

Electronic Supplementary Information for:

**Enhanced upconversion emission in air using novel
stretched poly(vinyl alcohol) thin films**

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I. Orientation in UC-PVA films

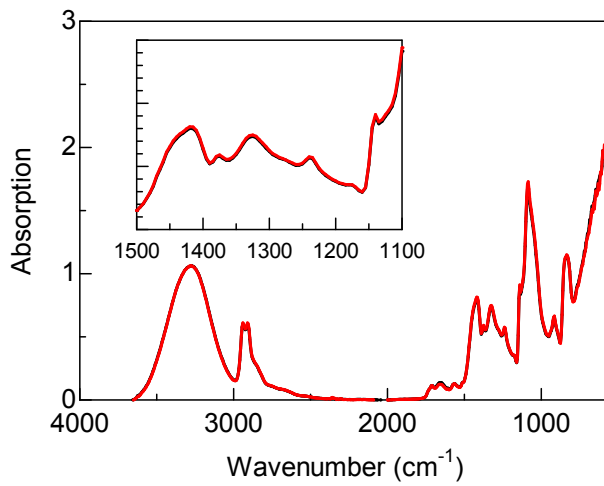
Orientation function values (P) were determined by polarized infrared measurement as previous report.¹ We used following equations.

$$D = \frac{A_{\parallel}}{A_{\perp}}$$

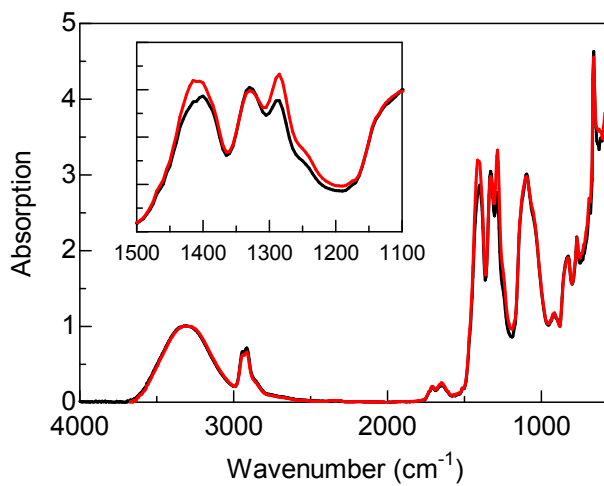
$$P = \frac{2(1 - D)}{(D + 2)}$$

Where D is the dichroic ratio, $A_{\parallel}$ and $A_{\perp}$ is the absorptions for the parallel and perpendicular irradiations, respectively.

a)



b)



c)

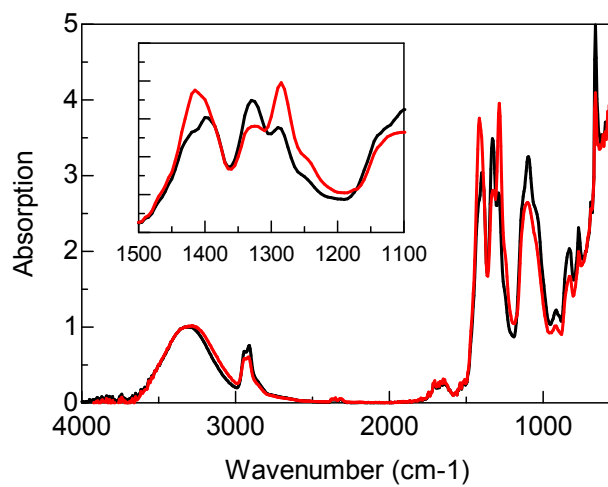


Fig S1. FTIR spectra of UC-PVA films. a): Unstretched film, b): 200% elongation, c): 400% elongation, red line: parallel, black line: perpendicular.

Table S1. Orientation function of UC-PVA determined from FTIR measurements (at 1325 cm^{-1}).

Film elongation	P
Unstretched	-0.015
200%	0.063
400%	0.276

II. DSC curves

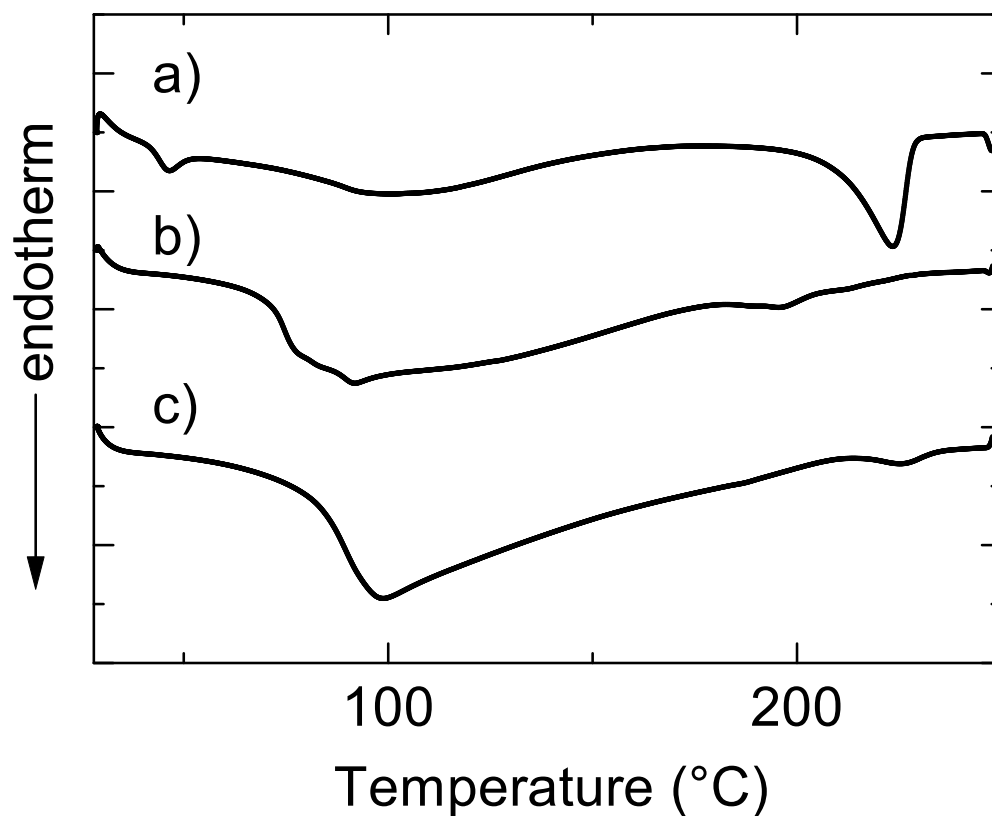


Fig S2. DSC curves of a) non-stretched film, b) 200% stretched film, c) 400% stretched film.

III. Length, thickness and width of the films

Table S2. Measured values of the PVA films.

Elongation (%)	Before stretching			After stretching		
	Length (mm)	Thickness (μm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Thickness (μm)	Width (mm)
Unstretched	30	35	20			
200	20 ^a	45	20	40	35	15
400	20 ^a	33	20	80	21	12

^a The length of initial film was 30 mm. When stretching, 5 mm from both of the shorter edges were overlapped with an attachment for chucking. Therefore, 20mm-length film was stretched.

IV. Polarized absorption of UC-PVA films

Dichroic ratio was determined from the absorption intensity at 414 nm. The following equation was used.²

$$D = \frac{I_{\parallel}}{I_{\perp}}$$

Where $I_{\parallel}$ and $I_{\perp}$ is the absorptions for the parallel and perpendicular irradiations, respectively.

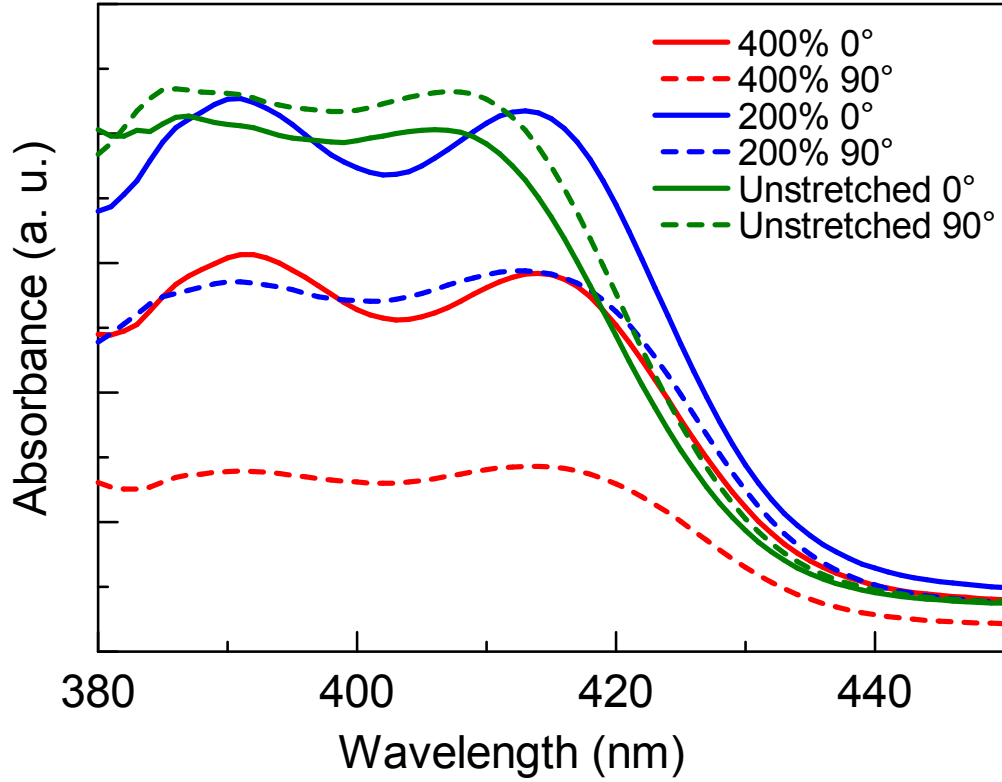
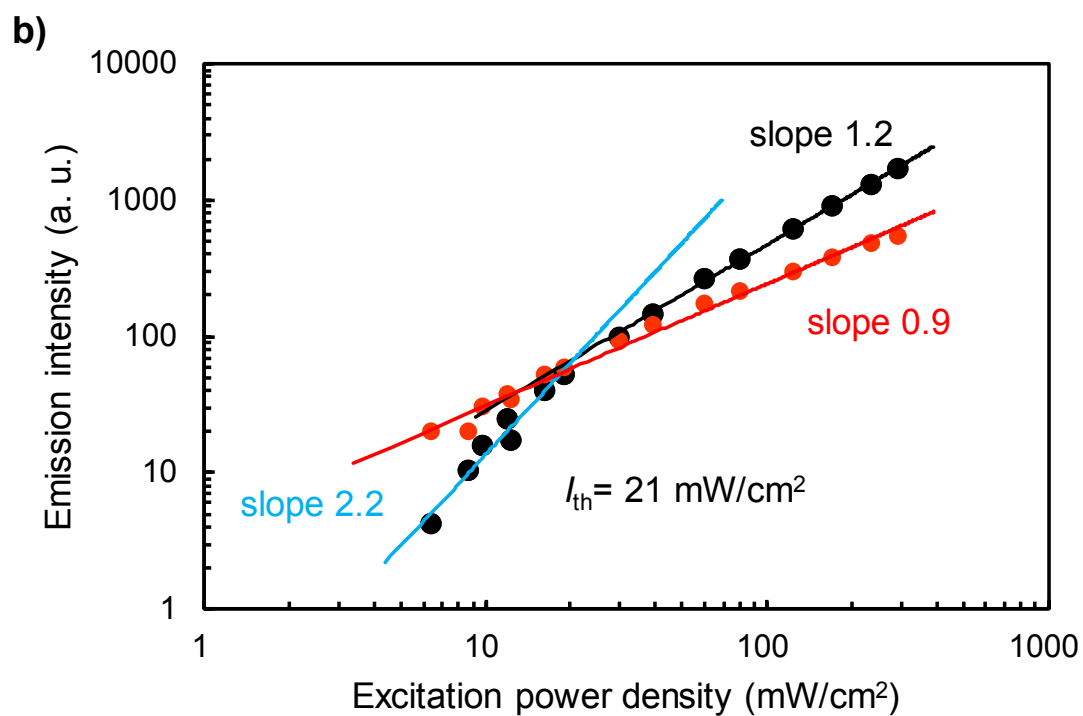
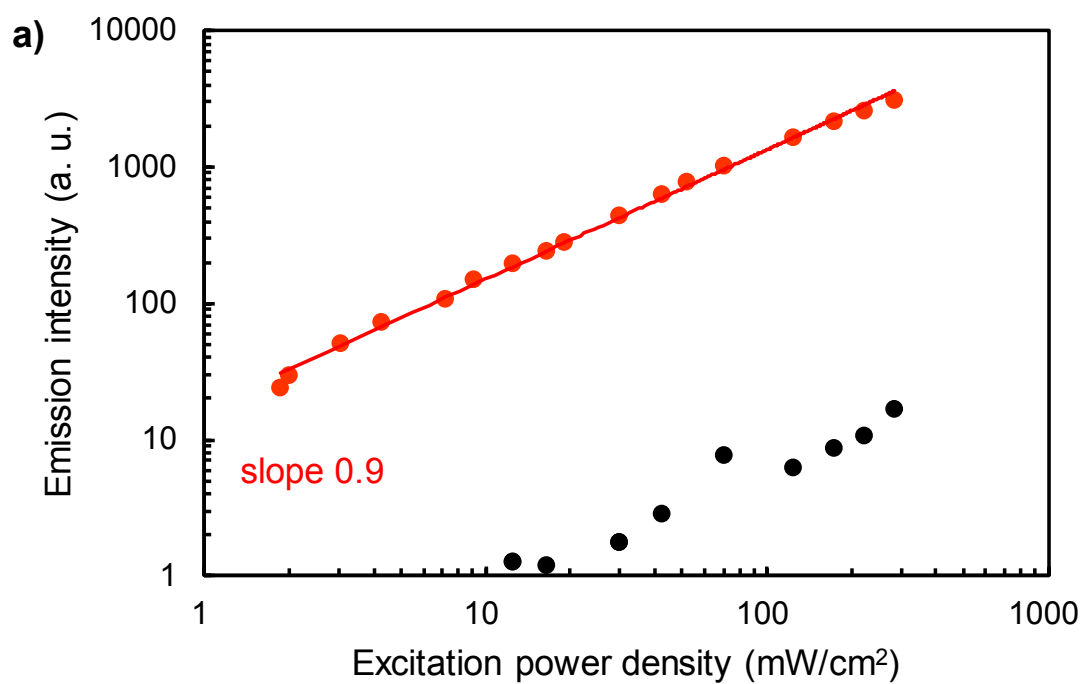


Fig S3. Polarized absorption spectra of UC-PVA films. The direction of stretching and incident polarized light were parallel (0°) or perpendicular (90°).

V. Dependence of UC emission and phosphorescence vs excitation power density



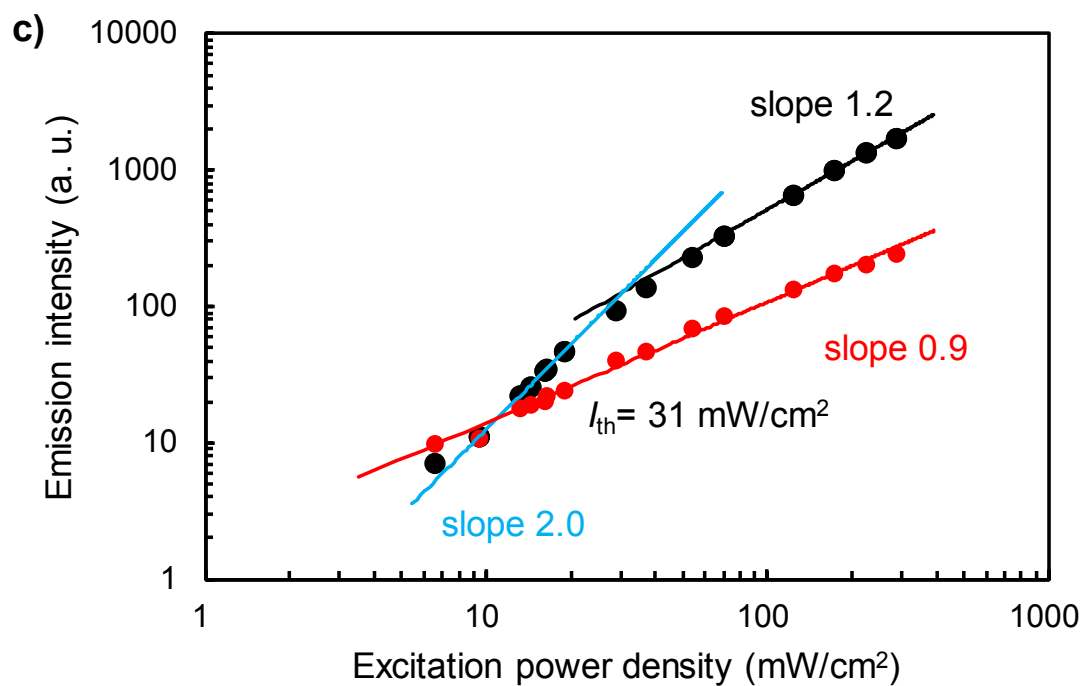
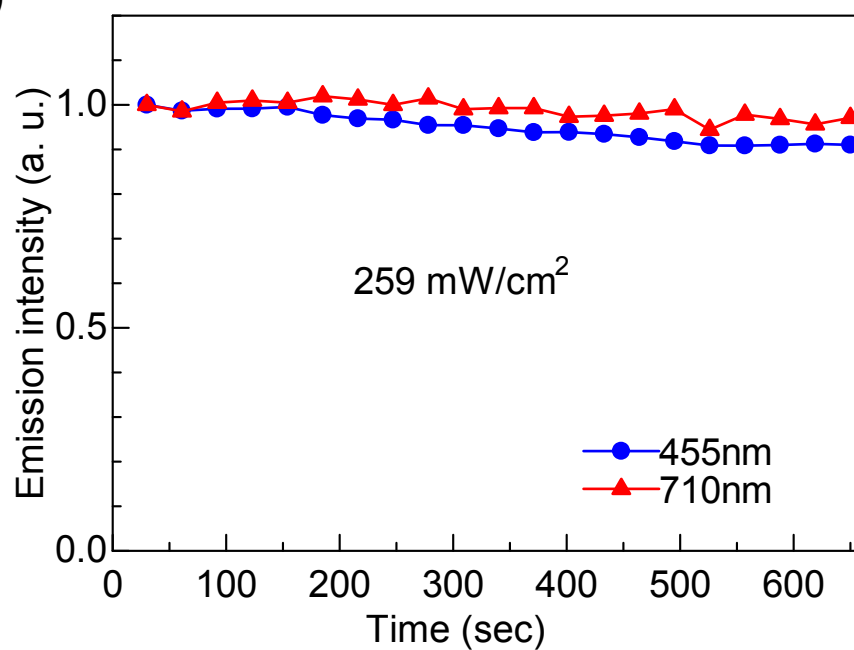


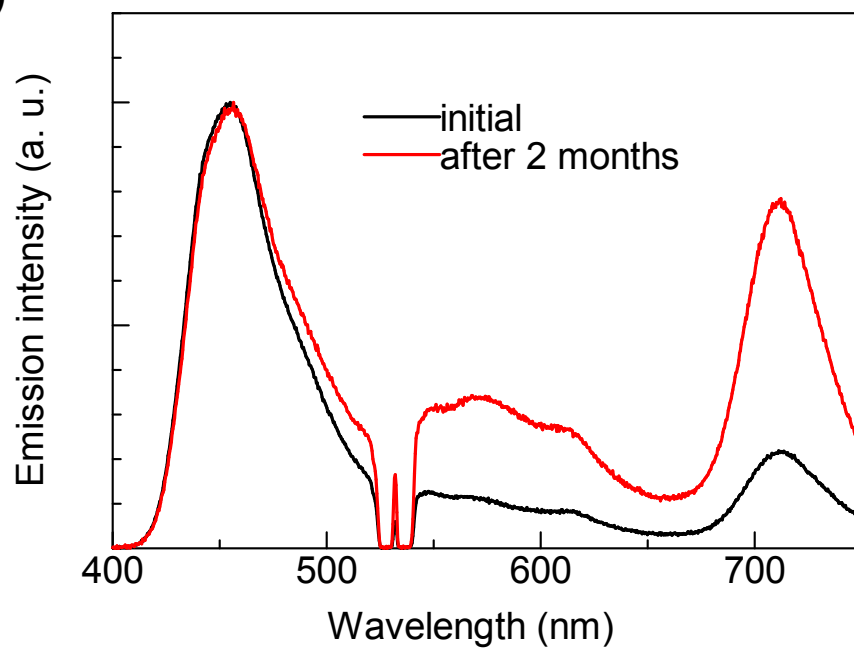
Fig S4. UC emission (455 nm: black) and phosphorescence (710 nm: red) intensity as a function of 532 nm excitation power density of the UC-PVA films. a) Unstretched film, b) 200%-elongated, c) 400%-elongated.

VI. Stability of the UC-PVA film

a)



b)



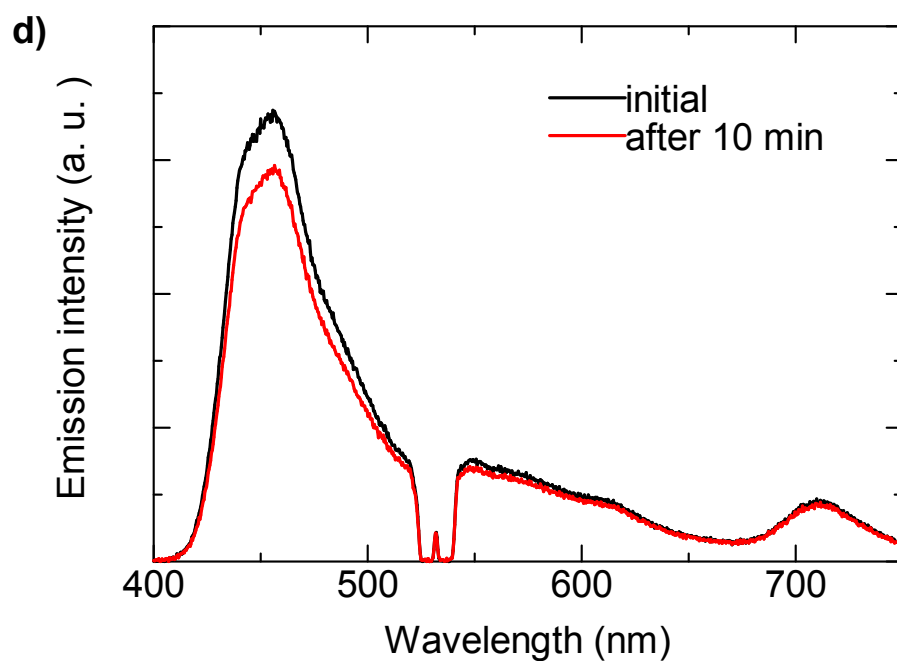
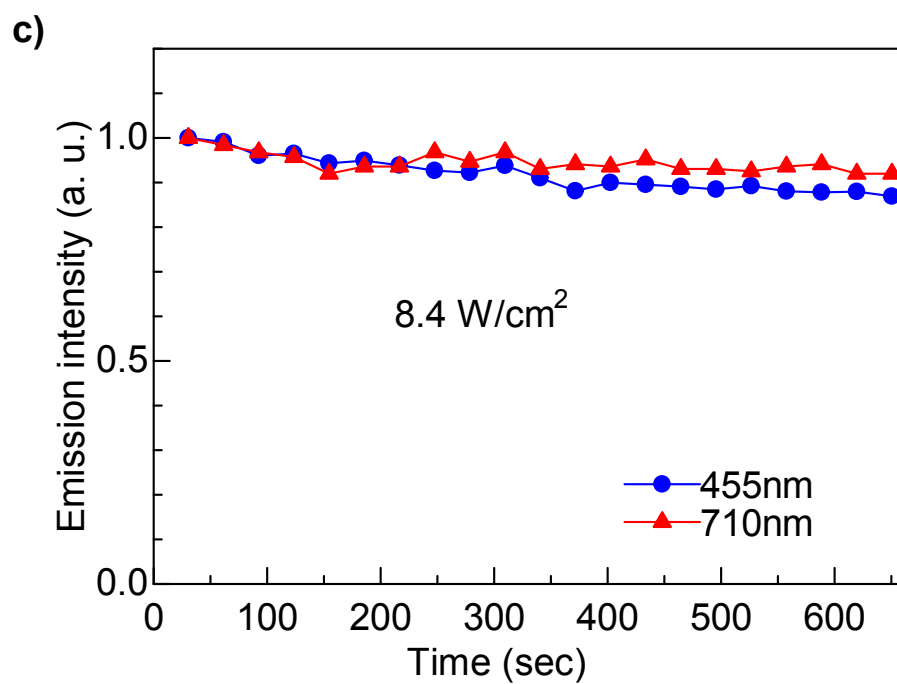
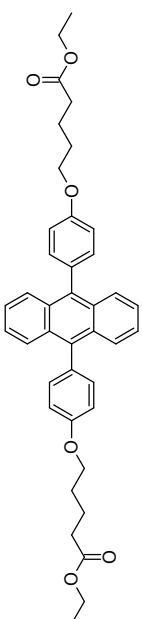
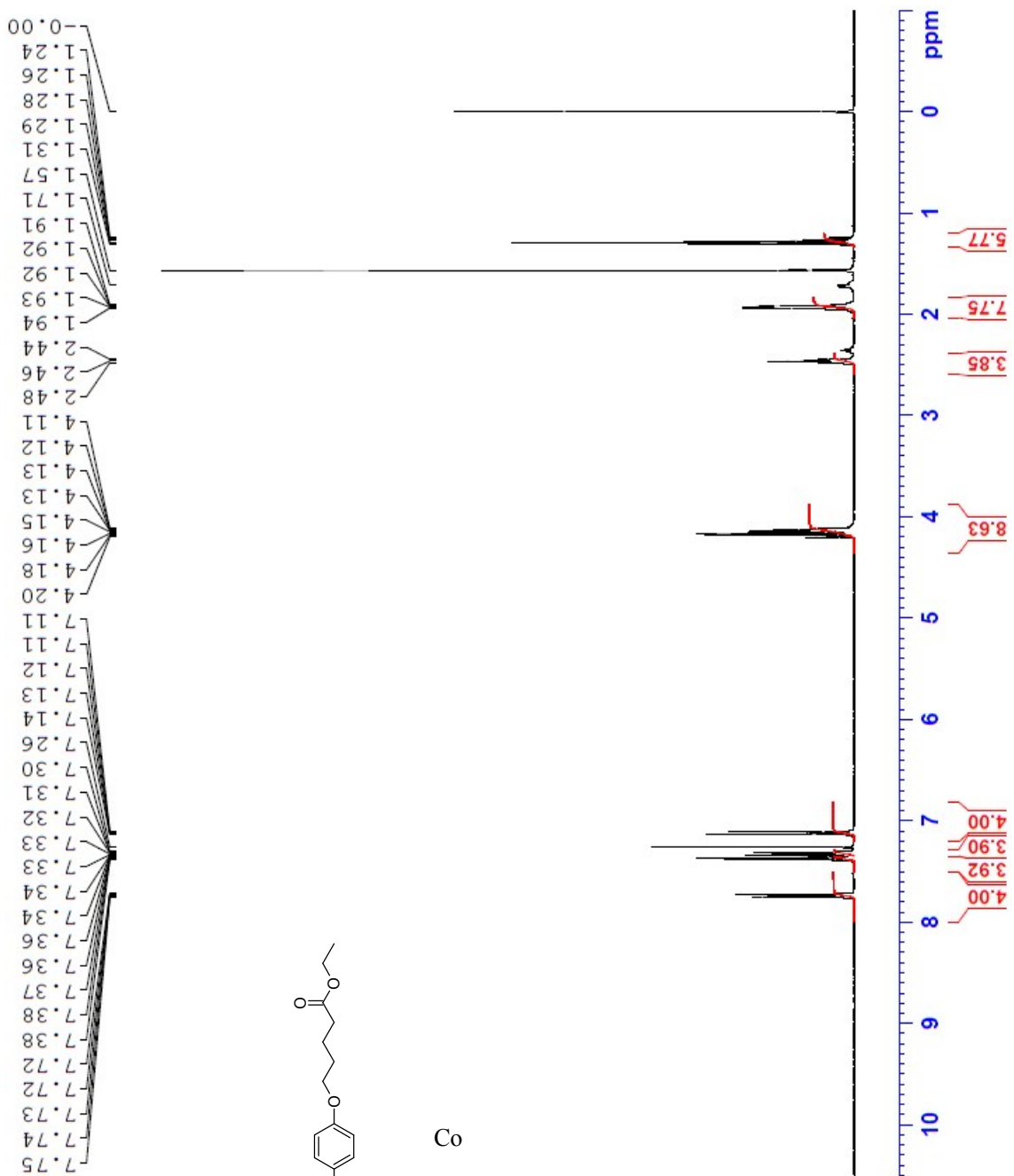


Fig S5. The changes in emission intensity and spectra upon excitation at 532 nm. The excitation power density is 259 mW/cm^2 for a) and b), 8.4 W/cm^2 for c) and d).

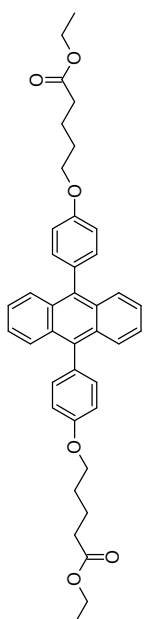
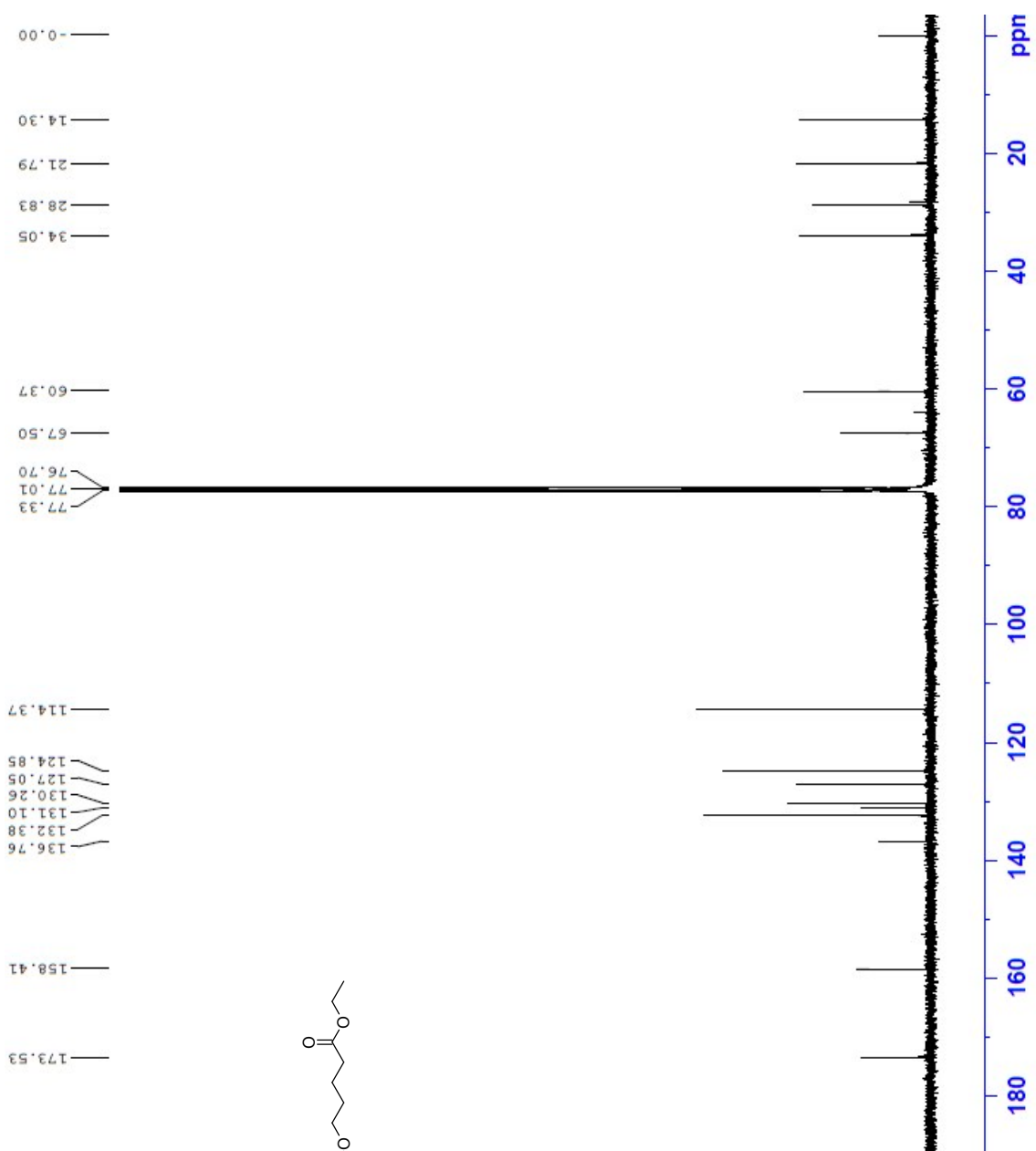
VII. Reference

- 1 G. Voyiatzis, G. Petekidis, D. Vlassopoulos, E. I. Kamitsos and A. Bruggeman, *Macromolecules*, 1996, **29**, 2244–2252.
- 2 X. Zhang, H. Gorohmaru, M. Kadowaki, T. Kobayashi, T. Ishi-i, T. Thiemann and S. Mataka, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2004, **14**, 1901–1904.

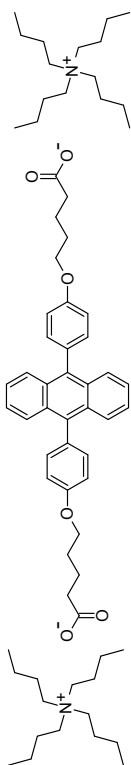
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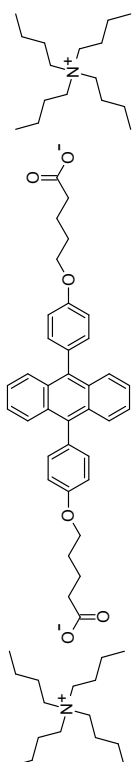
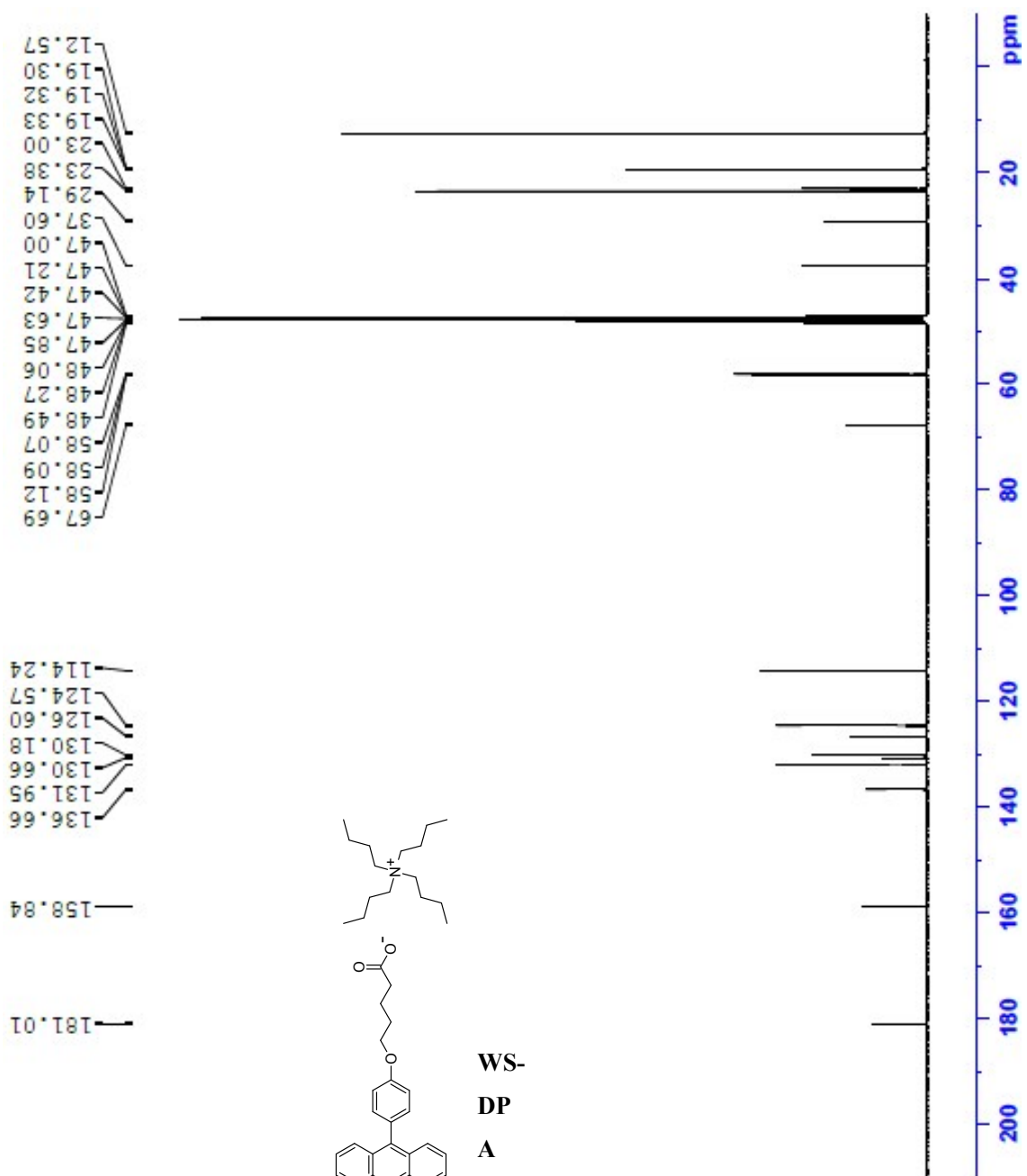


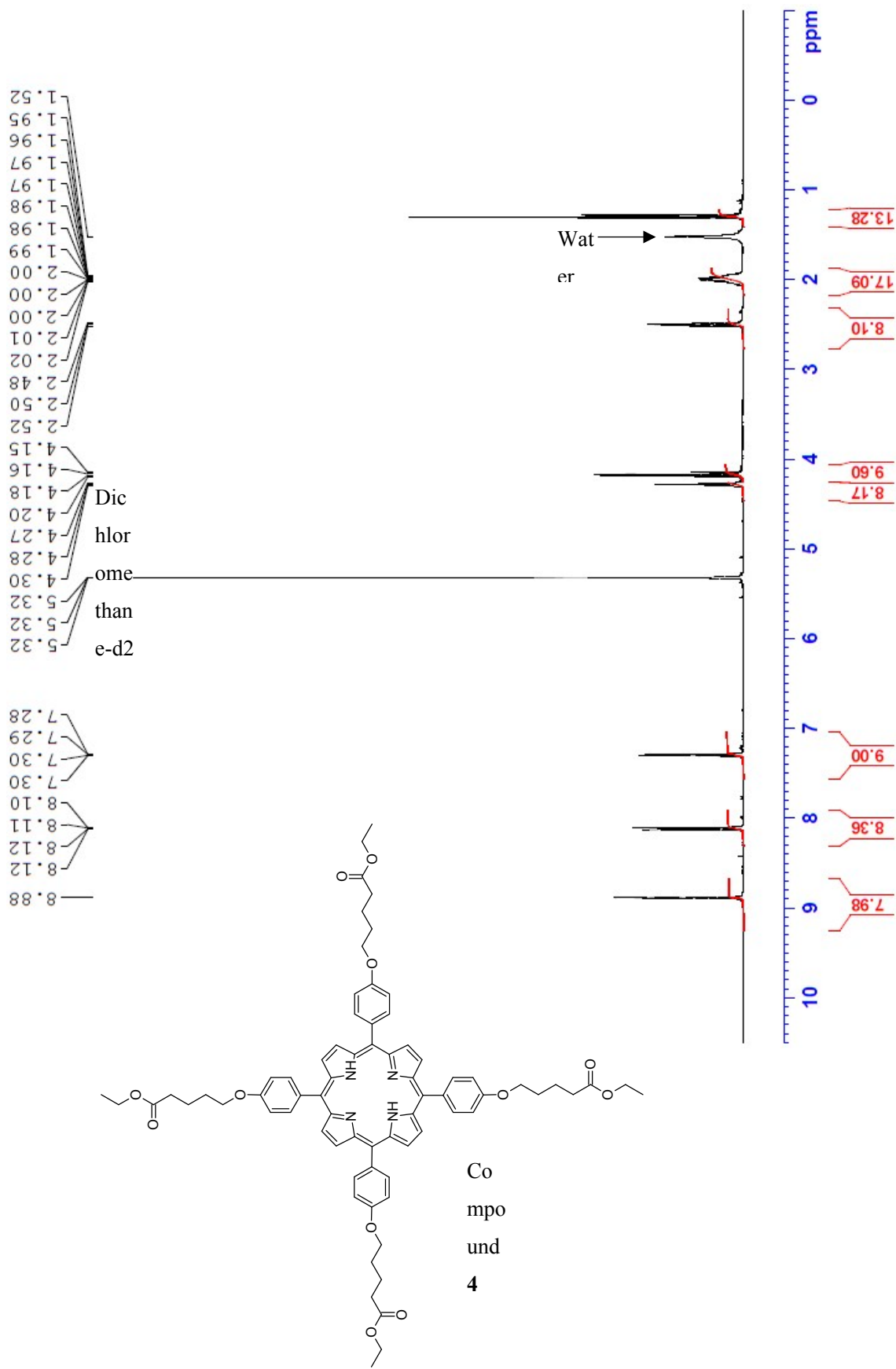
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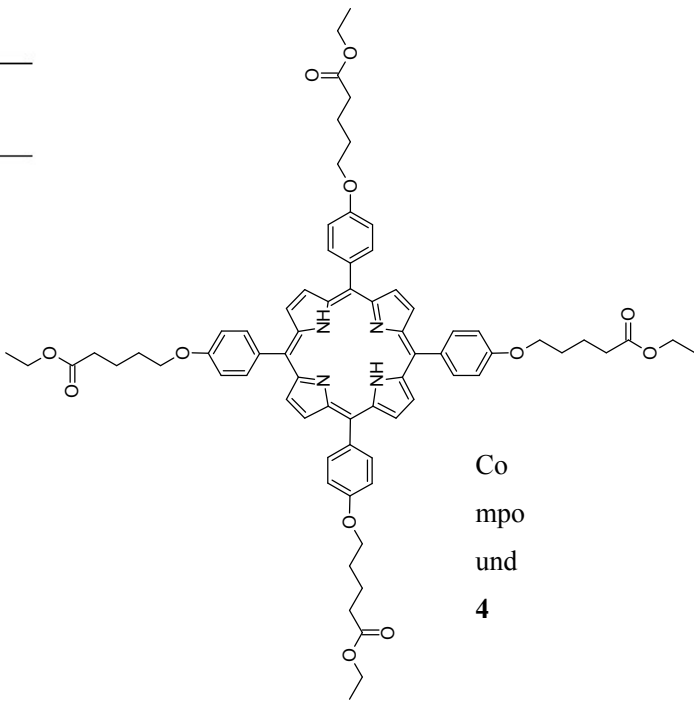
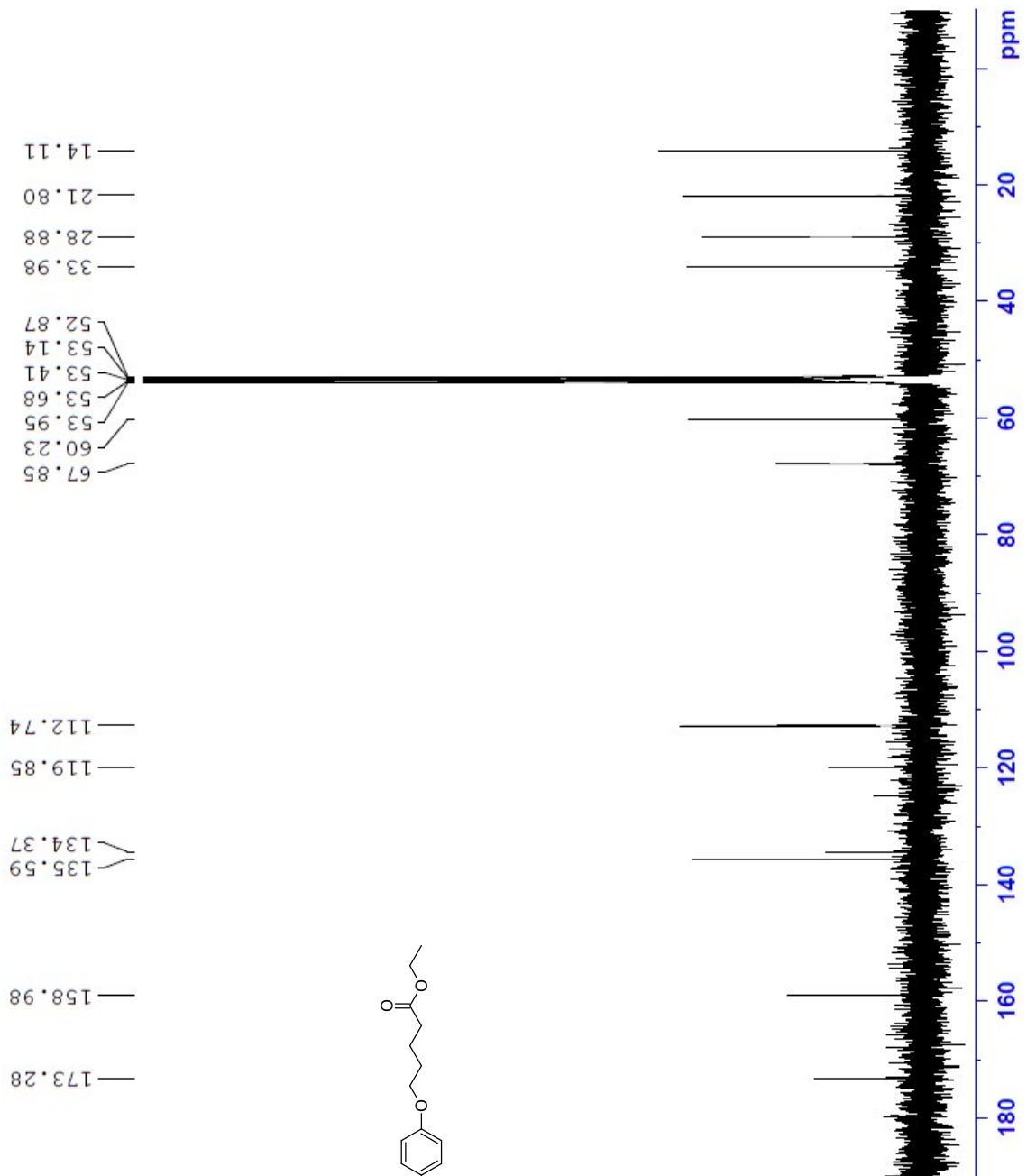


Compound 2

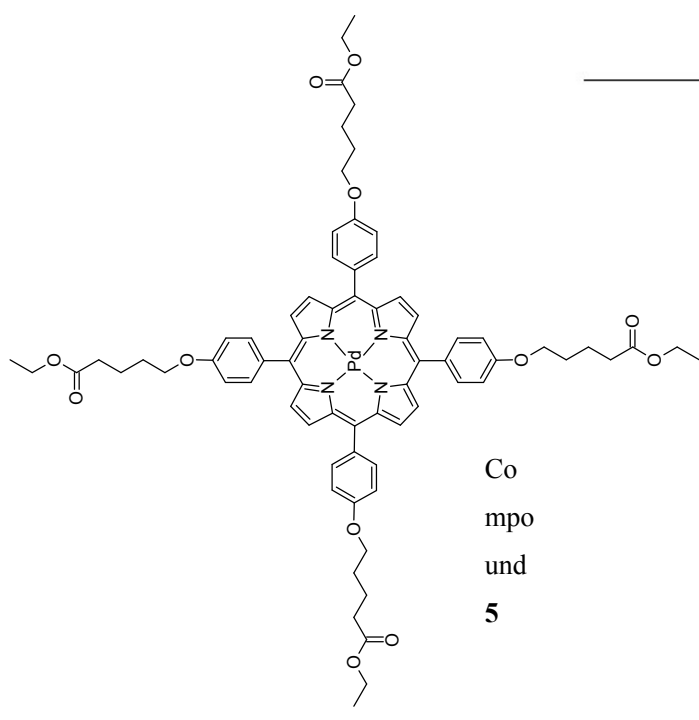
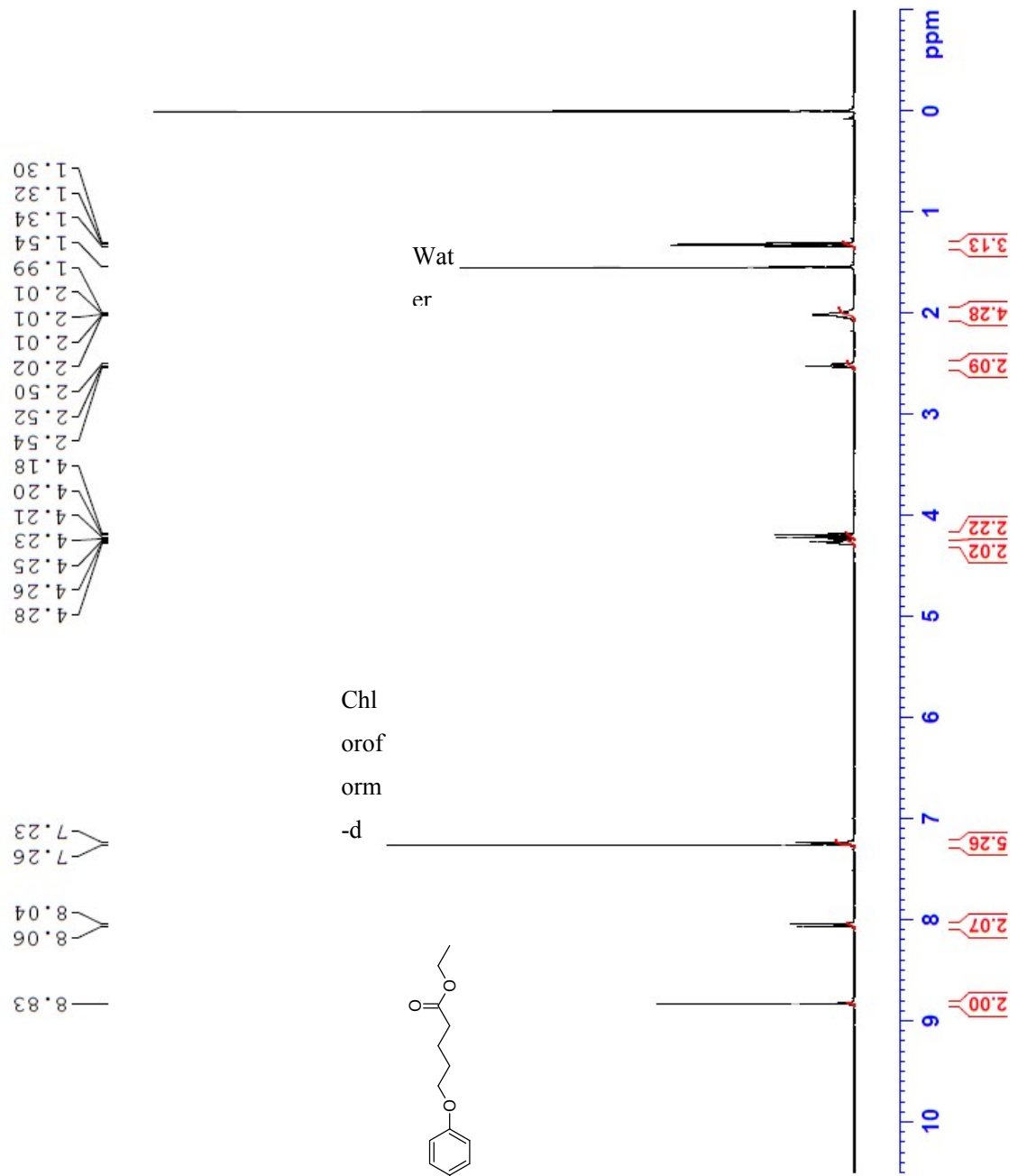


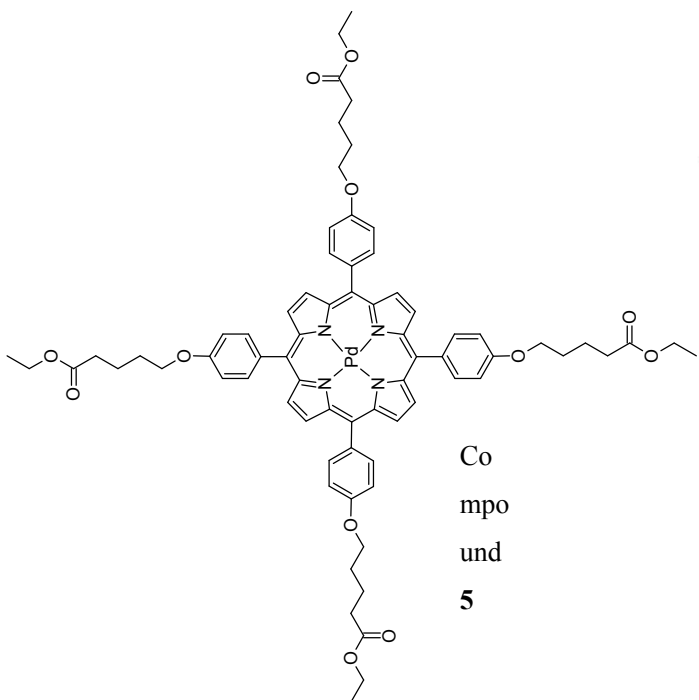
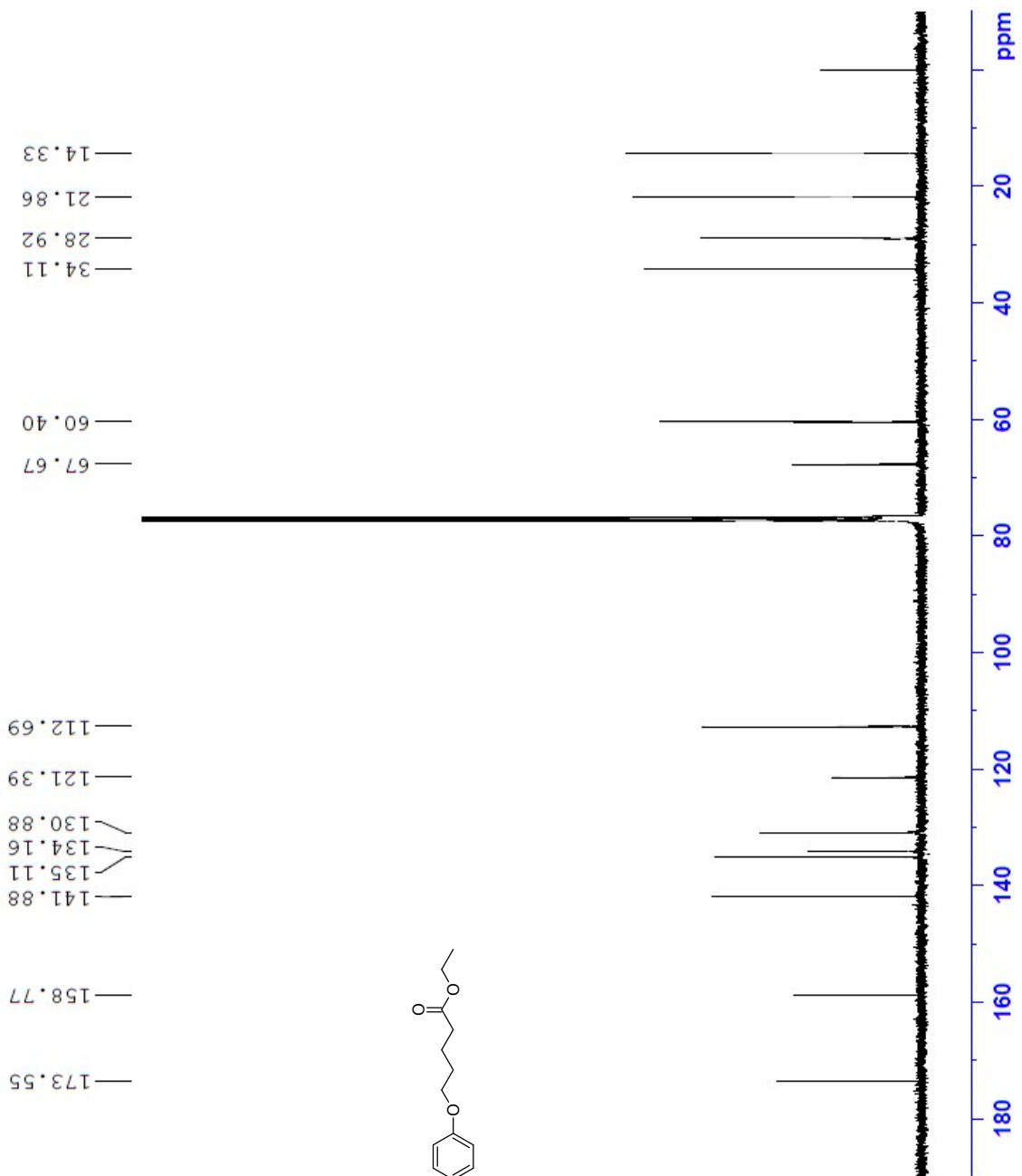






Compound 4





Compound 5

