

# From Selenidostannates to Silver-Selenidostannate: Structural Variation of Chalcogenidometallates Synthesized in Ionic Liquids

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## Supporting Information

### 1. X-ray crystallography

The intensity data were collected on a Rigaku SCXmini CCD diffractometer for **1**, a Rigaku Mercury CCD diffractometer for **2**, and **4**, an Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Eos diffractometer for **3** and **6** at room temperature, and an Oxford Diffraction Supernova diffractometer for **5** at 100K with graphite-monochromated MoK $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$ ). The structures were solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares on  $F^2$  using the SHELX97<sup>[1]</sup> program package. The C and N atoms in compounds **1-6** were located from difference-Fourier maps and refined with restraints (DFIX, SADI, FLAT, ISOR and SIMU) to obtain chemical-reasonable models for imidazolium ions, and the hydrogen atoms attached to the C and N atoms were located at geometrically calculated positions.

#### Reference

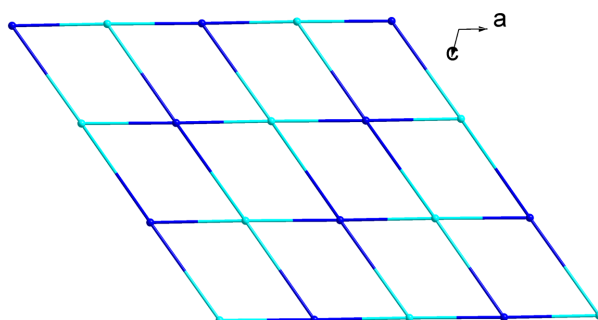
[1] G. M. Sheldrick, *SHELXS97 and SHELXL97*, University of Göttingen, Germany, **1997**.

Table S1 The crystallographic data for compound **1**, **2**, **3**, **4**, **5** and **6**.

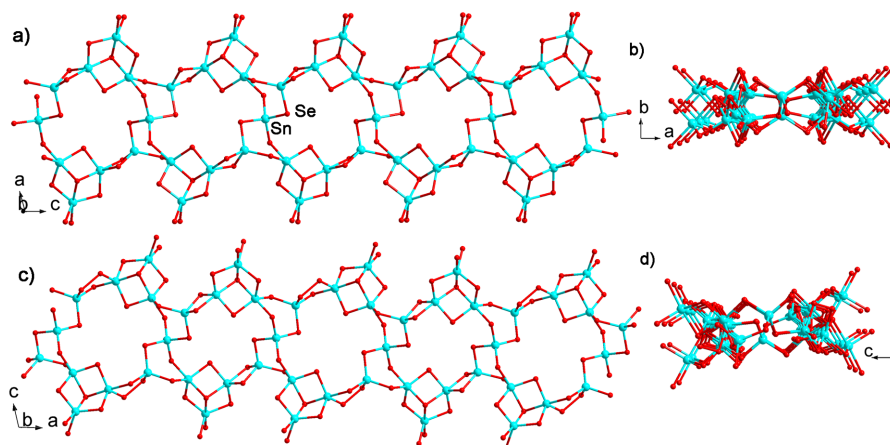
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Empirical formula	C <sub>32</sub> H <sub>60</sub> N <sub>8</sub> Se <sub>20</sub> Sn <sub>9</sub>	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>30</sub> N <sub>4</sub> Se <sub>7</sub> Sn <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>30</sub> N <sub>4</sub> Se <sub>7</sub> Sn <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>34</sub> N <sub>4</sub> Se <sub>7</sub> Sn <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>34</sub> N <sub>4</sub> Se <sub>7</sub> Sn <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>63</sub> H <sub>119</sub> N <sub>14</sub> AgS <sub>3</sub> e <sub>28</sub> Sn <sub>12</sub>
Crystal Size (mm)	0.31×0.20×0.15	0.21 x 0.20 x 0.15	0.21 x 0.20 x 0.11	0.28 x 0.18 x 0.14	0.15×0.12×0.11	0.33×0.15×0.08
Crystal system	Monoclinic	monoclinic	trigonal	monoclinic	trigonal	triclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>c</i>	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>c</i>	<i>P</i> 3 <sub>2</sub> 21	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>c</i>	<i>P</i> 3 <sub>2</sub> 21	<i>P</i> -1
<i>a</i> (Å)	18.652(6)	14.270(5)	13.9470(3)	24.538(4)	13.9381(4)	10.8983(4)
<i>b</i> (Å)	20.353(6)	15.549(6)	13.9470(3)	13.961(2)	13.9381(4)	13.5554(6)
<i>c</i> (Å)	20.196(6)	14.377(5)	27.8553(8)	19.434(4)	27.7737(12)	23.0906(10)
<i>α</i> (°)	90	90	90	90	90	88.904(3)
<i>β</i> (°)	105.244(6)	92.749(7)	90	94.539(3)	90	86.700(3)
<i>γ</i> (°)	90	90	120	90	120	68.230(4)
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	7397(4)	3186(2)	4692.5(2)	6637(2)	4672.7(3)	3162.6(2)
<i>Z</i>	4	4	6	8	6	1
<i>μ</i> (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	12.856	10.342	10.534	9.933	10.581	10.568
<i>λ</i> (MoKα) (Å)	0.71073	0.71073	0.71073	0.71073	0.71073	0.71073
<i>F</i> (000)	5752	2168	3252	4464	3348	2164
<i>θ</i> range (°)	2.30 to 27.49	2.36 to 27.49	2.77 to 25.35	2.21 to 27.49	2.92 to 26.35	2.29 to 26.00
Reflections	57208	24428	10635	50421	18626	21587
Independent	16902	7259	5613	15171	6280	12155
Observed Reflection [ <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )]	12076	5697	4159	12041	4987	8734
Temperature	293	293	293	293	173	293
<i>ρ</i> <sub>calc</sub> /g cm <sup>-3</sup>	2.877	2.475	2.521	2.432	2.591	2.528
Flack parameter			0.010 (19)		0.156 (19)	
Parameter	690	277	353	721	386	896
<i>R</i> <sub>int</sub>	0.0654	0.0448	0.0412	0.0373	0.0501	0.0280
<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>wR</i> <sub>2</sub>	0.0594, 0.1359	0.0481, 0.1075	0.0519, 0.1099	0.0443, 0.1095	0.0557, 0.1531	0.0438, 0.0884
<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>wR</i> <sub>2</sub> [all data]	0.0884, 0.1523	0.0661, 0.1190	0.0826, 0.1262	0.0597, 0.1196	0.0761, 0.1698	0.0744, 0.1017
GOF	1.077	1.056	1.069	1.091	1.060	1.011
Largest Peak and hole/e Å <sup>-3</sup>	1.169, -1.667	0.960, -1.341	1.140, -1.271	1.212, -1.233	1.488, -1.838	0.918, -0.841

$$^a R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|, wR_2 = \{ \sum w[(F_o)^2 - (F_c)^2]^2 / \sum w[(F_o)^2]^2 \}^{1/2}$$

## 2. More Structural details



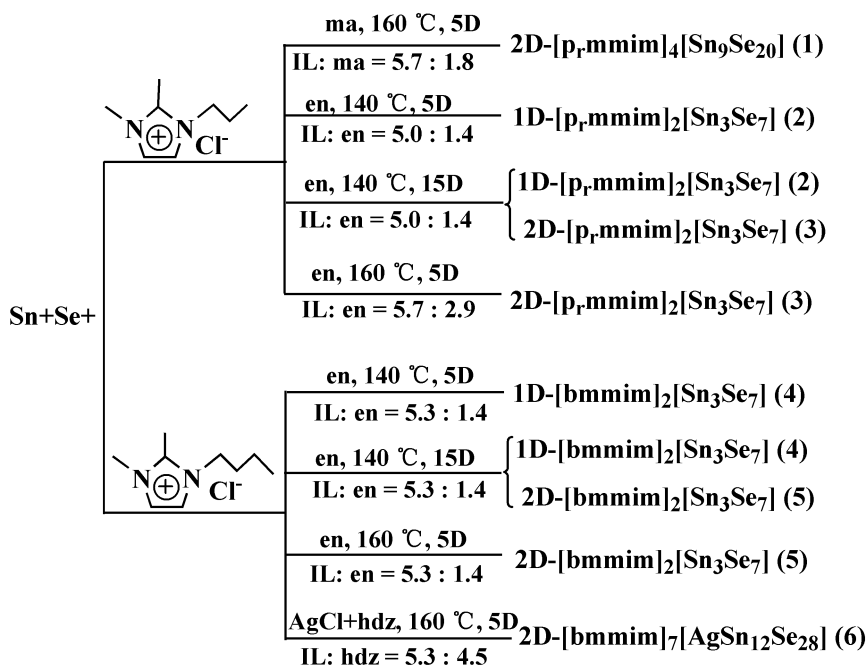
**Fig. S1** a) Schematic view of the  $(4^4 \cdot 4^4)$  net in **1** along the  $b$  axis; the  $[\text{Sn}_6\text{Se}_{10}]$  and  $[\text{Sn}_3\text{Se}_{10}]$  function as 4-connected nodes.



**Fig. S2** a) View of the double-chain in **1** extended along the  $b$ -axis. Alternatively, the structure of **1** can be described as the  $[\text{SnSe}_4]$  tetrahedra connecting one  $[\text{Sn}_3\text{Se}_4]$  semicube by corner-bridging and another  $[\text{Sn}_3\text{Se}_4]$  semicube by edge-bridging to form an infinite chain. Then two such chains are linked by  $[\text{SnSe}_4]$  tetrahedra via corner-bridging to form a  $[\text{Sn}_9\text{Se}_{19}]$  double-chain. Each double-chain further connects two adjacent double-chains by edge-bridging the  $[\text{Sn}_3\text{Se}_4]$  semicubes through two Se atoms, resulting in a 2D network along the  $ac$  plane. b) View of the double-chain in **1** running along the  $c$ -axis. c) View of the double-chain in  $3\text{D-}[\text{bmmim}]_4[\text{Sn}_9\text{Se}_{19}(\text{Se}_2)_{0.9}\text{Se}_{0.1}]$  extended along the  $b$ -axis. d) View of the double-chain in  $3\text{D-}[\text{bmmim}]_4[\text{Sn}_9\text{Se}_{19}(\text{Se}_2)_{0.9}\text{Se}_{0.1}]$  running along the  $a$ -axis. The  $[\text{Sn}_9\text{Se}_{19}]$  double-chain in **1** is close related to that in  $3\text{D-}[\text{bmmim}]_4[\text{Sn}_9\text{Se}_{19}(\text{Se}_2)_{0.9}\text{Se}_{0.1}]$  and  $3\text{D-}[\text{pmmim}]_4[\text{Sn}_9\text{Se}_{19}(\text{Se}_2)_{0.93}\text{Se}_{0.07}]$ ,<sup>1</sup> ignoring the difference between  $[\text{SnSe}_4]$  and  $[\text{SnSe}_3(\text{Se})_2]$ . The double-chain of compound **1** connects two adjacent double-chains leading to a 2-D network, whereas the counterparts of  $3\text{D-}[\text{bmmim}]_4[\text{Sn}_9\text{Se}_{19}(\text{Se}_2)_{0.9}\text{Se}_{0.1}]$  and  $3\text{D-}[\text{pmmim}]_4[\text{Sn}_9\text{Se}_{19}(\text{Se}_2)_{0.93}\text{Se}_{0.07}]$  link four adjacent double-chains to form the 3D networks.

[1] J. R. Li, Z. L. Xie, X. W. He, L. H. Li, X. Y. Huang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2011, **50**, 11395.

### 3. Synthesis



**Scheme S1.** Typical crystallization processes of new selenidostannates or silver-selenidostannate in mixed solvents of ionic liquids and a small amount of amines (ma = methylamine (33% aq.); en = ethylenediamine; hdz = hydrazine hydrate).

**3a).** Synthesis of **1**: A mixture of Sn (1.0 mmol, 0.119 g), selenium (2.5 mmol, 0.197 g), [p,mmim]Cl (1-propyl-2,3-dimethyl-imidazolium chloride, 5.7 mmol, 1.0 g) and methylamine (1.8 mmol, 0.170 g, 33% aq.) was sealed in a 20-mL teflon-lined bomb and was kept at 160 °C for five days, which was then slowly cooled to room temperature. The product was washed with water and ethanol, then the orange rod-like crystals of **1** were obtained by filtration and air-dried (Yield: 0.185 g, 52% based on Sn).

**3b).** Synthesis of **2**: A mixture of Sn (1.0 mmol, 0.119 g), selenium (2.5 mmol, 0.197 g), [p,mmim]Cl (5.0 mmol, 0.85 g) and ethylenediamine (1.4 mmol, 0.090 g) was sealed in a 20-mL teflon-lined bomb and was kept at 160 °C for five days, which was then slowly cooled to room temperature. The product was washed with water and ethanol, then the orange-red brick-like crystals of **2** were obtained by filtration and air-dried (Yield: 0.206 g, 50% based on Sn).

**3c).** Synthesis of **3**: A mixture of Sn (1.0 mmol, 0.119 g), selenium (2.5 mmol, 0.197 g), [p,mmim]Cl (5.0 mmol, 0.85 g) and ethylenediamine (2.9 mmol, 0.180 g) was sealed in a 20-mL teflon-lined bomb and was kept at 160 °C for five days, which was then slowly cooled to room temperature. The product was washed with water and ethanol, then the red lathe crystals of **3** were obtained by filtration and air-dried (Yield: 0.116 g, 28% based on Sn).

**3d).** Synthesis of **4**: A mixture of Sn (1.0 mmol, 0.119 g), selenium (2.5 mmol, 0.197 g), [bmmim]Cl (5.3 mmol 1-butyl-2,3-dimethyl-imidazolium chloride, 1.0 g) and ethylenediamine (1.4 mmol, 0.090 g) was sealed in a 20-mL teflon-lined bomb and was kept at 140 °C for five days, which was then slowly cooled to room temperature. The product was washed with water and ethanol, then the red block-like crystals of **3** were obtained by filtration and air-dried (Yield: 0.129 g, 32% based on Sn).

**3e).** Synthesis of **5**: A mixture of Sn (1.0 mmol, 0.119 g), selenium (2.5 mmol, 0.197 g), [bmmim]Cl (5.3 mmol, 1.0 g) and ethylenediamine (1.4 mmol, 0.090 g) was sealed in a 20-mL teflon-lined bomb and was kept at 160 °C for five days, which was then slowly cooled to room temperature. The product was washed with water and ethanol, then the red polyhedron-like crystals of **5** were obtained by filtration and air-dried (Yield: 0.175 g, 43% based on Sn).

**3f).** Synthesis of **6**: A mixture of Sn (0.5 mmol, 0.060 g), selenium (1.4 mmol, 0.114 g), AgCl (0.33 mmol, 0.047 g) [bmmim]Cl (5.3 mmol 1.0 g) and hydrazine monohydrate (5.2mmol, 2.69 g) was sealed in a 20-mL teflon-lined bomb and was kept at 160 °C for five days, which was then slowly cooled to room temperature. The product was washed with water and ethanol, and then the red brick-like crystals of **6** accompanied by black powder of Ag<sub>8</sub>SnSe<sub>6</sub> were obtained by filtration and air-dried. The red crystal can be separated by hand (Yield: 0.026 g, 13% based on Sn).

## 4. Physical measurements

All chemicals employed in this study were analytical reagents and commercially available without further purification. N, C and H analyses were performed on a German Elementary Vario EL III instrument. Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns were recorded on a Rigaku MiniFlex II using CuK $\alpha$  radiation. Optical diffuse reflectance spectra were measured at room temperature with a Perkin-Elmer Lambda 900 UV/Vis spectrophotometer. A BaSO<sub>4</sub> plate was used as a standard (100% reflectance). The absorption spectra were calculated from reflectance spectra by using the Kubelka–Munk function:  $a/S = (1-R)^2/2R$ ,<sup>[1]</sup> where  $a$  is the absorption coefficient,  $S$  is the scattering coefficient which is practically independent of wavelength when the particle size is larger than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , and  $R$  is the reflectance. Thermogravimetric analyses were carried out with a NETZSCH STA 449F3 unit at a heating rate of 5 °C/min under a nitrogen atmosphere.

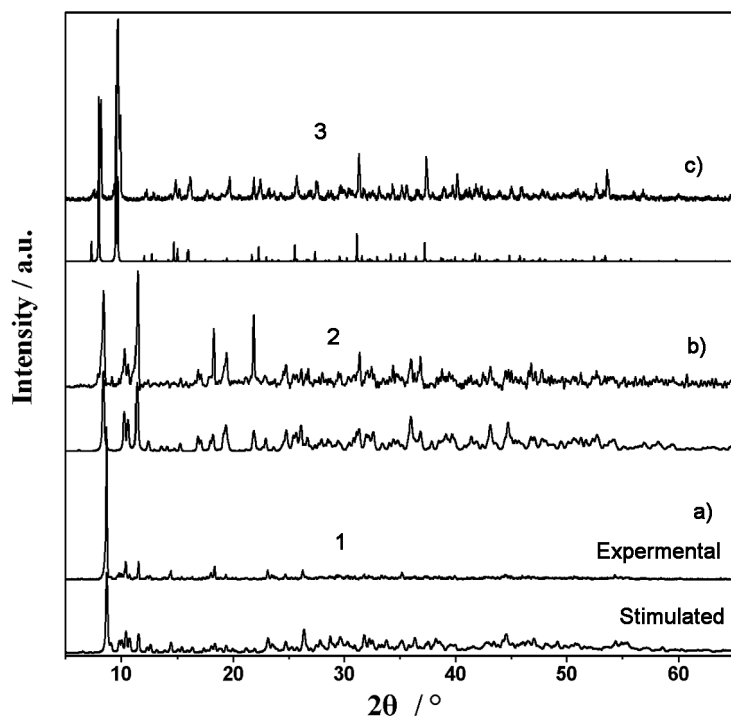
[1] Wendlandt, W. M.; Hecht, H. G. *Reflectance Spectroscopy*, Interscience, New York, **1966**.

### 4a). Elemental analyses

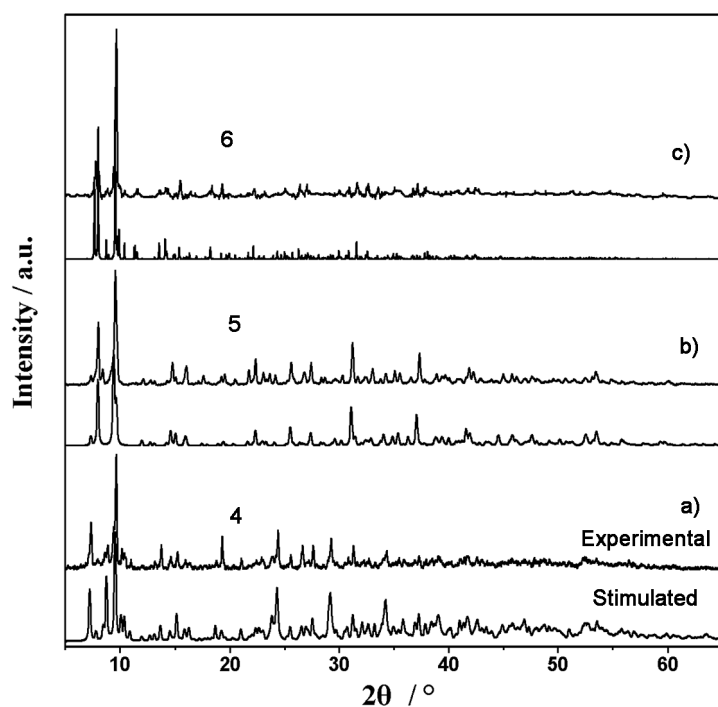
**Table S2.** Elemental analyses of **1**, **2**, **3**, **4** and **5**.

Compound	Empirical formula	Experiment (%)			Calculated (%)		
		N	C	H	N	C	H
<b>1</b>	C <sub>32</sub> H <sub>60</sub> N <sub>8</sub> Se <sub>20</sub> Sn <sub>9</sub>	3.57	12.20	2.03	3.50	11.99	1.89
<b>2</b>	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>30</sub> N <sub>4</sub> Se <sub>7</sub> Sn <sub>3</sub>	4.65	16.11	2.45	4.72	16.19	2.55
<b>4</b>	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>34</sub> N <sub>4</sub> Se <sub>7</sub> Sn <sub>3</sub>	4.15	16.92	2.59	4.61	17.79	2.82
<b>5</b>	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>34</sub> N <sub>4</sub> Se <sub>7</sub> Sn <sub>3</sub>	4.64	17.13	2.60	4.61	17.79	2.82
<b>6</b>	C <sub>63</sub> H <sub>119</sub> N <sub>14</sub> AgSe <sub>28</sub> Sn <sub>12</sub>	4.08	15.92	2.77	4.07	15.71	2.49

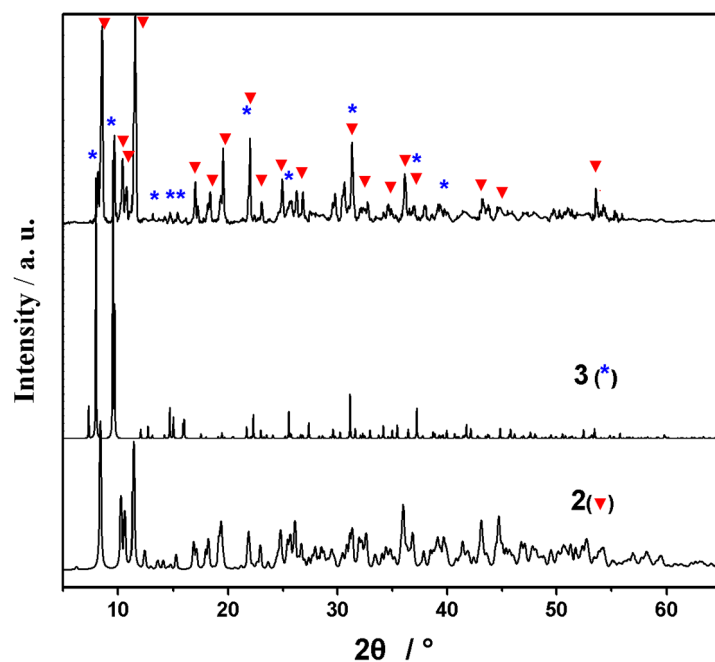
#### 4b). PXRD



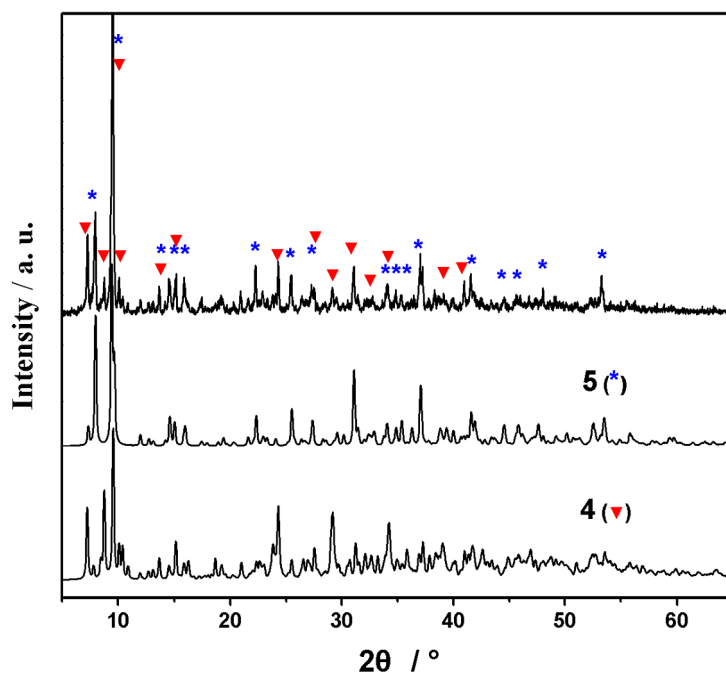
**Fig. S3** The PXRD patterns of compounds 1, 2 and 3 (top) are comparable with those simulated from the single crystal X-ray data (bottom), respectively.



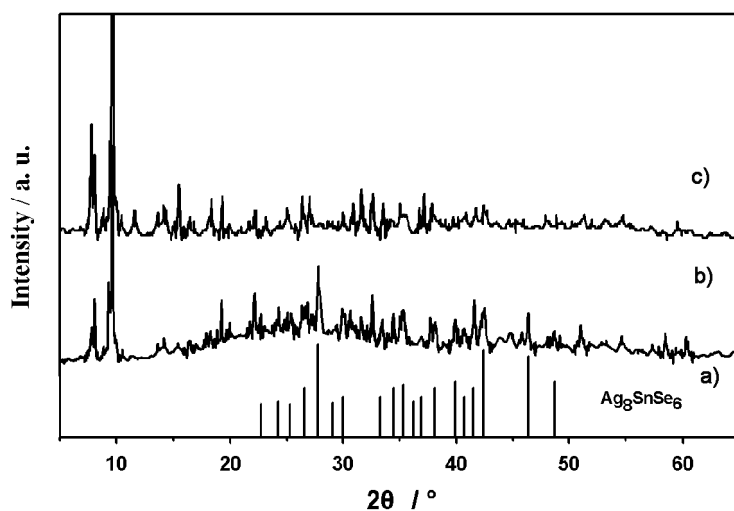
**Fig. S4** The PXRD patterns of the compounds 4, 5 and 6 (top) are comparable with those simulated from the single crystal X-ray data.



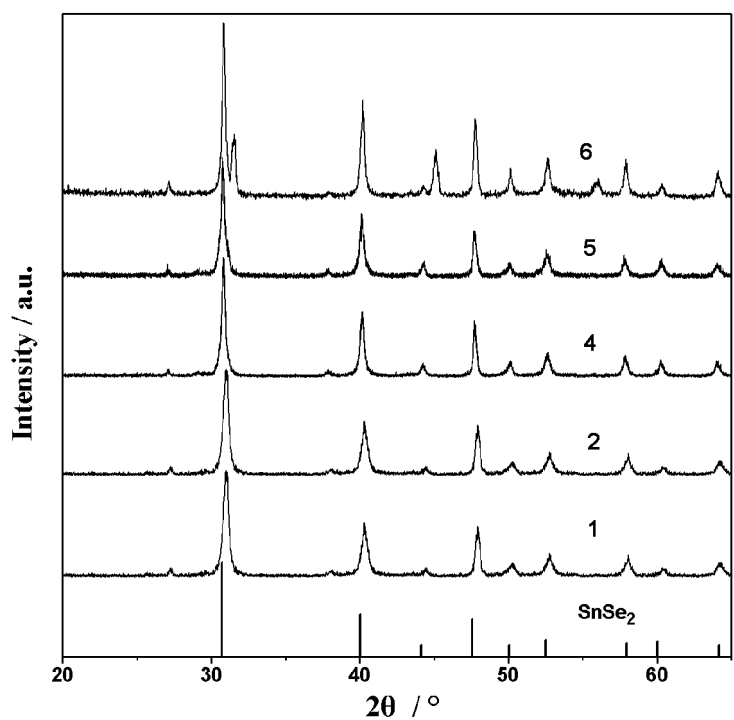
**Fig. S5** Top: the PXR D patterns of the products obtained from the reactions of tin, selenium, [p<sub>r</sub>mim]Cl and ethylenediamine in a molar ratio of 1:2.5:5.0:1.4 at 140 °C for 15 days. Bottom: the PXR D patterns of the single-phased compounds **2** and **3**.



**Fig. S6** Top: the PXR D patterns of the products obtained from the reactions of tin, selenium, [bmmim]Cl and ethylenediamine in a molar ratio of 1:2.5:5.3:1.4 at 140 °C for 15 days. Bottom: the PXR D patterns of the single-phased compounds **4** and **5**.



**Fig. S7** The PXR D pattern (b) of the products obtained from the reaction of tin, selenium, silver chloride, [bmim]Cl and ethylenediamine in a molar ratio of 1:2.8:0.66:10.6:10.2 at 160 °C for 5 days is identified as the mixture of **5** (c) and  $\text{Ag}_8\text{SnSe}_6$  (a).



**Fig. S8** The PXR D patterns for the post-TGA residues of compounds **1**, **2**, **4**, **5** and **6**. The theoretical X-ray diffraction pattern of  $\text{SnSe}_2$  is shown at bottom for comparison. The residues of compounds **1**, **2**, **4** and **5** are identified as pure phase of  $\text{SnSe}_2$ , while that of **6** is identified as the mixture of  $\text{SnSe}_2$  as major phase and a minor unknown phase.



#### 4d). TGA

The thermal stabilities of **1**, **2**, **4**, **5** and **6** were investigated on pure samples in a N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere from ~25 to 450 °C. As shown in Fig. S7, the TGA curves of these compounds displayed two or three steps of weight losses from ~230-370 °C. All the weight losses are in correspondence with the losses of organic components and H<sub>2</sub>Se molecules. The post-TGA residues of **1**, **2**, **4**, **5** were identified as SnSe<sub>2</sub>, and that of **6** is identified as the mixture of SnSe<sub>2</sub> as major phase and a minor unknown phase (Fig. S9) by PXRD.

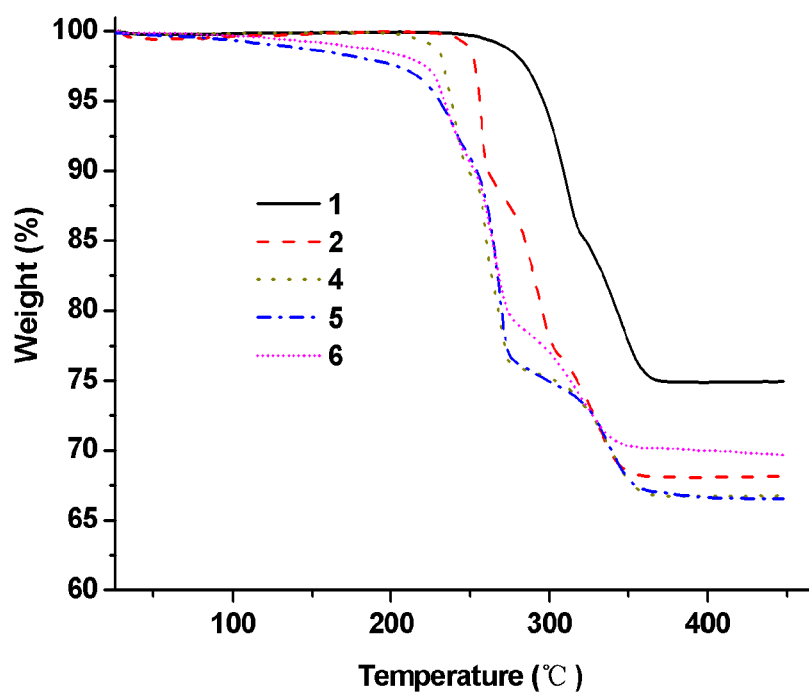


Fig. S9. TGA curves of compounds **1**, **2**, **3**, **4** and **5**.

Table S3. Detailed reports of the TGA data of **1**, **2**, **3**, **4** and **5**.

Compound	Empirical formula	Calculated weight loss %	Experimental weight loss %
<b>1</b>	C <sub>32</sub> H <sub>60</sub> N <sub>8</sub> Se <sub>20</sub> Sn <sub>9</sub>	22.3	24.7
<b>2</b>	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>30</sub> N <sub>4</sub> Sn <sub>3</sub> Se <sub>7</sub>	33.3	31.5
<b>4</b>	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>34</sub> N <sub>4</sub> Sn <sub>3</sub> Se <sub>7</sub>	34.7	33.1
<b>5</b>	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>34</sub> N <sub>4</sub> Sn <sub>3</sub> Se <sub>7</sub>	34.7	33.2
<b>6</b>	C <sub>63</sub> H <sub>119</sub> N <sub>14</sub> AgSe <sub>28</sub> Sn <sub>12</sub>	28.0	29.4