Spray-Pyrolyzed ZnO as Electron Selective Contact for Long Term Stable Planar CH₃NH₃PbI₃ Perovskite Solar Cells.

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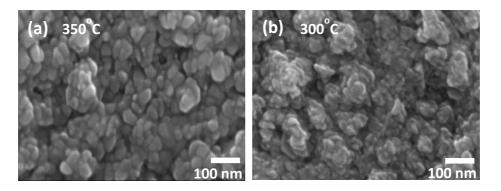
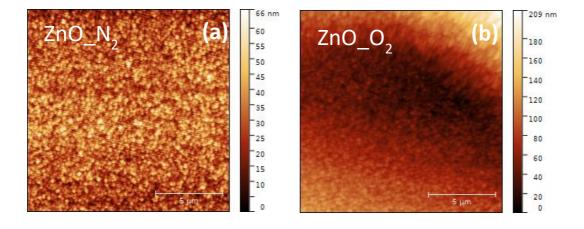


Figure S1. Top view SEM from secondary electrons of ZnO spray-pyrolyzed from 0.1 M zinc acetate solution at 350°C (a) and 300°C (b) with oxygen flow.



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Figure S2. Atomic force microscopy (AFM) of ZnO layer deposited on FTO from 0.3M of zinc acetate solution at 450°C with nitrogen (a, named ZnO_N₂) and oxygen flow (b, named ZnO_O₂).

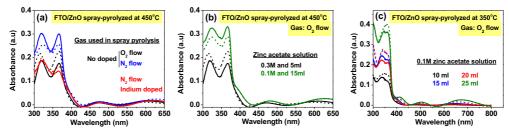


Figure S3. Absorbance spectra of spray-pyrolyzed ZnO from (a) 5 ml of 0.3 M zinc acetate solution at 450°C with nitrogen and oxygen flow; (b) different volume and zinc acetate concentration solution at 450°C with oxygen flow, the amount of Zn²⁺ ions was maintained the same in the spray solutions and (c) different volume of 0.1M zinc acetate solution at 350°C with oxygen flow.

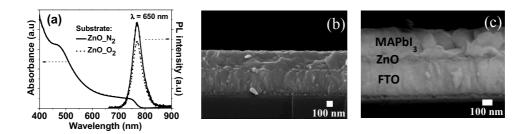


Figure S4. (a) Absorbance and photoluminescence (PL) of fresh MAPbI₃ on ZnO layer spray-pyrolysized from 0.3 M zinc acetate solution at 450°C with nitrogen and oxygen flow. Cross section SEM images from secondary (b) and backscattered electrons (c) of fresh MAPbI₃ film deposited on ZnO prepared with N₂ flow.

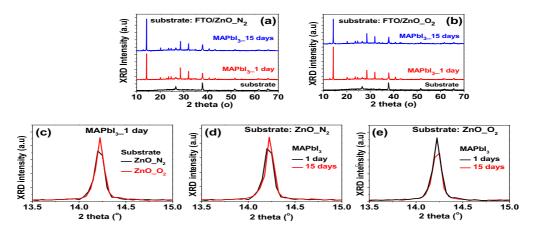


Figure S5. (a-b) XRD pattern of 1 day and 15 day-old MAPbI₃ deposited on FTO/ZnO_N₂ (a) and FTO/ZnO O₂ substrates (b). In which ZnO was spray-pyrolyzed from 0.3 M zinc

acetate solution at 450°C with nitrogen and oxygen flow. The XRD pattern of substrate is belong to SnO₂ (reference pattern: 9163). There is no detection of ZnO peaks due to its extremely thin thickness. (c-e) Comparison of XRD intensity at 14.2° of those MAPbI₃ films which were stored under dark and at room temperature and at around 35% of humidity.

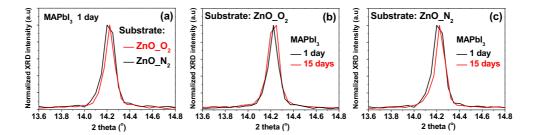


Figure S6. Normalized XRD intensity at 14.2° of (a) 1 day-old MAPbI₃ deposited on FTO/ZnO_N₂ and FTO/ZnO_O₂ substrates. And normalized XRD intensity at 14.2° of fresh (1 day) and old (15 days) MAPbI₃ film deposited on (b) FTO/ZnO_O₂ and (c) FTO/ZnO_N₂ substrates. In which ZnO was spray-pyrolyzed from 0.3 M zinc acetate solution at 450°C with nitrogen and oxygen flow. Those MAPbI₃ films which were stored under dark and at room temperature and at around 35% of humidity.

Table S1. Full width at half maximum (FWHM) and normalized XRD intensity of 1 day and 15 days-old MAPbI₃ film deposited on FTO/ZnO_N₂ and FTO/ZnO_O₂ compact layer. In which ZnO was spray-pyrolyzed from 0.3 M zinc acetate solution at 450°C with nitrogen and oxygen flow. MAPbI₃ films were stored under dark and around 35% of humidity.

2 theta	FWHM				
(0)	Substrate: ZnO_N ₂		Substrate: ZnO_O ₂		
	MAPbI ₃ : 1 day	MAPbI ₃ : 15 days	MAPbI ₃ : 1 day	MAPbI ₃ : 15 days	
14.2	0.117	0.101	0.104	0.111	
2 theta	XRD intensity (%)				
(0)	Substrate: ZnO_N ₂		Substrate: ZnO_O ₂		
	MAPbI ₃ : 1 day	MAPbI ₃ : 15 days	MAPbI ₃ : 1 day	MAPbI ₃ : 15 days	
14.2	100	100	100	100	
28.6	47.2	31.2	30.4	43.3	
32	33.7	24.2	24.9	31.7	

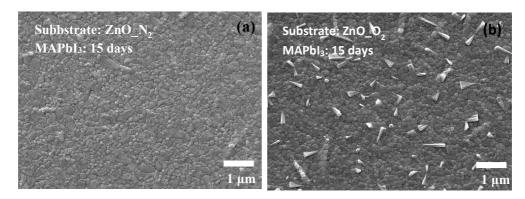


Figure S7. Low magnification top view SEM of 15 days-old MAPbI₃ deposited on FTO/ZnO_N₂ (a) and FTO/ZnO_O₂ substrates (b). In which ZnO was spray-pyrolyzed from of 0.3 M zinc acetate solution at 450°C with nitrogen and oxygen flow. MAPbI₃ films were stored under dark and at room temperature and at around 35% of humidity.

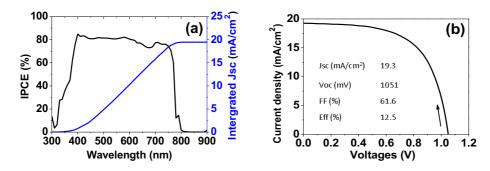


Figure S8. IPCE spectra and integrated short circuit current density (Jsc) of FTO/ZnO_N₂/MAPbI₃/Spiro OMeTAD/Au (a) and its J-V curve, reverse scan, measured at 1 sun illumination (b). In which ZnO was spray-pyrolyzed from 0.3 M zinc acetate solution at 450°C with nitrogen flow.

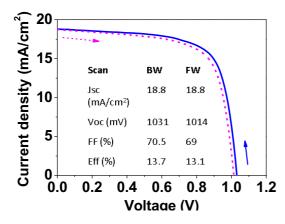


Figure S9. Current density-voltage (J-V) characteristic of best device after 34 days prepared with a structure of FTO/ZnO_N₂/MAPbI₃/Spiro OMeTAD/Au at 1 sun illumination. In which ZnO was spray-pyrolyzed from 0.3 M zinc acetate solution at 450°C with nitrogen flow. Sample was stored under dark at room temperature and at around 35% of humidity.

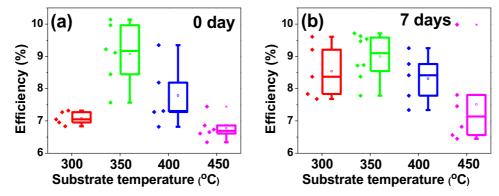


Figure S10. Performance at 1 sun illumination of planar based ZnO_O₂ devices with a structure of FTO/ZnO/MAPbI₃/Spiro OMeTAD/Au measured immediately (a) and 7 days after the preparation (b). In which ZnO was spray-pyrolyzed from 15 ml of 0.1 M zinc acetate solution at different substrate temperatures with oxygen flow. Full devices were stored under dark, at room temperature and at around 35% of humidity. The concentration of zinc acetate solution was reduced 1/3 times however the solution volume was increased 3 times to maintain the same amount of Zn²⁺, in comparison with the samples used in Table 1. The best efficiency for fresh devices was archived for ZnO prepared at 350°C and this value is similar to that obtained for ZnO spray-pyrolized at 450°C with higher concentration of zinc acetate solution (table 1 and table S2). The reason is at different solution concentrations and different substrate temperatures, ZnO was formed differently.

Table S2. Statistic photovoltaic parameters at 1 sun of planar based ZnO thin film devices showed in the Figure S10.

Time [days]	Subs_temp [°C]	Jsc [mA/cm²]	Voc [mV]	FF [%]	Eff [%]
0	300	15.5 ± 0.1	934.2 ± 16.7	46.4 ± 0.7	7.1 ± 0.1
7		16.1 ± 0.1	1006.2 ± 8.9	53.5 ± 1	8.5 ± 0.3
0	350	15.9 ± 0.1	1010.4 ± 9.4	50.2 ± 1.6	9.1 ± 0.3
7		15.6 ± 0.2	1021.5 ± 6.9	57.8 ± 0.9	9 ± 0.2
0	400	16.9 ± 0.2	831.6 ± 21.8	52 ± 0.4	7.8 ± 0.4
7		14.9 ± 0.1	981 ± 18.7	55.2 ± 0.5	8.3 ± 0.3
0	450	16.1 ± 0.2	773.4 ± 16.1	49.1 ± 1.2	6.8 ± 0.1
7		13.8 ± 0.3	933.8 ± 17	57.9 ± 0.8	7.5 ± 0.4

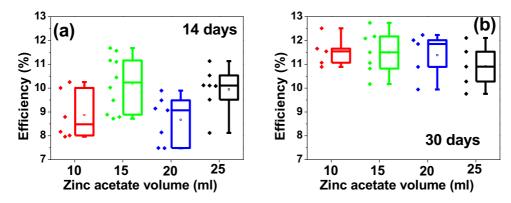


Figure S11. Performance at 1 sun illumination of planar based ZnO_O₂ devices with a structure of FTO/ZnO/MAPbI₃/Spiro OMeTAD/Au measured 14 days (a) and 30 days (b) after the preparation. In which ZnO was spray-pyrolyzed from different volume of 0.1 M zinc acetate solution at 350°C substrate temperatures with oxygen flow. Full devices were stored under dark and at room temperature and at around 35% of humidity.

Table S3. Statistic photovoltaic parameters of planar based ZnO thin film devices showed in the Figure S11.

Time [days]	Zinc acetate volume [ml]	Efficiency [%]
14	10	8.9 ± 0.3
30		11.5 ± 0.3
14	15	10.1 ± 0.3
30		11.3 ± 0.2
14	20	8.7 ± 0.3
30		11.4 ± 0.4
14	25	9.9 ± 0.3
30		10.9 ± 0.4

Table S4. Photovoltaic parameters at 1 sun illumination of fresh (0 day-old) planar based ZnO devices with a structure of ZnO/MAPbI₃/Spiro OMeTAD/Au. In which ZnO was spray-pyrolyzed from of 0.1 M zinc acetate solution at 300°C substrate (FTO or ITO) temperatures with oxygen flow.

Subtrates	Jsc mA/cm ²	Voc mV	FF %	Efficiency %
FTO/ZnO	15.78	1067.35	45.14	7.60
ITO/ZnO	12.84	1012.12	59.70	7.76

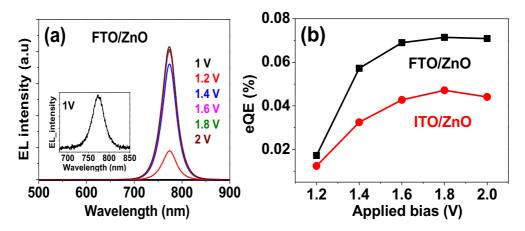


Figure S12. (a) EL spectra and eQE (b) of fresh (0 day-old) LED devices with a structure of ZnO/MAPbI₃/Spiro OMeTAD/Au at different applied bias. In which ZnO was spraypyrolyzed from 0.1M zinc acetate solution at 300°C substrate (FTO or ITO) temperatures with oxygen flow.

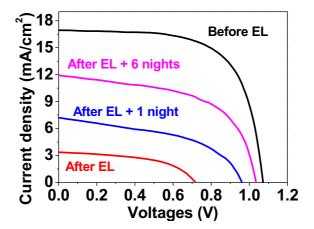


Figure S13. Performance at 1 sun illumination of un-encapsulated planar based ZnO devices with a structure of FTO/ZnO/MAPbI₃/Spiro OMeTAD/Au before and after the EL measurement at 1.8 V applied bias. In which ZnO was spray-pyrolyzed from 0.3M zinc acetate solution at 450°C with oxygen flow. Full devices were stored under dark and at room temperature and at around 35% of humidity. It is well known that after the electroluminescence (EL) measurement un-encapsulated MAPbI₃ devices degraded. Our devices showed a significant drop after the characterization as LED. However the performance was recovered partially with time storing the device under dark at room temperature and with a humidity of around 35%.

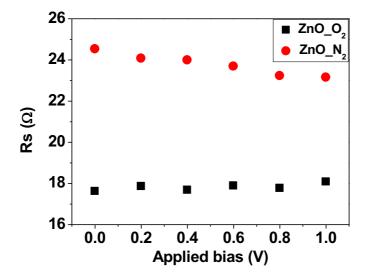


Figure S14. Fitted contact resistance, Rs, of impedance spectroscopy measurement of PSCs based on ZnO_N₂ or ZnO_O₂ substrates at 1 sun illumination

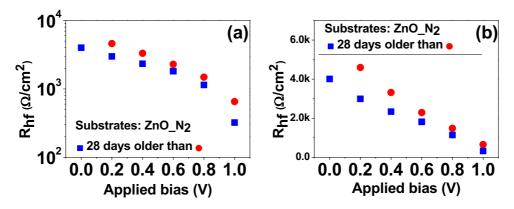


Figure S15. R_{hf} related to charge transport and to the recombination obtaining in the Figure 6, plotted in (a) log and (b) linear scale.