

Supporting Information

Electronic structure and interfacial features of triphenylamine- and phenothiazine-based hole transport materials for methylammonium lead iodide perovskite solar cells.

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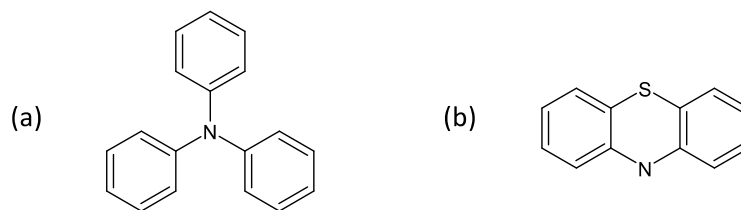
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Scheme S1: Molecular structures of (a) triphenylamine TPA and (b) phenothiazine moiety PTZ.

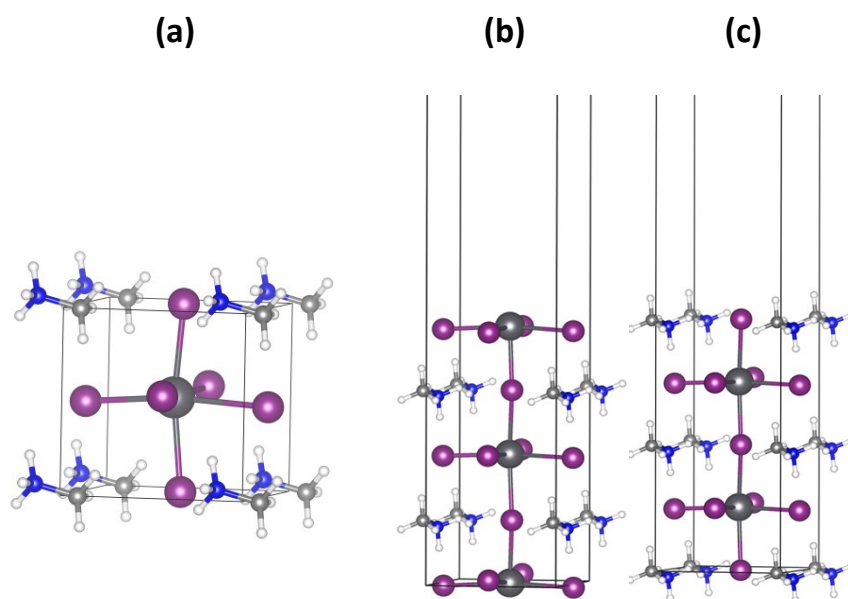


Figure S1: (a) unit cell of cubic MAPI; symmetric 5-layers slabs of (b) MAPI:PbI₂ and (c) MAPI:MAI. Color code: Pb-dark gray; I-violet; C-light grey; N-blue; H-white.

Slab convergence tests

From the preoptimized cubic unit cell, 3 slabs of the MAPI (001) surface composed of 5, 7 and 9 crystal planes, respectively, have been built considering the two possible terminations, *i.e.* PbI₂- and the MAI-exposing facets. Their energies have been calculated at GGA-PBE, using DZP as basis set (including 5d¹⁰ semicore electrons for Pb atoms) and using Troullier-Martins norm-conserving pseudopotentials. A mesh cutoff of 400 Ry and a 8 x 8 x 1 Γ -centered Monkhorst-Pack k -point grid have been considered. The surface's energy ($E_{surface}$) have been calculated as follow:

$$E_{surface} = \frac{(E_{slab}^{MAI} + E_{slab}^{PbI_2}) - E_{bulk}}{2 * Area_{slab}}$$

where E_{slab}^{MAI} and $E_{slab}^{PbI_2}$ are the energy of the PbI₂- and the MAI-terminated slabs and E_{bulk} is the energy of the MAPI unit cell.

The energy of the three investigated systems has been then corrected including the dispersion forces calculated by D3BJ damping scheme.

Table S1: Surface's energy (eV/Å²) of 5, 7 and 9-layers MAPI (001) slabs.

Slab	$E_{surface}$ (eV/Å ²)	$E_{surface}$ including D3BJ (eV/Å ²)
5-layers	1.97	0.03
7-layers	1.45	0.02
9-layers	2.24	0.03

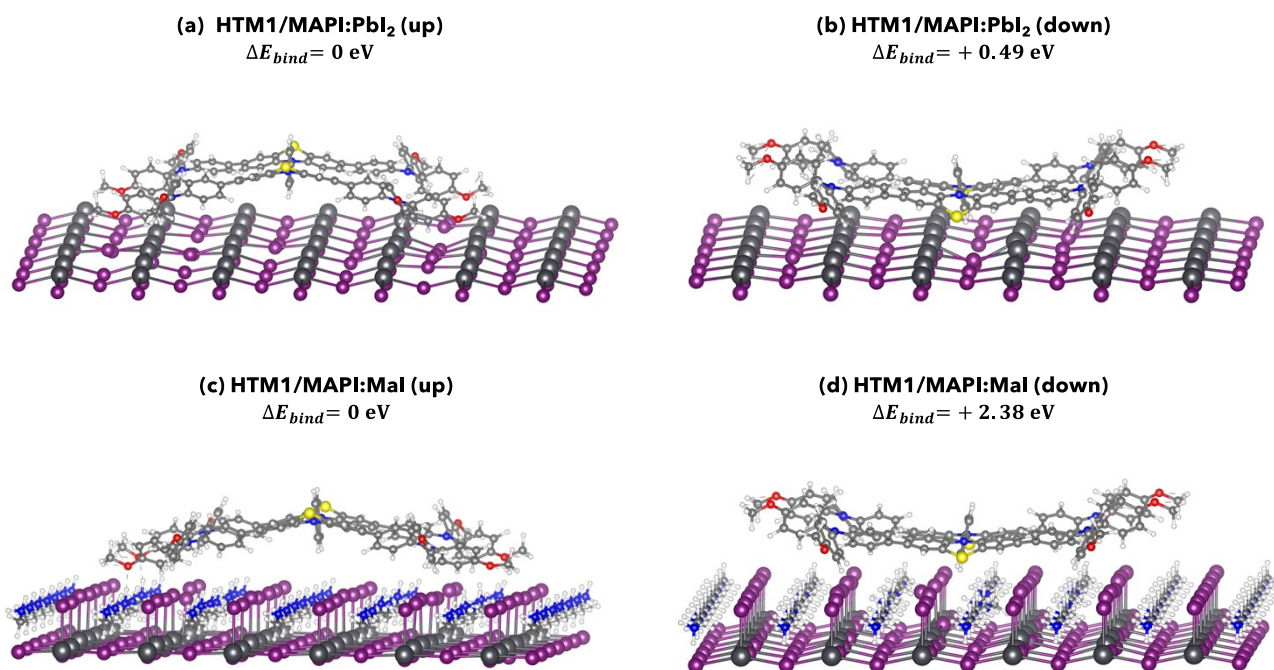


Figure S2: Minimum-energy interfaces of: (a) **HTM1/MAPI:PbI₂** (*up*), (b) **HTM1/MAPI:PbI₂** (*down*), (c) **HTM1/MAPI:MAI** (*up*) and (d) **HTM1/MAPI:MAI** (*down*).

Color code: Pb-dark gray; I-violet; C-light grey; N-blue; H-white; O-red; S-yellow.

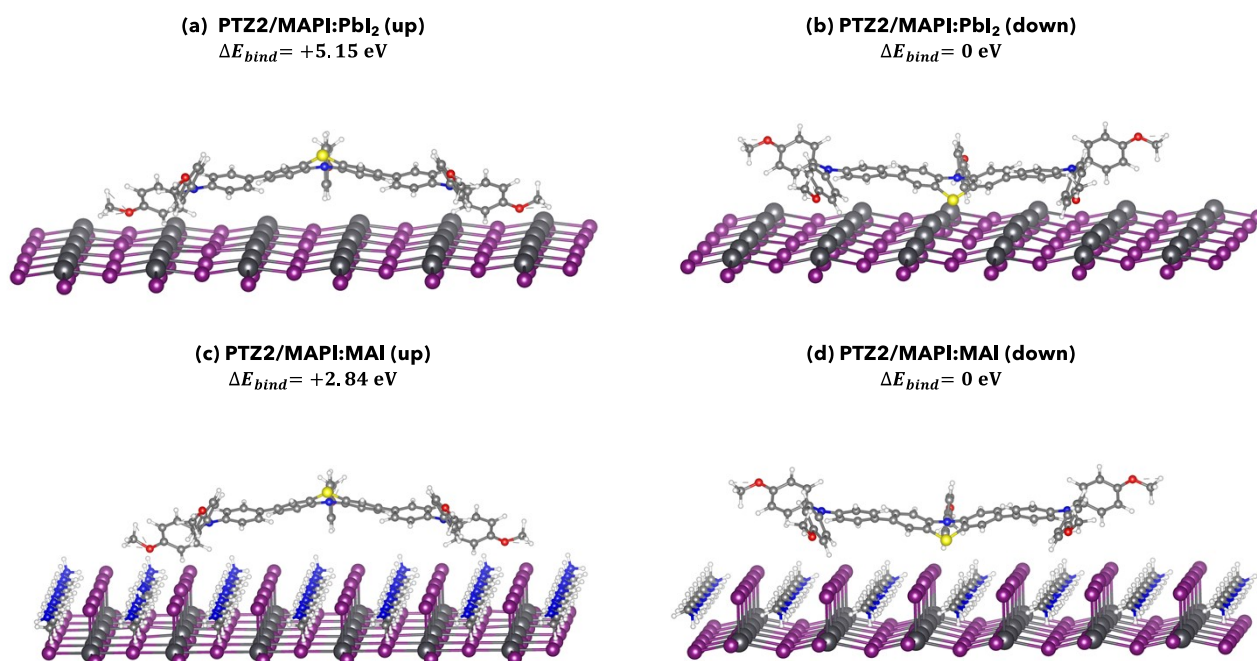


Figure S3: Minimum-energy interfaces of: (a) **PTZ2/MAPI:PbI₂ (up)**, (b) **PTZ2/MAPI:PbI₂ (down)**, (c) **PTZ2/MAPI:MAI (up)**, and (d) **PTZ2/MAPI:MAI (down)**.

Color code: Pb-dark gray; I-violet; C-light grey; N-blue; H-white; O-red; S-yellow.

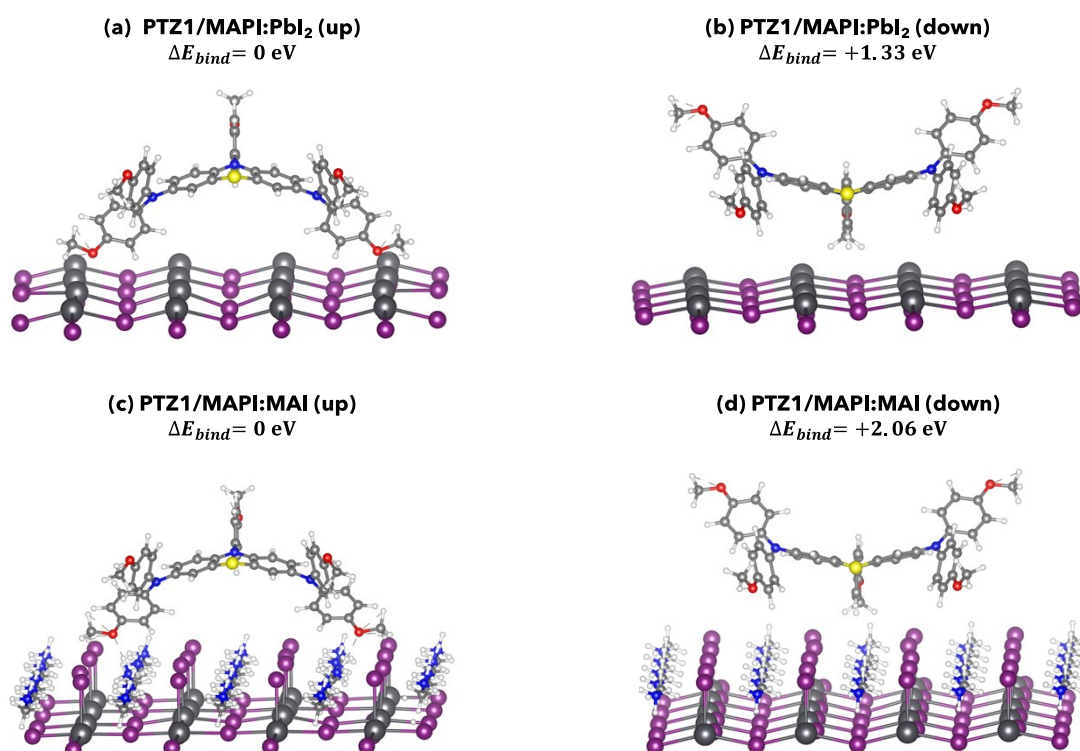
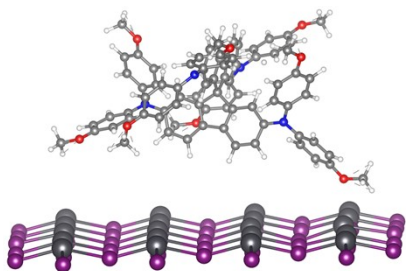


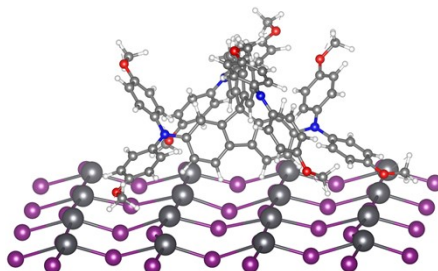
Figure S4: Minimum-energy interfaces of: (a) **PTZ1/MAPI:PbI₂ (up)**, (b) **PTZ1/MAPI:PbI₂ (down)**, (c) **PTZ1/MAPI:MAI (up)**, and (d) **PTZ1/MAPI:MAI (down)**.

Color code: Pb-dark gray; I-violet; C-light grey; N-blue; H-white; O-red, S-yellow.

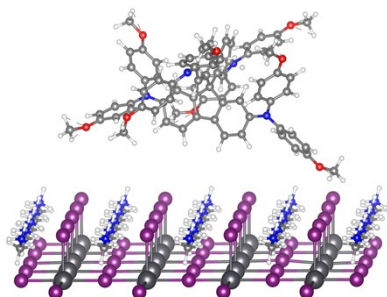
(a) Spiro-OMeTAD/MAPI:PbI₂ (up)
 $\Delta E_{bind} = +2.53$ eV



(b) Spiro-OMeTAD/MAPI:PbI₂ (down)
 $\Delta E_{bind} = 0$ eV



(c) Spiro-OMeTAD/MAPI:MAI (up)
 $\Delta E_{bind} = +1.94$ eV



(d) Spiro-OMeTAD/MAPI:MAI (down)
 $\Delta E_{bind} = 0$ eV

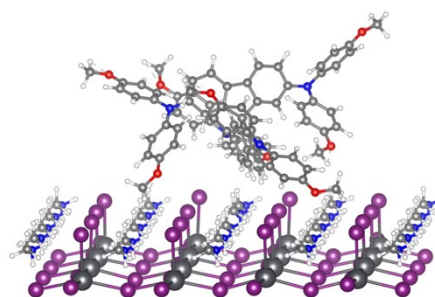


Figure S5: Minimum-energy interfaces of: (a) Spiro-OMeTAD/MAPI:PbI₂ (*up*), (b) Spiro-OMeTAD/MAPI:PbI₂ (*down*), (c) Spiro-OMeTAD/MAPI:MAI (*up*), and (d) Spiro-OMeTAD/MAPI:MAI (*down*).

Color code: Pb-dark gray; I-violet; C-light grey; N-blue; H-white; O-red.

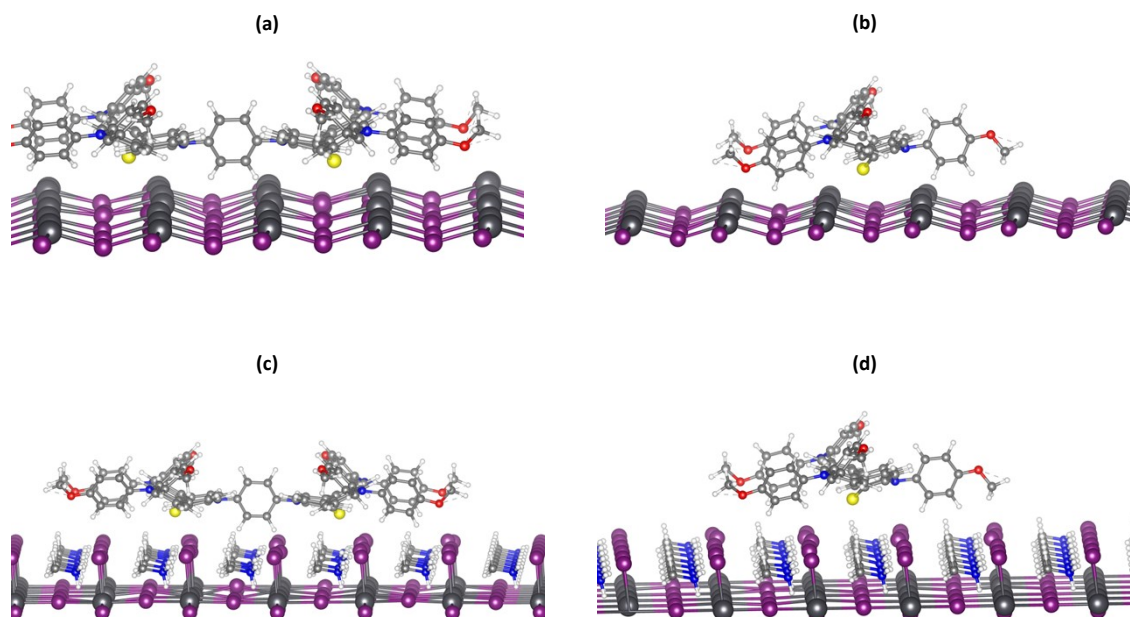


Figure S6: (a) **HTM1** *down* orientation on MAPI:PbI₂ surface, (b) **PTZ2** *down* orientation on MAPI:PbI₂ surface, (c) **HTM1** *down* orientation on MAPI:MAI surface, (d) **PTZ2** *down* orientation on MAPI:MAI surface.

Color code: Pb-dark gray; I-violet; C-light grey; N-blue; H-white; O-red; S-yellow.

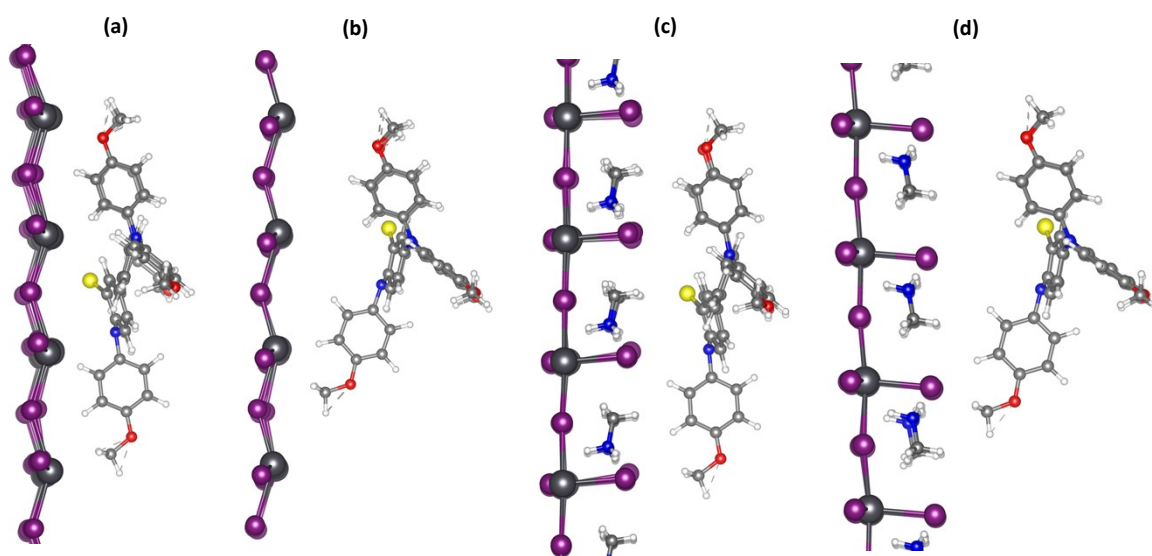


Figure S7: (a) **PTZ2** *down* orientation on MAPI:PbI₂ surface, (b) **PTZ1** *down* orientation on MAPI:PbI₂ surface, (c) **PTZ2** *down* orientation on MAPI:MAI surface, (d) **PTZ1** *down* orientation on MAPI:MAI surface.

Color code: Pb-dark gray; I-violet; C-light grey; N-blue; H-white; O-red; S-yellow.

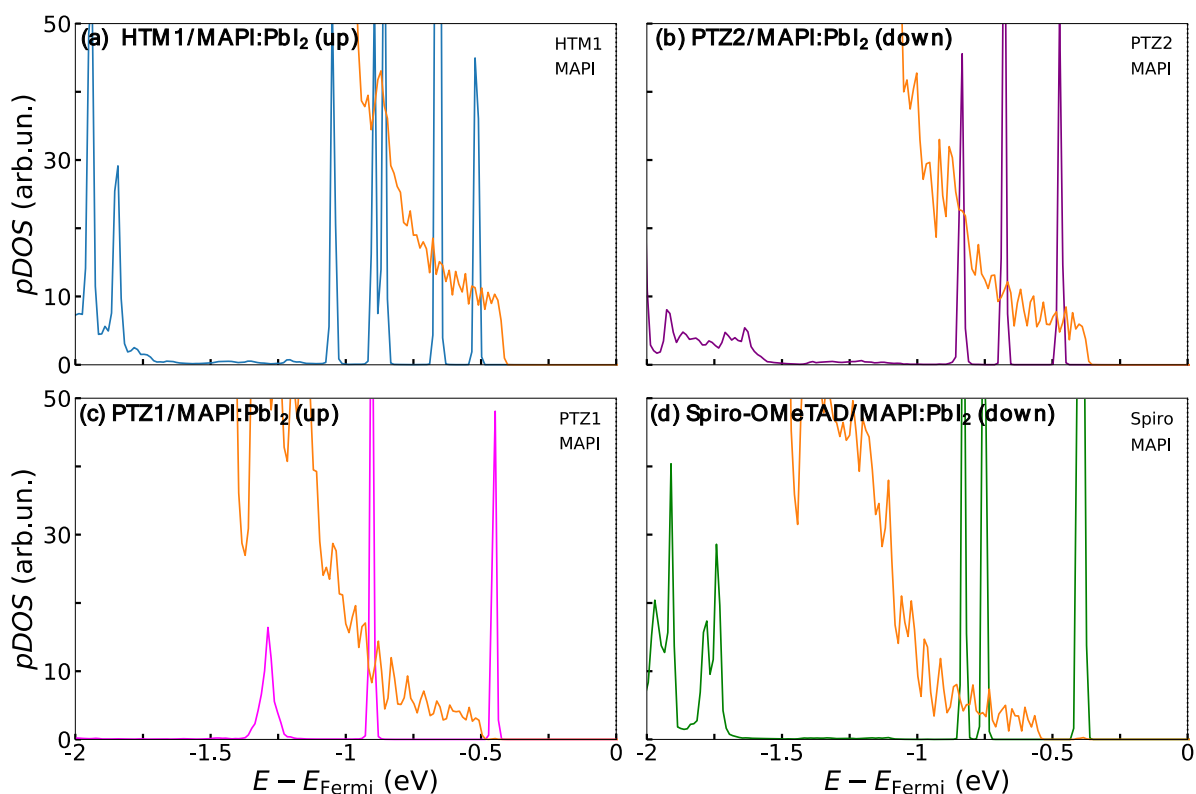


Figure S8: pDOS zoom of (a) **HTM1/MAPI:PbI₂** (*up*), (b) **PTZ2/MAPI:PbI₂** (*down*), (c) **PTZ1/MAPI:PbI₂** (*up*) and (d) **Spiro-OMeTAD/MAPI:PbI₂** (*down*).

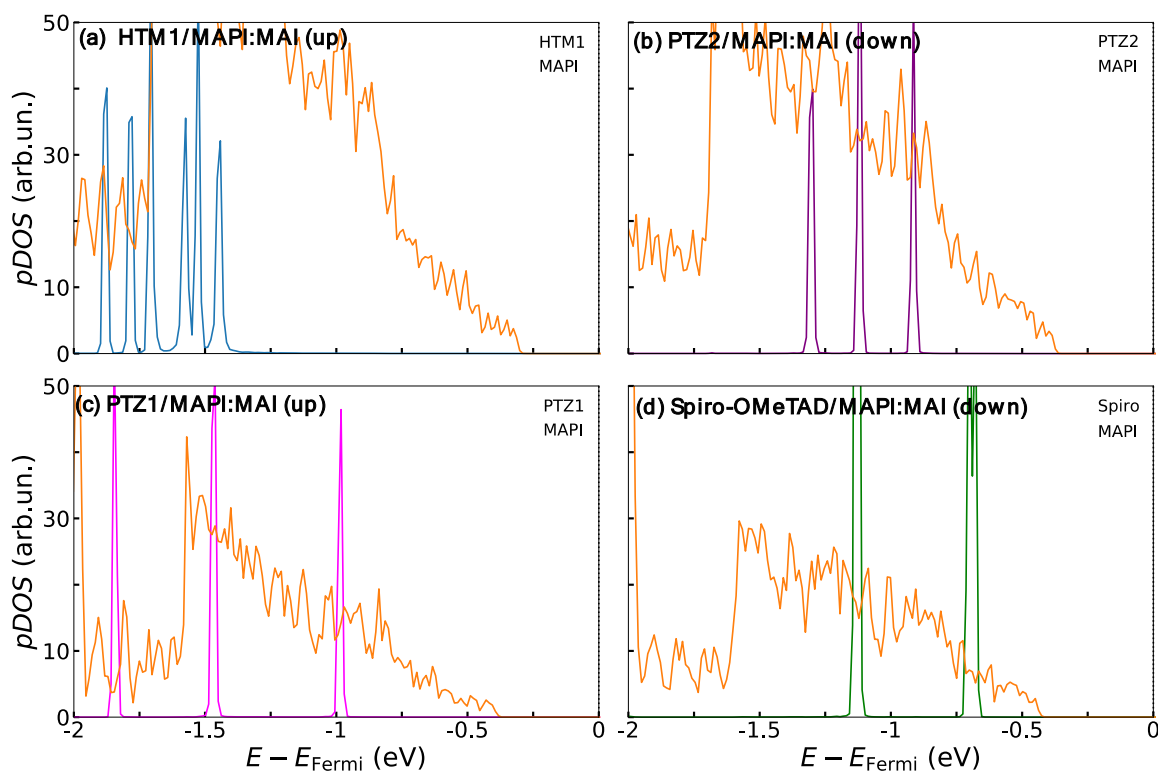


Figure S9: pDOS zoom of (a) **HTM1/MAPI:MAI** (*up*), (b) **PTZ2/MAPI:MAI** (*down*), (c) **PTZ1/MAPI:MAI** (*up*) and (d) **Spiro-OMeTAD/MAPI:MAI** (*down*).