

Supplementary Information

Oxygen deficiency in $\text{Sr}_2\text{FeO}_{4-x}$: Electrochemical control and impact on magnetic properties

Peter Adler^{a,*}, Liane Schröder^a, Klaus Teske^a, Manfred Reehuis^b, Andreas Hoser^b, Patrick Merz^a,
Walter Schnelle^a, Claudia Felser^a, and Martin Jansen^{a,c,†}

^aMax-Planck-Institut für Chemische Physik fester Stoffe, 01187 Dresden, Germany.

E-Mail: adler@cpfs.mpg.de

^bHelmholtz-Zentrum für Materialien und Energie, 14109 Berlin, Germany

^cMax-Planck-Institut für Festkörperforschung, 70569 Stuttgart, Germany.

E-Mail: m.jansen@fkf.mpg.de

Table S1 Partial pressures of oxygen in the system Ar-H₂-H₂O (in bar)

H ₂ /H ₂ O	500 °C	600 °C	700 °C	800 °C	900 °C	1000 °C
100	1.7·10 ⁻³²	1.2·10 ⁻²⁸	1.4·10 ⁻²⁵	4.5·10 ⁻²³	5.2·10 ⁻²¹	2.9·10 ⁻¹⁹
10	1.7·10 ⁻³⁰	1.2·10 ⁻²⁶	1.4·10 ⁻²³	4.5·10 ⁻²¹	5.2·10 ⁻¹⁹	2.9·10 ⁻¹⁷
1	1.7·10 ⁻²⁸	1.2·10 ⁻²⁴	1.4·10 ⁻²¹	4.5·10 ⁻¹⁹	5.2·10 ⁻¹⁷	2.9·10 ⁻¹⁵
0.1	1.7·10 ⁻²⁶	1.2·10 ⁻²²	1.4·10 ⁻¹⁹	4.5·10 ⁻¹⁷	5.2·10 ⁻¹⁵	2.9·10 ⁻¹³
0.01	1.7·10 ⁻²⁴	1.2·10 ⁻²⁰	1.4·10 ⁻¹⁷	4.5·10 ⁻¹⁵	5.2·10 ⁻¹³	2.9·10 ⁻¹¹
0.001	1.7·10 ⁻²²	1.2·10 ⁻¹⁸	1.4·10 ⁻¹⁵	4.5·10 ⁻¹³	5.2·10 ⁻¹¹	2.9·10 ⁻⁹

Table S2 Refinement results for Sr₂FeO₄ powder. The data were refined with the program WinCSD (Ref. 46 of the main paper).

Sr ₂ FeO ₄	<i>a</i> [Å]	<i>c</i> [Å]	<i>V</i> [Å ³]			
	3.86283(2)	12.39327(8)	184.926(3)			
<i>I4/mmm</i>	Wyckoff- Position	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso/eq}	
Sr	4 <i>e</i>	0	0	0.35682(4)	0.0098(2)	
Fe	2 <i>a</i>	0	0	0	0.0146(5)	
O1	4 <i>e</i>	0	0	0.1568(2)	0.0056(9)	
O2	4 <i>c</i>	0	1/2	0	0.0044(8)	
	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
Sr	0.0070(2)	0.0070(2)	0.0152(4)	0	0	0
Fe	0.0118(7)	0.0118(7)	0.020(1)	0	0	0

$$R_p = 0.0872, R_I = 0.0254 (R_I = \sum ||I_{\text{obs}}| - |I_{\text{calc}}|| / \sum |I_{\text{obs}}|)$$

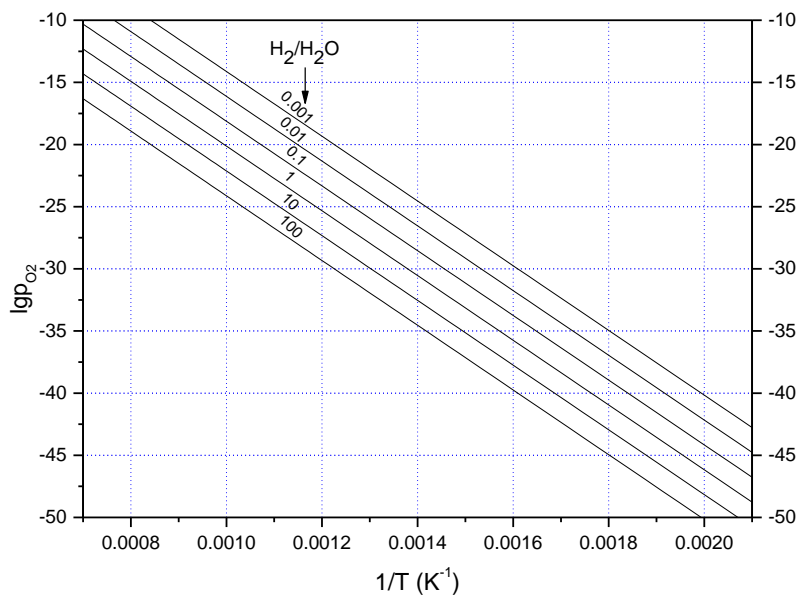


Fig. S1 Solid state electrolyte coulometry. Plot of $\log p_{O_2}$ vs. $1/T$ representing the equilibrium $2 H_2O \leftrightarrow 2 H_2 + O_2$, for a set of given H_2/H_2O ratios.

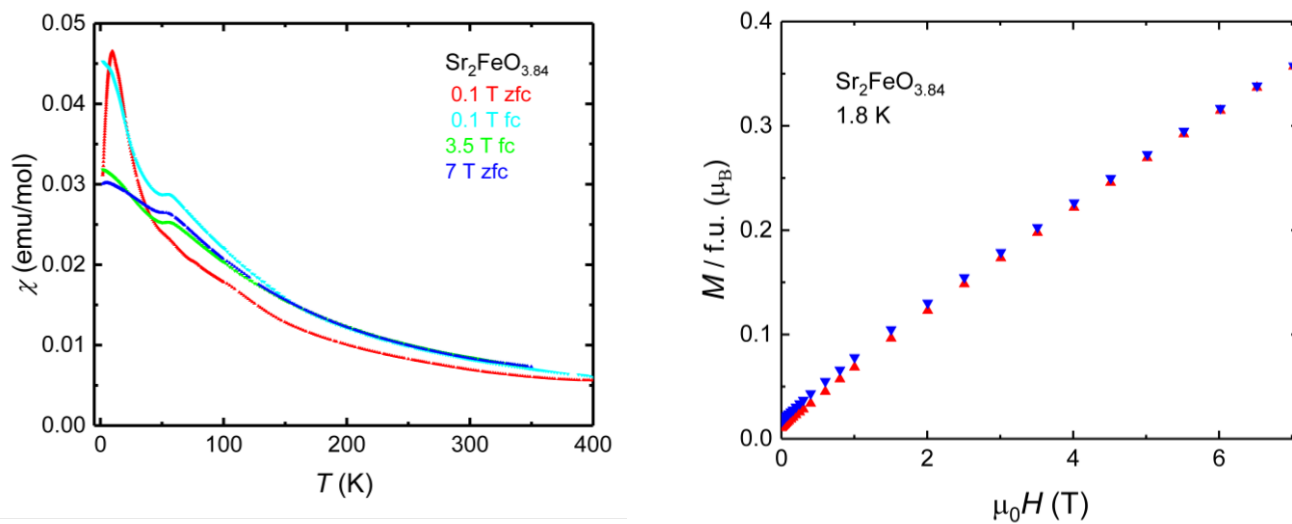


Fig. S2 Magnetic properties of a $Sr_2FeO_{3.84}$ sample which was part of the batch used for PND studies. Left: Temperature dependence of the magnetic susceptibility. Right: Magnetization curve at 1.8 K.

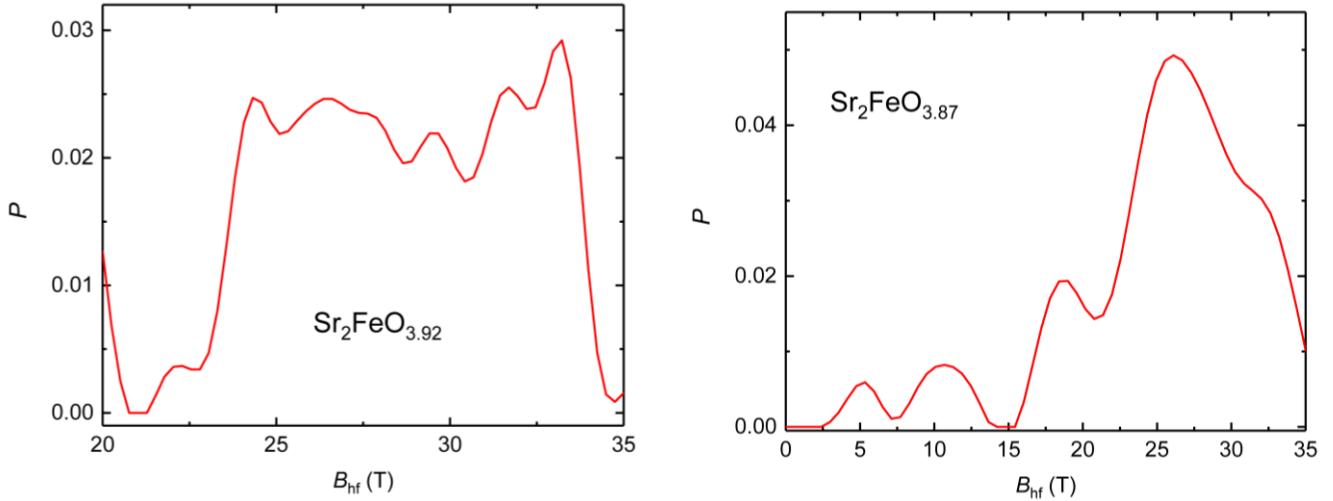


Fig. S3 Hyperfine field distributions $P(B_{\text{hf}})$ of the Fe^{4+} component for $\text{Sr}_2\text{FeO}_{3.92}$ and $\text{Sr}_2\text{FeO}_{3.87}$ as obtained from the fits displayed in Fig. 9(b) of the main paper.

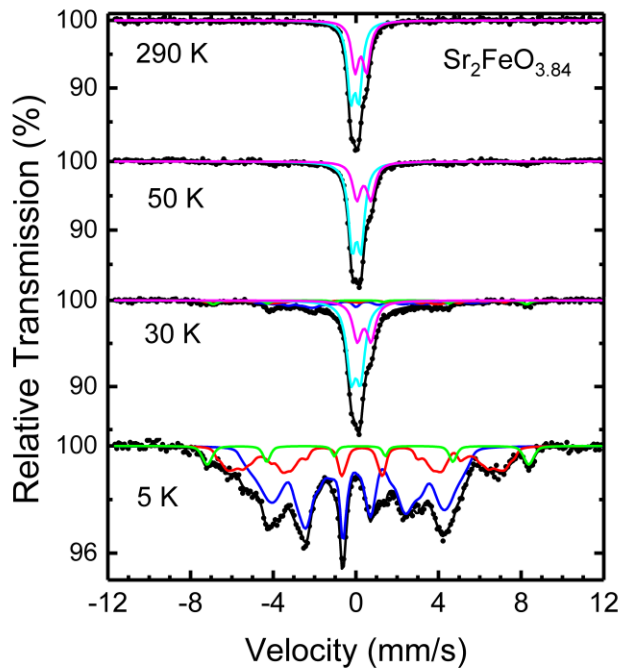


Fig. S4 Mössbauer spectra of a sample of oxygen-deficient $\text{Sr}_2\text{FeO}_{3.84}$ measured at the indicated temperatures. The sample was part of the batch measured by PND. Dots correspond to the experimental data, solid lines to the best fits. The subspectra are shown as colored lines (blue and cyan correspond to magnetically ordered and paramagnetic Fe^{4+} , red and green to magnetically ordered Fe^{3+} , and pink to paramagnetic Fe^{3+} sites, respectively).

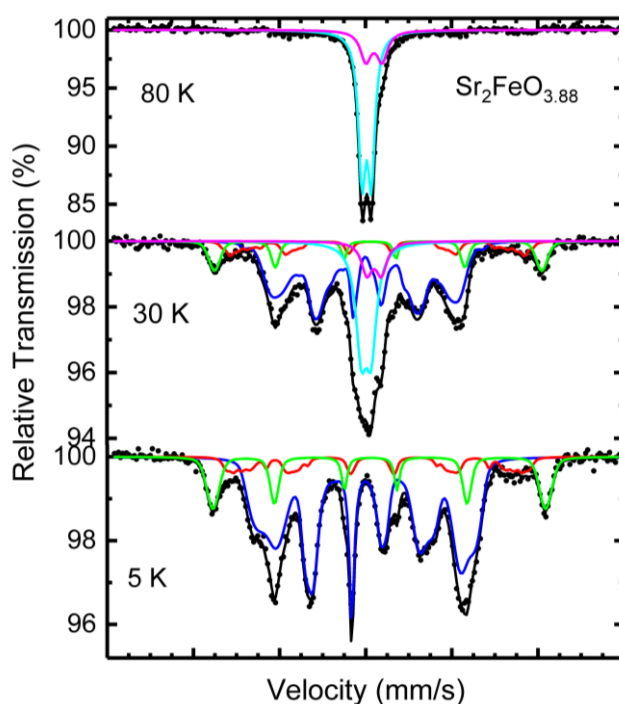


Fig. S5 Mössbauer spectra of a sample of oxygen-deficient $\text{Sr}_2\text{FeO}_{3.88}$ measured at the indicated temperatures. Dots correspond to the experimental data, solid lines to the best fits. The subspectra are shown as colored lines (blue and cyan correspond to magnetically ordered and paramagnetic Fe^{4+} , red and green to magnetically ordered Fe^{3+} , and pink to paramagnetic Fe^{3+} sites, respectively). Note the different ratio between the two Fe^{3+} components and the increased fraction of the magnetic component at 30 K compared to the spectra of a sample of $\text{Sr}_2\text{FeO}_{3.87}$ displayed in Fig. 9(b).