

## Supplementary Information


























### Synthesis and characterization of $\text{MgF}_2\text{-CoF}_2$ binary fluorides. Influence of the treatment atmosphere and temperature on the structure and surface properties

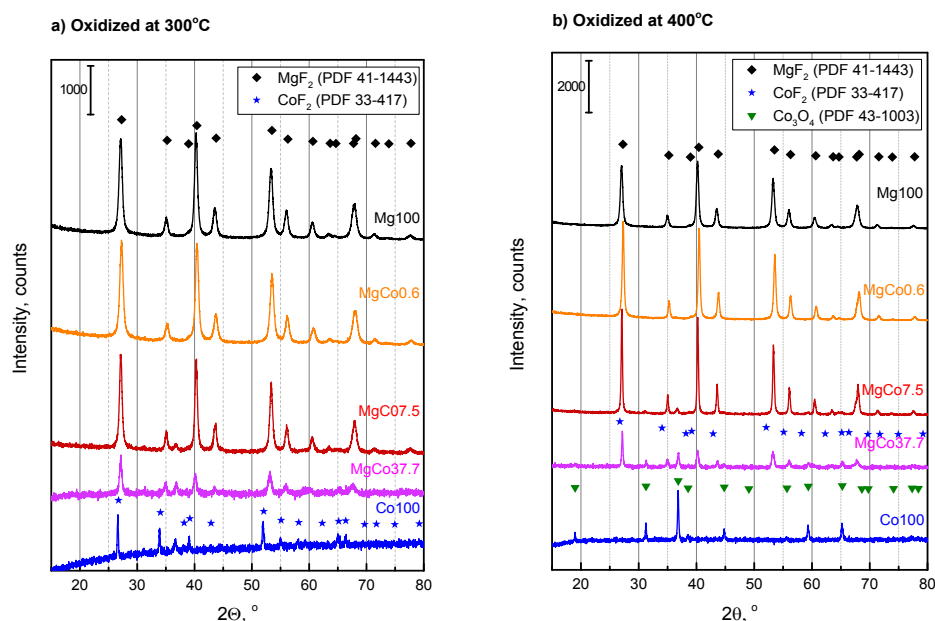
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**Table S1** Photographs of  $\text{Mg}_x\text{Co}_{1-x}\text{F}_2$  binary fluorides after thermal treatment in reducing and oxidizing atmospheres.

Sample	Dried	Reduced		Oxidized	
	120 °C	300 °C	400 °C	300 °C	400 °C
Mg100					
MgCo0.6					
MgCo7.5					
MgCo37.7					
Co100					



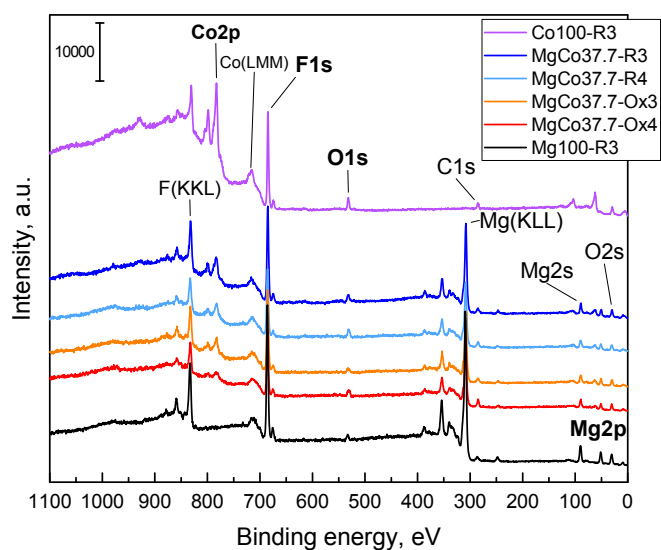
**Fig. S1** Powder diffraction patterns of  $Mg_xCo_{1-x}F_2$  binary fluorides calcined for 5h at 300°C (a) and 400°C (b).

In Figure S1 presented are X-ray powder diffraction patterns of the samples oxidized in air. Magnesium fluoride calcined at 300 °C (Mg100-Ox3) is characterized by a set of reflections typical of  $MgF_2$  (sellaite, PDF 41-1443) and has tetragonal structure ( $P4_2/mnm$ ). No other reflections (also from MgO), that could indicate the presence of other crystalline phases, were observed. The incorporation of  $CoF_2$  in the amount of 0.6 mol% did not result in changes in the XRD pattern. At a greater Co content (the MgCo7.5-Ox3 sample), the reflections became shifted towards smaller  $2\theta$  angles which indicates the replacement of  $Mg^{2+}$  ions by  $Co^{2+}$  ions. On the other hand, no magnesium-containing sample (Co100-Ox3) is characterized by the presence of reflections originating from  $CoF_2$  (PDF 33-417) and signals pointing to the presence of the  $Co_3O_4$  phase (PDF 43-1003). The oxide phase also appears in the XRD pattern of the MgCo7.5-Ox3 sample and its amount increases with increasing  $CoF_2$  content in the sample. In the diffraction pattern of MgCo37.7-Ox3 the aforementioned phase is discernible and in that of no magnesium-containing sample (Co100-Ox3) it is very clearly visible. After calcination at 400 °C, the presence of cobalt oxide becomes even more pronounced. Cobalt fluoride is not as stable as  $MgF_2$  and during the calcination it is gradually oxidized to  $Co_3O_4$ .

**Table S2** Values of a and c parameters for  $MgF_2$  and  $CoF_2$ , according to literature data and those obtained in this work.

Fluoride	a, Å	c, Å	c/a	Year	Ref.
$MgF_2$	4.6218 (1)	3.0534 (2)	0.6606	1962	1
$MgF_2$	4.6213 (1)	3.0159 (1)	0.6526	1971	2
$MgF_2$	4.6213 (1)	3.0519 (1)	0.6604	1976	3
$MgF_2$	4.628 (5)	3.045 (3)	0.6580	1981	4
$MgF_2$	4.6233 (1)	3.0522 (1)	0.6602	1987	5
$MgF_2$	4.6249 (1)	3.0520 (1)	0.6599	2001	6
$MgF_2$	4.622 (7)	3.050 (3)	0.6599	2002	7
$MgF_2$	4.6258 (6)	3.0469 (4)	0.6587	2012	8
Mg100-R3	4.6214 (2)	3.0413 (4)	0.6581	2018	this work
$CoF_2$	4.6951 (1)	3.1796 (2)	0.6772	1954	9
$CoF_2$	4.6954 (4)	3.1774 (4)	0.6767	1971	2
$CoF_2$	4.6950 (7)	3.1817 (5)	0.6777	1993	10
$CoF_2$	4.6956 (5)	3.1793 (5)	0.6771	2001	11
Co100-R3	4.6934 (3)	3.1437 (5)	0.6699	2018	this work

Parenthesized figures represent standard deviations of the least unit cited.



**Fig. S2** XPS survey spectra of  $\text{MgF}_2$ ,  $\text{CoF}_2$  and  $\text{Mg}_x\text{Co}_{1-x}\text{F}_2$  binary fluorides.

## References

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