Supplementary Information for

Tuning upconversion through a sensitizer/activator-isolated NaYF₄ core/shell structure Shuai Ye,^{1,2} Guanying Chen, *^{2,3} Wei Shao, ^{2,3} Junle Qu, *^{1,2} Paras N. Prasad*^{2,4} ¹College of optoelectronic engineering, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen, 518060, China ²Institute for Lasers, Photonics, and Biophotonics, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, New York 14260, United States ³School of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150001, People's Republic of China ⁴Department of Chemistry, Korea University, Seoul 136-701, Korea *Email: chenguanying@hit.edu.cn, jlqu@szu.edu.cn, pnprasad@buffalo.edu



Figure S1. The selected area electron diffraction patterns of (a) the conventional $NaYF_4:Yb^{3+}50\%$, $Ho^{3+}1\%$ and (b) the core-shell $NaYF_4:Yb^{3+}50\%@NaYF_4:Ho^{3+}1\%$ upconversion nanoparticles. The diffraction rings correspond to that of the standard hexagonal $NaYF_4$ host lattice of JCPDS 28-1192.





Figure S2. Transmission electron microscopic images of a) the core-shell NaYF₄:Yb³⁺60%@NaYF₄:Ho³⁺1% b) UCNPs, the core-shell NaYF₄:Yb³⁺80%@NaYF₄:Ho³⁺1% UCNPs. There are clearly two size range nanoparticles appeared in both (a) and (b). The smaller size nanoparticles in (a) might arise from the incompleteness of the Ostwald-ripening process, while the smaller ones in (b) is possibly due to the self-nucleation of the shell host materials. (c) The selected area electron diffraction pattern of the core-shell NaYF₄:Yb³⁺60%@NaYF₄:Ho³⁺1% UCNPs, corresponding to the standard hexagonal NaYF₄ host lattice of JCPDS 28-1192. The (d) and (e) display the two size distribution of the core-shell NaYF₄:Yb³⁺60%@NaYF₄:Ho³⁺1% **UCNPs** core-shell in (a), and the NaYF₄:Yb³⁺80%@NaYF₄:Ho³⁺1% UCNPs in (b), respectively.

We calculated the intended element concentrations of each type of rare earth ions in the core @ shell samples of NaYF₄:Yb50% @ NaYF₄:Ho2%, NaYF₄:Yb50% @ NaYF₄:Er2%, NaYF₄Yb50% @ NaYF₄:Tm 1%, and compared them directly with the measured element concentration using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). The comparison results are shown in Table S1-S3. To calculate, we used the following equation

$$Con(RE) = \frac{Con(RE)_{core} + Con(RE)_{shell}}{2}$$

Where Con(RE) stands for the concentration of RE (Y, Yb, Ho, Er, Tm) elements, $Con(RE)_{core}$ stands for the concentration of RE in the core, $Con(RE)_{shell}$ stands for the concentration of RE in the shell. The volume of the core as well as the volume of the shell was both taken into consideration when calculating the intended element concentration.

Elements	Theoretical Concentration	Real Concentration (%)	
	(%)		
Y	74.5	62.90	
Yb	25	36.69	
Но	0.5	0.41	

Table S1. Element concentration of NaYF₄:50%Yb@NaYF₄:1%Ho by ICP-MS

Table S2. Element concentration of NaYF₄:50%Yb@NaYF₄:2%Er by ICP-MS

Elements	Theoretical Concentration	Real Concentration (%)
	(%)	
Y	74	63.25
Yb	25	35.79
Er	1	0.78

Table S3. Element concentration of NaYF₄:50%Yb@NaYF₄:1%Tm by ICP-MS

Elements	Theoretical Concentration	Real Concentration (%)
	(%)	
Y	74.5	63.57
Yb	25	36.04
Tm	0.5	0.39