Reversible control of magnetism: On the conversion of hydrated FeF₃ with Li to Fe and LiF

Ruby Singh¹,², Ralf Witte¹, Xiaoke Mu¹, Torsten Brezesinski¹, Horst Hahn¹,², Robert Kruk¹, Ben Breitung¹,³

1 Institute of Nanotechnology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany
2 Joint Research Laboratory Nanomaterials, Technische Universität Darmstadt & Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), 64287 Darmstadt, Germany
3 Karlsruhe Nano-Micro Facility (KNMF), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany

Figure S1: Electrochemical tuning cell and measurement setup

1: Working electrode
2: Counter electrode
3+4: Separator soaked with electrolyte
5: Connection to Potentiostat
Figure S2: Cyclic voltammograms of the first 13 cycles.

Figure S3: a) Zero-field-cooled magnetic susceptibility of FeF$_3$·3H$_2$O as function of temperature measured with an applied magnetic field of 1000 Oe. b) Zero-field-cooled and field-cooled curve with an applied magnetic field of 1000 Oe.