Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Dendritic Y₄O(OH)₉NO₃:Eu³⁺/Y₂O₃:Eu³⁺ hierarchical structures: controlled synthesis, growth mechanism, and luminescence properties

Qi Zhao,^{ab} Hongpeng You,^{*b} Wei Lü,^b Ning Guo,^{ab} Yongchao Jia,^{ab} Wenzhen Lv,^{ab} Baiqi Shao,^{ab} and Mengmeng Jiao^{ab}

^a University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, P. R. China.S

^b State key Laboratory of Rare Earth Resource Utilization, Changchun Institute of Applied

Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun 130022, P. R. China. *Corresponding author: E-mail address: <u>hpyou@ciac.jl.cn</u>

Table S1								
	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8
Y(NO ₃) ₃ (1M) (mL)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Eu(NO ₃) ₃ (0.05 M)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(mL)								
Deionized water (mL)	1.1	6.1	11.1	16.1	21.1	26.1	28.1	31.1
Total water (mL)	5	10	15	20	25	30	32	35
EG (mL)	30	25	20	15	10	5	3	0



Fig. S1 FT-IR spectrum of as-obtained $Y_4O(OH)_9NO_3$ (S5).



Fig. S2 XRD patterns of sample S5 after the reaction proceeded (a) 2 h, (b) 4 h, (c) 8 h, and (d) 24 h.



Fig. S3 XRD patterns of Y₄O(OH)₉NO₃ prepared at different pH values.



Fig. S4 The typical EDS spectrum of the Y_2O_3 :Eu³⁺ (C5).