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## Mirror-image magnetic circularly polarized luminescence (MCPL) from optically inactive $Eu^{III}$ and $Tb^{III}$ tris( $\beta$ -diketonate)

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**Fig. S1.** Comparison of CPL (upper panel) and PL (lower panel) spectra of  $Eu^{III}(hfa)_3$  in (a) CHCl<sub>3</sub> and (b) acetone for  $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  M, (CHCl<sub>3</sub> :  $\lambda_{ex} = 300$  nm. and acetone :  $\lambda_{ex} = 330$  nm. Path length = 5 mm.



**Fig. S2.** Comparison of CD (upper panel) and UV (lower panel) spectra of Eu<sup>III</sup>(hfa)<sub>3</sub> in (a) CHCl<sub>3</sub> and (b) acetone for  $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  M, (CHCl<sub>3</sub> :  $\lambda_{ex} = 300$  nm. and acetone :  $\lambda_{ex} = 330$  nm. Path length = 1 mm.



**Fig. S3.** Comparison of CPL (upper panel) and PL (lower panel) spectra of Tb<sup>III</sup>(hfa)<sub>3</sub> in (a) CHCl<sub>3</sub> and (b) acetone for  $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  M, (CHCl<sub>3</sub> :  $\lambda_{ex} = 300$  nm. and acetone :  $\lambda_{ex} = 330$  nm. Path length = 5 mm.



**Fig. S4.** Comparison of CD (upper panel) and UV (lower panel) spectra of  $\text{Tb}^{\text{III}}(\text{hfa})_3$  in (a) CHCl<sub>3</sub> and (b) acetone for  $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  M, (CHCl<sub>3</sub> :  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 300$  nm. and acetone :  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 330$  nm. Path length = 1 mm.

Entry	State	λ <sub>MCPL</sub> (nm)	g <sub>MCPL</sub>   (10 <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>-1</sup> )	λ <sub>MCPL</sub> (nm)	g <sub>MCPL</sub>   (10 <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>-1</sup> )	λ <sub>MCPL</sub> (nm)	g <sub>MCPL</sub>   (10 <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>-1</sup> )	λ <sub>MCPL</sub> (nm)	g <sub>MCPL</sub>   (10 <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>-1</sup> )
1	PMMA-film	587	0.75	598	0.81	610	0.63	620	0.58
		689	1.7	703	1.5				
2	KBr-pellet	587	0.69	596	0.63	609	0.58	619	0.51
		689	1.4	704	1.2				
3	Powder	587	0.18	596	0.11	609	0.094	620	0.046
		688	0.22	705	0.22				

**Table S1.** MCPL properties of Eu<sup>III</sup>(hfa)<sub>3</sub> in PMMA film, KBr pellet and powder states under 1.6 T.



**Fig. S5.** MCPL (upper panel) and PL (lower panel) spectra of  $Eu^{III}(hfa)_3$  in N-up (solid lines) and S-up (dotted lines) configurations under 1.6 T in CHCl<sub>3</sub> (blue lines) ( $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  m) in PMMA film (orange lines), KBr pellet (green lines) and powder (red lines) states.

Entry	State	λ <sub>MCPL</sub> (nm)	g <sub>MCPL</sub>   (10 <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>-1</sup> )	λ <sub>MCPL</sub> (nm)	g <sub>MCPL</sub>   (10 <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>-1</sup> )	λ <sub>MCPL</sub> (nm)	g <sub>MCPL</sub>   (10 <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>-1</sup> )	λ <sub>MCPL</sub> (nm)	gmcpl  (10 <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>-1</sup> )
1	PMMA-film	483	0.39	495	0.54	540	0.061	555	0.26
		579	0.41	589	0.88	616	0.47	626	0.88
2	KBr-pellet	483	0.28	493	0.21	539	0.068	553	0.068
		578	0.43	588	0.58	616	0.075	626	0.59
3	Powder	482	0.14	494	0.081	539	0.0081	553	0.036
		577	0.20	589	0.20	615	0.075	626	0.19

**Table S2.** MCPL properties of Tb<sup>III</sup>(hfa)<sub>3</sub> in PMMA film, KBr pellet and powder states under 1.6 T.



**Fig. S6.** MCPL (upper panel) and PL (lower panel) spectra of  $Tb^{III}(hfa)_3$  in N-up (solid lines) and S-up (dotted lines) configurations under 1.6 T in CHCl<sub>3</sub> (blue lines) ( $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  m) in PMMA film (orange lines), KBr pellet (green lines) and powder (red lines) state.

Entry	State	λ <sub>MCPL</sub> (nm)	g <sub>MCPL</sub>   (10 <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>-1</sup> )	λ <sub>MCPL</sub> (nm)	g <sub>MCPL</sub>   (10 <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>-1</sup> )	λ <sub>MCPL</sub> (nm)	g <sub>MCPL</sub>   (10 <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>-1</sup> )	λ <sub>MCPL</sub> (nm)	g <sub>MCPL</sub>   (10 <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>-1</sup> )
1	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	482	0.69	494	0.49	539	0.23	549	0.094
		578	0.75	592	1.1	613	0.36	627	0.81

**Table S3.** MCPL properties of  $Tb^{III}(acac)_3$ •Phen in CHCl<sub>3</sub> ( $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  M) under 1.6 T.



**Fig. S7.** Comparison of normalized PL spectra of  $Eu^{III}(hfa)_3$  in CHCl<sub>3</sub> solution.  $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  M:  $\lambda_{ex} = 300$  nm. Pathlength = 5 mm in the absence of 1.6 T (black line) and in the presence of 1.6 T with N-up (red line) and with S-up (blue line) configurations as functions of (a) wavelength in nm and (b–f) of wavenumber in cm<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S8.** Comparison of normalized PL spectra of  $Eu^{III}(hfa)_3$  in acetone solution.  $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  M:  $\lambda_{ex} = 330$  nm. Pathlength = 5 mm in the absence of 1.6 T (black line) and in the presence of 1.6 T with N-up (red line) and with S-up (blue line) configurations as functions of (a) wavelength in nm and (b–f) of wavenumber in cm<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S9.** Comparison of normalized PL spectra of  $Eu^{III}(acac)_3$ •Phen in CHCl<sub>3</sub> solution. 1.0 ×  $10^{-3}$  M:  $\lambda_{ex} = 300$  nm. Pathlength = 5 mm in the absence of 1.6 T (black line) and in the presence of 1.6 T with N-up (red line) and with S-up (blue line) configurations as functions of (a) wavelength in nm and (b–f) of wavenumber in cm<sup>-1</sup>.





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**Fig. S10.** Comparison of normalized PL spectra of Tb<sup>III</sup>(hfa)<sub>3</sub> in CHCl<sub>3</sub> solution.  $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  M:  $\lambda_{ex} = 300$  nm. Pathlength = 5 mm in the absence of 1.6 T (black line) and in the presence of 1.6 T with N-up (red line) and with S-up (blue line) configurations as functions of (a) wavelength in nm and (b–g) of wavenumber in cm<sup>-1</sup>.





**Fig. S11.** Comparison of normalized PL spectra of  $Tb^{III}(hfa)_3$  in acetone solution.  $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  M:  $\lambda_{ex} = 330$  nm. Pathlength = 5 mm in the absence of 1.6 T (black line) and in the presence of 1.6 T with N-up (red line) and with S-up (blue line) configurations as functions of (a) wavelength in nm and (b–g) of wavenumber in cm<sup>-1</sup>.



(b)

(d)

19000

<sup>5</sup>D<sub>4</sub>-<sup>7</sup>F<sub>5</sub>

5D,-7F

Fig. S12. Comparison of normalized PL spectra of  $Tb^{III}(acac)_3$ •Phen in CHCl<sub>3</sub> solution. 1.0 ×  $10^{-3}$  M:  $\lambda_{ex} = 300$  nm. Pathlength = 5 mm in the absence of 1.6 T (black line) and in the presence of 1.6 T with N-up (red line) and with S-up (blue line) configurations as functions of (a) wavelength in nm and (b–e) of wavenumber in cm<sup>-1</sup>.