

Supplemental Material – First-principles study on structural, electronic and optical properties of perovskite solid solutions $\text{KB}_{1-x}\text{Mg}_x\text{I}_3$ ($\text{B} = \text{Ge}, \text{Sn}$) toward water splitting photocatalysis

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Computational details for mechanical property

We determined the bulk and shear moduli using the stiffness constants within the Voigt approximation as follows,

$$B_V = \frac{2C_{11} + C_{33} + 2(C_{12} + 2C_{13})}{9}, \\ G_V = \frac{2C_{11} + C_{33} - (C_{12} + 2C_{13}) + 3(2C_{44} + C_{66})}{15} \quad (1)$$

Within Reuss approximaion, we could also be calculated using the compliance constants as follows,

$$B_R = \frac{1}{2S_{11} + S_{33} + 2(S_{12} + 2S_{13})}, \\ G_R = \frac{15}{4(2S_{11} + S_{33}) - 4(S_{12} + 2S_{13}) + 3(2S_{44} + S_{66})} \quad (2)$$

Within Hill approximation, the real moduli are estimated by average values as follows,

$$B = \frac{B_V + B_R}{2}, G = \frac{G_V + G_R}{2} \quad (3)$$

Then, the Young's modulus and Poisson's ratio (ν) are estimated from the calculated bulk and shear moduli as follows,

$$E = \frac{9BG}{3B + G}, \nu = \frac{3B - 2G}{6B + 2G} \quad (4)$$

We determined the longitudinal (v_l) and transverse (v_t) elastic wave velocities with elastic moduli as follows,

$$v_l = \sqrt{\frac{3B + 4G}{3\rho}}, v_t = \sqrt{\frac{G}{\rho}} \quad (5)$$

where ρ is the density. With these values, we evaluated the average sound velocity v_m as follows,

$$v_m = \left[\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{v_t^3} + \frac{1}{v_l^3} \right) \right]^{-1/3} \quad (6)$$

With the following relation, we estimated the Debye temperature θ_D , which is an very important parameter for checking the degree of mechanical properties,

$$\theta_D = \frac{h}{k_B} \left[\frac{3N}{4\pi V} \right]^{1/3} v_m \quad (7)$$

where h and k_B are the Plank's and Boltzmann's constants, N the number of atoms in the unit cell and V the unit cell volume.

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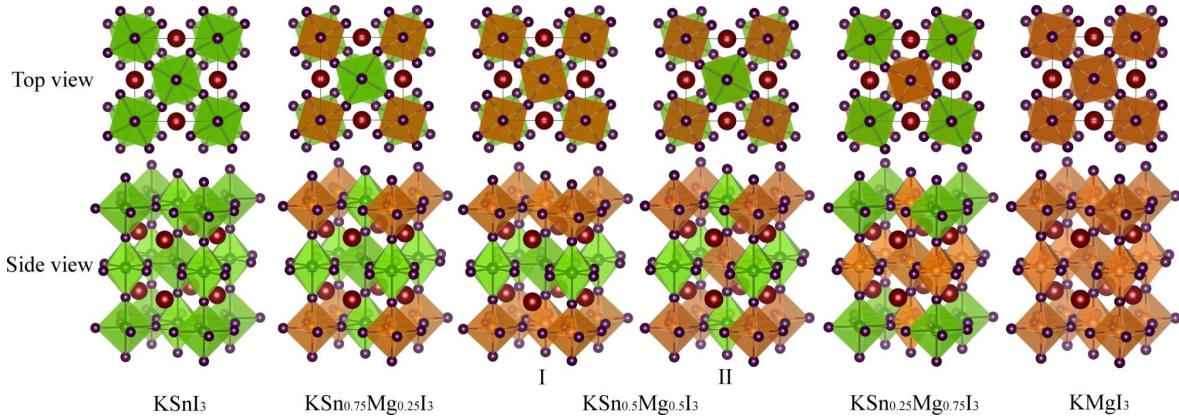


Figure S1. Crystalline structures of $\text{KSn}_{1-x}\text{Mg}_x\text{I}_3$ with $x = 0, 0.25, 0.5$ (I, II), 0.75 , and 1 , optimized with PBE functional.

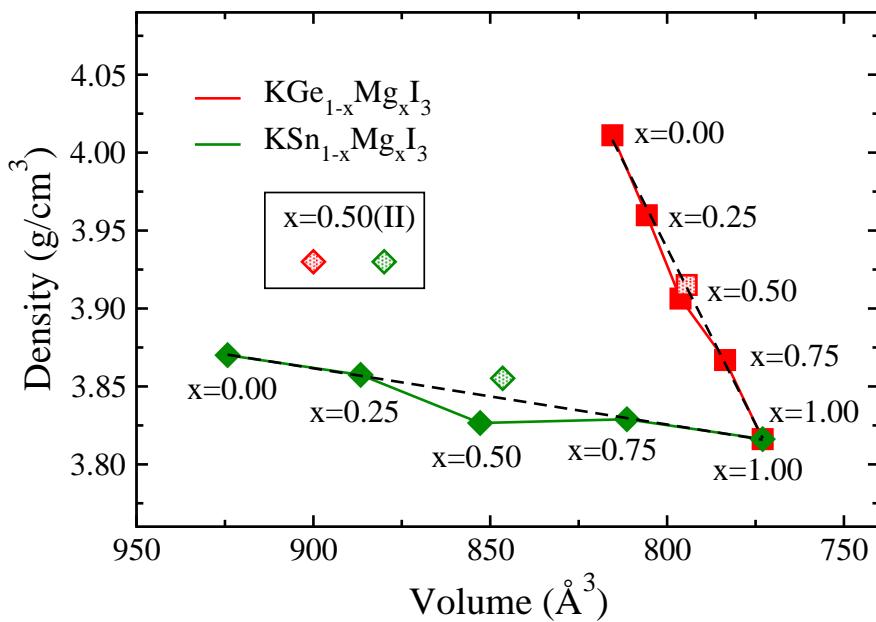


Figure S2. Linear relation of volume with density in $\text{KB}_{1-x}\text{Mg}_x\text{I}_3$ ($\text{B} = \text{Ge}, \text{Sn}$).

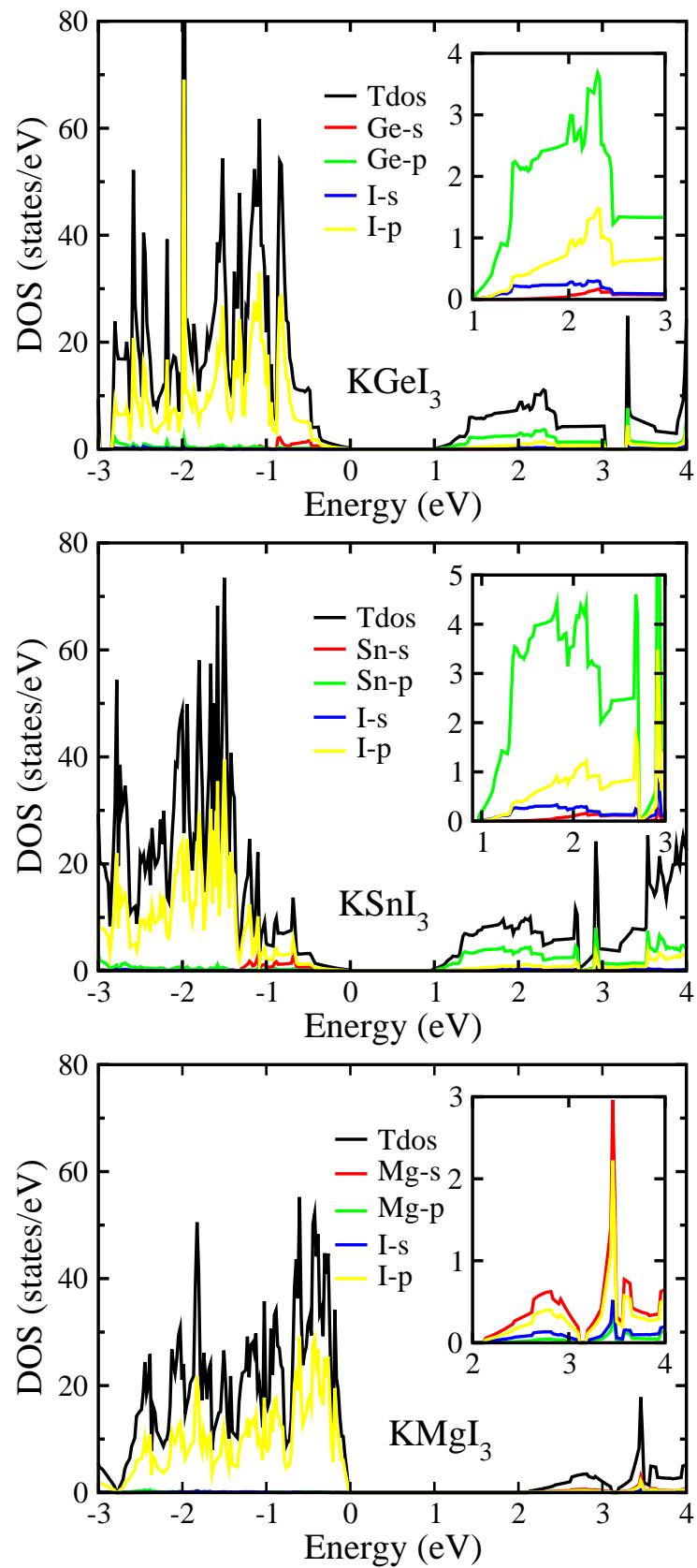


Figure S3. Partial density of states (DOS) of KGeI₃, KSnI₃ and KMgI₃.

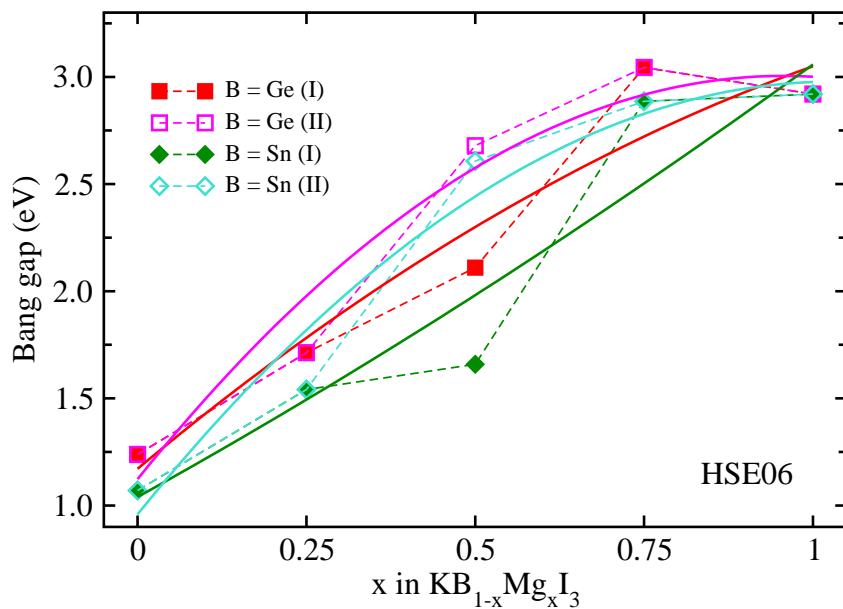


Figure S4. Fitting the band gaps calculated with HSE06 to the quadratic function for $\text{KB}_{1-x}\text{Mg}_x\text{I}_3$ ($\text{B} = \text{Ge}, \text{Sn}$) with $x = 0, 0.25, 0.5$ (I, II), 0.75, and 1. Dashed lines show the calculated values, and solid lines show the quadratic fitting functions.

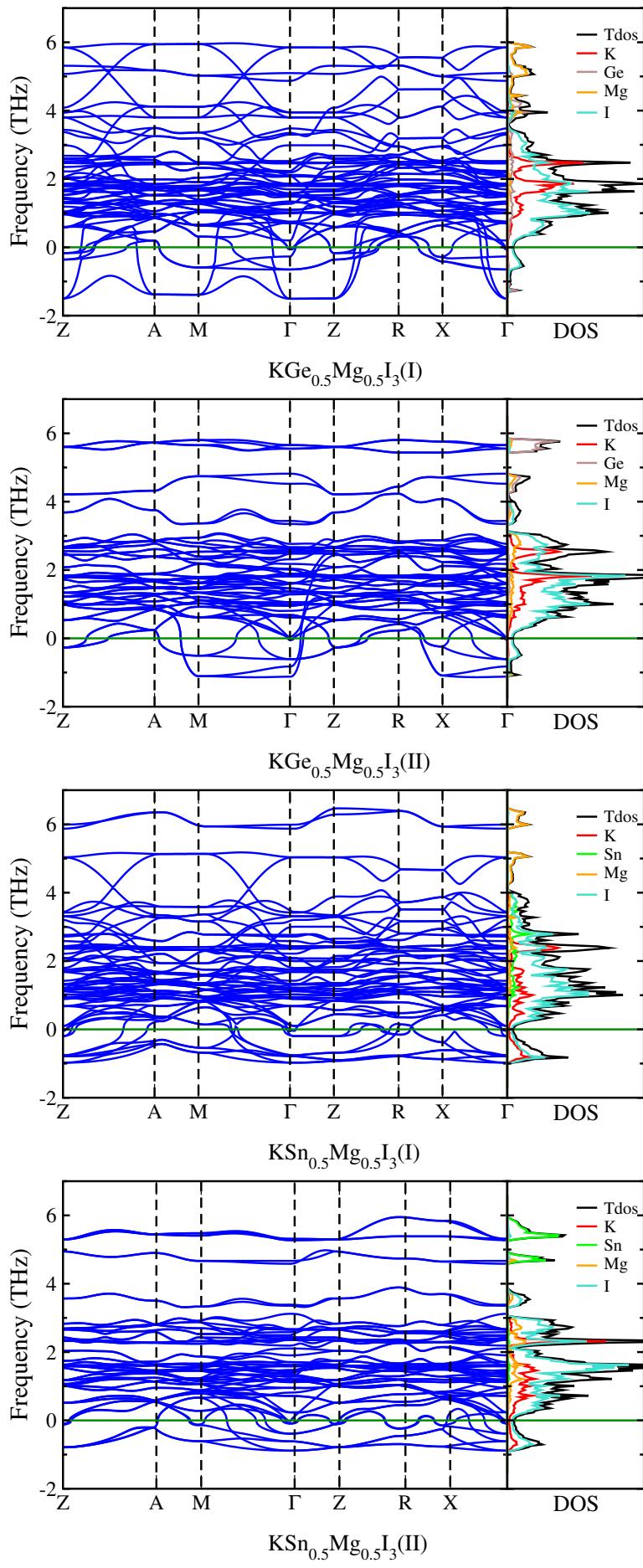


Figure S5. Phonon dispersion curves and the atom-resolved phonon DOS for (a) $\text{KGe}_{0.5}\text{Mg}_{0.5}\text{I}_3$ (I), (b) $\text{KGe}_{0.5}\text{Mg}_{0.5}\text{I}_3$ (II), (c) $\text{KSn}_{0.5}\text{Mg}_{0.5}\text{I}_3$ (I), (d) $\text{KSn}_{0.5}\text{Mg}_{0.5}\text{I}_3$ (II).

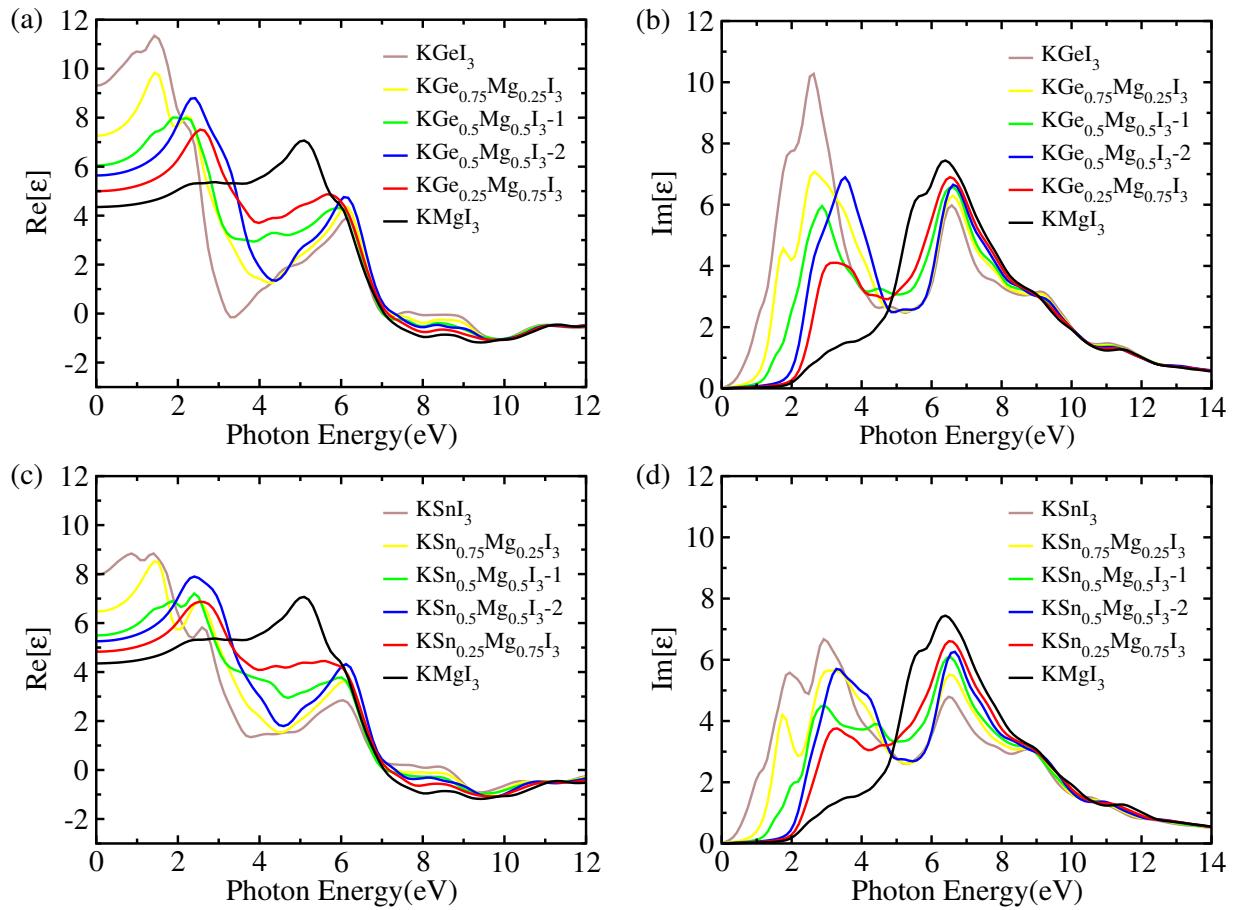


Figure S6. (a), (c) Real parts and (b), (d) imaginary parts of frequency-dependent dielectric constants of $\text{KB}_x\text{Mg}_{1-x}\text{I}_3$ (B = Ge, Sn) with $x = 0, 0.25, 0.5$ (I, II), 0.75 and 1, calculated with PBE functional.

References

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