## Supporting Information

# Revealing Weak Dimensional Confinement Effects in Excitonic Silver/Bismuth Double Perovskites 

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Figure S1. a) XRD patterns of thin films for PeABr 2 and PeABr 1 b) SEM image of PeABr 2 and $\mathbf{c )}$ SEM image of PeABr 1

Descriptors for the structural deformations from the ideal perovskite structure
$\mathrm{n}=1$


$\mathrm{BiBr}_{6}$
$\lambda=0.999$
$\mathrm{MX}_{\text {ap }} / \mathrm{MX}_{\text {eq }}=1.001$
$\sigma=3.61 \mathrm{deg}^{2}$
$\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{m}}=0.07 \AA$
$\mathrm{AgBr}_{6}$
$\lambda=1.044$
$\mathrm{MX}_{\mathrm{ap}} / \mathrm{MX}_{\mathrm{eq}}=0.881$
$\sigma=5.4 \mathrm{deg}^{2}$
$\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{m}}=0.03 \AA$
Octahdral elongation parameter does not account for in-plane/out-of-plane difference


Large metal off-centering can still be connected to large angular deformation of the octahedron

Figure S2. Structural descriptors for Jahn-Teller distortions and metal off-centering in $n=1$ (left panel) and $n=2$ (right panel) layered 2D double halide perovskites; $\lambda$ and $\sigma$ correspond to widely reported octahedral elongation and octahedral distortion parameters, respectively. $\mathrm{MX}_{\text {ap }}$ and $\mathrm{MX}_{\text {eq }}$ correspond to metal-to-apical halide and metal-to-equatorial halide distance, respectively; $\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{m}}$ corresponds to the metal off-centering with respect to the plane of the equatorial halides.

$\Gamma \rightarrow$ L: metal-Cs-metal
$\Gamma \rightarrow$ X: metal-halide-metal
$\mathrm{n}=\mathbf{2} \mathrm{PeABr} 2$

$\mathrm{n}=1 \mathrm{PeABr} 1$


Figure S3. Correspondence between high symmetry directions in the direct lattices with Fm-3m and P-1 symmetry and high symmetry points in their corresponding Brillouin zones.

Band folding for $n=1$ layered double perovskite: band structure from XRD crystallographic model and from reduced model
$\mathrm{n}=1$ full model (2 chemical units per cell/layer)


$\mathrm{n}=1$ reduced model (1 chemical unit per cell/layer)



Figure S4. Full and reduced model for $\mathrm{n}=1$ layered double perovskite Pe ABr 1 . Corresponding Brillouin zones and high symmetry directions, as well as single particle band structures are reported. Band folding clearly evident when comparing the dispersion $\mathrm{X} \rightarrow \mathrm{Gamma}$ in the two models.

Table S1. Single particle band gaps and exciton resonances as computed from DFT and from the ab-initio solution of the Bethe-Salpeter Equation (BSE). DFT computed single particle band gaps are obtained adopting both PBE and PBE0 exchange-correlation functionals (both including Spin-Orbit-Coupling, SOC). Experimental data are reported as reference.

|  | code | 3D | N=2 | N=1 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Band-to-band transitions (no excitons) |  |  |  |  |
| PBE+SOC | Espresso | 1.87 | 2.06 | 1.58 |
| PBE0+SOC | VASP | 3.17 | 3.36 | 3.02 |
| excitons |  |  |  |  |
| BSE @PBE+SOC | VASP | 2.93 | 3.08 | 2.87 |
| Experimental reference (Figure 3a of main text) |  |  |  |  |
| UV-vis | 2.83 | 2.97 | 3.04 |  |

Tauc-plot and Elliot fit for the estimate of the exciton binding energies of the investigated 3D and layered double perovskites


Figure S5. Tauc plot and Lorentzian fitting of the absorption spectrum of 3D $\mathrm{Cs}_{2} \mathrm{AgBiBr}_{6}$ perovskite, for the estimate of the energy of the direct band gap $(3.00 \mathrm{eV})$ and of the exciton binding energy ( 150 meV ).


Figure S6. Tauc plot and Lorentzian fitting of the absorption spectrum of layered $n=2 \mathrm{PeABr} 2$ double perovskite, for the estimate of the energy of the direct band gap $(3.12 \mathrm{eV})$ and of the exciton binding energy ( 150 meV ).


Figure S7. Tauc plot and Lorentzian fitting of the absorption spectrum of layered $n=1 \mathrm{PeABr} 1$ double perovskite, for the estimate of the energy of the direct band gap ( 3.35 eV ) and of the exciton binding energy ( 270 meV ).


Figure S8. Comparison of the experimental absorption spectrum of $\mathrm{Cs}_{2} \mathrm{AgBiBr}_{6}$ with the excitonic resonances computed from our DFT $(+\mathrm{SOC}) / \mathrm{BSE}$ calculations. To account for the well-known underestimation of the single particle band gap by standard DFT simulations, we corrected the spectrum adopting scissor operator.


Figure S9. PES calculated for the ground state (GS) and lowest energy excited state (ES) of $\mathrm{Cs}_{2} \mathrm{AgBiBr}_{6}$, probed by distorting the crystal structure along the normal mode with frequency $136 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$ (left panel) and at $179 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$ (right panel). ES surface is computed both neglecting exciton effects by considering single particle direct band gap from Density Functional Theory (DFT) and including exciton effects via ab-initio solution of the Bethe Salpter Equations (BSE). Computational details are reported in the main text.



Figure S10. PES calculated for the ground state (GS) and lowest energy excited state (ES) of PeABr 2 along the normal mode with frequency $179 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$ (left panel) and of PeABr1 along the mode with frequency $151 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$ (right panel). ES potentials both in absence (DFT) and including of exciton effects (BSE) are calculated on model structures with the organic spacer substituted with Cs atoms, as needed to make ab-initio solution of the BSE calculations affordable.


Figure S11. Intensity Dependent PL Spectra for PEABr1 (a) and PEABr2 (b)
Figure above shows the PL spectra upon reducing T. For n=1 a clear emission is observed, despite weak, which however, in contrast with previous literature gains intensity with reducing T. On the other side, the PL for $\mathrm{n}=2$ is completely different. Lowering T , it experiences a severe red shift and it increases in intensity, showing a broad below gap emission. Measuring the PLQY it reveals a 10 fold increase with respect to $n=1$. In the inset of the figure, the red shift of 2.86 eV to 2.66 eV when decreasing a temperature can be observed. Such band can be assigned to mid gap states, as a result of possible self-trapping. We believe that the initial blue-shift, as observed by the referee, is not real, but it falls within the experimental spectral resolution.

## List of computed vibrational frequencies and relaxation energies $\Delta E$

Table S3. Relaxation energies associated to layered and 3D double halide perovskites, calculated for low frequency ( $<210 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$ ) normal modes.

| PeABr 1 |  | PeABr2 |  | $\mathrm{Cs}_{2} \mathrm{AgBiBr}_{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| freq | $\Delta \mathrm{E}$ | freq | $\Delta \mathrm{E}$ | freq | $\Delta \mathrm{E}$ |
| (cm-1) | (meV) | (cm-1) | (meV) | (cm-1) | (meV) |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | -22.0 | 9.5 | -22.3 | 0.0 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | -19.8 | 2.9 | -22.3 | 0.0 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | -4.5 | 0.0 | -22,3 | 0.0 |
| 9.7 | 0.0 | -29 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 17.4 | 0.0 | -2.0 | 0.0 | -0.0 | 0.0 |
| 23.1 | 0.0 | 3,1 | 13.3 | -0.0 | 0.0 |
| 23.3 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 4.7 | 32.5 | 0.0 |
| 26.2 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 32.5 | 0.0 |
| 27.8 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 32.5 | 0.0 |
| 30.1 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 0.3 | 33.7 | 0.0 |
| 30.6 | 0.0 | 23.8 | 0.0 | 33.7 | 0.0 |
| 31.3 | 0.0 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 33.7 | 0.0 |
| 32.9 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 0.0 | 36.9 | 0.0 |
| 33.3 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 0.0 | 36.9 | 0.0 |
| 35.1 | 0.0 | 30.9 | 0.0 | 36.9 | 0.0 |
| 37.0 | 0.0 | 36.5 | 0.0 | 47.7 | 0.0 |
| 37.1 | 0.0 | 37.3 | 0.0 | 47.7 | 0.0 |
| 37.3 | 0.0 | 38.6 | 0.0 | 47.7 | 0.0 |
| 38.6 | 2.0 | 41.3 | 0.0 | 66.5 | 0.0 |
| 40.7 | 0.0 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 66.5 | 0.0 |
| 41.4 | 0.0 | 42.5 | 0.0 | 66.5 | 0.0 |
| 42.1 | 0.0 | 43.1 | 0.0 | 99.0 | 0.0 |
| 43.1 | 0.0 | 45.7 | 0.0 | 99.0 | 0.0 |
| 44.7 | 0.0 | 46.5 | 0.0 | 99.0 | 0.0 |
| 4.1 | 0.0 | 47.8 | 0.7 | 135.9 | 80.8 |
| 46.8 | 0.0 | 48.0 | 0.8 | 135.9 | 84.2 |
| 47.3 | 0.0 | 48.5 | 0.0 | 145.5 | 0.0 |
| 47.8 | 0.0 | 50,5 | 0.0 | 145.5 | 0.0 |
| 48.2 | 0.0 | 51.9 | 0.0 | 145.5 | 0.0 |
| 50.0 | 1.4 | 52.6 | 0.0 | 178.9 | 629.5 |
| 50.8 | 0.0 | 53.2 | 1.3 |  |  |
| 51.1 | 0.0 | 53.4 | 0.0 |  |  |
| 51.6 | 0.0 | 54.5 | 2.0 |  |  |
| 52.0 | 0.0 | 55.7 | 0.0 |  |  |
| 52.7 | 0.0 | 57.3 | 0.0 |  |  |
| 53.2 | 1.7 | 58.0 | 4.8 |  |  |
| 54.1 | 0.0 | 59.0 | 2.3 |  |  |
| 54.6 | 0.0 | 59.6 | 1.2 |  |  |
| 55.0 | 0.0 | 60.8 | 0.0 |  |  |





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