Supporting Information:

Solvothermal synthesis and characterization of two novel europium thioantimonates(III) containing [Sb^{III}S₃] unit as a unusual chelating ligand

Jian Zhou, Xian-Hong Yin and Feng Zhang

General Remarks

All analytical grade chemicals were obtained commercially and used without further purification. Elemental analyses (C, H, and N) were performed using a PE2400 II elemental analyzer. Energy-dispersive X-ray analysis (EDXA) was taken by using a JEOL JSM-6700F field-emission scanning electron microscope. FT-IR spectra were recorded with a Nicolet Magna-IR 550 spectrometer in dry KBr disks in the 4000-400 cm⁻¹ range.

Crystal Structure Determination

Single-crystal X-ray diffraction data for 1 and 2 were recorded on a Rigaku Mercury CCD diffractometer using a ω -scan method with graphite monochromated Mo K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å) at 296(2) K to a maximum 2 θ value (50.20°). Absorption corrections were applied using multi-scan technique. The structures of 1 and 2 were solved by Direct Method of SHELXS-97 and refined by full-matrix least-squares techniques using the SHELXL-97 program. Non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic temperature parameters. All H atoms were positioned with idealized geometry and refined with fixed isotropic displacement parameters. Selected Bond Lengths (Å) and Angles (deg) for 1 are listed in Table S1.

1					
Sb1-S3	2.377(2)	Eu1-N6	2.560(7)		
Sb1-S1	2.412(2)	Eu1-N1	2.573(7)		
Sb1-S2	2.429(2)	Eu1-N2	2.584(6)		
Sb1-Eu1	3.7089(14)	Eu1-N5	2.606(5)		
Eu1-N3	2.607(7)	Eu1-S1	2.7821(19)		
Eu1-N4	2.608(7)	Eu1-S2	2.838(2)		
S3-Sb1-S1	103.73(8)	N1-Eu1-N5	128.7(2)		
S3-Sb1-S2	104.31(8)	N2-Eu1-N5	140.5(2)		
S1-Sb1-S2	97.40(7)	N6-Eu1-N3	73.8(2)		
N6-Eu1-N1	157.3(2)	N1-Eu1-N3	122.6(2)		
N6-Eu1-N2	115.2(3)	N2-Eu1-N3	65.3(2)		
N1-Eu1-N2	65.9(2)	N5-Eu1-N3	78.7(2)		
N6-Eu1-N5	66.3(2)	N6-Eu1-N4	128.0(2)		
N2-Eu1-N4	90.2(3)	N1-Eu1-N4	73.7(2)		
N5-Eu1-N4	65.8(2)	N2-Eu1-S1	143.11(17)		

Table S1 Selected bond lengths [Å] and angles [deg] for 1 and 2.

N3-Eu1-N4	78.0(2)	N5-Eu1-S1	74.52(13)			
N6-Eu1-S1	86.44(17)	N3-Eu1-S1	151.47(17)			
N1-Eu1-S1	82.67(16)	N4-Eu1-S1	99.48(15)			
N2-Eu1-S2	74.9(2)	N6-Eu1-S2	79.71(15)			
N5-Eu1-S2	138.59(14)	N1-Eu1-S2	78.90(17)			
N3-Eu1-S2	114.69(19)	S1-Eu1-S2	80.64(6)			
N4-Eu1-S2	152.33(15)					
2						
Eu1-N6	2.548(8)	Eu1-N4	2.589(8)			
Eu1-N5	2.545(8)	Eu1-S2	2.785(3)			
Eu1-N2	2.577(8)	Eu1-S1	2.859(3)			
Eu1-N3	2.582(8)	Eu1-Sb1	3.6961(16)			
Eu1-N1	2.578(8)	Sb1-S2	2.366(3)			
Sb1-S3	2.467(3)	Sb1-S1	2.399(3)			
N6-Eu1-N5	66.9(3)	N5-Eu1-N4	65.6(3)			
N6-Eu1-N2	85.2(3)	N2-Eu1-N4	126.4(3)			
N5-Eu1-N2	127.2(3)	N3-Eu1-N4	73.7(3)			
N6-Eu1-N3	96.5(3)	N1-Eu1-N4	148.3(3)			
N5-Eu1-N3	75.2(3)	N6-Eu1-S2	84.77(19)			
N2-Eu1-N3	64.1(3)	N5-Eu1-S2	81.95(18)			
N6-Eu1-N1	73.5(3)	N2-Eu1-S2	141.3(2)			
N5-Eu1-N1	136.6(3)	N3-Eu1-S2	154.38(19)			
N2-Eu1-N1	64.0(3)	N1-Eu1-S2	77.25(19)			
N3-Eu1-N1	127.7(3)	N4-Eu1-S2	86.57(19)			
N6-Eu1-N4	132.5(3)	N6-Eu1-S1	149.3(2)			
N5-Eu1-S1	135.96(18)	N1-Eu1-S1	77.1(2)			
N2-Eu1-S1	89.9(2)	N4-Eu1-S1	73.3(2)			
N3-Eu1-S1	108.5(2)	S2-Eu1-S1	80.24(8)			

Table S2. Hydrogen bonds for **1** [Å and °].

D-H···A	d(D-H)	$d(H \cdots A)$	$d(D \cdots A)$	<(DHA)	
N1-H1C…S2#1	0.90	2.51	3.369(8)	159.7	
N1-H1D…S3	0.90	2.54	3.437(7)	177.2	
N2-H2C···S2	0.91	2.77	3.304(8)	118.9	
N3-H3C…S3#2	0.90	2.65	3.511(9)	159.4	
N4-H4C…S2#1	0.90	2.68	3.564(7)	166.9	
N4-H4D…S3#3	0.90	2.62	3.479(7)	160.2	
N5-H5C…S1#4	0.91	2.72	3.566(6)	155.3	
N5-H5C···S1	0.91	2.76	3.265(5)	116.0	
N6-H6C…S3#2	0.90	2.80	3.698(8)	176.1	

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: (#1) x, -y, z+1/2; (#2) x, -y, z-1/2; (#3) x, y+1, z; (#4) -x, -y, z.

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D-HA	d(D-H)	$d(H \cdots A)$	$d(D \cdots A)$	<(DHA)	
N1-H1B…Cl1#1	0.90	2.65	3.495(10)	155.9	
N2-H2C…Cl1#2	0.91	2.83	3.722(11)	167.9	
N3-H3A…Cl1	0.90	2.58	3.476(9)	172.0	
N3-H3B…S1#3	0.90	2.75	3.553(10)	149.0	
N4-H4A…S3	0.90	2.91	3.796(8)	169.8	
N4-H4B…S1#3	0.90	2.76	3.635(9)	164.4	
N5-H5C…Cl1	0.91	2.47	3.364(8)	166.2	
N6-H6A…Cl1#2	0.90	2.53	3.382(8)	159.1	
N6-H6B…Cl1#1	0.90	2.82	3.605(9)	146.0	

Table S3. Hydrogen bonds for **2** [Å and °].

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: (#1) x, y-1, z;

(#2) -x-1/2, y-1/2, -z-1/2; (#3) -x, -y, -z.



Figure S1 Part of the crystal structure of 1, showing the formation of a 1-D chain constructed from N-H \cdots S hydrogen bonds (H atoms bonded to C atoms omitted for clarity).



Figure S2 The stacking sequence of the layers of 1 described as type –AAA- (H atoms bonded to C atoms omitted for clarity).



Figure S3 EDS spectrum of 1.