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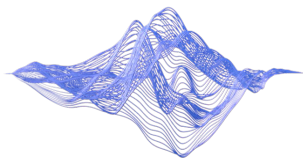
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- Opinions
- Analysis articles
- Comments





Juan-Pablo Correa-Baena

Goizueta Associate Professor
Initiative Lead on Solar Energy Conversion
Co-Director Center for Photonics and Electronics (COPE)

School of Materials Science and Engineering

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN PEROVSKITE SOLAR CELLS

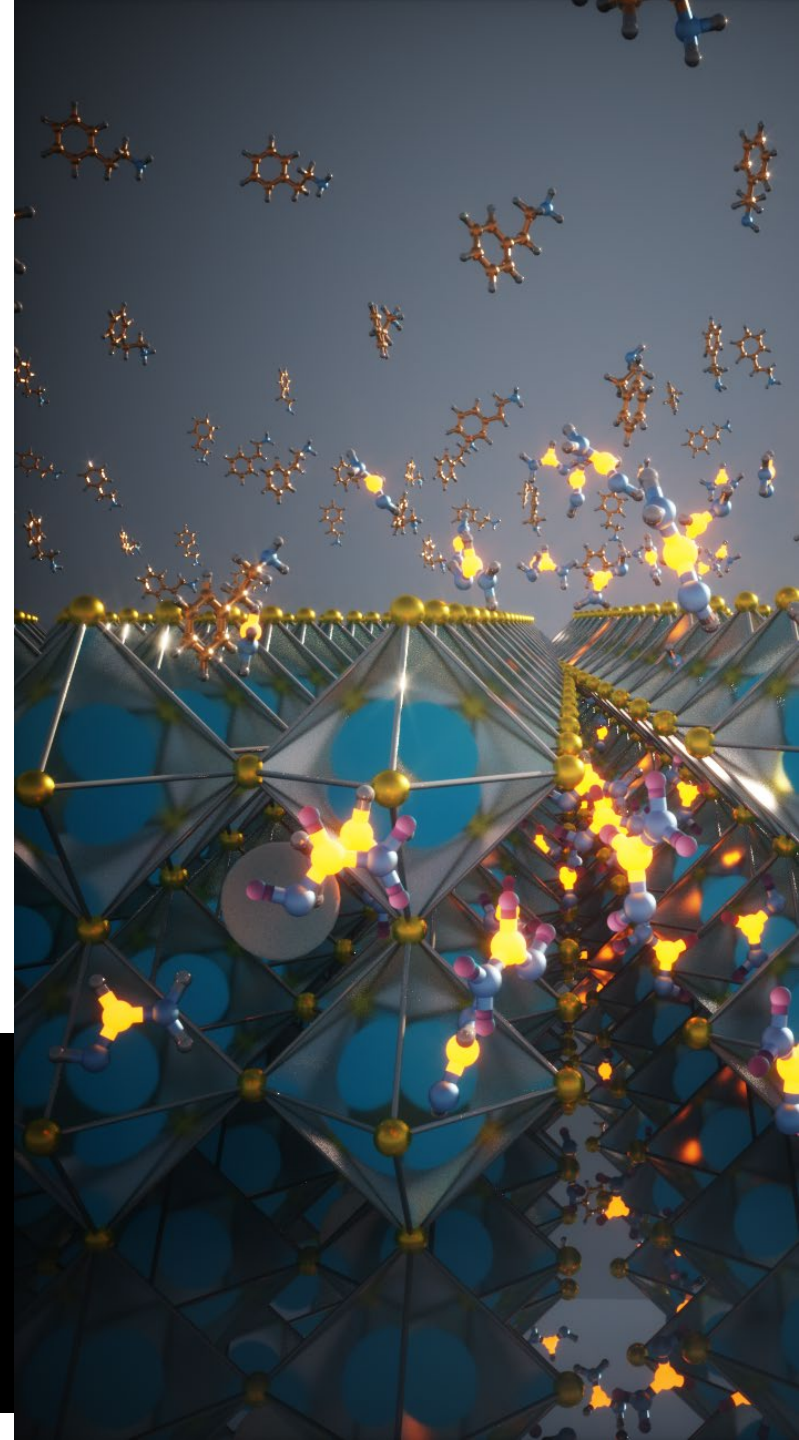
**HBCU Clean Energy Education
Seminar Series on Solar Energy**

Atlanta GA

Wednesday, June 4, 2025



**Energy Materials
Laboratories**



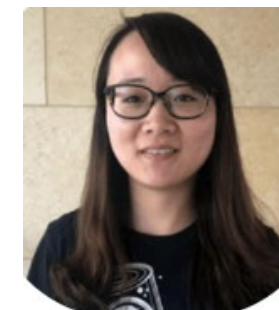
Graduate students



Research Scientist



Postdoctoral Researchers



Alumni



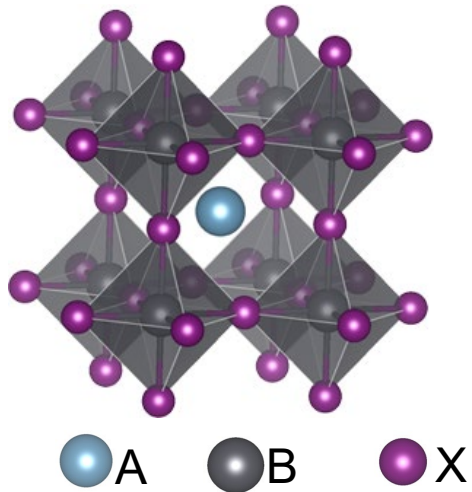
Dr. Juanita Hidalgo,
Currently a postdoc at MIT



Dr. Andres Castro,
currently a postdoc
at University of
Potsdam

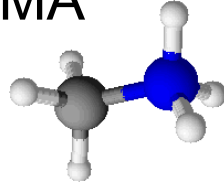


ABX₃ Halide Perovskites

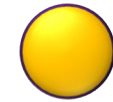
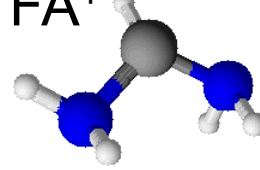


A

MA⁺



FA⁺



Cs⁺



Rb⁺

B



Pb²⁺



Sn²⁺



Ge²⁺

X



I⁻



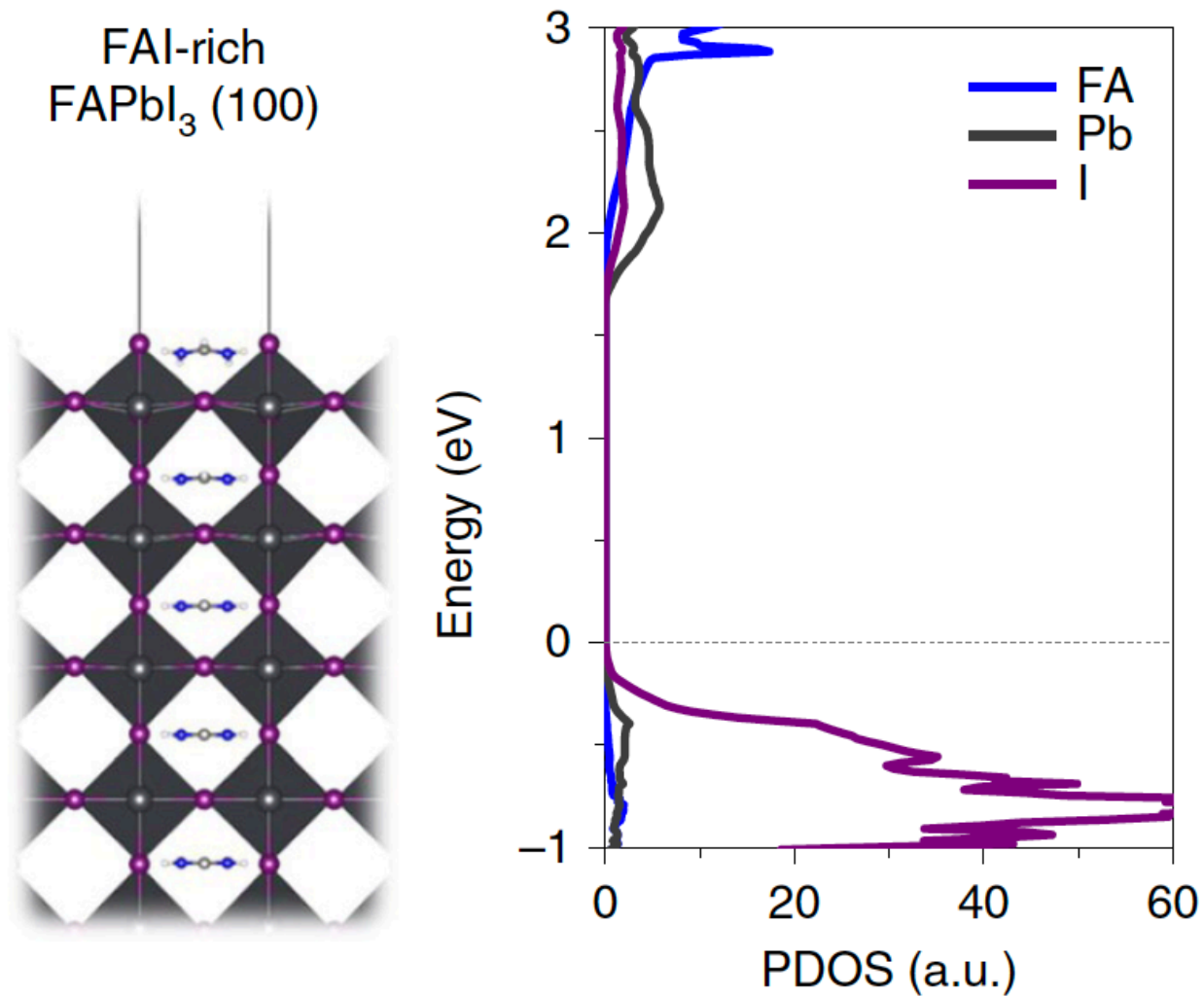
Br⁻



Cl⁻

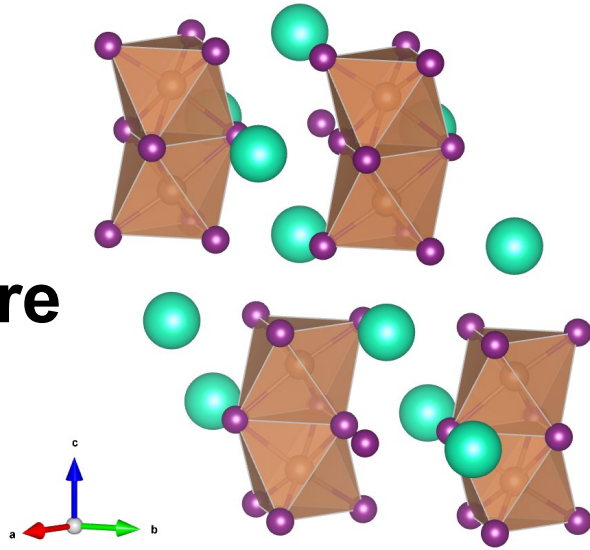
CONTRIBUTION OF THE ORGANIC TO DOS

Surface: organic rich

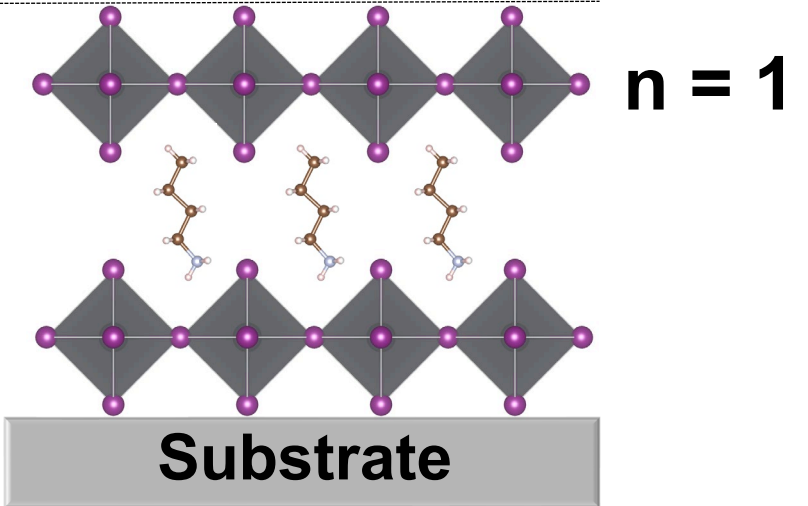
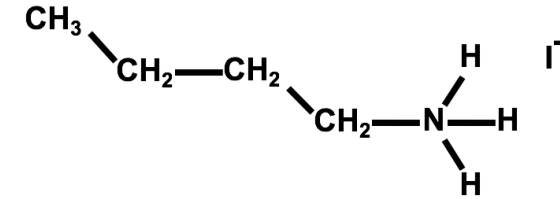


WHAT IS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ORGANIC OR INORGANIC CATION?

0D
Structure

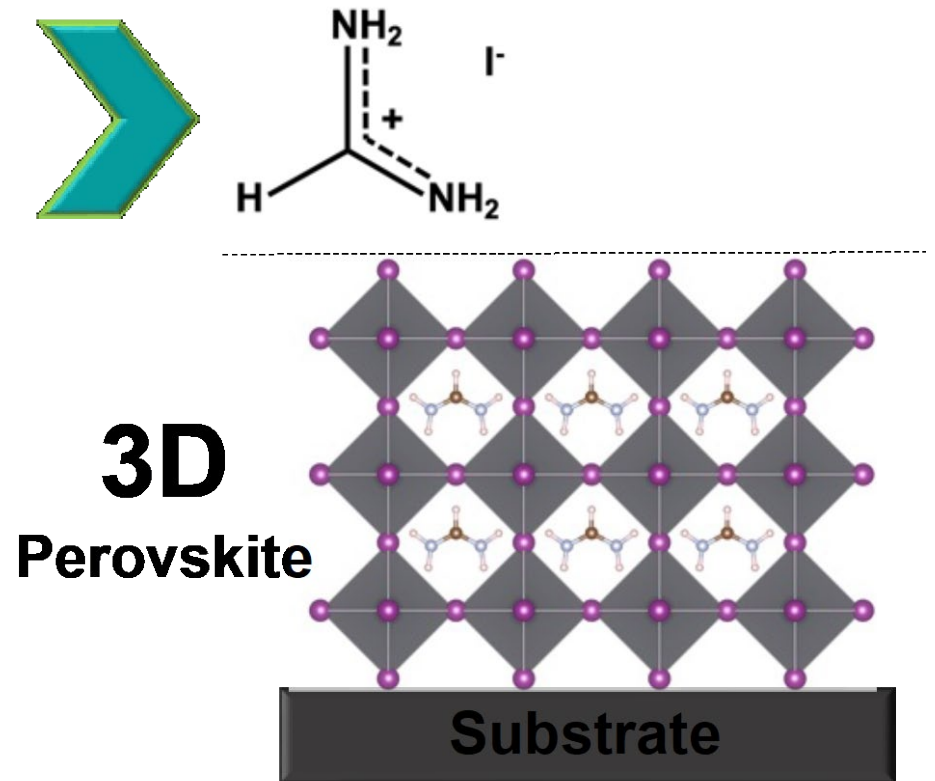
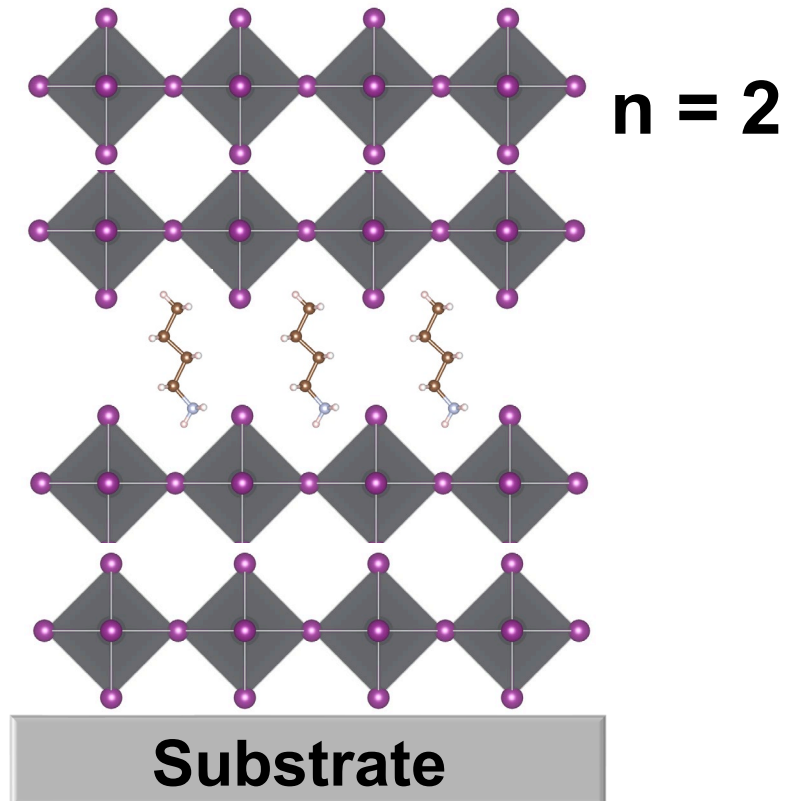


1D or 2D
Structure



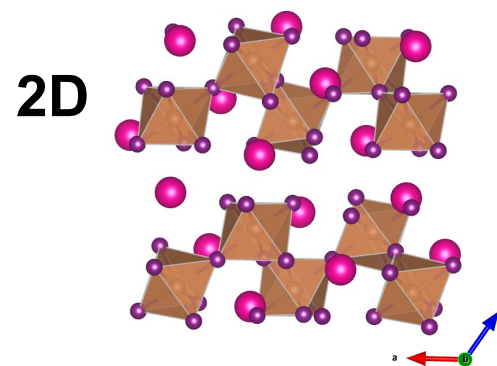
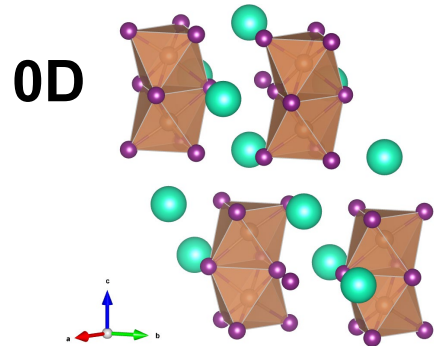
WHAT IS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ORGANIC OR INORGANIC CATION?

**2D
Structure**

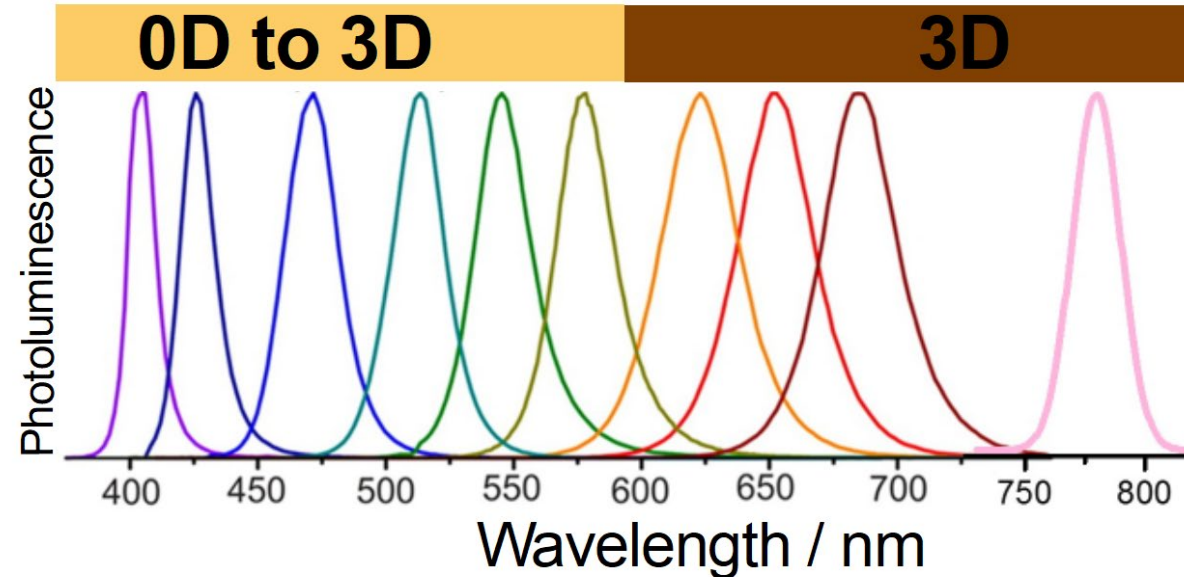
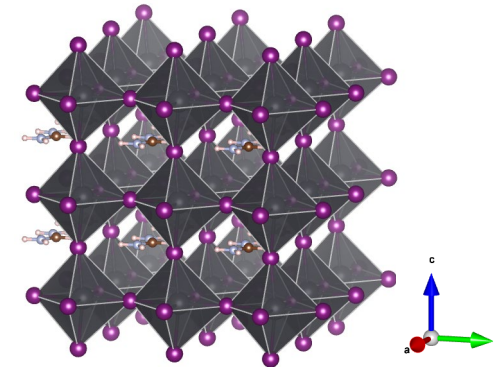


STRUCTURAL DIMENSIONALITY AFFECTS MATERIALS PROPERTIES

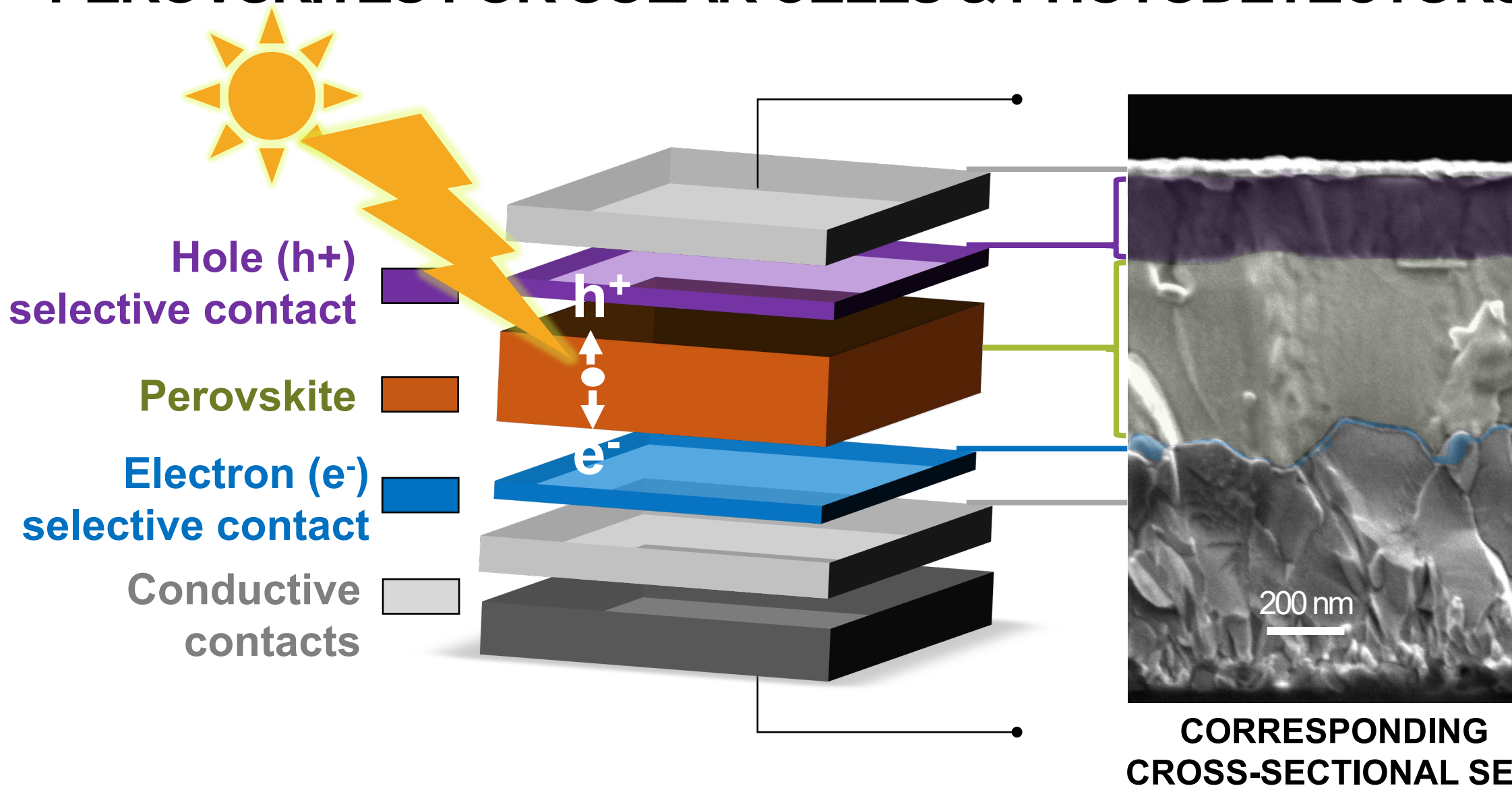
non 3D Perovskite-related



3D Perovskites



PEROVSKITES FOR SOLAR CELLS & PHOTODETECTORS



OUTLINE

01. INTRODUCTION TO
PEROVSKITE DEFECTS

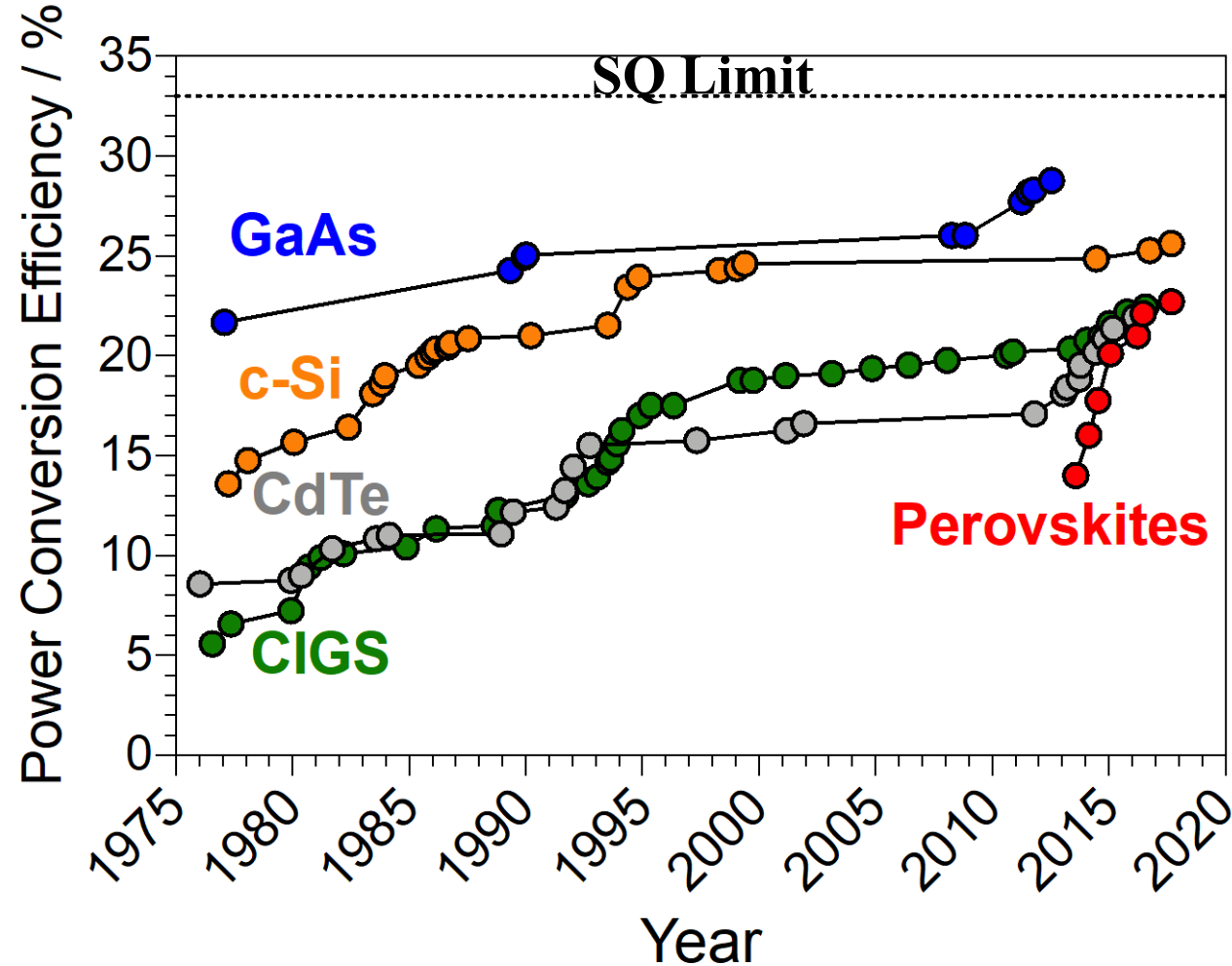
02. SURFACE
MODIFICATION OF THE
PEROVSKITE THIN FILM

03. PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS
UNDER EXTERNAL STIMULI

04. IMPLICATIONS OF THE
INTERFACE IN THERMAL
EVAPORATION

05. CONCLUSIONS

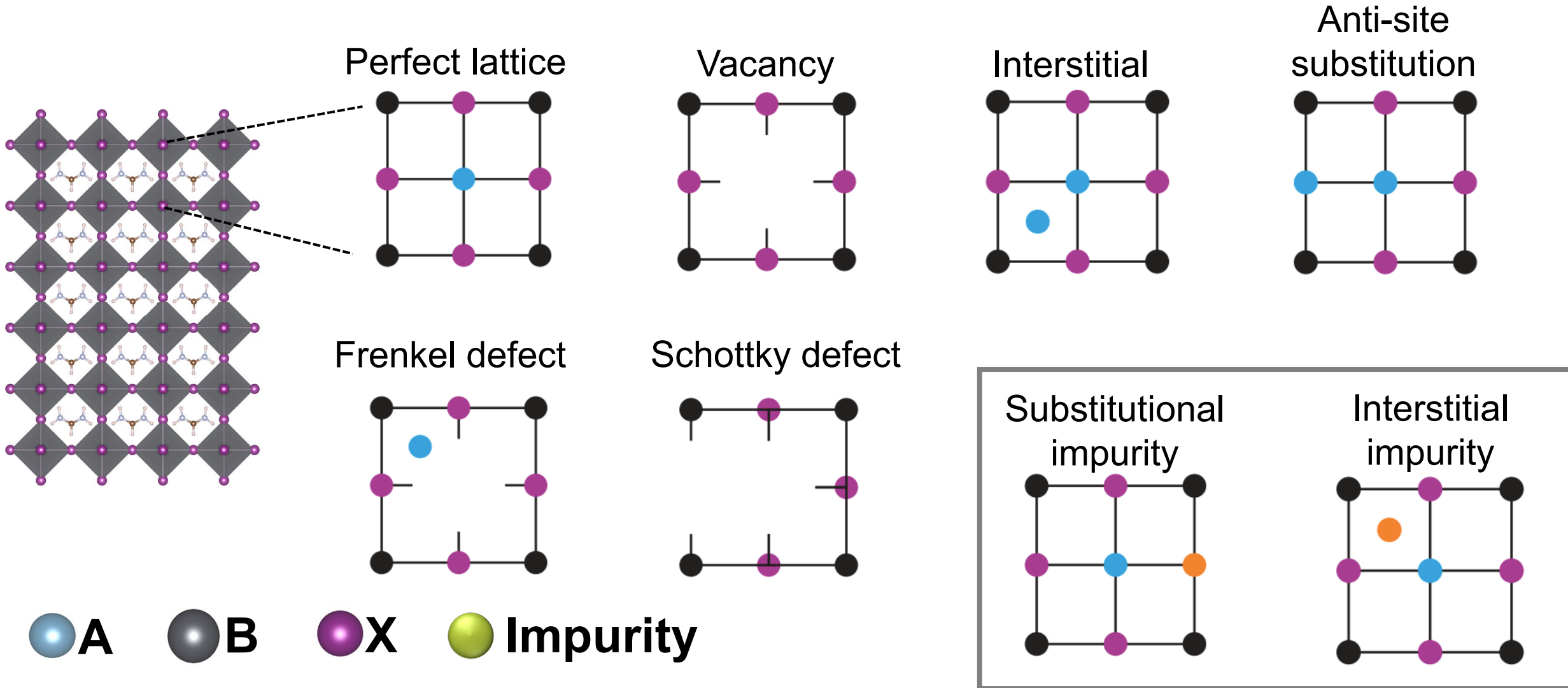
Progress of Solar Cell Efficiencies



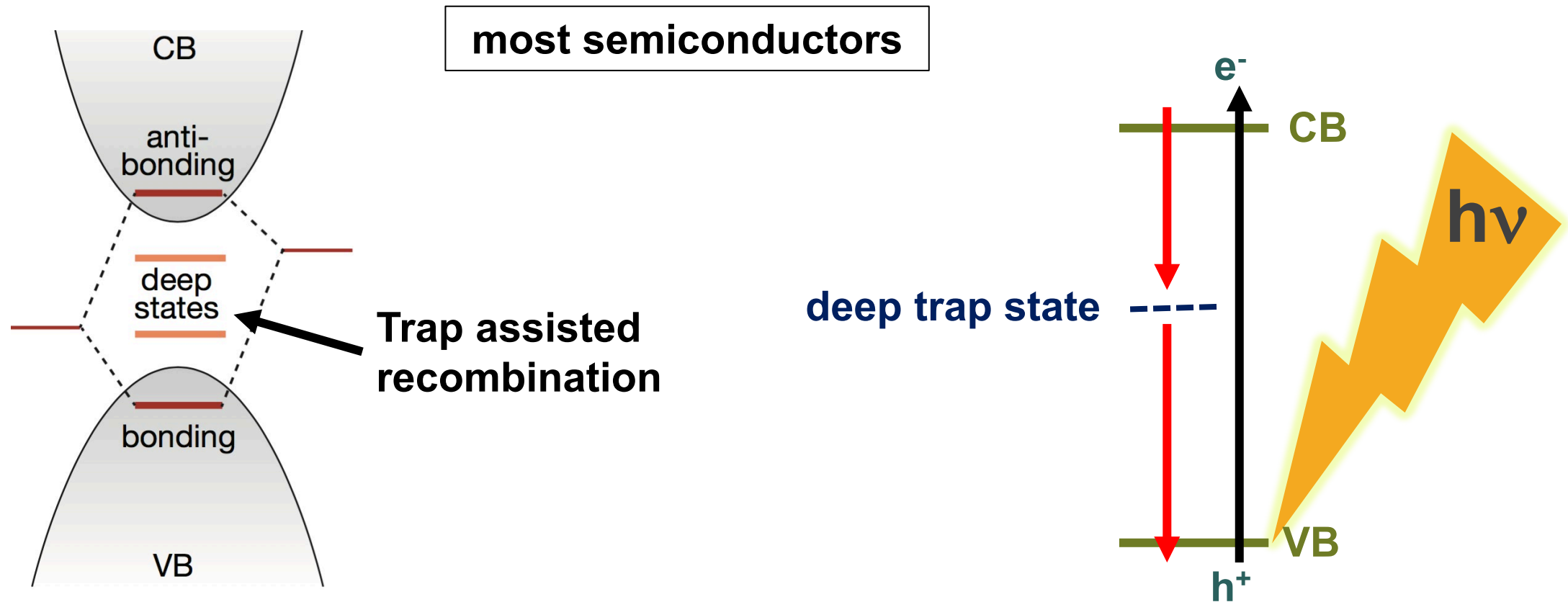
- Development of a new solar cell technology used to take decades
- Perovskites are an exception

Why?

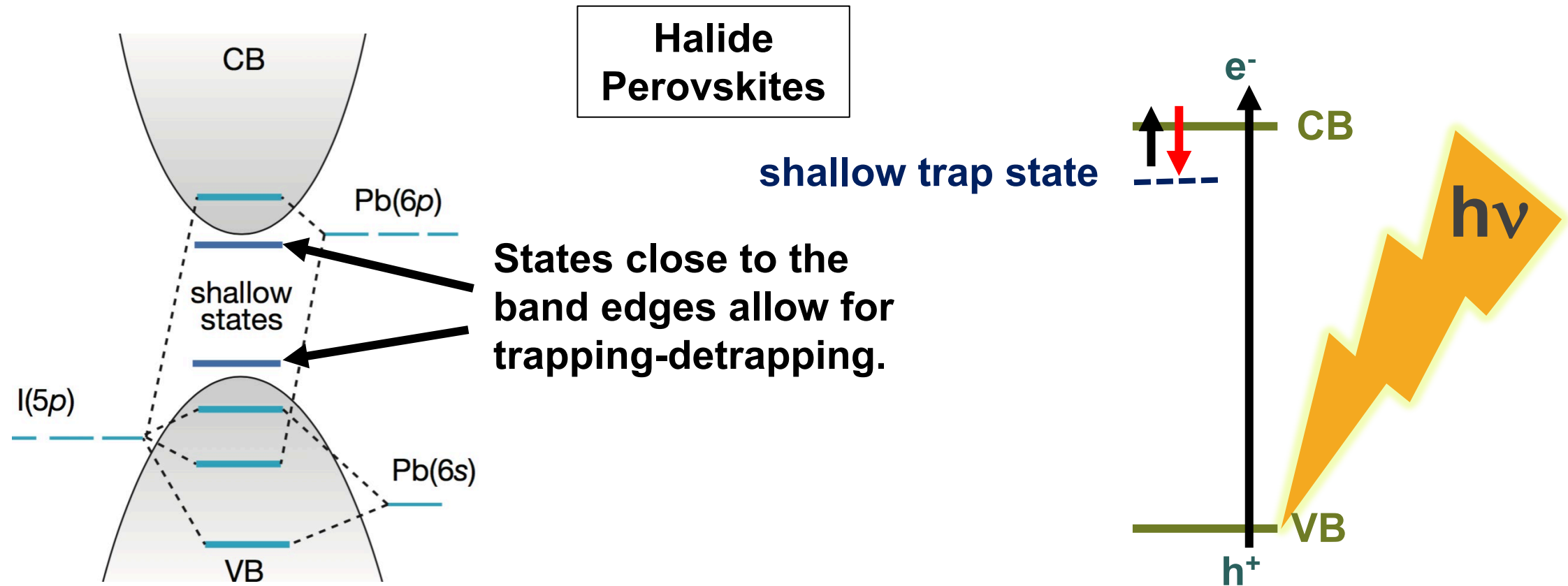
Point Defects in Perovskites



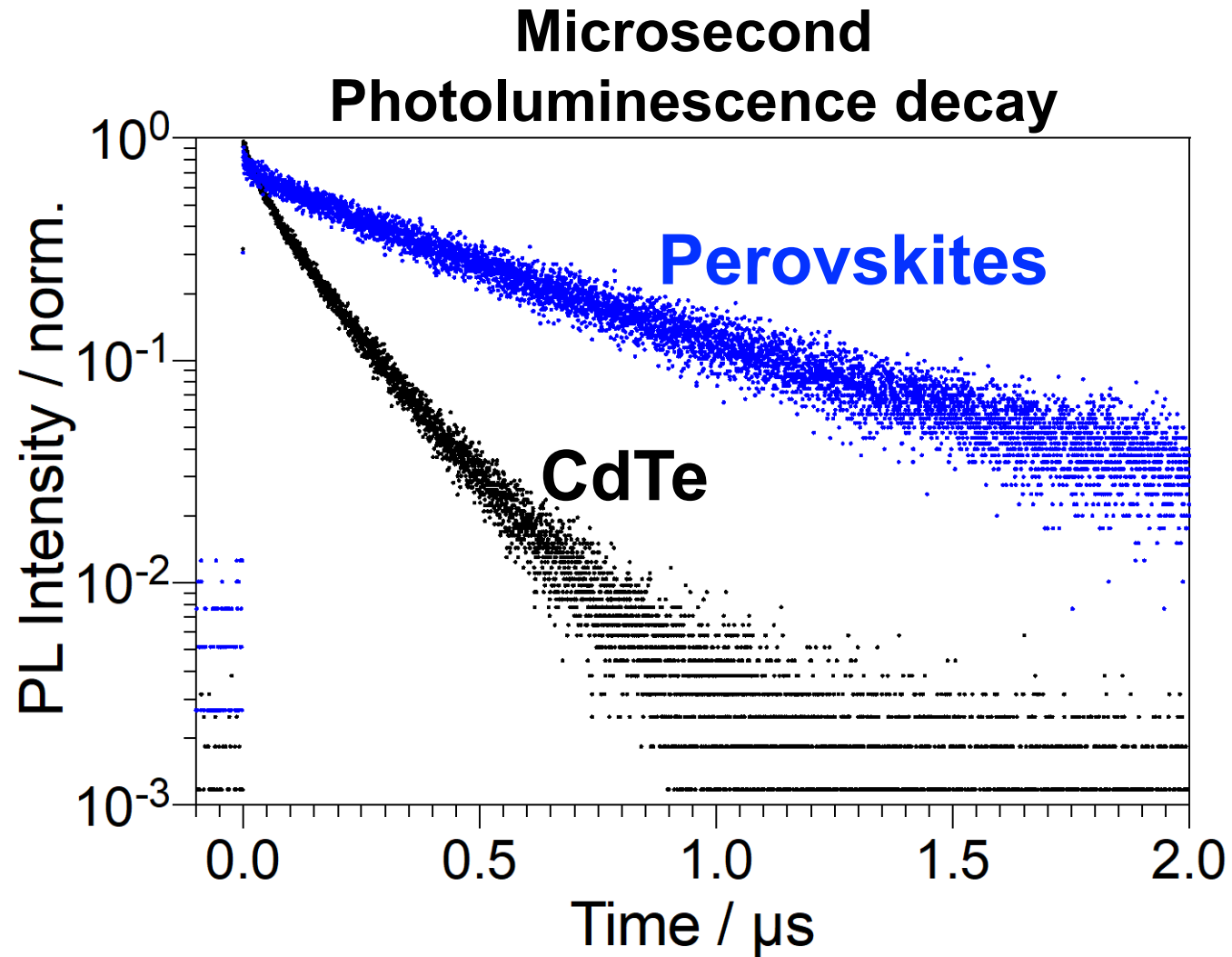
Defects Affect Electronic Trap States



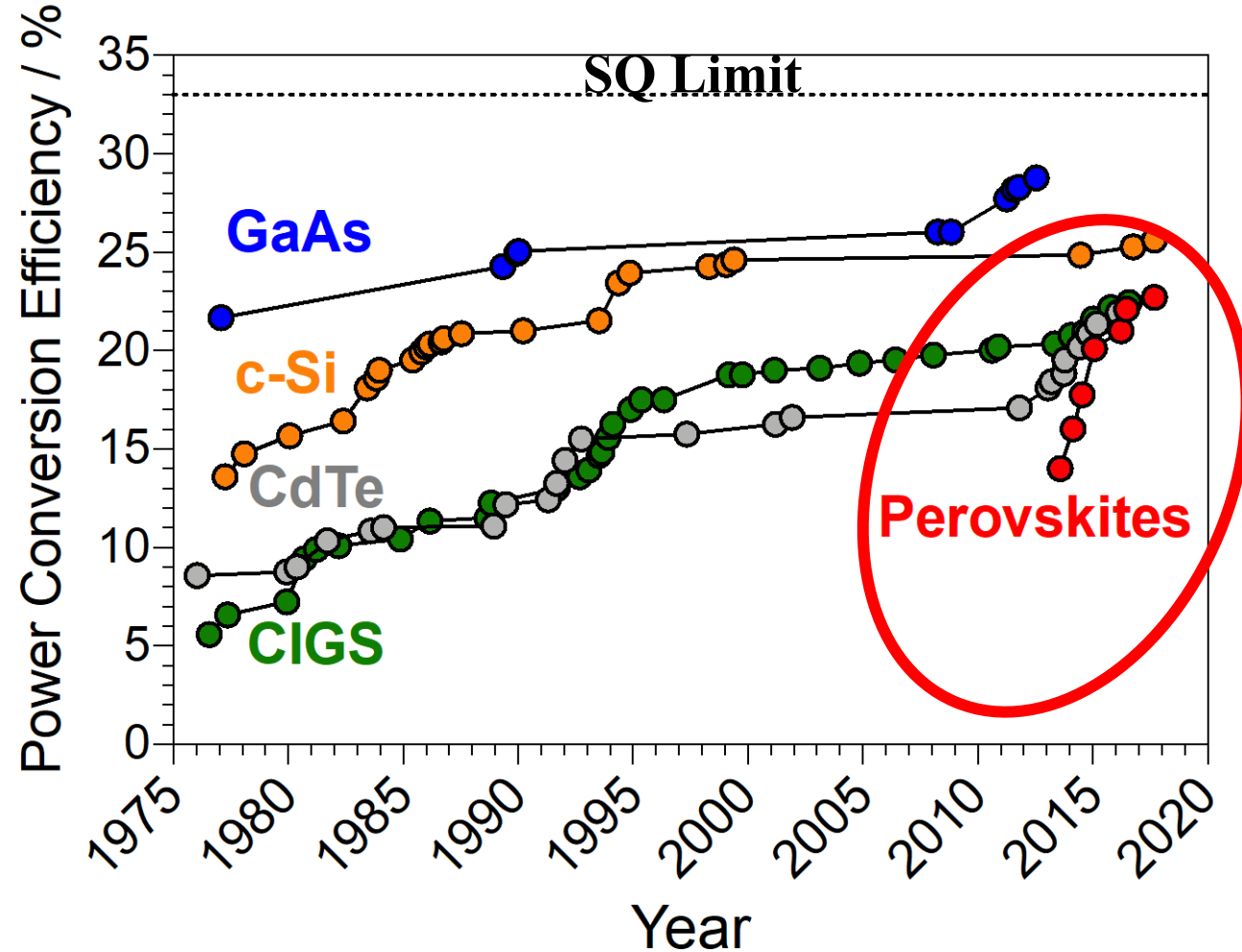
In Halide Perovskites: Mostly Shallow Traps



Long-lived Charge Carrier Dynamics



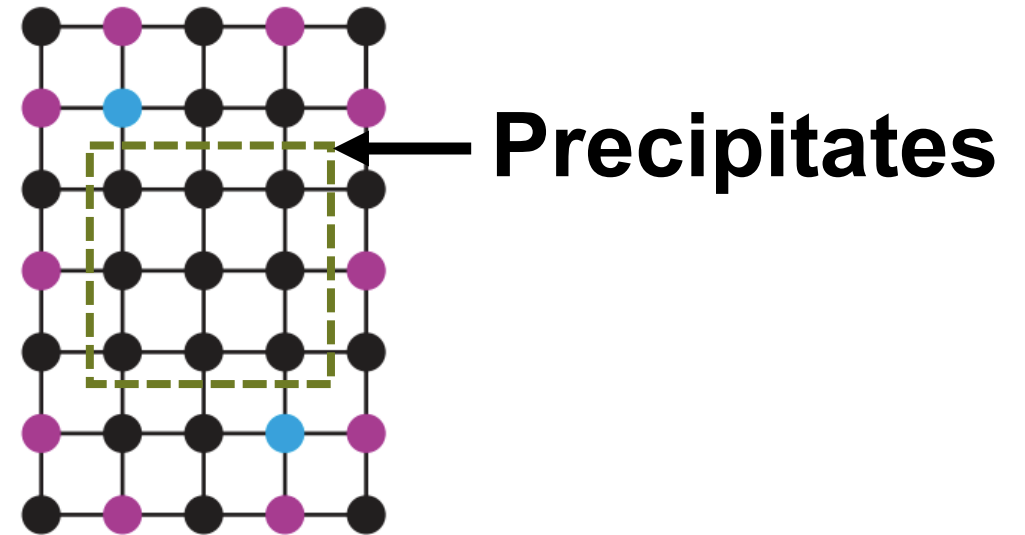
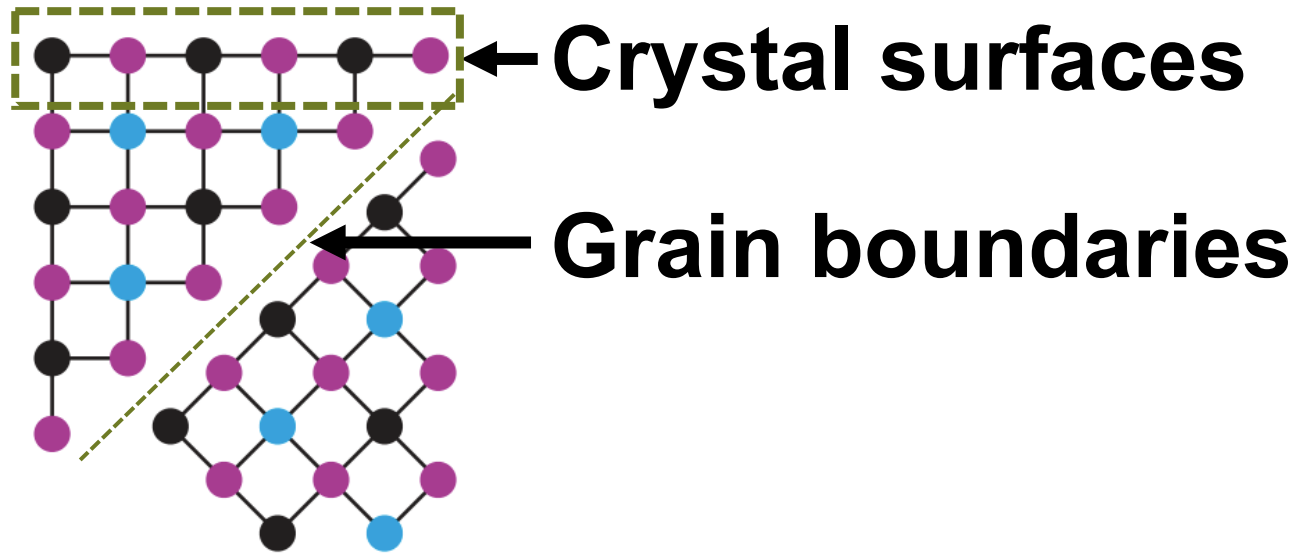
Progress of Solar Cell Efficiencies



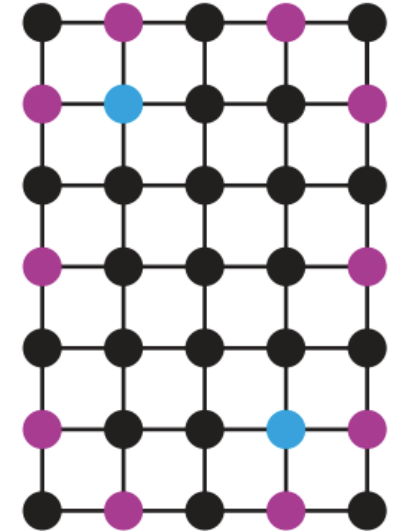
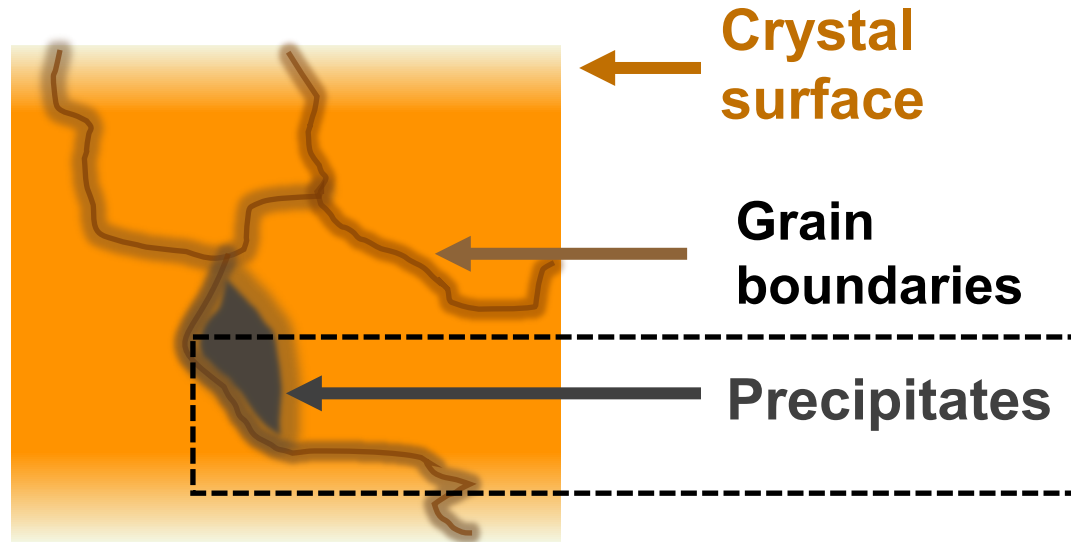
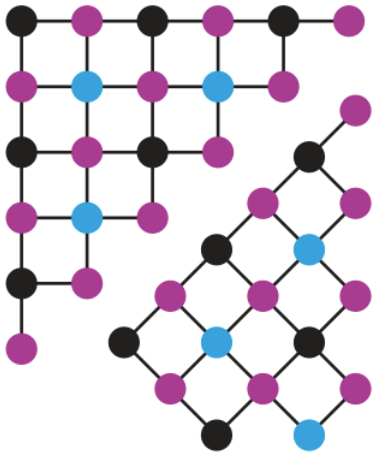
Why?

Some degree of
defect tolerance

2D and 3D Defects in Perovskite Thin Films

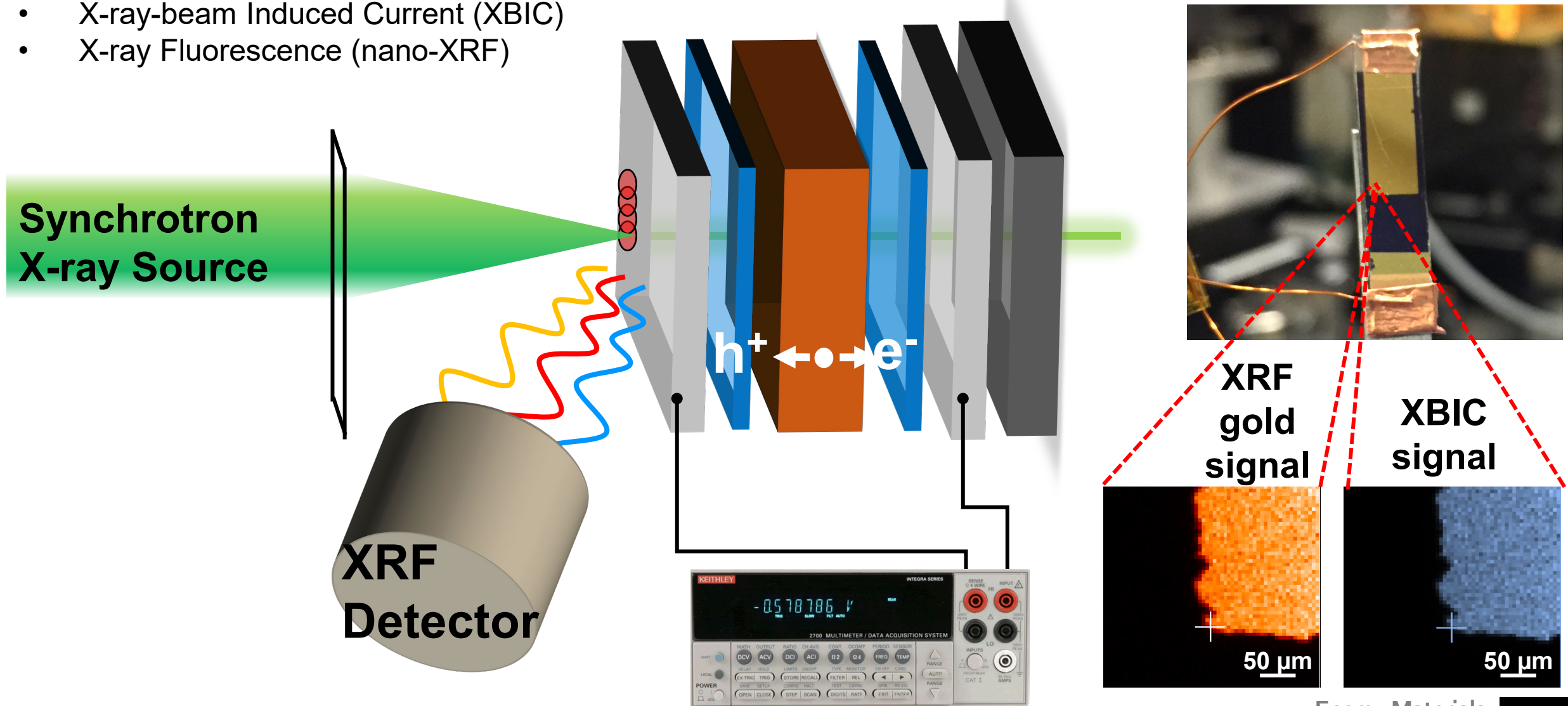


2D and 3D Defects in Perovskite Thin Films

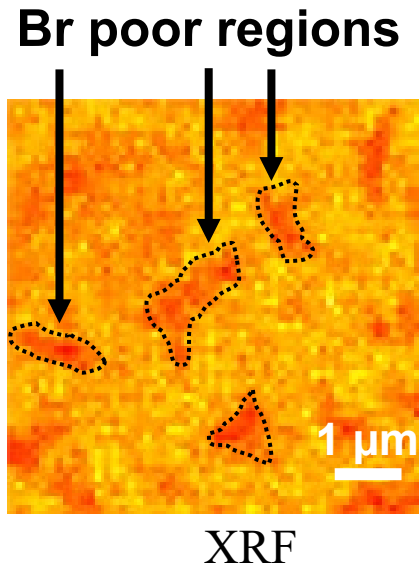


Effects of precipitates on electronic properties

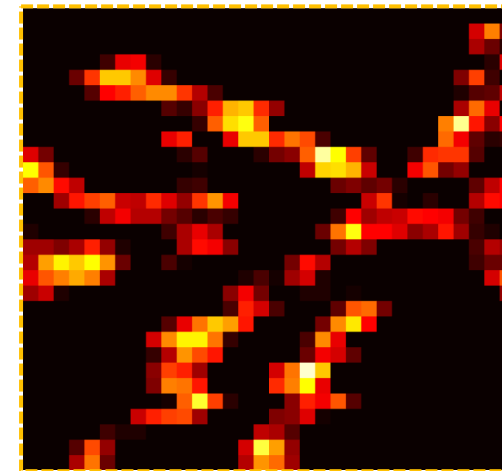
- X-ray-beam Induced Current (XBIC)
- X-ray Fluorescence (nano-XRF)



“Additives” Affect Compositional Distribution



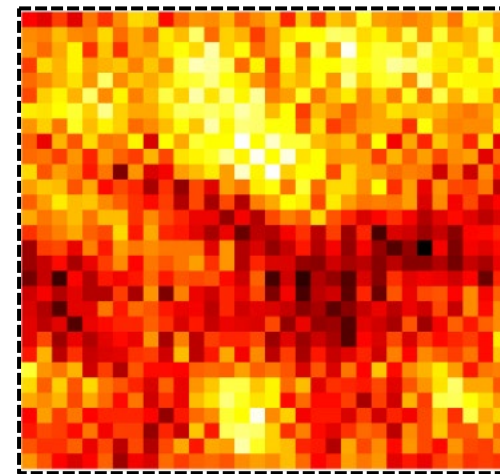
Cs and/or Rb incorporation in solution leads to homogenous halides in the thin film



Rb regions

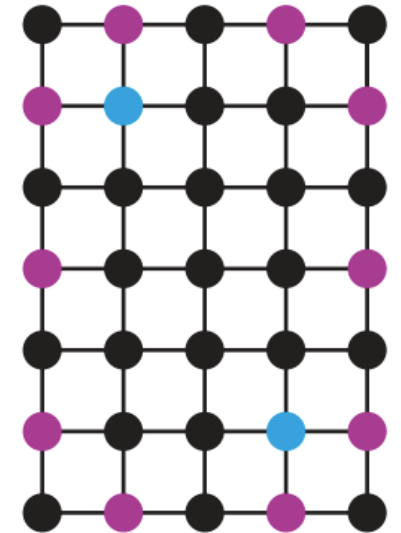
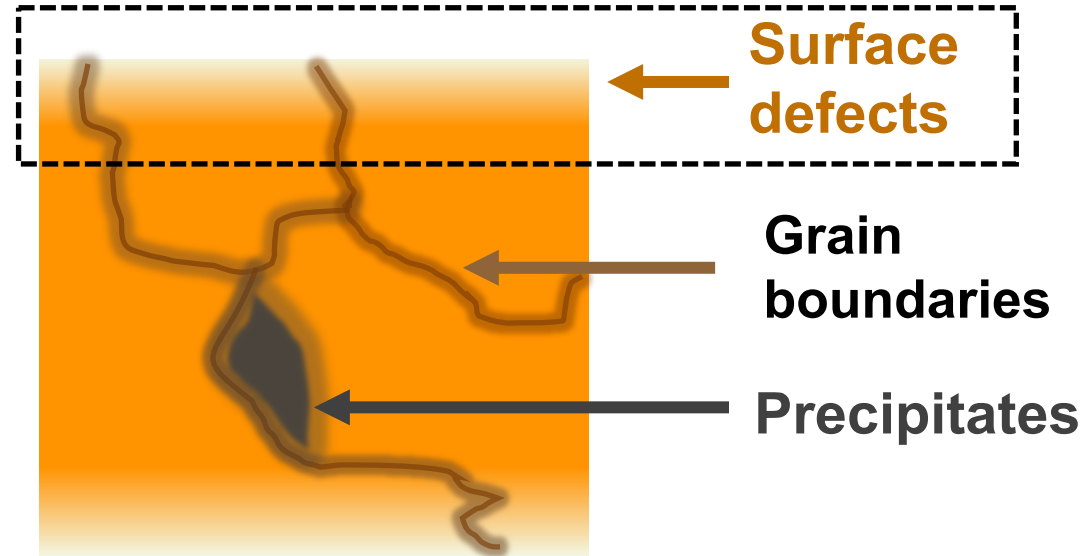
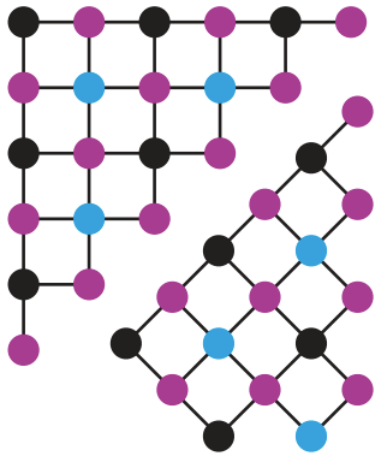
XRF (chemistry)

Rb incorporation leads to element segregation that act as recombination centers



XBIC (local performance)

The Role of Surfaces in Perovskite Thin Films



OUTLINE

01. INTRODUCTION TO
PEROVSKITE DEFECTS

02. SURFACE
MODIFICATION OF THE
PEROVSKITE THIN FILM

03. PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS
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05. CONCLUSIONS

OUTLINE

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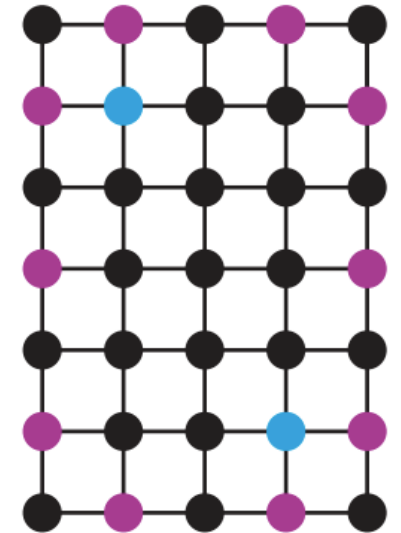
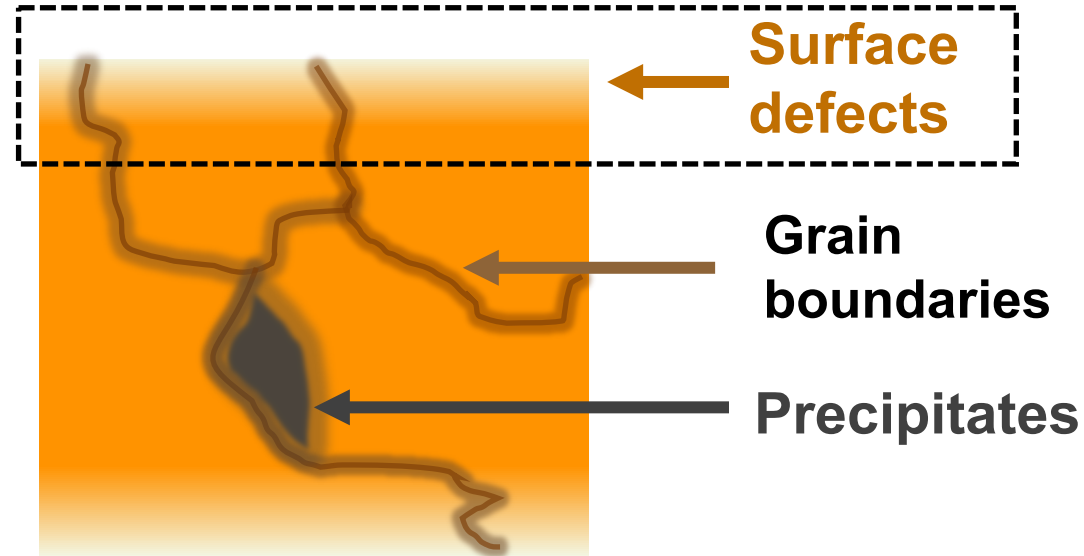
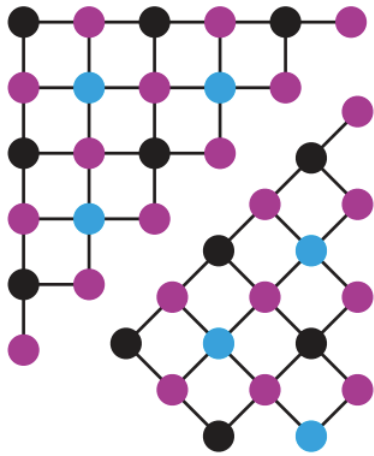
02. SURFACE
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PEROVSKITE THIN FILM

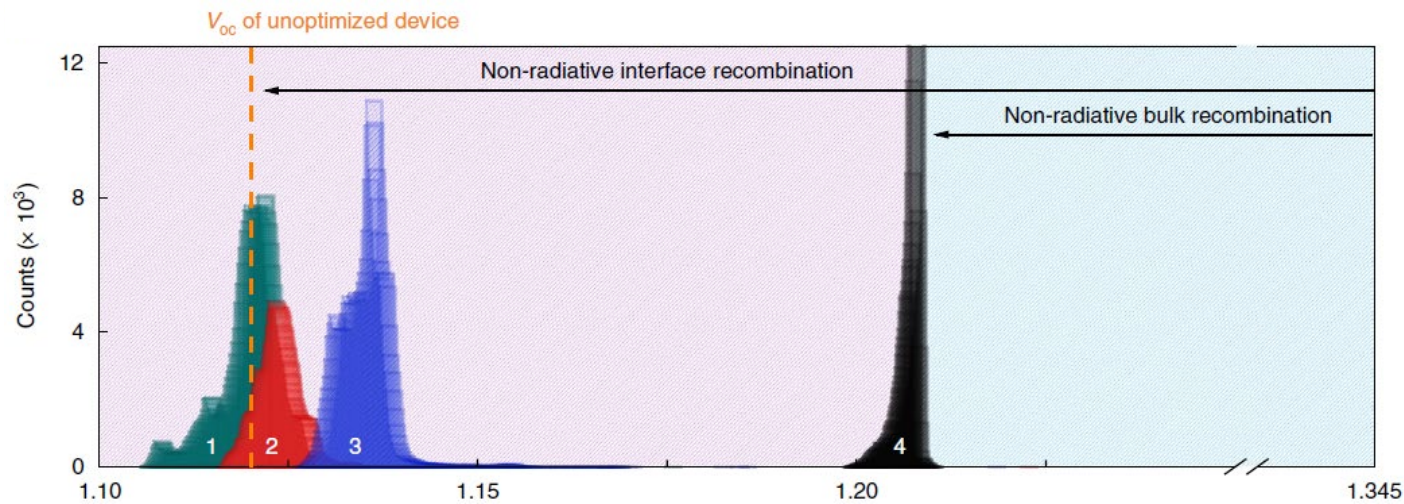
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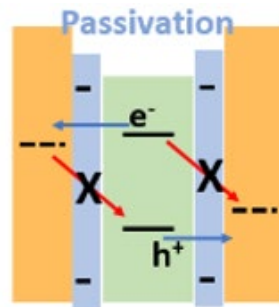
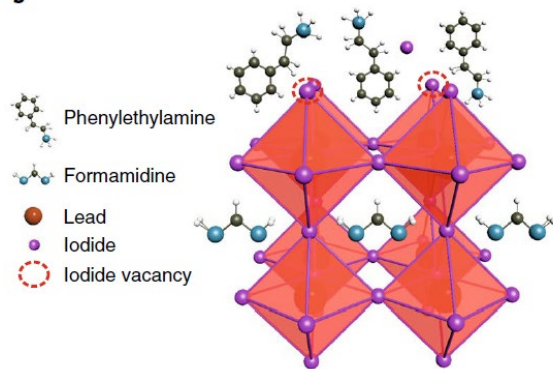
The Role of Surfaces in Perovskite Thin Films





Interface recombination is still major cause of performance loss (V_{oc} drop);

Nature Energy, 3, (2018), 847–854



Large organic molecules (e.g. PEAI) can passivate defects at perovskite interfaces

Broad range of reported results:

(PVK composition, annealing, 2D deposition route)

- Correct band alignment is beneficial
- Accurate control on thickness to avoid series resistance losses

J. Phys. Chem. Lett., 11, (2020), 5115–5119

J. Phys. Chem. Lett., 10, (2019), 5713–5720

ACS Energy Lett., 4, (2019), 2893–2901

Nature Photonics, 13, (2019), 460–466

Nano Lett. 20, (2020), 3992–3998

QUESTIONS

1. What structures form at the surface of the perovskite thin film?
2. How stable is this interface given its “soft” nature?
3. What is the mechanism by which surface passivation happens?

QUESTIONS

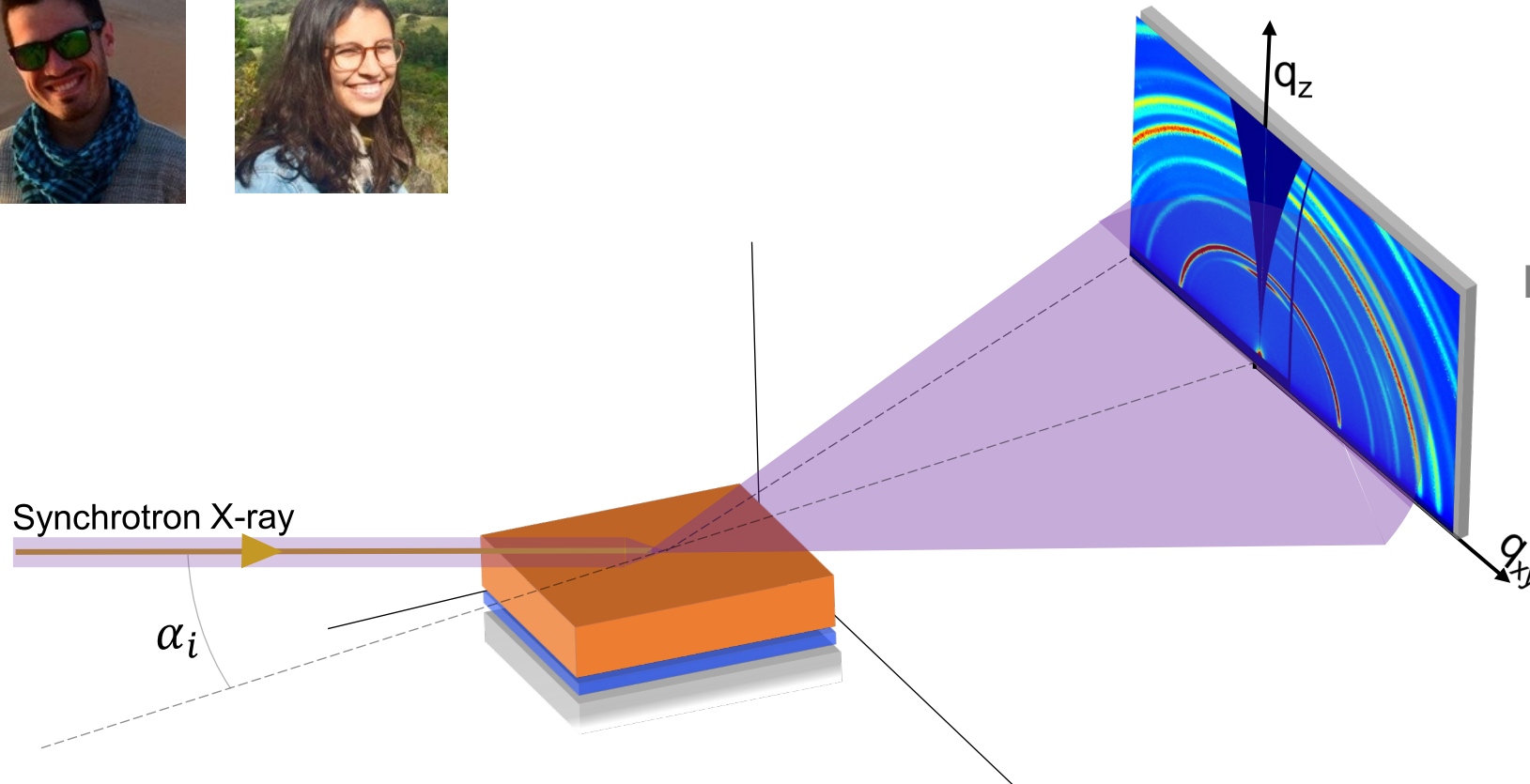
1. What structures form at the surface of the perovskite thin film?
2. How stable is this interface given its “soft” nature?
3. What is the mechanism by which surface passivation happens?

GRAZING-INCIDENCE WIDE-ANGLE X-RAY SCATTERING (GIWAXS)



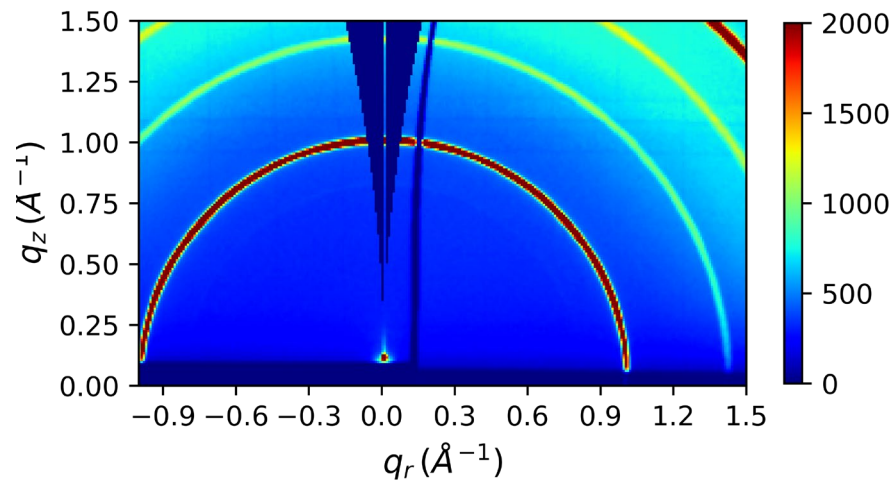
The National Synchrotron Light
Source (NSLS)

Brookhaven National Laboratory
(BNL)

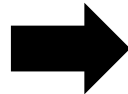




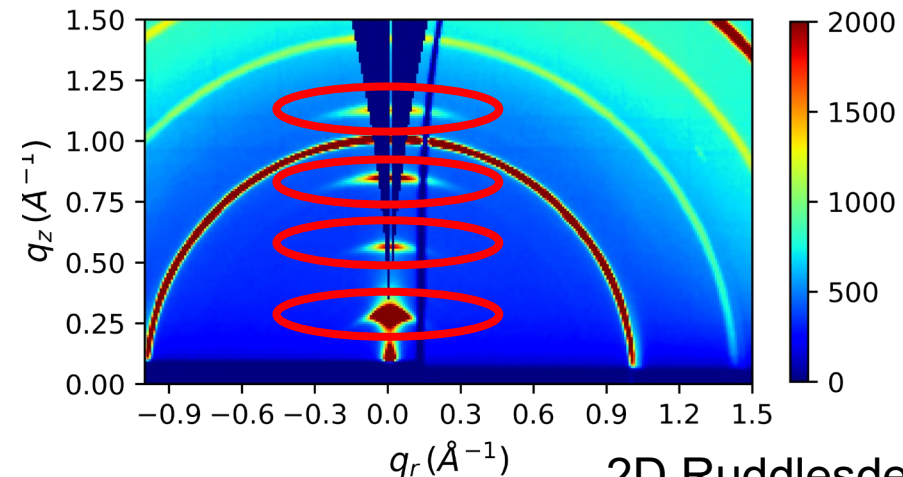
CsFAMA/Pb/IBr



PEAI



PEAI

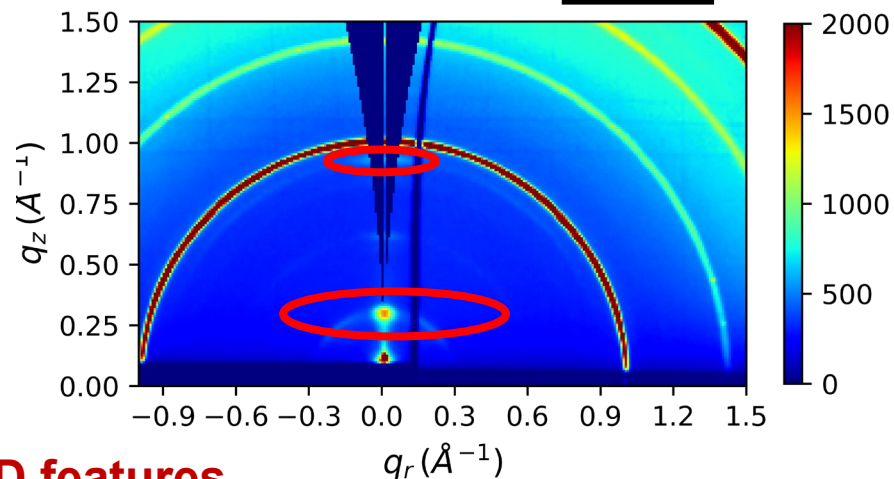


2D
features
appear

2D Ruddlesden-Popper
(PEA)₂(A)_{n-1}Pb_nI_{3n+1} with $n = 2$



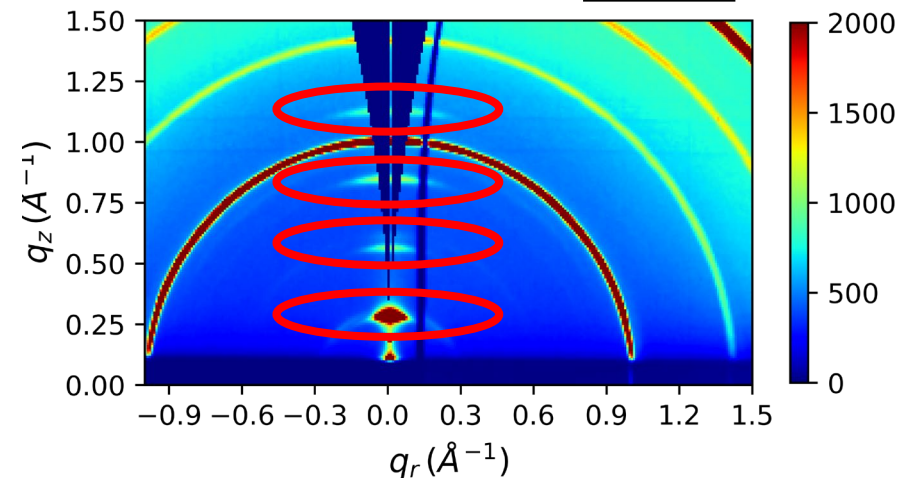
PEAI + 100 °C for 40 min



2D features
fade further



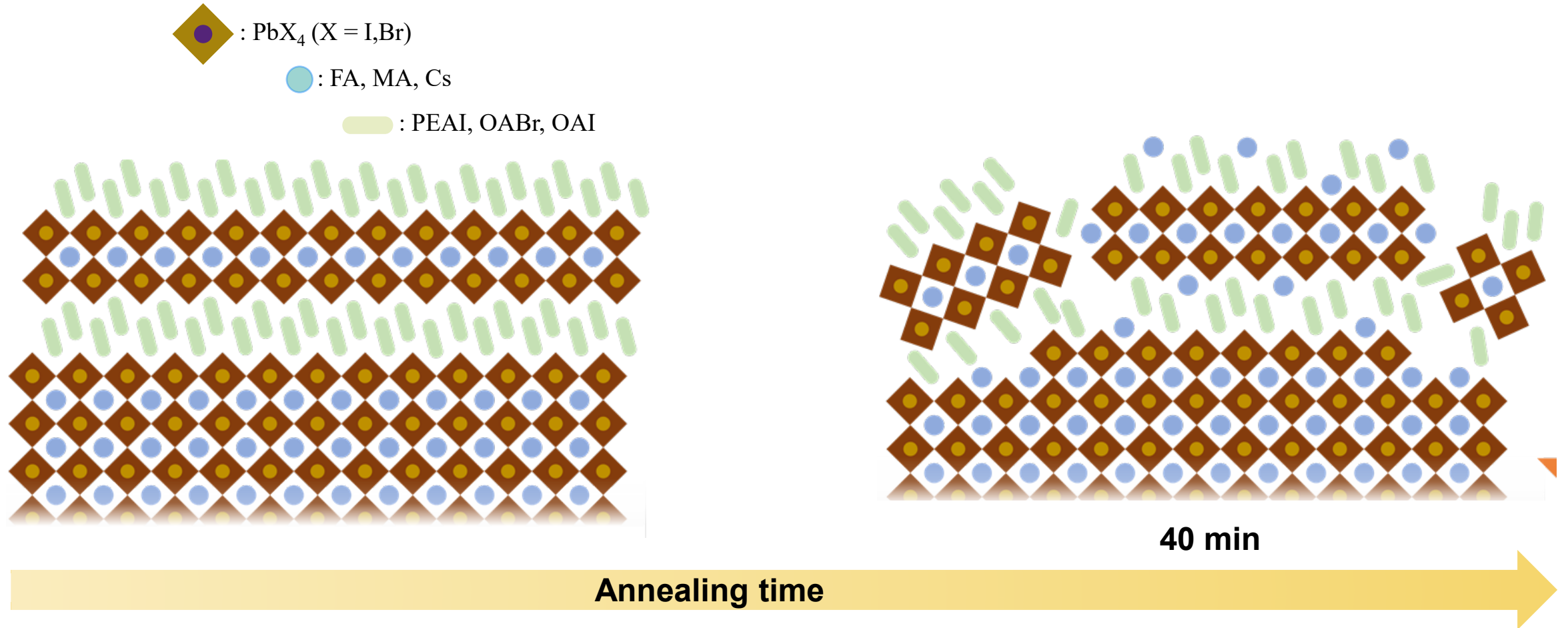
PEAI + 100 °C for 10 min



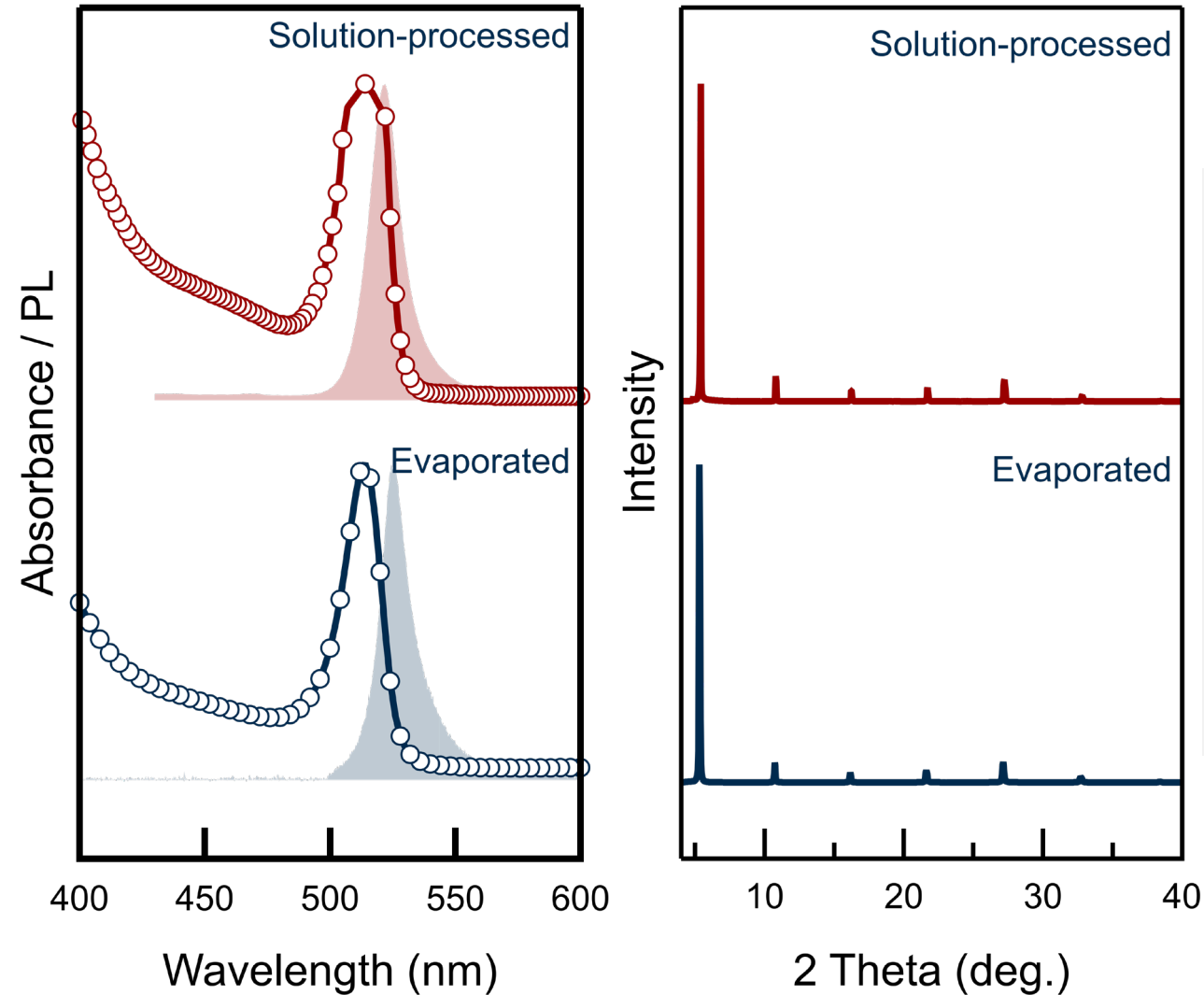
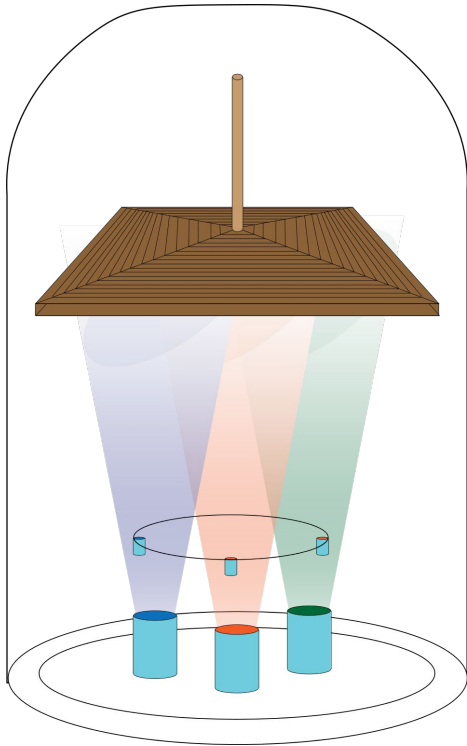
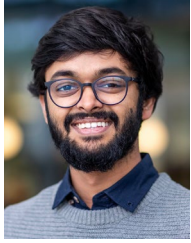
2D
features
fade
Increase
in q_r

2D Ruddlesden-Popper
with $n = 2$ towards $n = 1$

BULKY CATION PASSIVATION + DIFFUSION

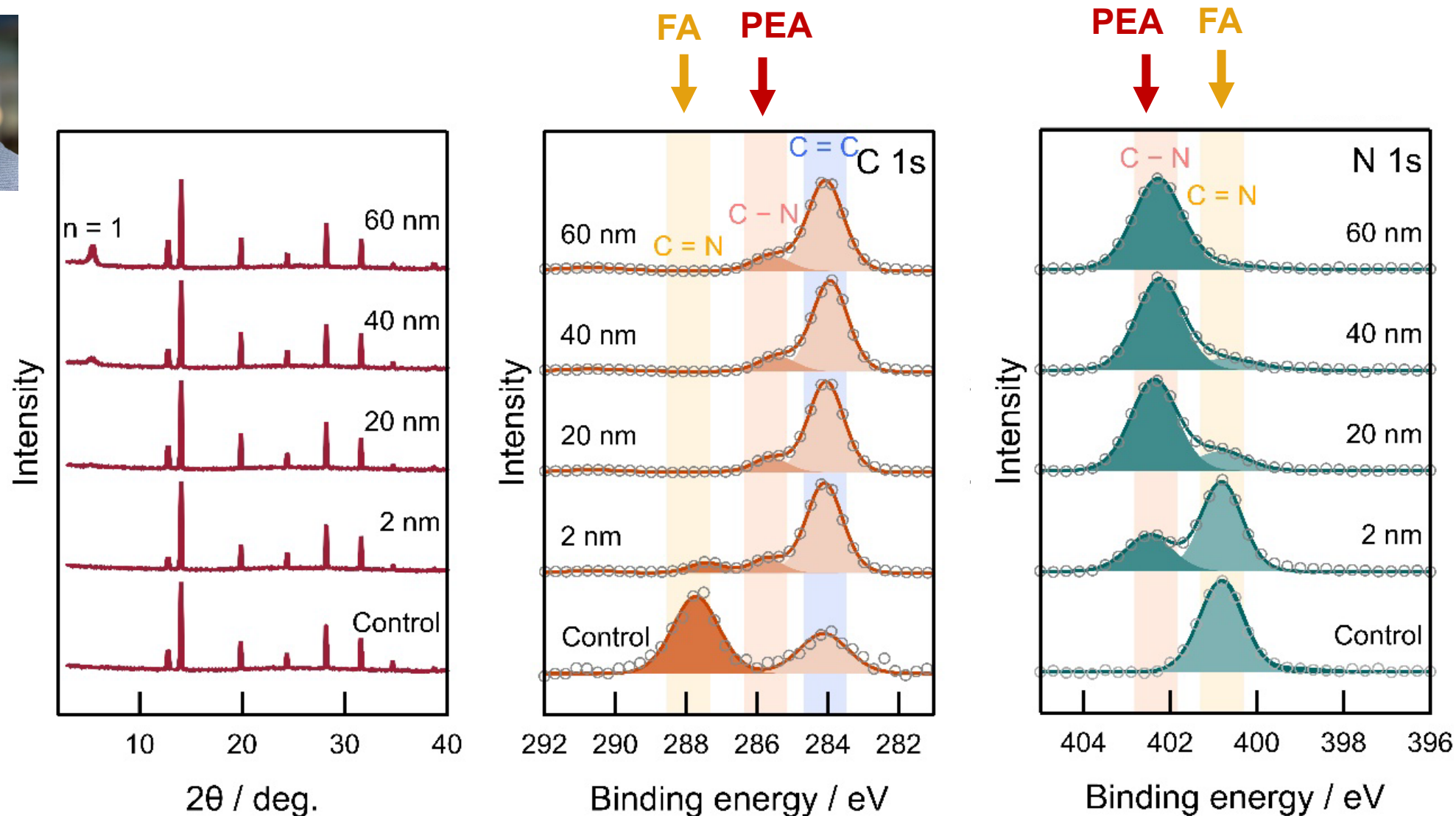
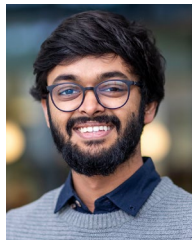


VAPOR PROCESSING OF A RP (2D PEROVSKITE) N=1 THIN FILM



UV-vis-NIR and PL spectroscopy, and XRD show nearly identical PEA_2PbI_4 prepared using solution-processing or thermal co-evaporation

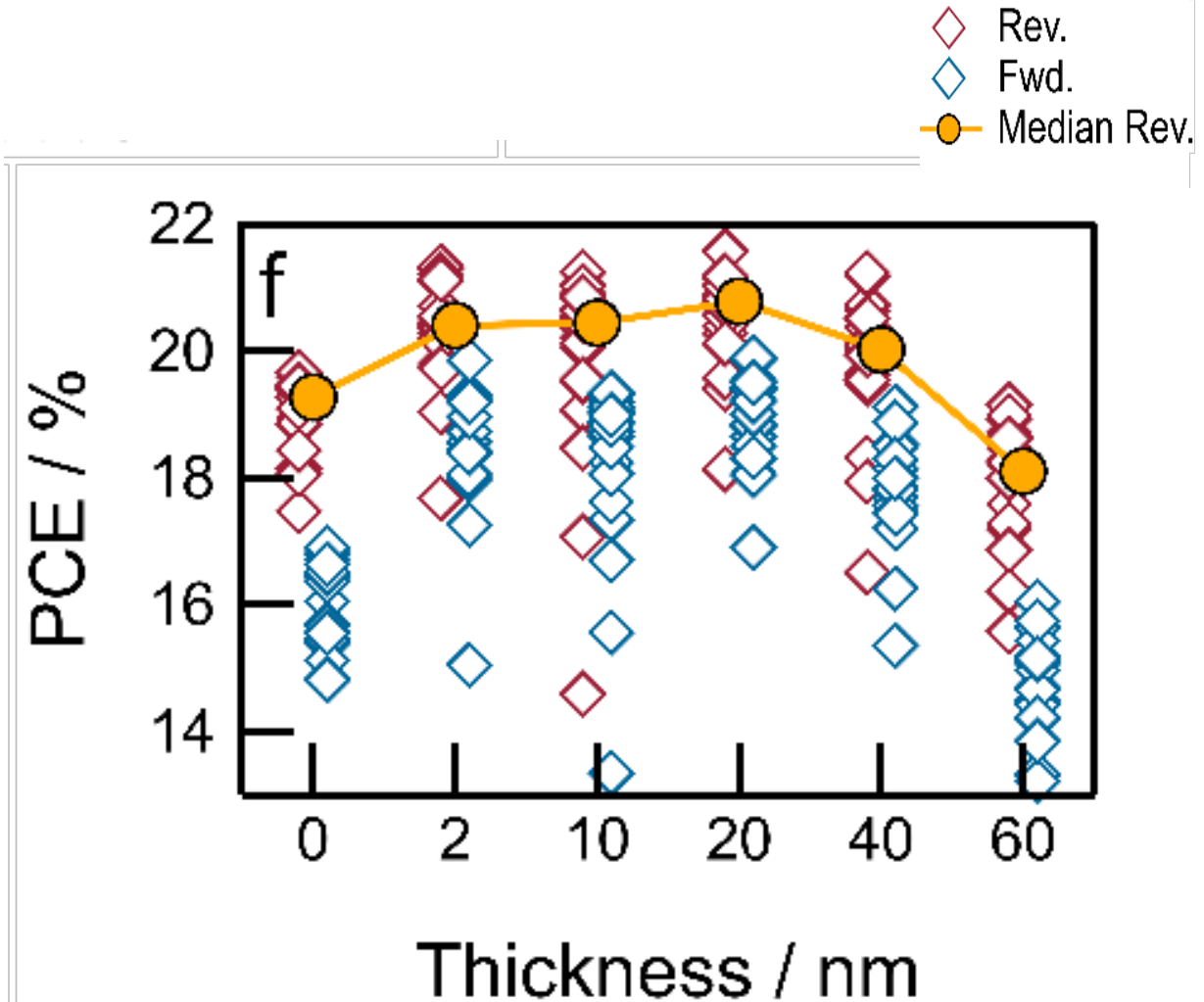
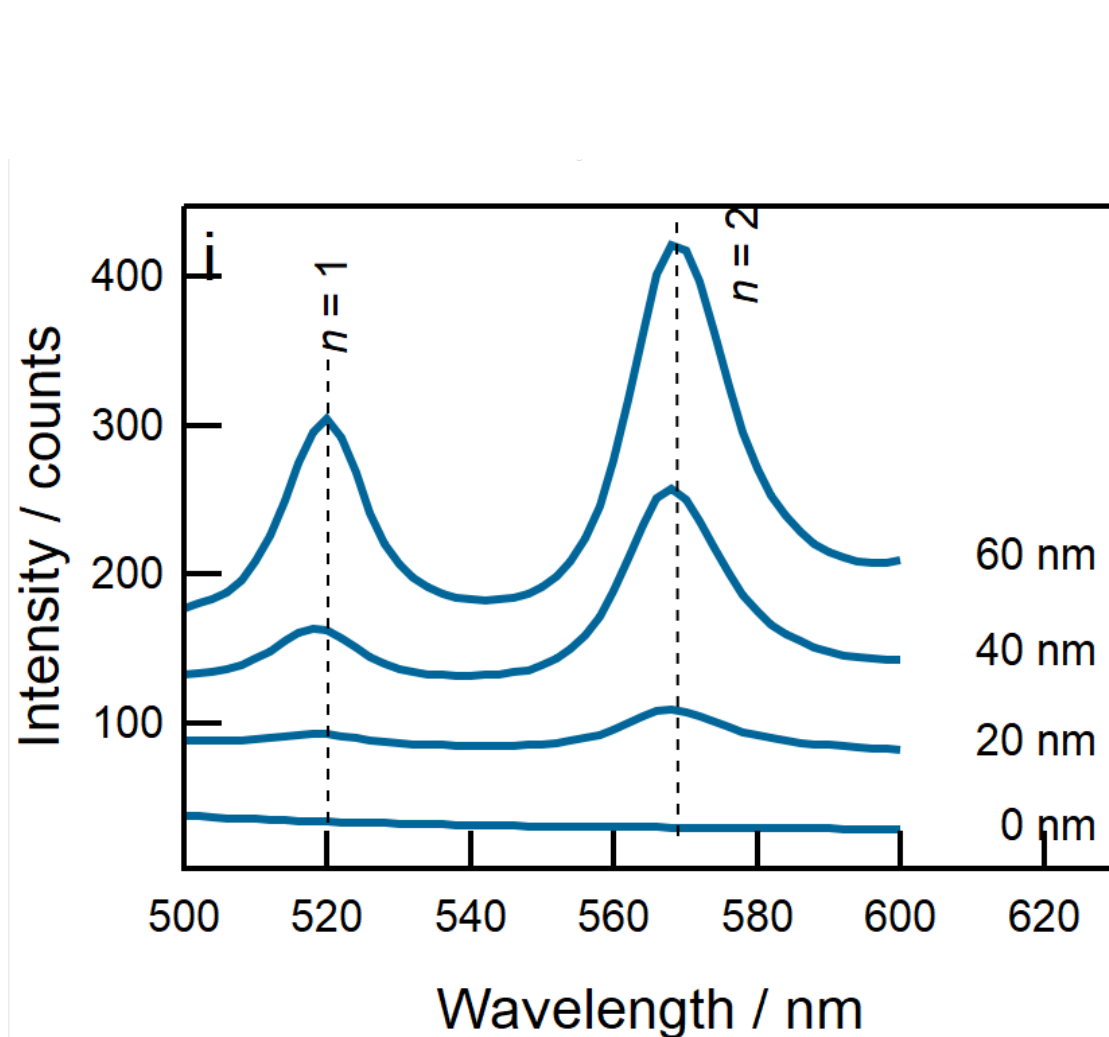
VAPOR PROCESSING OF A 2D/3D HETEROSTRUCTURE



Perini, Carlo A. R., Correa-Baena, J.-P. et al. (2023). *ACS Energy Letters*, 2023, 8, 3, 1408–1415 .

Datta, Kunal, Correa-Baena, J.-P. et al. (2024). *Advanced Materials*. 36 (35), 2404795.

VAPOR PROCESSING OF A 2D/3D HETEROSTRUCTURE



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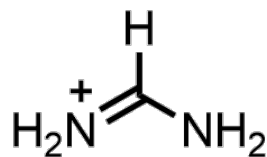
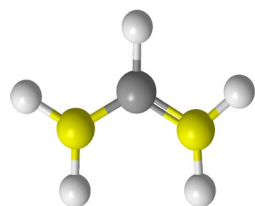
03. PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS
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FORMAMIDINIUM LEAD HALIDE PEROVSKITES

FA

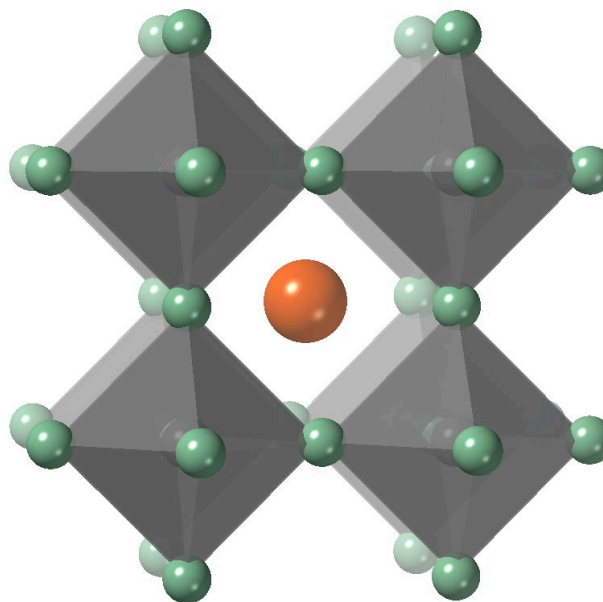


FAPbI₃

Ideal bandgap for solar cells 1.48 eV

Eperon, et al. *Energy Environm. Sci.* **2014**, 7, 982

Perovskite
corner-sharing



ABX₃

single or mixed ion

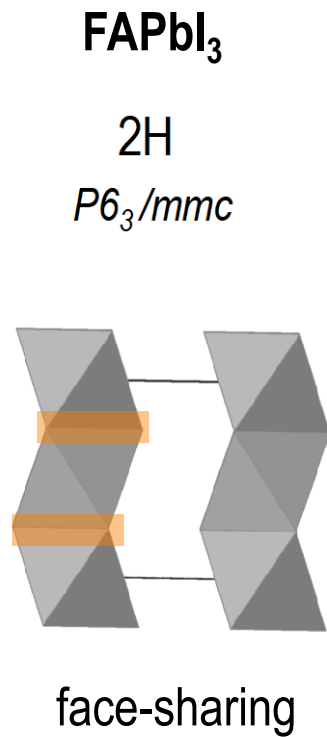
● A FA⁺ / MA⁺ / Cs⁺

● X I⁻ / Br⁻

● B Pb²⁺

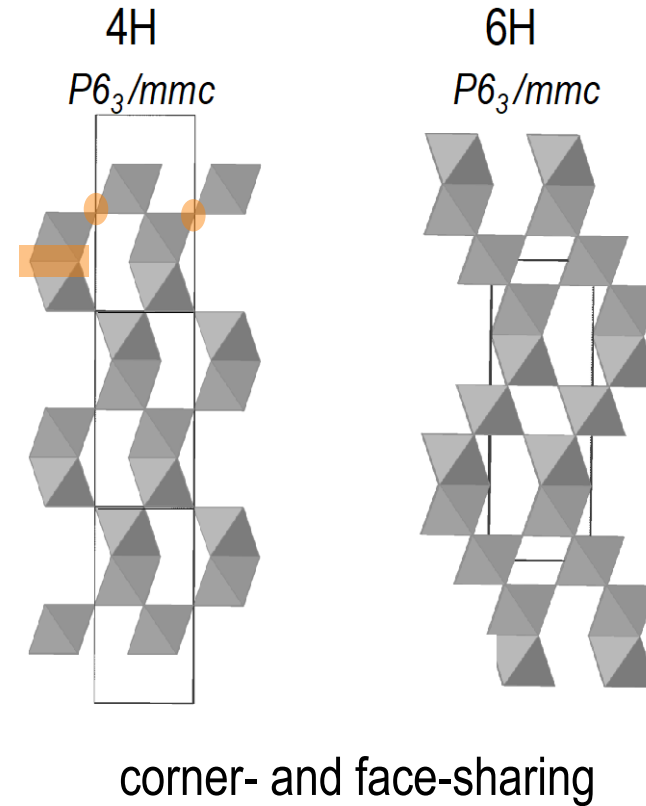
THE PEROVSKITE STRUCTURE IS UNSTABLE

Polymorphism into non-perovskite phases



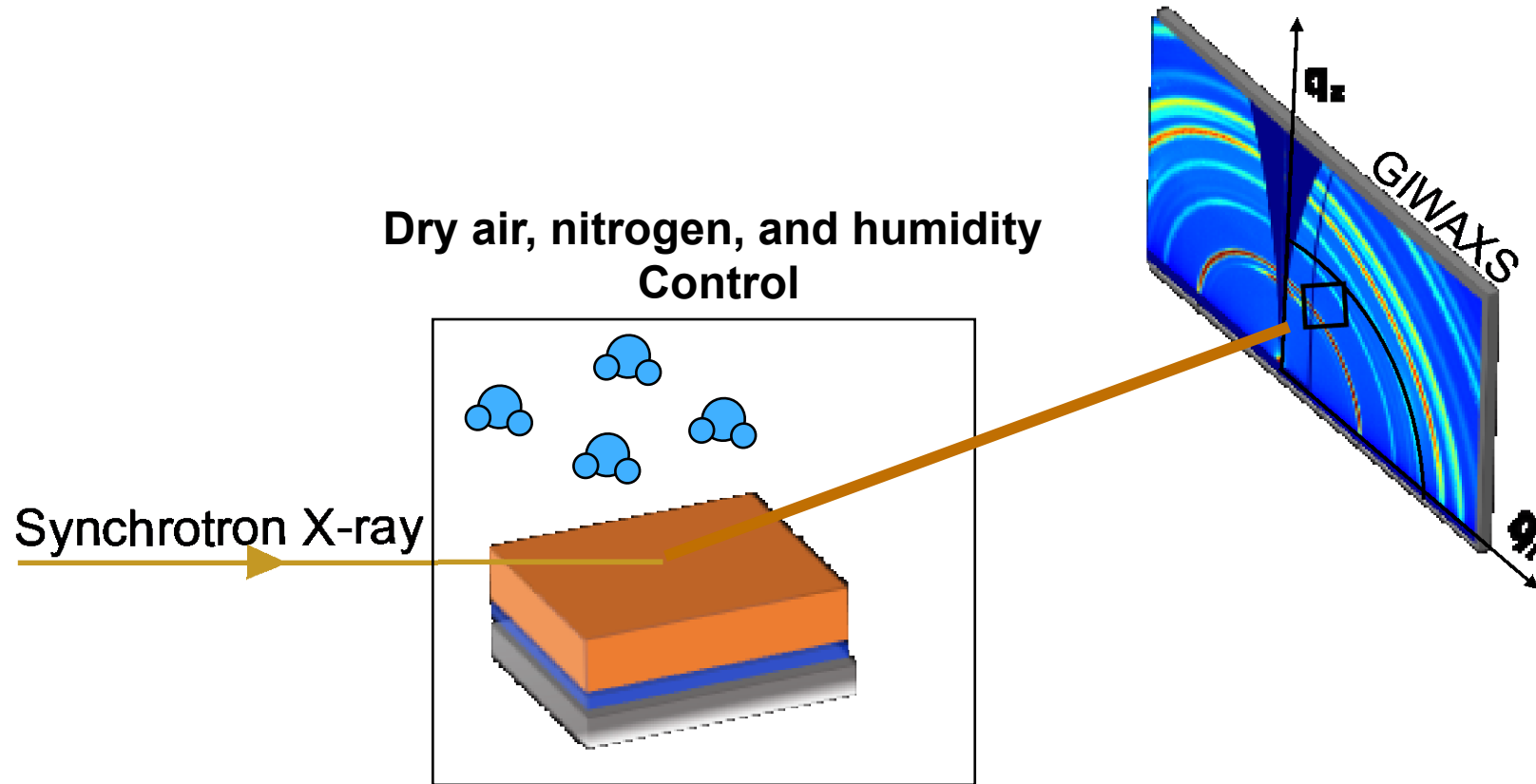
Charles, et al. *Chem. Mater.* **2020**, 32, 2282-2291.

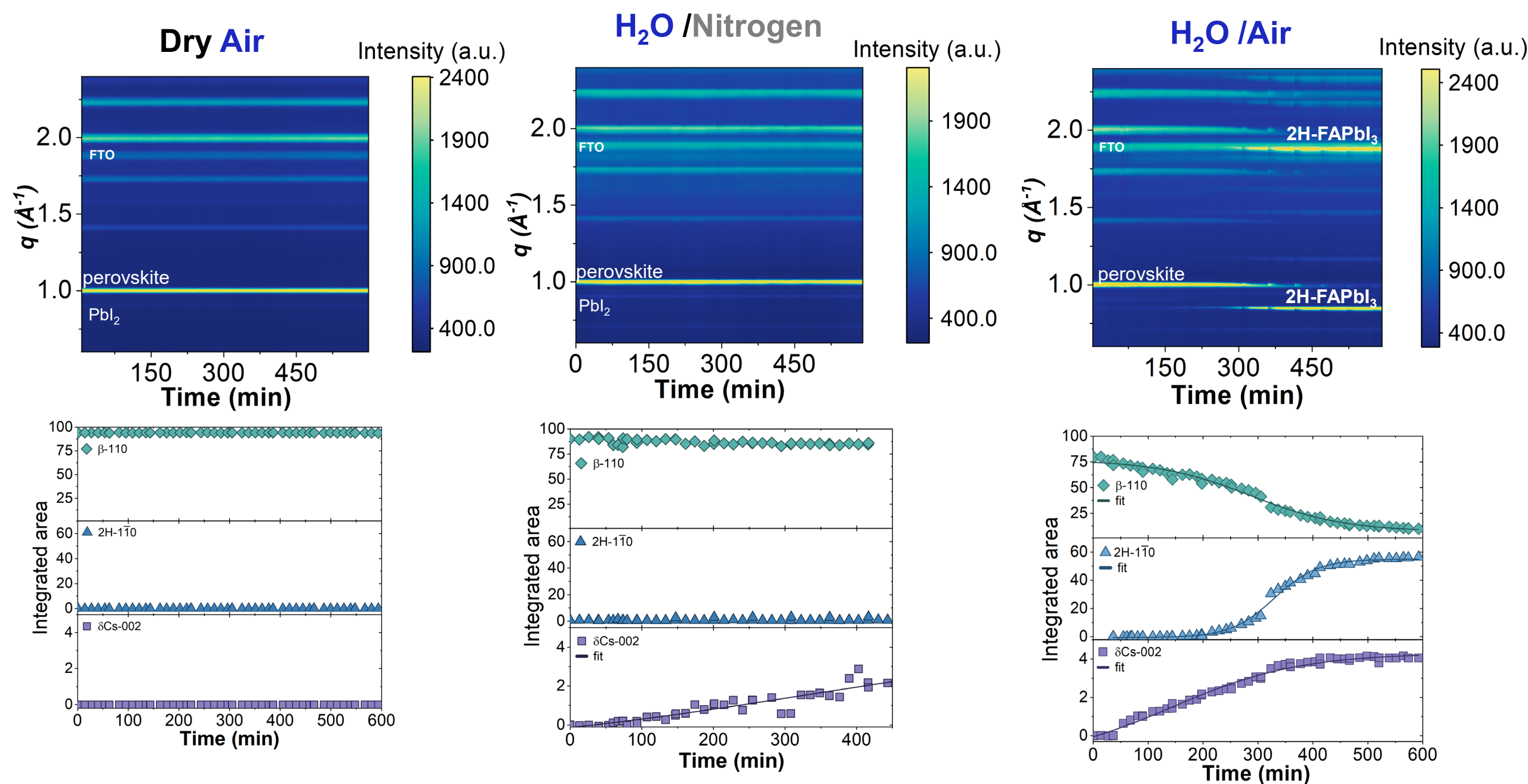
Hexagonal polytypes H: APbX₃



Gratia, et al. *ACS Energy Lett.* **2017**, 2, 12, 2686-2693

IN-SITU GIWAXS: UNDERSTANDING PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS UNDER DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS



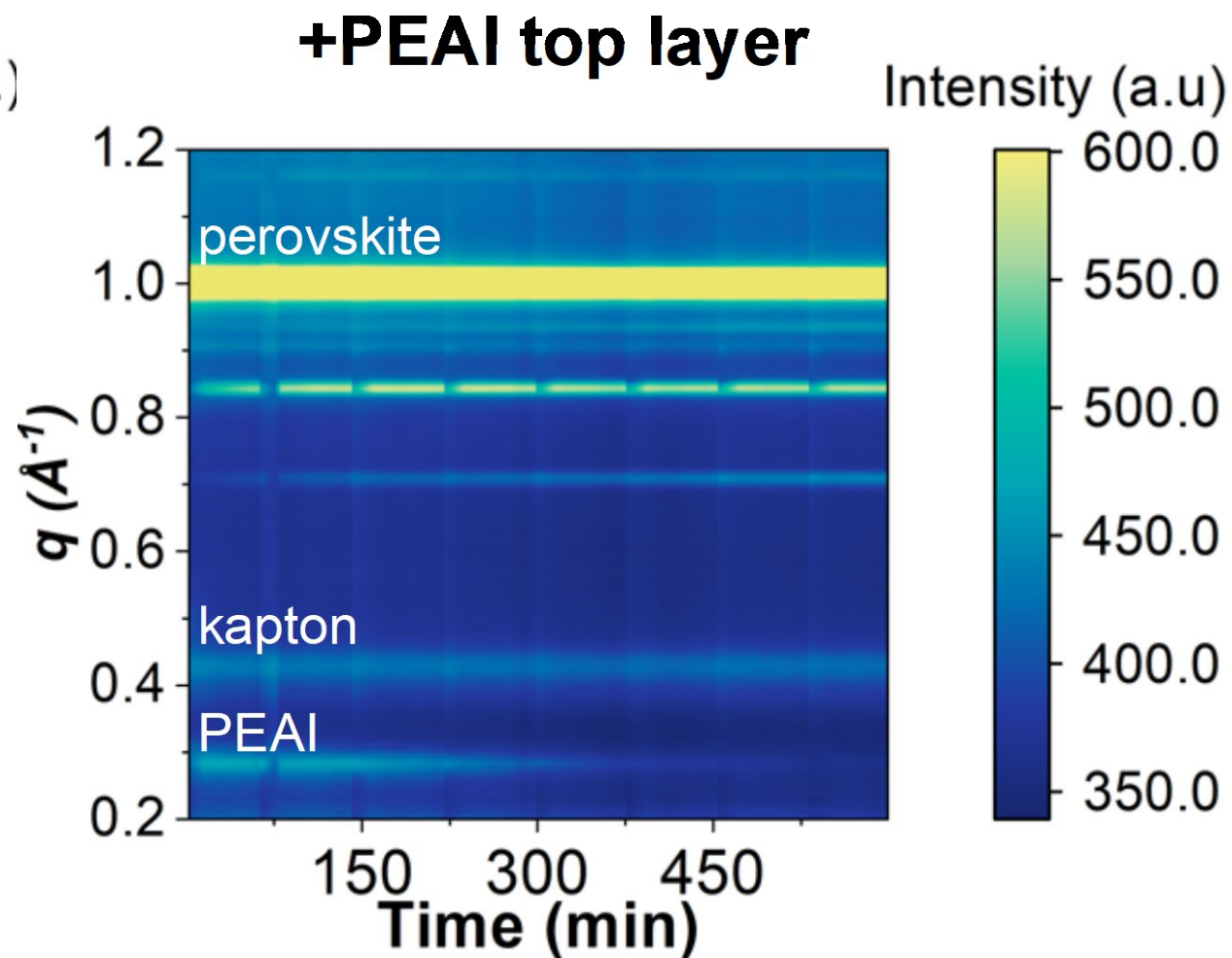
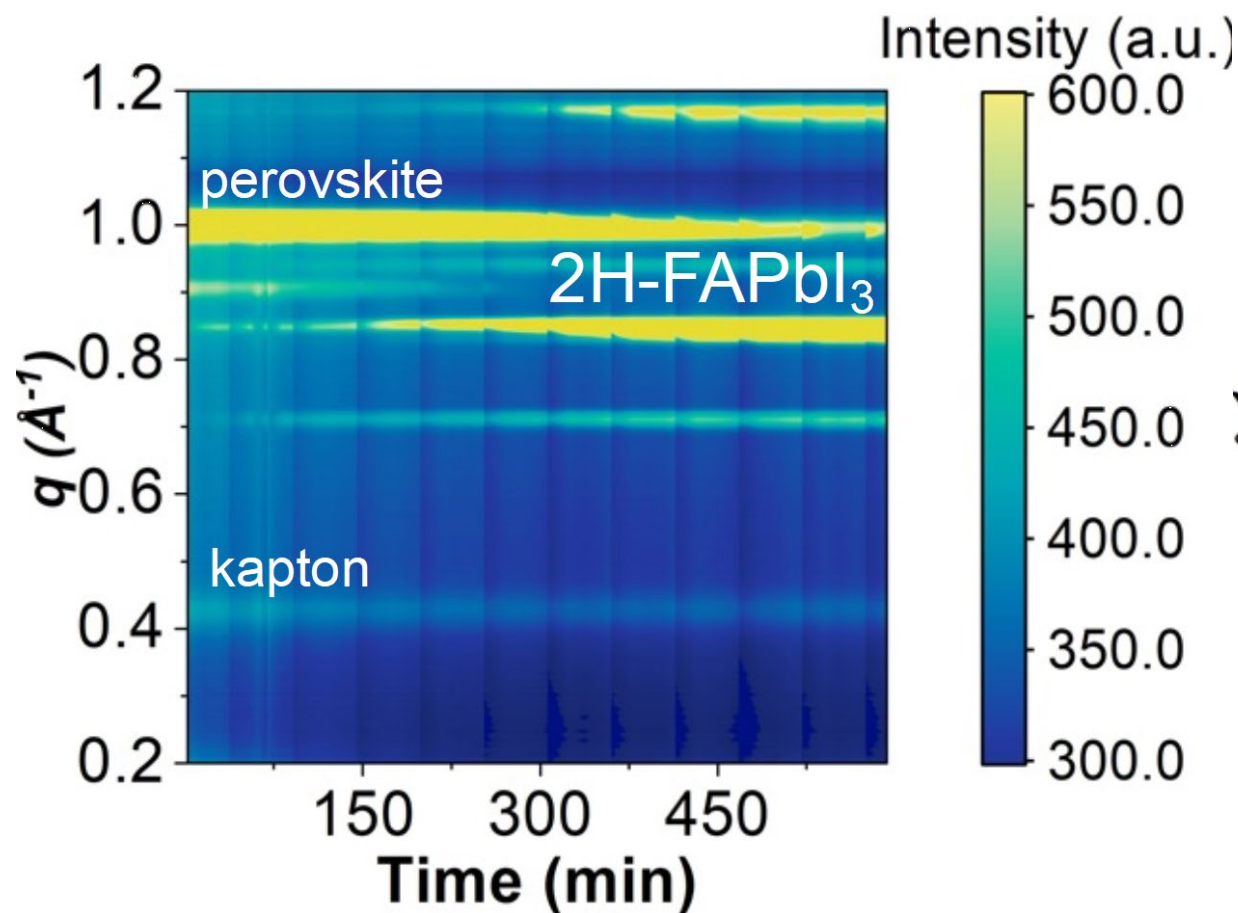


Hidalgo, J., ..., Correa-Baena, J. P. *Materials Today*, 2023, 68, 13–21

Hidalgo, ..., Correa-Baena. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2023, 145, 45, 24549–24557

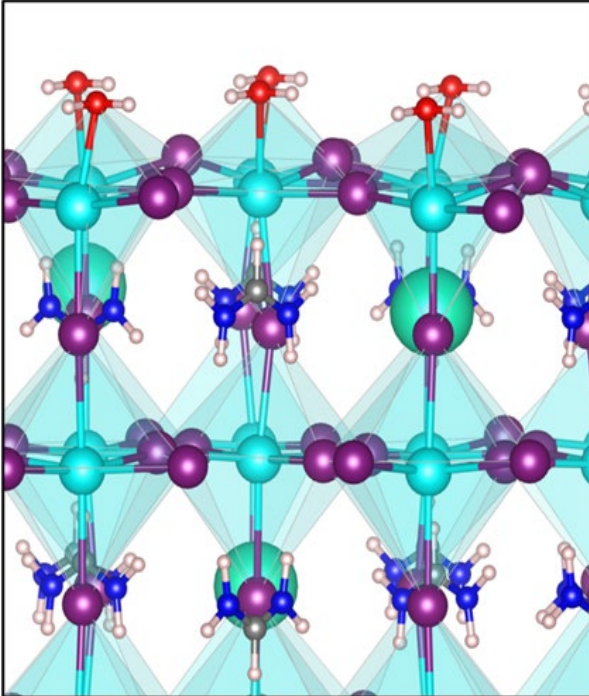
IN-SITU GIWAXS STUDIES CORROBORATE THIS

H₂O /Air



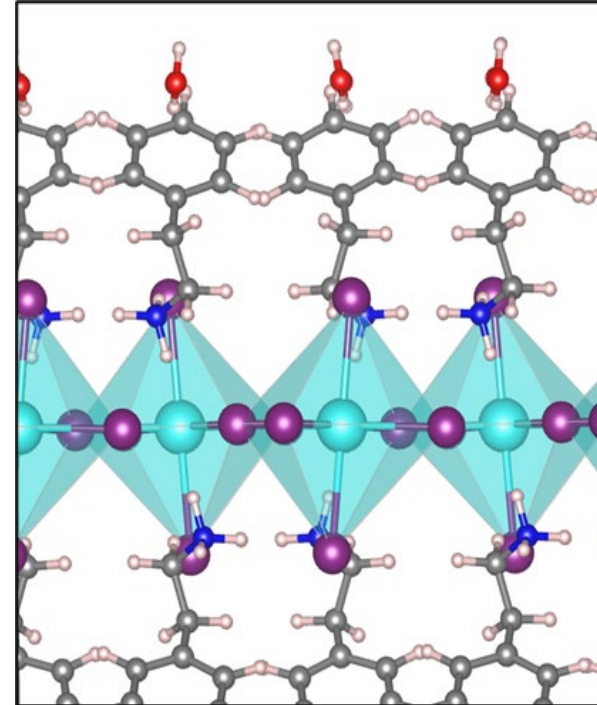
PEAI REPELS WATER

H₂O Adsorption



$$E_{\text{ads}} = -0.50 \text{ eV}$$

PEA



$$E_{\text{ads}} = -0.19 \text{ eV}$$

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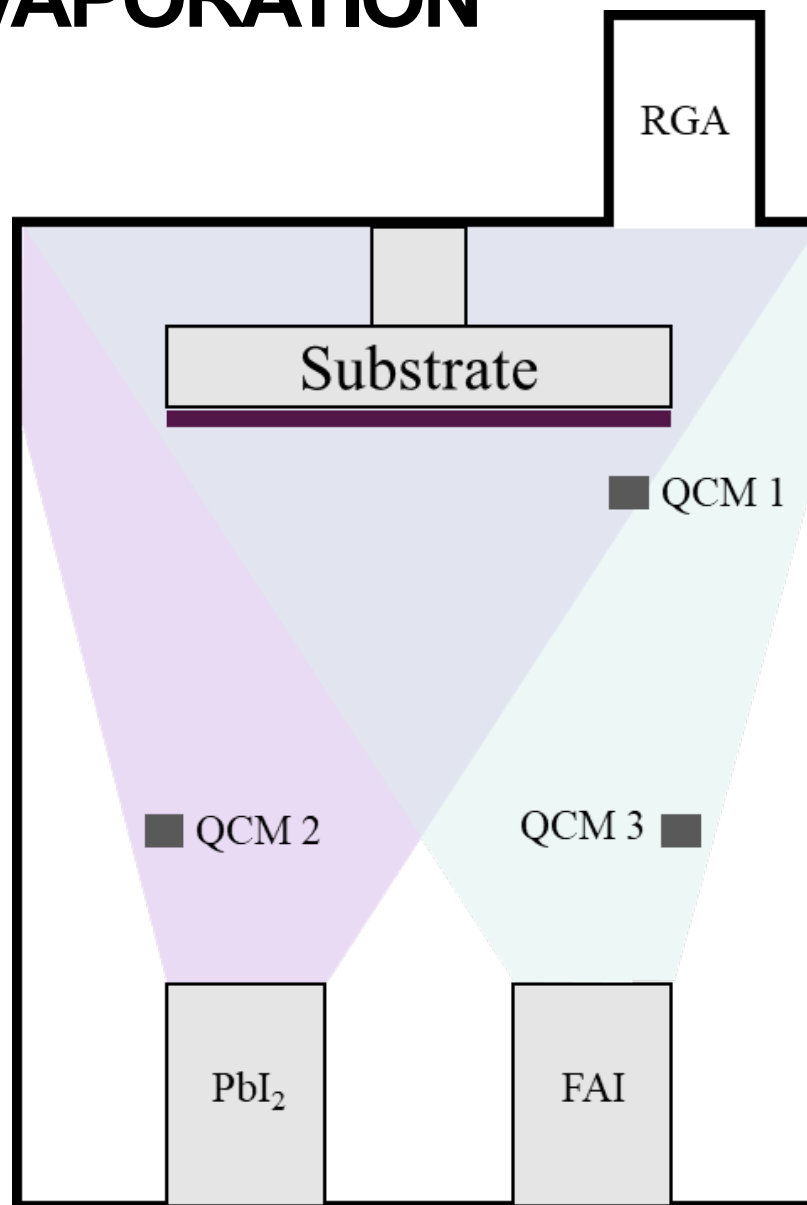
04. IMPLICATIONS OF THE
INTERFACE IN THERMAL
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05. CONCLUSIONS

PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS FROM THE VAPOR PHASE:

**WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED FROM
THE INTERFACE AND ITS EFFECT
ON PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS?**

CONTROL OF PHASE PURITY FOR FAPI BY THERMAL EVAPORATION

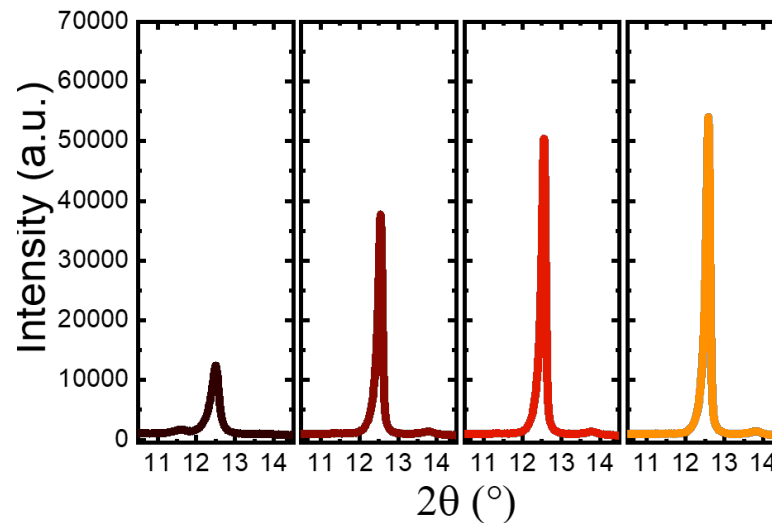
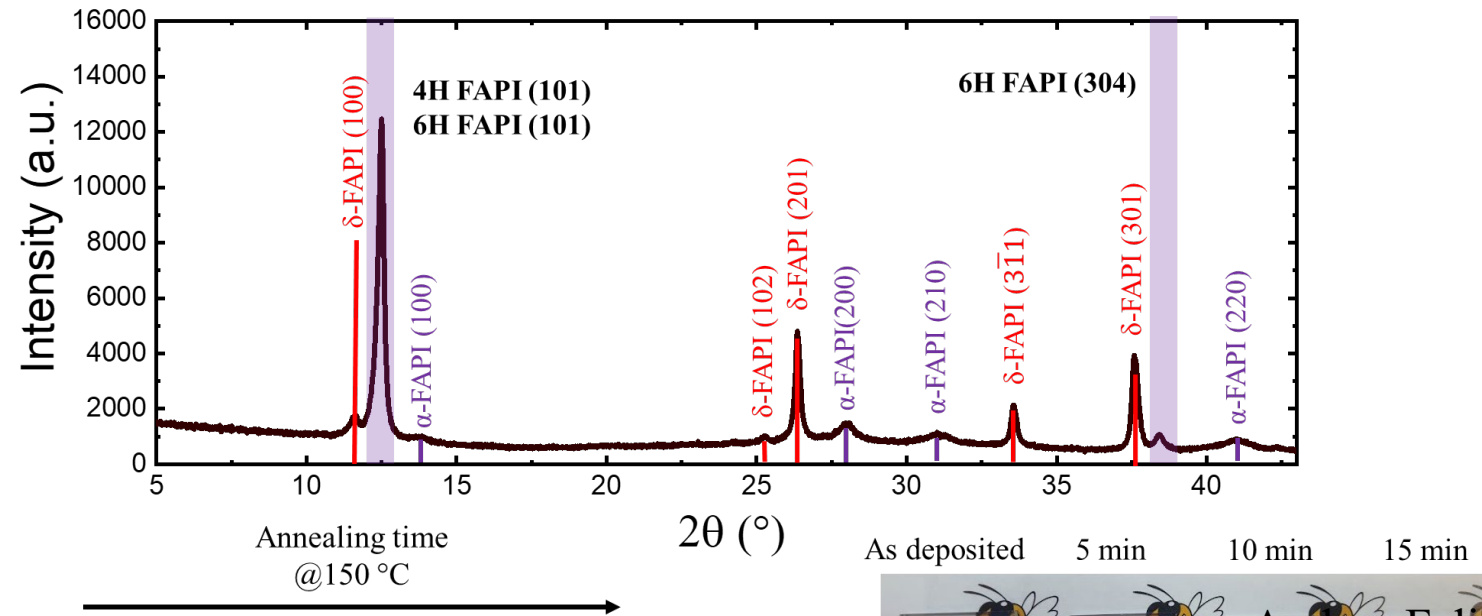
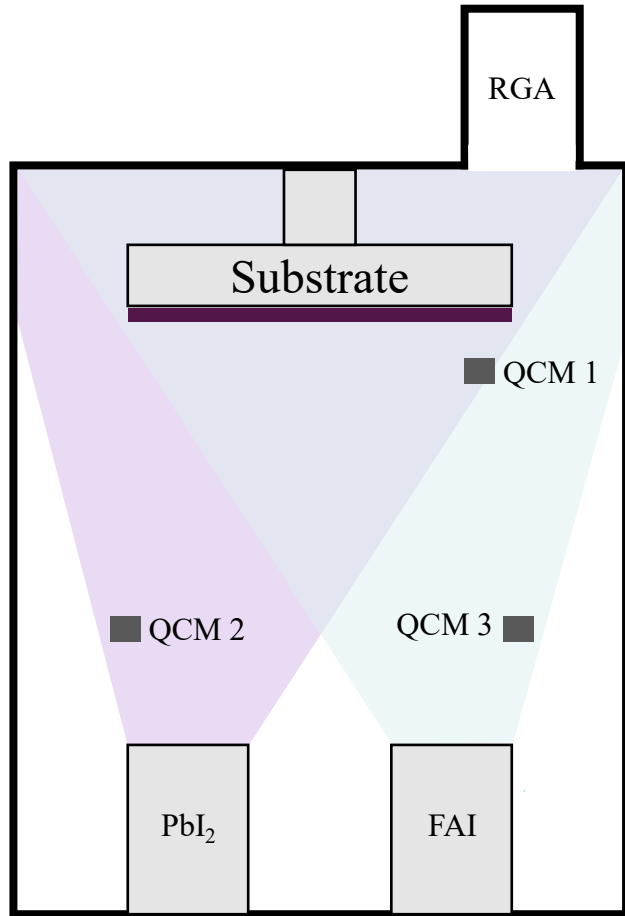


Andres-Felipe
Castro-Mendez

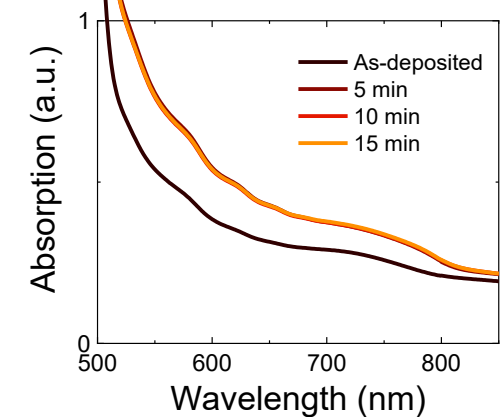


Castro-Méndez, A. F., ..., Correa-Baena, J. P. (2022). *ACS Applied Materials and Interfaces* **2022**, 14, 30, 34269–34280.

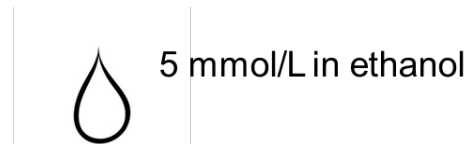
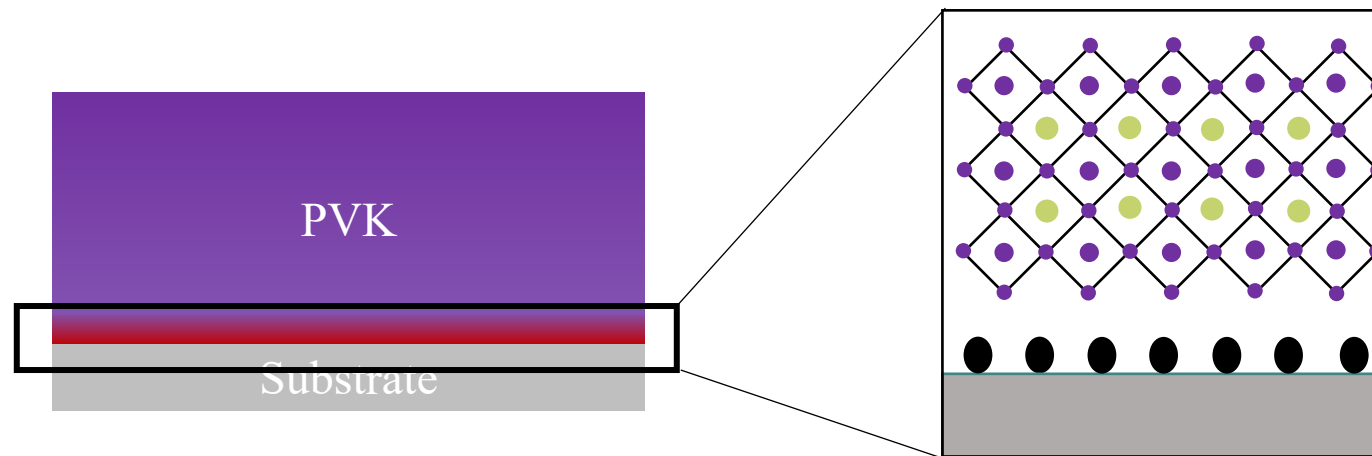
EVAPORATION OF FAPBI3 LEADS TO HEXAGONAL PHASES DIFFICULT TO CONVERT TO CUBIC



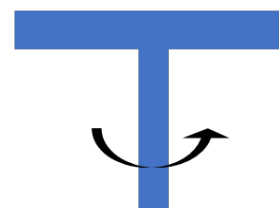
Andrés-Felipe
Castro-Méndez



TEMPLATING THE GROWTH OF FAPI PEROVSKITES VIA PHOSPHONIC ACIDS



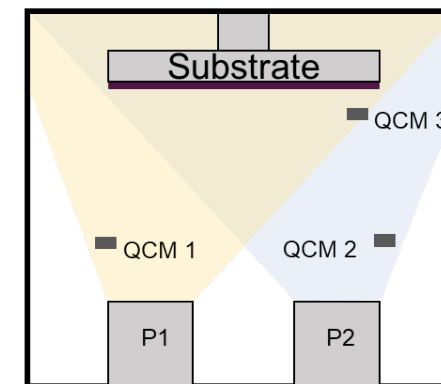
Wet



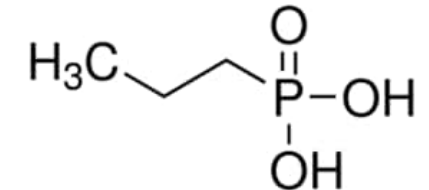
Spin coating



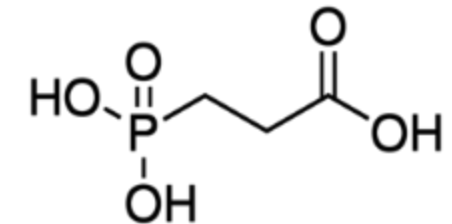
Annealing: 100 °C, 10 min



Propyl phosphonic
acid (PPAc)



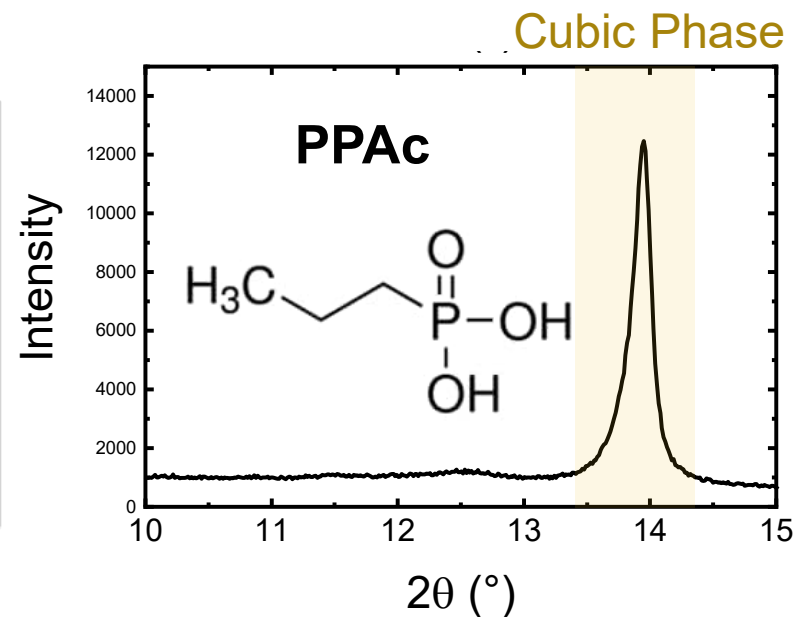
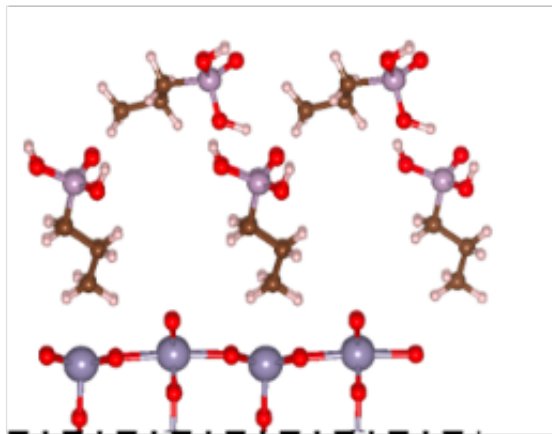
3-phosphonopropionic
acid (3PPAc)



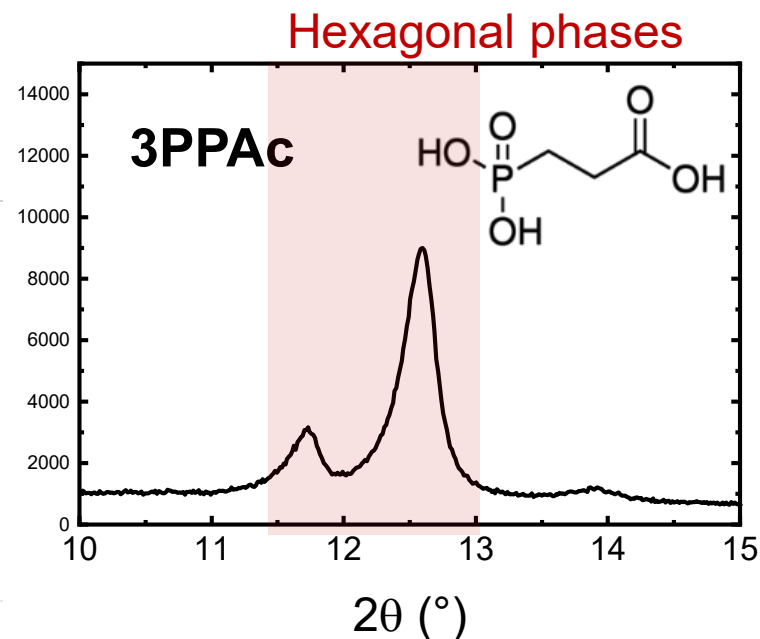
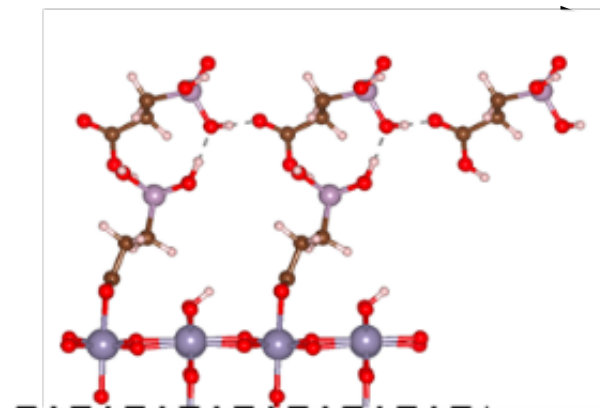
PPA HELPS FORM CUBIC PEROVSKITE

In collaboration with
Prof. Andrew Rappe at **U Penn**

CH₃-PA-CH₃-PA



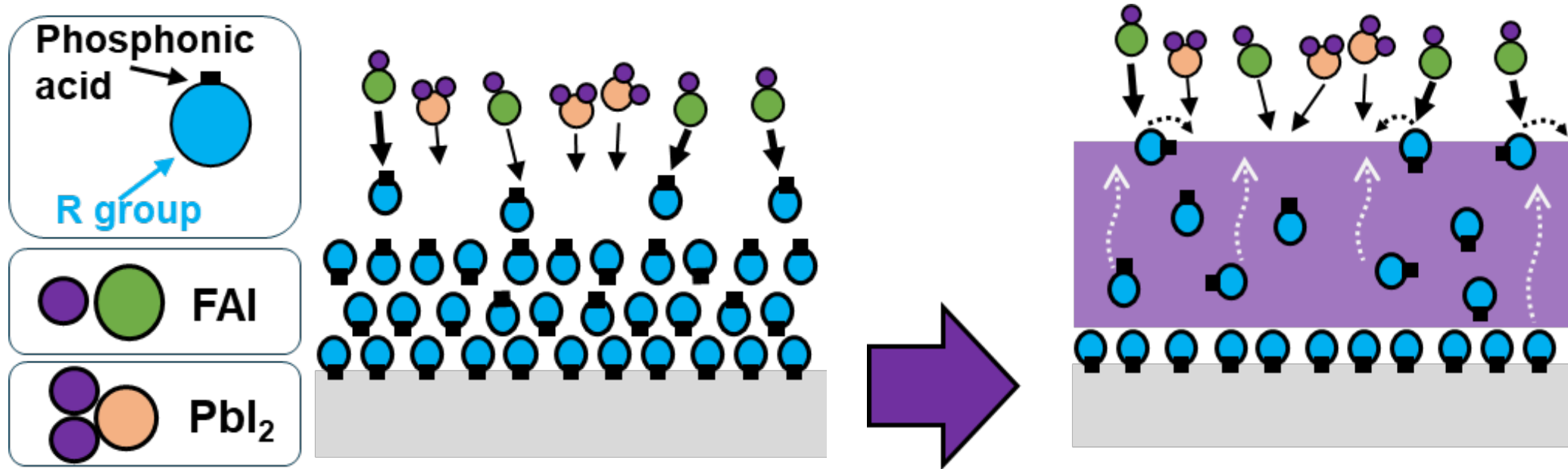
COOH-PA-COOH-PA



**3PPAc has
stronger binding
energy than PPAc**

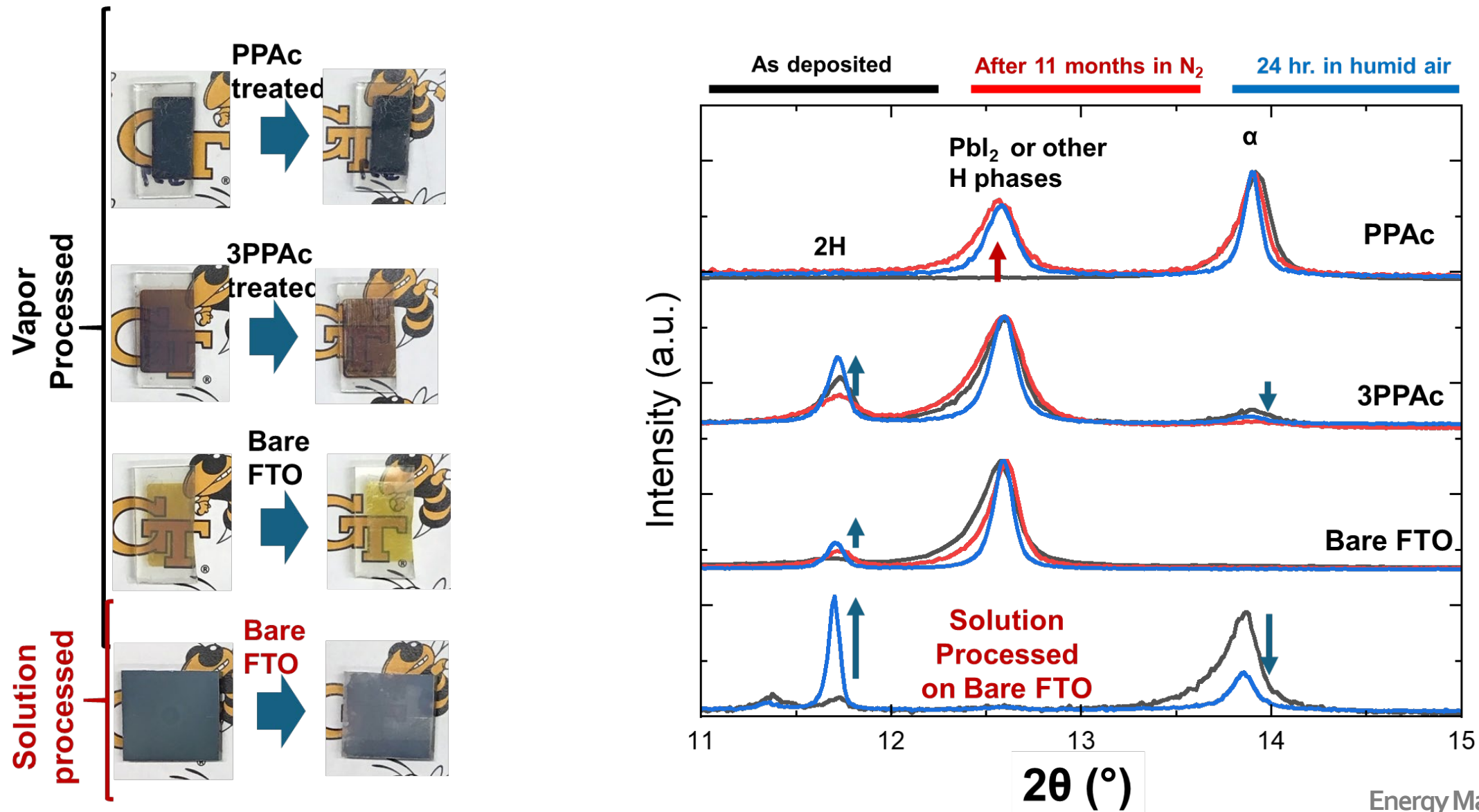
Castro-Méndez, A. F., ..., Correa-Baena, J. P. (2024). **JACS.** 146 (27), 18459-18469

PROPOSED MECHANISM:



- **PHOSPHONIC ACIDS HELP TRAP FAI TO FORM CUBIC PEROVSKITES**
- **LOW BINDING ENERGY BETWEEN PHOSPHONIC ACID MOLECULES MAY LEAD TO THEIR MIGRATION DURING EVAPORATION**

STABILITY OF FAPI BY EVAPORATION IN HUMID AIR



OUTLINE

01. INTRODUCTION TO
PEROVSKITE DEFECTS

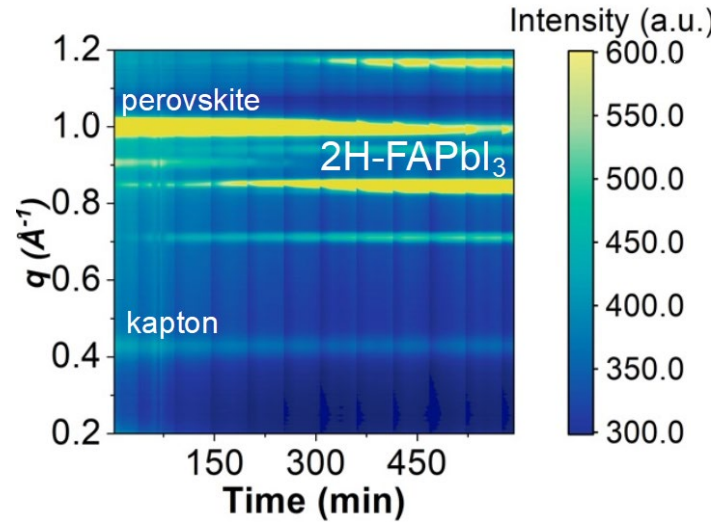
02. SURFACE
MODIFICATION OF THE
PEROVSKITE THIN FILM

03. PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS
UNDER EXTERNAL STIMULI

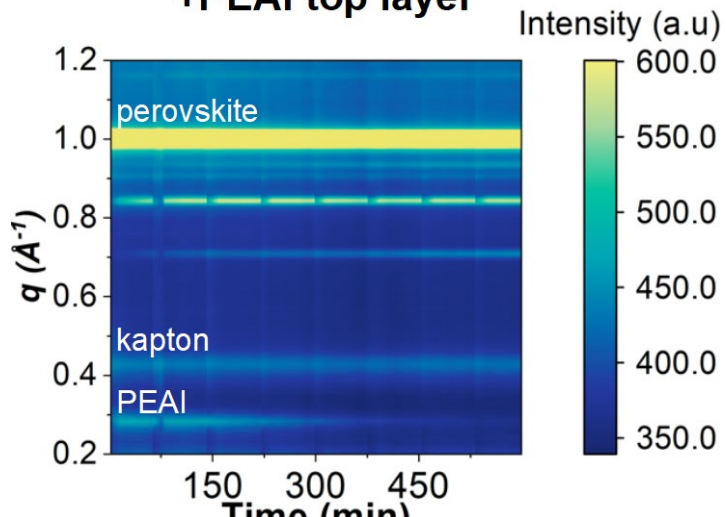
04. IMPLICATIONS OF THE
INTERFACE IN THERMAL
EVAPORATION

05. CONCLUSIONS

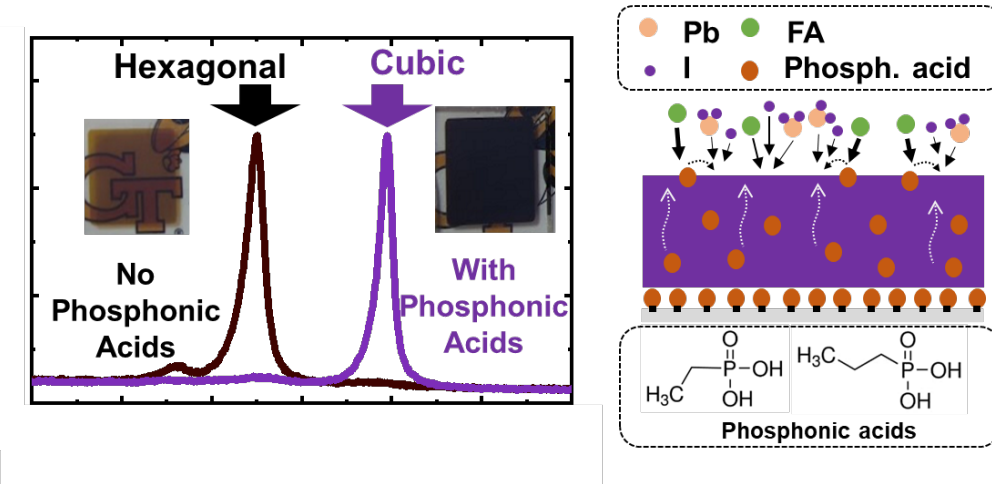
CONCLUSIONS: INTERFACES ENABLE PHASE STABILIZATION



+PEAI top layer

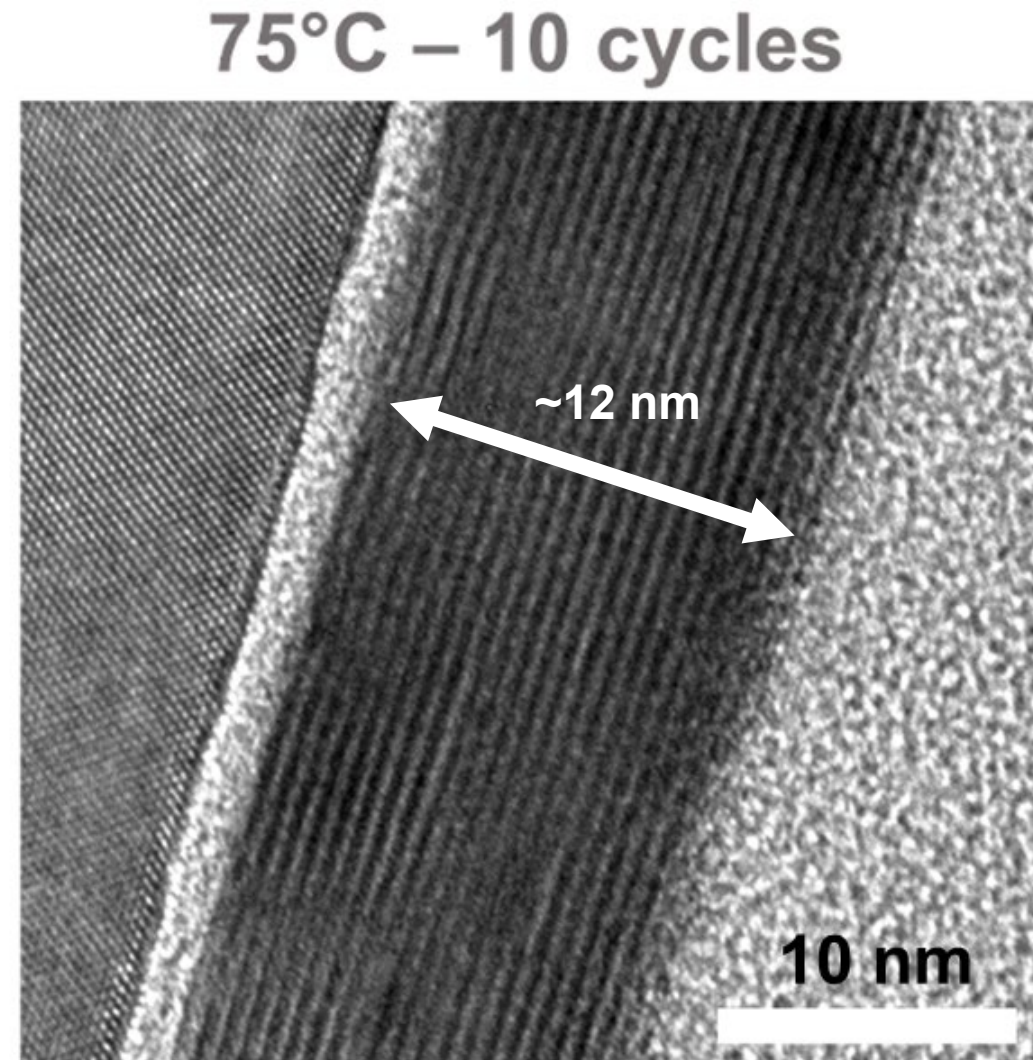


- Surface protection leads to preventing phase transformation
- Surface passivation may be overshadowed by the physical barrier from PEAi
- Hydrophobicity of PEAi may be the most important parameter to improve optoelectronic properties of the underlying perovskite



- The cubic phase only forms in the presence of excess phosphonic acids
- PAs lead to the adsorption of FA and thus the formation of a perovskite

BONUS!! ALD/CVD OF LEAD HALIDES





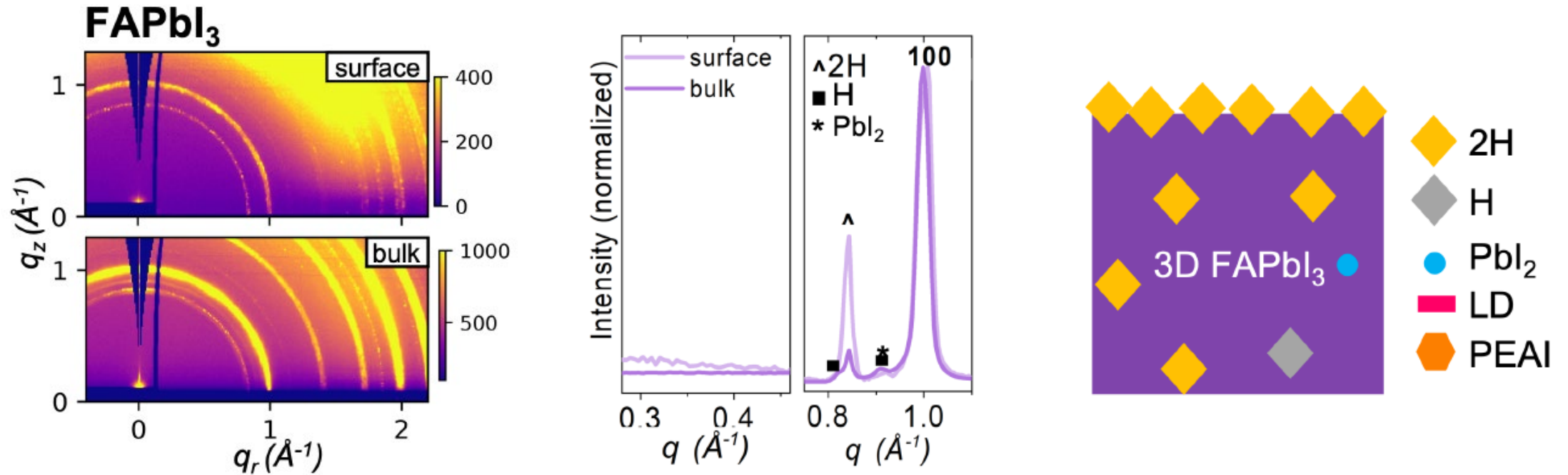
THANK YOU

✉ jpcorrea@gatech.edu

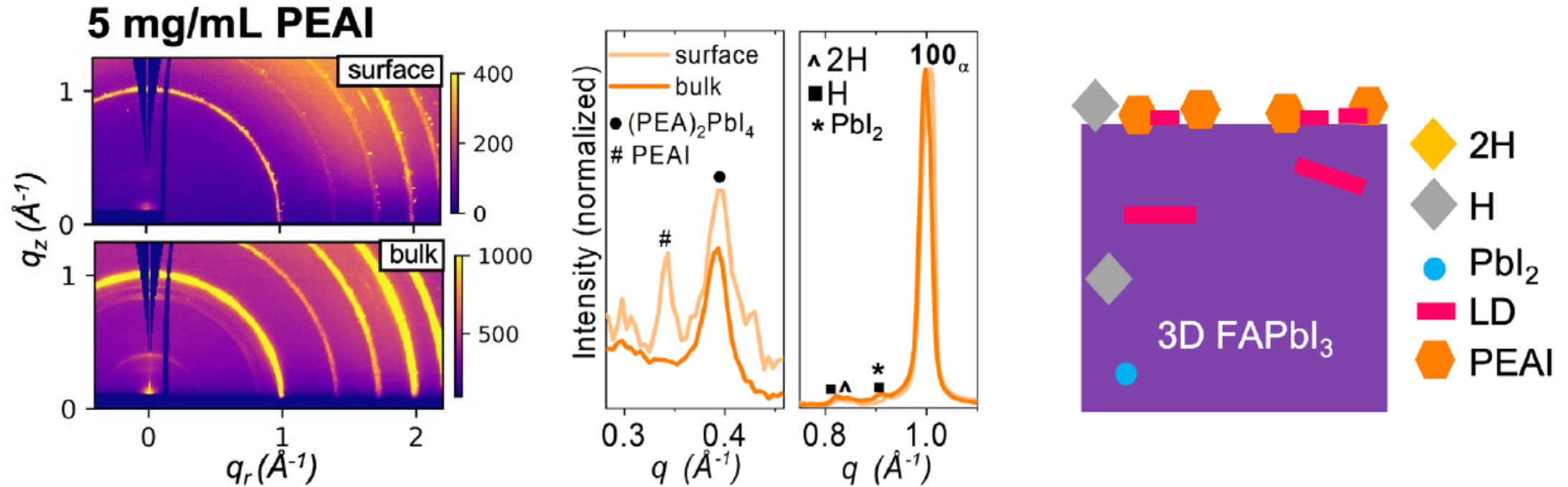
🔗 Baena.gatech.edu

🐦 [@jpcorreabaena](https://twitter.com/jpcorreabaena) [@baenalabs](https://twitter.com/baenalabs)

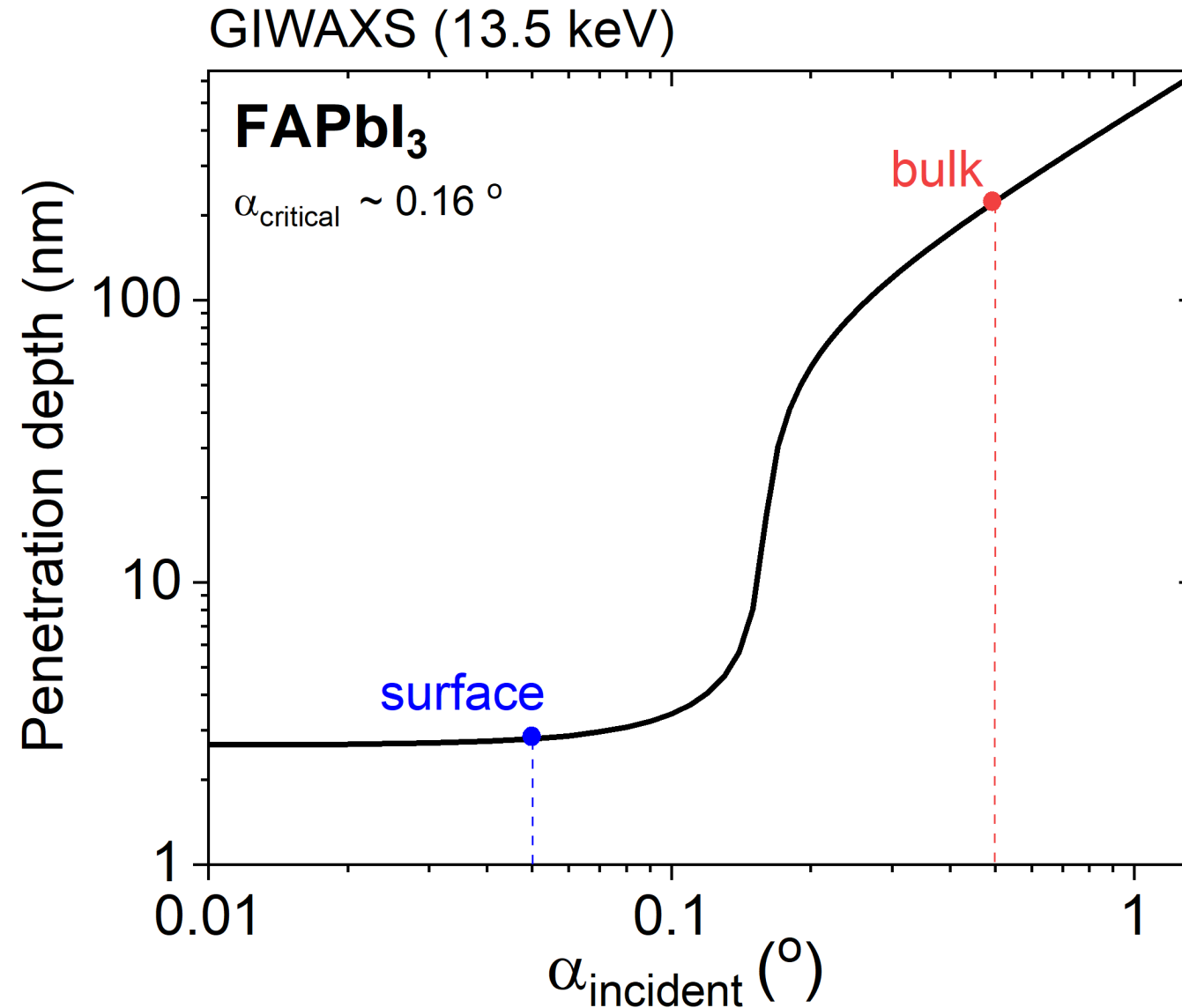
INCREASED HEXAGONAL PHASES AT THE SURFACE



TOP LAYER OF PEAI REDUCES NON-PEROVSKITE PHASES

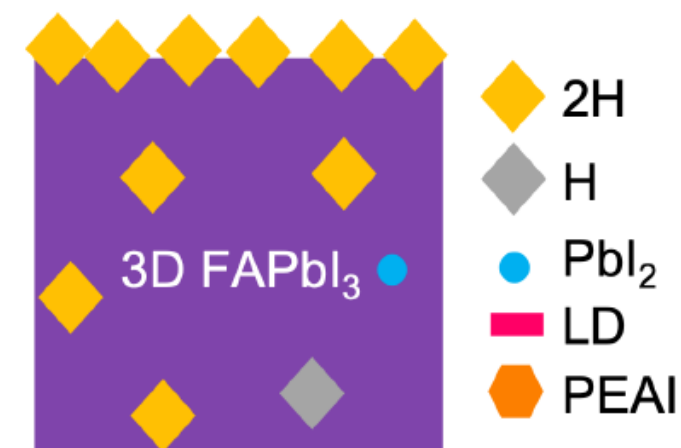
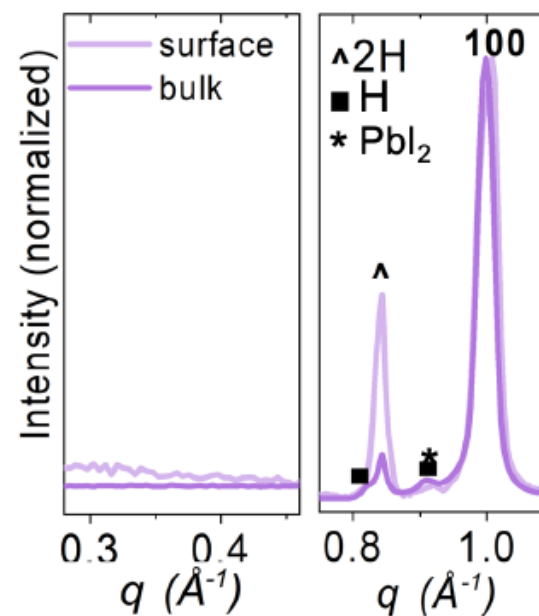
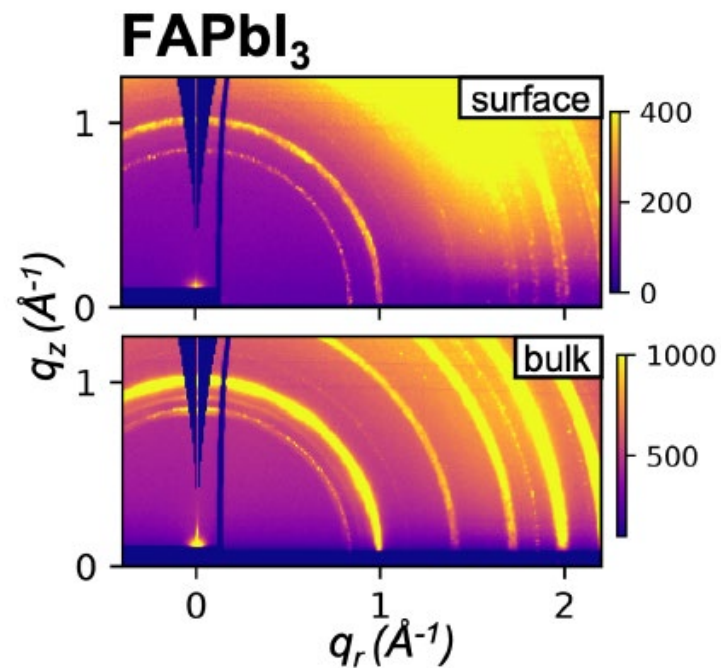


X-RAY PENETRATION DETPTH VS. INCIDENT ANGLE



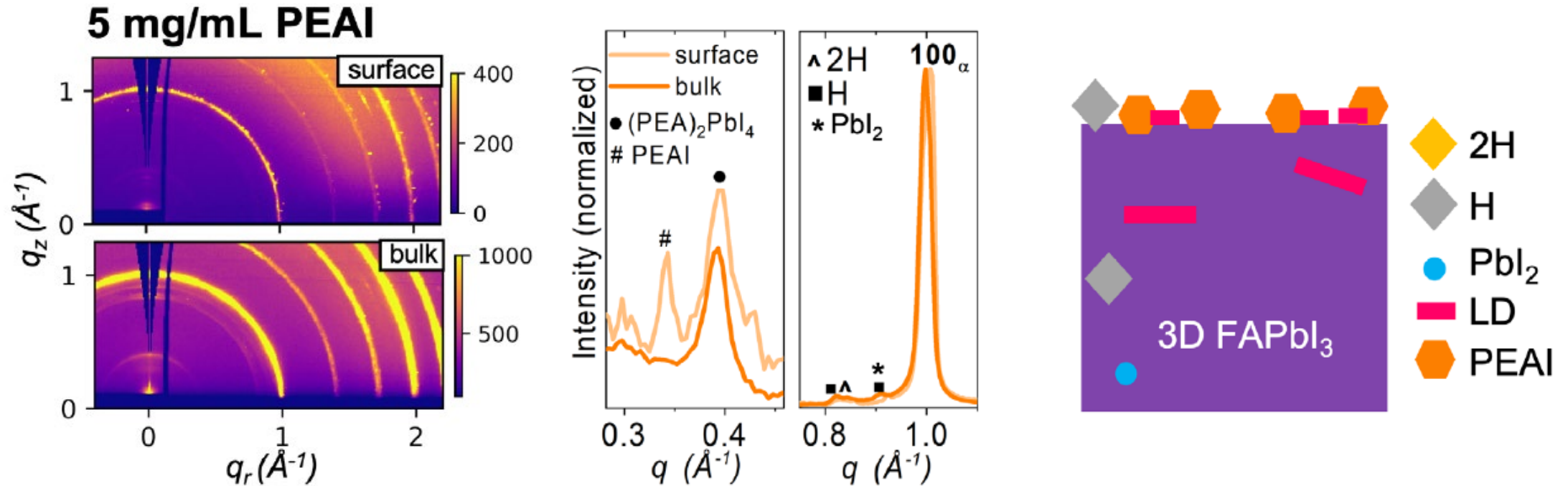
INCREASED HEXAGONAL PHASES AT THE SURFACE

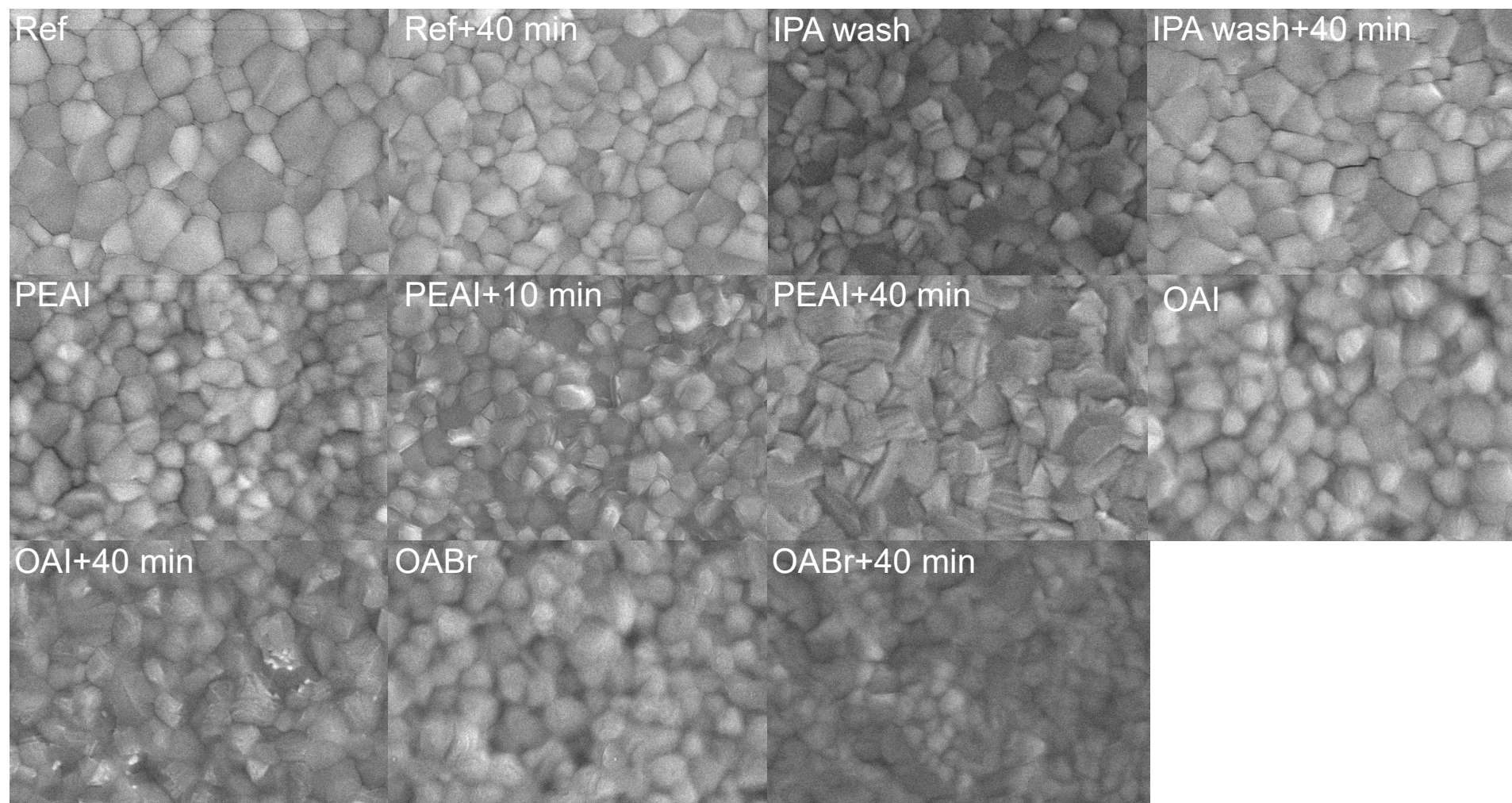
FAPbI₃

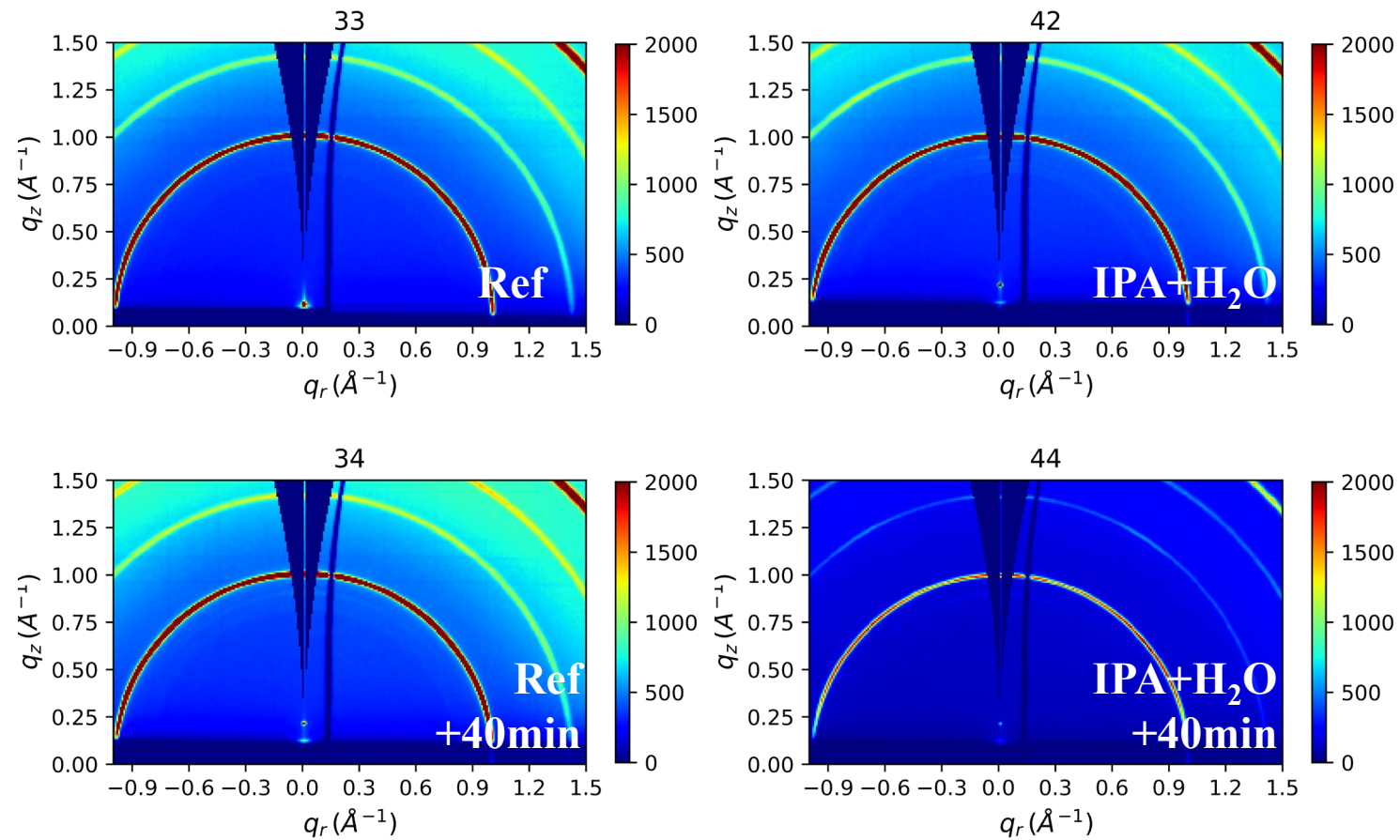


TOP LAYER OF PEAI REDUCES NON-PEROVSKITE PHASES

FAPbI_3







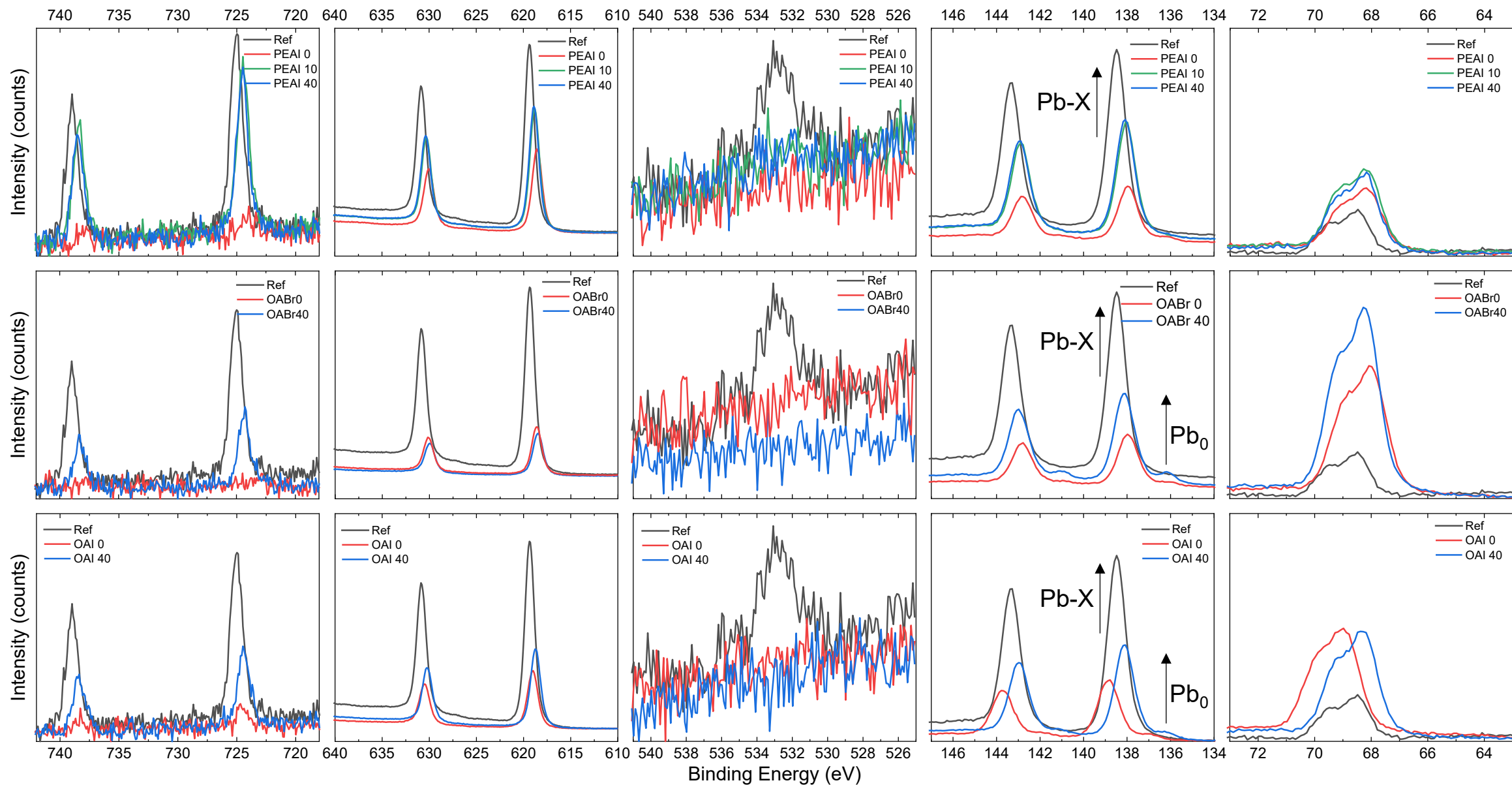
Cs

I

O

Pb

Br

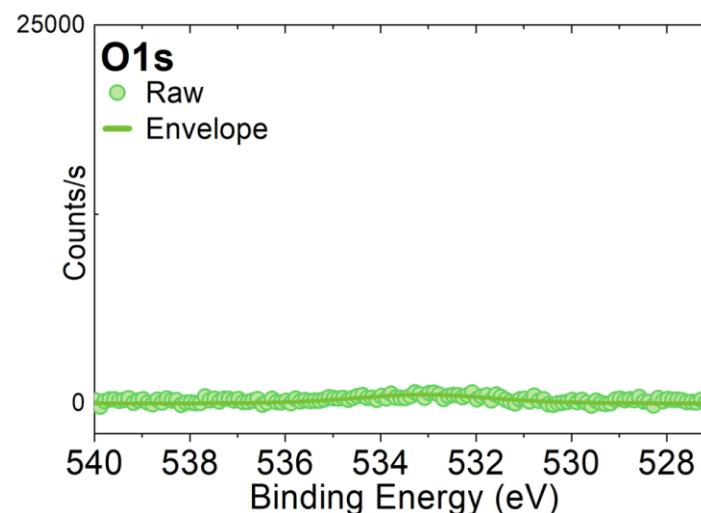
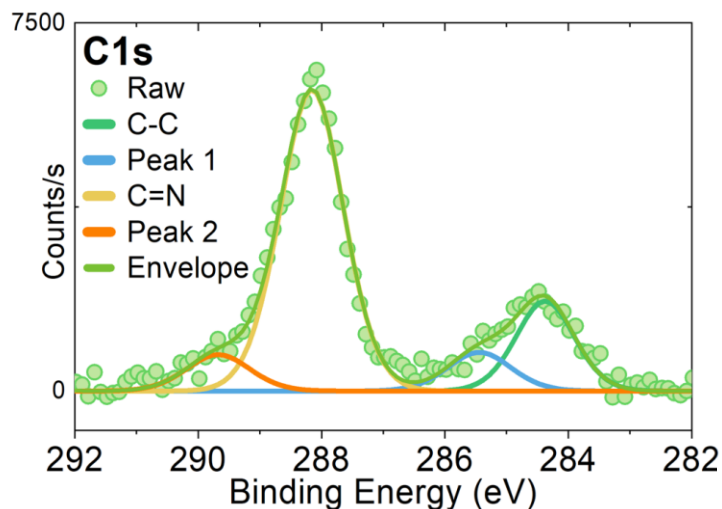


XPS EVOLUTION

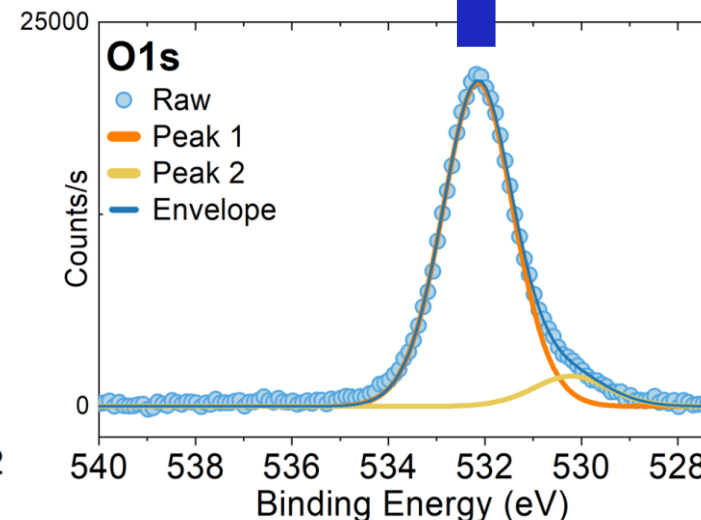
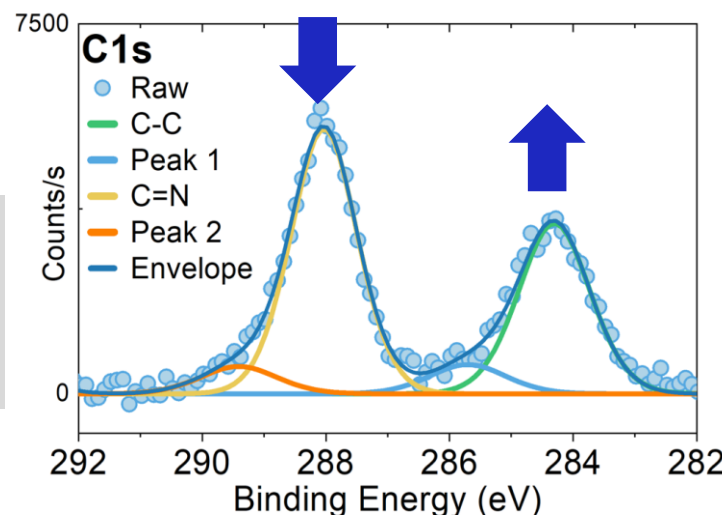
EX-SITU XPS: OXYGEN ROLE IN THE PHASE TRANSFORMATION

H₂O and oxygen interaction starts on the surface

Pristine



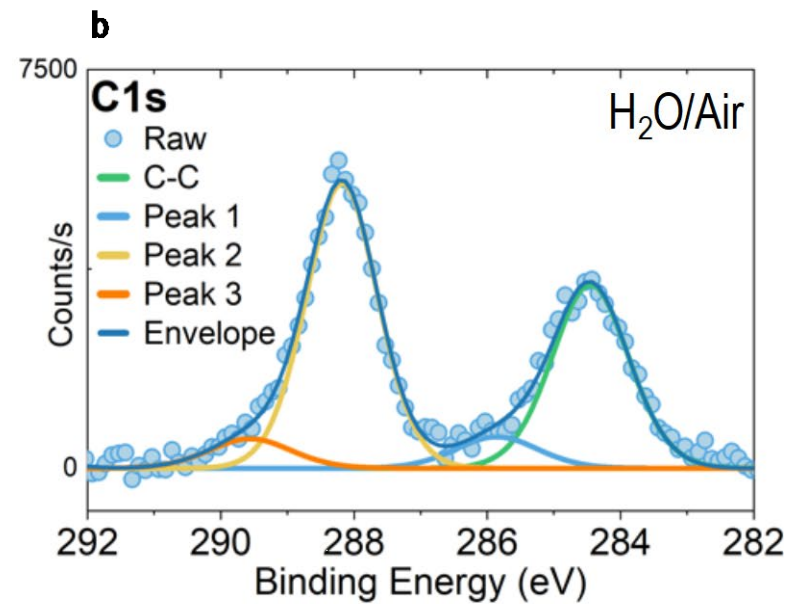
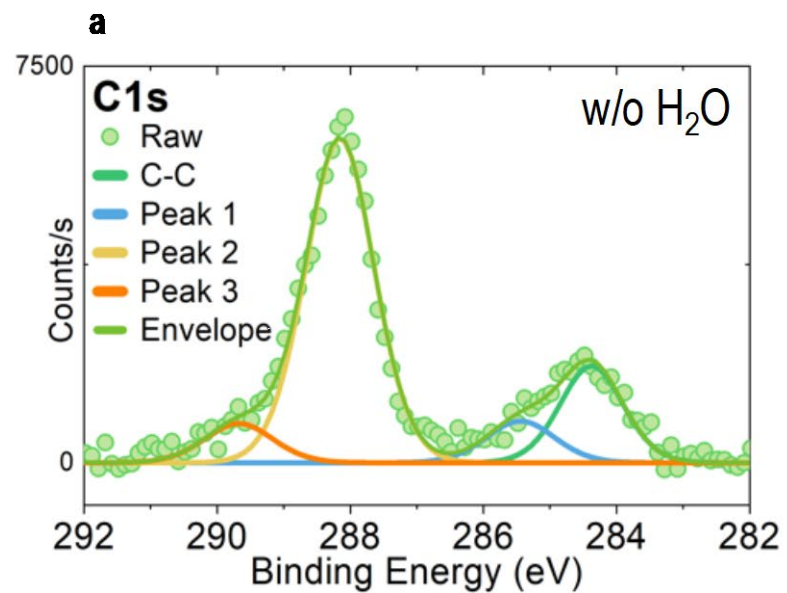
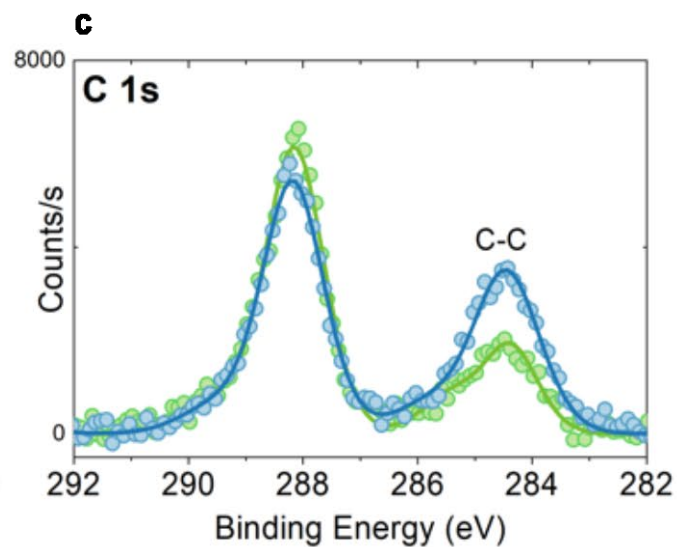
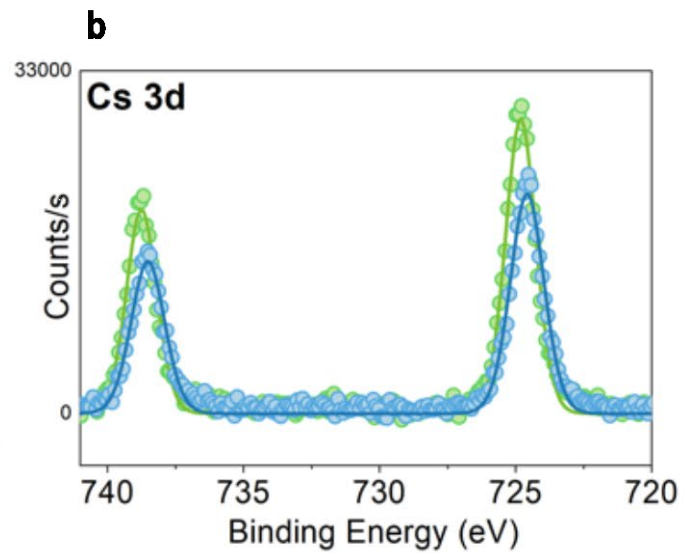
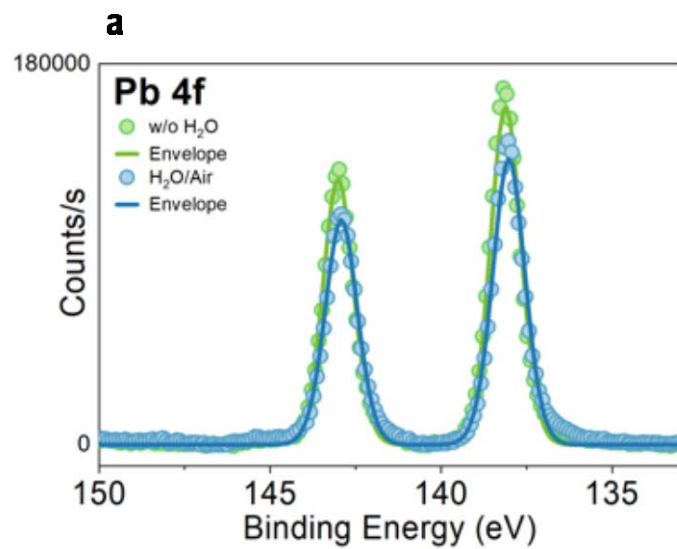
Exposed to H₂O and air

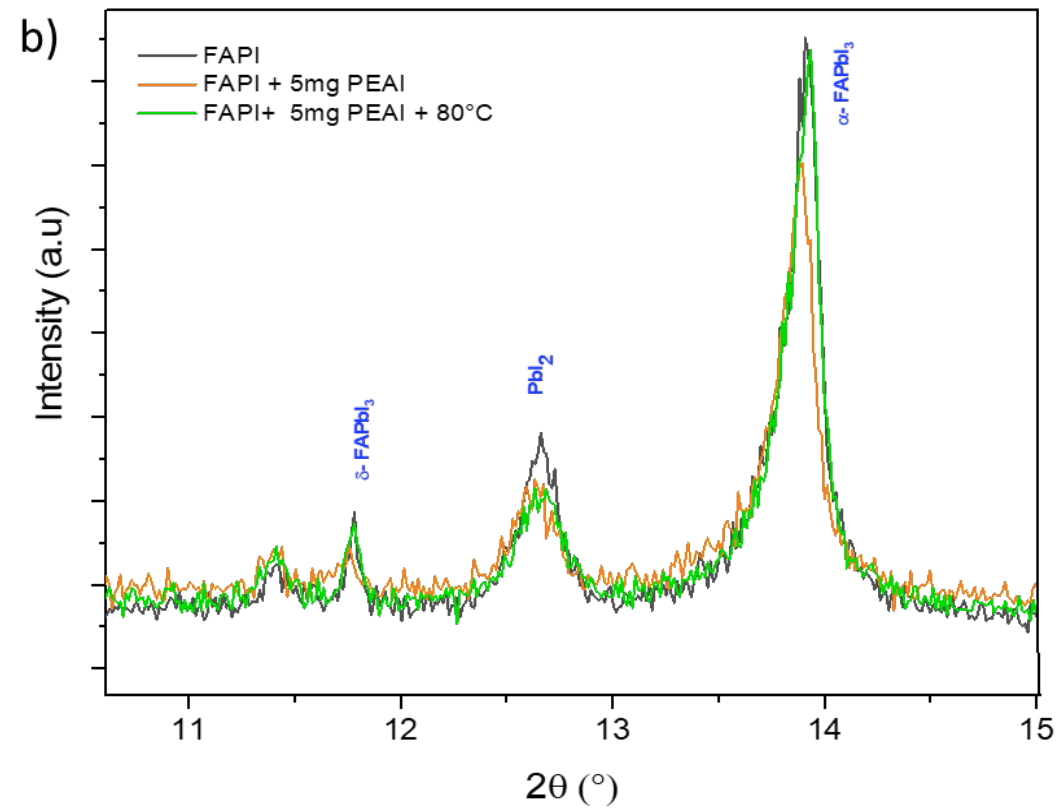
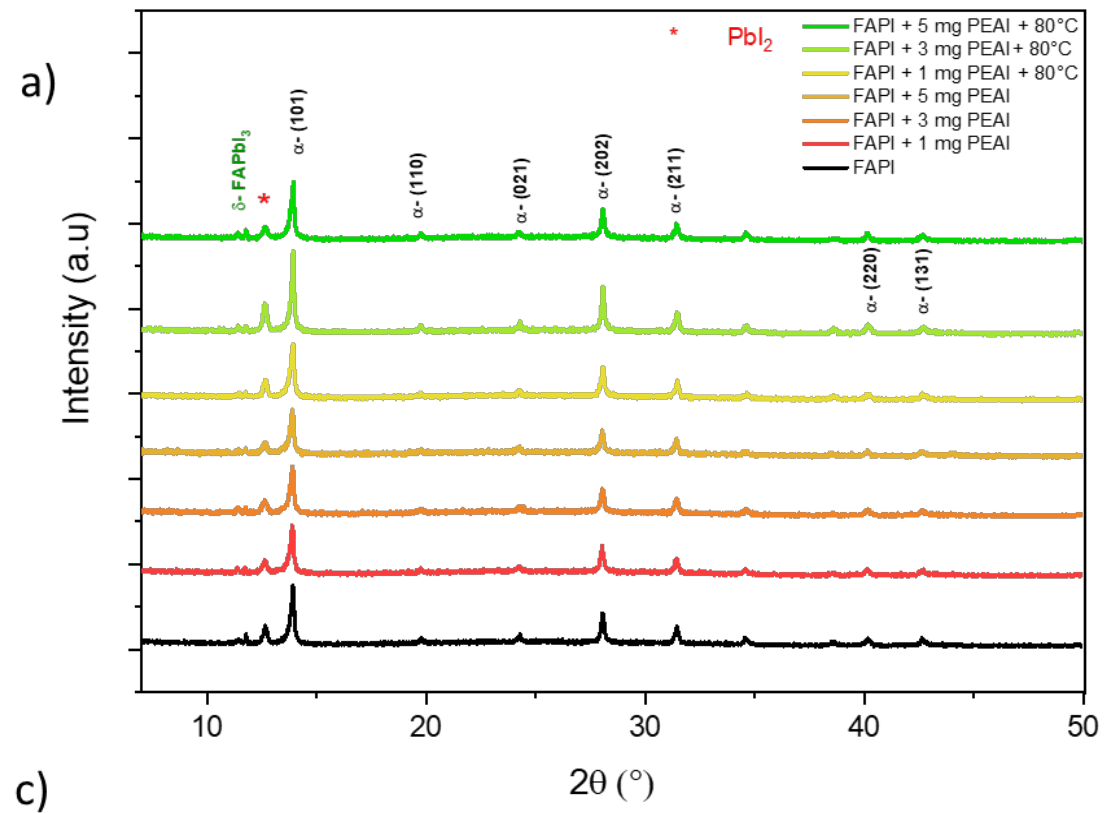


Bulky cation important to prevent oxygen interactions

Oxygen may be inducing undesired phase transformations from cubic perovskite to hexagonal non-perovskite

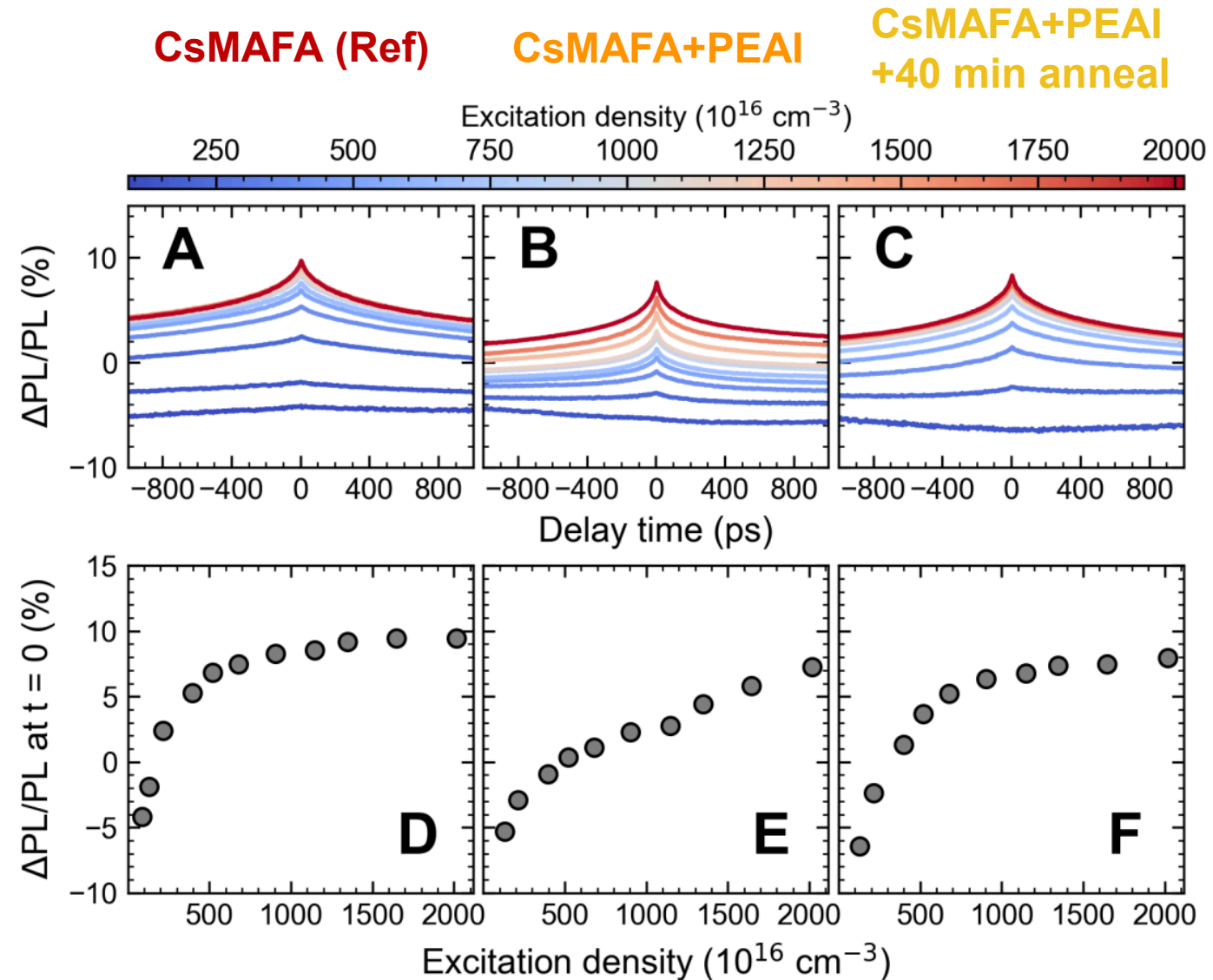
138.35 138.20





WHAT ABOUT SHALLOW TRAPS?

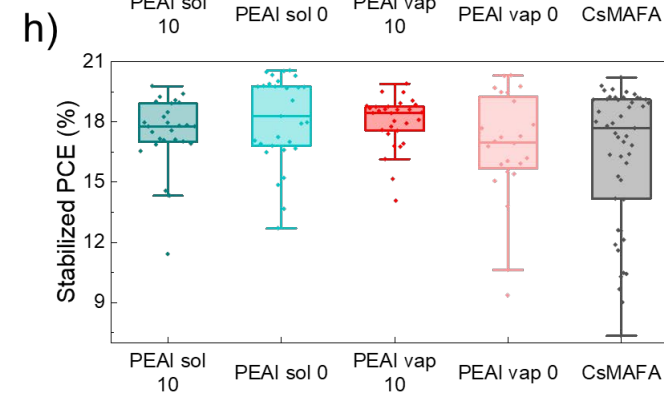
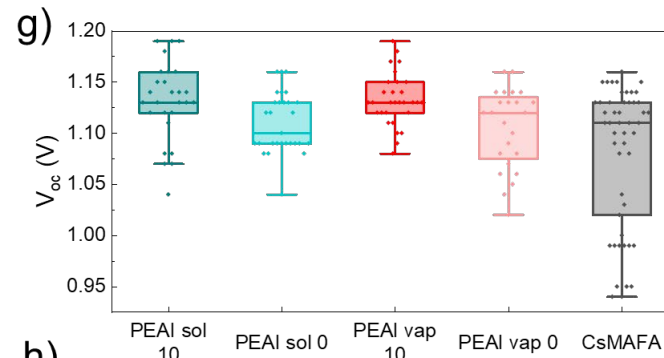
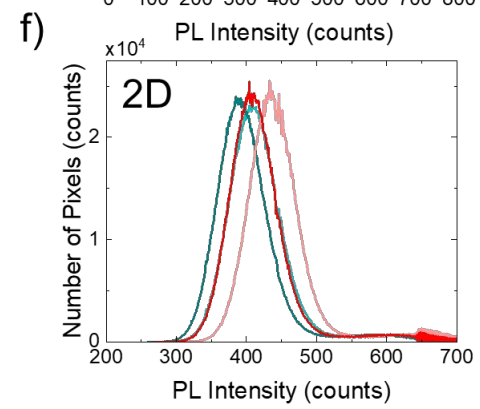
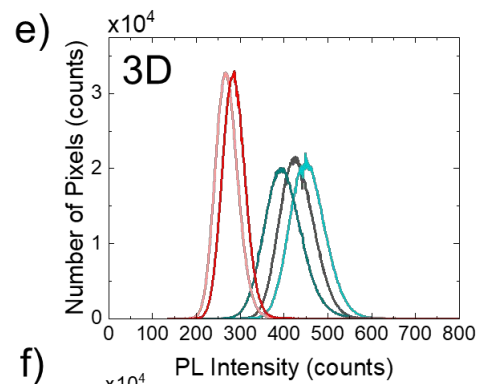
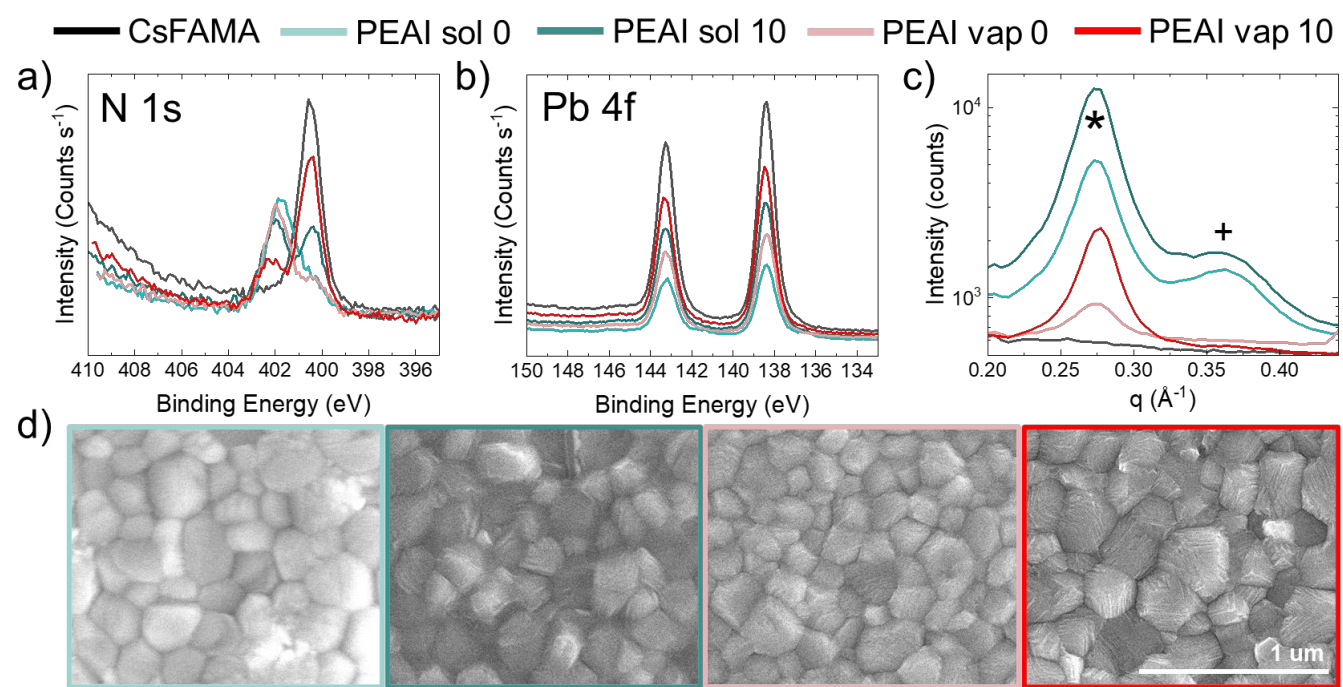
- excitation correlation photoluminescence (ECPL) to understand shallow trap formation
- Defect assisted nonradiative recombination produces a positive ECPL signal, whereas auger processes would introduce a negative ECPL component.
- 2D Ruddlesden-Popper with $n = 2$ towards $n = 1$



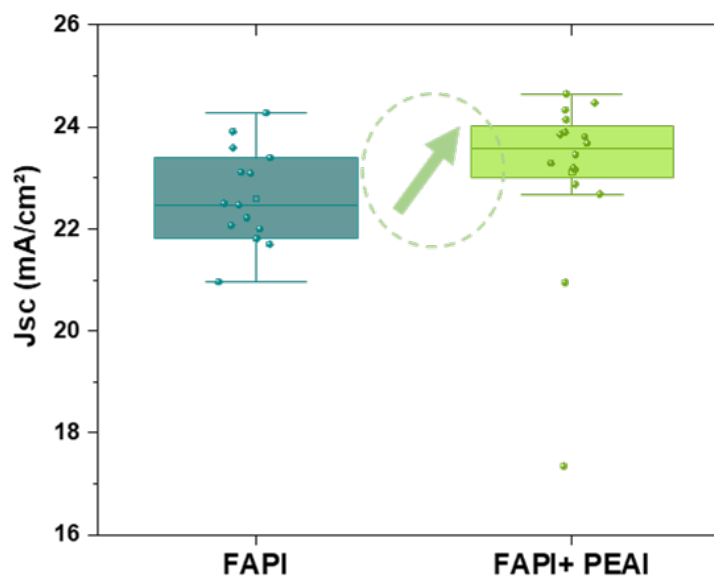
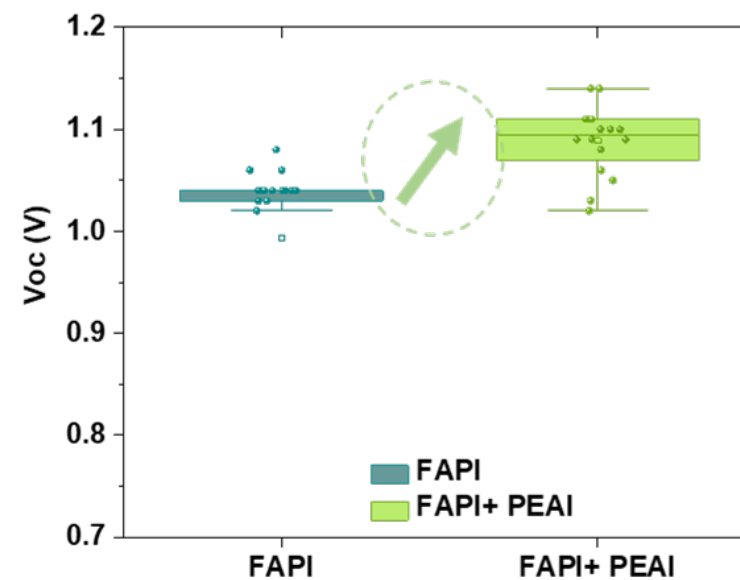
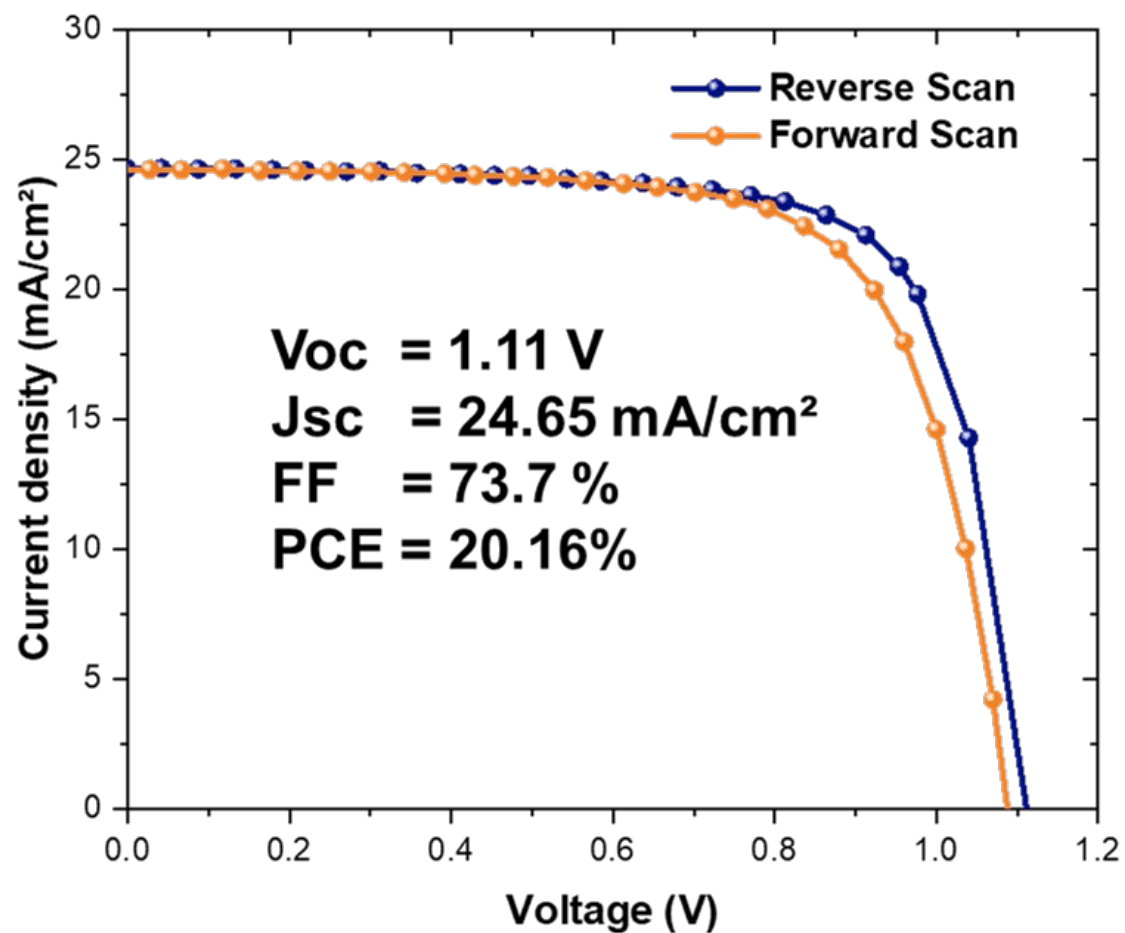
Prof. Carlos Silva



Esteban Rojas



EFFECTS ON DEVICE PERFORMANCE: PURE FAPI



Humidity-Induced Chemical-Electronic Changes



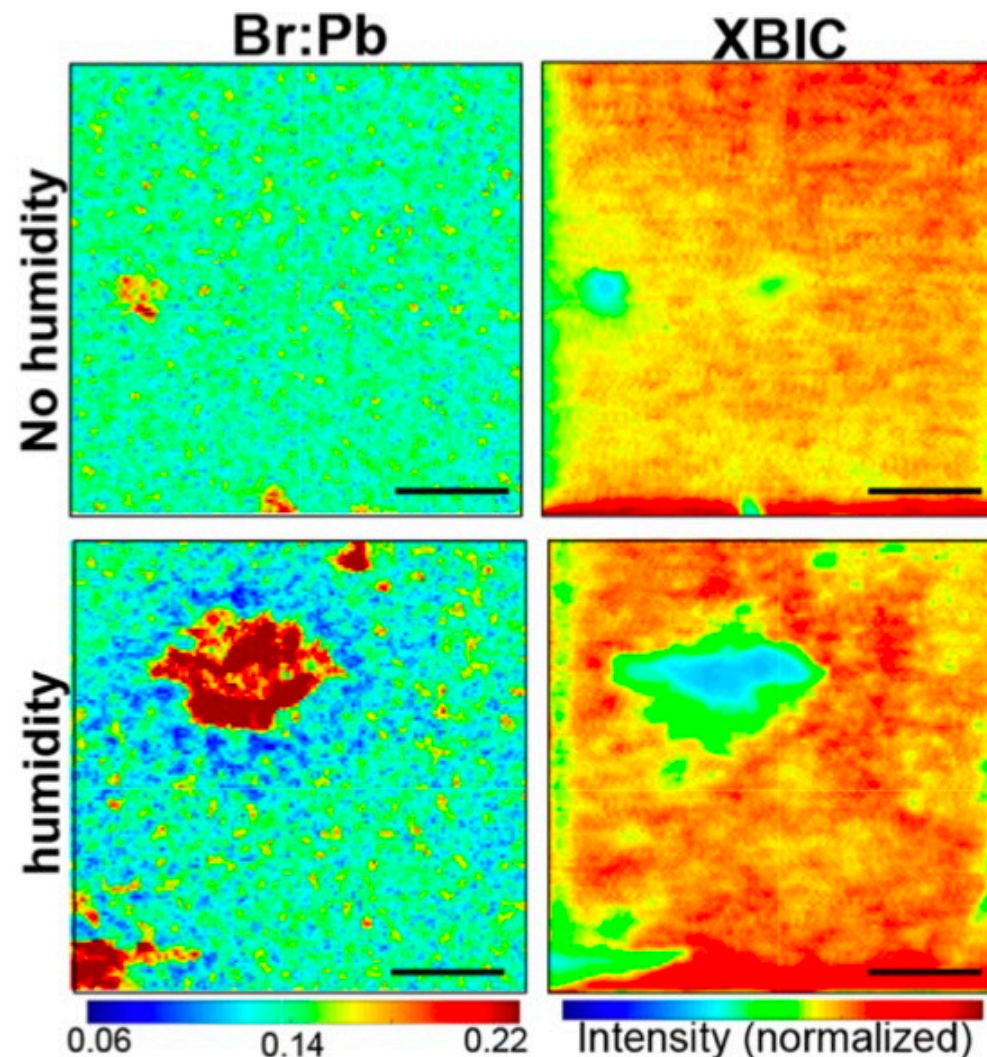
<http://pubs.acs.org/journal/aelccp>

Moisture-Induced Crystallographic Reorientations and Effects on Charge Carrier Extraction in Metal Halide Perovskite Solar Cells

Juanita Hidalgo, Carlo A. R. Perini, Andrés-Felipe Castro-Mendez, Dennis Jones, Hans Köbler, Barry Lai, Ruipeng Li, Shijing Sun, Antonio Abate, and Juan-Pablo Correa-Baena*

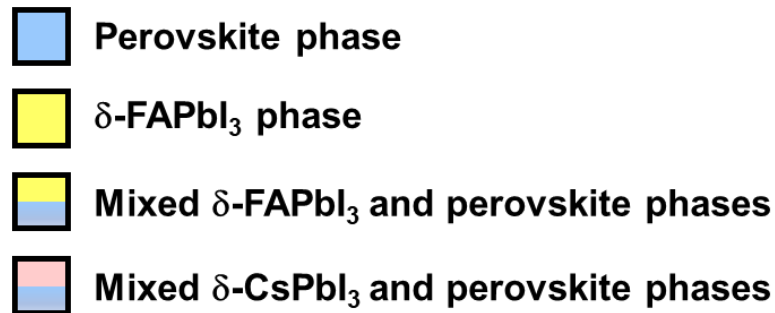
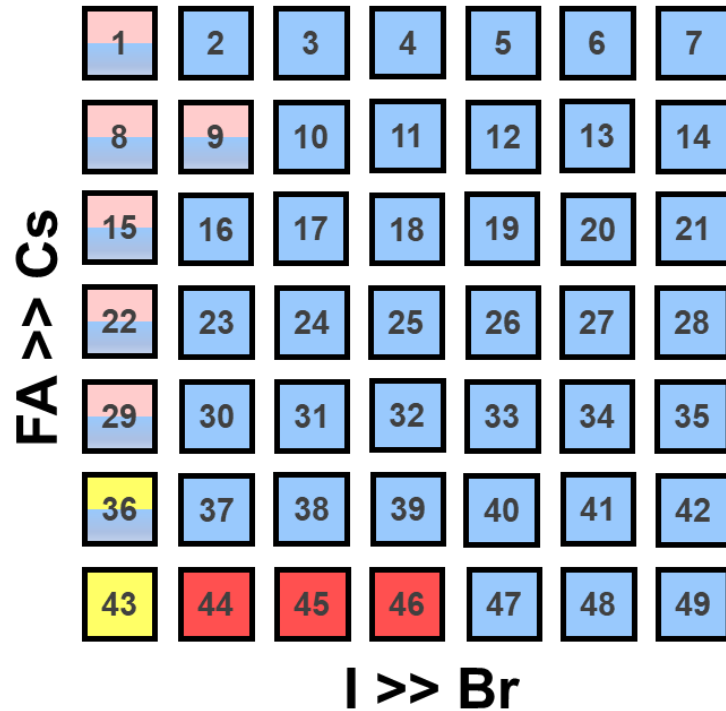


Juanita Hidalgo

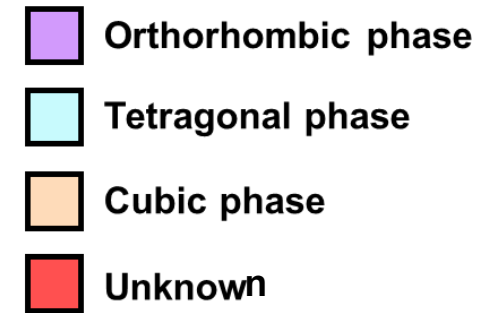
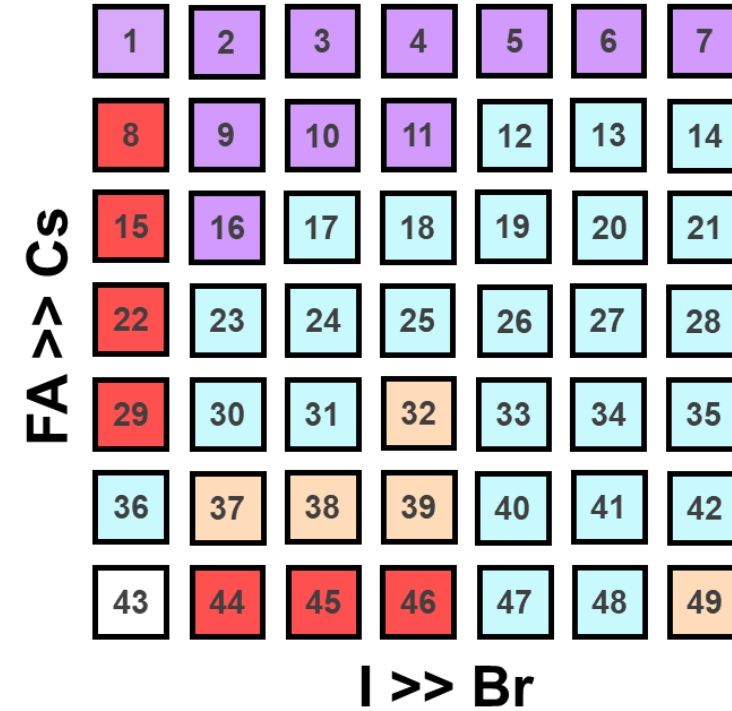


CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES

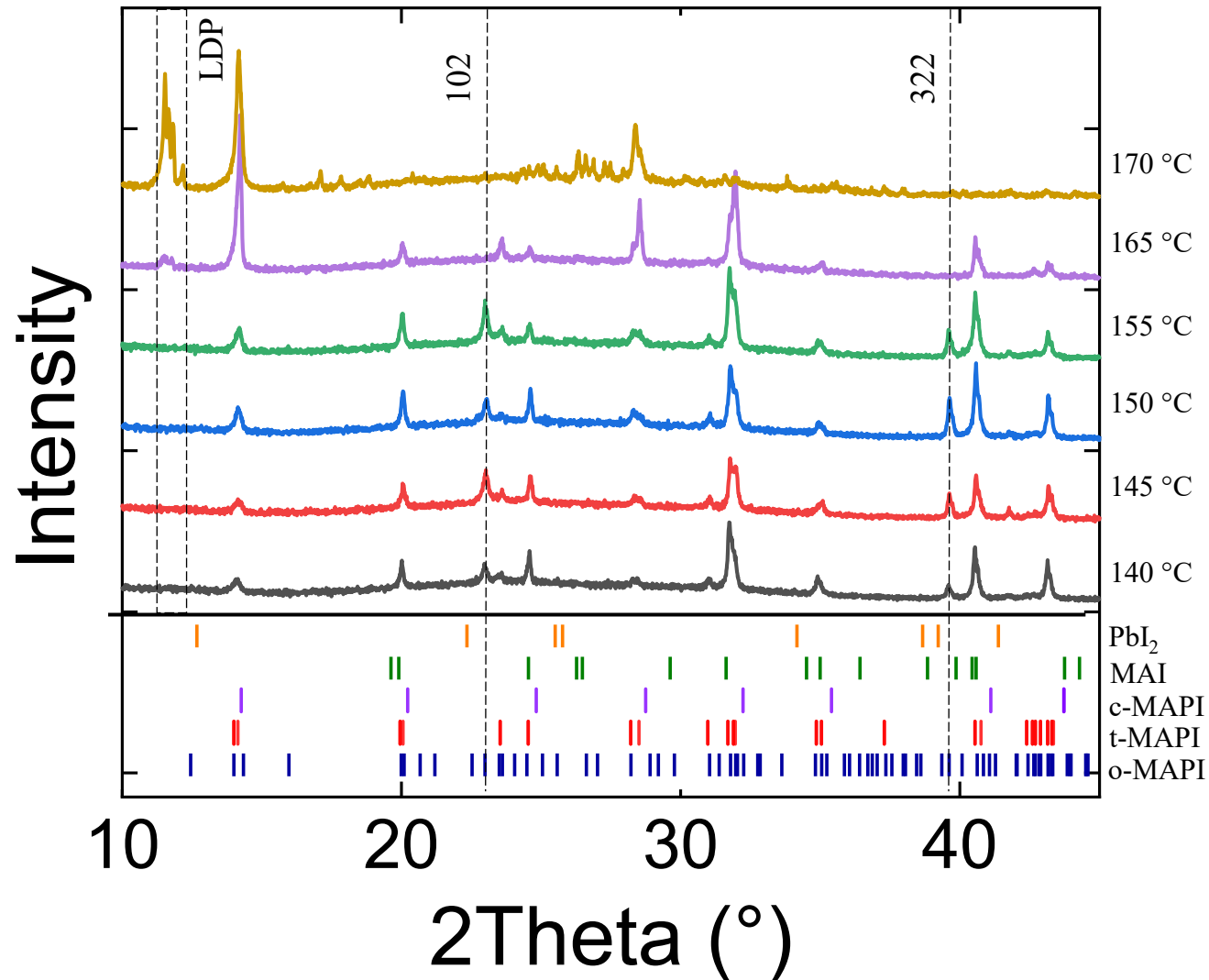
The presence of perovskite phases



The presence of crystal symmetry for perovskite phases

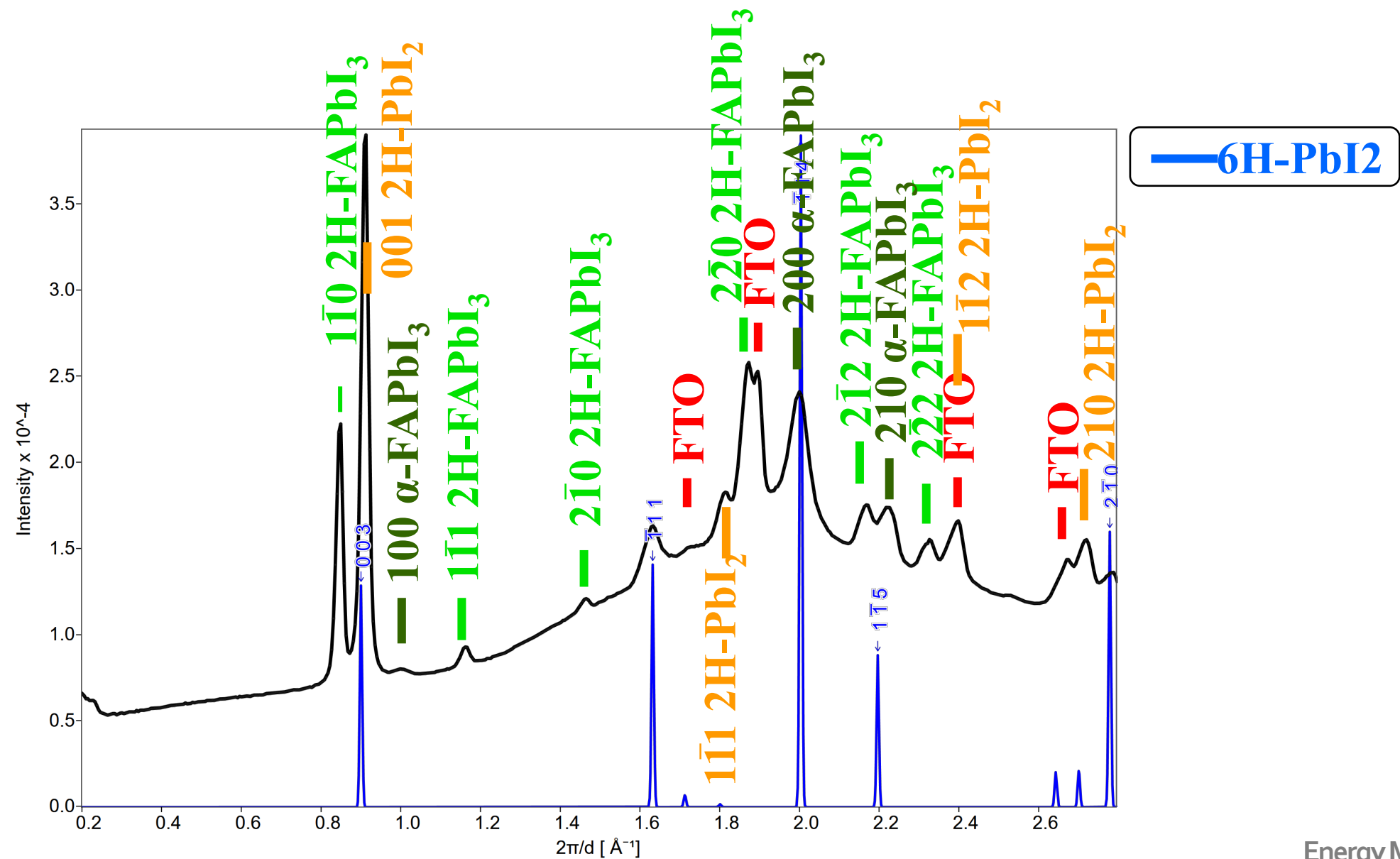


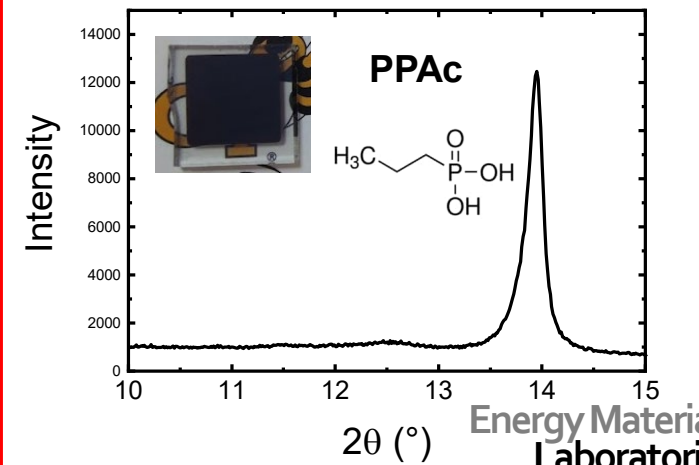
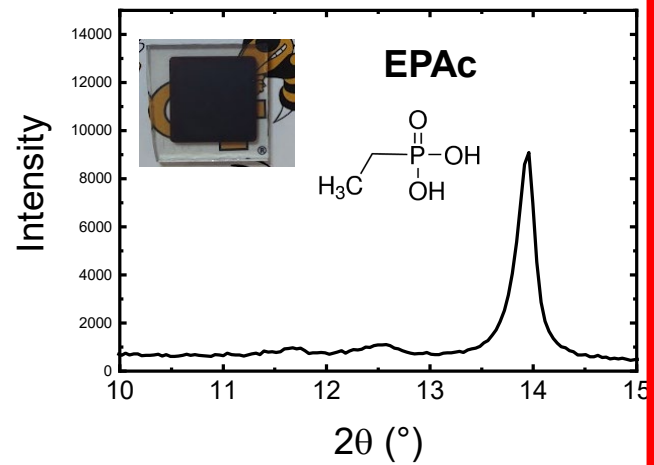
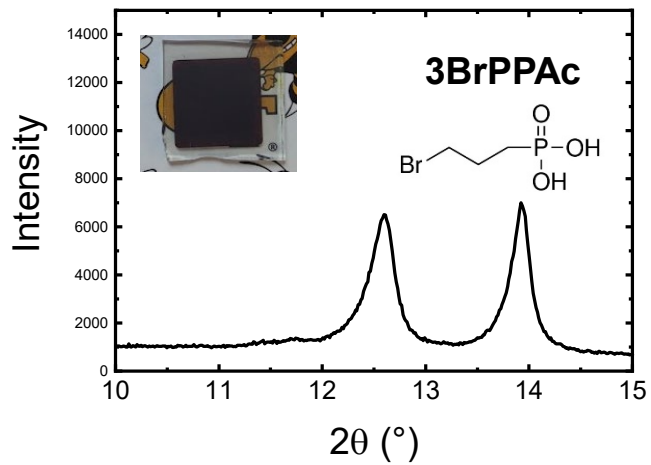
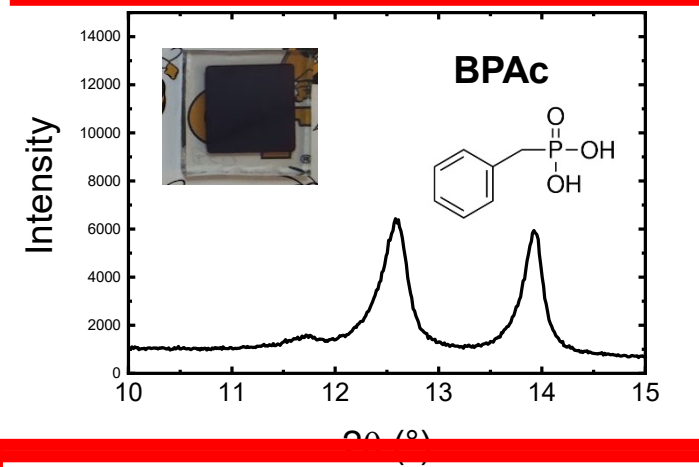
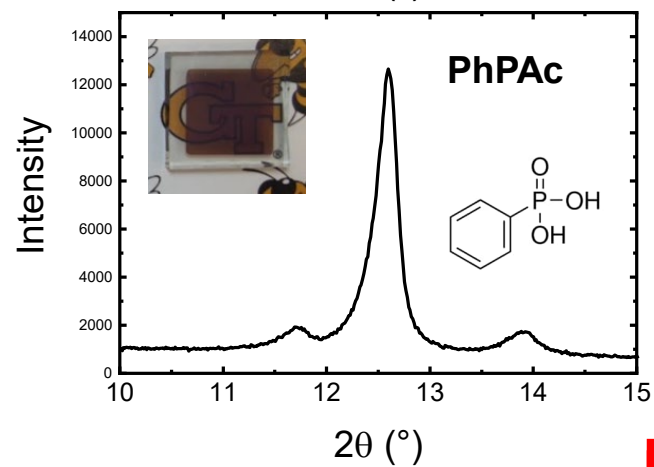
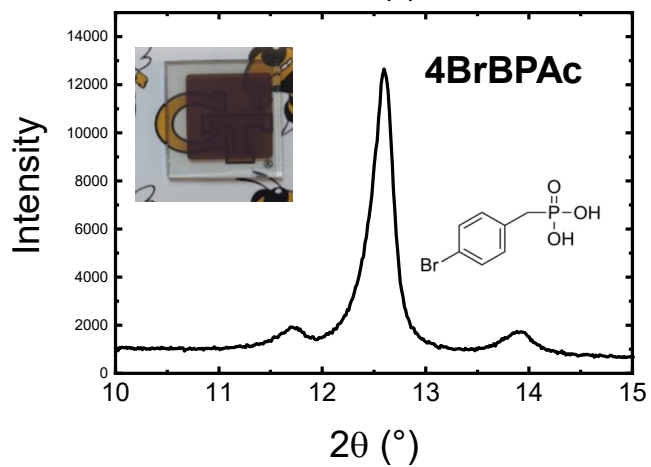
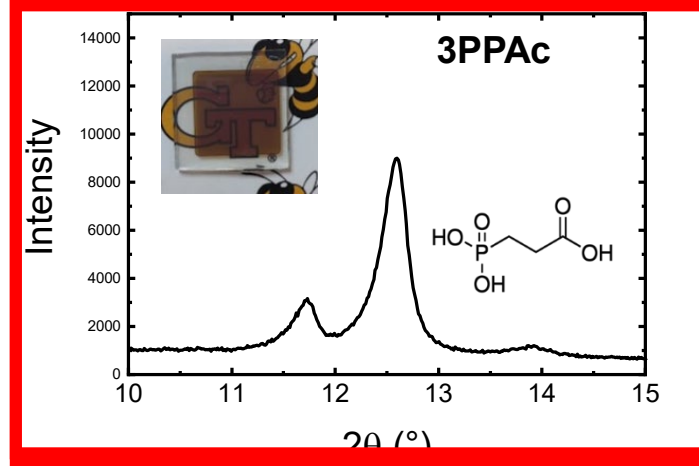
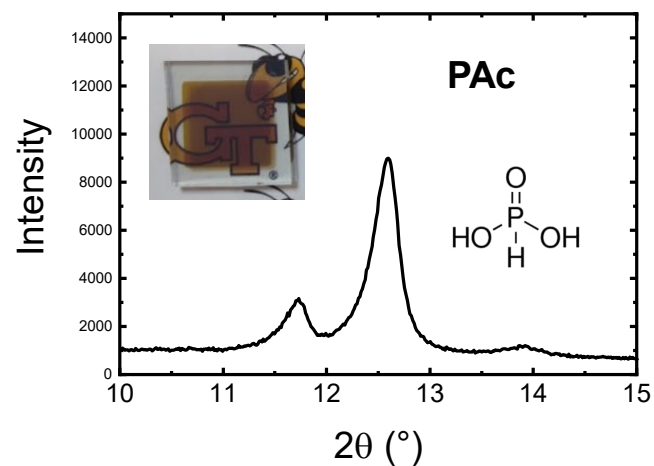
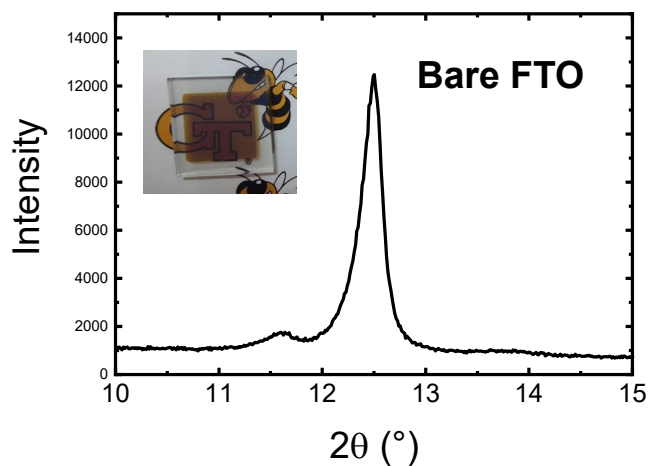
SECONDARY PHASES IN THIN FILMS

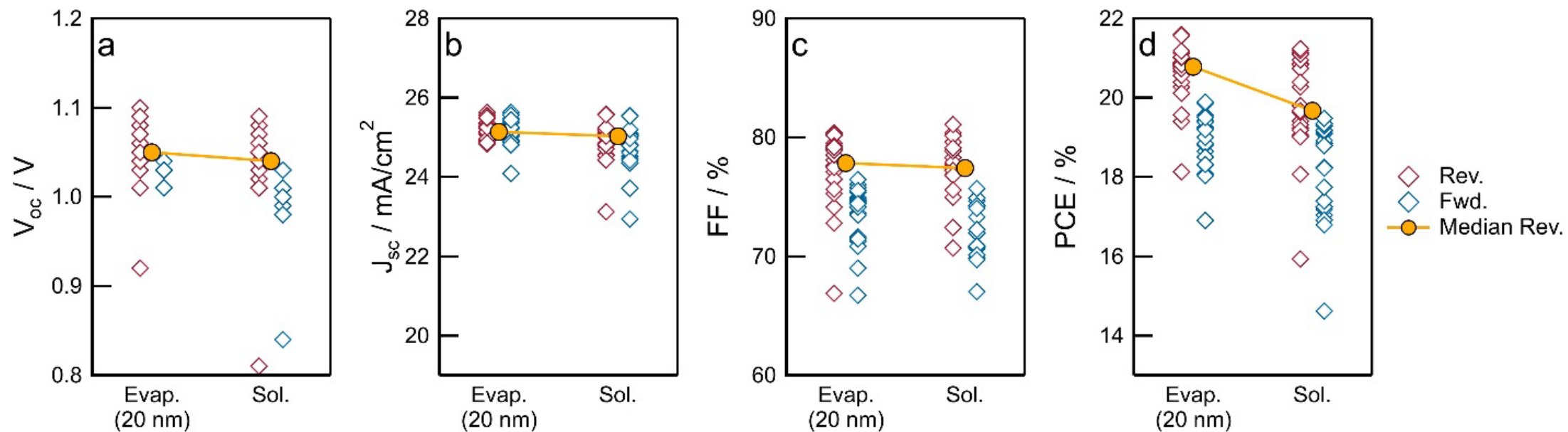


- **Under 140 °C:** Only peaks of PbI₂ in XRD
- **140 °C – 155 °C:** Secondary phase present
- **165 °C – 170 °C :** Low dimensional non-perovskite phase present

IDENTIFYING SECONDARY PHASES IN FAPI PEROVSKITE







Comparison of photovoltaic performance (a) V_{oc} , (b) J_{sc} , (c) FF and (d) PCE of solar cells passivated with optimized co-evaporated RP layer (20 nm) and solution-processed RP layer.