

Supplementary information

Highly efficient perovskite solar cells with a compositionally engineered perovskite/hole transporting material interface

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eV vs. vacuum

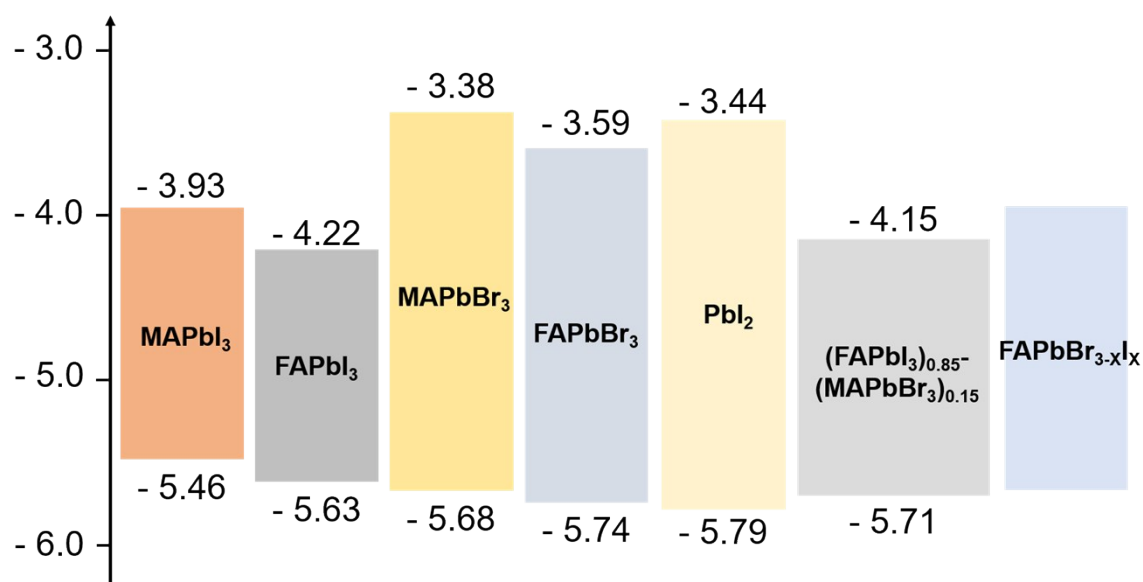


Figure S1. Estimated bandgap edge position of (FAPbI₃)_{0.85}(MAPbBr₃)_{0.15} and FAPbBr_{3-x}I_x. Energy levels for FAPbI₃, FAPbBr₃, MAPbBr₃ and PbI₂ are referred from previous papers using photoelectron spectroscopy in air (PESA)¹⁻³ and (FAPbI₃)_{0.85}(MAPbBr₃)_{0.15} is calculated approximately by a reference from ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy⁴.

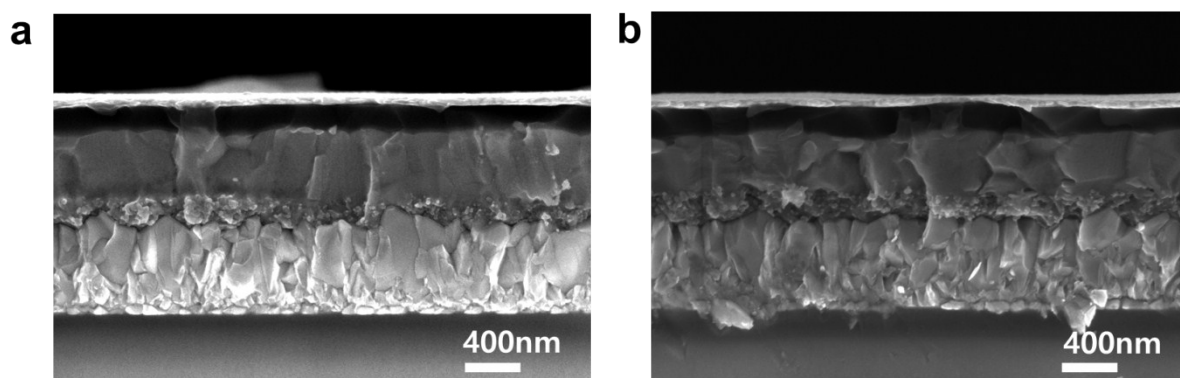
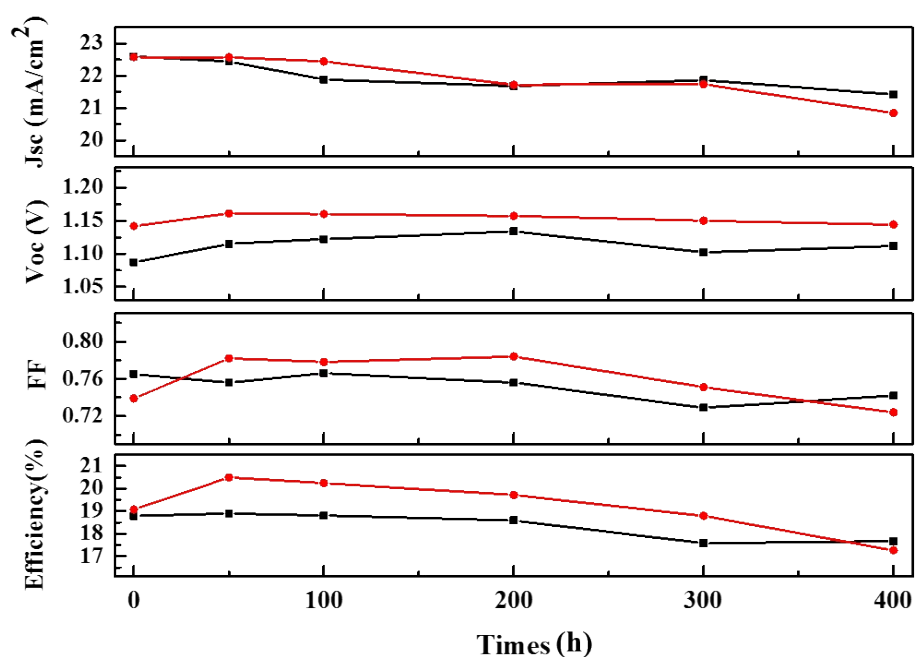


Figure S2. Cross-sectional SEM images of the complete perovskite solar cells. **a**, From an as-prepared perovskite film. **b**, From a passivated perovskite film. No obvious difference was



observed between devices, which indicates that the passivation layer affects exclusively the surface of perovskite film.

Figure S3. Stability of J_{sc} , V_{oc} , FF and PCE in devices with the as-prepared (black line) and passivated (red line) perovskite film, measured in air without any encapsulation for 400 h.

These devices were stored in dark at a relative humidity of 10%.

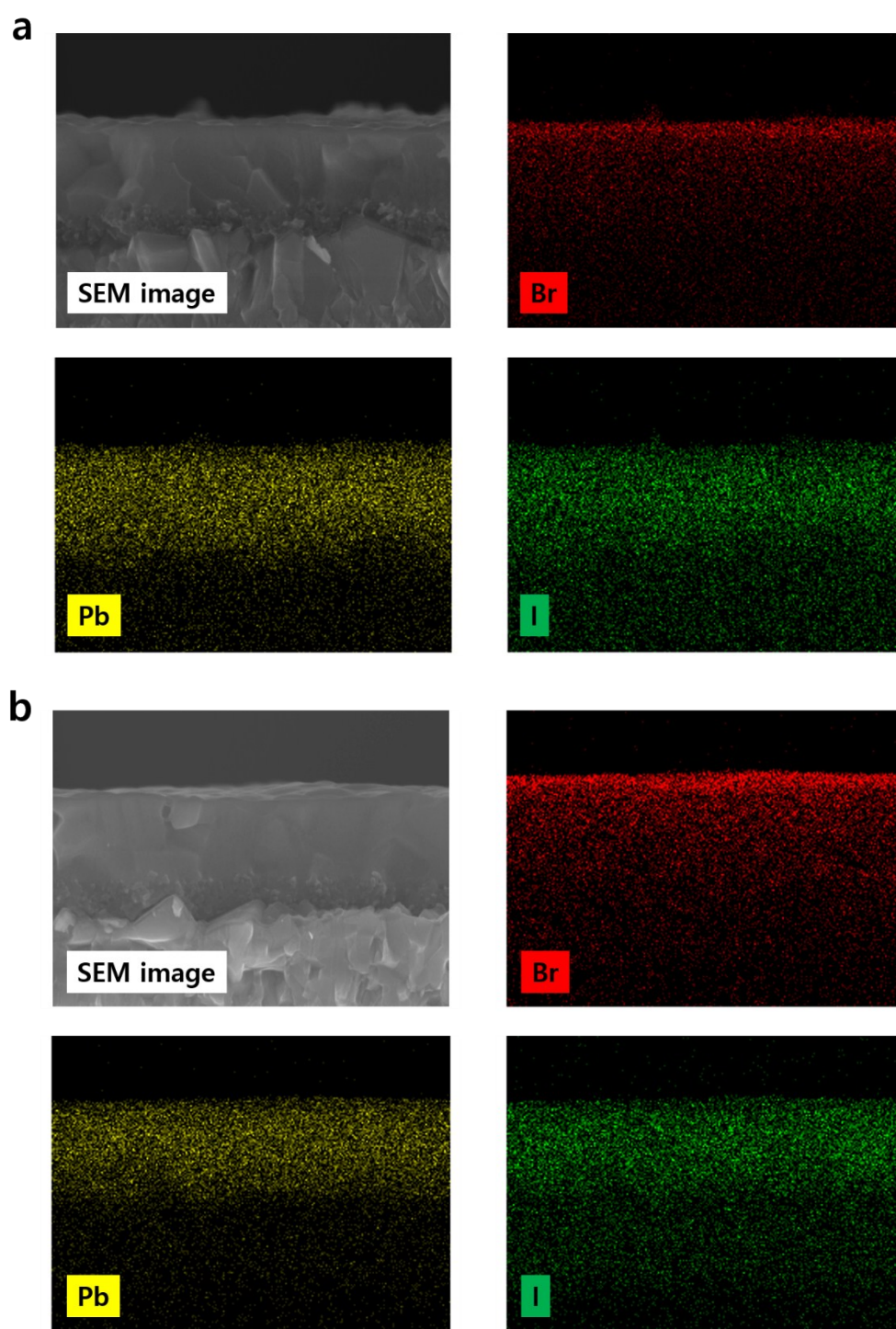


Figure S4. Cross-sectional SEM images and corresponding EDX mapping images of Br, Pb, and I component for as-prepared (a) and passivated (b) perovskite films.

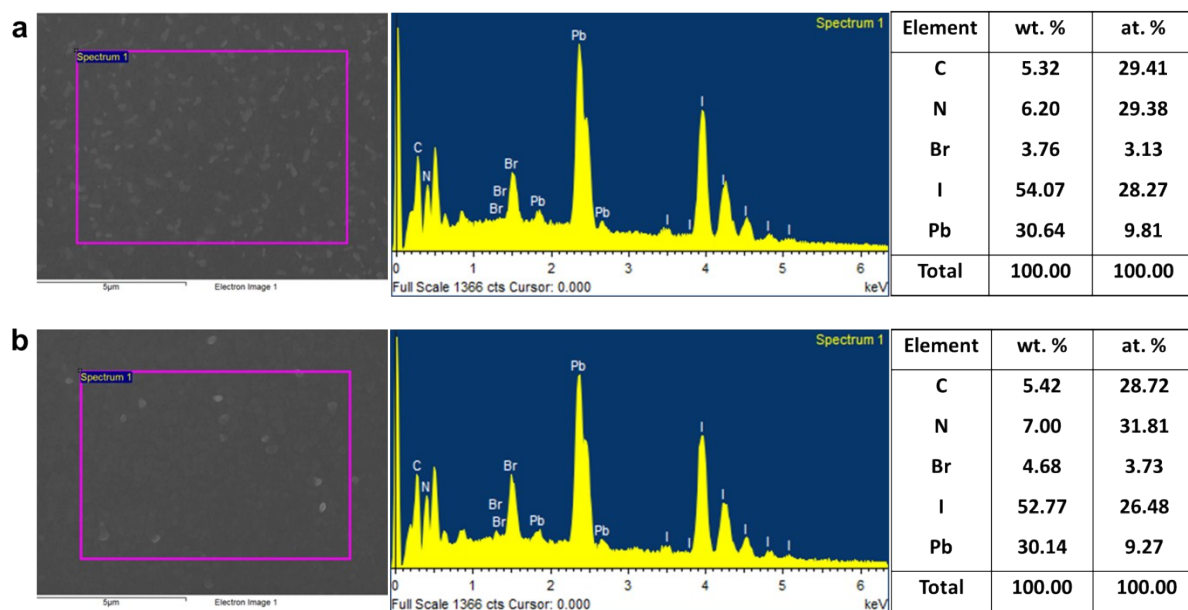


Figure S5. Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) spectra of perovskite films. a, As-prepared. **b,** Passivated. Measured atomic percentages of the main elements (C, N, Pb, I and Br) in the annealed perovskite are summarized in tables. Br component can be re-calculated to 7.59 % and 9.45 % (considering Pb, I, and Br) in the pristine and passivated perovskite films, respectively. An increased amount of Br element after spin coating FABr and post annealing is verified.

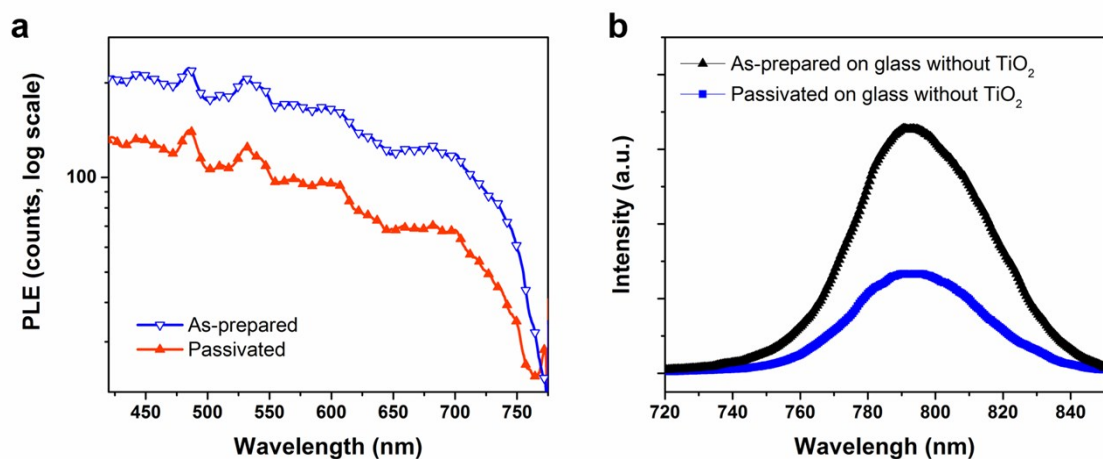


Figure S6. a. Photoluminescence excitation (PLE) spectra of as-prepared and passivated perovskite films deposited on mesoporous TiO_2 . **b.** Photoluminescence (PL) spectrum of as-prepared and passivated perovskite films on the glasses without FTO and TiO_2 .

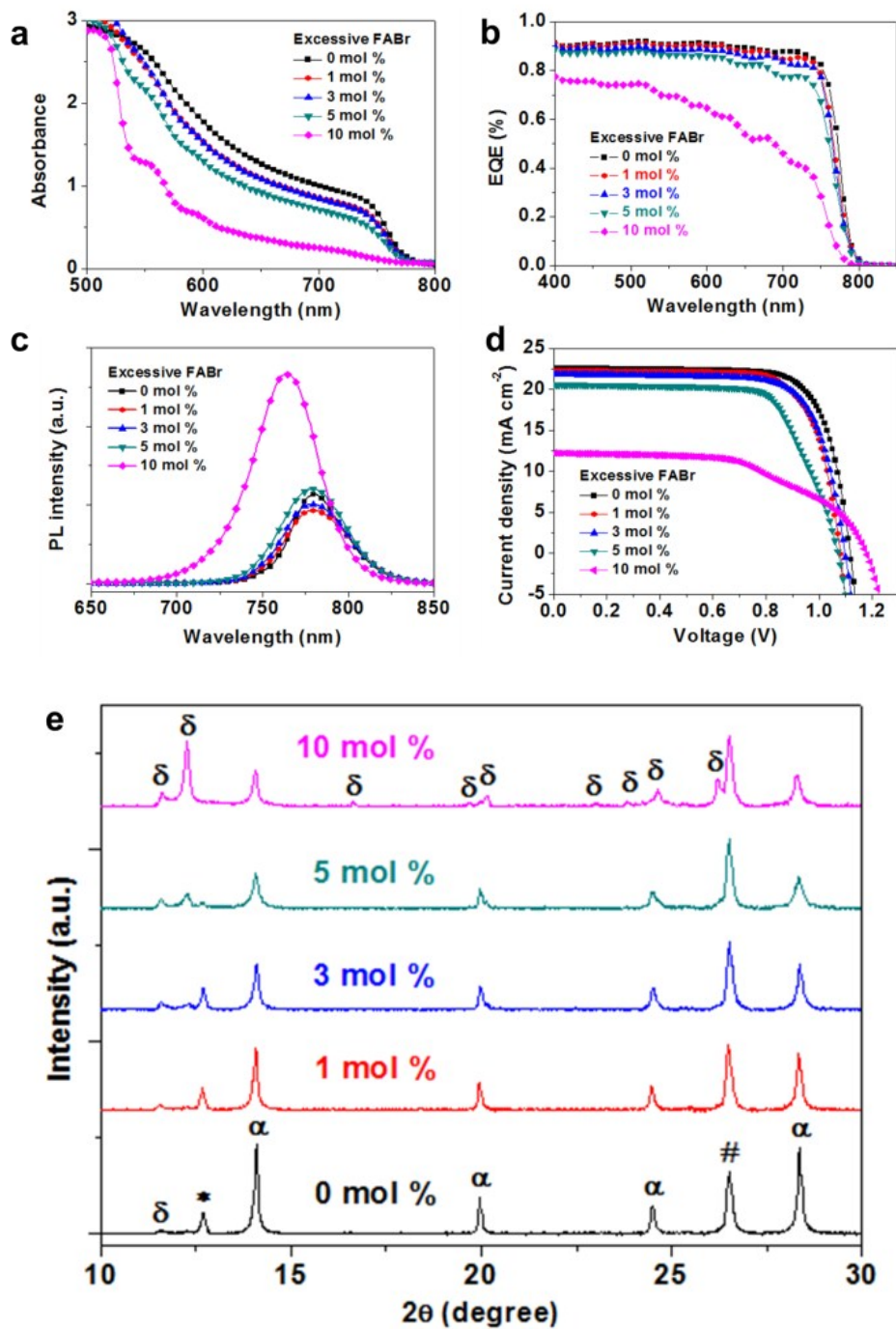


Figure S7. Photo-physical properties and photovoltaic performance observed from the perovskite films treated with FABr solutions (0, 1, 3, 5, and 10 mol %) (a) UV-Vis absorption; (b) EQE and (c) PL spectra for the as prepared samples; (d) $J-V$ curves obtained from devices prepared with the corresponding perovskite films; (e) XRD patterns of the perovskite films. α , δ , * and # denote the diffraction peak of α -FAPbI₃ phase, δ -FAPbI₃ phase, PbI₂ and FTO, respectively.

Reference

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2. Ryu, S.; Noh, J. H.; Jeon, N. J.; Chan Kim, Y.; Yang, W. S.; Seo, J.; Seok, S. I. Voltage Output of Efficient Perovskite Solar Cells with High Open-Circuit Voltage and Fill Factor *Energy Environ. Sci.* **7**, 2614– 2618 (2014).
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