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## Enhancing open-circuit voltage in FAPbI<sub>3</sub> perovskite solar cells *via* self-formation of coherent buried interface FAPbI<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>3-x</sub>†

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The interfaces between the perovskite and charge-transporting layers typically exhibit high defect concentrations, which are the primary cause of open-circuit voltage loss. Passivating the interface between the perovskite and electron-transporting layer is particularly challenging due to the dissolution of surface treatment agents during the perovskite coating. In this study, a coherent FAPbI<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>3-x</sub> buried interface was simultaneously formed during the preparation of FAPbI<sub>3</sub>. This interlayer significantly improved charge extraction and transportation from the perovskite layer, while reducing trap state density. As a result, the open-circuit voltage increased from 1.01 V to 1.10 V, with the PCE improved from 19.05% to 22.89%.

Although the photovoltaic conversion efficiency (PCE) of perovskite solar cells (PSCs) continues to improve with the current highest PCE exceeding 26%,<sup>1</sup> there remains a gap to the theoretical Shockley–Queisser limit (S–Q limit). For photovoltaic devices, short-circuit current density ( $J_{SC}$ ), open-circuit voltage ( $V_{OC}$ ), and fill factor (FF) are crucial parameters that determine the performance of PSCs. Significant breakthroughs have been achieved in  $J_{SC}$  and FF in the research progress of PSCs. The enhancement of  $V_{OC}$  is a key factor in improving the PCE of PSCs.<sup>2–4</sup> The non-radiative recombination process during charge transportation is the main obstacle to the loss of  $V_{OC}$ . The non-radiative recombination primarily occurs at the perovskite grain boundaries, on the surface, and within the perovskite film. It has been reported that the interfaces between the perovskite and charge-transporting layers often contain high concentrations of defects, particularly deep-level defects, which significantly reduce the PCE of PSCs.<sup>5–7</sup> Non-radiative recombination at

the interface between the perovskite and charge-transporting layers accelerates the degradation of the perovskite layer, thereby hindering its practical application.<sup>8–10</sup> In addition to enhancing the quality of the perovskite film, establishing an effective interface between the perovskite and charge transport layers is essential for minimizing non-radiative recombination. The characterization and optimization of the passivation layer at the perovskite/hole transport layer (HTL) interface are relatively straightforward.<sup>11–13</sup> Various research groups have effectively reduced interface defects by employing strategies such as using polymers,<sup>14–16</sup> alkyl halide ammoniums,<sup>17–19</sup> organic ammonium salts,<sup>20</sup> and so on. Excellent progress has been made in reducing  $V_{OC}$  loss and enhancing device performance and stability. However, the surface treatment agents on the electron transport layer (ETL) may dissolve during the perovskite coating process, which would degrade the interface passivation layer potentially. This can result in sub-optimal interface modification and the formation of additional interface defects.<sup>21</sup>

In this work, a coherent interface FAPbI<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>3-x</sub> was simultaneously formed during the preparation of FAPbI<sub>3</sub> *via* a vapor–solid reaction. This approach eliminated the dissolution phenomenon typically observed during the spin-coating of the perovskite precursor solution.<sup>22–25</sup> The resulting interface exhibited excellent lattice matching with the perovskite layer, which facilitated effective electron transport, reduced interface defects, and enhanced the  $V_{OC}$  of the PSCs from 1.01 V to 1.10 V.

The target samples were prepared by incorporating PbCl<sub>2</sub> at a concentration of 10%, as detailed in the Experimental section of the ESI.† Perovskite films and devices without PbCl<sub>2</sub> incorporation were designated as the control samples. The surface morphology of the perovskite films was analyzed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). As shown in Fig. 1a, both the control and target perovskite films exhibit uniform morphology and similar compact textures, with no observable pinholes. The target perovskite film shows a larger average grain size

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**Fig. 1** (a) Top-view SEM images of control and target perovskite films; scale bars: 2  $\mu\text{m}$ . (b) XRD patterns of the control and target perovskite films with the angle enlarged at  $13.9^\circ$ . XPS spectra of the distribution of Cl elements on the surface (c) and bulk (d) within the target film. The contour maps of XPS depth profile for the Cl 2p peaks (e) and Pb 4d peaks (f) of the target perovskite films. Gradient colors represent intensity.

compared to the control, which reduces grain boundaries and defects. To determine the location of the Cl element, we first performed XRD (Fig. S1, ESI<sup>†</sup>) and XPS analyses on the control and target perovskite films for comparison. The enlarged view of the XRD patterns for all the samples at  $13.9^\circ$  is shown in Fig. 1b. No shifting of the peak position was observed, meaning that the surface of the final films is  $\text{FAPbI}_3$ . At the same time, the XPS analysis did not detect any Cl element on the surface of the target film either (Fig. 1c). However, the intensity of the Cl peaks at 199.7 eV for Cl  $2p_{1/2}$  and 198.1 eV for Cl  $2p_{3/2}$  is shown in the bulk of the target film (Fig. 1d). To further confirm the presence of Cl within the bulk of the perovskite film, XPS measurements were conducted at different depths on the prepared target  $\text{FAPbI}_3$  (Fig. 1e and f). Throughout the etching process from 0 s to 50 s, no Cl signal was detected in  $\text{FAPbI}_3$ , and the Pb peak remained unchanged. This suggests that the perovskite film within the etching depth from 0 s to 50 s is composed of  $\text{FAPbI}_3$ . After 50 s of etching time, the Cl signal began to appear. As shown in Fig. S2 (ESI<sup>†</sup>), the Cl distribution in the bulk of the target film was observed at etching times from 45 s to 70 s. It can be observed that the Cl signal is detected starting at 50 s and disappears at 65 s. As the etching time increases, the Cl 2p peak shifts towards a higher binding energy. The Pb 4f peaks shifted gradually towards higher binding energy starting at 50 s. The peak shifting of Pb and Cl was ascribed to the introduction of Cl into the  $\text{FAPbI}_3$  lattice, which resulted in the improvement of chemical bonding.<sup>23</sup> At

an etching time of 65 s, the Sn signal appeared (Fig. S3, ESI<sup>†</sup>), while the Pb and Cl signals began to disappear. The XRD results of the vapor–solid reaction at 3 min, 8 min, 15 min and 30 min (target film) are shown in Fig. S4 (ESI<sup>†</sup>). As the reaction proceeds, the perovskite characteristic peaks gradually shift toward  $14^\circ$  of controlled  $\text{FAPbI}_3$ . The shift of the characteristic peaks indicates that substitution has occurred between I and Cl. This suggests the formation of an  $\text{FAPbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$  layer between  $\text{SnO}_2$  and  $\text{FAPbI}_3$ . With increasing etching time, the peaks of Pb 4f and Cl 2p shifted towards higher energy gradually. It was indicated that as the film depth increases, the content of Cl gradually increases. This leads to the formation of a gradient distribution of  $\text{FAPbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$ .

The vapor–solid reaction was employed to prepare  $\text{FAPbI}_3$ . In the reaction process the coherent interface layer  $\text{FAPbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$  was generated simultaneously. As shown in Fig. S5 (ESI<sup>†</sup>), the characteristic peaks of  $\text{PbI}_2/\text{PbCl}_2$  remained consistent with  $\text{PbI}_2$ . The  $12.65^\circ$  of  $\text{PbI}_2/\text{PbCl}_2$  exhibited a shift compared to  $12.6^\circ$  of pure  $\text{PbI}_2$ . This indicates that the  $\text{PbI}_2/\text{PbCl}_2$  forms a pure compound, which was labelled as  $\text{PbI}_x\text{Cl}_{2-x}$  in the subsequent discussion. Fig. 2a depicts the schematic diagram of the perovskite film preparation process. The  $\text{PbI}_x\text{Cl}_{2-x}$  was spin-coated onto the  $\text{SnO}_2$  substrate. After annealing at  $70^\circ\text{C}$ , the  $\text{PbI}_x\text{Cl}_{2-x}$  film was placed in an FAI vapor environment at  $170^\circ\text{C}$  for reaction. The target perovskite films  $\text{FAPbI}_3/\text{FAPbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$  can be obtained through a single-step vapor–solid reaction. Fig. 2b illustrates the possible evolution of the nucleation and crystallization processes of  $\text{FAPbI}_3$  perovskite films with or without  $\text{PbCl}_2$ .  $\text{PbI}_2$  and  $\text{PbCl}_2$  are mixed in a certain ratio to form  $\text{PbI}_x\text{Cl}_{2-x}$ . During the reaction of  $\text{PbI}_x\text{Cl}_{2-x}$  film with FAI vapor, the  $\text{FAPbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$  was formed. With the vapor–solid reaction proceeding, due to the Cl having much weaker bond affinity to Pb than I in the lattice under the  $170^\circ\text{C}$  reaction temperature, the I ion and Cl ion exchanged gradually and the Cl ion sublimates in the form of  $\text{FACl}$ .<sup>23</sup> By controlling the reaction time to 20 minutes, the  $\text{FAPbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$  in the buried layer had not yet undergone complete substitution. The  $\text{FAPbI}_3/\text{FAPbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$  film was obtained simultaneously through a single



**Fig. 2** Schematic diagram of (a) perovskite films prepared with or without  $\text{PbCl}_2$  and (b) the possible phase evolution of the nucleation and crystallization of the target  $\text{FAPbI}_3$ .

vapor–solid reaction process. Not only was the dissolution issue that often arises when spin-coating the perovskite precursor eliminated, but also the buried layer of FAPb<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>3-x</sub> and FAPbI<sub>3</sub> exhibits perfect lattice matching. It is important to note that further research is needed to better understand the specific reaction time and the corresponding thickness of the FAPb<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>3-x</sub> layer.

It has been reported that interface Cl atoms enhance the binding energy at the perovskite/ETL interface and promote strong electron coupling. Due to the high formation energy of Pb–Cl anti-sites, the formation of deep-level defects is suppressed, resulting in a lower density of interface trap states.<sup>26</sup> The optical properties of both the control and target perovskite films were further explored by using ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) absorption and photoluminescence (PL) spectra. As shown in Fig. 3a, the absorption edges of both perovskite films are all ~810 nm, showing excellent absorption ability. Compared to the control film, the target film exhibited a higher light absorption. This improved absorbance stems from the presence of the buried layer FAPb<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>3-x</sub>. The FAPb<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>3-x</sub> improved the film quality with increased grain size and crystallization, which would suppress the non-radiative recombination caused. It was indicated that the buried interface promoted the extraction and transportation of the carriers.<sup>27</sup> The steady-state PL intensity of the target film is an order of magnitude higher than that of the control film, indicating that the formation of FAPb<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>3-x</sub> could effectively reduce the trap density, thus minimizing the non-radiative recombination in perovskite films. Time-resolved photoluminescence (TRPL) measurements were conducted to study the carrier transport and recombination in the perovskite layer. As shown in Fig. 3b, the recombination in TRPL was dominated by second-order trap-assisted recombination. The fitted lifetime of the target

film is five times longer than that of the control film (Table S1, ESI†). This substantial increase in carrier lifetime suggests a lower non-radiative recombination, which is attributed to the reduced density of trap states in the target film. Therefore, space-charge-limited current (SCLC) measurement was employed to investigate the trap density ( $N_{\text{trap}}$ ) of perovskite films (Fig. 3c). The dark  $J$ - $V$  curves were measured from an electron-injecting device. Fig. 3c describes the dark  $J$ - $V$  curves of devices based on the control and target film, respectively. The voltage ( $V_{\text{TFL}}$ ) which marked the transition from the ohmic region to the trap-filled limit (TFL) region is used to calculate the trap state density by eqn (S1) (ESI†). From the  $J$ - $V$  curves, it can be seen that the  $V_{\text{TFL}}$  of the control device and target devices is 0.735 V and 0.627 V, respectively. The corresponding trap state density decreased from  $5.76 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  of the control film to  $4.92 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  of the target film, which was consistent with the results of TRPL measurement. The low trap state density of perovskite film might associate with the enhanced  $V_{\text{OC}}$  of the corresponding devices. The intrinsic mobility distribution, estimated by SCLC, is shown in Fig. 3c. It increased from  $0.179 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$  for the control film to  $0.243 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$  for the target film. The  $V_{\text{OC}}$  decay is one of the effective methods to analyze the electron recombination process in the anode and perovskite film. Fig. 3d shows the  $V_{\text{OC}}$  decay curves of PSCs based on the control film and target film, respectively. Three electron transport processes in different voltage regions explained the decay curves effectively. The exponential increase in the voltage region reflects internal trapping and de-trapping of electrons in bulk perovskite materials, which is the critical consideration of the obtained FAPbI<sub>3</sub> layer with a different reaction process. The electron lifetime can be calculated through eqn (S2) (ESI†). The PSCs based on the target had a much longer  $\tau_n$  than that of the control. For example, at the voltage of 0.3 V, the  $\tau_n$  are 0.27 s and 1.22 s of PSCs based on the control and target, respectively. The FAPb<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>3-x</sub> would increase the electron lifetime and reduce the charge recombination rate in the perovskite layer.

As expected from the defect concentration and carrier lifetime analysis of the perovskite films formed under each condition, the average power conversion efficiency ( $\text{PCE}_{\text{avg}}$ ) of the target devices was significantly higher than that of the control devices. The  $\text{PCE}_{\text{avg}}$  of the target and control was 22.22% and 18.61%, respectively. The overall improvement in the target devices is primarily attributed to the enhancement of the  $V_{\text{OC}}$  and FF. The champion device offers a high PCE of 22.89% for the reverse scan ( $J_{\text{SC}}$  of  $24.89 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ , a  $V_{\text{OC}}$  of 1.10 V, and an FF of 79.8%) and a PCE of 22.03% for the forward scan ( $J_{\text{SC}}$  of  $24.77 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ , a  $V_{\text{OC}}$  of 1.09 V and an FF of 77.6%), showing a negligible hysteresis of 3.1% compared with the control device of 19.05% for the reverse scan and 17.65% for the forward scan, as shown in Fig. 4a and Table S2 (ESI†). The incident photon-to-current efficiencies (IPCEs) of both the control and target devices were measured, and the integrated currents correspond well with the  $J_{\text{SC}}$  values obtained from the  $J$ - $V$  curves (Fig. 4b). A stabilized PCE of 22.89% for the target PSC is achieved after 200 seconds of continuous maximum



**Fig. 3** (a) UV-vis absorption spectra and steady-state PL spectra of control and target perovskite films excited from the perovskite side. (b) Time-resolved photoluminescence (TRPL) spectra for control and target perovskite films. (c) SCLC measurement for electron-only devices with a device configuration of FTO/SnO<sub>2</sub>/perovskite/Au. (d) Transient photovoltage decay curves and the relationship between extracted lifetime of the injected carriers in the devices and  $V_{\text{OC}}$  of the PSCs based on the control and target.



**Fig. 4** (a)  $J-V$  curves measured in reverse and forward scan modes for the champion control and target PSCs. (b) IPCE (left axis) and corresponding integrated  $J_{sc}$  (right axis) for the control and target PSCs. (c) Stabilized efficiency after maximum power point tracking (MPPT) of the control and target devices for 200 s. (d) Normalized PCE of devices based on the control and target films in 30 days under continuous one-sun illumination in a  $N_2$  environment at a room temperature of 25 °C.

power point tracking (MPPT), as shown in Fig. 4c, while the control device shows a considerably lower stabilized output of 19.05%. As shown in Fig. 4d, the unencapsulated target PSC retained 90.0% of its initial efficiency after 30 days under continuous one-sun illumination in the  $N_2$  environment. In contrast, the control device degraded to 74.0% of its initial efficiency.

In summary, this study presents a vapor–solid reaction method for preparing FAPbI<sub>3</sub> perovskite, which simultaneously forms a coherent interface FAPbI<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>3-x</sub> passivation layer at the buried interface. The FAPbI<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>3-x</sub> shows excellent lattice matching with FAPbI<sub>3</sub>, effectively reducing interface charge recombination and enhancing charge transport. Furthermore, the chlorine atoms at the FAPbI<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>3-x</sub> film strengthen the binding energy between the perovskite and the ETL, suppressing anti-site defects and lowering the density of interface trap states. This method also avoids the dissolution of the passivation layer at the buried interface during perovskite spin-coating. In conclusion, the FAPbI<sub>3</sub> films with the coherent interface layer FAPbI<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>3-x</sub> are simultaneously prepared using a single-step vapor–solid reaction. As a result, the  $V_{OC}$  was increased from 1.01 V to 1.10 V, with the PCE improved from 19.05% to 22.89%.

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## Data availability

The authors confirm that the data supporting the findings of this study are available within the article.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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