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## **Supporting Information for**

## Two Bismuth Iodate Sulfates with Enhanced Optical Anisotropy

Yilin Li<sup>*a, b,c,d*</sup>, Chunli Hu<sup>*a*</sup>, Jin Chen<sup>*a, d*</sup> and Jianggao Mao<sup>\**a*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>State Key Laboratory of Structural Chemistry, Fujian Institute of Research on the Structure of Matter, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Fuzhou 350002, China

<sup>b</sup>School of Physical Science and Technology, ShanghaiTech University, Shanghai 201210, China

<sup>c</sup>Shanghai Advanced Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 201210, China

<sup>d</sup>University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

Email: mjg@fjirsm.ac.cn

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formula	Bi(IO <sub>3</sub> )(SO <sub>4</sub> )	CdBi(IO <sub>3</sub> )(SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	
formula weight	479.94	688.40	
crystal system	monoclinic	monoclinic	
space group	$P2_{1}/c$	$P2_{1}/c$	
Т(К)	293(2)	293(2)	
<i>a</i> (Å)	9.4355(2)	12.777(2)	
<i>b</i> (Å)	6.9168(2)	6.8491(9)	
<i>c</i> (Å)	8.3374(2)	9.9835(14)	
$\beta$ (deg)	105.168(2)	103.226(15)	
V (Å <sup>3</sup> )	525.17(2)	850.5(2)	
Ζ	4	4	
$D_{\rm c}~({\rm g/cm^{-3}})$	6.070	5.376	
$\mu (\mathrm{mm}^{-1})$	39.827	27.341	
$ heta_{ m max}$ /deg	27.101	26.361	
completeness/%	99.8	99.7	
goodness of fit on $F^2$	1.115	1.018	
$R_1, wR_2 [I \ge 2\sigma(I)]^a$	0.0215, 0.0490	0.0299, 0.0500	
$R_1$ , $wR_2$ (all data) <sup>a</sup>	0.0223, 0.0493	0.0380, 0.0534	
extinction coefficient	none	none	

Table S1. Crystallographic data of  $Bi(IO_3)(SO_4)$  and  $CdBi(IO_3)(SO_4)_2$ .

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

Bi(IO <sub>3</sub> )(SO <sub>4</sub> )							
Bond	Bond length	Bond order	Bond	Bond length	Bond order		
Bi(1)-O(2)#1	2.291(4)	0.59	Bi(1)-O(7)#6	2.727(5)	0.18		
Bi(1)-O(6)#2	2.340(5)	0.51	I(1)-O(3)	1.808(5)	1.69		
Bi(1)-O(1)#3	2.426(5)	0.41	I(1)-O(2)	1.816(4)	1.66		
Bi(1)-O(4)#4	2.495(5)	0.34	I(1)-O(1)	1.839(4)	1.56		
Bi(1)-O(5)	2.563(5)	0.28	S(1)-O(7)	1.467(5)	1.53		
Bi(1)-O(4)	2.657(5)	0.22	S(1)-O(5)	1.477(5)	1.49		
Bi(1)-O(1)	2.686(5)	0.20	S(1)-O(6)	1.477(5)	1.49		
Bi(1)-O(5)#5	2.713(5)	0.19	S(1)-O(4)	1.495(5)	1.42		
Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:							
#1 -x+2, y-1/2, -z+5/2; #2 -x+1, y-1/2, -z+3/2; #3 x, -y+1/2, z-1/2;							
#4 -x+1, -y, -z+2; #5 x, -y+1/2, z+1/2; #6 -x+1, y+1/2, -z+3/2.							
CdBi(IO <sub>3</sub> )(SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>							
Bond	Bond length	Bond order	Bond	Bond length	Bond order		
Cd(1)-O(8)	2.217(6)	0.43	I(1)-O(2)	1.771(6)	1.87		
Cd(1)-O(7)	2.232(5)	0.41	I(1)-O(1)	1.856(5)	1.49		
Cd(1)-O(9)#1	2.247(6)	0.40	I(1)-O(3)	1.976(5)	1.07		
Cd(1)-O(6)#2	2.275(6)	0.37	I(1)-O(3)#6	2.085(5)	0.80		
Cd(1)-O(4)#3	2.313(5)	0.33	S(1)-O(7)	1.454(6)	1.58		
Cd(1)-O(4)#4	2.358(5)	0.29	S(1)-O(6)	1.472(6)	1.51		
Bi(1)-O(1)	2.236(5)	0.68	S(1)-O(5)	1.478(7)	1.48		
Bi(1)-O(2)#5	2.255(6)	0.65	S(1)-O(4)	1.486(5)	1.45		

Table S2. Selected bond distances (Å) and the calculated bond orders of  $Bi(IO_3)(SO_4)$  and  $CdBi(IO_3)(SO_4)_2$ .

Bi(1)-O(3)#6	2.314(5)	0.55	S(2)-O(8)	1.458(6)	1.57			
Bi(1)-O(5)	2.460(6)	0.37	S(2)-O(9)	1.470(6)	1.52			
Bi(1)-O(11)#1	2.554(5)	0.29	S(2)-O(11)	1.471(6)	1.51			
Bi(1)-O(10)#5	2.603(6)	0.25	S(2)-O(10)	1.477(6)	1.49			
Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:								
#1 x, -y+3/2, z+1/2;		#2 -x+2, y+1/2, -z+1/2;		#3 -x+2, -y+1, -z+1;				
#4 x, y+1, z; #5 x, -y+1/2, z+1		+1/2;	#6 -x+1, y+1/2, -z+1/2.					



Figure S1. The photographs of  $Bi(IO_3)(SO_4)$  (a) and  $CdBi(IO_3)(SO_4)_2$  (b)



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Figure S5. Infrared spectra of Bi(IO<sub>3</sub>)(SO<sub>4</sub>) (a) and CdBi(IO<sub>3</sub>)(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (b).



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Figure S7. Partial density of states of Bi(IO<sub>3</sub>)(SO<sub>4</sub>) (a) and CdBi(IO<sub>3</sub>)(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (b).