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Rational design via dual-site aliovalent substitution leads to an outstanding IR nonlinear optical material with well-balanced comprehensive properties†

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The acquisition of a non-centrosymmetric (NCS) structure and achieving a nice trade-off between a large energy gap ($E_{\rm g} > 3.5 \, {\rm eV}$) and a strong second-harmonic generation (SHG) response ($d_{\rm eff} > 1.0 \, {\rm x}$ benchmark AgGaS2) are two formidable challenges in the design and development of infrared nonlinear optical (IR-NLO) candidates. In this work, a new quaternary NCS sulfide, SrCdSiS4, has been rationally designed using the centrosymmetric SrGa2S4 as the template via a dual-site aliovalent substitution strategy. SrCdSiS4 crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group Ama2 (no. 40) and features a unique two-dimensional [CdSiS4]²⁻ layer constructed from corner- and edge-sharing [CdS4] and [SiS4] basic building units (BBUs). Remarkably, SrCdSiS4 displays superior IR-NLO comprehensive performances, and this is the first report on an alkaline-earth metal-based IR-NLO material that breaks through the incompatibility between a large $E_{\rm g}$ (>3.5 eV) and a strong phase-matching $d_{\rm eff}$ (>1.0 × AgGaS2). In-depth mechanism explorations strongly demonstrate that the synergistic effect of distorted tetrahedral [CdS4] and [SiS4] BBUs is the main origin of the strong SHG effect and large birefringence. This work not only provides a high-performance IR-NLO candidate, but also offers a feasible chemical design strategy for constructing NCS structures.

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Introduction

The infrared (IR) laser occupies a more and more important position in military weapons, information storage, precision micromanufacturing and other scientific research. ¹⁻⁵ Generally, the IR nonlinear optical (NLO) crystal is an integral part for IR laser generation, which requires a phase-matching (PM) feature, a broad energy gap ($E_{\rm g}$), a strong second-harmonic-generation (SHG) intensity ($d_{\rm eff}$), a large laser-induced damage threshold (LIDT), an appropriate birefringence (Δn), and a favorable physical and chemical stability. ⁶ Chalcopyrite-type materials, AgGaS₂, ⁷ AgGaSe₂, ⁸ and ZnGeP₂, ⁹ are commercially available and exhibit sufficient $d_{\rm eff}$ and wide transmittance in

the IR region. However, they still suffer from several fatal drawbacks, e.g. low LIDT of AgGaS₂, non-phase-matching (NPM) behavior of AgGaSe₂ and unexpected multi-phonon absorption of ZnGeP₂, which hinder their further applications in far-IR regions and high-power lasers. Therefore, it is necessary and urgent to explore new IR-NLO candidates with excellent comprehensive properties.

A non-centrosymmetric (NCS) structure is the prerequisite for a NLO crystal, which is also the first challenge in the design and synthesis of IR-NLO candidates. In order to overcome this problem, various strategies have been developed in the past decades. Among them, chemical substitution is considered to be the simplest and most effective method. 10,11 On one hand, it can greatly improve the IR-NLO properties of chalcogenides, such as, $\text{Li}_{0.6}\text{Ag}_{0.4}\text{GaS}_2$ ($d_{\text{eff}} = 1.1 \times \text{AgGaS}_2$) versus LiGaS_2 ($d_{\text{eff}} =$ $0.4 \times AgGaS_2$), ¹² $Cu_5Zn_{0.5}P_2S_8$ ($d_{eff} = 0.3 \times AgGaS_2$) versus Cu_3PS_4 ($d_{eff} = 0.03 \times AgGaS_2$), ¹³ and $Sr_{1.3}Pb_{0.7}GeSe_4$ ($d_{eff} = 16 \times 16$ SiO_2) versus Pb_2GeSe_4 ($d_{eff} = 2 \times SiO_2$). On the other hand, it can realize centrosymmetric (CS)-to-NCS structure evolution in the chalcogenide system. Some classic examples include CS La₂CuInS₅ versus NCS La₂CuSbS₅, ¹⁵ CS Ba₂GaAsSe₅ versus NCS Ba₂As₂Se₅,¹⁶ CS BaGa₂Se₄ versus NCS K_{0.38}Ba_{0.81}Ga₂Se₄,¹⁷ CS K₂Sb₄S₇ versus NCS K₂Ag₃Sb₃S₇, ¹⁸ CS Rb₄Hg₂Ge₂S₈ versus NCS (Na₃Rb)Hg₂Ge₂S₈, ¹⁹ CS SrGeO₃ versus NCS SrGeOSe₂, ²⁰ CS SnBr₂

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 $versus~NCS~Sn_7Br_{10}S_2$, ²¹ and $CS~Rb_4P_2S_6~versus~NCS~RbBiP_2S_6$. ²² Notably, compared to a large number of structural transformations achieved by single-site substitution mentioned above, examples of dual-site and multi-site substitution are rarely reported. ^{23,24}

Among the essential conditions for a promising IR-NLO candidate, a large $E_{\rm g}$ and a strong $d_{\rm eff}$ are not only the most vital factors but also the most challenging to achieve concurrently due to their incompatibility. Metal chalcogenides have been considered as promising candidates for IR-NLO materials, and nearly a thousand novel NLO-active chalcogenides have been discovered in the past few decades.25-31 Unfortunately, there are only 6 PM chalcogenides that can meet the preferred requirement for a useful IR-NLO crystal, that is, a nice trade-off between a large E_{σ} (> 3.5 eV) and strong $d_{\rm eff}$ (> 1.0 × benchmark AgGaS₂), see Table S1 in the ESI for details.† As summarized in Table S1,† some useful information can be obtained as follows: (1) all of them are sulfides; (2) most significant structural features are two-dimensional (2D) or three-dimensional (3D) structures that are constructed from tetrahedral [MS₄] basic building units (BBUs) (M = metal elements); (3) the filled cations are mainly alkali metals (A) or polycations. Nevertheless, a similar example based on an alkaline-earth metal (AE) as a filled cation is still not reported to date.

Recently, our research focuses on the ternary AE-MIII-Q system (MIII = group IIIA metal Ga, In), hoping to obtain NCS chalcogenides. The tetrahedral [MIIIQ4] BBUs are the beneficial NLO-active units for achieving a large d_{eff} , while the introduction of AE elements into this system may have the additional advantage of enlarging the $E_{\rm g}$, which may help to increase the LIDT once an IR-NLO crystal is obtained.32-34 Our systematic exploratory efforts have led to the discovery of a known ternary sulfide in this family, namely, SrGa₂S₄.35 It exhibits a unique 2D $[Ga_2S_4]^{2-}$ layer that is constructed from common NLO-active [GaS₄] units and possesses a wide optical E_g (3.93 eV) and a large theoretical birefringence ($\Delta n = 0.147@2050$ nm). Unfortunately, the CS space group of Fddd (no. 70) makes this sulfide NLO inert, that is, it does not display any SHG signal under laser irradiation. Inspired by the aforementioned chemical substitution strategy and detailed structural analysis, we are eager to realize the CS-to-NCS structural evolution via the replacement of two Ga^{III} sites by "M^I + M^V" or "M^{II} + M^{IV}" in such a 2D layer. We term this the "dual-site aliovalent substitution" strategy.

Guided by a dual-site aliovalent substitution strategy, a novel quaternary NCS sulfide SrCdSiS $_4$ was successfully discovered herein. Remarkably, SrCdSiS $_4$ exhibits the PM feature and excellent IR-NLO performances, including a strong $d_{\rm eff}$ (1.1 × AgGaS $_2$), wide $E_{\rm g}$ (3.61 eV), ultra-high LIDT (20.4 × AgGaS $_2$), broad transmission range (0.33–18.19 µm) and suitable Δn (0.158@2050 nm), which indicates that it is a promising candidate for IR-NLO materials and eliminates the disadvantageous factors of commercial chalcopyrite-type chalcogenides. Moreover, SrCdSiS $_4$ is also the first example of an alkaline-earth metal-based IR-NLO material that breaks through the incompatibility between a large $E_{\rm g}$ (>3.5 eV) and a strong PM $d_{\rm eff}$ (>1.0 × AgGaS $_2$). In this work, a systematic study of the syntheses,

structural evolution, NLO and linear optical properties, and the in-depth mechanism is reported as well.

Results and discussion

In this study, light-yellow crystals of SrCdSiS₄ were prepared by a high-temperature solid-state reaction between stoichiometric SrS, CdS, Si, and S at 1123 K using CsI as the flux. The purity of the polycrystalline sample was checked by powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis (Fig. 1a), and energy-dispersive Xray spectroscopy (EDX) provides average atomic ratios of 1.09/ 1.10/1/4.13 for Sr, Cd, Si, and S elements (Fig. S1†), which are close to theoretical values determined from single-crystal XRD results. As shown in Fig. 1b, SrCdSiS₄ exhibits desirable thermal stability below 1207 K under N₂ condition and decomposes to Sr₂SiS₄ and CdS at higher temperatures (Fig. S2†). The UV-vis and near-IR absorption spectra of SrCdSiS4 reveal an optical E_g of 3.61 eV (see Fig. 1c) based on the Kubelka Munk function, 36 which is not only keeping the advantage of the wide E_g of the parent compound SrGa₂S₄ (3.93 eV, as plotted in Fig. S3†) but is also considerably wider than those of commercial IR-NLO materials AgGaS₂ (2.56 eV),³⁷ AgGaSe₂ (1.83 eV)³⁸ and ZnGeP₂ (2.0 eV).39 Notably, such an ultra-wide E_g of SrCdSiS₄ can effectively avoid two- or multi-photon absorptions under the incident normal laser, which is helpful to obtain a high LIDT. In addition, the transmittance spectrum (Fig. 1d) recorded from a well-polished single crystal piece indicates that SrCdSiS₄ exhibits a wide transparent window from 0.33 µm (UV-vis region) to 18.19 µm (far-IR region), which can cover two notable atmospheric windows (3-5 μm and 8-12 μm). Remarkably, such a transparent range is wider than those of distinguished IR-NLO materials AgGaS₂ (0.48-11.4 µm),³⁹ ZnGeP₂ (0.74-12 μm),³⁹ AgGaSe₂ (0.76-17 μm)³⁹ and other recently reported IR-NLO candidates. 40-45

The structural evolution from CS SrGa₂S₄ to NCS SrCdSiS₄ based on the dual-site aliovalent substitution strategy is illustrated in Fig. 2. Comparison of their structures shows that they belong to the same orthorhombic system and possess tetrahedral [MS4] BBUs in their 2D layered structures. However, they still have several significantly different characteristics in their structures: (i) SrCdSiS4 crystallizes in the space group of Ama2 (no. 40), while $SrGa_2S_4$ adopts the space group of *Fddd* (no. 70), see Table 1 for details; (ii) the asymmetric unit of SrCdSiS₄ has 6 crystallographically independent sites (i.e., 1 Sr, 1 Cd, 1 Si, and 3 S atoms) and the Z value (number of molecules in a unit cell) is 4, which are different from those of SrGa₂S₄ [9 unique sites, namely, 3 Sr, 2 Ga, and 4 S atoms) and Z = 32], see Tables 1 and 2 for details; (iii) note that the repeated functional primitive, namely the 12-member-ring [Cd₃Si₃S₁₆] (including 3 [CdS₄] and 3 [SiS₄] BBUs, see the dashed part in Fig. 2f) exists in each 2D [CdSiS₄]²⁻ layer of SrCdSiS₄ (Fig. 2d), but in SrGa₂S₄, the repeated 12-member-ring [Ga₆S₁₆] in each 2D [Ga₂S₄]²⁻ layer consists of 2 $[Ga(1)S_4]$ and 4 $[Ga(2)S_4]$ BBUs (see the dashed part in Fig. 2c and e); (iv) the [SrS₈] polyhedra are more highly distorted in SrCdSiS₄ than those in SrGa₂S₄, e.g., the larger difference (Δd) between the Sr-S bonds $(\Delta d \text{ (Sr-S)} = 0.15 \text{ Å})$ in $SrCdSiS_4$ than that (0.03 Å) in $SrGa_2S_4$, and a similar trend also

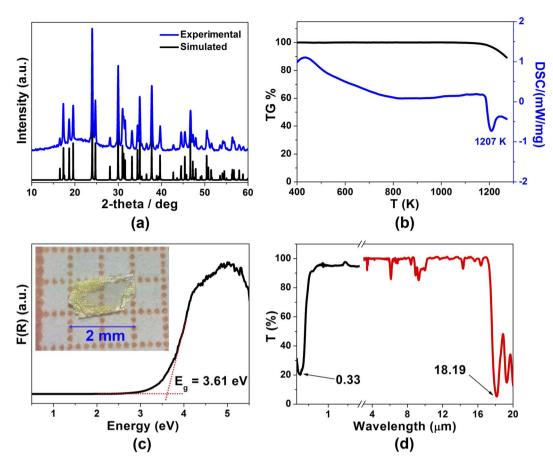


Fig. 1 Experimental characterization results of $SrCdSiS_4$: (a) experimental (blue) and simulated (black) powder XRD curves; (b) TG and DSC diagrams; (c) solid-state UV-vis-NIR diffuse reflectance spectrum (inset: photograph of a polished crystal); (d) optical transmittance spectra from UV-vis to IR region.

occurred in the tetrahedral [MS₄] BBUs, see Fig. S4 and Tables S2 and S3 for details.† In a word, the dual-site aliovalent substitution led to the above-mentioned obvious changes in their crystal structures, thus realizing the CS-to-NCS structural transformation from ternary SrGa₂S₄ to quaternary SrCdSiS₄. Moreover, the detailed symmetric operation change shown in Fig. 2g and h clearly displays the evolution of symmetry breaking, that is, the loss of the different glide planes and the inversion centre from CS SrGa₂S₄ [high symmetry *Fddd* (no. 70)] to NCS SrCdSiS₄ [low symmetry *Ama*2 (no. 40)].

Owing to $SrCdSiS_4$ possessing the NCS polar structure, we exhaustively investigated and analyzed the NLO performance. Size-dependent SHG effect measurements were performed by using the Kurtz-Perry method⁴⁶ at five different particle size ranges. As illustrated in Fig. 3a, the SHG intensity strength increases with the increase of particle size, indicating that $SrCdSiS_4$ can achieve type-I PM in the IR region. Under the same particle size of 150– $210~\mu m$, the d_{eff} is around 1.1 times that of $AgGaS_2$ under a 2050 nm Q-switched laser. We also measured the SHG signals under a 1064~nm laser due to the shorter UV absorption edge of $SrCdSiS_4$ (ca. 330 nm), giving it the potential to be applied in the UV-vis range. As indicated in Fig. 3b, $SrCdSiS_4$ shows a large SHG effect of $4.5 \times KH_2PO_4$ (KDP) with type-I PM nature. Therefore, $SrCdSiS_4$ is an excellent dual-band

NLO candidate that can be used in both the IR and UV-vis regions. Apart from an adequate SHG response, a large LIDT is also vitally important for an IR-NLO material. So, its LIDT was measured by a single-pulse power technology.47 As shown in Fig. S5,† the experimental LIDT of SrCdSiS₄ of 57.14 MW cm⁻² in the particle size range of 150-210 µm is around 20.4 times higher than that of benchmark AgGaS₂ (2.8 MW cm⁻²) under the same condition (1064 nm, 1 Hz, 10 ns). Such a value shows the outstanding laser tolerance of SrCdSiS4, indicating its potential in high-power laser applications. As a new member of the $XM^{II}M^{IV}Q_4$ (X = Eu, Sr, Ba; $M^{II} = Mn$, Zn, Cd, and Hg; $M^{IV} =$ group-14 elements; and Q = chalcogen) system, 24,48-63 it is necessary to make a detailed comparison with other compounds. A summary of the two key performance parameters (i.e., d_{eff} and E_{g}) of the XM^{II}M^{IV}Q₄ family is provided in Fig. 4 and details are listed in Table S4.† Remarkably, SrCdSiS4 displays superior IR-NLO comprehensive performances, and this is the first report on an alkaline-earth metal-based IR-NLO material that breaks through the incompatibility between a large $E_{\rm g}$ (>3.5 eV) and a strong phase-matching $d_{\rm eff}$ (>1.0 \times AgGaS₂) in this system. Furthermore, a more comparative study with other state-of-the-art IR-NLO candidates is worthwhile.32,64-67 As shown in Fig. S6 and Table S1,† there are 7 PM IR-NLO chalcogenides with $E_{\rm g}$ > 3.5 eV and $d_{\rm eff}$ > 1.0 × AgGaS₂

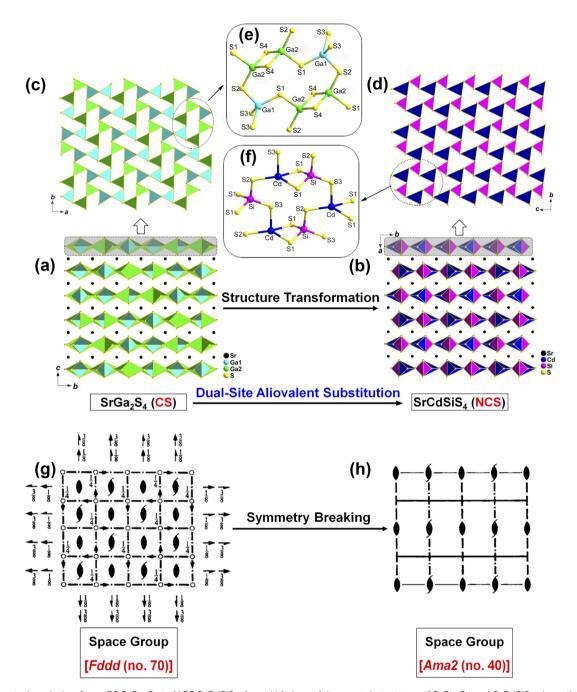


Fig. 2 Structural evolution from CS $SrGa_2S_4$ to NCS $SrCdSiS_4$: (a and b) view of the crystal structure of $SrGa_2S_4$ and $SrCdSiS_4$ along the bc and ab planes, respectively; (c and d) 2D tetrahedral-stacking $[Ga(1)Ga(2)S_4]^{2-}$ and $[CdSiS_4]^{2-}$ layers via edge- and corner-sharing with the repeat 12-member rings (dashed part) marked viewed along the ab and bc planes, respectively; (e and f) the ball-and-stick models of the 12-member-ring $[Ga(1)_2Ga(2)_4S_{16}]$ and $[Cd_3Si_3S_{16}]$ functional primitives with the atom number marked; (g and h) spatial symmetry operation change from CS [high symmetry Fddd (no. 70)] to NCS [low symmetry Ama2 (no. 40)].

(Fig. S6a†), which have been selected on the basis of literature research. From the perspective of structural dimension, they are mainly constructed in 3D framework (43%) and 2D layered (43%) structures, and only $K_2BaP_2S_6^{67}$ possess a zero-dimensional (0D) cluster structure (14%) (Fig. S6b†). In addition, they can be divided into four categories according to the kind of filled cation: polycation-based (43%), alkali-metal-based (29%), mixed-cation-based (14%) and alkaline-earth-metal-

based (14%) (Fig. S6c†). Note that the central atoms in most of the BBUs are main group elements [e.g., Ga (20%), P (20%), Si (13%), Li (13%) and Ge (7%)] and transition metal elements [e.g., Zn (20%), and Cd (7%)] (Fig. S6d†). The production of SrCdSiS₄ not only enlarges the proportion of Cd and Si acting as favorable framework cations but also represents the first report of an alkaline-earth metal-based IR-NLO material that breaks through the wall of $E_{\rm g} > 3.5$ eV and $d_{\rm eff} > 1 \times {\rm AgGaS}_2$.

 $\textbf{Table 1} \quad \text{Crystallographic data} \text{ and refinement details for } \text{SrCdSiS}_4 \text{ and } \text{SrGa}_2\text{S}_4$

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Empirical formula	SrCdSiS ₄	SrGa ₂ S ₄
Formula weight	356.35	355.30
Temperature (K)	293(2)	293(2)
Crystal system	Orthorhombic	Orthorhombic
Space group	Ama2 (no. 40)	Fddd (no. 70)
a (Å)	10.2821(7)	12.2216(5)
b (Å)	10.1551(9)	20.5008(9)
$c(\mathring{A})$	6.3699(5)	20.8426(10)
$V(\mathring{A}^3)$	665.12(9)	5222.2(4)
Z	4	32
$D_{\rm c} ({\rm g cm}^{-3})$	3.559	3.615
$\mu (\mathrm{mm}^{-1})$	12.520	17.481
GOOF on F^2	1.204	1.174
R_1 , w R_2 $(I > 2\sigma(I))^a$	0.0212, 0.0533	0.0228, 0.0591
R_1 , w R_2 (all data)	0.0217, 0.0594	0.0338, 0.0627
Largest diff. peak and hole (e \mathring{A}^{-3})	0.81, -0.49	0.69, -1.03
Flack parameter	0.007(12)	

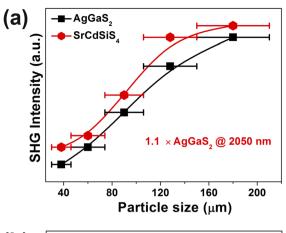
 $^{^{}a}R_{1} = \Sigma ||F_{0}| - |F_{c}||/\Sigma |F_{0}|, wR_{2} = [\Sigma w(F_{0}^{2} - F_{c}^{2})^{2}/\Sigma w(F_{0}^{2})^{2}]^{1/2}$

Table 2 Atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\mathring{A}^2) of $SrCdSiS_4$ and $SrGa_2S_4$

Atom	Wyckff	X	у	Z	$U_{ m eq}(\mathring{ m A})^a$	
SrCdSiS ₄						
Sr	4a	0	0	0	0.0165(4)	
Cd	4b	0.75	0.83086(9)	0.4430(2)	0.0251(4)	
Si	4b	0.75	0.7178(3)	0.9879(5)	0.0124(7)	
S1	8 <i>c</i>	0.4166(2)	0.7754(2)	0.6887(3)	0.0165(5)	
S2	4b	0.75	0.8972(3)	0.8119(4)	0.0150(7)	
S3	4b	0.75	0.5662(2)	0.7620(5)	0.0171(7)	
SrGa ₂ S ₄						
Sr1	16g	0.875	0.375	0.62685(2)	0.01154(9)	
Sr2	8b	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.0111(2)	
Sr3	8 <i>a</i>	0.375	0.375	0.875	0.01104(2)	
Ga1	32h	0.37362(2)	0.51258(2)	0.74942(2)	0.00896(6)	
Ga2	32h	0.66403(2)	0.44634(2)	0.74984(2)	0.00917(6)	
S1	32h	0.49464(4)	0.59489(3)	0.74888(4)	0.01004(9)	
S2	32h	0.48491(4)	0.42197(2)	0.74897(3)	0.00918(9)	
S3	32h	0.25159(6)	0.50054(3)	0.83226(3)	0.0099(9)	
S4	32h	0.75071(7)	0.49983(3)	0.66738(3)	0.00993(9)	

 $^{^{}a}$ $U_{\rm eq}$ is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized $U_{\rm ij}$ tensor.

Theoretical computations were adopted to better understand the structure–activity relationships of the title compound. According to the electronic structures, the valence band minimum (VBM) and the conduction band maximum (CBM) are at different k-points for SrGa₂S₄ (Fig. 5a) and SrCdSiS₄ (Fig. 5b), which indicates that they are indirect E_g semiconductors. Theoretical results exhibit that the calculated E_g values are 2.85 eV for SrGa₂S₄ and 2.77 eV for SrCdSiS₄. Such values are smaller than the experimental ones (3.93 eV for SrGa₂S₄ and 3.61 eV for SrCdSiS₄, respectively), which is mainly due to the discontinuity of the exchange correlation energy of the GGA functional. Section 1.58-70 In addition, their partial density of states (PDOSs) in the energy field from -10 to 10 eV are shown



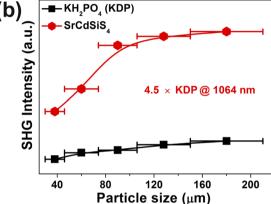


Fig. 3 Phase-matching curves for $SrCdSiS_4$ and inserted values are the SHG intensities in the particle size range of $150-210~\mu m$: (a) $AgGaS_2$ as the benchmark under 2050 nm radiation; (b) KDP as the reference under 1064 nm radiation. The solid curves are drawn as a guide to the eye.

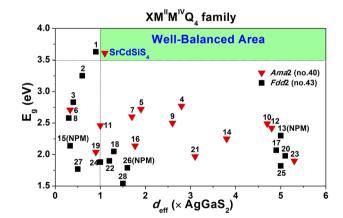


Fig. 4 Comparison of $d_{\rm eff}$ and $E_{\rm g}$ of the XM^{II}M^{IV}Q₄ system (X = Eu, Sr, Ba; M^{II} = Mn, Zn, Cd, and Hg; M^{IV} = group-14 elements; and Q = chalcogen) and the green shaded region represents the well-balanced ($E_{\rm g} > 3.5$ eV and $d_{\rm eff} > 1.0 \times {\rm AgGaS_2}$) area for IR-NLO materials. Details are listed in Table S4.†

in Fig. 5c and d. From the PDOSs, it is found that the contribution in the VBM is mainly from Ga-4s, S-3p orbitals for SrGa₂S₄ and S-3p, Si-3p orbitals for SrCdSiS₄, while the CBM consists of Ga-4p, S-3p orbitals for SrGa₂S₄ and Cd-5s, S-3p

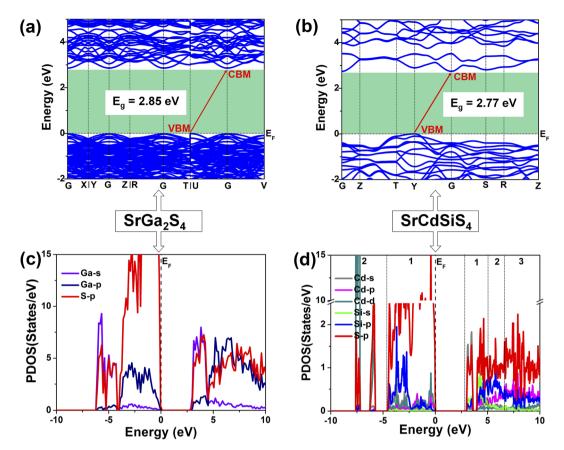


Fig. 5 Changes in (a and b) electronic band structures and (c and d) PDOSs (states with less contributions are omitted for better view) from SrGa₂S₄ to SrCdSiS₄ caused by dual-site aliovalent substitution.

orbitals for SrCdSiS4. The main source of contribution transformed from Ga-4s to Si-3p for the VB and Ga-4p to Cd-5s for the CB after dual-site aliovalent substitution. Accordingly, diverse orbital states finally account for the little difference in optical E_{o} and the electron transfer mainly depends on [GaS₄] (for SrGa₂S₄) converting to [CdS₄] and [SiS₄] (for SrCdSiS₄). Moreover, the origin of the SHG response and birefringence (Δn) as the two important NLO indexes were also analyzed in detail. As seen from Fig. 6a, SrCdSiS₄ has three nonzero independent secondorder susceptibility tensors based on the rule of Kleinman's symmetry, 71 namely, d_{33} , d_{24} and d_{15} . The calculated values at 2050 nm are $d_{33} = 18.52$, $d_{24} = 9.99$, and $d_{15} = 4.23$ pm V⁻¹, respectively. In general, a larger $E_{\rm g}$ is usually accompanied by a smaller $d_{\rm eff}$, but the largest one is 1.4 times that of reference $AgGaS_2$ ($d_{14} = 13.6$ pm V^{-1} at 2050 nm), which is basically consistent with experimental results (about 1.1 times that of $AgGaS_2$). In addition, the theoretical static Δn values for SrCdSiS₄ are 0.158@2050 nm and 0.165@1064 nm, which are higher than those of $SrGa_2S_4$ ($\Delta n = 0.147@2050$ nm and 0.153@1064 nm) and sufficiently large to ensure PM features in both UV-vis and IR regions (Fig. 6b). Typically, a significant anisotropic structure is beneficial to produce a large Δn , that is, dual-site aliovalent substitution induces greater structural distortion from SrGa₂S₄ to SrCdSiS₄. Meanwhile, these calculated values are larger than those of commercialized NLO

materials, such as AgGaS₂ ($\Delta n = 0.039@2050 \text{ nm}$), ⁷² ZnGeP₂ (Δn $= 0.04 (2050 \text{ nm})^{72} \text{ and KDP } (\Delta n = 0.034 (2054 \text{ nm}))^{20} \text{ Besides},$ the frequency-dependent refractive index diagrams mean that

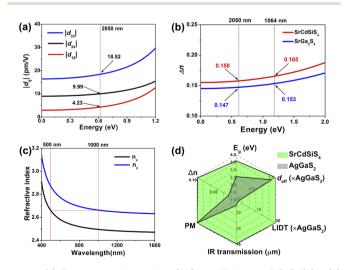


Fig. 6 (a) Frequency-dependent SHG coefficients of SrCdSiS₄; (b) curves of the calculated Δn as a function of energy (eV) for SrGa₂S₄ and SrCdSiS₄; (c) calculated refractive index dispersion curves with the shortest PM cut-off edge at 500 nm; (d) radar chart with six directions (representing $E_{\rm q}$, $d_{\rm eff}$, LIDT, IR transmission, PM, Δn) to characterize comprehensive IR-NLO performance of SrCdSiS₄.

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(a) 20 d3 (pm/V) -10 Cut-off Energy (eV) CB-1

Fig. 7 Theoretical analysis of the SHG source for SrCdSiS₄: (a) variation of cut-off energy (eV) versus the largest static d_{33} ; (b) charge-densitymaps in the selections (VB-1, CB-1, CB-3) of major contribution. Black atoms: Sr; blue atoms: Cd; pink atoms: Si; yellow atoms: S.

CR-3

under the premise of PM determined at 2050 nm, the lower limit of the SHG output wavelength is 500 nm (Fig. 6c). Based on theoretical studies and experimental observations, we compared SrCdSiS₄ with the illustrious IR-NLO crystal AgGaS₂. As illustrated in the radar chart (Fig. 6d), the green colored shadow is larger than the gray indicating the superior performance of SrCdSiS₄, including the PM feature, large E_g (ca. 3.61 eV), strong $d_{\rm eff}$ (ca. 1.1 × AgGaS₂ at 2050 nm), giant LIDT (20.4 \times AgGaS₂), beneficial Δn (0.158@2050 nm) and broad transparent region (0.33-18.19 μm).

Furthermore, the cut-off energy dependences of the largest static d_{33} were analyzed based on a length-gauge formalism method73,74 with the purpose of revealing the intrinsic source of the SHG response. As shown in Fig. 7a, d_{33} values are trending upward in the range of VB-1 (dominated by the S-3p and Si-3p states, CB-1 (dominated by the S-3p and Cd-5s states) and CB-3 (dominated by the S-3p and Si-3p states). Distinctly, these three regions have a predominant impact on the overall NLO response. Considering the PDOS (Fig. 5d) and the relevant partial charge density profiles (Fig. 7b), the splendid SHG response comes from the collaborative effect of NLO-active $[CdS_4]$ and $[SiS_4]$ BBUs, *i.e.*, the 2D $[CdSiS_4]^{2-}$ alternating arrangement layer.

Conclusions

In conclusion, employing the ternary CS SrGa₂S₄ as the parent structure, a new NCS quaternary SrCdSiS4 was successfully designed and synthesized via a dual-site aliovalent substitution strategy, whose 2D layered structure consisted of alternately connected [CdS₄] and [SiS₄] BBUs through corner- and edgesharing S atoms. Detailed performance analyses indicated

that SrCdSiS₄ could be a promising candidate for the UV-vis and IR-NLO crystal due to its advantages including a strong SHG intensity ($d_{\rm eff} = 4.5 \times \text{KDP}$ at 1064 nm, or $1.1 \times \text{AgGaS}_2$ at 2050 nm) with PM feature, a suitable birefringence ($\Delta n_{\rm (cal.)} = 0.165$ at 1064 nm, or 0.158 at 2050 nm), a wide transmission window (0.33-18.19 μ m), a large E_g (3.61 eV), and an ultra-high LIDT $(20.4 \times AgGaS_2)$. In addition, theoretical calculations reveal that the large Δn and strong $d_{\rm eff}$ are mainly contributed by the tetrahedral [CdS₄] and [SiS₄] NLO-active motifs that are nicely arranged in a most favorable stacking. Hopefully, such a simple and effective chemical design strategy can accelerate the discovery of novel NCS materials with advanced NLO properties.

Data availability

Supporting data for this article is presented in the ESI.†

Author contributions

Synthesis, characterization and original manuscript: H. D. Yang and M. Y. Ran; theoretical calculations: S. H. Zhou; experimental conception, supervision and manuscript editing: X. T. Wu, H. Lin and Q. L. Zhu. H. D. Yang and M. Y. Ran contributed equally to this work. All authors provided comments and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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