

# A Novel Dual-mode Broadband Near-infrared Phosphor $\text{Mg}_5\text{Ga}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_{12}:\text{Cr}^{3+}, \text{Ni}^{2+}$ Designed Based on Energy Transfer Strategy

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## Figures:

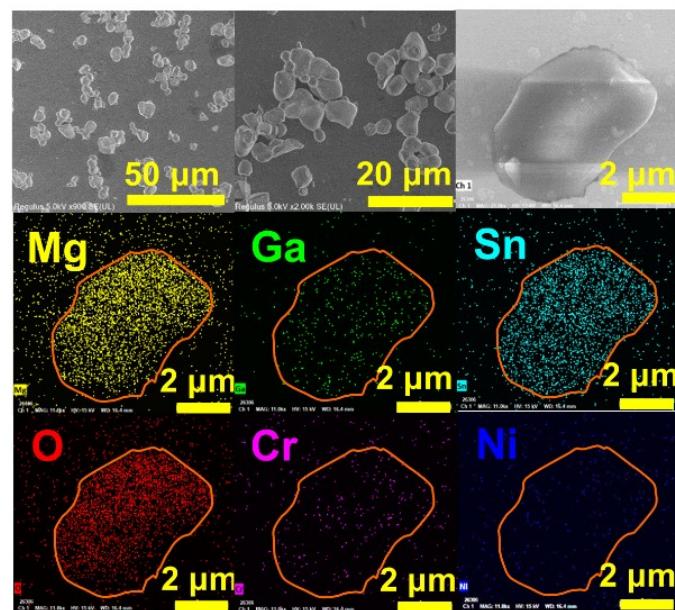


Fig. S1. SEM images and element distribution mappings of MGSO:0.1Cr<sup>3+</sup>, 0.01Ni<sup>2+</sup>.

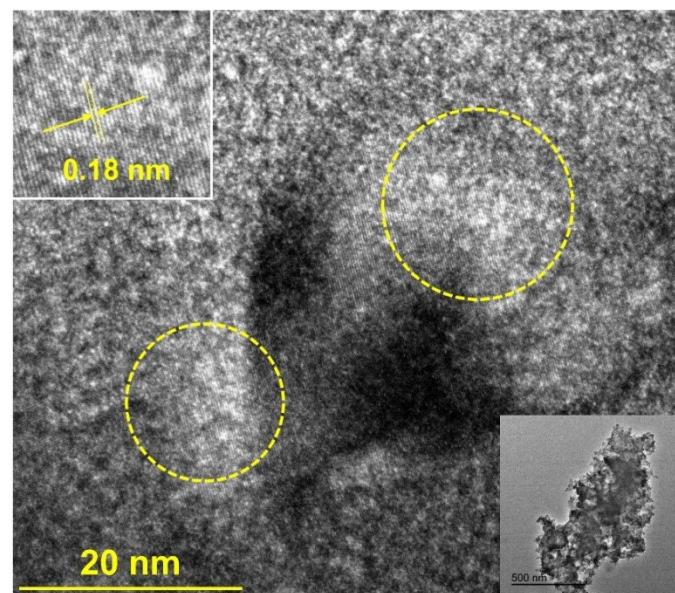


Fig. S2 TEM and HRTEM image of MGSO:0.1Cr<sup>3+</sup>, 0.01Ni<sup>2+</sup>.

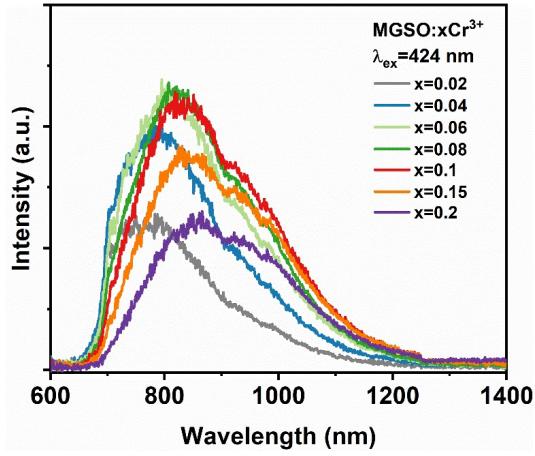


Fig. S3 PL spectra of MGSO: $x$ Cr $^{3+}$

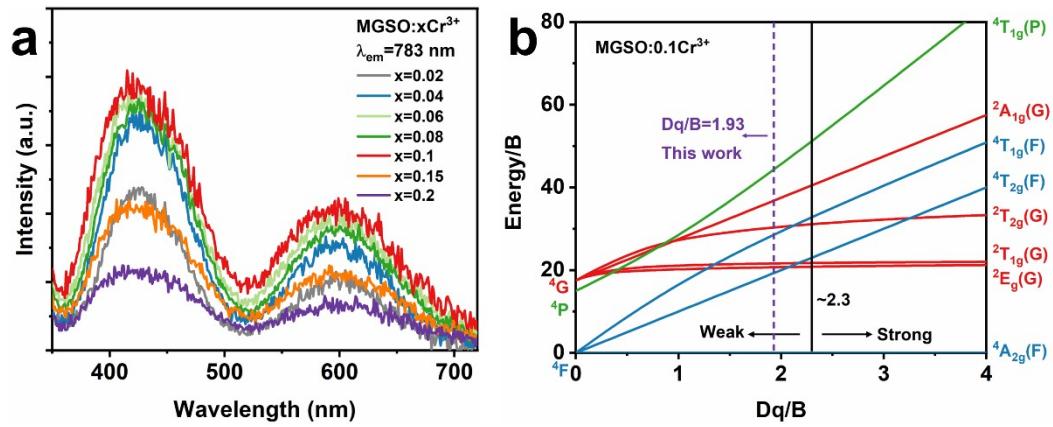


Fig. S4. (a) PLE spectra of MGSO: $x$ Cr $^{3+}$ . (b) Tanabe-Sugano diagram of MGSO:0.1Cr $^{3+}$ .

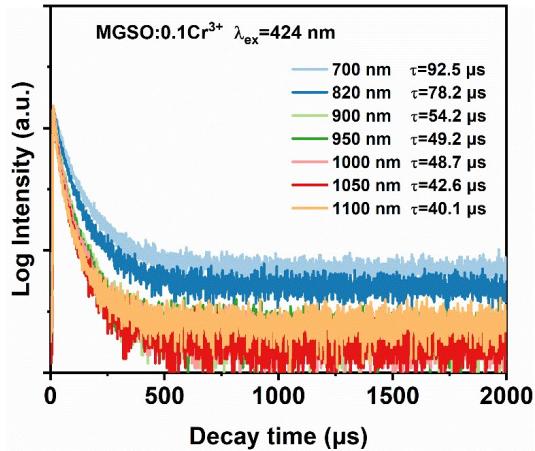


Fig. S5. Fluorescence decay curves of MGSO:0.1Cr $^{3+}$  monitored at various emission wavelengths under 424 nm excitation.

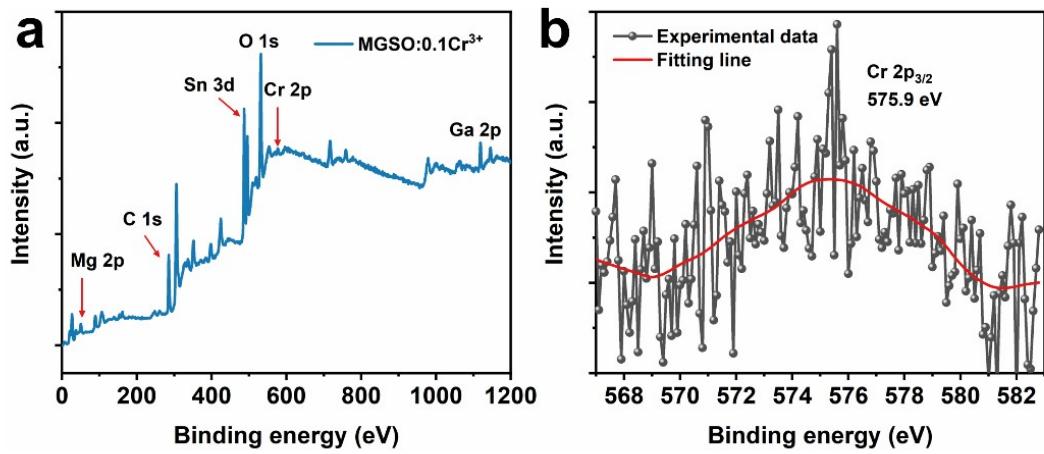


Fig. S6. (a) XPS spectrum of MGSO:0.1Cr<sup>3+</sup>. (b) High-resolution XPS spectrum of Cr<sup>3+</sup> for MGSO:0.1Cr<sup>3+</sup>.

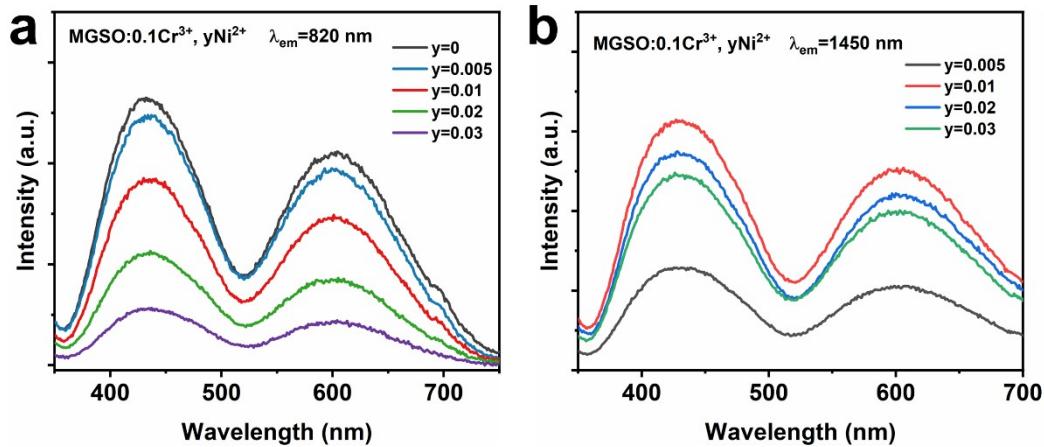


Fig. S7. (a) PLE spectra of MGSO:0.1Cr<sup>3+</sup>, yNi<sup>2+</sup> monitored at 820 nm. (b) PLE spectra of MGSO:0.1Cr<sup>3+</sup>, yNi<sup>2+</sup> monitored at 1450 nm.

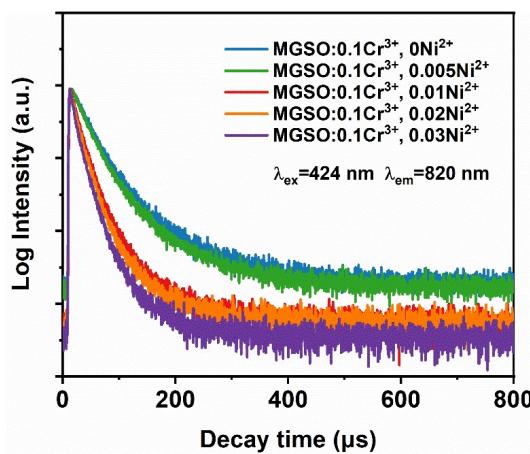


Fig. S8. Fluorescence decay curves of MGSO:0.1Cr<sup>3+</sup>, xNi<sup>2+</sup>.

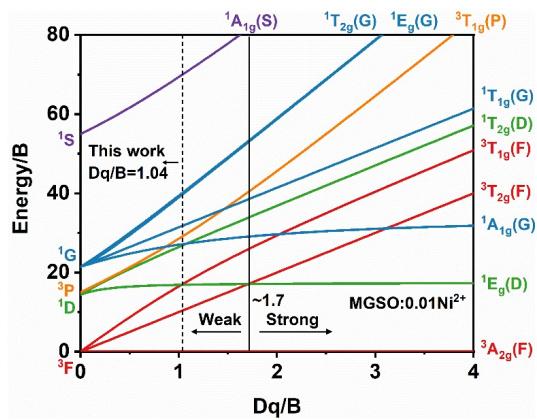


Fig. S9. Tanabe-Sugano diagram of MGSO:0.01Ni<sup>2+</sup>.

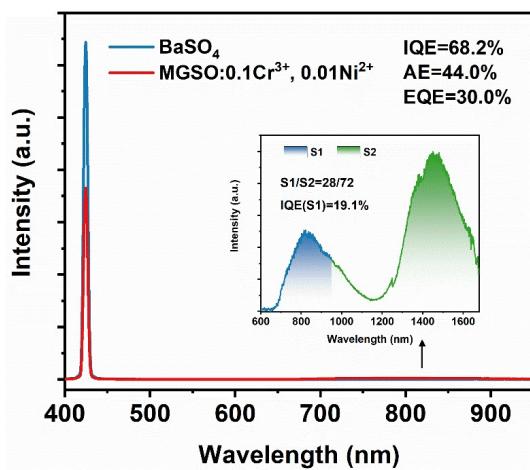


Fig. S10. Internal quantum efficiency and external quantum efficiency of MGSO:0.1Cr<sup>3+</sup>, 0.01Ni<sup>2+</sup>.

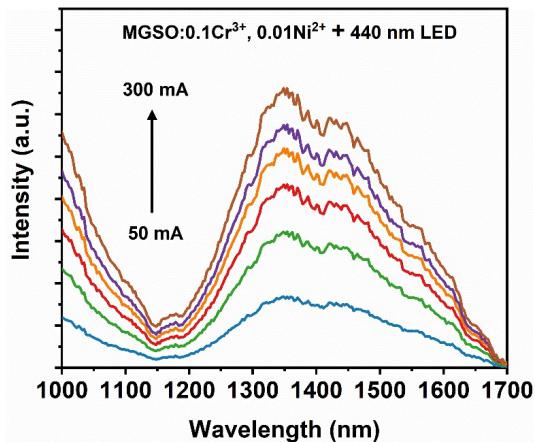


Fig. S11. Electroluminescence spectra of NIR-pc-LED.

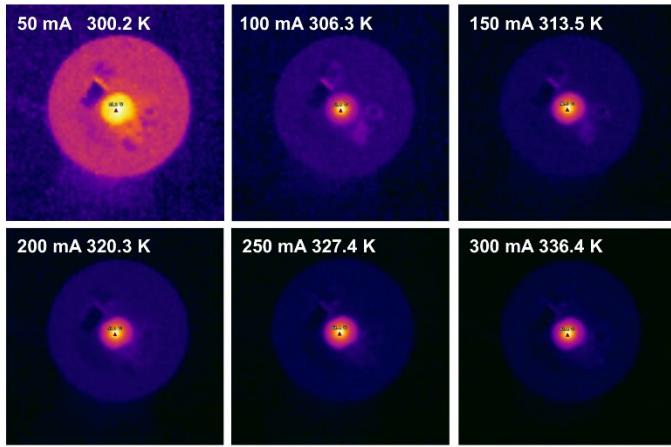


Fig. S12. Thermal imaging photos of NIR-pc-LED at different driving currents

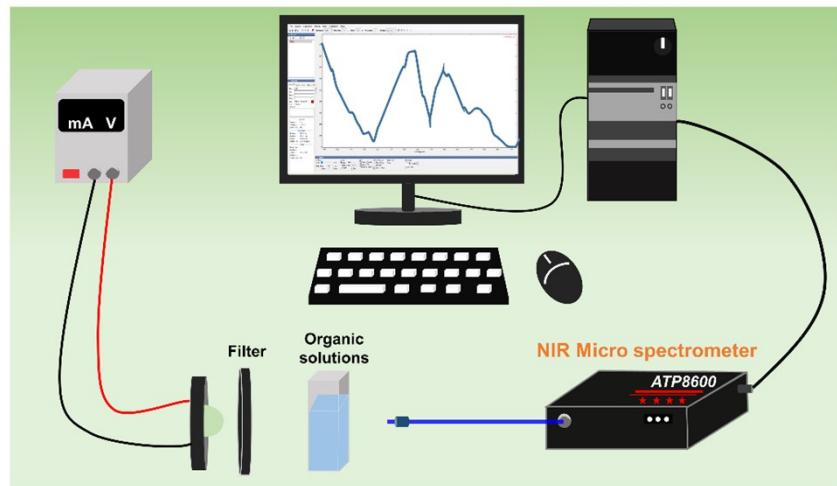


Fig. S13. Schematic diagram of using NIR-pc-LED for the non-destructive detection of organic solutions.

## Tables:

Table S1 Rietveld refinement results of MGSO un-doped.

Sample	MGSO un-doped
Space group	<i>Fd-3m</i> (227)
Crystal structure	cubic
<i>a</i> (Å)	8.515
<i>b</i> (Å)	8.515
<i>c</i> (Å)	8.515
<i>v</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	617.477
$\alpha=\beta=\gamma$ (°)	90
<i>R</i> <sub>wp</sub>	15.46
<i>R</i> <sub>p</sub>	11.57
$\chi^2$	1.87

Table S2 Crystal field strength parameters of MGSO: $x$ Cr $^{3+}$ .

MGSO: $x$ Cr $^{3+}$	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.1	0.15	0.2
Dq (cm $^{-1}$ )	1471.9	1462.5	1459.5	1449.2	1443.1	1447.7	1429.2
B (cm $^{-1}$ )	704.3	720.4	733.4	743.2	747.7	804.3	826.1
Dq/B	2.09	2.03	1.99	1.95	1.93	1.80	1.73

 Table S3 Luminescence properties of several Ni $^{2+}$ -doped NIR phosphors.

Phosphors	$\lambda_{\text{ex}}$ (nm)	$\lambda_{\text{em}}$ (nm)	FWHM (nm)	IQE (%)	EQE (%)	Thermal stability(%)	Refs
Ca <sub>3</sub> Ga <sub>2</sub> Ge <sub>3</sub> O <sub>12</sub> :Cr $^{3+}$ ,Ni $^{2+}$	450	1470	255	24.6	13.3	I <sub>385K</sub> @50	<sup>1</sup>
La <sub>2</sub> MgSnO <sub>6</sub> :Mn $^{4+}$ ,Ni $^{2+}$	365	1470	250	/	/	I <sub>398K</sub> @43.1	<sup>2</sup>
Mg <sub>3</sub> Ga <sub>2</sub> GeO <sub>8</sub> :Cr $^{3+}$ ,Ni $^{2+}$	420	1425	300	62	18.1	I <sub>373K</sub> @58.1	<sup>3</sup>
Zn <sub>3</sub> Ga <sub>2</sub> GeO <sub>8</sub> :Cr $^{3+}$ ,Ni $^{2+}$	410	1300	255	37.5	21.1	I <sub>360K</sub> @27	<sup>4</sup>
MgIn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> :Ni $^{2+}$	365	1520	311	47.93	34.66	I <sub>373K</sub> @45	<sup>5</sup>
Li <sub>2</sub> ZnSn <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> :Cr $^{3+}$ ,Ni $^{2+}$	426	1465	300	43.31	18.24	I <sub>373K</sub> @30.14	<sup>6</sup>
Ga <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> :Cr $^{3+}$ ,Ni $^{2+}$	430	1460	300	53.5	21.2	I <sub>373K</sub> @25.6	<sup>7</sup>
Mg <sub>7</sub> Ga <sub>2</sub> GeO <sub>12</sub> :Cr $^{3+}$ ,Ni $^{2+}$	448	1480	375	11.3	/	/	<sup>8</sup>
Mg <sub>2</sub> SnO <sub>4</sub> :Ni $^{2+}$	405	1480	297	21.6	4.9	I <sub>373K</sub> @41.2	<sup>9</sup>
Ba <sub>2</sub> MgWO <sub>6</sub> :Ni $^{2+}$	365	1630	250	16.67	/	I <sub>423K</sub> @50	<sup>10</sup>
Mg <sub>5</sub> Ga <sub>2</sub> Sn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>12</sub> :Cr $^{3+}$ ,Ni $^{2+}$	424	1450	320	68.2	30	I <sub>383K</sub> @38	This work

### Equations:

The equations for calculating the crystal field strength parameter are as follows:<sup>11</sup>

$$10Dq = E(^4T_2) = E(^4A_2 \rightarrow ^4T_2) - \frac{\Delta S}{2} \#(S1)$$

$$\frac{B}{Dq} = \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta E_{4T}}{Dq}\right)^2 - 10\left(\frac{\Delta E_{4T}}{Dq}\right)}{15\left(\frac{\Delta E_{4T}}{Dq} - 8\right)} \#(S2)$$

$$\Delta E_{4T} = E(^4T_1) - E(^4T_2) \#(S3)$$

where Dq represents the crystal field strength, B is the Rach parameter,  $\Delta S$  is the Stokes shift, and  $\Delta E_{4T}$  is the energy difference between the  $^4A_2$  to  $^4T_1$  and  $^4T_2$  transitions.

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