

Supplementary Information

for

The Crystal Structures and Melting Point Properties of Isonicotinamide Cocrystals with Alkanediacids $\text{HO}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_2)_{n-2}\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ $n=7-9$

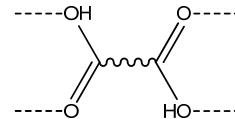
Laura J. Thompson, Raja S. Voguri, Louise Male & Maryjane Tremayne

Melting point, density and packing fractions for the pure alkanediacids, 1:1 and 2:1 isonicotinamide:alkanediacid cocrystals discussed in this paper.

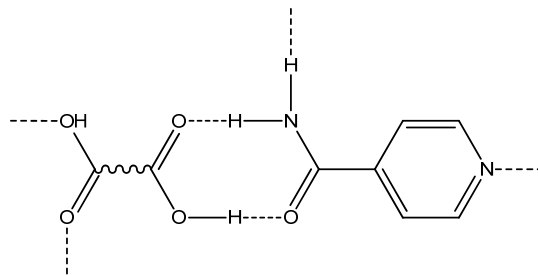
An indicator of relative intermolecular hydrogen-bond strength in each material is given by the total H...A and average H...A distance quantified by the hydrogen bonds indicated within each supramolecular building block as shown below. This information has only been provided for materials that are isostructural as indicated by the isostructural groups a) to e) below:

- a) pure even alkanediacids: succinic, adipic, suberic & sebacic acid
- b) pure odd alkanediacids: glutaric, pimelic & azelaic acid
- c) 1:1 isonicotinamide cocrystals with even diacids - adipic & suberic acid
- d) 1:1 isonicotinamide cocrystals with odd diacids - pimelic & azelaic acid
- e) 2:1 isonicotinamide cocrystals with even diacids - oxalic, succinic & adipic acid

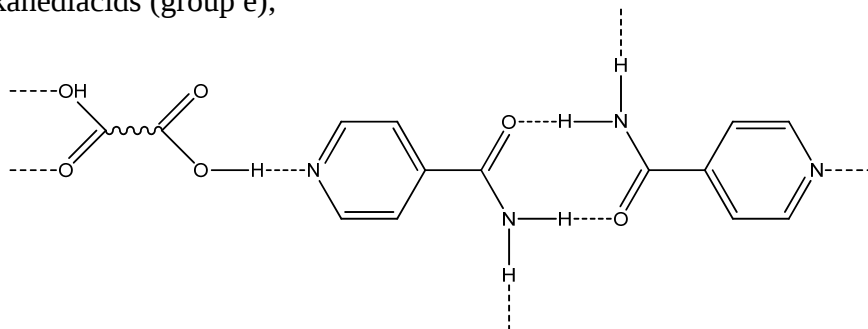
Scheme 1: The supramolecular building block within the chains of both odd and even pure alkanediacids (groups a and b); 4 hydrogen bonds.



Scheme 2: The supramolecular building block within the chains of 1:1 isonicotinamide cocrystals with both odd and even pure alkanediacids (groups c and d); 6 hydrogen bonds.



Scheme 3: The supramolecular building block within the chains of 2:1 isonicotinamide cocrystals with even pure alkanediacids (group e); 9 hydrogen bonds.



[illegible]