Supporting information

Study of polycrystalline bulk Sr₃OsO₆ double-perovskite insulator: comparison with 1000 K ferromagnetic epitaxial films

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Table S1Selected bond lengths in a monoclinic Sr₃OsO₆ synthesized under high-
pressure

Bond	Bond length (Å)	Bond	Bond length (Å)
Sr1–O1	2.813(13) ×1, 2.898(6) ×1 2.937(6) ×1, 3.186(13) ×1	Sr203	2.265(1) ×2
Sr1–O2	2.419(6) ×1, 2.692(13) ×1 3.194(13) ×1, 3.424(7) ×1	Os-O1	1.887(1) ×2
Sr1–O3	2.607(10) ×1, 2.795(8) ×1 3.143(8) ×1, 3.259(9) ×1	Os–O2	1.895(1) ×2
Sr201	2.297(1) ×2	Os03	1.885(1) ×2
Sr2–O2	2.248(1) ×2		

Based on the bond lengths above, the bond valence sums (BVS) ^{S1} of Sr and Os are calculated from the parameters of $R_0 = 1.958$ Å and B = 0.479 Å for Sr²⁺ and $R_0 = 1.904$ and B = 0.375 Å for Os⁶⁺;^{S2} BVS(Sr1) = 1.82, BVS(Sr2) = 3.13, and BVS(Os1) = 6.25. The averaged Sr2–O (2.27 Å) is significantly shorter, resulting in the typically high BVS; this suggest that the bond is highly compressed. The compressed Sr–O bond seems to be common for a specific class of perovskite oxides, in which the Sr atom locates at the perovskite-B site such as Ba₃SrRu₂O₉ (2.360 Å),^{S3} Sr₂Sr_{0.67}U_{1.33}O₆ (2.3297 Å),^{S4} Ba₂SrTeO₆ (2.328 Å),^{S5} and Ba₂SrWO₆ (2.410 Å).^{S5}

Table S2 Atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters $(U_{eq}, 10^{-3} \text{ Å}^2)$ for a tetragonal Sr₃OsO₆ as measured by the synchrotron X-ray diffraction at room temperature

Site	WP	Occp.	X	у	Z	$U_{ m eq}$
Sr1	16 <i>i</i>	0.25	0.0438(13)	0.5381(14)	0.2810(9)	14.6(6)
Os	2b	1	0	0	0.5	14.6
Sr2	16 <i>i</i>	0.125	0.0695(8)	0	0.0521(9)	14.6
O1	4e	1	0	0	0.2766(16)	12.7
O2	8h	1	0.3657(16)	0.1956(14)	0.0	12.7

WP: Wyckoff position. Space group: *I*4/*m* (Tetragonal; No.87); lattice constants a = 5.8595(1) Å, b = 8.2380(1) Å; cell volume = 282.84(1) Å³; $d_{cal} = 6.447$ g cm⁻³; Chemical formula sum: Sr₃OsO₆ (*Z* = 2); and the final *R* indices are 1.904% (*R*_{wp}), 1.313% (*R*_p), 1.845% (*R*_B), and 0.769% (*R*_F). The mass fraction of the tetragonal phase is 45.54 wt%.

Table S3 Atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (U_{eq} , 10⁻³ Å²) for a cubic Sr₃OsO₆ as measured by the synchrotron X-ray diffraction at room temperature

Site	WP	Occp.	x	у	Z	$U_{ m eq}$
Sr1	32 <i>f</i>	0.25	0.2736(4)	0.2736	0.2736	17.6(15)
Os	4 <i>b</i>	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.9(4)
Sr2	32 <i>f</i>	0.125	0.0330(3)	0.0330	0.0330	17.6
01	24 <i>e</i>	1	0.2734(6)	0.0	0.0	12.7

WP: Wyckoff position. Space group: *Fm*-3*m* (Cubic; No.225); lattice constants a = 8.2521(1) Å; cell volume = 561.94(1) Å³; $d_{cal} = 6.490$ g cm⁻³; Chemical formula sum: Sr₃OsO₆ (*Z* = 4); and the final *R* indices are 1.904% (R_{wp}), 1.313% (R_p), 1.648% (R_B), and 0.738% (R_F). The mass fraction of the cubic phase is 53.26 wt%.



Fig. S1 Rietveld refinement of the synchrotron XRD profile ($\lambda = 0.65298$ Å) collected at room temperature for a high-pressure synthesized Sr₃OsO₆. Coexisting tetragonal (*I*4/*m*) and cubic (*Fm*-3*m*) structures and an Os impurity were considered in the analysis. The crosses and solid lines show the observed and calculated patterns, respectively, with their differences shown at the bottom. The expected Bragg reflections are marked by ticks for the *I*4/*m* (top; 53.26 wt.%) and *Fm*-3*m* (middle; 45.54 wt.%) structures and Os (bottom; 1.19 wt.%).



Fig. S2 (a) A crystal structure image of the tetragonal Sr_3OsO_6 (*I*4/*m*) viewed from the b-axis, in which SrO_6 and OsO_6 octahedra are drawn in orange and red, respectively. The Sr atom position at the perovskite A-site is drawn as a green sphere. (b) Alternative image viewed from the c-axis.



Fig. S3 (a) A crystal structure image of the cubic Sr_3OsO_6 (*Fm*-3*m*) viewed from the [110] direction, in which SrO_6 and OsO_6 octahedra are drawn in orange and red, respectively. The Sr atom position at the perovskite A-site is drawn as a green sphere. (b) Alternative image viewed from the a-axis.

References

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