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The effect of precursor concentrations on the structure and optoelectronic properties of the

quasi low-dimensional hybrid 2-methylpyridinium lead bromide crystalline phases

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Supplementary material



Figure S1. Ball-and-stick model of 2-methylpyridinium cation. The gray, blue, and white balls are carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen atoms, respectively.



Figure S2. EDX spectra of the precipitate samples prepared with different molar ratios of organic to inorganic moieties: 1:3 (a), 1:2 (b), 1:1 (c), and 2:1 (d).



Figure S3. Powder XRD spectra of the 2-methylpyridinium lead bromides prepared with different ratios of reactants.



Figure S4. Crystal (top) and electronic (bottom) structures of the Phase-1 2-methylpyridinium lead bromide. Left to right: Original structure, model 1, and model 2. Light brown, small dark brown, large dark brown, blue, and black balls denote H, C, Br, N, and Pb atoms, respectively.



Figure S5. Photoluminescence excitation spectra of the Phase-1 and Phase-2 in the extrinsic absorption region.



(left) and PBE (right).



Figure S7. Electronic band structures of the 2-methylpyridinium lead bromide Phase-2: HSE06 (left) and PBE (right).