Supporting Information for

Enhanced Photovoltage and Stability of Perovskite Photovoltaics Enabled by Cyclohexylmethylammonium Iodide-Based 2D Perovskite Passivation Layer

Weihai Sun a,*,†, Jinjun Zou a,†, Xiaobing Wang a, Shibo Wang a, Yitian Du a, Fengxian Cao a, Zhang Lan a, Jihuai Wu a,*, Peng Gao b

Engineering Research Center of Environment-Friendly Functional Materials, Ministry of Education; Fujian Engineering Research Center of Green Functional Materials;
 Institute of Materials Physical Chemistry, Huaqiao University, Xiamen 361021, China
 Fujian Institute of Research on Structure Matter, CAS, Xiamen 361021, Fujian, China

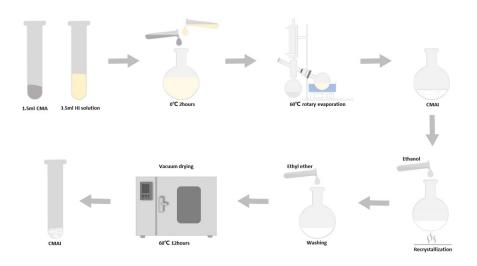


Fig. S1 Schematic illustration of the synthesis of CMAI.

^{*} E-mail: sunweihai@hqu.edu.cn; jhwu@hqu.edu.cn.

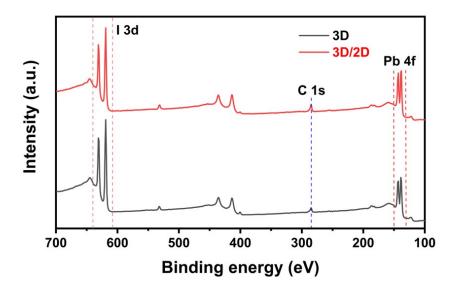


Fig. S2 XPS survey spectra of the perovskite films with and without CMAI treatment.

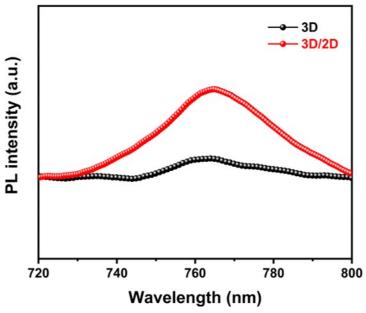


Fig. S3 PL spectra of different perovskite films covered with HTL.

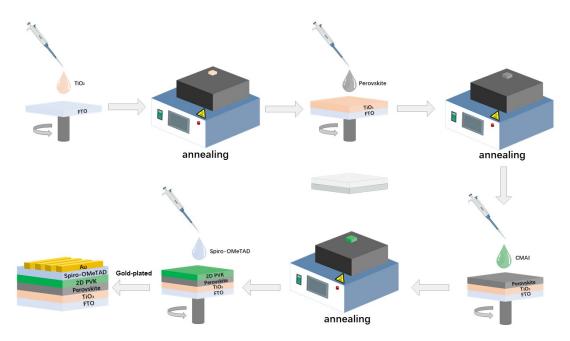


Fig. S4 Schematic illustration of the fabrication of CMAI-treated PSCs.

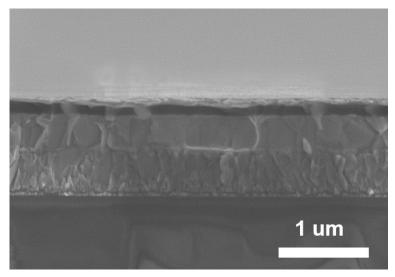


Fig. S5 Cross-sectional SEM image of the 3D device.

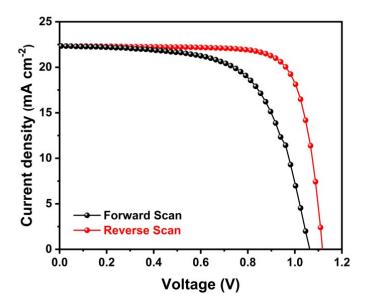


Fig. S6 *J-V* curves of the 3D device under both forward and reverse scans.

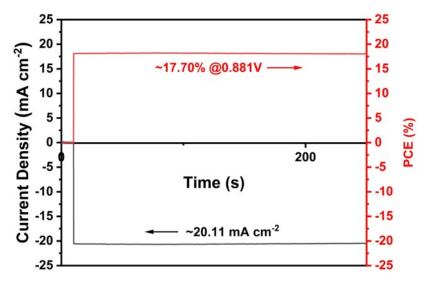


Fig. S7 The output of current densities and corresponding efficiencies of the pristine device by holding the voltage at 0.88 V.



Fig. S8 Photographs of 3D perovskite film (left) and 3D/2D perovskite film (right) after 35 days storage.

Table S1. TRPL data of 3D and 3D/2D perovskite films on FTO substrates.

samples	τ_{ave} (ns)	A ₁ (%)	τ_1 (ns)	A ₂ (%)	τ_2 (ns)
3D	68.88	20.67	9.84	79.33	84.27
3D/2D	88.10	11.22	13.16	88.78	97.57

Table S2. Photovoltaic data of 3D and 3D/2D PSCs with different scan direction.

Device	Scan direction	$V_{\rm OC}(V)$	$J_{ m SC}$ (mA cm $^{-2}$)	FF	PCE (%)	HI (%)
3D	Reverse	1.12	22.33	0.77	19.26	21.60
	Forward	1.06	22.26	0.64	15.10	
3D/2D	Reverse	1.19	23.18	0.80	22.06	4.99
	Forward	1.16	23.17	0.78	20.96	