

Supporting Information to:

Structural and magnetic phase transitions in the

$A_nB_nO_{3n-2}$ anion-deficient perovskites

$Pb_2Ba_2BiFe_5O_{13}$ and $Pb_{1.5}Ba_{2.5}Bi_2Fe_6O_{16}$

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Table S1. Compositional dependence of the lattice parameters for the $\text{Pb}_{2-x}\text{Ba}_{2+x}\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_{16}$ solid solutions (T = 625K).

Formula	a , Å	b , Å	c , Å	V , Å ³
$\text{Pb}_{1.3}\text{Ba}_{2.7}\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_{16}$	5.80732(4)	3.98947(3)	33.1772(3)	768.65(1)
$\text{Pb}_{1.5}\text{Ba}_{2.5}\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_{16}$	5.80362(5)	3.99049(3)	33.1391(3)	767.48(2)
$\text{Pb}_{1.7}\text{Ba}_{2.3}\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_{16}$	5.79861(8)	3.99020(5)	33.1037(5)	765.94(3)
* $\text{Pb}_{2.0}\text{Ba}_{2.0}\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_{16}$	5.79329(6)	3.98877(4)	33.0715(4)	764.22(2)

* - contains admixtures

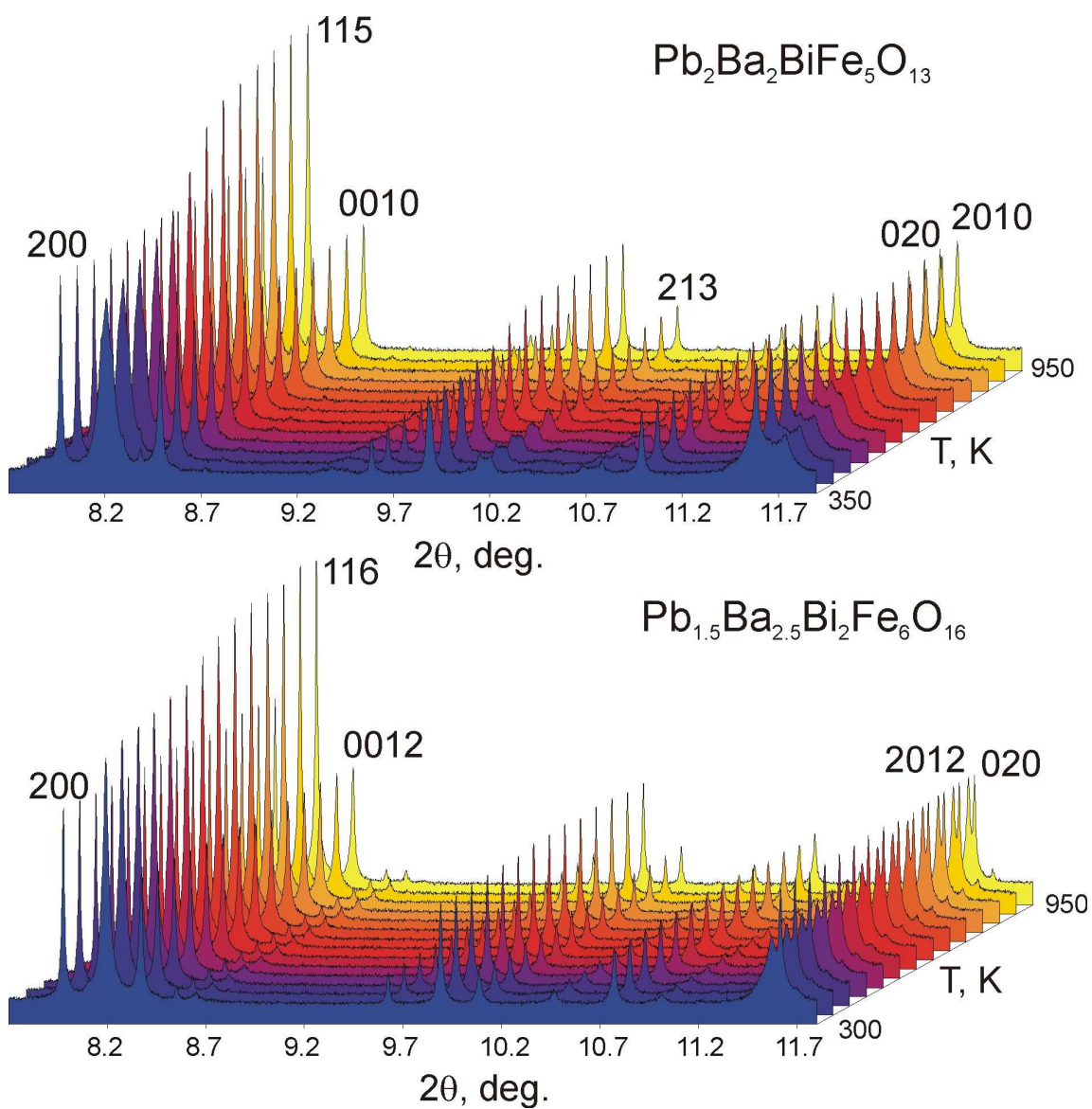


Figure S1. Temperature dependence of the synchrotron powder X-ray diffraction patterns for $\text{Pb}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{BiFe}_5\text{O}_{13}$ and $\text{Pb}_{1.5}\text{Ba}_{2.5}\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_{16}$.

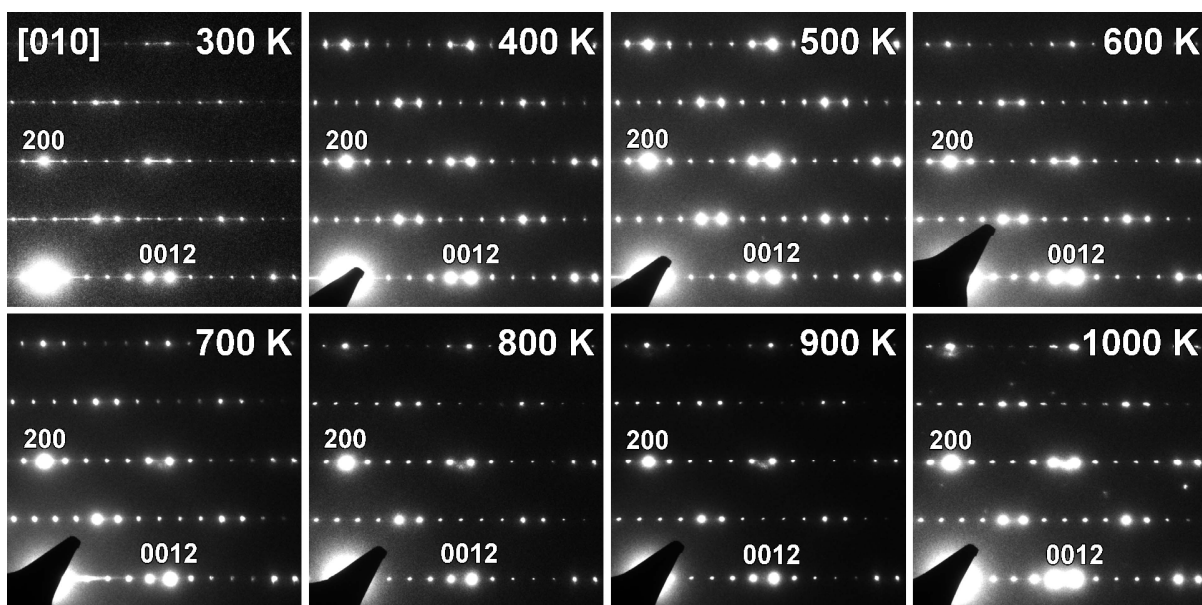


Figure S2. [010] ED patterns of $\text{Pb}_{1.5}\text{Ba}_{2.5}\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_{16}$ at different temperatures. Note vanishing the diffuse streaks above 600K.

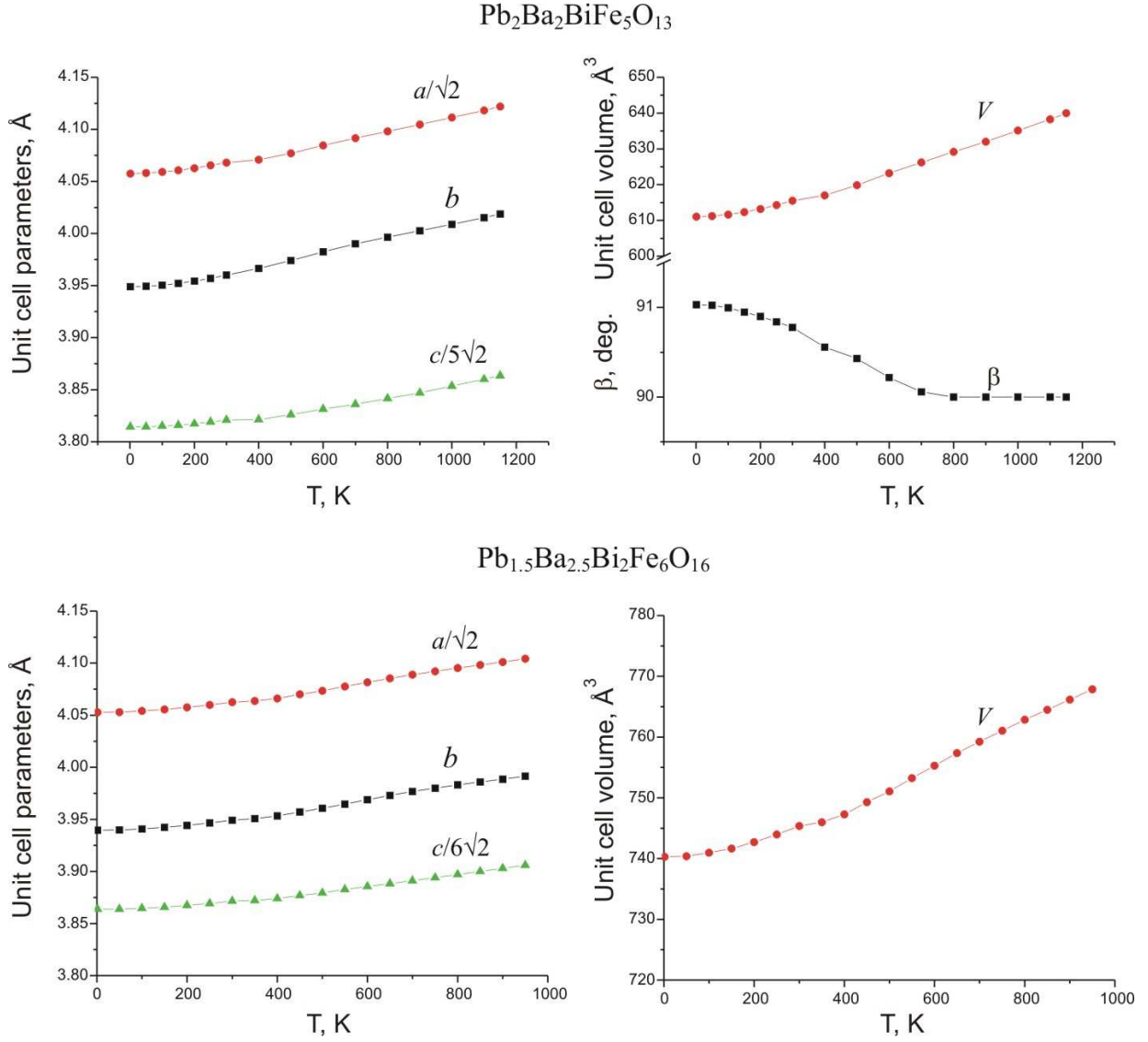


Figure S3. Temperature dependence of the lattice parameters and unit cell volume for $\text{Pb}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{BiFe}_5\text{O}_{13}$ and $\text{Pb}_{1.5}\text{Ba}_{2.5}\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_{16}$. The small kinks at RT are due to changing the sample environment.

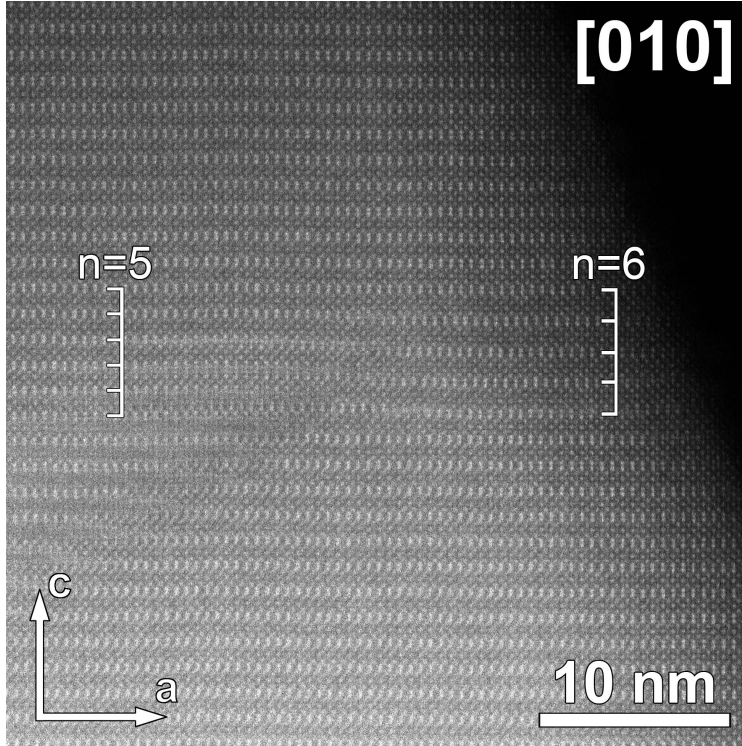


Figure S4. HAADF-STEM image of stacking faults in the $\text{Pb}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{BiFe}_5\text{O}_{13}$. The domain of the $n = 6$ homologue is inserted into the $n = 5$ matrix.

Table S2. Symmetry operators of the $P_5\bar{1}$ magnetic space group (#2.7 in Belov-Neronova-Smirnova notations).

Seitz symbol	Symmetry operator	Seitz symbol	Symmetry operator
$(1 0,0,0)$	x, y, z, m	$(1 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0)'$	$x, y+1/2, z, -m$
$(\bar{1} 0,0,0)$	$-x, -y, -z, m$	$(\bar{1} 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0)'$	$-x, -y+1/2, -z, -m$

Table S3. Positions of the magnetic atoms, the components of their magnetic moments and the magnetic moment values in $\text{Pb}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}_5\text{O}_{13}$ at $T = 1.5$ K (magn. S.G. $P_6\bar{3}2$, $a = 5.7386\text{\AA}$, $b = 7.8980\text{\AA}$, $c = 13.6302\text{\AA}$, $\alpha = 98.417^\circ$, $\beta = 91.011^\circ$, $\gamma = 90^\circ$ all $m_x = 0$).

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	m_y	m_z	M, μ_B
Fe1	0.5184	0.6033	0.4142	3.80(2)	-0.563(3)	3.85(2)
Fe2	0.5520	0.2053	0.0107	-3.80(2)	0.563(3)	3.85(2)
Fe3	1/2	0	0	-3.80(2)	0.563(3)	3.85(2)

Table S4. Symmetry operators of the B_b2/b magnetic space group (#15.90 in Belov-Neronova-Smirnova notations).

Seitz symbol	Symmetry operator	Seitz symbol	Symmetry operator
$(0,0,0)+ (\frac{1}{2},0,\frac{1}{2})+$			
$(1 0,0,0)$	x, y, z, m	$(1 0,\frac{1}{2},0)'$	$x, y+1/2, z, -m$
$(\bar{1} 0,0,0)$	$-x, -y, -z, m$	$(\bar{1} 0,\frac{1}{2},0)'$	$-x, -y+1/2, -z, -m$
$(2_x 0,\frac{1}{2},0)$	$x, -y+1/2, -z, m$	$(2_x 0,0,0)'$	$x, -y+1/2, -z, -m$
$(m_x 0,\frac{1}{2},0)$	$-x, y+1/2, z, m$	$(m_x 0,0,0)'$	$-x, y, z, -m$

Table S5. Positions of the magnetic atoms, the components of their magnetic moments and the magnetic moment values in $\text{Pb}_{1.5}\text{Ba}_{2.5}\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_{16}$ at $T = 500 \text{ K}$ (magn. S.G. B_2/b , $a = 5.7620\text{\AA}$, $b = 7.9235\text{\AA}$, $c = 33.1627\text{\AA}$, $\alpha = 96.868^\circ$, all $m_x, m_z = 0$).

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	m_y	M, μ_B
Fe1	0	0.3592	0.9646	2.63(2)	2.63(2)
Fe2	0	0.1883	0.6219	2.63(2)	2.63(2)
Fe3	0	0.2711	0.7910	2.63(2)	2.63(2)

Table S6. Symmetry operators of the P_2/c magnetic space group (#14.80 in Belov-Neronova-Smirnova notations).

Seitz symbol	Symmetry operator	Seitz symbol	Symmetry operator
$(1 0,0,0)$	x, y, z, m	$(1 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0)'$	$x, y+1/2, z, -m$
$(\bar{1} 0,0,0)$	$-x, -y, -z, m$	$(\bar{1} 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0)'$	$-x, -y+1/2, -z, -m$
$(2_x \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2})$	$x+1/2, -y, -z+1/2, m$	$(2_x \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})'$	$x+1/2, -y+1/2, -z+1/2, -m$
$(m_x \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2})$	$-x+1/2, y, z+1/2, m$	$(m_x \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})'$	$-x+1/2, y+1/2, z+1/2, -m$

Table S7. Positions of the magnetic atoms, the components of their magnetic moments and the magnetic moment values in $\text{Pb}_{1.5}\text{Ba}_{2.5}\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_{16}$ at $T = 1.5 \text{ K}$ (magn. S.G. P_b2/c , $a = 5.7620\text{\AA}$, $b = 7.9235\text{\AA}$, $c = 33.1627\text{\AA}$, $\alpha = 96.868^\circ$, all $m_x, m_z = 0$).

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	m_y	M, μ_B
Fe1	0.5091	0.1061	0.4651	3.90(2)	3.90(2)
Fe2	0.5192	0.9382	0.1224	3.90(2)	3.90(2)
Fe3	0.5198	0.0179	0.2922	3.90(2)	3.90(2)

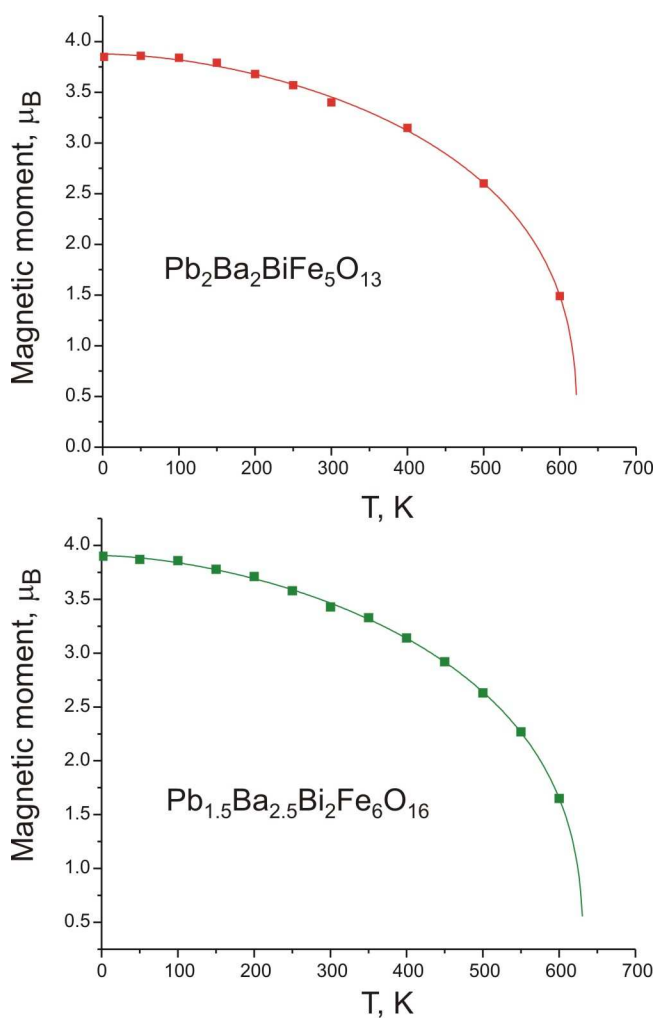


Figure S5. Temperature dependence of the magnetic moments for $\text{Pb}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{BiFe}_5\text{O}_{13}$ and $\text{Pb}_{1.5}\text{Ba}_{2.5}\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_{16}$. The lines are the fit with the $M = M_0(1 - (T/T_N)^\alpha)^\beta$ function.

Table S8. The ^{57}Fe Mössbauer hyperfine parameters for $\text{Pb}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{BiFe}_5\text{O}_{13}$: magnetic hyperfine field H , isomer shift relative to $\alpha\text{-Fe}$ δ , electric quadrupole splitting ΔE_Q , apparent quadrupole shift 2ε , full width at half maximum Γ of individual components, relative absorption areas A .

T (K)	$Comp.$	H (T)	δ (mm s $^{-1}$)	ΔE_Q (mm s $^{-1}$)	2ε , (mm s $^{-1}$)	Γ (mm s $^{-1}$)	A (%)
		± 0.5	± 0.03	± 0.03	± 0.03	± 0.01	± 2
558	A1	-	0.17	0.33	-	0.31	60
	B1	-	0.15	0.57	-	0.29	40
78	A2	55.6	0.47	-	-0.25	0.33	14
	A3	54.5	0.45	-	-0.22	0.34	24
	A4	53.5	0.54	-	-0.40	0.36	21
	B2	51.1	0.42	-	0.20	0.32	23
	B3	50.2	0.41	-	0.25	0.27	13
	B4	48.8	0.40	-	0.20	0.36	5

Table S9. Atomic coordinates and parameters of the crenel functions for the ordered alternation of the ABO_2 and O_2 layers in the $\text{A}_n\text{B}_n\text{O}_{3n-2}$ homologues (superspace group $Xmmm(00\gamma)000$ ($X = [1/2, 0, 1/2, 0]; [0, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2]; [1/2, 1/2, 0, 1/2]$, $a = a_p\sqrt{2}$, $b = a_p$, $c = a_p\sqrt{2}$, $\mathbf{q} = \gamma\mathbf{c}^*$ ($\gamma = 1/n$)). The $\text{A}_n\text{B}_n\text{O}_{3n-2}$ structures can be derived as commensurate approximants with $c' = c/\gamma = nc$ with $Ammm$ (n - odd) and $Imma$ (n - even) space symmetries for special values of the initial modulation phase $t = \frac{p}{2n}$ and $t = \frac{2p+1}{4n}$ (p - integer), respectively.

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	x_4^0	Δ
A1	0	0	0	1/2	$1/2 - \gamma$
A2	0	0	0	$(3 - \gamma)/4$	$\gamma/2$
B1	0	0	0	0	$1/2 - \gamma$
B2	0	0	0	$(1 - \gamma)/4$	$\gamma/2$
O1	0	1/2	0	0	$1/2 - \gamma$
O2	1/4	0	1/4	0	$(1 - \gamma)/2$
O3	0	1/2	0	$(1 - \gamma)/4$	$\gamma/2$

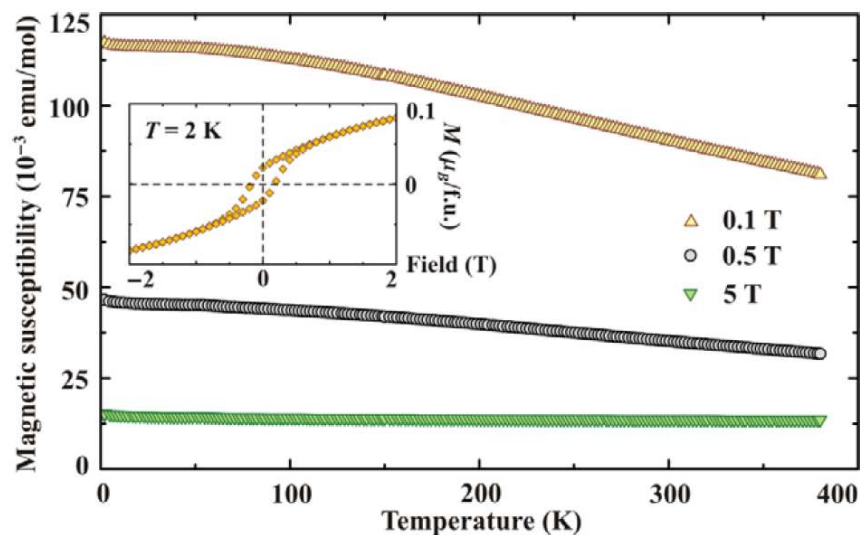


Figure S6. Magnetic susceptibility of the pristine $\text{Pb}_{1.5}\text{Ba}_{2.5}\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_{16}$ sample. The inset shows the magnetization curve measured at 2 K. Note the small hysteresis with the net moment of about $0.04 \mu_{\text{B}}/\text{f.u.}$

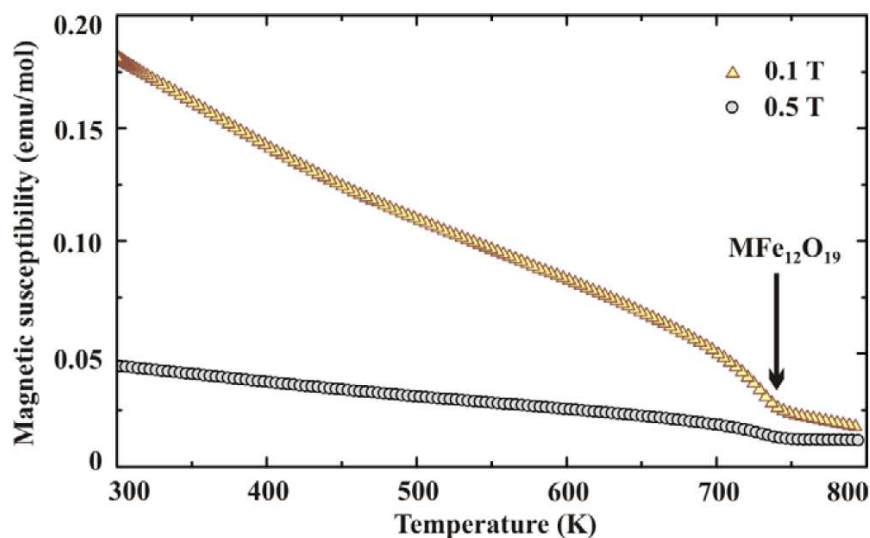


Figure S7. High-temperature magnetic susceptibility of $\text{Pb}_{1.5}\text{Ba}_{2.5}\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_{16}$. Absolute values of the magnetic susceptibility are different from those in Fig. S4, because cycling up to 800 K leads to a marginal decomposition toward Fe_3O_4 that increases the magnetization (see text for details). The presence of ferrimagnetic Fe_3O_4 is also responsible for the small difference between the 0.1 T and 0.5 T data above 730 K, where other ferromagnetic impurities, such as $\text{MFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ hexaferrites, become paramagnetic.