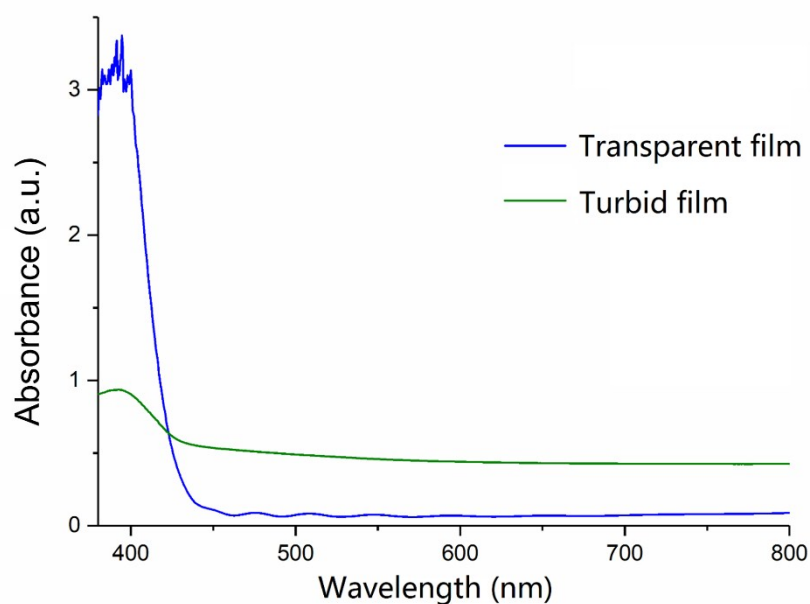


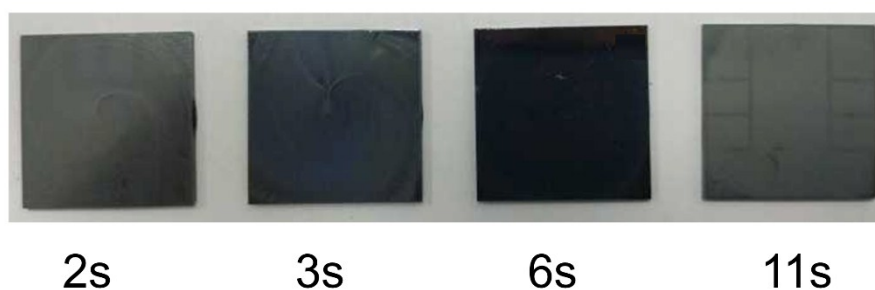
Supporting Information

Steering the crystallization of perovskites for high performance solar cells in ambient air

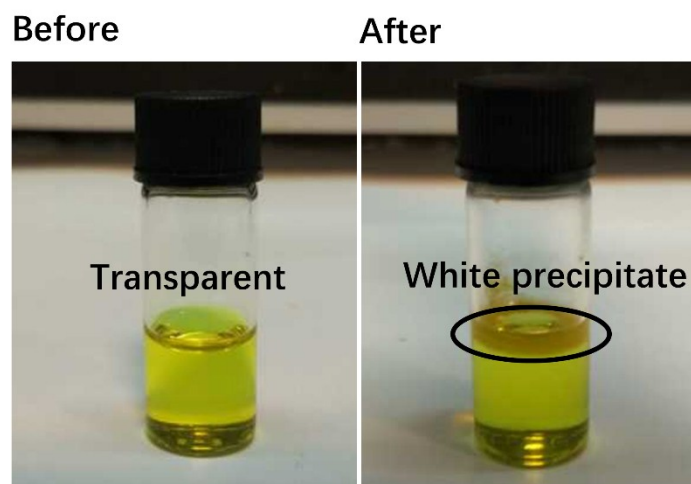
Feng Wang, Ting Zhang, Yafei Wang¹, Detao liu, Peng Zhang, Hao Chen, Long Ji, Li Chen, Zhi David Chen*, Jiang Wu, Xin Liu, Yanbo Li, Yafei Wang² and Shibin Li*



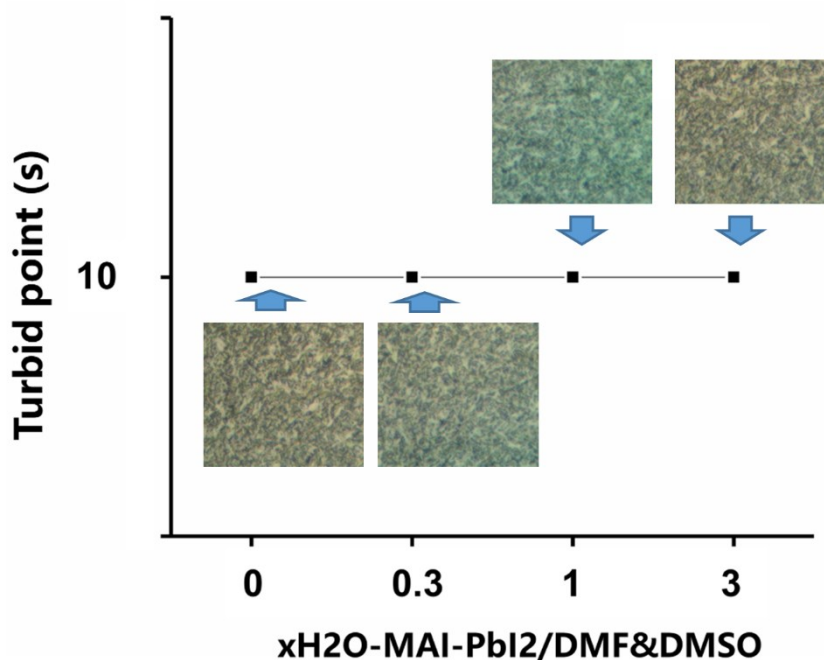
Supplementary Figure 1. UV-vis absorption characterization. UV-vis absorption spectra of transparent and turbid MAPbI₃ precursor films prepared in ambient air.



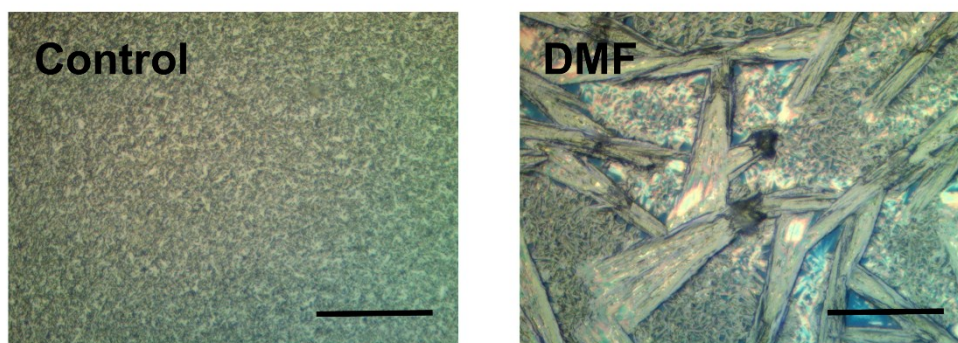
Supplementary Figure 2. Perovskite films photographs. MAPbI₃ films prepared using antisolvent method inside the glovebox as antisolvent dropped at different time (2s, 3s, 6s and 11s) after spin-coating starts. Turbid point is at around 9s.



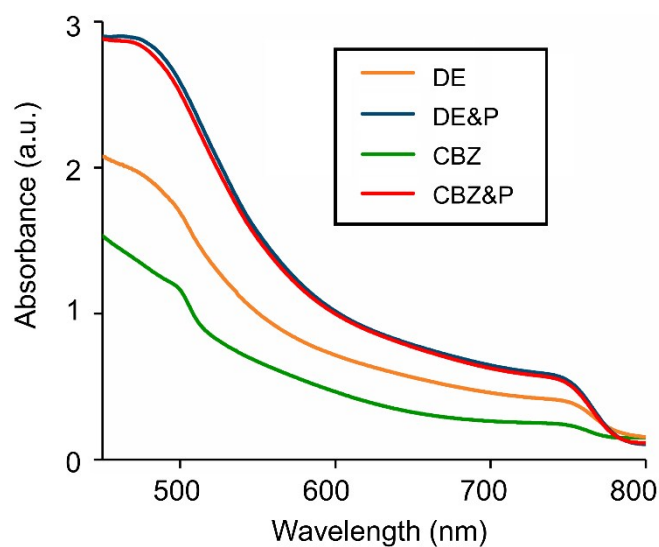
Supplementary Figure 3. Appearance change of perovskite precursor solutions. Appearance of perovskite solution (2 mL) before and after the addition of deionized water (~20 uL).



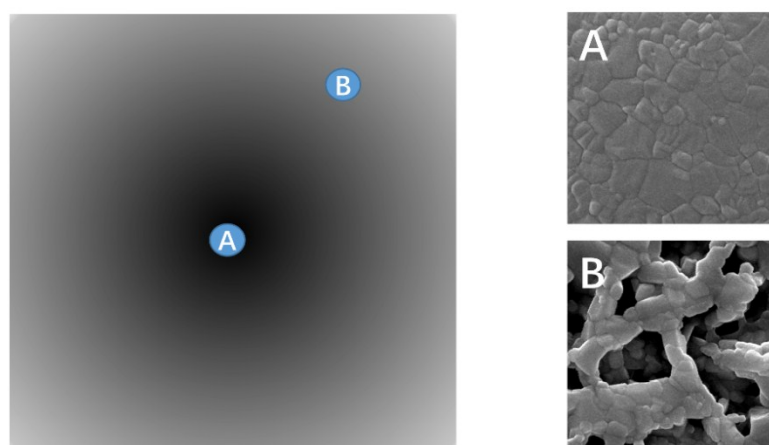
Supplementary Figure 4. The influence of addition H₂O on SCIC. Turbid point and morphology of perovskite films prepared from precursor solutions (equal molar of MAI and PbI₂ in a mixed solvent of DMF and DMSO) with addition of xH₂O (x=0.3, 1 and 3, molar ratio to MAI).



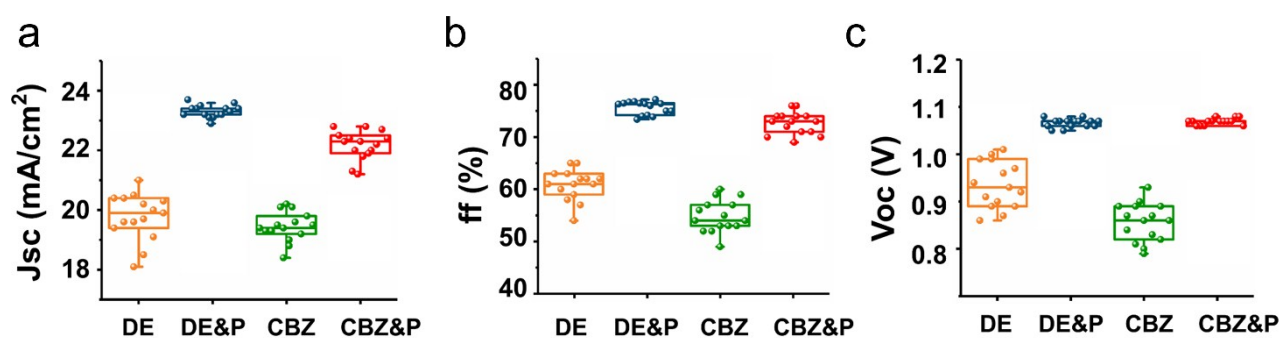
Supplementary Figure 5. The influence of DMF atmosphere on SCIC. Morphology of perovskite films obtained by spin-coating with or without (control) DMF atmosphere introduced to the spin-coater chamber.



Supplementary Figure 6. UV-vis absorption characterization. UV-vis absorption spectra of MAPbI₃ films prepared using antisolvent method with and without preheating. “P” denotes preheating.



Supplementary Figure 7. Perovskite films morphology. Appearance schematic and SEM images of MAPbI₃ films prepared by antisolvent method with preheating using CBZ as antisolvent under 90% RH humid atmosphere. It is shown that the middle area is pinhole free, while the morphology becomes mesoporous near the edge.



Supplementary Figure 8. Photovoltaic performance of solar cells. (a) J_{sc}, (b) FF, and (c) V_{oc} of PSCs with MAPbI₃ films prepared by antisolvent method with or without preheating using either DE (90% RH) or CBZ (70% RH) as the antisolvent.

Supplementary Table 1. Summary of cell parameters. Photovoltaic performance of PSCs fabricated at 0%, 50%, 70% RH atmosphere (~ 25 °C) using antisolvent method with preheating (70 °C). The antisolvent is DE or CBZ. For each case, the statistical data is obtained from 15 cells.

	RH (~ 25 °C)	J_{sc} (mA cm ⁻²)	V_{oc} (V)	FF	PCE (%)
DE	0%	22.4 \pm 0.8	1.06 \pm 0.02	0.72 \pm 0.02	17.3 \pm 0.7
	50%	22.6 \pm 0.5	1.07 \pm 0.03	0.72 \pm 0.03	17.8 \pm 0.5
	70%	22.8 \pm 0.5	1.07 \pm 0.03	0.74 \pm 0.02	18.4 \pm 0.6
CBZ	0%	21.4 \pm 0.8	1.06 \pm 0.02	0.72 \pm 0.02	16.3 \pm 0.5
	50%	21.5 \pm 0.7	1.06 \pm 0.02	0.73 \pm 0.03	16.8 \pm 0.4
	70%	21.4 \pm 0.6	1.07 \pm 0.02	0.74 \pm 0.02	17.0 \pm 0.6

Supplementary Table 2. Summary of cell parameters. Photovoltaic performance of PSCs fabricated at 90% RH atmosphere (~ 25 °C) using antisolvent method with or without preheating (70 °C). The antisolvent was DE or CBZ. For each case, the statistical data was obtained from 15 cells.

	Preheating	J_{sc} (mA cm ⁻²)	V_{oc} (V)	FF	PCE (%)
DE	Without	19.8 \pm 1.6	0.93 \pm 0.08	0.60 \pm 0.08	11.2 \pm 0.7
	with	23.2 \pm 0.6	1.07 \pm 0.02	0.75 \pm 0.02	18.7 \pm 0.7
CBZ	Without	19.4 \pm 0.9	0.86 \pm 0.07	0.55 \pm 0.07	9.2 \pm 0.5
	with	22.1 \pm 1.0	1.07 \pm 0.02	0.72 \pm 0.03	17.1 \pm 0.5

