



## Report:

$\text{Cs}_3\text{Cu}_2\text{I}_5$  doped with  $\text{BaI}_2$  was prepared by mechanochemical synthesis by mixing together simple iodides. The successful synthesis was checked with X-ray diffraction. Samples with 5% and 10% Ba with respect to Cs were successfully measured and analyzed. Samples with 1% Ba were also measured, but the s/n ratio at the Ba K-edge proved unfeasible.

Pellets mixed with boron nitride were prepared under nitrogen in a glove box at the beamline to minimize exposure to air.

X-ray absorption spectra were recorded in transmission mode at the Cu K-edge and in fluorescence mode at the Ba K-edge using the multielement fluorescence detector. All measurements were collected at 80 K. All data reduction and analysis was carried out with Viper.

All measurements at the Ba K-edge proved extremely difficult because of the very high noise from iodine and cesium fluorescence lines. On the other hand, L-edges suffered from even worse interferences.

Several different atomic structures were calculated to generate the multiple scattering paths, starting from the ideal  $\text{Cs}_3\text{Cu}_2\text{I}_5$  structure, and substituting either Cs or Cu with Ba. The atomic coordinates of  $1 \times 2 \times 1$  supercells containing one Ba atom were relaxed using QuantumESPRESSO, with a periodic DFT approach using the PBEsol functional and extrafine k-mesh. In particular, the possibility that  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$  substitutes either  $\text{Cs}^+$  site in the structure was evaluated.

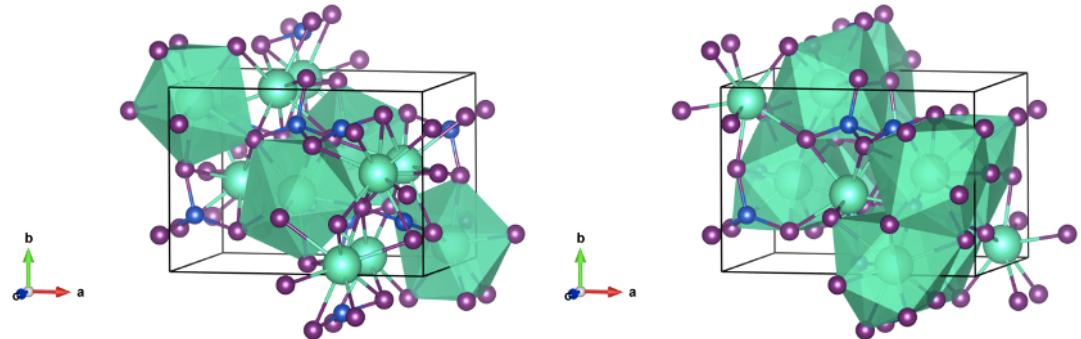


Figure 1 – Cs-I coordination polyhedra (green) in pure  $\text{Cs}_3\text{Cu}_2\text{I}_5$ . Two different polyhedra are present, one smaller (left) and one larger (right). Cu atoms in blue, iodine atoms in violet.

Data analysis is currently underway.

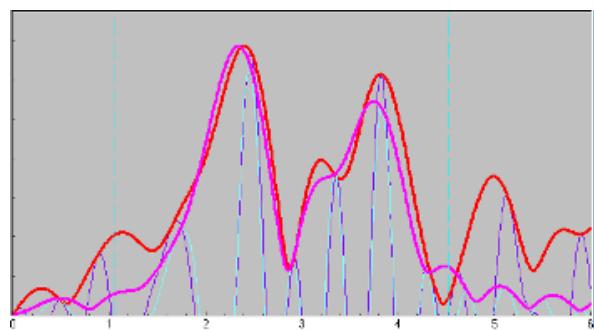


Figure 2 – FT data and model of 10%-doped sample at the Ba K-edge.