Supplementary Materials

BiPO₄: A better host for doping lanthanide ions

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Figure 1. Emission spectrum from BiPO₄ samples containing (a) 1 atom % (b) 2.5 atom % and (c) 5 atom % Eu³⁺ ions. Green line represents individual peak, red line represents overall fit and black line represents experimentally observed pattern. The excitation wavelength was 270 nm.



Figure 2. Excitation spectra (a) corresponding to 615 nm emission from BiPO₄ samples containing 1, 2.5 and 5 atom % Eu³⁺ ions. The decay curves corresponding to the ⁵D₀ level of Eu³⁺ obtained with different trigger delays for representative 2.5 atom % Eu³⁺ doped BiPO₄ sample are shown in Fig. 2(b). The excitation and emission wavelengths are 394 and 615 nm respectively.



Figure 3. Emission spectra (a) and decay curves corresponding to ${}^{5}D_{4}$ level of Tb³⁺(b) from monoclinic BiPO₄ nano-rods containing 1, 2.5 and 5 atom % Tb³⁺. The excitation and emission wavelengths are 255 and 545 nm respectively.



Figure 4. XRD patterns of $Bi_{1-x}Tb_xPO_4$ (x = 0, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.7 and 1) nanomaterials prepared at 185 °C.

Table 1. Average lifetime values of ${}^{5}D_{4}$ level of Tb^{3+} from monoclinic BiPO₄ nanorods doped with different amounts of Tb^{3+} ions.

% of Tb ³⁺	Lifetime values of ⁵ D ₄
	level of Tb ³⁺
	$\tau_{average}(ms)$
1 atom %	1.97
2.5 atom %	2.38
5 atom %	2.13