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Supplementary Information





Fig. S1 (a) and (b) Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images of top and side views of CsPbBr₃ on TiO₂ modified Ti wire using two-step solution deposition once, respectively. (c) Optical micrograph of CsPbBr₃ on the modified-Ti wire using two-step solution deposition for seven times.



Fig. S2 Comparison of J-V curves between multiple sintering method and typical twostep sequential solution depositon.



Fig. S3 Photograph of the CsPbBr₃ quantum dot solution.



Fig. S4 XRD pattern of CsPbBr₃ quantum dots.



Fig. S5 UV-vis absorption of CsPbBr₃ quantum dots annealed at different temperatures.



Fig. S6 TGA curves at a scan rate of 10 °C/min in air for CsPbBr₃ quantum dots after solvent removal, DDTB, and TOAB.



Fig. S7 Transmission electron microscope (TEM) image of typical CsPbBr₃ quantum dots.





Fig. S9 SEM images of Ti wire (a), TiO_2 nanotubes (b), and CNT sheet (c).



Fig. S10 J–V curves of fiber-shaped perovskite solar cells with increasing coating numbers of CsPbBr₃ quantum dots.



Fig. S11 SEM images of CsPbBr₃ layers at increasing coating times. (a) 60, (b) 90, (c) 120, (d) 150. Scale bar, 800 nm.

	Coating number	Voc (V)	Jsc (mA/cm²)	FF	PCE (%)
_	60	1.16	2.43	0.37	1.04
	90	1.13	5.21	0.59	3.46
	120	1.19	6.48	0.70	5.37
	150	1.17	5.78	0.66	4.44

 Table S1. Photovoltaic parameters of fiber-shaped perovskite solar cells with

 increasing coating numbers of CsPbBr₃ quantum dots.



Fig. S12 J–V curves scanned in different voltage sweep directions.



Fig. S13 Stabilized photocurrent measurement and power output at -20 °C.



Fig. S14 Stabilized photocurrent measurement and power output at 100 °C.



Fig. S15 Dependence of power conversion efficiency on temperature for the fibershaped solar cell with compact TiO_2 layer.