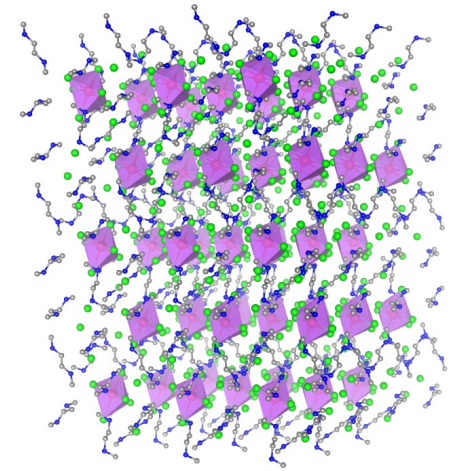
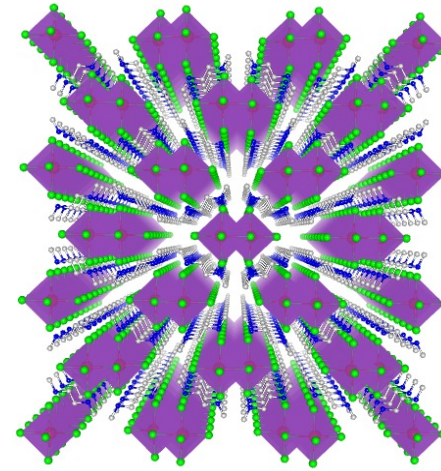
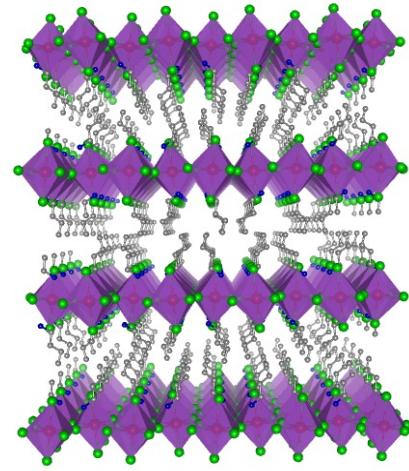
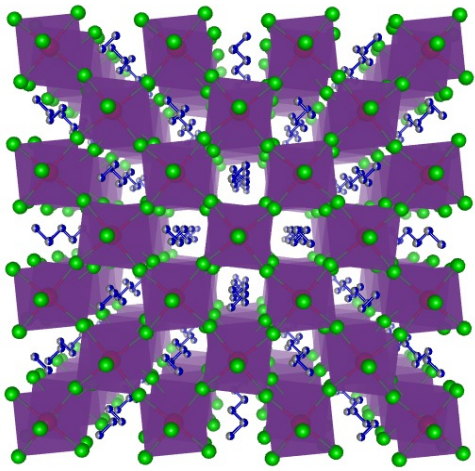


Low Dimensional Metal Halide Perovskites and Hybrids:

From Synthetic Control to Device Integration

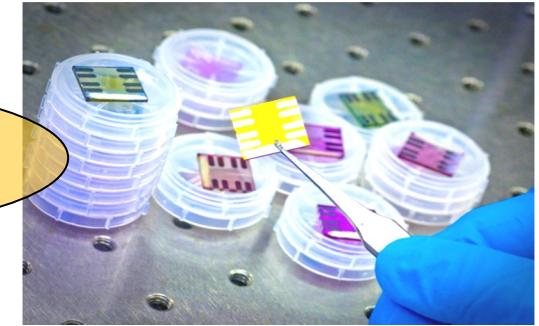
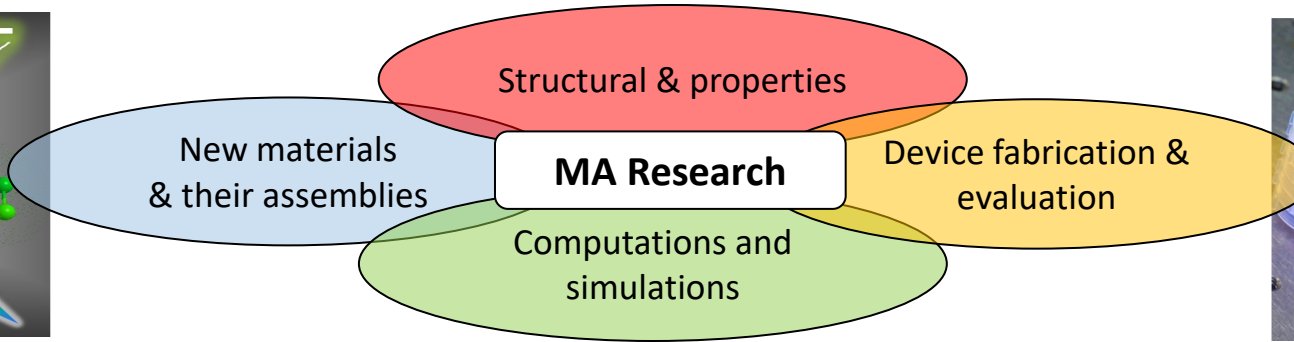
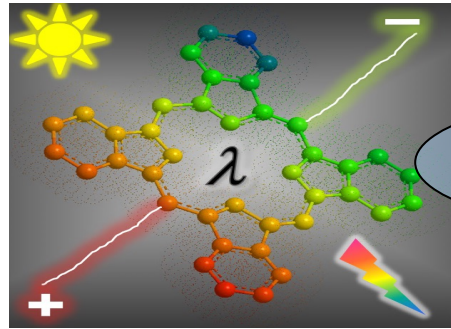


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Organic Electronics

ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces, **2013**, 5, 10105-10110; *Advanced Functional Materials*, **2014**, 24, 7588-7596; **2017**, 27, 1703070; **2020**, 30, 2005787; *The Journal of Physical Chemistry C*, **2017**, 121, 3279-3285. *Advanced Materials*, **2014**, 26, 1223-1228; **2016**, 28, 10016-10023; *Advanced Materials Interfaces*, **2016**, 3, 1600179; *Journal of Vacuum Science & Technology B*, **2017**, 35, 06G801; *Nature Communications*, **2015**, 6, 8547

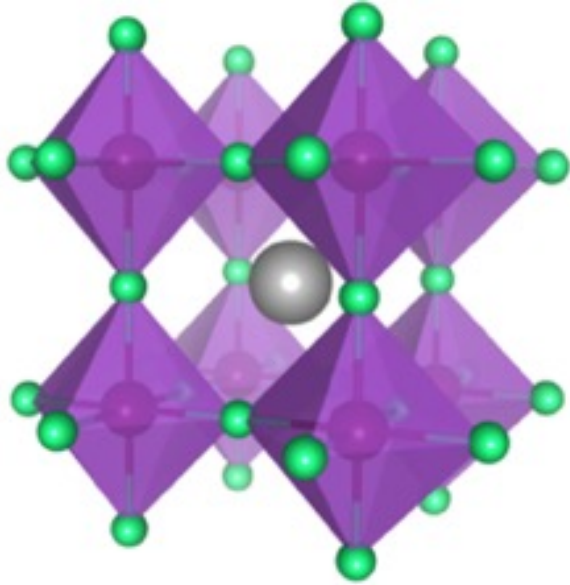
Metal Halide Perovskites and Beyond

Science Advances, **2020**, 6, eaaz5961; *Nature Communications*, **2017**, 8, 14051; **2020**, 11, 4329; *JACS*, **2018**, 140, 13181-13184; **2020**, 142, 16001-16006; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **2017**, 56, 9018-9022; **2018**, 57, 1021-1024; **2020**, 59, 14120-14123; **2020**, 59, 23067-23071; **2021**, 133, 2515-2522; *Advanced Materials*, **2016**, 28, 305-311; **2016**, 28, 8983-8989 **2018**, 30, 1707093; *ACS Energy Letters*, **2018**, 3, 54-62; **2018**, 3, 1443-1449; **2019**, 4, 1579-1583; *Chemical Science*, **2017**, 8, 8400-8404; **2018**, 9, 586-593; *ACS Materials Letters*, **2019**, 1, 594-498; **2020**, 2, 376-380; **2020**, 2, 633-638; *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* **2018**, 9, 2164-2169; **2019**, 10, 5836-5840; **2019**, 10, 5923-5928; **2021**, 12, 8229-8236; *Materials Science & Engineering R*, **2019**, 137, 38-65; *Advanced Optical Materials*, **2019**, 7, 1801474; **2020**, 9, 2001766; *Chemistry of Materials*, **2018**, 30, 2374-2378; **2020**, 32, 374-380

Molecular Photochemistry

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., **2014**, 53, 10908-10912; **2015**, 54, 9591-9595; *Inorg. Chem.*, **2016**, 55, 8564-8569; **2020**, 59, 13109-13116; *Chemistry - A European Journal*, **2017**, 23, 1-7; *J. Mater. Chem. C*, **2019**, 7, 5910-5924

- **Metal Halide Perovskites**
 - ❑ Molecular View of Metal Halide Perovskites
 - ❑ Perovskite Solar Cells
 - ❑ Electrically Driven LEDs
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 - ❑ From 3D to 2D, 1D, and 0D
 - ❑ From Single-Component to Multi-Component Systems
 - ❑ Applications of Organic Metal Halide Hybrids
- **Conclusions**
- **Acknowledgement**

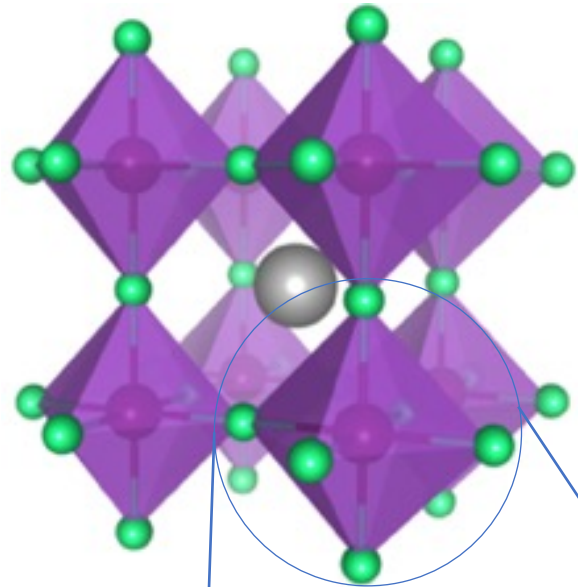


A = Cs, CH₃NH₃, etc.

B = Pb, Sn, etc.

X = Cl, Br, I

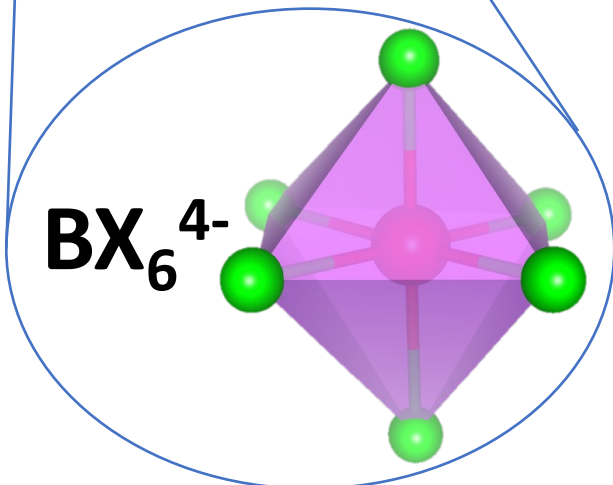


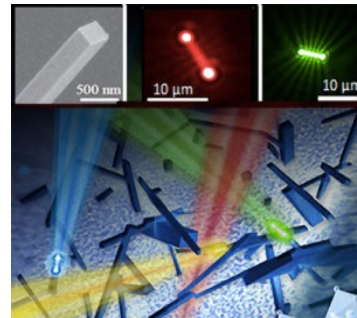
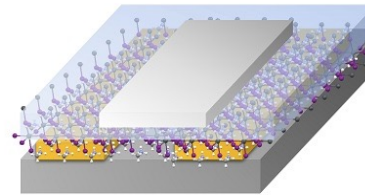
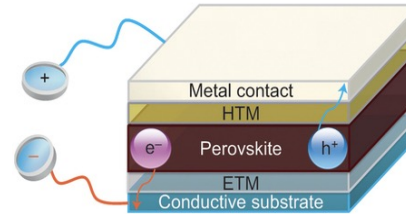
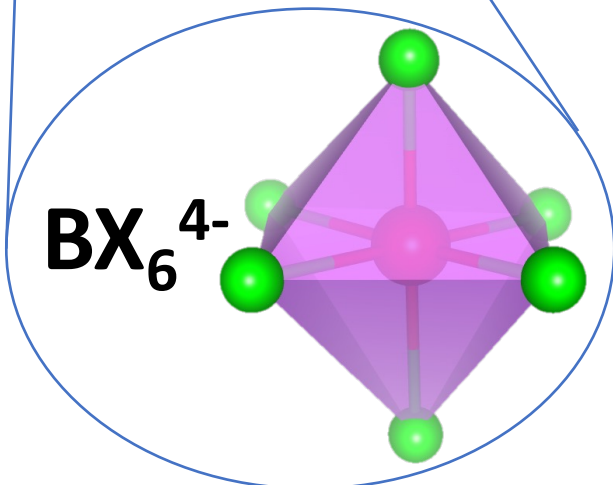
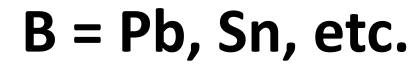
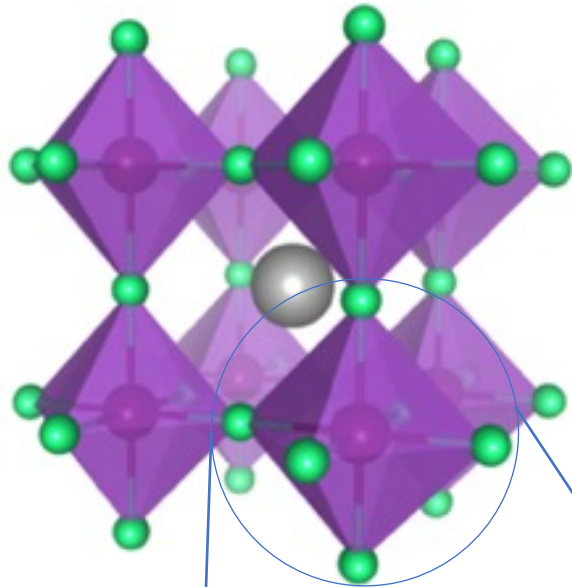


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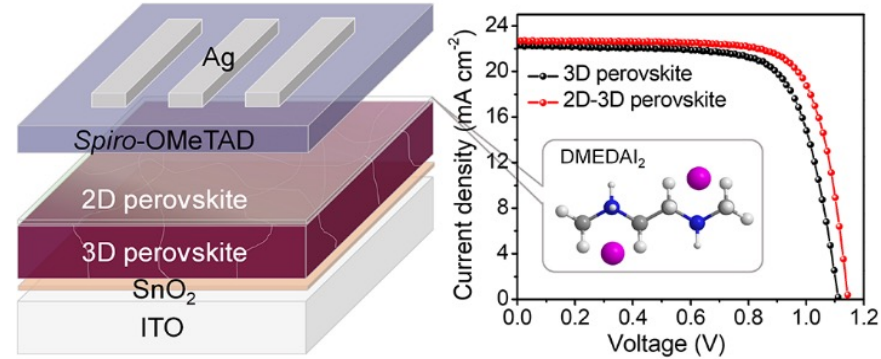


- **Solution Processable Semiconductors**

- Low-cost, earth-abundant
- Facile synthesis and preparation
- Highly tunable band gaps
- Exceptional charge transport
- High absorption coefficients
- Narrow emissions with high color purity

- **Issues and Challenges**

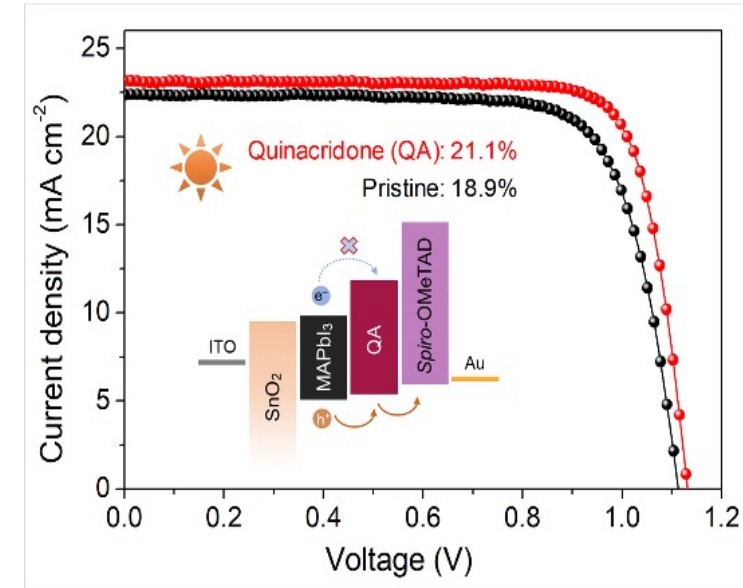
- Low stability of materials and devices
- Eco-friendly lead-free
- Processing and patterning



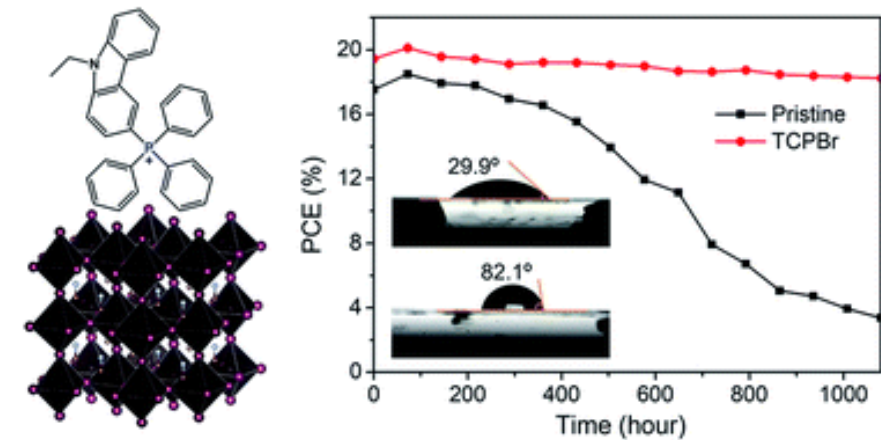
ACS Applied Materials and Interfaces, **2020**, 12, 1159-1168

Surface Passivation:

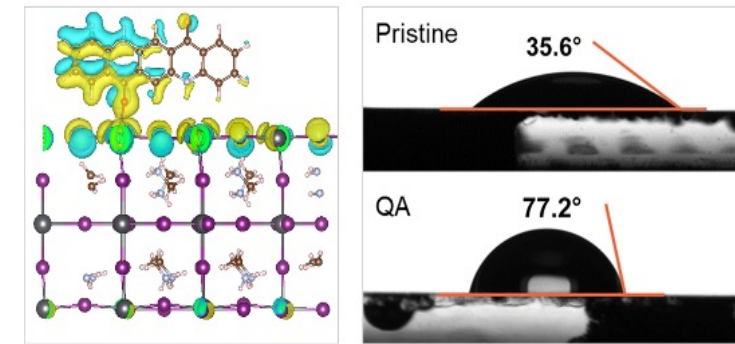
Suppress charge recombination at the interfaces between halide perovskite and charge transport layers for high device efficiency and prevent the penetration of degrading agents into the perovskite layer for high device stability. Various materials have been employed to passivate perovskite thin films, including low-dimensional metal halides, alkaline and organic halides, polymers, inorganic compounds, and so on.



Angewandte Chemie, **2020**, 60, 2485-2492

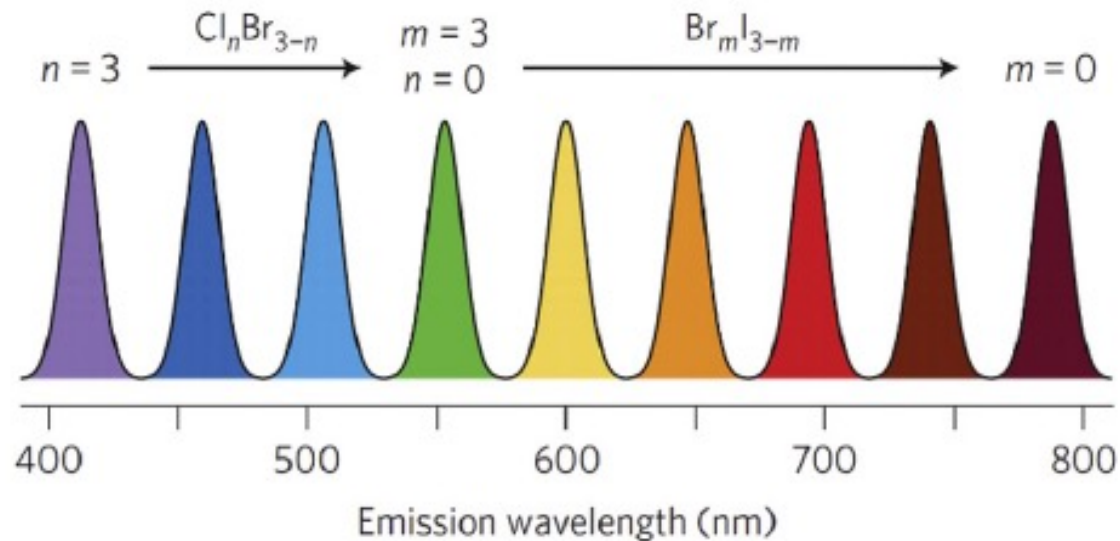


Journal of Materials Chemistry A, **2020**, 8, 2039-2046



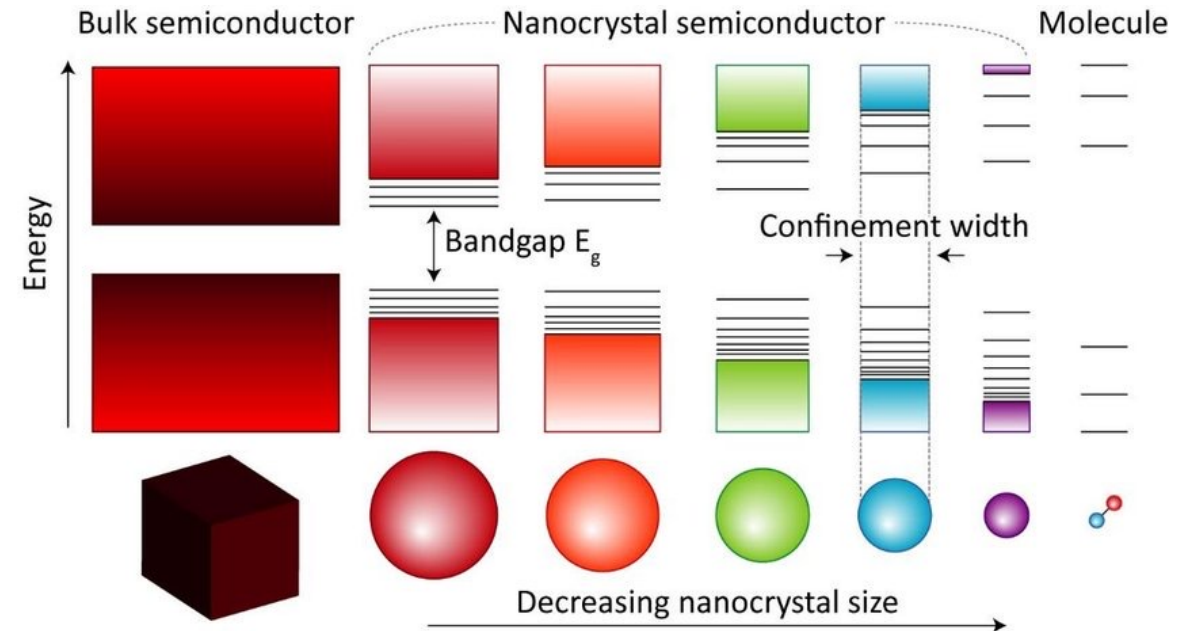
➤ Composition control, Quasi-2D, and Hollow nanostructures

Compositional Modulation



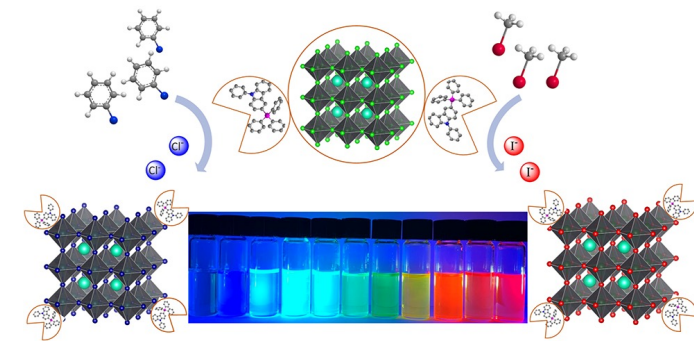
Nano Materials Science **2019**, 1, 268–287

Quantum Size Effects

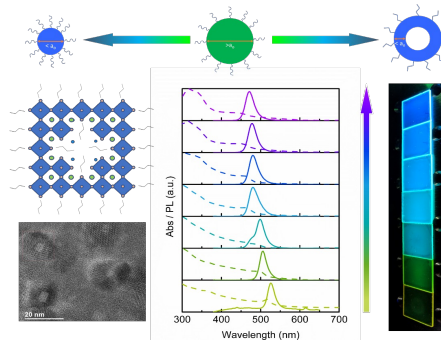


Topics in Current Chemistry **2016**, 374, 58

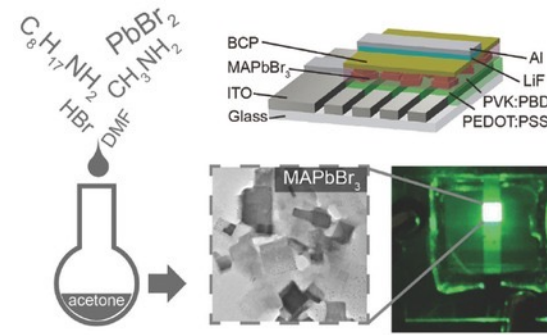
- Composition control, Quasi-2D, and Hollow nanostructures
- Perovskite LEDs via Bottom-up & Top-down approaches



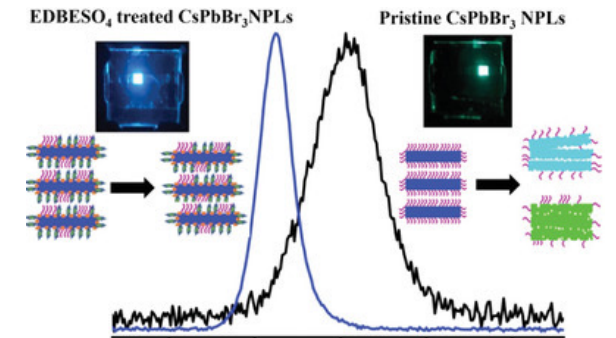
JPLC, **2019**, *10*, 5836–5840



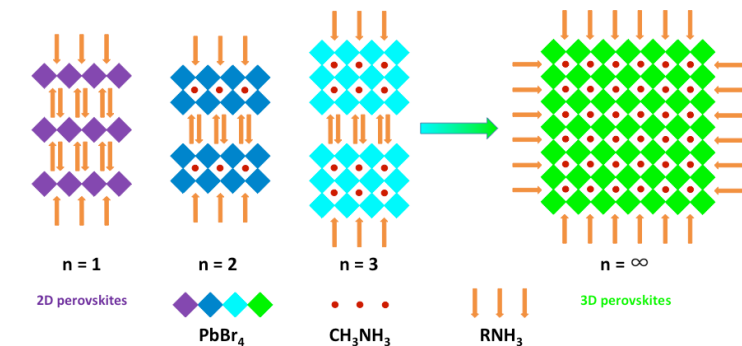
Science Advances, **2020**, *6*, eaaz5961



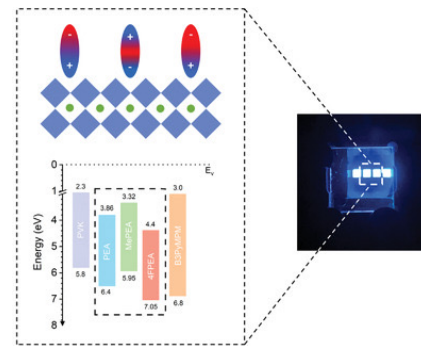
Advanced Materials **2016**, *28*, 305–311



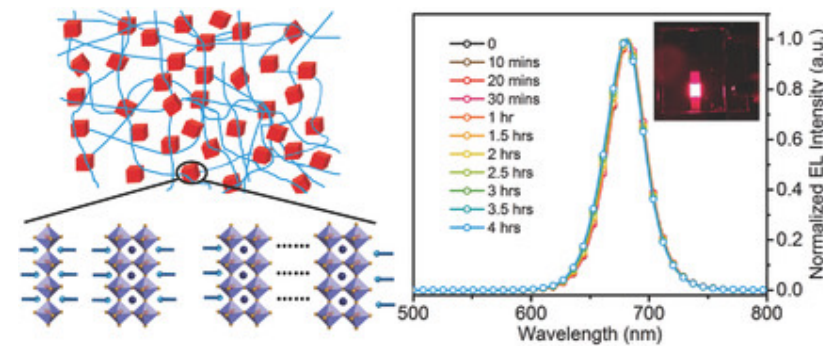
Advanced Energy Materials, **2022**, 2201605



Chemical Communications, **2016**, *52*, 3887–3890



Advanced Functional Materials, **2021**, *31*, 2103299

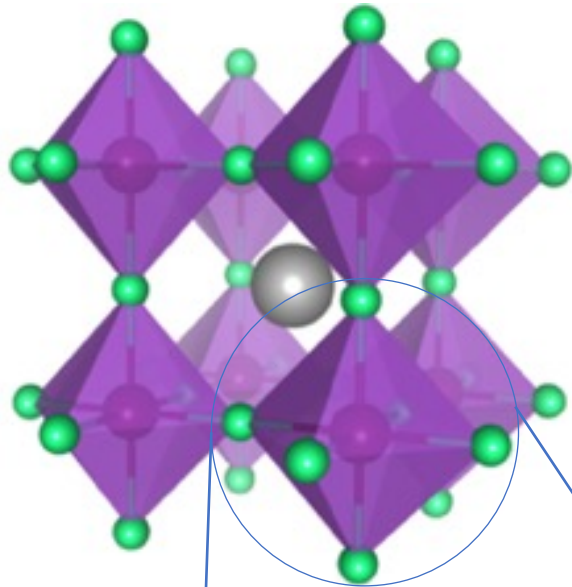


Advanced Materials, **2018**, *30*, 1707093



Small Science, **2021**, *1*, 2000072

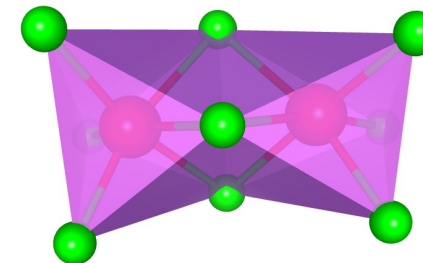
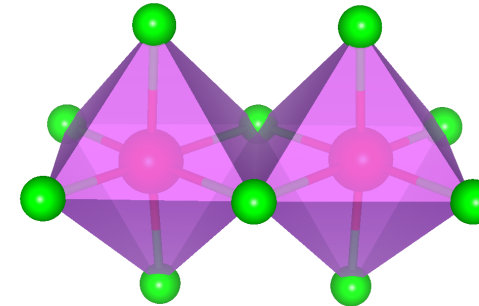
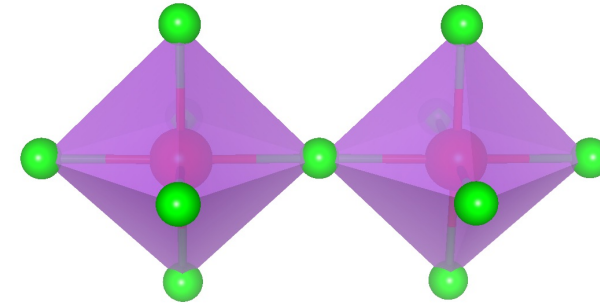
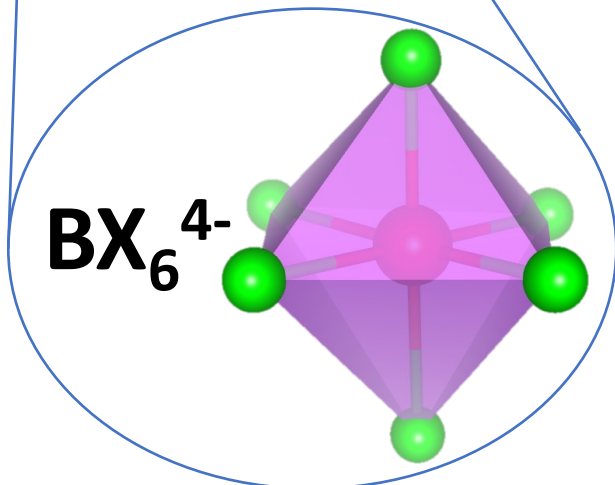
- **Metal Halide Perovskites**
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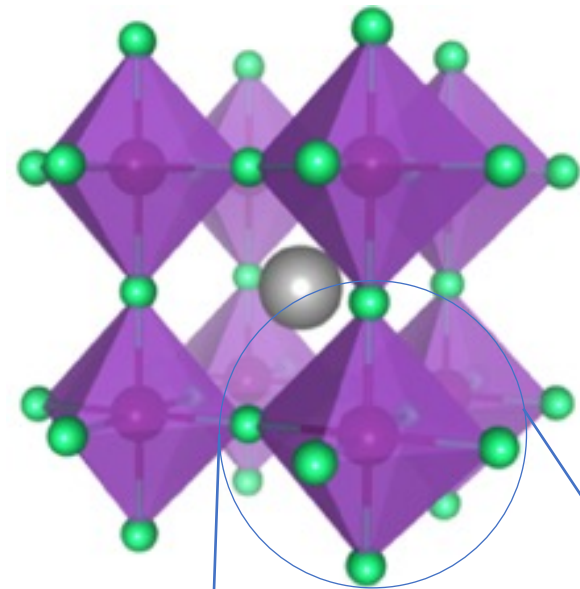
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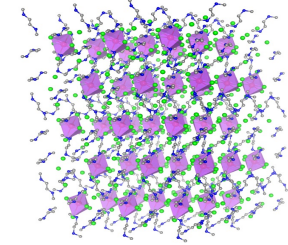
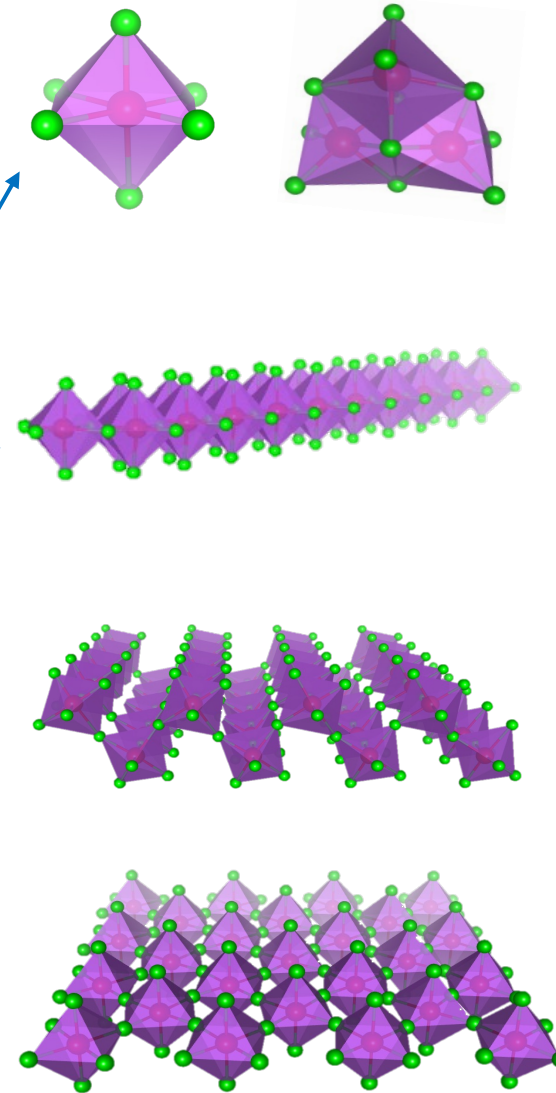
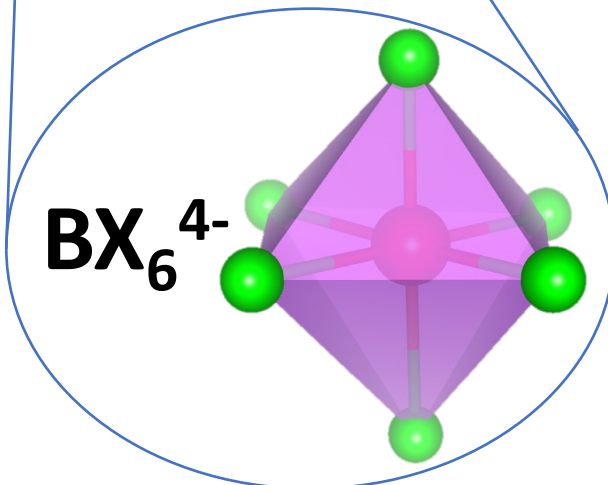
Beyond Halide Perovskites



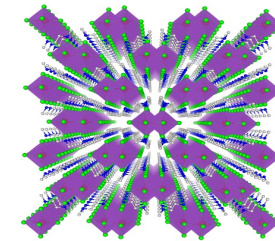
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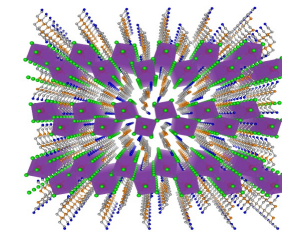
X = Cl, Br, I



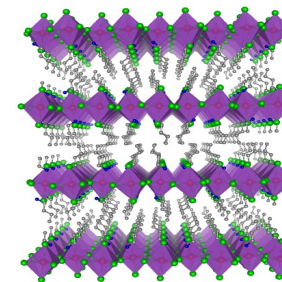
0D



1D

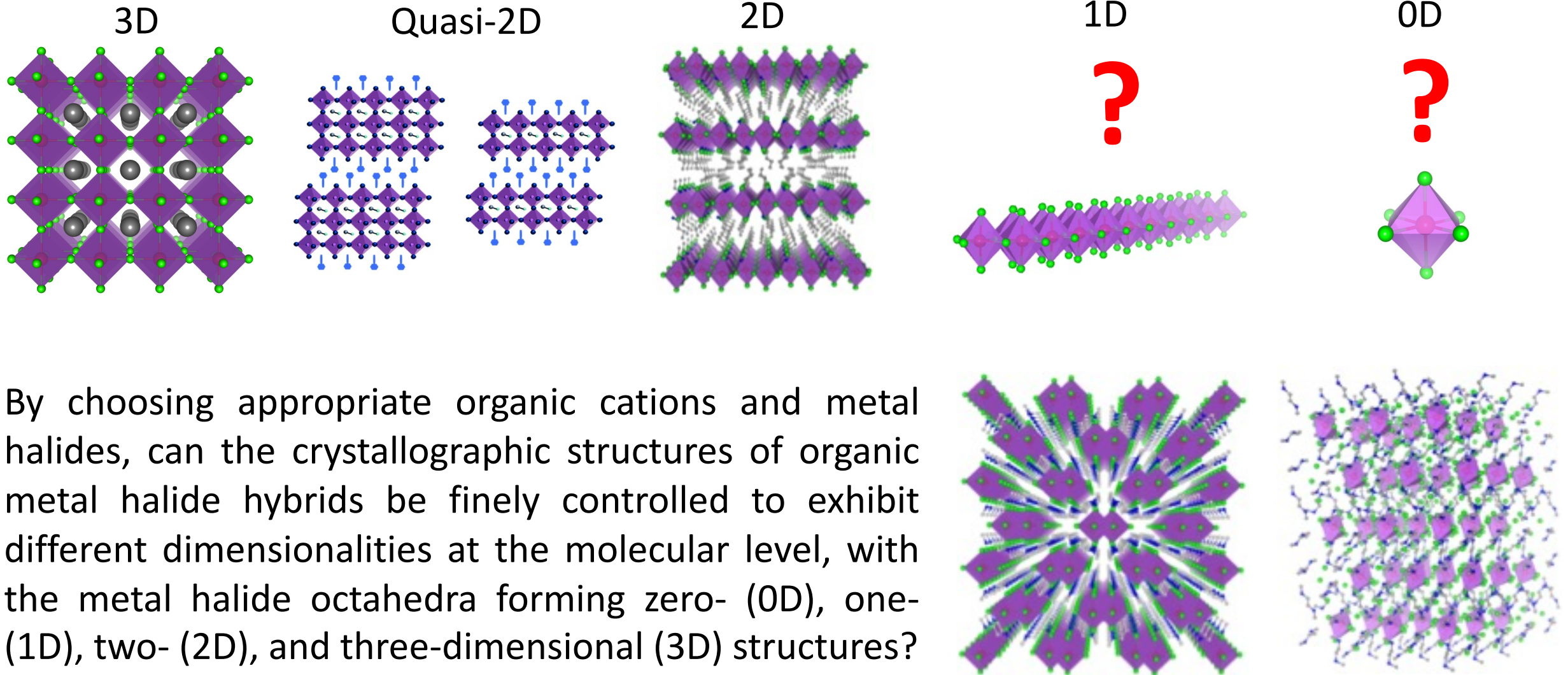


Corrugated 2D



2D

Low Dimensional Structures

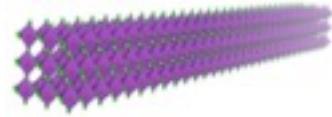


By choosing appropriate organic cations and metal halides, can the crystallographic structures of organic metal halide hybrids be finely controlled to exhibit different dimensionalities at the molecular level, with the metal halide octahedra forming zero- (0D), one- (1D), two- (2D), and three-dimensional (3D) structures?

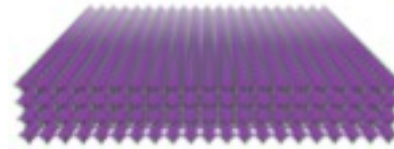
Low Dimensional Structures



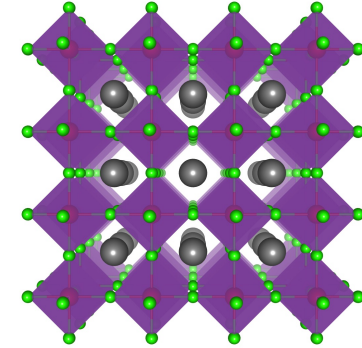
0D Quantum Dots



1D Nanowires

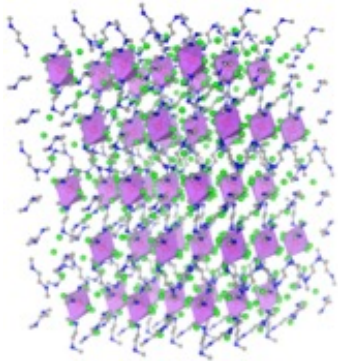


2D Nanoplatelets

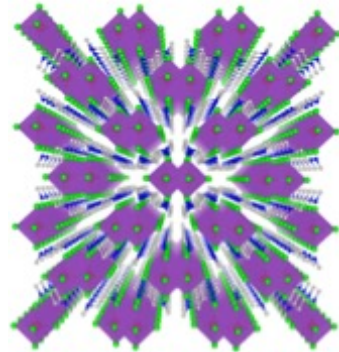


- Morphological Low Dimensional Metal Halide Perovskites (Still 3D ABX_3)
- Molecular Level Low Dimensional Organic Metal Halide Hybrids

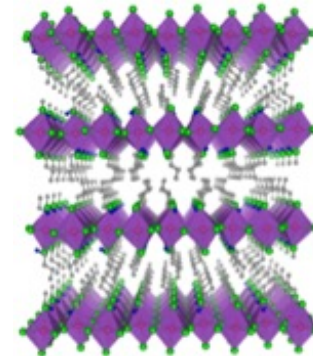
0D



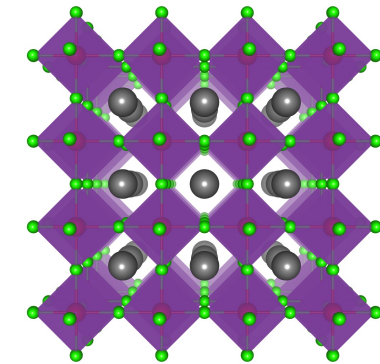
1D



2D

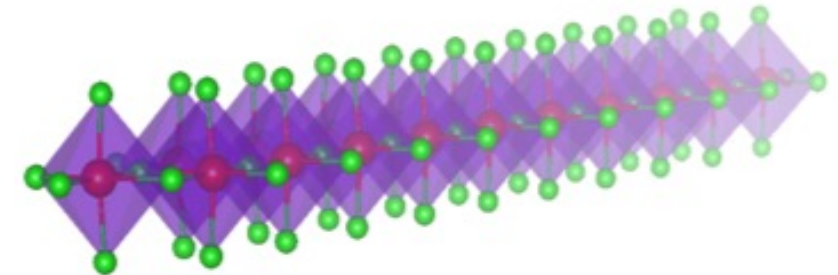
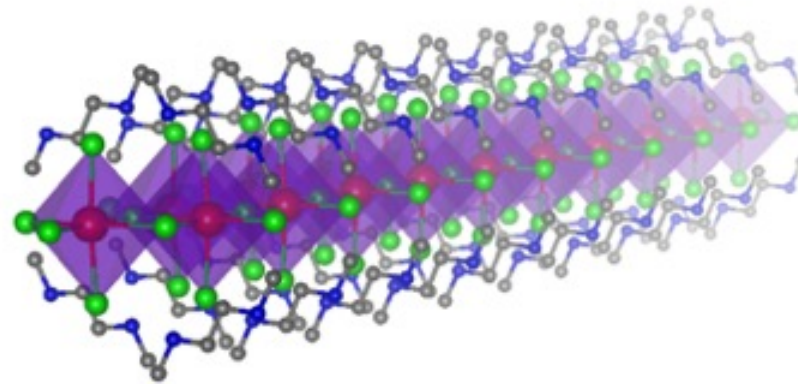
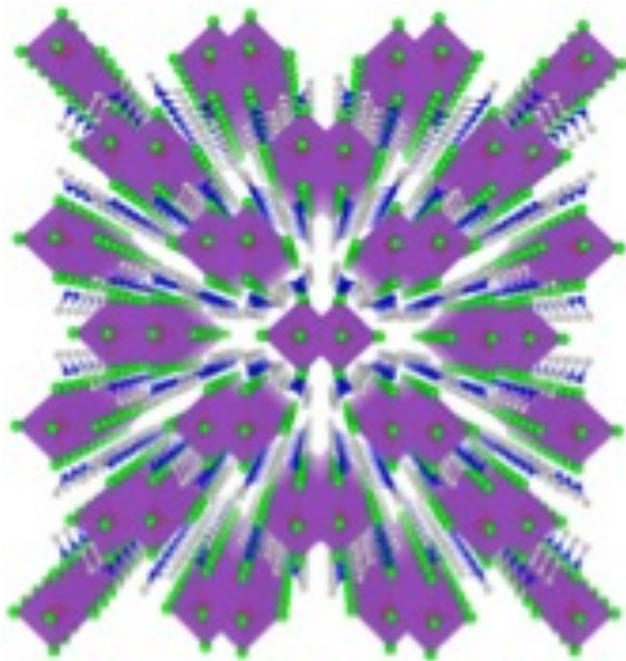
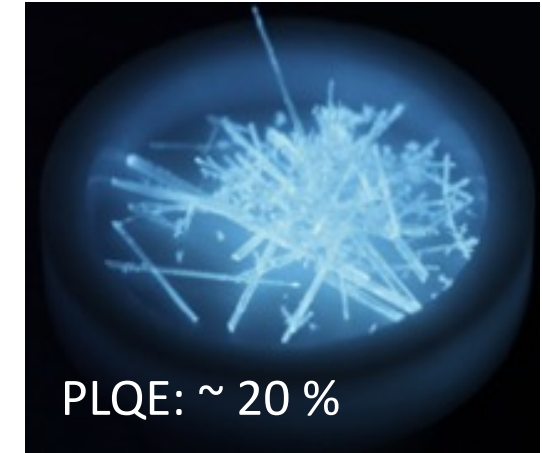
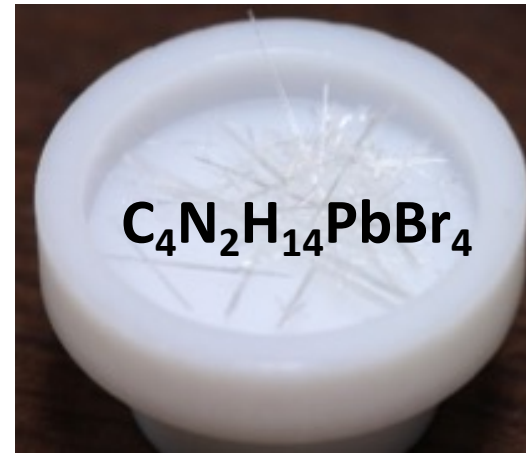
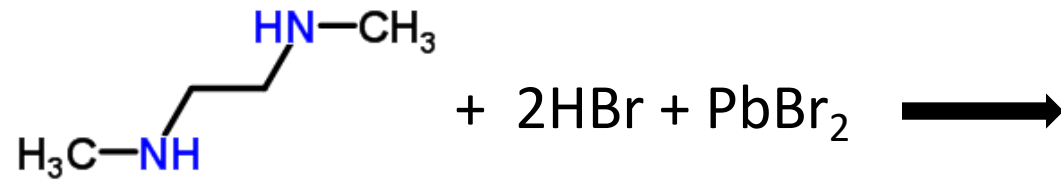


3D

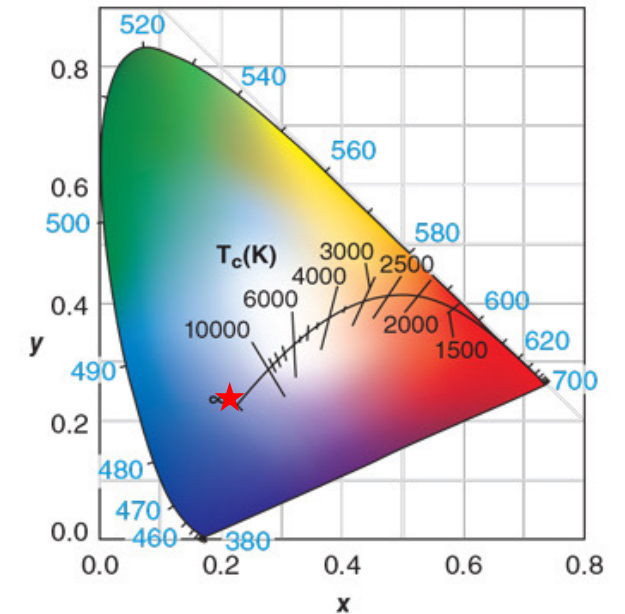
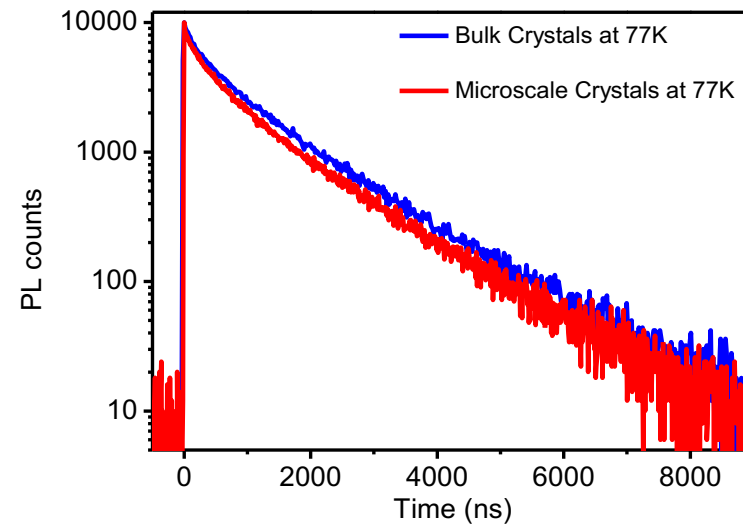
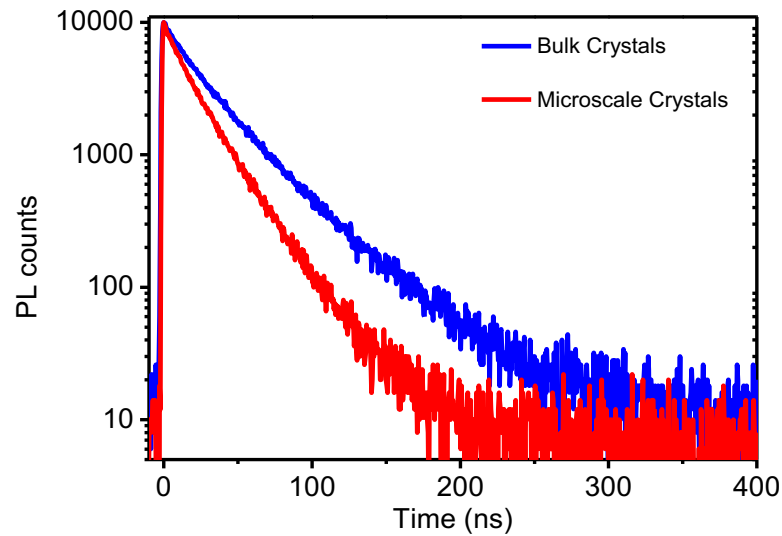
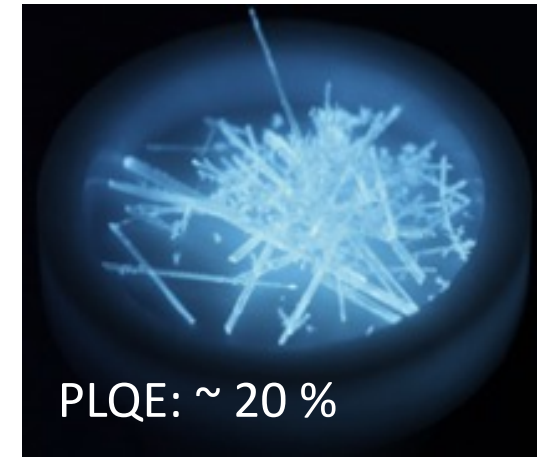
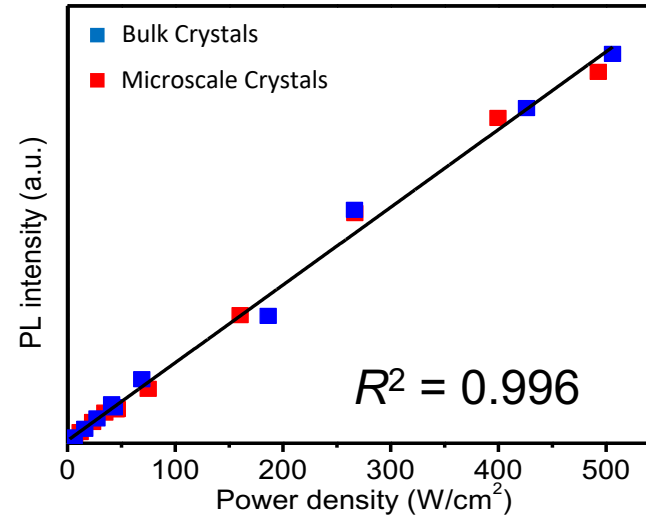
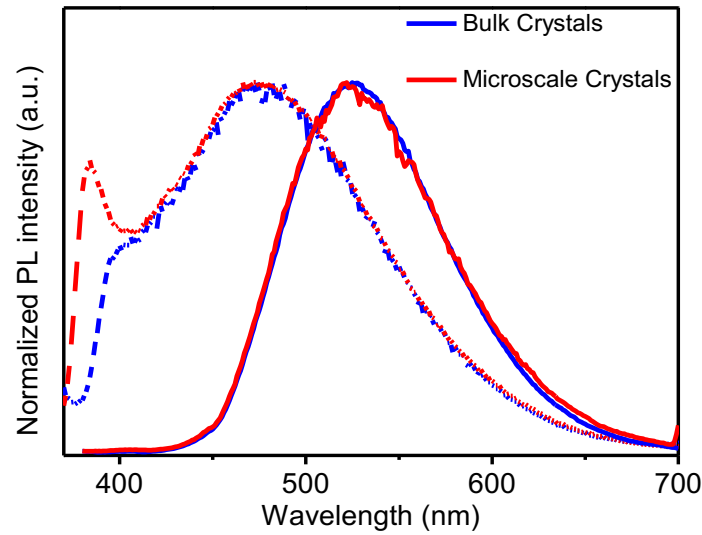


Single Crystalline Bulk Assemblies of Quantum Confined Materials

1D Organic Lead Bromide Hybrid

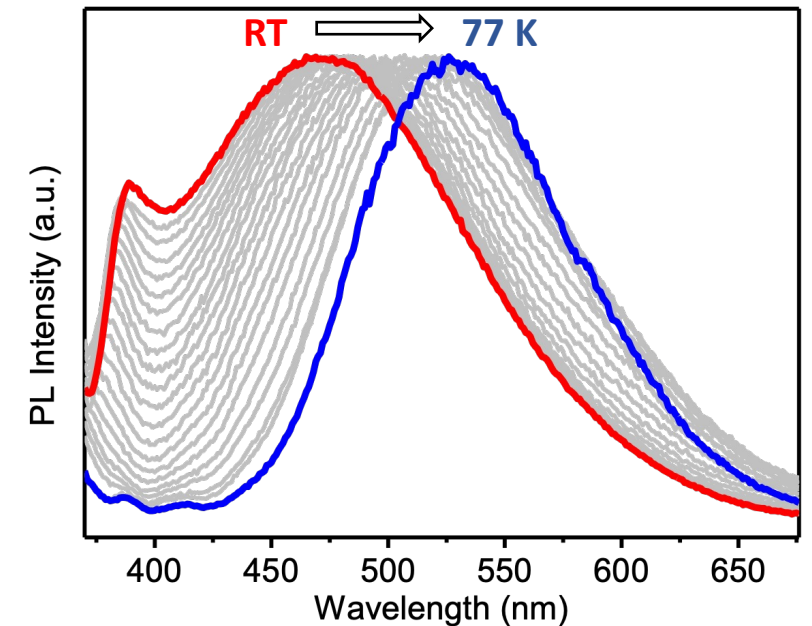
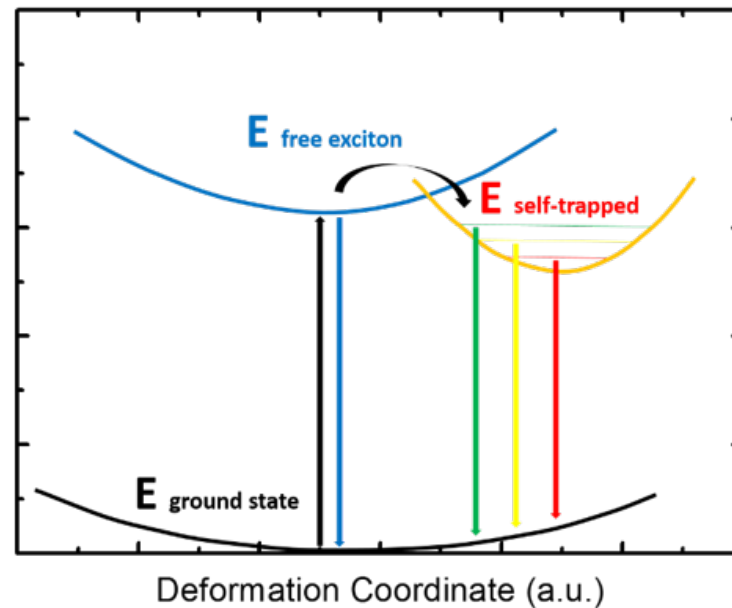
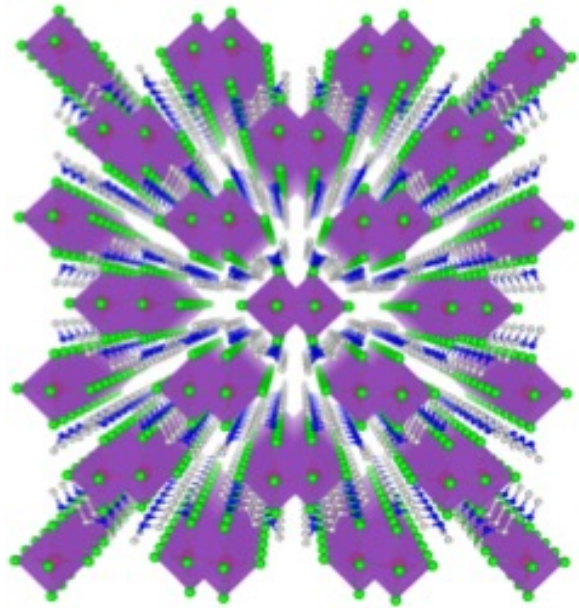


1D Organic Lead Bromide Hybrid

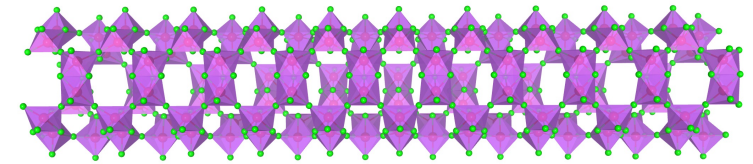
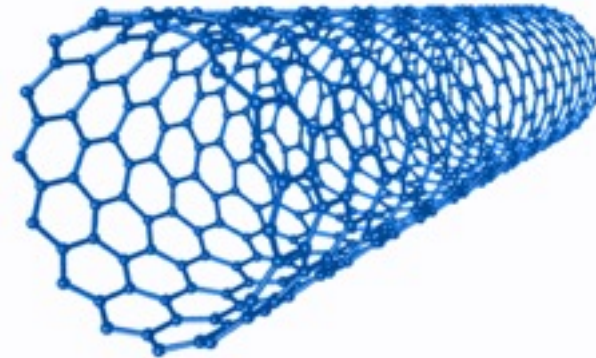
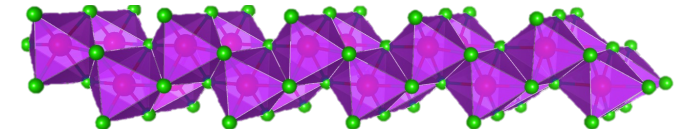
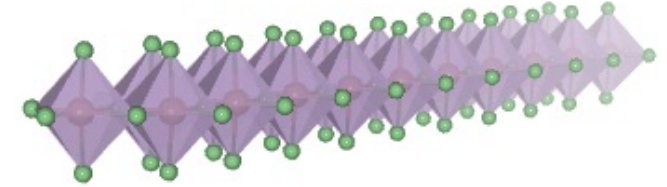
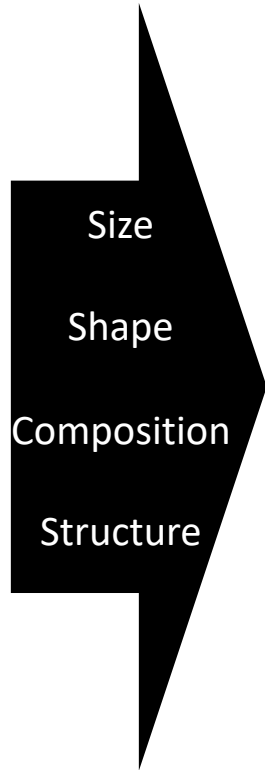
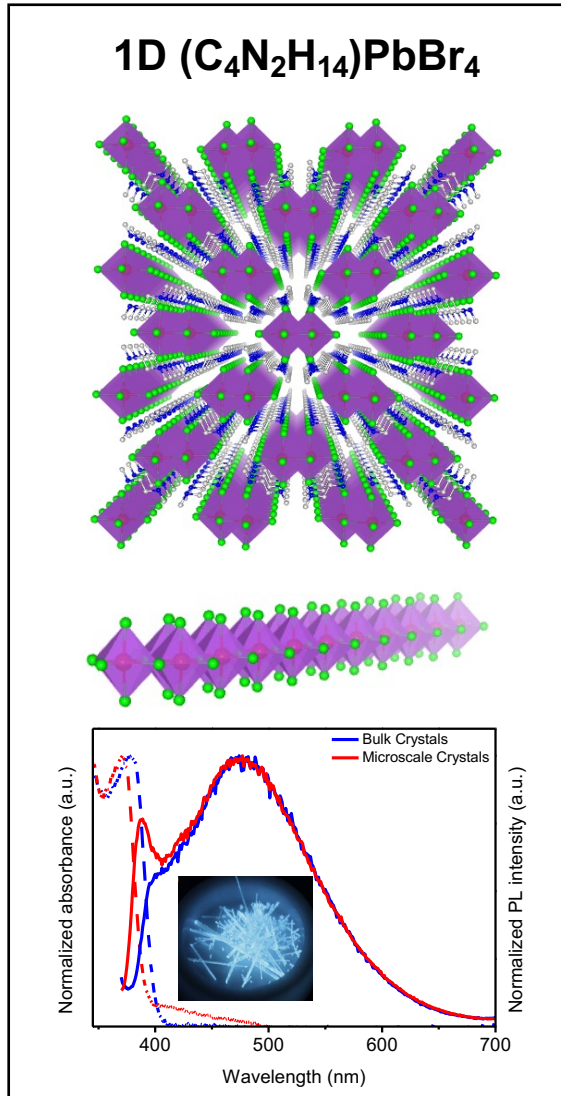


Exciton Self-Trapping

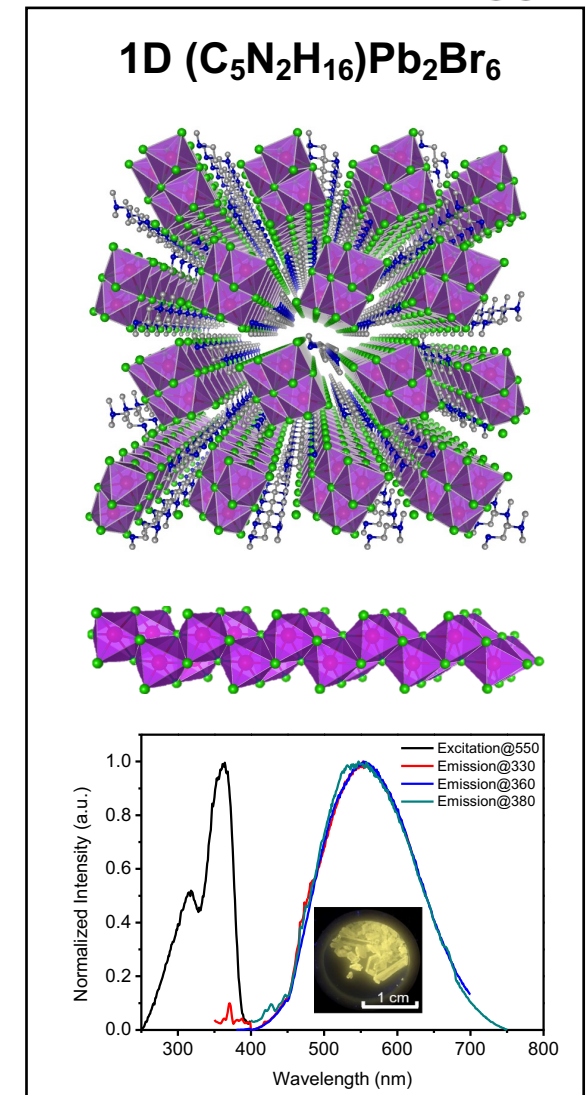
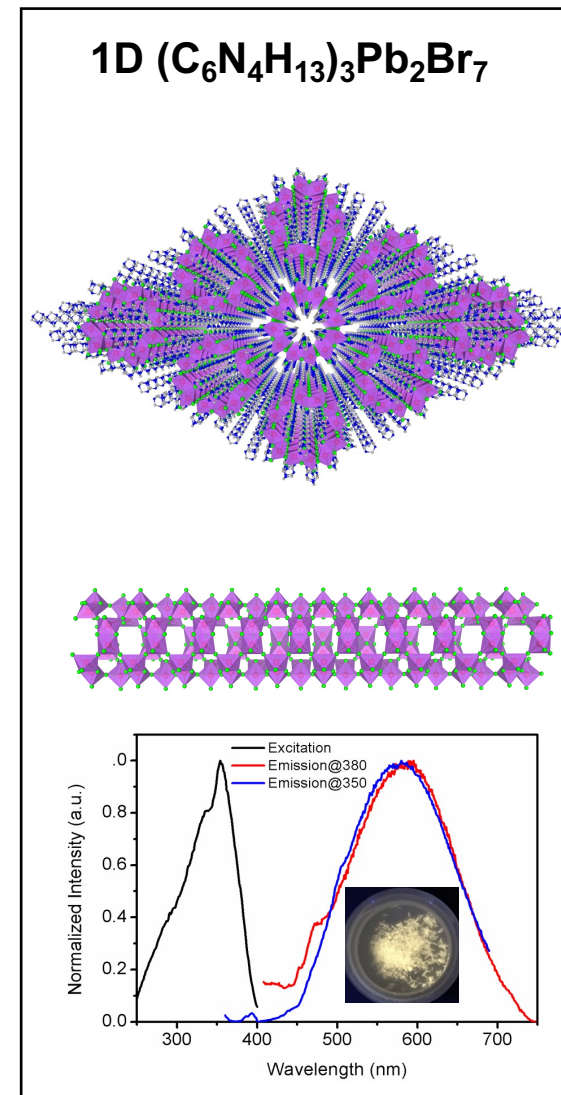
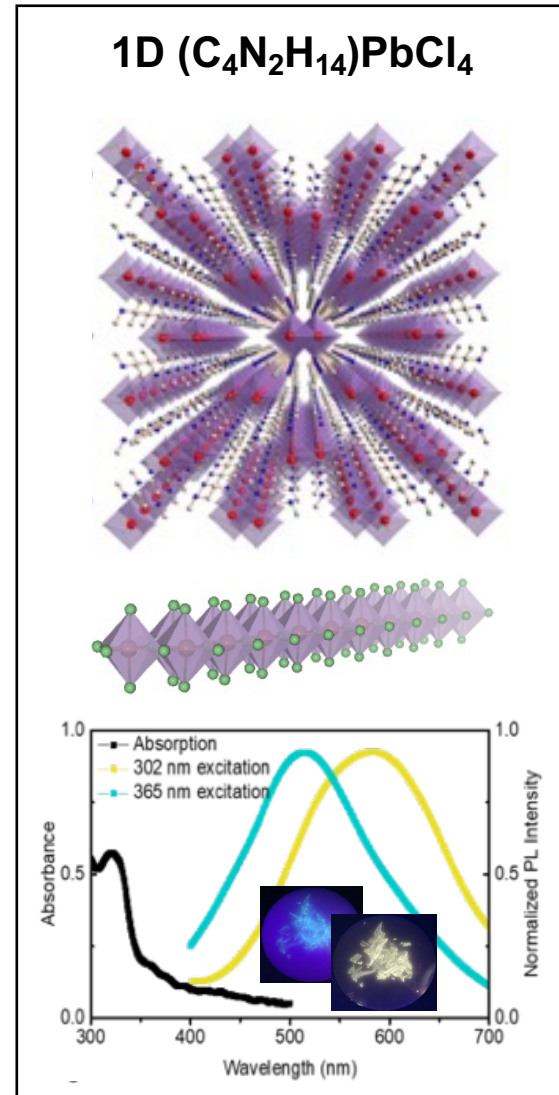
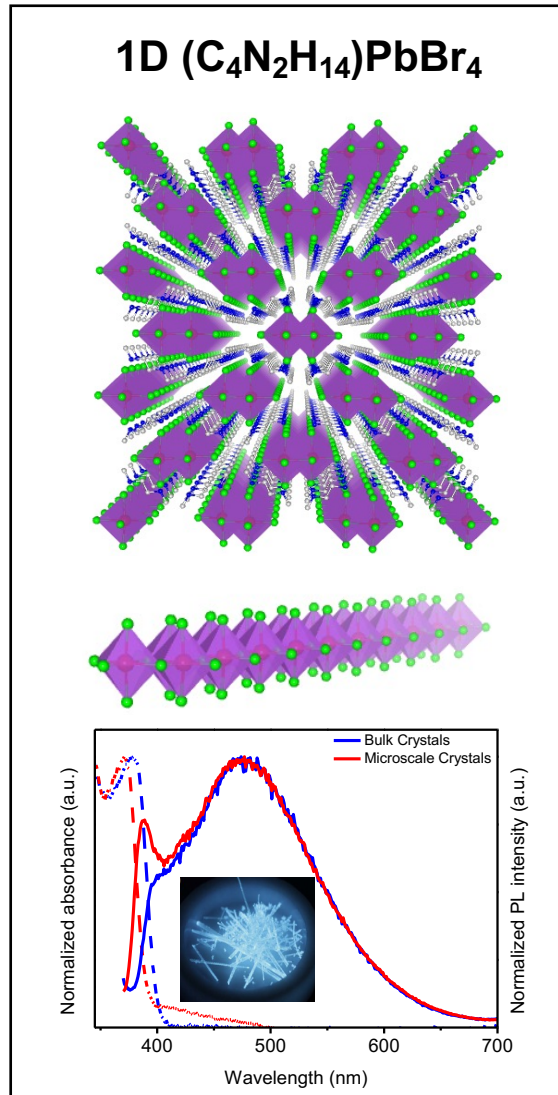
In cases of strong coupling of electrons or holes to the crystal lattice, a carrier may be self-trapped as a small polaron in its own lattice distortion field. A bound electron-hole pair involving such a carrier is generally described as a **self-trapped exciton**, and it may dramatically influence luminescence, energy transport, and lattice defect formation in the crystal. The phenomenon of exciton self-trapping is particularly common in metal halide and rare-gas crystals, where **the strong exciton-lattice coupling** can usually be ascribed to the possibility of covalent bond formation in the excited state of a crystal which does not admit such bonding in its ground state.



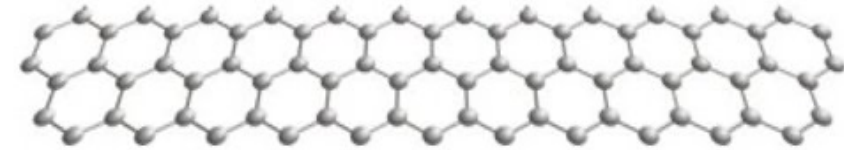
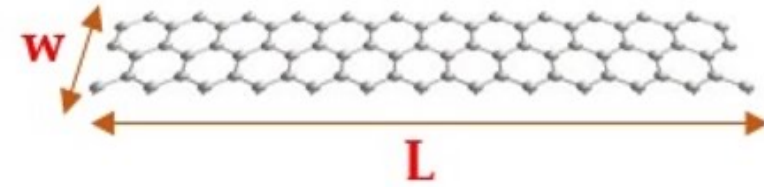
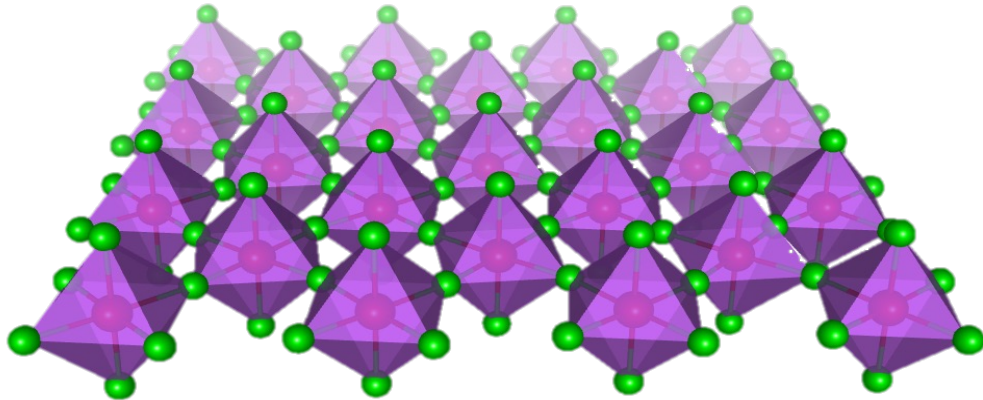
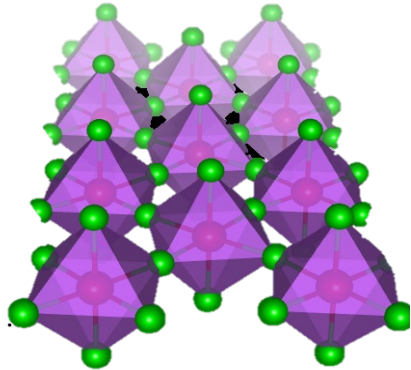
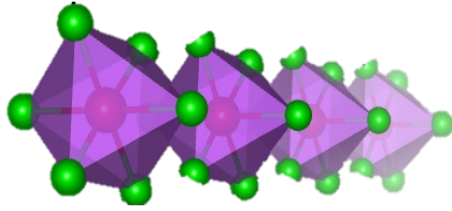
Other 1D Structures?



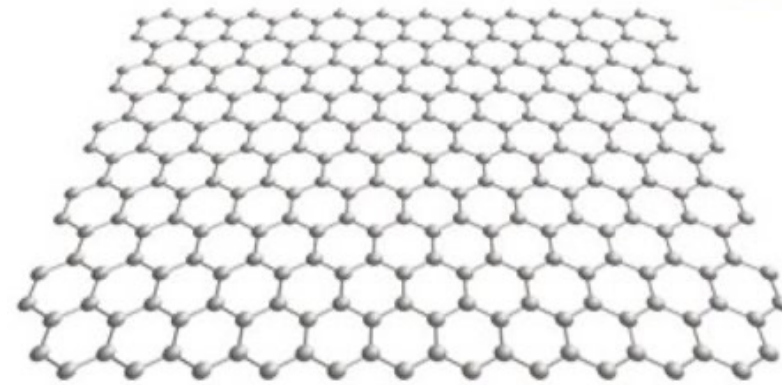
1D Organic Metal Halide Hybrids



Metal Halide Nanoribbons

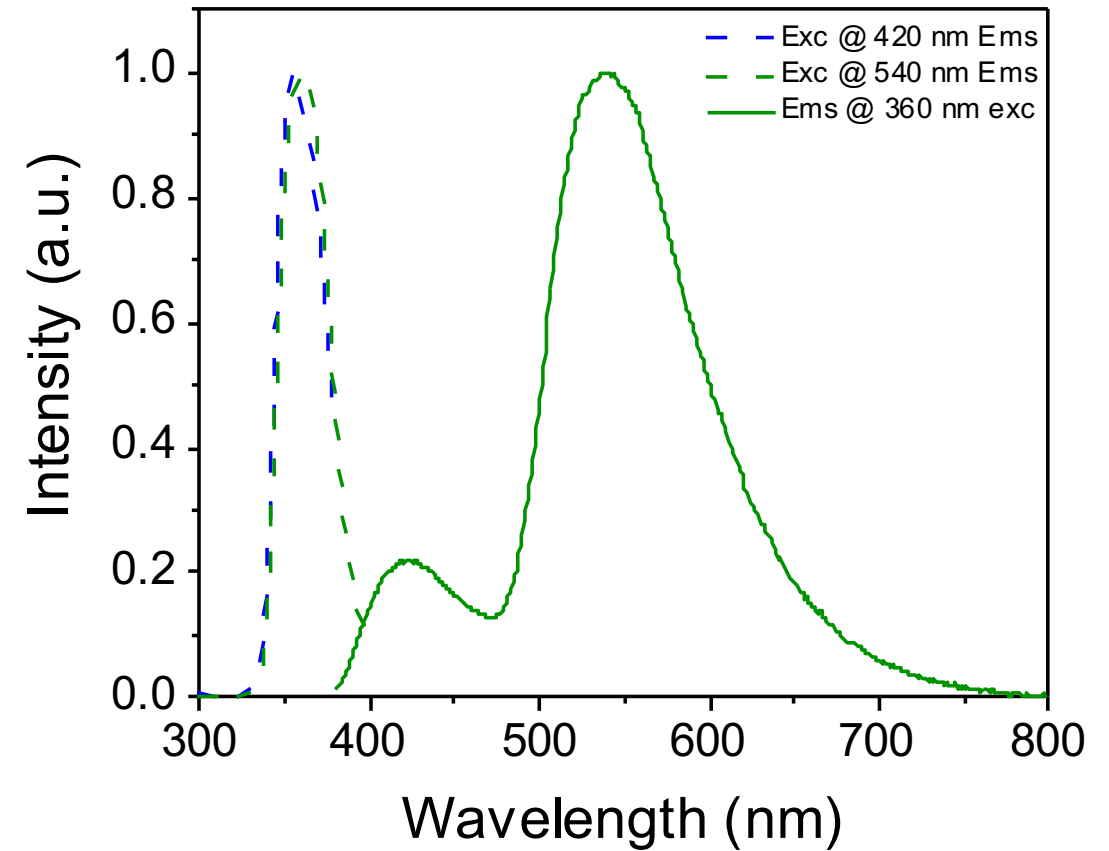
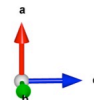
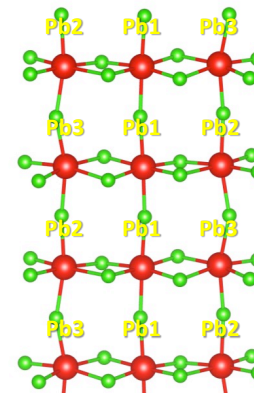
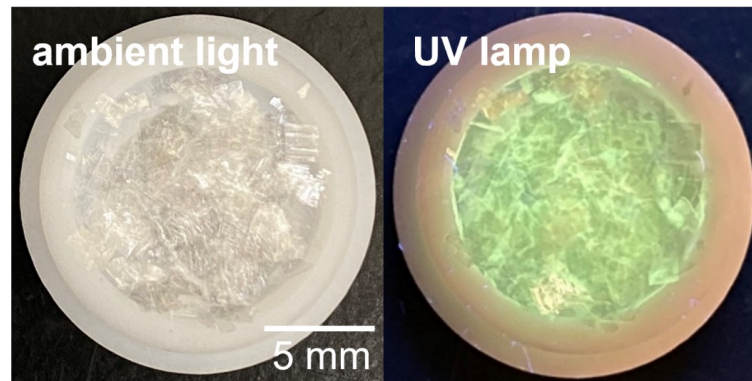
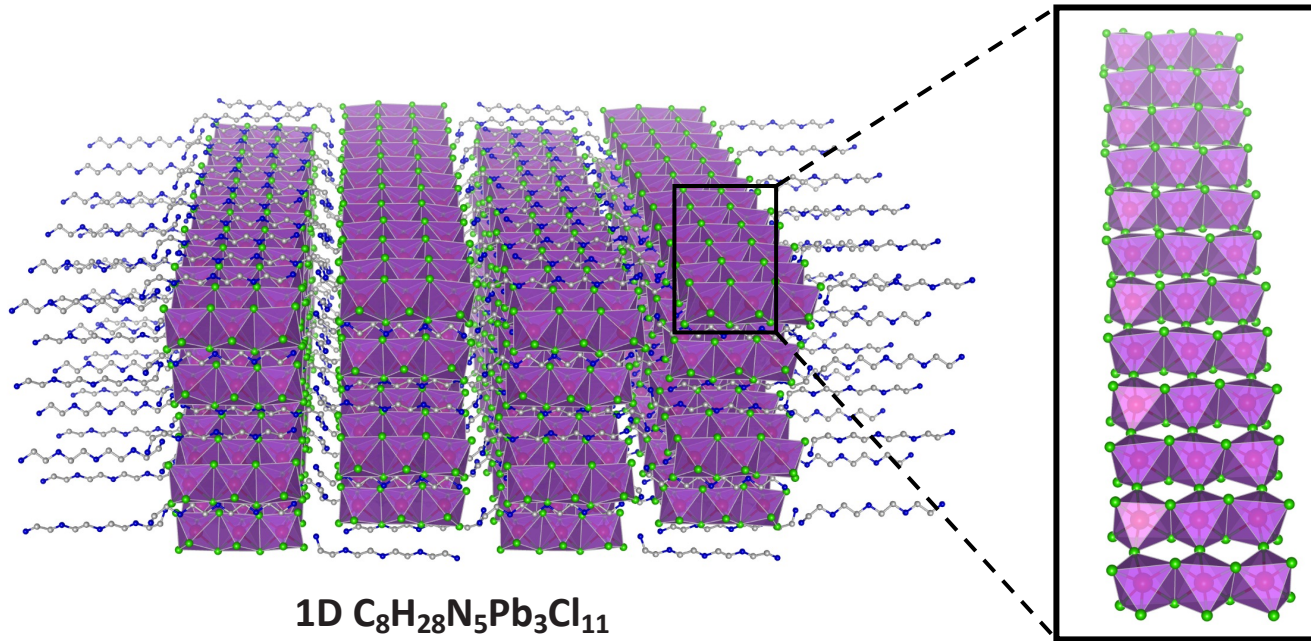


Graphene Nanoribbons

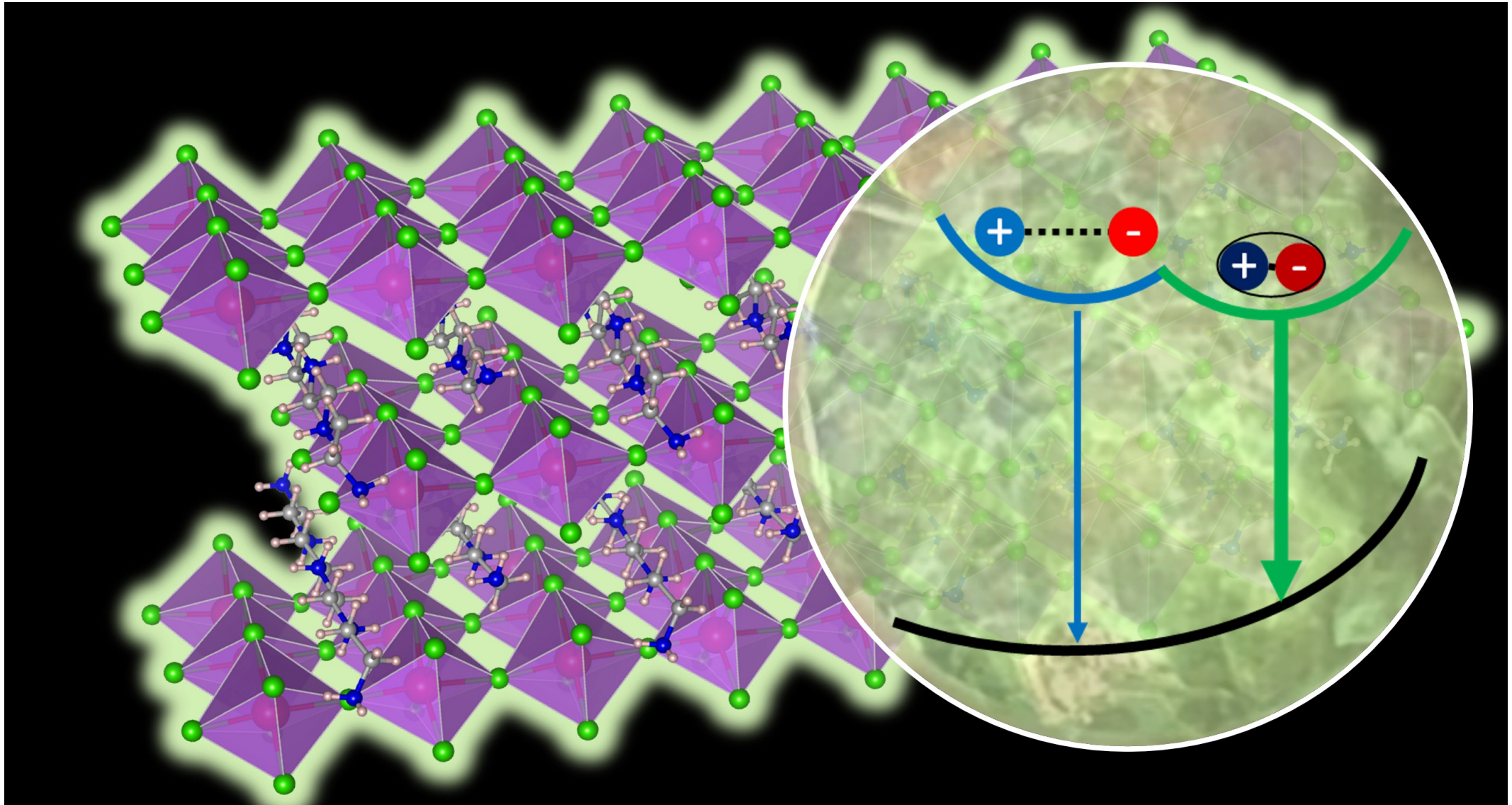


Graphene

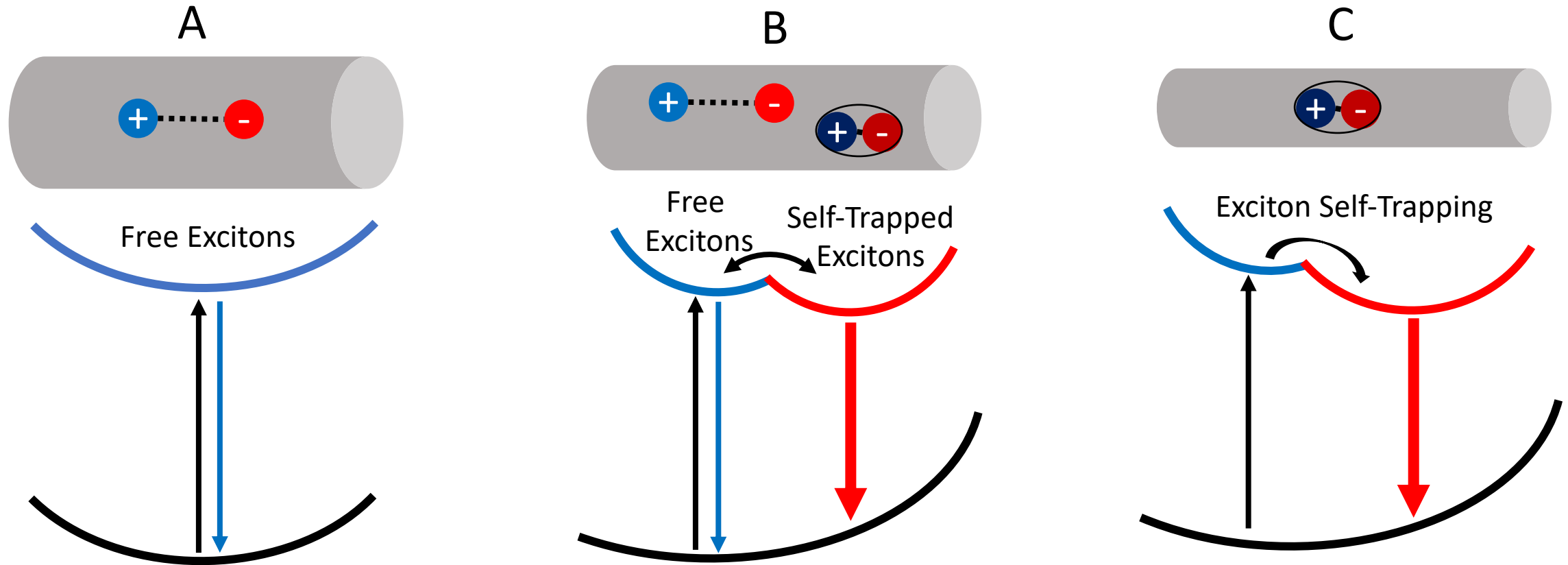
1D Organic Metal Halide Nanoribbons



1D Organic Metal Halide Nanoribbons

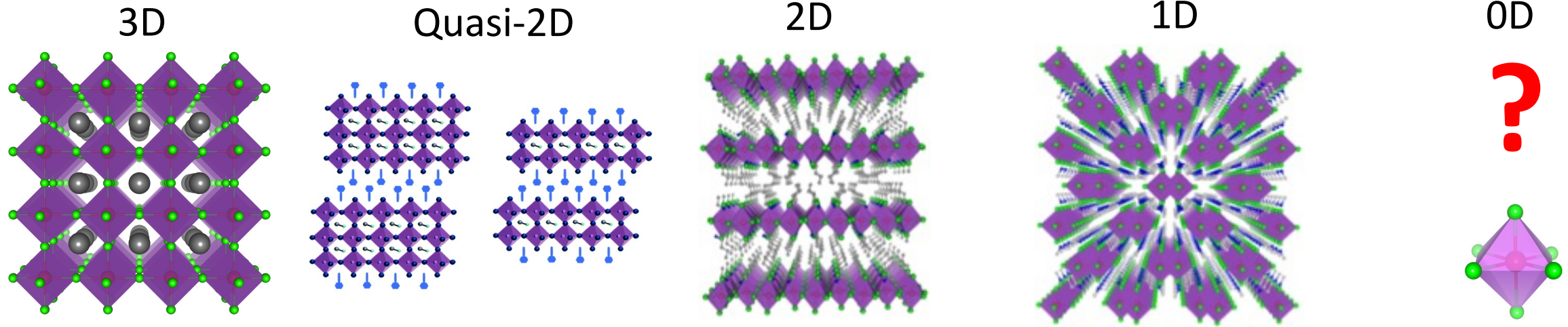


Free and Self-Tapped Excitons

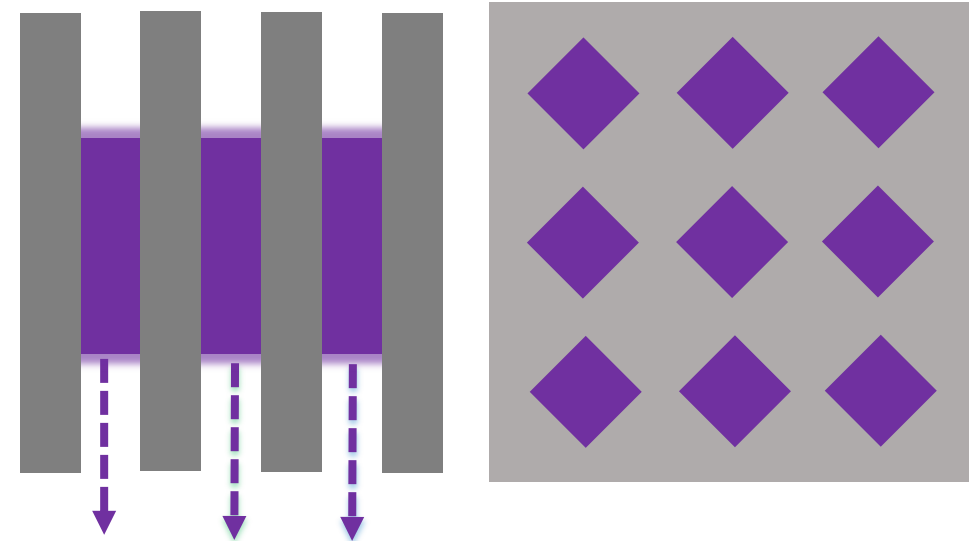


(A) Direct band formation with free excitons only resulting in narrow emission. (B) Thermally activated equilibrium between direct band free exciton excited state and self-trapped excited state resulting in emissions from both excited states: narrow high energy emission from free excitons and below-gap broadband emission from self-trapped excitons. (C) Spontaneous exciton self-trapping to form localized excitons with below-gap broadband emission.

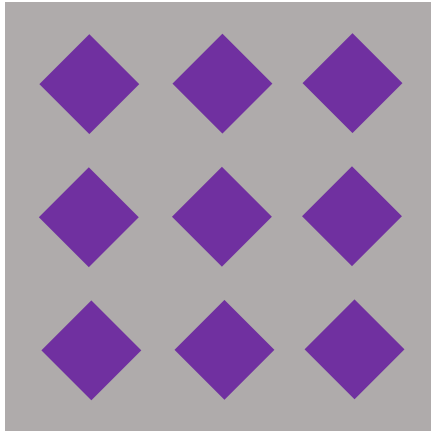
From 3D to 2D, 1D, and 0D?



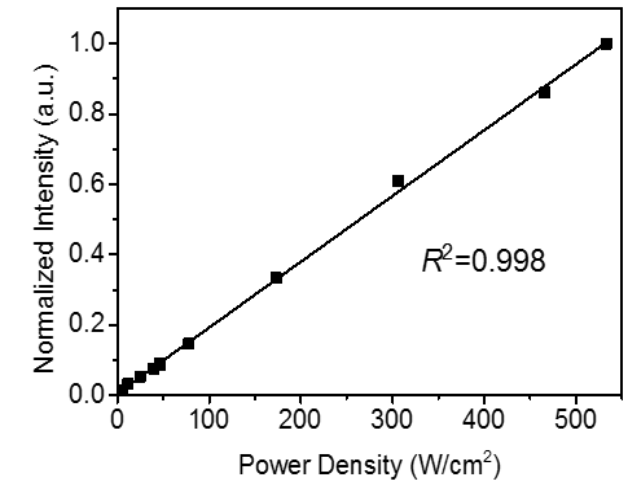
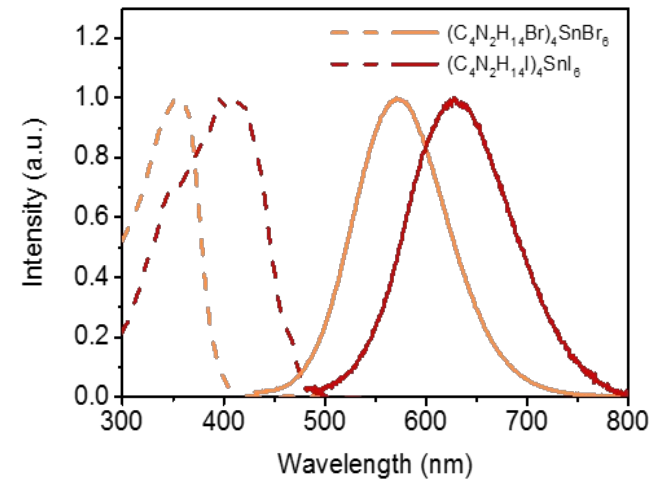
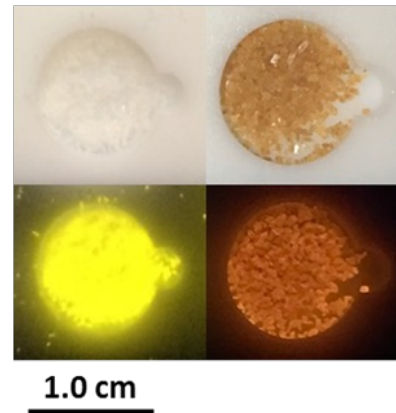
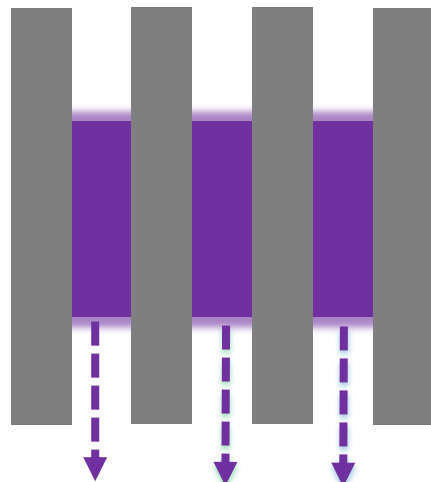
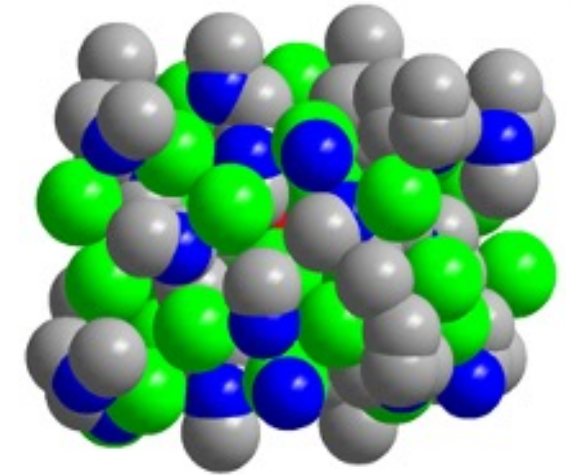
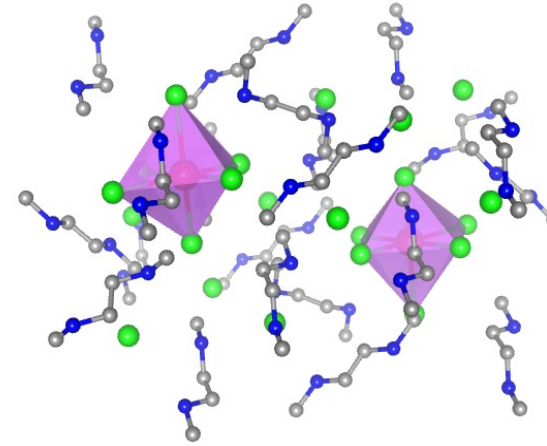
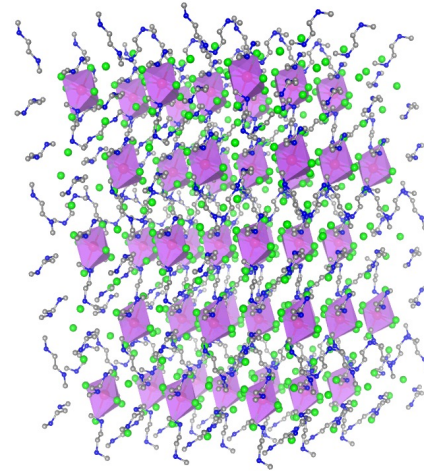
The isolation of the photoactive metal halide species by the wide band gap organic ligands leads to no interaction or electronic band formation between the metal halide species, allowing the bulk materials to exhibit the intrinsic properties of individual metal halide species. 0D organic metal halide hybrids can be considered as perfect host-guest systems, with metal halide species periodically doped in the organic matrix.



0D Organic Metal Halide Hybrids

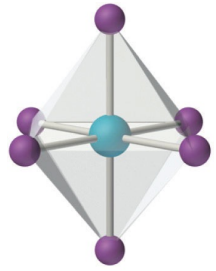


Perfect Host-Guest System

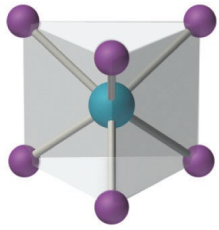


Luminescent 0D Sn halide hybrids with near-unity PLQE!

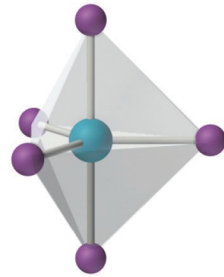
A General Concept



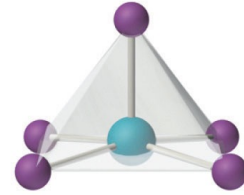
Octahedral
MX₆



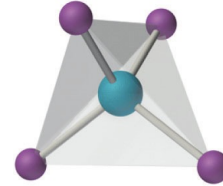
Trigonal
Prismatic MX₆



Trigonal
Bipyramidal MX₅



Square
Pyramidal MX₅



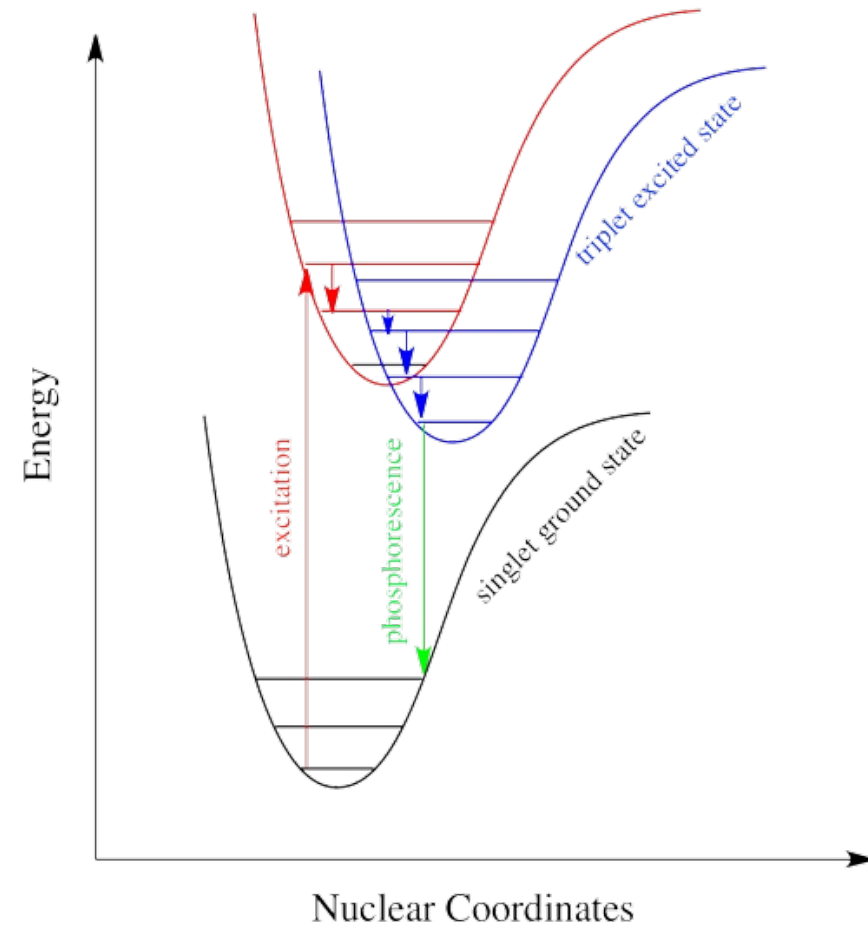
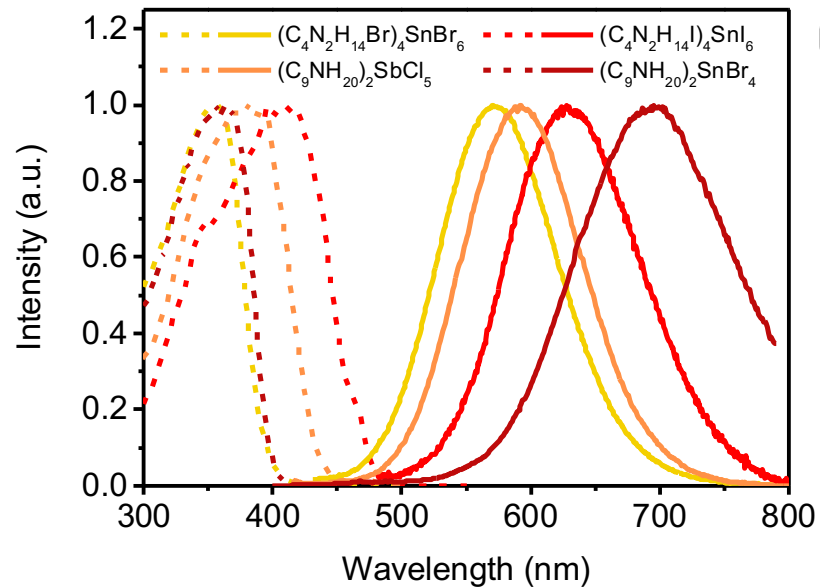
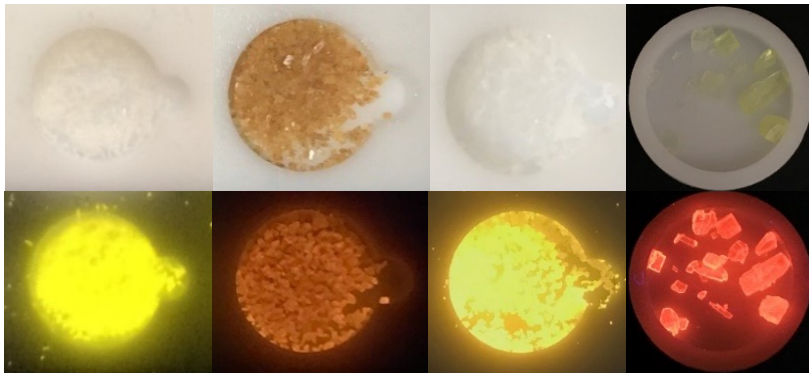
Tetrahedral
MX₄

OD SnBr₆

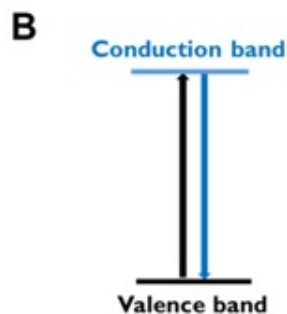
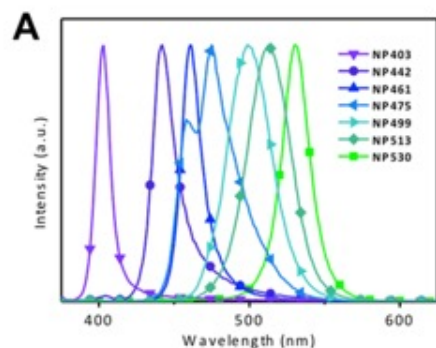
OD SnI₆

OD SbCl₅

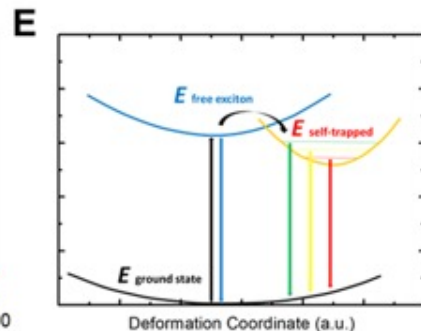
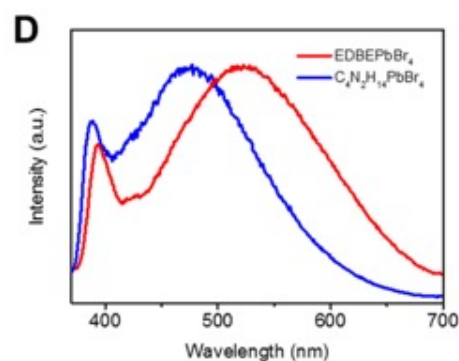
OD SnBr₄



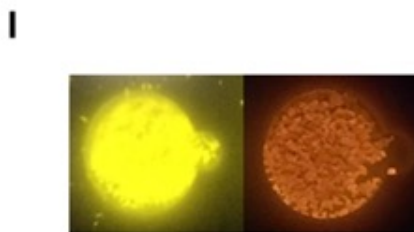
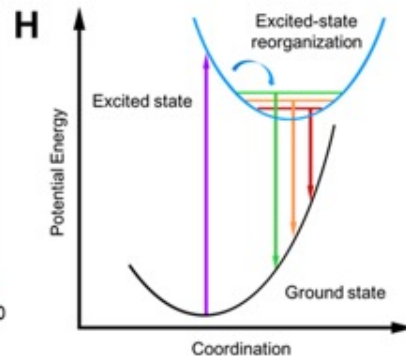
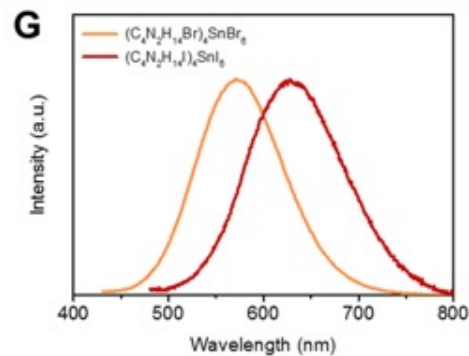
Dimensionality Dependence



3D and 2D: With band formation and little structure distortion, have emissions from the direct excited states, narrow, small stokes shift, and short lifetimes.

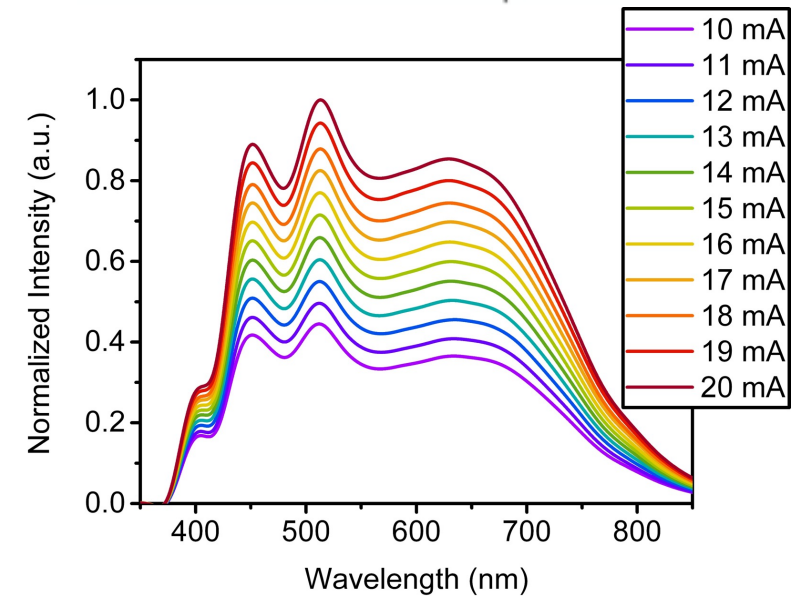
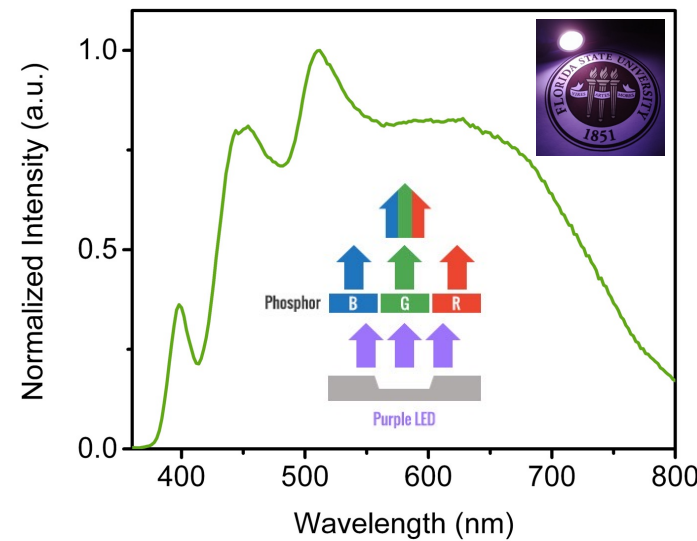
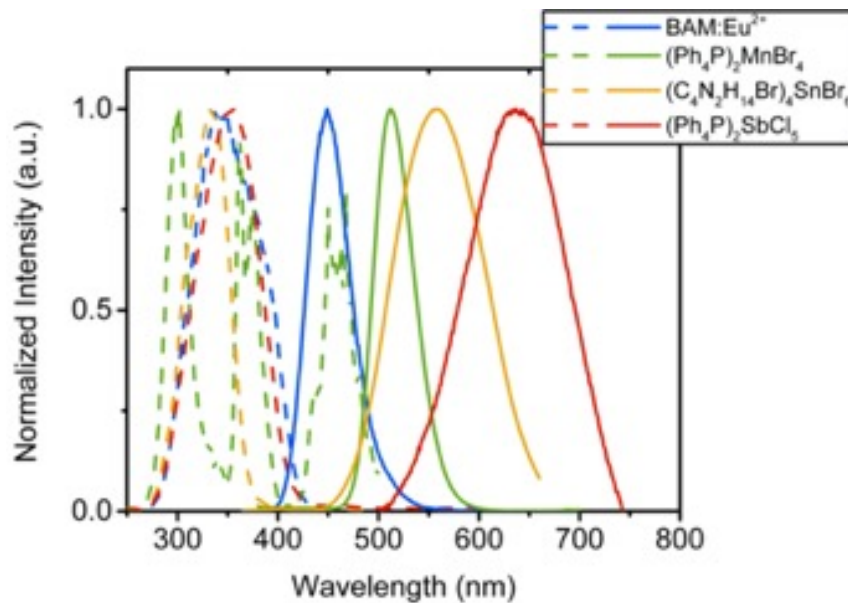
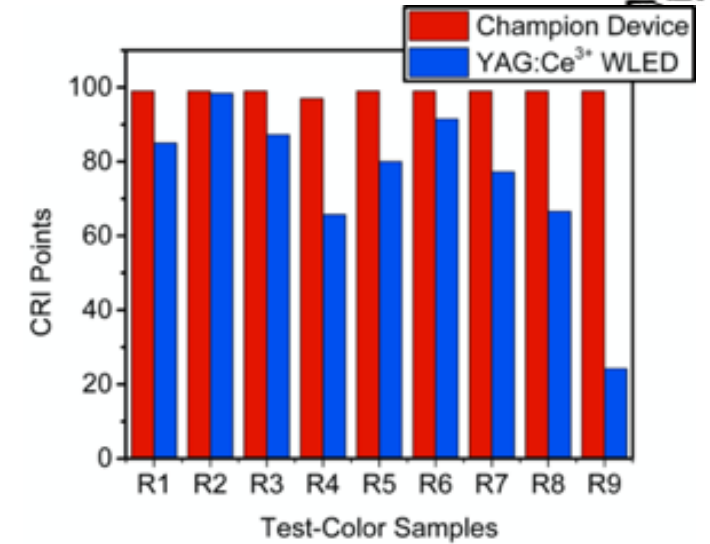
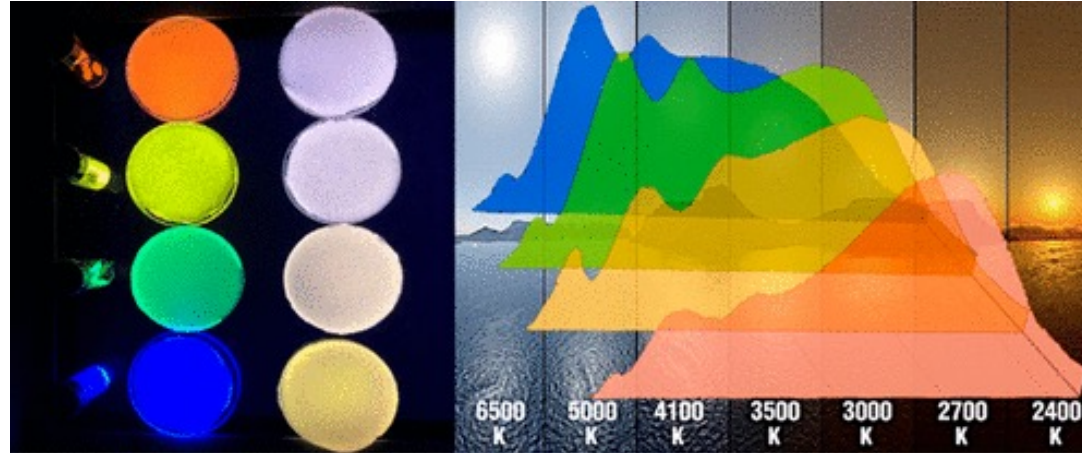
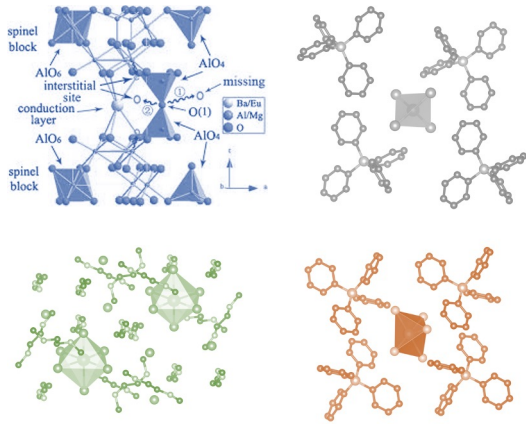


Corrugated-2D and 1D: With band formation and structure distortion, have broadband emissions from both direct and self-trapped excited states.

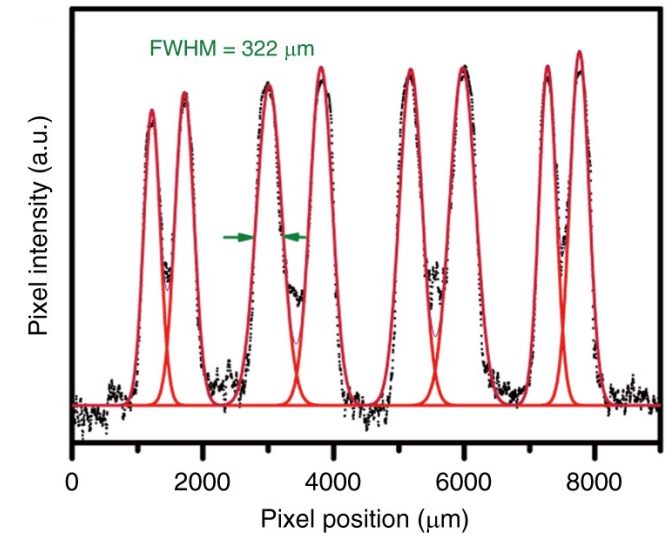
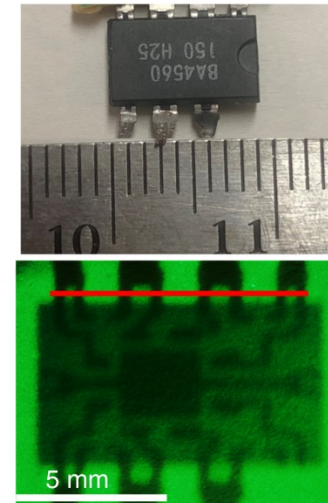
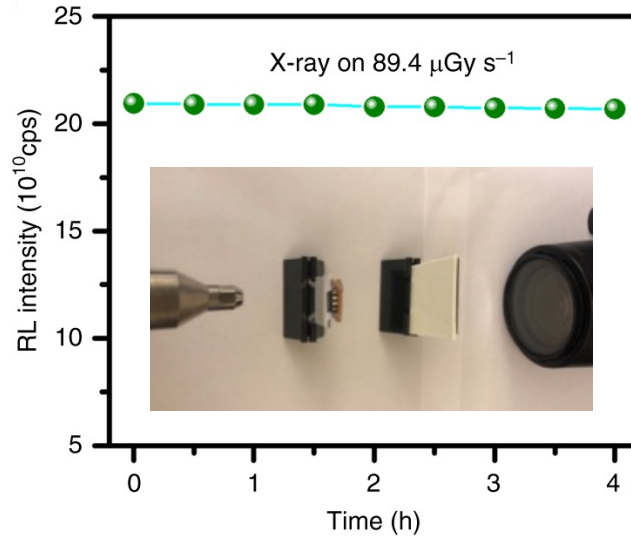
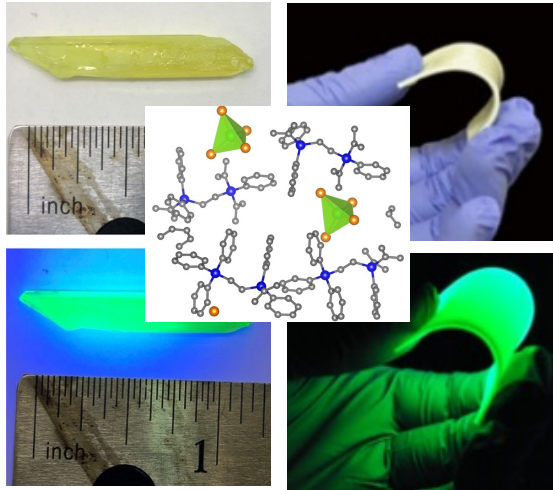
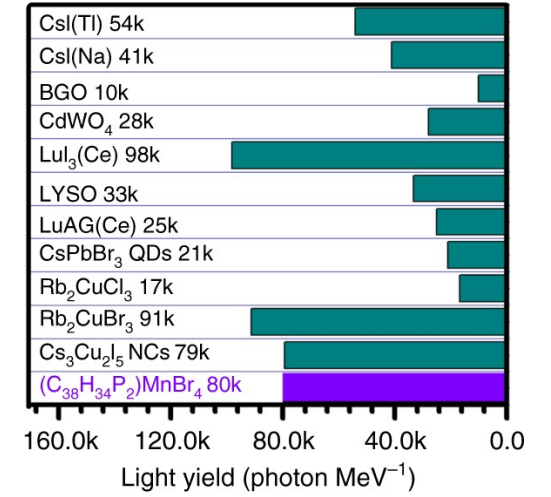
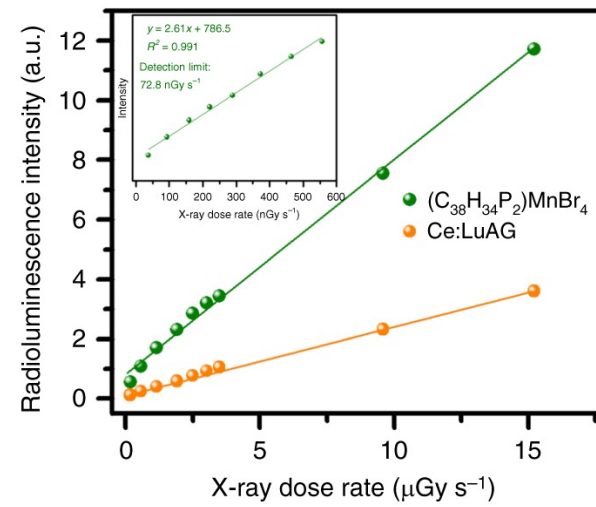
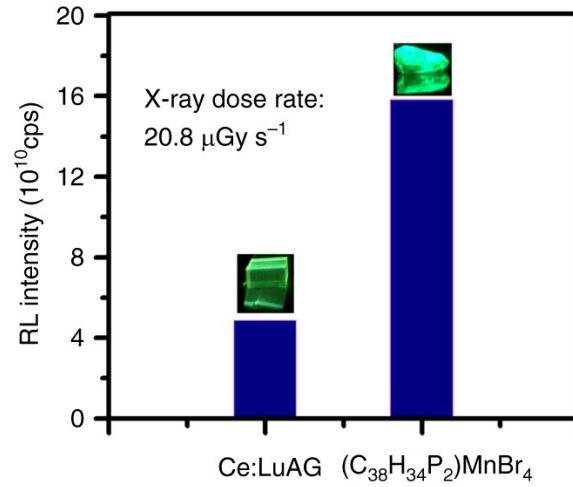
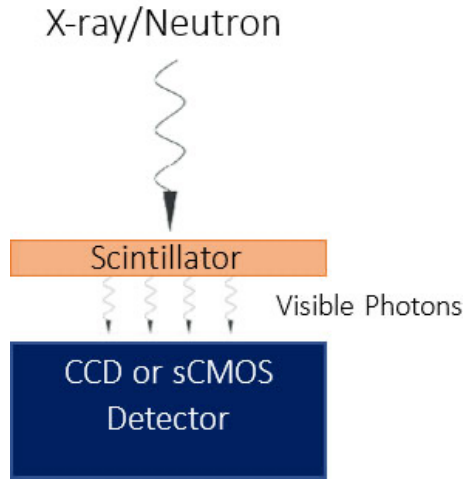


0D: No interactions between metal halide octahedrons or band formation, have emissions from the distorted excited states only, broadband, large stokes shift, and long lifetimes.

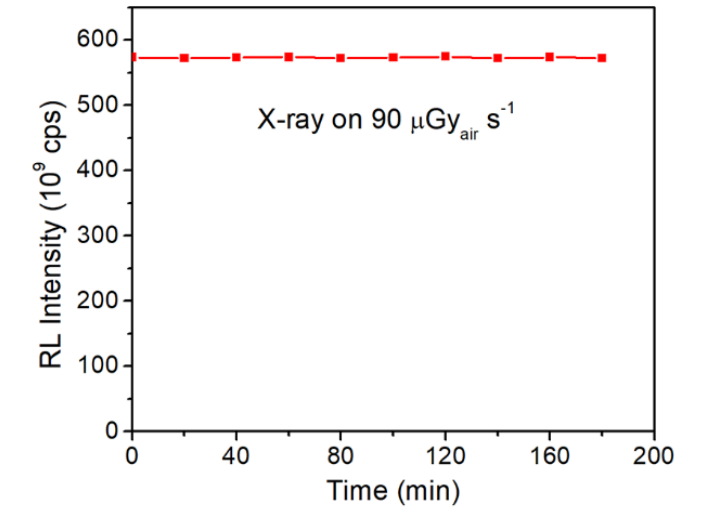
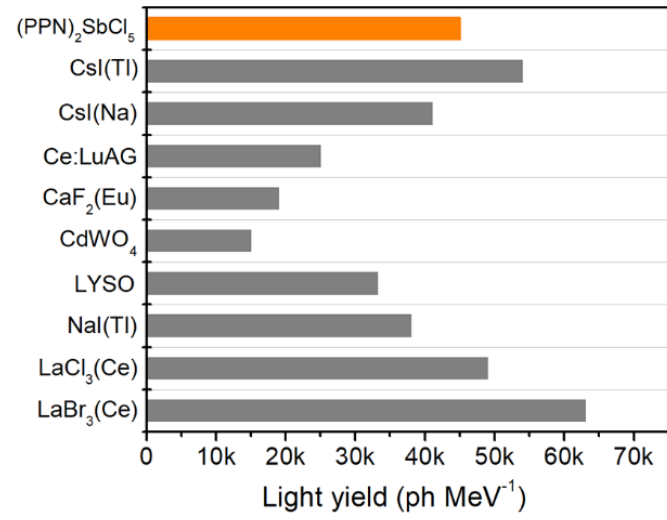
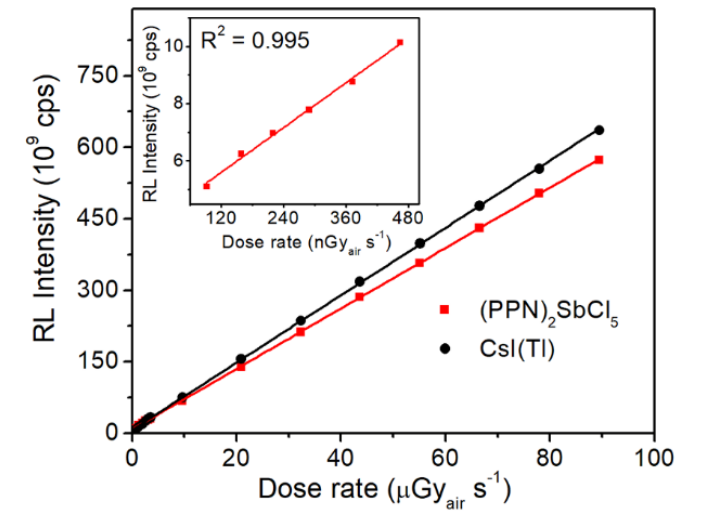
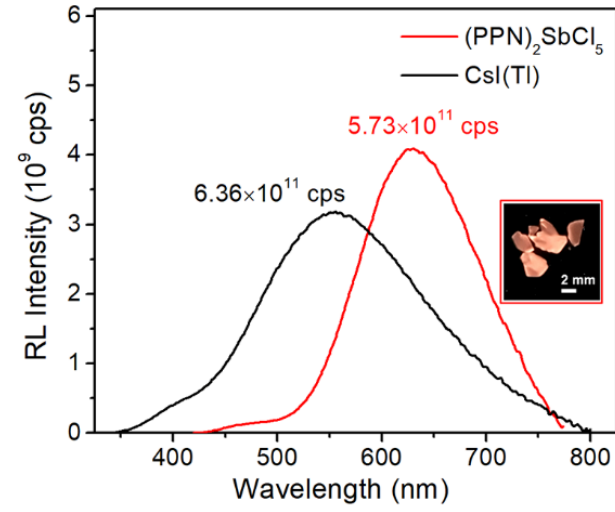
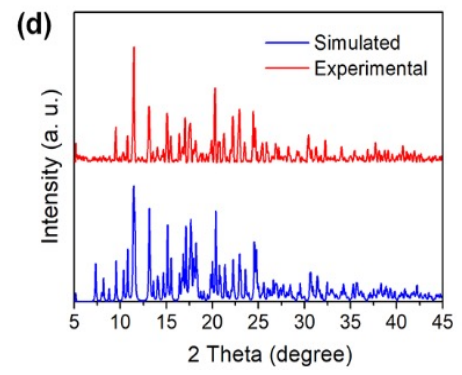
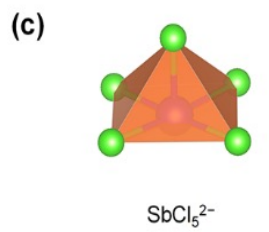
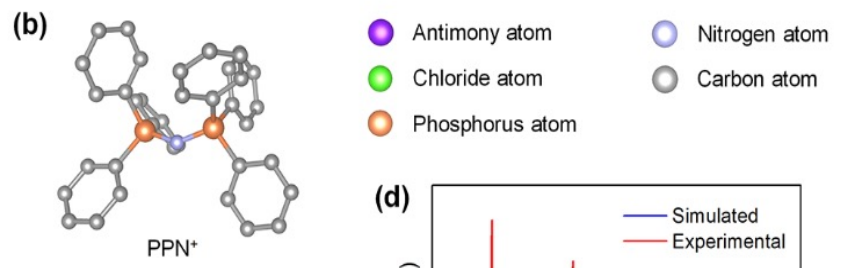
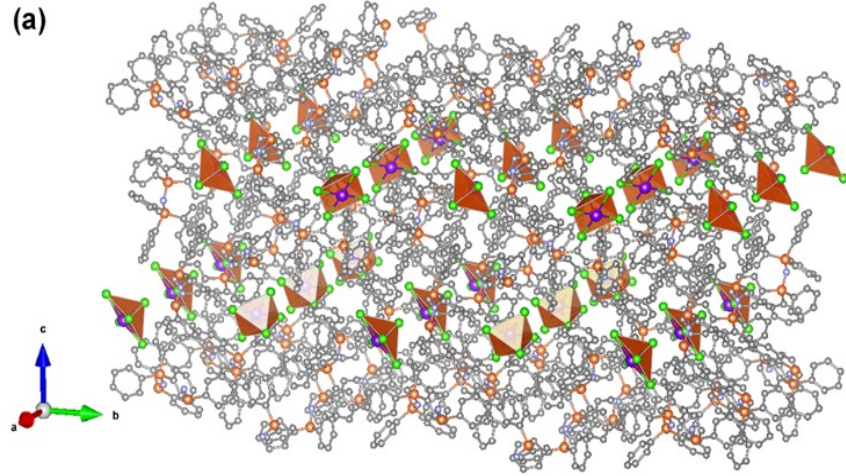
Application I: UV Pumped White LEDs



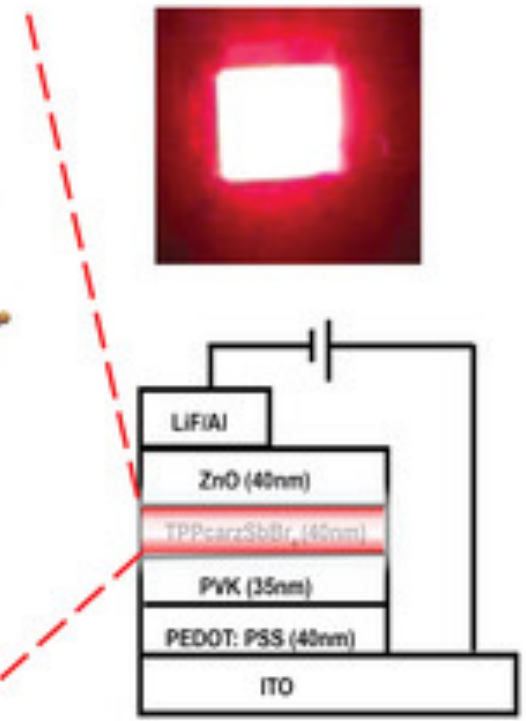
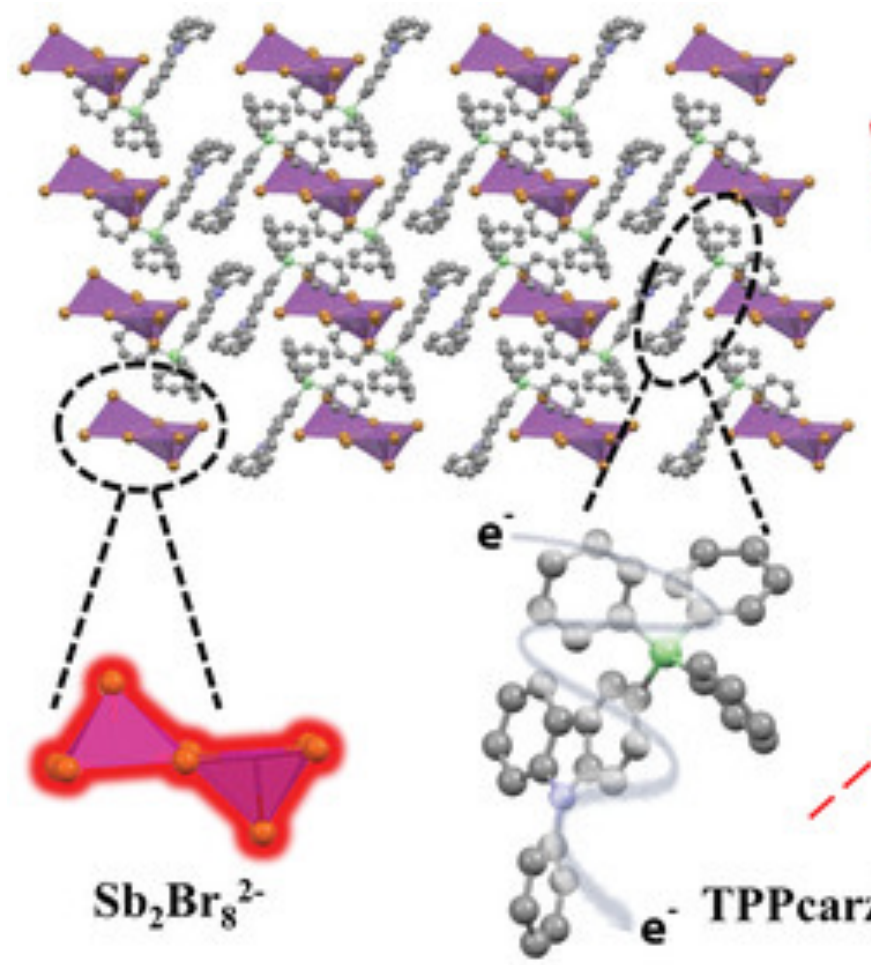
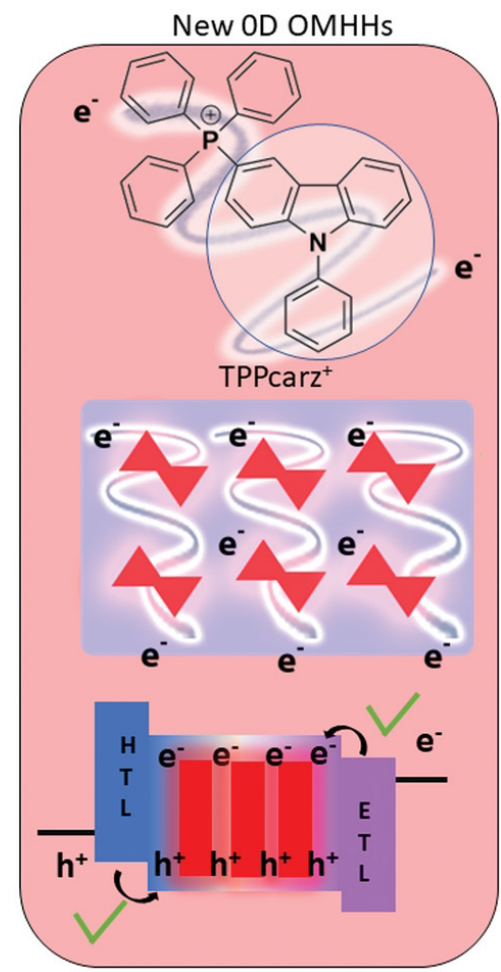
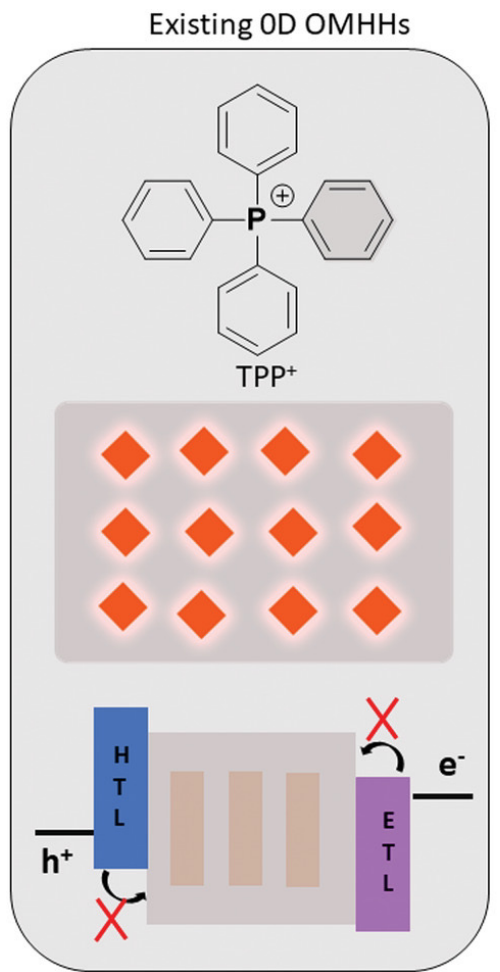
Application II: X-Ray Scintillators



Application II: X-Ray Scintillators



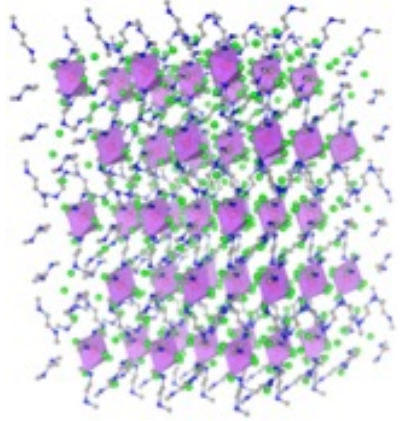
Application III: Electrically Driven LEDs



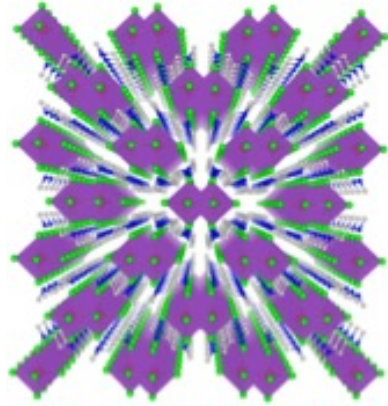
A highly luminescent 0D organic antimony bromide hybrid containing semiconducting organic cation is developed for the first time, with which electrically driven LEDs are fabricated to exhibit an EQE of 5.12%, a peak luminance of 5957 cd m⁻², and a current efficiency of 14.2 cd A⁻¹.

Molecules, Clusters, Crystals

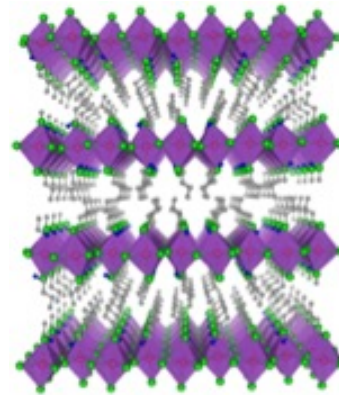
0D



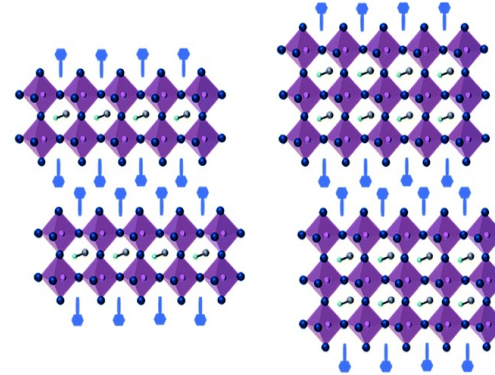
1D



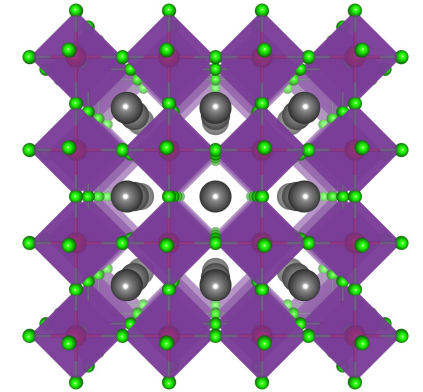
2D



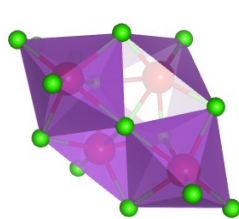
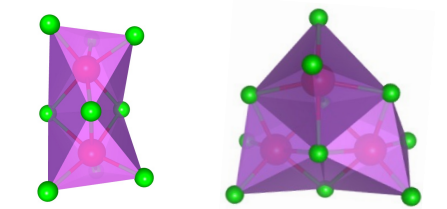
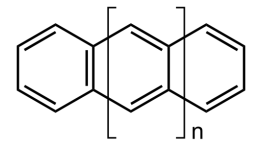
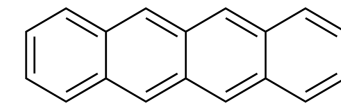
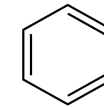
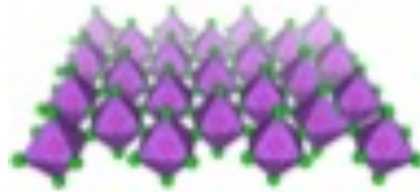
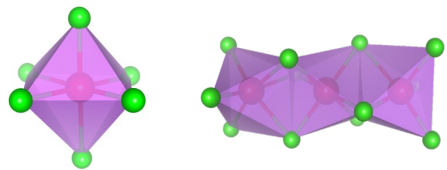
Quasi-2D



3D



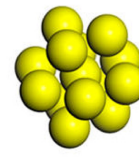
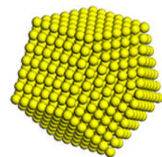
From Molecules to Clusters and Crystals: The Progress of Electronic Band Formation



Nanoparticle

Cluster

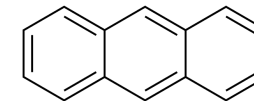
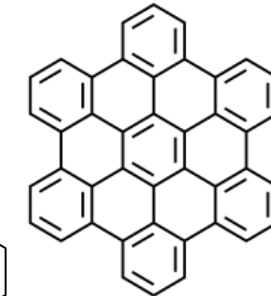
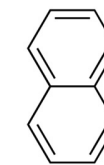
Single atom



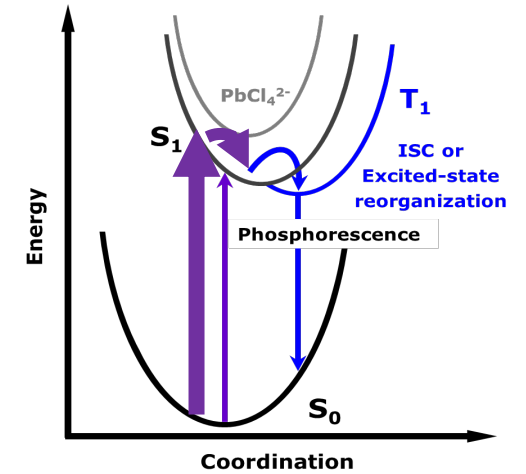
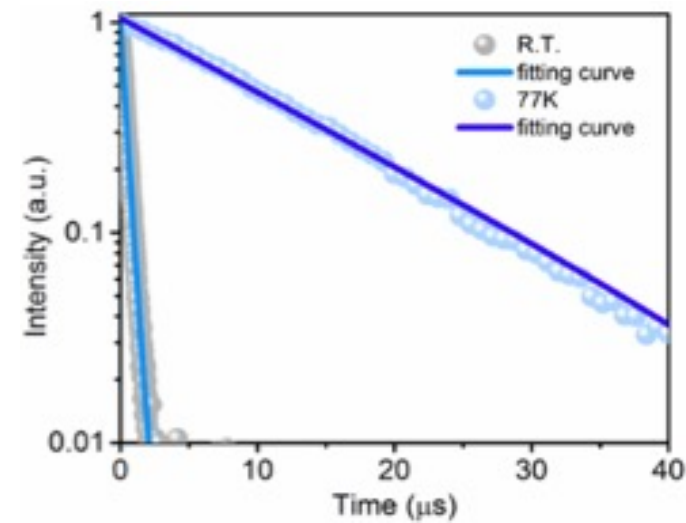
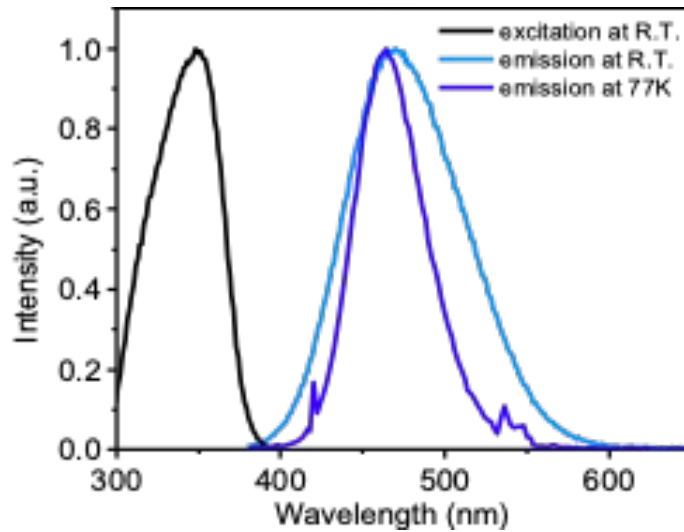
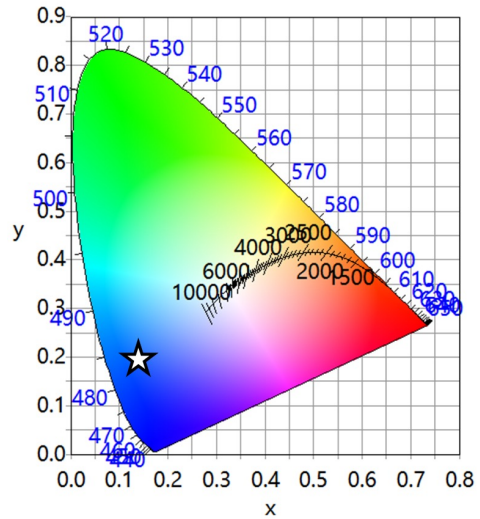
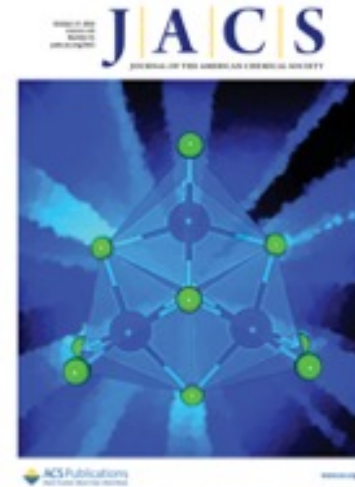
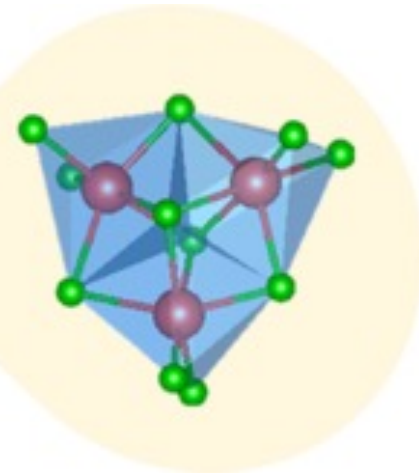
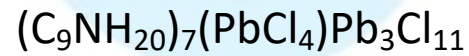
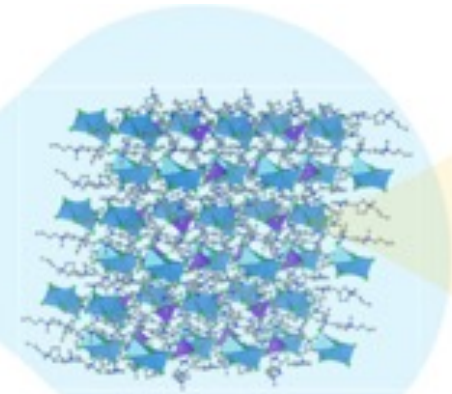
5 nm

1 nm

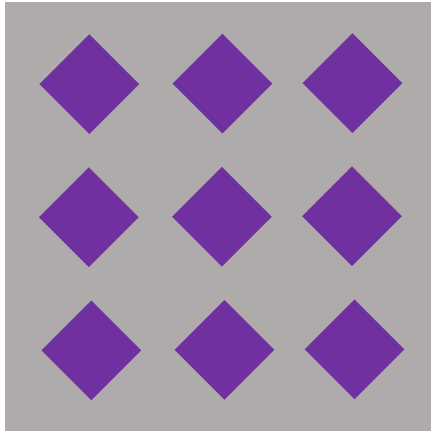
0.1 nm



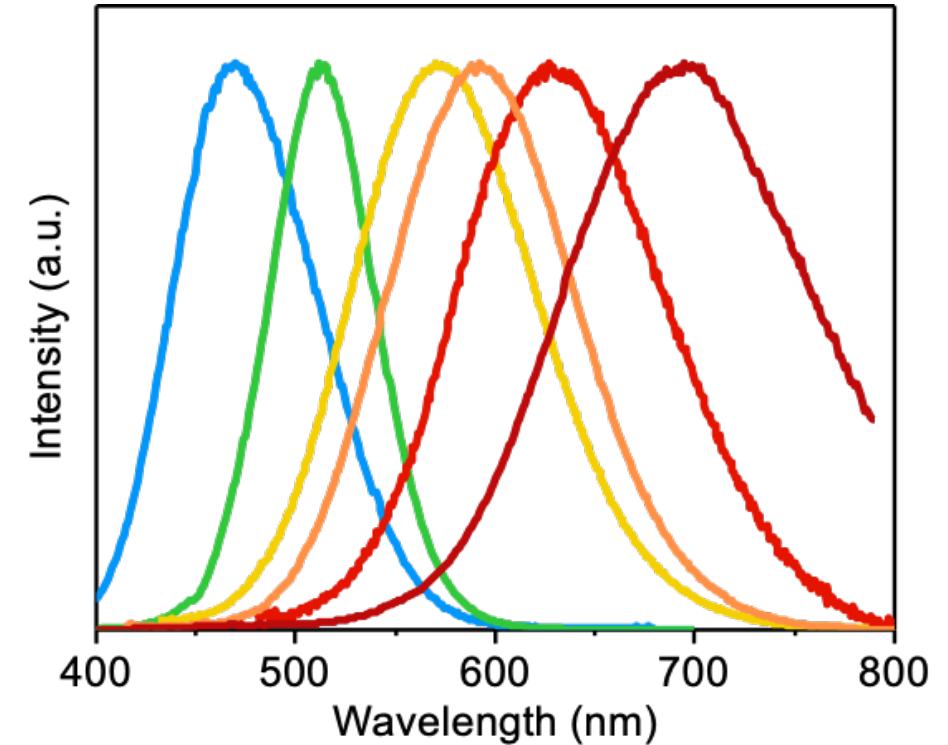
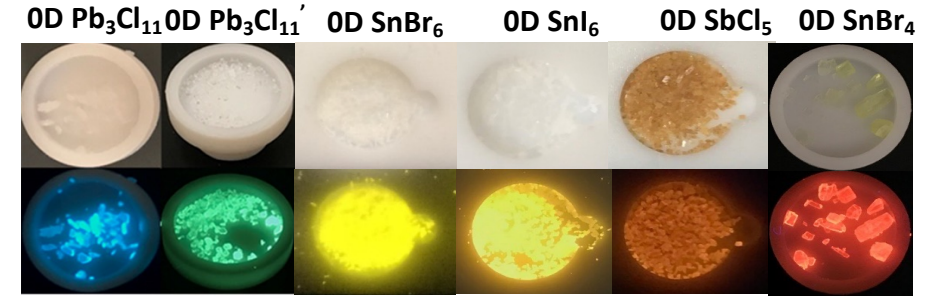
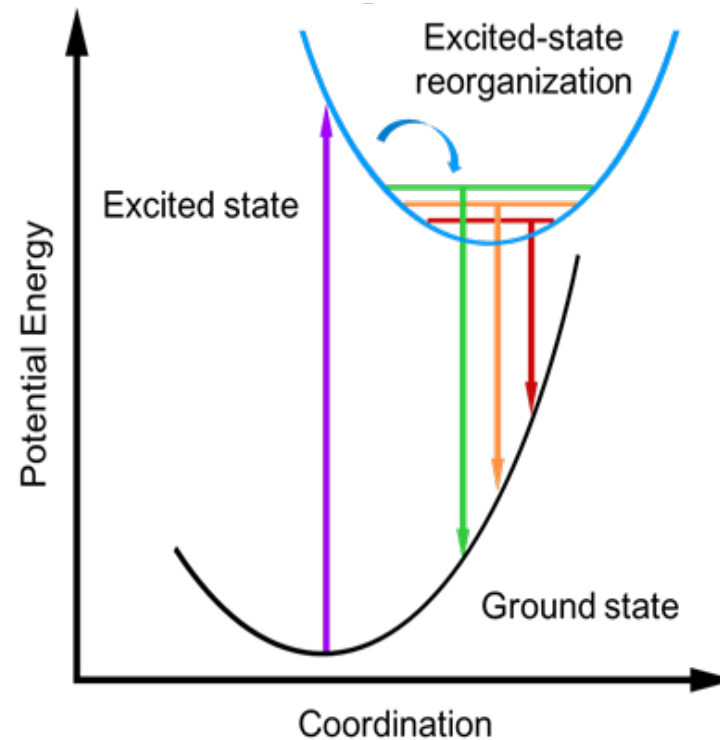
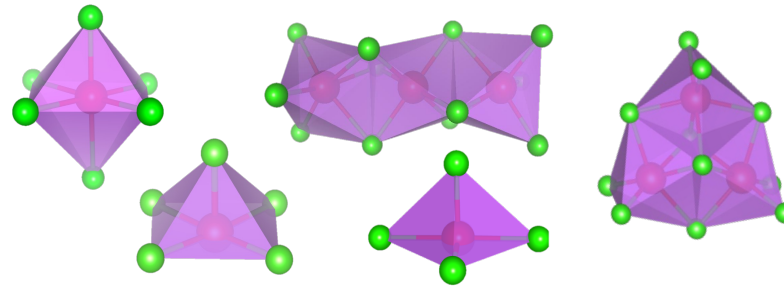
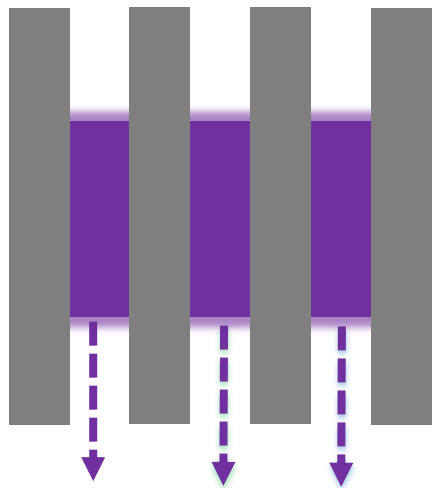
Metal Halide Clusters



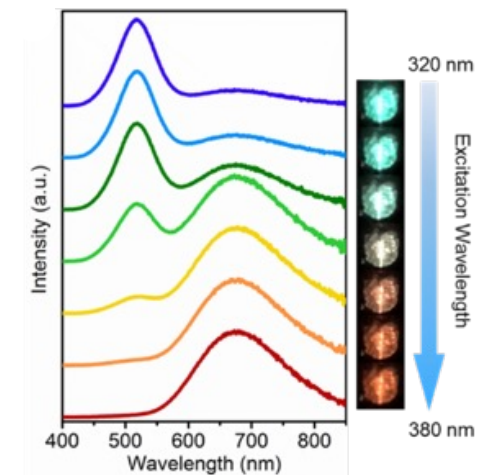
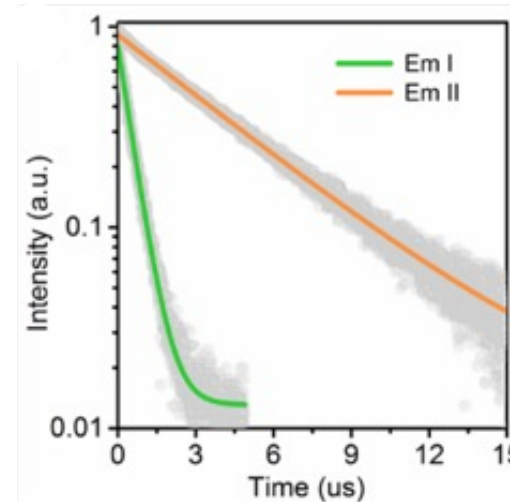
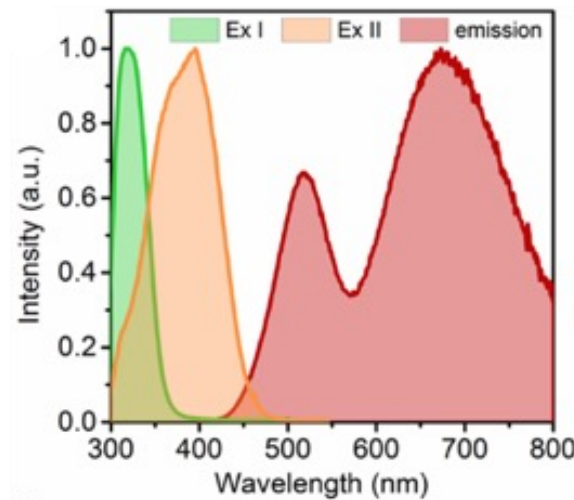
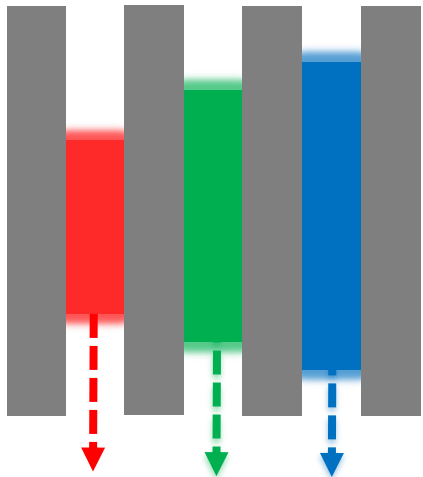
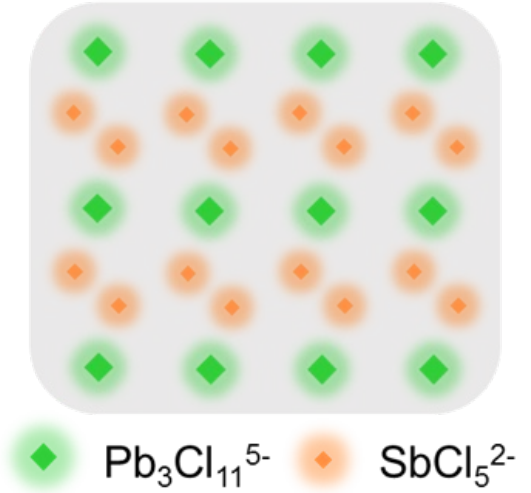
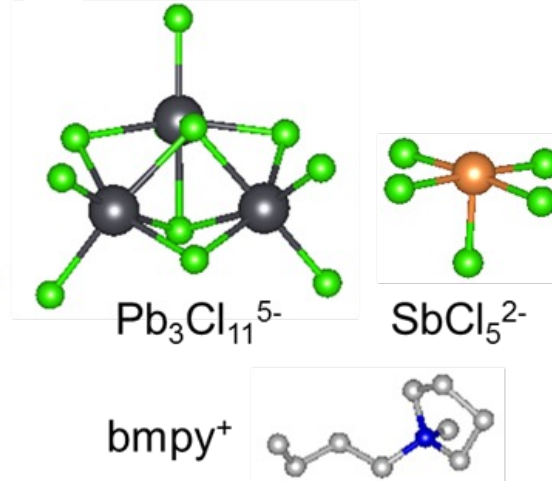
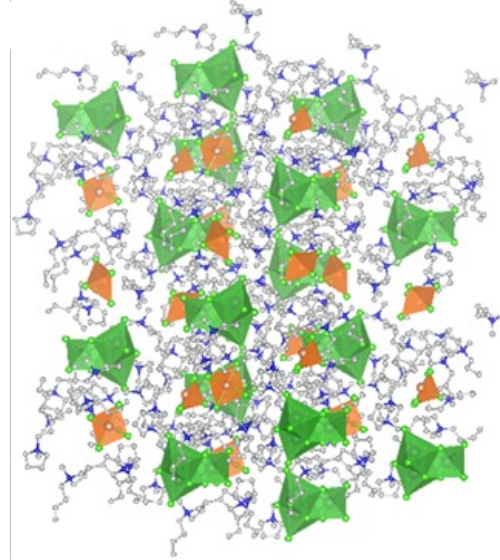
0D Organic Metal Halide Hybrids



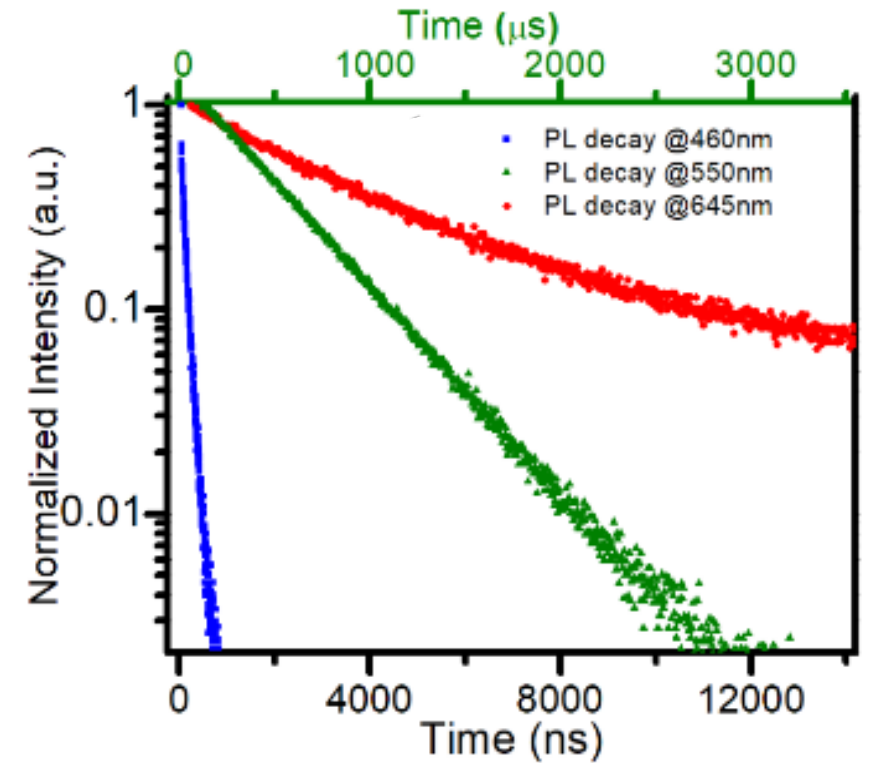
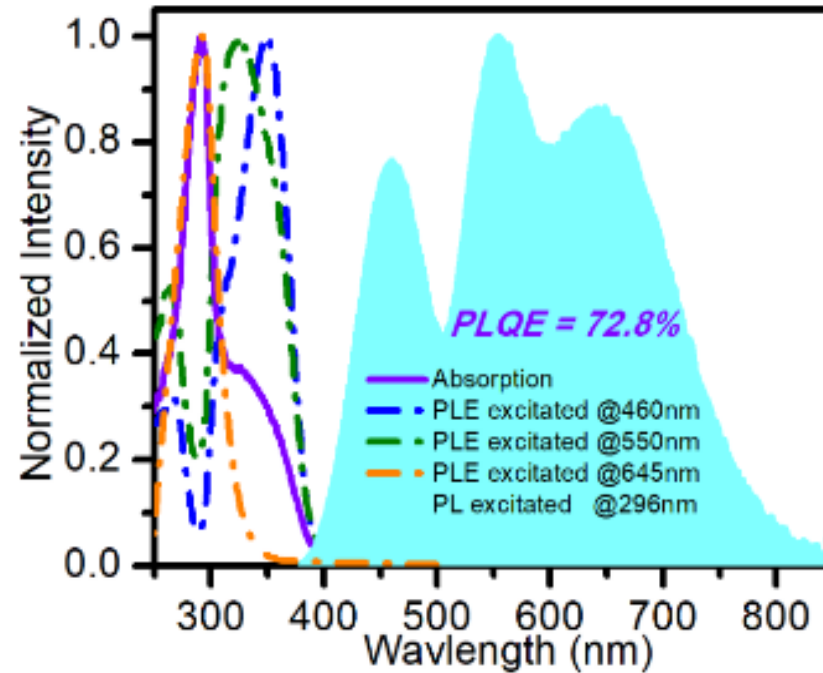
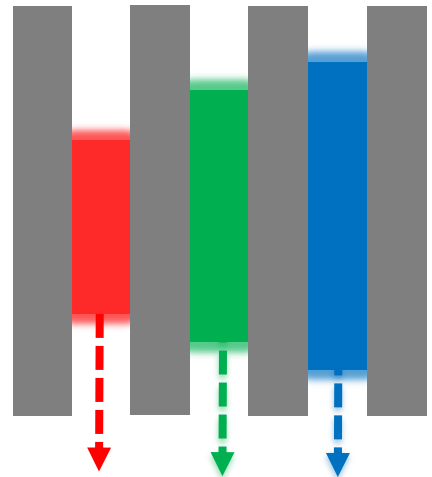
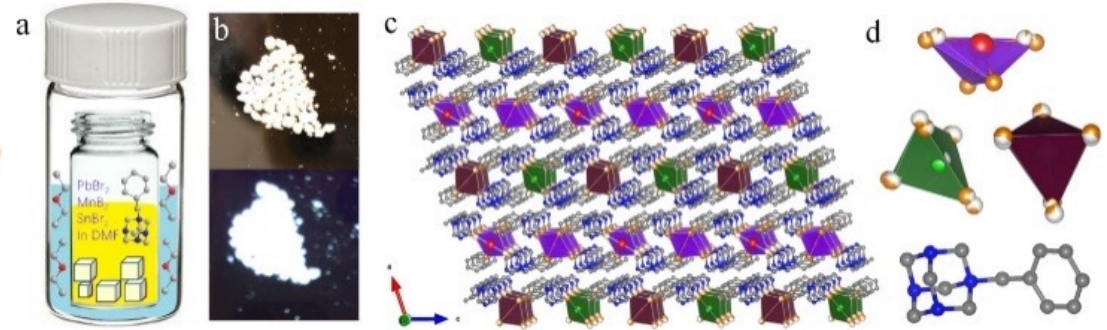
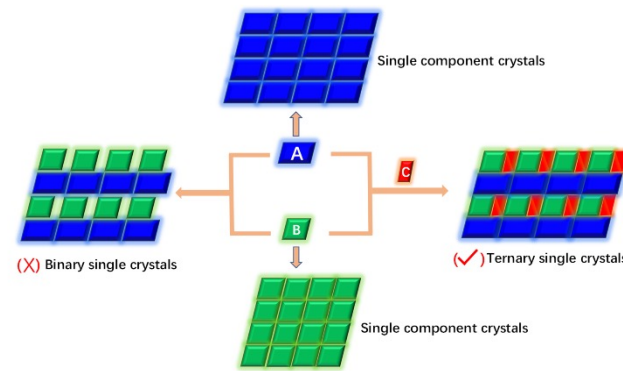
Perfect Host-Guest System



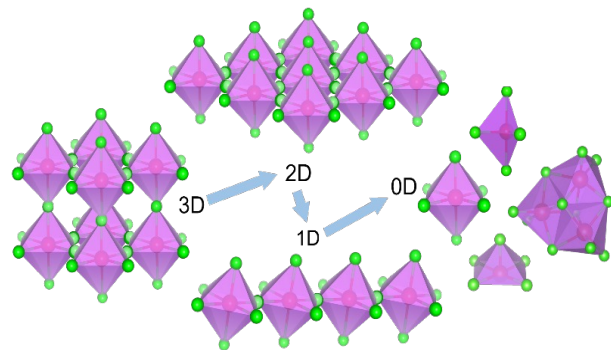
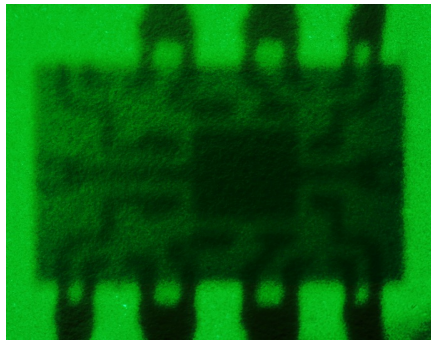
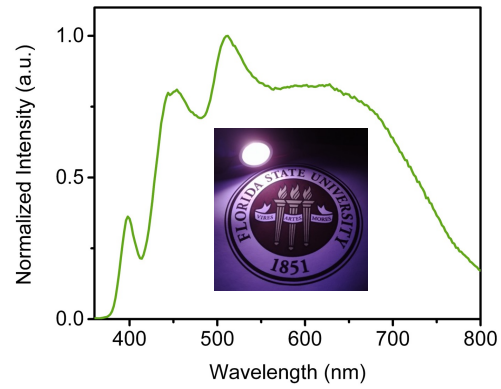
Multicomponent Systems (I)



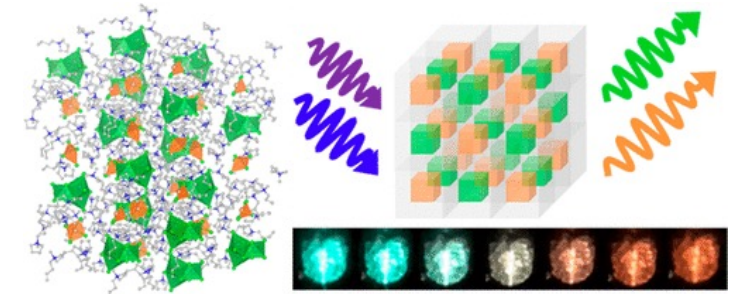
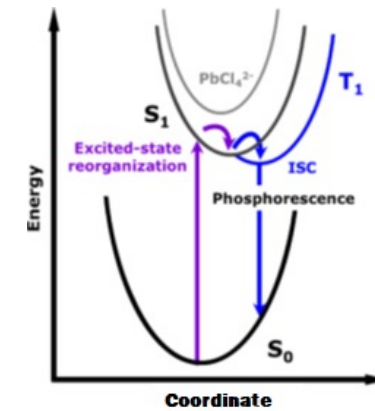
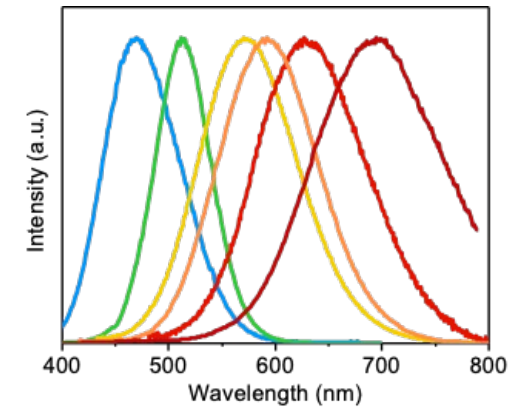
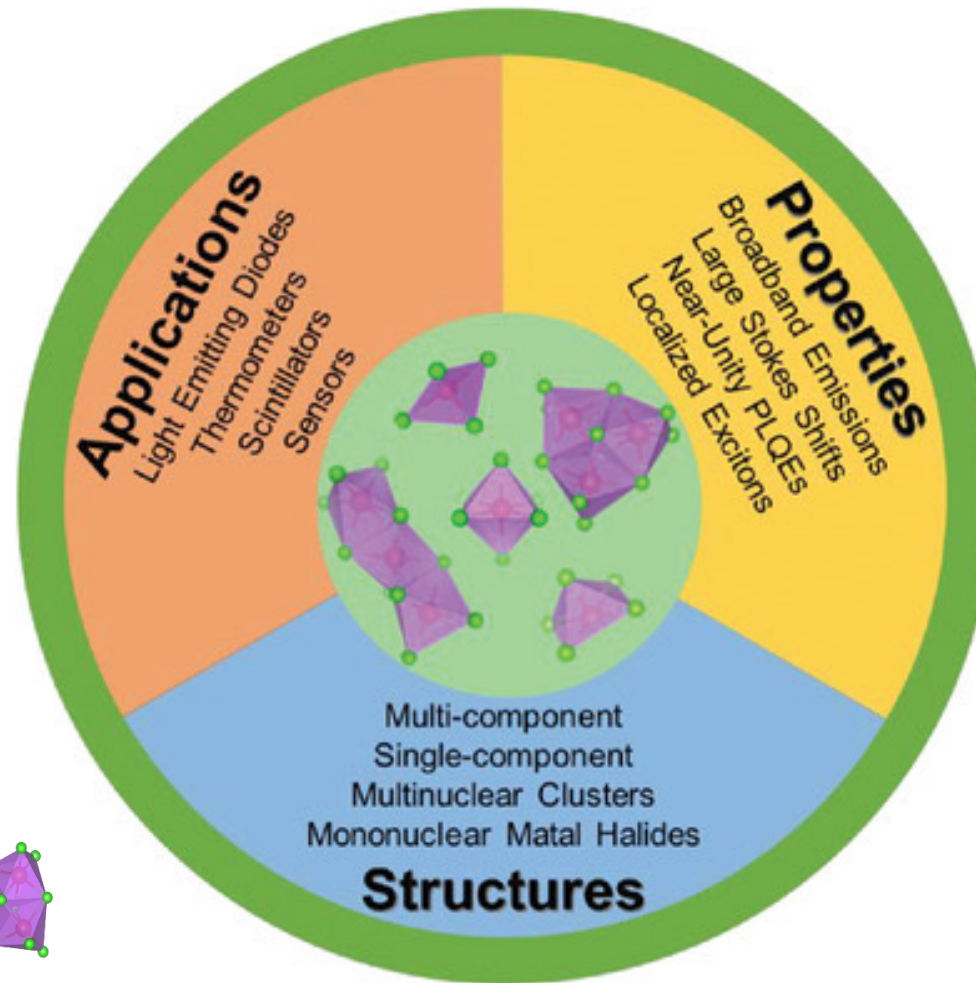
Multicomponent Systems (II)



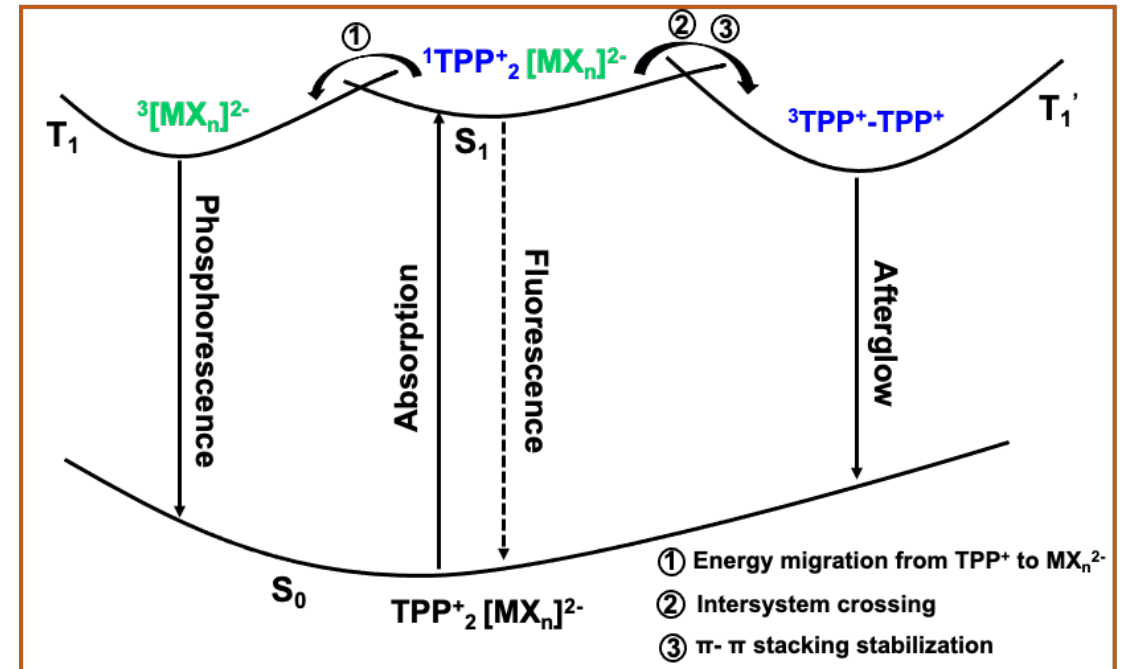
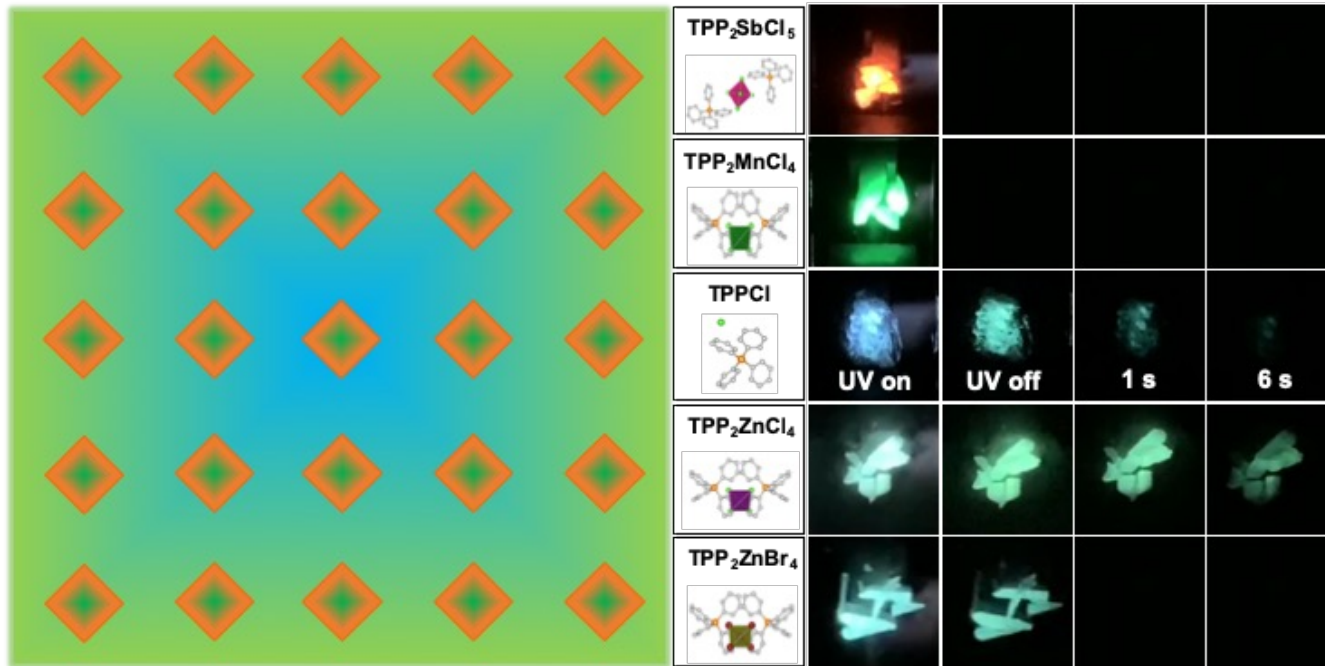
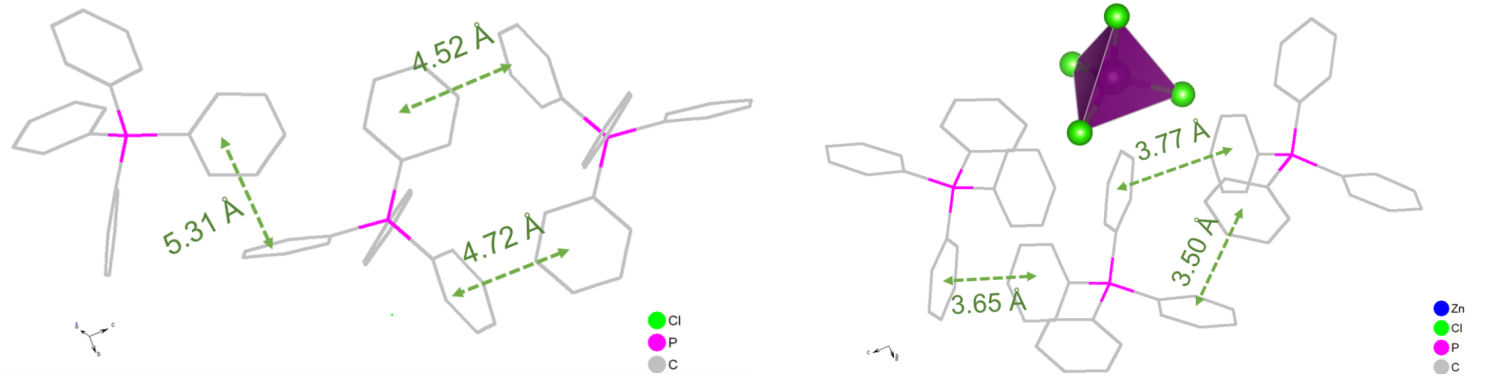
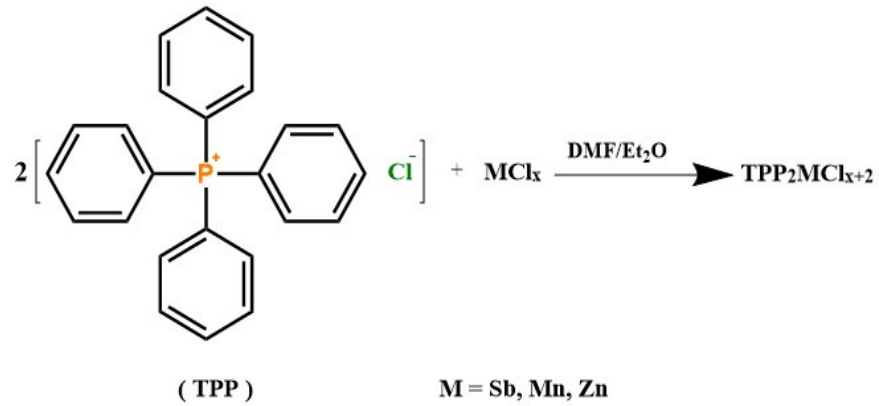
0D Organic Metal Halide Hybrids



Recent Advances in Luminescent Zero-Dimensional Organic Metal Halide Hybrids



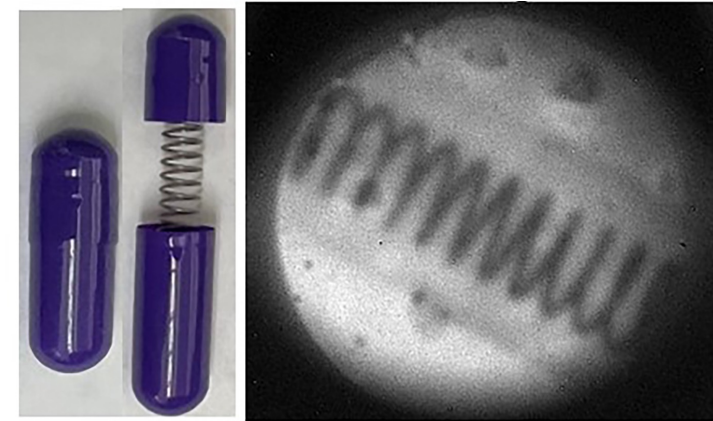
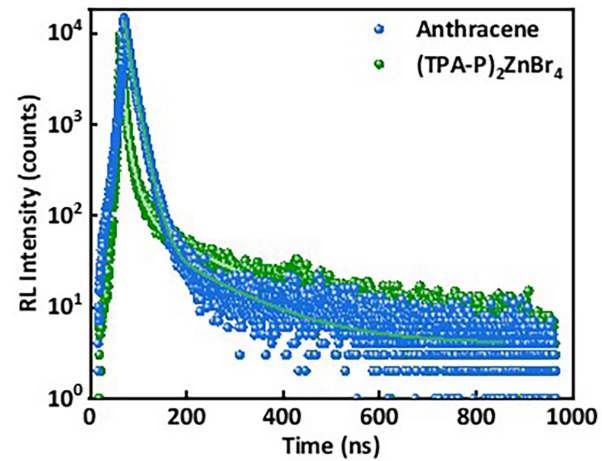
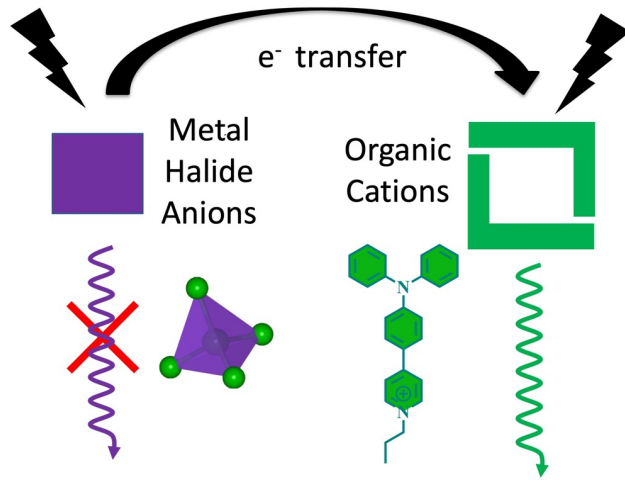
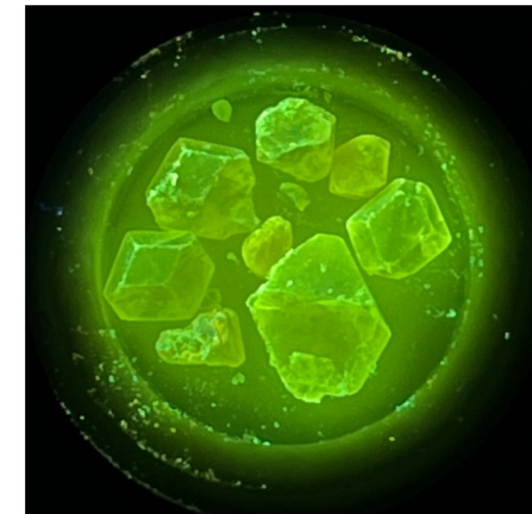
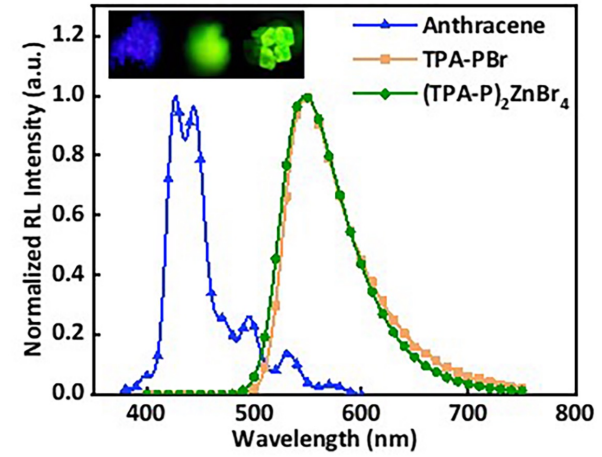
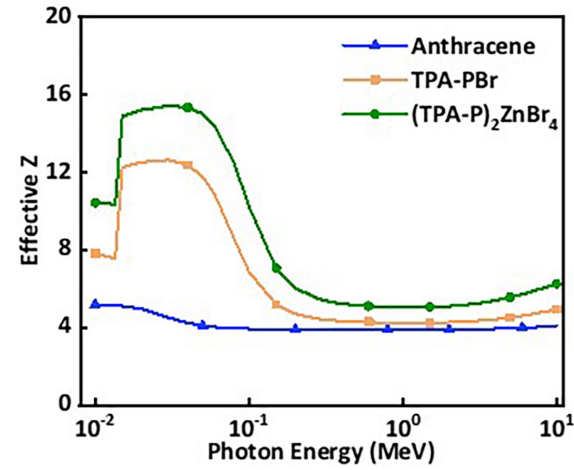
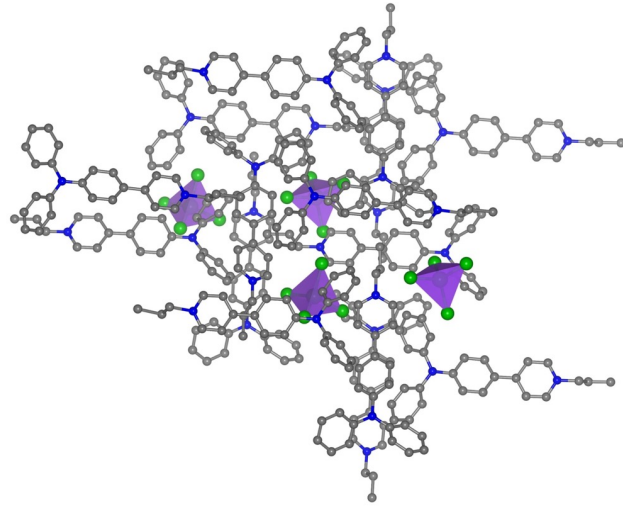
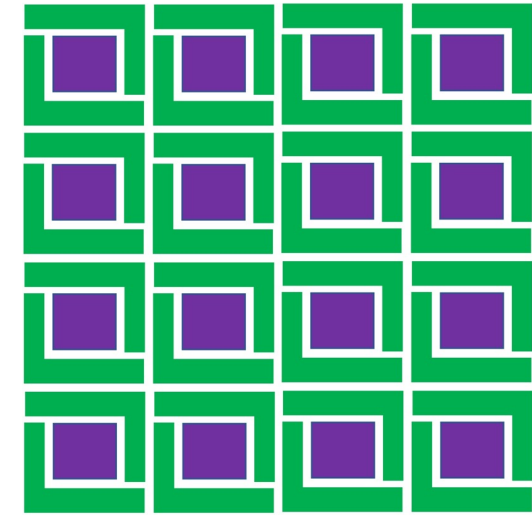
Metal Halides as Regulator





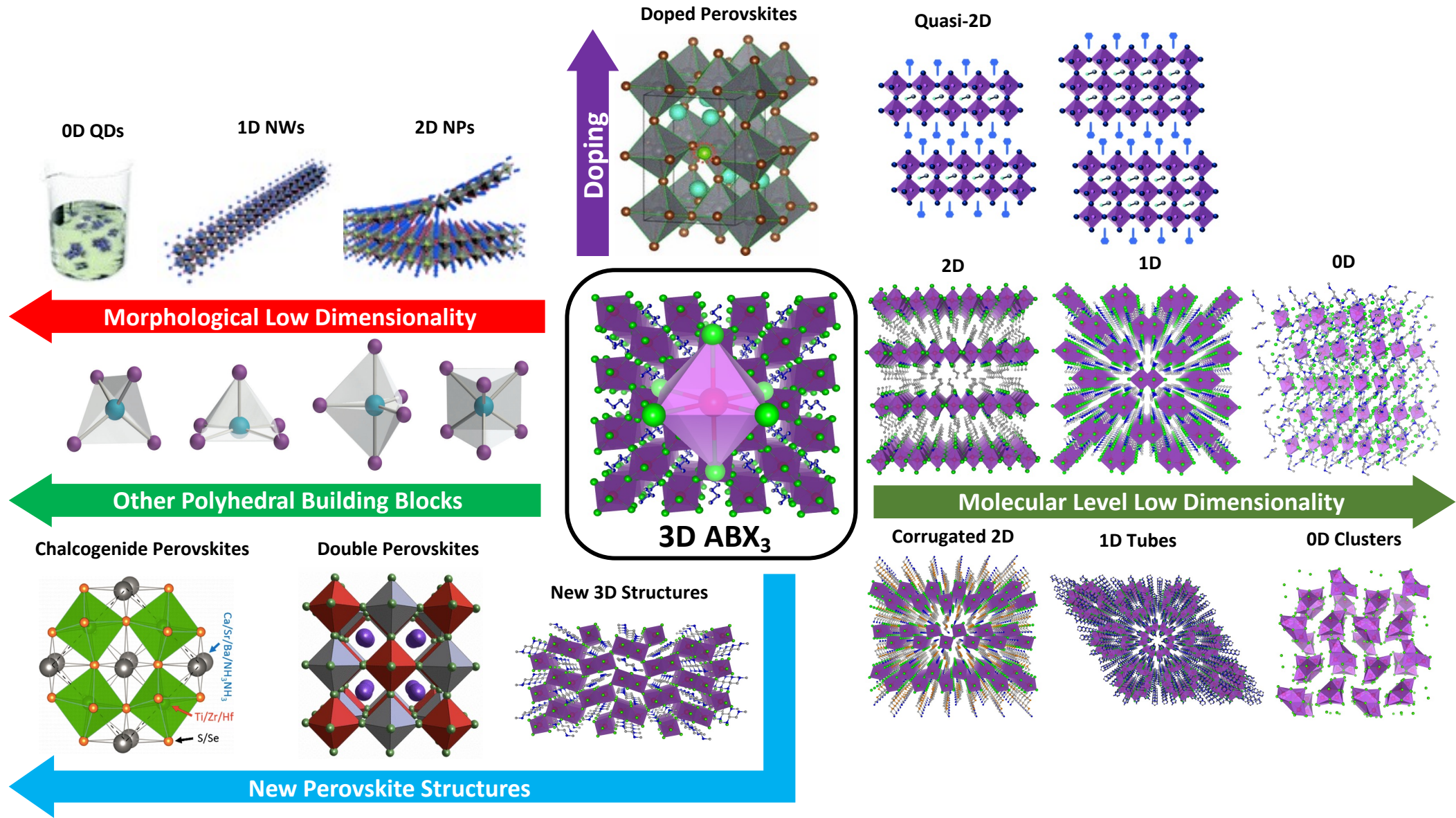
TPP₂ZnCl₄, TPP₂ZnBr₂Cl₂, TPP₂ZnBr₄, TPP₃SbCl₆, TPP₂MnCl₄

Metal Halides as Sensitizer



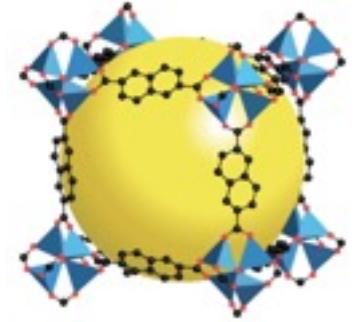
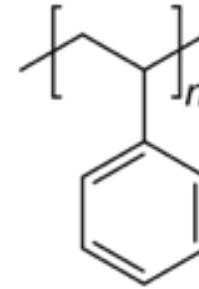
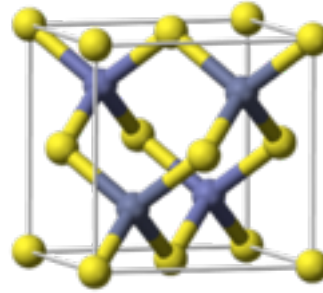
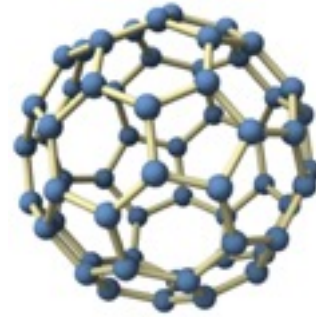
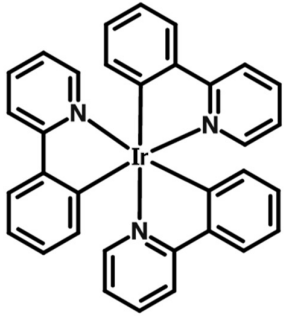
- Precise synthetic control has been achieved for the preparation of 1D and 0D organic metal halide hybrids.
- Understanding of the photoluminescence mechanisms has been achieved for organic metal halide hybrids with different dimensionalities at the molecular level.
- Multicomponent organic metal halide hybrids have been developed via proper crystal engineering.
- Photophysical tuning of 0D organic metal halide hybrids from phosphorescence to ultralong afterglow has been achieved by controlling the metal halides.
- Using metal halides and many other complex species as counter ions to co-crystallize with organic ions to form ionically bonded systems has remarkable potential to deliver new functional materials.

Perovskites and Beyond

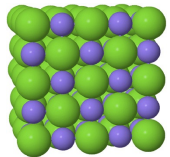


Organic-Inorganic Hybrids

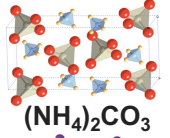
Covalently Bonded Materials



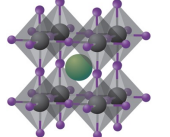
Ionically Bonded Systems



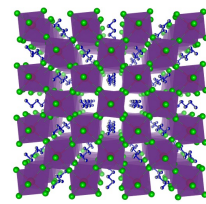
NaCl



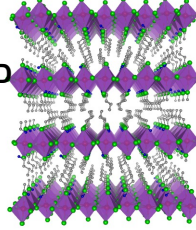
(NH₄)₂CO₃



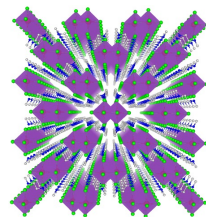
CH₃NH₃PbBr₃



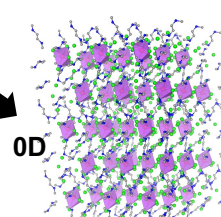
3D



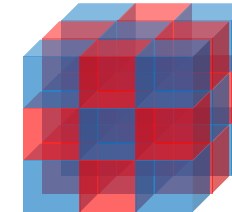
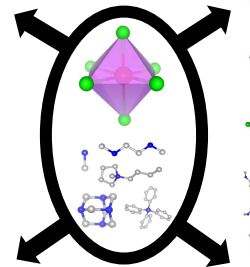
2D



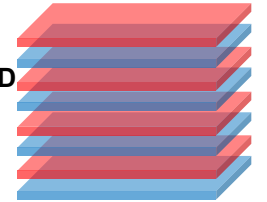
1D



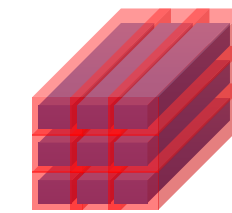
0D



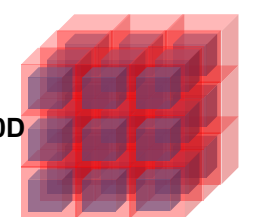
3D



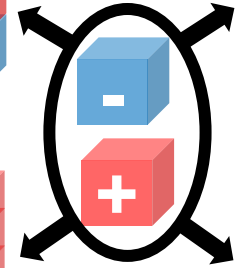
2D



1D



0D



There is a vast space to explore organic-inorganic hybrids beyond perovskites, and we expect to see a lot of new science.

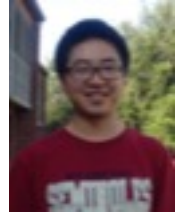
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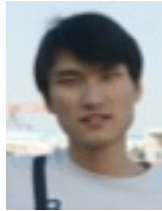
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Tunde Shonde



Dr. Liangjin Xu



Dr. Qingquan He



Sujin Lee



Maya Chaaban



Azza Akacha



He Liu



Dr. Theo Siegrist



Dr. Hanwei Gao



Dr. Kenneth Hanson



Dr. Chen Huang



Dr. Michael Shatruk



Dr. Thomas E. Albrecht-Schmitt



Dr. Lei Zhu



Dr. Yanyan Hu



Dr. Joseph Schlenoff



Dr. Ronald Clark



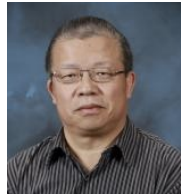
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Dr. Lin X. Chen



Dr. Maohua Du



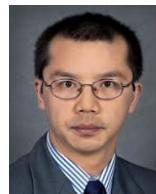
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Dr. Jianguo Xue



Dr. Bumjoon Kim



Dr. Xiaobo Chen



Dr. Shangchao Lin



Dr. Kirk Schanze



Dr. Peter Djurovich



Dr. Liang Tan



Dr. Franky So



Dr. Daniel Dougherty



Dr. Xujie Lv

