Supporting Information

Effect of Bromine Doping on Charge Transfer, Ion Migration and Stability of the Single Crystalline MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})₃ Photodetector

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Fig. S1. Photographs of the resulting MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})₃ (x = 0, 0.4, 0.8, 0.12, 0.16) SCs.



Fig. S2. EDX data for MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})₃ (x = 0.4, 0.8, 0.12, 0.16) SCs grounded powders.



Fig. S3. EDX mapping of Br doped SCs. SEM images of (a) surface (c) crushed to powder. Overall mapping elements on the same spot of (b) surface (d) crushed powder corresponding to iodide (red) and bromide (green). The scale bar is 10 µm.



Fig. S4. (a) Enlarged view of the XRD peak at around 28°. (b) XRD patterns of the 365 days aged MAPbI₃ and MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})₃ grounded powders.



Fig. S5. Intensity comparison of XRD patterns of the fresh and 365 days aged MAPbI₃ and MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})₃ SC grounded powders.



Fig. S6. Analysis of the full width at half maxima (FWHM) for the pXRD peak of fresh and aged MAPbI₃ and MAPb($I_{1-x}Br_x$)₃ grounded powders.



Fig. S7. Temperature-dependent EIS data of (a) MAPbI₃ and (b-e) MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})₃ SCs in the frequency range of 1MHz to 1Hz. (f) Arrhenius plots of the try to escape frequency (f₀) *vs.* 1000/T of MAPbI₃ and MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})₃ SCs (decreasing cycle).



Fig. S8. The temperature-dependent conductivity of MAPbI₃ and MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})₃ SCs. E_a is the activation energy of ions (Arrhenius plot).



Fig. S9. I–V hysteresis plots of MAPbI₃ and MAPb $(I_{1-x}Br_x)_3$ SCs.



Fig. S10. Dielectric constant (ε_r) of MAPbI₃ and MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})₃ SCs in the frequency range of 10 kHz to 1 MHz.



Fig. S11. Current-voltage curves of (a) MAPbI₃ and (b-e) MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})₃ SCs based planartype PDs.



Fig. S12. Intensity-dependent photoresponse of (a) MAPbI₃ and (b-e) MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})₃ SCs based planar-type PDs.



Fig. S13. Photocurents of MAPbI₃ and MAPb $(I_{1-x}Br_x)_3$ SC based planar PDs at different wavelengths as a function of light intensity.



Fig. S14. External quantum efficiency (EQE) of MAPbI₃ and MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})₃ SC based planar PDs at different wavelengths as a function of light intensity.



Fig. S15. Photocurents of MAPbI₃ and MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})₃ SC based planar PDs at different wavelength as a function of light intensity.



Fig. S16. Normalized photocurrent under (a) red light (630 nm) and (b) white light at 10 mW cm⁻² as a function of time.



Fig. S17. Long term photocurrent of $MAPbI_3$ and $MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})_3$ SC based planar PDs at different wavelength.

Fig. S18. Photoresponse of (a) MAPbI₃ and (b-e) MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})₃ SCs based planar-type PDs under continuous operation.

Crystal Composition	Iodine (Atomic %)	Bromide (Atomic %)	Avarage Br percenrage (Atomic %)	
MAPb(Br _{0.04} I _{0.96}) ₃	95.76	4.24	4.01%	
	96.07	3.93		
	96.13	3.87		
MAPb(Br _{0.08} I _{0.92}) ₃	92.09	7.91		
	92.33 7.77		7.92%	
	91.91	8.09		
MAPb(Br _{0.12} I _{0.88}) ₃	87.87	12.13	12.04%	
	88.20	11.80		
	87.82 12.18			
MAPb(Br _{0.16} I _{0.84}) ₃	83.63	16.37		
	84.22	15.88	15.97%	
	84.34	15.66		

Table S1. Halide percentage calculation incide crystals using EDX data.

Table S2. The calculated activation energies for $MAPbI_3$ and (b-e) $MAPb(Br_xI_{1-x})_3$ SCs.

Crystal		From Cond	rom EIS (decresing cycle)			
Composition	Incresing cycle		Decresing cycle		E _a (cubic)	E _a (tetragona
		(tetragonal		(tetragonal		
MAPbI ₃	0.52±0.012	0.35±0.011	0.53±0.007	0.34±0.012	0.52±0.008	0.34±0.007
MAPb(Br _{0.04} I _{0.96}) ₃	0.55±0.013	0.36±0.012	0.55±0.013	0.34±0.013	0.54±0.013	0.35±0.020
MAPb(Br _{0.08} I _{0.92}) ₃	0.58±0.016	0.37±0.018	0.57±0.010	0.38±0.016	0.57±0.009	0.39±0.038
MAPb(Br _{0.12} I _{0.88}) ₃	0.62±0.011	*	0.62±0.011	*	0.59±0.011	*
MAPb(Br _{0.16} I _{0.84}) ₃	0.61±0.015	*	0.61±0.01	*	0.59±0.012	*
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