

Supporting Information (SI)

Ag Doped $\text{Cs}_3\text{Cu}_2\text{Br}_5$ Scintillator for High-Resolution X-ray Imaging

Yinkun Liao^{a1}, Yibo Hu^{b1}, Yuanhao Zhou^b, Jingkun Chen^b, Kuan Ren^c, Xue Yang^b, Meng Gu^{b,d}, Jingtai Zhao^d, Qianli Li^{b}, and He Feng^{b*}*

^a Taixing Smelting Plant Co.,Ltd, Jiangsu Province, TaiZhou, 225400, China;

^b School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shanghai University, Shanghai 200444, China;

^c Laser Fusion Research Center, China Academy of Engineering Physics, Mianyang, 621022, China;

^d School of Materials Science and Engineering, Guilin University of Electronic Technology, Guilin 541004, China.

¹ These authors contributed equally to this work.

*Qianli Li: liqianli@shu.edu.cn

*He Feng: fh117@shu.edu.cn

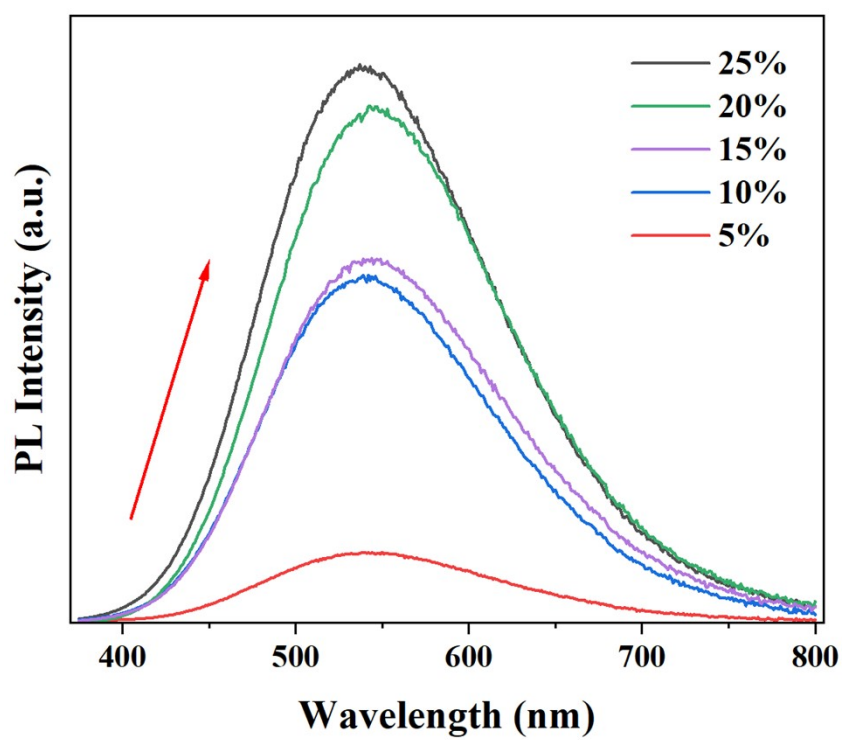


Figure S1 PL spectra of 0-25% Ag.

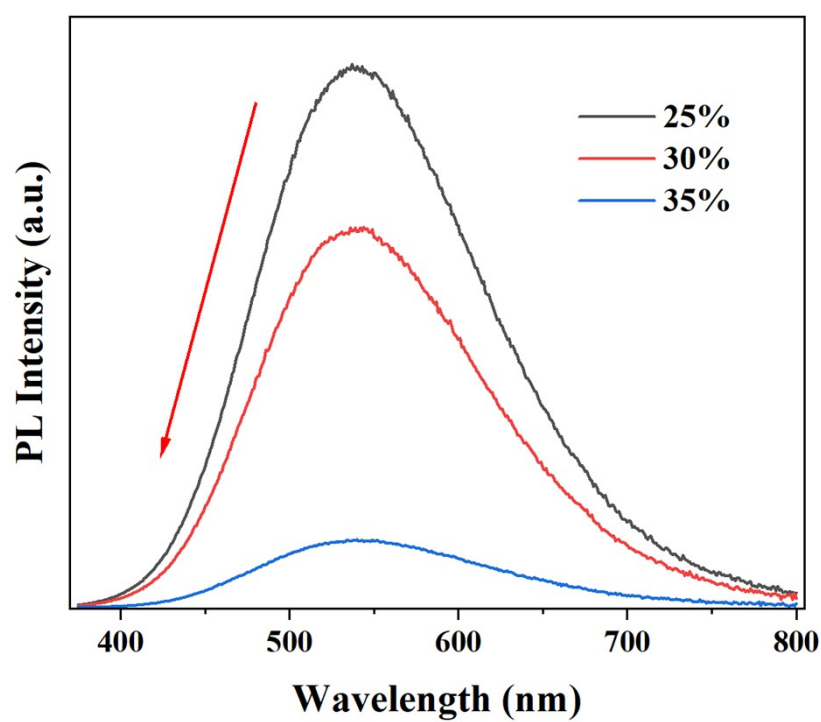


Figure S2 PL spectra of 25-35% Ag.

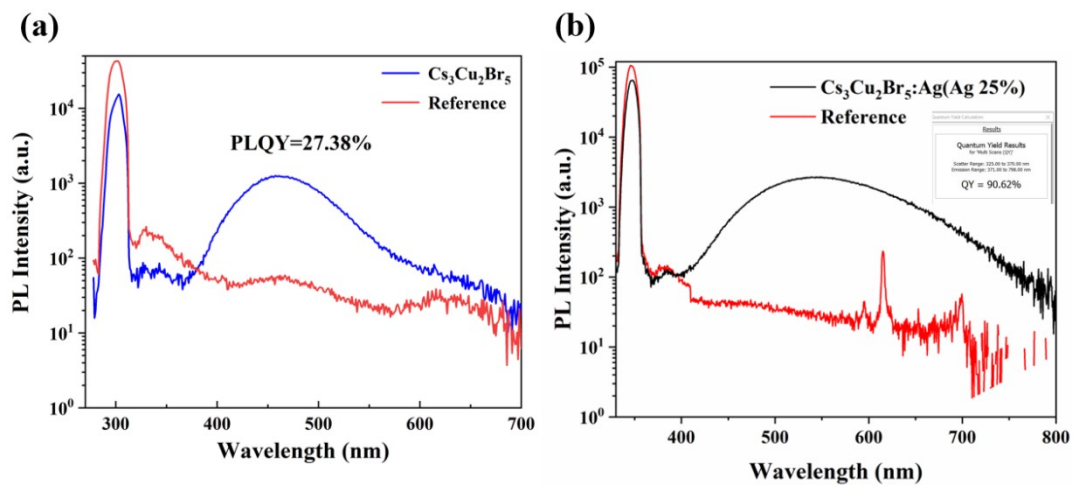


Figure S3 (a) PLQY of $\text{Cs}_3\text{Cu}_2\text{Br}_5$. (b) PLQY of $\text{Cs}_3\text{Cu}_2\text{Br}_5:\text{Ag}$ (Ag 25%).

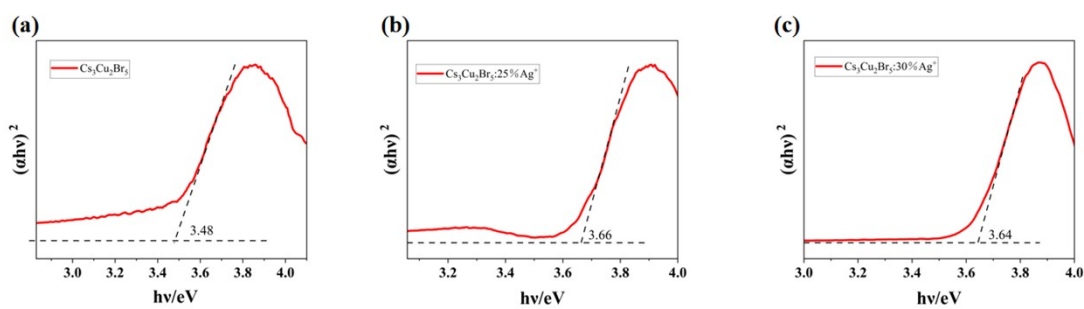


Figure S4 The Tauc plots of (a) $\text{Cs}_3\text{Cu}_2\text{Br}_5$, (b) $\text{Cs}_3\text{Cu}_2\text{Br}_5:25\%\text{Ag}$ and (c) $\text{Cs}_3\text{Cu}_2\text{Br}_5:30\%\text{Ag}$