Spatial confinement — Rapid 2D F⁻ diffusion in micro- and nanocrystalline RbSn₂F₅

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In Fig. S1 scanning electron microscopy images of RbSn₂F₅ are shown which were recorded after different annealing steps of the fluoride in Ar atmosphere. At elevated annealing temperatures we clearly see that the sample decompose. Metallic spots (needles) seen in light microscopy indicate Sn⁰. SEM reveals that microcrystalline RbSn₂F₅ is composed of small particles and rectangular tubes (or needles). Some of the tubes reach lengths in the order of 20 μ m.

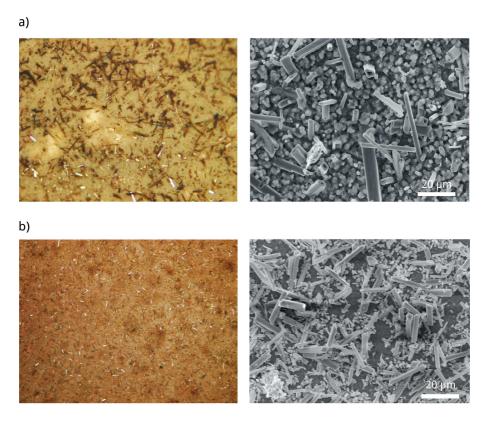


Fig. S1 a) RbSnF $_5$ annealed at 265 °C. left: image obtained via light microscopy (Olympus BX60) under 20 fold magnification; right: SEM picture (VEGA3 TESCAN electron microscope, 20 kV) under 2500 fold magnification. b) RbSnF $_5$ annealed at 225 °C. left: image obtained via light microscopy under 20 fold magnification; right: SEM picture under 2000 fold magnification. Annealing at 200 °C does not reveal any spots of metallic Sn.

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In Fig. S2 the electrical permittivity spectra of microcrystalline $RbSn_2F_5$ are shown. They also reveal a two-step behaviour that mirrors electrical responses due to bulk and g.b. regions.

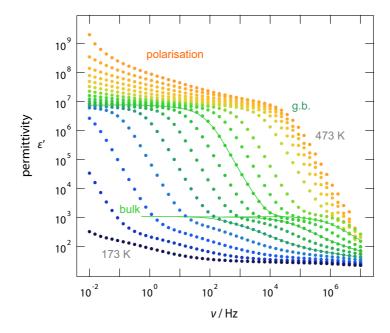


Fig. S2 Permittivity spectra of $RbSn_2F_5$ annealed at 473 K. The solid lines are to guide the eye; they help identify the bulk and g.b. responses (as indicated). Temperatures varied from 173 K to 473 K (in steps of 20 K).