

Electronic Supplementary Information

Characterization of charge transfer luminescence for $[\text{WO}_6]^{6-}$ octahedron in Ca_3WO_6 and $[\text{WO}_5]^{4-}$ square pyramid in $\text{Ca}_3\text{WO}_5\text{Cl}_2$

Yuuki Kitagawa,^{a} Shota Takemura,^b Daigorou Hirai,^c Zenji Hiroi,^c Jumpei Ueda,^a Setsuhisa Tanabe^a*

^a Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8501, Japan.

^b Luminescent Materials Group, National Institute for Materials Science, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0044, Japan.

^c Institute for Solid State Physics, University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Chiba 277-8581, Japan.

Email

Y. Kitagawa: kitagawa.yuuki@aist.go.jp

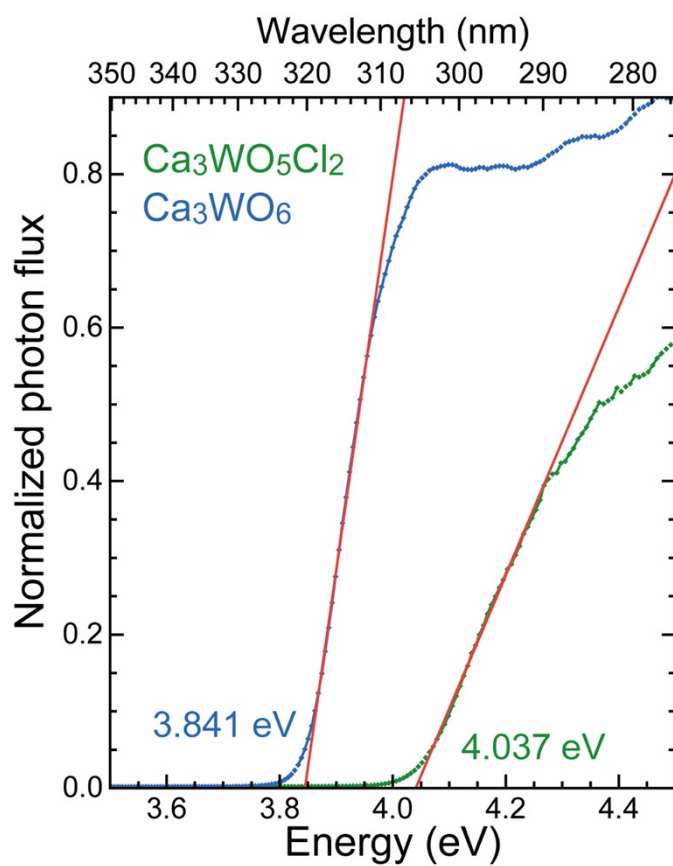


Fig. S1 Linear fitting for the absorption edge of the PLE spectra at 4 K.

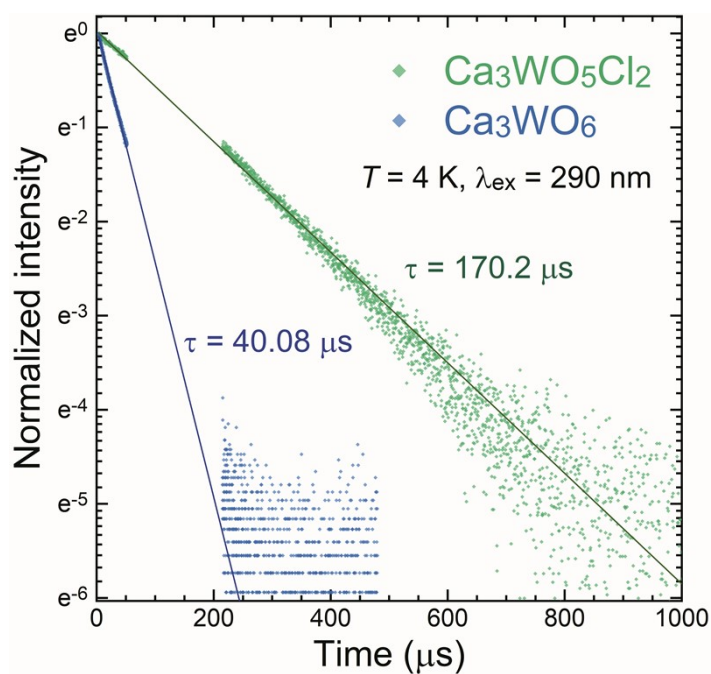


Fig. S2 Luminescence decay curves of the single-crystal samples, measured at 4 K. Data in the range of 50–200 ns is missing due to a problem with the measurement setup.

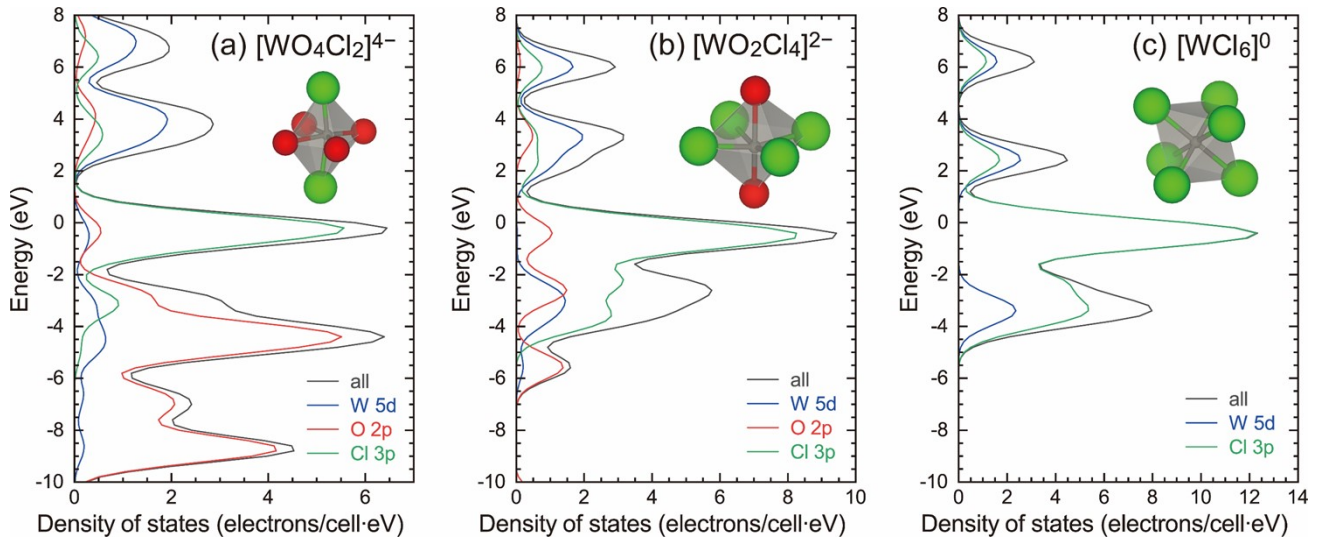


Fig. S3 Total and partial density of electronic states for (a) a $[\text{WO}_4\text{Cl}_2]^{4-}$ cluster in WO_2Cl_2 (ICSD 28510), (b) a $[\text{WO}_2\text{Cl}_4]^{2-}$ cluster in WOCl_4 (ICSD 25519), and (c) a $[\text{WCl}_6]$ cluster in WCl_6 (ICSD 425147), which were calculated by the relativistic DV- $X\alpha$ method. The HOMO mainly composed of Cl 3p orbitals is set at 0 eV.

Table S1 Lattice constants and interatomic distances between W^{6+} and ligands before and after DFT geometry optimization

	$\text{Ca}_3\text{WO}_5\text{Cl}_2$ ($Pbnm$)		Ca_3WO_6 ($P2_1/n$)		
	CIF	Optimized	CIF	Optimized	
lattice constants	$a = 11.820(2) \text{ \AA}$	$a = 11.8007 \text{ \AA}$	$a = 5.5518(3) \text{ \AA}$	$a = 5.5065 \text{ \AA}$	
	$b = 11.132(1) \text{ \AA}$	$b = 11.0789 \text{ \AA}$	$b = 5.8100(3) \text{ \AA}$	$b = 5.7905 \text{ \AA}$	
	$c = 5.587(1) \text{ \AA}$	$c = 5.5574 \text{ \AA}$	$c = 8.0066(4) \text{ \AA}$	$c = 7.9640 \text{ \AA}$	
			$\beta = 89.808(1)^\circ$	$\beta = 90.1846^\circ$	
bonding ^a	$\text{W}^{6+}\text{-O}^{2-}_{\text{I}}$	1.724(15) \AA	1.73113 \AA	1.9273(7) \AA	1.93016 \AA
	$\text{W}^{6+}\text{-O}^{2-}_{\text{II}}$	1.887(11) \AA	1.88707 \AA	1.9134(6) \AA	1.90982 \AA
	$\text{W}^{6+}\text{-O}^{2-}_{\text{III}}$	1.911(11) \AA	1.90258 \AA	1.9358(8) \AA	1.92416 \AA
	$\text{W}^{6+}\text{-Cl}^-$	3.404(8) \AA	3.26617 \AA	—	—

^aThe different O^{2-} ions are labeled with Roman numerals, I–III, shown in Fig. 1.

Table S2 Results of compositional analysis of MO levels calculated by the relativistic DV- $X\alpha$ calculation (unit: %)^a

	top1 ^b	top2 ^b	top4 ^b	5d ₁	5d ₂	5d ₃	5d ₄	5d ₅
W 5d	0.04	0.03	0.01	80.00	68.67	71.08	49.95	70.68
O 2p	11.14	17.59	14.10	19.88	29.07	26.63	23.53	25.95
Cl 3p	88.57	82.21	85.19	0.00	0.04	0.02	1.22	0.00

^aNote that the total percentages are less than 100% because of small contributions of other orbitals, such as O 2s, W 6s, and W 6p orbitals.

^bThe first, second, and fourth levels of the HOMO level are labeled top1, top2, and top4, respectively, in order of decreasing energy, mainly composed of the Cl 3p_x, 3p_y, and 3p_z orbitals.

Confirmation of k-points convergence

In order to confirm the validity of these k-points grids, the DFT single-point SCF calculations with the double k-points grids (2×2×4 for Ca₃WO₅Cl₂ and 6×6×4 for Ca₃WO₆) were performed with the CASTEP module. The results are summarized in Table S3. Because the total energies are well converged even with smaller k-points mesh, the smaller k-points grids (1×1×3 for Ca₃WO₅Cl₂ and 3×3×2 for Ca₃WO₆) are enough for the property calculations.

Table S3. Comparison of the SCF converged energy with different sizes of k-point grids

	Ca ₃ WO ₅ Cl ₂		Ca ₃ WO ₆	
	1×1×3	2×2×6	3×3×2	6×6×4
SCF converged energy (eV)	-33652.0430	-33652.0192	-15917.9952	-15917.9203