Supporting Information

Stabilization of Organometallic Halide Perovskite Nanocrystals in Aqueous Solutions and Their Applications for Copper Ion Detection

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Experimental Section

Fabrication of PNCs solutions and thin films

The PNCs solutions were prepared by antisolvent precipitation method without addition of capping ligands. A mixture of 0.1 mmol PEAI and 0.05 mmol PbI₂ was dissolved in 1 mL of DMF and was stirred for 1 h to form a precursor solution. 1 mL of precursor solution was dropped into 5 mL of toluene with vigorous stirring. Along with the mixing, strong green PL emission was observed. The solution was centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 10 mins to discard the precipitates, and a bright yellow colloidal solution was obtained. The PNCs thin films were fabricated via a blade-coated technique. The glass substrates were cleaned with deionized water and acetone. The PNCs solutions were centrifuged and blade-coated on the glass substrate to form PNCs film. The PNCs coated glass was dried at 80°C for 10 mins in air to remove residual solvent. It was then naturally cooled to room temperature.

Stabilities tests of PNCs in aqueous solution

Aqueous solutions with different PEAI concentrations (i.e. 0, 0.05, 0.15, 0.25, 0.5 M) were prepared by dissolve corresponding amounts of PEAI into water and stirred for 30 mins. Stabilities tests were conducted by immersing the PNCs films into the aqueous solutions. PL images were taken under UV illumination (λ = 365 nm) after PNCs films immersing in different aqueous solutions for 1 min. XRD patterns were obtained after PNCs films immersing in different aqueous solutions for 1, 15, and 45 mins. Before the XRD measurement, the PNCs films were dried under vacuum for 10 min to remove residual solvent. The recyclable studies were conducted by immersing the PNCs films alternatively in water solution and 0.5 M PEAI aqueous solution for 4 cycles.

Metal ion detection
0.15 M PEAI aqueous solutions with different Cu\(^{2+}\) concentrations were prepared by dissolving corresponding amounts of CuCl\(_2\) into the aqueous solutions and stirred for 30 mins. 0.15 M PEAI aqueous solutions with 5 \(\times\) 10\(^{-2}\) M metal ions (i.e. Ca\(^{2+}\), Na\(^{+}\), Mg\(^{2+}\), K\(^{+}\), Ni\(^{2+}\), Co\(^{2+}\), Fe\(^{3+}\), Zn\(^{2+}\)) were also prepared. The detection tests were conducted by immersing PNCs films into the aqueous solutions for 5 mins. Then their emission intensities and PL quenching effect were measured by PL.

**Characterization**

XRD results were obtained with a Philips X’ Pert diffractometer with Cu K\(\alpha\) radiation. PL spectra were recorded with a spectrofluorometer (Fluormax-4). Morphology and lattice structure were characterized with a transmission electron microscope (FEI/Philips Tecnai 12 BioTwin).
Table S1. Stability strategies for PNCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Perovskite nanocrystals</th>
<th>Protective layer and process</th>
<th>Stable in water and method</th>
<th>Applications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CsPbX₃</td>
<td>Didodecyl dimethylammonium sulphide; precipitation</td>
<td>No; insulation</td>
<td>Amplified spontaneous emission</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CsPbX₃</td>
<td>Adjacent ligands; X-ray treatment</td>
<td>1 day; insulation</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CsPbX₃</td>
<td>Trimethylaluminum cross-linking; vapor crosslinking</td>
<td>No; insulation</td>
<td>Light-emitting diodes</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CsPbBr₃</td>
<td>Silica particles; mixing method</td>
<td>No; insulation</td>
<td>Light-emitting diodes</td>
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<td>CsPbBr₃</td>
<td>ALOₓ; atomic layer deposition</td>
<td>1 hour; insulation</td>
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<td>Polymethyl methacrylate; electrospun</td>
<td>Yes; insulation</td>
<td>Sensors</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CsPbBr₃</td>
<td>Crosslinked polystyrene; swelling-shrinking strategy</td>
<td>100 hours; insulation</td>
<td>Light-emitting diodes</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CsPbX₃</td>
<td>Porous zeolite matrix; ion exchange</td>
<td>No; insulation</td>
<td>Light-emitting diodes</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CsPbX₃</td>
<td>Silica; mixing method</td>
<td>No; insulation</td>
<td>Light-emitting diodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Our work</strong></td>
<td><strong>PEA₂PbI₄</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2 months; inhibited diffusion</td>
<td>Copper ion detection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. S1.** PL spectrum of the pristine PEA$_2$PbI$_4$ PNCs. Inset is a picture of the PNCs solution taken under UV-illumination ($\lambda = 365$ nm).
**Fig. S2** Hydrogen-bonding scheme in PEA$_2$PbI$_4$ PNCs.
Fig. S3 XRD patterns of the as prepared sample (the top line) and samples after immersing in aqueous solutions with different PEA\(^+\) concentrations (0.15, 0.25, 0.5 M) for 2 months. Insets are the pictures taken under UV-illumination (\(\lambda = 365\) nm).
**Fig. S4** XRD patterns of the PNCs after immersing in different aqueous solutions (0.25 M PEA, 57 wt% HI and 0.25 M PEABr aqueous solutions) for different times.
Fig. S5 (a) Effects of different metal ions on the PL intensity of the PNCs. (b) PL spectra of PNCs samples after immersing in different metal ion aqueous solutions. The concentration of metal ions is $5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$. 
Reference


