

## Supporting Information for

### **Suppression of Halide Migration and Immobile Ionic Surface Passivation for Blue Perovskite Light-Emitting Diodes**

*Chan Beom Park,<sup>‡a</sup> Yun Seop Shin,<sup>‡a</sup> Yung Jin Yoon,<sup>a</sup> Hyungsu Jang,<sup>a</sup> Jung Geon Son,<sup>a</sup> Seongheon Kim,<sup>c</sup> Na Gyeong An,<sup>a</sup> Jae Won Kim,<sup>a</sup> Young Chul Jun,<sup>cd</sup> Gi-Hwan Kim,<sup>\*b</sup> and Jin Young Kim<sup>\*a</sup>*

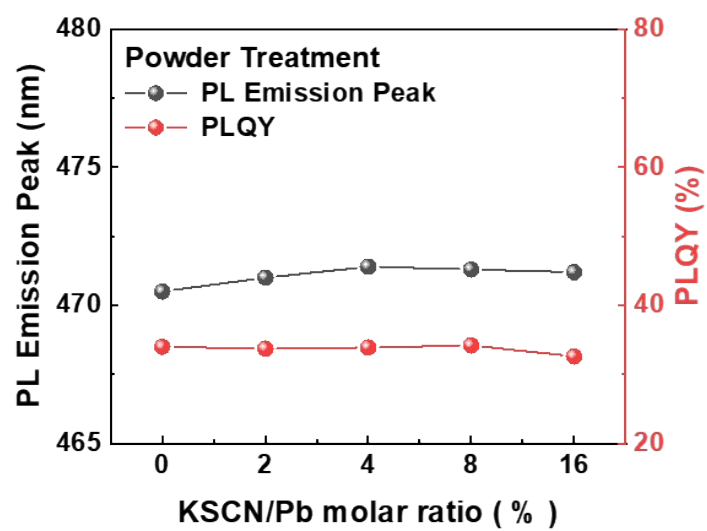
<sup>a</sup>. Perovtronics Research Center, Department of Energy Engineering, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology, Ulsan 44919, South Korea. E-mail: [jykim@unist.ac.kr](mailto:jykim@unist.ac.kr)

<sup>b</sup>. School of Materials Science and Engineering, Gyeongsang National University, Jinju 52828, Republic of Korea. E-mail: [ghkim@gnu.ac.kr](mailto:ghkim@gnu.ac.kr)

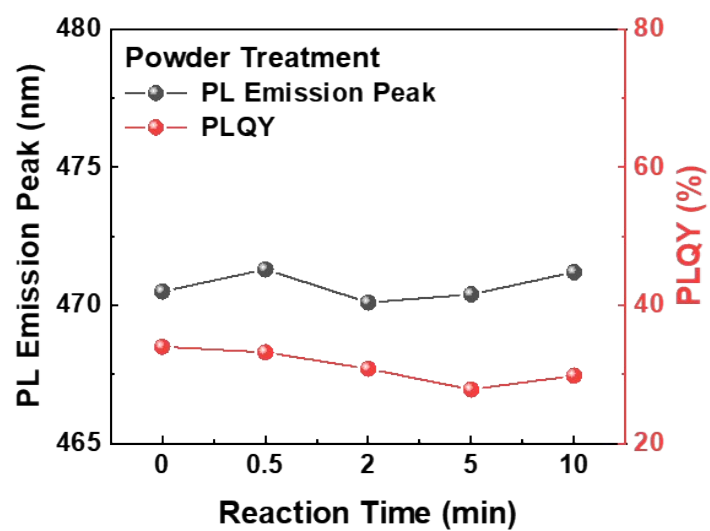
<sup>c</sup>. Department of Materials Science and Engineering, UNIST, Ulsan 44919, Republic of Korea.

<sup>d</sup>. Graduate School of Semiconductor Materials and Devices Engineering, UNIST, Ulsan 44919, Republic of Korea.

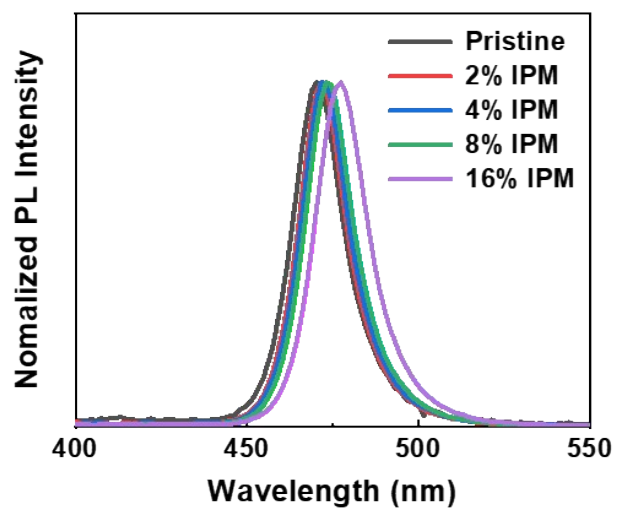
\*Correspondence: [jykim@unist.ac.kr](mailto:jykim@unist.ac.kr), [ghkim@gnu.ac.kr](mailto:ghkim@gnu.ac.kr)



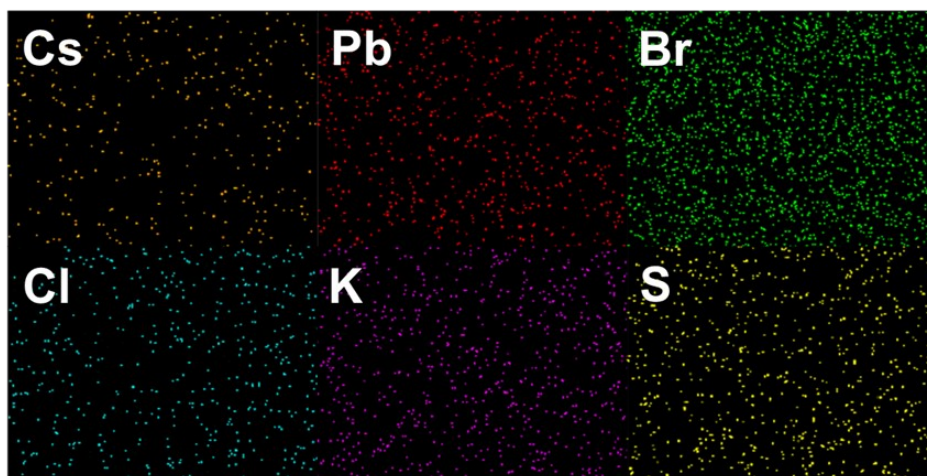
**Fig. S1.** Change in photoluminescence (PL) emission peak and PL quantum yields of PeNCs solution with increasing molar ratio of KSCN powder under same reaction time, 5 min.



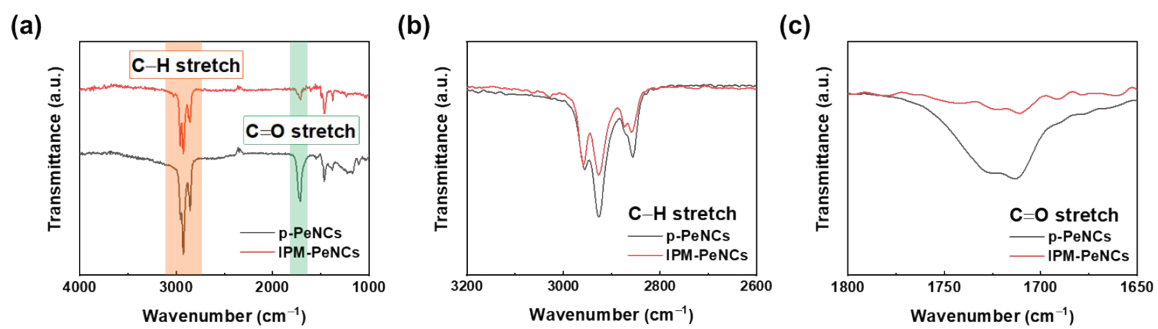
**Fig. S2.** Change in photoluminescence (PL) emission peak and PL quantum yields of PeNCs solution with increasing reaction time under same molar ratio of 8% KSCN powder.



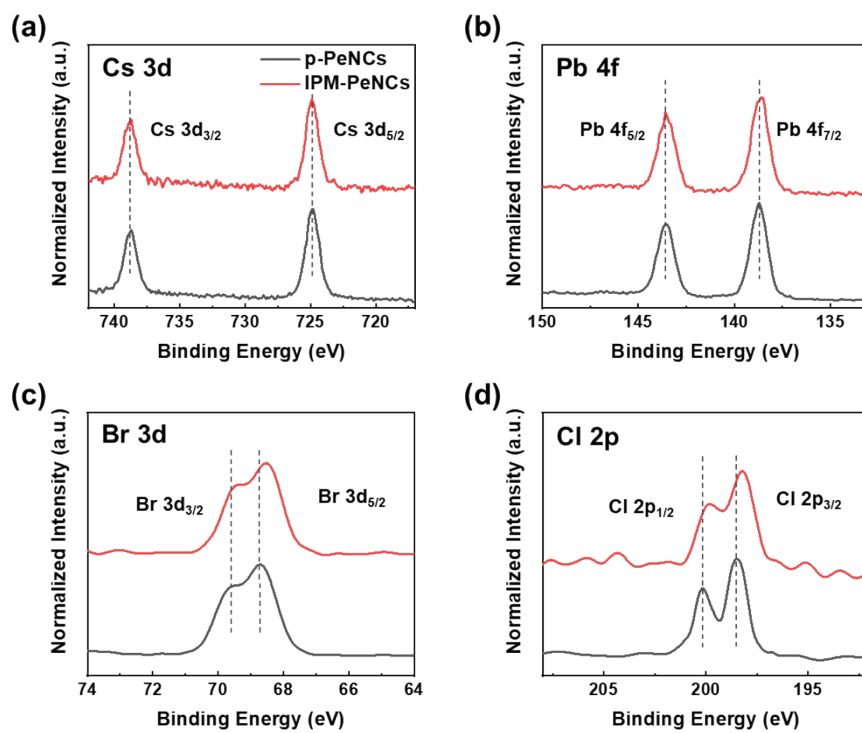
**Fig. S3.** Photoluminescence spectra of p- and IPM-PeNCs with increasing KSCN molar ratio. (KSCN power were dissolved in butanol with different molar ratio)



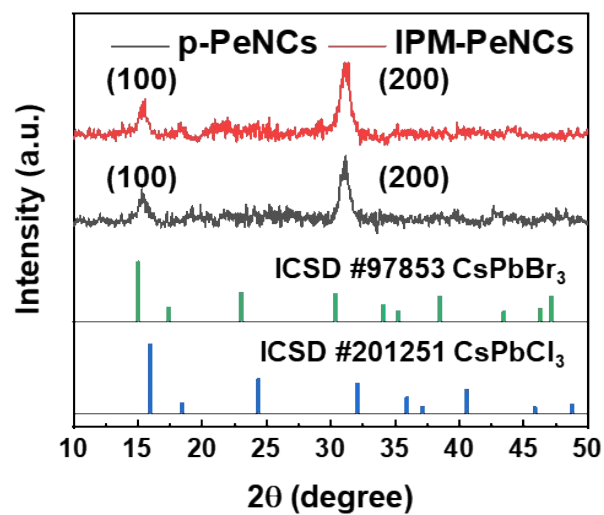
**Fig. S4.** Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy images of deposited 8% IPM-PeNCs film for elemental mapping of Cs, Pb, Br, Cl, K, and S.



**Fig. S5.** (a) Fourier-transform infrared spectra of p- and 8% IPM-PeNCs solutions. (b, c) C-H stretch and C=O stretch regions, respectively.

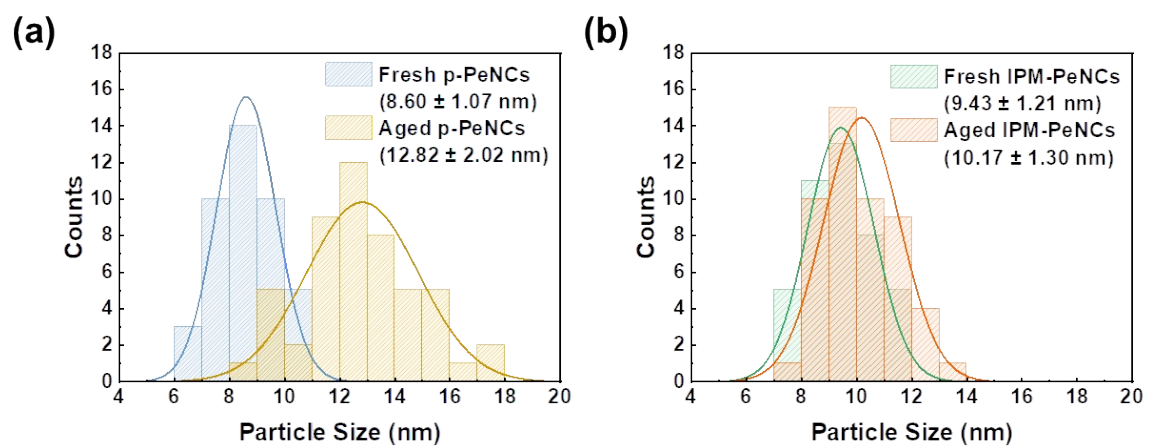


**Fig. S6.** X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy spectra corresponding to the (a) Cs 3d, (b) Pb 4f, (c) Br 3d and (d) Cl 2p core-level peak of p- and 8% IPM-PeNCs.

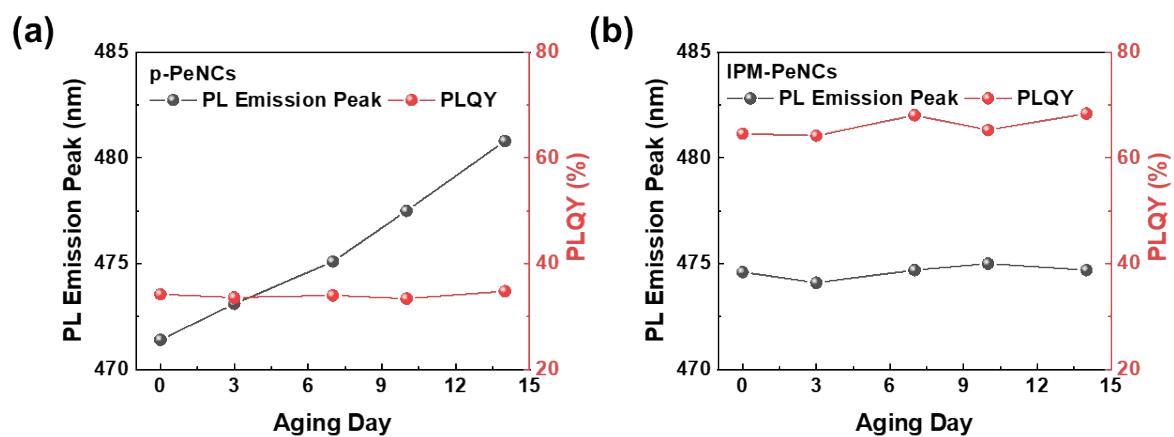


**Fig. S7.** X-ray diffraction patterns of deposited p- and 8% IPM-PeNCs films.

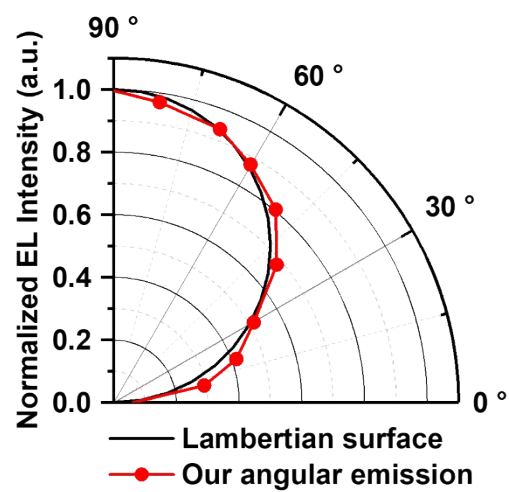




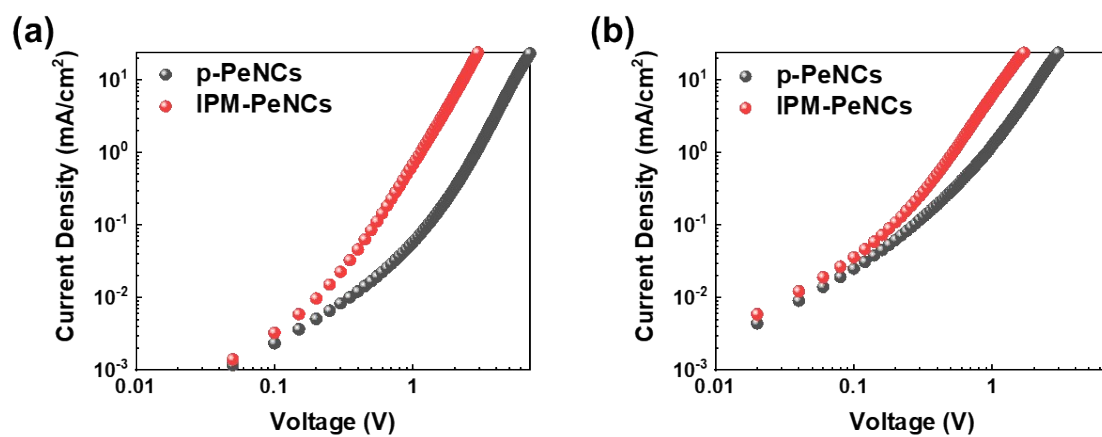
**Fig. S8.** Size distributions of (a) p- and (b) 8% IPM-PeNCs just synthesized and after 14 days obtained from transmission electron microscopy images.



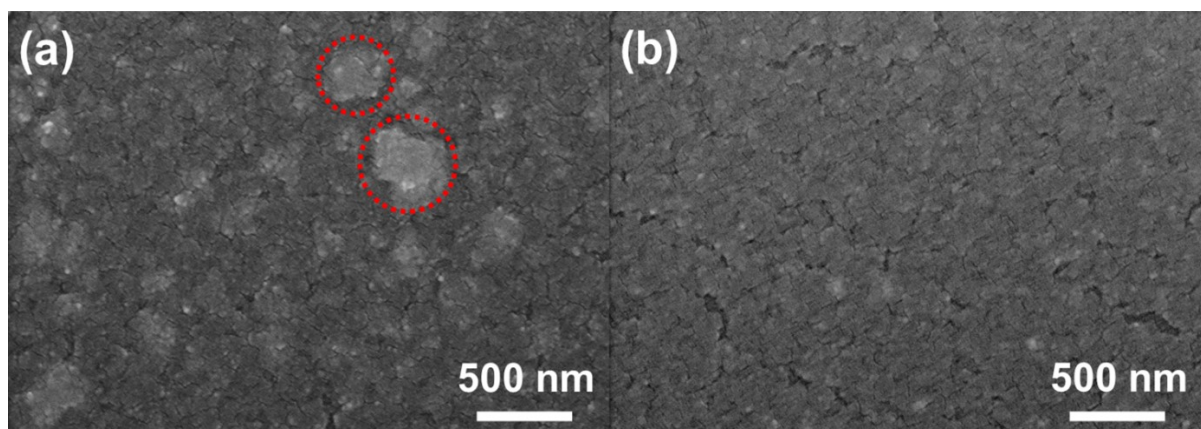
**Fig. S9.** Change in photoluminescence (PL) emission peak and PL quantum yields of p- and 8% IPM-PeNCs just synthesized and after being kept in ambient condition of over 60% humidity for 14 days.



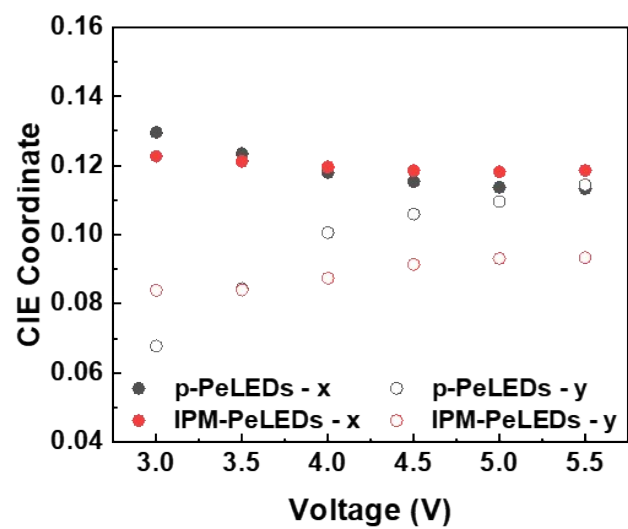
**Fig. S10.** Angular distribution of radiation intensity.



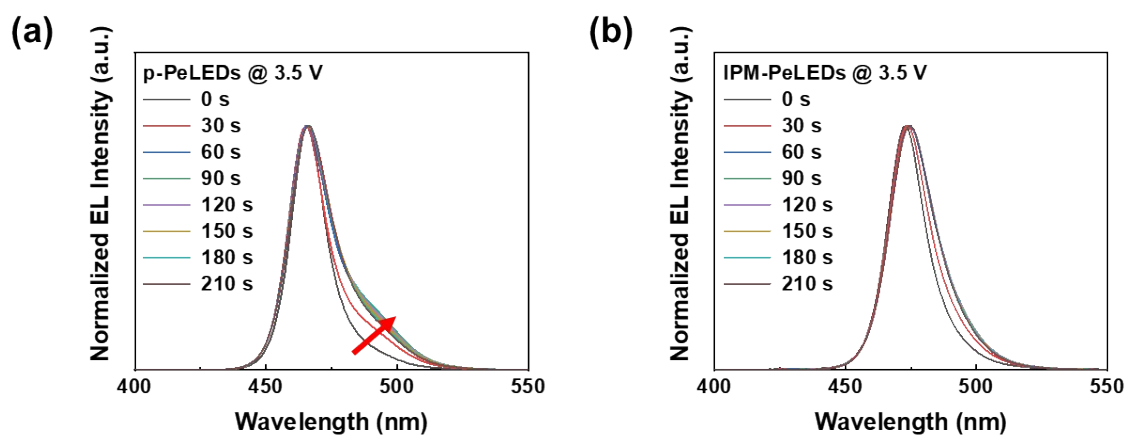
**Fig. S11.**  $J$ - $V$  curves of (a) hole-only diodes and (b) electron-only diodes based on p- and 8% IPM PeNCs. Device structure: ITO/PEDOT:PSS (30 nm)/Poly-TPD (35 nm)/PeNCs (15 nm)/MoO<sub>3</sub> (5 nm)/Au (80 nm) for hole-only diodes, ITO/ZnO (25 nm)/PeNCs (15 nm)/TPBi (50 nm)/LiF (1 nm)/Al (100 nm) for electron-only diodes.



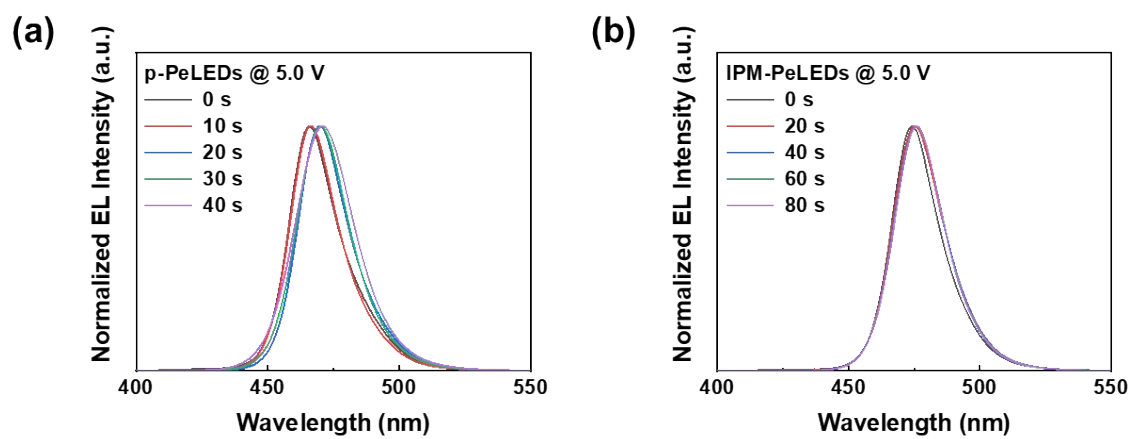
**Fig. S12.** Scanning electron microscope images of deposited (a) p- and (b) 8% IPM-PeNCs films.



**Fig. S13.** CIE 1931 chromatic coordinates of p- and IPM-PeLEDs at different applying bias, respectively.

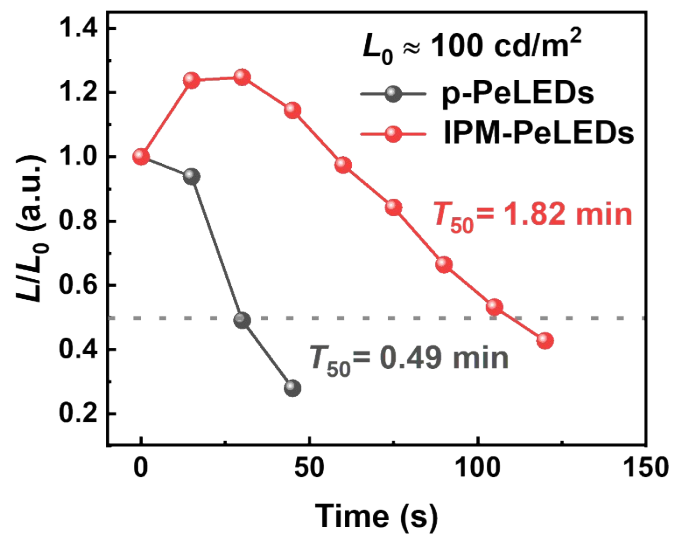


**Fig. S14.** Electroluminescence (EL) spectra peak positions at different operation times and fixed bias of 3.5 V for p- and IPM-PeLEDs.



**Fig. S15.** Electroluminescence (EL) spectra peak positions at different operation times and fixed bias of 5.0 V for p- and IPM-PeLEDs.





**Fig. S16.** Operational stability under continuous fixed bias, 5.0 V of p- and IPM-PeLEDs.

**Table S1.** Summary of optical parameters (PL peak positions and PLQY values) of p- and IPM-PeNCs solution with increasing molar ratio of KSCN powder under same reaction time,

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Pristine</b>	<b>2% IPM</b>	<b>4% IPM</b>	<b>8% IPM</b>	<b>16% IPM</b>
<b>PL peak (nm)</b>	470.5	471.0	471.4	471.3	471.2
<b>PLQY (%)</b>	34.0	33.7	33.9	34.2	32.6

5 min.

**Table S2.** Summary of optical parameters (PL peak positions and PLQY values) of p- and IPM-PeNCs solution with increasing reaction time under same molar ratio of 8% KSCN

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Pristine</b>	<b>0.5 min</b>	<b>2 min</b>	<b>5 min</b>	<b>10 min</b>
<b>PL peak (nm)</b>	470.5	471.0	471.4	471.3	471.2
<b>PLQY (%)</b>	34.0	33.2	30.8	27.8	29.8

powder

**Table S3.** Summary of optical parameters (PL peak positions and PLQY values) of p- and IPM-PeNCs solution with increasing KSCN molar ratio.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Pristine</b>	<b>2% IPM</b>	<b>4% IPM</b>	<b>8% IPM</b>	<b>16% IPM</b>
<b>PL peak (nm)</b>	470.5	471.7	472.4	473.6	477.1
<b>PLQY (%)</b>	34.0	51.4	58.3	64.0	74.1

**Table S4.** Tri-exponential fitting parameter for PL lifetimes of p-and 8% IPM-PeNCs

<b>Condition</b>	$\tau_1$ (ns)	$f_1$ (%)	$\tau_2$ (ns)	$f_2$ (%)	$\tau_3$ (ns)	$f_3$ (%)	$\tau_{\text{avg}}$ (ns)	$\chi^2$
<b>p-PeNCs</b>	33.60	34.59	4.54	53.14	169.25	12.28	34.81	1.22
<b>IPM-PeNCs</b>	246.36	11.70	55.78	36.71	8.17	51.59	53.52	1.28

solutions.

**Table S5.** Summary of device characteristics of optimized PeLEDs based on p- and IPM-

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Maximum Luminance [cd/m<sup>2</sup>] [at voltage]</b>	<b>Maximum Luminous Efficiency [cd/A] [at voltage]</b>	<b>EQE [%] [at voltage]</b>	<b>EL [nm]</b>
<b>Pristine</b>	291.8@6.5	0.45@4.0	0.60@4.0	469
<b>2% IPM</b>	298.1@6.0	0.60@4.0	0.78@4.0	470
<b>4% IPM</b>	286.3@6.0	0.73@4.0	0.92@3.0	472
<b>8% IPM</b>	221.5@5.5	1.73@3.5	2.04@3.5	475

PeNCs with increasing KSCN molar ratio<sup>a</sup><sup>a</sup>Device structure: ITO/PEDOT:PSS/Poly-TPD/PeNCs/TPBi/LiF/Al.