Supporting information

## An intense NIR emission from Ca<sub>14</sub>Al<sub>10</sub>Zn<sub>6</sub>O<sub>35</sub>:Mn<sup>4+</sup>,Yb<sup>3+</sup> via energy transfer for solar spectral convertor

Wei Lü<sup>a,\*</sup>, Mengmeng Jiao<sup>a,b</sup>, Baiqi Shao<sup>a,b</sup>, Lingfei Zhao<sup>a,b</sup>, Yang Feng<sup>a,b</sup> and Hongpeng You<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>State key Laboratory of Rare Earth Resource Utilization, Changchun Institute of Applied

Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun 130022, P. R. China.

<sup>b</sup>University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, P. R. China.

## **Experimental Section**

**Synthesis.** The Ca<sub>14-x</sub>Al<sub>9.85</sub>Zn<sub>6</sub>O<sub>35</sub>(CAZO):0.15Mn<sup>4+</sup>,xYb<sup>3+</sup>(abbreviated as CAZO:Mn<sup>4+</sup>,xYb<sup>3+</sup>; Mn<sup>2+</sup> substitutes for Al<sup>3+</sup>, Yb<sup>3+</sup> substitutes for Ca<sup>2+</sup>, where the x is mole percent) phosphors were synthesized by a high-temperature solid-state reaction. The constituent oxides or carbonates CaCO<sub>3</sub> (A. R.), ZnO (A. R.), Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (A. R.), MnCO<sub>3</sub> (A. R.) and Yb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(99.99%) were employed as the raw materials, which were mixed homogeneously by an agate mortar for 30 minutes, placed in a crucible with a lid, and then sintered in a tubular furnace at 1220°C for 4 h in air.

**Characterization.** The phase purity of all samples were identified by powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis (Bruker AXS D8), with graphite monochromatized Cu K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.15405$  nm) operating at 40 kV and 40 mA. The morphology and size of the as-prepared samples were inspected with a field emission scanning electron microscope equipped with an energy-dispersive spectrometer (EDS) (FE-SEM, S-4800, Hitachi, Japan). High-resolution transmission electron microscopic (HRTEM) images were recorded with a FEI Tecnai G2 S-Twin with a field-emission gun operating at 200 kV and a Gatan multiople CCD camera. Room-temperature photoluminescence (PL) spectra were measured on a Hitachi F-7000 luminescence spectrophotometer equipped with a 150 W xenon lamp as the excitation source. Absolute photoluminescence quantum yields (QYs) were measured by the absolute PL quantum yield measurement system (C9920-02, Hamamatsu Photonics K. K., Japan). The luminescence decay curves were obtained from a Lecroy Wave Runner 6100 digital oscilloscope (1GHz) using a tunable laser (pulse width = 4 ns, gate = 50 ns) as the excitation source (Continuum Sunlite OPO).



 $Figure \ S1. Absolute \ quantum \ yields \ of the \ Ca_{14}Al_{10}Zn_6O_{35}: Mn^{4+} \ excited \ with \ different \ wavelength.$ 





Figure S2. PL spectra of CAZO:Mn<sup>4+</sup>,xYb<sup>3+</sup> phosphors with different Yb<sup>3+</sup> concentrations under the excitation at 460 nm.