

Supplementary Information

Anion-mediated unusual enhancement of negative thermal expansion in the oxyfluoride of PbTiO₃

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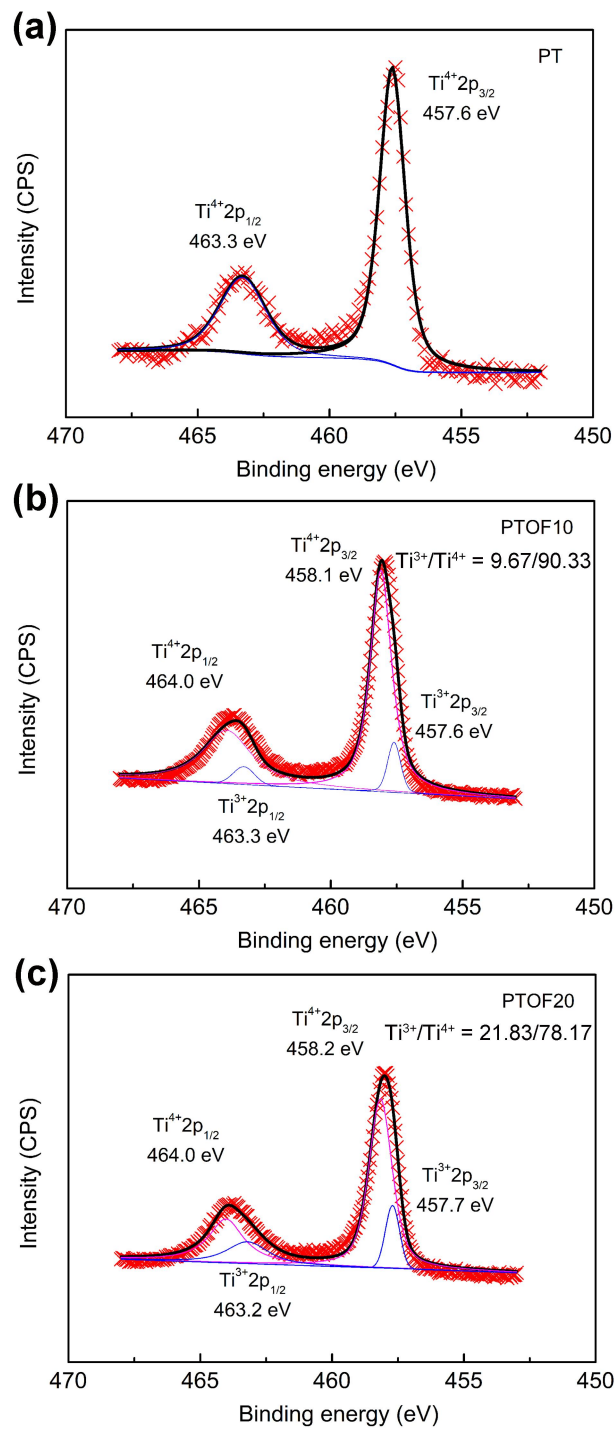


Fig. S1 X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy patterns (XPS) of Ti 2p. (a) PbTiO_3 (PT), (b) $\text{PbTiO}_{2.9}\text{F}_{0.1}$ (PTOF10), and (c) $\text{PbTiO}_{2.8}\text{F}_{0.2}$ (PTOF20).

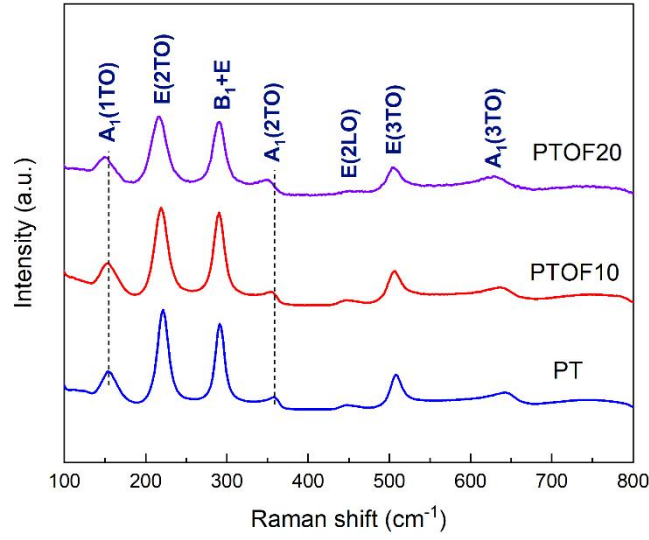


Fig. S2 Raman spectra of the PT, PTOF10, and PTOF20 compounds as a function of fluorine concentration at room temperature.

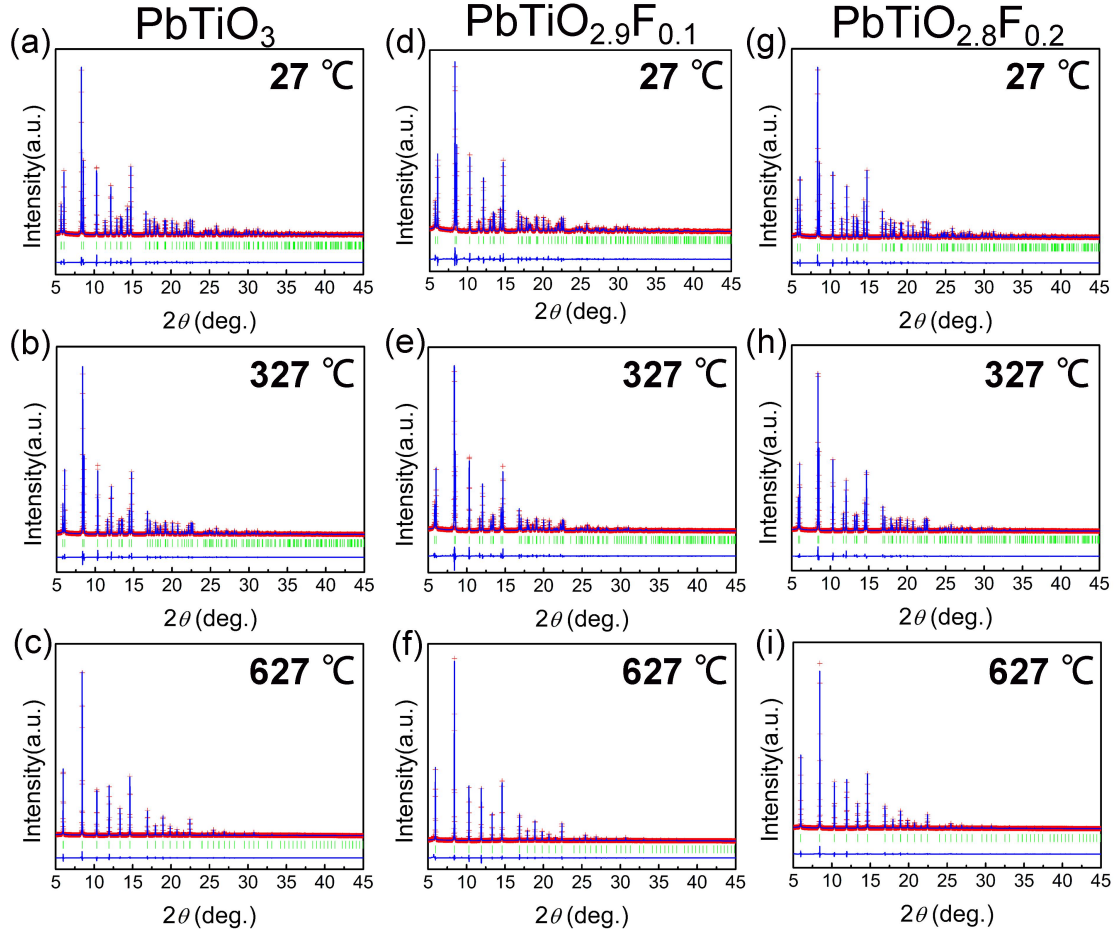


Fig. S3 Rietveld fitting patterns of synchrotron X-ray powder diffraction data in the tetragonal ferroelectric phase at room temperature ((a), (d), and (g)) and 327 °C ((b), (e), and (h)), and the cubic paraelectric phase at 627 °C ((c), (f), and (i)) of PbTiO_3 , $\text{PbTiO}_{2.9}\text{F}_{0.1}$, and $\text{PbTiO}_{2.8}\text{F}_{0.2}$, respectively.

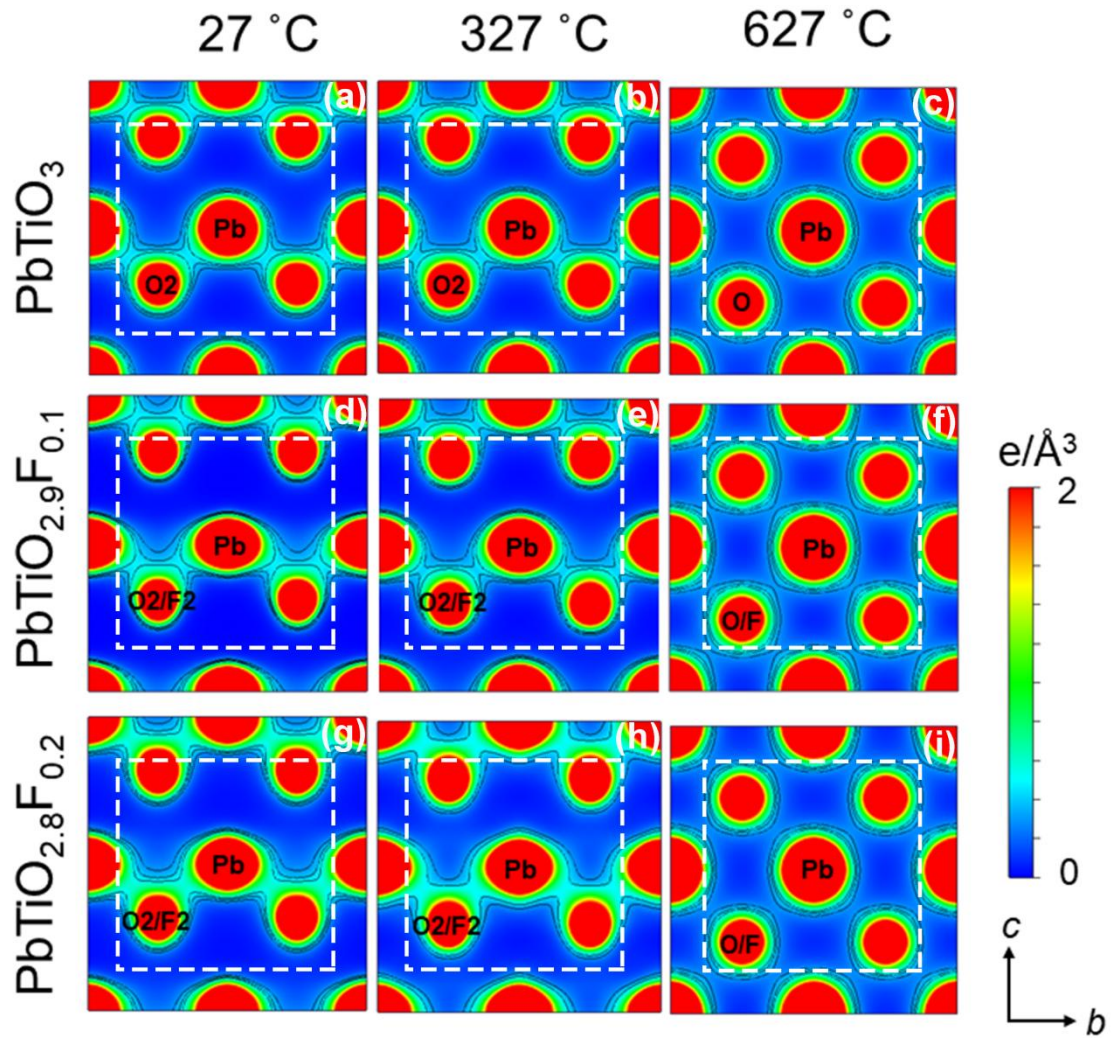


Fig. S4 Electron density distributions from the MEM calculations of $\text{PbTiO}_{3-x}\text{F}_x$ in the bc plane as a function of temperature in the tetragonal ferroelectric PbTiO_3 ((a) 27 °C and (b) 327 °C) and $\text{PbTiO}_{2.8}\text{F}_{0.2}$ ((d) 27 °C and (e) 327 °C) and cubic paraelectric PbTiO_3 ((c) 627 °C) and $\text{PbTiO}_{2.8}\text{F}_{0.2}$ ((f) 627 °C). Contours are shown from 0.3 to 0.6 $\text{\AA}^{-3}$ by with interval of 0.1 $\text{\AA}^{-3}$ in (a)-(i).

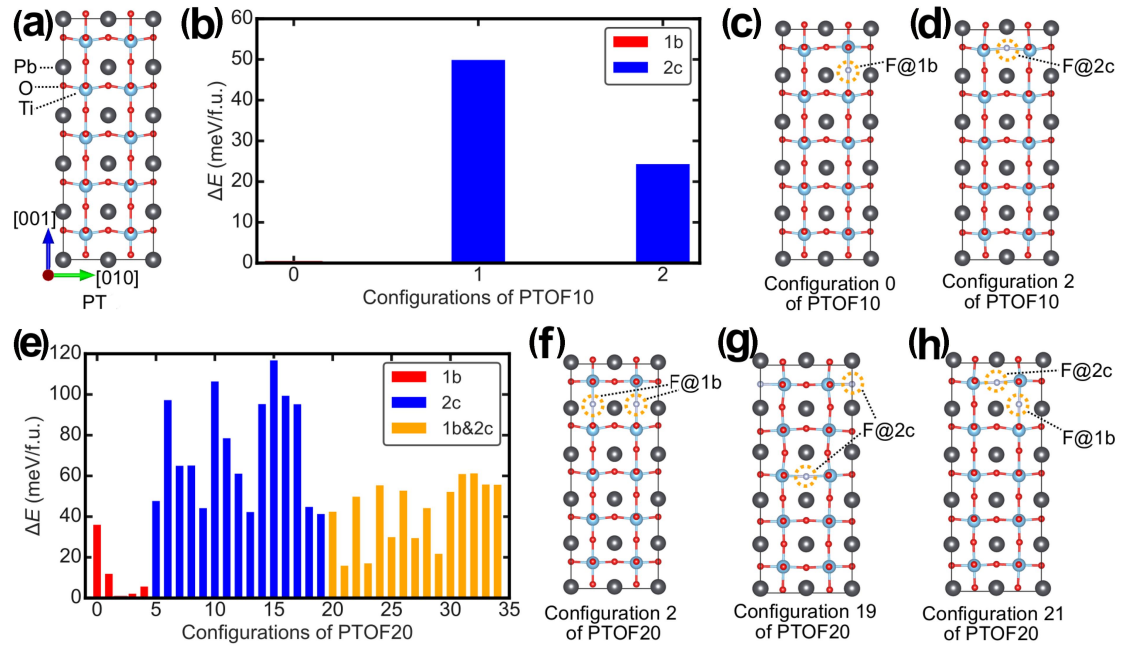


Fig. S5 First-principles calculations of $\text{PbTiO}_{3-x}\text{F}_x$ based on different configurations. (a) $1 \times 2 \times 5$ supercell of PbTiO_3 (PT). (b) Energy profile of $\text{PbTiO}_{2.9}\text{F}_{0.1}$ (PTOF10). (c) Configuration 0 of PTOF10 with the F dopant at the Wyckoff 1b site (F@1b). (d) Configuration 2 of PTOF10 with the F dopant at the Wyckoff 2c site (F@2c). (e) Energy profile of $\text{PbTiO}_{2.8}\text{F}_{0.2}$ (PTOF20). (f) Configuration 2 of PTOF20 with F@1b. (g) Configuration 19 of PTOF20 with F@2c. (h) Configuration 21 of PTOF20 with F@1b&2c.

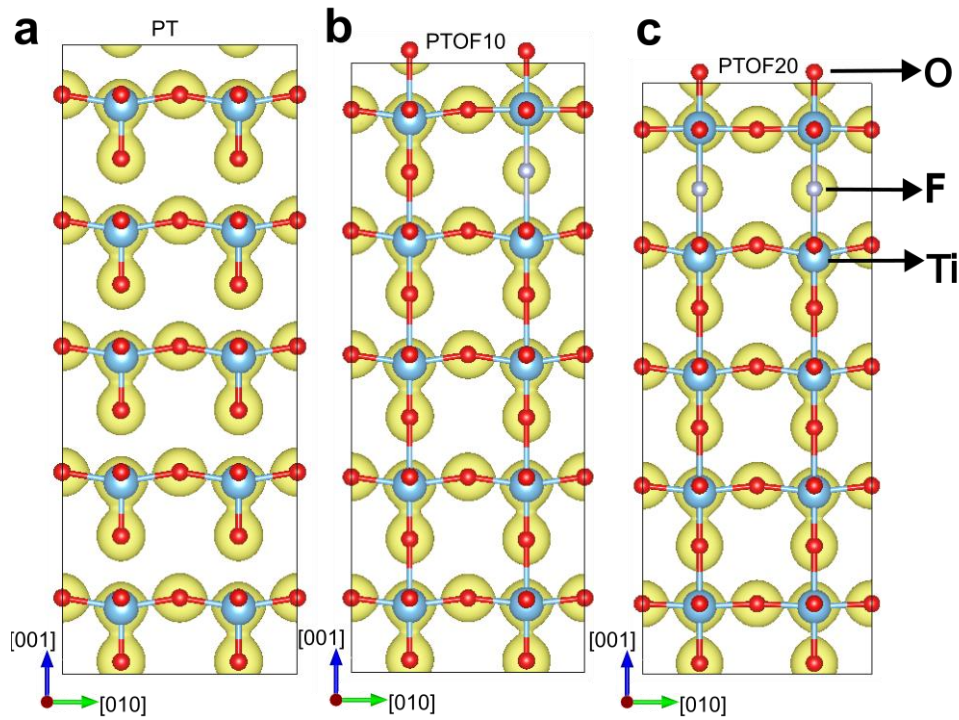


Fig. S6 The 3D charge density maps of (a) PTO, (b) PTOF10, and (c) PTOF20 projected onto the (100) plane.

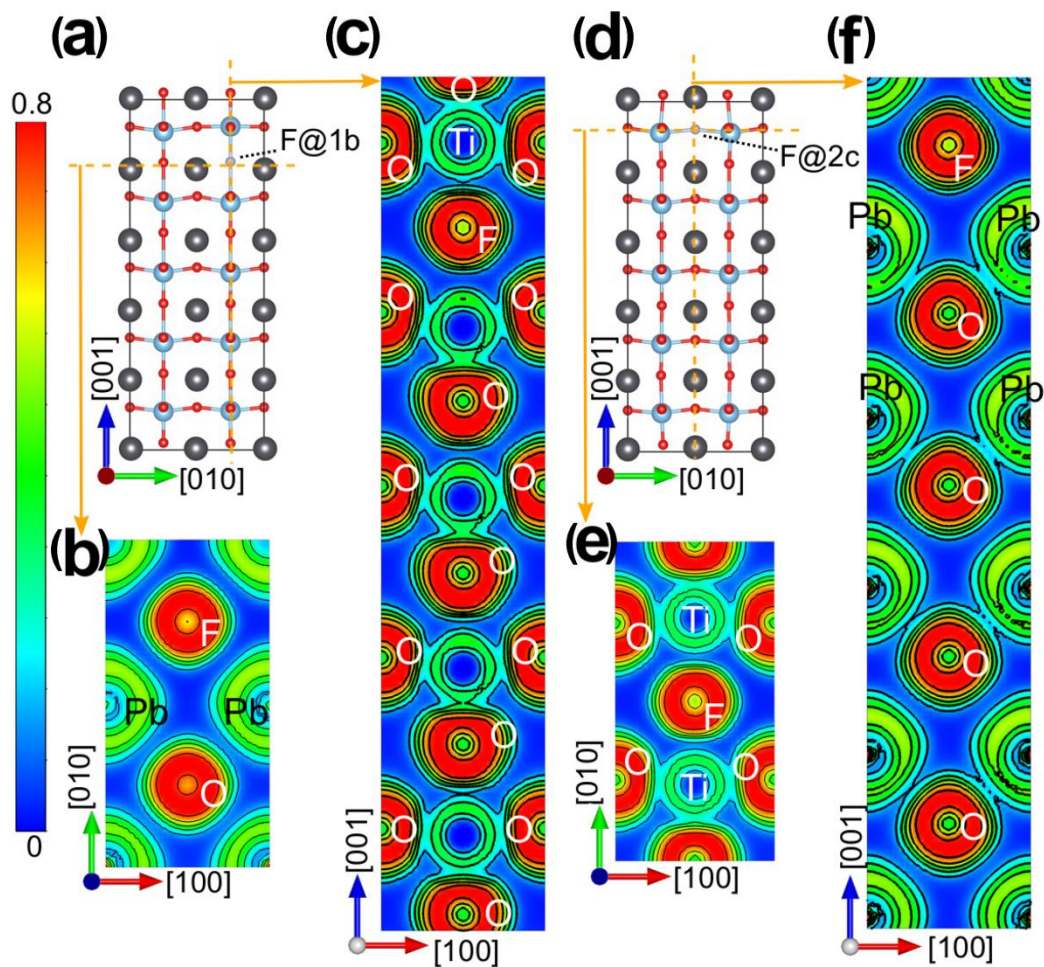


Fig. S7 Electron localization function for $\text{PbTiO}_{3-x}\text{F}_x$. (a) Configuration 0 of PTOF10 with F@1b and the corresponding ELF distribution in the (b) (001) and (c) (010) planes. (d) Configuration 2 of PTOF10 with F@2c and the corresponding ELF distribution in the (e) (001) and (f) (010) planes. The dashed orange lines in (a) and (d) show the projection planes, and the orange arrows are shown to guide the eyes.

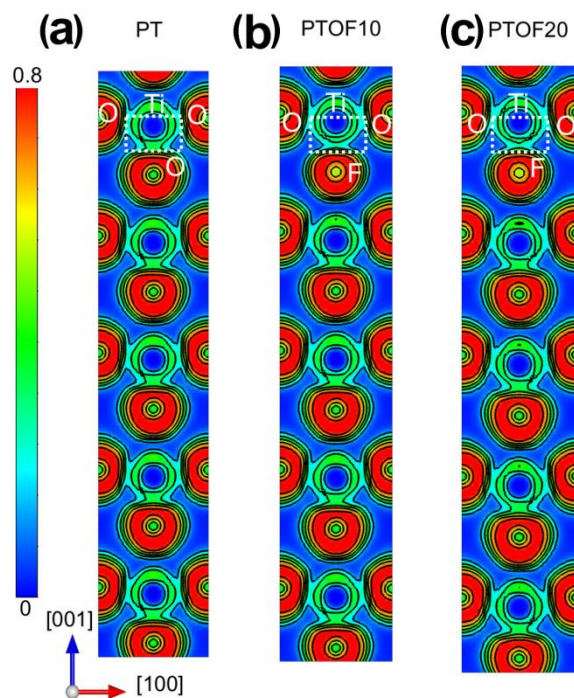


Fig. S8 ELF obtained for the experimental structures of (a) PbTiO_3 (PT), (b) $\text{PbTiO}_{2.9}\text{F}_{0.1}$ (PTOF10), and (c) $\text{PbTiO}_{2.8}\text{F}_{0.2}$ (PTOF20). The white dashed rectangles highlight the F doped Ti octahedra. The calculations were performed for the $1 \times 2 \times 5$ supercell, and the dopant positions correspond to the lowest energy configurations of the optimized structures.

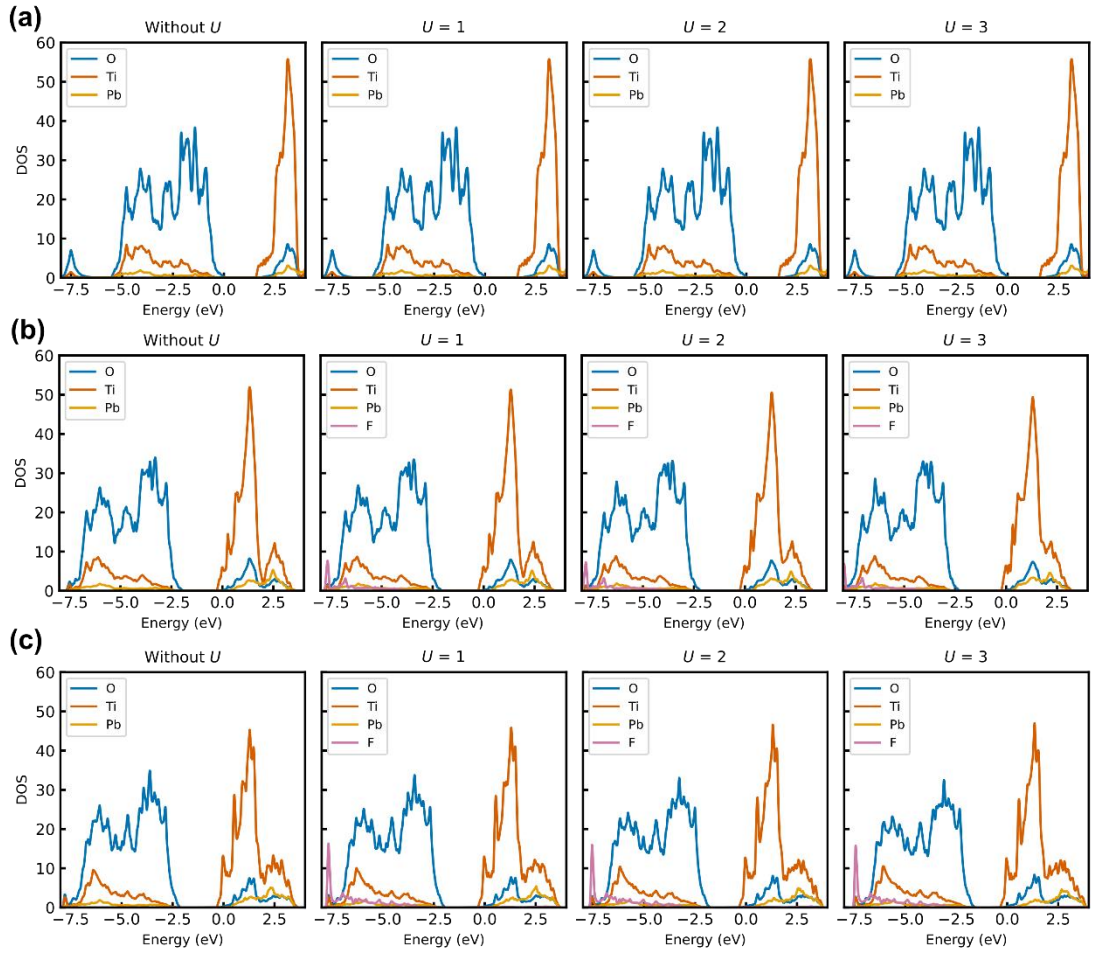


Fig. S9 Hubbard U effect on the density of states (DOS). (a) DOS of PbTiO_3 . (b) DOS of $\text{PbTiO}_{2.9}\text{O}_{0.1}$. (c) DOS of $\text{PbTiO}_{2.8}\text{O}_{0.2}$.

Table SI. Crystal structure parameters obtained from first-principles calculations for undoped PbTiO_3 (PT) and the lowest energy configurations of $\text{PbTiO}_{2.9}\text{F}_{0.1}$ (PTOF10) and $\text{PbTiO}_{2.8}\text{F}_{0.2}$ (PTOF20). The structural data taken from the experiment is shown in brackets for a comparison.

Structural properties	Materials		
	PT	PTOF10	PTOF20
a [Å]	3.887 (3.901)	3.911 (3.906)	3.924 (3.908)
c [Å]	4.155 (4.150)	4.083(4.132)	4.044 (4.126)
V [Å ³]	62.777 (63.154)	62.453 (63.041)	62.269 (63.014)
c/a	1.069 (1.064)	1.044 (1.058)	1.031 (1.055)

Table SII. Average Bader (static) charges calculated for undoped PbTiO_3 (PT) and the lowest energy configurations of $\text{PbTiO}_{2.9}\text{F}_{0.1}$ (PTOF10) and $\text{PbTiO}_{2.8}\text{F}_{0.2}$ (PTOF20).

Element	Materials		
	PT	PTOF10	PTOF20
Pb [e]	1.36	1.36	1.36
Ti [e]	2.14	2.13	2.11
O [e]	-1.17	-1.18	-1.18
F [e]	–	-0.79	-0.8

Table SIII. Average polar displacements along the c axis obtained from first-principles calculations for undoped PbTiO_3 (PT) and the lowest energy configurations of $\text{PbTiO}_{2.9}\text{F}_{0.1}$ (PTOF10) and $\text{PbTiO}_{2.8}\text{F}_{0.2}$ (PTOF20). The structural data taken from experiment is shown in brackets for a comparison.

Displacements [Å]	Materials		
	PT	PTOF10	PTOF20
δ_{Pb}	0.44(0.49)	0.38(0.48)	0.34(0.46)
δ_{Ti}	0.32(0.33)	0.25(0.32)	0.18(0.31)

Table SIV. The interatomic distance of PbTiO_3 (PT), $\text{PbTiO}_{2.9}\text{F}_{0.1}$ (PTOF10), and $\text{PbTiO}_{2.8}\text{F}_{0.2}$ (PTOF20) compounds at room temperature.

Distance (Å)	PT	PTOF10	PTOF20
Ti-O1/F1 (short)	1.682(3)	1.752(9)	1.751(10)
Ti-O1/F1 (long)	2.468(3)	2.378(9)	2.372(10)
Ti-O2/F2 ($\times 4$)	1.9755(4)	1.9644(14)	1.9664(15)
Pb-O1/F1($\times 4$)	2.8093(6)	2.7990(12)	2.7991(13)
Pb-O2/F2($\times 4$)	2.5318(13)	2.596(8)	2.592(8)
Pb-O2'/F2'($\times 4$)	3.1985(16)	3.110(10)	3.111(10)