

Low-Cost and Scalable Production of Perovskite Mini-Modules

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University of Toledo

Wright Center for Photovoltaics Innovation and Commercialization (PVIC)

2022 PACT Workshop

October 18, 2022



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PHOTOVOLTAICS INNOVATION
AND COMMERCIALIZATION

PEROVSKITE RESEARCH AT UT



- State-of-art equipment for perovskite fabrication and characterization
- A diverse team with complementary expertise, including 5 tenure faculty, 3 research professors, 3 postdocs, 12 graduate students, and 3 undergraduates (25+ researchers)
- Academic and industrial collaboration (NREL, First Solar, UW, US-MAP, PACT, LLNL, AFRL, NRL, Ameslab)
- High-efficiency perovskite solar cells (>24% for single-junction & >26% for perovskite tandems)
- High-throughput and scalable perovskite mini-modules (> 100 cm²) production.

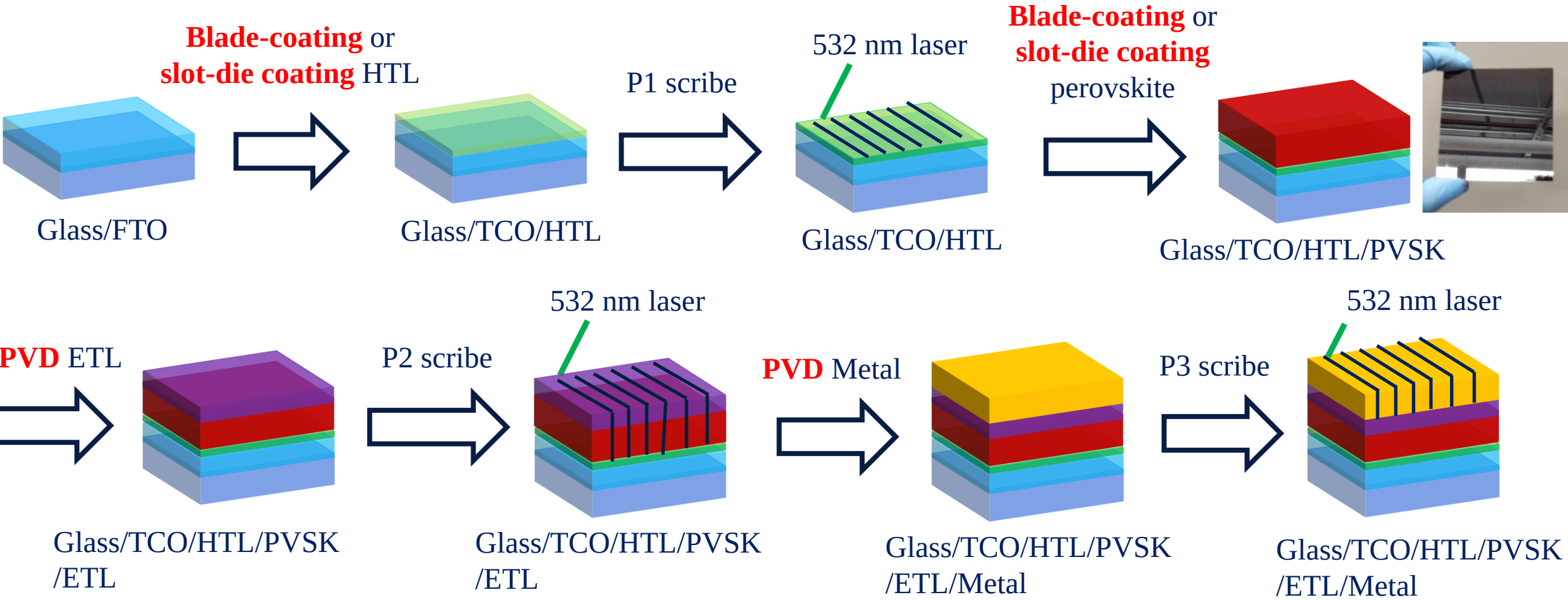
CLIMATE CONTROL ROOM

The climate control room at PVIC, The University of Toledo



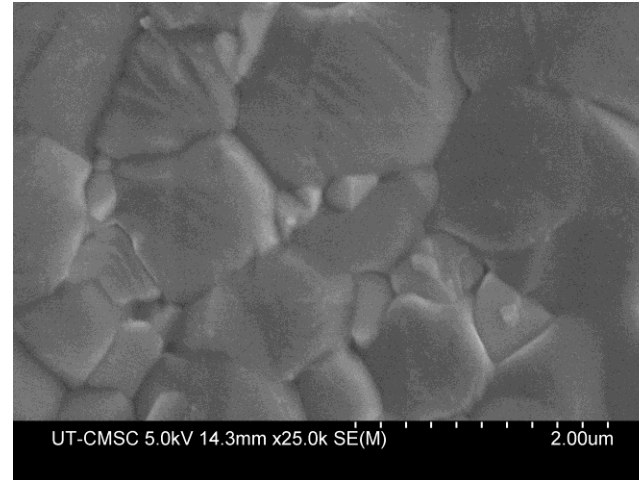
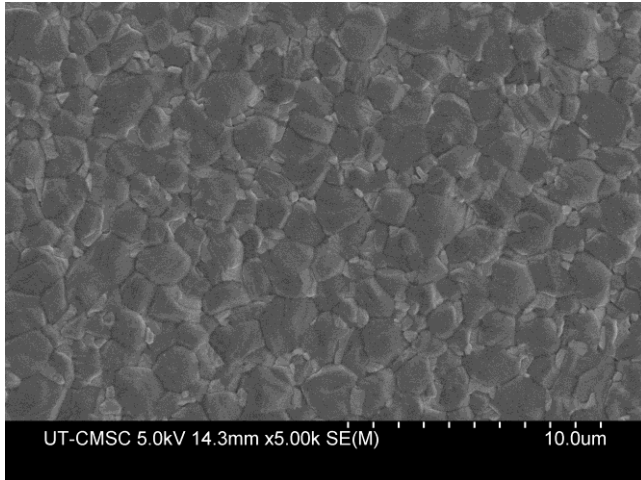
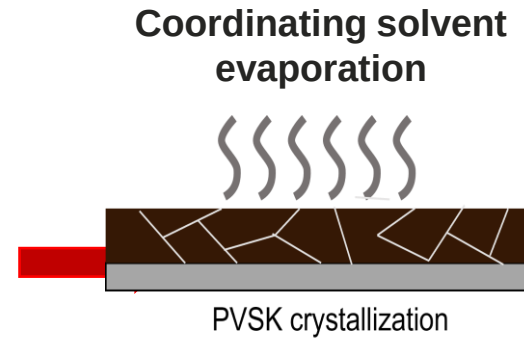
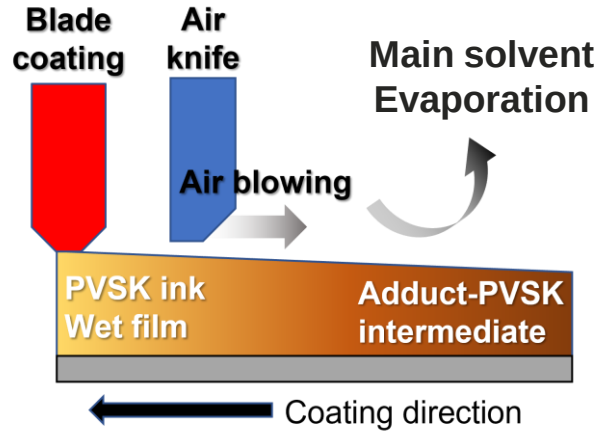
- Room area: 376 ft² (35 m²)
- Maintaining at 25 °C and 25% RH
- Slot-die coater, blade coater, spin coater, annealing station, soldering station, solar simulator, etc.
- Ventilation connected to each processing facility

MODULE FABRICATION PROCESS



PEROVSKITE PREPARATION

Slot-die or

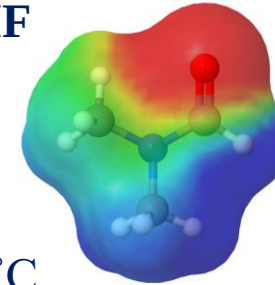


- **Perovskite composition:**

- 95% FAPbI₃ + 5% MAPbBr₃
- 95% FAPbI₃ + 5% CsPbI₃

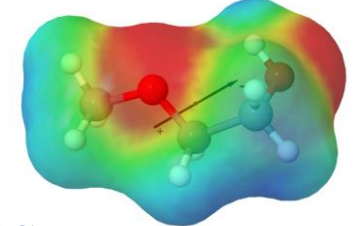
- **Main Solvents:**

DMF



BP:
153 °C

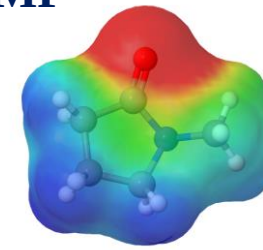
2-Me



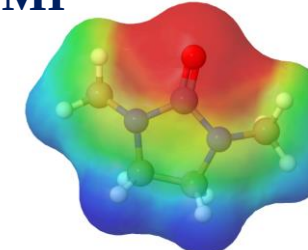
BP:
124 °C

- **Coordinating Solvents:**

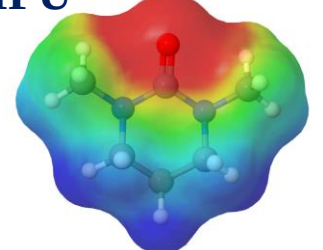
NMP



DMI



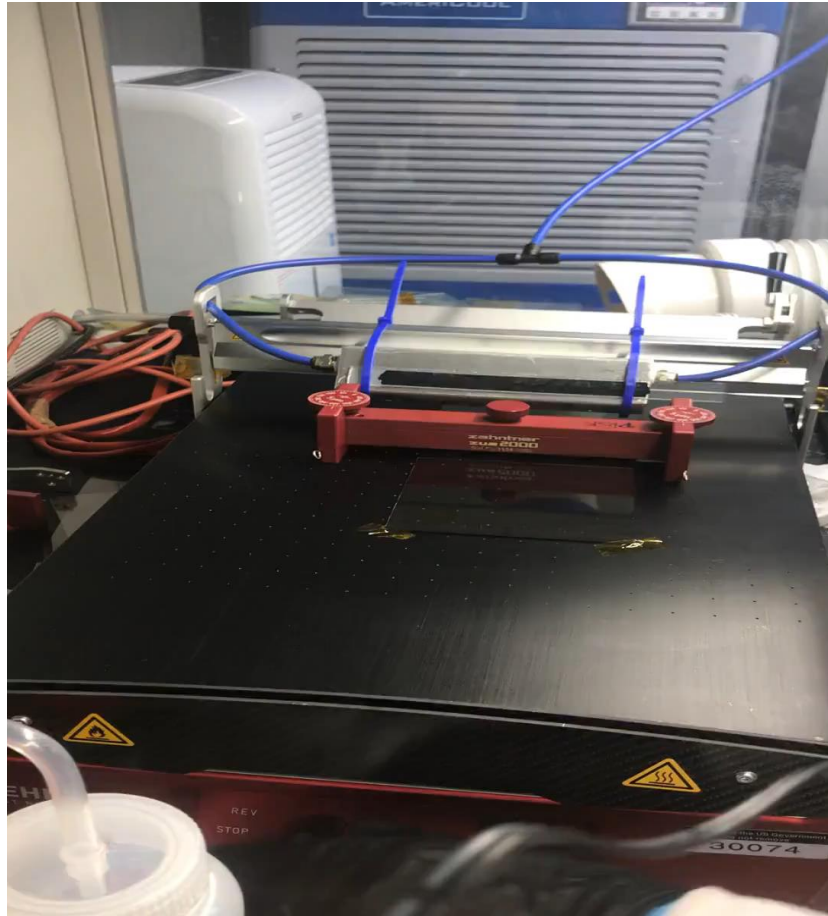
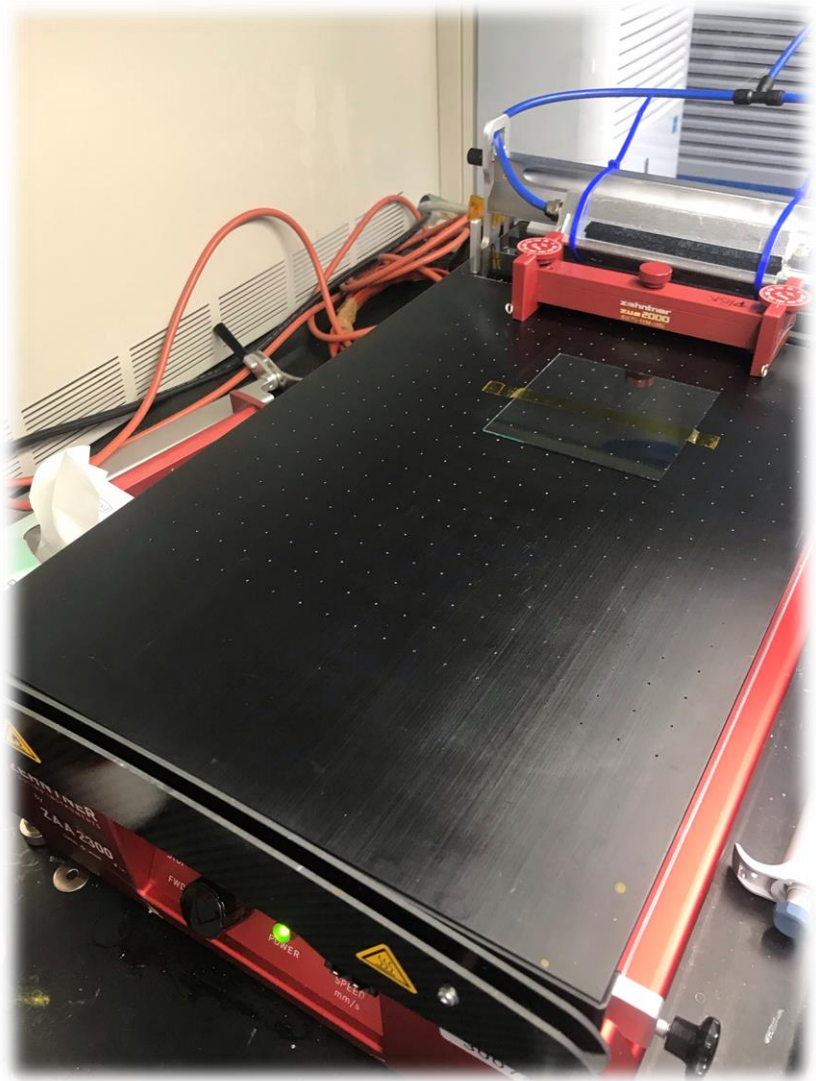
DMPU



DMF: dimethylformamide; 2-Me: 2-methoxyethanol;

NMP: N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone; DMI: dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone; DMPU: dimethylpropyleneurea

BLADE COATING



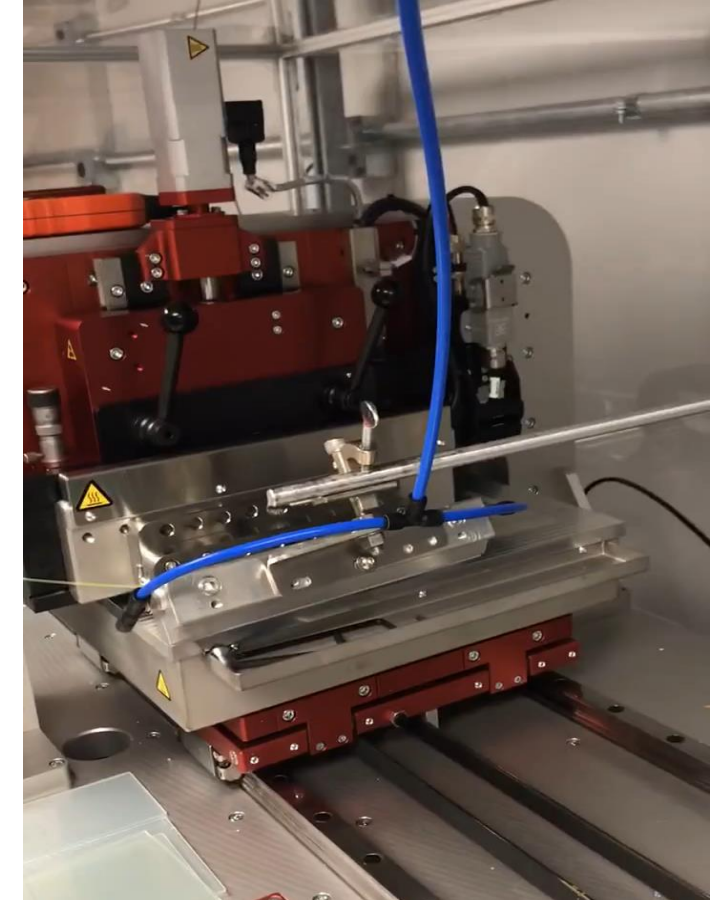
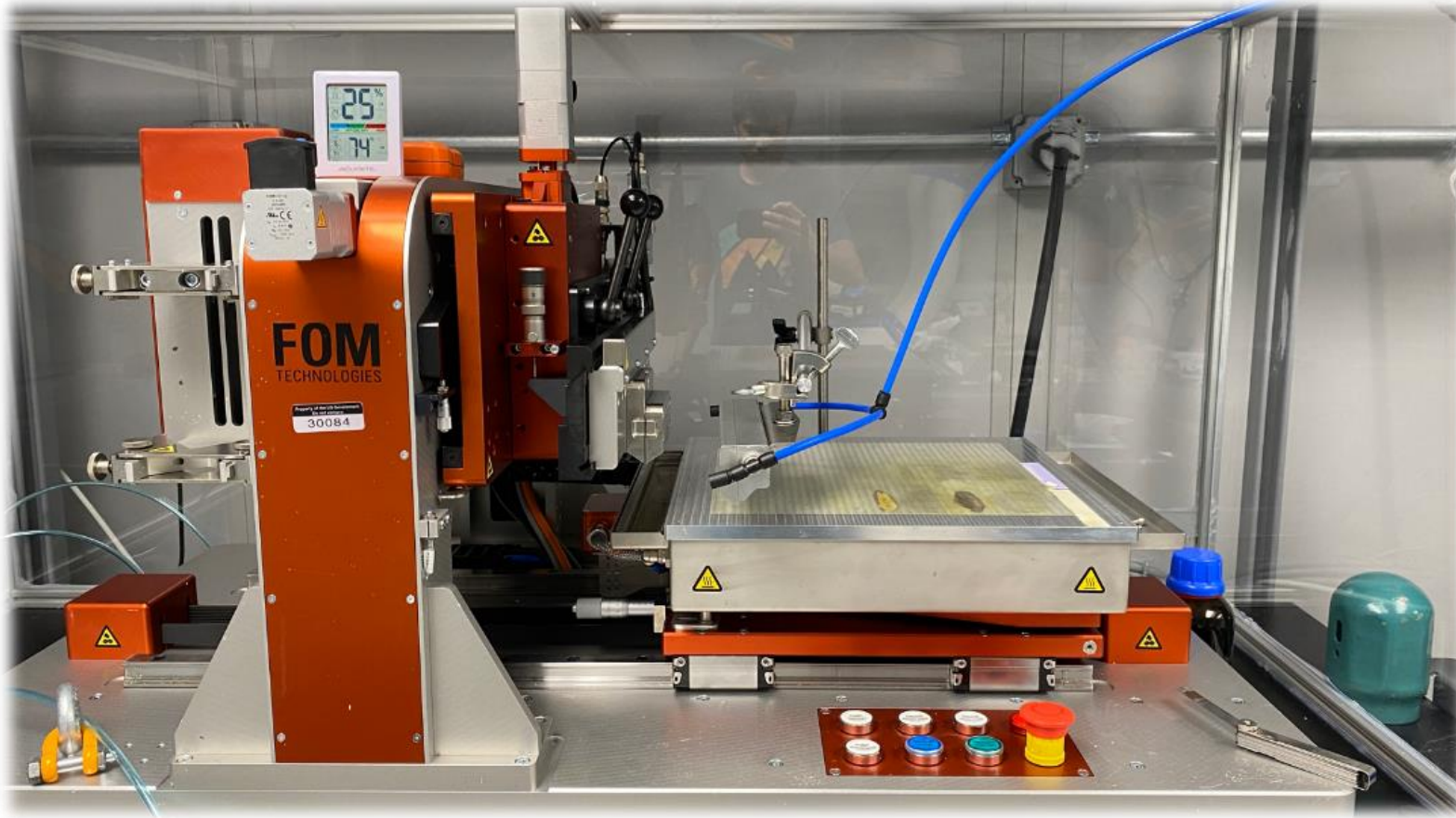
SLOT-DIE COATING



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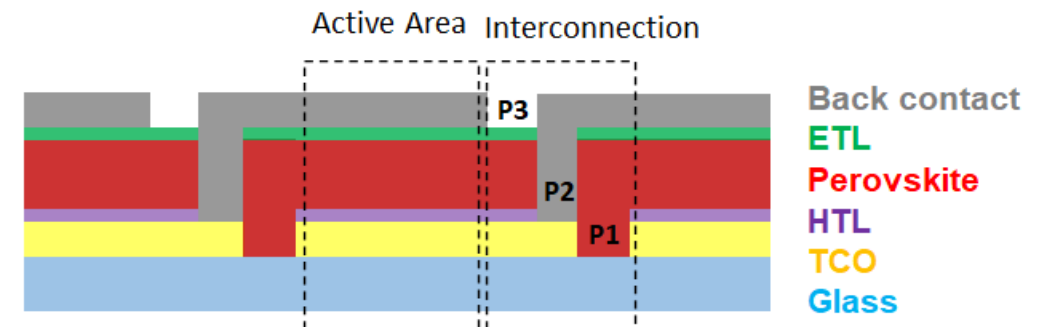
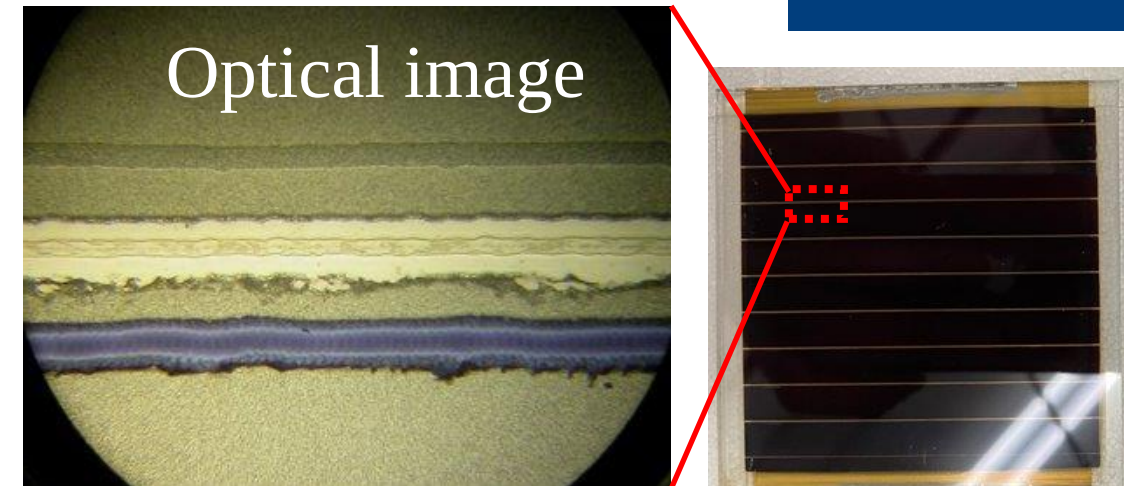
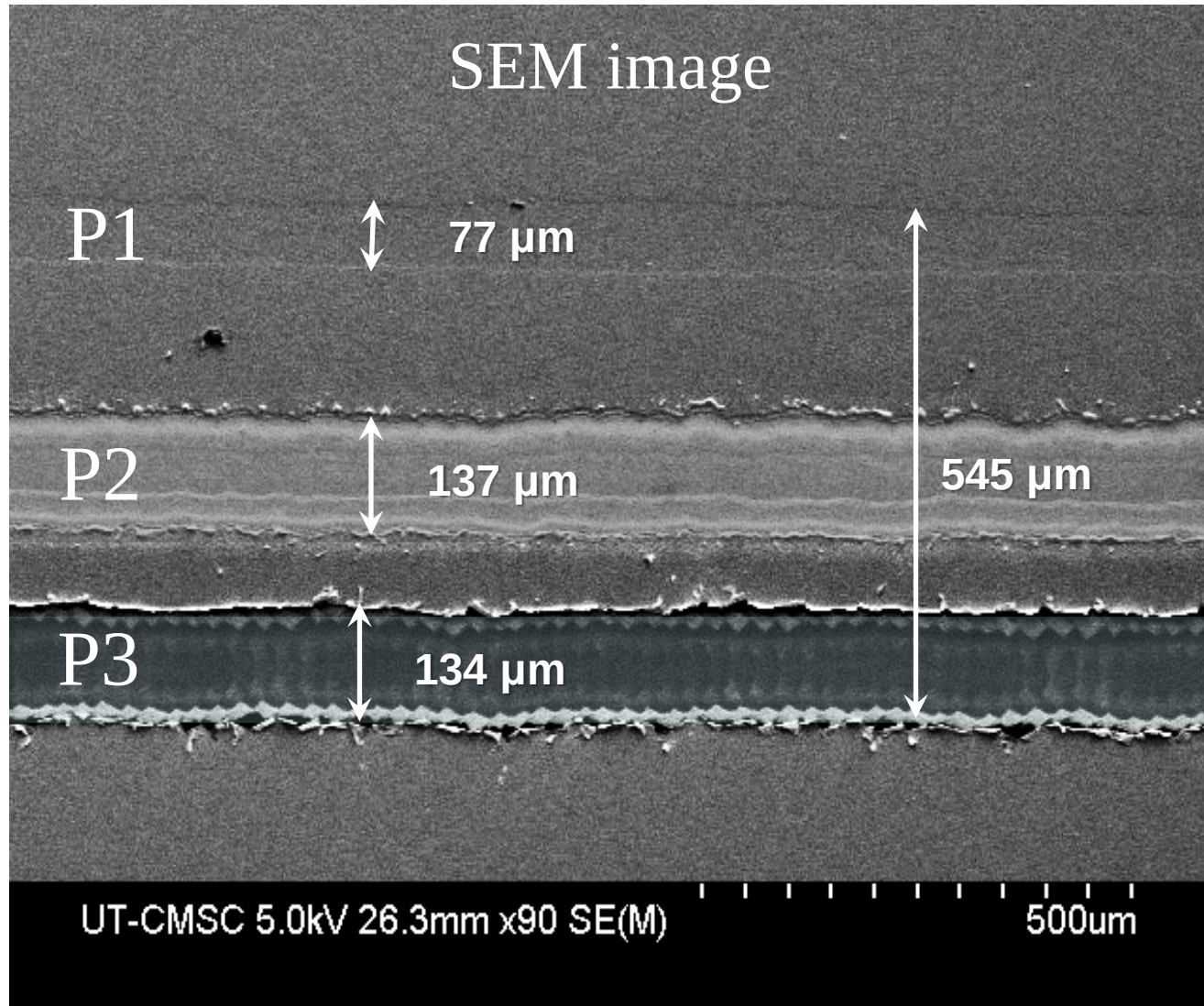


THE UNIVERSITY OF
TOLEDO



- Produce perovskite films using a scalable slot-die coating technique under ambient conditions.

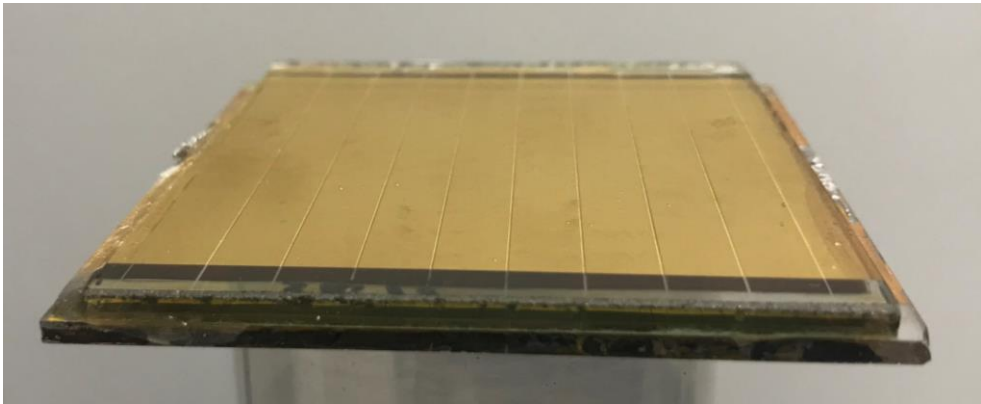
MONOLITHIC INTEGRATION



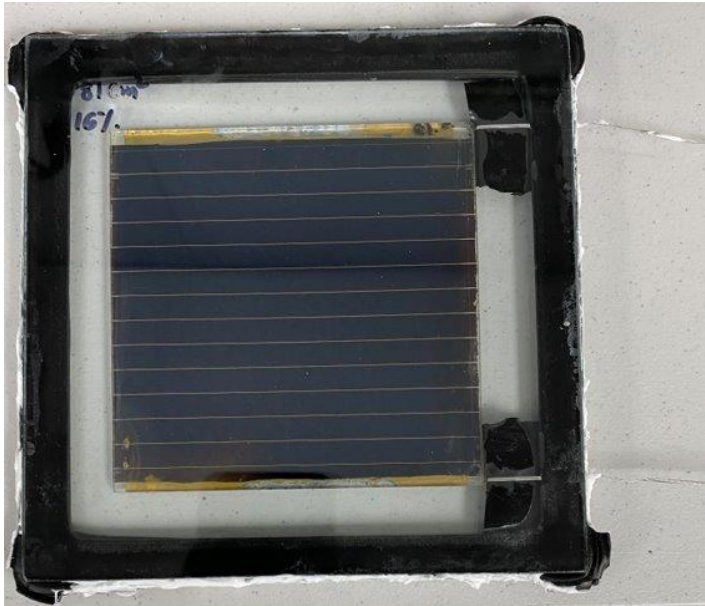
- Stripe Cell width = 6.6 mm
- Geometric FF= 93%

MODULE PACKAGING

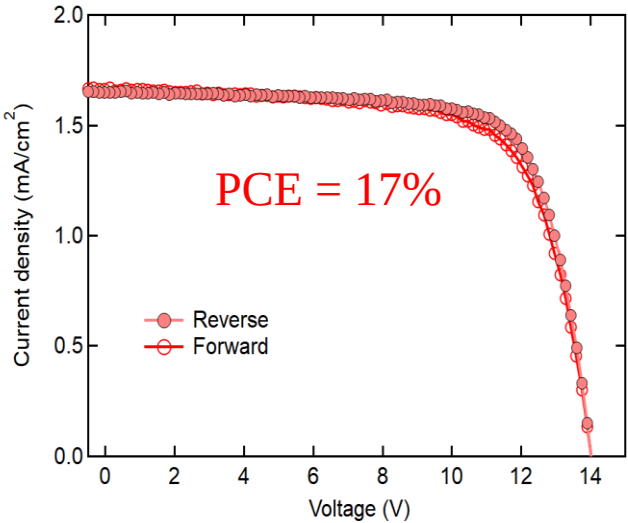
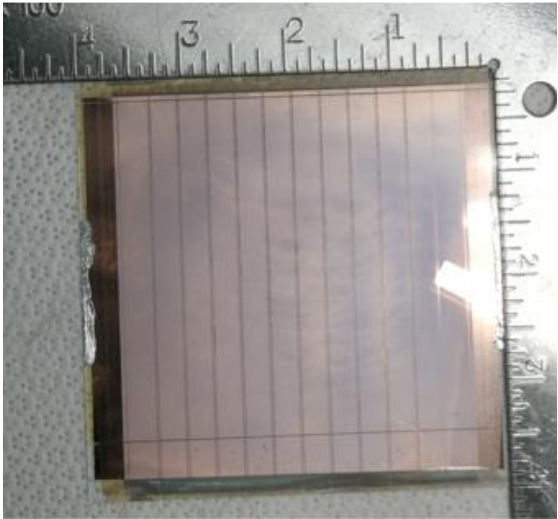
UV-curable epoxy



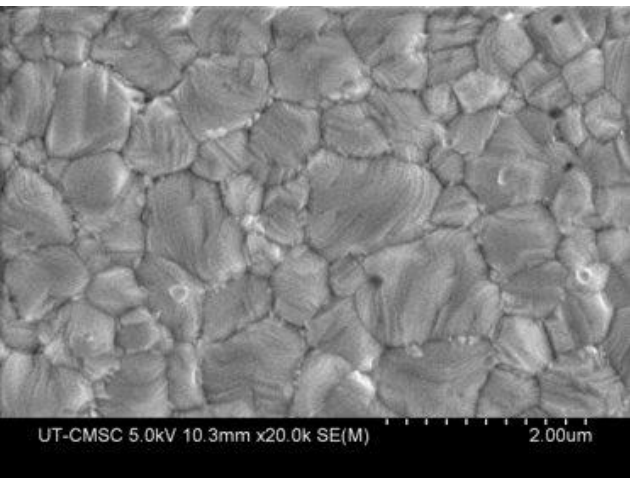
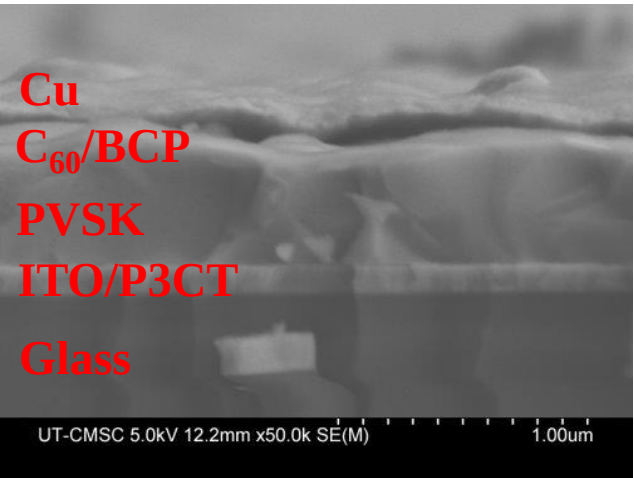
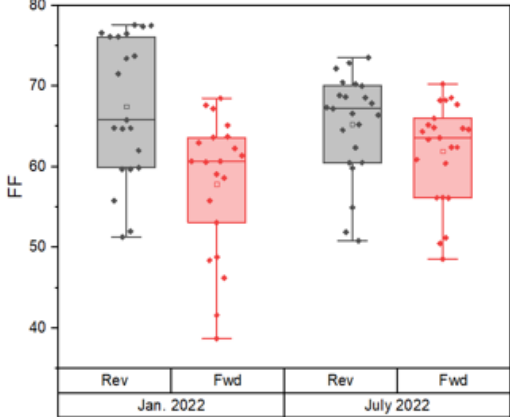
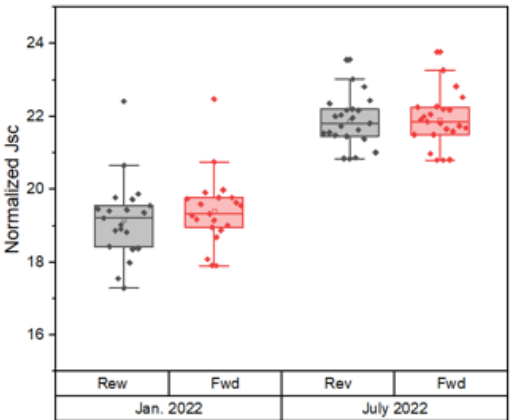
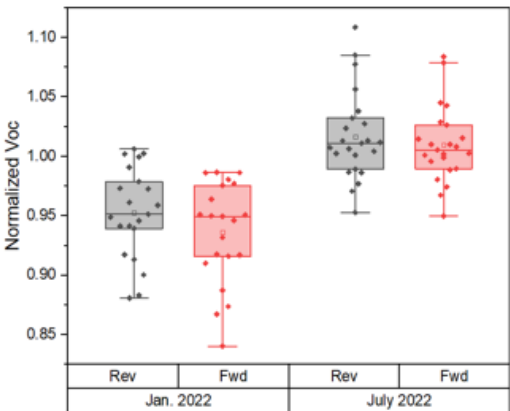
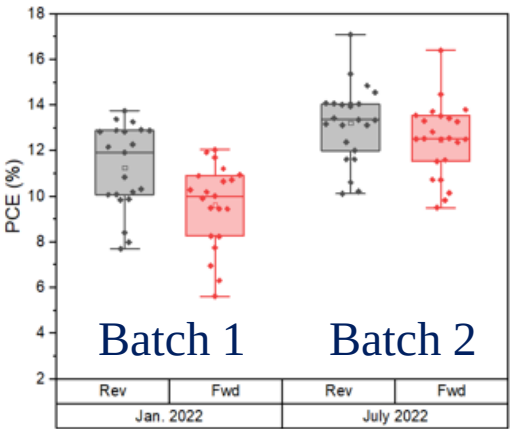
PIB edge sealing



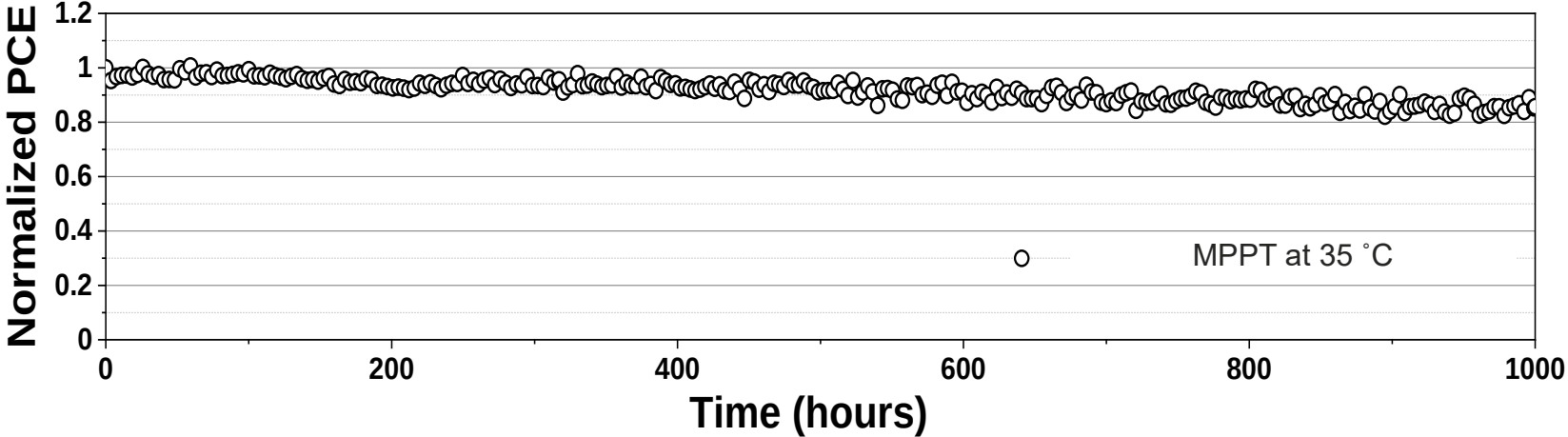
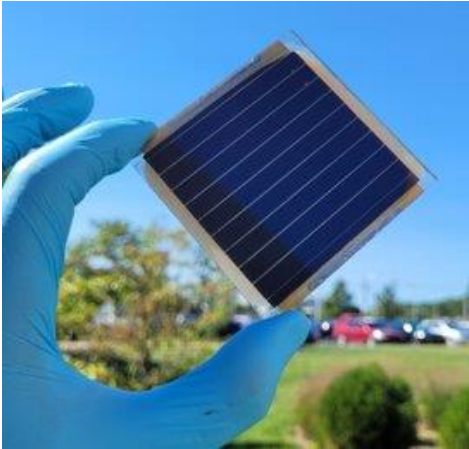
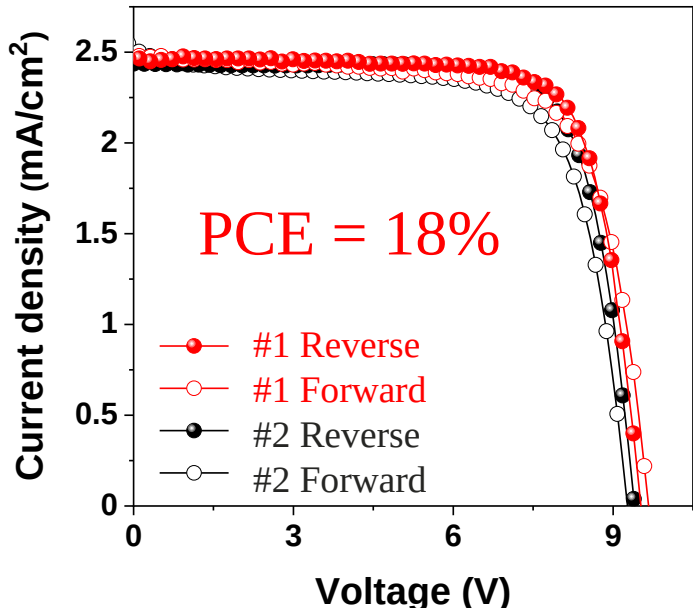
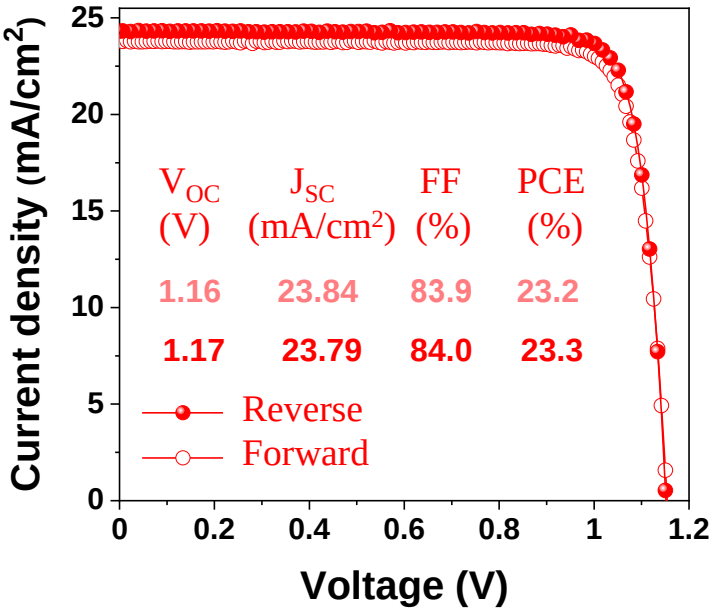
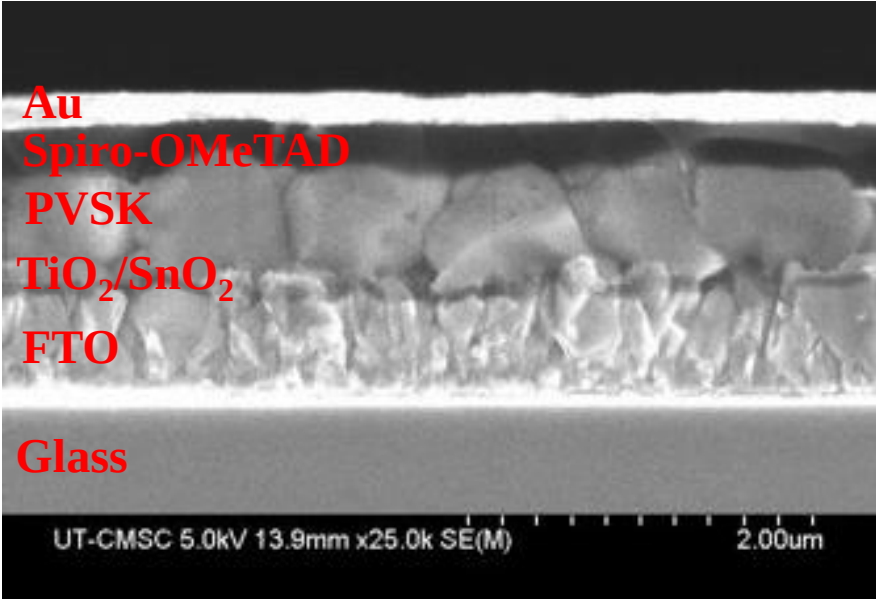
PIN PEROVSKITE MINI-MODULES



Statistics of 4” modules sent to PACT

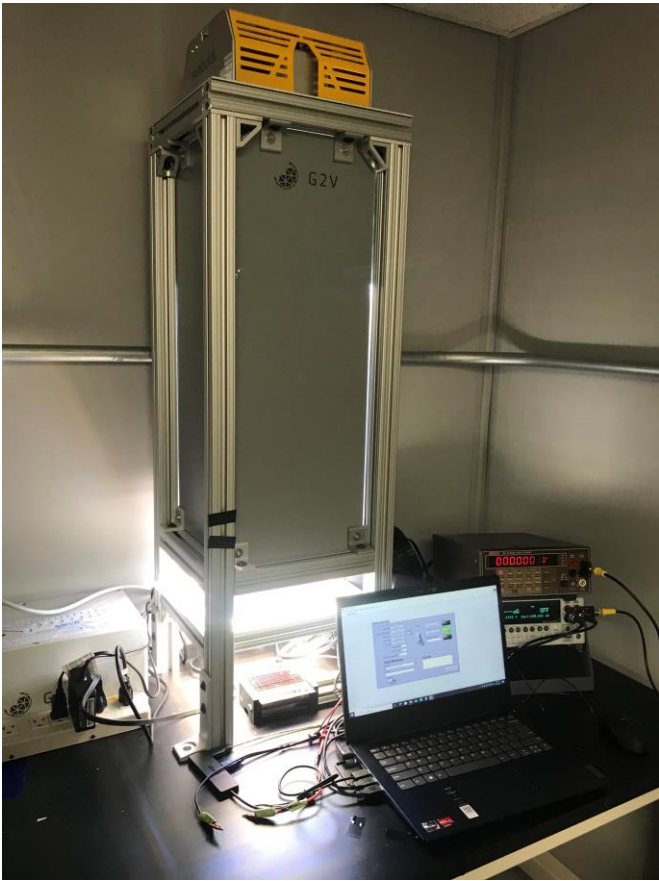


NIP PEROVSKITE MINI-MODULES



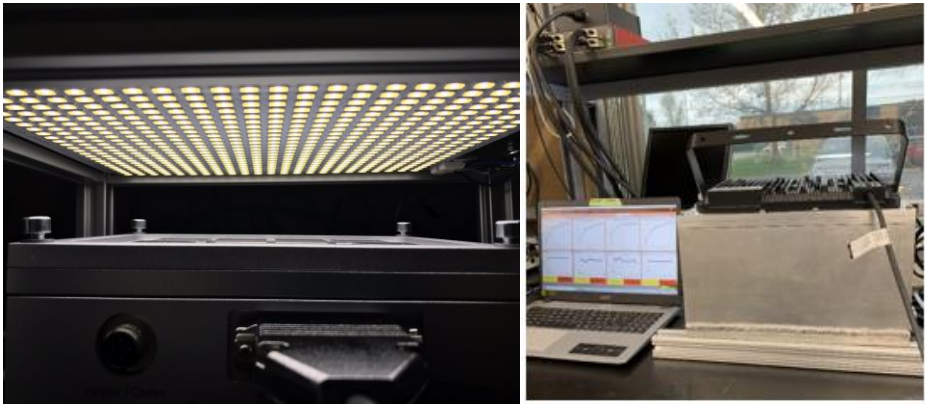
STABILITY MEASUREMENT

LED solar simulator

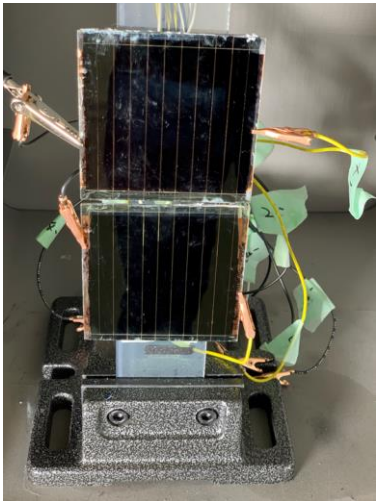


Illumination area:
300 mm x 300 mm

Multi-channel MPPT



Damp-heat chamber

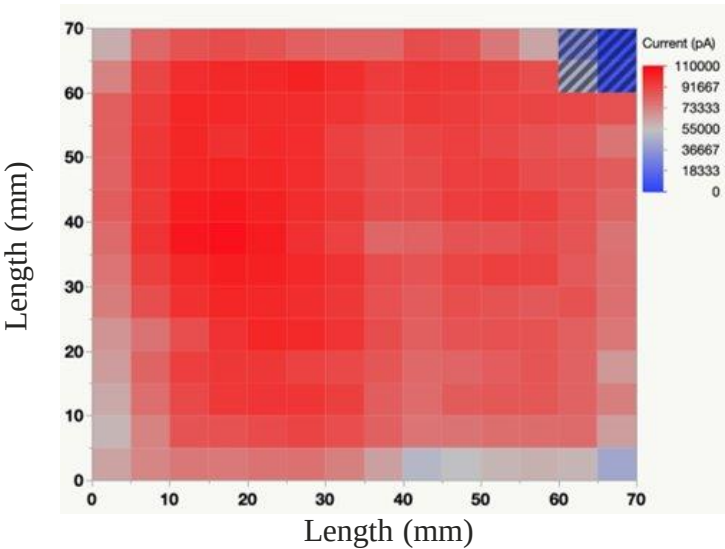
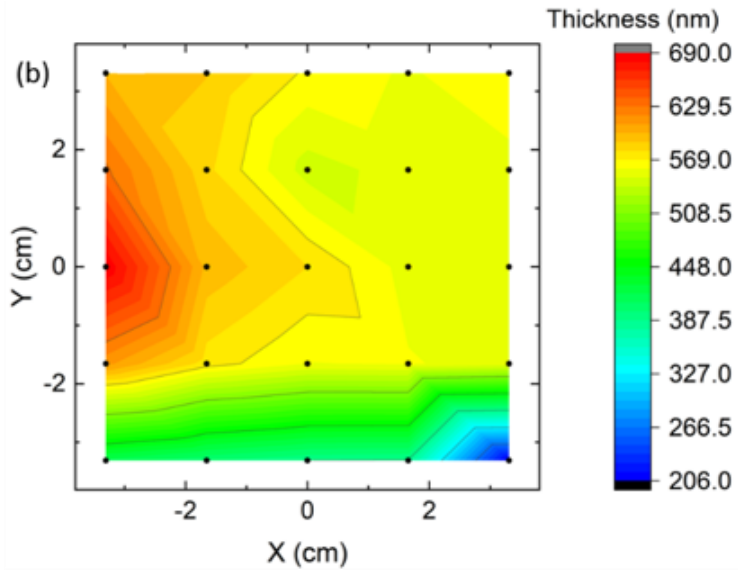


Thermal cycling



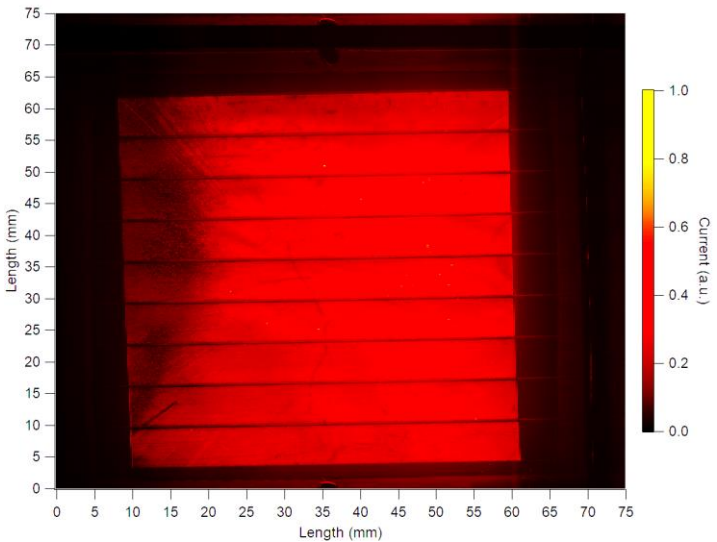
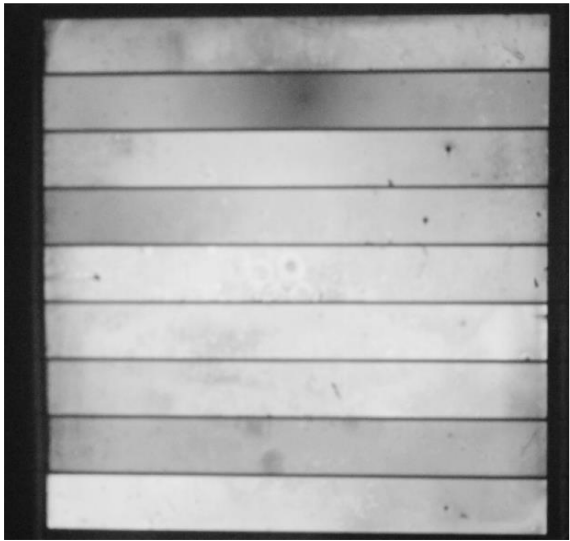
CHARACTERIZATION TOOLS

Ellipsometry



ERE
(iV_{oc})

EL

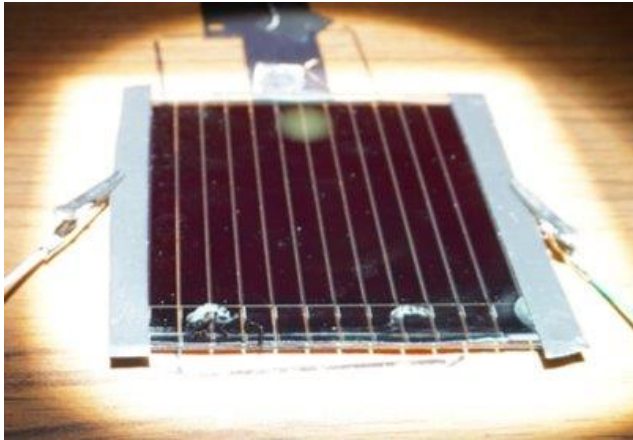


LBIC
(EQE)

MODULE DEGRADATION

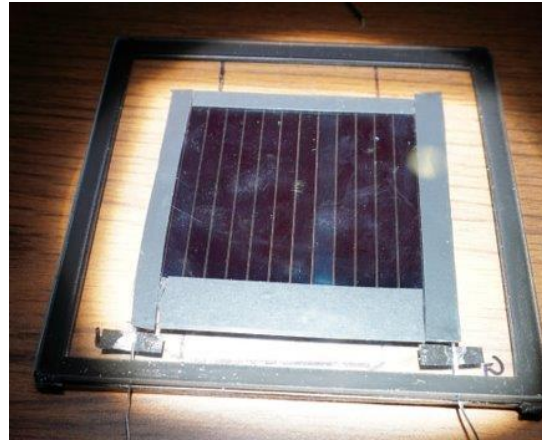
Storage in ambient air

Fresh



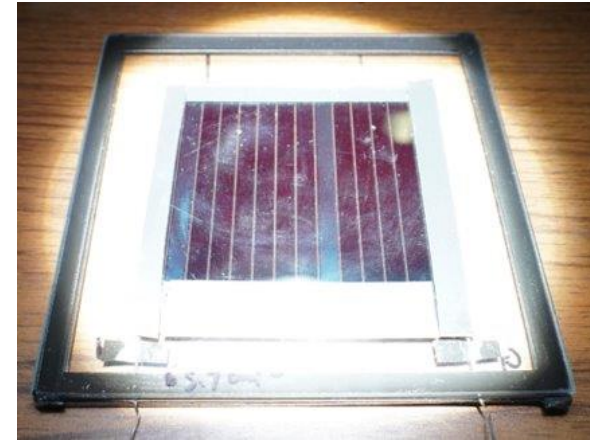
PCE = 14.3%

1 week



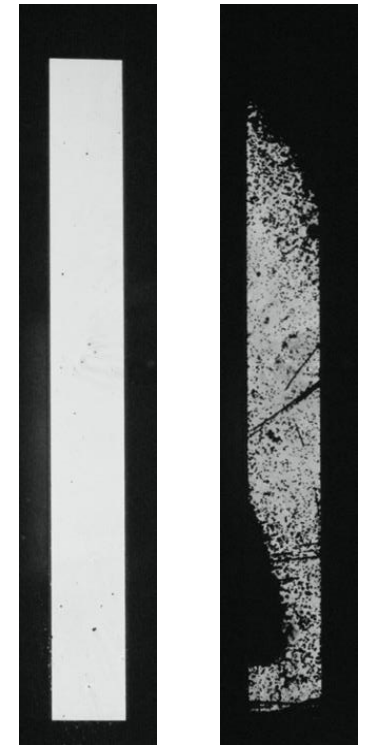
PCE = 13.6%

2 weeks



PCE = 8.6%

EL



Fresh

Degraded

- Heterogeneous degradation

MONITORING DEGRADATION

An example of an in-situ degradation study



- Unencapsulated NIP module (37.5 cm²)
- 15% initial efficiency
- 9 mA /9.29V stress
- 4.5 h stressing
- ~1% efficiency at end

PACT ACTIVITIES

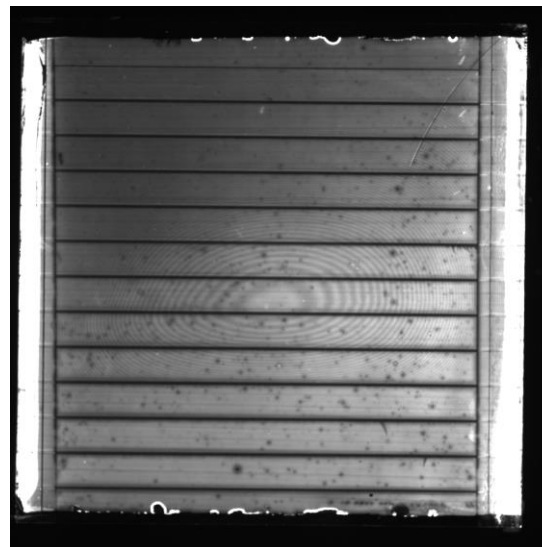
UT module in a PACT's outdoor test



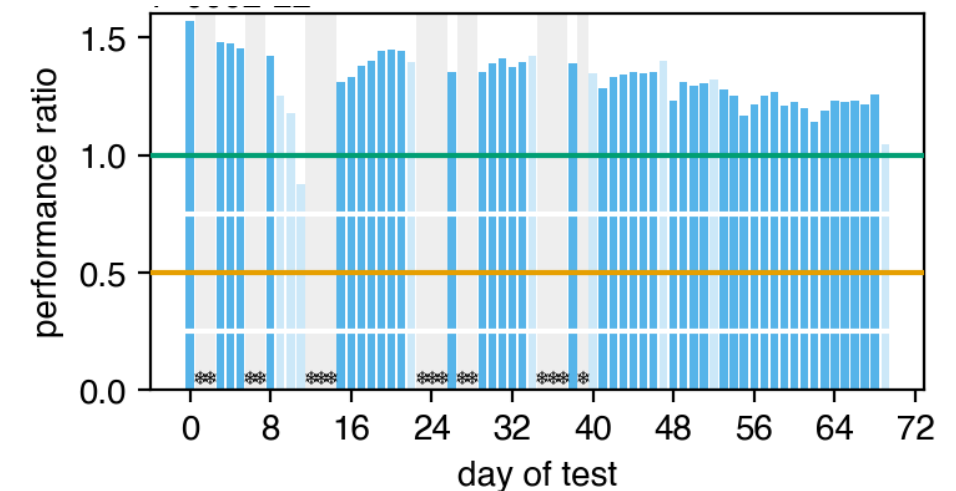
Courtesy of Laura Schelhas (NREL)

- 22 modules were sent to PACT in January.
- 25 modules were sent to PACT in July.
- Smaller and more frequent batches are scheduled.
- Indoor and outdoor reliability testing (including light & temperature, UV-A exposure, thermal cycling, and damp heat).
- Various characterization tools: EL, PL, DLIT, SEM, X-ray, Raman/FTIR, etc.

PL image of a UT module



Outdoor performance of a UT module



Thank you for your attention!

Acknowledgements

