

## Supplementary Materials

### **A promising all-inorganic green-emitting YAGG:Ce phosphor-in-glass for laser lighting**

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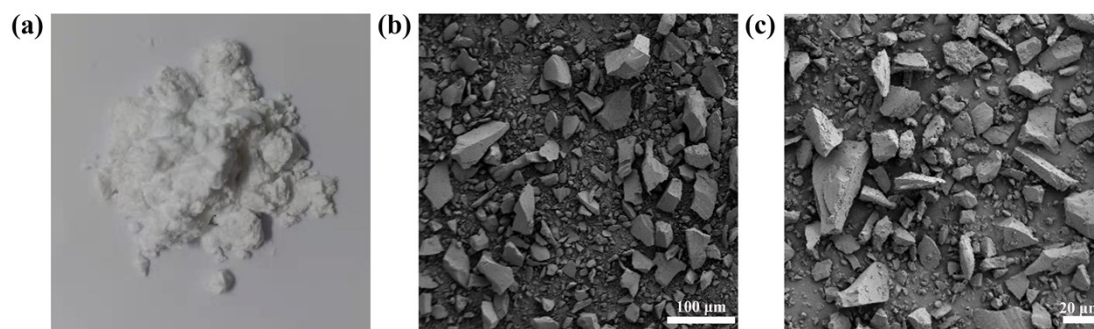
#### **Characterizations**

The external quantum efficiency (EQE) was characterized by an intensified multi-channel photodetector (QE-2100, Otsuka Electronics, Japan) EQE, defined as the ratio of the emitted photons to the incident photons, was calculated based on the following Equation:

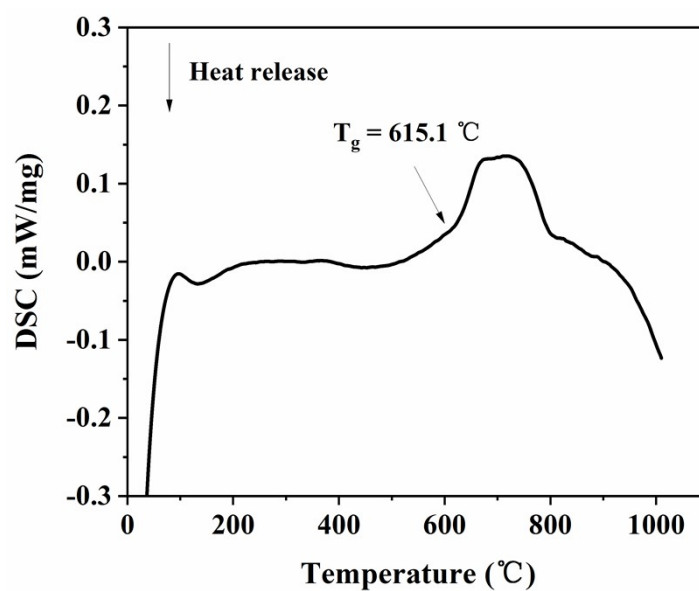
$$\eta_e = \frac{\text{number of photons emitted}}{\text{number of photons excited}} = \frac{\int \lambda p(\lambda) dx}{dx}$$

where  $\eta_e$  represents EQE,  $P(\lambda)$  is the emission intensity. The internal quantum efficiency ( $\eta_i$ ) is expressed as  $\eta_i = \eta_e / \varepsilon_{\text{abs}}$ , where  $\varepsilon_{\text{abs}}$  represents absorption efficiency of the sample [38]. The obtained samples had the high IQE and EQE because of the optimized glass composition and suitable sintering temperature, resulting that the phosphor can be protected well.

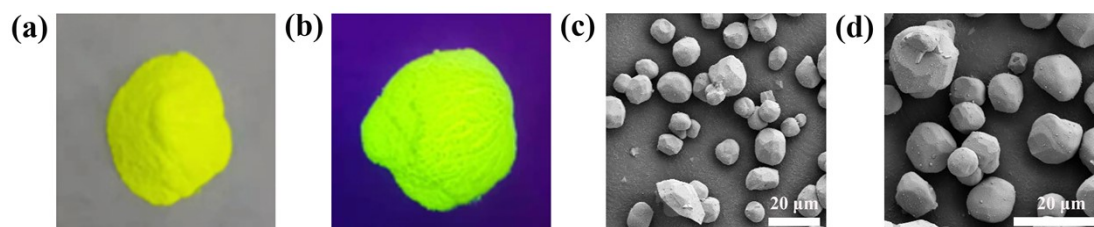
## Supplementary Figures



**Fig. S1** (a) Photograph of the glass powders under daylight. (b) and (c) SEM images of the glass powders.



**Fig. S2** DSC curve of glass frit.



**Fig. S3** Photographs of the phosphor under daylight (a) 365 nm UV light (b). (c) and (d) SEM images of the phosphor.

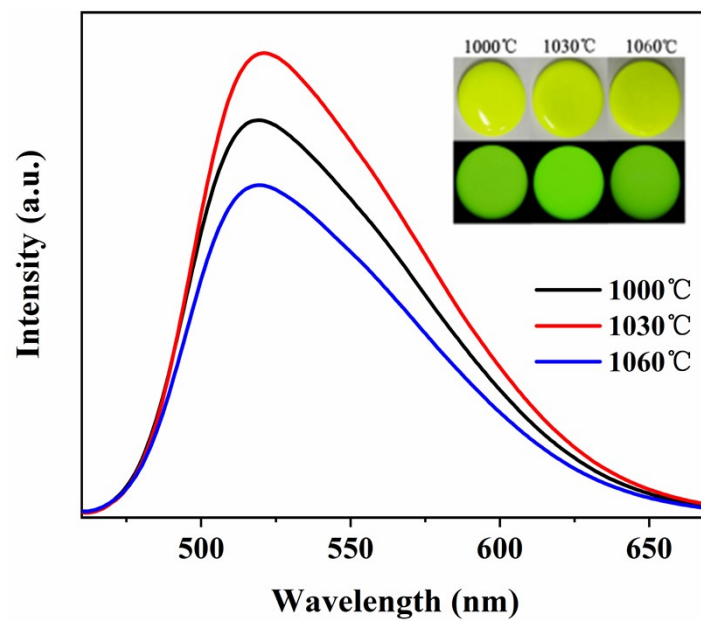


Fig. S4 PL spectra of 30 wt% PiG with various sintering temperature.

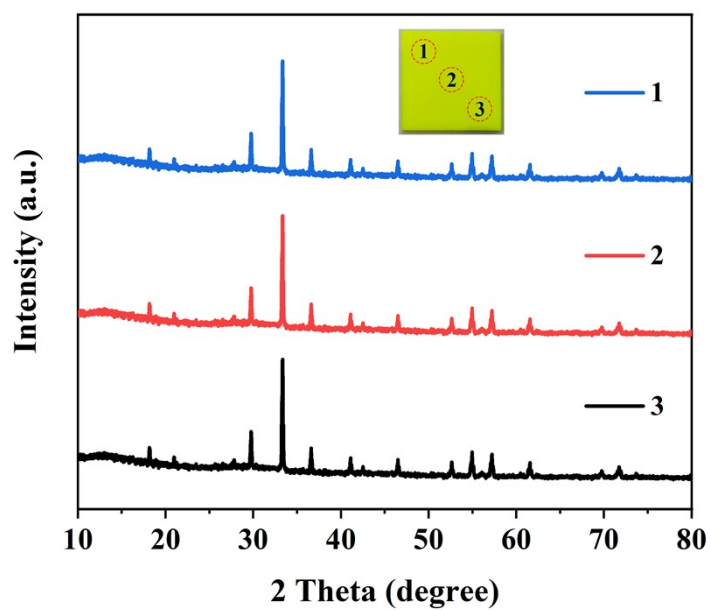
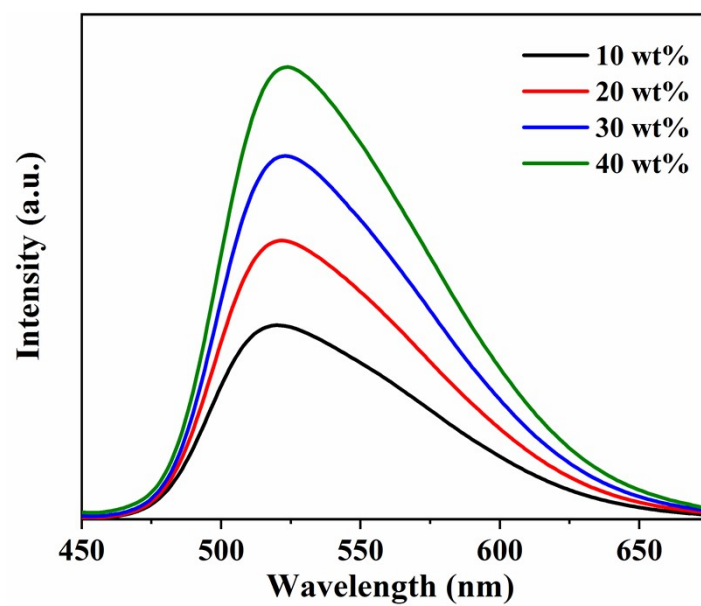
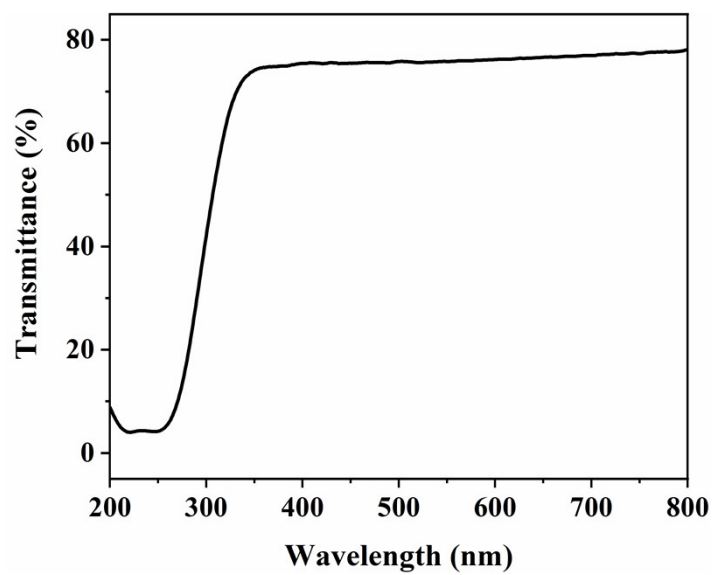


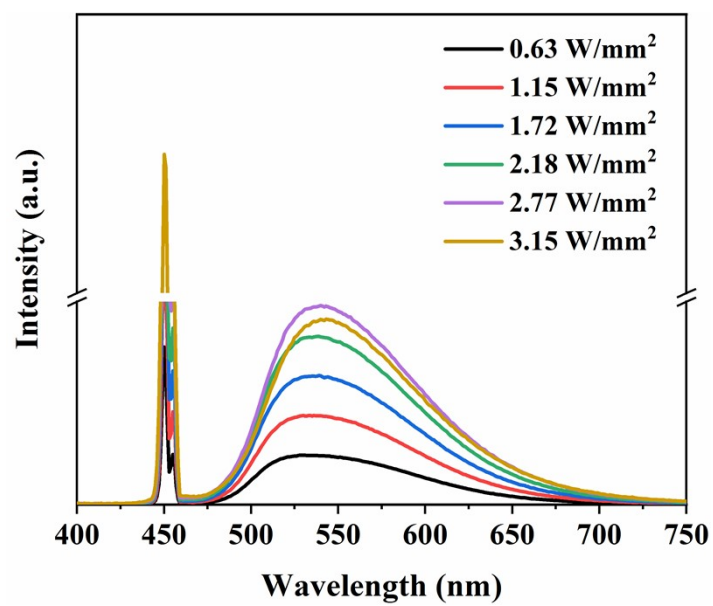
Fig. S5 XRD patterns of multiple locations within a sample.



**Fig. S6** The PL spectra ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 347 \text{ nm}$ ) of the samples with different phosphor concentrations.



**Fig. S7** Transmittance spectrum of the precursor glass.



**Fig. S8** The electroluminescence (EL) emission spectra of 30 wt% PiG sample (thickness: 0.9 mm) depends on the blue laser power density.