

Supporting Information

**Superhalogens as building blocks of two-dimensional organic-
inorganic hybrid perovskites for optoelectronics applications**

Qiushi Yao,^{a, b, †} Hong Fang,^{b, *, †} Kaiming Deng,^a Erjun Kan,^{a, *} and Puru Jena^{b, *}

^a Department of Applied Physics, and Key Laboratory of Soft Chemistry and Functional Materials (Ministry of Education), Nanjing University of Science and Technology, 210094, Nanjing, China.

^b Department of Physics, Virginia Commonwealth University, 701 West Grace Street, 23284, VA, USA.

[†] These authors contributed equally to this work.

* (P. J.) E-mail: pjena@vcu.edu

* (H. F.) E-mail: hfangtom@gmail.com

* (E. K.) E-mail: ekan@njust.edu.cn

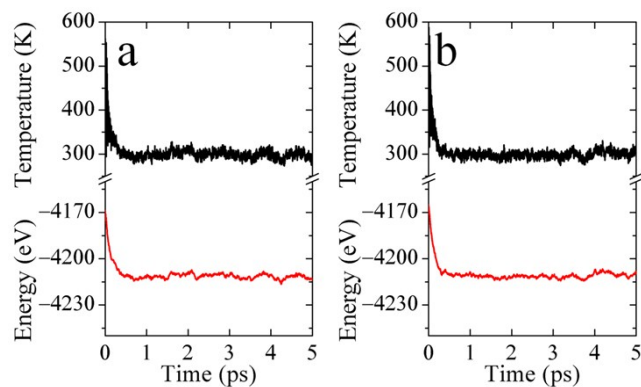


Figure S1. *Ab initio* MD simulated temperature and free energy of (a) $\text{BA}_2\text{Sn}(\text{BH}_4)_4$ and (b) $\text{BA}_2\text{Ge}(\text{BH}_4)_4$.

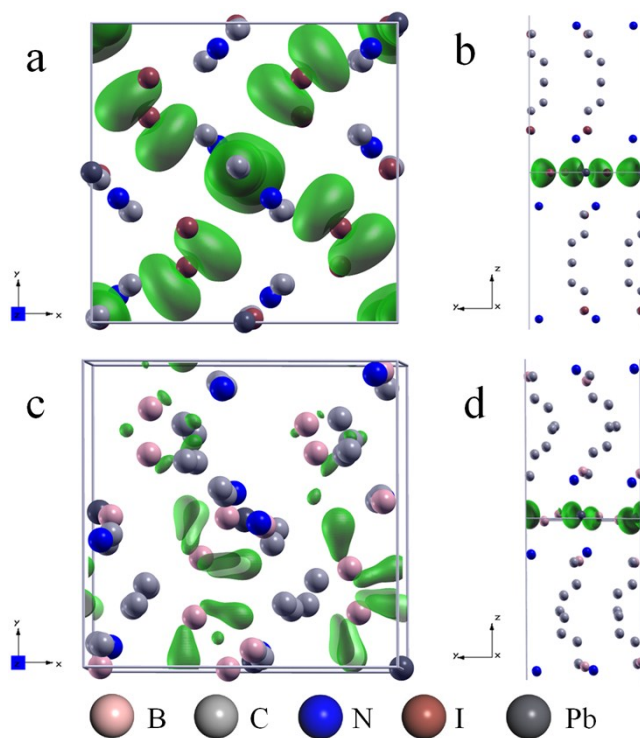
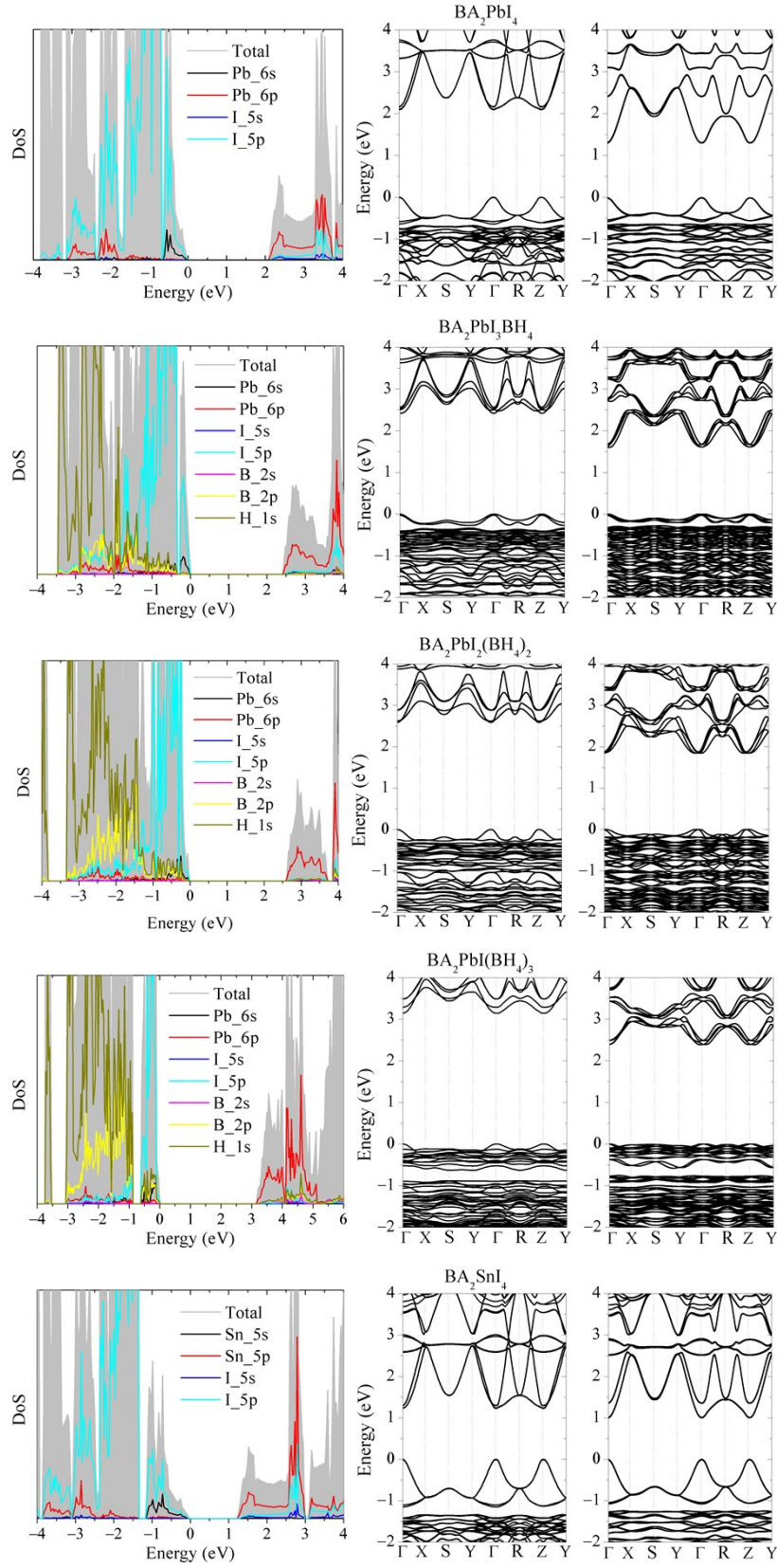
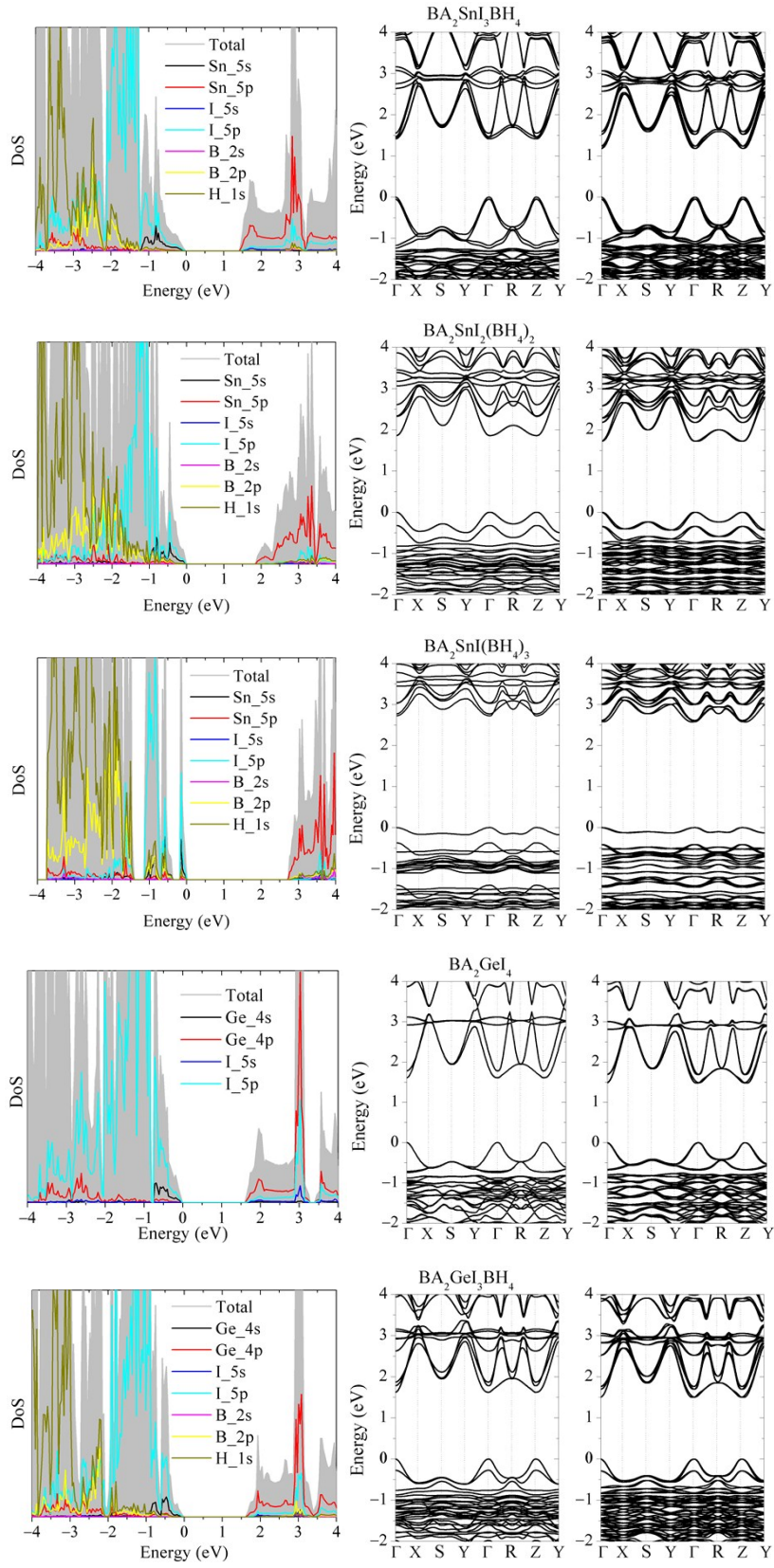


Figure S2. (a) VBM and (b) CBM associated charge density of BA_2PbI_4 . (c) VBM and (d) CBM associated charge density of $\text{BA}_2\text{Pb}(\text{BH}_4)_4$





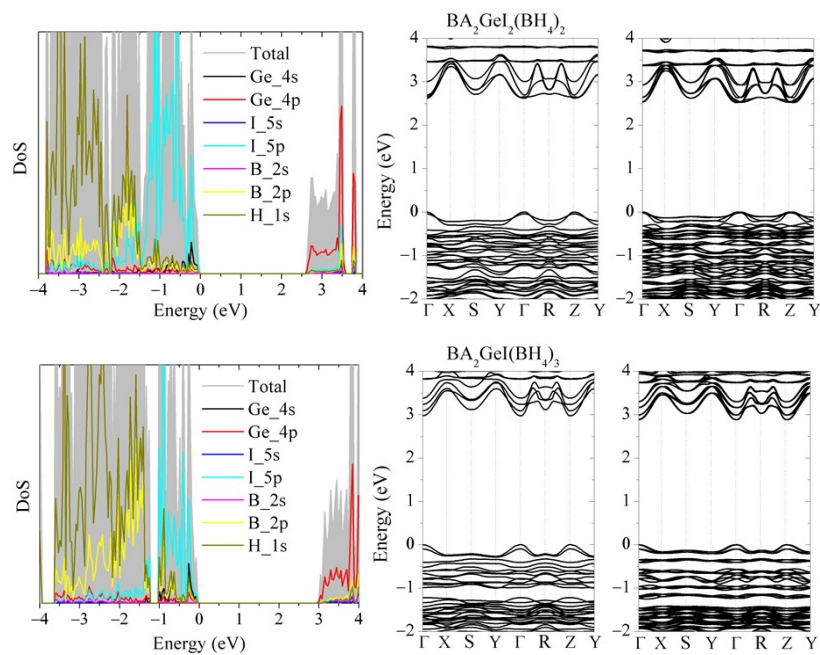


Figure S3. DOS without SOC and band structures without (left panel) and with (right panel) SOC of $\text{BA}_2\text{MI}_{4-x}(\text{BH}_4)_x$ ($\text{M} = \text{Pb}, \text{Sn}, \text{Ge}; x = 0-3$).

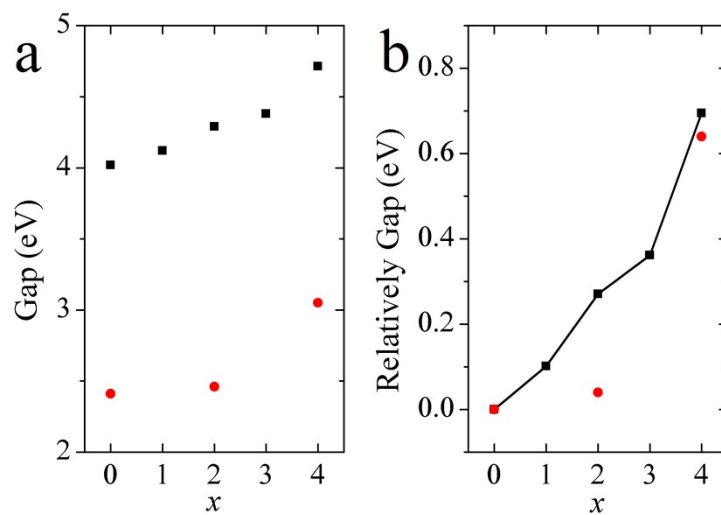


Figure S4. (a) Calculated HOMO-LUMO gap using DFT-B3LYP (in black square) compared to the experimental value (in red circle) ¹ of $\text{BA}_2\text{PbI}_{4-x}\text{Br}_x$. (b) Relative gap change obtained by normalizing the B3LYP value to the experiment at $x = 0$.

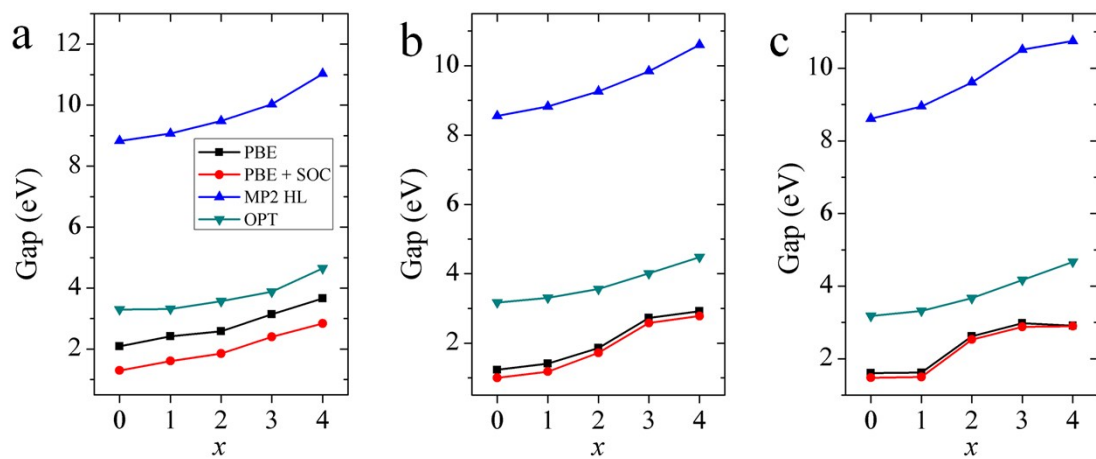


Figure S5. (a), (b) and (c) PBE and PBE + SOC gaps of bulk $\text{BA}_2\text{MI}_{4-x}(\text{BH}_4)_x$ ($M = \text{Pb}, \text{Sn}, \text{Ge}$; $x = 0-4$). HOMO-LUMO and optical gaps of corresponding cluster models.

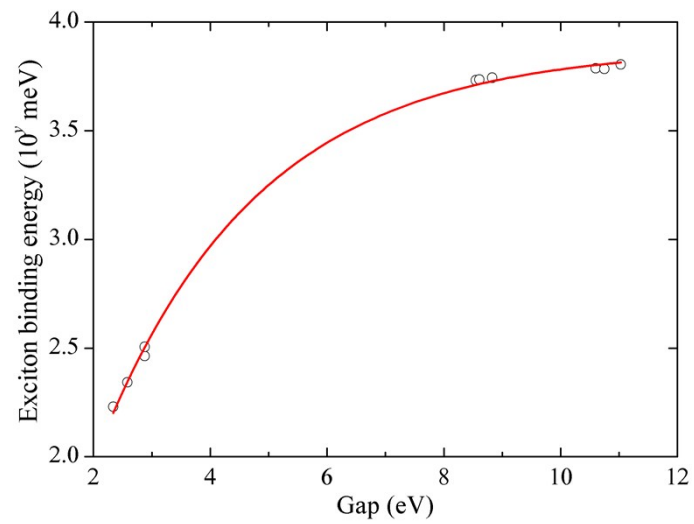


Figure S6. Least-square fitting to collected data (open circles) of some 2D hybrid perovskites and studied clusters (Table S2) using Eq. (1) in the paper. The y-axis is in the power of ten.

Table S1. Effective masses (relative to the electron mass m_0) of $\text{BA}_2\text{SnI}_{4-x}(\text{BH}_4)_x$ and $\text{BA}_2\text{GeI}_{4-x}(\text{BH}_4)_x$ for holes and electrons along Γ -X, Γ -Y, and Γ -Z.

$\text{BA}_2\text{SnI}_{4-x}(\text{BH}_4)_x$		hole			electron		
x	Γ -X	Γ -Y	Γ -Z	Γ -X	Γ -Y	Γ -Z	
0	0.14	0.14	∞	0.24	0.12	∞	
1	0.17	0.16	∞	0.25	0.18	∞	
2	0.3	0.31	∞	0.2	0.21	∞	
3	1.09	1.07	∞	0.52	0.65	∞	
4	0.46	0.41	∞	0.48	1.12	∞	

$\text{BA}_2\text{GeI}_{4-x}(\text{BH}_4)_x$		hole			electron		
x	Γ -X	Γ -Y	Γ -Z	Γ -X	Γ -Y	Γ -Z	
0	0.21	0.28	∞	0.14	0.63	∞	
1	0.2	0.26	∞	0.14	0.54	∞	
2	0.53	0.77	∞	0.33	0.76	∞	
3	0.83	0.76	∞	0.43	0.36	∞	
4	0.41	0.5	∞	0.54	0.62	∞	

Table S2 The estimated bandgaps (eV) from the cluster model compare to the experimental values in 3D hybrid perovskites

admixture	E_g ($x=0$, exp.)	E_g ($x=3$, calc.)	E_g ($x=3$, exp.)
CsSnI _{3-x} Br _x	1.3 ^a	1.78	1.8 ^a
MAPbI _{3-x} Br _x	1.57 ^b	2.45	2.29 ^b
MASnI _{3-x} Br _x	1.3 ^c	1.96	2.15 ^c
MASnBr _{3-x} Cl _x	2.15 ^c	2.78	3.69 ^d
MAPbI _{3-x} Cl _x	1.57 ^b	3.08	3.1 ^e
MAPbBr _{3-x} Cl _x	2.29 ^b /2.35 ^e	2.97/3.03	3.1 ^e
FAPbI _{3-x} Br _x	1.48 ^f	2.29	2.23 ^f

^aExperimental value in Ref. S2

^bExperimental value in Ref. S3

^cExperimental value in Ref. S4

^dExperimental value in Ref. S5

^eExperimental value in Ref. S6

^fExperimental value in Ref. S7

Table S3. Experimental and calculated fundamental gaps and exciton binding energies of some 2D hybrid perovskites. These data are used in Figure S6. It should be noted that exciton binding energy of cluster is much larger than that of 2D exciton binding energy.

Perovskite	Gap (eV)	Exciton binding energy (meV)
BA ₂ PbI ₄	8.83 ^a	5530 ^b
BA ₂ SnI ₄	8.55 ^a	5380 ^b
BA ₂ GeI ₄	8.61 ^a	5430 ^b
BA ₂ Pb(BH ₄) ₄	11.03 ^a	6380 ^b
BA ₂ Sn(BH ₄) ₄	10.60 ^a	6120 ^b
BA ₂ Ge(BH ₄) ₄	10.75 ^a	6080 ^b
BA ₂ PbI ₄	2.88 ^c	290 ^c
(C ₉ H ₁₉ NH ₃) ₂ PbI ₄	2.88 ^c	320 ^d
(C ₁₀ H ₂₁ NH ₃) ₂ PbI ₄	2.88 ^c	320 ^d
(C ₆ H ₅ C ₂ H ₄ NH ₃) ₂ PbI ₄	2.58 ^e	220 ^e
(C ₆ H ₅ C ₂ H ₄ NH ₃) ₂ CH ₃ NH ₃ Pb ₂ I ₇	2.34 ^e	170 ^e

^aMP2 calculated HOMO-LUMO gap of the studied cluster models.

^bExciton binding energy calculated by HOMO-LUMO gap minus optical gap.

^cExperimental value in Ref. S8

^dExperimental value in Ref. S9

^eExperimental value in Ref. S10

References

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