

Supporting Information for

Tungsten-Niobium Oxide Bronzes: A Bulk and Surface Structural Study

by

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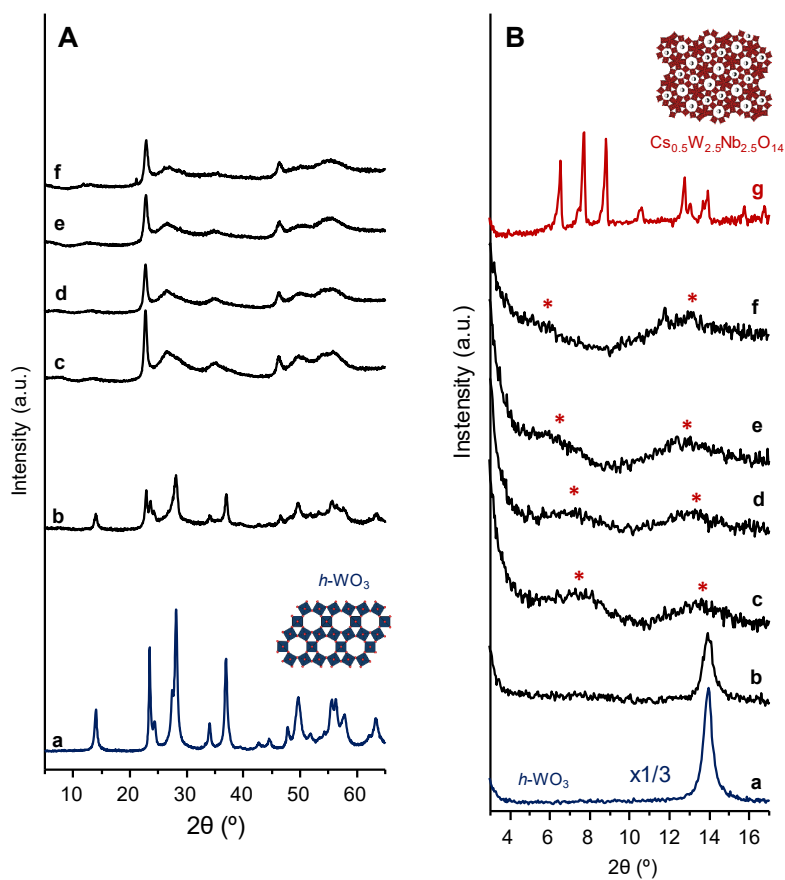


Figure S1. A) XRD patterns in the 2θ region 5-65° of as-prepared W-Nb-O oxides. a) WO_x ; b) WNb_{29} ; c) WNb_{62} ; d) WNb_{80} ; e) WNb_{95} ; f) Nb_{100} . B) XRD patterns in the 2θ region 3-17° W-Nb-O oxides. For comparison, the pattern of a $\text{Cs}_{0.5}\text{W}_{2.5}\text{Nb}_{2.5}\text{O}_{14}$ -type phase is included (g).

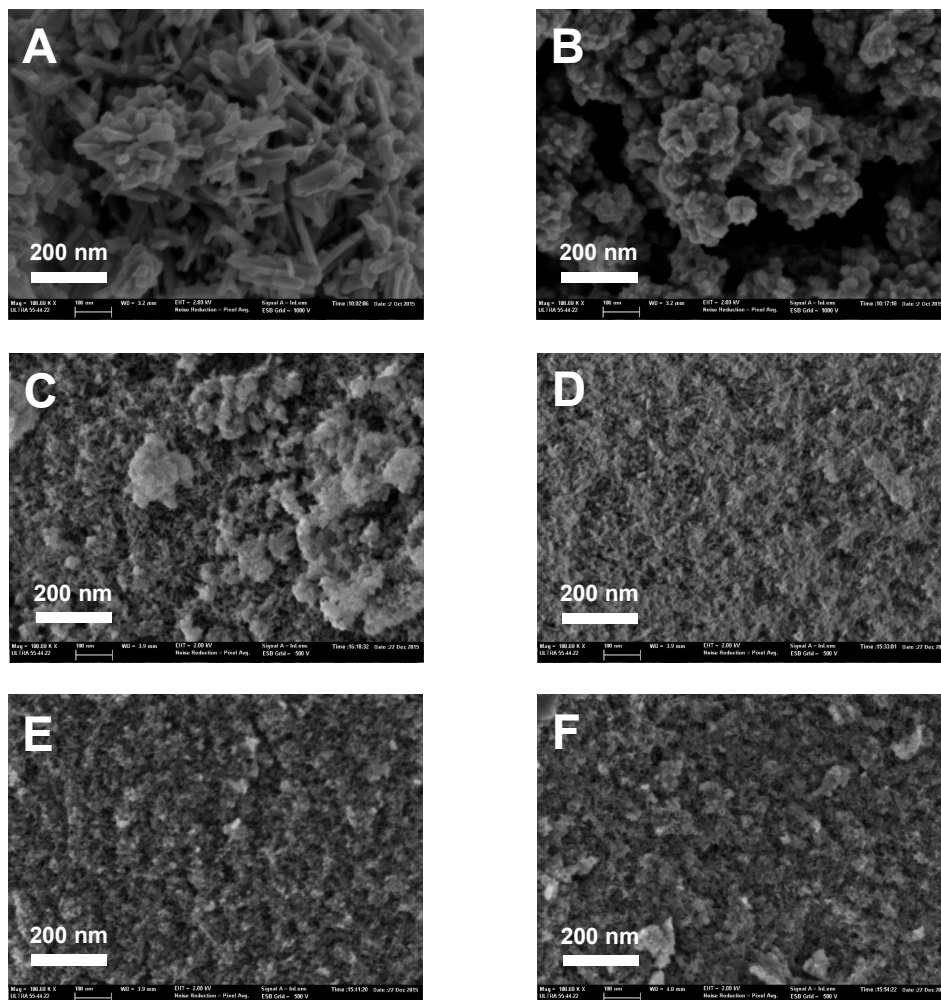


Figure S2. Scanning Electron Microscopy images of W-Nb-O oxides heat-treated at 550 °C in N₂ flow. A) WO_x; B) WNb₂₉; C) WNb₆₂; D) WNb₈₀; E) WNb₉₅; F) Nb₁₀₀.

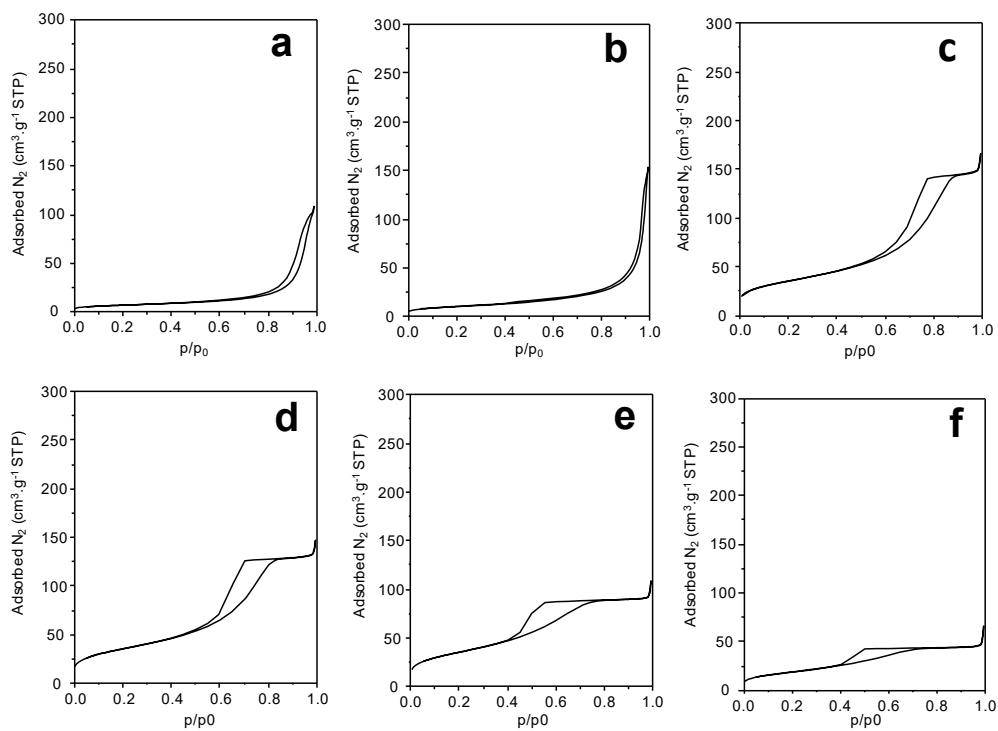


Figure S3. N₂-adsorption-desorption isotherms of W-Nb-O oxide bronzes: a) WO_x, b) WNb₂₉, c) WNb₆₂, d) WNb₈₀, e) WNb₉₅, f) WNb-1

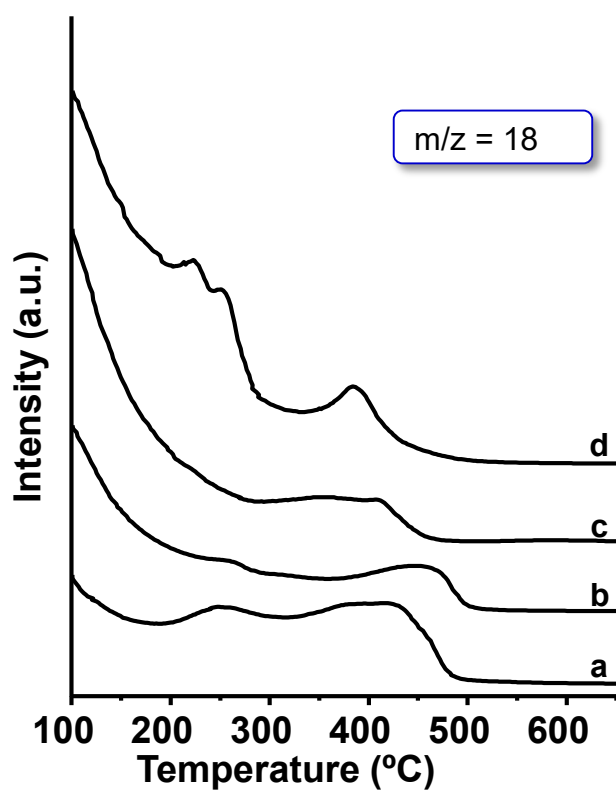


Figure S4. Temperature-programmed oxidation (TPO) profiles of selected as-prepared W-Nb-O samples, followed by mass spectrometry (characteristic mass of water, $m/z=18$). Samples: a) WO_x; b) WNb₂₉; c) WNb₆₂; d) Nb₁₀₀.

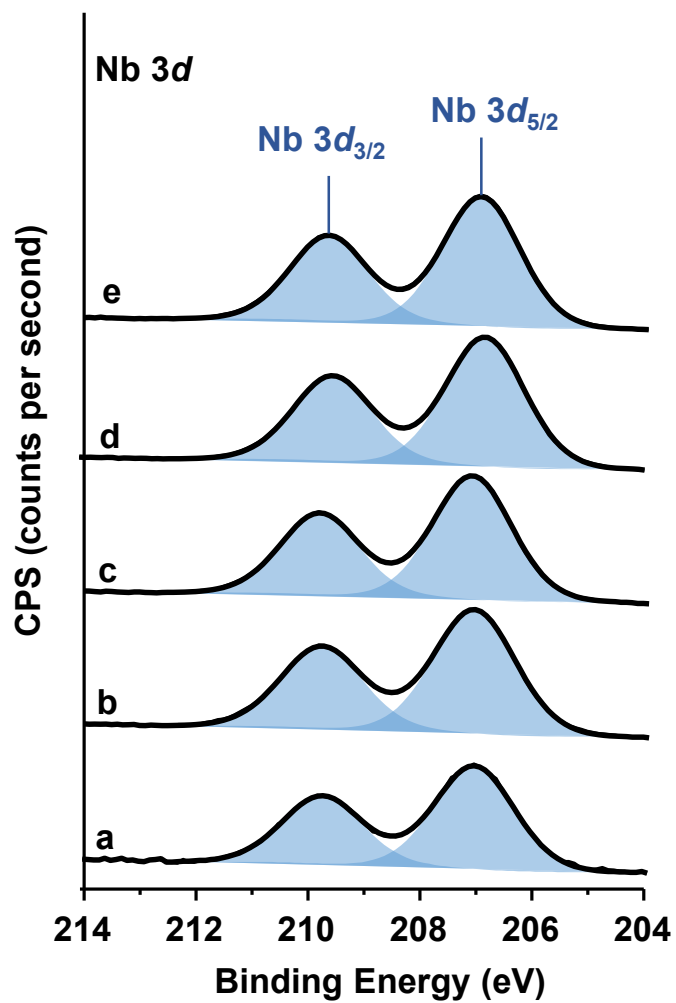


Figure S5. Nb 3d core-level XPS spectra of W-Nb-O oxides heat-treated at 550 °C in N₂ flow. Samples: a) WNb29; b) WNb62; c) WNb80; d) WNb95; e) Nb100.

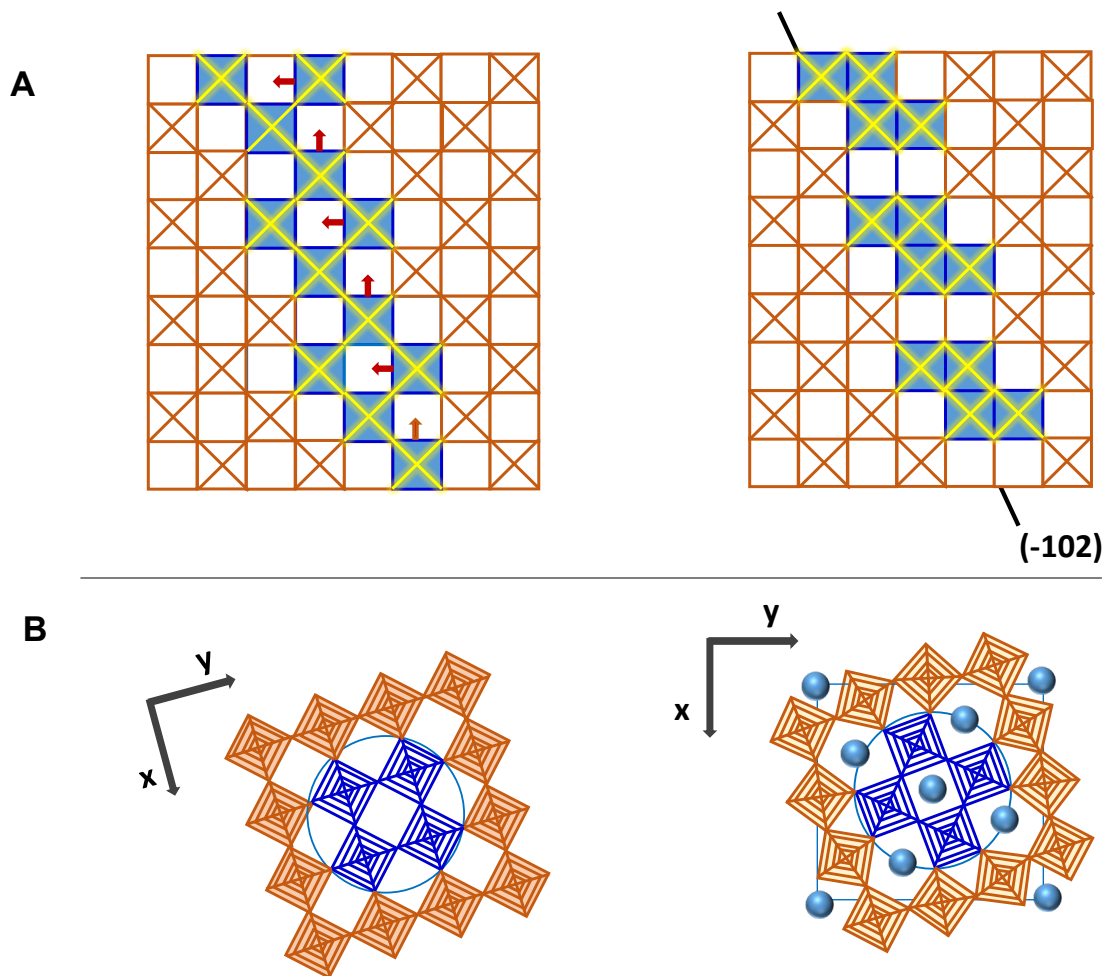


Figure S6. Schemes of the formation of the so-called Magneli phases (A) and tetragonal tungsten bronze (TTB) (B) from a ReO_3 -type structure. Adapted from references [1] and [2].

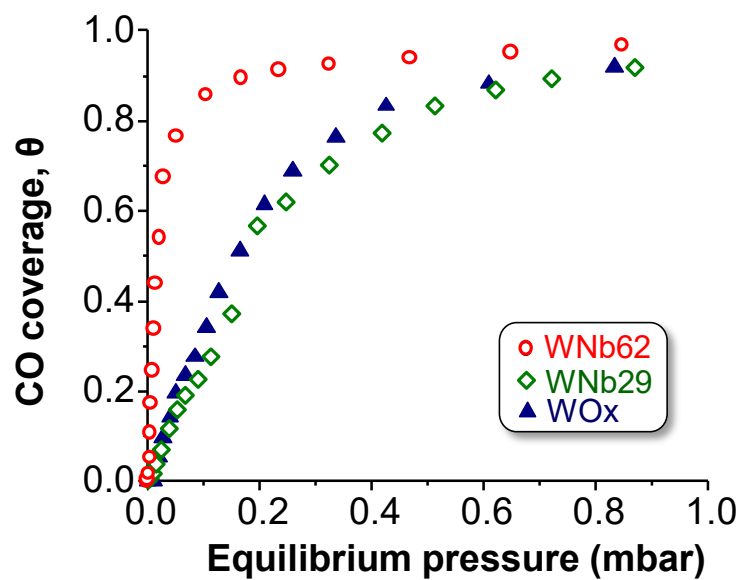


Figure S7. Variation of CO-coverage as a function of equilibrium pressure for selected W-Nb-O oxides, heat-treated at 550 °C.

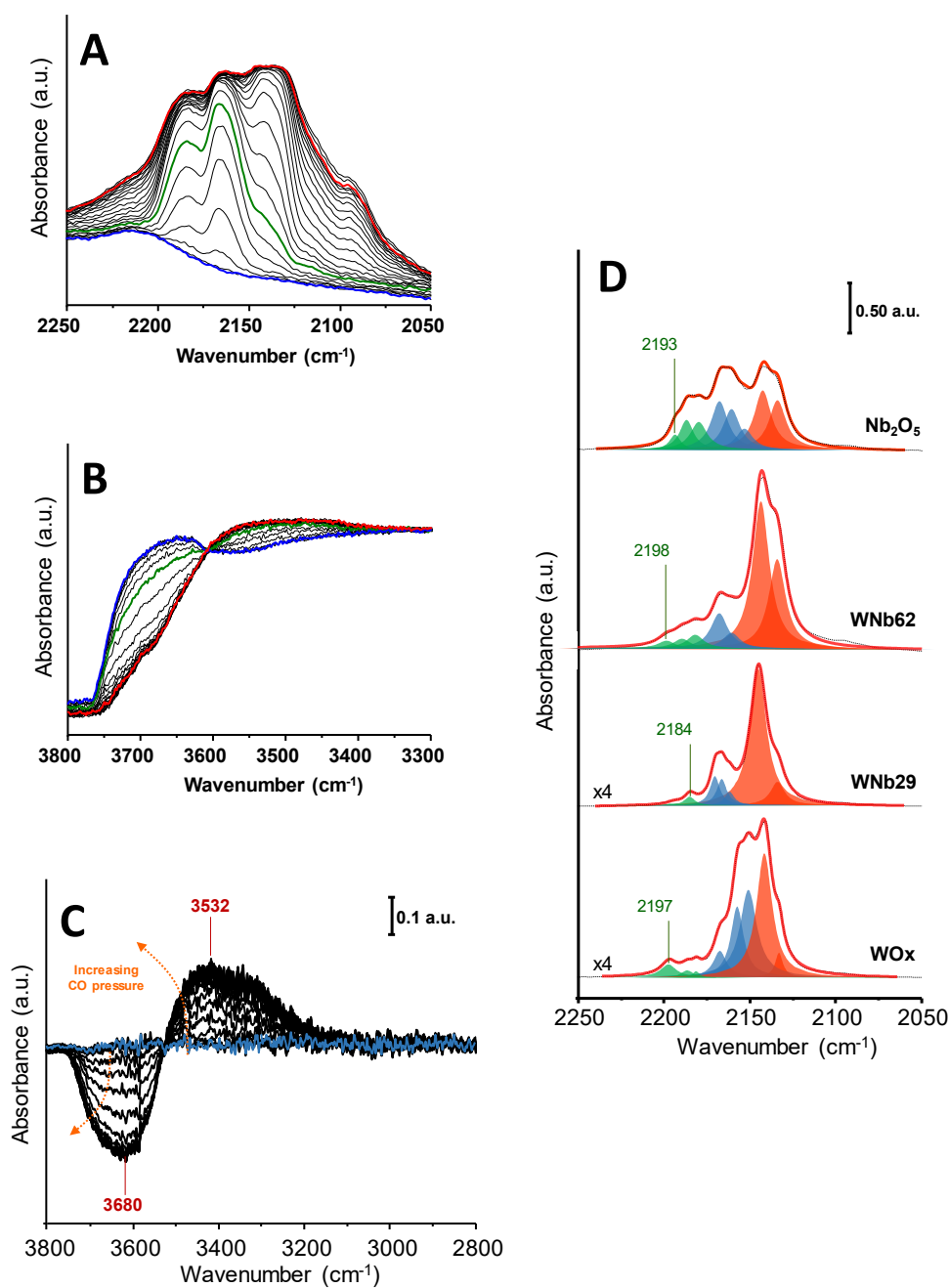


Figure S8. Low temperature (77K) FTIR spectra of adsorbed CO in the C-O (A) and O-H (B) stretching regions for hydrothermally synthesized Nb₂O₅ heat-treated at 400 °C in N₂. C) Background-subtracted FTIR spectra of adsorbed CO in the OH/NH stretching region for hydrothermally synthesized Nb₂O₅ heat-treated at 400 °C in N₂. D) CO-adsorption FTIR spectra (background-subtracted) and the corresponding deconvoluted spectra recorded at low temperature (77 K) at a CO-coverage of $\theta=0.65$.

Table S1. Textural properties of W-Nb-O oxide bronzes

Sample	S_{BET} ($\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$) ^a	Mesopore Volume ($\text{cm}^{-3} \text{g}^{-1}$) ^b
WOx	28	0.045
WNb29	38	0.050
WNb62	124	0.216
WNb80	129	0.192
WNb95	129	0.130
Nb100	70	0.061

^a Calculated from N₂ adsorption isotherms.

^b Calculated by BJH method.

Table S2. Binding energies for main surface species in W-Nb-O oxides

Sample	C 1s (eV)	W 4f _{7/2} (eV) ^a		Nb 3d (eV) ^a	O 1s (lattice) (eV) ^a
		W ⁶⁺	W ⁵⁺		
WOx	285.7	35.4	34.6	---	530.1
WNb29	287.2	35.7	34.1	207.0	530.1
WNb62	286.4	35.7	34.7	207.0	530.2
WNb80	286.4	35.7	34.7	207.1	530.2
WNb95	286.3	35.4	34.4	206.8	529.9
Nb100	286.3	---	---	206.9	529.9

a. Corrected to C1s= 284.5 eV

References:

- [1] C. N. R. Rao, J. Gopalakrishnan, New directions in Solid State Chemistry, Second Edition, Cambridge University Press, 1997, pp. 258.[2] L. A. Bursill, B. G. Hyde, Nature Physical Science 240 (1972) 122-124