

Electronic supplementary information

UNVEILING THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STRUCTURAL ORDER-DISORDER CHARACTER AND PHOTOLUMINESCENCE EMISSIONS OF NaNBO_3

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A. NbO₆ parameters from Rietveld refinement

Table S1. Bond lengths (Nb-O), bond angles variance, polyhedral volume and coordination number of [NbO₆] octahedron of NaNbO₃ (CIF ICSD n° 97669).

NaNbO ₃ (CIF ICSD n° 97669) – <i>Pbma</i> -orthorhombic			
<i>Bond length (Nb-O) (Å)</i>			
[NbO ₆]#1	[NbO ₆]#2	[NbO ₆]#3	[NbO ₆]#4
(Nb1-O3) = 2.0854 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.0854 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.0854 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.0854 Å
(Nb1-O2) = 1.9634 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.9436 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.9924 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.9436 Å
(Nb1-O4) = 1.9436 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.9634 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.9436 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.9924 Å
(Nb1-O1) = 1.9924 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.9675 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.9634 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.9675 Å
(Nb1-O4) = 1.9816 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.9924 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.9816 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.9634 Å
(Nb1-O3) = 1.9675 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.9816 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.9675 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.9816 Å
<i>Average Bond length (Å)</i>			
1.9885	1.9885	1.9885	1.9885
<i>Polyhedral volume (Å³)</i>			
10.4112	10.4112	10.4112	10.4112
<i>Distortion index (bond length)</i>			
0.01672	0.01672	0.01672	0.01672
<i>Bond angle variance (deg³)</i>			
15.4624	15.4624	15.4624	15.4624
<i>Effective coordination number</i>			
5.8886	5.8886	5.8886	5.8886
[NbO ₆]#5	[NbO ₆]#6	[NbO ₆]#7	[NbO ₆]#8
(Nb1-O4) = 1.9816 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.9675 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.9816 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.9675 Å
(Nb1-O2) = 1.9634 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.9816 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.9924 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.9816 Å
(Nb1-O3) = 1.9675 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.9634 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.9675 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.9924 Å
(Nb1-O1) = 1.9924 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.9436 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.9634 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.9436 Å
(Nb1-O4) = 1.9436 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.9924 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.9436 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.9634 Å
(Nb1-O3) = 2.0854 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.0854 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.0854 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.0854 Å
<i>Average Bond length (Å)</i>			
1.9885	1.9885	1.9885	1.9885
<i>Polyhedral volume (Å³)</i>			
10.4112	10.4112	10.4112	10.4112
<i>Distortion index (bond length)</i>			
0.01672	0.01672	0.01672	0.01672
<i>Bond angle variance (deg³)</i>			
15.4624	15.4624	15.4624	15.4624
<i>Effective coordination number</i>			
5.8886	5.8886	5.8886	5.8886

Table S2. Bond lengths (Nb-O), bond angles variance, polyhedral volume and coordination number of [NbO₆] octahedron of NaNbO₃ processed in 30 minutes at 180 °C from MAH method.

NaNbO₃ (30 minutes) – <i>Pbma</i>-orthorhombic			
<i>Bond length (Nb-O) (Å)</i>			
[NbO₆]#1	[NbO₆]#2	[NbO₆]#3	[NbO₆]#4
(Nb1-O3) = 2.02072 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.02072 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.02071 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.02071 Å
(Nb1-O2) = 1.96722 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.94637 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.98618 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.94637 Å
(Nb1-O4) = 1.94637 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.96722 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.94637 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.98618 Å
(Nb1-O1) = 1.98618 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.94386 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.96722 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.94386 Å
(Nb1-O4) = 2.04229 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.98618 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 2.04229 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.96722 Å
(Nb1-O3) = 1.94386 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 2.04229 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.94386 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 2.04229 Å
<i>Average Bond length (Å)</i>			
1.9844	1.9844	1.9844	1.9844
<i>Polyhedral volume (Å³)</i>			
10.3910	10.3910	10.3910	10.3910
<i>Distortion index (bond length)</i>			
0.01610	0.01610	0.01610	0.01610
<i>Bond angle variance (deg³)</i>			
5.4291	5.4291	5.4291	5.4291
<i>Effective coordination number</i>			
5.9246	5.9246	5.9246	5.9246
[NbO₆]#5	[NbO₆]#6	[NbO₆]#7	[NbO₆]#8
(Nb1-O4) = 2.04229 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.94386 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 2.04229 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.94386 Å
(Nb1-O2) = 1.966722 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 2.04229 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.98618 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 2.04229 Å
(Nb1-O3) = 1.94386 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.96722 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.94386 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.98618 Å
(Nb1-O1) = 1.98618 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.94637 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.96722 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.94637 Å
(Nb1-O4) = 1.94637 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.98618 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.94637 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.96722 Å
(Nb1-O3) = 2.02072 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.02072 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.02072 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.02072 Å
<i>Average Bond length (Å)</i>			
1.9844	1.9844	1.9844	1.9844
<i>Polyhedral volume (Å³)</i>			
10.3910	10.3910	10.3910	10.3910
<i>Distortion index (bond length)</i>			
0.01610	0.01610	0.01610	0.01610
<i>Bond angle variance (deg³)</i>			
5.4291	5.4291	5.4291	5.4291
<i>Effective coordination number</i>			
5.9246	5.9246	5.9246	5.9246

Table S3. Bond lengths (Nb-O), bond angles variance, polyhedral volume and coordination number of [NbO₆] octahedron of the NaNbO₃ processed by 60 minutes at 180 °C from MAH method.

NaNbO₃ (60 minutes) – <i>Pbma</i>-orthorhombic)			
<i>Bond length (Nb-O) (Å)</i>			
[NbO₆]#1	[NbO₆]#2	[NbO₆]#3	[NbO₆]#4
(Nb1-O3) = 2.02641 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.02651 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.02641 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.02641 Å
(Nb1-O2) = 1.99484 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.95105 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.95397 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.95105 Å
(Nb1-O4) = 1.95105 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.99001 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.95105 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.95397 Å
(Nb1-O1) = 1.95396 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.99484 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.99484 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.99001 Å
(Nb1-O3) = 1.99001 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.95396 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 2.00568 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.99484 Å
(Nb1-O4) = 2.00568 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 2.00568 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.99001 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 2.00568 Å
<i>Average Bond length (Å)</i>			
1.9870	1.9870	1.9870	1.9870
<i>Polyhedral volume (Å³)</i>			
10.4127	10.4127	10.4127	10.4127
<i>Distortion index (bond length)</i>			
0.01157	0.01157	0.01157	0.01157
<i>Bond angle variance (deg³)</i>			
10.5047	10.5047	10.5047	10.5047
<i>Effective coordination number</i>			
5.9591	5.9591	5.9591	5.9591
[NbO₆]#5	[NbO₆]#6	[NbO₆]#7	[NbO₆]#8
(Nb1-O4) = 2.00568 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.99001 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 2.00568 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 2.00568 Å
(Nb1-O2) = 1.99484 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 2.00568 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.95386 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.99001 Å
(Nb1-O3) = 1.99001 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.99484 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.99484 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.95396 Å
(Nb1-O1) = 1.95386 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.95105 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.99001 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.95015 Å
(Nb1-O4) = 1.95105 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.95396 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.95105 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.99484 Å
(Nb1-O3) = 2.02641 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.02641 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.02641 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.02641 Å
<i>Average Bond length (Å)</i>			
1.9870	1.9870	1.9870	1.9870
<i>Polyhedral volume (Å³)</i>			
10.4127	10.4127	10.4127	10.4127
<i>Distortion index (bond length)</i>			
0.01157	0.01157	0.01157	0.01157
<i>Bond angle variance (deg³)</i>			
10.5047	10.5047	10.5047	10.5047
<i>Effective coordination number</i>			
5.9591	5.9591	5.9591	5.9591

Table S4. Bond lengths (Nb-O), bond angles variance, polyhedral volume and coordination number of [NbO₆] octahedron of the NaNbO₃ processed in 90 minutes at 180 °C from MAH method.

NaNbO₃ (90 minutes) – <i>Pbma</i>-orthorhombic			
<i>Bond length (Nb-O) (Å)</i>			
[NbO₆]#1	[NbO₆]#2	[NbO₆]#3	[NbO₆]#4
(Nb1-O3) = 2.09413 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.09413 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.09413 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.09413 Å
(Nb1-O2) = 1.98119 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.95465 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.96524 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.95465 Å
(Nb1-O4) = 1.95465 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.98119 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.95465 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.96524 Å
(Nb1-O1) = 1.96524 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.93238 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.98119 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.93238 Å
(Nb1-O4) = 1.98274 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.96524 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.98274 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.99119 Å
(Nb1-O3) = 1.93238 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.98274 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.93238 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.98274 Å
<i>Average Bond length (Å)</i>			
1.9851	1.9851	1.9851	1.9851
<i>Polyhedral volume (Å³)</i>			
10.3979	10.3979	10.3979	10.3979
<i>Distortion index (bond length)</i>			
0.01832	0.01832	0.01832	0.01832
<i>Bond angle variance (deg³)</i>			
5.8160	5.8160	5.8160	5.8160
<i>Effective coordination number</i>			
5.8562	5.9246	5.9246	5.9246
[NbO₆]#5	[NbO₆]#6	[NbO₆]#7	[NbO₆]#8
(Nb1-O4) = 1.98274 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.93238 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.98274 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.93238 Å
(Nb1-O2) = 1.98119 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.98274 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.96524 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.98274 Å
(Nb1-O3) = 1.93238 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.98119 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 1.93238 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.96524 Å
(Nb1-O1) = 1.96524 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.95465 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.98119 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.95465 Å
(Nb1-O4) = 1.95465 Å	(Nb1-O1) = 1.96524 Å	(Nb1-O4) = 1.95465 Å	(Nb1-O2) = 1.98119 Å
(Nb1-O3) = 2.09413 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.09413 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.09413 Å	(Nb1-O3) = 2.09413 Å
<i>Average Bond length (Å)</i>			
1.9851	1.9851	1.9851	1.9851
<i>Polyhedral volume (Å³)</i>			
10.3979	10.3979	10.3979	10.3979
<i>Distortion index (bond length)</i>			
0.01832	0.01832	0.01832	0.01832
<i>Bond angle variance (deg³)</i>			
5.8160	5.8160	5.8160	5.8160
<i>Effective coordination number</i>			
5.8562	5.8562	5.8562	5.8562

B. Optical band gap energy (E_{gap})

The optical band gap energy (E_{gap}) was experimentally determined from Kubelka-Munk method [S1], from UV-vis spectroscopy in diffuse reflectance mode. The line absorption is a result of the states located inside the band gap, and in the parabolic band structure, the absorption coefficient (α) and the E_{gap} of a semiconductor oxide are related through the well-known Equation (1)

$$\alpha h\nu = K(h\nu - E_{\text{gap}})^n \quad (1)$$

where α is linear absorption coefficient of the material, $h\nu$ is the photon energy, E_{gap} is the optical band gap energy, K is the proportionality constant and n is a constant associated to the different type of electronic transitions, being $n = 1/2$ for direct allowed transition or $n = 2$ for indirect allowed transition [S2]. In reflectance diffuse mode, the sample thickness depending of factors related to deep beam penetration such as, package density, particle size and amount of absorbent material in the sample [S3]. The absorption coefficient (α) is related to reflectance (R) by means of equation (2):

$$\alpha = F(R) \cdot \left(\frac{s}{2V_r} \right) \quad (2)$$

where s is the scattering coefficient, V_r is the volumetric fraction of the absorbents species and $F(R)$ is the Kubelka-Munk function [S1], defined by:

$$F(R) = \frac{(1-R)^2}{2R} \cong \frac{k}{s} \quad (3)$$

where k is the molar absorption coefficient. The coefficients k and s are intrinsic parameters of the material, being that real scattering and absorption coefficients, α_ν and σ_ν and, at given frequency (ν), are related to k and s according:

$$\alpha_\nu = \eta k \quad (4)$$

$$\sigma_\nu = \chi s \quad (5)$$

The χ and η values are taken in the limit of the small absorptions, so they admit the values of 1/2 and 4/3, respectively. For small absorption $\eta = 2$ and $k = 2\alpha_v$ and the ratio $k/s = 0.3$ [S3]. Therefore, the Kubelka-Munk function will be:

$$F(R) = \frac{(1-R)^2 \cdot \eta}{2R \cdot \chi} = \frac{\alpha_v}{\sigma_v} \quad (6)$$

Experimentally, the reflectance measured in diffuse mode, the R value in the Kubelka-Munk function will be:

$$R = \frac{R_{sample}}{R_{standard}} \quad (7)$$

The reflectance measured in (7) assumes that thickness of the sample is infinitely thick and $R_{standard}$ is a material that exhibit absolute reflectance such as, MgO or $\alpha - \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$. Lastly, the optical band gap energy will can be calculated from reflectance diffuse mode according:

$$F(R) \cdot h\nu = K \cdot (h\nu - E_{gap})^n \quad (8)$$

According literature, the electronic transitions allowed for NaNbO_3 exhibits an optical absorption spectrum governed by indirect electronic transitions ($n = 2$) between the valence and conduction bands [S4, S5 and S6]. Thus, through of a simple mathematical artifice in the eq. (8) is easy to show that $F(R) \cdot h\nu \propto (h\nu - E_{gap})^n$ or $[F(R) \cdot h\nu]^{1/2} \propto (h\nu - E_{gap})$. Therefore, from UV-vis absorption spectroscopy in diffuse reflectance mode, there is obtained $F(R)$ and plotting a graph of $[F(R) \cdot h\nu]^{1/2}$ versus $h\nu$, admitting that NaNbO_3 has an indirect electronic transition ($n = 2$), it was possible determine of the E_{gap} extrapolating the linear portion of the reflectance curve, plotted with photon energy on the x-axis, in the condition which the reflectance is zero

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