

## Supplementary Information

# Morphology-Dependent Fluorescence of Europium-Doped Cerium Oxide Nanomaterials

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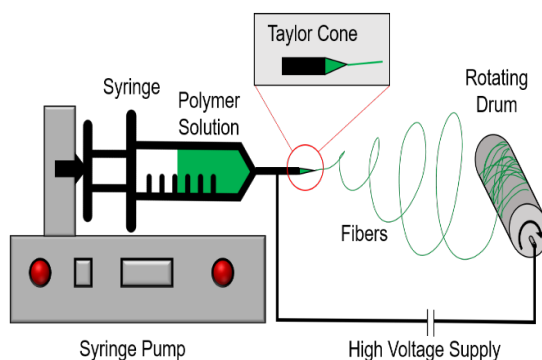
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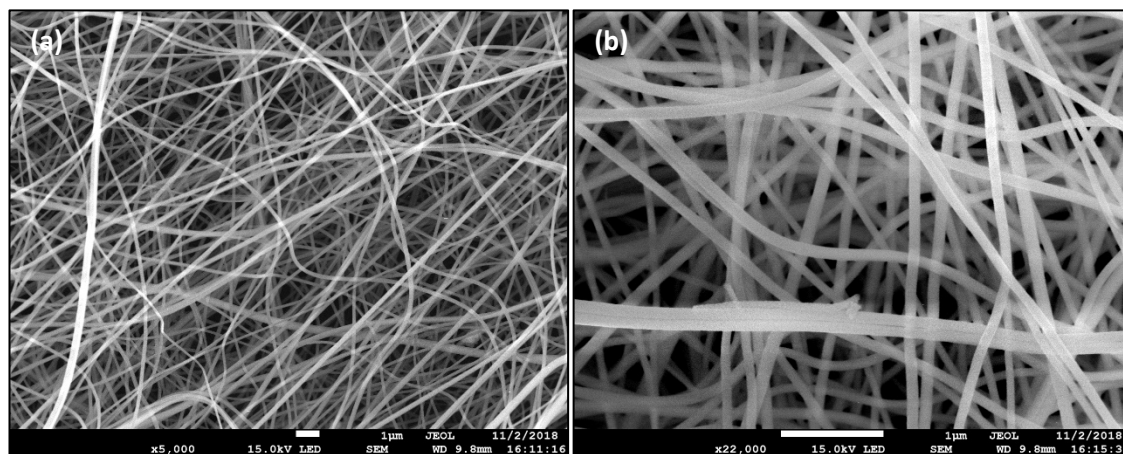
**Equation S1.** Working Definition of theoretical  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  doping percentage.

The theoretical  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  concentration with regard to atomic percentage within each material ranges from 0% to 18%  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$ , as calculated by Equation 1, and based on experimental reactant concentrations:

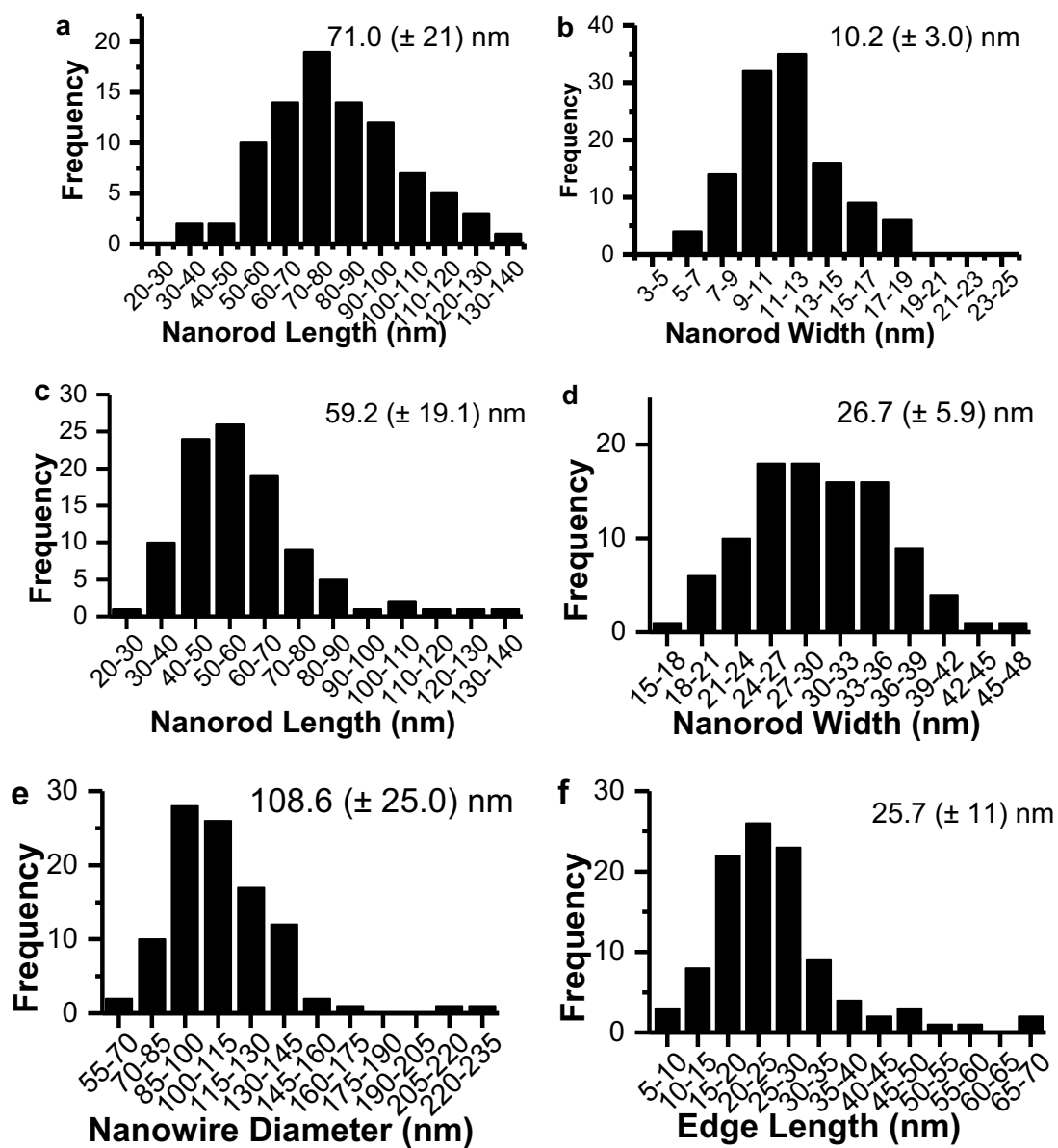
$$\%Eu = mM Eu^{3+} / (mM Eu^{3+} + mM Ce^{3+}) \quad (\text{S1})$$



**Figure S1.** Diagram of electrospinning apparatus.



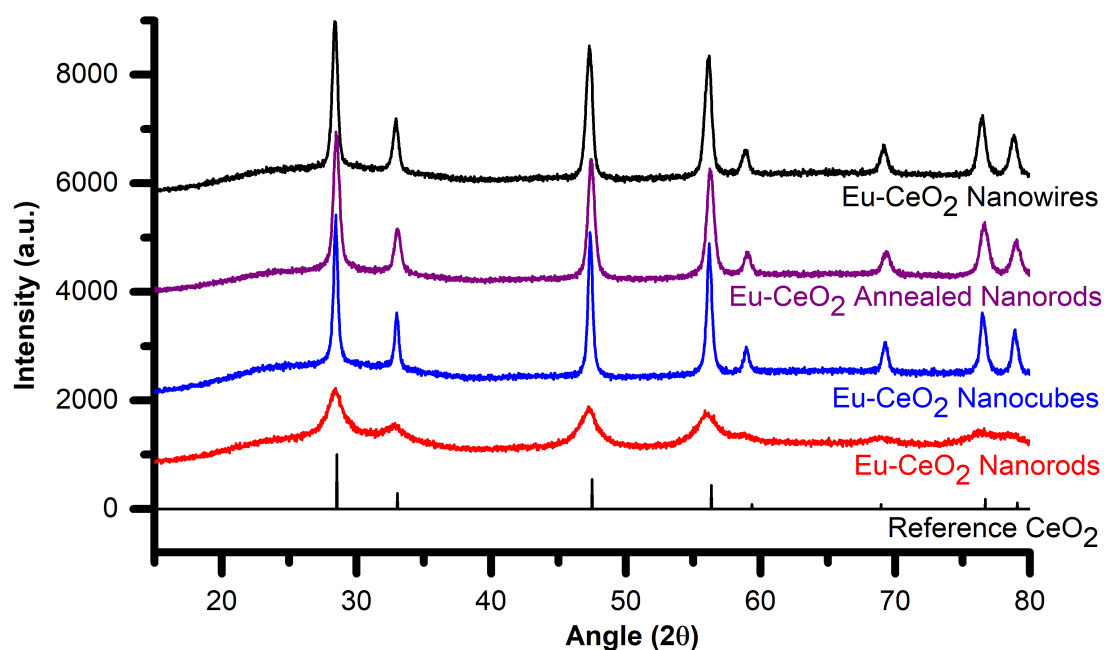
**Figure S2.** Representative SEM images of (a) unannealed 8% Eu-CeO<sub>2</sub>/PVP nanowires, and (b) annealed 8% Eu-CeO<sub>2</sub> nanowires.



**Figure S3.** Histograms of 8%-Eu-CeO<sub>2</sub> (a) nanorods length, (b) nanorods width, (c) annealed nanorods length (d) annealed nanorods width, (e) nanowire diameters, and (f) nanocube edge length.

**Equation S2.** Scherrer formula and associated definitions. Crystalline domain sizes are estimated by use of the Scherrer equation (Equation S2). Here  $\tau$  is the crystalline domain size in nm,  $K$  is the shape constant approximated to be 0.94,  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of the incident x-rays (1.54178 Å for Cu  $K_{\alpha}$ ),  $\beta$  is the full-width half-max of the  $\text{CeO}_2$  (111) peak at  $31^\circ$  and,  $\theta$  is the Bragg angle, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  the  $2\theta$  x-ray angle.

$$\tau = \frac{K\lambda}{\beta \cos(\theta)} \quad (\text{S2})$$



**Figure S4.** XRD spectra of 8 %Eu- $\text{CeO}_2$  nanomaterials.

**Table S1.** Atomic percentage of  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  in  $\text{CeO}_2$  nanorods, nanowires, nanocubes, and annealed nanorods, calculated without consideration to oxygen as determined by EDS analysis.

	Undoped	2% Eu	8% Eu	15%
Nanowire	$0.0 \pm 0.0$	$2.4 \pm 0.7$	$9.7 \pm 1.7$	$16.2 \pm 0.5$
Nanorod	$0.2 \pm 0.2$	$3.1 \pm 1.0$	$7.9 \pm 1.7$	$15.6 \pm 0.7$
Annealed Nanorod	$1.1 \pm 0.9$	$3.1 \pm 0.9$	$7.0 \pm 0.9$	$15.7 \pm 0.4$
Nanocube	$0.2 \pm 0.2$	$2.9 \pm 1.0$	$6.8 \pm 0.9$	$11.7 \pm 0.3$

**Table S2.** Atomic percentage of europium, cerium, and oxygen in CeO<sub>2</sub> nanorods, nanowires, nanocubes, and annealed nanorods as determined by EDS analysis.

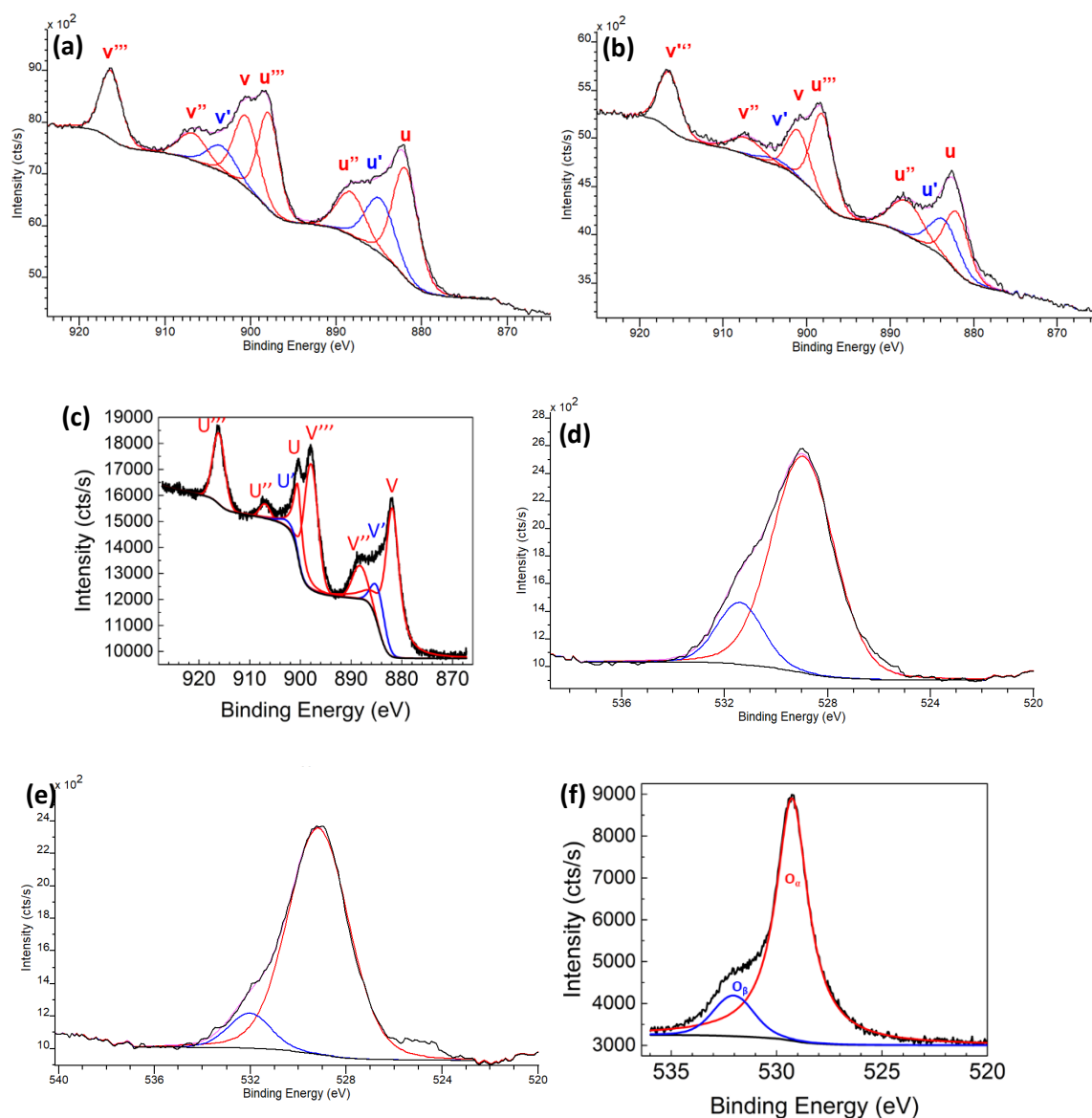
		0% Eu-CeO <sub>2</sub>	2% Eu-CeO <sub>2</sub>	8% Eu-CeO <sub>2</sub>	15% Eu-CeO <sub>2</sub>
Nanowire	% O	52.5 ± 6.8	51.4 ± 0.9	53.1 ± 4.3	51.1 ± 2.3
	% Ce	47.1 ± 4.8	46.0 ± 2.4	42.3 ± 3.8	41.1 ± 2.2
	% Eu	0.0 ± 0.0	1.15 ± 0.4	4.6 ± 0.9	7.9 ± 0.1
Nanorod	% O	62.7 ± 7.2	68.6 ± 8.0	62.1 ± 5.5	60.5 ± 1.3
	% Ce	37.2 ± 7.2	30.5 ± 8.0	34.2 ± 4.6	32.2 ± 1.9
	% Eu	0.1 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.1	3.7 ± 0.9	7.3 ± 1.9
Annealed Nanorod	% O	65.6 ± 6.7	57.8 ± 0.9	60.2 ± 1.9	56.3 ± 3.8
	% Ce	32.1 ± 6.9	40.9 ± 1.3	37.0 ± 2.1	36.7 ± 3.4
	% Eu	0.33 ± 0.3	1.3 ± 0.4	2.8 ± 0.4	6.9 ± 0.4
Nanocube	% O	53.5 ± 0.9	51.9 ± 1.6	54.3 ± 3.6	55.8 ± 1.1
	% Ce	46.4 ± 0.9	46.7 ± 1.2	42.6 ± 3.7	39.0 ± 1.1
	% Eu	0.1 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.6	3.1 ± 0.2	5.2 ± 0.1

**Table S3.** Binding energies and areas from fitted Ce 3d XPS spectra for 8% Eu-CeO<sub>2</sub> nanomaterials and undoped CeO<sub>2</sub> nanorods.

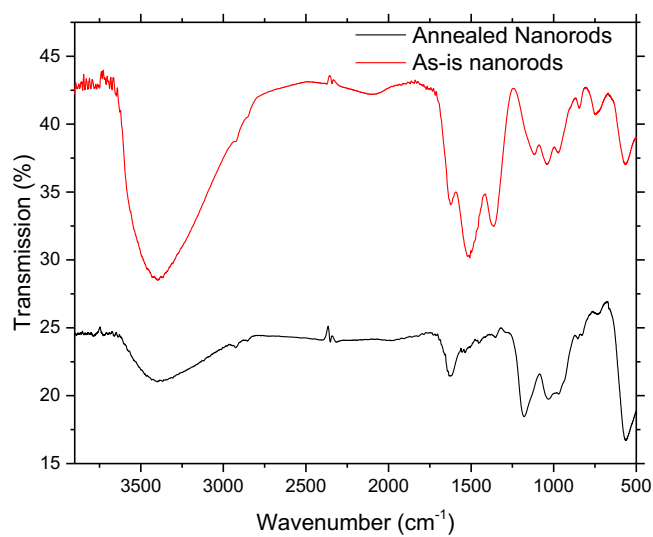
	<i>u</i>	<i>u'</i>	<i>u''</i>	<i>u'''</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>v'</i>	<i>v''</i>	<i>v'''</i>
<b>CeO<sub>2</sub> Nanorod</b>								
Binding Energy (eV)	881.89	884.87	888.27	897.89	900.53	903.45	906.73	916.33
Integrated Area	8259.7	4762.6	3694.8	5993.1	5153.2	2168.8	2296.6	4336.1
<b>Eu-CeO<sub>2</sub> Nanorod</b>								
Binding Energy (eV)	881.86	884.69	888.20	898.0	900.61	903.20	906.70	916.37
Integrated Area	6423.7	4434.9	3933.5	5752.9	4034.0	2161.2	2336.1	3710.6
<b>Eu-CeO<sub>2</sub> Annealed Rod</b>								
Binding Energy (eV)	881.95	884.92	888.35	897.74	900.53	903.45	906.97	916.17
Integrated Area	5561.9	1863.9	3506.	5379.1	3551.2	938.2	2143.31	3898.86
<b>Eu-CeO<sub>2</sub> Nanowire</b>								
Binding Energy (eV)	881.9	884.6	888.2	897.9	900.4	902.4	906.9	916.1
Integrated Area	26655	4786	4835	16583	8056	1108	1442	8279
<b>Eu-CeO<sub>2</sub> Nanocube</b>								
Binding Energy (eV)	882.00	883.50	888.04	898.10	901.03	903.89	907.11	916.46
Integrated Area	2287.95	1838.26	1834.6	3172.9	1720.34	293.87	902.894	2021.89

**Table S4.** Binding energies and integrated areas from fitted O 1s XPS spectra for 8%-Eu-CeO<sub>2</sub> nanomaterials and undoped CeO<sub>2</sub> nanorods.

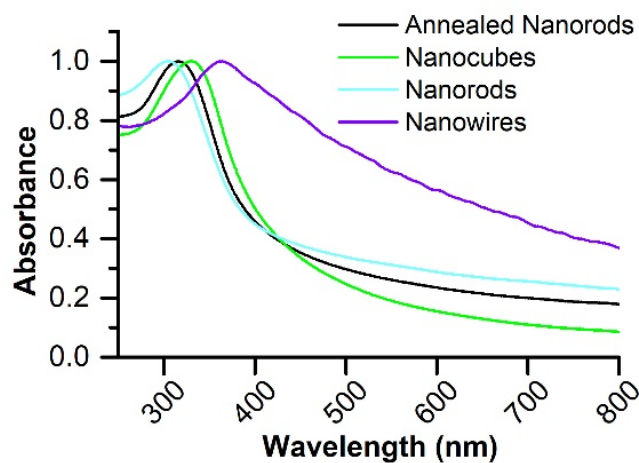
	O <sub>α</sub>		O <sub>β</sub>	
	Binding Energy (eV)	Integrated Area	Binding Energy	Integrated Area
CeO <sub>2</sub> Nanorod	528.95	5017.1	531.40	1055.4
Eu-CeO <sub>2</sub> Nanorod	528.99	4282.6	531.39	1478.6
Eu-CeO <sub>2</sub> Annealed Nanorod	528.69	4454.6	531.32	1234.8
Eu-CeO <sub>2</sub> Nanowire	~529.3	15639.2	~531.99	2460.4
Eu-CeO <sub>2</sub> Nanocube	529.16	4657.9	532.04	500.4



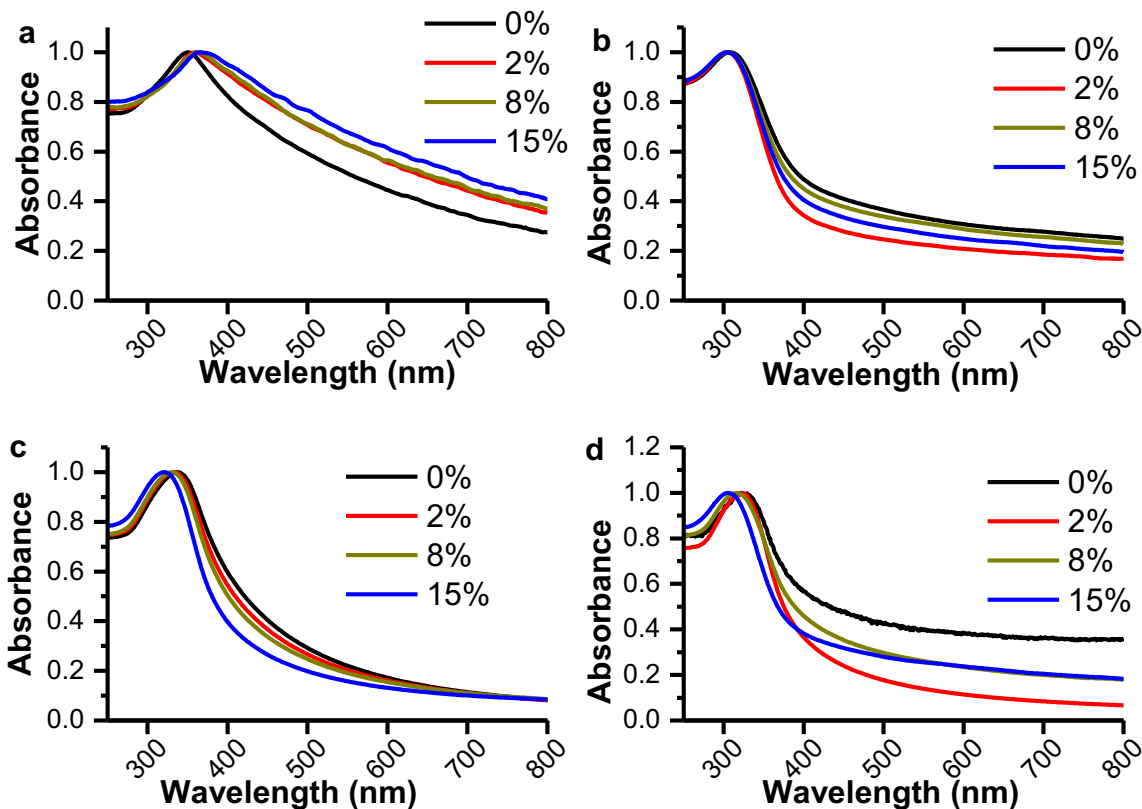
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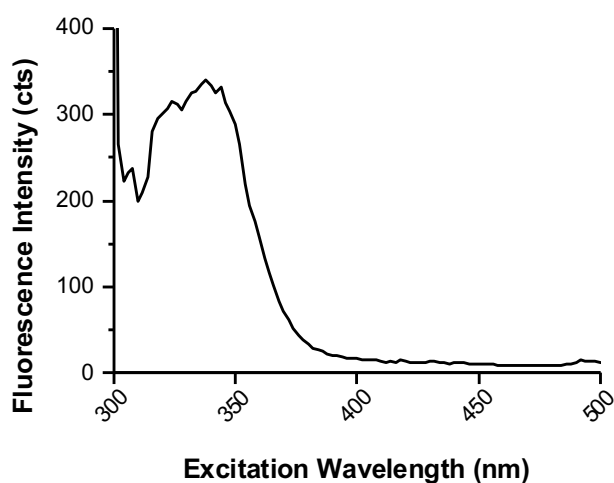
**Figure S6.** FT IR spectra of cerium oxide nanorods before and after annealing at 600°C.



**Figure S7.** Normalized absorbance spectra of 8 at% Eu-CeO<sub>2</sub> nanowires (75 µg/mL), nanorods (260 µg/mL), nanocubes (112 µg/mL), and annealed nanorods (188 µg/mL).



**Figure S8.** UV-Vis absorbance with varying  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  concentration for  $\text{CeO}_2$  (a) nanowires, (b) nanorods, (c) nanocubes, and (d) annealed nanorods.



**Figure S9.** Excitation spectrum for nanocubes measuring emission at 590 nm.

**Table S5.** Asymmetry ratio of 8%  $\text{Eu-CeO}_2$  nanorods with increasing annealing temperature with excitation at 375 nm.

Annealing Temperature	Unannealed	400 °C	500 °C	600 °C	700 °C	800 °C
Asymmetry Ratio	1.99	2.49	2.29	2.32	2.23	2.19