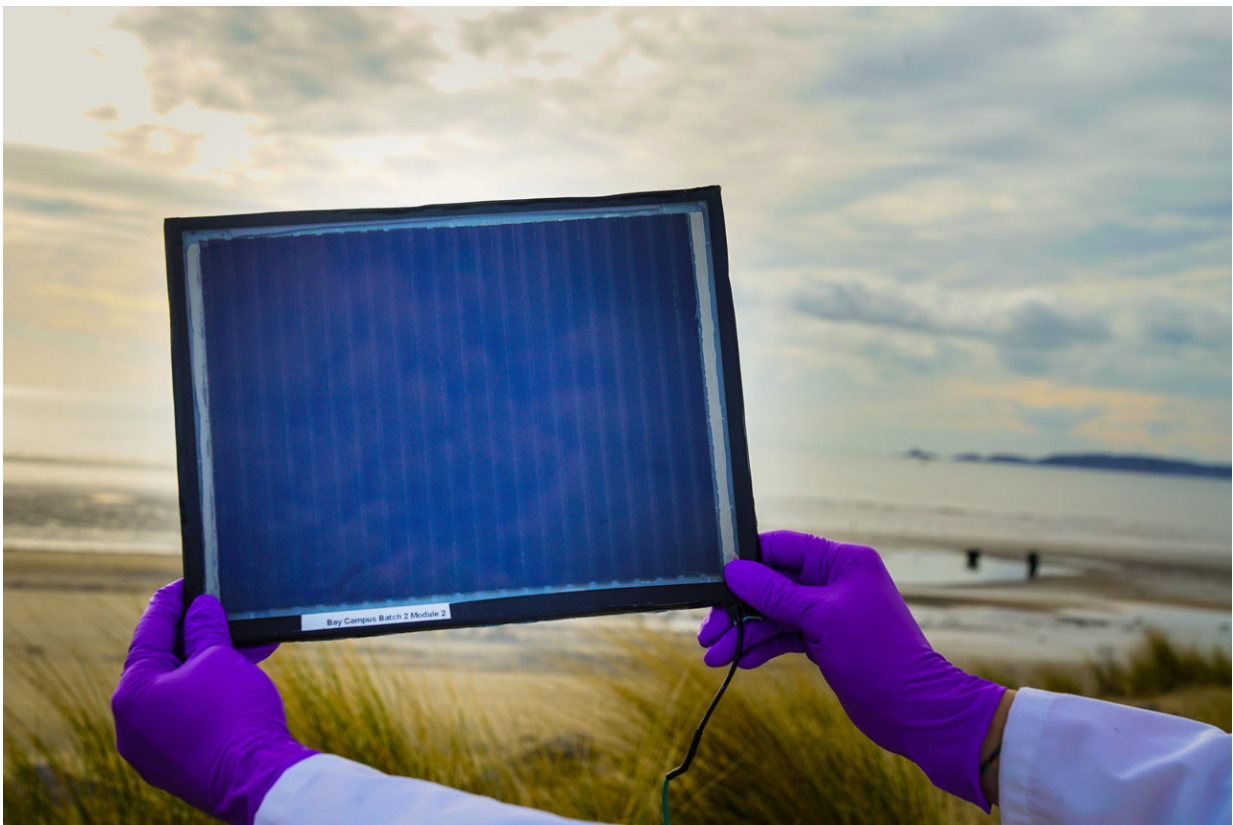


# Supersizing solar cells—researchers print module six times bigger than previous largest

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The breakthrough shows that the technology works at a larger scale, not just in the lab, which is crucial for encouraging industry to take it up.

Each of the many individual [cells](#) forming the module is made of [perovskite](#), a material of increasing interest to solar researchers as it can be made more easily and cheaply than silicon, the most commonly-used material for [solar cells](#).

Perovskite solar cells have also proved to be highly efficient, with scores for power conversion efficiency (PCE) - the amount of light striking a cell that it converts into electricity—as high as 22% on small lab samples.

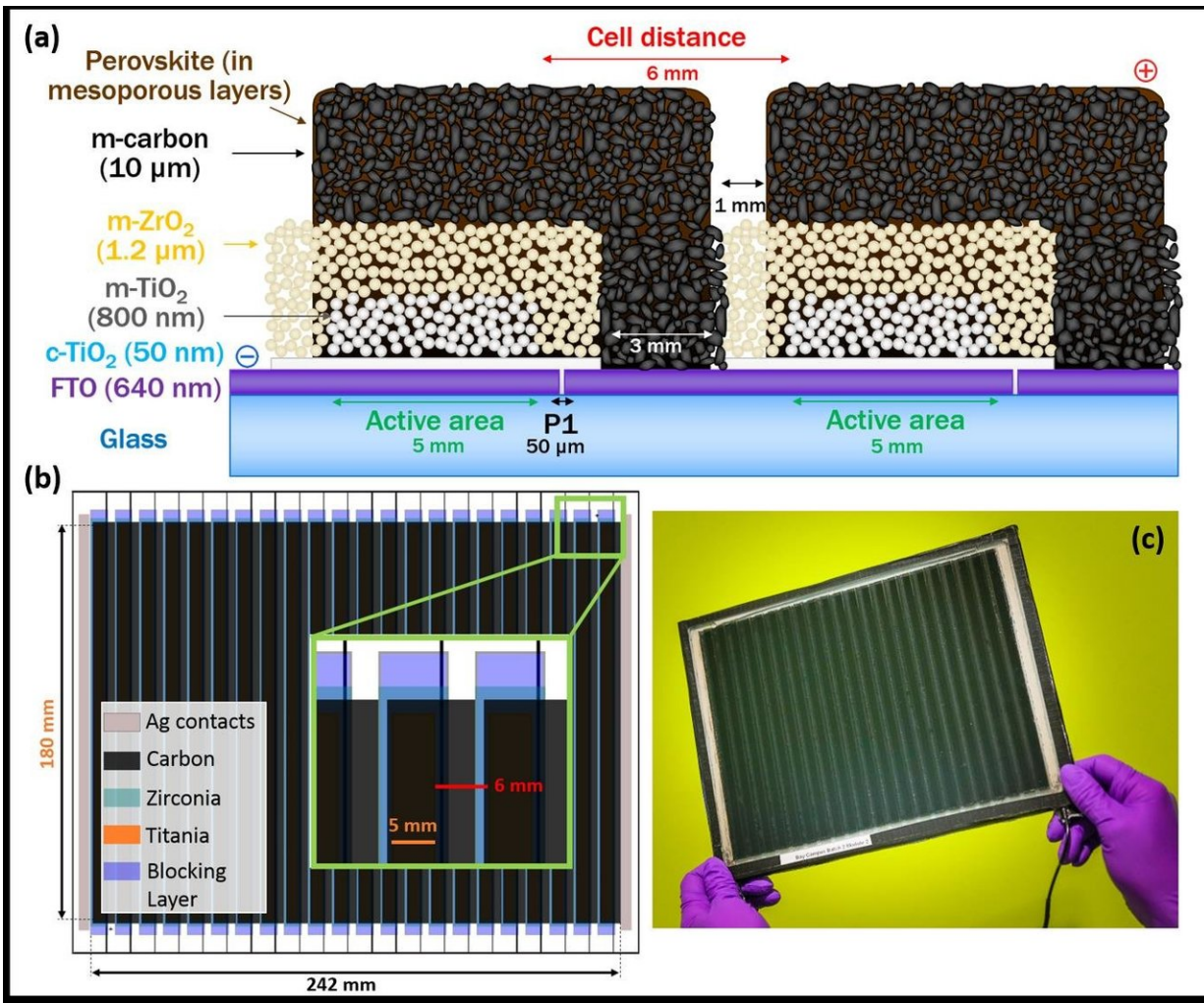
The team work for the SPECIFIC Innovation and Knowledge Centre led by Swansea University. They used an existing type of cell, a Carbon Perovskite Solar Cell (C-PSC), made of different layers—titania, zirconia and carbon on top—which are all printable.

Though their efficiency is lower than other perovskite cell types, C-PSCs do not degrade as quickly, having already proved over 1 year's stable operation under illumination.

The Swansea team's breakthrough comes from the optimisation of the printing process on glass substrates as large as an A4 sheet of paper. They ensured the patterned layers were perfectly aligned through a method called registration, well-known in the printing industry.

The entire fabrication process was carried out in air, at ambient

conditions, without requiring the costly high-vacuum processes which are needed for silicon manufacture.



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The Swansea team achieved good performance for their modules:

- up to 6.3% [power conversion efficiency](#) (PCE) when assessed against the "1 sun" standard, i.e. full simulated sunlight. This is world-leading for a C-PSC device of this size.
- 11% PCE at 200 lux, roughly equivalent to light levels in an average living room
- 18% PCE at 1000 lux, equating to light levels in an average supermarket.

The high efficiency ratings under indoor lighting conditions demonstrate that this technology has potential not only for energy generation outdoors but also for powering small electronic devices—such as smartphones and sensors—indoors.

Dr. Francesca De Rossi, technology transfer fellow at Swansea University's SPECIFIC Innovation and Knowledge Centre, said:

"Our work shows that perovskite solar cells can deliver good performance even when produced on a larger scale than reported so far within the scientific community. This is vital in making it economical and appealing for industry to manufacture them.

The key to our success was the screen printing process. We optimised this to avoid defects caused by printing such large areas. Accurate registration of layers and patterning the blocking layer helped improve connections between cells, boosting overall performance.

There is more work still to do, for example on increasing the active area—the percentage of the substrate surface that is actually used for producing power. We are already working on it.

But this is an important breakthrough by our team, which can help pave

the way for the next generation of solar cells"

The study is published in *Advanced Materials Technologies*.

**More information:** Francesca De Rossi et al, All Printable Perovskite Solar Modules with 198 cm<sup>2</sup> Active Area and Over 6% Efficiency, *Advanced Materials Technologies* (2018). [DOI: 10.1002/admt.201800156](https://doi.org/10.1002/admt.201800156)

Provided by Swansea University

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