Supporting Information

Solid-state thiolate-stabilized copper nanoclusters with ultrahigh photoluminescence quantum yield for white light-emitting devices

Hao-Hua Deng,^a Qiong-Qiong Zhuang,^a Kai-Yuan Huang,^a Paramasivam Balasubramanian,^a Zhen Lin,^a Hua-Ping Peng,^a* Xing-Hua Xia,^b Wei Chen^a*

^a Higher Educational Key Laboratory for Nano Biomedical Technology of Fujian
Province, Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis, Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou
350004, China

^b State Key Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry for Life Science and Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemistry for Life Sciences, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, China

* Corresponding author. Tel./fax: +86 591 22862016.E-mail address: chenandhu@163.com (W. Chen), phpfjmu@126.com (H-P Peng).





Fig. S2 Photoemission spectra of the MMI-CuNCs in the water/DMF mixtures with different volumetric fractions of water (vol%). Inset shows the corresponding photographs. Two weak emission peaks at 410 nm and 435 nm were originated from DMF.



Fig. S3 Time-stability of the powder of MMI-CuNCs.



Fig. S4 Photographs of the dispersion of MMI-CuNCs in DMF (left: freshly prepared, right: placed for 6 h at room temperature).





Fig. S6 Photoemission spectra of the NAC-CuNCs in the ethanol/water mixtures with different volumetric fractions of ethanol (vol%). Inset shows the corresponding photographs.



Fig. S7 Photostability of (A) MMI-CuNCs and (B) NAC-CuNCs.



Fig. S8 Emission spectrum of the commercial GaN LED chips.

Table S1 The characteristics of the as-fabricated LEDs

LED	CIE	CRI	Correlated color temperature (CCT) (K)
Cyan	(0.15, 0.27)	68	100000
Orange	(0.48, 0.40)	69	2354
White	(0.26, 0.30)	83	11038