

Supporting Information

Passivated perovskite crystallization and stability in organic-inorganic halide solar cells by doping a donor polymer

Cong-Cong Zhang,^a Meng Li,^b Zhao-Kui Wang,^{*b} Yu-Rong Jiang,^a Hai-Rui Liu,^a
Ying-guo Yang,^c Xing-yu Gao,^c and Heng Ma^{*a}

^a Henan Province Key Laboratory of Photovoltaic Materials & College of Physics & Materials Science, Henan Normal University, Xinxiang 453007, China.

^b Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Carbon-Based Functional Materials & Devices, Institute of Functional Nano & Soft Materials (FUNSOM), Collaborative Innovation Center of Suzhou Nano Science and Technology, Soochow University, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215123, China.

^c Shanghai Synchrotron Radiation Facility, Shanghai Institute of Applied Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 201204, China.

*Corresponding Authors:

hengma@henannu.edu.cn (H. Ma); zkwang@suda.edu.cn (Z.K.Wang)

Keywords: perovskite solar cells; P-type materials; passivation; crystallization; stability;

Table of Contents

Figure S1. Different concentrations of PCDTBT dissolved in 1mL (a) DMF, and (b) perovskite precursor solution.

Figure S2. Statistical curves based on different doping ratio of (a) V_{oc} , (b) J_{sc} , (c) FF, and (d) PCE .

Table S1. EIS parameters of pero-HSCs based on $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$:PCDTBT (0.3 mg/mL) and $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$.

Figure S3. UV-Vis absorption spectra of films with $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$:PCDTBT (0.1-0.5 mg/mL).

Figure S4. The XRD spectrum of perovskite films with different concentrations of PCDTBT(0.1-0.5 mg/mL).

Figure S5. Normalized values of (a) V_{oc} , (b) J_{sc} , (c) FF, (d) PCE of different pero-HSCs changed over time under atmospheric conditions.

Figure S6. J - V curves of different pero-HSCs measured in forward scan (solid lines) and reverse scan (dotted lines).

Table S2. The parameters of J - V hysteresis effect on different pero-HSCs.

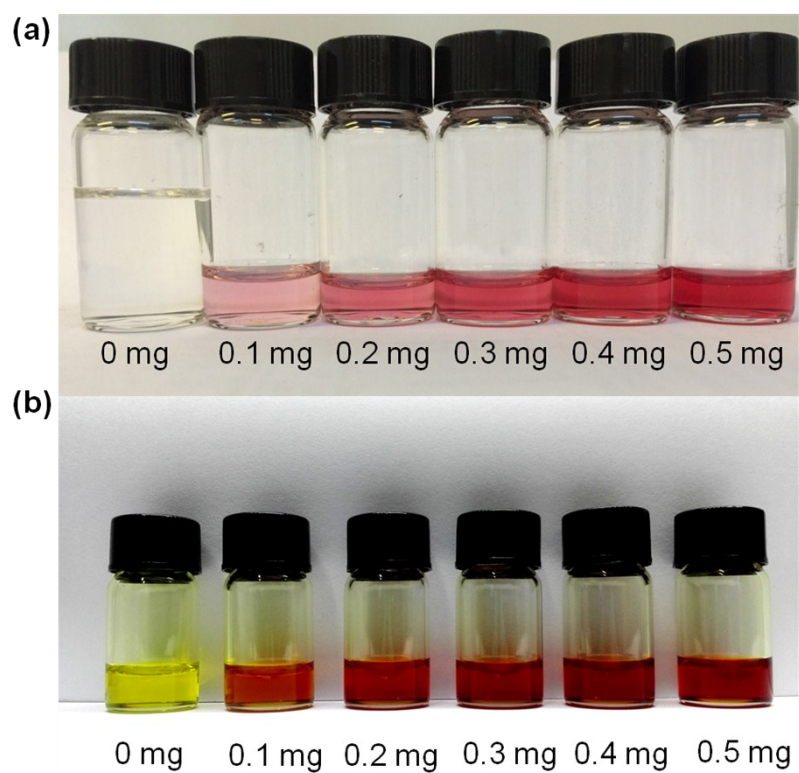


Figure S1. Different concentrations of PCDTBT dissolved in 1mL (a) DMF, and (b) perovskite precursor solution.

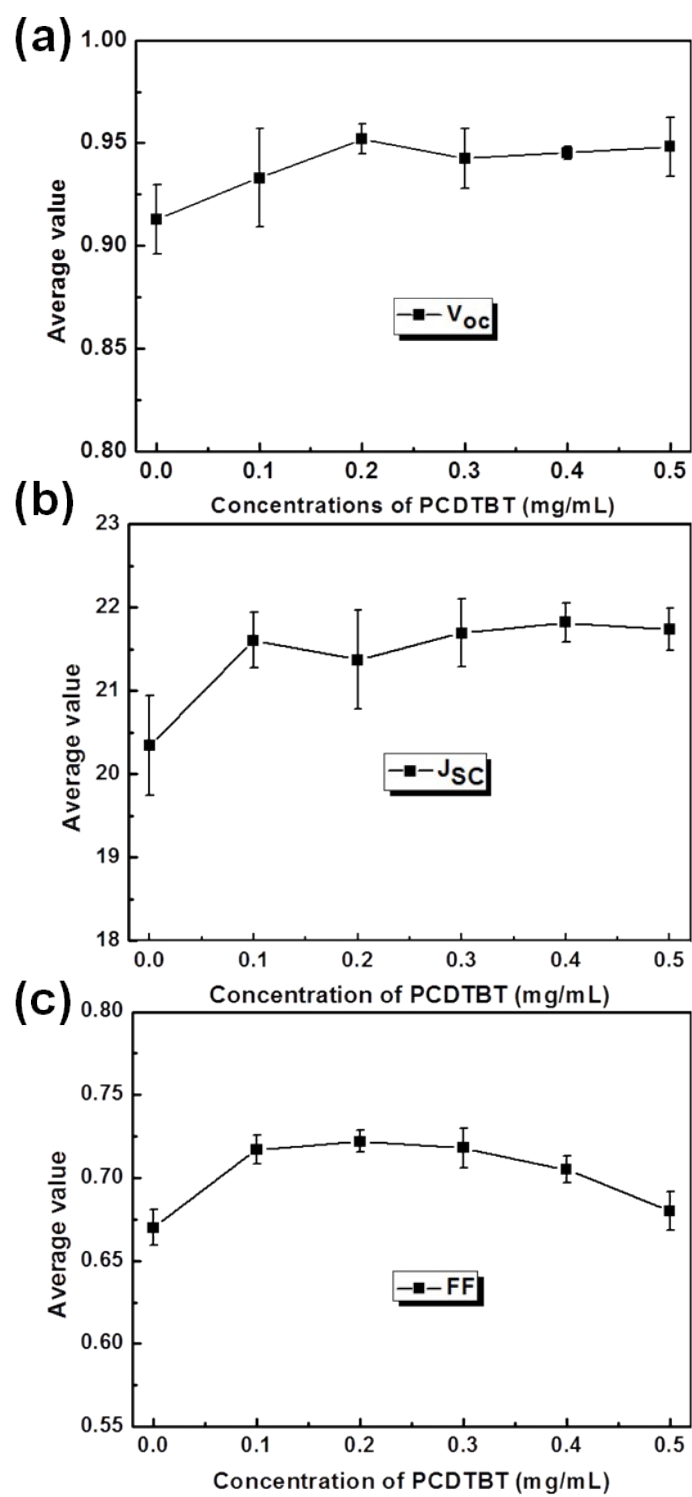


Figure S2. Statistical curves based on different doping ratio of (a) V_{oc} , (b) J_{sc} , (c) FF, and (d) PCE .

Table S1. EIS parameters of pero-HSCs based on $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}:\text{PCDTBT}$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$

	$\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}:\text{PCDTBT}$ (0.3 mg/mL)	$\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$
$R_{\text{SH}} (\Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2)$	7.25	12.23
$R_{\text{CT}} (\Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2)$	447.23	953.25
C (F)	8.85×10^{-6}	4.2×10^{-6}

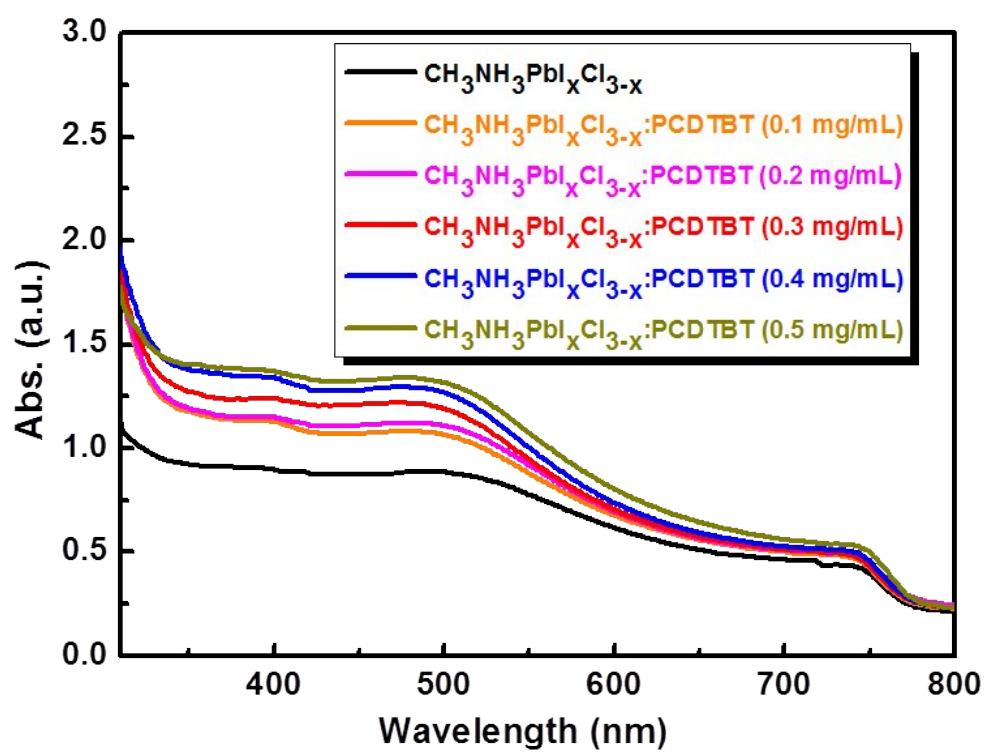


Figure S3. UV-Vis absorption spectra of films with $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}:\text{PCDTBT}$ (0.1-0.5 mg/mL).

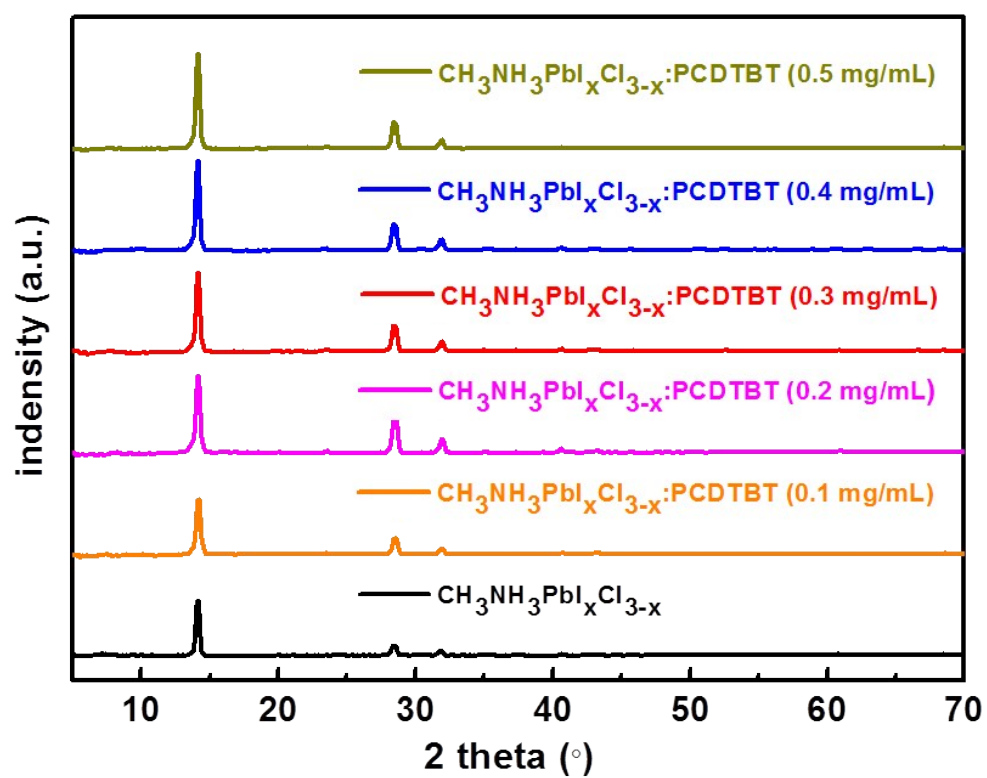


Figure S4. The XRD spectrum of perovskite films with different concentrations of PCDTBT(0.1-0.5 mg/mL).

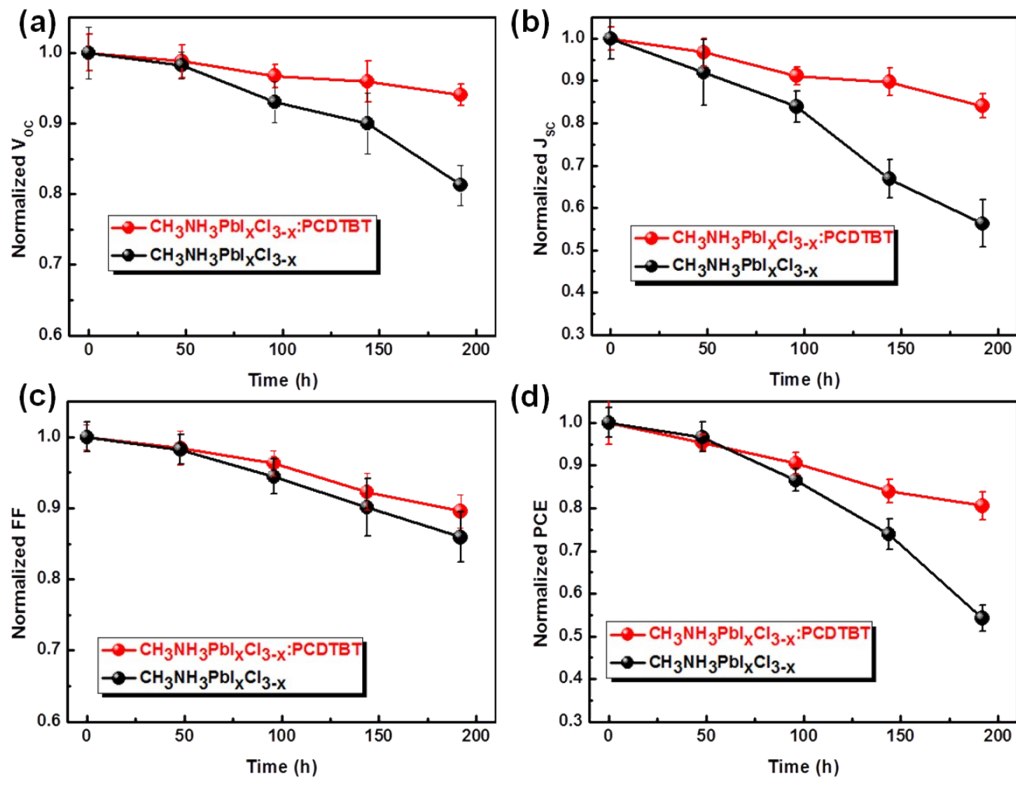


Figure S5. Normalized values of (a) V_{OC} , (b) J_{SC} , (c) FF, (d) PCE of different pero-HSCs changed over time under atmospheric conditions.

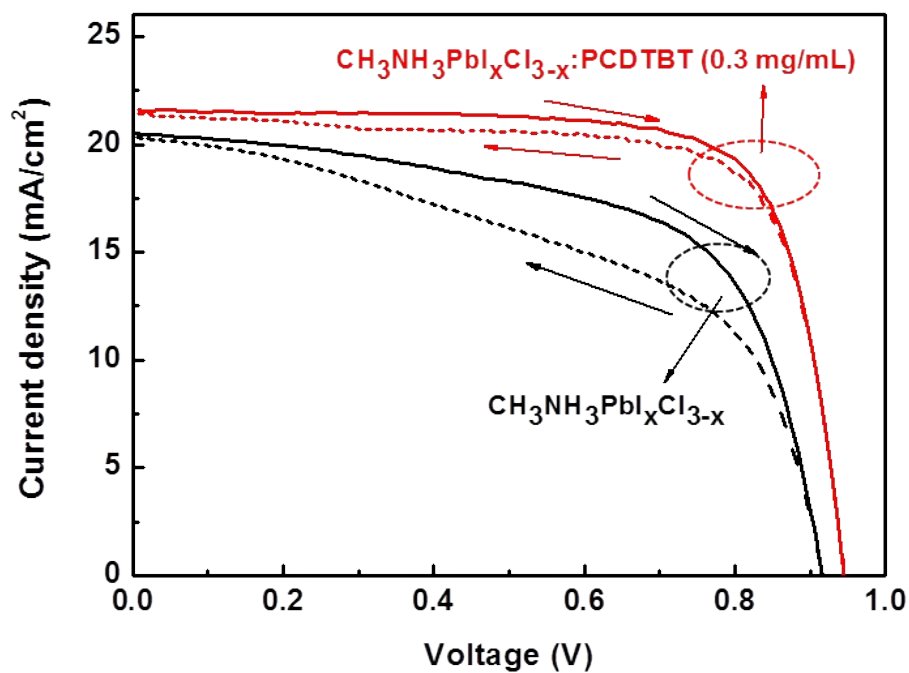


Figure S6. J - V curves of different pero-HSCs measured in forward scan(solid lines) and reverse scan (dotted lines).

Table SII. the parameters of J - V hysteresis effect on different pero-HSCs.

Device	Scan direction	$V_{oc}(V)$	$J_{sc}(mA/cm^2)$	FF	PCE(%)
$CH_3NH_3PbI_xCl_{3-x}$	Forward	0.91	20.50	0.61	11.85
	Reverse	0.91	20.32	0.50	9.75
	Average	0.91	20.41	0.55	10.80
$CH_3NH_3PbI_xCl_{3-x}:PCDTBT(0.3mg/mL)$	Forward	0.95	21.58	0.75	15.38
	Reverse	0.95	21.27	0.75	15.00
	Average	0.95	21.43	0.75	15.19