

Electronic Supporting Information (ESI) for:

**CsPbX<sub>3</sub>/Cs<sub>4</sub>PbX<sub>6</sub> core/shell perovskite nanocrystals**

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## 1. Chemicals

Lead (II) bromide ( $\text{PbBr}_2$ , 99.999% trace metals basis), Lead (II) chloride ( $\text{PbCl}_2$ , 99.99% trace metals basis), Lead (II) iodide ( $\text{PbI}_2$ , 99.99% trace metals basis), cesium carbonate ( $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$ , 99.9% trace metals basis) and oleylamine (OLA, technical grade, 70%) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. 1-Octadecene (ODE, technical grade, 90%) and zinc bromide ( $\text{ZnBr}_2$ , anhydrous, 99.5%) were purchased from J&K Scientific. Oleic acid (OA, A.R.) was purchased from Macklin. Hexane (analytical grade, 95%) was purchased from Beijing Chemical Works.

## 2. Synthesis of $\text{CsPbBr}_3/\text{Cs}_4\text{PbBr}_6$ core/shell NCs

**Cs-oleate** was prepared firstly. In detail,  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  (1.25 mmol), ODE (20 mL) and OA (1.55 mL) were loaded into a 50 mL 3-neck flask, attached a Schlenk Line, degassed the mixture at 100 °C for 30 min under vacuum, and then heated to 150 °C under  $\text{N}_2$  for 30 min. The Cs-oleate solution was stored by stirring at 100 °C to avoid precipitation.

**Synthesis of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  NCs** was performed according to the method slightly modified from the protocol reported by Protesescu et al. Briefly,  $\text{PbBr}_2$  (0.188 mmol), ODE (5 mL), OA (0.5 mL) and OLA (0.5 mL) were mixed in a 50 mL 3-neck flask, heated to 100 °C and purged under vacuum for 30 min. Then, the temperature was increased to 170 °C and 0.058 mmol Cs-oleate solution was quickly injected. The reaction mixture was cooled with the water bath in 10 seconds.

**Synthesis of  $\text{CsPbBr}_3/\text{Cs}_4\text{PbBr}_6$  core/shell NCs** was performed by using the above solution containing  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  NCs without any treatment. Before the growth of the  $\text{Cs}_4\text{PbBr}_6$  shell, the resulting  $\text{CsPbBr}_3$  NCs solution was lowered to room temperature and 0.1 mmol (or 0.2 mmol)  $\text{ZnBr}_2$  was added to the flask, degassed at 50 °C for 20 min under vacuum. Afterward the temperature was raised to 70 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere, Cs-oleate with different amount (for instance, 0.203 mmol corresponding to a shell thickness of 1.5 nm) was quickly injected. The solution was lowered to room temperature using a water bath after 3 min. The solution turned bright green again.

To collect the NCs, the crude solution was then centrifuged at 8000 rpm for 5 min. After centrifugation, the supernatant was discarded and the NCs were re-dispersed in 1 mL hexane.

After centrifuging the suspension (3 min, 3000 rpm), the supernatant was saved for further investigation. CsPbCl<sub>3</sub>/Cs<sub>4</sub>PbCl<sub>6</sub> and CsPbI<sub>3</sub>/Cs<sub>4</sub>PbI<sub>6</sub> core/shell NCs were prepared following the same procedures, except different halide source.

### 3. Synthesis of pure Cs<sub>4</sub>PbBr<sub>6</sub> NCs for comparison

The Cs<sub>4</sub>PbBr<sub>6</sub> NCs were synthesized according to a reported method with slight modifications, i.e. the amount of Cs-oleate and the temperature. PbBr<sub>2</sub> (0.2 mmol) was first added to a mixture of ODE (8 mL), OA (0.4 mL) and OLA (2 mL) in a 50 mL reaction flask. The mixture was degassed for 30 min at 100 °C. Then the solution was allowed to cool down under N<sub>2</sub>. When the temperature reached 70 °C, 0.46 mmol of Cs-OA (0.325 g Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> dissolved in 5 mL OA in a 50 ml 3-neck flask, the details were the same as preparation of Cs-oleate) was swiftly injected. After 3 min, the solution was quickly cooled down using a water bath.

### 4. Characterization

TEM images of obtained NCs were acquired by a JEM-2100 transmission scanning electron microscope (TEM, JEOL, Japan). UV-vis spectra were recorded using a JASCO V-570 spectrophotometer at room temperature. Fluorescence measurements were carried out on a Cary Eclipse fluorescence spectrophotometer (Varian, Inc.). X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements were performed on a D8 Focus X-ray diffractometer.

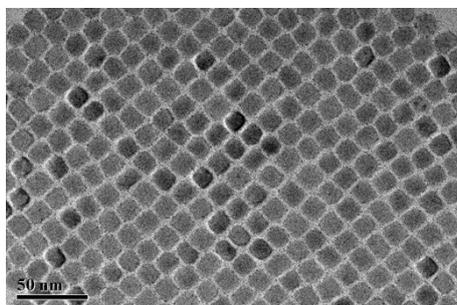


Figure S1, TEM image of pure Cs<sub>4</sub>PbBr<sub>6</sub> NCs.

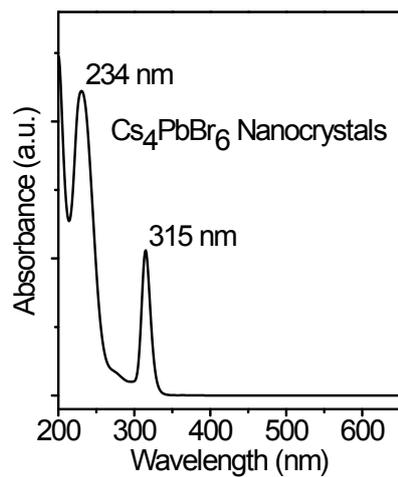


Figure S2, Absorption spectra of pure Cs<sub>4</sub>PbBr<sub>6</sub> NCs.

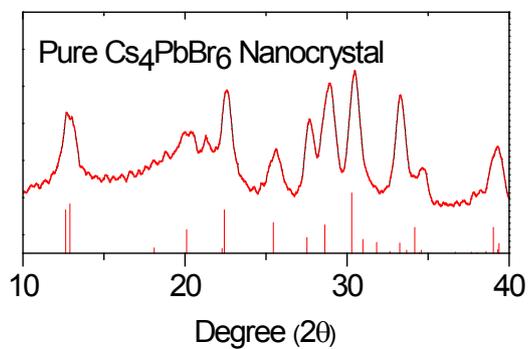


Figure S3, XRD patterns of pure Cs<sub>4</sub>PbBr<sub>6</sub> NCs.

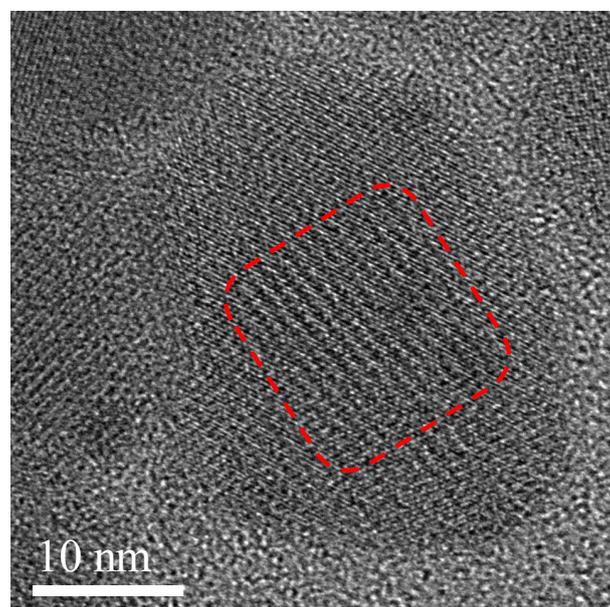
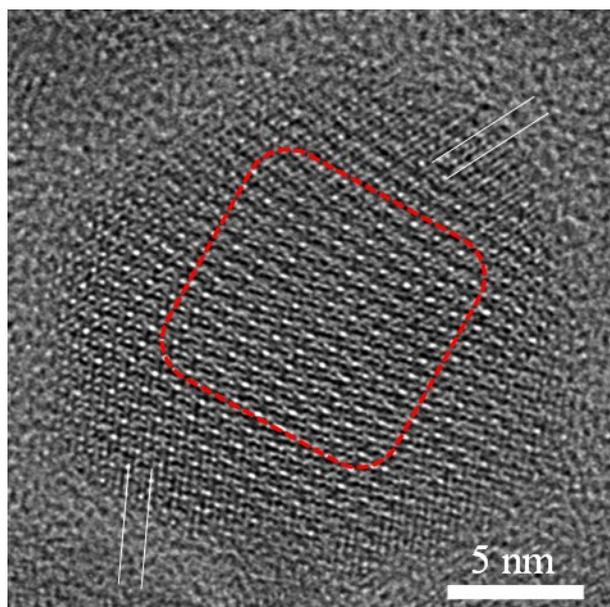


Figure S4, HRTEM image of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub>/Cs<sub>4</sub>PbBr<sub>6</sub> core/shell NCs.

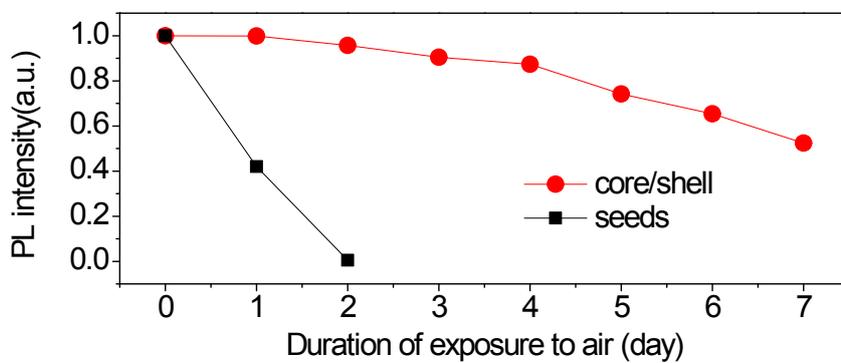


Figure S5, PL intensity of CsPbI<sub>3</sub> NCs (Black Square) and CsPbI<sub>3</sub>/Cs<sub>4</sub>PbI<sub>6</sub> core/shell NCs (Red sphere) exposed to air as function of time over one week.