

Support Information

Thermodynamic, electronic and optical properties of lead-free Hybrid double perovskite alloys of $MA_2B^+B^{3+}Br_6$ ($B^+=Ag, K, Tl$, $B^{3+}=Bi, Sb, In$)

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Supplementary Text:

Here, we have considered two possible reference systems for $\text{MA}_2\text{AgSbBr}_6$ and $\text{MA}_2\text{KBiBr}_6$, one is the hypothetical structure of double perovskite phase and the other is the products of decomposition ($B\text{Br} + B'\text{Br}_3$). For the hypothetical $\text{MA}_2\text{AgSbBr}_6$ and $\text{MA}_2\text{KBiBr}_6$ double perovskite, which are the isostructural of $\text{Cs}_2\text{AgSbBr}_6$ and $\text{MA}_2\text{KBiCl}_6$, and crystallizes in $Fm\bar{3}m$ space group. The comparisons of total energies between double perovskite phase and $B\text{Br} + B'\text{Br}_3$ are shown in Table S1.

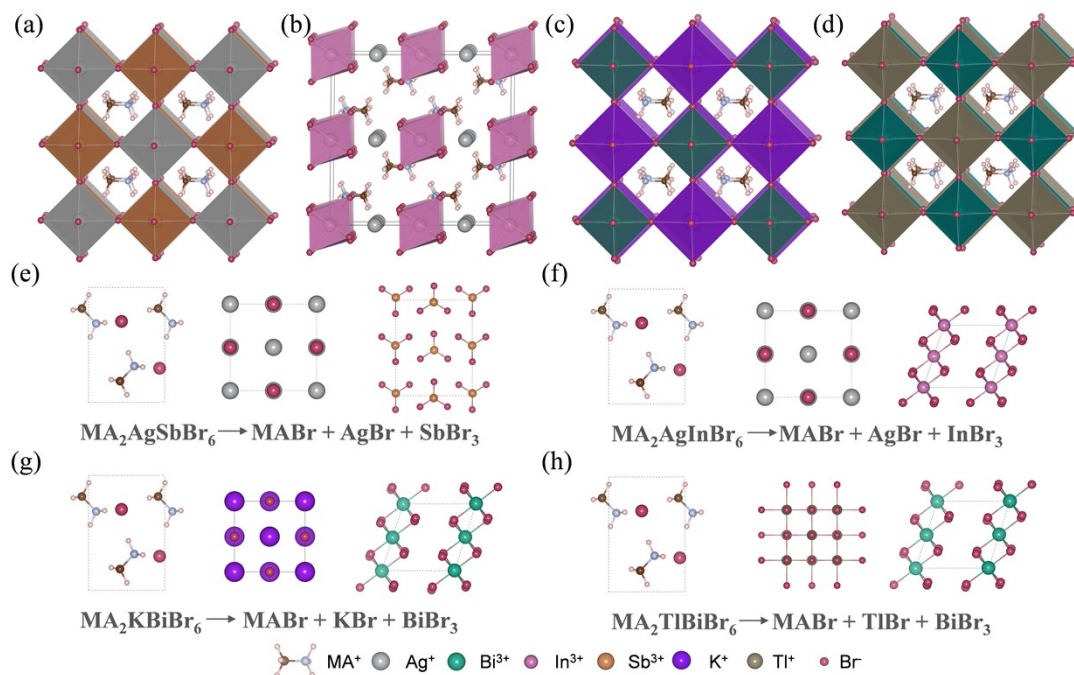


Fig. S1. Geometric structures of (a) hypothetical $\text{MA}_2\text{AgSbBr}_6$, (b) $\text{MA}_2\text{AgInBr}_6$, (c) hypothetical $\text{MA}_2\text{KBiBr}_6$, (d) $\text{MA}_2\text{TlBiBr}_6$. (e)-(h) Structures of MABr , $B\text{Br}$ and $B'\text{Br}_3$, which represent the products of phase segregation $\text{MA}_2BB'\text{Br}_6 \rightarrow \text{MABr} + B\text{Br} + B'\text{Br}_3$.

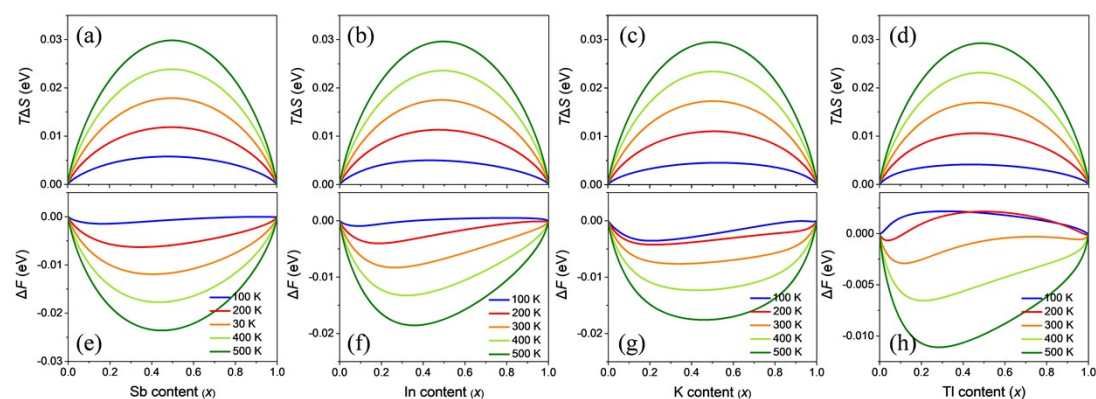


Fig. S2. Thermodynamic parameters as a function of the alloy composition and temperature for $\text{MA}_2\text{AgSb}_x\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Br}_6$, $\text{MA}_2\text{AgIn}_x\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Br}_6$, $\text{MA}_2\text{K}_x\text{Ag}_{1-x}\text{BiBr}_6$ and $\text{MA}_2\text{Tl}_x\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Br}_6$.

MA₂Tl_xAg_{1-x}BiBr₆ calculated within the GQCA at different temperature. Panels (a-d) are the mixed entropy ($T\Delta S$), and panels (e-h) are the Helmholtz free energy (ΔF).
 TABLE S1 Main geometric parameters for the MA₂BB'Br₆.

Perovskite	a (Å)	b (Å)	c (Å)
MA ₂ AgBiBr ₆	11.63	11.63	11.63
MA ₂ AgSbBr ₆	11.71	11.71	11.71
MA ₂ AgInBr ₆	7.63	7.63	7.05
MA ₂ KBiBr ₆	11.45	11.45	11.45
MA ₂ TlBiBr ₆	11.76	11.76	11.76

TABLE S2 Comparison of total energies between cubic phase and MABr+ BBr + B'Br₃ for MA₂AgSbBr₆ and MA₂KBiBr₆.

Compounds	Separate phase	Energy (eV)
MA ₂ AgSbBr ₆	Cubic	-102.61
	MABr+AgBr+SbBr ₃	-102.48
MA ₂ AgInBr ₆	Cubic	-101.84
	MABr+AgBr+SbBr ₃	101.52
MA ₂ KBiBr ₆	Cubic	-102.92
	MABr+KBr+BiBr ₃	-102.99
MA ₂ TlBiBr ₆	Cubic	-102.85
	MABr+KBr+BiBr ₃	-102.93

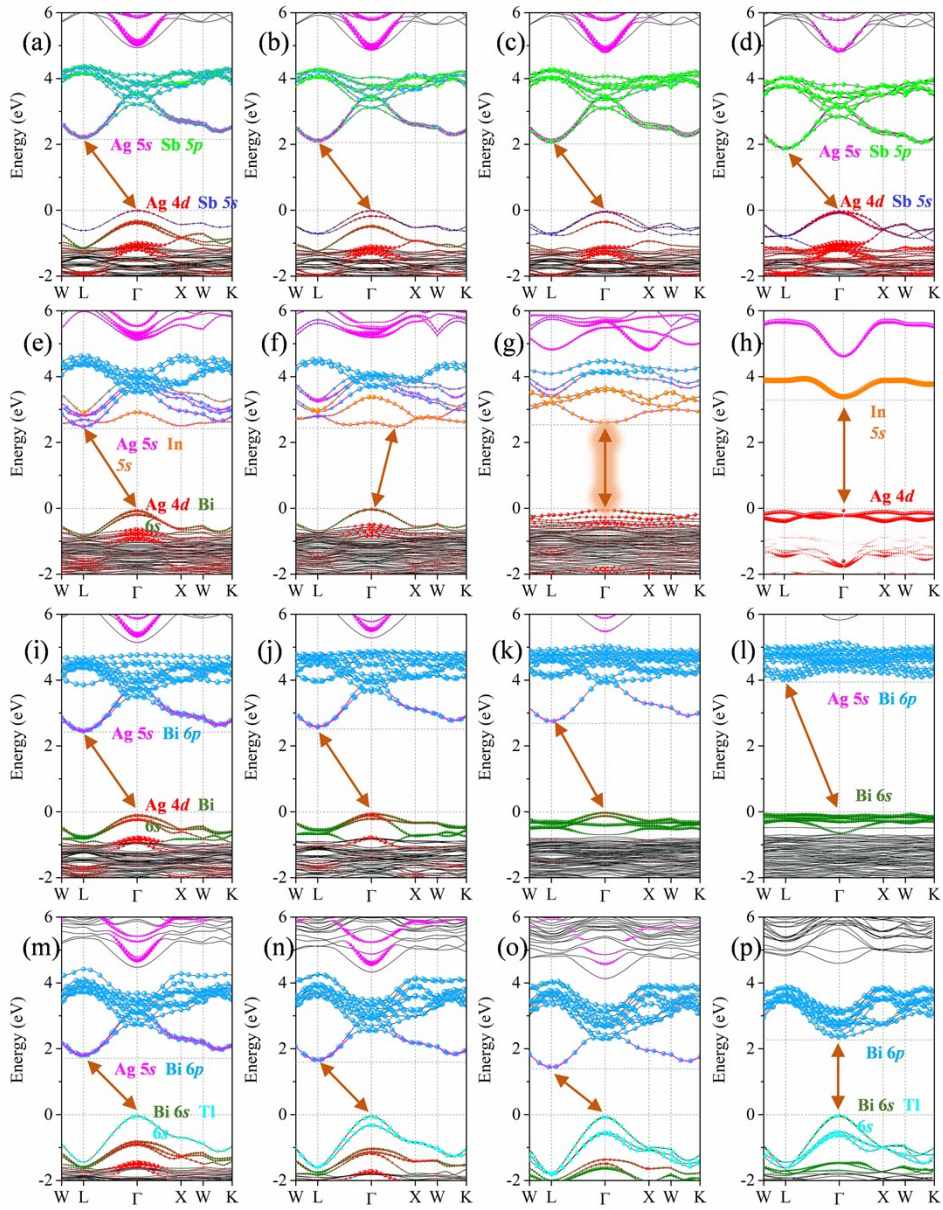


Fig. S3. HSE06 functional calculated band structure of various metal (a-d) Sb- (e-h) In- (i-l) K- (m-p) Tl-doped $\text{MA}_2\text{AgBiBr}_6$ alloy at concentrations 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%, respectively.

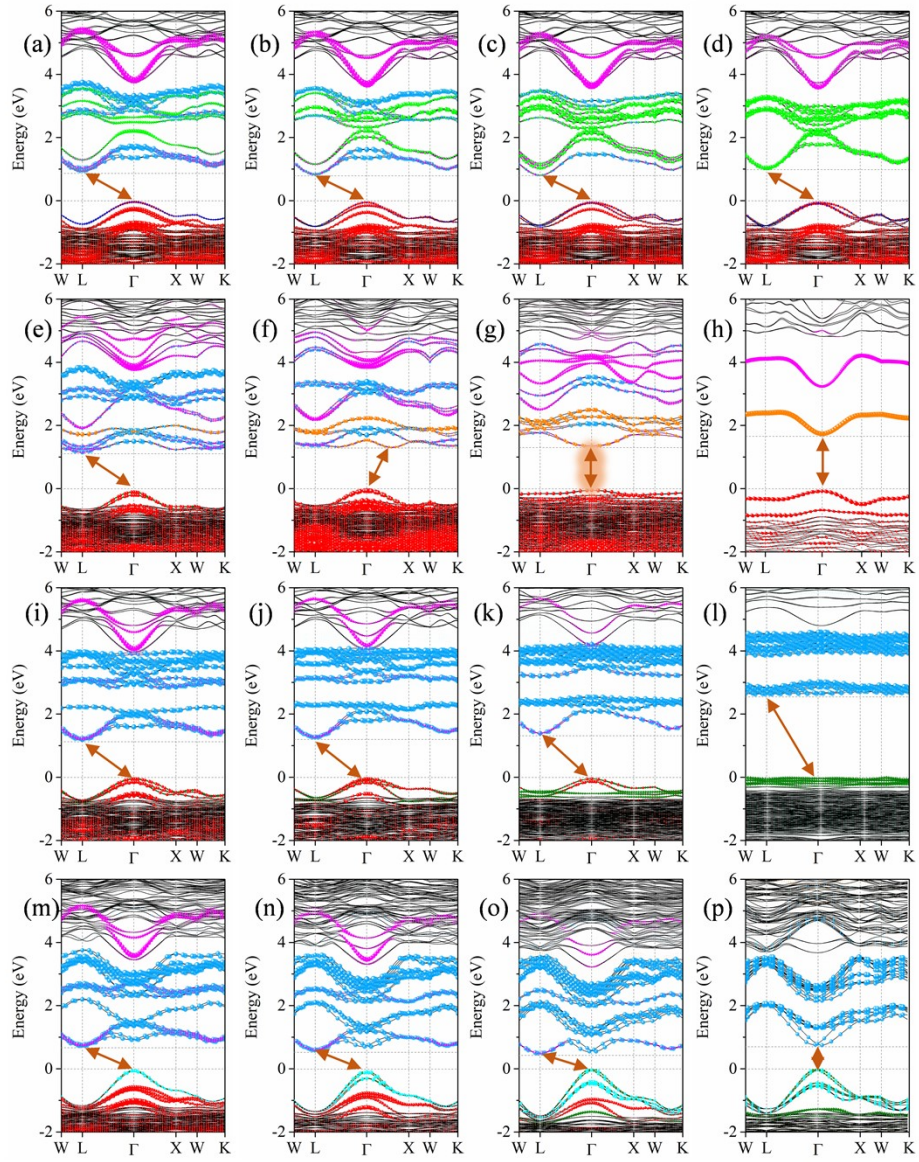


Fig. S4. PBE+SOC calculated band structure of various metal (a-d) Sb- (e-h) In- (i-l) K- (m-p) TI-doped $\text{MA}_2\text{AgBiBr}_6$ alloy at concentrations 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%, respectively.

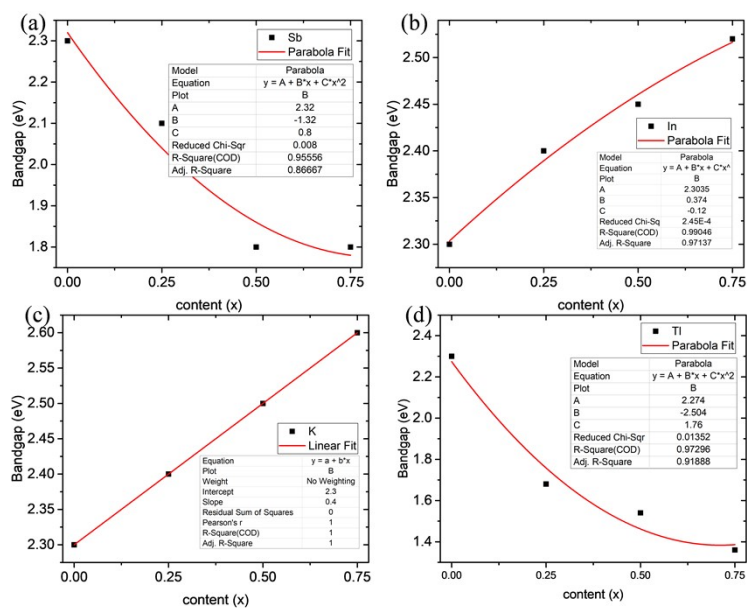


Fig. S5. The quadratic fit of the bandgaps as a function of doped composition (x).

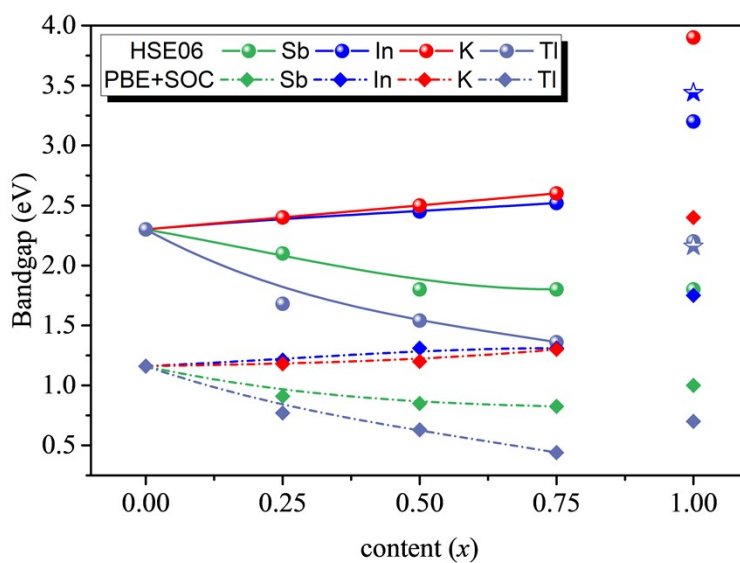


Fig. S6. Calculated band gaps of $\text{MA}_2\text{AgIn}_x\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Br}_6$, $\text{MA}_2\text{AgSb}_x\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Br}_6$, $\text{MA}_2\text{K}_x\text{Ag}_{1-x}\text{BiBr}_6$, and $\text{MA}_2\text{Tl}_x\text{Ag}_{1-x}\text{BiBr}_6$ as a function of doping content by HSE06 and PBE+SOC. The star symbol represents experimental values.

TABLE S3 Calculated absorption coefficients α (10^5 cm^{-1}) at selected photon energies for MAPbI_3 and the studied double perovskite alloys.

Photon Energy (eV)	Absorption Coefficient α (10^5 cm^{-1})					
	MAPbI_3	$\text{MA}_2\text{AgBiBr}_6$	$\text{Sb}_{0.75}$ doped	$\text{In}_{0.75}$ doped	$\text{K}_{0.75}$ doped	$\text{Tl}_{0.75}$ doped
2.0	0.50	0.23	1.58	0.71	0.09	1.24
2.5	2.40	1.80	2.24	1.47	0.78	3.36
3.0	5.04	3.86	3.83	2.23	1.63	4.30
3.5	6.96	6.74	5.61	3.16	1.85	4.64
4.0	6.78	6.30	6.14	3.54	4.56	5.60

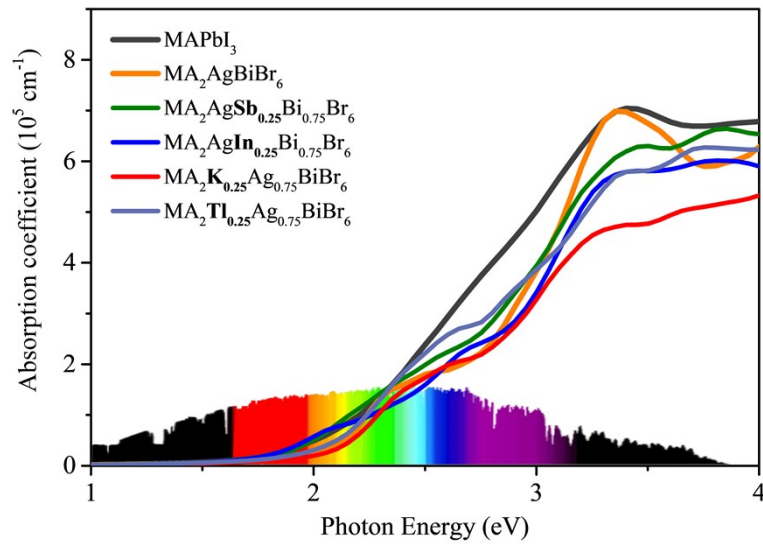


Fig. S7. Calculated optical absorption spectra of $\text{MA}_2\text{AgBiBr}_6$ -based alloys with doping content of $x=25\%$. For comparison, the spectra of MAPbI_3 is also shown. The standard AM1.5G solar spectrum is displayed at the bottom as a reference, with colors ranging from red to purple denoting the visible light region.

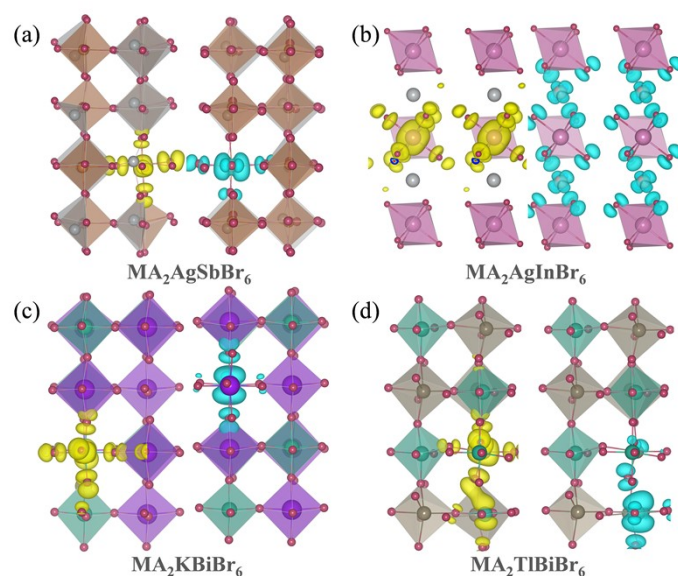


Fig. S8. Partial charge density contours of the hole (yellow) and electron states (cyan) for the exciton in pristine (a) $\text{MA}_2\text{AgSbBr}_6$, (b) $\text{MA}_2\text{AgInBr}_6$, (c) $\text{MA}_2\text{KBiBr}_6$, and (d) $\text{MA}_2\text{TlBiBr}_6$. Only the inorganic framework is shown, and molecular cations have been omitted.

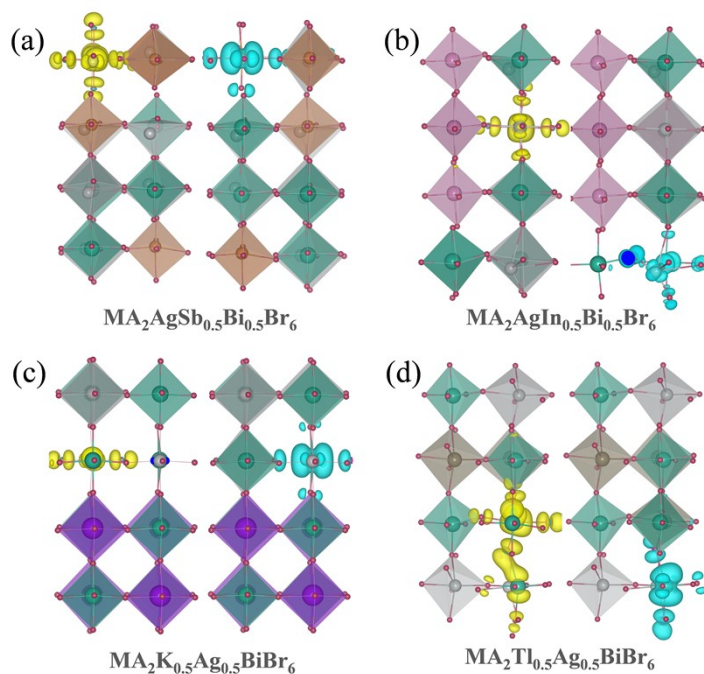


Fig. S9. Partial charge density contours of the hole (yellow) and electron states (cyan) for the exciton in (a) $\text{MA}_2\text{AgSb}_{0.5}\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{Br}_6$, (b) $\text{MA}_2\text{AgIn}_{0.5}\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{Br}_6$, (c) $\text{MA}_2\text{K}_{0.5}\text{Ag}_{0.5}\text{BiBr}_6$, and (d) $\text{MA}_2\text{Tl}_{0.5}\text{Ag}_{0.5}\text{BiBr}_6$. Only the inorganic framework is shown, and molecular cations have been omitted.