## Efficient, Flexible and Mechanically Robust Perovskite Solar Cells on Inverted

## **Nanocone Plastic Substrates**

Mohammad Mahdi Tavakoli,<sup>a</sup> Qingfeng Lin,<sup>a</sup> Siu-Fung Leung<sup>a</sup>, Ga Ching Lui<sup>a</sup>, Hao Lu,<sup>b</sup> Liang Li,<sup>b</sup>

Bin Xiang<sup>c</sup> and Zhiyong Fan<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Electronic and Computer Engineering, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong SAR, China.

<sup>b</sup>College of Physics, Optoelectronics and Energy, Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Thin Films, Soochow University, Suzhou, 215006, P. R. China.

<sup>c</sup>Department of Materials Science & Engineering, CAS Key Lab of Materials for Energy Conversion, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230026, China.

\*Corresponding author, email: eezfan@ust.hk (Z. Fan)



Figure S1. (a)Top and (b) Angular view SEM images of gold-coated nanocone AAO template with 1.2  $\mu m$  pitch and 1.2  $\mu m$  depth.



**Figure S2.** (a,c) Angular and (b,d) Top view of nanocone PDMS template with aspect ratio of 1.0 (a,b) and 0.25 (c,d).



**Figure S3.** (a,c) Angular and (b,d) Top view of inverted nanoconeepoxysubstrate with aspect ratio of 0.25 (a,b) and 1 (c,d).



Figure S4. (a) XRD pattern and (b) photoluminescence spectrum of perovskite thin film.



**Figure S5.** The top and cross sectional view SEM images of perovskite layer based on i-cone substrates with different aspect ratios,  $(a_1-a_4)$  1,  $(b_1-b_4)$  0.5,  $(c_1-c_4)$  0.25.



**Figure S6.** The cross section and top view SEM images of perovskite solar cell based on i-cone substrates with different aspect ratios,  $(a_1, a_2)$  1,  $(b_1, b_2)$  0.5,  $(c_1, c_2)$  0.25, and  $(d_1, d_2)$  flat substrate.



**Figure S7:** The absorbance spectra of perovskite films deposited on i-cone substrates with different aspect ratios.



**Figure S8**: The light harvesting efficiency of perovskite thin film on the i-cone substrates with different pitch sizes of 0.5, 1.0, 1.2, and 1.5  $\mu$ m.



**Figure S9.** FDTD simulation: The fringe patterns of generation rate (number of absorbed photons/m<sup>3</sup>.s) in perovskite layer, flat device (a), and i-cone plastic substrates with different aspect ratios, (b) 0.25,(c) 0.5,(d) 1.0. The thickness of the absorber layer was fixed 300 nm for all devices.



**Figure S10.** J-V measurement of perovskite solar cell with different scan direction (forward and reverse scan).



**Figure S11.** (a)Efficiency stability depending on bending angle in perovskite solar cells based on flat and 0.5-aspect ratio-i-cone-epoxy substrates. (b)The stability of  $V_{oc}$  and Fill factor depending on bending cycles in perovskite solar cells based on i-cone epoxy substrate.



Figure S12. The modeling of flat and i-cone perovskite solar cell for mechanical simulation. The size of the model is  $10 \times 3 \ \mu m^2$ .