
Supplementary Material

Fundamental material property trends in the $\text{La}_{0.8-x}\text{Nd}_x\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$
series: crystal structure and thermal expansion

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1. Material characterisation

1.1 Quantitative phase analysis

Formation of secondary phases (CaO and $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_5$) were caused by substitution with high concentrations of Nd ($x \geq 0.7$ for $\text{La}_{0.8-x}\text{Nd}_x\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$). Table S-1 gives the results of the XRD quantitative phase analysis for $\text{La}_{0.1}\text{Nd}_{0.7}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$.

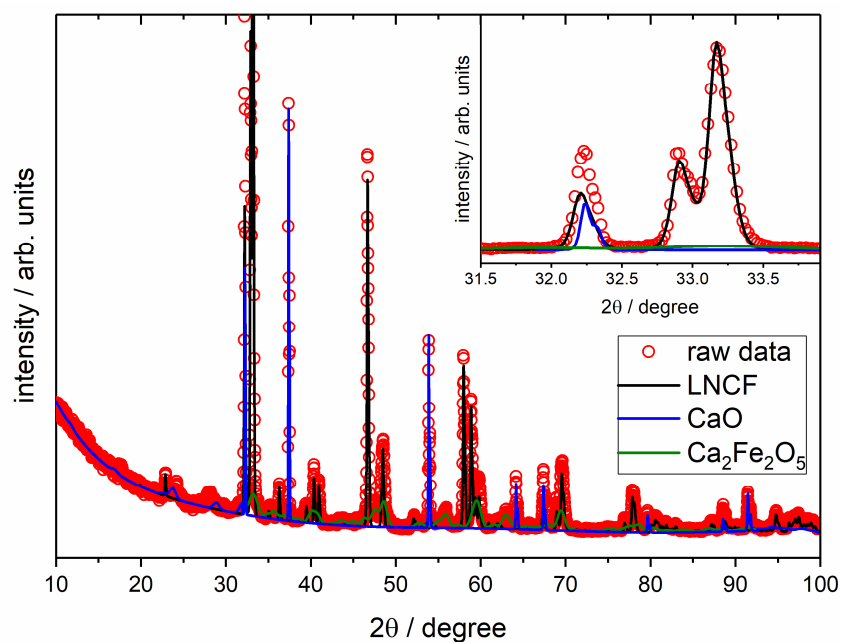


Fig. S-1. Room temperature powder diffraction pattern of $\text{La}_{0.1}\text{Nd}_{0.7}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ (LNCF) (circles) and fit obtained from Rietveld refinement (solid lines represent the refined patterns of CaO and $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_5$; quantitative analysis in Table S-1).

Tab. S-1. Weight percent fraction of the $\text{La}_{0.1}\text{Nd}_{0.7}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ phase mixture calcined at 1200°C for 10 h.

compound	wt-%
$\text{La}_{0.8-x}\text{Nd}_x\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ *	66
CaO	26
$\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_5$	8

*matrix with unknown cation composition.

1.2 Thermal expansion and phase transition

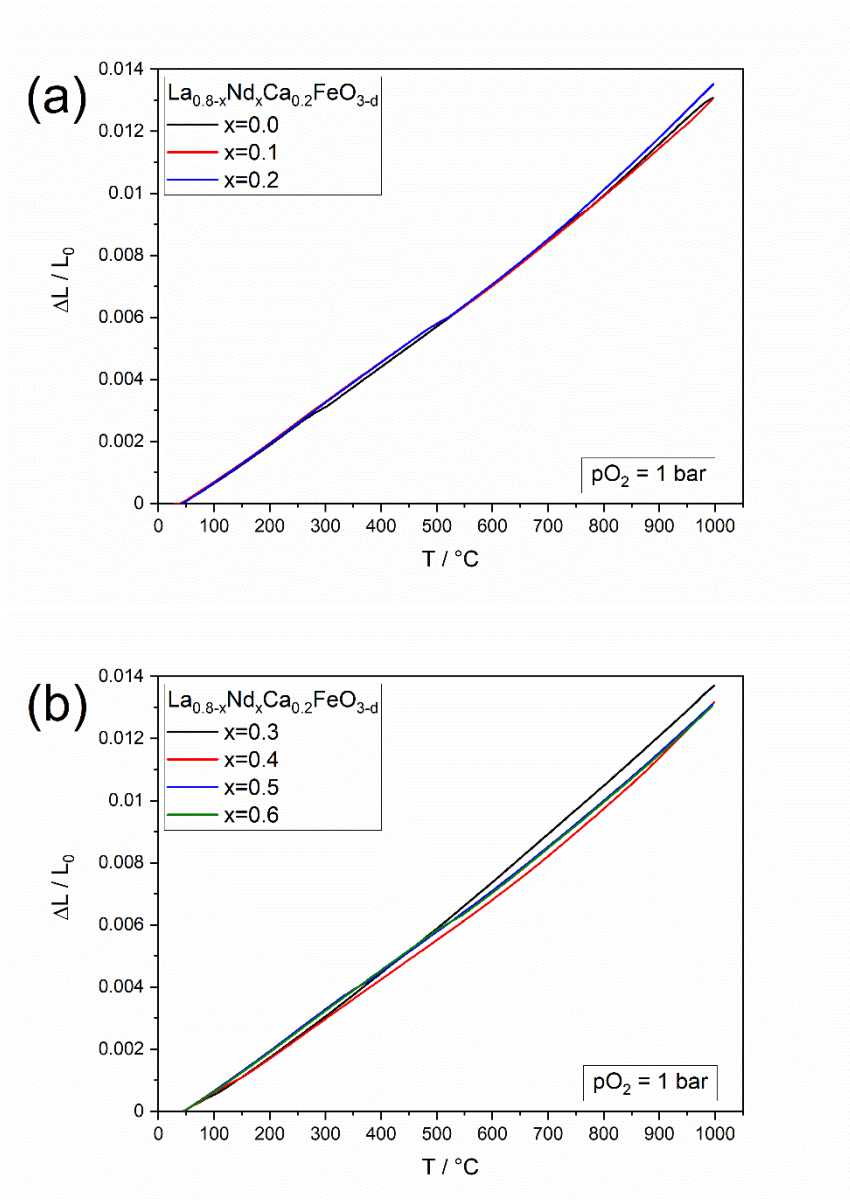


Fig. S-2. Thermal expansion of dense ceramic samples from the series $\text{La}_{0.8-x}\text{Nd}_x\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 0.6$) for (a) $x=0-0.2$ and (b) $x=0.3-0.6$ at $p\text{O}_2 = 1$ bar. The expansion curve of $\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ ($x=0$) was taken from [1].

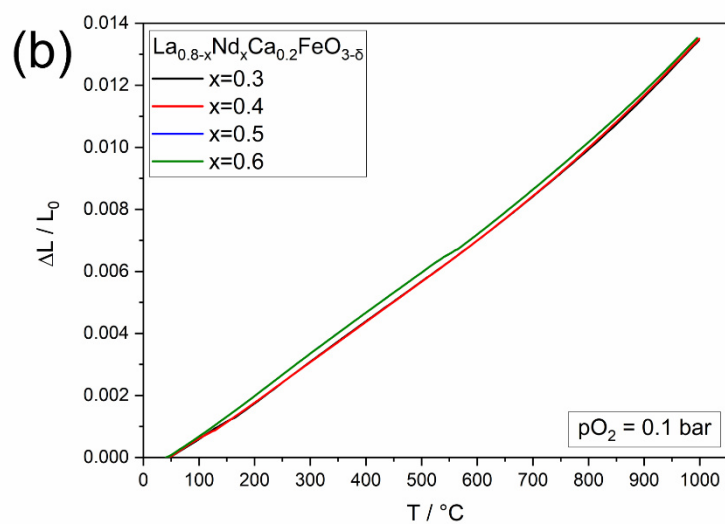
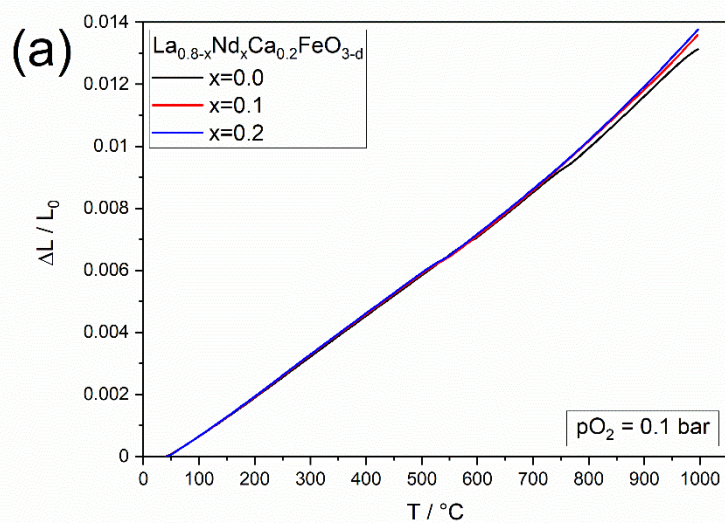


Fig. S-3. Thermal expansion of dense ceramic samples from the series $\text{La}_{0.8-x}\text{Nd}_x\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 0.6$) for (a) $x=0-0.2$ and (b) $x=0.3-0.6$ (expansion curves for $x=0.3$ and $x=0.5$ superimpose with those of $x=0.4$) at $p\text{O}_2 = 0.1$ bar. The expansion curve of $\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ ($x=0$) was taken from [1].

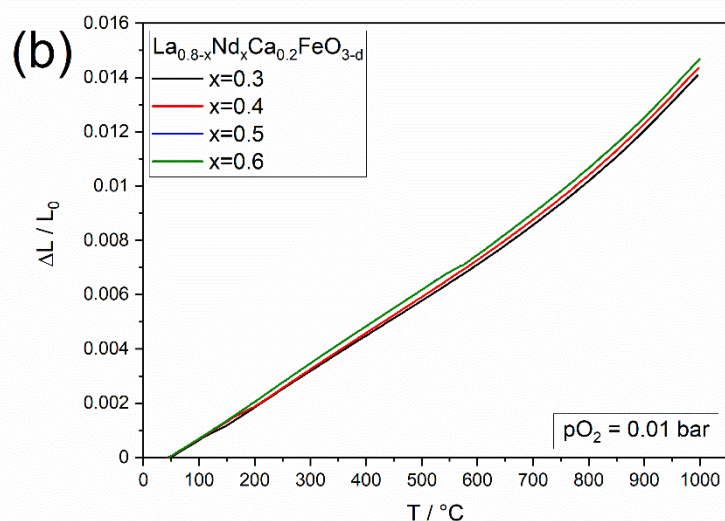
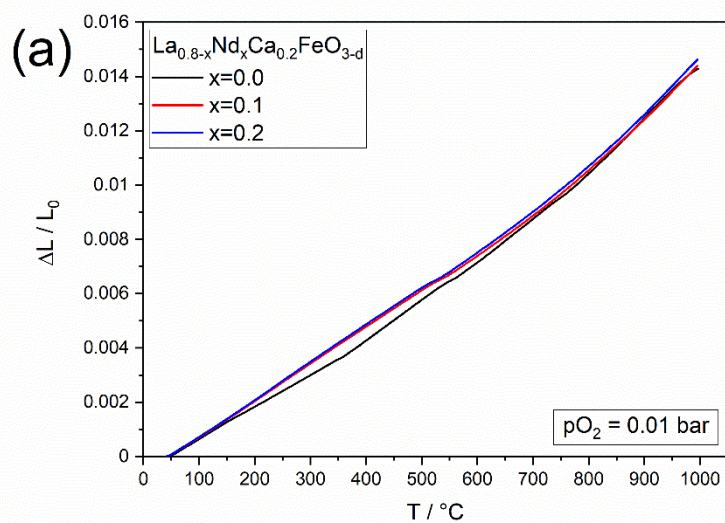


Fig. S-4. Thermal expansion of dense ceramic samples from the series $\text{La}_{0.8-x}\text{Nd}_x\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 0.6$) for (a) $x=0-0.2$ and (b) $x=0.3-0.6$ (expansion curve for $x=0.5$ superimpose with those of $x=0.3$) at $p\text{O}_2 = 0.01 \text{ bar}$. The expansion curve of $\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ ($x=0$) was taken from [1].

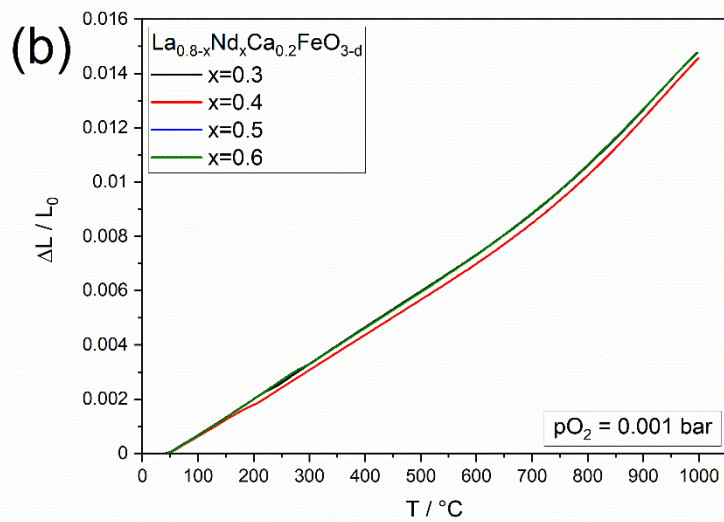
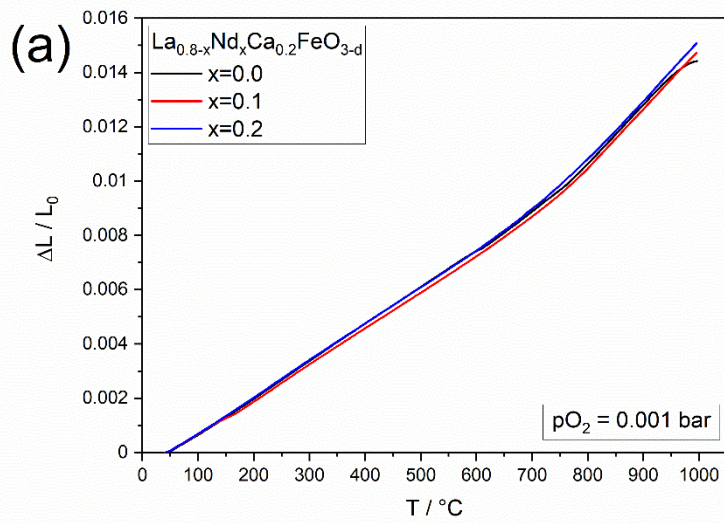


Fig. S-5. Thermal expansion of dense ceramic samples from the series $\text{La}_{0.8-x}\text{Nd}_x\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 0.6$) for (a) $x=0-0.2$ and (b) $x=0.3-0.6$ (expansion curves for $x=0.3$ and $x=0.5$ superimpose with those of $x=0.6$) at $p\text{O}_2 = 0.001 \text{ bar}$. The expansion curve of $\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ ($x=0$) was taken from [1].

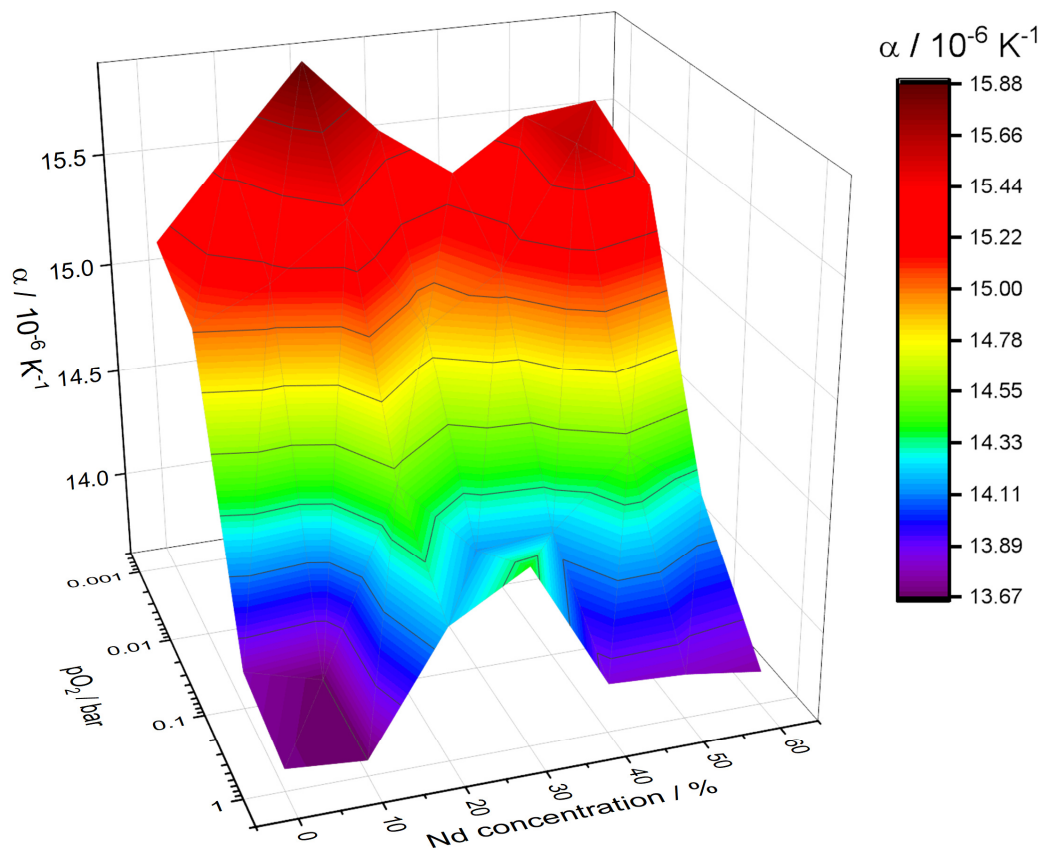


Fig. S-6. Average thermal expansion coefficients of $\text{La}_{0.8-x}\text{Nd}_x\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 0.6$) in the temperature range $50 \leq T/\text{°C} \leq 1000$ as a function of Nd concentration and oxygen partial pressure; data for the Nd-free compound was taken from literature [1].

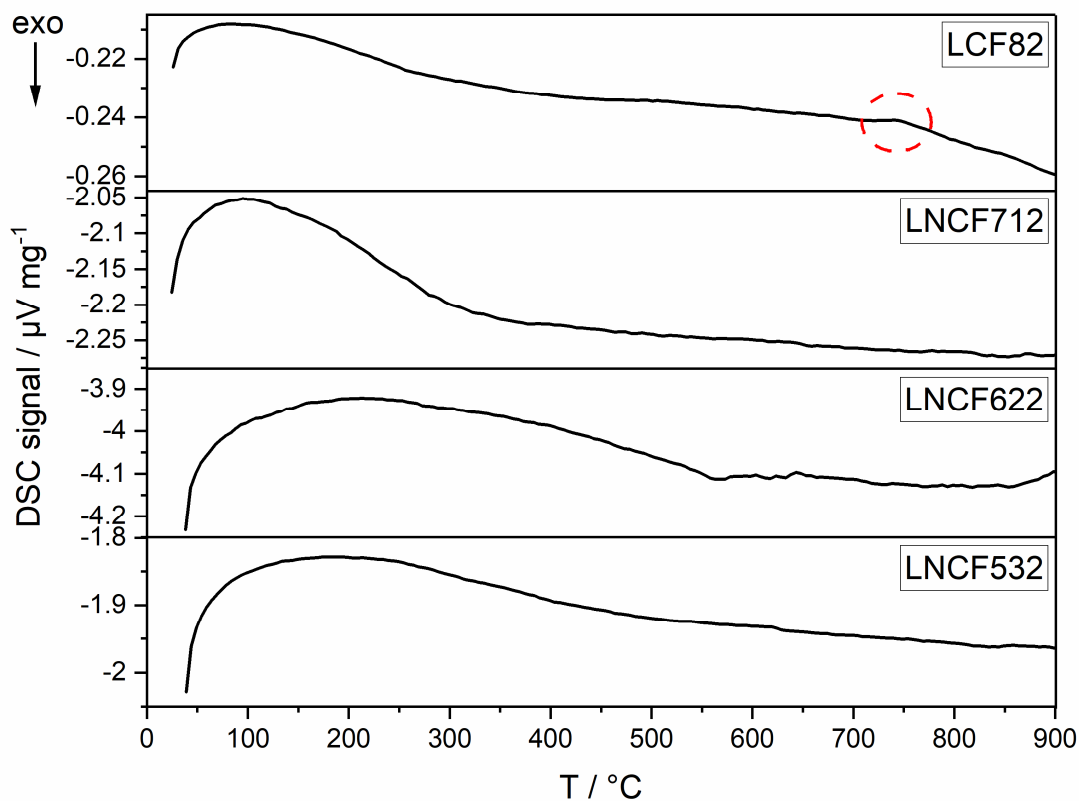


Fig. S-7. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) of $\text{La}_{0.8-x}\text{Nd}_x\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ (LCF82), $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Nd}_{0.1}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ (LNCF712), $\text{La}_{0.6}\text{Nd}_{0.2}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ (LNCF622) and $\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Nd}_{0.3}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ (LNCF532) in 20% O_2 -rest Ar; The peak at approximately 740°C (for LCF82; dashed circle) is due to the reversible phase transformation from the orthorhombic to the trigonal modification, which was also reported by Price *et al.* [2]. In contrast, no peaks were observed for the Nd-containing compounds.

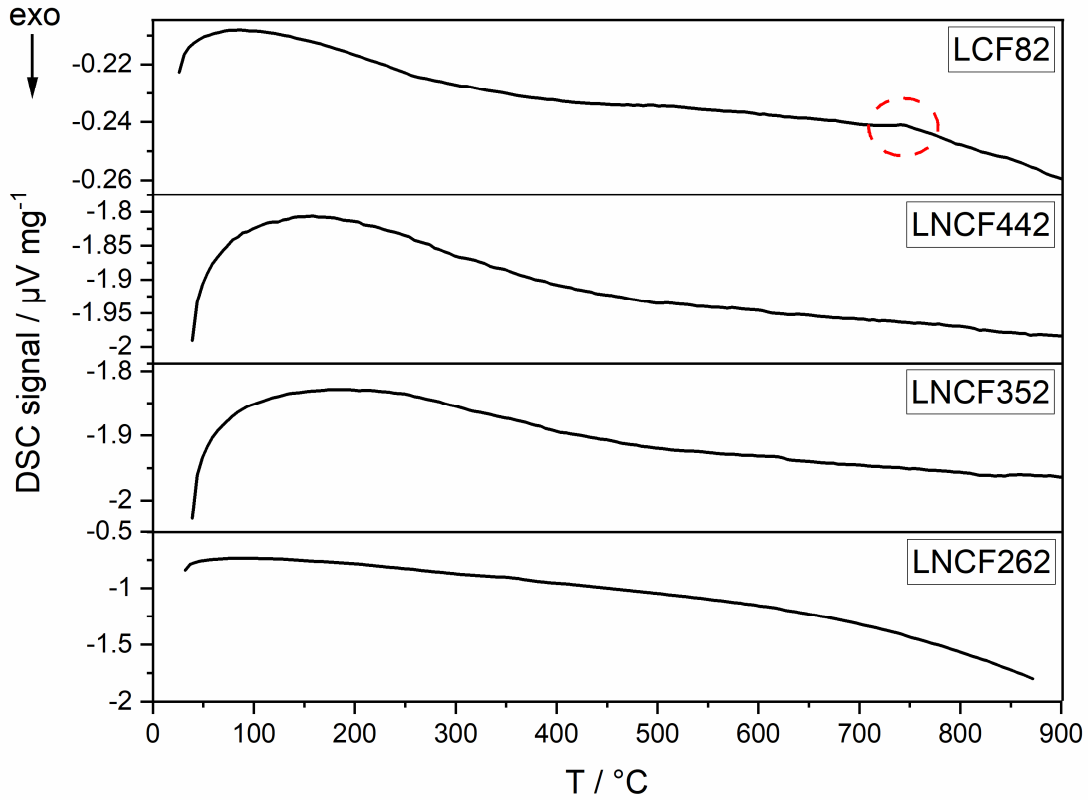


Fig. S-8. DSC of $\text{La}_{0.8-x}\text{Nd}_x\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ (LCF82), $\text{La}_{0.4}\text{Nd}_{0.4}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ (LNCF442), $\text{La}_{0.3}\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ (LNCF352) and $\text{La}_{0.2}\text{Nd}_{0.6}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ (LNCF262) in 20% O_2 -rest Ar; The peak at approximately 740°C (for LCF82; dashed circle) is due to the reversible phase transformation from the orthorhombic to the trigonal modification, which was also reported by Price *et al.* [2]. In contrast, no peaks were observed for the Nd-containing compounds.

2. References

- [1] Berger C, Bucher E, Windischbacher A, Boese AD, Sitte W (2018) Strontium-free rare earth perovskite ferrites with fast oxygen exchange kinetics: Experiment and theory. *J Solid State Chem* 259:57-66. doi:10.1016/j.jssc.2017.12.019
- [2] Price PM, Rabenberg E, Thomsen D, Misture ST, Butt DP (2014) Phase transformations in calcium-substituted lanthanum ferrite. *Journal of the American Ceramic Society* 97 (7):2241-2248. doi:10.1111/jace.12891