

Supplementary information for:

**Tungsten doped zinc oxide and indium-zinc oxide films as
high-performance electron transport layers in N-I-P
perovskite solar cells**

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1. Ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy (UPS) Spectra of metal oxide

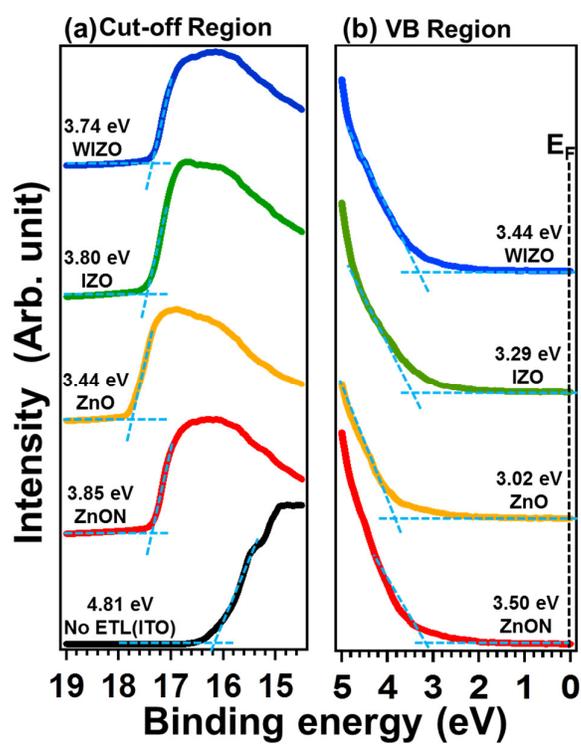


Figure S1. UPS spectra of (a) the secondary edge region and (b) the valence band region of metal oxide films on ITO substrate.

2. Grain size distribution of the perovskite thin films produced at metal oxide substrate.

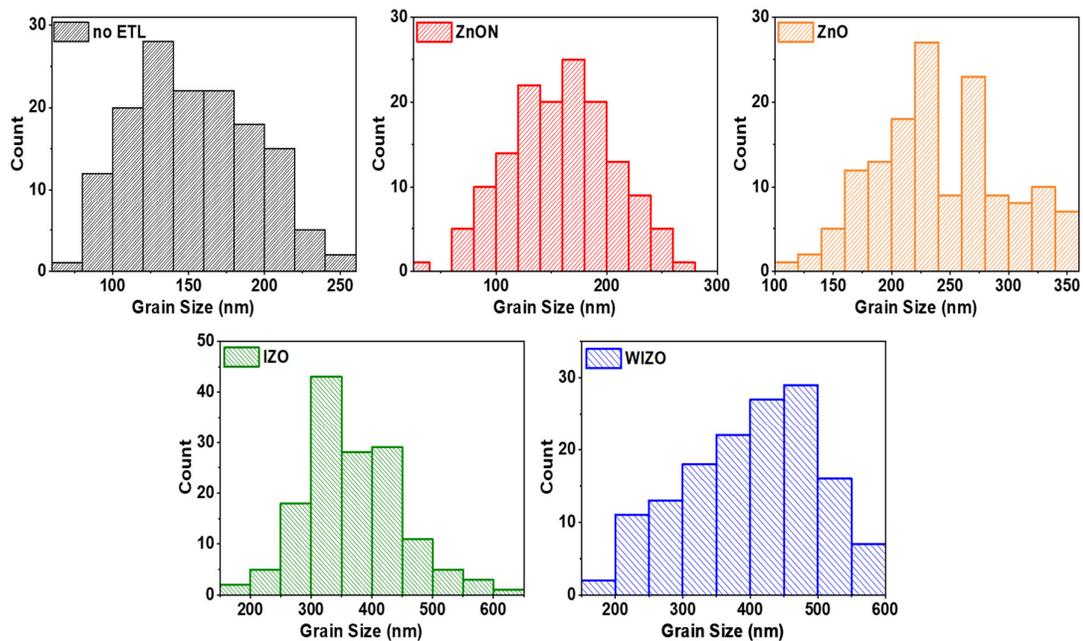


Figure S2. Grain size distribution of the perovskite thin films produced with different metal oxides.

Table S1. Grain size distribution of perovskite thin films with different metal oxides.

Substrate	Size distribution (nm)	Average grain size (nm)
w/o ETL	68 - 252	153
ZnON	65 - 280	157
ZnO	134 - 350	246
IZO	186 - 546	366
WIZO	188 - 594	400

3. AFM images of metal oxide films

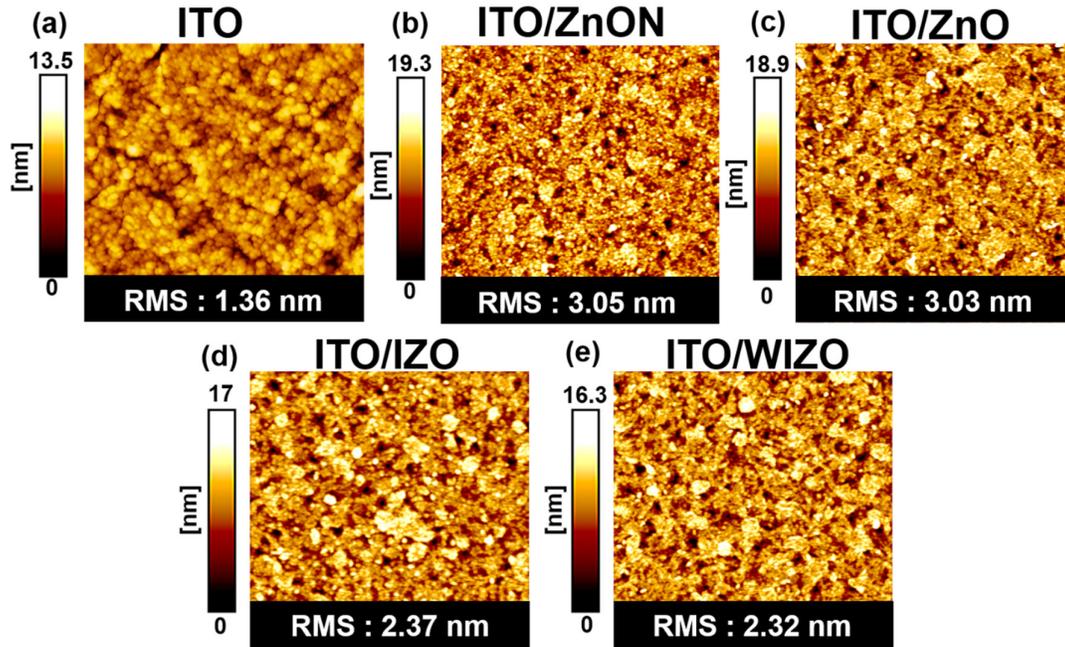


Figure S3. Topographic images (size: 5 μm × 5 μm) of (a) ITO, (b) ITO/ZnON (c) ITO/ZnO, (d) ITO/IZO, and (e) ITO/WIZO films.

4. SEM images of metal oxide films

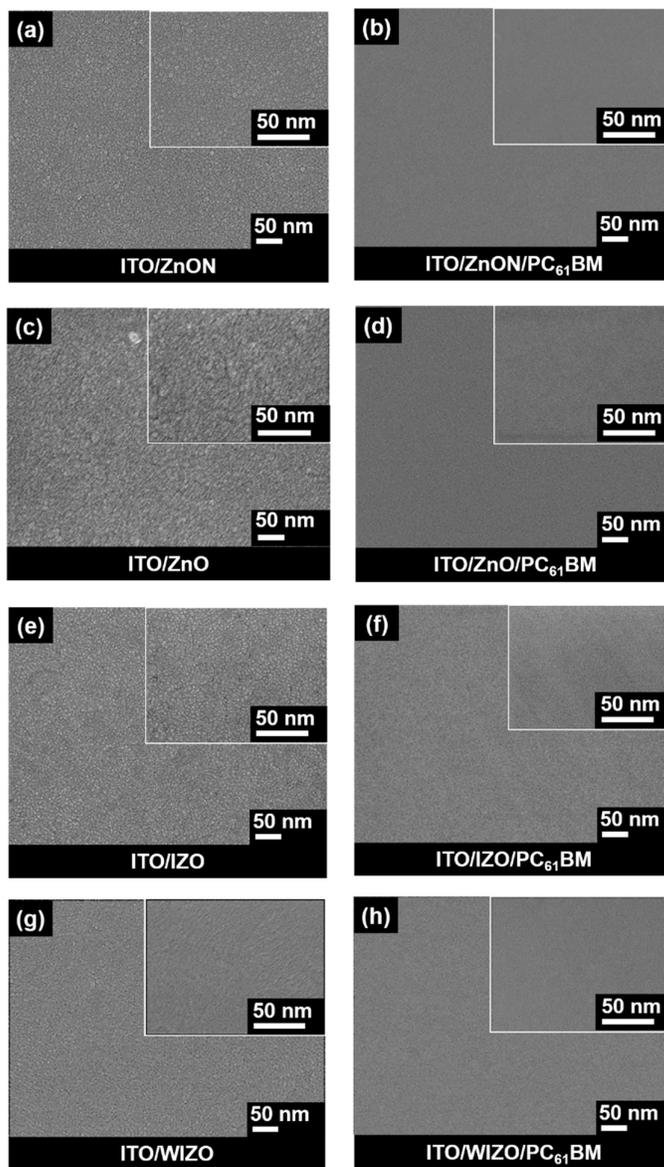


Figure S4. Top view SEM images of (a) ITO/ZnON thin film, (b) ZnON-sputtered PC₆₁BM layer on ITO substrate, (c) ITO/ZnO, (d) ZnO-sputtered PC₆₁BM layer on ITO substrate, (e) ITO/IZO, (f) IZO-sputtered PCBM layer on ITO substrate, (g) ITO/WIZO, and (h) WIZO-sputtered PC₆₁BM layer on ITO substrate. Insets are magnified images for each film and scale bar is 50 nm.

5. XRD patterns of CH₃NH₃PbI₃ films on different metal oxide

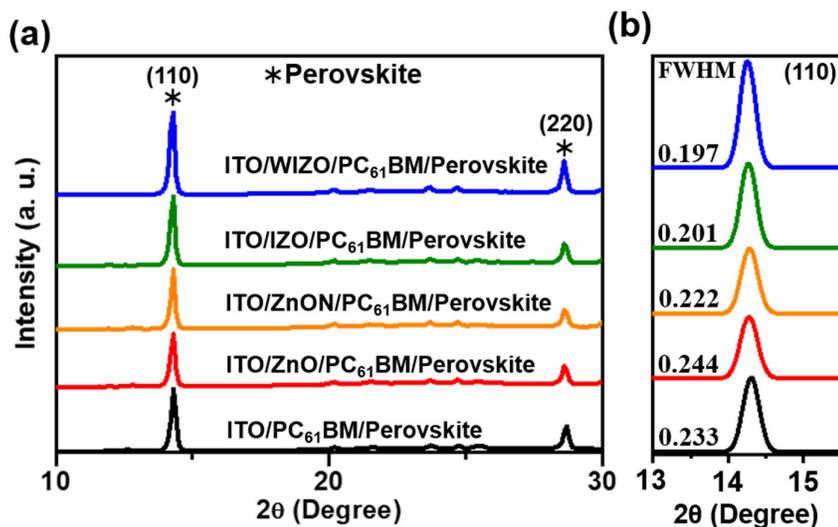


Figure S5. (a) XRD patterns of CH₃NH₃PbI₃ films on different metal oxide/PC₆₁BM substrates. The intensities were normalized with respect to the (110) lattice plane. (b) The zoomed in XRD patterns between 13 and 15 degrees for the CH₃NH₃PbI₃ respectively.

The corresponding XRD patterns for 2 θ from 10° to 30° are presented in Fig S5 (a). The crystallinity of CH₃NH₃PbI₃ films on metal oxide/PC₆₁BM obtained via CB anti-solvent washing was surveyed, by means, of XRD measurements. The diffraction peaks are assigned to the lattice planes (110), and (220) respectively. To understand the metal oxide/PC₆₁BM dependent crystallinity of CH₃NH₃PbI₃ films, we took a closer look at the (110) plane illustrated in Fig. S5 (b) to check the FWHM which has direct effect of the crystallinity. It is quite evident that, the FWHM value is went down in order of ZnON > ITO > ZnO > IZO > WIZO. So, by using the value of FWHM to calculate the crystallite size, by using Scherrer equation, and the lattice strain in the film were also calculated and the results are shown in Table S2. The mean crystallite sizes were estimated to be 59.84 nm for ITO, 57.06 nm for ITO/ZnON, 62.80 nm for ITO/ZnO, 69.19 nm for ITO/IZO, and 70.58 nm for WIZO. The improvement of the crystal quality can be deduced from the increase of the diffraction intensity,

in the order ZnON < ITO < ZnO < IZO < WIZO.¹ The 2θ peaks of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ films with ITO, ZnON, ZnO, IZO and WIZO as metal oxide are centered at 14.30° , 14.28° , 14.27° , 14.26° and 14.24° , respectively. The average crystalline size can be estimated using the Scherrer equation:

$$k\lambda = \beta D \cos\theta \quad (1)$$

where D is the crystallite size, λ is the wavelength of the radiation (1.54056 \AA for CuK_α radiation), k is a constant equal to 0.94, β is the FWHM, and θ is the peak position.

Table S2. Measured parameters of CH₃NH₃PbI₃ solar cells.

Substrate	2θ (degree)	FWHM	d-spacing (nm)	Crystallite Size (nm)
w/o ETL	14.3	0.233	6.18	59.84
ZnON	14.3	0.244	6.18	57.06
ZnO	14.3	0.222	6.18	62.80
IZO	14.3	0.201	6.18	69.19
WIZO	14.2	0.197	6.21	70.58

6. Water contact measurements of metal oxide films

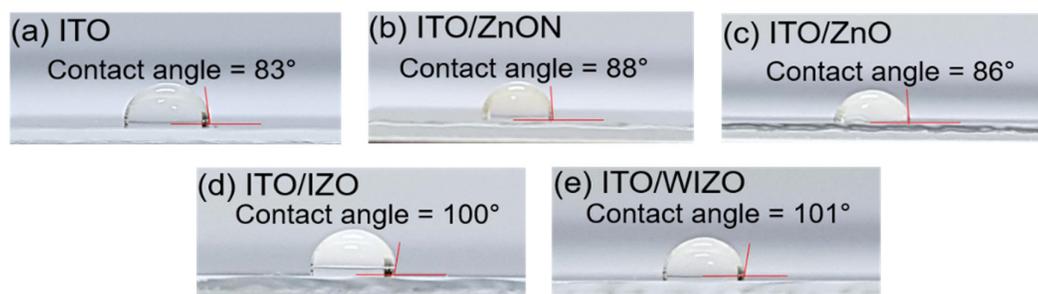


Figure S6. Photos of water droplets on the surfaces of (a) w/o metal oxide, (b) ZnON, (c) ZnO, (d) IZO and (e) WIZO on the ITO substrate.

7. Water contact measurements of metal oxide/PC₆₁BM films

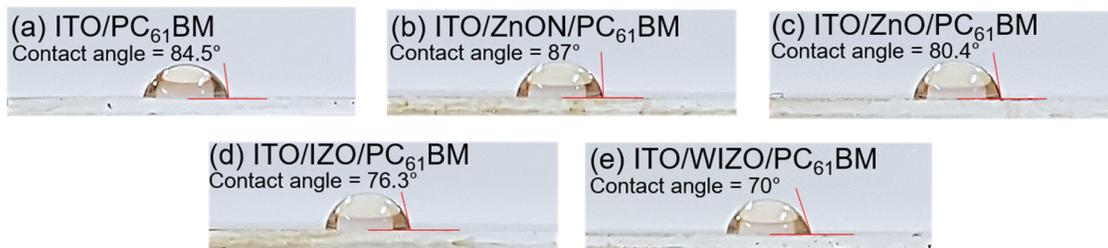


Figure S7. Water contact angle images of (a) PC₆₁BM, (b) ZnON/PC₆₁BM, (c) ZnO/PC₆₁BM, (d) IZO/PC₆₁BM, and (e) WIZO/PC₆₁BM on the ITO substrate.

8. Electric field distribution in devices

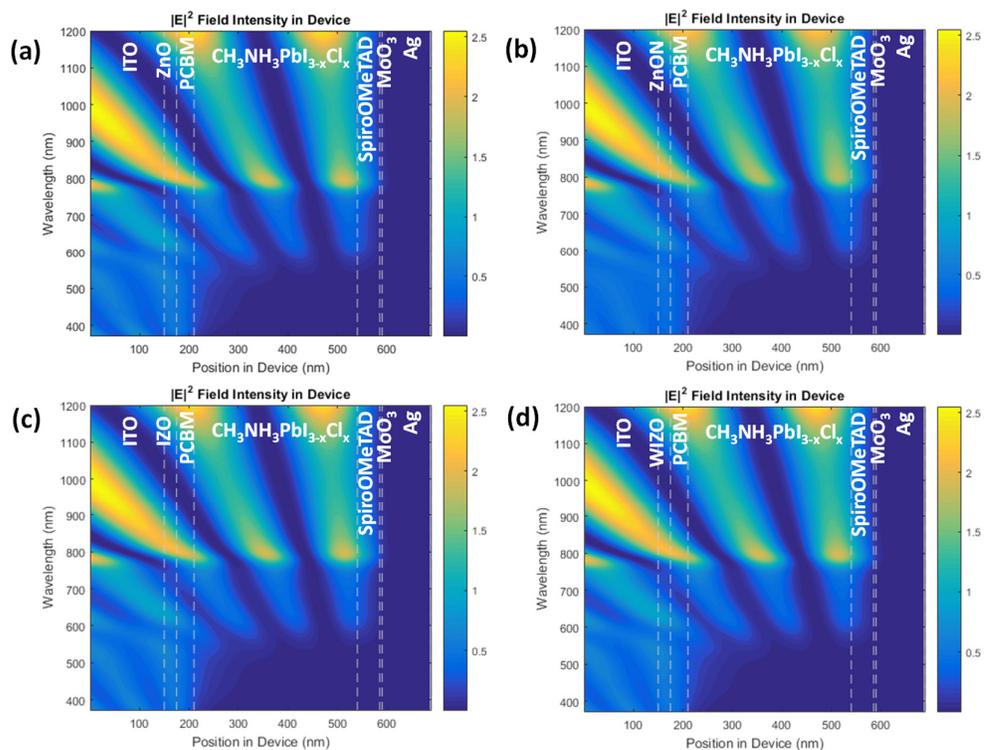


Figure S8. Electric field distribution in devices using (a) ZnO, (b) ZnON, (c) IZO and (d) WIZO ETLs.