Supporting Information

Unveiling the ultralow in-plane thermal conductivity in 2D organic-inorganic hybrid perovskite (EA)₂PbI₄ single crystal

Pai-Chun Wei,^{a,*} Nashim Aktar,^a Jia-Kai Hu,^a Cheng-Chieh Wu,^a Yung-Hsiang Tung,^b Chun-Chuen Yang,^b Andrea Giugni^c

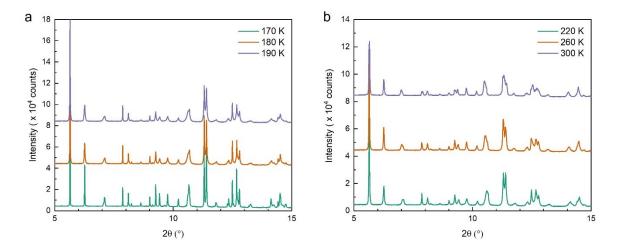


Fig. S1. The synchrotron powder XRD patterns of EA_2PbI_4 , recorded at (a) 170 K, 180 K, and 190 K (b) 220 K, 260 K, and 300 K.

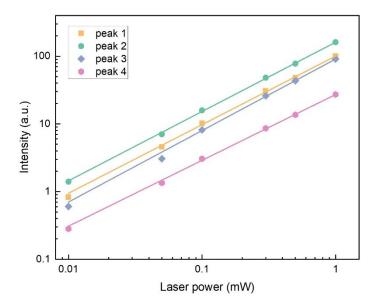


Fig. S2. Power dependence of photoluminescence (PL) peaks measured at 15 K. The intensities of the four PL peaks (I_{PL}) follow the relationship $I_{PL} \propto P^n$, with n values of 1.01, 1.02, 1.05, and 0.97 for peaks 1 through 4, respectively.

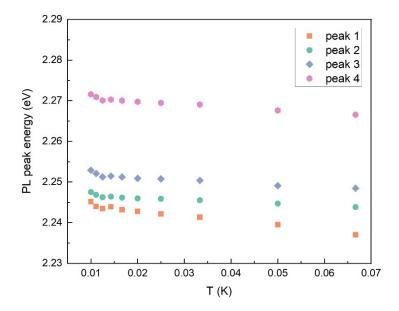


Fig. S3. The PL peak energies of the four peaks of EA_2PbI_4 plotted as a function of 1/T.

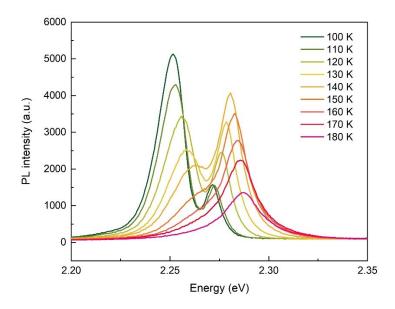


Fig. S4. Temperature-dependent evolution of PL peaks of EA₂PbI₄ within the range of 100 K to 180 K, illustrating the shift and merging of peaks.