

## **Electronic supplementary information**

### **Photophysical Studies for Cu(I)-Based Halides: Broad Excitation Band and Highly Efficient Single-Component Warm White-Light-Emitting Diode**

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## Experimental Section

**Materials:** Cuprous chloride (CuCl, 99%), cuprous bromide and (CuBr, 99%) and cuprous iodide (CuI, 99%) were purchased from Shanghai Aladdin Bio-Chem Technology Co., Ltd (China). Hypophosphorous acid (H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>2</sub>, 50 wt.% in H<sub>2</sub>O) and acetonitrile (CH<sub>3</sub>CN, 99%) were purchased from Beijing Innochem Science & Technology Co., Ltd (China). 1,4-Diaminobenzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, 99%) were obtained from Shanghai Macklin Biochemical Co., Ltd (China). All reagents and solvents were used without further purification.

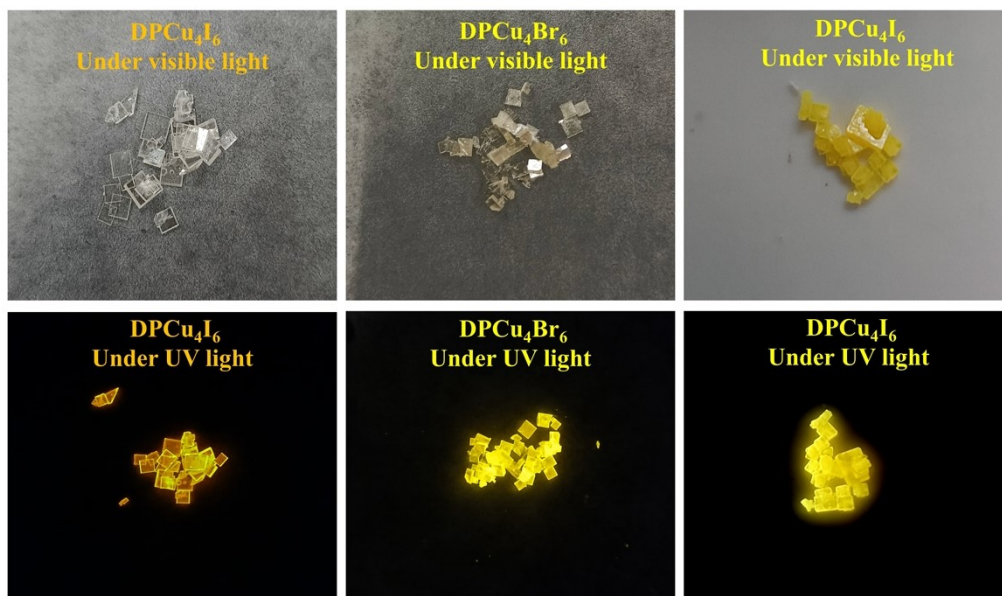
**Synthesis of DPCu<sub>4</sub>X<sub>6</sub> (X=Cl, Br, I) single crystals:** DPCu<sub>4</sub>X<sub>6</sub> (X=Cl, Br, I) single crystals were prepared by a same facile hydrothermal method. In short, cuprous halide (0.5 mmol) and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub> (1 mmol) were dissolved in the mixture of acetonitrile (1 mL for DPCu<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub> and DPCu<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>6</sub>; 3 mL for DPCu<sub>4</sub>I<sub>6</sub>) and hypophosphorous acid (1.5 mL) solution at 120 °C with constant stirring for 1 h to form a colorless transparent solution. Then, the crystals were obtained by cooling to room temperature with 5 °C/h. The crystals were filtered off, washed with acetonitrile and dried at 40 °C for 12 h.

**Structural and spectroscopy characterization:** Single-crystal X-ray diffraction data were collected at 173 K on a Bruker D8 VENTURE diffractometer with Mo K $\alpha$  radiation, and the structures were resolved and refined by using Shelxt and Olex2. Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) data were obtained by using a Bruker D2 PHASER X-ray diffractometer. The hydrogen nuclear magnetic resonance (<sup>1</sup>H-NMR) spectra were collected on a Bruker AVANCE III 600 MHz NMR spectrometer. The steady-state photoluminescence excitation (PLE) and emission (PL) spectra, temperature-dependent PL/PLE spectra, time-resolved PL decay profiles, photoluminescence quantum yield (PLQY) data and power density-dependent PL spectra were got from a Horiba Jobin Yvon Fluorolog-3 spectrometer. Thermogravimetric analysis was conducted on a TA instruments Q50 TGA system under nitrogen atmosphere at a heating rate of 10 °C min/h to 600 °C. XPS measurements of the samples were conducted on a Thermo K-Alpha spectrometer equipped with a monochromatic Al K $\alpha$

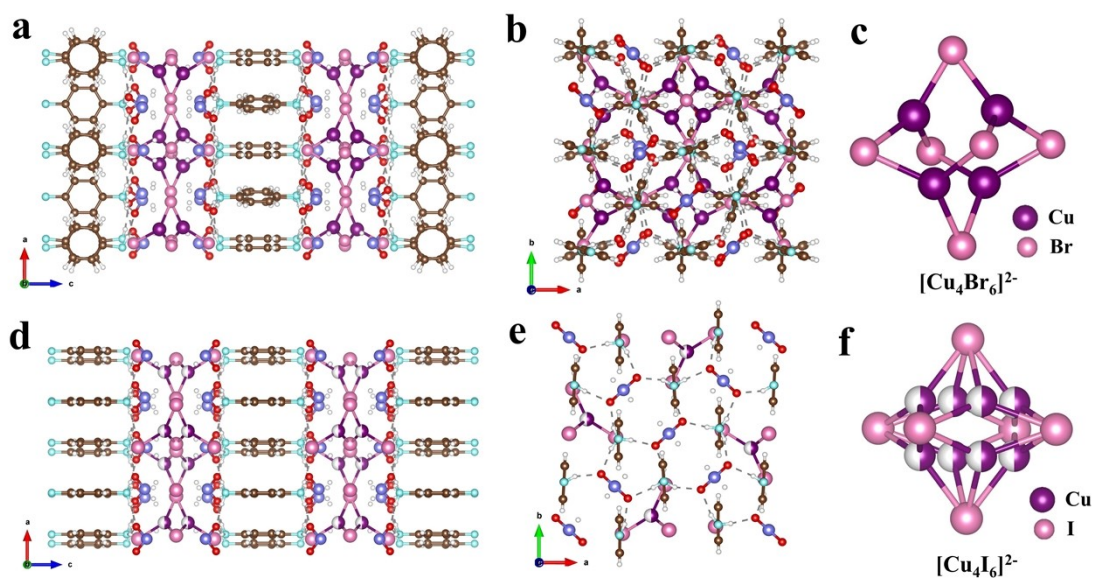
X-ray source.

**Computational method:** All the first-principles calculations of  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{X}_6$  ( $\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{I}$ ) were accomplished based on density functional theory (DFT) applying the Vienna *ab-initio* simulation (VASP)<sup>1</sup> code. The interaction between electrons is represented by the augmented wave (PAW)<sup>2</sup> method, the exchange correlation is represented by the Perdew-Burke-Emzerhof (PBE) form of the generalized gradient approximation (GGA)<sup>3</sup>, and the cutoff energy was set as 400 eV. Structural geometry optimization was carried out energy convergence of  $10^{-6}$  eV and the force convergence on each atom was  $<0.02$  eV/Å. In the Brillouin zone, the k-point spacing is set to  $0.04 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ , resulting in a corresponding  $\Gamma$ -centered k-point grid of  $1 \times 1 \times 1$ .

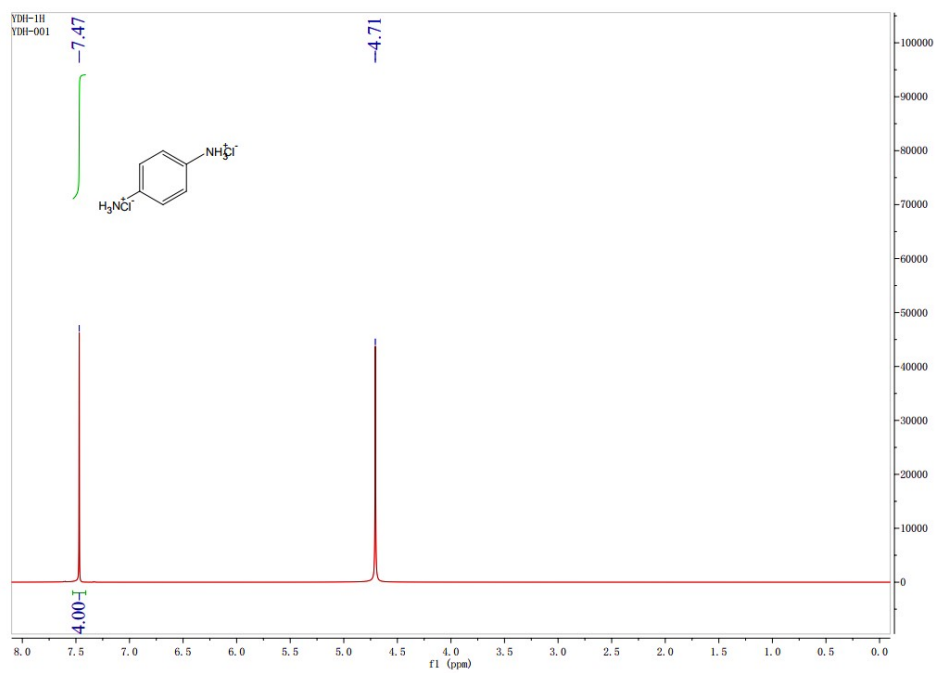
**WLED fabrication:** A WLED was fabricated using a blue-GaN chip ( $\sim 445$  nm, San'an Optoelectronics Co., Ltd, China) as the excitation source and  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{I}_6$  as the yellow phosphor. The proper amounts phosphor were mixed with resin (leaf-top 9300, Shengzhenshi Tegu New Materials CO., Ltd, China), and the obtained mixture was coated on the chip. The PL spectra, CCT, and CIE color coordinates of the device were tested using OHSP-350M LED Fast-Scan Spectrophotometer (Hangzhou Hopoo Light&Color Technology Co., Ltd, China).



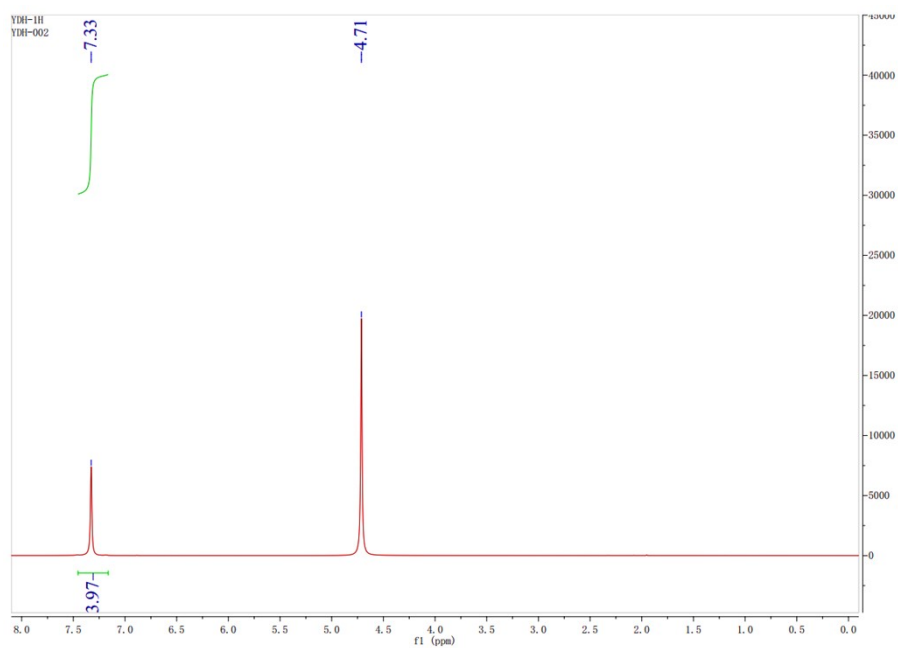
**Figure S1.** Photographs of  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{X}_6$  ( $\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$ ) single crystals under ambient light and 365 nm UV light.



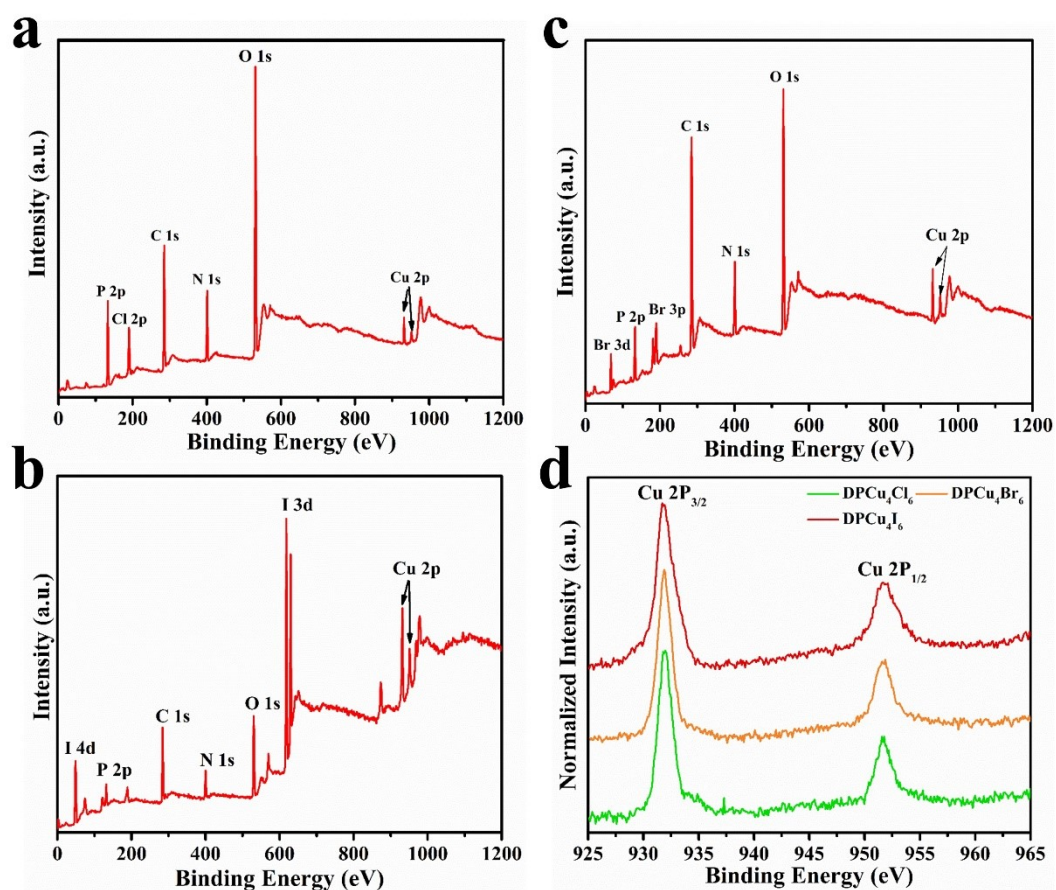
**Figure S2.** Structural information of  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{X}_6$  ( $\text{X} = \text{Br}, \text{I}$ ) single crystals. Crystal structure of  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{Br}_6$  viewed along the (a)  $b$  axis and (b)  $c$  axis (Cu, purple; X, pink; P, blue; O, red; C, brown; N, cyan; H, white). Individual Cu(I)-halogen cluster unit for (c)  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{Br}_6$  and (f)  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{I}_6$ . Crystal structure of  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{I}_6$  viewed along the (a)  $b$  axis and (b)  $c$  axis.



**Figure S3.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{Cl}_2$  measured in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ .



**Figure S4.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{Cl}_6$  measured in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ .



**Figure S5.** XPS spectra of (a)  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{Cl}_6$ , (b)  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{Br}_6$  and (c)  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{I}_6$  single crystals and the high-resolution spectra of (d) Cu 2p.

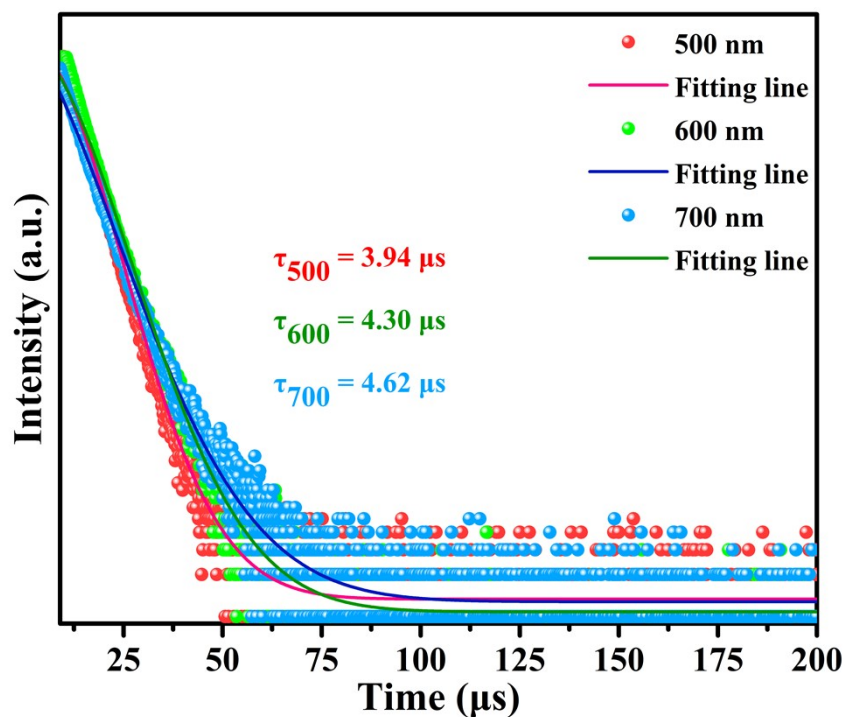


Figure S6. Time-resolved PL spectra of DPCu<sub>4</sub>I<sub>6</sub> single crystals at RT monitored at different excitation wavelengths.

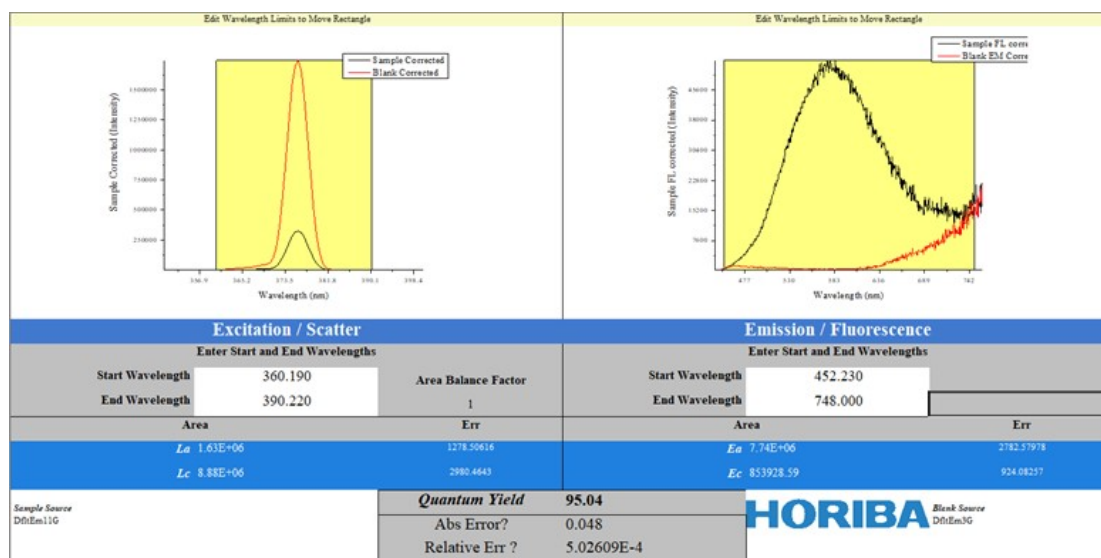
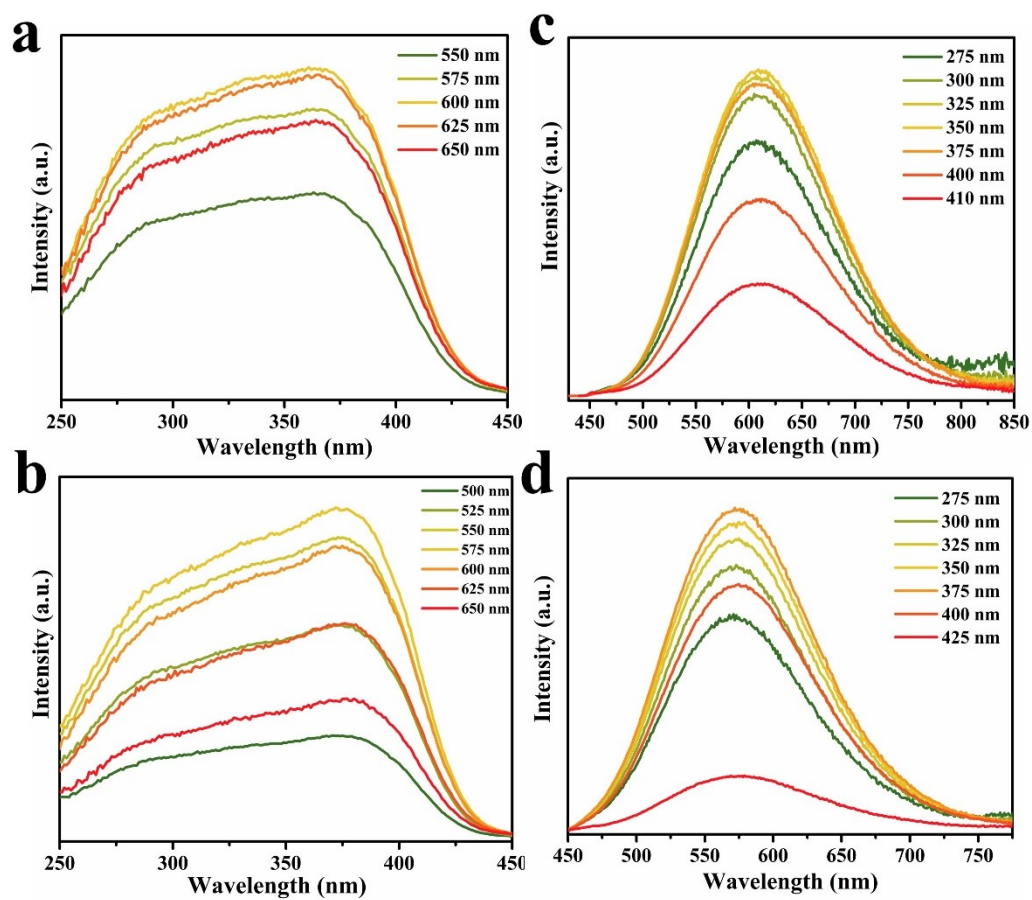


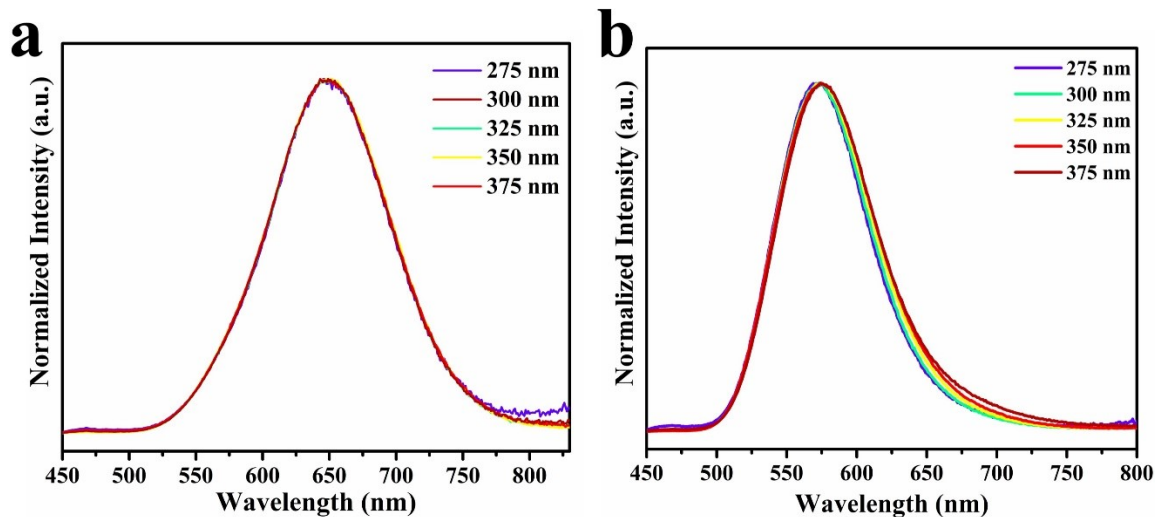
Figure S7. The PLQY of DPCu<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>6</sub> single crystals.



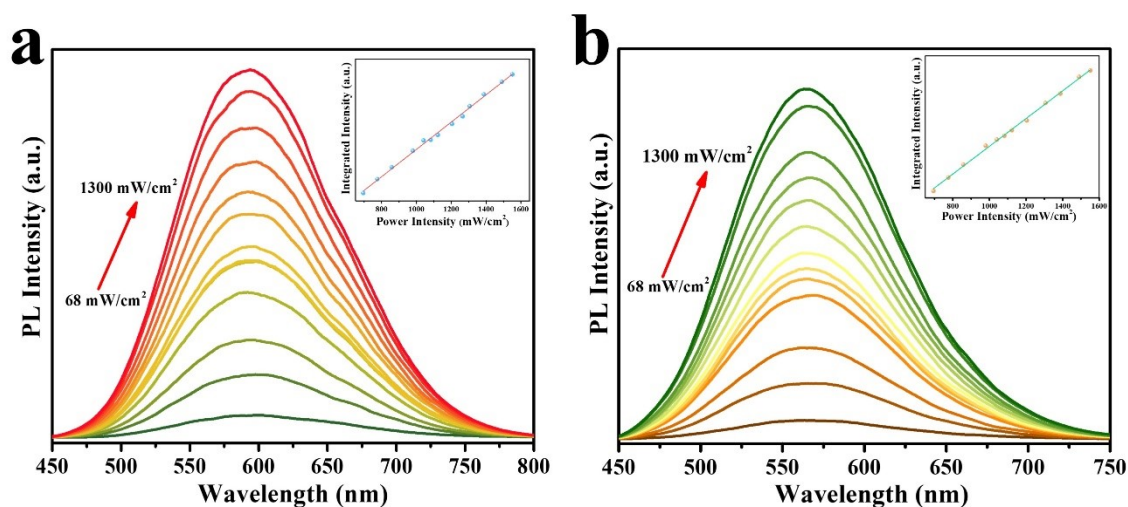


**Figure S8.** Emission-wavelength dependent PLE spectra of (a) DPCu<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub> and (b) DPCu<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>6</sub> crystals at room temperature. Excitation-wavelength dependent PL spectra of (c) DPCu<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub> and (d) DPCu<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>6</sub> crystals at room temperature.

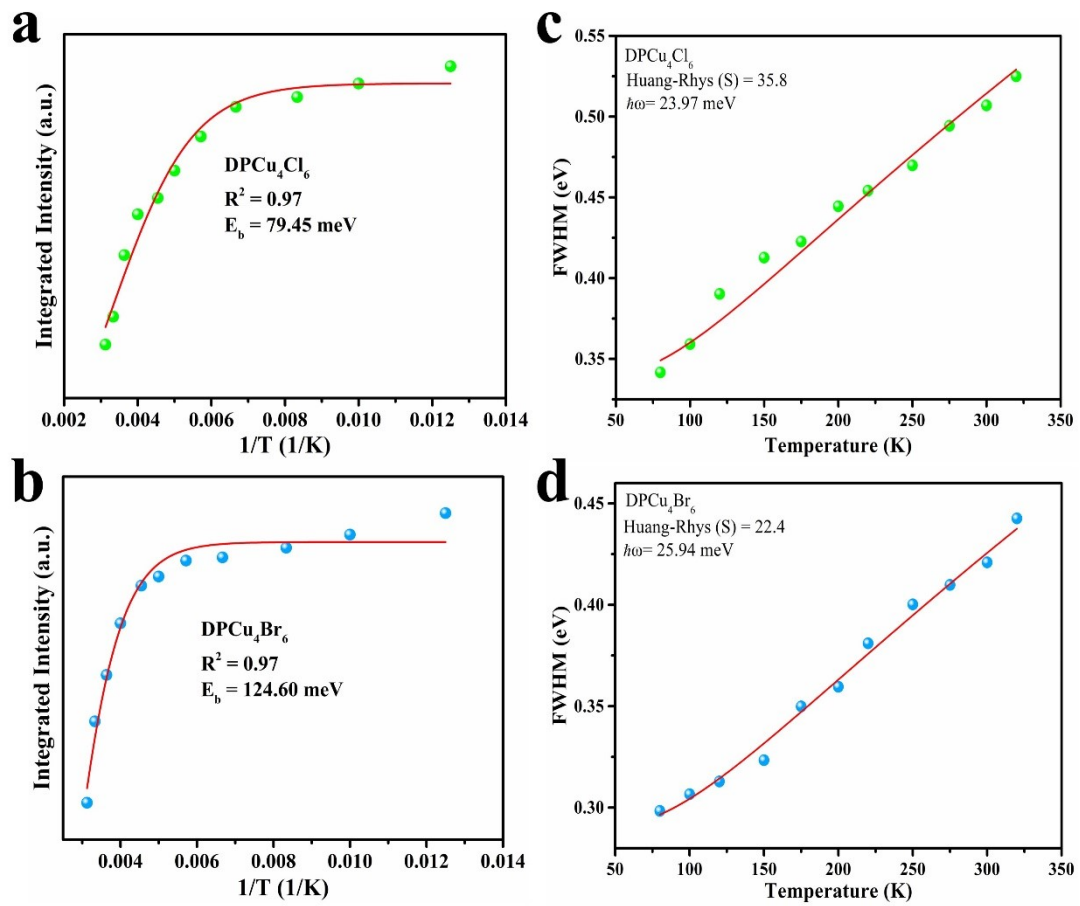




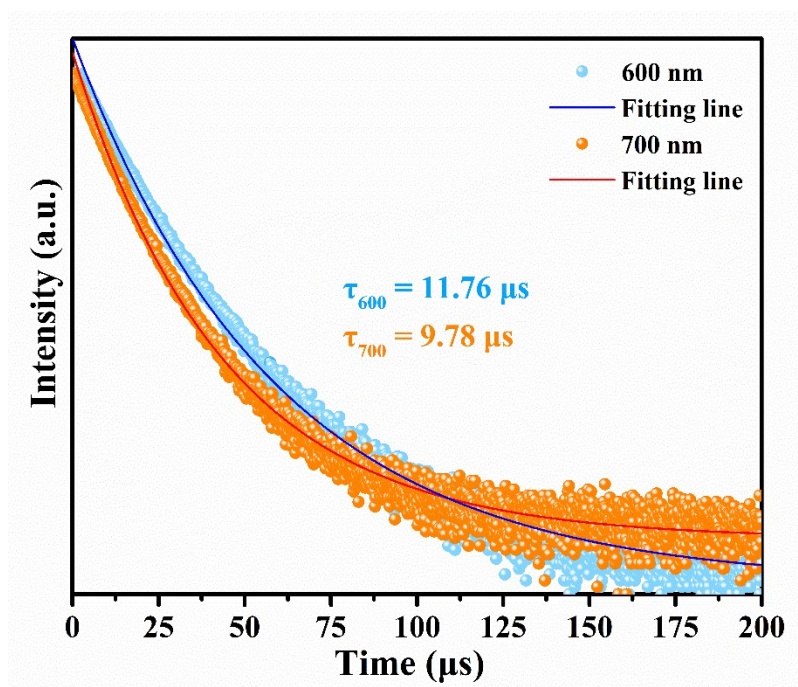
**Figure S9.** Normalized Excitation-wavelength dependent PL spectra of (a)  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{Cl}_6$  and (b)  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{Br}_6$  crystals at 80 K.



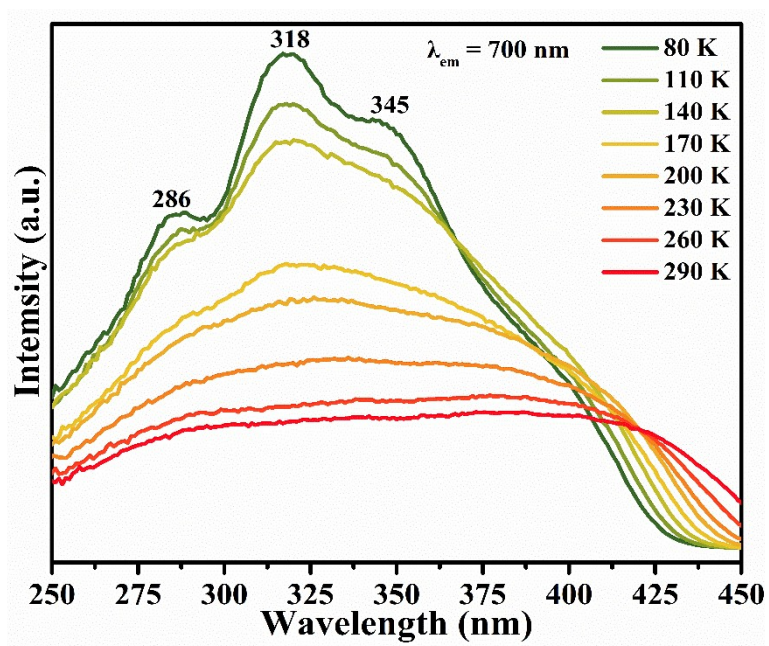
**Figure S10.** PL spectra of (a)  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{Cl}_6$  and (b)  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{Br}_6$  recorded by varying the excitation power density. Inset shows the plots of PL intensity as a function of excitation power density



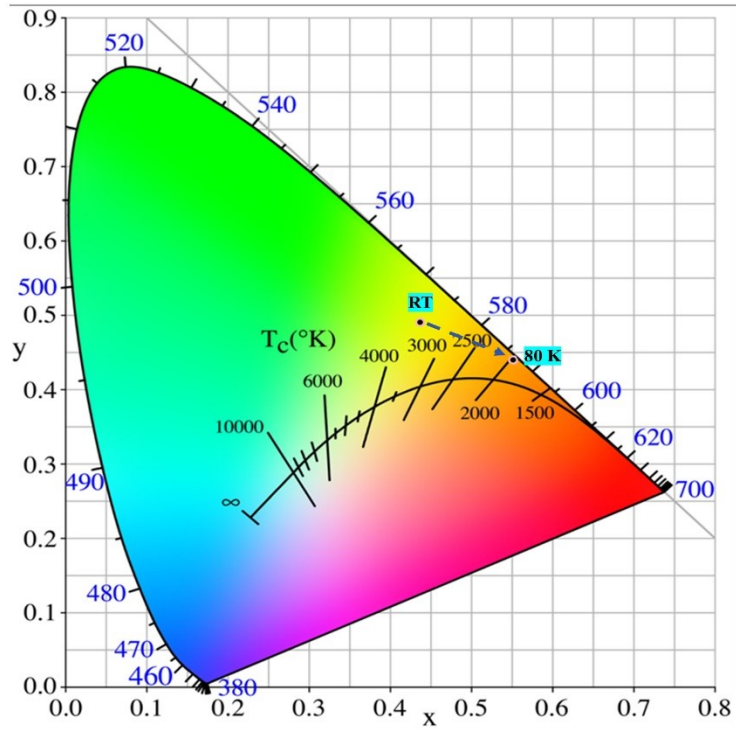
**Figure S11.** Fitting results of the integrated PL intensity as a function of temperature for (a) DPCu<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub> and (b) DPCu<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>6</sub>. Fitting results of the FWHM as a function of temperature for (c) DPCu<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub> and (d) DPCu<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>6</sub>.



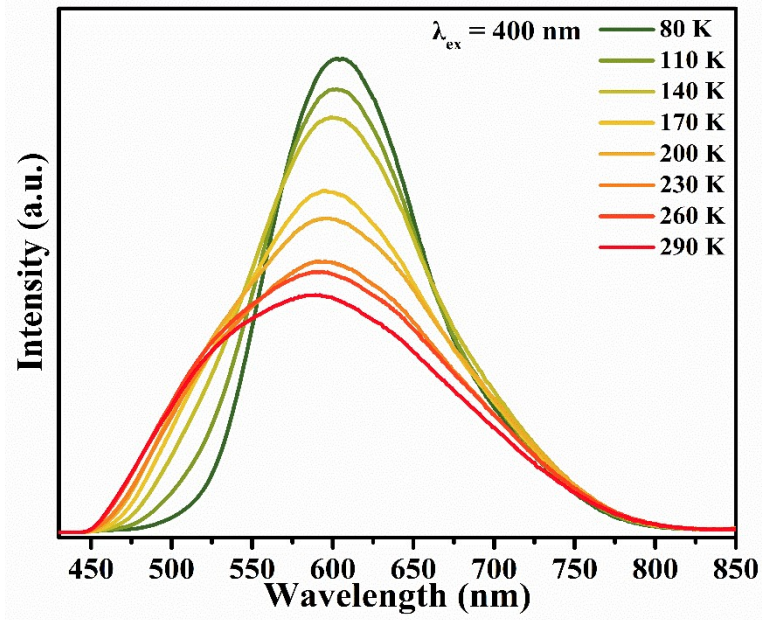
**Figure S12.** Time-resolved PL spectra of DPCu<sub>4</sub>I<sub>6</sub> single crystals at 80 K monitored at 600 and 700 nm.



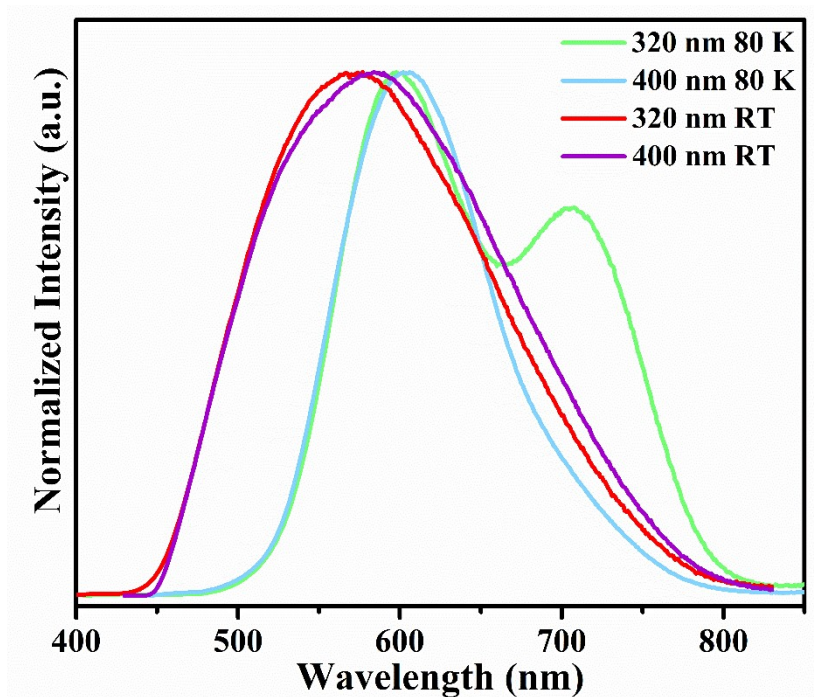
**Figure S13.** Temperature-dependent PLE spectra of DPCu<sub>4</sub>I<sub>6</sub> single crystals monitored at 700 nm.



**Figure S14.** The corresponding CIE diagram of DPCu<sub>4</sub>I<sub>6</sub> single crystals at room temperature and 80 K.

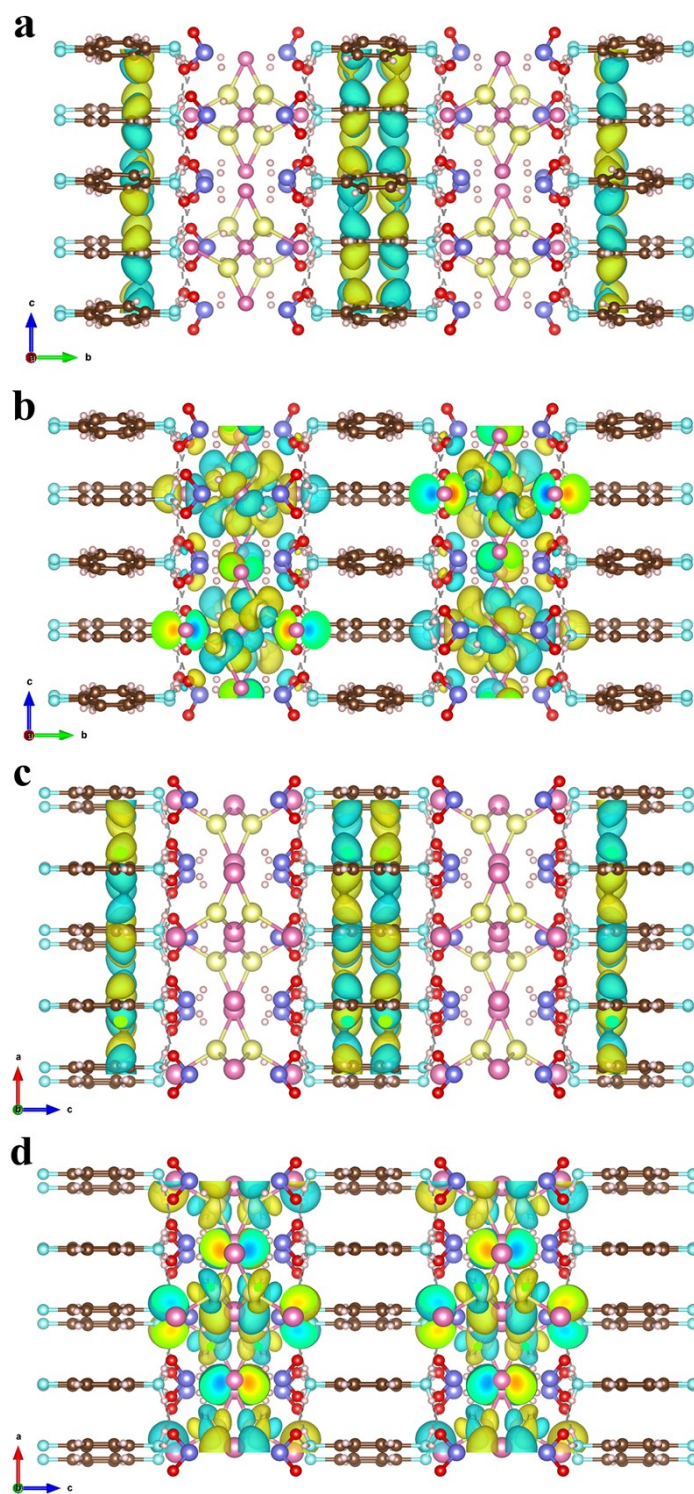


**Figure S15.** Temperature-dependent PL spectra of DPCu<sub>4</sub>I<sub>6</sub> single crystals under 400 nm excitation

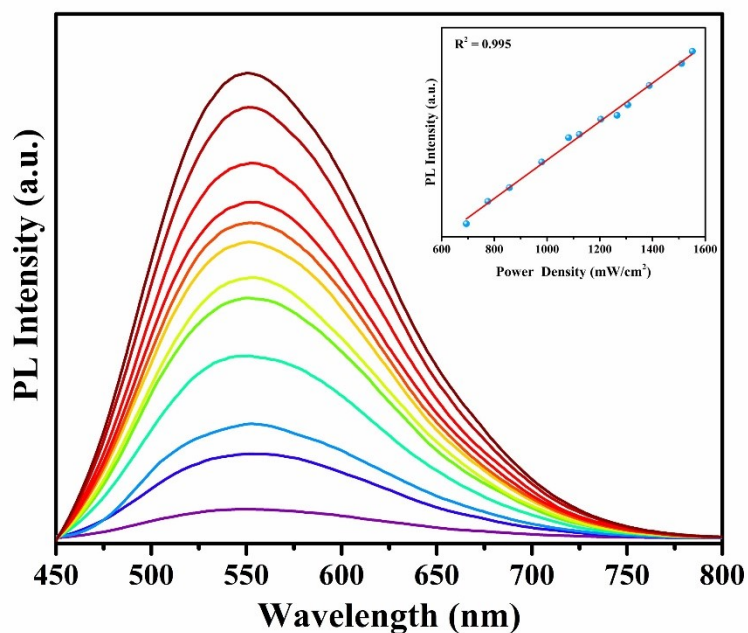


**Figure S16.** PL spectra of DPCu<sub>4</sub>I<sub>6</sub> under 320 nm and 400 nm excitation at 80 K and RT.

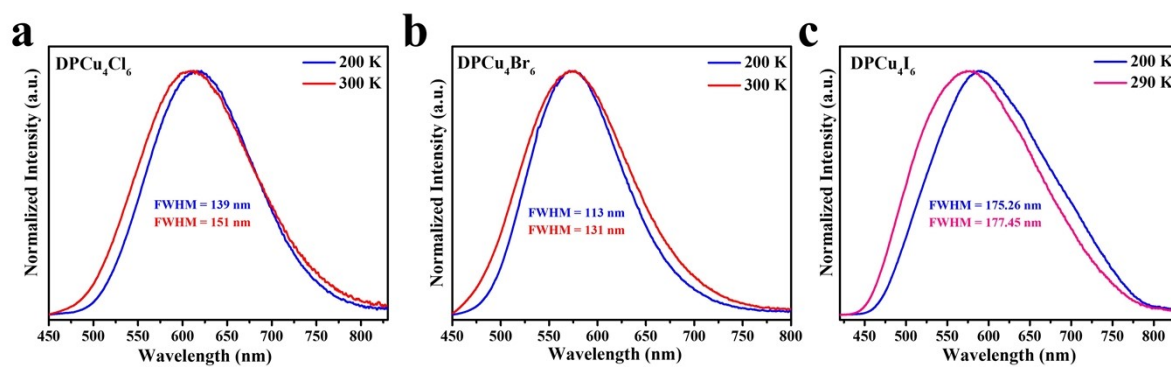




**Figure S17.** Charge densities of the (a) CBM and (b) VBM for  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{Cl}_6$ . Charge densities of the (c) CBM and (d) VBM for  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{I}_6$ .

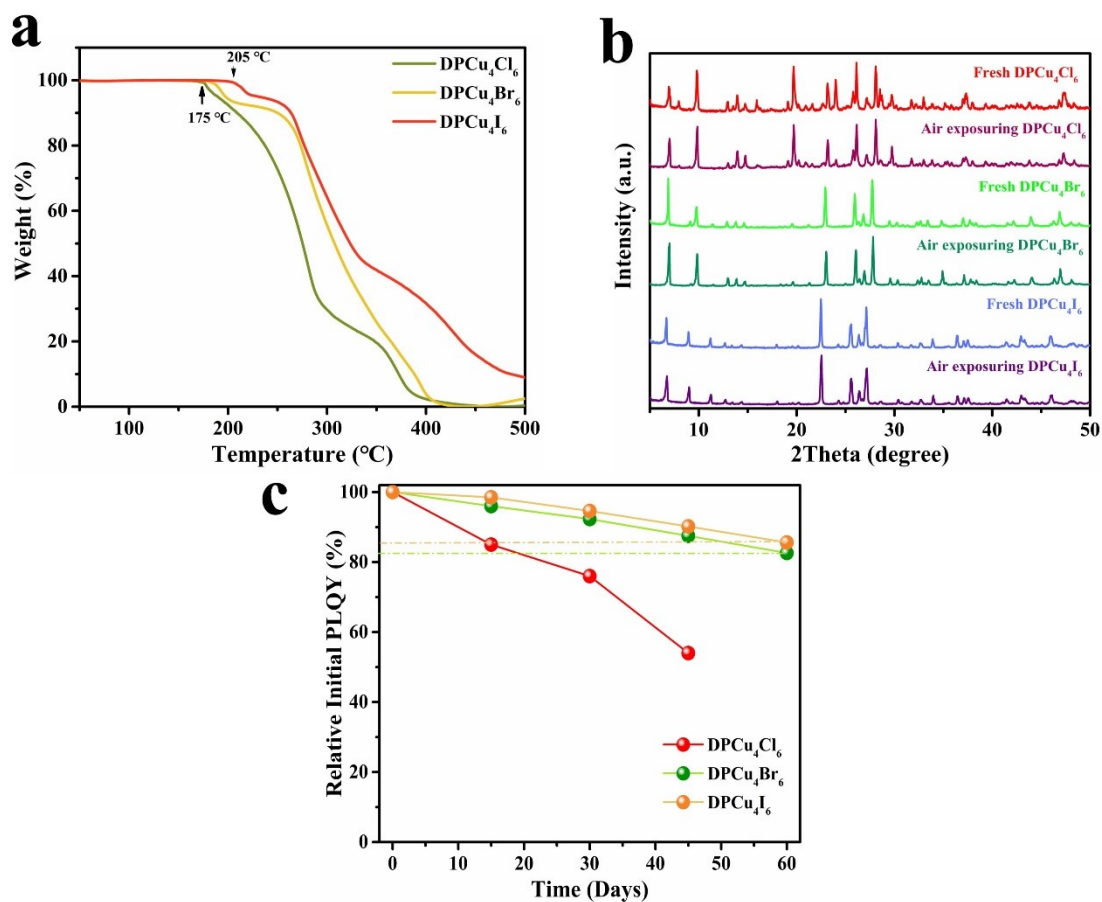


**Figure S18.** PL spectra of  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{I}_6$  recorded by varying the excitation power density. The inset shows that the integrated broadband PL intensity of  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{I}_6$  is linearly related to the excitation power.



**Figure S19.** PL spectra of  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{Cl}_6$  (a)  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{Br}_6$  (b) and at 200 K and 300 K. (c) PL spectra of  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{I}_6$  (c) and at 200 K and 290 K.





**Figure S20.** (a) Thermogravimetric curves for DPCu<sub>4</sub>X<sub>6</sub> (X = Cl, Br, I). (b) PXRD patterns of DPCu<sub>4</sub>X<sub>6</sub> (X = Cl, Br, I) before and after exposure to atmospheric environment with ~75 % relative humidity (30 days for DPCu<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub> and two months for DPCu<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>6</sub> and DPCu<sub>4</sub>I<sub>6</sub>). (c) The PL stability of DPCu<sub>4</sub>X<sub>6</sub> (X = Cl, Br, I) single crystals at different times within two months.

**Table S1.** The crystal structure parameters of DPCu<sub>4</sub>X<sub>6</sub> (X = Cl, Br, I) single crystals.

<b>Chemical formula</b>	<b>C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>26</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>Cu<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>P<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>26</sub>Br<sub>3</sub>Cu<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>P<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>26</sub>I<sub>3</sub>Cu<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>P<sub>3</sub></b>
<b>Abbreviation</b>	DPCu <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>6</sub>	DPCu <sub>4</sub> Br <sub>6</sub>	DPCu <sub>4</sub> I <sub>6</sub>
<b>Formula weight</b>	648.71	782.09	917.01
<b>Temperature/K</b>	173.00	173.00	193.00
<b>Crystal system</b>	orthorhombic	tetragonal	tetragonal
<b>Space group</b>	Ccce	I <sub>4</sub> /acd	P4/m
<b><i>a</i>/Å</b>	13.6165(6)	13.6690(6)	13.8592(5)
<b><i>b</i>/Å</b>	25.2859(10)	13.6690(6)	13.8592(5)
<b><i>c</i>/Å</b>	13.6152(5)	13.6152(5)	13.1579(7)
<b><i>α</i>/°</b>	90	90	90
<b><i>β</i>/°</b>	90	90	90
<b><i>γ</i>/°</b>	90	90	90
<b>Volume/Å<sup>3</sup></b>	4687.8(3)	9588.8(11)	2527.3(2)
<b><i>ρ</i><sub>calc</sub>(g/cm<sup>3</sup>)</b>	1.838	2.167	2.410
<b><i>μ</i>/mm<sup>-1</sup></b>	2.398	7.011	5.572
<b>F(000)</b>	2624.0	6112.0	1720.0
<b>2<math>\theta</math> range for data collection/°</b>	5.984 to 55.022	4.504 to 55.016	4.268 to 55.198
<b>Independent reflections</b>	2696 [R <sub>int</sub> = 0.0357, R <sub>sigma</sub> = 0.0200]	2759 [R <sub>int</sub> = 0.0788, R <sub>sigma</sub> = 0.0351]	3007 (R <sub>int</sub> = 0.0571, R <sub>sigma</sub> = 0.0369)
<b>Final R indexes [I ≥ 2<math>\sigma</math>(I)]</b>	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0271, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0620	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0323, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0797	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.1364, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.3418
<b>Final R indexes [all data]</b>	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0319, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0645	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0402, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0840	R <sub>2</sub> = 0.1380, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.3424

**Table S2.** Hydrogen-bond geometry in  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{X}_6$  ( $\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$ ) SCs ( $\text{\AA}, ^\circ$ )

Donor --- H...Acceptor	d (D - H)/ $\text{\AA}$	d (H... A)/ $\text{\AA}$	d (D... A)/ $\text{\AA}$	$\angle\text{D} - \text{H} \dots$ A/ $^\circ$
<b>DPCu<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub></b>				
N1--H1A...O2	0.91	1.83	2.713(2)	163
N1--H1B...O3	0.91	1.86	2.769(2)	172
N1--H1C...O1	0.91	1.87	2.740(2)	160
N2--H2A...O3	0.91	1.83	2.738(2)	173
N2--H2B...O1	0.91	1.89	2.778(2)	166
N2--H2C...O2	0.91	1.96	2.815(2)	155
C6--H6...O2	0.95	2.54	3.289(3)	136
<b>DPCu<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>6</sub></b>				
N1--H1A...O3	0.91	1.92	2.777(4)	157
N1--H1B...O1	0.91	1.85	2.755(4)	174
N1--H1C...O2	0.91	1.84	2.732(4)	165
N2--H2A...O3	0.91	1.88	2.769(4)	167
N2--H2B...O2	0.91	1.97	2.824(4)	156
N2--H2C...O1	0.91	1.81	2.723(4)	175
C2--H2...O1	0.95	2.55	3.265(5)	132
C3--H3...Br2	0.95	2.88	3.723(4)	149
C6--H6...O2	0.95	2.55	3.303(5)	136
<b>DPCu<sub>4</sub>I<sub>6</sub></b>				
N1--H1A...O3	0.91	1.92	2.80(2)	162
N1--H1B...O1	0.91	1.81	2.72(2)	171
N1--H1C...O2	0.91	2.01	2.89(3)	162
N2--H2A...O2	0.91	1.87	2.73(2)	156
N1--H2B...O1	0.91	1.87	2.75(2)	162

N2--H2C...O3	0.91	1.97	2.86(2)	168
C0--H0...I1	0.96	2.94	3.81(5)	151
C3--H3...O1	0.95	2.55	3.26(5)	131
C5--H5...O3	0.95	2.47	3.21(6)	135

**Table S3.** A comparison of the PL properties between  $\text{DPCu}_4\text{X}_6$  and other low-energy emissive Cu(I)-based compounds.

Compounds	PLE peak (nm)	PL peaks (nm)	FWHM (nm)	PLQY (%)	Ref
(Bmpip) <sub>2</sub> Cu <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>4</sub>	320	620	158	48.2	4
(PTMA) <sub>3</sub> Cu <sub>3</sub> I <sub>6</sub>	358	614	160	80.3	5
K(18-crown-6)Cu <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>3</sub>	375	668	-	53	6
CsCu <sub>2</sub> I <sub>3</sub>	330	550	115	15	7
(R-MBA) <sub>4</sub> Cu <sub>4</sub> I <sub>4</sub>	360	630	118	52.8	8
(S-MBA) <sub>4</sub> Cu <sub>4</sub> I <sub>4</sub>	360	630	118	59.7	
(DTA) <sub>2</sub> Cu <sub>2</sub> I <sub>4</sub>	320	533	180	60	9
KCB-DMSO	382	678	157	74.8	10
RCB-DMSO	396	688	166	74.5	
((S)-(-)- $\alpha$ -PEA) <sub>4</sub> Cu <sub>4</sub> I <sub>4</sub>	346	635	146	73.6	11
((R)-(+)- $\alpha$ -PEA) <sub>4</sub> Cu <sub>4</sub> I <sub>4</sub>	346	635	145	67.8	
[KC2] <sub>2</sub> [Cu <sub>4</sub> I <sub>6</sub> ]	400	545	145	97.8	12
<b>DPCu<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub></b>	<b>364</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>89.76</b>	<b>This work</b>
<b>DPCu<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>6</sub></b>	<b>377</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>95.04</b>	
<b>DPCu<sub>4</sub>I<sub>6</sub></b>	<b>292</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>93.52</b>	

**Table S4.** Summary of the optical properties of some single-component perovskite-based WLED reported in recent years.

Materials	PLQY (%)	CIE	CRI	CCT (K)	Ref
$(C_6H_7ClN)CdCl_3$	12.3	(0.3433, 0.3044)	83.7	5214	13
$BAPPI_{1.996}Sb_{0.004}Cl_{10}$	44.0		73.9	6206	14
$[(NH_4)(18-crown-6)]_2SbCl_5 \cdot DMF$	37	(0.46, 0.36)	76	2270	15
$[Rb(18-crown-6)]_2SbCl_{15} \cdot DMF$	54	(0.43, 0.34)	74	2513	15
$(C_{16}H_{36}N)CuI_2$	54.3	(0.28, 0.30)	78		16
$(TTA)_2SbCl_5$	68	(0.46, 0.36)	84	2248	17
$PA_6InCl_9:2.5\%Sb$	99.3	(0.39, 0.41)	86	3983	18
$Na_4(18-crown-6)_5In_2Cu_4Br_{14} \cdot 8H_2O$	97.2	(0.37, 0.42)	75	4429	6
$(2-FPMA)_2PbBr_4$	5	(0.342, 0.361)	89	5139	19
$(2-CIPMA)_2PbBr_4$	32	(0.300, 0.330)	86	7215	19
$(2-BrPMA)_2PbBr_4$	15	(0.312, 0.338)	88	6478	19
$\gamma$ -MPAPB	6.85	(0.22, 0.23)	85	53281	20
$(Ph_3MeP)_2Cu_4I_6$	69	(0.41, 0.39)	88	3500	21
$(TPA)CuI_2$	84.4	(0.31, 0.33)	91.3	6574	22
$(C_5H_7N_2)_2HgBr_4 \cdot H_2O$	14.87	(0.34, 0.38)	87	5206	23
$(C_5H_7N_2)_2ZnBr_4$	19.18	(0.25, 0.26)	96	11630	23
$(C_8NH_{12})_6InBr_9 \cdot H_2O:0.1\%Sb$	23.36	(0.400, 0.361)	84	3347	24
$[H_2DABCO][Ag_2Br_4(DABCO)]$	6.7	(0.28, 0.32)	85	8375	25
$[DTHPE]_2Pb_3Cl_{10}$	19.45	(0.25, 0.29)	81	14300	26
<b>DPCu<sub>4</sub>I<sub>6</sub></b>	<b>93.52</b>	<b>(0.36, 0.35)</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>4415</b>	<b>This work</b>

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