

Supporting Information

A Liquid Junction Photoelectrochemical Solar Cells Based on p-Type MeNH₃PbI₃ Perovskite with 1.05 V Open-Circuit Photovoltage

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Materials. Methylamine (CH₃NH₂, 2M in methanol, Alfa Aesar), hydroiodic acid (HI, 57 wt% in water, Alfa Aesar), Lead iodide (PbI₂, 99.9985% metals basis, Alfa Aesar), Lithium iodide (LiI, 99.99%, Sigma-Aldrich), Iodine (I₂, 99.999% metals basis, Alfa Aesar), Tetrabutylammonium iodide (TBAI, ≥ 99.0%, Sigma-Aldrich), Ferrocene (Fc, 99.5 %, Alfa Aesar), ferrocenium hexafluorophosphate (FcPF₆, 97%, Sigma-Aldrich), Decamethylferrocene (DMFc, 99 %, Alfa Aesar), p-Benzoquinone (BQ, ≥98 %, Alfa Aesar), N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMF, ≥99.9 %, Sigma-Aldrich), Acetonitrile (MeCN, anhydrous, ≥99.9 %, Sigma-Aldrich), Chloroform (CHCl₃, anhydrous, ≥99.9 %, Sigma-Aldrich), Methylene chloride (CH₂Cl₂, anhydrous, ≥99.9 %, Sigma-Aldrich), Tetrahydrofuran (THF, anhydrous, ≥99.9 %, Sigma-Aldrich), Ethyl acetate (EA, anhydrous, ≥99.8 %, Sigma-Aldrich), Toluene (anhydrous, ≥99.9 %, Sigma-Aldrich), Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO, anhydrous, ≥99.9 %, Sigma-Aldrich). Tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate (TBAPF₆, ≥99.9 %, Sigma-Aldrich). FTO-coated glass was obtained from Pilkington (Toledo, OH) as a substrate of the electrodes. The 15 × 15 mm squares were

cleaned by successive sonication in ethanol and 2-propanol and rinsed with deionized water. Duocel Reticulated Vitreous Carbon was used as a counter electrode (RVC, Ergaerospace)

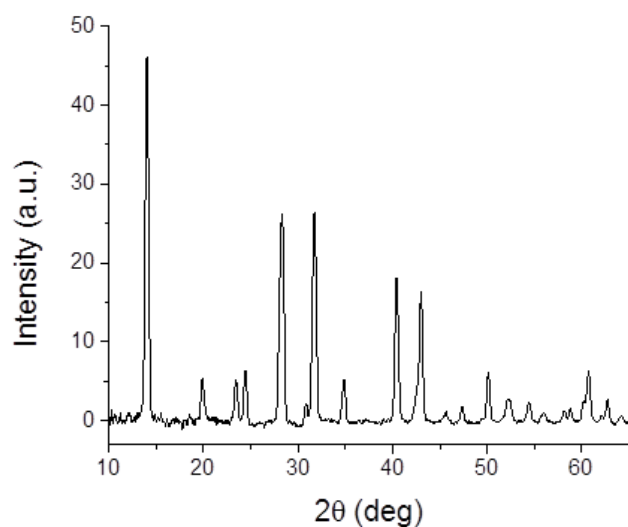


Figure S-1. XRD of p-MeNH₃PbI₃

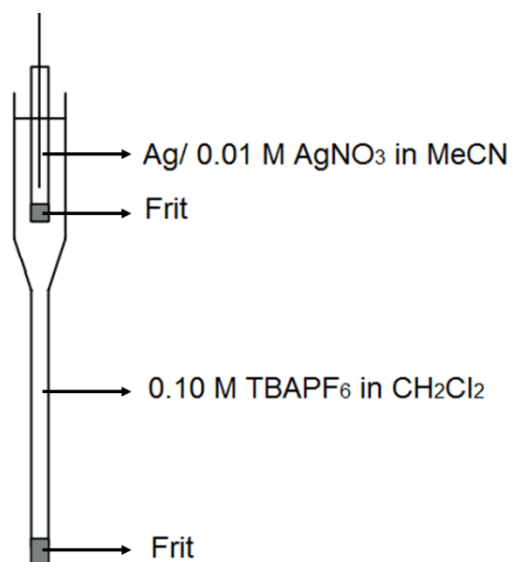


Figure S-2. A silver wire immersed in 0.01 M silver nitrate in MeCN with a 0.10 M TBAPF₆ in CH₂Cl₂ salt bridge

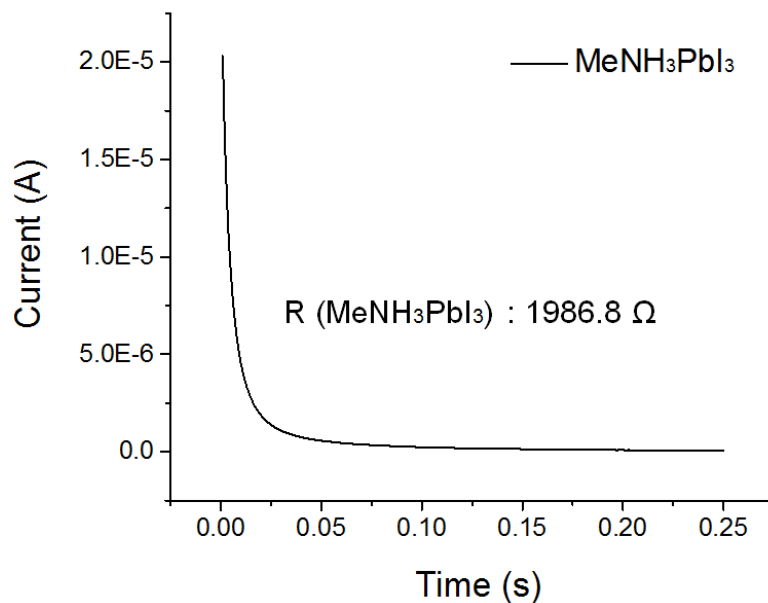


Figure S-3. Uncompensated resistance of p- MeNH₃PbI₃ in CH₂Cl₂ containing 0.1M TBAPF₆.

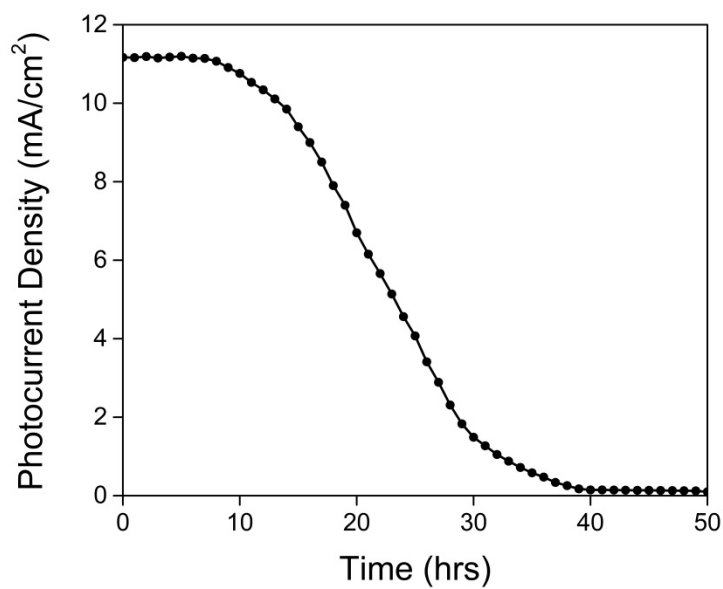


Figure S-4. Time dependence of the photocurrent of a p-MeNH₃PbI₃/BQ (2 mM), BQ^{•-} (2 mM)/carbon PEC cell at 0.5 V. The p-MeNH₃PbI₃ photoelectrode was irradiated by a 150 mW/cm² Xe lamp. The optical path through the solution was about 0.3 mm.