Supplementary Material: Controlled low dimensionality in hybrid
 organic-inorganic superlattices

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## 4 One-dimensional electron density map calculated from XRD results

5 X-ray diffraction spectrum reflects the electronic and atomic structure information of

6 the material, which can be reversed from the XRD results.

7 The electron density along the c-axis could be obtained by

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$$\rho(z) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} F_{00l} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi l z}{c}\right)$$
(S1)

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where l, F<sub>001</sub>, and c represents the Miller index of the (001) crystal plane, structure factor
of the 001 reflections, and the interlayer distances, respectively.

12 The structure factors of the 00l reflections  $F_{00l}$  were derived from their intensities 13 corrected for Lorentz-polarization effects

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$$|F_{00l}| = (l/Lp)^{1/2}$$
(S2)

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where I is the intensity of the peak intensity and  $L_p$  is the Lorentz-polarization factor which can be written as

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$$Lp = (1 + \cos^2 2\theta) / (\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta)$$
(S3)

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The absolute values for  $F_{001}$  can be derived by Eq. (4). The signs (phase) of the structure factor can be directly obtained instead from the scattering contributions of the inorganic atoms framework by assuming that the contribution from the intercalated organic molecules is relatively small.

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$$F_{00l} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} 2f_i \cos(2\pi l z_i)$$
(S4)

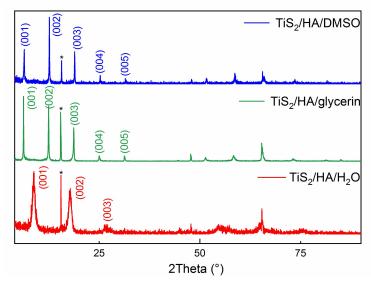
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where  $f_i$  is the scattering factor of j atom,  $z_i$  is its fractional coordinate on the c axis. Using Eq. (5), the sign for each  $F_{001}$  was determined and combined with the absolute value in Eq. (4), and the one dimensional electron density map can be derived.

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## 30 XRD result

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33 Supplementary Figure 2. XRD result of hybrid inorganic-organic superlattices,

34 showing the shift of (001) peaks as the result of the intercalation of organic molecules.

35 The origin (001) peak of  $TiS_2$  single crystal is marked by the asterisk.

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