

## Supporting Information

### Photocatalytic Conversion of 5-Hydroxymethylfurfural using Mixed Halide Perovskite $\text{MAPbBr}_x\text{Cl}_{3-x}$ Quantum Dots

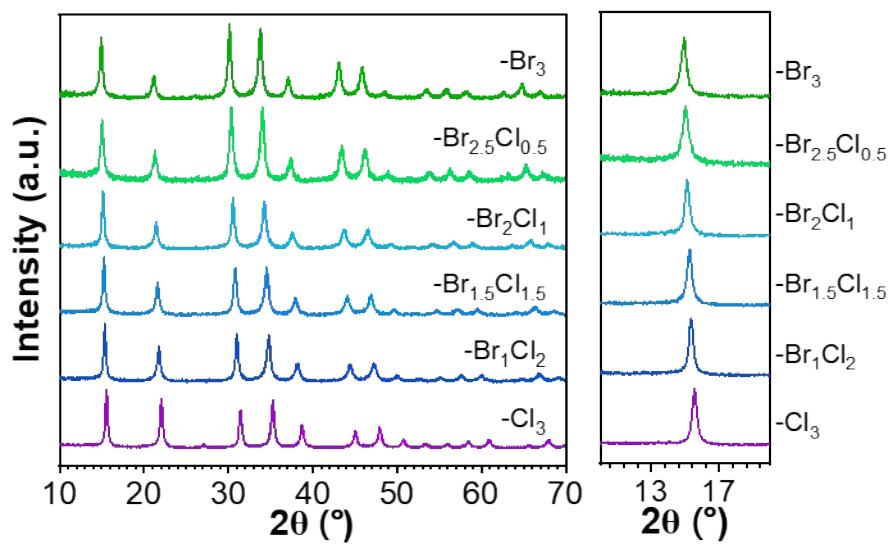
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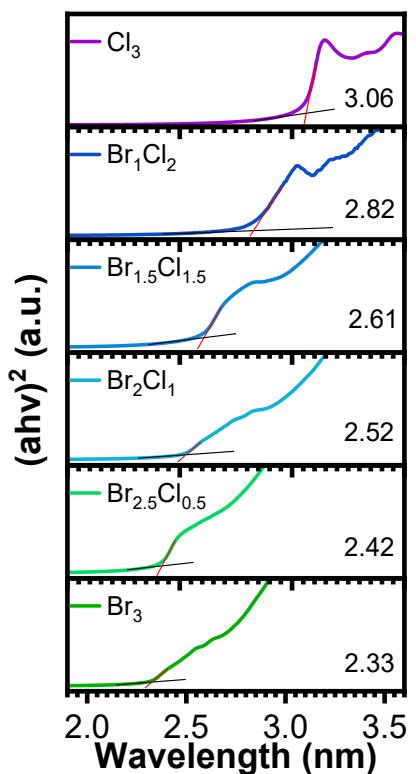
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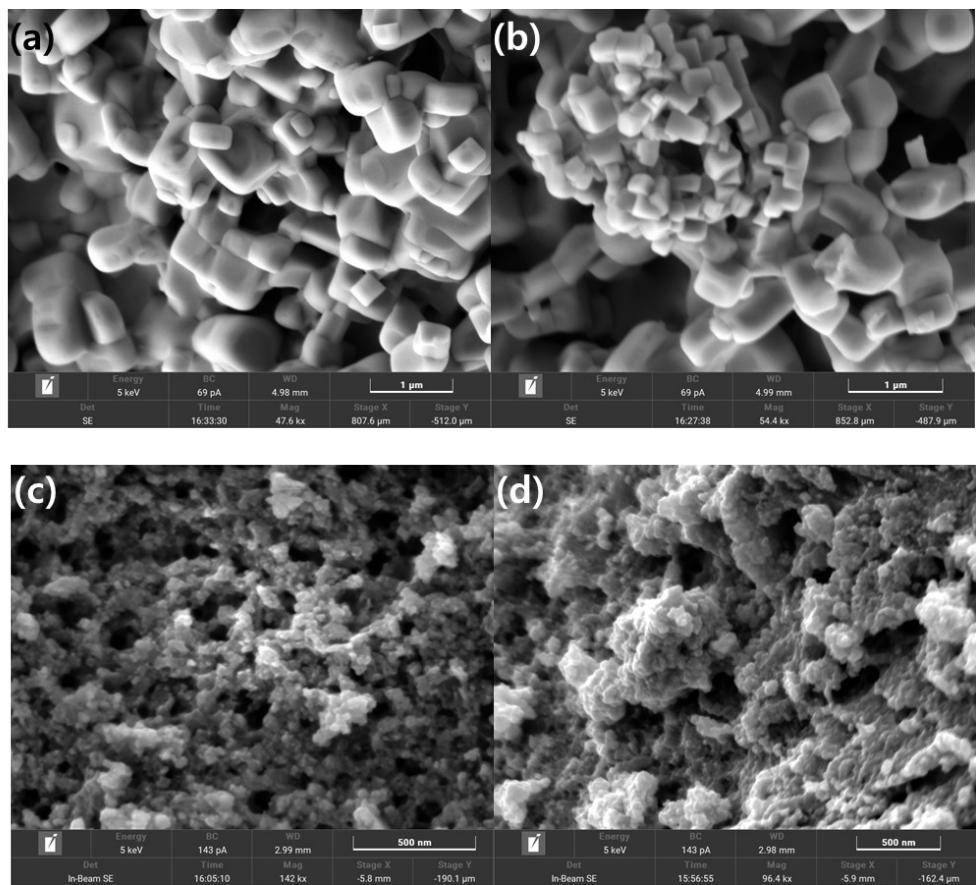
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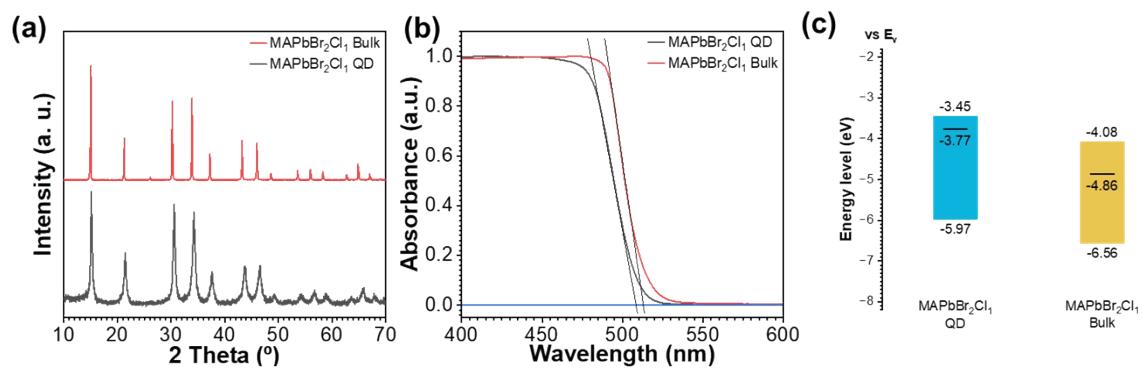
**Figure S1.** Enlarged XRD pattern corresponding to (001) plane of perovskite QDs samples.



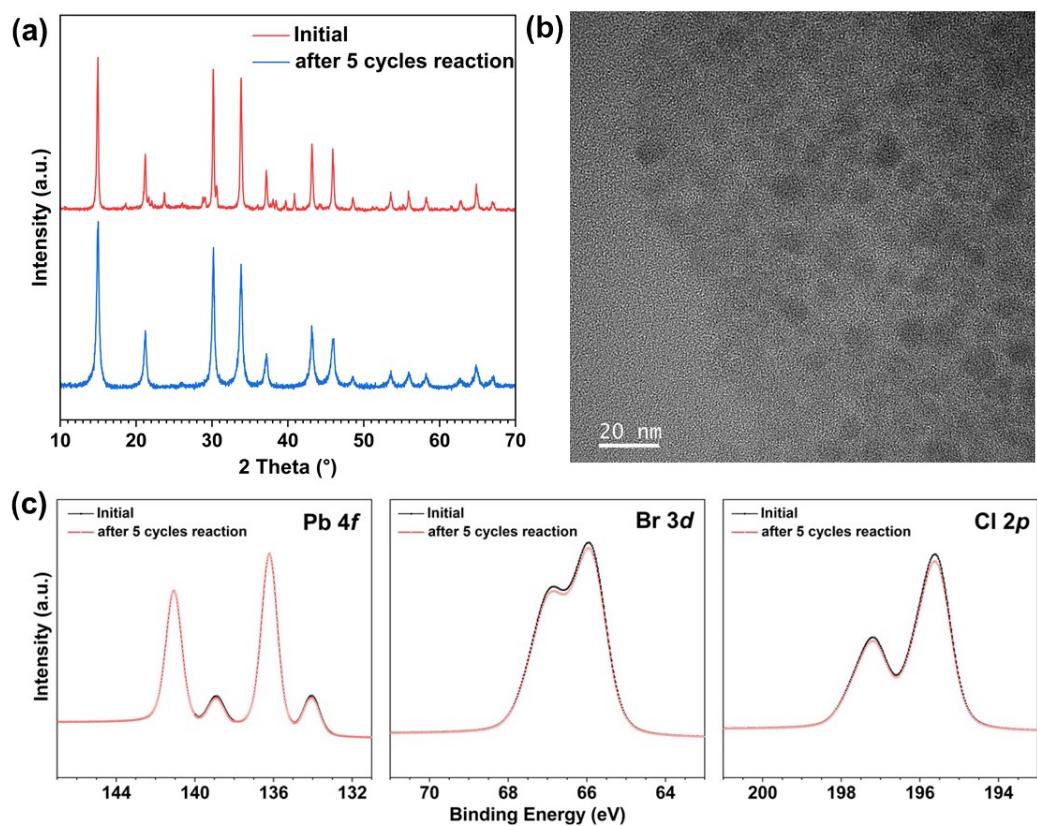
**Figure S2.** Method of band gap energy ( $E_g$ ) determination from the Tauc plot for perovskite QDs samples.



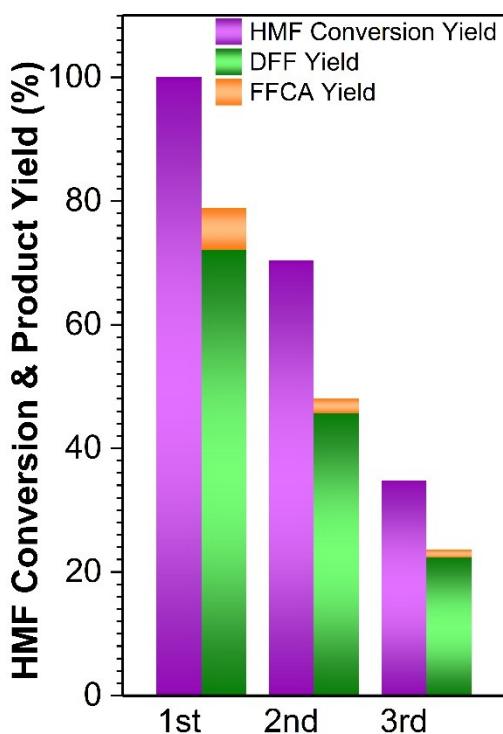
**Figure S3.** FE-SEM images of (a, b) MAPbBr<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>1</sub> bulk size materials and (c, d) MAPbBr<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>1</sub> QDs.



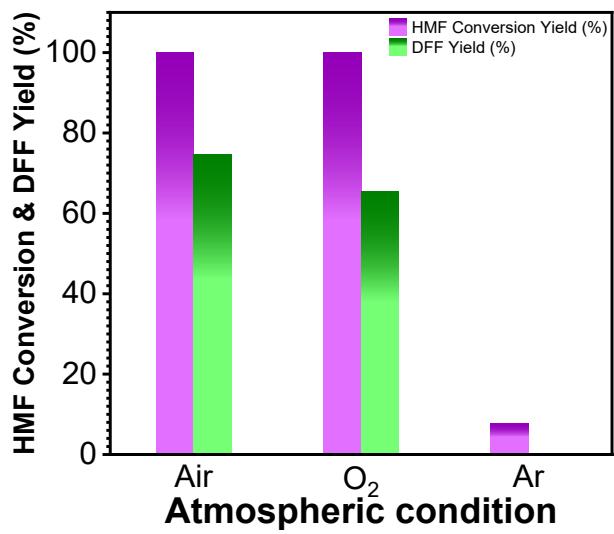
**Figure S4.** (a) XRD pattern, (b) optical band gap energy and (c) band edge position of MAPbBr<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>1</sub> bulk size materials and MAPbBr<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>1</sub> QDs.



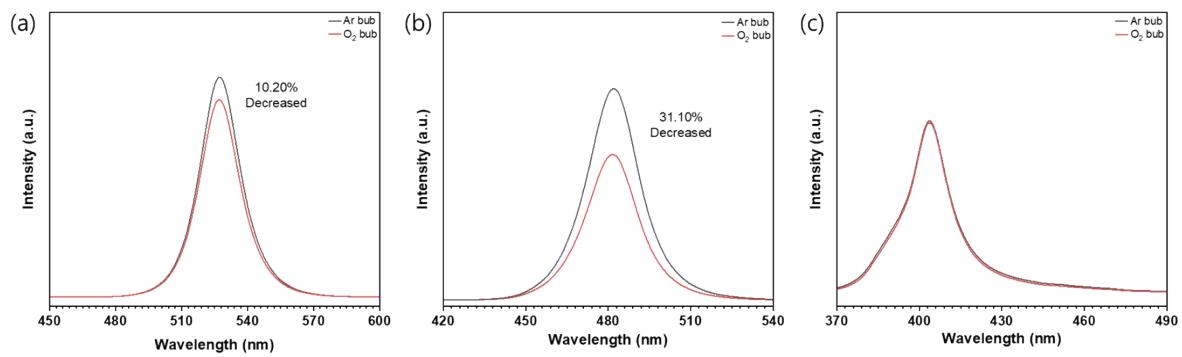
**Figure S5.** (a) XRD patterns, (b) TEM images and (c) XPS spectra of initial and recycled MAPbBr<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>1</sub> QDs as indicated.



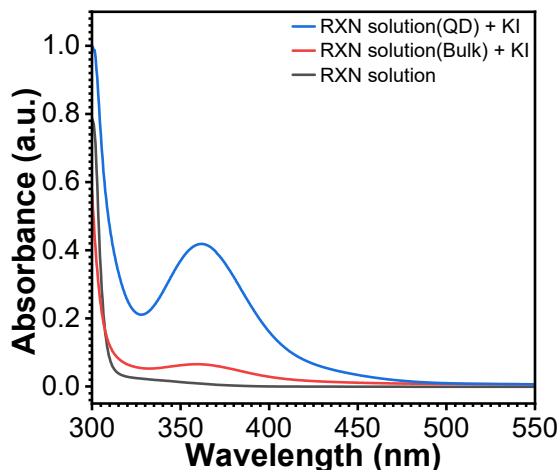
**Figure S6.** Recycle tests result of  $\text{MAPbBr}_2\text{Cl}_1$  QDs capped with octanoic acid and octylamine. Reaction conditions: 5-hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF) (12.5  $\mu\text{mol}$ ), catalyst (4.5 mg), Ethyl acetate (2.5 mL), and 7.1 W blue light-emitting diodes.



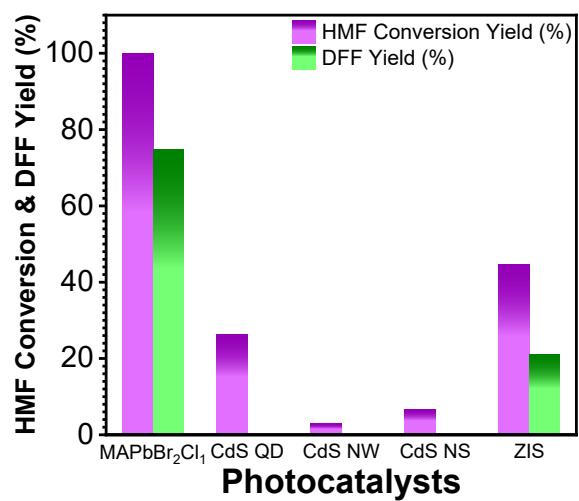
**Figure S7.** Various atmosphere condition for photocatalytic reaction using MAPbBr<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>1</sub> QDs.



**Figure S8.** Photoluminescence (PL) quenching of (a) MAPbBr<sub>3</sub> QD (a) MAPbBr<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>1</sub> QD (b) MAPbCl<sub>3</sub> QD with and without O<sub>2</sub>.



**Figure S9.** Absorption spectra of in the presence of KI for indicating H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> generation as photocatalytic reaction progress using MAPbBr<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>1</sub> QDs, bulk MAPbBr<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>1</sub> and absence of photocatalyst.



**Figure S10.** Comparison with CdS QDs, decorated CdS and Zinc Indium sulfide nanoparticles

**Table S1. The surface to inner concentration ratio of Br<sup>-</sup> and Cl<sup>-</sup> ions in the MAPbBr<sub>x</sub>Cl<sub>3-x</sub> QDs.**

MAPb(Br <sub>x</sub> Cl <sub>1-x</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	Br 3d		Cl 2p	
	Inner	Surface	Inner	Surface
-Br <sub>3</sub>	1	0.21116	-	-
-Br <sub>2.5</sub> Cl <sub>0.5</sub>	1	0.21109	1	0.41969
-Br <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>1</sub>	1	0.21010	1	0.41977
-Br <sub>1.5</sub> Cl <sub>1.5</sub>	1	0.20991	1	0.41989
-Br <sub>1</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	1	0.20988	1	0.42001
-Cl <sub>3</sub>	-	-	1	0.42118

**Table S2. Comparison of photocatalytic efficiency with other literatures.**

Catal.	Light Source	Conversed HMF (μmole)	RXN Time (hr)	Catal. (mg)	Efficiency (μmole/mg·h)	Ref.
<b>UCNT</b>	300 W Xe lamp (>420 nm)	50.000	5	100	0.1000	S1
<b>g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub></b>	300 W Xe lamp (>360 nm)	85.600	6	50	0.2853	S2
<b>SGCN</b>	Solar simulator (>400 nm, 100 mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	13.800	6	10	0.2300	S3
<b>Zn<sub>0.5</sub>Cd<sub>0.5</sub>S @1wt% MnO<sub>2</sub></b>	30 W WLED (>400 nm)	7.391	24	20	0.0154	S4
<b>TBA-W<sub>10</sub></b>	Xe lamp (400 mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	4.910	2	2.5	0.9820	S5
<b>MCN-540 (g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>)</b>	Natural solar light	37.125	4	25	0.3713	S6
<b>TEO PCN-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub></b>	Natural solar light	13.875	4	50	0.0694	S7
<b>Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></b>	300 W Xe lamp	0.096	6	50	0.0003	S8
<b>4.7%WO<sub>3</sub>/gC<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub></b>	300 W Xe lamp	0.242	6	50	0.0008	S9
<b>CTF-Th/SBA15</b>	460 nm Blue LED (65 mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	57.000	30	10	0.1900	S10
<b>SGH-TiO<sub>2</sub></b>	Visible	11.8	4	20	0.1475	S11
<b>MIL-53(Fe) (CM-10)</b>	>360 nm Blue LED	76.5	6	50	0.2550	S12
<b>CN-WO<sub>3</sub>@MnO<sub>2</sub></b>	420 nm LED (10 W)	11.64	24	15	0.0323	S13
<b>12% Bi<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>6</sub>/mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub></b>	300 W Xe lamp (>400 nm)	0.297	8	50	0.0007	S14
<b>TMADT</b>	35 W Visible light (W/Bromine)	91.8	12	5.3	1.4434	S15
<b>ZnIn<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> 2D</b>	Blue LED ( $\lambda_{max}$ =467 nm)	38	2	10	1.9000	S16
<b>MAPbBr<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>1</sub> QD</b>	445 nm Blue LED	12.500	1.5	4.5	1.8519	<b>This study</b>

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