

## Supplementary Data

### A new lead-free 1D hybrid copper perovskite with structural, thermal, vibrational, optic and magnetic characterizations

Mansoura Bourwina<sup>a</sup>, Rawia Msalmi<sup>a</sup>, Sandra Walha<sup>a</sup>, Mark M. Turnbull<sup>b</sup>, Thierry Roisnel<sup>c</sup>, Ferdinando Costantino<sup>d</sup>, Edoardo Mosconi<sup>e</sup> and Houcine Naïli<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>. *Laboratory Physico Chemistry of the Solid State, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences of Sfax, Sfax University, Tunisia.*

<sup>b</sup>. *Carlson School of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Clark University, Worcester, MA 01610, USA.*

<sup>c</sup>. *Uni Rennes, CNRS, ISCR (Institut des Sciences Chimiques de Rennes), UMR6226, 35000 Rennes, France.*

<sup>d</sup>. *Department of Chemistry, Biology and Biotechnologies, University of Perugia. Via Elce di Sotto 8, 06124, Perugia, Italy.*

<sup>e</sup>. *Computational Laboratory for Hybrid/Organic Photovoltaics (CLHYO), Istituto CNR di Scienze e Tecnologie Chimiche "Giulio Natta" (CNR-SCITEC), Via Elce di Sotto 8, 06123 Perugia, Italy.*

#### Thermal properties

The TGA plot shows that the decomposition of the precursor proceeds through two stages. The studied compound is stable up to about 182°C. At this temperature until 249°C we observe the first weight loss of 11.2%, in agreement with the departure of one chloride ion as HCl due to atmospheric moisture (theoretical weight loss of 11.5%)<sup>1</sup>. This decomposition process is accompanied by two endothermic peaks on the DTA curve at 213 and 237°C, respectively. The second transformation occurs in the temperature range 248–452°C (observed mass loss 54.32%, calculated mass loss 52.2%) which can be assigned to the degradation of the organic fragment (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>) and the departure of one additional molecule of hydrogen chloride, leading most likely to the formation of CuCl<sub>2</sub>. This decomposition process is accompanied by an intense endothermic peak on the DTA curve at 337°C.

**Table S1:** Experimental conditions and data collection of the (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>)[CuCl<sub>4</sub>] crystal.

---

Empirical formula	(C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>2</sub> )[CuCl <sub>4</sub> ]
Formula weight (g/mol <sup>-1</sup> )	307.52
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>n</i>
Crystal system	Monoclinic
<i>a</i> (Å)	6.0751(3)
<i>b</i> (Å)	15.6732(8)
<i>c</i> (Å)	12.0466(7)
β (°)	98.521(2)
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	1134.37(10)
<i>Z</i>	4
Crystal size (mm <sup>3</sup> )	0.41 × 0.03 × 0.02
Crystal color and shape	Yellow thin stick
λ (MoKα) (Å)	0.71073
Absorption correction	Multi-scan
Transmission factors	0.945, 0.754
<i>hkl</i> range	-7 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 7 -20 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 20 -15 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 15
Programs system	SHELXL-2018 and SHELXT-2015
θ range for data collection (deg)	3.11-27.48
Diffractometer	D8 VENTURE Bruker AXS
No. of reflection collected	9644
No. of independent reflection	2608
No. of reflections observed ( <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> ))	2341
<i>R</i> <sub>int</sub>	0.0294
No. of parameters	121
Goodness of fit	1.09
<i>R</i> indices ( <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> ))	<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> = 0.0388 <i>wR</i> <sub>2</sub> = 0.1013
<i>R</i> indices (all data)	<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> = 0.0433 <i>wR</i> <sub>2</sub> = 0.1042

---

**Table S2:** Structural parameters of  $(C_5H_{14}N_2)[CuCl_4]$ , (Distances in Å and angles in °).

<b>CuCl<sub>6</sub> octahedron anion</b>		<b>C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub> organic cation</b>	
Cu-Cl1	2.3383(8)	C1-C2	1.452(7)
Cu-Cl2	2.2838(8)	C2-C3	1.523(6)
Cu-Cl3	2.3323(8)	C4-C6	1.506(5)
Cu-Cl4	2.2585(9)	N1-C1	1.482(5)
Cu-Cl2 <sup>i</sup>	3.0570(9)	N1-C5	1.494(4)
Cu-Cl2 <sup>ii</sup>	3.0442(9)	N2-C3	1.493(5)
Cl1-Cu-Cl2	88.96(3)	N2-C4	1.489(4)
Cl1-Cu-Cl3	177.83(3)	C1-C2-C3	117.8(4)
Cl1-Cu-Cl4	90.45(3)	C2-C1-N1	116.5(4)
Cl2 <sup>ii</sup> -Cu-Cl3	89.54(3)	C1-N1-C5	116.3(3)
Cl2-Cu-Cl4	179.25(4)	C4-N2-C3	118.9(3)
Cl3-Cu-Cl4	91.05(3)	N1-C5-C4	114.3(2)
Cl1-Cu-Cl2 <sup>i</sup>	88.80(3)	N2-C4-C5	113.3(3)
Cl2 <sup>i</sup> -Cu-Cl2	84.62(1)	N2-C3-C2	115.6(3)
Cl3-Cu-Cl2 <sup>i</sup>	89.50(3)		
Cl4-Cu-Cl2 <sup>i</sup>	95.84(3)		
Cl2 <sup>ii</sup> -Cu-Cl2 <sup>i</sup>	169.38(3)		
Cl1-Cu-Cl2 <sup>ii</sup>	90.03(3)		
Cl2 <sup>ii</sup> -Cu-Cl2	84.80(3)		
Cl3-Cu-Cl2 <sup>ii</sup>	91.40(3)		
Cl4-Cu-Cl2 <sup>ii</sup>	94.73(3)		

**Symmetry codes :** (i) 1-x, 1-y, 1-z ; (ii) -x, 1-y, 1-z

**Table S3:** Hydrogen bonding data

D-H...A	D-H	H...A	D...A	D-H...A
N1-H1A.... Cl1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.91	2.34	3.165(3)	150.7
N1-H1B ....Cl1 <sup>iv</sup>	0.91	2.36	3.219(3)	157.6
N2 - H2A....Cl3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.91	2.27	3.169(3)	169.3
N2 - H2B....Cl1	0.91	2.81	3.277(3)	113.0
N2 - H2B....Cl2	0.91	2.55	3.117(3)	120.7
N2 - H2B....Cl3 <sup>i</sup>	0.91	2.47	3.186(3)	135.6

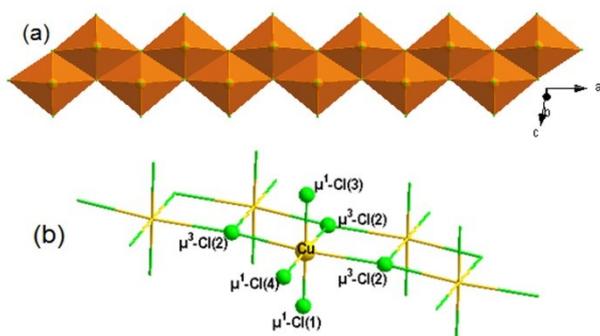
**Symmetry codes :** (i)  $1-x, 1-y, 1-z$  ; (ii)  $-x, 1-y, 1-z$  ; (iii)  $x-1/2, -y+1/2, z+1/2$  ;

(iv)  $x+1/2, -y+1/2, z+1/2$

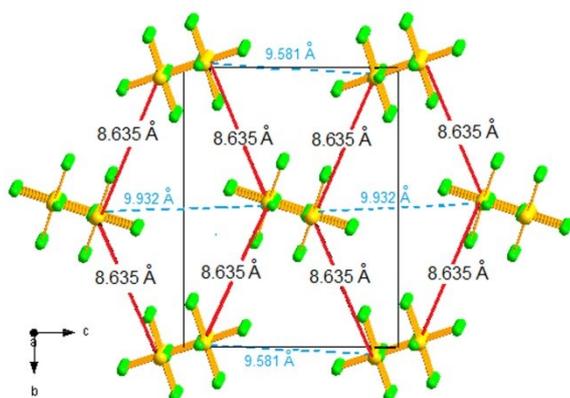
**Table S4:** IR band assignment of  $(C_5H_{14}N_2)[CuCl_4]$ 

IR	Assignment*
3390	$\nu_a(NH_2)$
3036	$\nu_s(NH_2)$
2849	$\nu(CH_2)$
1634	$\delta(NH_2)$
15531	$\delta(CH_2)$
1445	$\omega(NH_2)$
1411	$\omega(CH_2)$
1323	$\nu(C-N)$
1125	$\nu(C-N)$
1069	$\nu_a(C-C)$
1027	$\nu_s(C-C)$
972	$\rho(NH_2)$
864	$\delta(C-C-C)$
767	$\delta(C-C-N)$
417	$\delta(C-N-C)$

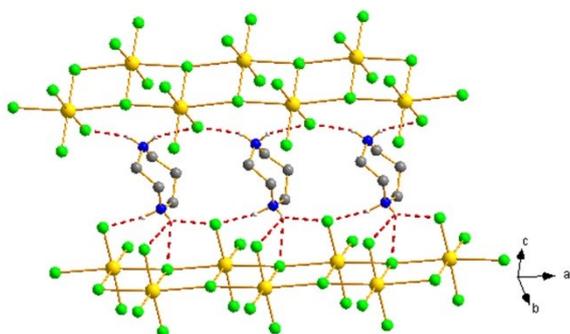
\* $\nu$ : stretching.  $\nu_a$ : asymmetric stretching.  $\nu_s$ : symmetric stretching.  $\delta$ : scissoring.  $\omega$ : wagging.



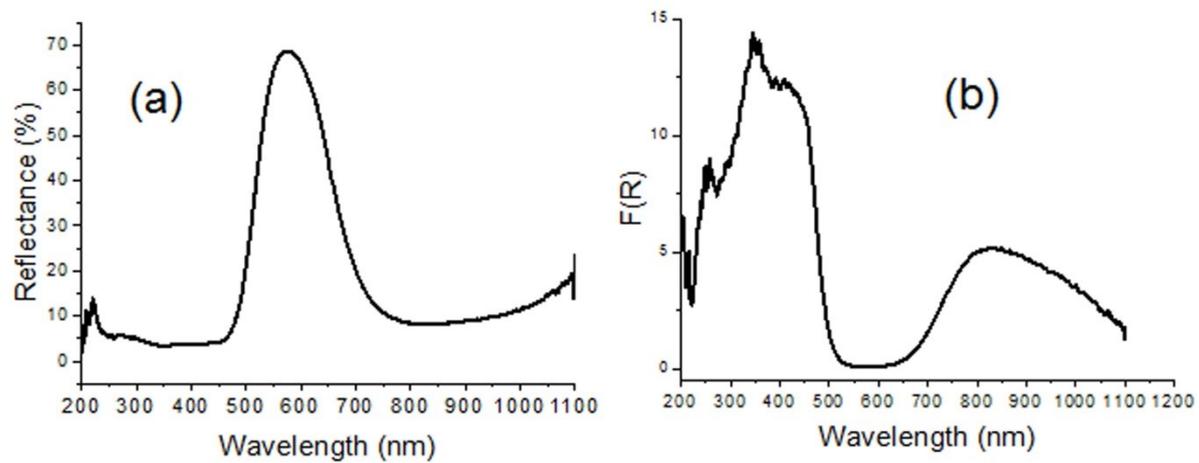
**Figure S1:** Description of a single inorganic chain. (a) Projection of a single chain along [010]. (b) Description of Cl ions environment



**Figure S2:** Inter-chains distances in different direction in the (b, c) plan.



**Figure S3:** Hydrogen bonds between organic and inorganic frameworks (H...Cl represented as dashed red lines).



**Figure S4:** (a) Reflectance and (b) K-M absorption of  $(C_5H_{14}N_2)[CuCl_4]$ .