Supporting Information

A single-band ratiometric luminescent thermometer based on tetrafluorides operating

entirely in the infrared region

K. Trejgis^{1*}, K. Ledwa¹, A. Bednarkiewicz¹, L. Marciniak^{1*}

¹Institute of Low Temperature and Structure Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Okolna 2,

50-422 Wroclaw, Poland

* corresponding author: <u>k.trejgis@intibs.pl</u>, <u>l.marciniak@intibs.pl</u>

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Figure S1. Shift of Bragg reflections towards lower angles for high concentrations of Nd³⁺ ions in NaYF₄ (a) and NaGdF₄ (b) host. At the top of figure b) a pattern for NaYF₄ is also shown,



allowing comparison of the shift of Bragg reflections in the NaGdF₄ matrix relative to those in the NaYF₄ counterpart.

Figure S2. The hydrodynamic size distribution of representative NaYF₄ (a-f) and NaGdF₄: (g-l) doped with different Nd³⁺ concentration ranging from 0.1% to 50% determined from DLS measurement.



Figure S3. Nd³⁺ ions concentration impact on excitation spectra monitored at 1058 nm (a), emission spectra upon 793 nm excitation (b), the kinetics at 123 K of the excited ${}^{4}F_{3/2}$ state (c) and average decay time of ${}^{4}F_{3/2}$ level at 123K (d) in NaGdF₄ host.



Figure S4. The comparison of the emission spectra upon 793 nm excitation for NaYF₄ :Nd³⁺.



Figure S5. Decay curve and fit curve of the ExpDec2 function of an example NaYF₄:2%Nd³⁺ sample. The table shows the parameter values used to calculate the average time with the double-exponential function according to Equation 1.

Equation in the two-exponential ExpDec2 model:



Figure S6. Dependence of unit cell volume on the concentration of Nd^{3+} ions in the host $NaYF_4$ (a) and $NaGdF_4$ (b)



Figure S7. The temperature resolution of Nd^{3+} -doped $NaYF_4$ and $NaGdF_4$ based LTs (a and b, respectively).