

### Excellent microwave absorption of lead halide perovskites with high stability

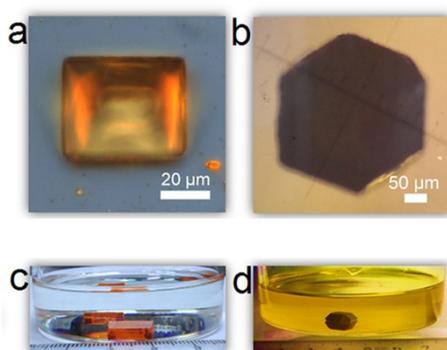
Heng Guo,<sup>a</sup> Jian Yang,<sup>a</sup> Bingxue Pu,<sup>a</sup> Haiyuan Chen,<sup>a</sup> Yulan Li,<sup>a</sup> Zhiming Wang,<sup>b</sup> and Xiaobin Niu\*<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> State Key Laboratory of Electronic Thin Film and Integrated Devices, School of Materials and Energy,

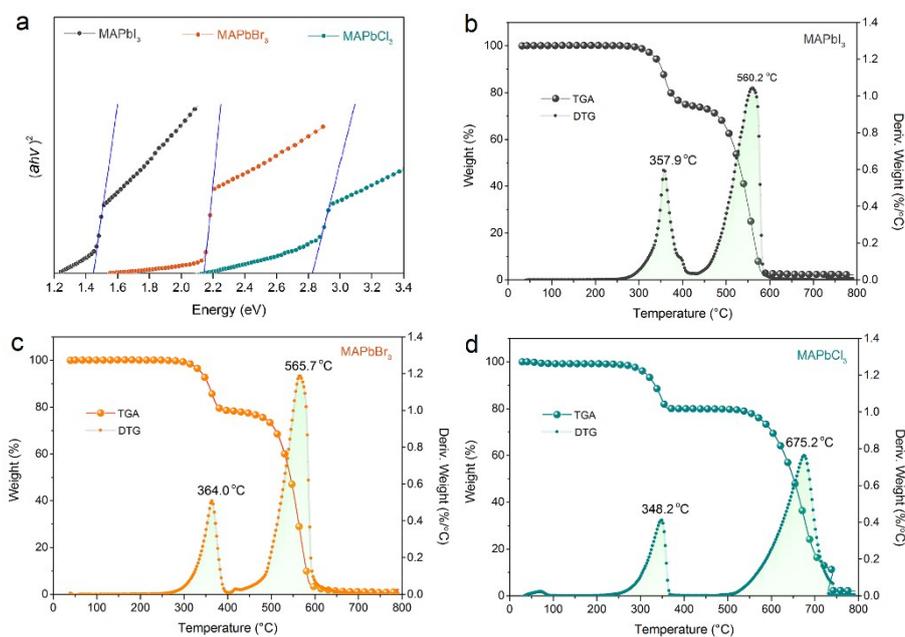
University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 610054, P. R. China

<sup>b</sup> Institute of Fundamental and Frontier Sciences, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China,

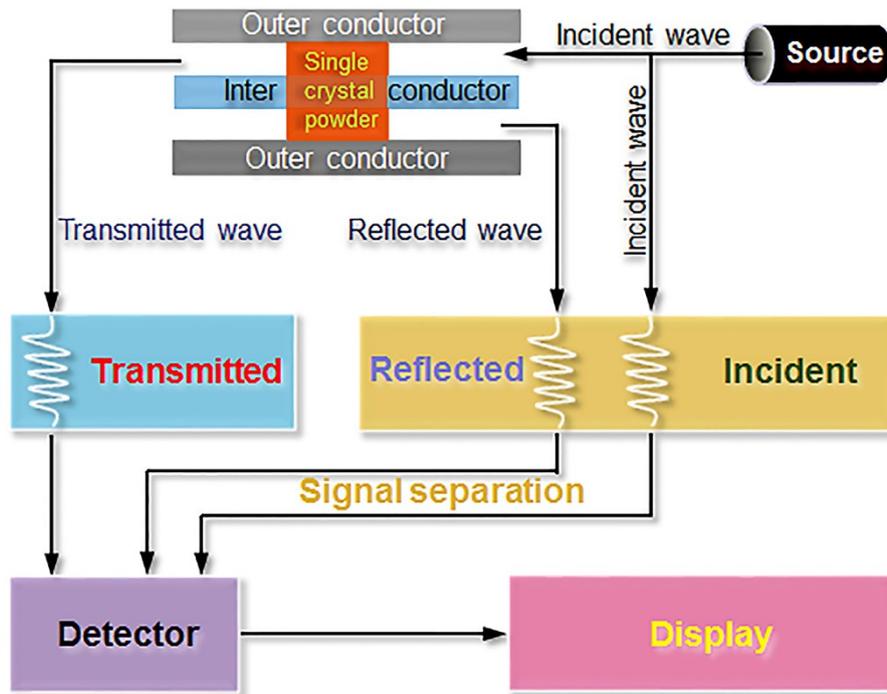
Chengdu 610054, P. R. China



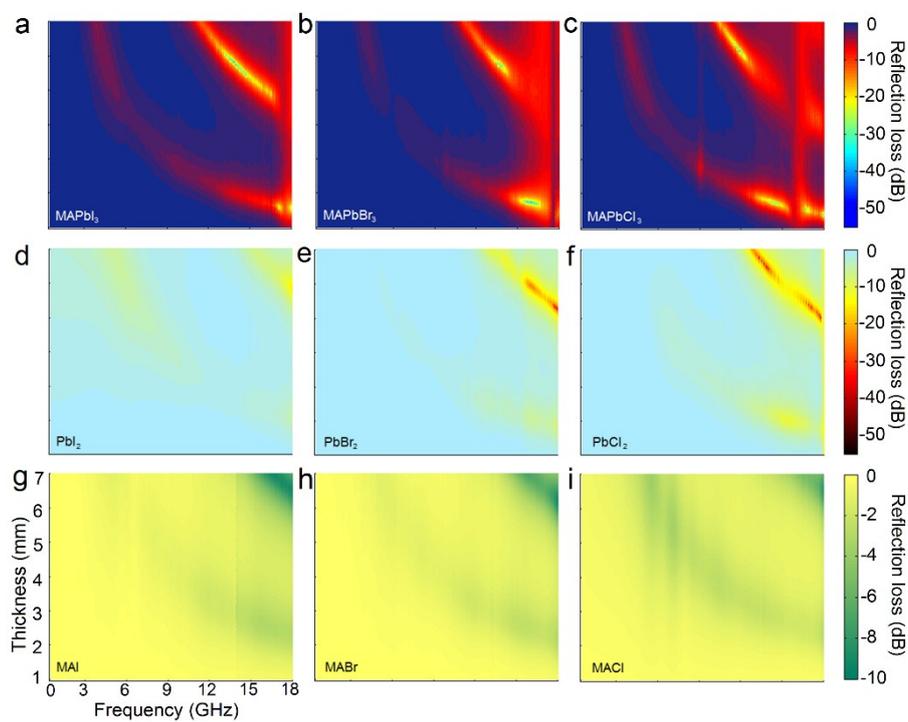
**Fig. S1** Optical microscope image of small a) MAPbBr<sub>3</sub> and b) MAPbI<sub>3</sub> single crystals. Photographs of bulk c) MAPbBr<sub>3</sub> and d) MAPbI<sub>3</sub> single crystals.



**Fig. S2** a)  $(\alpha hv)^2$  versus  $hv$  Tauc plots of MAPbX<sub>3</sub> (X = I, Br or Cl) single crystals. TGA and DTG curves of b) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>, c) MAPbBr<sub>3</sub> and d) MAPbCl<sub>3</sub> single crystals.



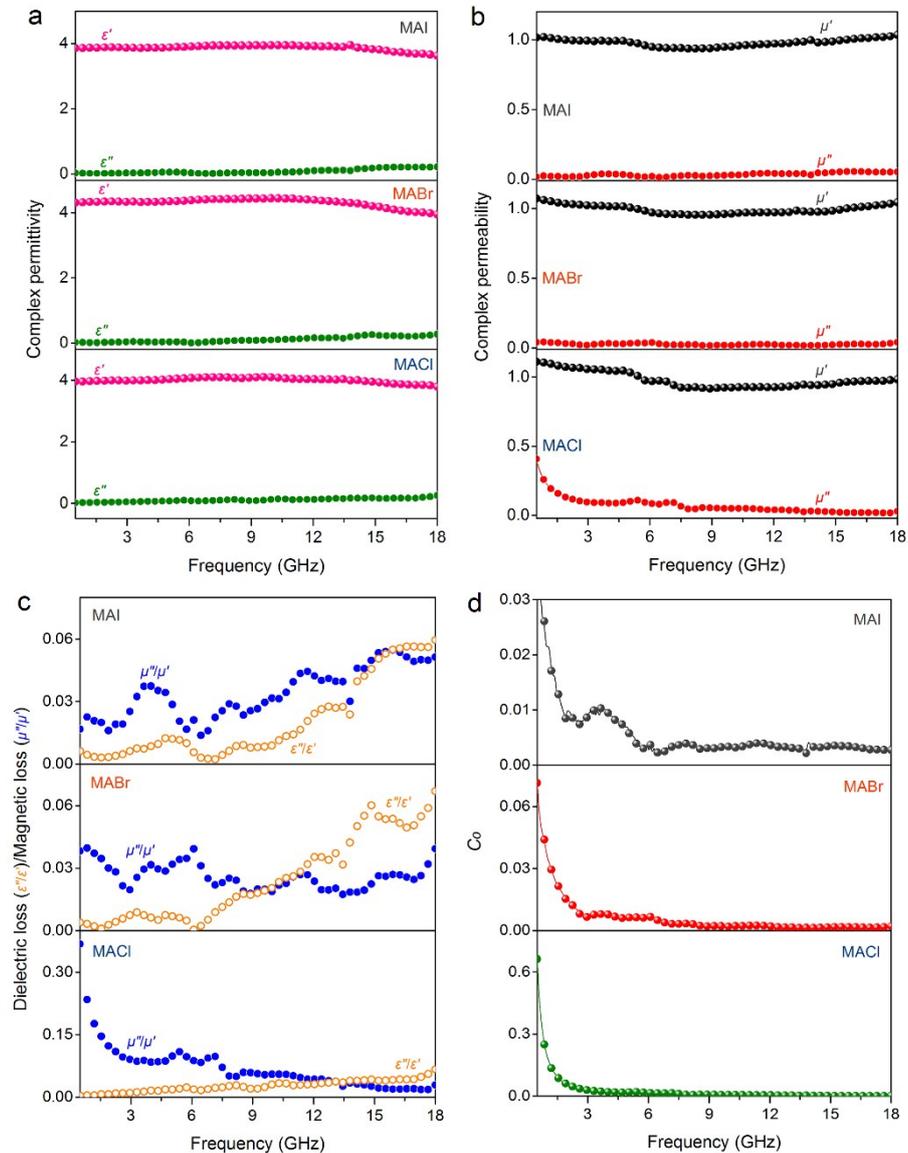
**Fig. S3** Schematic drawing of the experimental set-up of the vector network analyzer for microwave absorption measurement.



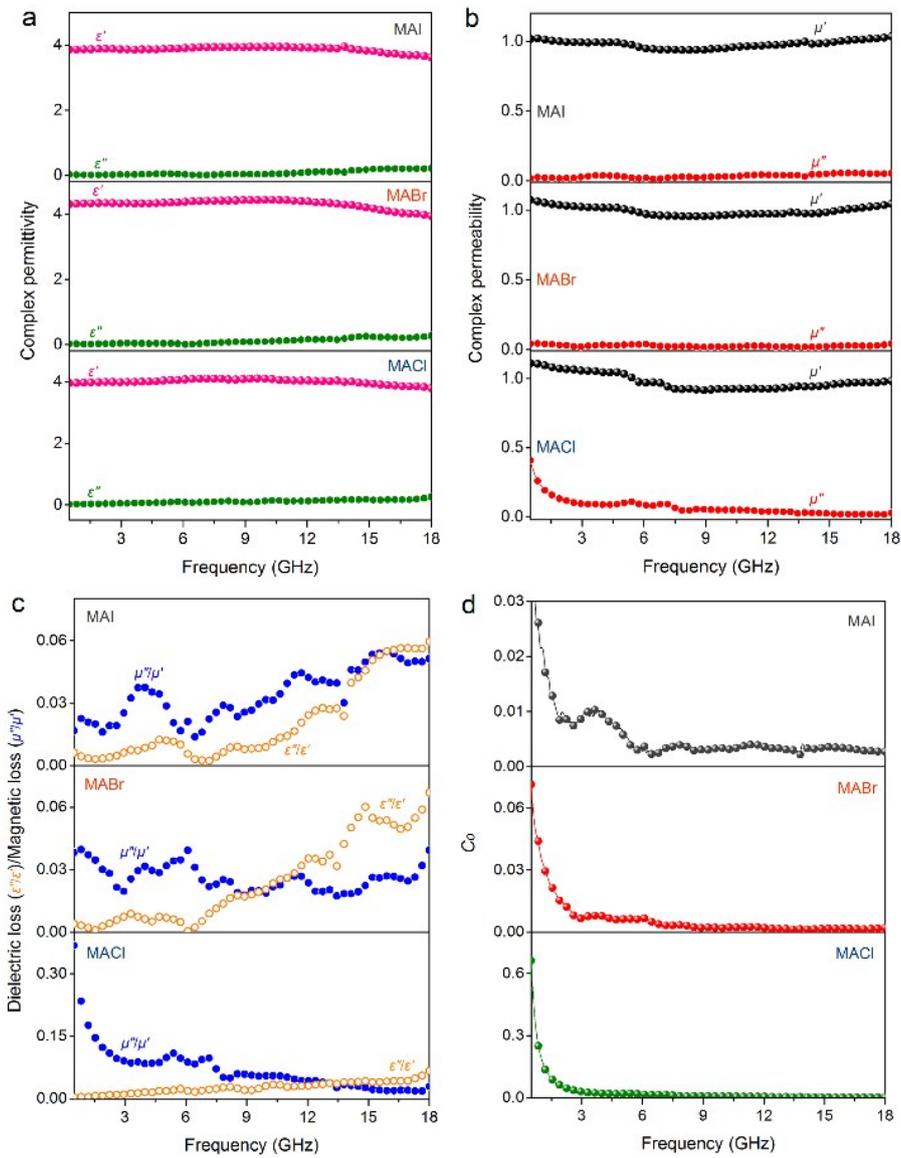
**Fig. S4** 2D color plots of numerical simulated reflection loss versus thickness as a function of frequency: a) MAPbI<sub>3</sub>, b) MAPbBr<sub>3</sub>, c) MAPbCl<sub>3</sub>, d) PbI<sub>2</sub>, e) PbBr<sub>2</sub>, f) PbCl<sub>2</sub>, g) MAI, h) MABr and i) MACl samples.

**Table S1** The optimal microwave absorption parameters of these measured samples as a function of large thickness.

Samples	Frequency (GHz)	Thickness (mm)	Reflection loss (dB)
MAPbI <sub>3</sub>	13.80	5.72	-41.66
MAPbBr <sub>3</sub>	13.63	5.77	-35.07
MAPbCl <sub>3</sub>	11.00	7.00	-19.42
PbI <sub>2</sub>	18.00	5.84	-15.92
PbBr <sub>2</sub>	17.91	5.26	-49.11
PbCl <sub>2</sub>	17.65	5.06	-52.47
MAI	16.77	6.99	-9.20
MABr	18.00	6.21	-9.08
MACl	18.00	6.55	-8.23
Paraffin	17.91	6.99	-3.04



**Fig. S5** a) Complex permittivity ( $\epsilon'$  and  $\epsilon''$ ), b) complex permeability ( $\mu'$  and  $\mu''$ ), c) dielectric loss/magnetic loss and d)  $C_0$  ( $C_0 = \mu''(\mu')^{-2}f^{-1}$ ) curves of  $PbX_2$  ( $X = I, Br$  or  $Cl$ ) samples.



**Fig. S6** a) Complex permittivity ( $\epsilon'$  and  $\epsilon''$ ), b) complex permeability ( $\mu'$  and  $\mu''$ ), c) dielectric loss/magnetic loss and d)  $C_0$  ( $C_0 = \mu''(\mu')^{-2}f^{-1}$ ) curves of MAX ( $X = I, Br$  or  $Cl$ ) samples.

**Table S2** The optimal microwave absorption parameters of these measured samples as a function of stored time in N<sub>2</sub>.

Samples	Days	Frequency (GHz)	Thickness (mm)	Reflection loss (dB)
MAPbI <sub>3</sub>	0	16.77	1.62	55.23
	30	13.45	2.09	46.89
	90	15.2	1.88	43.77
	120	18	1.45	37.03
	180	17.04	1.6	26.51
MAPbBr <sub>3</sub>	0	15.46	1.76	54.7
	30	15.46	1.81	44.11
	90	15.99	1.67	37.92
	120	16.25	1	36.67
	180	17.04	1.58	24.84
MAPbCl <sub>3</sub>	0	13.54	1.95	46.44
	30	17.48	1.55	43.68
	90	16.6	1.55	41.75
	120	12.49	2.11	38.87
	180	17.04	1.58	24.84



**Fig. S7** Photographs of MAPbI<sub>3</sub>, MAPbBr<sub>3</sub> and MAPbCl<sub>3</sub> crystal samples stored in N<sub>2</sub> for 180 days.