

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

Liz Stippell

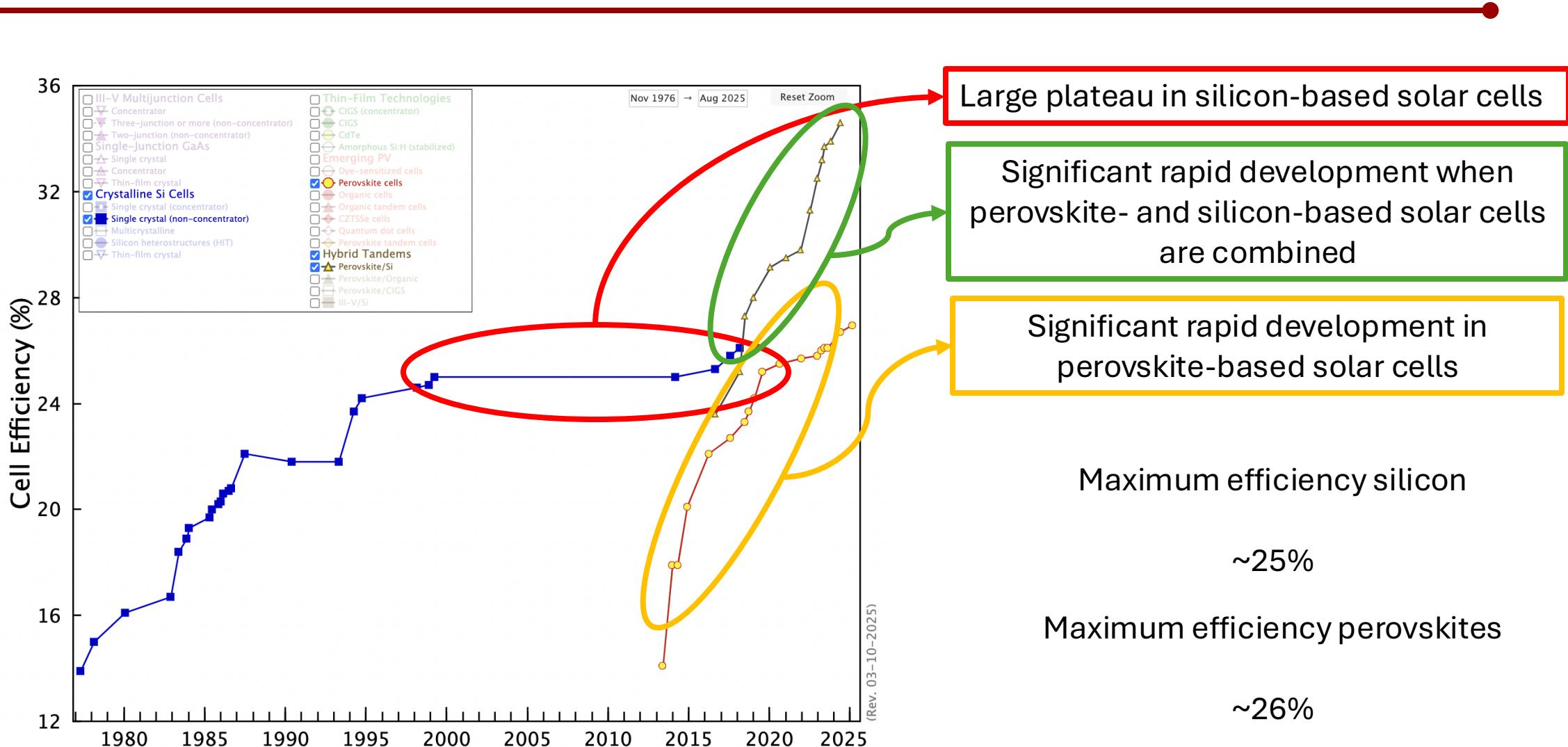
PhD Candidate: University of Southern California

USCDornsife

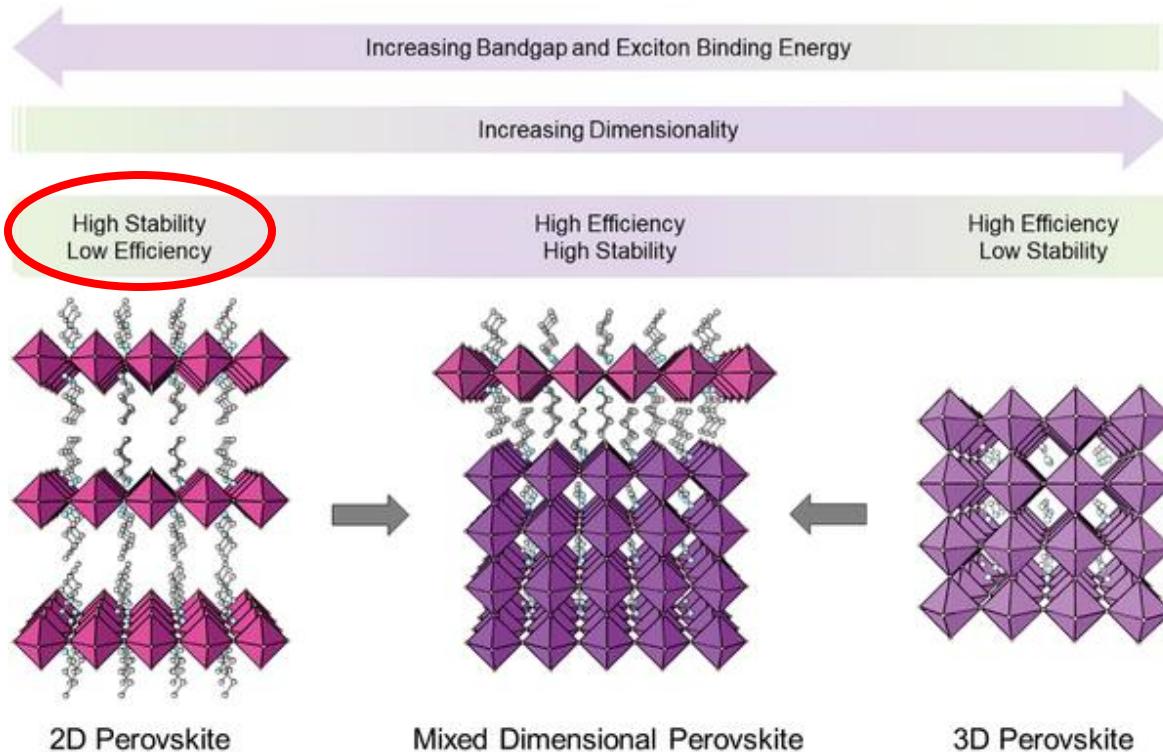
Dana and David Dornsife
College of Letters, Arts and Sciences

stippell@usc.edu

Introduction and Background: Perovskites



The Search for Better Energy Materials: Two-Dimensional Perovskites

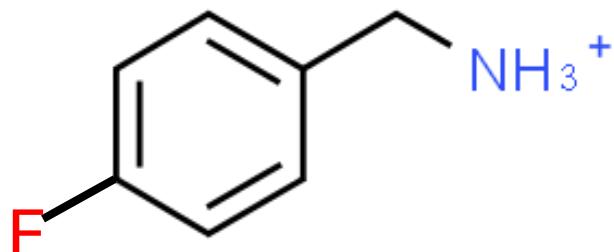


Question:
How can we improve the efficiency of 2D perovskites?

Answer:
Adjust the organic spacers to enhance charge transfer

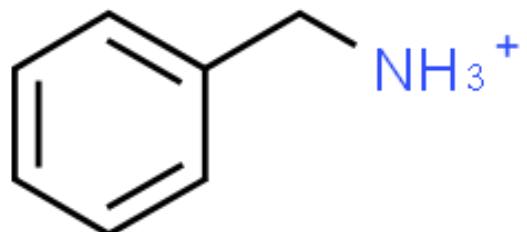
Using Fluorine to Enhance Charge Transfer

Fluorinated-Benzylammonium (F-BZA)



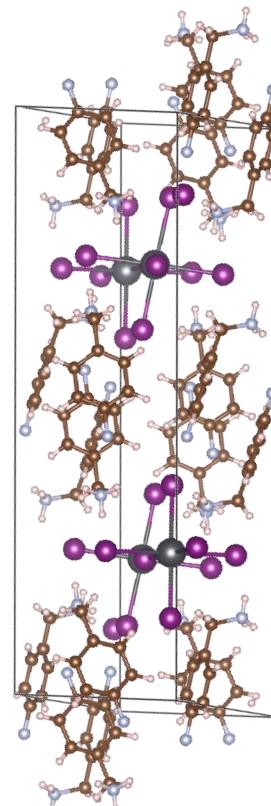
PCE

Benzylammonium (BZA)

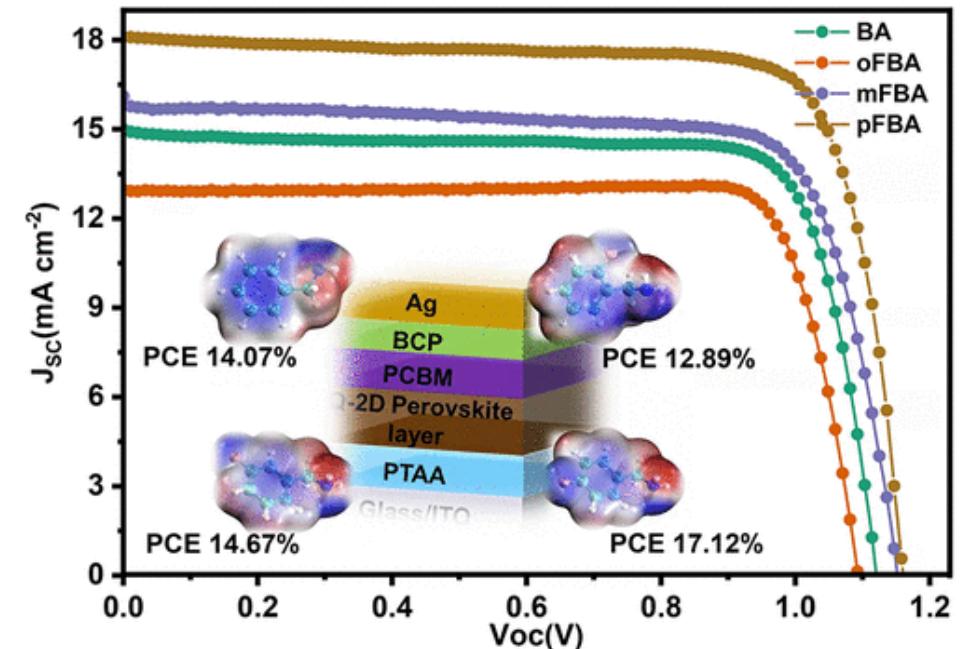


Question:

HOW does fluorine improve charge transfer and efficiencies?



Why the para- position?



Understanding Charge Transfer: Marcus Theory

Marcus rate \propto coupling (V_{kl})

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

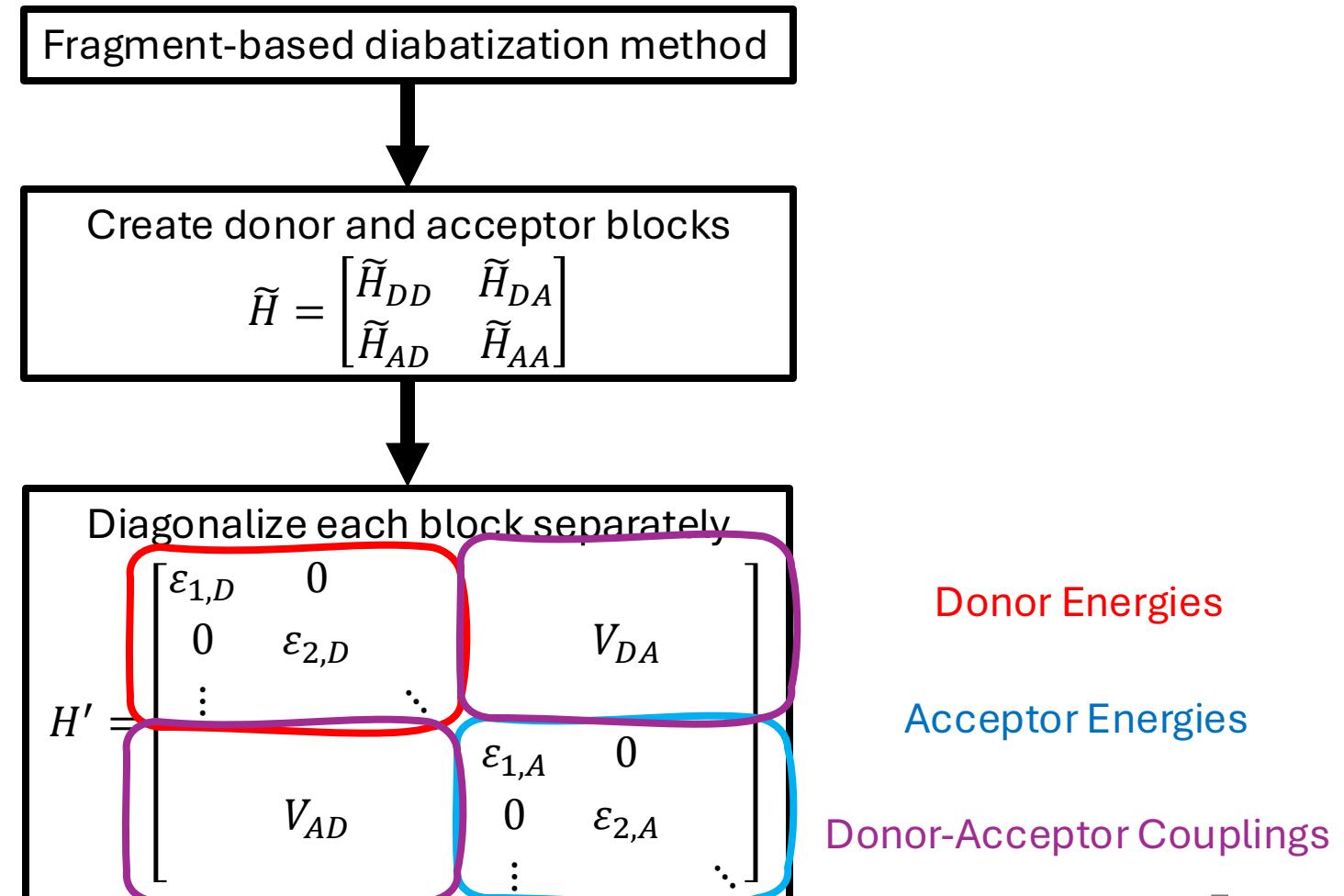
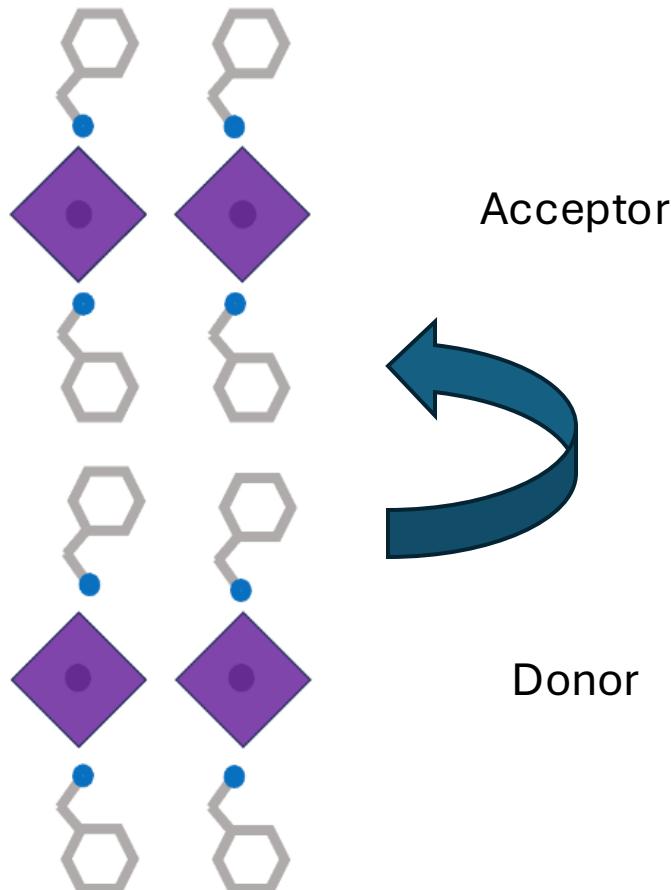
$$k_{Marcus} = \left(\frac{V_{kl}^2}{\hbar} \right) \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\lambda k_B T}} \exp \left(- \frac{(\Delta A + \lambda)^2}{4\lambda k_B T} \right)$$

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

$$\mu_{hopping} = \frac{eD}{k_B T} = \frac{e k_{Marcus} L^2}{k_B T}$$

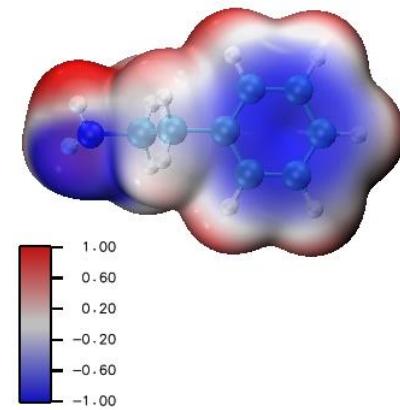
Charge Carrier Hopping Mobility

Projection Diabatization Method (POD): Computing Nonadiabatic Couplings

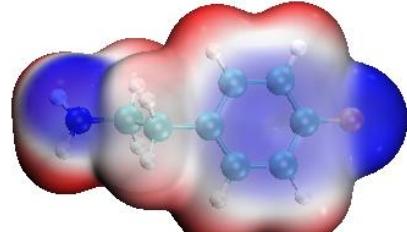


Fluorine's Effects on Electronic Structure

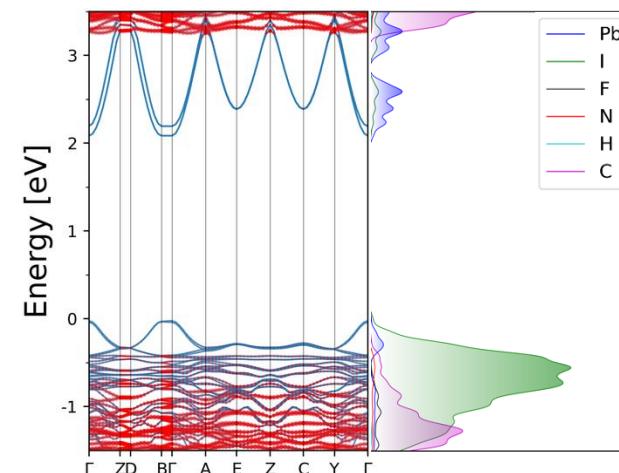
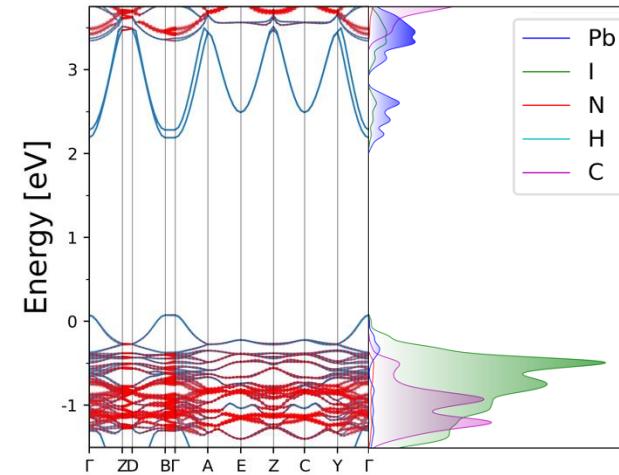
Non-Fluorinated



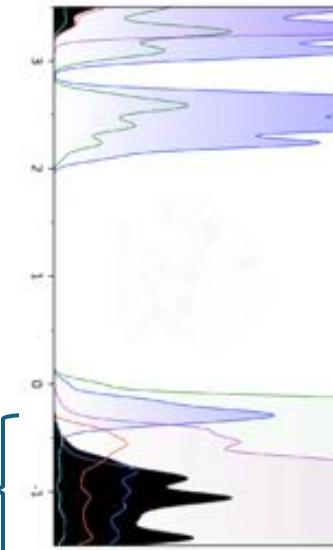
Fluorinated



Charge density migrates to fluorine
Potential to enhance charge transfer



Fluorine does NOT contribute to band edge states



LUMO

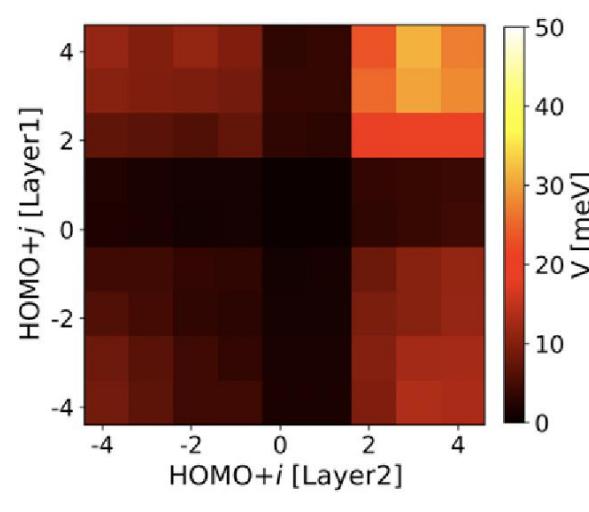


HOMO

Fluorine has minimal influence in coupling

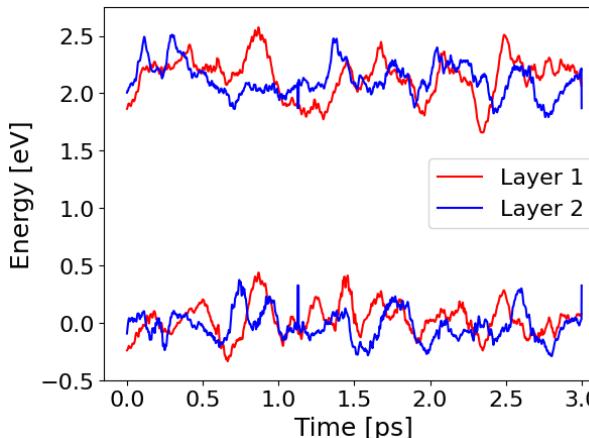
Fluorine's Effects on Marcus Rate: Nonadiabatic Coupling & Reorganization Energy

Non-Fluorinated



POD Method

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

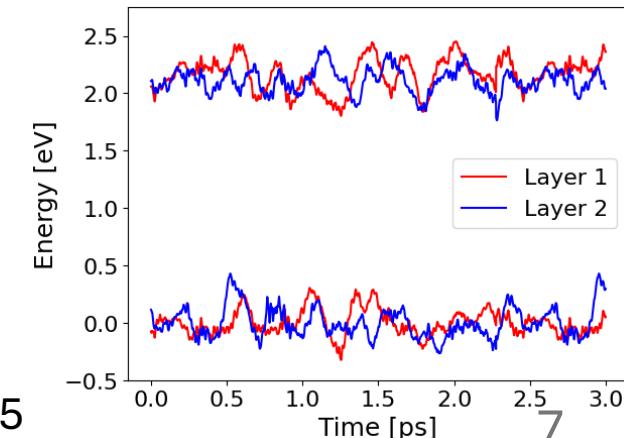
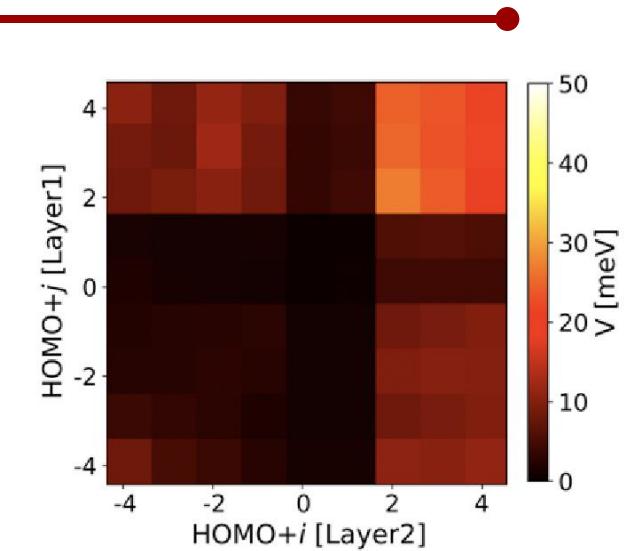


HOMO \sim -2.5 eV

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

stippell@usc.edu

Fluorinated



HOMO \sim -2.75

7

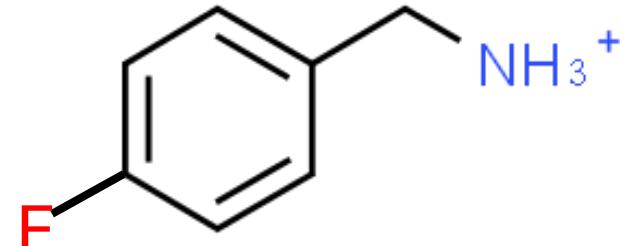
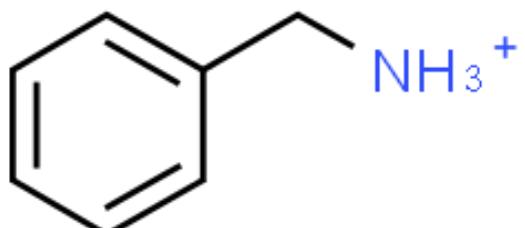
Putting the pieces together: charge transfer rates

Non- Fluorinated	LUMO HOMO
Fluorinated	LUMO HOMO

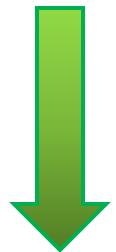
RMS Electronic Coupling Reorganization Energy Marcus Rate
Distance Between Layers Charge Carrier Hopping
Mobility 88

Fluorine as a Structural Stabilizer

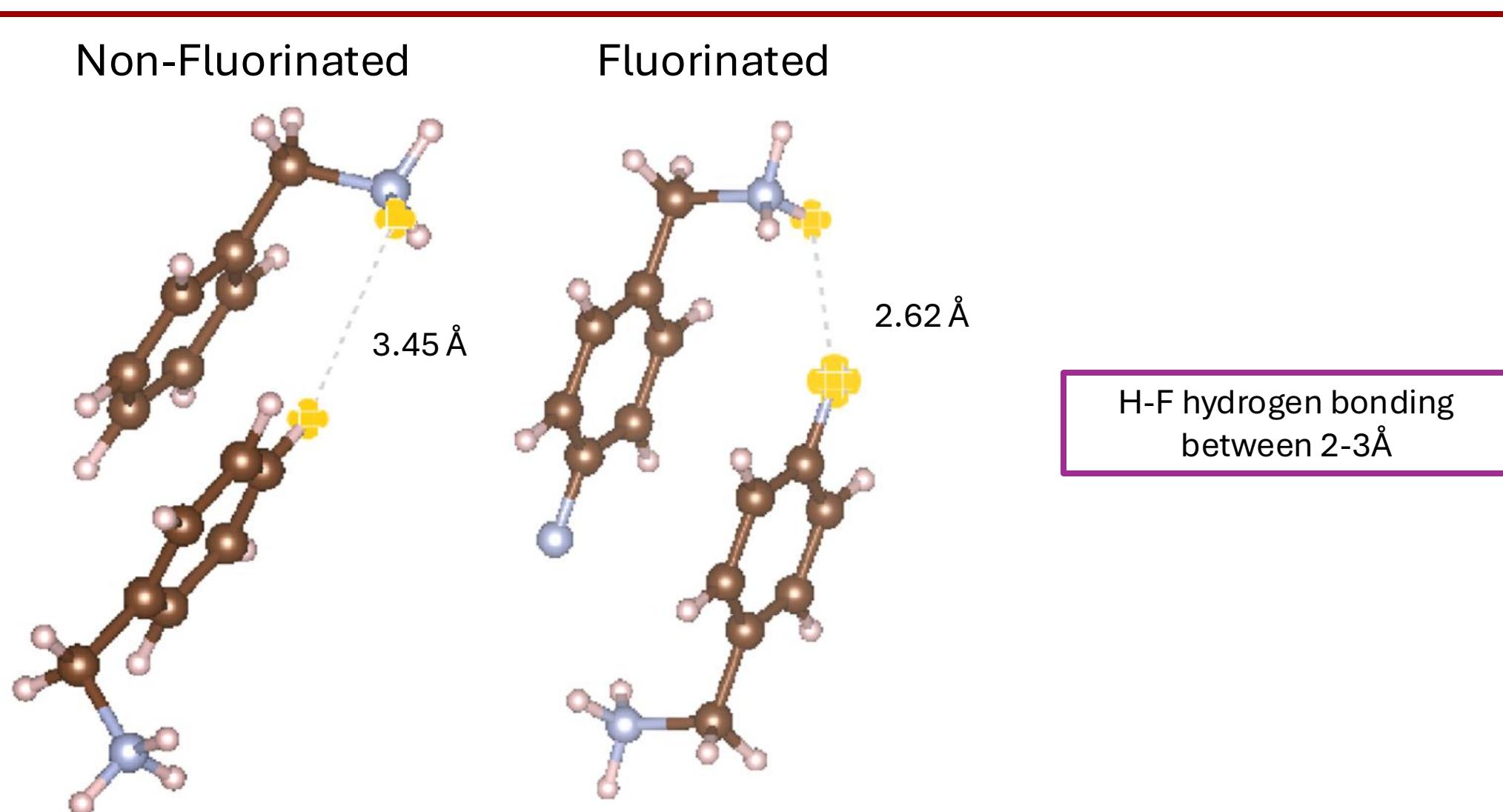
	Average Displacement (Å)							
	Pb	I	N	H	C	F	Organic Spacers	Inorganic Crystals
Non-Fluorinated								
Fluorinated								



Displacement decreases with addition of fluorine atoms

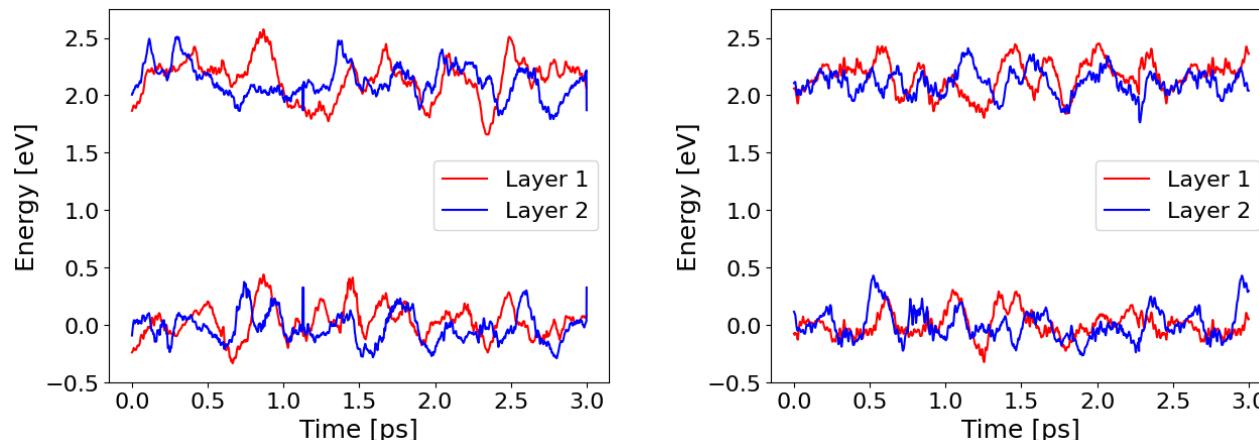


Results: Evidence of Hydrogen Bonding



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

Collaborators:
Wei Li
Claudio Quarti
David Beljonne
Oleg Prezhdo