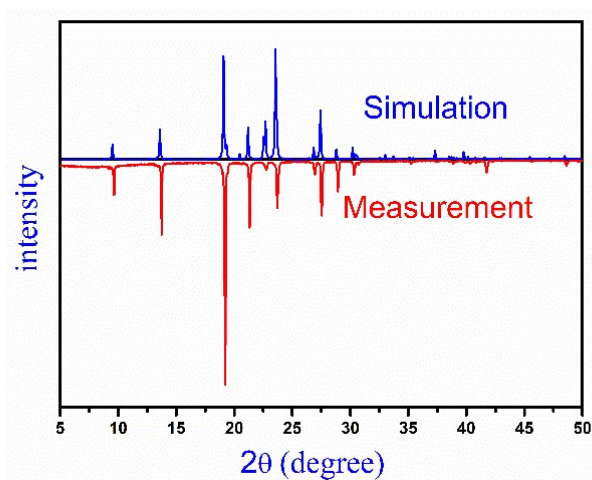


## *Electronic Supplementary Materials (ESI)*

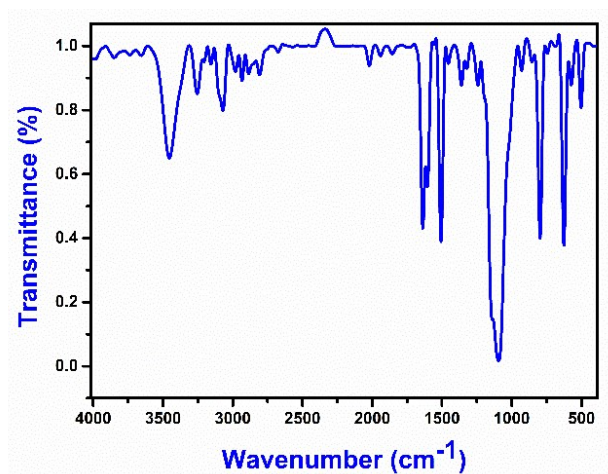
### **Para-Ferroelectric Phase Transition Induces Excellent Second Harmonic Generation Response and Prominent Switchable Dielectric Constant Change based on a Metal-Free Ionic Crystal**

**Ding-Chong Han, Yu-Kong Li, Yao Liu, Yu-Hui Tan\*, Yun-Zhi Tang\*, Wen-Juan Wei, Peng-Kang Du, Hao Zhang**

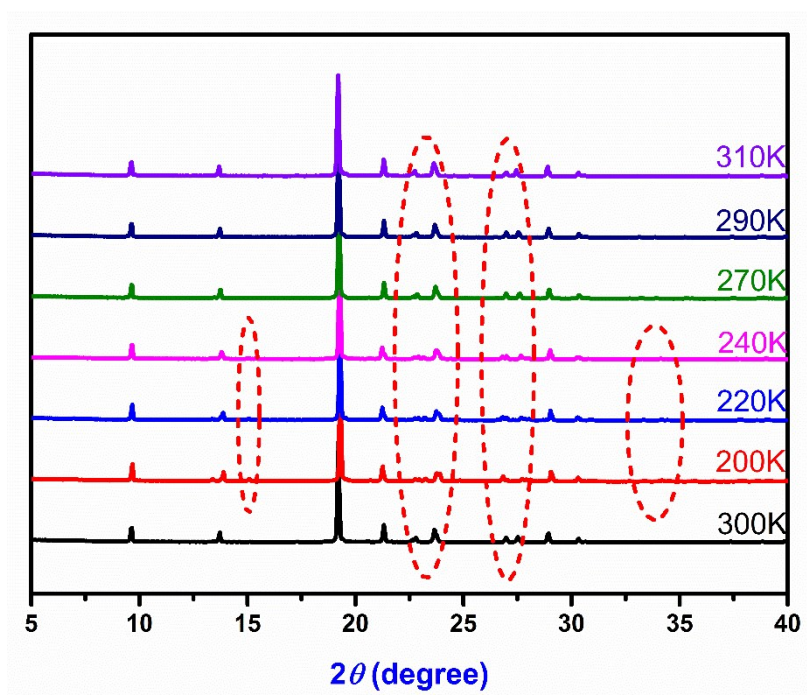
\*Faculty of Materials Metallurgy and Chemistry, Jiangxi University of Science and Technology, Ganzhou 341000, Jiangxi Province, P. R. China



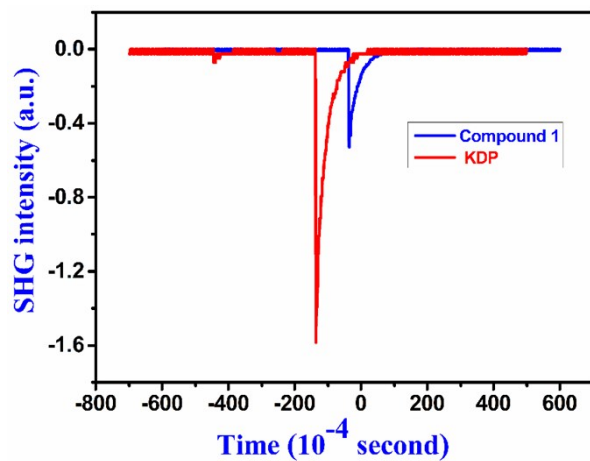
**Fig. S1.** PXRD (powder x-ray diffraction) measurement comparison with single crystal simulation of compound **1** at room temperature.



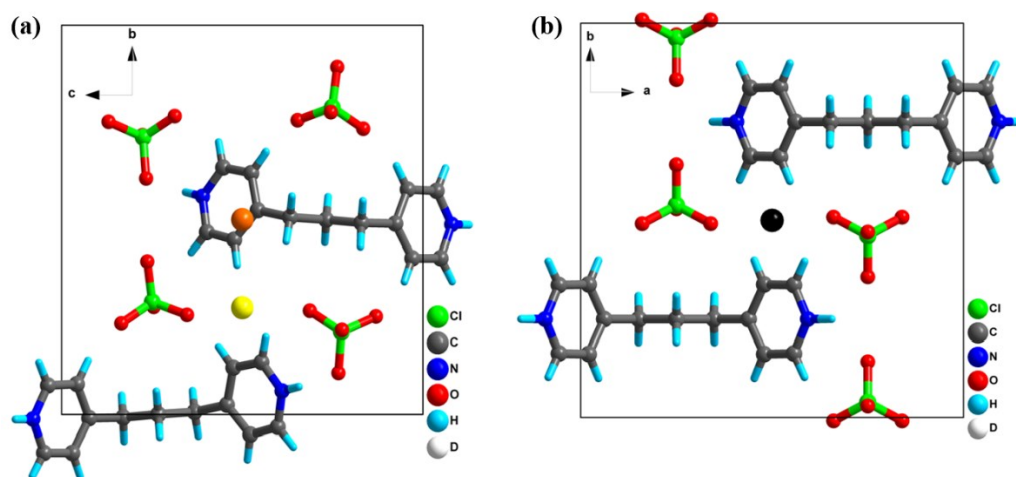
**Fig. S2.** The infrared (IR) spectra of solid compound **1** at room temperature.



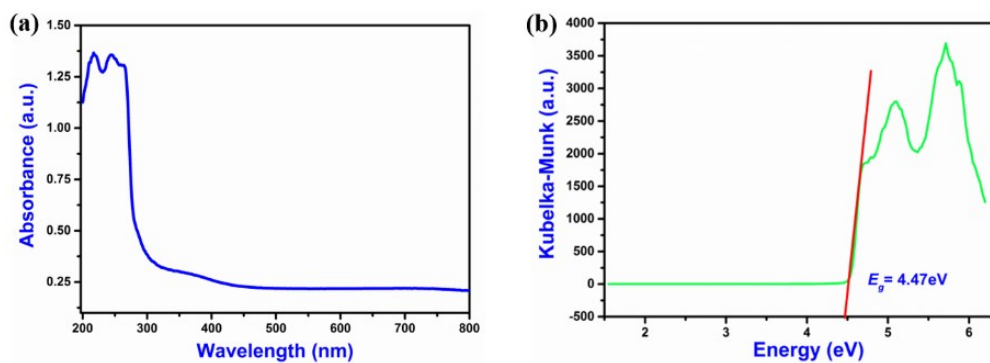
**Fig. S3.** The Variable-Temperature PXRD of compound **1** at different temperatures (200 K, 220 K, 240 K, 270 K, 290 K, 300 K, 310 K).



**Fig. S4.** The comparison of KDP, SHG response at **1-LTP** under the same condition.



**Fig. S5.** The positive and negative charge centers of **1-LTP** (a) and **1-HTP** (b).



**Fig. S6.** UV-vis absorption spectrum at 293 K (a) and the optical bandgap calculation diagrams of compound **1** (b).

**Table S1.** The crystallographic data and structure refinements for compound **1** at 240K and 293K.

Temperature	240 K	293 K
Empirical formula	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>16</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>16</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>
Formula weight	399.18	399.18
Crystal system	monoclinic	orthorhombic
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub>	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 2
<i>a</i> (Å)	4.8478(2)	13.0155(7)
<i>b</i> (Å)	13.3356(5)	13.2744(7)
<i>c</i> (Å)	12.8520(5)	4.9013(2)
$\alpha$ (°)	90	90.00
$\beta$ (°)	90.731(4)	90.00
$\gamma$ (°)	90	90.00
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	830.79(6)	846.81(7)
<i>Z</i>	2	2
Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	1.596	1.566
<i>m</i> (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.437	0.429
<i>F</i> (000)	412.0	412.0
Data/restraints/parameters	4787/1/226	1483/35/115
GOF	1.047	1.182
<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> , w <i>R</i> <sub>2</sub> [ <i>I</i> ≥ 2σ( <i>I</i> )]	<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> = 0.0537, w <i>R</i> <sub>2</sub> = 0.1407	<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> = 0.0657, w <i>R</i> <sub>2</sub> = 0.1970
<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> , w <i>R</i> <sub>2</sub> (all data)	<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> = 0.0611, w <i>R</i> <sub>2</sub> = 0.1452	<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> = 0.0766, w <i>R</i> <sub>2</sub> = 0.2120
$\Delta\rho_{\max}/\Delta\rho_{\min}$ (eÅ <sup>-3</sup> )	0.52/-0.55	0.67/-0.62

## Calculation of $\Delta S$ and N

In the heating cycle mode

$$\Delta S_1 = R \ln N_1$$

$$\Delta S_1 = \int_{T_2}^{T_1} \frac{Q}{T} dT$$

$$\approx \frac{\Delta H}{T_c}$$

$$= \frac{4.2430 J^{-1} mol \times 399.18 g^{-1} mol}{256.19 K}$$

$$= 6.61 J \cdot mol^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$$

$$N_1 = \exp\left(\frac{\Delta S_1}{R}\right) = \exp\left(\frac{6.61 J \cdot mol^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}}{8.314 J \cdot mol^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}}\right)$$

$$= 2.22$$

**In the cooling cycle mode**

$$\Delta S_2 = R \ln N_2$$

$$\Delta S_1 = \int_{T_2}^{T_1} \frac{Q}{T} dT$$

$$\approx \frac{\Delta H}{T_c}$$

$$= \frac{4.7325 J^{-1} mol \times 399.18 g^{-1} mol}{252.09 K}$$

$$= 7.494 J \cdot mol^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$$

$$N_2 = \exp\left(\frac{\Delta S_1}{R}\right) = \exp\left(\frac{7.494 J \cdot mol^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}}{8.314 J \cdot mol^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}}\right)$$

$$= 2.46$$