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Bimolecular amine vapor passivation for efficient perovskite solar cells based on blade-coated FAPbI₃

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Formamidinium lead triiodide (FAPbI₃)-based perovskite solar cells (PSCs) are highly promising due to their optimal bandgaps and high efficiencies, but suffer from instability and performance-limiting defects. Conventional solution-based passivation methods face challenges in surface uniformity and scalability. Here, a bimolecular amine vapor passivation (BAVP) strategy using 2-phenylethylamine (PEA) and ethylenediamine (EDA) is introduced to effectively passivate blade-coated FAPbI₃ films fabricated under ambient low-humidity conditions, with excellent surface uniformity. PEA coordinates with Pb^{2+} to mitigate surface defects, while EDA reacts preferentially with FA^+, optimizing energy alignment at the perovskite/C_{60} interface for enhanced charge extraction. Consequently, BAVP-treated PSCs achieve a champion efficiency of 25.2%. Remarkably, unencapsulated devices retain 99.4% of their initial efficiency after 2616 hours of thermal aging at 85 °C in N_2 (ISOS-D-2), and 97.5% after 500 thermal cycles (ISOS-T-1) in N_2. Furthermore, perovskite solar modules (PSMs) fabricated using the BAVP method attain an efficiency of 21.3% over a total area of 6.25 cm^2, surpassing the 18.7% obtained using the traditional solution-based passivation. These results demonstrate the significant potential of the BAVP strategy in advancing the efficiency, stability and scalability of PSCs.

Broader context

Perovskite solar cells (PSCs) are promising candidates for next-generation photovoltaics due to their low-cost fabrication, high efficiency, and scalability. However, their commercialization remains limited by performance-reducing defects and insufficient stability. Conventional solution-based passivation methods often encounter issues of poor film uniformity, especially for large-area device fabrication. Here, we introduce a vapor-based bimolecular amine passivation strategy, significantly improving the film uniformity and effectively reducing defects in blade-coated perovskite layers. This approach enables higher device efficiency and outstanding thermal stability, especially beneficial for large-area perovskite solar modules, thereby addressing critical obstacles toward commercializing perovskite photovoltaics. Our approach thus represents a meaningful advance toward large-scale manufacturing of highly efficient and stable PSCs, contributing positively to global renewable energy development and carbon neutrality targets.

Introduction

Perovskite solar cells (PSCs) have attracted significant attention from both academia and industry as one of the most promising

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thin-film photovoltaic technologies due to their easy solution processability, large-area printability, low cost and high power conversion efficiencies (PCEs), which are comparable to those of silicon solar cells.[1–10] Among all reported perovskite materials, formamidinium lead triiodide (FAPbI₃) is one of the most promising candidates for single junction PSCs with high PCEs owing to its suitable optical band gap of 1.50 eV.[11,12] Unfortunately, the FAPbI₃ perovskite suffers from undesirable phase instability, which can be accelerated by the defects at interfaces and grain boundaries.[13,14] These defects also limit the device performance. Thus, many pioneer works have been conducted to passivate the defects of perovskites with Lewis acid/base groups,[15–17] ammonium halide salts[18,19] and cationic metal ions[20,21] for higher PCEs and better long-term stability of FAPbI₃ PSCs. Most passivation is carried out using solution-based methods, such as spin-coating, which

inevitably face compatibility challenges in large-area device fabrication.[22–25] In contrast, vapor-assisted passivation can avoid the disadvantages of surface inhomogeneity and reconstruction caused by solvents, although this strategy has been less explored, especially in the fabrication of large-area devices and modules.[22,26–28] On the other hand, combining different passivation molecules with distinct functionalities has been shown to effectively address the complex interface carrier recombination issues in PSCs, but this was also less investigated,[29,30] and the unique functionalities of these passivation molecules still require further exploration to achieve an optimized combination. Additionally, most FAPbI$_3$ PSCs are fabricated *via* the spin-coating technique in a nitrogen atmosphere, which is incompatible with high-throughput manufacture of large-area perovskite solar modules (PSMs). In contrast, blade-coating, a simple deposition method with a high ink utilization rate, is considered one of the most promising candidates for scalable PSM fabrication.[31–34]

In this study, a bimolecular amine vapor passivation (BAVP) strategy was used to achieve uniform and efficient passivation aiming for high efficiency blade-coated FAPbI$_3$ PSCs and PSMs. 2-Phenylethylamine (PEA) and ethylenediamine (EDA) with different coordination ability and surface reactivity towards FAPbI$_3$ were combined to passivate surface defects on the surface of FAPbI$_3$ perovskite films and optimize energy level

alignment at the perovskite/C$_{60}$ interface, thereby suppressing carrier recombination and enhancing charge extraction. As a result, a champion PCE of 25.2% was achieved for inverted blade-coated FAPbI$_3$ PSCs with BAVP treatment, fabricated under low-humidity air conditions. Moreover, unencapsulated PSCs exhibited remarkable thermal stability, retaining 99.4% of their initial efficiency after 2616 hours at 85 °C, and excellent thermal cycling stability, maintaining 97.5% of their efficiency after 500 thermal cycles between −5 and 55 °C in a glovebox. Furthermore, minimodules were also fabricated and a PCE of 21.3% was achieved with a total module area of 6.25 cm^2, clearly surpassing modules fabricated *via* traditional solution-based passivation (18.7%).

Results and discussion

The FAPbI$_3$ perovskite films were prepared using a dry-air-knife assisted blade-coating technique in low-humidity air (Fig. 1a). The BAVP was carried out after annealing the perovskite films at 120 °C for 30 min. In the BAVP process, a Petri dish containing diluted PEA and EDA in toluene was heated until the amines were fully vaporized. The annealed FAPbI$_3$ films were then placed into the Petri dish and heated at an optimized temperature of 70 °C to facilitate interaction with the vaporized
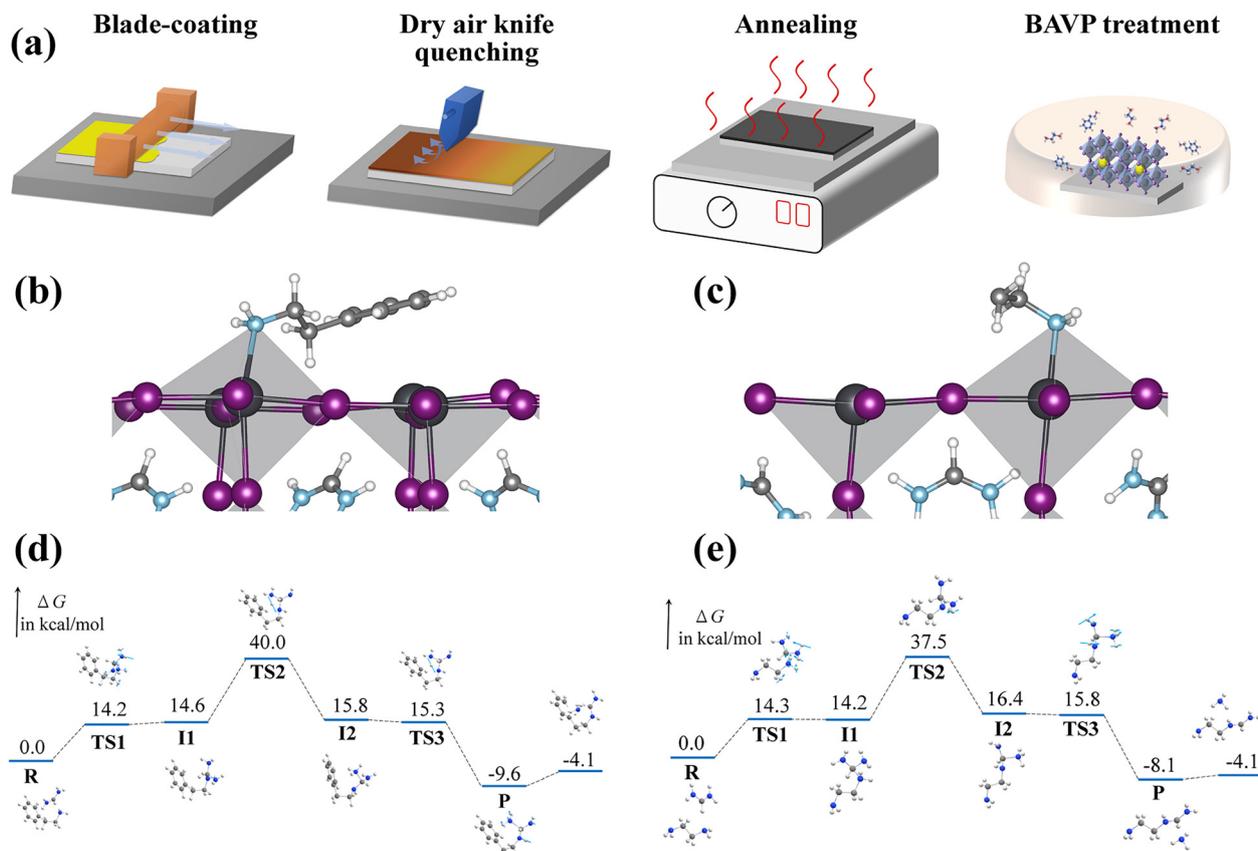

Fig. 1 (a) Schematics of the BAVP process for blade-coated FAPbI$_3$ perovskite films. Schematic diagrams showing the adsorption of (b) PEA and (c) EDA on PbI$_2$-terminated FAPbI$_3$ surfaces. Gibbs free energy profiles of the reaction of (d) PEA and (e) EDA with FA$^+$.

amines. This strategy aimed to optimize the perovskite surface by combing two passivators with distinct functionalities, PEA and EDA. Owing to its strong coordination ability, PEA could form coordination bonds with Pb^{2+} on the FAPbI$_3$ perovskite surface to reduce deep traps.[35,36] For EDA, with its higher nucleophilicity, it may prefer to react with surface FA$^+$ ions, promoting the formation of iodine vacancies (V$_I$), which are usually positively charged shallow traps, enhancing the built-in electric field and thus optimizing charge extraction.[37,38]

Density functional theory (DFT) calculations were performed to provide insights into the different interactions of PEA and EDA with the FAPbI$_3$ perovskite. We firstly compared the binding energies of amines with the PbI$_2$-terminated FAPbI$_3$ surface. The DFT results showed that PEA chemically bonds to the PbI$_2$-terminated surface with a binding energy of 3.40 eV (Fig. 1b), while the binding energy calculated for EDA with perovskite was 3.27 eV (Fig. 1c), indicating that PEA is more likely to bind to the PbI$_2$-terminated FAPbI$_3$ surface. Gibbs free energy profiles of the reaction between PEA or EDA and FA$^+$ were also calculated (Fig. 1d and e and Scheme S1). The theoretical studies revealed that, after forming a complex between the amines and FA$^+$, a nucleophilic attack by the amino group in either PEA or EDA on FA$^+$ proceeds through a transition state (TS1), forming an intermediate (I1). A subsequent proton shift process *via* the transition state (TS2) yields a second intermediate (I2). The activation free energy for the

reaction between EDA and FA$^+$ (37.5 kcal mol^{-1}) was found to be lower than that of the reaction involving PEA and FA$^+$ (40 kcal mol^{-1}). This indicates that EDA is more reactive towards FA$^+$. These theoretical calculations demonstrate that PEA preferentially interacts with the PbI$_2$-terminated surface, while EDA is more likely to react with FA$^+$, highlighting their complementary roles in surface passivation.

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was performed to experimentally validate the interactions between the amines and the perovskite. The peaks observed at 138.4 and 143.25 eV are assigned to Pb 4f$_{7/2}$ and Pb 4f$_{5/2}$, respectively (Fig. 2a).[39] The corresponding peaks shifted towards lower binding energy significantly with PEA vapor passivation, confirming the successful passivation of uncoordinated Pb^{2+} on the surface. In contrast, the EDA vapor-treated film exhibited negligible shift in the lead peaks. X-ray diffraction (XRD) results also show that the peak area of PbI$_2$ in the PEA-treated film decreased, indicating the effective coordination of PEA with PbI$_2$ to passivate surface defects (Fig. S1). This is consistent with the XPS results.[40] These experimental findings align well with our theoretical calculations described previously, providing complementary evidence of distinct amine-perovskite interactions.

The solution passivated perovskite films may suffer surface inhomogeneity and reconstruction caused by solvents, especially for large area perovskite films. Therefore, the surface morphology and homogeneity after solution and vapor
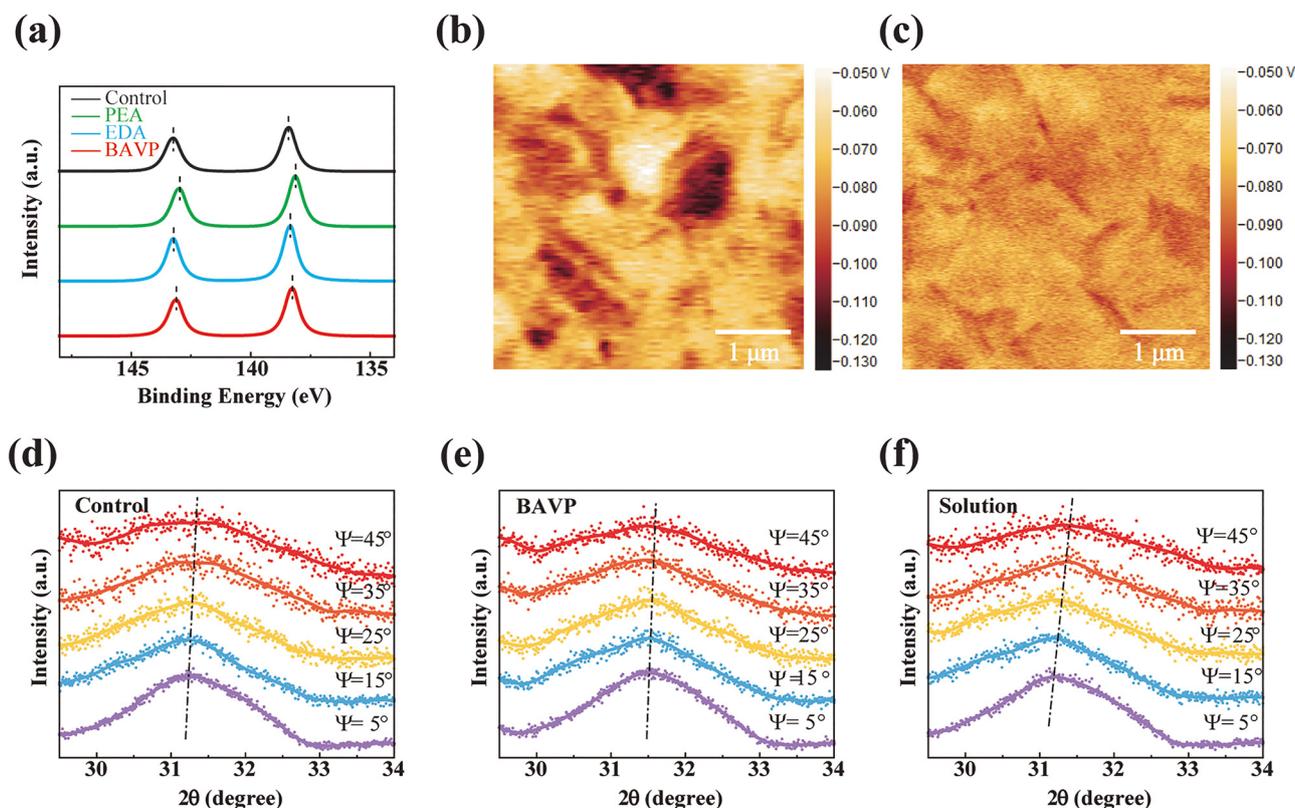

Fig. 2 (a) XPS spectra of Pb 4f for the control, PEA vapor, EDA vapor and BAVP-treated perovskite films. KPFM images of (b) solution-passivated and (c) BAVP-treated FAPbI$_3$ perovskite films. Depth-resolved GIXRD spectra of (d) the control, (e) BAVP and (f) solution-passivated FAPbI$_3$ perovskite films at different Ψ angles (from 5° to 45°).

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passivation with PEA/EDA mixed amines were investigated by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) (Fig. S2), atomic force microscopy (AFM) (Fig. S3) and Kelvin probe force microscopy (KPFM) (Fig. 2b and c). SEM and AFM images revealed no obvious morphological changes after various types of passivation (Fig. S2 and S3). However, the surface potential of the BAVP-treated film with a narrow potential distribution of 5.5 mV was notably more uniform than that of the solution-treated film with a wider potential distribution of 12.2 mV, which is crucial for achieving homogeneous optoelectronic properties across the film (Fig. 2b and c). Furthermore, grazing incidence X-ray diffraction (GIXRD) analysis showed a substantial release of residual tensile strain in the BAVP-treated film compared to the solution passivated film, highlighting the superior effectiveness and uniformity of the BAVP strategy (Fig. 2d–f and Fig. S4).[38]

Ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy (UPS) was carried out to analyze the band edge positions of perovskite films without and with different amine vapor treatments (Fig. S5). PEA vapor treatment only slightly changes the energy levels of the perovskite, while EDA vapor treatment led to a significant shift in both the valence band maximum (E_{VBM}) and the Fermi level (E_F). The downward shift of energy levels at the perovskite surface is attributed to the formation of the new species N-(2-aminoethyl)-formamidinium (AEFA), produced via the reaction between EDA and FA$^+$. The dipole moment of AEFA

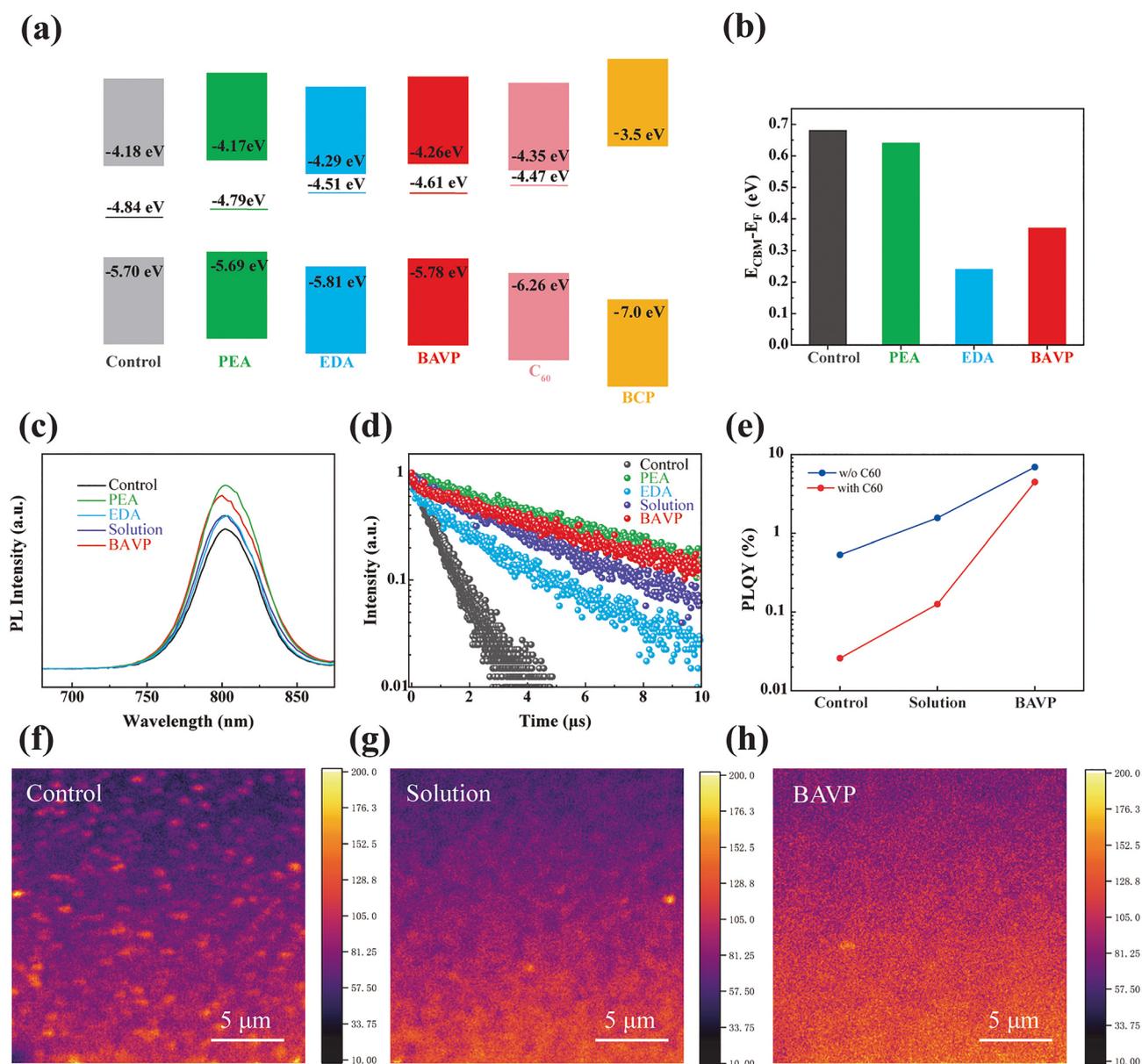**Fig. 3** (a) Energy level alignment and (b) energy offset between E_{CBM} and E_F of perovskite films without and with different amine vapor treatments. (c) Steady-state PL spectra, (d) TRPL decay curves, (e) PLQY values and (f)–(h) PL mapping of perovskite films without and with different passivation methods using different amines.

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was calculated to be 5.57 D (Fig. S6). The passivation did not change the bandgaps, as demonstrated by the UV-vis absorption spectra (Fig. S7) and corresponding Tauc plots (Fig. S8). Therefore, the conduction band minimum (E_{CBM}) was obtained by adding the optical bandgap to E_{VBM}, and the resulting energy level diagrams of the PSCs with different amine treatments are presented in Fig. 3a. The BAVP-treated films incorporating both PEA and EDA also show significantly downshifted E_{VBM} and E_{CBM}, resulting in improved energy level alignment between the perovskite and C_{60}, which facilitates more efficient electron extraction.[41] To further evaluate electron extraction and hole blocking capabilities, the energy level differences between the E_{CBM} and the Fermi level (E_F) of the perovskite films were calculated (Fig. 3b). Treatments with PEA, EDA and BAVP effectively reduced the energy offset from 0.68 eV in the untreated film to 0.64 eV, 0.24 eV and 0.37 eV, respectively, thereby creating favorable n-type surface energetics and enhanced band bending for improved charge extraction and hole blocking.[29]

We further performed steady-state photoluminescence (PL) and time-resolved photoluminescence (TRPL) to investigate the carrier recombination and transfer behaviors in $FAPbI_3$ films treated with different amines using different methods. The PL intensity increased notably after both PEA and EDA vapor treatments, indicating the suppressed non-radiative recombination with reduced defects (Fig. 3c).[42] The TRPL results also showed that the average carrier lifetimes (τ) of $FAPbI_3$ films increased significantly from 0.76 μs (control) to 6.63 μs, 2.82 μs and 6.44 μs for films passivated with PEA, EDA, and BAVP treatments, respectively (Fig. 3d). Among them, PEA showed the highest individual effectiveness in prolonging carrier lifetimes due to its strong capability to passivate surface-related defects and effectively suppress non-radiative recombination. EDA vapor treatment also extended the lifetime to 2.82 μs, confirming its significant role in reducing surface defects.

We further compared the traditional solution-based passivation and our BAVP strategy. The solution-treated films achieved a carrier lifetime of 4.02 μs, which is much shorter than the 6.44 μs achieved with BAVP-treated films. This highlights that the BAVP approach offers more comprehensive defect passivation than traditional solution-based passivation. Moreover, PL quantum yield (PLQY) data presented in Fig. 3e further corroborate these observations. The unpassivated film exhibits very low PLQY (~0.5%), while solution-treated films improve PLQY to ~1.5%, and BAVP-treated films reach ~7% for bare films and ~4.5% for perovskite/C_{60} stacks. This pronounced increase of PLQY, especially at the perovskite/C_{60} interface, underscores significantly reduced non-radiative recombination pathways and enhanced interfacial quality with BAVP passivation. Fig. 3(f–h) shows PL intensity mappings of $FAPbI_3$ films subjected to different passivation methods. The control film exhibits pronounced PL intensity fluctuations, featuring notable bright and dark spots indicative of significant localized non-radiative recombination. Although the solution-treated film shows improvement, evident heterogeneity remains. In contrast, the BAVP-treated film displays a substantially more

uniform PL intensity distribution, characterized by consistent brightness and reduced hotspots. Uniform PL intensity mapping is recognized as a reliable indicator of film quality and reproducibility in perovskite photovoltaics, with more homogeneous films consistently yielding narrower performance distributions and improved device efficiencies.[43] These observations strongly suggest that BAVP significantly enhances film-level optoelectronic homogeneity, potentially leading to improved device performance and reproducibility in both small-area cells and mini-modules.

Inverted PSCs with a device structure of ITO/NiO_x/Me-4PACz/perovskite/C_{60}/BCP/Ag were fabricated to investigate how amines used in vapor-based passivation methods, as well as the passivation methods themselves (solution-based vs. vapor-based), affect device performance (Fig. 4a). The effects of different amines in vapor-based passivation on device performance were firstly carefully investigated. The corresponding J–V curves of the devices are shown in Fig. 4b, and the detailed photovoltaic parameters are summarized in Table 1. With a device area of 0.058 cm^2, the control device shows a PCE of 23.1% with an open-circuit voltage (V_{OC}) of 1.10 V, a short circuit current density (J_{SC}) of 26.0 mA cm^{-2}, and a fill factor (FF) of 81.0% under reverse scan. Both PEA and EDA could improve the device performance individually to 24.4% and 25.0%, respectively, due to the effective defect passivation ability of PEA and the effective energy level alignment tunability of EDA. The BAVP-treated devices show the highest PCE of 25.2% with a V_{OC} of 1.14 V, a J_{SC} of 26.3 mA cm^{-2}, and an FF of 84.4% under reverse scan attributed to the advantages of combing functionalities of PEA and EDA. This is also higher than the PCE of the solution-treated PSC which exhibited a PCE of 24.8% with a V_{OC} of 1.13 V, a J_{SC} of 26.3 mA cm^{-2}, and an FF of 83.4% under reverse scan (Fig. 4c). The BAVP-treated device also shows a significantly reduced hysteresis (Table S1). To the best of our knowledge, it represents one of the highest reported PCEs for the blade-coated inverted $FAPbI_3$ PSCs (Fig. 4d and Table S2). The vapor-treated devices also exhibited excellent reproducibility with a narrow efficiency distribution (Fig. S9). EQE and the corresponding integrated photocurrent curves are shown in Fig. 4e. The integration of photocurrents for devices matches well with the J_{SC} values from the J–V curves.

Perovskite solar modules (PSMs) were further fabricated to verify the advantages of vapor passivation for upscaling. The modules consist of 5 sub-cells connected in series by P1–P2–P3 laser line patterning with a geometric fill factor (GFF) of 94.8%. The total area of the module is 6.25 cm^2 and the efficient active layer area is 5.925 cm^2. The perovskite layers were fabricated via blade-coating and were passivated with solution and vapor passivation methods using PEA and EDA mixed amines. The PCE of the solution passivated PSM is 18.7% with a V_{OC} of 5.68 V, a J_{SC} of 4.56 mA cm^{-2} and an FF of 72.2%, while the vapor passivated PSM shows a much higher PCE of 21.3% with a V_{OC} of 5.77 V, a J_{SC} of 4.74 mA cm^{-2} and an FF of 77.7% (Fig. 4f). When calculated with respect to the active area, the PCE reaches up to 22.5%. To the best of our knowledge, it also represented one of the highest reported PCEs for the
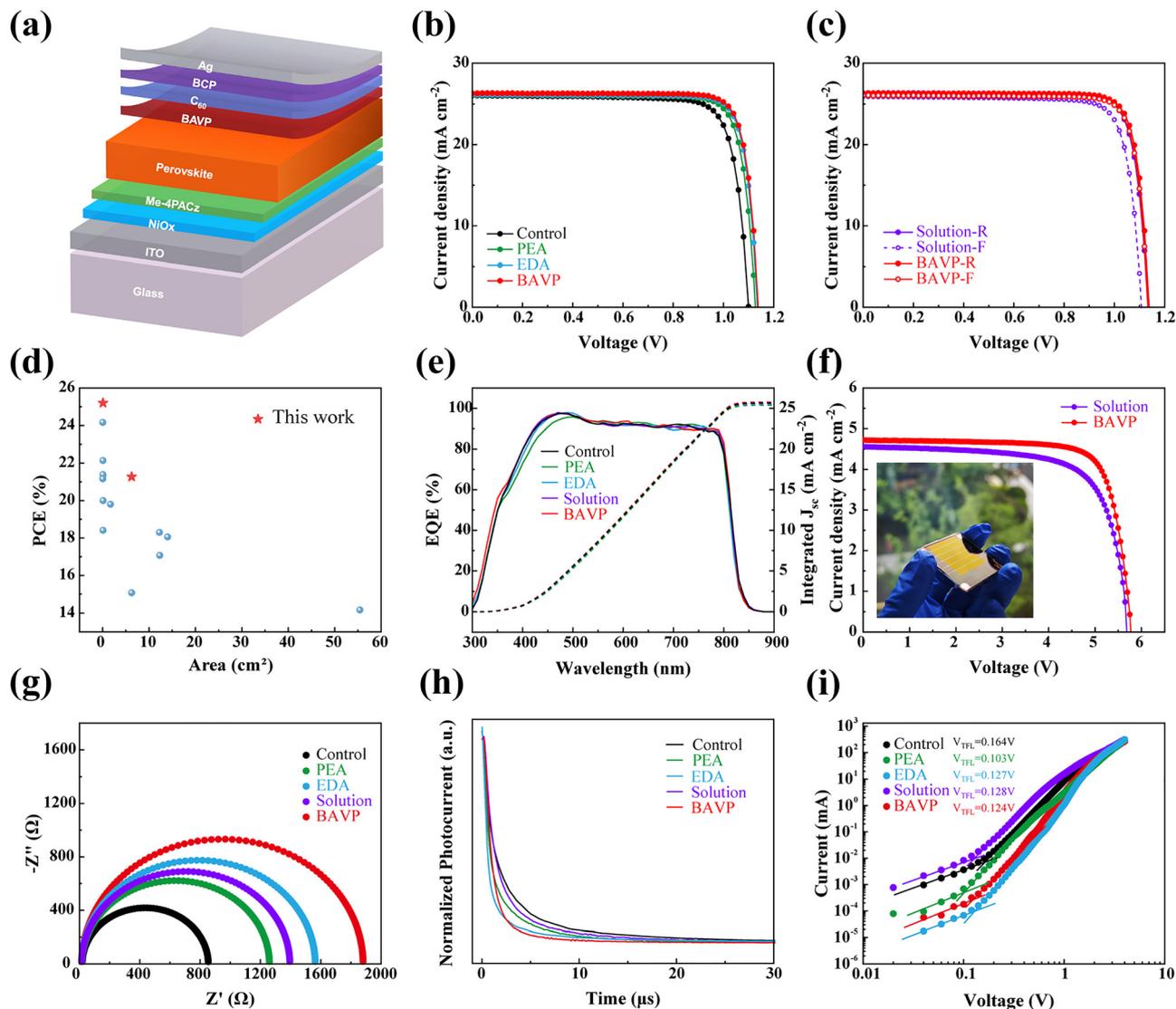
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Fig. 4 (a) Device structure of the inverted PSCs used in this work. The J–V curves of the best small area devices (b) without and with different amine vapor treatments and (c) with solution-based or vapor-based passivation methods using PEA/EDA mixed amines. (d) Representative PCEs of inverted FAPbI$_3$-based PSCs and PSMs fabricated by blade-coating methods. (e) EQE spectra of the small area devices without and with different passivation methods using different amines. (f) The J–V curves and images of PSMs with different passivation methods. (g) The electrochemical impedance spectroscopy and (h) transient photocurrent of the devices without and with different amine vapor treatments. (i) SCLC characteristics of the electron-only devices without and with different amine vapor treatments.

blade-coated inverted FAPbI$_3$ PSMs (Fig. 4d and Table S2), demonstrating the superiority of vapor passivation for upscaling.

To further explore the distinct roles of PEA and EDA in optimizing device performance, the carrier recombination was investigated by electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) at external bias under the dark condition to satisfy the depletion approximation for the measurement (Fig. 4g). According to the Nyquist plots, the fitted charge recombination resistance (R_{rec}) values were 855 Ω, 1262 Ω, 1566 Ω, and 1884 Ω for the control, PEA vapor, EDA vapor, and BAVP-treated devices, respectively. The increased R_{rec} of the amine vapor-treated devices indicated the reduced trap-assisted charge recombination in the devices.[44] Notably, the BAVP-treated devices exhibited the highest R_{rec},

attributed to the superior defect passivation ability of PEA and the optimized energy level alignment by EDA.[45,46] Transient photocurrent (TPC) measurements were further conducted to distinguish the role of EDA and PEA in BAVP-treated devices (Fig. 4h). The EDA-passivated device exhibits a shorter TPC decay time of 1.02 μs compared to the PEA-passivated device (1.42 μs), indicative of faster carrier extraction and transfer which could be attributed to the improved energy level alignment.[25] Additionally, space charge limited current (SCLC) measurements were performed through electron-only devices with the configuration of ITO/SnO$_2$/perovskite/C$_{60}$/Ag to assess electron trap state densities (N_{trap}) in different devices (Fig. 4i). The lowest trap-filled limited voltage (V_{TFL}) of 0.124 V corresponds to an N_{trap} of 4.45×10^{14} cm^{-3}. This value is lower than

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Table 1 Summary of the photovoltaic parameters of the devices without and with different passivation methods using different amines. The average PCEs are based on 10 devices

Amine	V_{OC} [V]	J_{SC} [mA cm^{-2}]	FF [%]	PCE [%]	$J_{cal.}$ [mA cm^{-2}]
w/o	1.10	26.0	81.0	23.1	25.6
	(1.09 ± 0.01)	(26.0 ± 0.1)	(80.6± 0.5)	(22.9 ± 0.1)	
PEA	1.13	26.1	83.1	24.4	25.4
	(1.13± 0.01)	(26.2 ± 0.2)	(82.0 ± 0.6)	(24.2 ± 0.1)	
EDA	1.13	26.1	84.4	25.0	25.5
	(1.12 ± 0.01)	(26.2 ± 0.2)	(84.3 ± 0.7)	(24.8 ± 0.1)	
BAVP	1.14	26.3	84.3	25.2	25.8
	(1.13 ± 0.01)	(26.2 ± 0.1)	(83.8 ± 0.2)	(25.0 ± 0.1)	
PEA&EDA/toluene	1.13	26.3	83.4	24.8	25.6
	(1.13 ± 0.01)	(26.1 ± 0.2)	(83.0 ± 0.8)	(24.5 ± 0.2)	
BAVP[a]	5.77	4.74	77.7	21.3	
PEA&EDA/toluene[a]	5.68	4.56	72.2	18.7	

[a] Mini-modules with a total area of 6.25 cm^2.

those of the control (7.08 × 10^{14} cm^{-3}), EDA-treated (5.48 × 10^{14} cm^{-3}) and BAVP-treated (5.35 × 10^{14} cm^{-3}) devices, highlighting the superior defect passivation achieved by PEA.[47] These results confirm that PEA effectively reduces defects, while EDA facilitates enhanced charge extraction by optimizing the energy level alignment.

We further compared the effectiveness of traditional solution-based passivation and the vapor-based BAVP method using the same characterization techniques described above. EIS results showed that the recombination resistance (R_{rec}) for solution-treated films was approximately 1393 Ω (Fig. 3g), significantly lower than the 1884 Ω achieved with BAVP-treated films, indicating that BAVP provides more comprehensive suppression of trap-mediated recombination. TPC analysis further supported this finding, showing that BAVP-treated films exhibited much faster carrier extraction dynamics with a decay time of 1.05 μs than that of solution-treated films with a decay time of 1.80 μs, reflecting optimized interfacial properties. In addition, SCLC measurements demonstrated that BAVP

treatment resulted in a lower N_{trap} (5.35 × 10^{14} cm^{-3}) compared to solution treatment (5.53 × 10^{14} cm^{-3}), further confirming the superior electron trap passivation capability of the vapor-based approach. Collectively, these results highlight that the BAVP method outperforms traditional solution-based passivation in simultaneously reducing defects and enhancing carrier extraction, thus providing superior overall device performance.

Stability assessments were also performed to demonstrate the benefits of the BAVP strategy in enhancing the device stability. To evaluate the thermal stability of the PSCs, the unencapsulated PSCs were stored at 85 °C on a hot plate in a nitrogen-filled glovebox according to the ISOS-D-2 protocol. The BAVP treated PSC exhibited excellent thermal stability, maintaining 99.4% of the initial PCE after 2616 hours. In contrast, the control device showed rapid degradation within 100 hours (Fig. 5a). Additionally, to investigate the impact of day–night temperature differences on BAVP-based devices, the relationship of PCE and thermal cycles was measured at a temperature range of −5 to 55 °C (hold at each temperature for 5 min) according to the ISOS-T-1 protocol. The unencapsulated BAVP treated PSC retained 97.5% of its initial PCE after 500 times of thermal cycling, while the control device kept only 82.5% of its initial PCE (Fig. 5b). An initial evaluation of operational stability was also conducted under constant 1-sun illumination at 65 °C in air with ∼50% relative humidity according to the ISOS-L-3 protocol. The encapsulated BAVP-treated device exhibited remarkable robustness, retaining 97.9% of its initial PCE after 51 hours, whereas the control device maintained 91.7% of its initial PCE under the same conditions (Fig. S10). These results demonstrate the advantages of the BAVP strategy to achieve highly efficient and stable PSCs (Table S3, SI).

Conclusions

In conclusion, we successfully developed a BAVP strategy using PEA and EDA to address surface defects in blade-coated FAPbI$_3$ perovskite films fabricated under ambient low-humidity conditions. By leveraging the complementary functionalities of these amines, this method effectively suppresses defect-induced
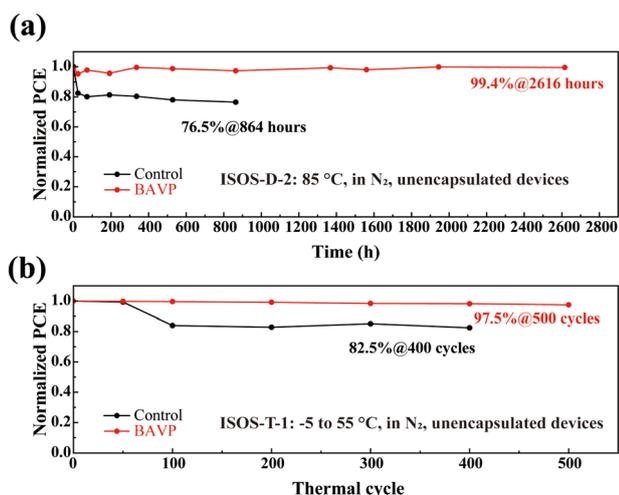
Fig. 5 (a) Thermal stability test of the unencapsulated PSCs at 85 °C in N$_2$ following the ISOS-D-2 protocol. (b) Thermal-cycling stability test of the unencapsulated PSCs at a temperature range of −5 to 55 °C in N$_2$ following the ISOS-T-1 protocol.

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recombination and optimizes energy-level alignment at the perovskite/C_{60} interface, significantly enhancing charge extraction. As a result, BAVP-treated PSCs achieved an impressive champion efficiency of 25.2%. Importantly, the unencapsulated devices exhibited remarkable thermal cycling stability, retaining 99.4% of their initial efficiency after 2616 hours at 85 °C in nitrogen following the ISOS-D-2 protocol, and 97.5% after 500 thermal cycles (−5 to 55 °C) according to the ISOS-T-1 protocol. Additionally, owing to excellent surface uniformity achieved by the BAVP method, PSMs fabricated using the BAVP method delivered a high efficiency of 21.3% over a total area of 6.25 cm^2, outperforming devices fabricated using traditional solution-based passivation methods (18.7%). Overall, this work highlights the BAVP strategy as a promising route towards high-performance, scalable, and durable perovskite photovoltaic devices, offering valuable insights for future research and commercialization efforts.

Author contributions

C. Zhou, W. Fu and H. Chen developed the concept and designed the experiments. W. Fu and H. Chen supervised the project. C. Zhou and W. Wang carried out the experiments and performed device fabrication. H. Wu and Y. Zhou performed the PL, SCLC and EQE tests. J. Zhang and Y. Wang carried out the DFT calculations. G. Wu and Alex K.-Y. Jen commented on the paper. C. Zhou, W. Fu, and H. Chen wrote the paper. All authors discussed the results, and read and commented on the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the SI. The SI provides the experimental details and DFT calculation methods, the proposed reaction pathways, structural and morphological characterizations (XRD, SEM, AFM, GIXRD), energy-level and optical analyses (UPS, ESP, UV-vis, Tauc plots), photovoltaic parameters under forward and reverse scans, PCE statistics, operational stability data, and literature comparisons of device performance and stability. See DOI: https://doi.org/10.1039/d5ee04570c.

Acknowledgements

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