
Supporting Information for

Bulk Heterojunction Quasi-Two-Dimensional Perovskite Solar Cell with 1.18 V High Photovoltage

*Han Wang^{#, a}, Guanghui Cheng^{#, b}, Jiangsheng Xie^a, Shenghe Zhao^a, Minchao Qin^c,
Christopher C. S. Chan^b, Yongcai Qiu^d, Guangxu Chen^d, Chunhui Duan^d, Kam Sing
Wong^b, Jiannong Wang^b, Xinhui Lu^c, Jianbin Xu^{a, *}, Keyou Yan^{a, *}*

^a Department of Electronic Engineering, The Chinese University of Hong Kong,
Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong

^b Department of Physics, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology,
Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong

^c Department of Physics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New
Territories, Hong Kong

^d School of Environment and Energy, State Key Laboratory of Luminescent Materials
and Devices, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, China

‡H. W and G. C contributed equally to this work.

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Emails: kyyan@cuhk.edu.hk;

jbxu@ee.cuhk.edu.hk

Contents

1. UV-Vis absorption plot of Q-2D perovskite films (Figure S1)
2. Power dependent TRPL spectrum for 33.3% PMA Q-2DP film (Figure S2)
3. 2D pseudocolor transient absorption spectrum for 33.3% PMA Q-2DP thin film illuminated from front side and back side with power density $1.5\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$. (Figure S3)
4. Temperature dependent steady state PL spectrum for 33.3%PMA Q-2DP film (Figure S4)
5. Time resolved PL spectrum for 40%PMA Q-2DP (Figure S5)
6. Steady state PL spectrum of BHJ perovskite bare film on glass substrate illuminated from front side and from back side (Figure S6)
7. The polar intensity profiles along the ring in the q_r range of 0.96 to $1.02\text{ \AA}^{-1}$ for 33.3%PMA BHJ film and planar film. (Figure S7)
8. Azimuthally integrated intensity plots for 33.3%PMA BHJ film and planar film. (Figure S8)
9. Device statistics on the PCE for planar and BHJ 33.3%PMA Q-2D PSCs. (Figure S9)
10. Forward and back JV scan characteristics for BHJ and planar 33.3%PMA Q-2D solar cells, at scanning rate 0.4V/s . (Figure S10)
11. Steady state current density and PCE over time for 33.3%PMA BHJ and planar Q-2D PSC. (Figure S11)
12. Device statistics of dripping time effect on performance metrics for 33.3%PMA BHJ Q-2D PSC. (Figure S12)
13. Solvent engineering for 33.3%PMA Q-2D PSC. (Figure S13)
14. Humidity stability test for 33.3%PMA Q-2D PSC under 65% RH without encapsulation. (Figure S14)

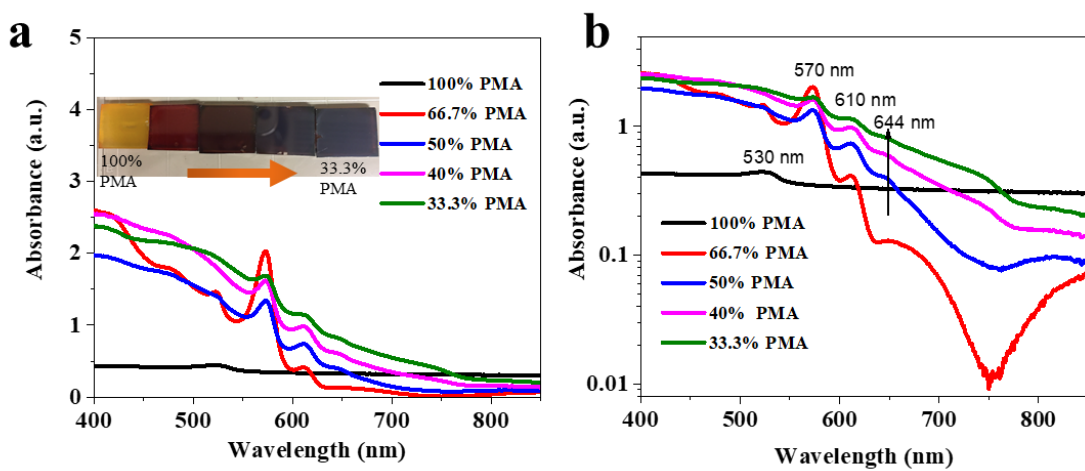


Figure S1. (a) UV absorption spectra, (b) its logarithmic plots of Q-2D perovskites with 33.3% PMA to 100% PMA molar ratio. The inset shows the optical image.

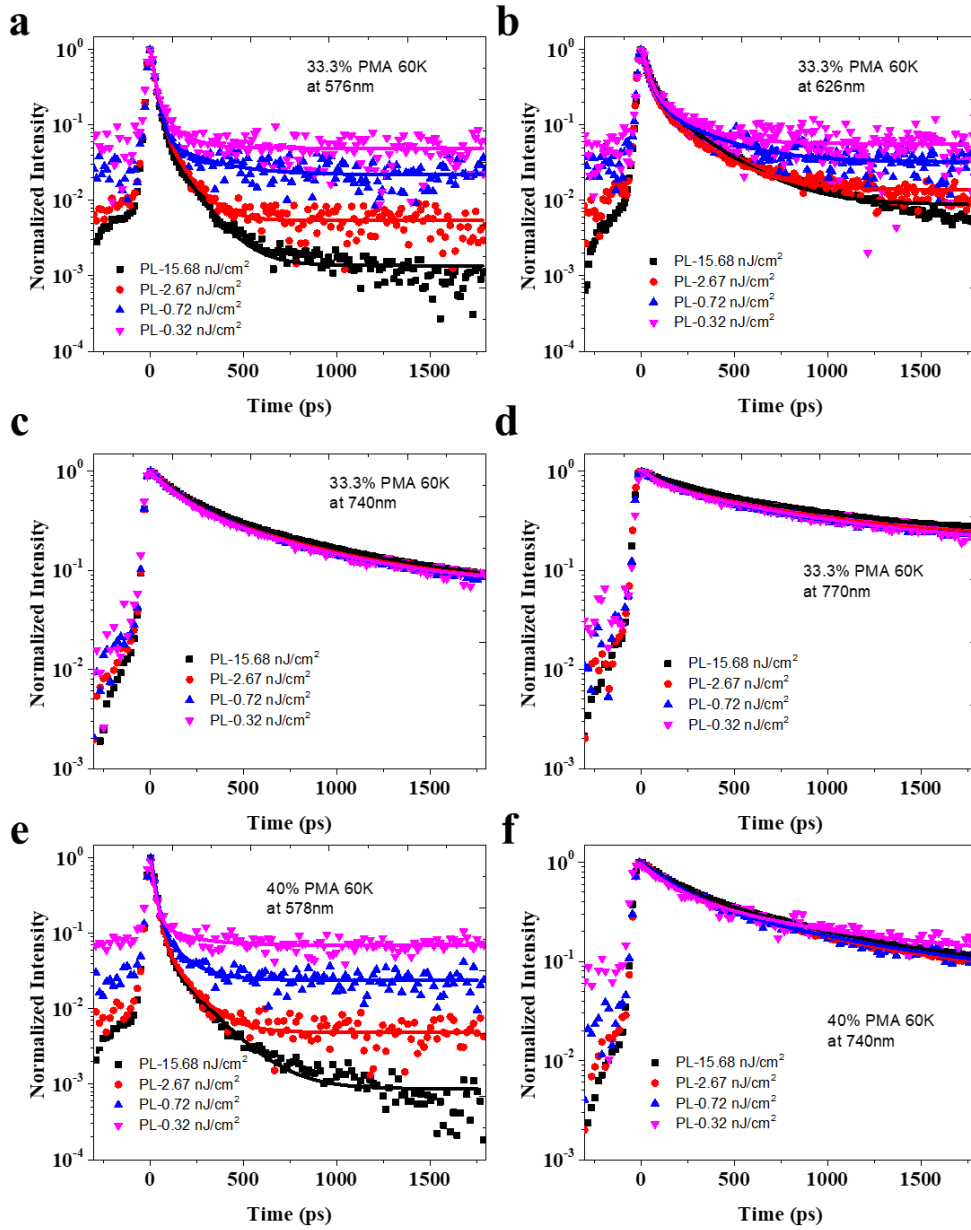


Figure S2. Power dependent TRPL spectrum for 33.3% PMA Q-2D perovskite film at (a) 576 nm, (b) 626 nm, (c) 740 nm, (d) 770 nm and 40% PMA Q-2D perovskite film at 60 K at (e) 578 nm (f) 740 nm with varying excitation power from 0.32 nJ/cm² to 15.68 nJ/cm².

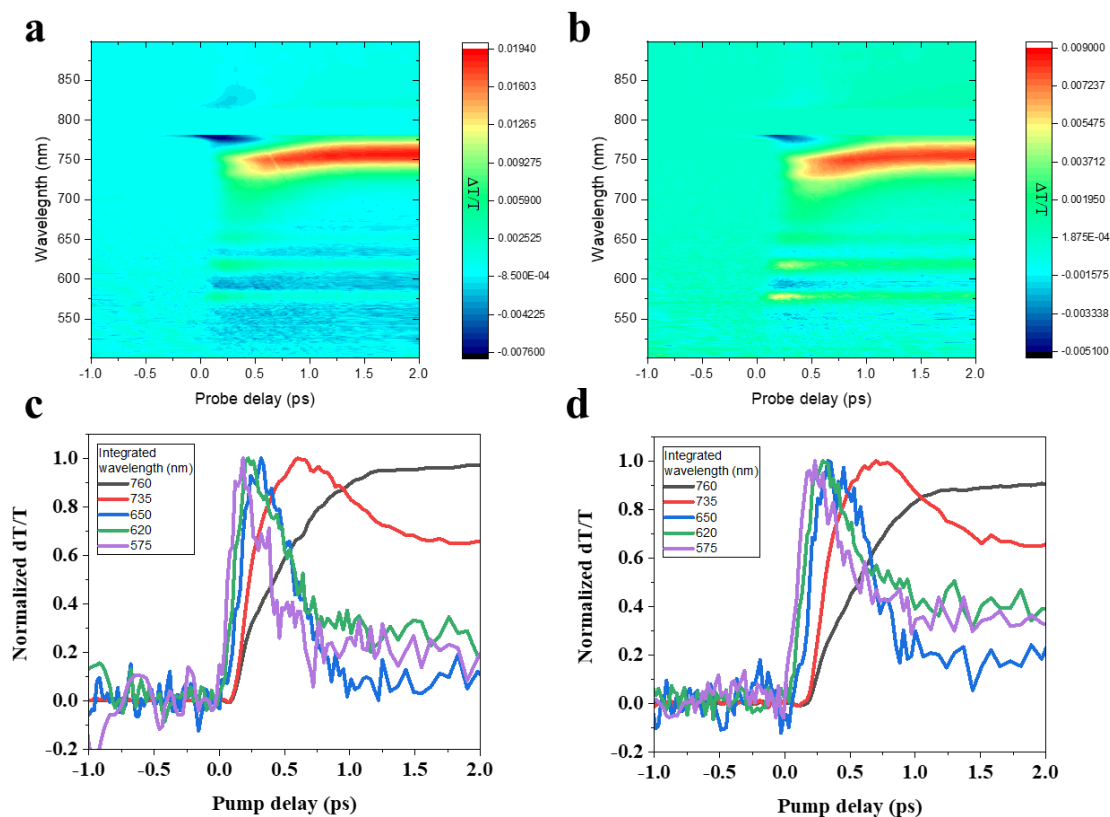


Figure S3. (a) 2D pseudocolor transient absorption spectrum for 33.3% PMA Q-2DP thin film illuminated from (a) front side and (b) back side with power density $1.5\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$. (c) (d) time slices showing the bleach rise and decay kinetics at the bleaching peaks corresponding to (a) and (b) with power density $1.5\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$.

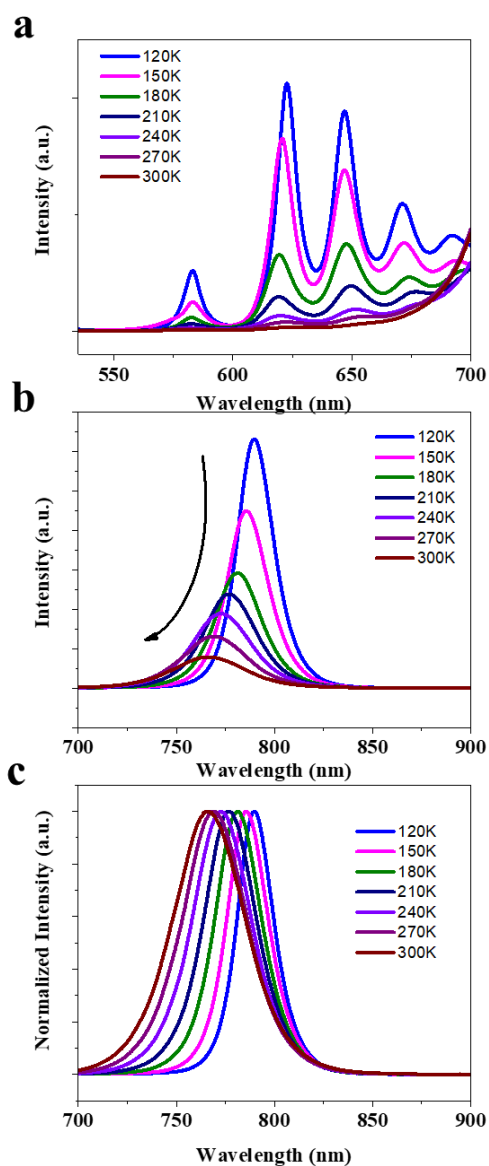


Figure S4. (a) Temperature dependent steady state PL spectrum for 33.3%PMA Q-2D perovskite film at wavelength range from 540 nm to 700 nm (b) from 700 nm to 900nm (c) Normalized steady state PL spectrum at wavelength range 700 nm to 900nm.

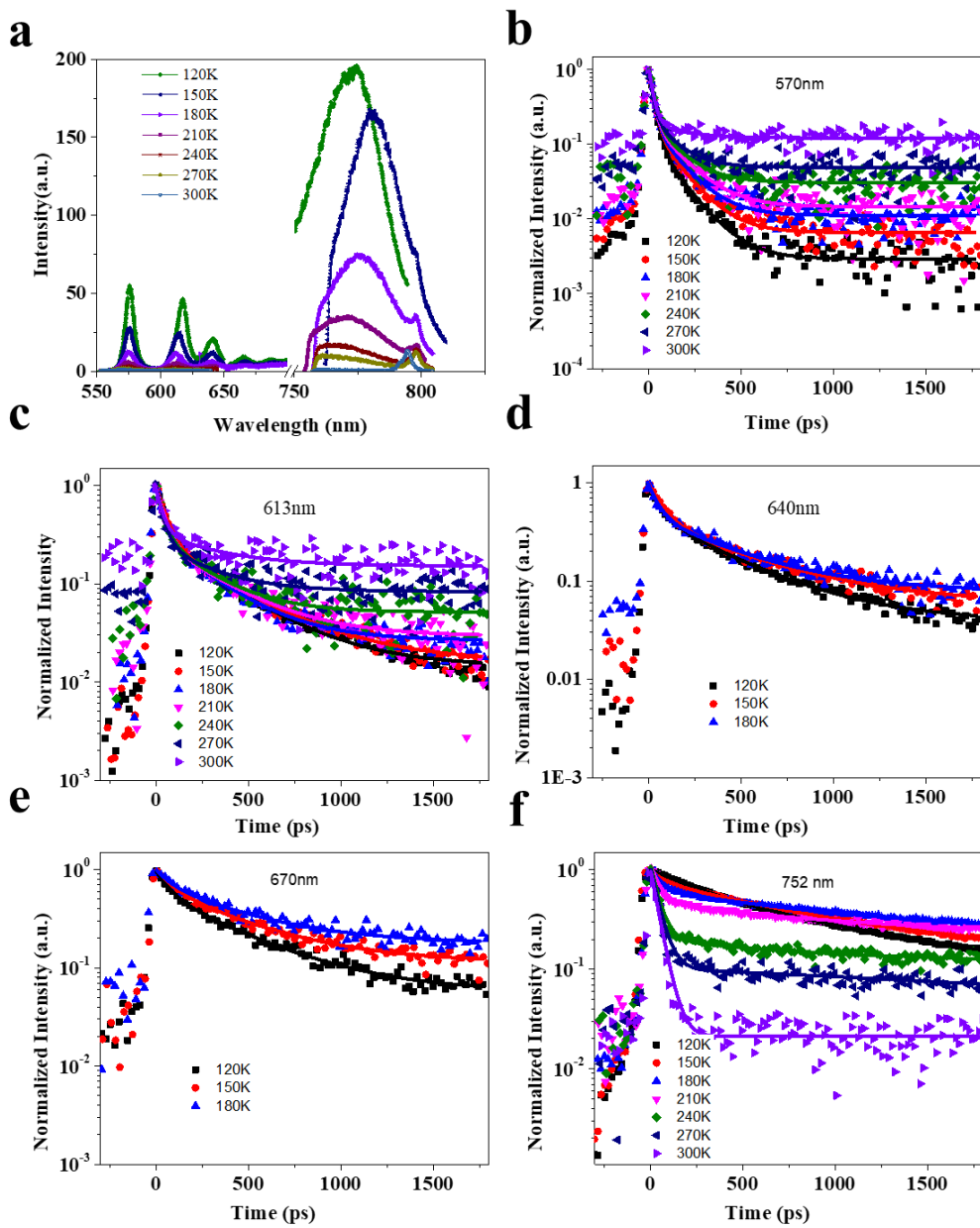


Figure S5. TRPL for 40%PMA Q-2DP. (a) PL spectra at different temperature. (b-f) Decay profiles in time scale at (b) 570 nm, (c) 613 nm, (d) 640 nm, (e) 670 nm and (f) 752nm.

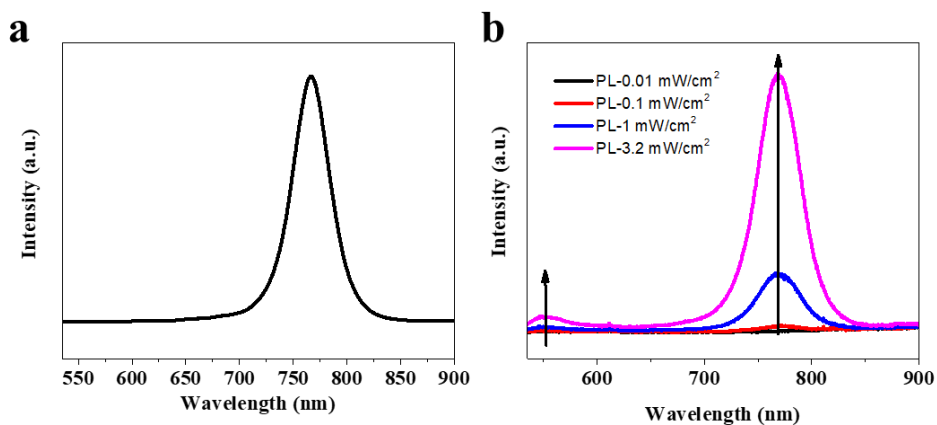


Figure S6. Steady state PL spectrum of BHJ perovskite bare film on glass substrate illuminated from front side, i.e. perovskite side (a) and also from back side, i.e. glass side (b) with different excitation power from 0.01 to 3.2 mW/cm².

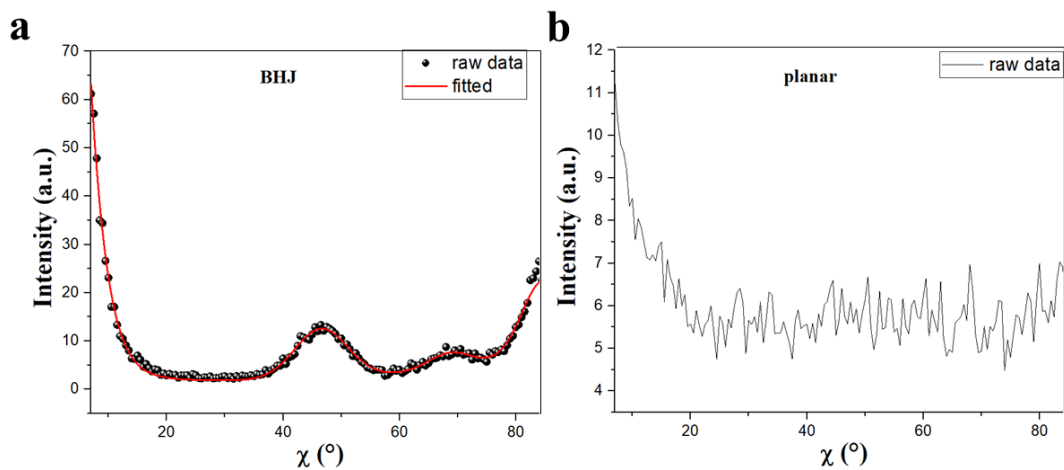


Figure S7. The polar intensity profiles along the ring in the q_r range of 0.96 to 1.02 $\text{\AA}^{-1}$ for 33.3%PMA (a) BHJ film (b) Planar film.

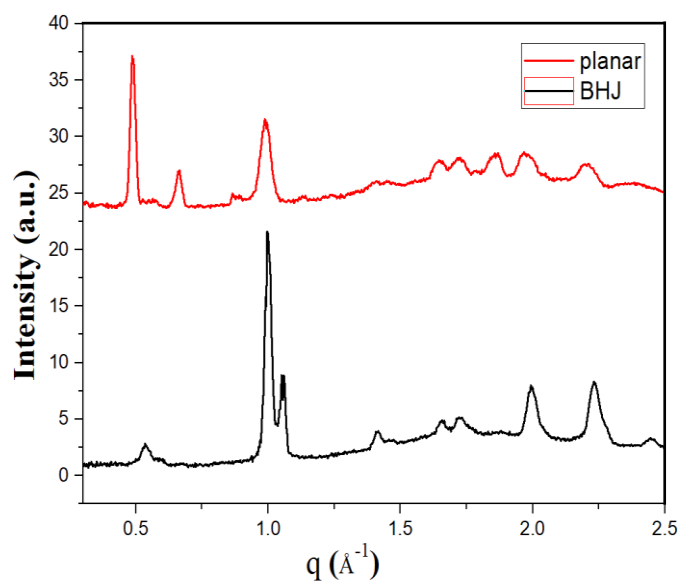


Figure S8. Azimuthally integrated intensity plots for 33.3%PMA BHJ film and Planar film.

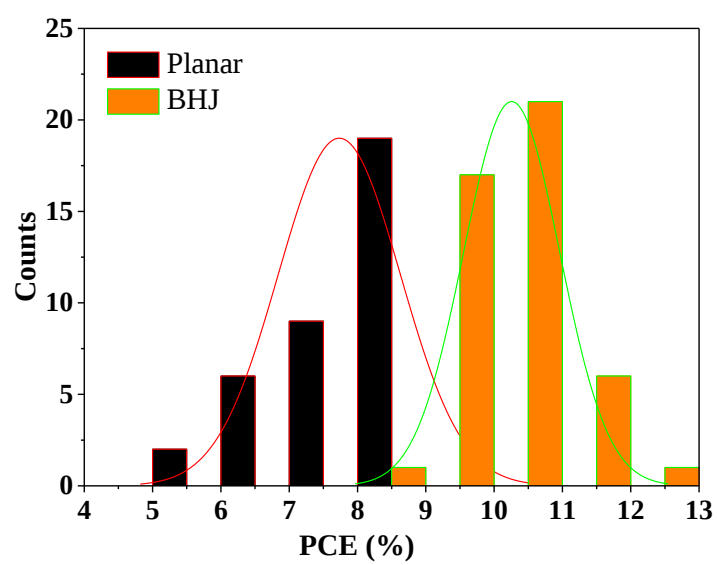


Figure S9. Device statistics on the PCE for planar and BHJ 33.3%PMA Q-2D PSCs.

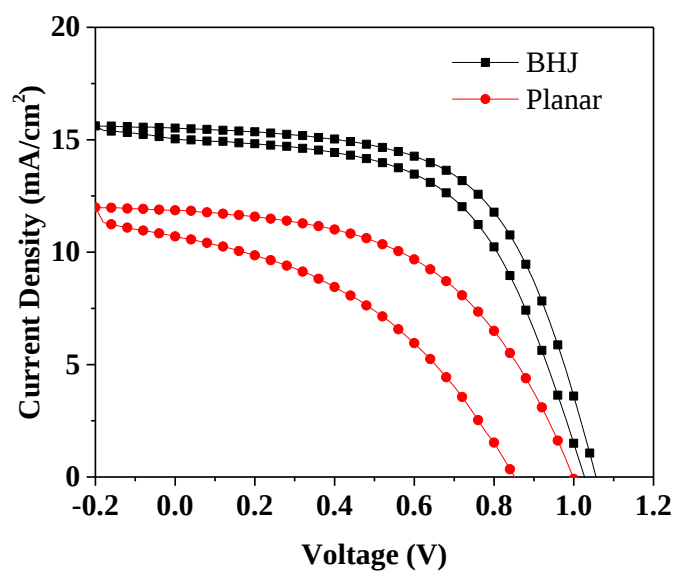


Figure S10. Forward and back JV scan characteristics for BHJ and planar 33.3%PMA Q-2D solar cells , at scanning rate 0.4V/s

Device	Scan Direction	J_{SC} at $0.8V_{OC}$ (mA/cm ²)	Hysteresis index
BHJ	Reverse	10.76	0.167
	Forward	8.96	
Planar	Reverse	6.49	0.764
	Forward	1.53	

Table S1. Summary of JV characteristic for BHJ and Planar 33.3%PMA Q-2D PSC.

$$\text{Hysteresis index (HI)} = \frac{J(0.8V_{oc}) - J_{FS}(0.8V_{oc})}{J_{RS}(0.8V_{oc})}$$

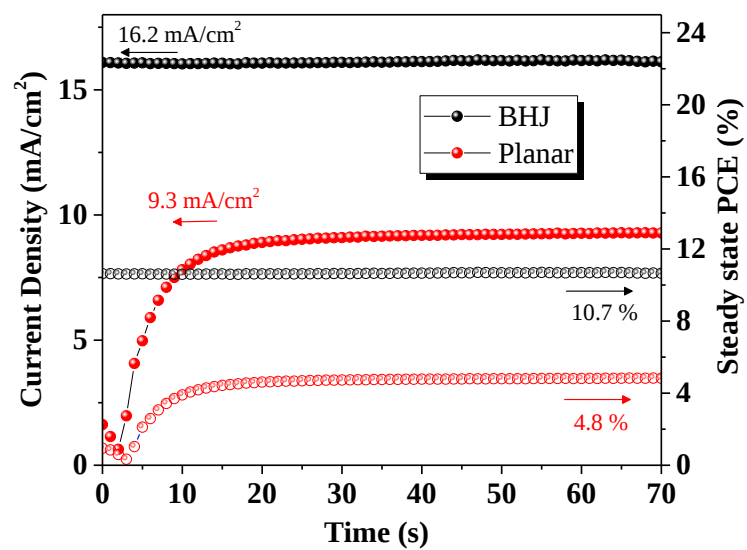


Figure S11. Steady state current density and PCE over time for 33.3%PMA BHJ and planar Q-2D PSC.

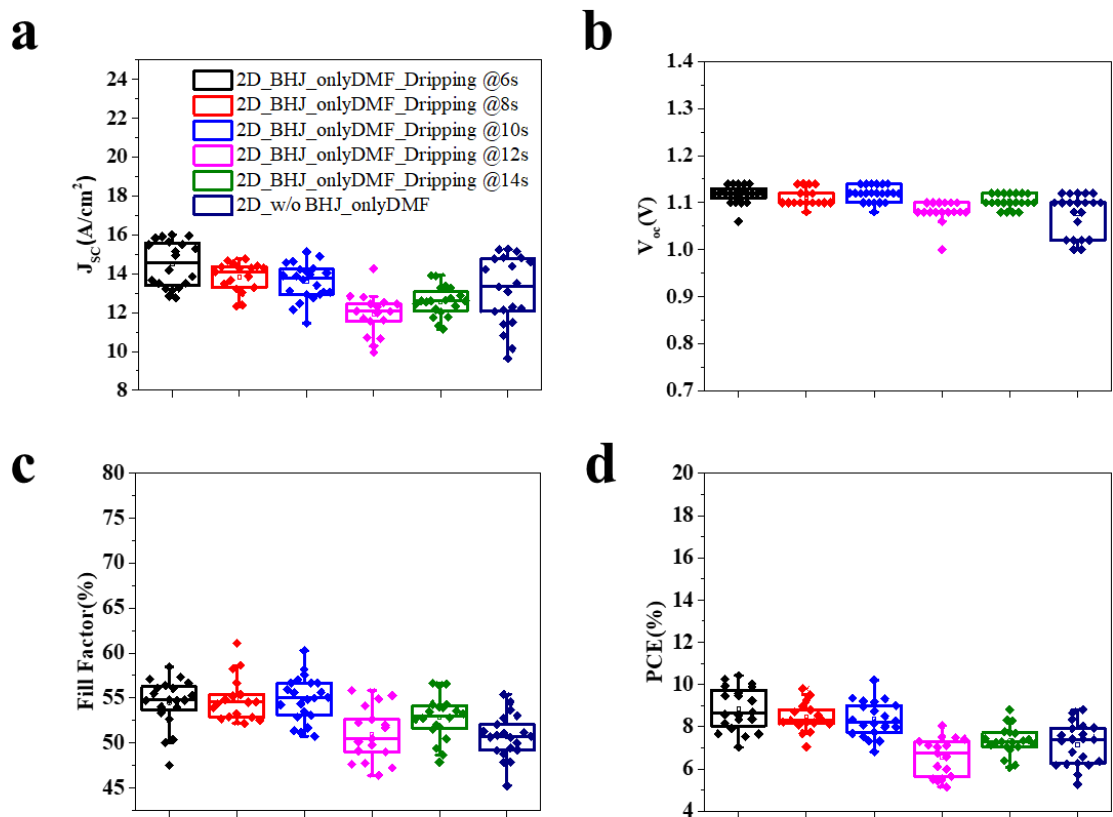


Figure S12. Device statistics of dripping time effect on performance metrics for 33.3%PMA BHJ Q-2D PSC. (a) V_{oc} (b) J_{sc} (c) FF (d) PCE.

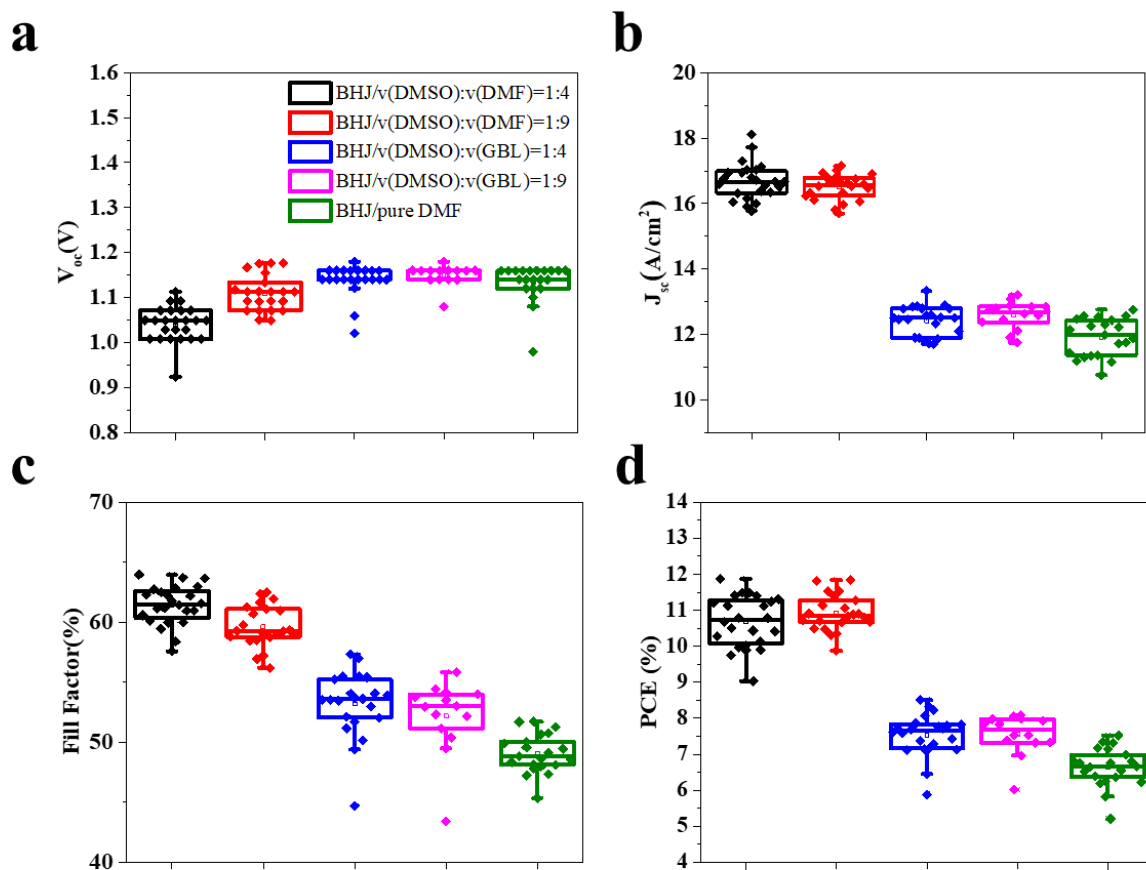


Figure S13. Solvent engineering for 33.3%PMA Q-2D PSC. (a) V_{OC} (b) J_{SC} (c) FF (d)

PCE.

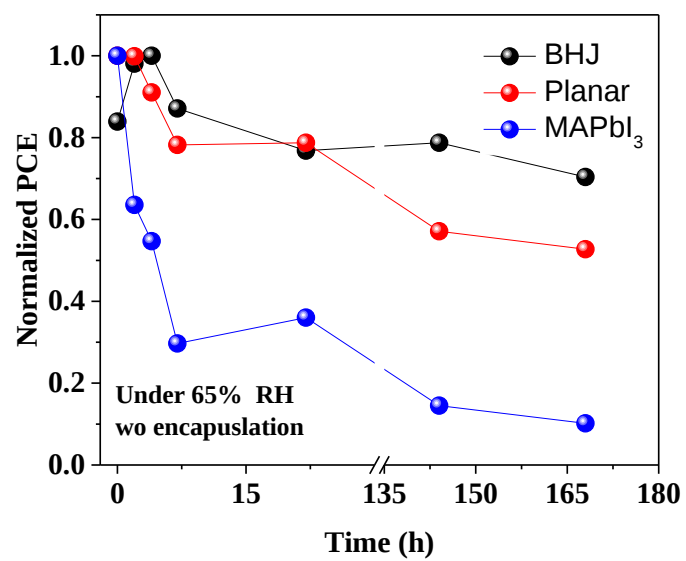


Figure S14. Humidity stability test for 33.3%PMA Q-2D PSC under 65% RH without encapsulation.