## Supplemental Materials:

Negative thermal expansion and the role of hybridization in perovskite-type  $PbTiO_3$ -Bi(Cu<sub>0.5</sub>Ti<sub>0.5</sub>)O<sub>3</sub>

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FIG. S1 Lab X-ray diffraction patterns of the (1-x)PT-*x*BCT powder samples in a selected short range of 2 $\theta$ . The inset pattern is the change of lattice parameters and tetragonality (*c*/*a*) with the variation of Bi(Cu<sub>0.5</sub>Ti<sub>0.5</sub>)O<sub>3</sub> content.



FIG. S2 The temperature dependence of (a) dielectric constant and (b) relative linear expansion of (1-x)PT-*x*BCT ceramics (x = 0.05, 0.1, and 0.15).



FIG. S3 Rietveld fitting patterns of synchrotron powder diffraction data of tetragonal 0.85PT-0.15BCT at room temperature. Wavelength of synchrotron X-ray was 0.11538 Å. The high-angular region is enlarged and shown in the inset.



FIG. S4 Temperature dependent  $V_{exp}$ ,  $V_{nm}$  and spontaneous volume ferroelectrostriction contribution of tetragonal 0.85PT-0.15BCT to NTE from ferroelectricity,  $\omega_s$ . The  $V_{exp}$  is the observed unit cell volume and  $V_{nm}$  is a nominal one calculated by extrapolation from paraelectric to ferroelectric phase,  $\omega_s$  is calculated as  $(V_{exp}-V_{nm})/V_{nm}\times 100\%$ .



FIG. S5 The evolution of minimum electron density at B-O1(Ti/Cu-O1) bonds as a function of temperature. Electron density distributions on the *ac* planes (y = 1/2) of tetragonal 0.85PT-0.15BCT from synchrotron data measured at RT is shown in inset. The 0 and 100% in color scale correspond to 0.3 and 2.3 Å<sup>-3</sup>, respectively, and contours are from 0.3 to 2.3 Å<sup>-3</sup> by 0.1 Å<sup>-3</sup> step.