Supplementary File

Role of Metal and Anions in Organo-Metal Halide Perovskites CH₃NH₃MX₃ (M: Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, Sn, Pb; X: Cl, Br, I) on Structural and Optoelectronic Properties for Photovoltaic Applications

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(c) CH₃NH₃PbCl₃



(b) CH₃NH₃Br₃



(a) CH₃NH₃PbI₃



(f) CH₃NH₃SnCl₃



(d) CH₃NH₃SnI₃









(g) CH₃NH₃GeI₃



(j) CH₃NH₃GaI₃



(k) CH₃NH₃GaBr₃



(I) CH₃NH₃GaCl₃



(p) CH₃NH₃CuI₃

(q) CH₃NH₃CuBr₃

(r) CH₃NH₃CuCl₃

Fig. S1. Total electronic charge density for methylammonium metal halide; a field representation. The units are electrons $Å^{-3}$. In field representation, from blue to orange color symbolize the change of electron density from low to high.





Fig. S2. Representation of different optical properties of orthorhombic CH₃NH₃MX₃ (where CH₃NH₃= MA, M: Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, Sn, Pb; X: Cl, Br, I). Reflectivity R(ω), Real part of the refractive index n₁(ω), dielectric constant $\varepsilon_1(\omega)$, and optical conductivity $\sigma_1(\omega)$ as a function of energy in eV are illustrated in (a), (c), (e), (g), (i) and (K); Imaginary

part of the refractive index $n_2(\omega)$, dielectric constant $\varepsilon_2(\omega)$, and optical conductivity $\sigma_2(\omega)$ and energy loss function $L(\omega)$ are shown in (b), (d), (f), (h), (j) and (l).