Supporting Information for

**Rb+ cations enable the change of luminescence properties in Perovskite (RbxCs1-xPbBr3) quantum dots**

Hao Wu¹, Yong Yang¹,², Dacheng Zhou¹,², Kuangran Li¹, Jie Yu¹,², Jin Han¹, Zhencai Li¹, Zhangwen Long¹, Jiao Ma¹, Jianbei Qiu¹,²*

¹ Faculty of Material Science and Engineering, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming 650093, China

² Key Lab. of Advanced Materials of Yunnan Province, Kunming 650093, China

*Corresponding author: Jianbei Qiu, E-mail address: qiu@kmust.edu.cn

Tel: 86-871-5188856; Fax: 86-871-5188856

![Figure 1: A schematic of the [PbBr₆] octahedron and Pb-Br bonds in the unit cell of RbₓCs₁₋ₓPbBr₃ with pm-3m space group.](image-url)
Figure 2s The calculated XRD spectrum of CsPbBr$_3$ with pm-3m space group.
Materials Studio (MS) was used to simulate the crystal lattice structure and energy band structure of $\text{Rb}_x\text{Cs}_{1-x}\text{PbBr}_3$, which were determined with CASTEP. Cubic $\text{CsPbBr}_3$ with pm-3m space group, which corresponds to COD ID (1533063), was used as the lattice structure of the original perovskite. Virtual crystal approximation method was used for the doping of Rb atoms. We modified the Cs atomic lattice atom ratio in ‘isMixtureAtom’ part to realize random doping. Of course, we also calculated cell units by establishing supercell and replacing the corresponding atoms, and arrived at the same result as with the virtual crystal approximation. Since the latter is a definite location doping structure, the band structure and the density of states were still calculated with the virtual crystal approximation method. When discussing the influence of the bond angle change on the energy band and the electron density distribution, supercell and atom-replacing were used. The geometric structure of $\text{Rb}_x\text{Cs}_{1-x}\text{PbBr}_3$ sample was optimized using the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) and Wu and Cohen (WC)\cite{1} function with a cutoff energy of 500 eV. The Brillouin zone was sampled with $12 \times 12 \times 12$ Monkhorst and Pack k-points. The lattice parameters were optimized until the forces and total energy converged within 0.01 eV/Å and $5 \times 10^{-6}$ eV, respectively. After that, the band structure and density of states were also calculated using the GGA and WC function with the same parameters of lattice optimization.
Figure 4s(a) The band structure and DOS of the initial crystal structure.

Figure 4s(b) The band structure and DOS of crystal structure with in-plane Pb-Br-Pb bond angle $\theta$ change.

Figure 4s(c) The band structure and DOS of CsPbBr$_3$ crystal structure with pm-3m space group.

Figure 4s(d) The band structure and DOS of Rb$_x$Cs$_{1-x}$PbBr$_3$ crystal structure with pm-3m space group.

In order to simply verify that the cation exchange would not appear between the
perovskite quantum dots with different monovalent cations, the photoluminescence properties of mixture were tested and shown in Fig.5s(a) and (b). Only 3nm blue shifting could be observed in Fig.5s(a), and the intensity of luminescence in 435nm was increased slightly. It indicates that it is difficult to achieve cation exchange. In Fig.5s(b), the luminescence position shows red shift from QDs particle growth as a result of Rb-precursors injection at 150°C.

![Figure 5s Quantum dots hybrid spectroscopy. (a) The photoluminescence spectra of CsPbBr$_3$ (CPB) mixed with RbPbBr$_3$ (RPB); (b) The photoluminescence spectra of CsPbBr$_3$ mixed with Rb-precursors.](image)

Reference