

## Supporting Information

### **Boosting Perovskite Nanomorphology and Charge Transport Properties via a Functional D- $\pi$ -A Organic Layer at the Absorber/Hole Transporter Interface**

Mohamed Elsenety<sup>a</sup>, Anastasios Stergiou<sup>b</sup>, Labrini Sygellou<sup>c</sup>, Nikos Tagmatarchis<sup>b</sup>, Nikolaos Balis<sup>a</sup>, Polycarpos Falaras<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>National Centre for Scientific Research “Demokritos”, Institute of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, 15341, Agia Paraskevi Attikis, Athens, Greece

<sup>b</sup>Theoretical and Physical Chemistry Institute, National Hellenic Research Foundation, 48 Vassileos Constantinou Avenue, Athens 11635, Greece

<sup>c</sup>Foundation of Research and Technology Hellas, Institute of Chemical Engineering Sciences, Platani GR-26504, Patras, Greece

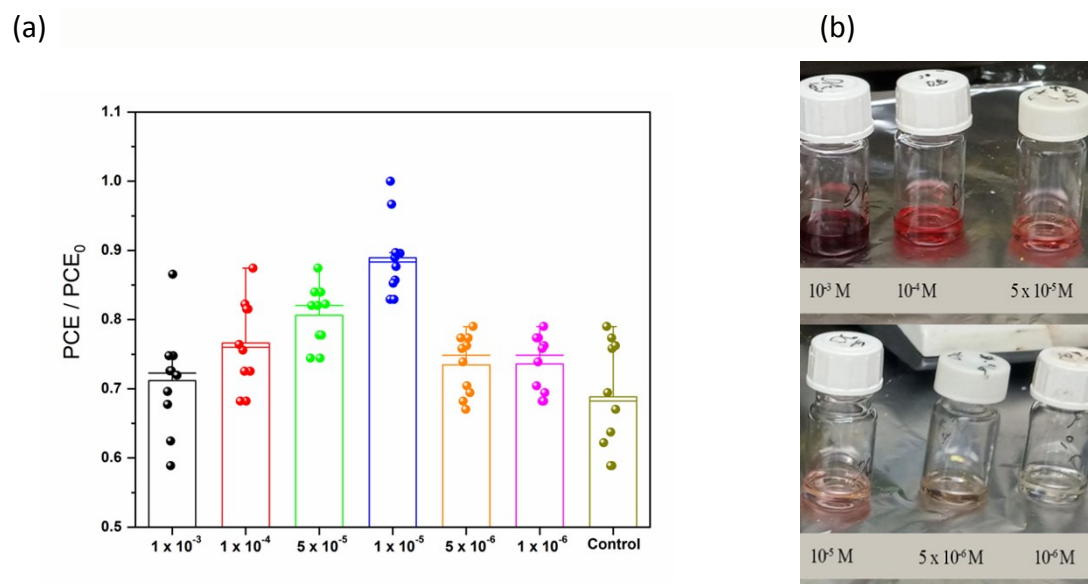
#### AUTHOR INFORMATION

#### **\*Corresponding Author**

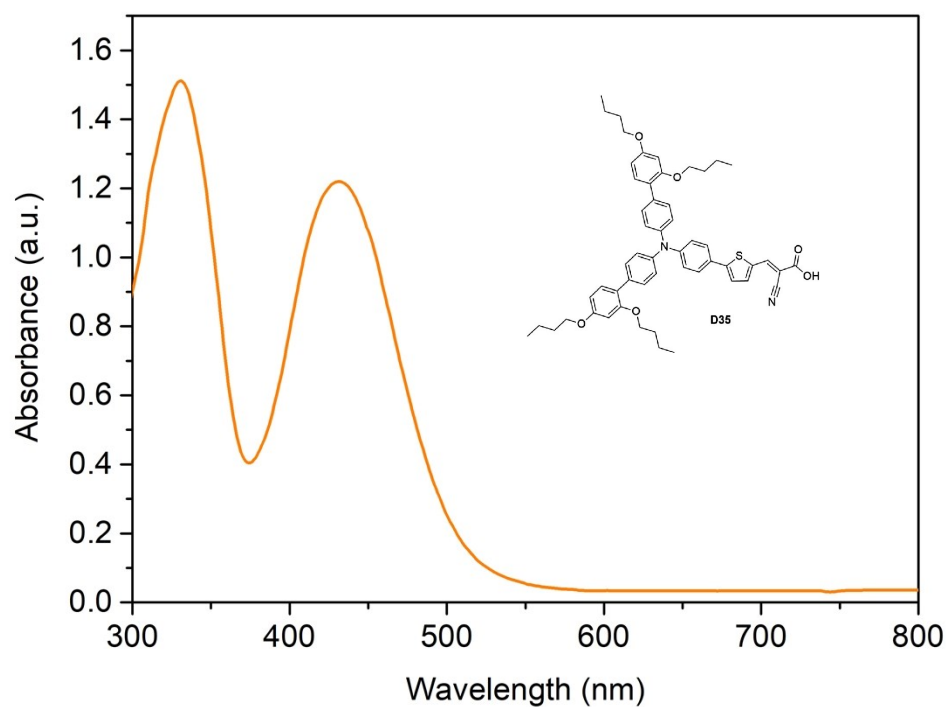
E-mail address: [p.falaras@inn.demokritos.gr](mailto:p.falaras@inn.demokritos.gr); ORCID: [0000-0002-9553-5301](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9553-5301)

**Table S1.** Power conversion efficiencies from preliminary tests conducted with D35 introduced into PSCs as an interlayer and during anti-solvent treatment.

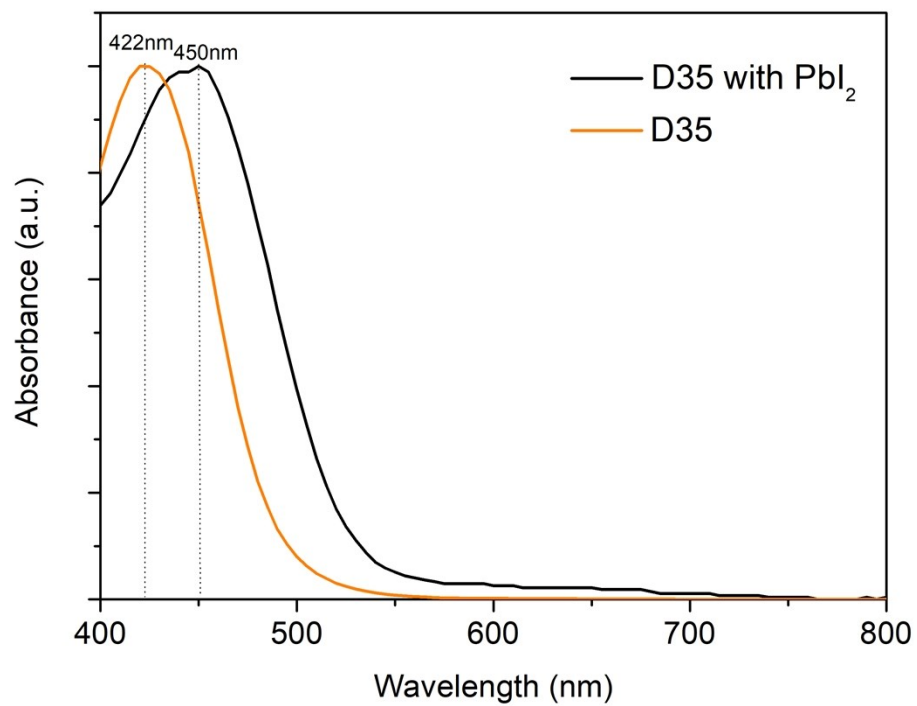
Cell structure	Anti-solvent		PCE (%)
FTO/TiO <sub>2</sub> /Perovskite /Spiro-MeOTAD/Ag	Chlorobenzene		15.23
		10 <sup>-4</sup> M	16.08
FTO/TiO <sub>2</sub> /Perovskite /Spiro-MeOTAD/Ag	D35 in Chlorobenzene	10 <sup>-5</sup> M	16.56
		10 <sup>-6</sup> M	15.02
FTO/TiO <sub>2</sub> /Perovskite/D35 /Spiro-MeOTAD/Ag	Chlorobenzene	10 <sup>-5</sup> M	<b>18.57</b>
FTO/TiO <sub>2</sub> /Perovskite /FABr/Spiro-MeOTAD/Ag	Chlorobenzene		14.29
FTO/TiO <sub>2</sub> /Perovskite/FABr/Spiro-MeOTADAg	D35 in Chlorobenzene	10 <sup>-5</sup> M	16.22
FTO/TiO <sub>2</sub> /Perovskite/D35 /FABr/Spiro-MeOTAD/Ag	Chlorobenzene	10 <sup>-5</sup> M	17.17



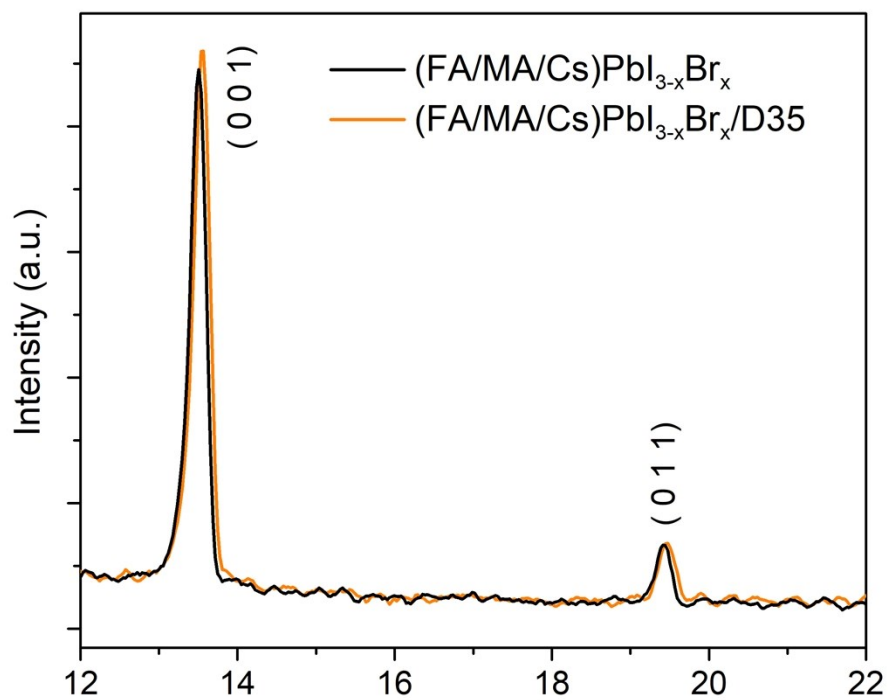
**Figure S1.** Normalized PCEs of cells, as a function of the D35 concentration (a); Picture of vials with D35 solutions ( $10^{-6}M$  to  $10^{-3}M$ ) in chlorobenzene (b).



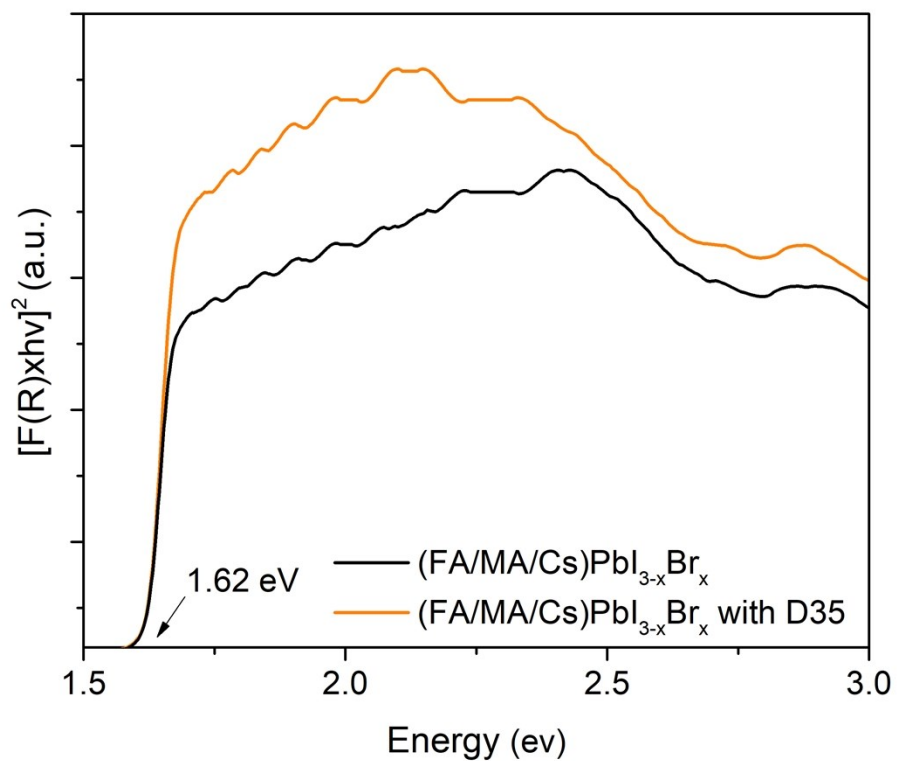
**Figure S2.** Absorption spectrum of D35 dissolved in chlorobenzene ( $10^{-5}M$ ); its molecular structure depicting hydrophobic butoxy chains and cyanocrylic acid functional group (inset).



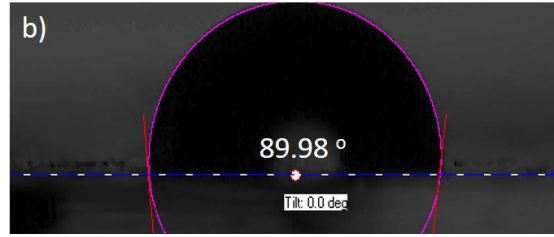
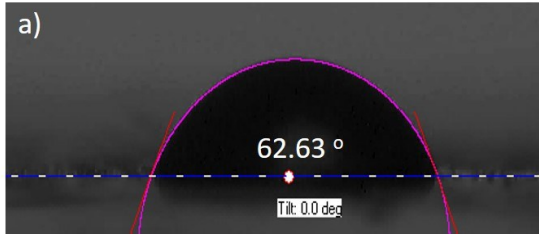
**Figure S3.** HOMO to LUMO transition shift of D35 solutions with and without PbI<sub>2</sub> (molar ratio 1:1, in chlorobenzene)



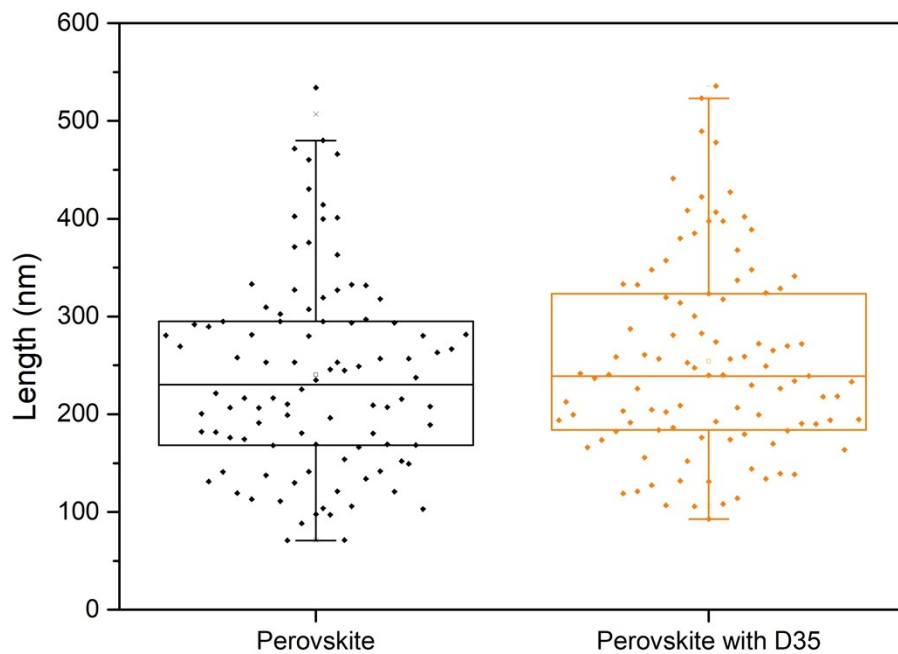
**Figure S4.** XRD patterns of mixed perovskite films with and without D35 treatment



**Figure S5.** Diffuse reflectance spectra of  $TiO_2/(FA/MA/Cs)PbI_{3-x}Br_x/D35$  and  $TiO_2/(FA/MA/Cs)PbI_{3-x}Br_x$  films.



**Figure S6.** Contact angle measurements of reference and D35- modified films upon mesoscopic TiO<sub>2</sub> surfaces

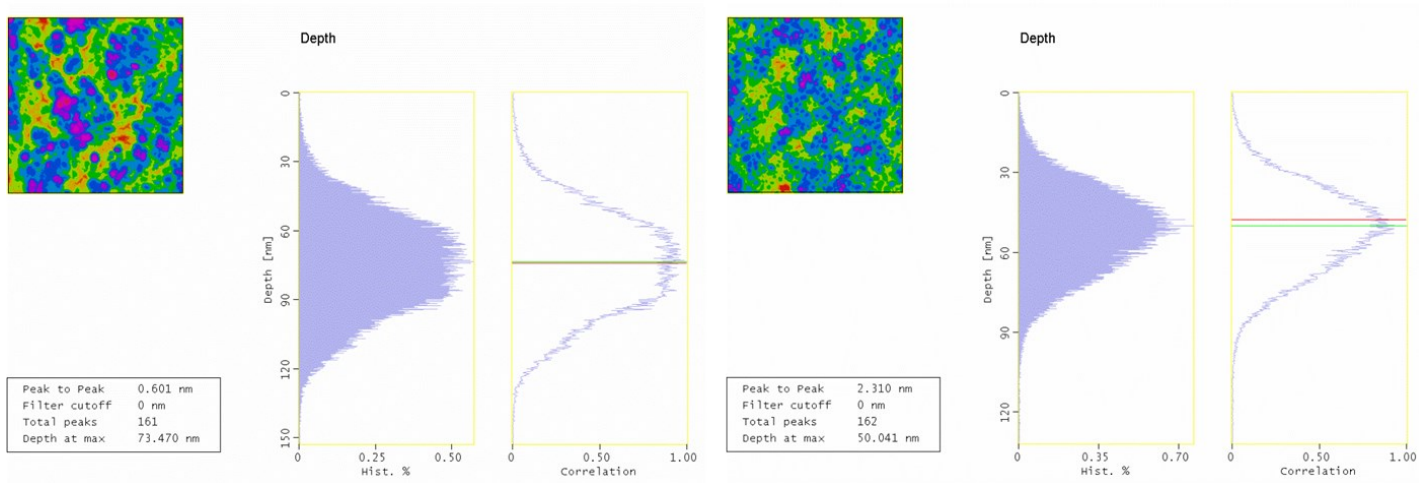


**Figure S7.** Grain size distribution of (FA/MA/Cs)PbI<sub>3-x</sub>Br<sub>x</sub>/D35 and (FA/MA/Cs)PbI<sub>3-x</sub>Br<sub>x</sub> films grown on TiO<sub>2</sub> substrates

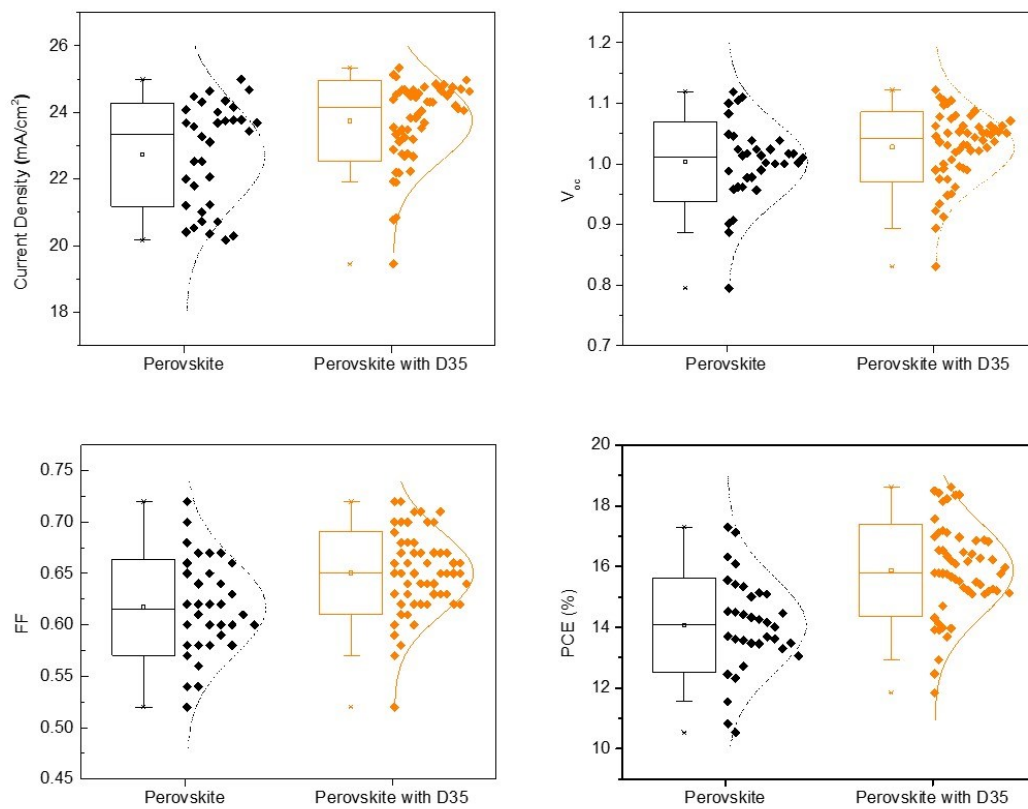
**Table S2.** Statistical parameters of the grains size for (FA/MA/Cs)PbI<sub>3-x</sub>Br<sub>x</sub>/D35 and (FA/MA/Cs)PbI<sub>3-x</sub>Br<sub>x</sub> films grown on TiO<sub>2</sub> substrates.

Sample	Mean (nm)	Standard deviation (nm)	Minimum(nm)	Median (nm)	Maximum (nm)
Reference	240,44	101,0	70,8	230,2	533,9
D35	254,34	100,0	92,8	239,1	535,7

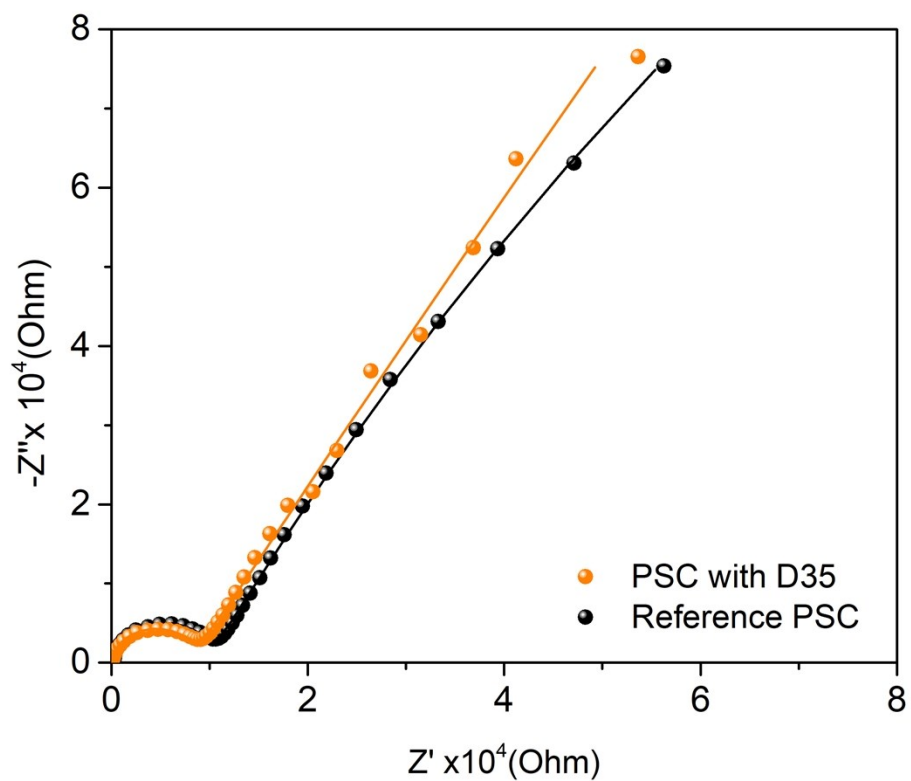




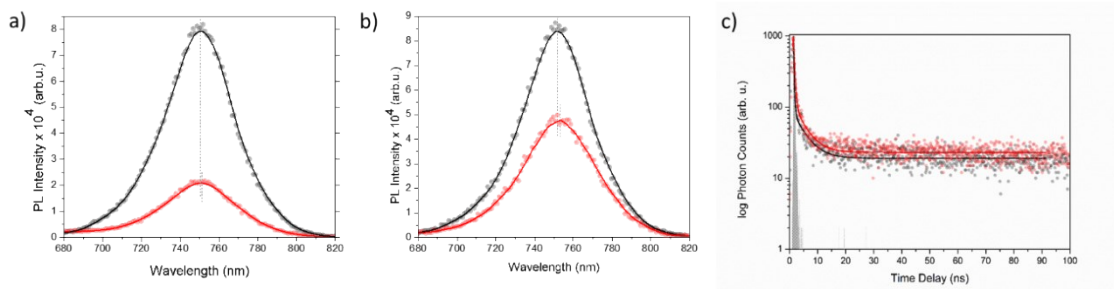
**Figure S8.** Depth histograms of top surface topography for (FA/MA/Cs)Pb<sub>1-3x</sub>Br<sub>x</sub>/D35 (right) and (FA/MA/Cs)Pb<sub>1-3x</sub>Br<sub>x</sub> (left) films grown on TiO<sub>2</sub> substrates



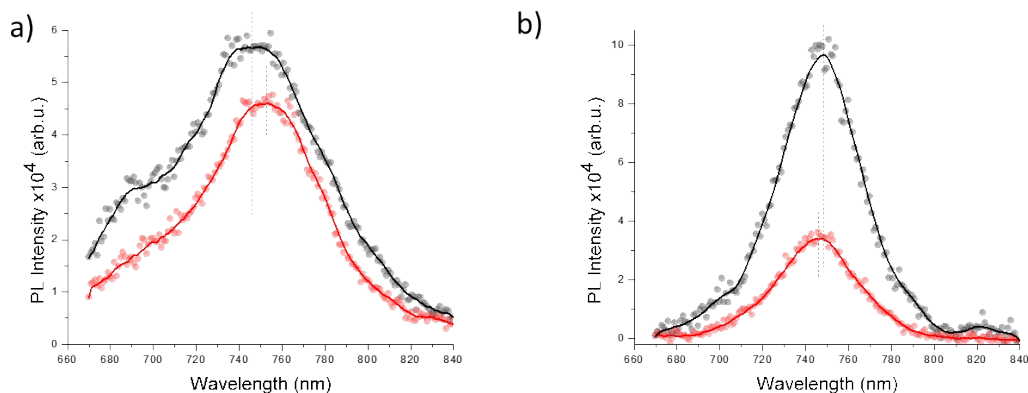
**Figure S9.** The statistical analysis of the photovoltaic parameters for PSCs with and without D35.



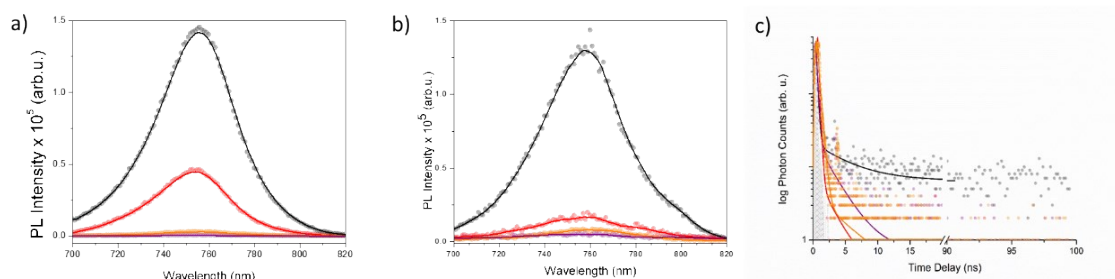
**Figure S10.** The Nyquist plots obtained via EIS measurements, under dark conditions and under  $V_{MP}$  bias. (Fitting of data has been done using the same equivalent electrical circuit as presented in the inset of Figure 7d).



**Figure S11.** Steady-state photoluminescence spectra of FTO/TiO<sub>2</sub>/perovskite (black) and FTO/TiO<sub>2</sub>/perovskite/D35 (red) devices at room temperature upon excitation at a) 482 nm, and b) 650 nm. (c) Time-correlated single photon counting spectra obtained under 482 nm excitation and probed at 750 nm at room temperature.



**Figure S12.** Steady-state photoluminescence spectra of glass/perovskite (black) and glass/perovskite/D35 (red) devices obtained at room temperature upon excitation at 650 nm, irradiated from a) the glass side, and b) the surface side.



**Figure S13.** Steady-state photoluminescence spectra of glass/perovskite (black), glass/perovskite/D35 (red), glass/perovskite/Spiro-MeOTAD (purple) and glass/perovskite/D35/Spiro-MeOTAD devices obtained at room temperature upon excitation at a) 482 nm, and b) 650 nm. (c) Time-correlated single photon counting spectra under 482 nm excitation and probed at 750 nm at room temperature.

**Table S3.** Biexponential fitting of the perovskite's fluorescence emission decay traces recorded via time-correlated single photon counting under 482 nm excitation and probed at 750 nm at room temperature (t: decay lifetime; A: relative population).

<b>Sample</b>	<b>t<sub>1</sub>(ns)</b>	<b>A<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>t<sub>2</sub>(ns)</b>	<b>A<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>average (ns)</b>
Glass/perovskite	5.1	0.34	0.209	0.66	1.87
Glass/Perovskite/D35	2.2	0.09	0.201	0.91	0.38
Glass/ Perovskite /Spiro-MeOTAD	2.67	0.21	0.253	0.79	0.76
Glass/ Perovskite /D35/Spiro-MeOTAD	0.25	-	-	-	0.25