Supporting information

Phase Distribution Regulation of Formamidinium-based Quasi-2D Perovskites through Solution Engineering

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Table S1. Orthogonal experiments using different solvent combinations and excess doping fractions for quasi-2D perovskites (PDMA)(FA)₄Pb₅I₁₆.

	Without additive	10 mol% MACI	10 mol% NH₄SCN	10 mol% MACI + NH₄SCN	30 mol% MACl
DMF:DMSO = 4:1	δ-phase	Low surface coverage	δ-phase	Low surface coverage	-
DMF:NMP = 9:1	Minor δ- phase	α-phase	Minor δ- phase	α-phase with peak split	α-phase with peak split



Figure S1. Power X-ray diffractograms of quasi-2D perovskites (PDMA)(FA)₄Pb₅I₁₆ with fixed solvent combination of 9:1 (v/v) DMF:NMP and different additive doping ratios.



Figure S2. Crystal orientation and optical properties of quasi-2D perovskites (L)_m(FA)₄Pb₅I₁₆, L = PA, BA, PMA, PEA, PDMA. (a) Power X-ray diffractograms. (b) UV-Vis absorption spectra (Tauc plot in the inset).



Figure S3. Surface morphologies of the films of $(PDMA)(FA)_4Pb_5I_{16}$, $(PA)_2(FA)_4Pb_5I_{16}$, $(ALA)_2(FA)_4Pb_5I_{16}$, respectively, with solvent ratios of 9:1 (v/v) DMF:NMP, and 10 mol% excess MACI doping. Insets are the cross-sectional views, all scale bares are 500 nm.



Figure S4. Crystalline orientation, optical properties and phase distribution of quasi-2D perovskites $(PA)_2(FA)_4Pb_5I_{16}$ with A-site cations (FA and MA) mixing. (a) Powder X-ray diffractograms (upper part), and magnified 100 peak (lower part). (b) UV-Vis absorption spectra (Tauc plot in the inset). (c) Steady-state PL from front (perovskite) with a near-UV laser of 405 nm.