

Supporting information

Liquid Phase Deposition of TiO_2 Nanolayer Affords $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ /Nanocarbon Solar Cells with High Open-Circuit Voltage

Haining Chen,^{a,†} Zhanhua Wei,^{a,†} Keyou Yan,^a Ya Yi,^b Jiannong Wang,^b and Shihe Yang^{a,*}

^a Department of Chemistry, William Mong Institute of Nano Science and Technology, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China.

^b Department of Physics, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China.

[†]These authors contributed equally to this work.

*Corresponding email: chsyang@ust.hk.

Supplementary results:

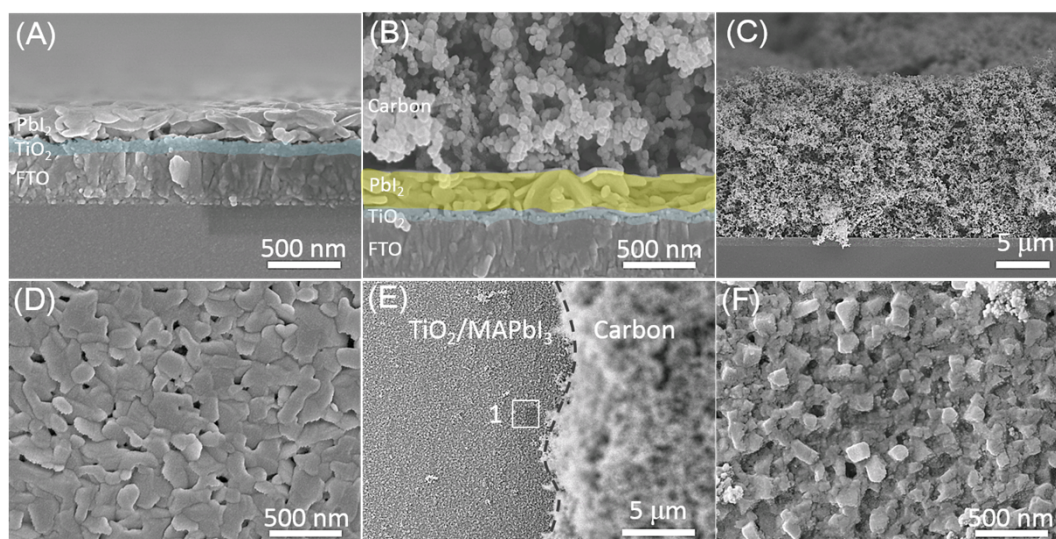


Figure S1 SEM images of the $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3/\text{nanocarbon}$ solar cells at different preparation steps. Cross sectional images of (A) FTO/ TiO_2 / PbI_2 , (B) and (C) FTO/ TiO_2 / PbI_2 /nanocarbon. Top view images of (D) FTO/ TiO_2 / PbI_2 , (E) and (F) FTO/ TiO_2 / $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ /nanocarbon.

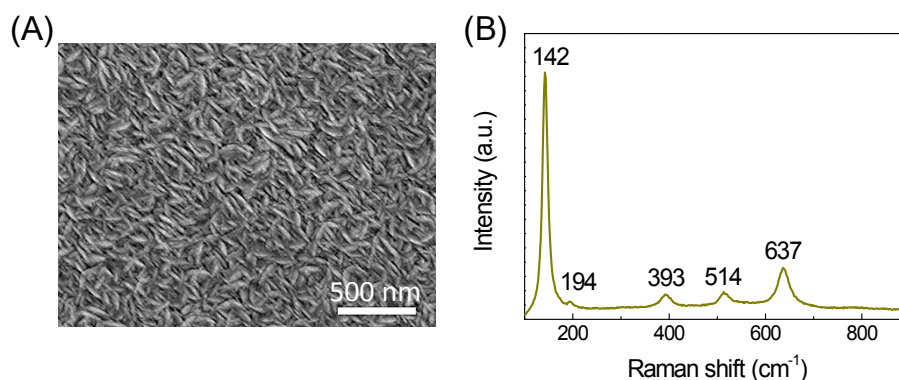


Figure S2 Characterizations of the USP- TiO_2 nanolayer: (A) Top view SEM image and (B) Raman spectrum. As indicated in the Raman spectrum, the crystallinity of the LPD- TiO_2 nanolayer is obviously lower than that of the USP- TiO_2 nanolayer.

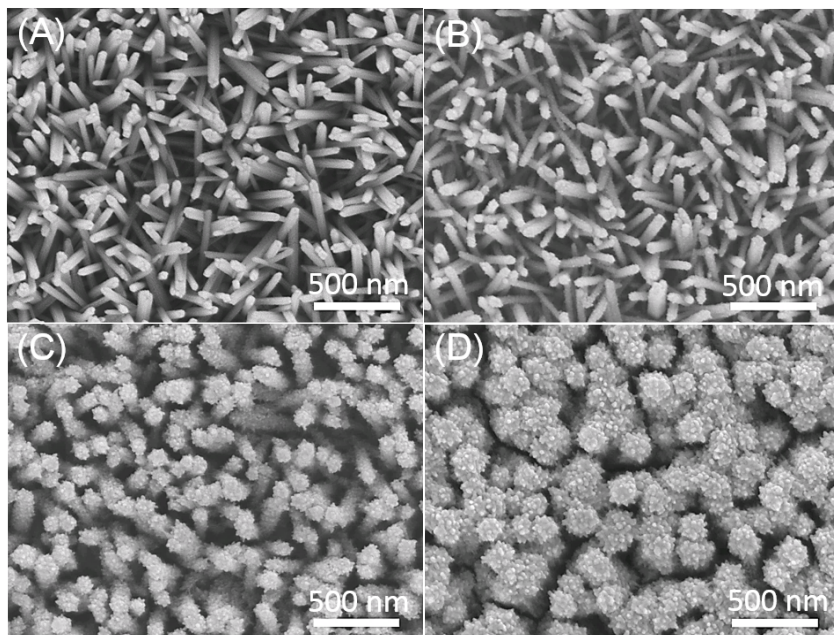


Figure S3 Top view SEM images of TiO₂ NRs/LPD-TiO₂ nanolayer with different LPD durations: (A) 0 h, (B) 2 h, (C) 5 h and (D) 9 h.

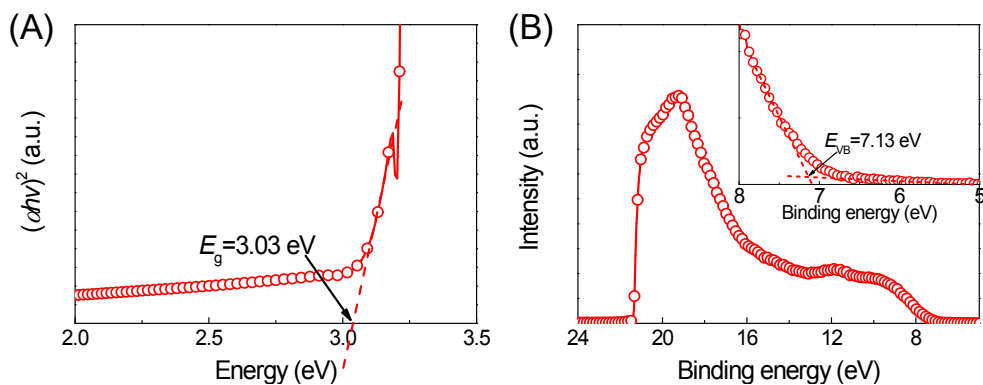


Figure S4 Energy band structure of the rutile TiO₂ NR array: (A) $(\alpha h\nu)^2-h\nu$ plot; (B) UPS spectrum. The E_{CB} is calculated to be -4.10 eV using the relation: $E_g = E_{CB} - E_{VB}$.