

Supporting Information

Temperature dependent geometry in perovskite microcrystals for whispering gallery and Fabry-Pérot mode lasing

Bobo Li,^{‡a,b} Taojie Zhou,^{‡a} Xuan Fang,^{a,c} Weilin Zhang,^a Xiaomeng Li,^a Zhiqiang Guan,^a Jiaying Li,^a Liang Wang,^b Suikong Hark^a and Zhaoyu Zhang^{*a}

a. School of Science and Engineering, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518172, P. R.

China. E-mail: zhangzy@cuhk.edu.cn

b. Department of Optics and Optical Engineering, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui, 230026, P. R. China

c. State Key Laboratory of High Power Semiconductor Lasers, International Joint Research Center for Nanophotonics and Biophotonics, School of Science, Changchun University of Science and Technology, Changchun, Jilin, 130022, P. R. China.

[‡] These authors contributed equally to this work.

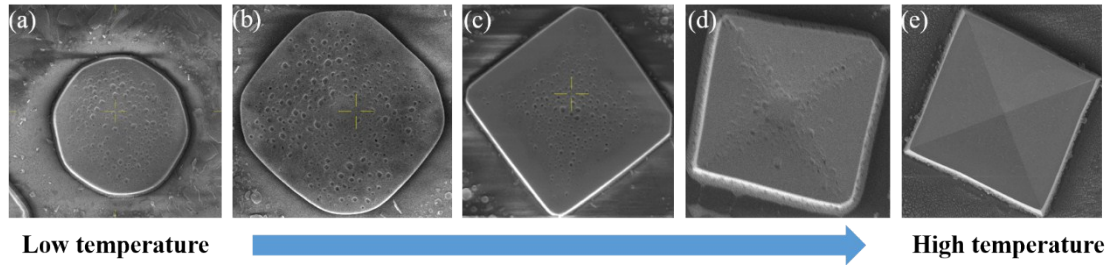


Fig. S1 The evolution of geometrical shapes in perovskite crystals along with the increase of temperature.

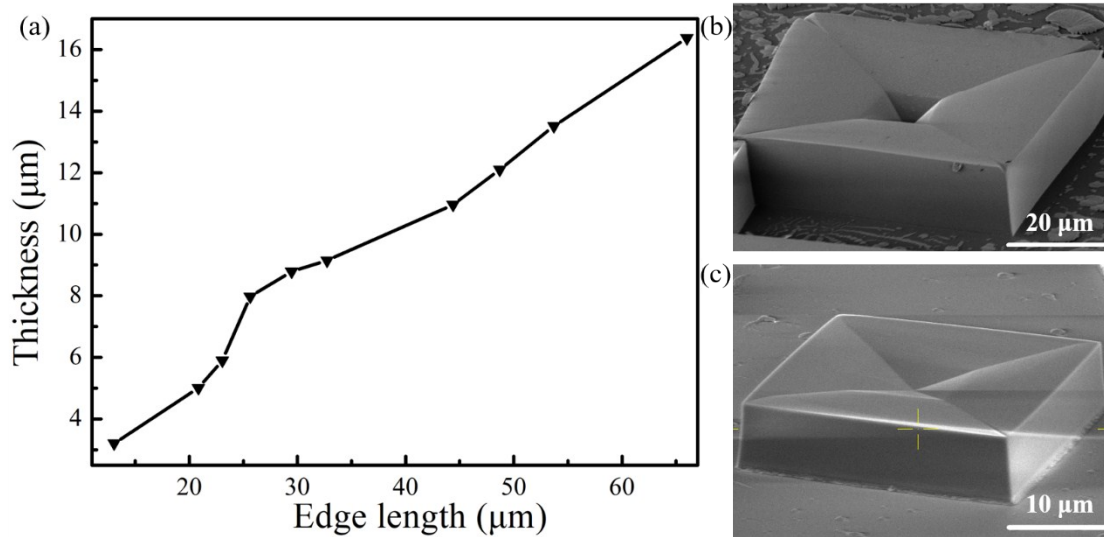


Fig. S2 (a) The relationship between the edge length and thickness in the perovskite crystals. (b) and (c) are the three-dimensional SEM image of quasi-cubic crystals with different edge-lengths.

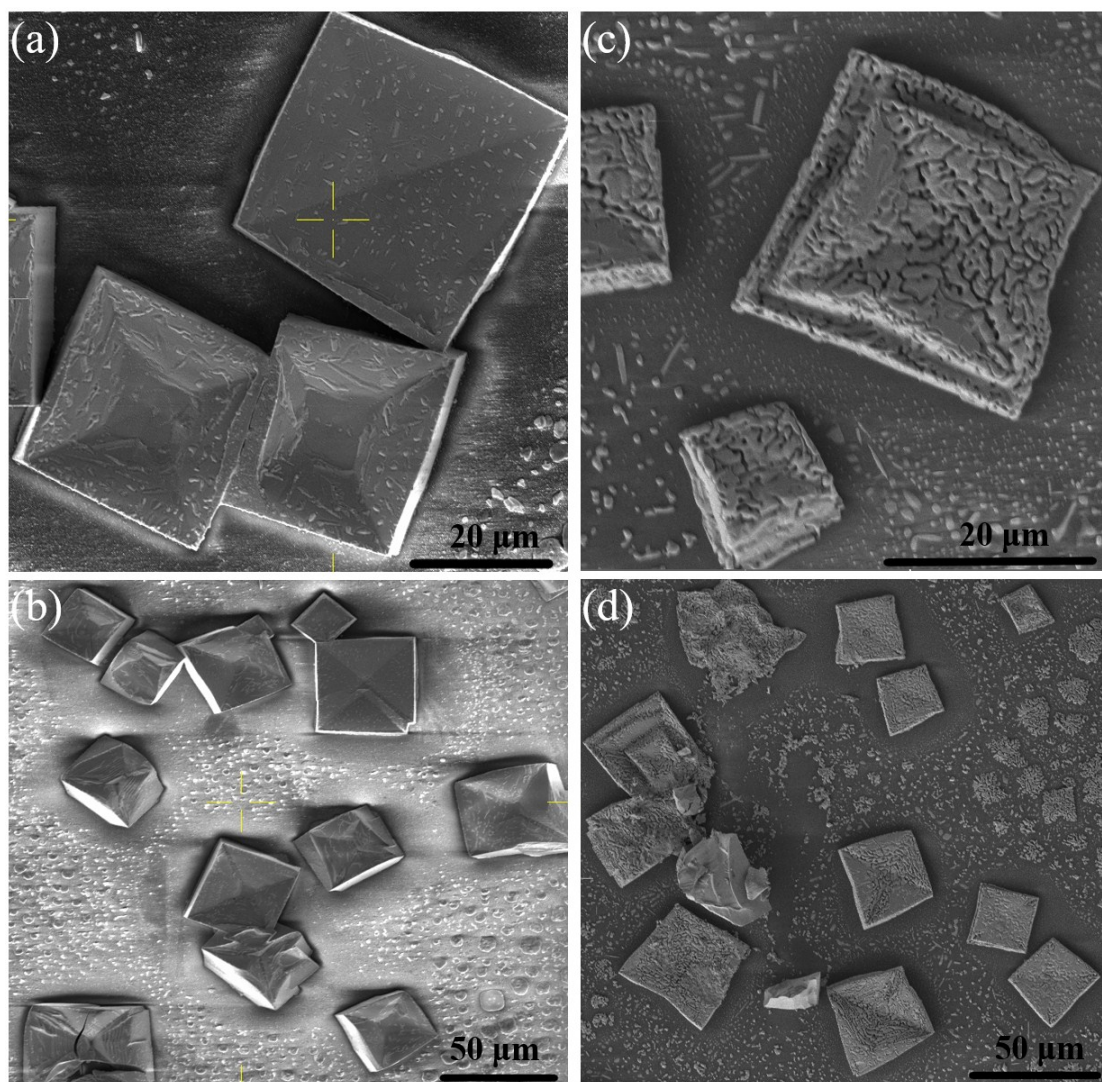


Fig. S3 Surface morphology of perovskite crystals grown under high temperature of (a) and (b) 150 °C, (c) and (d) 180 °C.

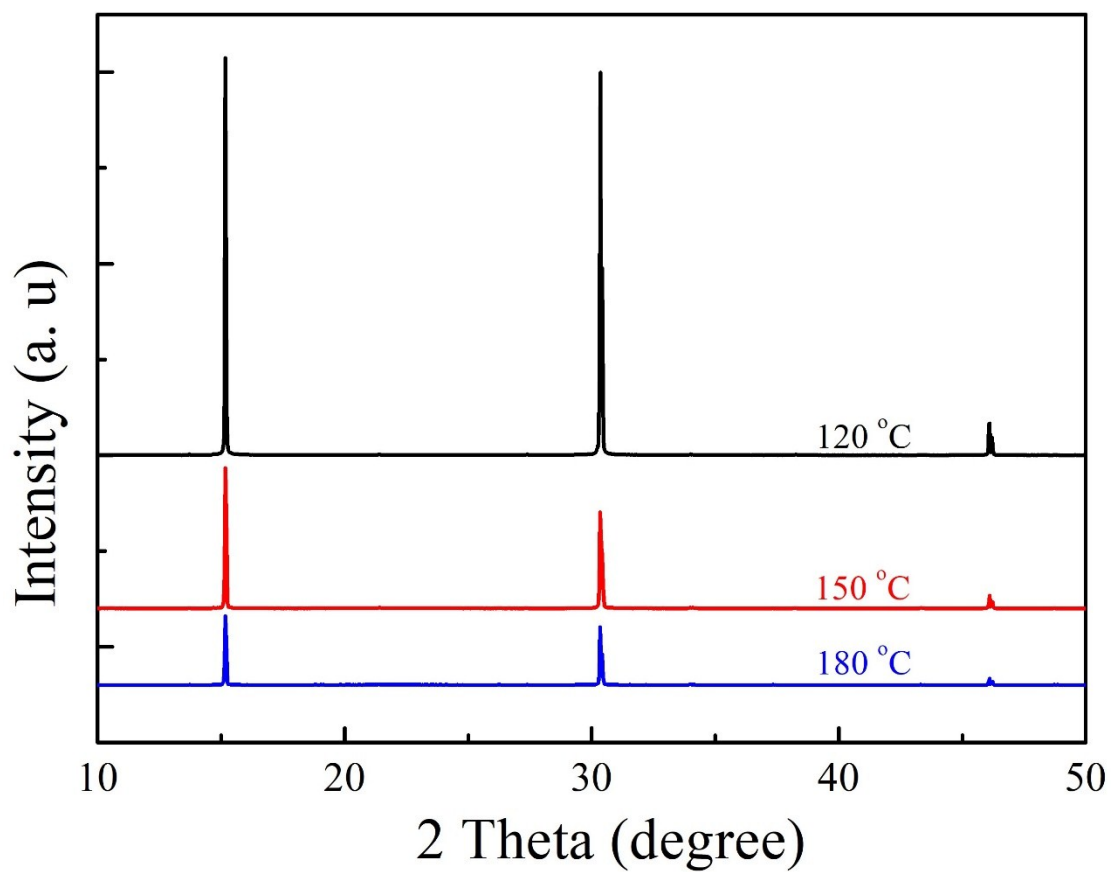


Fig. S4 X-ray diffraction patterns of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbBr}_3$ perovskite crystals obtained from high temperature (120 °C , 150 °C and 180 °C)

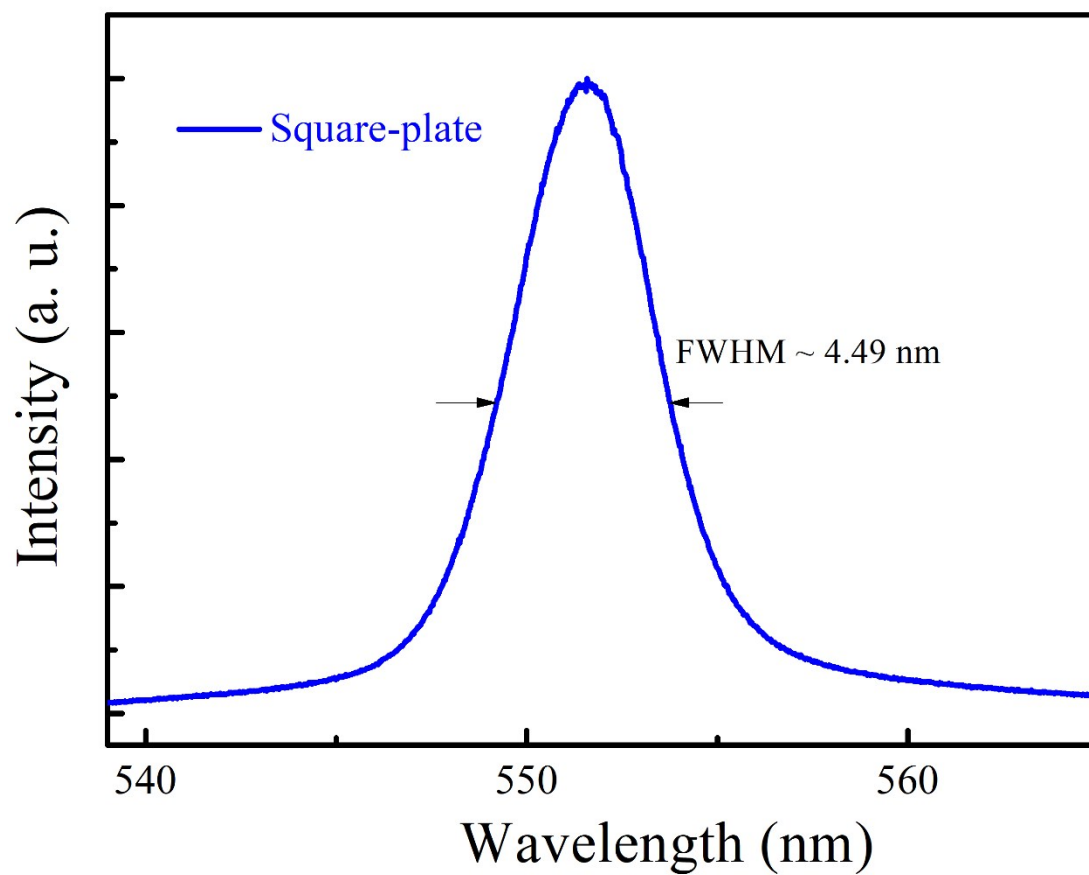


Fig. S5 μ -PL spectrum from a single square crystal.

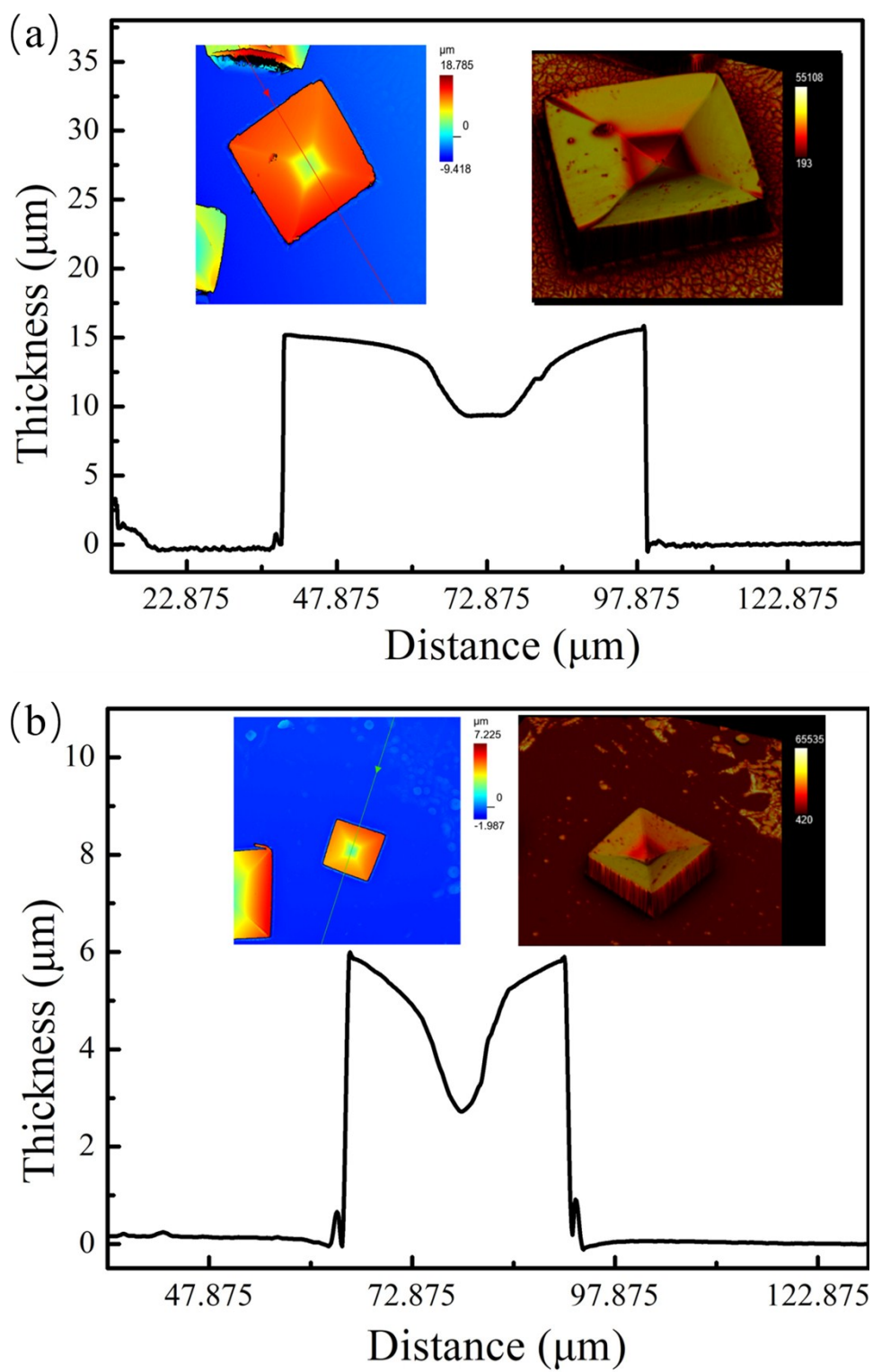


Fig. S6 The 3D profiles of two representative perovskite crystals with different edge-lengths: (a) 26 μm and (b) 59 μm .