Supporting Information

## A Comprehensive Optimization Strategy: Potassium Phytate-Doped

## SnO<sub>2</sub> as Electron-Transporting Layer for High-Efficiency Perovskite

**Solar Cells** 

Dengjie Zhao,<sup>a</sup> Chenxi Zhang,<sup>a</sup>\*Min Zhao<sup>b</sup>, Jingkun Ren<sup>a</sup>, Zhen Dai<sup>a</sup>, Yukun Wu,<sup>a</sup> Qinjun Sun<sup>a</sup>, Yanxia Cui,<sup>a</sup> Yuying Hao<sup>a</sup>\*

<sup>a</sup> College of Physics and Optoelectronics, Key Lab of Advanced Transducers and Intelligent Control System, Taiyuan University of Technology, Taiyuan 030024, China.

<sup>b</sup>Key Laboratory of Interface Science and Engineering in Advanced Materials, Ministry of Education, Taiyuan University of Technology, Taiyuan, 030024, China

\*Corresponding author. E-mail address: zhangchenxi@tyut.edu.cn, haoyuying@tyut.edu.cn



Fig. S1. Transmittance spectra of SnO<sub>2</sub> ETLs made with PP of different concentrations.



**Fig. S2.** AFM images of (a)  $SnO_2$  and (b) PP-doped  $SnO_2$  films, and the water contact angle images of (c)  $SnO_2$  and (d) PP-doped  $SnO_2$  films.



Fig. S3. (a) Magnified XRD patterns of  $SnO_2$  films doped with different concentrations of PP.



Fig. S4. UPS spectra describing (a) the cut-off energy ( $E_{cut-off}$ ) and (b) Fermi edge ( $E_{F}$ ,  $_{edge}$ ) for perovskite film.



**Fig. S5.** The photostability performance of the PSCs under continuous maximum power point tracking (MPPT) for 100 hours under nitrogen gas conditions with continuous full-sun illumination (1 sun, 100 mW cm<sup>2</sup>).

Table S1. Conductivities of PP doped SnO<sub>2</sub> with different doping concentrations.

ETL	0mg/mL	0.01mg/mL	0.02mg/mL	0.03mg/mL	0.04mg/mL
Conductivity (×10 <sup>-5</sup> S/cm)	3.57	4.33	5.10	5.68	4.55

Area ratio Samples	529.33 (±0.06) eV	530.20 (±0.04) eV	531.48 (±0.00) eV	531.77 (±0.03) eV
0 mg/mL	4.03	75.88	0	20.09
0.02 mg/mL	2.42	63.53	11.93	22.12

Table S2. O 1s XPS peaks of SnO<sub>2</sub> films treated without or with PP of 0.02 mg/mL.

Area ratio Samples	486.60 (±0.07) eV	486.10 (±0.07) eV	484.90 (±0.00) eV
0 mg/mL	21.44	74.42	4.14
0.02 mg/mL	16.12	83.65	0.23

Table S3. Sn  $3d_{5/2}$  XPS peaks of SnO<sub>2</sub> films treated without or with PP of 0.02 mg/mL.

**Table S4.** PL delay lifetime fitted by a bi-exponential decay function.

Concentration	$\tau_1$	$A_1$	$\tau_2$	$A_2$
(mg/mL)	( <b>ns</b> )	(%)	( <b>ns</b> )	(%)
0	312.78	27.05	1233.51	72.95
0.01	170.62	26.50	1535.57	73.50
0.02	143.16	26.24	1795.76	73.76
0.03	170.30	26.16	1574.62	73.84
0.04	174.24	32.49	1383.26	67.51

**Table S5.** Fitted electrical property data using the equivalent circuit shown in the insetof Figure 9a for each kind of device.

Concentration	Rs	Rrec
(mg/mL)	(ohm)	(ohm)
0	76.24	6265
0.01	79.20	9562
0.02	40.34	10670
0.03	46.80	7450
0.04	46.46	7049

Concentration (mg/mL)	Voc (V)	Jsc (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	FF	PCE (%)
0	1.11±0.02	$24.54 \pm 0.29$	$0.72 \pm 0.02$	19.53±0.35
0.01	1.12±0.02	$24.74 \pm 0.27$	0.75±0.01	20.75±0.63
0.02	1.14±0.01	$24.85\pm\!\!0.27$	0.76±0.01	21.49±0.39
0.03	1.13±0.01	24.71 ±0.20	0.75±0.01	20.73±0.39
0.04	1.12±0.01	$24.41 \pm 0.50$	0.73±0.01	19.99±0.53

**Table S6.** Performance parameters of PSCs with different concentration of PP doped in SnO<sub>2</sub>, the average parameters were obtained based on twenty devices for each kind.