

## Electronic Supplementary Information

# Bright tunable luminescence of Sb<sup>3+</sup> doping in zero-dimensional lead-free halide Cs<sub>3</sub>ZnCl<sub>5</sub> perovskite crystals

Xiaoxia Liu, Weibing Zhang,\* Rui Xu, Jiayu Tu, Guoyong Fang\* Yuexiao Pan\*

*Key Laboratory of Carbon Materials of Zhejiang Province, College of Chemistry and Materials Engineering, Wenzhou University, Wenzhou 325035, P.R. China.*

E-mail: 00111040@wzu.edu.cn; fanggy@wzu.edu.cn; yxpan@wzu.edu.cn

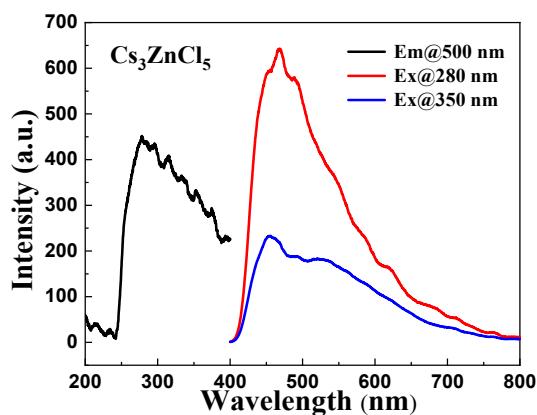
Fax&Tel: +86-577-8837-3017

**Table S1.** The experimental mole ratio of Cs, Zn and Sb calculated from starting materials and the actual doping concentration in crystals Cs<sub>3</sub>ZnCl<sub>5</sub>:Sb measured in the sample by using inductive coupled plasma emission spectrometer (ICP).

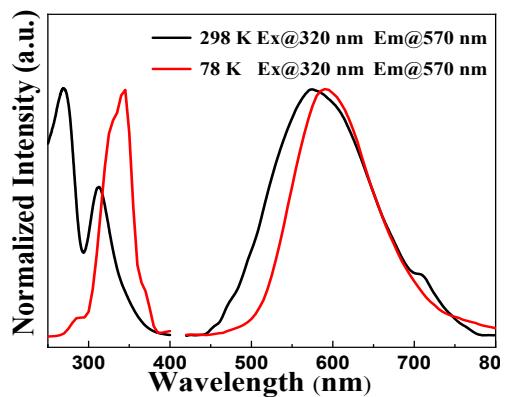
Experimental mole ratio	Actual contents of Cs	Actual contents of Zn	Actual doping concentration of Sb
Cs <sub>3</sub> Zn <sub>0.985</sub> Cl <sub>5</sub> :0.015Sb <sup>3+</sup>	48.14%	13.60%	0.10%
Cs <sub>3</sub> Zn <sub>0.97</sub> Cl <sub>5</sub> :0.03Sb <sup>3+</sup>	46.37%	11.67%	0.52%
Cs <sub>3</sub> Zn <sub>0.95</sub> Cl <sub>5</sub> :0.05Sb <sup>3+</sup>	46.50%	10.55%	1.22%
Cs <sub>3</sub> Zn <sub>0.9</sub> Cl <sub>5</sub> :0.1Sb <sup>3+</sup>	46.08%	9.88%	2.25%
Cs <sub>3</sub> Zn <sub>0.7</sub> Cl <sub>5</sub> :0.3Sb <sup>3+</sup>	47.02%	8.88%	4.46%
Cs <sub>3</sub> Zn <sub>0.5</sub> Cl <sub>5</sub> :0.5Sb <sup>3+</sup>	45.84%	6.91%	5.67%

**Table S2.** The lattice parameters of  $\text{Cs}_3\text{ZnCl}_5$  and  $\text{Sb}^{3+}$ -doped  $\text{Cs}_3\text{ZnCl}_5$

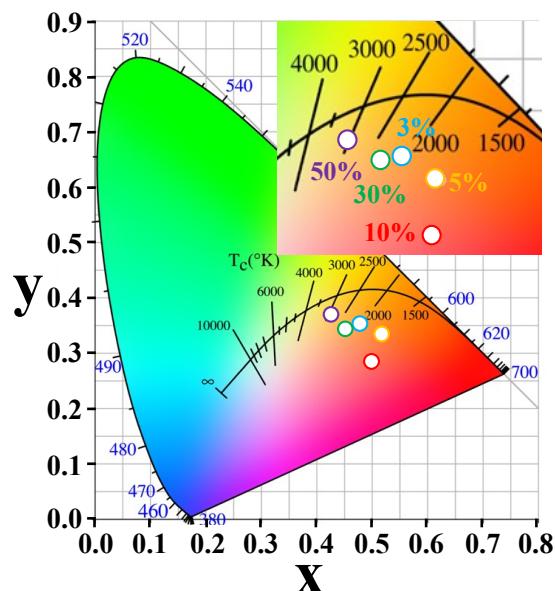
Crystal	a (Å)	b (Å)	c (Å)	$\alpha$ (°)	$\beta$ (°)	$\gamma$ (°)
$\text{Cs}_3\text{ZnCl}_5$ (Exp.)	9.758	9.758	9.758	123.468	123.468	84.091
$\text{Cs}_3\text{ZnCl}_5$ (Comput.)	9.931	9.931	9.931	123.498	123.498	84.040
Sb- $\text{Cs}_3\text{ZnCl}_5$ (Comput.)	10.448	10.448	10.448	126.985	126.985	78.275



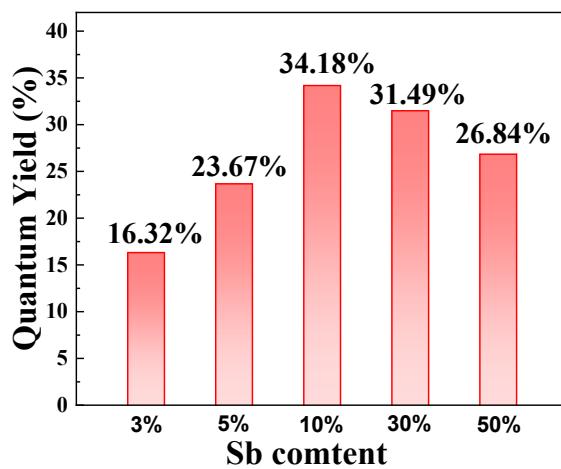
**Figure S1.** Excitation and emission spectra of undoped  $\text{Cs}_3\text{ZnCl}_5$  measured at room temperature.



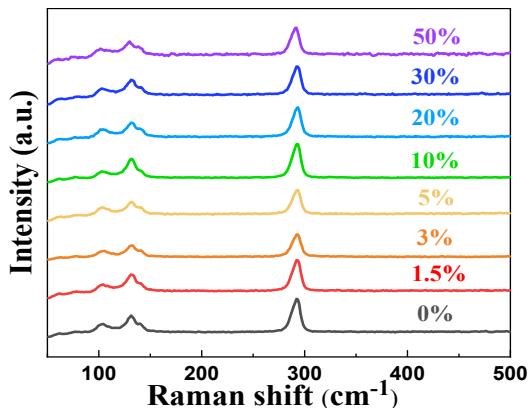
**Figure S2.** Excitation and emission spectra of  $\text{Cs}_3\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{Cl}_5:0.5\text{Sb}^{3+}$  measured at 78 K and 298 K, respectively.



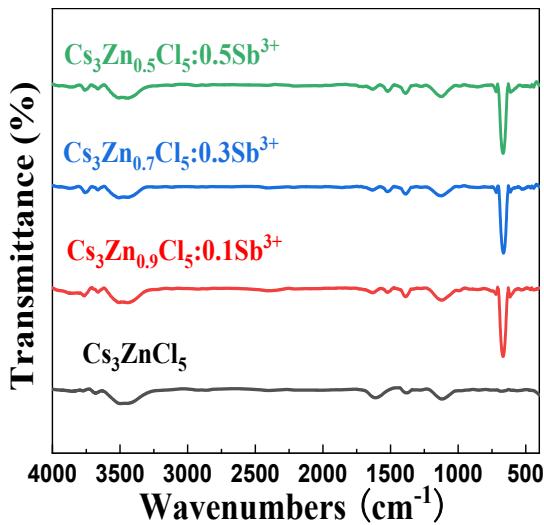
**Figure S3.** CIE chromaticity coordinates of  $\text{Cs}_3\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Cl}_5:x\text{Sb}^{3+}$  ( $x = 3-50$  mol%) excited at 320 nm.



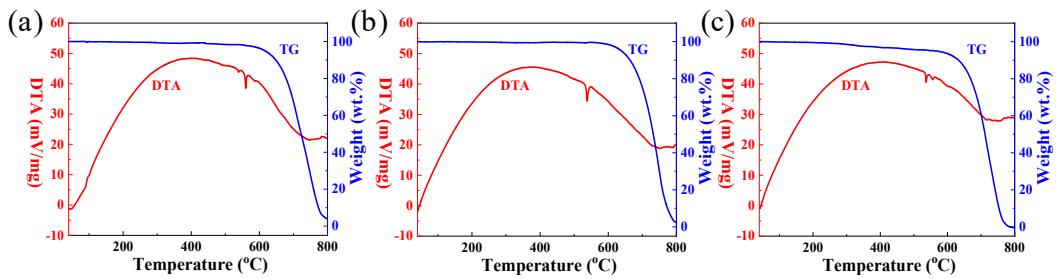
**Figure S4.** PLQY of  $\text{Cs}_3\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Cl}_5:\text{xSb}^{3+}$  ( $x = 3\text{-}50 \text{ mol\%}$ ) excited at 320 nm.



**Figure S5.** The Raman spectra of  $\text{Cs}_3\text{ZnCl}_5$  and  $\text{Cs}_3\text{ZnCl}_5:\text{Sb}^{3+}$  doped with different concentration of  $\text{Sb}^{3+}$  (performed using Horiba Jobin Yvon LabRAM HR80 equipped with a microscope and a CCD camera as the detector and a 532 nm diode laser at a power level of 100 mW as the excitation source).



**Figure S6.** The infrared (IR) spectra of the  $\text{Cs}_3\text{ZnCl}_5$ ,  $\text{Cs}_3\text{Zn}_{0.9}\text{Cl}_5:0.1\text{Sb}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Cs}_3\text{Zn}_{0.7}\text{Cl}_5:0.3\text{Sb}^{3+}$ , and  $\text{Cs}_3\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{Cl}_5:0.5\text{Sb}^{3+}$  performed on Perkin-Elmer 580 B infrared spectrophotometer using the KBr pellet technique.



**Figure S7.** The thermogravimetrics (TG) analysis and differential thermal analysis (DTA) of (a)  $\text{Cs}_3\text{ZnCl}_5$ , (b)  $\text{Cs}_3\text{Zn}_{0.9}\text{Cl}_5:0.1\text{Sb}^{3+}$ , and (c)  $\text{Cs}_3\text{Zn}_{0.5}\text{Cl}_5:0.5\text{Sb}^{3+}$  performed on a PerkinElmer Diamond TG-DTA at 10 °C/min in an argon flow from room temperature to 800 °C under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere.