

Supporting Information

Lead-free Iron-doped $\text{Cs}_3\text{Bi}_2\text{Br}_9$ Perovskite with Tunable Properties

Thiri Htun,^{*a} Amr Elattar,^{bc} Hytham Elbohy,^d Kosei Tsutsumi,^a Kazumasa Horigane,^e Chiyu Nakano,^f Xiaoyu Gu,^g Hiroo Suzuki,^a Takeshi Nishikawa,^a Aung Ko Ko Kyaw, ^{*g} and Yasuhiko Hayashi^{*a}

^aGraduate School of Natural Science and Technology, Okayama University, Japan. Email: hayashi.yasuhiko@ec.okayama-u.ac.jp

^bDepartment of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt.

^cIndustrial & Manufacturing Engineering, FAMU-FSU College of Engineering, 2525 Pottsdamer St., Tallahassee, Florida, 32310, United States.

^dPhysics Department, Faculty of Science, Damietta University, Egypt.

^eResearch Institute for Interdisciplinary Science, Okayama University, Japan.

^fAdvanced Science Research Center, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan.

^gGuangdong University Key Laboratory for Advanced Quantum Dot Displays and Lighting, and Department of Electronic & Electrical Engineering, Southern University of Science and Technology, P. R. China. Email: aung@sustech.edu.cn

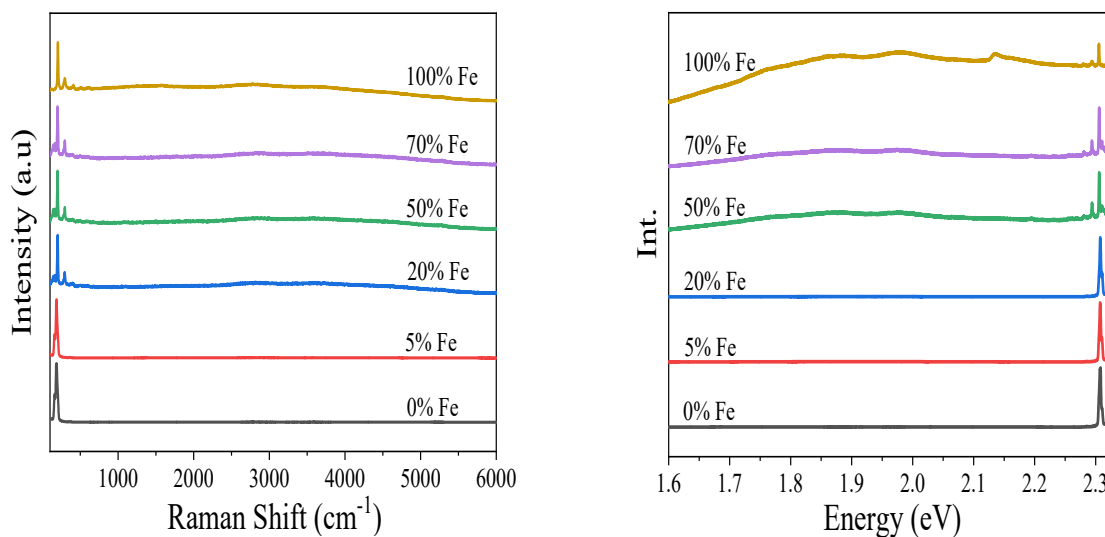


Fig. S1 (a) Raman spectra of the pristine $\text{Cs}_3\text{Bi}_2\text{Br}_9$ and Fe doped perovskite crystals in the range of 50-6000 cm^{-1} . (b) Energy of different Cu-alloyed perovskite crystals in the range of 1.6-2.3 eV.

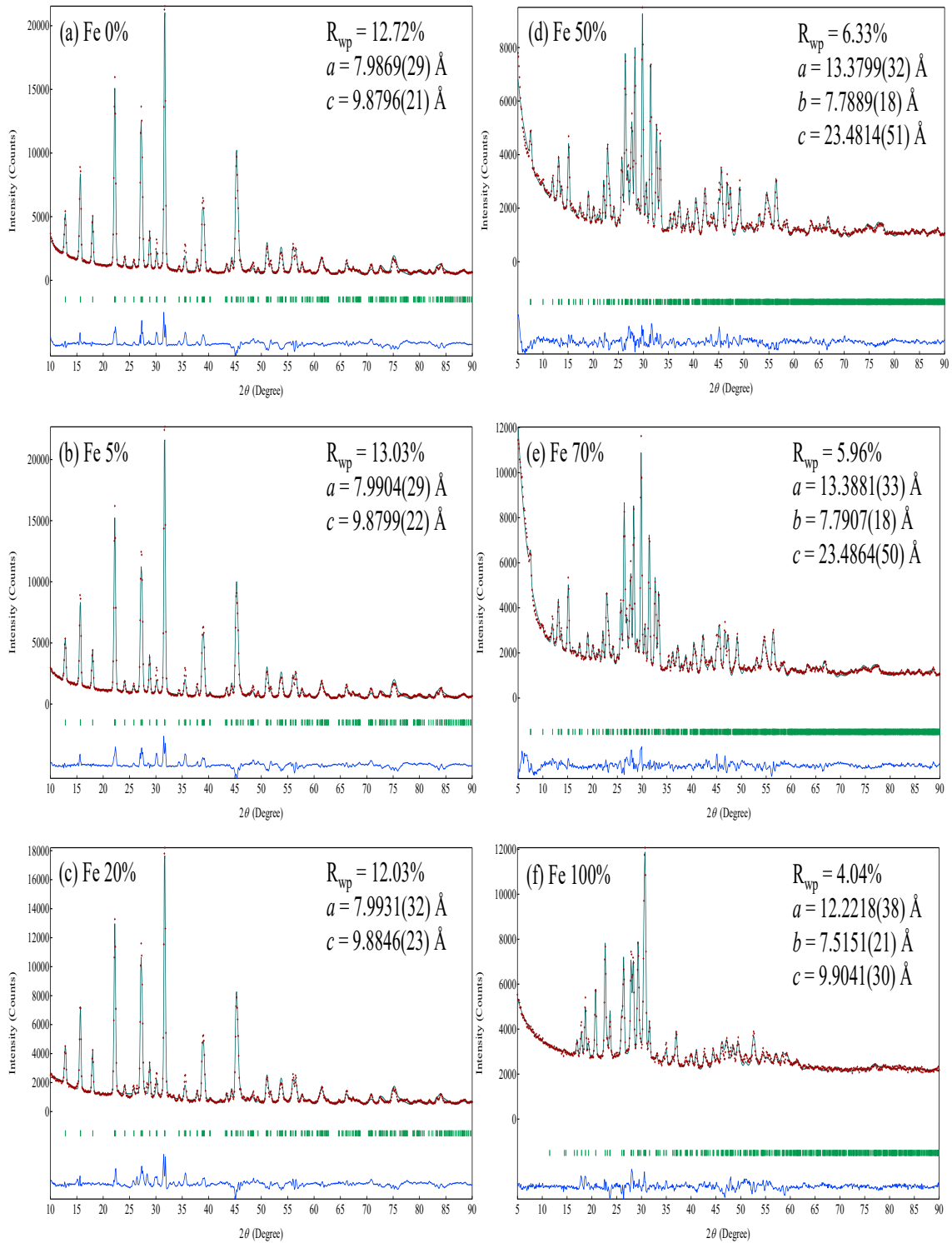


Fig. S2. Rietveld refined XRD patterns of Fe doping samples based on the (a-c) $\text{Cs}_3\text{Bi}_2\text{Br}_9$ structure with P-3m1, (d-e) $\text{Cs}_2(\text{Bi,Fe})\text{Br}_5$ structure with Pnma and (f) CsFeBr_4 structure with Pnma.

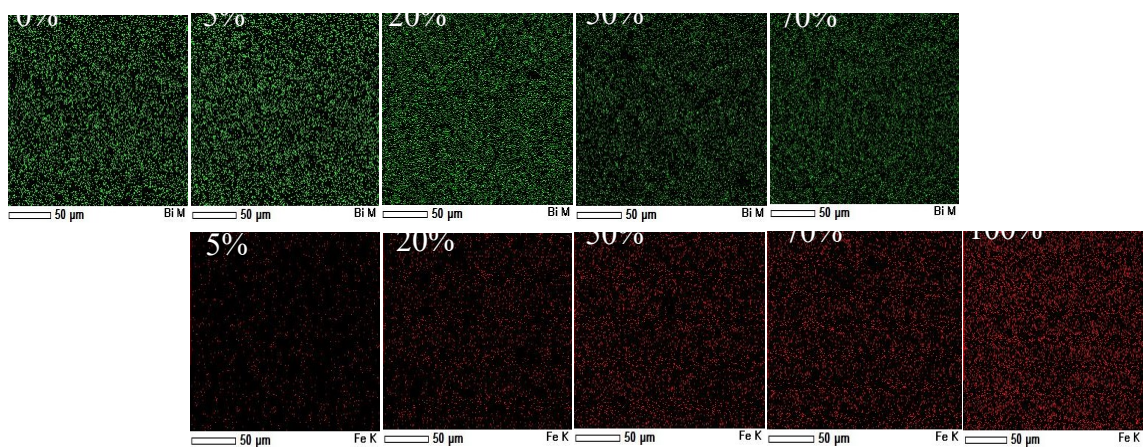


Fig. S3. Energy Dispersive Scanning (EDS) elemental mapping for Bi (Green) and Fe (Red).