

## Supporting Information

### NIR Luminescence lifetime nanothermometry based on phonon assisted

### $\text{Yb}^{3+}$ - $\text{Nd}^{3+}$ energy transfer

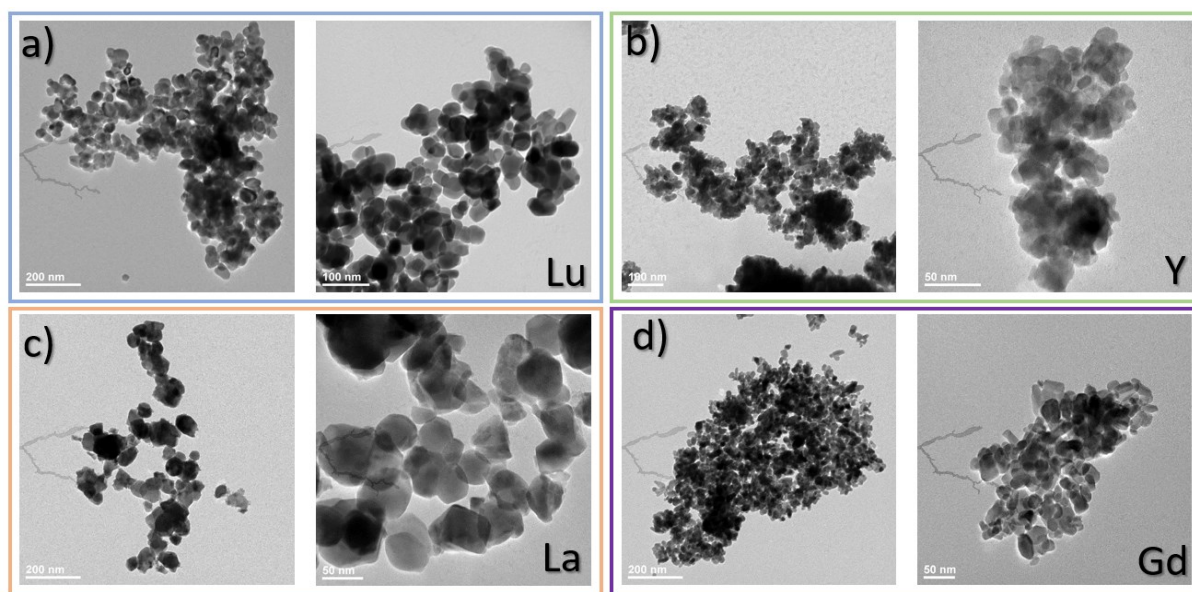
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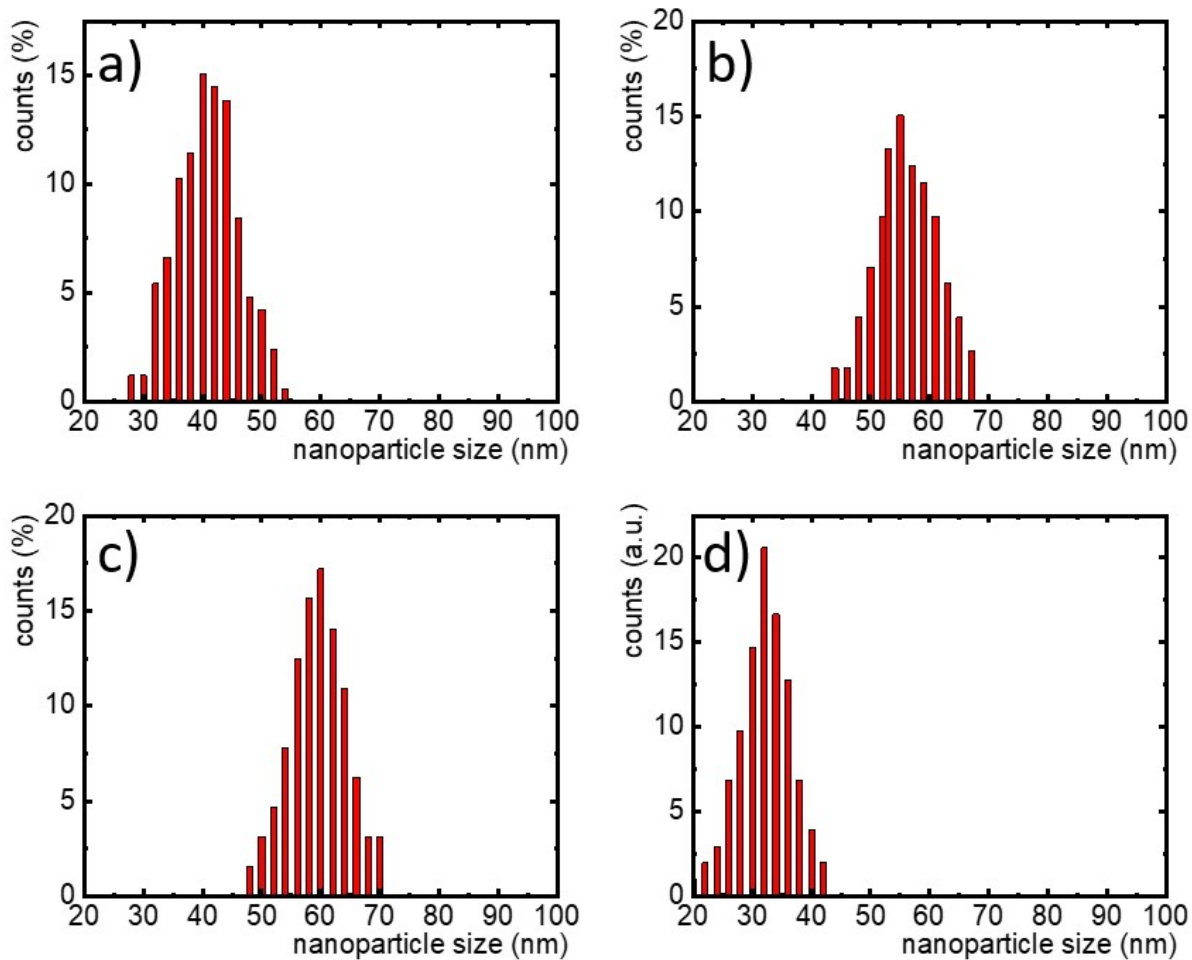
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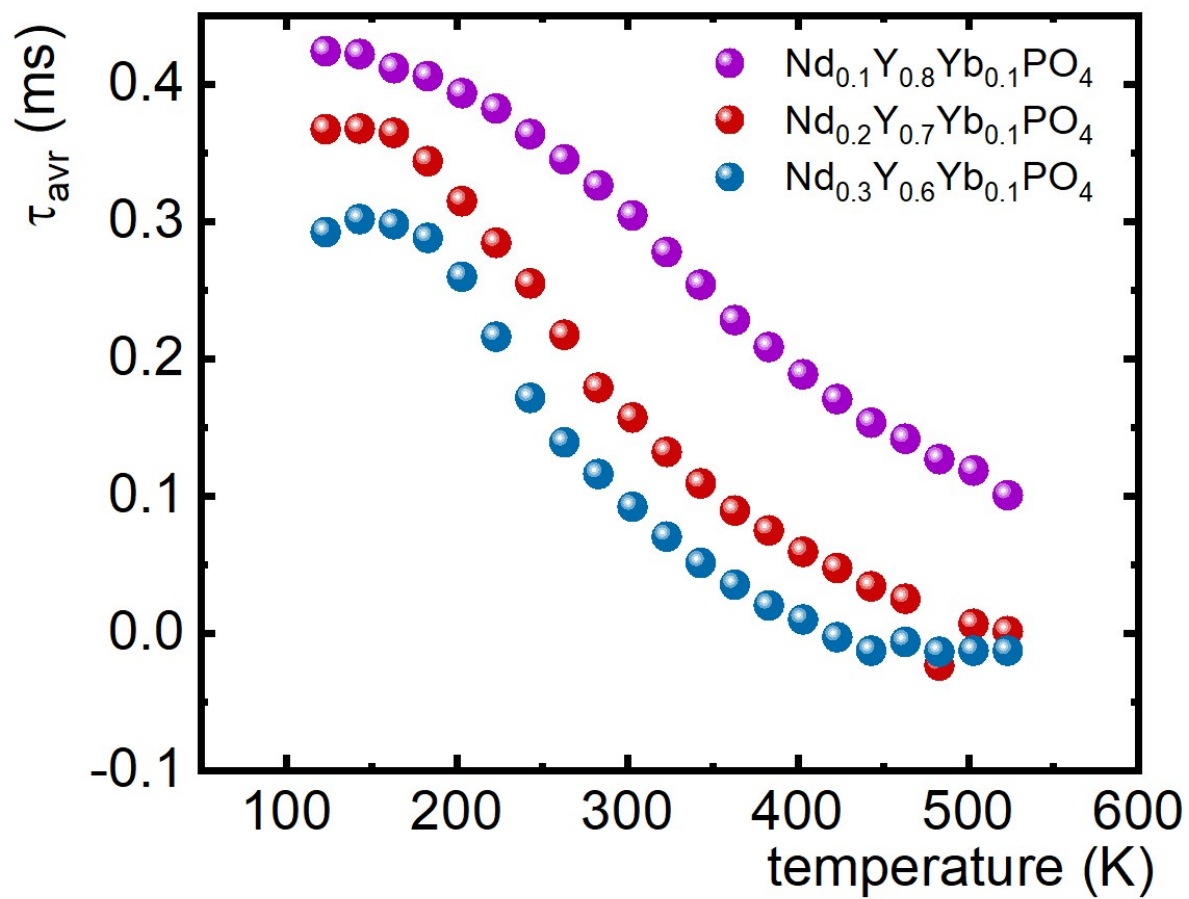
Keywords: luminescence thermometry, lifetimes, phonon assisted energy transfer, lanthanides,  
relative sensitivity, orthophosphates, nanocrystals



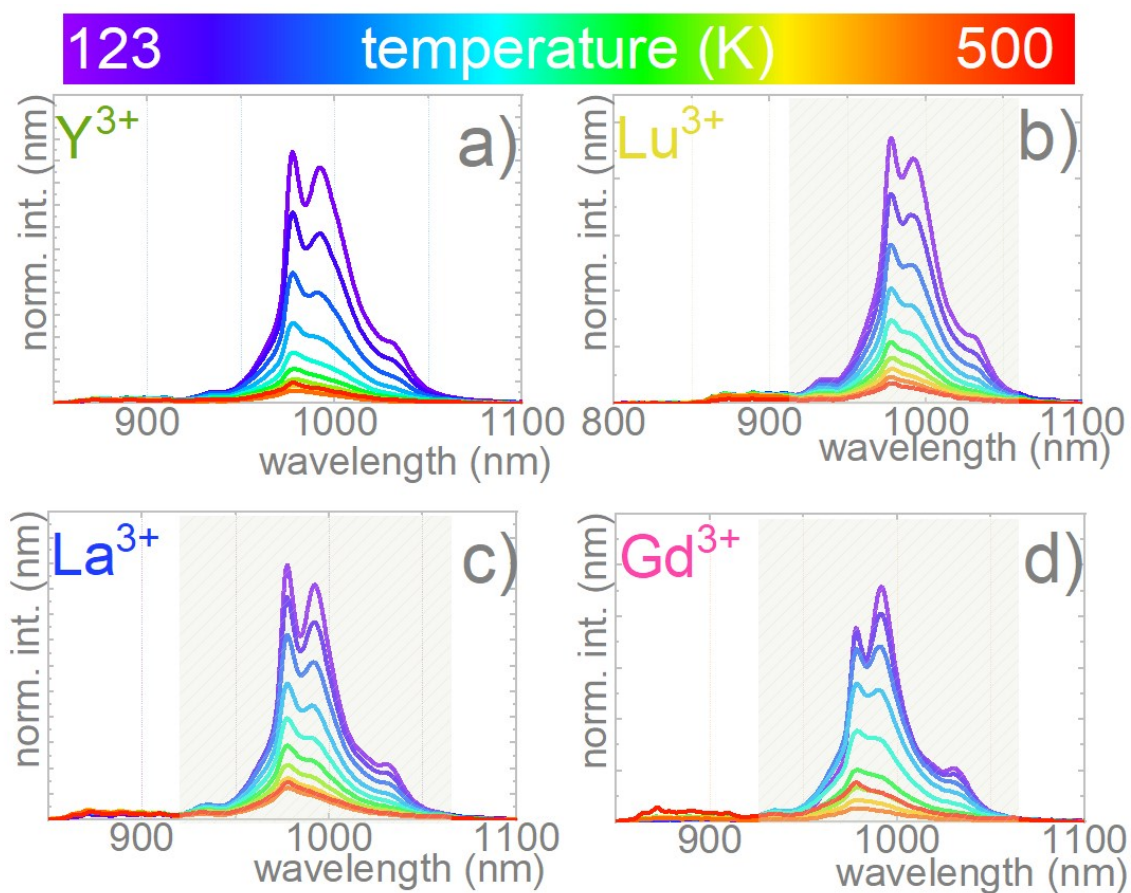
**Figure S1.** The representative TEM images of  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Lu}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -a)  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Y}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -b)  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -  
c) and  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Gd}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -d).



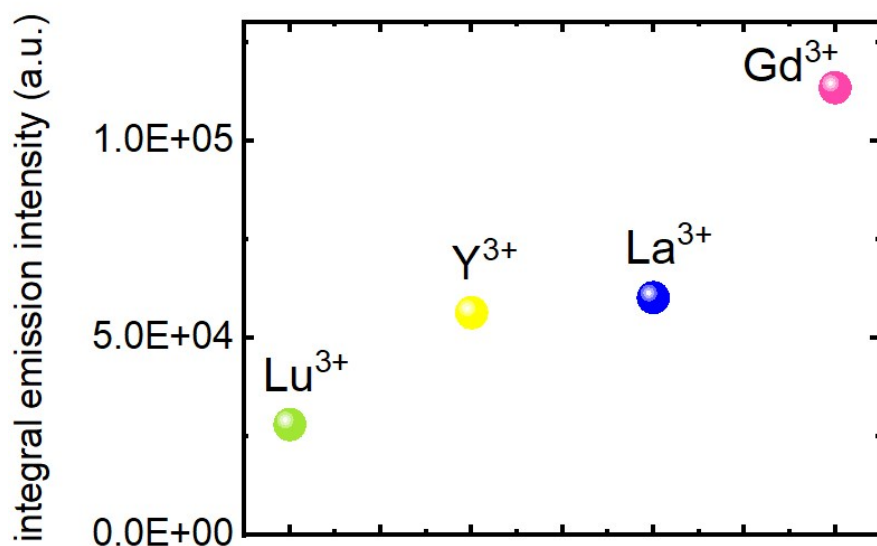
**Figure S2.** The histograms of the nanoparticles diameter of  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Y}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -a),  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Lu}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -b)  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -c) and  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Gd}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -d).



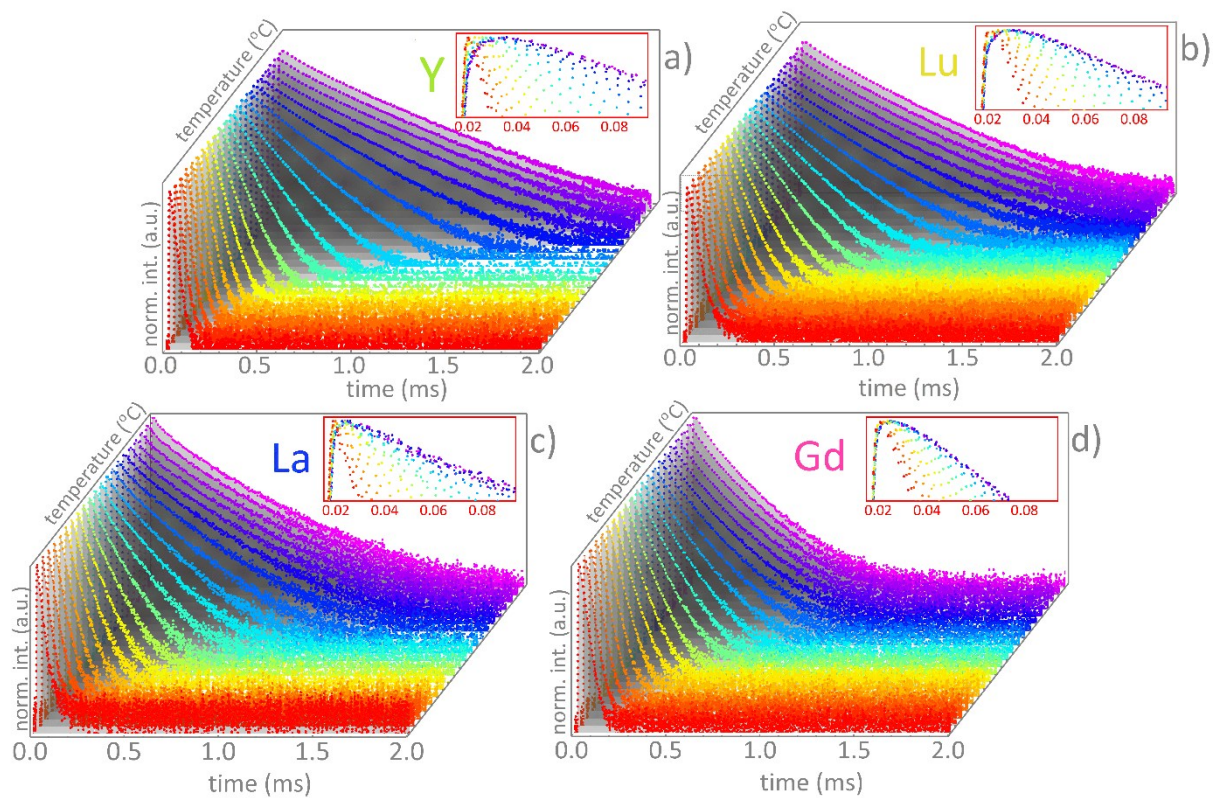
**Figure S3.** The  $\tau_{avr}$  as a function of temperature for different concentration of Nd<sup>3+</sup> ions



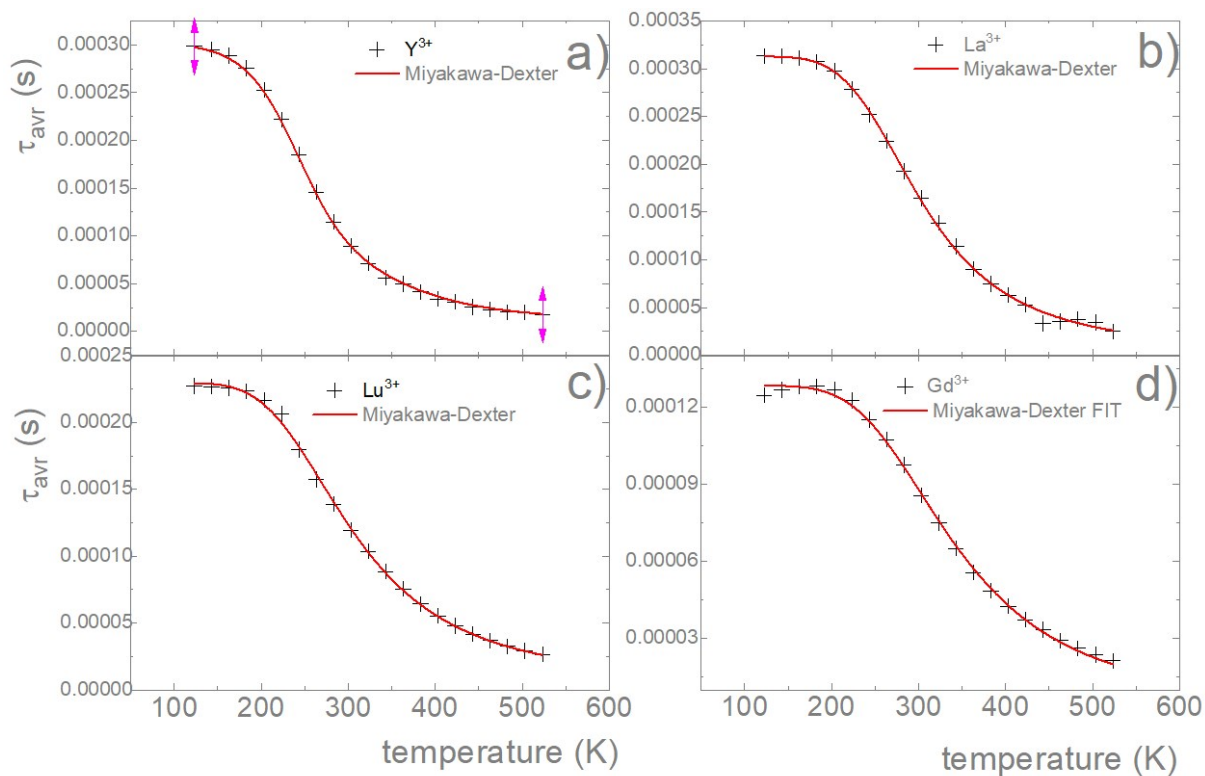
**Figure S4.** The emission spectra of  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Y}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -a),  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Lu}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -b),  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -c),  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Gd}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -d) nanocrystals obtained upon  $\lambda_{\text{exc}}=808$  nm at different temperatures.



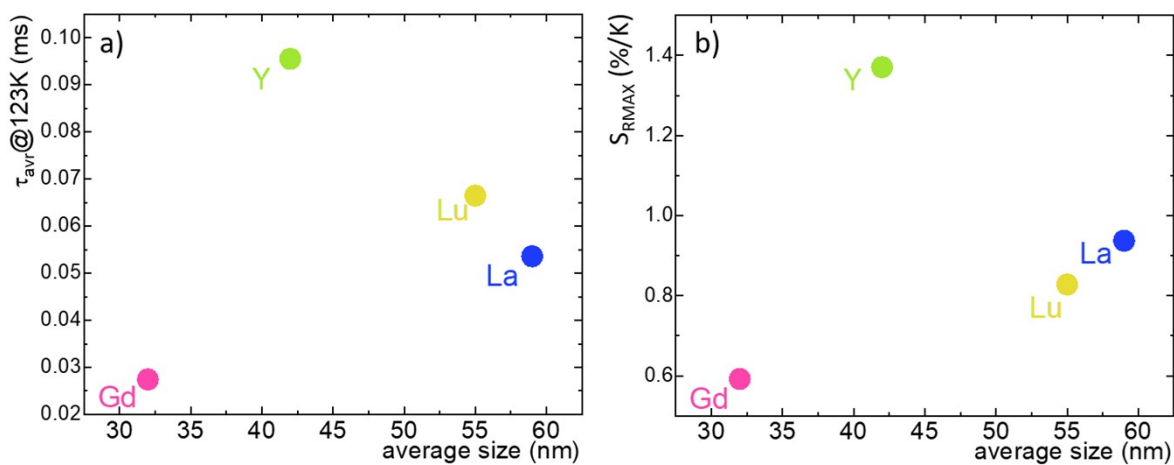
**Figure S5.** The comparison of the integral emission intensity of  $\text{Yb}^{3+}$  ions ( ${}^2\text{F}_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^2\text{F}_{7/2}$  electronic transition) measured at room temperature upon  $\lambda_{\text{exc}}=808$  nm



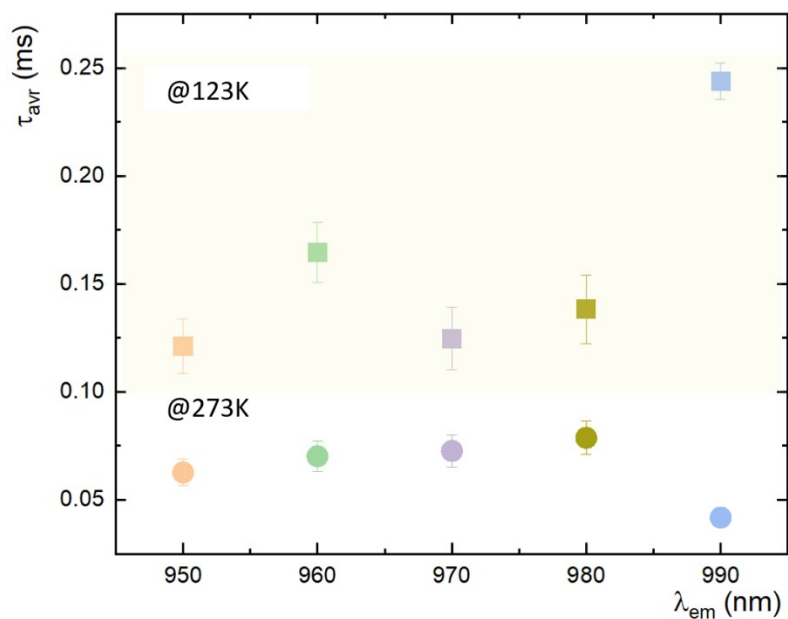
**Figure S6.** The luminescence decay profiles of  ${}^2F_{5/2}$  state of  $\text{Yb}^{3+}$  ions measured at different temperatures of  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Y}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -a),  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Lu}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -b),  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -c),  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Gd}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -d) nanocrystals.



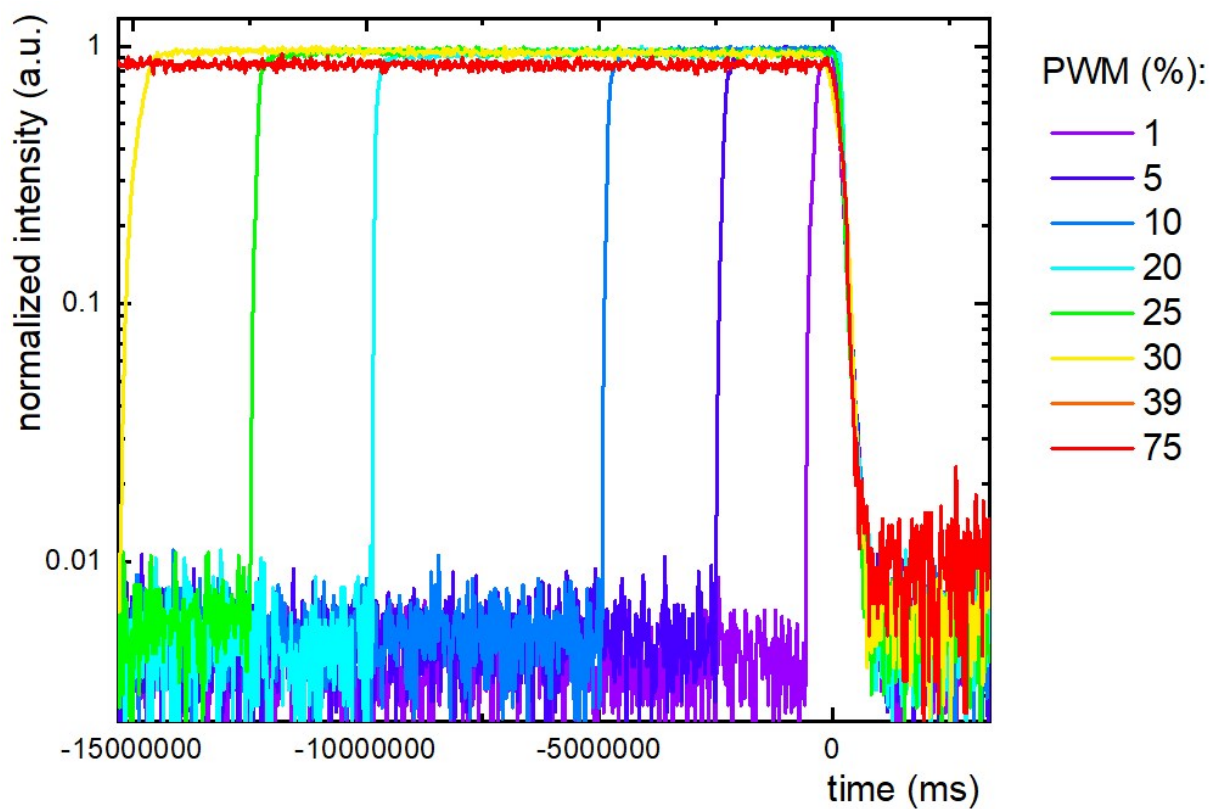
**Figure S7.** The  $\tau_{avr}$  as a function of temperature with the fit using Miyakawa-Dexter for  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Y}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -a),  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -b),  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Lu}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -c),  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Gd}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  -d).



**Figure S8.** The  $\tau_{avr}$  of the  ${}^2\text{F}_{5/2}$  state measured at 123 K of the  $\text{Yb}^{3+}$  ions (a); and the  $S_{RMAX}$  (b) in the  $\text{REPO}_4:\text{Nd}^{3+}, \text{Yb}^{3+}$  nanocrystals shown as a function of the average particle size.



**Figure S9.** The  $\tau_{avr}$  measured for  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Y}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  nanocrystals at 123 K and 273 K for different emission wavelength ( $\lambda_{em}$ ).



**Figure S10.** The comparison of the luminescence decay profile measured at 123 K for the  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Y}_{0.4}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{PO}_4$  nanocrystals with different filling factor of pulse width modulation (PWM)  $\lambda_{exc}=808$  nm,  $\lambda_{em}=980$  nm.