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Supplementary Information

## Consolidating Pb-X Framework via Multifunctional Passivation of Fluorinated Zwitterion for Efficient and Stable Perovskite Solar Cells

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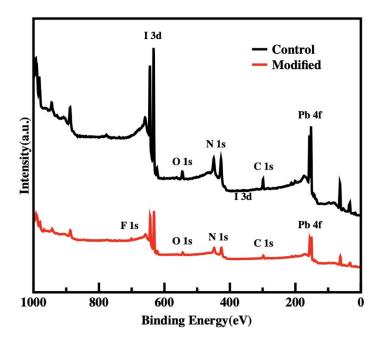


Figure S1. XPS measurement result of pure perovskite film and perovskite/ D-PFPAA films.

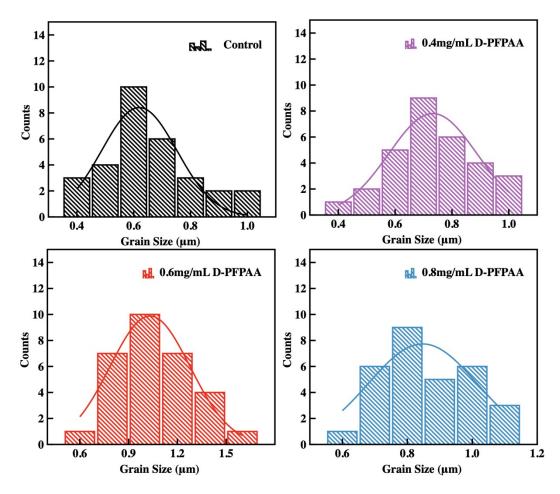


Figure S2. The histogram of the grain size distribution obtained from the SEM for the control and D-PFPAA modified perovskite films.

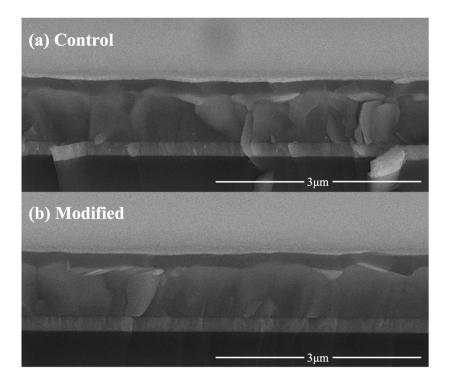


Figure S3. Cross-sectional SEM image of control and D-PFPAA modified device.

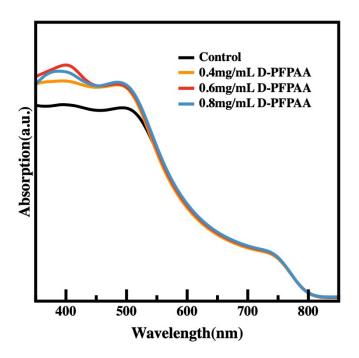


Figure S4. The UV-vis spectra of pure perovskite film and perovskite/ D-PFPAA films.

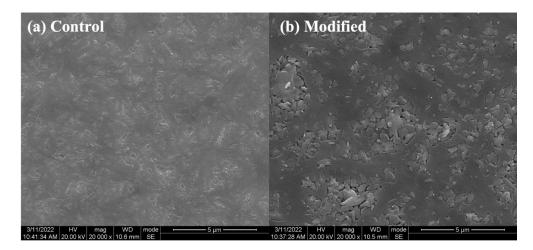


Figure S5. Top-view SEM images of the  $PbI_2$  film: (a) control, (b) D-PFPAA modified.

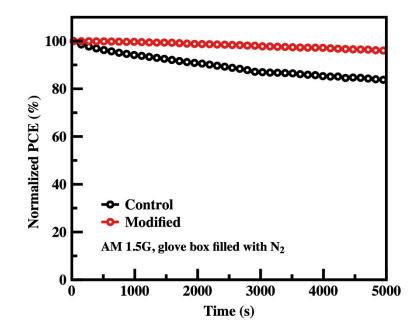


Figure S6. steady-state power output at the maximum power point (0.94 V for the control device and 0.99 V for the D-PFPAA-modified device).

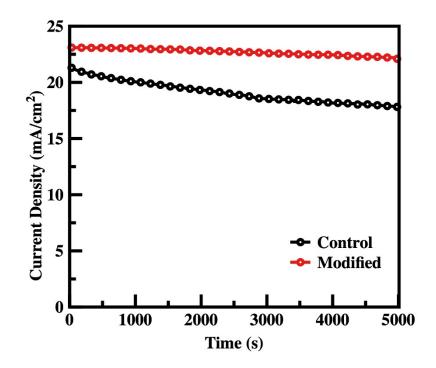
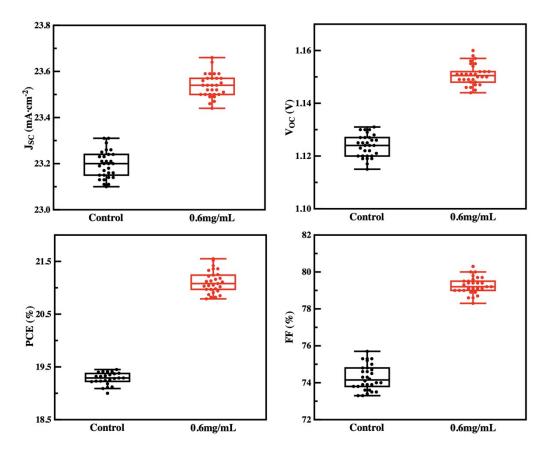
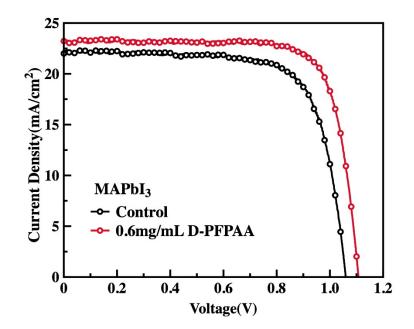


Figure S7. The photocurrent stability of the control device and modified device measured at the maximum power point.



**Figure S8.** Statistical distribution of photovoltaic parameters of 30 perovskite devices for control and different concentrations of D-PFPAA modified.



**Figure S9.** *J-V* curves of MAPbI<sub>3</sub> PSCs modified with optimal concentration of D-PFPAA (0.6 mg/mL) and the control MAPbI<sub>3</sub> PSCs.

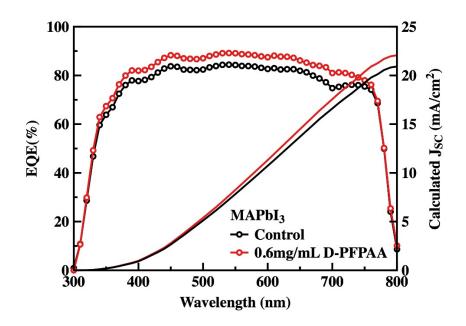


Figure S10. EQE and the corresponding integrated  $J_{SC}$  of control and modified MAPbI<sub>3</sub> devices.

Sample	$ au_{\mathrm{ave}}\left(\mathrm{ns} ight)$	$\tau_1$ (ns)	$A_1$ (%)	$\tau_2(ns)$	A2 (%)
CsFAMA/ETL	603.15	5.22	44.46	607.26	55.54
D-PFPAA·CsFAMA/ETL	256.18	5.97	60.29	264.75	39.71

 Table S1. Fitting parameters for the TRPL spectra.

Device	V <sub>OC</sub>	$J_{ m SC}$	FF	PCE
Control	1.060	22.00	73.90%	17.23%
0.6mg/mL	1.106	22.92	78.1%	19.80%

**Table S2.** Photovoltaic parameters of control and modified MAPbI3 devices. (Measuredunder simulated AM 1.5G solar irradiance at 100 mW/cm²).