

Electronic Supplementary Information

Enhanced Luminescence in 1D Corrugated Lead Bromides via Reduced Flexibility of Trivalent Cations

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Experimental

Materials and general characterizations. All reagents were commercially available and used as received without further purification. Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns were obtained on a Rigaku SmartLab X-ray diffraction instrument. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was performed by a NETZSCH TG209 F3 system. Ultraviolet-vis (UV-vis) absorption spectra were measured with Shimadzu UV-2600 equipped with ISR-2600Plus integrating sphere. Photoluminescence (PL) spectra were obtained through analysis on an Edinburgh FLS1000 steady-state/transient-state fluorescence spectrometer. Elemental analysis (EA) of C, H, and N was performed on UNICUBE-Elementar elemental analyzer.

Single-crystal X-ray Diffraction. Crystallographic data were collected on a Rigaku Oxford Diffraction Supernova Dual Source, Cu at Zero equipped with an AtlasS2 CCD using Mo K α radiation. CrystalClear1.3.5 package was used to collect data, refine cell, and reduce data. SHELXL-2014 package was used to solve the structures by direct methods. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. The details of crystal data are given in Tables S1 and S2. CCDC 2404396-2404397 contain the crystallographic data for (PEA)₂Pb₂Br₁₀·H₂O (b), and (MPEA)PbBr₅·H₂O. The data can be obtained free of charge via <http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html>, or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44 1223-336-033; or e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk.

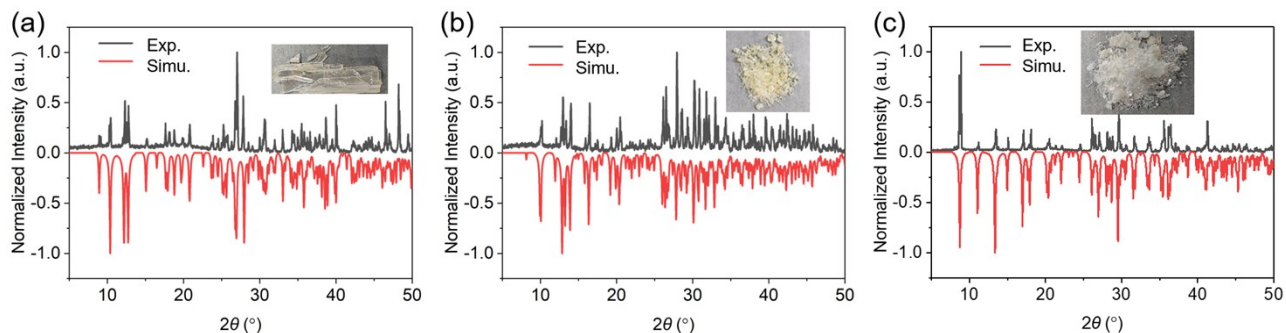


Fig. S1 PXRD patterns of $(\text{DTA})_2\text{Pb}_2\text{Br}_{10}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (a), $(\text{PEA})_2\text{Pb}_2\text{Br}_{10}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (b), and $(\text{MPEA})_2\text{Pb}_2\text{Br}_{10}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (c) at 298 K. Inset: Photos of the crystals that were synthesized.

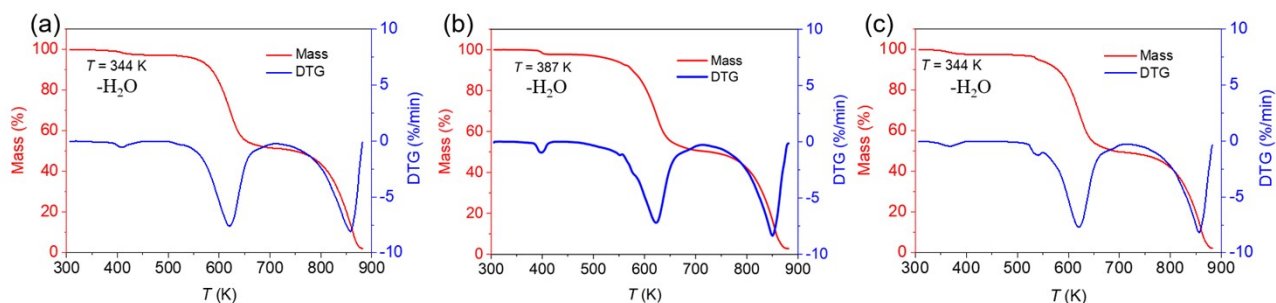


Fig. S2 TGA curves of $(\text{DTA})_2\text{Pb}_2\text{Br}_{10}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (a), $(\text{PEA})_2\text{Pb}_2\text{Br}_{10}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (b), and $(\text{MPEA})_2\text{Pb}_2\text{Br}_{10}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (c).

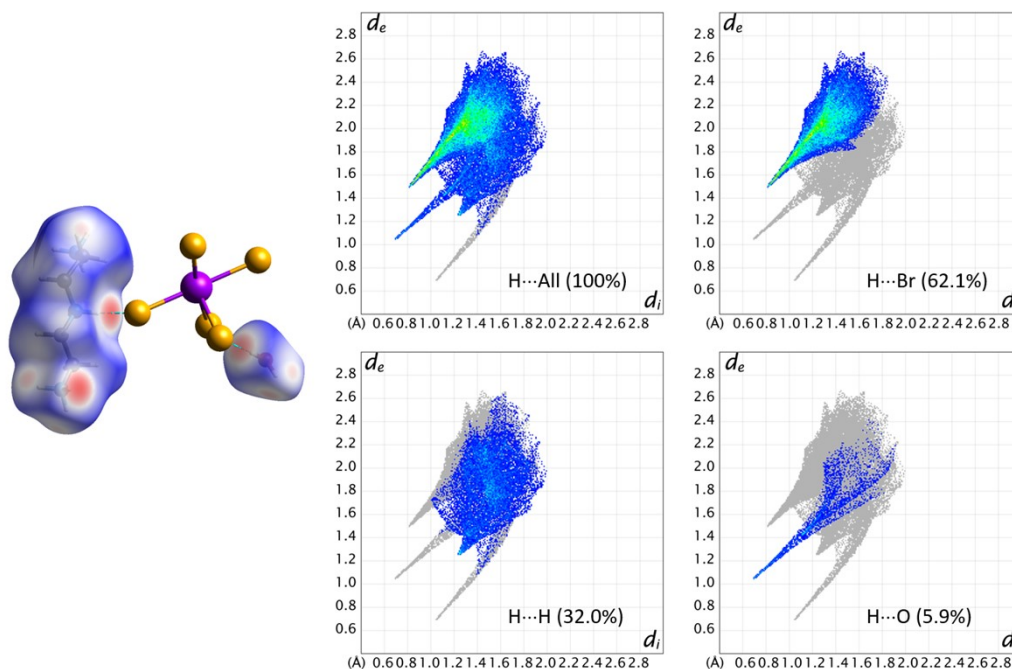


Figure. S3 (a) 3D d_{norm} surface of DTA and H_2O of $(\text{DTA})\text{PbBr}_5\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$, (d-f), and (b-l) 2D fingerprint plots of DTA and H_2O at 293 K. Red, white and blue regions of the Hirshfeld surfaces indicate positive (close contact), neutral and negative isoenergies, respectively.

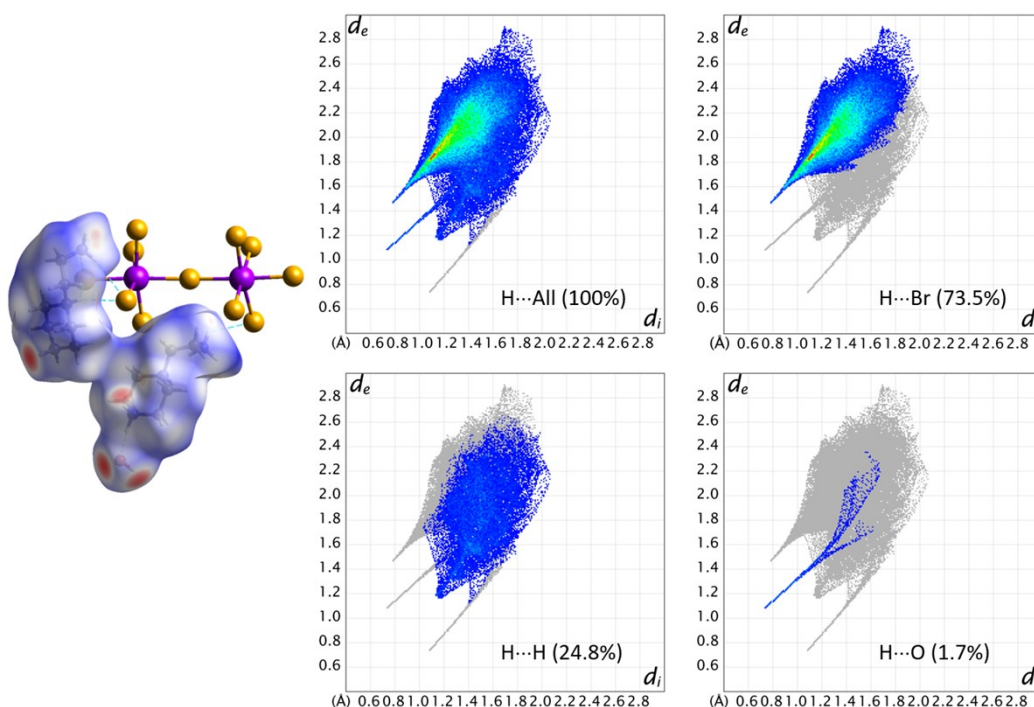


Fig. S4. (a) 3D d_{norm} surface of H_2O of $(\text{PEA})_2\text{Pb}_2\text{Br}_{10} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. and (b-i) 2D fingerprint plots of H_2O at 293 K. Red, white and blue regions of the Hirshfeld surfaces indicate positive (close contact), neutral and negative isoenergies, respectively.

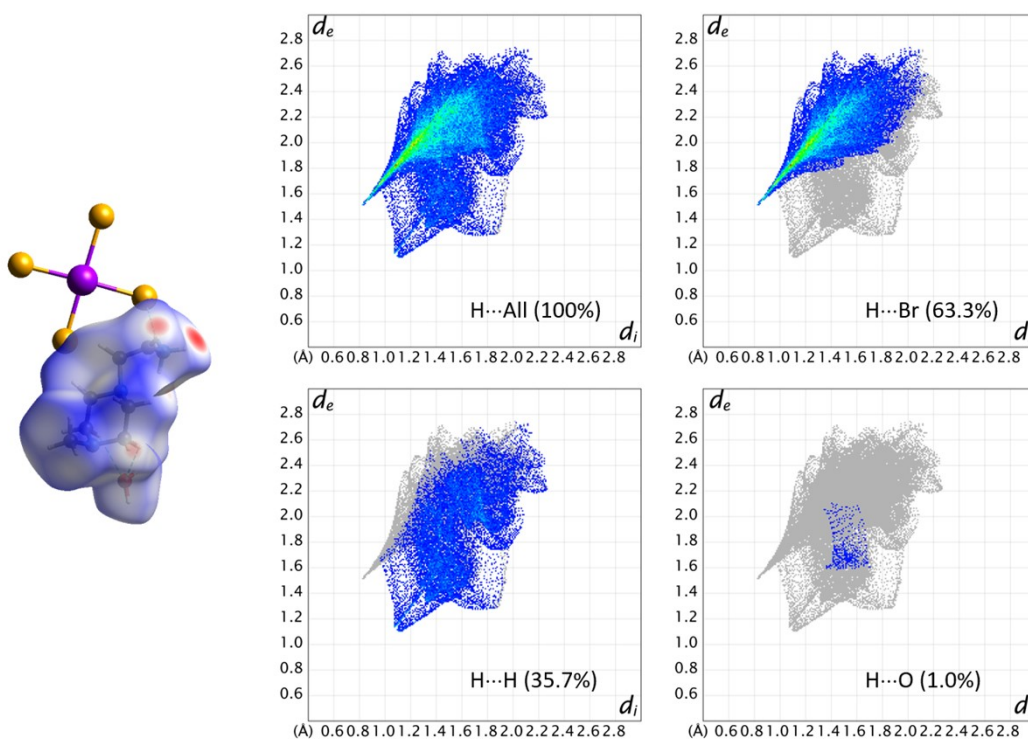


Fig. S5. (a) 3D d_{norm} surface of H_2O of $(\text{MPEA})_2\text{Pb}_2\text{Br}_{10} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. and (b-i) 2D fingerprint plots of H_2O at 293 K. Red, white and blue regions of the Hirshfeld surfaces indicate positive (close contact), neutral and negative isoenergies, respectively.

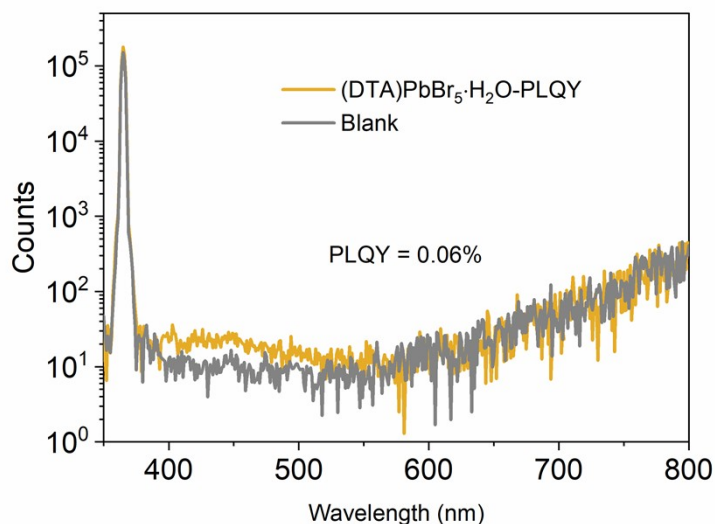


Fig. S6. Luminescence decays of (DTA)PbBr₅·H₂O at 298 K.

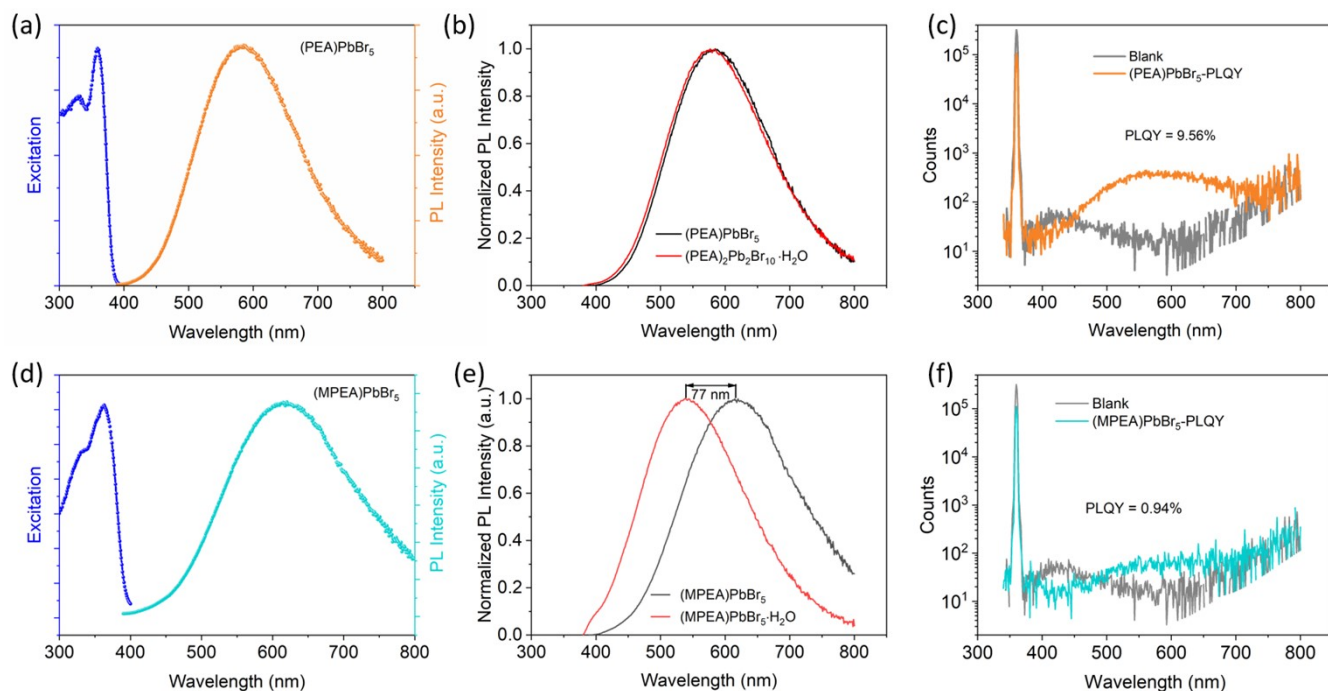


Fig. S7. PL properties after structural dehydration (a) Photoluminescence spectrum of (PEA)PbBr₅ at 298 K; (b) Comparison of fluorescence emission wavelengths; (c) PLQY of (PEA)PbBr₅-PLQY at 298 K; (d) Photoluminescence spectrum of (MPEA)PbBr₅ at 298 K; (e) Comparison of fluorescence emission wavelengths. (f) PLQY and luminescence (MPEA)PbBr₅-PLQY at 298 K.

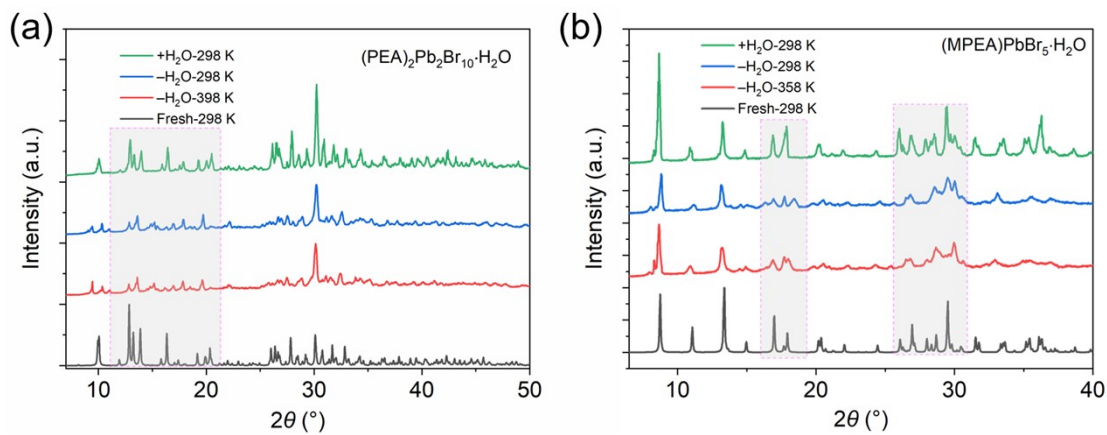


Fig. S8. PXRD measurement show the reversible dehydration/hydration transformation of $(\text{PEA})_2\text{Pb}_2\text{Br}_{10} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $(\text{MPEA})\text{PbBr}_5 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Table S1. Crystallographic data and refinement parameters for (PEA)₂Pb₂Br₁₀·H₂O and (MPEA)PbBr₅·H₂O.

	(PEA) ₂ Pb ₂ Br ₁₀ ·H ₂ O	(MPEA)PbBr ₅ ·H ₂ O
Formula	C ₁₂ H ₃₈ Br ₁₀ N ₆ OPb ₂	C ₇ H ₂₂ Br ₅ N ₃ OPb ₂
Formula weight	1495.96	771.01
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
space group	<i>P2₁/c</i>	<i>P2₁/m</i>
<i>a</i> / Å	13.8538(3)	10.2495(2)
<i>b</i> / Å	17.5673(4)	8.7968(2)
<i>c</i> / Å	13.8398(3)	10.3341(2)
<i>α</i> / °	90	90
<i>β</i> / °	96.191(2)	101.902(10)
<i>γ</i> / °	90	90
<i>V</i> / Å ³	3348.60(13)	911.72(3)
<i>Z</i>	4	2
<i>D</i> _{calc} / g·cm ⁻³	2.967	2.809
<i>μ</i> / mm ⁻¹	21.993	30.770
Reflections collected	98359	7544
Independent	9279	1786
reflections	0.109	0.050
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.0516, 0.0813	0.0301, 0.0661
<i>R</i> ₁ ^a / <i>wR</i> ₂ ^b (<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>))	0.0912, 0.0889	0.0322, 0.0670
<i>R</i> ₁ / <i>wR</i> ₂ (all data)	1.067	1.067
GOF	1.96/−2.38	0.93/−1.07
Δρ ^c / e·Å ⁻³		

^a $R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / |F_o|$. ^b $wR_2 = [\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / \sum w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}$. ^c Maximum and minimum residual electron density.

Table S2. Selected hydrogen bonds for (PEA)₂Pb₂Br₁₀·H₂O and (MPEA)PbBr₅·H₂O (298 K).

D–H···A	D–H / Å	H···A / Å	D···A / Å	∠DHA / °
(PEA)₂Pb₂Br₁₀·H₂O				
O(1)–H(1F)···Br(9) ⁱ	0.84(2)	2.40(5)	3.197(8)	158(12)
O(1)–H(1G)···Br(1) ⁱⁱ	0.84(2)	2.58(7)	3.197(7)	131(9)
C(3)–H(3B)···Br(9) ⁱⁱⁱ	0.97	2.83	3.364(8)	115.2
N(1)–H(1C)···Br(9) ⁱⁱⁱ	0.89	2.82	3.429(15)	126.4
N(1)–H(1E)···Br(10)	0.89	2.73	2.320(13)	125.3
N(2)–H(2B)···Br(9) ⁱⁱⁱ	0.91	2.69	3.390(7)	134.7
N(3)–H(3C)···Br(4) ⁱ	0.89	2.62	3.465(9)	158.5
N(3)–H(3D)···O(1)	0.89	1.95	2.815(12)	165.4
N(4)–H(4C)···Br(1)	0.89	2.71	3.338(7)	128.8
N(4)–H(4E)···Br(2) ^{iv}	0.89	2.84	3.311(8)	114.9
N(4)–H(4E)···Br(8) ^{iv}	0.89	2.75	3.341(7)	125.4
N(5)–H(5)···Br(1)	0.91	2.75	3.488(6)	138.7
N(5)–H(5)···Br(2)	0.91	2.73	3.411(6)	132.3
N(6)–H(6C)···O(1) ^{vi}	0.89	1.96	2.847(11)	175.5
N(6)–H(6D)···Br(5) ⁱⁱ	0.89	2.61	3.377(8)	144.4
Symmetry codes: (i) x–y+3/2, z–1/2; (ii) –x+1, y–1/2, –z+3/2; (iii) –x, y–1/2, –z+3/2; (iv) –x+1, –y+2, –z+1; (v) x+1, y, z; (vi) –x+1, –y+1, –z+1.				
(MPEA)PbBr₅·H₂O				
O(1)–H(1E)···Br(1) ⁱ	0.85	2.61	3.353(7)	147.4
N(1)–H(1)···O(1) ⁱⁱ	0.98	2.52	3.093(11)	117.4
C(2)–H(2A)···O(1) ⁱ	0.97	2.55	3.225(10)	126.7
C(2)–H(2B)···O(1)	0.97	2.95	3.409(8)	110.1
N(3)–H(3C)···Br(2) ⁱⁱⁱ	0.89	2.32	3.142(12)	153.7
N(3)–H(3D)···Br(2) ^{iv}	0.89	2.66	3.490(13)	154.7
N(3)–H(3E)···Br(2)	0.89	2.57	3.336(11)	145.3

Symmetry codes: (i) –x+1, y+1/2, –z+2; (ii) –x, y–1/2, –z+2; (iii) –x+1, –y+1, –z+1; (iv) –x+1, y+1/2, –z+1.

Table S3. Bond Angles and Bond Length for (PEA)₂Pb₂Br₁₀·H₂O, and (MPEA)₂Pb₂Br₁₀·H₂O.

Bond Angles	Angle / °	Bond Lengths	Length / Å
(PEA)₂Pb₂Br₁₀·H₂O			
Br(1)–Pb(1)–Br(2)	81.37(2)	Br(1)–Pb(1)	2.9422(8)
Br(1)–Pb(1)–Br(3)	84.584(19)	Br(2)–Pb(1)	2.9424(9)
Br(1)–Pb(1)–Br(4)	93.65(3)	Br(3)–Pb(1)	3.1976(3)
Br(1)–Pb(1)–Br(5)	93.95(3)	Br(4)–Pb(1)	2.9429(9)
Br(1)–Pb(1)–Br(6)	176.68(3)	Br(5)–Pb(1)	3.0048(9)
Br(2)–Pb(1)–Br(3)	165.62(2)	Br(6)–Pb(1)	3.0548(9)
Br(2)–Pb(1)–Br(4)	95.38(3)	Br(6)–Pb(2)	3.1150(9)
Br(2)–Pb(1)–Br(5)	92.24(3)	Br(7)–Pb(2)	3.0031(3)
Br(2)–Pb(1)–Br(6)	95.65(3)	Br(8)–Pb(2)	2.9458(8)
Br(4)–Pb(1)–Br(3)	88.55(2)	Br(9)–Pb(2)	2.9072(9)
Br(4)–Pb(1)–Br(5)	169.96(3)	Br(10)–Pb(2)	3.1059(10)
Br(4)–Pb(1)–Br(6)	85.15(3)	Br(11)–Pb(2)	2.9253(10)
Br(5)–Pb(1)–Br(3)	85.643(18)		
Br(5)–Pb(1)–Br(6)	87.60(3)		
Br(6)–Pb(1)–Br(3)	98.47(2)		
(MPEA)₂Pb₂Br₁₀·H₂O			
Br(2)–Pb(1)–Br(1)	89.04(2)	Br(1)–Pb(1)	2.9422(8)
Br(2) ⁱ –Pb(1)–Br(1)	89.04(2)	Br(2) ⁱ –Pb(1)	3.0511(7)
Br(2)–Pb(1)–Br(2) ⁱ	79.57(3)	Br(2)–Pb(1)	3.0511(7)
Br(3)–Pb(1)–Br(1)	178.88(3)	Br(3)–Pb(1)	2.9538(10)
Br(3)–Pb(1)–Br(2)	90.10(2)	Br(4)–Pb(1)	2.96601(19)
Br(3)–Pb(1)–Br(2) ⁱ	90.10(2)	Br(4) ⁱⁱ –Pb(1)	2.96601(19)
Br(3)–Pb(1)–Br(4) ⁱⁱ	87.838(15)		
Br(3)–Pb(1)–Br(4)	87.838(15)		
Br(4) ⁱⁱ –Pb(1)–Br(1)	92.914(13)		
Br(4)–Pb(1)–Br(1)	92.914(13)		
Br(4) ⁱⁱ –Pb(1)–Br(2)	92.318(15)		

Br(4)ⁱⁱ–Pb(1)–Br(2)ⁱ 171.625(16)

Br(4)–Pb(1)–Br(2) 171.625(16)

Br(4)–Pb(1)–Br(2)ⁱ 92.318(15)

Br(4)ⁱⁱ–Pb(1)–Br(4) 95.713(8)

Symmetry codes: (i) $+x, 3/2-y, +z$; (ii) $-x, -1/2+y, 1-z$;
