

Supporting Information

Diketopyrrolopyrrole-Containing Hole Transporting Conjugated Polymer for use in Efficient Stable Organic-Inorganic Hybrid Solar Cells based on a Perovskite

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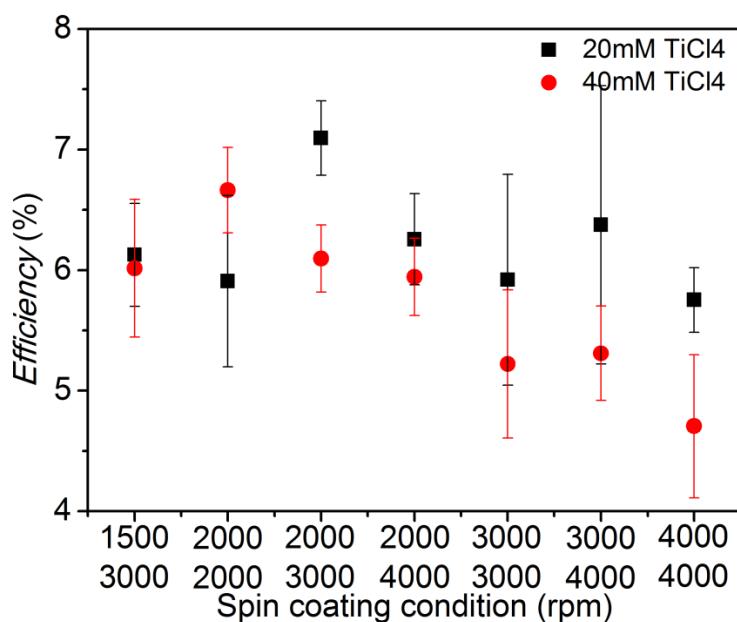


Figure S1. Optimization of TiCl_4 treatment and spin coating process of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ perovskite and the resulting tendency of photovoltaic performances using spiro-MeOTAD.

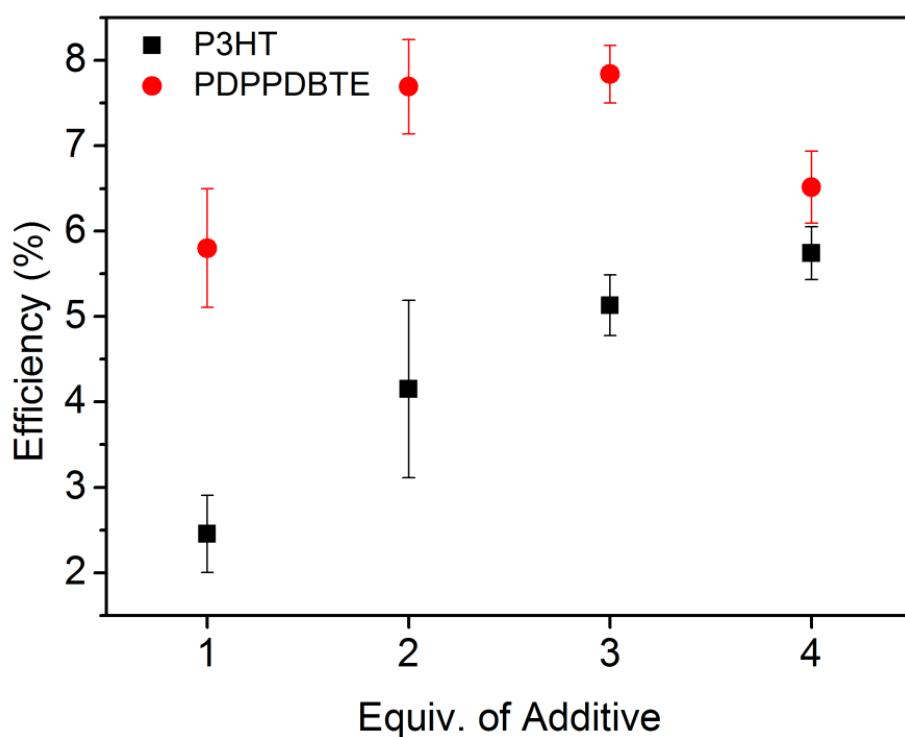


Figure S2. Optimization of concentration of additive mixed with P3HT and PDPPDBTE solution and the resulting tendency of photovoltaic performances. 1 equivalent of additives = 3.4 μ l tBP, 6.8 μ l Li-TFSI (from 28.3 mg/ml in acetonitrile)

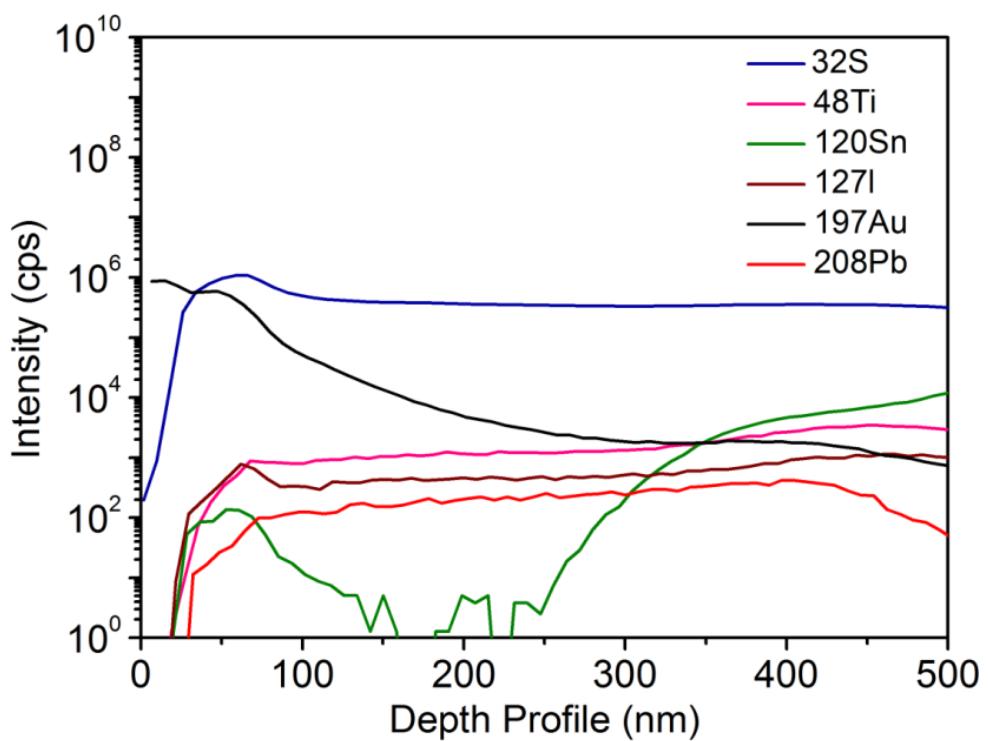


Figure S3. SIMS (Secondary ion mass spectroscopy) depth profile of each element. Cs^+ gun, impact energy: 15 keV, current: 70 pA, raster size: 200 $\mu\text{m} \times 200 \mu\text{m}$, analysis area : 33 μm , detected ion: 32S, 48Ti, 120Sn, 127Al, 197Au, 208Pb

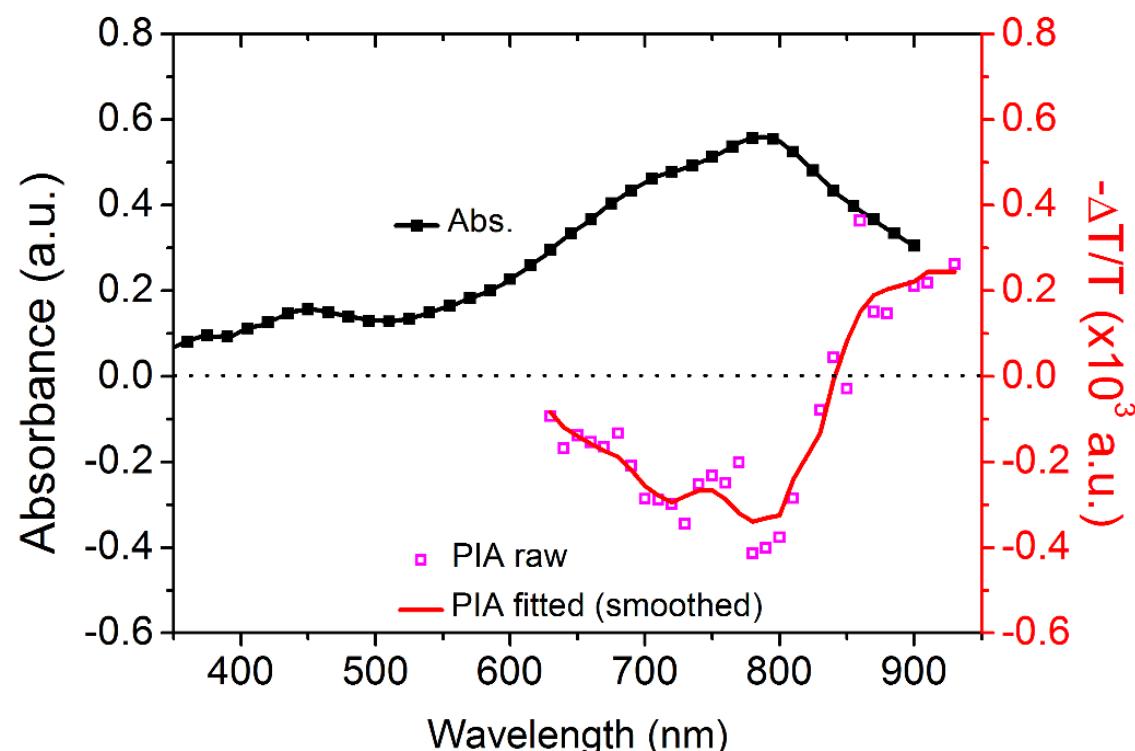


Figure S4. PIA spectra for PDPPDBTE with additives: absorbance (black square) and $-\Delta T/T$ (red square) with fitted spectra (red line). The measurements were performed on the same samples used for the transient conductivity experiments.

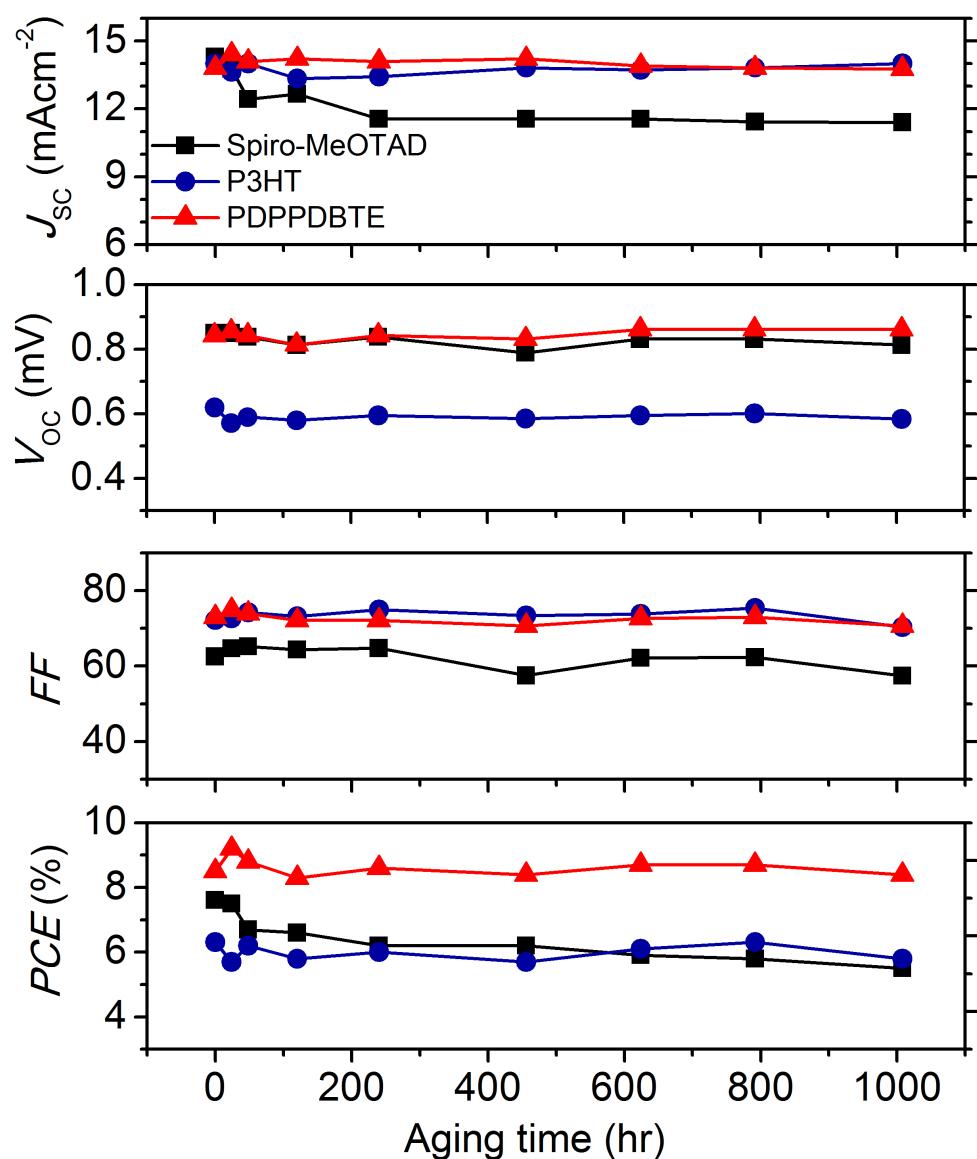


Figure S5. Evolution of photovoltaic parameters for 3 HTM-based hybrid solar cells with aging time over 1000 hrs stored under ca. 20% humid atmosphere.