Conversion of metal-organic halide perovskite from PbI\textsubscript{2} precursor films grown by hot-wall method

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Abstract. We report on metal-organic halide perovskite CH\textsubscript{3}NH\textsubscript{3}PbI\textsubscript{3} films converted from PbI\textsubscript{2} precursors for planar heterojunction perovskite solar cells. PbI\textsubscript{2} films as a precursor were deposited by hot-wall method and conventional vacuum evaporation. The conversion to perovskite phase from the PbI\textsubscript{2} films were performed by annealing in methyl ammonium iodide (MAI) vapour at 120-150 °C. We confirmed that no residual PbI\textsubscript{2} phase can be detected in the converted perovskite films by x-ray diffraction measurements. The surface morphology of the perovskite films was measured by AFM. Roughness R\text{a} of the films is 17.8 nm, which is comparable value to the reported ones. Using the converted perovskite films we fabricated tentative perovskite solar cells with a device architecture of ITO/PEDOT:PSS/Perovskite/C\textsubscript{60}/Ag. The power conversion efficiencies of the fabricated solar cells from a conventional evaporation and the hot-wall method exhibited 2.22 and 2.33%, respectively.

1 INTRODUCTION

Metal-organic hybrid perovskite solar cells have been extensively studied by many researchers all over the world and its power conversion efficiency (PCE) reaches over 20%, recently [1-3]. The fabrication methods of perovskite film are classified mainly into two method: one is a solution growth method from precursor solutions of PbI\textsubscript{2} and MAI or their mixed solution by a spin-coating technique, and another is a vapour growth method by conversion of perovskite phase from PbI\textsubscript{2} films by annealing under methyl ammonium iodide (MAI) vapour. The PbI\textsubscript{2} films as precursor are deposited on flat substrates such as compact TiO\textsubscript{2} [4], PEDOT:PSS/ITO [5, 6] have extensively been studied. The perovskite solar cells using these flat substrates possess planar heterojunctions. In planar heterojunction perovskite solar cells, the qualities of perovskite film itself such as surface morphology (roughness and pin-hole free) and crystallinity is key factors to fabricate high-efficiency perovskite solar cells. It is also reported that the crystallinity of PbI\textsubscript{2} as a precursor affects the film quality of converted perovskite layer by thermal annealing under a MAI vapour atmosphere [7]. PbI\textsubscript{2} films deposited from vapour phase are usually used by a conventional vacuum evaporation. On the other hand, the hot-wall method is known as a high-quality deposition technique for inorganic and organic semiconductor films [8-11]. The hot-wall method is one of the vapour deposition techniques and can be deposited under a quasi-thermal equilibrium condition [12]. The deposited films are therefore high quality, compared to those by a conventional evaporation technique.

In this paper, we have studied conversions of CH\textsubscript{3}NH\textsubscript{3}PbI\textsubscript{3} perovskite films from PbI\textsubscript{2} films deposited by the hot-wall method as well as a conventional evaporation method. We compared crystalline quality of the converted perovskite films by x-ray diffraction and surface morphology by atomic force microscope (AFM). In addition, we have tentatively fabricated perovskite solar cells using the converted perovskite films from PbI\textsubscript{2} deposited by the hot-wall method. The fabricated perovskite solar cells were measured current-density voltage characteristics under an AM1.5G light irradiation using a solar simulator.

2 Experimental

Perovskite films were fabricated by a conversion from PbI\textsubscript{2} film by an annealing under a MAI vapour at 120-150 °C. The PbI\textsubscript{2} films were deposited by two kinds of method: a conventional vacuum evaporation and a hot-wall method. The hot-wall evaporation system equipped with a hot-wall furnace was a home made one. The hot-wall furnace installed into a vacuum chamber is shown in Fig. 1. The quartz tube is surrounded by three zones with separated heaters. Each zone consists of wall zone, source zone and reservoir zone. Their temperatures were controlled independently by PID temperature controllers. PbI\textsubscript{2} source materials (99.99%) are placed in the source zone of the quartz tube. The reservoir zone was not used in this study. The substrate temperature was kept at 100 °C during deposition of PbI\textsubscript{2} film by the hot-wall method. In the case of the depositions of PbI\textsubscript{2} films by a conventional vacuum evaporation, on the other hand, no...
substrate heating was performed. The source and wall temperatures are 200 and 180 °C, respectively. The base pressure of the vacuum chamber is less than 5x10⁻⁶ Torr.

![Fig. 1. Hot-wall furnace in a vacuum chamber.](image)

The device structure and band diagram of perovskite solar cells are shown in Fig. 2. The device architecture as shown in Fig. 2(a) is the so-called inverted planar heterostructure: ITO/PEDOT:PSS/Perovskite/C60/Ag. PEDOT:PSS film was spin-coated on patterned ITO glass followed by annealed for 30 min at 150 C. C60 and Ag films were deposited by a conventional vacuum evaporation. It is pointed out here that the sample transfers from one process to a subsequent process were performed in an ambient atmosphere with humidity. On the other hand, the reported perovskite films in solar cells with high PCEs were fabricated in a glove box without oxygen and water vapour.

Surface morphology of the perovskite films was observed by an atomic force microscope (AFM). Crystalline phase of the converted perovskite films was confirmed by x-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements. Current density-voltage characteristics was measured with a source meter (Keithley 2612B) under AM1.5G light irradiation using a solar simulator.

![Fig. 2. The device architecture (left) and energy diagram (right) of the fabricated planar heterojunction solar cells.](image)

### 3 Results and discussion

Figure 3 shows morphologies of the converted perovskite films from PbI₂ precursor deposited by a conventional evaporation (left) and the hot-wall method (right). The arithmetical mean roughness $R_a$ of the films are 19.3 and 17.8 nm, respectively. Although, the perovskite film converted from PbI₂ deposited by a vacuum evaporation exhibits uniform surface, the roughness is still high for planar heterojunction solar cells. It is noticed that flatter areas can be seen on the surface of the perovskite film converted from the hot-wall method. This result shows that the hot-wall method is a potential method to fabricate flatter perovskite film compared to a vacuum evaporation. We believe that more flat perovskite films for planar heterojunction solar cells can be achieved by adjusting the growth condition like deposition rate and substrate temperature.

![Fig. 3. AFM images (5x5 μm) of the perovskite films converted from PbI₂ films deposited by a conventional vacuum evaporation (left) and a hot-wall method (right).](image)

In order to confirm a perovskite phase of the converted films from PbI₂ precursor by the thermal annealing under a MAI vapour, we measured XRD. The measured XRD patterns are shown in Fig. 4. Both of the XRD patterns of the converted perovskite films shows relatively strong XRD peaks at 14.1°, 24.5°, 28.4°, 31.9° and 43.2° exhibiting (110), (211), (220), (310) and (330) planes from a perovskite phase, respectively. No additional XRD peaks related to PbI₂ phase (e.g. 12.7°) can be seen in the converted perovskite films in Fig. 4. This imply that the PbI₂ films as precursor converted completely to a perovskite phase by the thermal annealing under MAI vapour. Furthermore, high intensity peaks from (110) and (220) planes indicates that the converted perovskite films are highly oriented with respect to the substrate.
Finally, we fabricated planar heterojunction perovskite solar cells by using the converted perovskite films discussed above. We named here each solar cell #1 and #2. The solar cell #1 is a solar cell fabricated from PbI$_2$ precursor deposited by a conventional vacuum evaporation, the solar cell #2 is a solar cell fabricated from the hot-wall method. The current density-voltage ($J$-$V$) characteristics is shown in Fig. 5, and the device performance parameters, short-circuit current density ($J_{SC}$), open-circuit voltage ($V_{OC}$), fill factor (FF) and PCE are summarized in Table 1. Although the $J$-$V$ characteristics of the fabricated perovskite solar cells vary from sample to sample in this study, no significant differences can be found in the two kinds of solar cells, as can be seen in Fig. 5. The $J_{SC}$ of the perovskite solar cell #1 is slightly higher than the solar cell #2. On the contrary, the $V_{OC}$ shows higher value in the solar cell #2, which was fabricated from the hot-wall deposited PbI$_2$ precursor film, than solar cell #1, which was fabricated from a vacuum evaporated one. The cell performance parameters FF and PCE of two solar cell #1 and #2 are comparable. However, these performance parameters is considerably lower than the reported ones. We think that the main reasons of the low performances are most probably due to a fabrication process under an ambient environment with humidity, pin-holes and flatness in the perovskite films. Several researchers reported efficient perovskite solar cells prepared in ambient air with humidity [13, 14]. Therefore we expect that high efficient perovskite solar cells could also be fabricated by our process. However, pin-holes and flatness of perovskite film is serious issues to achieve higher performance of planar perovskite solar cells. In particular, low FF is caused mainly by low shunt resistance arising from pin-holes in perovskite film. As mentioned before, the perovskite film prepared by the hot-wall deposited PbI$_2$ precursor has flatter surface. If the flatter surface expanded to an entire surface, the pin-holes could significantly be reduced. Further experiments using the hot-wall method are needed to achieve the depositions of high quality flat perovskite films by optimizing the growth and anneal conditions of PbI$_2$ films.

| Solar cell | $J_{SC}$ (mA/cm$^2$) | $V_{OC}$ (V) | FF | PCE (%) |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|-----|---------|
| #1         | 5.82                | 0.822       | 0.463 | 2.22    |
| #2         | 5.60                | 0.873       | 0.479 | 2.33    |

4 Summary

We developed a method to convert PbI$_2$ precursor films into perovskite phase. The PbI$_2$ films were prepared with two kinds of deposition method: a conventional evaporation and the hot wall method. The conversion of PbI$_2$ films into perovskite phase was completed by a thermal annealing under MAI vapour. We fabricated solar cells with a planar heterojunction using these perovskite films. The PCE was as low as 2.33%. We speculated that the low PCEs were mainly due to pin-holes and flatness in the perovskite films. We found that the hot-wall method for PbI$_2$ precursor film was a potential method to fabricate pin-hole free and flat perovskite films.
Acknowledgments

The authors thank Dr. S. Yamada for x-ray diffraction measurements. This study was supported in part by the Iwatani Naoji Foundation.

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