

Supporting Information

**Dielectric and photoluminescence properties in a layered
perovskite-type organic-inorganic hybrid phase transition
compound: $\text{NH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{NH}_3\text{MnCl}_4$**

**Xing-Hui Lv, Wei-Qiang Liao, Peng-Fei Li, Zhong-Xia Wang, Chen-
Yu Mao and Yi Zhang***

**Ordered Matter Science Research Center, College of Chemistry and Chemical
Engineering, Southeast University, Nanjing 211189, PR China
*E-mail: yizhang1980@seu.edu.cn.**

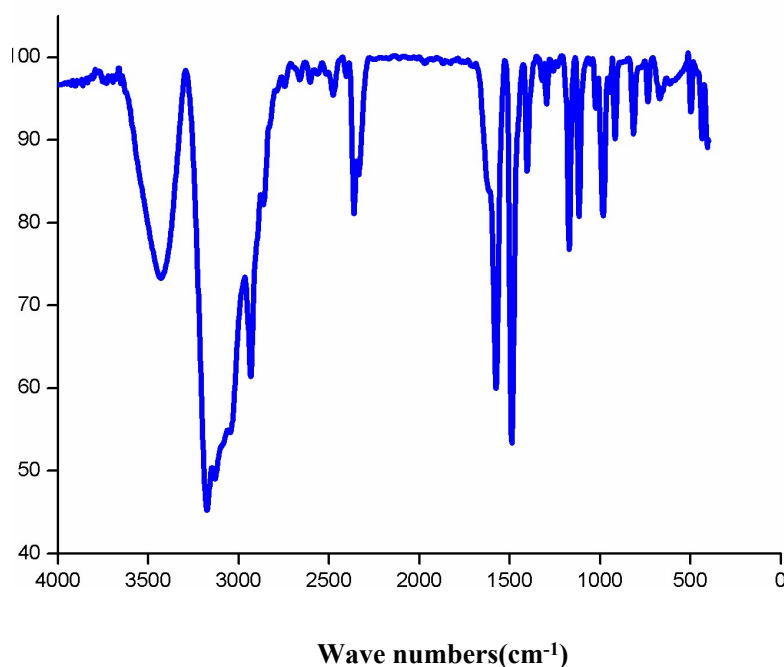


Fig. S1 Infrared (IR) spectra of solid **1** in KBr pellet recorded on a Shimadzu model IR-60 spectrometer at room temperature.

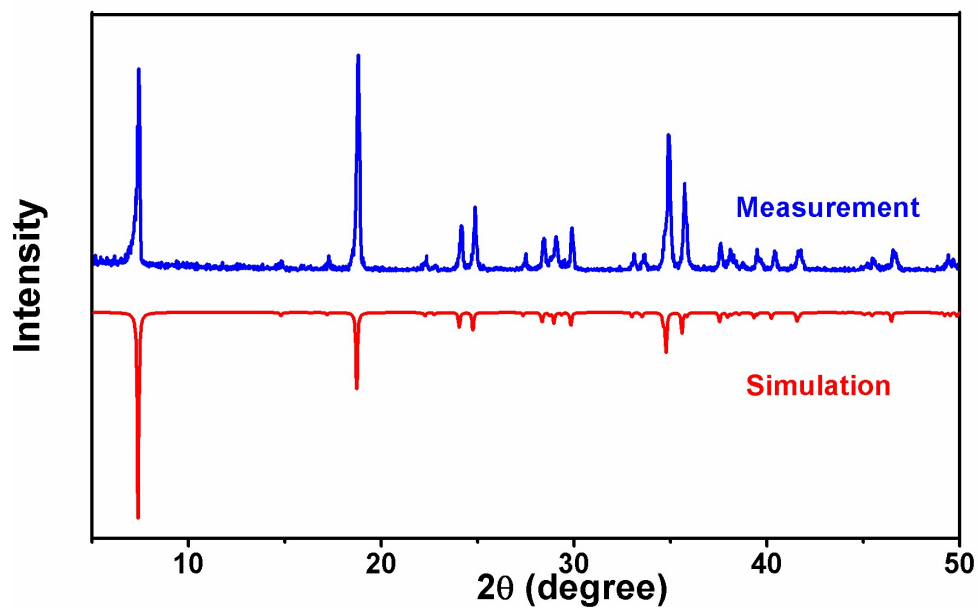


Fig. S2 Experimental powder diffraction (XRPD) pattern matching very well with the simulated pattern in terms of the crystal structures at room temperature.

Table S1. Selected bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for **1** at 173 and 333 K.

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------|
| LTP(173K) | Mn(1)-Cl(2) | 2.502 |
| | Mn(1)-Cl(1) | 2.591 |
| | Cl(1)#3-Mn(1)-Cl(1) | 92.06 |
| | Cl(1)#4-Mn(1)-Cl(1) | 87.94 |
| | Mn(1)#5-Cl(1)-Mn(1) | 164.8 |
| HTP(333K) | Mn(1)-Cl(2) | 2.493 |
| | Mn(1)-Cl(1) | 2.592 |
| | Cl(1)#2-Mn(1)-Cl(1) | 92.16 |
| | Cl(1)-Mn(1)-Cl(1) | 87.84 |
| | Mn(1)-Cl(1)-Mn(1) | 168.8 |

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| #1 $-x+1, -y+1/2, z;$ | #2 $-x+1/2, -y+1/2, -z+3/2;$ | #3 $x, y+1/2, -z+1$ |
| #4 $-x+1/2, -y+0, z+1/2,$ | #5 $-x+1/2, -y+0, z-1/2$ | #6 $x, -y+3/2, z$ |
| #7 $-x, -y+1, -z+2$ | #8 $-x+1/2, -y+1, z+1/2$ | #9 $x-1/2, y, -z+3/2$ |
| #10 $-x+1/2, -y+1, z-1/2$ | | |

Table S2. Hydrogen-Bond Geometry (Å, deg) for the weak N–H···Cl and C–H···Cl interactions at 173K and 333K in **1**.

| | D–H···A | D···H | H···A | D···A | D–H···A |
|------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| LTP(173K) | N(1)-H(1E) ...Cl(2) | 0.89 | 2.34 | 3.203 | 164.8 |
| | N(1)-H(1D)...Cl(1) | 0.89 | 2.41 | 3.271 | 161.9 |
| | N(1)-H(1C)...Cl(2) | 0.89 | 2.42 | 3.290 | 165.7 |
| | N(1)-H(1C)...Cl(1) | 0.89 | 2.96 | 3.401 | 112.4 |
| | C(1)-H(1B)...Cl(2) | 0.97 | 2.81 | 3.684 | 150.9 |
| | C(1)-H(1A)...Cl(2) | 0.97 | 2.81 | 3.676 | 149.7 |
| HTP(333K) | N(1)-H(1A)... Cl(1) | 0.900 | 2.615 | 3.459 | 156.5 |
| | N(1)-H(1A)... Cl(1) | 0.900 | 2.791 | 3.246 | 112.6 |
| | N(1)-H(1C)...Cl(1) | 0.900 | 2.518 | 3.409 | 156.3 |
| | N(1)-H(1C)...Cl(1) | 0.900 | 2.380 | 3.224 | 128.1 |
| | C(1)-H(1D)... Cl(2) | 0.960 | 2.729 | 3.581 | 148.2 |
| | C(1)-H(1E)... Cl(2) | 0.943 | 2.835 | 3.699 | 152.9 |

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| #1 $x, -y+3/2, z$ | #2 $-x, -y+1, -z+2$ | #3 $-x+1/2, -y+1, z+1/2$ |
| #4 $x-1/2, y, -z+3/2$ | #5 $-x+1/2, -y+1, z-1/2$ | #6 $x, y, z-1$ |
| #7 $-x+1/2, -y+1/2, -z+1/2$ | | #8 $-x+1/2, -y, z-1/2$ |
| #9 $x, y-1/2, -z+1$ | | #10 $x, y+1/2, -z+1$ |