

Supporting Information

High performance of PbSe/PbS core/shell  
quantum dot heterojunction solar cells: Short  
circuit current enhancement without loss of open  
circuit voltage by shell thickness control

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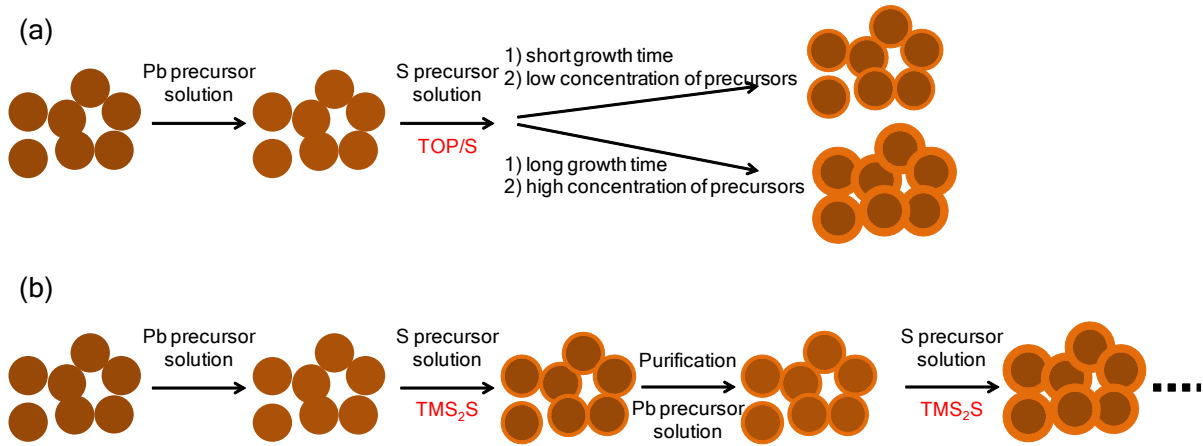
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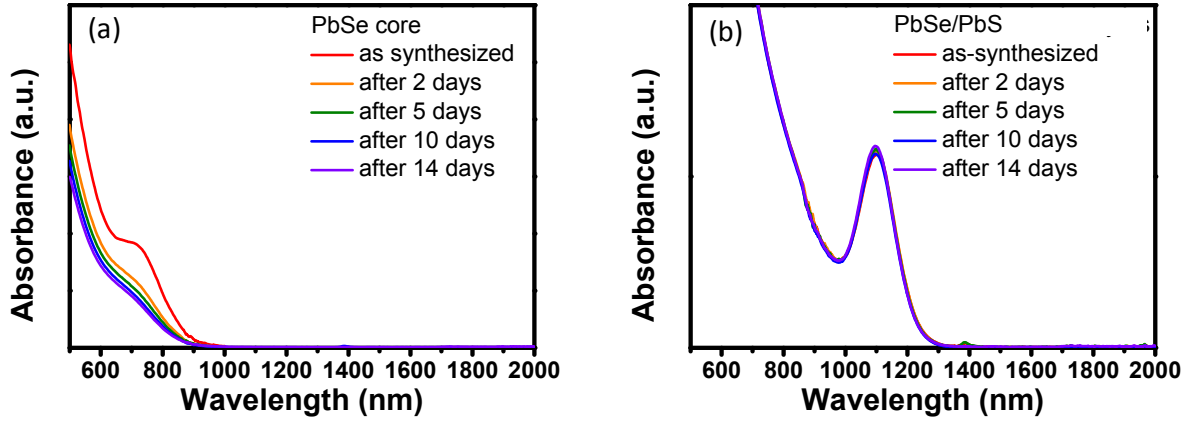
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**Scheme S1.** Synthesis scheme for PbSe/PbS core/shell CQDs of (a) conventional method, (b) our methods.

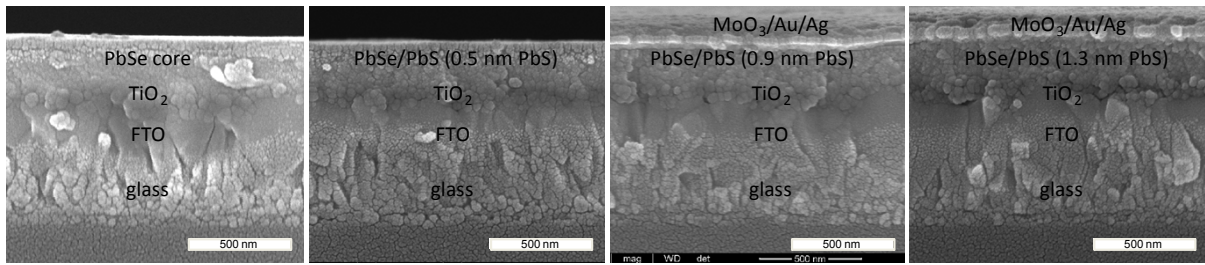




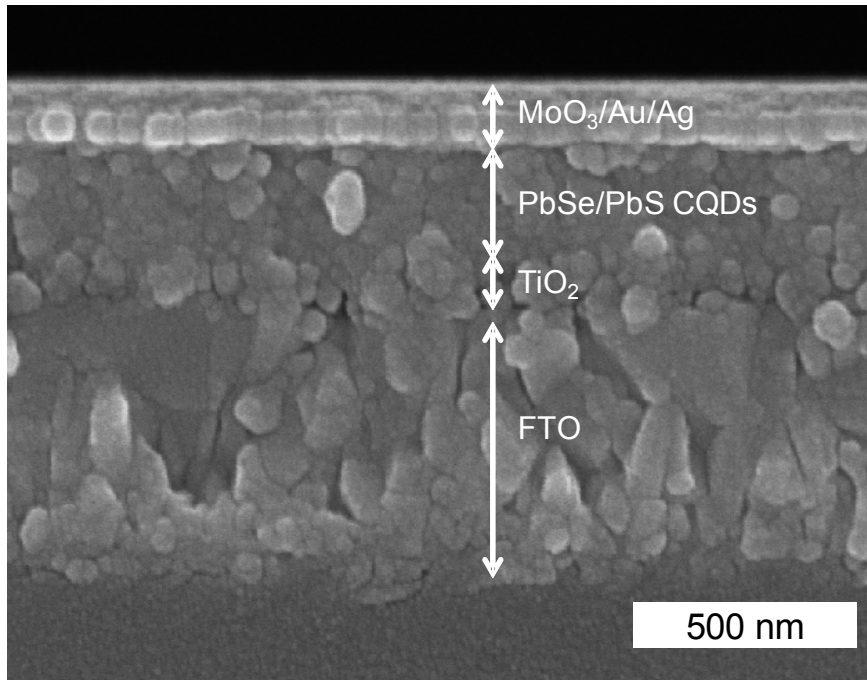
**Figure S1.** Absorption spectra of PbSe core and PbSe/PbS core/shell with 1.3-nm-thick PbS shell depending on elapsed time.

**Table S1.** Performance parameters of PbSe/PbS core/shell CQD solar cells depending on PbS shell thickness under AM 1.5G illumination. Results are averaged with standard deviation across over 12 cells.

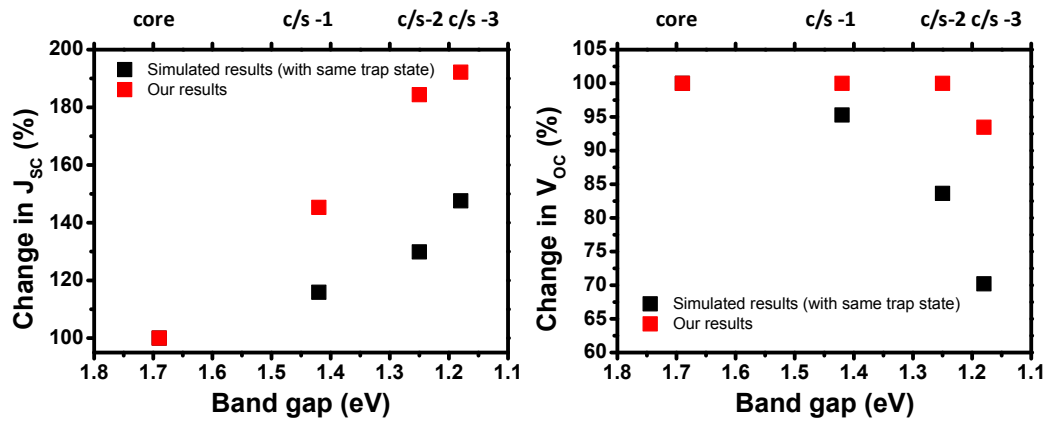
	$V_{oc}$ (V)	$J_{sc}$ (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	FF (%)	$\eta$ (%)
Core	0.46±0.02	6.4±0.43	30±0.4	0.9±0.8
0.5 nm PbS shell	0.46±0.01	9.3±0.03	40±1.2	1.7±0.06
0.9 nm PbS shell	0.46±0.01	11.8±0.8	49±3.8	3.0±0.43
1.3 nm PbS shell	0.43±0.01	12.3±1.2	37±1.2	1.5±0.20



**Figure S2.** Cross-sectional SEM images of PbSe/PbS core/shell with 0 to 1.3 nm PbS shell thickness. The scale bar represents 500 nm.



**Figure S3.** Cross-sectional SEM images of PbSe/PbS core/shell with 0.9-nm-thick PbS shell after further optimization. The scale bar represents 500 nm.



**Figure S4.** Simulated and experimented changes in the  $J_{sc}$  and  $V_{oc}$  in solar cell as a function of CQD band gap.

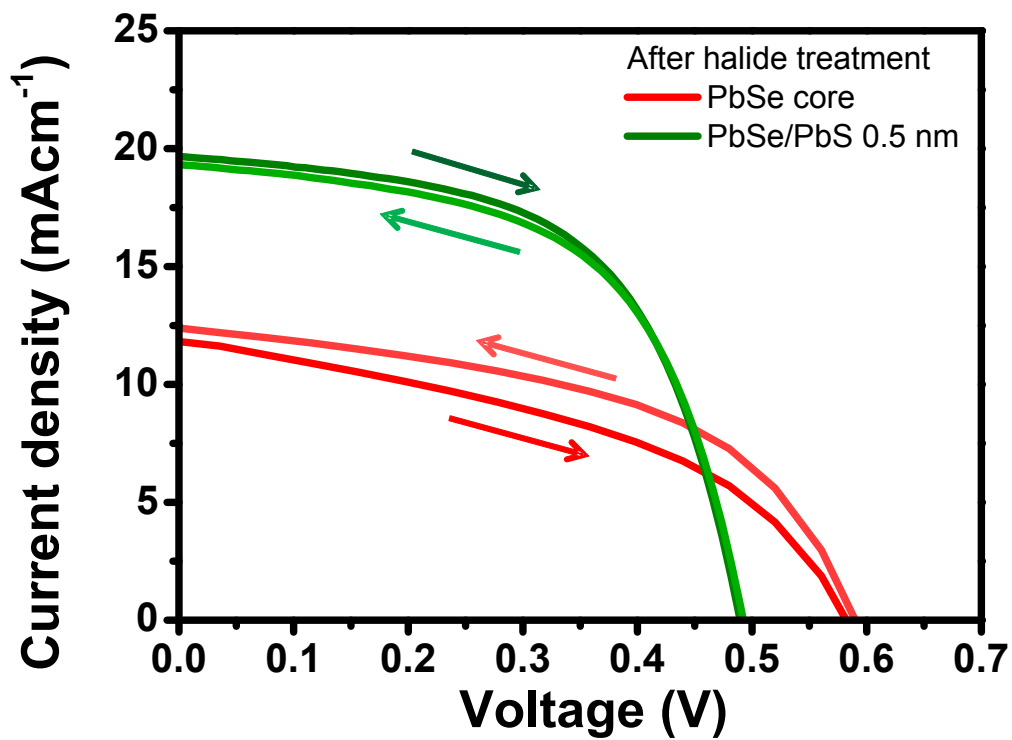
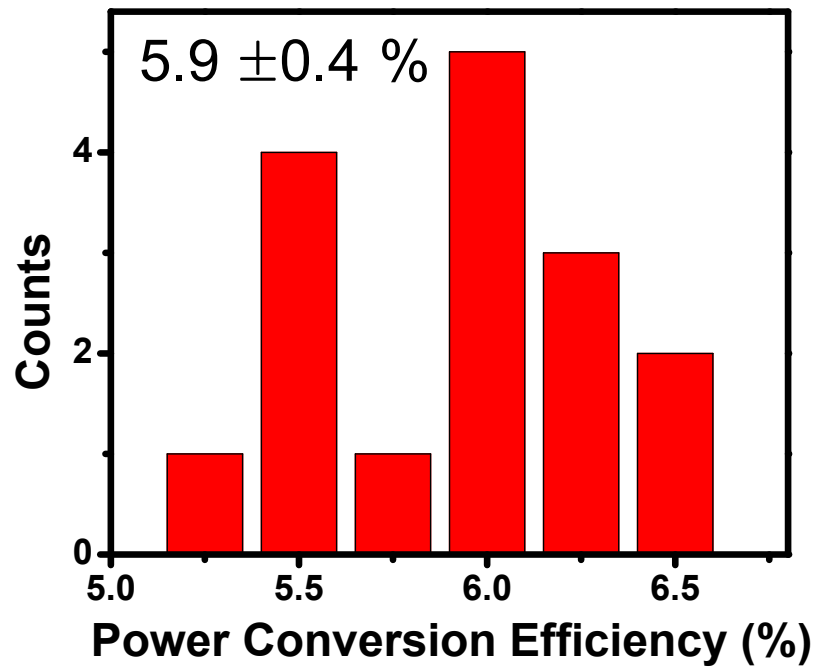


Figure S5. j-v curves of solar cells with PbSe core and PbSe/PbS core/shell-0.5nm after halide treatment.





**Figure S6.** Histogram of power conversion efficiencies for 16 separate devices under AM 1.5G illumination conditions of the PbSe/PbS core/shell CQD heterojunction solar cells with 0.9-nm-thick PbS shell.