



# Tailoring the Emission Behavior of WO<sub>3</sub> Thin Films by Eu<sup>3+</sup>Ions for Light-Emitting Applications

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## Supporting Information

$$D_{hkl} = \frac{k\lambda}{\beta_{hkl} \cos \theta_{hkl}} \quad \text{Equation (S1)}$$

where  $k$  is a constant and its value is 0.9 for spherical shape particles.  $\lambda=1.5406 \text{ \AA}$ , is the wavelength of the X-ray radiation (CuK $\alpha$  line) used for recording the diffractograms.  $\beta_{hkl}$  stands for the full width at half maximum intensity (FWHM) of the intense (200) peak and  $\theta_{hkl}$  denote half of the diffraction angle corresponds to intense (200) peak.

$$T \tan \theta_{hkl} = \frac{\lambda}{D_{hkl} \cos \theta_{hkl}} - \beta_{hkl} \quad \text{Equation (S2)}$$

where  $T$  denotes the strain in the films.

$$\delta = \frac{1}{D^2} \quad \text{-Equation (S3)}$$

where  $\delta$  denotes the dislocation density.

$$\alpha(h\nu) = A(h\nu - E_g)^n \quad \text{Equation (S4)}$$

where 'A' is a constant called the band edge constant and is associated with the band tailing.  $h\nu$  corresponds to the energy of the incident photon and 'n' determines the nature of electronic transition.