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Preferential Eu site occupation and its consequences in the ternary luminescent halides $AB_2I_5:Eu^{2+}$ (A=Li-Cs; B=Sr, Ba)

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Abstract: Several rare-earth doped, heavy metal halides have been recently identified as potential next-generation luminescent materials with high efficiency at low cost. $AB_2I_5:Eu^{2+}$ (A=Li-Cs; B=Sr, Ba) is one such family of halides. Its members, such as $CsBa_2I_5:Eu^{2+}$ and $KSr_2I_5:Eu^{2+}$, are currently being investigated as high performance scintillators with improved sensitivity, light yield, and energy resolution less than 3% at 662 keV. Within the AB_2I_5 family, our first-principles based calculations reveal two remarkably different trends in Eu site occupation. The substitutional Eu ions occupy both eight-coordinated $B1^{(VIII)}$ and the seven-coordinated $B2^{(VII)}$ sites in the Sr-containing compounds. However, in the Ba-containing crystals, Eu strongly prefer the $B2^{(VII)}$ sites. This random versus preferential distribution of Eu affects their electronic properties. The calculations also suggest that in the Ba-containing compounds one can expect formation of Eu-rich domains. These results provide atomistic insight into recent experimental observations about the concentration and temperature effects in Eu-doped $CsBa_2I_5$. We discuss the implications of our results with respect to luminescent properties and applications. We also hypothesize Sr, Ba-mixed quaternary iodides $ABa^{VIII}Sr^{VII}I_5:Eu$, as scintillators having enhanced homogeneity and electronic properties.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Inorganic scintillators or phosphors doped with activators have important applications in the fields of radiation detection, fluorescent lamps, flat panel displays, and white light emitting diodes (LEDs).¹⁻³ The key performance criteria of these materials are fundamentally related to the properties of the host crystal, the activator ion, and their collective role in carrier recombination and light emission. The emitted light should be fast, with limited self-absorption enabling the use of large crystals. It should also be efficiently integrated with the sensitivity spectrum of the photodetector (e.g., photomultiplier tube or photodiode) for ideal signal processing and readout. These specialized requirements along with cost considerations have given rise to experimental and theoretical efforts focused on developing new scintillators that satisfy the varying demands from diverse areas such as nuclear security, medical imaging, displays and lighting, petroleum-explorations, high energy physics and geophysics.

Eu is a widely used luminescent center (activator) in oxide, nitride and halide scintillators, emitting light at different wavelengths depending upon the type of application.¹⁻⁴ Recently there has been additional progress in Eu-doped alkaline earth containing materials, including binary and ternary halides e.g., $\text{CsBa}_2\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ and $\text{KSr}_2\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}^{2+}$, and $\text{SrI}_2:\text{Eu}^{2+}$.⁵⁻¹⁶ These halides have improved light yield, favorable decay times, and energy resolution less than 3% at 662 keV – making them prime candidates for a variety of applications. Therefore, the knowledge about Eu dopability, distribution, and its effect on the energy transfer mechanism is important to the design and optimization of new scintillators. Since the discovery of the scintillating properties of $\text{CsBa}_2\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ (light yield reports ranging 80,000-102,000 photons/MeV and energy resolution about 3.9-2.3% at 662 keV),^{9-11,13,14} ternary alkali-alkaline earth iodides, e.g. $\text{AB}_2\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ (A = alkali metal, B = Sr, Ba) became a subject of interest.^{5,7-14} Shirwadkar, *et al.* prepared sizable

CsBa₂I₅:Eu²⁺ single crystals with different Eu²⁺ doping concentrations.¹¹ Alekhin, *et al.* investigated temperature and concentration effects on the properties of CsBa₂I₅:Eu²⁺ crystals.¹⁴ KSr₂I₅:Eu²⁺ was also recently found to exhibit advanced scintillation properties.^{5,7} In particular, these crystals are also reported to be less hygroscopic compared to the well-known binary halides, LaBr₃:Ce³⁺ and SrI₂:Eu²⁺.⁹ The possibility to grow large crack-free crystals – having no self-activity – at a relatively lower cost makes the AB₂I₅:Eu²⁺ family a potential set of candidates for the next generation of scintillators.

Beck and coworkers investigated the AB₂I₅ family in 1980s.¹⁷ The observed AB₂I₅ crystals are iso-structural with TlPb₂Cl₅.^{9,17-19} Bourret-Courchesne, *et al.* determined the crystal structure of CsBa₂I₅ to be monoclinic with space group P2₁/c.⁹ In the crystal, there are two distinct crystallographic sites for alkaline earth B atoms (referred here as the eight-coordinated B1^(VIII) and seven-coordinated B2^(VII)) and five different Wyckoff sites for iodine. Figure 1 shows the coordination of the cations in CsBa₂I₅:Eu²⁺, where the Ba occupies a B1^(VIII) site and Eu is at a B2^(VII) site. Although several recent experimental reports exist on the crystal growth and scintillation measurements,^{5,7,9-14} knowledge about the ternary AB₂I₅:Eu²⁺ family is still limited. Parameter-free first-principles methods have been applied to the binary alkali or alkaline earth halides and mixed alkali halides.²⁰⁻²⁸ To our knowledge there are no further reports on theoretical simulations on the AB₂I₅:Eu²⁺ crystals, especially on the Eu distribution and its consequences on electronic properties.

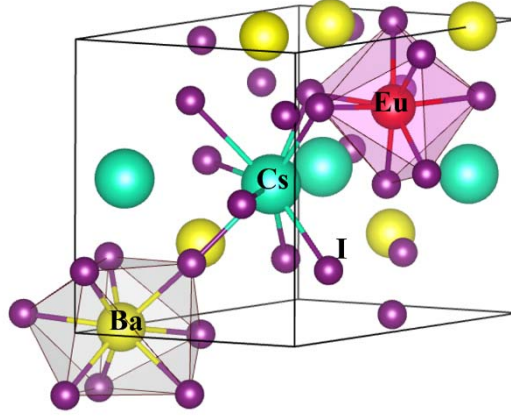


FIG. 1. Schematic crystal structure and coordination of metal atoms in $\text{CsBa}_2\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}^{2+}$. Here, Ba occupies a $\text{B1}^{(\text{VIII})}$ site and Eu is at a $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ site.

Here, we show that within the $\text{AB}_2\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ ($\text{A}=\text{Li}-\text{Cs}$; $\text{B}=\text{Sr}, \text{Ba}$) compounds there is a striking difference in Eu distribution between the Sr- and Ba-containing crystals. The Eu ions energetically prefer the $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ over the $\text{B1}^{(\text{VIII})}$ sites in the Ba-containing compounds. No such preference is observed in the Sr-containing compounds. Furthermore, the possibility of Eu-rich domains in the Ba-containing crystals was revealed from our first-principles calculations. The obtained information is useful to understand the Eu-doping mechanism in these compounds. Finally, we discuss the possibility of Sr, Ba-mixed quaternary iodides of the type $\text{ABa}^{\text{VIII}}\text{Sr}^{\text{VII}}\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}$ having enhanced homogeneity and electronic properties for better light yield and decay time.

II. COMPUTATIONAL DETAILS

All calculations were performed using density functional theory (DFT) within the Projector-Augmented Wave (PAW) method^{29,30} and the (spin-polarized) Generalized Gradient Approximation (GGA),³¹ as implemented in the Vienna Ab initio Simulation Package (VASP).^{32,33} The standard approximations to density functionals, such as the local (spin-polarized) density-functional approximation [L(S)DA] and the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) often fail to describe systems with localized electrons, in this case Eu-4*f*. The strongly localized Eu 4*f* orbitals were treated using the Hubbard U approach by considering the on-site Coulomb interactions.³⁴ We use the rotationally invariant method³⁵ with an effective on-site interaction $U_{\text{eff}} = 2.5$ eV. The major effect of values of the parameter U_{eff} is to separate the occupied Eu²⁺ 4*f*⁷ orbitals (one spin orientation) from the unoccupied *f* levels (other spin orientation). Recently, Chaudhry and co-workers studied the localized Eu²⁺ 4*f* states in a series of alkali and alkaline earth halides that match with experimental observations and concluded $U_{\text{eff}} = 2.2$ -2.5 eV.³⁶ In the present work, we adopt an $U_{\text{eff}} = 2.5$ eV for better representation of the 5*d*-4*f* luminescence observed in these compounds. The spin-orbital coupling (SOC) effects were checked for the hosts and found to mainly affect the band-widths of the valence bands, decreasing the energy gap by about 0.2-0.3 eV, but to be insignificant on total energies and magnetic properties.

In our calculations we employ the pseudopotentials which include the semicore electrons as part of the valence states. Tests for other related potentials containing different semicore electrons were performed and we found no significant differences. The cut-off energy of the wave functions was 237 eV. The electronic wave functions were sampled on a 3×3×2 grid with 8 irreducible *k*-points, in the Brillouin zone (BZ) of the monoclinic AB₂I₅ crystals using the

Monkhorst and Pack method.³⁷ Tests of k -mesh density and cut-off energies showed good convergence.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Structural optimization

Experiments showed that CsBa₂I₅⁹ and KSr₂I₅,^{5,7} the two AB₂I₅ members investigated as bright scintillators, have a monoclinic crystal structure (NH₄Pb₂Cl₅-type).¹⁷⁻¹⁹ Therefore, we adopt the same structure for the rest of the AB₂I₅ family (Fig. 1). The experimental lattice parameters of CsBa₂I₅ are: $a=10.541$ Å, $b=9.256$ Å, $c=14.637$ Å, $\beta=90.194^\circ$.⁹ These are slightly smaller than our PBE-GGA optimized values ($a=10.745$ Å, $b=9.462$ Å, $c=15.136$ Å, $\beta=89.79^\circ$). This is not unusual since GGA generally overestimate the lattice parameters of crystals.^{38,39}

The DFT calculations showed that all the AB₂I₅ hosts are semiconductors with energy gaps being about 3.5 to 3.8 eV, which are underestimated by the GGA methods.^{29-33,38-40} We also employed hybrid functional (PBE0)⁴⁰, a ‘beyond DFT’ technique to provide better electronic properties of the hosts. The PBE0 calculations produced an energy gap of 5.46 eV for CsBa₂I₅, which is significantly larger than the PBE-GGA result (3.8 eV) and agrees closely with the experimentally estimated value of 5.2 – 5.5 eV.¹⁴ The top of the valence bands are dominated by I 5*p* states, while the conduction band edges are dominated by Sr 4*d*/Ba 5*d* states with some mixing of Li 2*s*, Na 3*s*, K 4*s*/3*d*, Rb 4*d*, Cs 5*d* characters for A = Li to Cs, respectively. In the Eu-doped compounds, the half-filled Eu-4*f*⁷ states take on a spin aligned configuration with the occupied levels appearing inside the host band gap and the empty *f*-states remain inside the conduction band. The I *p*-states at the valence band maximum (VBM) have a small dispersion

which favor hole localization. The d -character of the Ba/Sr dopant site atoms near the conduction band minimum (CBM) is crucial to the Eu^{2+} $5d$ - $4f$ emission (see Section III C, Fig. 4 for more details).⁴¹

B. Preferential Eu occupation in Ba-containing compounds

Upon Eu doping in the conventional cell of the AB_2I_5 hosts (~ 3 at.% Eu), the activator ion may substitute a B^{2+} (Sr^{2+} or Ba^{2+}) ion at either of the available $\text{B1}^{(\text{VIII})}$ or $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ sites. Fig. 2 shows the total energy differences ($E_{\text{B2}} - E_{\text{B1}}$) between Eu at $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ (E_{B2}) and that of Eu at $\text{B1}^{(\text{VIII})}$ (E_{B1}). Negative values signify that Eu at $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ is energetically more stable. The behavior of the Ba-containing crystals is strikingly different from that of the Sr-containing crystals. The energy difference, ($E_{\text{B2}} - E_{\text{B1}}$) for the Sr-containing crystals remain almost invariant as the alkali metal ions change from Li (-14 meV) to Cs (-21 meV), with $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ sites being marginally favored. Meanwhile, in the Ba-containing crystals the magnitude of ($E_{\text{B2}} - E_{\text{B1}}$) show an increasing trend from Li, Na, to K (-104 , -147 , -198 meV respectively), and then decreasing through Rb and Cs (-178 , -143 meV, respectively). To test for cell-size or concentration effects, we also calculated Eu substitution at $\text{B1}^{(\text{VIII})}$ or $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ sites inside a $2a_0 \times 2b_0 \times 1c_0$ CsBa_2I_5 supercell ($21.42 \times 18.86 \times 15.08 \text{ \AA}^3$; a_0 , b_0 and c_0 are the lattice parameters of a conventional cell) containing 128 atoms (~ 0.8 at.% Eu). The calculations showed that ($E_{\text{B2}} - E_{\text{B1}}$) is -146 meV which is close to the value obtained in a conventional cell used here (-143 meV). These results indicate that in ASr_2I_5 crystals, Eu occupy both $\text{B1}^{(\text{VIII})}$ and $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ sites, while in Ba-containing compounds, Eu at $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ is energetically preferred over the $\text{B1}^{(\text{VIII})}$ site (see Fig. 1).

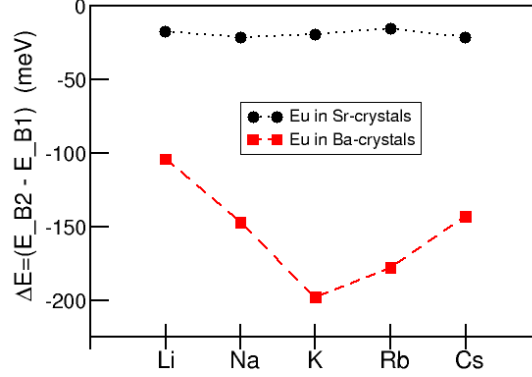


FIG. 2. Calculated energy differences ($E_{B2} - E_{B1}$) of Eu occupation at the $B2^{(VII)}$ sites with respect to that of the $B1^{(VIII)}$ sites in the different $AB_2I_5:Eu^{2+}$ compounds. Negative values of the energy means that Eu at $B2^{(VII)}$ is energetically favored.

To understand the origin of the significantly different behavior among the Ba-containing and Sr-containing compounds, we analyze the local chemical bonds of the alkaline earth metals and the substitutional Eu dopants when they are coordinated at the $B1^{(VIII)}$ and $B2^{(VII)}$ sites. We use KBa_2I_5 and KSr_2I_5 as examples because of the largest energy difference between the two as seen in Fig. 2. Table I lists the calculated Ba-I, Sr-I and Eu-I bond lengths in KBa_2I_5 and KSr_2I_5 , when they occupy the available $B1^{(VIII)}$ or $B2^{(VII)}$ sites. The Eu-I distances in EuI_2 are also shown for comparison. There are two phases of EuI_2 . One is orthorhombic and the other is monoclinic.^{42,43} In both forms the Eu ions are seven-fold coordinated. In Table I the Eu-I bond-lengths in the orthorhombic cell are listed.⁴² Calculated host energy gaps (E_g), the gap between the half-occupied Eu-4f and the conduction band minimum (hereinafter 4f-CBM), and the orbital character of the CBM are also given in Table I. In KBa_2I_5 , the $Ba1^{(VIII)}$ -I interatomic distances range from 3.58 to 3.68 Å (average 3.62 Å) and $Ba2^{(VII)}$ -I distances range from 3.42 to 3.70 Å (average 3.52 Å). $KBa_2I_5:Eu^{2+}$ has $Eu1^{(VIII)}$ -I bond-lengths ranging from 3.43 to 3.53 Å (average 3.50 Å) while $Eu2^{(VII)}$ -I lengths between 3.28 to 3.54 Å (average 3.38 Å). That is on average, the

Eu-I bonds are about 0.13 Å shorter than the corresponding Ba-I bonds. Meanwhile, in KSr_2I_5 , the averaged $\text{Sr1}^{(\text{VIII})}$ -I bond-length is 3.48 Å and $\text{Sr2}^{(\text{VII})}$ -I is 3.38 Å. In $\text{KSr}_2\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ we obtain average $\text{Eu1}^{(\text{VIII})}$ -I distance of 3.46 Å and $\text{Eu2}^{(\text{VII})}$ -I distance of 3.36 Å, respectively. These are close to the Sr-I bond lengths at the corresponding sites. As shown by Shannon,⁴⁴ the ionic radius of (eight-coordinated) Eu^{2+} (1.25 Å) is almost identical to that of (eight-coordinated) Sr^{2+} (1.26 Å), but significantly smaller (13.6 %) than that of Ba^{2+} (1.42 Å). It is also known that Sr and Eu are similar chemically, and that in halides Sr and Eu compounds with the same composition tend to have extended ranges of solid solution. Therefore, one may not expect large lattice strain when Eu replaces Sr, but strong local relaxation should occur when Eu substitutes at a Ba site. We should also point out that the seven-coordinated Eu in EuI_2 have average bond lengths that are close to that of $\text{Eu2}^{(\text{VII})}$ -I bonds in $\text{KBa}_2\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ (Table I).⁴² We conclude that the large size mismatch between Eu and Ba at the eight-coordinated site, and the ability to form shorter seven-coordinated $\text{Eu2}^{(\text{VII})}$ -I bonds is the likely reason for the preferential occupation of the $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ sites in $\text{KBa}_2\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}^{2+}$. This trend is also true for other AB_2I_5 members. Moreover, there is an increasing trend in ionic radii of (eight-coordinated) alkali metal ions from Li^+ to Cs^+ (0.92 – 1.74 Å).⁴⁴ Compared with the radius of Ba^{2+} (1.42 Å) which is closer to that of K^+ (1.51 Å), the trend of energy differences of the Eu occupation in the Ba-compounds are understandable due to the volume effects caused by the A^+ ions.

Table I. Important B1^(VIII)-I and B2^(VII)-I distances in the KB₂I₅ hosts (B = Ba, Sr) and the corresponding Eu-I distances in the doped crystals, obtained from GGA (+*U*) approach. Calculated Eu-I bond lengths in EuI₂ and the average B-I/Eu-I bond lengths (\square) are included. The host energy gap E_g , the gap between the half-filled Eu-4*f* and the conduction band minimum (4*f*-CBM), and dominating eigen-characters for the electronic states near CBM are also listed.

Compound	B1 ^(VIII) -I/ Eu1 ^(VIII) -I (Å)	B2 ^(VII) -I / Eu2 ^(VII) -I (Å)	E_g /4 <i>f</i> -CBM (eV)	Eigen character at CBM
KBa ₂ I ₅ :Eu ²⁺				
KBa ₂ I ₅ host	3.58 to 3.68 \square =3.62	3.42 to 3.70 \square =3.52	3.76	Ba1 5d; K 4s/3d.
Eu at B1 ^(VIII)	3.43 to 3.53 \square =3.50		2.52	Ba1/Ba2 5d; Eu 5d; K 4s/3d.
Eu at B2 ^(VII)		3.28 to 3.54 \square =3.38	2.29	Ba1 5d; Eu 5d; K 4s/3d
KSr ₂ I ₅ :Eu ²⁺				
KSr ₂ I ₅ host	3.42 to 3.60 \square =3.48	3.27 to 3.52 \square =3.38	3.66	Sr1 5s, 4d; K 4s/3d.
Eu at B1 ^(VIII)	3.42 to 3.58 \square =3.46		2.48	Sr1/Sr2 5s, 4d; Eu 5d; K 4s/3d
Eu at B2 ^(VII)		3.25 to 3.50 \square =3.36	2.21	Sr1 5s, 4d; Eu 5d; K 4s/3d
EuI ₂ ⁴²				
		3.30 to 3.46 \square =3.37	2.06	Eu 5d

C. Eu-rich domains in Ba-containing compounds

In addition to preferential Eu-site occupation, our calculations reveal a tendency to form Eu-rich domains in the Ba-containing compounds. Figure 3(a) shows calculated formation energy (ΔE_f) of the quaternary Cs(B_{1-x}Eu_x)₂I₅ crystals relative to the ternaries CsB₂I₅ (B = Sr or Ba) and CsEu₂I₅ as a function of Eu concentration where,

$$\Delta E_f = E(\text{Cs}(\text{B}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x)_2\text{I}_5) - [(1-x) E(\text{CsB}_2\text{I}_5) + x E(\text{CsEu}_2\text{I}_5)] \quad \text{Eq. (1)}$$

The Eu site occupation starts from the B2^(VII) sites followed by the B1^(VIII) sites. In case of Cs(Sr_{1-x}Eu_x)₂I₅, where there is no energetic preference for Eu occupation, the formation energy varies

within about 30 meV for the entire composition range. However, $\text{Cs}(\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x)_2\text{I}_5$ shows a different trend: its stability increases while adjacent $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ sites are being filled by Eu, forming nanometer sized domains. The most stable configuration is at $x = 0.5$, when the Eu atoms completely occupy all available $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ sites. Increasing Eu concentration when no more of the favored $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ sites are available, stability reduces. To further test the tendency to form Eu domains in CsBa_2I_5 , we performed calculations for (a) dilute case with 1-Eu in the $2a_0 \times 2b_0 \times 1c_0$ (128-atoms) supercell and, (b) 4-Eu occupying adjacent $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ sites and aggregating within one of the four available conventional unit cell inside the 128-atom supercell. Our results confirm that the dispersed 1-Eu system is less stable than the system with 4-Eu aggregate ($4 \times E_{1\text{-Eu}} - E_{4\text{-Eu-aggregate}} \approx 67$ meV). It can be surmised that Ba-containing crystals favor the formation of Eu-domains occupying the adjacent $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ sites.

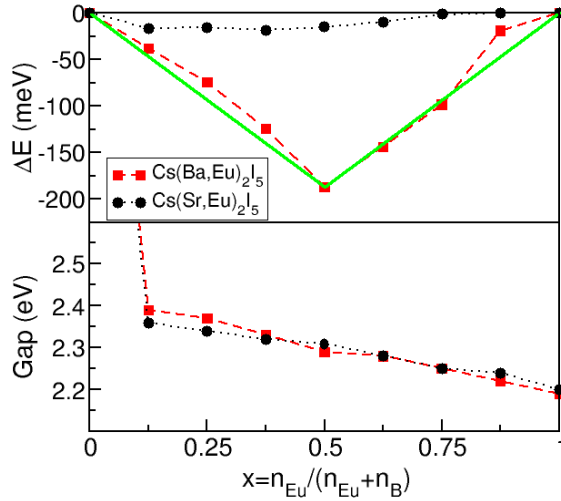


FIG. 3. Formation energy, ΔE_f (top) and the 4f-CBM energy gap (bottom) of $\text{Cs}(\text{B}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x)_2\text{I}_5$ ($\text{B} = \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}$) as a function of Eu composition, $x = n_{\text{Eu}} / (n_{\text{Eu}} + n_{\text{B}})$. n_{Eu} is the number of sites occupied by Eu and n_{B} is the remaining number of sites for the B atom.

Figure 3(b) shows the electronic consequence due to formation of the Eu domains. In both compounds there is a gradual narrowing of the 4f-CBM energy gap when Eu occupies the adjacent B2^(VII) sites followed by the B1^(VIII) sites, decreasing by about 0.2 eV with increasing Eu concentration. In order to elucidate the electronic picture resulting from the Eu domains, Fig. 4 shows the calculated total and partial (spin polarized) density of states around the Fermi level of Cs(Ba_{0.5}Eu_{0.5})₂I₅ ($x = 0.5$ in Fig. 3). The Eu dopants completely occupy the available B2^(VII) sites. The valence band has a width of 2.39 eV, being dominated by I 5p states, similar to those of the AB₂I₅ hosts. Meanwhile, Eu resemble a ground state 4f⁷ electronic configuration creating a narrow band of spin-up electrons in the energy gap of the host, while the spin-down states remain inside the conduction band about 5 eV above the Fermi level (not shown). The bottom of the conduction band is mostly dominated by Eu 5d and Ba 5d states and some Cs 5d states mixing with I 5p orbitals. The Eu 5d states near the CBM is vital to the scintillation behavior. Most Eu-doped bright scintillators share this common hallmark where the bottom of the conduction band is an admixture of the *d*-character from Sr or Ba alongside the substitutional dopant ion, enabling the 5d-4f emission.⁴¹ The (spin-up) 4f-CBM energy gap is about 2.3 eV. It is smaller than the corresponding 4f-CBM gap of 2.4 eV in more dilute case Cs(Ba_{0.875}Eu_{0.125})₂I₅ where Eu partially occupies the available B2^(VII) site. The narrowing of the gap is a cumulative effect of the shift in the Eu 4f and 5d levels, which we emphasize will be more prominent in the Ba-containing compounds due to their proclivity towards Eu domains. Dorenbos observed an average Eu²⁺ Stokes shift of 0.27±0.14 eV in Ba-containing compounds.⁴ The smaller 4f-CBM gap at the Eu-domains may have important implications in the Stokes shift observed between the 4f-5d absorption and 5d-4f emission. The shift of the Eu 4f level while occupying the B2^(VII) site is a testament to the incomplete screening by the outer *s*, *p* electrons from the crystal field of the host lattice.

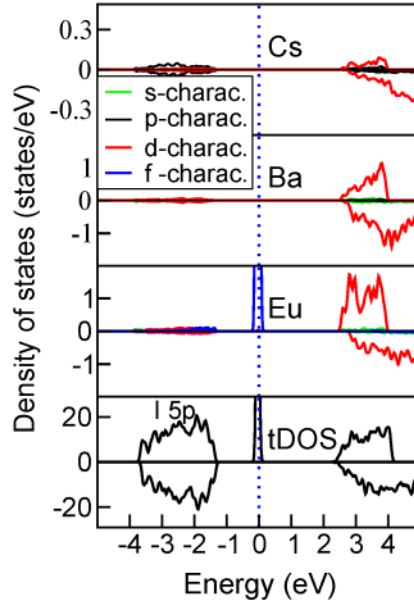


FIG. 4. Calculated total (tDOS) and partial density of states of the different atoms in $\text{Cs}(\text{Ba}_{0.5}\text{Eu}_{0.5})_2\text{I}_5$ around the Fermi level. The zero of energy is set at the top of the occupied Eu $4f^7$ states.

The results shown in Fig. 3 support a model where the doped Ba-containing crystals prefer to form Eu-poor ($x \sim 0$) and Eu-rich regions ($x \sim 0.5$). The Eu-rich regions are the adjacent seven-coordinated $\text{Eu}2^{(\text{VII})}$ -I domains. Note that the average $\text{Eu}2^{(\text{VII})}$ -I distances are shorter and closer to the Eu-I distances in EuI_2 , compared to eight-coordinated $\text{Eu}1^{(\text{VIII})}$ -I bonds (see Table I). The shorter $\text{Eu}2^{(\text{VII})}$ -I distances and the increased overlap between the Eu $5d$ states accompanied by the incomplete shielding of the Eu $4f$ electrons causes gap narrowing between the half-filled Eu $4f^7$ and the CBM. The effect should be more pronounced in CsBa_2I_5 due the preferred $\text{B}2^{(\text{VII})}$ sites and formation of the Eu-rich domains compared to CsSr_2I_5 where no such aggregation is expected. This situation is depicted in Fig. 5(a) which shows a random Eu distribution (Sr-containing compounds). Figure 5(b & c) shows Eu-poor and rich regions with accompanied gap narrowing at the Eu-rich domains (Ba-containing compounds). The presence of these domains in

$\text{CsBa}_2\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ and energy gap narrowing may explain the observed red-shift of the Eu-emission peak.^{11,14} We note that Fig. 3(b) shows similar band gap narrowing in both Ba and Sr-containing compounds because the Eu occupation was deliberately started at the $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ sites in both cases.

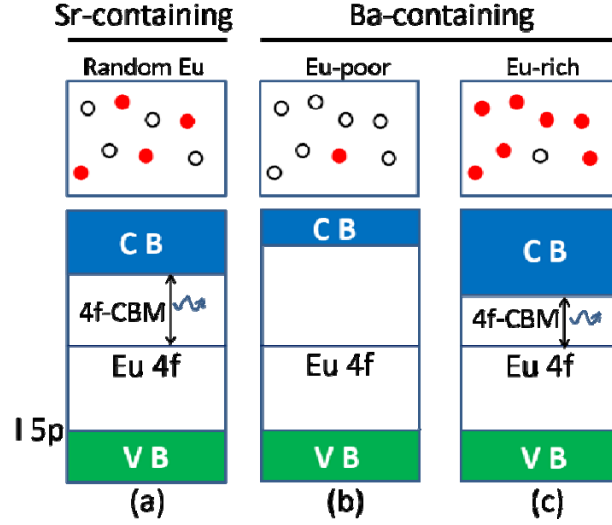


FIG. 5. Schematic of random Eu distribution (Sr-containing) and Eu-poor, Eu-rich domains (Ba-containing) in $\text{AB}_2\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ compounds ($\text{B} = \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}$). Solid circles refer to Eu and open circles are Sr or Ba. When $\text{B} = \text{Sr}$, random Eu distribution is expected as shown in (a). When $\text{B} = \text{Ba}$, Eu-poor and Eu-rich domains are expected (b & c).

D. Consequences of Eu domains and possible Sr, Ba mixed quaternary scintillators

Recent experimental reports on concentration and temperature effects of Eu in CsBa_2I_5 showed some interesting trends. Varying Eu concentration from 0.5 to 10.0% caused the luminescence peak to shift to longer wavelengths under room temperature conditions with increasing decay time (slower scintillation response).¹¹ Another report observed that at low Eu doping (0.5%), the emission peak in CsBa_2I_5 became broader but the peak position remain unchanged from 78 K to 600 K. Increasing temperature (600 K) and higher Eu concentration

(5%), caused a red-shift and broadening of the emission peak, accompanied by longer decay time.¹⁴ Redshift of the emission band and slower response was ascribed to Eu self-absorption. Indeed this is a known problem where an overlap between the excitation and emission energies of Eu causes light trapping.

The (Eu-doped) CsBa₂I₅ crystals are grown from its melt, in the Bridgman method at around 600°C which is above its melting temperature.^{9-11,14} At such temperatures one expects homogeneous or random Eu distributions due to entropy. For low concentrations, Eu activators will distribute mainly at the B2^(VII) sites in a random manner. The energy barriers and long distances between dopant ions will hinder the migration to form domains and temperature does not play any significant role to produce Eu aggregation. When the Eu concentration increases (0.5, 2, 5, 10% in Ref. [11]), the statistical probability of Eu aggregation becomes higher. Figure 3 shows that Cs(Ba^{VIII}Eu^{VII})₂I₅ (12.5 at. % Eu) is stable relative to their parental ternaries. Eu ions in the Ba-containing compounds with concentration 0<x<12.5 at.%, are likely to form Eu-rich domains at temperatures below that of crystal growth. At these higher concentrations, especially at elevated temperature, the Eu-ions are not frozen in to the lattice. They are able to overcome the diffusion barriers and redistribute, allowing the formation of Eu-rich (x ~0.5) and Eu-poor (x ~0) domains. As a consequence, the Eu-emission peak shifts to lower energy due to the 4f-CBM gap narrowing (Fig. 5b & c). This was observed by Alekhin *et al.* in CsBa₂I₅ with a high Eu concentration at elevated temperature (5% Eu at 600 K).¹⁴

The single crystals are generally grown near the melting temperature and cooled down to room temperature.⁷⁻¹⁴ As they are gradually cooled, the Eu ions form clusters or domains in CsBa₂I₅:Eu. This process will gradually change the local structure, as well as electronic and mechanical properties of the crystal. Clustering produces local lattice misfit which may induce

point defects, dislocations and micro-cracks. That indicates damage on the electronic and mechanical properties of the crystals and further affects the reliability of devices.

Larger domains at medium/high Eu concentrations will also exacerbate self-absorption of Eu-emission, which adds a slower component to the time response of the scintillator. A recent report showed that in CsBa₂I₅:0.5% Eu the photoluminescence decay time increased from 360 ns at 78 K to 910 ns at 600 K. At higher concentration in CsBa₂I₅:5% Eu, it increased from 390 ns at 78 K to 3300 ns at 600 K.¹⁴ Another report observed similar concomitant increase in decay time with increasing Eu concentration,¹¹ generally ascribing it to smaller Stokes shift and larger overlap between the absorption and emission energies.

While formation of the Eu^{2(VII)} domains and associated narrowing of the 4*f*-CBM gap may help increase the Stokes shift of its 5*d*-4*f* emission, their aggregation especially in larger Ba-containing crystals at higher Eu concentration, will aid self-absorption and deteriorate mechanical properties. This may ultimately compromise device performance. In order to have reliable scintillators, we require chemically homogeneous and large ABa₂I₅:Eu²⁺ crystals with enhanced stability. Present calculations showed the most stable crystal to be Cs(Ba_{0.5}Eu_{0.5})₂I₅ where all B2^(VII) sites are occupied by Eu (Fig. 3a). Based on their chemical similarity and our former discussions about ionic size and dopant site substitution between Sr²⁺ and Eu²⁺ in the crystals of the AB₂I₅ family, we propose Sr, Ba-mixed quaternary iodides, where Sr preferentially occupy the B2^(VII) sites. That results in a CsBa^{VIII}Sr^{VII}I₅, or more generally ABa^{VIII}Sr^{VII}I₅. As a consequence, the mixed quaternary reveal identical trend as seen in the case of Cs(Ba,Eu)₂I₅ (Fig. 3a). Relative to the end members CsBa₂I₅ and CsSr₂I₅, replacing one Ba by Sr at the seven-coordinated B2^(VII) site results in a total energy gain of about 28 meV (or formation energy -28 meV). The energy gain continues with further Sr substitution until all the preferred B2^(VII) sites

are exhausted. Doping is also expected to be homogeneous with uniformly dispersed Eu replacing Sr at the B2^(VII) sites in $ABa^{VIII}Sr^{VII}I_5:Eu$, eliminating the prospect of forming Eu-rich/poor aggregates in the crystals. The Sr/Eu mixing should also serve to control Eu concentrations, and further optimize its emission wavelength in the quaternary crystals.

One of the main tasks in nuclear security and non-proliferation is the proper identification of radioactive sources (threat vs. non-threat) and also its sensitivity to identify unknown gamma-emitting sources. The challenge is only compounded by the inherent complexity of the screening process (vehicles, people, cargo) in a diverse setting. Therefore, an ability towards high spectroscopic resolution of gamma-ray energies, detection efficiency along with operational demands relating to size, weight, and ruggedness are some of the most important factors that need to be satisfied in these type of detectors. On the other hand, medical imaging applications such as those in computed tomography (CT) and positron emission tomography (PET) require enhanced spatial and time resolution.^{1,45} Reliability and cost is a common concern in all applications. Currently, there seems to be a consensus on building commercially viable scintillators that have all the positive attributes of NaI:Tl detectors while possessing superior energy resolution, possibly approaching that of the more expensive and cryogenically cooled Ge detectors (1% at 662 keV).⁴⁶ Meeting this challenge will constitute a big technological advancement that will have immediate applications in radio-isotope identification devices. The initial reports on crystal growth, hygroscopicity, light yield, and energy resolution (less than 3% at 662 keV) thus far obtained from CsBa₂I₅:Eu²⁺ and KSr₂I₅:Eu²⁺ are comparable to the more distinguished binary counterparts, SrI₂:Eu²⁺ and LaBr₃:Ce³⁺ and show enough promise to fulfil these demands.^{5,7,9-11,13,14} However, inhomogeneous emission sites and nonradiative energy transfer between the inequivalent B1^(VIII) and B2^(VII) sites have been already noted as the drawbacks contributing to the

complex decay profile and time response in $\text{CsBa}_2\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}^{2+}$.¹⁰ In this context the proposed Sr, Ba-mixed $\text{ABa}^{\text{VIII}}\text{Sr}^{\text{VII}}\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}$ family are promising where the Eu^{2+} are likely to remain confined at the $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ site, considering the fact that Eu in ground state of EuI_2 are seven coordinated.^{42,43} While the scintillation decay times in the order of several hundred ns observed in $\text{CsBa}_2\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ and $\text{KSr}_2\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ are unsuitable for medical imaging techniques, the mixed cation approach mentioned here may help reduce self-absorption for faster response while resisting the formation of Eu-rich aggregates or domains. Other contributing factors such as better management of intrinsic and extrinsic defects from a materials standpoint and proper integration with a photosensor will also need to be addressed for optimum detector performance.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Our first-principles DFT based study on the Eu occupation in the AB_2I_5 ($\text{A}=\text{Li}-\text{Cs}$, $\text{B}=\text{Sr}$, Ba) host crystals demonstrated two distinct behaviors of activator distribution. In the Sr-containing crystals, Eu activators occupy both the $\text{B1}^{(\text{VIII})}$ and $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ sites. However, in the Ba-containing crystals Eu favor the $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ sites and show a tendency towards forming Eu-rich domains. These domains may create crystal inhomogeneity and are also associated with 4f-CBM energy gap narrowing possibly causing the observed luminescence peaks shift to longer wavelengths while adding a slower component to scintillation time response. Inhomogeneous distribution of the domains may be circumvented by employing a Sr, Ba-mixed quaternary iodide $\text{ABa}^{\text{VIII}}\text{Sr}^{\text{VII}}\text{I}_5:\text{Eu}$, where Sr and Eu both preferentially occupy the $\text{B2}^{(\text{VII})}$ sites. This should allow better crystal quality and control over Eu content to improve performance and proportional response of these scintillators.

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