Supporting Information: Electrostatic matching in phase IV of chloroiodomethane:

a new aggregation pattern in the isostructural classes of dihalomethanes

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Figure S1. The electrostatic potential mapped on the molecular surface of CH_2CII : the red-to-blue colour scale ranges from -58.66 to 118.56 kJ/mol, respectively.



Figure S2. Four layers of CH₂CII phase IV molecules viewed along a. In the lower three layers molecules are presented as a van der Waals spheres while in the upper layer molecules are shown as a ellipsoid-and-stick models with short halogen…halogen and H…halogen intermolecular interactions indicated with dashed lines. The displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 50% probability level.



Figure S3. Comparison of CH₂CII phase III (a) and IV (b) packing viewed along *b*. Six layers of CH₂CII molecules perpendicular to *b* are represented as a van der Waals spheres models. The gaps present in molecular arrangement in less dense packed CH₂CII phase IV are clearly visible in (b).



Figure S4. The crystal structure of CH_2CII phase IV measured at 180 K/0.10 MPa viewed along *b*. Shortest intermolecular halogen…halogen and H…halogen distances are indicated as dashed lines. The displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 50% probability level.



Figure S5. Distance-distance plot of shortest intermolecular distances (Å) present in the structures of CH₂CII phases III (13 K/0.10 MPa; B. H. Torrie, O. S. Binbrek and R. von Dreele, *Mol. Phys.*, 1993, **79**, 869) and IV (180 K/0.10 MPa; this work). Black, orange, blue, green, red and purple lines represent the sums of van der Waals radii of two H, H and Cl, H and I, two Cl, I and Cl, two I atoms, respectively.



Figure S6. Two layers of CH₂CII molecules with the same polarization viewed along c. Shortest intermolecular halogen…halogen and H…halogen distances are indicated as dashed lines. The displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 50% probability level.



Figure S7. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) thermograph for CH_2CII (9.05 mg) performed in the 300–100 K range with a rate of 1 K·min⁻¹. The arrows indicate the directions of temperature changes, and the inset expands the indicated signal range.



Figure S8. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) thermograph for CH_2CII (9.05 mg) performed in the 300–100 K range with a rate of 10 K·min⁻¹. The arrows indicate the directions of temperature changes, and the inset expands the indicated signal range.

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	$U_{ m eq}/U_{iso}$	
0.10 MPa/180 K					
I1	6209(1)	4482(2)	3684(1)	612(3)	
Cl1	7054(4)	7656(6)	4995(1)	491(6)	
C1	7805(18)	5049(24)	4478(5)	487(26)	
H11	7889	3331	4706	585	
H12	8922	5537	4336	585	
I2	9123(1)	4762(2)	2236(1)	510(3)	
C12	10054(3)	7600(5)	895(1)	465(6)	
C2	10690(15)	4998(21)	1444(8)	491(29)	
H21	11828	5376	1580	589	
H22	10692	3231	1235	589	

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for CrystEngComm This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2009 **Table S1.** Atomic coordinates ('10⁴), U_{eq} and U_{iso} (Å^{2.}10⁴) for CH₂CII in phase IV at 0.10 MPa.

Table S2. Lattice parameters, calculated densities and the shortest of I---I and Cl---Cl intermolecular interactions compared for CH₂ClI phases III and IV.

	CD ₂ CII phase III at 13 K ^a	CH ₂ ClI phase III at 1.10 GPa ^b	CH ₂ ClI phase IV at 180 K ^c
Lattice parameters (Å)			
a	6.383(4)	6.315(1)	7.967(2)
b	6.706(1)	6.562(1)	4.870(1)
С	8.867(4)	8.693(2)	21.351(4)
Cell volume (Å ³)	379.55	360.2(1)	828.4(3)
Molecular volume ($Å^3$)	94.89	90.05	103.55
D_x (g cm ⁻³)	3.086	3.252	2.828
I…I	3.931(2)	3.852(1)	3.867(1)
Cl…Cl	3.531(1)	3.482(1)	3.510(4)

^a B. H. Torrie, O. S. Binbrek and R. von Dreele, *Mol. Phys.*, 1993, **79**, 869; ^b M. Podsiadło and A. Katrusiak, *J. Phys. Chem. B*, 2008, **112**, 5355; ^c This work.

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Table S3. Selected bond lengths (Å), angles (°) and intermolecular contact	ts (Å) for the structure of
CH ₂ ClI phase IV determined at 0.10 MPa/180 K.	

molecular dimensions		intermolecular contacts		
		$I1\cdots I2^{i}$ (Å)	3.8672(14)	
C1-H11(12) (Å)	0.97	$\angle C1-I1\cdots I2^{i}$ (°)	105.8(4)	
C1–Cl1 (Å)	1.784(12)	$\angle I1 \cdots I2^{i} - C2^{i}$ (°)	178.8(3)	
C1–I1 (Å)	2.139(12)	$I1\cdots I2^{j}$ (Å)	4.0722(12)	
∠Cl1–C1–I1 (°)	112.5(6)	$\angle C1-I1\cdots I2^{j}$ (°)	155.6(3)	
∠H11–C1–H12 (°)	107.84	$\angle I1 \cdots I2^{j} - C2^{j}$ (°)	113.3(4)	
Cl1…I1 (Å)	3.268(3)	Cl1…Cl2 ^k (Å)	3.510(4)	
		$\angle C1$ – $Cl1$ ···Cl2 ^k (°)	170.8(5)	
C2-H21(22) (Å)	0.97	$\angle Cl1 \cdots Cl2^k - C2^k$ (°)	90.5(5)	
C2–Cl2 (Å)	1.799(13)	Cl1…Cl2 ^l (Å)	3.547(4)	
C2–I2 (Å)	2.104(13)	$\angle C1$ – $Cl1$ ··· $Cl2^{1}$ (°)	90.0(4)	
∠Cl2–C2–I2 (°)	113.3(5)	$\angle Cl1\cdots Cl2^{l}-C2^{l}$ (°)	167.3(4)	
∠H21–C2–H22 (°)	107.74	$I1 \cdots Cl1^m (\text{\AA})$	4.398(3)	
Cl2…I2 (Å)	3.264(3)	$I2\cdots Cl2^{n}$ (Å)	4.512(3)	
		H11…I1° (Å)	3.6937	
		H12…I1 ^p (Å)	3.3379	
		H21…I2 ^p (Å)	3.3030	
		H22…I2° (Å)	3.7643	
		H11…Cl1 ^m (Å)	2.9084	
		H12···Cl1 ^{p} (Å)	2.9969	
		H21···Cl2 ^{p} (Å)	3.1168	
		H22···Cl2 ^m (Å)	2.8817	

Symmetry codes: (ⁱ) x, y, z; (^j) -0.5+x, 0.5-y, z; (^k) 1.5-x, 0.5+y, 0.5+z; (^l) 1.5-x, -0.5+y, 0.5+z; (^m) x, y-1, z; (ⁿ) -0.5+x, 1.5-y, z; (^o) 0.5+x, 0.5-y, z; (^p) 0.5+x, 1.5-y, z.