

Supporting Information

High-Temperature Ferromagnetic Semiconductor with Field-Tunable Green Fluorescent Effect

Bowen Zhou^{1,2}, Qing Zhao¹, Zhehong Liu^{1,2}, Xudong Shen^{1,2}, Xubin Ye^{1,2}, Jiangjian Shi^{1,2}, Zhiyu Liao^{1,2}, Weipeng Wang^{1,2}, Zhiwei Hu³, Hong-Ji Lin⁴, Chien-Te Chen⁴, Yuecheng Bian⁵, Zhigao Sheng⁵, Richeng Yu^{1,2}, Xianggang Qiu^{1,2}, Qingbo Meng^{1,2}, Zhi Li^{6*}, and Youwen Long^{1,2,7*}

Correspondence: Youwen Long (ywlong@iphy.ac.cn), Zhi Li (zhili@njust.edu.cn)

¹Beijing National Laboratory for Condensed Matter Physics, Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China

²School of Physical Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

³Max Planck Institute for Chemical Physics of Solids, Dresden 01187, Germany

⁴National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center, Hsinchu 30076, Taiwan

⁵Anhui Key Laboratory of Condensed Matter Physics at Extreme Conditions, High Magnetic Field Laboratory, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hefei 230031, China

⁶School of Materials Science and Engineering, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing 210094, China

⁷Songshan Lake Materials Laboratory, Dongguan, Guangdong 523808, China

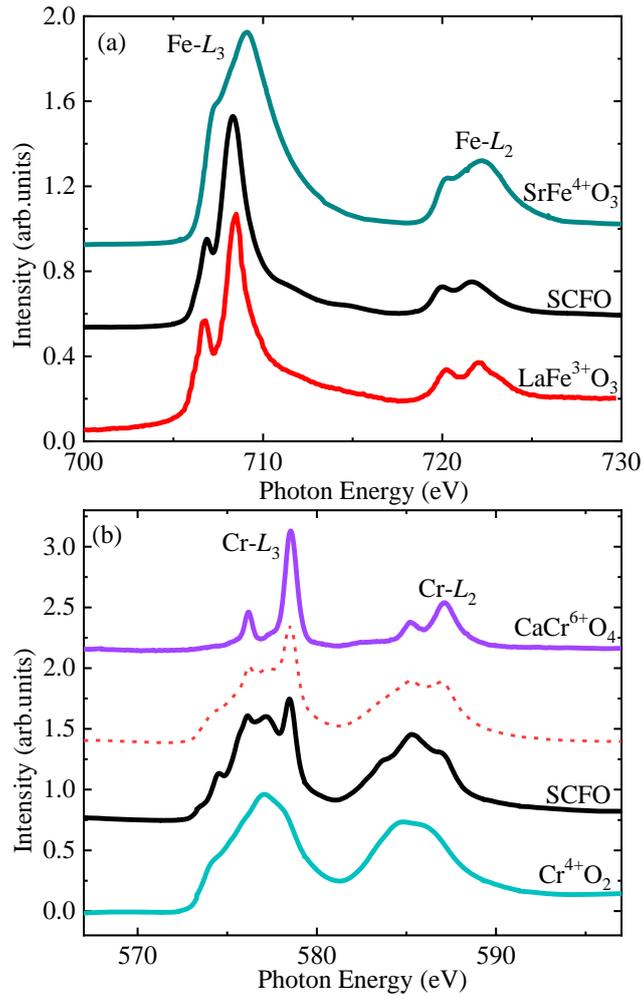


Fig. S1 X-ray absorption spectroscopy of, **a** the Fe- $L_{2,3}$ edges and, **b** Cr- $L_{2,3}$ edges of SCFO and the related references for comparison. The red dotted line in **b** shows the Cr- $L_{2,3}$ spectrum based on a Cr⁴⁺ and Cr⁶⁺ linear superposition with a 3:1 ratio that indicates an average Cr^{4.5+} state.

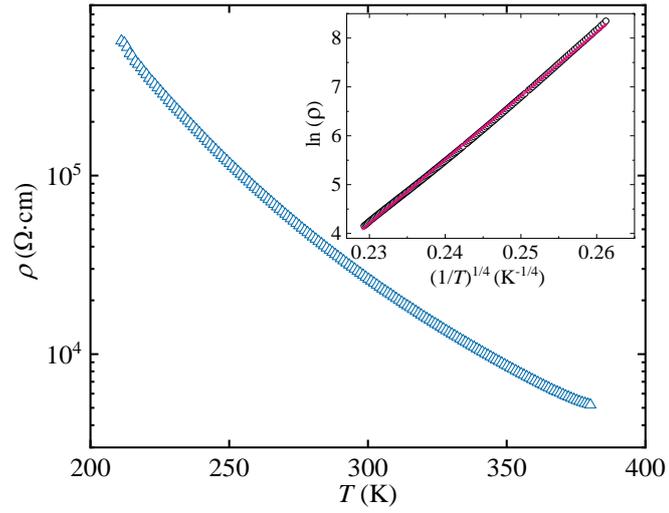


Fig. S2 Temperature dependence of resistivity for SCFO between 210 K and 380 K. The inset shows logarithm of ρ versus $T^{-1/4}$ plot corresponding to the 3D Mott variable-range hopping model.

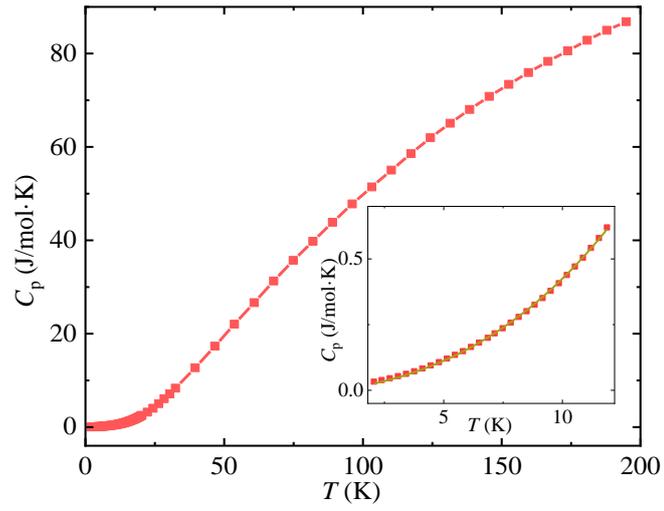


Fig. S3 Temperature dependence of specific heat below 200 K. The inset shows a good fitting with a formula $C_p = \alpha T^{3/2} + \beta T^3$ below 12 K.