## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

## Zn interstitials and O vacancies responsible for *n*-type ZnO: What does the emission spectra reveal?

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**Figure S1:** Chromaticity coordinate plotted on CIE-1931 diagram for ZnO/ITO emission spectrum at  $\lambda_{exc} = 375$  nm. The tristimulus values are (X, Y, Z) = (104.8, 100.0, 118.7) (normalizing for Y = 100). Using these values, the calculated xy chromaticity values to be x = 0.3239, y = 0.3091. We converted these chromaticities to the CIE 1960 UCS u and v coordinates: u = 0.1690, v = 0.3167, which gives the correlated color temperature (CCT) = 5980 K on the Planckian locus. This temperature is near to 6504 K, which is the CCT of D-65 illuminant, the CIE standard for daylight.



**Figure S2:** Spectral decomposition of the broad NBE PL peak for ZnO/Zn at  $\lambda_{exc} = 340$  nm. UV (377 nm) and violet (411 nm) components and the envelope are shown.



Figure S3: PLE spectra at  $\lambda_{det} = 700$  nm for ZnO/Zn nanorods in a range of 300 nm - 540 nm.



Figure S4: Spectral decomposition of the violet-blue PL peaks for a) ZnO/ITO and b) ZnO/Zn.

Table S1: Centre wavelength and full-width-half-maximum (FWHM) of UV and violet-blue PL peaks for ZnO/ITO and ZnO/Zn samples.

ZnO/ITO			ZnO/Zn		
Peak centre (nm)	FWHM (nm)	FWHM (eV)	Peak centre (nm)	FWHM (nm)	FWHM (eV)
$378.7\pm0.2$	$15.2 \pm 0.7$	0.13	$377.4\pm0.8$	$27.7 \pm 1.1$	0.23
$410.1\pm0.1$	$15.1\pm0.2$	0.11	$411.2\pm0.1$	$15.2 \pm 0.2$	0.11
$434.7\pm0.2$	$25.6\pm0.7$	0.16	$434.5\pm0.1$	$22.0\pm0.5$	0.14
$463.3\pm0.6$	$37.1\pm2.0$	0.21	$463.7\pm0.6$	$38.5\pm1.5$	0.24



Figure S5: Excitation dependent photoluminescence spectra of ZnO/Zn nanorods for higher excitation wavelengths. The spectra show the dominating green emission at 530 nm, which decays with increasing  $\lambda_{exc}$  and the red emission at 700 nm similarly as ZnO/ITO.