High-efficiency perovskite solar cells employing conjugated donor-acceptor copolymer as a hole-transporting material

Ze Yu,*a Yuchen Zhang, Xiaoqing Jiang, Xiaoxin Li, Jianbo Lai, Maowei Hu, Xiaoxin Li, Xiaoxin Li, Xiaoxin Li, Xiaoxin Hu, Xiao

Mohammed Elawad,^a Gagik G. Gurzadyan,^a Xichuan Yang^a and Licheng Sun*^{ab}

^aState Key Laboratory of Fine Chemicals, Institute of Artificial Photosynthesis, DUT-KTH Joint Education and Research Center on Molecular Devices, Dalian University of Technology (DUT), Dalian 116024, China. Email: ze.yu@dlut.edu.cn; lichengs@kth.se

^bDepartment of Chemistry, School of Chemical Science and Engineering, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, 100 44 Stockholm, Sweden.



Fig. S1 Top-view SEM of (a) mix-ion perovskite film and (b) PCPDTBT:F4TCNQ film onto the perovskite.



Fig. S2 J-V characteristics of the PSC devices based on PCPDTBT as HTMs with different doping levels of F4TCNQ measured under AM1.5 simulated sunlight (100 mW·cm⁻² irradiance).



Fig. S3 J-V characteristics of the PSC devices based on PCPDTBT with and without F4TCNQ as HTMs measured at different scan directions under AM1.5 simulated sunlight (100 mW·cm⁻² irradiance).



Fig. S4 UPS spectra in the cutoff (left) and onset (right) energy regions for pristine PCPDTBT (black) and F4TCNQ doped PCPDTBT (red) films.



Fig. S5 PCE variations based on PSCs with spiro-OMeTAD with F4TCNQ (6% w/w) or LiTFSI and TBP as HTMs measured under AM1.5 simulated sunlight (100 mW \cdot cm⁻² irradiance). The devices were stored without encapsulation at ambient condition with humidity at ~30% in the dark.

Table S1 Photovoltaic parameters of PSC devices using PCPDTBT with and without doping F4TCNQ as HTMs measured at different scans under AM1.5 simulated sunlight (100 mW \cdot cm⁻² irradiance).

Doping ratio	Scan directions	V_{oc} (V)	J_{sc} (mA/cm ²)	FF	PCE (%)
6% w/w	Reverse	0.99	24.0	0.64	15.1
	Forward	0.99	24.0	0.43	10.2
w/o	Reverse	0.93	15.9	0.62	9.2
	Forward	0.92	16.3	0.35	5.2