Morphology-Controlled CH₃NH₃PbI₃ Films by Hexane-Assisted One-Step

Solution Deposition for Hybrid Perovskite Mesoscopic Solar Cells with High

Reproductivity

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Figure S1. Typical SEM images of $CH_3NH_3PbI_3$ perovskite spin-coated on mesoporous-TiO₂ layer by (a-b) conventional and (c-d) *n*-hexane-assisted one-step solution deposition.



Figure S2. Typical SEM images of $CH_3NH_3PbI_3$ perovskite spin-coated on compact TiO_2 layer by dripping *n*-hexane at different delay times from the start of the spin coating process. (a-b) 6~8s; (c-d) 12~14s.



Figure S3. Comparison of crystallinity for perovskite films prepared by conventional and *n*-hexane-assisted one-step solution deposition. Full width half at maximum values of the (110) diffraction peak at 14.2 ° were obtained by Gaussian fit.



Figure S4. Box plots of the device performance parameters of FTO/c-TiO₂/m-TiO₂/CH₃NH₃PbI₃/Spiro-OMeTAD/ Au devices with and without *n*-hexane dripping during the CH₃NH₃PbI₃ perovskite deposition process.



Figure S5. The IPCE of FTO/c-TiO₂/ m-TiO₂/CH₃NH₃PbI₃/Spiro-OMeTAD/Au devices with and without *n*-hexane

dripping during the CH₃NH₃PbI₃ perovskite deposition process.



Figure S6. Photocurrent density and power conversion efficiency as a function of time for the $FTO/c-TiO_2/m-TiO_2/CH_3NH_3PbI_3/Spiro-OMeTAD/Au$ cells with and without hexane-assisted solution deposition process held close to 0.58 V and 0.62 V forward bias respectively.



Figure S7. The J-V characteristics of FTO/c-TiO₂/CH₃NH₃PbI₃/Spiro-OMeTAD/Au solar cells with and without hexane-assisted solution deposition process.



Figure S8. The dark current curves of devices with and without *n*-hexane dripping during the CH₃NH₃PbI₃ perovskite deposition process.



Figure S9. Relative efficiencies of perovskite solar cells versus time stored in air at room temperature under about 50% humidity without encapsulation, in which the perovskite films are fabricated with and without *n*-hexane dripping during the $CH_3NH_3PbI_3$ deposition process.