

RSC Advances (Electronic Supplementary Information)

Role of cation choice in the radiation tolerance of pyrochlores

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Table I. Number of Gd bond defects for radial distance (in the X-Y plane) less than 2 nm, between 2 and 2.8 nm, and beyond 2.8 nm from the center of the thermal spike.

Composition	r < 2 nm	2 nm < r < 2.8 nm	r > 2.8 nm
Gd ₂ Zr ₂ O ₇	1580	1273	181
Gd ₂ Ti _{0.5} Zr _{1.5} O ₇	1587	1048	117
Gd ₂ TiZrO ₇	1574	789	53
Gd ₂ Ti _{1.5} Zr _{0.5} O ₇	1657	518	21
Gd ₂ Ti ₂ O ₇	1710	234	1

Table II. Number of B site (Zr or Ti) bond defects for radial distance (in the X-Y plane) less than 2 nm, between 2 and 2.8 nm, and beyond 2.8 nm from the center of the thermal spike.

Composition	r < 2 nm	2 nm < r < 2.8 nm	r > 2.8 nm
Gd ₂ Zr ₂ O ₇	1501	1188	173
Gd ₂ Ti _{0.5} Zr _{1.5} O ₇	1351	912	125
Gd ₂ TiZrO ₇	1242	645	27
Gd ₂ Ti _{1.5} Zr _{0.5} O ₇	913	425	18
Gd ₂ Ti ₂ O ₇	903	179	20

Table III. Number of O bond defects for radial distance (in the X-Y plane) less than 2 nm, between 2 and 2.8 nm, and beyond 2.8 nm from the center of the thermal spike.

Composition	$r < 2$ nm	$2 \text{ nm} < r < 2.8$ nm	$r > 2.8$ nm
Gd ₂ Zr ₂ O ₇	644	381	86
Gd ₂ Ti _{0.5} Zr _{1.5} O ₇	978	513	65
Gd ₂ TiZrO ₇	1515	501	53
Gd ₂ Ti _{1.5} Zr _{0.5} O ₇	2446	461	18
Gd ₂ Ti ₂ O ₇	2723	254	2

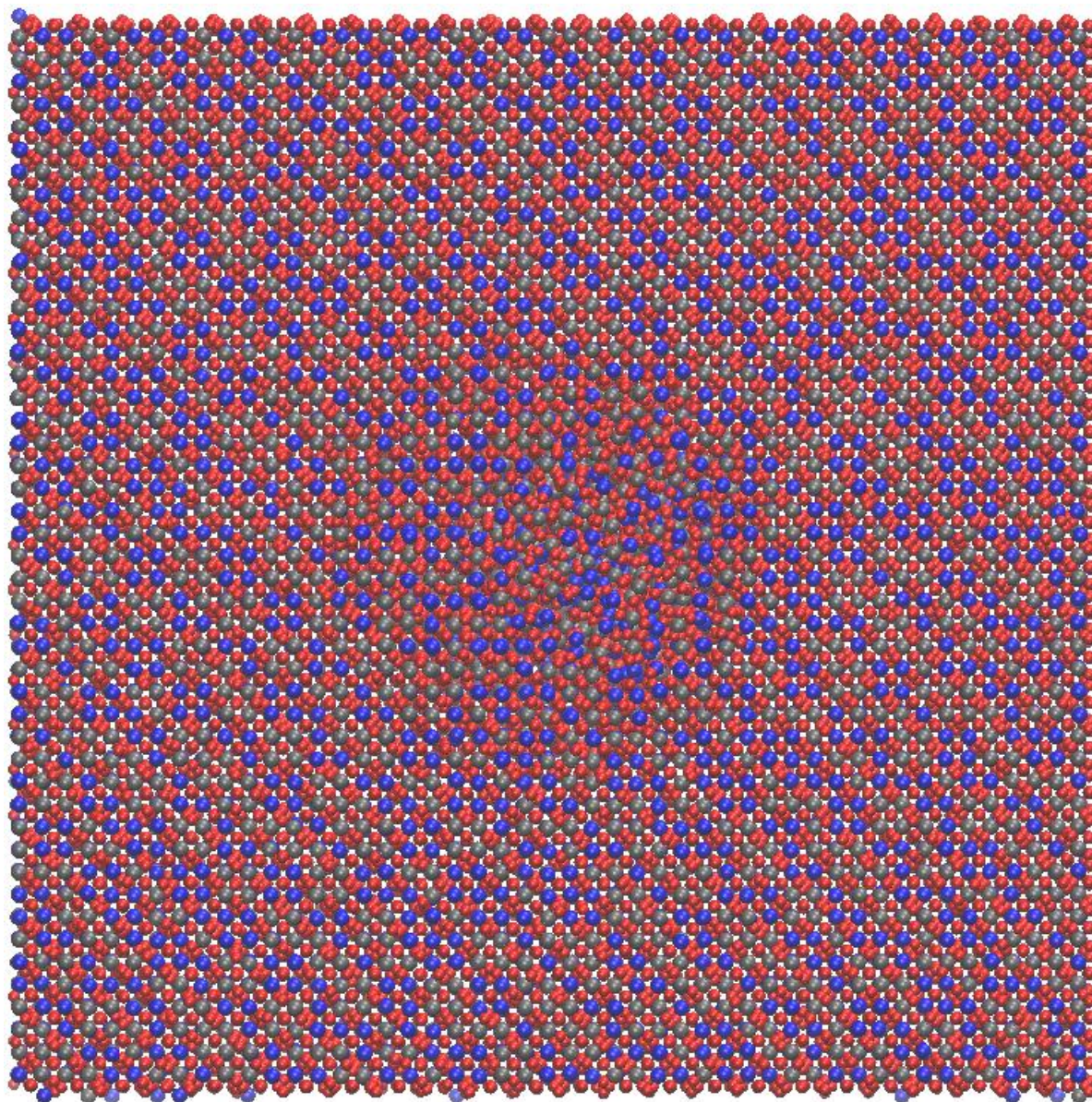


Fig. S1 Projection of atom positions in $\text{Gd}_2\text{Ti}_{1.5}\text{Zr}_{0.5}\text{O}_7$ at ~ 50 ps after a 12 keV/nm thermal spike. The side length is ~ 12.5 nm. Gd is shown as a blue sphere, Zr and Ti as grey spheres, and O as a red sphere.

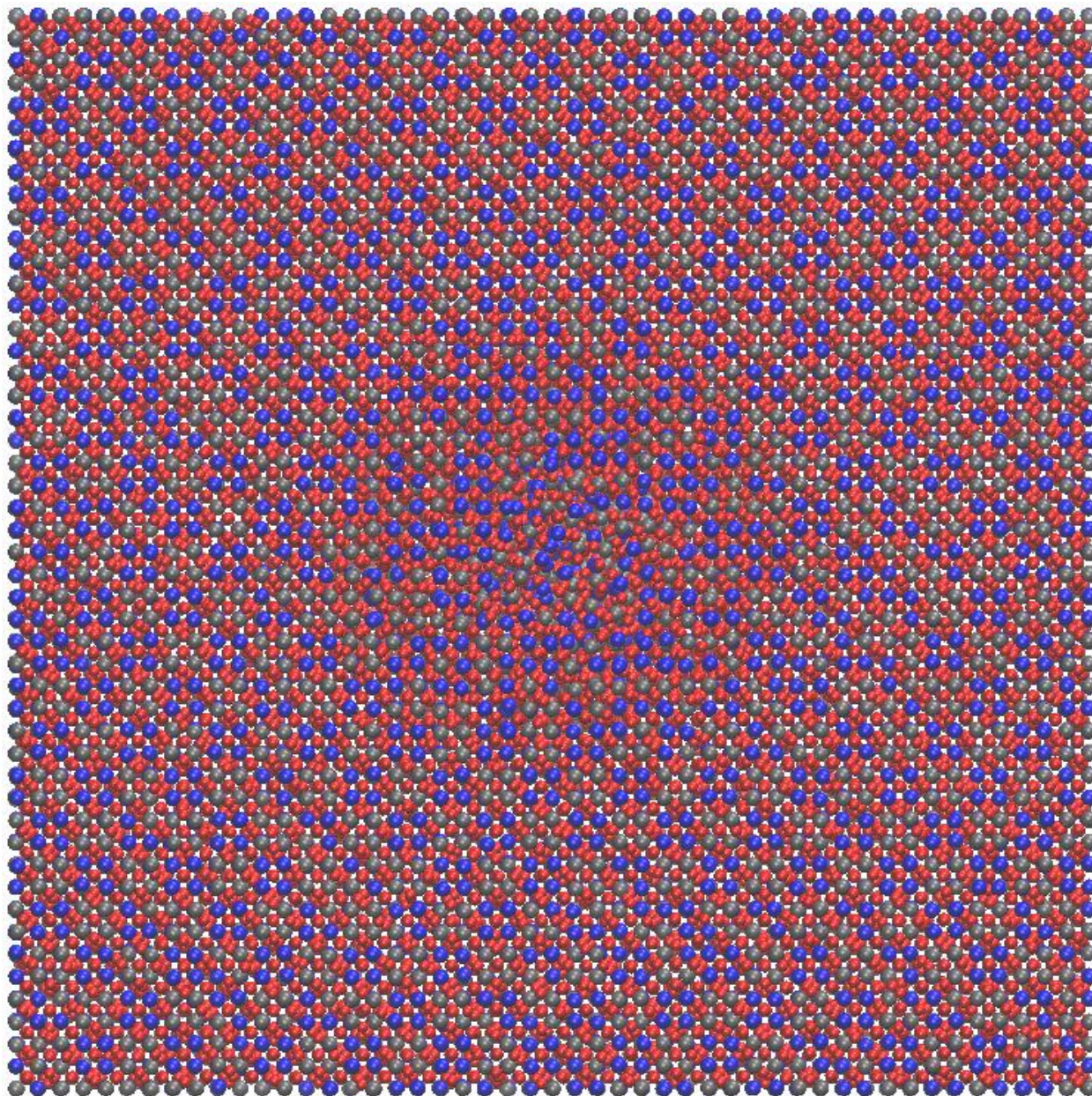


Fig. S2 Projection of atom positions in $\text{Gd}_2\text{TiZrO}_7$ at ~ 50 ps after a 12 keV/nm thermal spike. The side length is $\sim 12.5 \text{ nm}$. Gd is shown as a blue sphere, Zr and Ti as grey spheres, and O as a red sphere.

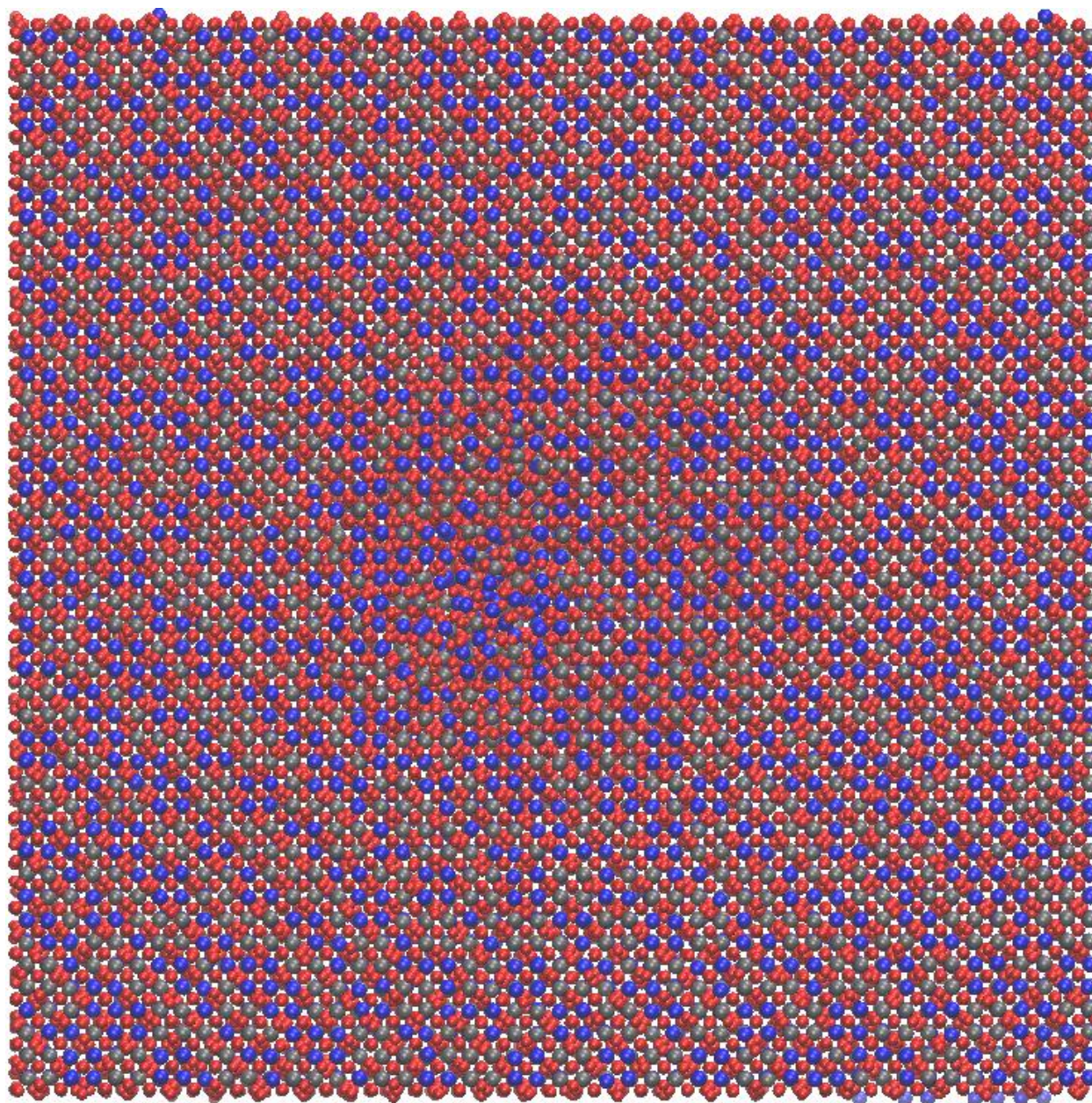


Fig. S3 Projection of atom positions in $\text{Gd}_2\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{Zr}_{1.5}\text{O}_7$ at ~ 50 ps after a 12 keV/nm thermal spike. The side length is ~ 12.5 nm. Gd is shown as a blue sphere, Zr and Ti as grey spheres, and O as a red sphere.

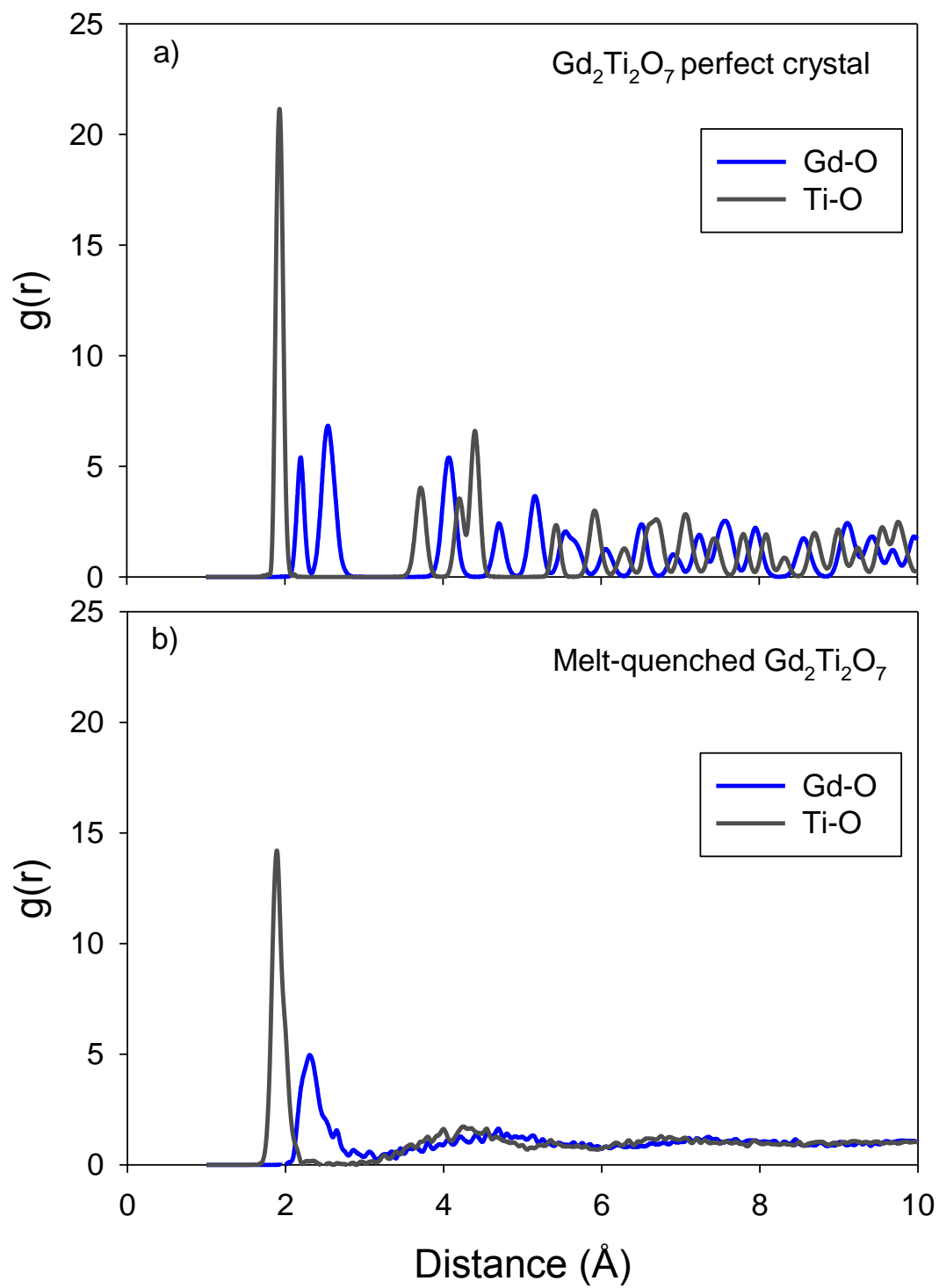


Fig. S4 Radial distribution functions of Gd-O and Ti-O pairs in a) perfectly crystalline and b) melt-quenched amorphous Gd₂Ti₂O₇ at 300 K.

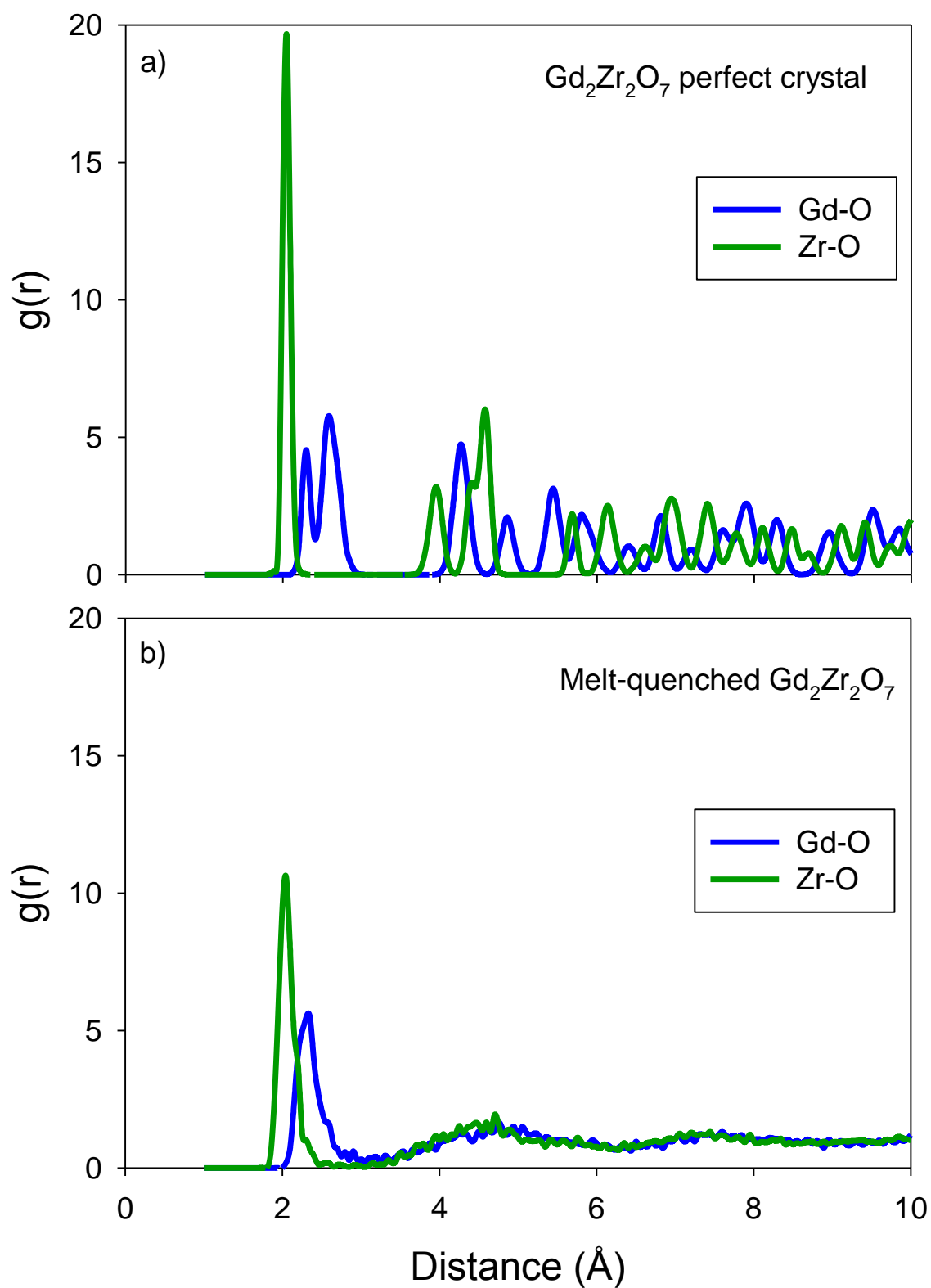


Fig. S5 Radial distribution functions of Gd-O and Zr-O pairs in a) perfectly crystalline and b) melt-quenched amorphous Gd₂Zr₂O₇ at 300 K.

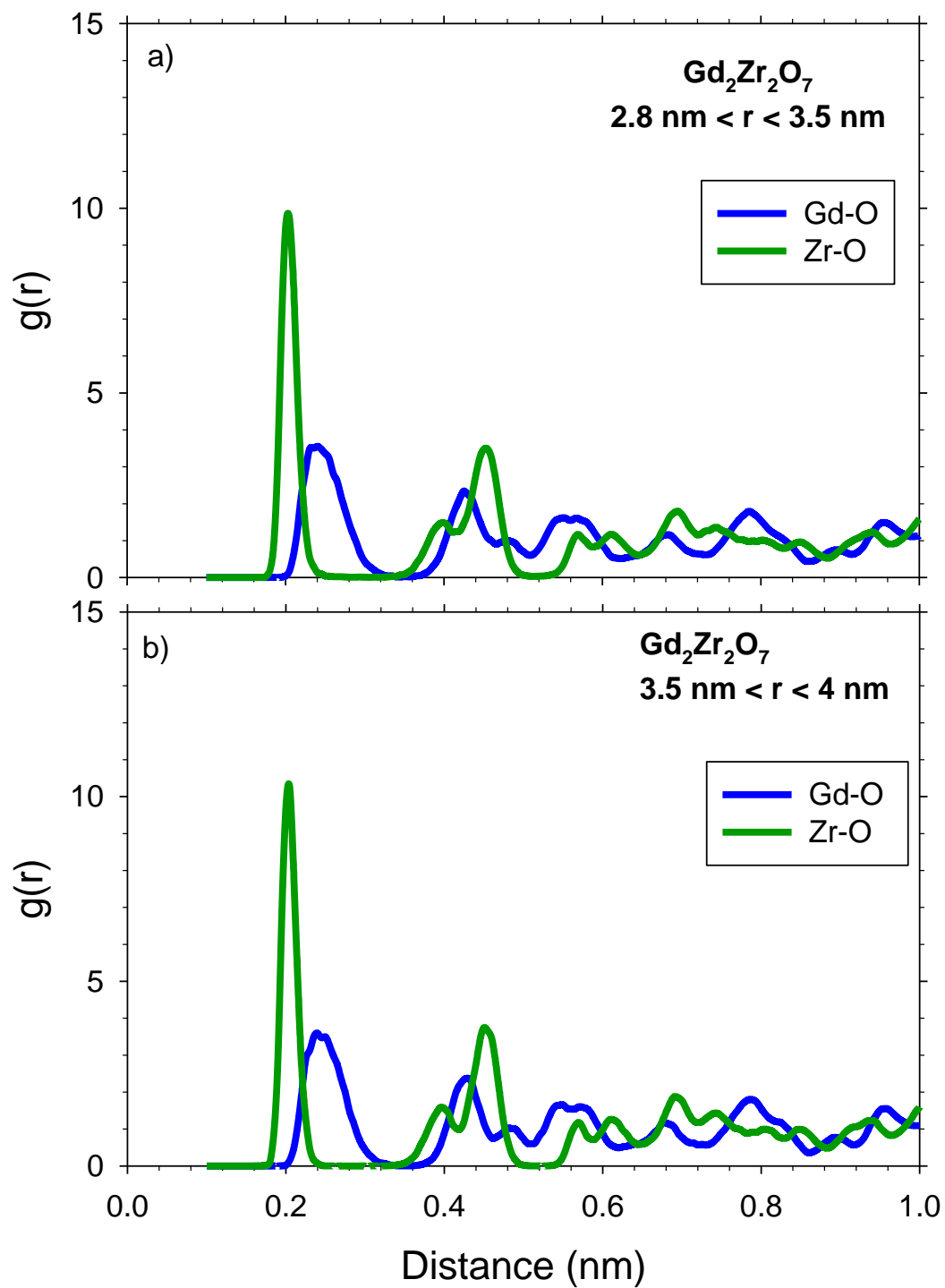


Fig. S6 Radial distribution functions of Gd-O and Zr-O pairs in annular cylinders centered on a 12 keV/nm thermal spike with a) radius between 2.8 and 3.5 nm; and b) radius between 3.5 and 4 nm in $\text{Gd}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$.

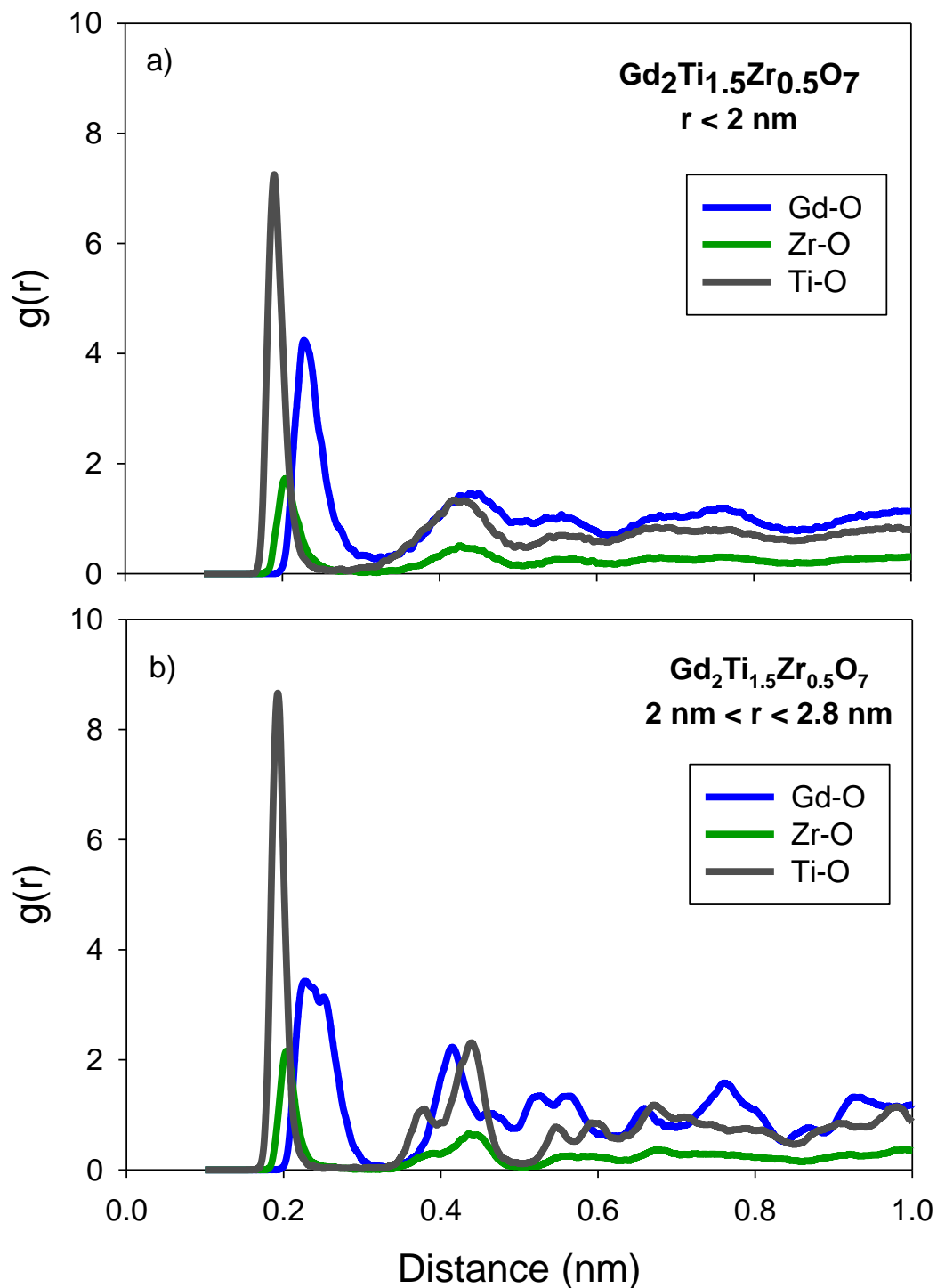


Fig. S7 Radial distribution functions of Gd-O, Zr-O, and Ti-O pairs in a) the damage core and b) damage periphery in Gd₂Ti_{1.5}Zr_{0.5}O₇ subjected to a thermal spike with energy deposition of 12 keV/nm at 300 K. The core is amorphous while the periphery shows broad peaks characteristic of disordered pyrochlore crystal.

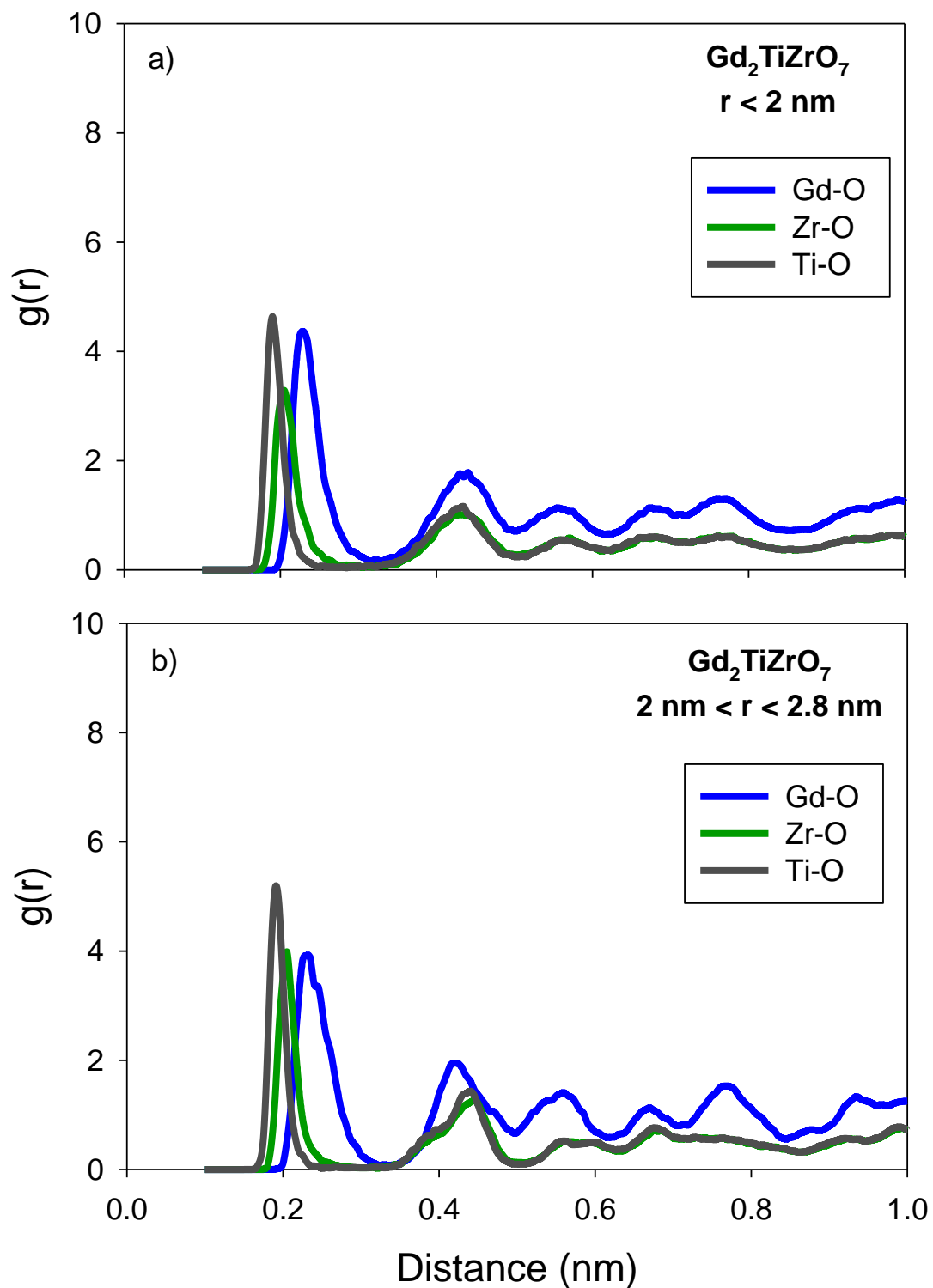


Fig. S8 Radial distribution functions of Gd-O, Zr-O, and Ti-O pairs in a) the damage core and b) damage periphery in Gd₂TiZrO₇ subjected to a thermal spike with energy deposition of 12 keV/nm at 300 K. These regions show peaks characteristic of the fluorite crystal.

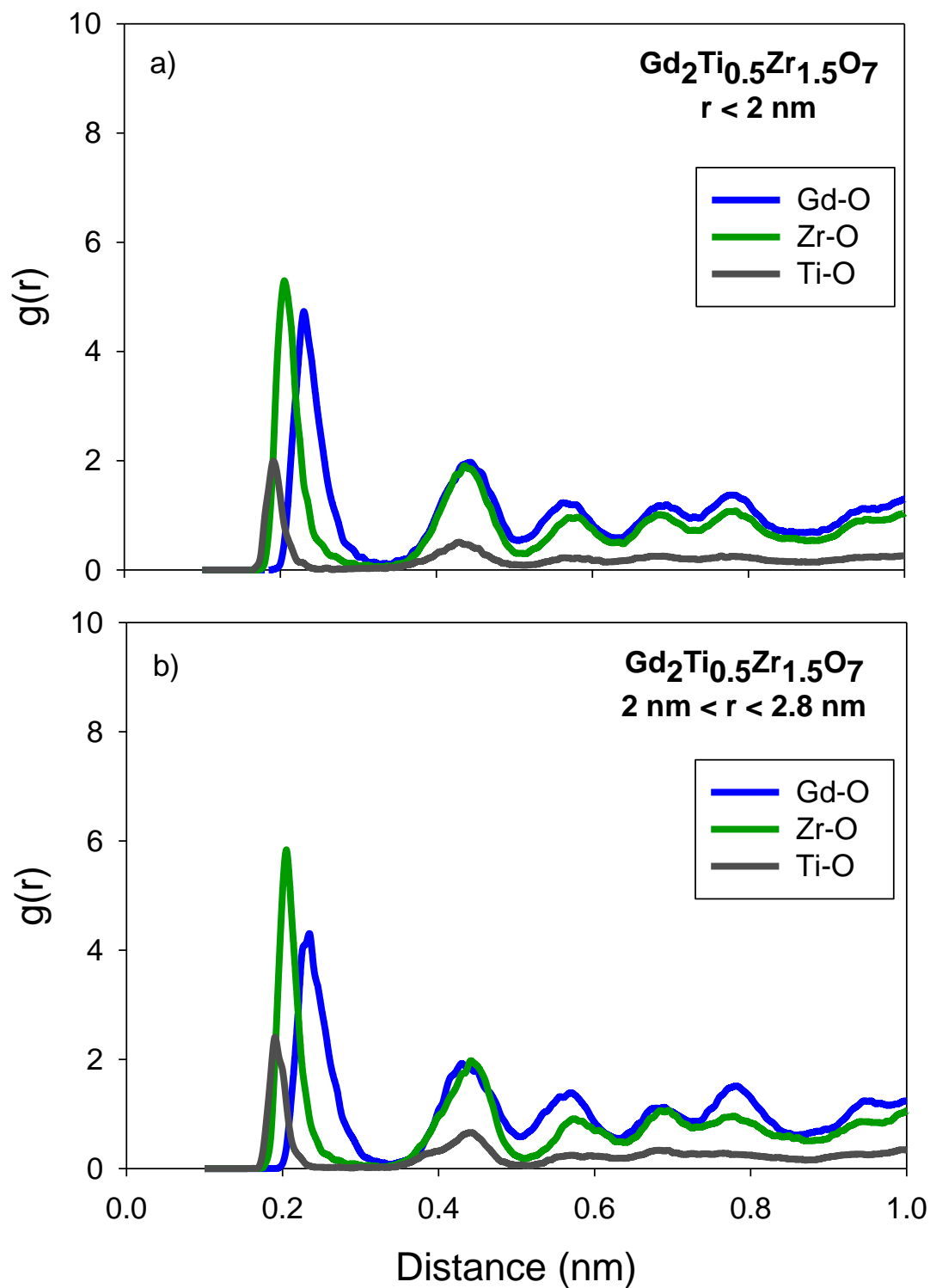


Fig. S9 Radial distribution functions of Gd-O, Zr-O, and Ti-O pairs in a) the damage core and b) damage periphery in Gd₂Ti_{0.5}Zr_{1.5}O₇ subjected to a thermal spike with energy deposition of 12 keV/nm at 300 K. These two regions show peaks characteristic of the fluorite crystal.

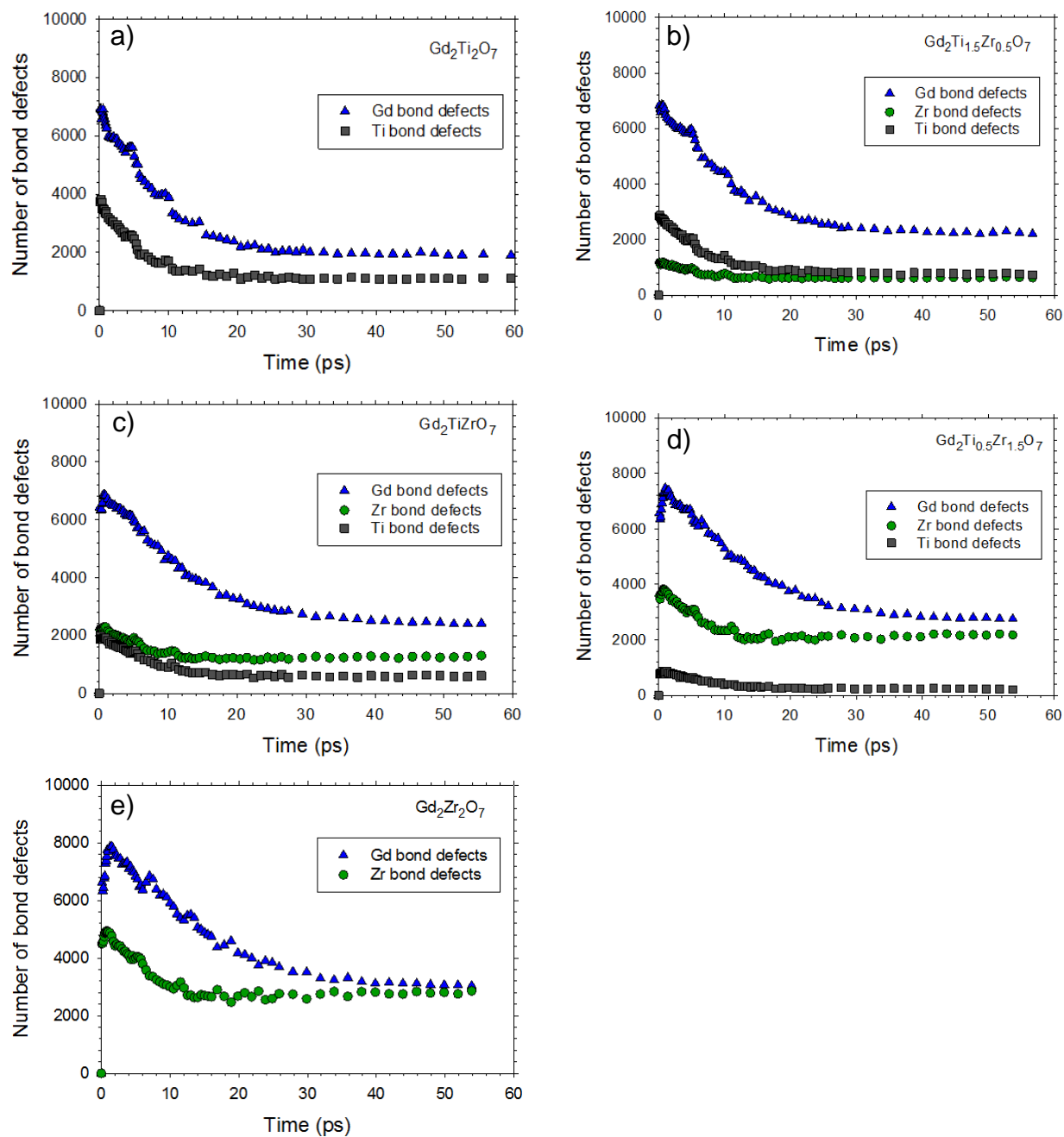


Fig. S10 Evolution of Gd, Zr and Ti bond defects following a thermal spike with energy deposition of 12 keV/nm at 300 K in a) $Gd_2Ti_2O_7$; b) $Gd_2Ti_{1.5}Zr_{0.5}O_7$; c) Gd_2TiZrO_7 ; d) $Gd_2Ti_{0.5}Zr_{1.5}O_7$; and e) $Gd_2Zr_2O_7$.