

New crystals for solar cells

In collaboration with British researchers, the Wageningen Organic Chemistry chair group has developed a chelating treatment to stabilize halide perovskites, substances seen as a cheap successor to silicon in solar cells. However, the perovskite crystals are currently too unstable to withstand weathering. Using infrared

nanospectroscopy, Francesco Simone Ruggeri was able to work out how the distribution of certain ions leads to this instability. Researchers in Oxford were then able to give perovskite crystals a boost using EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid).

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