

Supplementary Information

Spectroscopic investigation of the solvated MAPbI₃ transition to perovskite crystals: A temperature-dependent Raman study

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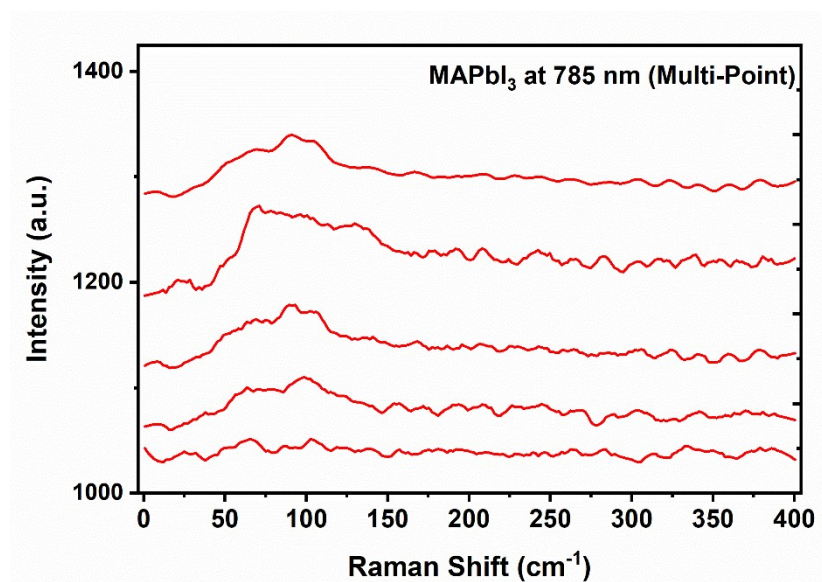


Figure S1. Raman spectra of MAPbI₃ crystals recorded at 785 nm excitation from multiple surface point positions, confirming Raman inactivity under non-resonant conditions, with only weak, broad bands (60-110 cm⁻¹) attributed to disorder-activated modes.

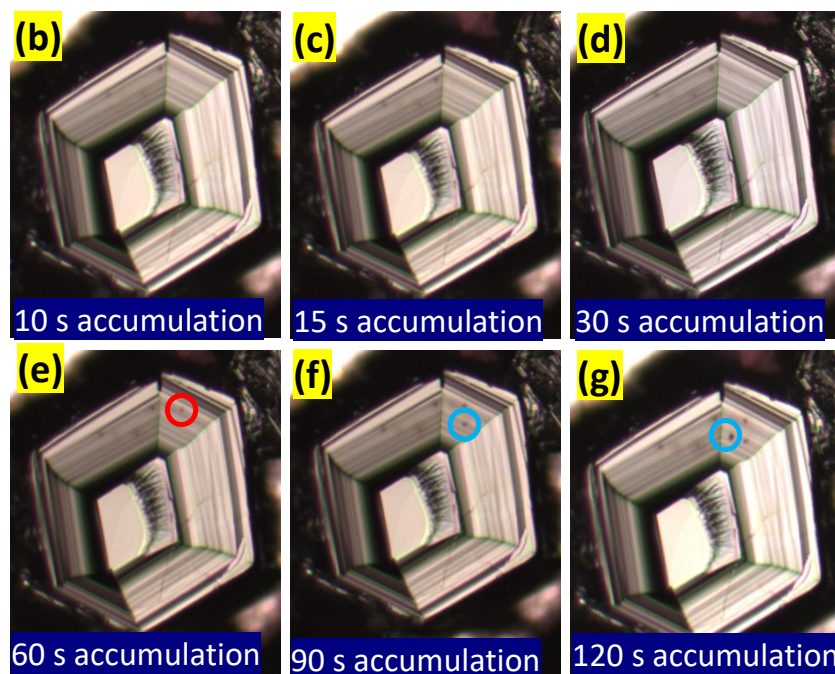


Figure S2. (b-g) Optical microscopic images of MAPbI₃ crystals at different acquisition times (10,15, 30, 60, 90, 120 s). Conditions: 600gr/mm grooving,10x focusing, and 532 nm laser excitation source.

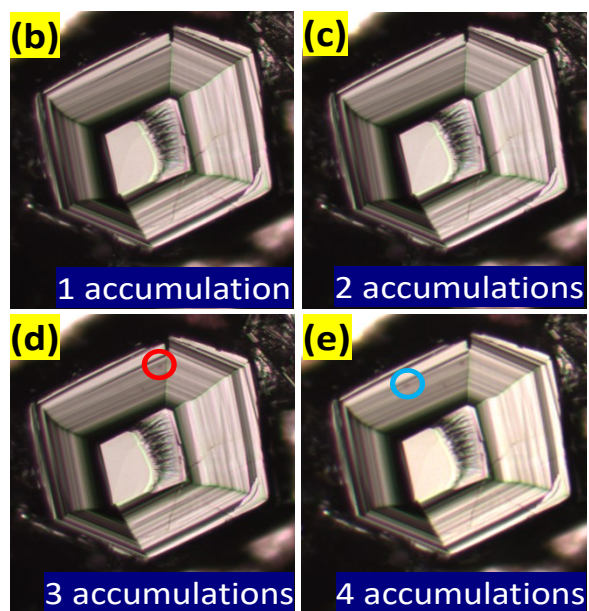


Figure S3. (b-e) Optical microscopic images of MAPbI₃ crystal at different accumulation frequencies (1, 2, 3, and 4). Conditions: 15 sec acquisition time, 600gr/mm grooving, 10x focusing, and 532 nm laser excitation source.

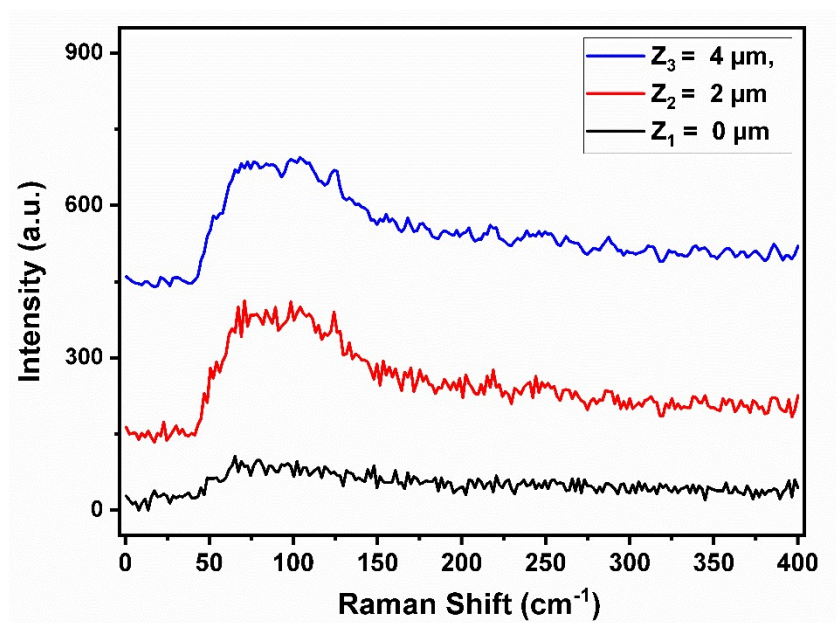


Figure S4. Depth-dependent (z-scan) Raman spectra of MAPbI₃ crystals recorded using 785 nm excitation (1.58 eV) at different focal depths ($Z_1 = 0 \mu\text{m}$, $Z_2 = 2 \mu\text{m}$, $Z_3 = 4 \mu\text{m}$)

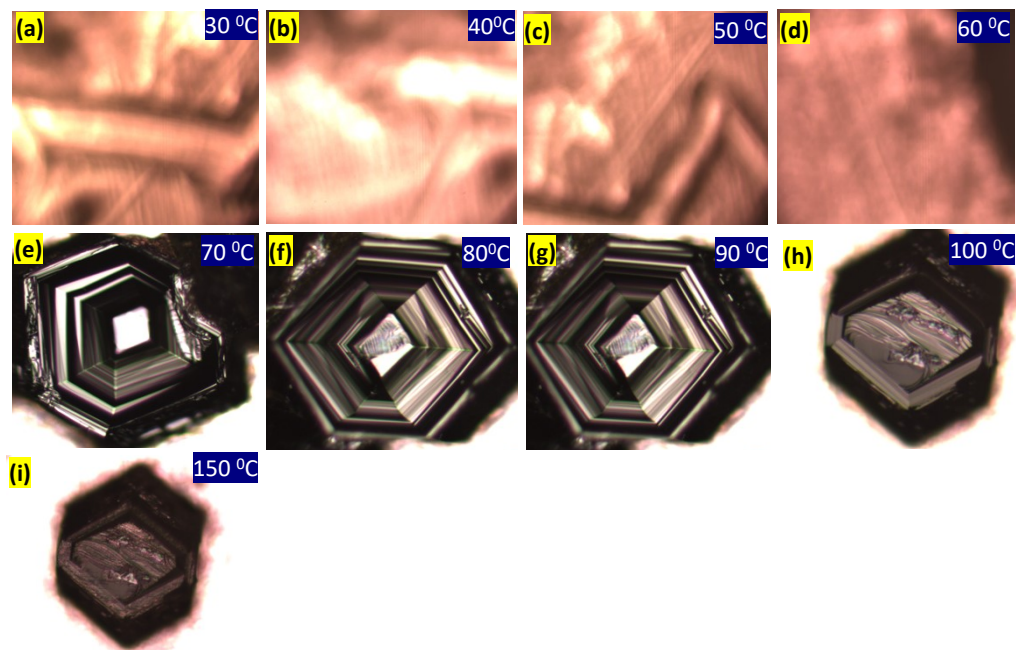


Figure S5: (a-h) Optical microscopic images taken while collecting the temperature-based Raman spectra of solvated MAPbI₃ were measured in an N₂ environment and are presented in Fig. 5.

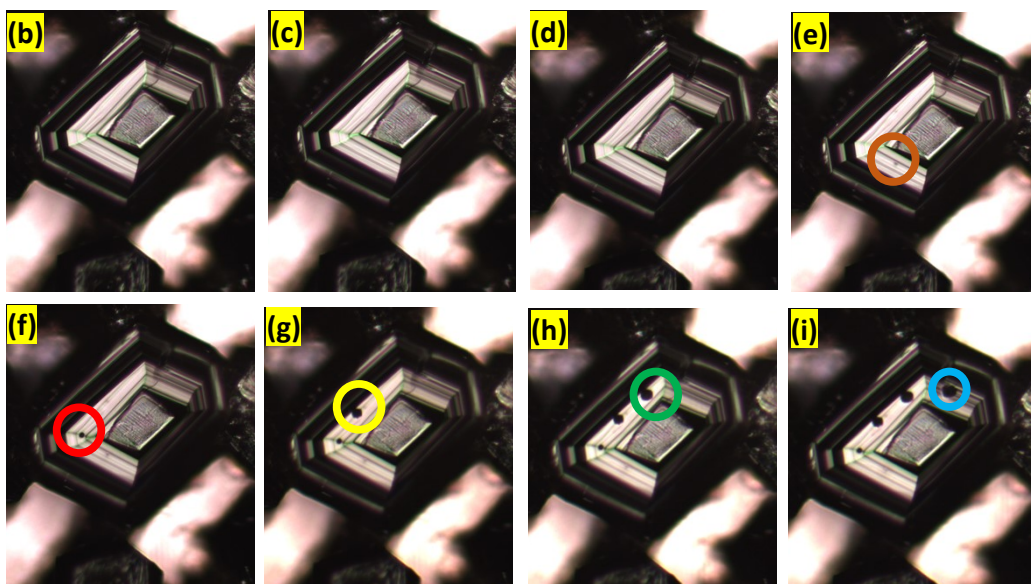


Figure S6. (b-i) Optical microscopic images of MAPbI₃ crystals at different laser power adjusted using different neutral density filters (ND 0.1 to 100 %) and a 10x lens. Conditions: 15 sec with 2-time acquisition, 600gr/mm grooving, 532 nm laser excitation source.

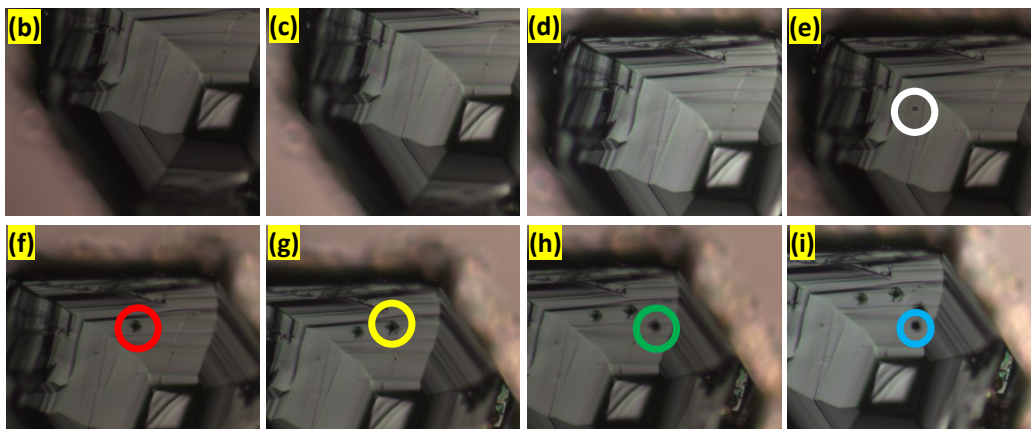


Figure S7. (b-i) optical microscopic images of MAPbI₃ crystals at different laser power adjusted using different neutral density filters (ND 0.1 to 100 %) and 50x lens, Conditions: 15 sec with 2-time acquisition, 600gr/mm grooving, 532 nm laser excitation source.