# Trimeric liquid crystals assembled using both hydrogen and halogen bonding

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#### **Electronic Supplementary Information**

Crystals 2-6 and 4-1 had data collected on Bruker SMART<sup>1</sup> Apex X-ray diffractometer at 110 K, controlled by Bruker SMART and integrated using Bruker SAINT+ software,<sup>2</sup> whilst crystal **3** had data collected on a Bruker Nonius KappaCCD Area Detector at the window of a Bruker Nonius FR591 rotating anode driven by COLLECT<sup>3</sup> and DENZO<sup>4</sup> software at 120 K. All the structures were determined in SHELXS-97<sup>5</sup> and refined using SHELXL-97<sup>6</sup> with full-matrix least squares on  $F^2$ . All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. For 2-6 and 4-1, the hydrogens were placed using a riding model except for the hydroxyl hydrogen which was placed by difference map after all other atoms were located. For **3** the hydrogen atoms were found by difference map and allowed to refine isotropically.

### **Crystal Data for 2-6**

*Crystal data for* **2**-6: C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>47</sub>F<sub>4</sub>IN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>;  $M = 854.74 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ; T = 110(2) K;  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å; triclinic, space group *P*-1; a = 10.4105(10), b = 10.9417(11), c = 19.4274(19) Å;  $\alpha = 75.531(2)$ ,  $\beta = 78.768(2)$ ,  $\gamma = 66.626(2)$ ; V = 1955.5(3) Å<sup>3</sup>; Z = 2;  $\rho_{calc} = 1.452$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>;  $\mu$ (Mo-K<sub>a</sub>) = 0.880 mm<sup>-1</sup>; F(000) = 876; crystal size =  $0.38 \times 0.10 \times 0.06$  mm. A total of 19211 reflections were collected (1.09  $\leq \theta \leq 28.31^{\circ}$ ) of which 9443 were independent ( $R_{int} = 0.0281$ ). The structure was solved using SHELXS-97 and refined using SHELXL-97 with full-matrix least squares on  $F^2$ , 499 parameters, GoF = 1.117,  $R_1[I > 2\sigma(I_0)] = 0.0442$ , w $R_2[I > 2\sigma(I_0)] = 0.1159$ ;  $R_1$  (all reflections) = 0.0579, w $R_2$  (all reflections) 0.1320; -1.119 <  $\Delta \rho < 1.836$  eÅ<sup>3</sup>. CCDC xxxyyy. For crystallographic data in CIF and other electronic format see DOI: xxxxx.

# **Crystal Data for 3**

Crystal data for **3**: C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>36</sub>F<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>;  $M = 549.61 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ; T = 120(2) K;  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å; triclinic, space group P-1; a = 6.0419(4), b = 14.9401(11), c = 16.9981(13) Å;  $\alpha = 109.712(4)$ ,  $\beta = 99.798(3)$ ,  $\gamma = 101.546(4)^{\circ}$ ; V = = 1367.42(17) Å<sup>3</sup>; Z = 2;  $\rho_{calc} = 1.335$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>;  $\mu$ (Mo-K<sub> $\alpha$ </sub>) = 0.105 mm<sup>-1</sup>; F(000) = 580; crystal size = 0.23 × 0.10 × 0.08 mm<sup>3</sup>. The crystals were stacked plates that gave a slightly smeared diffraction pattern, especially at the higher angles, but was perfectly acceptable to solve, resulting in a high  $R_{int}$  and  $R_1$  (all data). A total of 22968 reflections were collected (2.63  $\leq \theta \leq 27.55^{\circ}$ ) of which 6154 were independent ( $R_{int} = 0.1539$ ). The structure was solved using SHELXS-97 and refined using SHELXL-97 with full-matrix least squares on  $F^2$ , 496 prameters, GoF = 0.913;  $R_1[I>2\sigma(I_0)] = 0.0610$ , w $R_2[I>2\sigma(I_0)] = 0.1034$ ;  $R_1$  (all reflections) = 0.2173, w $R_2$  (all reflections) 0.1406;  $-0.281 < \Delta \rho < 0.258$  eÅ<sup>3</sup>. CCDC xxxyyy. For crystallographic data in CIF and other electronic format see DOI: xxxxx.

# **Crystal Data for 4-1**

*Crystal data for* 4-1: C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>14</sub>F<sub>4</sub>INO<sub>2</sub>; 503.22 g mol<sup>-1</sup>; *T* = 110(2) K;  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å; orthorhombic, space group *P*2<sub>1</sub>2<sub>1</sub>2<sub>1</sub>; *a* = 6.0363(5), *b* = 8.5988(6), *c* = 35.409(3) Å;  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$ ; *V*= 1837.9(3) Å<sup>3</sup>; *Z* = 4;  $\rho_{calc} = 1.819$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>;  $\mu$ (Mo-K<sub> $\alpha$ </sub>) = 1.798 mm<sup>-1</sup>; *F*(000) = 984; crystal size = 0.27 × 0.23 × 0.04 mm<sup>3</sup>. A total of 20820 reflections were collected (2.30  $\leq \theta \leq 30.01^{\circ}$ ) of which 5331 were independent (*R<sub>int</sub>* = 0.0358). The structure was solved using SHELXS-97 and refined using SHELXL-97 with full-matrix least squares on *F*<sup>2</sup>, 277 parameters, *GoF* = 1.134; *R*<sub>1</sub>[I>2 $\sigma$ (*I*<sub>0</sub>)] = 0.0377, w*R*<sub>2</sub>[I>2 $\sigma$ (*I*<sub>0</sub>)] = 0.0841; *R*<sub>1</sub> (all reflections) = 0.0441, w*R*<sub>2</sub> (all reflections) 0.0865; -1.103  $< \Delta \rho < 1.046$  eÅ<sup>3</sup>. CCDC xxxyyy. For crystallographic data in CIF and other electronic format see DOI: xxxxx.

<sup>1</sup> SMART diffractometer control software (v5.625), Bruker-AXS GMBH, Karlsruhe, Germany.

<sup>2</sup> Saint+ integration and absorption-correction software (v6.22), Bruker-AXS GMBH, Karlsruhe, Germany.

<sup>3</sup> Collect: Data collection software, R. Hooft, Nonius B.V., 1998

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<sup>5</sup> G. M. Sheldrick, Acta Cryst. (1990) A46 467-473

<sup>6</sup> G. M. Sheldrick (1997), University of Göttingen, Germany



Representation of the disorder in the structure of 4-1



Helical arrangement in the structure of **4**-1.