

# Production of a Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET) Biosensor Membrane for MicroRNA Detection

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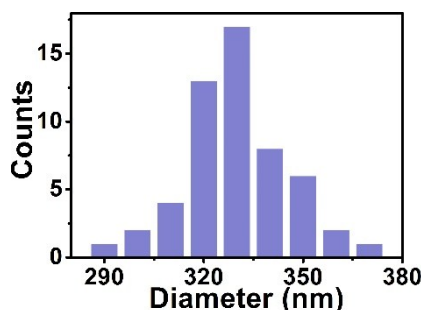


Figure S1 Diameter distribution of  $\text{CaF}_2\text{:Yb,Ho}$  nanoparticles processed hydrothermally at 180 °C for 24 h.

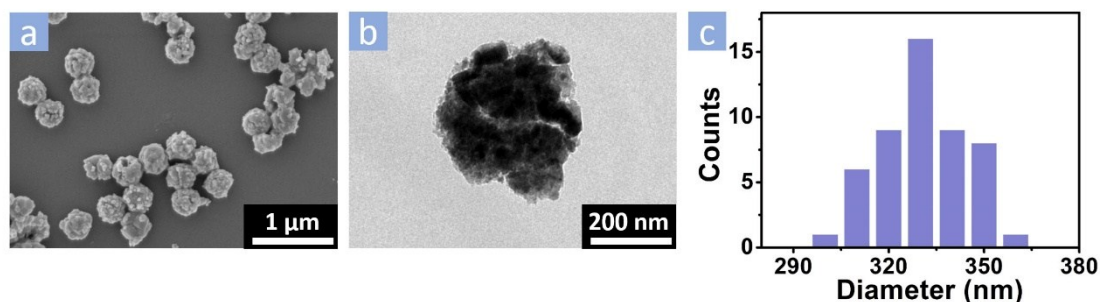


Figure S2 (a) SEM, (b) TEM and (c) diameter distribution of  $\text{CaF}_2\text{:Yb,Ho}$  nanoparticles calcined at 700 °C for 4 h.

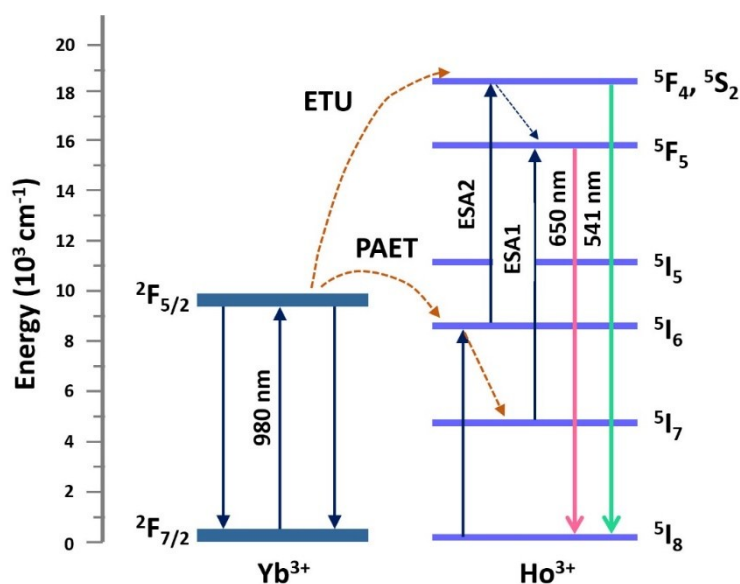


Figure S3 Simplified energy level scheme of  $\text{Yb}^{3+}/\text{Ho}^{3+}$  ions with mechanisms of energy transfer under excitation of 980 nm NIR. After ground state absorption of  $\text{Yb}^{3+}$  ion, the  $\text{Ho}^{3+}$  at  $^5\text{I}_6$  level ion is populated in result of phonon-assisted energy transfer (PAET). Short lifetime of this multiplet leads to rapid nonradiative relaxation to metastable  $^5\text{I}_7$  level. Subsequently, the excited ions gathered on this level absorb energy from pump radiation and populated to  $^5\text{F}_5$  level ( $^5\text{I}_7$ - $^5\text{F}_5$  transition) through excited state absorption (ESA1) process. In the next step, the  $^5\text{F}_4(^5\text{S}_2)$  was populated in consequence of the energy transfer with upconversion (ETU) from the excited  $\text{Yb}^{3+}$  ion and with second excited state absorption (ESA2). Finally, the green and red emissions can be generated at the  $^5\text{F}_4/^5\text{S}_2$  state and  $^5\text{F}_5$  state by radiative decays to the ground  $^5\text{I}_8$  state with the wavelengths of 541 nm and 650 nm, respectively <sup>1,2</sup>.

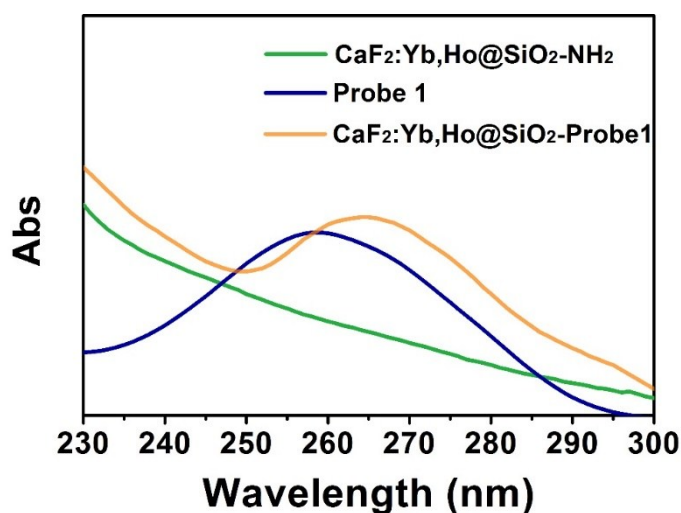


Figure S4 UV-vis absorption of  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Yb,Ho@SiO}_2\text{-NH}_2$ , Probe 1 and  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Yb,Ho@SiO}_2\text{-Probe1}$  conjugation.

## References

1. C. Guanying, L. Haichun, S. Gabriel, L. Huijuan and Z. Zhiguo, *Nanotechnology*, 2009, **20**, 385704.
2. J. Zmojda, M. Kochanowicz, P. Miluski, J. Dorosz, J. Pisarska, W. A. Pisarski and D. Dorosz, *J. Lumin.*, 2016, **170**, 795-800.