

## Supplementary Information

### **$K_5Yb_{1-x}Eu_x(MoO_4)_4$ phosphors: aperiodic structures and luminescence properties.**

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Table S1. Element analysis results of  $\alpha$ -K<sub>5</sub>Yb<sub>1-x</sub>Eu<sub>x</sub>(MoO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (0 ≤ x ≤ 1).

<i>x</i>	K, at.%	Mo, at.%	Yb, at.%	Eu, at.%	Yb:Eu ratio	Method
0.1	47.80±0.18	41.50±0.40	9.71±0.53	0.99±0.07	0.91:0.09	SEM-EDX
0.3					0.73:0.27	ICP-MS
0.4	48.60±0.37	41.55±0.26	6.12±0.40	3.73±0.10	0.62:0.38	SEM-EDX
			60.05±1.27	39.95±1.27	0.60:0.40	TEM-EDX
0.5	48.33±0.18	41.76±0.16	5.39±0.20	4.53±0.14	0.54:0.46	SEM-EDX
0.7					0.33:0.67	ICP-MS
0.9	48.97±0.18	41.53±0.10	1.36±0.05	8.14±0.07	0.14:0.86	SEM-EDX

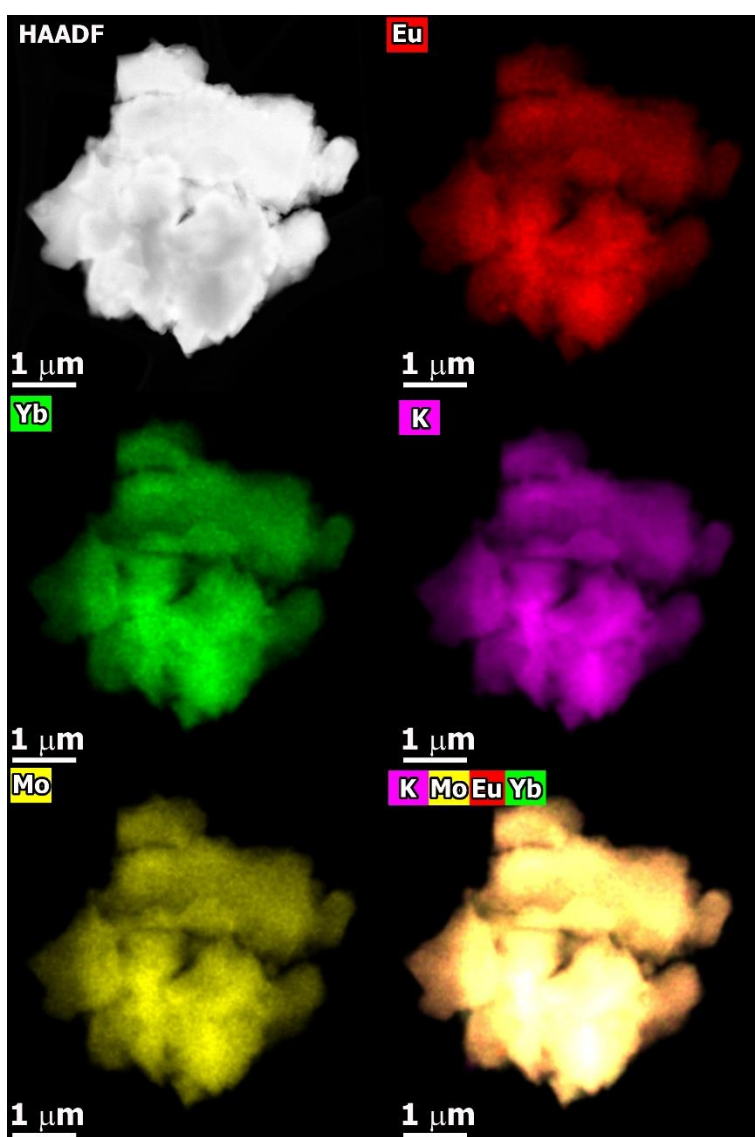


Figure S1. HAADF-STEM images of the particles in the K<sub>5</sub>Yb<sub>0.6</sub>Eu<sub>0.4</sub>(MoO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub> sample along with the corresponding color-coded elemental maps and the mixed EDX map for K, Mo, Yb, Eu.

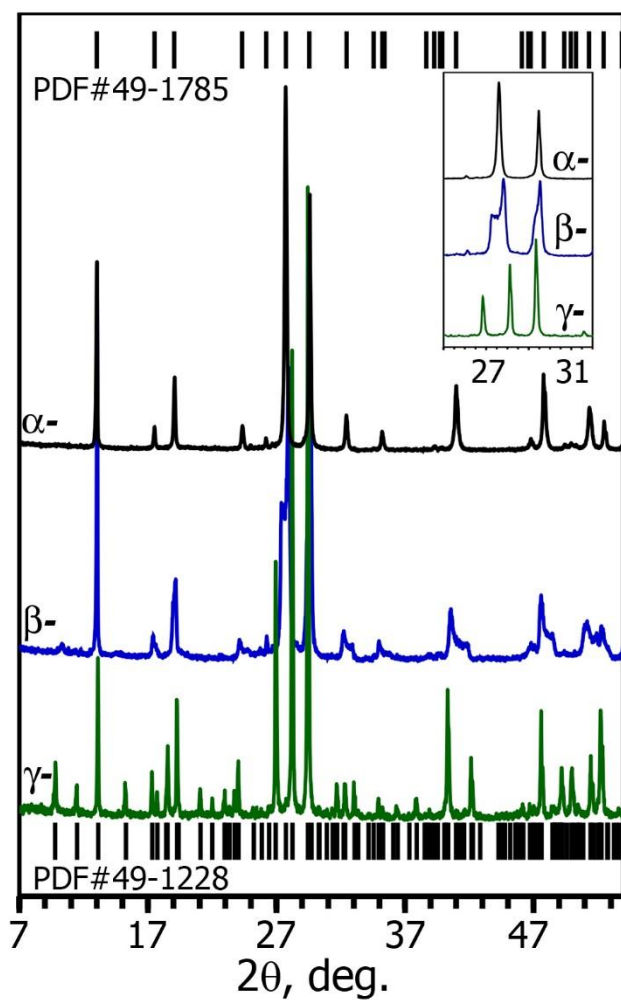


Figure S2. Parts of PXRD patterns for  $\gamma$ -,  $\beta$ - and  $\alpha$ -modification of  $K_5Yb(MoO_4)_4$ . The inset shows fragments in  $2\theta$  ranges of  $25$ - $32^\circ$ . Tick marks denote the peak positions of possible Bragg reflections for  $\gamma$ - (PDF#49-1228) and  $\alpha$ - $K_5Yb(MoO_4)_4$  (PDF#49-1785).

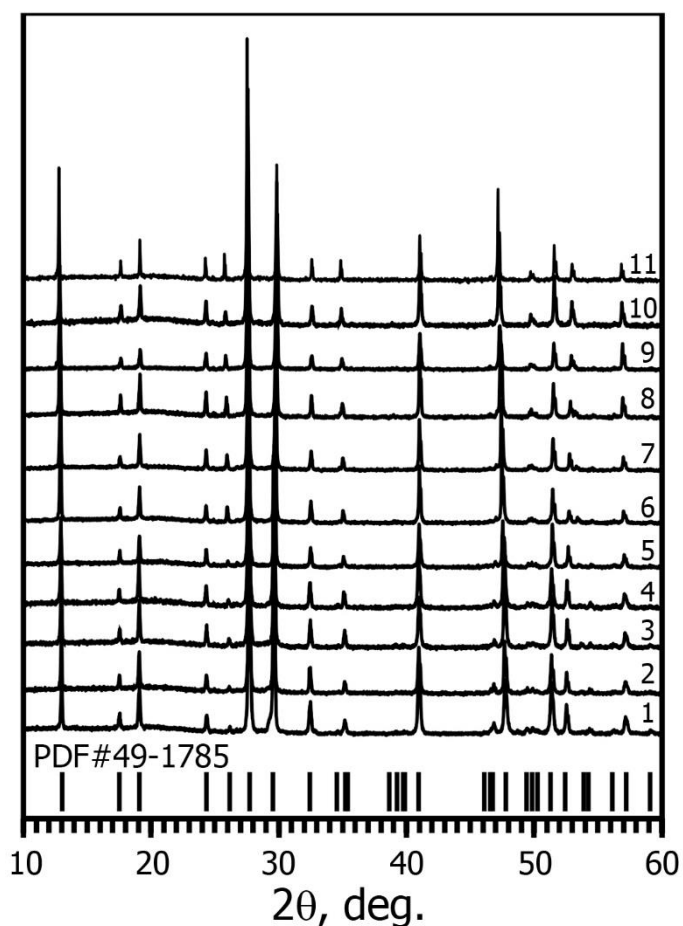


Figure S3. Parts of PXRD patterns for  $\alpha$ -K<sub>5</sub>Yb<sub>1-x</sub>Eu<sub>x</sub>(MoO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub> ( $x$ : 0(1)-1(11), step 0.1) annealing at 1123±10 K followed by quenching to the liquid nitrogen temperature. Tick marks denote the peak positions of possible Bragg reflections for  $\alpha$ -K<sub>5</sub>Yb(MoO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (PDF#49-1785).

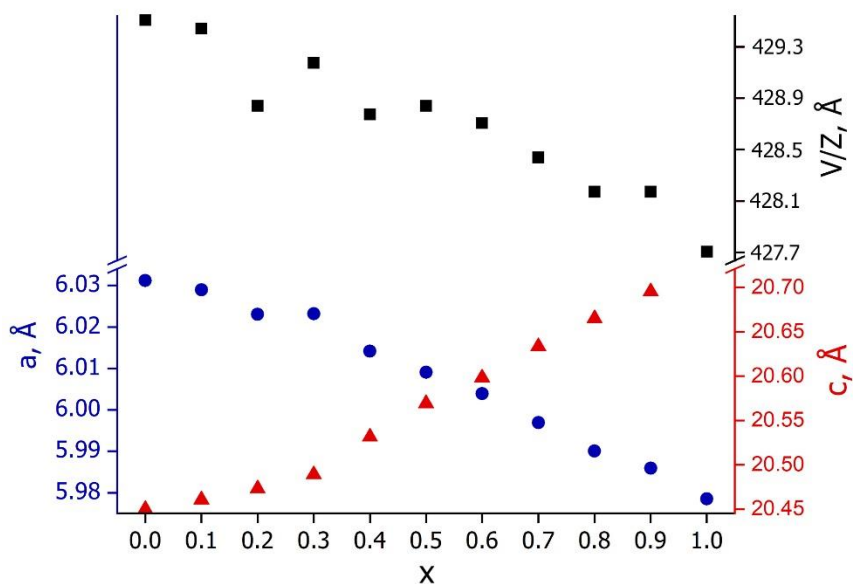


Figure S4. The lattice cell parameters of  $\alpha$ -K<sub>5</sub>Yb<sub>1-x</sub>Eu<sub>x</sub>(MoO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub> ( $x=0.1-1$ ).

Table S2. Unit cell parameters for  $\alpha\text{-K}_5\text{Yb}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x(\text{MoO}_4)_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 1$ , SG  $R\bar{3}m$ ,  $Z=1.5$  ( $\alpha$ -phase)) annealed at  $1123 \pm 10$  K samples followed by quenching from the high to the liquid nitrogen temperature.

$x$	$a, \text{\AA}$	$c, \text{\AA}$	$V, \text{\AA}^3$	$V/Z, \text{\AA}^3$	<i>Ref.</i>
0	6.0372(1)	20.4045(2)	644.06(1)	429.37	[14]
0	6.0312(2)	20.4499(8)	644.21(4)	429.47	
0.1	6.0290(2)	20.4606(7)	644.07(4)	429.38	
0.2	6.0231(1)	20.4731(4)	643.21(1)	428.81	
0.3	6.0232(1)	20.4890(5)	643.74(1)	429.16	
0.4	6.0142(2)	20.5316(7)	643.14(4)	428.76	
0.5	6.0090(1)	20.5692(6)	643.22(3)	428.81	
0.6	6.0039(1)	20.5983(5)	643.03(2)	428.69	
0.7	5.9969(1)	20.6335(5)	642.63(3)	428.42	
0.8	5.9901(2)	20.6654(7)	642.15(4)	428.10	
0.9	5.9859(2)	20.6954(8)	642.20(4)	428.13	
1	5.9785(1)	20.7253(5)	641.53(3)	427.69	
1	5.9785(1)	20.7254(5)	641.54(3)	427.69	[12]
1	5.980	20.74	642.53	428.35	PDF-2, №45–0340

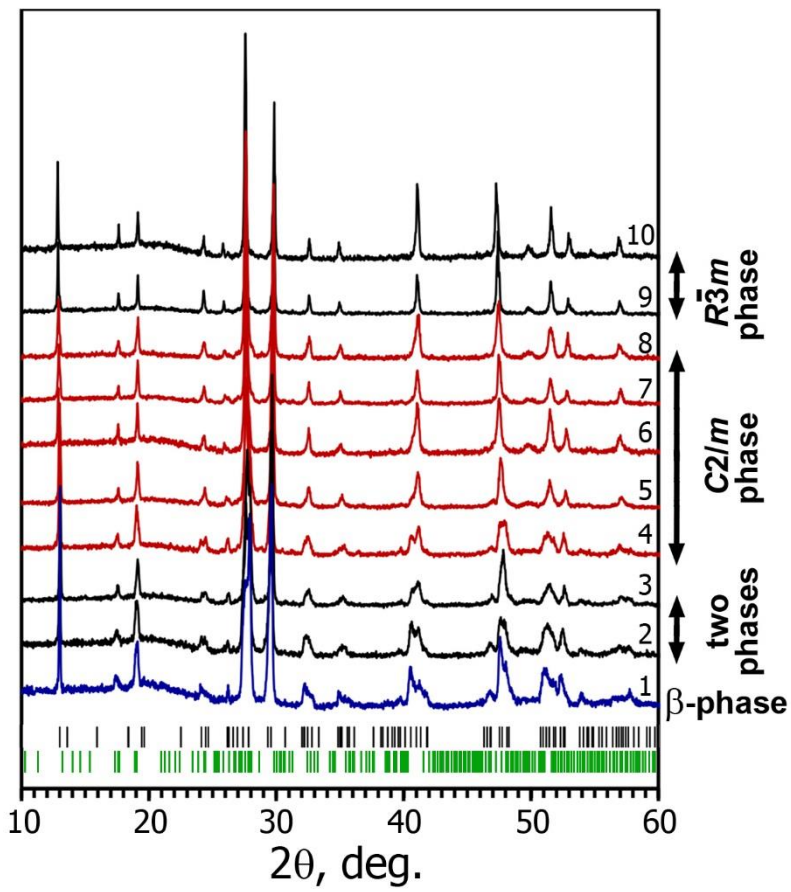


Figure S5. Parts of PXRD patterns for IM- $K_5Yb_{1-x}Eu_x(MoO_4)_4$  ( $x$ : 0(1)-0.9(10), step 0.1) annealing at  $1123 \pm 10$  K then slow cooling. Positions of main (black) and satellite (green) reflections for incommensurately modulated  $\beta$ - $K_5Yb(MoO_4)_4$  also are presented by bars.

Table S3. Unit cell parameters for LT-K<sub>5</sub>Yb<sub>1-x</sub>Eu<sub>x</sub>(MoO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (0 ≤ x ≤ 1) samples synthesized by a solid state reaction at 893 ± 10 K followed by slow cooling to T<sub>R</sub>.

$x$	$SG$	$a, \text{Å}$	$b, \text{Å}$	$c, \text{Å}$	$\beta$	$V, \text{Å}^3$	$Ref.$
0	$C2/c$	14.8236(1)	12.1293(1)	10.5151(1)	114.559(1)	1719.58(3)	[14]
0	$C2/c$	14.8550(1)	12.1449(4)	10.5270(3)	114.576(1)	1727.17(4)	
0.1	$C2/c$	14.8777(9)	12.1309(3)	10.5141(2)	114.645(1)	1724.73(5)	
	$C2/m$	10.4950(2)	6.0504(1)	7.7753(6)	118.309(7)	434.67(2)	
0.2	$C2/c$	14.9154(5)	12.0864(5)	10.5586(1)	115.021(4)	1724.8(1)	
	$C2/m$	10.6573(3)	6.0394(3)	7.8377(5)	119.455(9)	439.30(6)	
0.3	$C2/m$	10.4554(8)	6.0303(4)	7.7138(4)	117.906(2)	430.06(1)	
0.4	$C2/m$	10.4400(2)	6.0223(8)	7.7180(9)	117.610(1)	430.00(1)	
0.5	$C2/m$	10.4312(6)	6.0154(1)	7.7257(3)	117.547(1)	429.81(1)	
0.6	$C2/m$	10.4217(1)	6.0074(7)	7.7238(7)	117.335(1)	429.50(9)	
0.7	$C2/m$	10.3985(4)	6.0014(4)	7.7173(2)	117.042(1)	429.00(2)	
0.8	$R\bar{3}m$	5.9906(1)		20.6622(5)		642.15(1)	
0.9	$R\bar{3}m$	5.9918(1)		20.7176(8)		643.96(1)	
1	$R\bar{3}m$	5.9795(3)		20.7348(5)		642.00(1)	
1	$R\bar{3}m$	5.9780(2)		20.7257(7)		641.44(3)	[12]

Table S4. Unit cell parameters for IM-K<sub>5</sub>Yb<sub>1-x</sub>Eu<sub>x</sub>(MoO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (0 ≤ x ≤ 1) samples synthesized by annealing at 1123 ± 10 K for 3 h in air followed by slow cooling to T<sub>R</sub>.

$x$	$SG$	$a, \text{Å}$	$b, \text{Å}$	$c, \text{Å}$	$\beta$	$V, \text{Å}^3$	$Ref.$
0	$X2/m(0\beta0)00$	10.405(2)	6.118(1)	19.775(2)	136.63(1)	864.2(3)	[15]
0	$X2/m(0\beta0)00$	10.428(2)	6.0819(4)	19.693(3)	136.292(5)	863.0(2)	
0.1	$X2/m(0\beta0)00$	10.266(3)	6.0680(7)	19.558(3)	135.772(7)	849.8(3)	
	$C2/m$	10.456(1)	6.0246(7)	7.6820(7)	117.799(8)	428.1(2)	
0.2	$X2/m(0\beta0)00$	10.106(1)	6.0554(4)	19.422(3)	135.339(5)	835.4(2)	
	$C2/m$	10.4191(9)	6.0202(6)	7.6453(5)	117.418(6)	425.7(2)	
0.3	$C2/m$	10.444(1)	6.0252(7)	7.6866(8)	117.799(7)	427.86(9)	
0.4	$C2/m$	10.419(1)	6.0185(8)	7.6794(6)	117.35(1)	427.72(8)	
0.5	$C2/m$	10.419(2)	6.0040(9)	7.7070(7)	117.097(9)	429.18(4)	
0.6	$C2/m$	10.409(1)	6.0066(6)	7.6922(3)	117.077(8)	428.21(3)	
0.7	$C2/m$	10.399(1)	5.9976(5)	7.7107(6)	117.101(5)	428.11(7)	
0.8	$R\bar{3}m$	5.9929(2)		20.6360(8)		641.84(4)	
0.9	$R\bar{3}m$	5.9877(1)		20.6825(6)		642.17(2)	

Table S5. Final coordinates, amplitudes of Fourier components for the occupational<sup>1</sup> and displacive<sup>2</sup> modulation functions and isotropic atomic displacement parameters for  $\beta$ -K<sub>5</sub>Yb<sub>0.3</sub>Eu<sub>0.7</sub>(MoO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub>. Only waves with non-zero amplitudes are shown. The *s* and *c* symbols stand for the sine and cosine components, respectively.

Atom	Occupation; parameters of atomic domains	Wave	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>	$U_{iso}, \text{\AA}^2$
<i>M1</i>	0.5K+0.5(Eu1+Yb1= $\delta_{K1} + \delta_{(Yb1+Eu1)}$ ; $\delta_{K1} = 0.5, x_4^0(K1) = 0,$ $\delta_{(Yb1+Eu1)}=0.5,$ $x_4^0(Yb1+Eu1)= 0.5$		0	0	0	0.0304(9)
		<i>s</i>	0	0.030(2)	0	
K2	1 K		0.8038(4)	0	0.4159(5)	0.0343(9)
Mo	1 Mo		0.3996(2)	0	0.1972(2)	0.0186(8)
		<i>s</i>	0	0.0070(15)	0	
		<i>c</i>	-0.0040(7)	0	0	
O1	1 O		0.3106(12)	0	0.9556(11)	0.023(5)
		<i>s</i>	0	-0.075(3)	0	
		<i>c</i>	-0.054(2)	0	0	
O2	1 O		0.0056(5)	0.2606(7)	0.2673(6)	0.015(3)
		<i>s</i>	-0.0103(17)	-0.027(2)	-0.0646(17)	
		<i>c</i>	0.010(2)	0.032(5)	0	
O3	1 O		0.2671(10)	0	0.2732(11)	0.031(6)
		<i>s</i>	0	-0.035(6)	0	
		<i>c</i>	-0.048(2)	0	-0.074(3)	

<sup>1</sup>  $\delta_{M1}$  and  $x_4^0(M1)$  parameters define the length and the center coordinate  $x_4$ , respectively, for the atomic domain of *M1*-cation.

<sup>2</sup> The displacive modulation function for the atom  $\lambda$  is defined as  $U^\lambda(x_4) = A_s^\lambda \sin(2\pi x_4) + B_c^\lambda \cos(2\pi x_4)$ ,  $x_4 = \mathbf{qr}^\lambda + t$ .



Table S6. Anisotropic atomic displacement parameters in  $\beta$ -K<sub>5</sub>Yb<sub>0.3</sub>Eu<sub>0.7</sub>(MoO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub>.

	U <sup>11</sup>	U <sup>22</sup>	U <sup>33</sup>	U <sup>12</sup>	U <sup>13</sup>	U <sup>23</sup>
M1	0.043(2)	0.025(3)	0.020(2)	0	0.0116(17)	0
Mo	0.0168(11)	0.0202(12)	0.0190(11)	0	0.0084(9)	0

Table S7. Main interatomic distances for  $\beta$ -K<sub>5</sub>Yb<sub>0.3</sub>Eu<sub>0.7</sub>(MoO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (Å).

distances	average	min.	max.
K1-O1×2	3.08(2)	2.85(2)	3.46(2)
K1-O1×4	3.232(14)	3.02(2)	3.71(2)
K1-O2×4	2.34(2)	2.04(2)	2.96(2)
K1-O3×2	2.297(14)	2.09(2)	2.64(2)
Eu1/Yb1-O1×2	3.775(17)	3.46(2)	3.96(2)
Eu1/Yb1-O1×4	3.830(15)	3.38(2)	4.03(2)
Eu1/Yb1-O2×4	2.820(17)	2.21(2)	3.11(2)
Eu1/Yb1-O3×2	2.957(13)	2.64(2)	3.15(2)
K2-O1	2.607(9)	2.588(11)	2.643(11)
K2-O2×2	2.840(15)	2.62(2)	3.07(2)
K2-O2×2	3.14(2)	2.92(2)	3.35(2)
K2-O2×2	3.24(2)	2.99(3)	3.47(3)
K2-O3×2	3.18(2)	2.92(4)	3.42(4)
K2-O3	2.846(19)	2.63(3)	3.10(3)
Mo-O1	1.737(9)	1.719(10)	1.762(10)
Mo-O2×2	1.78(2)	1.67(3)	1.89(3)
Mo-O3	1.78(2)	1.74(3)	1.84(3)

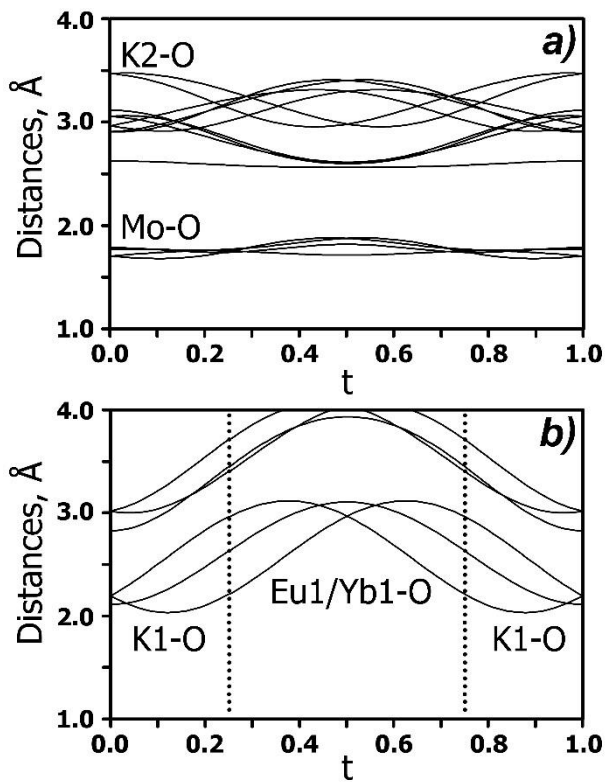


Figure S6.  $t$ -plots of Mo–O and K2–O (a), K1–O (a) and Eu1/Yb1–O (b) bond lengths for the  $\beta$ - $\text{K}_5\text{Yb}_{0.3}\text{Eu}_{0.7}(\text{MoO}_4)_4$  structure.

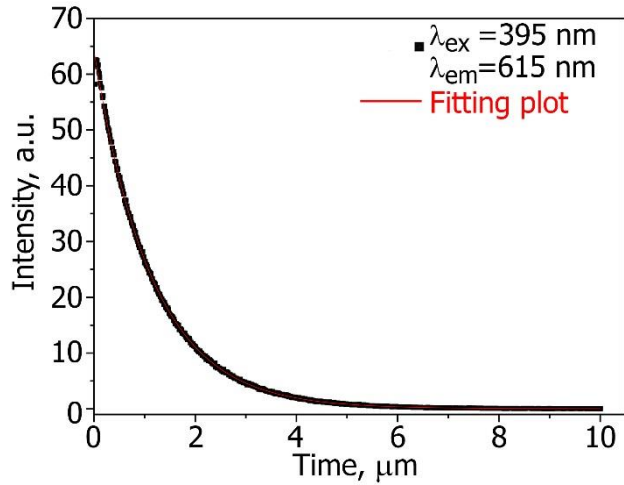


Figure S7. Decay curve of the  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  emission of  $\alpha$ - $\text{K}_5\text{Yb}_{0.3}\text{Eu}_{0.7}(\text{MoO}_4)_4$  at  $T_{\text{R}}$ .