



# Structural Engineering of (Bi/Mn) Double Perovskites for Photodetector Applications

Janiya Richardson<sup>1</sup>, Franchesca Bellevu<sup>2,3</sup>, Dr. Amr Elattar<sup>3</sup>, Dr. Adrienn Szcus<sup>4</sup>, Dr. Tarik Dickens<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Computer Science, Spelman College, 350 Spelman College SW Ste 927, Atlanta, GA 30314

<sup>2</sup>Department of Industrial & Manufacturing Engineering, Florida A&M University, 1601 S Martin Luther King Jr Blvd, Tallahassee, FL 32307

<sup>3</sup>High-Performance Materials Institute, FAMU-FSU College of Engineering, 2005 Levy Street, Tallahassee, FL 32310

<sup>4</sup>National High Magnetic Field Laboratory 1800 E Paul Dirac Dr, Tallahassee, FL 32310



## Introduction

Perovskites are a family of crystalline compounds with a unique crystal structure and can be used as photodetectors.

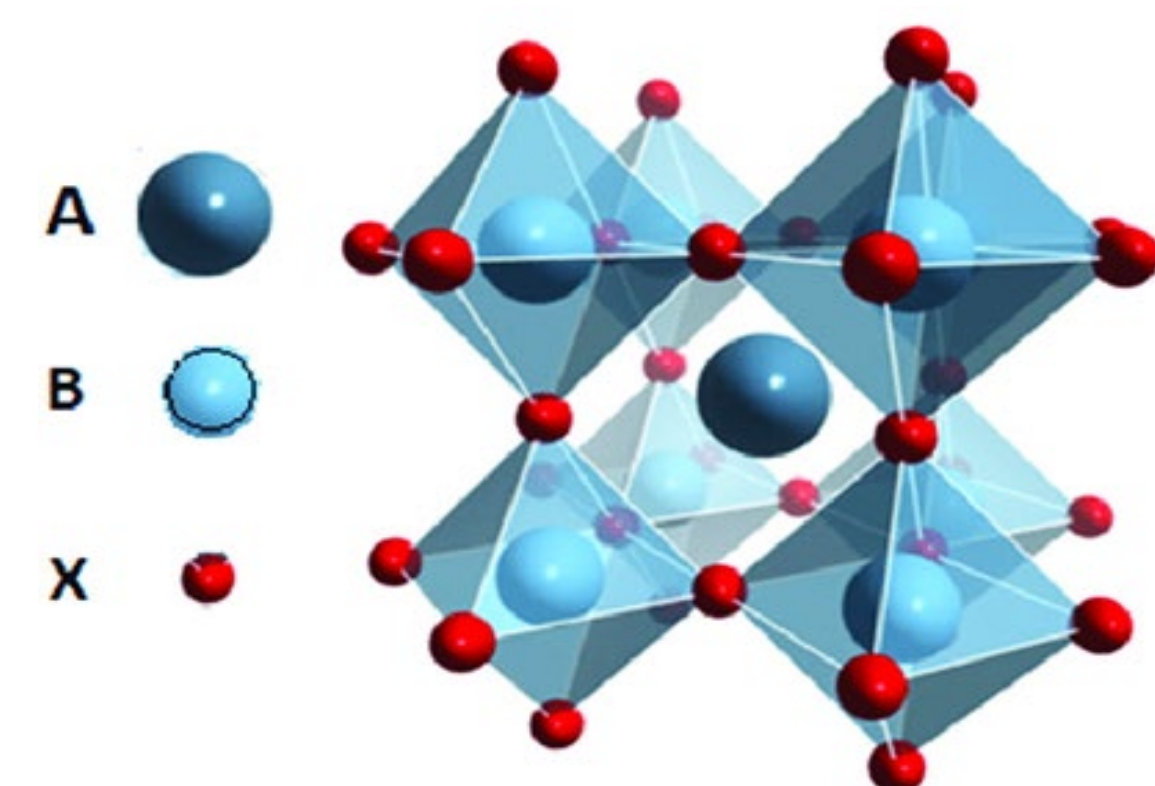


Figure 1. Chemical formula of perovskite  
<https://www.doria.fi/handle/10024/177684>

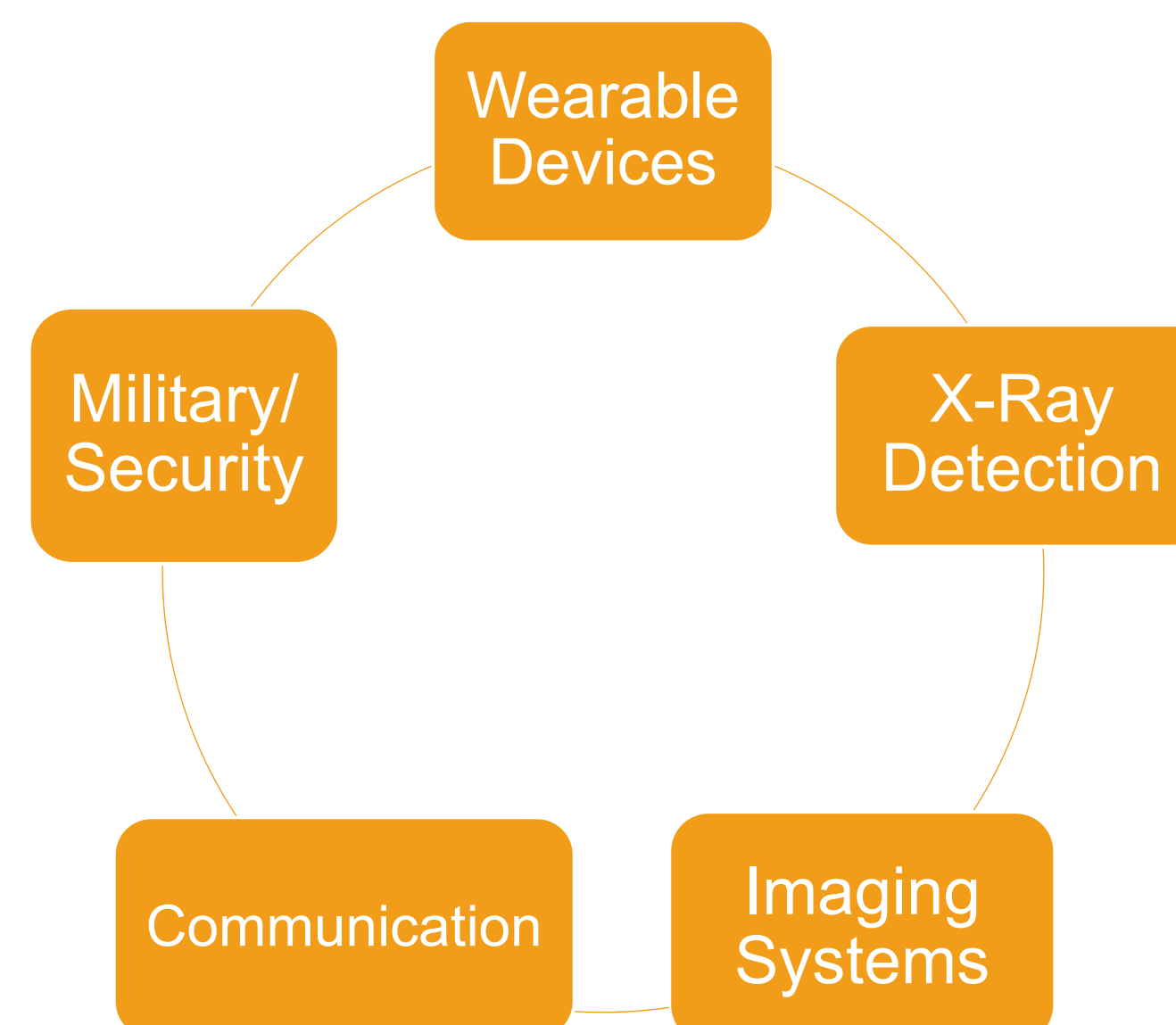


Figure 2. Photodetection Applications

### Research Objectives

- Create designs of experiments to assess the effects of doping on the base perovskite.
- Fabricate and test the effects of iron addition on microcrystals.
- Enhance optical properties and reduce the bandgap of crystals.

## Experimental Method Cont'd



Figure 4. Samples before and after 24 hours on hot plate

Sample #	Bi:Fe(III) Ratio	Measured Fe
1	1:0	0 mg
2	1:0.25	59 mg
3	1:0.50	119.76 mg
4	1:0.75	179 mg
5	1:1	239.53 mg
6	1:1.25	299 mg

Figure 5. Measured Iron amounts

## Results & Discussion Cont'd

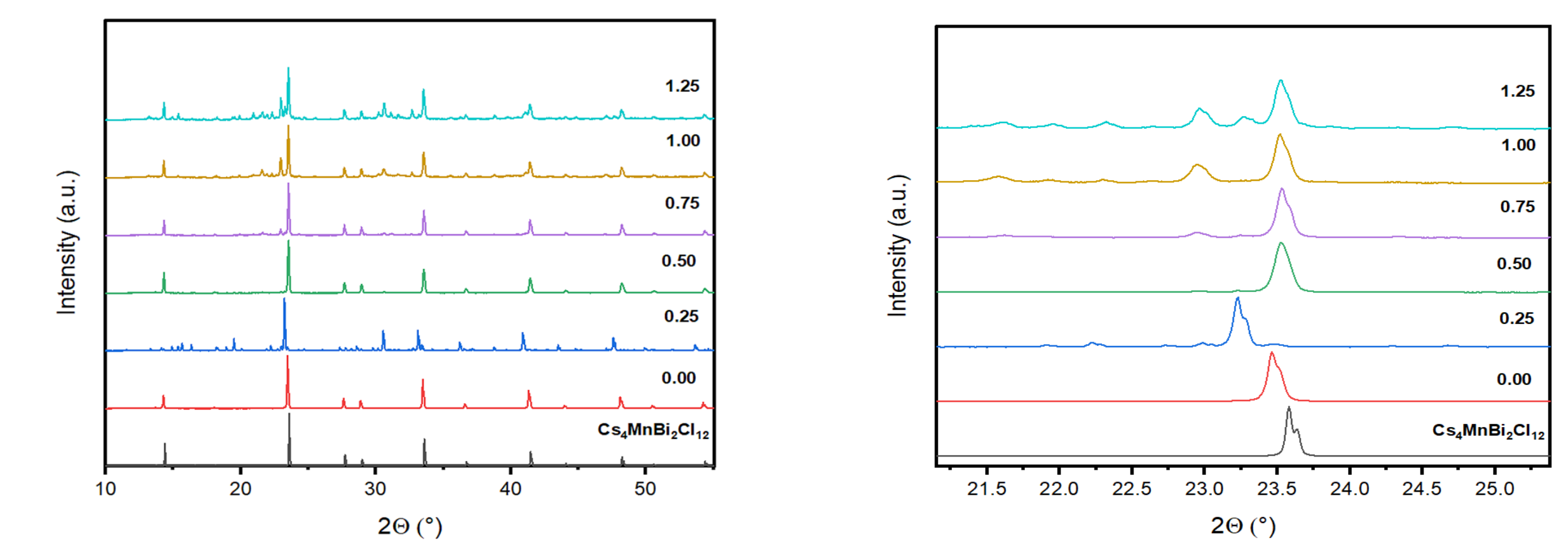


Figure 8. (a) XRD patterns of respective samples, (b) Zoomed in image of largest peaks.

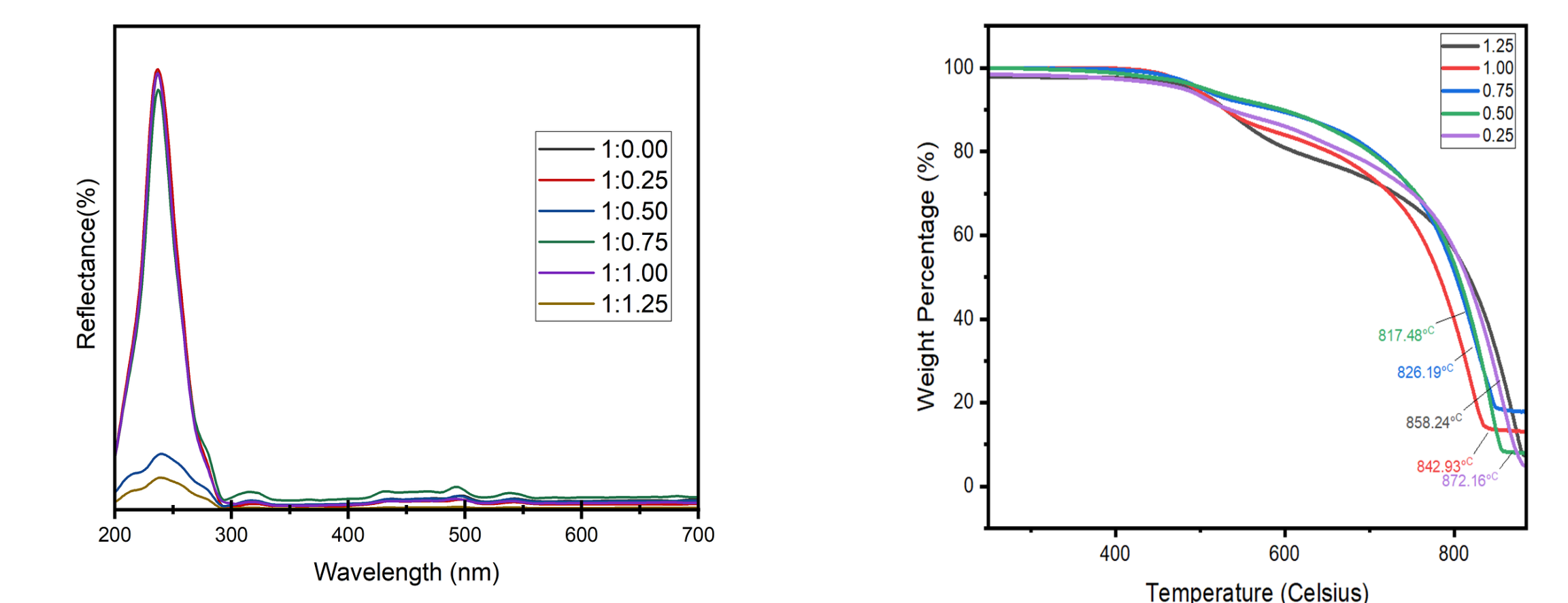


Figure 9. (a) Reflectance data of samples with varying ratios, (b) TGA data of samples with varying ratios

## Experimental Method

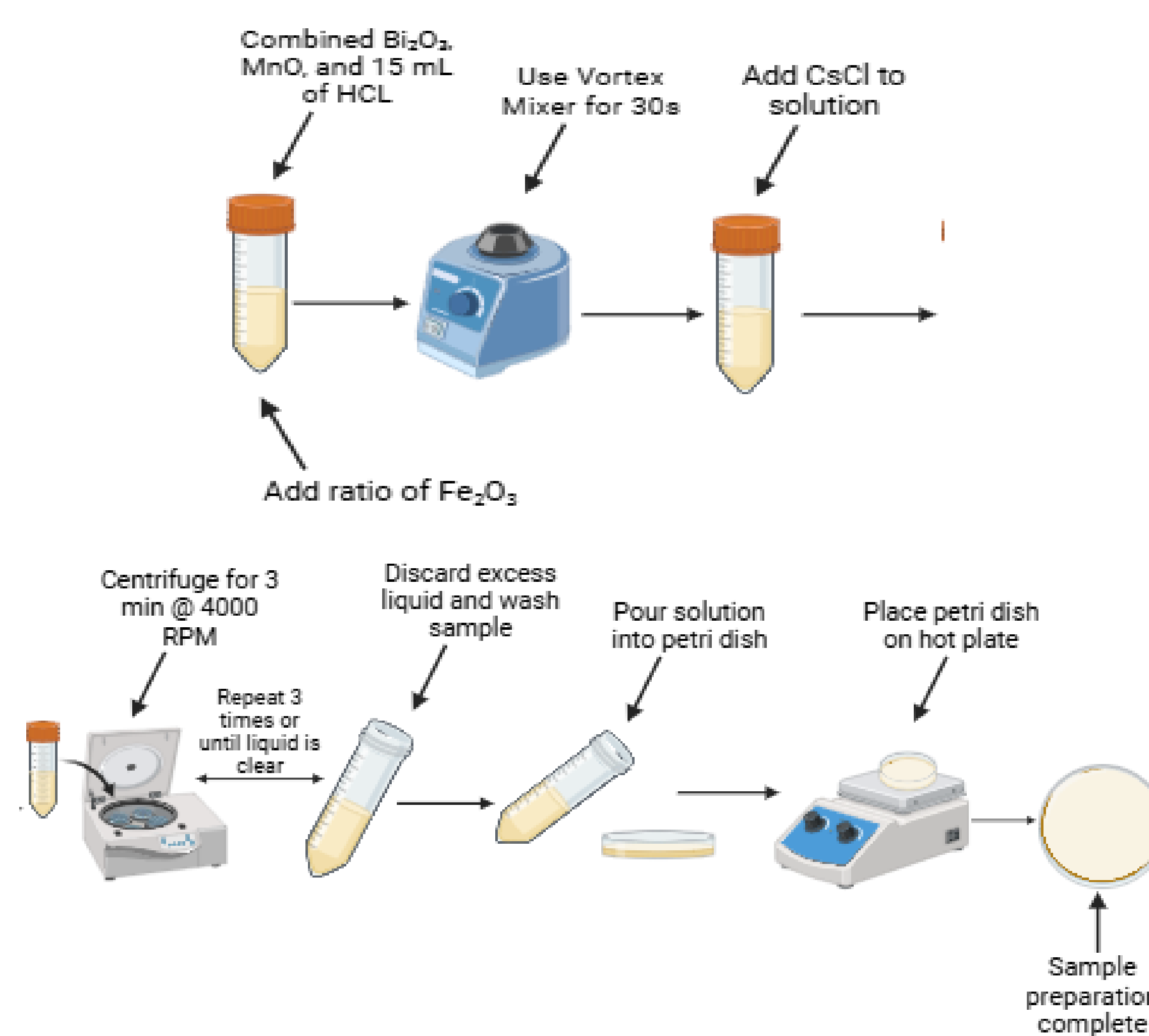


Figure 3. Sample Fabrication Process

## Results & Discussion

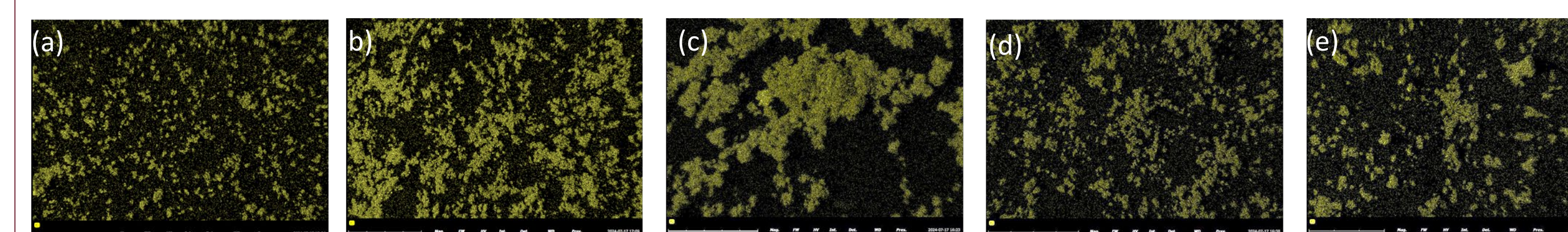


Figure 6: EDS images of Bismuth (yellow), and Iron (pink) of (a) 1:0.25, (b) 1:0.50, (c) 1:0.75, (d) 1:1, (e) 1:1.25

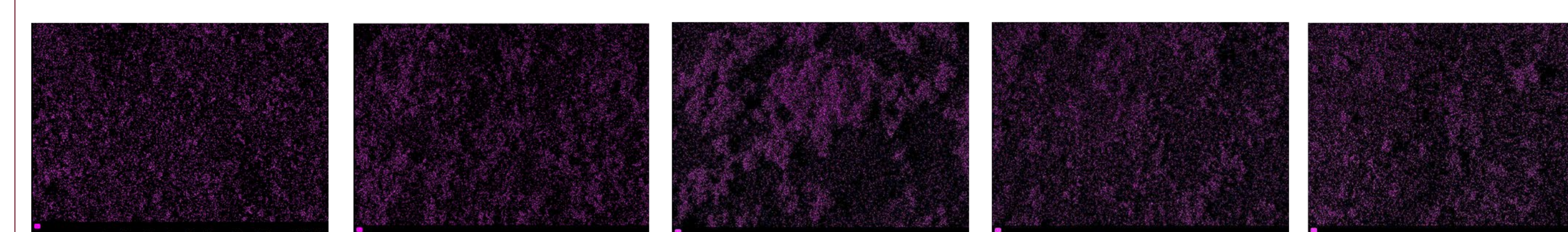


Figure 7: SEM images of (a) 1:0.25, (b) 1:0.50, (c) 1:0.75, (d) 1:1, (e) 1.25

## Conclusion & Future Work

1. XRD data shows that peaks have shifted to show contraction in samples.
2. TGA reflects increased thermal stability, and high reflectance found in some, but not all, samples.

**Future Work:** Test the emission properties of the crystals via the Photoluminescence test. Improve humidity stability of the perovskite through encapsulation.

## References

- (1) Udavant, R.; et al. Lead-Free Solid State Mechanochemical Synthesis of Cs<sub>2</sub>NaBi<sub>1-x</sub>Fe<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub> Double Perovskite: Reduces Band Gap and Enhances Optical Properties. *Inorg. Chem.* 2023, 62 (12), 4861–4871. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.inorgchem.2c04149>.
- (2) Wei, J.-H et al. All-Inorganic Lead-Free Heterometallic Cs<sub>4</sub>MnBi<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>12</sub> Perovskite Single Crystal with Highly Efficient Orange Emission. *Matter* 2020, 3 (3), 892–903. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matt.2020.05.018>

## Acknowledgments

We acknowledge the NNSA MSIPP I-AM EMPOWER'D (Grant No. DE-NA0004004), NSF REU No. 1005016 and 1950500 at the FAMU-FSU College of Engineering, Dr. Siegrist's lab for XRD usage, and the DOW SURE program for the donation of the desktop SEM program.

Doping the Cs<sub>4</sub>MnBi<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>12</sub> perovskite with iron with the goal of improving certain performance factors.