

Index

a

$A_3B_2I_9$, structure 206, 207
 ABX₃ perovskite structure 4, 370
 acene 350
 additive engineering 181, 203, 369
 all-inorganic perovskites
 Bi-based inorganic pero-SCs 206–207
 crystalline structure 176–177
 double B-site cation perovskite
 207–209
 Ge-based inorganic pero-SCs 205
 lead-based inorganic pero-SCs
 179–200
 light stability 178
 phase stability 177–178
 Sb-based inorganic pero-SCs 205
 thermal stability 177
 tin-based inorganic pero-SCs 200–204
 working principle 178
 aluminum doped ZnO (AZO) 317
 amine 98–100
 4-aminobenzoic acid (ABA) 190
 5-ammoniumvaleric acid (5-AVA) 433
 antimony iodide perovskite (AIP) film
 205
 anti-solvent-based methods 475
 antisolvent dripping method 34
 anti-solvent method 33, 36
 atomic layer deposition (ALD) 128
 automatic roll-to-roll system 77–78

b

balance-of-system costs (BoS) 539
 bandgap engineering 530–532
 barium titanate (BaTiO₃) 5
 bathocuproine (BCP) 235
 B- γ -CsSnI₃ 201–202
 Bi-based inorganic pero-SCs 202,
 206–207
 bilateral alkylamine 98
 black phosphorus quantum dots (BPQDs)
 264
 blade coating 464
 bulk passivation 93

c

cadmium telluride (CdTe) 331, 454
 calcium titanate CaTiO₃ 4
 capacitance spectroscopy
 C-f measurements 403–406
 C-V measurements 406–409
 Mott-Schottky analysis 406–409
 thermal admittance spectroscopy
 409–413
 capacitance vs. frequency (*C-f*)
 measurements 403–406
 capacitance vs. voltage (*C-V*)
 measurements 406–409
 carbon-based perovskite solar cells
 (C-PSC) 277
 carbon-based PSCs 274

- carbon-electrode-based printable mesoscopic PSCs 433
- carboxylic group (-COOH) 96
- cesium (Cs⁺) 144, 370
- cesium inclusion, thermal stability 13–15
- charge carrier dynamics
 - immittance spectroscopy 395–402
 - SCLC 390–395
 - transient spectroscopy
 - TAS 417–420
 - TRMC 413–417
 - TRPL 420–423
 - traps 390
- charge transport layers (CTLs) 276
- chemical capacitance (CPE) 298
- chemical vapor deposition (CVD) 117, 261
- chlorobenzene (CB) 116, 186
- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) 447
- compatibility 138
- conduction band (CB) 7, 120, 128, 133, 203, 234
- configurational entropy 11–12
- constant phase elements (CPE) 398
- contact potential difference (CPD) 133, 137
- contacts/interface engineering 234–235
- copper indium gallium selenide (CIGS) 120, 331
- cost competitiveness 454
- Coulomb interactions 13
- cross-linked N4,N4'-bis(4-(6-((3-ethyloxetan-3-yl)methoxy)hexyl)phenyl)-N4,N4'-diphenylbiphenyl-4,4'-diamine (c-OTPD) 139
- crystal growth kinetics 36
- crystalline film 114
- Cs-based inorganic perovskites 175
- Cs₃Bi₂I₉ 207
- Cs/MA/FA perovskite 17
- CsPbBr₃ 176
 - fabrication method
 - dipping method 198–199
 - multi-step spin-coating method 199
 - vapor evaporation 198
 - interface engineering 199–200
 - ionic incorporation 199
 - photovoltaic parameters of 182, 198
- CsPbI₃
 - additive engineering 181
 - crystal size reduction and morphology optimization 183–185
 - current density increase 185
 - organic compounds treatment 181–183
 - perovskite 107
- CsPbIBr₂
 - crystal growth 194–195
 - interface engineering 196
 - ionic incorporation 195
- CsPbI₂Br
 - degraded/recovered process 186
 - fabrication methods
 - solvent engineering 186–189
 - temperature control 189
 - vapor evaporation 185–186
 - interface engineering
 - passivation effect 191
 - smooth transferring 192
 - ionic incorporation
 - B site incorporation 189–190
 - A site incorporation 190
 - photovoltaic parameters of 187, 194
- CsSnI₃
 - additive engineering 203
 - fabrication methods 201–202
 - substrate control 203–204
- CsSnI_xBr_{3-x} 204
- Cs-Zn-I/Br compound 190
- Cu-Phthalocyanine (CuPc) 200
- current-voltage (I-V) hysteresis 113

d

- deep level transient spectroscopy (DLTS) 93
- defect formation, PS films and interfaces
 - film crystallization 119–122
 - physical mechanisms 122
- defect passivation 105
- density functional theory (DFT) 9, 11, 120, 233
- differential scanning calorimetry 83
- 5,6-difluorobenzothiadiazole 276
- dipping method 198–199
- donor-acceptor copolymer 340
- dopant free small molecules
 - acene 350
 - carbazole 348–349
 - organometallic compounds 353–356
 - thiophene 349–350, 351
 - triarylamine 340–348
 - triazatruxene (TAT) 350, 352
- double B-site cation perovskite 202, 207–209
- dye sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) 331, 398

e

- electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) 294
- electron beam induced current (EBIC) analysis 131
- electron transport layers (ETL) 178, 249, 262–266, 398, 497
 - ETM 314–321
 - requirements of 312–314
- electron transport materials (ETM) 313, 479
 - metal oxide 314–317
 - organic 317–321
- electron transport oxide (ETO) 274
- energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) 137
- en*-FASnI₃ perovskite 233
- ethyl acetate (EA) 188

- (2-ethylhexyl)-9H-carbazole 348
- external quantum efficiency (EQE) 380, 383

f

- fabrication methods 122
- FASnI₃ perovskite 235
- film formation 116
- films deposition
 - crystallization tuning
 - slow down crystallization kinetics 232–233
 - solvent engineering 231–232
- FIRA method 37–39
- flash infrared annealing (FIRA) 33
 - antisolvents 39–40
 - automatic roll-to-roll system 77–78
 - cost-effective and environmentally friendly method
 - life cycle assessment 57–58
 - AS method 58–59
- device characterization 82
- electronic setup 78
- HTM deposition and back contact evaporation 81–82
- lab view interface 78–80
- material characterization 82–83
- perovskite solar cells 80
- perovskite solution preparation 80–81
- spin-coating, of perovskite solution 81
- structural analysis
 - crystal 51–53
 - intermediate phases 53–56
 - internal crystal domain structure 56–57
 - planar and mesoporous substrates 50–51
- for tandem solar cells 75
- temperature measurement 83
- fluorinated PDI (FPDI) 320
- fluorine-doped tin oxide (FTO) 80, 247, 323, 432, 479
- formamidinium (FA) cation 12
- formamidinium iodide (FAI) 114
- free-carrier recombination 249

g

- gallium arsenide (GaAs) 523
- Ge-based inorganic pero-SCs 202, 205
- geometric fill factor (GFF) 481
- Gerischer (G) model 398
- glow discharge optical emission spectroscopy (GD-OES) 124
- Goldschmidt tolerance factor 2, 5, 7, 17, 22, 176, 177, 183, 370
- grain boundaries 120
- graphene 101
- graphene-oxide (GO) 262, 293
- guanidinium chloride (GACl) 16
- guanidinium lead iodide (GAPbI₃) 16

h

- halide perovskites 6
- Helmholtz free energy 12
- Hexamethonium bromide (HMB) 284
- highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) 312
- high frequency (HF) 398
- high resolution transmission electron spectroscopy (HR-TEM) 95
- hole transporting layer (HTL) 178, 249
- hole transporting material (HTM)
 - characteristics of 334–336
 - dopant free organic polymer 340
 - dopant free small molecules
 - acene 350
 - carbazole 348–349
 - organometallic compounds 353–356
 - thiophene 349–350, 351
 - triarylamine 340–348
 - triazatruxene (TAT) 350, 352
 - doping of 337–339
 - nature of 336–337
 - role of 333–334
- hole transport layer (HTL) 311, 398
- hollow perovskites 236
- homogeneous nucleation 35
- homopolymer 340
- 1*H*-perfluorooctylamine (PFA) 93

- HTM-free printable mesoscopic PSCs 433
- hybrid perovskites 389
- hydro/solvothermal method 261
- hypophosphorous acid (HPA) 97, 204

i

- ilmeneite-type FeTiO₃ 5
- immittance spectroscopy
 - capacitance spectroscopy
 - C-f* measurements 403–406
 - C-V* measurements 406–409
 - Mott-Schottky analysis 406–409
 - thermal admittance spectroscopy 409–413
 - impedance spectroscopy 395–402
- impedance spectroscopy 395–402
- indene-C₆₀ bisadduct (ICBA) 320
- indium-doped tin oxide (ITO) 432, 479
- indium tin oxide (ITO) 248, 323
- inkjet printing 465, 466
- inorganic adjunct 369
- inorganic HTMs 336
- inorganic Pb-I framework 7
- inorganic perovskite solar cells
 - PV performance 68–71
 - thin film analysis 67–68
- intensity-modulated photocurrent spectroscopy (IMPS) 381
- intensity-modulated photovoltage spectroscopy (IMVS) 381
- interfacial deposition and analysis
 - non-solvent methods 117–118
 - solvent engineering 114–117
- International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 513
- International Technology Roadmap for Photovoltaics (ITRPV) 521
- intramolecular charge transfer (ICT) 334
- inverse photoelectron spectroscopy (IPES) 312
- inverted (p-i-n) configuration PSC 275
- ionic conductivity 389
- ionic vacancy/lattice defects 389

k

Kelvin probe (KP) 131
 KI-treatment 384

l

LaMer model 474
 Langevin recombination 250
 lead-based all inorganic perovskites 180
 lead-based inorganic pero-SCs
 CsPbBr₃ 176
 fabrication method 198–199
 interface engineering 199–200
 ionic incorporation 199
 photovoltaic parameters of 182, 198
 CsPbI₃
 additive engineering 181
 current density increase 185
 organic compounds treatment 181–183
 perovskite 107
 CsPbI₂Br
 degraded/recovered process 186
 fabrication methods 185–189
 interface engineering 191, 192
 ionic incorporation 189–190
 photovoltaic parameters of 187, 194
 CsPbIBr₂
 crystal growth 194–195
 interface engineering 196
 ionic incorporation 195
 CsSnI₃
 additive engineering 203
 fabrication methods 201–202
 substrate control 203–204
 lead halide perovskite solar cells 223
 leveled cost of energy (LCOE) 454
 Lewis acid-base interaction 98
 life cycle assessment (LCA) 57–58
 light-induced degradation (LID) 447
 light-soaking 148
 light stability 178
 lithium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl) imide salt (Li-TFSI) 151

low bandgap 224
 lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) 203, 312

m

magnesium oxide (MgO) 100
 MAPbI₃ 1, 332, 401
 films 143
 perovskite 225
 MAPI₃ perovskite solar cells
 large-area devices 60–64
 single IR pulse 60
 maximum power point (MPP) 125, 446
 mesoscopic perovskite solar cells 321–323
 metal halides 95–96, 369
 metallic electrode degradation 152
 metal oxides 100–102, 139, 314–317
 flexible halide perovskite solar cells 288–294
 in inverted (p-i-n) 275–277
 in normal (n-i-p) 275–277
 metal phthalocyanines 336
 methylammonium (MA) cations 12
 methylammonium chloride (MACl) solution 116
 methylammonium iodide (MAI) 114
 methylammonium lead iodide (CH₃NH₃PbI₃, MAPbI₃) 1
 mixed halide perovskites 176
 mix perovskite composition 64
 moisture effects 142–146
 monocrystalline silicon solar cells 521
 monovalent cation 144
 monovalent metal halides
 cesium 370
 impact of
 morphological properties 372–377
 optoelectronic properties 377
 photovoltaic device characterizations 378–384
 structural properties 372
 implementation of 370
 Mott-Schottky analysis 406–409

- multi-junction perovskite solar cells
 - bandgap engineering 530–532
 - bandgap tunability 528
 - characterising tandems 538–539
 - cost 541–542
 - high efficiency 528
 - intrinsic losses 524
 - optical management 535–536
 - parasitic absorption 532–535
 - perovskite-perovskite tandems 536–538
 - perovskite-silicon tandems 529–536
 - reliability 540
 - scalability 540–541
 - 2-terminal 3-terminal and 4-terminal 525–528
 - thermalisation loss 524
- multiple A-site cation perovskites
 - cesium inclusion for thermal stability 13–15
 - FA⁺/MA⁺ alloy 12–13
 - guanidinium large cation influence 16–17
 - Rb⁺ small cation influence 15–16
 - triple and quadruple cation hybrid perovskites 17–20
- n**
 - n-i-p structured device 248
 - nitrogen-doped graphene oxide
 - nanosheets 100
 - nitrogen-doped graphene quantum dots (N-GQDs) 185
 - N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF)/DMSO mixture 188
 - non-radiative recombination centers 120
 - non-radiative recombinations 384
 - normal (e-i-p) configuration 276
 - nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) 233
 - nucleation 34
 - nucleus 34
 - Nyquist plot 395
- o**
 - octahedral factor 5–6
 - one-step antisolvent method 95
 - organic acids 96–97
 - organic additives 369
 - organic A-site cations 10
 - organic compounds treatment 181
 - organic electron transport materials 317–321
 - organic halides 102–104
 - organic HTMs 336
 - organic-inorganic hole transport layer 276
 - organic-inorganic hybrid perovskites
 - crystal structure
 - A-site cation 7–8
 - configurational entropy 11–12
 - Goldschmidt tolerance factor 5
 - molecular dynamics of A-site cation 8–11
 - octahedral factor 5–6
 - multiple A-site cation perovskites
 - cesium inclusion for thermal stability 13–15
 - FA⁺/MA⁺ alloy 12–13
 - guanidinium large cation influence 16–17
 - larger organic cations 20
 - Rb⁺ small cation influence 15–16
 - triple and quadruple cation hybrid perovskites 17–20
 - stability issues of 2–4
 - structural complexity of 2
 - organic photoabsorbers 1
 - organic *p*-type semiconducting polymers 336
 - organometallic compounds 353–356
 - organometallic phthalocyanines 336
 - organosulfur compound 98
 - oxide-sandwich configuration 276–277
 - oxide-sandwich halide perovskite solar cells 275

p

- pair distribution function (PDF)
 - calculation 50
- passivation effect, CsPbI₂Br 191
- passivation, hybrid/inorganic perovskite solar cells
 - amine 98–100
 - bulk passivation 93
 - graphene 100
 - metal halides 95–96
 - metal oxides 100–102
 - organic acids 96–97
 - organic halides 102–104
 - organosulfur compound 98
 - polymer 104–107
 - quantum dots 104
 - surface 93–95
 - zwitterions 107
- passivation strategies of PS 126
- pentafluorophenylethylammonium (FEA) 145
- 2,20-(perfluoro-naphthalene-2,6-diylidene) dimalononitrile (F6TCNNQ) 276
- perovskite-based photoabsorber materials 1
- perovskite crystal nucleation
 - antisolvent dripping method 34
 - kinetic process 36–37
 - thermodynamics 34–36
- perovskite fabrication method 91
- perovskite film crystallization 40–42
- perovskite (PS) films and PSC
 - moisture effects 142–146
 - photo-induced degradation 146–149
 - thermal degradation 149–150
- perovskite-perovskite tandems 536–538
- perovskite solar cell (PSC) 8, 497
 - with an adapted perovskite chemical composition 71
 - architectures 472
 - architectures of
 - mesoscopic 321–323
 - planar 323–324
 - charge transport in 249–251, 333–334
 - chemical compositions 33
 - commercialization 33
 - configurations and device architectures 498–499
 - developed technologies 497
 - development of 251–253
 - device structure of 332
 - efficiency 454
 - electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) 294
 - electron transporting layer 497
 - FCG perovskite stabilized with TBAI 72–73
 - functions and requirements of 253–256
 - HTM free device configurations 499–500
 - industrial production 33
 - interface engineering 471
 - long-term device stability 513–514
 - manufacture 73–75
 - manufacture of 80
 - n-i-p mesoporous structure 248
 - n-i-p planar structure 248
 - p-i-n planar structure 248
 - preparation procedures 33
 - scalable device designs 501
 - HTM free 508, 509
 - scalable n-i-p configurations 503–508
 - scalable p-i-n configurations 504–508
 - scalable materials deposition methods 509, 511–513
 - structures 471
 - tandem configurations 500–501
 - work function and surface potential in 130
- perylene diimide derivative (PDI) 320
- phase stability 177–178
- phenethylammonium iodide (PEAI) 183, 275
- phenylethylammonium chlorine (PEACl) 190
- 3-phenyl-2-propen-1-amine (PPAI) 236

- phenyltrimethylammonium bromide (PTABr) 181
- photo-and thermally stable solar cell application 14
- photo-induced degradation 146–149
- photoluminescence (PL) 116, 334
- photoluminescence quantum yield (PLQE) 377
- photovoltaic arrays 529
- photovoltaic device characterizations 378–384
- photovoltaics (PVs)
- approaches for depositing 465
 - cost competitiveness 454
 - golden triangle 455
 - manufacturing costs 456
 - silicon and CdTe 456
 - solution deposition and processing methods 457
 - state of the art 467
 - up-scaling 457, 471
- photovoltaic technology 273, 504
- P3HT/graphene bi-layer 284
- planar devices architecture
- performance and electronic characteristic 64–67
 - thin film analysis 64
- planar perovskite device 453
- planar perovskite solar cells 323–324
- pneumatic spray 466
- point defects 119
- poly(bis(4-phenyl)(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amine) (PTAA) 139
- poly(*N*-9'-heptadecanyl-2,7-carbazole-alt-5,5-(4,7'-di-2-thienyl-2,1',3'-benzothiadiazole)) (PCDTBT) 139
- poly(triarylamine) (PTAA) 140
- poly[5,5'-bis(2-butyloctyl)-(2,2'-bithiophene)-4,4'-dicarboxylate-alt-5,5'-2,2'-bithiophene] (PDCBT) 152, 191
- polydopamine (PDA) 293
- poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT) layer 191
- poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA) layer 128, 192
- polymer 104–107
- poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) polystyrene sulfonate (PEDOT:PSS) 275
- polyurethane (PU) 513
- polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) 233
- polyvinylcarbazole/PCBM mixture 107
- poly-vinylpyrrolidone (PVP) 104
- poly(3-hexylthiophene)/zinc phthalocyanine (P3HT/ZnPc) 200
- porphyrinoids 336
- post-treatment strategies/surface traps passivation 233–234
- potential-induced degradation (PID) 447
- power conversion efficiency (PCE) 34, 113, 154, 175, 273, 331, 453
- printable mesoscopic perovskite solar cells
- device structures and working principles 432–433
 - efficiency and stability 433–438
 - scale-up screen printing technique 438
- printing method 464
- protic ionic liquids (PILs) 24
- p-type (n-type) dopants 337
- pulsed FIRA (*p*-FIRA) 45
- pulse width modulation signal (PWM) 78
- pure CsPbBr₃ perovskite 176
- q**
- quantum confinement effect 258–259
- quantum dots 104
- quasi-particle GW with SOC corrections (SOC-QSGW) 10
- r**
- Raman spectroscopy 139
- rapid thermal annealing 71

- rapid thermal processes
 - crystallization 47–49
 - FIRA method 37–39
 - inorganic perovskite composition 45–46
 - perovskite film crystallization 40–42
 - pulse length 42–45
 - warmed-pulsed FIRA method 46–47
- reduced graphene oxides (rGOs) 262, 293
- reliability 540
- roll-to-roll (R2R)
 - compatible method 440
 - manufacturing 457
- S**
- Sb-based inorganic pero-SCs 202, 205
- scalability 540–541
- scalable device designs
 - HTM free 508–509
 - scalable n-i-p configurations 501, 503–508
 - scalable p-i-n configurations 504–508
- scalable electrodes
 - bottom electrode 479–480
 - top electrode 481
- scalable materials deposition methods 509, 511–513
- scalar relativistic (SR-DFT) 9
- scale-up screen printing technique
 - aging measurements of 447
 - encapsulation of 442
 - mass-production of 444–445
 - recycling of 442–444
 - solution deposition methods of 440
 - standard PCE evaluation 445–447
 - structure of 438
- scanning electron microscopy 82
- screen printing 464
- shallow defects 120
- Shockley–Queisser limit 17, 121, 389, 524
- Shockley–Queisser (S-Q) model 224
- Shockley–Read–Hall (SRH) recombination 249
- single junction perovskite photovoltaics 530
- single-pulse FIRA 40
- Sn⁴⁺ impurities elimination
 - reducing agents 230–231
 - SnI₂ powder 229–230
 - SnI₂ purification 229
- SnI₂ purification 229
- Sn-perovskites 225
- solar electricity 521
- solar industry 521
- solar module 2
- solution deposition methods 440
- solution processing 457
- solvent-controlled growth (SCG) method 184
- solvent engineering 114–117
- space charge limited conduction 390–395
- space charge limited current (SCLC) techniques 390
- spin-coating 467
- spin-orbit coupling effects (SOC-DFT) 9
- spiro-OMeTAD 151, 277, 455, 498
- spray coating 466
- stabilized *J-V* 446
- steady-state *J-V* 446
- steric hindrance 183
- Stoke's shift 334
- strontium-doped CsPbI₂Br 190
- sulfobetaine zwitterion 107
- surface defects passivation 23
- surface passivation 93–95
- surface wettability 139
- t**
- tandem solar cells 500, 523
 - characterisation 538–539
- 2-terminal multi-junctions 527, 538
- 2-terminal tandem 527
- 3-terminal tandem 528
- 4-terminal tandem 527
- 4-*tert*-butylpyridine (TBP) 151

- 2,2',7,7'-Tetrakis[*N,N*-di(4-methoxyphenyl) amino]-9,9'-spirobifluorene (Spiro-OMeTAD) 275
- thermal admittance spectroscopy 409–413
- thermal degradation 149
- thermally stimulated current (TSC) spectroscopy 97
- thermal stability 177
- thin-film multi-junction modules 541
- thiophene 98, 349–350
- time resolved microwave conductivity (TRMC) 413–417
- time-resolved photoluminescence (TRPL) 116, 420–423
- tin-based inorganic perovskites
- CsSnI_3
- additive engineering 203
- fabrication methods 201–202
- substrate control 203–204
- $\text{CsSnI}_x\text{Br}_{3-x}$ 204
- tin halide perovskite solar cells
- contacts/interface engineering 234–235
- efficiency 235–238
- films deposition
- crystallization tuning 231–233
- post-treatment strategies/surface traps passivation 233–234
- hole doping control of
- Sn^{2+} compensation/ necessity of adding SnF_2 227
- SnF_2 dispersion 227–228
- Sn^{4+} impurities elimination 229
- non-radiative recombination 225
- optoelectronic properties
- electron–phonon interactions 225
- high charge carrier mobility 224–225
- low bandgap 224
- slow charge carrier cooling effects 225
- spin-orbit coupling 225
- poor stability 226–227
- S-Q limit/towards multijunction solar cells 238–241
- stability 238
- sustainability 241
- viable solar cells 224
- Toshiba Corporation 470
- transient absorption spectroscopy (TAS) 417
- transition metal dichalcogenide (TMDs) 264
- transmission line (TL) 398
- transparent conduction oxides (TCO) 321, 530
- transparent conductive glass 432
- transport layer 1 (TL1) 274
- trap passivation 103
- triazatruxene (TAT) 350, 352
- triethylenetetraamine (TETA) 98
- triphenyl(9-ethyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)-phosphonium bromide (TCPBr) 103
- triple and quadruple cation hybrid perovskites 17–20
- triple cation PS 116
- triple layer Carbon-based PSC 274
- triple-mesoscopic PSCs 433
- 2D materials
- electron transport layer 262–266
- synthesis of 260–262
- 2D-PS derivative 145
- 2D *Ruddlesden-Popper* perovskite 20
- two-dimension electron transport materials
- physical properties 259–260
- quantum confinement effect 258–259
- Van der Waals heterojunctions 256–258
- two sub-cells 527
- U**
- ultra-sonic spray methods 466
- up-conversion nanoparticles (UCNPs) 185
- up-scalable deposition methods 463

- up-scaling perovskite layers 473
 - chemical methods 476–477
 - control nucleation and film formation 473
 - lifetime aspects 484–486
 - module layout 481–484
 - physical methods 473–476
 - post growth heat treatment 477–478
 - scalable charge extraction layers 478–479
 - scalable electrodes
 - bottom electrode 479–480
 - top electrode 481
- V**
- vacuum deposition techniques 117
- Van der Waals heterojunctions 256–258
- W**
- warmed-pulsed FIRA (*wp*-FIRA) 46–47
- wettability 138
- X**
- xanthate (CsXth) 98, 195
- X-ray diffraction (XRD) 43
- X-ray photoemission spectroscopy (XPS) 149
- Y**
- Y-CsSnI₃ 200
- Young's equation 35
- Z**
- ZrO₂ 432
- zwitterions 107

