

Supplementary Information

Turning-on Persistent Luminescence out of Chromium-Doped Zinc Aluminate Nanoparticles by Instilling Antisite Defect under Mild Conditions

Xiaodan Huang,^{a,b,†} Xiaojun Wei,^{a,b,§,†} Yan Zeng,^{b,c,†} Lihong Jing,^{*a} Haoran Ning,^{a,b}
Xiaodan Sun,^{a,b} Yingying Li,^{a,b} Di Li,^d Yuanping Yi,^c and Mingyuan Gao^{*a,b,e}

^aKey Laboratory of Colloid, Interface and Chemical Thermodynamics, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Bei Yi Jie 2, Zhong Guan Cun, Beijing 100190, China, ^bSchool of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China, ^cKey Laboratory of Organic Solids, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 100190, Beijing, China, ^dState Key Laboratory of Luminescence and Applications Changchun Institute of Optics, Fine Mechanics and Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences, 3888 Eastern South Lake Road, Changchun 130033, P. R. China, ^eState Key Laboratory of Radiation Medicine and Protection, School for Radiological and Interdisciplinary Sciences, Collaborative Innovation Center of Radiation Medicine of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions, Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, China

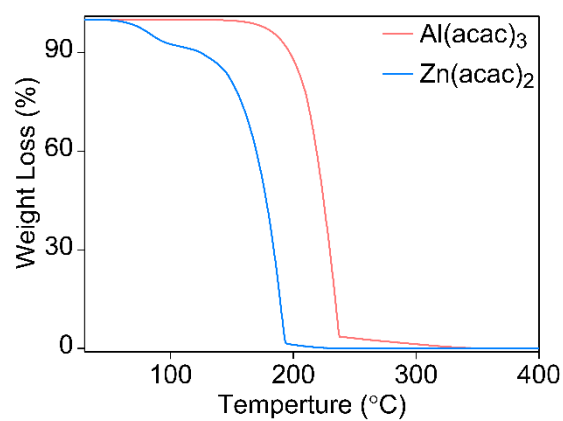


Fig S1. Thermal gravity curves of $\text{Al}(\text{acac})_3$ and $\text{Zn}(\text{acac})_3$.

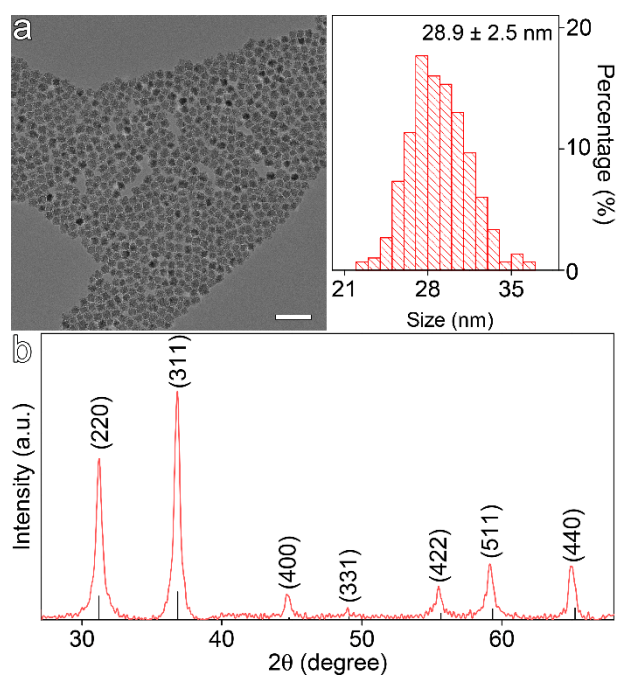


Fig S2. TEM image together with the corresponding particle size histogram of ZAC-5 nanoparticles prepared through a seed-mediated growth (the embedded scale bars correspond to 100 nm).

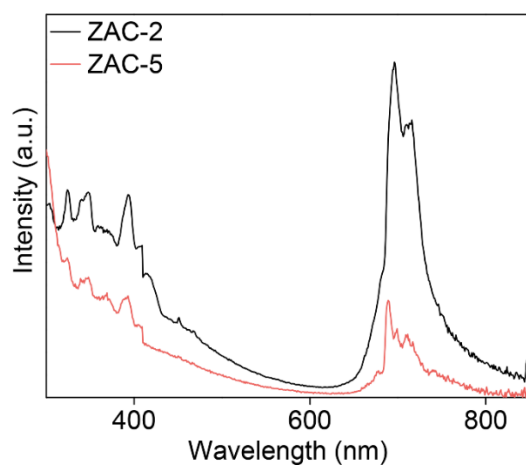


Fig S3. Photoluminescence spectra of ZAC-2 and ZAC-5 recorded under excitation at 254 nm with a Xe lamp.

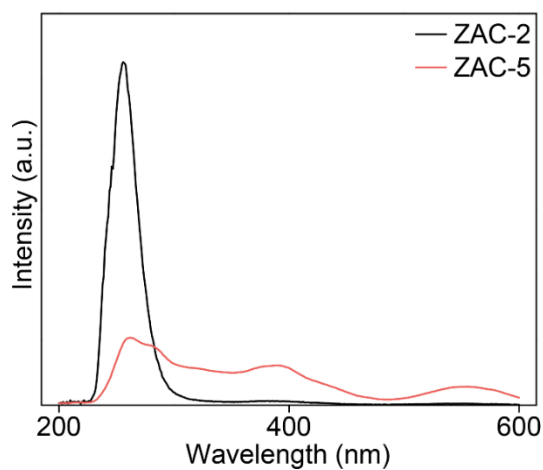


Fig S4. Fluorescence excitation spectra of ZAC-2 and ZAC-5 recorded under excitation at 254 nm with a Xe lamp.

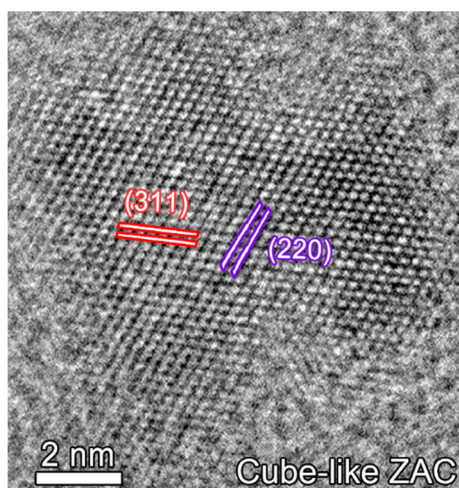


Fig S5. HRTEM image of ZAC-3 cube-like nanoparticles.

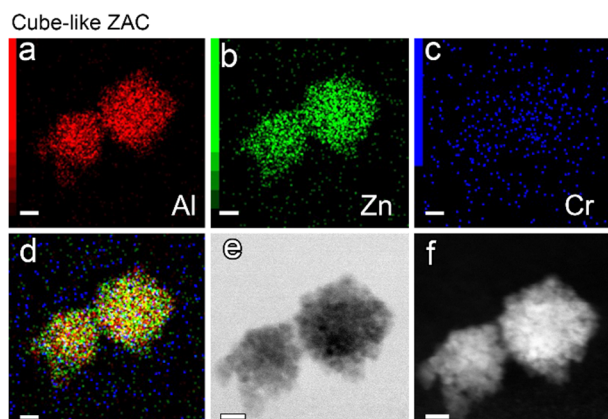


Fig S6. STEM-EDS elemental mapping of ZAC-5 nanoparticles (the embedded scale bars correspond to 10 nm).

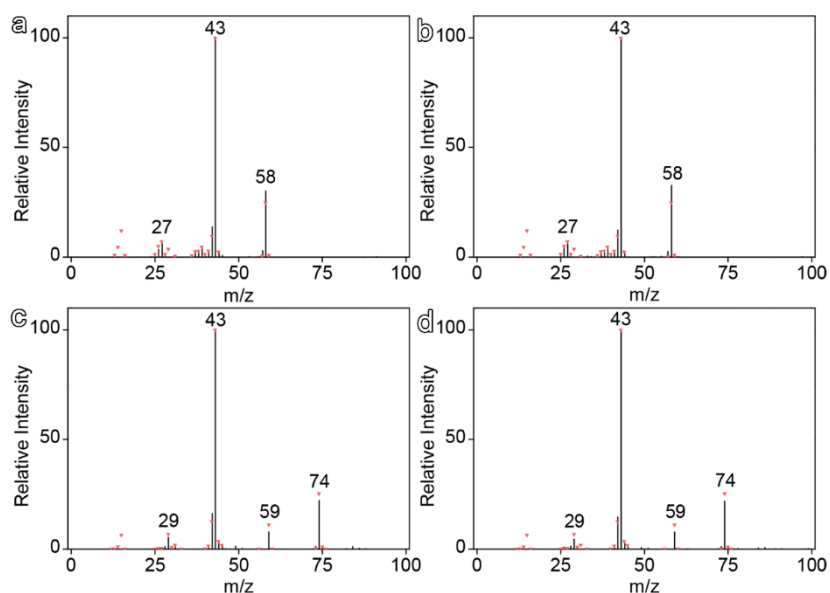


Fig S7. Mass spectra of the species collected at retention time of 1.45 min and 1.53 min, respectively, formed by methanol promoted decomposition of $\text{Zn}(\text{acac})_2$ and $\text{Al}(\text{acac})_3$.

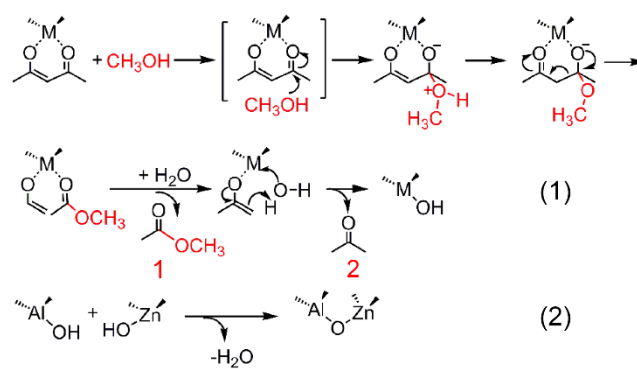


Fig S8. Mechanism of Al-O-Zn bond formation catalyzed by MeOH.

Table S1. The parameters for multi-exponentially fitting the decay curves in **Figure 2b**, *i.e.*, the normalized amplitude B_i , time constant τ_i , and their normalized products f_i .[‡]

Sample	B_1 [%]	f_1 [%]	τ_1 [s]	B_2 [%]	f_2 [%]	τ_2 [s]	B_3 [%]	f_3 [%]	τ_3 [s]	B_4 [%]	f_4 [%]	τ_4 [s]	τ_{avg} [s]
ZAC-1	11.05	0.081	1.0	26.12	1.61	8.5	26.61	10.88	56.0	36.22	87.42	330.7	295.4
ZAC-2	27.9	0.78	3.2	31.45	8.8	31.8	40.65	90.40	252.5				231.1

[‡]The PL decay curves were fitted using a multi - exponential function:

$$I(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n B_i \exp(-t/\tau_i), \quad \sum_{i=1}^n B_i = 1$$

In this expression, τ_i represents the decay time constants, and B_i represents the normalized amplitude of each components, n is the number of decay times. Because the photoluminescence decays for most of the samples are best fitted using a three - /four - exponential model ($n = 3/4$), the amplitude weighted average decay lifetime (τ_{avg}) of the entire PL decay process was calculated with the following equation:

$$\tau_{avg} = \frac{\sum B_i \tau_i^2}{\sum B_i \tau_i}$$

Table S2. Texture coefficients (TC) of ZAC-1 and ZAC-2 nanoparticles calculated based on the XRD diffraction peak positions.

	<i>(hkl)</i>	TC
ZAC-1	(220)	1.05
	(311)	1.26
ZAC-2	(220)	1.11
	(311)	1.31