

## Electronic Supplementary Information

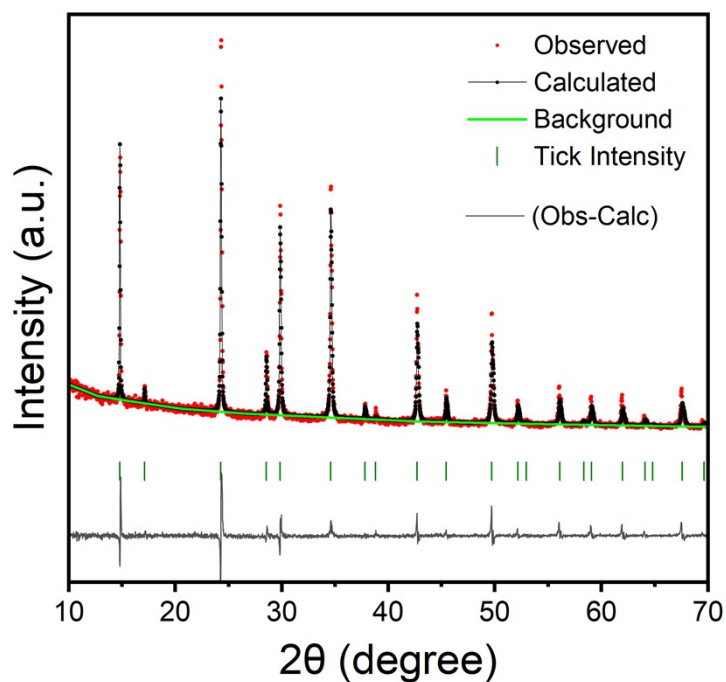
### **Te<sup>4+</sup>-doped Cs<sub>2</sub>SnCl<sub>6</sub> scintillator for flexible and efficient X-ray imaging screens**

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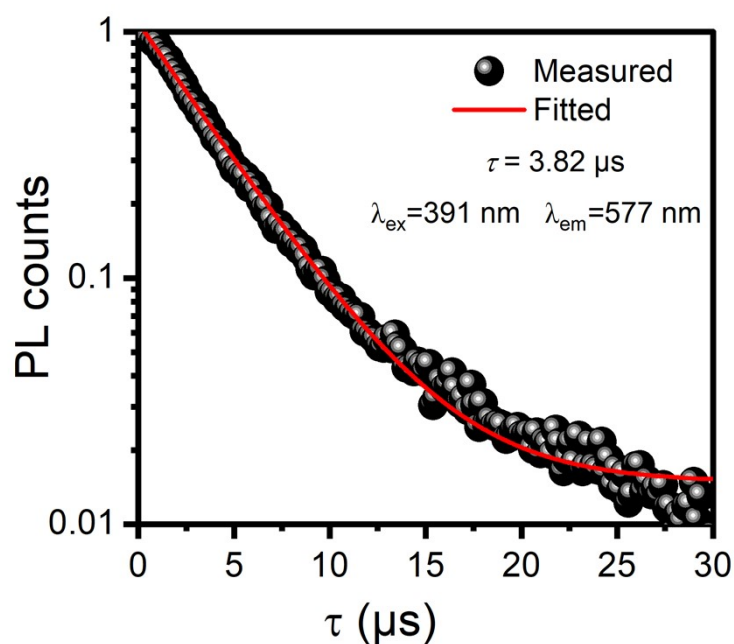
**Figure S1.** Rietveld refinement of XRD data for  $\text{Cs}_2\text{SnCl}_6:1.4\%\text{Te}$  MCs.

**Table S1** The calculated lattice parameters of  $\text{Te}^{4+}$ -doped  $\text{Cs}_2\text{SnCl}_6$  microcrystals via Rietveld refinement of XRD patterns. (a: cell lattice parameters,  $V$ : cell volume,  $R_{\text{wp}}$ : weighted profile factor,  $R_{\text{p}}$ : the reliability factor of the profile,  $\chi^2$ : goodness of fit.)

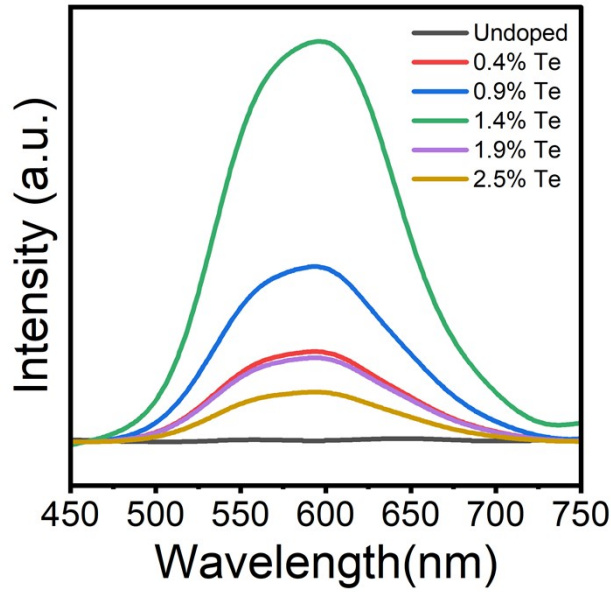
Sample	a (Å)	V (Å <sup>3</sup> )	$R_{\text{wp}}$ (%)	$R_{\text{p}}$ (%)	$\chi^2$
Undoped	10.3853	1120.101	10.07	6.83	5.530
0.4% Te	10.3861	1120.338	10.02	6.86	5.750
0.9% Te	10.3872	1120.725	9.41	6.64	4.870
1.4% Te	10.3882	1121.050	9.53	6.37	4.680
1.9% Te	10.3912	1122.010	9.87	6.88	5.365
2.5% Te	10.3941	1122.789	10.12	6.32	4.862

**Table S2** Nominal and actual Te/(Sn+Te) co-doping concentrations in Cs<sub>2</sub>SnCl<sub>6</sub>: Te MCs. The nominal Te doping ratio was defined as the molar ratio of Te/(Sn+Te) in the precursor solution, and the actual Te/(Sn+Te) ratio was determined by ICP-MS.

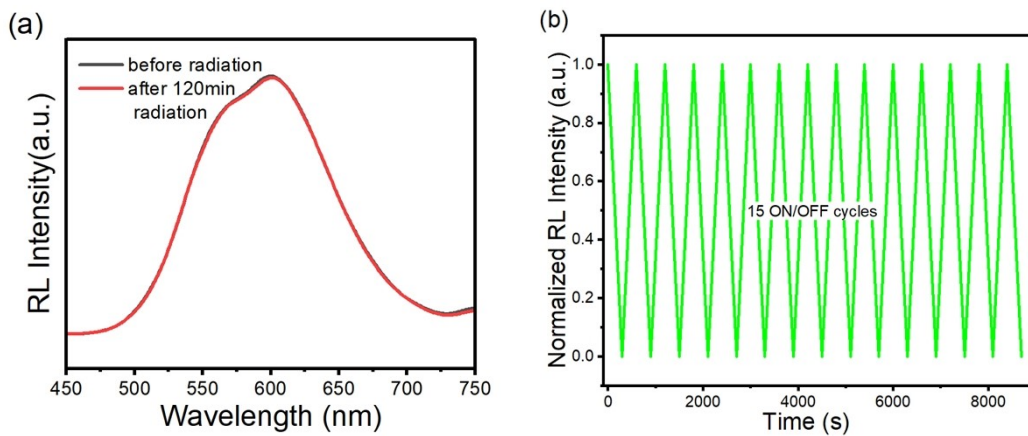
Sample	Nominal (mol%)	Actual (mol%)
1	0.4%	0.99%
2	0.9%	1.16%
3	1.4%	2.22%
4	1.9%	3.35%
5	2.5%	4.10%



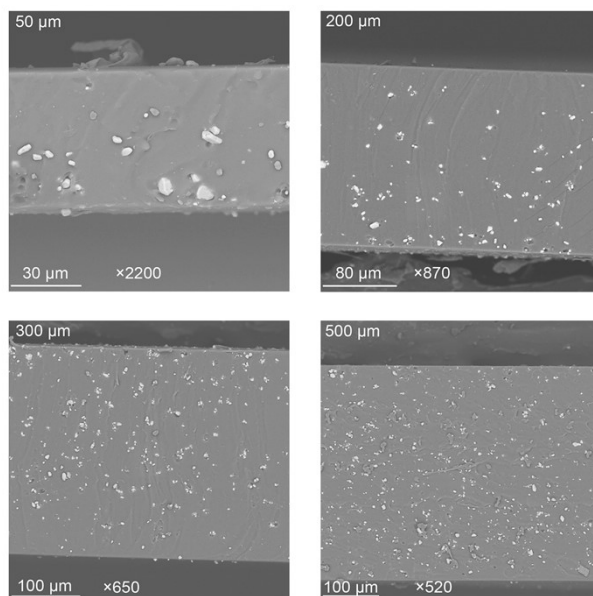
**Figure S2.** PL decay curve of Cs<sub>2</sub>SnCl<sub>6</sub>:1.4%Te MCs collected on an Edinburgh FLS980 spectrophotometer with  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 391 \text{ nm}$  and  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 577 \text{ nm}$ . An average lifetime of  $3.82 \mu\text{s}$  was derived from a biexponential fitting.



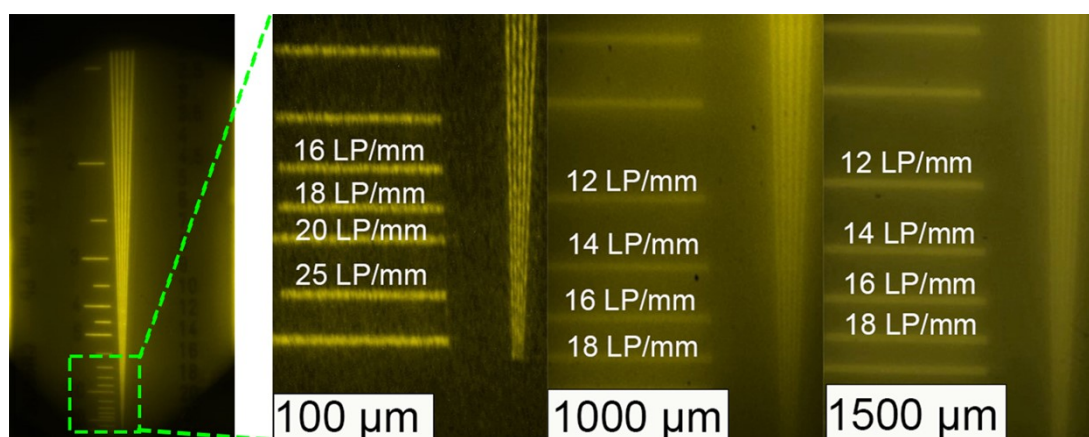
**Figure S3.** RL of  $\text{Cs}_2\text{SnCl}_6:\text{Te}$  MCs with different Te doping levels (dose rate:  $10 \mu\text{Gy}_{\text{air}}/\text{s}$ , voltage: 40 kV).



**Figure S4.** (a) RL spectra obtained from  $\text{Cs}_2\text{SnCl}_6:1.4\%\text{Te}$  MCs before and after a continuous X-ray irradiation for 120 min (dose rate:  $10 \mu\text{Gy}_{\text{air}}/\text{s}$ , voltage:40 kV). (b) luminescence intensity was also monitored within 15 consecutive X-ray on/off cycles (dose rate:  $10 \mu\text{Gy}_{\text{air}}/\text{s}$ , voltage:40 kV, exposure time: 300 s).



**Figure S5.** Cross-sectional SEM images of  $\text{Cs}_2\text{SnCl}_6:1.4\%\text{Te}@PDMS$  screens with different thicknesses.



**Figure S6.** X-ray images of the standard X-ray test pattern plate using  $\text{Cs}_2\text{SnCl}_6:1.4\%\text{Te}@PDMS$  films with thicknesses of 100  $\mu\text{m}$ , 1000  $\mu\text{m}$ , and 1500  $\mu\text{m}$ .