18a-PB4-13 有機金属ペロブスカイトへの NPD: MoO₃ を正孔輸送材料の応用 Study on Hole Transport Layer of NPD:MoO₃ for Organometal Perovskite Solar cells

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Introduction: Organometal halide perovskite solar cells have recently gained a lot of attention due to their high Power Conversion Efficiency (PCE). It was reported that high and efficient organometal halide perovskite solar cells with the structure of FTO glass/compact TiO₂/mesoporous-TiO₂ or Al_2O_3 scaffold/CH₃NH₃PbI₃/spiro-OMeTAD/Au have reached a PCE of 15% ^[3]. The desire for more efficient and low cost perovskite solar cells compelled us to investigate the effect of co-evaporation of NPD: MoO_3 as an alternative hole transport material (HTM) for CH₃NH₃PbI₃ perovskite solar cells, since the conventional spiro-OMeTAD is quite expensive. For our most efficient perovskite solar cells we achieved a PCE of 4.20% with Jsc 15.2mA/cm², Voc 0.62V and FF 0.44 for a structure of FTO glass/compact TiO₂/mesoporous-TiO₂/ CH₃NH₃PbI /NPD:MoO₃/ 80nm thick Au.

Results and Discussion

We investigated the effects of with and without co-evaporation of NPD:MoO₃ as HTM in Perovskite solar cells. Fig. 1 represents the J-V curves for CH₃NH₃PbI₃/w NPD:MoO₃ and CH₃NH₃PbI₃/w/o NPD:MoO₃. The cells without NPD:MoO₃ shows a better PV properties in contrast to CH₃NH₃PbI₃/w NPD:MoO₃ while cells with NPD:MoO₃ shows a higher FF. Fig. 2 is the IPCE curves for with and without NPD:MoO₃ perovskite solar cells. Both specimens with or without NPD:MoO₃ show a similar IPCE. Fig. 3 is the UV-vis absorbance spectra of CH₃NH₃PbI₃/w NPD:MoO₃ and CH₃NH₃PbI₃/w/o NPD:MoO₃. In contrast, the cells without NPD:MoO₃ shows a better response in the visible region than the cells with NPD:MoO₃. It is possible that co-evaporation of NPD:MoO₃ can be used as HTM in organometal halide perovskite solar cells.



without NPD:MoO₃ layers

with and without NPD:MoO3

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