

Spectroscopic Insights into Reverse Bias Effects in Wide-Bandgap Perovskite Solar Cells

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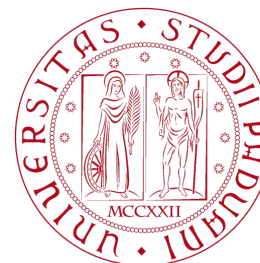
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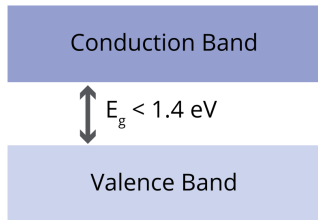
Introduction: Wide-bandgap Perovskites

Perovskite: candidate for next-gen Solar cells

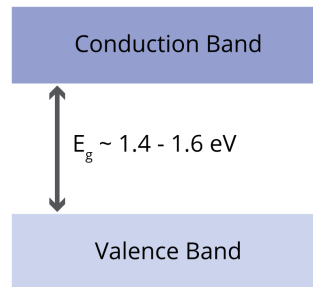
High degree of tunability:



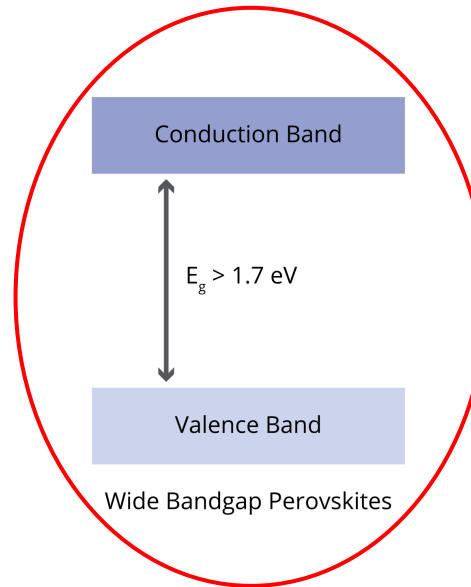
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Narrow Bandgap Perovskites



Intermediate Bandgap Perovskites

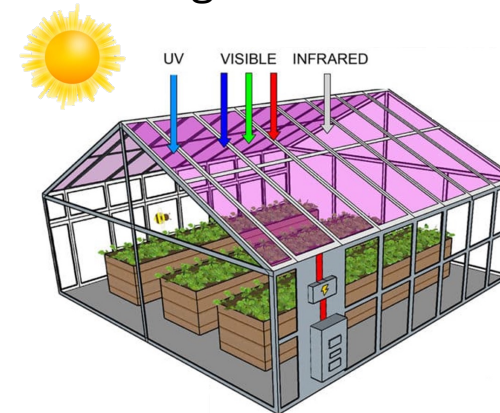


Wide Bandgap Perovskites

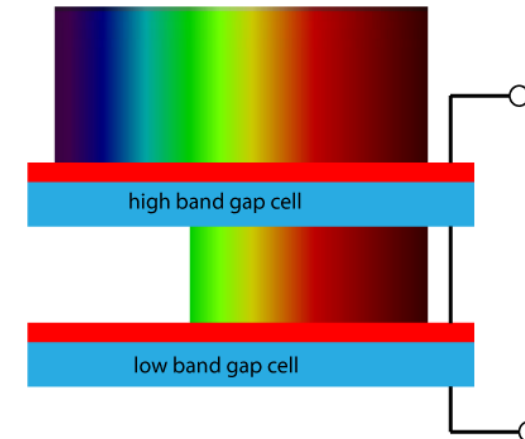
BIPV



AgriVoltaics



Tandem

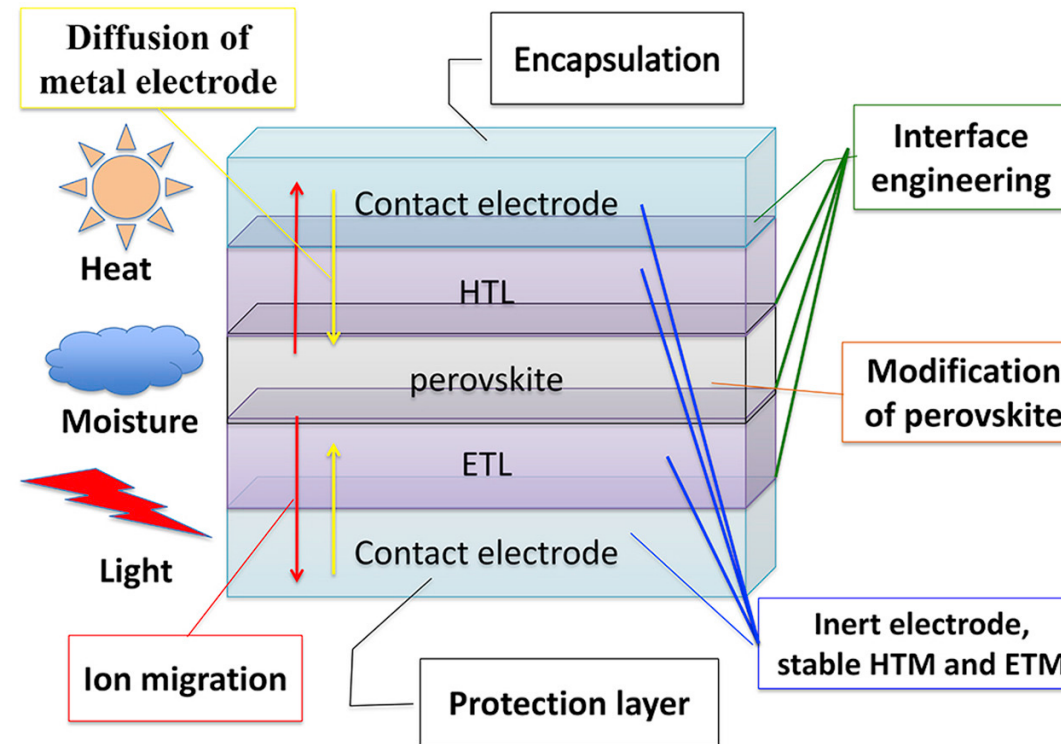


Operational factors

- **Reverse bias stress** ←
- Encapsulation
- Mechanical stress

Environmental factors

- Moisture/Oxygen
- Heat
- UV exposure
- Light soaking



Among many others

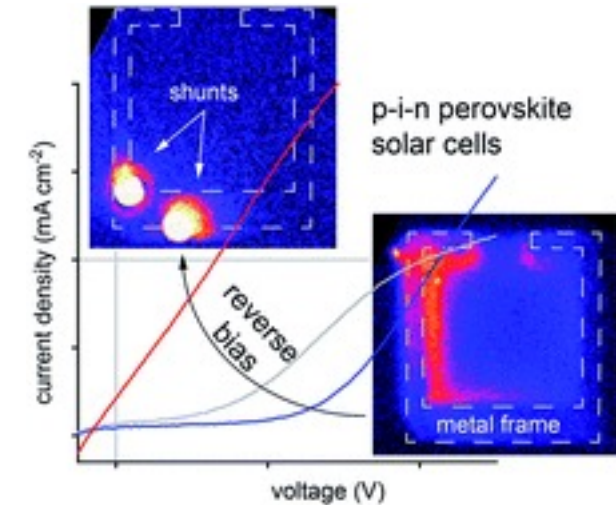
Chen et al. . Power Sou., 2017,
355:98



Shaded cells are subjected to reverse current

↳ Cells act as load

↳ No generation, but absorption of energy



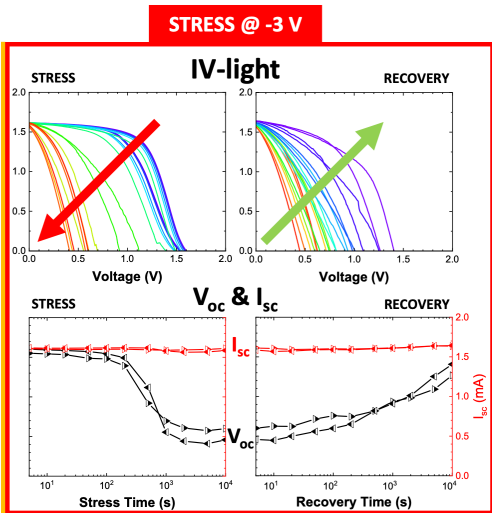
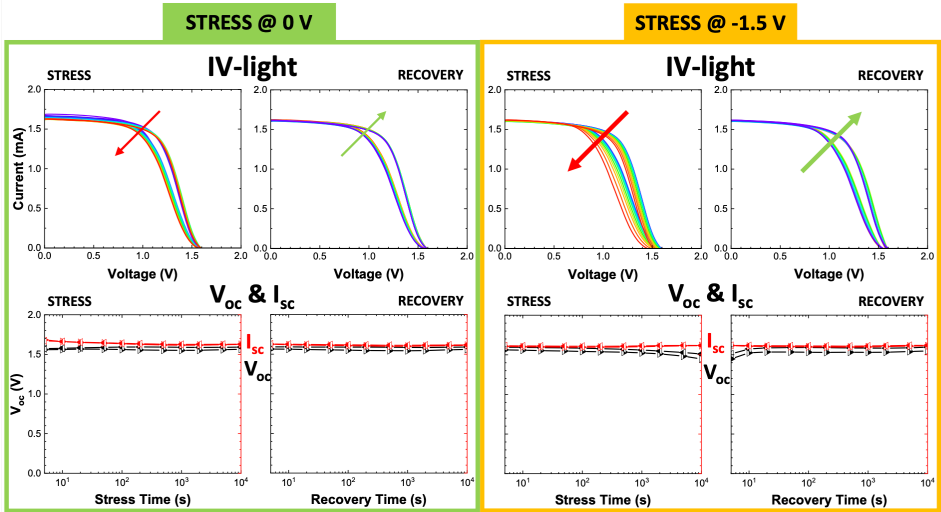
Condition caused by shading of panels during operation

Consequences:

Razera, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2020,8, 242-250

- Ion-migration
- Defects
- Irreversible electrochemical reactions
- Degradation of charge-transport layers

Study on the effects of reverse-bias on wide-band FAPbBr₃ perovskite solar cells

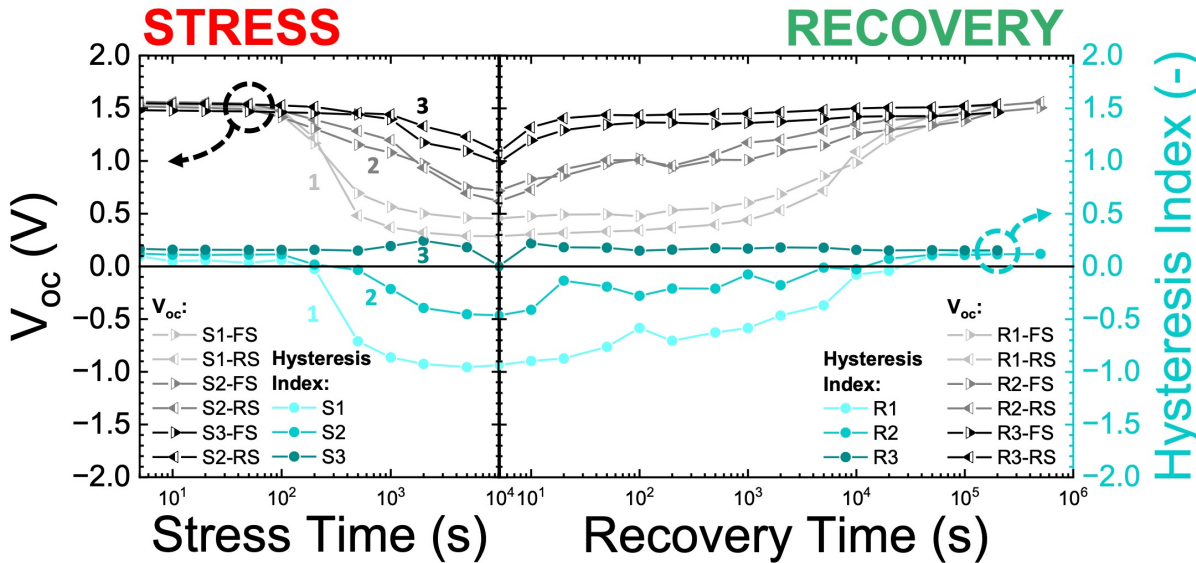


Recovery from degradation

$$V < \frac{1}{2} V_{\text{BreakDown}}$$



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No hysteresis after recovery

Ascribed to ion-migration

N. Tormena et al. Solar Energy Materials and Solar Cells
285 (2025) 113547

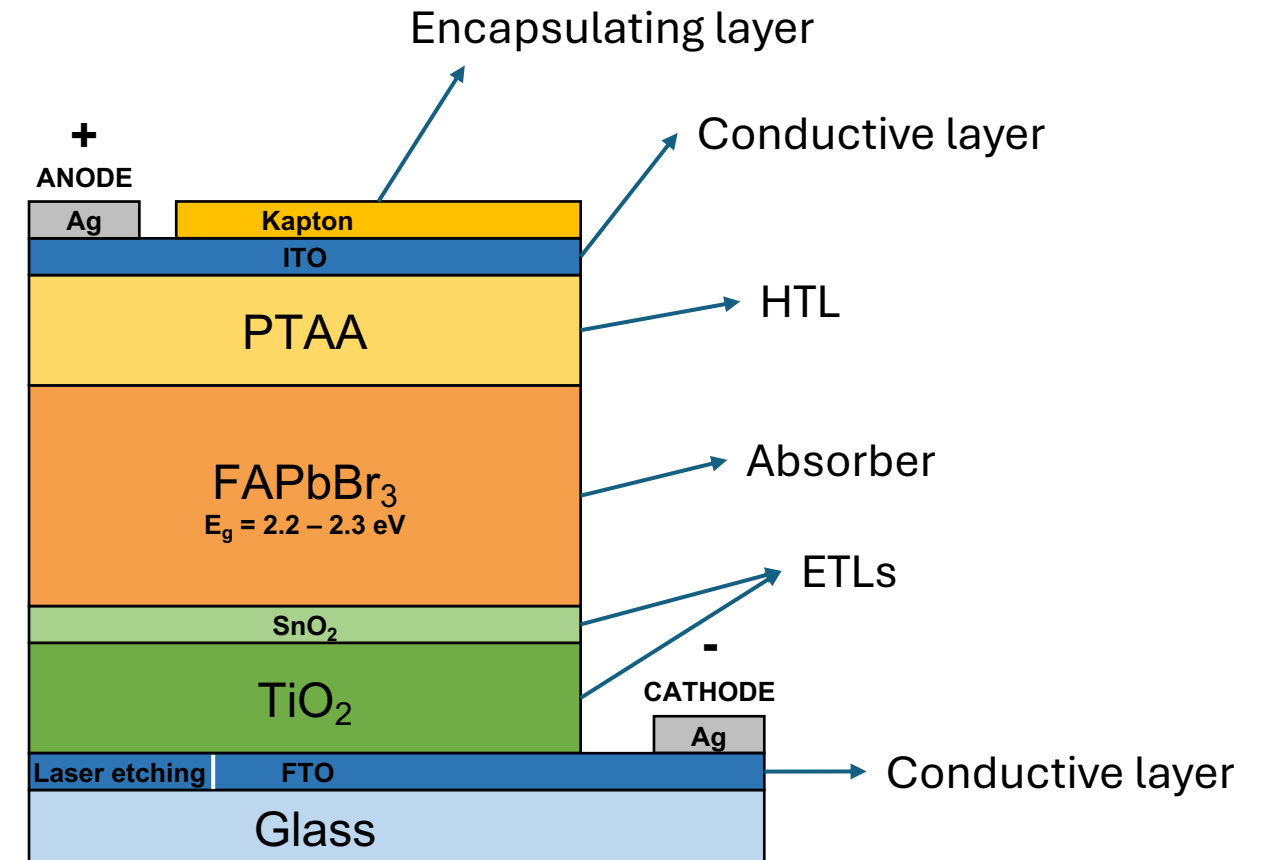
Continue this path, by analyzing the reversibility of the phenomena by means of optical and spectroscopic techniques

- Microscopy imaging
- Confocal Raman Spectroscopy



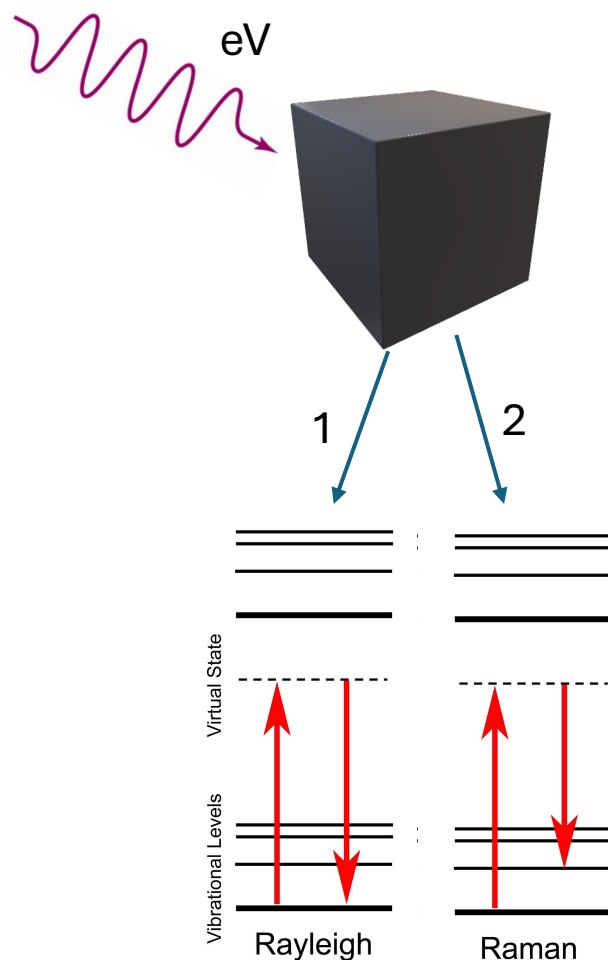
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Solar cell structure



Brief recap on the Raman Effect

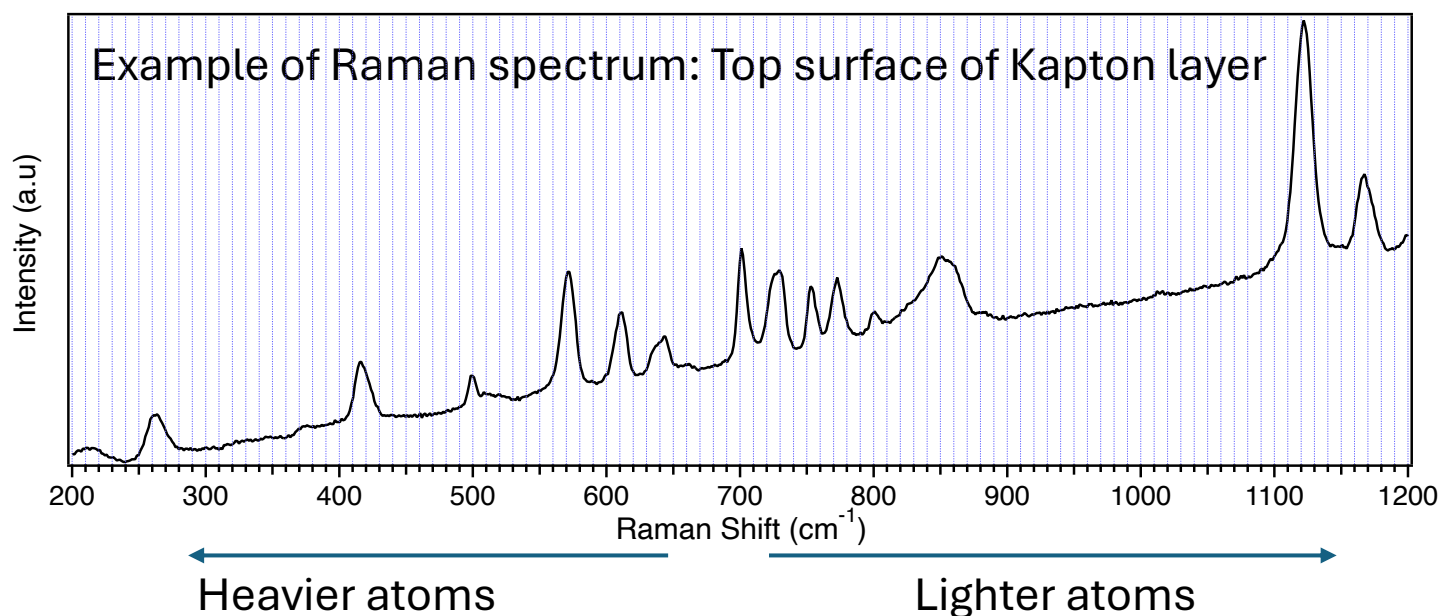
Incident photon



Emitted Raman photon $\rightarrow \Delta E \sim$ vibrational energy absorbed

Higher vibrational energy $\rightarrow$ higher ΔE of the photon

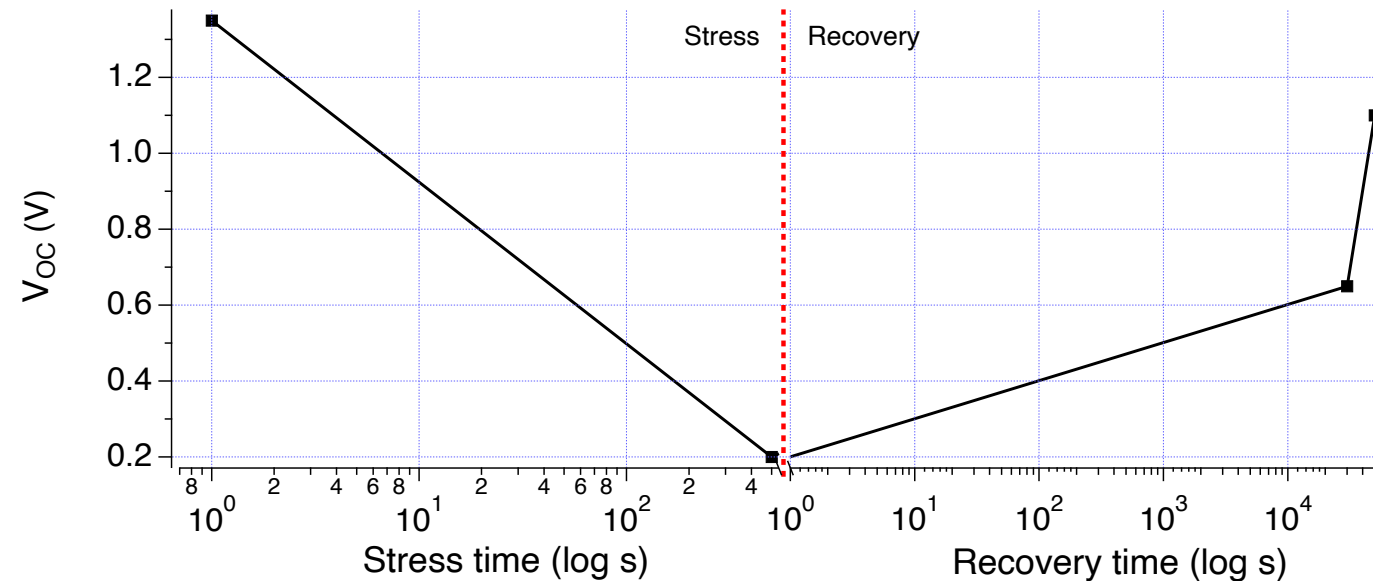
Such shifts are measured in wavenumbers (cm^{-1})



Stress test protocol and electrical behaviour

Stress conditions:

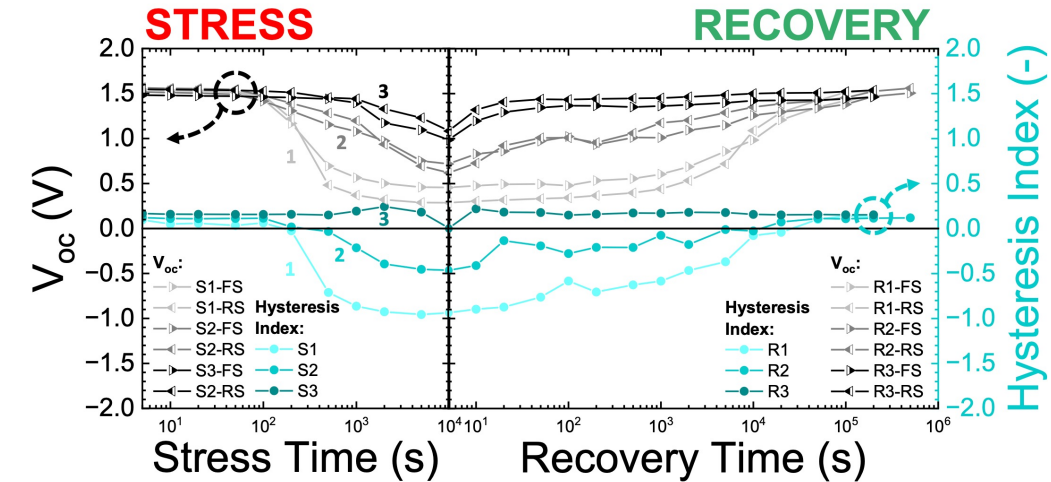
-3V reverse bias for different Δt



$V_{oc} \sim 1.35 \text{ V}$

$V_{oc} \sim 0.2 \text{ V}$

$V_{oc} \sim 1.1 \text{ V}$

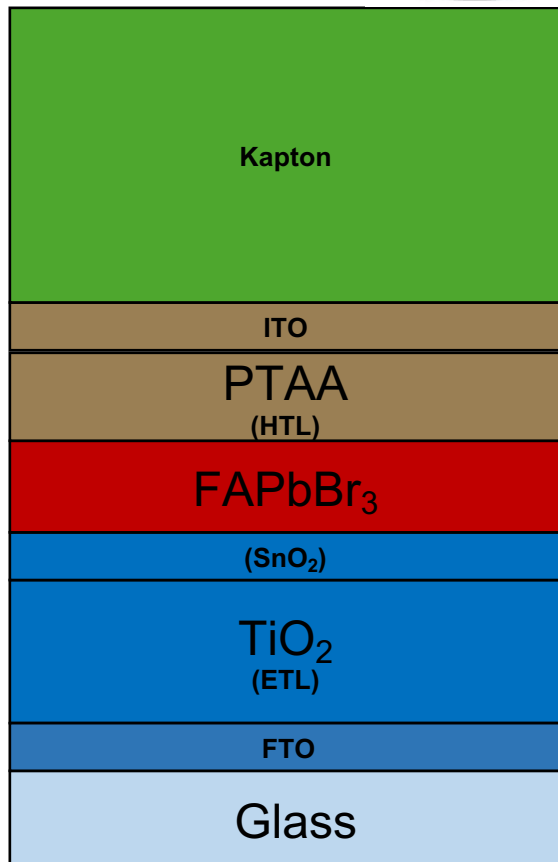


Similar behaviour!

Baseline measurements: Optical and Raman

$$\lambda_{exc} = 633 \text{ nm}$$

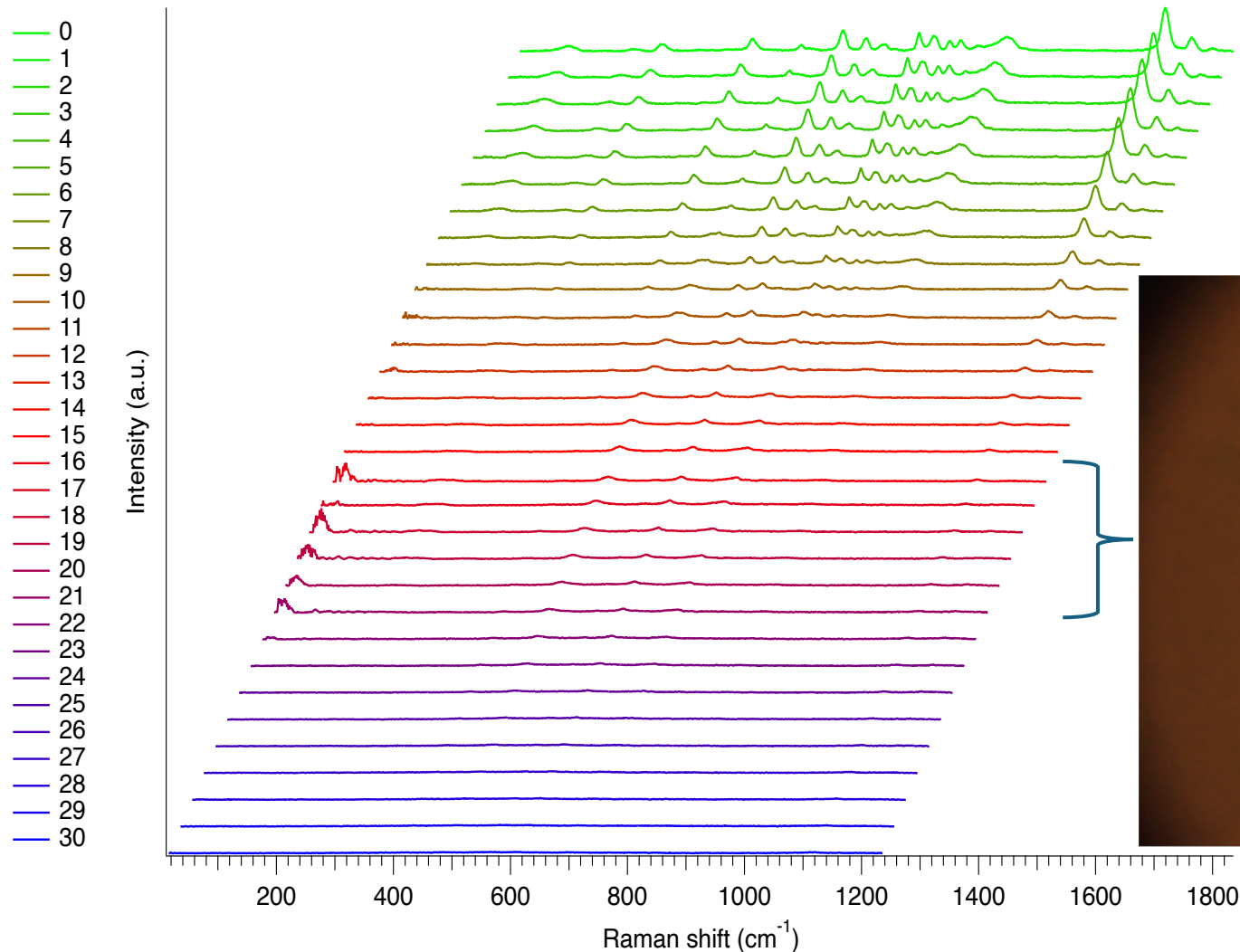
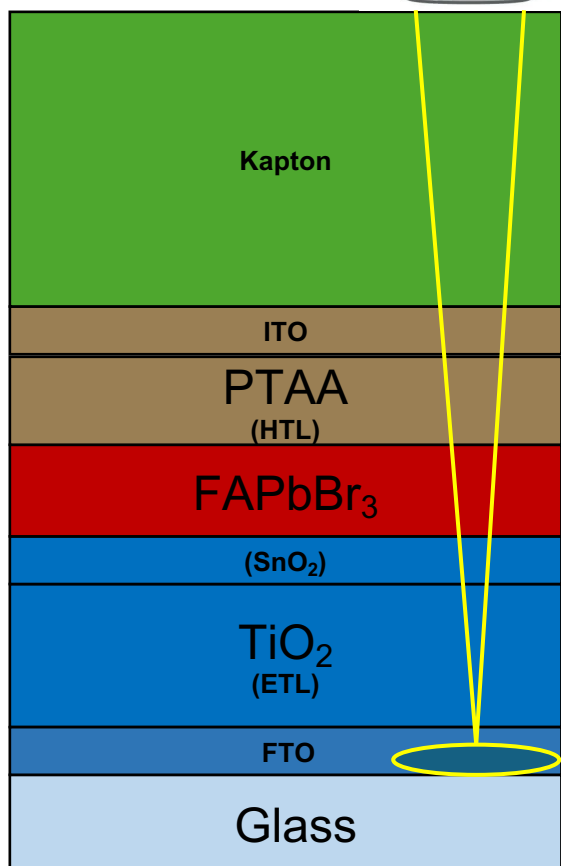
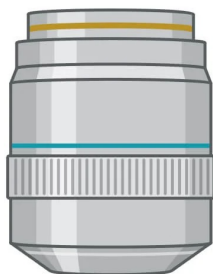
Magn.100X



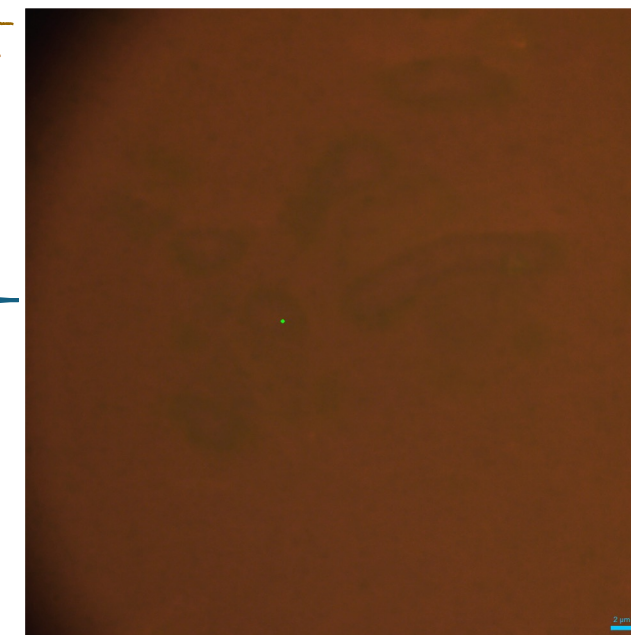
Baseline measurements: Optical and Raman

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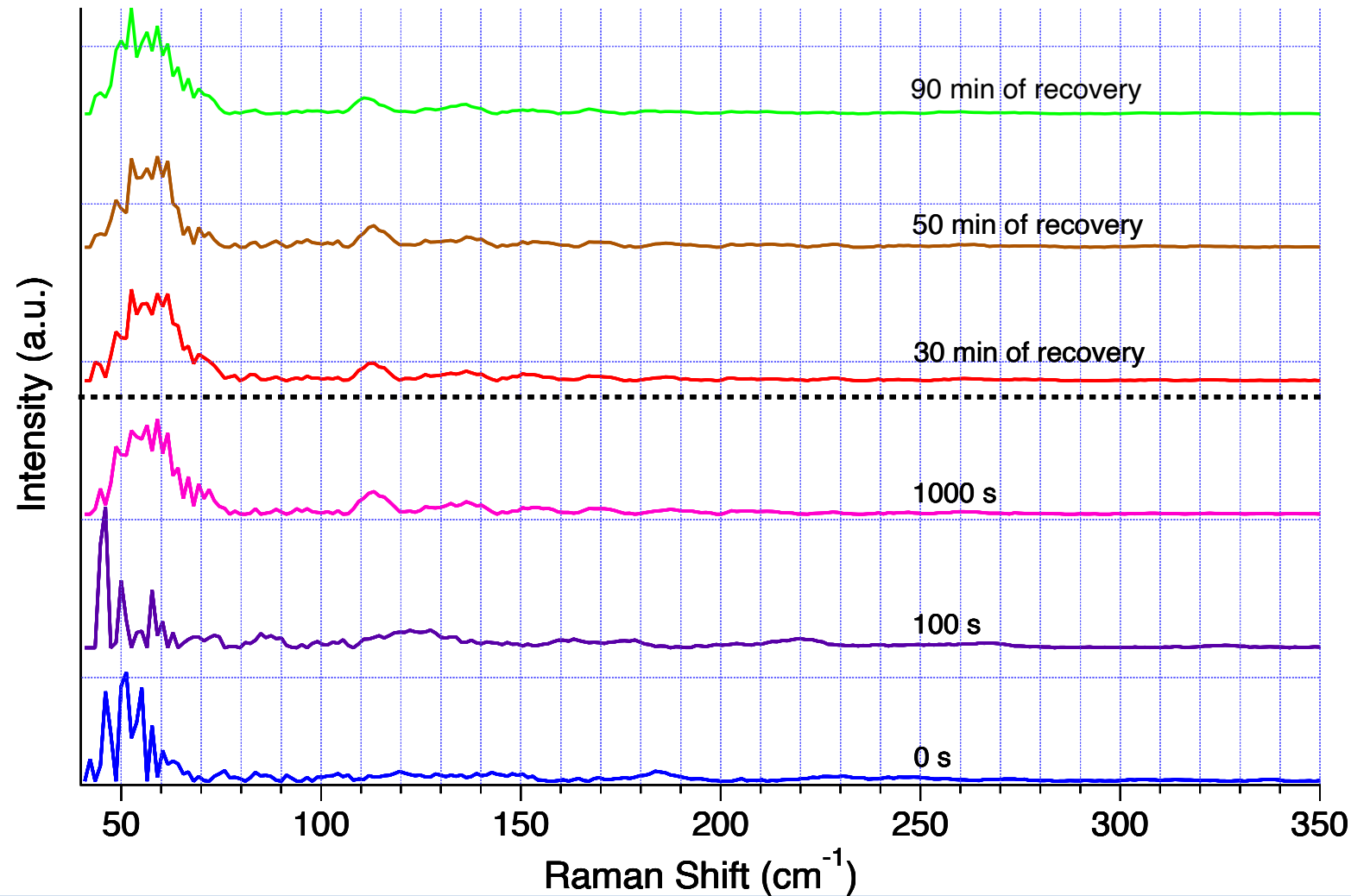
Magn.100X



Optical image



Electrical Stress of -3V

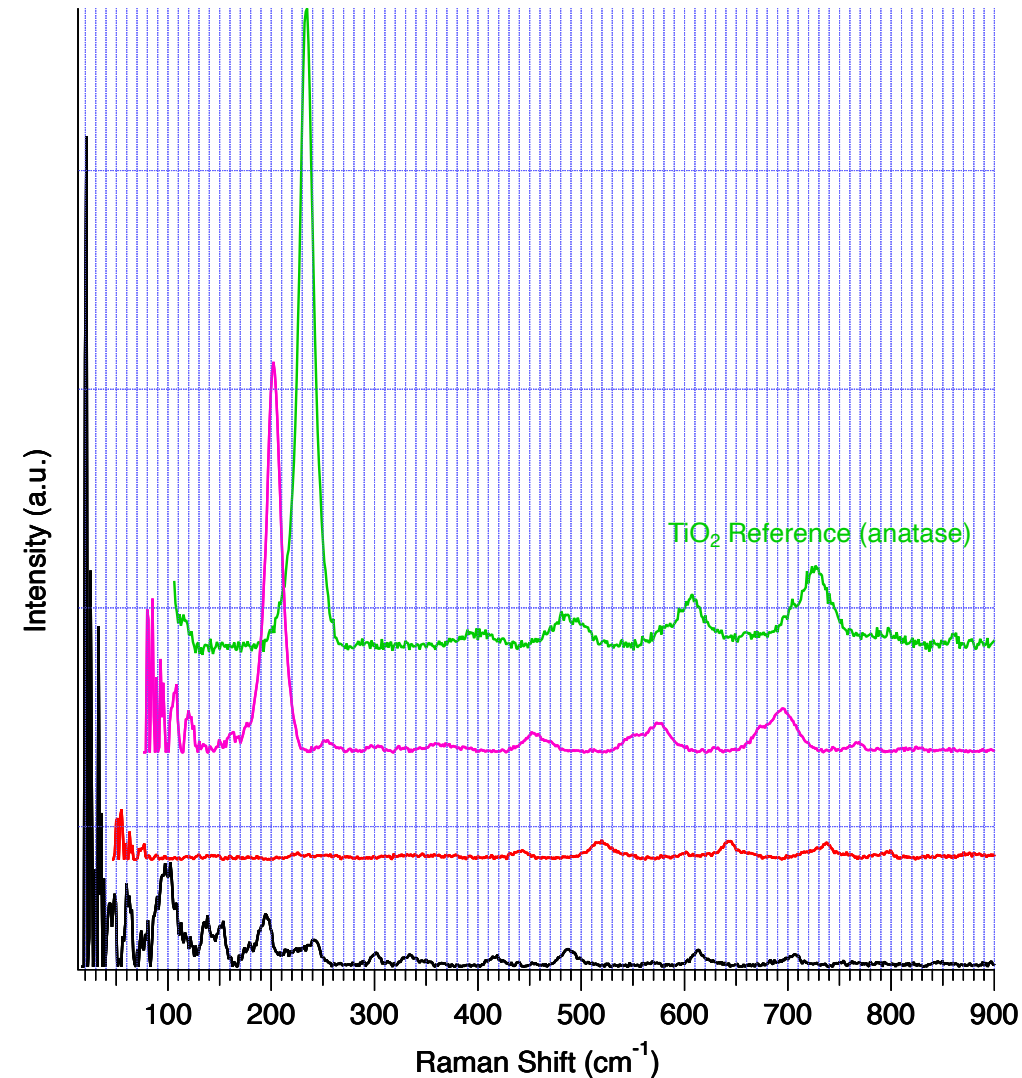
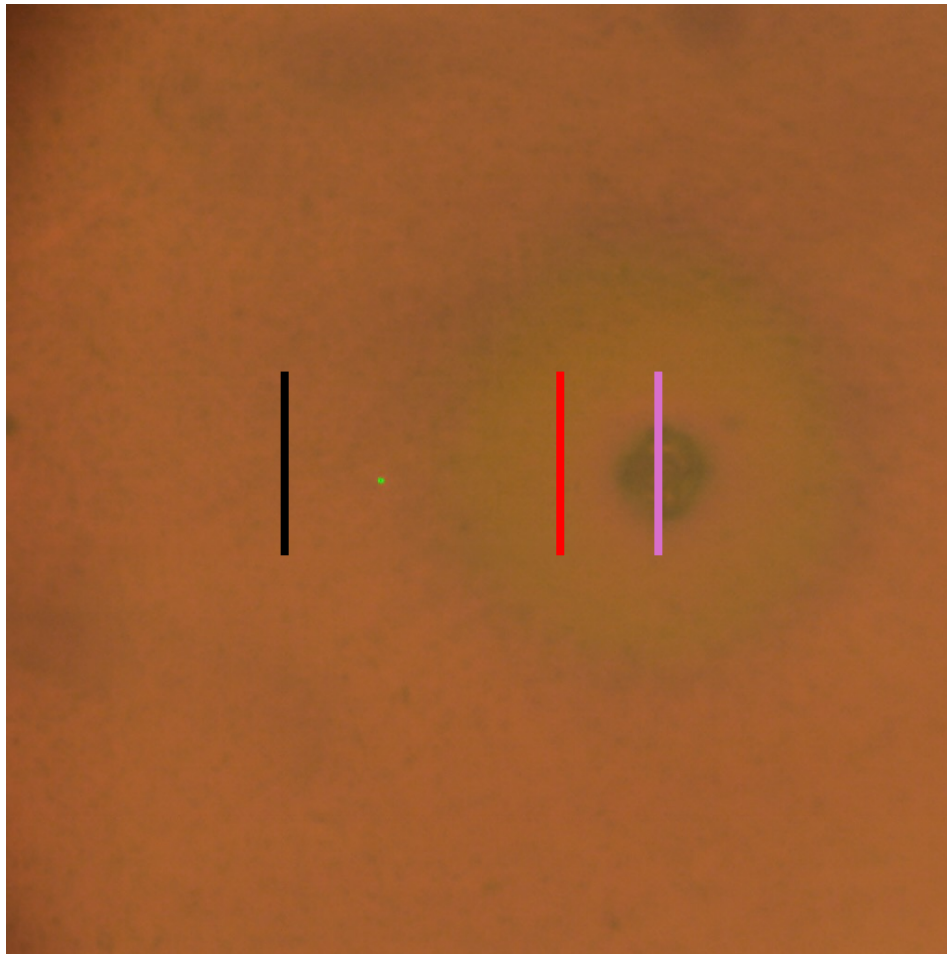


Morphological changes

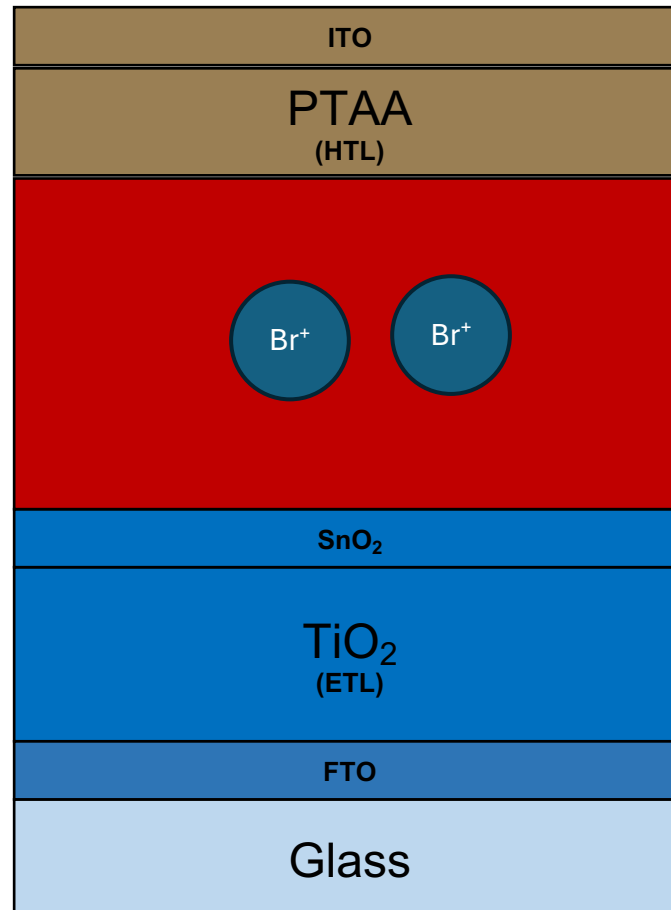


No recovery of the morphology

DOI:10.1038/s41598-017-08599-2

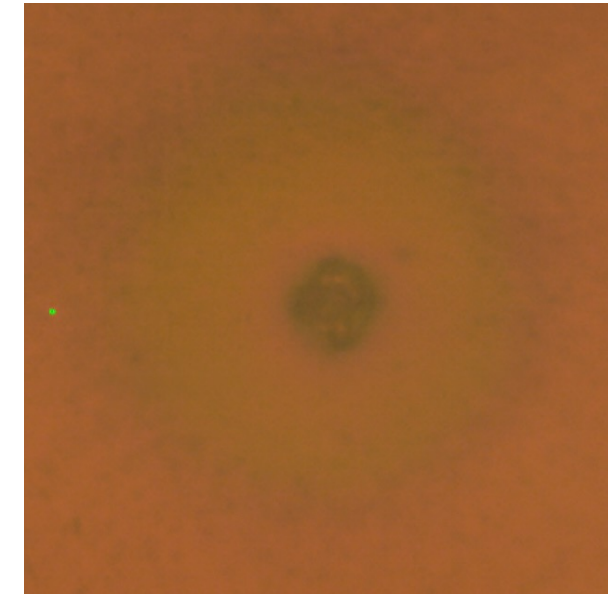
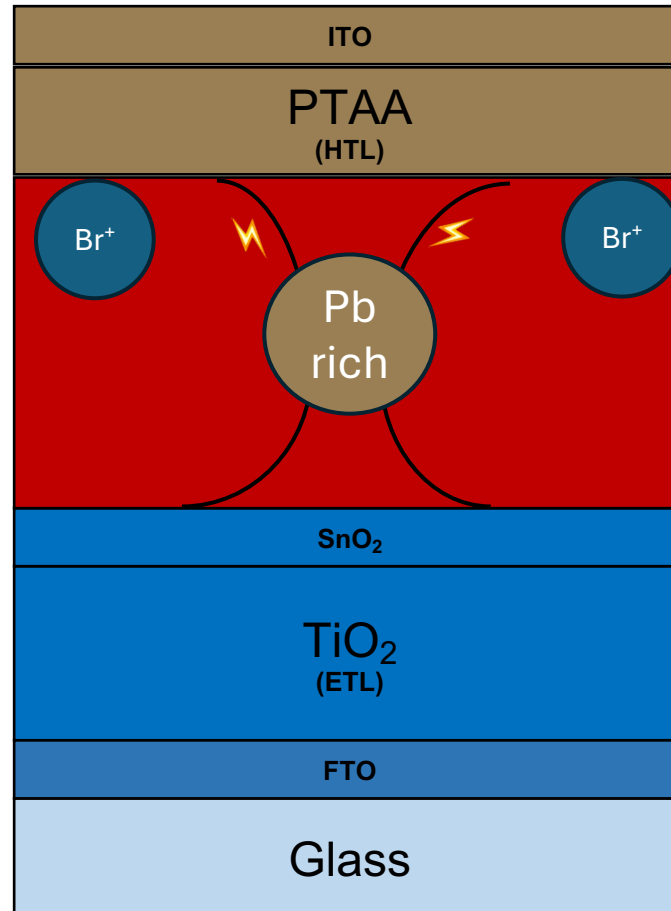


Suggested by Razera et al, J. Mater. Chem. A, 2020, 8, 242



Suggested by Razera et al, J. Mater. Chem. A, 2020, 8, 242

Ion migration
↓
Pb-rich areas
↓
Shunt formation



Resulting effect

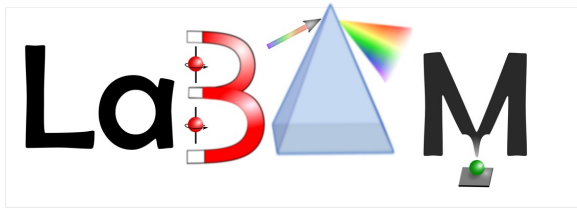
Conclusions

- Successfully observed perovskite layer within a Solar cell device via Raman spectroscopy
- Observation of variation of Raman bands following electrical stress
- Correlation of effects with current state of the art data

Future plans

- Tighter tracking of the evolution of the degradative process by Raman spectroscopy
- Synergy with the use of PL and TR-PL measurements
- Testing of updated architectures

Acknowledgements



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Thank you for the attention

.... And see you in Palermo