

## Electronic Supplementary Information

Dimension engineering on cesium lead iodide for efficient and stable perovskite solar cell

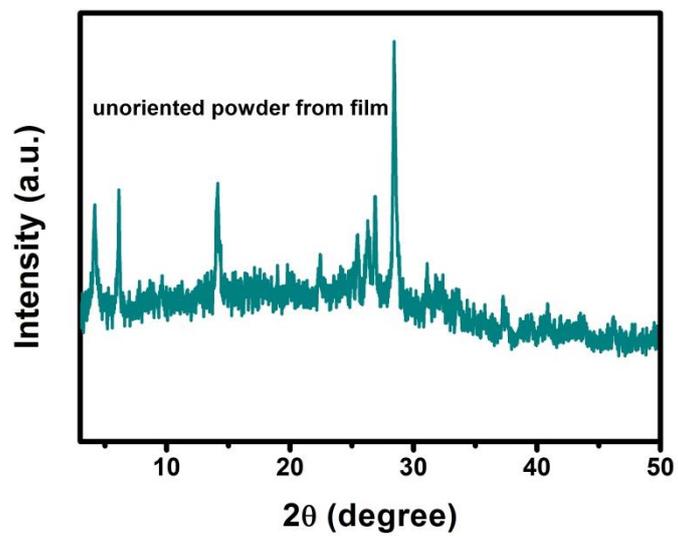
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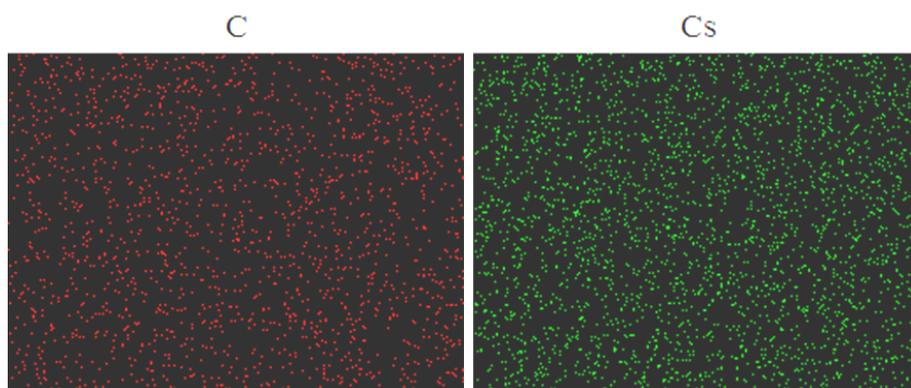
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**Fig. S1** PXR D patterns of  $\text{BA}_2\text{CsPb}_2\text{I}_7$  powder scraped from the film.



**Fig. S2** EDX elemental mapping of C and Cs in  $\text{BA}_2\text{CsPb}_2\text{I}_7$  film.

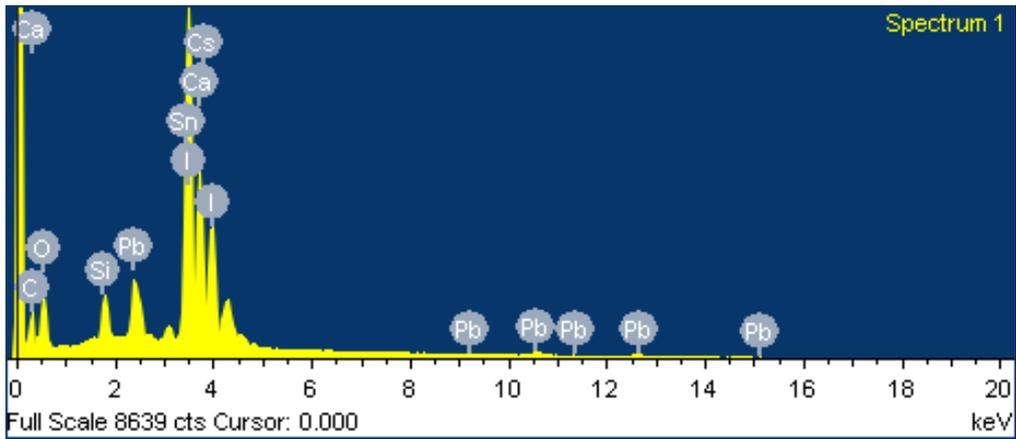


Fig. S3 SEM-EDX elemental analysis of  $\text{BA}_2\text{CsPb}_2\text{I}_7$  perovskite film.

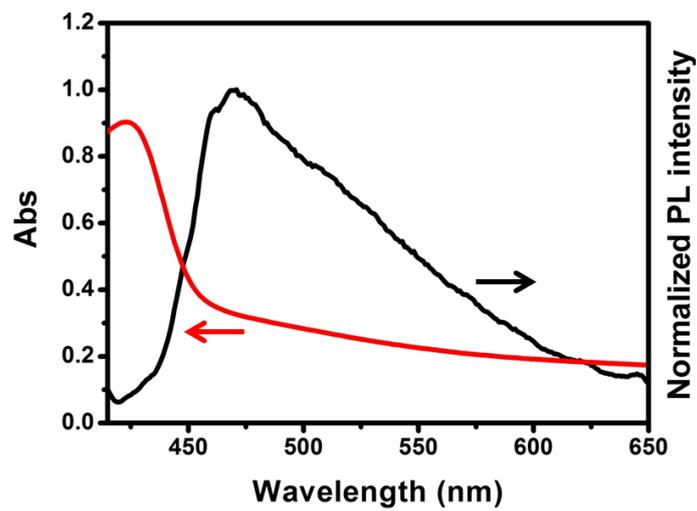
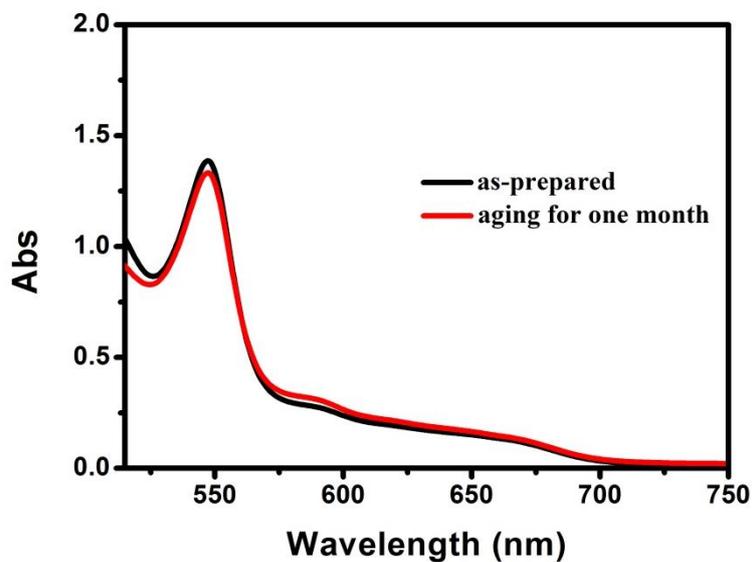
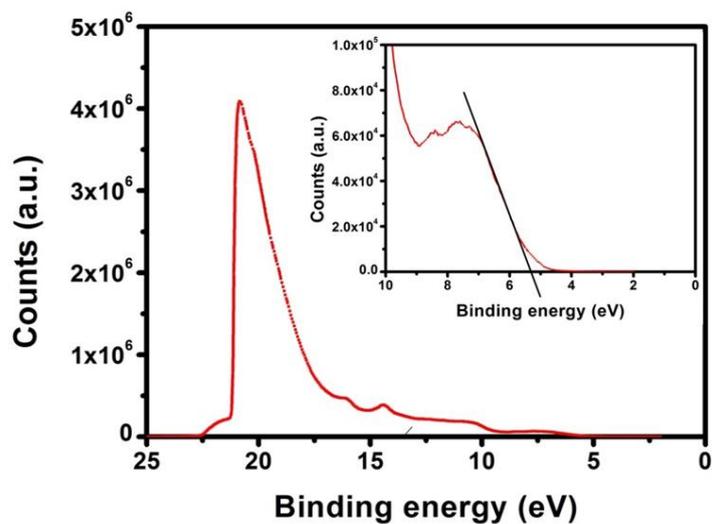


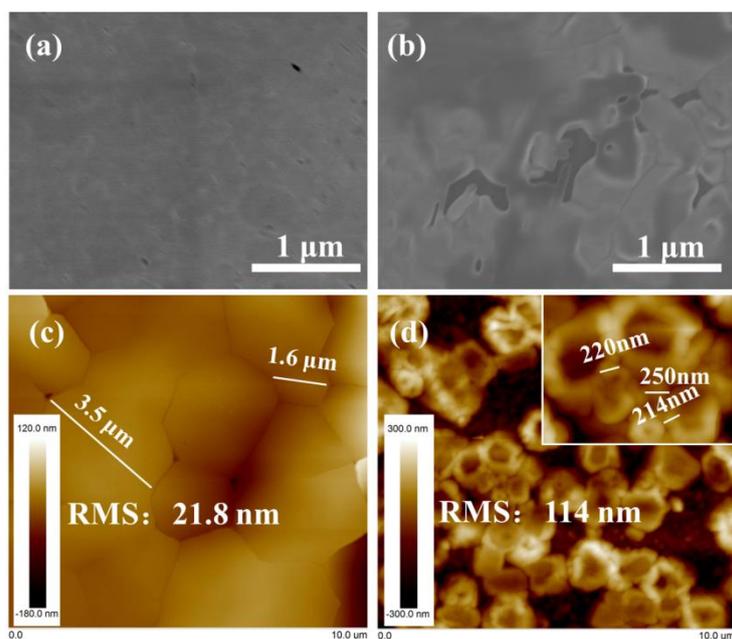
Fig. S4 (a) Absorption spectra and (b) fluorescence spectra of thin films of  $\text{n-CsPbI}_3$



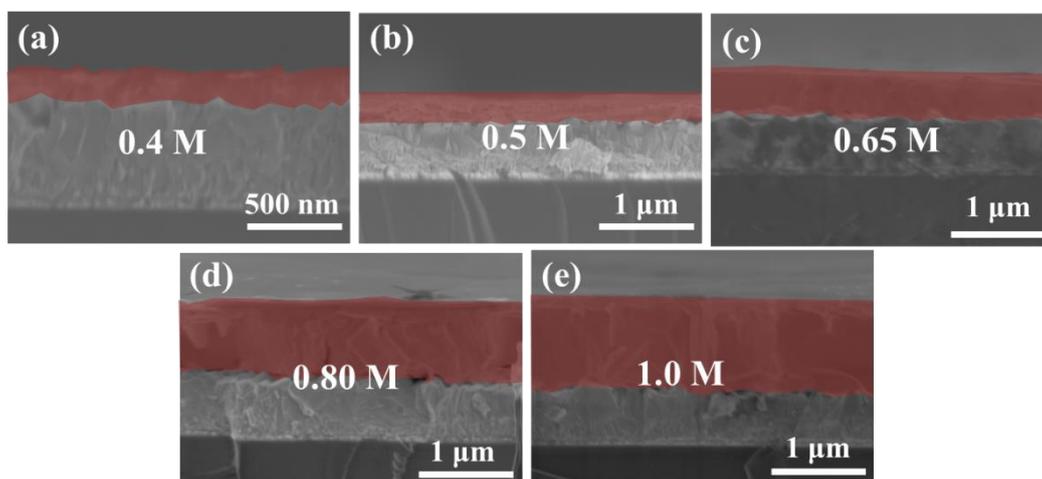
**Fig. S5** Absorption spectra of  $\text{BA}_2\text{CsPb}_2\text{I}_7$  film before and after exposure to 30% relative humidity for one month.



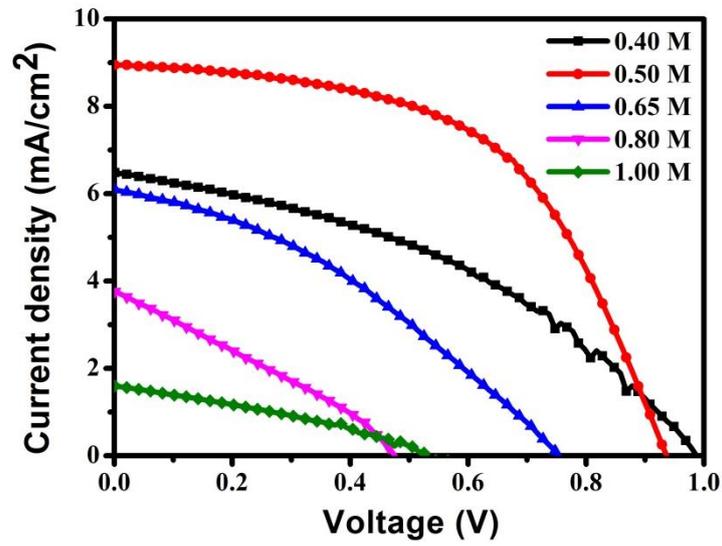
**Fig. S6** Ultraviolet photoelectron spectrum (UPS) of the  $\text{BA}_2\text{CsPb}_2\text{I}_7$ . The binding energy is calibrated with respect to He I photon energy (21.21 eV). The valence band energy can be estimated to be  $\sim 5.4$  eV below vacuum level.



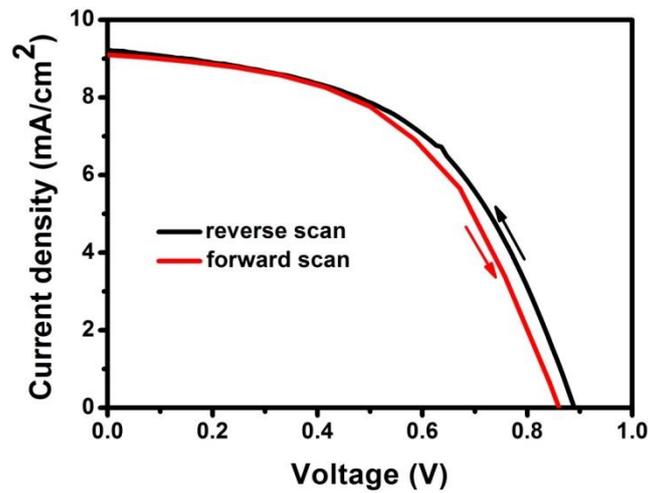
**Fig. S7** Top view SEM image of (a)  $\text{BA}_2\text{CsPb}_2\text{I}_7$  perovskite film and (b)  $\text{CsPbI}_3$  film. And AFM topography (c)  $\text{BA}_2\text{CsPb}_2\text{I}_7$  perovskite film and (d)  $\text{CsPbI}_3$  film.



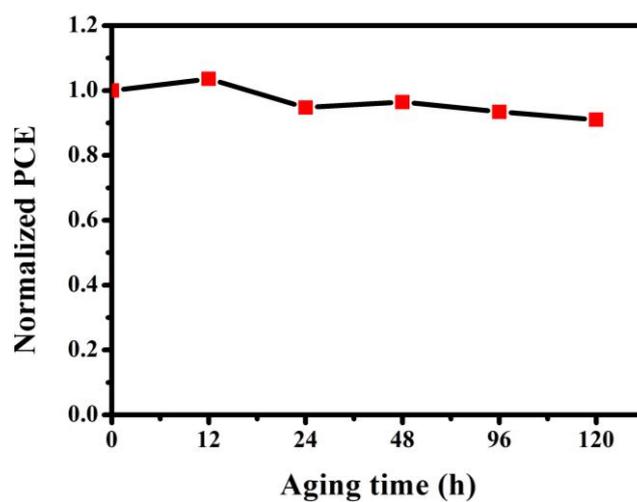
**Fig. S8** Cross-sectional SEM images of  $\text{BA}_2\text{CsPb}_2\text{I}_7$  films prepared with different precursor concentration.



**Fig. S9** *J-V* curves of planar  $\text{BA}_2\text{CsPb}_2\text{I}_7$ -based devices with different precursor concentration.



**Fig. S10** The *J-V* curves and photovoltaic parameters were performed with reverse scan (forward bias to short circuit) and forward scan (from short circuit to forward bias).



**Fig. S11** Photo-stability test under constant light white illumination (0.7 sun) for  $\text{BA}_2\text{CsPb}_2\text{I}_7$  perovskite devices without any encapsulation.

**Table S1** SEM-EDX elemental analysis of  $\text{BA}_2\text{CsPb}_2\text{I}_7$  perovskite film

Element	Weight %	Atomic %
Cs	2.47	0.89
Pb	7.37	1.71
I	16.40	6.23

Experimental Cs:I:Pb ratio: 1:1.92:7. (For the purpose of only comparing Cs:Pb:I ratio, we do not include atomic% elements such as C, O, Si, Ca, Sn.)

**Table S2** Photovoltaic performance of BA<sub>2</sub>CsPb<sub>2</sub>I<sub>7</sub>-based devices with different precursor concentrations.

Concentration	$J_{sc}$ [mA cm <sup>-2</sup> ]	$V_{oc}$ [mV]	PCE [%]	FF
0.4 M	6.49	987	2.557	0.399
0.5 M	8.88	957	4.839	0.570
0.65M	6.10	754	1.625	0.353
0.80 M	3.76	476	0.522	0.291
1.0 M	1.60	530	0.284	0.334

**Table S3** Comparison of power conversion efficiency (PCE), perovskite film annealing temperature and long-term stability of CsPbI<sub>3</sub>-based perovskite solar cells.

Material	Annealing temperature	PCE	Long-term stability	Ref
BA <sub>2</sub> CsPb <sub>2</sub> I <sub>7</sub>	100 °C	4.84%	85 °C for 3 days; 30% RH for 30 days	This work
CsPbI <sub>3</sub>	100 °C	2.9%	Stable for hours in air	1
CsPbI <sub>3</sub>	100 °C	4.13%	<30% RH for 72 h	2
CsPbI <sub>3</sub>	350 °C	4.61%	Not stable	3
CsPbI <sub>3</sub> QDs	180 °C	10.5%	Stored in desiccator in dark	4

for 60 days				
CsPbI <sub>2</sub> Br	250 °C	9.7%	85 °C for 3h; 50% RH for 1h	5
CsPbI <sub>2</sub> Br	65 °C and then 135 °C	6.69%	180 °C for 30 min	6
CsPbIBr <sub>2</sub>	250 °C	4.7%	200 °C for 12h	7

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