

## Supporting Information

# Insights into the Growth Principles of $\text{REF}_3$ (RE = La-Lu, Y) Nanocrystals: Hexagonal and/or Orthorhombic

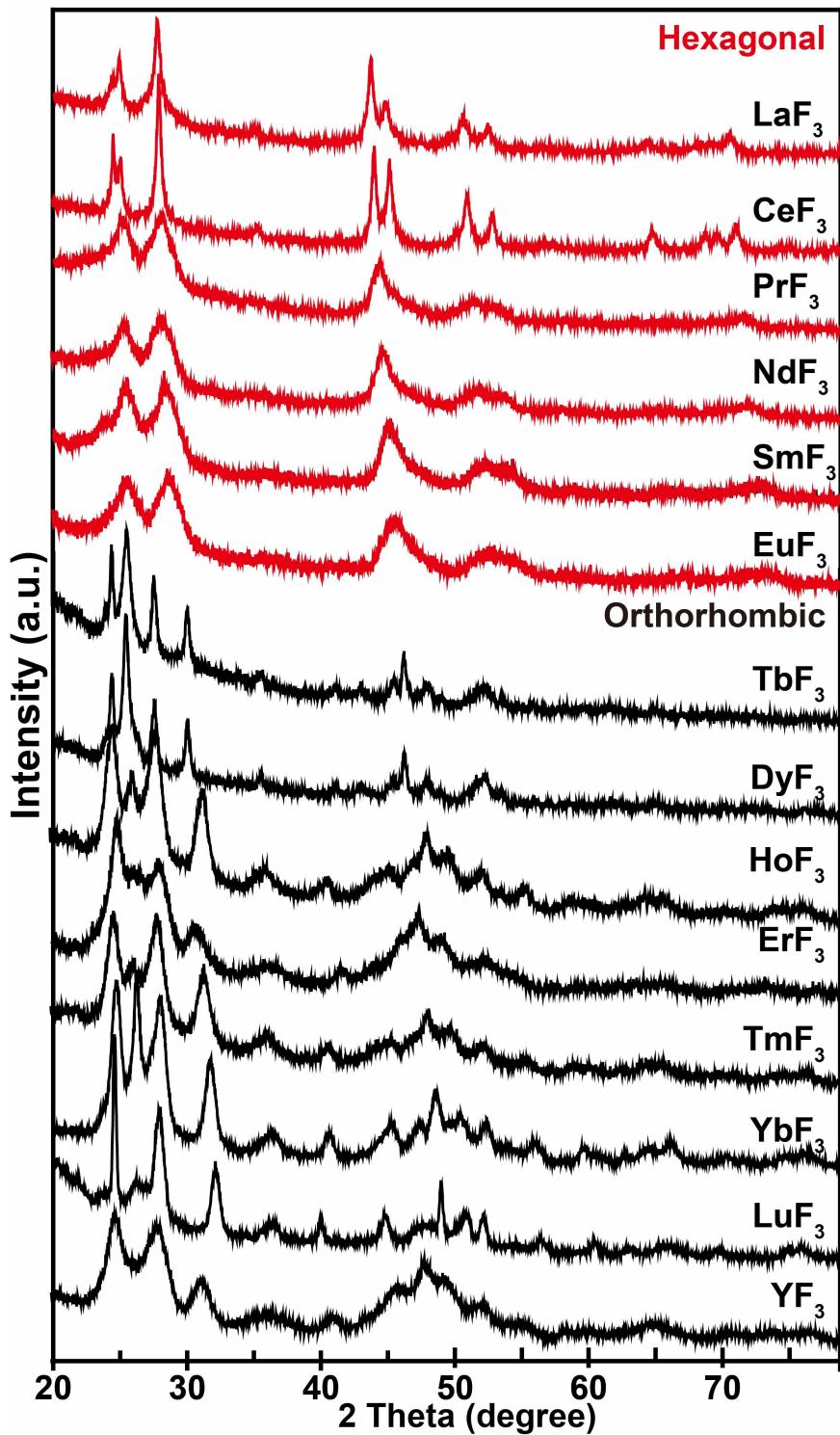
Juan Xie,<sup>a</sup> Ziyu Gao,<sup>b</sup> Enlong Zhou,<sup>b</sup> Xingwen Cheng,<sup>b</sup> Yangbo Wang,<sup>b</sup> Xiaoji Xie,<sup>b</sup> Ling Huang,\*<sup>b</sup> Wei Huang\*<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Key Laboratory for Organic Electronics and Information Displays (KLOEID) and Institute of Advanced Materials (IAM), Jiangsu National Synergetic Innovation Center for Advanced Materials (SICAM), Nanjing University of Posts & Telecommunications, Nanjing 210023 China.

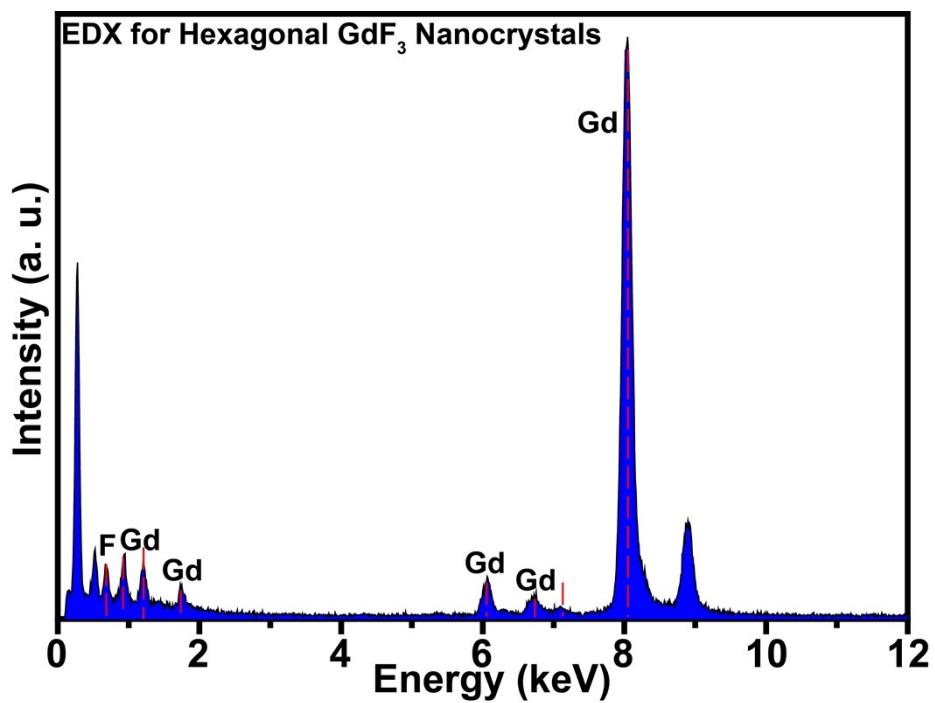
<sup>b</sup>Key Laboratory of Flexible Electronics (KLOFE) and Institute of Advanced Materials (IAM), Jiangsu National Synergetic Innovation Center for Advanced Materials (SICAM), Nanjing Tech University (NanjingTech), Nanjing 211816 China.

*KEYWORDS:*

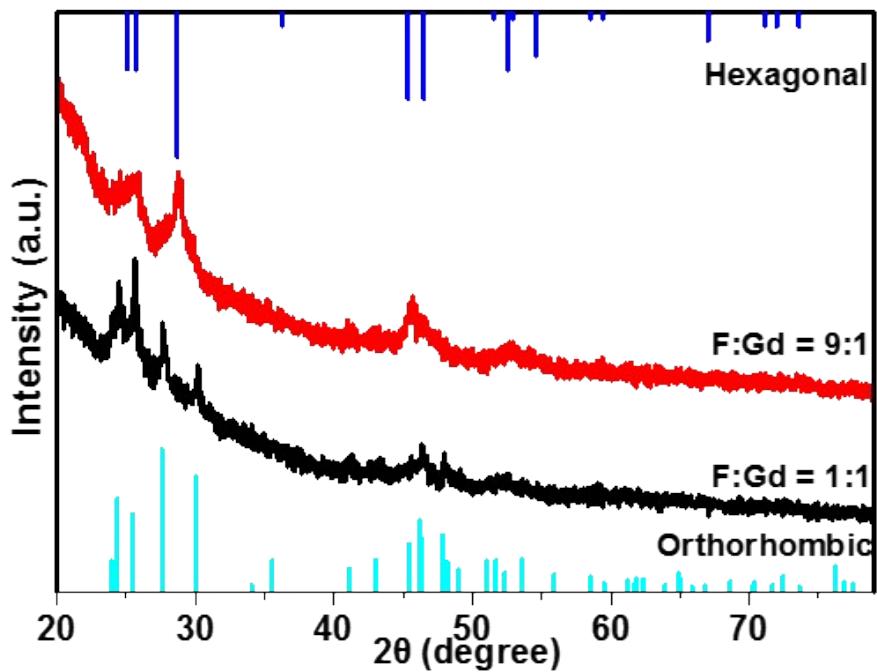
*Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to L.H. and W.H. (email: [iamlhuang@njtech.edu.cn](mailto:iamlhuang@njtech.edu.cn); [iamwhuang@njtech.edu.cn](mailto:iamwhuang@njtech.edu.cn)).*



**Fig. S1.** XRD patterns of  $\text{REF}_3$  nanocrystals obtained after reacting at 300 °C for 90 min. Red lines are the XRD patterns of  $\text{REF}_3$  ( $\text{RE} = \text{La}, \text{Ce}, \text{Pr}, \text{Nd}, \text{Sm}, \text{Eu}$ ), which adopt hexagonal structure. Black lines are the XRD patterns of  $\text{REF}_3$  ( $\text{RE} = \text{Tb}, \text{Dy}, \text{Ho}, \text{Er}, \text{Tm}, \text{Yb}, \text{Lu}, \text{Y}$ ), which exhibit orthorhombic structure.



**Fig. S2.** The energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectrum of hexagonal  $\text{GdF}_3$  nanocrystals synthesized at the  $\text{F}^-:\text{Gd}^{3+}$  molar ratio of 9.



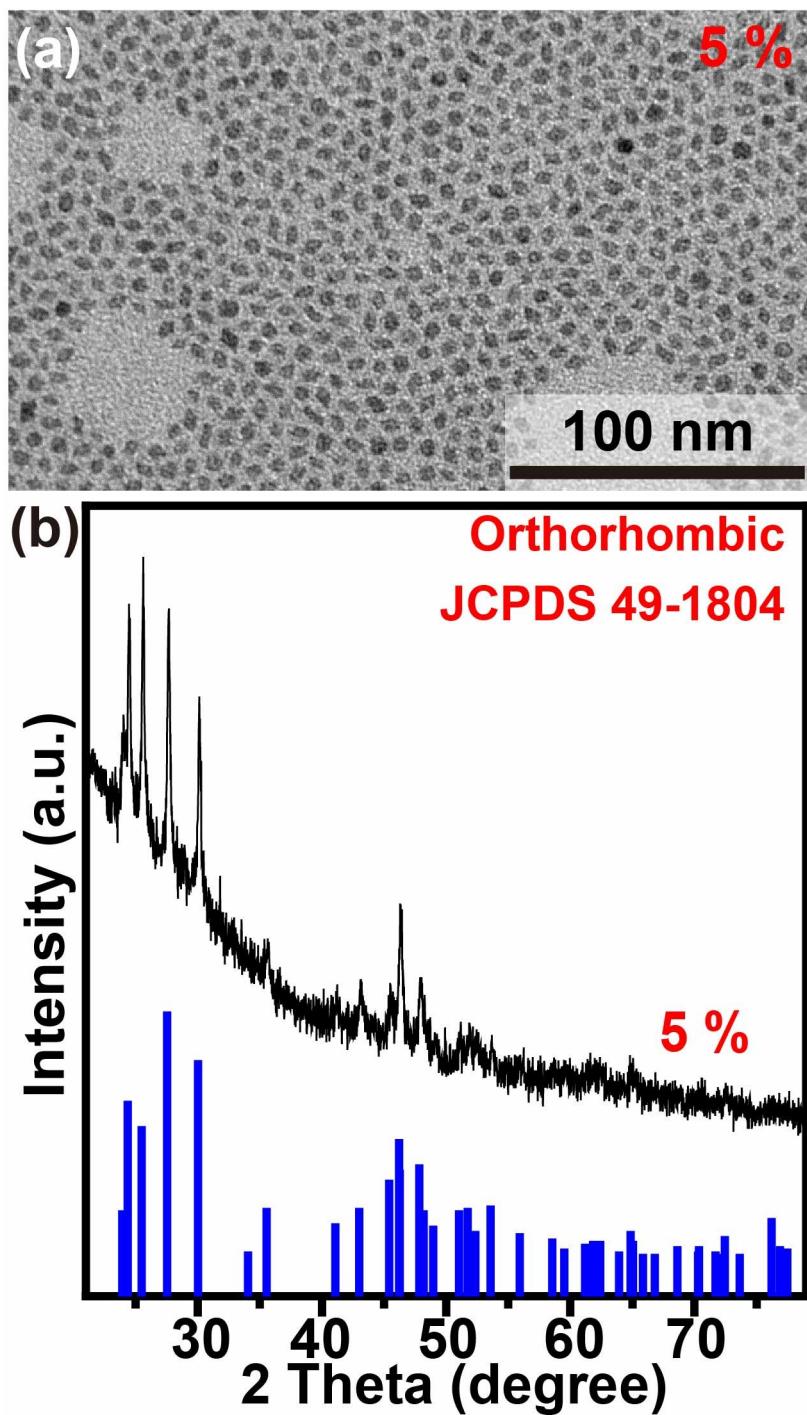
**Fig. S3.** XRD patterns of  $\text{GdF}_3$  nanocrystals obtained after reacting at  $300^\circ\text{C}$  for 0 min. (a) red line is the XRD pattern of hexagonal  $\text{GdF}_3$  ( $\text{F}^-:\text{Gd}^{3+} = 9:1$ ) and black line is the XRD pattern of orthorhombic  $\text{GdF}_3$  ( $\text{F}^-:\text{Gd}^{3+} = 1:1$ ); The diffraction patterns at the top and bottom are the literature references of hexagonal structure (JCPDS 32-0373)  $\text{EuF}_3$  and orthorhombic (JCPDS 49-1804)  $\text{GdF}_3$ , respectively.

**Table S1.** ICP analysis results of Ln content in GdF<sub>3</sub>:Ln samples.

GdF <sub>3</sub> :Ln	GdF <sub>3</sub> :La	GdF <sub>3</sub> :Pr	GdF <sub>3</sub> :Sm	GdF <sub>3</sub> :Eu	GdF <sub>3</sub> :Tb	GdF <sub>3</sub> :Dy	GdF <sub>3</sub> :Er	GdF <sub>3</sub> :Yb
	La	Pr	Sm	Eu	Tb	Dy	Er	Yb
Nominal (mol %)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Analyzed (mol %)	22.8	23.6	24.1	22.3	25.4	24.2	23.4	25.8

**Table S2.** ICP analysis results of Pr content in  $\text{GdF}_3:\text{Pr}$  samples and La content in  $\text{GdF}_3:\text{La}$  samples.

$\text{GdF}_3:\text{Pr}$		Pr
(x mol %)	Nominal (mol %)	Analyzed (mol %)
2		2.3
5		3.8
10		8.7
15		15.1
$\text{GdF}_3:\text{La}$		La
(x mol %)	Nominal (mol %)	Analyzed (mol %)
2		1.8



**Fig. S4.** (a) TEM image and (b) XRD pattern of  $\text{GdF}_3$  nanocrystals doped with 5 mol%  $\text{Li}^+$ .

**Table S3.** ICP results of Li content in  $\text{GdF}_3:\text{Li}$  nanocrystals.

$\text{GdF}_3:\text{Li}$	Li	
(x mol %)	Nominal (mol %)	Analyzed (mol %)
5		2.73