

Complementary techniques to investigate degradation mechanisms in solar cells

<u>Simon Züfle^{a,b}</u>, Martin Neukom^a, Beat Ruhstaller^{a,b}

a: Fluxim AG, Winterthur, Switzerlandb: Institute of Computational Physics, ZHAW, Winterthur, Switzerland

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Who we are



paios



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Research on **OLED** and **OPV**

AEVIOM

Sunfl

IM³OLED

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+

swiss made software

Stability of Solar Cells





How to characterize and compare stability?

- \rightarrow Standardization!
- IEC 61215 for c-Si
- IEC 61646 for thin-film
- ISOS Protocols for OPV

Reese et al., Solar Energy Materials and Solar Cells, (2011), 95, 1253

But: focussed on steady-state, where valuable information on degradation is concealed.

Techniques we propose:





Capacitance-Voltage



Dalos The revolutionary platform for all-in-one characterization of solar cells







Photo-CELIV



Transient Photocurrent



Transient Photocurrent TPC



- Cell is flashed at constant voltage
- Qualitative investigation of charge carrier mobility
- Qualitative investigation of trapping dynamics





Stress-Test Module

Repeated Transient Photocurrent on Perovskite SC



Preconditioning -1V Preconditioning +1V
→ Evidence for movement of ionic charges



Modeling

- Drift-Diffusion Simulation
- Simulate all experiments with one set of parameters
- Modeling helps to understand device physics
- Get further insight into device



semiconducting thin film optics simulation software



Advanced Characterization Example



Measurement and simulation of an organic solar cell

Global fit with one set of parameters!

Neukom et al., Org. El. 13,2910 (2012)

Accelerated Ageing Study

- Standard unencapsulated P3HT:PCBM organic solar cells with PEDOT:PSS as hole transport layer (unstable)
- In climate chamber at 45°C, 85%RH
 → investigate influence of humidity

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Automated repetition of measurement routine
 → Highly systematic data!



Aluminum

csem

PEDOT:PSS

P3HT:PCBM

ΙΤΟ



Steady-State Measurements





No conclusions about degradation mechanism possible!

AC Measurements





Transient Measurements





Comparison



IV: Paios Measurements + Setfos Simulations







 Hypothesis: Al₂O₃ layer acts as insulating interface resulting in a local complete loss of current



→Lateral instead of homogeneous degradation process!

This conclusion is possible without time-consuming, expensive and destructive methods!

Züfle et al., Adv. En. Mater., 2015, in press, 10.1002/aenm.201500835

Summary



- IV-curves alone are not enough to understand degradation processes
- Transient and impedance techniques reveal valuable information
- Systematic measurement data allows for combinatorial analysis
- Advanced Modeling helps to validate hypothesis and gives additional insight into the device

Acknowledgement





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Thank you for your attention!

Transient Photovoltage







Capacitance-Voltage



Low Temperature Module FLUXIM





0.7 -

0.6







Transient and ac Measurements

CELIV







0 min

min

24 mir

61 min

73 min

85 min

96 min 108 min

10⁵

Frequency (Hz)

10⁶

10

10⁴

' mir

Systematic data of the same device during degradation!

FLUXiM

scientific software · www.fluxim.com

Combinatorial Analysis



- Electrode workfunctions are constant
- Electrode resistance is constant
- Layer thickness is constant
- No doping is present
- Traps cannot be dominant mechanism
- Absorption loss cannot be dominant mechanism
- Decreased mobility cannot be dominant mechanism
- Space charge due to hampered extraction
- \rightarrow There is life even in dead cells!