

Supplementary Information

New formation strategy of hybrid perovskites *via* room temperature reactive polyiodide melts

Andrey A. Petrov¹, Nikolai A. Belich¹, Aleksei Y. Grishko¹, Nikita M. Stepanov¹, Sergey G. Dorofeev², Eugene G. Maksimov³, Andrei V. Shevelkov², Shaik M. Zakeeruddin⁴, Michael Graetzel^{4*}, Alexey B. Tarasov^{1,2*}, Eugene A. Goodilin^{1,2}

¹Laboratory of new materials for solar energetics, Department of Materials Science, Lomonosov Moscow State University; Lenin Hills, 119991, Moscow, Russia

²Department of Chemistry, Lomonosov Moscow State University; Moscow, Lenin Hills, 119991, Moscow, Russia

³Department of Biology, Lomonosov Moscow State University; Moscow, Lenin Hills, 119991, Moscow, Russia

⁴Laboratory of Photonics and Interfaces Institute of Chemical Sciences and Engineering École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL); Station 6, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

E-mail correspondence to alexey.bor.tarasov@gmail.com and michael.graetzel@epfl.ch

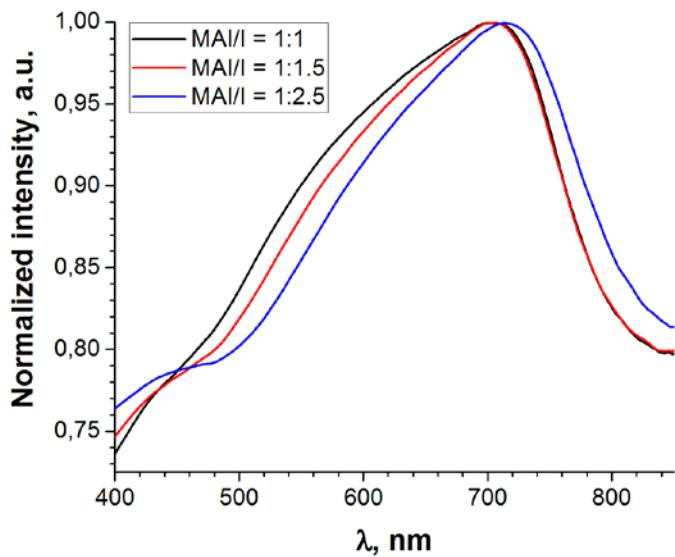


Figure S1. Absorption spectra of RPM with different composition (MAI:I₂).

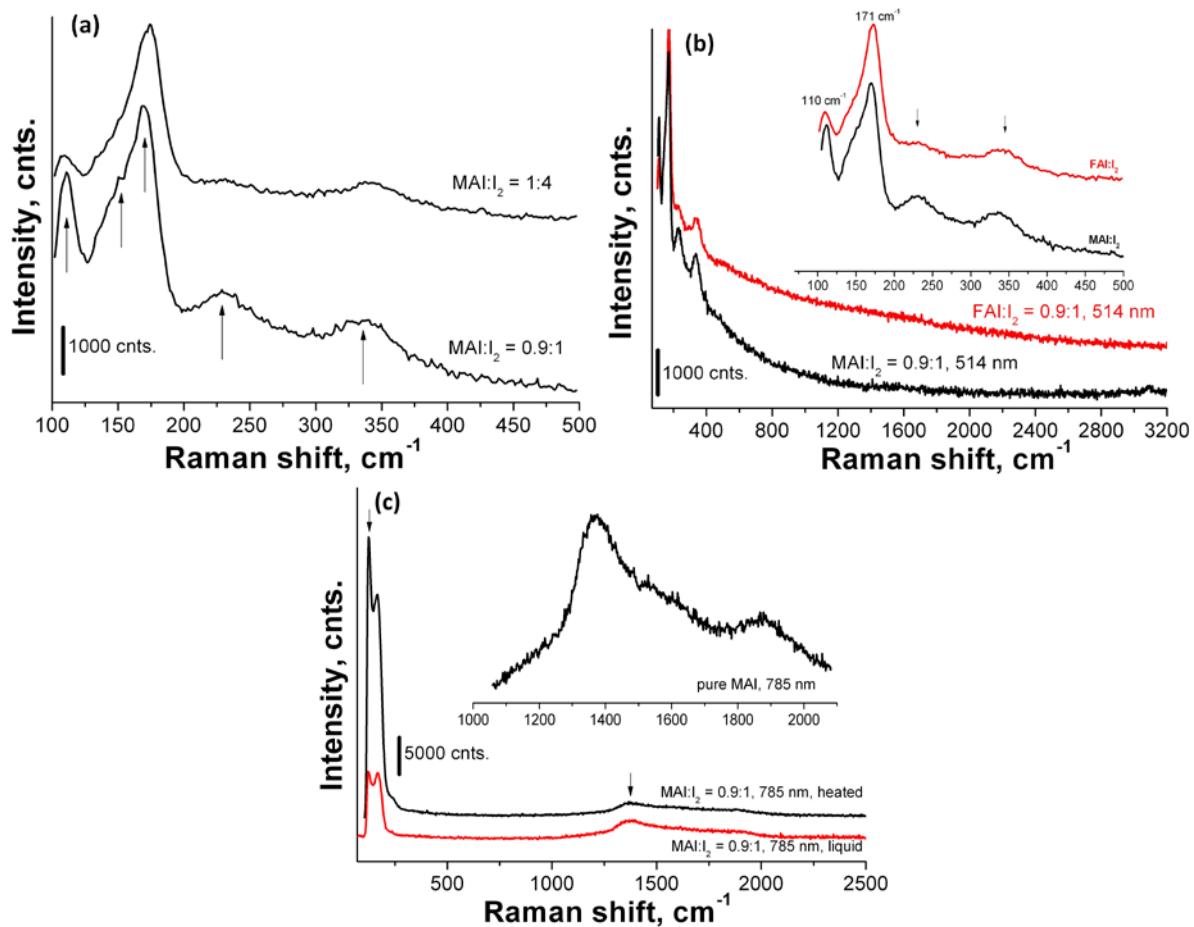


Figure S2. Local structure of RPM. (a) Comparison of resonant Raman spectra of the MAI/I₂ = 0.9:1 and 1:4 compositions (laser wavelength 514 cm⁻¹). Note that strong modes of the I₃⁻ ion (110, 169 cm⁻¹) are observed while the intensity of all the peaks are changed by iodine addition due to a contribution of other polyiodides and solvating molecular iodine, (b) basically similar resonant Raman spectra of RPM of the MAI/I₂ = 0.9:1 and FAI/I₂ = 0.9:1 compositions in the extended range, (c) a comparison of IR Raman spectra of RPM of the MAI/I₂ = 0.9:1 composition before and after iodine sublimation by drying (laser wavelength 785 cm⁻¹). The arrows indicate peaks of the MA⁺ constituent.

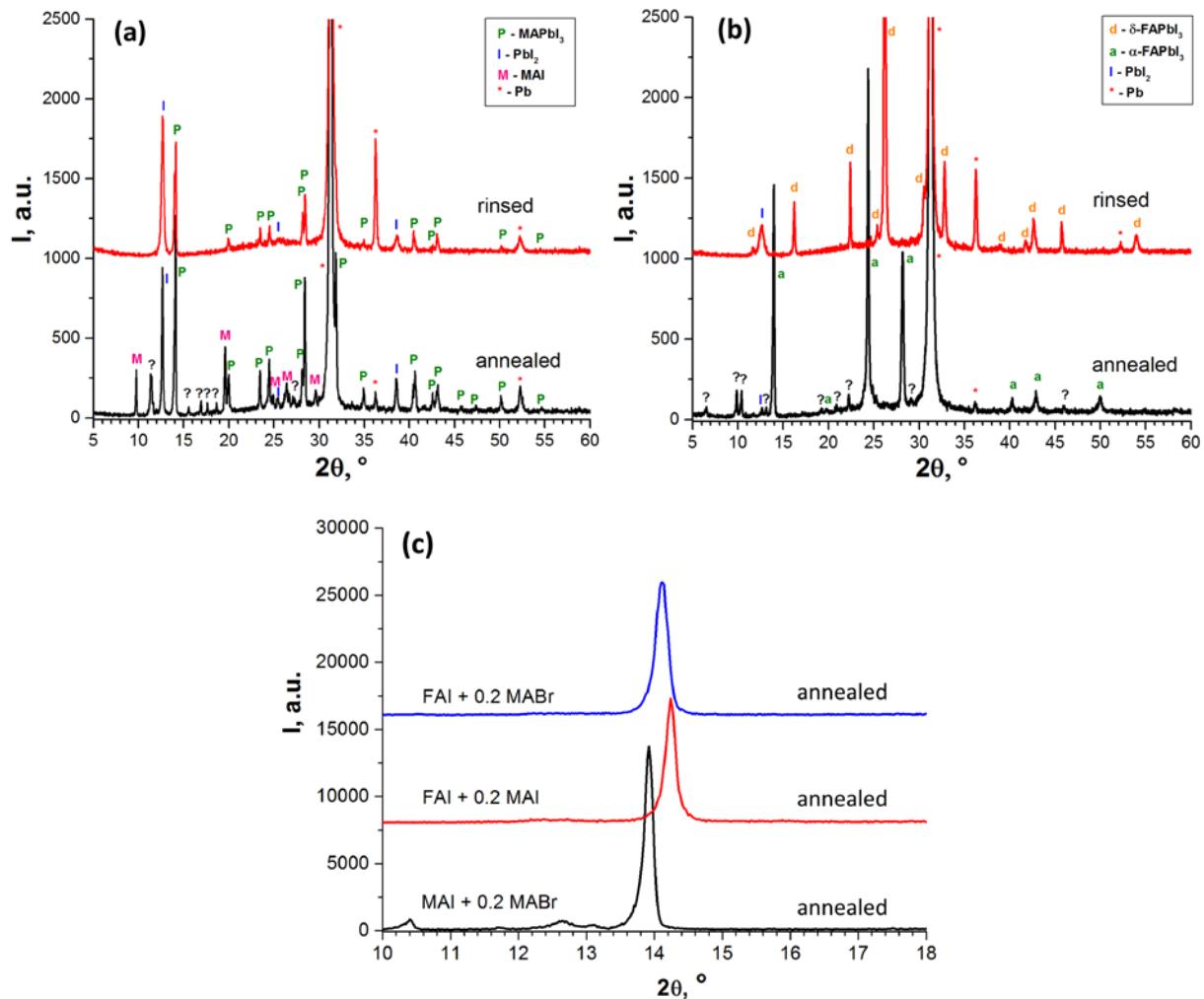


Figure S3. XRD of the films annealed at 115°C for 10 minutes after spin-coating and XRD of the films rinsed with isopropanol after spin-coating for comparison. (a) MAPbI₃ film obtained from RPM of FAI-I₂, (b) FAPbI₃ film obtained from RPM of FAI-I₂, (c) films with mixed compositions.

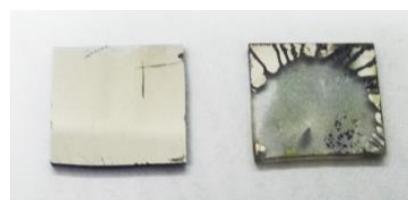


Figure S4. 50 nm thickness film of lead treated with MAI_{3+x} for 15 seconds.

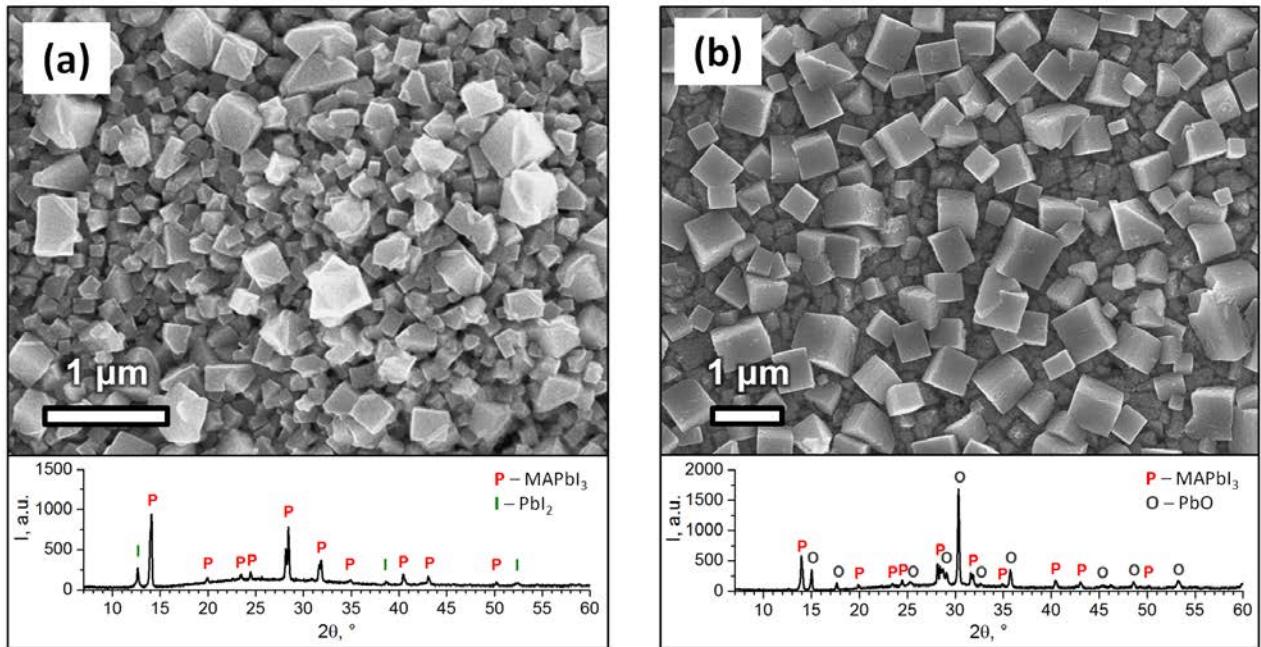


Figure S5. SEM and XRD of perovskite MAPbI₃ films obtained by reactions of MAI_{3+x} with PbI₂ film (a) and PbO film (b).

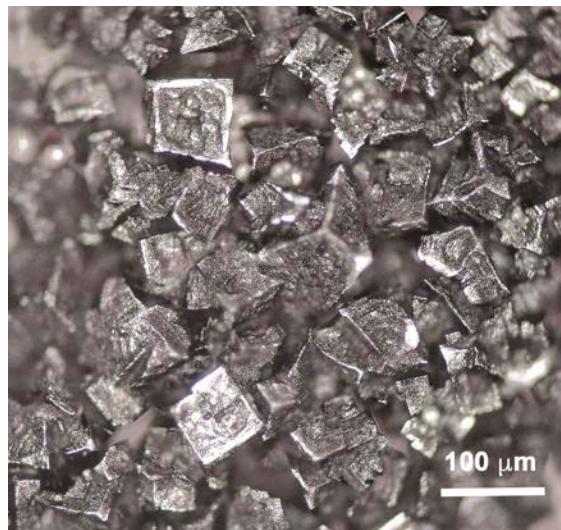


Figure S6. Perovskite MAPbI₃ crystals obtained through an iodine evaporation from the sample #4.

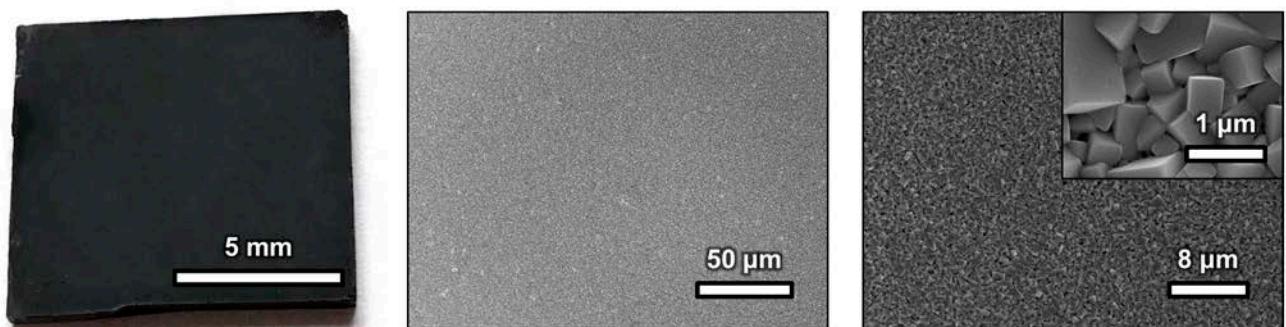


Figure S7. Perovskite MAPbI₃ obtained by reaction of MAI_{3+x} with 200 nm thickness film of lead.

Table S1. Charge carrier lifetimes in perovskite films obtained from the melts with various compositions.

Melt composition (X/I₂ = 1:2)	Charge carrier lifetimes	
	τ₁	τ₂
X = MAI	66 ns (29%)	210 ns (71%)
X = 0.8 MAI + 0.2 MABr	2 ns (83%)	13 ns (17%)
X = 0.8 FAI + 0.2 MAI	50 ns (45%)	190 ns (55%)
X = 0.8 FAI + 0.2 MABr	44 ns (55%)	164 ns (45%)