Supporting Information (SI)

Neural Networks for Analysis of Optical Properties in 2D Layered Hybrid Lead Halide Perovskites

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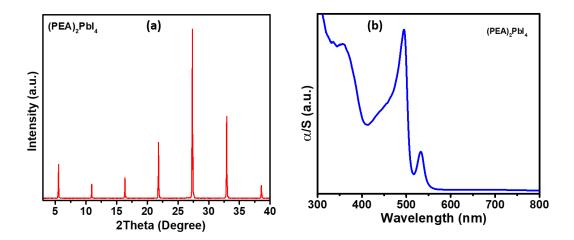


Figure S1: Characterization of (PEA)₂PbI₄ single crystals. (a) PXRD data showing peaks corresponding to (00l) planes. (b) UV-visible absorption spectrum showing the excitonic resonance at 523 nm. α is the absorption coefficient and S is the scattering coefficient. The experimental data are measured in the diffused reflectance mode and then converted to absorption data.

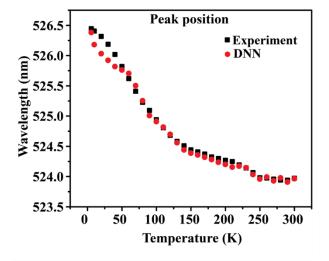


Figure S2: Variation of the excitonic emission peak with temperature in experimental and DNN-generated datasets for (PEA)₂PbI₄ single crystals.

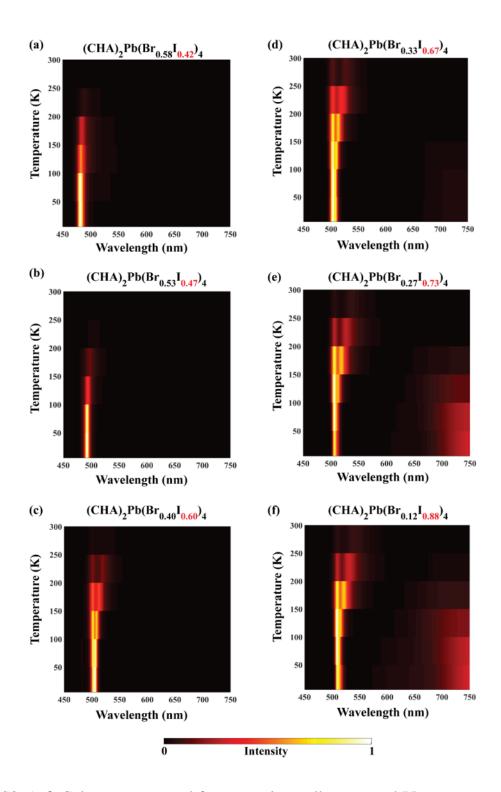


Figure S3: (a-f) Colormap generated from experimentally measured PL spectra measured at seven different temperatures (5.6, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, and 300 K) for $(CHA)_2Pb(Br_{1-x}I_x)_4$ single crystals with different compositions "x".

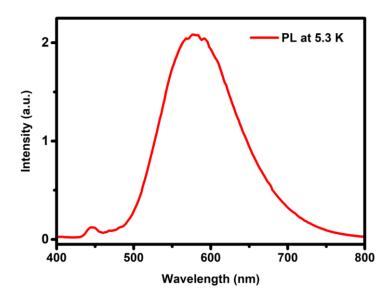


Figure S4: Photoluminescence spectrum of (CHA)₂Pb(Br_{0.82}I_{0.18})₄ single crystal at 5.3 K.

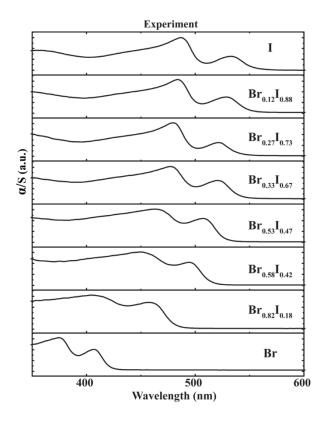


Figure S5: UV-visible absorption spectra of $(CHA)_2Pb(Br_{1-x}I_x)_4$ single crystals. The absorption spectra are obtained from the measured diffused reflectance spectra. Here, α is the absorption coefficient and S is the scattering coefficient.