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Research progress in optical materials with cationic organic planar π -conjugated groups containing C=N bonds

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Recently, organic planar π -conjugated groups have received increasing attention from researchers for the construction of linear/nonlinear optical crystals with excellent performance in the UV/DUV region. Compared with inorganic optically active units ($[BO_3]^{3-}$, $[B_3O_6]^{3-}$, $[CO_3]^{2-}$, and $[NO_3]^{-}$), organic planar π -conjugated groups have larger microscopic hyperpolarizability and polarizability anisotropy, which enable the synthesis of birefringent crystals with large birefringence or NLO crystals with a high SHG response and large birefringence. Among the various types of organic planar π -conjugated groups, cationic organic planar π -conjugated groups containing C=N bonds show several great advantages, including high nonlinear polarizability, high flexibility in molecular design and assembly and easy large-size crystal growth. These merits have inspired researchers to make great efforts to develop high-performance optical crystals for application in the UV/DUV region. In this review, the compounds containing cationic organic planar π -conjugated groups (such as $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$, $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$, $[C_5NH_6O]^+$, $[C_4N_3H_6]^+$, etc.) are outlined. The relationship between the optical properties and the structure is discussed in accordance with the available computational and experimental data. The above types of compounds are summarised and evaluated. Finally, the main challenges and future opportunities for the construction of optical crystals using cationic organic planar π -conjugated groups are presented, and the prospects for development are outlooked.

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10th anniversary statement

I'm Shilie Pan. It's my pleasure to participate in the celebration of the "10th anniversary of *Inorganic Chemistry Frontiers*". My current research interests include the design, synthesis, crystal growth and evaluation of novel optoelectronic functional materials. My first article entitled " $Ba_{n+2}Zn_n(BO_3)_n(B_2O_5)F_n$ (n=1,2): new members of the zincoborate fluoride series with two kinds of isolated B-O units" was accepted in this journal in 2016. Since then, we have published articles in this journal almost every year. These articles have important reference value for the design and development of short-wavelength photoelectric functional materials worldwide. The journal *Inorganic Chemistry Frontiers* actively incorporates advanced scientific research in the field of global inorganic chemistry and its interdisciplinary fields, aiming to establish an excellent platform for international academic communication. It not only promotes research in the field of inorganic chemistry, but also plays an important role in the development of the international chemical community.

1. Introduction

Lasers are widely used in laser lithography, communications, medicine and scanning due to their high brightness, good monochromaticity and excellent coherence.¹⁻⁶ Generally speak-

ing, short wavelength lasers have high photon energy, strong penetration and excellent focusing performance. All-solid-state lasers have significant advantages in outputting short-wavelength lasers. Nonlinear optical crystals (especially second harmonic generation (SHG) crystals) and birefringent crystals are the crucial working parts of the all-solid-state laser. Nonlinear optical crystals exhibit second-order nonlinear optical effects and crystallize in the non-central symmetry (NCS) space group, which can be used to adjust the frequency of the laser in order to broaden the tuneable range of the laser. Birefringent crystals are widely used as an important part of optical devices such as beam splitters, isolators and optical polarizers due to

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their unique birefringent phenomenon. 9-11 As laser-optical technology continues to develop, there is an urgent need to develop nonlinear optical crystals and birefringent crystals with superior performance to meet the increasing demand for lasers.

After decades of research by crystallographic researchers, numerous nonlinear optical and birefringent crystals with outstanding properties have been developed, such as the nonlinear optical crystals KTiOPO₄ (KTP), β-BaB₂O₄ (BBO), LiB₃O₅ (LBO), CsLiB₆O₁₀ and KBe₂BO₃F₂ (KBBF), and the commercial birefringent crystals MgF₂, α-BaB₂O₄, CaCO₃, and others. ¹²⁻²¹ The microstructure of the crystals is closely related to the macroscopic optical properties. Conformational studies of crystals reveal the important role of microscopic optically active units in the manifestation of optical properties of nonlinear optical crystals and birefringent crystals.22-24 Nonlinear optical coefficients, birefringence and UV cutoff edge are important optical parameters of nonlinear optical crystals. Important parameters of ultraviolet (UV) birefringent crystals are birefringence and UV cutoff edge. The large birefringence is favourable for the miniaturization of optical devices.²⁵ According to the anionic group theory, the anionic groups of the crystal structure are the main determinants of its macroscopic optical properties. 26,27 For the nonlinear optical crystals, the macroscopic SHG coefficient is the geometric superposition of the microscopic SHG coefficient of the anion group, that is, the nonlinear optical coefficient of the crystal is dependent on the type of microscopic optically active unit and its arrangement in the crystal structure.²⁶ For birefringent crystals, the birefringence of the crystal is determined by its own optical anisotropy, depending on the polarizability anisotropy of the microscopic optically active units and their arrangement in the crystal lattice. 28,29 Anionic groups can be categorized into π -conjugated and non- π -conjugated groups according to the type of chemical bond. In general, the main $non-\pi$ -conjugated groups are $[BO_xF_{4-x}]^{x-5}$ (x = 0-4), $[PO_4]^{3-}$, $[PO_3F]^{2-}$, $[PO_2F_2]^{-}$, $[SO_4]^{2-}$, $[SO_3F]^{-}$, and $[SiO_4]^{4-}$. $^{10,30-39}$ The main π -conjugated units are $[BO_3]^{3-}$, $[B_3O_6]^{3-}$, $[CO_3]^{2-}$, $[NO_3]^{-}$, $[H_xC_3N_3O_3]^{x-3}$ (x = 0-3) and $[H_xC_4N_2O_3]^{x-4}$ (x = 2, 3). tion of halogen anions and metal cations containing nonbonding lone-pair electrons (Pb2+, Sb3+, Bi3+, and Sn2+) into the lattice results in the formation of distorted polyhedra, which has the opportunity to induce the formation of NCS structures. 28,50,51

In recent years, in addition to the traditional anionic π -conjugated units, some organic planar π -conjugated cations have also gained the attention of researchers due to their excellent optical activity.²⁴ A series of semi-organic optical crystals with excellent properties have been prepared by combining organic cations with inorganic anions.⁴⁹ Compared with traditional inorganic crystals, semi-organic optical crystals have the following unique advantages:⁵² (1) the nonlinear polarizability of organic π -conjugated molecules is 1-2 orders higher than that of inorganic crystals; (2) fast response speed; (3) the high laser damage

threshold; and (4) great flexibility in molecular design and assembly.

Melamine (C₃N₆H₆), a triazine-containing heterocyclic organic compound, is an excellent optically active unit. It has a large π -conjugated geometry similar to $[C_3N_3O_3]^{3-}$ and [B₃O₆]³⁻, which results in a large anisotropy of micro-polarizability. The presence of the N atom within the ring and the NH₂ on the outside of the ring has a tendency to form hydrogen bonds, which is not only favourable for the formation of a coplanar arrangement of melamine, but also for the growth of large size crystals. The interatomic distance of the melamine ring is shorter than that of β-BBO, which implies a large overlap between the C 2p and N 2p orbitals, leading to more strong $P\pi$ - $P\pi$ interactions in the melamine groups.⁵³ In 2021, Lin's group reported the synthesis of two compounds utilising melamine, $2(C_3H_7N_6)^+\cdot 2Cl^-\cdot H_2O$ and $(H_7C_3N_6)$ (H₆C₃N₆)ZnCl₃, with birefringence values of 0.277@546 nm and 0.26@1064 nm, respectively. 53,54 This was the first report on the utilization of [C₃N₆H₇]⁺ groups to construct large bireoptical crystals. Pan's group synthesized fringence $(C_3N_6H_7)_2(B_3O_3F_4(OH))$ by using the π -conjugated unit binding strategy. It currently has the largest birefringence (0.44@546 nm) of melamine-based compounds in the UV region. 55 (C₃N₆H₈)PbBr₄ was reported by the Zhao's group, which exhibits a large birefringence (0.294@550 nm).⁵⁶ The melamine groups $[C_3N_6H_{6+x}]^{x+}$ (x = 0-2) demonstrate significant polarizability anisotropy in these compounds, which can produce large birefringence when properly arranged. In addition, the planar π -conjugated $[C_5N_2H_7]^+$, $[C_5NOH_{5+x}]^{x+}$ (x = 0-1), $[C_4N_3H_6]^+$, $[C_4N_3OH_6]^+$, and $[C_3N_2H_5]^+$ groups are considered to have high optical activity for the construction of large birefringent crystals. 57-61 The [C(NH₂)₃]⁺ organic cation has a planar triangular geometrical configuration similar to $[BO_3]^{3-}$ and possesses more π electrons, which will have a beneficial influence on the nonlinear optical coefficients and birefringence; similar to melamine, the NH2 units in the [C(NH₂)₃]⁺ groups are also inclined to generate hydrogen bonding, which is favourable for the $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ groups to form a coplanar arrangement and enhance the nonlinear optical effect and birefringence, and facilitate crystal growth; the terminal hydrogen of the N atom eliminates the dangling bonds of the terminal N atom, favouring the UV cutoff edge blueshift. 62-65 In 2017, Becker investigated the nonlinear optical properties of guanidinium phosphate, confirming the guanidinium group to be an excellent optically active unit.66

Some compounds containing organic planar cations have been reported in some reviews, but they have not been systematically summarized and reported. In this review, we classified and summarized emerging compounds containing organic planar π -conjugated cations (including $[C_3N_6H_{6+x}]^{x+}$ (x = 0-2), $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$, $[C_5N_2H_7]^+$, $[C_5NOH_{5+x}]^{x+}$ (x = 0-1), $[C_4N_3H_6]^+$, $[C_4N_3OH_6]^+$, and $[C_3N_2H_5]^+$). The polarizability anisotropy, hyperpolarizability and HOMO-LUMO gap of organic cations are calculated using the DFT method implemented using the Gaussian09 package at the B3LYP/6-31G level (Fig. 1). Based

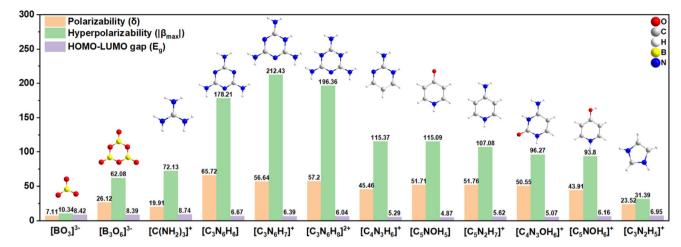


Fig. 1 The calculated polarizability anisotropy, hyperpolarizability and HOMO-LUMO gap of the optically active groups.

on the available experimental and computational data, the crystal structure and main optical properties of these compounds are discussed in detail. The influences of different anions on the arrangement of organic cations are explored. The prospect of the design of the compounds containing organic cationic groups is presented in order to provide some valuable references for the research of optical crystals containing organic cationic compounds.

Optical crystals containing planar π -conjugated organic cations

In this section, compounds containing organic planar π -conjugated cations are mainly involved with $[C_3N_6H_{6+x}]^{x+}$ (x = 0-2), $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$, $[C_5N_2H_7]^+$, $[C_5NOH_{5+x}]^{x+}$ (x = 0-1), $[C_4N_3H_6]^+$,

 $[C_4N_3OH_6]^+$, and $[C_3N_2H_5]^+$ groups. These compounds are classified and summarized. The relationship between the crystal structure and linear/nonlinear optical properties of the above crystals is also discussed in detail from the perspective of nonlinear/birefringent optically active units.

2.1 Optical crystal with $[C_3N_6H_{6+x}]^{x+}$ (x = 0-2) groups

In this section, nonlinear optical crystals and birefringent crystals containing $[C_3N_6H_{6+x}]^{x+}$ (x = 0-2) groups are mainly discussed. Such crystals not only exhibit a suitable band gap, but also have a large birefringence. The optical properties of the crystals are shown in Table 1.

2(C₃H₇N₆)⁺·2Cl⁻·H₂O belongs to the NCS orthorhombic space group Cmc2₁.⁵³ The asymmetric unit of 2 $(C_3H_7N_6)^+ \cdot 2Cl^- \cdot H_2O$ contains two chloride ions, one water, and one $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ group. As shown in Fig. 2, the $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ rings

Table 1 Main optical properties of the compounds containing the $[C_3N_6H_{6+x}]^{x+}$ (x = 0-2) groups

Number	Compound	Space group	Band gap ^a (eV)	Density (×10 ⁻³ Å ⁻³)	Birefringence ^b (@546 nm)	UV cut-off (nm)	SHG response ^a	Ref.
1	(C ₃ N ₆ H ₈)PbBr ₄	$P2_1/c$	3.13	3.14	0.294@550 nm	374	_	56
2	(C ₃ N ₆ H ₈)SnCl ₄	$Pna2_1$	3.71	3.45	0.34@550 nm	334	_	70
3	$(H_7C_3N_6)\cdot(H_6C_3N_6)ZnCl_3$	$P2_1$	3.95^{b}	5.35	0.26@1064 nm	236	$2.8 \times KDP$	54
4	$(C_3N_6H_6)_4HPF_6$	$R\bar{3}c$	4.12	4.57	0.264	300	_	71
5	$(C_3N_6H_7)_3HgCl_5$	$P\bar{1}$	4.19	3.38	0.093@1064 nm	290	_	72
6	$(C_3N_6H_6)_2(C_3N_6H_7)PF_6\cdot H_2O$	$P2_1/c$	4.20	5.77	0.243	300	_	71
7	$(C_3N_6H_7)\cdot(C_3N_6H_6)HgCl_3$	$P2_1$	4.40	5.23	0.246@1064 nm	278	$5 \times \text{KDP}$	72
8	$H_6C_3N_6$	$P2_1/c$	4.60	7.73	0.26	248	_	67 and 68
9	$(C_3H_7N_6)_6(H_2PO_4)_4(HPO_4)\cdot 4H_2O$	$P2_1$	4.6	_	0.22@1064 nm		$0.1 \times \text{KDP}$	73
10	$(C_3H_7N_6)_2SO_4\cdot 2H_2O$	$P\bar{1}$	4.62	5.25	_	_	_	73
11	$(C_3H_7N_6)_2Cl_2\cdot H_2O$	C2/m	4.70	5.63	0.33@550 nm	230	_	67
12	$(C_3H_7N_6)F \cdot H_2O$	C2/m	4.72	6.00	0.38@550 nm	220	_	67
13	$(C_3N_6H_7)_2(B_3O_3F_4(OH))$	$P\bar{1}$	4.72	4.98	0.44	240	_	55
14	$(C_3N_6H_7)_2SbF_5\cdot H_2O$	$P\bar{1}$	4.74	4.89	0.38@550 nm	220	_	74
15	$2(C_3H_7N_6)^+ \cdot 2Cl^- \cdot H_2O$	$Cmc2_1$	4.75	5.58	0.277	245	$4.3 \times \text{KDP}$	53
16	$(C_3N_6H_7)_2SiF_6\cdot H_2O$	$P2_1/c$	4.76	5.31	0.152@550 nm	220	_	75
17	$(C_3N_6H_7)SO_3CH_3\cdot H_2O$	$P\bar{1}$	4.80	3.94	0.31	233	_	69
18	$(C_3N_6H_7)BF_4 \cdot H_2O$	$P\bar{1}$	5.05	3.39	0.37	244	_	69
19	$C_3N_6H_7SO_3NH_2$	$P\bar{1}$	5.53	3.20	0.34	206	_	68

^a The experimental value. ^b The theoretical calculation value.

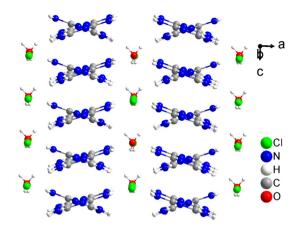


Fig. 2 Crystal structure of $2(C_3H_7N_6)^+ \cdot 2Cl^- \cdot H_2O$

are interconnected through N-H...N hydrogen bonds, forming chains along the b-axis. These chains are further linked by N-H...Cl hydrogen bonds. In the meantime, the rings of $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ are arranged in a π - π stacked formation along the *c*-direction to form a stereo configuration. $(C_3H_7N_6)^+\cdot 2Cl^-\cdot H_2O$ exhibits a large birefringence $(\Delta n =$ 0.277@546 nm), a short UV cutoff edge (245 nm) and a high SHG response (4.3 × KDP). Theoretical calculations and structural analyses show that the optical properties of 2 (C₃H₇N₆)⁺·2Cl⁻·H₂O are primarily ascribed to the planar π -conjugated [C₃N₆H₇]⁺ groups. The [C₃N₆H₇]⁺ groups are ideal active groups for UV nonlinear optical materials, which will offer fresh insights for discovering innovative UV nonlinear optical and birefringent materials.

Both β-(C₃H₇N₆)₂Cl₂·H₂O and (C₃H₇N₆)F·H₂O crystallize in the same monoclinic space group C2/m.67 They exhibit comparable structural characteristics (Fig. 3 and 4). The asymmetric unit of β-(C₃H₇N₆)₂Cl₂·H₂O consists of two chlorine atoms, one water, and two [C₃N₆H₇]⁺ groups. In the *ab*-plane, adjacent [C₃N₆H₇]⁺ groups are connected by hydrogen bonding between NH2 and N atoms to form a chain along the a-axis. The chains are further connected by N-H···Cl and N-H···O hydrogen bonds to build a two-dimensional planar structure. Meanwhile, the $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups are stacked along the *c*-axis by π - π interactions. The almost perfectly parallel arrangement of the $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups contributes positively to the macro-

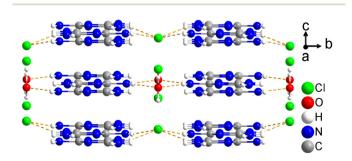


Fig. 3 Crystal structure of β -(C₃H₇N₆)₂Cl₂·H₂O.

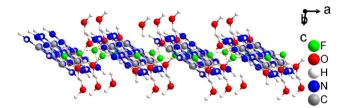


Fig. 4 Crystal structure of (C₃H₇N₆)F·H₂O.

scopic optical anisotropy of the crystals. The N-H···F hydrogen bonding in (C₃H₇N₆)F·H₂O results in closer stacking of the $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups along the *c*-axis than in the $(C_3H_7N_6)_2Cl_2\cdot H_2O$ structures. The density of the $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups in (C₃H₇N₆)F·H₂O is greater than that in (C₃H₇N₆)₂Cl₂·H₂O, which results in higher polarization anisotropy. The band gaps of β - $(C_3H_7N_6)_2Cl_2\cdot H_2O$ and $(C_3H_7N_6)$ F·H₂O are 4.70 and 4.72 eV, the UV cutoff edges are 230 and 220 nm, and the birefringence values are 0.33 and 0.38@550 nm, respectively. The difference in optical properties between β-(C₃H₇N₆)₂Cl₂·H₂O and (C₃H₇N₆)F·H₂O is attributed to the density of the $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups in the crystal structure. The parallel arrangement of the $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups can be explained by N-H...X (X = Cl and F) hydrogen bond interactions. The introduction of halogen atoms facilitates the uniform orientation of the planar $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups. This strategy is beneficial for the construction of birefringent materials with excellent properties.

C₃H₈N₆I₆·3H₂O belongs to the monoclinic space group P2₁. 25 As shown in Fig. 5, the crystal structure of C₃H₈N₆I₆·3H₂O consists of the melamine organic cation $[C_3H_8N_6]^{2+}$ groups and the inorganic linear $[I_3]^-$ anion. The $[I_3]^-$ anion aligns along the a-axis, forming an infinitely long linear chain with a distance of about 3.65 Å between [I₃]-... [I₃]⁻, which is significantly larger than the distance between I-I in the linear $[I_3]^-$ chain (2.8583(8) to 3.0764(8) Å). The adjacent [C₃H₈N₆]²⁺ groups form hydrogen bonds with water molecules, which are evenly distributed in the polyiodide infinite

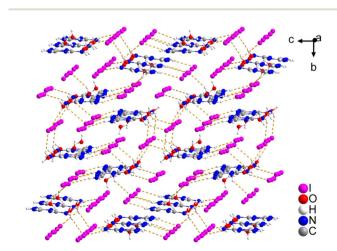


Fig. 5 Crystal structure of C₃H₈N₆I₆·3H₂O.

chain. The hydrogen bonds between [C₃H₈N₆]²⁺ groups and [I₃] units play a crucial role in stabilizing the crystal structure. Black crystals of $C_3H_8N_6I_6\cdot 3H_2O$ with a size up to 13 \times 4 \times 2 mm³ were successfully grown using the solution cooling method. It is particularly noteworthy that the birefringence of the C₃H₈N₆I₆·3H₂O crystal is as high as 2.8 in the visible to infrared spectral range, which is about 3.7 times higher than that of the record-holder BaTiS3. Through critical point analysis and first-principles calculations, it has been determined that the parallel arrangement of the linear $[I_3]^-$ units is primarily responsible for the significant optical anisotropy, which causes the largest difference in polarizabilities along different crystallographic axes. This study demonstrates the great potential of polyiodide crystals for the development of miniaturized and highly efficient polarization optical devices.

C₃N₆H₇SO₃NH₂ crystallizes in the space group P1.⁶⁸ As shown in Fig. 6, the basic structural units are planar $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups and tetrahedral [NH2SO3] units. In particular, the $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups are connected by hydrogen bonds to form a one-dimensional chain in the bc plane. Multiple parallel chains of $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ are connected by hydrogen bonds from the [NH₂SO₃] units, extending indefinitely along the a direction to form a two-dimensional plane. The parallel arrangement of the π -conjugated $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups results in an efficient organization of π electrons, which enhances the optical anisotropy of the structure. The planar layers are connected by hydrogen bonds to form a three-dimensional network structure in the c direction. The $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups and [NH₂SO₃]⁻ units in the adjacent layers are arranged in an inverted parallel manner, forming a centrosymmetric structure. The band gap of C₃N₆H₇SO₃NH₂ is 5.53 eV, the UV cutoff edge is 206 nm, and the calculated birefringence is 0.34@546 nm. Theoretical calculations show that the excellent optical properties of C₃N₆H₇SO₃NH₂ are contributed by the synergistic interaction between the planar π -conjugated $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups and tetrahedral $[NH_2SO_3]^-$ units.

(C₃N₆H₇)BF₄·H₂O crystallizes in the space group P1.⁶⁹ The basic structural unit of (C₃N₆H₇)BF₄·H₂O consists of planar $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups, tetrahedral $[BF_4]^-$ units and water molecules (Fig. 7a). The long chains of $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups are interconnected by hydrogen bonds. Multiple parallel chains of [C₃N₆H₇]⁺ extend indefinitely in the layer, forming a twodimensional plane. The layers are linked through hydrogen

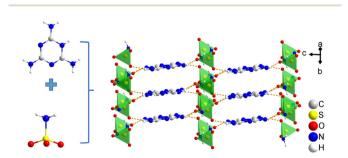


Fig. 6 Crystal structure of C₃N₆H₇SO₃NH₂.

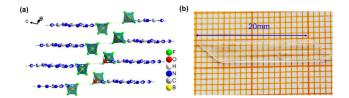


Fig. 7 (a) Crystal structure of $(C_3N_6H_7)BF_4\cdot H_2O$. (b) The as-grown crystal of (C₃N₆H₇)BF₄·H₂O. Copyright 2024 Royal Society of Chemistry.

bonds to form a network structure. As depicted in Fig. 7b, the transparent crystals of (C₃N₆H₇)BF₄·H₂O with a size up to 24 × $4 \times 0.17 \text{ mm}^3$ were grown using the solution cooling method. The growth habit of the crystal was characterised by twodimensional extension. The band gap of (C₃N₆H₇)BF₄·H₂O is 5.05 eV, the UV cutoff edge is 244 nm, and the birefringence is 0.37@546 nm. These works show that organic-inorganic hybrid crystals with planar π -conjugated groups and non- π -conjugated tetrahedral units are promising systems for UV optical materials.

(H₇C₃N₆)(H₆C₃N₆)ZnCl₃ crystallizes in the NCS space group P2₁.⁵⁴ The nitrogen atom from the melamine ring and three chlorine atoms together form a distorted [ZnNCl₃] polyhedron. The adjacent [ZnNCl₃] polyhedron arranged along the c direction is positioned in the opposite direction (Fig. 8). All the [H₇C₃N₆]⁺ and [H₆C₃N₆] groups are arranged parallelly along the b-axis, which has a positive influence on NLO susceptibilities. The adjacent melamine rings are connected by hydrogen bonds to form a chain along the c-axis. The 2D structure is formed between the chains by N-H...Cl hydrogen bonds. $(H_7C_3N_6)(H_6C_3N_6)ZnCl_3$ exhibits a strong SHG response (2.8 × KDP), a large birefringence ($\Delta n = 0.26@1064$ nm) and a short cutoff edge (236 nm). Theoretical calculations show that the optical properties are mainly contributed by the [C₃N₆] ring and distorted [ZnNCl₃] polyhedron.

 $(C_3N_6H_7)(C_3N_6H_6)$ HgCl₃ crystallizes in the NCS group $P2_1$.⁷² As shown in Fig. 9, the [HgCl₃] unit is linked to the internal N atom of melamine to form a large asymmetric [C₃N₆H₆HgCl₃] group, which rotates along the b-axis to form pseudo helical chains. These chains are further aligned in the bc plane to produce a pseudo two-dimensional structure. The layers are stacked along the a-axis to form a 3D structure. The $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$

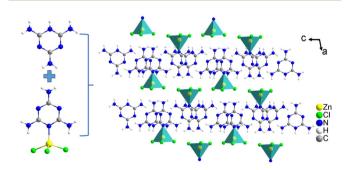


Fig. 8 Crystal structure of (H₇C₃N₆)(H₆C₃N₆)ZnCl₃.

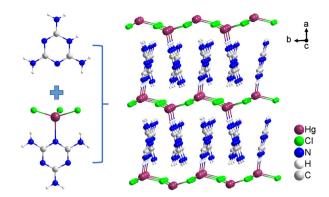


Fig. 9 Crystal structure of (C₃N₆H₇)(C₃N₆H₆)HgCl₃.

cations fill the interlayer to maintain the charge balance. The NCS structure of (C₃N₆H₇)(C₃N₆H₆)HgCl₃ is determined by two distinct properties: the large asymmetric [C₃N₆H₆HgCl₃]⁻ groups formed by the direct covalent coordination of melamine and Hg²⁺ result in localized noncentrality of inorganic modules; the small dihedral angle among the melamine rings prevents the harmful anti-parallel arrangement of the planar organic groups. (C₃N₆H₇)(C₃N₆H₆)HgCl₃ exhibits a band gap of 4.40 eV, a UV cut-off edge of 278 nm, and a birefringence of 0.246@1064 nm. More importantly, $(C_3N_6H_7)(C_3N_6H_6)HgCl_3$ exhibits a strong SHG response (5 × KDP). The theoretical calculation shows that the π -conjugated system of melamine and the Hg²⁺ heavy metal cation has large polarizability, making a major contribution to the nonlinear optics of the crystal, while the optical anisotropy is mainly dominated by the organic groups.

(C₃N₆H₈)SnCl₄ belongs to the NCS space group Pna2₁.⁷⁰ The structural unit consists of [C₃N₆H₈]²⁺ cation groups and $SnCl_4$ tetrahedra (Fig. 10). The $[C_3N_6H_8]^{2+}$ groups in the crystal structure of (C₃N₆H₈)SnCl₄ are arranged parallelly. The dihedral angle of the adjacent [C₃N₆H₈]²⁺ plane in the crystal structure is about 61°, and the Sn atom is coordinated with four chlorine atoms to form a highly distorted [SnCl₄]²⁻ seesaw. The [SnCl₄]²⁻ seesaws are also nonparallel. The adjacent [SnCl₄]²⁻ groups are almost perpendicular to each other. The Sn²⁺ ion in [SnCl₄]²⁻ interacts with the Cl atom from the adjacent [SnCl₄]²⁻ tetrahedron to form four additional Sn-Cl bonds, which form an infinitely scalable 2D pseudo-perovskite

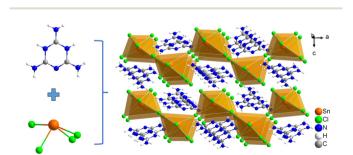


Fig. 10 Crystal structure of (C₃N₆H₈)SnCl₄.

layer. The layers are filled with melamine cations and connected to the inorganic layers by N-H...Cl hydrogen bonds. The analysis shows that the arrangement of planar melamine cations and distorted [SnCl₄]²⁻ tetrahedra in the structure has an adverse effect on the high optical anisotropy of the crystal. The band gap of (C₃N₆H₈)SnCl₄ is 3.71 eV, the UV cutoff edge is 334 nm and the calculated birefringence is 0.34@550 nm. Theoretical calculations show that birefringence is contributed by $[C_3N_6H_8]^{2+}$ groups and the Sn^{2+} cation of the highly distorted $[SnCl_4]^{2-}$ tetrahedron. However, the arrangement of $[C_3N_6H_8]^{2+}$ groups and the distorted $[SnCl_4]^{2-}$ tetrahedron could not achieve the optimal structural anisotropy. Therefore, additional research on hybrid halide perovskite materials is needed to synthesize birefringent crystals with excellent properties.

(C₃N₆H₈)PbBr₄ crystallizes in the centrosymmetric monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$.⁵⁶ As shown in Fig. 11, the crystal structure of (C₃N₆H₈)PbBr₄ consists of a PbBr₆ octahedron and $[C_3N_6H_8]^{2+}$ groups. It is considered to be a (110) oriented perovskite skeleton composed of corrugated layers, with the $[C_3N_6H_8]^{2+}$ cation connected to the $[PbBr_4]_{\infty}$ layer by weak N-H...Br hydrogen bonds. The band gap of (C₃N₆H₈)PbBr₄ is about 3.13 eV, corresponding to a UV cutoff edge of 374 nm. The calculated birefringence is 0.294@550 nm, which is the highest among reported halide perovskite materials. First principles calculations show that melamine π -conjugated groups and highly distorted PbBr₆ octahedra are the main contributing factors to the birefringence of (C3N6H8)PbBr4. However, the $[C_3N_6H_8]^{2+}$ cation and PbBr₆ octahedron are not parallel in the crystal structure, and Pb2+ lone pair electrons are inert in stereochemistry; the birefringence of hybrid halide perovskites still has great space for improvement.

 $[C_3N_6H_7]_2[B_3O_3F_4(OH)]$ crystallizes in the triclinic space group $P\overline{1}$. As shown in Fig. 12, $[B_3O_3F_4(OH)]^{2-}$ groups consist of $[BO_2F_2]^{2-}$ and $[BO_2(OH)]^{2-}$ units, and the $[B_3O_3F_4(OH)]^{2-}$ groups appear in pairs through O-H···O interactions. Similarly, the $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ rings are paired by N-H···N hydrogen bonds. $[B_3O_3F_4(OH)]^{2-}$ and $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups form one-dimensional chains under the action of hydrogen bonds. The chains are connected by hydrogen bonds and extend on the plane to

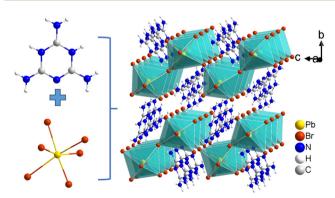


Fig. 11 Crystal structure of (C₃N₆H₈)PbBr₄.

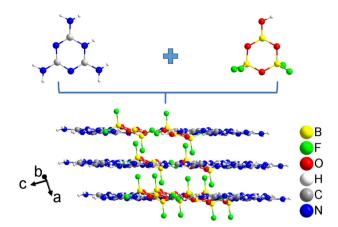


Fig. 12 Crystal structure of $[C_3N_6H_7]_2[B_3O_3F_4(OH)]$.

form two-dimensional layer structures. [C₃N₆H₇]₂[B₃O₃F₄(OH)] exhibits a relatively short UV cutoff edge of 240 nm and a birefringence of 0.440@546 nm. The real-space atomic cutting and response electron distribution anisotropy (REDA) analysis show that the large birefringence is mainly contributed by the $[B_3O_3F_4(OH)]^{2-}$ and $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups. This strategy may provide a new way to explore UV birefringent crystals in semiorganic systems.

The birefringence of optical materials primarily depends on the density of birefringent active groups and their arrangement within the crystal structure. The $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ group has a large π-conjugated geometry, which shows excellent optical anisotropy. In accordance with the " π -conjugated confinement" principle reported by Chen's group, 30 the introduction of non- π -conjugated units into the π -conjugated system can limit the density of π -conjugated groups and expand the band gap. The effect of different anions on the density and arrangement of $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups, as well as the influence of the density and arrangement of $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups on the birefringence of the crystal have been discussed in detail. As shown in Table 1, for compounds consisting only of π -conjugated groups, such as $C_3N_6H_7$, $2(C_3N_6H_7)^+ \cdot 2Cl^- \cdot H_2O$, $(C_3N_6H_7)_2Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$ and $(C_3N_6H_7)$ $F \cdot H_2O$, their $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ density is 7.73, 5.58, 5.63 and 6.00 \times 10^{-3} Å^{-3} , respectively. The density of $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ can be effectively reduced by introducing a non-π-conjugate polyhedron into crystal structures. For crystals such as (C₃N₆H₇)₃HgCl₅, $(C_3N_6H_7)_2SiF_6\cdot H_2O$, $(H_7C_3N_6)\cdot (H_6C_3N_6)ZnCl_3$, $(C_3N_6H_6)_4HPF_6$, $(C_3N_6H_7)SO_3NH_2$, $(C_3N_6H_7)BF_4\cdot H_2O$ and $(C_3N_6H_7)SO_3CH_3\cdot H_2O$, their $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ densities reduced to 3.38, 5.31, 5.35, 4.57, 3.20, 3.39 and $3.94 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Å}^{-3}$, respectively. The introduction of non- π -conjugated groups into the crystal structure effectively restricts the density of π -conjugated units. This indicates a significant impact on the overall structure and optical properties of the material. In terms of the band gap of compounds, the introduction of non-π-conjugated tetrahedron units is beneficial for increasing the band gap of compounds, such as $(C_3N_6H_7)SO_3NH_2$, $(C_3N_6H_7)BF_4\cdot H_2O$ and $(C_3N_6H_7)SO_3CH_3\cdot H_2O$, and their band gaps are 5.53, 5.05 and 4.80 eV, respectively. ^{68,69} However, the introduction of d^0 , d^{10} and tran-

sition metals such as Hg, Pb, Zn and Sn will reduce the band gap of the compound. Concerning the birefringence of compounds, when [C₃N₆H₇]⁺ groups are arranged uniformly and parallelly, the crystals have a large birefringence. Exception for the $(C_3N_6H_7)_3HgCl_5$ crystal, where the $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups are also in a parallel arrangement, the birefringence is only 0.093@1064 nm. This is mainly due to the parallel arrangement of the $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups almost along the diagonal of the unit cell. The small difference between n_x , n_y , and n_z leads to modest birefringence value. 72 (C3N6H7)2SiF6·H2O has a high density of $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups, large band gaps and parallel $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups, but the highly symmetric $[SiF_6]^{2-}$ octahedron is detrimental to optical anisotropy.⁶⁷ The birefringence of the crystal is relatively reduced when the $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups are not uniformly arranged parallelly. For example, when the $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ density of the $2(C_3N_6H_7)^+\cdot 2Cl^-\cdot H_2O$ crystal is $5.58 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Å}^{-3}$, but the $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups are not aligned parallelly, the birefringence is 0.28@546 nm. ⁵³ The $[C_3N_6H_8]^{2+}$ units in the (C₃H₈N₆)PbBr₄ crystal are not uniformly oriented, and the density of $[C_3N_6H_8]^{2+}$ units is only $3.14 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Å}^{-3}$. However, it still has a high birefringence (0.294 at 550 nm) due to the presence of Pb with a lone pair of electrons.⁵⁶ It is interesting to note that the [C₃N₆H₇]⁺ groups in all four melaminebased compounds of the NCS structure are non-coplanar and parallel. There are several conclusions to be drawn from the analysis of the above points: (1) the density of $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups can be effectively reduced and the coplanar arrangement of $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups can be induced by introducing non- π -conjugated polyhedral units into the crystal structure. (2) The parallel coplanar arrangement of $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups is more significant in enhancing crystal birefringence when comparing the effects of the $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ group arrangement and its density on birefringence. (3) The introduction of a distorted polyhedral structure with a heavy metal as the center and a chlorine atom as the ligand, which is more favorable to breaking the dipole-dipole interaction of organic molecules and obtaining the NCS structure of the compound.

2.2 Optical crystals with $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ cations

In this section, a number of compounds containing $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ cations with excellent optical properties are presented. The band gap, UV cut-off edge, birefringence and SHG properties are summarized in Table 2. Some compounds with excellent properties are selected for discussion. It is found that the compounds with planar π-conjugated $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ cations conjugated to non-π-conjugated tetrahedral units not only have more suitable birefringence, but also shorter UV cut-off edges. Owing to the synergistic effect of the nonlinear optically active units and the birefringent active groups, the SHG response and the birefringence of the nonlinear optical crystals are in balance.

C(NH₂)₃BF₄ crystallizes in the NCS space group R3m.⁷⁶ The planar π -conjugated $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ units extend on the *ab* plane (Fig. 13a). The [C(NH₂)₃]⁺ units are connected with the interlaced [BF₄] units by hydrogen bonding to form a two-dimensional layer, which is stacked along the c direction. As shown

Table 2 Main optical properties of the compounds containing the $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ cation

Number	Compound	Space group	Band gap ^a (eV)	Birefringence ^b	UV cut-off (nm)	SHG response ^a	Ref
1	$[C(NH_2)_3]_3C_3N_3S_3$	Fdd2	3.05	0.076@550 nm	340	2 × KDP	77
2	$[C(NH_2)_3]_2Bi(NO_3)_3Cl_2$	$P2_1/c$	3.25	0.176@546 nm	365	_	78
3	$[C(NH_2)_3]_3V_2O_4F_5$	C2/c	3.29	0.35@546 nm	377	_	79
4	$[C(NH_2)_3]_6Mo_7O_{24}$	Fdd2	3.31	0.200@550 nm	313	$1.3 \times \text{KDP}$	80
5	$C(NH_2)_3MoO_3(IO_3)$	Cmca	3.33	0.415@546 nm	330	_	81
6	$[C(NH_2)_3]_3Bi_2NO_3Cl_8$	$Par{1}$	3.33	0.166@546 nm	350	_	78
7	$C(NH_2)_3(HC_4O_4)$	$P2_1/c$	3.35	0.351@546 nm	370	_	82
8	$[C(NH_2)_3]_{10}(MoO_3)_{10}(PO_4)_2(HPO_4)_2 \cdot 5H_2O$	$P2_1/c$	3.43	0.203@550 nm	316	_	83
9	$C(NH_2)_3Rb(I_3O_8)(IO_3)(I_2O_6H_2)$	$Par{1}$	3.54	0.286@1064 nm	_	_	84
10	$[C(NH_2)_2NHNO_2][C(NH_2)_3](NO_3)_2$	Cc	3.58	0.090@550 nm	298	$1.5 \times \text{KDP}$	85
11	$C(NH_2)_3Cd(C_2O_4)Cl(H_2O)\cdot H_2O$	$P\bar{1}$	3.76	0.08@532 nm	_	_	86
12	$[C(NH_2)_3]BiCl_2SO_4$	$Par{1}$	3.85	0.12@546 nm	322	_	87
13	$C(NH_2)_3(I_3O_8)(HI_3O_8)(H_2I_2O_6)(HIO_3)_4\cdot 3H_2O$	P1	3.89	0.06@550 nm	308	$2.1 \times KDP$	88
14	$[C(NH_2)_3]_2MOO_2F_4\cdot H_2O$	Imm2	4	_ ~	265	$2.1 \times KDP$	89
15	$[C(NH_2)_3]Sb(C_2O_4)F_2\cdot H_2O$	$P2_1/c$	4.09	0.339@546 nm	303	_	90
16	$[C(NH_2)_3]_3VO_4\cdot 2H_2O$	Cc^{1}	4.16	0.068@1064 nm	285	$2.2 \times \text{KDP}$	91
17	$[C(NH_2)_3]_3PO_4\cdot 2H_2O$	$Pna2_1$	4.2	0.055@546 nm ^a	250	$1.5 \times \text{KDP}$	92
18	$[C(NH_2)_3]_2S_2O_8$	$P4_{1}2_{1}^{1}2$	4.25	0.102@546 nm	222	_	93
19	$(C(NH_2)_3)_2(I_2O_5F)(IO_3)(H_2O)$	$P2_1/c$	4.49	0.074@1064 nm	246	_	94
20	$[C(NH_2)_3]CF_3COO$	Pbcn	4.54^{b}	0.085@532 nm	205	_	64
21	$[C(NH_2)_3]_3IO_3$	$P2_1/n$	4.57	0.070@1064 nm	242	_	94
22	$[C(NH_2)_3]HC_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$	$P2_1/c$	4.66^{b}	0.371@532 nm	254	_	64
23	(C(NH2)3)[Er(HCOO)4]	$P2_{1}2_{1}2_{1}$	4.76	0.066@546 nm ^a	260	$0.2 \times \text{KDP}$	95
24	$C(NH_2)_3/EF(NGOO)_4$ $C(NH_2)_3SbF_4$	$P2_{1}2_{1}2_{1}$	4.8	0.08@532 nm	241	$2 \times \text{KDP}$	96
25	$[C(NH_2)_3]SbFPO_4 \cdot H_2O$	$P2_{1}/c$	4.8	0.14@546 nm	258	_ KD1	97
26	$[C(NH_2)_3]SDFFO_4^{-1}I_2^{-1}$ $[C(NH_2)_3]IO_2F_2$	$P\bar{1}$	4.81	0.121@1064 nm	230	_	94
20 27	$[C(NH_2)_3]_2SO_3S$	$P6_3mc$	4.88	0.121@1004 nm	254	$2.8 \times \text{KDP}$	98
28	$C(NH_2)_3Sb_2F_7$	Pbca	4.9	0.055@532 nm	236	2.6 ^ KDF	96
29	$C(NH_2)_3Bb_2F_7$ $[C(NH_2)_3]Br$	Рита	5.07^{b}	0.075@532 nm	206	_	64
30	$[C(NH_2)_3]_{3}$ $[K_2C_3N_3O_3)_{3}$ $[H_3C_3N_3O_3)$	PĪ	5.08	0.402@400 nm	_	_	99
31	$[C(NH_2)_3]_3(H_2C_3N_3O_3)_3(H_3C_3N_3O_3)$ $[C(NH_2)_3]_2Sb_3F_3(HPO_3)_4$	C2/c	5.1	0.402@400 mm 0.03@546 nm	243	_	97
32	$[C(NH_2)_3]_{2333}^{233}_{333}^{23}_{333}^{233}_{333}^{233}_{333}^{233}_{333}^{233}_{333$	$P\bar{1}$	5.2	0.419@400 nm		_	99
33	$[C(NH_2)_3]_2(PF_6) \cdot F$	C2/c	5.35^{b}	0.072@532 nm	204	_	64
34	$[C(NH_2)_3]Al(SO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$	P31m	5.36^{b}	0.072@332 mm 0.098@546 nm	<200	_	100
35	$C(NH_2)_3CIO_4$	R3m	5.43 ^b	0.076@1064 nm	200	3 × KDP	101
36	$C(NH_2)_3CO_4$ $[C(NH_2)_3]PO_2H_2$	Pnma	5.44^{b}	0.100@532 nm	201	3 ^ KDF —	64
37	$[C(NH_2)_3]_2[B_4O_5(OH)_4]\cdot 2H_2O$	PĪ	5.72	0.089@1064 nm	<200	_	102
38			5.76	0.089@1004 mm	215	0.7 × KDP	102
39	$[C(NH_2)_3][B(C_2O_2H_4)_2]$	$Pna2_1$ $P4_12_12$	5.9	0.080@330 IIIII	210	0.7 × KDP 0.5 × KDP	103
	[C(NH2)3]2Zn(CO3)2		5.9 5.9			0.9 × KDP	
40	$[C(NH_2)_3]_3AsO_4\cdot 2H_2O$	Cc PĪ		0.0405@546 nm	210		105
41	$C(NH_2)_3B_5O_6(OH)_4 \cdot H_2O$	C2/m	$5.91 \\ 6.04^{b}$	0.094@1064 nm	197	_	102
42	$[C(NH_2)_3][CH_3PO_3H]$	02/m PĪ		0.114@1064 nm	195	_	106
43	$[C(NH_2)_3]_2[B_4O_5(OH)_4]\cdot H_2O$		6.05	0.099@1064 nm	194		102
44	$[C(NH_2)_3]_6(PO_4)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$	Cc	6.05	0.077@546 nm	205	3.8 × KDP	63
45	$Rb[C(NH_2)_3][B_4O_5(OH)_4]\cdot 1.5H_2O$	P1	6.1	0.080@1064 nm	<190	0.2 × KDP	107
46	$C(NH_2)_3BF_4$	R3m	6.09^{b}	0.12@546 nm ^a	193	$4.03 \times \text{KDP}$	76
47	$(C(NH_2)_3)_2Zn(HPO_3)_2$	Fdd2	6.18	0.030@1064 nm	194	1 × KDP	108
48	$C(NH_2)_3SO_3F$	R3m	6.2	0.133@1064 nm	200	$5 \times \text{KDP}$	65
49	$C(NH_2)_3SO_3CH_3$	C2/m	6.34 ^b	0.137@1064 nm	195	_	109
50	$[C(NH_2)_3]_2[B_3O_3F_4(OH)]$	P1	6.36	0.161@1064 nm	195	$1.4 \times \text{KDP}$	62
51	$[C(NH_2)_3][B_3O_3F_2(OH)_2]$	P1	6.53	0.173@1064 nm	190	$0.9 \times \text{KDP}$	62
52	$K[C(NH_2)_3][B_4O_5(OH)_4] \cdot 3H_2O$	$P\bar{1}$	6.65^{b}	0.084@1064 nm	_	_	107
53	$[C(NH_2)_3]_2PO_3F$	Cm	6.55^{b}	0.039@532 nm	194	$1 \times \text{KDP}$	110
54	$(NH_4)[C(NH_2)_3][B_3O_3F_4(OH)]$	C2/c	6.69^{b}_{h}	0.101@1064 nm	195	_	111
55	$C(NH_2)_3SO_3CF_3$	C2/c	6.81 ^b	0.139@1064 nm	182	_	109
56	$C(NH_2)_3H_2PO_4$	$P2_1/c$	_	0.127@546 nm ^a	220	_	66
57	$[C(NH_2)_3]_2HPO_4\cdot H_2O$	$P\bar{4}2_1c$	_	0.0195@300 nm	220	$0.59 \times \text{KDP}$	66
58	$[C(NH_2)_3]_3PO_4\cdot3/2H_2O$	Cc	_	_	_	$0.23 \times \text{KDP}$	66
59	$[C(NH_2)_3]H_2PO_3$	$P2_1$	_	_	219	$0.41 \times \text{KDP}$	112
60	$[C(NH_2)_3]HSeO_3$	$P2_1$		_	266	$0.18 \times \text{KDP}$	112

 $[^]a$ The experimental value. b The theoretical calculation value.

in Fig. 13b, the transparent crystals of C(NH₂)₃BF₄ with a size up to $40 \times 30 \times 21 \text{ mm}^3$ were grown using the solution cooling method. The C(NH₂)₃BF₄ crystal exhibits excellent linear and

nonlinear optical properties, such as a short UV cutoff edge (193 nm), a large SHG coefficient ($d_{\text{eff}} = 1.42 \text{ pm V}^{-1}$), a short phase matching wavelength (193.2 nm) and a high laser

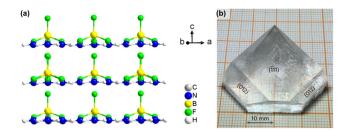


Fig. 13 (a) Crystal structure of C(NH₂)₃BF₄. (b) The as-grown crystal of C(NH₂)₃BF₄. Copyright 2023, The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature Limited.

damage threshold. It is a promising nonlinear optical crystal material. In addition, the direct SHG output capability of the crystal in the whole transmission range is studied by means of the multistage frequency conversion scheme or optical parameter technique scheme. Based on the phase matching device, a 193.2-266 nm UV/deep UV tunable laser output has been achieved, which verifies that the crystal has full-wavelength phase-matching capability. The C(NH₂)₃BF₄ crystal is the first and only example of a UV/deep UV NLO crystal that has realized full-wavelength phase-matching.

[C(NH₂)₃][B₃O₃F₂(OH)₂] belongs to the NCS space group P1.62 As can be seen in Fig. 14, the basic unit of [C $(NH_2)_3[B_3O_3F_2(OH)_2]$ consists of the $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ unit and $[B_3O_3F_2(OH)_2]^-$ groups. The $[B_3O_3F_2(OH)_2]^-$ group is connected with the [C(NH₂)₃]⁺ cation by hydrogen bonds to form the 2D $\{[C(NH_2)_3][B_3O_3F_2(OH)_2]\}_{\infty}$ layer. The arrangement of $[C(NH_2)_3][B_3O_3F_2(OH)_2]$ (NH₂)₃]⁺ cations and [B₃O₃F₂(OH)₂]⁻ groups in the plane are constrained by the interaction of N-H...F, N-H...O and O-H...F hydrogen bonds in the layer. The interlayer hydrogen bond interactions can lead to the stacking of layers in a defined direction, forming the three-dimensional structure. [C (NH₂)₃ [B₃O₃F₂(OH)₂] exhibits a short UV cut-off edge of 190 nm, a large birefringence of 0.173@1064 nm, and an SHG response of 0.9 × KDP. Its optical properties are mainly derived from the ordered arrangement of planar [C(NH₂)₃]⁺ units and [B₃O₃F₂(OH)₂] groups. The hydrogen bonds between the [C (NH₂)₃]⁺ units and [B₃O₃F₂(OH)₂]⁻ groups align all the groups in almost the same direction, which is advantageous for enhancing the macroscopic SHG response and birefringence.

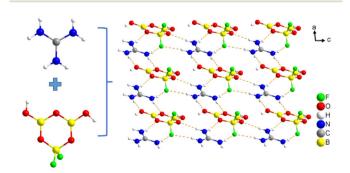


Fig. 14 Crystal structure of [C(NH₂)₃][B₃O₃F₂(OH)₂].

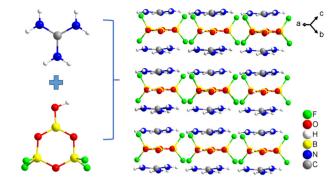


Fig. 15 Crystal structure of [C(NH₂)₃][B₃O₃F₂(OH)₂].

In addition, a centimetre-sized crystal with good linear and nonlinear optical properties was obtained, which has broad application prospects in the deep ultraviolet region.

[C(NH₂)₃]₂[B₃O₃F₄(OH)] crystallizes in the NCS space group P1.62 As shown in Fig. 15, similar to the structure of [C $(NH_2)_3$ $[B_3O_3F_2(OH)_2]$, the $[B_3O_3F_4(OH)]^{2-}$ unit is connected to the planar $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ cation via hydrogen bonds to form the 2D $\{ [C(NH_2)_3] [B_3O_3F_4(OH)] [C(NH_2)_3] \}_{\infty}$ layer. The layers are stacked by hydrogen bond interactions to form a three-dimensional structure. Optical measurements show that [C (NH₂)₃]₂[B₃O₃F₄(OH)] not only exhibits a large SHG response (1.4 × KDP), but also has a short UV cutoff edge (195 nm) and a birefringence of 0.161@1064 nm. The optimal arrangement of coplanar $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ cations and $[B_3O_3F_4(OH)]^{2-}$ groups endows the crystals with sufficient nonlinear optical coefficients, large birefringence values and wide band gaps. It has been demonstrated that [C(NH₂)₃]₂[B₃O₃F₄(OH)] shows great potential as an NLO crystal.

C(NH₂)₃SO₃F crystallizes in the NCS space group R3m.⁶⁵ The asymmetric unit consists of planar triangular $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ units and a distorted [SO₃F]⁻ tetrahedron (Fig. 16). The [C (NH₂)₃]⁺ units and [SO₃F]⁻ units are connected by N-H···O hydrogen bonds to form a two-dimensional honeycomb layer

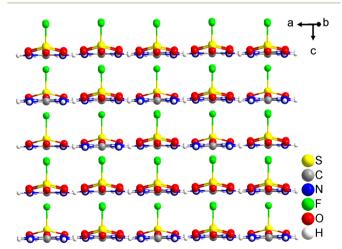


Fig. 16 Crystal structure of C(NH₂)₃SO₃F.

of $[C(NH_2)_3SO_3F]_{\infty}$. The $[C(NH_2)_3SO_3F]_{\infty}$ layers are stacked along the c-axis. The $[C(NH_2)_3SO_3F]_{\infty}$ layer is similar to the $[Be_2BO_3F_2]_{\infty}$ layer of KBBF. It can be considered that in the [Be₂BO₃F₂]_∞ layer of KBBF, the planar [BO₃]³⁻ units are replaced by the $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ cations, and the BeO₃F tetrahedron is replaced by the SO₃F tetrahedron. All SO₃F tetrahedra are uniformly arranged within the [C(NH₂)₃SO₃F]_∞ layer, which is conducive to enhancing the SHG response. C(NH₂)₃SO₃F exhibits a short UV cutoff edge (200 nm), a strong SHG response (5 × KDP), and a large birefringence (0.133@1064 nm). The superior optical properties of C(NH₂)₃SO₃F are primarily attributed to the coplanar configuration of $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ units. The calculation shows that the C(NH₂)₃SO₃F crystal is a promising ultraviolet nonlinear optical crystal with the shortest matching wavelength of 200 nm.

[C(NH₂)₃]₂PO₃F crystallizes in the NCS space group Cm. ¹¹⁰ As shown in Fig. 17, the isolated planar π -conjugated [C (NH₂)₃]⁺ cations are linked to the [PO₃F]⁻ tetrahedral units via O-H···O hydrogen bonds to form a 3D structure. The [C (NH₂)₃]₂PO₃F exhibits a short UV cut-off edge (194 nm) and a birefringence of 0.039@532 nm. Powder SHG measurements showed the SHG response $(1.0 \times \text{KDP})$ of $[C(NH_2)_3]_2PO_3F$. The laser damage threshold is 91.5 mW cm⁻², which is 2.3 times higher than that of KDP (39.8 mW cm⁻²). The PO₃F unit creates new routes for designing and selecting high-performance deep ultraviolet (DUV) NLO materials.

[C(NH₂)₃]₃PO₄·2H₂O belongs to the NCS orthorhombic space group Pna21.92 As shown in Fig. 18a, all [C(NH2)3] cation units are tilted towards the c-axis in approximately the same direction, which contributes positively to the NLO susceptibility. All [PO₄]³⁻ tetrahedron units are fairly neatly aligned along the c-axis. However, the $[PO_4]^{3-}$ tetrahedra and the [C(NH₂)₃]⁺ units are aligned almost opposite to each other along the c-direction, resulting in the cancellation of the portion of the SHG contribution from the $\left[C(NH_2)_3\right]^+$ units. The [C(NH₂)₃]⁺ units and PO₄ ³⁻ units are connected through hydrogen bonds to form a three-dimensional network in the structure. [C(NH₂)₃]₃PO₄·2H₂O shows a significant SHG response (1.5 × KDP) and a short UV cut-off edge (250 nm). The experimental value of birefringence is 0.055@546 nm. The large birefringence mainly originates from the contribution of the planar $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ cation units. Theoretical calculations

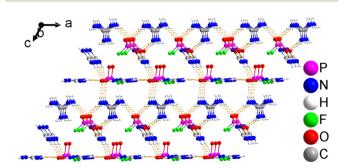


Fig. 17 Crystal structure of C(NH₂)₃PO₃F.

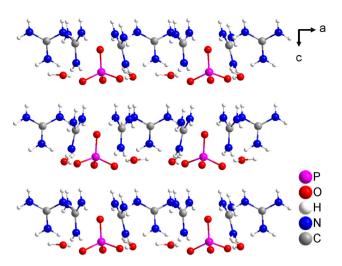


Fig. 18 Crystal structure of [C(NH₂)₃]₃PO₄·2H₂O.

show that the excellent optical properties are mainly due to the synergistic effect of π -conjugated triangular planar [C $(NH_2)_3$] units and non- π -conjugated tetrahedral $[PO_4]^{3-}$ units. The introduction of organic π -conjugated $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ units into phosphates would be a feasible route for the synthesis of UV nonlinear optical phosphates with a large birefringence and SHG response.

 $[C(NH_2)_3]_6(PO_4)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ crystallizes in the NCS monoclinic space group Cc. 63 The planar triangle [C(NH₂)₃] units, [PO₄] tetrahedra, and H₂O are interconnected by N-H···O and O-H···O hydrogen bonds to form a pseudo three-dimensional structure (Fig. 19). The cationic $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ units exhibit large hyperpolarizability and optical anisotropy. The uniform arrangement of the $[PO_4]^{3-}$ units along the *c*-axis is favourable for a large SHG response and sufficient birefringence. [C (NH₂)₃]₆(PO₄)₂·3H₂O exhibits excellent optical properties, including a short UV cut-off edge (205 nm) and a high SHG response (3.8 × KDP at 1064 nm, 0.3 × β -BBO at 532 nm). The

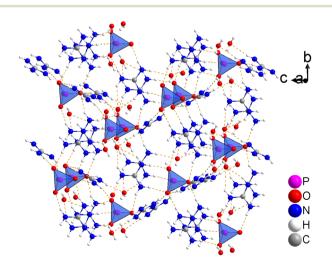


Fig. 19 Crystal structure of [C(NH₂)₃]₆(PO₄)₂·3H₂O.

experimental birefringence is 0.078@546 nm ($\Delta n_{\rm cal}$ = 0.077@546 nm), and the short phase-matching SHG wavelength is 250 nm. Theoretical calculations show that the remarkable linear and nonlinear optical properties of [C (NH₂)₃]₆(PO₄)₂·3H₂O are mainly contributed by the synergistic effect of cationic [C(NH₂)₃]⁺ planar triangles and anionic $[PO_4]^{3-}$ tetrahedra.

C(NH₂)₃ClO₄ belongs to the NCS space group R3m. ¹⁰¹ As shown in Fig. 20a, the planar $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ units are arranged parallelly on the ab plane. The [ClO₄] tetrahedron units are connected to the $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ units by N-H···O hydrogen bonds to form a 2D [C(NH₂)₃ClO₄]_∞ layer. All parallel [C (NH₂)₃]⁺ planar triangular units are aligned in the same direction within the same layer, favouring a strong macroscopic SHG response and high optical anisotropy. It is interesting to note that all [ClO₄] tetrahedra are also oriented in the same direction, which contributes to an enhanced SHG response. Centimetre-scale crystals of C(NH₂)₃ClO₄ were successfully grown using the solution method (Fig. 20b). C(NH₂)₃ClO₄ exhibits a short UV cut-off edge (200 nm), a moderate birefringence (0.076@1064 nm), and a large SHG response (3.0 \times KDP). The calculated results show that the shortest SHG phase matching wavelength of C(NH2)3ClO4 crystals is about 216 nm using the direct birefringent phase matching technique.

 $[C(NH_2)_3][B(C_2O_2H_4)_2]$ belongs to the orthorhombic space group Pna2₁. 103 The structure is shown in Fig. 21. Its asymmetric unit contains $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ units and the $[B(C_2O_2H_4)_2]^$ anion group. It is interesting to note that the twisted '8'shaped [B(C₂O₂H₄)₂] anionic group is formed by the BO₄ tetrahedron sharing O atoms with two glycol molecules. The [B $(C_2O_2H_4)_2$ groups are interlinked with the $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ units by hydrogen bonds to form one-dimensional [C(NH₂)₃][B $(C_2O_2H_4)_2$ _∞ chains. These chains are connected to each other in different directions by hydrogen bonds, forming two-dimensional $\{[C(NH_2)_3][B(C_2O_2H_4)_2]\}_{\infty}$ layers. The layers are interconnected through hydrogen bonds to form a three-dimensional network structure. [C(NH₂)₃][B(C₂O₂H₄)₂] exhibits a short UV cutoff edge (215 nm) and a suitable birefringence (0.08@550 nm). The SHG response is about $0.7 \times \text{KDP}$. Theoretical calculations show that the optical properties are mainly contributed by the synergistic interaction between the $[B(C_2O_2H_4)_2]^-$ groups and $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ units.

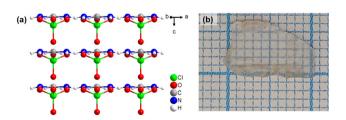


Fig. 20 (a) Crystal structure of C(NH₂)₃ClO₄. (b) The as-grown crystal of C(NH₂)₃ClO₄. Copyright 2021 The Authors. Published by American Chemical Society.

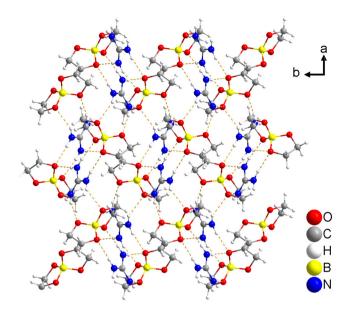


Fig. 21 Crystal structure of $[C(NH_2)_3][B(C_2O_2H_4)_2]$.

Optical crystals with other organic planar groups

In this section, several optical crystals containing $[C_5N_2H_7]^+$, $[C_5NOH_{5+x}]^{x+}$ (x = 0-1), $[C_4N_3H_6]^+$, $[C_4N_3OH_6]^+$, and $[C_3N_2H_5]^+$ groups with excellent properties are presented. The $[C_5N_2H_7]^+$, $[C_5NOH_{5+x}]^{x+}$ (x = 0-1), $[C_4N_3H_6]^+$ and $[C_4N_3OH_6]^+$ groups and planar π-conjugated organic cations with B₃O₆-type structures, exhibit high hyperpolarizabilities and large polarizability anisotropy, which serve as excellent optically active units and can be used to construct optical crystals with outstanding performance. The optical properties of the compounds are listed in Table 3.

(C₅H₆ON)⁺(H₂PO₄)⁻ crystallizes in the orthorhombic chiral NCS space group $P2_12_12_1^{.57}$ $(C_5H_6ON)^+(H_2PO_4)^-$ consists of a positively charged organic 4-hydroxypyridine [C₅H₆ON]⁺ cation and a negatively charged inorganic dihydrogen phosphate $[H_2PO_4]^-$ anion. As shown in Fig. 22, the $[C_5H_6ON]^+$ and [H₂PO₄] anions form alternating 'intercalation' structures through positive and negative electrostatic coulombic interactions and strong hydrogen-bond interactions. [C₅H₆ON] groups are arranged by π - π stacking along the *a*-direction. The $[C_5H_6ON]^+$ cations are interconnected with $[H_2PO_4]^-$ anions by hydrogen bonds to form a strong hydrogen bond network. $(C_5H_6ON)^+(H_2PO_4)^-$ exhibits a wide transmission range (0.26–1.50 μ m), a strong SHG response (3 × KDP), a large birefringence ($\Delta n_{\rm cal} = 0.25@1064$ nm), and a high laser damage threshold (2.2 \times KDP). The theoretical calculations show that the large optical anisotropy of $(C_5H_6ON)^+(H_2PO_4)^-$ is mainly contributed by the π-conjugated organic [C5H6ON] cations, while the strong SHG response originates from the synergistic action of the distorted inorganic [H₂PO₄] anions and the polar organic $[C_5H_6ON]^+$ cations. This work proposes the application of the "salt" strategy in eliminating dipole-dipole interactions using hydrogen bonds in order to avoid the centrosymmetric trap resulting from the polarity-induced suscepti-

Table 3 Main optical properties of the compounds containing the [C₅H₆ON]⁺ or [C₄H₆N₃]⁺ etc. cation

Number	Compound	Space group	Band gap a (eV)	Birefringence ^b	UV cut-off (nm)	SHG response ^a	Ref.
1	$(C_5H_7N_2)(Sb_2F_7)$	Pn	4.51	0.134@546 nm ^a	275	2 × KDP	59
2	(o-C ₅ H ₅ NO) ₂ ZnCl ₂	C2/c	4.29	0.466@546 nm	275	_	114
3	$(C_5H_5NO)(Sb_2OF_4)$	Cm	4.59	0.513@546 nm ^a	270	$12 \times KDP$	59
4	[o-C ₅ H ₆ NO] ₂ [ZnCl ₄]	C2/c	4.52	0.193@546 nm	261	_	114
5	$(C_5H_6ON)^+(H_2PO_4)^-$	$P2_{1}2_{1}2_{1}$	4.69	0.25@1064 nm	264	$3 \times KDP$	57
6	$(C_5H_6ON)^+(CH_3SO_3)^-(RTP)$	$Pna2_1$	4.64	0.20@546 nm	252	$3.3 \times KDP$	113
7	$(C_5H_6ON)_2[Sb_2O(C_2O_4)_3]$	C2/c	3.76	0.264@546 nm	270	_	115
8	$(C_4H_6N_3)^+(H_2PO_3)^-$	$P2_1$	3.27	0.225@589.3 nm ^a	346	$2 \times KDP$	58
9	C ₄ N ₃ H ₆ SO ₃ NH ₂	Cm	2.90	0.220@546 nm	350	$2.5 \times KDP$	116
10	$(C_4H_6N_3O)(HSO_4)$	Cc	3.85	0.47@1064 nm	277	$1.65 \times KDP$	60
11	$(C_3N_2H_5)B_3O_3F_2(OH)_2$	$Par{1}$	5.79	0.205@546 nm	214	_	117
12	$[C_3N_2H_5]_2C_2O_4\cdot H_2O$	Pnna	4.42	0.119@546 nm ^a	256	_	118
13	$[C_3N_2H_5]HC_2O_4$	$P2_1/n$	4.3	0.037@546 nm ^a	258	_	118
14	$(C_3N_2H_5)B_5O_6(OH)_4$	$P2_1/c$	5.27	0.107@1064 nm	<200	_	102
15	$(C_2N_3H_4)_2PbCl_4$ (300k)	Cmcm	3.4	0.17@550 nm	365	_	61

^a The experimental value. ^b The theoretical calculation value.

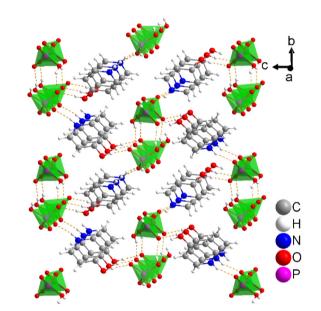


Fig. 22 Crystal structure of $(C_5H_6ON)^+(H_2PO_4)^-$

bility. It shows a new way for rationally designing semi-organic materials with high optical properties in NCS structures.

The novel nonlinear optical switch $(C_5H_6ON)^+(CH_3SO_3)^-(4HPMS)$ is a near-room-temperature thermally driven material. 4HPMS-RTP belongs to the NCS orthorhombic space group $Pna2_1$. The $[CH_3SO_3]^-$ anion is connected with the $[C_5H_6ON]^+$ cation to form a one-dimensional chain extending along the c-axis direction (Fig. 23a and b). These chains are uniformly arranged along the a-axis direction to form pseudo two-dimensional layers. These layers are arranged in the -AA' AA'- style (Fig. 23c). At 73 °C, due to thermal breaking of partial intermolecular hydrogen bonds, $(C_5H_6ON)^+(CH_3SO_3)^-$ undergoes rotation, and 4HPMS transforms from the NCS $Pna2_1$ room-temperature phase into the CS $P2_1/c$ phase. The zero-dimensional dimer structure in 4HPMS-HTP is retained in the bc plane, forming the pseudo-2D layer (Fig. 23d). These

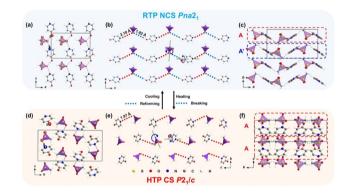


Fig. 23 Crystal structure of $(C_5H_6ON)^+(CH_3SO_3)^-$. Copyright 2024 Wiley.

pseudo-layers are stacked along the a-axis in an -AAAA- pattern (Fig. 23f). $(C_5H_6ON)^+(CH_3SO_3)^-$ has excellent NLO switching properties, including a strong SHG response (3.3 × KDP), good cycling performance (>5 cycles), and a high laser damage threshold (2.5 × KDP). Theoretical calculations show that the band gap is determined by $[C_5H_6ON]^+$ and $[CH_3SO_3]^-$ groups, while the SHG response and birefringence are mainly contributed by $[C_5H_6ON]^+$ groups. The role of hydrogen bonds in the heat-driven NLO switch will provide useful insights into other materials with hydrogen bonds.

 $(C_4H_6N_3)^+(H_2PO_3)^-$ crystallizes in the monoclinic chiral space group $P2_1$. As shown in Fig. 24a, the $[H_2PO_3]^-$ tetrahedron is extended along the *c*-axis by hydrogen bonds $(O-H\cdots O)$ to form chains. The $[C_4H_6N_3]^+$ rings are connected to these chains by anionic–cationic hydrogen bonds to form a layer structure. The anion–cation hydrogen bonds bind the $[C_4H_6N_3]^+$ groups to form a uniform orientation in the monolayer. The strong intermolecular π -conjugated interaction between the $[C_4H_6N_3]^+$ rings is broken by the $[H_2PO_3]^-$ anion. The elimination of the strong dipole interaction between the $[C_4H_6N_3]^+$ molecules leads to the formation of NCS structures of $(C_4H_6N_3)^+(H_2PO_3)^-$. The crystals of $(C_4H_6N_3)^+(H_2PO_3)$ with

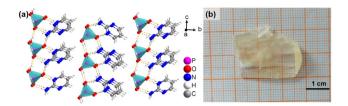


Fig. 24 (a) Crystal structure of $(C_4H_6N_3)^+(H_2PO_3)^-$. (b) The as-grown crystal of (C₄H₆N₃)⁺(H₂PO₃). Copyright 2022 American Chemical Society.

a size of 28 × 22 × 4 mm³ were grown from the aqueous solution (Fig. 24b). (C₄H₆N₃)⁺(H₂PO₃)⁻ exhibits good nonlinear/ linear optical properties, including a strong SHG response with phase matching behavior (2 × KDP), a large birefringence (0.225@589.3 nm), and a high LIDT (1.7 × KDP). Theoretical calculations show that the synergistic effect of $[C_4H_6N_3]^+$ groups and $[H_2PO_3]^-$ units determines the band gap, while the SHG response and birefringence are mainly contributed by the organic $[C_4H_6N_3]^+$ groups in a coplanar arrangement.

C₄N₃H₆SO₃NH₂ belongs to the monoclinic NCS space group $Cm.^{116}$ As shown in Fig. 25, all $[C_4N_3H_6]^+$ groups are arranged parallelly in the same direction in the bc plane. The planar arrangement structure contributes positively to the macroscopic optical anisotropy. All [NH₂SO₃] units are also arranged parallelly in the same direction in the b direction. In the bc plane, the [C₄N₃H₆]⁺ groups are connected to the [NH₂SO₃] units by hydrogen bonds to form a 2D layer. Meanwhile, the hydrogen bonds formed between the anions and cations fix the position of the [NH₂SO₃] units between the layers. In the b direction, the S-N bonds of the $[NH_2SO_3]^$ units act as bridges connecting the layers consisting of groups to form a 3D network structure. C₄N₃H₆SO₃NH₂ exhibits a strong SHG response (2.5 × KDP) and a large birefringence (0.22@546 nm). Theoretical calcu-

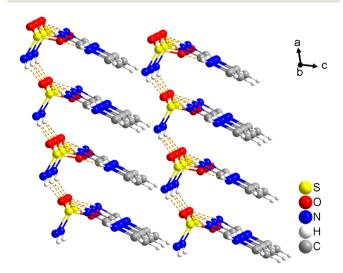


Fig. 25 Crystal structure of C₄N₃H₆SO₃NH₂.

lation analysis shows that the strong SHG response and large optical anisotropy originate from the parallel arrangement of planar π -conjugated $[C_4N_3H_6]^+$ groups.

(C₅H₅NO)(Sb₂OF₄) crystallizes in the polar monoclinic NCS space group Cm (no. 8). 59 The cis-[Sb₂O₂F₄] dimers are bonded to the neutral [C₅H₅NO] groups via a shared O atom to form mirror-symmetric polar [(C₅H₅NO)(Sb₂OF₄)] building blocks (Fig. 26a). Polar [(C₅H₅NO)(Sb₂OF₄)] building blocks are interconnected by hydrogen bonds (N-H···O) to form one-dimensional chains (Fig. 26b). The one-dimensional chains are connected to each other along the c-axis by intermolecular forces (Fig. 26c). (C₅H₇N₂)(Sb₂F₇) crystallizes in the polar monoclinic NCS space group Pn (no. 7).⁵⁹ Two $[SbF_4]^-$ seesaw-like polyhedra are connected to form a quasi-rigid polar trans-[Sb₂F₇] dimer (Fig. 26d). The positively charged cation $[C_5H_7N_2]^+$ and the negatively charged dimer [Sb₂F₇]⁻ are connected by hydrogen bonds to form 2D layers (Fig. 26e). The 2D layers are stacked in the -AAA- style along the a-axis (Fig. 26f). (C₅H₅NO) (Sb₂OF₄) and (C₅H₇N₂)(Sb₂F₇) exhibit excellent linear and nonlinear optical properties, including a strong SHG response (12 × KDP/2 × KDP), a large birefringence (0.513@546 nm/ 0.134@546 nm) and a short UV cut-off edge (270 nm/275 nm). Theoretical studies and structural analyses show that the polarised ionic bond interactions in the (C₅H₅NO)(Sb₂OF₄) structure facilitate the proper alignment of the organic and inorganic groups and significantly improve the optical nonlinearity. This work elucidates for the first time that bonding interactions have an important role in the nonlinear optical properties of materials.

(C₂N₃H₄)₂PbCl₄ is a two-dimensional layered organic-inorganic hybrid halide perovskite crystal with thermotropic phase transition. 61 Its calculated birefringence decreases from 0.17@550 nm to 0.14@550 nm when the temperature is increased from 300 K to 380 K. The energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectroscopy mapping analysis illustrates the presence and uniform distribution of the elements Pb, Cl, C and N in the (C₂N₃H₄)₂PbCl₄ single crystal (Fig. 27a). (C₂N₃H₄)₂PbCl₄ crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group Cmcm (no. 63) at 300 K. The basic structural units of (C₂N₃H₄)₂PbCl₄ are the PbCl₆ octahedron and the $[C_2N_3H_4]^+$ groups. As shown in

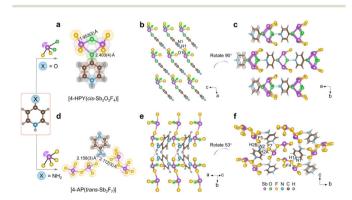


Fig. 26 Crystal structure of (C₅H₅NO)(Sb₂OF₄) and (C₅H₇N₂)(Sb₂F₇). Copyright 2024 American Chemical Society.

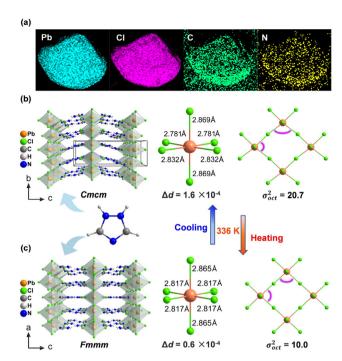


Fig. 27 (a) EDX mapping of (C₂N₃H₄)₂PbCl₄. (b) Crystal structure of $(C_2N_3H_4)_2PbCl_4$ at 300 K. (c) Crystal structure of $(C_2N_3H_4)_2PbCl_4$ at 380 K. Copyright 2023 Wiley.

Fig. 27b, the PbCl₆ octahedra form perovskite two-dimensional layers by corner sharing. The inorganic layer of the PbCl₆ octahedra is inserted into two sets of [C₂N₃H₄]⁺ layers parallel to each other. The octahedral elongation (Δd) and octahedral angle variance $\sigma_{\rm oct}^2$ of the PbCl₆ octahedra are 1.6 × 10⁻⁴ and 20.7, respectively, which indicate that the PbCl₆ octahedra have a high degree of distortion. When the temperature reaches 380 K, (C₂N₃H₄)₂PbCl₄ transitions from the orthorhombic space group *Cmcm* to *Fmmm*. All the $[C_2N_3H_4]^+$ groups are coplanar in the bc plane. The octahedral elongation (Δd) and octahedral angle variance $\sigma_{\rm oct}^2$ of the PbCl₆ octahedra are 0.6×10^{-4} and 10, respectively, indicating that the distortion degree of the PbCl6 octahedron decreased. Theoretical calculation analyses indicate that the planar π -conjugated [C₂N₃H₄]⁺ groups and the PbCl₆ octahedron contribute to the birefringence and that the decrease in the distortion degree of the PbCl₆ octahedron after the phase transition is responsible for the heat switching birefringence.

3. Conclusion

In summary, this paper retrospects the progress in the research of optical crystals of planar π -conjugated organic cationic groups containing C=N bonds ($[C_3N_6H_7]^+$, $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$, $[C_5NOH_6]^+$ and $[C_4N_3H_6]^+$ groups). Their crystal structures and optical properties (including cut-off edge, birefringence and SHG response) are described in detail while highlighting the relationship among their rich and diverse chemical compositions, flexible structures and optical properties. Based on the

classification, summary and analysis in this review, the following conclusions can be made:

- 1. Except for C₃H₈N₆I₆·3H₂O, the compounds with $[C_3N_6H_{6+x}]^{x+}$ (x = 0-2) groups have birefringence in the range of 0.093@1064 nm to 0.44@546 nm, with the short cut-off edges ranging from 206 to 374 nm, located in the UV spectral region. The compounds with $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ groups have a higher chance of exhibiting a large birefringence by modulating the parallel arrangement of the melamine rings.
- 2. The compounds containing the $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ cation exhibit birefringence varying widely in the range of 0.0195@300 nm to 0.415@546 nm. The cut-off edge is located in the UV/DUV spectral region. The compounds containing the $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ cation are more likely to be transmissive in the DUV spectral region than the compounds with $[C_3N_6H_7]^+$ or $[C_5NOH_6]^+$ and [C₄N₃H₆]⁺ groups, that is to say, the compounds containing the [C(NH₂)₃]⁺ cation are more likely to be used as DUV optical crystal materials. For nonlinear optical properties, the compounds with the $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ cation in the NCS structure are more likely to achieve shorter phase-matching wavelengths. In the structure of $C(NH_2)_3SO_3F$, planar π -conjugated $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ cations and isolated [SO₃F] units are arranged in a uniform parallel manner. It is therefore concluded that C(NH₂)₃SO₃F has excellent nonlinear and linear optical properties.
- 3. The compounds with $[C_5N_2H_7]^+$, $[C_5NOH_{5+x}]^{x+}$ (x = 0-1), $[C_4N_3H_6]^+$, $[C_4N_3OH_6]^+$, and $[C_3N_2H_5]^+$ groups have large birefringence values ranging from 0.037@546 nm to 0.513@546 nm with cut-off edges in the DUV/UV spectral region. It is noteworthy that the compounds are synthesized using $[C_5NOH_6]^+$ or $[C_4N_3H_6]^+$ groups in combination with tetrahedral units, which may break the dipole-dipole interactions between organic cations, avoiding the centrosymmetric traps and forming NCS structures.

The relationship between the crystal structure and optical properties has been extensively and intensively studied. It is noteworthy that compounds containing organic conjugated ring molecules tend to crystallise in the CS space group. One reason is that the stacking efficiency of organic conjugated ring molecules is higher in the CS structure than that in the NCS structure; another reason is that the organic groups have large dipole moments, and they can easily reach antiparallel arrangements because the dipole-dipole interactions between the molecules drive the crystallisation of these molecules in a CS arrangement. It is well known that the symmetry of a crystal depends to a large extent on the type, arrangement and layout of the groups. More importantly, electronegative elements, non-π-conjugated polyhedra, metallic elements and their coordination geometries also have a significant impact on the symmetry of crystals. The purposeful construction of NLO crystal materials with planar π -conjugated organic cationic groups containing C=N bonds that have excellent optical properties by rationally designing and assembling optically active groups is becoming an attractive research topic. Therefore, subsequent research work should place emphasis on the following points:

1. The introduction of halogens and d^0 and d^{10} atoms into melamine-based compounds is favourable for the formation of

distorted tetrahedra centred on heavy metal ions to obtain NCS structures. However, the introduction of d^0 and d^{10} atoms may cause a red shift in the cutoff edge of the compounds. In consideration of the important role of melamine in increasing optical anisotropy, it can be used as a potential gene for designing birefringent materials.

- 2. The selection of conjugated small molecular $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ units as cations can effectively improve the transmission range of the crystals towards shorter wavelengths. The six coplanar hydrogen atoms of the [C(NH₂)₃]⁺ unit can form hydrogen bonds with atoms of high electronegativity (N/O/ F). Intramolecular hydrogen bonds are not only favourable to the growth habit of crystals, but also to the thermal stability and mechanical properties of crystals. When $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ units are integrated with non-π-conjugated tetrahedral units, the tetrahedral units can modulate the planar arrangement of $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$ units, which provides more possibilities to explore excellent UV/DUV nonlinear optical materials.
- 3. The combination of organic ring groups with highly electronegative atoms (such as halogens, O and N) can easily form hydrogen bonds in the crystal structure, which is expected to eliminate the original dipole-dipole effect and promote the formation of NCS structure crystals with excellent optical properties.

This paper provides a comprehensive review of the current research progress in the structure and optical properties of crystal materials containing cationic organic planar π-conjugated groups with C=N bonds. Additionally, it offers an outlook on future developments in this field. It is anticipated that this paper will serve as a valuable reference for researchers seeking to explore high-performance optical crystal materials within semi-organic systems.

Data availability

The authors confirm that the data supporting the findings of this study are available within the article and its ESI.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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