
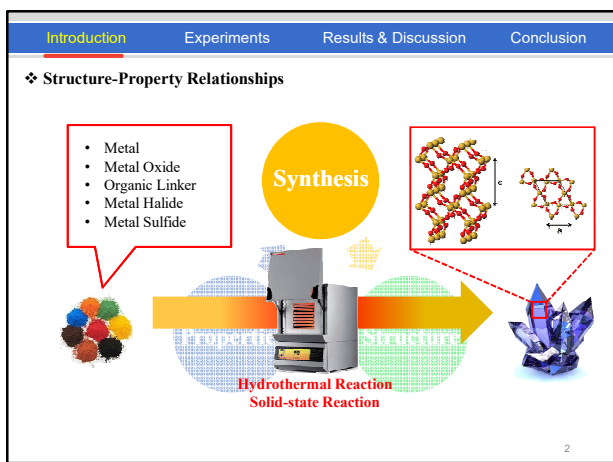
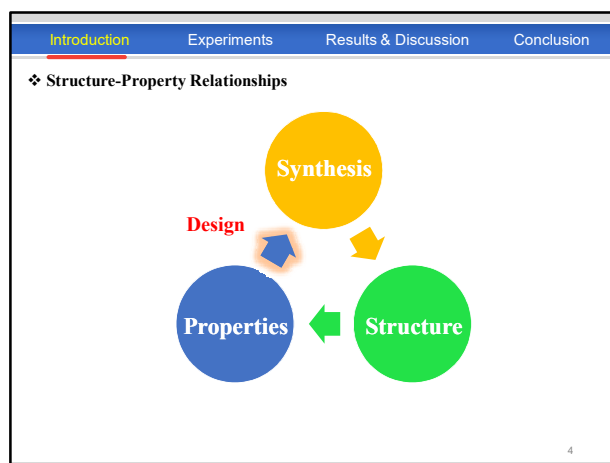


❖ 2016 KCS Inorganic Chemistry Division Summer Symposium

Crystal Growth, Structure, and Characterization of an Organic-Inorganic Hybrid 1D-Chain Compound: $(i\text{-Pr})_2\text{NH}_2\text{PbBr}_3$

Seung-Jin Oh, Ho Yong Jung, Jung Joo Kim, Jong Ho So, Eun Jung Cho, Kang Min Ok*

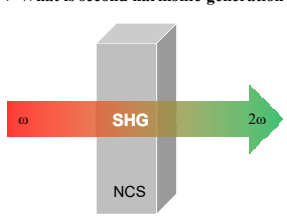
 Department of Chemistry, Chung-Ang University, Seoul, 156-756, Republic of Korea.



Introduction Experiments Results & Discussion Conclusion

❖ What is second harmonic generation (SHG)?

✓ Non linear properties



NCS = Non-centrosymmetric

$$\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi^{(1)} \vec{E}$$

$$= \epsilon_0 [\chi^{(1)} \vec{E}(t) + \chi^{(2)} \vec{E}^2(t) + \dots] \quad \vec{E} = E e^{-i\omega t} + c$$

$$= \vec{P}^{(1)}(t) + \vec{P}^{(2)}(t) + \dots \rightarrow \vec{P}^{(2)}(t) = 2\epsilon_0 \chi^{(2)} E E^* + \epsilon_0 \chi^{(2)} E^2 e^{-i2\omega t} + c$$

2ω frequency

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Introduction Experiments Results & Discussion Conclusion

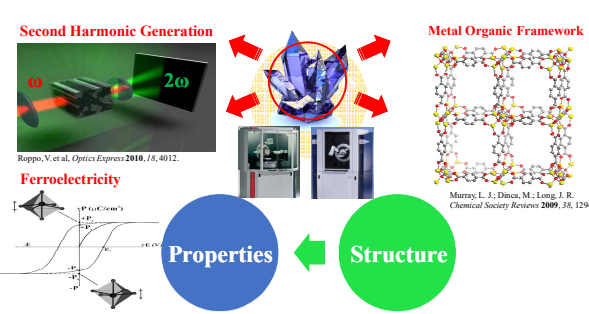
❖ Structure-Property Relationships

Second Harmonic Generation

Ferroelectricity

Metal Organic Framework

Properties Structure

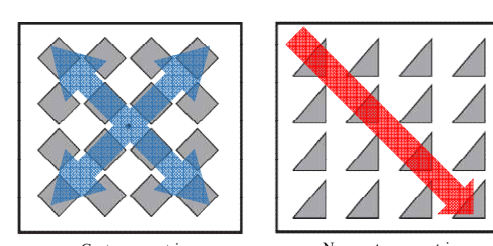


Ok, K. M.; Chi, E. O.; Haldar, P. S. *Chemical Society Reviews* **2006**, 35, 710.

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Introduction Experiments Results & Discussion Conclusion

❖ What is Non-centrosymmetric (NCS) materials?



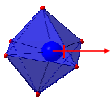

Centrosymmetric

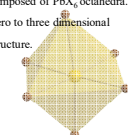
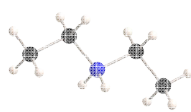
Non-centrosymmetric

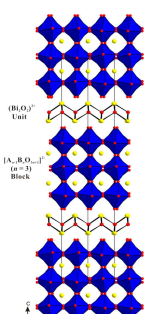
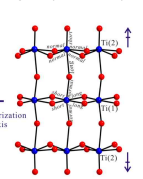
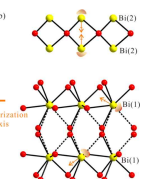
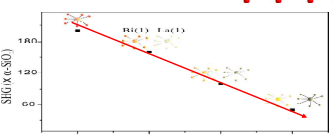
No SHG produced

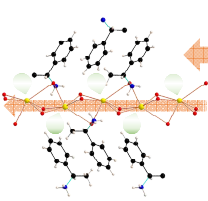
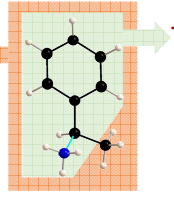
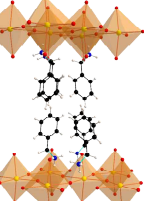
SHG produced

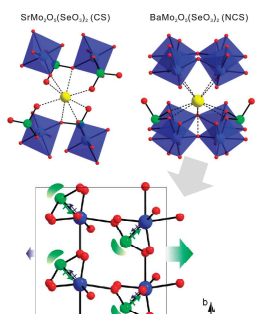
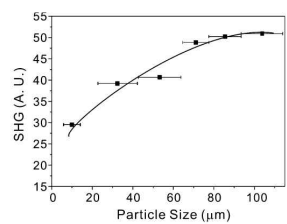
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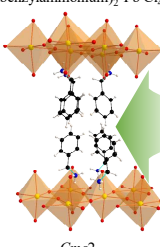
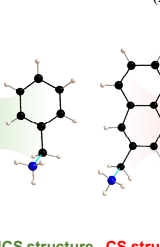
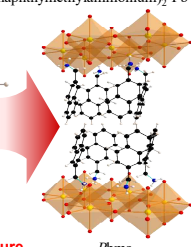
Introduction	Experiments	Results & Discussion	Conclusion
<p>❖ How to make NCS?</p> <p>➢ Asymmetric building unit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second-order Jahn-Teller distortion <p>(1) Octahedrally Coordinated d^0 Transition Metals: MO_6</p> <p>Ti^{4+}, Nb^{5+}, Ta^{5+}, V^{5+}, Mo^{6+}, W^{6+}, etc.</p> <p>Out-of-Center Intra-Octahedral Distortion</p>  <p>(2) Lone Pair Cations</p> <p>Tl^+, Pb^{2+}, Sn^{2+}, Sb^{3+}, Bi^{3+}, Se^{4+}, Te^{4+}, etc.</p> <p>Stereochemically Active</p> 			
<p>P. S. Halasyamani, K. R. Poeppelmeier, <i>Chem. Mater.</i>, (1998) 10, 2753.</p>			

Introduction	Experiments	Results & Discussion	Conclusion
<p>Inorganic Frameworks → Hybrid-Halometallates ← Organic Asymmetric units</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PbX_2 (X = F, Cl, Br, and I). Anionic frameworks composed of PbX_6 octahedra. Zero to three dimensional structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Induced arrangement of Ammonium cations → Aligned asymmetric unit → NCS structure & High performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic cations: Ammonium. Asymmetric cations Hydrogen bondings 	<p>10</p>

Introduction	Experiments	Results & Discussion	Conclusion
<p>➢ Structure-Property Relationships in Solid Solutions of Noncentrosymmetric Aurivillius Phases, $Bi_{4-x}La_xTi_3O_{12}$ (x = 0–0.75)</p>			
	<p>(a) Net Polarization -a-axis</p>  <p>(b) Net Polarization -a-axis</p> 	<p>SHG (a.u.)</p> 	<p>8</p>
<p>S.-J. Oh, Y. Shin, T. T. Tran, D. W. Lee, A. Yoon, P. S. Halasyamani and K. M. Ok, <i>Inorganic Chemistry</i> 2012, <i>51</i>, 10402-10407.</p>			

Introduction	Experiments	Results & Discussion	Conclusion
<p>(S-β-phenethylammonium) $PbCl_3$ → (benzylammonium)$_2$ $PbCl_3$</p>			
<p>$P2_12_12_1$</p> <p>1D Structure</p> 	<p>Dimension</p> 	<p>$Cmc2_1$</p> <p>2D Structure</p> 	<p>11</p>
<p>D. G. Billing and A. Lemmerer, <i>CrystEngComm</i> 2006, <i>6</i>, 686-695. W. Q. Liao et al., <i>Nat Commun</i> 2015, <i>6</i>, 7338.</p>			


Introduction	Experiments	Results & Discussion	Conclusion
<p>➢ Influence of the Cation Size on the Centricities in $AMo_2O_5(SeO_3)_2$ (A = Sr, Pb, and Ba)</p>			
<p>$SrMo_2O_5(SeO_3)_2$ (CS)</p> <p>$BaMo_2O_5(SeO_3)_2$ (NGS)</p> 		<p>SHG (A. U.)</p> <p>Particle Size (μm)</p>	<p>9</p>
<p>S.-J. Oh, D. W. Lee and K. M. Ok, <i>Inorganic Chemistry</i> 2012, <i>51</i>, 5393-5399.</p>			

Introduction	Experiments	Results & Discussion	Conclusion
<p>(benzylammonium)$_2$ $PbCl_4$ → (2-naphthylmethylammonium)$_2$ $PbCl_3$</p>			
<p>$Cmc2_1$</p> <p>2D Structure</p> 	<p>NCS structure CS structure</p> 	<p>$Pbma$</p> <p>2D Structure</p> 	<p>12</p>
<p>W. Q. Liao et al., <i>Nat Commun</i> 2015, <i>6</i>, 7338. M. Braun, W. Frey, <i>Z. Kristallogr. NCS</i> 1999, <i>214</i>, 333.</p>			

Introduction Experiments Results & Discussion Conclusion

➤ Ammonium cations

- Secondary ammonium cations

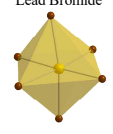


Diisopropylammonium (DIPA)

- Large cone-angle: restrict the H-bonds.
- Few study about secondary ammonium.
- Few study for aliphatic functional group R

➤ Frameworks

- Lead Bromide



PbBr₂ octahedra
Anionic frameworks

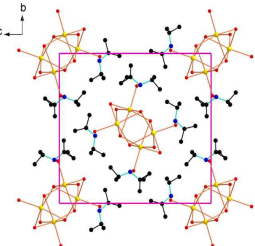
- Rare study for Bromide
- Easy to synthesize the ammonium salts : Diisopropylammonium bromide (DIPAB)

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Introduction Experiments Results & Discussion Conclusion

❖ Single-Crystal X-ray Diffraction

- Synchrotron light source: 2D-SMC at Pohang Accelerator Laboratory (PAL), Korea.
- Temperature: 100K
- Wavelength: 0.63000 Å



Formula sum	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₂ Br ₂ Pb ₂
Formula weight	1098.22
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	P 2 ₁ /c (no. 14)
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 8.2950(17)$ Å $b = 16.9110(3)$ Å $c = 18.3850(3)$ Å $\beta = 91.90(3)^\circ$
Z	4
Cell volume	2577.6(9) Å ³
Density, calculated	2.819 g/cm ³
R(F) ^a	0.043
R _w (F _w) ² / σ	0.073

$$R(F) = \frac{\sum |F_o| - |F_c|}{\sum |F_o|}, R_w(F_w) = \left[\frac{\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2}{\sum w(F_o)^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

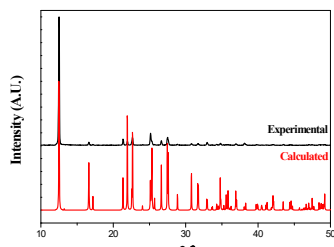
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Introduction Experiments Results & Discussion Conclusion

❖ Synthesis

Preparations of reagents: DIPAB

- DIPA + conc. HBr solution + Acetone in ice-bath.



Intensity (A.U.)

2θ

Experimental

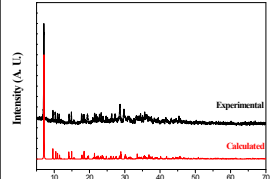
Calculated

Powder X-ray diffraction pattern of synthesized DIPAB and compared data with simultaneously calculated pattern.

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Introduction Experiments Results & Discussion Conclusion

❖ Powder X-ray Diffraction



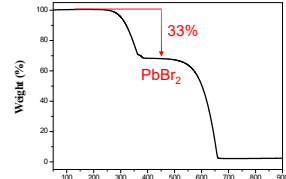
Intensity (A.U.)

2θ

Experimental

Calculated

❖ Temperature Gravimetric Analysis



Weight (%)

Temperature (°C)

33%

PbBr₂

The organic compound, DIPAB, undergo 100% weight loss in a single step at 247 °C.

*Da-wei Fu et al., *SCIENCE*, 2013, 339, 425


DIPAB are to be stabilized in the hybrid inorganic organic compounds

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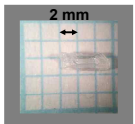
Introduction Experiments Results & Discussion Conclusion

❖ Synthesis

Synthesize the halometallates: (DIPA)PbBr₃



- Solution methods**
 - DIPAB + PbBr₂ + Solvent with stir at 50°C for 1 day.
 - solvent: DMF, DMSO, or conc. HBr
 - Slow evaporation until crystallized.

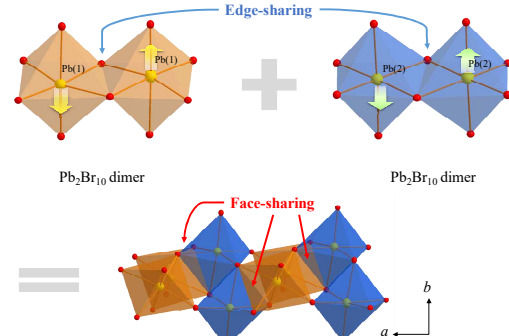
2 mm

Transparent crystal obtained

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Introduction Experiments Results & Discussion Conclusion

❖ Structure



Edge-sharing

Pb(1)

Pb(2)

Pb₂Br₁₀ dimer

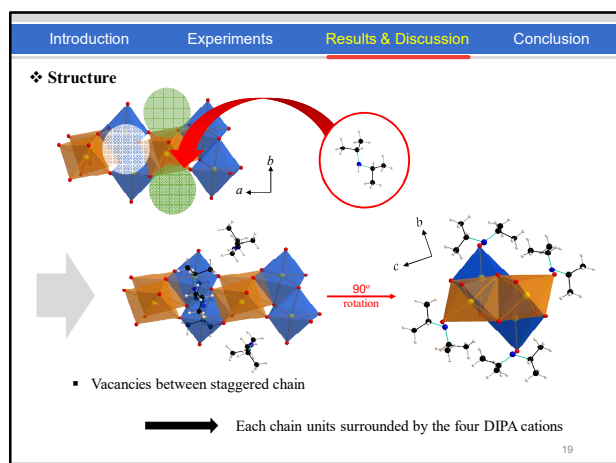
Pb₂Br₁₀ dimer

Face-sharing

a

b

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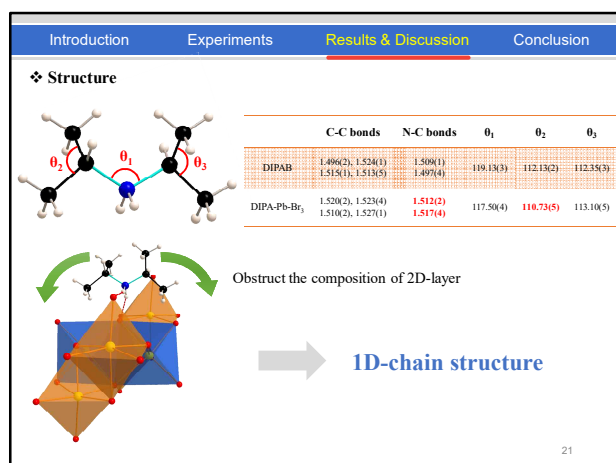
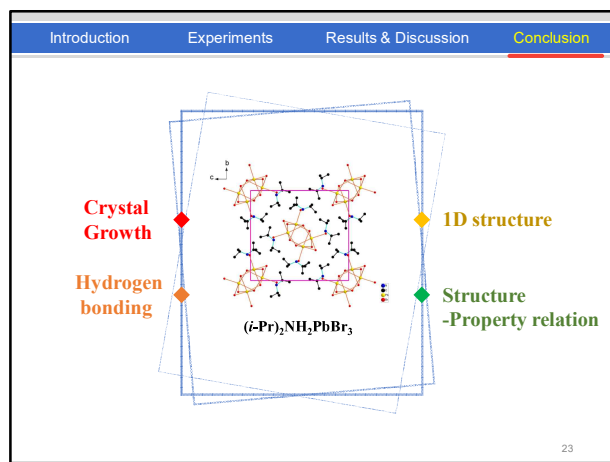
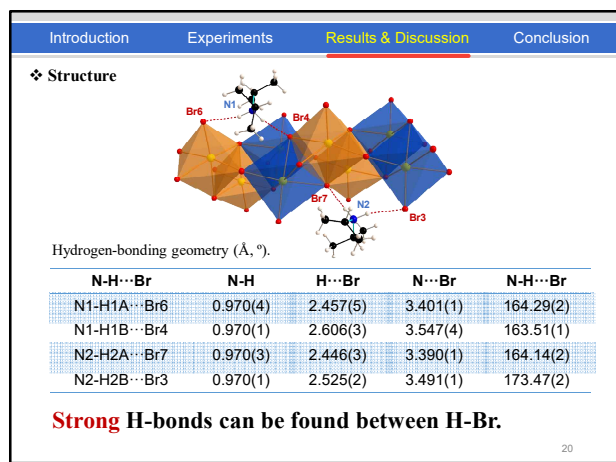


Plan

Introduction Experiments **Results & Discussion** Conclusion

- 1 Change Br to F, Cl, and I
 - Control the distance of H-bonds.
- 2 Change ammonium
 - Asymmetric secondary or tertiary ammonium.
- 3 Conductivity
 - Along the *a*-axis.

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Acknowledgements

지도 교수: 육강민

Research Pf. Min Feng Lu
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김봉수, 정호용

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NRF 한국연구재단

❖ 비중심대칭 소재은행

비중심대칭 소재은행
Korea Crystallographic Research Center