Copyright WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, 69469 Weinheim, Germany, 2016.



Supporting Information

for Adv. Funct. Mater., DOI: 10.1002/adfm.201601119

Pyrite-Based Bi-Functional Layer for Long-Term Stability and High-Performance of Organo-Lead Halide Perovskite Solar Cells

Bonkee Koo, Heesuk Jung, Minwoo Park, Jae-Yup Kim, Hae Jung Son, Jinhan Cho, and Min Jae Ko*

Supporting Information

Pyrite-Based Bi-functional Layer for Long-term Stability and High Performance of Organo-Lead Halide Perovskite Solar Cells

Bonkee Koo, Heesuk Jung, Minwoo Park, Jae-Yup Kim, Hae Jung Son, Jinhan Cho, and Min Jae Ko*



Figure S1. Schematic of the fabrication process for the CH₃NH₃PbI₃ PSC with hole transporting layer (HTL) based on ODA capped FeS₂ nanoparticles (ODA-FeS₂ NPs).



Figure S2. Histograms of device properties measured for 30 devices (a) J_{sc} (b) V_{oc} (c) *FF* (d) η for perovskite solar cells (PSCs) with ODA-FeS₂ nanostructured HTL. The histograms are fitted with normal distribution curves.



Figure S3. Photocurrent density-voltage (*J-V*) curve of the best performing reference cell using spiro-OMeTAD under 100 mW·cm⁻² illumination (AM 1.5G)



Figure S4. *J-V* curves of the PSCs with ODA-FeS₂ NPs-based HTL, measured at different sweep directions.



Figure S5. SEM-electron-probe microanalyzer (SEM-EPMA) mappings of silicon, lead, and

iron in (a) Si/ODA-FeS₂ NPs/CH₃NH₃PbI₃ film and (b) Si/pristine FeS₂ NPs/CH₃NH₃PbI₃ film.