

Supporting Information

All solution processed PbS quantum dot solar modules

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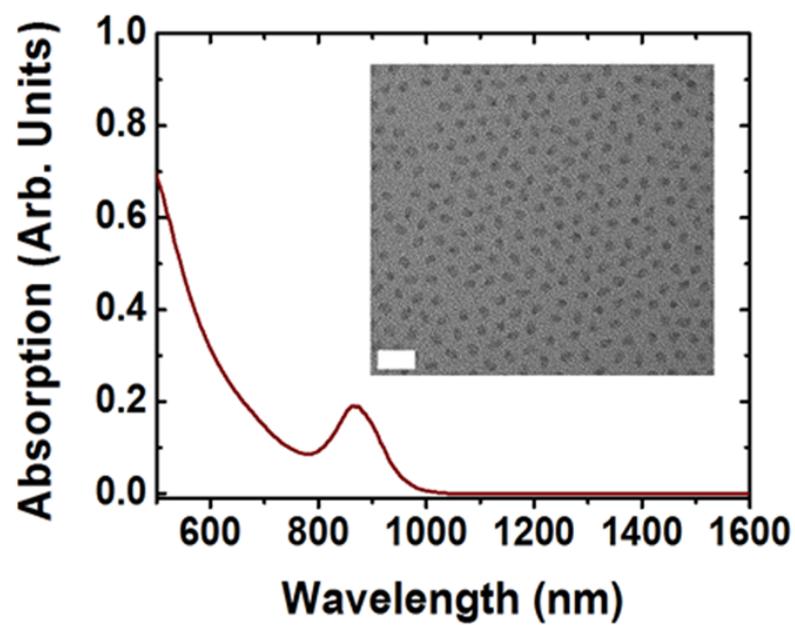


Fig. S1 Absorption spectrum of PbS QD used in this study. Inset shows a TEM image (scale bar is 10 nm).



Fig. S2 Picture of the PbS QD film on ITO glass (5 cm x 5 cm) after direct deposition of PEDOT:PSS

Table S1. J-V characteristics for the best efficiency cell with the active area of 1 cm².

Sweep direction	V_{oc} (V)	J_{sc} (mA cm ⁻²)	Fill Factor (%)	PCE (%)
Reverse	0.58	7.93	47.92	2.19
Forward	0.57	7.82	47.48	2.12

* Reverse direction: V_{oc} (0.6 V) \rightarrow I_{sc} (0.0 V)

* Forward direction: I_{sc} (0.0 V) \rightarrow V_{oc} (0.6 V)

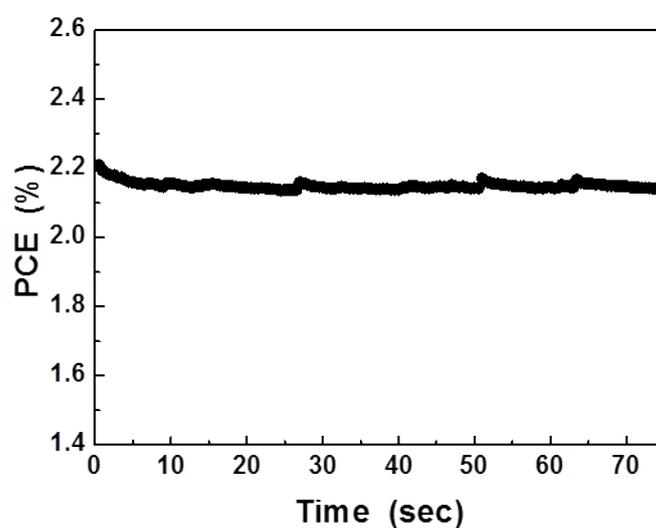


Fig. S3 Steady-state PCE ranged between 2.1 ~ 2.2 % monitored for 75 sec.

Table S2. Comparison of performance parameters between solar cells fabricated from the different absorbing layer that have been coated by bar coating on the glass/ITO/TiO₂ substrate.

Absorbing layer	V_{oc} (V)	J_{sc} (mA cm ⁻²)	Fill Factor (%)	PCE (%)
PbS QD	0.58	7.93	47.92	2.19
PCBM	0.58	4.12	51	1.21

Table S3. Survey of materials for buffer layer of QD solar cells

Compound	References	Cost per mass (\$ g ⁻¹)	Remarks
MoO ₃	1	51.11	MoO ₃ Target ($t = 3$ mm, $R = 25$ mm)
P3HT	2	8.64	-

Table S4. Calculated material cost-per-Watt (\$ W⁻¹) and cost-per-active area (\$ m⁻²) for PbS QD solar cells incorporating MoO₃ or P3HT. It considers only the cost of buffer layer materials.

Buffer layer material	References	Active area (cm ²)	Thickness (nm)	Total mass (μg)	Total cost (Cent)	Output Watt (mW)	Cost per Watt (\$ W ⁻¹)	Cost per active area (\$ m ⁻²)	Density (g cm ⁻³)
MoO ₃	3	0.0490	10	0.23	0.0012	0.027	0.4436	2.4490	4.69
	4					0.015	0.7854	2.4490	
	5	0.0300	5	0.14	0.0007	0.006	1.0918	2.3333	
	6	0.0121		0.02	0.0001	0.002	0.5859	0.8264	
	7	0.0400		0.09	0.0005	0.005	0.9530	1.2500	
P3HT	Our devices	1.0000	30	3.30	0.0029	0.196	0.1483	0.2900	1.10

References

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