Supplementary Information

Fluorescence-enhanced light-blue bilayer radiative cooling coatings

Xue Ma,^a Yang Fu,^a Ning Yang,^b Xin Hu^c, Jian-Guo Dai,^b Bin Fei^c, and Dangyuan Lei*^a

^a Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Centre for Functional Photonics, and Hong Kong Branch of National Precious Metals Material Engineering Research Centre, City University of Hong Kong, 83 Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon, Hong Kong, 999077, China.

^b Department of Architecture and Civil Engineering, City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong, 999077, China.

^c School of Fashion and Textiles, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong, 999077, China.

E-mail: dangylei@cityu.edu.hk



Figure S1 SEM image of the top layer in the light-blue coating.



Figure S2 Stimulated scattering spectra of ZrO_2 nanoparticles with varied diameters and solar intensity spectrum.



Figure S3 Size distribution of ZrO_2 nanoparticles monodispersed in water.



Figure S4 Infrared emissivity of the white coating with ZrO₂ volume fraction of 80v%.



Figure S5 The photoluminescent lifetime of the SrO·Al₂O₃: Eu phosphor.



Figure S6 Photographs of the apparatus for outdoor tests of radiative cooling performance.



Figure S7 Solar intensity and humidity for the field tests in Figure 4a.

Table S1 Reflectance of white bottom and unexcited bilayer blue coatings.

Sample	UV	Vis	NIR	Total
White ZrO ₂ bottom	96.0%	98.8%	98.6%	98.7%
$5v\%$ phosphor and $75v\%$ ZrO_2	92.5%	91.7%	97.5%	94.1%
10v% phosphor and 70v% ZrO_2	85.7%	86.5%	96.9%	91.5%
$15v\%$ phosphor and $65v\%$ ZrO_2	77.8%	80.4%	96.2%	88.0%