Supporting Information

Releasing trapped excitons in 2D perovskites via pressure annealing: A cooperative interplay between lattice strain and electronic structure.

Andre L. M. Freitas,^{a*} Naidel A. M. S. Caturello,^b Aryane Tofanello,^a Ulisses F. Kaneko,^{c,d} Lucas E. Correa,^c Ricardo D. dos Reis,^c Fabio F. Ferreira,^a Gustavo M. Dalpian^e and Jose A. Souza^{a,*}

^a Federal University of ABC (UFABC), CCNH, 09210-580, Santo André, SP – Brazil.

^b Thomas Lord Department of Mechanical Engineering and Materials Science, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27708, United States

^c Brazilian Synchrotron Light Laboratory (LNLS), Brazilian Center for Research in Energy and Materials (CNPEM), 13083-970, Campinas, SP- Brazil

^d São Paulo State University – UNESP, Institute of Geosciences and Exact Sciences (IGCE), Physics Department, Rio Claro, SP, Brazil

^e Institute of Physics, University of São Paulo (USP), 05508-090, São Paulo, Brazil

Corresponding author: andre_luizmf@yahoo.com.br, joseantonio.souza@ufabc.edu.br

The Supporting Information contains the following:

Supplementary Note 1...... Further experimental results and their interpretation Supplementary Note 2......Further details of the RPP-type *n* = 2 perovskite model Supplementary Note 1: Further experimental results and their interpretation



Fig. S1. XRD measurements along with Rietveld refinements for 2D-RP perovskites (a) BA₂MAPb₂Br₇ and (b) BA₂MAPb₂I₇. Extra peaks were identified as additional phases (#) BA₂PbI₄ and (*) PbI₂ with small concentration.



Fig. S2. Illustration depicting the interplanar distance and organic layer dimension along the a-axis stacking direction for (a) BA₂MAPb₂Br₇ and (b) BA₂MAPb₂BI₇.



Fig. S3. Visualization of the *A*-site symmetry in the equatorial view and details of the organic spacer penetration into the halide plane defining the octahedron, highlighting the organic-inorganic interface for (a) BA₂MAPb₂Br₇ and (b) BA₂MAPb₂BI₇.



Fig. S4. (a) Steady-state absorption spectra and (b) time-resolved carrier lifetimes measured for uncompressed BA₂MAPb₂Br₇ and BA₂MAPb₂BI₇.



Fig. S5. In-situ synchrotron X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns under applied pressure for three conditions: ambient conditions within the diamond anvil cell (DAC), low pressure (0.7 GPa), and post-release with residual pressure (0.7 GPa) for the samples (a) BA₂MAPb₂Br₇ and (b) BA₂MAPb₂I₇.



Fig. S6. Representative in-situ synchrotron XRD patterns for samples under applied pressure, (a) $BA_2MAPb_2Br_7$ and (b) $BA_2MAPb_2I_7$. (c) Schematic representation of the crystallographic orientations in 2D (n=2) perovskites: [001] directions are perpendicular, and [h00] directions are parallel to the layer stacking

Supplementary Note 2: Further details of the RPP-type *n* = 2 perovskite model



Fig. S7. Undistorted $Cs_3Pb_2I_7$ RP-type, n = 2 perovskite model and its speciesdecomposed HSE06+SOC band structure (red spheres are I; yellow spheres are Pb). We show the large interlayer distance (62.75 Å) used to avoid interlayer interactions.



Fig. S8. The Kane energy defined according Equation S16, represented schematically in a general band structure parabola. The slope is used according to the rationale of the Supplementary Note 4.



Fig. S9. HSE06+SOC projected density of states (pDOS) for the uncompressed RPPs.