

## Supporting Information

### High-Performance and High-Durability Perovskite Photovoltaic Devices Prepared Using Ethylammonium Iodide as an Additive

*Hsiang-Lin Hsu, Ching-Chih Chang, Chih-Ping Chen \*, Bing-Huang Jiang, Ru-Jong Jeng and Chien-Hong Cheng\**

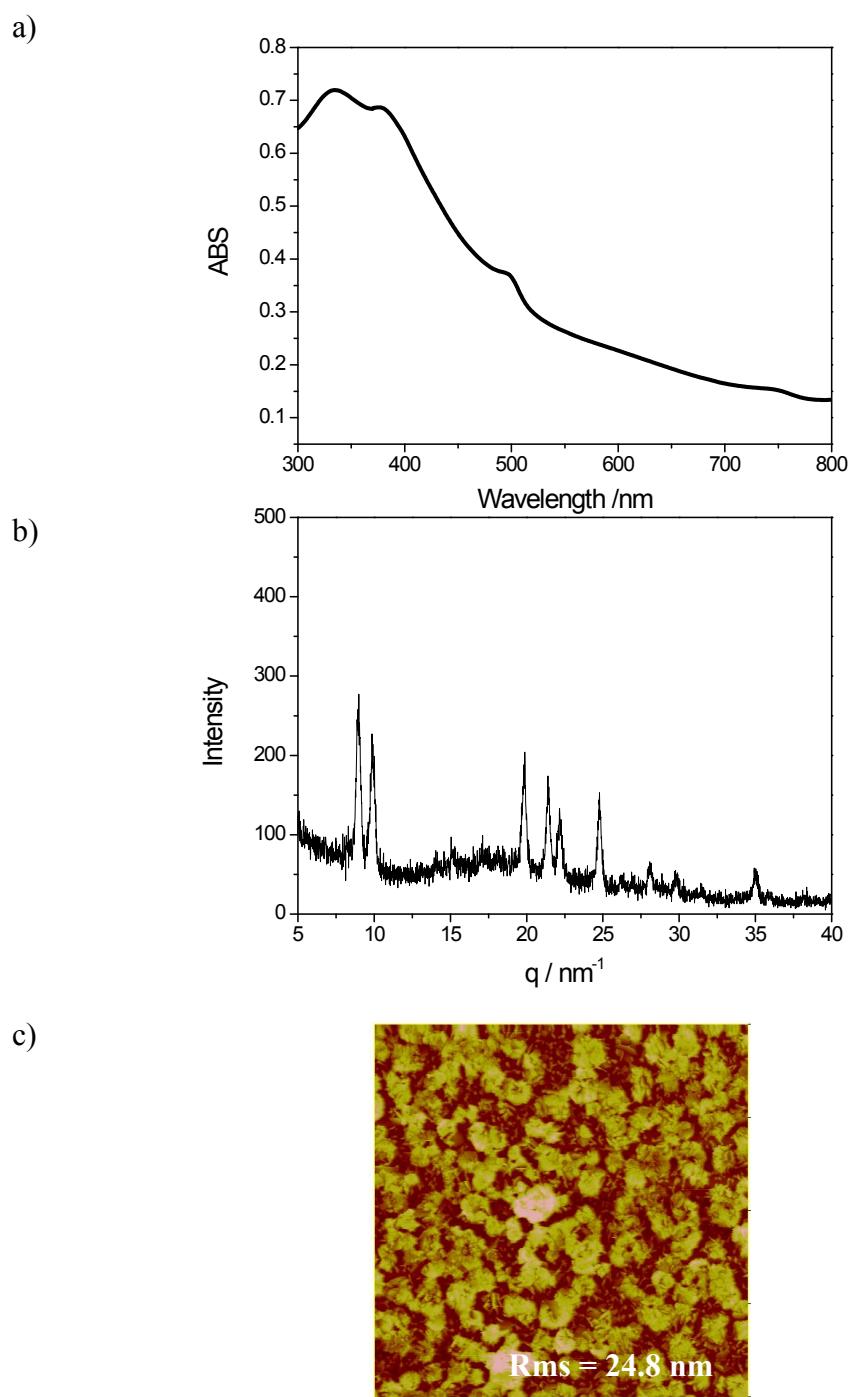
**Table S1.** The time evolution of long-term PV parameters of PVSK cells, prepared using **EAI** as concentrations of (a) 0%, (b) 0.5% and (c) 1%, at 65°C in the dark under Ar.

(a)		0%		
Time(hr)	J <sub>sc</sub> (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	V <sub>oc</sub> (V)	FF(%)	PCE(%)
<b>0</b>	15.5	0.88	72.4	9.9
<b>0.5</b>	16.1	0.88	71.2	10.1
<b>1</b>	15.7	0.89	69.9	9.8
<b>14</b>	15.0	0.89	64.3	8.6
<b>45</b>	15.0	0.90	57.4	7.7
<b>88</b>	13.5	0.83	60.2	6.8
<b>126</b>	13.6	0.82	58.7	6.5
<b>146</b>	12.9	0.82	61.3	6.5
<b>192</b>	13.2	0.81	58.9	6.3
<b>291</b>	13.2	0.75	53.7	5.3
<b>361</b>	12.3	0.75	53.2	4.9
<b>582</b>	12.5	0.73	28.7	2.6

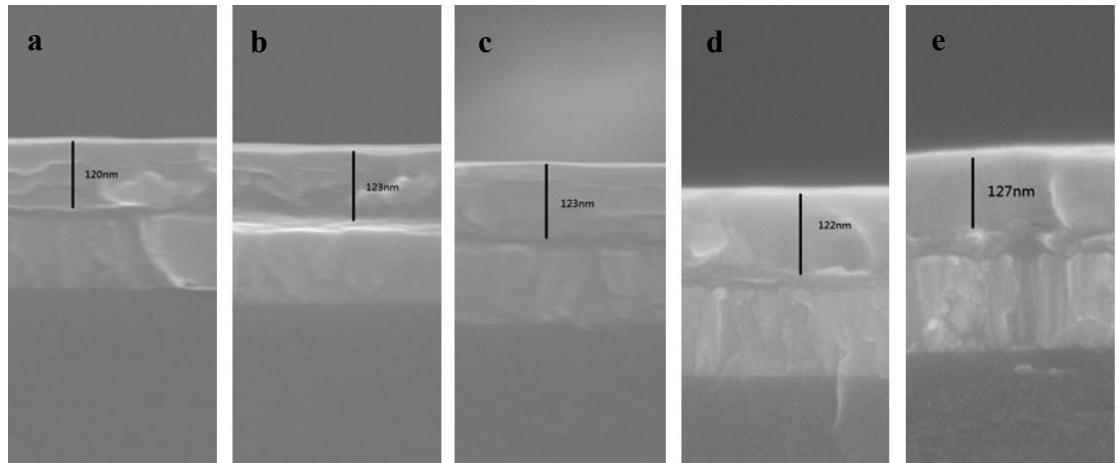
  

(b)		0.5%		
Time(hr)	J <sub>sc</sub> (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	V <sub>oc</sub> (V)	FF(%)	PCE(%)
<b>0</b>	16.1	0.84	70.1	9.5
<b>0.5</b>	16.3	0.85	72.8	10.1
<b>1</b>	16.3	0.85	69.9	9.7
<b>14</b>	15.9	0.86	69.5	9.5
<b>30</b>	14.6	0.87	66.9	8.5
<b>88</b>	15.3	0.86	67.7	8.9
<b>126</b>	15.6	0.84	62.3	8.2
<b>146</b>	15.4	0.86	63.9	8.5
<b>192</b>	15.3	0.85	62.7	8.2
<b>291</b>	15.1	0.85	57.6	7.4

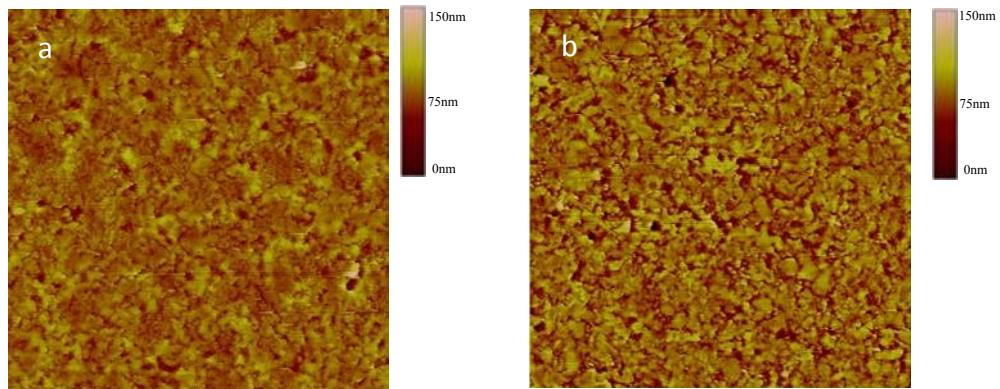
<b>361</b>	14.8	0.84	54.7	6.8
<b>582</b>	14.9	0.83	43.2	5.3
<b>(c)</b>				
<b>Time(hr)</b>	J <sub>sc</sub> (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	V <sub>oc</sub> (V)	FF(%)	PCE(%)
<b>0</b>	16.2	0.84	69.6	9.4
<b>0.5</b>	16.6	0.85	70.6	9.9
<b>1</b>	16.9	0.87	69.0	10.2
<b>14</b>	16.0	0.86	71.1	9.8
<b>30</b>	15.7	0.83	70.6	9.2
<b>88</b>	15.9	0.84	67.7	9.0
<b>126</b>	15.7	0.84	67.5	8.9
<b>146</b>	15.8	0.83	66.6	8.7
<b>192</b>	15.7	0.82	65.5	8.5
<b>291</b>	15.3	0.81	65.7	8.2
<b>361</b>	15.4	0.82	61.7	7.8
<b>582</b>	15.5	0.85	41.3	5.4



**Figure S1.** a)UV–Vis spectrum, b) XRD pattern, and c) AFM image of the EAPbI<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>3-x</sub> film.

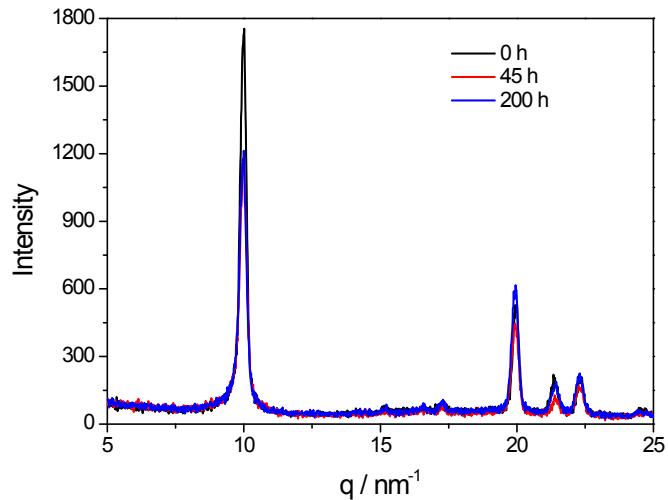


**Figure S2.** Cross-sectional SEM images of  $\text{MAPbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$  perovskite films, prepared using **EAI** as an additive at concentrations of a) 0, b) 0.5, c) 1, d) 2.5, and e) 5%.

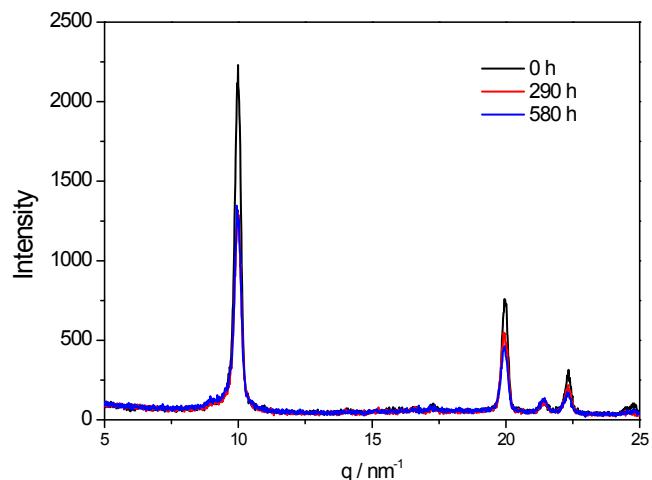


**Figure S3.** AFM topographical images ( $10 \mu\text{m} \times 10 \mu\text{m}$ ) of pristine  $\text{MAPbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$  films prepared using **EAI** as an additive at concentrations of a) 2.5 and b) 5%.

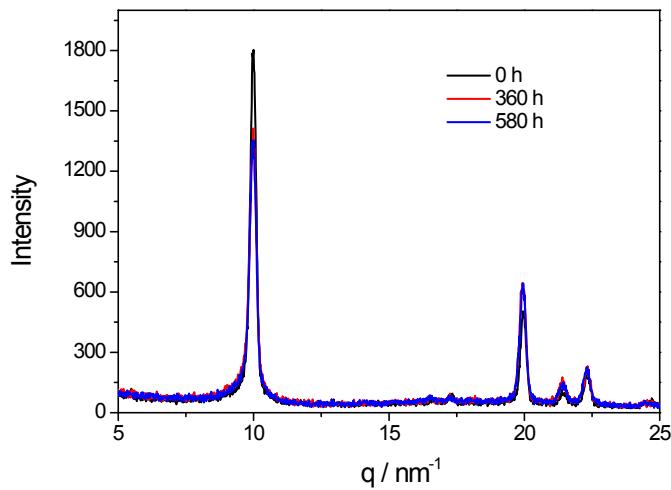
a)



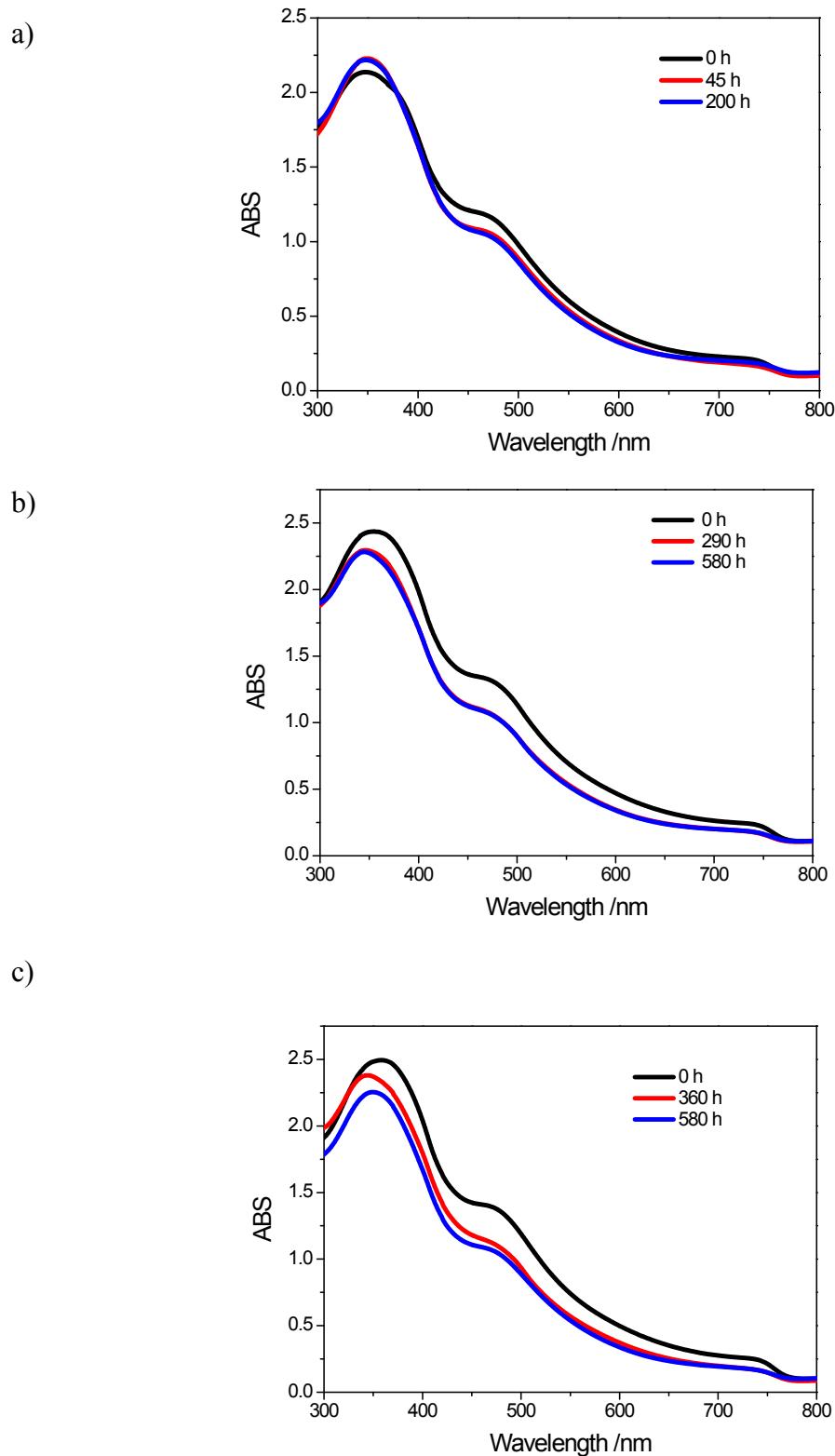
b)



c)



**Figure S4.** WAXS profiles of  $\text{MAPbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$  perovskite films, prepared using **EAI** as an additive at concentrations of a) 0, b) 0.5, and c) 1%, after annealing at 65 °C for various periods of time.



**Figure S5.** UV–Vis spectra of  $\text{MAPbI}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$  perovskite films, prepared using **EAI** as an additive at concentrations of a) 0, b) 0.5, and c) 1%, after annealing at 65 °C for various periods of time.