

Quantum Dot Passivation of Halide Perovskite Films with Reduced Defects, Suppressed Phase Segregation, and Enhanced Stability

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Abstract

Structural defects are ubiquitous for polycrystalline perovskite films, compromising device performance and stability. Herein, a universal method is developed to overcome this issue by incorporating halide perovskite quantum dots (QDs) into perovskite polycrystalline films. CsPbBr₃ QDs are deposited on halide perovskite thin films, and then the QDs are gradually merged into the thin films upon annealing. The ions in the CsPbBr₃ QDs are released into the thin film to passivate defects, and the hydrophobic ligands of QDs self-assemble on the film surface and grain boundaries to reduce the defect density and enhance the film stability. Four types of halide perovskite films (CsPbBr₃, CsPbIBr₂, CsPbBrI₂ and MAPbI₃) are fabricated and treated using the QD-assisted method. For all QD-treated films, PL emission intensity and carrier lifetime are significantly improved, and surface morphology and composition uniformity are also optimized. Furthermore, after the QD treatment, light-induced phase segregation and degradation in mixed-halide perovskite films is suppressed, and the efficiency of mixed-halide perovskite solar cells is remarkably improved to over 11% from 8.7%. Combining the DFT calculations, this work provides a general approach to achieving high-quality halide perovskite films with suppressed phase segregation, reduced defects, and enhanced stability for optoelectronic applications.

Keywords: mixed halide perovskite, phase segregation, defect, stability, solar cells.

Introduction

Metal halide perovskites have been widely applied in many kinds of optoelectronic devices such as photovoltaics^[1-3], photodetectors^[4-5], light-emitting diodes^[6-7], and lasers^[8]. In the past decade, numerous efforts have been dedicated to optimizing the film quality of halide perovskites. Driven by these efforts, the power conversion efficiency (PCE) of halide perovskite solar cell (PSC) has been boosted to 25.5%, which is on par with silicon-based photovoltaics, demonstrating great potential in revolutionary renewable energy applications.^[9-10] The tremendous success of PSCs is attributed to their excellent optoelectronic properties, such as a high absorption coefficient, high charge mobility, long carrier lifetime, tunable bandgap, and small exciton binding energy.^[11-13] Moreover, the optimization techniques of perovskite absorbing layers were rapidly developed to tap the potential of these emerging materials, including composition engineering,^[14] heteroatomic doping,^[15-17] surface and interfacial passivation,^[18-20] heterojunction engineering,^[21] and additive introduction.^[22] However, it is widely recognized that defect formation is inevitable on surfaces, interfaces, and grain boundaries of perovskite polycrystalline films, which can lead to recombination of photogenerated carriers and suppress the quasi-Fermi splitting. Additionally, surface and interfacial defects can initiate and accelerate perovskite degradation by generating ion migration channels and thus reduce device stability.^[23] Although halide perovskites are considered as defect-tolerant semiconductors,^[24] the existence of defects still severely restricts the performance of PSCs. Therefore, defect management is a crucial issue that needs to be addressed to further improve the performance and stability of PSCs.

Currently, the most efficient PSCs are achieved by engineering the composition of precursor solution, such as cation incorporation, lead substitution, and halide mixing.^[25] Besides precursor solution engineering, surface and interfacial passivation is highly desirable

to further optimize halide perovskites.^[26] Very recently, inorganic perovskite quantum dots (QDs) capped with hydrophobic ligands provide a platform for constructing crystalline thin films via annealing, where nanocrystals would mutually merge into large crystalline grains due to Ostwald ripening.^[27-28] Meanwhile, organic ligands attached to QDs can self-assemble on interfaces and grain boundaries for defect passivation.^[29] Among various perovskite QDs, CsPbBr₃ QDs are widely applied for constructing optoelectronic devices because of their ultra-high photoluminescence (PL) quantum yield and superior stability.^[30-32] In addition, benefiting from their soft ion lattice, hydrophobic QDs can be well combined into halide perovskite thin film through ion exchange and diffusion.^[33-35]

In this work, we develop a universal approach to design perovskite films with reduced defect density, suppressed phase segregation and enhanced stability by incorporating inorganic CsPbBr₃ QDs. To examine a wide range of adaptability, four types of halide perovskite films (i.e., CsPbBr₃, CsPbIBr₂, CsPbBrI₂, and MAPbI₃) were fabricated using the proposed method. CsPbBr₃ QDs serving as passivators were deposited on halide perovskite films during the anti-solvent spin-coating process. Upon post-annealing, the QDs passivators merged into the crystalline films. We found that the PL emission intensity and carrier lifetime were substantially enhanced, accompanying with improved surface morphology and homogenous composition distribution in all QD-treated films. CsPbIBr₂ films were investigated in greater detail, including stability assessment, phase segregation investigation and solar cell fabrication. After the introduction of QDs passivators, light-induced phase segregation in CsPbIBr₂ film was significantly suppressed, and the solar cell PCE was remarkably improved from 8.7% to 11.1%. Detailed density functional theory (DFT) analysis and device characterizations revealed that the elements of CsPbBr₃ from the QDs are released into the thin film to passivate defects, while the hydrophobic ligands of QDs self-assemble at the surfaces and grain boundaries to reduce defect density and enhance stability. In short, the

comprehensive study in this work demonstrated a general approach to fabricate high-quality halide perovskite films with suppressed phase segregation, reduced defects and enhanced stability for optoelectronic applications.

Results and Discussion

CsPbBr₃ QDs were synthesized using a hot-injection method and purified through precipitation/redispersion according to the reported recipe.^[32, 36] Subsequently, QDs were dispersed into hexane as the anti-solvent for halide perovskite thin film deposition (details can be found in the Methods section). The as-obtained CsPbBr₃ QDs were characterized using ultraviolet-visible (UV-vis) spectroscopy, steady-state PL and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) imaging as shown in **Figure S1**. The whole process of perovskite film deposition with CsPbBr₃ QD passivation is shown in **Figure 1a-d**. Halide perovskite precursor in dimethyl formamide (DMF) or dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) solution was dropped and spin-coated on SnO₂/ITO substrates, followed by the spin-coating of the anti-solvent hexane solution containing CsPbBr₃ QDs with a concentration of 20 mg/ml to accelerate crystallization. Then, the deposited films treated with QDs were annealed on a hotplate at 150 °C for three kinds of inorganic film, i.e., CsPbBr₃, CsPbIBr₂, CsPbBrI₂ and at 100 °C for MAPbI₃ film to form uniform and crystallized films. As a reference, the control perovskite films were also fabricated using the identical procedure but without QDs in the anti-solvent hexane solution.

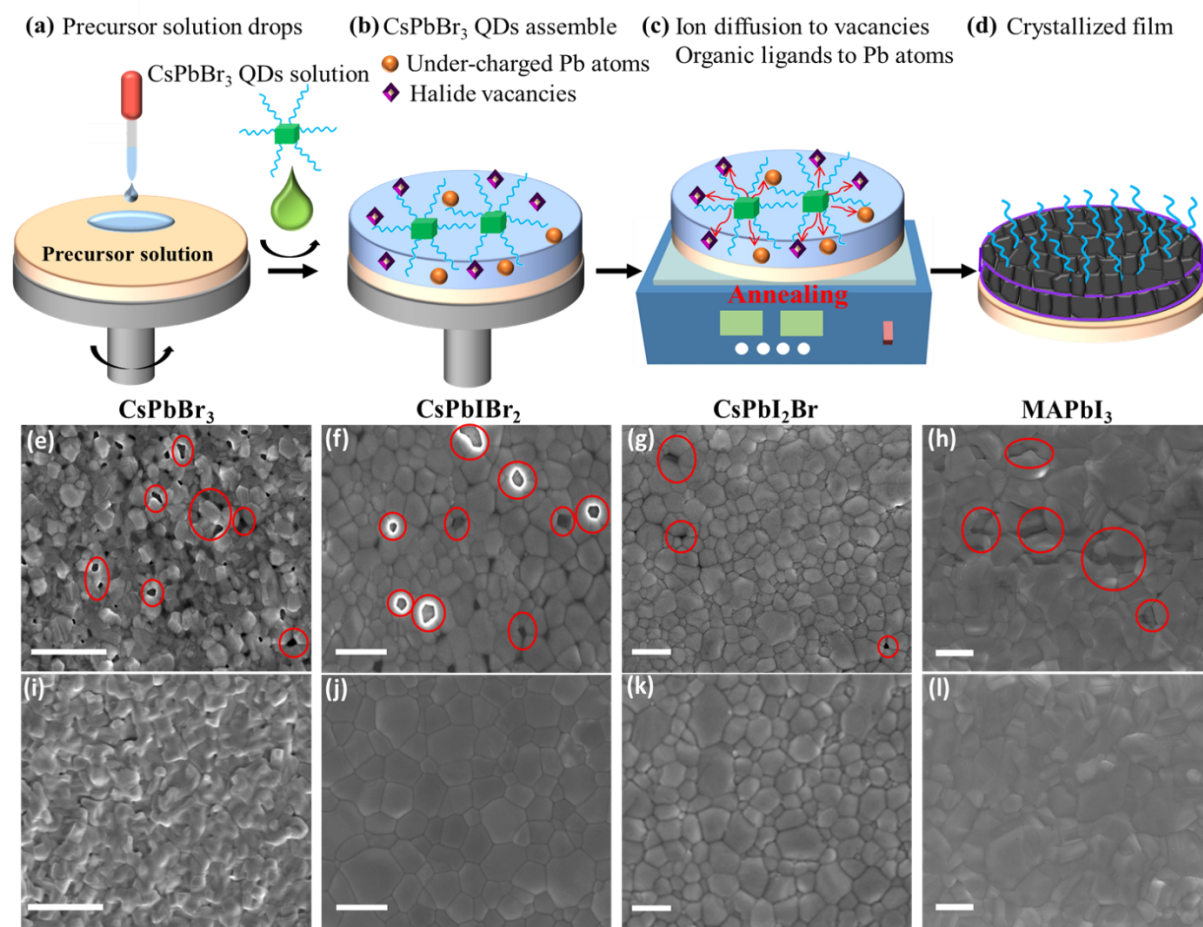


Figure 1. Processing of perovskite films with the QD passivation treatment. (a) Precursor solution is spin-coated on the substrate, then antisolvent containing CsPbBr₃ QDs is dropped on precursor solution during the spin-coating process. (b) CsPbBr₃ QDs self-assemble on the surface of deposited films, which contain halide vacancies and under-charged Pb. (c) The ions released from QDs diffuse into halide vacancies and organic ligands coordinate under-charged Pb atoms during the annealing. (d) The crystallized halide perovskite film. SEM images of four kinds of perovskite films (CsPbBr₃, CsPbIBr₂, CsPbI₂Br and MAPbI₃) (e-h) without and (i-l) with QD treatment. Heterogeneous spots on thin films without the QD treatment are marked with red cycles and ellipses. The scale bar is 300 nm in Figure 1e-l.

To verify the universal effectiveness of the QD treatment method, four kinds of perovskite films were prepared, including CsPbBr₃, CsPbIBr₂, CsPbBrI₂, and MAPbI₃. Surface morphology is a crucial parameter directly linked to the quality of perovskite film.^[37-38] Typically, constructing a dense and well-crystallized perovskite film with large grain size is a

prerequisite for achieving highly efficient and long-term stable optoelectronic devices. **Figure 1e-l** shows the scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images of four compositional perovskite films without and with QD treatment. It is clear that all QD-treated perovskite films exhibit a uniform and dense morphology with larger grain crystals. In contrast, it is observed that there are a few heterogeneous spots and pinholes for thin films without QD treatment (marked with red circles in **Figure 1e-h**), which suggests less uniformity.^[39]

Previous studies have shown that during the antisolvent spin-coating process, incorporation of SnS and PbS QDs could induce the nucleation of precursor solution and accelerate the growth of perovskite, which is favourable for achieving dense, pinhole-free and better-crystallized perovskite films.^[40-41] In our case, CsPbBr₃ QDs can in situ fill the voids as well as grain boundaries, then the filled CsPbBr₃ QDs will be integrated with perovskite thin films to form uniform and dense films upon annealing.^[42] As a consequence, the surface morphology of QD-treated films is significantly improved. The improved surface morphology can reduce defects and suppress degradation,^[43-44] which will be discussed later. From the SEM results, we can conclude that all films with QD treatment demonstrate better surface morphology and larger grain crystals with homogenous composition distribution.

PL spectroscopy is a powerful tool to investigate the surface trap density.^[45] Firstly, steady-state PL measurements were performed on the four kinds of perovskite films as shown in **Figure 2a-d**. Under laser excitation, perovskite films generate holes and electrons. Subsequently, these photogenerated holes and electrons recombine again, leading to PL emission. Since defect trap states in perovskite films can cause non-radiative recombination, the stronger PL intensity indicates a lower defect density.^[46-47] In our PL investigation, all perovskite films with QD treatment demonstrate higher PL intensity compared to their control films, indicating that the perovskite defects are suppressed by QD treatment. Furthermore, carrier dynamics of perovskite films were studied by time-resolved PL decay as shown in

Figure 2e-h. The carrier lifetime in all QD-treated films is prolonged, indicating that the non-radiative recombination is reduced. The detailed lifetime was extracted by using single-exponent fitting as shown in **Table 1**. The results from steady-state PL and PL decay confirm that the perovskite defects are reduced after QD treatment, reflecting that this method is universally applicable in all four perovskite compositions studies in this work.

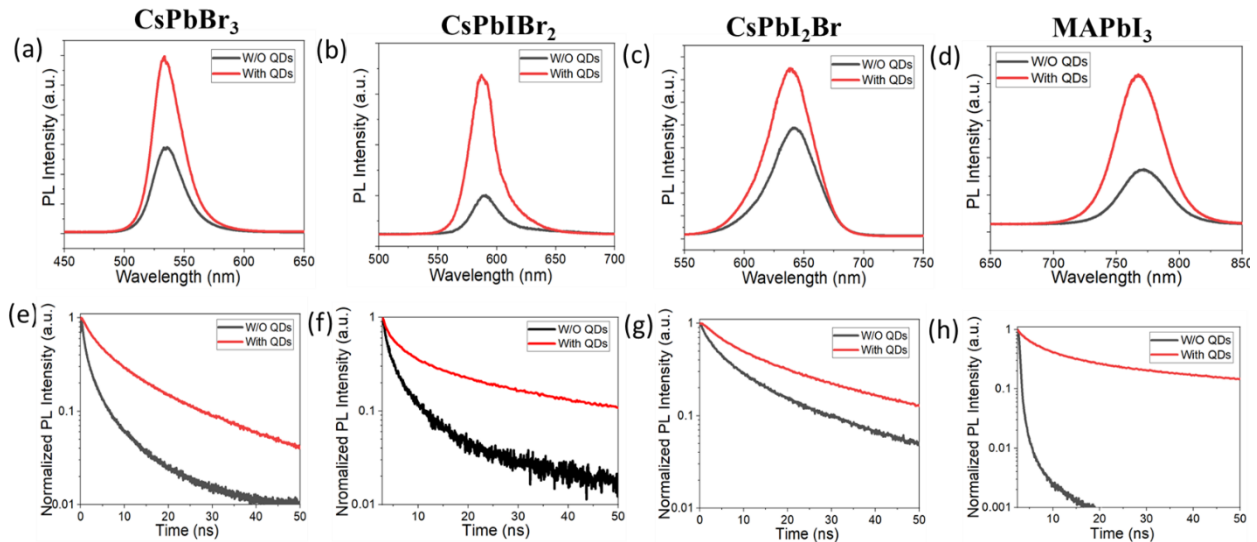


Figure 2. (a-d) Steady-state and (e-h) time-resolved PL measured on four kinds of perovskite films (CsPbBr_3 , $\text{CsPbI}_2\text{Br}_2$, CsPbI_2Br and MAPbI_3) without and with QD treatment.

Table 1. PL lifetime of four types of perovskite film extracted from the PL decay curves by using single-exponent fitting.

Film Type	CsPbBr_3	$\text{CsPbI}_2\text{Br}_2$	CsPbBrI_2	MAPbI_3
With QDs	7.90 ns	8.65 ns	9.25 ns	10.32 ns
W/O QDs	2.77 ns	3.81 ns	4.69 ns	0.34 ns

To thoroughly study the effect of QD treatment, $\text{CsPbI}_2\text{Br}_2$ films were selected for further investigation due to their superior thermal stability and promising bandgap (2.05 eV) for serving as top cells in tandem solar cell applications.^[48] Many efforts have been dedicated to optimizing the film quality as well as solar cell performance through intermolecular exchange^[49], additive introduction^[16] and interfacial engineering^[50]. However, the efficiencies

of most CsPbIBr₂ solar cells are below 10% and still far lagged behind the theoretical value (22.1%),^[51] which is widely recognized to be an urgent issue to solve. Using CsPbIBr₂ as a prototype, we comprehensively studied the effect of QD treatment to reveal the passivation mechanism and the photophysics and to correlate the treatment to the solar cell performance.

To examine the surface morphology, atomic force microscopy (AFM) measurements were conducted on the films with and without the QD treatment. As shown in **Figure S2**, the average roughness is 14.9 nm for the QD treated film and 29.6 nm for the control film, which indicates much reduced roughness after the QD treatment. Such an optimized surface morphology of the QD-treated perovskite films is critical for reducing the current leakage in solar cell devices. Additionally, **Figure S3a** shows the PL spectra of QD-treated film before and after annealing, as well as the pristine film without QDs. The result indicates that CsPbBr₃ QDs still remained after spin coating, but the PL peak characteristic of QDs completely disappeared after annealing (see **Figure S3b**), evidencing that the QDs were fully merged into the crystalline film. Then, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was applied to detect the elemental state and distribution of CsPbIBr₂ films. As shown in **Figure 3a**, the binding energy of Pb 4f in the QD-treated film shifts towards lower binding energy compared with that in the control film, suggesting the formation of coordination bonds between carboxyl moieties (from OA) and under-coordinated Pb²⁺ ions.^[20] To detect the distribution of oxygen element originating from the OA ligands, O 1s signals of both films were collected with and without Ar etching. The samples were etched by Ar ions for 5 min to remove the surface materials, which thereby can give the information of elemental distribution of inner crystalline film.^[52-53] As shown in **Figure 3b**, it is clear that the signal intensity of O 1s in the QD-treated film is much higher than that of the control film, indicating that organic ligands from the QDs are located on the surface. After Ar ion etching, the intensity of O 1s in the QD-treated film is still much higher than that of the control film, suggesting that organic ligands still exist in the

film, most likely at the grain boundaries. It is well recognized that organic ligands locating on the surfaces and grain boundaries can passivate the defects, thus improving the carrier lifetime, as evidenced by the TRPL results shown in **Figure 2**.^[29] Halide vacancies as a specific type of point defect in perovskite films are known to be prevalent due to low formation energies, which can promote ion diffusion and lead to device degradation.^[46, 54] Based on the PL and XPS results delineated above, we speculate that the ions from CsPbBr₃ QDs are released into the thin film to passivate point defects during the annealing, while the hydrophobic ligands of QDs self-assemble at the surfaces and grain boundaries to enhance the film stability.

To understand the effect of organic ligands from CsPbBr₃ QDs, CsPbIBr₂ films were fabricated using hexane with an extremely small amount of OA and OAm (without QDs) as the anti-solvent. As shown by the SEM image in **Figure S4a**, significantly heterogeneous spots and voids are observed, which are marked with red cycles. Additionally, the carrier lifetime of this film calculated using single-exponent fitting is 3.92 ns (**Figure S4b**), which is comparable to that of the control CsPbIBr₂ film without QD treatment but much lower than that of QD treated CsPbIBr₂ film. Therefore, the improved quality of CsPbIBr₂ treated with QDs is primarily attributed to the QD incorporation. In the later discussion and analysis, only CsPbIBr₂ films treated with pure hexane and CsPbBr₃ QDs are included.

Space-charge-limited current (SCLC) technique was used to investigate the trap density of both films.^[55-56] The trap density n could be calculated using the equation , where ϵ_0 is the vacuum permittivity, ϵ_r is the relative dielectric constant, V_{TFL} is trap filled limit voltage, q is the elementary charge, and L is the sample thickness. As shown in **Figure 3c**, J-V characteristics of the perovskite films indicate that the trap density is $2.6 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ for the QD-treated film and $8.9 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ for the control film, evidencing that the trap density in CsPbIBr₂ film is suppressed after the QD treatment. In addition, we performed Kelvin probe

force microscopy (KPFM) measurements under light and dark conditions, where the difference between the contact potential difference (CPD) values under light and dark is noted as the surface photovoltage (SPV).^[57-58] As shown in **Figure S5**, compared to dark conditions, the CPD obtained under light is higher for both types of films, which indicates that the light can induce surface dipole accumulation.^[59] The SPV of the QD-treated film is 0.12 eV, while it is 0.16 eV for the control film. The lower SPV magnitude in the QD-treated film suggests a lower degree of dipole accumulation and thus a reduced trap density at the surface.^[60-61]

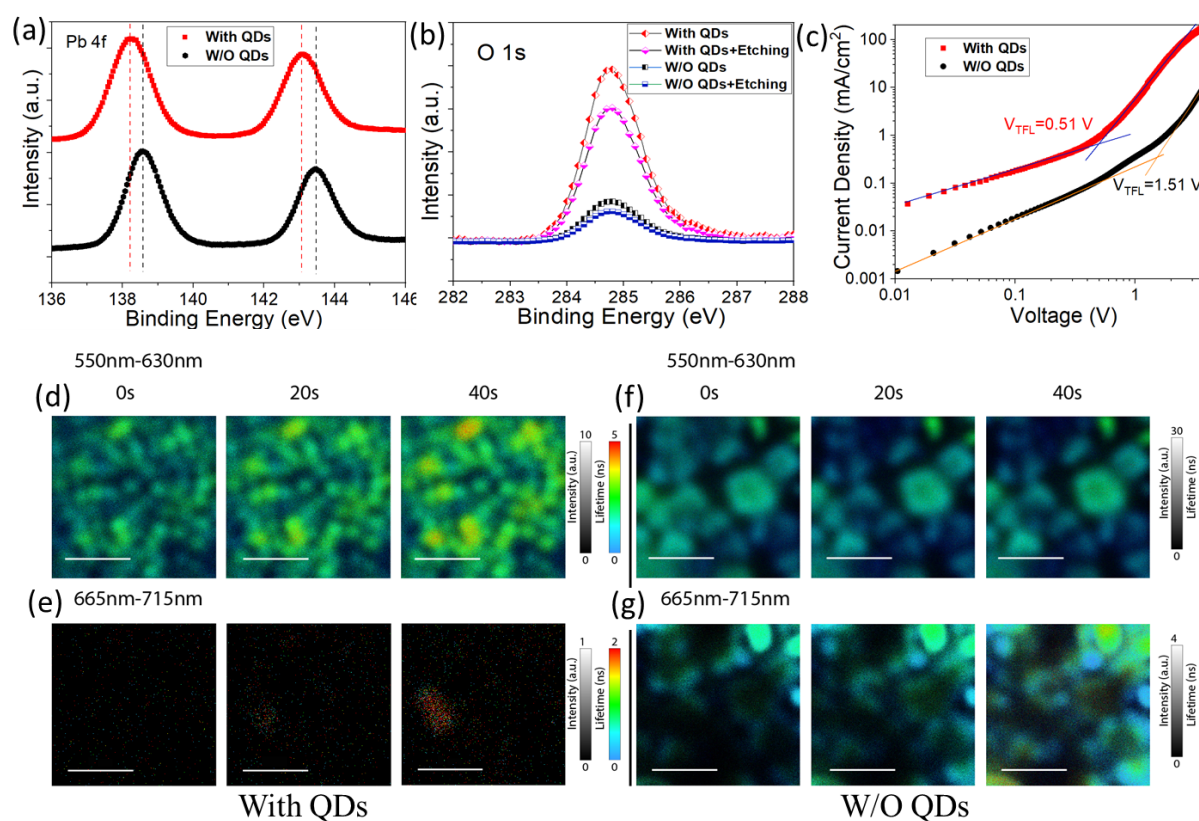


Figure 3. XPS core spectra of (a) Pb 4f and (b) O 1s in the CsPbIBr₂ films with and without the QD treatment. (c) Dark J-V curves of the two CsPbIBr₂ films. PL mapping results for (d,e) the QD-treated CsPbIBr₂ film and (f,g) the control film in the wavelength ranges of 550-630 nm (original phase) and 665-715 nm (segregated phase). The length of the scale bars is 2 μm .

Light-induced phase segregation in the mixed-halide perovskite films was studied using PL measurements and confocal fluorescence microscopy. As shown in **Figure S6**, the control

CsPbIBr₂ film demonstrates two PL peaks under continuous illumination, one peak located at 585 nm and the other at 675 nm, indicating the occurrence of phase segregation as a result of the formation of I-rich domains and Br-rich domains. On the other hand, the CsPbIBr₂ film after the QD treatment shows only one PL peak at 585 nm under the same condition, which confirmed the suppression effect on phase segregation of the QD treatment. Fluorescence imaging was performed on both films to visualize the phase segregation process under continuous illumination. As shown in **Figure 3d-g**, two wavelength ranges of PL emission, namely 550-630 nm (intrinsic PL) and 665-715 nm (phase-segregation induced PL emission), were monitored simultaneously. It is clear that phase segregation is significantly suppressed in the QD-treated film, while the iodine-rich PL emission quickly emerges across the whole control film under the same illumination condition. These results indicate that phase segregation was remarkably suppressed in the QD-treated film but occurred quickly in the control film. The suppressed phase segregation can be attributed to the reduced surface defects and immobile ions due to the passivation effect of the QD treatment.^[62-66]

To further understand the passivation of CsPbBr₃ QDs on CsPbIBr₂ film, DFT calculations were carried out. The details of the employed computational method are described in the Methods section. The fully relaxed COOH@CsPbIBr₂ geometry shows that the COOH molecule is strongly coordinated with a Pb²⁺ ion on the surface of the halide perovskite slab. In terms of density of states (DOS) (**Figure 4a and b**), it can be observed the appearance of highly hybridized O, C and Pb electronic orbitals around the Fermi energy level, which signals the formation of atomic bonds between the carboxyl groups and surface Pb²⁺ ions as a result of charge exchanges between the COOH molecules and halide perovskite surface. When Br vacancies present on the surface of the halide perovskite, similar electronic DOS features are also observed, indicating the interactions between the functional carboxyl group and CsPbIBr₂ are intensified (**Figure 4c and d**). Overall, our DFT calculations make plausible

the assumption that COOH molecules can successfully passivate under-charged Pb atoms and halide vacancies on CsPbI₃ surfaces.

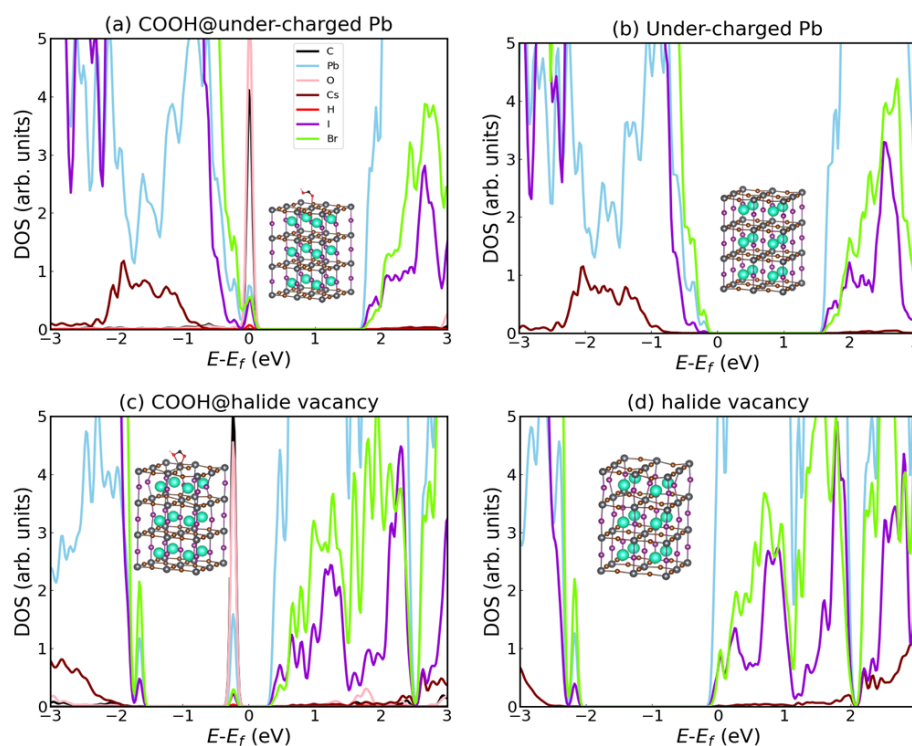


Figure 4. DFT calculated DOS: (a) COOH@under-charged Pb atoms, (b) Under-charged Pb atoms, (c) COOH@halide vacancy, and (d) halide vacancy systems. Cs, Pb, I, Br, C, O and H atoms are represented with cyan, grey, purple, brown, black, red and pink spheres, respectively. Electronic orbitals stemming from the C, H and Pb atoms appreciably hybridize around the Fermi energy.

To compare their stability against humidity, the CsPbI₃ films were stored in dark under the ambient condition with a relative humidity (RH) level of 85%. **Figure S7** shows the photos of both samples after different durations of storage. The CsPbI₃ film without the QD treatment exhibited fast degradation as the red color completely disappeared within 48 h. In contrast, the appearance of the QD-treated film remained unchanged for 5 days, and the disappearance of color occurred only after 10 days. Additionally, as shown in **Figure S8**, water contact angle measurements show that the film with QD treatment has a contact angle of 67 degree while the film without treatment has a contact of 55 degree, which indicates the

former film is more hydrophobic, suggesting better moisture resistance. These results strongly support that QD treatment can significantly enhance the moisture stability of perovskite films.

To examine the impact of different thin films on device performance, two batches of solar cells were fabricated based on the CsPbIBr₂ films treated with and without CsPbBr₃ QD solution. **Figure 5a** shows the schematical device architecture of solar cells, where SnO₂ nanoparticle layer, CsPbIBr₂ layer, Spiro (Spiro-OMeTAD), and MoO₃/Ag serve as the electron transport layer, light-absorbing layer, hole transport layer, and anode electrode, respectively. The cross-sectional SEM images of both solar cells are given in **Figure S9**, which shows that the thickness of all layers is identical, excluding the effect of thickness on the device performance. However, it is clear that many voids were observed in the cross-sectional SEM image of the control solar cell, indicating that QD introduction in antisolvent can remarkably improve the quality of perovskite films. **Figure 5b** shows the J-V curves of both champion solar cells. The solar cell with QD treatment achieved a PCE of 11.1%, together with an open-circuit voltage (V_{oc}) of 1.28 V, a short-circuit current density (J_{sc}) of 11.6 mA/cm² and a fill factor (FF) of 75%. In contrast, the control cell delivered a PCE of 8.7% with a V_{oc} of 1.22 V, a J_{sc} of 10.8 mA/cm² and a FF of 66%. Clearly, all parameters of the solar cell with QD treatment were improved, further confirming that defect passivation using QD treatment is beneficial for solar cell performance. It should be noted that the 11.1% efficiency reported here is among the highest efficiency values for CsPbIBr₂ solar cells, as shown in **Table S1**, thus revealing great promise of QD introduction method. Additionally, hysteresis index (HI), which is defined as $(PCE_{\text{reverse}} - PCE_{\text{forward}})/PCE_{\text{reverse}}$, was investigated in both devices under different sweep directions. The calculated HI is 11.5% and 30.0% for the solar cells treated with QDs and without QDs, respectively, as shown in **Figure S10**. The performance statistics for two batches of solar cells are given in **Table 2**. To verify the J_{sc}, external quantum efficiency (EQE) measurements were carried out on both solar cells (**Figure**

5c). The integrated J_{sc} is 11.1 mA/cm^2 for the solar cell with QD and 10.0 mA/cm^2 for the control one, which are in good agreement with the J-V results.

Table 2. Statistics for device performance for CsPbIBr₂ solar cells. (the champion parameters in parenthesis and 24 devices for each type)

Device Type	V_{oc} (V)	J_{sc} ($\text{mA}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$)	FF	PCE (%)
With QDs	1.25 ± 0.04 (1.29)	11.4 ± 0.6 (11.6)	0.74 ± 0.02 (0.75)	10.7 ± 0.3 (11.1)
W/O QDs	1.21 ± 0.04 (1.22)	10.7 ± 0.7 (10.8)	0.64 ± 0.03 (0.66)	8.3 ± 0.3 (8.7)

The device stability was also compared by storing both solar cells in ambient condition with RH of 85%. As shown in **Figure S11**, the control device efficiency completely deteriorated within 24 hours, while the solar cell with QD treatment remained 60% of initial efficiency even after 96 hours, which further confirms that QD treatment can boost device stability. Additionally, different concentrations of QD hexane solution were used to optimize the perovskite films, including 10 mg/ml, 20 mg/ml, and 30 mg/ml solution. As shown in **Table S2**, the solar cell without QDs treatment achieved an average efficiency of 8.3%, while all the solar cells with QD treatment delivered higher efficiencies above 10%. The best performing cell is the one treated with 20 mg/ml QD achieving the highest average efficiency of 10.7%.

Urbach energy is an indicator of energy bandtail to reflect defect density. In general, a smaller Urbach energy implies a lower defect density.^[67-68] As shown in **Figure 5d**, the Urbach energy calculated from EQE spectra is 16.94 eV for the solar cell with the QD treatment and 17.45 eV for the control one, indicating notably reduced defect density in QD treated film. Additionally, the junction quality of the devices was also examined by the dark J-V measurements as shown in **Figure 5e**. The reverse saturation current is suppressed significantly in the QD treated device, indicating an increased shunt resistance. In the forward

bias region at high voltage range > 0.75 V, the dark current for both devices show similar increasing trend, suggesting that the series resistance remained unchanged. This result indicates a better rectifying junction for the solar cell with QDs compared to the control device.^[69-70] Finally, electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) measurements were also performed on both solar cells to investigate the quality of interfaces. **Figure 5f** shows the Nyquist plots of both devices at the open-circuit voltage bias in dark conditions, and the inset shows the equivalent circuit. The intersection between the spectra and the Z' -axis at high and low frequencies represents the series resistance (R_s) and recombination resistance (R_{rec}) of the device, respectively.^[71-73] It is observed that the R_s of the two types of devices are very close, whereas R_{rec} of the device with QD treatment is much larger. The results of unvaried R_s but increased R_{rec} suggest that current leakage or carrier recombination is suppressed due to the introduction of the QD in the anti-solvent solution, hence improving the device performance. These results are in good agreement with the dark current measurements.

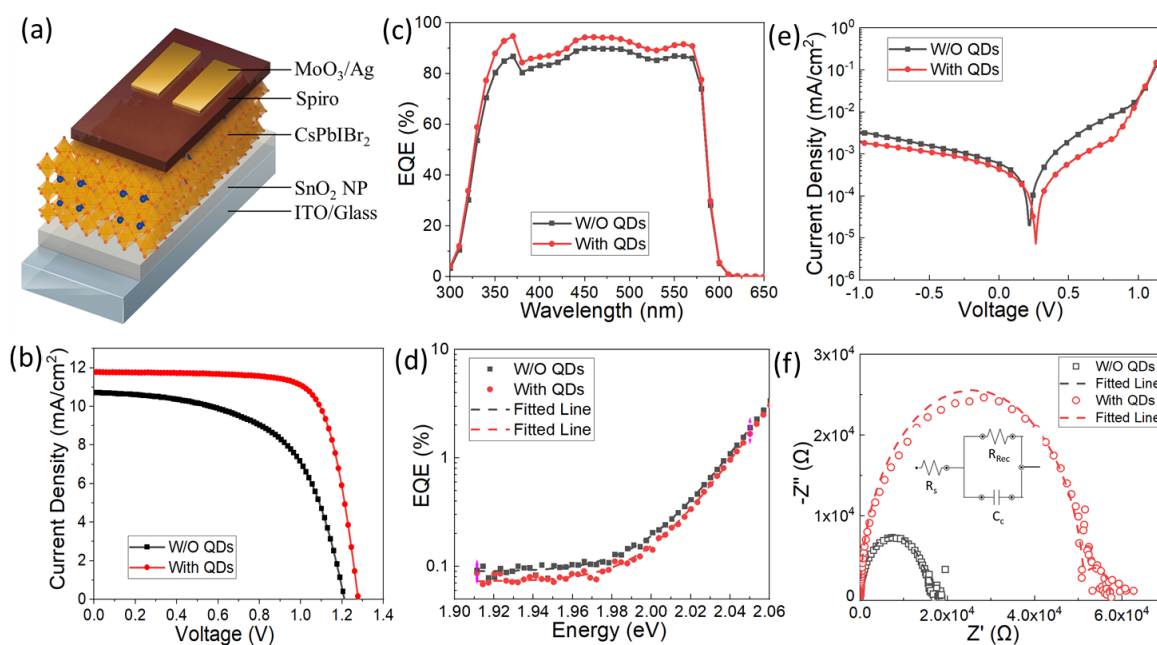


Figure 5. (a) Schematic architecture, (b) J-V characteristics, (c) EQE curves and (d) the semi-logarithmic plot to extract the Urbach energy. (e) Dark current and (f) EIS curves of the CsPbIBr₂ solar cells.

Conclusion

In this work, we have demonstrated that adding QD in the anti-solvent solution can reduce trap density, suppress phase segregation and improve film stability for inorganic and hybrid perovskite films. Firstly, QDs in the anti-solvent can accelerate the crystallization of perovskite precursor solution, which enables larger grain crystals and improves surface morphology of the resulting films. Secondly, the ions of CsPbBr₃ can be released to passivate the vacancy defects during the annealing processes. Meanwhile, carboxyl groups of organic ligands on the QDs can be incorporated to the under-coordinated Pb²⁺ ions, further reducing trap density. Finally, hydrophobic organic ligands can self-assemble on the surfaces and grain boundaries, which remarkably enhances moisture stability. Based on these findings, CsPbIBr₂ solar cell achieved an increased PCE from 8.7% to 11.1% as well as enhanced stability after QD addition in the anti-solvent solution. Therefore, this work provides a promising guideline to fabricate high-quality perovskite films for optoelectronic device applications.

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available, including Methods, absorption and PL spectra, SEM image and TRPL spectrum, AFM images, PL spectra and 2-D PL mapping, SCLC curves, SEM images, J-V curves, device stability and Table of the reported efficiencies and device structures of CsPbIBr₂ solar cells, Table of average efficiency.

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Competing Interests

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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Halide perovskite quantum dots serving as passivators are generally applied to reduce the trap density, suppress the phase segregation and enhance stability of halide perovskites due to elemental compensation and organic ligand passivation.

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Quantum Dot Passivation for Enabling Halide Perovskites Films with Suppressed Phase Segregation, Reduced Defects and Enhanced Stability

