

Enhancing charge transport in two-dimensional inorganic-organic perovskites through fluorine substitution

Liz Stippell

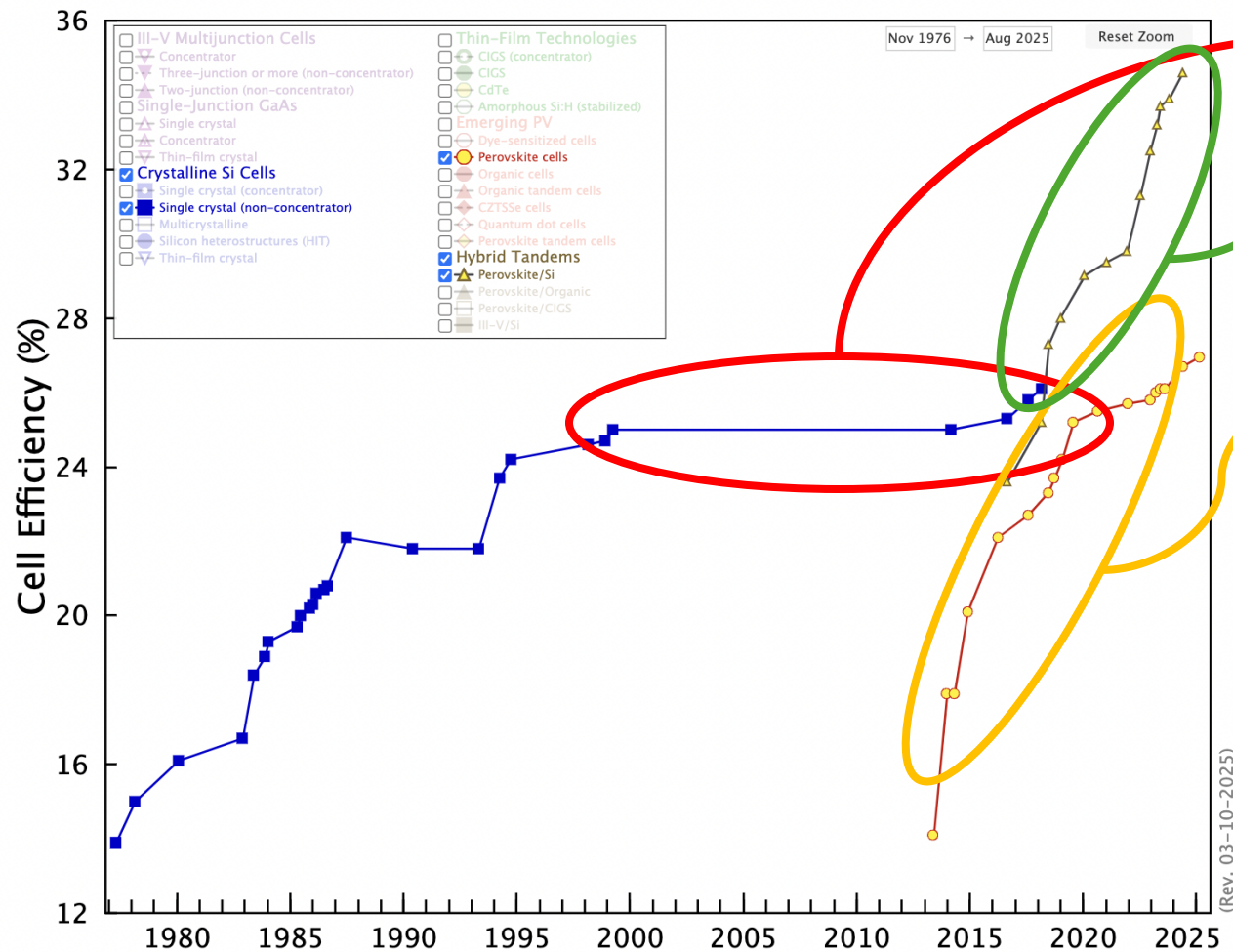
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Introduction and Background: Perovskites



Large plateau in silicon-based solar cells

Significant rapid development when perovskite- and silicon-based solar cells are combined

Significant rapid development in perovskite-based solar cells

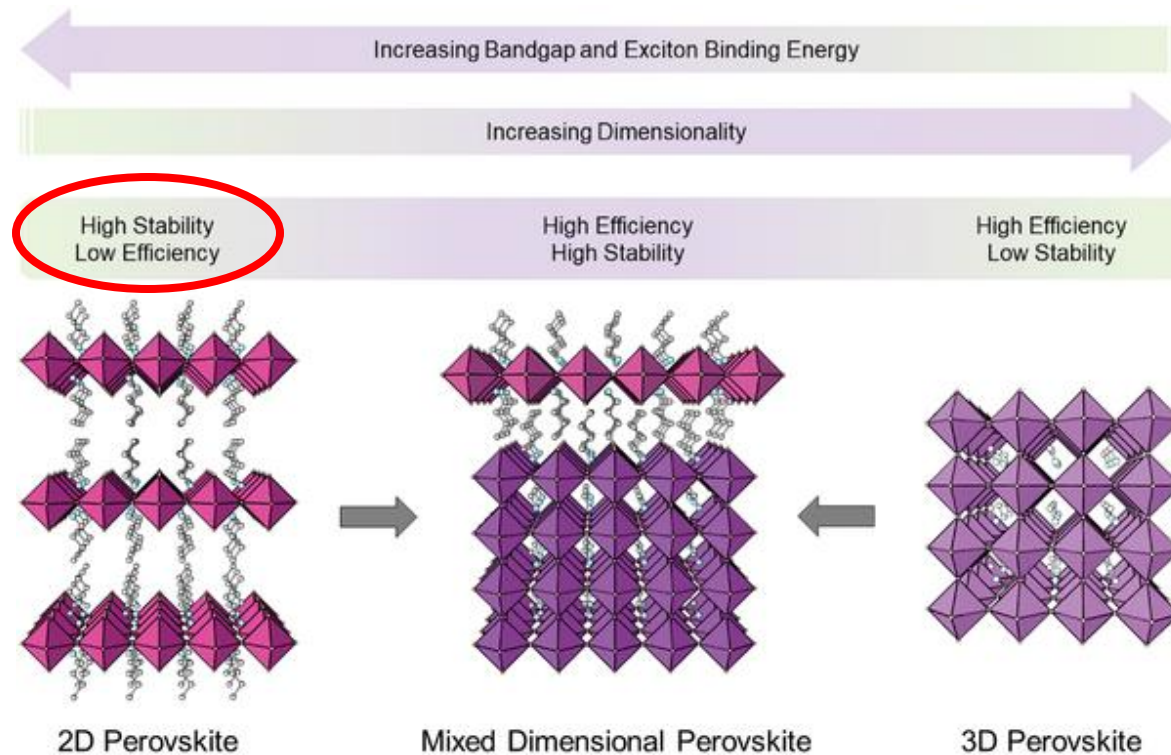
Maximum efficiency silicon

~25%

Maximum efficiency perovskites

~26%

The Search for Better Energy Materials: Two-Dimensional Perovskites

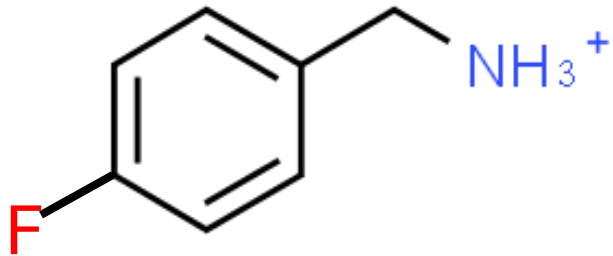


Question:
How can we improve the efficiency of 2D perovskites?

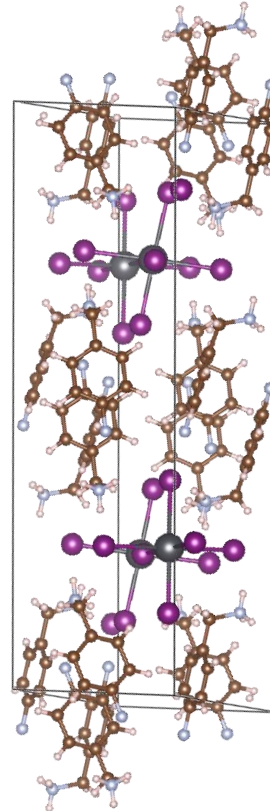
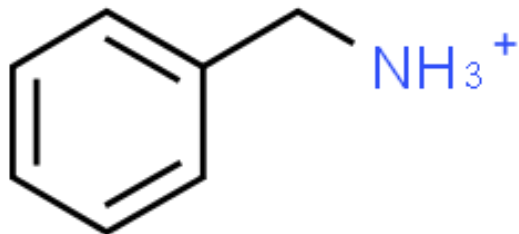
Answer:
Adjust the organic spacers to enhance charge transfer

Using Fluorine to Enhance Charge Transfer

Fluorinated-Benzylammonium (F-BZA)



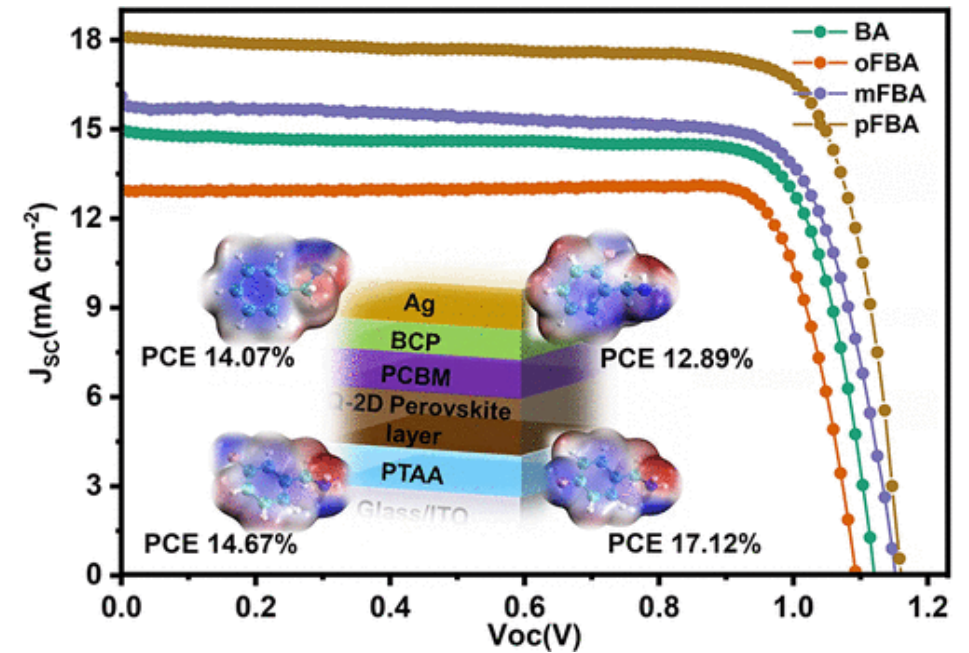
Benzylammonium (BZA)



Question:

HOW does fluorine improve charge transfer and efficiencies?

Why the para- position?



Yan, G. Chemistry of Materials 2022, 34 (7), 3346-3356.

Wang, Z. ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces 2022, 14 (6), 7917-7925.

Understanding Charge Transfer: Marcus Theory

Marcus rate \propto coupling (V_{kl})

Marcus rate \propto site energies⁻¹ ($\frac{1}{\lambda}$)

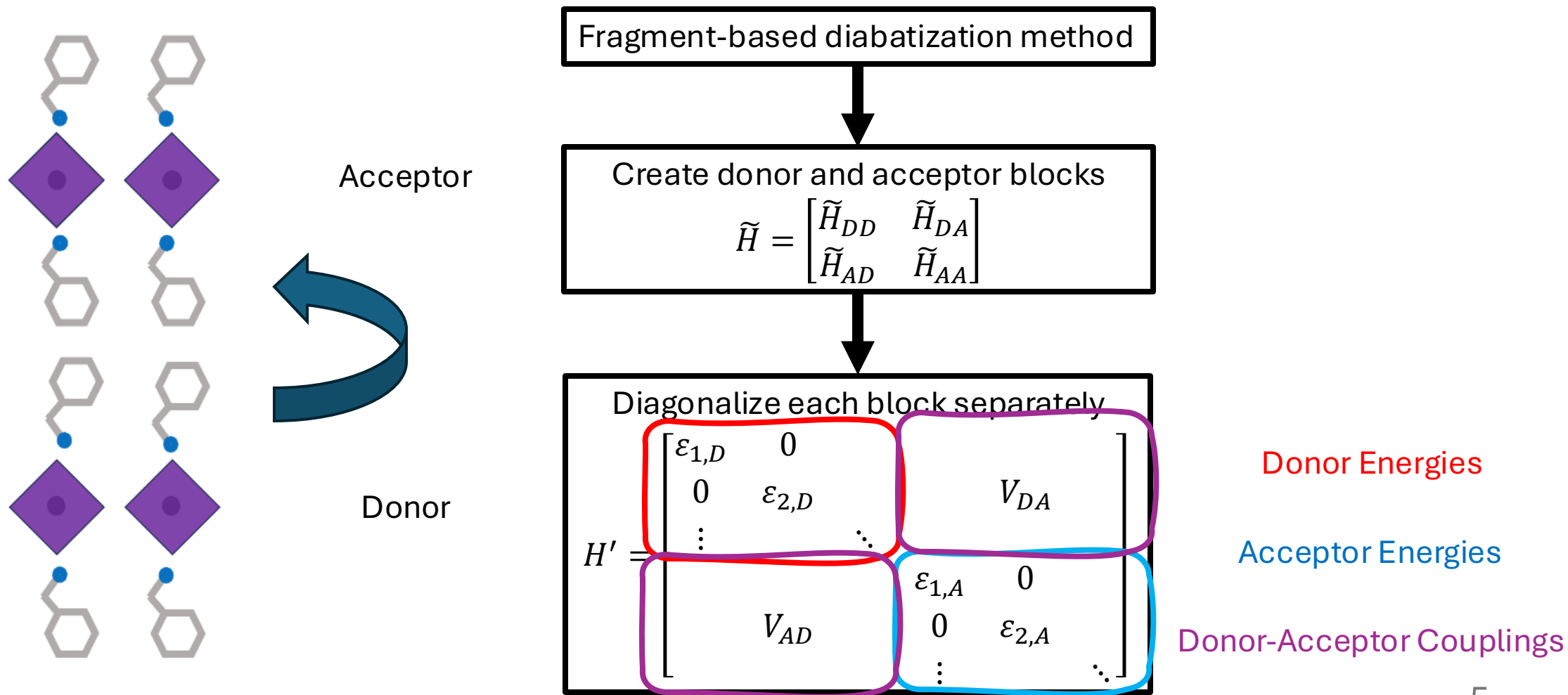
$$k_{\text{Marcus}} = \left(\frac{V_{kl}^2}{\hbar} \right) \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\lambda k_B T}} \exp \left(-\frac{(\Delta A + \lambda)^2}{4\lambda k_B T} \right)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\sigma^2}{2k_B T} \quad \sigma = \langle (dE - \langle dE \rangle)^2 \rangle$$

$$\mu_{\text{hopping}} = \frac{eD}{k_B T} = \frac{ek_{\text{Marcus}}L^2}{k_B T}$$

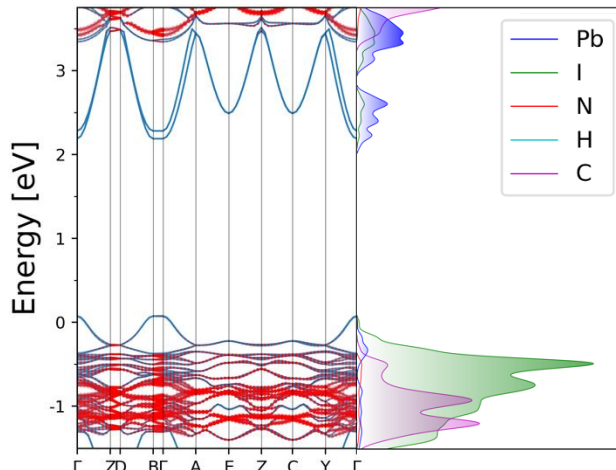
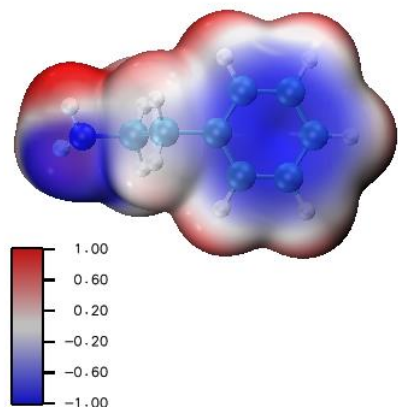
Charge Carrier Hopping Mobility

Projection Diabatization Method (POD): Computing Nonadiabatic Couplings



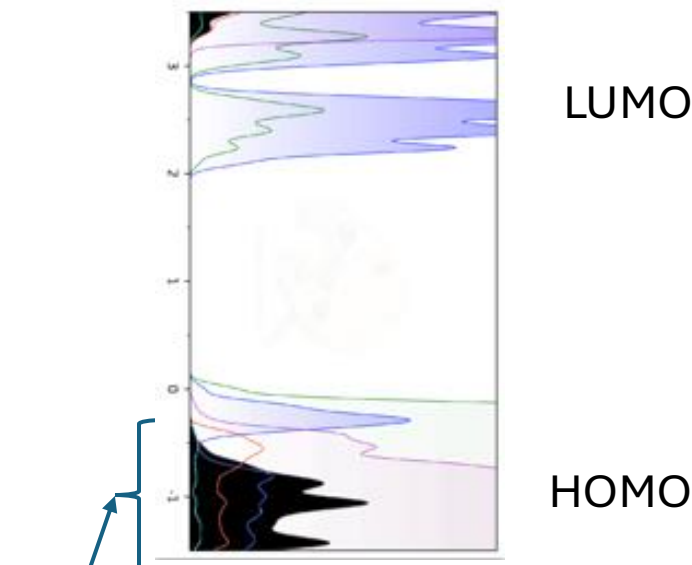
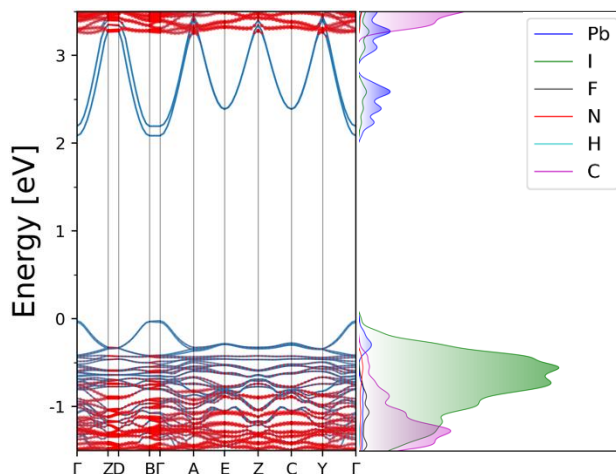
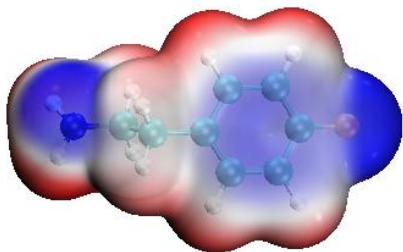
Fluorine's Effects on Electronic Structure

Non-Fluorinated



Fluorine does NOT contribute to band edge states

Fluorinated

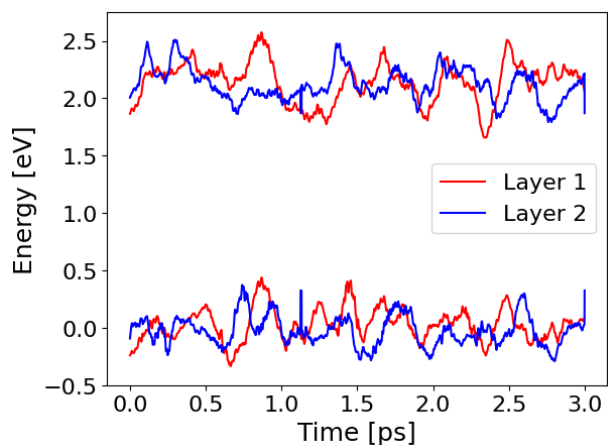
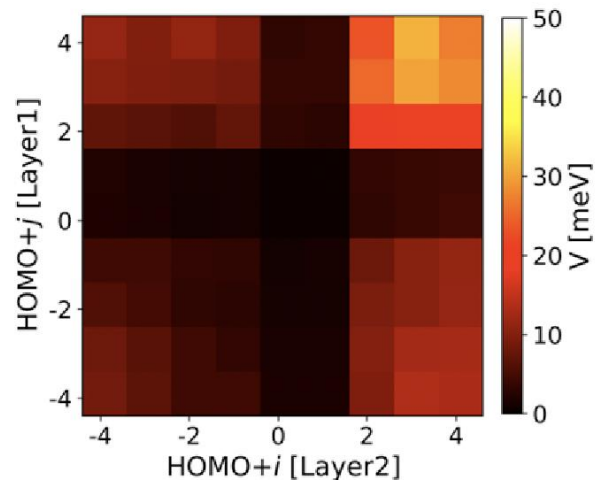


Charge density migrates to fluorine
Potential to enhance charge transfer

Fluorine has minimal influence in coupling

Fluorine's Effects on Marcus Rate: Nonadiabatic Coupling & Reorganization Energy

Non-Fluorinated



HOMO ~ -2.5 eV

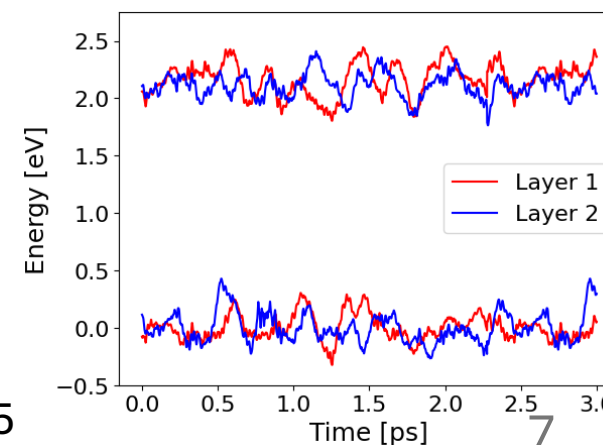
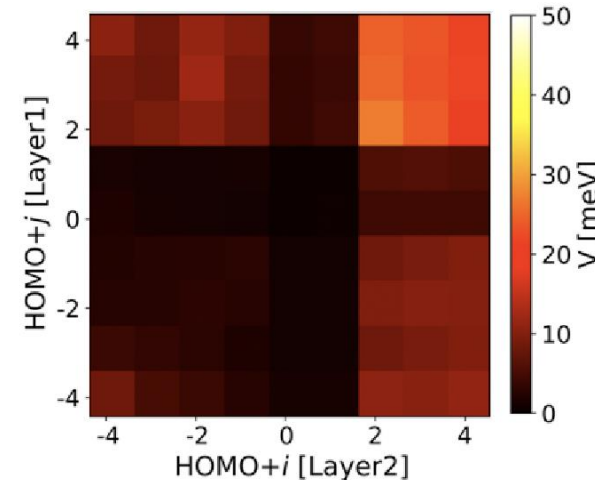
POD Method

$$H' = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{1,D} & 0 & & & & \\ 0 & \varepsilon_{2,D} & & & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & \varepsilon_{1,A} & 0 & \\ & V_{AD} & & 0 & \varepsilon_{2,A} & \\ & & & \vdots & & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\sigma^2}{2k_B T} \quad \sigma = \langle (dE - \langle dE \rangle)^2 \rangle$$

HOMO ~ -2.75

Fluorinated



Putting the pieces together: charge transfer rates

Non-Fluorinated	LUMO HOMO
Fluorinated	LUMO HOMO

RMS Electronic Coupling

Reorganization Energy

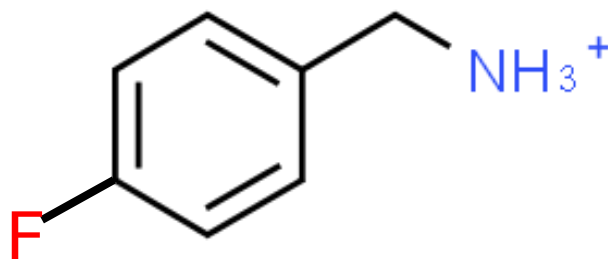
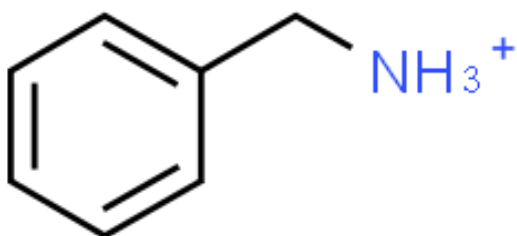
Marcus Rate

Distance Between Layers

Charge Carrier Hopping
Mobility

Fluorine as a Structural Stabilizer

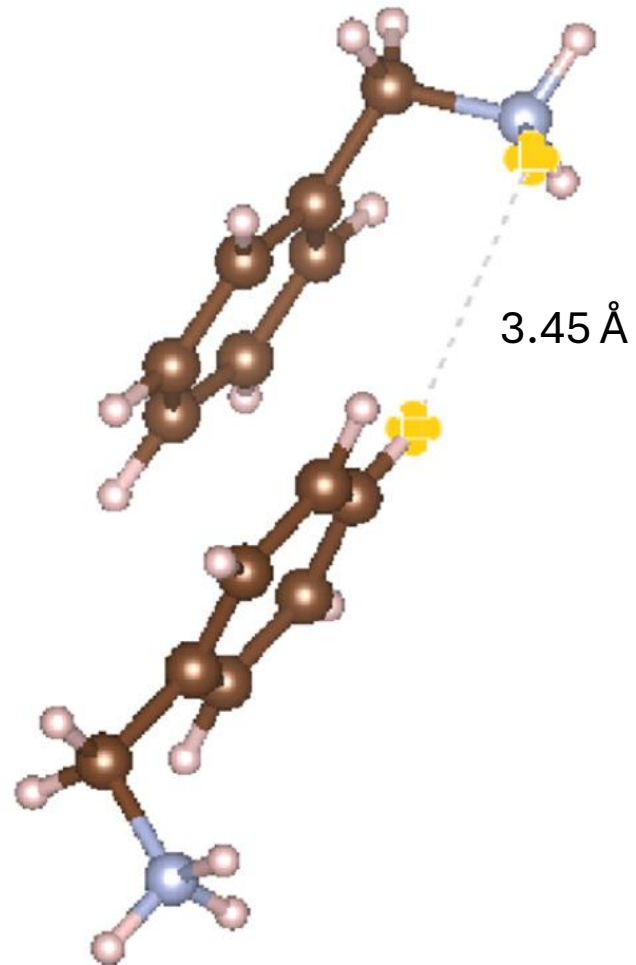
	Average Displacement (Å)							
	Pb	I	N	H	C	F	Organic Spacers	Inorganic Crystals
Non-Fluorinated								
Fluorinated								



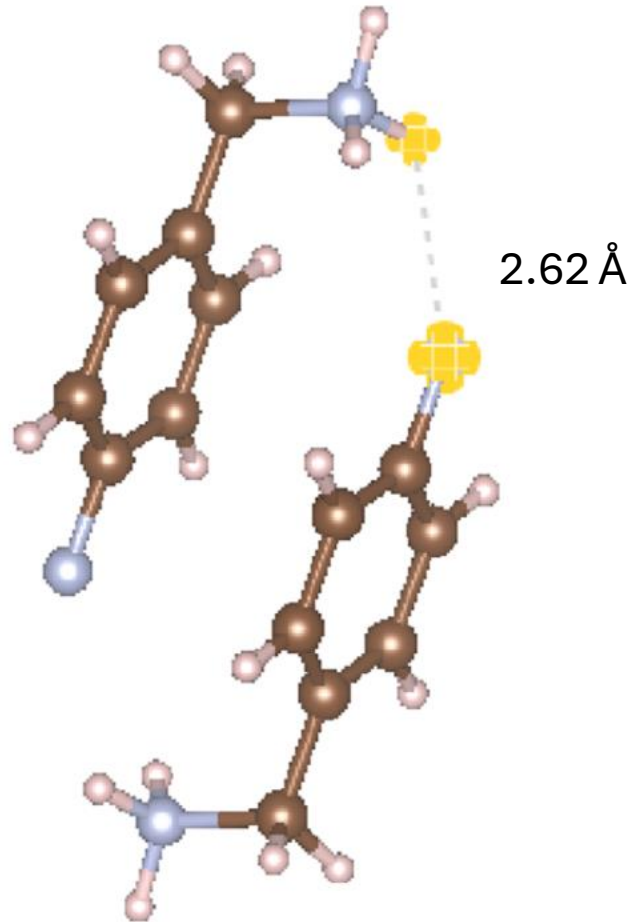
Displacement decreases with addition of fluorine atoms

Results: Evidence of Hydrogen Bonding

Non-Fluorinated



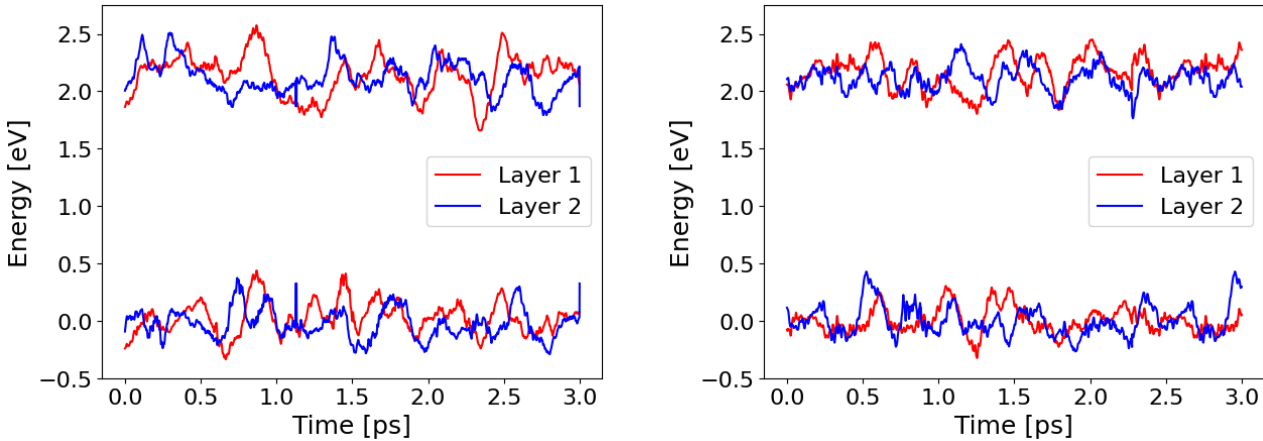
Fluorinated



H-F hydrogen bonding
between 2-3Å

Conclusions

Fluorine substitution enhances the PCE of the 2D perovskite **not** through coupling effects but through **reorganization energy and structural stabilization.**



	Organic Spacers	Inorganic Crystals
BZA	1.25	0.81
F-BZA	1.02	0.72

Acknowledgements

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