

## Supporting Information

### High Efficiency Perovskite Solar Cells with PTAA Hole Transport Layer enabled by PMMA:F4-TCNQ Buried Interface Layer

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### Experimental section

#### Materials

CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>I (MAI, 99%), PbI<sub>2</sub> (99.99%), PTAA (Mn < 6000), F4-TCNQ, phenyl-C61-butyric acid methyl ester (PC<sub>61</sub>BM, 99.5%) and bathocuproine (BCP) were purchased from Xi'an Polymer Light Technology Corp. Ag was purchased from Zhongnuo Advanced Material (Beijing) Technology Co., Ltd. PMMA, N,N-dimethyl formamide (DMF), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), chlorobenzene (CB, 99.5%), toluene, ethyl acetate and isopropanol were obtained from Shanghai Aladdin biotechnology co., LTD.

#### Device fabrication

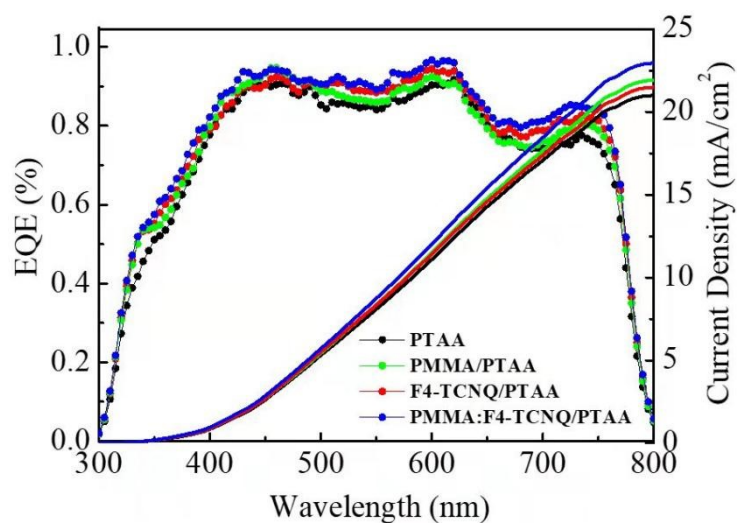
The F4-TCNQ precursor solutions with different concentrations of 0.015, 0.025, and 0.035 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> were prepared by dissolving F4-TCNQ in ethyl acetate solvent. The PMMA precursor solutions with different concentrations of 0.5, 1.0, and 1.5 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> were prepared by dissolving PMMA in ethyl acetate solvent. PMMA:F4-TCNQ mixture solution was

prepared by dissolving F4-TCNQ in PMMA precursor solution. The PTAA solution with a concentration of 5 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> was prepared by dissolving PTAA in toluene solvent. The F4-TCNQ solution with a concentration of 0.15 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> was prepared by dissolving F4-TCNQ in toluene solvent. A 20 nm thick ETL was prepared by spin-coating using PC<sub>61</sub>BM solution with a concentration of 20 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>, formulated by dissolving PC<sub>61</sub>BM in chlorobenzene solvent. The cathode buffer layer was fabricated by spin-coating using BCP solution with a concentration of 0.5 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>, prepared by dissolving BCP in isopropanol solvent. The MAPbI<sub>3</sub> layer was prepared using the two-step process, (1) spin-coating using the MAPbI<sub>3</sub> precursor solution, containing PbI<sub>2</sub> (1.3 mol) and MAI (0.3 mol) in DMSO and DMF (1:9), (2) spin-coating using the MAI precursor solution, prepared by dissolving MAI (40 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) in isopropanol.

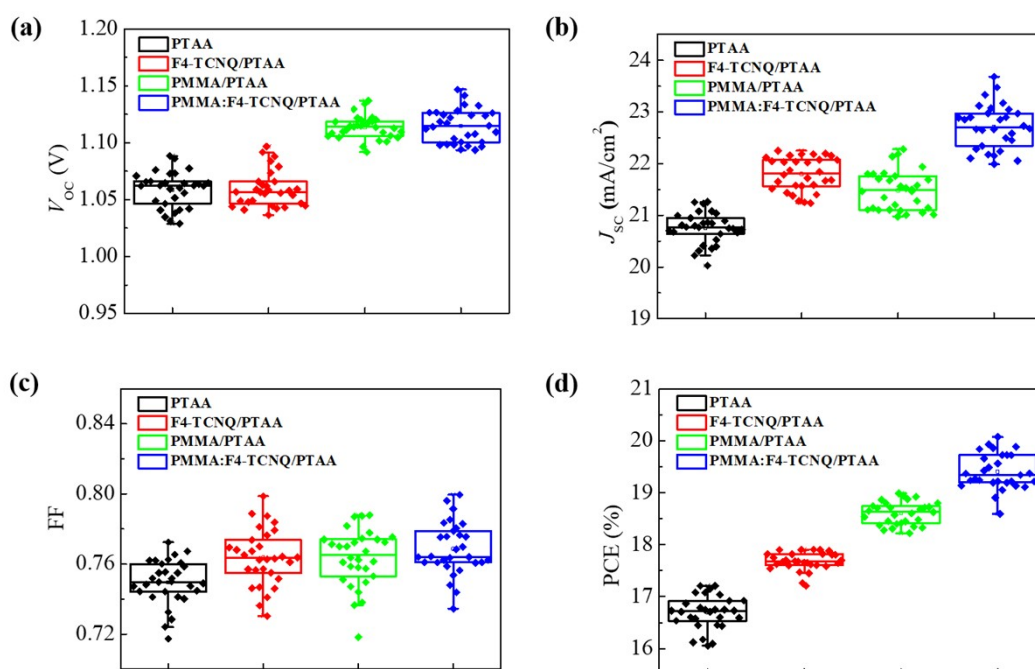
The pre-patterned indium tin oxide (ITO)/glass substrates were cleaned by ultrasonication sequentially in deionized water, ethanol, acetone and isopropanol each for 15 min. The wet cleaned ITO/glass substrates were dried by the pure N<sub>2</sub> gas stream and then exposed to the ultraviolet-ozone treatment for 5 min. A 30 nm thick PTAA HTL was prepared on the ITO surface by spin-coating PTAA solution, filtered by a 0.45 μm pore size filter, with a rotation speed of 4000 rpm for 30 s, following an annealing at 100°C for 15 min in glove box. The F4-TCNQ-, PMMA- and PMMA:F4-TCNQ-modified PTAA HTLs were prepared by spin-coating at a rotation speed of 6000 rpm for 30 s using different solutions of F4-TCNQ, PMMA and PMMA:F4-TCNQ on the surface of the PTAA layers separately forming PTAA/F4-TCNQ, PTAA/PMMA and PTAA/PMMA:F4-TCNQ HTLs. The modified PTAA HTLs were then annealed at 100°C for 10 min in glove box. The perovskite active layer was prepared using a two-step process, (1) spin-coating using a 60 μL of the mixture precursor solution of PbI<sub>2</sub> (1.3 mol) and MAI (0.3 mol) in DMSO and DMF (1:9) on the HTL surface at 6000 rpm for 15 s, (2) then using a 70 μL MAI solution (40 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> in isopropanol) at 4000 rpm for 45 s. A 20 nm thick PC<sub>61</sub>BM ETL was formed on the perovskite layer by spin-coating using PC<sub>61</sub>BM solution (25 μL) at a rotation speed of 2700 rpm. The BCP cathode buffer layer was formed on the PC<sub>61</sub>BM ETL by spin-coating using BCP solution (25 μL) at a rotation speed of 6000 rpm for 30 s. Finally, a 100 nm thick Ag electrode was deposited on the BCP cathode buffer layer by thermal evaporation in an adjacent vacuum chamber with a base pressure of < 5.0×10<sup>-4</sup> Pa.

### *Device characterization*

The ultraviolet-visible (UV-vis) absorption spectra of the function layers were measured using a UV-Visible spectrometer with an integrating sphere (Shimadzu UV-2600). Photocurrent density-voltage ( $J-V$ ) characteristics were measured using a Keithley 2400 source meter under AM1.5G illumination ( $100 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$ ) using a calibrated xenon-lamp-based solar simulator (ABET Sun 3000). The active area of PSCs is  $0.04 \text{ cm}^2$ . X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of the perovskite layers were measured using the X-ray diffractometer (D2 PHASER 2nd Gen Flyer DOC-H88-EXS 063 V6 high). Steady-state and transient-state (PL) spectra of the functional layers were measured using a transient fluorescence spectrometer (FLS980, Edinburgh Instruments, E I). The surface morphologies of the perovskite layer and the modified HTLs were measured using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) (Jeol JSM-7100F) and atomic force microscopy (AFM) (NX10). Contact angles of the different surface modified HTL layers were measured using a contact angle tester (AST Optima). The surface electronic properties of the functional layers were analyzed using the ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy (UPS) spectra (Thermo ESCALAB XI+). Fourier transform infrared spectrum (FTIR) of the samples were measured using an infrared spectrometer (Thermo Scientific, NICOLET iS10).

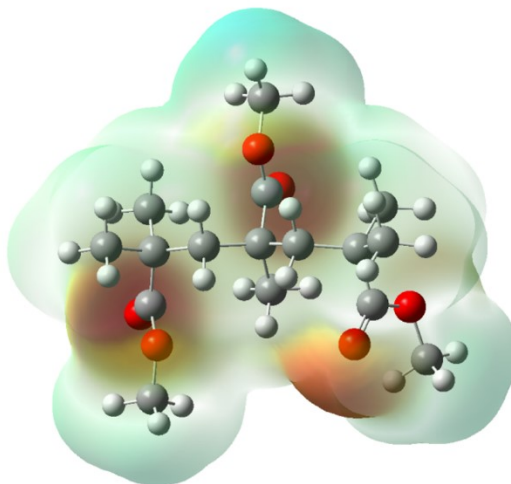


**Fig. S1** EQE spectra measured for the champion PSCs prepared using different HTLs of PTAA, PMMA-modified PTAA, F4-TCNQ-modified PTAA and PMMA:F4-TCNQ-modified PTAA.

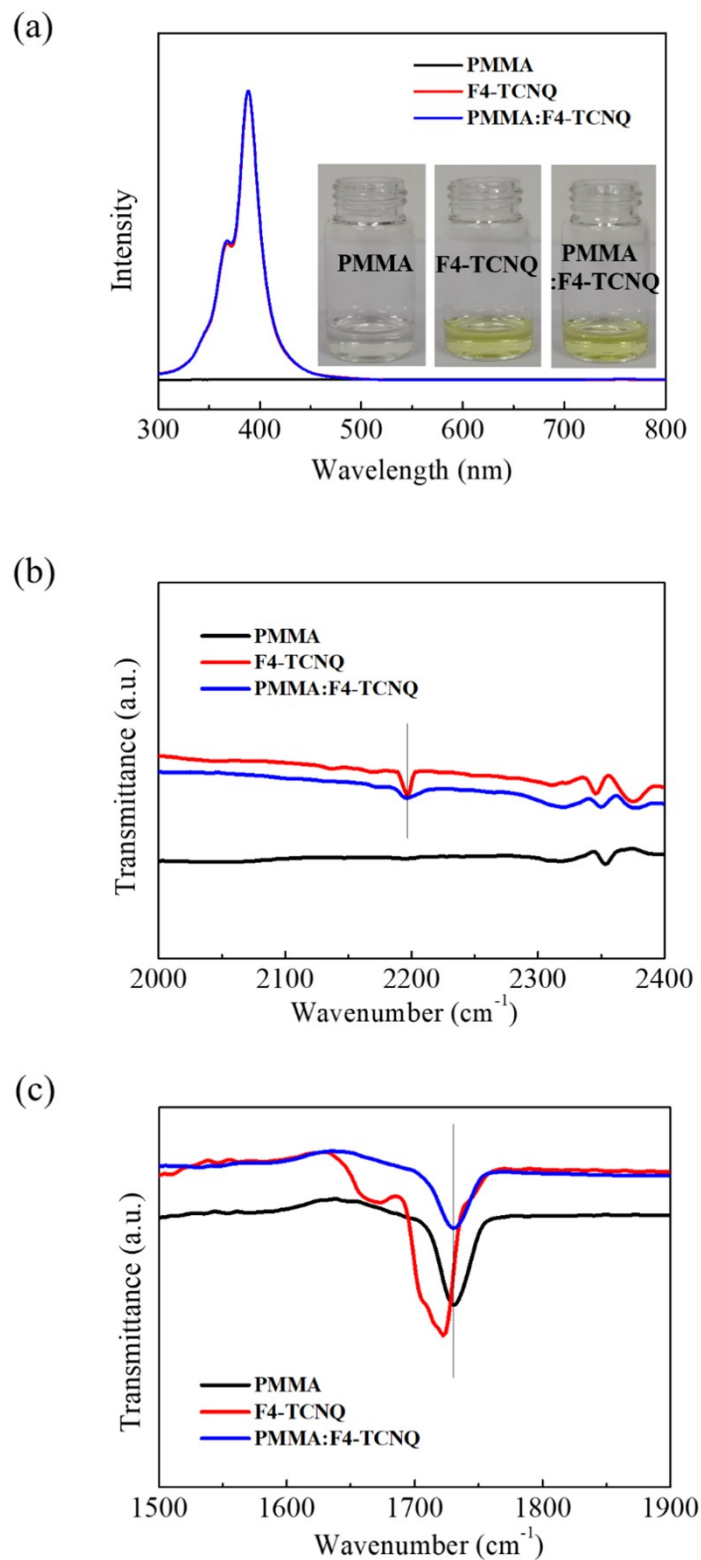


**Fig. S2** Distributions of (a)  $V_{oc}$ , (b)  $J_{sc}$ , (c) FF and (d) PCE measured for a set of 30 PSCs each, prepared using different HTLs of PTAA, PMMA-modified PTAA, F4-TCNQ-modified PTAA and PMMA:F4-TCNQ-modified PTAA.

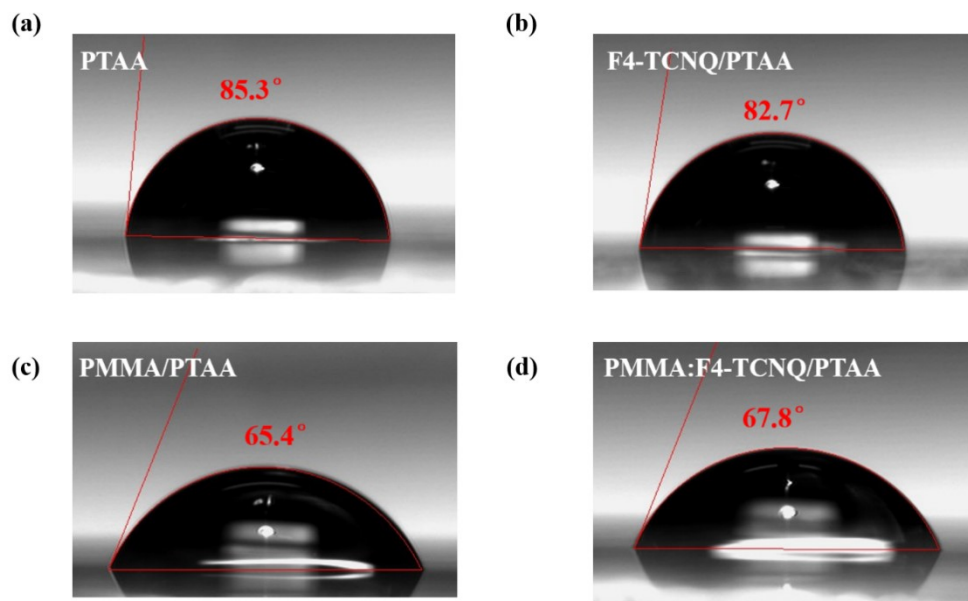
-6.003e<sup>-2</sup> 6.003e<sup>-2</sup>



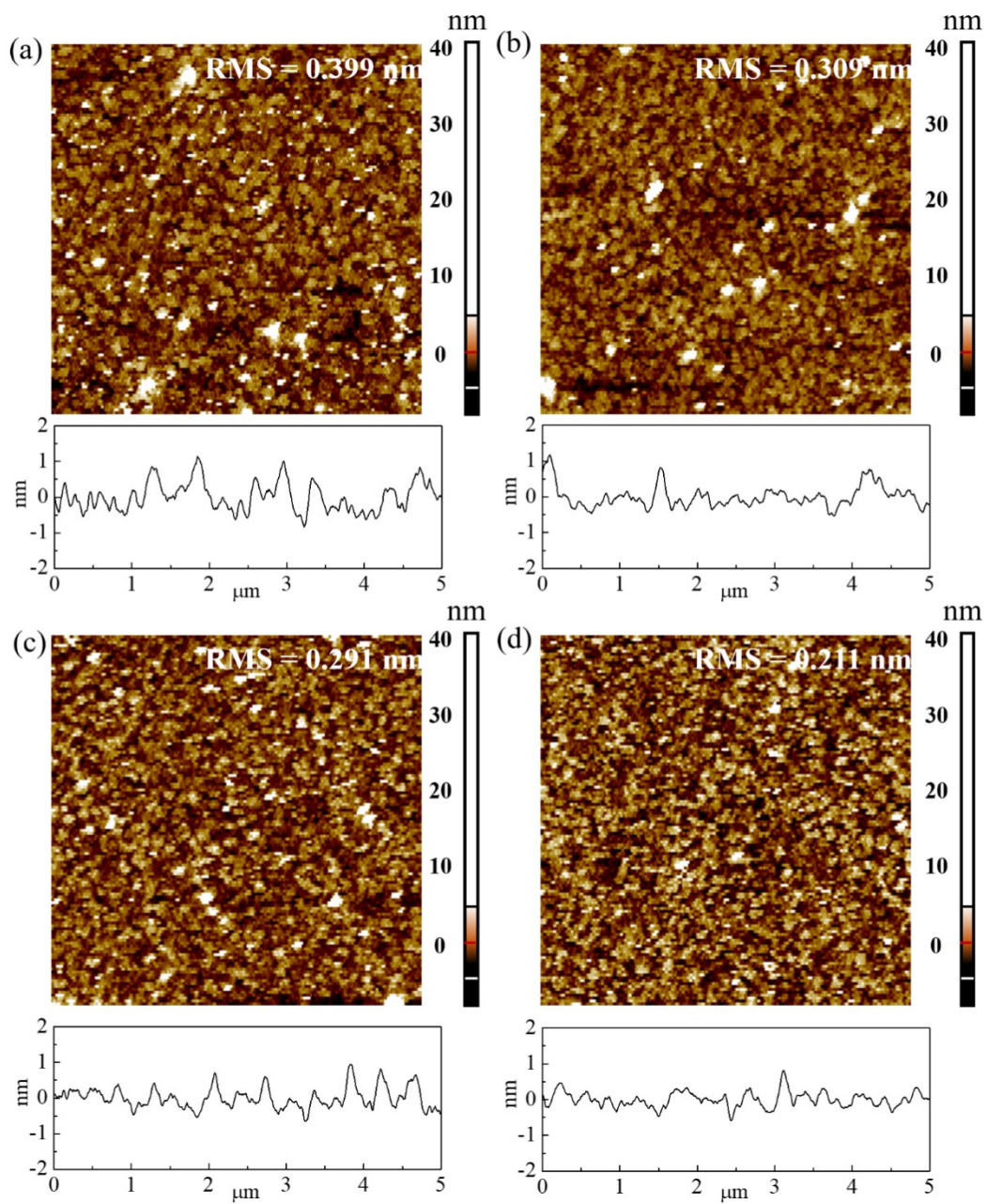
**Fig. S3** Molecular structure and calculated electrostatic potential (ESP) profile of PMMA.



**Fig. S4** (a) UV-vis absorption spectra measured for the PMMA, F4-TCNQ, PMMA:F4-TCNQ precursor solutions. FTIR spectra measured for PMMA, F4-TCNQ, PMMA:F4-TCNQ deposited on KBr substrates over different wavenumber ranges of (b) 2000 to 2400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , and (c) 1500 to 1900  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

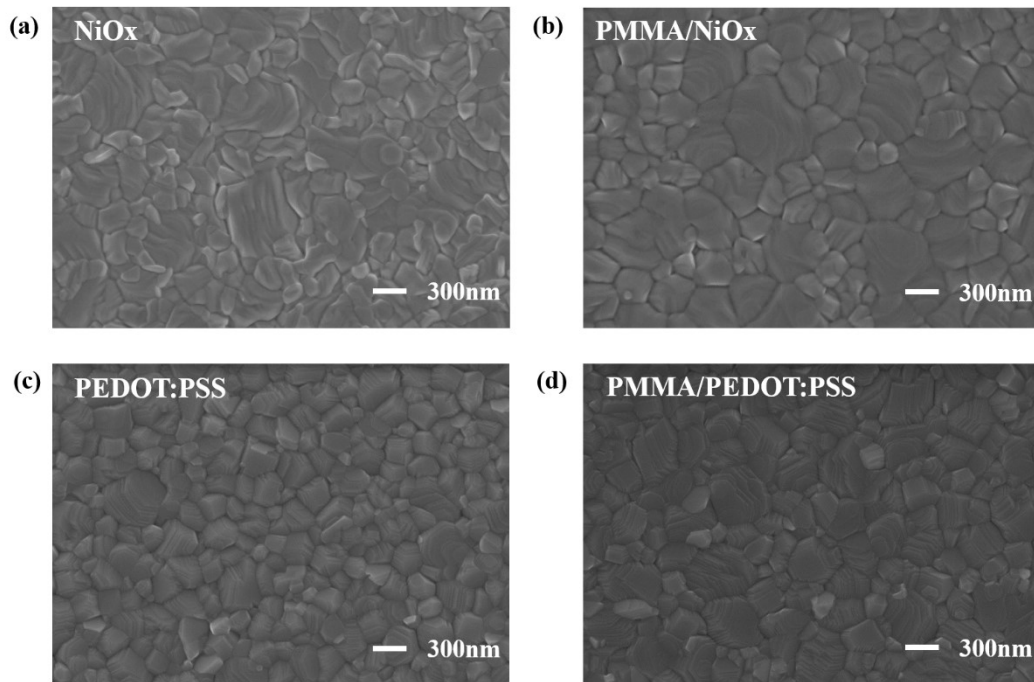


**Fig. S5** Water contact angles measured for the surfaces of (a) PTAA, (b) F4-TCNQ-, (c) PMMA-, (d) PMMA:F4-TCNQ-modified PTAA samples.

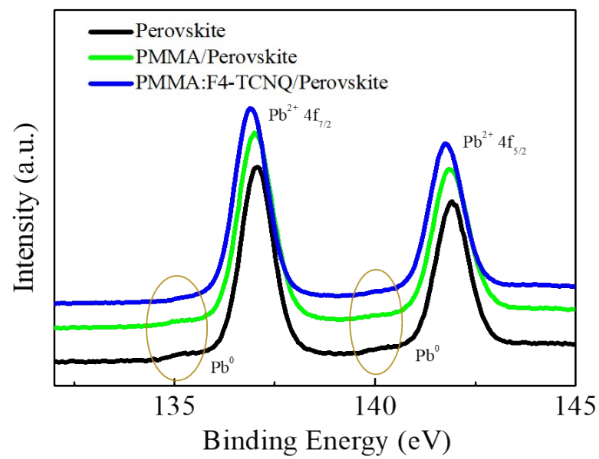


**Fig. S6** AFM images measured for the surfaces of (a) PTAA, (b) F4-TCNQ-, (c) PMMA-, (d) PMMA:F4-TCNQ-modified PTAA samples.





**Fig. S7** Top-view SEM images measured for the MAPbI<sub>3</sub> perovskite films grown on different substrates of (a) NiOx/ITO/glass, (b) PMMA-modified NiOx/ITO/glass, (c) PEDOT:PSS/ITO/glass, and (d) PMMA-modified PEDOT:PSS/ITO/glass.



**Fig. S8** XPS spectra of perovskite film, PMMA-modified perovskite film and PMMA:F4-TCNQ-modified perovskite film.

**Table S1**

A summary of the cell parameters measured for a set of 30 PSCs with different F4-TCNQ-modified HTLs, prepared using different concentrations of the F4-TCNQ solutions, under AM 1.5 G illumination ( $100 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$ ).

F4-TCNQ ( $\text{mg mL}^{-1}$ )	$V_{oc}$ (V)	$J_{sc}$ ( $\text{mA cm}^{-2}$ )	FF	PCE (%)	Best PCE (%)
0	$1.06 \pm 0.01$	$20.75 \pm 0.30$	$0.751 \pm 0.01$	$16.75 \pm 0.35$	17.21
0.015	$1.06 \pm 0.02$	$21.45 \pm 0.74$	$0.752 \pm 0.02$	$17.07 \pm 0.04$	17.39
0.025	$1.06 \pm 0.02$	$21.81 \pm 0.46$	$0.763 \pm 0.01$	$17.68 \pm 0.30$	17.90
0.035	$1.06 \pm 0.03$	$22.42 \pm 0.68$	$0.734 \pm 0.02$	$17.37 \pm 0.03$	17.71

**Table S2**

A summary of the cell parameters measured for a set of 30 PSCs with different PMMA-modified HTLs, prepared using different concentrations of the PMMA solutions, under AM 1.5 G illumination ( $100 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$ ).

PMMA ( $\text{mg mL}^{-1}$ )	$V_{oc}$ (V)	$J_{sc}$ ( $\text{mA cm}^{-2}$ )	FF	PCE (%)	Best PCE (%)
0	$1.06 \pm 0.01$	$20.75 \pm 0.30$	$0.751 \pm 0.01$	$16.75 \pm 0.35$	17.21
0.5	$1.10 \pm 0.01$	$21.45 \pm 0.56$	$0.752 \pm 0.02$	$18.06 \pm 0.38$	18.51
1	$1.12 \pm 0.02$	$21.48 \pm 0.38$	$0.770 \pm 0.01$	$18.58 \pm 0.41$	18.92
1.5	$1.12 \pm 0.03$	$21.30 \pm 0.58$	$0.763 \pm 0.02$	$18.30 \pm 0.55$	18.57

**Table S3**

A summary of the cell parameters measured for the PSCs with a PEDOT:PSS HTL and a PMMA-modified PEDOT:PSS HTL under AM 1.5 G illumination ( $100 \text{ mW}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ ).

PMMA ( $\text{mg mL}^{-1}$ )	$V_{\text{OC}}$ (V)	$J_{\text{SC}}$ ( $\text{mA cm}^{-2}$ )	FF	PCE (%)	Best PCE (%)
0	$0.862\pm 0.02$	$17.07\pm 0.295$	$0.717\pm 0.02$	$10.56\pm 0.05$	11.31
0.5	$0.864\pm 0.02$	$17.53\pm 0.325$	$0.725\pm 0.01$	$10.98\pm 0.05$	11.45
1	$0.865\pm 0.03$	$17.76\pm 0.493$	$0.747\pm 0.01$	$11.47\pm 0.02$	11.73
1.5	$0.866\pm 0.01$	$17.56\pm 0.258$	$0.735\pm 0.02$	$11.09\pm 0.08$	11.70

**Table S4**

A summary of the cell parameters measured for the PSCs with a NiOx HTL and a PMMA-modified NiOx HTL under AM 1.5G illumination ( $100 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$ ).

PMMA ( $\text{mg mL}^{-1}$ )	$V_{\text{OC}}$ (V)	$J_{\text{SC}}$ ( $\text{mA cm}^{-2}$ )	FF	PCE (%)	Best PCE (%)
0	$1.05\pm 0.01$	$19.403\pm 0.301$	$0.763\pm 0.01$	$15.58\pm 0.37$	15.93
0.5	$1.05\pm 0.02$	$19.851\pm 0.302$	$0.768\pm 0.03$	$15.98\pm 0.28$	16.22
1	$1.05\pm 0.02$	$20.015\pm 0.362$	$0.771\pm 0.01$	$16.17\pm 0.41$	16.82
1.5	$1.05\pm 0.01$	$19.901\pm 0.251$	$0.765\pm 0.03$	$16.01\pm 0.21$	16.48

**Table S5**

The measured  $R_{\text{rec}}$  of the PSCs with different interlayers at the low-frequency region.

HTL	$R_{\text{rec}}$ (ohm)
PTAA	$1.89 \times 10^3$
PTAA/F4-TCNQ	$2.48 \times 10^3$
PTAA/PMMA	$4.42 \times 10^3$
PTAA/PMMA:F4-TCNQ	$4.85 \times 10^3$