

ADVANCED ENERGY MATERIALS

Supporting Information

for *Adv. Energy Mater.*, DOI: 10.1002/aenm.201903365

CsI-Antisolvent Adduct Formation in All-Inorganic Metal Halide Perovskites

*Taylor Moot, Ashley R. Marshall, Lance M. Wheeler, Severin N. Habisreutinger, Tracy H. Schloemer, Caleb C. Boyd, Desislava R. Dikova, Gregory F. Pach, Abhijit Hazarika, Michael D. McGehee, Henry J. Snaith, and Joseph M. Luther**

CsI-Antisolvent Adduct Formation in All-Inorganic Metal Halide Perovskites

Taylor Moot,¹ Ashley R. Marshall,² Lance M. Wheeler,¹ Severin N. Habisreutinger,¹ Tracy H. Schloemer,³ Caleb C. Boyd,^{1,4} Desislava R. Dikova,^{1,5} Gregory F. Pach,¹ Abhijit Hazarika,¹ Michael D. McGehee,^{1,4} Henry J. Snaith,² Joseph M. Luther^{1,*}

¹National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, CO 80401, USA

²Department of Physics, University of Oxford, Oxford, OX1 3PU, UK

³Department of Chemistry, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO 80401 USA

⁴Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA 94305, USA

⁵University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA

⁶University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, USA

*Correspondence addressed to: Joey.Luther@nrel.gov

Table S1: Properties of chosen antisolvents^[1,2]

	DMSO	CB	Tol	DEE	Anisole	EtOAc	MeOAc
Boiling Point [°C]	189	131	111	35	154	77	57
Vapor Pressure [Pa]	56	1587	2933	52702	472	9732	23065
Hildebrand [MPa ^{1/2}]	26.7	19.6	18.2	15.8	19.5	18.1	18.7
Hansen – Polar [MPa ^{1/2}]	16.4	4.3	1.4	2.9	4.1	5.3	7.2
Gutmann's donor number [kcal/mol]	29.8	3.3	0.1	19	9	17.1	16.3

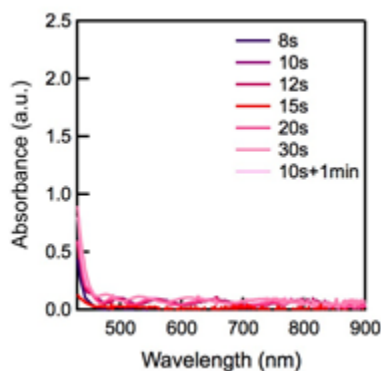


Figure S1: UV-Vis absorbance of CB as-quenched films where the antisolvent was added at different times.

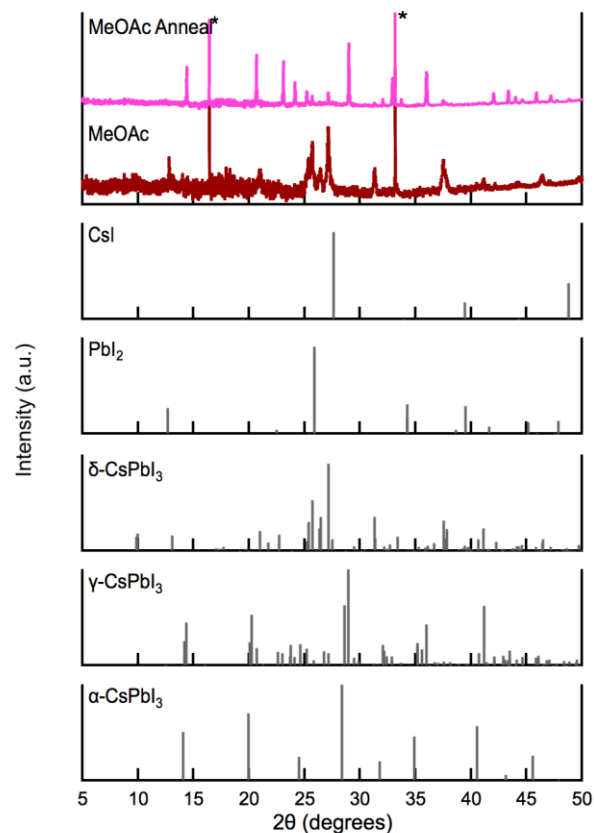


Figure S2: XRD of as-quenched (red) and annealed at 330 °C (pink) MeOAc films with relevant ICSD XRD spectra of CsI, PbI₂, δ-CsPbI₃, γ-CsPbI₃ and α-CsPbI₃.

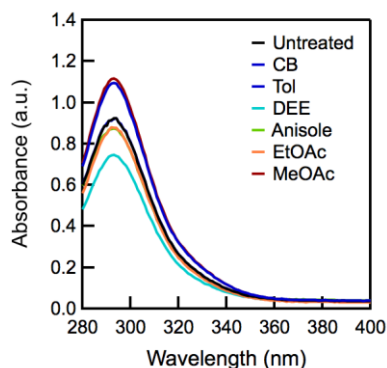


Figure S3: UV-Vis of NMR samples made up of 5 as-quenched films dissolved in deuterated DMSO for untreated (black), CB (purple), Tol (dark blue), DEE (turquoise), anisole (green), EtOAc (orange) and MeOAc (red) antisolvent treatments.

Table S2: Residual DMSO and DMF amounts in each as-quenched film, normalized to the PbI₂ UV-Vis peak.

	Untreated	CB	Tol	DEE	Anisole	EtOAc	MeOAc
DMF	2.180	2.141	1.101	1.718	1.979	1.731	2.295
DMSO	32.865	28.362	17.488	21.713	23.077	15.605	9.685

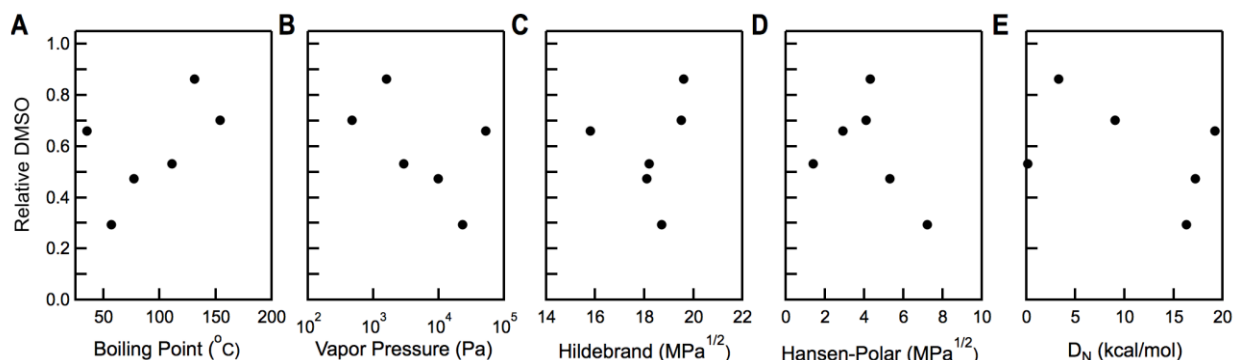


Figure S4: Relative DMSO amount compared to various antisolvent parameters, **A)** boiling point, **B)** vapor pressure, **C)** Hildebrand parameter, **D)** polar Hansen parameter, **E)** Gutmann's donor number (D_N).

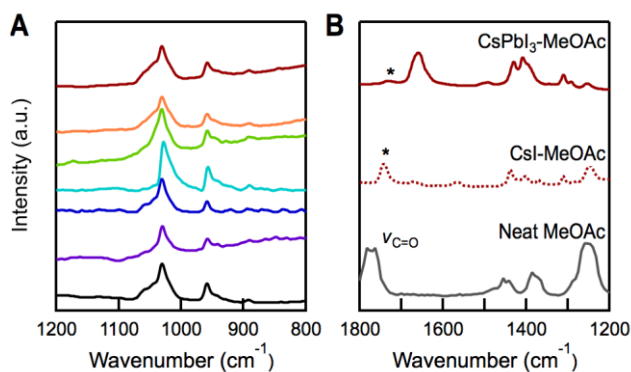


Figure S5: FTIR spectra of **A)** DMSO-CsI complex in the as-quenched films for untreated (black), CB (purple), Tol (dark blue), DEE (turquoise), anisole (green), EtOAc (orange) and MeOAc (red) antisolvent treatments. **B)** MeOAc complex with CsPbI₃ (solid red) and CsI (dashed red) as compared to a neat MeOAc (grey) FTIR spectra with * denoting MeOAc. The neat MeOAc FTIR spectra was obtained from the NIST spectral database.

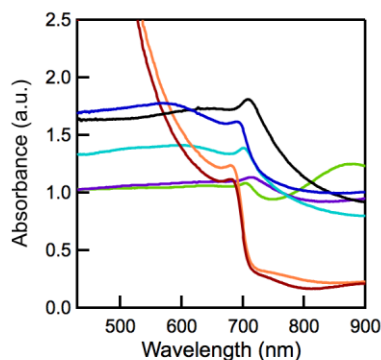


Figure S6. UV-Vis absorbance spectra of annealed films for untreated (black), CB (purple), Tol (dark blue), DEE (turquoise), anisole (green), EtOAc (orange) and MeOAc (red) antisolvent treatments.

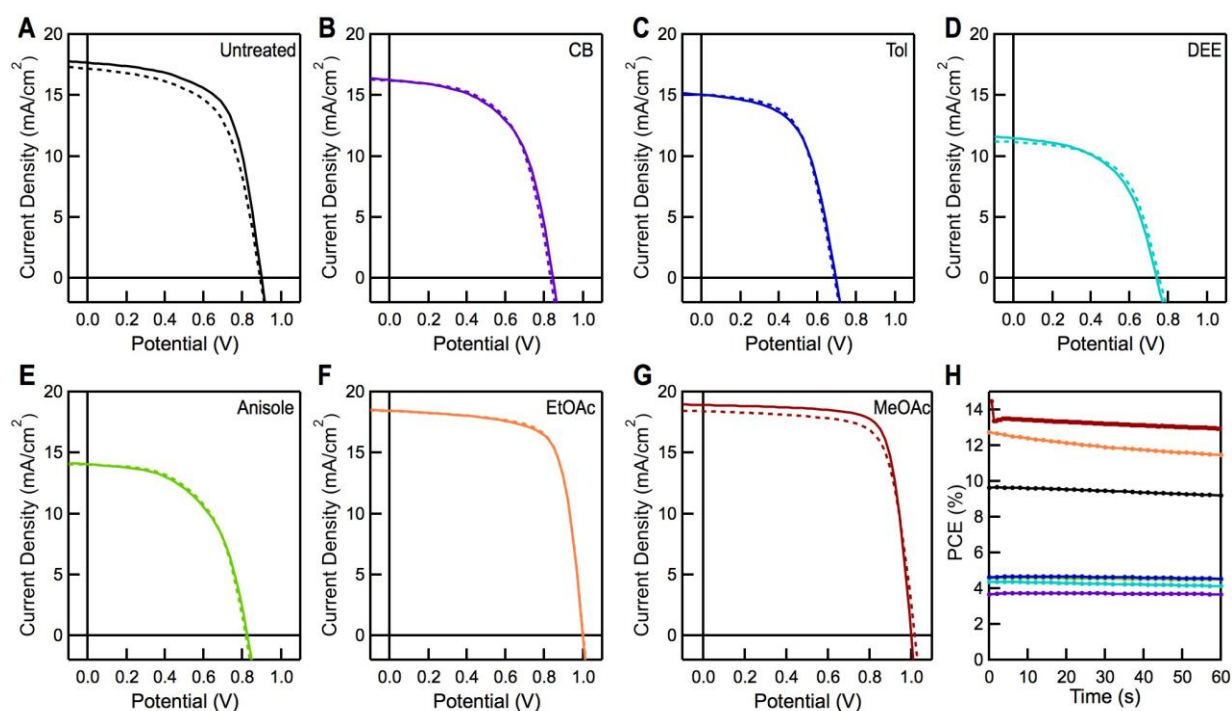


Figure S7: Champion JV curves for **A)** untreated, **B)** CB, **C)** Tol, **D)** DEE, **E)** Anisole, **F)** EtOAc, **G)** MeOAc and **H)** SPO.

Table S3: Average and champion device performance for each antisolvent

		Voc [V]	Jsc [mA/cm ²]	FF [%]	PCE [%]	SPO [%]
Untreated	Average +/- Stdev	0.809 +/- 0.083	16.71 +/- 0.96	55.0 +/- 7.1	7.56 +/- 1.70	
	Champion Device	0.899	17.67	62.7	9.96	9.20
Chlorobenzene	Average +/- Stdev	0.676 +/- 0.110	13.26 +/- 1.65	51.1 +/- 6.8	4.75 +/- 1.61	
	Champion Device	0.844	16.25	56.6	7.77	3.68
Toluene	Average +/- Stdev	0.593 +/- 0.120	11.30 +/- 3.07	47.8 +/- 7.3	3.30 +/- 1.37	
	Champion Device	0.693	15.04	57.9	6.04	4.55

Diethyl Ether	Average +/- Stdev	0.608 +/- 0.077	10.89 +/- 1.97	50.4 +/- 3.8	3.36 +/- 0.87	
	Champion Device	0.739	11.47	53.9	4.56	4.14
Anisole	Average +/- Stdev	0.686 +/- 0.107	13.15 +/- 0.91	52.4 +/- 5.3	4.82 +/- 1.18	
	Champion Device	0.825	14.06	54.5	6.32	4.49
Ethyl Acetate	Average +/- Stdev	0.903 +/- 0.091	17.74 +/- 0.96	60.1 +/- 8.7	9.84 +/- 2.64	
	Champion Device	0.999	18.44	71.7	13.20	11.47
Methyl Acetate	Average +/- Stdev	0.951 +/- 0.056	18.60 +/- 0.51	72.9 +/- 4.1	12.95 +/- 1.43	
	Champion Device	0.998	18.93	76.3	14.42	12.30

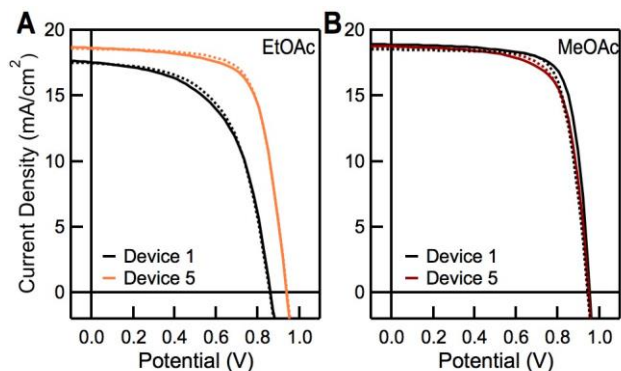


Figure S8: Performance of **A)** EtOAc and **B)** MeOAc with a clean (device 1) and solvent rich atmosphere (device 5).

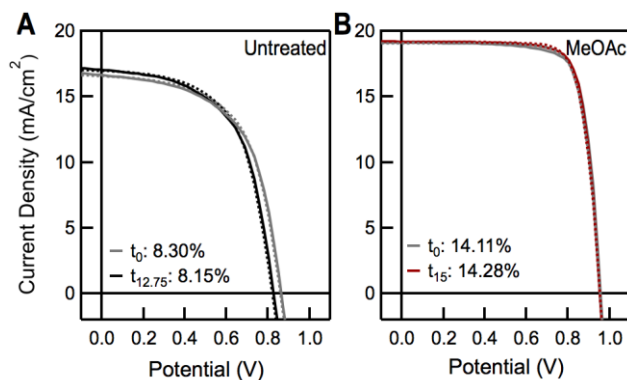


Figure S9. Performance of representative **A)** Untreated and **B)** MeOAc devices unaged (t_0 , grey) and aged in the dark in N_2 for > 12 hrs (t_x) and the reverse curve PCE. On average, there is a small decrease in PCE from 7.10 ± 1.67 % to 6.74 ± 2.11 % after storage for the untreated devices that was not seen for MeOAc devices which maintained PCE from 12.79 ± 0.89 % to 12.88 ± 0.75 %, although all decreases are within the standard deviation and thus not significant in this timeframe.

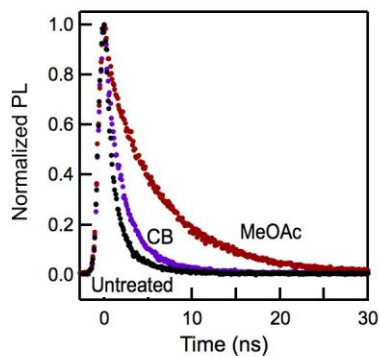


Figure S10: TRPL lifetimes of untreated (black, $\tau_{\text{avg}} = 1.4$ ns), CB (purple, $\tau_{\text{avg}} = 2.2$ ns) and MeOAc (red, $\tau_{\text{avg}} = 6.4$ ns).

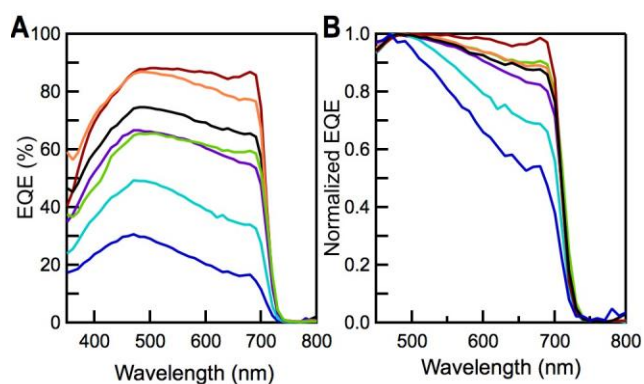


Figure S11: **A)** EQE and **B)** normalized EQE for devices made with untreated (black), CB (purple), Tol (dark blue), DEE (turquoise), anisole (green), EtOAc (orange) and MeOAc (red) antisolvent treatment.

References:

- [1] F. Cataldo, *Eur. Chem. Bull* **2015**, 4, 92.
- [2] C. M. Hansen, in *The Three Dimensional Solubility Parameter and Solvent Diffusion Coefficient*, **1967**, pp. 13–30.