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1 Introduction

Photon upconversion (UC) has attracted increasing research interest for decades since its first recognition and formulation by Auzel and Ovsyankin in the mid-1960s,^{1–5} whereas lanthanide ion (Ln³⁺) doped luminescent materials have shown an excellent near infrared (NIR) to visible UC efficiency, with unparalleled advantages, including but not limited to narrow emission bands, long luminescence lifetimes (micro- to milli-

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NaF-mediated controlled-synthesis of multicolor Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er upconversion nanocrystals†

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Synthesis of lanthanide-doped upconversion nanocrystals (LDUNs) with controlled morphology and luminescence has long been desired in order to fulfill various application requirements. In this work, we have investigated the effect of the NaF: Ln^{3+} molar ratio, in the range of 1 to 20, on the morphology, crystal structure, and upconversion properties of Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals that are reported to possess different upconversion properties from those of NaYF4:Yb/Er nanocrystals. The experimental results prove that the NaF : Ln³⁺ molar ratio influences significantly the growth process of the nanocrystals, *i.e.* a low NaF: Ln^{3+} molar ratio results in hexagonal NaScF₄ nanocrystals, while a high NaF: Ln^{3+} molar ratio favors monoclinic Na₃ScF₆ nanocrystals. When the NaF: Ln^{3+} molar ratio is as high as 6 or above, phase separation is found and hexagonal NaYbF4 nanocrystals showed up for the first time. Simply by adjusting the NaF: Ln³⁺ molar ratio, we have successfully achieved the simultaneous control of the shape, size, as well as the crystallographic phase of the Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals, which give different red to green (R/G) ratios (integral area), leading to a multicolor upconversion luminescence from orangered to green. This study provides a vivid example to track and interpret the formation mechanisms and growth processes of Na_xScF_{3+x} :Yb/Er nanocrystals, which shall be instructive for guiding the controlled synthesis of other LDUNs and extending their according applications in optical communication, color display, anti-counterfeiting, bioimaging, and so on.

> second range), low cytotoxicity, and high resistance to photobleaching, photoblinking and photochemical degradation.^{6,7} These unique characteristics have offered them wide applications in areas ranging from high-resolution displays, integrated optical systems, substitutes for organic dyes, solid-state lasers, to biological labels, optical communication, and so on.⁸⁻¹⁸

> Among all the lanthanide-based host materials observed to date including oxides, phosphates, and vanadates,^{19–23} fluorides are proved to be the most efficient hosts for visible UC luminescence, due to their intrinsically low phonon energies, which lead to a decrease in the nonradiative relaxation rate that affects the UC efficiency.^{24–33} NaMF₄:Yb/Ln (M = Y, La, Gd or Lu, Ln = Er or Tm) UC nanocrystals showing various crystal structures, morphology as well as UC luminescence have been systematically investigated in the last 10 years.^{9,34–38} The effects of the experimental factors such as the reaction time and temperature, the chemical composition and the polarity of the solvents, the $F^-:Ln^{3+}$ molar ratio, as well as the synthesis procedure on the structure and dimensions of the NaMF₄:Yb/Ln nanocrystals have been studied extensively.^{39–41}

> However, except few recent reports on the synthesis and UC luminescence of Na_xScF_{3+x} nanocrystals, there is a lack of a systematic study on the controlled synthesis of Na_xScF_{3+x} nano-

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[†] Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: HRTEM images and EDS data of the NaScF₄:Yb/Er and Na₃ScF₆:Yb/Er nanocrystals. TEM images of Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals synthesized at NaF:Ln³⁺ molar ratios of 14 and 20. XRD patterns of the Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals synthesized at NaF:Ln³⁺ molar ratios of 6, 8, 10, 14 and 20. XRD patterns of the NaYF₄:Yb/Er and NaGdF₄:Yb/Er nanocrystals synthesized at a NaF:Ln³⁺ molar ratio of 10. XRD and UC lumine-scence spectra of the corresponding NaYF₄:Yb/Er, NaYbF₄:Er and ultra-small Na₃ScF₆:Yb/Er nanocrystals. See DOI: 10.1039/c4nr06637e

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crystals under varying experimental conditions.^{42,43} What is more, since Sc^{3+} possesses the smallest rare earth ionic radius and distinct atomic electronic configuration, Sc^{3+} ion-based UC nanocrystals usually give a strong red UC luminescence at 660 nm,⁴⁴ which is different from those of NaMF₄:Yb/Er (M = Y, La, Gd or Lu) nanocrystals. Thus, it is even worth carrying out a systematic exploration of the effect of varying experimental conditions on the obtained Na_xScF_{3+x} nanocrystals and further on their UC luminescence.

Suitable applications normally require the UC nanocrystals to have precise parameters, such as size, shape, crystallographic phase, chemical composition, and the desired luminescence properties. In addition, the nanocrystals should be uniformly shaped while maintaining a high-monodispersion and well-defined crystalline structure. Hence, controllable synthesis of the nanocrystals with the desired parameters and UC luminescence has long been remained a challenging topic,⁴⁵⁻⁴⁷ and a comprehensive understanding of the process of nanocrystal growth and the cause of phase transition will provide straightforward clues to solve such challenges.

In this paper, a controlled synthesis of Na_xScF_{3+x} :Yb/Er nanocrystals at different shapes, sizes, and crystallographic phases is achieved simply by adjustment of the NaF:Ln³⁺ molar ratio. In addition, phase separation and hexagonal NaYbF₄ nanocrystals are observed at a higher NaF:Ln³⁺ molar ratio for the first time. The according UC luminescence of each product and the possible energy transfer mechanism are also discussed.

2 Experimental section

2.1 Chemicals and materials

All the starting chemicals and reagents used in the experiments, including $ScCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ (99.99%), $YbCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ (99.9%), $SrCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ (99.9%), NaF(99%), 1-octadecene (90%), oleic acid (90%), alcohol (95%), and cyclohexane (99.9%) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used as received.

2.2 Nanocrystal synthesis

1 mmol RECl₃· $6H_2O$ (0.78 mmol ScCl₃· $6H_2O$, 0.2 mmol YbCl₃· $6H_2O$, 0.02 mmol ErCl₃· $6H_2O$) was added to a 50 mL flask containing 12.5 mL oleic acid and 12.5 mL 1-octadecene. The solution was heated to 160 °C under argon protection. Subsequently, an appropriate amount of NaF (1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14 and 20 mmol) according to the desired product phase and chemical composition, was added directly to the solution. After 30 minutes of stirring, the solution was heated to 300 °C directly under an argon environment for 1.5 h with vigorous magnetic stirring. Ethanol was added to the solution after cooling down to room temperature, and the resulting nanocrystals were collected by centrifugation, washed with the mixture of water and ethanol several times, and finally redispersed in cyclohexane.

2.3 Characterization

The morphology and structure of the nanocrystals were characterized by using a low resolution (JEOL JEM-1400) transmission electron microscope (TEM) operated at an accelerating voltage of 100 kV and high resolution TEM (HRTEM) (JEOL JEM-3010) operated at an accelerating voltage of 300 kV. Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectrometry (EDS) measurement was collected using the JED-2300 Analysis Station operated at 20 kV. The crystallographic information of the samples was obtained by the X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements, using a Bruker D2 Phaser XRD with Cu K α radiation (λ = 1.5406 Å) from 10° to 70° at a step of 0.1° s⁻¹. The UC luminescence spectra were recorded on a Horiba Jobin Yvon FluoroMax-4 system and an external MDL/MDL-H-980 nm CW laser system was used as the excitation source. The nanocrystals were dispersed in cyclohexane (1 wt%) in a standard quartz cuvette at room temperature to measure the UC luminescence spectra.

3 Results and discussion

TEM images of the Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals synthesized at NaF: Ln³⁺ molar ratios of 1 (a), 1.5 (b), 2 (c), 2.5 (d), 4 (e) and 5 (f) are shown in Fig. 1. It can be seen that the shape of the nanocrystals synthesized at different NaF: Ln3+ ratios changes from nanospheres at the low NaF: Ln^{3+} ratio, *i.e.*, 1, to the mixture of both nanospheres and nanocubes at the NaF: Ln³⁺ ratio of 1.5, then big nanorods, nanospheres, nanocubes and eventually small nanopolyhedra at higher NaF : Ln³⁺ molar ratios of 2, 2.5, 4 and 5 respectively. Moreover, the size of the obtained nanocrystals increases gradually from 18.2 nm to 57.6 nm as the NaF: Ln^{3+} molar ratio increases from 1 (a) to 4 (e), and then sharply decreases at the NaF : Ln^{3+} ratio of 5 (f). The results clearly demonstrate that the NaF: Ln³⁺ molar ratio, which is responsible for the shape and size evolution, has a great impact on the dynamic process governing nucleation and growth of the Na_xScF_{3+x} nanocrystals.



Fig. 1 TEM images of Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals synthesized at NaF: Ln³⁺ molar ratios of 1 (a), 1.5 (b), 2 (c), 2.5 (d), 4 (e) and 5 (f), respectively.



Fig. 2 XRD patterns for the nanocrystals synthesized at NaF: Ln^{3+} molar ratios of 1 (a), 1.5 (b), 2 (c), 2.5 (d), 4 (e) and 5 (f) respectively (blue and red lines at the top and bottom are the standard XRD patterns of the monoclinic phase Na₃ScF₆ nanocrystals (JCPDS card no. 20-1153) and the hexagonal phase Na₃CeF₄ nanocrystals (JCPDS card no. 20-1152)).

XRD patterns were collected and shown in Fig. 2 to confirm the crystallographic phases of the nanocrystals synthesized under each individual experimental conditions. It can be found that pure hexagonal phase NaScF₄ (JCPDS 20-1152) nanocrystals can only be observed at the NaF: Ln³⁺ molar ratio of 1 (a), while pure monoclinic phase Na_3ScF_6 (JCPDS 20-1153) nanocrystals can be collected at a wide NaF: Ln3+ molar ratio range condition from 2 to 5 (c, d, e, f). A moderate NaF : Ln^{3+} molar ratio of 1.5 results in a mixture of both hexagonal and monoclinic phases (b). HRTEM images of the resulting NaScF₄:Yb/Er and Na₃ScF₆:Yb/Er nanocrystals are shown in Fig. S1.† Lattice fringes of NaScF₄:Yb/Er and Na₃ScF₆:Yb/Er nanocrystals were observed to have a d-spacing of 0.307 nm and 0.402 nm respectively, corresponding to the distance of the (221) planes of $NaScF_4$ and (110) planes of the Na_3ScF_6 phase. Lattice parameters for both hexagonal and monoclinic NarScF3+r:Yb/Er phases were calculated based on the XRD patterns. The results show the cell parameters of a = 13.0548 Å, c = 9.2099 Å and V = 1359.33 Å³ for hexagonal as well as a =5.6053 Å, b = 5.8520 Å, c = 8.0867 Å, and V = 265.25 Å³ for the monoclinic phase. Both cell volumes are slightly higher than those of the standard data (V = 1350.49 \AA^3 and 264.17 \AA^3 respectively), which indicates the formation of Yb/Er doped Na_xScF_{3+x} nanocrystals because the Yb^{3+} and Er^{3+} ions of the larger ionic radii partially substitute the Sc³⁺ ions of smaller ionic radii. Composition analysis of the as-prepared Na_xScF_{3+x}: Yb/Er nanocrystals by using EDS reveals that the nanocrystals are mainly composed of Na, Sc, Yb, F and a small amount of Er element. It confirms the successful doping of Yb^{3+} and Er^{3+} ions in the host lattice in a direct manner (Fig. S2†).

The crystallographic phases agree well with the morphology evolution observed in Fig. 1. As is known that nanocrystals with a hexagonal phase usually give hexagonal plates or hexagonal prisms in an external format, while a monoclinic phase shows rod or block shaped mostly. Sphere-like to some extent, is a characteristic feature of small polyhedra under the TEM measurement. Obviously, the crystallographic phase evolution from hexagonal phases to mixed phases, and then the monoclinic phase gives a reasonable explanation for the shape development of the Na_xScF_{3+x} :Yb/Er nanocrystals. It is also noticed that the intensity of the relative diffraction peaks for the monoclinic phase in the XRD patterns switches with the morphologies evolution, suggesting the existence of preferential orientation as well as the versatile morphologies.

The above results indicate clearly that, at a low NaF: Ln³⁺ molar ratio of 1, the hexagonal phase NaScF₄ is formed, while at a high NaF: Ln³⁺ molar ratio (2-5), the monoclinic phase Na_3ScF_6 is favored. It is reported that the growth of the as-prepared Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystal started with the reaction between F⁻ ions and rare earth oleate complexes.⁴⁸ A high F⁻ content can significantly accelerate the particle nucleation rate. A much faster nucleation speed results in a thermodynamically determined reaction process.45 The corresponding thermodynamically stable phase monoclinic Na₃ScF₆ nanocrystals are formed. The size and morphology of the resulting nanocrystals are dependent on the dynamic process. The capping effect of F⁻ on the crystal surface would alter the average number of dangling bonds, and further change the chemical potential of the crystal, as well as the crystal plane.45 Different NaF contents involved in each reaction conditions will cause the relative growth rate on different directions changing accordingly, leading to different crystal morphologies and sizes. In contrast, at a low NaF : Ln³⁺ molar ratio, which means a low F⁻ content, nucleation and nanocrystal growing becomes quite slow and metastable hexagonal phase NaScF4 nanocrystals are formed.

Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals prepared at much higher NaF: Ln³⁺ molar ratios, *i.e.*, 6, 8, 10, 14 and 20 were also investigated and the corresponding TEM images are shown in Fig. 3 and S3.[†] Different from the previous ones which show quite uniform morphologies, a mixture of both small nanoparticles and big hexagonal plates was found. As the NaF: Ln³⁺ molar ratio increases from 6 to 8, and further to 10, besides a small quantity of big hexagonal plates with a mean size of 150 nm in diameter and 80 nm in thickness is observed within the samples (Fig. 3d), and the rest of the majority of small nanocrystals decreases from 18.0 nm (Fig. 3a) to 10.5 nm (Fig. 3b), and finally to 8.2 nm (Fig. 3c). Along with the NaF : Ln³⁺ molar ratio further increasing, i.e., 14 and 20, the tiny nanocrystals reach a minimum diameter at about 8.0 nm (Fig. S3†) and remain constant. Nanocrystals with such obviously different morphologies observed in one sample are never reported in Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals, which may indicate the mixture of dramatically different crystal phases. XRD patterns shown

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Fig. 3 TEM images of Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals synthesized at NaF: Ln³⁺ molar ratios of 6 (a), 8 (b), 10 (c) and the corresponding NaYbF₄ hexagonal plates (d), respectively.

in Fig. S4[†] prove the mixture of both monoclinic phase Na₃ScF₆ and hexagonal phase NaYbF₄ nanocrystals. Obviously, the majority of small nanoparticles belong to the Na₃ScF₆ nanocrystals, while the big hexagonal plates are the NaYbF4 nanocrystals. The broadening peak width for Na₃ScF₆ nanocrystals as well as the narrow peak width for the NaYbF4 crystal phase observed from the XRD patterns gives an indirect evidence illustrating the conclusion. Such a particular phase separation phenomenon has never been reported before. Comparison experiments for NaMF₄:Yb/Er (M = Y and Gd) nanocrystals synthesized at a NaF: Ln³⁺ molar ratio of 10 were done under the same process. XRD patterns shown in Fig. S5† demonstrate clearly that no phase separation phenomenon can be observed in the Y3+/Gd3+ ion-based UC systems. Thus, phase separation is a particular phenomenon in the Sc³⁺ ionbased UC system. Considering that there is a big difference of rare earth ionic radius of Sc and doping ions, phase separation may occur under the condition when there is a quite fast nucleation rate at a much higher NaF content. Furthermore, crystallographic phase difference between Na_xScF_{3+x} and Na_xYbF_v systems should be another important reason. The monoclinic phase Na₃ScF₆ is formed at a high NaF:Ln³⁺ molar ratio. However, there is no monoclinic phase found for the Na_xYbF_v system. Phase separation under the high NaF:Ln³⁺ molar ratio condition is realized.

The findings clearly show that the NaF content can influence the growth process significantly and allow simultaneous control of the shape, size, as well as the crystallographic phase of the Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals. In other words, a simple tuning of the NaF content can be used to synthesize Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals with a controllable morphology and a crystallographic phase. Furthermore, phase separation is found and investigated for the first time in the Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals system.

To investigate the effect of the nanocrystal morphology and phase on the UC emission of the Na_xScF_{3+x} :Yb/Er nanocrystals, luminescence spectra were collected under 980 nm laser exci-



Fig. 4 UC luminescence spectra of the corresponding Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals synthesized at different NaF : Ln^{3+} molar ratios. The inset shows the corresponding PL photographs of nanoparticles synthesized at NaF : Ln^{3+} molar ratios of 1 (left), 2 (middle) and 10 (right) dispersed in cyclohexane.



tation. In the UC spectra shown in Fig. 4, three characteristic peaks located at 408, 541, and 654 nm can be found in all the samples. The emission band centered at 408 nm can be ascribed to the ${}^{2}H_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^{4}I_{15/2}$ transition of Er^{3+} ions. Green UC emissions at 510–560 nm and red UC emission at 640–670 nm can be ascribed to ${}^{2}H_{11/2} \rightarrow {}^{4}I_{15/2}$ and ${}^{4}S_{3/2} \rightarrow {}^{4}I_{15/2}$ transitions and Er^{3+} ${}^{4}F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^{4}I_{15/2}$ transition of Er^{3+} , respectively.^{49,50} Fig. 5

Table 1 Eff	fect of NaF content o	n the shape, size,	crystallographic	phase, and the R/G r	atio of the Na _x ScF ₃₊	x:Yb/Er nanocrystals
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NaF: Ln ³⁺	Shape	Size (Na_xScF_{3+x}) nm ⁻¹	Crystallographic phase	R/G ratio
1	Nanosphere	18.2 ± 1.0	Hexagonal phase (H)	1.2852
1.5	Nanosphere & Nanocube	23.0 ± 0.8	Mixture of H and M	1.8333
2	Nanorod	$(138.5 \pm 2.5) \times (39.4 \pm 1.2)$	Monoclinic phase (M)	2.4379
2.5	Nanosphere	43.5 ± 1.6	М	2.2500
4	Nanocube	57.6 ± 5.7	М	2.2055
5	Nanopolyhedron	17.8 ± 1.1	М	2.1657
6	Nanopolyhedron & Hexagonal plate	18.0 ± 0.7	Mixture of M and NaYbF₄	1.3681
8	Tiny particle & hexagonal plate	10.5 ± 0.3	Mixture of M and NaYb F_4	0.8184
10	Tiny particle & hexagonal plate	8.2 ± 0.4	Mixture of M and NaYb F_4	0.7337
14	Tiny particle & hexagonal plate	8.0 ± 0.3	Mixture of M and NaYb F_4	1.0743
20	Tiny particle & hexagonal plate	8.0 ± 0.3	Mixture of M and $NaYbF_4$	1.4063

shows the details of the UC energy transfer mechanism of Na_xScF_{3+x} :Yb/Er nanocrystals.

It is noticed that all the Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals show higher R/G ratios than those of NaYF₄:Yb/Er nanocrystals. It is found that the latter ones generally give strong green emission with a small R/G ratio (Table 1 and S6^{\dagger}), while Sc³⁺ ion-based nanocrystals show distinctive UC emission with enhanced red UC emission due to the small radius of the Sc³⁺ ion.⁴⁴ The small radius of the Sc³⁺ ion results in a shorter Sc³⁺–Sc³⁺ distance compared to that of Y3+-Y3+ with similar fluoride bridged moieties inside the host crystal. A short Sc³⁺–Sc³⁺ distance leads to a short doping ions distance of Yb³⁺-Er³⁺ cation-pairs. On the other hand, a Ln^{3+} (Yb³⁺ and Er³⁺ ions) cluster may exist because of the strong structural inhomogeneity due to the large cationic radius difference between Sc³⁺ and Ln³⁺. The short distance between Ln³⁺ ions within Na_xScF_{3+x} host nanocrystals could enhance the cross relaxation ($^4F_{7/2}$ + $^4I_{11/2}{\rightarrow} ^4F_{9/2}$ + $^4F_{9/2}$). It diminishes the population in ${}^{2}\text{H}_{11/2}$ and ${}^{4}\text{S}_{3/2}$ levels and enhances the population in the ${}^{4}\text{F}_{9/2}$ energy level of Er^{3+} . Consequently, the Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals show enhanced red emission centered at 660 nm and the R/G ratio becomes higher than that of NaYF4 host nanophosphors.

Moreover, it is worth noting that multicolor UC luminescence can be successfully realized in the Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals (inset of Fig. 4). Hexagonal phase NaScF4:Yb/Er nanocrystals give bright yellow UC luminescence with the R/G ratio of 1.2852 and the overall UC intensity is obviously stronger than that of monoclinic Na₃ScF₆:Yb/Er ones. The monoclinic phase Na₃ScF₆:Yb/Er nanocrystals show orange-red color UC luminescence with a R/G ratio >2.16, while the mixed phases of both Na₃ScF₆ and NaYbF₄ show green color UC luminescence with a small R/G ratio, i.e. 0.7337. The results agree well with what have been reported before.^{43,44,51} As there exists multiple independent sites for both Yb³⁺ and Er³⁺ in the hexagonal phase NaScF₄, which could increase the number of possible Yb³⁺ to Er³⁺ energy transfer processes, especially for the ${}^{2}H_{11/2} \rightarrow {}^{4}I_{15/2}$ and ${}^{4}S_{3/2} \rightarrow {}^{4}I_{15/2}$ transition processes. Thus a much stronger bright yellow color UC luminescence is achieved. For the monoclinic Na₃ScF₆:Yb/Er nanostructures, the R/G ratios are similar for the four samples and all show similar orange-red color UC luminescence. However, the

overall UC intensity is different. The nanorods and nanocubes give the strongest UC luminescence, then the nanospheres and finally the nanopolyhedra. The results are reasonable as nanocrystals with good crystallinity and larger size, implying fewer surface defects and more luminescent centers deeply inside, could enable the luminescence processes more effectively. As for the green color UC luminescence found within the mixed phases of both Na₃ScF₆ and NaYbF₄, it is believed that the green color emission mainly arose from the Na₃ScF₆ nanocrystals with a low doping level of Yb and Er ions. A comparison experiment for NaYbF4:Er nanocrystals was performed initially and it showed yellow color UC luminescence (Fig. S7[†]). However, it is reported that low doping levels of Yb and Er ions, *i.e.*, 1 mol% Er³⁺/2 mol% Yb³⁺ codoped Na₃ScF₆ microcrystals show strong green UC luminescence.⁵² Moreover, separate phases of the ultra-small Na₃ScF₆:Yb/Er and large NaYbF4:Er nanocrystals for the sample at a NaF/Ln³⁺ molar ratio of 10 were collected for UC luminescence comparison and the results are shown in Fig. S8.[†] It can be seen that the ultra-small Na₃ScF₆:Yb/Er nanocrystals showed stronger emission with an R/G ratio of 0.7064 and gave green color emission; while the large NaYbF4:Er nanocrystals showed weaker emission with an R/G ratio of 0.9564 and gave yellow color emission. As the amount of NaYbF4 is quite low, mixed phases of a large amount of Na₃ScF₆:Yb/Er and a small amount of NaYbF₄: Er nanocrystals showed an overall green color emission with an R/G ratio of 0.7337 and the green color emission mainly arose from the UC luminescence contribution of the Na₃ScF₆: Yb/Er nanocrystals. As the NaF: Ln³⁺ molar ratio was further increased beyond 10, much more NaYbF4:Er were formed gradually and the R/G ratio was increased. When the NaF: Ln³⁺ molar ratio reached 20, nearly no Yb and Er ions were embedded into the Na₃ScF₆ host lattice; yellow color UC luminescence originated from the NaYbF₄:Er nanocrystals.

4 Conclusions

 Na_xScF_{3+x} :Yb/Er nanocrystals with controllable shape (nanospheres, nanorods, nanocubes and nanopolyhedra), size (from hundreds of nanometers to sub-ten nm), and crystallographic phase (monoclinic, hexagonal and their mixture) are synthesized simply by the adjustment of the NaF: Ln^{3+} molar ratio in the range of 1 to 20. Phase separation is observed for the first time at a high NaF: Ln^{3+} molar ratio range (>6). The Na_xScF_{3+x}:Yb/Er nanocrystals show a higher R/G ratio than those of NaYF₄:Yb/Er. More importantly, multicolor emissions from orange-red, yellow to green can be achieved, which demonstrates that this series of host materials, Na_xScF_{3+x}, has promising applications in optical communication, high resolution three-dimensional bioimaging, color displays, solidstate lasers, photocatalysis, and photodynamic therapy.

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