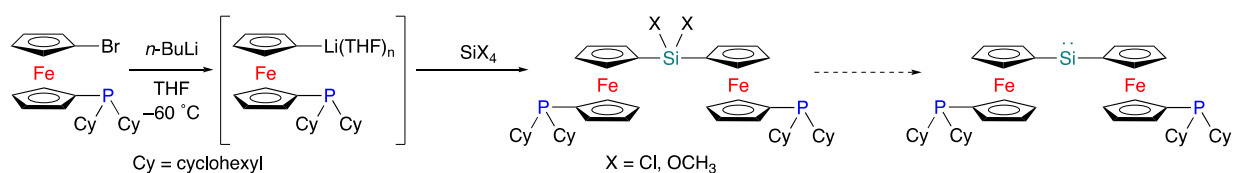


高性能ペロブスカイト太陽電池作成に有効な高活性酸化スカベンジャーの開発 Creation of Effective Oxidation Scavenger for Efficient Perovskite-based Solar Cells

京都大学化学研究所複合基盤化学研究分子集合解析 笹森 貴裕

The goal of our collaborative research with Prof. Dr. Atsushi Wakamiya (ICR, Kyoto University) is development of an organic oxidation scavenger for the creation of efficient lead-free perovskite-based solar cells, and pioneering research achievements on the basis of the fusion of elemental science and functional physical chemistry. Challenges for lead-free efficient perovskite-based solar cells such as Sn(II)-based ones compared with their Pb counterparts predominantly include the facile oxidation of divalent Sn(II) into Sn(IV) which leads to the increased nonradiative charge recombination in the perovskite films. Thus, we have focused our research targets on the creation of low-coordinated main group element species as effective oxidation scavengers, which exhibit redox-active property and considerable solubility in organic solvents.

Silylenes ($R_2Si:$) are attractive intrinsically extremely reactive species, which would exhibit possible ability of working as effecting oxidation scavengers. Isolable silylenes remain scarce, and in most hitherto reported examples, the silylene center is stabilized by electron-donating substituents (e.g., heteroatoms such as nitrogen), which results in electronic perturbation. We have been interested in the chemistry of redox-active silylenes with carbon-based substituents such as ferrocenyl groups. Furthermore, we have designed a ferrocene-based phosphonium ion with “reversible” intramolecular donor coordination, $Fe^P_2Si:$ ($Fe^P = 1'$ -dicyclohexylphosphino-1-ferrocenyl). The Fe^P group ascribes both stability and reactivity for the silylene center with its “switchable” donor coordination caused by the rotation of the cyclopentadienyl moiety. Accordingly, the possible precursor for the silylene such as $Fe^P_2SiCl_2$ and $Fe^P_2Si(OCH_3)_2$ were synthesized.¹ The attempted synthesis of the corresponding silylene is currently investigated. We are grateful to Prof. Wakamiya (ICR, Kyoto Univ.), Prof. Yoshida (Nagoya Univ.) and Prof. Tsuchiya (Kitasato Univ.) for their support on the research, and fruitful discussions.



1. Sasamori, T.; Ueno, H.; Morisako, S. *Inorganics* **2022**, *10*, 22.