

## Supporting Information

### **Dramatic improvement in stability of high-performance inverted polymer solar cells featuring solution-processed buffer layer**

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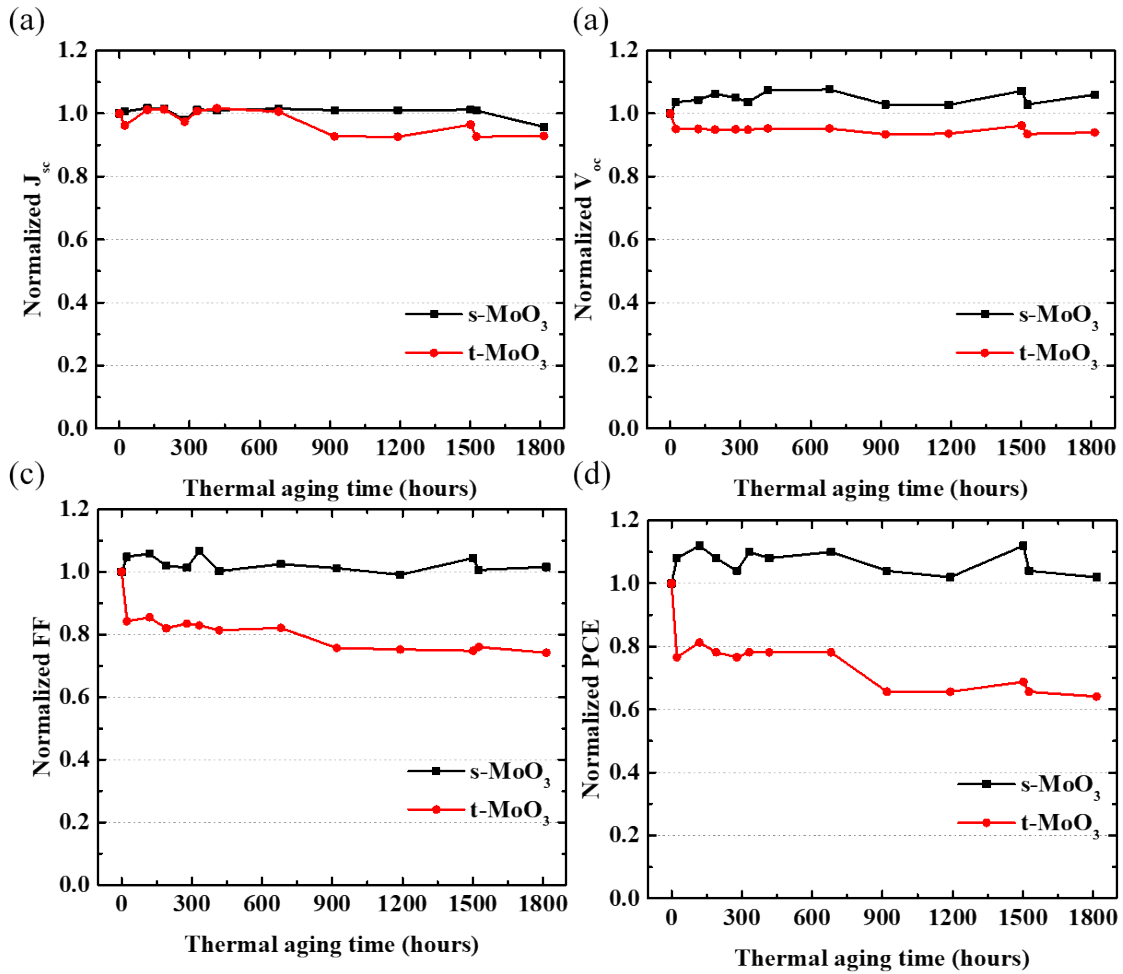


Fig. S1. The variation of photovoltaic characteristics with thermally aging time for the inverted PTB7:PC<sub>71</sub>BM devices with t-MoO<sub>3</sub> HTL and s-MoO<sub>3</sub> HTL, respectively. All the devices are thermally aged at 65°C in the dark nitrogen glove box.

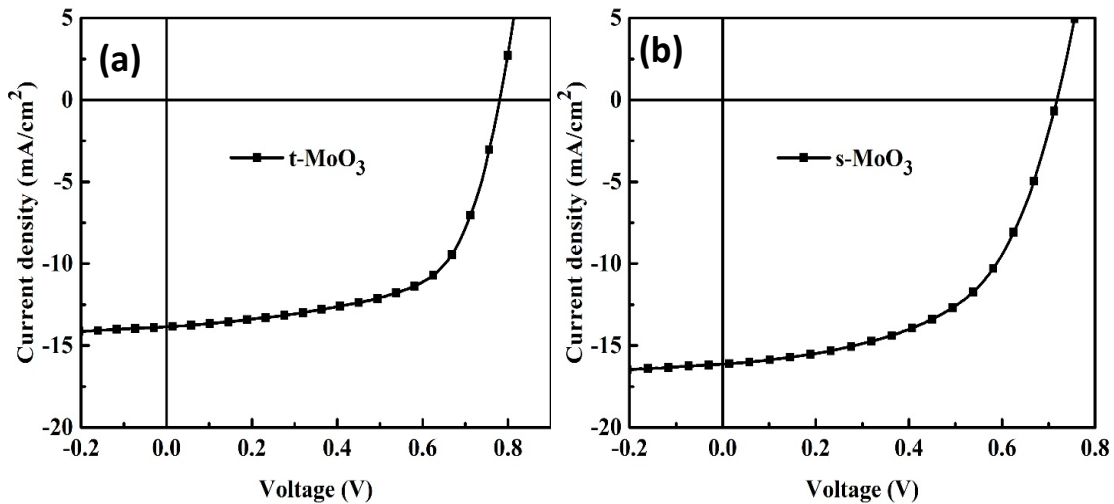


Fig. S2 (a) The current density-voltage curve of the PTB7:PC<sub>71</sub>BM device with t-MoO<sub>3</sub> without thermal aging (b) The current density-voltage curve of the PTB7:PC<sub>71</sub>BM device with s-MoO<sub>3</sub> without thermal aging.

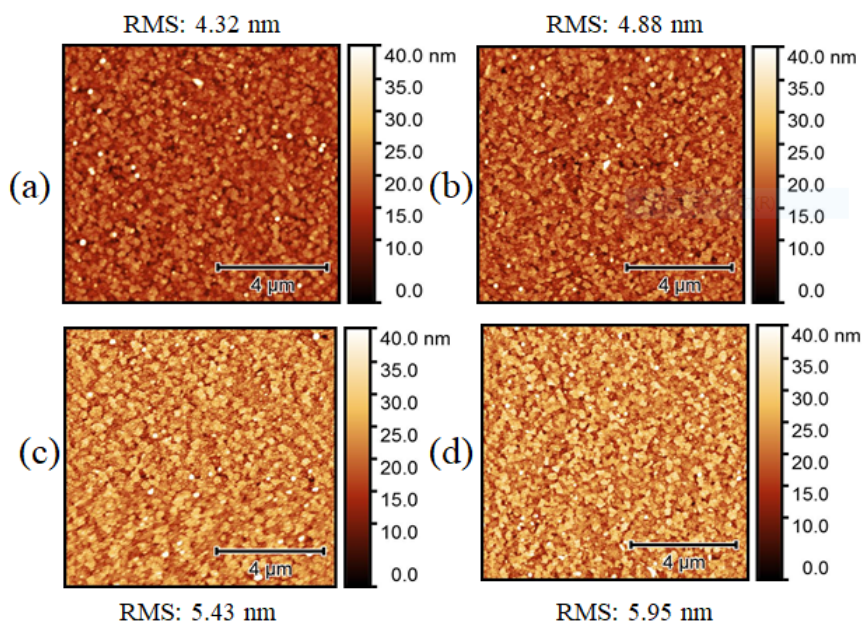


Fig. S3. Topographies of ITO/8 nm t-MoO<sub>3</sub> (a) without and (b) with aging and ITO/15 nm s-MoO<sub>3</sub> (c) without and (d) with aging. The thermal aging is at 85 °C for 100 h. The scale bar is 4 μm. The RMS of ITO is 3.00 nm.

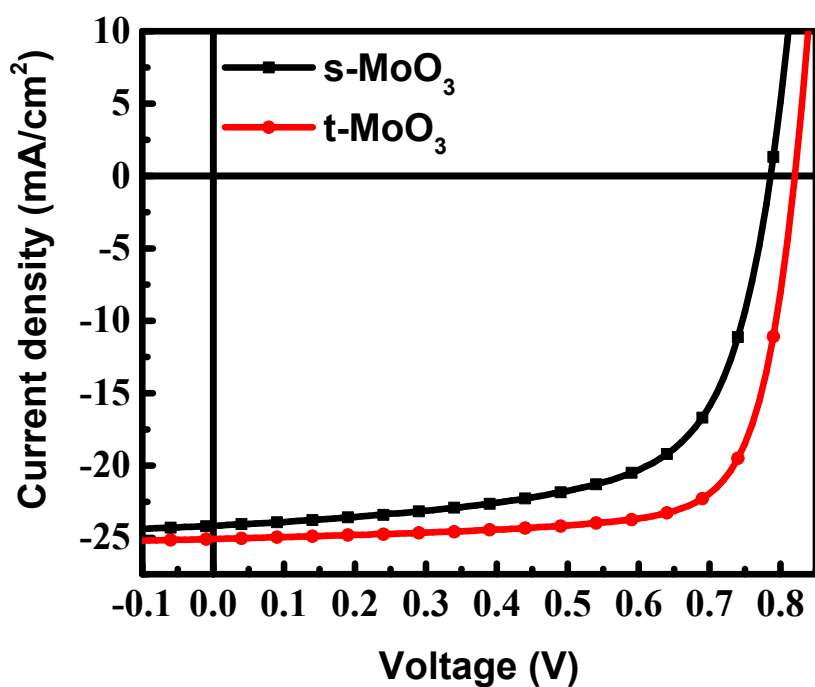


Fig. S4 Current density-voltage curves of t-MoO<sub>3</sub>- and s-MoO<sub>3</sub>-based PM6:Y6 PSCs.

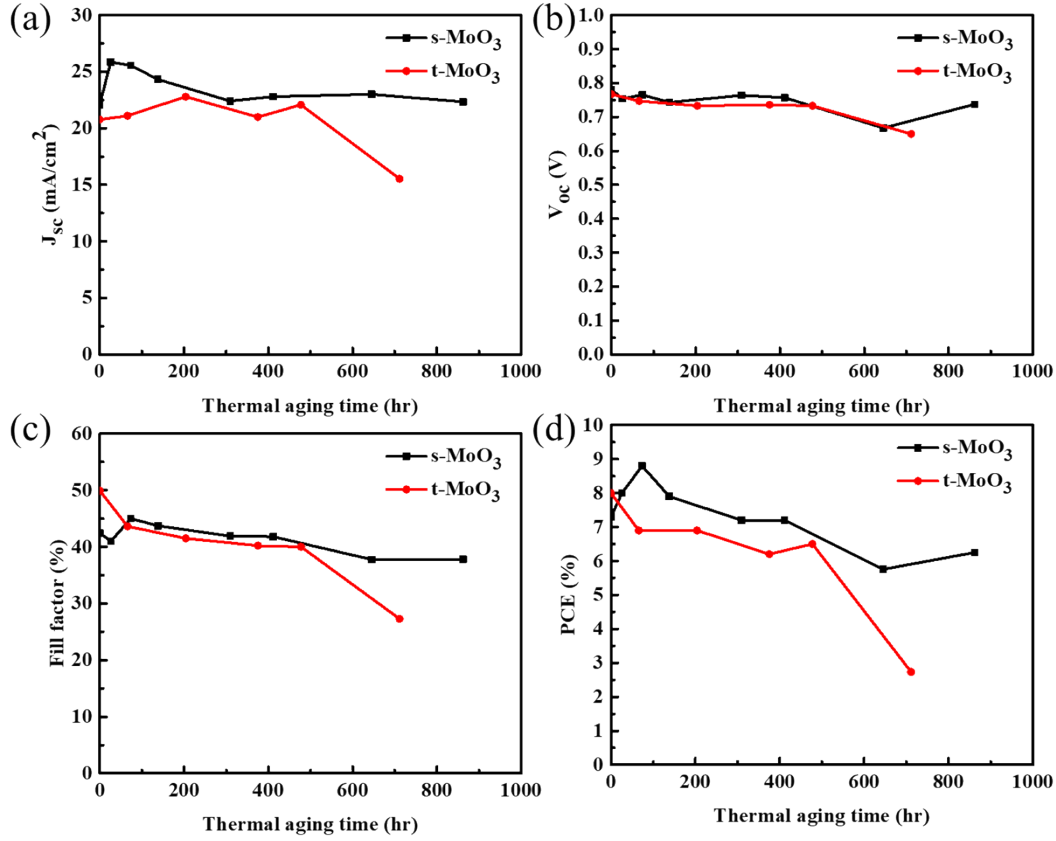


Fig. S5 Variation in the photovoltaic characteristics with respect to the thermal aging time for inverted PM6:Y6 devices incorporating t-MoO<sub>3</sub> and s-MoO<sub>3</sub> HTLs, respectively.

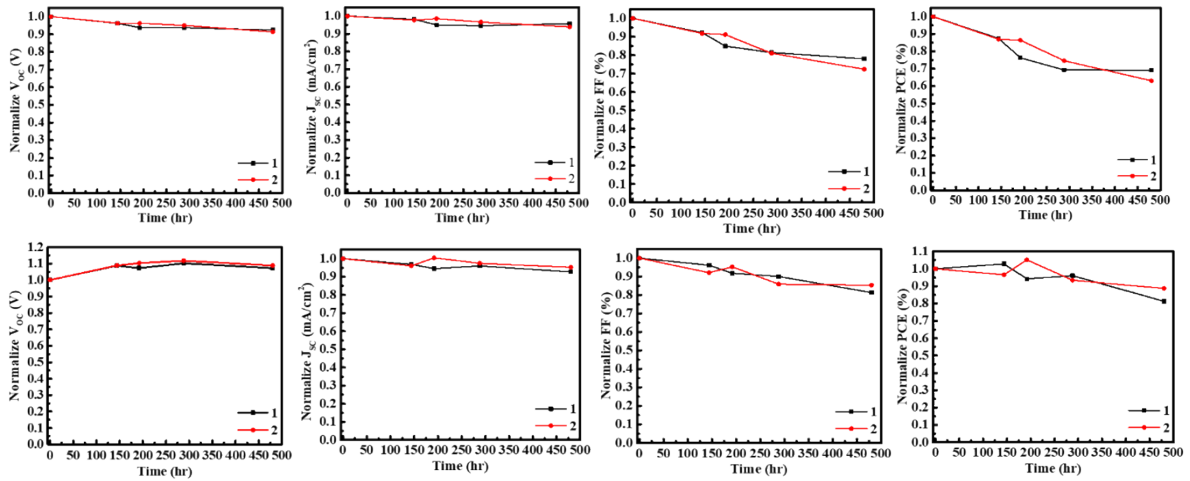


Fig. S6 Variation in the normalized photovoltaic characteristics with respect to the thermal aging time for inverted t-MoO<sub>3</sub>-based and s-MoO<sub>3</sub>-based PM6:Y6 devices.

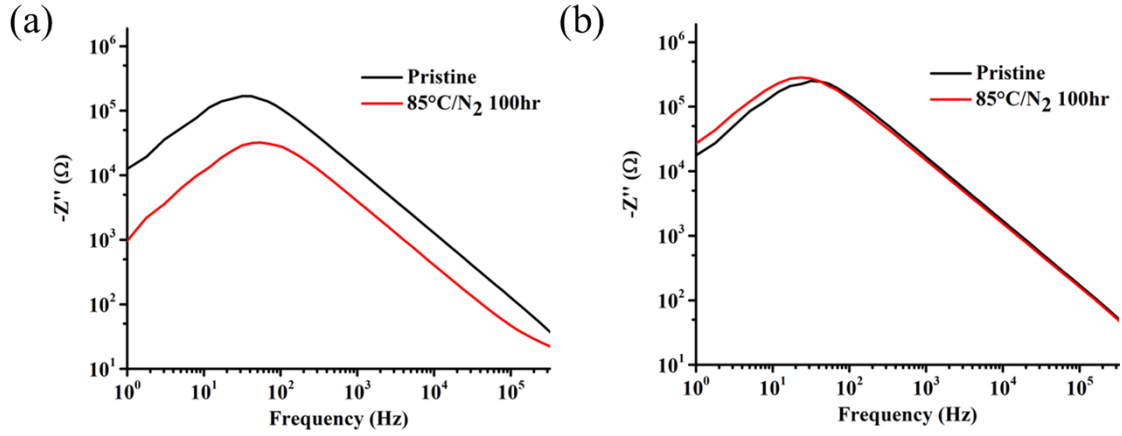


Fig. S7 (a) and (b) are the imaginary component ( $-Z''$ )-frequency plots corresponding to Fig. 2(c) and (d), respectively.

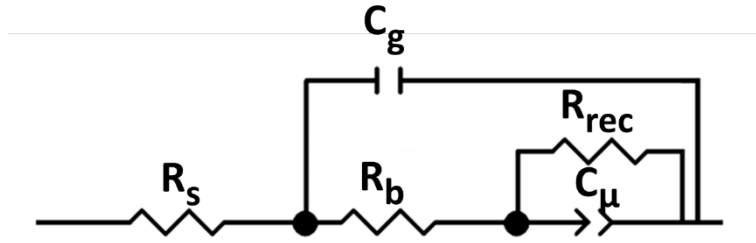


Fig. S8 Equivalent circuit of bulk heterojunction PSC for model analysis.

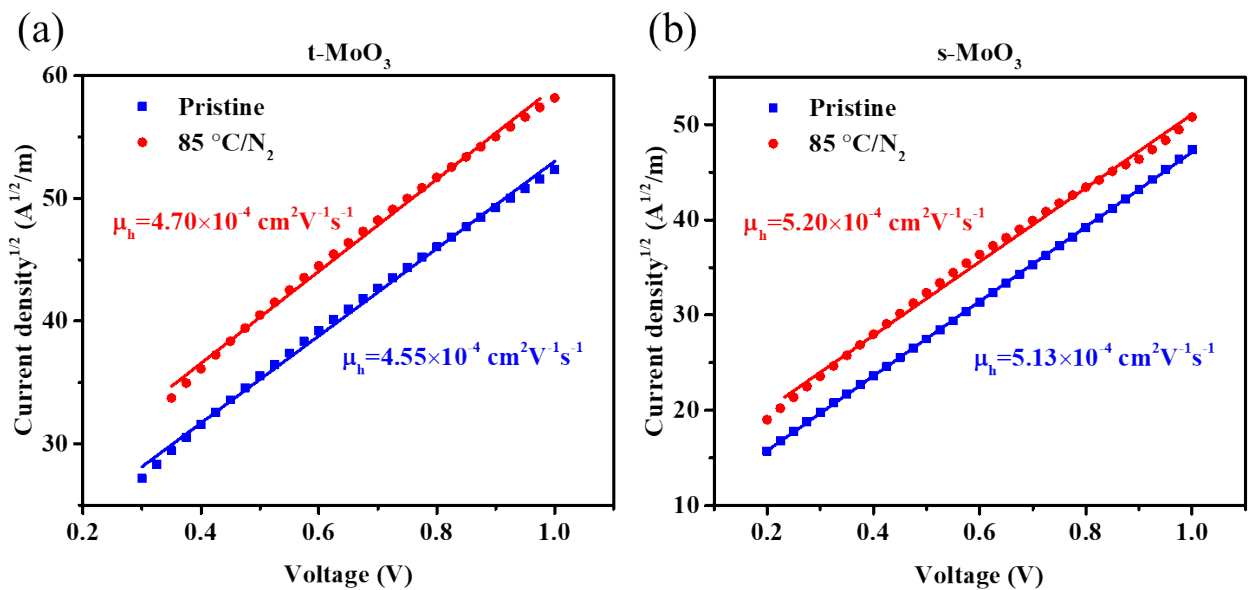


Fig. S9 Current density-voltage curves and hole mobility values of the hole only devices based on (a)  $t\text{-MoO}_3$  and (b)  $s\text{-MoO}_3$  as HTL before and after thermal aging at  $85^\circ\text{C}$  in nitrogen for 100 hours.

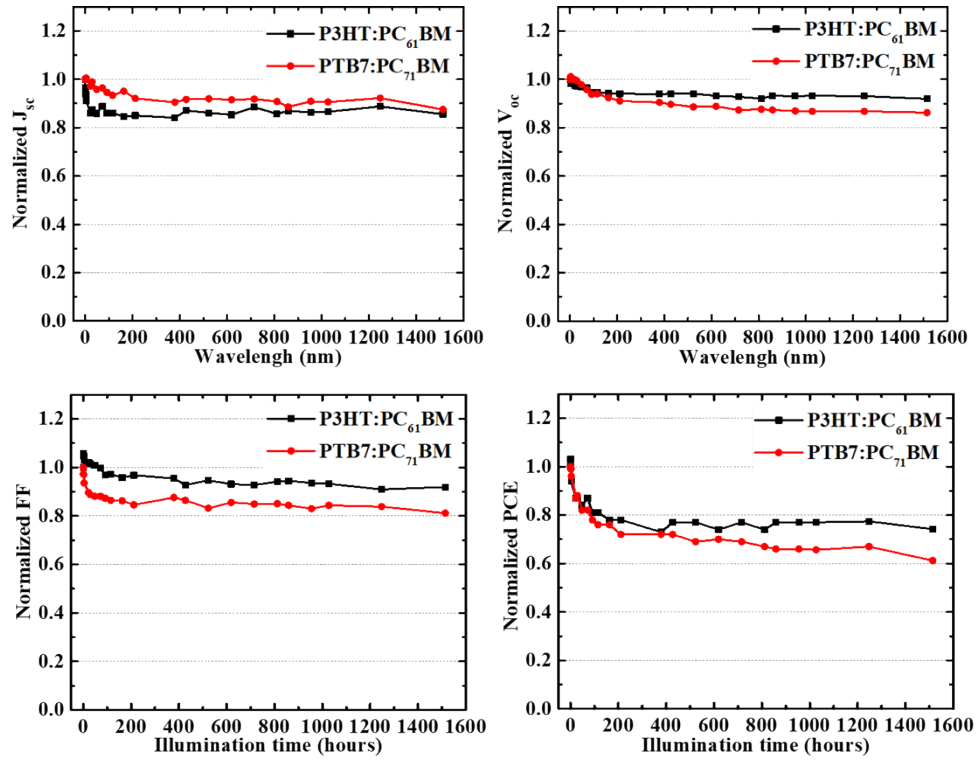


Fig. S10 Variation of photovoltaic parameters for the encapsulated inverted PTB7:PC<sub>71</sub>BM and P3HT:PC<sub>61</sub>BM devices with s-MoO<sub>3</sub> HTLs with aging time under the continuous AM 1.5G solar illumination with UV filter.

Table S1 Performance characteristics of t-MoO<sub>3</sub>- and s-MoO<sub>3</sub>-based PM6:Y6 PSCs. Values are for the highest-PCE device, and the average data are obtained from 10 devices in the brackets.

HTL	Voc (V)	Jsc (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	FF (%)	PCE (%)
t-MoO <sub>3</sub>	0.81	26.02	72.93	15.35
	(0.81±0.01)	(25.16±0.67)	(70.61±3.58)	(14.33±1.18)
s-MoO <sub>3</sub>	0.79	24.14	64.80	12.28
	(0.78±0.00)	(23.46±0.48)	(64.11±1.23)	(11.80±0.36)

Table S2. Photovoltaic characteristics of inverted t-MoO<sub>3</sub>- and s-MoO<sub>3</sub>-based PM6:Y6 devices with PCE > 11%.

HTL	Device	V <sub>OC</sub> (V)	J <sub>SC</sub> (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	FF (%)	PCE (%)
Evaporation MoO <sub>3</sub>	1	0.81	25.14	72.13	14.60
		0.79 ±0.02	25.02 ±0.42	63.31 ±6.33	12.54 ±1.62
	2	0.81	26.02	72.93	15.35
		0.81 ±0.01	25.16 ±0.67	70.61 ±3.58	14.33 ±1.18
H-MoO <sub>3</sub>	1	0.70	26.70	67.17	12.59
		0.69 ±0.02	26.04 ±0.51	63.86 ±3.51	11.56 ±1.04
	2	0.68	26.06	66.49	11.78
		0.69 ±0.02	25.58 ±0.55	61.91 ±6.74	10.85 ±1.17

Table S3 Electric parameters determined by model fitting for the t-MoO<sub>3</sub>- and s-MoO<sub>3</sub>-based PTB7:PC<sub>71</sub>BM/8 PSCs before and after annealing at 85 °C for 100 h

HTL	Condition	R <sub>s</sub> (Ω)	R <sub>b</sub> (Ω)	C <sub>g</sub> (10 <sup>-8</sup> F)	C <sub>μ</sub> (10 <sup>-8</sup> F)	R <sub>rec</sub> (kΩ)	τ <sub>avg</sub> (ms)
t-MoO <sub>3</sub>	Pristine	13.56	318.7	1.29	9.71	39.9	2.89
	85°C/N <sub>2</sub> 100 hr	69.82	50.2	3.87	6.20	17.2	0.74
s-MoO <sub>3</sub>	Pristine	11.04	396.3	0.82	0.96	109.4	0.73
	85°C/N <sub>2</sub> 100 hr	10.51	126.5	1.04	0.22	445.6	0.68