

# Disentangling the Structure, Optical, and Photoluminescence Emissions of NiW<sub>1-x</sub>Mo<sub>x</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (x = 25, 50, and 75%) Solid Solutions: Experimental and DFT Study†

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## Supporting Information

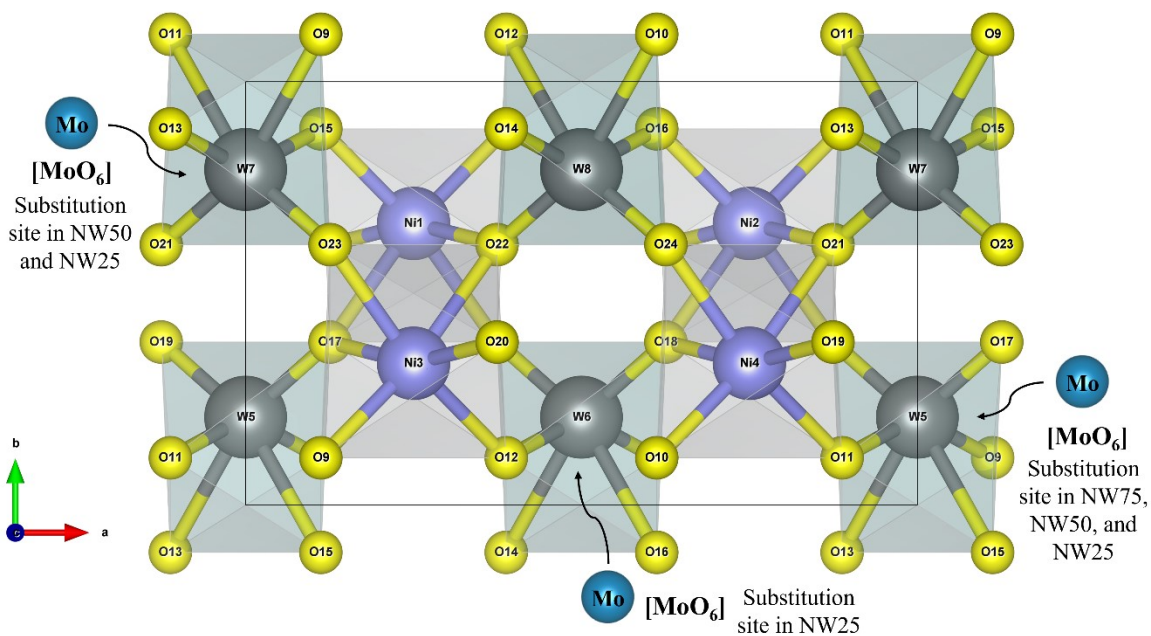
### Elemental analysis – XRF spectrometry

**Table SI-1.** Elemental analysis of W and Mo atoms in the samples obtained by XRF spectrometry.

Elements	Nominal					Experimental				
	NW	NW75	NW50	NW25	NM	NW	NW75	NW50	NW25	NM
<b>W</b>	100.0	75.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	77.6	47.5	22.6	0.0
<b>Mo</b>	0.0	25.0	50.0	75.0	100.0	0.0	22.4	52.5	77.4	100.0

### Bond distances and Jahn-Teller distortion

In **Figure SI-1**, the NW structure and its constituent [NiO<sub>6</sub>] and [WO<sub>6</sub>] clusters are illustrated, along with the substitution sites in the NW75, NW50, and NW25 solid solutions that lead to the formation of [MoO<sub>6</sub>] clusters. The bond distances and Jahn-Teller distortion ( $\sigma_{JT}$ ) values are reported in **Table SI-3**.



**Figure SI-1.** Schematic illustration of the NW structure, showing the [NiO<sub>6</sub>] and [WO<sub>6</sub>] clusters, and the substitution site where W is replaced by Mo in the solid solutions.

**Table SI-2.** Bond distances (Å) of Ni–O, W–O, and Mo–O in each cluster within the NW structure and the solid solutions.

Bond	NW	NW75	NW50	NW25
Ni1 – O14	2.0089	2.0152	2.0143	2.0307
Ni1 – O15	2.0089	2.0255	2.0063	2.0138
Ni1 – O22	2.0402	2.042	2.0504	2.0528
Ni1 – O23	2.0402	2.0425	2.0187	2.0196
Ni1 – O17	2.1064	2.0811	2.0942	2.0862
Ni1 – O20	2.1064	2.0983	2.0908	2.0668
<b><math>\sigma_{JT}</math></b>	<b>0.042</b>	<b>0.031</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>0.026</b>
Ni2 – O16	2.0089	2.0154	2.0149	2.0318
Ni2 – O13	2.0089	2.0258	2.0069	2.0133
Ni2 – O24	2.0402	2.0418	2.0503	2.0533
Ni2 – O21	2.0402	2.0426	2.0186	2.0189
Ni2 – O19	2.1064	2.0811	2.0938	2.0861
Ni2 – O18	2.1064	2.0980	2.0898	2.0666
<b><math>\sigma_{JT}</math></b>	<b>0.042</b>	<b>0.031</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>0.026</b>
Ni3 – O9	2.0089	1.9883	2.0069	2.0057

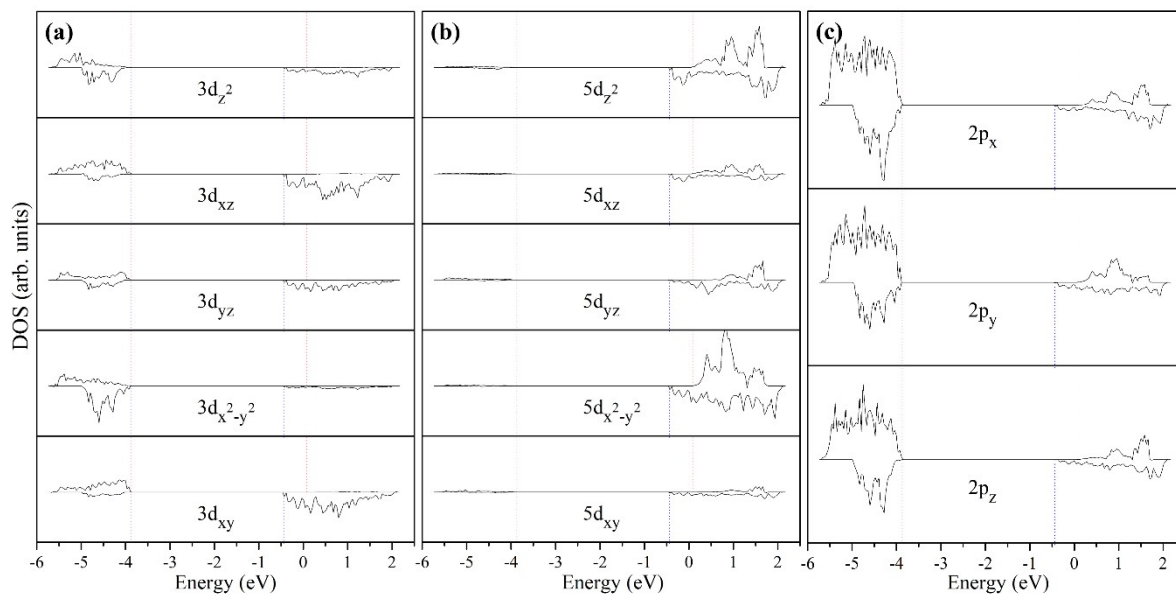
Ni3 – O12	2.0089	2.0075	2.0149	1.9946
Ni3 – O17	2.0402	2.0171	2.0186	2.0252
Ni3 – O20	2.0402	2.0485	2.0503	2.0252
Ni3 – O22	2.1064	2.0971	2.0898	2.1060
Ni3 – O23	2.1064	2.1233	2.0938	2.0859
<b><math>\sigma_{JT}</math></b>	<b>0.042</b>	<b>0.051</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>0.044</b>
Ni4 – O10	2.0089	2.0074	2.0143	1.9942
Ni4 – O11	2.0089	1.9883	2.0063	2.0061
Ni4 – O18	2.0402	2.0483	2.0504	2.0247
Ni4 – O19	2.0402	2.0171	2.0187	2.0257
Ni4 – O21	2.1064	2.1234	2.0942	2.0859
Ni4 – O24	2.1064	2.0971	2.0908	2.1062
<b><math>\sigma_{JT}</math></b>	<b>0.042</b>	<b>0.051</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>0.044</b>
W/Mo5 – O17	1.7458	1.8108	1.8019	1.8023
W/Mo5 – O19	1.7458	1.8109	1.8020	1.8017
W/Mo5 – O11	1.8349	1.8751	1.8951	1.8950
W/Mo5 – O9	1.8349	1.8752	1.8950	1.8973
W/Mo5 – O13	2.3231	2.2143	2.1924	2.1891
W/Mo5 – O15	2.3231	2.2143	2.1924	2.1937
<b><math>\sigma_{JT}</math></b>	<b>0.287</b>	<b>0.199</b>	<b>0.180</b>	<b>0.179</b>
W/Mo6 – O18	1.7458	1.7456	1.7460	1.8113
W/Mo6 – O20	1.7458	1.7454	1.7456	1.8106
W/Mo6 – O10	1.8349	1.8366	1.8400	1.8802
W/Mo6 – O12	1.8349	1.8366	1.8395	1.8783
W/Mo6 – O14	2.3231	2.3189	2.3098	2.2019
W/Mo6 – O16	2.3231	2.3191	2.3107	2.208
<b><math>\sigma_{JT}</math></b>	<b>0.287</b>	<b>0.283</b>	<b>0.277</b>	<b>0.192</b>
W/Mo7 – O21	1.7458	1.7334	1.8019	1.8023
W/Mo7 – O23	1.7458	1.7334	1.8020	1.8019
W/Mo7 – O13	1.8349	1.8612	1.8950	1.8993
W/Mo7 – O15	1.8349	1.8613	1.8951	1.8970
W/Mo7 – O9	2.3231	2.2881	2.1924	2.1821
W/Mo7 – O11	2.3231	2.2883	2.1924	2.1872
<b><math>\sigma_{JT}</math></b>	<b>0.287</b>	<b>0.257</b>	<b>0.180</b>	<b>0.174</b>
W8 – O22	1.7458	1.7462	1.7460	1.7337
W8 – O24	1.7458	1.7461	1.7456	1.7330
W8 – O14	1.8349	1.8385	1.8400	1.8676
W8 – O16	1.8349	1.8382	1.8395	1.8642
W8 – O10	2.3231	2.3117	2.3098	2.2758
W8 – O12	2.3231	2.3118	2.3107	2.2813

$\sigma_{JT}$	0.287	0.283	0.277	0.250
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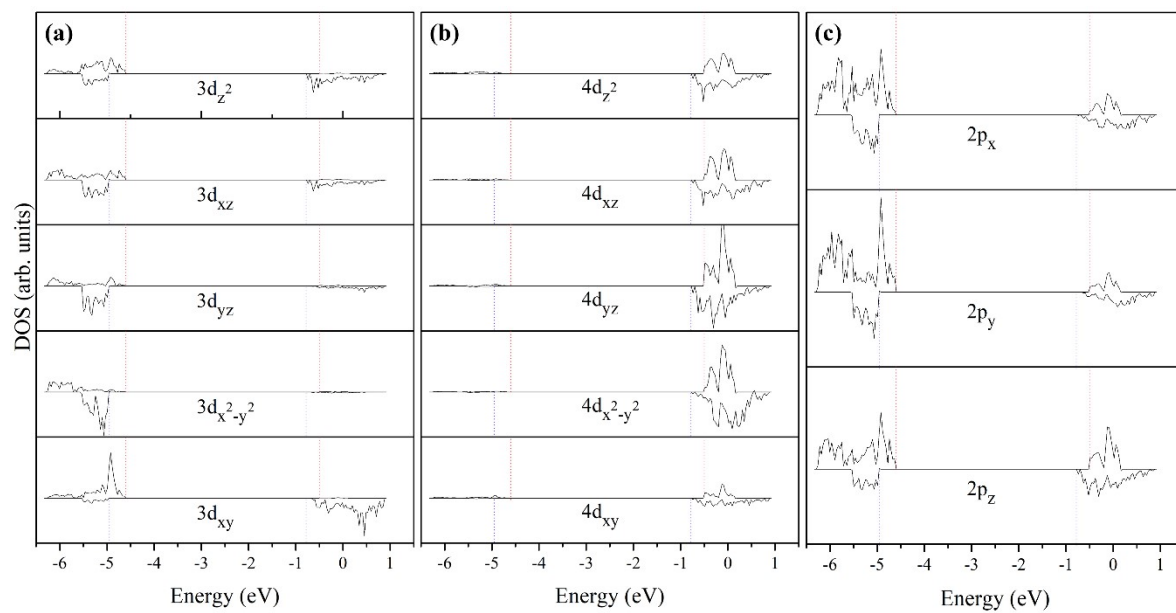
### Density of States – DOS

An analysis of the partial DOS reveals that the orbitals at the VB and CB are non-degenerated with different contribution of the d orbitals of the transition metals and p orbitals from O atoms. For the NW model (**Figure SI-2**), the VB is formed by a homogeneous contribution of Ni  $3d$  orbitals, and O  $2p$  orbitals. However, the CB is mainly formed by Ni  $3d_{xz} + 3d_{yz} + 3d_{xy}$  orbitals and mainly by the W  $e_g (5d_{z^2} + 5d_{x^2-y^2})$  orbitals. At the top of the VB in the  $\alpha$  channel at NW involves the hybridization of Ni  $3d_{xz} + 3d_{xy}$  orbitals and O  $2p_z$  orbitals, whereas the bottom of the CB is formed mainly by empty W  $5d_{z^2} + 5d_{xz} + 5d_{x^2-y^2}$  orbitals. For the  $\beta$  channel, the VB is formed by Ni  $3d_{x^2-y^2}$  orbitals hybridized with O  $2p_z$  orbitals, while the CB is composed of the hybridization between the W  $5d_{z^2} + 5d_{xz}$  orbitals with Ni  $3d_{xz} + 3d_{xy}$  orbitals.

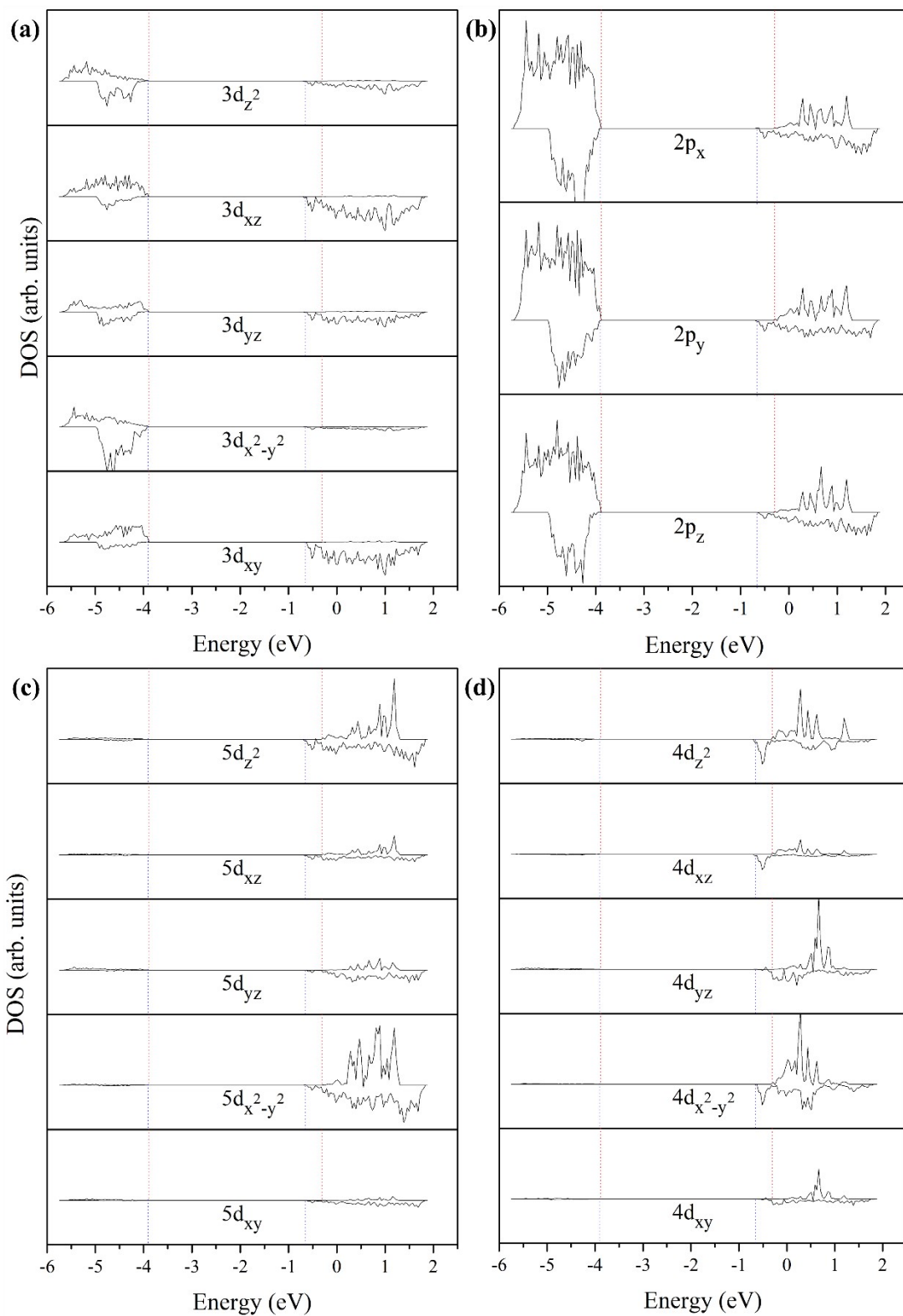
For the NM in **Figure SI-3**, the VB is formed also by contribution of Ni  $3d$  orbitals, and O  $2p$  orbitals, while the CB is mainly formed by Ni  $3d_{xy}$  orbitals and mainly by a homogeneous contribution of the W  $e_g (5d_{z^2} + 5d_{x^2-y^2})$  and W  $5d_{xz} + 5d_{yz}$  orbitals. The top of the VB is composed by only Ni  $3d_{xy}$  and  $3d_{x^2-y^2}$  orbitals in the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  channels, respectively. Concerning the bottom of the CB, the  $\alpha$  channel is composed by empty Mo  $4d_{z^2} + 4d_{xz} + 4d_{x^2-y^2}$  orbitals, while at the  $\beta$  channel, there is a hybridization between the Mo  $5d_{z^2} + 5d_{xz}$  orbitals with Ni  $3d_{xz}$  orbitals.



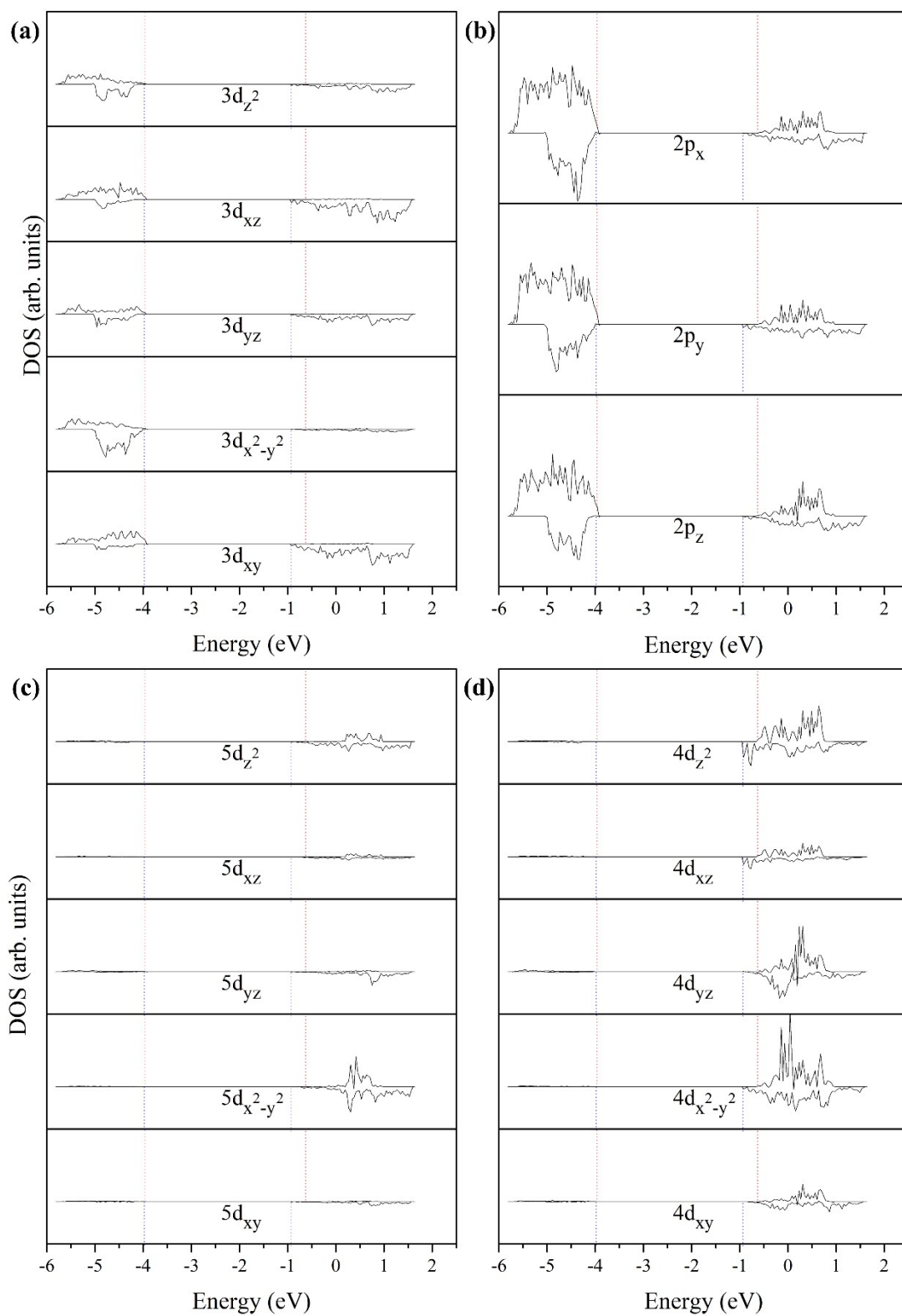
**Figure SI-2.** Partial DOS projected on (a) Ni, (b) W, and (c) O orbitals at the pure NW.



**Figure SI-3.** Partial DOS projected on (a) Ni, (b) Mo, and (c) O orbitals at the pure NM.



**Figure SI-4.** Partial DOS projected on (a) Ni, (b) O, (c) W, and (d) Mo orbitals at the NW75 solid solutions.



**Figure SI-5.** Partial DOS projected on (a) Ni, (b) O, (c) W, and (d) Mo orbitals at the NW50 solid solutions.

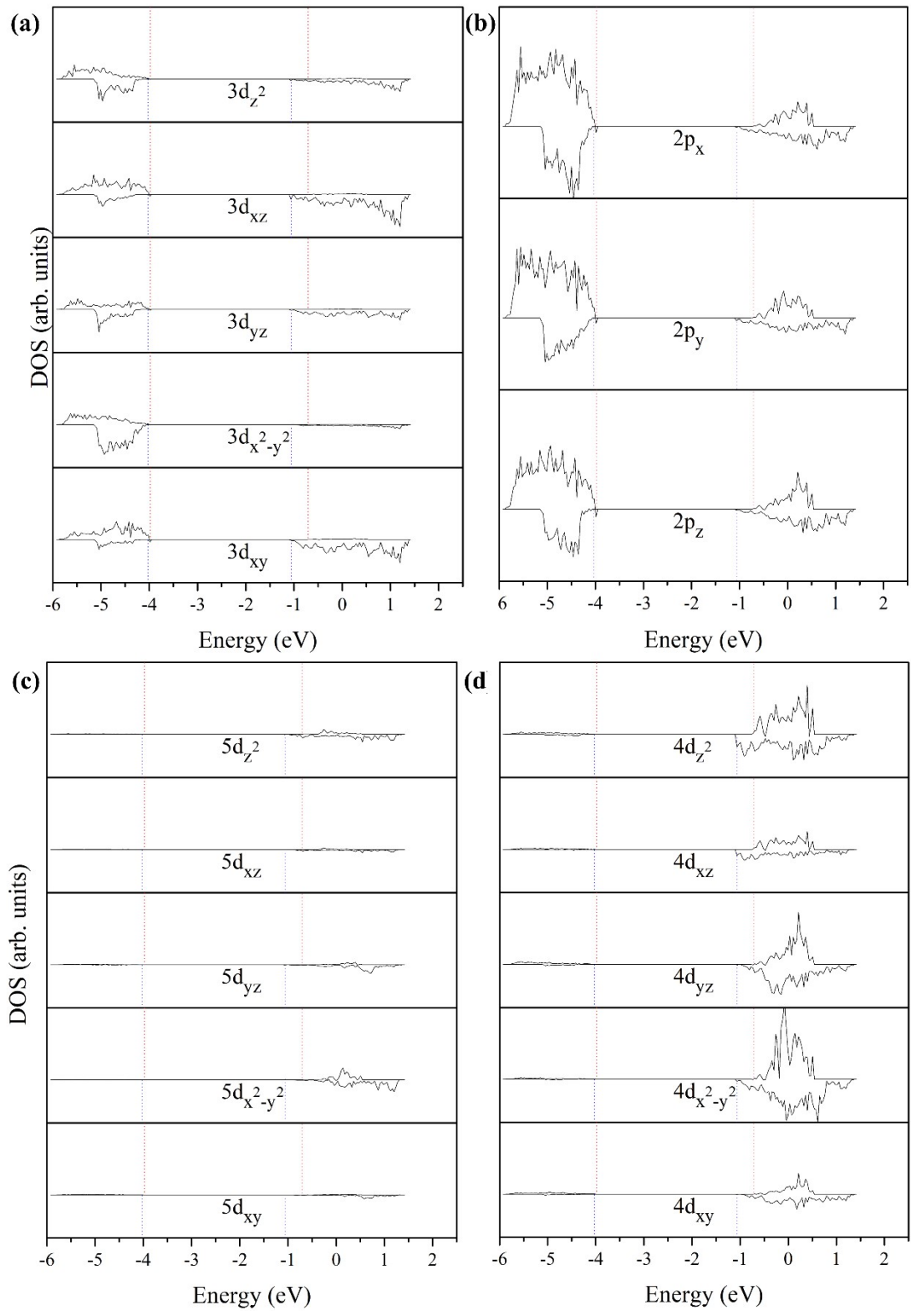


Figure SI-6. Partial DOS projected on (a) Ni, (b) O, (c) W, and (d) Mo orbitals at the NW25 solid solutions.