

## Supplementary Information for Publication

# Negative Thermal Expansion in Cubic FeFe(CN)<sub>6</sub> Prussian Blue Analogues

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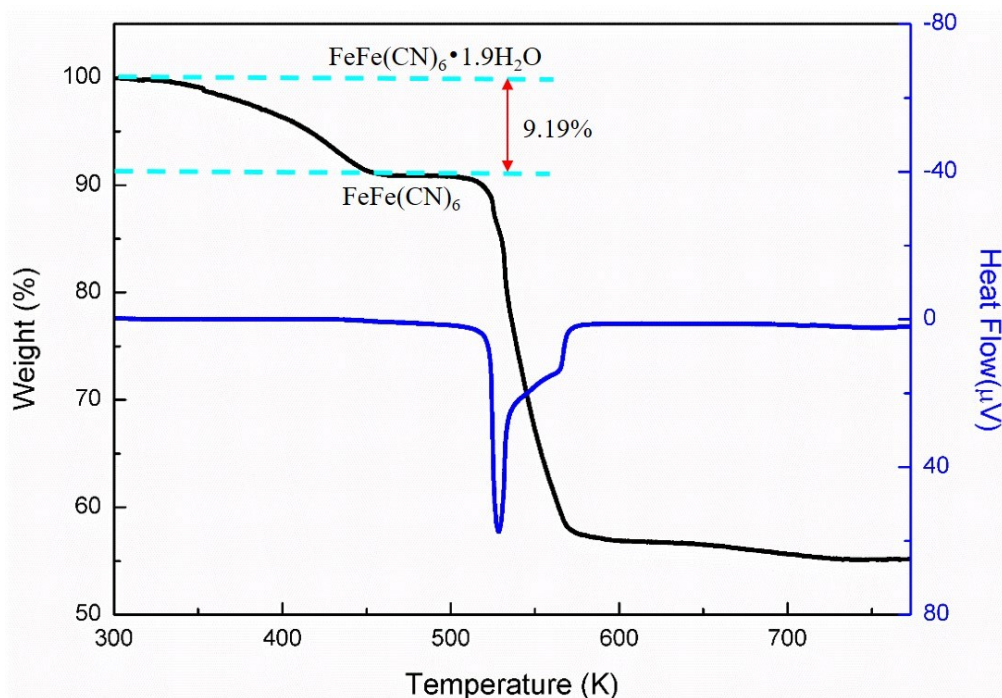
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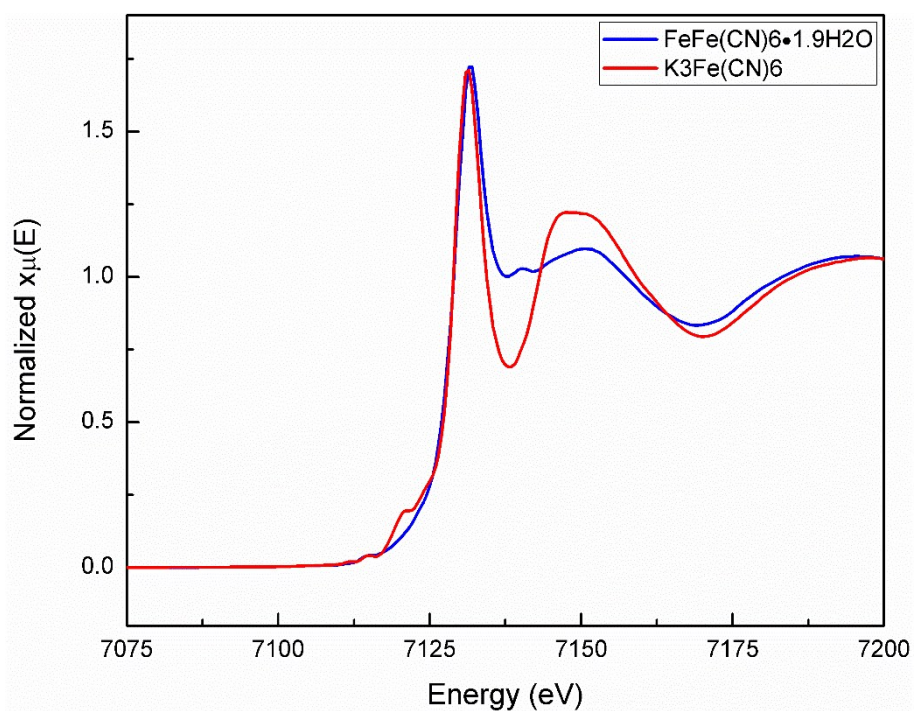
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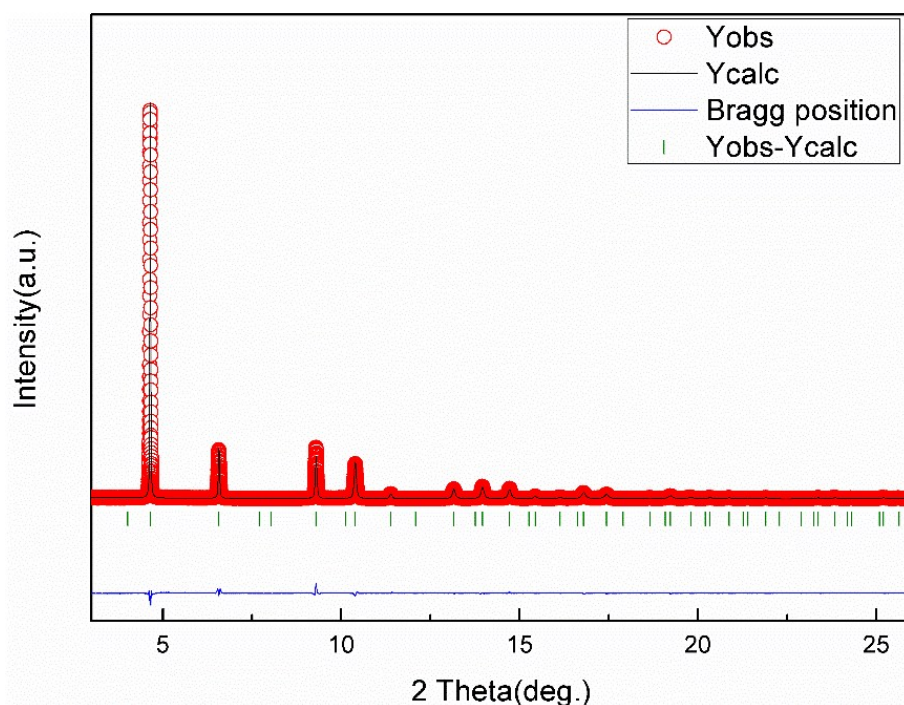
### Supporting Figures and Tables



**Figure S1.** TG-DSC curves of  $\text{FeFe}(\text{CN})_6 \cdot 1.9\text{H}_2\text{O}$  measured at a rate of 1 K/min in an inert Ar atmosphere.



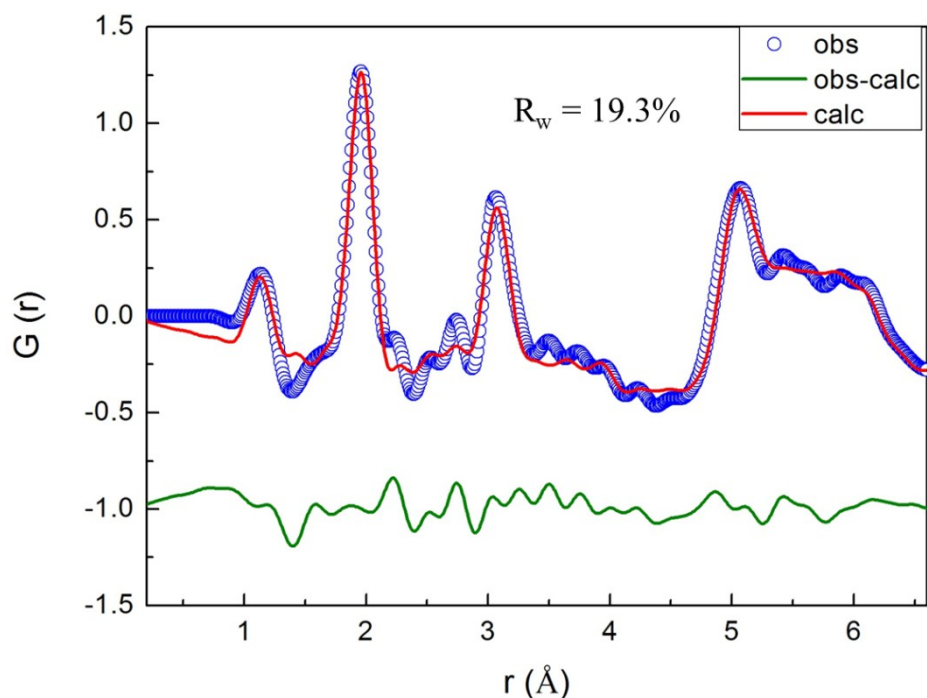
**Figure S2.** Comparison of Fe K-edge XANES spectra of  $\text{FeFe}(\text{CN})_6 \cdot 1.9\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and standard sample  $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$  at room temperature, indicating the state of Fe in  $\text{FeFe}(\text{CN})_6$  is same as that in  $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ , corresponding to  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ .



**Figure S3.** Structure refinements of the high-resolution SXR D data of FeFe(CN)<sub>6</sub> collected at room temperature.  $R_p = 7.36$ ,  $R_{wp} = 9.78$ ,  $R_{exp} = 6.57$ ,  $\chi^2 = 2.22$ .

**Table S1.** Negative thermal expansion properties of isotropic NTE materials

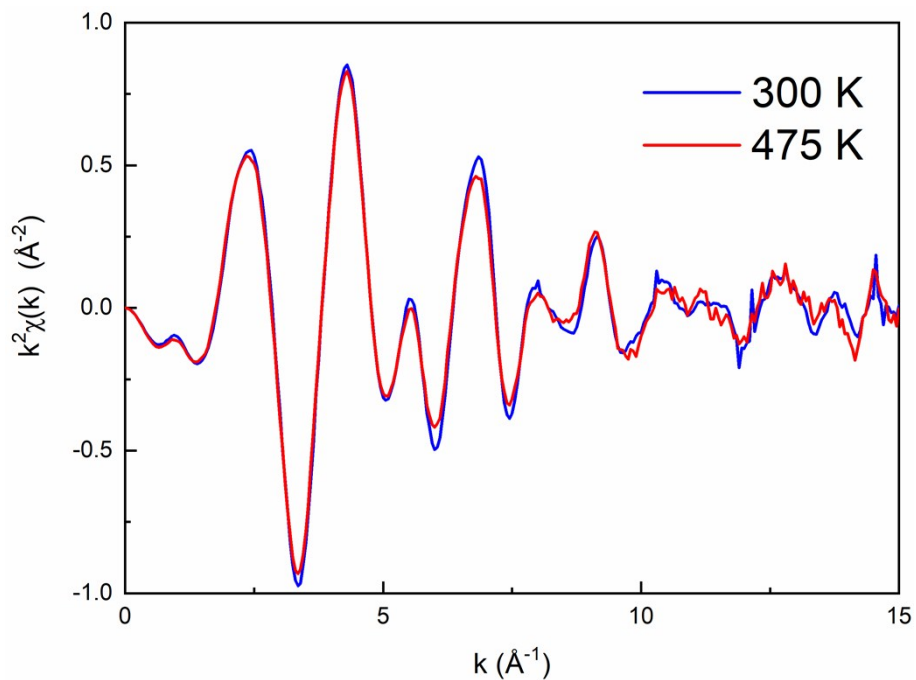
Materials	$\alpha / 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$	T/K	Ref.
ScF <sub>3</sub>	-3.1	300-800	1
FeZrF <sub>6</sub>	-3.24	298-675	2
CaZrF <sub>6</sub>	-6.69	298-675	2
ZrMo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	-5	0-600	3
ZrV <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	-6.7	473-873	4
ZrW <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	-8.7	20-430	5
NiPt(CN) <sub>6</sub>	-1.02	100-330	6
FeCo(CN) <sub>6</sub>	-1.47	4.2-300	7
Rb <sub>0.78</sub> Fe[Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> ] <sub>0.832</sub> ·8H <sub>2</sub> O	-2.1	100-300	8
GaFe(CN) <sub>6</sub>	-3.95	100-475	9
FePt(CN) <sub>6</sub>	-4	100-315	6
CdPt(CN) <sub>6</sub>	-10.02	100-240	6
Zn(CN) <sub>2</sub>	-16.9	25-375	10
Cd(CN) <sub>2</sub>	-20.4	150-375	10
FeFe(CN) <sub>6</sub>	-4.26	100-450	This work



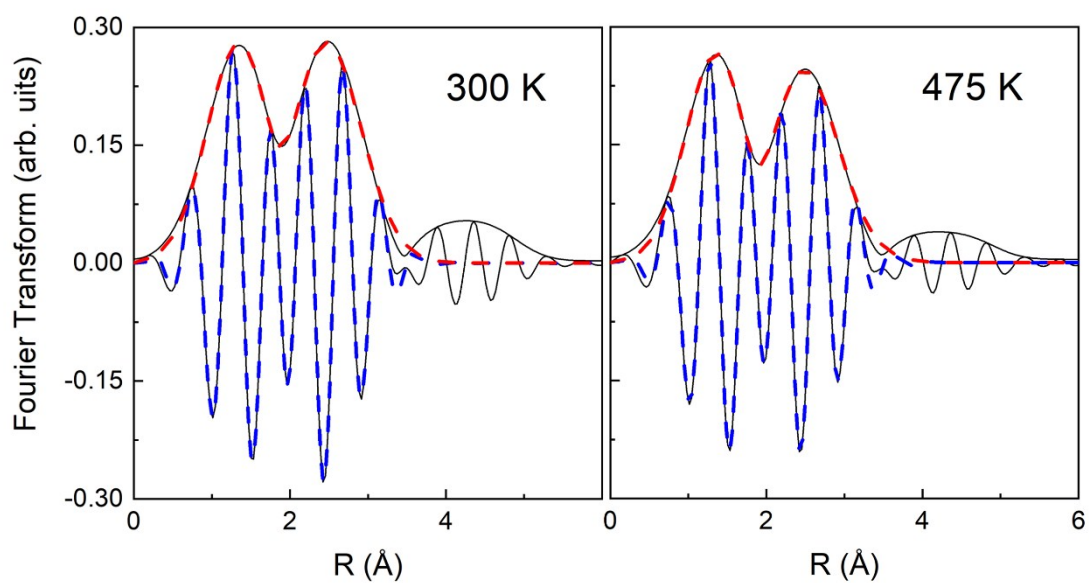
**Figure S4.** PDF fit of synchrotron radiation X-ray total scattering obtained at 475 K for the  $\text{FeFe}(\text{CN})_6$  at low  $r$  values (0.2-6.6 Å).

### EXAFS data analysis details

The EXAFS signals, extracted according to well-established procedures,<sup>11</sup> are shown in Fig. S5. In order to separate the contributions of the different coordination shells, the  $k$ -weighted EXAFS signals were Fourier transformed (FT) in the  $k$  range 2-12  $\text{\AA}^{-1}$  using a Gaussian window (Fig. S6). The EXAFS scattering paths contributing to the FT structure between about 0.75 and 3.25 Å in the FT, calculated using the FEFF code,<sup>12</sup> are listed in Table S2. A non-linear best fit to the experimental spectra was then performed in the  $r$ -space between 0.75 and 3.25 Å (bold-dashed lines in Fig. S6) by using the FEFFIT package.<sup>13</sup> Finally, the absolute values of the parallel and perpendicular MSRDS have been obtained through the correlated Einstein model.<sup>14</sup>



**Figure S5.** Fe K-edge EXAFS signals of  $\text{FeFe}(\text{CN})_6$  at room temperature and 475 K.



**Figure S6.** Modulus and imaginary part of the Fourier transform of Fe K-edge EXAFS signal of  $\text{FeFe}(\text{CN})_6$  (continuous lines) and best-fitting simulation of the first two peaks (dashed-bold lines) at room temperature (left panel) and 475 K (right panel).

**Table S2.** Scattering paths related to FT structure below  $\sim 3.5$  Å of  $\text{FeFe}(\text{CN})_6$ , calculated by FEFF code,<sup>15</sup> from Fe1 and Fe2 absorbing atoms. The last column lists the fitting parameters (distance, Debye-Waller factor and third cumulant) and the constraints used for each scattering path.

Index Fe1	Path	Legs	Degeneracy	reff (Å)	Amplitude	Parameters
1	Fe1-C	2	6	1.9441	100.00	$r_1, \sigma_1^2, C_{31}$
2	Fe1-N	2	6	3.1162	34.68	$r_2, 2\sigma_1^2$
3	Fe1-C-N	3	12	3.1162	158.10	$r_1/2 + r_2/2 + r_3/2$ $\sigma_1^2/2 + 2\sigma_1^2/2 + \sigma_3^2/2$
4	Fe1-C-N-C	4	6	3.1162	181.61	$r_1 + r_3$ $\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2$
5	Fe1-C-C	3	24	3.3188	25.93	Neglected
Index Fe2	Path	Legs	Degeneracy	reff (Å)	Amplitude	Parameters
1'	Fe2-N	2	6	1.9765	100.00	$r_1', \sigma_1'^2, C_{31}$
2'	Fe2-C	2	6	3.1486	30.72	$r_2', 2\sigma_1'^2$
3'	Fe2-N-C	3	12	3.1486	141.62	$r_1'/2 + r_2'/2 + r_3/2$ $\sigma_1'^2/2 + 2\sigma_1'^2/2 + \sigma_3^2/2$
4'	Fe2-N-C-N	4	6	3.1486	171.49	$r_1' + r_3$ $\sigma_1'^2 + \sigma_3^2$
5'	Fe2-N-N	3	24	3.3741	26.04	Neglected

**Table S3.** Vibrational dynamics parameters of Fe-C and Fe-N atomic pairs measured by EXAFS in  $\text{FeFe}(\text{CN})_6$ .  $\nu_{\parallel}$  and  $\nu_{\perp}$  are the best-fitting Einstein frequencies of the parallel and perpendicular MSRDS, respectively;  $k_{\parallel}$  and  $k_{\perp}$  are the corresponding bond-stretching and bond-bending effective force constants;  $\gamma$  represents the anisotropy of the relative thermal vibrations.

	Fe-C	Fe-N
$\nu_{\parallel}$	$14.55 \pm 2.15$ THz	$22.77 \pm 4.69$ THz
$\nu_{\perp}$	$4.61 \pm 0.71$ THz	$3.60 \pm 0.44$ THz
$k_{\parallel}$	$8.56 \pm 2.53$ eV/Å <sup>2</sup>	$23.76 \pm 9.79$ eV/Å <sup>2</sup>
$k_{\perp}$	$0.86 \pm 0.26$ eV/Å <sup>2</sup>	$0.594 \pm 0.145$ eV/Å <sup>2</sup>

$\gamma$ at 475 K	$17.3 \pm 5.1$	$57.5 \pm 14.2$
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