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Reconsidering figures of merit for performance and stability of perovskite photovoltaics†

Mark V. Khenkin,^a Anoop K. M.,^a Iris Visoly-Fisher,^{ab} Yulia Galagan,^c Francesco Di Giacomo,^c Bhushan Ramesh Patil,^d Golnaz Sherafatipour,^d Vida Turkovic,^d Horst-Günter Rubahn,^d Morten Madsen,^d Tamara Merckx,^e Griet Uytterhoeven,^e João P. A. Bastos,^{ef} Tom Aernouts,^e Francesca Brunetti,^g Monica Lira-Cantu,^h and Eugene A. Katz^{h*}

The development of hybrid organic–inorganic halide perovskite solar cells (PSCs) that combine high performance and operational stability is vital for implementing this technology. Recently, reversible improvement and degradation of PSC efficiency have been reported under illumination–darkness cycling. Quantifying the performance and stability of cells exhibiting significant diurnal performance variations is challenging. We report the outdoor stability measurements of two types of devices showing either reversible photo-degradation or reversible efficiency improvement under sunlight. Instead of the initial (or stabilized) efficiency and T_{80} as the figures of merit for the performance and stability of such devices, we propose using the value of the energy output generated during the first day of exposure and the time needed to reach its 20% drop, respectively. The latter accounts for both the long-term irreversible degradation and the reversible diurnal efficiency variation and does not depend on the type of process prevailing in a given perovskite cell.

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Broader context

The quality of solar cells is commonly quantified by their power conversion efficiency (PCE) and by their lifetime, defined as the time when the PCE drops to 80% of its initial value. Metal-halide perovskites are semiconductors exhibiting physical properties highly beneficial for the photovoltaic conversion of solar energy. Perovskite solar cells (PSCs) have already reached PCEs above 22%. Particular interest is in the realization of tandem PSC/silicon cells. Tandem devices with PCEs over 30% could be realized with a low additional cost to current silicon technology. However, the poor operational stability of PSCs has been the main limiting factor. Moreover, unlike conventional photovoltaic devices, PSCs often exhibit reversible degradation processes, leading to significant PCE variation during a day–night cycle. This makes quantifying the performance and stability challenging: if the PCE drops during the day but recovers during the night (or *vice versa*), what is the cell's lifetime? How can the performances of different device architectures, with various diurnal dynamics, be compared? We propose using the energy output generated during the first day of operation and the time needed to reach its 20% drop as the figures of merit for the performance and stability of such devices, respectively.

The commercialization of hybrid organic–inorganic halide perovskite solar cells (PSCs) requires the development of devices combining high Power Conversion Efficiency (PCE) and extended

operational stability. The latter has been the Achilles heel of PSCs. Moreover, testing protocols for assessing the PCE^{1,2} and operational lifetime^{3,4} of PSCs need to be developed.

^a Department of Solar Energy and Environmental Physics, Swiss Inst. for Dryland Environmental and Energy Research, J. Blaustein Institutes for Desert Research, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Midreshet Ben-Gurion 8499000, Israel. E-mail: keugene@bgu.ac.il

^b Ilse Katz Institute for Nanoscale Science and Technology, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beersheva 8410501, Israel

^c Holst Centre – Solliance, High Tech Campus 21, 5656 AE, Eindhoven, The Netherlands

^d SDU NanoSYD, Mads Clausen Institute, University of Southern Denmark, Alsion 2, DK-6400 Sønderborg, Denmark

^e IMEC – a partner in Solliance, Kapeldreef 75, 3000 Leuven, Belgium

^f Department Electrical Engineering, KU Leuven, 3001 Leuven, Belgium

^g CHOSE (Centre for Hybrid and Organic Solar Energy), Department of Electronic Engineering, University of Rome Tor Vergata, via del Politecnico 1, 00133 Rome, Italy

^h Catalan Institute of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology (ICN2), CSIC and The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Campus UAB, Bellaterra E-08193, Barcelona, Spain

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The cell lifetime is defined as the time when the PCE drops to 80% of its initial value (T_{80}).⁵ The most widely used method for studying PSC stability is to monitor the PCE under continuous simulated sunlight illumination. Under real operational conditions, however, solar cells are exposed to alternating periods of illumination and darkness (diurnal cycling).

Recently, complete recovery during the dark period following the photoinduced degradation of state-of-the-art PSCs (PCE \sim 20%) was reported.^{6,7} On the other hand, the opposite, so-called fatigue-like behavior, was observed in tests comprising multiple 12 hour cycles of darkness and illumination: PCE degradation during dark periods (to \leq 50%) and complete or partial recovery under subsequent PSC illumination by simulated sunlight.^{8,9} In our view, this reversible PCE evolution is related to the well-known light soaking effect.^{10–12}

Thus, there is no doubt that testing under continuous illumination does not adequately reflect the long-term performance of PSCs under the diurnal cycles experienced in real-world applications. Reasonable stability assessment protocols should include light/dark cycles resembling the day/night phases of outdoor photovoltaic operation.⁷ Herein, based on the experimental results, we suggest that the figures of merit for the device performance and stability should be reconsidered.

Degradation experiments were performed with glass/ITO/SnO₂/Cs_{0.05}((CH₃NH₃)_{0.15}(CH(NH₂)₂)_{0.85})_{0.95}PbI_{2.55}Br_{0.45}/Spiro-OMeTAD/Au cells (type I) and glass/ITO/TiO₂/CH₃NH₃PbI₃/Spiro-OMeTAD/Au mini-modules (type II). For the stability assessment, the cells were exposed to continuous illumination by simulated sunlight indoors (ISOS-L-1 protocol⁵) and natural outdoor sunlight in Sede Boqer (the Negev Desert, Israel) with performance testing under simulated sunlight three times a day (ISOS-O-1 protocol⁵). The initial PCE values were \sim 15% and \sim 10% for the devices of type I and type II, respectively. Details of device preparation and characterization and the initial device performance are presented in the ESI.†

Analysis of the PCE changes of the type I cells under continuous illumination by simulated sunlight indoors (see Fig. S1 in the ESI†) suggests $T_{80} \sim$ 1 h. This parameter will be referred to as T_{80}^{cont} .

Fig. 1a depicts the PCE evolution for these devices over two weeks of outdoor exposure. During the first 11 days, the cell efficiency degraded under illumination but substantially recovered during the nights. As a result, the “morning” PCE values were higher than the “evening” values. The effect of the night periods led to much slower long-term degradation dynamics (as compared with the continuous illumination experiment). Obviously, T_{80}^{cont} is a misleading parameter since under real operational conditions the cell PCE would cross the 80% mark multiple times, as shown in Fig. 1a. This demonstrates the significance of light–dark cycling in stability measurements.

Nighttime recovery typically does not lead to 100% restoration of the initial efficiency, due to two superimposed factors: the presence of irreversible degradation mechanisms and/or a recovery process requiring time longer than one night. Furthermore, a number of degradation processes can occur simultaneously, and different mechanisms may dominate at different



Fig. 1 (a) PCE evolution of the glass/ITO/SnO₂/Cs_{0.05}((CH₃NH₃)_{0.15}(CH(NH₂)₂)_{0.85})_{0.95}PbI_{2.55}Br_{0.45}/Spiro-OMeTAD/Au cell (type I) during two weeks of outdoor exposure to natural sunlight. (b) Evolution of the daily energy output, E_{day} , generated by this cell, normalized by its value on the first day. For simplicity, we used a constant $P_{\text{in}} = 1$ Sun for the E_{day} calculation. All lines are guides for the eye.

degradation stages defining the dynamics of PCE change during a day. For example, for the curve shown in Fig. 1a, the “morning” and “evening” PCE values become much closer to each other after a certain aging time and even invert during days 12–14. In other words, the cell demonstrates fatigue-like behavior at the later degradation stages, similar to type II devices (see below). The underlying reversible and irreversible degradation mechanisms are beyond the scope of this contribution and will be discussed elsewhere.

If light–dark cycling is to be used for stability measurements, we suggest that a new set of figures of merit should be used to describe the performance, stability and their interplay in PSCs. Intuitively, the cell lifetime can be estimated using the evolution of the maximum PCE values measured every day, T_{80}^{max} (i.e., morning values in the case shown in Fig. 1a, up to day 10). Contrary to $T_{80}^{\text{cont}} \sim$ 1 h, which ignores the recovery processes, T_{80}^{max} (\sim 4 d) accounts for irreversible losses and/or incomplete recovery during one night. However, it does not account for the



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