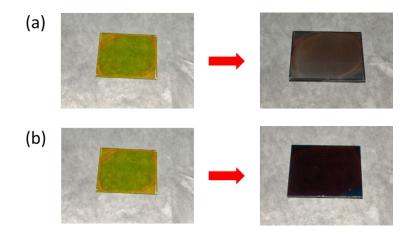
## Enhance planar perovskite solar cells efficiency via two-step deposition by using DMF as additive to optimize crystal growth behavior

Jiajie Mo<sup>1</sup>, Chunfu Zhang<sup>1,\*</sup>, Jingjing Chang<sup>1,\*</sup>, Haifeng Yang<sup>1</sup>, He Xi<sup>1</sup>, Dazheng Chen<sup>1</sup>,

Zhenhua Lin<sup>1</sup>,Gang Lu<sup>2</sup>, Jincheng Zhang<sup>1</sup>, and Yue Hao<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Wide Bandgap Semiconductor Technology Disciplines State Key Laboratory, School of Microelectronics, Xidian University, Xi'an, 710071, China
<sup>2</sup>Huanghe Hydropower Solar Industry Technology Co., Ltd, 369 South Yanta Road, China 710061

\*Corresponding authors: Chunfu Zhang email: <u>cfzhang@xidian.edu.cn</u> Jingjing Chang, email: <u>iiingchang@xidian.edu.cn</u>



**Figure S1** Photographs of films on ITO glass (a) Transparent  $PbI_2$  (left) film and perovskite (right) film fabricated by spin-coating MAI/IPA solution. (b) Transparent  $PbI_2$  (left) film and perovskite (right) film was fabricated by spin coating 40mg/ml MAI/(IPA-0.9%DMF) solution.

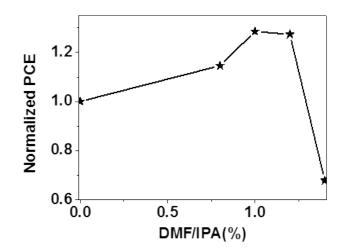
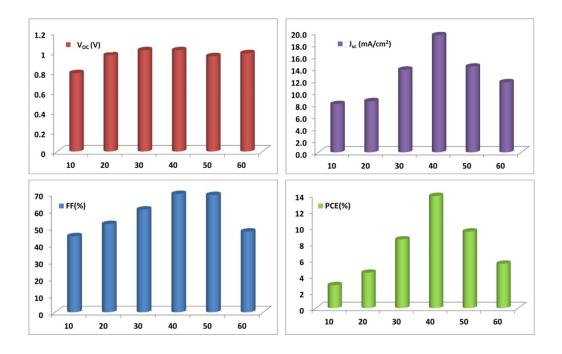
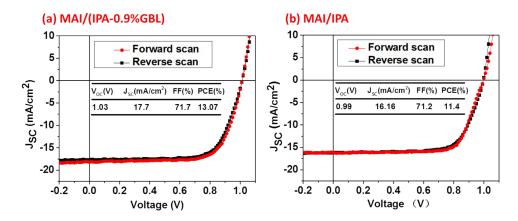


Figure S2 the influence of DMF concentration in MAI solution on the device performance



**Figure S3** Comparison of histograms of photovoltaic parameters for the perovskite solar Cells based on different MAI/(IPA-0.9%DMF) concentrations from 10mg/ml to 60mg/ml.



**Figure S4** J-V curves with different scanning directions at the condition of MA/(IPA-0.9%GBL) and MAI/IPA Reverse (1.1 V $\rightarrow$ -0.2 V) and forward scan (-0.2 V $\rightarrow$ 1.1 V) measurement: the voltage step is 0.01V.