Electronic Supplementary Information

Intense NIR emissions at 0.8 $\mu m,$ 1.47 $\mu m,$ and 1.53 μm from colloidal

LiYbF₄:Ln³⁺ (Ln=Tm³⁺ and Er³⁺) nanocrystals

Shyam Sarkar,^a Venkata N. K. B, Adusumalli, ^a Venkataramanan Mahalingam*^a and John A.

Capobianco*b

^aDepartment of Chemical Sciences, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)-

Kolkata, Mohanpur Campus, Nadia district, West Bengal 741252, India.

^bDepartment of Chemistry and Biochemistry and Centre for Nano Science Research, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, H4B 1R6, Canada



Fig. S1. Powder XRD pattern of 2 mol(%) Er³⁺-doped LiYbF₄ nanocrystals.



Fig. S2. The original TEM image of Tm³⁺-doped LiYbF₄ nanocrystals



Fig. S3. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) image of 1 mol(%) Tm^{3+} -doped LiYbF₄ nanocrystals.



Fig. S4. FTIR spectra of oleic acid capped Tm^{3+} -doped LiYbF₄ nanocrystals along with pure oleic acid.



Fig. S5. A comparison of UC emission spectra of LiYbF₄: $Er^{3+}(2\%)$ (black trace) nanocrystals along with LiYF₄:Yb³⁺(20%)/Er³⁺(2%) (red trace) upon 0.98 µm laser excitation.



Fig. S6. Photoluminescence lifetime decay curves for (A) $Yb^{3+}(20\%)/Er^{3+}(2\%)$ -doped LiYF₄ and (B) $Er^{3+}(2\%)$ -doped LiYbF₄ nanocrystals monitoring at ${}^{4}S_{13/2} \rightarrow {}^{4}I_{15/2}$ transitions under 0.488 µm direct excitation of Er^{3+} ions.



Fig.S7. Schematic energy level diagram with plausible transfer mechanism between Yb^{3+} and Er^{3+} ions in the upconversion processes. Corresponding cross relaxation (CR) is also shown.



Fig. S8. Logarithmic plot of laser power verses upconversion emission intensity for the 1.47 μ m emission peak from Tm³⁺(1%)-doped LiYbF₄ nanocrystals monitoring.



Fig. S9. Logarithmic plot of laser power verses upconversion emission intensity for the 1.53 μ m emission peak from Er³⁺(2%)-doped LiYbF₄ nanocrystals monitoring