

Supporting Information

Anomalous Thermal Expansion of Strontium Squarate Trihydrate Induced by Hydrogen-bond Weakening

Zhanning Liu,^{a, c*} Zhe Wang,^b Chengyong Xing,^a Jian Tian^a and Xianran Xing^d

- a. School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shandong University of Science and Technology, Qingdao, 266590, China.
- b. School of Materials Science and Engineering, China University of Petroleum (East China), Qingdao, Shandong, 266580, China.
- c. State Key Laboratory of Structural Chemistry, Fujian Institute of Research on the Structure of Matter, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Fuzhou, Fujian 350002, China.
- d. Beijing Advanced Innovation Center for Materials Genome Engineering, Institute of Solid State Chemistry, University of Science and Technology Beijing, Beijing, 100083, China.

Contents

Figure S1 TG-DSC curve of Sr-sq.....	3
Figure S2 <i>In situ</i> VT-PXRD patterns of Sr-sq upon heating under N ₂	3
Figure S3 Le Bail fitting pattern of Sr-sq (at 300K), the fitting result is $R_{wp} = 7.2%$, $R_p = 5%$...4	4
Figure S4 Temperature dependent lattice constant changes of the monoclinic phase Sr-sq obtained from Le Bail fitting.....	5
Figure S5 Illustration of the relationship between principal axes (blue lines) and orthorhombic axes (black arrows).	5
Table S1 Crystallographic data of compound Sr-sq at different temperatures.....	6
Table S2 Bond lengths of Sr-sq at different temperatures.....	7
Table S3 Temperature dependent angle changes of φ_1 and φ_2	7
Figure S6 Temperature dependent low frequency (below 200 cm ⁻¹) Raman mode shifts.	8
Figure S7 Experimental measured (black) and DFT calculated (red) Raman spectrum of Sr-sq.	8

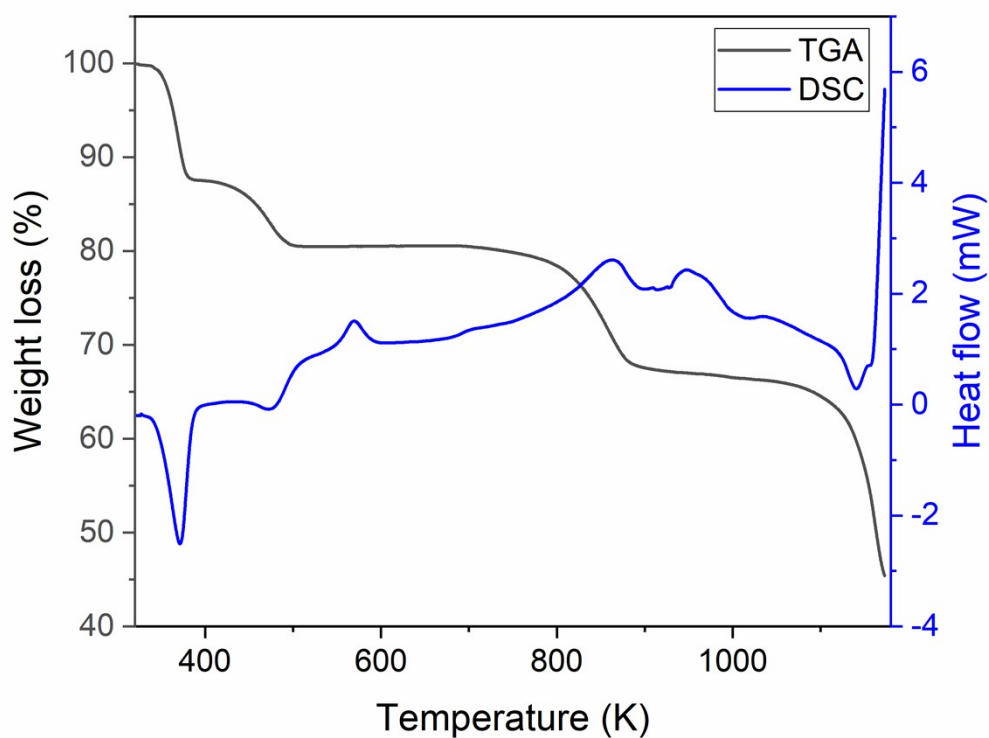


Figure S1 TG-DSC curve of Sr-sq.

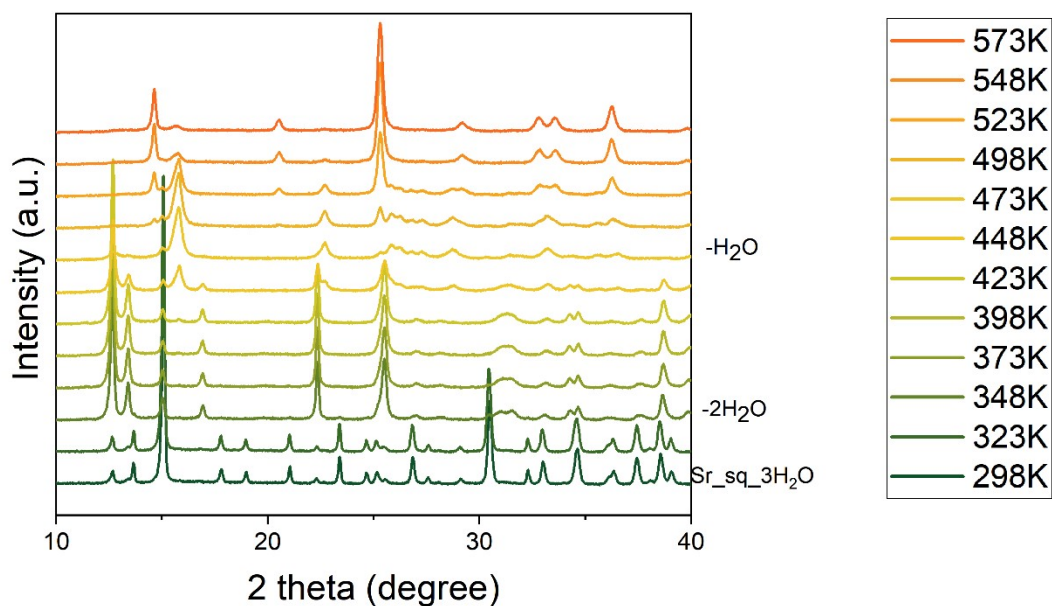


Figure S2 *In situ* VT-PXRD patterns of Sr-sq upon heating under N₂.

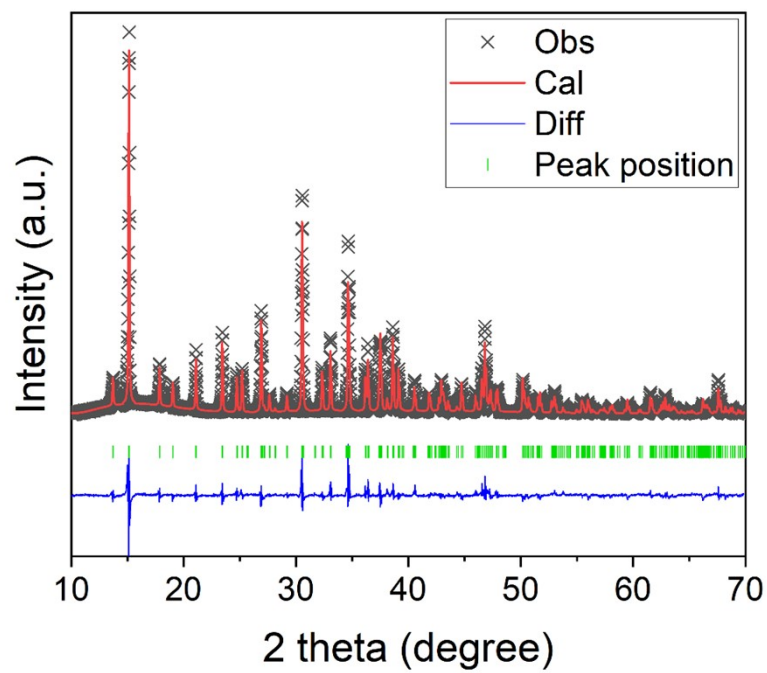


Figure S3 Leball fitting pattern of **Sr-sq** (at 300K), the fitting result is $R_{wp} = 7.2\%$, $R_p = 5\%$.

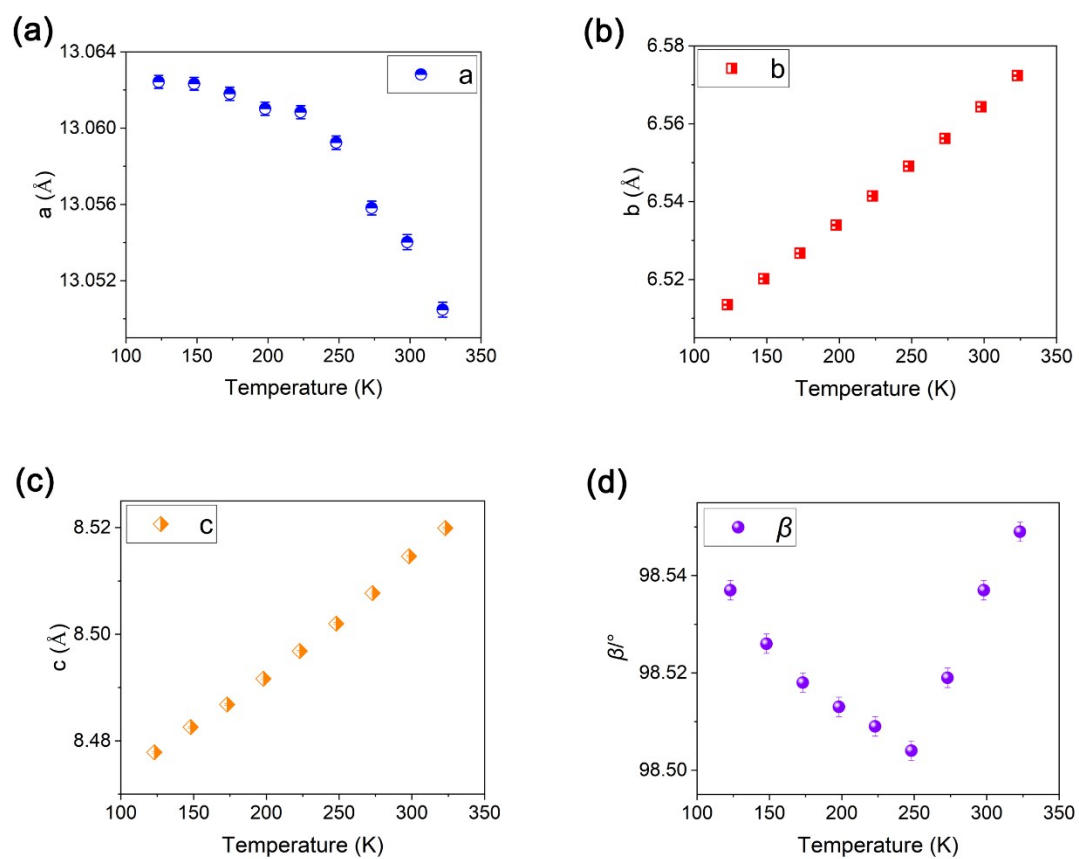


Figure S4 Temperature dependent lattice constant changes of the monoclinic phase Sr-sq obtained from Le Bail fitting.

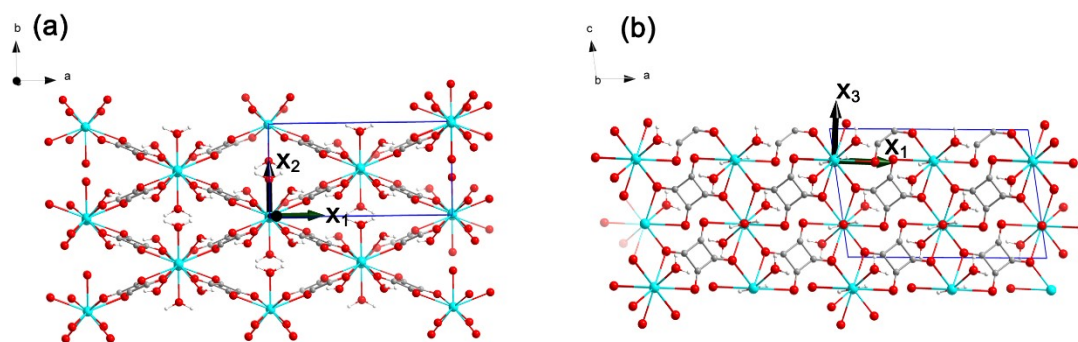


Figure S5 Illustration of the relationship between principal axes (blue lines) and orthorhombic axes (black arrows).

Table S1 Crystallographic data of compound **Sr-sq** at different temperatures.

Identification code	100 K	150 K	200 K	250 K	300 K
Empirical formula	C ₄ H ₆ O ₇ Sr	C ₄ H ₆ O ₇ Sr	C ₄ H ₆ O ₇ Sr	C ₄ H ₆ O ₇ Sr	C ₄ H ₆ O ₇ Sr
Formula weight	253.71	253.71	253.71	253.71	253.71
Temperature/K	100.09(10)	149.99(10)	199.96(10)	249.99(10)	299.94(10)
Crystal system	monoclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic
Space group	C2/c	C2/c	C2/c	C2/c	C2/c
a/Å	13.0755(7)	13.0683(7)	13.0650(7)	13.0653(7)	13.0565(8)
b/Å	6.4945(3)	6.5081(3)	6.5257(3)	6.5462(3)	6.5688(3)
c/Å	8.4711(5)	8.4763(4)	8.4886(4)	8.5027(4)	8.5163(5)
α /°	90	90	90	90	90
β /°	98.628(6)	98.566(5)	98.534(6)	98.518(6)	98.506(6)
γ /°	90	90	90	90	90
Volume/Å ³	711.22(7)	712.87(6)	715.71(6)	719.19(6)	722.37(7)
Z	4	4	4	4	4
ρ_{calc} /g/cm ³	2.343	2.343	2.343	2.343	2.343
μ /mm ⁻¹	7.580	7.496	7.496	7.496	7.496
F(000)	496.0	496.0	496.0	496.0	496.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.1 × 0.1 × 0.1	0.1 × 0.1 × 0.1	0.1 × 0.1 × 0.1	0.1 × 0.1 × 0.1	0.1 × 0.1 × 0.1
Radiation	MoK α (λ = 0.71073)	MoK α (λ = 0.71073)	MoK α (λ = 0.71073)	MoK α (λ = 0.71073)	MoK α (λ = 0.71073)
2 θ range for data collection/°	8.27 to 59.28	8.26 to 59.368	8.246 to 59.326	8.226 to 59.262	8.742 to 59.222
Index ranges	-17 ≤ h ≤ 15, -8 ≤ k ≤ 8, -10 ≤ l ≤ 11	-17 ≤ h ≤ 17, -8 ≤ k ≤ 8, -10 ≤ l ≤ 11	-18 ≤ h ≤ 17, -8 ≤ k ≤ 8, -11 ≤ l ≤ 11	-17 ≤ h ≤ 18, -9 ≤ k ≤ 8, -11 ≤ l ≤ 11	-15 ≤ h ≤ 16, -9 ≤ k ≤ 8, -11 ≤ l ≤ 11
Reflections collected	3649	3444	3513	3470	3728
Independent reflections	896 [R _{int} = 0.0356, R _{sigma} = 0.0294]	899 [R _{int} = 0.0373, R _{sigma} = 0.0324]	911 [R _{int} = 0.0397, R _{sigma} = 0.0333]	902 [R _{int} = 0.0384, R _{sigma} = 0.0325]	901 [R _{int} = 0.0469, R _{sigma} = 0.0383]
Data/restraints/parameters	896/2/68	899/0/68	911/1/58	902/1/58	901/1/58
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.153	1.144	1.220	1.197	1.274
Final R indexes [I > 2 σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0263, wR ₂ = 0.0654	R ₁ = 0.0303, wR ₂ = 0.0738	R ₁ = 0.0379, wR ₂ = 0.0939	R ₁ = 0.0377, wR ₂ = 0.0946	R ₁ = 0.0391, wR ₂ = 0.0972
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.0272, wR ₂ = 0.0658	R ₁ = 0.0310, wR ₂ = 0.0743	R ₁ = 0.0391, wR ₂ = 0.0947	R ₁ = 0.0389, wR ₂ = 0.0953	R ₁ = 0.0404, wR ₂ = 0.0979
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.66/-1.37	0.48/-1.64	0.69/-2.04	0.81/-2.31	0.84/-2.28
CCDC number	2191456	2191453	2191454	2191452	2191455

Table S2 Distances of Sr-sq at different temperatures.

	100K	150K	200K	250K	300K
Sr-O1	2.540	2.544	2.541	2.545	2.548
Sr-O2	2.673	2.678	2.682	2.686	2.687
Sr-O3	2.534	2.535	2.535	2.536	2.539
Sr-O4	2.847	2.848	2.847	2.850	2.849
C1-C2	1.463	1.459	1.461	1.461	1.460
C1-O3	1.259	1.253	1.257	1.254	1.255
C2-O4	1.259	1.260	1.260	1.257	1.257
O1...O2	2.802	2.804	2.807	2.814	2.820

Table S3 Temperature dependent angle changes of φ_1 and φ_2

Temperature (K)	$\varphi_1(^{\circ})$	$\varphi_2(^{\circ})$
100	90.13(8)	127.17(1)
150	89.92(8)	127.05(1)
200	89.57(11)	126.92(1)
250	89.38(11)	126.78(1)
300	89.03(11)	126.59(1)

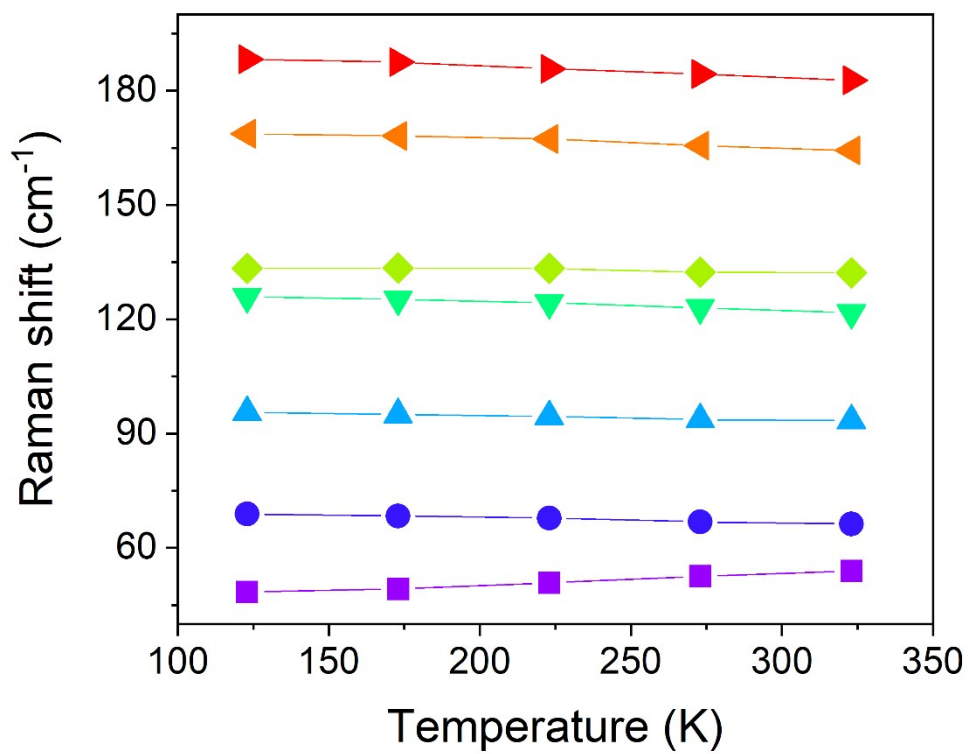


Figure S6 Temperature dependent low frequency (below 200 cm^{-1}) Raman mode shifts.

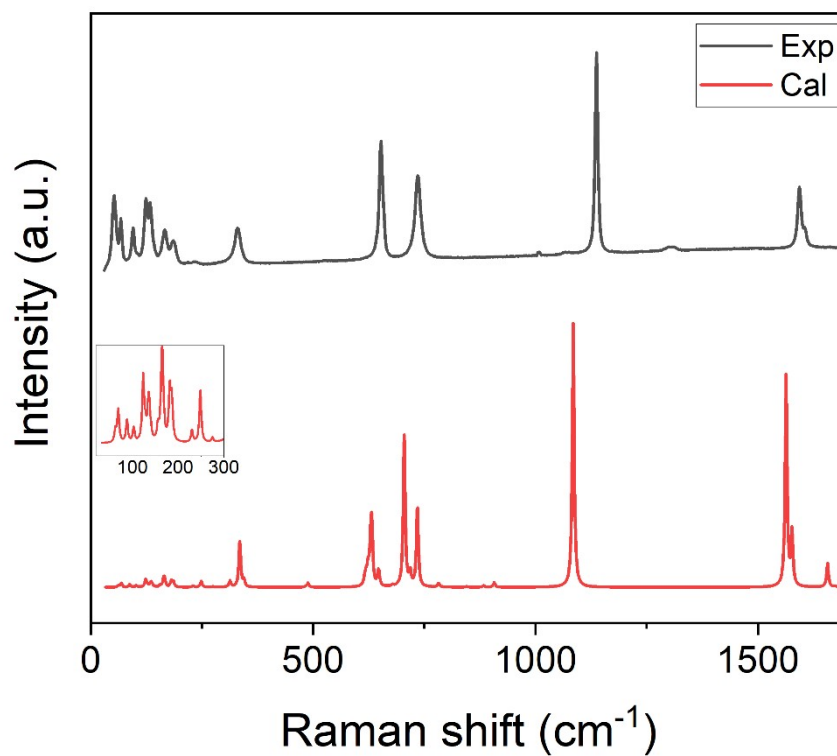


Figure S7 Experimental measured (black) and DFT calculated (red) Raman spectrum of Sr-sq.