## Greener processability of PTAA based HTMs: Introducing Phenothiazine and Benzothiadiazole scaffolds to improve sustainability of flexible Perovskite Solar Cells

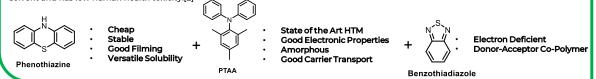
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## Introduction

Recently, flexible Perovskite Solar Cells (f-PSC) have been a growing niche within the research on PSC with the aim of broadening its range of applications. However, to unlock f-PSC full potential, research must focus on boosting the performance, stability and sustainability, which can be achieved by working on the diverse device layers, among which Hole Transport Materials (HTMs) play a major role. State of the art polymeric HTMs, are still processed with toxic solvents such as chlorobenzene (CB), dichlorobenzene (DCB) or toluene[1], which pose an obvious barrier to the upscaling of this technology.

As the literature in green-solvent-deposition charge transport layers is still scarce, we present a new set of HTMs, based on different promising scaffolds, that are processed using Tetrahydrofuran (THF) that is non-aromatic, non-halogenated, cheap, a low environmental risk solvent and has low human health toxicity.[2]



## Results

The novel HTMs incorporate additional scaffolds to the classic n-i-p Device triphenylamine present in PTAA, with the scope of improving Doped Li TFSI / tBP their solubility in THF. From which, the phenothiazine moiety THF used as solvent was opted due to its good solubility in common organic solvents, high chemical stability, high hole mobilities and ITO extremely low cost[3, 4]. The methyl substitution of the TPA 100 -B- P1 -A- P3 PTAA THF 10 kDa
PTAA Tol 110 kDa 18 cm<sup>-2</sup>) 90 phenyl unit was also altered to evaluate the trade-off effect 16 80 J/ (mA cm<sup>-2</sup>) on solubility and polymeric chain packing. Finally, we also P 14 70 considered the benzothiadiazole unit due to its 12 60 12 IPCE / % functionalizable nature and electron deficient system[5], Denisty 10 50 giving ability to tune the electronics of the system. 8 40 ntegrated 6 30 Current 4 20 2 10 0,4 U,U Voltage / V 500 0.0 0.8 0.2 1.0 600 700 Wavelength (nm) 12 10 **Characterisation** 8 Comparable Efficiencies to state % PCE/ of the Art PTAA in Toluene 6 Normalized Current Outperforming PTAA in THF 2 P2 PTAA PTAA PTA Tol. Tol. THF Low Mw High Mw P1 0.0 onclusions 400 -1.5 -1.0 0,5 0,0 0,5 1,0 EWE (V) vs Fc/Fc+ 1.5 Wav th/nm l<sub>abs</sub>sol. (nm) E E<sub>HOM</sub> (eV) DP The novel polymers P1-4 were successfully synthesized using new ⊑g (eV) 'stab (°C) (kDa) protocols, adhering to Green Chemistry Principles[6], followed by a PI 2,83 -5,21 12,6 1,37 337 360 complete structural, optoelectronic, and thermal characterization. P2 360 2,85 -5,33 18.3 1,46 384 P3 365 2,85 -5,17 1,37 12,6 374 P1-4 have appropriate band gaps and a HOMO band levels aligned D4 470 2,18 -5,14 19,2 1,11 373 with the valence band of perovskite. Additionally, they are thermally stable well above operating temperatures and withstand E (eV) P1 P2 .2 38 high annealing temperatures when applied for inverted structures. P1-4 were implemented as HTMs on flexible n-i-p devices using 4.70 ITO PTAA as the reference. Results reveal that P1 and P4 can achieve competitive efficiencies compared to PTAA when processed with 30 -5.14 -5.14 -5.17 -5.22 20 toluene, and even outperform it if processed with THF. 0 [1] Zhang, M. et al, ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering 2020, 13126-13138 300 400 500 600 700 P4 PTAA Spiro-OMeTAD 200 P1 P2 P3 [2] Desoky. M, ChemistrySelect, 2023, 8(17), e202204638 Temperature / °C Τ [3] Vidal, R. et al. Nature Sustainability 2020, 277-285. -8.0 Transparent [4] Salunke, J. et al. ACS Applied Energy Materials 2019, 3021-3027. SnO: Comparable energy levels [5] Fu, H. et al, J Am Chem Soc 2021, 2665-2670 Appropriate electronic properties [6] Maluenda, I. et al. Molecules 2015, 7528-57 able thermal propertie Acknowledgements Dipartimento Chimica

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