

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### Room-Temperature Film Formation of Metal Halide Perovskites on n-type Metal Oxides: The Catalysis of ZnO on Perovskite Crystallization

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#### EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

##### **Materials and Synthesis:**

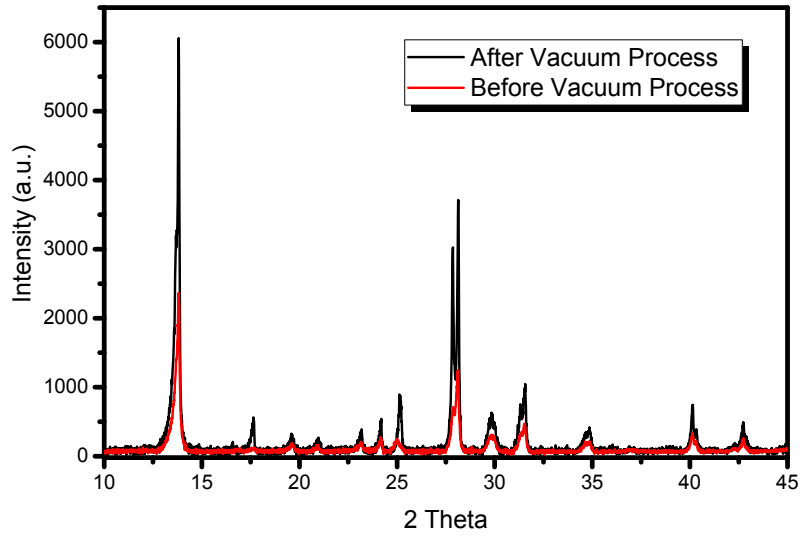
ITO substrates were all purchased from Shenzhen Huayu Union Technology Co. Ltd. Methylammonium iodide (CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>I) powder was purchased from Dyesol Limited. Poly[(9,9-dioctylfluorenyl-2,7-diyl)-co-(4,4'-(N-(4-sec-butylphenyl)diphenylamine))] (TFB) was supplied by Lumtec. Ltd. 2-isopropanol (HPLC, 99.9%), ethanol (anhydrous, 99.8%), lead iodide (PbI<sub>2</sub>, 99.99%), Toluene (99.9%), Polyethylenimine (PEIE) 80% ethoxylated solution, Zinc acetate dihydrate (99.999%), N, N-Dimethylformamide (DMF, 99.9%) were all purchased from Sigma Aldrich. Tin(IV) oxide (SnO<sub>2</sub>) 15% in H<sub>2</sub>O colloidal dispersion was purchased from Alfa Aesar. PEIE was dispersed in IPA solution with a concentration of 0.05 wt %. All the materials were used as received without any further purification. ZnO nanocrystals, SnO<sub>2</sub> and TiO<sub>x</sub> solution were prepared as previous reported.<sup>[1-3]</sup> The precursor solution of perovskite halide with a concentration of 1.0 M of PbI<sub>2</sub>, were prepared by mixing CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>I with PbI<sub>2</sub> powder with 2:1 molar ration in DMF. The solution was stirred at 60 °C over 2 h and filtered with a 0.45 μm filter before use.

##### **Film and device fabrication process:**

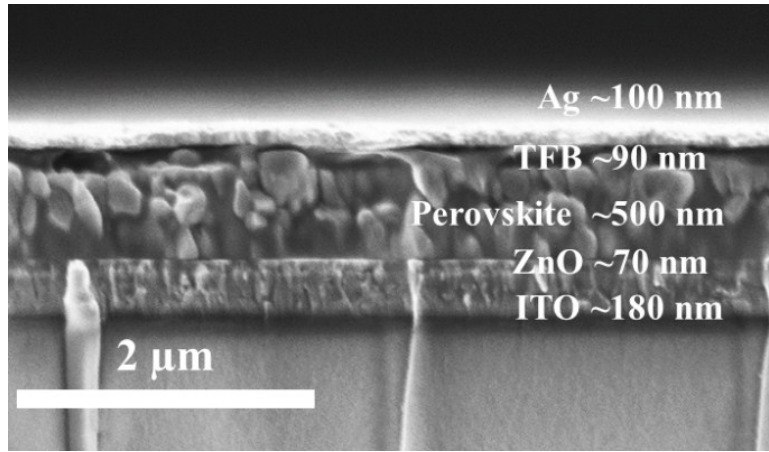
All the ITO coated glass substrates were treated with detergent overnight and then by TL1 ( $\text{NH}_3$ :  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ :  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  = 1:1:5) procedure for 20 min prior to dry them at high-speed nitrogen flow.  $\text{TiO}_x$ ,  $\text{SnO}_2$  and  $\text{ZnO}$  films were all deposited in ambient condition and annealed at 150 °C for 15 mins. Perovskite films were spin-coated on the substrates in glovebox (under room light) at 5000 r.p.m for 45 s. 120  $\mu\text{L}$  toluene was quickly dropped on the substrate 5 s after starting the spin coating process. For the vacuum dried perovskite devices, the film was placed into the vacuum chamber for 12 h at -1 Bar under dark. TFB (8 mg/ml in CB) were prepared by spin-coating corresponding solution onto perovskite film. The device fabrication processes were finished by depositing 8 nm  $\text{MoO}_3$  film and 100 nm Ag film as electrode inside of the thermal evaporator. The device working area is 0.0725  $\text{cm}^2$ . For the  $\text{ZnO/PEIE}$  based films, the PEIE was coated and annealed at 100 °C for 10 min in the glovebox.

***Film and device characterizations:***

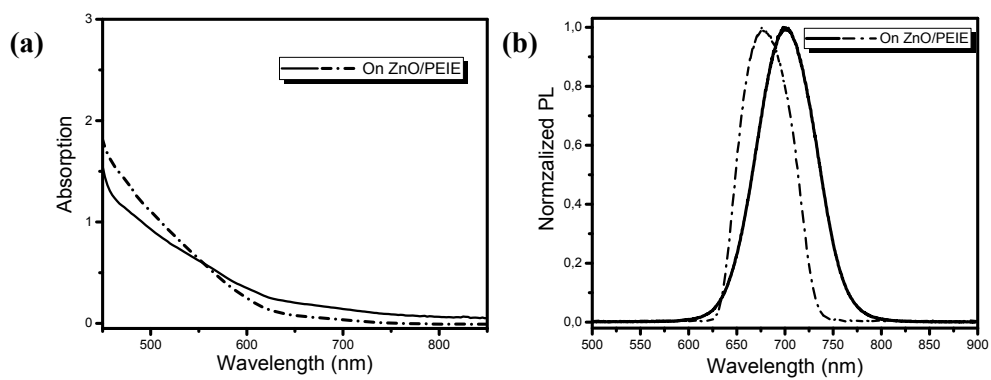
The SEM images were obtained by FEI (Quanta 200 FEG) scanning electron microscopy. For the absorption measurements and XRD, all the samples are covered with a  $\sim 100$  nm layer of polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA). UV-Vis absorption spectra are obtained with PerkinElmer Lambda 900. Steady state PL spectra were obtained with a 485 nm laser and an Andor spectrometer. The XRD spectrum of perovskite film was performed using a PANalytical Empyrean system. Perovskite LED devices were all measured in a nitrogen-filled glovebox at room temperature. A Keithley 2400 was used to collect current density and driving voltage data and an integrating sphere together with the Go pro spectrometer (Ocean Optics) were used to collect emission data.



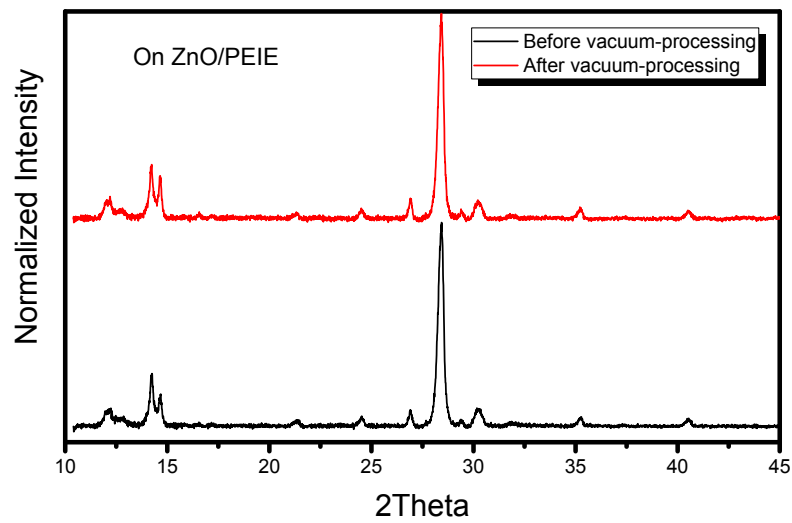
**Fig. s1.** The XRD pattern of perovskite films deposited on ZnO films before and after the vacuum-processing.



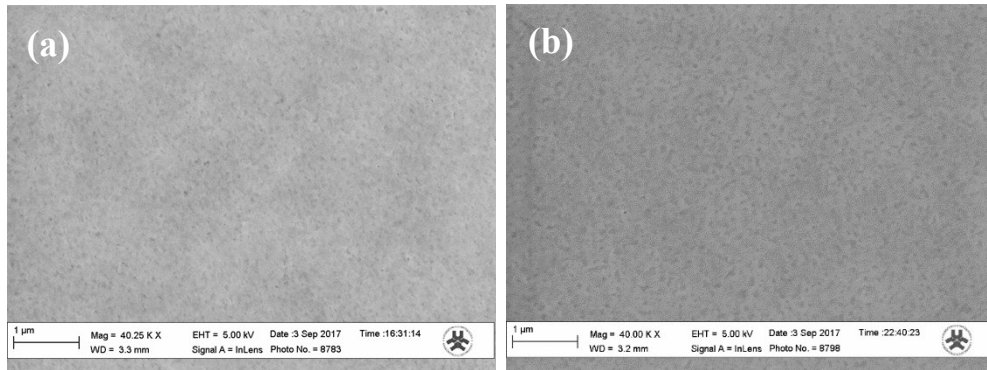
**Fig. s2.** The cross-sectional SEM images of the perovskite device on ZnO substrates.



**Fig. s3.** a) the UV-Vis absorption spectra and b) PL spectra of perovskite films deposited on ZnO/PEIE substrates before (dotted line) and after (solid line) vacuum-processing.



**Fig. s4.** The XRD patterns of perovskite films deposited on ZnO/PEIE substrates before and after vacuum-processing.



**Fig. s5.** The SEM images of perovskite films deposited on ZnO/PEIE substrates before (a) and after (b) vacuum-processing.

## Reference

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- [2] S. Bai, Z. Wu, X. Wu, Y. Jin, N. Zhao, Z. Chen, Q. Mei, X. Wang, Z. Ye, T. Song, *Nano Res.* **2014**, *7*, 1749.
- [3] P. Docampo, J. M. Ball, M. Darwich, G. E. Eperon, H. J. Snaith, *Nat. commun.*, **2013**, *4*, 2761.