

Supplementary Information

Bulk Crystal Growth and Characterization of Imidazolium L-Tartrate (IMLT): A Novel Organic Nonlinear Optical Material with the High Laser-induced Damage Threshold

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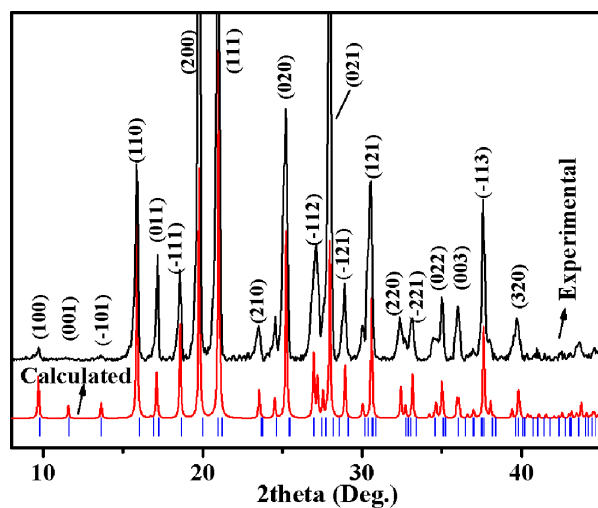


Figure S1. Simulated and experimental XRD powder patterns for IMLT

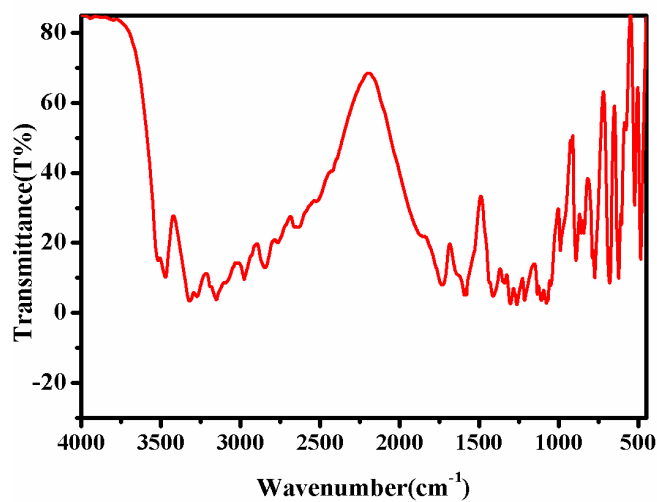


Figure S2. The FT-IR spectrum of IMLT

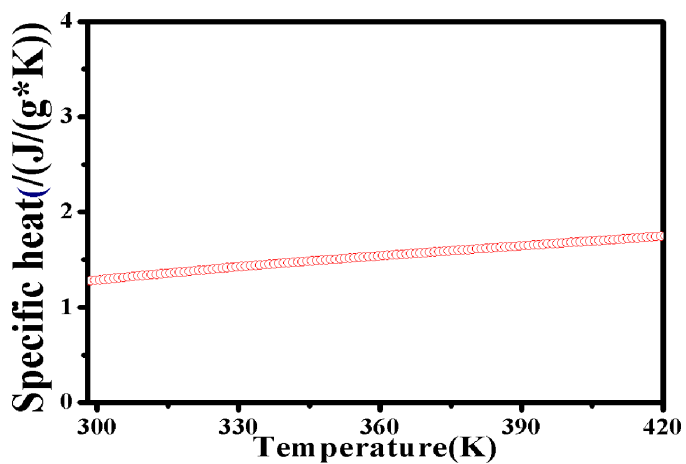


Figure S3. Dependence of specific heat of IMLT crystal with the temperature.

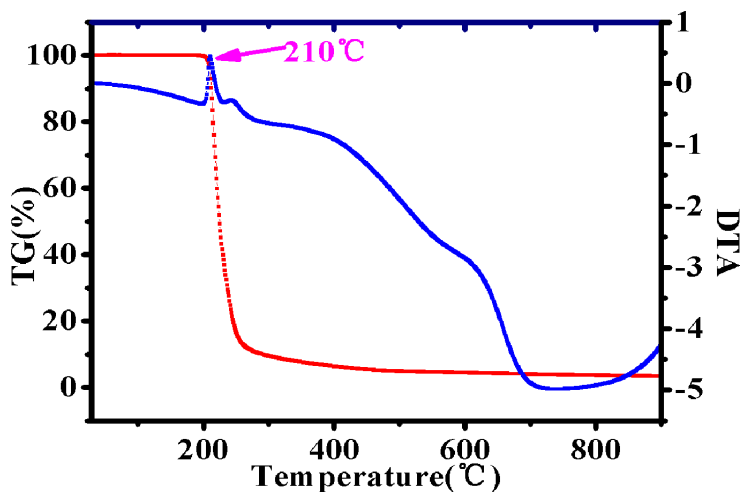


Figure S4. Thermogravimetric analysis for IMLT

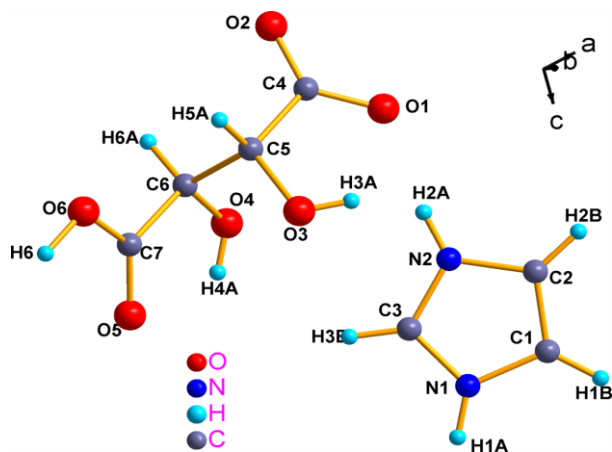


Figure S5. Crystal structure of IMLT with the atomic numbering

Table S1.. Crystal data and structure refinement for IMLT.

Empirical formula	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₆
Formula weight	218.17
Temperature/K	293(2)
Radiation	Mo-K α (0.71073 Å)
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 ₁
<i>a</i> /Å	7.577(3)
<i>b</i> /Å	6.894(2)
<i>c</i> /Å	8.927(4)
α /deg	90
β /deg	102.174(5)
γ /deg	90
Volume/ Å ³	455.9(3)
<i>Z</i>	2
Calculated density/g cm ⁻³	1.589

Absorption coefficient/mm ⁻¹	0.141
<i>F</i> (000)	228
Crystal size/mm	0.35 × 0.29 × 0.22
Limiting indices	-9 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 9, -8 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 8, -11 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 11
Reflections collected / unique	5245 / 2019 [<i>R</i> (int) = 0.0177]
GOF	1.041
<i>R</i> ₁ , w <i>R</i> ₂ [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)]	0.0246/0.0635
<i>R</i> ₁ , w <i>R</i> ₂ (all data)	0.0257/0.0641

Table S2. Bond lengths [Å] and angles [deg] for IMLT			
O(1)-C(4)	1.2726(14)	C(3)-N(2)-C(2)	109.32(10)
N(1)-C(3)	1.3265(17)	C(3)-N(2)-H(2A)	125.3
N(1)-C(1)	1.3782(17)	C(2)-N(2)-H(2A)	125.3
N(1)-H(1A)	0.8800	C(1)-C(2)-N(2)	106.63(11)
C(1)-C(2)	1.3523(17)	C(1)-C(2)-H(2B)	126.7
C(1)-H(1B)	0.9500	N(2)-C(2)-H(2B)	126.7
O(2)-C(4)	1.2428(15)	C(5)-O(3)-H(3A)	107.9(13)
N(2)-C(3)	1.3266(16)	N(2)-C(3)-N(1)	108.10(11)
N(2)-C(2)	1.3756(17)	N(2)-C(3)-H(3B)	125.9
N(2)-H(2A)	0.8800	N(1)-C(3)-H(3B)	125.9
C(2)-H(2B)	0.9500	C(6)-O(4)-H(4A)	109.5
O(3)-C(5)	1.4202(14)	O(2)-C(4)-O(1)	126.63(10)
O(3)-H(3A)	0.840(19)	O(2)-C(4)-C(5)	117.24(10)
C(3)-H(3B)	0.9500	O(1)-C(4)-C(5)	116.13(10)
O(4)-C(6)	1.4145(14)	O(3)-C(5)-C(4)	112.71(9)
O(4)-H(4A)	0.8400	O(3)-C(5)-C(6)	109.17(9)
C(4)-C(5)	1.5302(16)	C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	109.62(10)
O(5)-C(7)	1.2164(15)	O(3)-C(5)-H(5A)	108.4
C(5)-C(6)	1.5339(17)	C(4)-C(5)-H(5A)	108.4
C(5)-H(5A)	1.0000	C(6)-C(5)-H(5A)	108.4
O(6)-C(7)	1.3074(15)	C(7)-O(6)-H(6)	111.2(13)
O(6)-H(6)	1.04(2)	O(4)-C(6)-C(7)	110.67(10)
C(6)-C(7)	1.5265(16)	O(4)-C(6)-C(5)	110.06(10)
C(6)-H(6A)	1.0000	C(7)-C(6)-C(5)	109.42(10)
		O(4)-C(6)-H(6A)	108.9
C(3)-N(1)-C(1)	108.99(10)	C(7)-C(6)-H(6A)	108.9
C(3)-N(1)-H(1A)	125.5	C(5)-C(6)-H(6A)	108.9
C(1)-N(1)-H(1A)	125.5	O(5)-C(7)-O(6)	125.27(11)
C(2)-C(1)-N(1)	106.95(11)	O(5)-C(7)-C(6)	121.37(10)
C(2)-C(1)-H(1B)	126.5	O(6)-C(7)-C(6)	113.36(10)
N(1)-C(1)-H(1B)	126.5		

The positions of hydrogen atoms bonded to hydroxyl groups were fixed geometrically at calculated distances of 0.82 Å and refined using “riding” model with *U*_{iso} = 1.5*U*_{eq} (O).

Table S3. Torsion angles [deg] for IMLT.

C(3)-N(1)-C(1)-C(2)	-0.16(16)
N(1)-C(1)-C(2)-N(2)	-0.20(15)
C(3)-N(2)-C(2)-C(1)	0.49(16)
C(2)-N(2)-C(3)-N(1)	-0.60(16)
C(1)-N(1)-C(3)-N(2)	0.47(16)
O(2)-C(4)-C(5)-O(3)	-168.92(10)
O(1)-C(4)-C(5)-O(3)	11.09(15)
O(2)-C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	69.26(13)
O(1)-C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	-110.72(12)
O(3)-C(5)-C(6)-O(4)	-65.12(12)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-O(4)	58.78(12)
O(3)-C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	56.69(12)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	-179.40(9)
O(4)-C(6)-C(7)-O(5)	5.81(16)
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)-O(5)	-115.64(12)
O(4)-C(6)-C(7)-O(6)	-174.51(10)
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)-O(6)	64.04(13)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms

Table S4. Hydrogen bonds for IMLT [$\text{\AA}$ and deg.].

D-H...A	d(D-H)	d(H...A)	d(D...A)	$\angle$ (DHA)
N(1)-H(1A) ...O(2) i	0.88	1.86	2.7245(15)	167.1
O(6)-H(6) ...O(1) ii	1.04(2)	1.47(2)	2.5107(14)	179(2)
O(6)-H(6) ...O(2) ii	1.04(2)	2.65(2)	3.3357(16)	123.2(16)
O(4)-H(4A) ...O(3) iii	0.84	2.17	2.9756(15)	161.3
O(3)-H(3A) ...O(5) iv	0.840(19)	2.291(19)	2.8384(14)	123.1(15)
N(2)-H(2A) ...O(1)	0.88	2.14	2.9257(17)	149.1
O(4)-H(4A) ...O(5)	0.84	2.19	2.6770(15)	117.3
O(3)-H(3A) ...O(1)	0.840(19)	2.151(18)	2.6547(14)	118.3(16)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

(i) x,y,z+1; (ii) x-1,y,z; (iii) -x+1,y-1/2,-z+2; (iv) -x+1,y+1/2,-z+2.

Table S5. Atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2$) for IMLT.

Atoms	x	y	z	Ueq
O1	0.84438(11)	0.38253(14)	0.76027(9)	0.01443(19)
N1	0.89626(13)	0.29480(17)	1.31814(11)	0.0153(2)
C1	1.06660(16)	0.3669(2)	1.32119(13)	0.0159(2)
O2	0.69342(11)	0.26321(13)	0.53525(9)	0.0165(2)

N2	0.93557(15)	0.28745(17)	1.08689(11)	0.0160(2)
C2	1.09119(16)	0.3627(2)	1.17554(13)	0.0158(2)
O3	0.54525(12)	0.49868(14)	0.84377(10)	0.0169(2)
C3	0.81931(17)	0.24854(19)	1.17505(14)	0.0164(3)
O4	0.54471(12)	0.08248(15)	0.85399(10)	0.0188(2)
C4	0.70166(15)	0.33801(17)	0.66320(12)	0.0118(2)
O5	0.22583(11)	0.19316(13)	0.90922(9)	0.01569(19)
C5	0.52286(15)	0.38168(18)	0.71017(12)	0.0118(2)
O6	0.13453(11)	0.32103(14)	0.67478(9)	0.0154(2)
C6	0.43062(15)	0.19097(17)	0.73805(13)	0.0126(2)
C7	0.25141(15)	0.23525(18)	0.78319(13)	0.0121(2)

Table S6. Thermal expansion coefficients for IMLT and some other known NLO crystals

Crystal	crystallographic system	Thermal expansion coefficients ($\times 10^{-5} \text{ K}^{-1}$)		
		α_1	α_2	α_3
NPNa dihydrate	orthorhombic	7.48	0.43	1.99
LABTF	monoclinic	9.87	-0.86	7.04
LAP ¹	monoclinic	-1.75	0.96	1.64
DLAP	monoclinic	5.74	0.96	1.83
BBO ²	trigonal	0.40	0.40	3.60
LHPP ³	monoclinic	3.86	2.08	6.62
IMLT	monoclinic	7.63	7.18	2.75

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