Supporting Information

Effects of bifunctional metal sulfide interlayers on photovoltaic properties of organic-inorganic hybrid solar cells

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1. SEM images of metal sulfide layers



Fig. S1. Cross-sectional SEM image of In_2S_3 films (90 min) on TiO₂-coated ITO-glass substrates.



Fig. S2: Cross-sectional SEM image of SnS films (80 min) on TiO₂-coated ITO-glass substrates.



Fig. S3: Cross-sectional SEM image of Sb₂S₃ films (16 h) on TiO₂-coated ITO-glass substrates.

2. Determination of the absorption coefficient of metal sulfide layers

The absorption coefficient α (as a function of wavelength) was estimated using equation S1 [ref. 20 in the main manuscript]

$$\alpha = \frac{2.303 \text{ Abs}}{t} \tag{S1}$$

where, Abs is the measured absorbance (as a function of wavength) and t is the thickness of the metal sulfide film. For thickness calibration, the thickness t of all metal sulfide layers were \sim 250 nm. For background correction, the absorption spectra for the glass substrate, 150 nm thick ITO films and 100 nm thick TiO₂ films were obtained, and then subtracted from the metal sulfide spectra.

3. Determination of the band gap of metal sulfide layers

The direct energy bandgap was calculated using equation S2 [ref. 20 in the main manuscript]

$$(\alpha h\nu)^2 = A(E_g - h\nu)$$
(S2)

The plot of $(\alpha h v)^2$ as a function of photon energy hv is shown in Figure S4. The energy bandgap (E_g) was obtained by extrapolating the linear portion of this plot to intersect the energy (hv) axis.



Fig. S4: Band gap calculation for (a) In_2S_3 , (b) SnS, and (c) Sb_2S_3 metal films. TiO₂-coated ITO glass substrates were used as background reference, and their spectra were subtracted.



Fig. S5: XPS metal 3d spectra of (a) In and (b) Sn on surface of metal sulfides.