Simple and Dopant-free Hole-Transporting Material based on (2-

ethylhexyl)-9H-Carbazole for Efficient Planar Perovskite Solar Cells

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1 Materials



Fig. S1 MALDI-TOF spectrum of compound CMO.







Fig. S3 ¹³CNMR spectrum of compound CMO.

2 Methods

MALDI-TOF spectra, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra, absorption spectra and the electrochemical cyclic voltammogram were recorded on Bruker BIFLEX III, Bruker DMX-500, Hitachi U-3010 UV-vis spectrophotometer and Zahner IM6e electrochemical workstation, respectively. Atomic force microscopy (AFM) images were captured on Multimode 8 micro-scope (Bruker, Santa Barbara, CA). Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images were taken on S-4700, Hitachi. The photovoltaic characteristics are measured under 100 mW cm⁻² (AM 1.5G) illumination using a Keithley Model 2400 multisource meter (Cleveland, OH, USA). A solar simulator (500 W Xe lamp) (ORIEL Solar 3A94023A, America) is employed as the light source. Steady-state photo-luminescence (PL) measurements were conducted on FLS980 (Edinburgh Instrument, UK). Time-resolved PL spectra were acquired on Life-spec (Edinburgh Instrument, UK) by monitoring the signal at 785 nm excited with a 477 nm laser (2 MHz).

3 Fabrication of the pero-SCs devices

The fabrication of device was according to the previously reported procedure with some modification. Patterned FTO/glass substrates were ultrasonically cleaned with deionized water, acetone and ethanol respectively, and then followed by oxygen plasma cleaning for 10 min before use. FTO substrates were immersed into 200 mM TiCl₄ aqueous solution for 60 min at 70°C and then washed with deionized water and ethanol. The spin-coating precursor solution was prepared by dissolving 0.191 g of MAI and 0.553 g of PbI₂ in 1 mL of anhydrous DMF and DMSO (with a volume ratio of 4: 6). After the clean FTO substrates with compacted TiO₂ were transferred into glove box, hole transport material CMO in CB was spin coated onto perovskite films at 5000 rpm for 30 s in glove box. Finally, 80 nm thick gold electrodes were deposited on the top of HTM by thermal evaporation at 1.0×10^{-4} Pa. For each solar cell, the active area was determined to be 0.07 cm².

4 Water contact angles



Fig. S4 Water contact angles on (a) as-cast Spiro-OMeTAD, and (b) CMO films.

5 J-V curve of photovoltaic device for Spiro-OMeTAD



Fig. S5 J–V curves of pero-SCs device based on Spiro-OMeTAD as HTM (72.3 mg mL⁻¹) doping 4-tert-butylpyridine (28.8 μ L) and Li-TFSI/acetonitrile (17.5 μ L, 520 mg mL⁻¹).



6 Histograms of 30 device PCEs

Fig. S6 Histograms of 30 device PCEs based on CMO as HTM.