SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

High-performing Wide Bandgap Perovskite Solar Cells Fabricated in Ambient High-Humidity Conditions

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Figure S1. Photoluminescence (PL) spectra of the WBG perovskite $(Cs_{0.17}FA_{0.83}PbI_{3-x}Br_x)$ layers with unnormalized intensity.



Figure S2. Details of the XRD peaks in Fig. 2d of the main article, of the $Cs_{0.17}FA_{0.83}PbI_{3-x}Br_x$ layers with different x values, showing more clearly the shift of the characteristic peaks to larger scattering angles with the increment of the Br:I ratio. This occurs due to the contraction of the crystal lattice with higher bromide content.



Figure S3. AFM images of Cs_{0.17}FA_{0.83}PbI_{3-x}Br_x WBG perovskite layers with different Br content.



Figure S4. Open-circuit voltage, V_{oc} , deficit values of the WBG PSCs with the 3 different bandgaps, E_G .



Figure S5. Dark I-V curve of the best performing solar cell with excess reverse leakage current.



Figure S6. J-V curves in reverse scan (from Forward bias, FB, to Short Circuit, SC) and forward scan (from SC to FB). The plot shows a distinct hysteresis effect which is attributed to the mobile ions/ion-vacancies in the perovskite material [1,2]. This phenomenon is still being actively researched both on theoretical [3–5] and experimental [1,2] grounds, but the general consensus in the PSCs field is that the results comparison should focus in the reverse scan JVs of the best performing devices [5].



Figure S7. The effects of key deposition conditions, affecting the defect density of the fabricated $(CsI)_{0.17}(FAI)_{0.83}(PbI_2)_{0.6}(PbBr_2)_{0.4}$ perovskite layers, in the resulting JV characteristics of the PSCs. In view of the optimization studies performed in this work, it was ascertained that chlorobenzene washing should be performed in a slow process, close to the end of the spinning (right before the turbid point) and a slight improvement has been observed when the antisolvent was applied after heating to 50-70°C. Additionally, increased UV-O₃ treatment time assists the perovskite coverage on the TiO₂ layer in high humid ambient which causes an increase in the solar cell performance.

Fable S1. Specific fabrication	parameters applied for the o	ptimized WBG	(1.70 eV)) PSCs.
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	Antisolvent (CB) drip	UV-O ₃ treatment on mesoporous TiO ₂	Substrate pretreatments
Time	1-2 s before TP	30 minutes	10 min
Temperature	50-70 °C	Room temperature	70 °C
Distance from substrate	5 mm	2 cm	-
Volume	80-120 µl	-	-

References:

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