

SUPPPORTING INFORMATION

Mesoscopic $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ perovskite solar cells using
 TiO_2 inverse opal electron conducting scaffold

Su-Jin Ha,^{a,#} Jin Hyuck Heo,^{b,#} Sang Hyuk Im, ^{*,b} Jun Hyuk Moon^{*,a}

^a Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Sogang University, 1 Sinsu-dong, Mapo-gu, Seoul, 121-742, Republic of Korea

^b Functional Crystallization Center (ERC), Department of Chemical Engineering, Kyung Hee University, 1732 Deogyong-daero, Giheung-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do 446-701, Republic of Korea

Corresponding author, E-mail:imromy@khu.ac.kr, junhyuk@sogang.ac.kr

S.-J. Ha and J. H. Heo have equally contributed to this study.

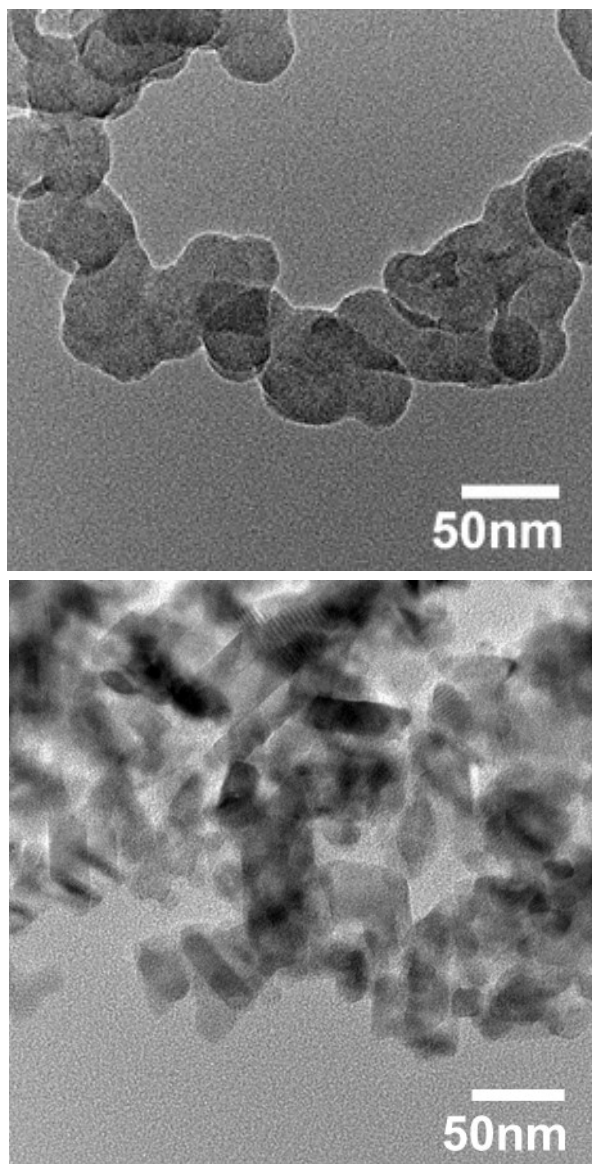


Figure S1. TEM image of (up) the meso-IO film and (down) NP TiO₂ film.

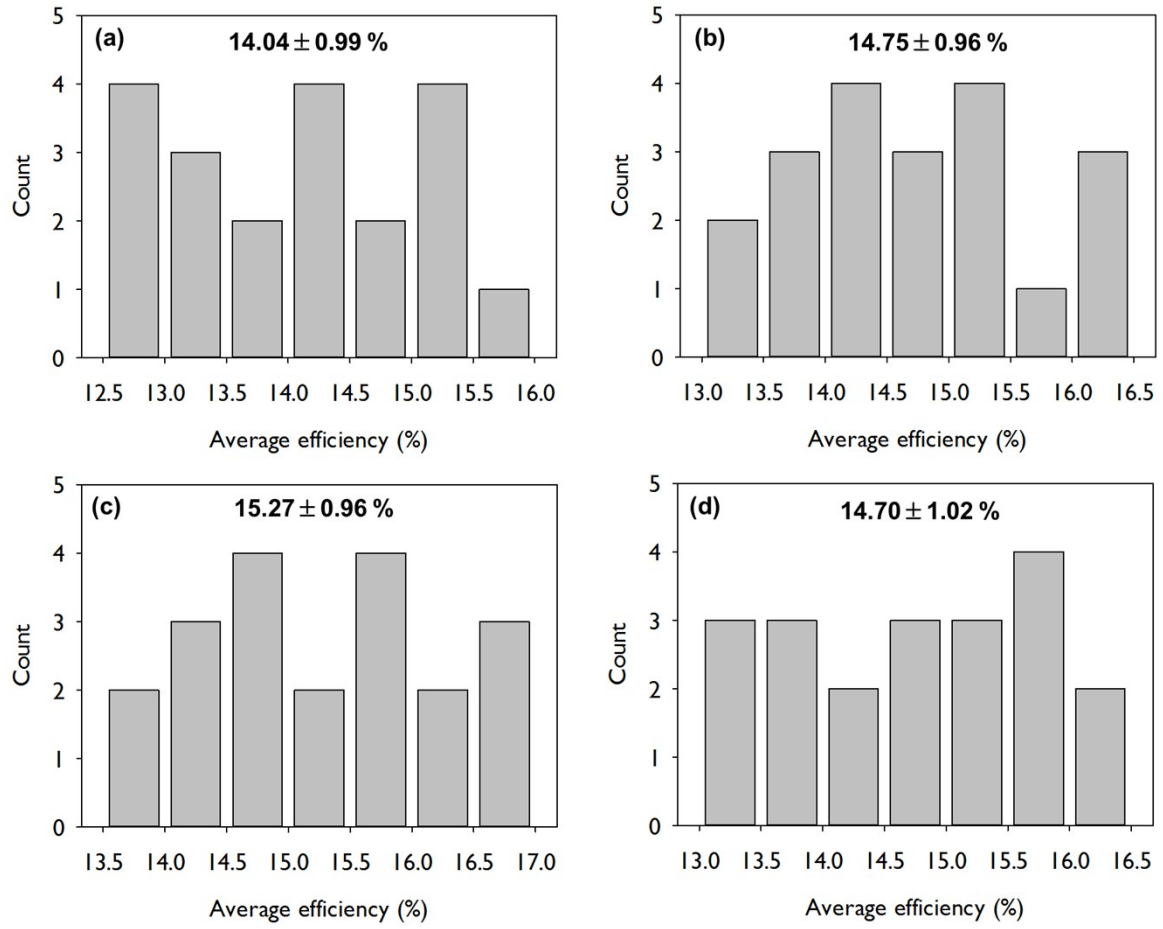


Figure S2. The average efficiency deviation of 20 samples indicating that (a) 400 nm, (b) 500nm, (c) 600nm, and (d) 800 nm-thick meso-IO based solar cells.

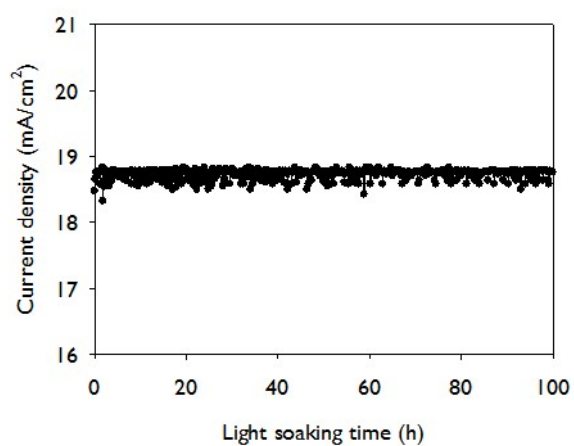


Figure S3. The current density of meso-IO TiO₂-based perovskite solar cells measured under light soaking for 100 hrs.

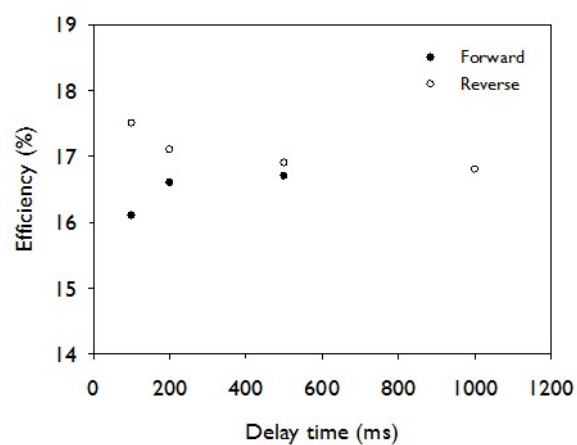


Figure S4. The power conversion efficiency during forward and reverse scan with different delay time for 600nm thick-meso-IO TiO₂ scaffold.