## Supplementary Information

Highly efficient near-infrared solid solution phosphors with excellent thermal stability and tunable spectra for pc-LED light source toward NIR spectroscopy applications

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Fig.S1 Rietveld refinement of GLASB:Cr<sup>3+</sup> (x=0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 and 0.5).



Fig. S2 SEM images of GLASB: $Cr^{3+}$  (left, x = 0; and right, x = 0.2) with ×5 kx magnifications.



Fig. S3 (a) UV-vis-NIR absorption spectra of GLASB:Cr<sup>3+</sup> (x=0-0.5). (b, c) The fitting of the corresponding band gap energies of GLASB:Cr<sup>3+</sup> (x=0 and 0.2) phosphors.



Fig. S4 Calculated electronic band structure



Fig. S5 Tanabe-Sugano (3d3) diagram.



Fig. S6 The linear relationship between the octahedral distortion ( $\Delta d$ ) and dissolved x content

Parameters	x=0	x=0.1	x=0.2	x=0.3	x=0.4	x=0.5		
Space group	Hexagonal							
$\alpha/\beta/\gamma$	90°/90°/120							
a/b/c (Å)	7.229/	7.232/	7.249/	7.267/	7.315/	7.332/		
	9.313/	9.324/	9.328/	9.351/	9.386/	9.392/		
	16.187	16.209	16.222	16.243	16.302	16.336		
Cell volume (Å <sup>3</sup> )	1089	1091.1	1091.8	1093.9	1095.3	1095.9		
$R_{wp}$	7.11%	6.72%	5.74%	5.75%	6.11%	5.35%		
R <sub>p</sub>	5.36%	5.35%	4.68%	4.78%	5.78%	4.79%		
$\chi^2$	1.27%	1.38%	1.33%	1.12%	1.22%	1.33%		

Table S1. Refined Crystallographic Parameters for GLASB:Cr<sup>3+</sup>.

Table S2. Selected (Al, Sc, Cr)-O bond lengths (Å) of  $GLASB:Cr^{3+}$ .

bond lengths	X=0	X=0.2
(Al, Sc, Cr)-O1	1.8672 (5)	1.8678(2)
(Al, Sc, Cr)-O2	1.9012 (4)	1.9115(3)
(Al, Sc, Cr)-O3	1.9081 (1)	1.9085(1)
(Al, Sc, Cr)-O4	1.9080 (4)	1.9083(3)
(Al, Sc, Cr)-O5	1.9009 (2)	1.9112(4)
(Al, Sc, Cr)-O6	1.8688 (3)	1.8791(5)
Average	1.8923	1.8978

Compound	Peak	FWHM	$\Delta d (\times 10^{-4})$	$\lambda_{oct}$	$\sigma^2_{oct}$
x=0.0	747	128	2.31	1.0235	5.08
x=0.1	789	167	4.38	1.0265	5.17
x=0.2	806	196	7.08	1.0338	5.39
x=0.3	843	182	8.22	1.0440	5.51
x=0.4	858	179	11.57	1.0537	5.60
x=0.5	866	177	13.15	1.0654	5.76

**Table S3.** Performance parameters for  $GLASB:Cr^{3+}$  (x=0-0.5).

Table S4. Luminescent parameters of  $Cr^{3+}$  in different host materials and photoelectric

Phosphor	λ <sub>max</sub> (nm)	FWHM (nm)	IQE (%)	TQ at 150 ℃ (%)	NIR output power/efficiency of pc-LED	Ref.
GLASB:Cr <sup>3+</sup>	806	196	93.6	105.7	46 mW/37% @100 mA	This work
$Ca_{3}Sc_{2}Si_{3}O_{12}{:}Cr^{3+}$	740	140	91	100	650-1000	[1]
$Ca_2LuHf_2Al_3O_{12}{:}Cr^{3+}$	785	145	-	-	3.1 mW/14% @120 mA	[2]
$Ca_3Ga_2Ge_3O_{12}{:}Cr^{3+}$	803	267	-	90%	27.1 mW/16.3% @100 mA	[3]
ScBO <sub>3</sub> :Cr <sup>3+</sup>	800	120	65	51	26 mW/7% @120 mA	[4]
La <sub>3</sub> Ga <sub>5</sub> GeO <sub>14</sub> :Cr <sup>3+</sup>	750	330	-	-	18.2 mW/- @350 mA	[5]
$Ca_2LuZr_2Al_3O_{12}{:}Cr^{3+}$	752	117	69	60	2.44 mW/4.1% @120 mA	[6]
NaInP <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> :Cr <sup>3+</sup>	856	133	71.3	47	39.1 mW/10.9% @120 mA	[7]
$NaScSi_2O_6{:}Cr^{3+}$	840	140	-			[8]
LiScP <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> :Cr <sup>3+</sup>	880	170	38		19 mW@100 mA	[9]
InBO <sub>3</sub> :Cr <sup>3+</sup>	820	138	46		37.50 mW@120 mA	[10]
LiInP <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> :Cr <sup>3+</sup>	860	165	20		6.42 mW@100 mA	[11]
NaScGe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub> :Cr <sup>3+</sup>	895	162	40.2		12.07 mW@350 mA	[12]
LiGaP <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> :Cr <sup>3+</sup>	846	170	48		28.10 mW@120 mA	[13]

properties of the fabricated NIR pc-LED

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