

Interface Modification of TiO₂ in Planar Perovskite Solar Cells using Low-temperature Brookite TiO₂ Nanoparticles

Tokai Univ.¹, Kanazawa Univ.²

◦ Sem Visal,^{1*} Md. Shahiduzzaman,^{1,2*} Mizuki Kuniyoshi,¹ Tetsuya Kaneko,¹ Tetsuhiro Katsumata,¹

Satoru Iwamori¹, Koji Tomita¹ and Masao Isomura,^{1*}

*E-mail: 7LEIM001@cc.u-tokai.ac.jp; isomura@tokai-u.jp

Hybrid organometal halide perovskites solar cells (PSCs) have attracted much attention in the third-generation of thin-film photovoltaic. Interface modification turns a promising strategy to yield highly efficient planar heterojunction (PHJ) PSCs. The deep trap states on the compact-TiO₂ surface results in a huge leakage current and recombination of charge carriers. To solve the problems, the interfacial engineering of electron transport layer (ETL) compact TiO₂ was conducted by coating a low-temperature single crystalline brookite (BK) TiO₂ nanoparticles (NPs) with average diameter sizes about 30 nm, which causes a uniform and pin-hole-free layer. Herein, the compact TiO₂/BK-TiO₂ NPs bilayers were formed by spray pyrolysis (SP) deposition and spin coating (SC) process, respectively, and applied to PSCs as an ETL. The BK-TiO₂ films were sintered at low-temperature (<180 °C). Fig.1(a) shows the current-voltage (*J-V*) characteristics of the solar cells with a conventional compact TiO₂ and the bilayer. The power conversion efficiency was enhanced from 10.71% to 14.89% (Reverse Scan) according to the increases in short-circuit current density (*J*_{sc}) from 21.22 to 22.09 mAcm⁻², open-circuit voltage (*V*_{oc}) from 0.98 V to 1.05 V and fill factor (FF) from 0.51 to 0.64, by the bilayer of optimum 50-nm-thickness SC-BK TiO₂. The bilayer ETL led more efficient electron transport in the interface and charge extraction from the perovskite photovoltaic layer. The bilayer based PSCs exhibit a higher spectral response from visible light to near-infrared region with a broad, and flat absorption peak of 90% intensity, compared with the conventional compact TiO₂ PSCs, as shown in Fig 1(b). The present work is expected to provide us an important sign to obtain the low-cost and flexible PSCs.

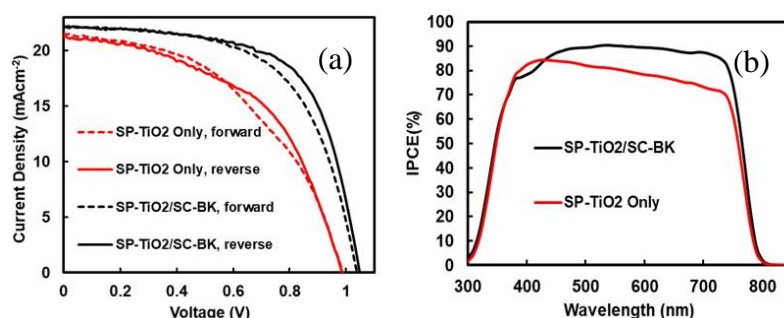


Fig. 1. Current density *versus* voltage (*J-V*) characteristics (a) and photon-to-current conversion efficiency (IPCE) spectra (b) of PSCs with conventional compact TiO₂ and the bilayer with BK-TiO₂.

Acknowledgement: The authors acknowledge the support from a part of Research and Study Project of Tokai University General Research Organization.