

CHEMISTRY

A European Journal

Supporting Information

K₂Au(IO₃)₅ and β-KAu(IO₃)₄: Polar Materials with Strong SHG Responses Originating from Synergistic Effect of AuO₄ and IO₃ Units**

Xiang Xu,^[a] Chun-Li Hu,^[a] Bing-Xuan Li,^[b] and Jiang-Gao Mao*^[a]

chem_201504117_sm_miscellaneous_information.pdf

Table S1. Selected bond lengths (\AA) and angles (deg) for $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$ and $\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$.

Table S2. Calculated dipole moments for single IO_3 , AuO_4 , and $\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_4$ units, and net dipole moments for a unit cell of $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$ and $\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$.

Figure S1. EDS results of $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$ (a) and $\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$ (b).

Figure S2 Experimental and simulated powder X-ray diffraction patterns of $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$ (a) and $\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$ (b).

Figure S3. Powder X-ray diffraction patterns of the residuals after thermal decompositions for $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$ and $\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$ (a) compared with the simulated patterns for Au (b) and KIO_3 (c).

Figure S4. IR spectra of $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$ (a) and $\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$ (b).

Figure S5. The scissor-added band structures for $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$ (a) and $\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$ (b).

Figure S6. The corresponding orbital graphs of the PDOS peaks labeled by 1~6 for $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$.

Figure S7. The corresponding orbital graphs of the PDOS peaks labeled by 1~6 for $\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$.

Table S1. Selected bond lengths (\AA) and angles (deg) for $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$ and $\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$.^a

$\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$			
Au(1)-O(9)	1.987(12)	Au(1)-O(6)	1.989(14)
Au(1)-O(9) ^{#1}	1.987(12)	Au(1)-O(4)	2.013(13)
I(1)-O(1)	1.815(19)	I(3)-O(5)	1.823(13)
I(1)-O(2)	1.828(12)	I(3)-O(5) ^{#1}	1.823(13)
I(1)-O(2) ^{#2}	1.828(12)	I(3)-O(6)	1.879(16)
I(2)-O(3)	1.796(13)	I(4)-O(7)	1.798(13)
I(2)-O(3) ^{#1}	1.796(13)	I(4)-O(8)	1.797(12)
I(2)-O(4)	1.900(17)	I(4)-O(9)	1.908(13)
O(4)-Au(1)-O(9)	88.4(3)	I(2)-O(4)-Au(1)	112.7(8)
O(6)-Au(1)-O(9)	91.4(4)	I(3)-O(6)-Au(1)	120.1(8)
O(4)-Au(1)-O(6)	175.5(7)	I(4)-O(9)-Au(1)	118.1(7)
O(9)-Au(1)-O(9) ^{#1}	173.9(8)		
$\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$			
Au(1)-O(6)	1.973(5)	Au(1)-O(3)	1.992(5)
Au(1)-O(6) ^{#1}	1.973(5)	Au(1)-O(3) ^{#1}	1.992(5)
I(1)-O(1)	1.786(6)	I(2)-O(4)	1.792(6)
I(1)-O(2)	1.789(6)	I(2)-O(5)	1.799(6)
I(1)-O(3)	1.891(7)	I(2)-O(6)	1.889(6)
O(6)-Au(1)-O(3)	89.9(2)	O(6)-Au(1)-O(6) ^{#1}	174.3(4)
O(6)-Au(1)-O(3) ^{#1}	90.1(2)	O(3)-Au(1)-O(3) ^{#1}	180.0(4)
I(1)-O(3)-Au(1)	114.2(3)	I(2)-O(6)-Au(1)	120.3(3)

^a Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms, for $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$: #1 -x+1, y, z; #2 -x, y, z; for $\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$: #1 -x+1, y, -z+1.

Table S2. Calculated dipole moments for single IO_3 , AuO_4 , and $\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_4$ units, and net dipole moments for a unit cell of $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$ and $\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$.^a

$\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$				
unit	Dipole moment (D = Debyes)			
	x-component	y-component	z-component	total magnitude
$\text{I}(1)\text{O}_3$	0	-0.226	13.209	13.211
$\text{I}(2)\text{O}_3$	0	± 13.008	0.116	13.008
$\text{I}(3)\text{O}_3$	0	± 5.966	13.775	15.012
$\text{I}(4)\text{O}_3$	± 4.141	± 11.432	7.941	14.522
AuO_4	0	± 0.285	1.327	1.357
$\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_4$	0	± 41.552	31.100	51.901
Net dipole moment (a unit cell)	0	0	177.232	177.232
$\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$				
unit	Dipole moment (D = Debyes)			
	x-component	y-component	z-component	total magnitude
$\text{I}(1)\text{O}_3$	± 13.860	0.116	± 3.860	14.387
$\text{I}(2)\text{O}_3$	± 5.246	-13.994	± 4.852	15.713
AuO_4	0	-0.816	0	0.816
$\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_4$	0	-28.573	0	28.573
Net dipole moment (a unit cell)	0	-57.147	0	57.147

^a x , y , and z represent the Cartesian coordinate system, for $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$, the x , y , and z are parallel to the crystallographic axis a , b , and c , respectively; for $\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$, the x and y are parallel to a and b axis, respectively, and z located at the ac plane with deviation of 19.184 ° from the c axis.

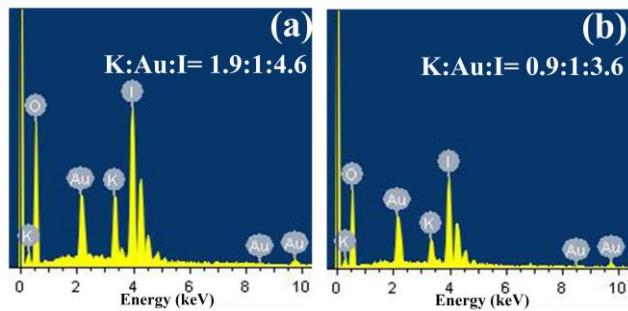


Figure S1. EDS results of $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$ (a) and $\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$ (b).

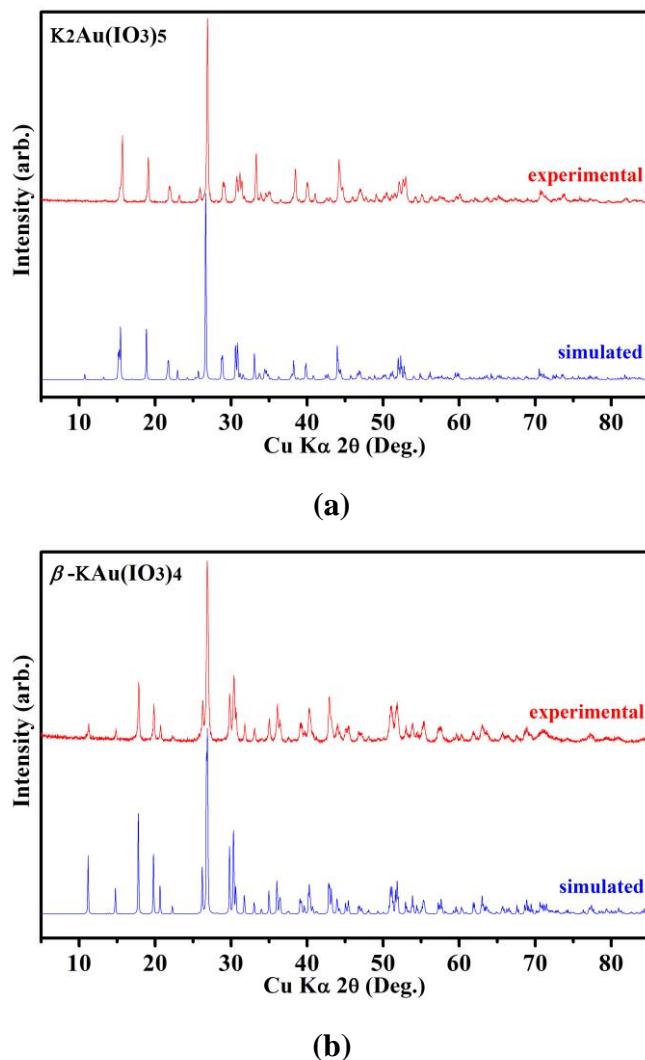


Figure S2. Experimental and simulated powder X-ray diffraction patterns of $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$ (a) and $\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$ (b).

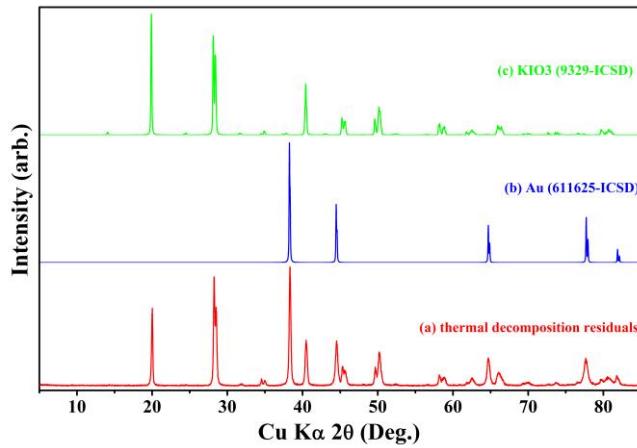


Figure S3. Powder X-ray diffraction patterns of the residuals after thermal decompositions for $K_2Au(IO_3)_5$ and β -KAu(IO_3)₄ compared with the simulated patterns for Au and KIO₃.

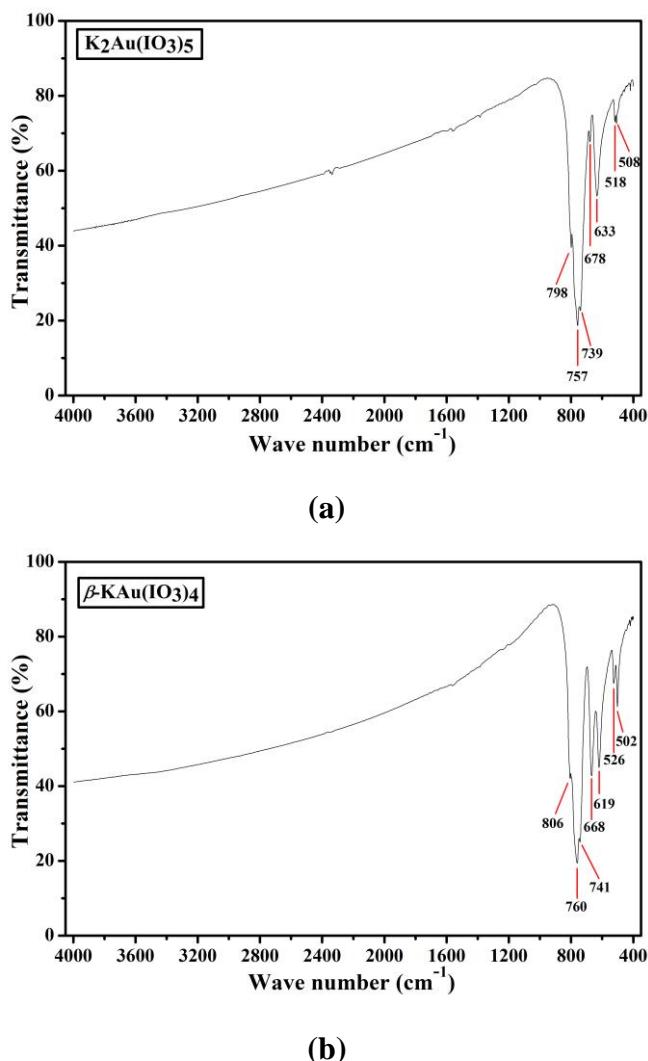
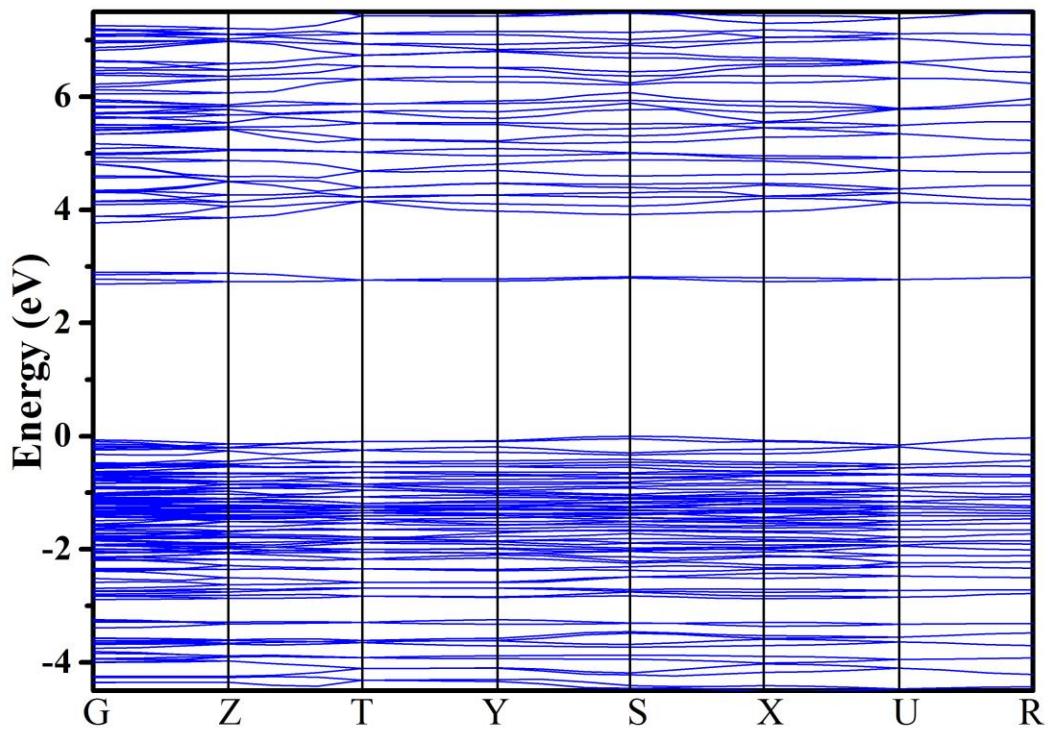
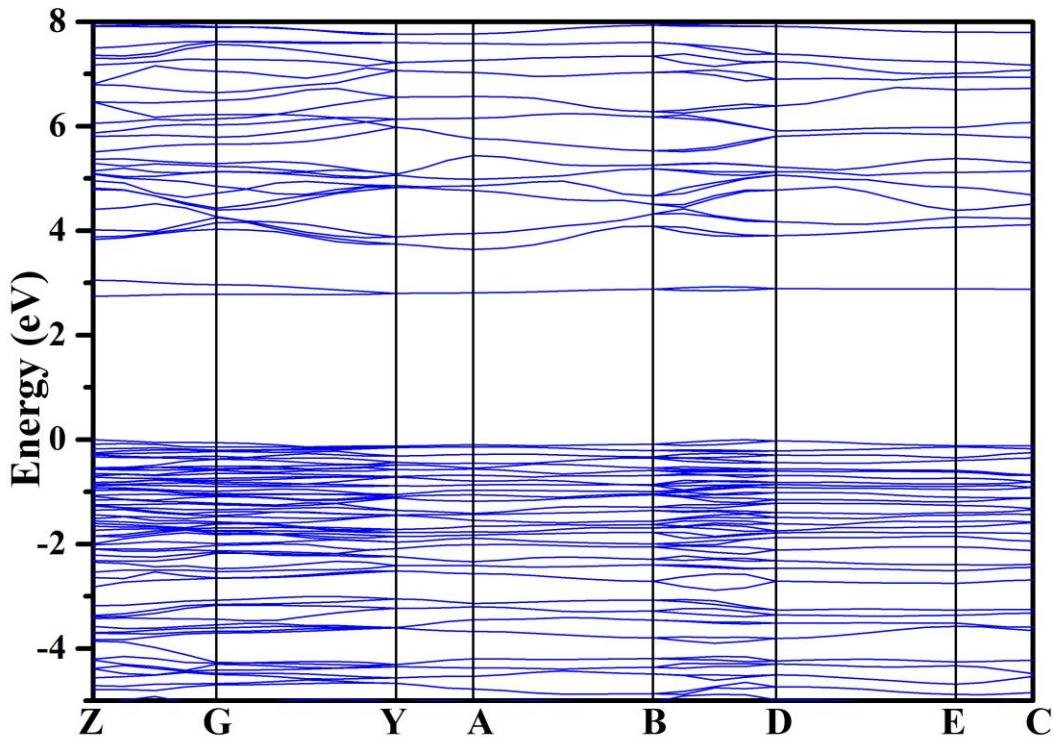


Figure S4. IR spectra of $K_2Au(IO_3)_5$ (a) and β -KAu(IO_3)₄ (b).



(a)



(b)

Figure S5. The scissor-added band structures for $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$ (a) and $\beta\text{-KAu}(\text{IO}_3)_4$ (b).

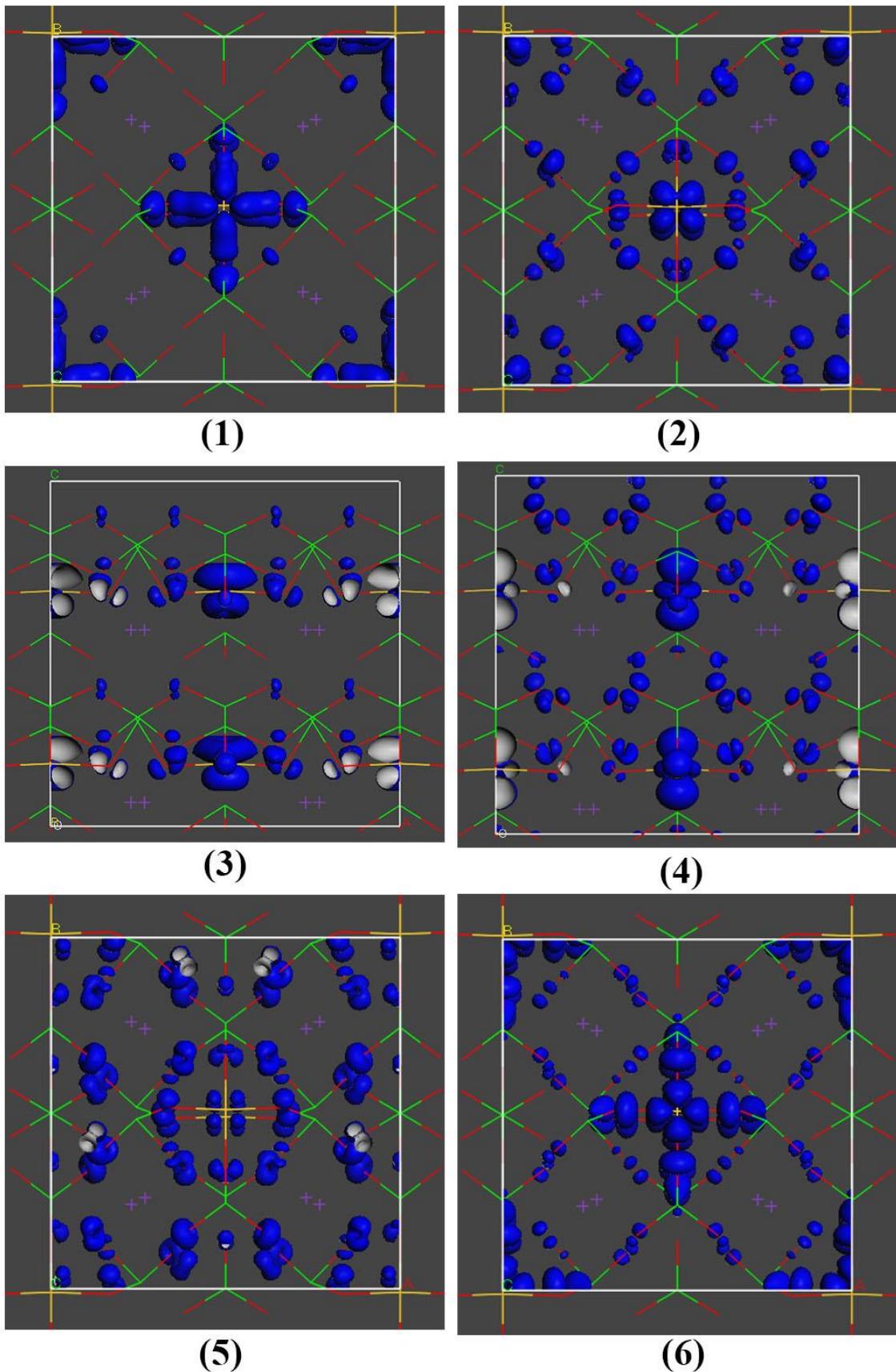


Figure S6. The corresponding orbital graphs of the PDOS peaks labeled by 1~6 for $\text{K}_2\text{Au}(\text{IO}_3)_5$.

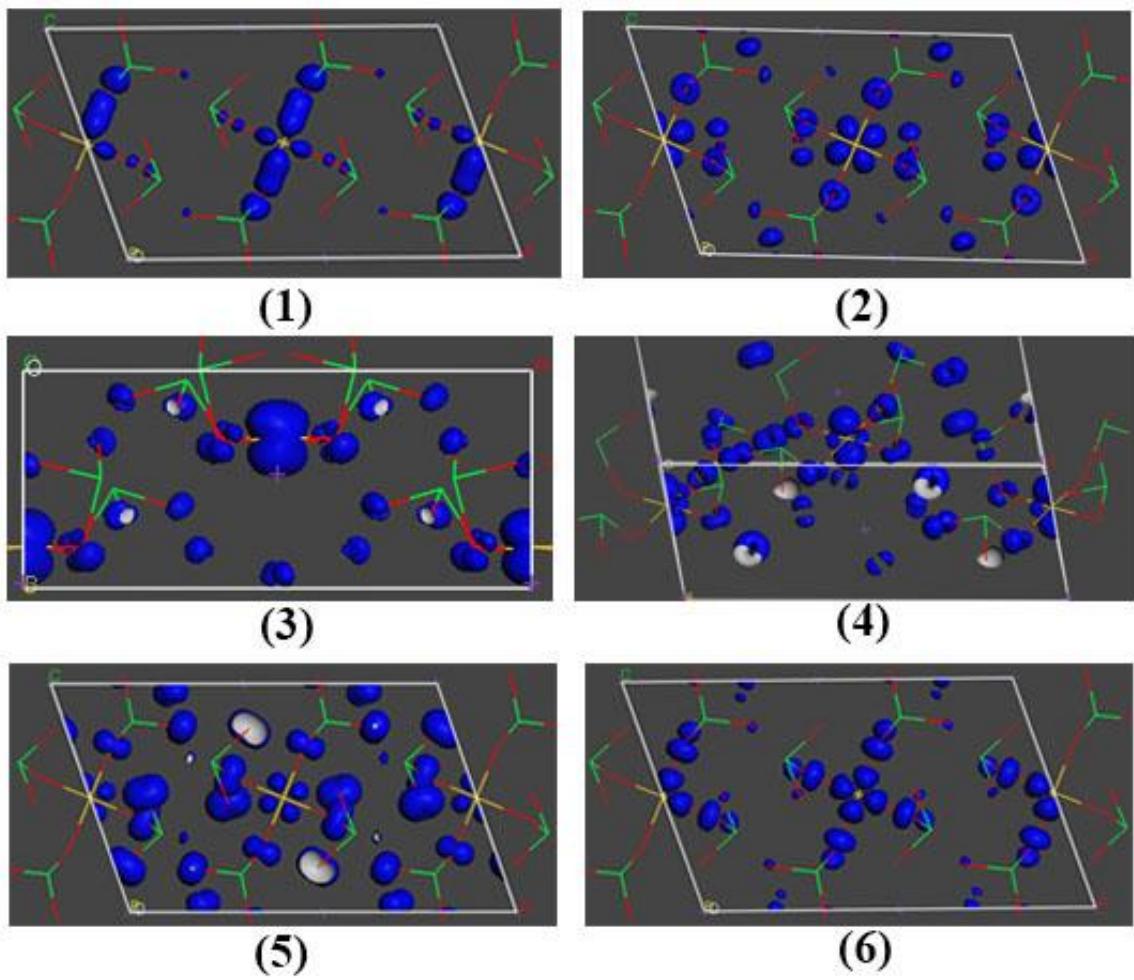


Figure S7. The corresponding orbital graphs of the PDOS peaks labeled by 1~6 for β -KAu(IO_3)₄.