

Supporting Information for:

**FEFOS: A method to derive oxide formation
energies from oxidation states**

Michael John Craig,^{a,b,*} Felix Kleuker,^a Michal Bajdich^{b,*} and Max García-Melchor^{a,*}

^a School of Chemistry, CRANN and AMBER Research Centres, Trinity College Dublin, College Green, Dublin 2, Ireland.

^b SUNCAT Center for Interface Science and Catalysis, SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Menlo Park, California 94025, United States

*Correspondence should be sent to: craigmi@tcd.ie; bajdich@stanford.edu; garciamm@tcd.ie

Contents

1. Additional data	S2
2. Quadratic equation fitting	S2
3. References	S73

1. Additional data

To analyze the breadth of structure morphologies considered by the FEFOS predictions in Figure 2b, we have analyzed the distribution of space groups of the respective sets of oxides to determine whether the conditioned oxides span a more restricted set of morphologies than the structures which are filtered based on morphology. The resulting analyses are shown in Figure S1.

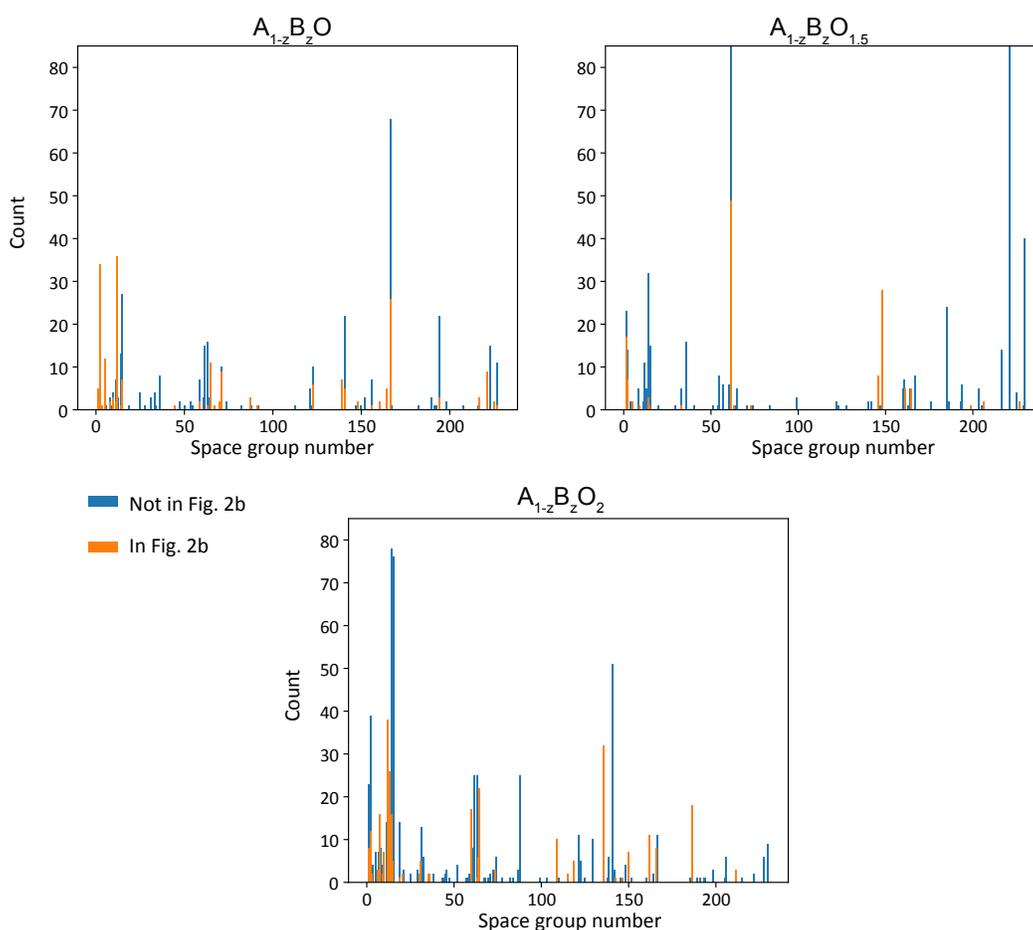


Figure S1. Histogram of space group numbers for each class of oxide considered with assumed overall oxidation numbers of a) 2, b) 3 and c) 4. Counts in blue represent those oxides which were deemed not suitable for formation energy prediction by FEFOS since the oxide did not have the correct coordinations of oxygen and non-oxygen atoms. The counts in blue make up all the points that are plotted in Figure 2b for each class of oxide.

2. Quadratic equation fitting

To construct the datapoints, we set the reference 0 of formation energy to the $\Delta E_{f(MO_y)}$ for the appropriate oxide. We then calculate the difference between $\Delta E_{f(MO_y)}$ and all the ground state formation energies for every other stoichiometry. If the oxygen content of the oxide is higher than it is for MO_y it may be fit through to form f_{ox,MO_y} , while if it is lower, it may be fit through to form f_{red,MO_y} . The x -axis of the datapoints we fit through is determined by the stoichiometry, so that for a perspective MO_c the x -axis value would be set to $2c$. If there is a formation energy which is lower than the reference formation energy MO_y , we simply fit through this point such that the parabola that is formed is symmetric about that minimum.

If the fitted parabola is concave, this is unphysical, since it implies that in the limit of x , oxidation state change, going to infinity, the formation energy would tend to negative infinity. Therefore, we delete the coefficient a_1 and preserve the structure of the parabola close to $x = 0$.

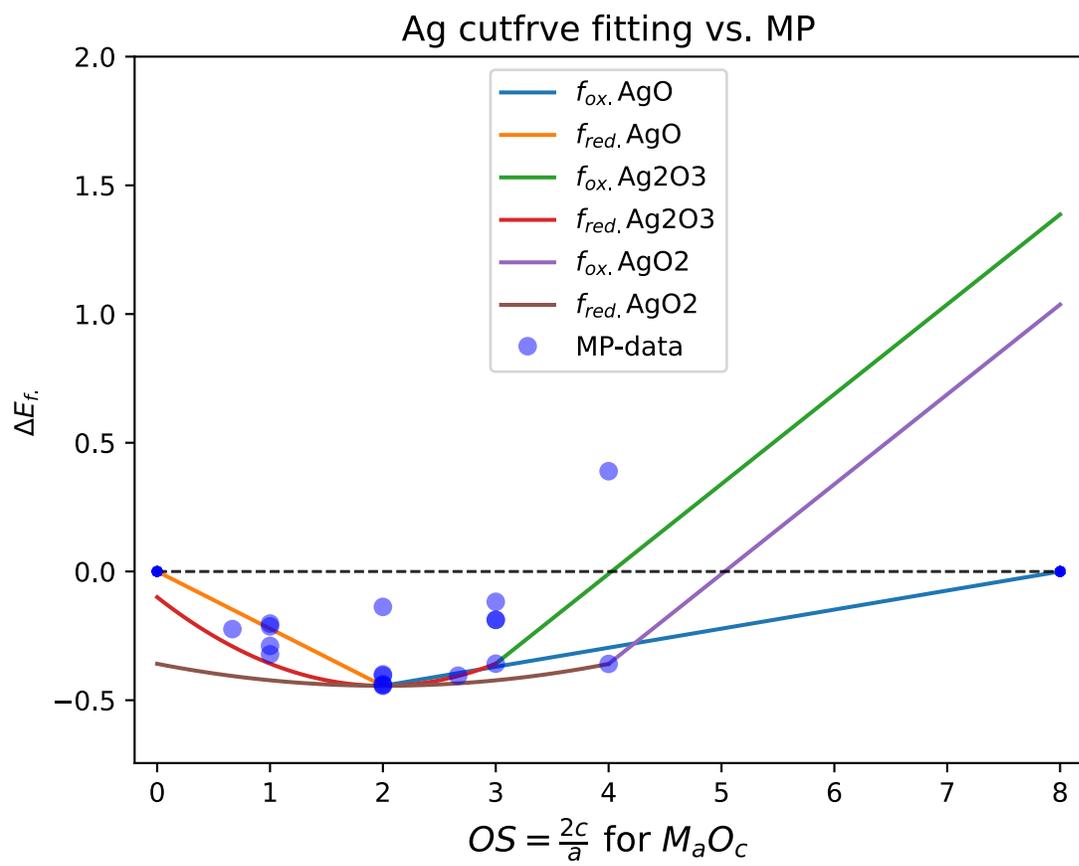
If we cannot fit a quadratic equation because there is not enough data, we simply define linear equations:

$$f_{red,AO_y} = \frac{\Delta E_{f(AO_y)}x}{ox.state}; \quad f_{ox,AO_2} = \frac{\Delta E_{f(AO_y)}x}{8 - ox.state} \quad (1)$$

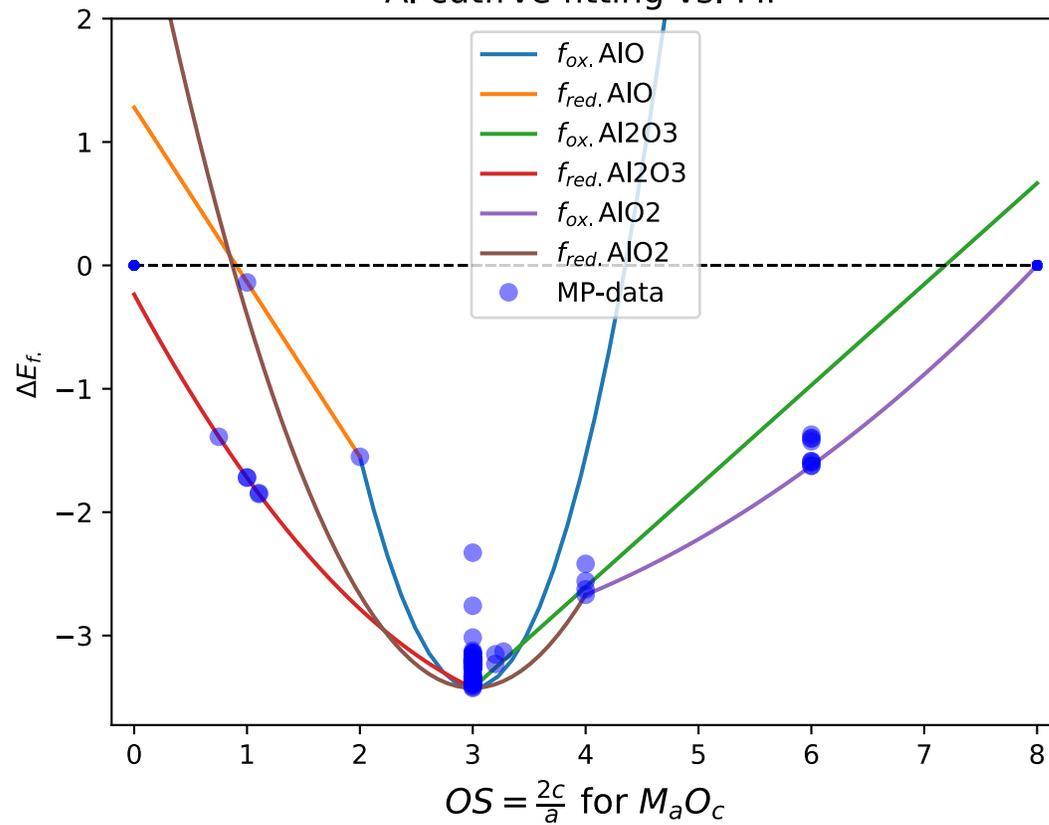
The definition of f_{ox,AO_2} assumes the creation of a more oxidized hypothetical AO_4 material with oxidation state 8+, which is poorly defined, so systems using these linear equations should be treated with relatively more suspicion. This choice is somewhat arbitrary, and effectively comes down to choosing at what oxidation state do we set the formation energy to 0; normally we use the energy of O_2 as the endmember, although this would have an ‘infinite’ oxidation number as per our oxidation state scheme. Thus, we choose 8+ since it is close to the highest observed oxidation

number of $9+$,³ and since it means the denominator of the Eqs. in 1 are the same, affording a symmetry to the equations formed. Future work could focus on tuning this value.

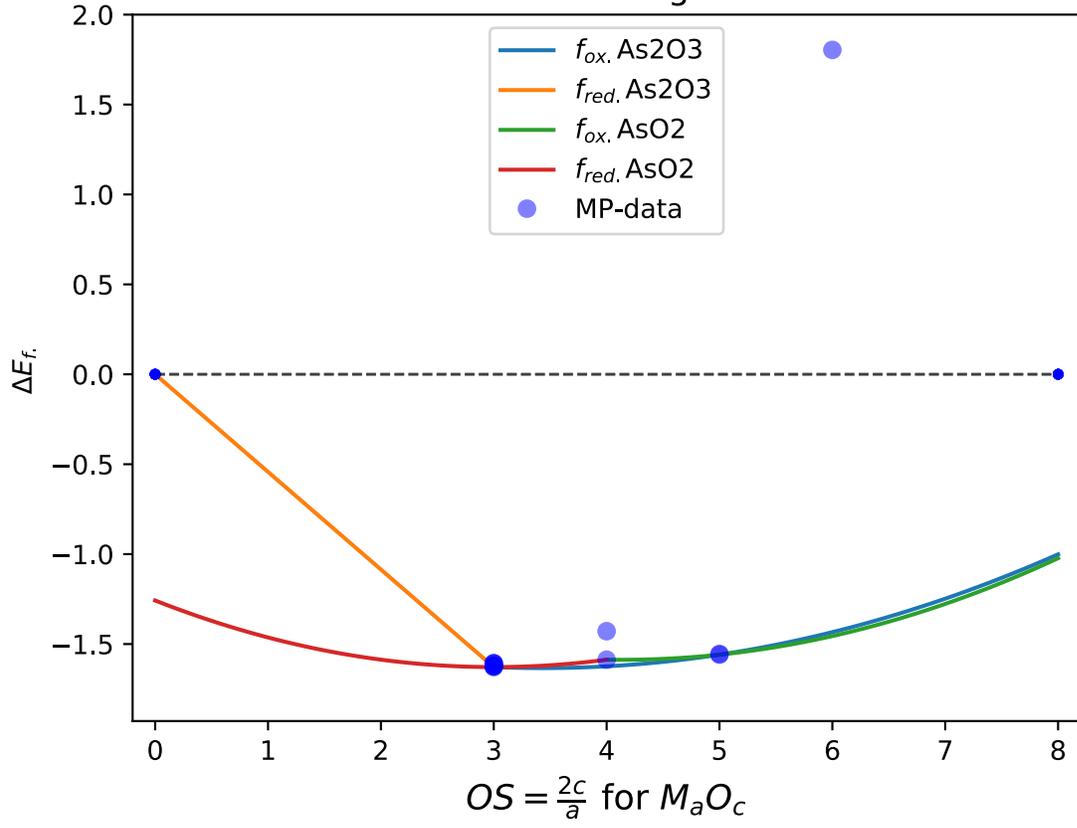
The resultant coefficients can be seen for each element in the plots shown in the following pages.

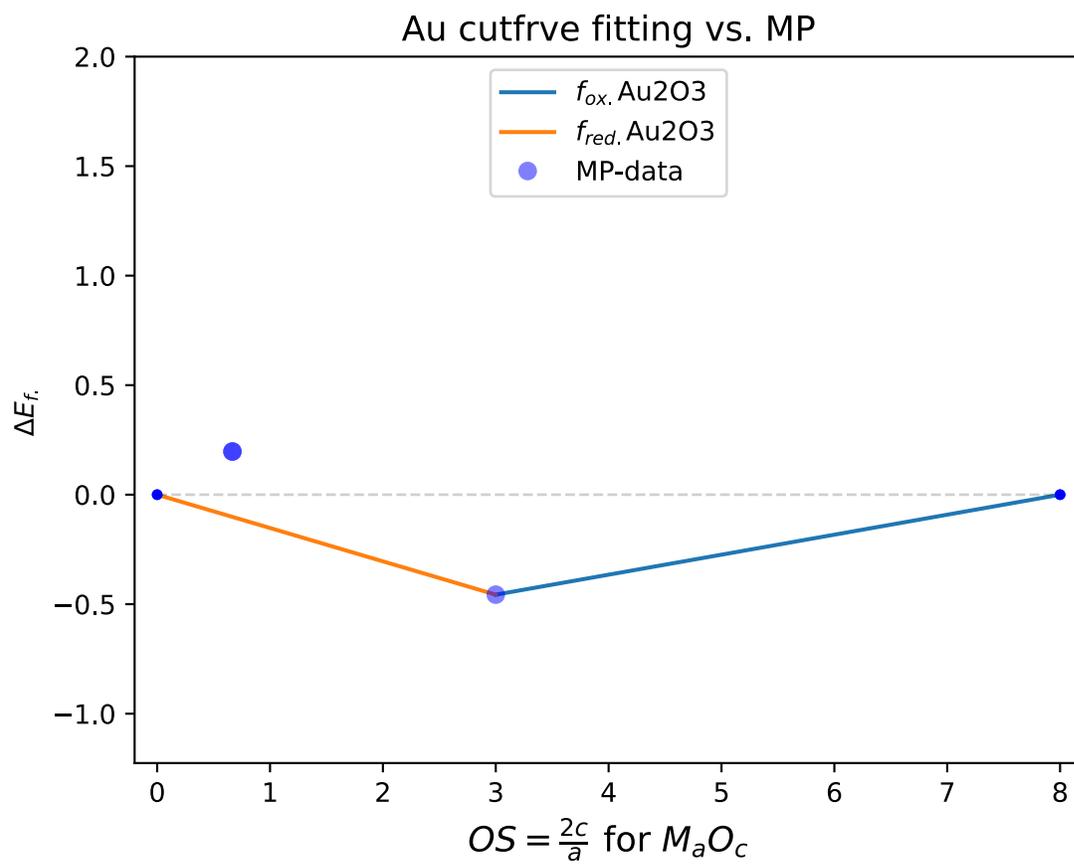


Al cutfrve fitting vs. MP

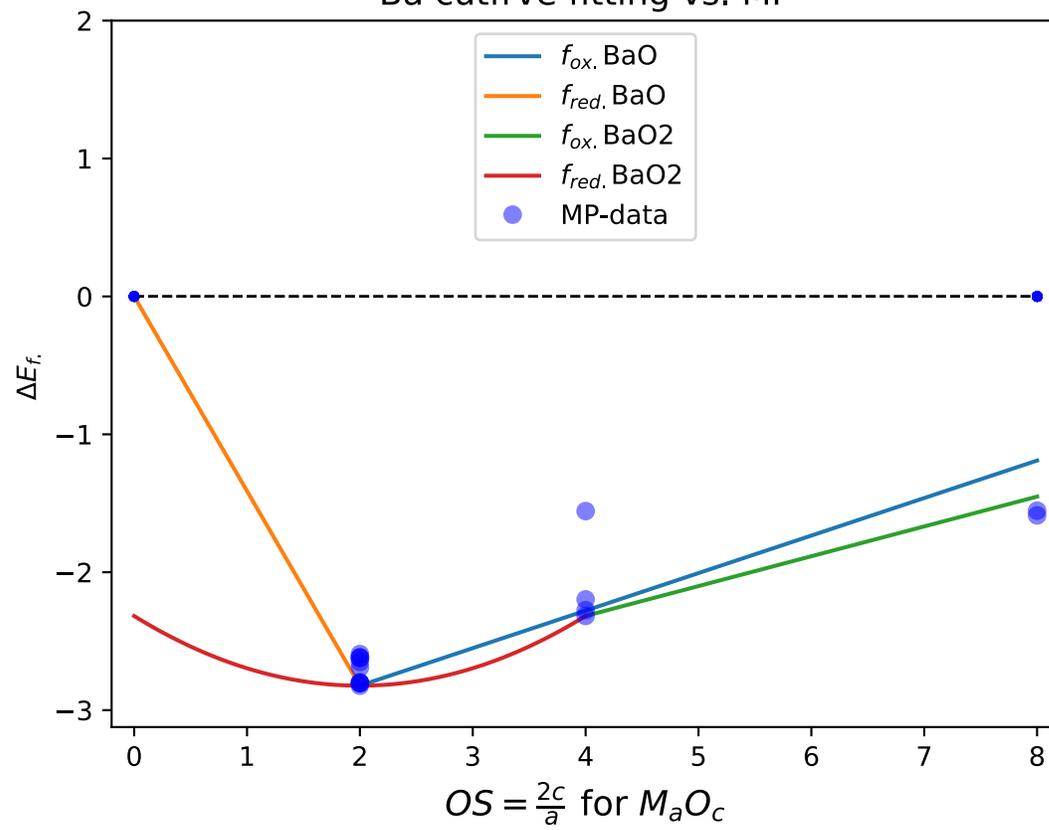


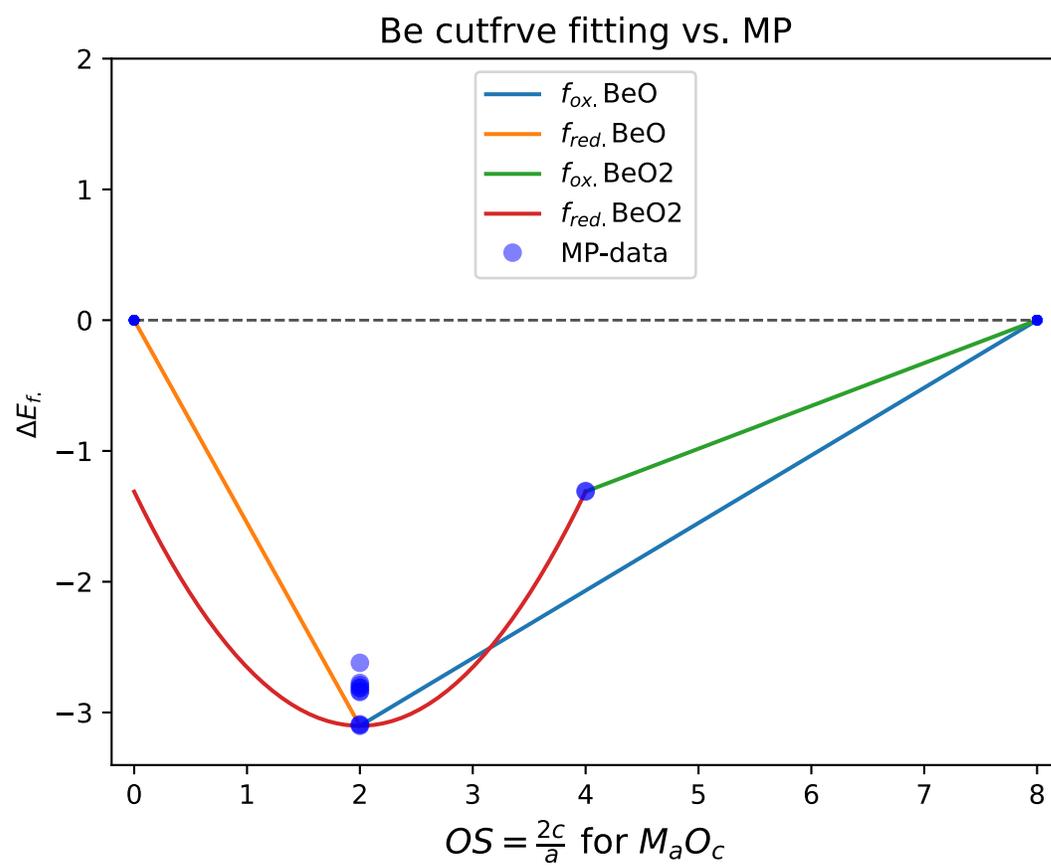
As cutfrve fitting vs. MP

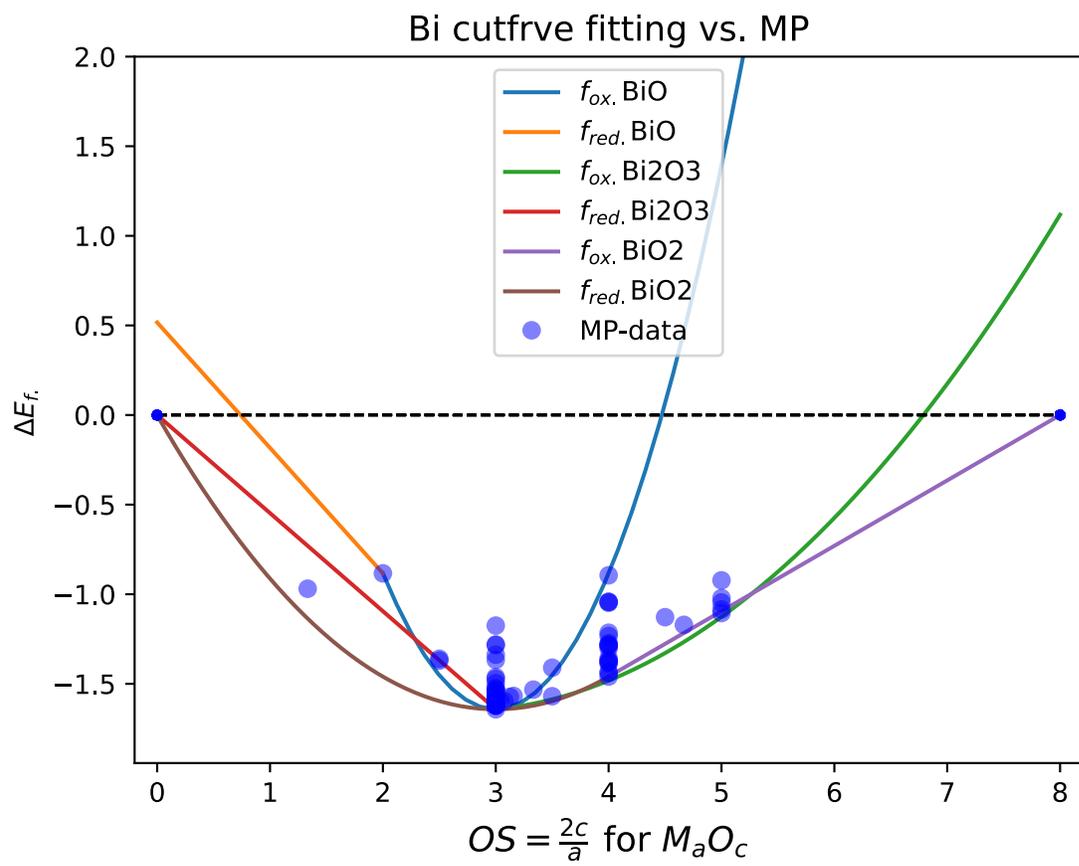


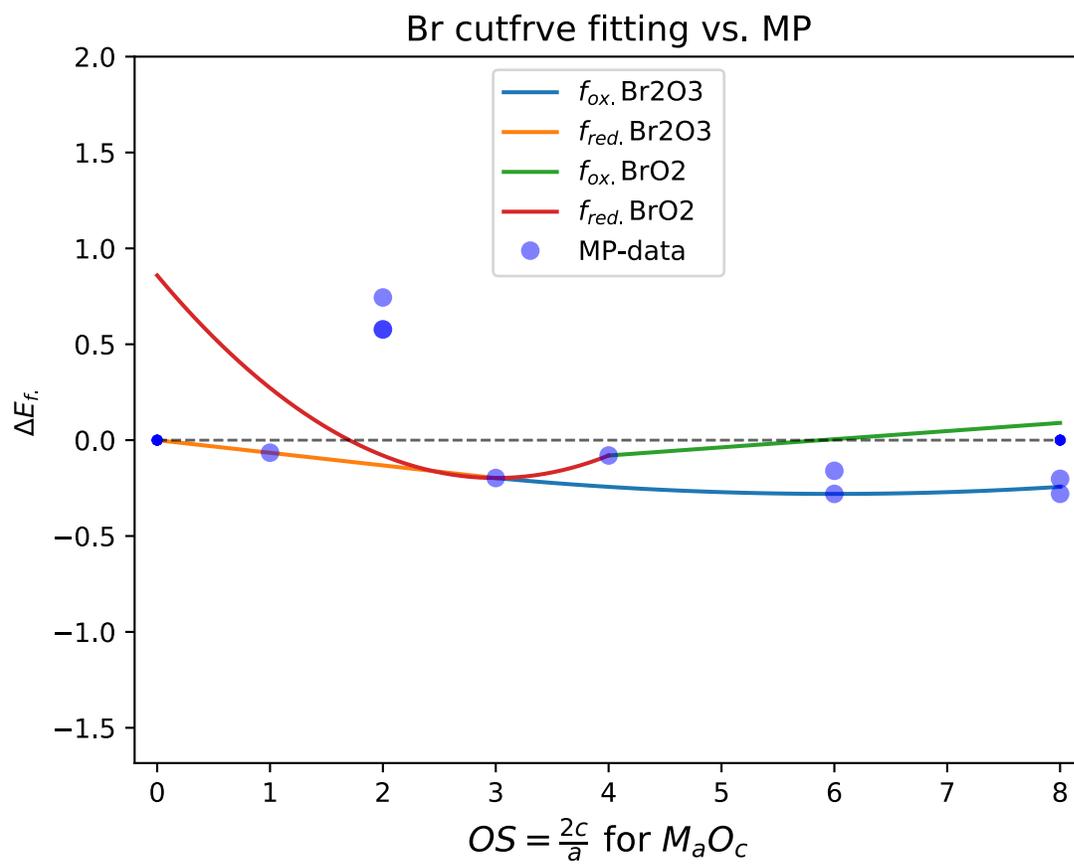


Ba cutfrve fitting vs. MP

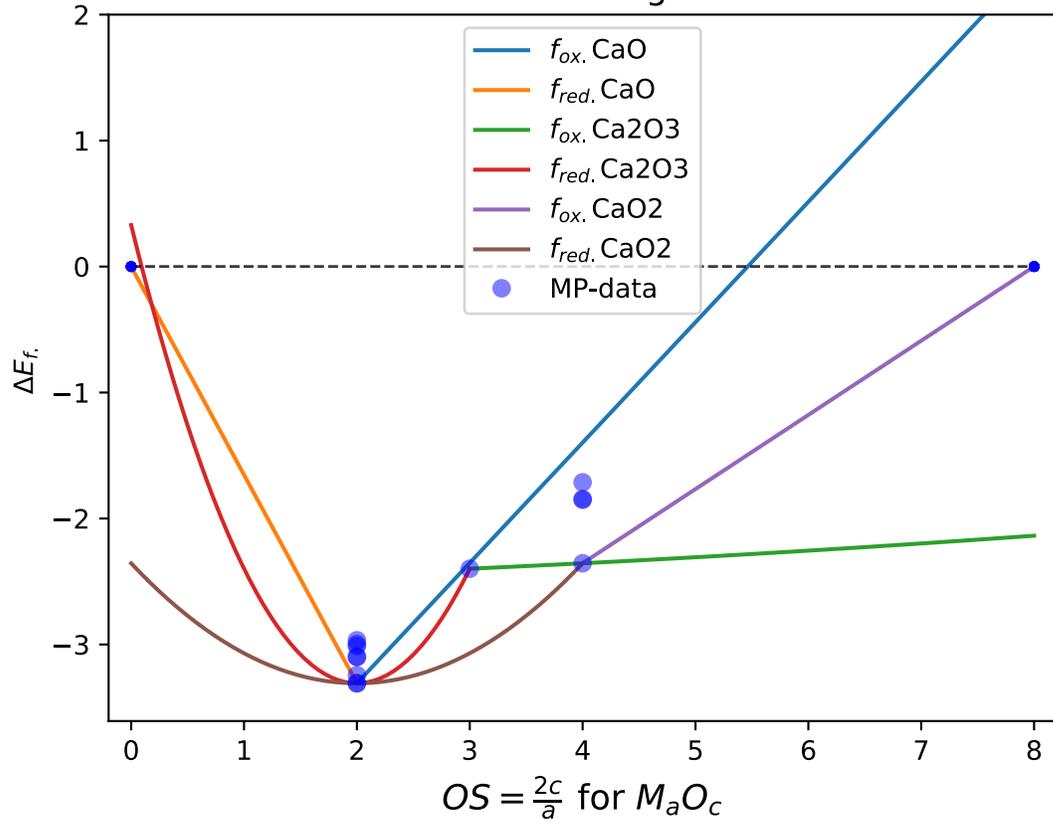




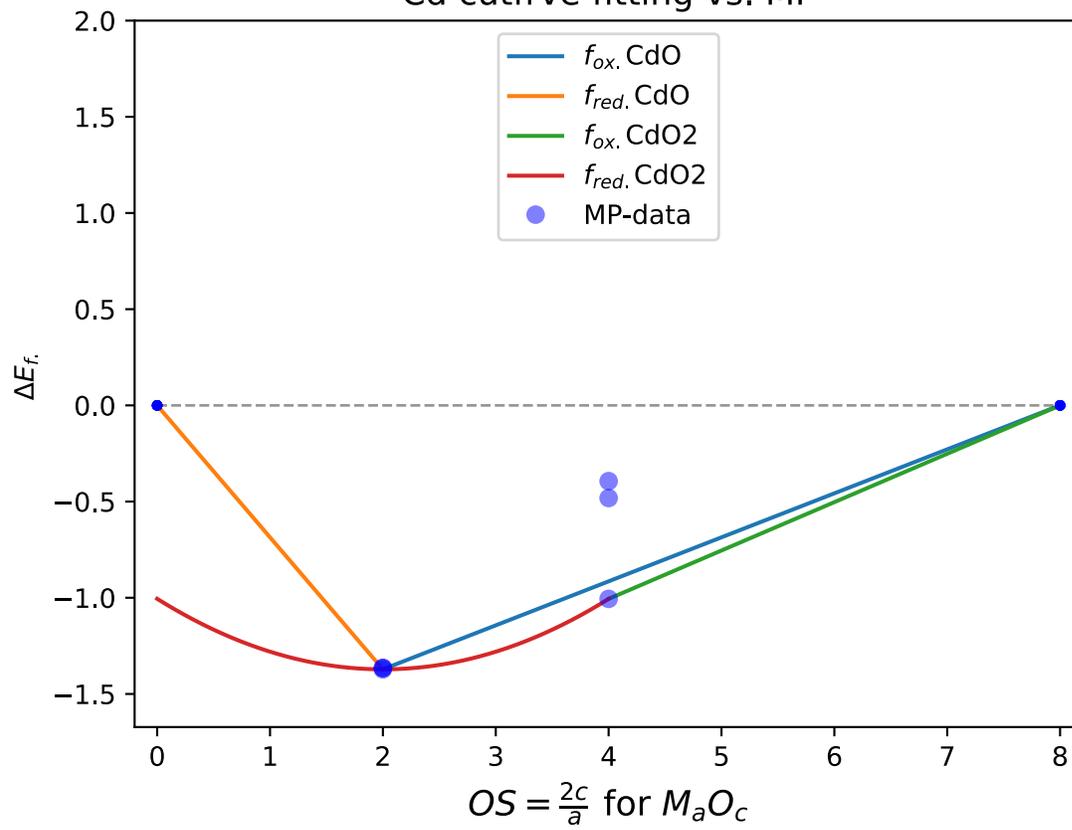




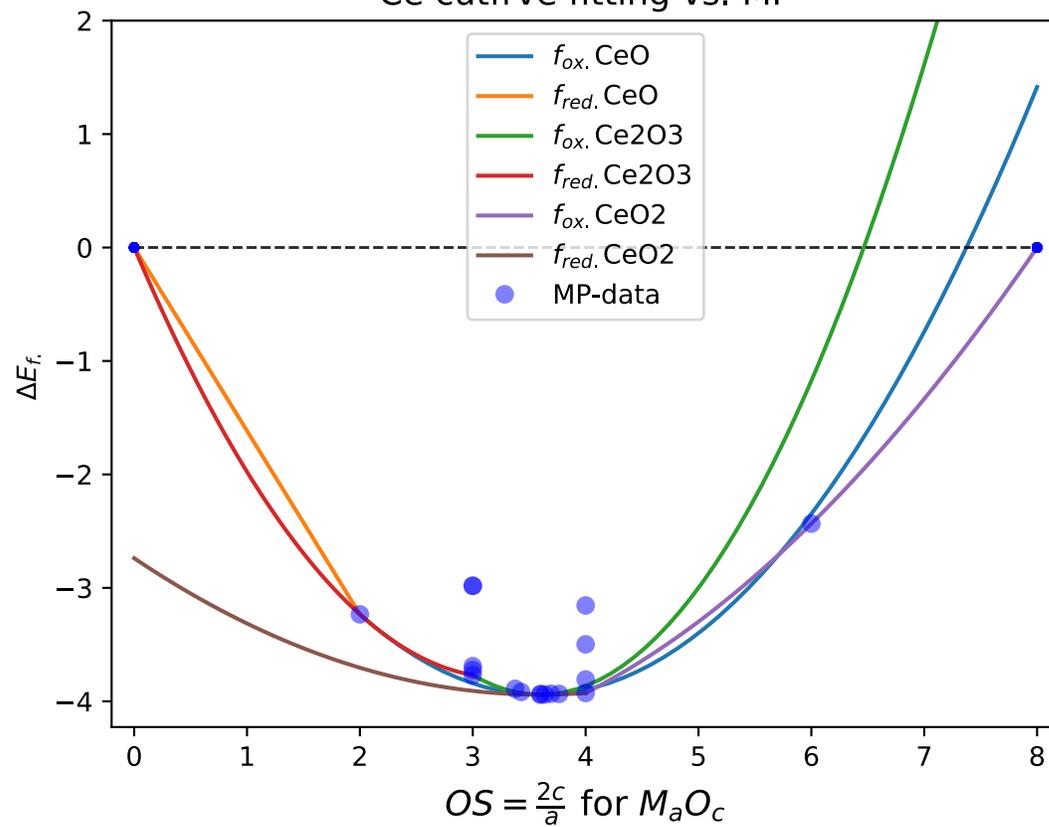
Ca cutfrve fitting vs. MP

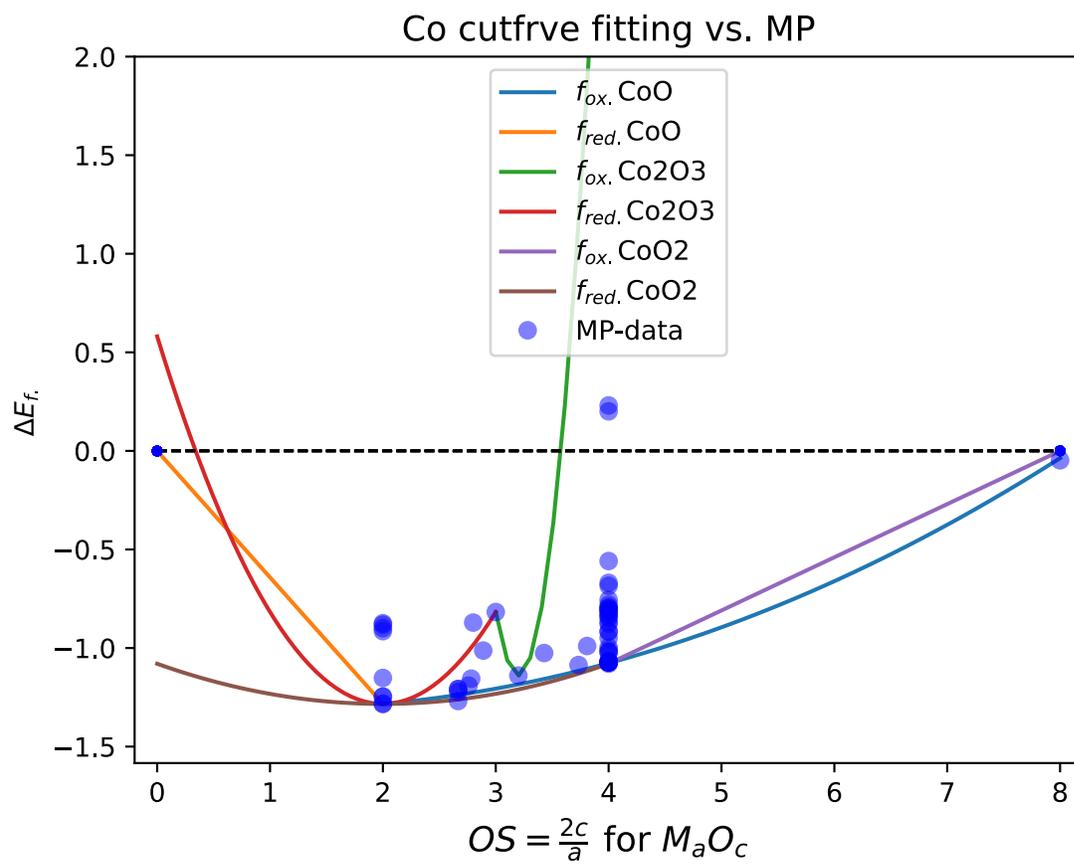


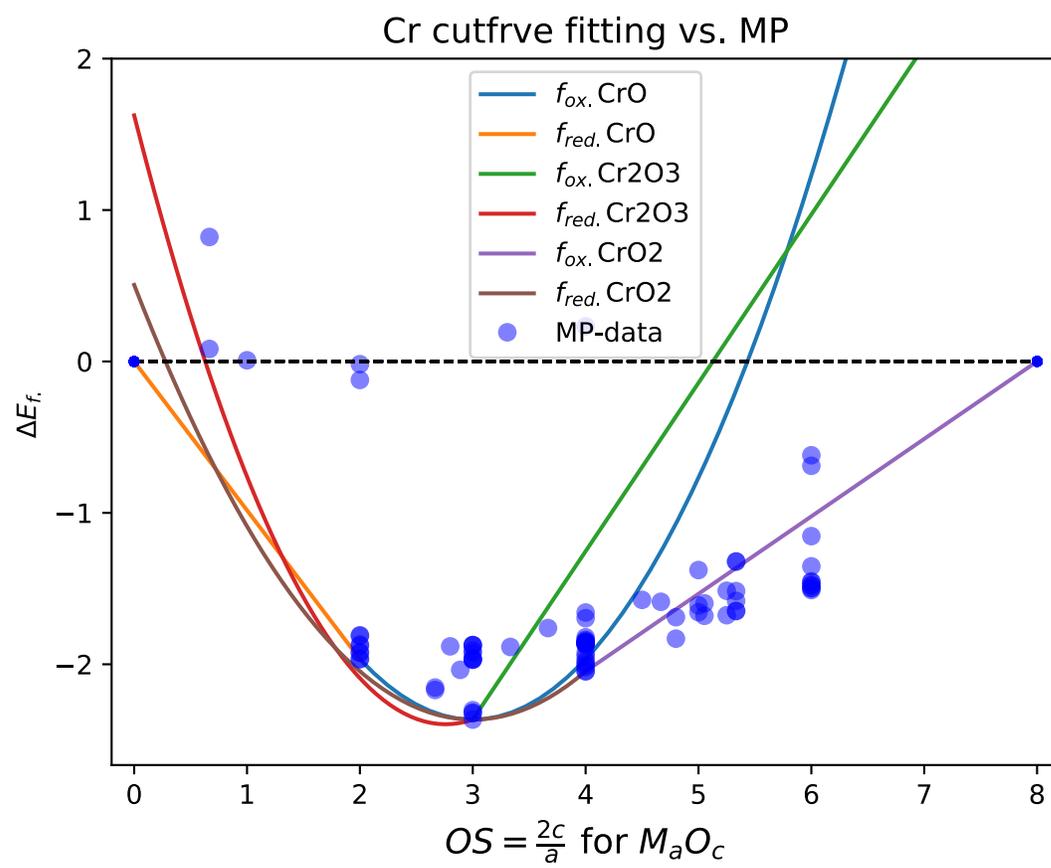
Cd cutfrve fitting vs. MP



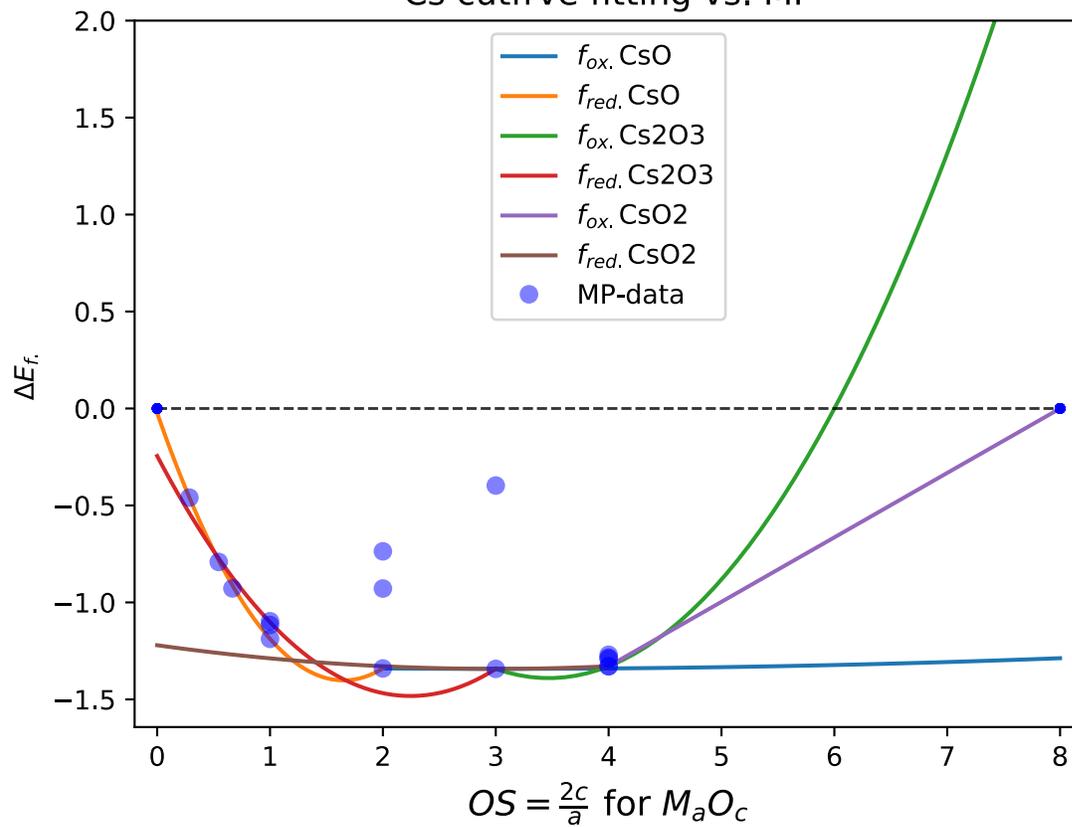
Ce cutfrve fitting vs. MP

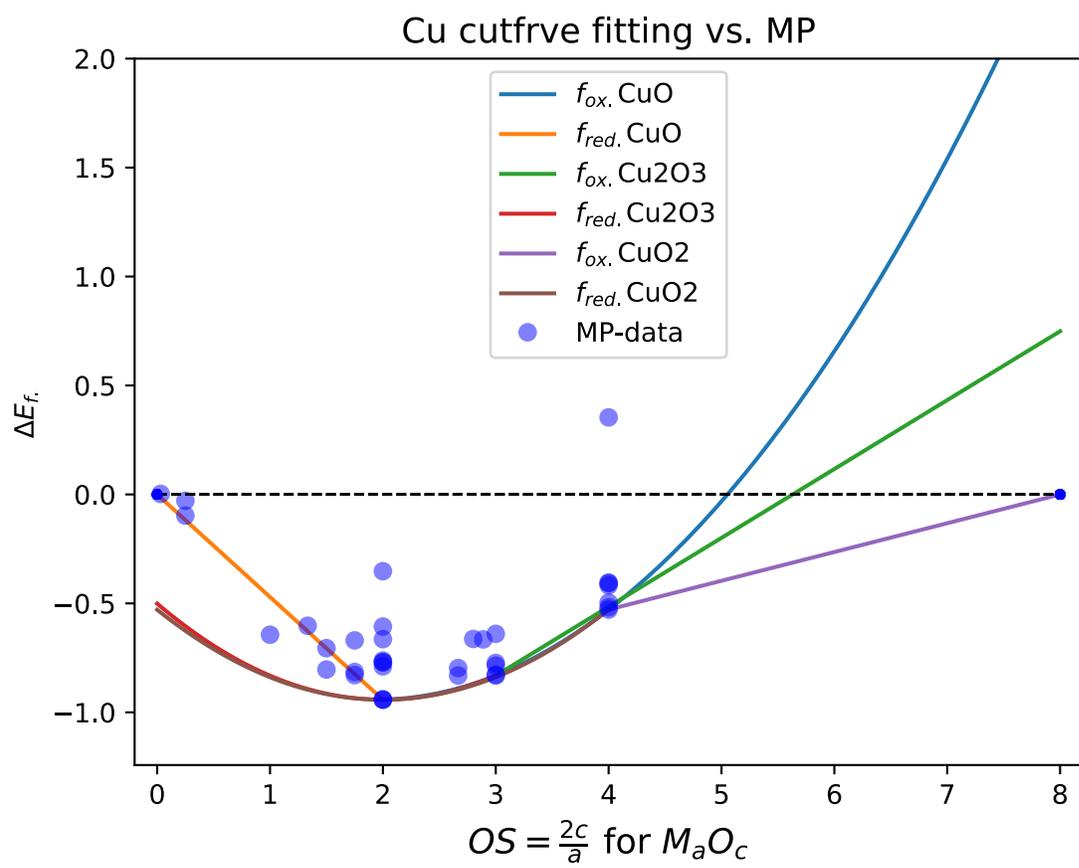




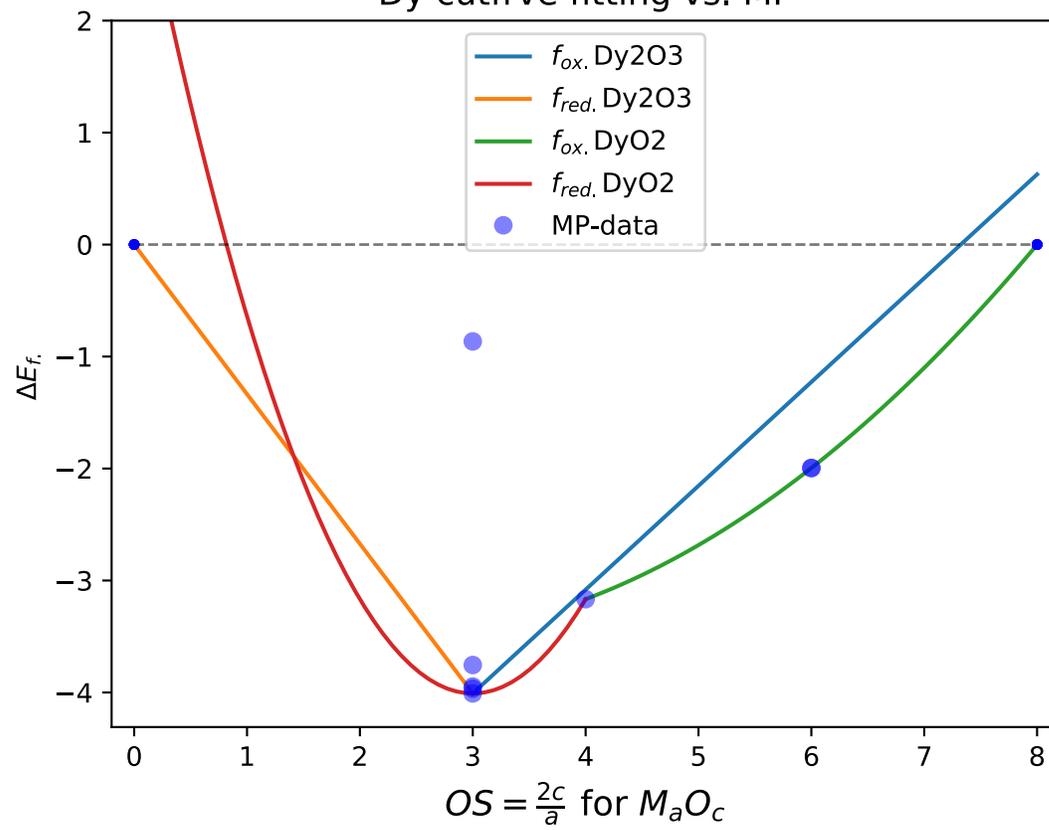


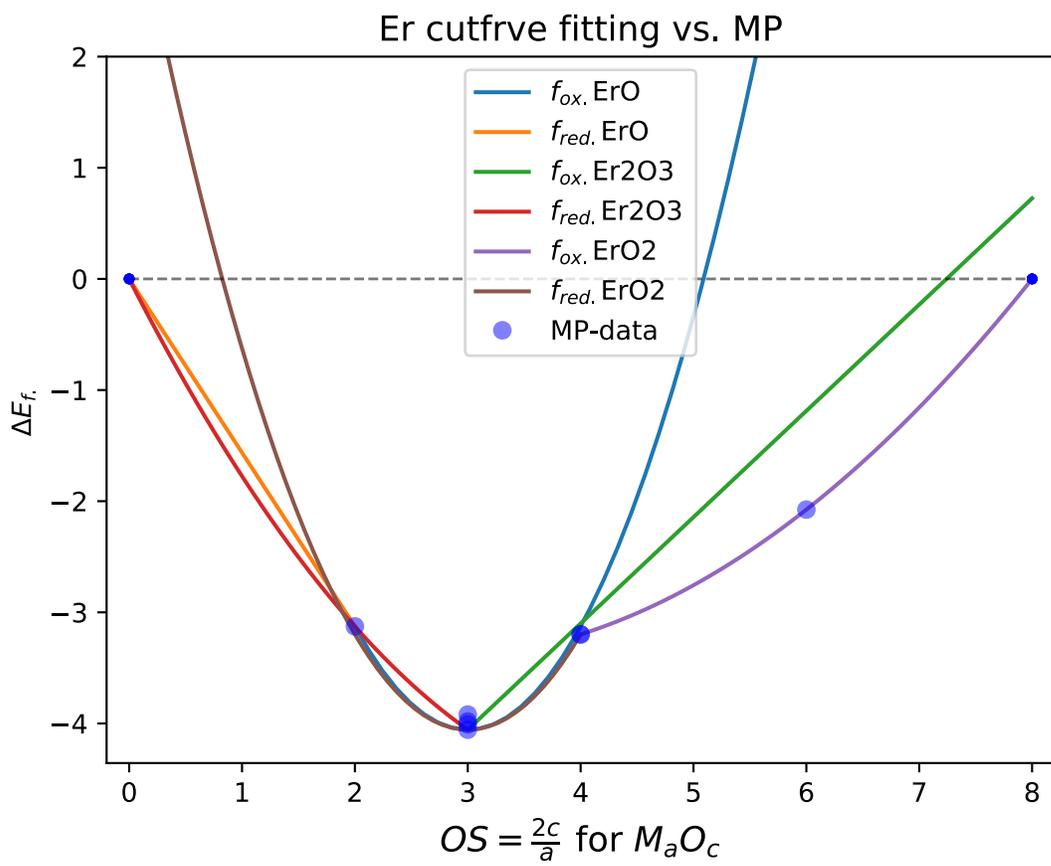
Cs cutfrve fitting vs. MP



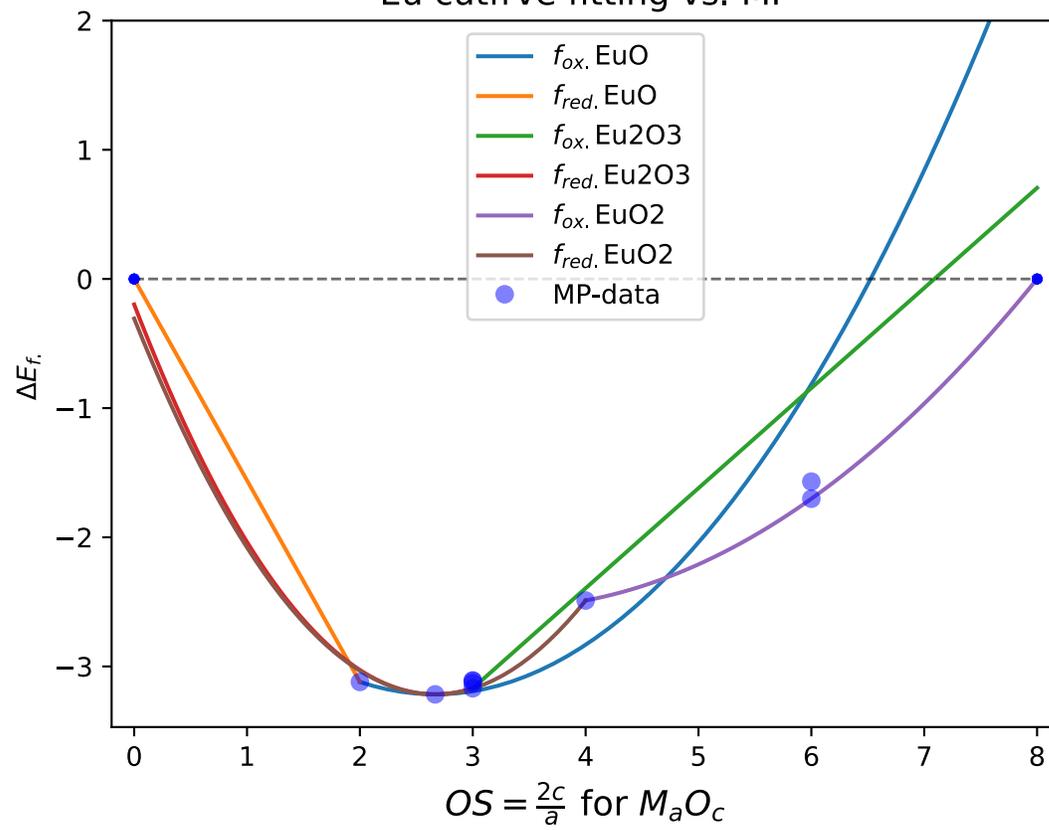


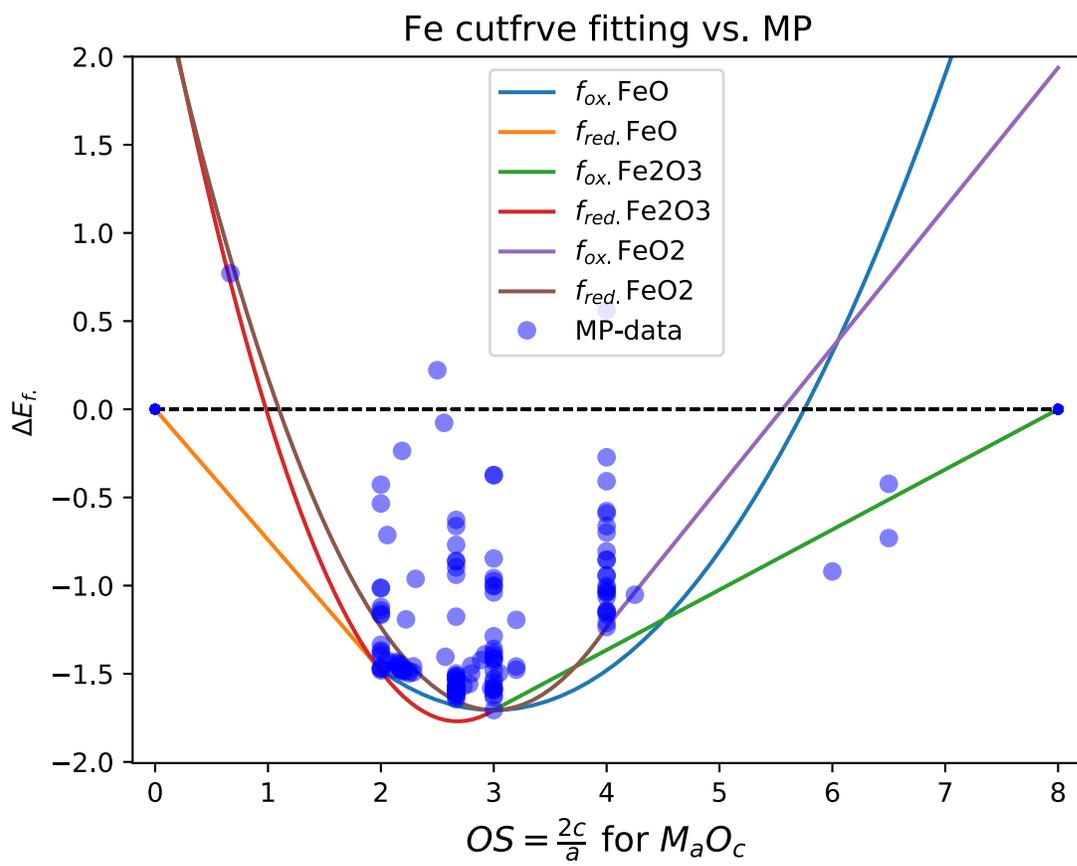
Dy cutfrve fitting vs. MP



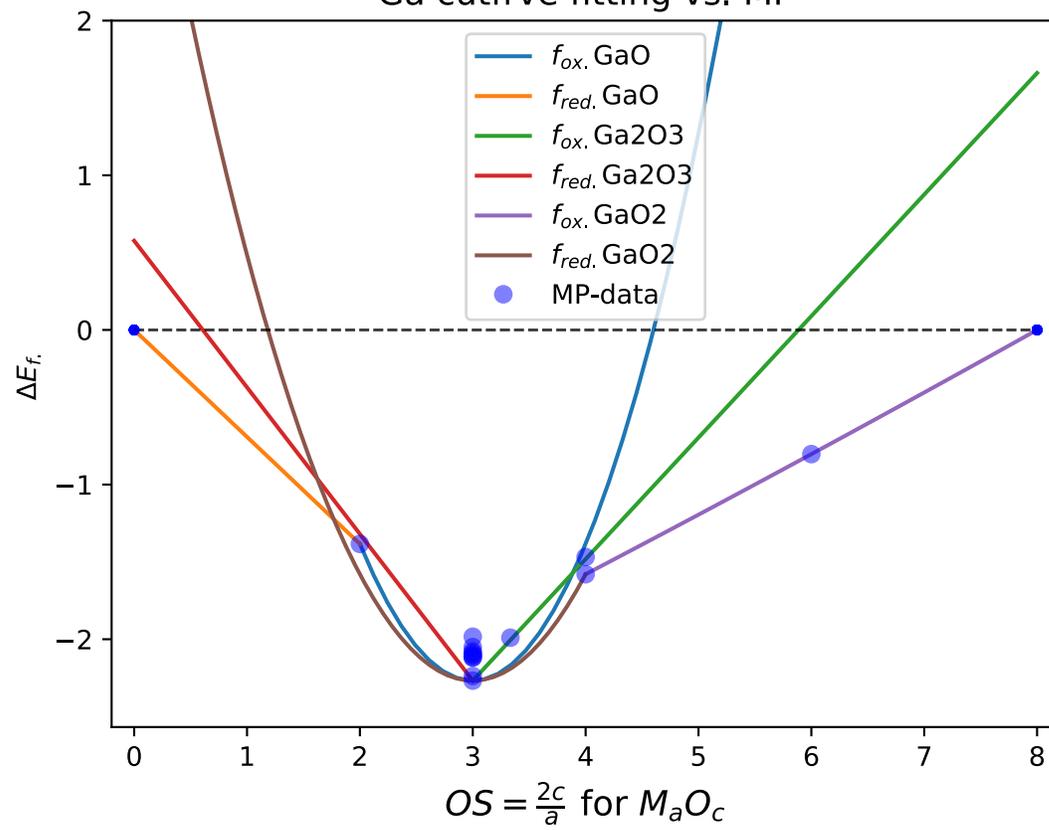


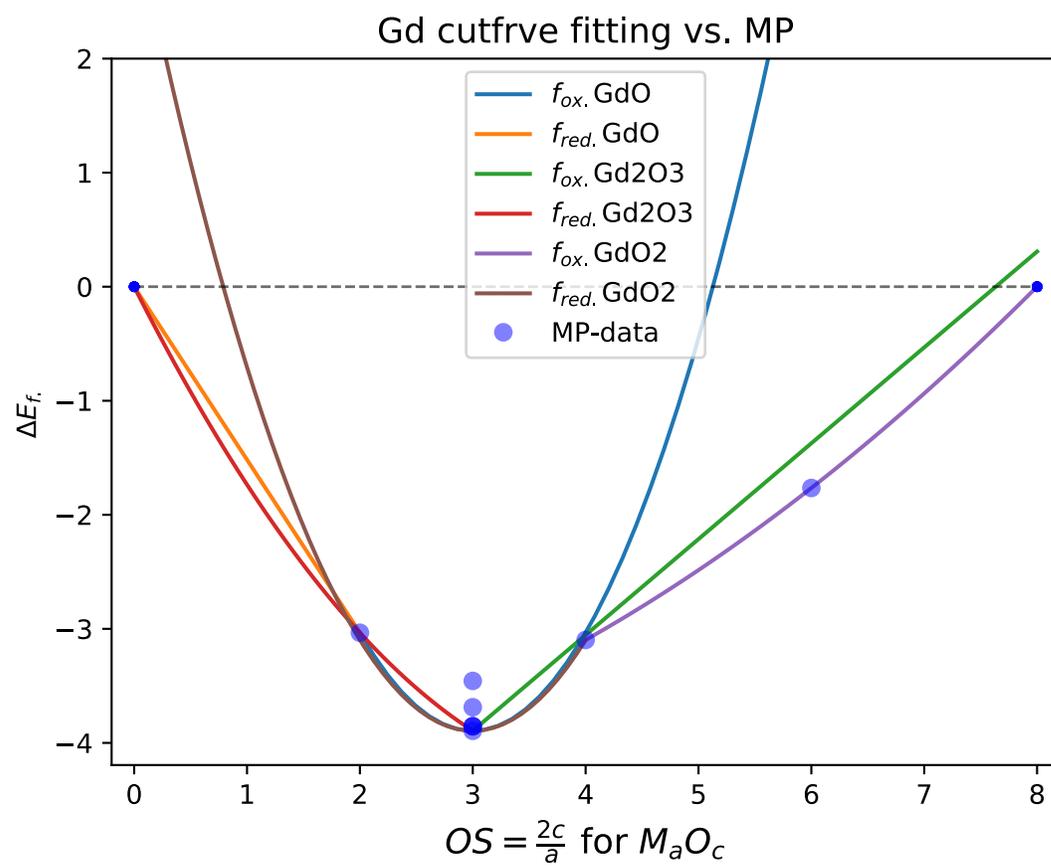
Eu cutfrve fitting vs. MP



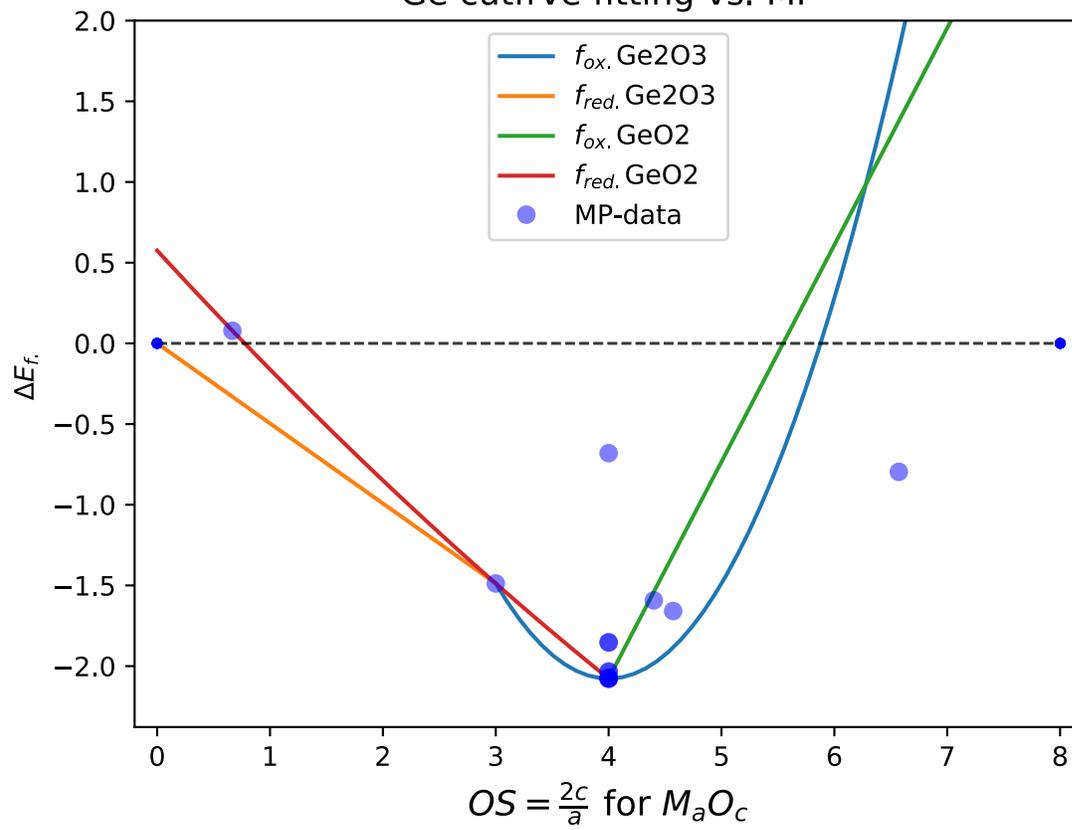


Ga cutfrve fitting vs. MP

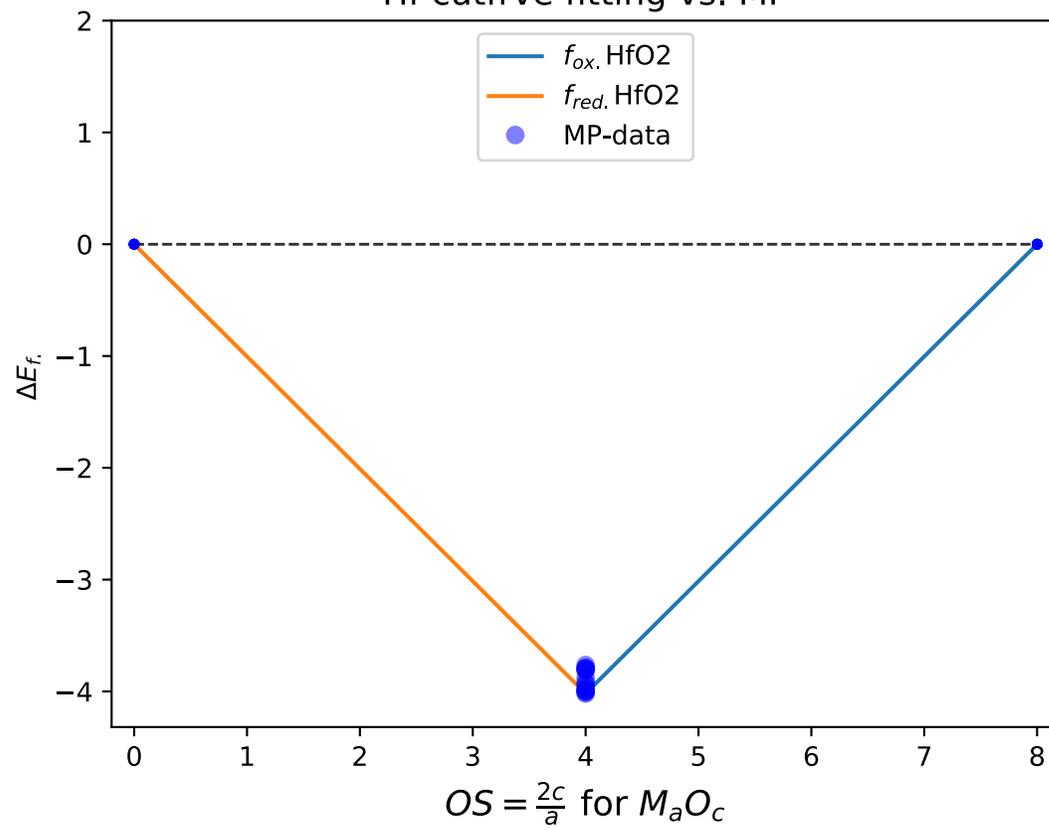




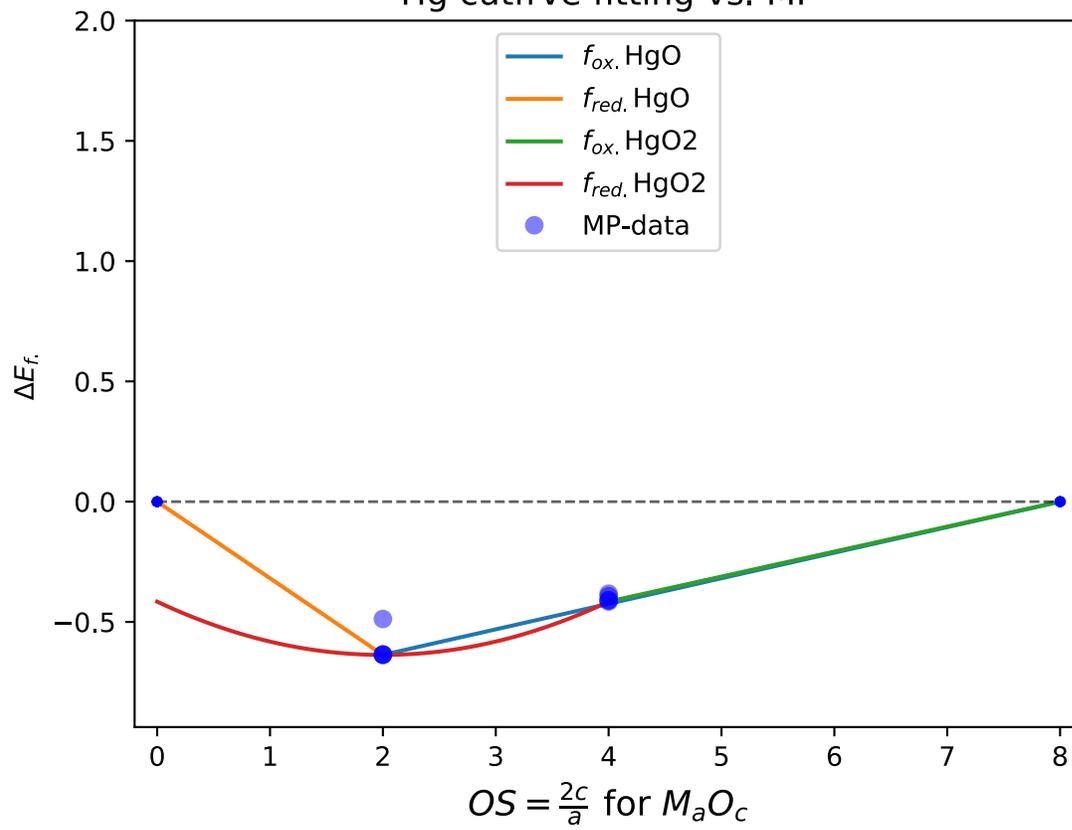
Ge cutfrve fitting vs. MP



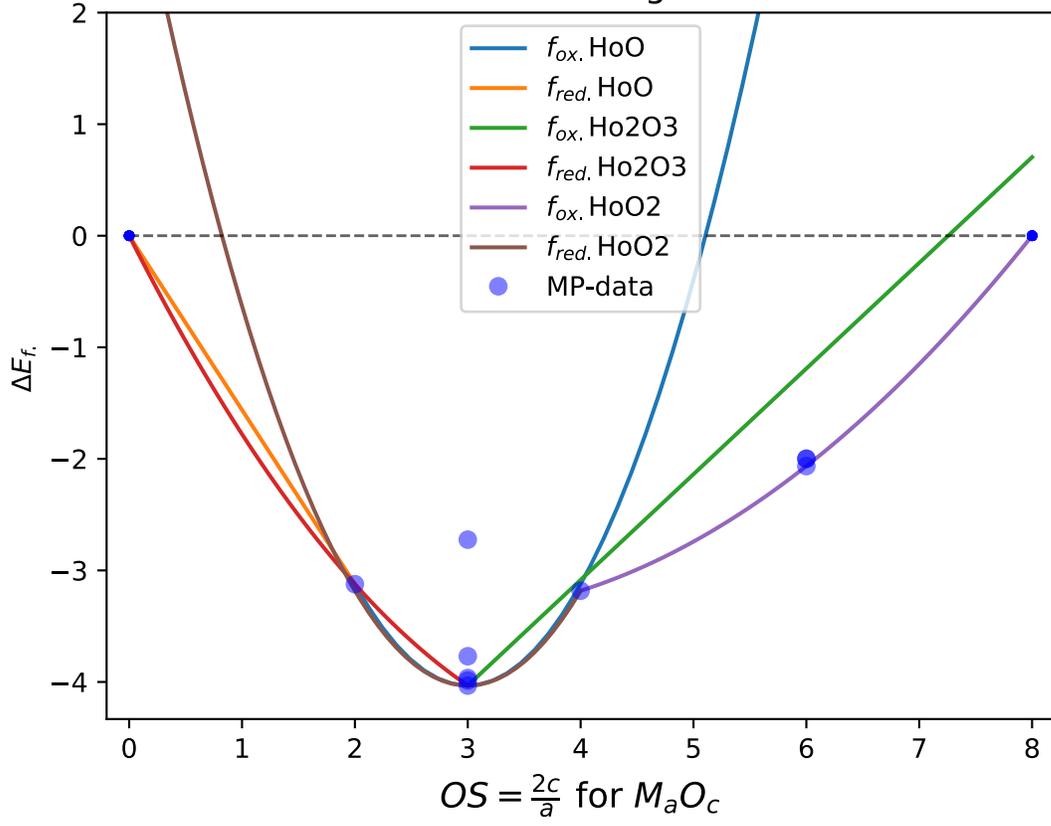
Hf cutfrve fitting vs. MP

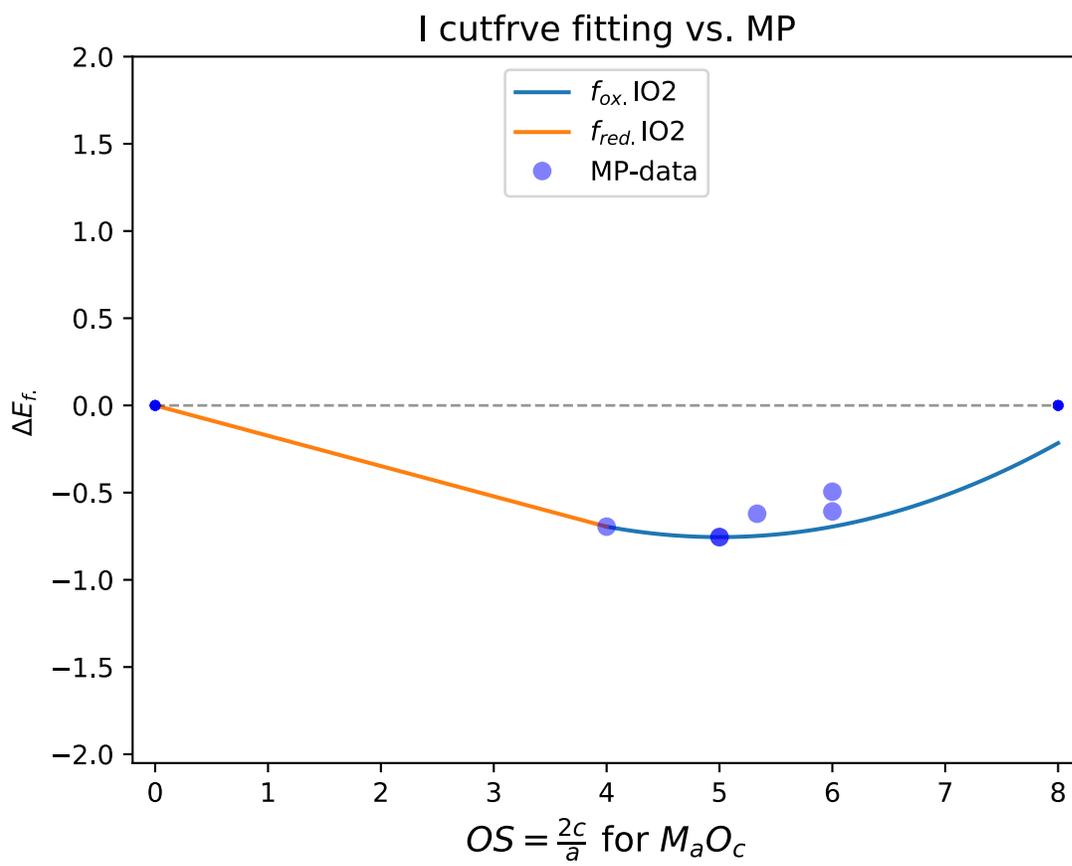


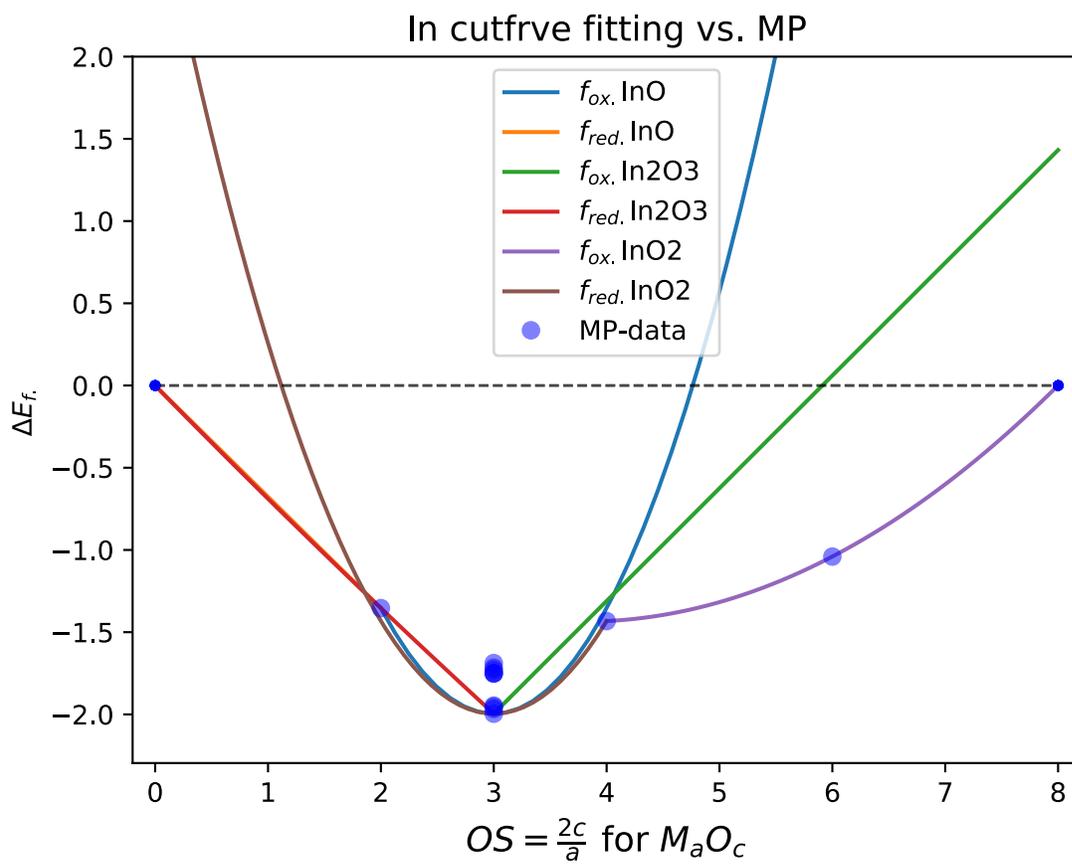
Hg cutfrve fitting vs. MP



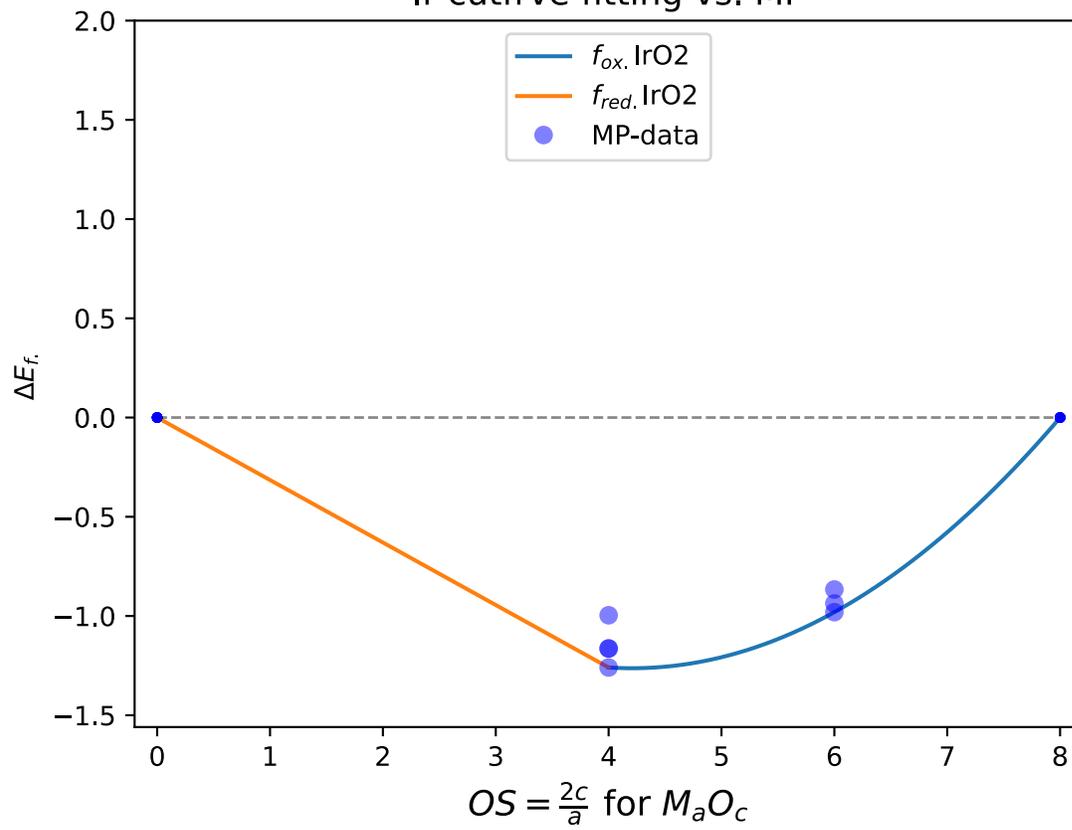
Ho cutfrve fitting vs. MP



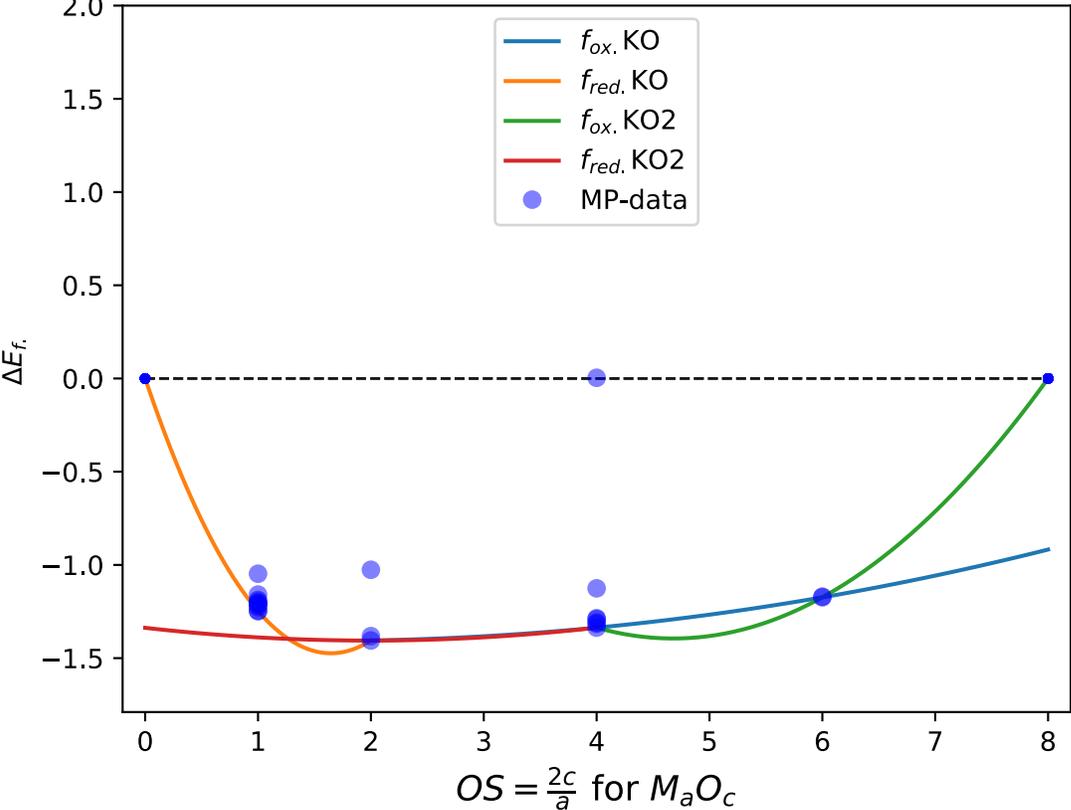




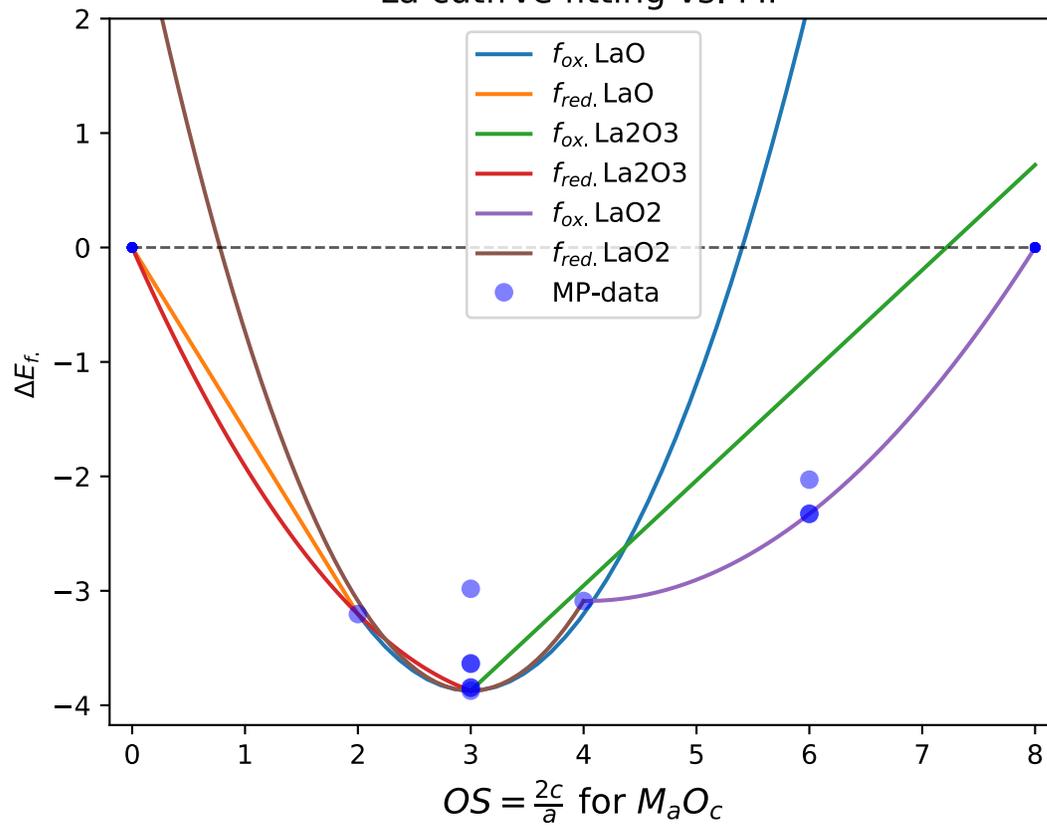
Ir cutfrve fitting vs. MP



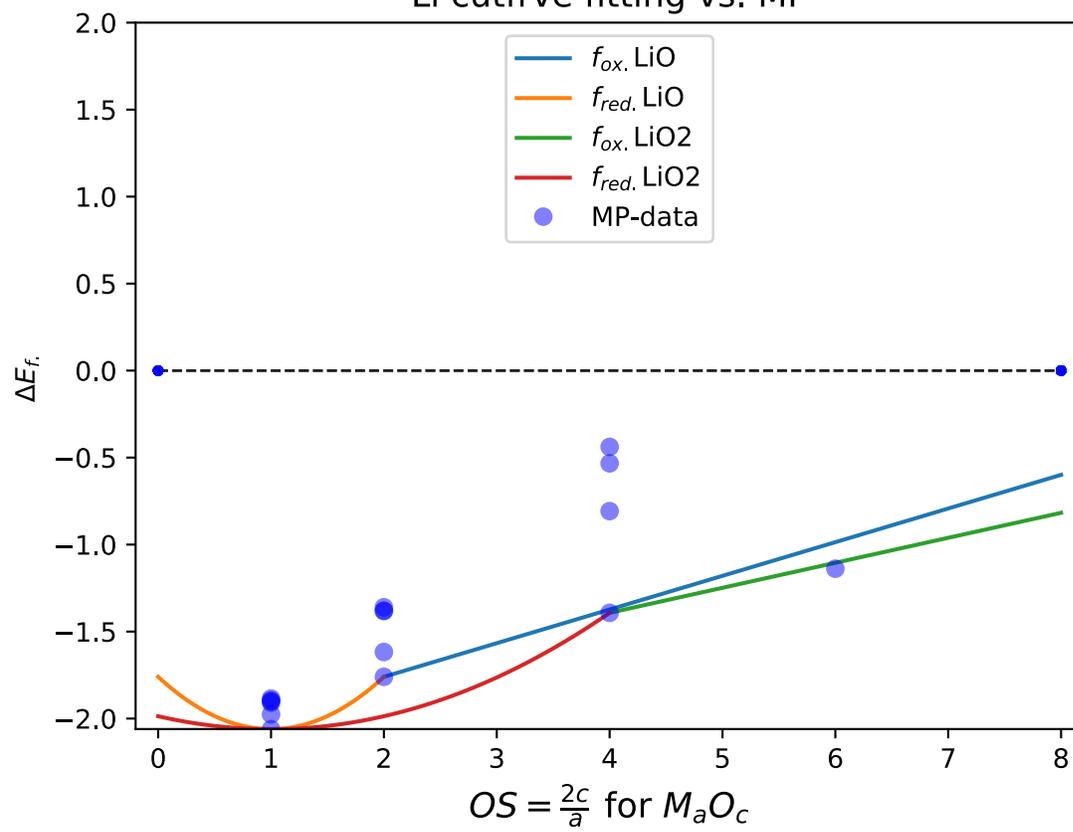
K cutfrve fitting vs. MP

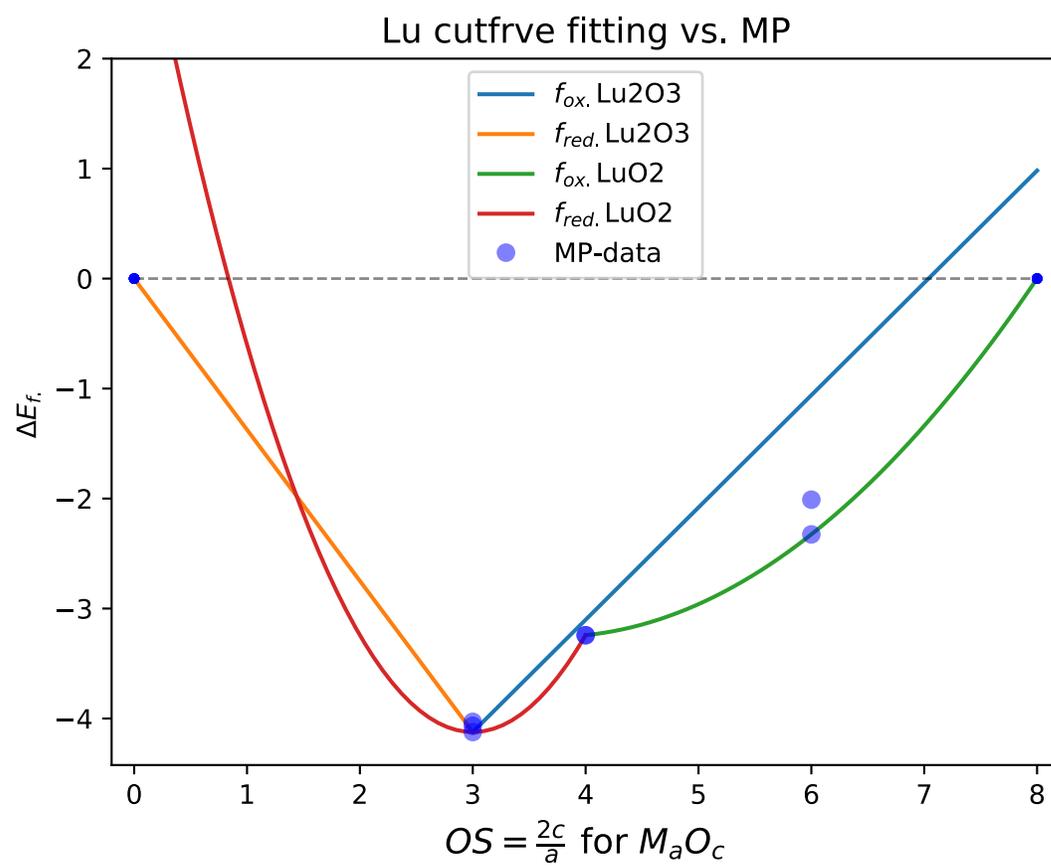


La cutfrve fitting vs. MP

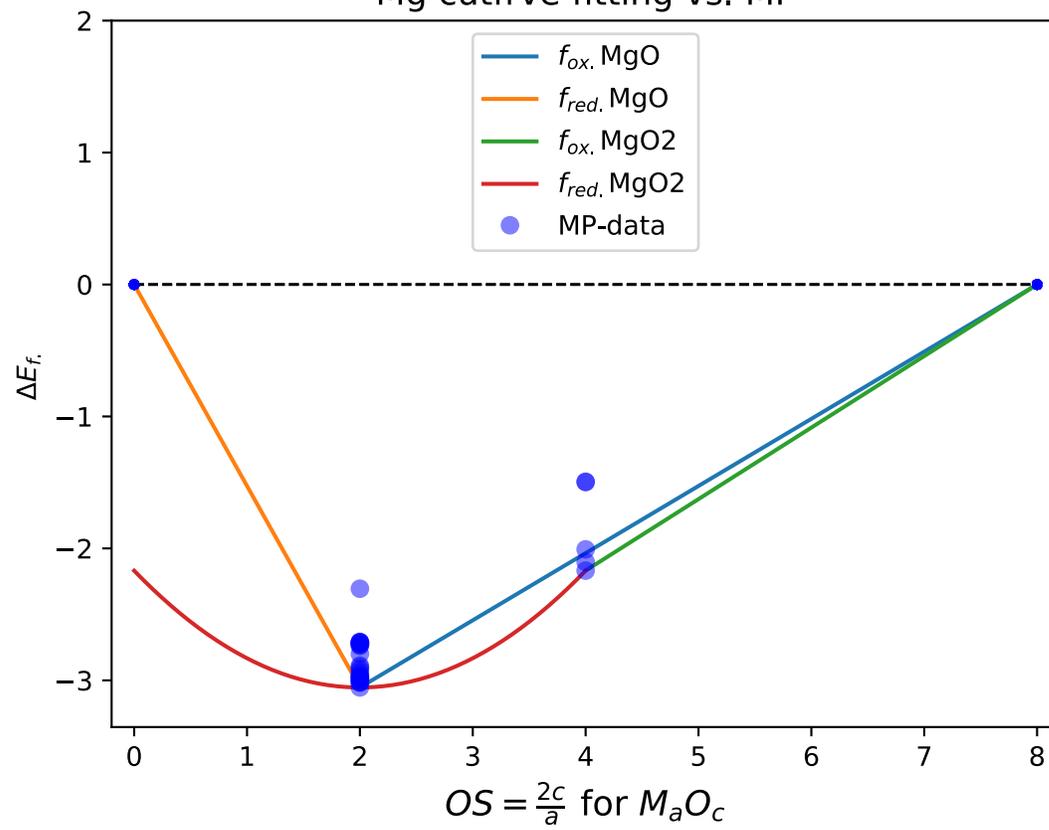


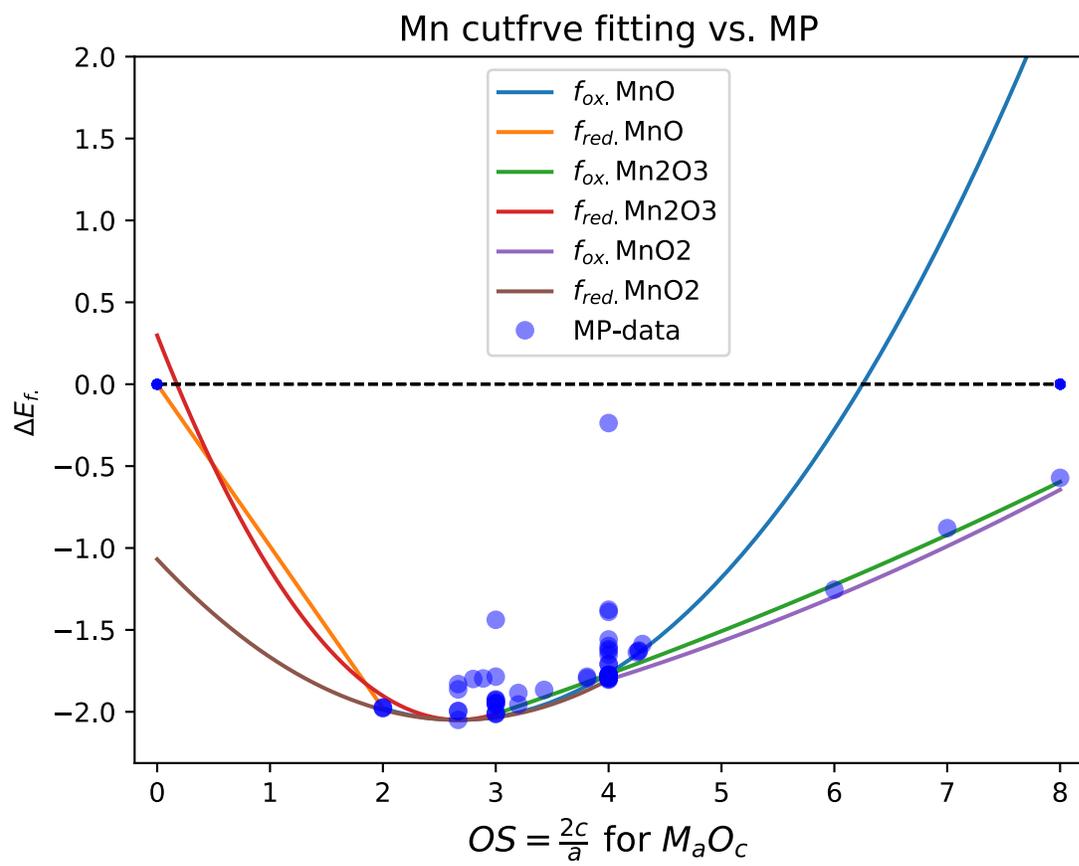
Li cutfrve fitting vs. MP



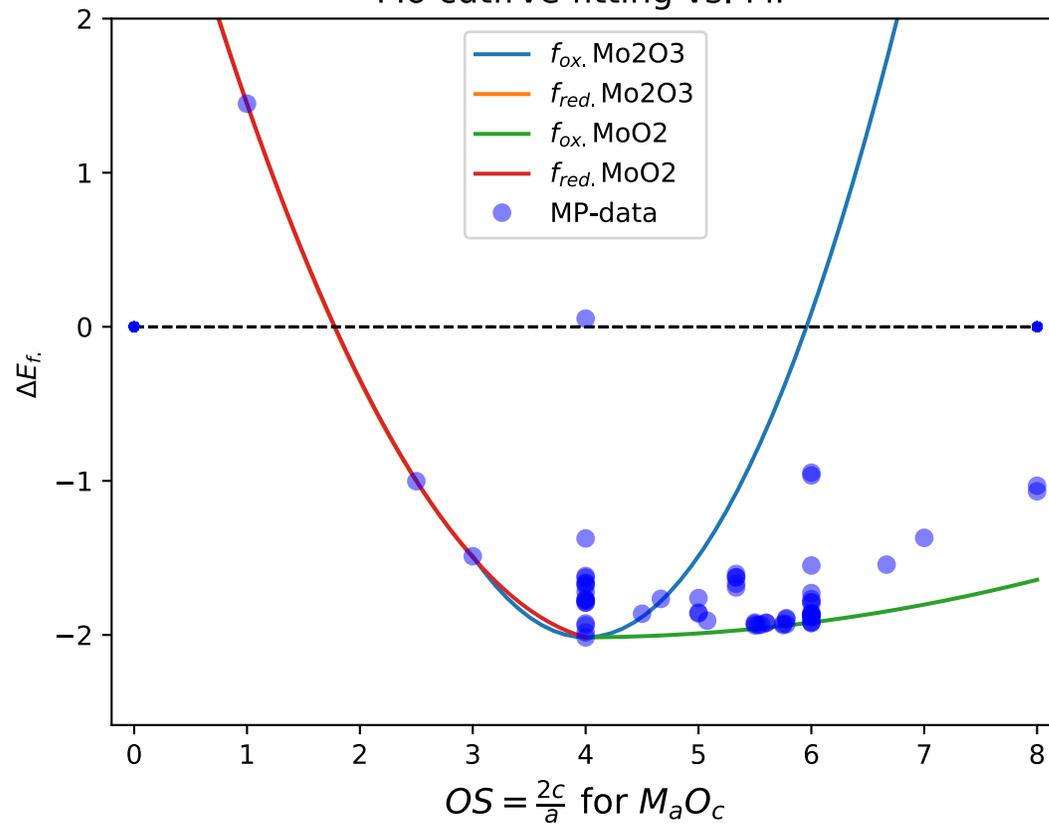


Mg cutfrve fitting vs. MP

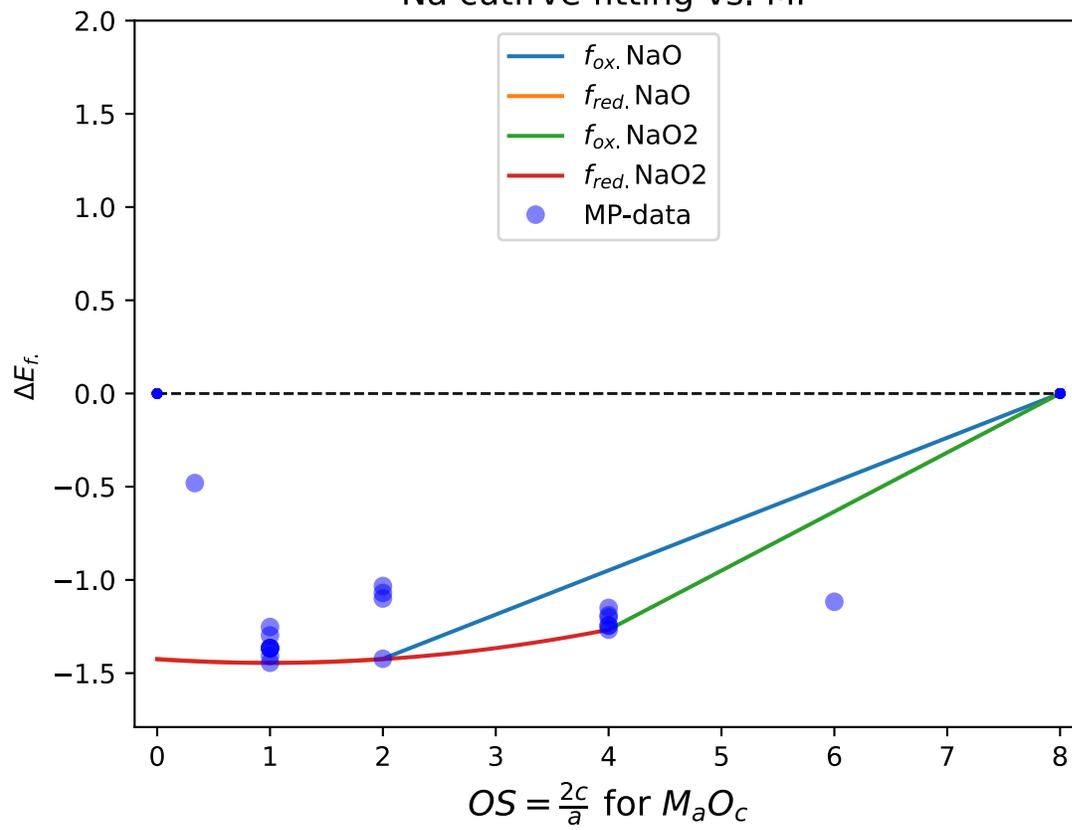




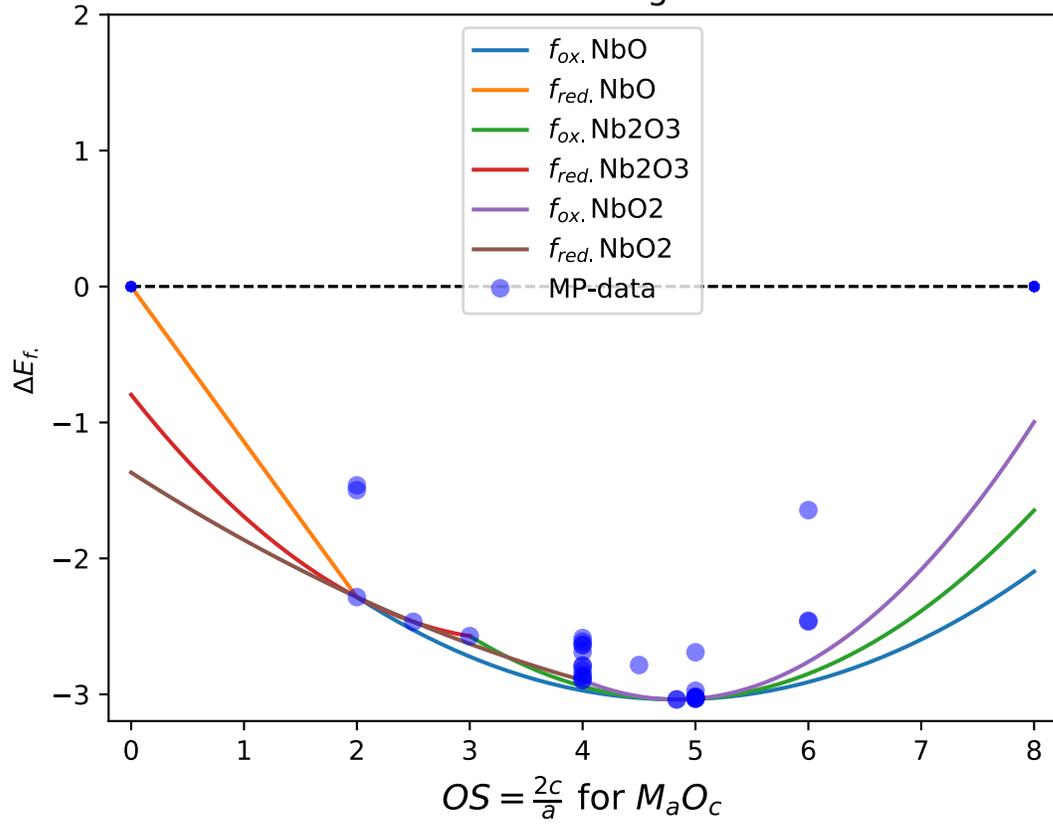
Mo cutfrve fitting vs. MP



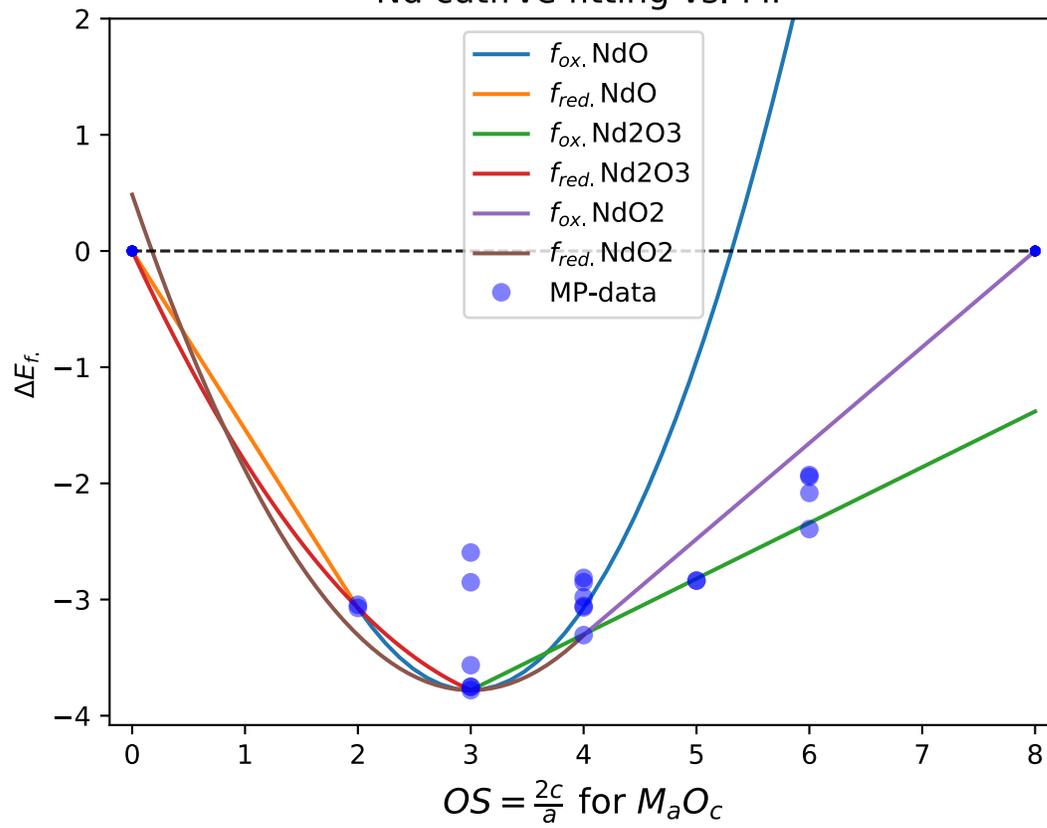
Na cutfrve fitting vs. MP



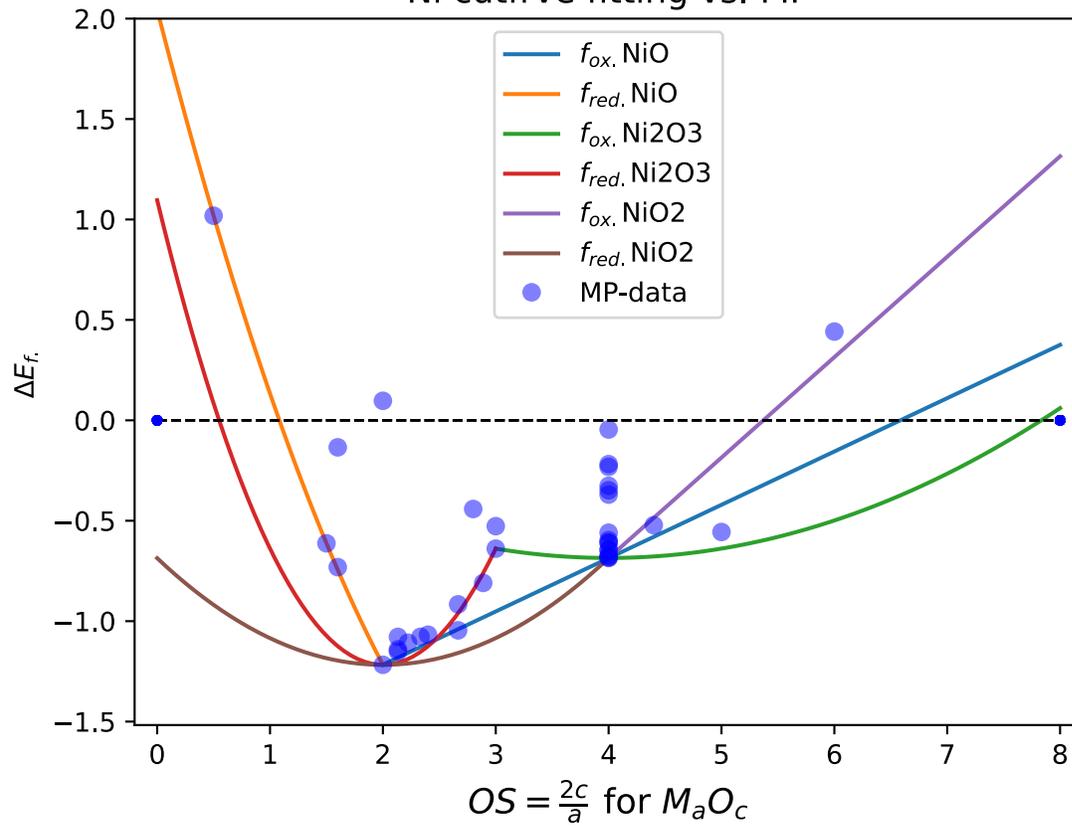
Nb cutfrve fitting vs. MP



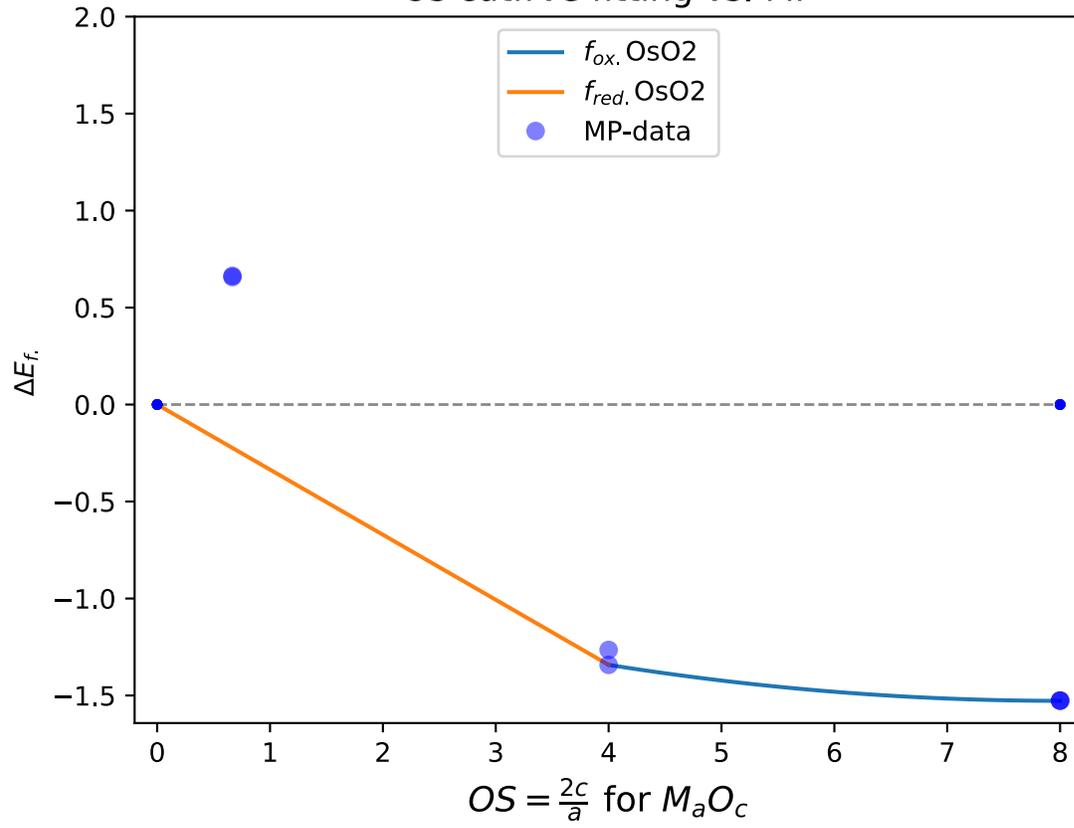
Nd cutfrve fitting vs. MP

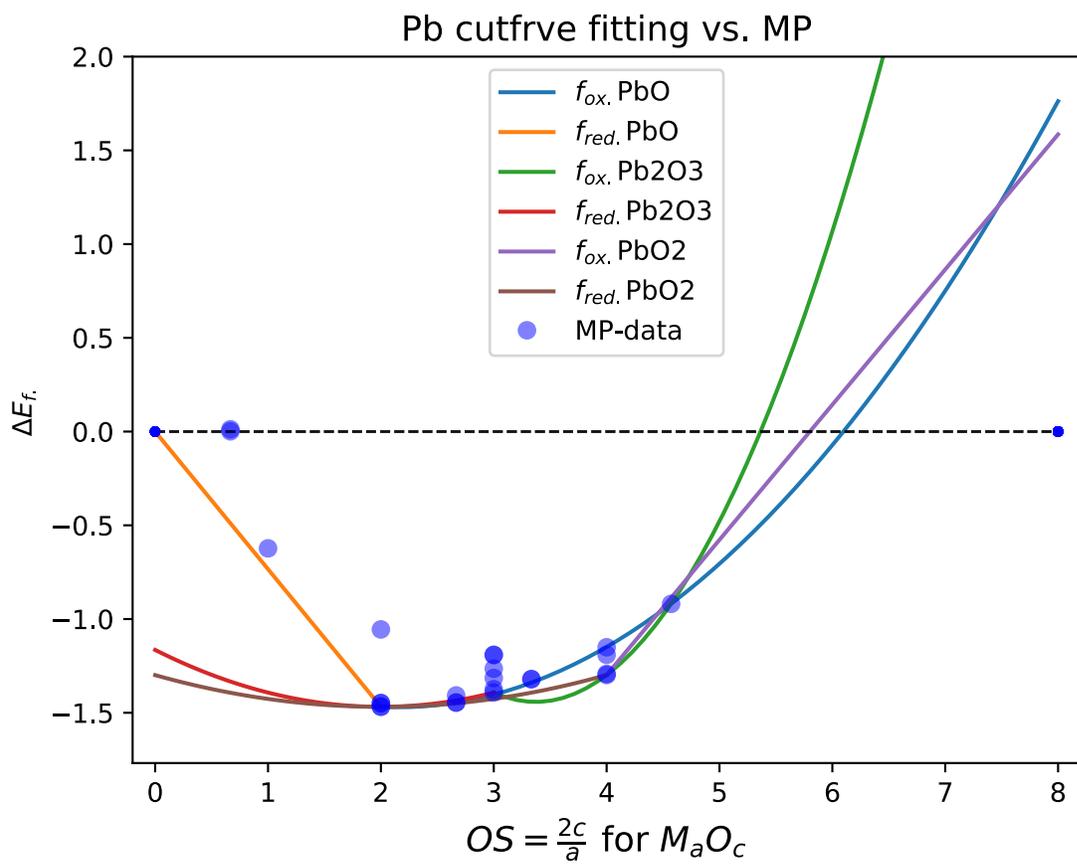


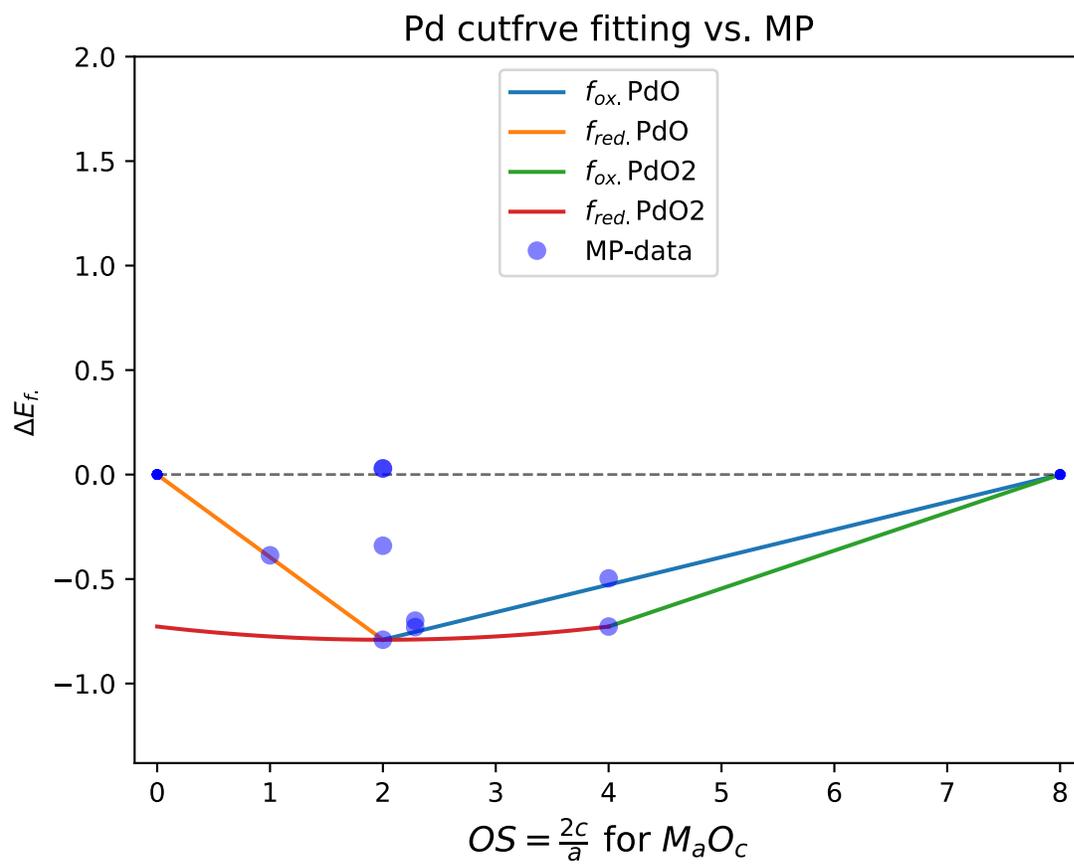
Ni cutfrve fitting vs. MP

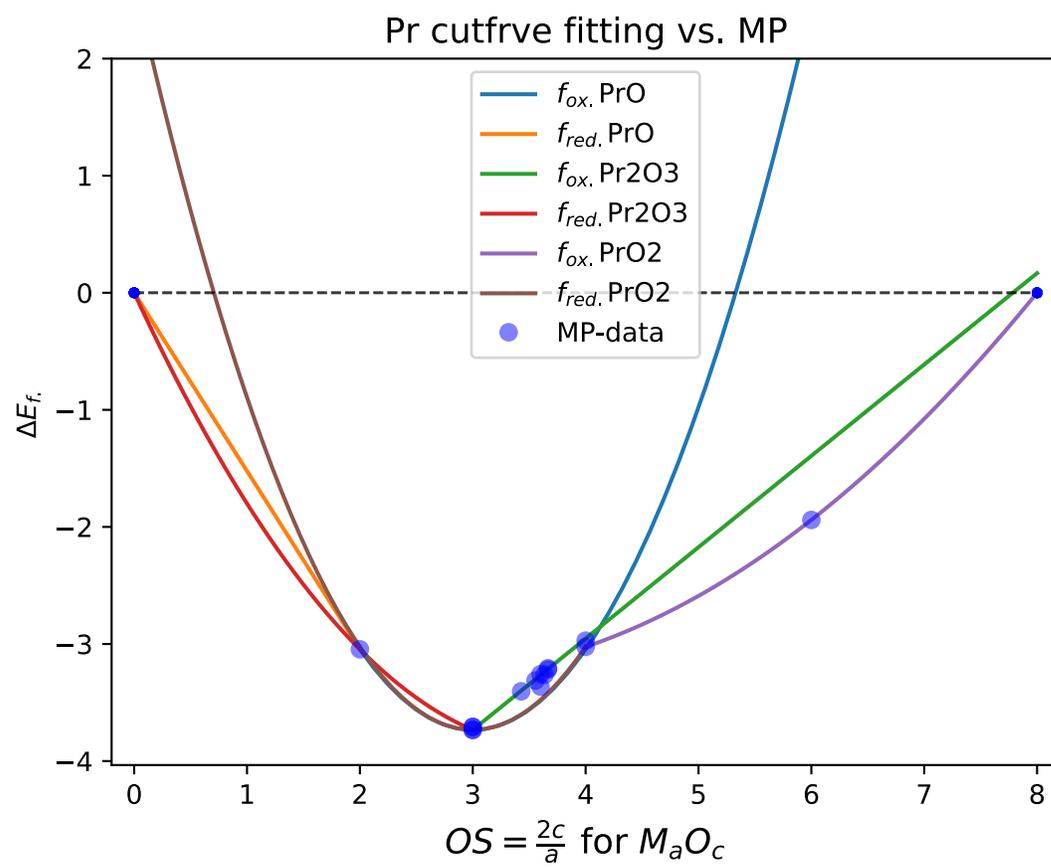


Os cutfrve fitting vs. MP

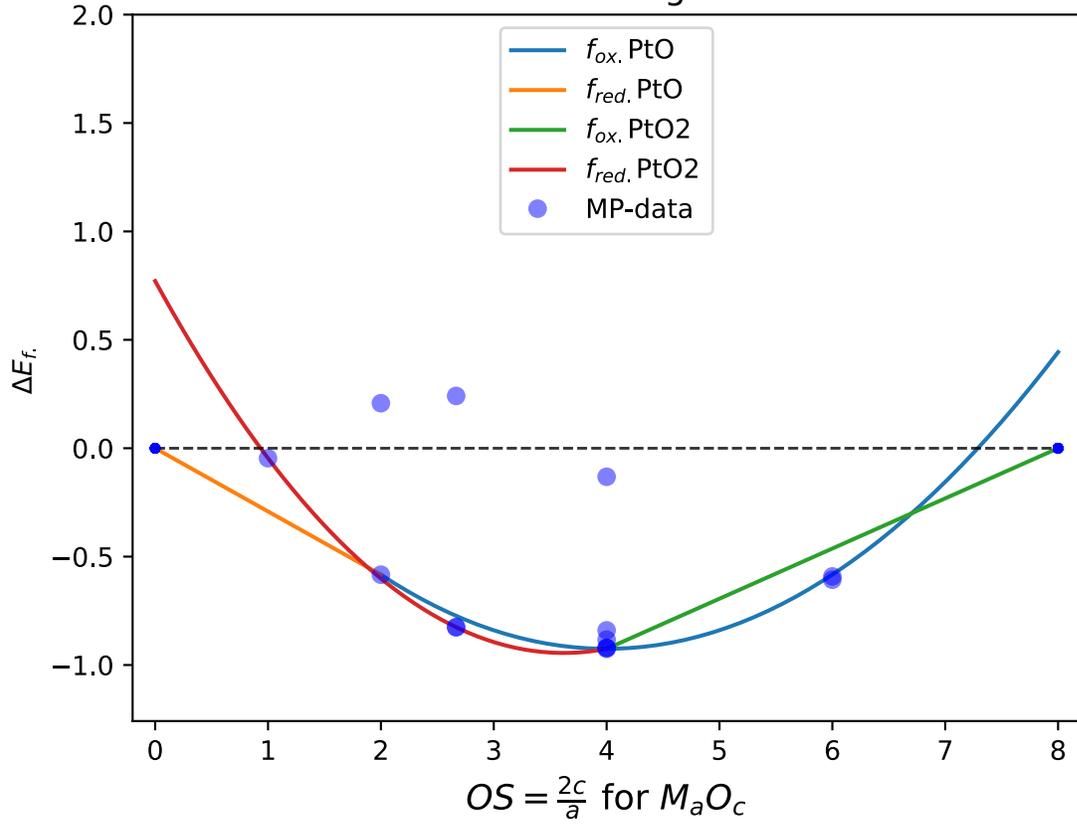




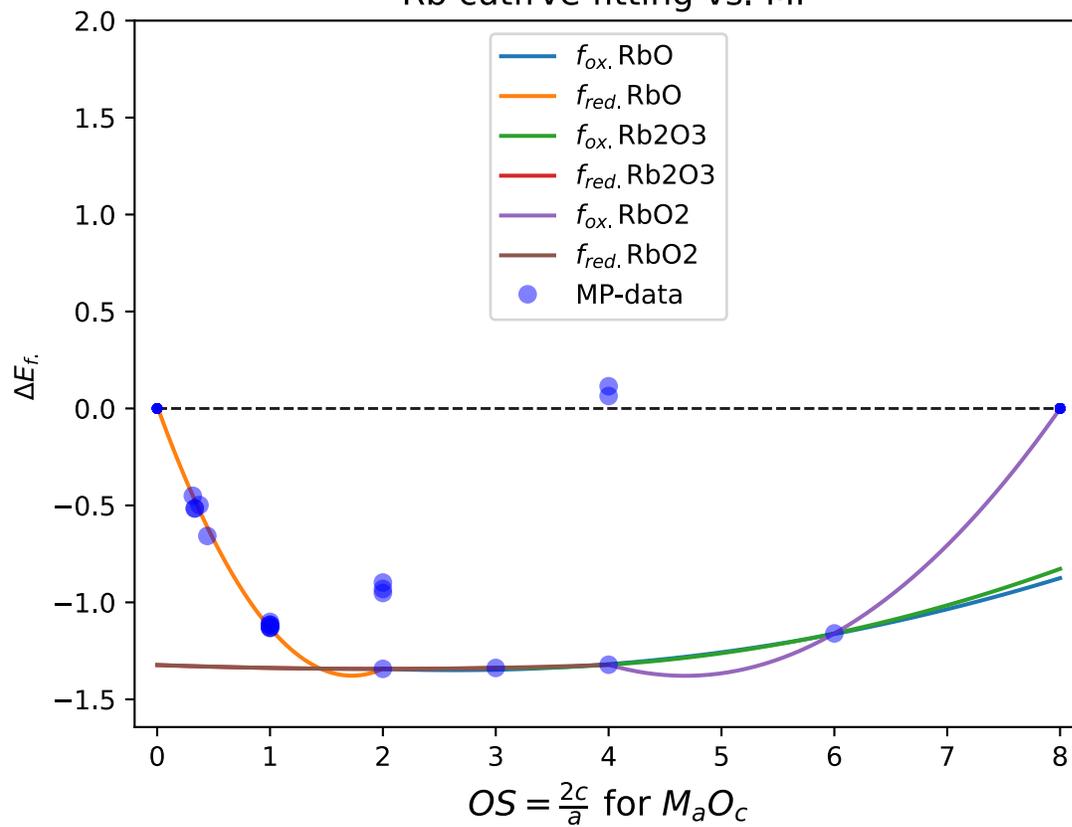




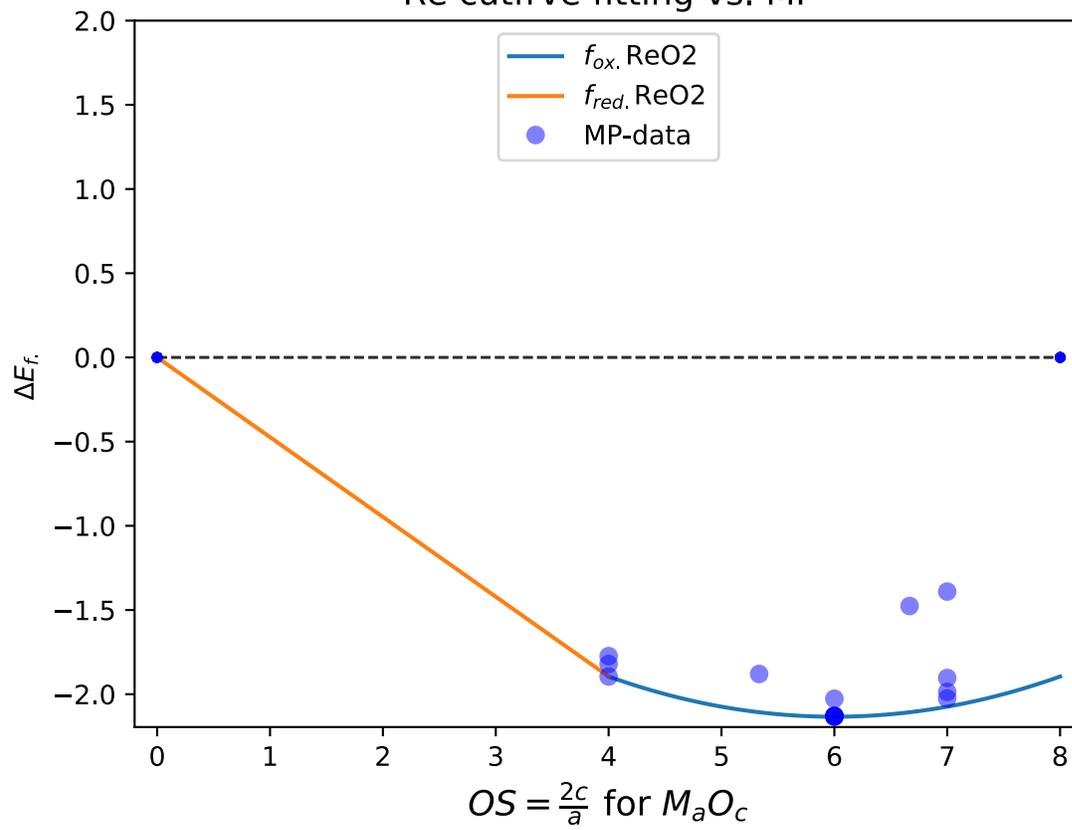
Pt cutfrve fitting vs. MP



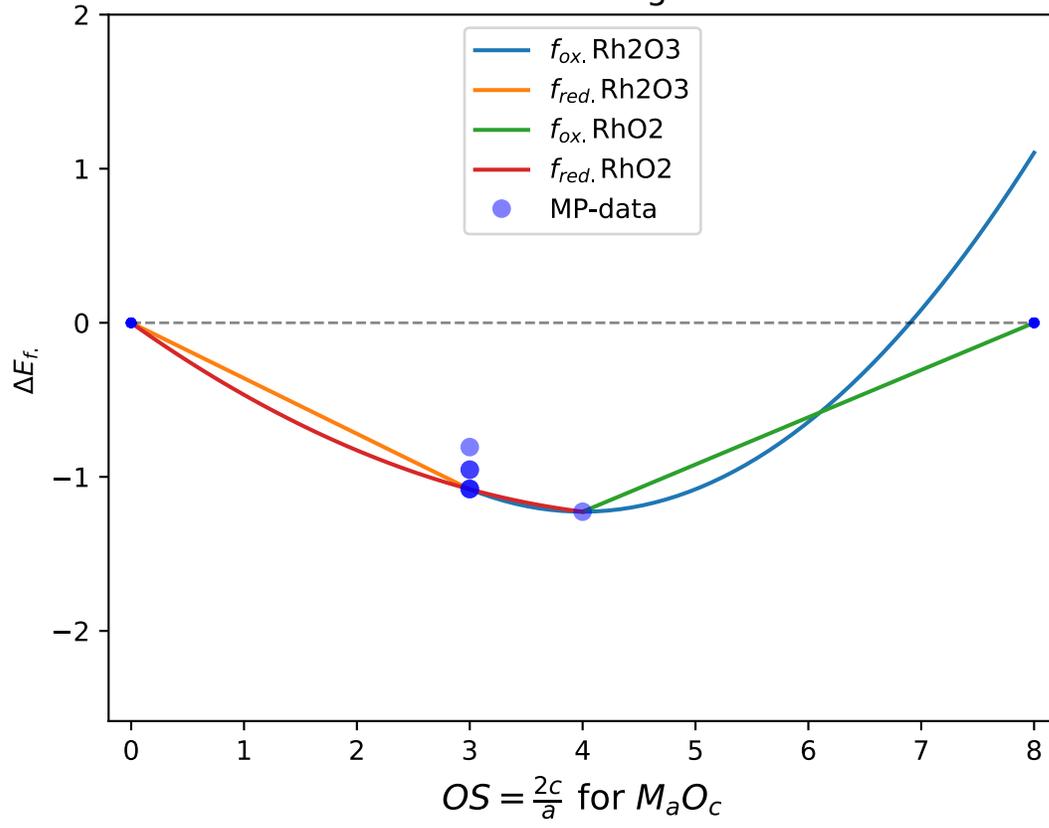
Rb cutfrve fitting vs. MP



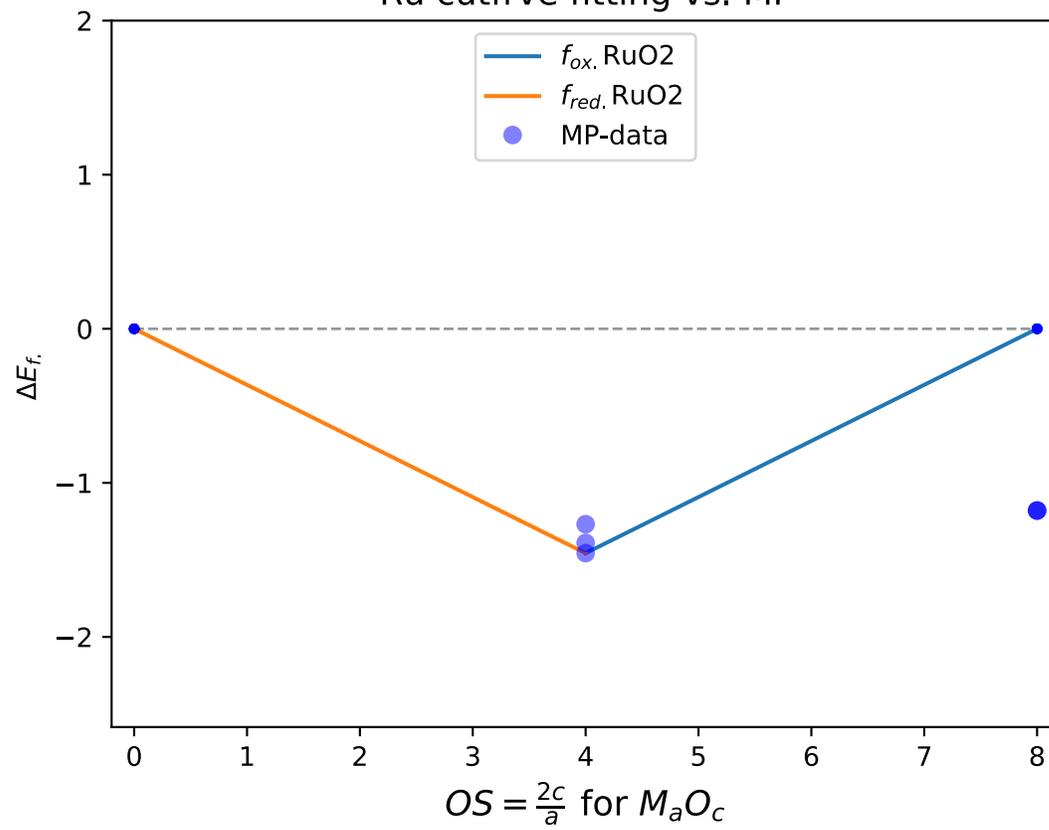
Re cutfrve fitting vs. MP



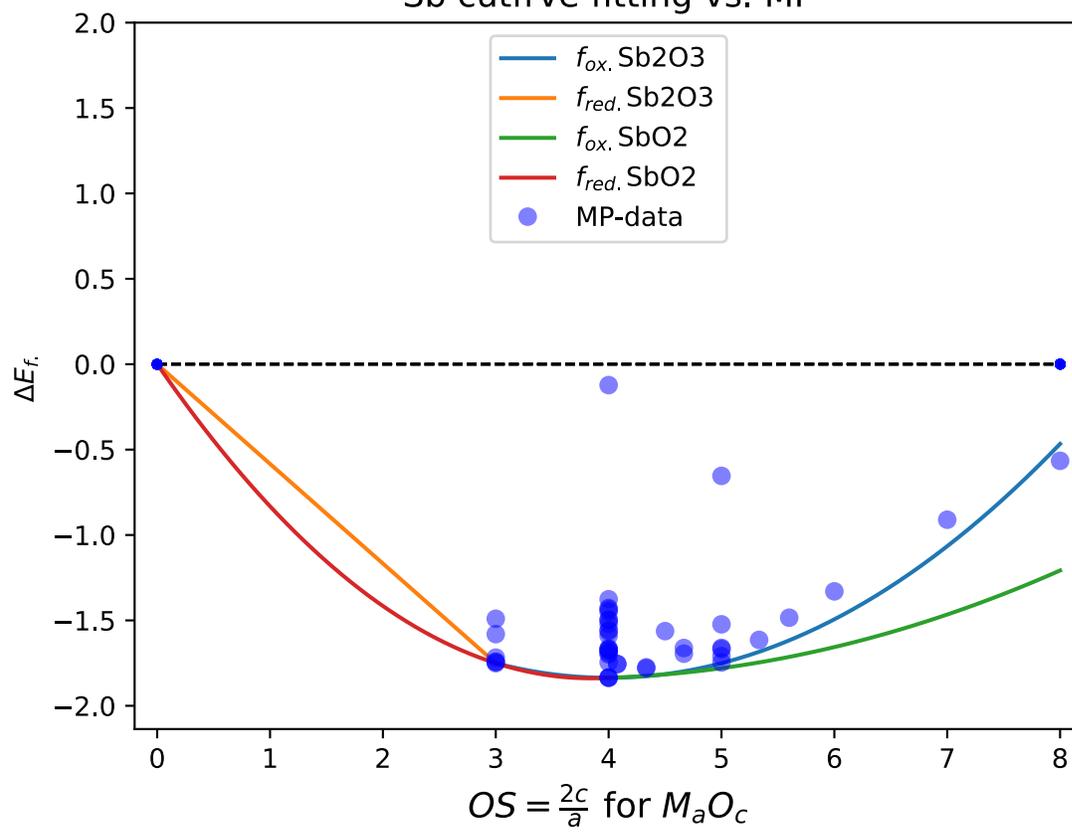
Rh cutfrve fitting vs. MP



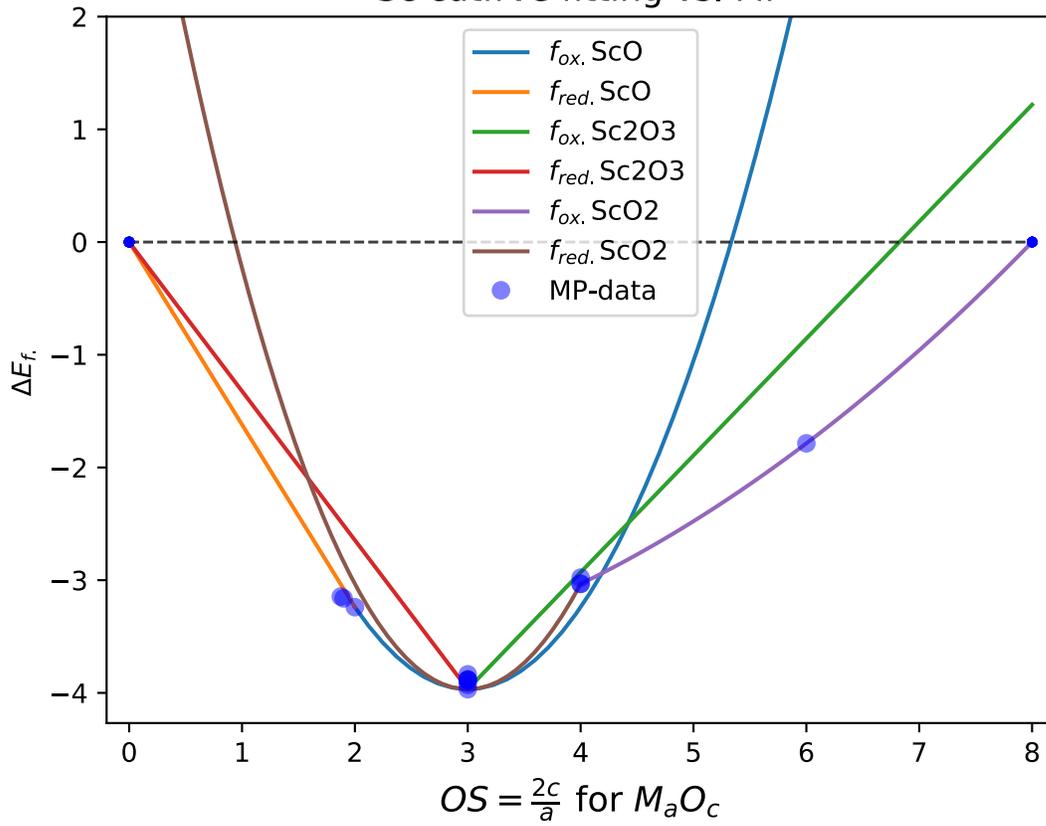
Ru cutfrve fitting vs. MP



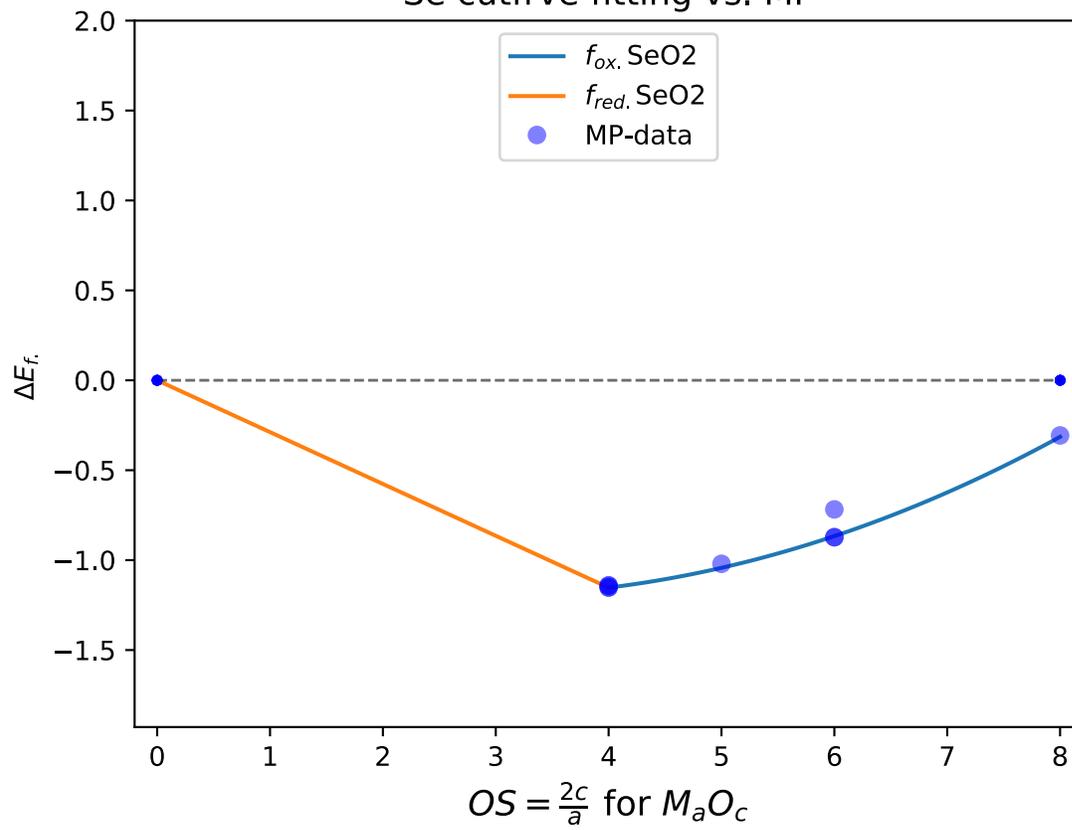
Sb cutfrve fitting vs. MP



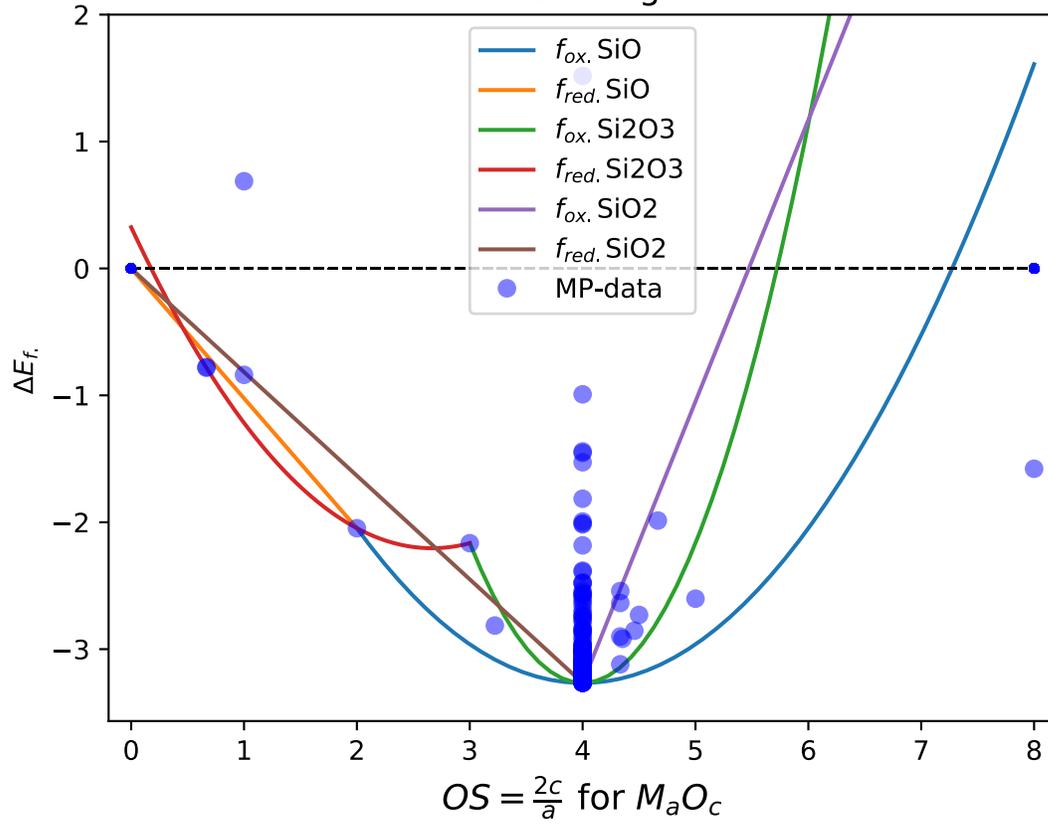
Sc cutfrve fitting vs. MP



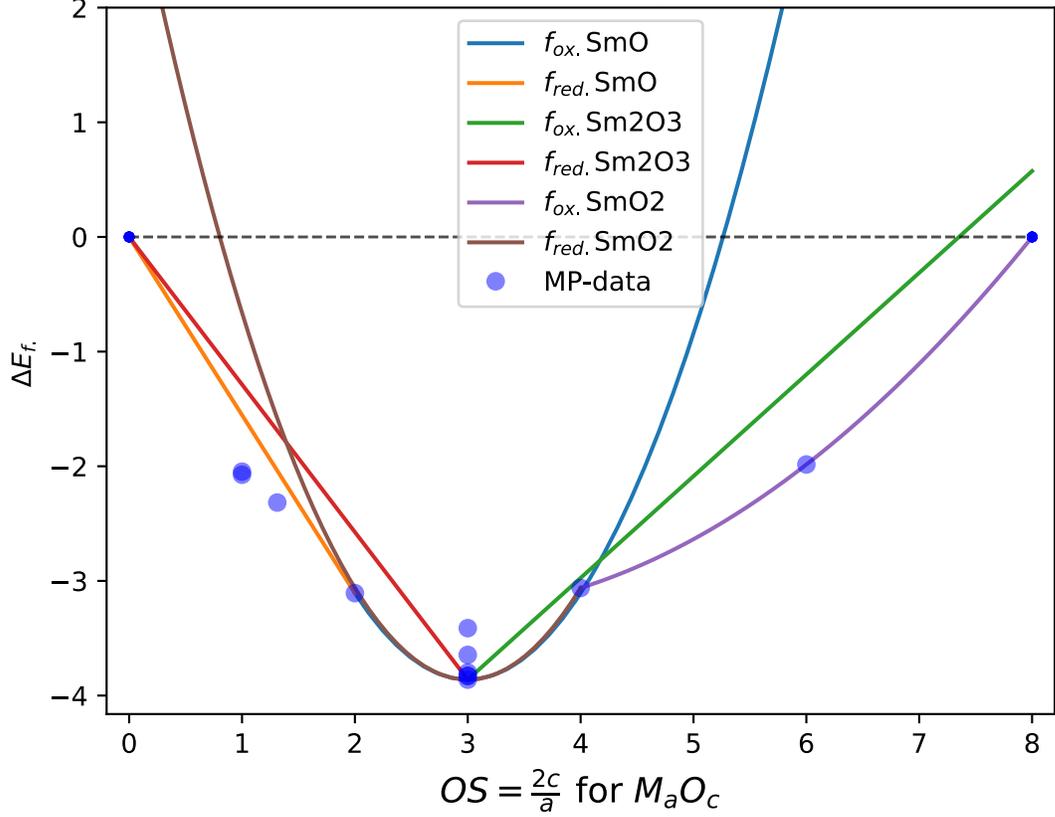
Se cutfrve fitting vs. MP



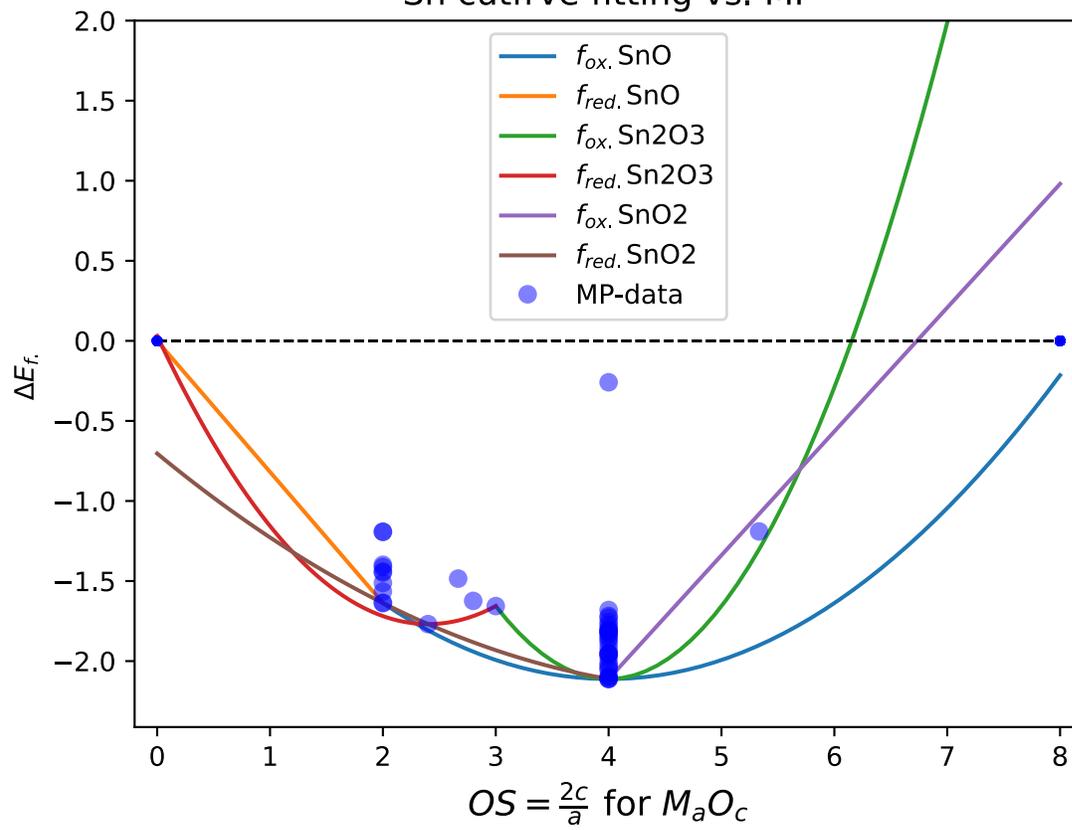
Si cutfrve fitting vs. MP



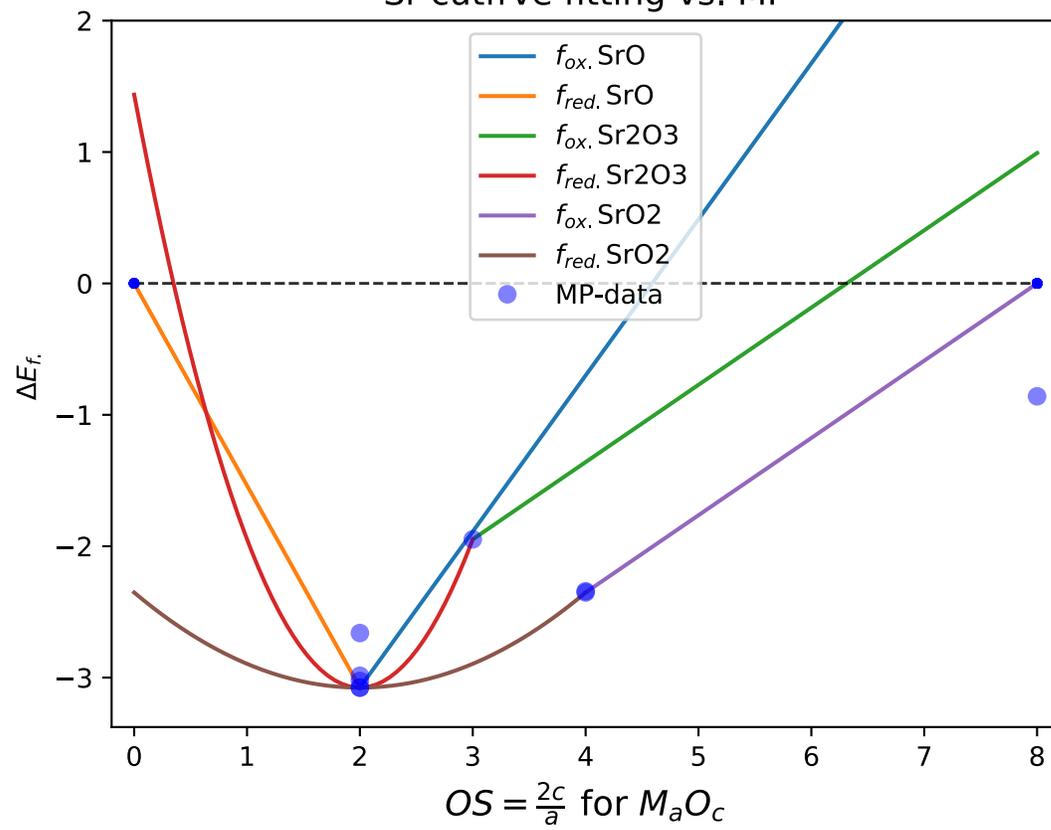
Sm cutfrve fitting vs. MP



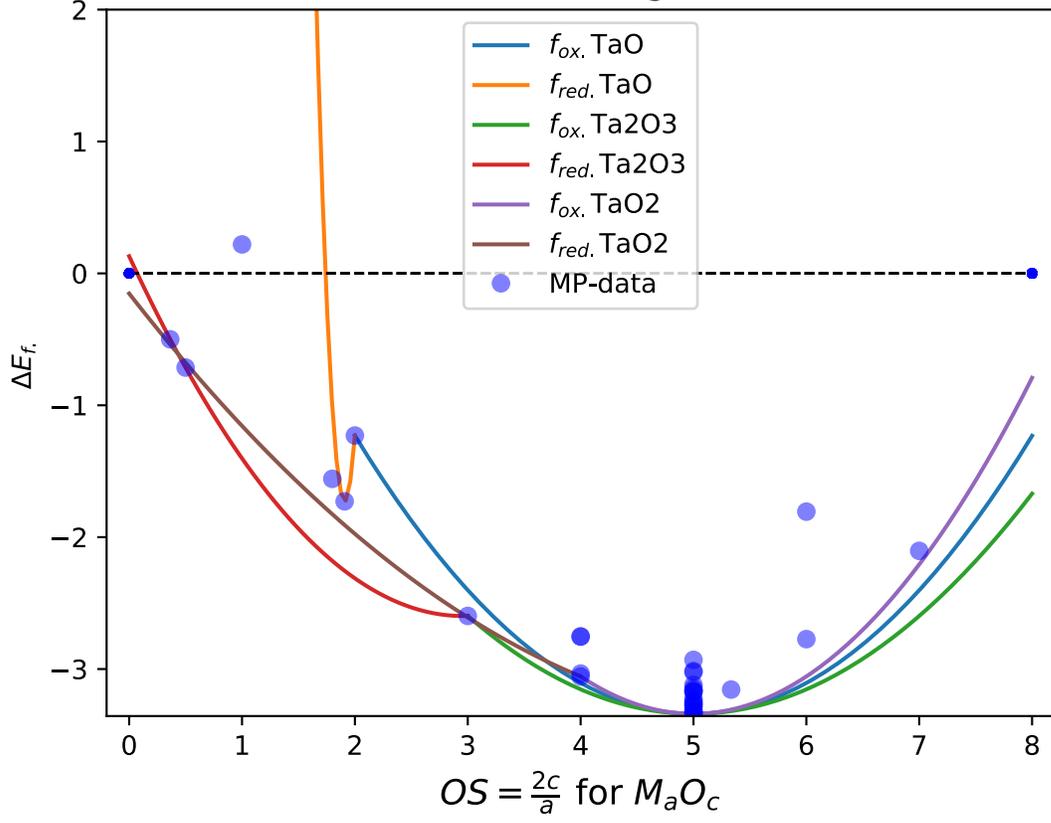
Sn cutfrve fitting vs. MP



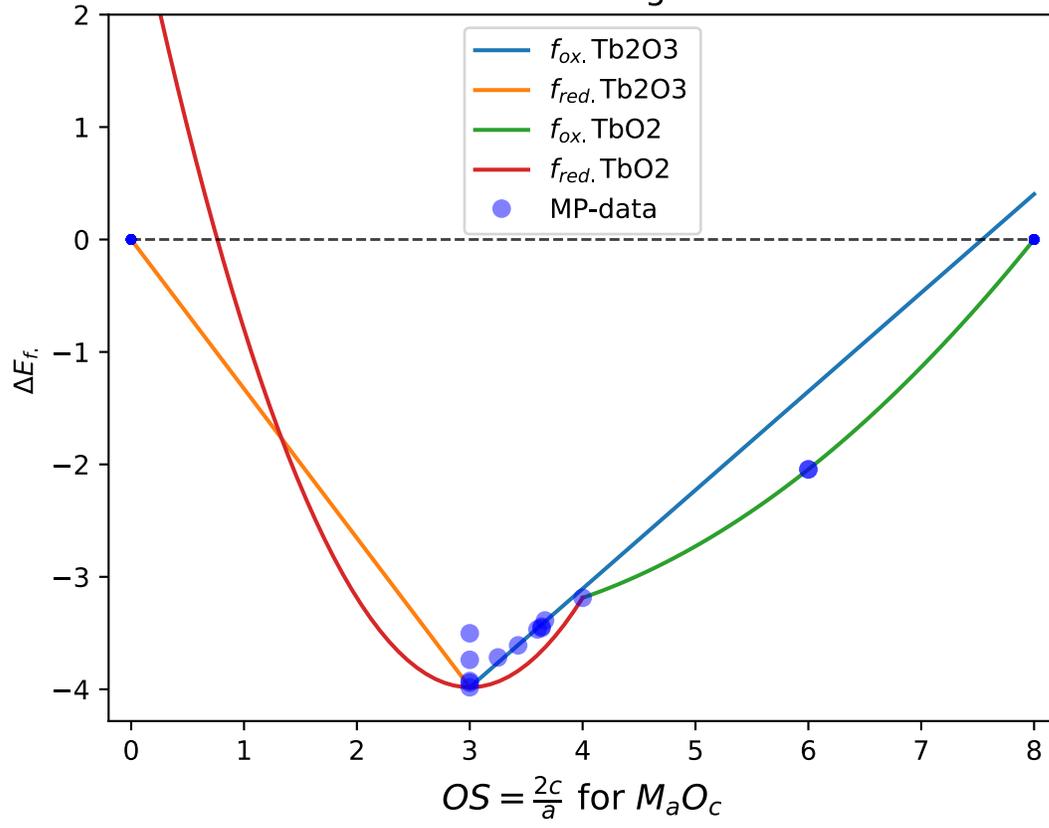
Sr cutfrve fitting vs. MP



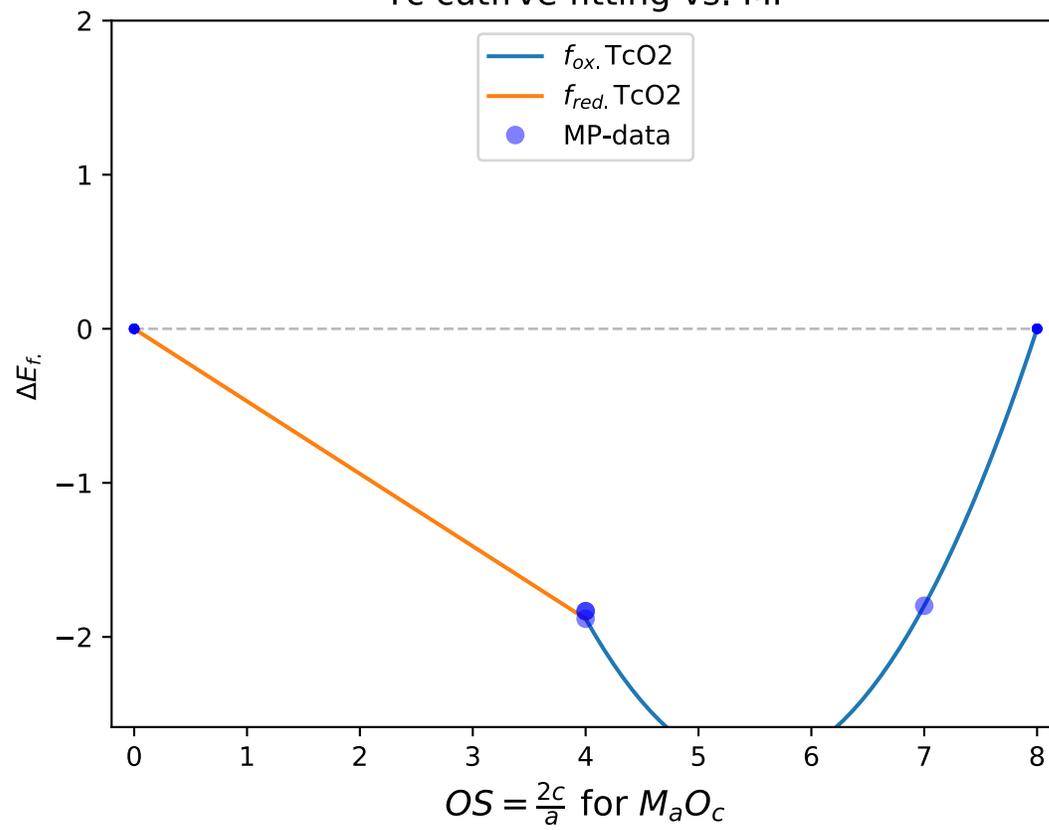
Ta cutfrve fitting vs. MP

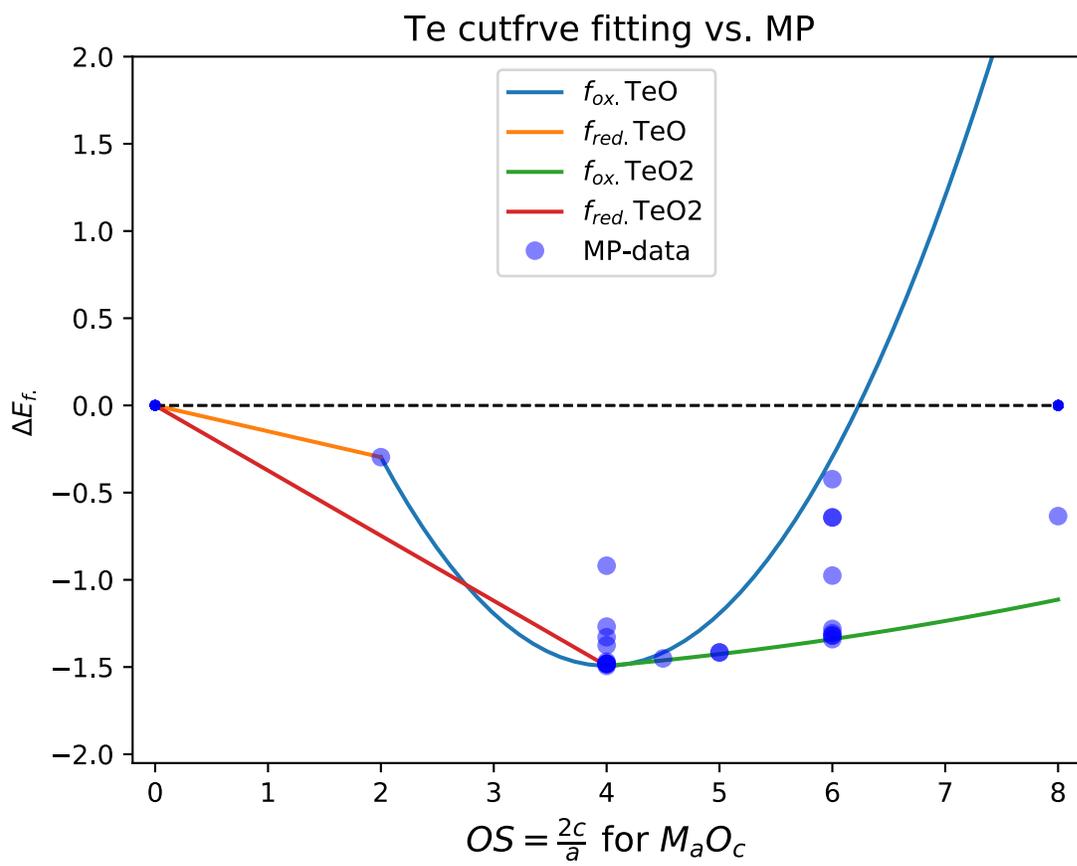


Tb cutfrve fitting vs. MP

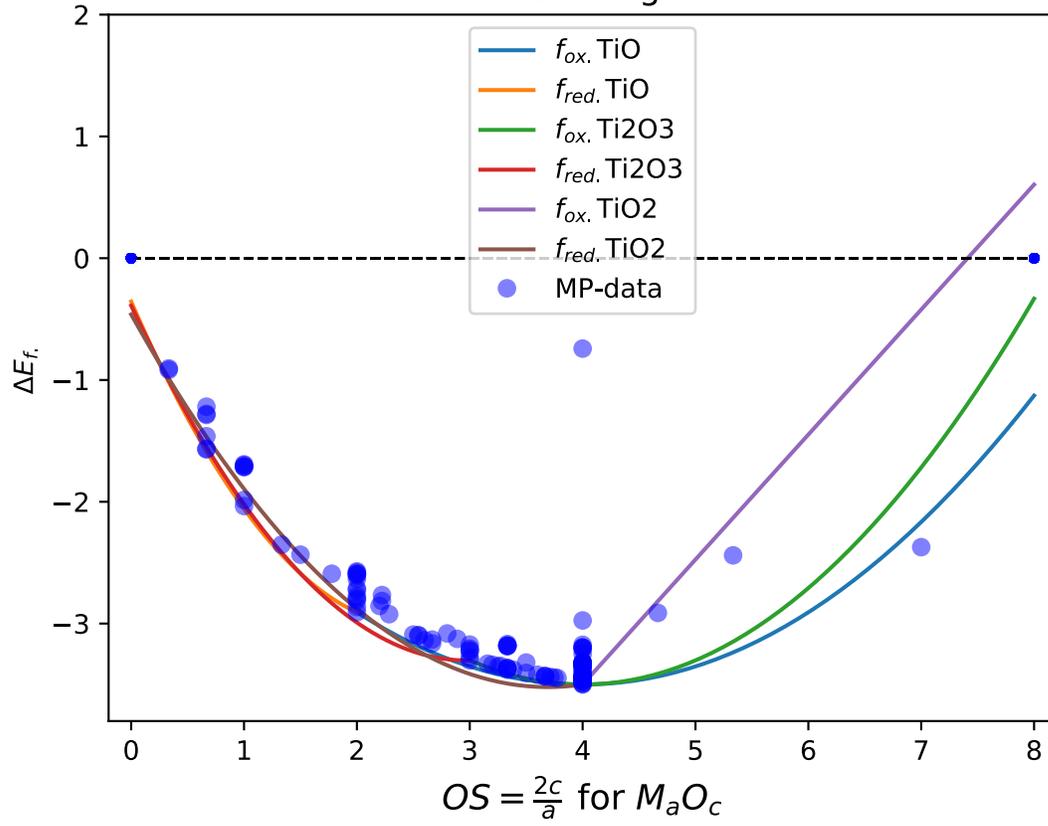


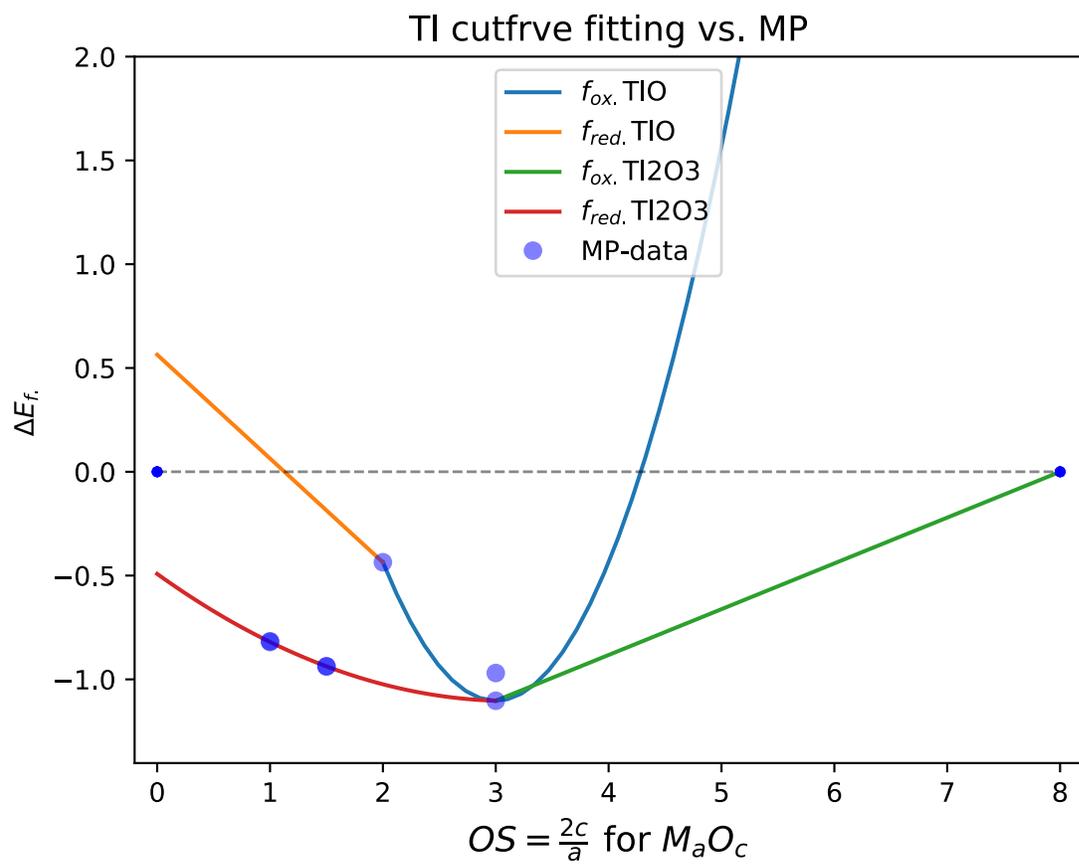
Tc cutfrve fitting vs. MP



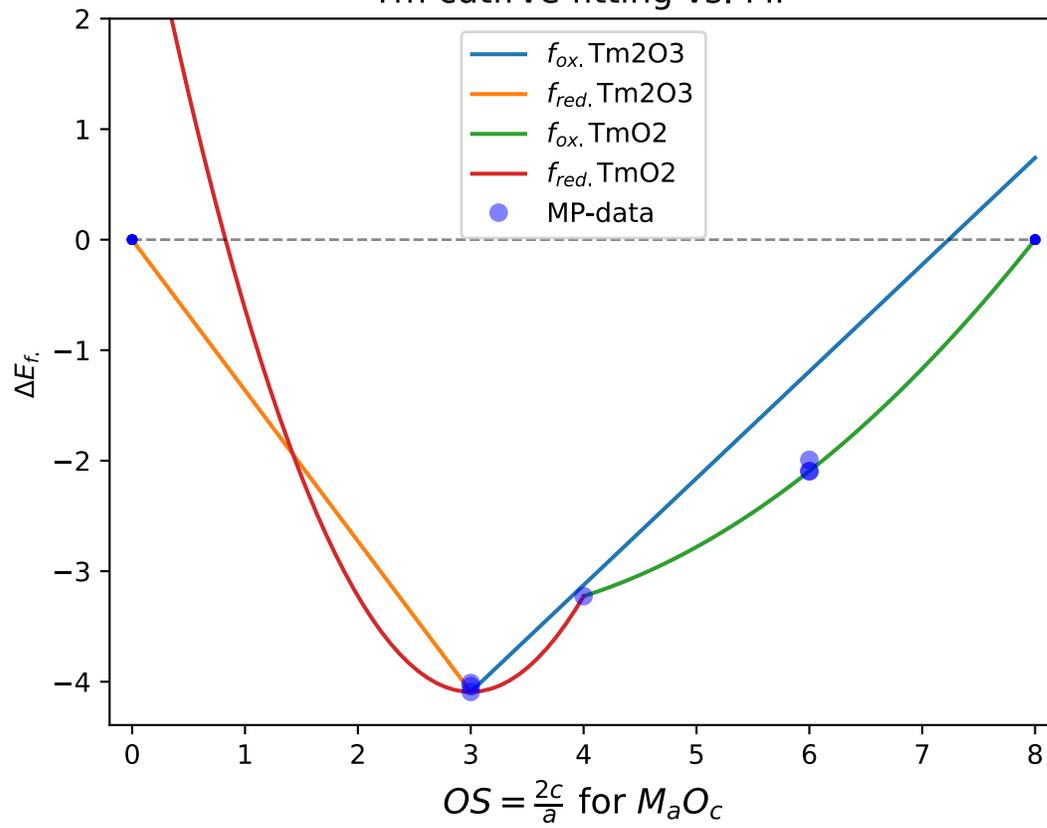


Ti cutfrve fitting vs. MP

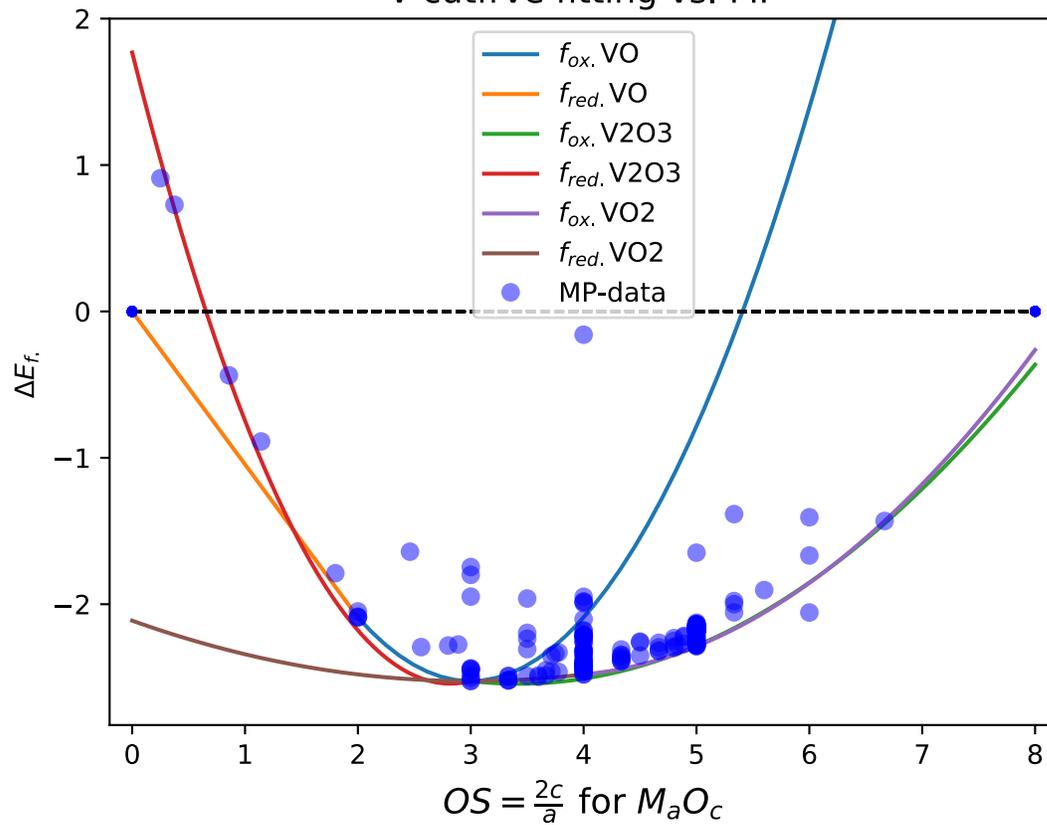




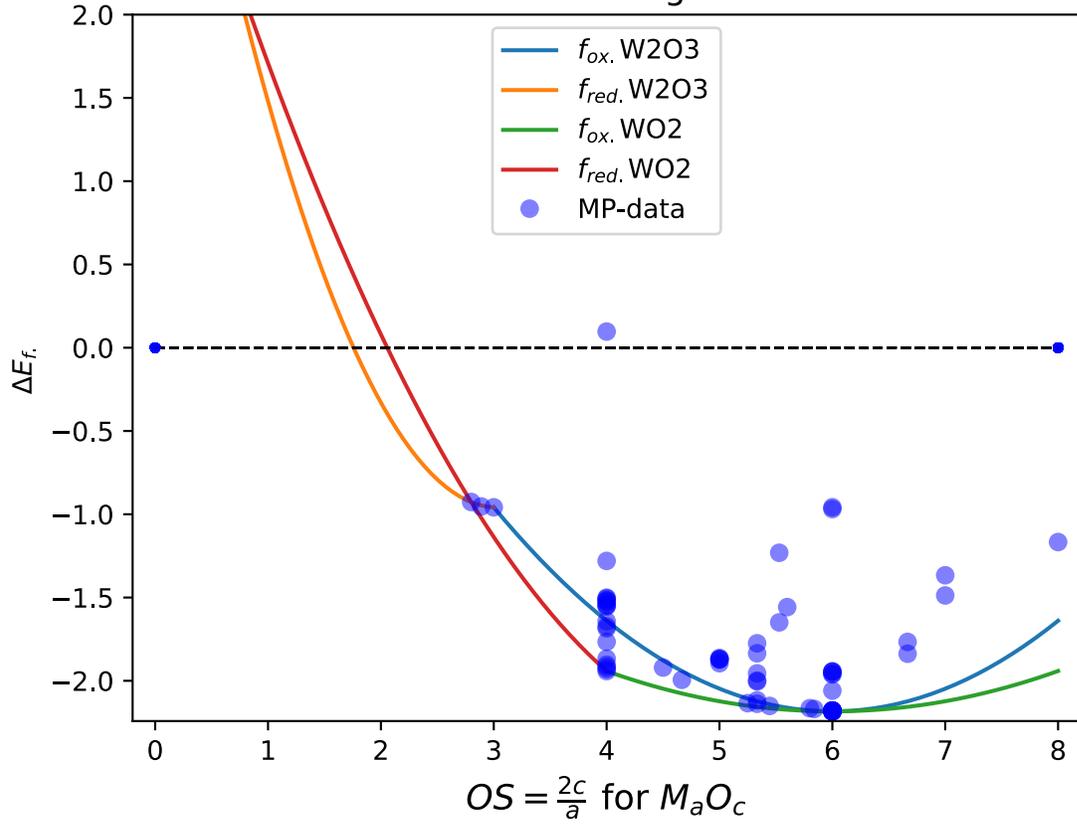
Tm cutfrve fitting vs. MP



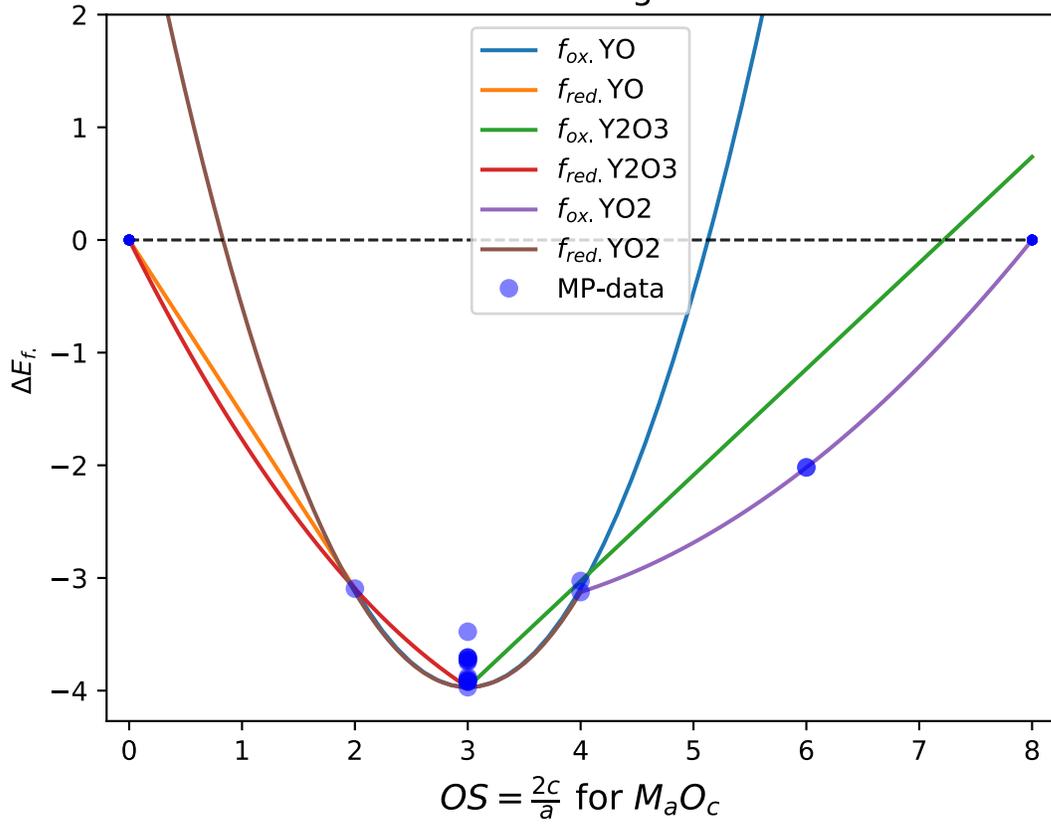
V cutfrve fitting vs. MP



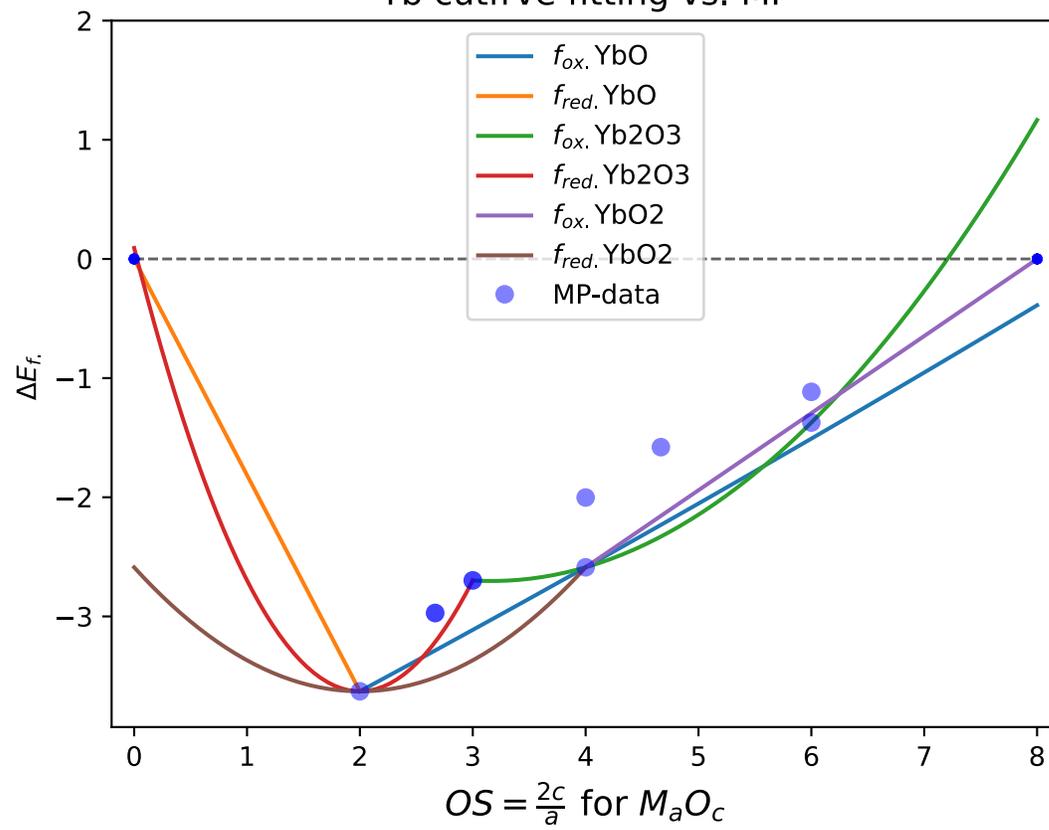
W cutfrve fitting vs. MP



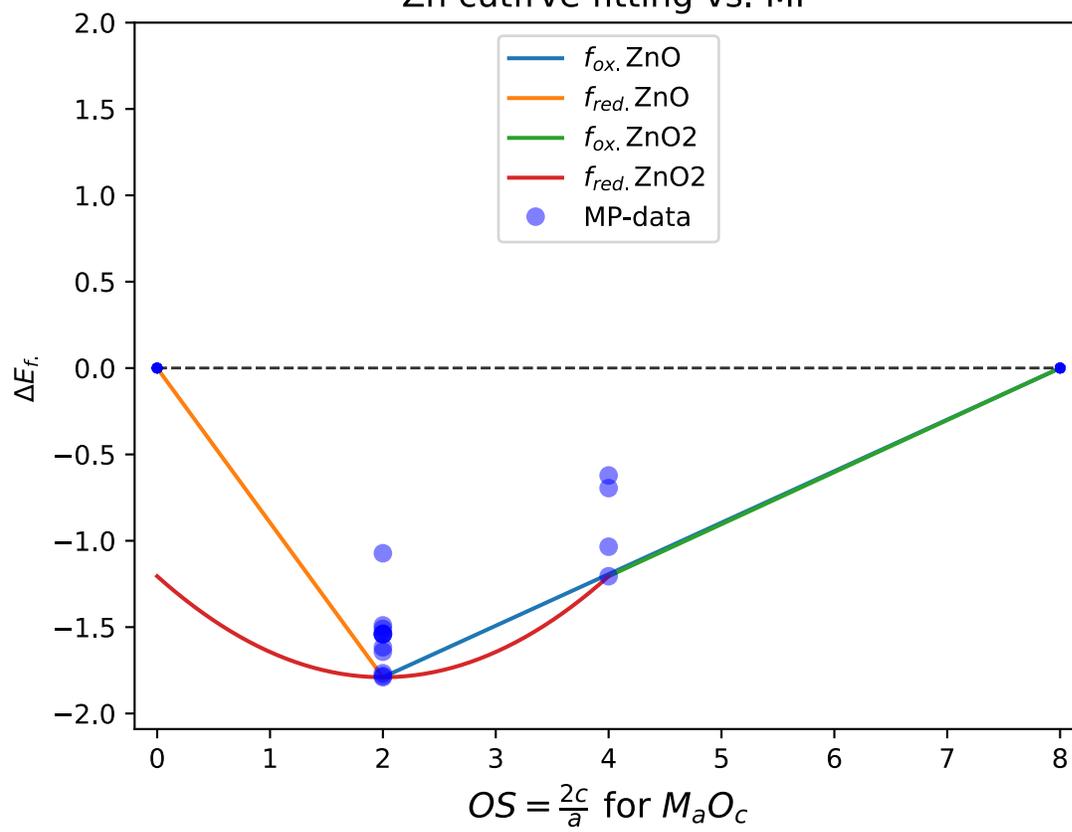
Y cutfrve fitting vs. MP



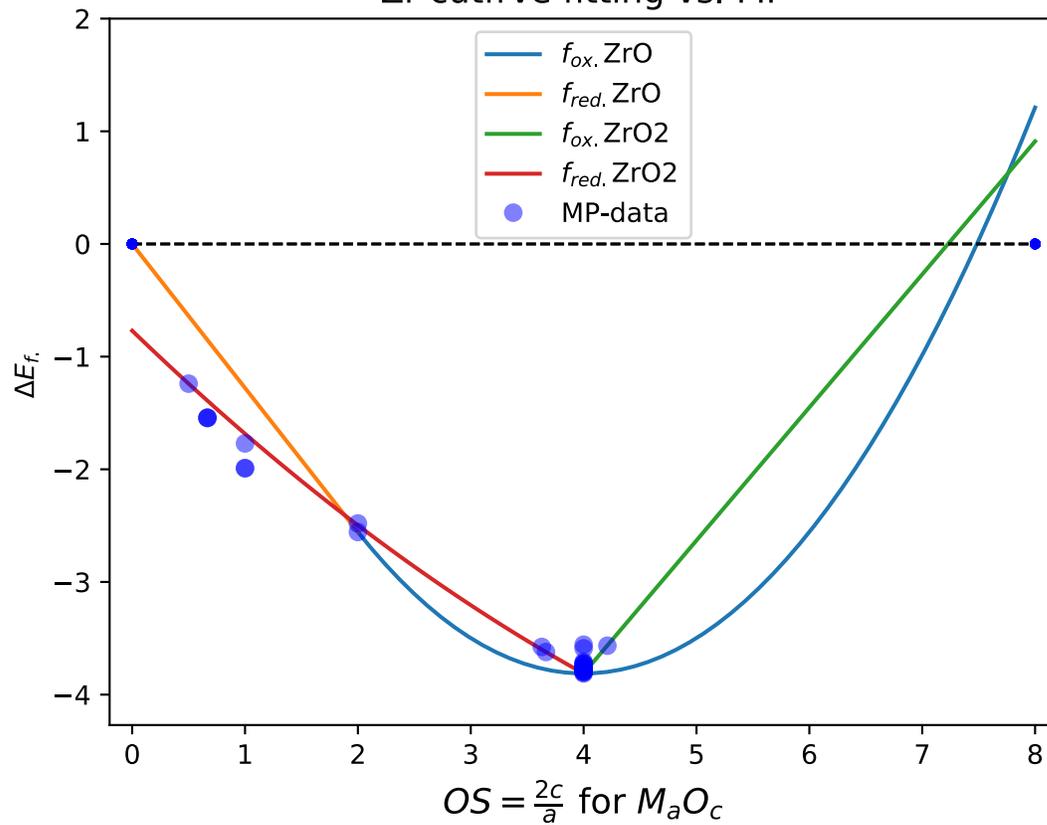
Yb cutfrve fitting vs. MP



Zn cutfrve fitting vs. MP



Zr cutfrve fitting vs. MP



3. References

1. Jain, A. *et al.* Commentary: The Materials Project: A materials genome approach to accelerating materials innovation. *APL Mater.* **1**, 011002 (2013).
2. Kirklin, S. *et al.* The Open Quantum Materials Database (OQMD): assessing the accuracy of DFT formation energies. *npj Comput. Mater.* **1**, 15010 (2015).
3. Wang, G. *et al.* Identification of an iridium-containing compound with a formal oxidation state of IX. *Nature*, **514**, 475–477 (2014).