

## Supporting Information

### **Modulating Anti-Thermal and Concentration Quenching for Enhanced Dysprosium Emission**

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**Table S1.** Fraction Atomic Coordinates and Equivalent Isotropic Displacement Parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ ) for SLAB:0.015Tm<sup>3+</sup>,Dy<sup>3+</sup>.

Atoms	Site	X	Y	Z	U <sub>iso</sub>	N
Sr1/La1	2c	0.333/0.333	0.666/0.666	0.250/0.250	0.0121(13)	0.202/0.797(14)
Sr2/La2	6h	0.128/128(5)	0.840/0.840(5)	0.250/0.250	0.99(2)	0.98/0.12(5)
Al	6g	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0.0160(15)	1
B1	6h	0.2168(3)	0.7636(3)	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.004(5)	1
B2	4e	0	0	-0.0899(12)	0.04(2)	$\frac{1}{2}$
O1	12i	0.3407(13)	0.9233(12)	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.016(4)	1
O2	12i	0.3006(2)	0.4660(14)	0.5369	0.019(4)	1
O3	6h	-0.0435(9)	0.1037(8)	0.4071(12)	0.010(2)	1
O4	6h	0.08261(3)	0.4637(3)	0.2500(3)	0.016(4)	1

Space group *P63/m*:  $a = b = 10.3867(3)$  Å,  $c = 5.8146(4)$  Å, Reliability factor:  $R_p = 0.0275$ ,  $R_{wp} = 0.0453$ .

**Table S2.** Some selected bond lengths of SLAB:0.015Tm<sup>3+</sup>,0.05Dy<sup>3+</sup> phosphor.

Atoms	SLAB:0.015Tm <sup>3+</sup> ,0.05Dy <sup>3+</sup>
Sr1/La1–O1	2.281(11) Å X 3
Sr1/La1–O3	2.295(7) Å X 6
Sr2/La2–O1	2.353(11) Å X 1
Sr2/La2–O2	2.205(11) Å X 1
Sr2/La2–O3	2.335(8) Å X 2
Sr2/La2–O4	2.446(2) Å X 1
Sr2/La2–O4	2.420(3) Å X 1
Sr2/La2–O4	2.423(3) Å X1
Al–O1	1.926(7) Å X 2
Al–O2	2.080(10) Å X2
Al–O3	1.796(8) Å X 2
B1–O2	1.305(3) Å X 1
B1–O3	1.347(2) Å X 2
B2–O4	1.712(13) Å X 3

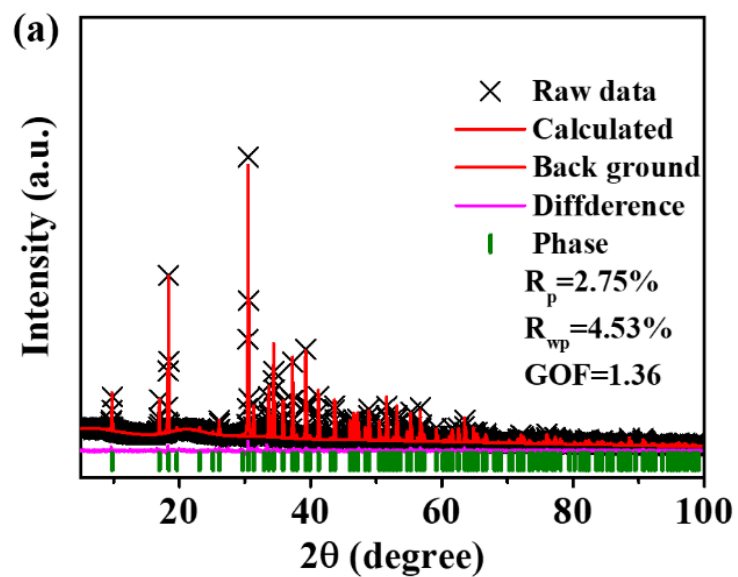
**Table-S3.** Lifetimes, fitting Parameters, energy transfer rates, and quantum efficiency for SLAB:Tm<sup>3+</sup>,xDy<sup>3+</sup> (x = 0 to 0.15) from measurements of Dy<sup>3+</sup> emission at RT.

Sm <sup>3+</sup>	R <sup>2</sup> <sub>adj</sub>	τ*	<sup>a</sup> k <sub>ET</sub> (μs) <sup>-1</sup>	η (%)
0	0.9995	22.35	0.00	0.0
0.01	0.9993	20.07	5.08	11.70
0.05	0.9979	16.13	17.64	29.01
0.10	0.9953	10.83	47.61	52.84
0.15	0.9918	6.53	88.77	70.23

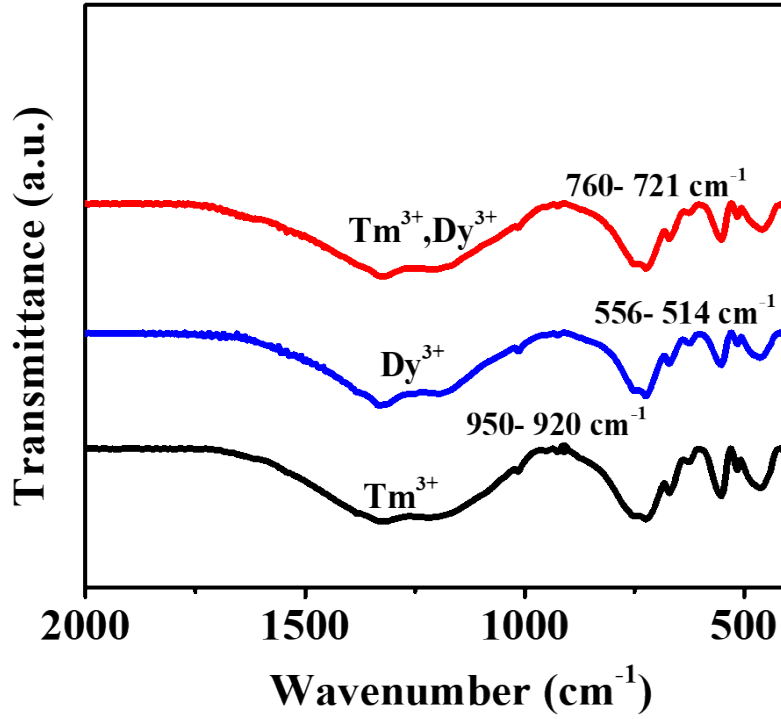
**Table-S4.** Calculated D<sub>uv</sub> value of color quality and chromaticity shift (ΔE) of SLAB:0.015Tm<sup>3+</sup>,0.05Dy<sup>3+</sup> along with various temperatures.

Value of x	Color coordinates		D <sub>uv</sub>	(ΔE)×10 <sup>-3</sup>
	X	Y		
300 K	0.321	0.335	0.0023	0.00
350 K	0.324	0.330	- 0.0014	8.31
400 K	0.322	0.328	- 0.0020	8.90
450 K	0.318	0.322	- 0.0073	9.12
500 K	0.313	0.317	-0.0032	10.31

## Supplementary Figures and Tables



**Fig. S1.** Rietveld refinement result of the SLAB:0.015Tm<sup>3+</sup>,0.10Dy<sup>3+</sup>.

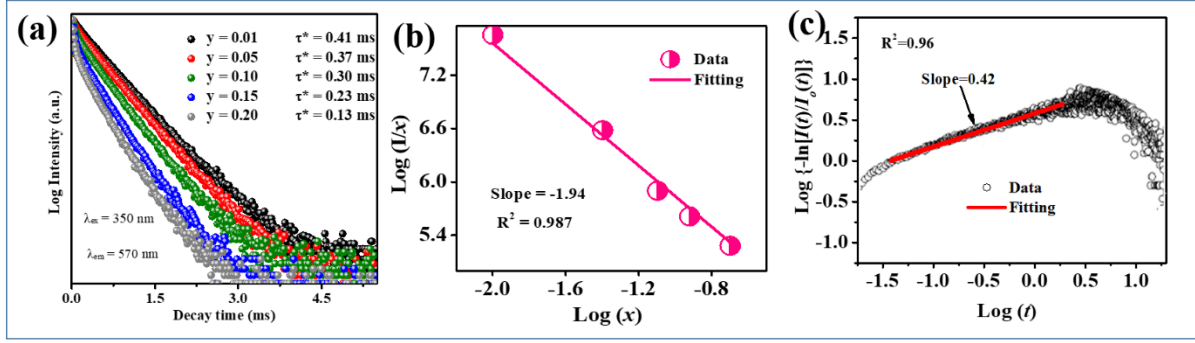


**Fig. S2.** FTIR spectra of singly doped and codoped  $\text{Tm}^{3+}, \text{Dy}^{3+}$  phosphors.

The absorption peak between 200 and 290 nm corresponds to the host, while the peaks between 200 and 500 nm are attributed to transitions involving  $\text{Tm}^{3+}$  or  $\text{Dy}^{3+}$  ions. Such an interpretation is compatible with the f-f transitions observed in their PLE spectrum. The bandgap for the host material is typically calculated using the formula below.

$$F(R_{\infty}) = \frac{A(1 - R)}{2R} = K/S \quad (\text{S1})$$

The absorption, the scattering coefficient, and the reflections are denoted by the letters K, R, and S in this instance. The estimated value of  $E_g$  is approximately 4.96 eV (**Fig. 3b**), derived from the linear extrapolation of  $[F(R_{\infty})hv]^2 = 0$ .

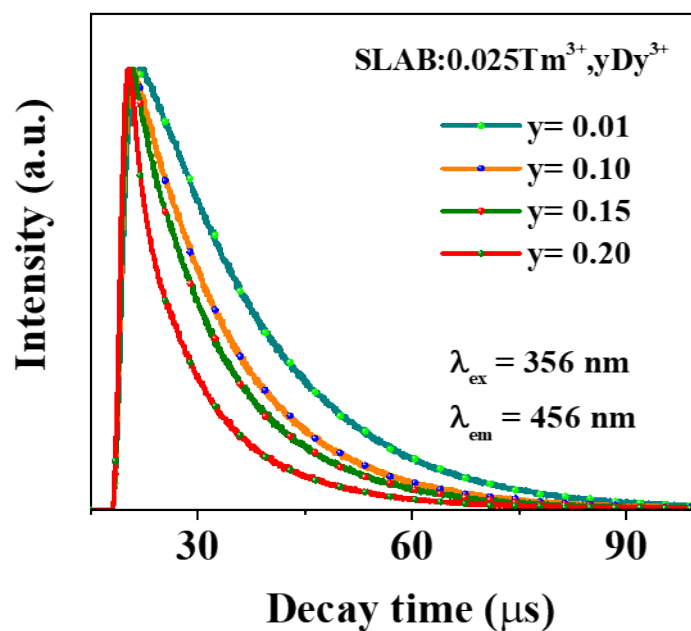


**Fig. S3.** (a) Decay times of the SLAB:yDy<sup>3+</sup>. (b) The linear relationship of log(I/x) vs log(x) and (c) the fitting with the Inokuti-Hirayama model of the SLAB:yDy<sup>3+</sup>.

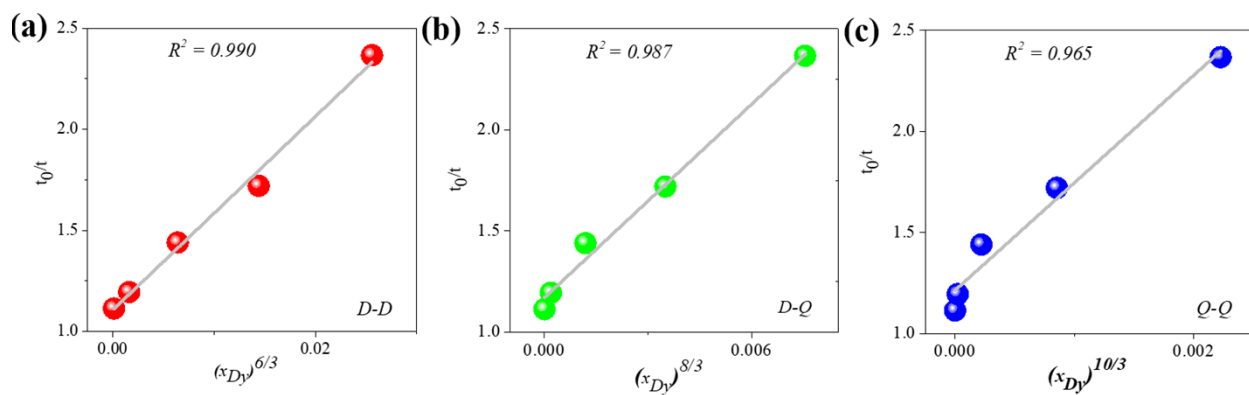
The distance between ions can be estimated using an equation.

$$R \approx 2 \left[ \frac{3V}{4\pi x_c N} \right]^{1/3} \quad (S2)$$

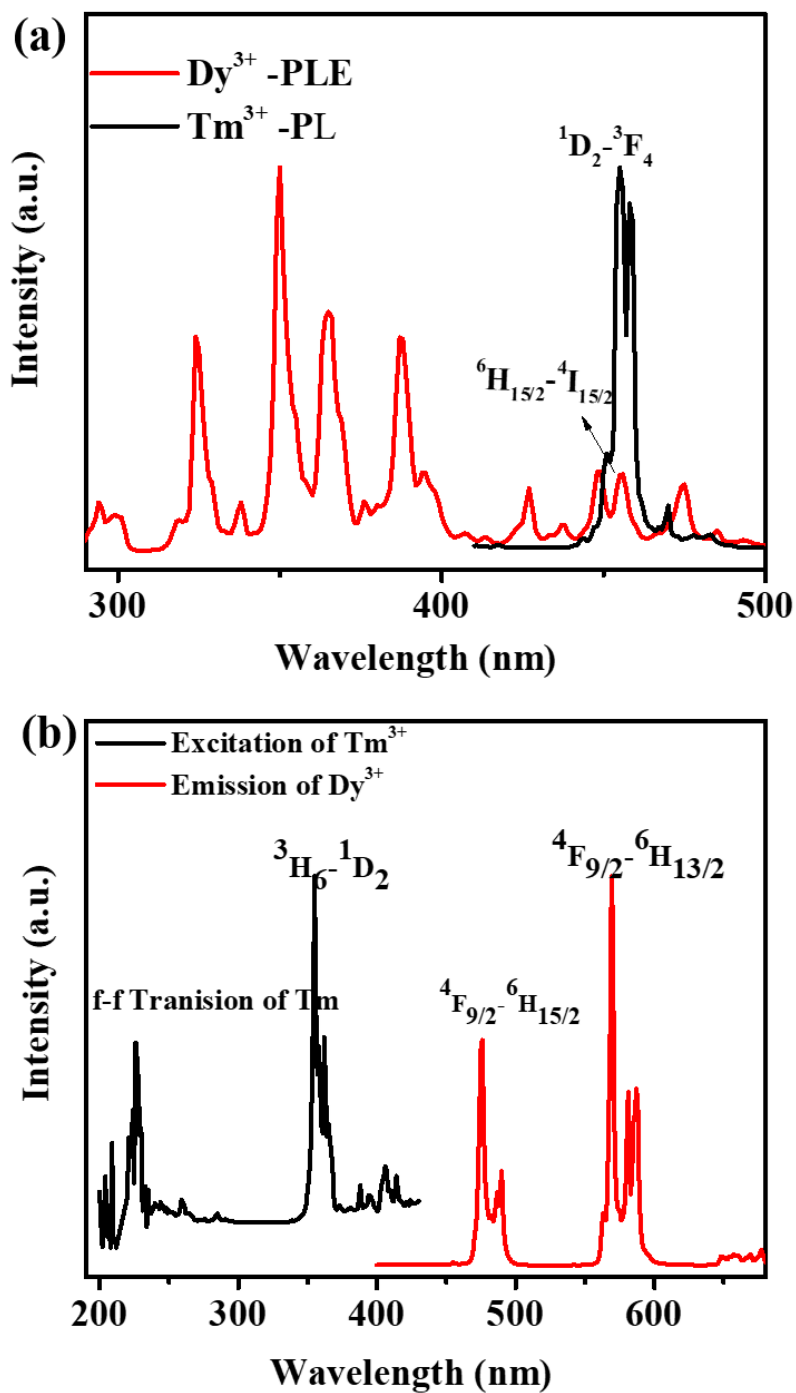
In which  $V$  is referred to as cell volume,  $N$  is the number of molecules in the unit cell, and  $x_c$  is the total concentration of Tm<sup>3+</sup> and Dy<sup>3+</sup>. For the SLAB:0.015Tm<sup>3+</sup>,0.08Dy<sup>3+</sup> host with N=2, V=546.45 Å<sup>3</sup> (denoting the cell volume), and a concentration of Tm<sup>3+</sup> and Dy<sup>3+</sup> at 0.095, the computed critical distance is approximately 17.65 Å. This estimation suggests a minimal possibility for ET through exchange interaction due to the relatively large distance between ions, showing a tiny possibility for ET through the exchange interaction.



**Fig. S4.** Decay plots of the samples SLAB:0.025Tm<sup>3+</sup>,yDy<sup>3+</sup> (y=0.01, 0.1, 0.15 and 0.20).

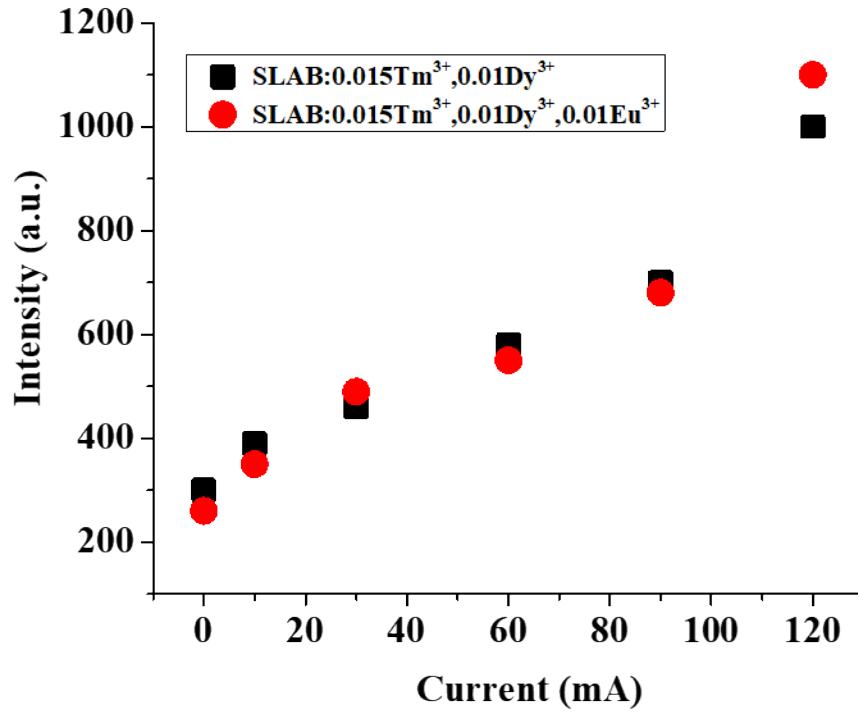


**Fig. S5.** The dependence of  $\tau_0/\tau$  on the total content of Tm<sup>3+</sup> and Dy<sup>3+</sup> in SLAB.



**Fig. S6.** The spectral overlap of Dy<sup>3+</sup> excitation and Tm<sup>3+</sup> emission in SLAB and of Tm<sup>3+</sup> excitation and Dy<sup>3+</sup> emission in SLAB.





**Fig. S7.** CL intensities under different forwarding bias currents (0–120 mA).

The following formula converts the CIE 1931 x and y values into their corresponding Duv values.<sup>1,</sup>

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1) Convert chromaticity coordinates from  $(x, y)$  or  $(u', v')$  to  $(u, v)$ , use the following formulas:

$$u = \frac{4x}{(-2x + 12y + 3)} \quad \text{Or} \quad u = u'$$

$$v = \frac{6y}{(-2x + 12y + 3)}$$

$$v = \frac{2v'}{3}$$

2) Duv is obtained by

$$L_{FP} = \sqrt{(u - 0.292)^2 + (v - 0.24)^2}$$

$$a = \arccos\left(\frac{u - 0.292}{L_{FP}}\right)$$

$$L_{BB} = k_6 a^6 + k_5 a^5 + k_4 a^4 + k_3 a^3 + k_2 a^2 + k_1 a + k_0$$

$$D_{uv} = L_{FP} - L_{BB}$$

Where,  $k_0 = -0.471106$ ,  $k_1 = 1.925865$ ,  $k_2 = -2.4243787$ ,  $k_3 = 1.5317403$ ,  $k_4 = -0.5179722$ ,  $k_5 = -0.08939440$ , and  $k_6 = -0.00616793$ . The calculated value of  $D_{uv}$  for SLAB:0.015Tm<sup>3+</sup>,xDy<sup>3+</sup> are listed in **Table S4**.

1. D. Baxter, M. Royer and K. Smet, *Leukos*, 2024, **20**, 55-66.
2. M. Royer, M. J. Murdoch, K. Smet, L. Whitehead, A. David, K. Houser, T. Esposito, J. Livingston and Y. Ohno, *Leukos*, 2023, **19**, 35-52.