## Robust Wavelength-Converting and Lasing Media from Wafer-Scale Inorganic Perovskites Enabled by a Protective Surface Layer

Yinjuan Ren,<sup>†,‡</sup> Weihua Wang,<sup>†</sup> Ziming Wang,<sup>†</sup> Siyang Xia,<sup>†,‡</sup> Yue Wang<sup>†\*</sup>

<sup>+</sup>MIIT Key Laboratory of Advanced Display Materials and Devices, Institute of Optoelectronics & Nanomaterials, College of Materials Science and Engineering, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing 210094, China

<sup>‡</sup>Department of Chemistry, National University of Singapore, 3 Science Drive 3, Singapore 117543, Singapore

\* To whom correspondence should be addressed, email: <u>ywang@njust.edu.cn</u>

## Methods

**Fabrication of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> wafer:** The CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> perovskite crystals were fabricated by reacting CsBr (42.6 g) and PbBr<sub>2</sub> (73.4 g) in a fused silica ampoule. The CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> polycrystalline was firstly synthesized for uniform reaction. After that, the ampoule was put into the Bridgman furnace with the aim to grow the perovskite ingot. The furnace temperature was set as 60 °C higher than the melting point of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub>. Therefore, the convex solid-liquid interface can be obtained. Finally, the CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> ingot was cut into wafers with thickness of ~1 mm.

**Optical characterization:** Stimulated emission from CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> wafer was measured by a home-build optical system, where the excitation wavelength can be tuned from 260 nm to 2.6  $\mu$ m. The pump fluence was adjusted by an attenuator. The emission signal was collected by an optical fiber and detected by a charge-coupled device (CCD) equipped with a monochromator. The emission dynamics was measured by a streak camera system. The temporal resolution of the system was ~30 ps.

**Fabrication of wavelength-converting and laser device:** The device was built by sandwiching the CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> bulk crystals between two parallel and highly reflective mirrors which served as the cavity resonator. The pump source at optical wavelength of 800 nm was directed on the device in the vertical direction. The pump fluence was adjusted by an attenuator. The emission signal was collected by an optical fiber and detected by a charge-coupled device (CCD) equipped with a monochromator.

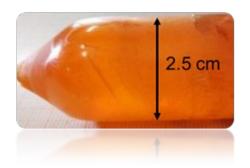
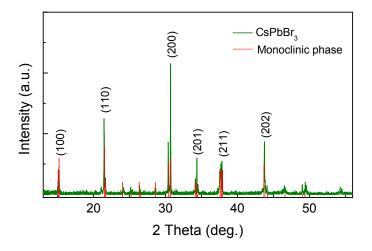


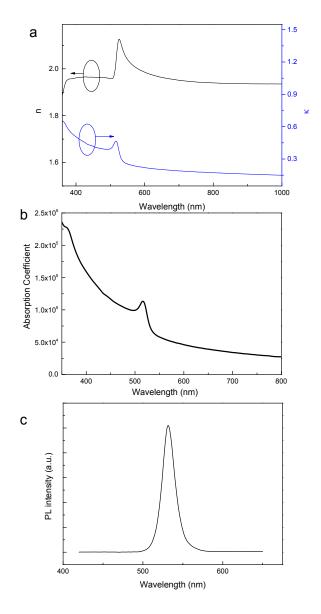
Figure S1. Photograph of the fabricated CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> perovskite crystals or ingot.



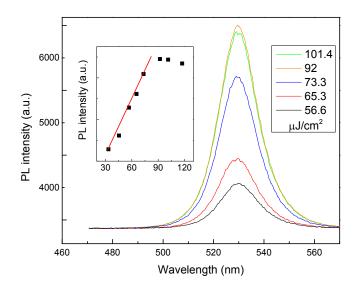
**Figure S2.** Photograph of the sub-centimeter-sized CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> crystals obtained by breaking the CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> wafer.



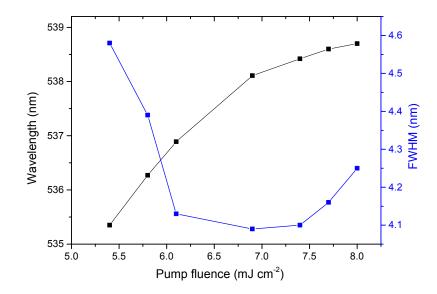
**Figure S3.** X-ray diffraction pattern of the fabricated CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> crystal, exhibiting the monoclinic phase.



**Figure S4.** (a) Plot of n- $\kappa$  diagram of the fabricated CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> crystal. (b) Absorption spectrum obtained from the n- $\kappa$  diagram of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> crystal. (c) PL spectrum of the fabricated CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> crystal.



**Figure S5.** PL spectra from CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> crystal under excitation wavelength of 400 nm and varied pump fluences.



**Figure S6.** Variation of stimulated emission peak wavelength and linewidth as a function of pump fluence.

Table S1. Summary of stimulated emission (SE) and lasing performance f	rom
inorganic lead halide perovskites (ILHPs) by two photon pumping.	

ILHPs	SE threshold	Lasing threshold	Stability
Colloidal quantum dots <sup>1-3</sup>	12 mJ cm <sup>-2</sup>	$0.9 \text{ mJ cm}^{-2}$	< 2 hour
Nano/microwire/nanorods <sup>4</sup>		$0.63 \text{ mJ cm}^{-2}$	
Microplates <sup>5</sup>		$16.5 \text{ mJ cm}^{-2}$	
Perovskite wafer (this work)	5.2 mJ cm <sup>-2</sup>	3.7 mJ cm <sup>-2</sup>	>4 hours

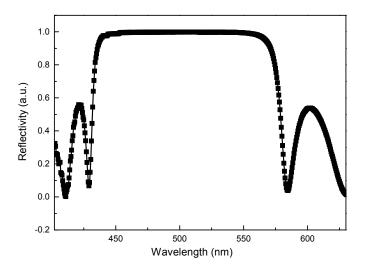


Figure S7. The wide-band reflection spectrum of the mirror used for the laser construction.

## References

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