

Supporting Information

Ultra- High- Sensitive Temperature Sensing Based on Emission Pr^{3+} and Yb^{3+} codoped $\text{Y}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{12}$ Nanostructures.

Nozha Ben Amar⁽¹⁾, Kamel Saidi^(1, 2), Christian Hernández-Álvarez⁽²⁾, Mohamed Dammak⁽¹⁾,
Inocencio R. Martin⁽²⁾

¹Université de Sfax, Laboratoire de Physique Appliquée, Faculté des Sciences de Sfax, Département de Physique, BP 1171, Université de Sfax, 3018 Sfax, Tunisie.

²Departamento de Física, Instituto Universitario de Materiales y Nanotecnología (IMN), Universidad de La Laguna, San Cristóbal de La Laguna E38200, Spain.

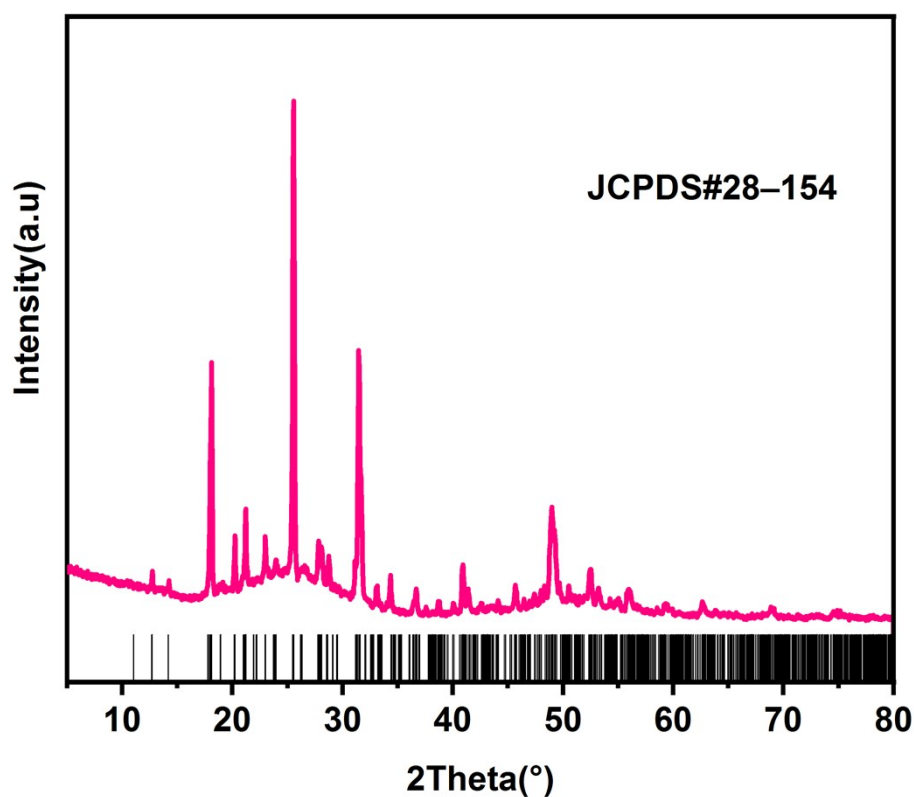


Figure S1. XRD pattern of YMO

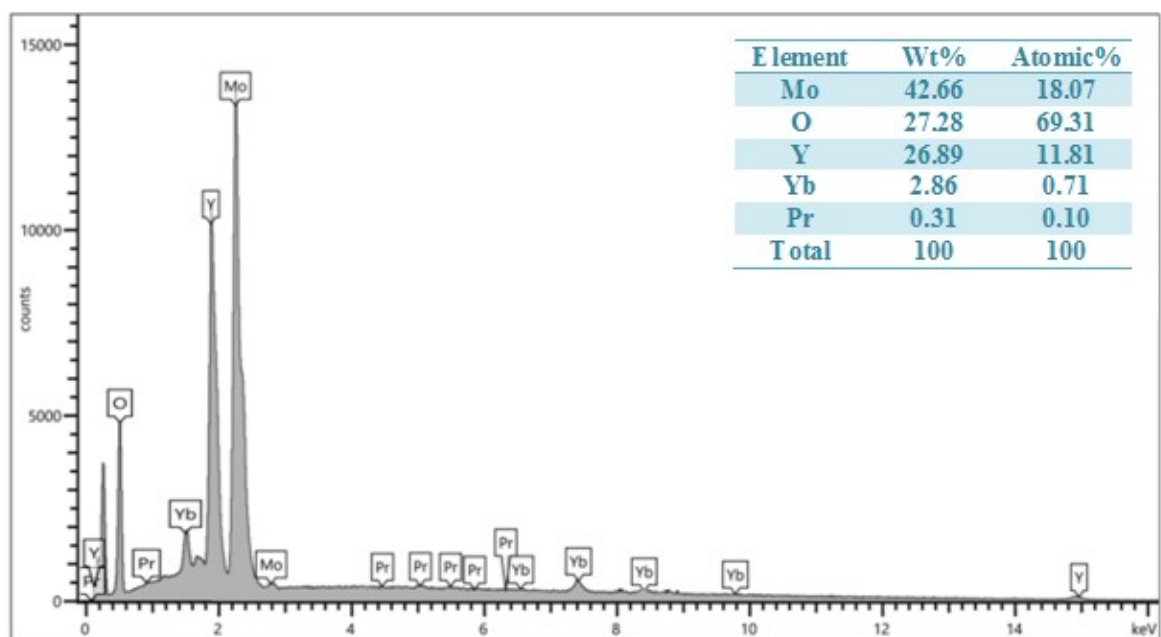


Figure S2. The EDX distribution of $\text{Y}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{12}$: 2% Pr^{3+} / 15% Yb^{3+}

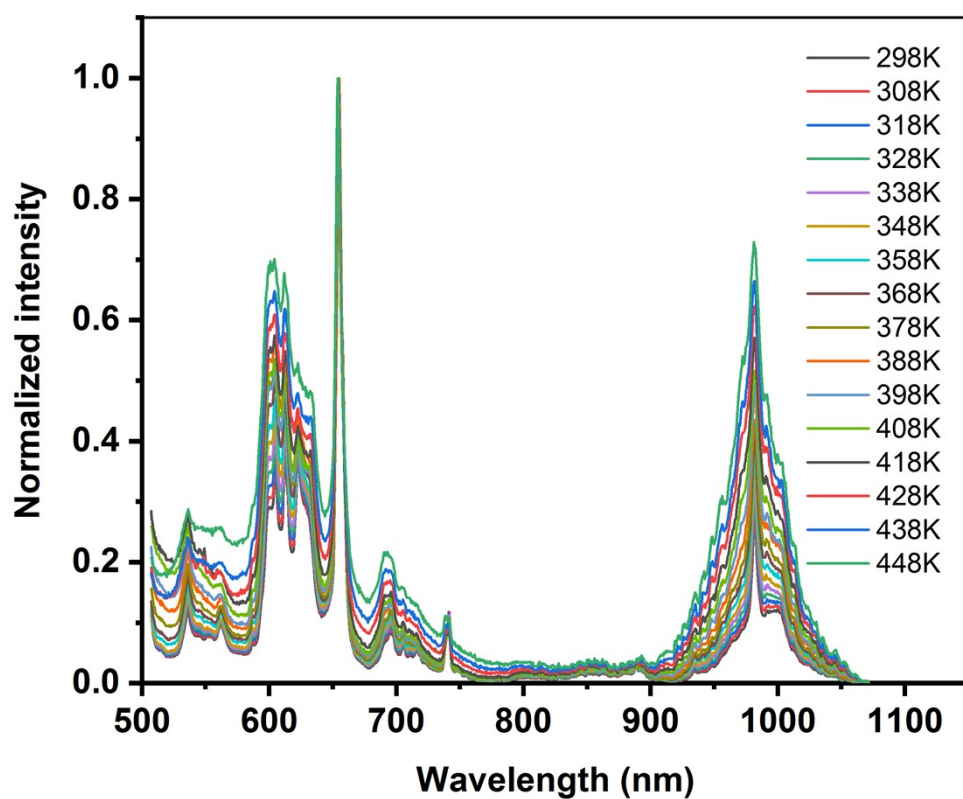
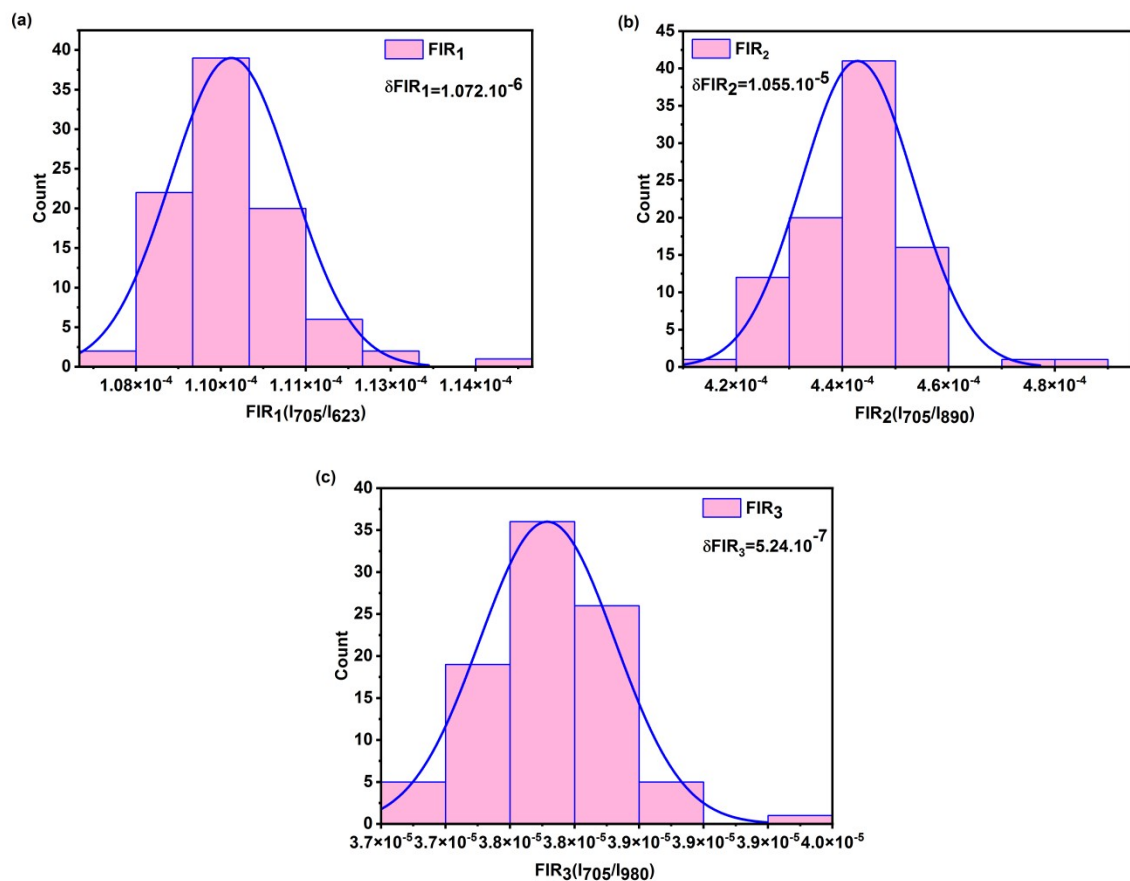


Figure S3. Normalized emission spectra of $\text{Y}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{12}$: 2% Pr^{3+} / 15% Yb^{3+}



FigureS4. Standard deviations at RT for (a) FIR₁, (b) FIR₂ and (c) FIR₃ obtained using 100 measurements at 300 K

Table S1. The calculated FIR of NTCL of Y₂Mo₃O₁₂: 2% Pr³⁺ /15%Yb³⁺

Intensity ratio	FIR
I ₇₀₅ /I ₈₉₀	$\text{FIR}_2 = 0.1247 - 0.00107 \cdot T + 2.9595 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2 - 2.577 \cdot 10^{-9} T^3$
I ₇₀₅ /I ₉₈₀	$\text{FIR}_3 = 6.5871 \cdot 10^{-4} - 1.3963 \cdot 10^{-5} T + 5.8479 \cdot 10^{-8} T^2 - 6.2463 \cdot 10^{-11} T^3$