

Supporting Information

Highly Efficient Perovskite Solar Cells with Crosslinked PCBM Interlayers

W. Qiu, ^{a, b, †} J. P. Bastos, ^{a, c} S. Dasgupta, ^a T. Merckx, ^a I. Cardinaletti, ^d M. V. C. Jenart, ^e C. B. Nielsen, ^{e, f} R. Gehlhaar, ^a J. Poortmans, ^{a, c} P. Heremans, ^{a, c, †} I. McCulloch, ^g and D. Cheyns ^a

^a IMEC, Kapeldreef 75, Heverlee, B-3001, Belgium

^b MTM, KU Leuven, Heverlee, Belgium

^c ESAT, KU Leuven, Heverlee, Belgium

^d Hasselt University, IMO-IMOMEC, Diepenbeek, 3590, Belgium

^e Department of Chemistry and Centre for Plastic Electronics, Imperial College London, SW7 2AZ, UK

^f Materials Research Institute and School of Biological and Chemical Sciences, Queen Mary University of London, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, UK

^g Physical Sciences and Engineering Division, King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST), Thuwal 23955-6900, Saudi Arabia

[†] Corresponding author: Weiming.Qiu@imec.be; Paul.Heremans@imec.be

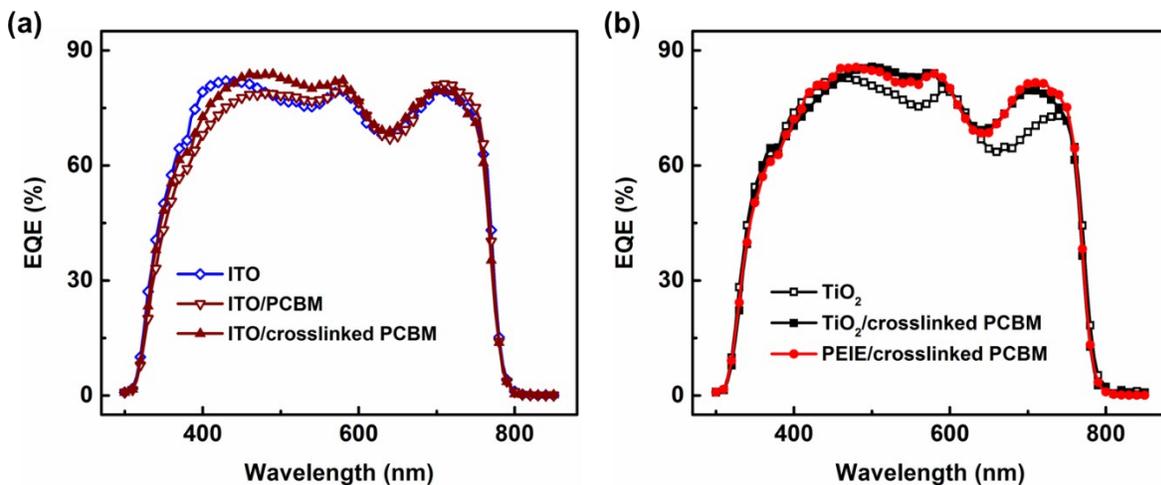


Fig. S1 (a) the EQE curves of of the PSCs without ETL, with pristine PCBM and with crosslinked PCBM as ETL; (b) The EQE curves of PSCs with TiO₂, TiO₂/crosslinked PCBM, PEIE, PEIE/crosslinked PCBM as ETL.

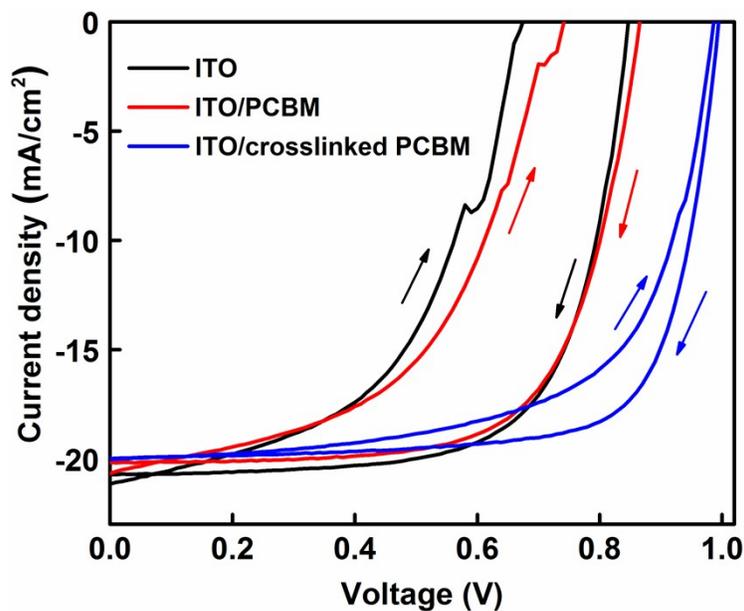


Fig. S2 The J - V curves from both reverse and forward sweep of perovskite solar cells with different ETLs.

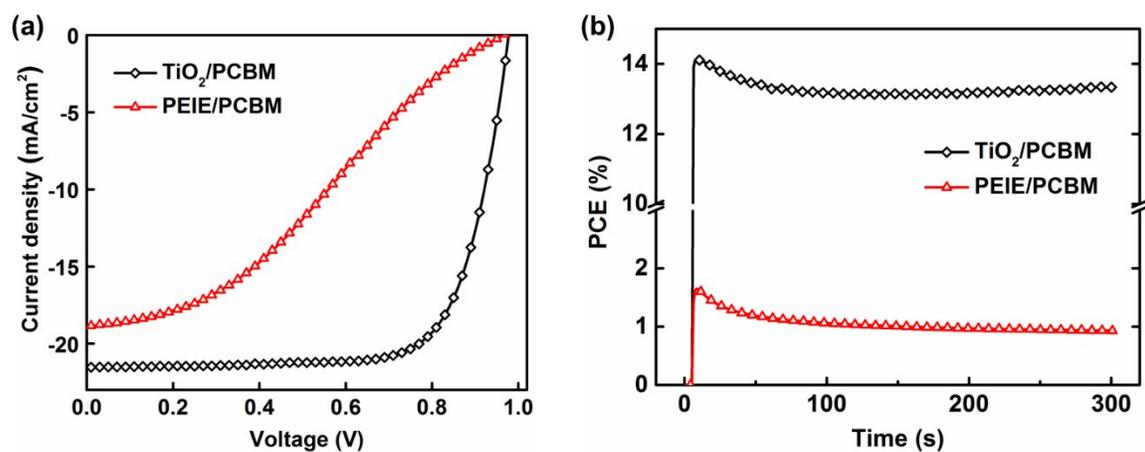


Fig. S3 (a) The J - V curves and (b) the steady-state PCEs of PSCs with TiO₂/PCBM and PEIE/PCBM as the ETL, respectively

Table S1. The detailed photovoltaic parameters of the perovskite solar cells using TiO₂/PCBM and PEIE/PCBM as the ETL, respectively, with the data extracted from Fig. S3.

ETLs	J_{sc} (mA/cm ²)	V_{oc} (V)	FF (%)	PCE _{jv} (%)	PCE _{bia} (%)	Irradiance (mW/cm ²)
TiO ₂ /PCBM	21.5	0.98	73.2	15.4	13.3	100
PEIE/PCBM	18.9	0.97	33.0	6.0	0.9	100

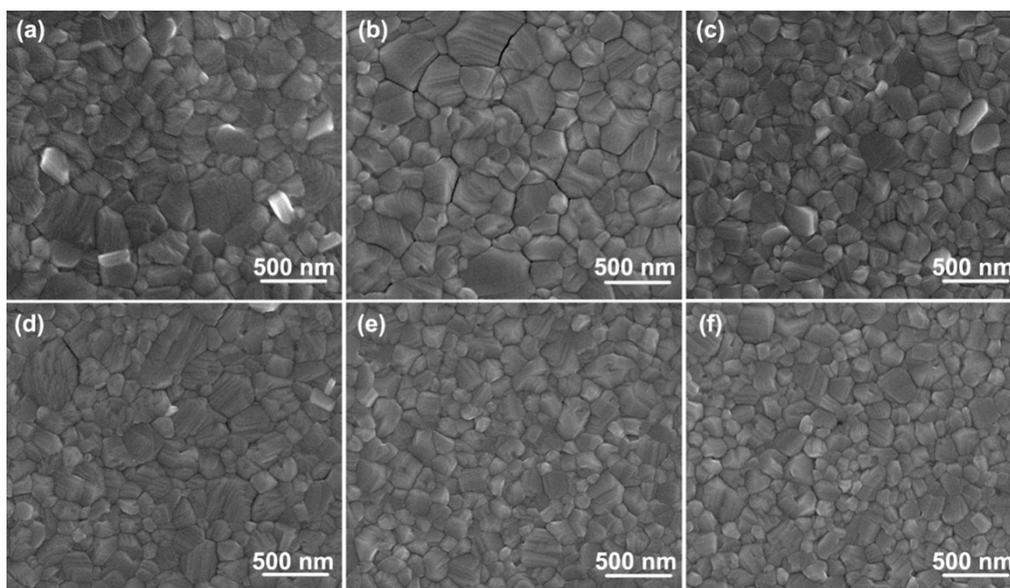


Fig. S4 Top-view SEM images of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ films deposited on (a) ITO, (b) TiO_2 , (c) PEIE, (d) crosslinked PCBM, (e) TiO_2 /crosslinked PCBM, (f) PEIE/crosslinked PCBM.

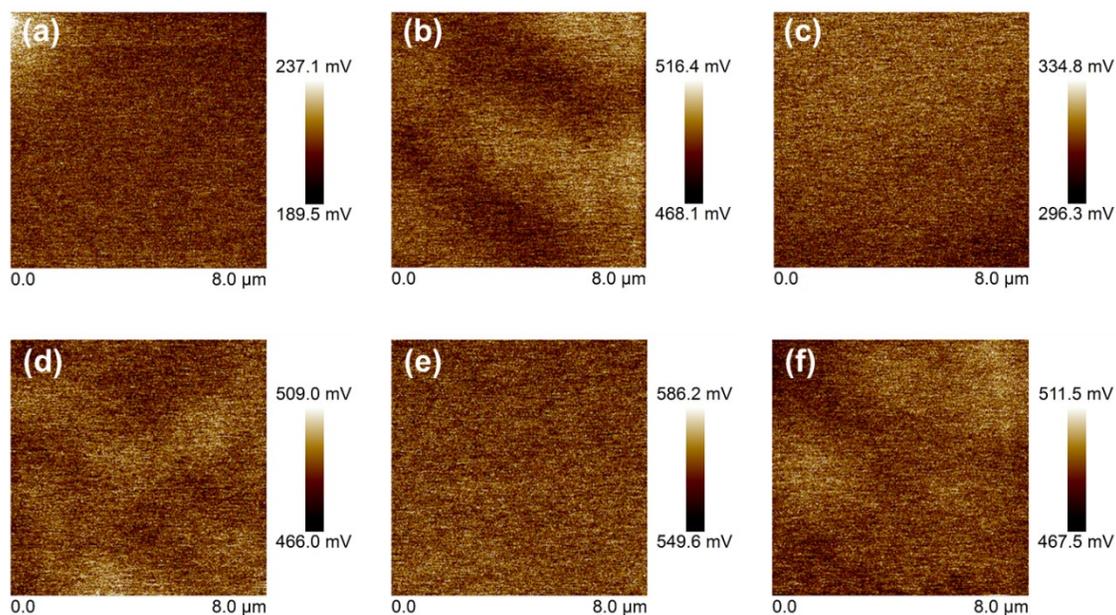


Fig. S5 Difference between the tip work function and that of different ETLs on ITO substrates: (a) ITO; (b) Crosslinked PCBM; (c) TiO_2 ; (d) TiO_2 /crosslinked PCBM; (e) PEIE; (f) PEIE/crosslinked PCBM. The work function of the different tips used was not perfectly matching, therefore whenever the tip needed to be changed, we would re-acquire the potential for the last measured layer, as to be able to fix the offsets to the same scale. This explains eventual incongruences between the data in **Fig. 3d** and that in the scan images.

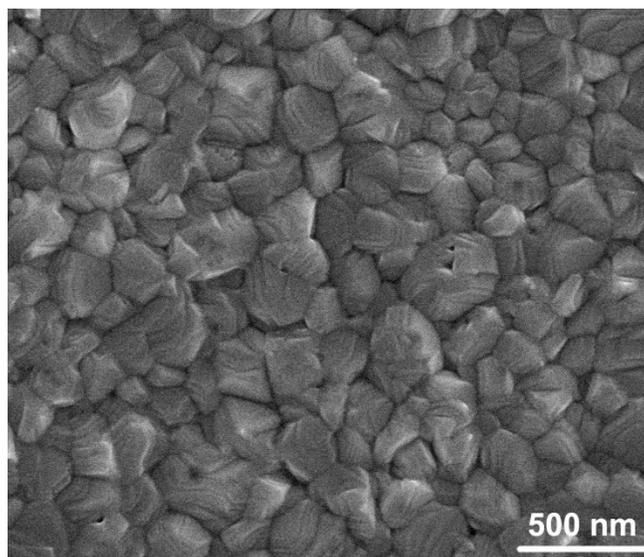


Fig. S6 Top-view SEM images of the $(\text{HC}(\text{NH}_2)_2)_{0.66}(\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3)_{0.34}\text{PbI}_{2.85}\text{Br}_{0.15}$ film deposited on TiO_2 /crosslinked PCBM ETL.

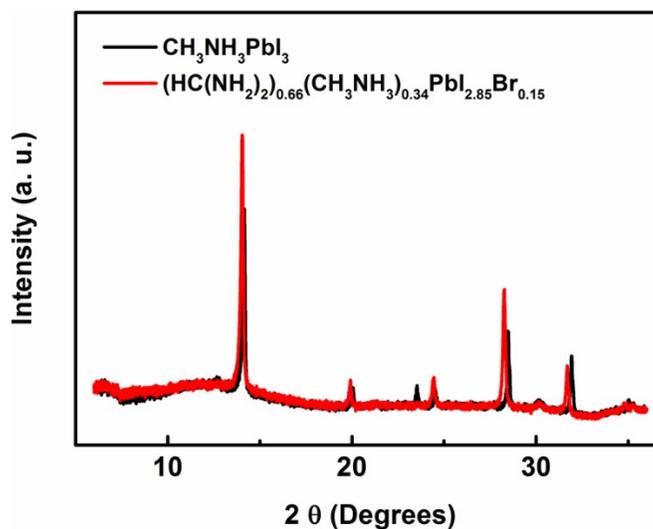


Fig. S7 XRD patterns of the $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ and $(\text{HC}(\text{NH}_2)_2)_{0.66}(\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3)_{0.34}\text{PbI}_{2.85}\text{Br}_{0.15}$ films deposited on TiO_2 /crosslinked PCBM ETL.

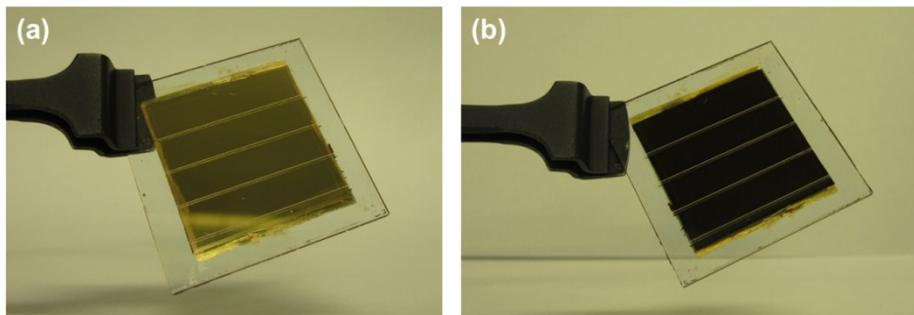


Fig. S8 Digital images of our perovskite module taken from (a) the metal electrode side and (b) the ITO side. It has a total aperture area of 4 cm^2 , with 4 sub-cells.

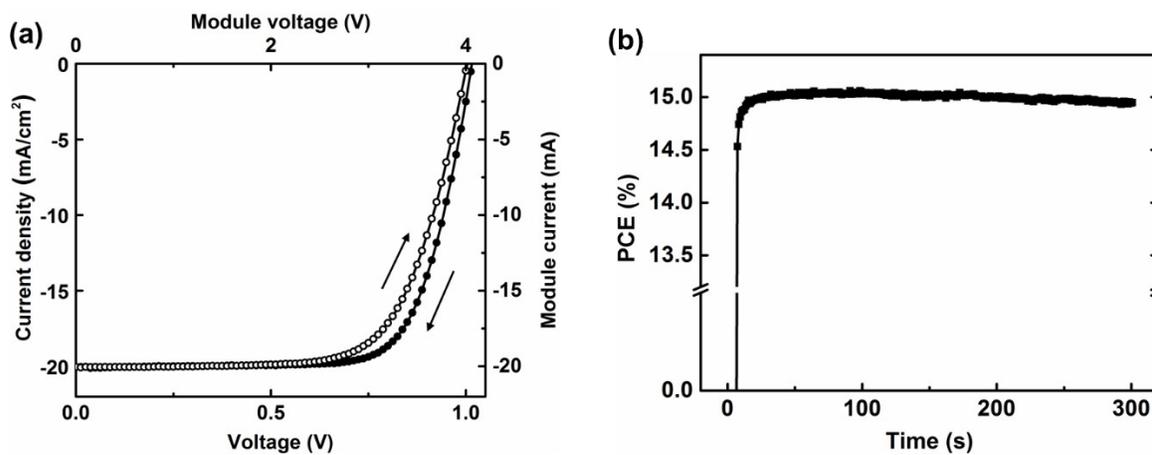


Fig. S9 (a) the J-V curves and (b) the steady-state PCE of the perovskite solar module.