## **Supporting information**

## Zinc non-halide dopant strategy enables efficient perovskite CsPbI<sub>3</sub>

## quantum dot-based light-emitting diodes

Jinhang Li<sup>*a*</sup>, Jiawei Chen<sup>*a*</sup>, Leimeng Xu<sup>*a*</sup>, Sinan Liu<sup>*a*, *c*</sup>, Si Lan<sup>*a*, *c*</sup>, Xiansheng Li<sup>*a*</sup>, Jizhong Song<sup>\* *a*, *b*, *d*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Materials Science and Engineering, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing 210094, China

<sup>b</sup> MIIT Key Laboratory of Advanced Display Materials and Devices, Institute of Optoelectronics & Nanomaterials, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing 210094, China

<sup>c</sup> Herbert Gleiter Institute of Nanoscience, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing 210094, China

<sup>d</sup> School of Physics and Microelectronics, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450001, China

All correspondence to: songjizhong@njust.edu.cn



**Figure S1**. TEM images and corresponding log normal distributions of (a-b) pristine, (c-d) ZnAc doped, (e-f) ZnAcAc doped, (g-h) ZnSt doped CsPbI<sub>3</sub> QDs.



**Figure S2**. HRTEM images of CsPbI<sub>3</sub> QDs doped with different  $Zn^{2+}$  salts (a) pristine CsPbI<sub>3</sub>, (b) ZnAc, (c) ZnAcAc, (d) ZnSt.



Pristine RMS=12.1 nm ZnAc RMS=10.0 nm





ZnAcAc RMS=8.34 nm

ZnSt RMS=8.64 nm

**Figure S3**. AFM images CsPbI<sub>3</sub> QDs doped with different  $Zn^{2+}$  salts (a) pristine CsPbI<sub>3</sub>, (b) ZnAc, (c) ZnAcAc, (d) ZnSt, the scan area is 5  $\mu$ m × 5  $\mu$ m.



Figure S4. Film roughness of pristine and  $Zn^{2+}$ -doped CsPbI<sub>3</sub> QDs.



**Figure S5**. (a, b) XPS spectra of CsPbI<sub>3</sub> QDs synthesized with and without  $Zn^{2+}$  doping. (c, d) High-resolution XPS spectrum of Zn, (e, f) Pb (4f<sub>5/2</sub> and 4f<sub>7/2</sub>), and (g, h) I (3d<sub>3/2</sub> and 3d<sub>5/2</sub>) of CsPbI<sub>3</sub> QDs synthesized with and without Zn ion.



**Figure S6**. The pair distribution function G(r) of pristine CsPbI<sub>3</sub> QDs and Zn<sup>2+</sup>-doped CsPbI<sub>3</sub> QDs, respectively.



**Figure S7.** Schematic figure of Zn<sup>2+</sup>-doped CsPbI<sub>3</sub> QDs.



**Figure S8**. (a) Relationship of  $ln(\alpha)$  versus energy for calculation of Urbach energy curves of CsPbI<sub>3</sub> QDs with different Zn<sup>2+</sup> salts of ZnAc, ZnAcAc, and ZnSt.



**Figure S9**. Current-voltage characteristics of hole-only device of pristine and  $Zn^{2+}$ -doped CsPbI<sub>3</sub> QDs with different  $Zn^{2+}$  salts of ZnAc, ZnAcAc, and ZnSt.



Figure S10. Device energy-level diagrams for each functional layer in the LEDs.



Figure S11. CIE coordinates of  $CsPbI_3$  and  $Zn^{2+}$ -doped  $CsPbI_3$  QD films.



**Figure S12**. (a) Electrical transportation demonstrated by current density vs. voltage curves of pristine and ZnAc doped LEDs. (b) The luminance-voltage characteristics. (c) EQE of the devices as a function of current density. (d) Current  $e \square$  ciency of pure and doped CsPbI<sub>3</sub> QLEDs as a function of luminance.



**Figure S13**. (a) Electrical transportation demonstrated by current density vs. voltage curves of pristine and ZnSt doped LEDs. (b) The luminance-voltage characteristics. (c) EQE of the devices as a function of current density. (d) Current  $e \square$  ciency of pure and doped CsPbI<sub>3</sub> QLEDs as a function of luminance.



Figure S14. The EQE progress of CsPbI<sub>3</sub> QLEDs<sup>1-8</sup>.

Table S1.	Summary	of PL delay	y time for	CsPbI <sub>3</sub> and Zn	<sup>2+</sup> -doped CsPbI <sub>3</sub>	QD films.
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	τ <sub>1</sub> (ns)	τ <sub>2</sub> (ns)	τ <sub>3</sub> (ns)	$ au_{avg}$ (ns)
Pristine CsPbl <sub>3</sub>	1.36(0.219)	5.38(0.5684)	18.17(0.2127)	7.22
ZnAC doped	1.56(0.1832)	6.05(0.5517)	19.35(0.2651)	8.75
ZnACAC doped	1.99(0.1839)	8.17(0.5403)	25.14(0.2759)	11.71
ZnST doped	1.57(0.1889)	6.60(0.5439)	22.70(0.2672)	9.95

Luminescent	Employed strategy	FOF	Publishin
materials	Employed strategy	LQL	g date
CsPbI <sub>3</sub> QD		0.21%	20171
CsPbI <sub>3</sub> QD	Bidentate ligand passivation	5.02%	2018 <sup>2</sup>
CsPbI <sub>3</sub> QD		8.2%	2019 <sup>3</sup>
CsPbI <sub>3</sub> QD	Silver doping & surface passivation	11.2%	20184
CsPbI <sub>3</sub> QD	PbS surface passivation & device designing	11.8%	20185
CsPbI <sub>3</sub> QD	Sr doping & Cl surface passivation	13.5%	20186
CsPbI <sub>3</sub> QD	PEAI surface ligand passivation	14.04%	20187
CsPbI <sub>3</sub> QD	Zn alloying treatment	15.1%	20198
CsPbI <sub>3</sub> QD	Zinc non-halide dopant strategy	146%	Our work

**Table S2**. Reported EQE of CsPbI<sub>3</sub> QLEDs and EQE in our work.

## References

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