## Crystal growth and characterisation of organic-inorganic lead-free 2D double perovskite for application in radiation sensing

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Single crystals of lead-free organic-inorganic 2D (BA)<sub>2</sub>CsAgBiBr<sub>7</sub> with double perovskite structure (monoclinic,  $P_{21}/m$ ) exhibit a significant potential for X-ray sensing [1]. This stems from their heavy elements constituting the perovskite octahedral network that is in an alternating arrangement with the barrier layer of organic BA<sup>+</sup> cations, consequently producing desirable electrical properties. In this study, several yellow-coloured single crystals of (BA)<sub>2</sub>CsAgBiBr<sub>7</sub> were grown from a low-temperature solution [2]. All crystals are characterised by growth/dissolution features and defects (Figure 1). The phase purity and crystallinity of all samples have been verified from the powder XRD data. High ordering of Ag<sup>+</sup> and Bi<sup>3+</sup> octahedra cations is apparent from the XRD patterns for single crystals, which depict peaks arising from the {001} plane.

Results from electrical characterisation of the single crystals of  $(BA)_2CsAgBiBr_7$  reveal high resistivity  $(10^{11} \Omega cm)$  and low density of trap states  $(10^{11}-10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3})$ , which are comparable to those published in literature [1]. This implies that the samples synthesised in this study also satisfy requirements for radiation sensors.



**Figure 1**. The top crystal surface of the sample  $(BA)_2CsAgBiBr_7\_Exp1$  (top right corner, 4 x 4 x 0.75 mm<sup>3</sup>) is characterised by irregular growth /dissolution features (image on the left made in reflected light, 100 µm scale bar) and defects such as twinning planes at 90° (image on the right made in transmitted light).

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