

Relative importance of C=O...X versus X...X halogen bonding as structural determinants in 4-halotriaroylbenzenes

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Supplementary Information (ESI)
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(i) Preparation of 4-halotriaroylbenzenes

All triaroylbenzenes were prepared according to literature procedures.¹ Compounds **1-2**¹ and **4**² have been previously reported. Triaroylbenzene **3**: Mp = 210 °C. ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.54 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 6H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 6H), 8.33 (s, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 101.7, 131.5, 134.1, 135.7, 138.2, 138.3, 194.1. IR (neat) ν (cm⁻¹) 1659. Anal. Calcd. for C₂₇H₁₅I₃O₃: C, 42.22; H, 1.97. Found: C, 42.46; H, 2.02.

References

1. I. Elghamry, *Synthesis*, 2003, **15**, 2301.
2. H. M. Colquhoun, F. Arico and D. J. Williams, *Chem. Commun.*, 2001, 2574.

(ii) ORTEP plot of [1+2] solid solution

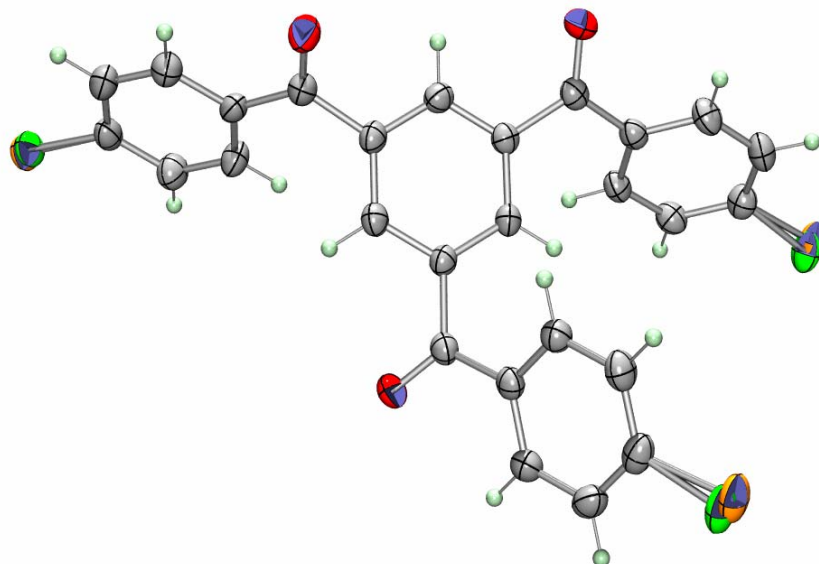


Figure 1. ORTEP plot of solid solution (**1+2**) drawn at 50% probability level for non-H atoms. The occupancies of Br (orange) and Cl (green) atoms are 55% and 45%, respectively.

(iii) Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

DSC was performed using a TA instruments 2010 DSC Ramp module. The sample was placed in crimped but vented aluminum pan and heated from 30 – 250 °C at a rate of 1 °C min⁻¹ under dry nitrogen.

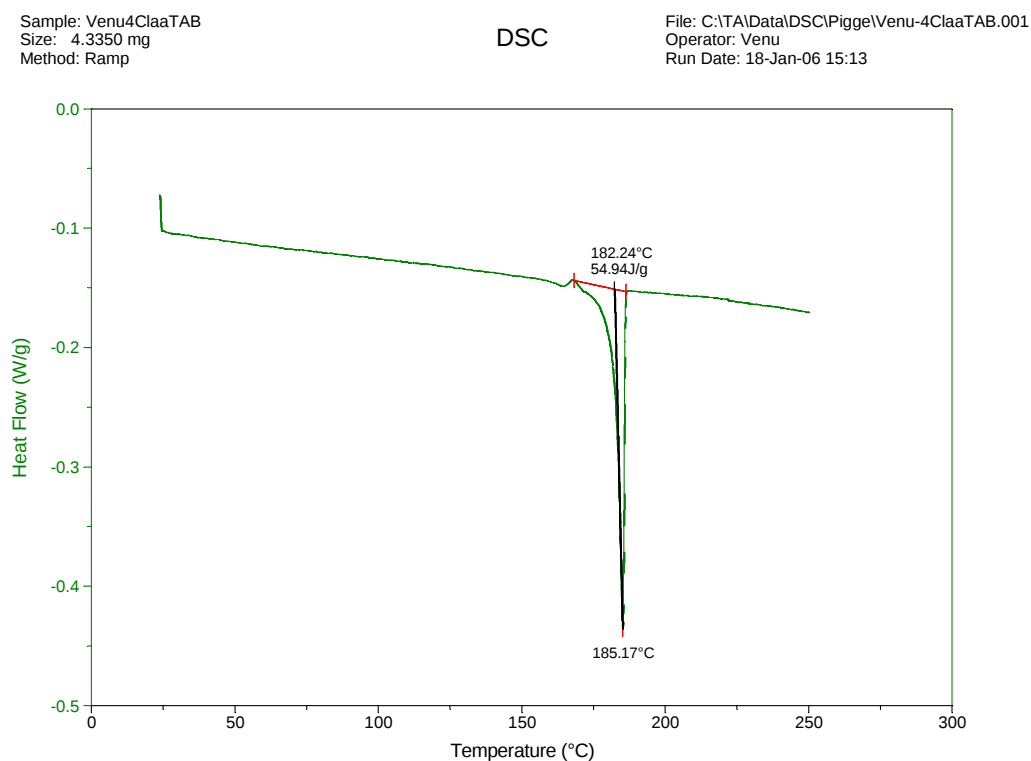


Figure 2. DSC trace of amorphous (4-chloro)TAB **1** obtained after the purification by column chromatography. Thermogram shows the presence of form A exclusively.

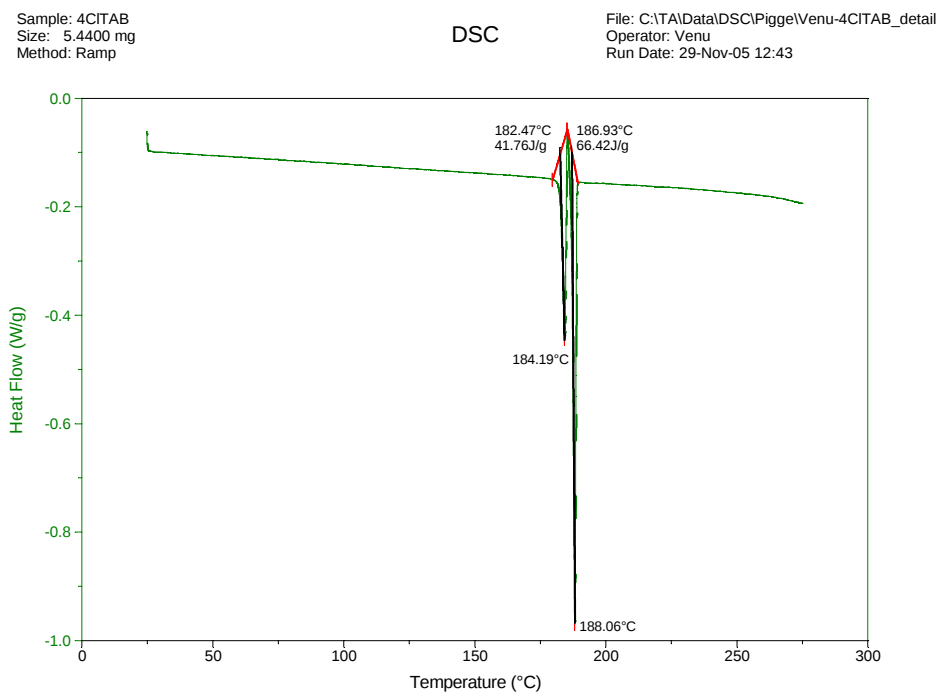


Figure 3. DSC trace of **1** (dimorphic mixture).

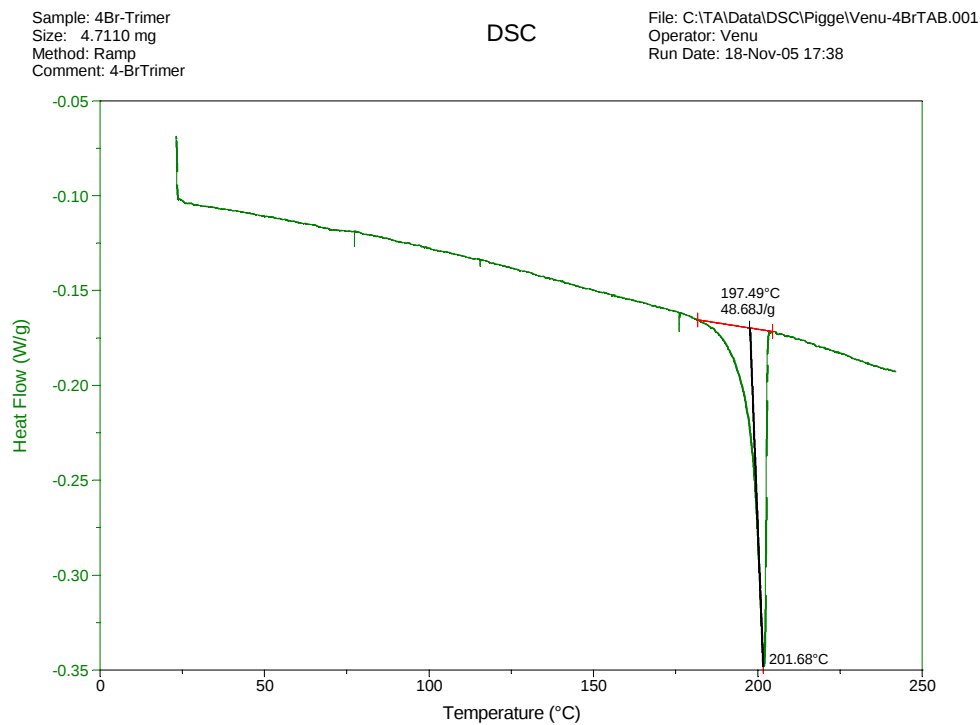


Figure 4. DSC trace of (4-bromo)TAB **2**.

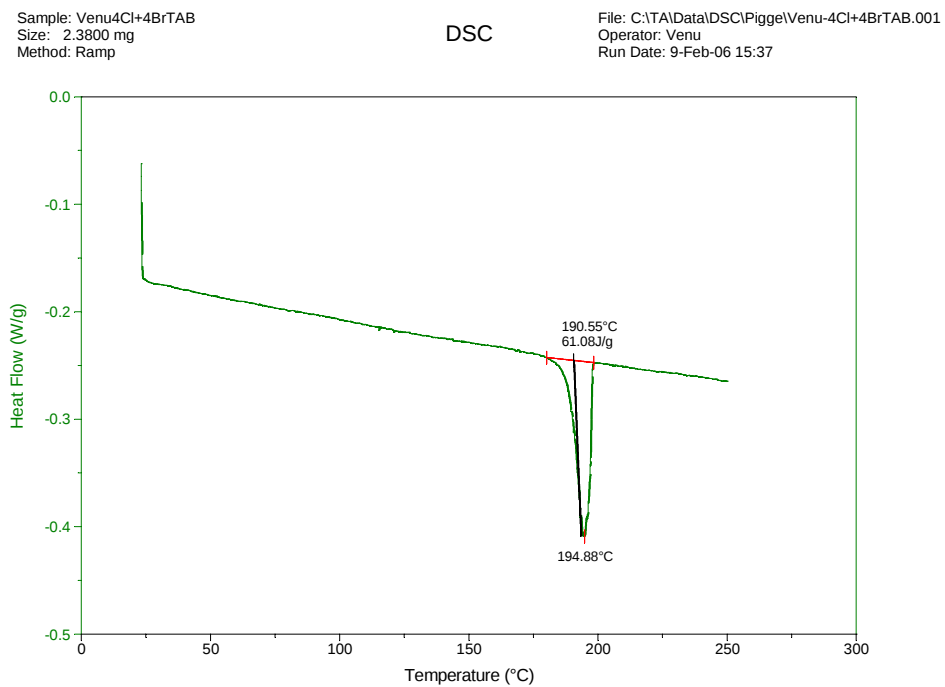


Figure 5. DSC thermogram of **1+2** solid solution.

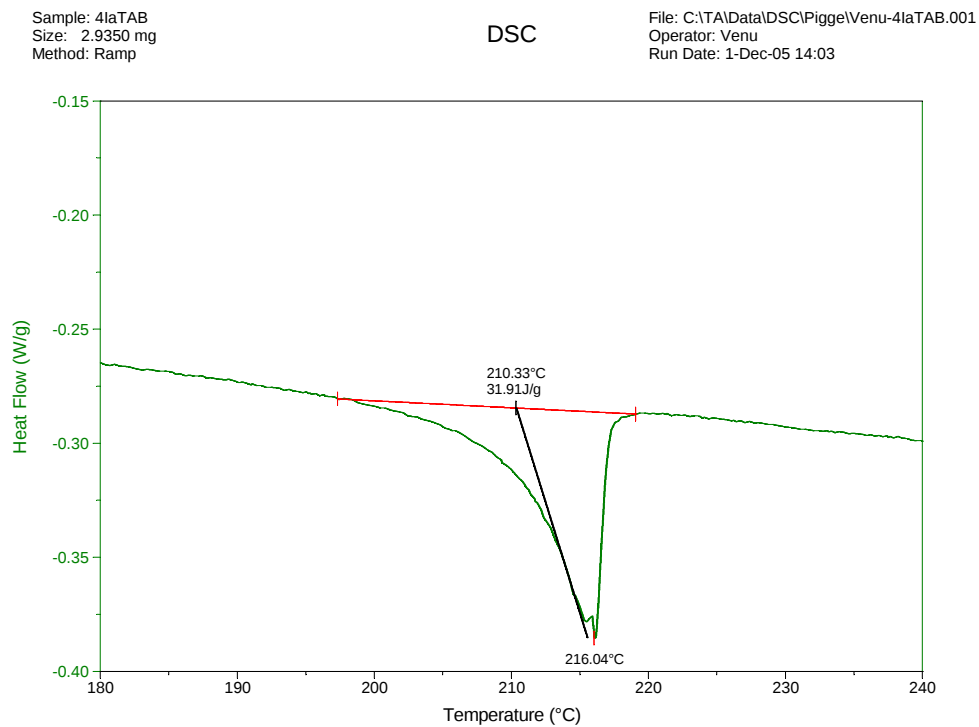


Figure 6. DSC thermogram of (4-iodo)TAB **3**.

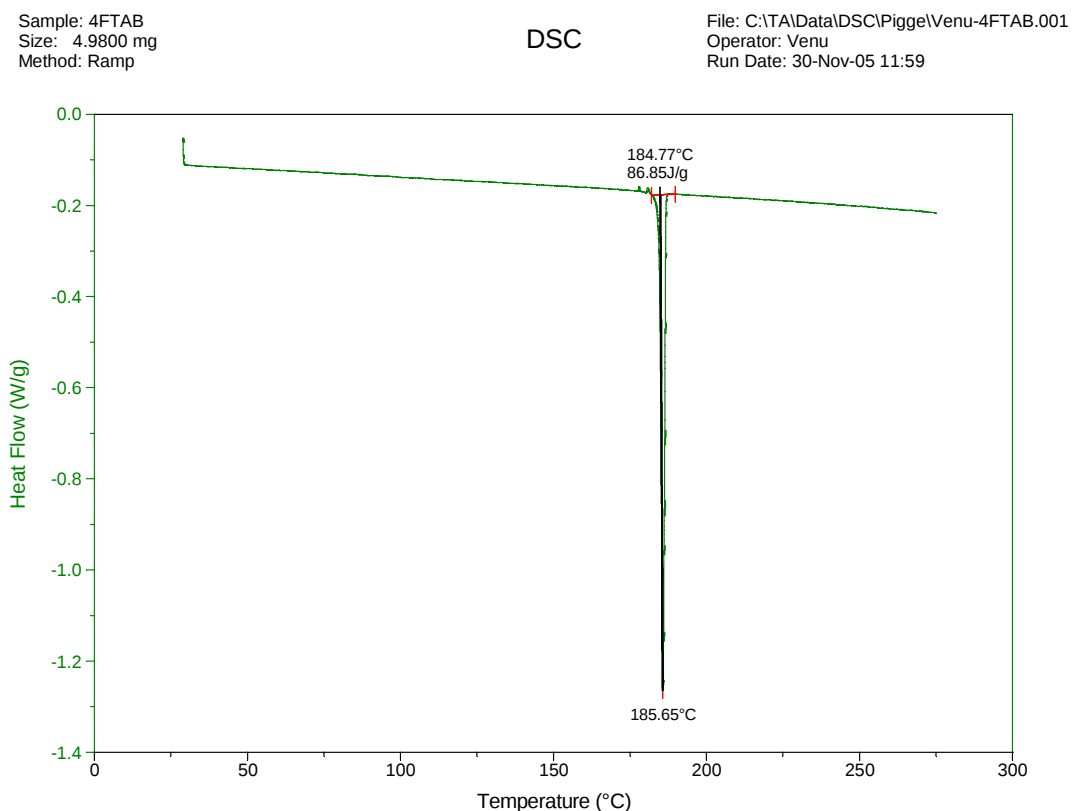


Figure 7. DSC trace of (4-fluoro)TAB **4**.

(iv) X-Ray powder diffraction (PXRD)

X-ray powder diffraction data were recorded on a Siemens D5000 diffractometer using Cu K α X-radiation at 50 kV and 30 mA. Diffraction patterns were collected over a range of 5 - 45° 2θ at a scan rate of 1° 2θ min⁻¹. The software Powder Cell 2.3 was used for Rietveld refinement (N. Kraus and G. Nolze, *POWDER CELL*, version 2.3; Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing: Berlin, Germany, 2000).

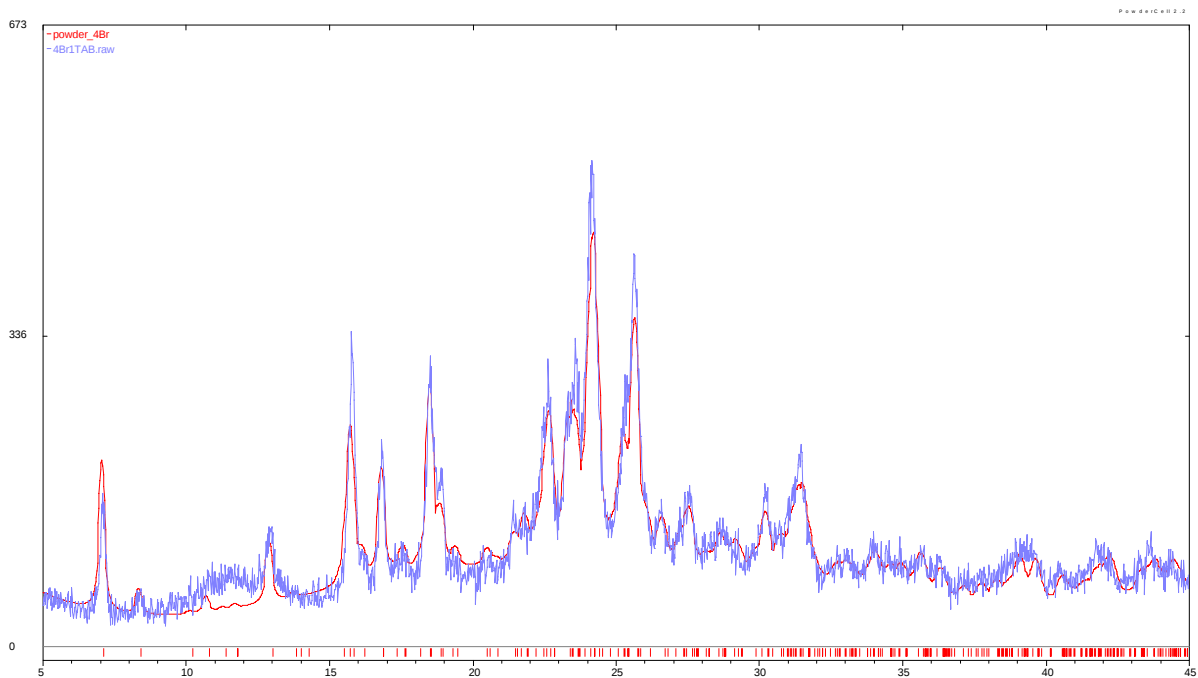


Figure 4. Comparison of Rietveld simulated (red) and experimental (violet) powder patterns for (4-bromo)TAB 2.

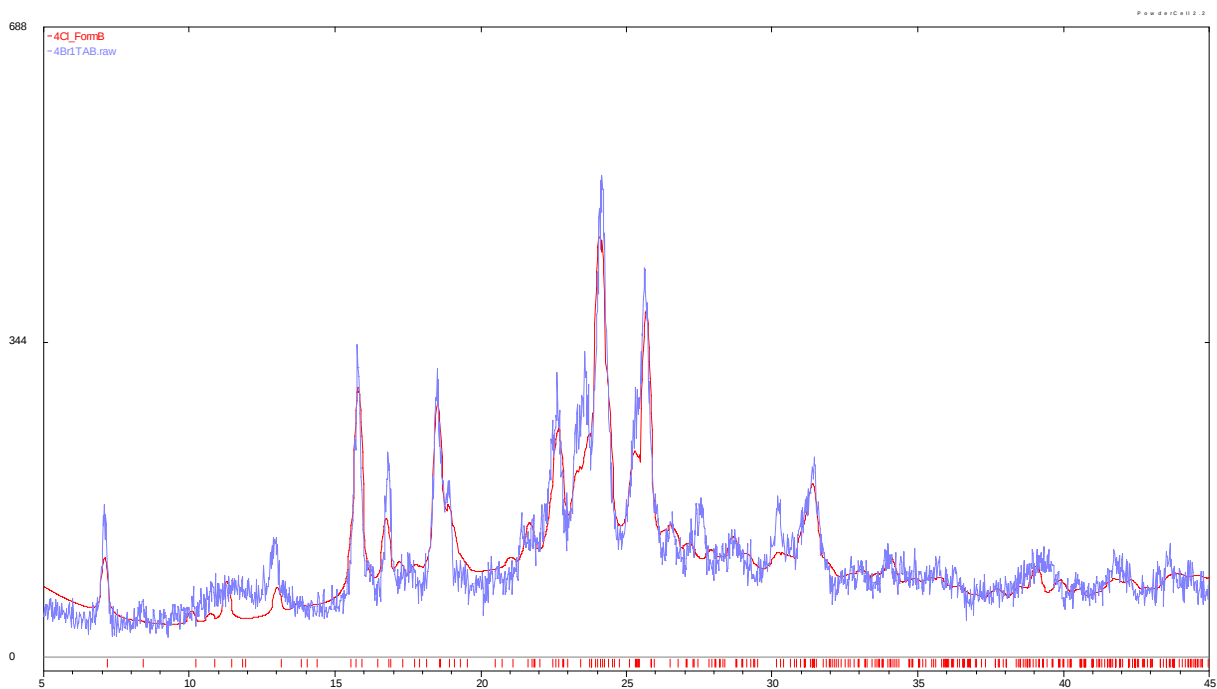


Figure 5. Comparison of Rietveld simulated (red) and experimental (violet) powder patterns for (4-chloro)TAB 1 (form B).

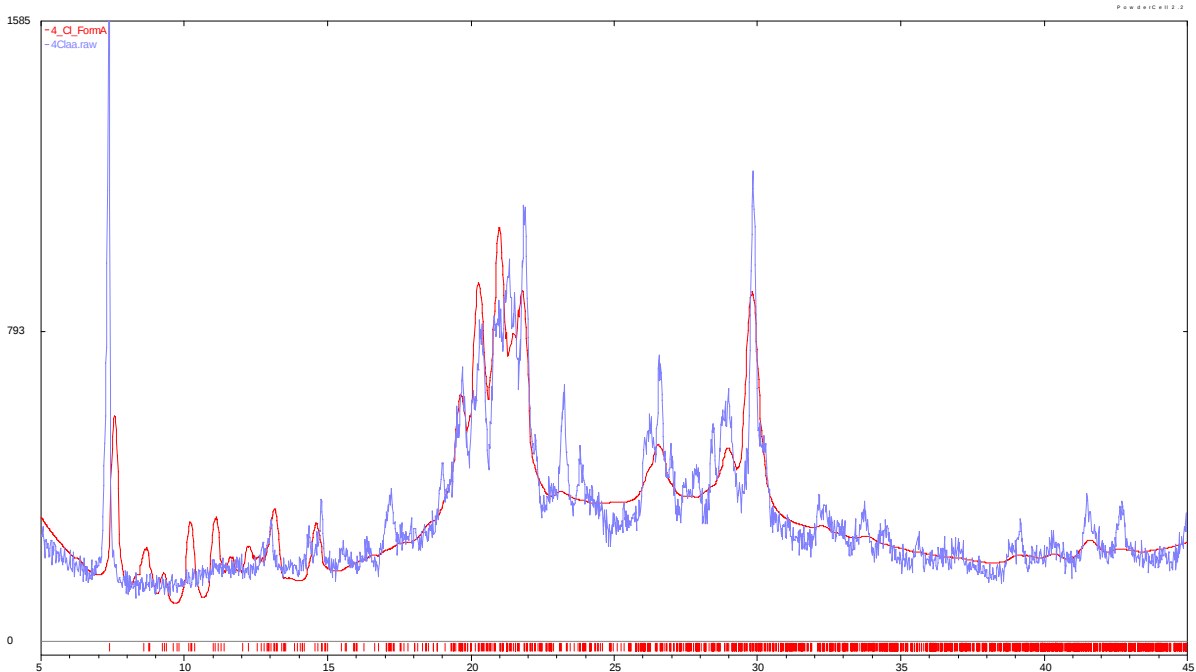


Figure 6. Comparison of Rietveld simulated (red) and experimental (violet) powder patterns for (4-chloro)TAB **1** (form A). Experimental data collected on amorphous material obtained from column chromatography.

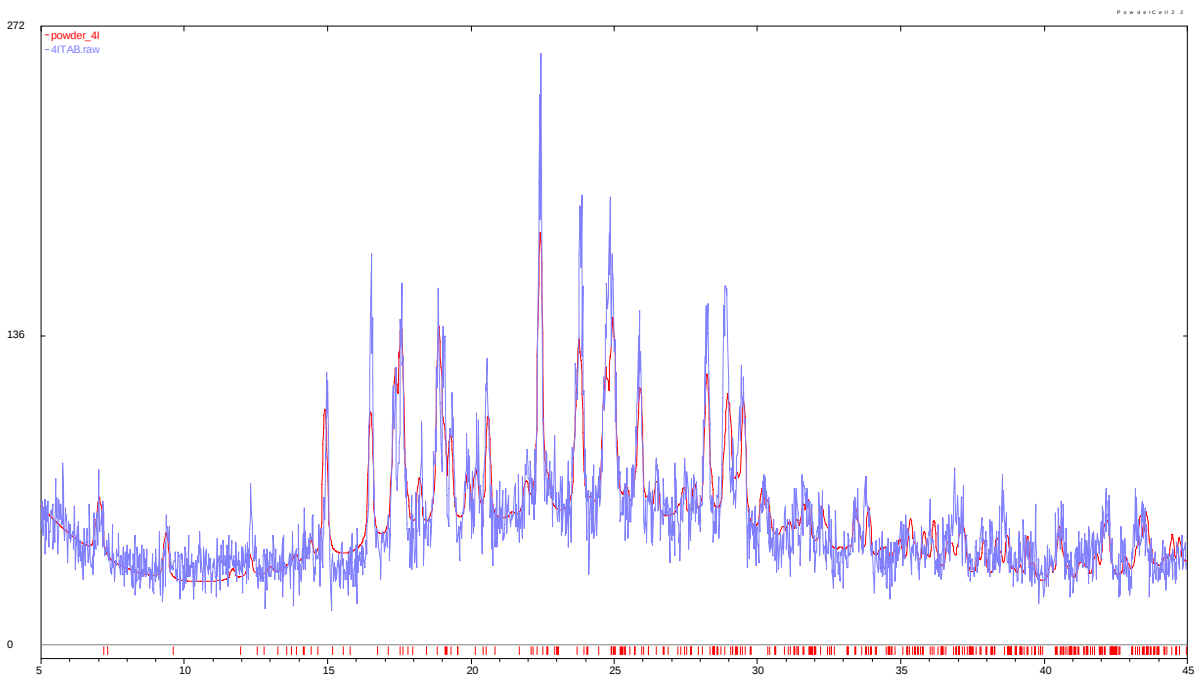


Figure 7. Comparison of Rietveld simulated (red) and experimental (violet) powder patterns for (4-iodo)TAB **3**.

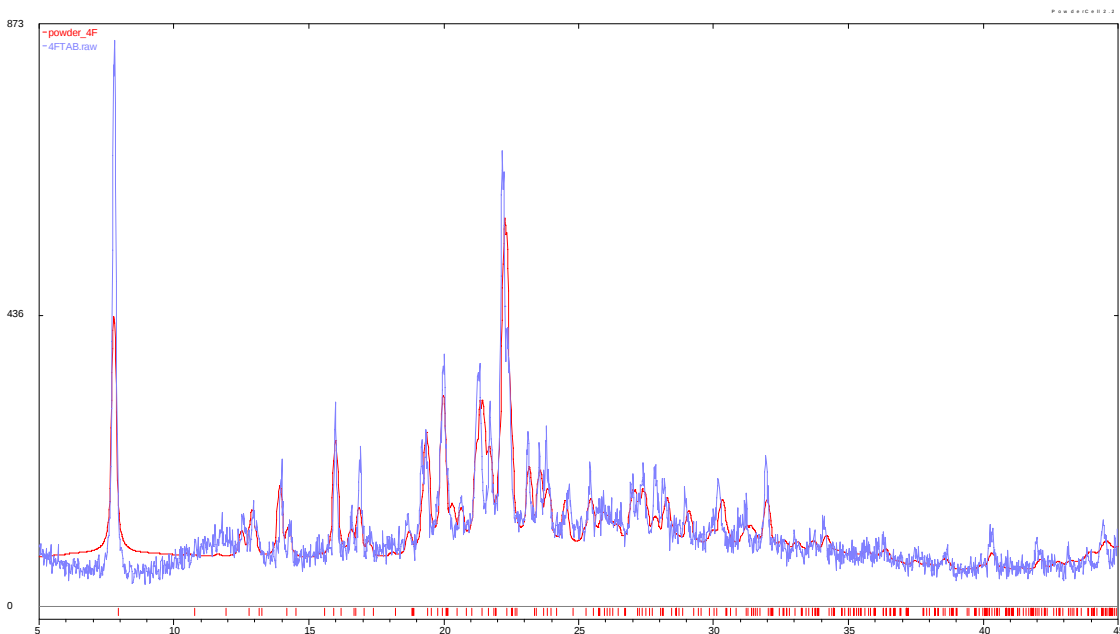


Figure 8. Comparison of Rietveld simulated (red) and experimental (violet) powder patterns for (4-fluoro)TAB **4**.

(v) Determination of unit cell similarity index

Table 1. Lattice parameters after orthogonalisation are the following

compound	<i>a</i> [Å]	<i>b</i> [Å]	<i>c</i> [Å]
1	8.48114	11.0109	12.4306
2	8.56813	10.9684	12.6573
(1+2)	8.49821	10.9473	12.5738

Unit cell similarity Index (II) = 0.0085 for **2** in relation to **1**.

Unit cell similarity Index (II) = 0.0054 for **2** in relation to the solid solution (**1+2**).

A value of zero indicates an exact unit cell match. For a thorough discussion, see: L. Fábián and A. Kálmán, *Acta Crystallogr.*, 1999, **B55**, 1099.

(vi) CSD search of C–H···F interactions

A search of the CSD (Version 5.27 / Conquest 1.8, January 2006) for error-free C–F organic, non-polymeric structures with $R < 0.075$ was performed. “No co-ordinates present” structures were excluded from the search. Of the 4039 structures with C–F in the subset, 888 hits with the (6 membered aromatic)C–H···F–C(6 membered aromatic) interactions [distance (d) and angle (θ) range: 2.0–2.8 Å, 120–180°] were found. Data is displayed in the form of a scatter plot (Fig. 9) to show the significance of the C–H···F interactions observed in **4** (2.32 Å, 162°; 2.34, 178 Å).

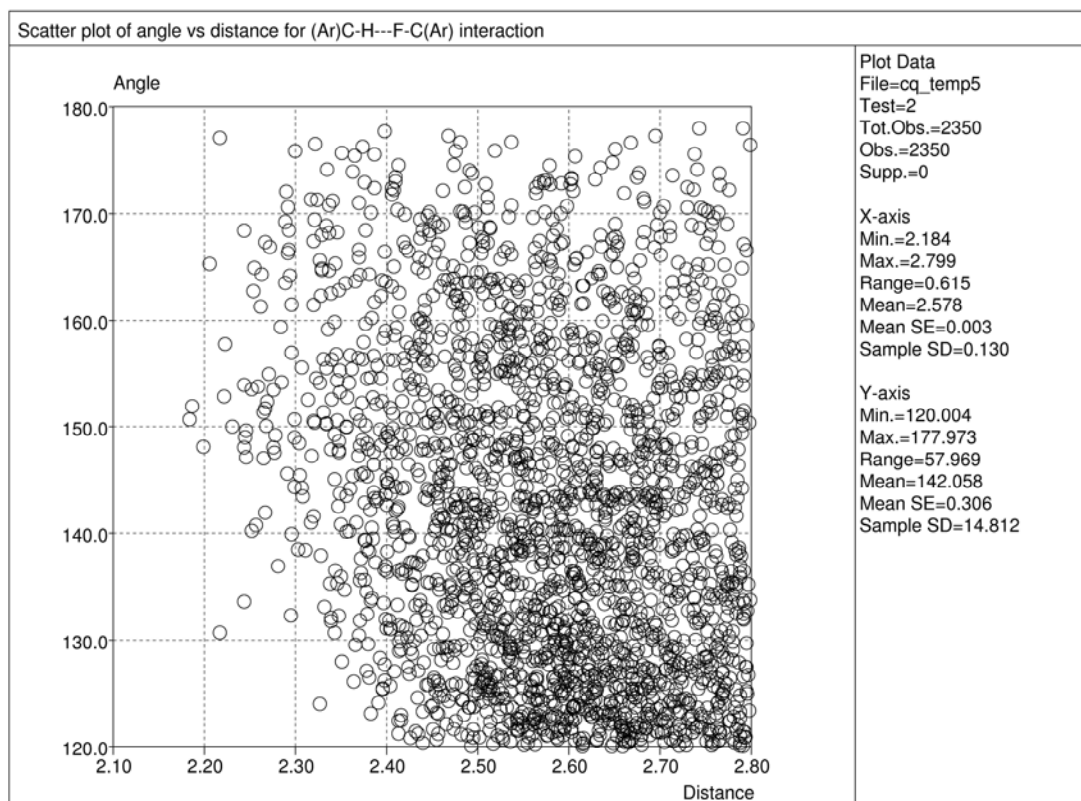


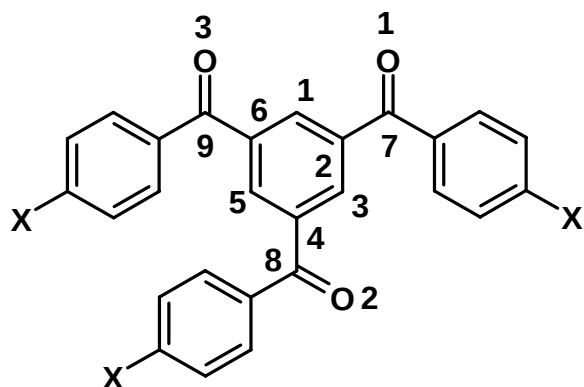
Figure 9. Scatter plot of (Ar)C–H···F–C(Ar) interactions.

(vii) Table 2. Relevant intermolecular interactions for the compounds in this study

Compound	H-bond	<i>d</i> (Å) ^a	<i>D</i> (Å)	<i>θ</i> (deg)
2	C–H...Br	2.75	3.794(5)	162.6
	C–H...O	2.59	3.401(5)	131.5
	C–H...O	2.58	3.445(5)	136.3
	C–Br...O=C	3.105		166.9, 138.5
	C–Br...O=C	3.190		166.5, 134.7
	Br...Br	3.496		146.4
	C–H...π	2.85	3.918	167.7
1+2	C–Br...O=C,	3.054,		165.3, 138.2
	C–Cl...O=C	3.227		167.9, 139.3
	C–Br...O=C,	3.139,		166.3, 135.4
	C–Cl...O=C	3.267		162.5, 132.0
	C–Br...Br–C,	3.296,		148.4,
	C–Cl...Br–C,	3.547,		139.0, 146.5
	C–Br...Cl–C	3.547		146.5, 139.0
	C–H...Br	2.73	3.778(4)	163.0
	C–H...Cl	2.75	3.787	160.8
	C–H...O	2.57	3.415(3)	134.6
	C–H...O	2.58	3.402(3)	132.4
3	I...I (type II)	4.075		153.1, 108.8
	C–I...O=C	3.072		179.0, 138.4
	C–H...O	2.32	3.217(5)	139.3
	C–H...O	2.56	3.417(4)	135.2
	C–H...I	3.11	4.174	166.8
	C–H...π(C=C)	2.78	3.774	152.5
4	C–H...F	2.32	3.369(2)	162.0
	C–H...F	2.34	3.4232(18)	177.9
	C–H...O	2.33	3.2826(18)	145.4
	C–H...O	2.27	3.3322(18)	164.8
	C–H...O	2.48	3.4397(18)	147.5
	C–H...O	2.42	3.4440(19)	156.5
	C–H...π(C=C)	2.82	3.818	153.4

^a C–H distance is neutron normalized to 1.083.

(viii) Torsion angles observed in the (4-halo)TABs



X = Cl, Br, I, F

Compound	$\tau_1(\text{C1-C2-C7-O1})/^\circ$	$\tau_2(\text{C3-C4-C8-O2})/^\circ$	$\tau_3(\text{C5-C6-C9-O3})/^\circ$
1 (Form A)	119.3(2)	26.3(3)	37.6(2)
2	127.2(6)	37.7(6)	33.4(4)
1+2	127.2(3)	37.2(3)	32.8(2)
3	161.9(5)	27.9(5)	30.3(3)
4	24.41(18)	144.04(18)	24.90(14)