

Electronic Supporting Information

KSb(BeF₃)F₃: Totally Fluorine Strategy Achieving Wide Bandgap and Large Birefringence

Xuehua Dong,^a Ying Long,^b Ling Huang,^{*a} Liling Cao,^a Daojiang Gao,^a Jian Bi,^a and Guohong Zou^{*b}

^a College of Chemistry and Materials Science, Sichuan Normal University, Chengdu, 610066, P. R. China.

^b College of Chemistry, Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610065, P. R. China.

E-mail: huangl026@sina.com, zough@scu.edu.cn.

Table of contents

Sections	Titles	Pages
Table S1	Atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters, and calculated Bond Valence Sum for $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$. $U_{(\text{eq})}$ is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_{ij} tensor.	S3
Table S2	Bond lengths [\AA] and angles [$^\circ$] for $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$.	S4
Table S3	Anionic structures and band gap of most reported antimony-based inorganic optical crystals.	S5
Fig. S1	The bond lengths of SbF_6 octahedron in $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$.	S6
Fig. S2	Energy-dispersive analysis by X-ray (EDX) data for $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$.	S6
Fig. S3	(a) The TGA spectrum for $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$; (b) The Powder XRD patterns of the residue of TGA for $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$. The result indicated that the residue of TGA for $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$ has changed to amorphous substance.	S6
Fig. S4	The IR spectrum for $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$.	S6
References		S7-S8

Table S1. Atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters, and calculated Bond Valence Sum for $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$. U_{eq} is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_{ij} tensor.

atom	x	y	z	$U_{\text{eq}}(\text{\AA}^2)$	BVS
Sb1	0.63577 (2)	0.38502 (3)	0.43311 (2)	0.01584 (8)	3.07
K1	0.56279 (4)	-0.18109 (15)	0.15299 (5)	0.02744 (14)	0.85
Be1	0.76924 (19)	0.7423 (8)	0.3233 (3)	0.0220 (7)	1.99
F1	0.53872 (9)	0.3033 (4)	0.44162 (13)	0.0246 (3)	1.09
F2	0.58593 (11)	0.3142 (4)	0.28293 (13)	0.0317 (4)	1.11
F3	0.59471 (10)	0.7881 (4)	0.39518 (15)	0.0344 (4)	1.08
F4	0.72684 (16)	0.6374 (5)	0.3860 (2)	0.0630 (7)	0.80
F5	0.78329 (9)	0.4708 (4)	0.26231 (15)	0.0335 (4)	0.63
F6	0.84627 (10)	0.8833 (3)	0.39239 (14)	0.0326 (4)	0.79

Table S2. Selected Bond lengths (Å) and angles (deg) for $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$.

Sb1—F2	1.9340 (16)	K1—F3 ^{viii}	3.188 (2)
Sb1—F3	1.9310 (16)	K1—F3 ^{vii}	2.8239 (19)
Sb1—F6 ^{iv}	2.5379 (18)	K1—F6 ^{ix}	3.2655 (18)
Sb1—F4	2.400 (2)	K1—F6 ^x	2.8540 (18)
K1—F1 ^v	2.8244 (17)	K1—F5 ^{ix}	2.7735 (18)
K1—F1 ^{vi}	2.8514 (17)	F6—Be1	1.521 (4)
K1—F1 ^{vii}	2.9305 (17)	F4—Be1	1.507 (4)
K1—F2 ^{viii}	2.7943 (18)	Be1—F5	1.564 (4)
F3—Sb1—F4	76.00 (8)	F3 ^{vii} —K1—F1 ^{vi}	93.38 (5)
F4—Sb1—F6 ^{iv}	105.20 (8)	F3 ^{vii} —K1—F1 ^v	57.49 (5)
F1 ^v —K1—F1 ^{vii}	100.36 (5)	F3 ^{vii} —K1—F3 ^{viii}	87.35 (5)
F1 ^{vi} —K1—F1 ^{vii}	66.39 (5)	F3 ^{viii} —K1—F6 ^{ix}	111.35 (5)
F1 ^v —K1—F3 ^{viii}	108.33 (5)	F3 ^{vii} —K1—F6 ^{ix}	127.13 (5)
F1 ^{vii} —K1—F3 ^{viii}	103.81 (5)	F6 ^x —K1—F3 ^{viii}	110.51 (5)
F1 ^v —K1—F6 ^x	140.94 (5)	F6 ^x —K1—F6 ^{ix}	92.26 (5)
F1 ^{vi} —K1—F6 ^{ix}	78.79 (5)	F5 ^{ix} —K1—F1 ^{vii}	140.44 (5)
F1 ^{vii} —K1—F6 ^{ix}	144.84 (5)	F5 ^{ix} —K1—F1 ^v	114.90 (5)
F1 ^v —K1—F6 ^{ix}	69.65 (4)	F5 ^{ix} —K1—F1 ^{vi}	99.37 (5)
F1 ^{vi} —K1—F6 ^x	58.94 (5)	F5 ^{ix} —K1—F2 ^{viii}	93.94 (5)
F2 ^{viii} —K1—F1 ^{vi}	115.94 (5)	F5 ^{ix} —K1—F3 ^{viii}	82.36 (5)
F2—K1—F1 ^{vii}	143.63 (5)	F5 ^{ix} —K1—F6 ^x	67.06 (5)
F2—K1—F1 ^v	66.07 (5)	F5 ^{ix} —K1—F6 ^{ix}	48.06 (5)
F2—K1—F1 ^{vi}	138.24 (5)	Sb1—F1—K1 ⁱⁱⁱ	111.13 (7)
F2 ^{viii} —K1—F1 ^v	142.99 (5)	Sb1—F1—K1 ^v	126.96 (7)
F2—K1—F2 ^{viii}	105.44 (6)	Sb1—F1—K1 ⁱ	107.55 (6)
F2—K1—F3 ^{vii}	92.97 (5)	K1 ^v —F1—K1 ⁱ	100.36 (5)
F2 ^{viii} —K1—F3 ^{viii}	50.63 (4)	K1 ^v —F1—K1 ⁱⁱⁱ	96.84 (5)
F2 ^{viii} —K1—F3 ^{vii}	88.57 (6)	Sb1—F2—K1 ⁱⁱ	116.69 (7)
F2—K1—F6 ^x	137.73 (6)	Sb1—F2—K1	135.52 (8)
F2 ^{viii} —K1—F6 ^x	70.36 (5)	K1—F2—K1 ⁱⁱ	105.44 (6)
F2 ^{viii} —K1—F6 ^{ix}	141.92 (5)	Sb1—F3—K1 ⁱ	112.62 (7)
F2—K1—F5 ^{ix}	71.45 (6)	K1 ⁱ —F3—K1 ⁱⁱ	92.41 (5)
F3 ^{vii} —K1—F1 ^{vii}	53.79 (4)	Sb1 ^{iv} —F6—K1 ^{xi}	129.20 (7)
F6—Be1—F5	108.3 (2)	Sb1 ^{iv} —F6—K1 ^{xii}	95.63 (5)
F4—Be1—F6	112.4 (3)	K1 ^{xii} —F6—K1 ^{xi}	92.26 (5)
F4—Be1—F5 ^{xi}	108.1 (2)	Be1—F6—K1 ^{xii}	131.45 (16)
F5—Be1—F5 ^{xi}	106.3 (2)	Be1—F6—K1 ^{xi}	91.36 (15)
Be1—F5—K1 ^{xi}	110.78 (15)	Be1—F4—Sb1	161.3 (2)
Be1 ^{ix} —F5—K1 ^{xi}	113.50 (14)	F6—Be1—F5 ^{xi}	111.3 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1, y+1, -z+1/2$; (ii) $x, y+1, z$; (iii) $x, -y, z+1/2$; (iv) $-x+3/2, -y+3/2, -z+1$; (v) $-x+1, y, -z+1/2$; (vi) $x, -y, z-1/2$; (vii) $-x+1, y-1, -z+1/2$; (viii) $x, y-1, z$; (ix) $-x+3/2, y-1/2, -z+1/2$; (x) $-x+3/2, y-3/2, -z+1/2$; (xi) $-x+3/2, y+1/2, -z+1/2$; (xii) $-x+3/2, y+3/2, -z+1/2$.

Table S3. Anionic structures and band gap of most reported antimony-based inorganic optical crystals.

Compounds	Anionic groups	Band gaps (eV)	Ref.
KSb(BeF₃)F₃	BeF_3^-	5.3	This work
Na ₂ SO ₄ ·SbF ₃	isolated SO ₄	5.13	[1]
Rb ₆ Sb ₄ F ₁₂ (SO ₄) ₃	isolated SO ₄	5.07	[2]
NH ₄ SbFPO ₄ ·H ₂ O	isolated PO ₄	5.01	[3]
Cs ₆ Sb ₄ F ₁₂ (SO ₄) ₃	isolated SO ₄	4.97	[2]
CsSbF ₂ SO ₄	isolated SO ₄	4.76	[4]
K ₂ Sb(P ₂ O ₇)F	P ₂ O ₇ dimer	4.75	[5]
RbSbF ₂ SO ₄	isolated SO ₄	4.75	[6]
K ₂ SO ₄ ·(SbF ₃) ₂	isolated SO ₄	4.73	[7]
Rb ₂ SO ₄ ·(SbF ₃) ₂	isolated SO ₄	4.69	[7]
NH ₄ SbF ₂ SO ₄	isolated SO ₄	4.67	[3]
(NH ₄) ₂ SbCl(SO ₄) ₂	isolated SO ₄	4.56	[8]
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ·SbF ₃	isolated SO ₄	4.54	[1]
NH ₄ SbCl ₂ SO ₄	isolated SO ₄	4.54	[8]
K ₂ SO ₄ ·SbF ₃	isolated SO ₄	4.44	[1]
Ba ₃ Sb ₂ (PO ₄) ₄	isolated PO ₄	4.30	[9]
K ₂ Sb ₂ (C ₂ O ₄)F ₆	isolated C ₂ O ₄	4.27	[10]
Rb ₂ SO ₄ ·SbF ₃	isolated SO ₄	4.15	[1]
K ₄ Sb(SO ₄) ₃ Cl	isolated SO ₄	4.12	[11]
[C(NH ₂) ₃]Sb(C ₂ O ₄)F ₂ ·H ₂ O	isolated C ₂ O ₄	4.09	[17]
KSb ₂ C ₂ O ₄ F ₅	isolated C ₂ O ₄	4.06	[12]
Na ₂ Sb ₂ (C ₂ O ₄)F ₆	isolated C ₂ O ₄	4.03	[10]
NH ₄ Sb ₂ (C ₂ O ₄)F ₅	isolated C ₂ O ₄	3.85	[13]
RbSb(C ₂ O ₄)F ₂ ·H ₂ O	isolated C ₂ O ₄	3.83	[17]
Cs ₂ Sb ₂ (C ₂ O ₄)F ₄ ·H ₂ O	isolated C ₂ O ₄	3.81	[10]
Rb ₂ SbF ₃ (NO ₃) ₂	isolated NO ₃	3.76	[14]
Rb ₃ SbF ₃ (NO ₃) ₃	isolated NO ₃	3.75	[15]
RbSbSO ₄ Cl ₂	isolated SO ₄	3.48	[16]

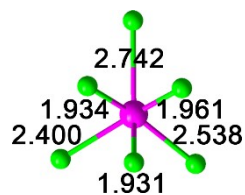


Fig. S1 The bond lengths of SbF_6 octahedron in $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$.

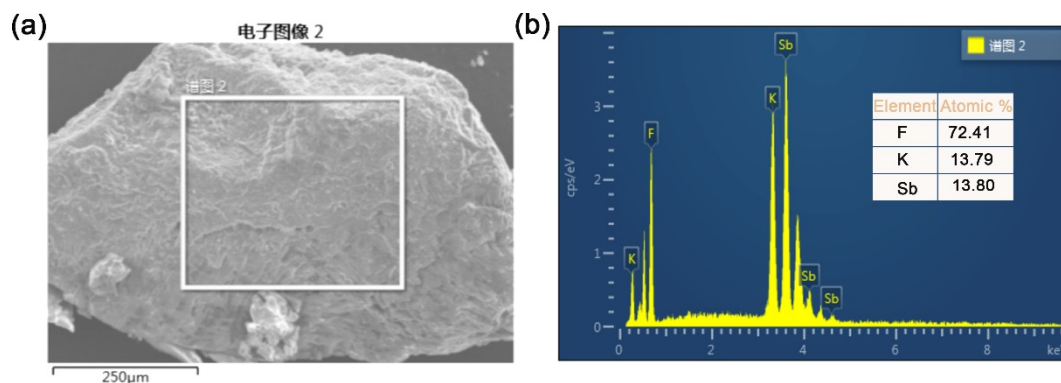


Fig. S2 Energy-dispersive analysis by X-ray (EDX) data for $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$.

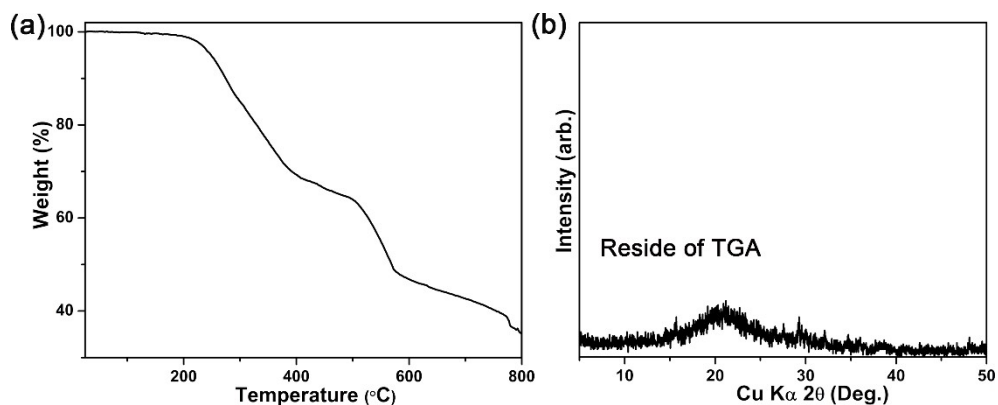


Fig. S3 (a) The TGA spectrum for $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$; (b) The Powder XRD patterns of the residue of TGA for $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$. The result indicated that the residue of TGA for $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$ has changed to amorphous substance.

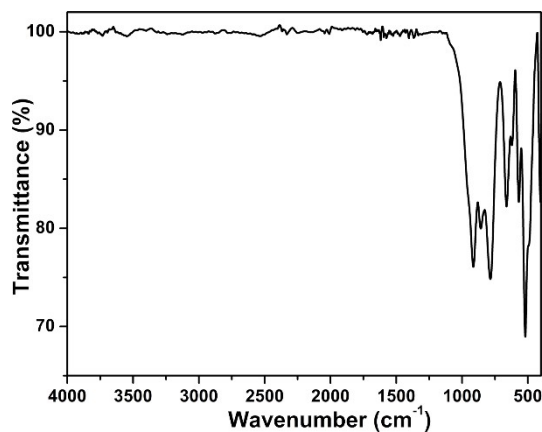


Fig. S4 The IR spectrum for $\text{KSb}(\text{BeF}_3)\text{F}_3$.

References

- [1] He, F. F.; Wang, L.; Hu, C. F.; Zhou, J.; Li, Q.; Huang, L.; Gao, D. J.; Bi, J.; Wang, X.; Zou, G. H. Cation-tuned synthesis of the $A_2SO_4 \cdot SbF_3$ ($A = Na^+, NH_4^+, K^+, Rb^+$) family with nonlinear optical properties. *Dalton Trans.* **2018**, *47*, 17486-17492.
- [2] Dong, X. H.; Long, Y.; Zhao, X. Y.; Huang, L.; Zeng, H. M.; Lin, Z. E.; Wang, X.; Zou, G. H. $A_6Sb_4F_{12}(SO_4)_3$ ($A = Rb, Cs$): Two novel antimony fluoride sulfates with unique crown-like clusters. *Inorg. Chem.* **2020**, *59*, 8345-8352.
- [3] He, F. F.; Ge, Y. W.; Zhao, X. Y.; He, J.; Huang, L.; Gao, D. J.; Bi, J.; Wang, X.; Zou, G. H. Two-stage evolution from phosphate to sulfate of new KTP-type family members as UV nonlinear optical materials through chemical cosubstitution-oriented design. *Dalton Trans.* **2020**, *49*, 5276-5282.
- [4] Dong, X. H.; Huang, L.; Hu, C. F.; Zeng, H. M.; Lin, Z. E.; Wang, X.; Ok, K. M.; Zou, G. H. $CsSbF_2SO_4$: An excellent ultraviolet nonlinear optical sulfate with a $KTiOPO_4$ (KTP)-type structure. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2019**, *58*, 6528-6534.
- [5] Deng, Y. L.; Huang, L.; Dong, X. H.; Wang, L.; Ok, K. M.; Zeng, H. M.; Lin, Z. E.; Zou, G. H. $K_2Sb(P_2O_7)F$: Unprecedented cairo pentagonal layer with new bifunctional genes revealing excellent optical performance. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2020**, *59*, 21151-21156.
- [6] Yang, F.; Huang, L. J.; Zhao, X. Y.; Huang, L.; Gao, D. J.; Bi, J.; Wang, X.; Zou, G. H. An energy band engineering design to enlarge the band gap of $KTiOPO_4$ (KTP)-type sulfates via aliovalent substitution. *J. Mater. Chem. C* **2019**, *7*, 8131-8138.
- [7] Wang, Q.; Wang, L.; Zhao, X. Y.; Huang, L.; Gao, D. J.; Bi, J.; Wang, X.; Zou, G. H. Centrosymmetric $K_2SO_4 \cdot (SbF_3)_2$ and noncentrosymmetric $Rb_2SO_4 \cdot (SbF_3)_2$ resulting from cooperative effects of lone pair and cation size. *Inorg. Chem. Front.* **2019**, *6*, 3125-3132.
- [8] He, F. F.; Wang, Q.; Hu, C. F.; He, W.; Luo, X. Y.; Huang, L.; Gao, D. J.; Bi, J.; Wang, X.; Zou, G. H. Centrosymmetric $(NH_4)_2SbCl(SO_4)_2$ and non-centrosymmetric $(NH_4)SbCl_2(SO_4)$: synergistic effect of hydrogen-bonding interactions and lone-pair cations on the framework structures and macroscopic centricities. *Cryst. Growth Des.* **2018**, *18*, 6239-6247.
- [9] Bi, X. B.; Hu, C. L.; Kong, F.; Mao, J. G. $Ba_3Sb_2(PO_4)_4$ and $Cd_3Sb_2(PO_4)_4(H_2O)_2$: Two new antimonous phosphates with distinct $[Sb(PO_4)_2]$ structure types and enhanced birefringence. *Inorg. Chem.* **2021**, *60*, 1957-1964.

- [10] Zhang, D.; Wang, Q.; Zheng, T.; Cao, L. L.; Ok, K. M.; Gao, D. J.; Bi, J.; Huang, L.; Zou, G. H. Cation-anion synergetic interactions achieving tunable birefringence in quasi-one-dimensional antimony(III) fluoride oxalates. *Sci. China Mater.* **2022**, 10.1007/s40843-022-2088-0.
- [11] Yang, F.; Wang, L.; Ge, Y. W.; Huang, L.; Gao, D. J.; Bi, J.; Zou, G. H. $K_4Sb(SO_4)_3Cl$: The first apatite-type sulfate ultraviolet nonlinear optical material with sharply enlarged birefringence. *J. Alloys Compd.* **2020**, 834, 155154.
- [12] Chen, Y. X.; Chen, Z. X.; Zhou, Y.; Li, Y. Q.; Liu, Y. C.; Ding, Q. R.; Chen, X.; Zhao, S. G.; Luo, J. H. An antimony(III) fluoride oxalate with large birefringence. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2021**, 27, 4557-4560.
- [13] Zhang, D.; Wang, Q.; Zheng, T.; Huang, L.; Cao, L. L.; Gao, D. J.; Bi, J.; Zou, G. H. $NH_4Sb_2(C_2O_4)_2F_5$: A novel UV nonlinear optical material synthesized in deep eutectic solvents. *J. Alloys Compd.* **2021**, 896, 162921.
- [14] Wang, L.; Wang, H. M.; Zhang, D.; Gao, D. J.; Bi, J.; Huang, L.; Zou, G. H. Centrosymmetric $RbSnF_2NO_3$ vs. noncentrosymmetric $Rb_2SbF_3(NO_3)_2$. *Inorg. Chem. Front.* **2021**, 8, 3317-3324.
- [15] Wang, L.; Yang, F.; Zhao, X. Y.; Huang, L.; Gao, D. J.; Bi, J.; Wang, X.; Zou, G. H. $Rb_3SbF_3(NO_3)_3$: An excellent antimony nitrate nonlinear optical material with a strong second harmonic generation response fabricated by a rational multi-component design. *Dalton Trans.* **2019**, 48, 15144-15150.
- [16] He, F. F.; Deng, Y. L.; Zhao, X. Y.; Huang, L.; Gao, D. J.; Bi, J.; Wang, X.; Zou, G. H. $RbSbSO_4Cl_2$: an excellent sulfate nonlinear optical material generated due to the synergistic effect of three asymmetric chromophores. *J. Mater. Chem. C* **2019**, 7, 5748-5754.
- [17] Zhang, D.; Wang, Q.; Ren, L. Y.; Cao, L. L.; Huang, L.; Gao, D. J.; Bi, J.; Zou, G. H. Sharp Enhancement of Birefringence in Antimony Oxalates Achieved by the Cation–Anion Synergetic Interaction Strategy, *Inorg. Chem.* **2022**, 61, 12481-12488.