

Supporting Information

Construction of thermally stable Tb³⁺-activated green-emitting phosphors:
doping concentration and excitation wavelength dual driving strategy

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Figure S1

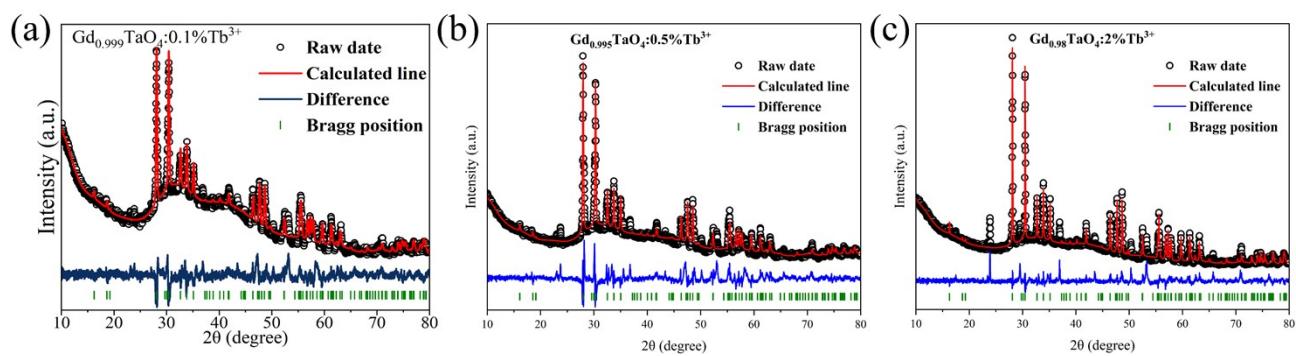


Figure S1. Rietveld refinement patterns for X-ray diffraction patterns of (a) $\text{Gd}_{0.999}\text{TaO}_4:0.1\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$ (b) $\text{Gd}_{0.995}\text{TaO}_4:0.5\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$ (c) $\text{Gd}_{0.98}\text{TaO}_4:2\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$.

Figure S2

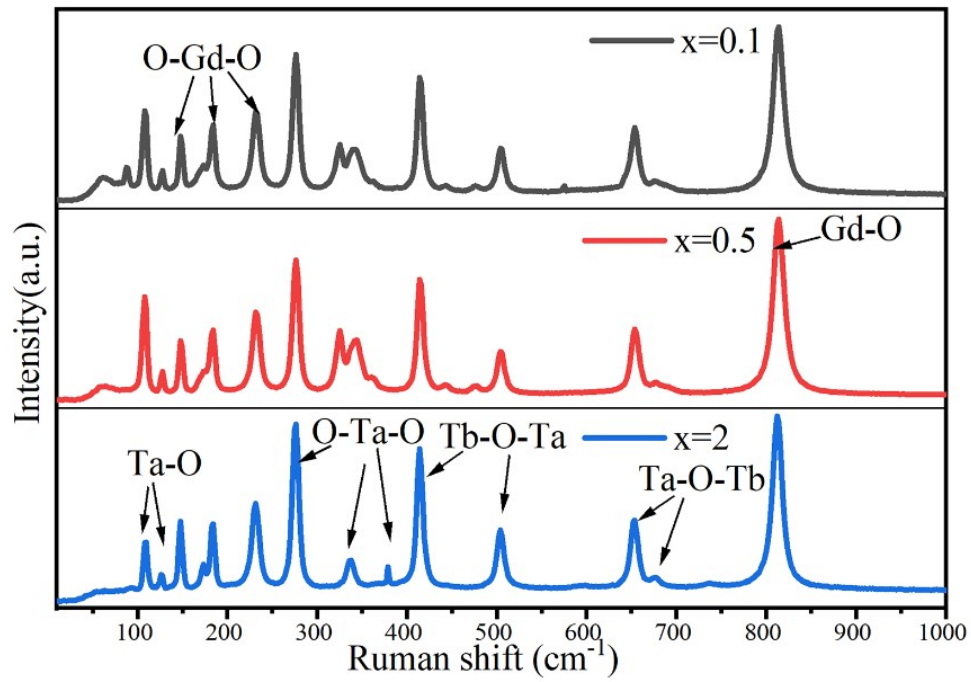


Figure S2. Raman spectra of $\text{Gd}_{1-x}\text{TaO}_4:x\text{Tb}^{3+}$ ($x = 0.1\%$, 0.5% , 2%).

Figure S3

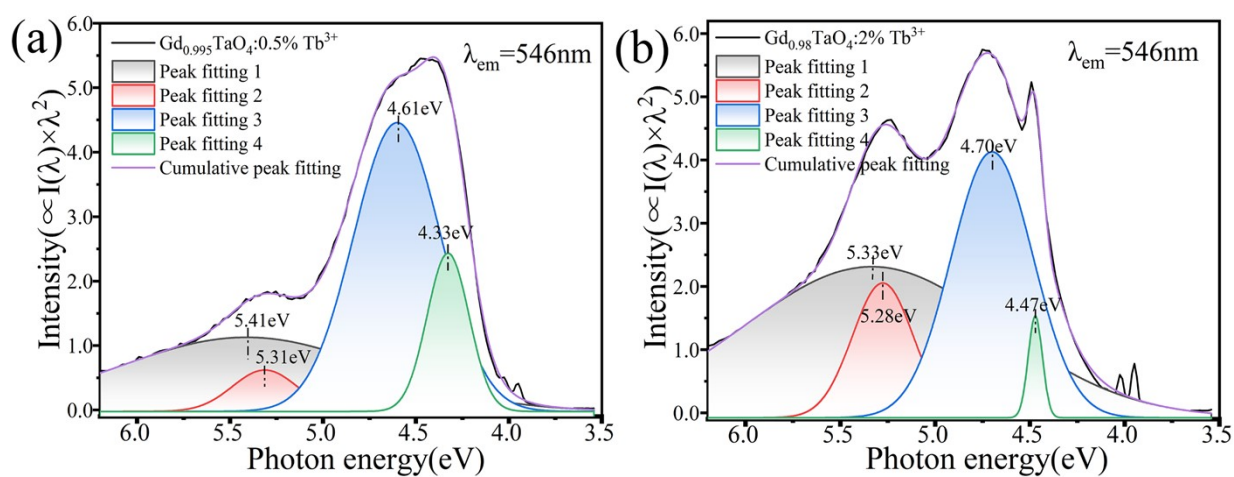


Figure S3. Gaussian fit to the excitation spectrum of photoluminescence of $\text{Gd}_{0.999}\text{TaO}_4:0.1\% \text{Tb}^{3+}$. The wavelength expressed in terms of photon energy (eV) is the horizontal coordinate. $I(E) = I(\lambda) \times \lambda^2$.

Figure S4

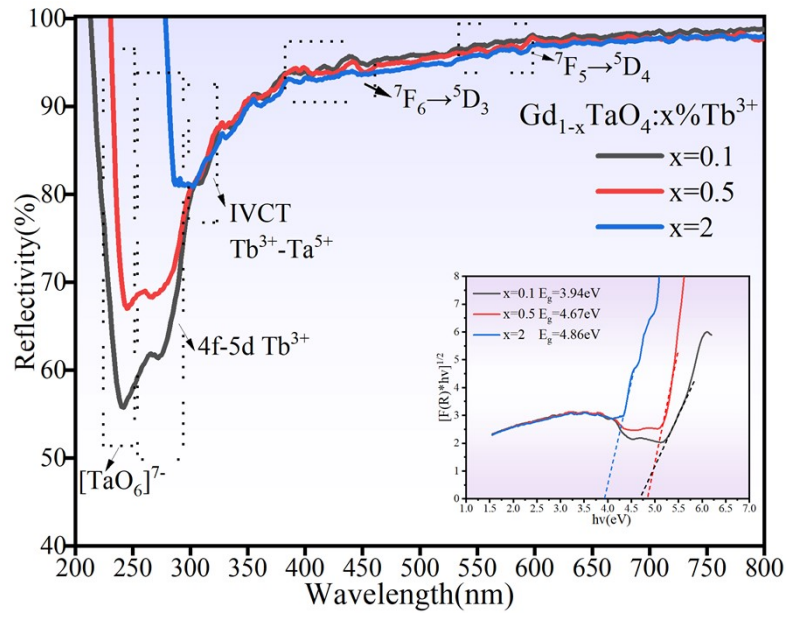


Figure S4. Diffuse reflectance spectrum of $\text{Gd}_{1-x}\text{TaO}_4:x\% \text{Tb}^{3+}$ ($x = 0.1\%$, 0.5% , 2%) and computed band gap spectrum fitted with Kubelka-Munk formula.

Figure S5

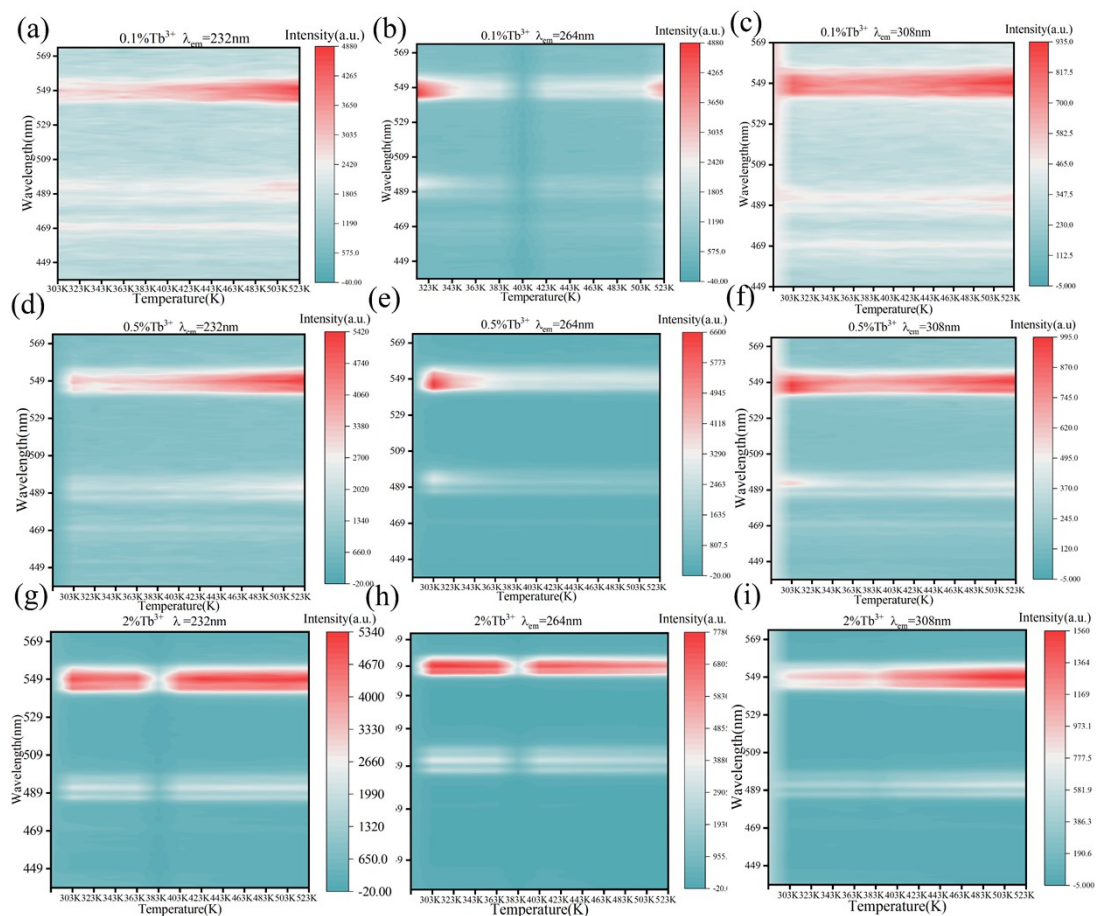


Figure S5. Contour plots of 303-523K variable temperature emission of $\text{Gd}_{1-x}\text{TaO}_4:x\text{Tb}^{3+}$ ($x = 0.1\%$, 0.5% , 2%) phosphor at 232, 264 and 308 nm at different excitation wavelengths (a-c: $x = 0.1\%$, d-f: $x = 0.5\%$, g-i: $x = 2\%$).

Figure S6

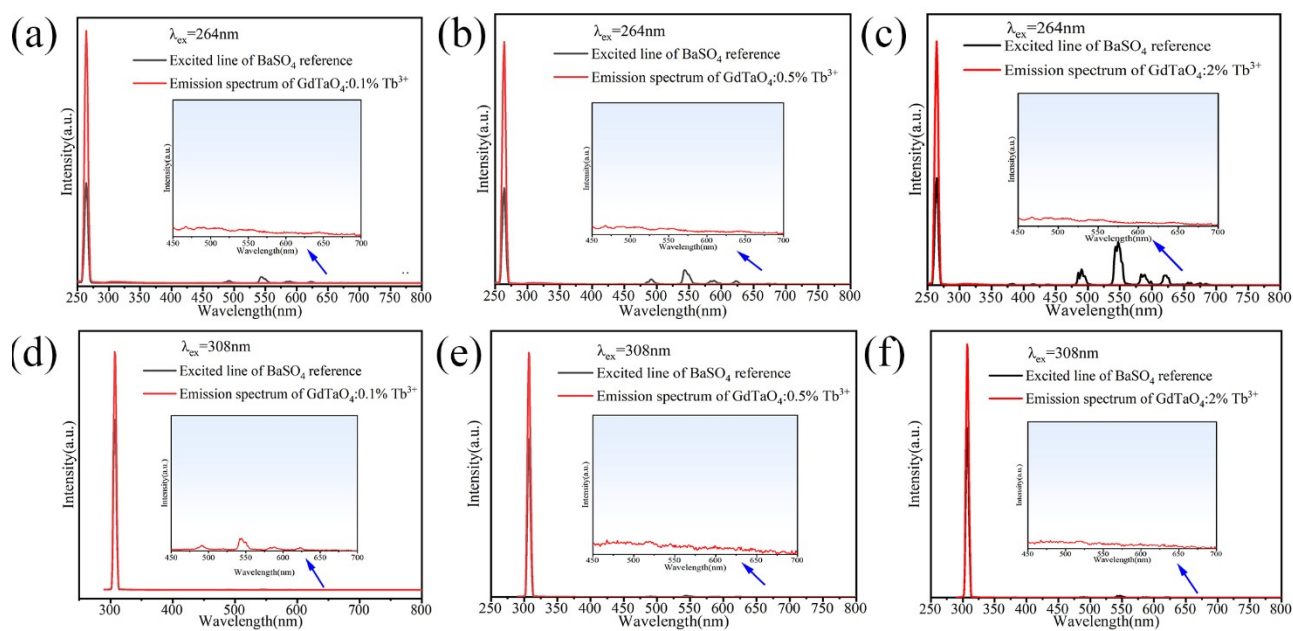


Figure S6. Excitation line of BaSO₄ and the emission spectrum of Gd_{1-x}TaO₄:xTb³⁺ (x = 0.1%, 0.5%, 2%) phosphor. (a) $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=264\text{nm}$ x=0.1%, (b) $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=264\text{nm}$ x=0.5%, (c) $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=264\text{nm}$ x=2%, (d) $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=308\text{nm}$ x=0.1%, (e) $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=308\text{nm}$ x=0.5%, (f) $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=308\text{nm}$ x=2%. The data was collected by using an integrating sphere. The inset shows a magnification of the emission spectrum from 450 nm to 700 nm.

Figure S7

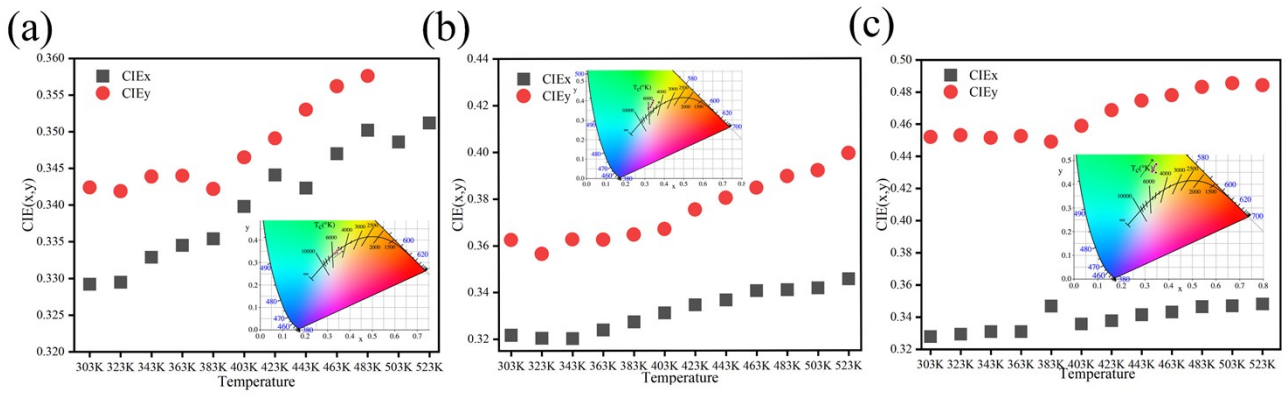


Figure S7 (a-c) $Gd_{1-x}TaO_4:xTb^{3+}$ ($x = 0.1\%$, 0.5% , 2%) in variable temperature chromaticity coordinates (x, y), and the insets are the corresponding CIE chromaticity diagrams.

Figure S8

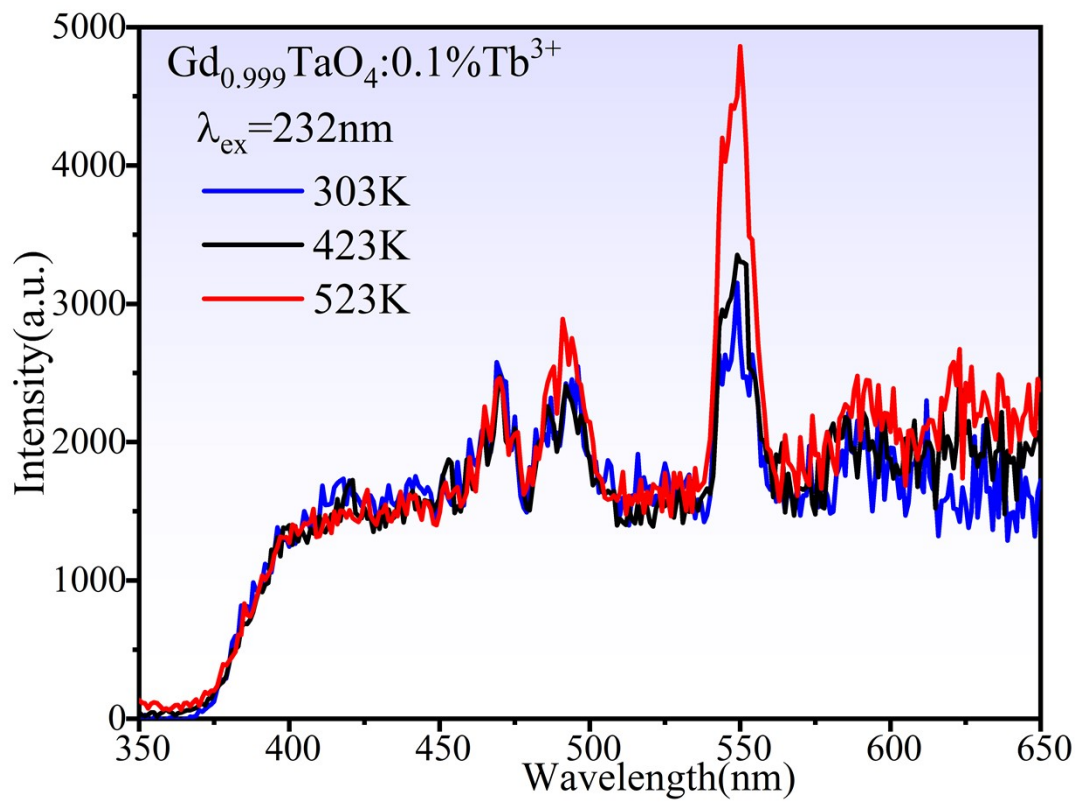


Figure S8 Photoluminescence of $\text{Gd}_{0.999}\text{TaO}_4:0.1\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$.

Figure S9

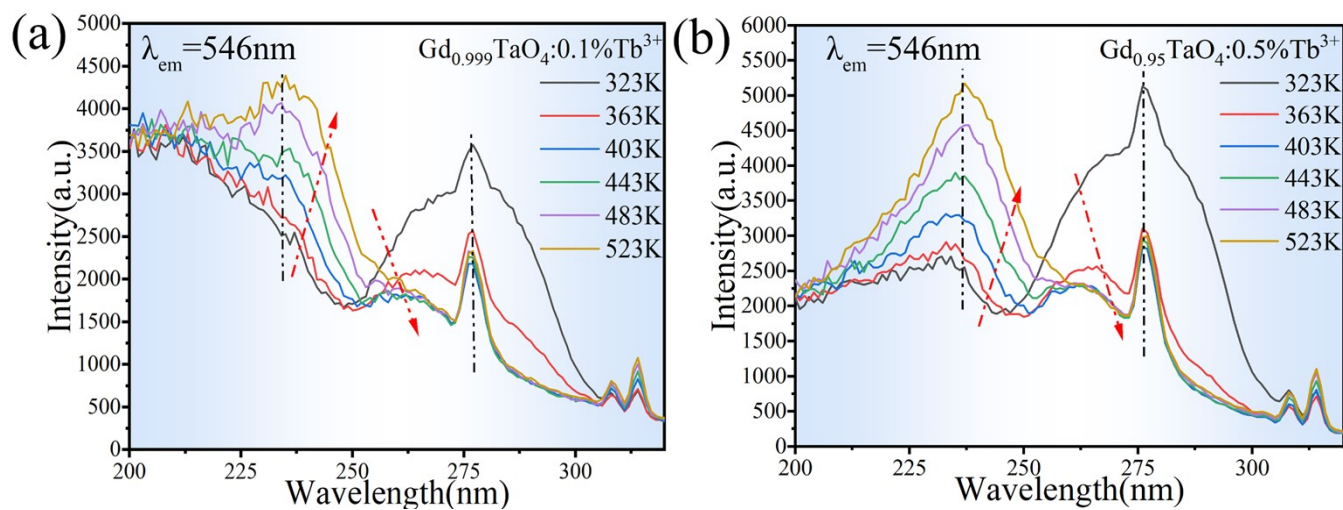


Figure S9 Variable temperature excitation spectrum of $\text{Gd}_{1-x}\text{TaO}_4:x\text{Tb}^{3+}$ ($x = 0.1\%$, 0.5%) under monitored excitation at 546 nm (a) $x = 0.1\%$ (b) $x = 0.5\%$.

Table S1 Data of moles of all reagents used in the synthesis of $\text{Gd}_{1-x}\text{TaO}_4:x\text{Tb}^{3+}$ ($x = 0.1\%, 0.5\%, 2\%$). and masses.

Samples prepared	raw materials	relative molecular mass	mole number/mol	theoretical value/g	Actual weighing value/g
$\text{Gd}_{0.999}\text{TaO}_4:0.1\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$	Gd_2O_3	362.4982	0.0050	0.9053	0.9052
	Ta_2O_5	441.8928	0.0050	1.1047	1.1048
	Tb_4O_7	747.6972	0.0050	0.0009	0.0009
	Li_2CO_3	73.8909	0.0050	0.0020	0.0022
$\text{Gd}_{0.995}\text{TaO}_4:0.5\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$	Gd_2O_3	362.4982	0.0050	0.9017	0.9017
	Ta_2O_5	441.8928	0.0050	1.1047	1.1044
	Tb_4O_7	747.6972	0.0050	0.0046	0.0048
	Li_2CO_3	73.8909	0.0050	0.0020	0.0022
$\text{Gd}_{0.98}\text{TaO}_4:2\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$	Gd_2O_3	362.4982	0.0050	0.8881	0.8882
	Ta_2O_5	441.8928	0.0050	1.1047	1.1047
	Tb_4O_7	747.6972	0.0050	0.0187	0.0185
	Li_2CO_3	73.8909	0.0050	0.0020	0.0020

Table S2 The relevant Rietveld refinement parameters and crystallographic data.

Parameter	Gd _{0.999} TaO ₄ :0.1%Tb ³⁺	Gd _{0.995} TaO ₄ :0.5%Tb ³⁺	Gd _{0.98} TaO ₄ :2%Tb ³⁺
Space group	<i>I</i> 2/a	<i>I</i> 2/a	<i>I</i> 2/a
Structure	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
a (Å)	5.3541	5.3478	5.3508
b (Å)	11.0199	11.0108	11.0083
c (Å)	5.1620	5.1579	5.1633
$\alpha = \gamma$ (deg)	90.000	90.000	90.000
β (deg)	96.480	96.506	96.646
Unit cell volume (Å ³)	302.623	301.759	302.090
R _p (%)	3.25	3.03	2.91
R _{wp} (%)	4.49	4.10	3.81
χ^2	1.828	1.888	1.574

Table S3 The bond length in GSAS Refined Phosphors.

Sample (Bond length(Å))	Gd _{0.999} TaO ₄ : 0.1%Tb ³⁺	Gd _{0.995} TaO ₄ : 0.5%Tb ³⁺	Gd _{0.98} TaO ₄ : 2%Tb ³⁺
Ta-Tb ³⁺	3.5029	3.5013	3.4972
Ta-Tb ³⁺	3.9855	3.9457	3.9279
Ta-Tb ³⁺	3.9230	3.9457	3.9943
Ta-Tb ³⁺	3.9629	3.9223	3.9943
Ta-Tb ³⁺	3.6648	3.6737	3.6320
Average	3.8078	3.7977	3.8091

Table S4 The data of the lifetime of $\text{Gd}_{1-x}\text{TaO}_4:x\text{Tb}^{3+}$ ($x = 0.1\%, 0.5\%, 2\%$) under different excitations.

Excitation wavelength	$\text{Gd}_{0.999}\text{TaO}_4:$ $0.1\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$ (ms)	$\text{Gd}_{0.995}\text{TaO}_4:$ $0.5\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$ (ms)	$\text{Gd}_{0.98}\text{TaO}_4:$ $2\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$ (ms)
232 nm	1.301	1.307	1.249
264 nm	2.425	2.330	1.165
308 nm	1.419	2.345	1.157

Table S5 The data of I_{abs} , IQE and EQE on $\text{Gd}_{1-x}\text{TaO}_4:x\text{Tb}^{3+}$ ($x = 0.1\%$, 0.5% , 2%). ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 264 \text{ nm}$)

Sample	$\text{Gd}_{0.999}\text{TaO}_4:$ $0.1\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$	$\text{Gd}_{0.995}\text{TaO}_4:$ $0.5\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$	$\text{Gd}_{0.98}\text{TaO}_4:$ $2\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$
I_{abs}	60.35%	60.71%	55.71%
IQE	12.33%	27.89%	95.29%
EQE	7.44%	16.93%	53.09%

Table S6 The data of I_{abs} , IQE and EQE on $\text{Gd}_{1-x}\text{TaO}_4:x\text{Tb}^{3+}$ ($x = 0.1\%$, 0.5% , 2%). ($\lambda_{\text{ex}}=308\text{nm}$)

Sample	$\text{Gd}_{0.999}\text{TaO}_4:$ $0.1\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$	$\text{Gd}_{0.995}\text{TaO}_4:$ $0.5\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$	$\text{Gd}_{0.98}\text{TaO}_4:$ $2\%\text{Tb}^{3+}$
I_{abs}	25.60%	32.15%	27.60%
IQE	3.45%	5.61%	10.07%
EQE	0.88%	1.80%	2.78%