

Electronic supplementary information

Tunable concentration/excitation-dependent deep-red and white light emission in a single-phase Eu²⁺-activated Sc-based oxide phosphors for blue/UV-LEDs

Shuai Huang,^{a,b} Mengmeng Shang,^{* a} Minliang Deng,^a Yu Yan,^a Peipei Dang^c and Jun Lin^{* c}

^aKey Laboratory for Liquid-Solid Structural Evolution and Processing of Materials Ministry of Education, School of Material Science and Engineering, Shandong University, 17923 Jingshi Road, Jinan 250061, P. R. China. E-mail: mmshang@sdu.edu.cn

^bAddress College of Materials Science and Engineering, Nanchang University, Nanchang 330031, P. R. China

^cState Key Laboratory of Rare Earth Resource Utilization, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun 130022, P. R. China. E-mail: jlin@ciac.ac.cn

Table S1. The values of n and r for four different substitutable sites

Cation	Polyhedron	n	r	n*r
Sr	Sr1O ₆	6	1.18	7.08
	Sr2O ₉	9	1.31	11.79
Sc	Sr3O ₁₂	12	1.44	17.28
	ScO ₆	6	0.745	4.47

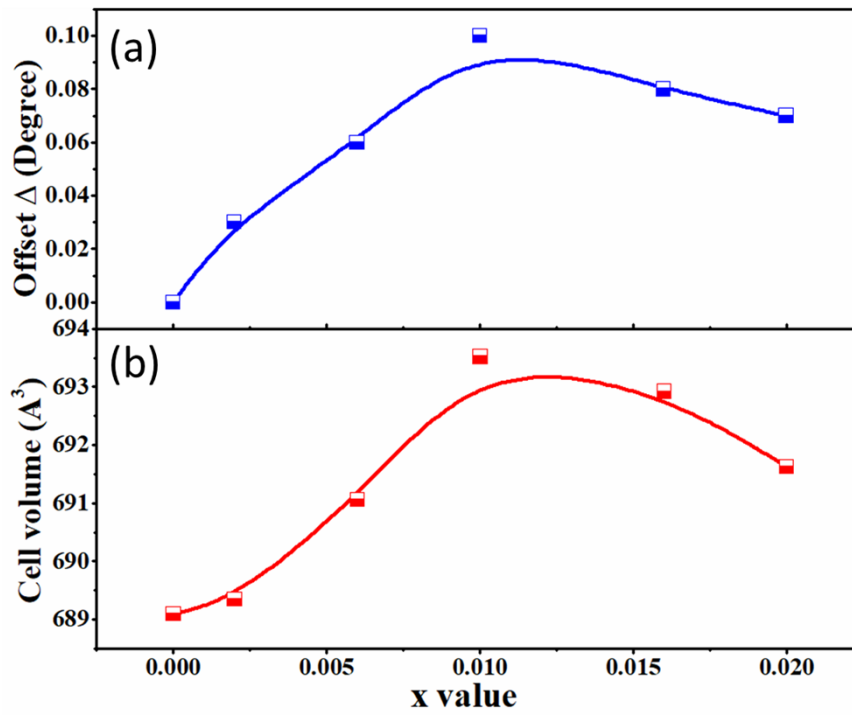


Fig. S1 Dependence of the offset (Δ) and cell volume (V) on the x value.

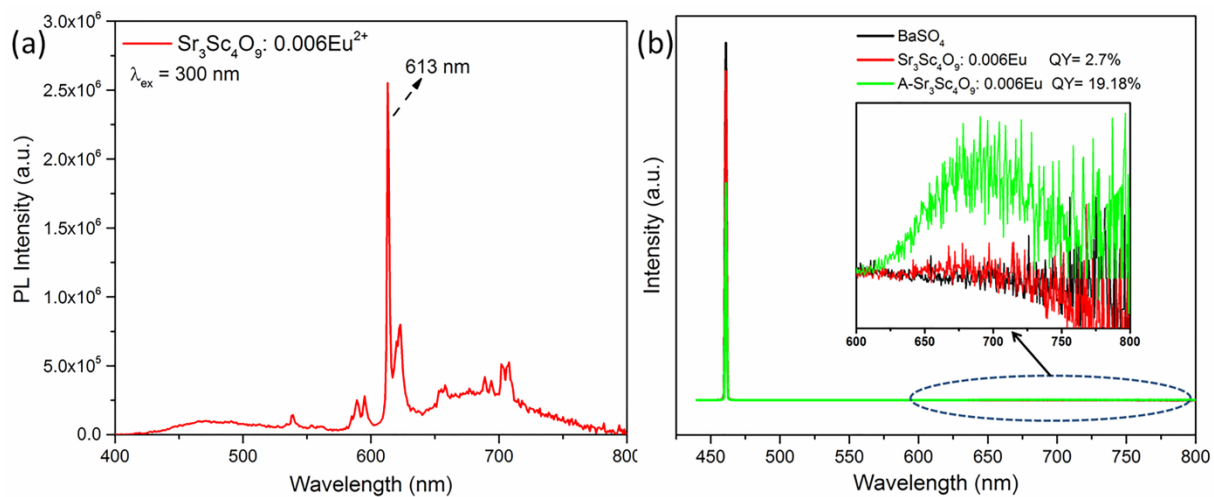


Fig. S2 (a) PL spectra of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Sc}_4\text{O}_9: 0.06\text{Eu}$ sample upon 300nm excitation. (b) Quantum efficiency spectra of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Sc}_4\text{O}_9:0.006\text{Eu}$ and $\text{A-Sr}_3\text{Sc}_4\text{O}_9:0.006\text{Eu}$.

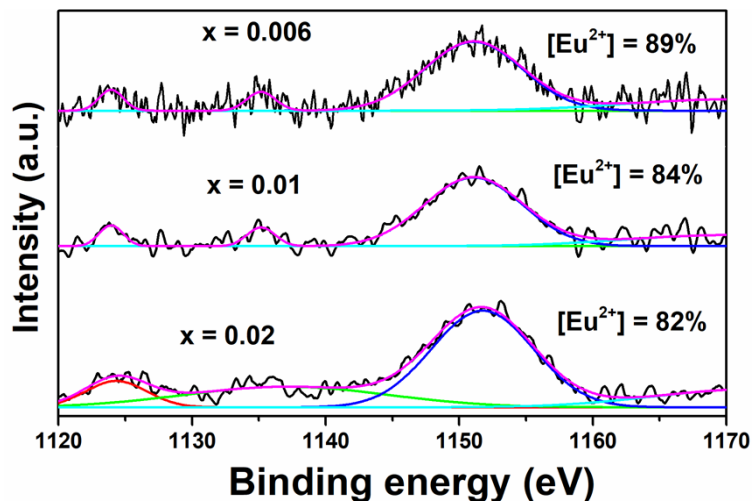


Fig. S3 The normalized Eu-3d XPS spectra of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Sc}_4\text{O}_9:\text{xEu}$ ($x = 0.006, 0.01, 0.02$).

The high-resolution XPS spectra at the Eu 3d of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Sc}_4\text{O}_9:\text{xEu}$ ($x = 0.006, 0.01$ and 0.02) phosphors were applied to compare the ratio changing of Eu^{2+} and Eu^{3+} . The shapes and binding energies are in good agreement with the characteristic binding peaks of $\text{Eu}^{3+} 3d_{5/2}$ (1135 eV) and $\text{Eu}^{2+} 3d_{3/2}$ (1155 eV) and $3d_{5/2}$ (1126 eV), indicating that Eu^{3+} and Eu^{2+} coexist. A semiquantitative analysis of the integrated peak area can provide the concentration ratio of $\text{Eu}^{2+}/\text{Eu}^{3+}$. The concentrations of Eu^{2+} ion for $\text{Sr}_3\text{Sc}_4\text{O}_9:\text{xEu}$ ($x = 0.006, 0.01$ and 0.02) phosphors are calculated to be 89%, 84% and 82%, respectively.

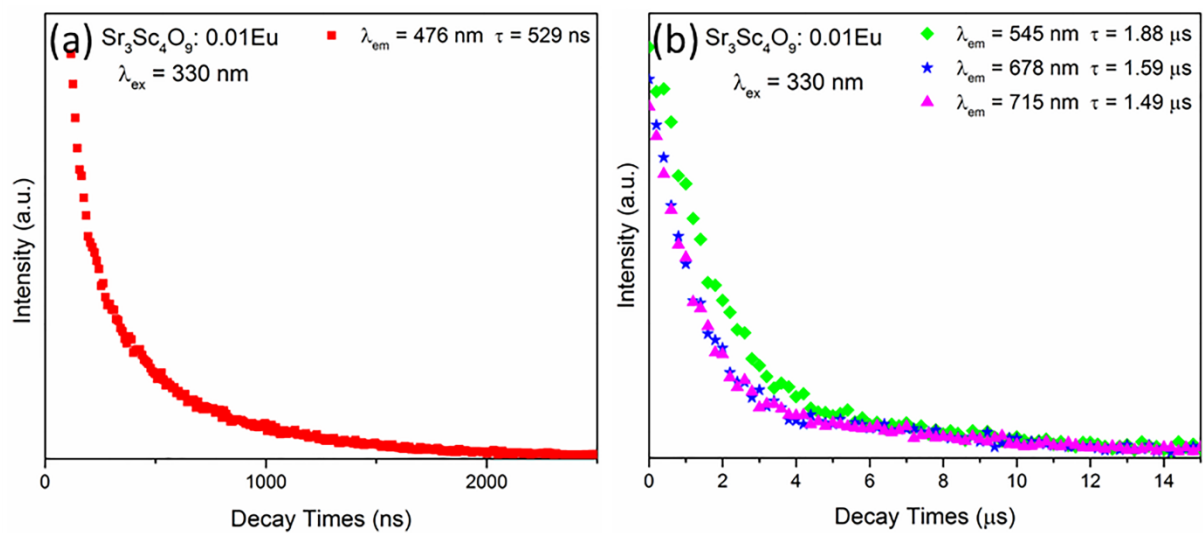


Fig. S4 The decay curves of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Sc}_4\text{O}_9: 0.01\text{Eu}$ at different monitoring wavelengths.

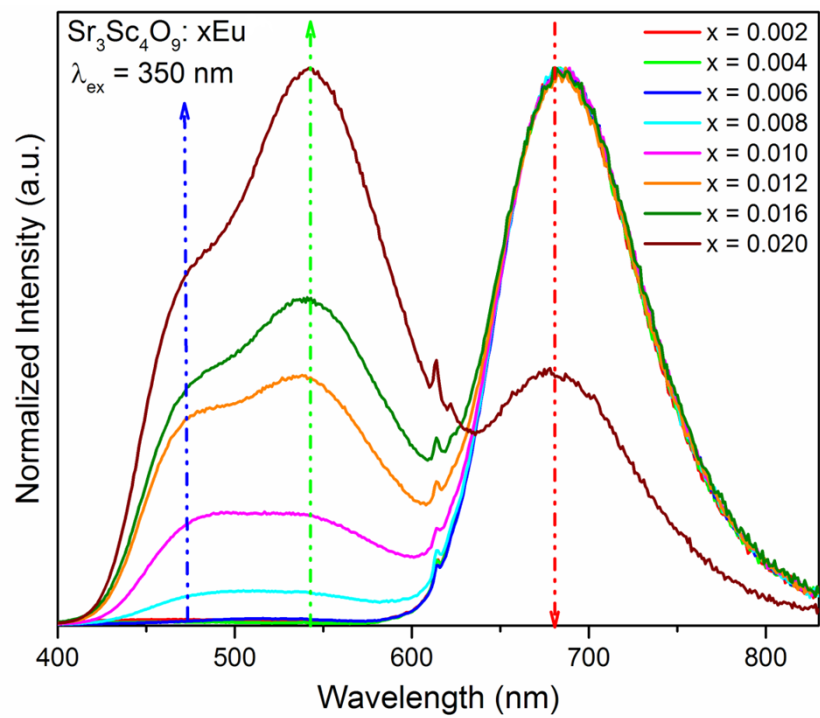


Fig. S5 Normalized PL spectra of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Sc}_4\text{O}_9:\text{xEu}$ samples upon 350nm excitation.

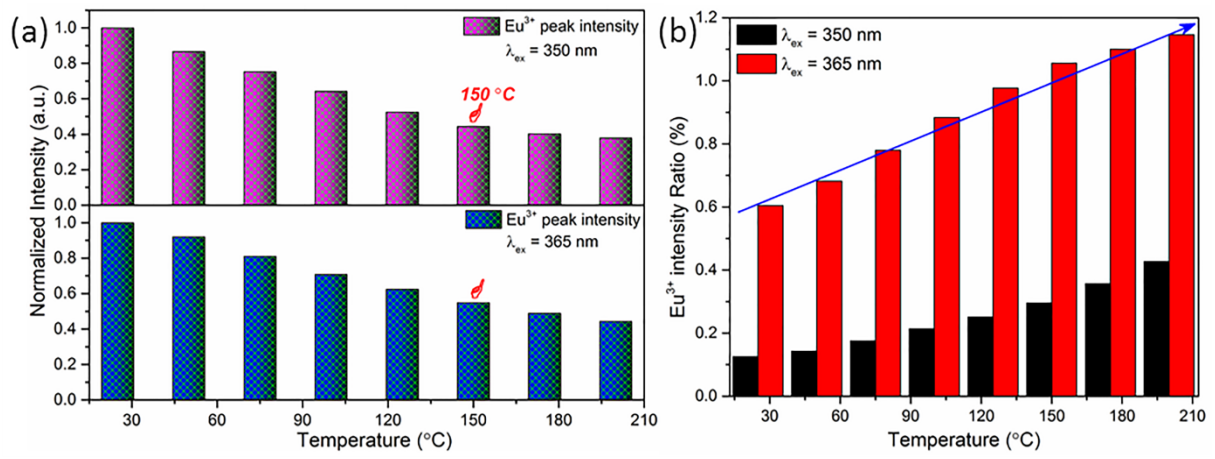


Fig. S6 Eu³⁺ peak intensities (a) and Eu³⁺ intensities ratio to the integrated PL intensities (b) of Sr₃Sc₄O₉: 0.01Eu as a function of temperature.

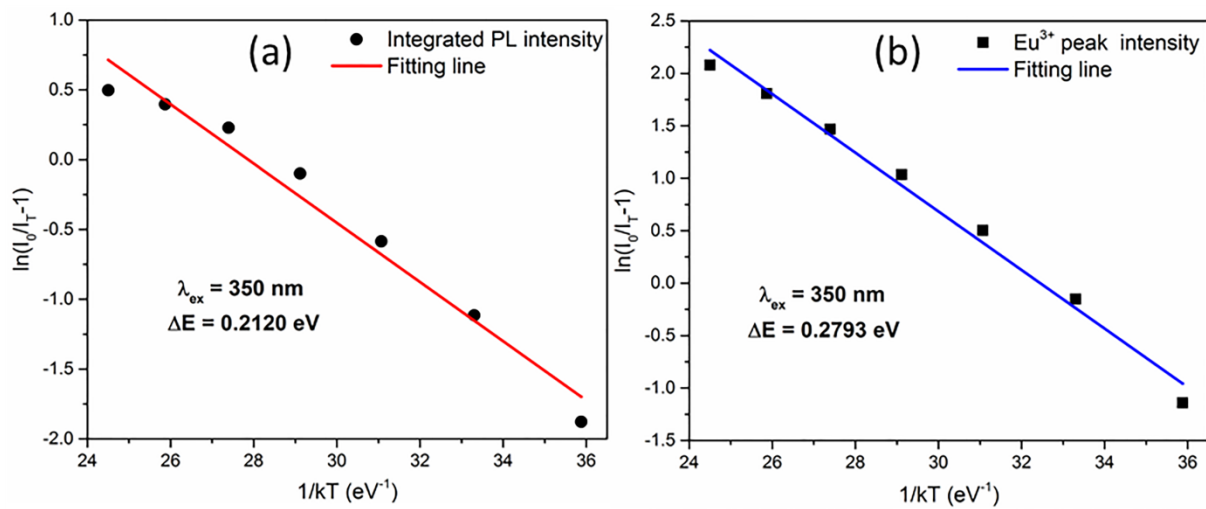


Fig. S7 The plot of $\ln[I_0/I(T) - 1]$ vs. $1/T$ for Eu^{2+} (a) and Eu^{3+} (b) emission in $\text{Sr}_3\text{Sc}_4\text{O}_9$ host.

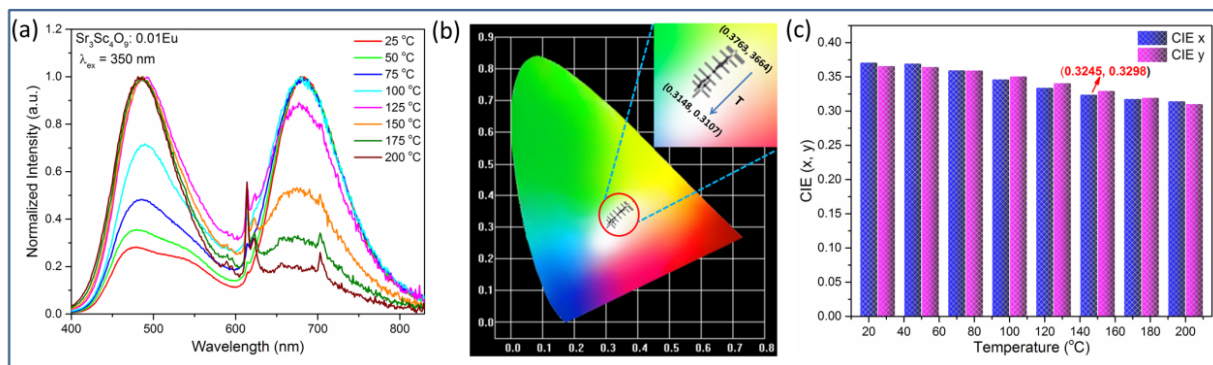


Fig. S8 The spectral profile (a), CIE coordinates diagram (b) and CIE coordinates (c) of $\text{Sr}_3\text{Sc}_4\text{O}_9:0.01\text{Eu}$ sample (upon 350 nm excitation) as a function of temperature.