Supporting Information for:

Selective Synthesis, Polymorphism, Reversible Phase Transition and Structure-Dependent Optical Functionalities of Gadolinium Oxyfluorides

Ting Wen, a,b,c* Xueyan Li, a Depeng Ning, a Jinchen Yao, a Baocheng Yang a,b,* and Yonggang Wang c,*

a Institute of Nanostructured Functional Materials, Huanghe Science and Technology College, Zhengzhou, Henan, 450006, China;

b Henan Provincial Key Laboratory of Nano-composite materials and Applications, Zhengzhou, Henan, 450006, China.

c Center for High Pressure Science and Technology Advanced Research (HPSTAR), Beijing 100094, China
Figure S1. Ex situ powder XRD patterns of O-GdOF show its transformation to R-GdOF at 700 °C with different sintering time.

Figure S2. DSC and TG analysis of R- and O-GdOF samples in air.
Figure S3. The net area of band at 670 nm of O- and R-GdOF against Ho$^{3+}$ doping concentration.

Figure S4. Plot of relaxation rate ($1/T_1$) versus different Gd concentrations of O- and R-GdOF samples. (O-GdOF: Yb 20%, Er 0.2%; R-GdOF: Yb 20%, Er 0.1%)
Figure S5. TEM, high-resolution TEM images and SAED patterns of O- and R-GdOF samples. The HRTEM images in (b), the lattice fringes of $d = 0.32$ nm is consistent with the distance of 151 facets of O-GdOF, and (e) the lattice fringes of $d = 0.32$ nm consists with the distance of 011 facets of R-GdOF.