

**Formation mechanism and optical properties of CdMoO<sub>4</sub> and  
CdMoO<sub>4</sub>: Ln<sup>3+</sup> (Ln = Pr, Sm, Eu, Dy, Ho and Er) microspheres  
synthesized via a facile sonochemical route**

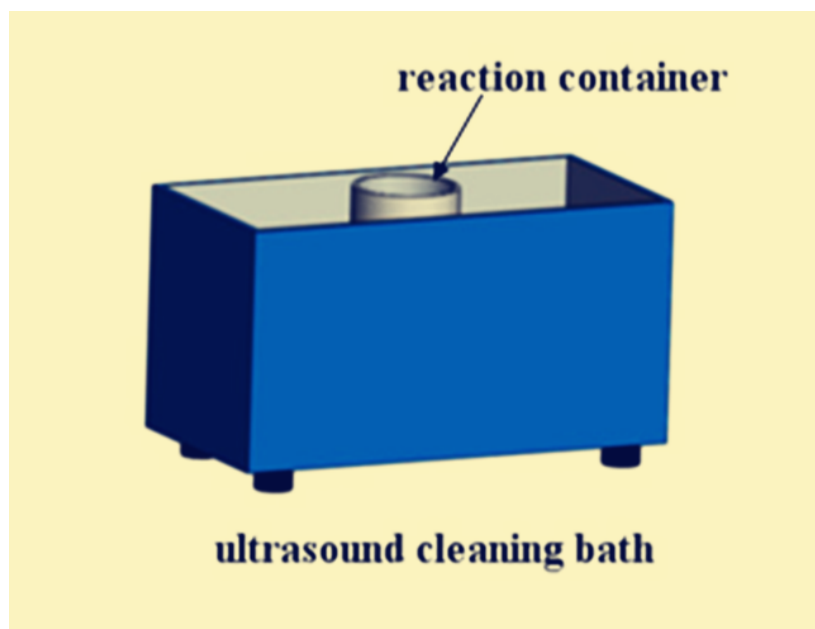
Junjun Zhang<sup>a</sup>, Nannan Zhang<sup>a</sup>, Lianchun Zou<sup>b, \*</sup>, Shucai Gan<sup>a, \*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> College of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130026, PR China

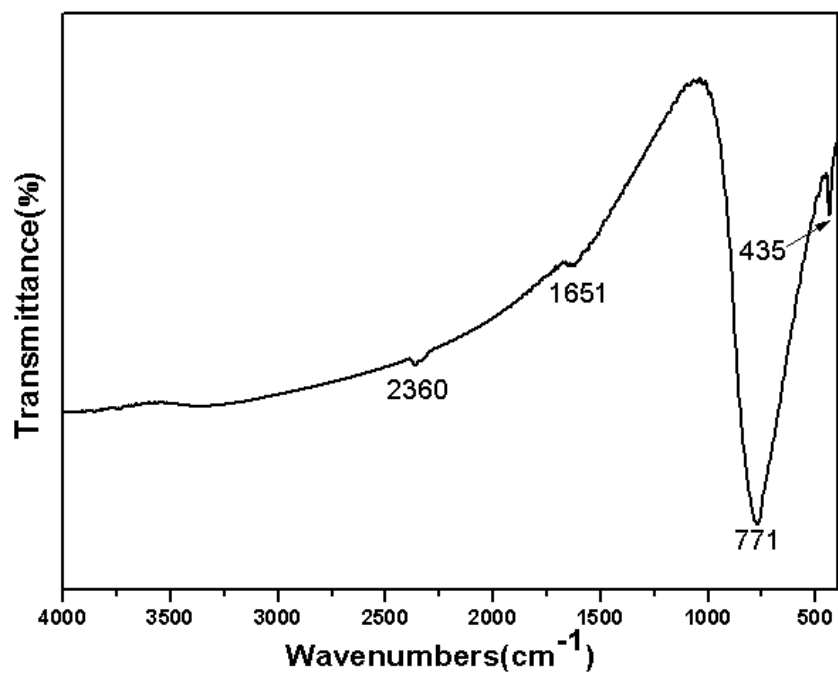
<sup>b</sup> Teaching Center of Basic Courses, Jilin University, Changchun 130062,  
PR China

\* Corresponding author: E-mail: [zoulianchun@126.com](mailto:zoulianchun@126.com) (L.C. Zou)

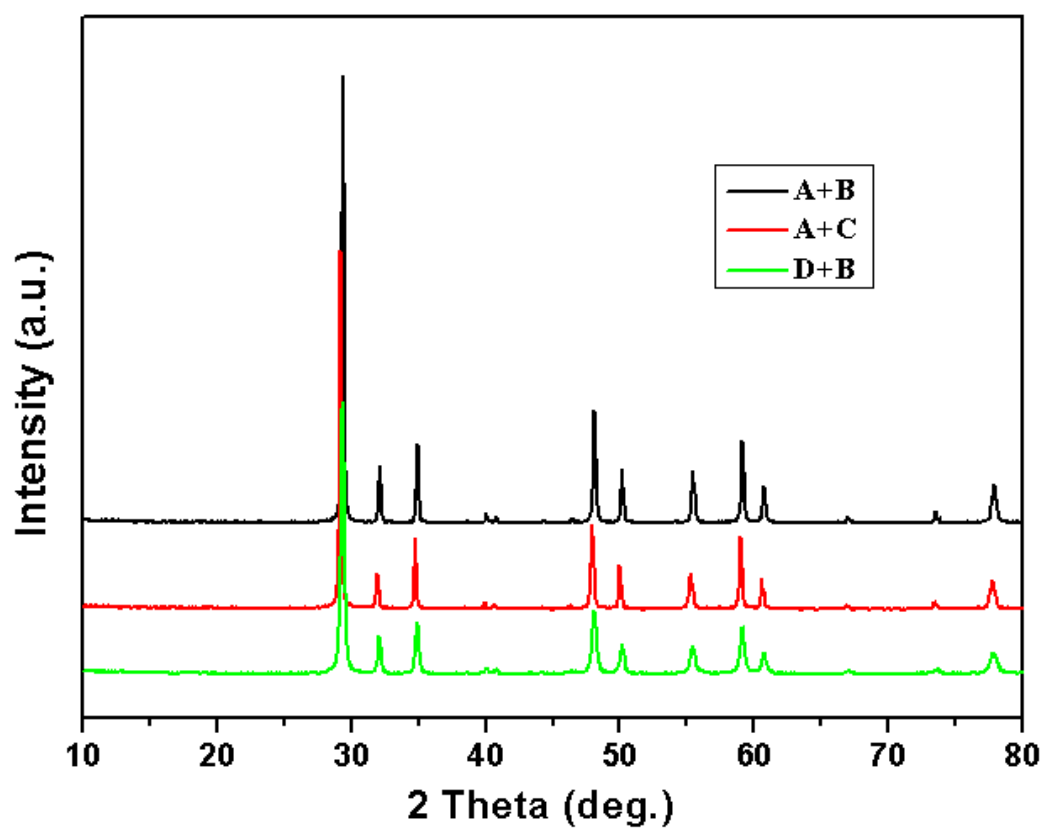
\* Corresponding author: E-mail: [gansc@jlu.edu.cn](mailto:gansc@jlu.edu.cn) (S.C. Gan)



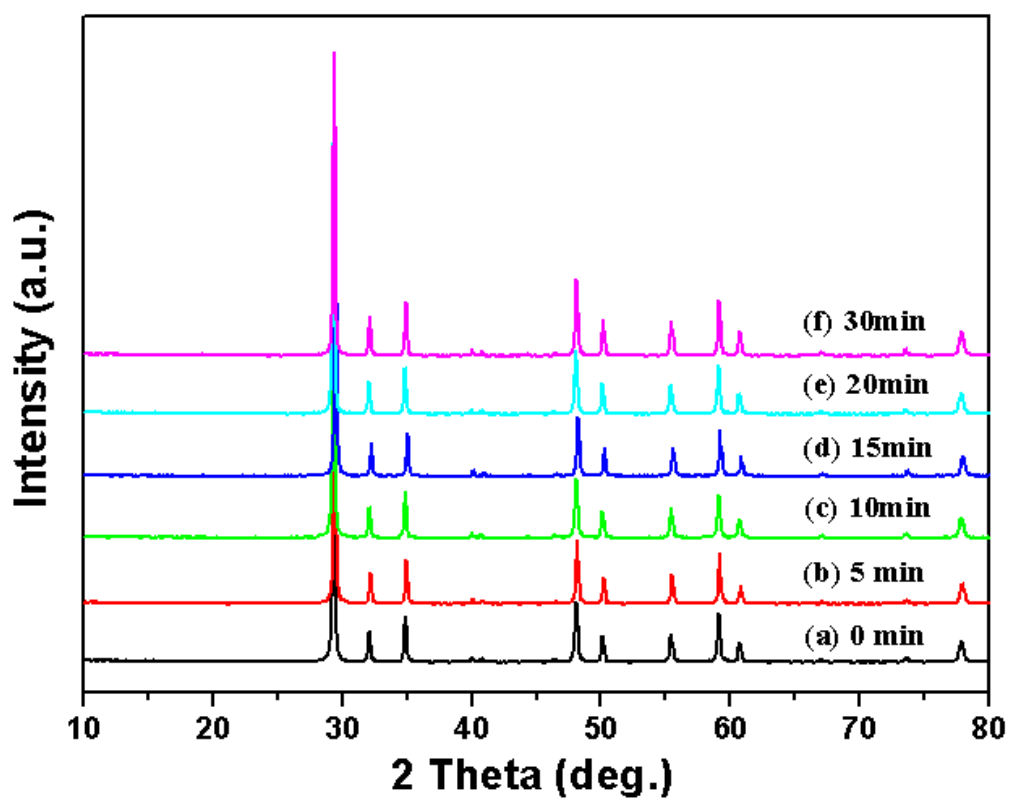
**Fig. S1.** Schematic illustration for reaction system and equipment.



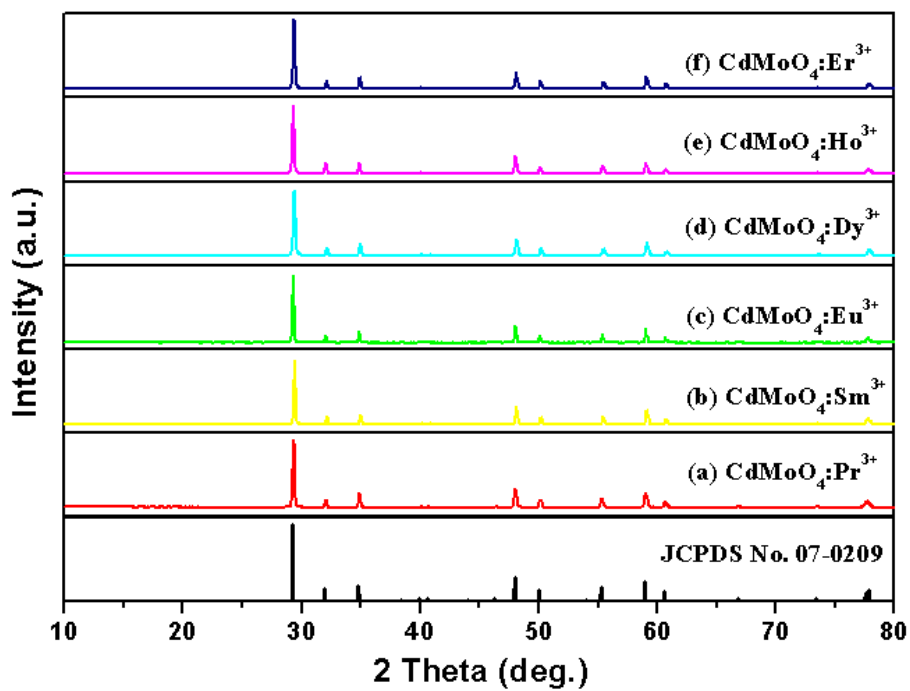
**Fig. S2.** FT-IR spectrum of CdMoO<sub>4</sub> samples.



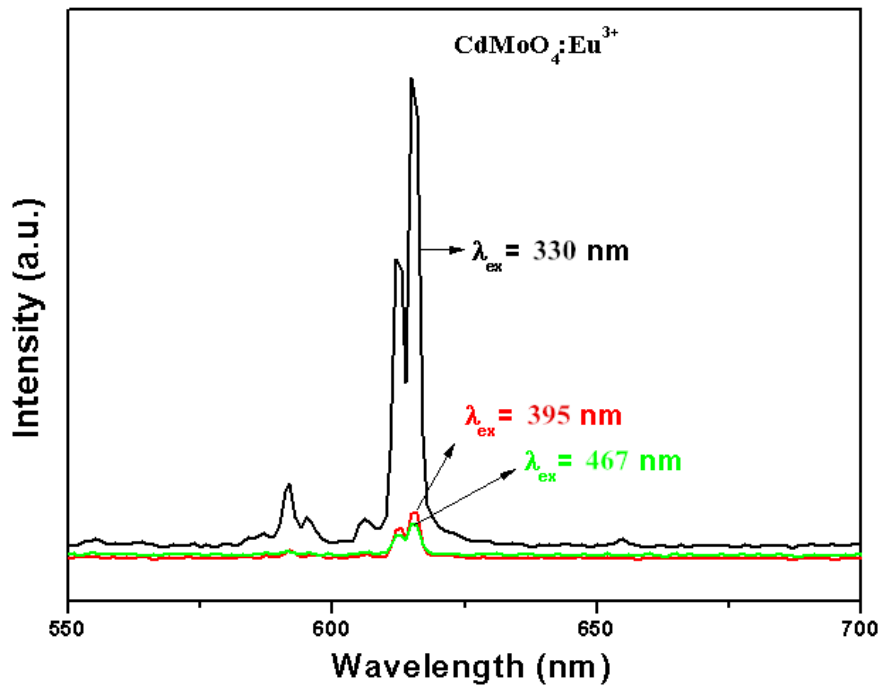
**Fig. S3.** XRD patterns of CdMoO<sub>4</sub> obtained by using different reactants. (A = CdCl<sub>2</sub>·2.5H<sub>2</sub>O; B = Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O; C = (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>6</sub>Mo<sub>7</sub>O<sub>24</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O; D = Cd(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O)



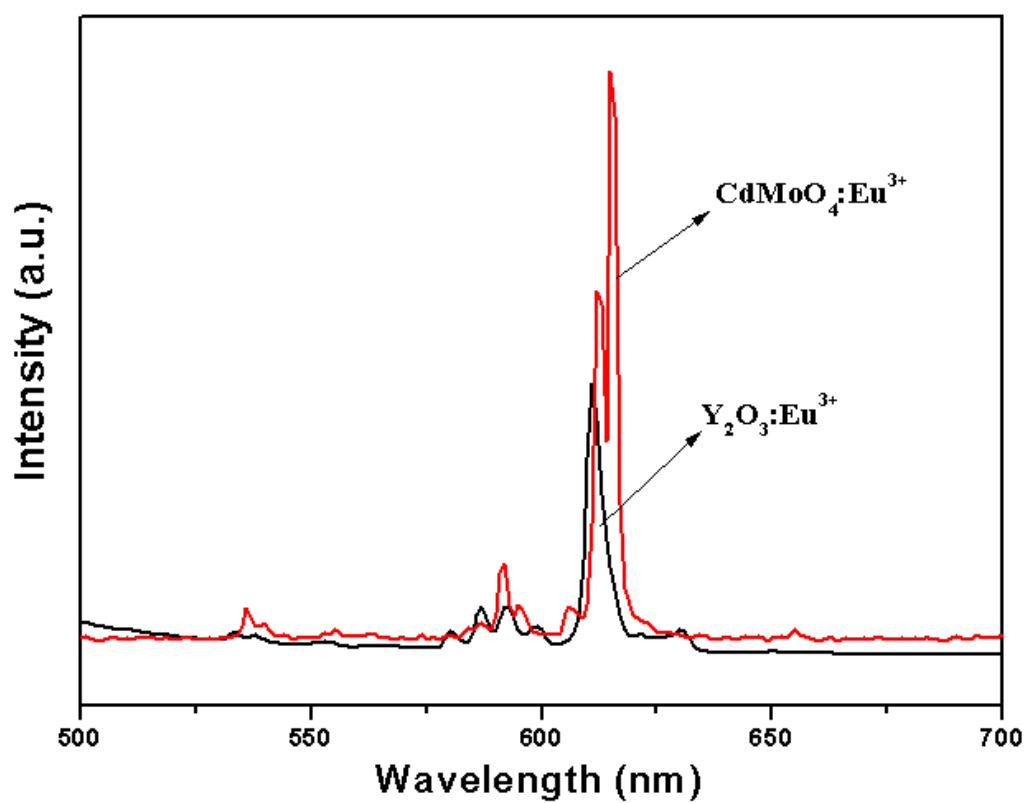
**Fig. S4.** XRD patterns of samples at different reaction time (a) 0, (b) 5, (c) 10, (d) 15 , (e) 20 min and (f) 30min, respectively.



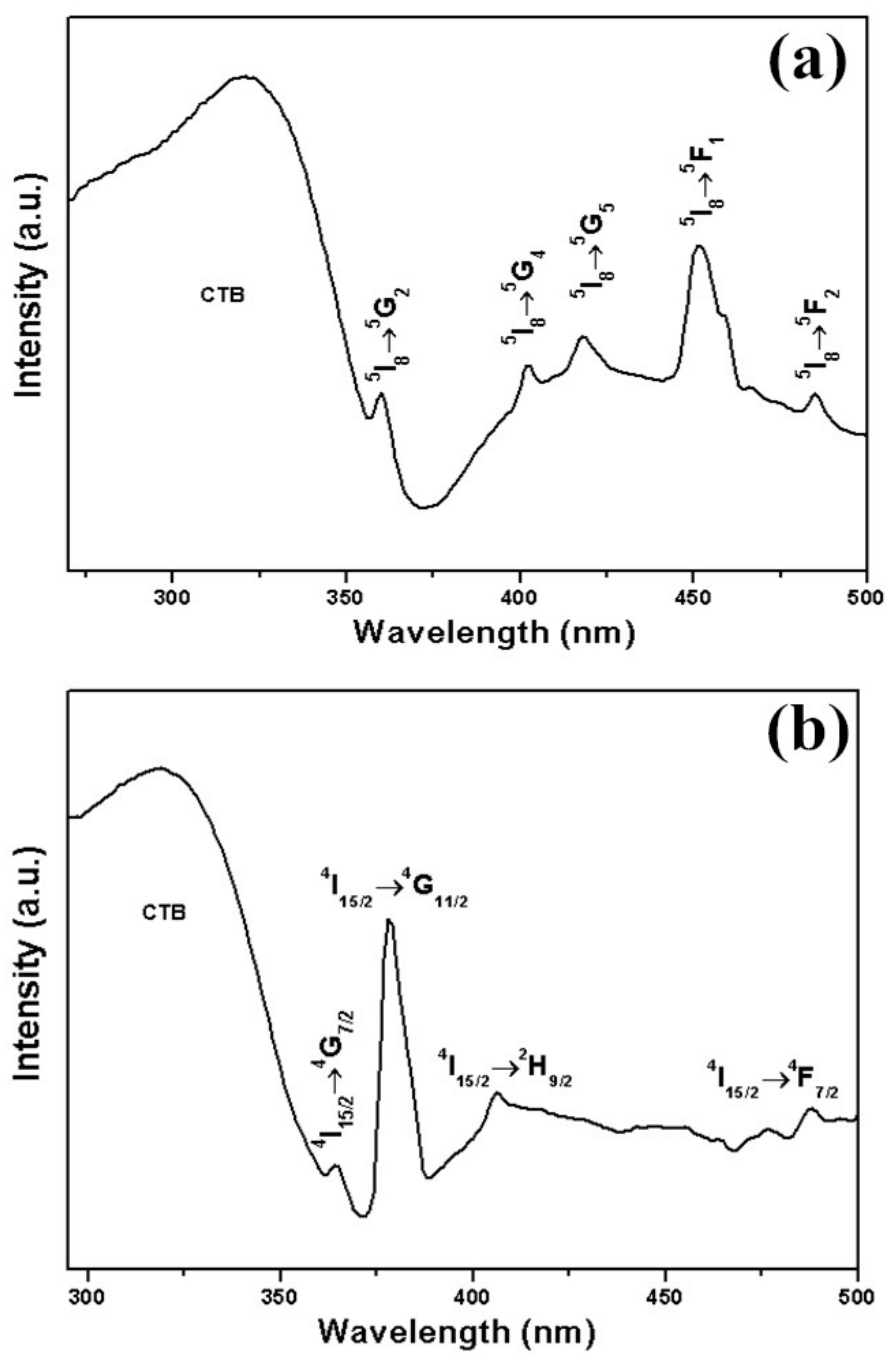
**Fig. S5.** XRD patterns of CdMoO<sub>4</sub>: (a)Pr<sup>3+</sup>,(b)Sm<sup>3+</sup>, (c)Eu<sup>3+</sup>, (d)Dy<sup>3+</sup>, (e)Ho<sup>3+</sup> and (f)Er<sup>3+</sup> phosphors.



**Fig.S6.** Emission spectra of CdMoO<sub>4</sub>:Eu<sup>3+</sup> sample under 330, 395 and 467 nm wavelength excitation.



**Fig.S7.** Emission spectra of CdMoO<sub>4</sub>:Eu<sup>3+</sup> compared with commercial red phosphor Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:Eu<sup>3+</sup>



**Fig. S8.** Excitation spectra of CdMoO<sub>4</sub>:Ho<sup>3+</sup> (a) CdMoO<sub>4</sub>:Er<sup>3+</sup> (b) samples.