

Supporting Information

Novel Mn⁴⁺-activated Fluoride Red Phosphor Cs₃₀(Nb₂O₂F₉)₉(OH)₃·H₂O:Mn⁴⁺ With Good Waterproof Stability for WLEDs

Yingyuan Chen,^a Feilong Liu,^a Ziwang Zhang,^a Junyu Hong,^a Maxim S. Molokeev,^{bcd}
Ivan A. Bobrikov,^e Jianxin Shi,^a Jianbang Zhou^{*af} and Mingmei Wu^{*a}

- a. *MOE Key Laboratory of Bioinorganic and Synthetic Chemistry, School of Chemistry/School of Marine Sciences, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou 510275/Zhuhai 519082, P. R. China.
Email: ceswmm@mail.sysu.edu.cn*
- b. *Laboratory of Crystal Physics, Kirensky Institute of Physics, Federal Research Center KSC SB RAS, Krasnoyarsk 660036, Russia*
- c. *Siberian Federal University, Krasnoyarsk 660041, Russia*
- d. *Department of Physics, Far Eastern State Transport University, Khabarovsk 680021, Russia*
- e. *Frank Laboratory of Neutron Physics, Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna 141980, Russia*
- f. *Institute of Resources Utilization and Rare Earth Development, Guangdong Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510650, PR China. Email: zhoujb4079@foxmail.com*

* Email: ceswmm@mail.sysu.edu.cn (M. M. Wu), zhoujb4079@foxmail.com (J. B. Zhou)

Table S1 Main parameters of processing and refinement of the samples

Chemical formula	Cs ₃₀ (Nb ₂ O ₂ F ₉) ₉ ·4(H ₂ O,OH,O)			
Sp.Gr.	<i>P-3m1</i>			
Cell parameters (Å, °)	<i>a</i> = 21.3475 (6)			
	<i>c</i> = 8.5095 (3)			
Volume (Å ³), <i>Z</i>	<i>V</i> = 3358.4 (2), 1			
Data	X-ray	T.O.F.1	T.O.F.2	T.O.F.3
2θ-interval (°)	6.5-140	–	–	–
T.O.F. interval (μs)	–	6041-46297	17792-80000	7408-40000
<i>d</i> -interval (Å)	0.820-13.587	1.473-11.291	1.229-5.519	0.714-3.857
No. of reflections	108	428	707	3431
<i>R</i> _{wp} (%)	2.44	3.78	2.09	0.72
<i>R</i> _p (%)	2.42	2.650	2.46	0.65
<i>R</i> _B (%)	3.84	3.25	0.61	2.61

Table S2 Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> _{iso}	Occ.
Cs1	0.1919 (2)	0.09595 (12)	0.2713 (8)	0.7 (2)	1
Cs2	0.3357 (3)	0	0	0.8 (3)	1
Cs3	0.3307 (3)	0	0.5	0.8 (3)	1
Cs4	0.5084 (2)	0.25422 (11)	0.7550 (6)	0.6 (2)	1
Cs5	0.57850 (14)	0.42150 (14)	0.2799 (7)	0.7 (2)	1
Nb1	0.4041 (2)	0.20203 (12)	0.2952 (6)	1.1 (3)	1
O1	0.4731 (5)	0.2365 (2)	0.1627 (12)	0.85 (18)	1
F1	0.3312 (4)	0.1656 (2)	0.5052 (11)	0.85 (18)	1
F2	0.4556 (6)	0.2897 (4)	0.4271 (9)	0.85 (18)	1
F3	0.3441 (5)	0.1055 (4)	0.2304 (12)	0.85 (18)	1
Nb2	0.2789 (3)	0.13947 (12)	0.7340 (6)	1.2 (3)	1
O2	0.2567 (4)	0.1283 (2)	0.9106 (7)	0.85 (18)	1
F4	0.3534 (2)	0.1153 (3)	0.7664 (8)	0.85 (18)	1
F5	0.2223 (4)	0.0555 (4)	0.6495 (7)	0.85 (18)	1
Nb3	0.53592 (13)	0.0719 (3)	0.8048 (6)	1.0 (2)	1
O3	0.5620 (2)	0.1240 (4)	0.6658 (8)	0.85 (18)	1
F6	0.5	0	1	0.85 (18)	1
F7	0.4979 (3)	0.1158 (3)	0.9303 (7)	0.85 (18)	1
F8	0.4412 (3)	0.0062 (4)	0.7422 (8)	0.85 (18)	1
O1W	1/3	2/3	0.707 (3)	0.85 (18)	1
O2W	0	0	0.5	0.85 (18)	1
O3W	0	0	0	0.85 (18)	1

Table S3 Main bond lengths (Å)

	Bond lengths (Å)		Bond lengths (Å)
Cs1—F1	3.256 (9)	Cs5—F7 ^{viii}	3.327 (8)
Cs1—F3	3.172 (8)	Cs5—F8 ^{ix}	3.299 (7)
Cs1—O2 ⁱ	3.294 (9)	Cs5—O1W ^x	3.262 (3)
Cs1—F5 ⁱⁱ	3.076 (7)	Nb1—O1	1.703 (9)
Cs2—F3 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.922 (9)	Nb1—F1	2.237 (9)
Cs2—F4 ⁱⁱ	3.037 (6)	Nb1—F2	1.978 (9)
Cs2—F7 ⁱⁱ	3.145 (6)	Nb1—F2 ^v	1.978 (9)
Cs2—F8 ⁱⁱ	3.099 (7)	Nb1—F3	1.885 (8)
Cs3—F2 ^{iv}	3.254 (9)	Nb1—F3 ^v	1.885 (8)
Cs3—F3 ⁱⁱ	3.125 (9)	Nb2—O2	1.558 (8)
Cs3—F4 ⁱⁱ	3.199 (6)	Nb2—F4	1.920 (6)
Cs3—F5 ⁱⁱ	3.333 (7)	Nb2—F5	1.740 (7)
Cs3—F8 ⁱⁱ	3.086 (7)	Nb3—O3 ^{xi}	1.525 (8)
Cs4—F2	3.238 (9)	Nb3—F6 ^{xii}	2.127 (5)
Cs4—F4	3.154 (5)	Nb3—F7 ^{xi}	1.855 (6)
Cs4—F7	3.217 (6)	Nb3—F7	1.855 (6)
Cs4—F7 ^v	3.217 (6)	Nb3—F8 ^{xi}	1.871 (7)
Cs5—F2 ^{vi}	2.998 (9)	Nb3—F8	1.871 (7)
Cs5—O3 ^{vii}	3.340 (9)		

Symmetry codes for Cs₃₀(Nb₂O₂F₉)₉·4H₂O: (i) $x, y, z-1$; (ii) $x-y, -y, -z+1$; (iii) $x-y, -y, -z$; (iv) $y, -x+y, -z+1$; (v) $x, x-y, z$; (vi) $-y+1, -x+1, z$; (vii) $-x+y+1, -x+1, z$; (viii) $-x+y+1, -x+1, z-1$; (ix) $-x+1, -x+y+1, -z+1$; (x) $-x+1, -x+y, -z+1$; (xi) $-x+y+1, y, z$; (xii) $-x+1, -y, -z+2$.

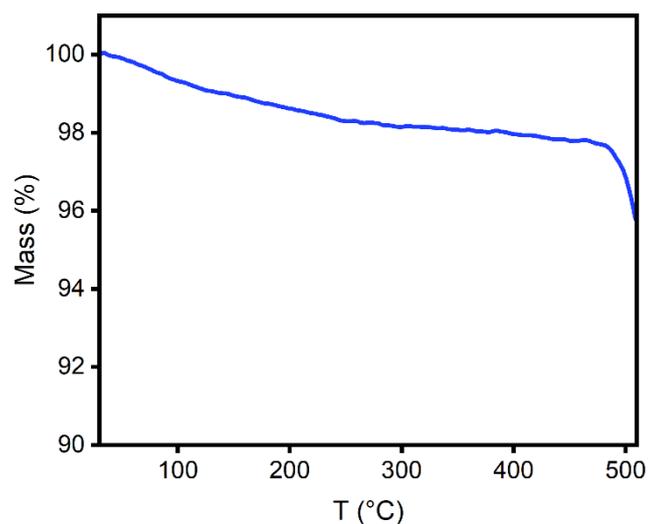


Fig. S1 TGA of CNOF sample.

There is a continuing and slow weight loss slop with the temperature increasing up to 470 °C, indicating the presence of water molecules and OH⁻.

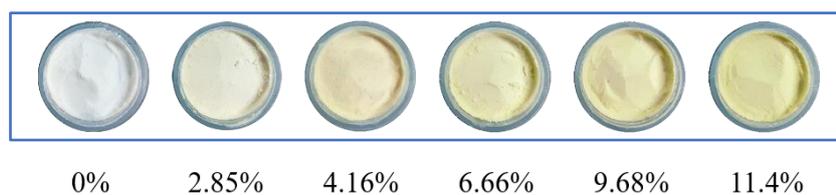


Fig. S2 Photos of CNOFM with different Mn⁴⁺ contents under daylight.

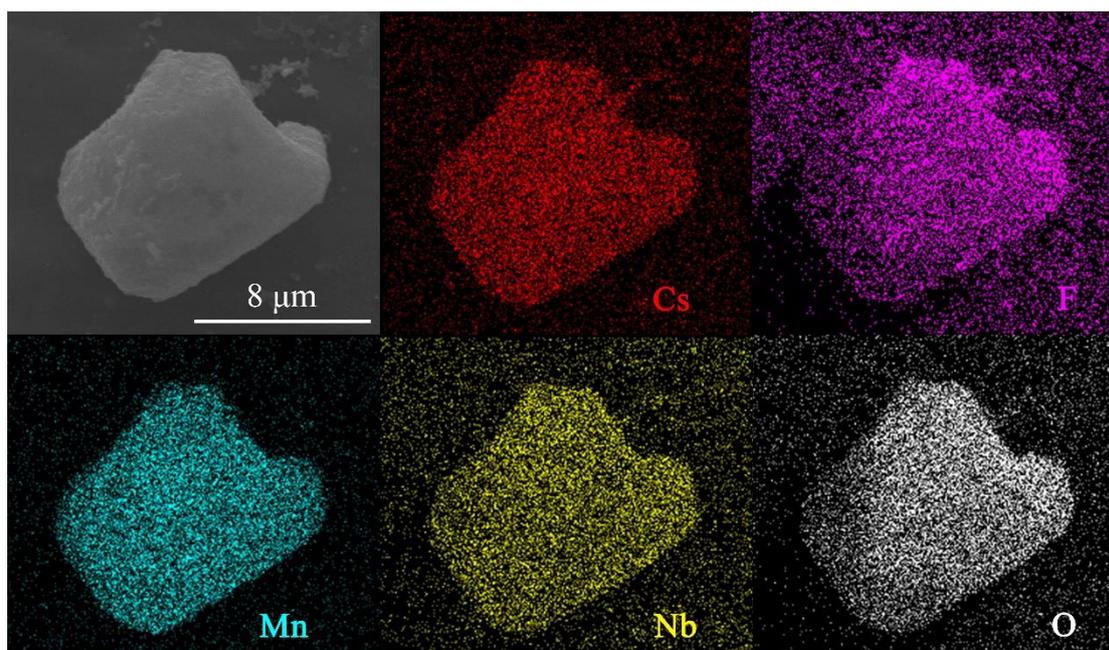


Fig. S3 SEM image and elemental mapping of the CNOF:Mn⁴⁺.

Table S4 Actual Mn⁴⁺ content, lifetime, internal PL quantum yields (IQE), adsorption efficiency (AE) and external PL quantum yields (EQE) of CNOFM phosphors.

Nominal content of [Mn] (at.%)	3	5	7	9	11
Actual [Mn] (at.%)	2.85	4.16	6.66	9.68	11.4
IQE (%)	21.0	24.2	29.6	23.6	22.2
AE (%)	23.5	28.5	33.7	39.2	40.2
EQE (%)	4.93	6.90	10.0	9.25	8.92
Lifetime (ms)	1.30	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.40

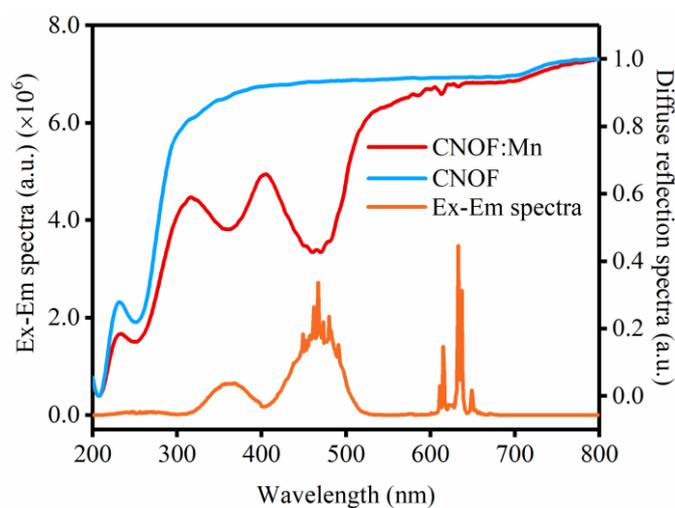


Fig. S4 Diffuse reflection spectra of CNOF and CNOFM, and the excitation (Ex)-emission (Em) spectra of CNOFM.

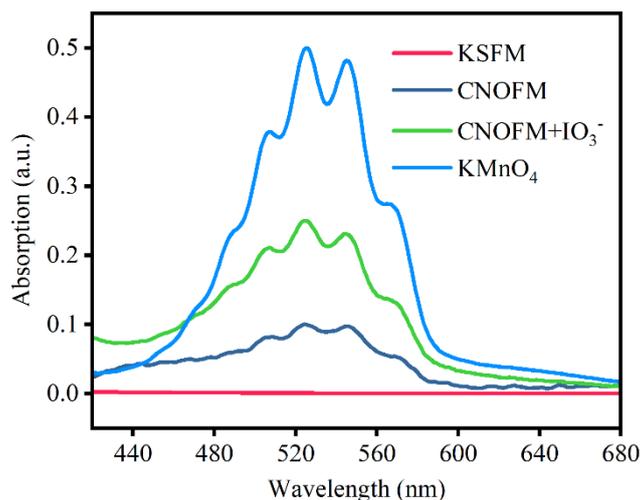
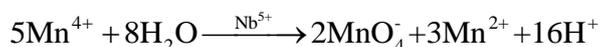


Fig. S5 Absorption spectra for the leachate of the immersed CNOFM and KSFM phosphors, as well as the KMnO_4 and another leachate of the immersed CNOFM treated with periodic acid.

The CNOFM phosphor evidently exhibits better waterproof properties, and this phenomenon is similar to $\text{Cs}_2\text{NbOF}_5:\text{Mn}^{4+}$ phosphor reported by J. Zhou and et cetera, which is another Mn^{4+} -activated phosphors centered at Nb(V).¹ J. Zhou propounded a kind of disproportionation reaction mechanism as follow for better understanding of the enhanced waterproof property of the Nb(V) centered fluoride phosphors.



The slightly solute Nb(V) catalyzed the disproportionation reaction of the dissolved Mn^{4+} ions and instantly generated the soluble Mn^{2+} and MnO_4^- ions (Fig.S4) rather than the dark Mn-oxides. Then a shell without Mn^{4+} can be formed on the surface of CNFOM and the hydrolysis of $[\text{MnF}_6]^{2-}$ groups will be prevented, and therefore, properly enhanced the water-resistant ability of the phosphors.¹

Reference

- 1 J. Zhou, Y. Chen, C. Jiang, B. Milićević, M. S. Molokeev, M. G. Brik, I. A. Bobrikov, J. Yan, J. Li and M. Wu, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2021, **405**, 126678.