

## Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for New Journal of Chemistry.

This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique 2015

### An Insight into Local environment of lanthanide ions in $\text{Sr}_2\text{SiO}_4:\text{Ln}$ (Ln=Sm, Eu and Dy)

Santosh K. Gupta<sup>1\*</sup>, Sandeep Nigam<sup>2</sup>, A.K. Yadav<sup>3</sup>, M. Mohapatra<sup>1</sup>, S.N. Jha<sup>3</sup>, C. Majumder<sup>2</sup>, D. Bhattacharya<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Radiochemistry Division, <sup>2</sup>Chemistry Division, <sup>3</sup>Atomic and molecular physics Division  
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai 400085, India

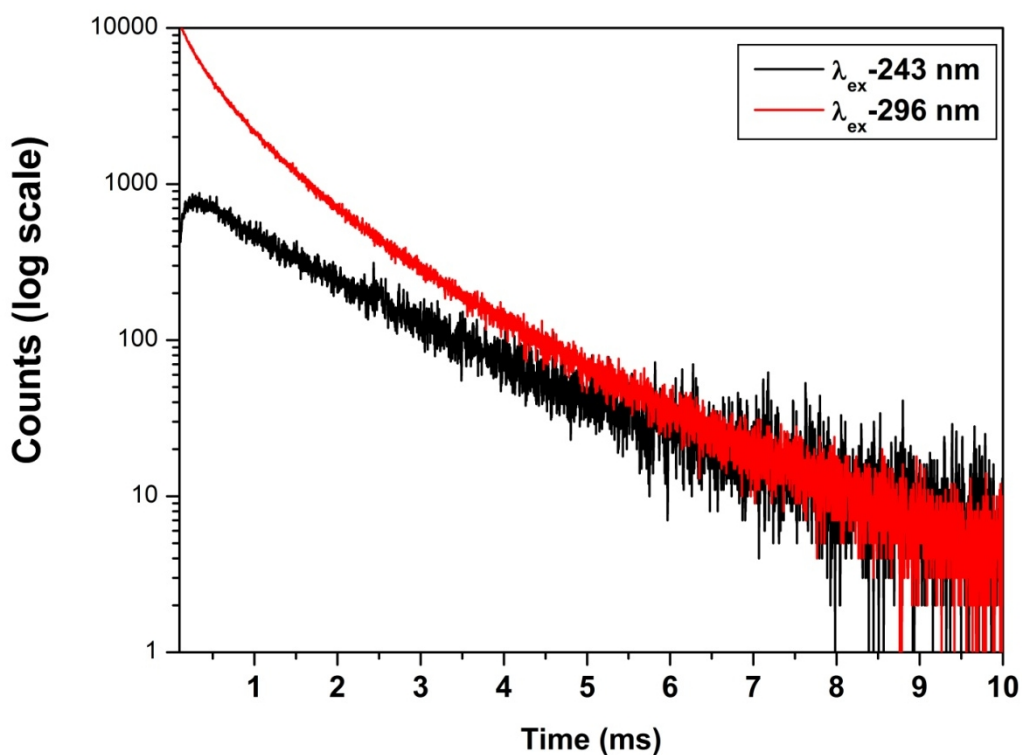


Fig. S1: Luminescence decay time profile of  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  doped  $\text{Sr}_2\text{SiO}_4$  with  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=243$  and 296 nm respectively.

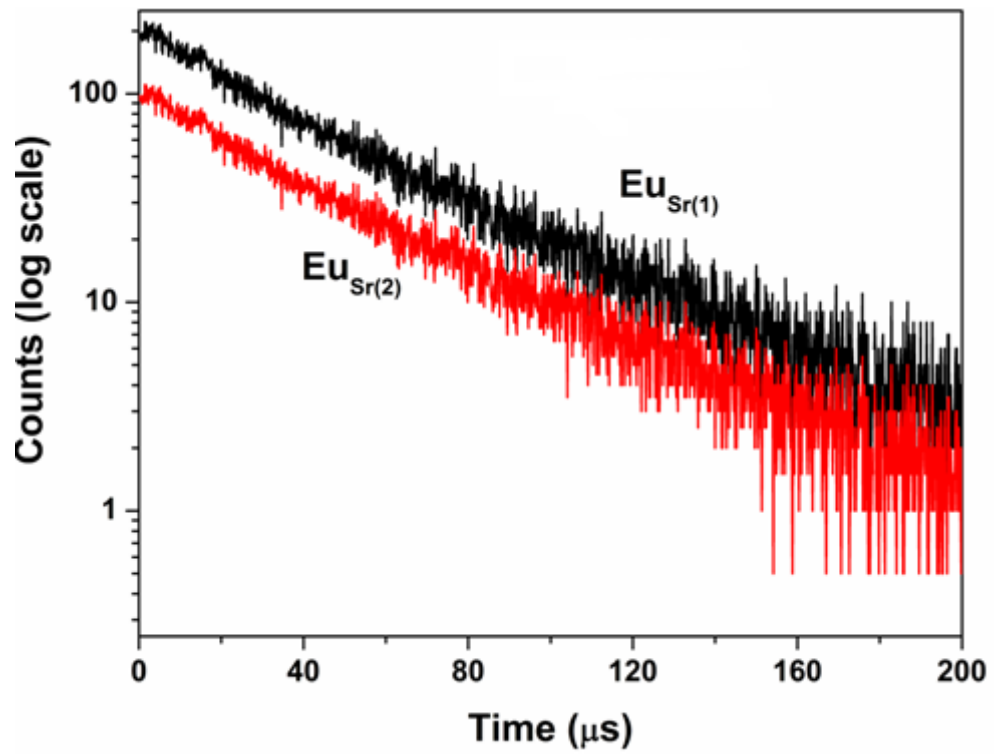


Fig. S2: Luminescence decay time profile of Sr<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>:Eu<sup>2+</sup> with  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$ -340 nm under  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$  - 490 and 560 nm

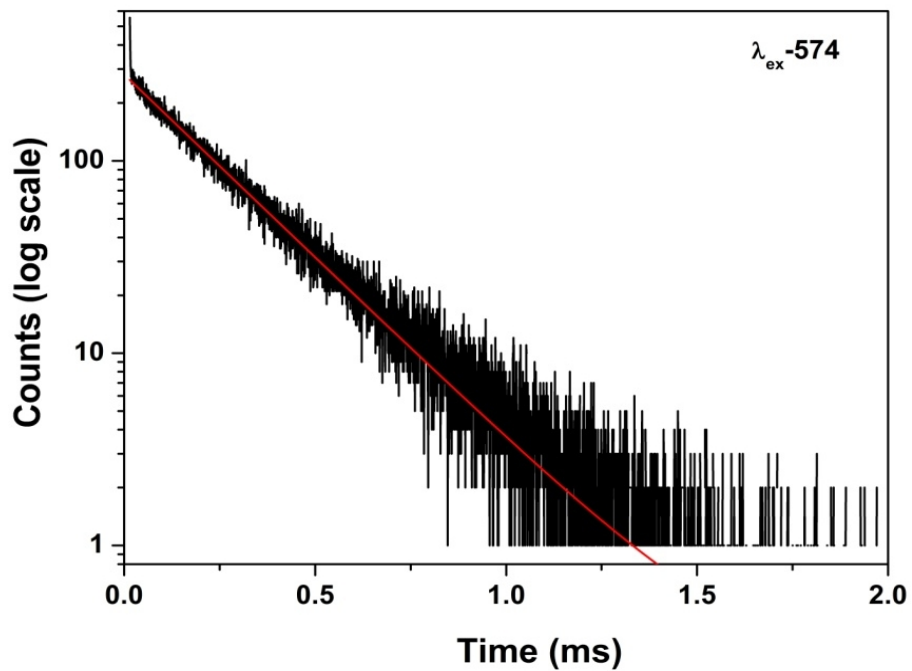


Fig. S3: PL decay curve for the Sr<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>:Dy<sup>3+</sup> sample. Black curve is experimentally observed decay and the red one is exponentially fit one.

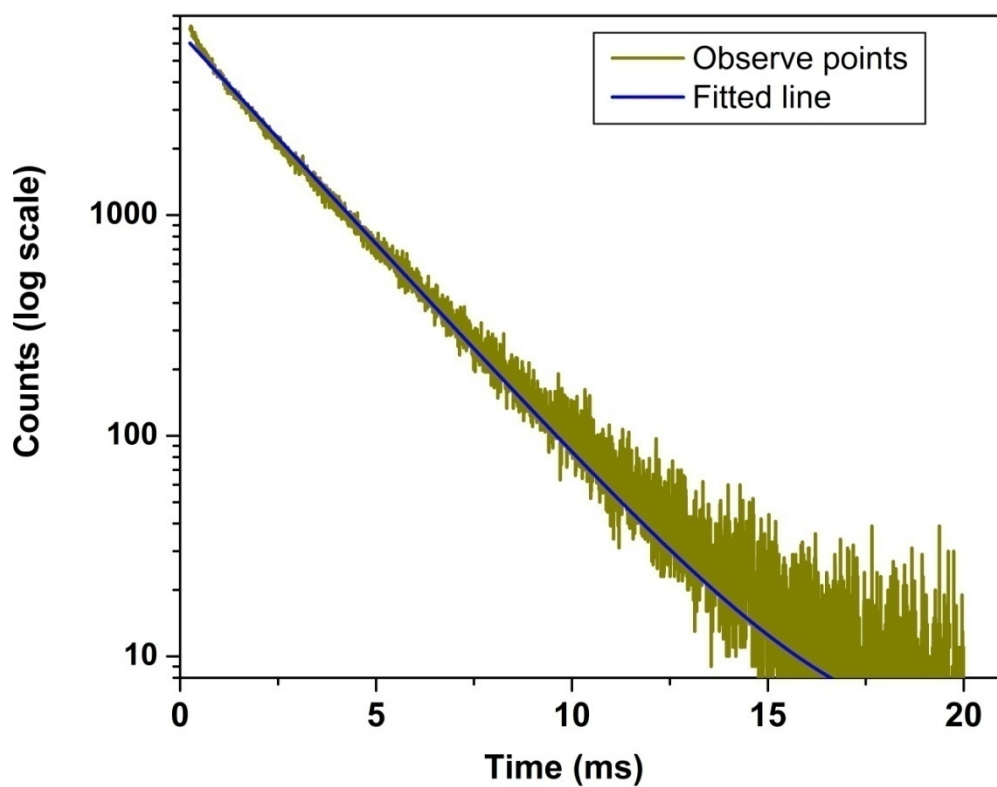
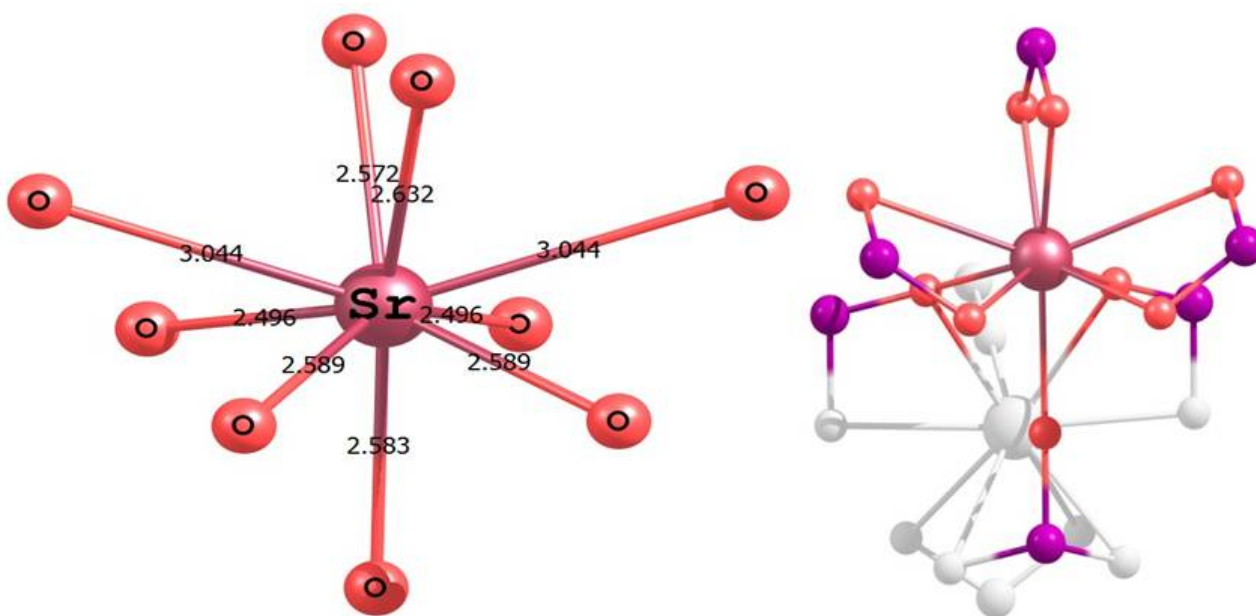
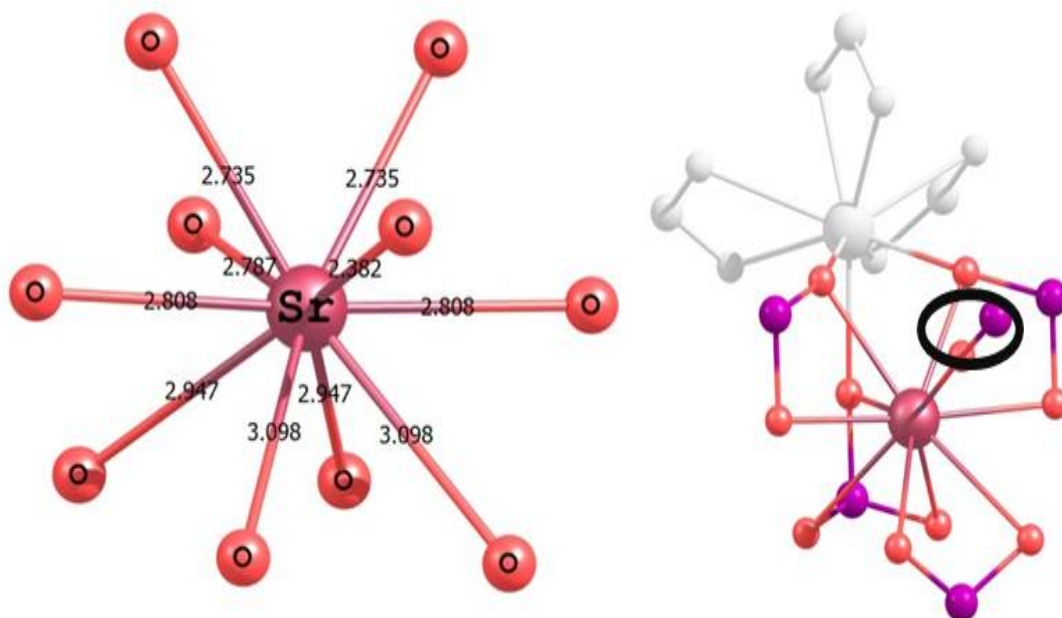


Fig. S4: PL decay curve for the  $\text{Sr}_2\text{SiO}_4:\text{Sm}^{3+}$  sample. Brown curve is experimentally observed decay and the blue one is exponentially fitted.



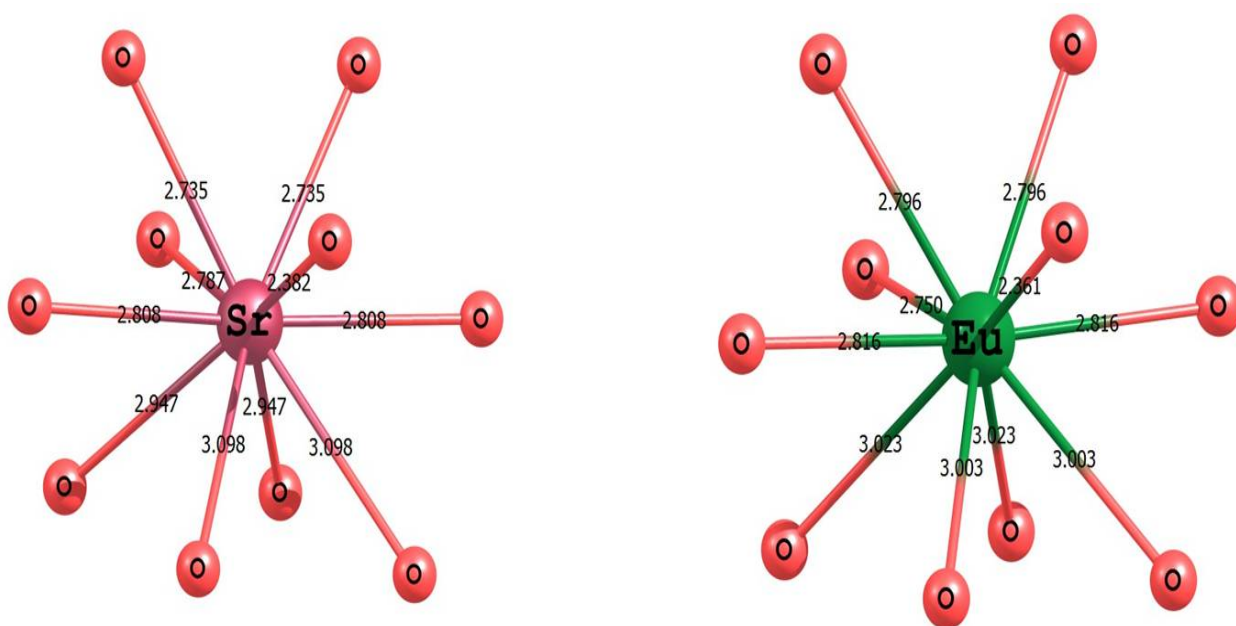
**Fig. S5: Various Sr-O bond lengths in SrO<sub>9</sub> polyhedra and their linkage in  $\alpha'$ Sr<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>**

**Shortest bond: 2.50 Å, largest bond: 3.04 Å, Average Sr-O bond length: 2.68 Å,  
Experimental value: 2.70 Å**

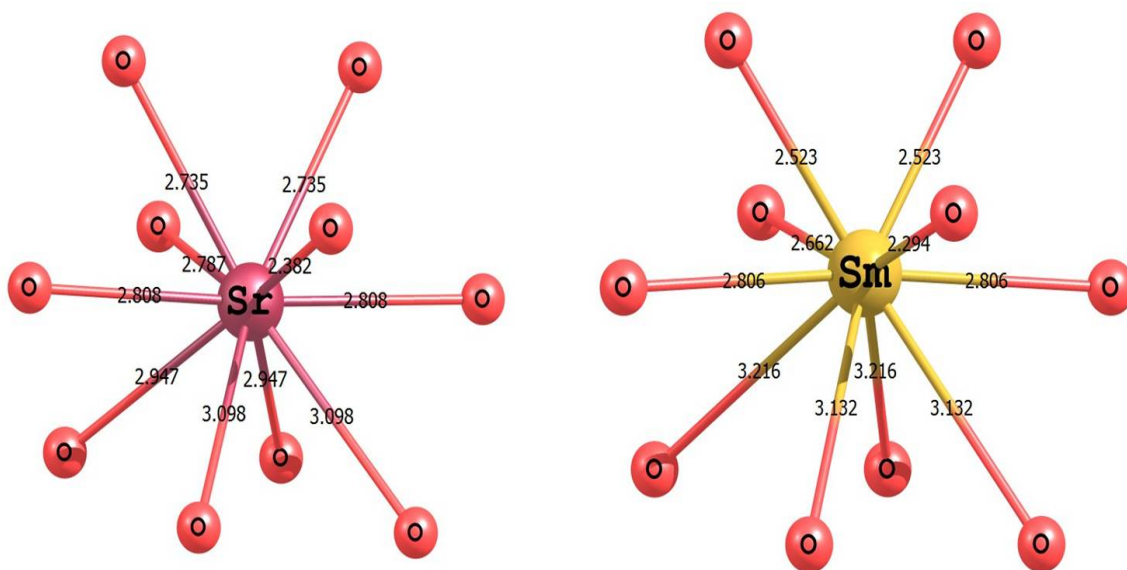


**Fig. S6: Various Sr-O bond lengths in SrO<sub>10</sub> polyhedra and their linkage in  $\alpha'$ Sr<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>**

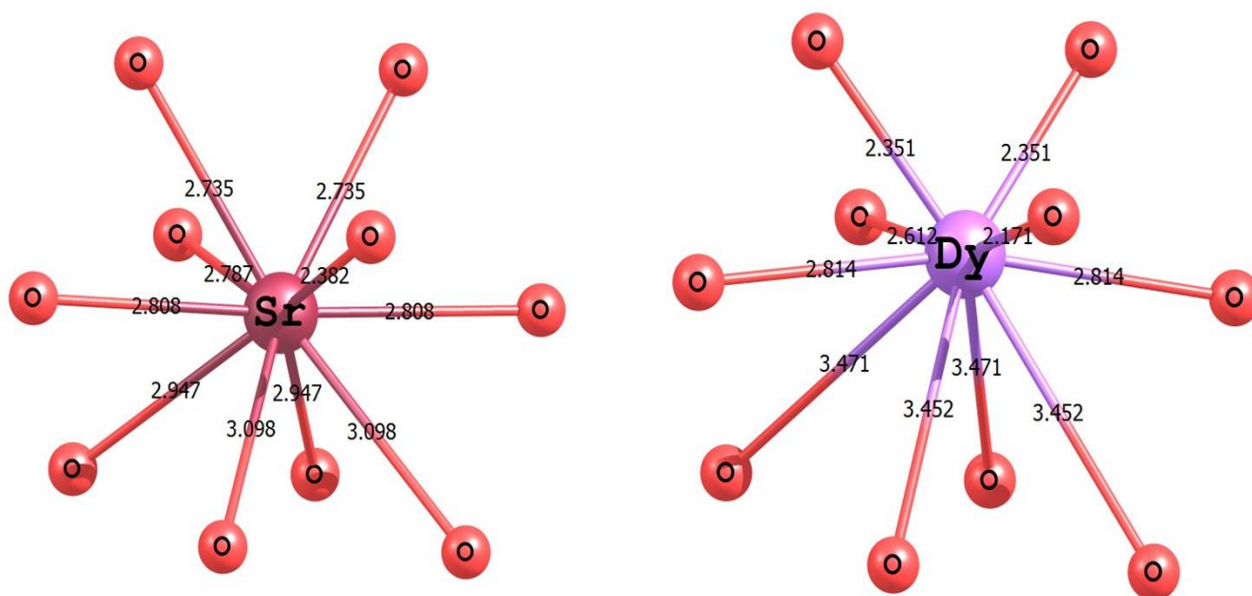
**Shortest bond: 2.38 Å, largest bond: 3.10 Å, Average Sr-O bond length: 2.84 Å,  
Experimental value: 2.85 Å**



**Fig. S7: Eu incorporation at SrO<sub>10</sub> polyhedra**



**Fig. S8: Sm incorporation at SrO<sub>10</sub> polyhedra**



**Fig. S9: Dy incorporation at SrO<sub>10</sub> polyhedra**

**Table T1: XRD data of strontium silicate ( $\lambda= 0.15406$  nm)**

<b>2<math>\theta</math></b>	<b>d value</b>	<b>I/I<sub>0</sub></b>	<b>h k l</b>
27.198	3.2760	39	1 1 2
29.736	3.0020	24	2 1 0
30.241	2.9530	17	1 0 3
31.137	2.8700	100	2 1 1
31.204	2.8640	30	2 0 2
31.52	2.8360	76	0 2 0
31.738	2.8170	92	0 1 3
37.554	2.3930	24	2 0 3
38.85	2.3161	25	1 2 2
39.077	2.3032	25	1 0 4
39.249	2.2935	44	3 0 1
42.32	2.1339	19	1 1 4
44.252	2.0451	20	1 2 3
45.136	2.0071	23	2 0 4
48.413	1.8786	18	1 0 5
49.849	1.8278	22	2 2 3
51.191	1.7830	26	1 1 5
55.157	1.6638	28	4 1 1
56.281	1.6332	21	0 3 3
56.659	1.6232	35	3 1 4

**Table T2: Procedure data slicing in TRES**

- ❖ Supposing there are two components A (short lived) and B (long lived), first we record the composite spectrum (A+B) with very short delay (just to avoid the lamp profile).
- ❖ Then give sufficient delay and record with identical integration times so that there is only B component in the spectrum (let's say B'; A is already decayed).
- ❖ But the intensity of the B' which we would get is not the same as the original B in the composite spectrum (A+B).
- ❖ So we multiply a suitable multiplying factor (exp factor,  $e^{-t/\tau}$ ) so as to get the original intensity of B.

- ❖ Then if we subtract this B from the composite spectrum (A+B), it is possible to get the short lived component A.
- ❖ One has to maintain however same gate widths while dealing with this type of procedure.

**Table T3: Structural parameters obtained from EXAFS fitting.**

	Parameter	<b>Sr<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>Sr<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>:Dy</b>	<b>Sr<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>:Eu</b>	<b>Sr<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>:Sm</b>
Sr(1)-O	R (Å) (2.38)	2.45	2.45	2.38	2.41
	N (1)	1*0.5	1*0.5	1*0.5	1*0.5
	$\sigma^2$	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001
Sr(2)-O	R (Å) (2.51)	2.58	2.46	2.55	2.57
	N (2)	2*0.5	2*0.5	2*0.5	2*0.5
	$\sigma^2$	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003
Sr(2)-O	R (Å) (2.60)	2.58	2.56	2.57	2.58
	N (5)	5*0.5	5*0.5	5*0.5	5*0.5
	$\sigma^2$	0.001	0.001	0.007	0.001
Sr(1)-O	R (Å) (2.85)	2.85	2.86	2.84	2.84
	N (5)	5*0.5	5*0.5	5*0.5	5*0.5
	$\sigma^2$	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.001
Sr(1)-O	R (Å) (3.07)	3.07	3.08	3.07	3.00
	N (4)	4*0.5	4*0.5	4*0.5	4*0.5
	$\sigma^2$	0.001	0.001	0.0044	0.001
Sr(2)-O	R (Å) (3.11)	3.07	3.08	3.07	2.78
	N (2)	2*0.5	2*0.5	2*0.5	2*0.5
	$\sigma^2$	0.001	0.001	0.006	0.004

Sr-Si	R (Å) (3.33)	3.14	3.14	3.15	3.06
	N (4)	4*0.689	4*0.8	4*0.76	4*0.68
	$\sigma^2$	0.01	0.017	0.013	0.01
Average Sr(1)-O (10 Coordinated)		2.90	2.91	2.90	2.86
Average Sr(2)-O (9 Coordinated)		2.69	2.65	2.68	2.62

**Table T4: Energetics for various lanthanides in Sr<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> for two different sites of Sr**

M= Sm/Dy/Eu	Total Energy ( eV)		
	Sm	Dy	Eu
M at9- coordinated Site	- 200.64246	- 200.65750	- 207.56386
M at10- coordinated Site	- 200.06394	- 199.93745	- 207.53293
Relative stability $\Delta E(10-9)$	0.57852	0.72005	0.03093

**Table T5: Point symmetry and local structure around Eu ion in SrO<sub>9</sub> and SrO<sub>10</sub>**

SrO <sub>9</sub>	SrO <sub>10</sub>
symmetry: C <sub>2v</sub>	symmetry: C <sub>3v</sub>
Distorted local environment	A site distorted from perfect O <sub>h</sub> symmetry, will be a D <sub>3</sub> or C <sub>3v</sub> .