

Supplementary Information – Control of structural transition in $\text{FeSe}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ thin films by changing substrate materials

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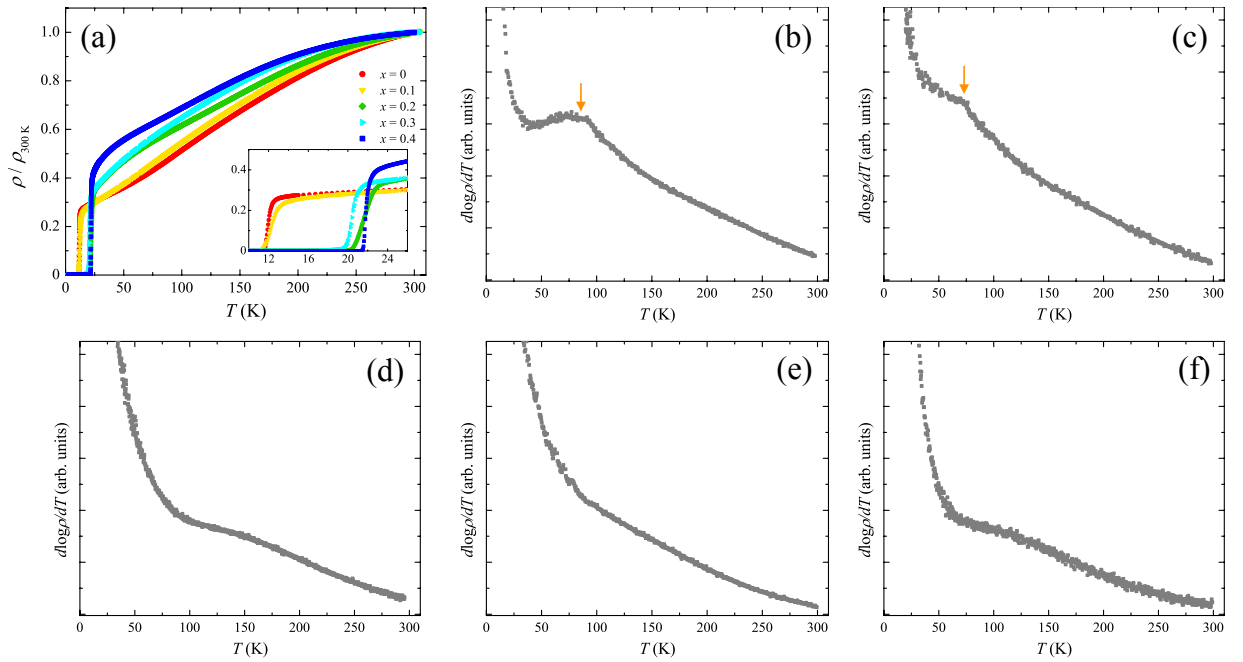
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Electrical resistivity of $\text{FeSe}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ thin films on CaF_2 substrates

$\text{FeSe}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ thin films on CaF_2 substrates were fabricated by a pulsed laser deposition method[1]. Figure S1(a) shows the temperature dependence of the normalized resistivity, $\rho/\rho_{300\text{K}}$, for $\text{FeSe}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ thin films with $x = 0 - 0.4$ on CaF_2 substrates[1–3]. The temperature differentials of common logarithms of the resistivity, $d\log\rho/dT$, for films with $x = 0 - 0.4$ are plotted as a function of temperature in Figs. S1(b)–S1(f). In films with $x = 0$ and $x = 0.1$, there is a clear kink in $d\log\rho/dT$ as described by the downward arrows in Fig. S1(b) and S1(c). This behavior is similar to the case of the as-grown FeSe film on LaAlO_3 . Therefore, we estimate T^* as the temperature where a kink is observed in $d\log\rho/dT$; $T^* \sim 83$ K at $x = 0$, and $T^* \sim 73$ K at $x = 0.1$. In films with $x \geq 0.2$, on the other hand, $d\log\rho/dT$ increases monotonically with decreasing temperature, which indicates that a structural phase transition does not occur.



Supplementary Figure S1. (a) Temperature dependence of the normalized resistivity for $\text{FeSe}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ thin films with $x = 0 - 0.4$ on CaF_2 substrates.[1–3] The temperature differentials of common logarithms of resistivity are plotted as a function of temperature in (b) $x = 0$, (c) $x = 0.1$, (d) $x = 0.2$, (e) $x = 0.3$, and (f) $x = 0.4$.

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