

Mechanochemical synthesis of Sn-based halide perovskite microcrystals

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Abstract

Hybrid organic halide perovskites have shown promising potential in optoelectronic applications such as solar cells and light-emitting devices. The lead-based halide perovskites exhibit exceptional light emission and absorption capabilities while the inherent toxicity from Pb has limited their applications. In this work, we synthesize a series of lead-free Sn-based halide perovskite microcrystals under ambient conditions directly from precursor powders (CsX and SnX₂ (X=I, Br, Cl)) via a mechanochemical technique. This technique conserves energy and avoids the use of hazardous solvents. There are phase evolutions with CsSn₂Br₅ to CsSnBr₃ and then to the stabilized phase of Cs₂SnBr₆ after 28 days and Cs₂SnCl₄ to CsSnCl₃ and then to the stabilized phase of Cs₂SnCl₆ after 36 days during the mechanochemical synthesis. The stabilized Cs₂SnI₆ powder emits light with a peak wavelength of 930 nm when excited by 785 nm, and the stabilized Cs₂SnBr₆ powder emits light with a peak wavelength of 682 nm when excited by 365 nm. The thermal stability of the Cs₂SnBr₆ powder is superior to that of the Cs₂SnI₆ powder. This work presumably provides a green route for the synthesis of lead-free halide perovskites for industrial scale production.

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