Supporting Information for

Tracking the maximum power point of hysteretic perovskite solar cells using a predictive algorithm

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Fig. S1 Top-view SEM image of a MA$_{0.7}$FA$_{0.3}$PbI$_3$ perovskite thin film on FTO/C$_{60}$:SAM substrate. The bright particles are excessive PbI$_2$ formed on surface and along grain boundaries, which are due to the use of Pb(SCN)$_2$ additive in precursor solutions.
Fig. S2 Cross-sectional SEM image of a perovskite solar cell with the device structure of FTO/C$_{60}$-SAM/MA$_{0.7}$FA$_{0.3}$PbI$_3$/Spiro-OMeTAD/Au. No SnO$_2$ electron selective layer is used with the intention of preparing perovskite solar cells with large degrees of J-V hysteresis. The bright particle indicated by the white arrow is PbI$_2$. 