

**Boosting Dielectric and Electrical Performance of Perovskite Material by  
Collaborative Augmentation with Reduced Graphene Oxide Nanosheets for  
Cutting-edge Storage Solutions.**

Rajanigandha Barik<sup>a</sup>, Priyanka Sahu<sup>a</sup>, Smrutirekha Sahoo<sup>a</sup>, Madhusmita Bhuyan<sup>a</sup>, Soumen Dhara<sup>b</sup>, Dibakar Sahoo<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>School of Physics, Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar, Burla, Odisha 768019, India

<sup>b</sup>School of Applied Science, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar - 751024, Odisha, India.

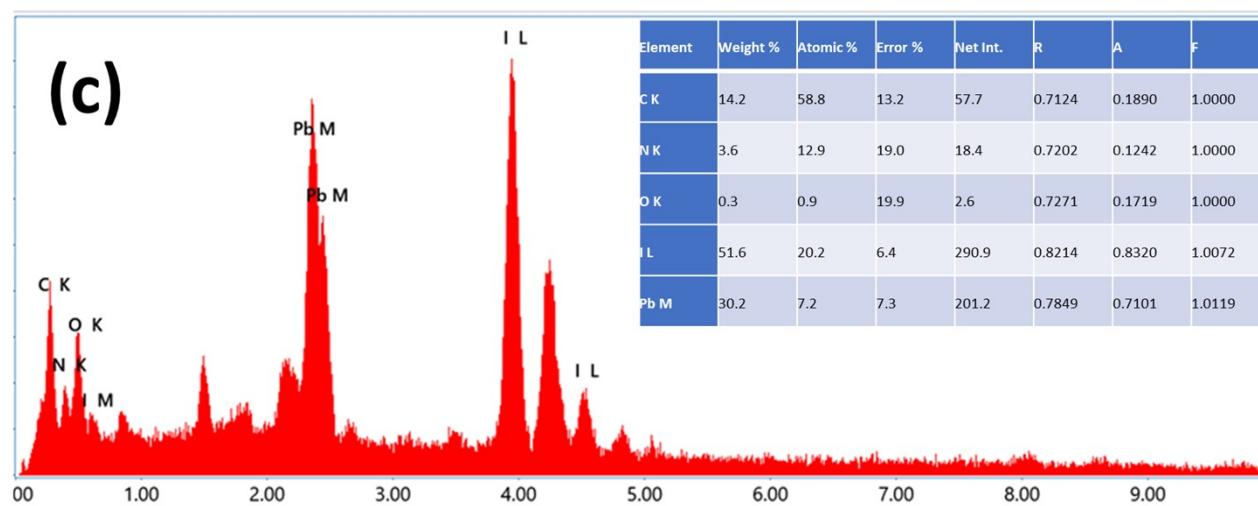
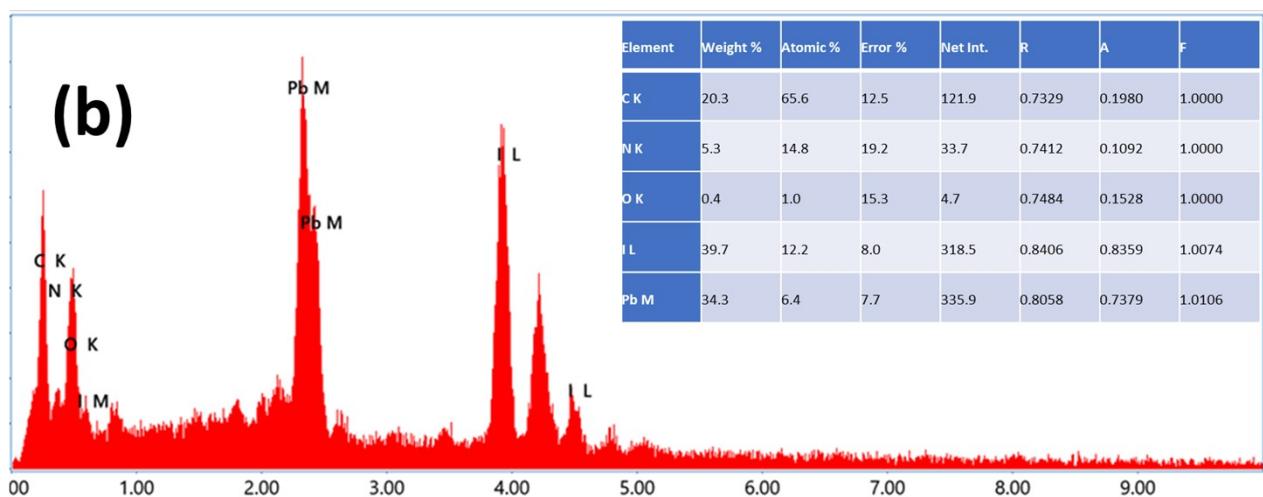
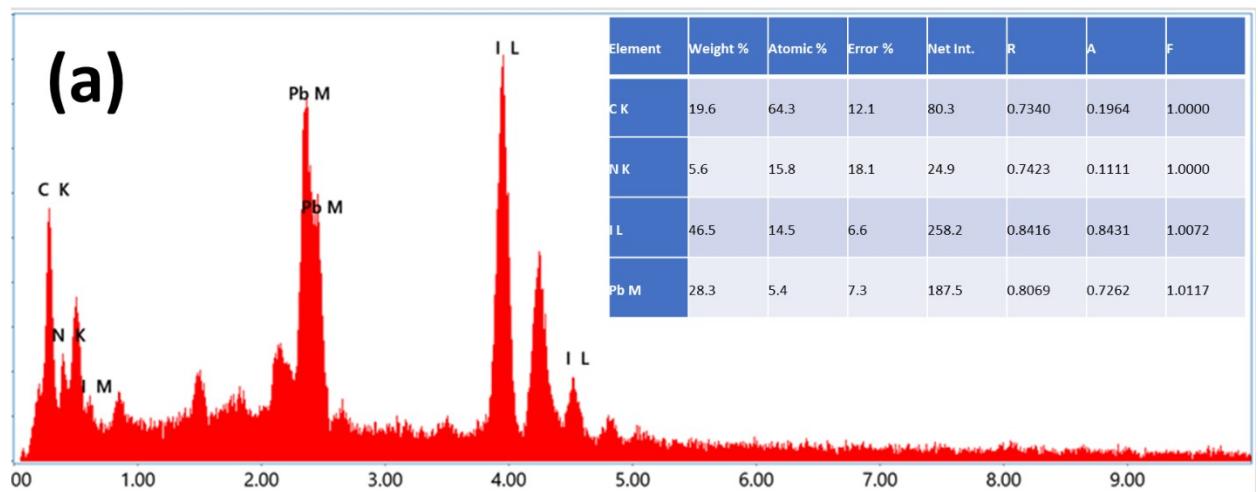
**Authors Information**

**\*Corresponding author.**

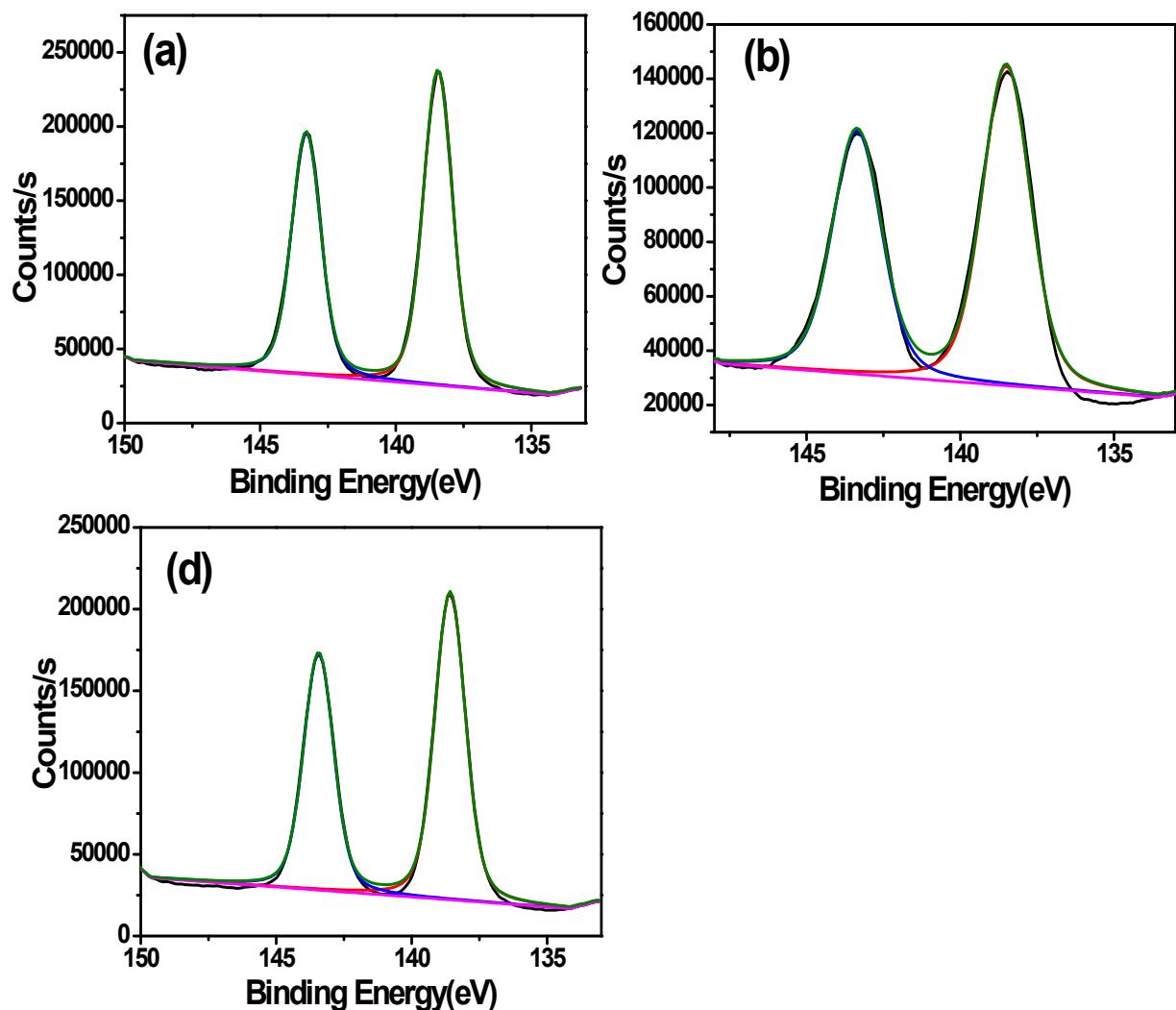
**Email address:** iamdibakar@suniv.ac.in (D. Sahoo)

## **Table of content:**

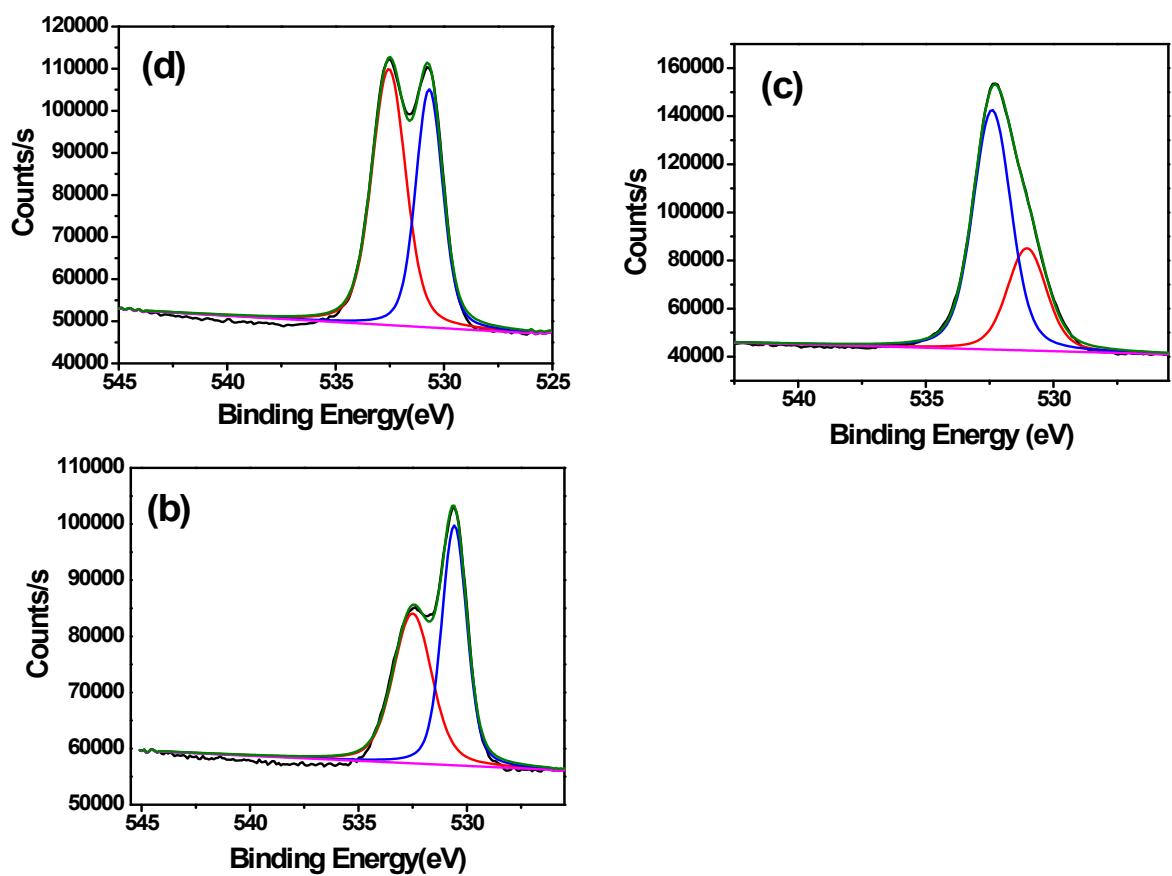
- 1) EDAX images of (a) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>,(b) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@1rGO,(c) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@5rGO
- 2) High-resolution Pb 1s peaks and fitting curves of the composites
- 3) High-resolution O 1s peaks and fitting curves of the composites
- 4) Variation of real parts of impedance versus imaginary parts of impedance of parent and composites at different temperatures.
- 5) Variation of real parts of impedance versus imaginary parts of impedance of parent and composites at high temperatures at 50°C.
- 6) Jonscher's power law fitting of conductivity as a function of frequency
- 7) Table T1. exponent ('n')value and Activation energy from Jonscher's power law, relaxation time for complex parts of the impedance of parent and composite material.
- 8) XRD, FTIR, Raman, UV-VIS, Emission spectra of rGO and MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@rGo composites



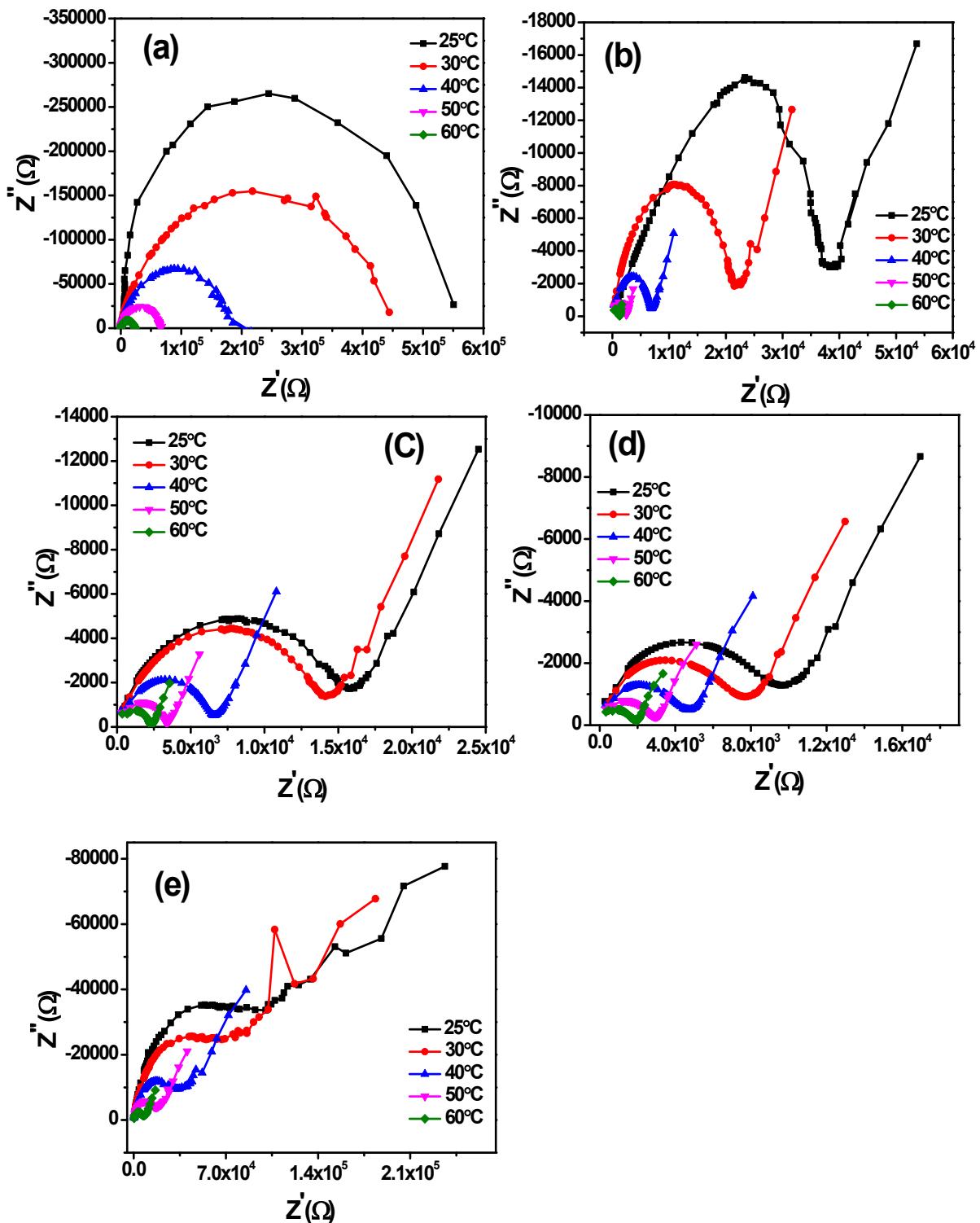
**Figure S1.** EDAX value of (a) MAPbI<sub>3</sub> (b) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@1rGO (c) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@5rGO



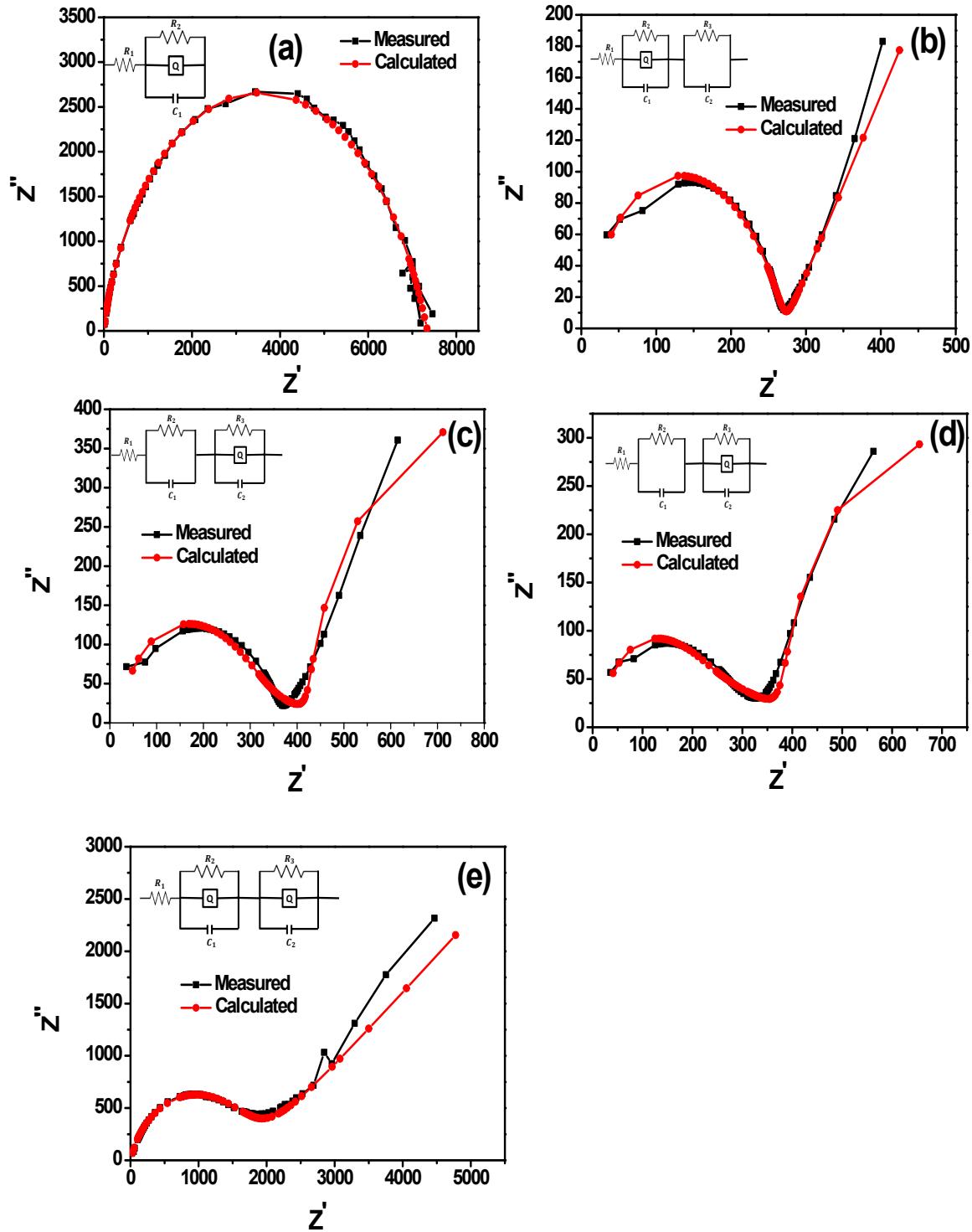
**Figure S2.** high-resolution Pb 1s peaks and fitting curves of (a) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@1rGO (b) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@5rGO, (c) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@7rGO



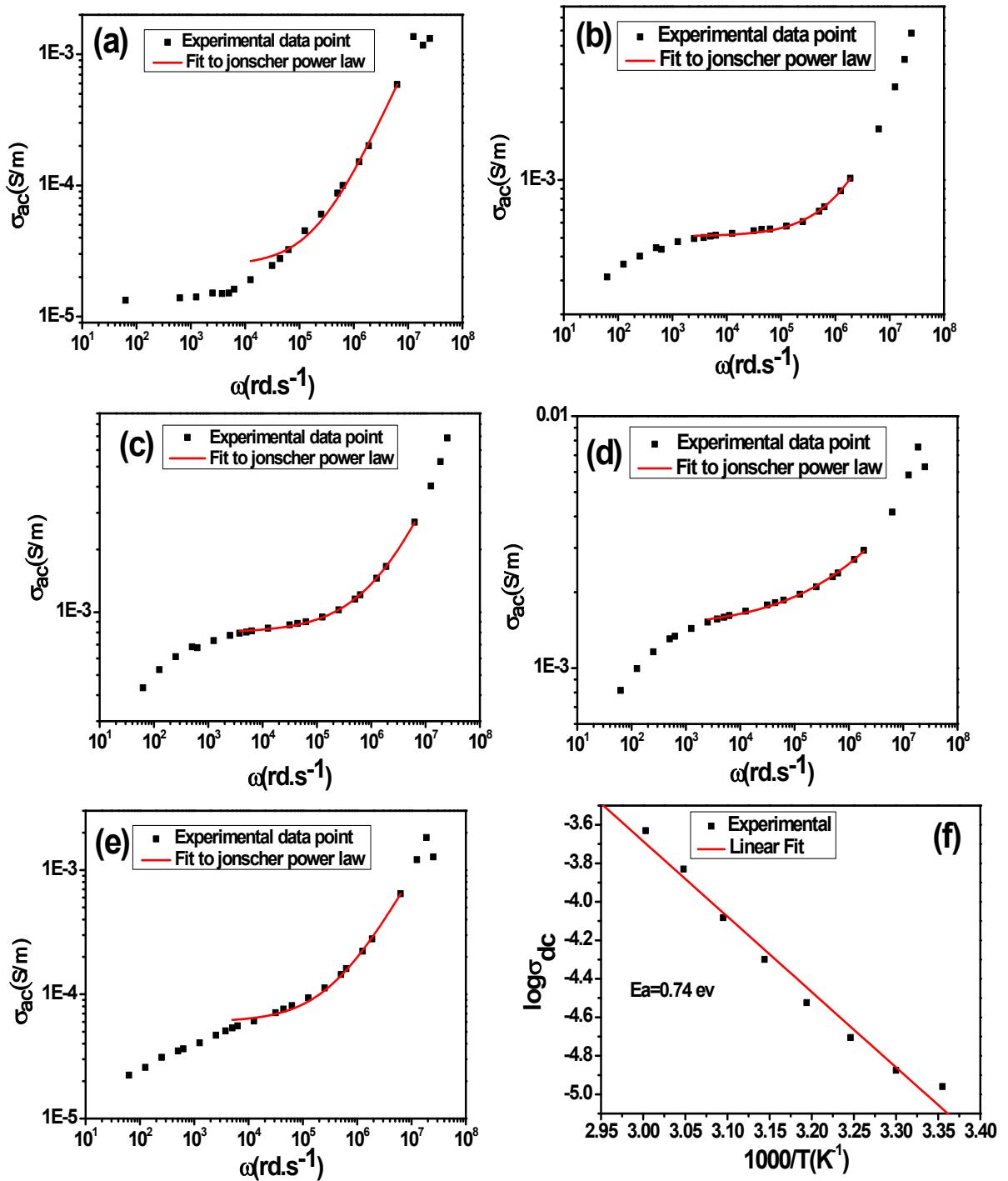
**Figure S3.** High-resolution O 1s peaks and fitting curves of (a) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@1rGO, (b) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@5rGO, (c) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@7rGO



**Figure S4.** Variation of real parts of impedance versus imaginary parts of impedance of (a) MAPbI<sub>3</sub> (b) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@0.5rGO (c) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@1rGO (d) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@5rGO (e) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@7rGO at different temperature.



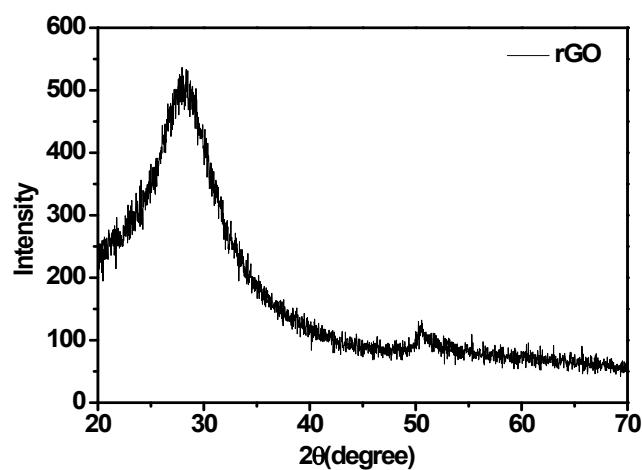
**Figure S5.** Variation of real parts of impedance verses imaginary parts of impedance of (a) MAPbI<sub>3</sub> (b) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@0.5rGO (c) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@1rGO (d) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@5rGO (e) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@7rGO at high temperature at 50°C



**Figure S6.** Jonscher's power law fitting of ac conductivity as a function of the frequency of (a) MAPbI<sub>3</sub> (b)MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@rGO (c)MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@rGO (d)MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@rGO (e)MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@rGO (g) Linear fitting between the logarithm of dc conductivity and 1000/T(inverse of kelvin).

**Table T1.** Exponent ('n') value and Activation energy from Jonscher's power law of parent and composite material

Sample	'n' values	Activation Energy(eV)	Relaxation Time for complex part of impedance (micro sec)
MAPbI <sub>3</sub>	0.91	0.74	318.3
MAPbI <sub>3</sub> @0.5rGO	0.77	0.81	2.65
MAPbI <sub>3</sub> @1rGO	0.65	0.47	1.98
MAPbI <sub>3</sub> @5rGO	0.38	0.41	0.79
MAPbI <sub>3</sub> @@7rGO	0.78	0.63	15.9



**Figure S7 :** XRD pattern of reduced graphene oxide

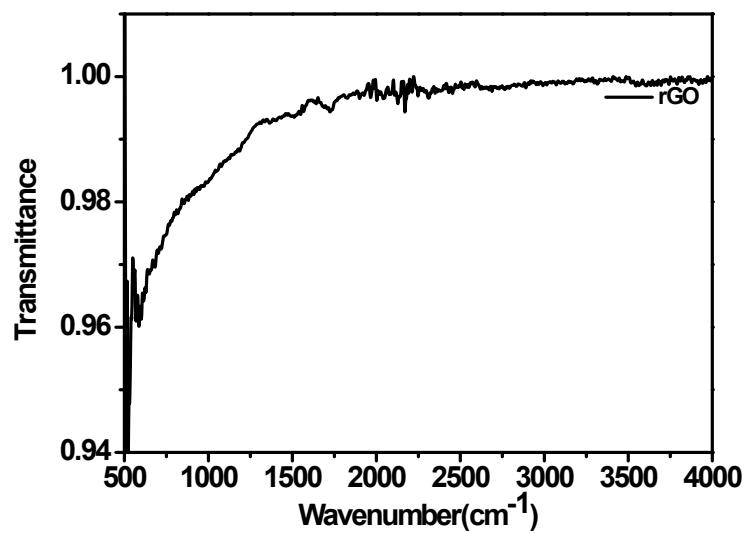


Figure S8 : FTIR Spectroscopy of reduced graphene oxide

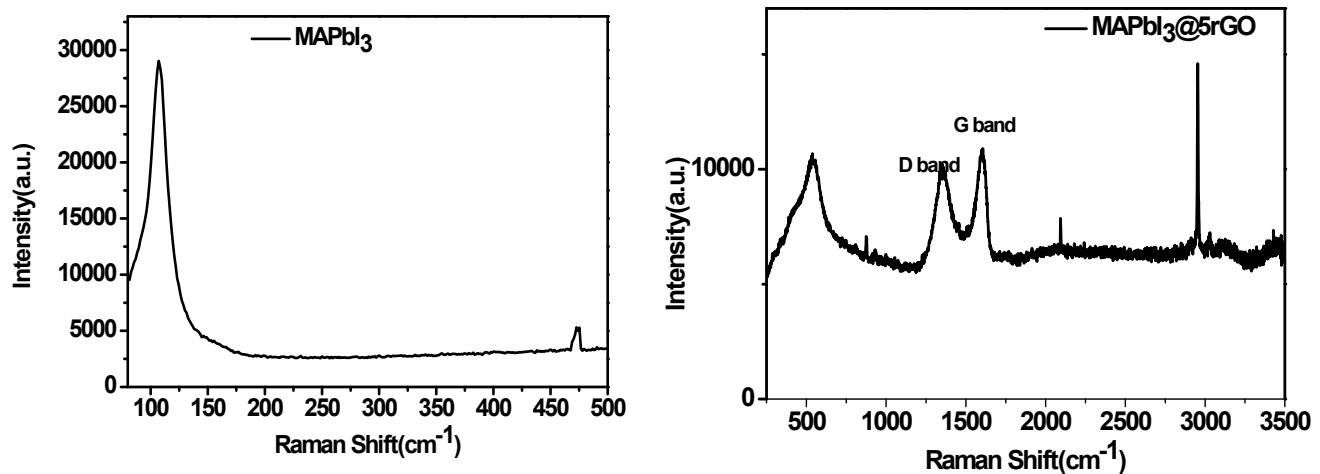


Figure S9. Raman Spectroscopy of MAPbI<sub>3</sub> and MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@5rGO

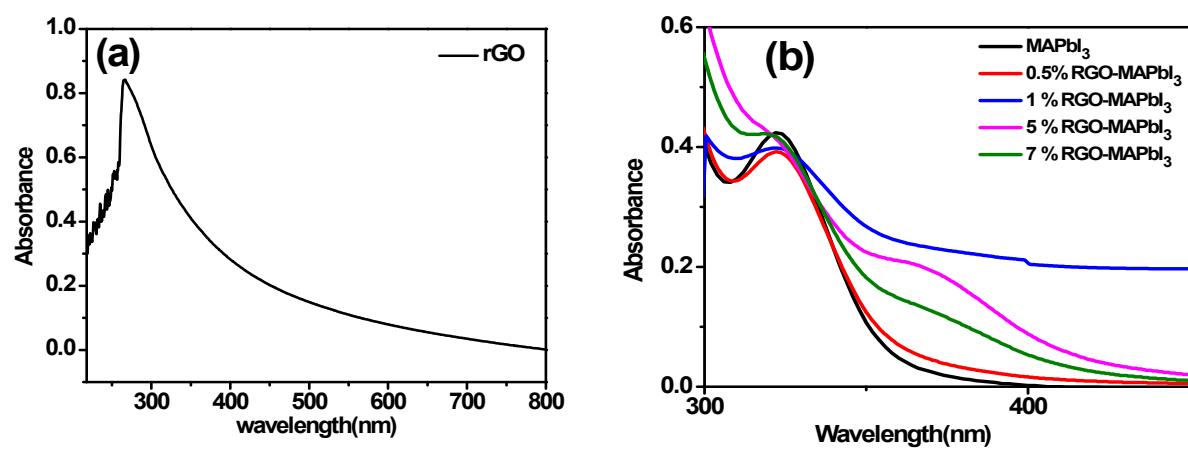


Figure S10. UV Visible spectroscopy of rGO and MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@rGO composites

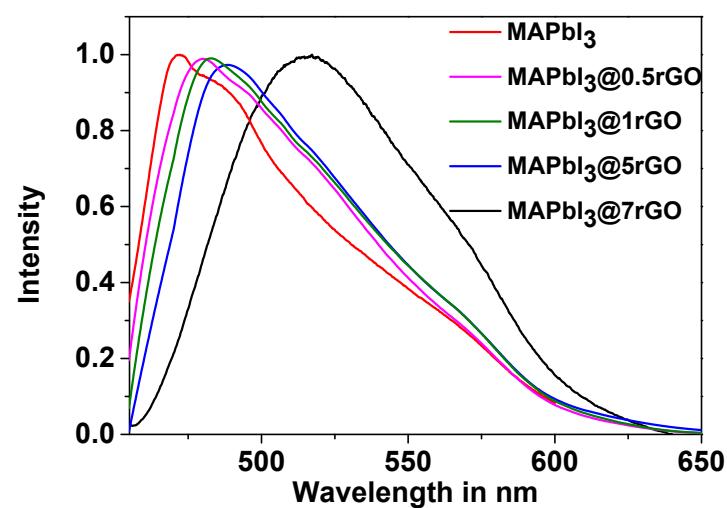


Figure S11. Emission spectra of MAPbI<sub>3</sub> and MAPbI<sub>3</sub>@rGO composites