Supplementary Information

## Enhanced efficiency and stability of blue perovskite light-emitting

## diodes through dual defect passivation

Xiaoying Bi, <sup>a</sup> Xiao Yang, <sup>a</sup> Shuang Xu, <sup>a</sup> Yunfang Tong, <sup>a</sup> Xiaopeng Liang, <sup>a</sup> Yang Nan, <sup>a</sup> Lin Zhu, <sup>a</sup> Nana Wang<sup>\*a</sup> and Jianpu Wang<sup>\*a,b,c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Key Laboratory of Flexible Electronics (KLOFE), Institute of Advanced Materials (IAM) & School of Flexible Electronics (Future Technologies), Nanjing Tech University (NanjingTech), 30 South Puzhu Road, Nanjing 211816, China

<sup>b</sup> Strait Laboratory of Flexible Electronics (SLoFE), Fuzhou 350117, Fujian, China

<sup>c</sup> Changzhou University, 21 Middle Gehu Road, Changzhou 213164, China.

Corresponding authors: iamjpwang@njtech.edu.cn; iamnnwang@njtech.edu.cn

## **Experimental section**

**Materials and Preparation.** The precursor solutions of perovskites were prepared by dissolving PEGDA, TPPB, CsBr, PbBr<sub>2</sub> and PbCl<sub>2</sub> with a molar ratio of x/0.075/1.5/0.37/0.63 at a concentration of 10 wt.%. The post-treatment solutions were prepared by dissolving various concentration PEGDA in toluene.

**Film and Device Fabrication.** The perovskite films were spin-coated on PEDOT:PSS (Clevios P VP 4083) layer with a spin-coating speed of 6000 rpm, and then annealed at 130 °C for 15 min. The post-treatments were conducted through spin-coating PEGDA in toluene solutions on annealed perovskite films with a speed of 3000 rpm. Finally, the TPBi electron-transport layer, and the LiF/Al electrode were thermally evaporated, respectively.

**Device Characterization.** All devices were characterized through a system combining a fibre integration sphere (FOIS-1) coupled with a Keithley 2400 source meter and a QE-6500 spectrometer. The stability of devices was measured in a nitrogen-filled glovebox.

**Film Characterization.** The PL spectra were obtained by using a QE65 Pro spectrometer, with perovskite films excited by a 375 nm CW laser. The excitation-intensity-dependent PLQEs were obtained by a PLQE-LD CP001 system (Nanjing Ouyi Optoelectronics Technology). The in-situ PL spectra were measured by an ISPL-HI001 system (Nanjing Ouyi Optoelectronics Technology). The perovskite films were excited by a 375 nm CW laser and the PL spectra were collected by using a QE Pro spectrometer. Time-resolved photoluminescence spectra were measured by using an Edinburgh FLS980. The films were excited by a 375 nm pulsed laser with an intensity of 4 nJ cm<sup>-2</sup>. XPS spectra were measured by a PHI5000 VersaProbe. FTIR spectra were recorded by using a Thermo Scientific Nicolet iS50. The samples were spin-coated on substrates and measured with a reflection accessory. The XRD data were obtained by a RIGAKU Smartlab 3kW X-ray diffractometer. The SEM measurements were performed by using a JEOL JSM-7610F plus scanning electron microscope.



Fig. S1. Characteristics of perovskite films and devices with PEGDA additive. (a) EL spectra of PEGDA<sub>0.5</sub>–CsPb(Br<sub>0.65</sub>Cl<sub>0.35</sub>)<sub>3</sub> perovskite LED under various biases. (b) XRD data of perovskites without and with 0.5 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> PEGDA. (c-d) SEM images of perovskites without (c) and with 0.5 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> PEGDA (d). Scale bar, 1  $\mu$ m.



Fig. S2. Characteristics of perovskite films with PEGDA post-treatment. (a) Contour plot of in-situ PL spectra of perovskites with 4 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> PEGDA. (b) Excitation-intensity-dependent PLQEs of PEGDA<sub>0.5</sub>–CsPb(Br<sub>0.65</sub>Cl<sub>0.35</sub>)<sub>3</sub> films without and with 4 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> PEGDA. (c) Time-resolved PL decay transients of PEGDA<sub>0.5</sub>–CsPb(Br<sub>0.65</sub>Cl<sub>0.35</sub>)<sub>3</sub> films without and with 4 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> PEGDA. (d) SEM image of perovskite with 4 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> PEGDA. Scale bar, 1  $\mu$ m. (e) XRD data of perovskites without and with 4 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> PEGDA.



Fig. S3. Characteristics of the control  $CsPb(Br_{0.65}Cl_{0.35})_3$  perovskite and LEDs with 4 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> PEGDA. (a) Excitation-intensity-dependent PLQEs. (b) Current density and luminance versus driving voltage. (c) Dependence of EQE versus current density. (d) EL spectra.



**Fig. S4.** Characteristics of devices based on PEGDA<sub>0.5</sub>–CsPb(Br<sub>0.65</sub>Cl<sub>0.35</sub>)<sub>3</sub> perovskite with 4 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> PEGDA post-treatment. (a) Histogram of peak EQEs from 50 devices. (b) EL spectra of device under continuous measurement.