Supporting Information

Organic-Inorganic Hybrid Perovskite for Low-Cost and High-Performance

Xerographic Photoreceptors

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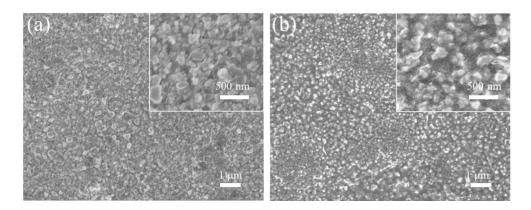


Fig. S1 Top SEM of the perovskite films with different PEG concentration: $PEG:MAPbI_3 = 1.5:1$ (a), and 2:1 (b).

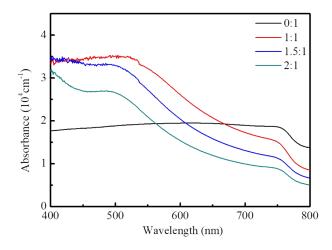


Fig. S2 The UV-vis optical absorption of the MAPbI₃ films with and without PEG, the molar ratios of PEG to MAPbI₃ are 0:1, 1:1, 1.5:1, and 2:1, respectively.

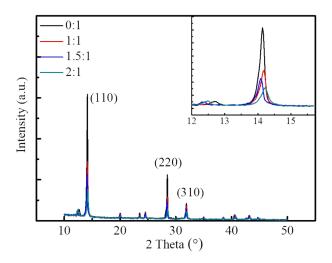


Fig. S3 XRD patterns of the MAPbI₃ films with and without PEG, the molar ratios of PEG to MAPbI₃ are 0:1, 1:1, 1.5:1 and 2:1, respectively.

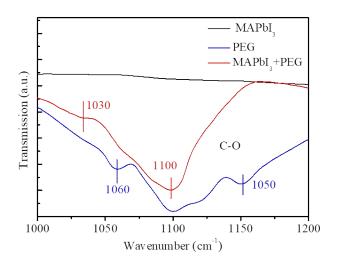


Fig. S4 FTIR spectra of PEG and MAPbI₃ with and without PEG.

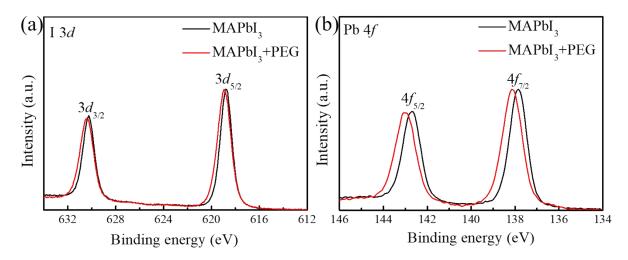


Fig. S5 The narrow scan XPS spectra of I 3d (a) and Pb 4f (b) of the MAPbI₃ films with and without PEG.

Device (PEG: MAPbI ₃)	[^V 0 [V]	$R_{d_{1}}$ [V s ⁻]	$E_{0.5} \begin{bmatrix} \mu J \text{ cm}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$	<i>V</i> _r [V]
0:1	-335	58	0.077	-2
1:1	-715	12	0.138	-2
1.5:1	-776	16	0.163	-9
2:1	-790	12	0.225	-4

Table S1 Xerographic properties of Perovskite photoreceptors under 780-nm illumination.

Note: All photoconductive data listed in the table were measured with a corona voltage of -5 kV and a monochromatic light of 1.0 μ W (λ : 780 nm).

Table S2 Xerographic properties of a perovskite photoreceptor (PEG:MAPbI₃ = 1:1) after ageing.

No.	Ageing Time [d]	[^V ₀]	$R_{d_{1}}$ [V s ⁻	$E_{0.5} \begin{bmatrix} \mu J \text{ cm}^{-} \end{bmatrix}$	<i>V</i> _r [V]
1	0	-727	12	0.071	-2
2	30	-741	13	0.088	-3

Note: The photoreceptor was stored at a temperature of 50 °C with humidity of 40–50 RH% for 30 days, and measured with a corona voltage of -5 kV and a monochromatic light of 1.0 μ W (λ : 550 nm).