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Bismuth/Silver-based 2D Iodide Double and 1D Bi Perovskites: Interplay Between Structural and Electronic Dimensions

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Abstract

New structures with favorable band structure and optical properties are of broad interest to the halide perovskite community. Recently, lead-free two-dimensional (2D) double perovskites have emerged as dimensionally reduced counterparts of their 3D analogues. Besides the structural diversity provided by the organic cation, the achievement of 2D lead-free iodide double perovskites has attracted researchers to explore more structures in this new material family. Here, we report the synthesis and structures of a series of 2D iodide double perovskites based on cyclic diammonium cations (aminomethyl)piperidinium (AMP) and (aminomethyl)pyridinium (AMPY), $(4\text{AMP})_2\text{AgBiI}_8$ and $(3\text{AMPY})_2\text{AgBiI}_8$, and compare them with 1D structures with Bi only $(x\text{-AMP})\text{BiI}_5$ and $(x\text{-AMPY})\text{BiI}_5$ ($x = 3$ and 4). The crystallographic structures of the double perovskite phases are highly distorted, because of the inability of Ag to form regular octahedral coordination with iodine. The experimental bandgaps of the double perovskite phases are surprisingly similar ($(4\text{AMP})_2\text{AgBiI}_8$) or even larger ($(3\text{AMPY})_2\text{AgBiI}_8$) than in the 1D structures with the same cations ($(4\text{AMP})\text{BiI}_5$ and $(3\text{AMPY})\text{BiI}_5$). DFT calculations suggest that the effective electronic dimensionality of the double perovskites is on par or lower than that of 1D structures. The reduced electronic dimension of the 2D compounds originates from the weak electronic coupling between the corner-sharing Ag and Bi octahedra. The band structures for the 1D compounds are dispersive in the chain direction, suggesting that their electronic and structural dimensions are similar. Low frequency Raman spectra exhibit distinct peaks at room temperature for all compounds reported here, suggesting rigid lattices.

Keywords: 2D iodide double perovskite, 1D Bi perovskite, electronic dimension, optical property

Introduction

Two-dimensional (2D) halide perovskites have attracted tremendous research interests thanks to their enhanced stability and broader structural diversity compared to their three-dimensional (3D) analogues.¹⁻³ They have been widely explored for optoelectronic applications such as solar cells⁴⁻⁸, light-emitting diodes (LEDs)⁹, detectors¹⁰ and lasers¹¹. 2D halide perovskites based on Pb²⁺ dominate the field because of their favorable electronic structures thanks to the Pb s² lone pair.^{12, 13} In the efforts to expand the family and in part to eliminate the perceived toxic Pb, researchers have developed the double perovskites where Pb²⁺ is replaced by a +3 metal (such as Bi or In) and a +1 metal (such as Ag or Cu).¹⁴⁻¹⁶ So far, most 3D double perovskites are based on bromide or chloride because of a size limit that excludes the iodide structures. Since the octahedral ratio, $\mu=r(M^{III})/r(X)$ (where $r(M^{III})$ and $r(X)$ are the radii of the +3 metal and halogen, respectively), needs to be ≥ 0.41 , it places the iodine with its large radius off limits since few +3 metals can meet the requirement.^{17, 18} However, using the dimension reduction¹⁹⁻²² as in Pb based perovskites, 2D iodide double perovskites have been achieved recently²³. After the first report of iodide 2D double perovskite using aromatic diammonium cations,²³ they were also synthesized with aliphatic diammonium cations²⁴⁻²⁶ and monoammonium cations^{25, 27}. They have demonstrated interesting features such as ferroelectricity, X-ray detection²⁸ and even circularly polarized light detection²⁹.

One of the limitations of the double perovskite family is their weak optical absorption because of the indirect nature of the bandgap.^{14, 15} Another notable concern is that even though they are structurally connected in 3D, their electronic structures suggest lower dimensionality because the +1 transition metal and +3 metal octahedra are disconnected in terms of electronic coupling due to the absence of a lone pair in the transition metal.³⁰ The only +1 metals with similar lone pair electronic configuration are Tl⁺ and In⁺, the former is more toxic than Pb³¹ and later is subject to oxidation³², putting the field into a dilemma.

On the other hand Bi-only halides tend to form 0D structures such as A₃Bi₂I₉ (A is Cs⁺ and methylammonium) which feature molecular dimers of [Bi₂I₉]^{3-,33}, 1D chains A'BiI₅ (A' is an organic diammonium cations)^{34, 35} and 2D <111>-oriented 2D perovskites A₃Bi₂I₉ (A = NH₄⁺, K⁺, Rb⁺)³⁶. The last one can also be seen as vacancy ordered double perovskite A₃[Bi₂□]I₉, where 1/3 of the Bi octahedra are vacant, while the remaining 2/3 of Bi octahedra remain connected by

corner-sharing. The maintenance of corner-sharing is important to ensure sizeable electronic coupling to get dispersive electronic bands.³⁷ Generally edge-sharing and face-sharing BiI_6 octahedra form compounds that exhibit flat electronic bands.³⁸

The 1D $\text{A}'\text{BiI}_5$ structures were first explored by Mitzi³⁴ and Papavassiliou³⁵ et al in late 1990s. However, their optical properties and electronic structures were not studied in detail. Here, we report the synthesis and structures of two iodide 2D double perovskites with small cyclic diammonium cations aminomethylpiperidinium (AMP) and aminomethylpyridinium (AMPY) and compare them with the 1D structures with only corner-sharing Bi octahedra. The bandgaps of compounds reported here are between 1.83 and 2.05 eV. Band structure calculations suggest that the double perovskite structures present flat electronic bands whereas for the 1D structures, there is some band dispersion along the chain direction. The calculations indicate that there is a weak electronic coupling between the Ag and Bi octahedra which gives rise to a lower dimensional electronic structure than that of their structural dimension, emphasizing the importance of understanding the structure-property relationship for determining the proper application for these materials.

Experimental Section

Synthesis

(3AMPY)₂AgBiI₈·H₂O. An amount of 0.5 mmol $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (242.6 mg) and 2 ml AgNO_3 (339.6 mg) were dissolved in 5.5 mL concentrated HI under heating at 120 °C and stirring for 10 min. In a separate vial, 1 mmol 3AMPY was added to 1 mL H_3PO_2 solution under stirring. The neutralized 3AMPY was then added to the HI solution under heating and stirring until a clear red solution was obtained. Then the hot plate was turned off and the solution was cooled to room temperature, and red crystals precipitated out in one day. The red crystals were separated by vacuum filtration and dried on the filtration funnel for a further 30 min. Yield: 400.7 mg, 51.2% based on total Bi.

(4AMP)₂AgBiI₈·0.5H₂O. An amount of 0.5 mmol $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (242.6 mg) and 2 ml AgNO_3 (339.6 mg) were dissolved in 10 mL concentrated HI under heating at 120 °C and stirring for 10 min. In a separate vial, 1 mmol 4AMP was added to 1 mL H_3PO_2 solution under stirring. The neutralized 4AMP was then added to the HI solution under heating and stirring until a clear red solution was obtained. Then the hot plate was turned to 80°C and kept at this temperature until

red crystals started to precipitate out. Then the hot plate was turned off and the solution was cooled to room temperature until the crystals completely precipitated out within one day. The red crystals were separated by vacuum filtration and dried on the filtration funnel for a further 30 min. Yield: 337.0 mg, 42.8% based on total Bi.

(3AMP)BiI₅. An amount of 1 mmol Bi(NO₃)₃·5H₂O (485.1 mg) was dissolved in 5 mL concentrated HI under heating at 120 °C and stirring for 10 min. In a separate vial, 1 mmol 3AMP was added to 1 mL H₃PO₂ solution under stirring. The neutralized 3AMP was then added to the HI solution under heating and stirring until a clear red solution was obtained. Then the hot plate was turned off and the solution was cooled to room temperature, and dark red crystals precipitated out in one day. The crystals were separated by vacuum filtration and dried on the filtration funnel for a further 30 min. Yield: 543.9 mg, 56.7% based on total Bi.

(4AMP)BiI₅. An amount of 1 mmol Bi(NO₃)₃·5H₂O (485.1 mg) was dissolved in 10 mL concentrated HI under heating at 120 °C and stirring for 10 min. In a separate vial, 1 mmol 4AMP was added to 1 mL H₃PO₂ solution under stirring. The neutralized 4AMP was then added to the HI solution under heating and stirring until a clear red solution was obtained. Then the hot plate was turned off and the solution was cooled to room temperature, and dark red crystals precipitated out in one day. The crystals were separated by vacuum filtration and dried on the filtration funnel for a further 30 min. Yield: 521.2 mg, 54.3% based on total Bi.

(3AMPY)BiI₅. An amount of 1 mmol Bi(NO₃)₃·5H₂O (485.1 mg) was dissolved in 5 mL concentrated HI under heating at 120 °C and stirring for 10 min. In a separate vial, 1 mmol 3AMPY was added to 1 mL H₃PO₂ solution under stirring. The neutralized 3AMPY was then added to the HI solution under heating and stirring until a clear red solution was obtained. Then the hot plate was turned off and the solution was cooled to room temperature, and dark red crystals precipitated out in one day. The crystals were separated by vacuum filtration and dried on the filtration funnel for a further 30 min. Yield: 400.4 mg, 42.0% based on total Bi.

(4AMPY)BiI₅. An amount of 1 mmol Bi(NO₃)₃·5H₂O (485.1 mg) was dissolved in 5 mL concentrated HI under heating at 120 °C and stirring for 10 min. In a separate vial, 1 mmol 4AMPY was added to 1 mL H₃PO₂ solution under stirring. The neutralized 4AMPY was then added to the HI solution under heating and stirring until a clear red solution was obtained. Then the hot plate was turned off and the solution was cooled to room temperature, and dark red

crystals precipitated out in one day. The crystals were separated by vacuum filtration and dried on the filtration funnel for a further 30 min. Yield: 522.1 mg, 54.7% based on total Bi.

Results and Discussion

Synthesis. All compounds were synthesized from solution using concentrated HI. The synthesis of the 1D phases used a stoichiometric ratio between the $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and the cation, and the concentration of the solution was tuned to avoid the precipitation of a second phase. When the solution was too diluted (Bi concentration lower than 0.1 mol/L), light-yellow non-perovskite hydrate phase would form. After the starting materials were dissolved upon heating at 120 °C and stirring, the solution was cooled to room temperature and dark-red, needle-shaped crystals precipitated out within one day. For the synthesis of the double perovskite phase, an excess amount of AgNO_3 was used to eliminate the competing 1D phases. When the HI solution is too concentrated, the 1D phases precipitate out first. However, if it is too dilute (0.05 mol/L Bi), a light-yellow non-perovskite phase would come out. Therefore, the concentration was optimized for the double perovskite phase. For $(4\text{AMP})_2\text{AgBiI}_8 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a step-cooling method was used to increase the crystal quality. The solution was first cooled to 80 °C and kept at this temperature until crystals started to precipitate out. Then it was cooled to room temperature and needle-shaped crystals in dark-red color precipitated out within one hour.

The experimental and calculated powder X-ray diffraction (PXR) patterns are shown in Figure 1. For the double perovskite structures, the first strong peak shows up right before $2\theta = 10^\circ$, corresponding to the $(20 \bar{2})$ and (002) planes for the $(4\text{AMP})_2\text{AgBiI}_8 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $(3\text{AMPY})_2\text{AgBiI}_8 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ structures, respectively. The two peaks correspond to the d-spacings of 9.94 Å and 9.23 Å, respectively, and match well with the short interlayer distances. Interestingly, the PXR patterns of $(3\text{AMP})\text{BiI}_5$ and $(4\text{AMPY})\text{BiI}_5$ structures look similar to those of the double perovskites, with first strong peaks corresponding to the (101) and (110) planes, respectively. For $(4\text{AMP})\text{BiI}_5$ and $(3\text{AMPY})\text{BiI}_5$ structures, their PXR can be differentiated from the double perovskite structures only by the small peak around $2\theta = 9^\circ$ right before the strong peak ($2\theta = 10^\circ$). This suggests that careful single-crystal characterization is needed to determine the structures.

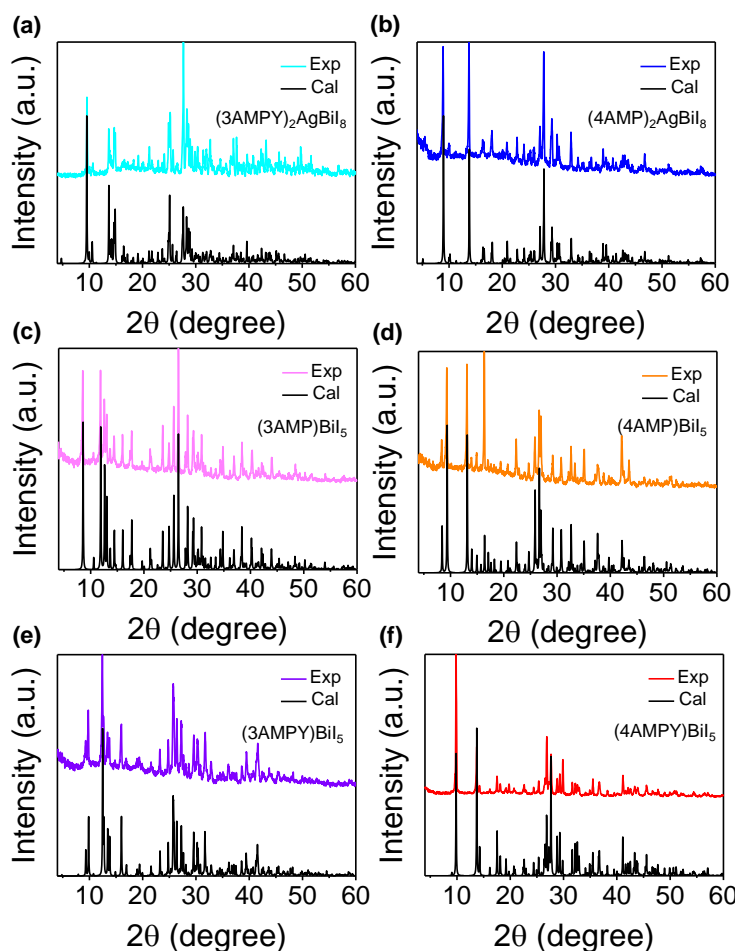


Figure 1. Experimental and calculated PXRD patterns of (a) $(4AMP)_2AgBi_8 \cdot 0.5H_2O$, (b) $(3AMPY)_2AgBi_8 \cdot H_2O$, (c) $(3AMP)Bi_5$, (d) $(4AMP)Bi_5$, (e) $(3AMPY)Bi_5$ and (f) $(4AMPY)Bi_5$.

Crystal structures. The 2D perovskite $(4AMP)_2AgBi_8 \cdot 0.5H_2O$ crystallizes in the $C2/c$ space group, with the results of structural refinement shown in Table 1, and detailed crystallographic data provided in SI. The structure adopts a large supercell with lattice parameters $a = 34.988(7)$ Å, $b = 8.4789(17)$ Å and $c = 22.226(4)$ Å. Even though a smaller cell (subcell $a = 21.219(4)$ Å, $b = 8.4789(17)$ Å and $c = 19.558(4)$ Å) may also be found and used to solve the structure, it gives rise to poor refinement and disorder of iodine atoms, where the bridging iodine atom is disordered over two symmetry-related sites with an occupancy of 0.5. However, this disorder is fully resolved in the correct larger unit cell. In an ideal structure, the four adjacent octahedra should make up a square, but since the MI_6 octahedra are heavily tilted in-plane, two edges of the square are “pulled-in” and the other two are “pushed-out” (Figure 2a) to introduce a rhombic distortion in the equatorial octahedral plane. The distortion in the inorganic layer is fully ordered.

Usually in Pb 2D perovskites, the Pb···Pb distances in the opposite edges of the square are similar, but different from the other two edges, forming a rectangle with four adjacent octahedra. But for the 2D double perovskite structure, the four adjacent edges (Ag···Bi distances) can be very different, suggesting large anisotropy, which may cause extra strain in the structure (Figure S1).

The metal sites are also ordered with Ag^I and Bi^{III} alternating with each other (Figure 2b). The octahedral coordination environments, however, are quite different for Ag^I and Bi^{III}. For Bi^{III}, the octahedra are regular with uniform Bi-I bond lengths. The Ag^I local environment is much more distorted, and the Ag-I bond lengths vary from 2.6524(8) Å in the axial position to 3.823(8) Å in the equatorial plane, with the Ag-I bonds in the in-plane direction being much longer than those in the out-of-plane direction (Table 3).

We can calculate the distortion index (D) using the equation, $D = \frac{1}{6} \sum_i \frac{|l_i - l_{av}|}{l_{av}}$, where l_i and l_{av} are the individual and average M-I bond lengths, and the D value for the Ag^I and Bi^{III} sites are 0.109 and 0.026, respectively. This suggests that Ag^I is much less prone to form regular octahedral coordination with iodine, which is part of the reason why iodide double perovskites are rare. More interestingly, the organic cations are also ordered, and their configuration is identified by the charge density of C and N atoms (Figure 2c). This is different from the iodide 2D double perovskite with aromatic spacer cation, (AE2T)₂AgBiI₈ (AE2T = 5,5'-diylbis(aminoethyl)-[2,2'-bithiophene]), where the carbon and nitrogen atoms are disordered.²³

The disordered organic cations AE2T, especially the ethylammonium tethering groups are flexible enough to interact with the disordered bridging iodine atoms in both positions. The aliphatic 4AMP cation, however, has a fixed configuration that may be responsible for the absence of such a disorder. Another difference is that in the (AE2T)₂AgBiI₈, the metal sites are also disordered, while in the present case, the Ag^I and Bi^{III} sites do show a long-range order. In the same paper²³, the authors proposed that the iodide 2D double perovskite is stabilized by the templating effect of the AE2T cation because of the edge-to-face intermolecular aromatic interaction. However, the fact that 2D iodide double perovskites can also form with aliphatic cations rules out that possibility.

The closest I···I distance is 3.98 Å in the present study, because of the compact configuration of the cyclic cation, and the inorganic layers are stacking exactly on top of each other, which corresponds to the Dion-Jacobson 2D perovskite phase. There is a co-crystallized H₂O molecule

stabilized between two pyridinium N atoms by the hydrogen bonding (Figure 2c),³⁹ with a N-H \cdots O distance is 2.05 Å, but not between two primary N atoms, so the formula of the compound is (4AMP)₂AgBiI₈·0.5H₂O. The H₂O also exists in the related structures of (C₆H₁₄N₂)₂AgBiI₈·H₂O and (C₆H₁₄N₂)₂CuBiI₈·0.5H₂O²⁴.

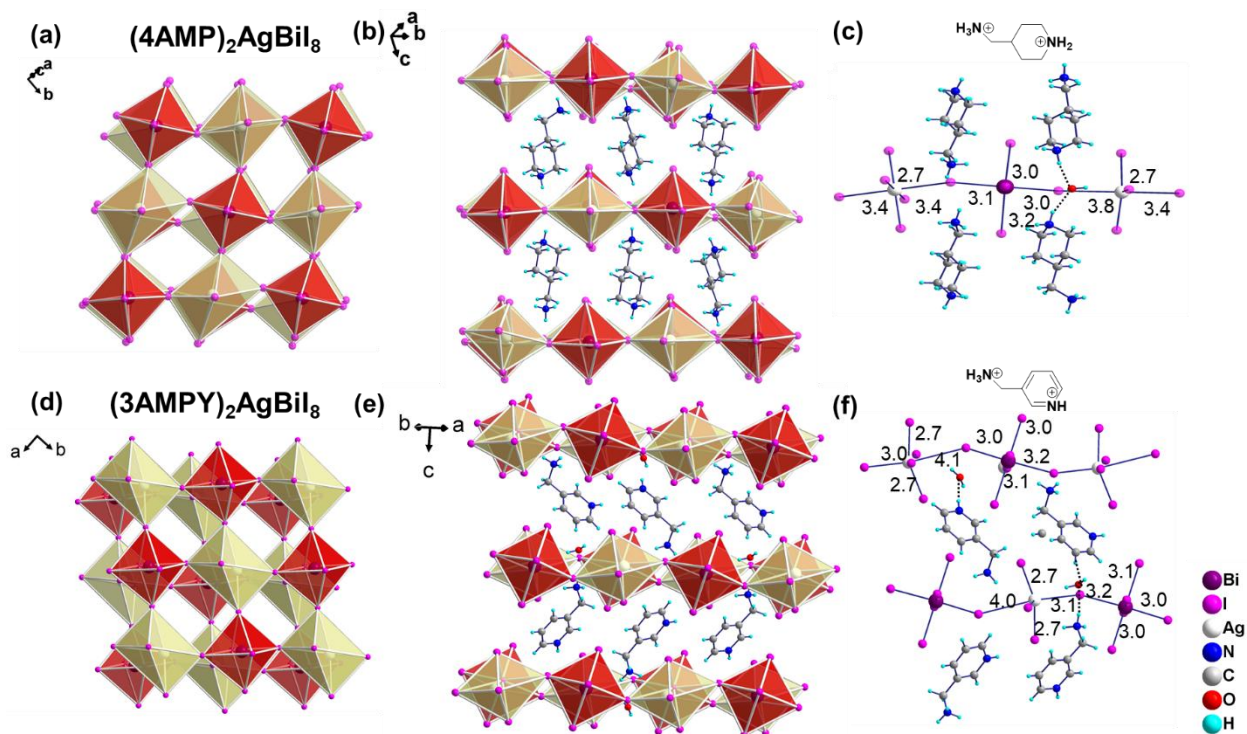


Figure 2. Crystal structures of 2D (4AMP)₂AgBiI₈·0.5H₂O from (a) top view and (b) side view, and (c) showing the bond lengths and interaction with the cation. Crystal structures of (3AMPY)₂AgBiI₈·H₂O from (d) top view and (e) side view, and (f) showing the bond lengths and interaction with the cation. The light yellow octahedra are (AgI₆)⁵⁻ while the red ones are (BiI₆)³⁻.

Similar to (4AMP)₂AgBiI₈·0.5H₂O, the (3AMPY)₂AgBiI₈·H₂O structure also exhibits ordered metal and iodine sites (Figure 2d), but adopts a lower symmetry space group of *P1* and unit cell of *a* = 8.5577(2) Å, *b* = 9.7387(2) Å, *c* = 18.5585(4) Å, α = 86.3032(12)°, β = 88.2019(11)° and γ = 88.8251(10)°. The differences in coordination environment between the Ag^I and Bi^{III} sites are even more dramatic (Figure 2e). The distortion indexes for the Ag^I and Bi^{III} sites are 0.135 and 0.0154, respectively, which exhibit almost ten times difference. The longest Ag \cdots I distance is 4.12 Å, which exceeds the sum of the van der Waals radii. In fact, the Ag^I site is more inclined to adopt the seesaw coordination in this compound (Figure S2).

The aromatic organic spacer 3AMPY is fully ordered and its configuration is determined explicitly by the electron densities of the C and N atoms (Figure 2f). Adjacent 3AMPY cations are parallel, instead of taking the face-to-edge interaction mode observed in the AE2T spacer cation. Interestingly, in 2D (3AMPY)PbI₄,⁷ the spacer cation does show the face-to-edge interaction. The inorganic layer exhibits a slight unit cell displacement of (0.1, 0.2) (Figure 2e), which is similar to that of the (3AMPY)PbI₄. Unlike the aliphatic spacer (4AMP) whose ring is more bendable, the atoms of the aromatic spacer cation must be coplanar, thus inducing the inorganic layers stagger in order to accommodate the more rigid asymmetric cation. The closest I^{••}I distance is 4.06 Å, which is slightly larger than in (4AMP)₂AgBiI₈·0.5H₂O because of the offset of the inorganic layers. There are also co-crystallized H₂O molecules stabilized in the structure, with a close N-H^{••}O distance of 1.9 and 2.3 Å for the pyridine and primary N atoms, respectively, suggesting strong hydrogen bonds. Similar to (4AMP)₂AgBiI₈·0.5H₂O, the adjacent four Ag^{••}Bi distances are highly varied because of the heavily distorted structure, indicative of large strain.

To confirm the existence (and amount) of H₂O molecules in the structures, we did thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) on the double perovskites (Figure S3). In the temperature range of 50-150 °C (Figure S3), the (3AMPY)₂AgBiI₈·H₂O and (4AMP)₂AgBiI₈·0.5H₂O compounds exhibit 1.3% and 0.5% weight loss around 100 °C, respectively, which corresponds to 0.5 H₂O and one H₂O in the structure and matches with the formula from single-crystal characterization. Besides, we also observe that the (4AMP)₂AgBiI₈·0.5H₂O compound starts to decompose at a higher temperature (311 °C) than (3AMPY)₂AgBiI₈·H₂O (230 °C), probably because the (3AMPY)₂AgBiI₈·H₂O structure is more distorted.

Comparing the structures described to other reported 2D iodide double perovskites (Table S1), we find that they have several features in common. The M^I octahedra are much more distorted than the M^{III} ones, since the distortion index values of M^I octahedra are one order of magnitude higher than those of M^{III} ones. This is most obvious in the structures of (3AMPY)₂AgBiI₈·H₂O, (C₆H₁₄N₂)₂AgBiI₈·H₂O and (C₆H₁₄N₂)₂CuBiI₈·0.5H₂O, where the M^I sites are clearly off centered, so they are also called quasi-1D layered double perovskites.¹⁹ The M^I sites are more inclined to form a seesaw coordination rather than the common octahedral coordination (Figure S2), as suggested by two ultra-long M^I-I bond distances, which are responsible for the large

distortion index value. As mentioned above, the inability to form regular M^+I_6 octahedral coordination is one of reasons why it is challenging to stabilize iodide double perovskites.

During the synthesis of the 2D iodide double perovskite phases, we also discovered several interesting 1D phases with both the aliphatic and aromatic cations, that provide important further insights into the interplay of structural and electronic structures of perovskite materials. The structures consist of 1D zigzag chains of BiI_6 octahedra, which can be seen as a cis double wire structure. For each of the chain, the configuration of the octahedra is similar to that in $\langle 110 \rangle$ -oriented 2D perovskites without extending in two dimensions. For the structures of $(3AMP)BiI_5$ and $(3AMPY)BiI_5$, the adjacent two chains are rotated (Figure 3a, c, viewing from b direction), with a dihedral angle of 69° and 61° , respectively. Within each chain, the Bi-I-Bi angles are close to 180° . The average Bi-I-Bi angles for $(3AMP)BiI_5$ and $(3AMPY)BiI_5$ are 178.6° and 179.7° (Table 5), respectively. The closest I...I distances are 4.11 \AA for $(3AMP)BiI_5$ and $(3AMPY)BiI_5$, respectively. Both are slightly smaller than the sum of the van der Waals radii (4.4 \AA), which suggests close interaction between the wires. The inorganic layers are separated by the organic cations and occupy well-defined positions with discrete conformations directed through weak hydrogen bonding interactions. A noteworthy difference between the 3AMP cation and the 3AMPY cation is that the former lies perpendicular to the b direction while the latter is parallel

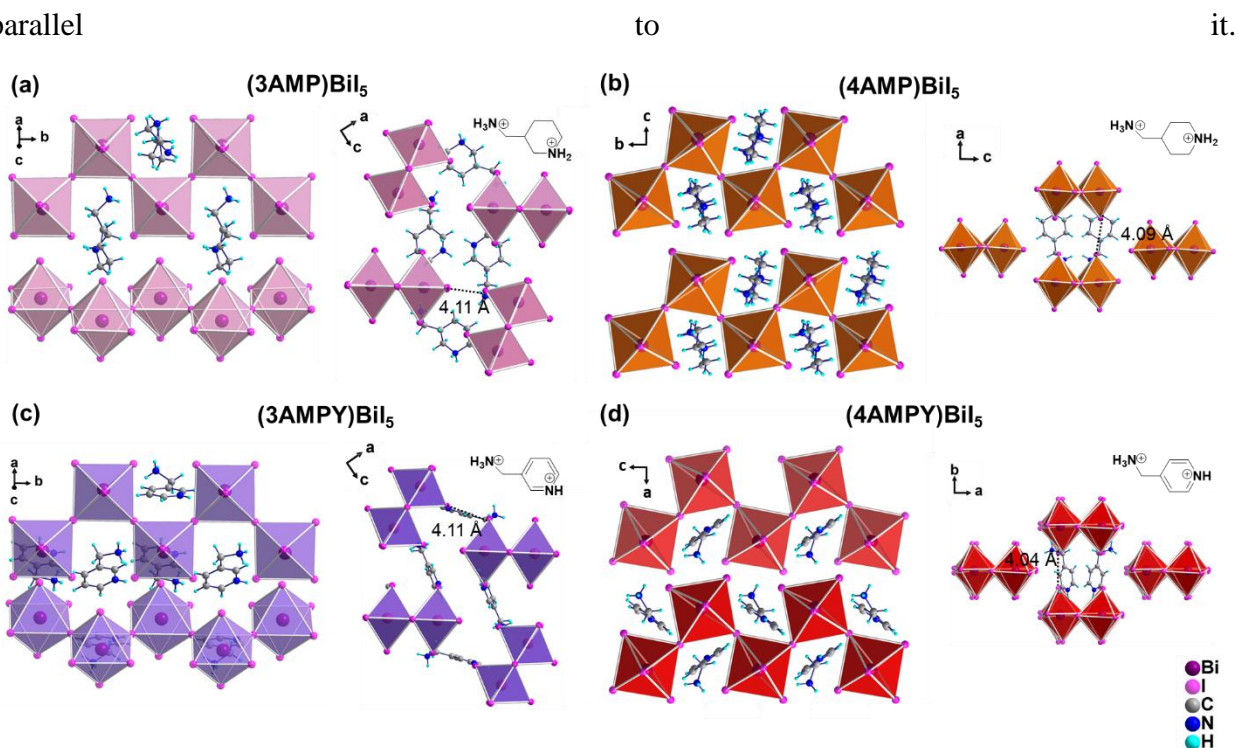


Figure 3. 1D chain structures of (a) (3AMP)BiI₅, (b) (4AMP)BiI₅, (c) (3AMPY)BiI₅ and (d) (4AMPY)BiI₅. The dash line indicates the shortest interchain distance.

For the structures of (4AMP)BiI₅ and (4AMPY)BiI₅, the adjacent two chains are parallel to each other (Figure 3b, d). The chain in each column is tilted, with average Bi-I-Bi angles of 160.9° and 157.1° for (4AMP)BiI₅ and (4AMPY)BiI₅ structures, respectively (Table 5). The wires in adjacent columns are offset by approximately half an octahedron. The closest I··I distances between chains in the same column, are 4.09 Å and 4.04 Å for (4AMP)BiI₅ and (4AMPY)BiI₅ structures, respectively. This distance is much smaller than the 1D Bi structures using longer diammonium cations.^{34, 35} Both 4AMP and 4AMPY cations are parallel to the stacking direction. These results suggest that the symmetry (3AMP vs 4AMP) has a larger influence in the structure than the difference between the aliphatic (3AMP) and aromatic (3AMPY) cations, even though the atoms on the aliphatic ring can bend while those on the aromatic one must stay on the same plane.

Band structure calculations. We conducted density functional theory (DFT) calculations to obtain the electronic band structures using the experimental crystallographic data, and spin-orbit coupling (SOC) is considered for all the compounds. For each compound, we use the experimental structure to define the inorganic skeleton. However, in the case of 3AMPY and 4AMPY, we observe the presence of molecular states within the bandgap of the inorganic lattice (Figure S4). Despite our best efforts, we could not find any experimental evidence to support this point. The ordering might be a result of the well-known bandgap underestimation of DFT. However, the use of a hybrid functional (HSE06), even with high contributions of exact exchange (e.g., 43%), did not modify the ordering of the molecular and inorganic conduction states (Figure S4). It remains unclear whether the position of the molecular states is an artifact of the DFT approach or not. In order to bypass this issue, organic cations are simply emulated by a background charge density. This tactic is known to have little impact on the band structure arising from the inorganic lattice,³⁷ as we verify on (4AMP)₂AgBiI₈·0.5H₂O (Figure S5).

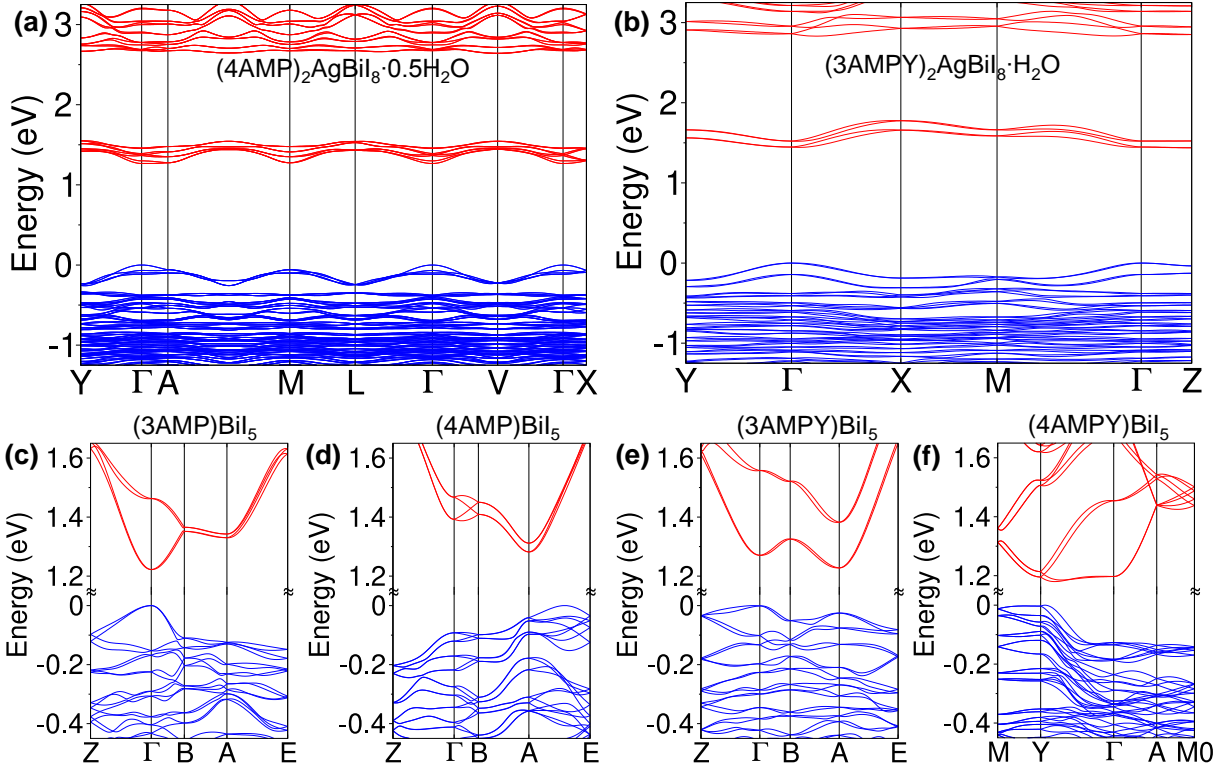


Figure 4. DFT calculations of band structures for (a) $(4\text{AMP})_2\text{AgBiI}_8 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, (b) $(3\text{AMPY})_2\text{AgBiI}_8 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, (c) $(3\text{AMP})\text{BiI}_5$, (d) $(4\text{AMP})\text{BiI}_5$, (e) $(3\text{AMPY})\text{BiI}_5$ and (f) $(4\text{AMPY})\text{BiI}_5$.

$(4\text{AMP})_2\text{AgBiI}_8 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ compound exhibits a direct bandgap of 1.27 eV at the Γ point (Figure 4a). The $(3\text{AMPY})_2\text{AgBiI}_8 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ compound also exhibits a nearly direct bandgap of 1.44 eV, which is slightly split due to the existence of the Rashba effect (Figure 4b).⁴⁰ However, because of the small bandwidth, the direct and indirect transitions are almost isoenergetic. In fact, the bands are relatively flat both at the valence and conduction band edges (compared to the regular perovskites), suggesting a low electronic dimension. The weak electronic coupling between the Ag and Bi octahedra indeed gives rise to a 0D-like electronic structure in the states close to the band gap. The inclusion of SOC in the calculations causes the splitting of bands characterized by the Bi 6p atomic states at the conduction band minimum (CBM), which is well-established for Bi-based halide perovskites.⁴¹ The split-off of conduction bands that shift down is attributed to the Bi $6p_{1/2}$ states, and the ones that shift up are assigned to Bi $6p_{3/2}$ states. The calculation results predict a wider bandgap for $(3\text{AMPY})_2\text{AgBiI}_8 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, which matches the experimental trend (vide infra) and attributed to the larger distortion of the octahedra.

From the partial density of states (PDOS) plots (Figure S6), we can observe that the valence band maximum (VBM) is dominated by the I 5p states, as well as some Ag 4d states. The CBM is composed by the hybridization between Bi 6p and I 5p orbitals. The composition of the band edge states is similar to that of other reported 2D iodide double perovskites.²³

The electronic band structures of the 1D compounds are magnified near the VBM and CBM, as shown in Figure 4c-f. The (3AMP)BiI₅ and (4AMPY)BiI₅ compounds are nearly direct bandgap semiconductors, with slight splitting due to the Rashba effect, and the calculated bandgaps are 1.22 eV and 1.18 eV, respectively. The VBM of the (4AMP)BiI₅ compound is between the A and E points of the Brillouin zone, while the CBM is at the A point, so it exhibits an indirect bandgap of 1.28 eV. The (3AMPY)BiI₅ exhibits an indirect transition from Γ to A, with a calculated bandgap of 1.23 eV. The calculation results match the experimental trend (vide infra) in the order of $E_{g, 4AMP} > E_{g, 3AMPY} > E_{g, 3AMP} > E_{g, 4AMPY}$.

The valence bands for all 1D compounds are relatively flat but the conduction bands are more dispersive than the valence bands. The largest dispersions happen in the (BiI₅)²⁺ chain direction, which is not surprising since the octahedra are connected through corner-sharing in the real space. Interestingly, the bands are not totally flat in other directions. To explore the origin of those dispersions, we calculated the band structures of isolated wires, structures that retain contacts along *a*, and the complete structures (Figure S7). For (3AMPY)BiI₅, the isolated (BiI₅)²⁺ chains exhibits dispersion only along the chain propagation direction, and the bands are flat in the other directions (Figure S8). However, when they are in close proximity to adjacent chains in the *a* direction (via I···I van der Waals contacts), there is a clear dispersion in the conduction band between B and A. This is an indication that lateral electronic coupling exists. In the complete structures, there is also a dispersion between Γ and B, which suggests strong interaction between the BiI₅ chains. This is mainly because of the small size of the diammonium cations, which highlights the influence of the organic cations on the electronic structures. The other three compounds also exhibit similar trends (Figure S9). This agrees with the structural characterization which shows close I···I distances between chains for all four compounds.

Optical properties

The absorption spectra of the double and 1D perovskite structures are shown in Figure 5a. The bandgaps of the compounds range from 1.83 to 2.05 eV. The bandgap of $(3\text{AMPY})_2\text{AgBiI}_8\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ structure is higher than that of $(4\text{AMP})_2\text{AgBiI}_8\cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ because the structure is more distorted, as indicated by both the small Ag-Br-Bi angle and large distortion index (see above). This trend is also in agreement by the DFT calculations. The absorption edge of $(4\text{AMP})_2\text{AgBiI}_8\cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is similar to the corresponding 1D compound $(4\text{AMP})\text{BiI}_5$, while the absorption edge of $(3\text{AMPY})_2\text{AgBiI}_8\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is much higher in energy than $(3\text{AMPY})\text{BiI}_5$, which suggests the electronic dimension of the double perovskite structure is less than 1D. The experimental results also confirm the theoretically predicted trend that $(3\text{AMPY})_2\text{AgBiI}_8\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ exhibits higher bandgap than $(4\text{AMP})_2\text{AgBiI}_8\cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

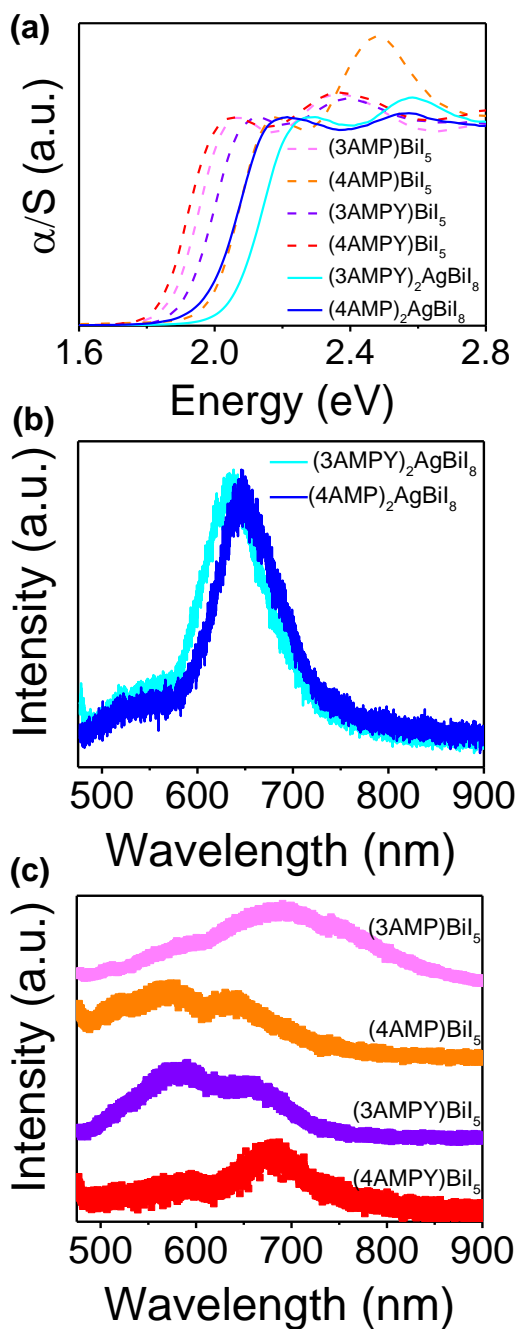


Figure 5. (a) Absorption spectra for all compounds reported here. (b) PL spectra for the double perovskite structures. (c) PL spectra for the 1D structures.

Previous work attributed the band edge absorption to the charge transfer between Ag and Bi.²⁰ Other authors suggest that this is unlikely because the Ag d orbitals mainly exist in VBM but have little contribution to the CBM, while the Bi p-orbitals mainly contribute to CBM but not much to the VBM, therefore “leaves little room for a nonzero metal-to-metal transition dipole

matrix element".²³ Our results suggests that since the I p-orbitals contribute to both the VBM and CBM, the band edge absorption is more likely to originate from the transition from I 5p states in VBM to I 5p (and Bi 6p) states in CBM. We note that the combination of metal and halogen p states in the CBM is not specific to the lead-free low-dimensional structures studied here, but a natural consequence of low symmetry-based electronic properties already described for lead-based perovskites.⁴²

The photoluminescence (PL) spectra of the double perovskite compounds are shown in Figure 5b. Their PL emission is very weak at room temperature, and we can observe a shoulder at around 530 nm and a main peak between 640 to 650 nm. Those two peaks generally match with the two slopes from the absorption spectra. The PL intensity of the 1D compounds are weaker than those of the double perovskite phase (Figure 5c). They also exhibit two peaks (or one peak and a shoulder) corresponding to the two slopes in the absorption spectra. The peak positions of (3AMP)BiI₅ and (4AMPY)BiI₅ are at lower energy than those of the (4AMP)BiI₅ and (3AMPY)BiI₅ are, which matches with the bandgap trend extracted from the absorption spectra. The weak observed emission is consistent with the DFT calculations which suggest that the transition is dipole-forbidden.

The Raman spectra of the compounds reported here are shown in Figure 6. They all exhibit distinct peaks below 200 cm⁻¹. This is significantly different from the traditional 3D and 2D perovskites with Pb, whose Raman spectra consist of broad central peaks around 0 cm⁻¹ at room temperature,⁴³ which suggests anharmonic and dynamically disordered lattice.^{44, 45} The Raman spectra of the 1D compounds consist of a main peak around 135 cm⁻¹, as well as several overlapping peaks below 70 cm⁻¹ with lower intensity. Based on the previous reports of similar Bi compounds,³³ we assign the major peak to the Bi-I stretching modes. The low frequency peaks below 70 cm⁻¹ can be assigned to various bending modes and Bi-I-Bi interactions. They exhibit weaker intensity than the stretching modes because the rotation and bending of the octahedra are restrained by the 1D chain. For the double perovskites, their Raman spectra look very similar to those of the 1D compounds with the major peak around 120 cm⁻¹ and several overlapping peaks below 70 cm⁻¹. So we tentatively assign the main peak to the stretching mode of the Bi-I stretching mode, while the (AgI₆)⁵⁻ modes remain almost silent. The bonding strength of Bi-I is much stronger than the Ag-I in this case, due to the elongation of the Ag-I bonds.

Besides, the $(\text{BiI}_6)^{3-}$ octahedra are more uniform than the Ag ones, as suggested by the distortion index shown in Table S1. This is significantly different from the 3D double perovskite such as $\text{Cs}_2\text{AgBiBr}_6$, where the Ag modes dominate because the Ag-Br bond strength is stronger and the $(\text{AgBr}_6)^{5-}$ octahedra are more uniform than the $(\text{AgI}_6)^{5-}$ ones.⁴⁶ However, the main peak does shift to lower frequency and broadens, which is subject to further exploration. Overall, these results suggest a more rigid lattice with more distinct phonon modes, compared to the corresponding 2D Pb-based perovskites which is consistent with the smaller and more isotropic thermal displacement parameters of the iodine atoms in their structures than in 2D Pb perovskites (Table S2- S13).⁴³

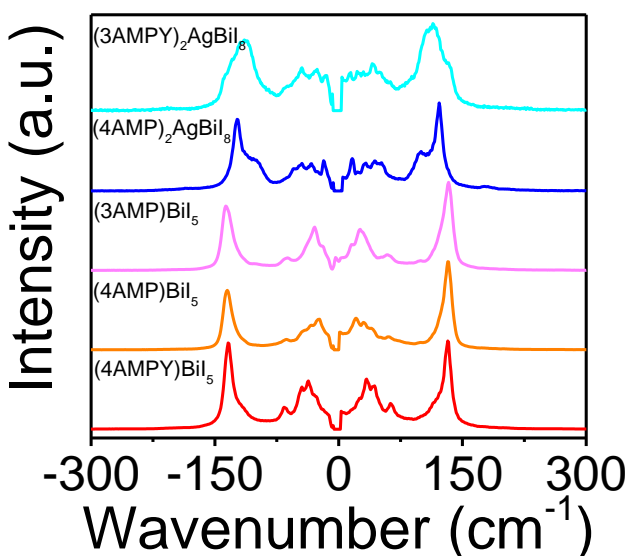


Figure 6. Room temperature Raman spectra of compounds reported here.

Conclusions

By comparing Bi/Ag-based 2D iodide double perovskites and 1D Bi-based chain compounds, we can see that the structural and electronic dimensions are not necessarily the same. The double perovskites are structurally connected in 2D, but their electronic structures are more like 0D because of the electronic decoupling of the Ag and Bi octahedra. The electronic dimension of the 1D compounds is the same as their structural dimension. They also exhibit appreciable dispersion in the interchain direction thanks to the close distances between the wires, which

suggests electronic coupling between the chains. The double perovskite compounds exhibit similar or higher bandgaps than the 1D compounds with the same cation, which confirms their lower electronic dimensions. In a way it is useful to view the role of Ag atoms in these compounds as nodes that act to isolate the $(\text{BiI}_6)^{3-}$ octahedra creating a 0D situation. In contrast, in the 1D structures the $(\text{BiI}_6)^{3-}$ octahedra are connected via corner-sharing at least along one direction. These seemingly counterintuitive results suggest that it is equally important to consider the details of the electronic structure as carefully as the crystal structure when interpreting experimental observations and in determining the potential application of the materials.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

More experimental details for powder X-ray diffraction, absorption spectroscopy, crystallographic details and DFT calculations.

X-ray crystallographic data of $(4\text{AMP})_2\text{AgBiI}_8 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

X-ray crystallographic data of $(3\text{AMPY})_2\text{AgBiI}_8 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

X-ray crystallographic data of $(3\text{AMP})\text{BiI}_5$.

X-ray crystallographic data of $(4\text{AMP})\text{BiI}_5$.

X-ray crystallographic data of $(3\text{AMPY})\text{BiI}_5$.

X-ray crystallographic data of $(4\text{AMPY})\text{BiI}_5$.

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Notes

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Table 1. Crystal and Refinement Data for the Double Perovskites.

	(3AMPY) ₂ AgBiI ₈ ·H ₂ O	(4AMP) ₂ AgBiI ₈ ·0.5H ₂ O
Crystal system	triclinic	monoclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> 1	<i>C</i> 2/ <i>c</i>
Unit cell dimensions	a = 8.5577(2) Å b = 9.7387(2) Å c = 18.5585(4) Å α = 86.3032(12)° β = 88.2019(11)° γ = 88.8251(10)°	a = 34.988(7) Å b = 8.4789(17) Å c = 22.226(4) Å β = 96.92(3)°
Volume	1542.44(6) Å ³	6545(2) Å ³
Z	2	16
Index ranges	-12 ≤ h ≤ 12, -13 ≤ k ≤ 13, -26 ≤ l ≤ 26	-47 ≤ h ≤ 47, -11 ≤ k ≤ 11, -29 ≤ l ≤ 30
Independent reflections	17621 [R _{int} = 0.0312]	8718 [R _{int} = 0.0461]
Completeness to θ = 25°	100%	99.3%
Data / restraints / parameters	17621 / 32 / 299	8718 / 16 / 164
Goodness-of-fit	1.082	0.891
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R _{obs} = 0.0406, wR _{obs} = 0.1163	R _{obs} = 0.0316, wR _{obs} = 0.0532
R indices [all data]	R _{all} = 0.0518, wR _{all} = 0.1260	R _{all} = 0.0724, wR _{all} = 0.0605
Largest diff. peak and hole	3.469 and -3.055 e·Å ⁻³	1.154 and -1.287 e·Å ⁻³
$R = \frac{\sum F_o - F_c }{\sum F_o }, wR = \left\{ \frac{\sum [w(F_o ^2 - F_c ^2)^2]}{\sum [w(F_o ^4)]} \right\}^{1/2} \text{ and } w = 1/(\sigma^2(F) + 0.0001F^2)$		

Table 2. Crystal and Refinement Data for the 1D Perovskites.

	(3AMP)BiI ₅	(4AMP)BiI ₅	(3AMPY)BiI ₅	(4AMPY)BiI ₅
Crystal system	monoclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic
Space group	<i>P2</i> ₁	<i>P2</i> ₁	<i>P2</i> ₁	<i>Cc</i>
Unit cell dimensions	a = 12.740(3) Å b = 8.9285(18) Å c = 16.404(3) Å β = 90.09(3)°	a = 10.240(2) Å b = 8.4579(17) Å c = 21.347(4) Å β = 90.14(3)°	a = 10.930(2) Å b = 9.0996(18) Å c = 17.651(4) Å β = 90.29(3)°	a = 19.550(4) Å b = 10.108(2) Å c = 17.163(3) Å β = 90.00(3)°
Volume	1866.1(7) Å ³	1848.9(6) Å ³	1755.5(6) Å ³	3391.6(12) Å ³
Z	4	4	4	8
Index ranges	-17<=h<=15 -12<=k<=12 -22<=l<=22	-12<=h<=14 -11<=k<=11 -29<=l<=29	-13<=h<=14 -12<=k<=12 -24<=l<=24	-24<=h<=26 -13<=k<=13 -23<=l<=23
Independent reflections	6742 [R _{int} = 0.0722]	9860 [R _{int} = 0.0385]	6330 [R _{int} = 0.1478]	8265 [R _{int} = 0.0650]
Completeness to θ = 25°	99%	99.4%	99%	98.5%
Data / restraints / parameters	6742 / 30 / 160	9860 / 17 / 162	6330 / 34 / 160	8265 / 4 / 175
Goodness-of-fit	2.55	1.066	4.56	1.010
Final R indices [I>2σ(I)]	R _{obs} = 0.0644 wR _{obs} = 0.0877	R _{obs} = 0.0331 wR _{obs} = 0.0752	R _{obs} = 0.0929 wR _{obs} = 0.1013	R _{obs} = 0.0560 wR _{obs} = 0.1408
R indices [all data]	R _{all} = 0.0920 wR _{all} = 0.0887	R _{all} = 0.0406 wR _{all} = 0.0779	R _{all} = 0.1082 wR _{all} = 0.1018	R _{all} = 0.0667 wR _{all} = 0.1470
Largest diff. peak and hole	1.83 and -2.18 e·Å ⁻³	1.231 and -0.951 e·Å ⁻³	3.65 and -3.40 e·Å ⁻³	1.840 and -3.520 e·Å ⁻³
$R = \frac{\sum F_o - F_c }{\sum F_o }$, $wR = \left\{ \frac{\sum[w(F_o ^2 - F_c ^2)^2]}{\sum[w(F_o ^4)]} \right\}^{1/2}$ and $w = 1/(\sigma^2(F) + 0.0001F^2)$				

Table 3. Bond Distances of the Double Perovskites. (Only Ag-I distances smaller than the sum of van der Waals radii are included here)

(3AMPY)₂AgBiI₈·H₂O				(4AMP)₂AgBiI₈·0.5H₂O	
Label	Distance(Å)	Label	Distance(Å)	Label	Distance(Å)
Bi(1)-I(1)	3.0631(14)	I(8)-Ag(2)#2	3.115(7)	Bi(1)-I(2)	3.1894(8)
Bi(1)-I(2)	3.1226(17)	I(9)-Ag(2)	2.981(9)	Bi(1)-I(3)	3.1094(7)
Bi(1)-I(3)	2.9836(15)	I(9)-Ag(3)	3.262(11)	Bi(1)-I(4)	2.9993(8)
Bi(1)-I(6)	3.0408(17)	I(12)-Ag(2)	2.739(10)	Bi(1)-I(5)	3.0450(7)
Bi(1)-I(8)	3.0881(14)	I(12)-Ag(3)	2.650(10)	Bi(1)-I(7)	2.9852(8)
Bi(1)-I(9)	3.1632(16)	I(13)-Ag(1)	2.985(7)	Bi(1)-I(8)	3.2144(9)
Bi(2)-I(4)	2.9830(16)	I(14)-Ag(1)	2.705(11)	Average	3.0905(8)
Bi(2)-I(5)	3.0616(14)	I(14)-Ag(4)	2.636(14)	I(6)-Ag(0A)	2.7259(8)
Bi(2)-I(7)	3.0873(15)	I(15)-Ag(1)	2.709(11)	I(9)-Ag(1)	2.6525(8)
Bi(2)-I(10)	3.0411(17)	I(15)-Ag(4)	2.639(14)	Ag(1)-I(9)#1	2.6524(8)
Bi(2)-I(11)	3.1181(17)	I(16)-Ag(2)	2.717(10)	Ag(0A)-I(6)#2	2.7260(8)
Bi(2)-I(13)	3.1656(16)	I(16)-Ag(3)	2.642(10)		
		I(7)#2-Ag(1)	3.259(13)		
		I(8)#1-Ag(2)	3.115(6)		
		I(7)-Ag(1)#1	3.259(13)		
Average	3.0766(16)		2.894(10)		2.6892(8)

Table 4. Bond Distances of the 1D Perovskites.

(3AMP)BiI₅		(4AMP)BiI₅		(3AMPY)BiI₅		(4AMPY)BiI₅	
Label	Distance(Å)	Label	Distance(Å)	Label	Distance(Å)	Label	Distance(Å)
Bi(1)-I(1)	3.079(3)	Bi(1)-I(3)	3.0232(10)	Bi(1)-I(1)	2.999(6)	Bi(1)-I(2)	3.1698(18)
Bi(1)-I(4)	2.946(7)	Bi(1)-I(4)	3.2422(10)	Bi(1)-I(2)	3.058(3)	Bi(1)-I(6)	3.2660(19)
Bi(1)-I(6)	2.927(7)	Bi(1)-I(5)	3.3240(10)	Bi(1)-I(3)	2.909(7)	Bi(1)-I(1)	2.9752(18)
Bi(1)-I(7)	3.224(12)	Bi(1)-I(6)	3.1725(11)	Bi(1)-I(4)	3.258(10)	Bi(1)-I(5)	2.9415(19)
Bi(1)-I(7)#1	3.237(12)	Bi(1)-I(8)	2.9491(10)	Bi(1)-I(4)#1	3.261(10)	Bi(1)-I(3)	3.248(2)
Bi(1)-I(10)	3.088(4)	Bi(1)-I(1)	2.9069(10)	Bi(1)-I(10)	3.104(4)	Bi(1)-I(4)	2.961(2)
Bi(2)-I(2)	2.952(7)	Bi(2)-I(2)	3.0243(10)	Bi(2)-I(5)	3.127(3)	Bi(2)-I(6)	3.2467(19)
Bi(2)-I(3)	3.073(3)	Bi(2)-I(4)	3.3227(10)	Bi(2)-I(6)	2.916(6)	Bi(2)-I(9)	3.0416(19)
Bi(2)-I(5)	2.931(7)	Bi(2)-I(5)#1	3.2415(10)	Bi(2)-I(7)	2.960(8)	Bi(2)-I(8)	3.0759(19)
Bi(2)-I(8)	3.237(12)	Bi(2)-I(7)	3.1732(11)	Bi(2)-I(8)	3.034(4)	Bi(2)-I(3)#1	3.253(2)
Bi(2)-I(8)#2	3.231(12)	Bi(2)-I(9)	2.9489(10)	Bi(2)-I(9)	3.228(13)	Bi(2)-I(10)	2.949(2)
Bi(2)-I(9)	3.089(4)	Bi(2)-I(10)	2.9053(10)	Bi(2)-I(9)#3	3.252(13)	Bi(2)-I(7)	2.959(2)
Average	3.084(8)		3.1028(10)		3.092(7)		3.0906(19)

Table 5. Bond Angles of the Compounds Reported Here.

(3AMP)BiI₅	Angle(°)	(3AMPY)BiI₅	Angle(°)
Bi(2)-I(8)-Bi(2)#7	178.4(4)	Bi(1)-I(4)-Bi(1)#6	179.5(3)
Bi(1)-I(7)-Bi(1)#6	178.7(5)	Bi(2)-I(9)-Bi(2)#7	179.8(5)
Average	178.6(5)	Average	179.7(4)
(4AMP)BiI₅	Angle(°)	(4AMPY)BiI₅	Angle(°)
Bi(1)-I(4)-Bi(2)	160.93(3)	Bi(2)-I(6)-Bi(1)	156.64(8)
Bi(2)#2-I(5)-Bi(1)	160.91(3)	Bi(1)-I(3)-Bi(2)#2	157.58(7)
Average	160.92(3)	Average	157.11(8)
(4AMP)₂AgBiI₈·0.5H₂O	Angle(°)		Angle(°)
Bi(1)-I(3)-Ag(0A)	155.47(2)	Bi(1)-I(2)-Ag(0A)	163.60(2)
Ag(1)-I(5)-Bi(1)	157.45(2)	Bi(1)-I(7)-Ag(1)	177.11(2)
Average	163.41(2)		

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