

Supporting Information

Anti-Thermal-Quenching Red-Emitting GdNbO₄: Pr³⁺ Phosphors Based on Metal-to-Metal Charge Transfer for Optical Thermometry Application

Wanggui Ye,^{a,b} Chaoyang Ma,^{a,d,} Yanbin Li,^{a,b} Chong Zhao,^{a,b} Yuzhen Wang,^{a,b} Chuandong Zuo,^{a,b} Zicheng Wen,^{a, d} Yingkui Li,^{a,d} Xuanyi Yuan,^b and Yongge Cao^{a,c,d,*}*

^a Songshan Lake Materials Laboratory, Dongguan 523808, Guangdong, China

^b Department of Physics, Renmin University of China, Beijing 100872, China

^c Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China

^d Dongguan Academy of Advanced Ceramics and Composite Materials, Dongguan 523722, Guangdong, China

*Corresponding authors: C.Y. Ma machaoyang@sslslab.org.cn

Y.G. Cao caoyongge@sslslab.org.cn

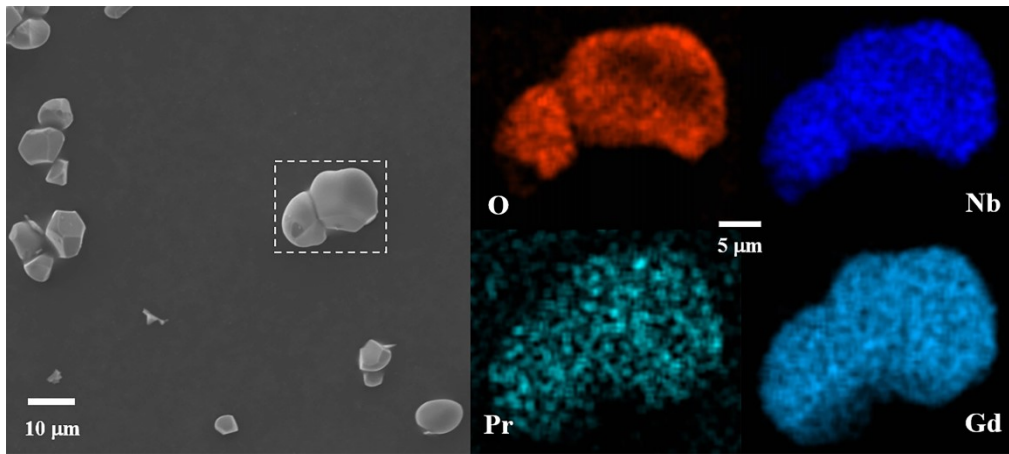


Figure S1 SEM and corresponding mapping images of $\text{GdNbO}_4: 0.1\% \text{Pr}^{3+}$.

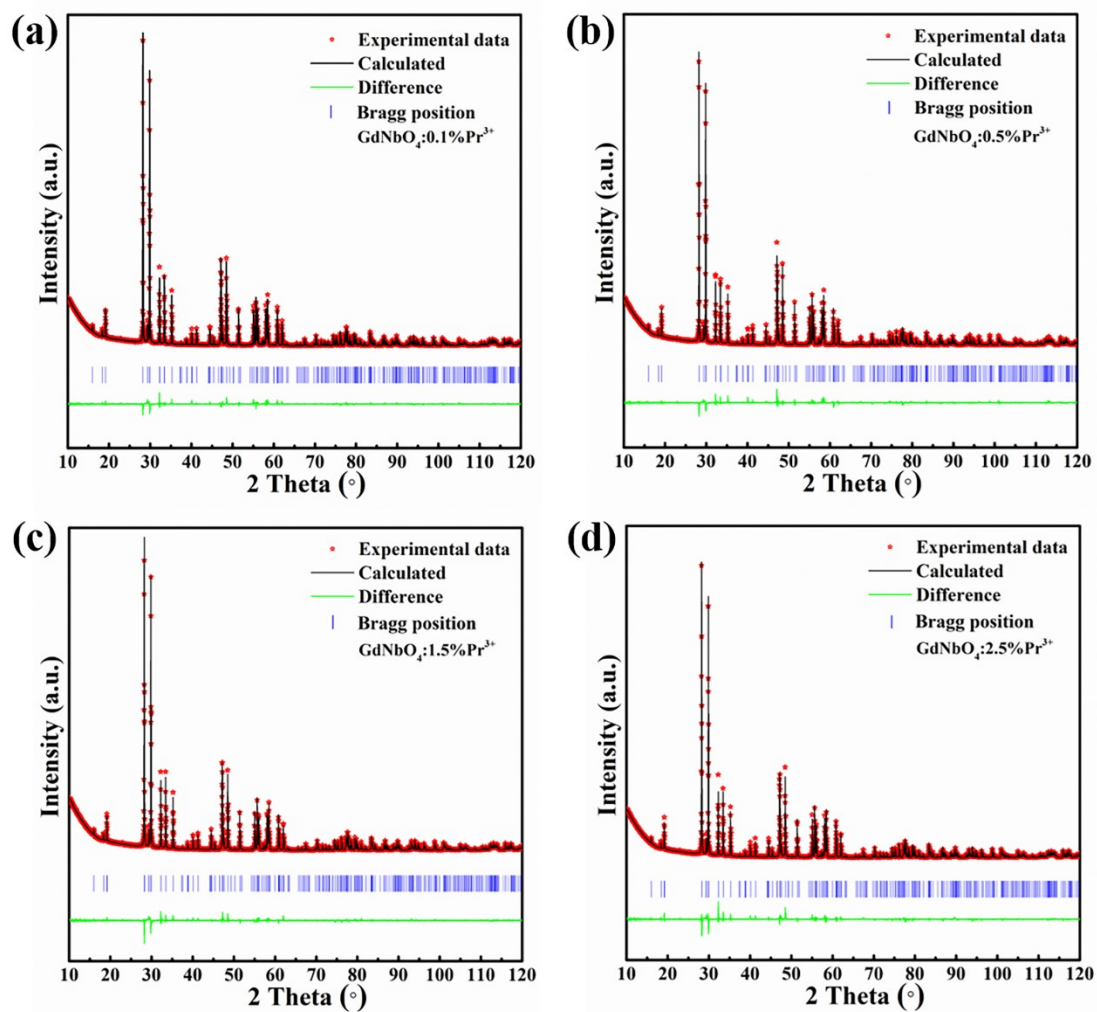


Figure S2. Experimental (points), calculated (solid line) and difference (bottom) X-ray diffraction patterns for $\text{GdNbO}_4: x\%\text{Pr}^{3+}$ ($x= 0.1, 0.5, 1.5, 2.5$) samples.

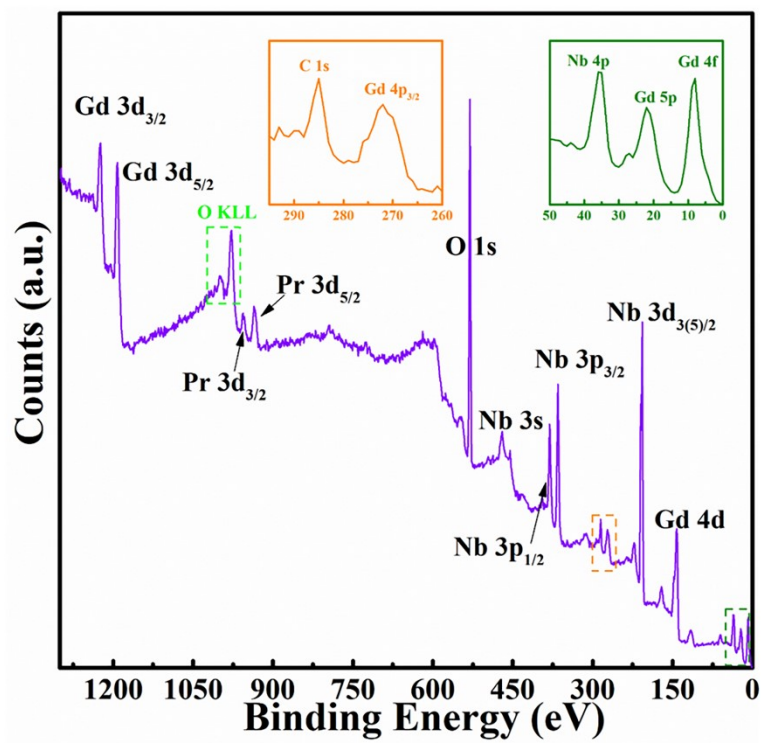


Figure S3. The XPS spectra of GdNbO₄: 30%Pr³⁺ phosphor.

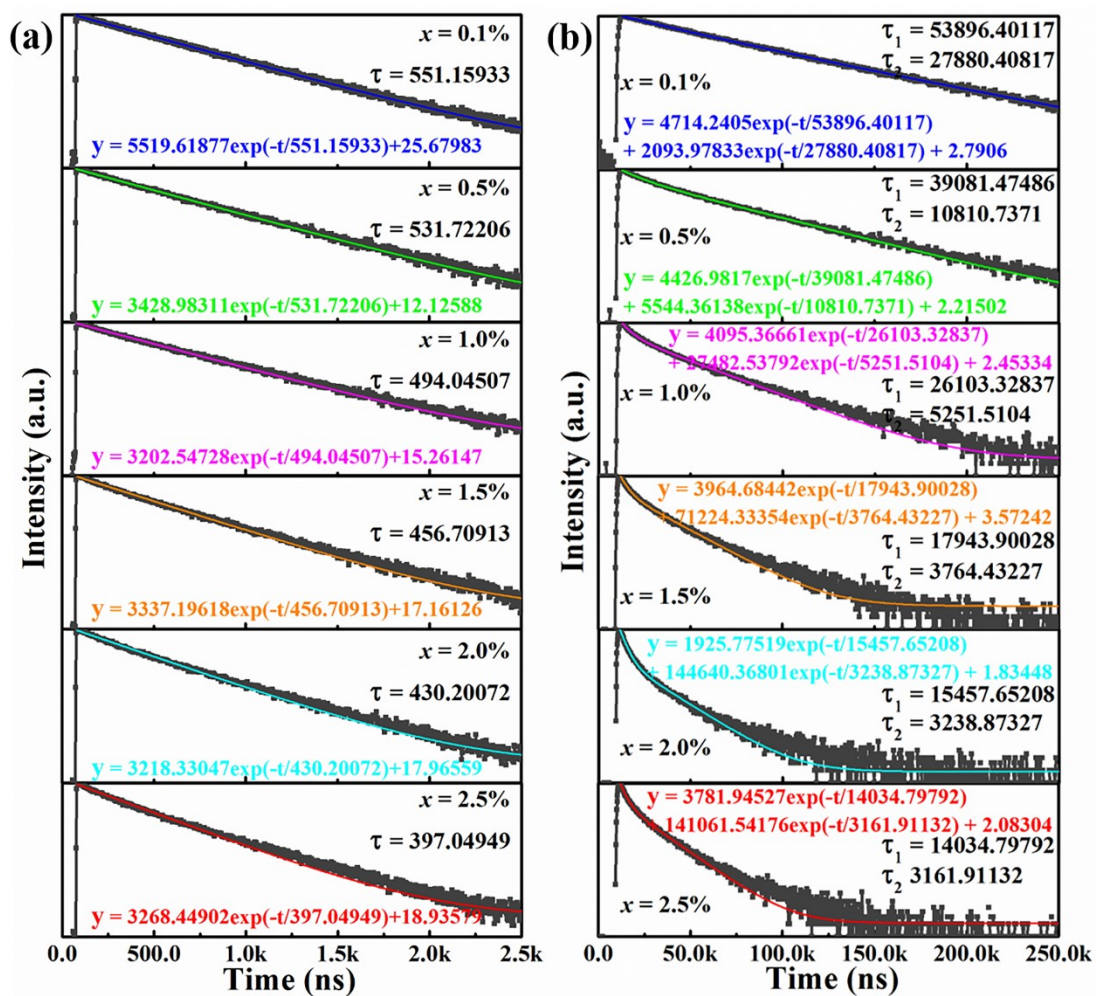


Figure S4. Experiment measured (at room temperature) and fitted PL decay curves of GNO: $x\%Pr^{3+}$ ($x = 0.1-2.5$) monitored at (a) 490 nm and (b) 605 nm.

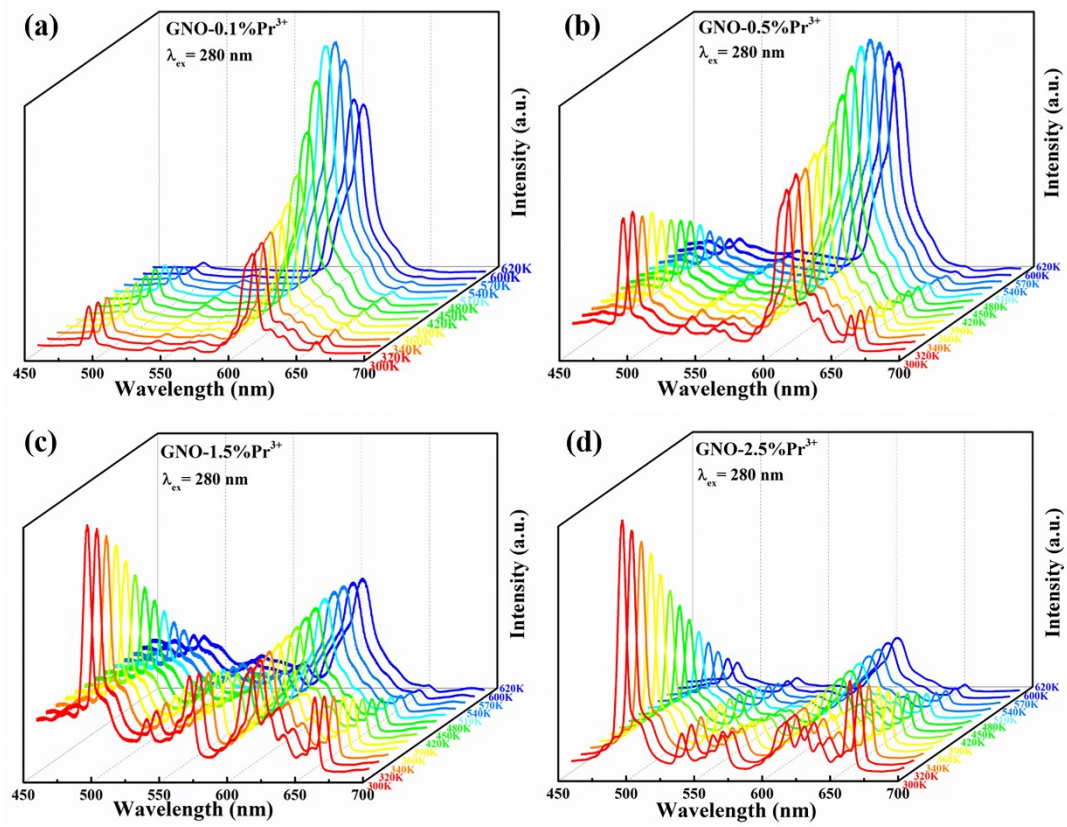


Figure S5. Temperature-dependent PL spectra of GNO: $x\% \text{Pr}^{3+}$ (a) $x= 0.1$, (b) $x= 0.5$, (c) $x= 1.5$ and (d) $x= 2.5$ under 280 nm excitation in the range of 300- 620 K.

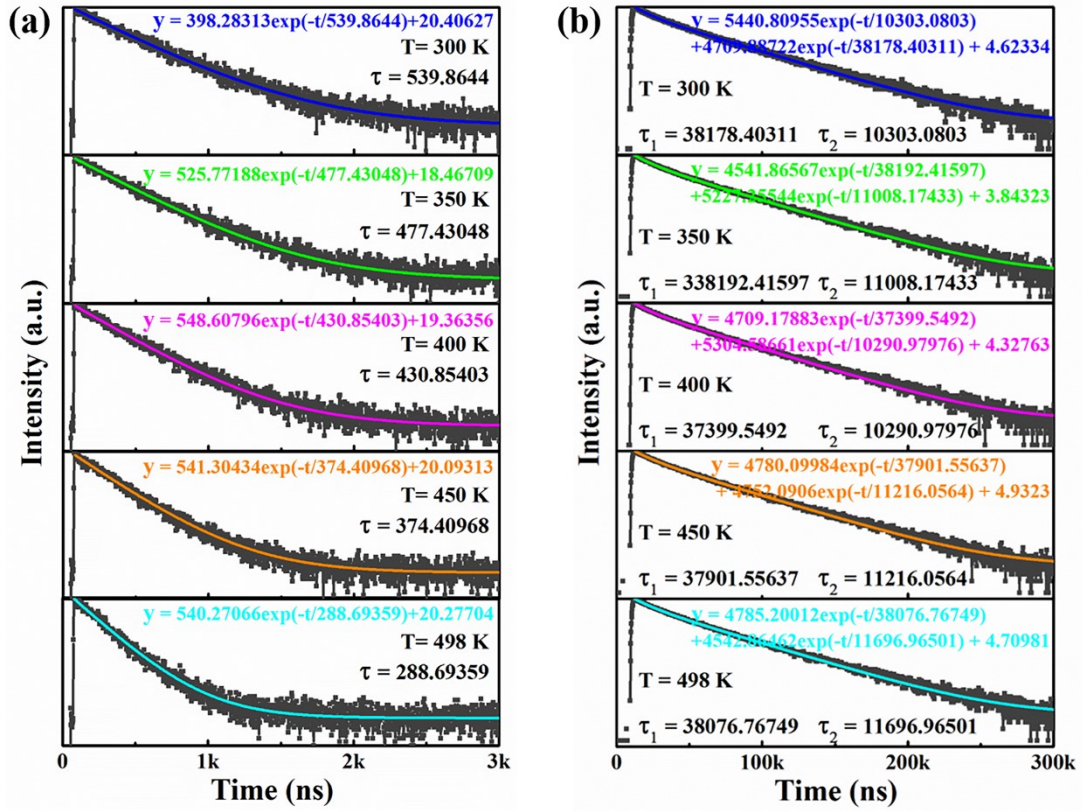


Figure S6. The temperature-dependent lifetimes of Pr^{3+} monitored at (a) $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 490$ and (b) 605 nm for $\text{GNO}: x\%\text{Pr}^{3+}$ ($x = 0.5$) with $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 280$ nm.

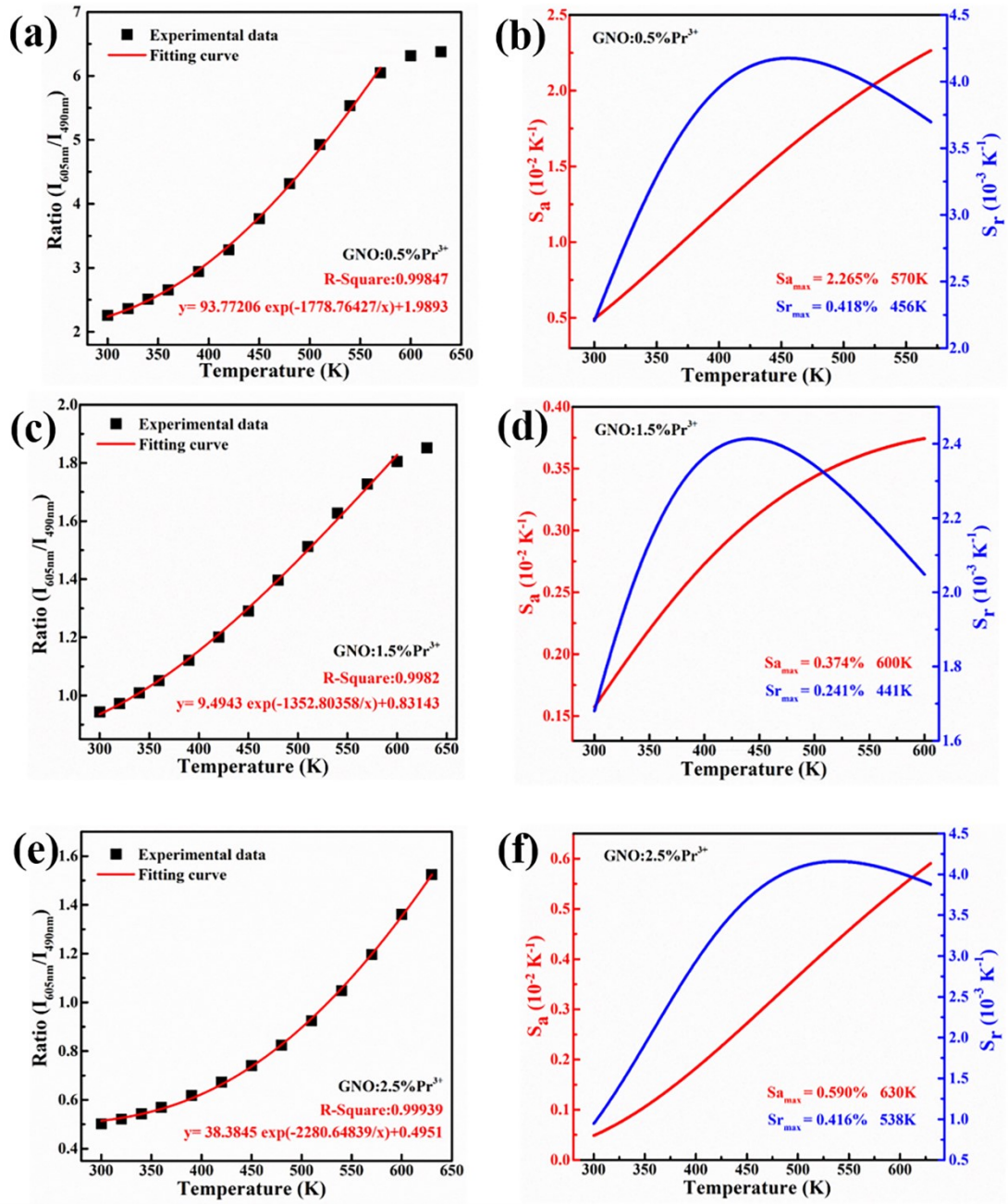


Figure S7. Experimental data and fitted plots of FIR (I_{605nm}/I_{490nm}) versus temperature for GNO: $x\%Pr^{3+}$ with (a) $x=0.5$, (c) $x=1.5$, (e) $x=2.5$. Plot of absolute sensitivity S_a and relative sensitivity S_r vs temperature for GNO: $x\%Pr^{3+}$ with (b) $x=0.5$, (d) $x=1.5$, (f) $x=2.5$.

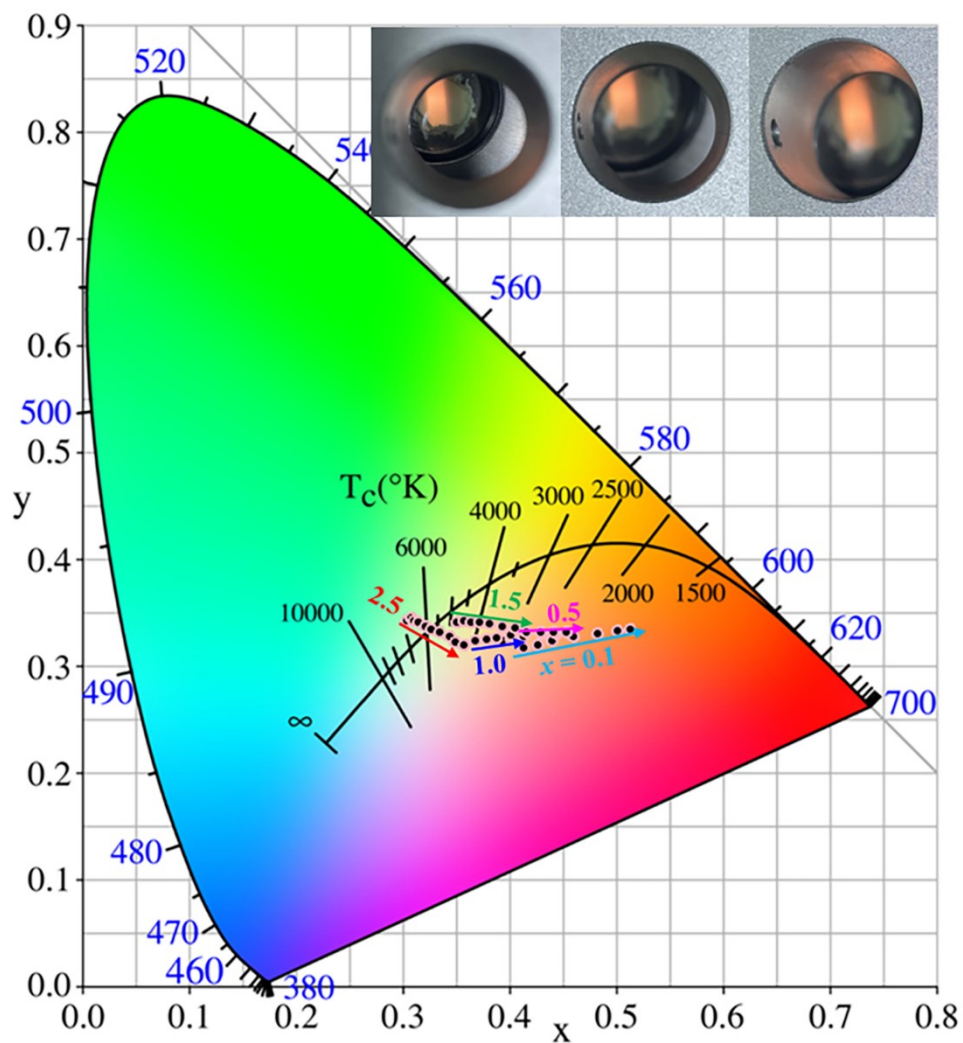


Figure S8. CIE coordinate diagram of the emission color (for GNO: $x\%$ ($x=0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.5$)) at various temperatures, insets show photos of the temperature-controlled heating device with a reflector.

Table S1. Refinement results of the atomic coordinates of GdNbO₄: x%Pr³⁺ (x= 0.1, 0.5, 1.5, 2.5)

Formula	Atom	x	y	z	Occupancy	Mult	B
GNO: 0.1%Pr³⁺	Gd1	0.25000	0.62159	0.00000	0.49959	4	0.10428
	Pr1	0.25000	0.62159	0.00000	0.00041	4	0.10428
	Nb1	0.25000	0.14619	0.00000	0.50000	4	0.33063
	O1	0.09884	0.46374	0.23747	1.00000	8	0.31660
	O2	-0.00768	0.71687	0.29666	1.00000	8	0.34669
GNO: 0.5%Pr³⁺	Gd1	0.25000	0.62199	0.00000	0.49807	4	0.16285
	Pr1	0.25000	0.62199	0.00000	0.00193	4	0.16285
	Nb1	0.25000	0.14618	0.00000	0.50000	4	0.65979
	O1	0.08825	0.46202	0.23492	1.00000	8	0.57812
	O2	-0.00301	0.71490	0.30074	1.00000	8	0.72014
GNO: 1.5%Pr³⁺	Gd1	0.25000	0.62125	0.00000	0.49312	4	0.48339
	Pr1	0.25000	0.62125	0.00000	0.00688	4	0.48339
	Nb1	0.25000	0.14598	0.00000	0.50000	4	0.70733
	O1	0.10429	0.46255	0.24784	1.00000	8	1.32119
	O2	-0.00296	0.71348	0.30186	1.00000	8	0.83305
GNO: 2.5%Pr³⁺	Gd1	0.25000	0.62175	0.00000	0.48891	4	0.45088
	Pr1	0.25000	0.62175	0.00000	0.01109	4	0.45088
	Nb1	0.25000	0.14592	0.00000	0.50000	4	0.63408
	O1	0.09536	0.46133	0.23208	1.00000	8	1.43814
	O2	-0.00402	0.71637	0.29757	1.00000	8	0.85473