Supplementary Information

Elucidation of the Role of Guanidinium Incorporation in Single-Crystalline MAPbI₃ Perovskite on Ion Migration and Activation Energy

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Fig. S1 ¹H NMR spectra of MAPbI₃ and GUA_{0.015}MA_{0.985}PbI₃ single crystals. The GUA/MA ratio was calculated using the integrated values for the resonances belonging to amine group of GUA (6.91 ppm) and MA (7.50 ppm). The peaks marked as * correspond to DMSO-d₆ and water.

The GUA/MA ratio was calculated using the integrated values for NH_3^+ and $(NH_2)_3^+$ of the resonances belonging to MA and GUA, respectively:

 $x = [(NH_2^+)_{GUA}/6] = 0.03/6 = 0.005$

$$y = [(NH_3^+)_{MA}/3] = 1/3 = 0.333$$

%GUA = $\frac{x}{x+y}$ * 100% = $\frac{0.005}{0.005+0.333} \cong 1.5\%$

%MA = $\frac{y}{x+y}$ * 100% = $\frac{0.333}{0.005+0.333} \cong 98.5\%$



Fig. S2 pXRD patterns of MAPbI₃ and GUA_{0.015}MA_{0.985}PbI₃ single crystals ground to powder in the range of (a) 10-40 2θ and (b) 12-30 2θ , indicating a small shift of the peaks to lower angles upon introduction of GUA cations.



Fig. S3 Image of GUA_{0.015}MA_{0.985}PbI₃ single crystal.



Fig. S4 Nyquist plots of the (a-b) MAPbI₃ and (c-d) $GUA_{0.015}MA_{0.985}PbI_3$ single crystals at 0 V DC bias in the frequencies ranged from 1 MHz to 1 Hz as a function of temperature (313-363 K).



Fig. S5. The real part of Nyquist spectra of the (a-b) MAPbI₃ and (c-d) $GUA_{0.015}MA_{0.985}PbI_3$ single crystals as a function of temperature (313-363 K).



Fig. S6 The complex impedance part of (a-b) MAPbI₃ and (c-d) GUA_{0.015}MA_{0.985}PbI₃ single crystals as a function of frequency and temperature during increasing and decreasing temperature cycles.



Fig. S7 The temperature-dependent conductivity of (a) MAPbI₃ and (b) GUA_{0.015}MA_{0.985}PbI₃ single crystals.



Fig. S8 Dark I-V curves of (a) MAPbI₃ and (b) $GUA_{0.015}MA_{0.985}PbI_3$ single crystals measured under forward and reverse biases as a function of scan rate.