Two-dimensional coherent photocurrent excitation spectroscopy of a hybrid lead-halide perovskite solar cell

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We report two-dimensional coherent photocurrent excitation spectroscopy in efficient hybrid lead-halide perovskite solar cells. We identify weakly bound exciton and continuum excitation features in the total correlation spectrum. Via the absolute zero-time rephasing spectrum, we also measure the temperature-dependent homogeneous linewidth and thus address the proposed polaronic nature of photocarriers.

solar

power

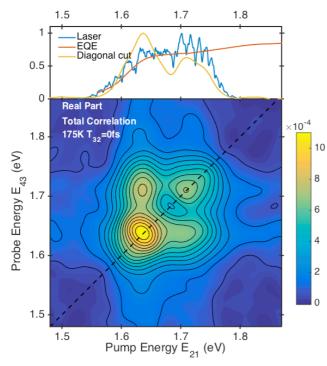


Figure 1. Real part of the total correlation spectrum at population waiting time of 0 fs, measured at 175 K. The laser spectrum and the external quantum efficiency (EQE) spectrum of the device (the linear photocurrent excitation spectrum) are shown in the top panel.

exceeding 20% [1]. In these materials, excitonic and free-carrier regimes of primary photoexcitations are possible depending on crystalline microstructure of the active layer and excitation density [2]. Recent literature suggests that photocarriers in these materials may be large polarons [3], with this notion motivated by observation that charge transport is limited by acoustic phonon scattering, and not by impurities and crystalline defects present ubiquitously in these polycrystalline microstructures. In order explore the to nature of photocarriers in these materials, we implement two-dimensional coherent photocurrent excitation (2D-PCE) spectroscopy as described elsewhere [4] on an optimized solar cell based on CH₃NH₃PbI₃ [5]. Fig. 1 displays the total correlation spectrum measured at a population waiting time of 0 fs, displaying

Hybrid halide perovskite (for example,

CH₃NH₃PbI₃) solar cells now display

conversion efficiencies

both excitonic and continuum resonances. Via the temperature dependence of the rephasing zero-time spectrum, we explore the possible polaronic character of the exciton and continuum resonances and address directly whether this measurement reflects such phonon coupling.

[1] NREL Solar Cell Efficiency Chart.

- [2] Grancini et al, Nat. Photonics 9, 695-701 (2015).
- [3] X.-Y. Zhu & V. Podzorov, J. Chem. Phys. Lett. 6, 4758-4761 (2015).
- [4] arXiv:1602.04205 [cond-mat.mtrl-sci]
- [5] Tao et al, Energy Environ. Sci. 8, 2365 (2015).