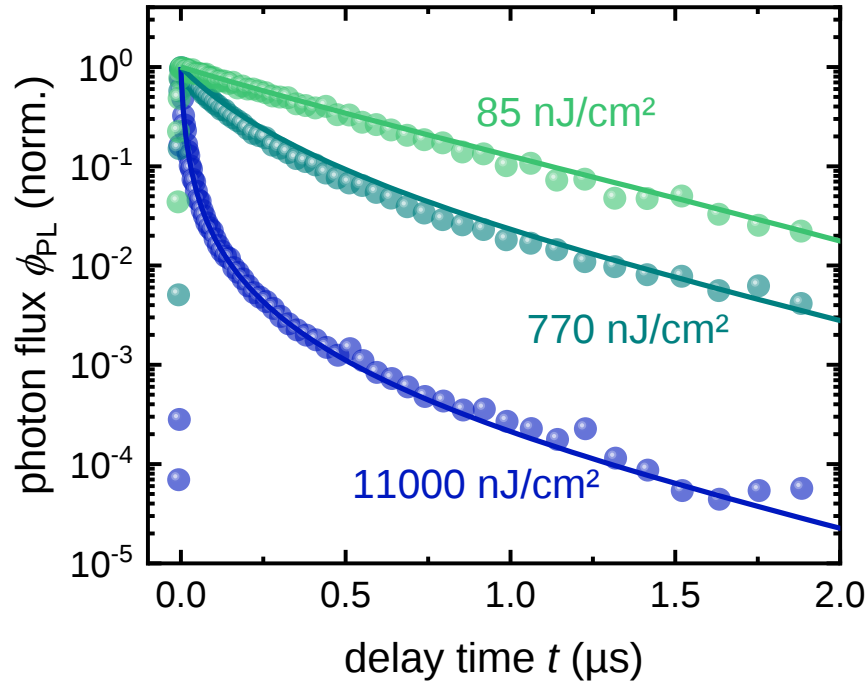


$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -knp - \frac{np}{\tau_p n + \tau_n p} - C(np^2 + n^2 p)$$

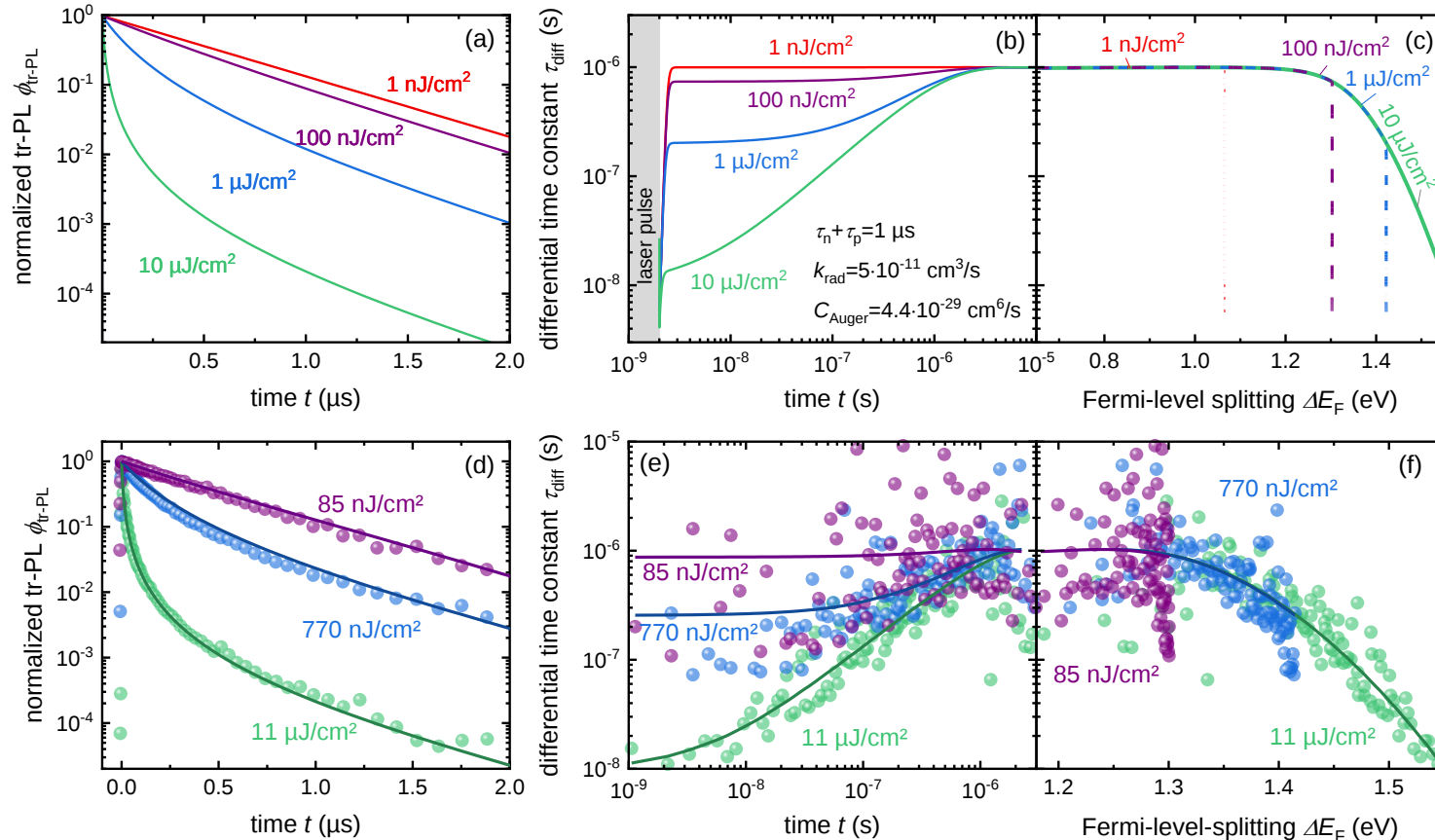


Layer on Glass

Experimental data

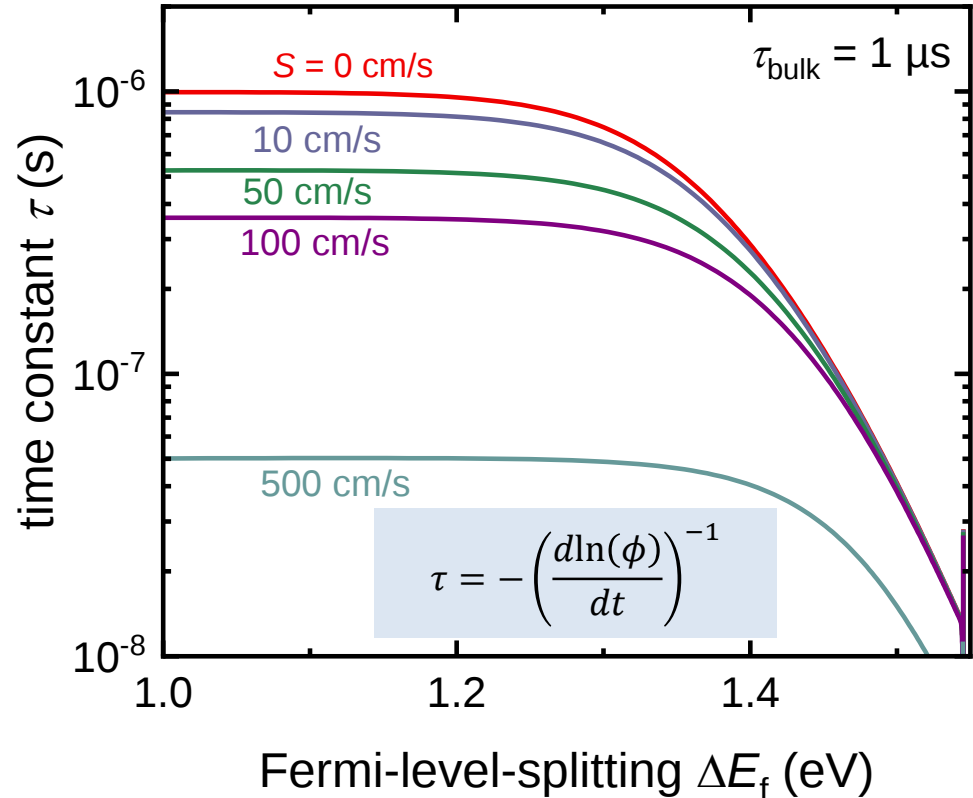
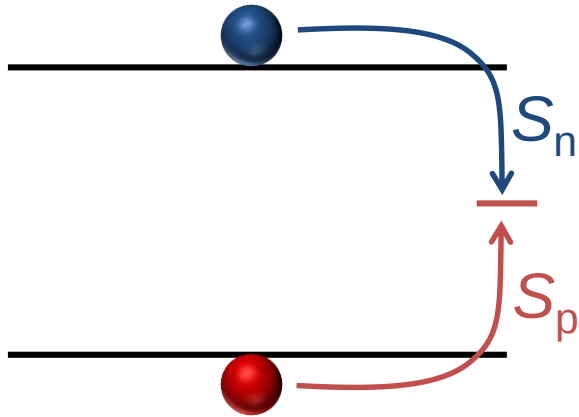


From time axis to QFLS axis



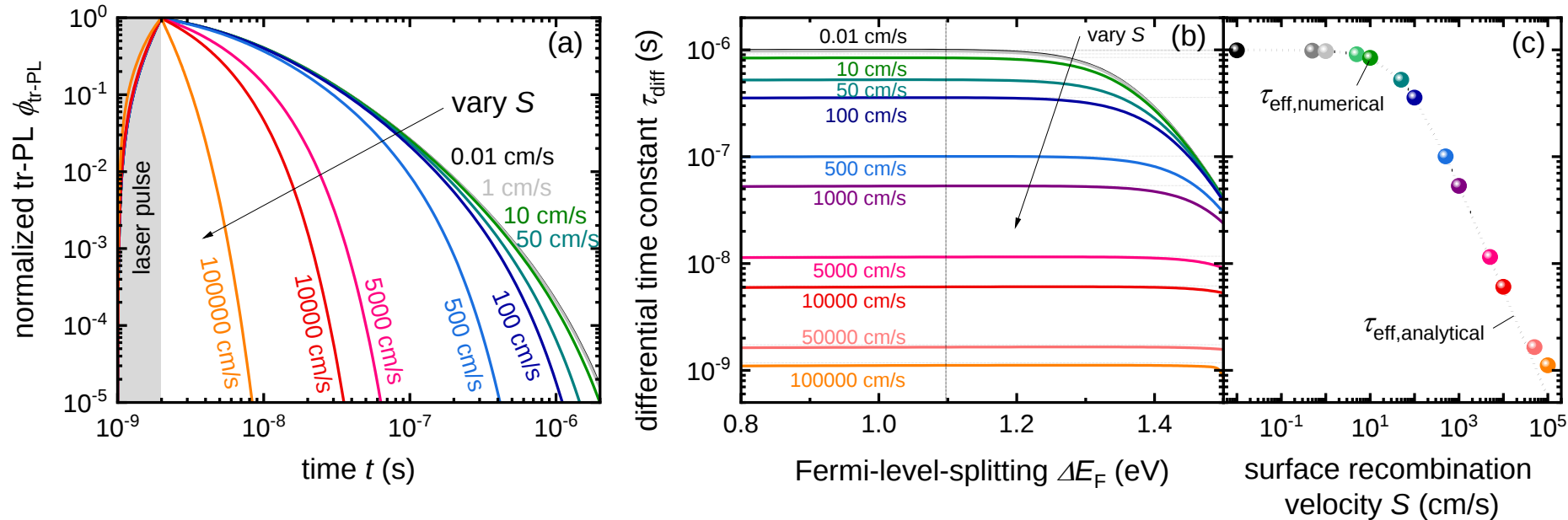
Transient Photoluminescence

Layer on glass – Surface recombination



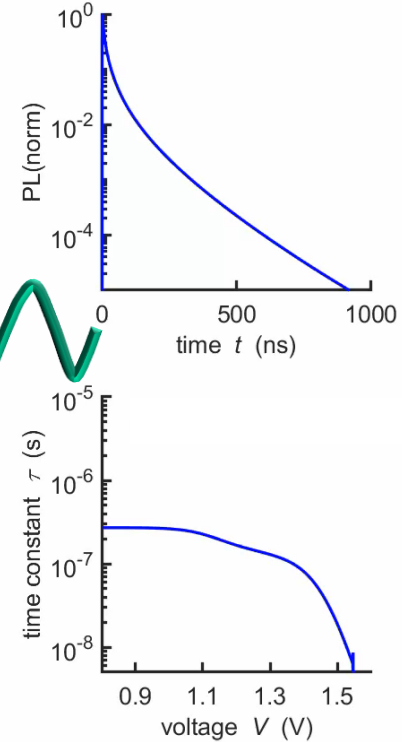
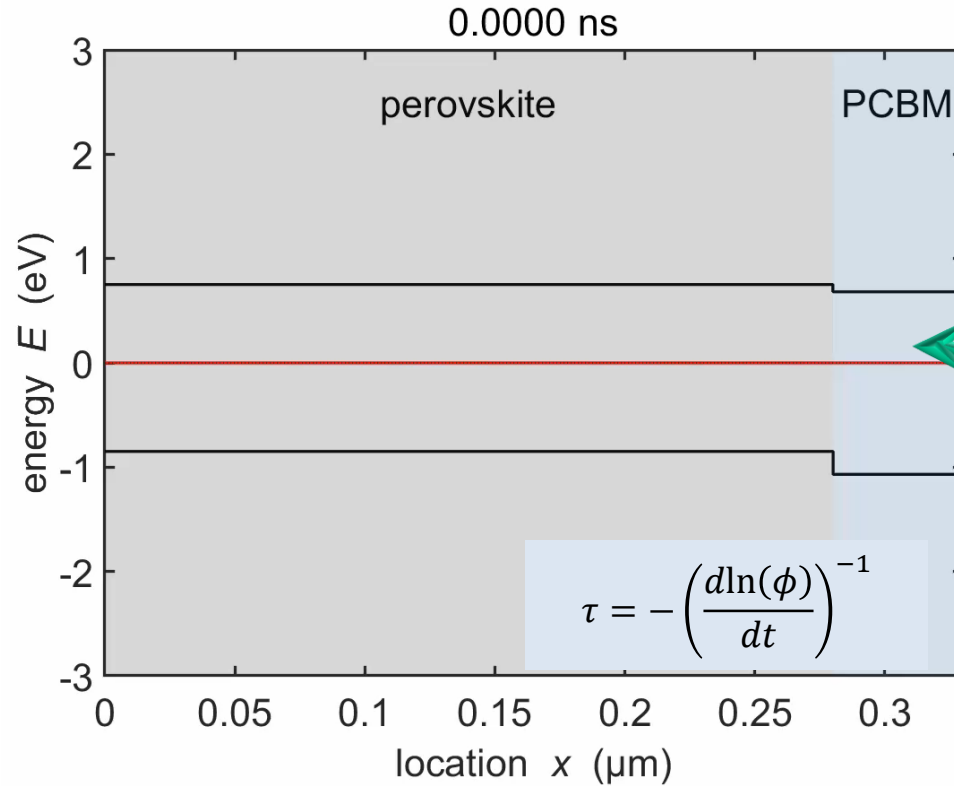
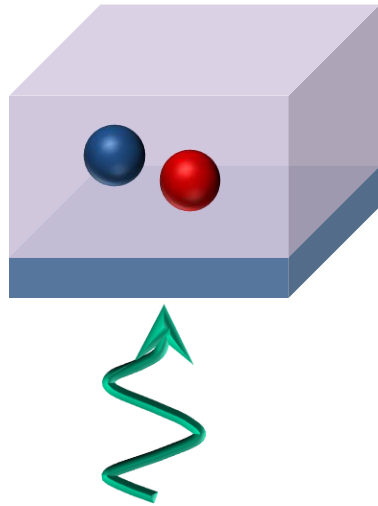
Transient Photoluminescence

Layer on glass – Surface recombination



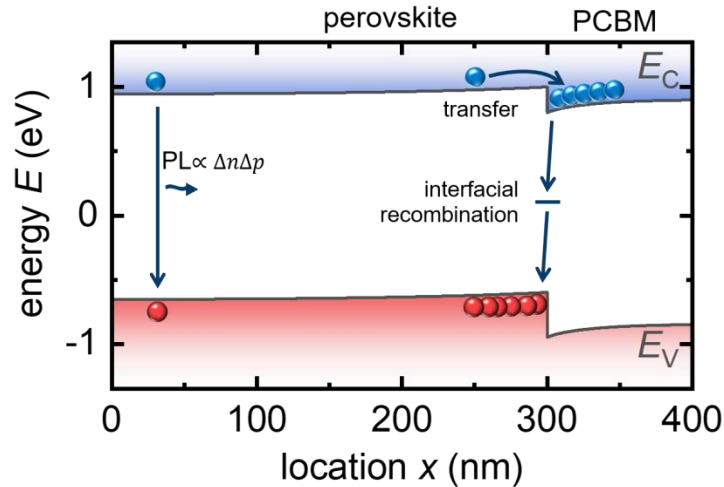
Charge transfer and recombination

General idea

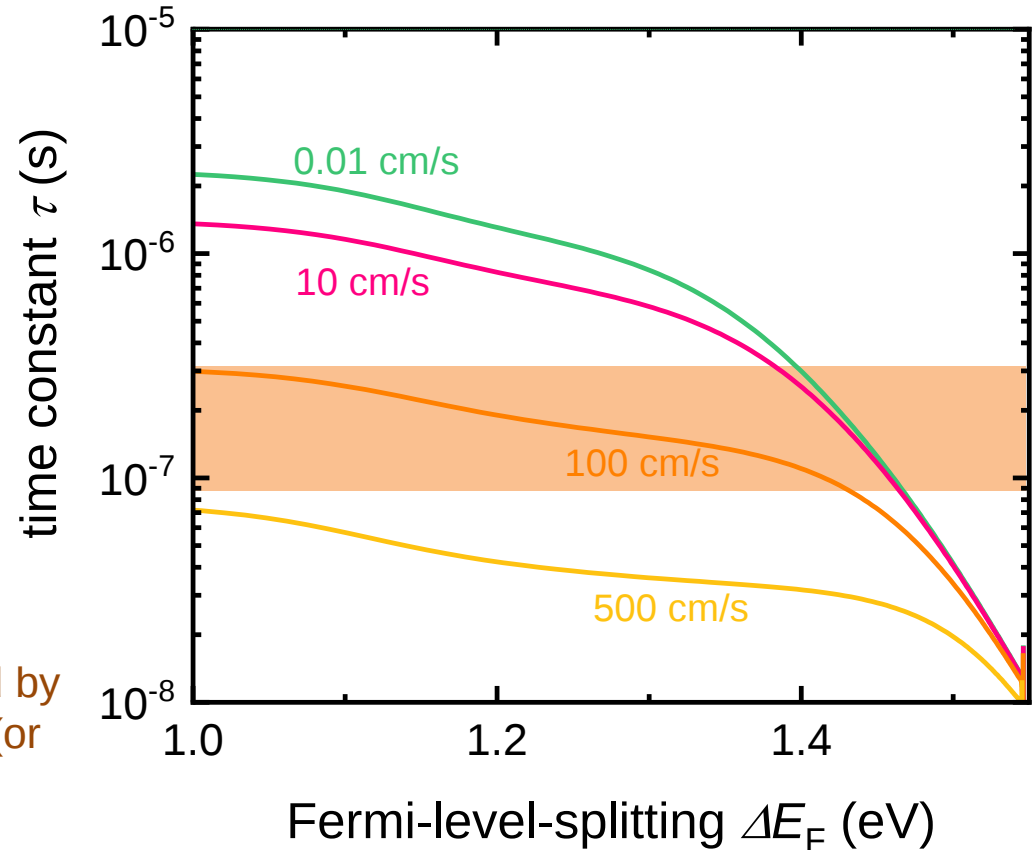


Charge transfer and recombination

Data

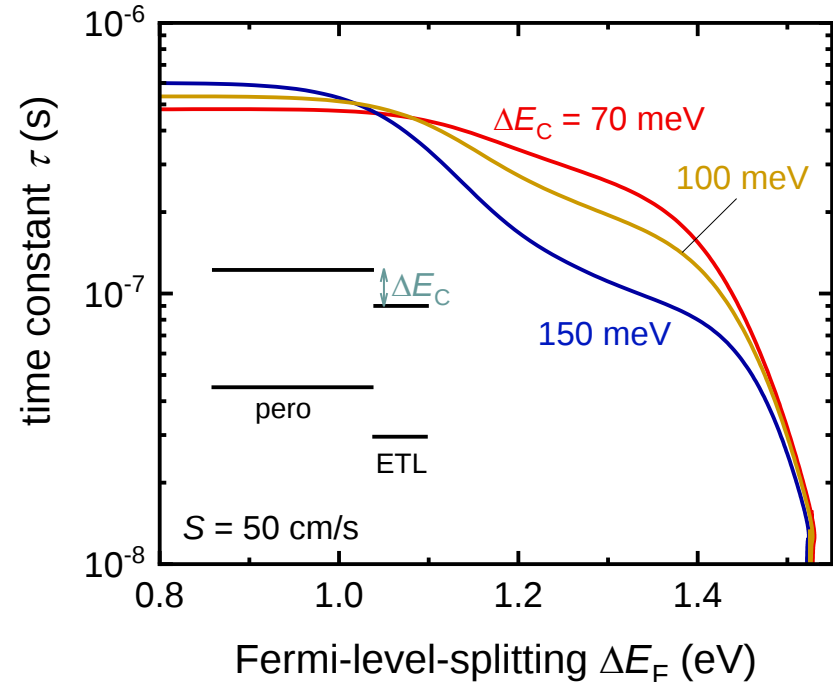
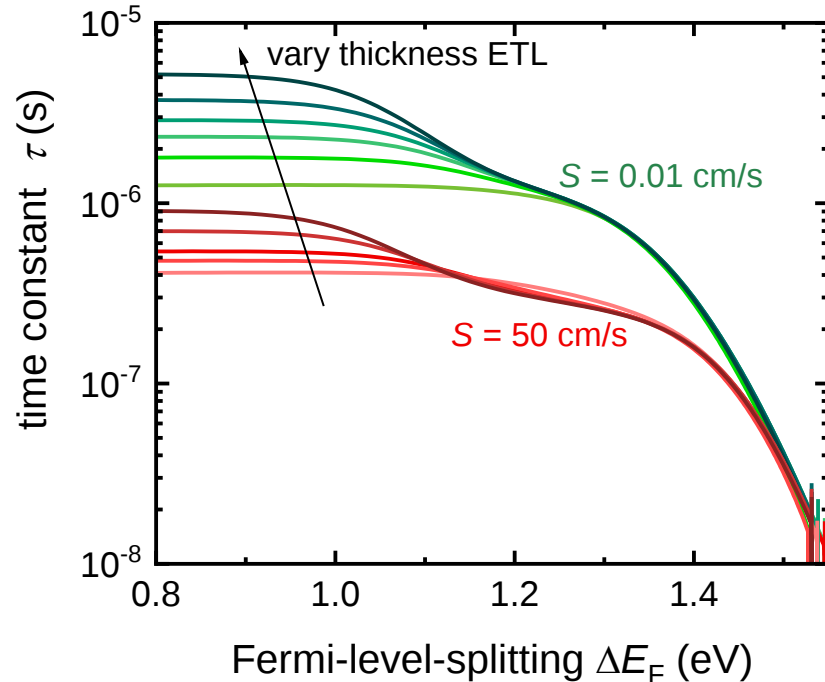


Time constant affected by
band offsets and ETL (or
HTL) thickness



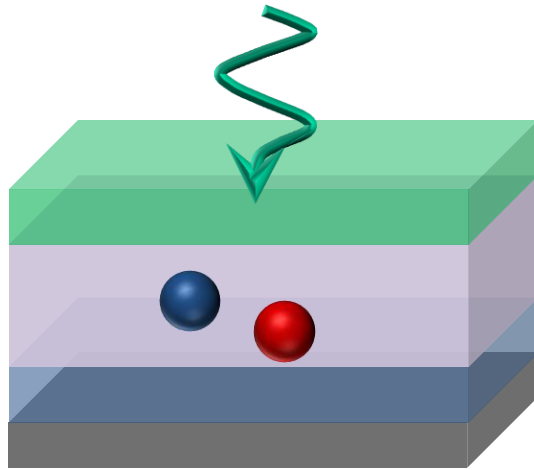
Charge transfer and recombination

Effect of ETL thickness and band offsets

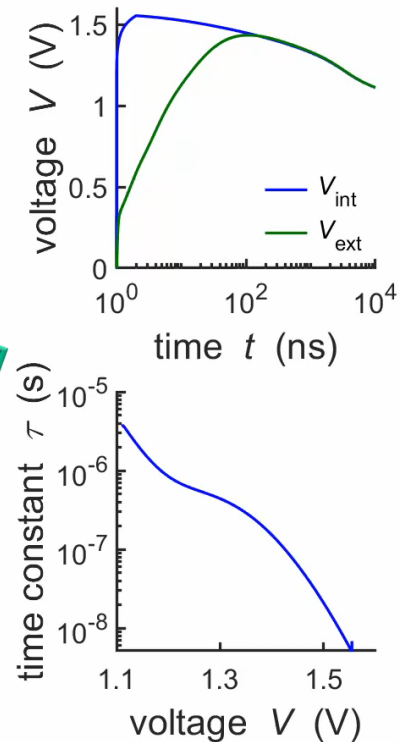
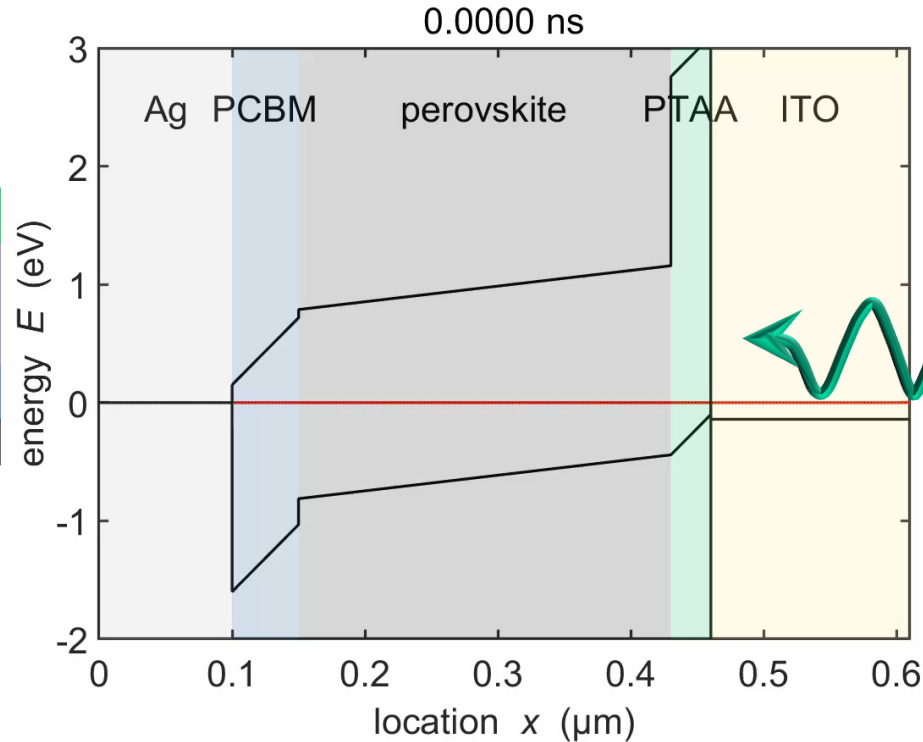


Transient Photoluminescence – Solar Cell

Video

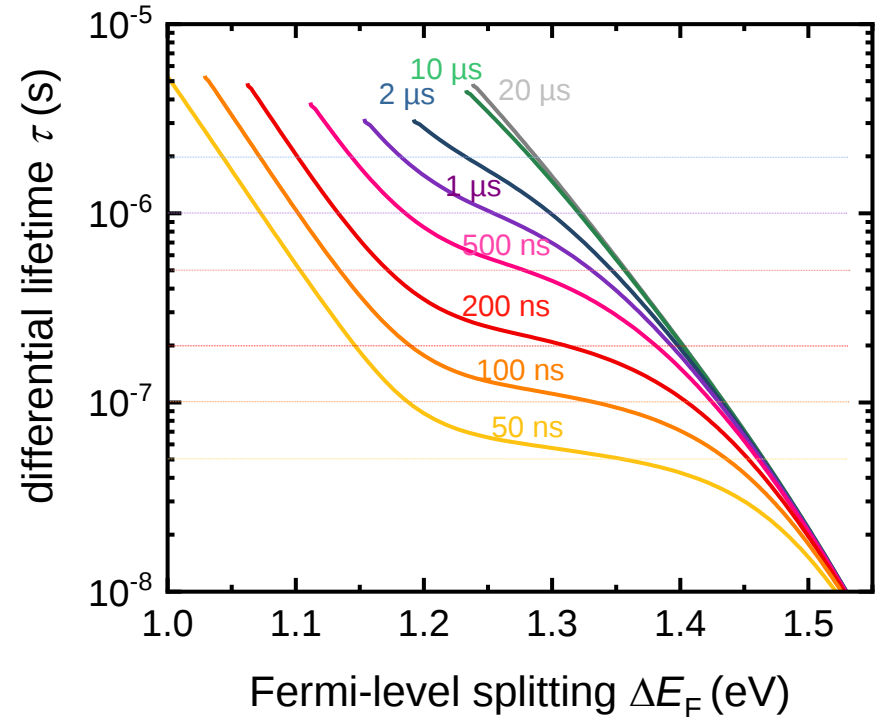
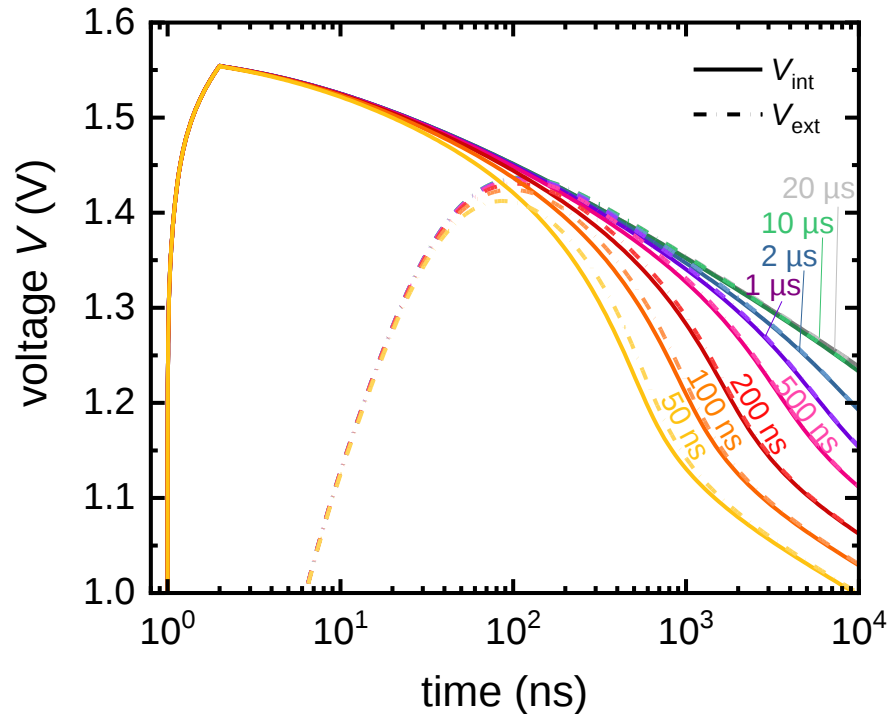


$$-\frac{dn}{dt} = kn^2 + \frac{n}{\tau} + \frac{C}{qd} \frac{dV}{dt}$$

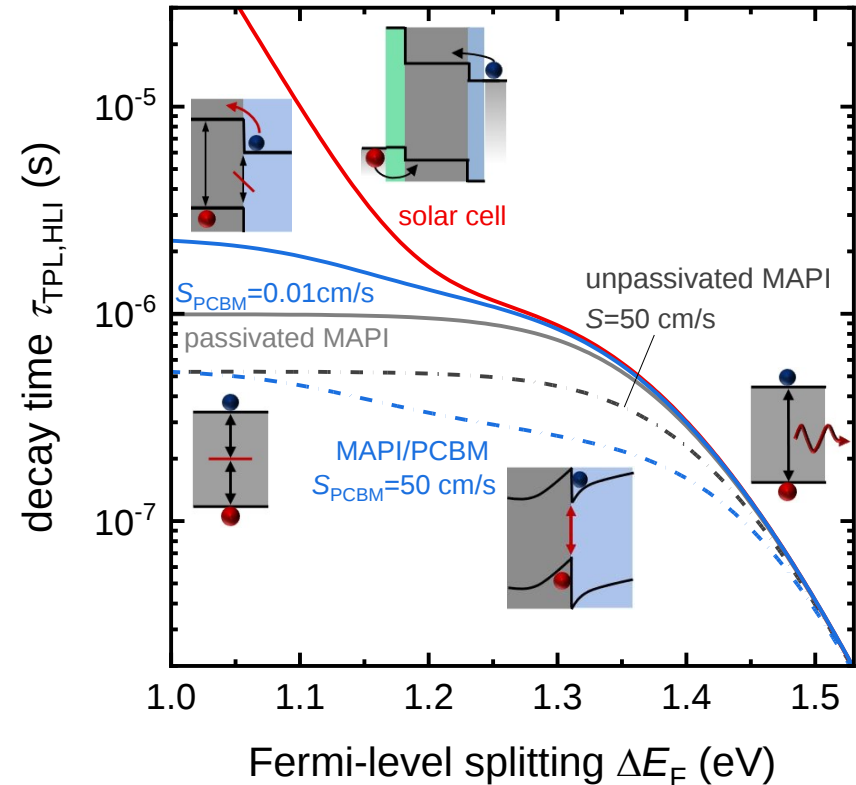
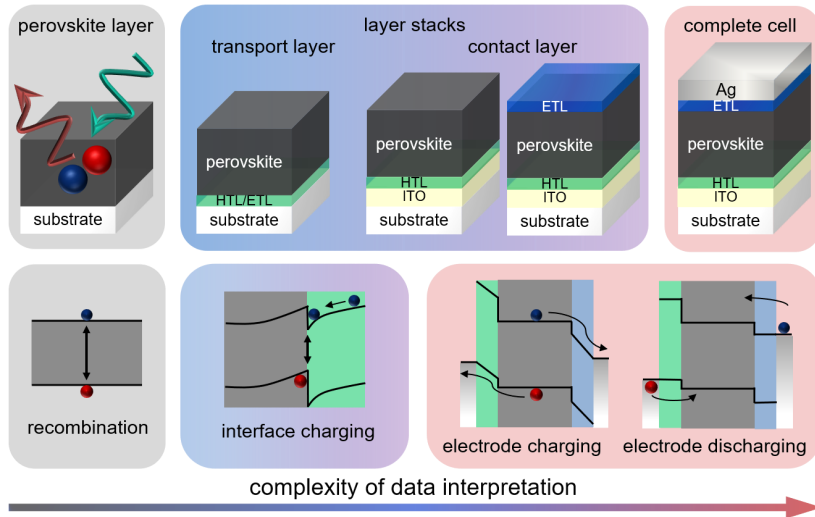


Large signal lifetime from TPL (wo bias)

Bulk lifetime variation, $S=0.1$ cm/s, laser fluence $10 \mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$

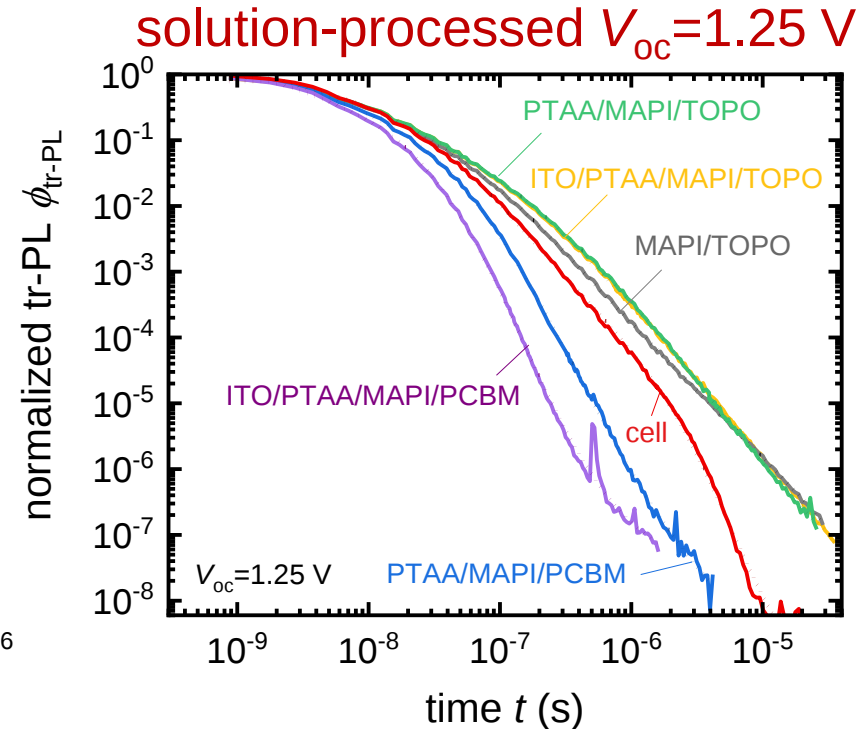
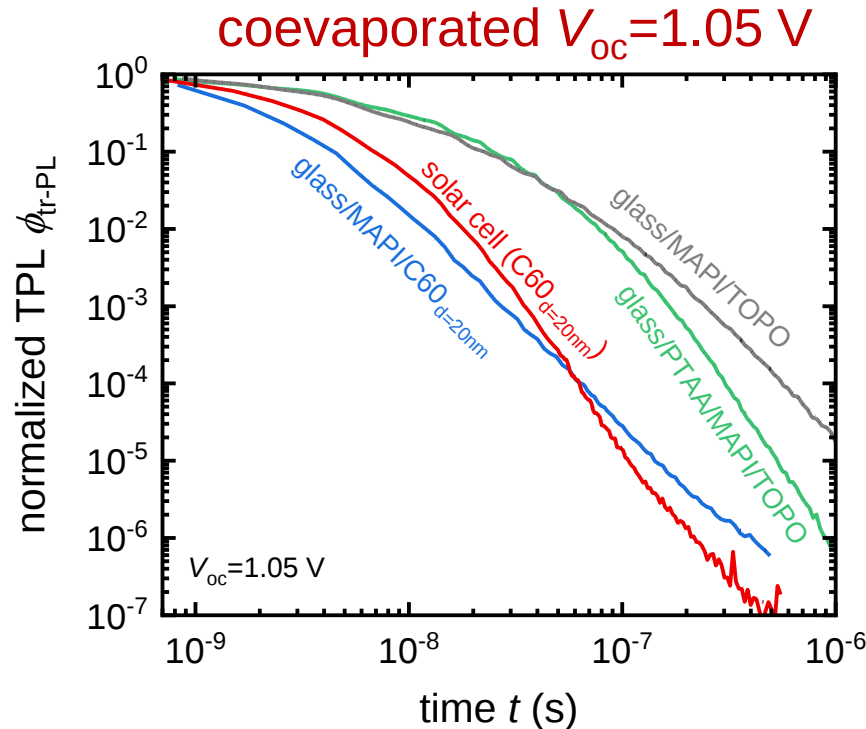


Summary of the different effects



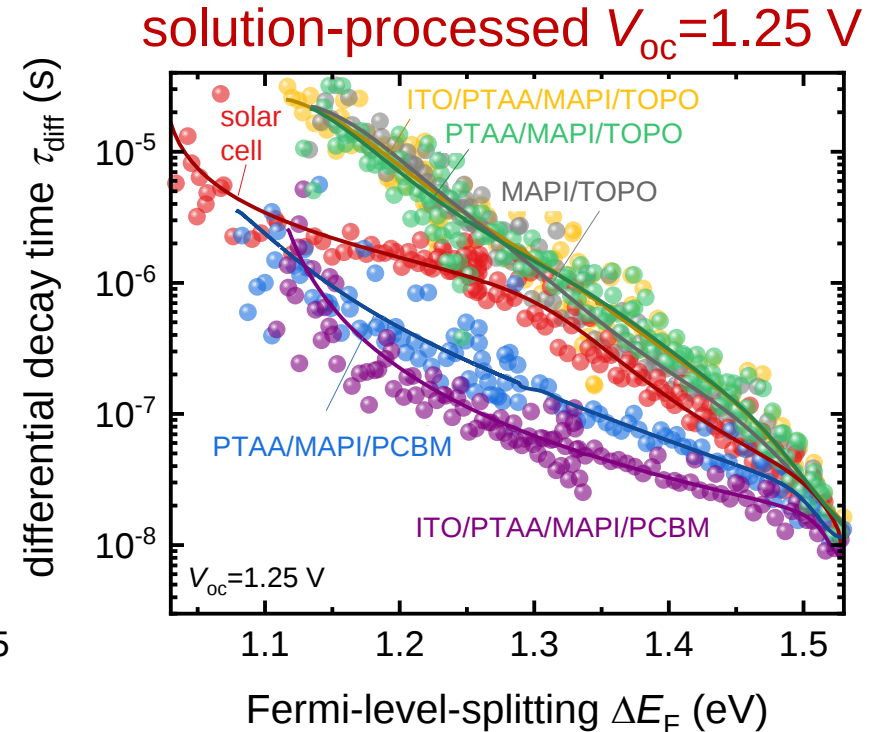
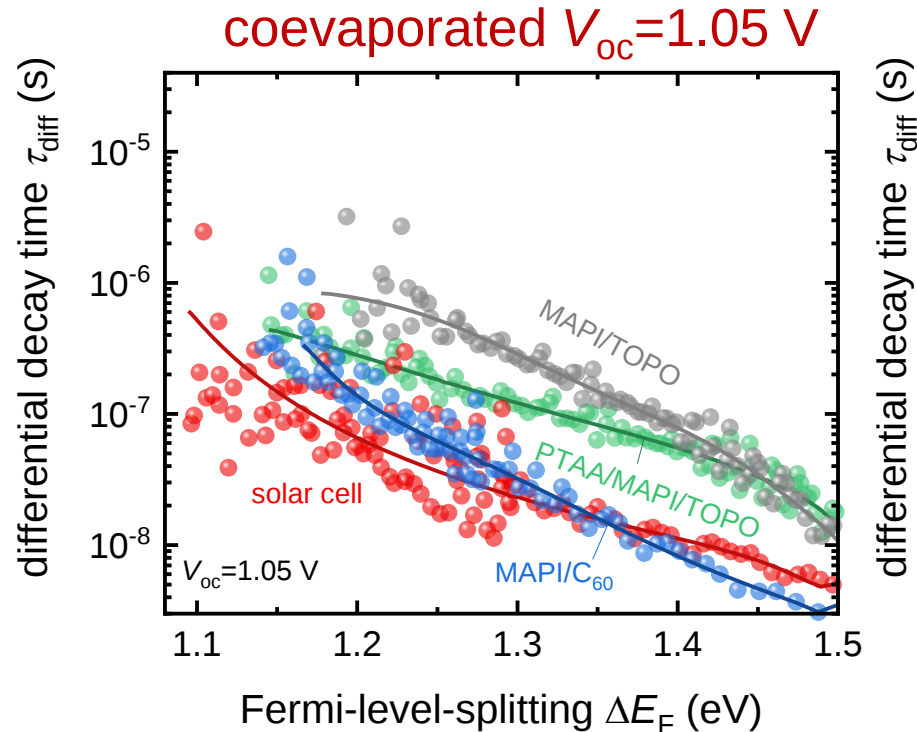
Coevaporated vs. Solution-processed MAPI Solar Cells

Experimental Data – Transient PL



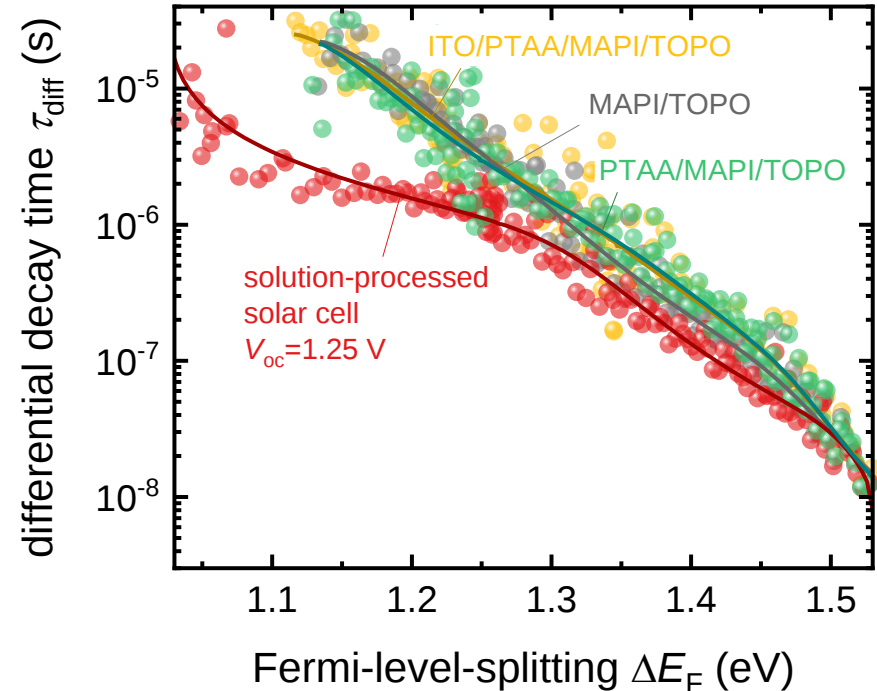
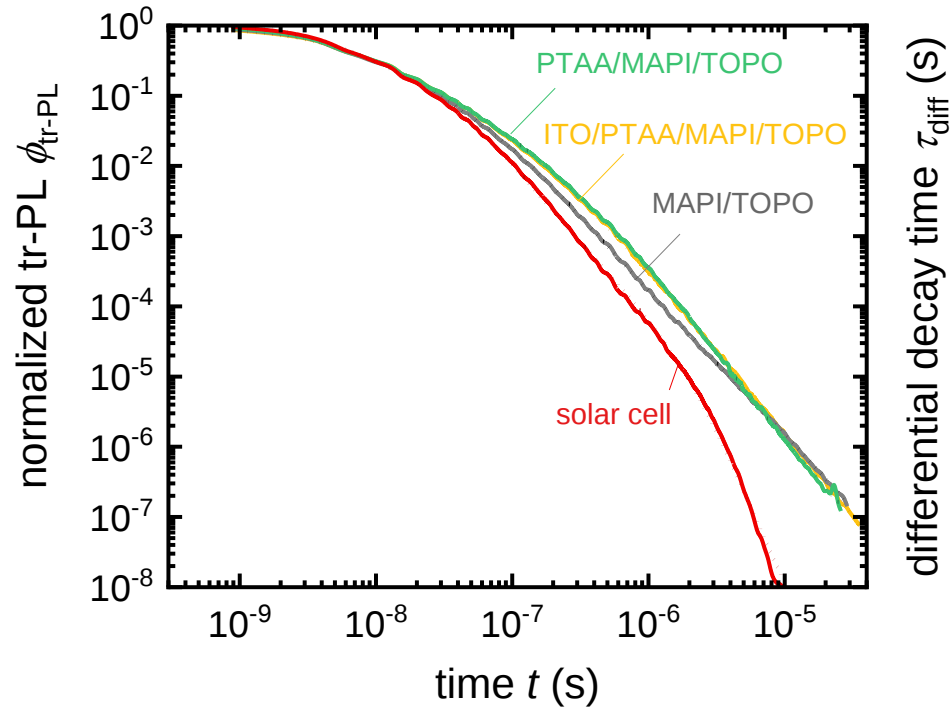
Coevaporated vs. Solution-processed MAPI Solar Cells

Experimental Data – Transient PL



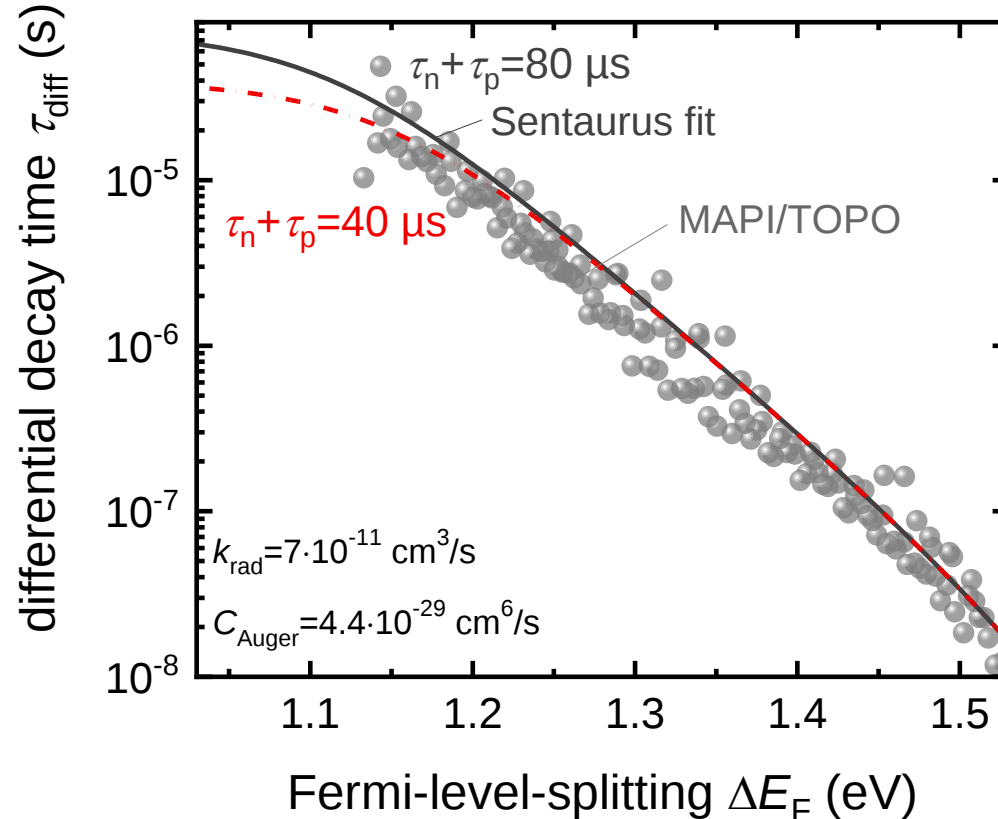
Sample series of solution-processed MAPI

Experimental Data – Transient PL



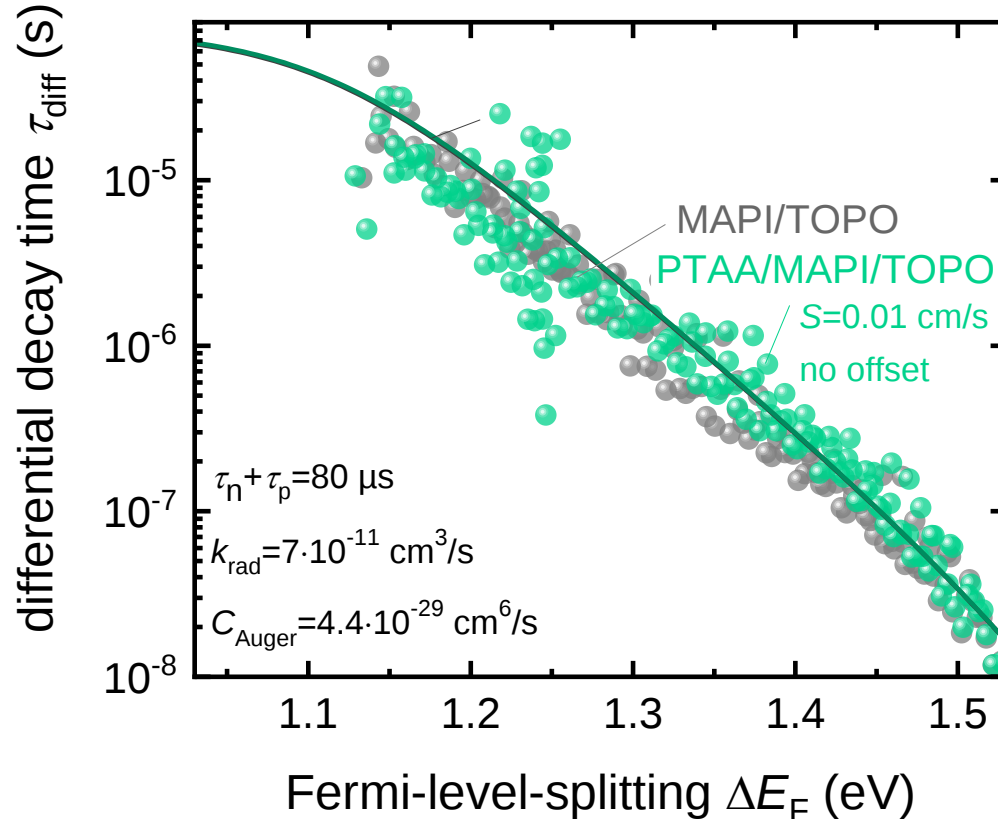
Solution-processed MAPI – $V_{oc}=1.25$ V in cell

Explain experimental Data with Sentaurus Simulations



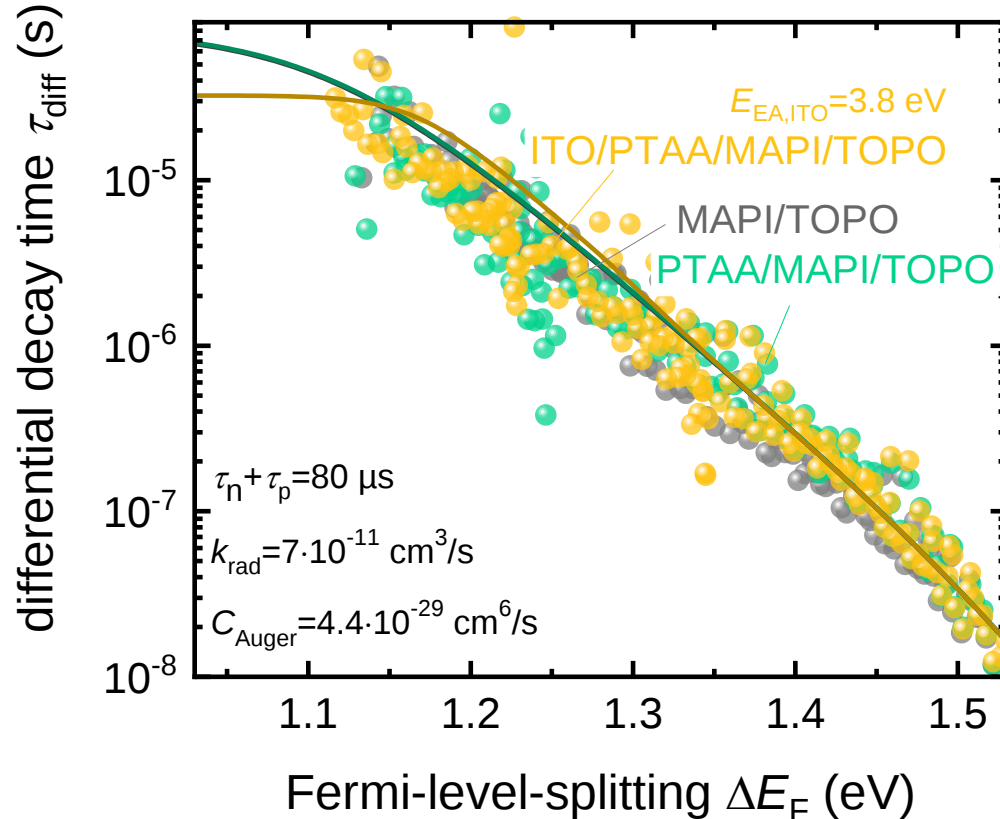
Solution-processed MAPI – $V_{oc}=1.25$ V in cell

Explain experimental Data with Sentaurus Simulations



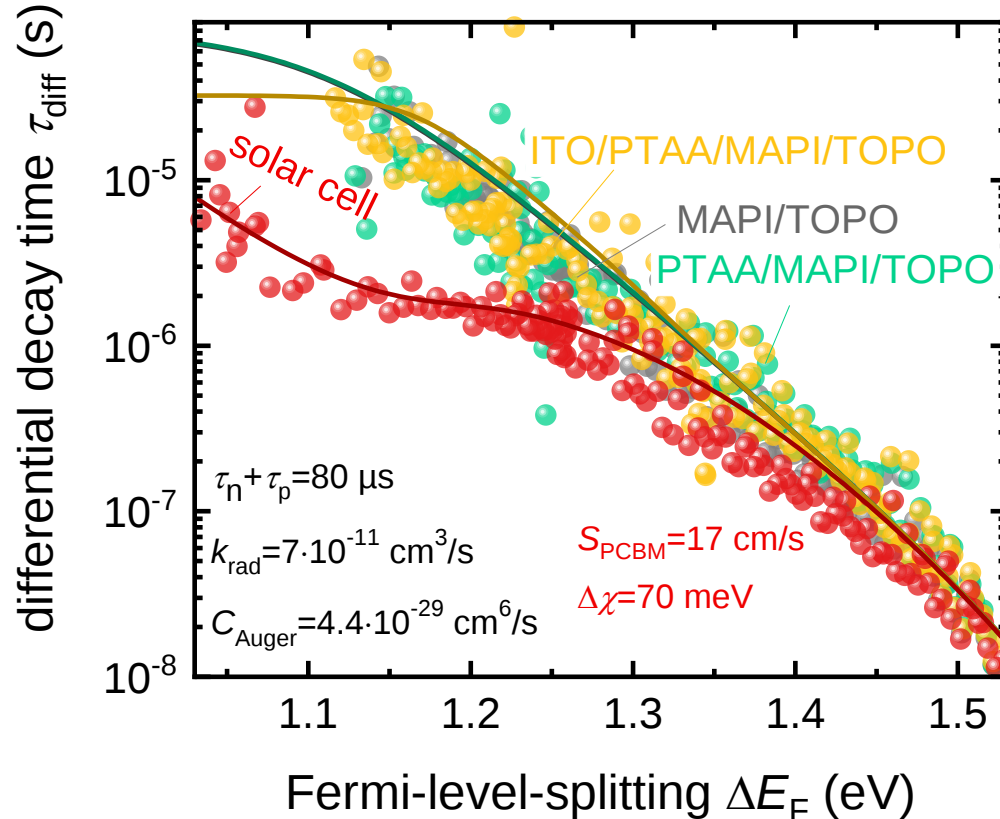
Solution-processed MAPI – $V_{oc}=1.25$ V in cell

Explain experimental Data with Sentaurus Simulations



Solution-processed MAPI – $V_{oc}=1.25$ V in cell

Explain experimental Data with Sentaurus Simulations

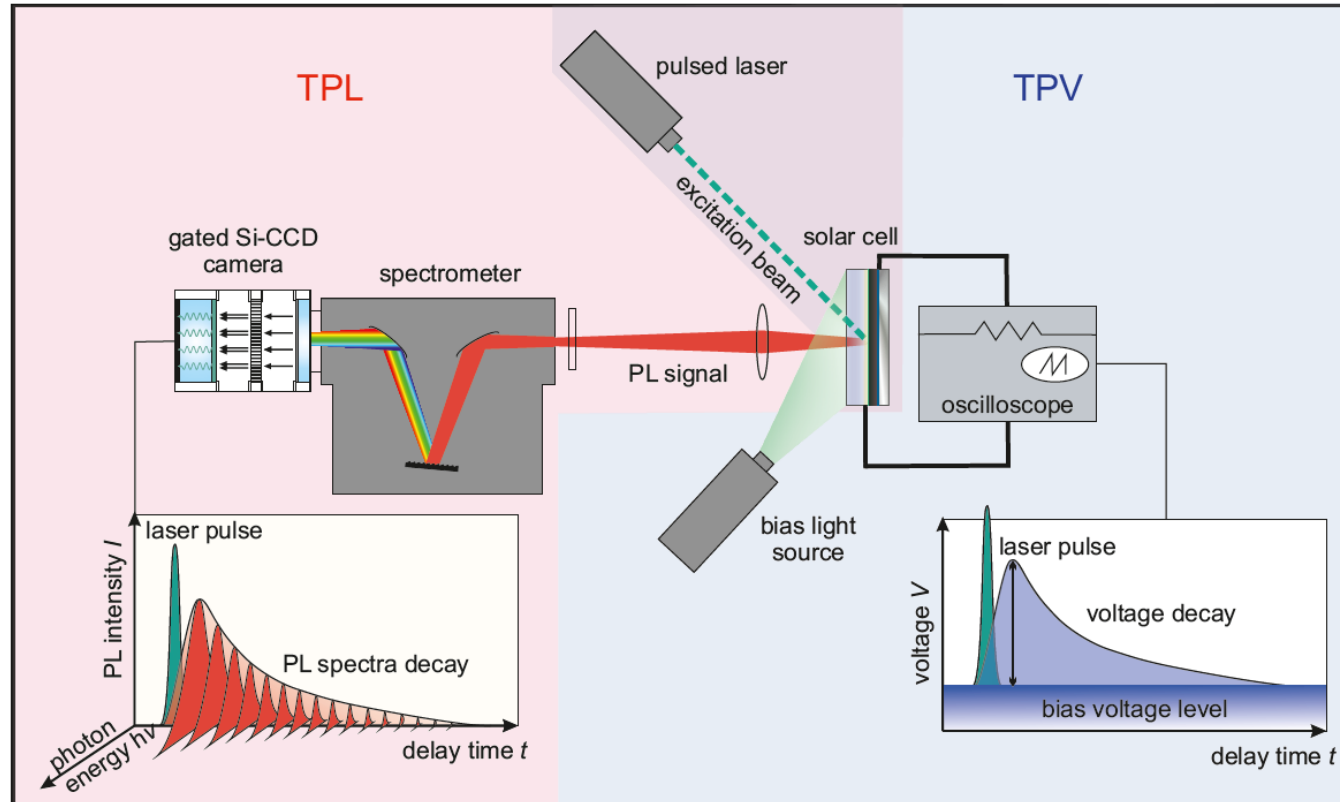


Transient Photoluminescence (TPL)

measures the luminescence decay

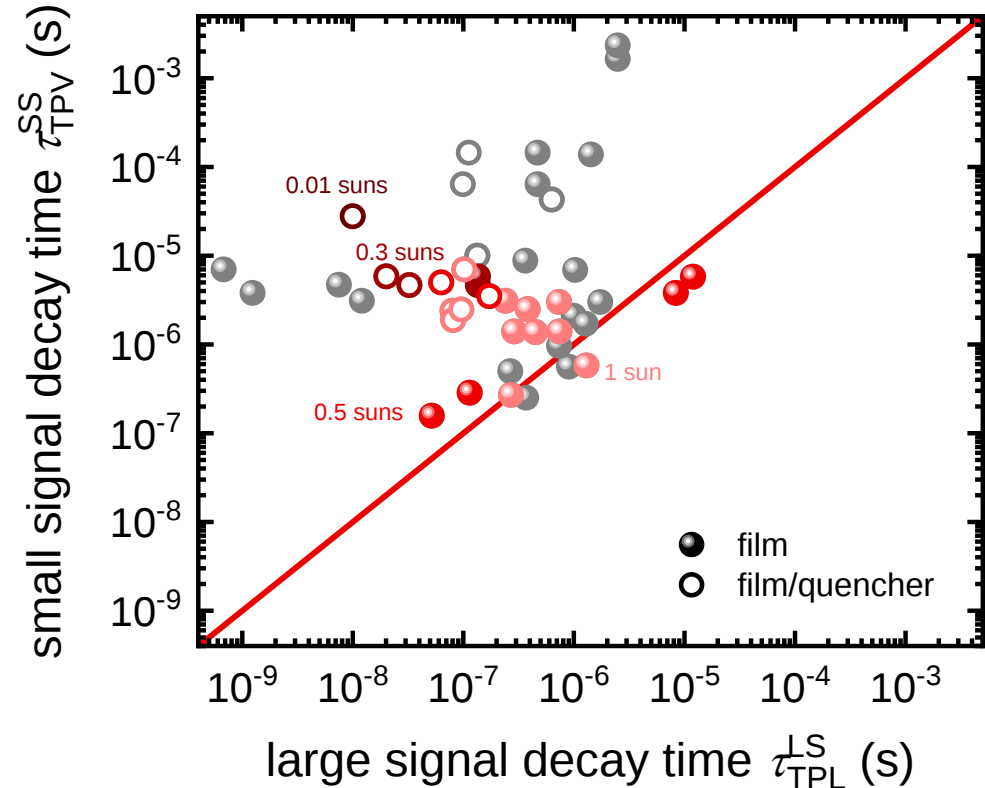
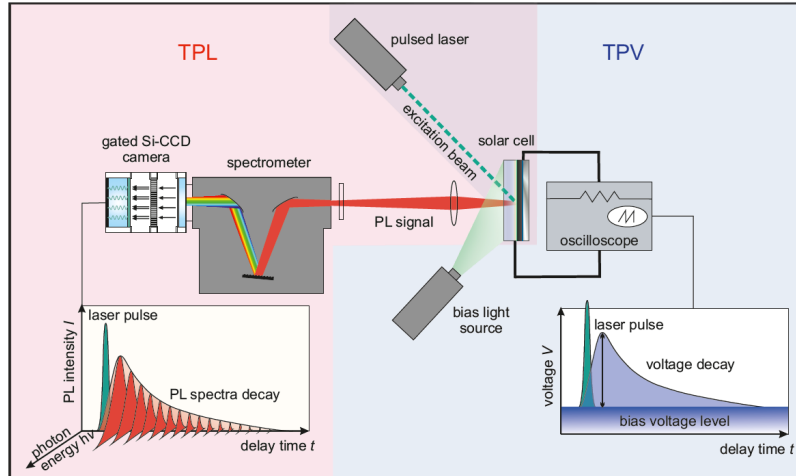
Transient Photovoltage (TPV)

measures the decay of an external voltage



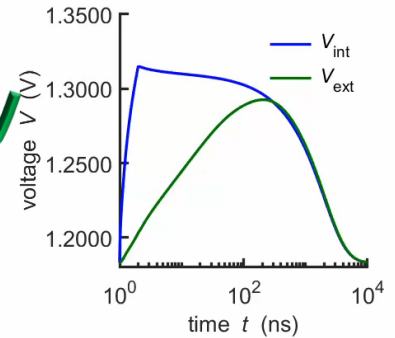
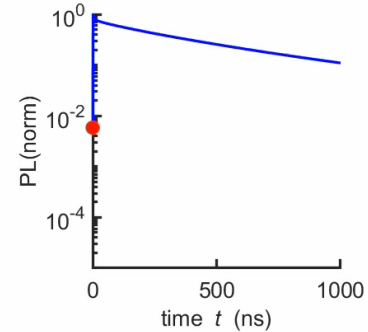
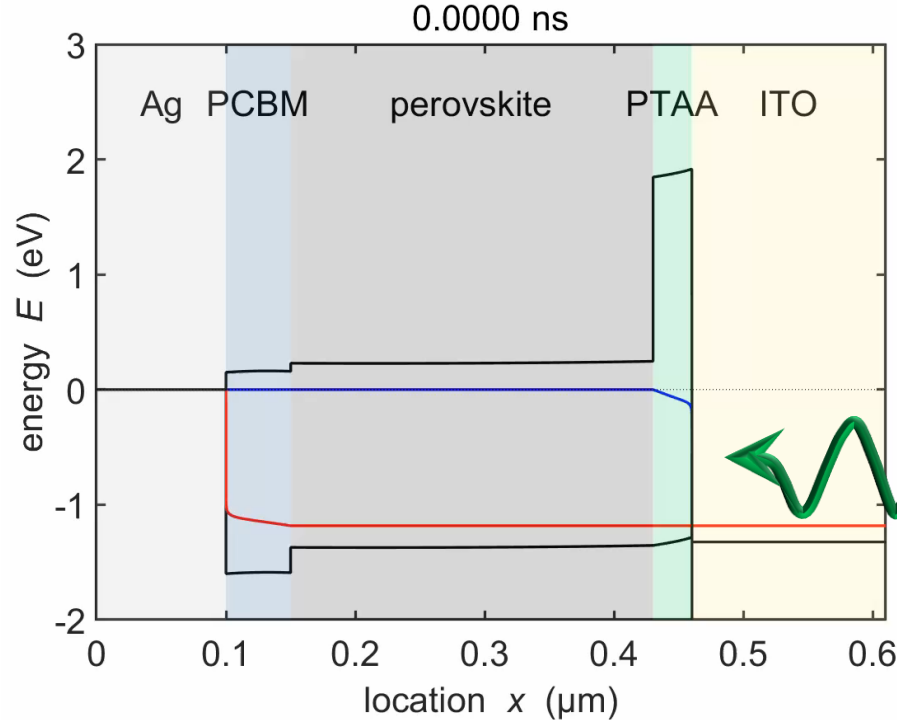
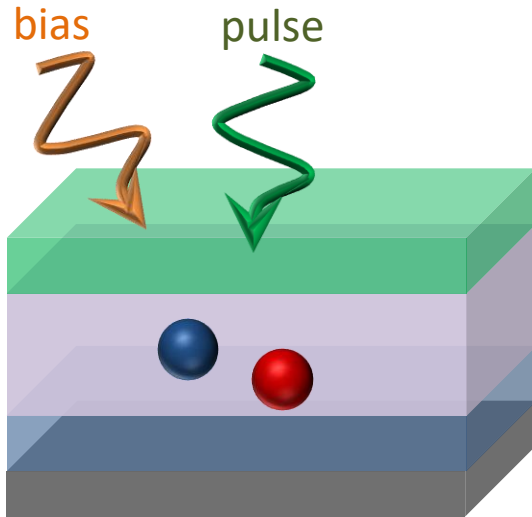
Metaanalysis: TPV vs. TPL

Fairly poor correlation between the two decay times. Why?

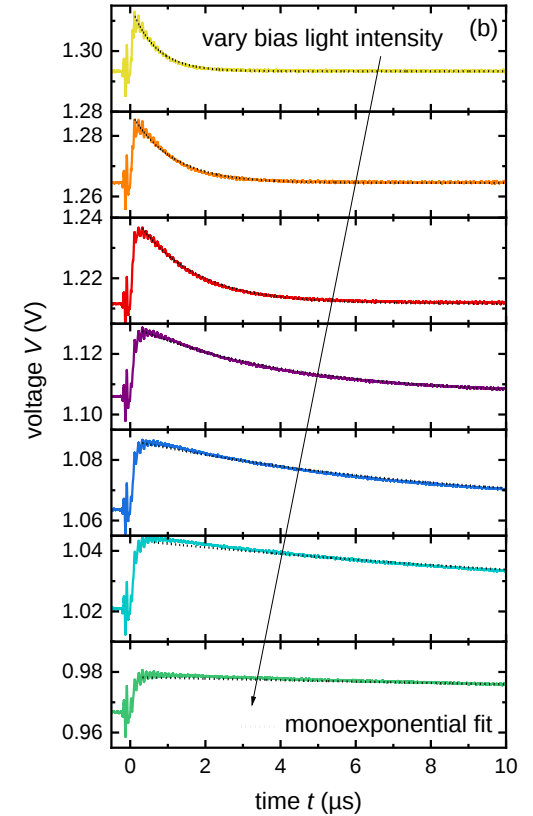
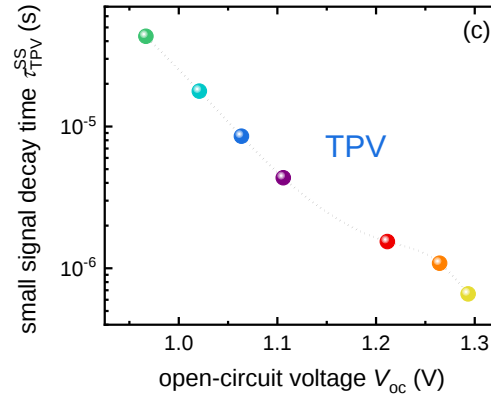
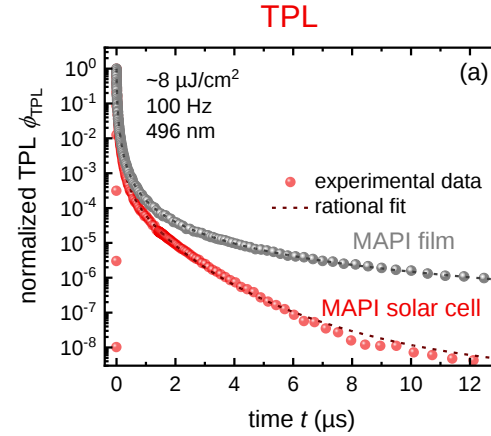
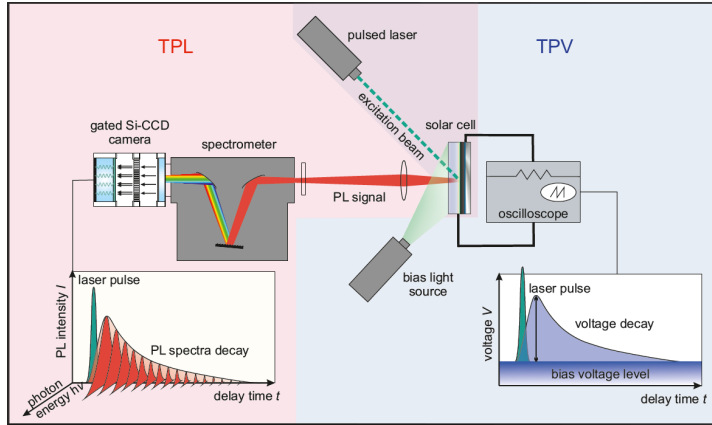


Transients with bias light

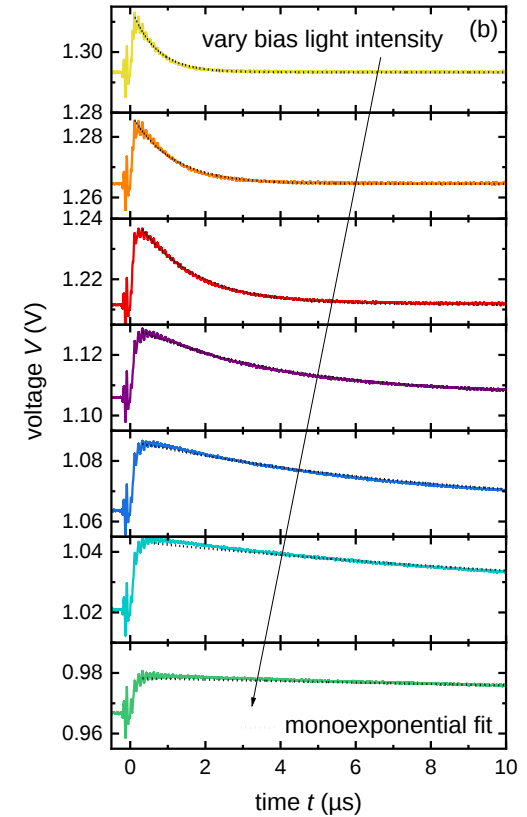
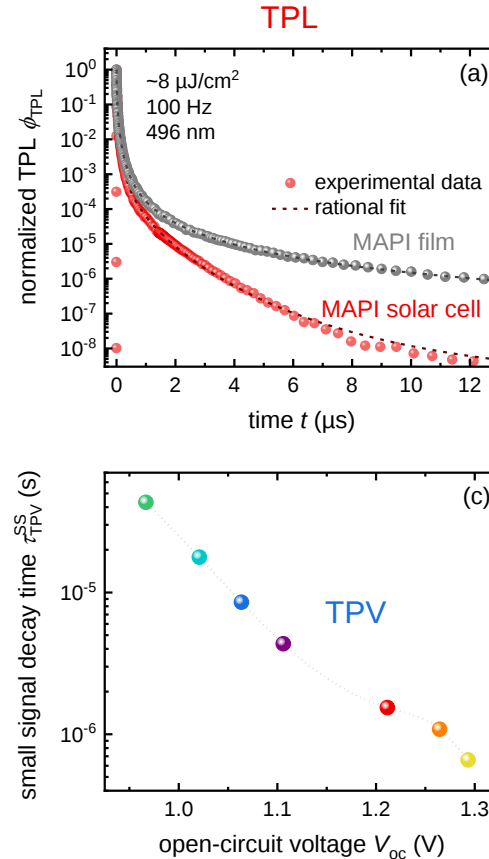
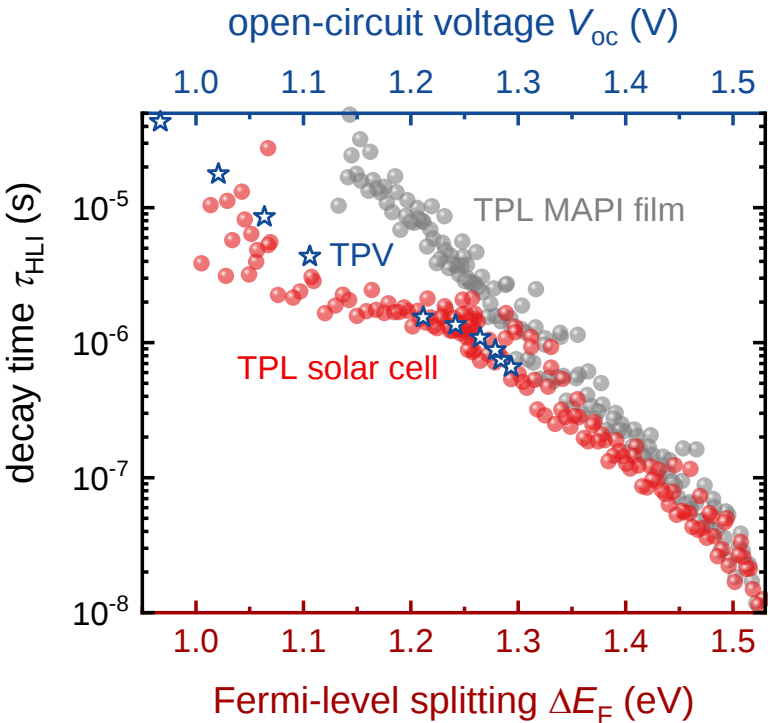
Video TPV vs. TPL



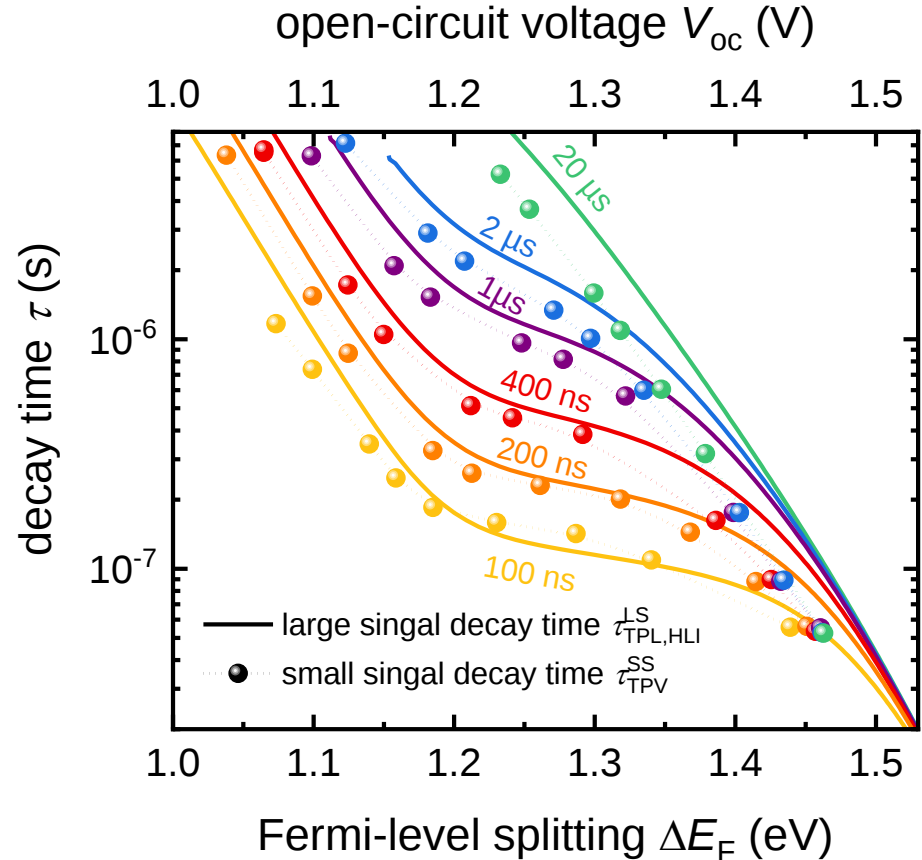
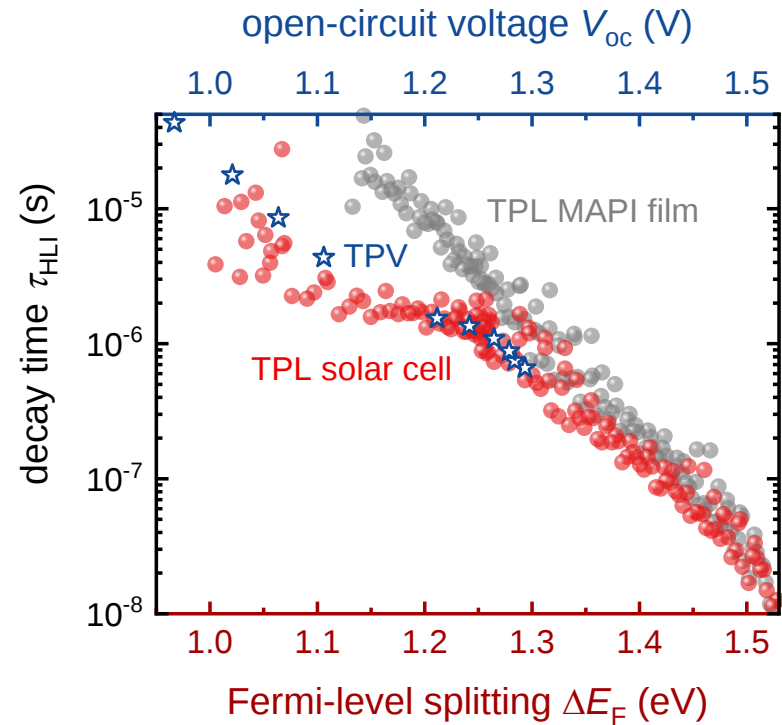
What is typically measured?



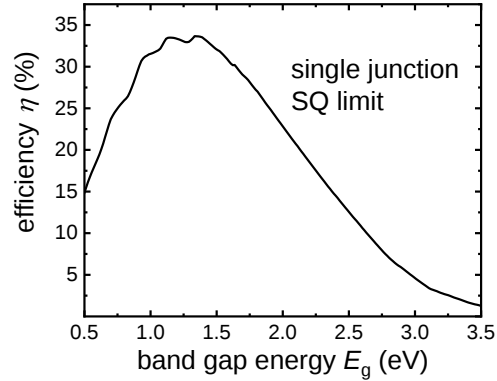
How to make sense out of it



Comparison to simulations

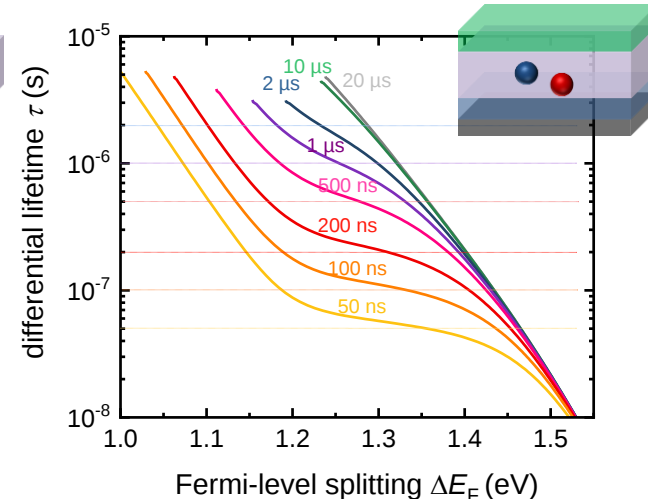
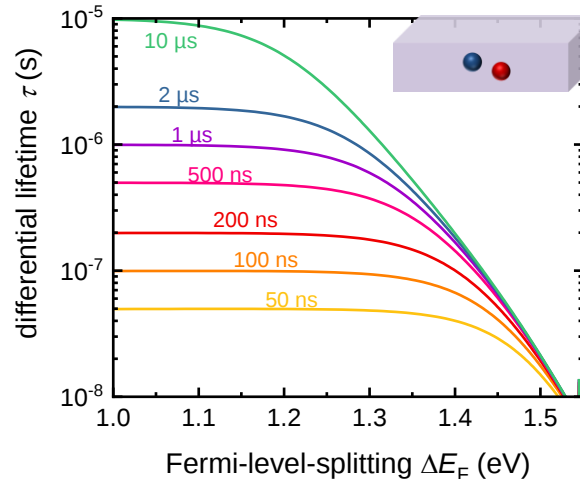


Summary



1) From ideal solar cells (SQ model) to real solar cells. Interfaces are a substantial factor for $\eta_{\text{real}} < \eta_{\text{SQ}}$.

2) Interpretation of decay constants as a function of sample geometry





Thanks to
Thomas Unold
Jose Marquez
Martin Stolterfoht
Uwe Rau
Helmholtz Association for Funding

Thank you for your attention

comment

Guide for the perplexed to the Shockley-Queisser model for solar cells

The Shockley-Queisser model is a landmark in photovoltaic device analysis by defining an ideal situation as reference for actual solar cells. However, the model and its implications are easily misunderstood. Thus, we present a guide to help understand and to avoid misinterpreting it.

Jean-Francois Guillemoles, Thomas Kirchartz, David Cahen and Uwe Rau

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What Makes a Good Solar Cell?

Thomas Kirchartz* and Uwe Rau

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Photoluminescence-Based Characterization of Halide Perovskites for Photovoltaics

Thomas Kirchartz,* José A. Márquez, Martin Stollerfoht, and Thomas Unold*

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How to Report Record Open-Circuit Voltages in Lead-Halide Perovskite Solar Cells

Lisa Krückemeier,* Uwe Rau, Martin Stollerfoht, and Thomas Kirchartz*

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The impact of energy alignment and interfacial recombination on the internal and external open-circuit voltage of perovskite solar cells†

Martin Stollerfoht,^{1,2,3} Pietro Caprioglio,^{1,2,3} Christian M. Wolff,^{1,2,3} José A. Márquez,¹ Joleik Nordmann,¹ Shanshan Zhang,¹ Daniel Rothhardt,¹ Ulrich Hörmann,¹ Yohai Amir,¹ Alex Redinger,^{1,2} Lukas Kegelmann,^{1,2} Fengshuo Zu,^{1,2} Steve Albrecht,¹ Norbert Koch,^{1,2} Thomas Kirchartz,^{1,2} Michael Saliba,^{1,2} Thomas Unold*¹ and Dieter Neher^{1,2,3}

Useful literature on the contents of the talk