## Mn<sup>4+</sup>-activated oxyfluoride K<sub>3</sub>TaOF<sub>6</sub> red phosphor with intense zero phonon line for warm white light-emitting diodes

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## Characterizations

The phase composition of  $K_3TaOF_6:Mn^{4+}$  were measured by a powder diffractometer (X' Pert PRO, Cu K $\alpha$ ,  $\lambda = 1.5418$  Å). The photoluminescence (PL) spectra were recorded by Edinburgh Instruments (FLS 980) equipped with 450 W xenon lamps as the excitation source. The diffuse refection spectra (DRS) of the samples were carried out on an UV-Vis-NIR spectrophotometer (Lambda 950, Perkin Elmer), using BaSO<sub>4</sub> as a standard reference. The morphologies of the samples were characterized using a scanning electron microscope (SEM, JSM-6700F). A LTTL-3DS measurement was used to record the 3D TL glow curves at a heating rate of 1 K/s. Each sample was firstly irradiated under Hg UV light for 3 min, and then kept in the dark for 5 min. The electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectrum of  $K_3TaOF_6:Mn^{4+}$  was obtained on a JES-FA 200 EPR spectrometer. High-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) was recorded using a FEI Tecnai G2S-Twin.

## **Figure Caption**

**Fig. S1.** (a-c)The Rietveld analysis for  $K_3TaOF_6$ :xMn<sup>4+</sup> sample on the XRD data (d) Cell volumes as a function of composition x.

Fig. S2. (a) Room temperature DRS of  $K_3TaOF_6$ :xMn<sup>4+</sup> (b) host bandgap calculated from the reflectance spectrum.

Fig. S3. (a) The concentration-dependent integrated emission intensity. (b) the decay curves of  $K_3$ TaOF<sub>6</sub>:xMn<sup>4+</sup> samples.

**Fig. S4.** (a) Tanabe-Sugano energy diagram for  $Mn^{4+}(3d^3)$  in an octahedral crystal field (b) The relationship between the  $Mn^{4+}$ .<sup>2</sup>E energy level and the calculated nephelauxetic ratio in different  $\beta$  hosts.



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