Supplementary Information

Experimental evidence of wide bandgap in triclinic (001)-oriented $Sn_5O_2(PO_4)_2$ thin films on Y_2O_3 buffered glass substrates

Michitaka Fukumoto^{1,2}, Chang Yang^{1,3}, Wenlei Yu^{1,4}, Christian Patzig⁵, Thomas Höche⁵, Thomas Ruf⁶, Reinhard Denecke⁶, Michael Lorenz¹, Marius Grundmann¹

 Felix Bloch Institute for Solid State Physics, Universität Leipzig, Linnéstraße 5, 04103 Leipzig, Germany

 Department of Chemistry, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8654, Japan

3. Key Laboratory of Polar Materials and Devices (MOE), and Department of

Electronics, East China Normal University, Shanghai, 200241, China

4. School of Ophthalmology & Optometry, School of Biomedical Engineering,

Wenzhou Medical University, Chashan Campus, Chashan University Town, Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province 325035, China

5. Fraunhofer Institute for Microstructure of Materials and Systems IMWS, Walter-Hülse-Straße 1, 06120 Halle (Saale), Germany

 Wilhelm-Ostwald-Institut f
ür Physikalische und Theoretische Chemie, Universit
ät Leipzig, Linnéstra
ße 2, 04103 Leipzig, Germany



Fig. S1 θ -2 θ XRD pattern of Sn₅O₂(PO₄)₂ films grown at 565 °C on various substrates. The asterisks indicate substrate peaks.



Fig. S2 Photoemission spectra of O 1s, Sn 3d, P 2s and P 2p of the $Sn_5O_2(PO_4)_2$ film measured by Al K_{α} excitation.



Fig. S3 Temperature dependence of carrier density and Hall coefficient ($R_{\rm H}$) for the Sn₅O₂(PO₄)₂ film measured by Physical Property Measurement System. Negative carrier density and positive $R_{\rm H}$ indicate the existence of p-type carriers in the sample. The experimental errors were too large to determine the carrier type of the Sn₅O₂(PO₄)₂ film.