# **Electronic Supplementary Information**

# Facile synthesis of small-sized and monodisperse hexagonal NaYF<sub>4</sub>:Yb<sup>3+</sup>, Er<sup>3+</sup> nanocrystals

### Dongdong Li, Qiyue Shao, \* Yan Dong and Jianqing Jiang

Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Advanced Metallic Materials, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Southeast University, Nanjing 211189, People's Republic of China.

#### **Experimental section**

1. Materials: yttrium (III) acetate hydrate (99.9%), ytterbium (III) acetate tetrahydrate (99.9%), erbium (III) acetate hydrate (99.9%), ammonium fluoride (99.8%), sodium hydroxide (99.8%), oleic acid (90%) and 1-octadecene (90%), were all purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, and used without further purification.

2. Synthesis of 11.86 nm  $\beta$ -NaYF<sub>4</sub>:Yb<sup>3+</sup>, Er<sup>3+</sup> UCNPs: 0.3 mmol rare-earth acetates (Y/Yb/Er=78:20:2) with 20 ml of oleic acid and 100 ml of 1-octadecene were added to a flask to form a mixed solution under vigorous stirring. The solution was heated to 100 °C for 30 min before cooling to 50 °C to remove oxygen and residual water. Then a methanol solution (10 ml) containing NH<sub>4</sub>F (1.2 mmol) and NaOH (0.75 mmol) was added, and the resulting solution was kept at 50 °C for 30 min. After methanol was evaporated, the solution was heated to 300 °C under an argon atmosphere for 90 min and then cooled down to room temperature. The nanoparticles were precipitated by the addition of ethanol and isolated via centrifugation.

### Characterization

The particle morphology was recorded on a Tecnai G2 transmission electron microscopy. The crystal structure was characterized by the corresponding high-resolution TEM image and selected-area electron diffraction pattern. The UCL spectra were obtained by a portable spectrometer (Maya2000, Ocean Optics Co.) using a commercial 980 nm NIR laser as the excitation source.