

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry A.
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Supporting information

High quality perovskite thin films induced by crystal seeds with lead monoxide interfacial engineering

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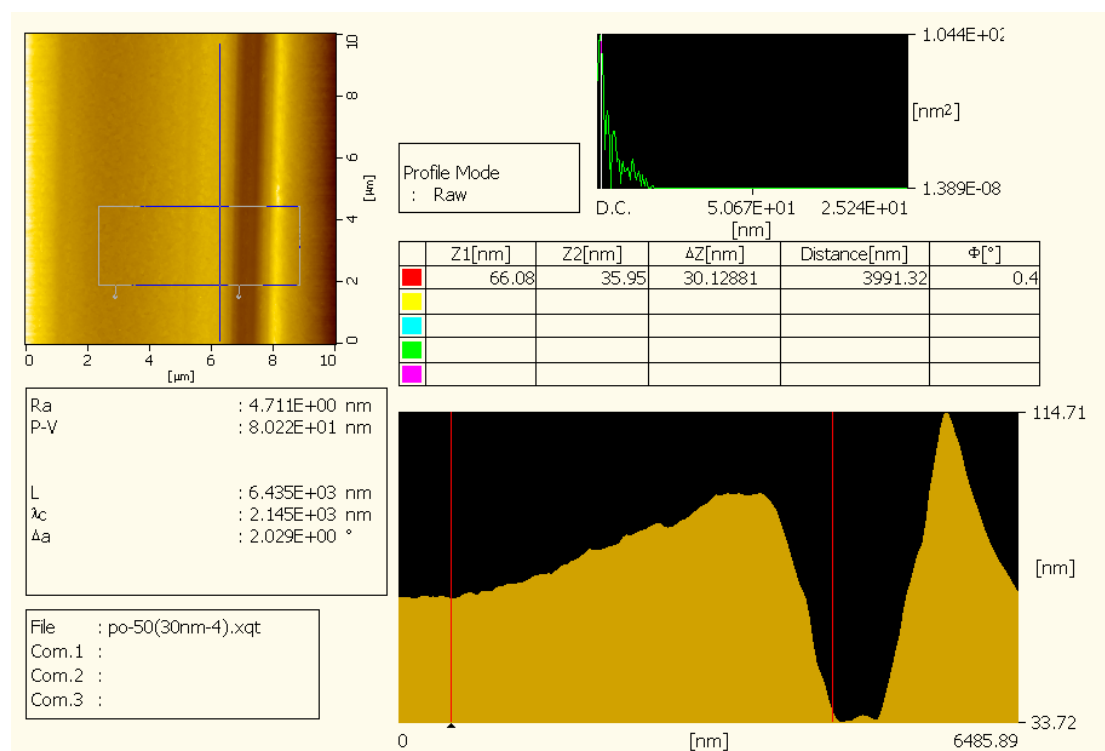


Fig. S1 The AFM results of the thickness of the PO-50 films.

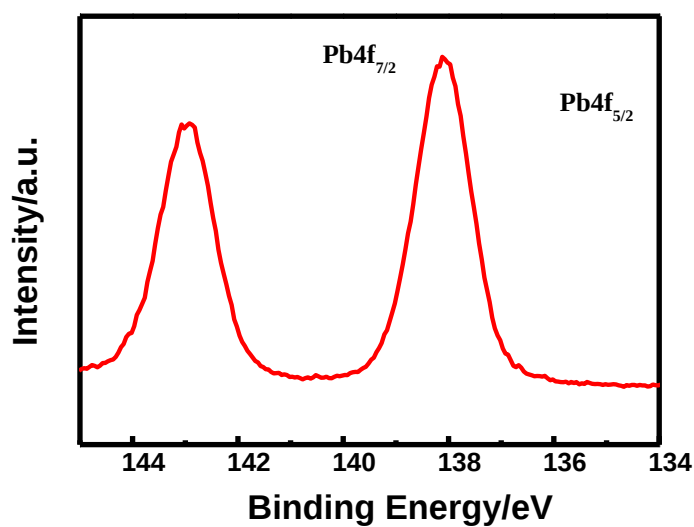


Fig. S2 The high resolution Pb $4f_{7/2}$ and Pb $4f_{5/2}$ XPS spectra of PO-50 film on c- TiO_2 .

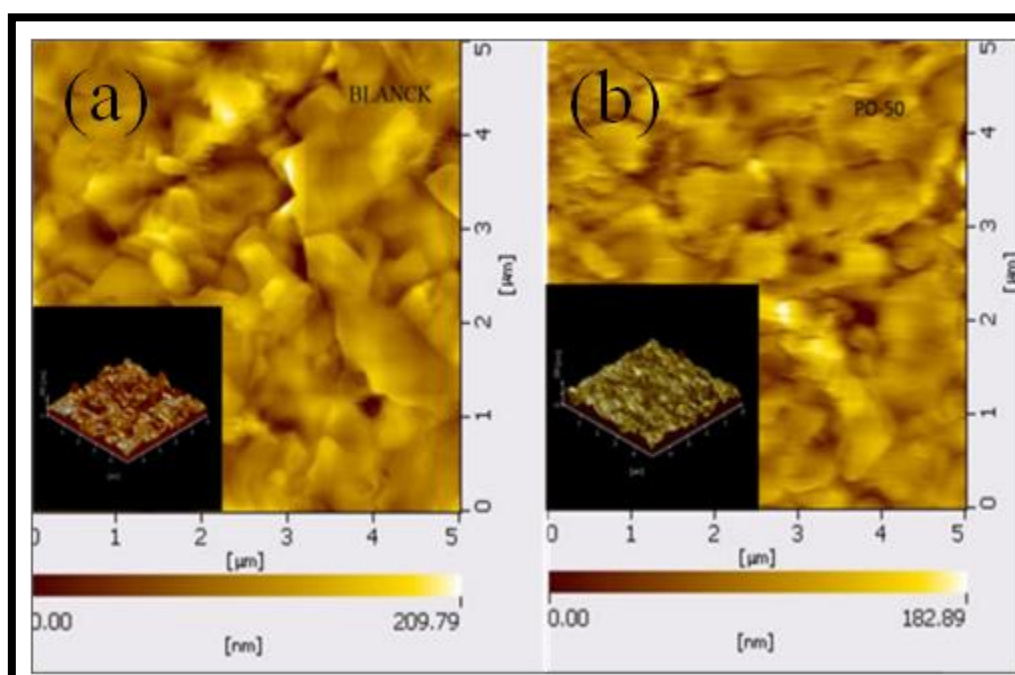


Fig. S3 Atomic force microscopy (AFM) images (inset: 3D surface topographical images) of perovskite film a) without and b) with PO-50 modification layer.

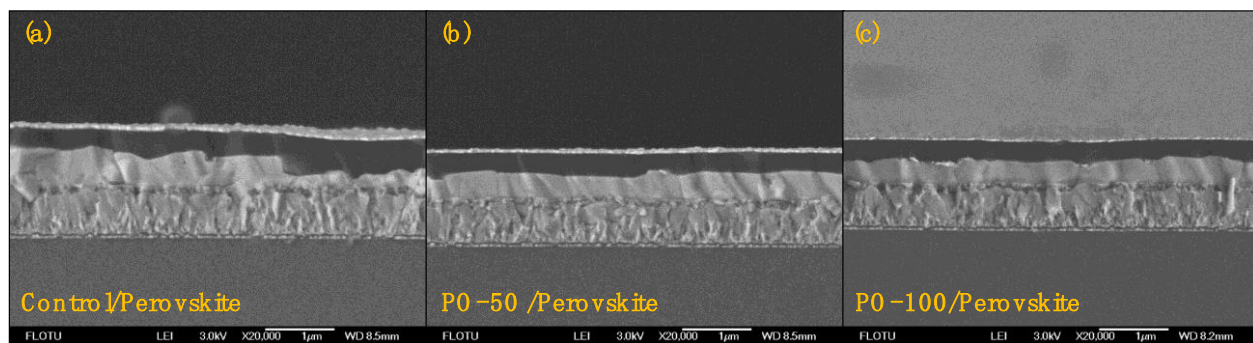


Fig. S4 Side viewed SEM images of the perovskite thin films prepared with different modifier concentrations.

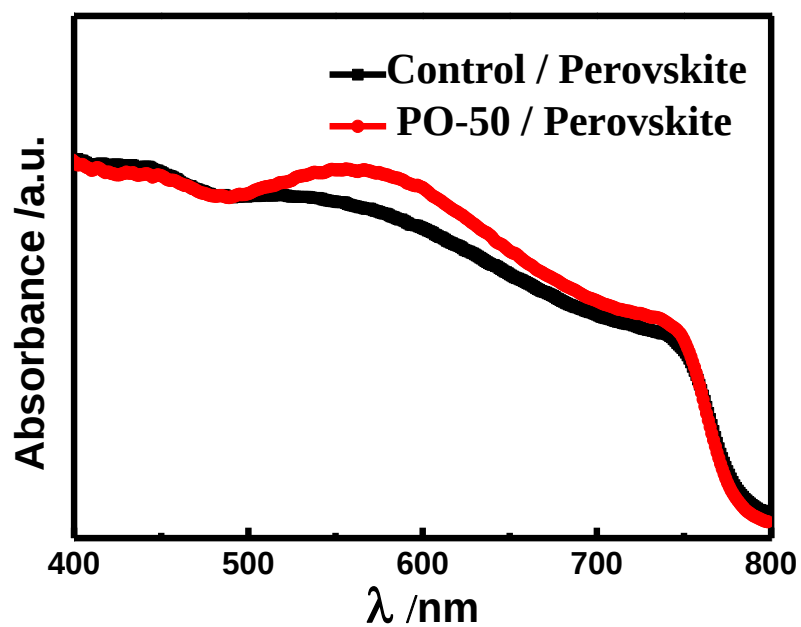


Fig. S5 UV-vis absorption of the perovskite film with and without PO-50 modification layer.

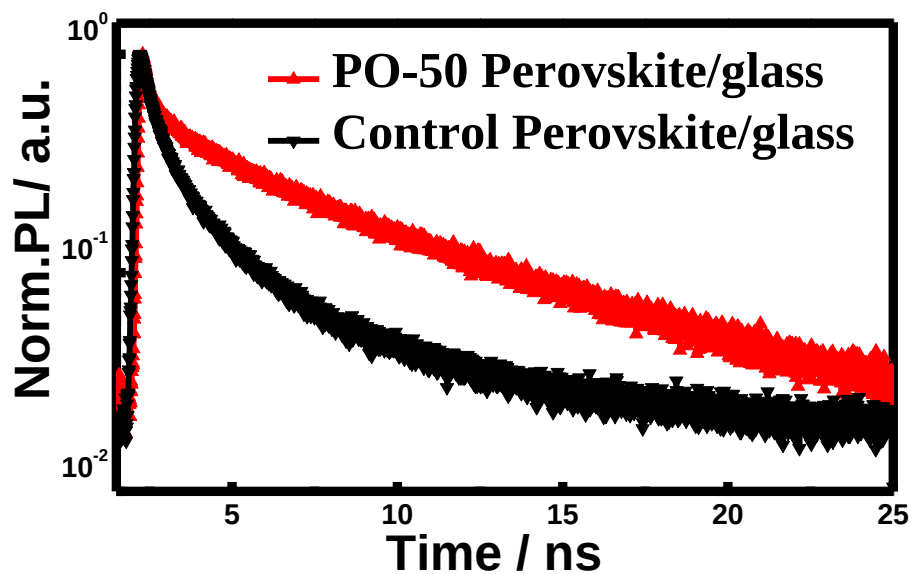


Fig. S6 Time resolved photoluminescence decay spectra of perovskite films on glass (corresponding to Table.1) with and without PO-50 modification.

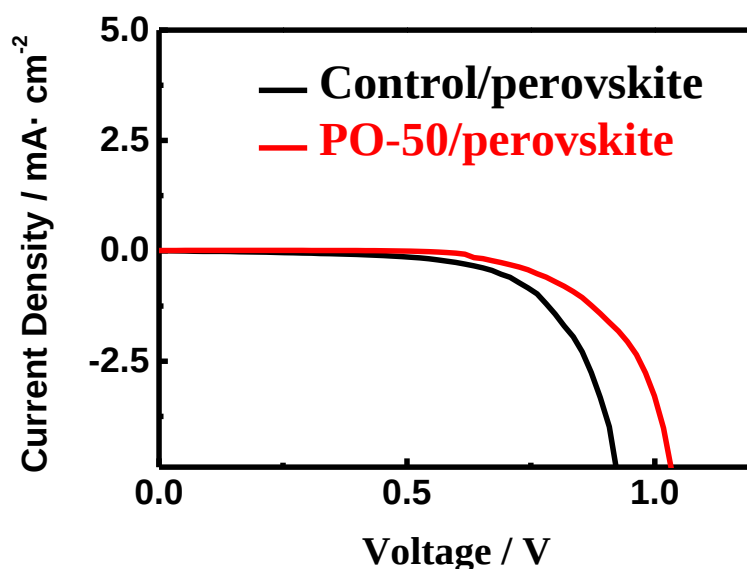


Fig. S7 Dark current of perovskite devices with and without PO-50 modification.

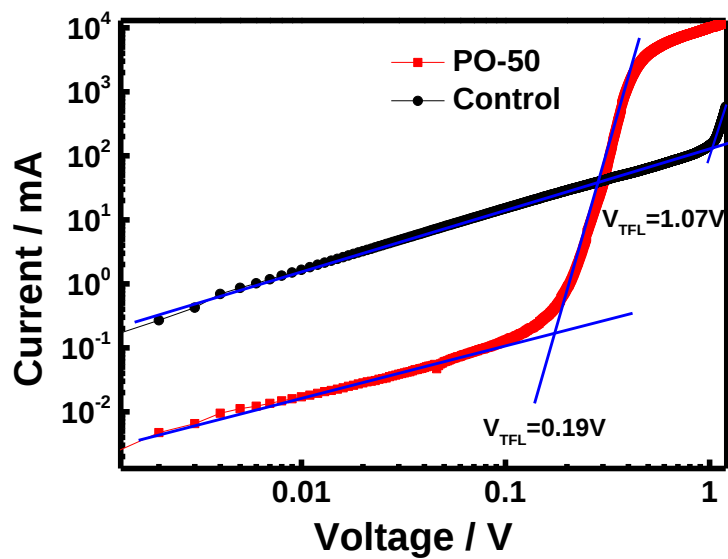


Fig. S8 The SCLC curves of the modified and control devices.

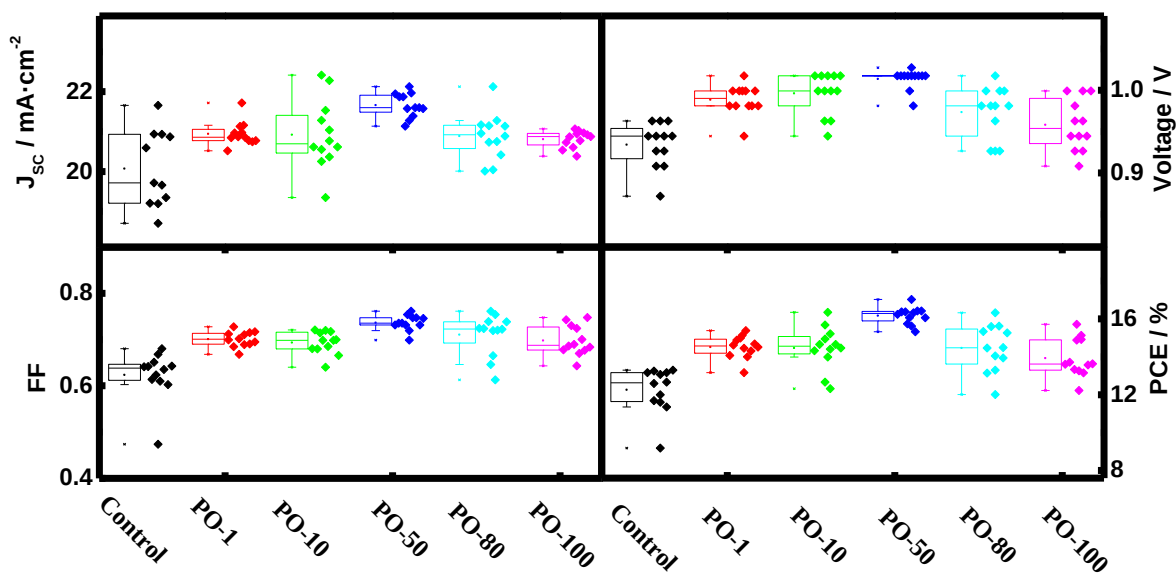


Fig. S9 Performance summary of the planner perovskite solar cells fabricated with different modifier concentrations under simulated AM 1.5G sunlight of $100 \text{ mW}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ illumination irradiance.

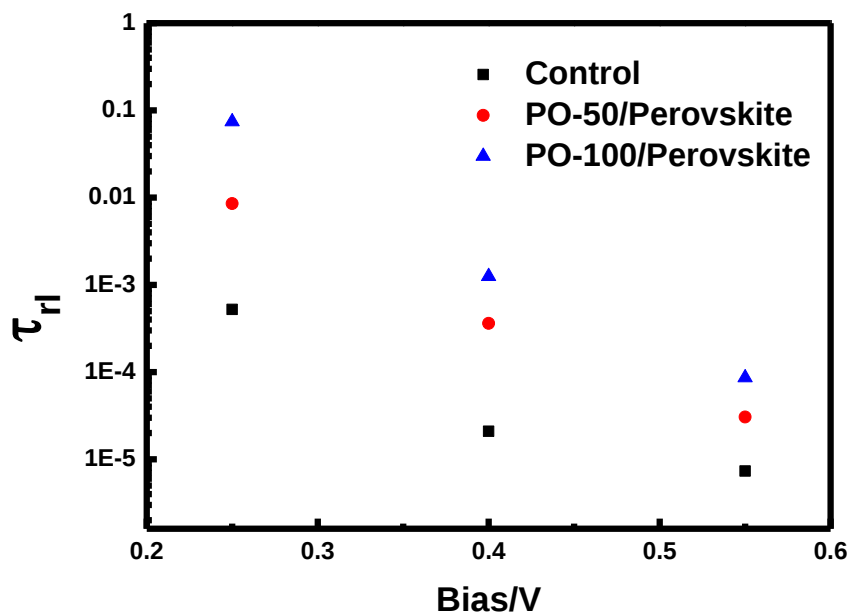


Fig. S10 The recombination lifetime of devices with different thicknesses of PbO.

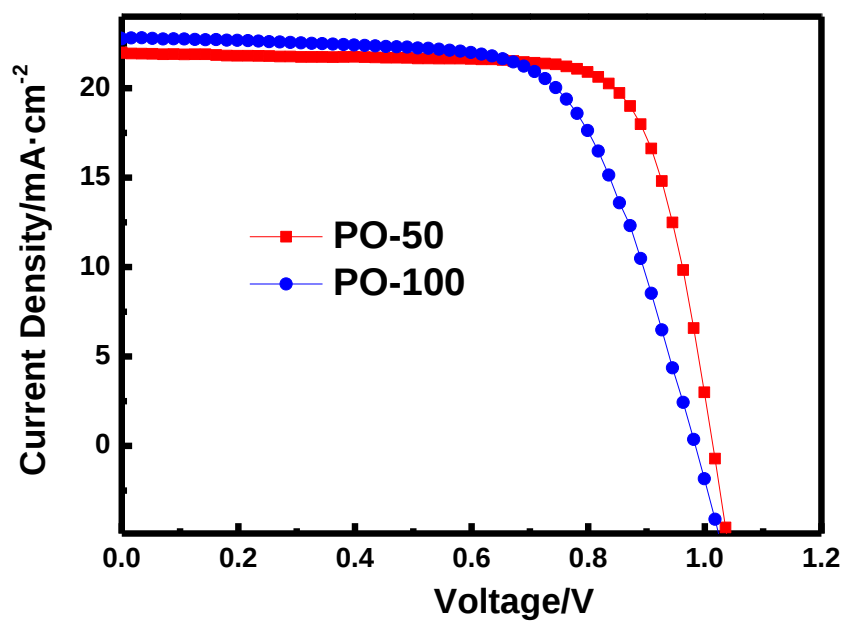


Fig. S11 The J-V curves of the PO-50 and PO-100 devices.

Table S1 Fitting parameters for the TRPL measurements shown in Fig. 5 and Fig.S4.

Samples	A_1	τ_1/ns	A_2	τ_2/ns	$\langle\tau\rangle/\text{ns}$
Control Perovskite /Glass	0.435	0.652	0.565	6.27	5.87
PO-50 Perovskite / Glass	0.896	2.82	1.35	10.6	16.9
Control Perovskite/ c-TiO ₂	0.259	0.418	0.0864	2.71	0.326
PO-50 Perovskite / c-TiO ₂	0.0262	0.285	0.0664	1.57	0.111

The TRPL decay is fitted by a biexponential function:

$$I(t) = A_1 \exp(-t/\tau_1) + A_2 \exp(-t/\tau_2) + y_0$$

where τ_1 and τ_2 denotes the decay time of fast and slow decay; A_1 (A_2) represents the amplitude of the fast-decay (slow-decay) component; $\langle \tau \rangle$ denotes the average decay time.

Table S2. Parameters of the solar cells

	J_{sc} [mA·cm ⁻²]	V_{oc} [V]	FF	PCE [%]
Control	19.64±0.8	0.93±0.4	0.67±0.3	12.28±1.2
PbO-(2nm)	18.69±0.7	0.82±0.3	0.63±0.3	9.69±1.1
PbO-(20nm)	17.0±1	0.88±0.4	0.67±0.6	10.19±1.3
PbO-(60nm)	14.08±0.9	0.78±0.3	0.53±0.5	5.87±0.8
PbO-(120nm)	4.38±0.7	0.70±0.4	0.53±0.3	1.65±0.8