## **Black Phases of CsPbI3: Structural and Theoretical Studies**

**Laurent Pedesseau**<sup>a</sup>, Arthur Marronnier<sup>b</sup>, Guido Roma<sup>c</sup>, Soline Boyer-Richard<sup>a</sup>, Jean-Marc Jancu<sup>a</sup>, Yvan Bonnassieux<sup>b</sup>, Claudine Katan<sup>d</sup>, Constantinos Stoumpos<sup>e</sup>, Mercouri Kanatzidis<sup>e</sup>, Jacky Even<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a,</sup> Univ Rennes, INSA Rennes, CNRS, Institut FOTON - UMR 6082, F-35000 Rennes, France <sup>b,</sup> LPICM, CNRS, Ecole Polytechnique, Université Paris-Saclay, F-91128 Palaiseau, France <sup>c,</sup> Service de Physique de l'Etat Condensé CEA, CNRS, Universite Paris Saclay CEA Saclay, l'orme des merisiers bat 772, 91191 Gif sur Yvette Cedex FRANCE

<sup>d,</sup> Univ Rennes, ENSCR, INSA Rennes, CNRS, ISCR (Institut des Sciences Chimiques de Rennes) - UMR 6226, F-35000 Rennes, France

<sup>e,</sup> Department of Chemistry and Argonne-Northwestern Solar Energy Research (ANSER) Center, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60208, USA

In less than 10 years, hybrid organic-inorganic perovskites have emerged as a new generation of absorber materials for high-efficiency and low-cost solar cells [1], [2]. More recently, fully inorganic perovskite quantum dots (QD) also led to promising efficiencies [3], [4] and then become a serious alternative to hybrid organic-inorganic perovskites. Currently, the record efficiency for QD solar cells is obtained with CsPbl<sub>3</sub>. High resolution in-situ synchrotron XRD measurements have been performed on CsPbl<sub>3</sub> as a function of the temperature and revealed a highly anisotropic variation of the lattice parameters. Moreover, CsPbl<sub>3</sub> can be temporarily maintained in a perovskite polytype (black-phase) crucial for photovoltaic applications. Structural, vibrational and electronic properties of the three experimentally observed black phases are further scrutinized using theoretical approaches [5], [6]. A symmetry-based tight-binding model, calibrated with self-consistent GW calculations including spin-orbit coupling, affords further insight into their electronic properties. A Rashba effect is thus predicted for both cubic and tetragonal phases when using the symmetry breaking structures obtained through frozen phonon calculations.

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[3] H. Bian et al., Graded Bandgap CsPbl2+xBr1-x Perovskite Solar Cells with a Stabilized Efficiency of 14.4%, Joule (2018), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joule.2018.04.012

[4] E. M. Sanehira, et al., Enhanced Mobility CsPbI3 Quantum Dot Arrays for Record-efficiency, High-voltage Photovoltaic Cells. Sci. Adv. 2017, 3, eaao4204.

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