

## Supplementary Information

### Pen-writing high-quality perovskite films and degradable optoelectronic devices

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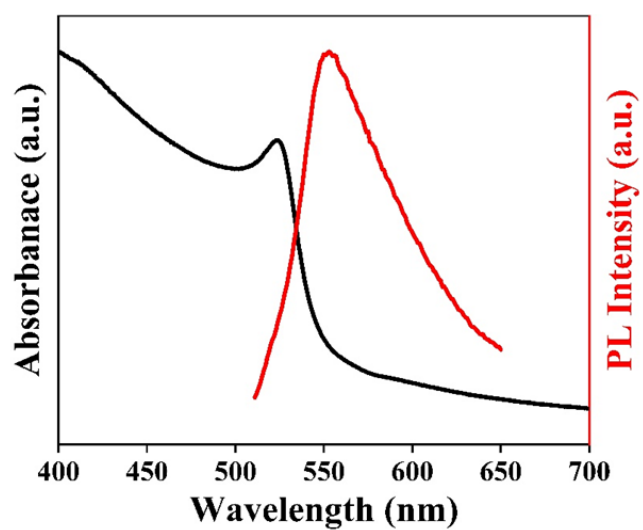
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#### Supplementary Materials:

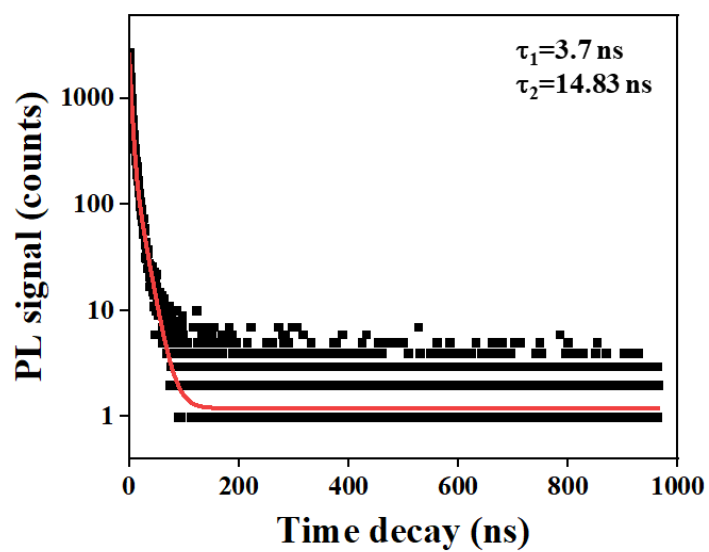
Supplementary Figure 1-7

Supplementary Table 1-2

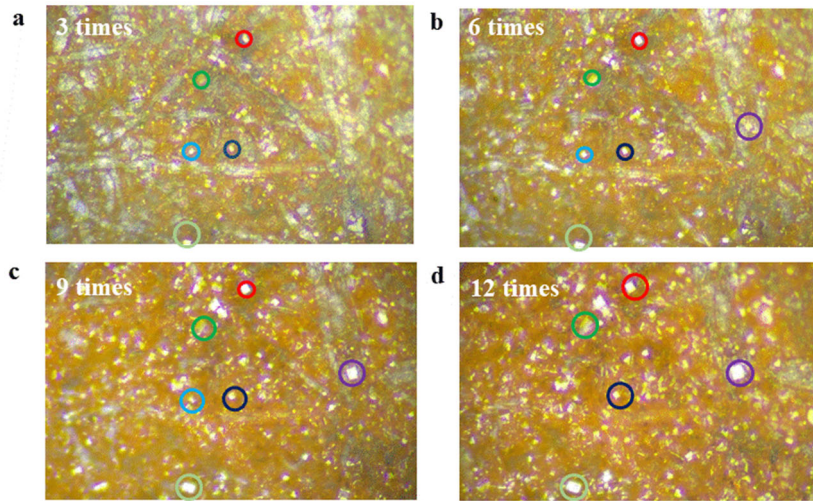
Supplementary Movie 1



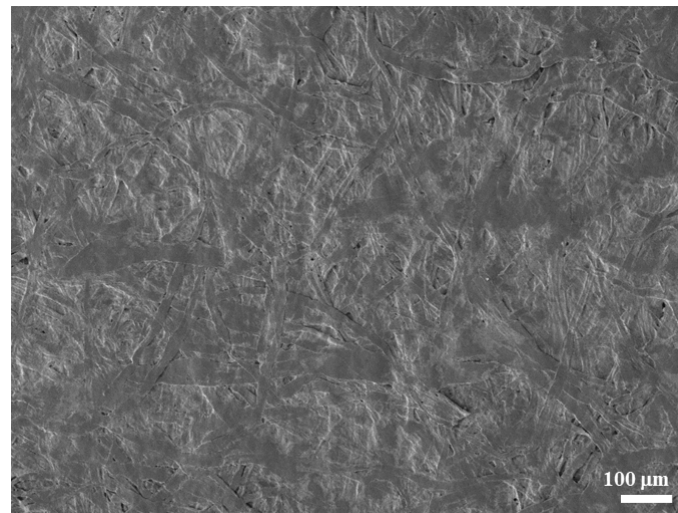
**Fig. S1** Visible absorption and photoluminescence (PL) spectra of the prepared  $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$  films by spin-coating.



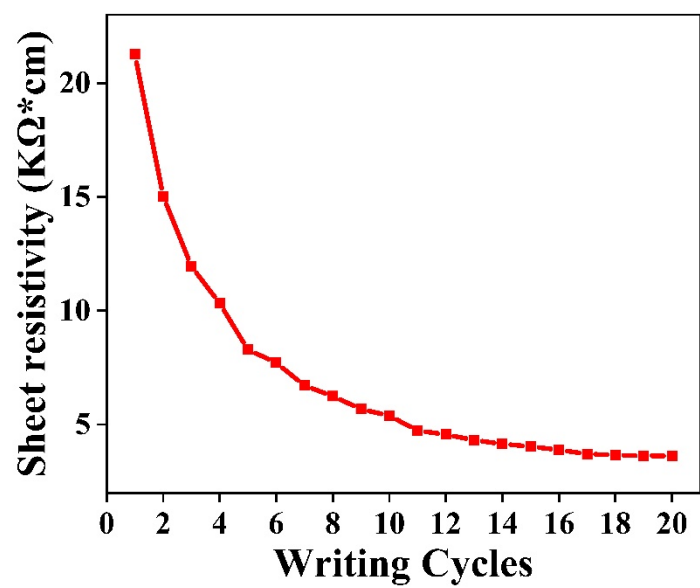
**Fig. S2** PL time decay trace of the  $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$  films by spin-coating at 405 nm showing a fast component ( $\tau_1 = 3.7$  ns) and a slow component ( $\tau_2 = 14.83$  ns).



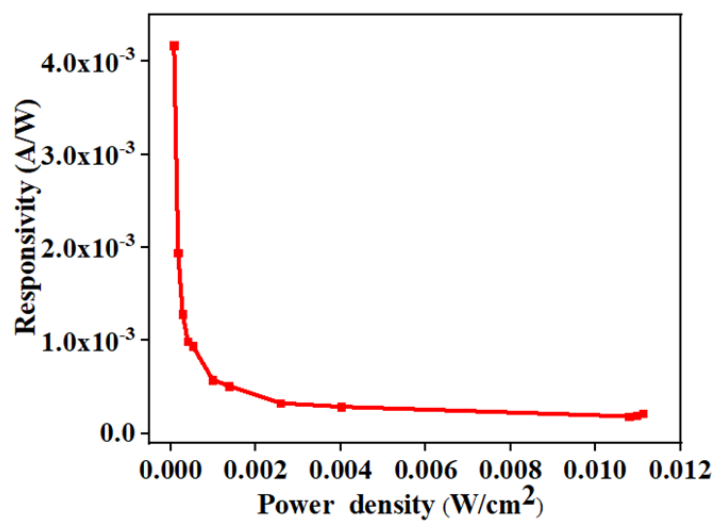
**Fig. S3** In-situ growth process of the pen-written  $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$  films at different writing cycles. a) 3 times. b) 6 times. c) 9 times. d) 12 times. Circles of the same color represent the crystal of different times. The film coverage and crystal size are positively related with writing times. As the writing times increase, the coverage and crystal size increase.



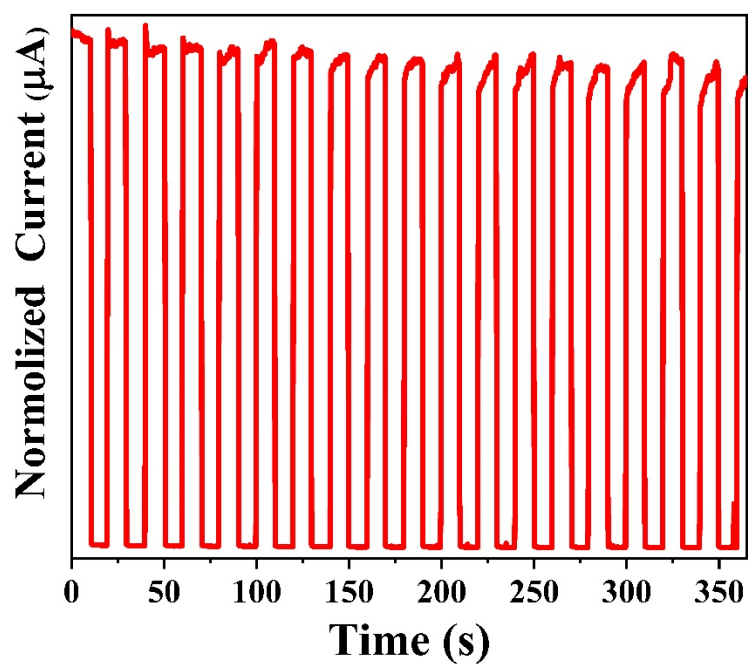
**Fig. S4** SEM image of the  $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$  perovskite films by spin-coating.



**Fig. S5** The resistivity of pencil-drawn graphite electrodes on papers as a function of writing cycles.



**Fig. S6** Responsivity of the pen-written photodetectors (bias, 4 V;  $\lambda = 405$  nm).



**Fig. S7** Photoswitching behavior of the photodetector.

Device type	Wavelength (nm)	On/off current ration	Responsivity [mA/W]	References
Cs <sub>2</sub> NaBiCl <sub>6</sub> /ITO	365	25	67.98@1.5V	J. Phys. Chem. Lett. 2021, 12, 5682–5688.
Au/Cs <sub>3</sub> Cu <sub>2</sub> I <sub>5</sub> /SiO <sub>2</sub>	265	22	22.1@3V	J. Phys. Chem. Lett. 2020, 11, 16, 6880–6886.
MAPbBr <sub>3</sub> /InGa/SiO <sub>2</sub>	532	100	0.45 × 10 <sup>3</sup> @2V	ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2018, 10, 25763-25769.
MAPbI <sub>3</sub> /graphite/paper	633	32	4.4@5V	ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces, 2017, 9, 10921–10928.
Au/CH <sub>3</sub> NH <sub>3</sub> PbI <sub>x</sub> Cl <sub>3-x</sub> :PCBM/Au		100	23@5V	ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces, 2017, 9, 15638–15643.
MAPbBr <sub>3</sub> / graphite /paper	405	10 <sup>2</sup>	4.2@3 V	This work

**Table S1** Device performance of perovskite-based photodetectors.

Perovskite films	$\tau_1$ (ns)	$\tau_2$ (ns)	$A_1$	$A_2$	$A_0$	$\chi^2$
CH <sub>3</sub> NH <sub>3</sub> PbBr <sub>3</sub> films by pen-writing	29.02 (65.00%)	186.65 (35.00%)	3580.94	299.77	0.75	1.094
CH <sub>3</sub> NH <sub>3</sub> PbBr <sub>3</sub> films by spin-coating	3.7 (66.22%)	14.83 (33.78%)	2617.4	333.04	1.201	0.864

**Table S2** The parameters for fluorescence lifetime of CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>PbBr<sub>3</sub> films. The photoluminescence decay graph is fitted by a bi-exponential function “ $F(t) = A_0 + A_1 e^{(-t/\tau_1)} + A_2 e^{(-t/\tau_2)}$ ”, where  $F(t)$  is the decay model;  $A_0$ ,  $A_1$ , and  $A_2$  are constants;  $\tau_1$  and  $\tau_2$  are the lifetime components.