## Supporting information for

## The Detrimental Effect of Excess Mobile Ions in planar CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>PbI<sub>3</sub> Perovskite Solar Cells

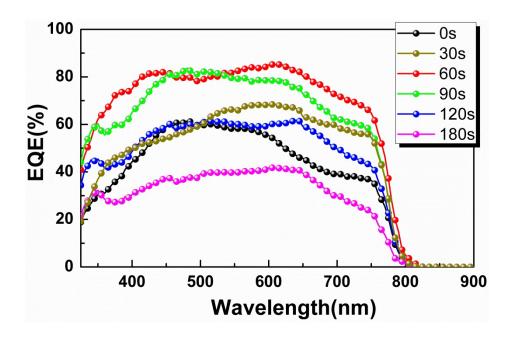
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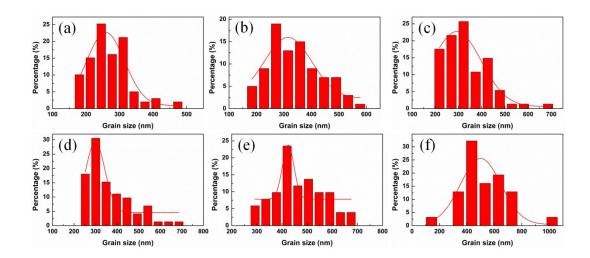
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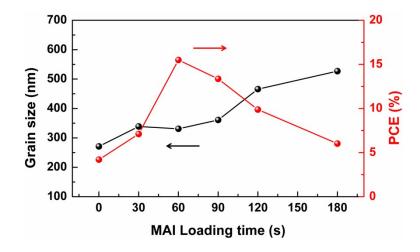
Corresponding author: <a href="mailto:saitsang@cityu.edu.hk">saitsang@cityu.edu.hk</a> (S-W Tsang)



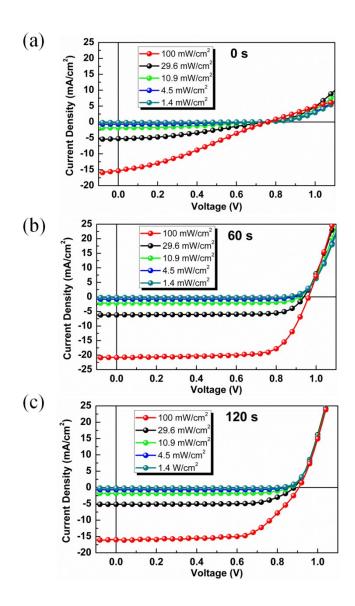
**Figure S1** EQE spectra of perovskite solar cells with different MAI loading times from 0 s to 180 s.



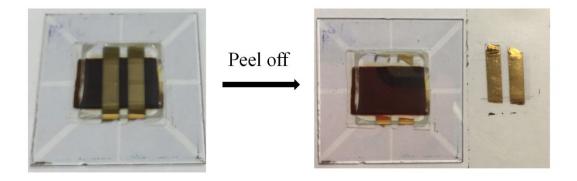
**Figure S2** The grain size distribution of perovskite films prepared with different MAI loading times ranging from (a) 0 s, (b) 30 s, (c) 60 s, (d) 90 s, (e) 120 s, and (f) 180 s.



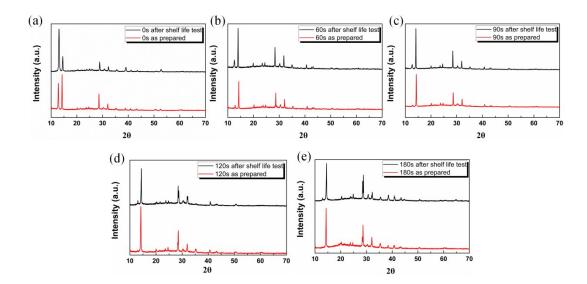
**Figure S3** Evolution of perovskite grain size and PCE of the devices upon the MAI loading time in the perovskite films preparation procedure.



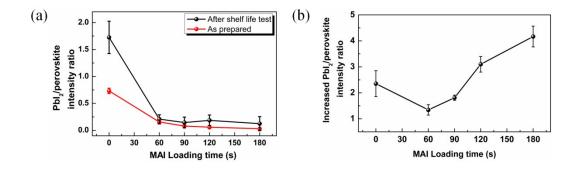
**Figure S4** Light intensity dependent J-V characteristics of perovskite solar cells prepared with different MAI loading times (a) 0 s, (b) 60 s, and (c) 120 s.



**Figure S5** Peel off the Au electrode from the perovskite solar cell using the tape for the XRD measurements.

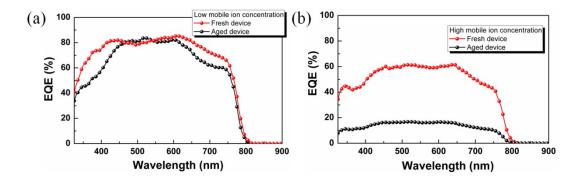


**Figure S6** XRD patterns of perovskite films prepared with different MAI loading times (a)  $0 \, s$ , (b)  $60 \, s$ , (c)  $90 \, s$ , (d)  $120 \, s$ , and (e)  $180 \, s$  before and after the shelf-life tests.



**Figure S7** (a) Intensity ratio of PbI<sub>2</sub> and perovskite extracted from the XRD patterns of perovskite films prepared with different MAI loading times. (b) Increased PbI<sub>2</sub>/perovskite intensity ratio extracted from the XRD patterns employing the following equation:

 $increased \ PbI_2/perovskite \ intensity \ ratio = \frac{PbI_2 \ / \ perovskite \ (after \ shelf - life \ tests)}{PbI_2 \ / \ perovskite \ (before \ shelf - life \ tests)}.$ 



**Figure S8** EQE spectra of perovskite solar cells with low (a) and high (b) mobile ion concentration before and after shelf-life measurements.