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## Large coupled magnetoresponses in EuNbO<sub>2</sub>N

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*Published in:*  
Journal of the American Chemical Society

*DOI:*  
[10.1021/ja804139g](https://doi.org/10.1021/ja804139g)

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*Document Version*  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

*Publication date:*  
2008

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

*Citation for published version (APA):*

Jorge, A. B., Oro-Sole, J., Bea, A. M., Mufti, N., Palstra, T. T. M., Rodgers, J. A., Atfield, J. P., & Fuentes, A. (2008). Large coupled magnetoresponses in EuNbO<sub>2</sub>N. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 130(38), 12572-+. <https://doi.org/10.1021/ja804139g>

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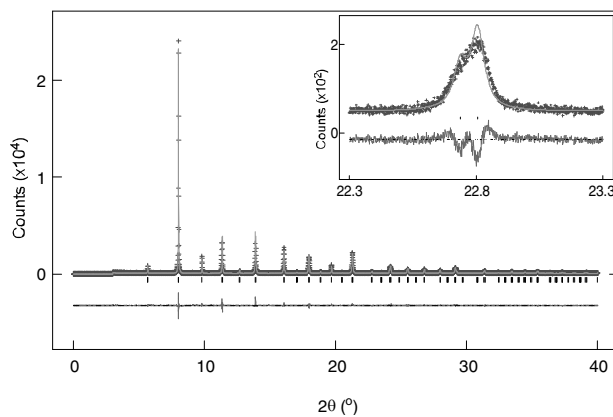
### Large coupled magneto-responses in $\text{EuNbO}_2\text{N}$ by A. Belén Jorge et al

#### Experimental Details

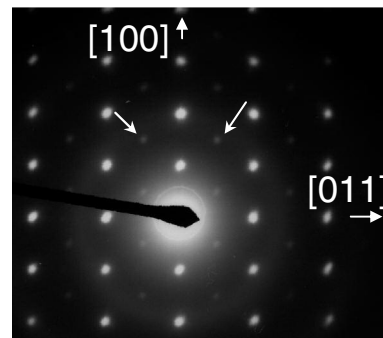
Samples of  $\text{EuTaO}_2\text{N}$  and  $\text{EuNbO}_2\text{N}$  were prepared by ammonolysis at 950 °C of  $\text{EuTaO}_4$  and  $\text{EuNbO}_4$  respectively. The oxide precursors were prepared by solid state reaction in air between  $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3$  (Aldrich, 99.99 %) and  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  or  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  (Aldrich, 99.99 %).  $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3$  was previously treated at 900 °C for 12 hours. The binary oxides were mixed in the stoichiometric proportions, pelletized and treated at 1000 °C for 12 hours, then retreated at 1400 °C for 12 hours with intermediate regrinding. These two cycles were performed three times, until no impurities were detected in the X-ray diffraction patterns.  $\text{EuTaO}_4$  and  $\text{EuNbO}_4$  were nitrified by two 15 hours treatments in flowing  $\text{NH}_3$  (Carburos Metálicos, 99.9%) at a rate of 200  $\text{cm}^3/\text{min}$  with subsequent quenching to room temperature in the ammonia atmosphere. The second treatment was done on a pellet of 7 mm diameter pressed at 3 tons for performing the electrical measurements.

N contents were determined by combustion analysis using a Carlo Erba instrument. Synchrotron powder X-ray diffraction data were collected at 290 K on instrument ID31 at the ESRF, Grenoble from capillary samples in the angular range  $3 \leq 2\theta \leq 40^\circ$  with a wavelength of 0.3983 Å and electron diffraction patterns were obtained in a JEOL 1210 electron microscope operating at 120 kV (see Figure).

Magnetic measurements were performed between 2 and 300 K in fields of 0.0025 and 1 T using a Quantum Design SQUID magnetometer.  $M(H)$  curves were measured up to 5 T for temperatures between 2 K and 20 K. The dielectric constant and resistivity were measured using an Agilent 4284A LCR meter and an Agilent 3458A multimeter, respectively. The magnetocapacitance was measured at several frequencies and we show the values measured at 100 kHz. The contacts were made using silver epoxy. The temperature and magnetic field were controlled through a Physical Properties Measurement System PPMS (Quantum Design), using a home-built insert and wiring.



(a)



(b)

Supporting Figure. Diffraction data for  $\text{EuNbO}_2\text{N}$ . (a) The fitted synchrotron X-ray diffraction profile. The expanded peak in the inset is split by the tetragonal lattice distortion. The data are fitted using a centrosymmetric  $P4/mmm$  model. An acentric  $P4mm$  refinement model that would be consistent with a ferroelectric distortion gave no significant improvement and was unstable. (b) Electron diffraction pattern along the  $[0-11]$  zone axis with additional spots (arrowed) that reveal a further  $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times 2$  body-centred superstructure.