Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry A. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2017

## Supporting Information

## Millisecond-Pulsed Photonically-Annealed Tin Oxide Electron Transport Layers for Efficient Perovskite Solar Cells

Menghua Zhu<sup>§,a,b</sup>, Weiwei Liu<sup>§,a,b</sup>, Weijun Ke<sup>c</sup>, Sarah Clark<sup>b</sup>, Ethan B. Secor<sup>b</sup>, Tze-Bin Song<sup>c</sup>, Mercouri G. Kanatzidis<sup>b,c</sup>, Xin Li<sup>\*,a</sup>, and Mark C. Hersam<sup>\*,b,c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, State Key Lab of Urban Water Resource and Environment, Harbin Institute of Technology, 150001, China.

<sup>b</sup> Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Northwestern University, 2220 Campus Drive, Evanston, Illinois, 60208, USA.

<sup>c</sup> Department of Chemistry, Northwestern University, 2145 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois, 60208, USA.

\*Address correspondence to: <u>lixin@hit.edu.cn; m-hersam@northwestern.edu</u>

<sup>§</sup>These authors contributed equally.



**Figure. S1.** Photonic annealing system. (a) Photograph of the high-intensity pulsed xenon lamp with 240 nm to 1500 nm broadband emission, 25 mm lamp-to-sample distance, and annealing area of  $\sim$ 80 cm<sup>2</sup>. (b) Photograph of the electronic control system for the Xenon Sinteron 2010-S.



**Figure S2.** (a,b) Atomic force microscopy images of the SnO<sub>2</sub> film before photonic annealing: (a) topography; (b) 3D rendering. (c,d) Atomic force microscopy images of the SnO<sub>2</sub> film after photonic annealing: (c) topography; (d) 3D rendering.



Figure S3. XRD pattern of a perovskite CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>PbI<sub>3</sub> film coated on a SnO<sub>2</sub>/FTO substrate.



**Figure S4.** *J-V* curves of the perovskite solar cells based on SnO<sub>2</sub> ETLs prepared with different photonic annealing times.



**Figure S5.** XPS spectra for the SnO<sub>2</sub> films coated on FTO substrates with different photonic annealing times: (a) survey; (b) Cl 2p. The inset in (b) shows a magnified view for 10 ms and 20 ms photonic annealing times.



**Figure S6.** Photographs taken before and after photonic annealing with the optimized conditions for (a,b) PET and (c,d) PEN, confirming the compatibility of flexible substrates with this treatment.



**Figure S7.** *J-V* curves of the perovskite solar cells based on SnO<sub>2</sub> ETLs prepared with different SnCl4-based precursor solution concentrations.

Time (ms)	Voc(V)	$J_{SC}$ (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	FF	PCE (%)
5	0.96	20.0	0.51	9.79
10	1.00	20.0	0.62	12.6
20	1.06	21.4	0.67	15.3
30	0.99	19.3	0.58	11.1
40	1.02	18.2	0.56	10.1

**Table S1.** Photovoltaic parameters of the perovskite solar cells based on  $SnO_2$  ETLs prepared with different photonic annealing times.

**Table S2.** Photovoltaic parameters of the perovskite solar cells based on SnO<sub>2</sub> ETLs prepared with different SnCl<sub>4</sub>-based precursor solution concentrations.

Conc. (M)	Voc(V)	$J_{SC}$ (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	FF	PCE (%)
0.05	0.96	20.6	0.60	11.8
0.075	1.01	18.8	0.68	12.9
0.10	1.06	21.4	0.67	15.3
0.15	1.00	19.4	0.67	13.1
0.20	1.00	21.0	0.61	12.8