

Structure, luminescence and temperature detection capability of $[\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)_3]\text{M}(\text{HCOO})_3$ ($\text{M} = \text{Mg}^{2+}, \text{Mn}^{2+}, \text{Zn}^{2+}$) hybrid organic-inorganic formate perovskites containing Cr^{3+} ions

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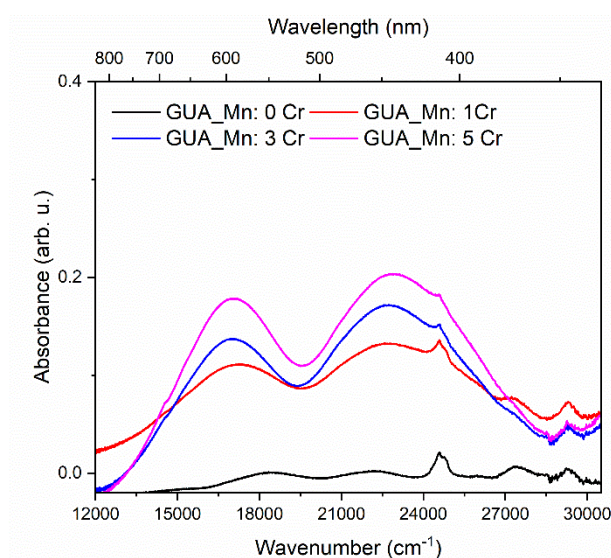


Figure S1. Diffuse reflectance spectra of a series of $[\text{GA}]\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x(\text{HCOO})_3$ ($x = 0, 0.01, 0.03, 0.05$) measured at 300 K.

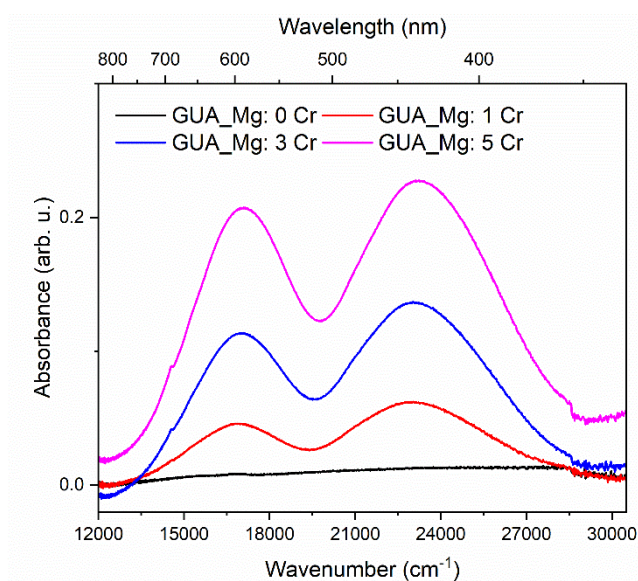


Figure S2. Diffuse reflectance spectra of a series of $[\text{GA}]\text{Mg}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x(\text{HCOO})_3$ ($x = 0, 0.01, 0.03, 0.05$) measured at 300 K.

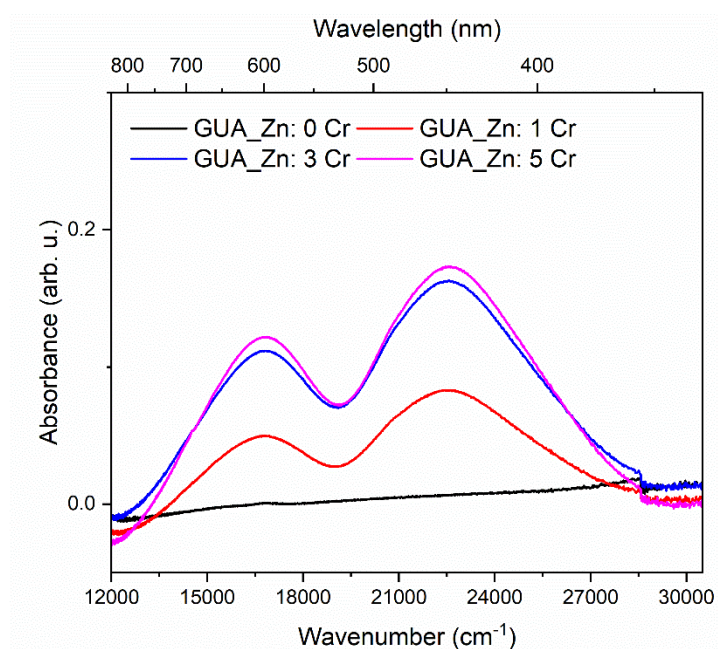


Figure S3. Diffuse reflectance spectra of a series of $[\text{GA}]\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x(\text{HCOO})_3$ ($x = 0, 0.01, 0.03, 0.05$) measured at 300 K.

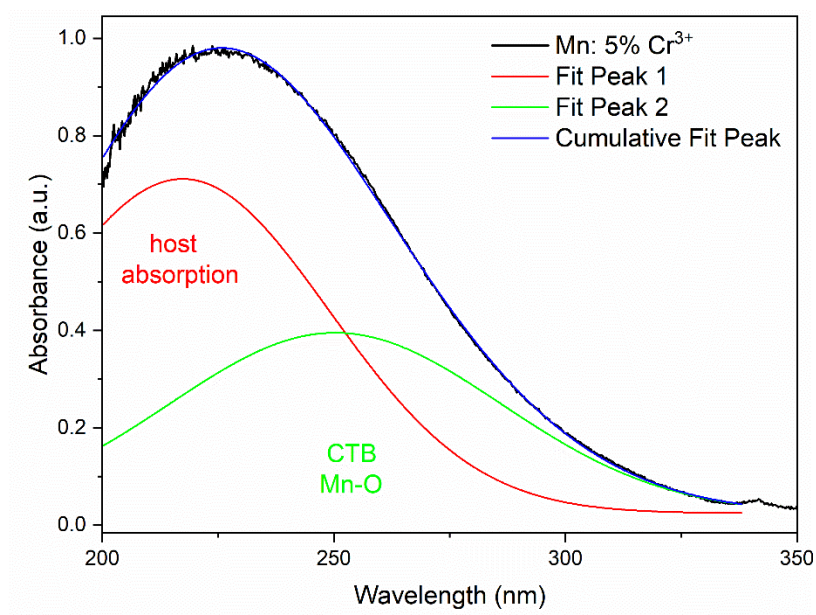


Figure S4. Deconvolution of absorption spectrum of $[\text{GA}]\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x(\text{HCOO})_3$ ($x = 0.05$) measured at 300 K.

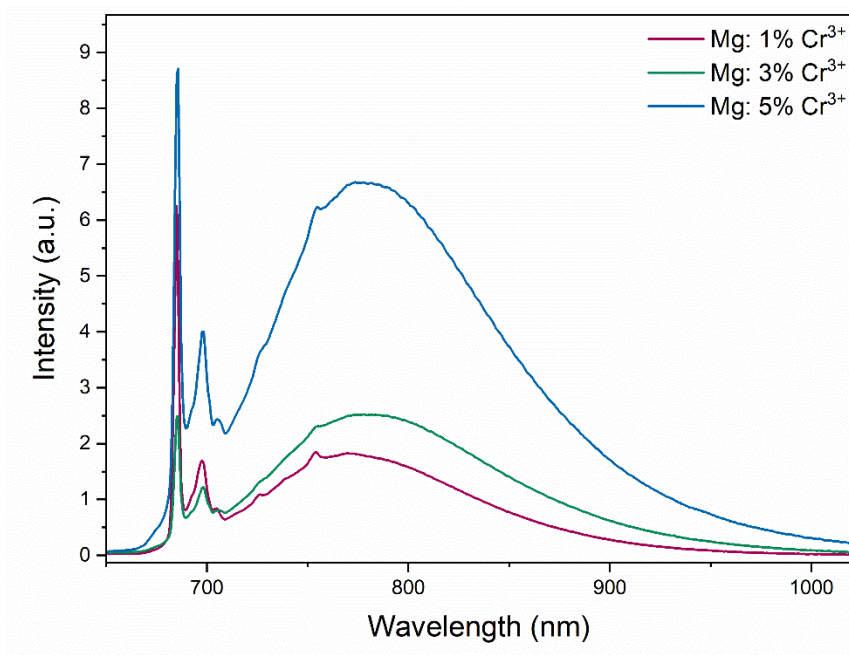


Figure S5. Low-temperature emission spectra of $[\text{GA}]\text{Mg}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x(\text{HCOO})_3$ ($x = 0.01, 0.03, 0.05$).

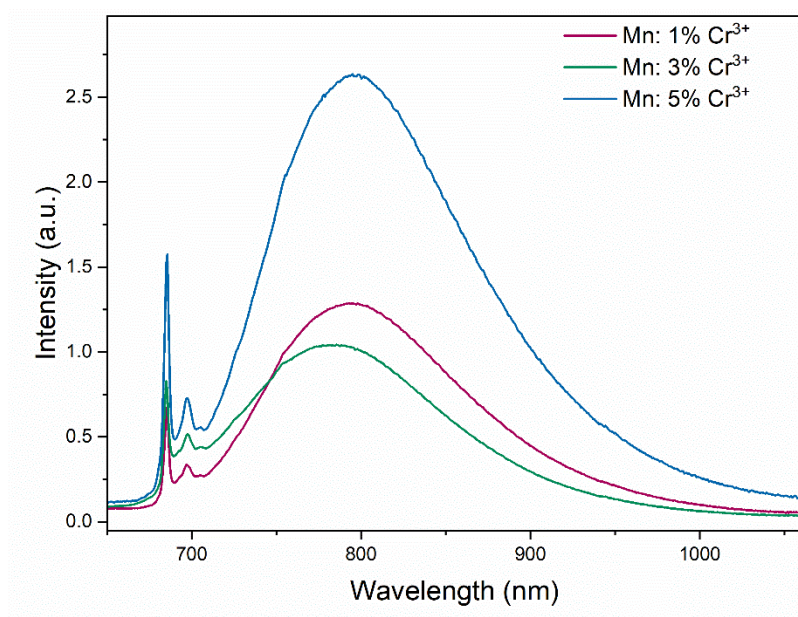


Figure S6. Low-temperature emission spectra of $[\text{GA}]\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x(\text{HCOO})_3$ ($x = 0.01, 0.03, 0.05$).

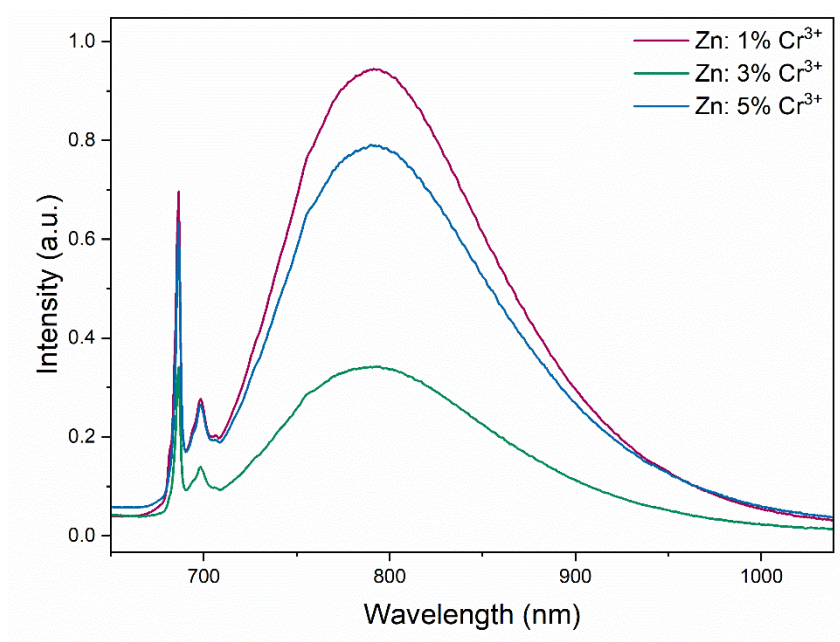


Figure S7. Low-temperature emission spectra of [GA]Zn_{1-x}Cr_x(HCOO)₃ ($x = 0.01, 0.03, 0.05$).

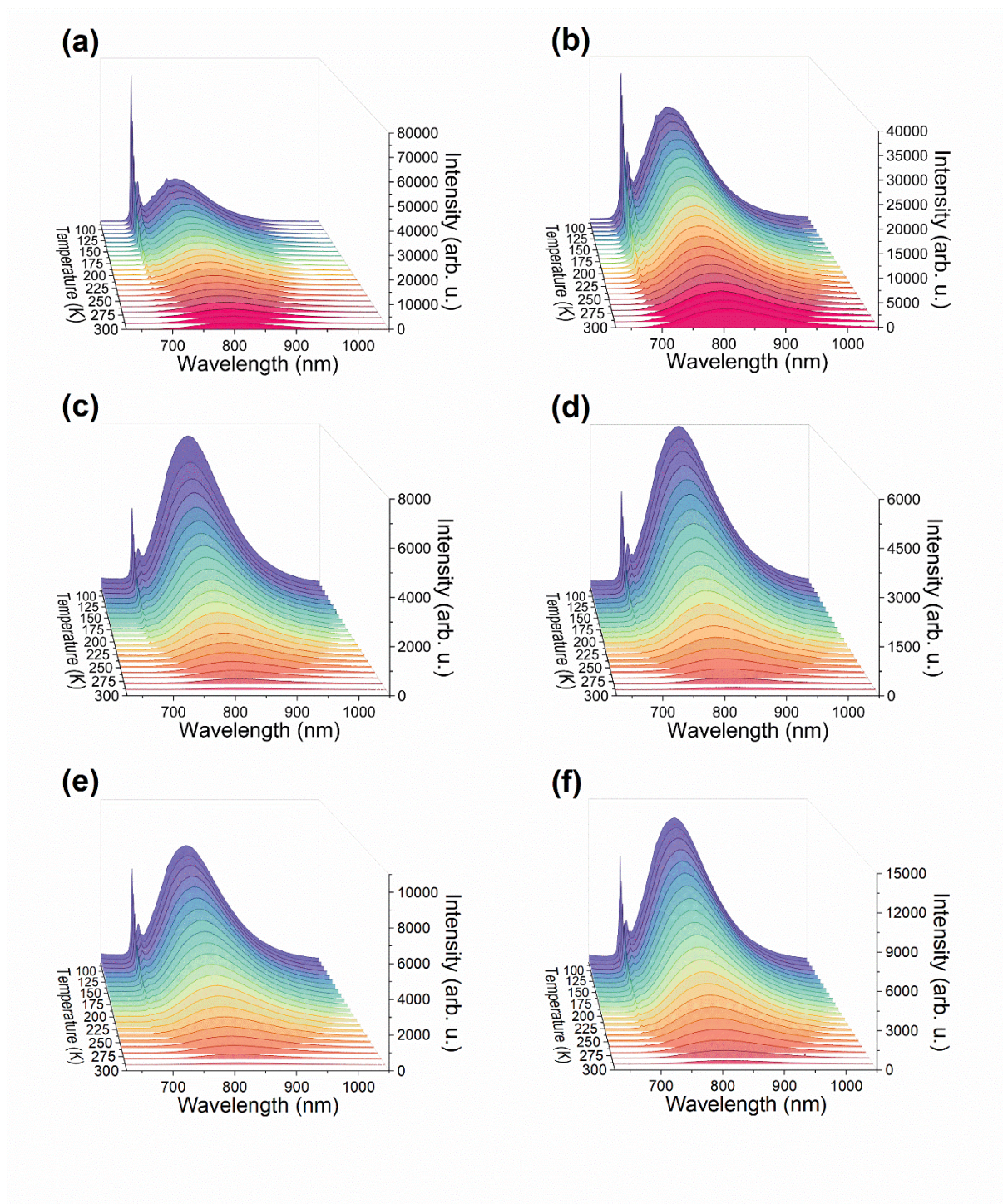


Figure S8. Temperature-dependent emission spectra of $[\text{GA}]\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x(\text{HCOO})_3$ $x = 0.01$ (a), $[\text{GA}]\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x(\text{HCOO})_3$ $x = 0.03$ (b), $[\text{GA}]\text{Mg}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x(\text{HCOO})_3$ $x = 0.01$ (c), $[\text{GA}]\text{Mg}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x(\text{HCOO})_3$ $x = 0.03$ (d), $[\text{GA}]\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x(\text{HCOO})_3$ $x = 0.01$ (e), and $[\text{GA}]\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_x(\text{HCOO})_3$ $x = 0.03$ (f) samples.

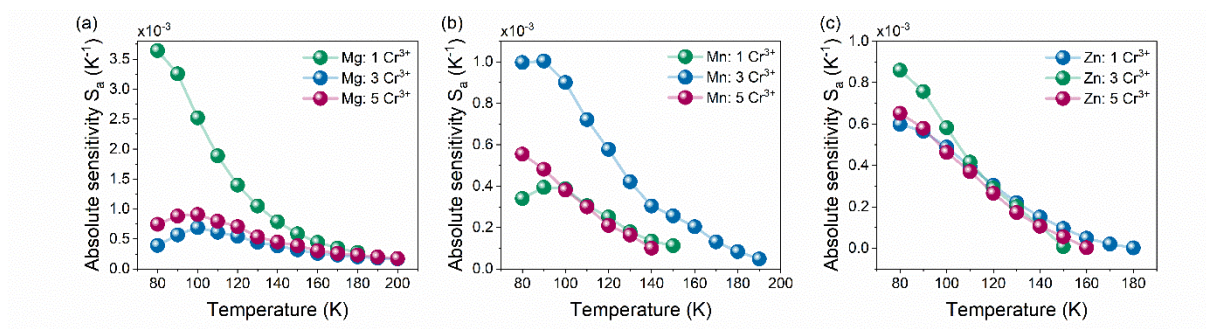


Figure S9 Influence of Cr^{3+} ions concentration on absolute sensitivity (S_a) (a-c) of $[GA]M_{1-x}Cr_x(HCOO)_3$ ($M = Mg^{2+}, Mn^{2+}, Zn^{2+}$, and $x = 0.01, 0.03, 0.05$) hybrid perovskites.

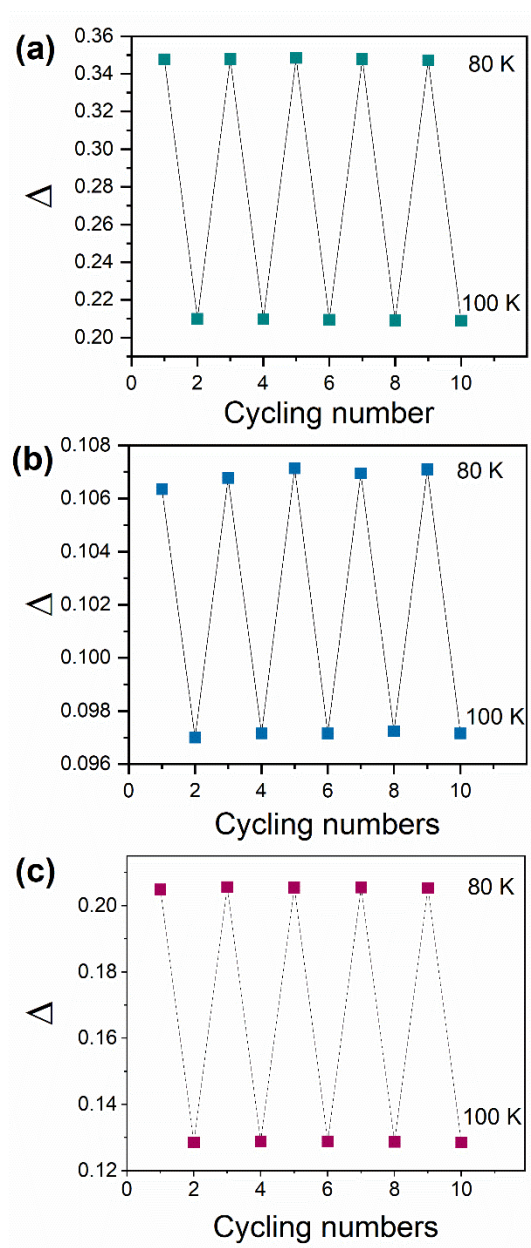


Fig. S10 Repeatability of Δ temperature parameter of I_1/I_2 emission evaluated at 80 K and 100 K during 10 heating/cooling cycles of (a) $[GA]Mg_{1-x}Cr_x(HCOO)_3$ $x = 0.01$, (b) $[GA]Mn_{1-x}Cr_x(HCOO)_3$ $x = 0.03$, and (c) $[GA]Zn_{1-x}Cr_x(HCOO)_3$ $x = 0.01$.

Table S1. Quantities of precursors used for the syntheses of the series of [GA]Mn_{1-x}Cr_x(HCOO)₃.

x	HCOOH, m (g)	GA, m (g)	Mn(ClO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O, m (g)	CrCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O, m (g)
0	0.4	0.7600	0.3618	0
0.01	0.4	0.7600	0.3582	0.0027
0.03	0.4	0.7600	0.3510	0.0080
0.05	0.4	0.7600	0.3437	0.0133

Table S2. Quantities of precursors used for the syntheses of the series of [GA]Mg_{1-x}Cr_x(HCOO)₃.

x	HCOOH, m (g)	GA, m (g)	MgCl ₂ , m (g)	CrCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O, m (g)
0	0.4	0.7600	0.0952	0
0.01	0.4	0.7600	0.0943	0.0027
0.03	0.4	0.7600	0.0924	0.0080
0.05	0.4	0.7600	0.0904	0.0133

Table S3. Quantities of precursors used for the syntheses of the series of [GA]Zn_{1-x}Cr_x(HCOO)₃.

x	HCOOH, m (g)	GA, m (g)	ZnCl ₂ , m (g)	CrCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O, m (g)
0	0.4	0.7600	0.13630	0
0.01	0.4	0.7600	0.13494	0.0027
0.03	0.4	0.7600	0.13221	0.0080
0.05	0.4	0.7600	0.12949	0.0133

Table S4. Lattice parameters and calculated factors (*d*_{oct}, average M^{II}–O bond length; *V*_{oct}, M^{II}O₆ octahedral volume; σ², bond angle variance; Δ, distortion index) [10.1107/S0021889811038970] for [GA]Mn(HCOO)₃ and [GA]Zn(HCOO)₃ based on the crystal data published in [10.1002/chem.200901605].

	[GA]Mn(HCOO) ₃	[GA]Zn(HCOO) ₃
<i>a</i> (Å)	8.5211	8.3493
<i>b</i> (Å)	11.9779	11.7276
<i>c</i> (Å)	9.0593	8.9089
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	924.63	872.34
<i>d</i> _{oct} (Å)	2.1611–2.1902	2.0855–2.1267
<i>V</i> _{oct} (Å ³)	13.59	12.22
σ ² (deg ²)	33.47	30.41
Δ (×10 ³)	5.33	7.91

The calculation of the temperature resolution dT has been performed according to the methodology presented by Brites et al. [1]:

$$\delta T = \frac{1}{S_r} \frac{\delta \text{FIR}}{\text{FIR}},$$

where S_r is relative sensitivity, and δFIR is the uncertainty of determination of the FIR. The value of the δFIR is a standard deviation of the difference between calculated FIR values and the fitted with the equation describing the thermal quenching of the luminescence [2, 3]:

$$y = \frac{y_0}{1 + A \cdot e^{-\frac{E_a}{k \cdot T}}}$$

where A is a constant value, E_a is the activation energy of thermal quenching, and k is Boltzmann's constant.

[1] C.D.S. Brites, A. Millan, L.D. Carlos, Lanthanides in Luminescent Thermometry, Handbook on the Physics and Chemistry of Rare Earths, 2016, 49, 339-427, <https://doi.org/10.1016/bs.hpcr.2016.03.005>

[2] M.A. Reshchikov, *Physica Status Solidi a*, 2020, 218, 1, 2000101. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pssa.202000101>

[3] S. Shionoya, *Photoluminescence in Luminescence of Solids*. Springer, Boston, MA. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4615-5361-8_3