

Function Follows Form: Correlation between the Growth and Local Emission of Perovskite Structures and the Performance of Solar Cells

M. Ibrahim Dar,* Alexander Hinderhofer, Gwenole Jacopin, Valentina Belova, Neha Arora, Shaik Mohammed Zakeeruddin, Frank Schreiber, and Michael Grätzel

Understanding the relationship between the growth and local emission of hybrid perovskite structures and the performance of the devices based on them demands attention. This study investigates the local structural and emission features of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$, $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$, and $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ perovskite films deposited under different yet optimized conditions using X-ray scattering and cathodoluminescence spectroscopy, respectively. X-ray scattering shows that a $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ film involving spin coating of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{I}$ instead of dipping is composed of perovskite structures exhibiting a preferred orientation with [202] direction perpendicular to the surface plane. The device based on the $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ film composed of oriented crystals yields a relatively higher photovoltage. In the case of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$, while the crystallinity decreases when the HBr solution is used in a single-step method, the photovoltage enhancement from 1.1 to 1.46 V seems largely stemming from the morphological improvements, i.e., a better connection between the crystallites due to a higher nucleation density. Furthermore, a high photovoltage of 1.47 V obtained from $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ devices could be attributed to the formation of perovskite films displaying uniform cathodoluminescence emission. The comparative analysis of the local structural, morphological, and emission characteristics of the different perovskite films supports the higher photovoltage yielded by the relatively better performing devices.

1. Introduction

Organic–inorganic metal halide perovskites exhibit the general formula ABX_3 , where A stands for an organic cation, B stands for Pb or Sn, and X stands for a halide anion.^[1] In the recent past, the potential of perovskites as emerging materials in the photovoltaic technology has been demonstrated by certifying record photoconversion efficiencies.^[2,3] The hybrid perovskites exhibit photophysical properties that are suitable for the development of low-cost light harnessing and emitting devices.^[4] The salient optoelectronic properties are subservient to the dimensions and morphology of the perovskite structures.^[5,6] Therefore, “function follows form,” which is an inverse to the guiding principle in architectural endeavors, seems appropriate to explain the upsurge advancement in the performance of perovskite solar cells.^[7,8]

The growth of perovskite structures has been tailored by optimizing the synthetic and processing approaches.^[9] To understand the relation between the chemistry and growth of perovskite structures, various structural and morphological characterization techniques have been explored. The compositional engineering, which falls within the realm of chemistry, has been exploited to optimize the bandgap and other desired properties of the hybrid perovskites.^[10] However, a slight alteration in the precursor composition or the experimental conditions can influence the growth and formation of perovskite structures immensely.^[3] Initially, it was reported that $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ structures obtained in chloride ambience exhibit improved charge carrier dynamics.^[11] Later, we observed that a definite amount of bromide in lead iodide precursor plays a similar role, as the performance of the $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ devices improved from 14% to >16%.^[12] Therefore, for a given composition, it becomes imperative to optimize and understand the growth and crystallographic structure of resulting perovskite materials.^[13]

By changing the lead precursor from halides to acetates, an improvement in the photovoltaic performance has been realized, which was ascribed to the formation of ultrasmooth

Dr. M. I. Dar, Dr. N. Arora, Dr. S. M. Zakeeruddin, Prof. M. Grätzel
Laboratory of Photonics and Interfaces
Institute of Chemical Sciences and Engineering
École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne
CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland
E-mail: ibrahim.dar@epfl.ch

Dr. A. Hinderhofer, V. Belova, Prof. F. Schreiber
Institut für Angewandte Physik
Universität Tübingen
72076 Tübingen, Germany

Dr. G. Jacopin
Laboratory of Quantum Optoelectronics
Institute of Condensed Matter Physics
École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne
Lausanne CH-1015, Switzerland

 The ORCID identification number(s) for the author(s) of this article can be found under <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/adfm.201701433>.

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$\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ films.^[14] Fundamentally, the texture of perovskite films depends on the nucleation and growth and to study these processes, X-ray diffraction (XRD) is undoubtedly the technique of choice. Based on the structural characterization by XRD, a strong link between the lateral dimensions of PbI_2 and perovskite crystals has been observed.^[15] In further development, while using a real-time XRD technique, it was reported that controlling the fractal penetration and orientational transformation observed during the crystallization process of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ would allow the fabrication of good quality perovskite films.^[16] Furthermore, using in situ XRD to study the crystal growth, the evolution of structure in the $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ films deposited by the vapor-assisted method was probed.^[17] In addition, there are other reports regarding the structural characterization of perovskite structures deposited under various conditions.^[18–21]

Despite these reports, which have mostly focused on a particular perovskite system, there is a dearth of studies providing detailed insights regarding the structural and photophysical properties of perovskite films with their impact on the photovoltaic performance of devices. To this end, herein, we examined the local morphology and orientation of three representatives of perovskites, i.e., $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$, $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$, and $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ grains deposited onto mesoporous TiO_2 using field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) and X-ray reciprocal space maps (RSMs), which allows us to determine the distribution of domain orientations. In addition, we studied the emission characteristics of various perovskite films using cathodoluminescence (CL) spectroscopy that holds a great potential of bringing out spectral features with a nanometer resolution.^[22] Finally, we fabricated devices based on the $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$, $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$, and $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ perovskite films and correlated their performance with the orientation, morphology, and local emission characteristics of perovskite grains. Overall, this concise and comprehensive study contributes toward understanding the correlation between growth and emission features of perovskite structures with their effect on the efficiency of perovskite light-harnessing and emitting devices.

2. Results and Discussion

Of the various techniques used for the deposition of perovskite films, the films obtained from the solution-based bottom up approaches have been involved in the fabrication of devices displaying record efficiencies.^[10] In this study, we employed both single and two-step solution based methods to deposit different perovskite films onto the mesoporous TiO_2 substrates and the conditions optimized for the synthesis are described in the Experimental Section. The single-step method involves the deposition of a mixture of precursors onto a substrate,^[23] whereas a two-step approach involves the conversion of lead halide films into perovskite phase by spin coating or dipping into a solution containing a definite amount of organic halide.^[2]

2.1. $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ (Spin Coating vs Dipping)

Two different $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ films were prepared by converting lead iodide films into $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ phase by spin coating or

by dipping into an isopropanol solution containing a definite amount of methylammonium iodide.^[2,5] Based on the resulting $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ films, the devices with an architecture FTO/compact TiO_2 /meso- TiO_2 / $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ /spiro-OMeTAD/Au were fabricated to study the influence of synthetic methodology adopted for the deposition of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ films on the photovoltaic performance of the devices. The photovoltaic parameters extracted from current–voltage (J – V) curves (Figures S1 and S2, Supporting Information) of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ devices are summarized in **Table 1**. Under an illumination of 100 mW cm^{-2} , the device based on $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ film involving dipping of PbI_2 film into $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{I}$ solution exhibits a short-circuit current density (J_{SC}) of 21.3 mA cm^{-2} , open-circuit voltage (V_{OC}) of 960 mV, and a fill factor (FF) of 0.71, resulting in an overall power conversion efficiency (η) of 14.5%. On the other hand, the device based on $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ film involving spin coating of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{I}$ solution onto PbI_2 film displayed a J_{SC} of 21.2 mA cm^{-2} , a V_{OC} of 1002 mV, and a FF of 0.72, resulting in an overall η of 15.3%. The higher efficiency achieved when spin coating strategy was employed arises mainly from a higher V_{OC} , which is in agreement with the reported literature.^[2,5]

2.1.1. Morphological and Cathodoluminescence Studies

To correlate the surface morphology of the perovskite films with the performance of devices, we examined both the $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ films by FESEM, which establishes that the surface coverage and morphology of the perovskite structures obtained by dipping (**Figure 1a**) or by spin coating (**Figure 1b**) is ostensibly quite similar. The morphological analysis also illustrated that both perovskite films contain densely packed asymmetric $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ structures with a broad size distribution.

From the comparative analysis of photovoltaic characteristics, the difference observed in the performance majorly stems from the photovoltage (**Table 1**). In principle, exploring emission characteristics of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ films can provide direct clues regarding the improvement in V_{OC} . To examine the local emission characteristics of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ structures, we examined the perovskite films using CL.^[24] Cathodoluminescence spectroscopy holds a great potential of revealing emission

Table 1. Photovoltaic characteristics. Summary of photovoltaic parameters derived from current–voltage curves recorded during forward scan (Figures S1–S6, Supporting Information) of different perovskite devices based on FTO/compact- TiO_2 /mesoporous- TiO_2 /perovskite/spiro-OMeTAD/Au architecture measured under an illumination intensity of 100 mW cm^{-2} .

Sample	Current density [mA cm^{-2}]	Open circuit voltage [mV]	Fill factor [%]	Efficiency [%]
$\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ (dipping)	21.3	960	71	14.5
$\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ (spinning)	21.2	1002	72	15.3
$\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ (without HBr)	0.73	1100	54	0.4
$\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ (with HBr)	1.55	1462	62	1.4
$\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ (DMF)	7.1	1140	67	5.4
$\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ (DMF+DMSO)	6.7	1470	69	6.8

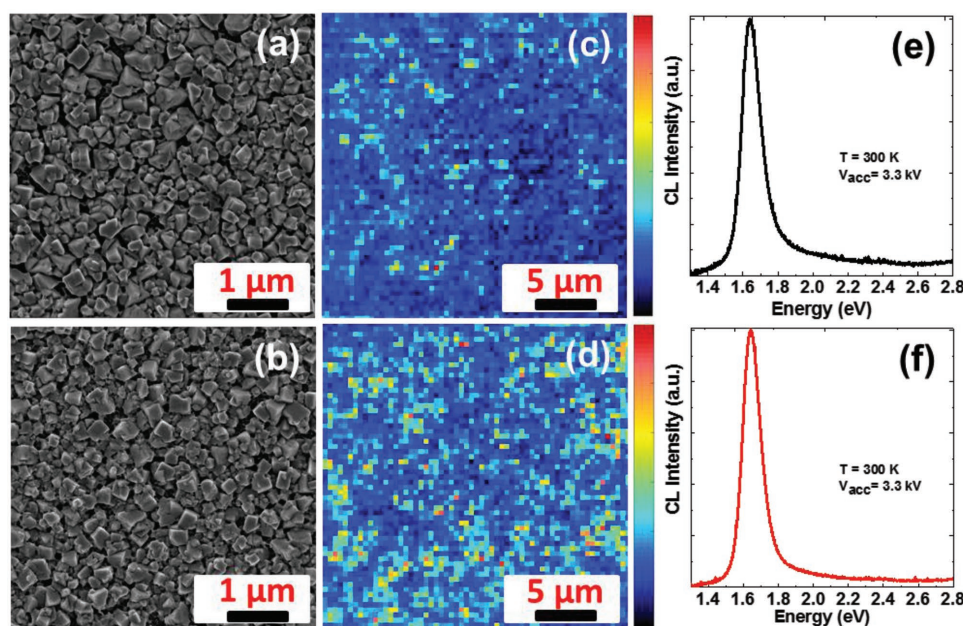


Figure 1. Morphological and cathodoluminescence studies of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ films obtained after dipping or spin coating of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{I}$ solution. a) SEM image of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ film involving dipping. b) SEM image of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ film involving spin coating. c) Cathodoluminescence mapping acquired at 300 K on $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ film involving dipping. d) Cathodoluminescence mapping acquired at 300 K on $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ film involving spin coating. e) Cathodoluminescence spectrum obtained from $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ film involving dipping at 300 K. f) Cathodoluminescence spectrum obtained from $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ film involving spin coating at 300 K. Cathodoluminescence intensity scale bar is from 0.1 to 1.

characteristics at the nanoregime, which gives it an edge over other techniques, such as conventional photoluminescence.^[25] Figure 1c,d display CL maps obtained from $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ films, which were prepared by employing dipping and spin coating conditions, respectively. From CL maps, it is evident that not the entire $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ films radiate homogeneously, however the film obtained after spin coating $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{I}$ solution exhibits relatively a uniform CL emission. Figures S7 and S8 (Supporting Information) display a direct correlation between the morphological and emission features. Both perovskite films exhibit strong and narrow emission spectra (Figure 1e,f) attributable to the band edge transition around 1.65 eV with a full-width-at-half-maximum (FWHM) of 125 meV. The overall broadening (FWHM) of emission peaks in the perovskites can be explained by involving the temperature-independent inhomogeneous broadening and the interaction between charge carriers and the longitudinal optical phonons.^[26] Furthermore, the absence of PbI_2 emission peak in the CL spectra (Figure 1e,f) clearly demonstrates the absence of degradation of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ material (during the measurement).^[27]

2.1.2. Structural Characterization

To further understand and rationally correlate the performance of devices with the orientation and structure of the $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ grains comprising perovskite films, we employed X-ray scattering. $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ exhibits three crystallographic phases.^[28] At room temperature, the tetragonal phase ($I4/mcm$) of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ is thermodynamically the most stable phase, and transforms into the orthorhombic phase ($Pnma$) below

160 K, whereas above 330 K, $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ stabilizes into a cubic phase ($Pm3m$).^[29] The reciprocal space maps of both $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ samples (Figure 2) show a diffraction pattern consistent with the tetragonal phase and a polycrystalline nucleation behavior. Bragg peak width and integrated intensities do not vary significantly between both samples leading to the conclusion that the crystal quality is very similar.

Figure S9 (Supporting Information) shows a cut through reciprocal space ($q_z = 0$) for both samples and demonstrates that the crystal structures are identical. However, the angular distributions of Bragg peak intensities are strongly different, as shown exemplarily for the 110 ring ($q = 1.00 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$) in Figure 2c.

The spin-coated sample has clearly a preferred orientation with the 110 plane aligned at 36° (FWHM: 22°) relative to the surface plane. In contrast, the dip-coated sample exhibits a nearly random orientation of crystallites without a clearly defined intensity maximum. From the analysis of intensity distributions of additional reflections, we can conclude that the preferred orientation in the spin-coated sample is with the [202] direction perpendicular to the sample plane (Figure 2d). For this crystal orientation, we have alternating layers of Pb and I parallel to the sample plane. Apparently, the CL emission characteristics and the crystallographic orientation of perovskite crystal structures seem to be correlated, which perhaps could explain a higher photovoltage obtained when spin coating conditions were used.

2.2. $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ (Role of HBr)

We further extended our investigation toward the $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ system, another representative of organic–inorganic lead halide

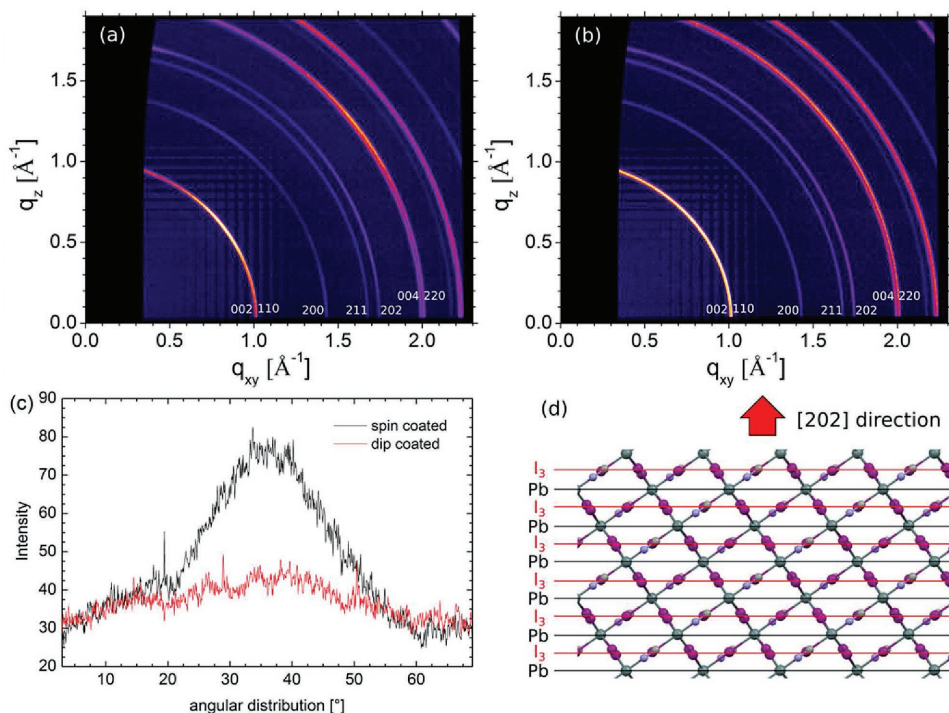


Figure 2. Reciprocal space maps from $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ films obtained after dipping or spin coating of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{I}$ solution: a) spin coating and b) dip coating. c) Angular intensity distribution of the 110 Bragg reflection as extracted from (a) and (b). d) Sketch illustrating the preferred crystal orientation of the spin coated $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ film that exhibits alternating layers of Pb^{2+} and iodide. The [202] direction is perpendicular to the substrate.

perovskite family. Bromide-based perovskites exhibiting relatively wider bandgaps can be used in tandem solar cells and in driving electrochemical reactions that require high voltages.^[30] Earlier, Im and co-workers demonstrated that a definite amount of HBr in the perovskite precursor solution could improve the coverage of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ films, thus the photovoltaic performance of the devices.^[31] Here, we also adopted a single-step approach and prepared $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ films with and without adding HBr to the precursor solutions while retaining the mesoscopic architecture. The current–voltage (J – V) curves of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ devices recorded under Air-Mass 1.5 global (AM 1.5G) illumination are shown in Figures S3 and S4 (Supporting Information). The device containing the $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ film prepared in the absence of HBr exhibits relatively low photovoltaic parameters, such as V_{OC} of 1100 mV (Table 1). On the contrary, the device based on $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ film involving HBr exhibits a remarkable V_{OC} of 1462 mV. The J_{SC} obtained in our case is quite low as compared to that reported by Im and co-workers,^[31] which probably stems from the low loading of the perovskite as we used a different device architecture. It is worth emphasizing that our study focuses on understanding the origin of high V_{OC} , which is apparently close to the reported values.

2.2.1. Morphological and Cathodoluminescence Studies

Furthermore, from high magnification SEM microscopy images, it is quite evident that the coverage of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ film obtained in the absence of HBr is relatively poor (Figure 3a), whereas the formation of a uniform $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$

film was realized, when HBr was added to the precursor solution (Figure 3b). We assume that the presence of HBr increases the nucleation density that eventually promotes the formation of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ films with improved surface coverage. Moreover, the photovoltaic parameters clearly display that the addition of HBr to the $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ precursor solution leads to the realization of significantly high photovoltage. Such an enhancement of V_{OC} from 1100 to 1462 mV ostensibly could be ascribed to the uniform distribution of perovskite structures over the substrates. However, to further unravel the role of HBr, we recorded CL from the controlled and $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ films obtained in the presence of HBr. CL mapping revealed that the controlled $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ films exhibit a strong but highly nonuniform emission (Figure 3c), whereas $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ films obtained in the presence of HBr radiate more uniformly (Figure 3d). The CL emission completely follows the morphological features (Figure S10, Supporting Information). Arguably, such a contrast in the emission features can translate into a higher photovoltage. Both perovskite films exhibit strong and narrow emission spectra (Figure 3e,f) around 2.3 eV with an FWHM of 115 meV, in agreement with the band gap of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$. As compared to $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$, the narrow linewidth observed in $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ could be due to the weaker electron–phonon interactions.^[26]

2.2.2. Structural Characterization

Unlike $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ that crystallizes in a tetragonal structure, $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ exhibits a cubic phase ($Pm\bar{3}m$) at room

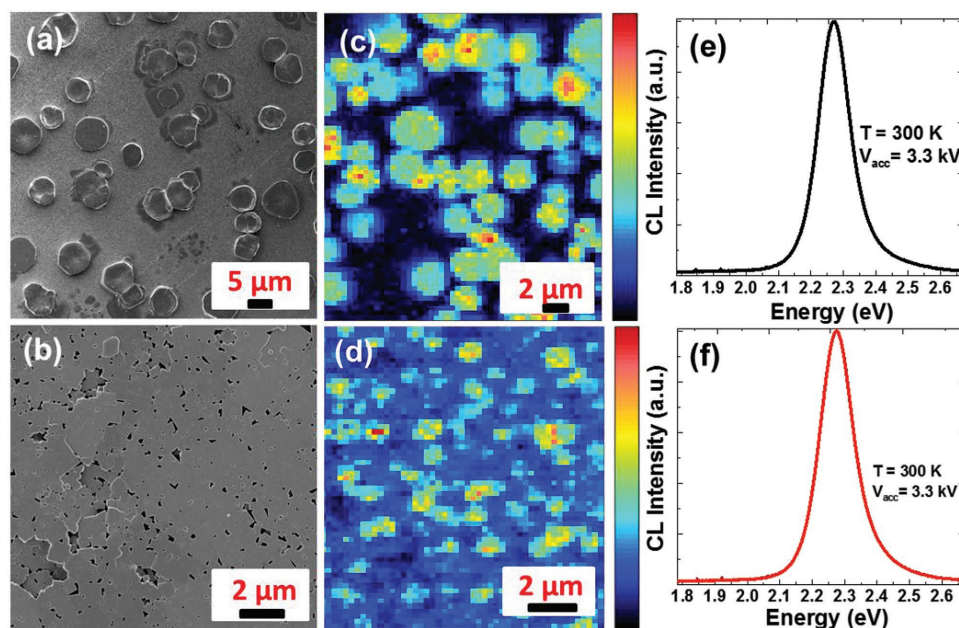


Figure 3. Morphological and cathodoluminescence studies of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ film obtained in the absence or presence of HBr a) SEM image of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ film. b) SEM image of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ film involving HBr. c) Cathodoluminescence mapping acquired at 300 K on $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ film. d) Cathodoluminescence mapping acquired at 300 K on $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ film involving HBr. e) Cathodoluminescence spectrum obtained from $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ film at 300 K. f) Cathodoluminescence spectrum obtained from $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ film involving HBr at 300 K. Cathodoluminescence intensity scale bar is from 0.1 to 1.

temperature, which could be ascribed to the difference in the ionic radii of halide ions.^[32] By lowering the temperature, the cubic phase of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ transforms into a tetragonal phase ($I4/mcm$) at 236 K and below 150 K, the existence of a low-temperature orthorhombic phase ($Pna2_1$) is expected.^[32] Reciprocal space maps of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ prepared without HBr (Figure 4a) and with HBr (Figure 4b) exhibit diffraction patterns consistent with the cubic structure. In the sample without HBr, all rings show clearly a substructure of minima and maxima. This is a hint that the crystalline domains are relatively large compared to the scattering volume. Each maximum belongs to one crystalline domain with a specific orientation and not all possible crystal orientations are present in the scattering volume. The scattering volume for the synchrotron beam on the film surface was in the range of $10^6 \mu\text{m}^3$ leading to the

assumption that each crystalline domain should have a size of several μm . This leads to the assumption that the crystallites in Figure 3a are really single-crystalline domains. By evoking the randomly oriented aggregation type growth mechanism, the formation of single-crystalline domains of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ prepared in the absence of HBr can be explained.^[33]

By contrast, in the $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ film prepared with HBr, the crystallite size is much smaller as revealed by the continuous diffraction rings and the peak widths. Calculating the typical coherently scattering crystallite size l from the peak width via $l = 2\pi/\Delta q$ yields $l = 18 \text{ nm}$ for the sample with HBr and $l > 40 \text{ nm}$ for samples without HBr, which corresponds to the resolution limit of our measurement. The formation of sub-40 nm crystallites supports the assumption that HBr enhances nucleation density.

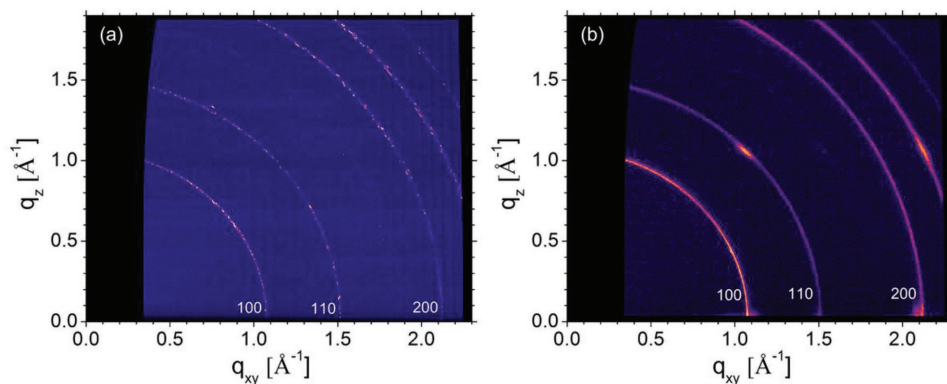


Figure 4. Reciprocal space maps from $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ deposited using different conditions: a) without HBr and b) with HBr.

2.3. $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ (Influence of Solvent)

In solution based bottom-up approaches, solvent plays a critical role in achieving a rational control over the morphology and quality of the perovskite films.^[8] To understand the effect of solvent on the growth, emission characteristics and the performance of devices, we prepared two $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ films from PbBr_2 (*N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF)) and PbBr_2 (DMF+DMSO) (dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)) solutions using sequential deposition approach as reported in the literature.^[34] Previously, it has been reported that DMSO solvent has a tendency to form an adduct with lead iodide and while employing such adducts, the fabrication of high-efficiency solar cells was reported.^[12,35–38] Under standard illumination, devices based on $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ films prepared when a single solvent (DMF) was used for the deposition of PbBr_2 , yielded a V_{OC} of 1140 mV (Table 1), whereas, under similar conditions, devices based on $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$, prepared when a stoichiometric mixture of DMF and DMSO solvents was used for the deposition of PbBr_2 , displayed an outstanding V_{OC} of 1470 mV (Table 1), in agreement with our previous work.^[39]

2.3.1. Morphological and Cathodoluminescence Studies

SEM analysis reveals the formation of elongated $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ structures (Figure 5a) from PbBr_2 (DMF) solution, whereas smooth and uniform $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ films (Figure 5b) were obtained from PbBr_2 (DMF+DMSO) solution. We further evaluated the role of solvent on the emission characteristics of $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ films using room temperature CL.

Well-formed $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ crystals obtained when pure DMF was employed as a solvent radiate quite strongly (Figure 5c). However, emission is more uniformly distributed in smoother $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ films (Figure 5d), which perhaps justifies the higher photovoltage obtained from the devices based on them. In addition, strong and narrow CL spectra around 2.28 eV with an FWHM of 110 meV are exhibited by both $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ films (Figure 5e,f). The emission is slightly redshifted as compared to those of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$, thus corroborating with their different band gaps.^[40] Furthermore, comparative analysis of FWHM of the CL spectra corresponding to $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ and $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ shows that organic component also influences the overall peak broadening.^[41]

2.3.2. Structural Characterization

$\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ crystallizes in a pseudocubic phase (*Pm3m*) at room temperature.^[40] Due to the relatively larger size of $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2^+$ as compared to $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{NH}_3^+$, spacing between the PbBr_6 octahedra expands, which eventually increases the lattice constant of $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$.^[40]

The reciprocal space maps of $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ films (Figure 6) prepared by different solvents exhibit a diffraction pattern corresponding to the cubic structure with randomly oriented crystallites.^[34] Line scans at $q_z \approx 0 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ of both samples reveal that Bragg peak positions as well as peak intensities and widths coincide perfectly (Figure S11, Supporting Information). With a single solvent (DMF), the crystallites have a preferred orientation with the $[1-11]$ direction perpendicular to the substrate plane. This can be demonstrated from the

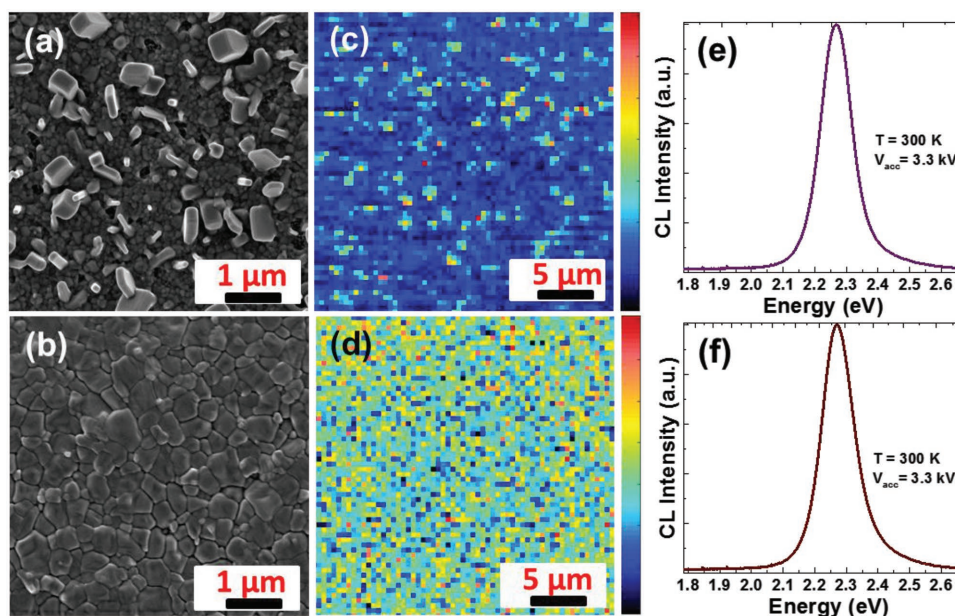


Figure 5. Morphological and cathodoluminescence studies of $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ films involving a single or a mixture of solvents a) SEM image of $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ film involving DMF solvent. b) SEM image of $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ film involving a mixture of solvents (DMF and DMSO). c) Cathodoluminescence mapping acquired at 300 K on $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ film involving DMF solvent. d) Cathodoluminescence mapping acquired at 300 K on $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ film involving a mixture of solvents (DMF and DMSO). e) Cathodoluminescence spectrum obtained from $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ film involving DMF solvent acquired at 300 K. f) Cathodoluminescence spectrum obtained from $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ film involving a mixture of solvents (DMF and DMSO) acquired at 300 K. Cathodoluminescence intensity scale bar is from 0.1 to 1.

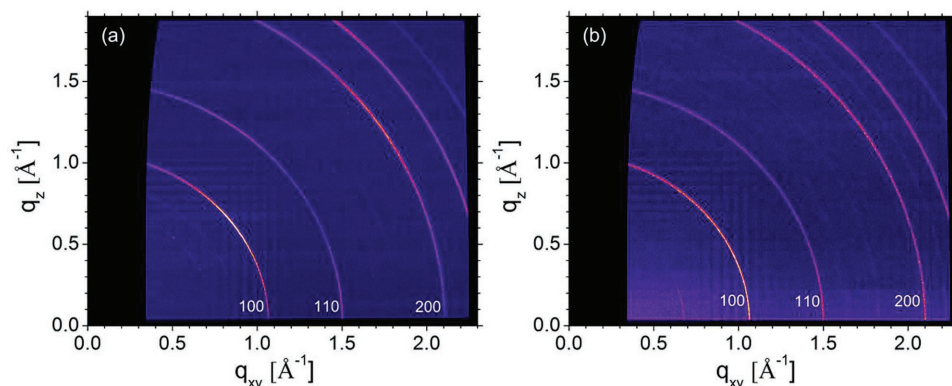


Figure 6. Reciprocal space maps from $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ films obtained from a single or a mixture of solvents: a) with single solvent (DMF) and b) with solvent mixture (DMF+DMSO).

angular intensity distributions of the diffraction rings (Figure S12, Supporting Information). This orientation is similar as for $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ sketched in Figure 2d with alternating layers of Pb and Br. Using a mixture of solvents (DMF + DMSO) for the preparation of $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ films, the preferred crystal orientation vanishes and we obtain a nearly isotropic angular distribution (Figure S12, Supporting Information).^[42] From CL analysis, we conclude that the smooth $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ films show isotropic distribution of cathodoluminescence, whereas large and oriented $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ crystals exhibit highly non-uniform emission. Such variations in the photophysical properties establish that the nature of the solvent employed for the deposition of the perovskite films is an important parameter. Overall, the favorable structural, morphological, and emission features of the $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ film considerably improve the photovoltage of the resulting devices.

3. Conclusion

A comprehensive study based on X-ray scattering and cathodoluminescence was carried out on $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$, $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$, and $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ perovskite films deposited using solution-based approaches. The local emission characteristics of the various perovskite films explain the higher photovoltage yielded by the relatively better performing devices. Formation of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ structures exhibiting a preferred orientation with the (202) plane aligned parallel to the surface plane was realized when spin coating of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{I}$ was adopted, whereas the dip-coated film is composed of randomly orientated $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ crystallites. From the comparative photovoltaic studies, we noticed that the preferred orientation of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ crystallites is beneficial for the device performance as the V_{OC} increased by 42 mV. While the crystal quality (in terms of structure) of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ is drastically decreased in the presence of HBr, the photovoltage enhancement from 1.1 to 1.46 V arises largely from the morphological improvements, i.e., a better connection between the crystallites owing to higher nucleation density. In the absence of HBr, the domain size of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ structures becomes too large, which results in disconnected domains and a nonuniform film. Apparently, both factors are detrimental to the device performance. In the case of

$\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$, the smooth films display a relatively uniform cathodoluminescence and a V_{OC} as high as 1.47 V, whereas rough $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ with non-uniform domain size distribution led to the highly non-uniform CL emission and a V_{OC} of 1.1 V. In addition, the mixed solvent changes both orientation and domain size of $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ structures. We believe that the fundamental insights gained through our detailed studies will contribute toward further understanding of the hybrid perovskite materials.

4. Experimental Section

Materials: All solvents and lead halides salts were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, and organic cation salts were purchased from Dyesol. All chemicals and solvents were used as received.

Photoanode Preparation and Device Fabrication: Fluorine -oped Ttn Oxide (FTO) (NSG 10, Nippon sheet glass, Japan) substrate was cleaned with a Hellmanex, rinsed with de-ionized water and ethanol, and then treated with a UV/O₃ cleaner for 15 min. The aerosol spray pyrolysis was employed to deposit 30 nm thick TiO₂ compact layer on the substrates at 450 °C using a commercial titanium diisopropoxide bis(acetylacetonate) solution (75% in 2-propanol, Sigma-Aldrich) diluted in ethanol (Sigma-Aldrich) (1:9, volume ratio) as precursor and oxygen as a carrier gas. The TiO₂ commercial paste (Dyesol 30NRD) was spin-coated onto an FTO glass containing spray deposited TiO₂ compact layer. After sintering through a series steps (325 °C for 5 min with 15 min ramp time, 375 °C for 5 min with 5 min ramp time, 450 °C for 15 min with 5 min ramp time, and 500 °C for 15 min with 5 min ramp time), the sintered mesoporous TiO₂ films were used as photoanodes.

Deposition of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ Using Sequential Method: 1.2 M solutions of PbI₂ (99%, Aldrich) was prepared in DMF (Sigma-Aldrich) solvent by constant stirring at 100 °C for 15 min. The TiO₂ photoanode films were then coated with PbI₂ by spin-coating at 6500 rpm for 30 s and dried at 80 °C for 15 min. After cooling to room temperature, 200 µL solution of CH₃NH₃I in 2-propanol (8 mg mL⁻¹) was spin coated on the resulting PbI₂ films with a delay of 120 s for 30 s, and was dried at 80 °C for 15 min. Additionally, instead of spin coating CH₃NH₃I in 2-propanol solution, PbI₂ films were dipped into a solution of CH₃NH₃I in 2-propanol (8 mg mL⁻¹) for 30 s, and were dried at 80 °C for 15 min.

Deposition of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ Using Single-Step Method: One mole of each PbBr₂ and CH₃NH₃Br was dissolved in 1 mL of *N,N*-dimethylformamide solvent. After heating at 80 °C for 2 min, the reaction mixture was deposited onto TiO₂ photoanode films by spin-coating at 3000 rpm for 30 s, and the resulting films were annealed at 110 °C for 15 min. 10% by volume of HBr solution was added to the perovskite precursor solution to obtain CH₃NH₃PbBr₃ films.

Deposition of $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{PbBr}_3$ Using Sequential Method: 1.2 M PbBr_2 precursor solutions were prepared in DMF and DMSO by constant stirring at 60 °C for 30 min. PbBr_2 (DMF) and PbBr_2 (DMF+DMSO in 1:1 volume ratio) solutions were spin-coated onto the mesoporous TiO_2 films at 3000 rpm for 30 s. After annealing the films at 80 °C for 15 min, the cooled films were dipped into isopropanol solution of $\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{Br}$ (50×10^{-3} M) for 5 min at 60 °C and dried at 80 °C for 30 min.

Deposition of Spiro-OMeTAD: The 2,2',7,7'-tetrakis(*N,N*-di-*p*-methoxyphenylamine)-9,9-spirobifluorene (spiro-OMeTAD) was deposited by spin-coating (4000 rpm, 30 s) 40 μL of solution prepared by dissolving 72.3 mg, 17.5 μL of a stock solution of 520 mg mL^{-1} bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide lithium-salt in acetonitrile, 29 μL of a stock solution of 300 mg mL^{-1} tris(2-(1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-4-*tert*-butylpyridine)cobalt(III) in acetonitrile, and 28.8 μL 4-*tert*-butylpyridine in 1 mL chlorobenzene. The device fabrication was carried out under controlled atmospheric conditions with humidity <1% and was finally completed by thermally evaporating 70 nm gold layer as a back contact.

Materials Characterization: An FESEM (Merlin) was used to examine the morphology of the perovskite samples. An electron beam accelerated to 3 kV was used with an in-lens detector.

Structural Characterization: X-ray scattering experiments were performed at the Swiss Light Source at the X04SA MS-Surf-Diffr beamline with a photon energy of 14 keV.^[43] The RSMs were measured under grazing incidence geometry with an angle of incidence of 0.15°. Each RSM is assembled from 31×31 small images measured subsequently with a PILATUS area detector at a sample-detector distance of 1340 mm. During the measurement the samples were kept under vacuum.

Photovoltaic Characterization: A 450 W xenon lamp (Oriel, USA) was used as the light source for photovoltaic (*J*–*V*) measurements. The spectral output of the lamp was filtered using a Schott K113 Tempax sunlight filter (Präzisions Glas & Optik GmbH, Germany) to reduce the mismatch between the simulated and actual solar spectrum to less than 2%. The current–voltage (*J*–*V*) characteristics of the devices were recorded with a Keithley model 2400 digital source meter (Keithley, USA). The photoactive area of 0.16 cm^2 was defined using a dark-colored metal mask. All the (*J*–*V*) measurements were carried out at a scan speed of 0.02 V s^{-1} .

Cathodoluminescence: Cathodoluminescence spectroscopy measurements were performed using an Attolight Alalin Chronos 4027 system, working in continuous operation mode. A probe current of 2 nA and acceleration voltage of 3.3 kV were selected as a result of tradeoff between spatial resolution and CL signal intensity. The dwell time of 50 ms at 300 K was chosen for acquiring the data.

Photoluminescence Studies: Photoluminescence was recorded on a spectrofluorometer Fluorolog 322 by exciting the samples at a fixed wavelength of 460 nm. The same spectrometer working in a time-correlated single-photon counting mode with sub-nanosecond time resolution was used for the time-resolved photoluminescence measurements. Picosecond pulsed diode laser head NanoLED-405LH (Horiba) emitting <200 ps duration pulses at 408 nm with repetition rate of 1 MHz was used as an excitation source.

Supporting Information

Supporting Information is available from the Wiley Online Library or from the author.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Keywords

cathodoluminescence, electron microscopy, perovskite solar cells, photovoltage, X-ray scattering

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