

Does a single-junction perovskite solar cell have a record short-circuit current density?

We demonstrate a record short-circuit current density (28.06 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>) in a single-junction perovskite solar cell with a 1.6 eV bandgap absorber. We achieve this by integrating a ternary organic bulk heterojunction structure into a perovskite top layer to extend the photoresponse to the near-infrared region.

Do perovskite solar cells have a short-circuit current loss?

Perovskite solar cells in p-i-n architecture passivated with a PEAI-based 2D perovskite show a strong short-circuit current loss with a simultaneous increase in VOC but a rather constant FF.

Can perovskite solar cells be used in a monolithic tandem architecture?

The current most promising technological application of perovskite solar cells (PSCs) requires the integration of perovskite photovoltaic devices in a monolithic tandem architecture, either in Si-perovskite 1, all-perovskite 2, 3 or CIGS-perovskite tandems 4.

What is the thermal potential of a perovskite absorber layer?

The combination of the n- and p- type optimizations allows us to approach the thermodynamic potential of the perovskite absorber layer, resulting in 1 cm<sup>2</sup> devices with performance parameters of VOC s up to 1.29 V, fill factors above 80% and J SC s up to 17 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>, in addition to a thermal stability T 80 lifetime of more than 3500 h at 85 °C.

Why are Sn-based perovskite solar cells difficult to develop?

The development of Sn-based perovskite solar cells has been challenging because devices often show short-circuit behavior due to poor morphologies and undesired electrical properties of the thin films.

Are halide perovskites a promising solar cell material?

In the last decade, halide perovskites have emerged as a class of promising solar cell materials. During this time, record efficiencies have surpassed 25% 1,2 and the research has gone from basic research to gradually also containing more technology-oriented device development.

Our experiments include impedance spectroscopy (IS) measurements in short-circuit under different illumination intensities and operational stability tests under constant ...

We show that the solid SnI<sub>2</sub> substrate temperature is the key parameter in achieving perovskite films with high surface coverage and excellent uniformity. The resulting high-quality CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>SnI<sub>3</sub> films allow the successful ...

Metal ion dopants in TiO<sub>2</sub> is a good subject to improve photocurrent and electron-hole recombination for perovskite solar cells. Niobium-doped TiO<sub>2</sub> (Nb-doped TiO<sub>2</sub>) nanorod was adopted to enhance the charge

transport for perovskite solar cells because it provides better conductivity and interface contact [23].

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The use of IS analysis under short-circuit conditions, with varying illumination intensities and over time during operational stability tests, has been introduced, discussed, and carried out as a resourceful procedure for understanding the electrical response of solar cells. Several practical and theoretical advantages of this approach have ...

charge distribution under short circuit reduces the effective charge-carrier diffusion length, hindering charge transport toward those domains in the perovskite-electron transport layer interface where electrons can be extracted

In this study, we analyze data from over 16,000 publications in the Perovskite Database to investigate the assumed equality between the integrated external quantum efficiency and the short...

The perovskite solar cells can achieve higher short circuit current density through the antireflection effect. Abstract. The optical properties of fluorine-doped tin oxide (FTO) coated glass substrates will limit the short circuit current density ( $J_{sc}$ ), thus the power conversion efficiency (PCE) of perovskite solar cells (PSCs). This work compares the transmittance, ...

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A mismatch between quasi-Fermi level splitting and open-circuit voltage is detrimental to wide bandgap perovskite pin solar cells. Here, through theoretical and experimental approaches, the...

Metal ion dopants in  $TiO_2$  is a good subject to improve photocurrent and electron-hole recombination for perovskite solar cells. Niobium-doped  $TiO_2$  (Nb-doped  $TiO_2$ ) ...

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