Supporting information

Interface Engineering in Planar Perovskite Solar Cells: Energy Level

Alignment, Perovskite Morphology Control and High Performance

Achievement

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Figure S1. XPS spectra and FTIR spectra of SnO₂ films with and without APTES SAM modification.



Figure S2. AFM images of SnO₂ electron selective layer deposited on the FTO glass with (c, d) and without (a, b) SAM modification.



 SnO_2 $SnO_2 + SAM$ $SnO_2 + UVO$

Figure S3. The contact angle of water on the SnO₂ substrates (a), with APTES SAM (b) and UVO (c) treatment are 71.14°, 35.26° and 4.17°, respectively.



Figure S4. Work function for APTES SAM-treated SnO₂ surfaces as a function of APTES SAM treatment time.



Figure S5. (a) J-V curves for SnO_2 films with and without APTES SAM modification in the structure of $FTO/SnO_2/Au$. The thickness of SnO_2 film is about 50 nm. (b) Dark J-V curves for planar perovskite solar cells using SnO_2 (with and without APTES SAM modification) ESLs.



Figure S6. Long-term stability tests (~30% humidity) for 1000 h of an APTES SAM – treated device.



Figure S7. Top view SEM images of $CH_3NH_3PbI_3$ films with 5% $Pb(SCN)_2$ in the precursors deposited on SAM-modified SnO_2 ESL at different magnifications.



Figure S8. Photovoltaic parameters statistics of planar PSC with and without APTES SAM modification as collected from the same batch.