

## Supplemental Information:

### **K(Mn,Zn)F<sub>3</sub> Mesoporous Microspheres: One-Pot Synthesis via the Nanoscale Kirkendall Effect**

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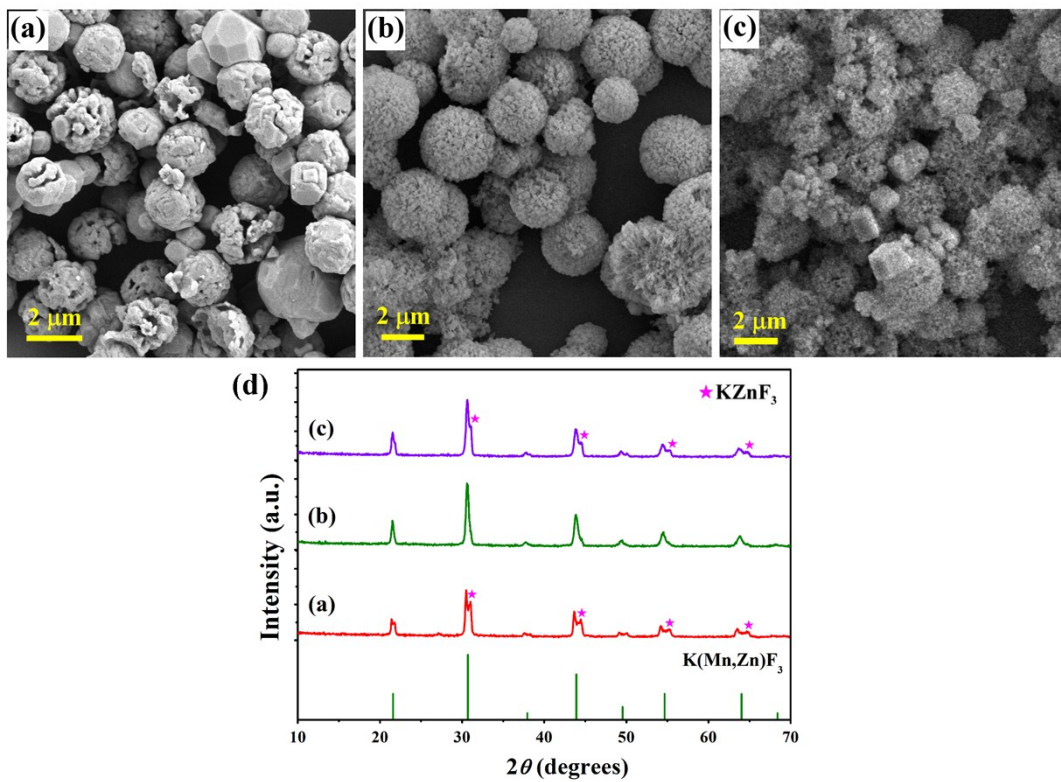
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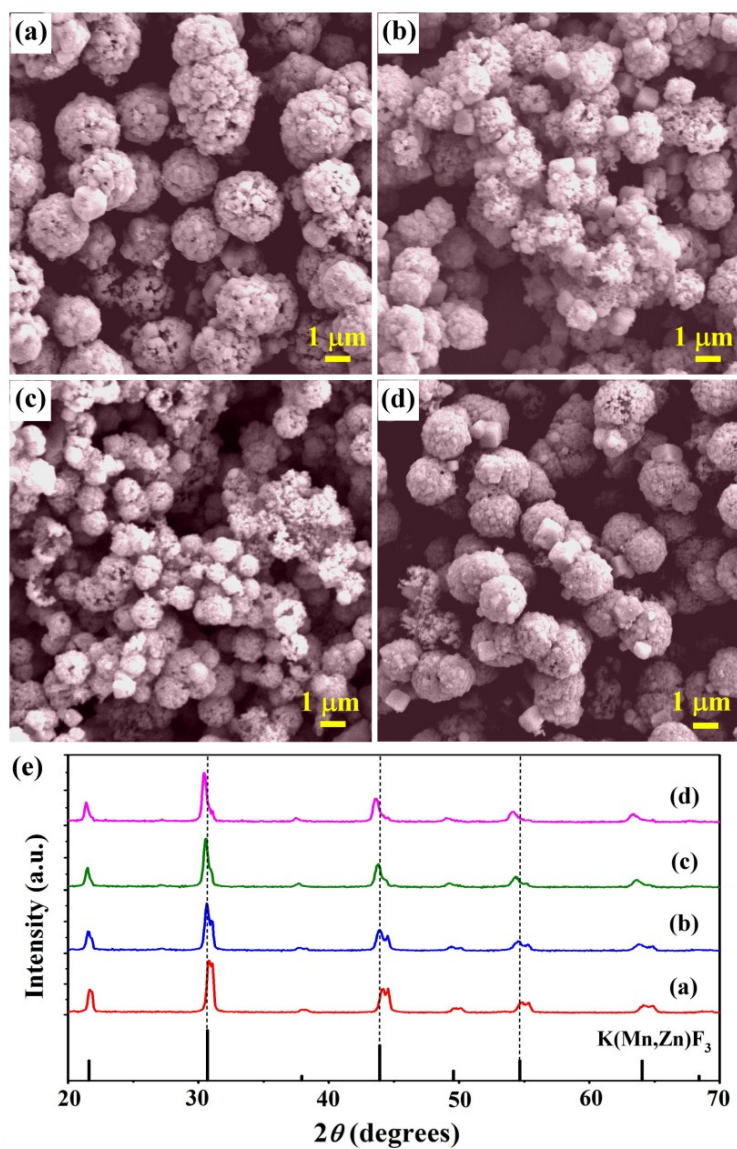
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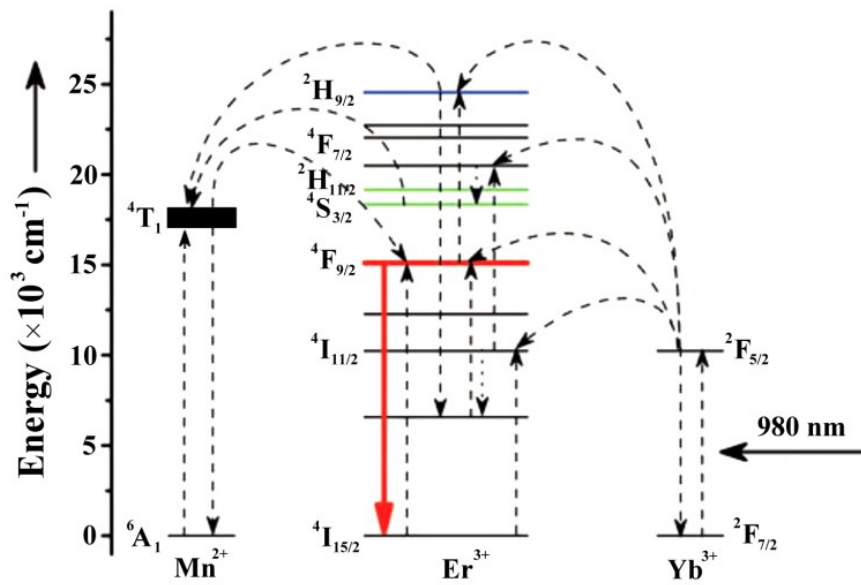
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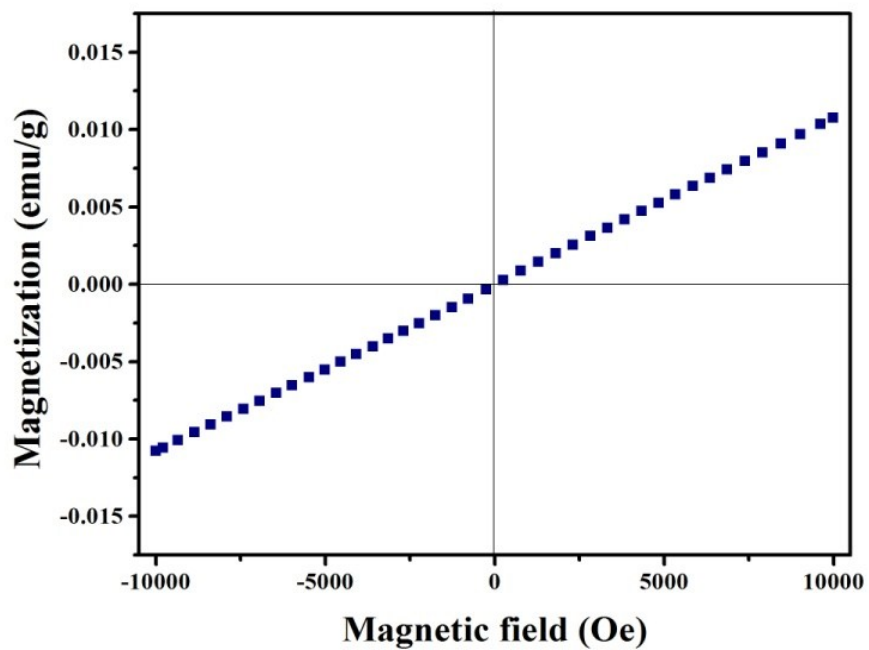
**Figure S1.** SEM images of samples obtained with different amounts of  $K_3Cit$  as chelating agent at  $220\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for 5 h: (a) 0 mmol, (b) 1 mmol, (c) 2 mmol, and (d) their corresponding XRD patterns.



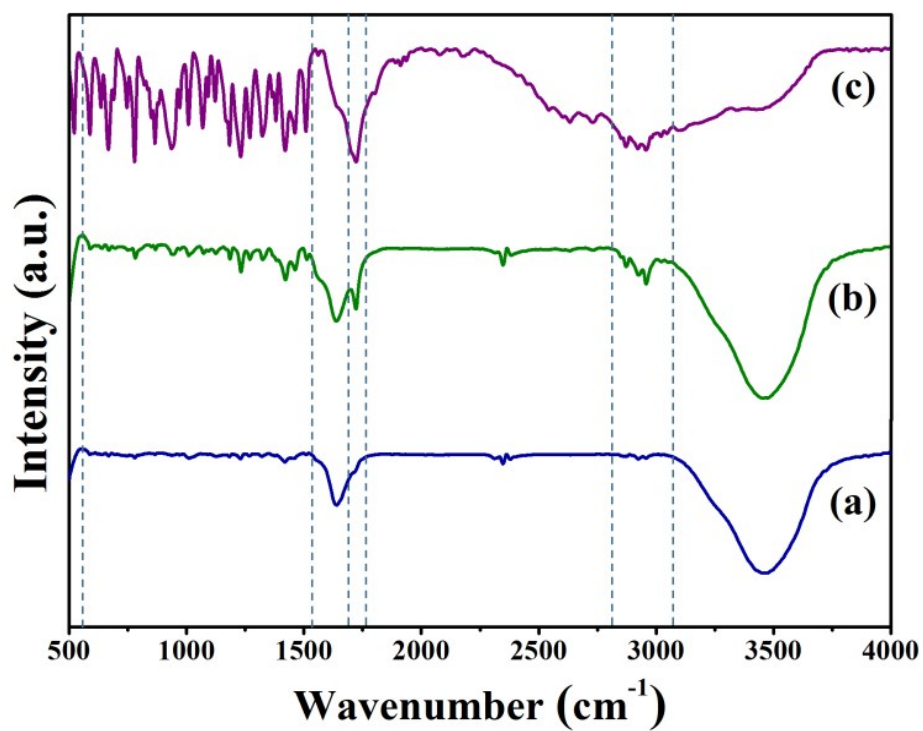
**Figure S2.** SEM images of samples obtained with different reactive species ratios ( $\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Mn}^{2+}$  molar ratio) at 220 °C for 5 h in the presence of 1 mmol  $\text{K}_3\text{Cit}$ : (a) 80/20 mol%, (b) 70/30 mol%, (c) 60/40 mol%, (d) 50/50 mol%, and (e) their corresponding XRD patterns.



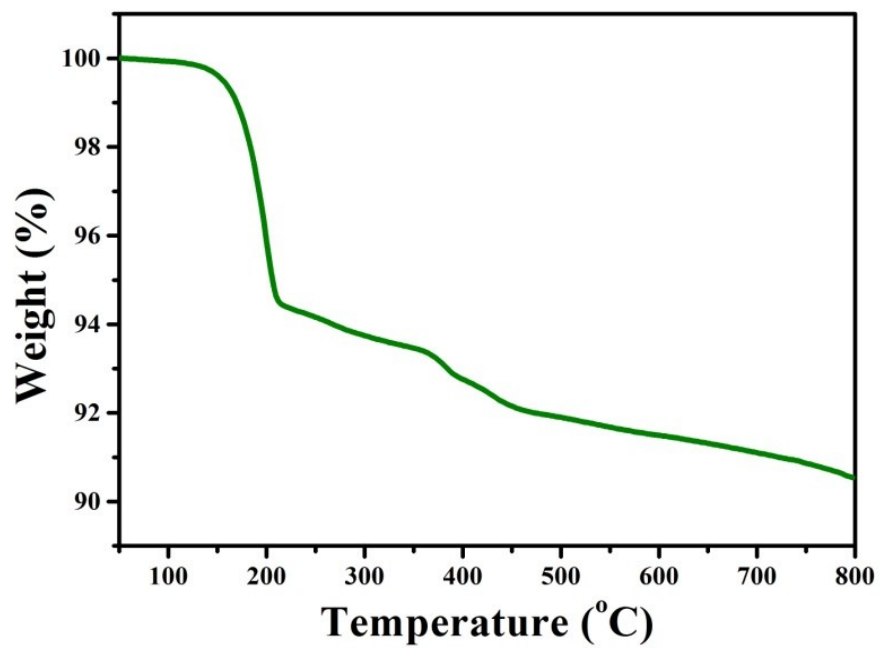
**Figure S3.** Schematic energy level diagram showing the possible up-conversion mechanism of the  $\text{K}(\text{Mn,Zn})\text{F}_3: 0.5\%\text{Yb}^{3+}, 0.5\%\text{Er}^{3+}$  microspheres under 980 nm laser excitation.



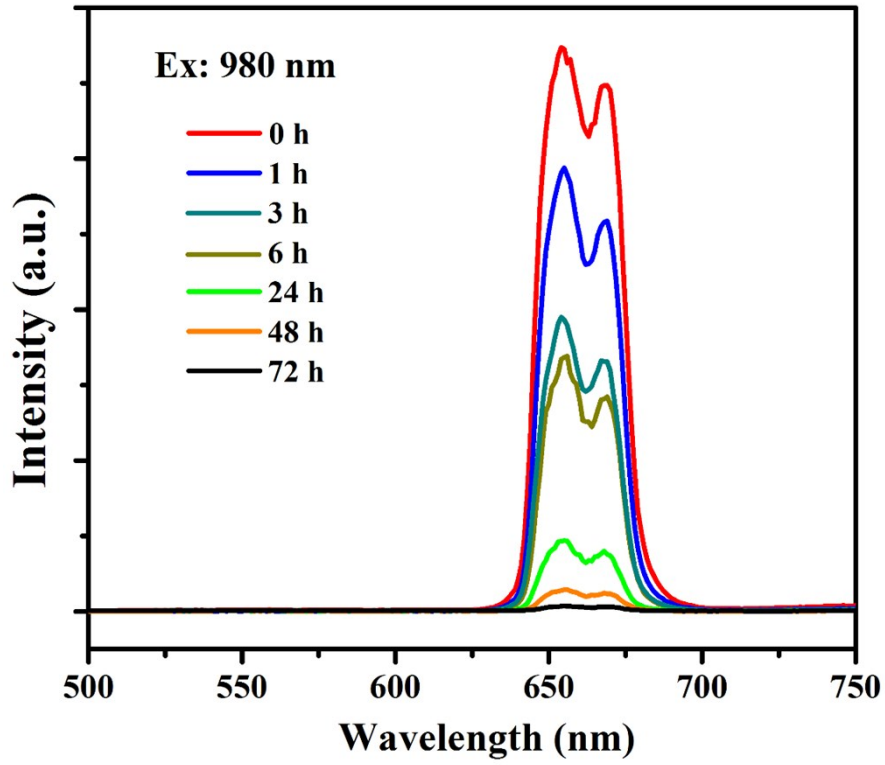
**Figure S4.** Magnetization as a function of the applied field for the porous  $\text{K}(\text{Mn},\text{Zn})\text{F}_3: \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Er}^{3+}$  microspheres at room temperature.



**Figure S5.** FT-IR spectra of (a)  $\text{K}(\text{Mn,Zn})\text{F}_3: \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Er}^{3+}$  microspheres, (b) IBU-loaded  $\text{K}(\text{Mn,Zn})\text{F}_3: \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Er}^{3+}$  microspheres, and (c) IBU alone.

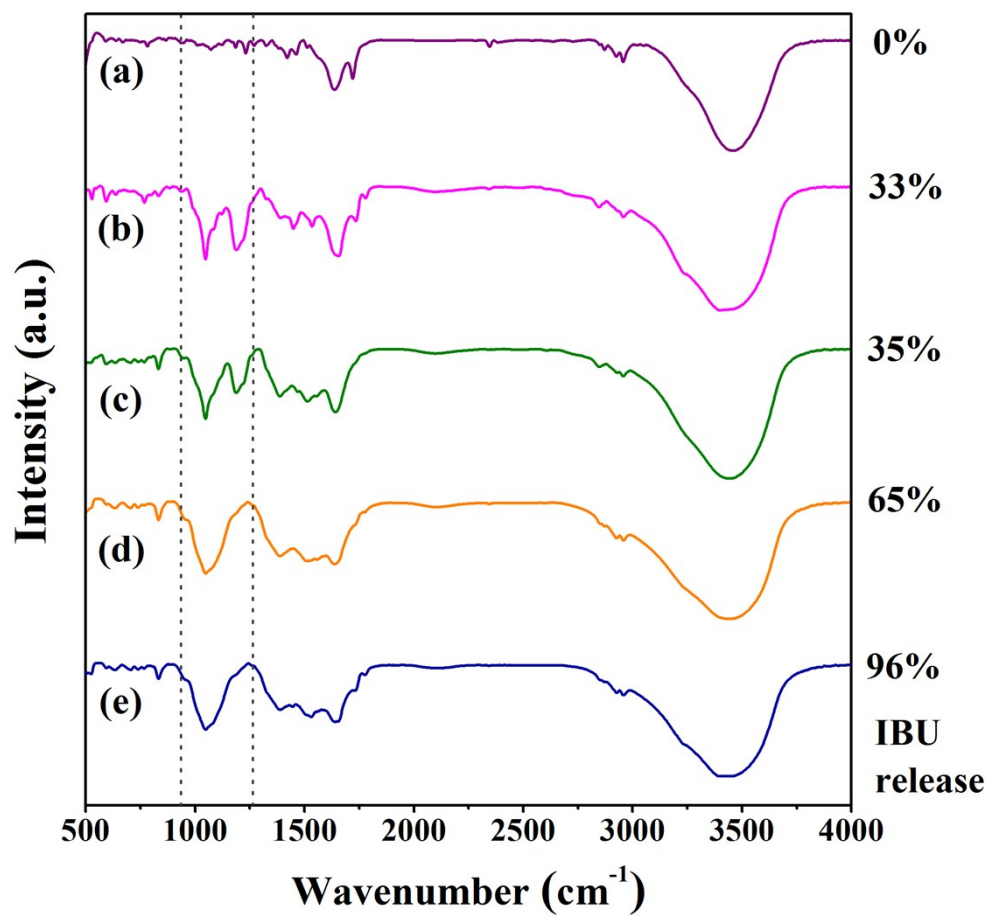


**Figure S6.** TG curve of IBU-loaded K(Mn,Zn)F<sub>3</sub>: Yb<sup>3+</sup>, Er<sup>3+</sup> microspheres.



**Figure S7.** Up-conversion emission spectra of IBU-K(Mn,Zn)F<sub>3</sub>: Yb<sup>3+</sup>, Er<sup>3+</sup> microspheres in SBF buffer at different release times.





**Figure S8.** FT-IR spectra of IBU-loaded  $\text{K}(\text{Mn},\text{Zn})\text{F}_3: \text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{Er}^{3+}$  microspheres with different cumulatively released drug in SBF: (a) 0%, (b) 33%, (c) 35%, (d) 65%, (e) 96%.