

New technique lets researchers map strain in next-gen solar cells

31 October 2019, by James Urton

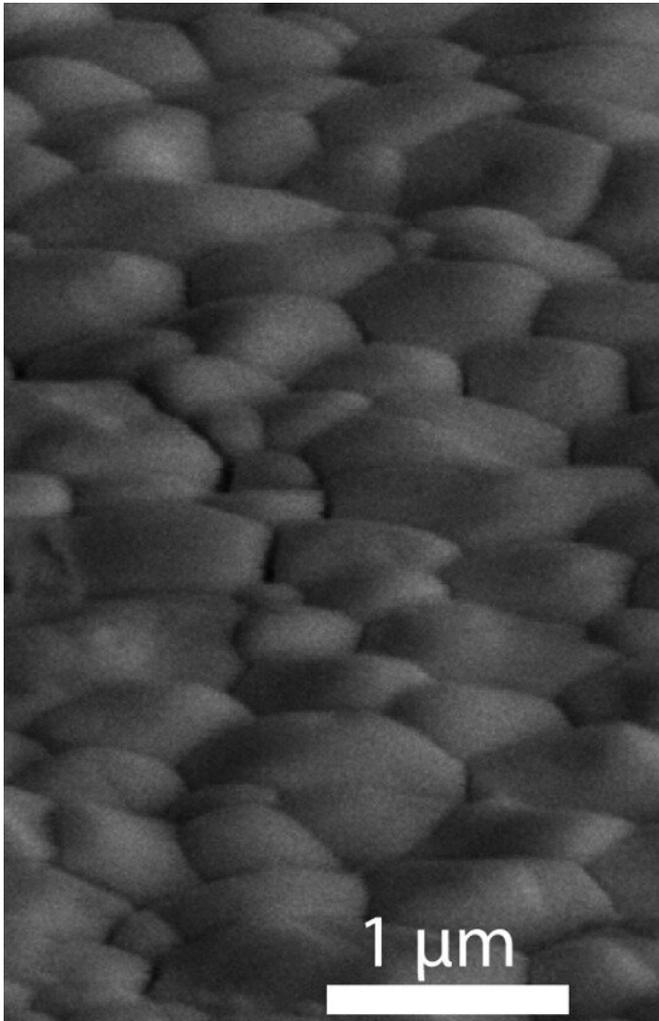


Image of a perovskite solar cell, obtained by the team's improved method for electron imaging, showing individual grain structure. Credit: Jariwala et al., *Joule*, 2019

People can be good at hiding strain, and we're not alone. Solar cells have the same talent. For a solar cell, physical strain within its microscopic crystalline structure can interrupt its core function—converting sunlight into electricity—by essentially "losing" energy as heat. For an

emerging type of solar cell, known as lead halide perovskites, reducing and taming this loss is key to improving efficiency and putting the perovskites on par with today's silicon solar cells.

In order to understand where strain builds up within a solar cell and triggers the [energy loss](#), scientists must visualize the underlying grain [structure](#) of perovskite crystals within the solar cell. But the best approach involves bombarding the solar cell with high-energy electrons, which essentially burns the solar cell and renders it useless.

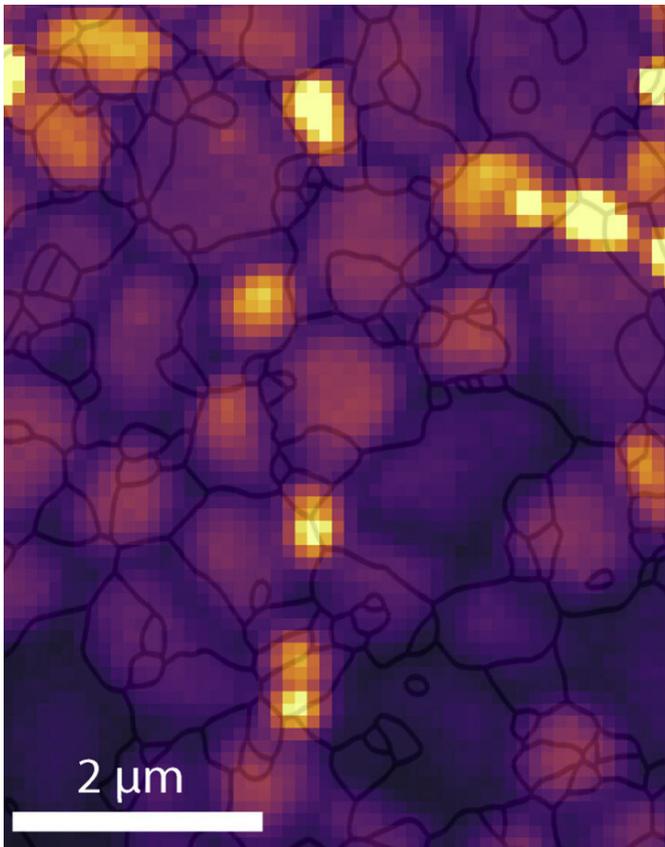
Researchers from the University of Washington and the FOM Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics in the Netherlands have developed a way to illuminate strain in lead halide perovskite [solar cells](#) without harming them. Their approach, published online Sept. 10 in *Joule*, succeeded in imaging the grain structure of a perovskite solar cell, showing that misorientation between microscopic perovskite crystals is the primary contributor to the buildup of strain within the solar cell. Crystal misorientation creates small-scale defects in the grain structure, which interrupt the transport of electrons within the solar cell and lead to heat loss through a process known as non-radiative recombination.

"By combining our optical imaging with the new electron detector developed at FOM, we can actually see how the individual crystals are oriented and put together within a perovskite solar cell," said senior author David Ginger, a UW professor of chemistry and chief scientist at the UW-based Clean Energy Institute. "We can show that strain builds up due to the grain orientation, which is information researchers can use to improve perovskite synthesis and manufacturing processes to realize better solar cells with minimal strain—and therefore minimal heat loss due to non-radiative recombination."

Lead halide perovskites are cheap, printable crystalline compounds that show promise as low-

cost, adaptable and efficient alternatives to the silicon or gallium arsenide solar cells that are widely used today. But even the best perovskite solar cells lose some electricity as heat at microscopic locations scattered across the cell, which dampens the efficiency.

Scientists have long used [fluorescence microscopy](#) to identify the locations on perovskite solar cells' surface that reduce efficiency. But to identify the locations of defects causing the heat loss, researchers need to image the true grain structure of the film, according to first author Sarthak Jariwala, a UW doctoral student in materials science and engineering and a Clean Energy Institute Graduate Fellow.



The thin lines show the grain structure of a perovskite solar cell obtained using a new type of electron backscatter diffraction. Researchers can use a different technique to map sites of high energy loss (dark purple) and low energy loss (yellow). Credit: Jariwala et al., *Joule*, 2019

"Historically, imaging the solar cell's underlying true grain structure has not been possible to do without damaging the solar cell," said Jariwala.

Typical approaches to view the internal structure utilize a form of electron microscopy called electron backscatter diffraction, which would normally burn the solar cell. But scientists at the FOM Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics, led by co-authors Erik Garnett and Bruno Ehrler, developed an improved detector that can capture electron backscatter diffraction images at lower exposure times, preserving the solar cell structure.

The images of perovskite solar cells from Ginger's lab reveal a grain structure that resembles a dry lakebed, with "cracks" representing the boundaries among thousands of individual perovskite [grains](#). Using this imaging data, the researchers could for the first time map the 3-D orientation of crystals within a functioning perovskite solar cell. They could also determine where misalignment among crystals created strain.

When the researchers overlaid images of the perovskite's grain structure with centers of non-radiative recombination, which Jariwala imaged using fluorescence microscopy, they discovered that non-radiative recombination could also occur away from visible boundaries.

"We think that strain locally deforms the perovskite structure and causes defects," said Ginger. "These defects can then disrupt the transport of electrical current within the solar cell, causing non-radiative recombination—even elsewhere on the surface."

While Ginger's team has previously developed methods to "heal" some of these defects that serve as centers of non-radiative recombination in perovskite solar [cells](#), ideally researchers would like to develop perovskite synthesis methods that would reduce or eliminate non-radiative recombination altogether.

"Now we can explore strategies like controlling grain size and orientation spread during the [perovskite](#) synthesis process," said Ginger. "Those might be routes to reduce misorientation and strain—and prevent defects from forming in the first

place."

More information: Sarthak Jariwala et al, Local Crystal Misorientation Influences Non-radiative Recombination in Halide Perovskites, *Joule* (2019).

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