

## Supporting Information

### Annex 1: Absorption model used to fit the PDS spectra

The  $\alpha$ -d spectra (**Figure 4a**) has been fitted using the following equations of the Urbach-Tauc combined model,

$$\text{for } E < E_1 \rightarrow \alpha_{1,Urbach} = \alpha_0 \cdot \exp\left(\frac{E}{E_U}\right)$$

$$\text{for } E > E_1 \rightarrow \alpha_{2,Tauc} = \beta \cdot \frac{\sqrt{E - E_g}}{E}$$

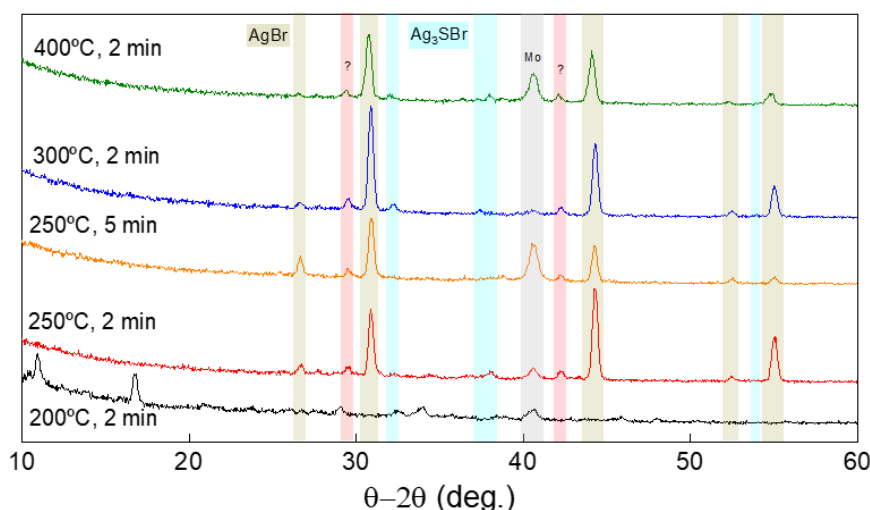
where  $E$  is the energy ( $h\nu$ ),  $E_g$  is the bandgap,  $E_U$  is the Urbach energy,  $\alpha_0$  and  $\beta$  are constants of the model, and  $E_1$  is a transition energy near the optical bandgap where the following boundary conditions must be fulfilled,

$$\alpha_{1,Urbach}(E_1) = \alpha_{2,Tauc}(E_1)$$

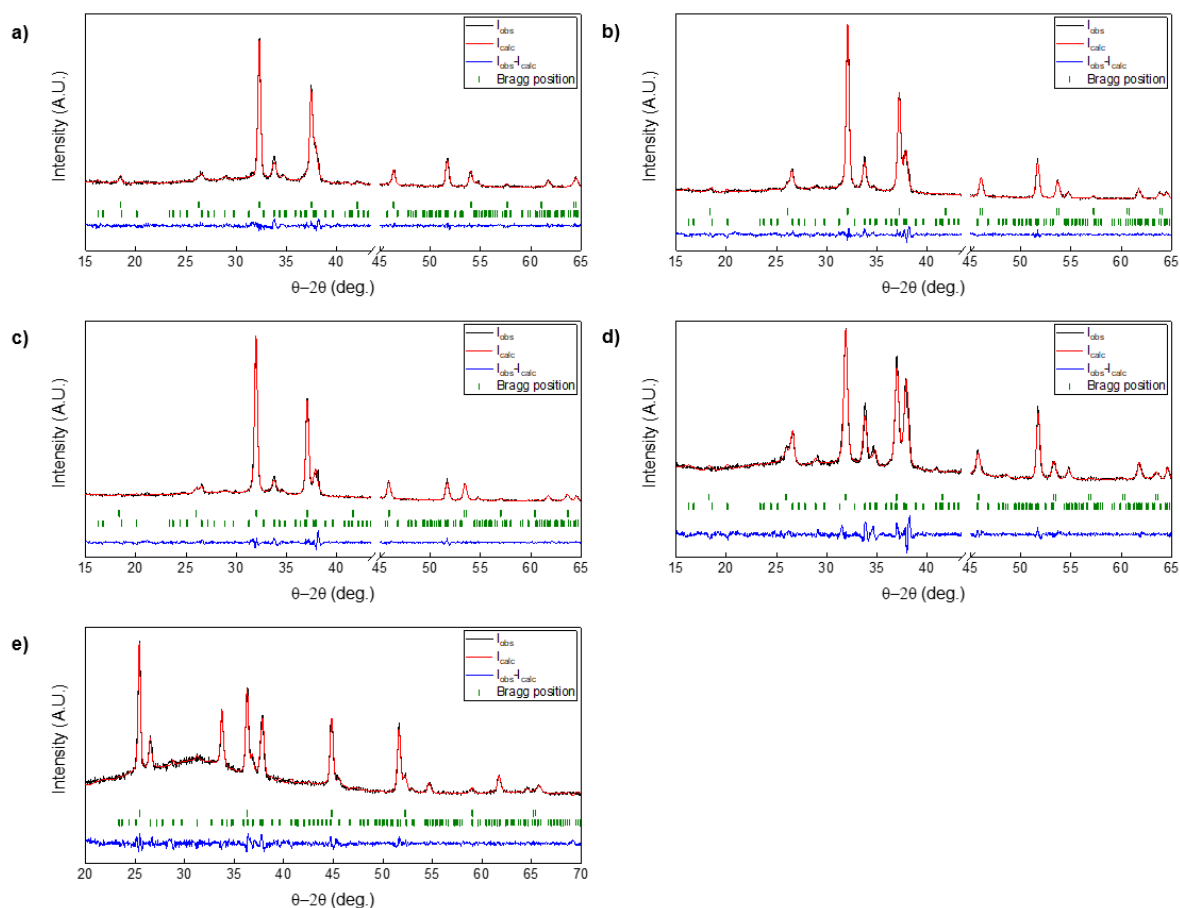
$$\frac{d\alpha_{1,Urbach}}{dE}(E_1) = \frac{d\alpha_{2,Tauc}}{dE}(E_1)$$

Once the value of  $E_1$  is determined, the system of equations is solved, which determines the value of the direct bandgap ( $E_g$ ).

### Annex 2: Additional figures and tables



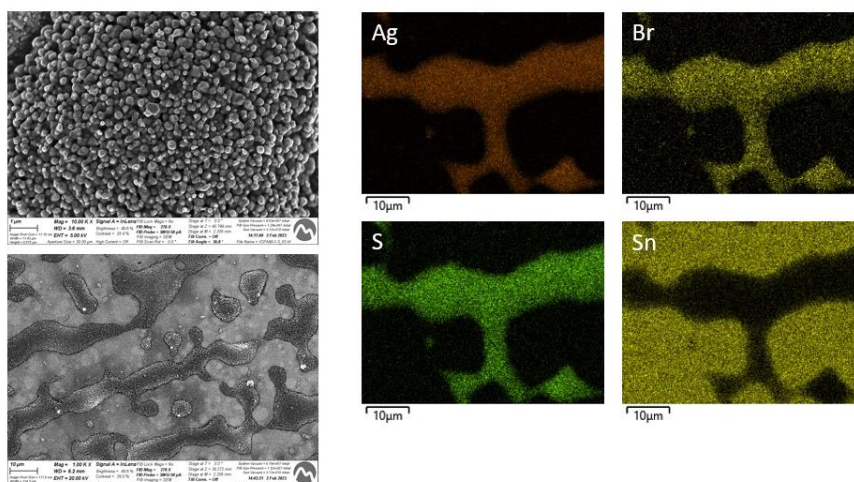
**Figure S1:** GIXRD patterns of samples prepared with AgBr and TU (1:2) dissolved in DMF. Samples were prepared following this procedure: dissolution of AgBr and TU precursors in DMF to obtain a 0.5 M solution; deposition of solution by drop-casting on Mo-coated glass substrate; drying at 50°C using hot-plate; annealing at temperatures between 200°C-400°C using a hot-plate under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere



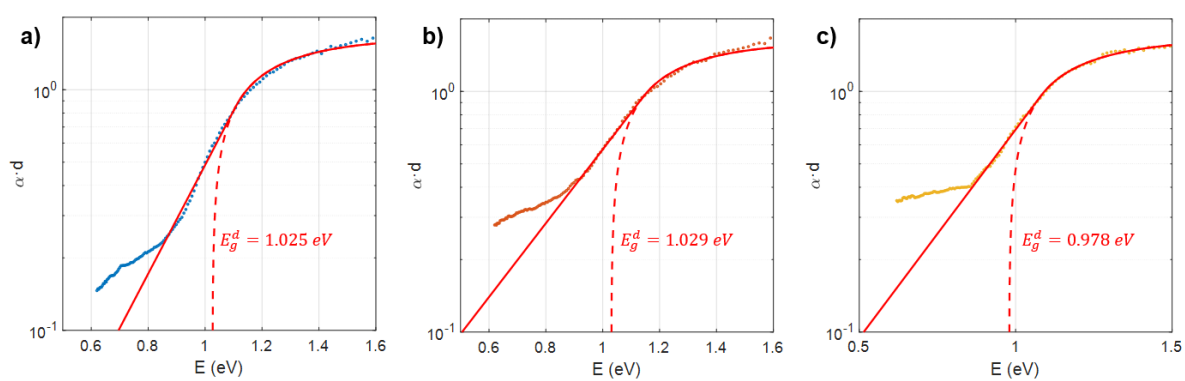
**Figure S2:** Experimental (red points) and Le Bail (black) refined patterns, along with the difference profile (blue curve) and Bragg reflections (green sticks) of  $\text{Ag}_3\text{S}(\text{Br}_x\text{I}_{1-x})$  anti-perovskite samples

**Table S1:** Cell volume and parameters of  $\text{Ag}_3\text{S}(\text{Br}_x\text{I}_{1-x})$  samples. Calculated from Le Bail refinement using the FullProf suite software

x	Vol. ( $\text{\AA}^3$ )	Cell p. ( $\text{\AA}$ )	$\chi$
1	110.61	4.800	1.43
0.7	112.70	4.830	1.80
0.5	113.97	4.849	1.73
0.3	114.74	4.859	2.03
0	121.42	4.952	1.37



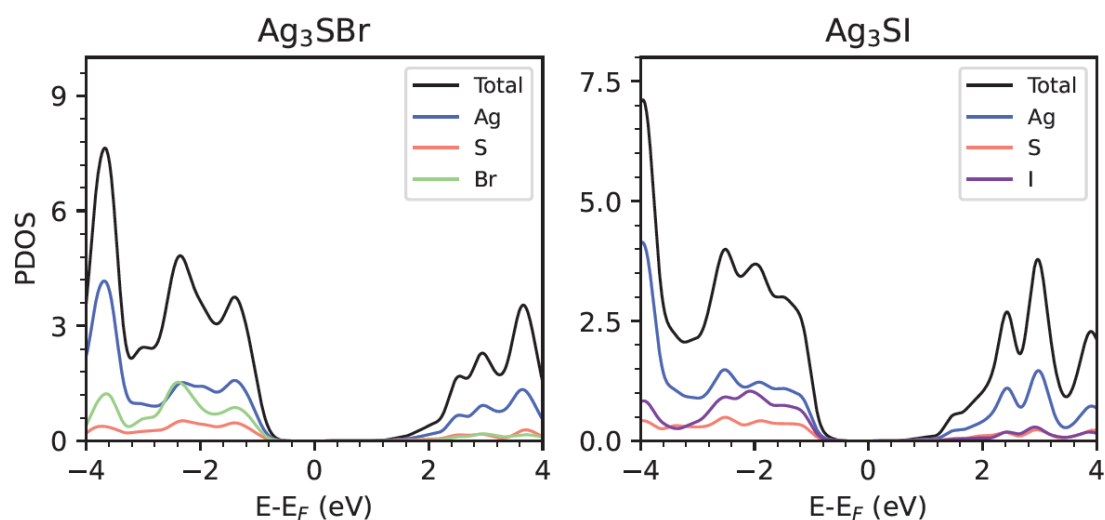
**Figure S3:** SEM and EDX micrographs of an FTO/Ag<sub>3</sub>SBr sample



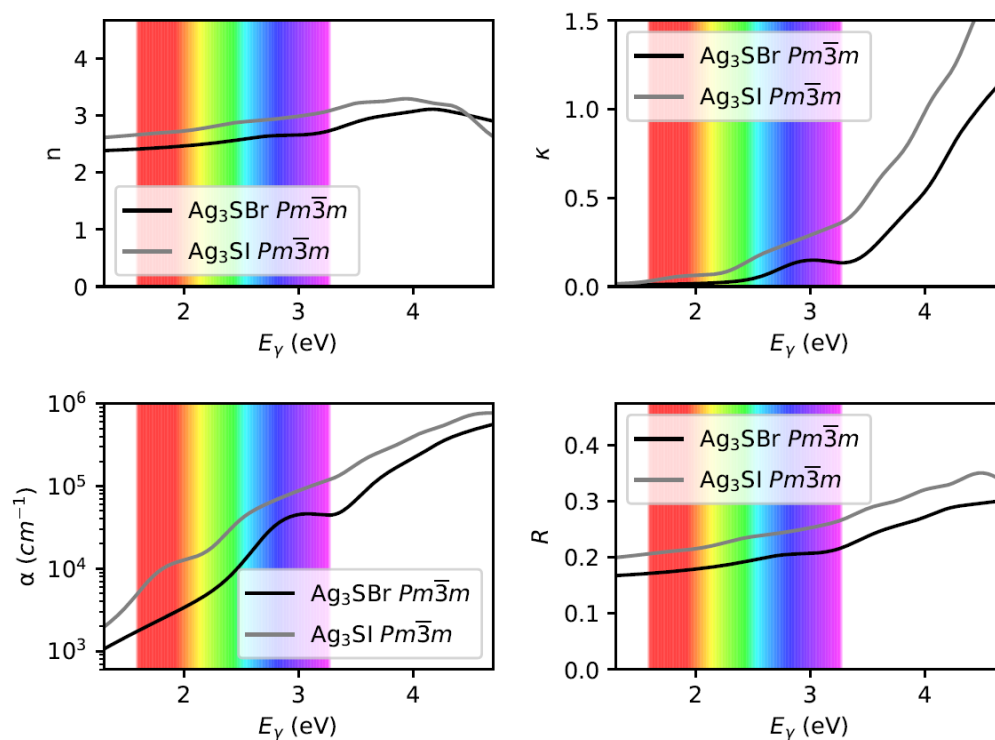
**Figure S4:** Absorption ( $\alpha \cdot d$ ) spectra of Ag<sub>3</sub>S(Br<sub>x</sub>I<sub>1-x</sub>), measured with PDS. **a)**  $x=0.7$  **b)**  $x=0.5$  **c)**  $x=0.3$

**Table S2:** Urbach energies of Ag<sub>3</sub>S(Br<sub>x</sub>I<sub>1-x</sub>) samples. Calculated from PDS measurements

<b>x</b>	<b>Urbach energy (meV)</b>
<b>1</b>	287
<b>0.7</b>	251
<b>0.5</b>	283
<b>0.3</b>	192
<b>0</b>	285



**Figure S5:** Total and projected density of electronic states calculated for  $\text{Ag}_3\text{SBr}$  and  $\text{Ag}_3\text{SI}$  with first-principles DFT methods. The largest contribution to the top of the valence band and bottom of the conduction band stem from the electronic Ag orbitals.



**Figure S6:** Refractive index ( $n$ ), extinction coefficient ( $\kappa$ ), absorption coefficient ( $\alpha$ ), and reflectivity ( $R$ ) estimated as a function of the incident photon energy