

Supporting Information

$[\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{N}]_2\text{SnBr}_6$: A Lead-Free Phase Transition Compound with Switchable Quadratic Nonlinear Optical Properties

Xinxin Hu,^{ab} Haojie Xu,^{ab} Wuqian Guo,^{ab} Shiguo Han,^a Yi Liu,^a Yu Ma,^{ab} Qingshun Fan,^{ab} Junhua Luo^a and Zhihua Sun^{*ac}

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

^b University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

^c Fujian Science & Technology Innovation Laboratory for Optoelectronic Information of China, Fuzhou, Fujian 350108, P. R. China.

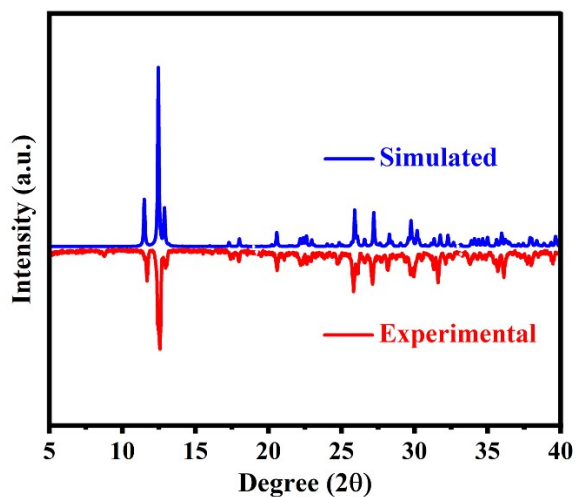


Figure S1. Experimental and simulated PXRD patterns for **1** at room temperature.

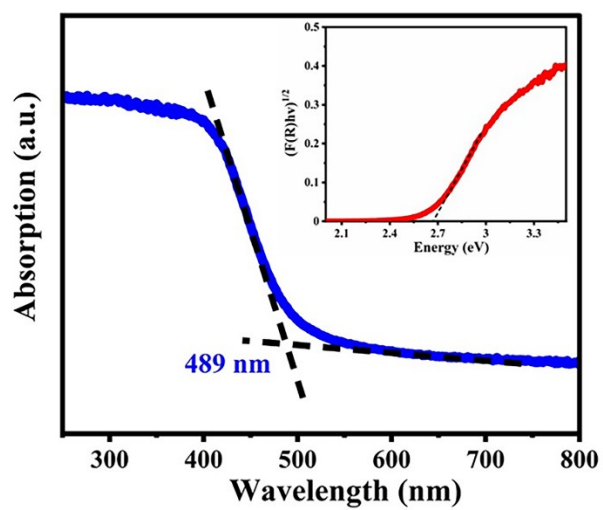


Figure S2. UV-vis absorption spectra of **1**. Inset: the optical properties estimated by *Tauc* Plot.

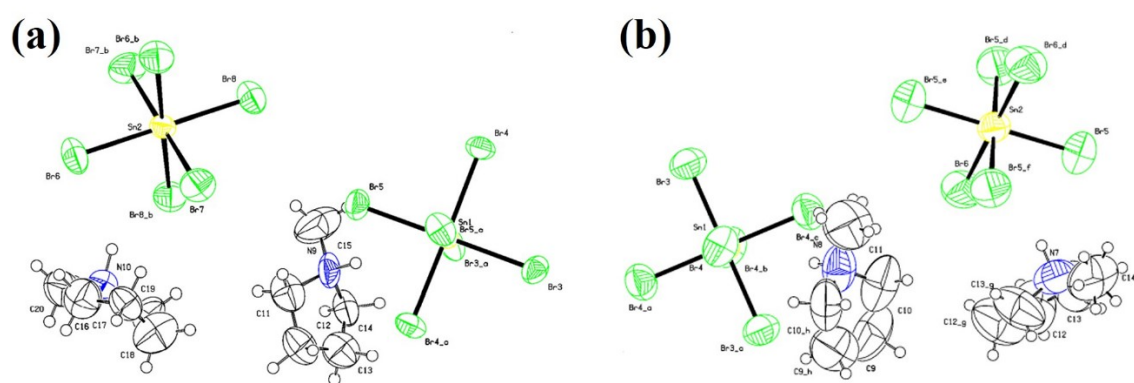


Figure S3. (a) The thermal ellipsoid variation of **1** at 300 K and (b) 360 K, respectively.

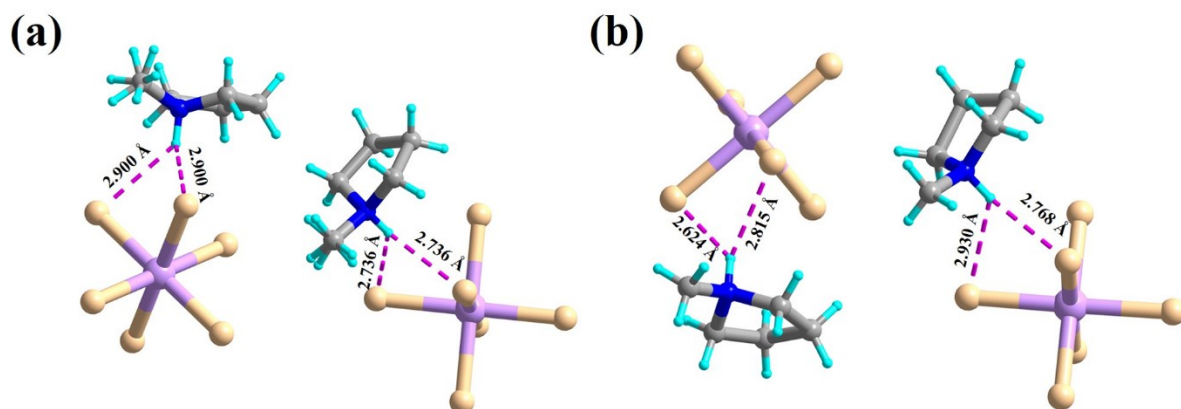


Figure S4. (a) The N-H...Br hydrogen bonds between N and Br atoms at 360 K and (b) 300 K.

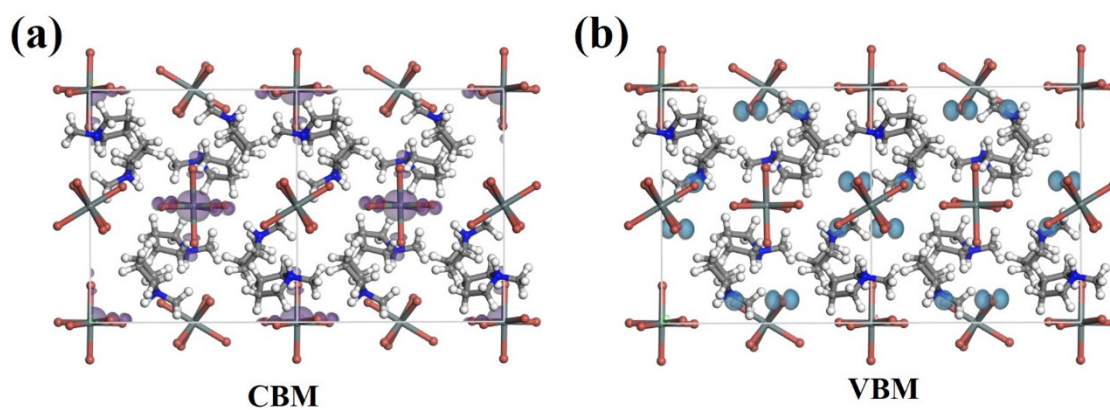


Figure S5. (a) Calculated charge-density distribution of the CBM and (b) VBM of **1**.

Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement of **1**

Empirical formula	C ₁₀ H ₂₄ Br ₆ N ₂ Sn	C ₁₀ H ₂₄ Br ₆ N ₂ Sn
Temperature (K)	360	300
Formula weight	770.46	770.46
Crystal system	Orthorhombic	Orthorhombic
Space group	<i>Pbam</i>	<i>Pba2</i>
Unit cell dimensions (Å)	<i>a</i> = 13.9302 (10) <i>b</i> = 15.5956 (9) <i>c</i> = 10.1118 (8)	<i>a</i> = 15.5317 (4) <i>b</i> = 13.8474 (3) <i>c</i> = 10.0184 (3)
Volume (Å ³)	2196.8 (3)	2157.39 (10)
Z, Calculated density (g/cm ³)	4, 2.330	4, 2.372
F (000)	1432.0	1432.0
Radiation	Mo Kα (λ = 0.71073)	Ga Kα (λ = 1.3405)
2 θ range for data collection/°	6.406 to 54.978	7.43 to 120.258
Limiting indices	-18 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 18 -18 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 20 -13 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 13	-20 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 20 -7 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 17 -12 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 12
Reflections collected	40197	15344
Completeness	99.7 %	99.9 %
Data/ restraints/ parameters	2661/1/99	4550/3/176
Goodness-of-fit on <i>F</i> ²	1.014	1.060
Final <i>R</i> indexes [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)]	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0449, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1031	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0515, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1474
Final <i>R</i> indexes [all data]	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0648, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1455	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0618, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1557

Table S2. Bond Lengths [Å] for **1** at 360 K

Atom-Atom	Length/ Å	Atom-Atom	Length/ Å
Sn1-Br3	2.5936 (11)	Sn2-Br6	2.5886 (14)
Sn1-Br3 ¹	2.5936 (11)	N7-C14	1.537 (18)
Sn1-Br4 ²	2.5977 (9)	N7-C13 ⁵	1.398 (13)
Sn1-Br4 ¹	2.5977 (9)	N7-C13	1.398 (13)
Sn1-Br4 ³	2.5976 (9)	N8-C10	1.412 (112)
Sn1-Br4	2.5976 (9)	N8-C10 ²	1.412 (12)
Sn2-Br5	2.6019 (10)	C8-C11	1.47 (2)
Sn2-Br5 ⁴	2.6020 (10)	C10-C9	1.493 (17)
Sn2-Br5 ⁵	2.6020 (10)	C9-C9 ²	1.55 (3)
Sn2-Br5 ⁶	2.6020 (10)	C12-C12 ⁵	1.435 (17)
Sn2-Br6 ⁴	2.599 (14)	C12-C13	1.568 (14)

Symmetry transformation used to generate equivalent atoms:

¹-X,1-Y,2-Z; ²+X,+Y,2-Z; ³-X,1-Y,+Z; ⁴1-X,1-Y,1-Z; ⁵+X,+Y,1-Z; ⁶1-X,1-Y,+Z

Table S3. Bond Lengths [Å] for **1** at 300 K

Atom-Atom	Length/ Å	Atom-Atom	Length/ Å
Sn1-Br3	2.593 (3)	N9-C14	1.45 (3)
Sn1-Br3 ¹	2.593 (3)	N9-C15	1.46 (2)
Sn1-Br4	2.5929 (9)	N9-C11	1.45 (3)
Sn1-Br4 ¹	2.5928 (9)	N10-C16	1.42 (3)
Sn1-Br5 ¹	2.594 (3)	N10-C20	1.506 (16)
Sn1-Br5	2.594 (3)	N10-C19	1.46 (3)
Sn2-Br8 ²	2.607 (4)	C14-C13	1.46 (2)
Sn2-Br8	2.607 (4)	C16-C17	1.46 (3)
Sn2-Br7	2.5827 (9)	C18-C19	1.64 (5)
Sn2-Br7 ²	2.5827 (9)	C18-C17	1.43 (3)
Sn2-Br6 ²	2.599 (4)	C11-C12	1.52 (2)
Sn2-Br6	2.599 (4)	C12-C13	1.56 (4)

Symmetry transformation used to generate equivalent atoms: ¹1-X,1-Y,+Z; ²1-X,-Y,+Z

Table S4. Bond angles for **1** at 360 K

Atom-Atom-Atom	Angle/ °	Atom-Atom-Atom	Angle/ °
Br3-Sn1-Br3 ¹	180.0	Br5 ⁵ -Sn2-Br5 ⁶	180.00 (4)
Br3 ¹ -Sn1-Br4 ²	88.83 (3)	Br5 ⁴ -Sn2-Br5	89.73 (4)
Br3-Sn1-Br4 ¹	88.83 (3)	Br6-Sn2-Br5 ⁵	89.73 (4)
Br3 ¹ -Sn1-Br4 ¹	91.17 (3)	Br6 ⁴ -Sn2-Br5 ⁶	89.73 (4)
Br3 ¹ -Sn1-Br4	88.83 (3)	Br6-Sn2-Br5	90.27 (4)
Br3-Sn1-Br4 ³	88.83 (3)	Br6-Sn2-Br5 ⁶	90.27 (4)
Br3-Sn1-Br4 ²	91.17 (3)	Br6 ⁴ -Sn2-Br5 ⁵	90.27 (4)
Br3-Sn1-Br4	91.17 (3)	Br6 ⁴ -Sn2-Br5 ⁴	90.27 (4)
Br3 ¹ -Sn1-Br4 ³	91.17 (3)	Br6-Sn2-Br5 ⁴	89.73 (4)
Br4-Sn1-Br4 ²	89.06 (5)	Br6-Sn2-Br6 ⁴	180.0
Br4 ¹ -Sn1-Br4 ³	89.06 (5)	C13-N7-C14	110.6 (10)
Br4-Sn1-Br4 ¹	180.00 (4)	C13 ⁶ -N7-C14	110.6 (10)
Br4-Sn1-Br4 ³	90.94 (5)	C13-N7-C13 ⁶	111.6 (16)
Br4 ² -Sn1-Br4 ³	180.0	C10 ² -N8-C10	105.8 (14)
Br4 ¹ -Sn1-Br4 ²	90.94 (5)	C10 ² -N8-C11	110.1 (10)
Br5-Sn2-Br5 ⁴	180.0	C10-N8-C11	110.1 (10)
Br5-Sn2-Br5 ⁵	90.32 (5)	N8-C10-C9	104.3 (13)
Br5 ⁴ -Sn2-Br5 ⁵	89.68 (5)	C10-C9-C9 ²	103.7 (8)
Br5 ⁴ -Sn2-Br5 ⁶	90.32 (5)	C12 ⁶ -C12-C13	106.2 (6)
Br5-Sn2-Br5 ⁶	89.68 (5)	N7-C13-C12	103.5 (11)

Symmetry transformation used to generate equivalent atoms:

¹-X,1-Y,2-Z; ²+X,+Y,2-Z; ³-X,1-Y,+Z; ⁴1-X,1-Y,1-Z; ⁵+X,+Y,1-Z; ⁶1-X,1-Y,+Z

Table S5. Bond angles for **1** at 300 K

Atom-Atom-Atom	Angle/ °	Atom-Atom-Atom	Angle/ °
Br3 ¹ -Sn1-Br3	91.40 (16)	Br7-Sn2-Br6 ²	89.47 (14)
Br3 ¹ -Sn1-Br5 ¹	179.36 (15)	Br7-Sn2-Br6	90.51 (14)
Br3-Sn1-Br5 ¹	89.21 (4)	Br7 ² -Sn2-Br6	89.47 (14)
Br3 ¹ -Sn1-Br5	89.21 (4)	Br6-Sn2-Br8 ²	89.69 (4)
Br3-Sn1-Br5	179.36 (15)	Br6 ² -Sn2-Br8	89.69 (4)
Br4 ¹ -Sn1-Br3	91.13 (9)	Br6 ² -Sn2-Br8 ²	179.17 (14)
Br4-Sn1-Br3 ¹	91.13 (9)	Br6-Sn2-Br8	179.17 (14)
Br4-Sn1-Br3	88.85 (9)	Br6-Sn2-Br6 ²	89.98 (19)
Br4 ¹ -Sn1-Br3 ¹	88.85 (9)	C14 N9 C15	114 (2)
Br4 ¹ -Sn1-Br4	180.0 (2)	C11 N9 C14	104.9 (11)
Br4-Sn1-Br5	91.33 (9)	C11 N9 C15	114 (3)
Br4 ¹ -Sn1-Br5 ¹	91.33 (9)	C16 N10 C20	111 (2)
Br4 ¹ -Sn1-Br5	88.69 (9)	C9 N10 C20	107.0 (13)
Br5-Sn1-Br5 ¹	88.69 (9)	C16 N10 C20	115 (3)
Br4 ¹ -Sn1-Br4 ²	90.19 (16)	N9 C14 C13	102.1 (19)
Br8-Sn2-Br8 ²	90.64 (18)	N10 C16 C17	104 (2)
Br7 ² -Sn2-Br8 ²	90.26 (13)	C17 C18 C19	101 (2)
Br7-Sn2-Br8	90.26 (13)	N9 C11 C12	109 (2)
Br7 ² -Sn2-Br8	89.77 (14)	N10 C19 C18	104 (2)
Br7-Sn2-Br8 ²	89.77 (14)	C18 C17 C16	106 (3)
Br7-Sn2-Br7 ²	180.0 (3)	C11 C12 C13	100 (2)
Br7 ² -Sn2-Br6 ²	90.50 (14)	C14 C13 C12	108 (3)

Symmetry transformation used to generate equivalent atoms: ¹1-X,1-Y,+Z; ²1-X,-Y,+Z

Calculation of ' ΔH ', ' ΔS ' and ' N ' For 1:

According to Boltzmann equation:

$$\Delta S = nR \ln N,$$

Where

ΔS is entropy change extracted from the C_p data,

R is the gas constant,

n denotes the number of guest particles per mole, and

N = the number of possible orientations for the disordered system.

The ΔS , ΔH and N values on the heating process of 1 are calculated as follows:

$$\Delta H = 1.156 \text{ J.g}^{-1} \times 770.46 \text{ g.mol}^{-1} = 890.7 \text{ J.mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta S = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{Q}{T} dT \approx \frac{\Delta H}{T_c} = 2.53 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

The N value is calculated to be 1.36.