# Multiple monovalent cation for lead/tin mixed perovskite solar cells The University of Tokyo<sup>1</sup>, Kyushu Institute of Technology<sup>2</sup>, University of Electro Communication<sup>3</sup>, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science &Technology<sup>4</sup>

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## Introduction

One of the approaches to improve the efficiency and stability of perovskite solar cells is to use the mixture of monovalent cations such as cesium(Cs+), formamidinium  $[(CH_3(NH_2)_2^+, FA^+]]$ , methylammonium  $[(CH_3NH_3)^+, MA^+]$  etc. on the A position of ABX<sub>3</sub> perovskite crystal structure [1]. Sn based solar cell gives an alternative to Pb free solar cells to reduce the toxicity concern [2]. But 100% Sn based perovskite solar cells showed poor efficiencies so far. Hence, in the work we proposed Sn/Pb perovskite solar cells by combining with multiple monovalent cation to evaluate the stability and efficiency.

#### Experiment

Solar cells fabricated were  $(FASnI_3)_{0.6}(MAPbI_3)_{0.4}$  (①FAMA), (CsI)x[(FASnI3)0.6(MAPbI3)0.4]1-x (as (Cs)x(FAMA)1-x). The FAMA precursor solution was obtained by mixing stoichiometric amounts of FASnI<sub>3</sub> and MAPbI<sub>3</sub> perovskite precursors in mixed N,N-dimethylmethanamide (DMF):dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). CsI in DMSO was prepared as stock solution and added finally with different concentration 5%, 10% and 15% to FAMA precursor; hence, the triple cation based solar cell finally fabricated were ② (Cs)0.05(FAMA)0.95, ③(Cs)0.10(FAMA)0.90 and ④(Cs)0.15(FAMA)0.85 respectively.

#### **Results and discussion**

Figure 1 shows IPCE spectrum for different solar cells reaching to 1050 nm. Addition of Cs(5%) showed increase in PCE from 10.26% (FAMA) to 11.66%. This improvement in efficiency was clearly observed in IPCE as well. Cs(5%) containing solar cell exhibits more than 60% absorption at 900 nm with a high photocurrent of 28 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>.

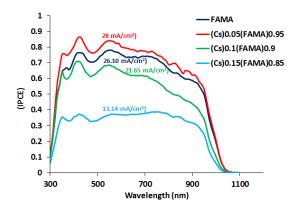


Figure 1. IPCE showing effect of  $Cs^+$  in photocurrent generation

### Reference

- 1. M. Saliba & M. Gratzel et al, Energy & Environ. Sci., 2016, 9, 1989-1997.
- 2. Y. Ogomi & S. Hayase et al, J. Phys. Chem. Lett., 2014, 5, 1004-1011.