Supplementary Information

Thermally Evaporated Two-Dimensional SnS as an Efficient and Stable Electron Collection Interlayer for Inverted Planar

Perovskite Solar Cells

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Figure S1. Incident photon-to-current conversion efficiency (IPCE) and integrated photocurrent density of ITO/PTAA/perovskite/ C_{60} /SnS (3nm)/Ag.



Figure S2. SEM mapping for (a) Sn and (b) S of SnS film coated on ITO/PTAA/perovskite/C60.





Figure S3. X-ray diffraction patterns of $45 \text{nm } C_{60}$, $45 \text{nm } C_{60}/8 \text{nm } BCP$ and $45 \text{nm } C_{60}/3 \text{nm } SnS$ coated perovskite thin films kept in the air at (a) day 0, (b) day 1, (c) day 2, (d) day 5 and (e) day 10.



Figure S4. Ratio of undegraded perovskite derived from XRD spectra for 45nm C₆₀, 45nm C₆₀/3nm SnS and 45nm C₆₀/8nm BCP coated perovskite thin films, using the formula based on intensities (*I*) on Figure S3, *Perovskite* (%) = 100 x $\frac{I_{14,2^*}}{(I_{14,2^*}+I_{12,9^*}+I_{10,6^*})}$ taking day 0 as a baseline.



Figure S5. (a) Ag 3d region and (b) I 3d region of XPS spectra for ITO/PTAA/perovskite/ C_{60} /Ag, ITO/PTAA/perovskite/ C_{60} /BCP(8nm)/Ag and ITO/PTAA/perovskite/ C_{60} /SnS(3nm)/Ag devices that are aged for 5 days at ambient atmosphere under the light.



Figure S6. J-V characteristics of PSCs, ITO/NiO_x/perovskite/C₆₀/SnS/Ag and ITO/PTAA/perovskite/C₆₀/SnS/Ag under AM1.5G illumination (100 mW cm⁻²) for reverse and forward scan directions.