

Electronic Supplementary Information

Upconverting Nanocomposites with Combined Photothermal and Photodynamic Effects

*Yue Huang^a, Artiom Skripka^a, Lucía Labrador-Páez^b, Francisco Sanz-Rodríguez^{b,c}, Patricia Haro-González^b, Daniel Jaque^b, Federico Rosei^{a,d,e}, Fiorenzo Vetrone^{*a,d,e}*

^a Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS), Centre Énergie, Matériaux et Télécommunications, Université du Québec, 1650 Boulevard Lionel-Boulet, Varennes, Québec J3X 1S2, Canada

^b Fluorescence Imaging Group, Departamento de Física de Materiales, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, 28049, Spain

^c Instituto Ramón y Cajal de Investigación Sanitaria, Hospital Ramón y Cajal, Madrid, 28034, Spain

^d Institute of Fundamental and Frontier Science, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu, 610051, China

^e Centre for Self-Assembled Chemical Structures, McGill University, Montréal, H3A 2K6, Canada

* Corresponding author

E-mail: vetrone@emt.inrs.ca

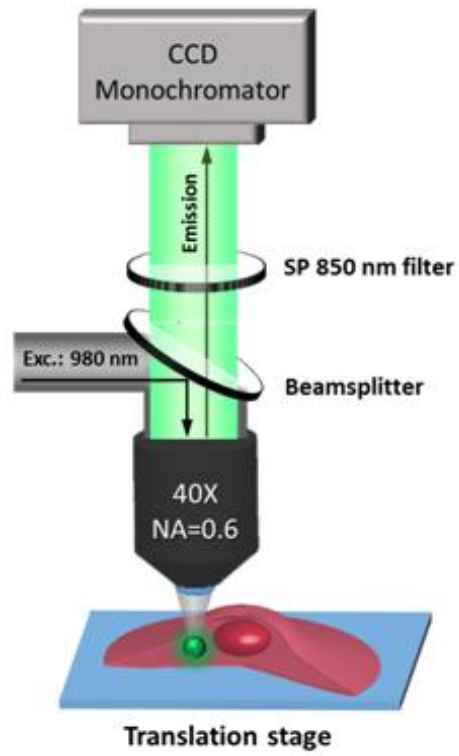


Figure S1. Experimental setup for microluminescence imaging.

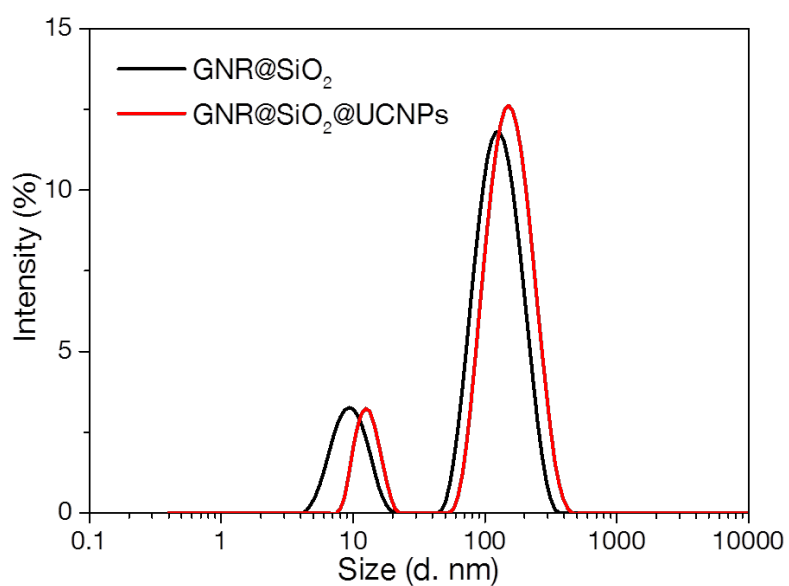


Figure S2. DLS indicates the hydrodynamic size distribution of the GNR@SiO₂ with the peak value at around 122 nm, while GNR@SiO₂@UCNPs nanocomposites have a peak value at around 144 nm.

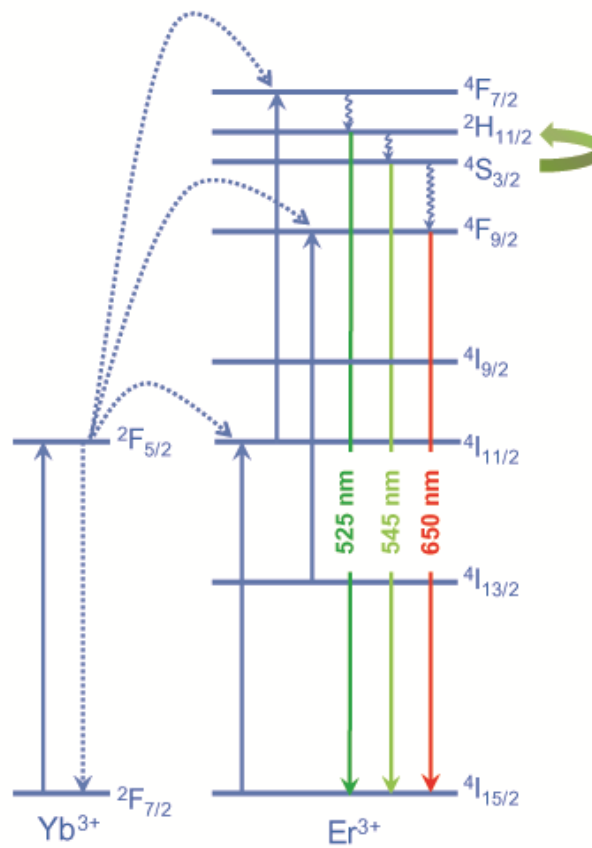


Figure S3. Scheme showing the upconversion mechanism of the NaGdF₄:Er³⁺, Yb³⁺ UCNPs. The temperature sensitivity of the NaGdF₄:Er³⁺, Yb³⁺ UCNPs occurs as a result of the thermally coupled ²H_{11/2} and ⁴S_{3/2} energy states.

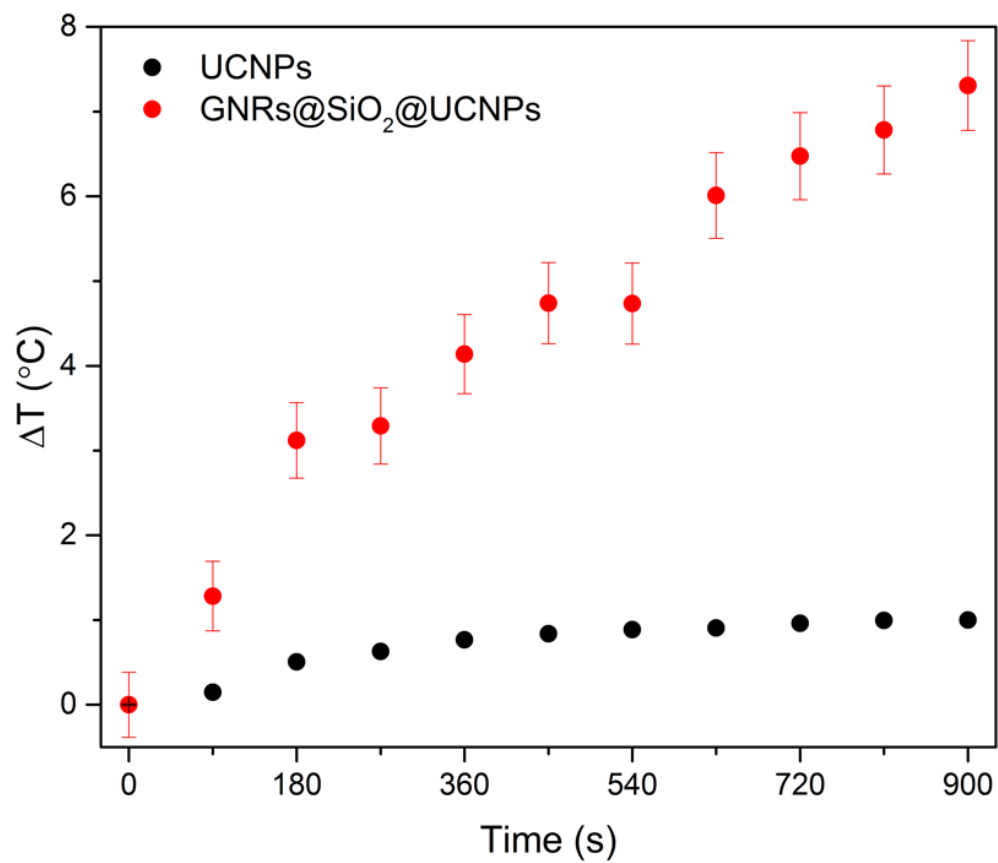


Figure S4. Temperature change of UCNPs and GNR@SiO₂@UCNPs under 980 nm laser irradiation.