Support information

Enhanced morphology and stability of high-performance Perovskite Solar Cells with ultra-smooth surface and high fill factor via crystal growth engineering

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Fig. S1 the process of spraying anti-solvent process and time control.

No	Carrier gas Rotating sneed(r/min) Spraving time(s) Result *					
110.		540	Rotating speed(1/min)	Spraying time(s)	ittesuit	
	flow(L/h)					
1	30		3000	10	uncovered	
2	30		4000	20	uncovered	
3	60		4000	10	rough	
4	60		4500	20	rough	
5	60		6000	30	uncovered	

 Table S1 Operating parameters of anti-solvent spray process

6	90	4000	15	Little smooth
7	90	4500	20	smooth
8	90	5000	30	rough
9	120	4500	20	uncovered

*Significantly rough surface or un-covered film can be observed clearly.



Fig. S2 The relationship between spraying time and film morphology at carrier gas flow of 90 L/h, and rotating speed of 4500 r/min.



Fig. S3 Polarizing microscope images of wave like film, blur film, cracking film and film with circle

around defects due to centrifugal force and anti-solvent drop impact force originated from inappropriate operating conditions. Despite a flat film can be usually got by skilled technical personnel, but sometimes defective films were also inevitable.



Fig. S4 surface and sectional morphology of perovskite film prepared by conventional dripping method.



Fig.S5 (a-b) Three-dimensional graph of perovskite films with waves and smooth surface measured by atomic force microscopy (AFM). (c-d) the corresponding AFM height profile of wave films and smooth film.





Fig. S6 (a), (b) J-V curves of forward and reverse bias sweep for the solar cell prepared by conventional and SAP method measured at 100 mW/cm² illumination AM 1.5G which is calibrated by certified Sireference cell by NREL.

Type of film morphology	Decay time (τ)
Spraying anti-solvent process method (SAP)	175.81 ns
Conventional dripping anti-solvent method	131.65 ns
Film with ring defects prepared by dripping	118.58 ns

Table S2 TAS values of different type of film morphology

(b)