Supporting Information

Dual function of interface passivation and n-doping using 2,6-dimethoxypyridine for enhanced reproducibility and performance of planar perovskite solar cells

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Fig. S1. (a) Photo images of DMF solutions with pristine MAPbI₃, mixture of MAPbI₃+Py, and MAPbI₃+2,6-Py; Top-view SEM images of MAPbI₃ films without (b) and (c) with 2,6-Py treatment.



Fig. S2. (a) Structure of the device for conductivity measurements. (b) I-V characteristics of doped $PC_{61}BM$ films at varied doping ratios, respectively.



Fig. S3. The optical absorption of 2,6-Py doped $PC_{61}BM$ at varied dopant concentrations in CB solution.



Fig. S4. (a) J vs V_{appl} and (b) $J^{0.5}$ vs $V_{appl-}V_{rs}$ - V_{bi} plots for electron only devices of ITO/ZnO (20

nm)/PCBM or doped PCBM/Ca (20 nm)/Al (80 nm).



Fig. S5. AFM topographical height images of (a) pristine MAPbI₃ film, (b) 2,6-Py treated MAPbI₃ film, (c) MAPbI₃/PC₆₁BM film, and (d) MAPbI₃(2,6-Py)/PC₆₁BM:2.6-Py film, respectively.



Fig. S6. The *J-V* curves of perovskite solar cells with 2,6-Py doped $PC_{61}BM$ at varied dopant concentrations.



Fig. S7. The absorption spectra of MAPbI₃ films without and with 2,6-Py treatment.



Fig. S8. *J-V* curves of the best MAPbI₃-based devices with pristine $PC_{61}BM$ and (2,6-Py)/PC₆₁BM:2,6-Py as a function of storage time under ambient conditions (25°C, 40% relative humidity).