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Supporting Information

Highly conductive n-type CH₃NH₃Pbl₃ single crystals doped with bismuth donors

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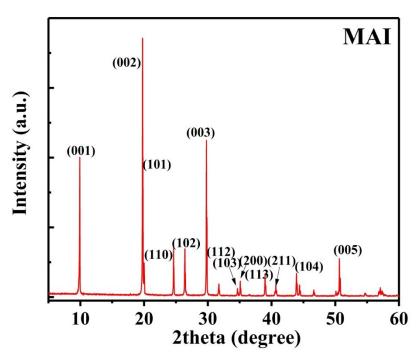


Figure S1. XRD pattern of synthesized CH₃NH₃I powder.

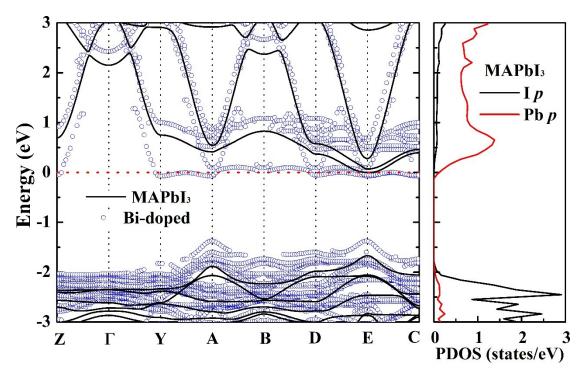


Figure S2. Calculated band structures and partial density of states (PDOS) for pristine MAPbI₃. For a clear comparison with band dispersions of Bi doping (blue circled lines), we shift Fermi level of pristine crystal to the conduction band minimum as denoted by the red dashed line at zero energy.

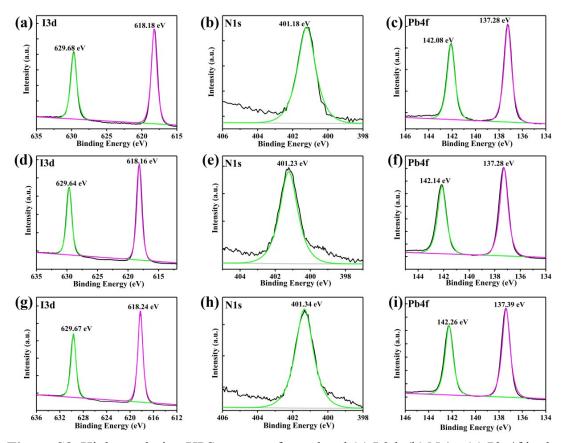


Figure S3. High-resolution XPS spectra of core level (a) I 3d, (b) N 1s, (c) Pb 4f in the un-doped MAPbI₃; High-resolution XPS spectra of core level (d) I 3d, (e) N 1s, (f) Pb 4f in the MAPbI₃ doped with 0.5% Bi³⁺; High-resolution XPS spectra of core level (g) I 3d, (h) N 1s, (i) Pb 4f in the MAPbI₃ doped with 5% Bi³⁺.

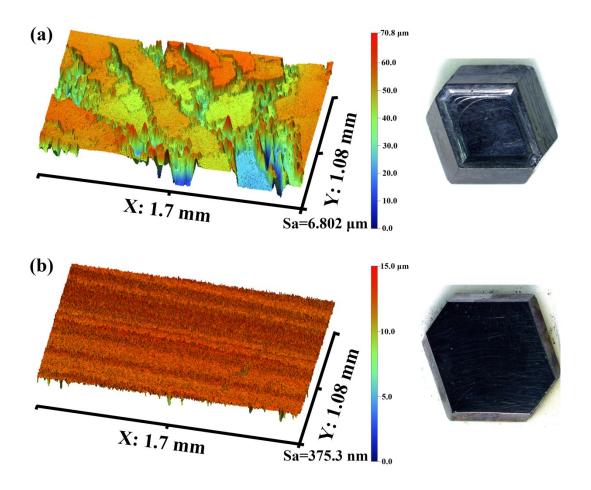


Figure S4. 3D profilometer images and surface topography photographs of (a) Unpolished (b) polished MAPbI₃ crystals; the average roughness is $6.802 \mu m$ and 375.3 nm, respectively.

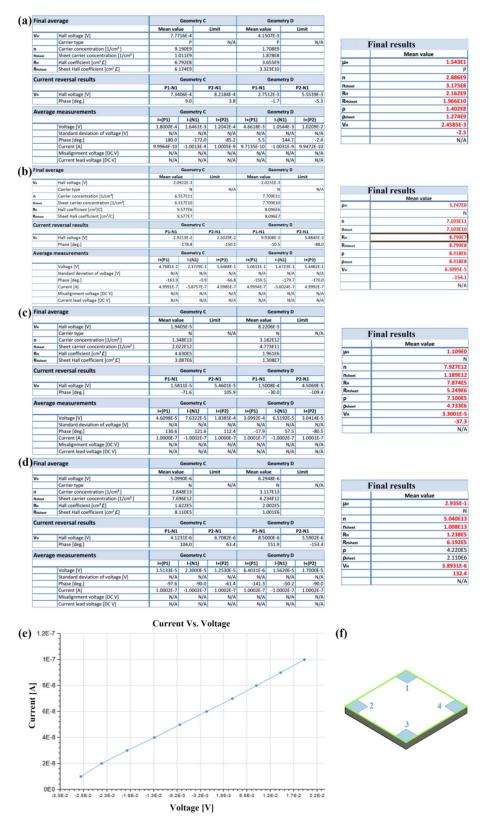


Figure S5. Original log sheet of the Hall Effect measurement for (a) Un-doped, (d) 1% Bi³⁺ (c) 5% Bi³⁺ and (d) 10% Bi³⁺ doped MAPbI₃. (e) The current-voltage properties to be used for contact check. (f) The contact configuration used in Hall Effect measurements (the blue corners are the contacts).

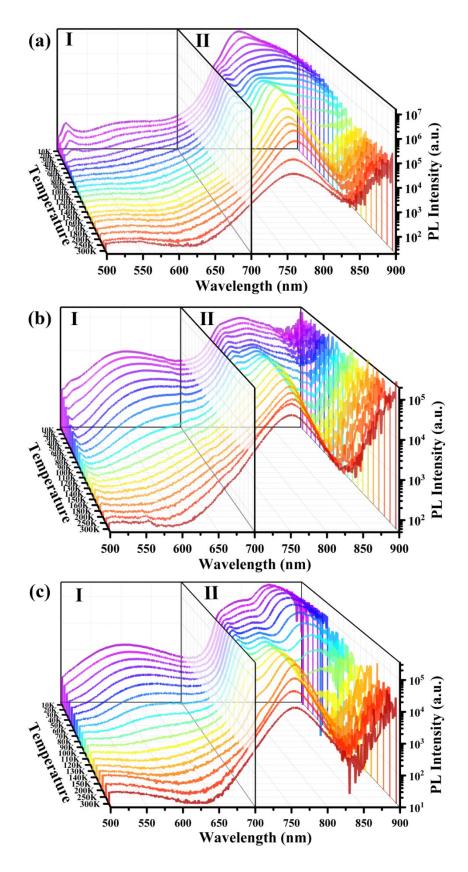


Figure S6.Temperature-dependent PL spectra of (a) Un-doped, (b) $5\% \text{ Bi}^{3+}$ and (c) $10\% \text{ Bi}^{3+}$ doped MAPbI₃ for temperatures in the 10-300 K.

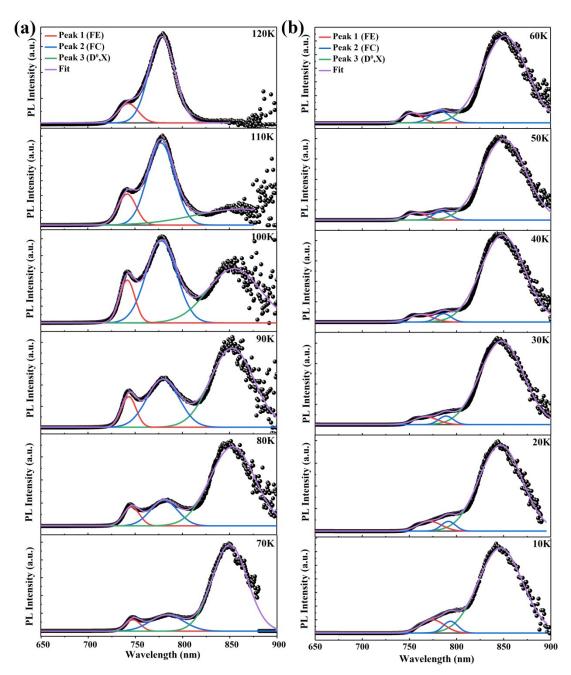


Figure S7. Typical Gaussian-fitting analysis of the PL spectrum, for temperatures in the 10-120 K range ((a) (b)).

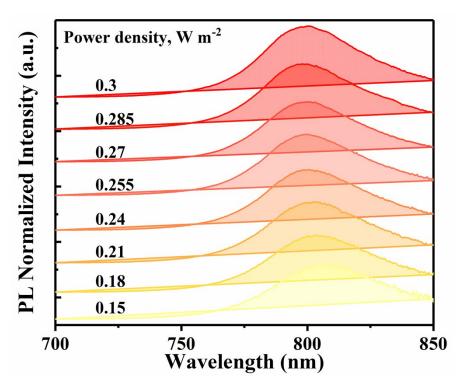


Figure S8. The un-doped crystals PL normalized spectra at 10 K measured at different power densities.

Table S1. Decay parameters and average lifetime according to a double exponential functions fitting model of the PL decay curves obtained from the samples.

Sample	τ ₁ (μs)	τ ₂ (μs)	R ²	
0% Bi	14.1	0.36	0.96	
0.5% Bi	10.9	1.11	0.99	
1% Bi	7.7	0.49	0.99	
5% Bi	4.29	0.26	0.96	
10% Bi	3.73	0.59	0.99	

Supporting Note 1:

When the temperature is further below 150 K, Peak II exhibits blueshift and then redshift behavior. This behavior can be understood within the Bose-Einstein model¹,

$$E_{A2}(T) - E_{A2}^{0} = \frac{\partial E_{A2}(T)\partial V}{\partial V \partial T} T + A_{EP} \left[\frac{2}{(exp(\hbar\omega/kT) - 1)} + 1 \right]$$
 (1)

The first term in this equation describes the change in the band gap associated with the

thermal expansion of the lattice. As the $\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}$ of MAPbI₃ is positive, the band gap increases with increasing lattice constant.^{2,3} The second term accounts for the band gap renormalization due to the electron-phonon coupling, where A_{EP} is the strength of the coupling. A_{EP} is typically negative and give rise to an increase in band gap with the decrease of temperature.⁴ In the temperature range of 150 K-110 K, the electron-phonon coupling plays a major role, and the abnormal phenomena that the bandgap increase with the decrease of temperature occurs. When the temperature continues to reduce from 110 K to 10 K, the lattice vibrations is suppressed, and the phonon number is reduced. Hence, the peak redshift (18 nm) originates from the band gap narrowing caused by the lattice contraction.

SUPPORTING REFERENCES:

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- 2. M. I. Dar, G. Jacopin, S. Meloni, A. Mattoni, N. Arora, A. Boziki, S. M. Zakeeruddin, U. Rothlisberger and M. Gratzel, *Sci. Adv.*, 2016, **2**, 9.
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