

Supporting Information

Regulating luminescence thermal quenching based on the synergistic effect of energy transfer and energy gap modulation

Qincan Ma, Fuhua Gao, Da Cai, and Yueli Zhang*

State Key Laboratory of Optoelectronic Materials and Technologies, School of materials science and Engineering, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510275, China.

**Corresponding author: Yueli Zhang E-mail: stszyl@mail.sysu.edu.cn*

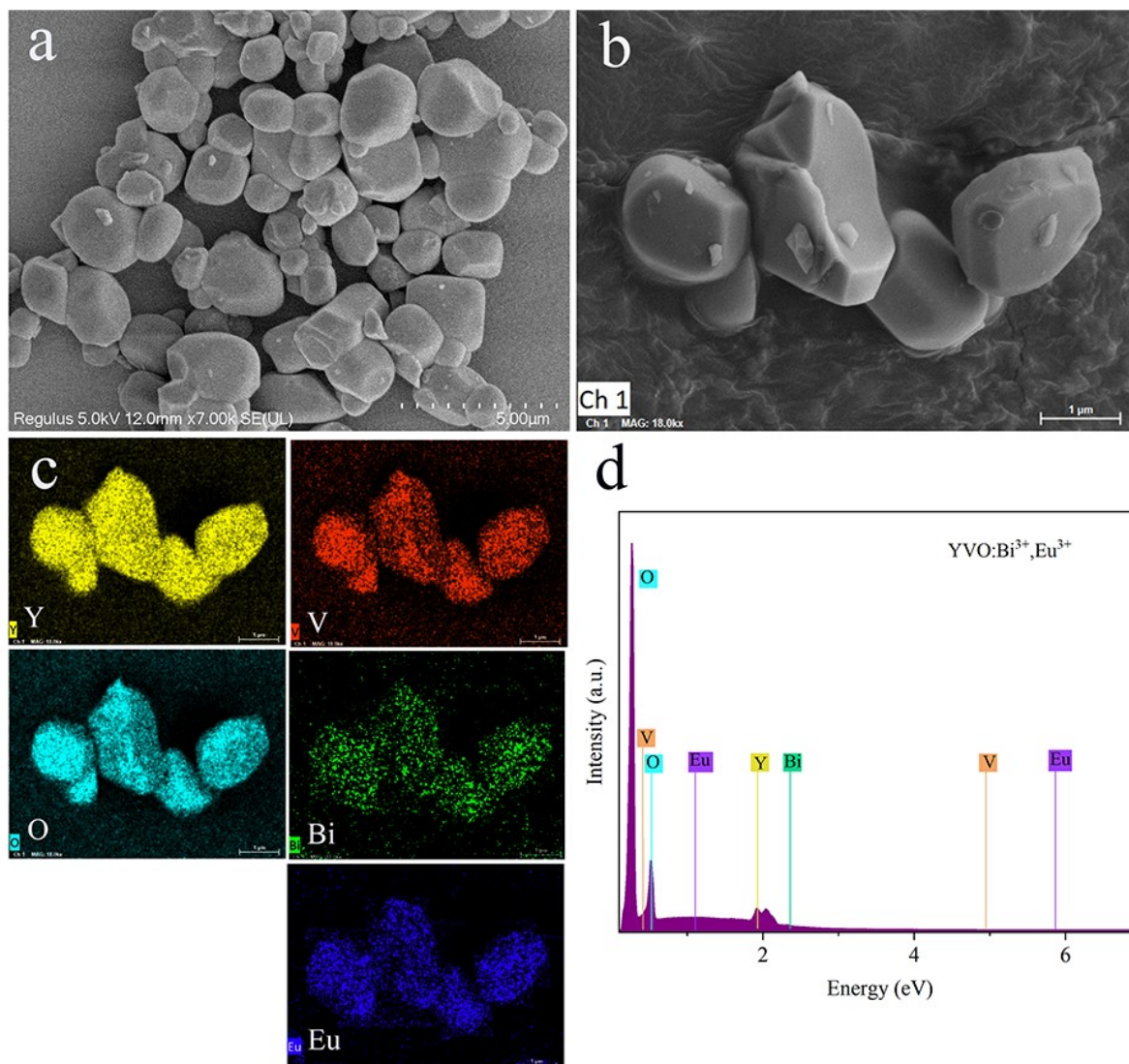


Fig. S1 (a) Typical SEM image of $\text{YVO}_4:\text{Bi}^{3+}, \text{Eu}^{3+}$ solid solution. (b) Mapping diagram of $\text{YVO}_4:\text{Bi}^{3+}, \text{Eu}^{3+}$ solid solution. (c) The corresponding elemental mapping analysis for the Y, V, O, Bi and Eu elements. (d) EDS spectra of $\text{YVO}_4:\text{Bi}^{3+}, \text{Eu}^{3+}$.

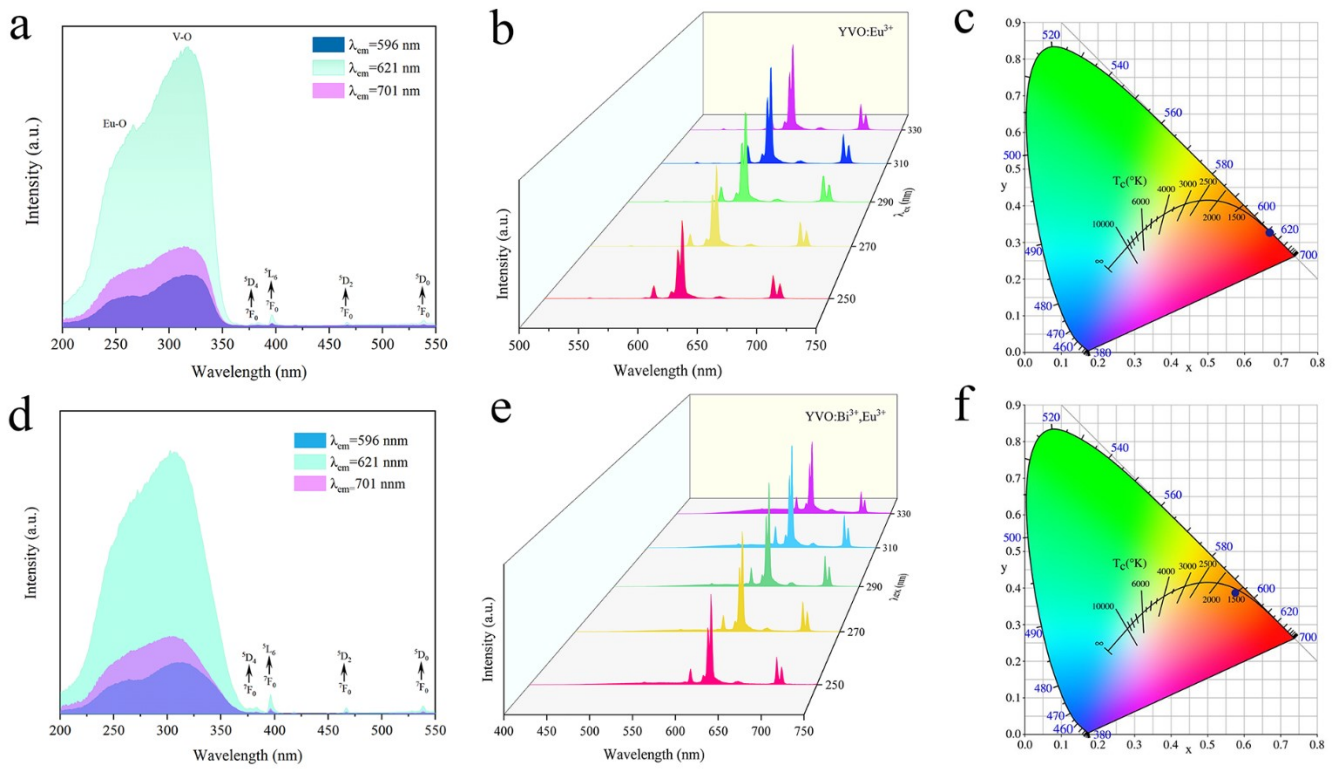


Fig. S2 (a) PLE spectra of YVO₄: Eu³⁺ (λ_{em} =596 nm, 621 nm, 621 nm). (b) PL spectra of YVO₄: Eu³⁺ (λ_{ex} =250 nm, 270 nm, 290 nm, 310 nm, 330 nm). (c) CIE chromaticity diagram (λ_{ex} =310 nm). (d) PLE spectra of YVO₄:Bi³⁺, Eu³⁺ (λ_{em} =596 nm, 621 nm, 621 nm). (e) PL spectra of YVO₄:Bi³⁺, Eu³⁺ (λ_{ex} =250 nm, 270 nm, 290 nm, 310 nm, 330 nm). (f) CIE chromaticity diagram (λ_{ex} =310 nm).

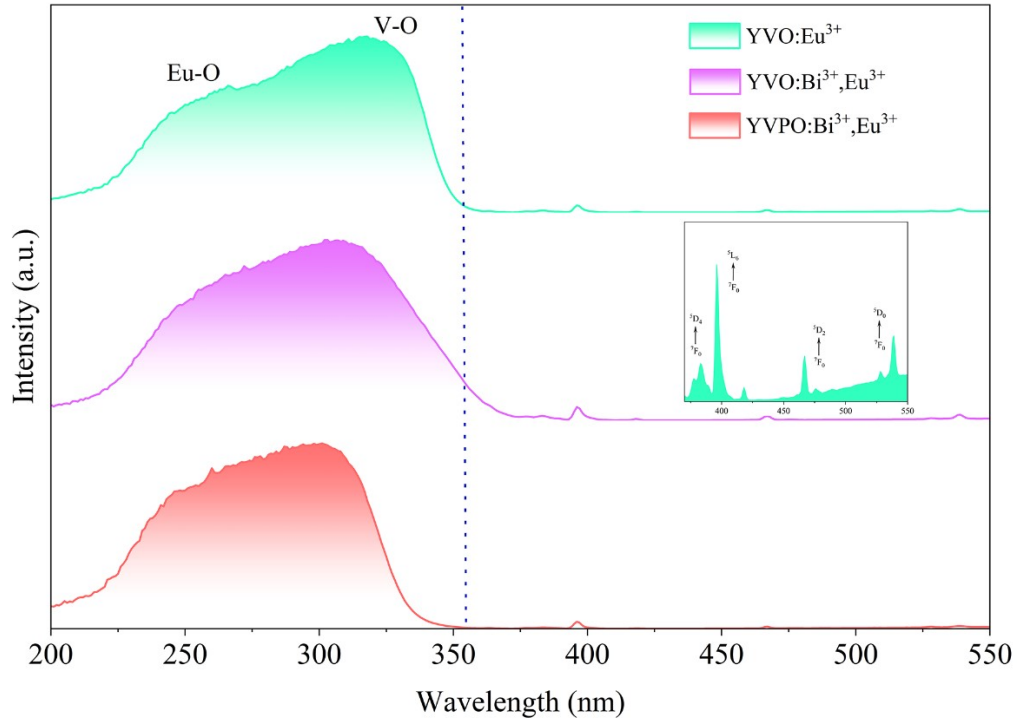


Fig. S3 PLE spectra of $\text{YVO}_4:\text{Eu}^{3+}$, $\text{YVO}_4:\text{Bi}^{3+}, \text{Eu}^{3+}$ and $\text{YV}_{0.25}\text{P}_{0.75}\text{O}_4:\text{Bi}^{3+}, \text{Eu}^{3+}$ at $\lambda_{\text{em}}=621\text{nm}$.

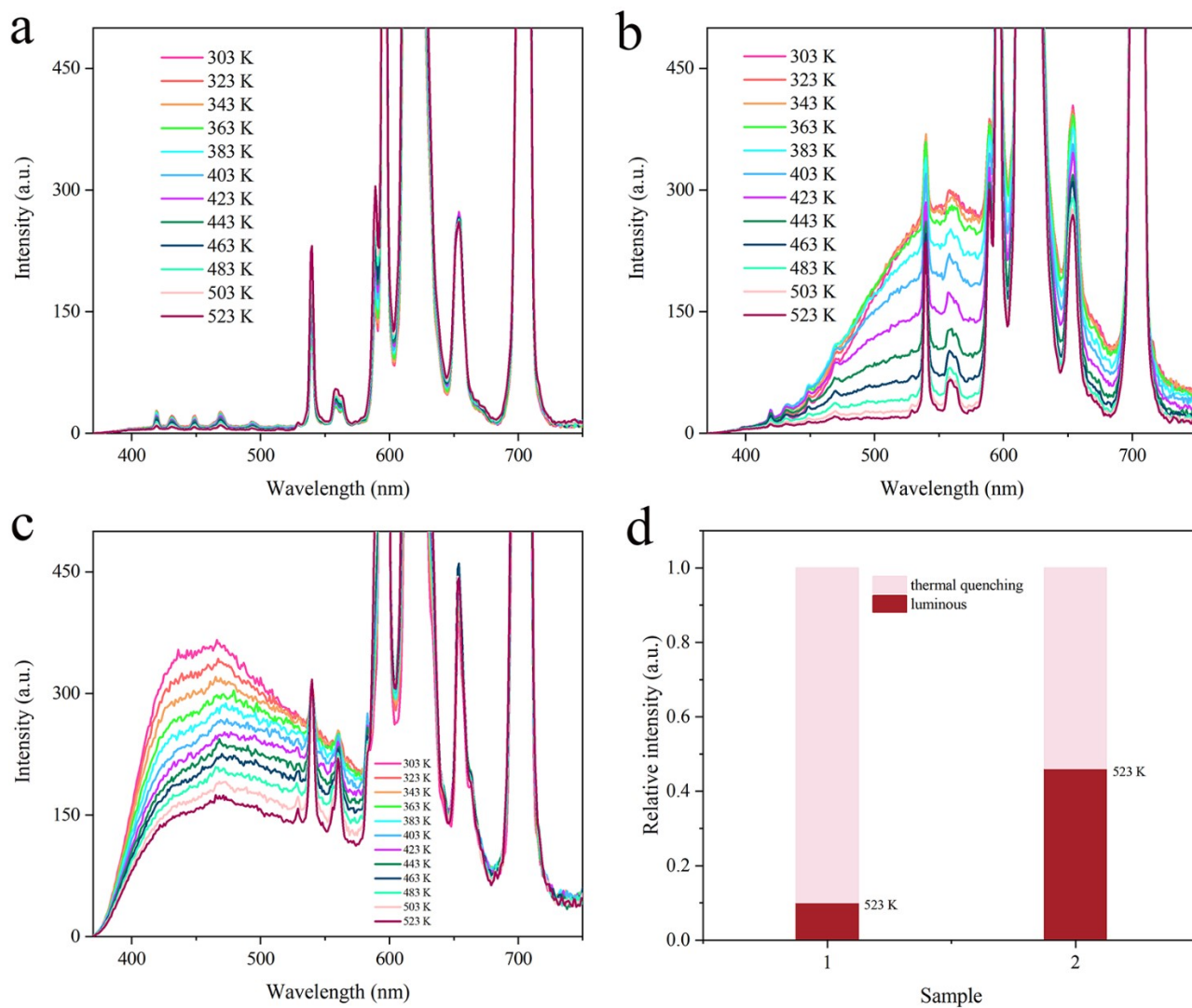


Fig. S4 PL spectra of (a) $\text{YVO}_4:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ ($\lambda_{\text{ex}}=320$ nm), (b) PL spectra of $\text{YVO}_4:\text{Bi}^{3+}, \text{Eu}^{3+}$ ($\lambda_{\text{ex}}=310$ nm), (c) PL spectra of $\text{YV}_{0.25}\text{P}_{0.75}\text{O}_4:\text{Bi}^{3+}, \text{Eu}^{3+}$ ($\lambda_{\text{ex}}=305$ nm) at various temperatures. (d) Relative emission intensity of Bi^{3+} at various temperature.

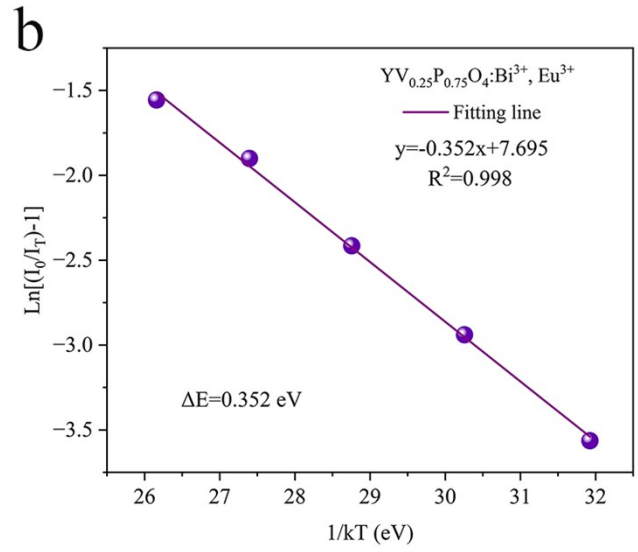
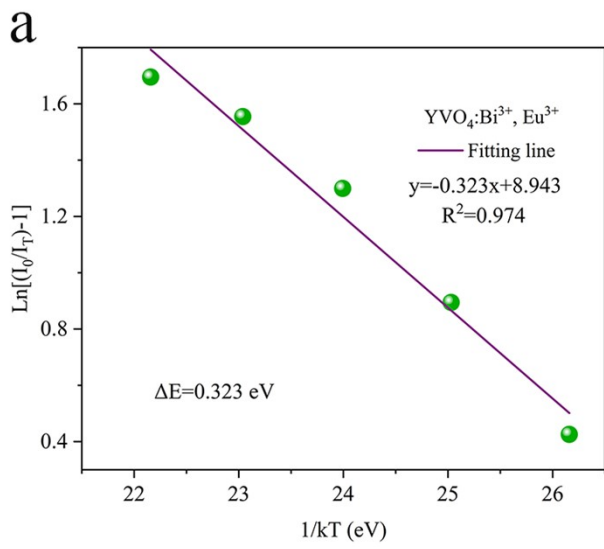


Fig. S5 Thermal quenching activation energy (ΔE) of (a) YVO₄:Bi³⁺, Eu³⁺ and (b) YV_{0.25}P_{0.75}O₄:Bi³⁺, Eu³⁺.