

Figure 1S: Views of Hirshfeld surfaces mapped with d_{norm} properties of the $(N_2H_5)_2SiF_6$ compound.

Spectroscopic characterization of (N₂H₅)₂SiF₆

The Infrared spectrum of $(N_2H_5)_2SiF_6$ is given in supplementary material. The bands' assignment (supplementary material) is carried out based on previous works for homologous alkylammoniums compounds (Ouasri *et al.*, 2002, Gantar & Rahten, 1986). The cationic bands observed in 3300-2800 cm⁻¹ and 1664- 974 cm⁻¹ frequency ranges are due to N–H stretching modes, v_{as} (NH₃)/ v_{as} (NH₂), v_s (NH₃)/ v_s (NH₂) vibrations, r (NH₃) and v (N–N) vibrations. The bands observed below 750 cm⁻¹ are assigned to (SiF₆)²⁻ internal vibrations. The free SiF₆²⁻ anions (O_h symmetry) possess the internal vibrational modes: 1A_{1g} (Ra) +1E_g (Ra) + 1F_{2g} (Ra) + 2F_{1u} (IR) + 1F_{2u} (In). Inside the (N₂H₅)₂SiF₆ crystal (P₂₁/n centrosymmetric space group), the SiF₆²⁻ anions occupied C_i sites and, as a result, the A_{1g} [v_1 (Si-F)], E_g [v_2 (Si-F)] and F_{2g} [v_5 (F-Si-F)] modes are expected to be only Raman active and not infrared active. The two bands observed at 726 and 651 cm⁻¹ are due to F_{1u} [v_3 (F-Si)] vibrations, while that observed at 474 and 435 cm⁻¹ are assigned to F_{1u} [v_4 (F-Si-F)] vibrations modes.

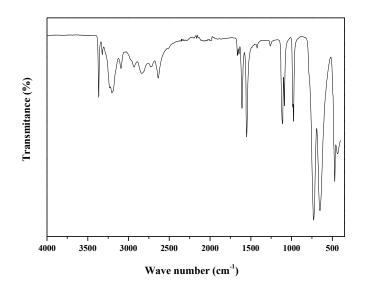


Figure 2s: Infrared spectrum of $(N_2H_5)_2SiF_6$ compound recorded at room temperature in the 400 - 4000 cm⁻¹ spectral range.

Table 1s: Infrared bands assignments for (N₂H₅)₂SiF₆.

Infrared (cm ⁻¹)	Assignment
3368m	v _{as} (NH ₃)

3323w	v _{as} (NH ₂)
3235sh	v _s (NH ₃)
3209m	v _s (NH ₂)
3095w	δ _s (NH ₃)
2928w	$\delta_{s}(NH_{2})$
2836w	
2722w	Non fundamental modes
2634m	
1664w	$\delta_{as}(NH_3)/\delta_{as}(NH_2)$
1613s	$\delta_{as} (NH_3) / \delta_{as} (NH_2)$
1550s	$\delta_{s}(NH_{3})/\delta_{s}(NH_{2})$
1259s	r(NH ₃)
1113s	r(NH ₃)/v _{as} (N-N)
1082m	r(NH ₃)/v _s (N-N)
974s	r(NH ₃)
726vs	v ₃ (Si-F)
651s	v ₃ (Si-F)
474m	v4(F-Si-F)
435w	v4(F-Si-F)

vs: very strong; s: strong; m: medium; w: weak; sh: shoulder