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Study of the Relationship Between Energy Gap and Refractive Index in Perovskite Solar Cells

Amirtha Gowri[1] and Amita Singh[2]
[1]Department of Electrical Engineering, Aliah University, Kolkata, West Bengal, INDIA.
[2]Department of Electrical Engineering, Aliah University, Kolkata, West Bengal, INDIA.

[1]Corresponding Author: Amirtha Gowri

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ABSTRACT

Perovskite is a class of materials with the precious stone structure of strontium titanate at room temperature (SrTiO3) and a general formula for the oxide analogs of ABX3, where A is a cation and B is a change metal cation, and X is an oxide or halide anion. The study of perovskite has recently sparked a growing interest among material scientists. This is due to the fact that perovskite exhibits a variety of properties, including piezoelectric, pyroelectric, and ferroelectric properties, as well as solar cells, LEDs, superconductivity, and topological coverings. In general, halide perovskite has dazzling optical qualities, whereas oxide perovskite exhibits excellent dielectric properties. Since Gustav Rose's discovery of calcium titanium oxide, or CaTiO3, in 1839, research on perovskite has been sluggish and did not pick up until the twenty-first century. In 1892, the first publication on lead halide perovskite was published. In 1959, the CsPbI3 (cesium plum iodide) design was studied. Perovskite has just recently gained recognition as a material for solar technology. The research on perovskite sun-oriented cells has advanced dramatically since Kojima and Miyasaka's work "Organo metal Halide Perovskite as Visible-Light Sensitizers for Photovoltaic Cells" was published. Halide perovskite continues to function brilliantly as photonic materials because of their inherent direct energy hole that coordinates the sun-oriented range.

Keywords- CsPbI3 (cesium plum iodide), CaTiO3, tax savings, solar technology.

I. INTRODUCTION

Perovskite also exhibits a variety of polymorphs in its gem patterns, which further contributes to important alterations in its dielectric and optical characteristics [1]. Therefore, it is crucial to understand the electrical and optical characteristics of perovskite to foresee how these functions would behave. These assumptions are useful while designing these materials for various uses. The energy hole and the refractive index, among other features, are the main elements whose interaction is crucial for understanding the optoelectronic conduct of materials, exactly as band-hole designing [2].

The energy hole controls the frequency for photon absorption in semiconductors, and the refractive record assesses how easy it is for ghost radiation to arise. The guarantee of the choice of semiconductors for applications in gadgets and photonics depends on the existence of such a relationship between these two fundamental qualities [1]. There have been a few investigations into the connection between the energy hole and the refractive record for semiconductors as well, which have been previously examined and produced several hypotheses in this area [3]. Recently, interest in these tests has been rekindled [1]. While some compositions have discussed the studies of the energy hole and refractive index of perovskite [4], Gift N. Ezealigo et. al. [3] played out a detailed test examination regarding their research titled "Strategy to control the optical properties: Band hole energy of blended halide Organolead perovskite," and the results obtained have been decoded using the single-oscillator model of Wemple-Di Domenico.

A detailed examination of the relationships between the refractive index and energy hole for all inorganic perovskites is lacking in the literature, as far as we are aware [4]. The main inquiry of its kind that is being discussed here. For the study of materials, particularly perovskite, a thorough description of the fundamental characteristics, such as the energy hole and refractive index, is crucial since these factors determine how perovskite will be used in electronics and photonics. Furthermore, pre-information on the data set of these material characteristics is needed by computational frameworks in materials science, such as "propnet" [5]. Exams that link two fundamental observable features, for instance, are examples of how materials informatics is developing.

II. BACKGROUND

The refractive index of a substance is fundamentally defined as the ratio of the speed of light in a vacuum to that of the material, according to an important viewpoint. Despite studies in the literature that discuss the dependency of the refractive file on thickness [4], voids [5], grain limits [6], and other factors, generally, the refractive record of a material is an element of (a) recurrence and (b) doping. It is accepted practice to consider a static refractive file, which is obtained from the time-autonomous electric field or, alternatively, the field at a zero wave vector, in order to restrict such variety [2].

III. EXPERIMENT METHODLOGY

It is probable that the alignment of the dipole moments of organic cations or the inherent lattice deformation that breaks the crystal centro symmetry is the cause of the spontaneous polarization in CH3NH3PbI3. The scattering relations, where Ai is a constant and addendum I denotes the various echoing frequencies, have been used to illustrate how the refractive list's dependence on frequency or recurrence (n) is present everywhere. A more realistic model is addressed by the Sellmeier scattering connection, which states that whenever an electric field encroaches on a material, the electron mists get perturbed by it, and the cores apply a reestablishing power, producing the potential results of multiple excitation. The Drude-Lorentz electronic hypothesis provided a significant definition for the scattering connection since both of these Cauchy moreover, Sellmeier interactions are observable [10].

From this point onward, it can be concluded that the octahedral confine formed by the particles determines the characteristics of perovskite, and the alterations of cation A for the final stable design may result in mutilating this octahedral outline, which consequently affects these qualities. Additionally, the covalent concept of the bond may be used to explain the octahedral confine contortion caused by cation A [11,12]. Less twisting occurs in the ABX3 design the stronger the covalent connection is. Finally, we suggest the following stable design by merging the covalent character of the link with the variation of A. Individual modifications to the Wemple and DiDomenico structures of oxide perovskite and halide perovskite. The model's validity was established by measuring the refractive record peaks of several oxide and halide perovskites. The results were then compared, along with writing evaluations from other sources and the following details. It should be noted that the calculated results agreed with the corresponding writing standards. These may also be comparable to the attributes gained via the connections between Wemple and DiDomenico, Moss and Ravindra, Herve and Vandamme, and Ravindra and Moss. It should be noted that the refractive record's reference upsides were not uniform in terms of frequency, and other people had established relationships with their comparative refractive files. As can be observed, the suggested model had the lowest mean absolute error of all the previous set up models (0.07), according to data from [9].

Model consistency: As previously mentioned, distinct perovskite materials do not always provide access to the test benefits of the direct energy hole and the refractive file esteems at low recurrence [14]. Additionally, the features that were scrutinized were not very innovative since they were dependent on the writing's testing tactics. In addition, a few publications discussed the construction's phases and bending before determining the energy hole. Such an anomaly may compromise the model's credibility. The energy hole values were acquired from one regular source [13] and obtained from thickness useful hypothesis (DFT) using the HSE (Heyd-Scuseria-Ernzerhof) practical in order to reduce this irregularity. In the last portions of these tables, we have included a few refractive list advantages that are readily available. They may serve as a resource and can be used carefully while comparing and other figured characteristics.

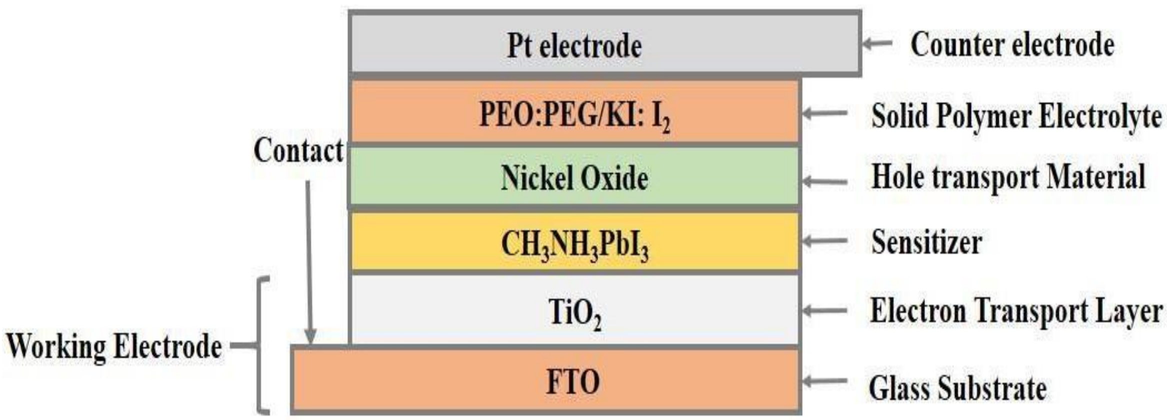

Figure 1: Schematic Diagram of Different Layers of PSC

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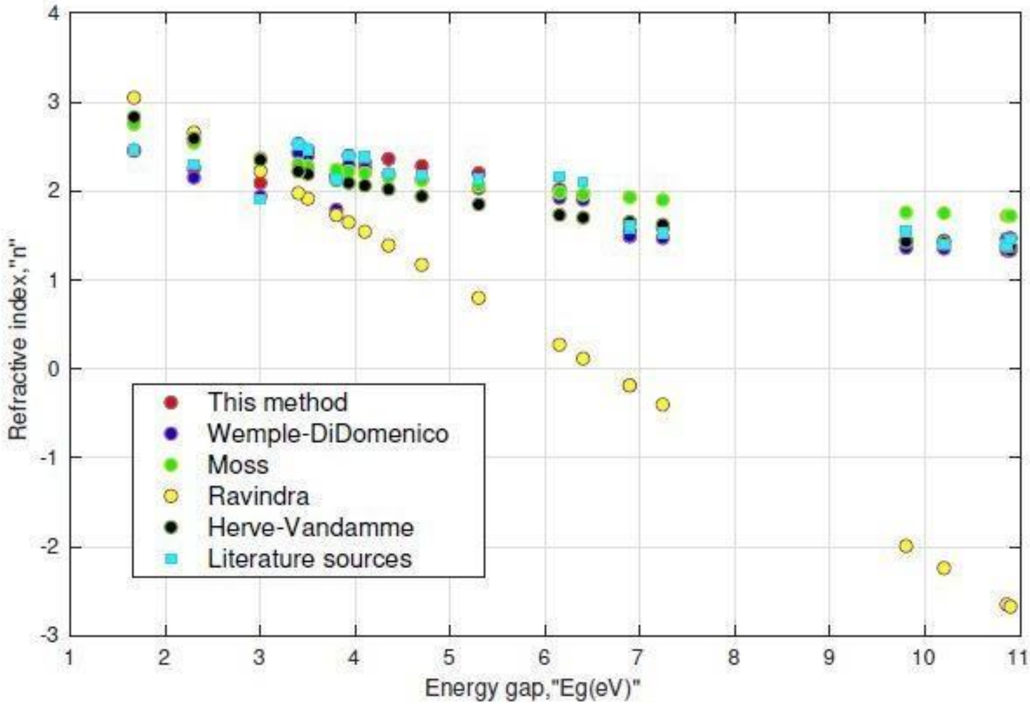

Figure 2: Comparison of various models with available literature data for perovskites

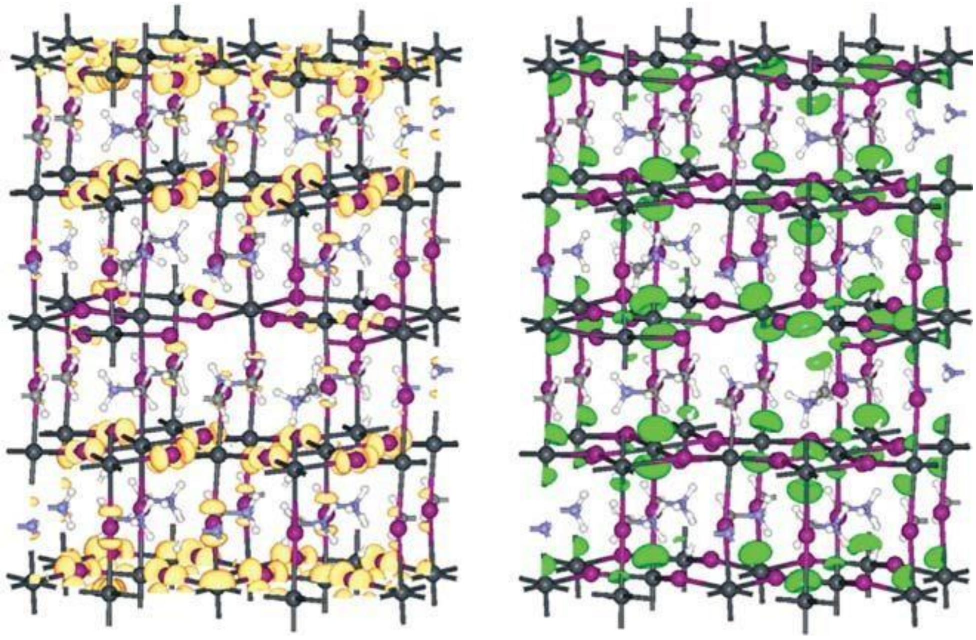

Figure 3: Charge density of CH3NH3PbI3 with PbI2 (A-type) vacancy

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This is due to the fact that each of the refractive records' calculated upsides is a function of its own energy hole, and it is noteworthy that the registered energy holes using HSE think nothing of the actual energy holes [8]. Additionally, their underlying phases may not be comparable. For instance, the value of the refractive list for orthorhombic (Pnma) CsNaF3 is 4.56 and the energy hole is calculated by DFT using the GGA (summed up slope estimate) useful to be 0.019 eV, whereas the energy hole for cubic (Pm3m) CsNaF3 is calculated using the HSE useful to be 0.26 eV [7].

Our model, which was accurate for guiding materials, predicted a larger value of the refractive list for the energy hole close to naught. This model joined the Wemple-Di Domenico, Moss, and Herve-Vandamme models at higher energy holes [8, 9]. When the comparing energy holes were over 6.6 eV, it was evident that the refractive file expectation predicted by the Ravindra connection exhibited negative characteristics.

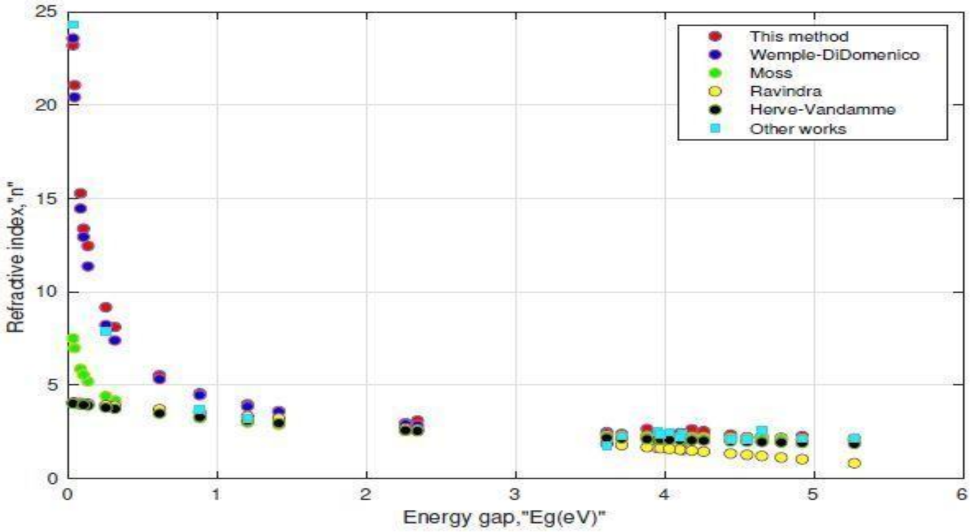

Figure 4: Simulated behavior of various models for oxide perovskite

V. CONCLUSION

To link the refractive file and the energy hole in perovskite, this review presented a new model in the rundown. This model was tested on various oxide and halide perovskite, and the results obtained were consistent with other well-established models as well as writing esteems. These many models—all of which were discrete ones at this point—worked by estimating the static refractive file based on the transition of valence electrons into the conduction band after engulfing the edge photon energy. The suggested model was adequate since it addressed the correct image of optical and electrical characteristics based on the basic evolution in perovskite.

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