

Electronic Supplementary Information

Synthesis, structure and characterizations of $\text{Cd}_2\text{TeO}_3\text{Cl}_2$ with unprecedented $[\text{Cd}_2\text{O}_6\text{Cl}_4]$ octahedral dimers

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CONTEXT

Table S1 Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$), equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) and bond valence calculations (BVSs) for $\text{Cd}_2\text{TeO}_3\text{Cl}_2$.

Table S2 Bond lengths [\AA] and angles [deg] for $\text{Cd}_2\text{TeO}_3\text{Cl}_2$.

Fig. S1 The EDS spectrum, SEM image and EDS mappings of $\text{Cd}_2\text{TeO}_3\text{Cl}_2$.

Fig. S2 The powder XRD patterns of $\text{Cd}_2\text{TeO}_3\text{Cl}_2$ before and after heating experiments, where CdCl_2 (PDF #09-0401) and CdTeO_3 (PDF #22-0129) XRD patterns used as the references.

Table S1 Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$), equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) and bond valence calculations (BVSs) for $\text{Cd}_2\text{TeO}_3\text{Cl}_2$.

Atom	Wyckoff	x	y	z	U(eq)	BVS
Cd(1)	2i	7250(1)	1783(1)	4616(1)	14(1)	1.71
Cd(2)	2i	2826(1)	4411(1)	2670(1)	14(1)	1.91
Te(1)	2i	7729(1)	7602(1)	2421(1)	11(1)	3.95
O(1)	2i	9069(3)	4972(3)	3535(3)	16(1)	2.17
O(2)	2i	4888(3)	6641(3)	2973(3)	18(1)	2.07
O(3)	2i	6658(3)	8359(3)	4661(2)	13(1)	2.08
Cl(1)	2i	3049(1)	6959(1)	-853(1)	21(1)	0.77
Cl(2)	2i	8516(1)	-768(1)	7539(1)	18(1)	0.72
GII					0.182	

[a] The bond valence sum is calculated by bond-valence theory ($S_{ij} = \exp[(R_0 - R)/B]$, where R is an empirical constant, R_0 is the length of bond I (in angstroms), and $B = 0.37$).

[b] The global instability index (GII) calculated using:

$$G = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (BVS - v_i)}{N}}$$

where N is the number of atoms in the formula unit. The GII is calculated as 0.182 which is lower than 0.2 indicating the rationality of the structure from this side.

Table S2 Bond lengths [Å] and angles [deg] for Cd₂TeO₃Cl₂.

Cd(1)-O(1)	2.2374(17)	O(3)#1-Cd(1)-Cl(2)#2	146.56(4)
Cd(1)-O(2)#1	2.4199(17)	O(3)#4-Cd(1)-O(2)#1	125.77(6)
Cd(1)-O(3)#1	2.3674(16)	O(3)#4-Cd(1)-O(3)#1	76.11(6)
Cd(1)-O(3)#4	2.3063(16)	O(3)#4-Cd(1)-Cl(2)	79.92(4)
Cd(1)-Cl(1)#3	2.8816(7)	O(3)#4-Cd(1)-Cl(2)#2	77.84(4)
Cd(1)-Cl(2)	2.6528(6)	O(3)#4-Cd(1)-Cl(1)#3	80.63(4)
Cd(1)-Cl(2)#2	2.7893(6)	Cl(2)-Cd(1)-Cl(1)#3	154.518(18)
Cd(2)-O(1)#6	2.2765(16)	Cl(2)-Cd(1)-Cl(2)#2	82.66(2)
Cd(2)-O(2)	2.2228(17)	Cl(2)#2-Cd(1)-Cl(1)#3	77.270(17)
Cd(2)-O(3)#1	2.3298(17)	O(1)#6-Cd(2)-O(3)#1	105.16(6)
Cd(2)-Cl(1)	2.6450(6)	O(1)#6-Cd(2)-Cl(1)	86.45(5)
Cd(2)-Cl(1)#3	2.7369(6)	O(1)#6-Cd(2)-Cl(1)#3	158.84(5)
Cd(2)-Cl(2)#5	2.7174(6)	O(1)#6-Cd(2)-Cl(2)#5	80.00(4)
Te(1)-O(1)	1.8801(16)	O(2)-Cd(2)-O(1)#6	117.67(6)
Te(1)-O(2)	1.8481(17)	O(2)-Cd(2)-O(3)#1	88.59(6)
Te(1)-O(3)	1.8986(16)	O(2)-Cd(2)-Cl(1)	94.73(5)
O(1)-Cd(1)-O(2)#1	78.36(6)	O(2)-Cd(2)-Cl(1)#3	81.97(5)
O(1)-Cd(1)-O(3)#1	121.79(6)	O(2)-Cd(2)-Cl(2)#5	160.50(5)
O(1)-Cd(1)-O(3)#4	155.69(6)	O(3)#1-Cd(2)-Cl(1)	164.78(4)
O(1)-Cd(1)-Cl(1)#3	87.01(5)	O(3)#1-Cd(2)-Cl(1)#3	81.81(4)
O(1)-Cd(1)-Cl(2)#2	79.06(4)	O(3)#1-Cd(2)-Cl(2)#5	78.16(4)
O(2)#1-Cd(1)-Cl(1)#3	125.50(4)	Cl(1)-Cd(2)-Cl(1)#3	83.954(19)
O(2)#1-Cd(1)-Cl(2)	79.55(4)	Cl(1)-Cd(2)-Cl(2)#5	94.59(2)
O(2)#1-Cd(1)-Cl(2)#2	146.59(4)	Cl(2)#5-Cd(2)-Cl(1)#3	82.025(19)
O(3)#1-Cd(1)-O(2)#1	66.85(6)	O(1)-Te(1)-O(3)	94.69(7)
O(3)#1-Cd(1)-Cl(1)#3	78.13(4)	O(2)-Te(1)-O(1)	101.79(8)
O(3)#1-Cd(1)-Cl(2)	112.66(4)	O(2)-Te(1)-O(3)	89.47(7)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

#1 -x+1,-y+1,-z+1 #2 -x+2,-y,-z+1 #3 -x+1,-y+1,-z

#4 x,y-1,z #5 -x+1,-y,-z+1 #6 x-1,y,z #7 x,y+1,z

#8 x+1,y,z

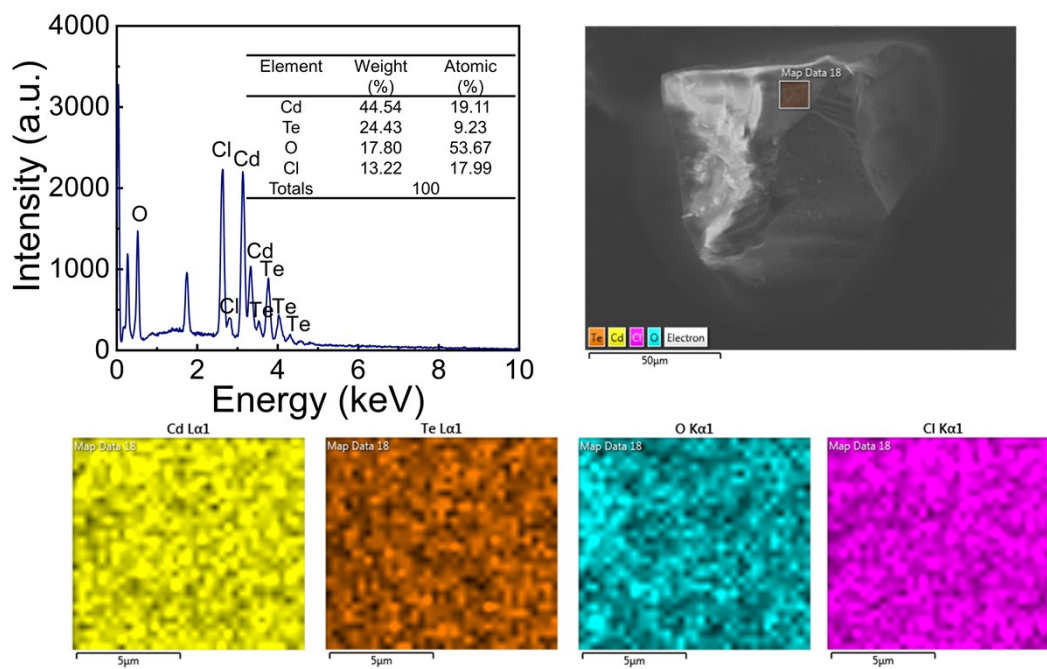


Fig. S1 The EDS spectrum, SEM image, and EDS mappings of $\text{Cd}_2\text{TeO}_3\text{Cl}_2$.

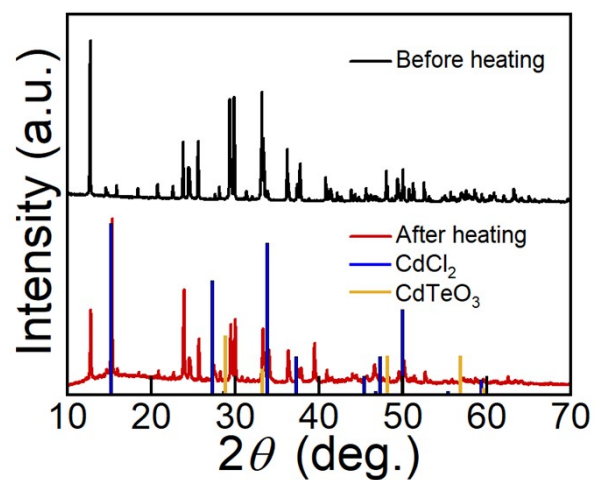


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