## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

## A regulation strategy of self-assembly molecules for achieving efficient inverted perovskite solar cells

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**Supplementary Fig. 1.** Photos of  $NiO_x$  aqueous solution (left) and  $H_2O_2$ - $NiO_x$  aqueous solution (right) with 2 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>.



**Supplementary Fig. 2.** XRD patterns of the control and target NiO<sub>x</sub> NCs powders.



**Supplementary Fig. 3.** (a-b) AFM images of  $NiO_x$  film from the control sample (a) and target sample (b). The numerical values in the bottom right of the figure represent the root mean square (RMS) roughness of the  $NiO_x$  films. The RMS for the control sample is 4.62 nm, while the RMS for the target sample is 4.62 nm.



**Supplementary Fig. 4.** (a) The current-voltage (I-V) plots of the control and target  $NiO_x$  films with a configuration of ITO/NiO<sub>x</sub>/Au. (b) Hole mobility of the control and target  $NiO_x$  films with a configuration of ITO/NiO<sub>x</sub>/Spiro-OMeTAD/Au.



**Supplementary Fig. 5.** UPS spectra of ITO substrates covered by  $NiO_x$ ,  $H_2O_2$ - $NiO_x$ , NiOx/SAMs,  $H_2O_2$ - $NiO_x/SAMs$ . (a) The secondary electron cut-off regions of UPS spectra. (b) Valence band onset regions of UPS spectra.



**Supplementary Fig. 6.** UPS spectra of perovskite film based on ITO substrate. (a) Valence band onset regions of UPS spectra. (b) The secondary electron cut-off regions of UPS spectra.



**Supplementary Fig. 7.** (a) The UV-vis absorption spectra of perovskite film. (b) Tauc plot of the perovskite film extracted from UV-vis absorption spectra.



**Supplementary Fig. 8.** Contact angles of (a)  $NiO_x$ , (B)  $H_2O_2$ - $NiO_x$ , (C)  $NiO_x$ /SAMs and (D)  $H_2O_2$ - $NiO_x$ /SAMs with respect to water.



**Supplementary Fig. 9.** The statistics of performance parameters of p-i-n devices based on  $H_2O_2$ -NiO<sub>x</sub> substrate with various molar ratios of MeO-2PACz in mixed SAMs.



**Supplementary Fig. 10.** The statistics of performance parameters of p-i-n devices based on different HTLs. (a) Open-circuit voltage ( $V_{OC}$ ), (b) short circuit current density ( $J_{SC}$ ), (c) fill factor (FF).



**Supplementary Fig. 11.** J-V curves of best-performing (a) control device and (b) target device obtained in forward and reverse scans with an aperture area of 0.09 cm<sup>2</sup>.



**Supplementary Fig. 12.** J-V curves of PSCs with different sweep rates from 30 to 10000 mV s<sup>-1</sup> in reverse scans, with an aperture area of 0.09 cm<sup>2</sup>.



**Supplementary Fig. 13.** Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) measurements of the control and target devices.  $C_{\rm S}$  (a) and  $R_{\rm rec}$  (b) as a function of the bias-voltage of PSCs.



**Supplementary Fig. 14.** Dependence of  $J_{SC}$  versus the irradiation intensity for the control and target devices.



**Supplementary Fig. 15.** The XRD patterns of the perovskite film after 1500 h in a controlled chamber with 40% relative humidity. The grey area is the signal of perovskite degradation with the appearance of some PbI<sub>2</sub> diffraction peaks.



**Supplementary Fig. 16.** Distributions of  $V_{OC}$  (a),  $J_{SC}$  (b), FF (c) of control and target devices under continuously heating at 60 °C in N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere.



**Supplementary Fig. 17.** Distributions of  $V_{OC}$  (a),  $J_{SC}$  (b), FF (c) of control and target devices under under continuous one-sun illumination at 40 ± 5 °C in N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere.

	Control (Glass/NiO <sub>x</sub> )				Target (Glass/H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> -NiO <sub>x</sub> )			
Composition	BE	Area	FWHM	Ratios	BE	Area	FWHM	Ratios
	(eV)		(eV)		(eV)		(eV)	
NiO	853.9	40454.42	1.21	1.00	853.9	34219.4	1.24	1.00
Ni <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	855.4	55211.54	2.28	1.36	855.4	50423.28	2.37	1.47
NiOOH	856.5	42969.90	3.03	1.06	856.5	38485.00	3.31	1.12
Satelite	860.9	76960.77	3.63	1.90	861.0	66916.73	3.61	1.96
Satelite	864.0	13770.92	2.47	0.34	864.0	12704.15	2.61	0.37
Satelite	866.4	7504.51	2.24	0.19	866.6	6025.23	2.26	0.18

**Supplementary Table 1** Peak fitting parameters of the Ni  $2p_{3/2}$  core level spectra.

**Supplementary Table 2** The fitting parameters of TRPL measurement of perovskite film based on NiO<sub>x</sub>/SAMs and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-NiO<sub>x</sub>/SAMs substrate. The average decay time ( $\tau_{ave}$ ) were calculated according to the formula:  $\tau_{ave} = (A_1\tau_1^2 + A_2\tau_2^2)/(A_1\tau_1 + A_2\tau_2)$ .

	$^{ au_1}$ (ns)	A <sub>1</sub> (%)	$ au_2$ (ns)	A <sub>2</sub> (%)	$ au_{ave}$ (ns)
ΙΤΟ	17.47	65.41	1372.07	442.78	1369.52
NiO <sub>x</sub>	17.56	96.48	574.63	234.34	567.71
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> -NiO <sub>x</sub>	12.73	111.46	396.78	209.10	390.33