## **Supporting Information**

## Distributed Feedback Lasers by Thermal Nanoimprint of Perovskites Using Gelatin Gratings

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**Figure S1.** Amplified spontaneous emission (ASE) measurements on a reference unpatterned perovskite thin film spin-coated on glass. Emission spectra below and above threshold (left) and high-resolution spectrum of the ASE peak (right)



**Figure S2.** Contact angle measurement of the dichromated gelatin (DCG) stamp with anti-adhesion layer. Measurements at the center of the stamp (left) shows a higher hydrophobicity with a contact angle of 127.3° than at the edge of the stamp (right) with a contact angle of 112.2°.



**Figure S3**. Force (black line) and temperature (red line) measured during the imprint process as a function of time. The used stamps have an area of  $10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2$  so that a force of 9 kN corresponds to a pressure of 90 MPa.



**Figure S4.** AFM image of the surface of a pristine perovskite film. Roughness RMS = 12.8 nm (over the  $1 \mu m \times 2 \mu m$  area).



**Figure S5.** SEM images of DCG stamp after four imprint procedures. SEM image from the top (left) and with a 30° inclination (right), scale bars correspond to 500 nm.



**Figure S6.** Comparison of lasing emission of perovskite DFB lasers fabricated in the first and second round of imprints. Emission spectra below and above threshold a) and c), and input-output characteristics of laser emission b) and d). Laser fabricated in the first round of imprint a) and b) exhibits a threshold of 81  $\mu$ /cm<sup>2</sup> and laser fabricated in the second round of imprint (with the same stamp) exhibits a threshold of 75  $\mu$ /cm<sup>2</sup>. A quantitative measurement of the power conversion efficiency is quite challenging as we are working with low input pulse energies, but we estimated a value of less than 1%.



**Figure S7**. Summary of reported laser thresholds over the years (from Table S1) converted to kW/cm<sup>2</sup> by considering the excitation pulse width. The result from this paper is marked with a red star and the red dotted line provides a guide line.

Material	Threshold	Pump laser		Year	Ref
$Cs_{0.1}(MA_{0.17}FA_{0.83})Pb_{0.84}(I_{0.8}Br_{0.2})_{2,68}$	81 μJ cm <sup>-2</sup>	532 nm	1 ns	2022	This work
MAPbl₃	240 µJ cm⁻²	532 nm	5 ns	2022	[1]
MAPbBr <sub>3</sub>	4.5 mJ/cm <sup>2</sup> +	355 nm	17 ns	2022	[2]
MAPbBr <sub>3</sub>	20 µJ/cm²	400 nm	150 fs	2022	[3]
MAPbBr <sub>3</sub>	47 μJ cm⁻²			2021	[4]
MAPbl <sub>3</sub> , MAPbBr <sub>3</sub> , MAPb(IBr) <sub>3</sub>	3 - 9.5 μJ cm <sup>-2</sup>	532/355 nm	40 ps	2021	[5]
(NMA/PEA) <sub>2</sub> FA <sub>n-1</sub> Pb <sub>n</sub> Br <sub>3n+1</sub>	45/59 W cm <sup>-2</sup>	488 nm	CW	2020	[6]
	5/33 µJ cm⁻²	337 nm	3 ns		
PEA <sub>2</sub> FA <sub>3</sub> Pb <sub>4</sub> Br <sub>13</sub>	10 µJ cm⁻²	400 nm	150 fs	2020	[7]
CsPbBr₃	7.2 μJ cm⁻²	355 nm	0.3 ns	2019	[8]
CsMAPb(IBr)₃	4 μJ cm <sup>-2</sup>	355 nm	40 ps	2019	[9]
MAPbl <sub>3</sub>	7 μJ cm <sup>-2</sup>	337 nm	0.8 ns	2019	[10]
MAPbl₃	14 μJ cm <sup>-2</sup>	337nm	0.8 ns	2019	[11]
MAPbl <sub>3</sub>	75 μJ cm <sup>-2</sup>	532nm	5 ns	2018	[12]
MAPbl <sub>3</sub>	270 µJ cm⁻²	532 nm	1ns	2018	[13]
CsPbBrl <sub>2</sub>	33 µJ cm⁻²	355 nm	90ps	2017	[14]
MAPbl₃	17 kWcm <sup>-2</sup> <sup>x</sup>	445 nm	CW	2017	[15]
MAPbBr <sub>3</sub>	6 μJ/cm²	355 nm	1ns	2017	[16]
MAPbl <sub>3</sub>	110 μJ/cm²	450 nm	4ns	2016	[17]
MAPbl <sub>3</sub>	120 μJ/cm²	532 nm	1ns	2016	[18]

**Table S1.** Summary of reported solution processed perovskite 2<sup>nd</sup> order DFB lasers.

+260K

**\***160K



**Figure S8.** Coupling coefficient for a square grating as a function of the grating's duty cycle. The three curves correspond to the calculation of the coupling coefficient as a function of duty cycle using the equations in the referenced papers<sup>1,19,20</sup> and applying the perovskite refractive index (and our specific grating parameters).



**Figure S9.** Wavelength of the lasing peak as a function of the grating period (black spheres and dashed line), and the corresponding effective refractive index of the lasing mode (green spheres and dashed line). The effective index  $n_{\rm eff}$  is calculated from the experimental data by  $n_{\rm eff} = \lambda_{\rm lasing} / \Lambda_{\rm grating}$ .

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