

What is buried interface in a perovskite solar cell?

The buried interface in the perovskite solar cell (PSC) has been regarded as a breakthrough to boost the power conversion efficiency and stability. However, a comprehensive manipulation of the buried interface in terms of the transport layer, buried interlayer, and perovskite layer has been largely overlooked.

Why do we need perovskite solar cells?

Perovskite has low preparation cost, high absorption coefficient and low exciton binding energy, which makes perovskite solar cells (PSCs) to become the leader in the photovoltaic field. After more than ten years of exploration, the efficiency and stability of PSCs have achieved a big step forward.

Is a cyclic passivator a good buried interface for quantum dot solar cells?

Interfacial engineering has proven to be extremely important for colloidal quantum dot (QD) solar cells. However, in comparison with the QD surface and device top interface, the buried interface has received much less attention. Herein, we report an efficient strategy of utilizing a cyclic passivator (CyP),

Are halide perovskite solar cells suitable for flexible photovoltaics?

Halide perovskites have shown superior potentials in flexible photovoltaics due to their soft and high power-to-weight nature. However, interfacial residual stress and lattice mismatch due to the large deformation of flexible substrates have greatly limited the performance of flexible perovskite solar cells (F-PSCs).

Does FASA pre-burying control buried interface?

These results indicate that the FASA pre-burying strategy can not only regulate buried interface, but also induce the crystal growth of perovskite, which is beneficial to obtain perovskite films with higher quality, larger grain size and lower grain boundary density. 3.4. Effect of FASA on the carrier dynamics and defects at the buried interface

Are flexible perovskite solar cells more efficient than rigid solar cells?

With rapid development of photovoltaic technology, flexible perovskite solar cells (f-PSCs) have attracted much attention for their light weight, high flexibility and portability. However, the power conversion efficiency (PCE) achieved so far is not yet comparable to that of rigid devices.

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Here, ammonium formate (HCOONH_4) is used as a pre-buried additive in electron transport layer (ETL) to realize a bottom-up infiltration process for an in situ, integral modification of ETL, perovskite layer, and their interface.

Pre-Buried Additive for Cross-Layer Modification in Flexible Perovskite Solar Cells with Efficiency

refurbishment of high-efficiency QD solar cells, and CyP-buried modulation can assist in the recycling of high-cost TiO₂/F-doped ...

The pre-buried additive TPA not only suppressed interfacial nonradiative recombination by passivating the surface defects of SnO₂ and underlying defects of perovskite films but also enhanced the quality of perovskite film and released the residual stress of perovskite film through its bottom-up infiltration property and the formation of a ...

Buried interface in perovskite solar cells (PSCs) is currently a highly focused study area due to their impact on device performance and stability. However, it remains a major challenge to rationally design buried interfaces. The properties of the buried interface not only affect carrier recombination and transport of perovskite layers, but ...

The pre-buried co-component molecular strategy provides a novel approach for constructing robust buried interfaces, offering potential guidance for the advancement of interface engineering in high-performance PSCs.

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