



Preface to the special issue: Novel functionalities of tungsten-related materials

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Tungsten is one of the most important strategic resources of rare metallic elements. *Tungsten* journal focuses on the tungsten and related elements, including molybdenum, cobalt, vanadium, tantalum, niobium, rhenium, together with their compounds. Traditional tungsten-based materials have already shown a wide range of applications such as filaments of a bulb, high hardness alloys, bullets for the anti-tank and anti-ship. Recently, many researchers have also paid their attentions to the new functionality and novel applications of tungsten-based materials. Many researches focus on the synthesis processes of tungsten-related materials, together with the precise control of their crystalline phases and macro/micro/nano-structures, surface modification, etc. Many novel syntheses and characterizations are carried out, discovering many novel applications. Tungsten-related materials show exciting progress on life science, optical materials, photovoltaic materials, energy storage materials, catalysts, etc.

The present special issue focuses on novel functionalities of tungsten-related materials, consisting of seven contributions with two review papers and five original research articles. A review paper reports the progress on tungsten-based photocatalyst materials with unique ultraviolet-, visible- and near-infrared-light-induced photocatalytic activities (Y Wang, et al., Lanzhou Univ., China). One original paper investigates the photoluminescence property of ZnWO_4 , which has various morphologies such as nanocrystals, nanorods, nanoplates and spheroidal clusters (JG Li, et al., National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS), Japan). Besides above tungsten-based compounds, some articles consisted of molybdenum, vanadium and niobium elements are also included in this special issue. A short review paper reports the surface modification of molybdenum oxide nanowires, and their high performances

on the high energy storage. (W Dong, et al., Beijing Univ. Sci. Tech., China). Anion-doped vanadium dioxide and its composite thin films show an excellent thermal chromic property, indicating its potential application for the smart window coating (the cover image of the special issue, S Yin, et al., Tohoku Univ., Japan). Li_3VO_4 possesses the excellent specific capacity, suitable discharge voltage and moderate volume change upon charge/discharge. A partial surface phase transformation leads to the formation of the conductive LiVO_2 layer on the electrode material Li_3VO_4 , resulting in its outstanding rate performance and longtime cycle stability for next-generation lithium-ion batteries. (G Li, et al., Jilin Univ., China). On the other hand, the $4d-4f$ transition metal La–Nb–O compounds show the great potential for fast lithium-ion energy storage. The related research provides some structure clues for the design of electrode materials for fast lithium storage (D Xue et al., Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry (CICA), Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), China). Also, a high-temperature alloy GH4169 containing molybdenum and niobium elements might be fabricated with controllable porosity and mechanical properties using the laser melting deposition (LMD) technique, showing the potential application on 3D printing. (B Zhang, et al., Northeastern Univ., China).

Novel functionality of tungsten-related materials is a wide range topic. Although the present special issue can only cover the partial information of the related research area, I hope and believe that this special issue could provide a chance for researchers/scientists to understand the related innovative research trend and ideas in the research field. Also, I would like to appreciate all the authors, reviewers, editors, and publishing staff for their great efforts and contributions for the publication of this special issue.

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