Achieving near-unity quantum yield of yellow emitting metal halide double perovskites toward human-centric warm white LED lightings

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Figure. S1. XPS survey spectrum of sample Cs₂HfCl₆: Te.



Figure S2. the function of $(hvF(R))^2$ versus hv.



Figure S3. (A) Excitation (λ_{em} =456 nm) and (B) emission (λ_{ex} =254 nm) spectra of Cs₂HfCl₆: Te.



Figure S4. Decay curves of Cs_2HfCl_6 : Te (λ_{ex} =254 nm, λ_{em} =456 nm).



Figure S5. Normalized absorption, excitation and emission spectra of CHC.



Figure S6. A) Normalized excitation spectra monitored at different emission wavelengths. B) Normalized emission spectra upon different excitation wavelengths.



Figure S7. A) Excitation spectra of the commercial phosphors YAG and the asprepared Cs_2HfCl_6 : Te yellow phosphors monitored at 575 nm. **B)** Emission spectra of the commercial phosphors YAG and the as-prepared Cs_2HfCl_6 : Te yellow phosphors upon 395 nm.



Figure S8. The PLQY of Cs₂HfCl₆: 0.5%Te.



Figure S9. Pseudocolor map of Cs_2HfCl_6 : Te nanosecond transient emission spectra excited by 395 nm.



Figure S10. The relationships between $\ln(I_0/I_T-1)$ versus $1/k_BT$ (T=77-300 K) and the linear fitting result.



Figure S11. Energy level diagram for the photoluminescence process.



Figure S12. The normalized PL intensity between CHC and OD-CHC with UV (254nm, 36W) irradiation in ambient atmosphere at room temperature for different times.