

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Role of corrugated Dion-Jacobson 2D perovskite as additive in 3D MAPbBr₃ perovskite-based light emitting diodes

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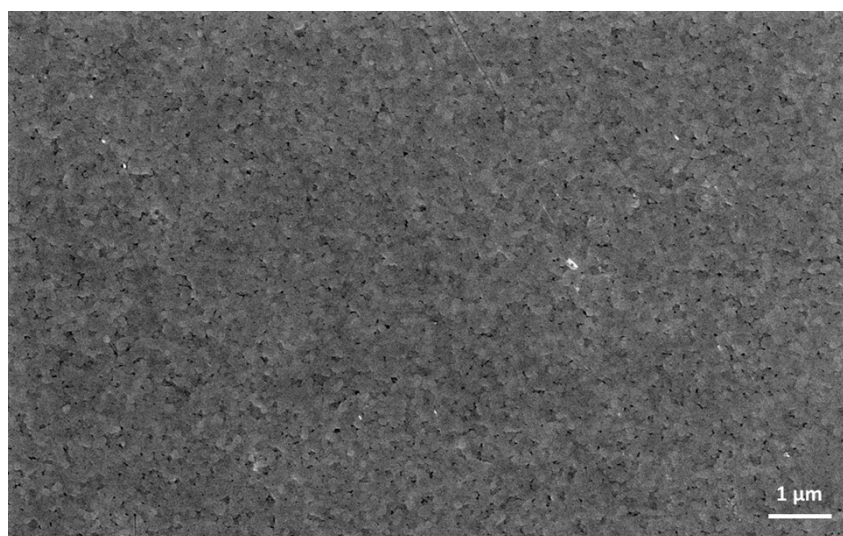


Figure S1: SEM picture of MaPbBr₃ 3D perovskite

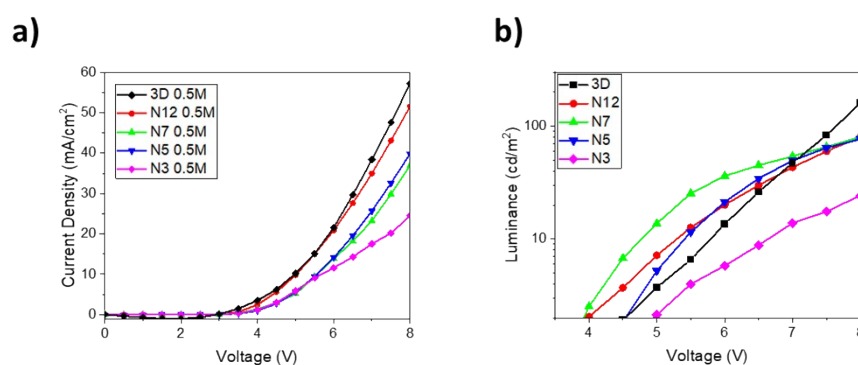
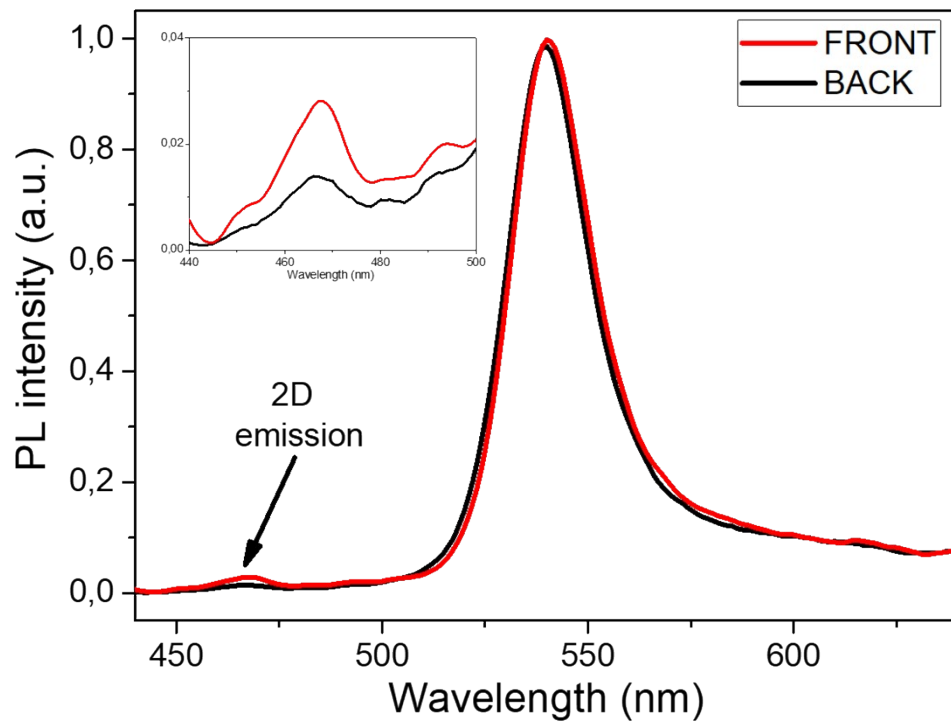


Figure S2: a) current density vs voltage curves for LED devices obtained with 3D, N12, N7, N5 and N3 thin films (0.5M); b) luminance vs voltage curves for LED devices obtained with 3D, N12, N7, N5 and N3 thin films (0.5M)

Table S1: Luminance, Current Efficiency and EQE of LED devices obtained with 3D, N12, N7, N5 and N3 thin films (0.5M)

	Lum. (cd/m ²)	CE (cd/A)	EQE (%)
3D	160 @ 8V	0.28 @ 8V	0.08 @ 8 V
N12	80 @ 8V	0.16 @ 8V	0.04 @ 8V
N7	80 @ 8V	0.22 @ 8V	0.07 @ 8V
N5	77 @ 8V	0.19 @ 8V	0.07 @ 8V
N3	24 @ 8V	0.10 @ 8V	0.03 @ 8V

**Figure S3:** PL spectra of the 3D/2D bilayer from the “front” and the “back”**Table S2:** Summary table related to employment of 2D DJ perovskites in LED devices

REF	Perovskite structure	Device architecture	EQE (%)	Operational stability (T50)
¹	BAB-FAPbI ₃ (BAB = 1,4-bis(aminomethyl)benzene)	ITO/ZnO/PEIE/perovskite/TFB/MoO ₃ /Al	5.2%	100 h
²	EDBE(MAPbBr ₃) _{n-1} PbBr ₄ (EDBE: 2,2-(ethylenedioxy)bis(ethylammonium))	ITO/PEDOT:PSS/perovskite/TPBi/LiF/Al	1.06	n.a.
³	PbBr ₂ :MABr:BDADBr (1,4-diaminobutane hydrobromide)	ITO/PEDOT:PSS/perovskite/TmPyPB/CsF/Al	1.1	3500 s
⁴	PbI ₂ : CsI: MAI: mXDA (m-xylylenediamine)	ITO/ZnO/PEIE/perovskite/TFB/MoO ₃ /Ag	12%	n.a.

5	BDAFA _{n-1} PbI _{3n+1} (BAD = 1,4-butanediamine)	ITO/ZnO/PEIE/perovskite/TFB/MoO ₃ /Au	9	189.4 h
6	DPDA-CsPb(Br/Cl) ₃ (DPDA = N,Ndimethyl-1,3-propanediamine)	ITO)/modified-(PEDOT:PSS)/perovskites/TPBi)/(Liq)/aluminum (Al)	2.65	n.a.
7	(PDMA)FA ₂ Pb ₃ X ₁₀ (PDMA = p-xylylenediamine)	ITO/ZnO/PEIE/perovskite/TFB/MoO ₃ /Au	7.1	n.a.
This work	MAPbBr ₃ /α(DMEN)PbBr ₄ (α(DMEN) = (dimethylamino)ethylamine)	ITO/PEDOT:PSS/perovskite/BPhen/BPhen:Cs/Ag	0.27	1400 s

T50 = time that the device takes for the luminance to drop to half its initial value during constant applied voltage

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