Tailoring organic bulk-heterojunction for charge extraction and spectral absorption in CsPbBr₃ perovskite solar cells

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ABSTRACT All-inorganic CsPbBr₃ perovskite solar cells (PSCs) are promising candidates to balance the stability and efficiency issues of organic-inorganic hybrid devices. However, the large energy barrier for charge transfer and narrow spectral response are still two challenging problems for performance improvement. We present here an organic bulk-heterojunction {poly(3-hexylthiophene-2,5-diyl):[6,6]-phenyl C61 butyric acid methyl ester (P3HT : PCBM)} photoactive layer to boost the charge extraction and to widen the spectral absorption, achieving an enhanced power conversion efficiency up to 8.94% by optimizing the thickness of P3HT:PCBM photoactive layer, which is much higher than 6.28% for the pristine CsPbBr₃ device. The interaction between the carbonyl group in PCBM and unsaturated Pb atom in the perovskite surface can effectively passivate the defects and reduce charge recombination. Furthermore, the coupling effect between PCBM and P3HT widens the spectral response from 540 to 650 nm for an increased short-circuit current density. More importantly, the devices are relatively stable over 75 days upon persistent attack by 70% relative humidity in air condition. These advantages of high efficiency, excellent long-term stability, cost-effectiveness and scalability may promote the commercialization of inorganic PSCs.

Keywords: inorganic CsPbBr₃ perovskite solar cells, bulk-heterojunction, charge extraction, spectral absorption, stability

INTRODUCTION

High power conversion efficiency (PCE) and good long-term stability are two persistent objectives to forward photovoltaic commercialization [1,2]. Organic-inorganic hybrid perovskite solar cells (PSCs) have been a new star in the photovoltaic community in recent years. However,

the biggest challenge is to overcome the performance degradation under persistent light, heat and/or moisture attack although the certified efficiency of organic-inorganic hybrid PSC is up to 25.2% [3–6]. The complete substitution of organic species such as CH₃NH₃⁺ (MA⁺) or HC(NH₂)₂⁺ (FA⁺) in hybrid perovskites with inorganic Cs⁺ to form all-inorganic perovskites demonstrates a great potential to increase the environmental tolerance [7–9]. Among them, all-inorganic CsPbBr₃ perovskite with high carrier mobility and stable crystal structure in high-humidity and high-temperature atmospheres is preferred to balance the efficiency and stability for PSC application [10]. Since the birth of the first CsPbBr₃ PSC prototype free of hole-transporting layer by replacing precious metal electrodes with a cost-effective carbon electrode in 2016 [10,11], the state-of-the-art all-inorganic CsPbBr₃ PSCs have achieved the best PCE (>10%) by optimizing the interfacial charge transfer and perovskite film quality [12–14]. However, the PCEs of these CsPbBr₃ solar cells are still much lower than those of state-of-the-art organic-inorganic hybrid PSCs [15], therefore, how to increase the photovoltaic performances of CsPbBr₃-based devices is urgent to promote their applications in semitransparent and tandem solar cells.

Generally, the lower PCE of all-inorganic CsPbBr₃ PSC is mainly dominated by two reasons [16,17]: (i) the large energy barrier of 0.6 eV at CsPbBr₃/carbon interface leads to serious charge carrier recombination; (ii) the wide bandgap of CsPbBr₃ halide (2.3 eV) results in a narrow light absorption at wavelength below 540 nm. The use of p-type materials such as poly(3-hexylthiophene-2,5-diyl) (P3HT) and quantum dots is a promising solution to

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boost charge extraction [18–20]; however, the narrow light absorption of CsPbBr₃ perovskite film is still unchanged. To the best of our knowledge, the fabrication of tandem structure with two or more spectra-complementary sub-cells can undoubtedly solve the aforementioned problems [21,22], but the rigorous requirements on matched currents generated from sub-cells and transparent recombination layer lead to complicated fabrication processes. In order to simplify this scenario, the emerging perovskite/organic bulk-heterojunction (BHJ) solar cells free of recombination layers have attracted considerable interests because of their broad spectral response and high open-circuit voltage (V_{oc}) [23–27]. In this kind of device, two stacked photovoltaic layers including a perovskite bottom layer and an organic BHJ layer are fabricated using orthogonal solvents, in which the BHJ layer composed of an electron donor and acceptor has been widely applied in organic solar cells because of the narrow bandgap and good solubility [28,29]. Liu *et al.* [23] has summarized the recent progresses of the perovskite/BHJ solar cells, demonstrating the feasibility to enhance photovoltaic performance. A significantly enhanced efficiency of 19.0% has been reported so far for the MAPbI₃-based PSC [27]. Generally, the performances of organic photovoltaics can be maximized by optimizing molecular structures of donors or acceptors to realize complementary absorption [30]. Following this line of thought, Wu *et al.* [31] has recently increased the PCE from 16.67% to 21.55% by integrating a novel BHJ layer into PSC device, extending the photoresponse of the device to 950 nm. This physical proof-of-concept perovskite/BHJ device is given a mission to minimize the spectral loss and to realize high-performance photovoltaic cell without sacrificing the long-term stability. Therefore, the integration of wide-spectral BHJ layer with stable CsPbBr₃ perovskite is a good solution to increase the spectral response of inorganic CsPbBr₃ solar cells.

In this work, we have fabricated an organic P3HT:[6,6]-phenyl C61 butyric acid methyl ester (PCBM) BHJ layer and assembled it into inorganic CsPbBr₃ PSC by a spin-coating technique to optimize the perovskite/carbon interface. By regulating the thickness of BHJ layer, the solar cell with an architecture of fluorine-doped tin oxide (FTO)/c-TiO₂/m-TiO₂/CsPbBr₃/BHJ/carbon achieves an enhanced PCE as high as 8.94%, which is much higher than 6.28% for the reference device. The performance enhancement is mainly attributed to the boosted charge extraction and broadened light absorption from 540 to 650 nm. More importantly, the solar cell presents im-

proved stability over 75 d without encapsulation under persistent attack by 70% humidity, demonstrating a great superiority to obtain high-performance and stable PSC platforms.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Materials and reagents

Unless stated otherwise, materials and reagents such as PbBr₂ (Aladdin; >99.0%), CsBr (Aladdin; >99.9%), PCBM (AR; >99%) and P3HT (AR; 99%) were purchased from Aladdin and used without further purification. FTO glass substrates were obtained from Yinkou Opvtech Co., Ltd. Carbon paste was purchased from Shanghai MaterWin New Materials Co., Ltd.

Preparation of TiO₂ photoanode

FTO glass was etched by zinc powders and HCl for a slender strip pattern, and rinsed with ethanol and deionized water. A layer of c-TiO₂ was deposited on the FTO glass by spin-coating an ethanol solution of titanium isopropoxide (0.5 mol L⁻¹) and diethanol amine (0.5 mol L⁻¹) at 7000 rpm for 30 s. Subsequently, the film was annealed in air at 500°C for 2 h. The m-TiO₂ layer was then deposited by spin-coating a colloidal TiO₂ at 2000 rpm for 30 s and annealed in air at 450°C for 30 min. Then the substrate was immersed into an aqueous solution of 0.04 mol L⁻¹ TiCl₄ at 70°C for 30 min, rinsed with deionized water and ethanol, and finally annealed at 450°C in air for another 30 min.

Assembly of solar cells

The inorganic CsPbBr₃ perovskite film was prepared by a multi-step spin-coating method developed by our group [32]. In detail, *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) solution of 1.0 mol L⁻¹ PbBr₂ was spin-coated onto the pre-heated m-TiO₂ layer at 2000 rpm for 30 s, followed by drying at 80°C for 30 min. Then, 90 μ L of CsBr (0.07 mol L⁻¹) methanol solution was spin-coated onto FTO/c-TiO₂/m-TiO₂/PbBr₂ at 2000 rpm for 30 s, and heated at 250°C on a hotplate for 5 min. This step was repeatedly performed for several times until a high-purity CsPbBr₃ layer was formed.

The solution of P3HT:PCBM (molar ratio of 1:1) in chlorobenzene was spin-coated on the surface of CsPbBr₃ film at 2000 rpm for 30 s, followed by drying at 100°C for 5 min to fabricate a compact BHJ layer. Finally, a carbon back-electrode with an active area of 0.09 cm² was covered onto FTO/c-TiO₂/m-TiO₂/CsPbBr₃/BHJ layer by a doctor-blade coating method and heated at 70°C for

10 min.

Characterizations and tests

The photocurrent density-voltage (J - V) curves of solar cells were recorded using a solar simulator (Newport, Oriel Class A, 91195A) under AM 1.5G simulated solar illumination (100 mW cm^{-2} , calibrated by a standard silicon solar cell). Ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) absorption spectra were obtained with a MATASH ultraviolet-visible spectrometer. The surface morphologies of the prepared films were characterized by a field-emission scanning electron microscope (FESEM, Japan Hitachi field emission S4800). The steady-state photoluminescence (PL) spectra were obtained at room temperature by an FLS920 all-functional fluorescence spectrometer. The incident photon-to-current efficiency (IPCE) spectra of various devices were recorded by IPCE kit developed by Enli Technology Co., Ltd. in the 300–800 nm range at room temperature. The time-resolved PL (TRPL) measurement was carried out using a time-resolved fluorescence spectrometer (Horiba Jobin Yvon, FL).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The inorganic CsPbBr_3 solar cell presents a configuration of $\text{FTO}/\text{c-TiO}_2/\text{m-TiO}_2/\text{CsPbBr}_3/\text{carbon}$ free of hole transporting layer, in which the large energy barrier at the $\text{CsPbBr}_3/\text{carbon}$ interface and the large bandgap of 2.3 eV of CsPbBr_3 halide are regarded as the crucial origins for

sluggish solar-to-electric conversion efficiency [32,33]. By blending P3HT and PCBM to form a BHJ layer, the integrated solar cell with $\text{FTO}/\text{c-TiO}_2/\text{m-TiO}_2/\text{CsPbBr}_3/\text{BHJ}/\text{carbon}$ has been successfully fabricated by the solution-processable technology in this work, as shown in Fig. 1a, b. From the cross-sectional SEM image of the typically integrated perovskite/BHJ solar cell, a multilayer structure with the thicknesses of ~ 560 and ~ 320 nm for FTO and $\text{c-TiO}_2/\text{m-TiO}_2$ layers can be observed, respectively. Notably, the CsPbBr_3 layer with a thickness of ~ 440 nm displays vertical monolayer-aligned grains ($\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ in horizontal direction as shown in Fig. 1c). This extraordinary morphology contributes to the facile charge transport and reduced energy loss for maximal power output [34]. After spin-coating the BHJ layer, it can be obviously observed that the perovskite is fully covered (Fig. 1c), and the well-defined multilayer structure free of pinholes is beneficial for light absorption along with maximized charge extraction.

To better understand the mechanism of charge transfer within the integrated solar cell, Fig. 1d illustrates the charge transfer processes of P3HT:PCBM BHJ-tailored solar cell [23–27,35], and the energy level distributions are also provided in Fig. 1e. Under solar irradiation, the CsPbBr_3 layer absorbs the light with wavelength (λ) < 540 nm and generates electron-hole pairs. Arising from the energy level alignment, the photo-induced electrons in perovskite film flow to the conduction band of TiO_2

Figure 1 (a) Schematic diagrams of device structure and molecular structure. (b) Cross-sectional SEM image of the integrated perovskite/BHJ device. (c) Top-view SEM images of CsPbBr_3 (upper) and $\text{CsPbBr}_3/\text{BHJ}$ (bottom) films. (d) Schematic diagram of charge transfer and (e) the energy level alignment of $\text{FTO}/\text{c-TiO}_2/\text{m-TiO}_2/\text{CsPbBr}_3/\text{BHJ}/\text{carbon}$ solar cell.

and then transfer along the percolating TiO_2 pathways under a local electric field, leaving holes to be collected by the donor P3HT in the BHJ layer. The permeated light from the CsPbBr_3 film with $\lambda > 540$ nm will be re-absorbed by the BHJ layer, realizing the electron-hole separation at the P3HT/PCBM interface. There is a fact that the perovskites possess ambipolar charge transport properties with high hole- and electron-mobilities as well as low recombination loss in the film [36,37]. In this fashion, the electrons generated in the BHJ film can transport along the acceptor molecule (PCBM)-based network to the CsPbBr_3 film, and then transfer through the perovskite film to be collected by the cathode, while the holes are collected by the carbon electrode. Due to the large light absorption coefficient of organic BHJ layer, the monolithic device can realize the enhanced power output by integrating bottom perovskite and top BHJ layer into a solar cell.

Fig. 2a displays the characteristic J - V curves of inorganic CsPbBr_3 PSCs measured under one standard sun irradiation (AM1.5 , 100 mW cm^{-2}), and the corresponding photovoltaic data are summarized in Table 1. Obviously, the pristine CsPbBr_3 PSC only achieves a PCE of

6.28% with a V_{oc} of 1.33 V, short-circuit current density (J_{sc}) of 6.25 mA cm^{-2} , and fill factor (FF) of 75.5%. Upon introducing P3HT as the hole transporting material, the PCE, J_{sc} , V_{oc} and FF are observably enhanced to 7.57%, 1.40 V, 7.11 mA cm^{-2} and 76.1%, respectively. According to previous report [38], the individual P3HT will not contribute to the photocurrent although it has visible absorption. Therefore, the mechanism behind this enhancement is mainly attributed to the accelerated charge extraction owing to the inserted intermediate energy level between the perovskite and carbon electrode [18,39]. By blending P3HT with PCBM to form a donor/acceptor BHJ layer, the device achieves the best PCE up to 8.94% ($V_{\text{oc}} = 1.50$ V, $J_{\text{sc}} = 7.82 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$, FF = 76.2%) at an optimal thickness of 110 nm for the BHJ layer. Additionally, the steady power output for characterizing the reliability of J - V measurements is shown in Fig. S1. A steady-state current density of 7.10 mA cm^{-2} and an efficiency of 8.74% are obtained for the optimized device. The little PCE deviation between steady-state and dynamic-state characterizations is mainly attributed to the existence of hysteresis effect in the device (Fig. S1). The IPCE characterization was further performed to study the

Figure 2 (a) J - V curves of different devices under one sun illumination. (b) IPCE spectra of different devices. (c) Steady-state PL spectra of FTO/ c - TiO_2 / m - TiO_2 / CsPbBr_3 , FTO/ c - TiO_2 / m - TiO_2 / CsPbBr_3 /P3HT and FTO/ c - TiO_2 / m - TiO_2 / CsPbBr_3 /BHJ films. (d) V_{oc} decay curves and electron lifetimes of different devices.

Table 1 The photovoltaic parameters of various devices under one sun illumination

Devices	Thickness (nm)	V_{oc} (V)	J_{sc} (mA cm^{-2})	FF (%)	PCE (%)
Pristine	–	1.33	6.25	75.5	6.28
P3HT	–	1.40	7.11	76.1	7.57
BHJ	90	1.42	6.33	75.5	6.78
BHJ	100	1.42	6.82	75.6	7.33
BHJ	110	1.50	7.82	76.2	8.94
BHJ	120	1.49	7.31	74.7	8.14

potential mechanism behind the performance enhancement, as shown in Fig. 2b and Fig. S2. In comparison with state-of-the-art organic-inorganic hybrid PSCs, the pristine CsPbBr₃ solar cell exhibits a narrow light absorption due to the large bandgap of 2.3 eV. In a wavelength region of 300–540 nm, the maximal IPCE value is ~77% for pristine inorganic PSC and it increases to 80% and 89% for P3HT- and BHJ-based devices, respectively. Notably, the device using CsPbBr₃/BHJ as hybrid light harvester shows a photo-response up to 650 nm, which is accordance with the absorption spectra shown in Fig. S3. This enhanced IPCE value cross-checks the efficient electron-hole separation for higher J_{sc} and V_{oc} outputs owing to the accelerated charge extraction and extended light absorption region. The successful realization of physical proof-of-concept photoactive layer provides an opportunity for wide-spectral CsPbBr₃ PSCs.

Steady-state PL spectra of the perovskite films with and without organic interlayer were measured to further explore the charge extraction behavior. As shown in Fig. 2c, the FTO/c-TiO₂/m-TiO₂/CsPbBr₃/P3HT film demonstrates significant PL quenching at 537 nm in comparison with that of FTO/c-TiO₂/m-TiO₂/CsPbBr₃ film, which can be associated with the efficient hole extraction ability of P3HT from the perovskite [40,41]. The highest PL quenching is observed upon introducing the PCBM into the BHJ layer because partial electrons transfer to PCBM from perovskite for a reduced charge radiative recombination. Fig. S4 presents the TRPL plots and the corresponding carrier decay lifetimes (Table S1) are calculated by the double-exponential decay function: $I = Ae^{-(t-t_0)/\tau_1} + Be^{-(t-t_0)/\tau_2}$, where I is the PL intensity at time t , A and B are constants, τ_1 is the faster component of the pure dephasing time of nonradiative recombination, such as the phonon scattering and Auger recombination loss, and τ_2 is the slower component of the exciton spontaneous radiative recombination time [42]. The lifetime is 3.55 ns for FTO/c-TiO₂/m-TiO₂/CsPbBr₃ and increases to

4.34 and 4.59 ns for TiO₂/m-TiO₂/CsPbBr₃/P3HT and FTO/c-TiO₂/m-TiO₂/CsPbBr₃/BHJ, respectively. The longer PL lifetime means suppressed charge nonradiative recombination by setting BHJ layer and indicates the small molecules or polymers in the BHJ film can effectively reduce the defect, which can be also cross-checked by the blue-shift of the PL peak [43,44]. The mechanism behind this phenomenon is mainly attributed to the strong interaction between –C=O group in PCBM and the unsaturated Pb atom in the perovskite, which will be discussed in the following part.

Open-circuit photovoltage decay (OCVD) characterization in Fig. 2d provides deep insights into the recombination process. Briefly, the electron lifetimes (τ_n) are obtained according to the following equations: $\tau_n = kT/q (dV_{oc}/dt)^{-1}$, where k is Boltzmann constant, T is absolute temperature, and q is elementary charge [45]. It can be seen that the photovoltage undergoes a rapid decay when switching light off, and the CsPbBr₃/BHJ-tailored device decays much slower than the pristine and P3HT-based devices. The longer electron lifetime (inset of Fig. 2d) refers to an inhibited charge recombination and higher charge collection efficiency, which is consistent with the conclusion from PL and TRPL characterizations.

The film thickness has a significant impact on the photovoltaic performance of multilayer-structured solar cell in either light harvest or charge transportation. Fig. 3a compares the characteristic J - V curves of the integrated solar cells with different BHJ thicknesses and the photovoltaic parameters are listed in Table 1. By tuning BHJ thickness from 90 to 120 nm through varying the concentration of BHJ precursor (Table S2), there is a maximal situation at 110 nm with a champion PCE of 8.94% along with excellent reproducibility (Fig. 3b), which may be attributed to the increased carrier mobility and decreased recombination center. In order to quantitatively compare the trap density of solar cell, the hole-only device was fabricated and the dark current was recorded, as shown in Fig. 3c. According to $V_{TFL} = qn_t L^2 / 2\epsilon\epsilon_0$, where trap-filled limit voltage (V_{TFL}) is the voltage kink point, n_t is the trap density, L is the perovskite thickness, ϵ is the relative dielectric constant of CsPbBr₃, and ϵ_0 is the vacuum permittivity. The smaller V_{TFL} value indicates the lower trap state density [46]. As shown in Fig. 3d, the device with the 110-nm-thickness BHJ layer presents the smallest V_{TFL} value, illustrating that the trap state in perovskite is effectively passivated by the organic BHJ layer. Hall-effect measurement was also conducted and presented in Fig. 3d. The carrier mobility is highly dependent on the thickness of BHJ layer and it presents the

Figure 3 (a) *J*-*V* curves of FTO/c-TiO₂/m-TiO₂/CsPbBr₃/BHJ/carbon devices with different BHJ thicknesses. (b) PCE distributions of the BHJ-tailored solar cells at different thicknesses. (c) Dark current-voltage curves from hole-only devices in the inset. (d) The *V*_{TFL} and Hall mobility *versus* BHJ thickness.

highest value up to $94.9 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at the thickness of 110 nm. In this fashion, there is a balance between perovskite defect passivation and charge transfer. Once spin-coating the organic BHJ layer onto the perovskite surface, the strong interaction between C=O group in PCBM and the unsaturated Pb atom can effectively passivate the defect and significantly reduce the trap state density [47]. Along with the increase of the BHJ layer thickness, the surface defects will be minimized owing to the increased interaction site. However, the further increased BHJ thickness will augment the recombination center and consequentially reduce the carrier mobility owing to the substantial interfaces between P3HT and PCBM. Therefore, the BHJ film should have high and balanced charge carrier mobility comparable to that of perovskite with the aim to make the charge transport more efficient in integrated device [23]. We further verified the proposed rule by employing other BHJ as an effective layer to enhance the performance of corresponding device, such as zinc oxide (ZnO) and polyaniline (PANi), as indicated in Fig. S5. It can be seen that the individual PANi contributes slightly to the efficiency enhancement, but a significantly enhanced PCE up to 8.44% has been obtained upon introducing ZnO into the system, suggesting

that the two materials can form a BHJ at the ZnO/PANi interfaces. Therefore, the development of novel BHJ layer with high carrier mobility is crucial to further improve the efficiency of integrated perovskite/BHJ device, especially for the all-inorganic CsPbBr₃ PSCs.

The carrier transfer dynamics of the integrated solar cell was further investigated to understand the internal relationship between charge transport and cell efficiency. The *J*_{sc} and *V*_{oc} as a function of light intensity are plotted in Fig. 4a, b. According to $J_{\text{sc}} \propto I_L^\alpha$ ($\alpha \leq 1$), where *I*_L is the light intensity and α is an exponential factor [48], the bimolecular recombination is expected to be ideally minimal for maximal carrier output at short-circuit condition when α value is closer to 1.0 [49]. The α values are determined to be 0.95 and 0.98 for FTO/c-TiO₂/m-TiO₂/CsPbBr₃/carbon and FTO/c-TiO₂/m-TiO₂/CsPbBr₃/BHJ/carbon devices, respectively, demonstrating the bimolecular recombination is negligible and the recombination in perovskite/BHJ solar cell is not dominated by the interface recombination owing to the high carrier mobility [26,27]. Additionally, light ideality factor (*n*) is determined by the following equation [50]: $V_{\text{oc}} = nkT \ln(I_L/q) + \text{constant}$. According to Shockley-Read-Hall recombination mechanism, trap-assisted re-

Figure 4 (a) V_{oc} and (b) J_{sc} as a function of light intensity. (c) Nyquist plots and (d) logarithmic dark current density-voltage curves of various devices with and without BHJ layer.

combination plays a dominant role when n approaches 2 [51]. The pristine FTO/c-TiO₂/m-TiO₂/CsPbBr₃/carbon PSC achieves an n value as high as 1.86, and it reduces to 1.67 for the BHJ-tailored device. By comparing the α and n values for various cells, the charge recombination is effectively suppressed by incorporating BHJ into the device due to reduced defects, which is mainly arisen from the passivation effect of P3HT or PCBM to the CsPbBr₃ film surface.

Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) measurements were used to further explore the internal charge transfer characteristics in the dark. The EIS plots in Fig. 4c present only one semicircle, attributing to the charge transfer behavior at the interface. The series resistance (R_s) and charge transfer resistance (R_{ct}) can be extracted by fitting the Nyquist plots and the electrochemical parameters are summarized in Table S3. The R_s values (intercept of semicircle on the real axis) are almost same, while the R_{ct} values (charge-transfer resistance at the perovskite/BHJ interface) decrease obviously by incorporating BHJ into the device [52]. It suggests that the hole extraction becomes more efficient compared with pristine device owing to the inserted intermediate level between carbon and perovskite. Fig. 4d shows the loga-

rithmic dark current density-voltage curves, and all devices exhibit a similar diode-shaped feature. The dark current of BHJ-tailored device is much lower than that of BHJ-free device in the reverse bias range. Since the current in this range is mainly dominated by shunting mechanism, the reduced dark current indicates that BHJ plays a key role in “blocking” nonradiative recombination at the perovskite/carbon interface. All the results indicate that the recombination at the perovskite/BHJ interface is significantly suppressed, promoting higher FF and J_{sc} .

Fig. 5 shows the normalized V_{oc} , J_{sc} , PCE and FF of the best BHJ-tailored CsPbBr₃ PSC free of encapsulation upon persistent attack by 70% relative humidity (RH) at room temperature (25°C). Obviously, the device shows a remarkable stability because the photovoltaic data are almost unchanged after storage over 75 d, which is comparable to pristine device and P3HT-tailored devices (Fig. S6). A deep observation reveals a slightly improved stability for BHJ-tailored device, which is mainly attributed to the hydrophobicity of carbon electrode and organic BHJ layer [53,54]. Till now, we can make a conclusion that the integration of BHJ with CsPbBr₃ can enhance charge carrier extraction, widen spectral absorption and finally increase the PCE and stability of

Figure 5 Normalized (a) V_{oc} , (b) J_{sc} , (c) PCE and (d) FF of CsPbBr₃/BHJ tailored device at 70% RH/25°C in air without encapsulation.

inorganic CsPbBr₃ PSC.

CONCLUSIONS

In summary, we have experimentally realized the physical proof-of-concept integrated solar cell by combining organic P3HT:PCBM BHJ with CsPbBr₃ to enhance the efficiency of inorganic CsPbBr₃ PSC. The integrated solar cell achieves an improved PCE as high as 8.94% in comparison with 6.28% for BHJ-free solar cell. The improved efficiency is mainly attributed to a wide-spectral absorption to 650 nm and efficient charge extraction. It can be predicted that higher cell efficiency would be obtained by further minimizing the charge recombination or designing more efficient narrow-bandgap donor material to maximize the light response. Under persistent attack by 70% humidity in air, the unencapsulated device presents excellent long-term stability over 75 days.

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Supplementary information Supporting data are available in the online version of the paper.

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利用有机体相异质结增强CsPbBr₃钙钛矿太阳能电池的电荷提取以及光谱吸收

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摘要 全无机CsPbBr₃钙钛矿太阳能电池能够很好地平衡传统杂化器件的效率和稳定性问题。然而, 较大的电荷传输势垒以及较窄的吸光范围已经成为限制器件效率进一步提升的两大挑战。本文通过构建有机体相异质结(P3HT:PCBM光活性层)加速器件电荷提取并拓宽吸光范围, 通过进一步优化P3HT:PCBM光活性层的厚度, 获得了8.94%的光电转换效率, 远高于单一CsPbBr₃作为吸光层的电池效率(6.28%)。通过系统的测试表征发现PCBM中的羰基与钙钛矿表面未饱和的铅原子相互作用能够有效地钝化缺陷态, 减小器件的复合反应。另外, PCBM和P3HT之间的相互耦合将器件的吸光范围拓宽至650 nm, 能够在不降低电池开路电压的前提下增加光生载流子的数量, 提高电池器件的短路电流。尤为重要的是, 器件在70%相对湿度下存放75天仍能保持相对稳定。高效、稳定、可大规模制备的优势能够加速无机钙钛矿太阳能电池的商业化进程。