Investigation of the local environment of iodate in hydroxyapatite by combination of X-ray absorption spectroscopy and DFT modeling

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Supplementary Materials

Figure S1: XRD of SrI-HA

Figure S2: IR spectrum of SrI-HA.

Figure S3: I L₃-edge XAS of CaI-HA, showing the proximity of the Ca K-edge.

Figure S4: I K-edge EXAFS data of Na(IO₃) and SrI-HA.

Figure S5: Local environment of the iodine in Na(IO₃), K(IO₃) and Ca(IO₃)₂.H₂O.

Figure S6: DFT models of iodate-substituted Ca-HA ($Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_{1.75}(IO_3)_{0.25}$), after geometry optimisation.

Figure S7: Ca K-edge XANES data for non-substituted and iodate-substituted Ca-HA

Table S1: Relative energies of the four DFT models of iodate-substituted Ca-HA $(Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_{1.75}(IO_3)_{0.25})$, after geometry optimisation.

Table S2: Comparison of iodine local environments in the $Sr(IO_3)_2$.H₂O, $Ca(IO_3)_2$ and $Ca(IO_3)_2$.H₂O crystal structures, before and after DFT relaxation of atomic positions.

Figure S1: XRD powder pattern of SrI-HA (in blue). The black vertical lines correspond to the indexing of the non-substituted Sr-HA crystal structure.



Measurement conditions:

The X-Ray diffraction powder pattern was acquired on a PanAnalytical diffractometer equipped with an ultra-fast X'celerator detector X'pert Pro, and using the Cu K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.5405$ Å). The 2 θ range between 10° and 70° was scanned, with a step size of 0.0174, a time per step of 40 s. The experimental diffractogram was analysed using EVA (Bruker, version 12.0 rev 0). The Cu-K α_2 contribution was removed.

Figure S2: IR spectrum of SrI-HA. The broad band centered at \sim 760 cm⁻¹ is characteristic of I-O stretching vibration in iodates.



Measurement conditions:

The IR spectrum was recorded in transmission mode on a KBr pellet, using a Bruker Vertex 70 spectrometer.

Figure S3: I L₃-edge XAS spectrum of CaI-HA, showing the proximity with the Ca K-edge.



Measurement conditions:

The spectrum was recorded in transmission mode on the LUCIA beamline at Soleil (see experimental section for further details).

Figure S4: I K-edge EXAFS data of Na(IO₃) and SrI-HA, with a/ the EXAFS oscillations and b/ the Fourier Transform of the oscillations.







¹ There are 4 inequivalent iodine atoms in the crystal structure, but all have a similar local environment; only the distances around one of the I atoms are reported here.



Figure S6. DFT models of iodate-substituted Ca-HA ($Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_{1.75}(IO_3)_{0.25}$), after geometry optimisation. Ca, P, O, H, and I atoms are in green, dark brown, red, white, and blue, respectively.

Figure S7. Ca K-edge XANES data for non-substituted and iodate-substituted Ca-HA (spectra recorded in transmission mode on the LUCIA beamline at Soleil).



The Ca K-edge XANES spectra are essentially the same for both phases, with slightly more broadened features for the CaI-HA sample, due to the presence of iodates in the HA lattice (and thus of a larger distribution of Ca...O distances).

Table S1. Relative energies of the 4 DFT models of iodate-substituted Ca-HA $(Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_{1.75}(IO_3)_{0.25})$, after geometry optimisation.

	Energy (eV)	Relative energy (kcal.mol ⁻¹)
Model 1	-1253.834812	0
Model 2	-1252.706632	26.0
Model 3	-1251.517744	53.4
Model 4	-1251.965997	43.1

$\frac{\mathrm{Sr}(\mathrm{IO}_3)_2 \cdot \mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O}}{(\mathrm{ICSD}\ 68514)}$		Distances (in Å)	
Atomic pairs		Exp	calc
II	- 03	1.788	1.809
	D1	1.804	1.830
O2		1.820	1.853
O2		2.840	2.778
01		2.847	2.822
H1		3.074	3.032
O3		3.174	3.147
H1		3.234	3.166
O2		3.235	3.254
H1		3.440	3.461
O4		3.636	3.609
]	[1	3.712	3.663
$Ca(IO_3)_2$		Distances	
(ICSD 1391)		(111 A)	
Atomic pairs	s 02	Exp	
11	02	1.790	1.049
	03	1.801	1.840
	01	1.823	1.875
	04	2.811	2.119
	01	2.920	2.002
	03	3.139	3 205
	02	3.240	3.203
	Cal	3 720	3 728
	I2	3.800	3.807
	12 11	3 864	3.825
I2	05	1.795	1.839
	06	1.804	1.844
	04	1.814	1.867
	01	2.862	2.807
	04	2.902	2.852
	03	3.051	3.008
	03	3.164	3.154
	O2	3.333	3.239
	Ca1	3.569	3.601
	I1	3.800	3.807
Ca(IO₃)₂.H₂O (ICSD 36635)		Distances (in Å)	
Atomic pairs		(
II II	02	1.788	1.805
	01	1.817	1.838
Atomic pairs I1	02 01	1.788 1.817	1.805 1.838

Table S2. Comparison of iodine local environments in the $Sr(IO_3)_2$.H₂O, $Ca(IO_3)_2$ and $Ca(IO_3)_2$.H₂O crystal structures, before and after DFT relaxation of atomic positions.

	O3	1.819	1.843
	O5	3.013	3.004
	O3	3.017	3.006
	H2	3.030	3.199
	O4	3.034	3.013
	O3	3.097	3.081
	01	3.155	3.116
	H2	3.278	3.369
	Ca1	3.621	3.611
	Ca1	3.633	3.617
	H2	3.770	3.702
	07	3.818	3.793
	O2	3.835	3.862
	I1	3.885	3.883
	I2	3.892	3.894
I2	O4	1.796	1.814
	O6	1.807	1.842
	O5	1.808	1.832
	O6	2.898	2.857
	O2	2.920	2.897
	O5	2.935	2.914
	H1	2.991	3.022
	O7	3.112	3.050
	O4	3.368	3.359
	H2	3.418	3.406
	H1	3.435	3.433
	Ca1	3.638	3.666
	H1	3.644	3.601
	H2	3.694	3.700
	H1	3.713	3.744
	I2	3.824	3.822
	I1	3.892	3.894