Electronic Supporting Information

A dual-synthon in pyridinium chloride: formation of ladder-like and columnar motifs through hydrogen bonds and cation- π interactions

Shinji Yamada,* Nodoka Sako, Mai Okuda and Atsuko Hozumi

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Ochanomizu University, 2-1-1 Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-8610, Japan

Contents

- **Table S1**Distances and angles of intermolecular hydrogen bonds in the crystal 1b
- **Table S2**Distances and angles of intermolecular hydrogen bonds in the crystal 1c
- **Table S3**Results of a CSD search for styrylpyridinium chloride.
- Fig. S1 Thermogravimetric analysis of 1b.
- Fig. S2 Thermogravimetric analysis of 1c.
- Fig. S3 Crystal structure of 2.
- Fig. S4 Crystal structure of 3.
- Fig. S5 Crystal structure of 4.
- Fig. S6 Hydrogen bond network of 4
- Fig. S7 Crystal structure of 5.

D-H···A ^a (Å)	D…A (Å)	H…A (Å)	∠DHA (deg)
$N2^i - H2^i \cdots Cl^i$	3.087(5)	2.218	169.48
C5-H1…Cl1	3.547(6)	2.726	145.1
C15-H15…Cl1	3.673(5)	2.804	152.52
N1-H1…Cl2	3.032(4)	2.201	157.04
C1 ⁱⁱ -H1 ⁱⁱ …Cl2	3.488(6)	2.789	136.28
C19 ⁱ -H19 ⁱ …Cl2	3.543(6)	2.637	159.82
$C15^{i}$ -H15 ⁱ ···Cl1 ⁱ	3.673(5)	2.804	152.52
C1-H1···Cl2 ⁱⁱ	3.488(6)	2.789	136.28
N1 ⁱⁱ -H1 ⁱⁱ ···Cl2 ⁱⁱ	3.032(4)	2.201	157.04
N2- H1····Cl1 ⁱ	3.087(5)	2.218	169.48

Table S1. Distances and angles of intermolecular hydrogen bonds in the crystal 1b.

^a Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

(i) -X+1,-Y+1,-Z+2; (ii) -X+2,-Y+1,-Z+2

Table S2. Distances	and angles of i	ntermolecular	hydrogen	bonds in t	the crystal	1c.
	\mathcal{O}		1 0		-	

D-H···A ^a (Å)	D…A (Å)	H···A (Å)	∠DHA (deg)
$N2^i$ -H2 ⁱ ···Cl ⁱ	3.027(5)	2.235	149.69
C5-H5 ···Cl ⁱ	3.416(7)	2.778	125.43
$C15^i \text{ -}H15^i \cdots Cl1^{iii}$	3.380(8)	2.643	134.82
N1-H1···Cl2 ^{iv}	3.076(5)	2.241	158.37
C12-H12····Cl2 ^{iv}	3.587(8)	2.673	161.71
$N2^i$ -H 2^i ···Cl 1^i	3.027(5)	2.235	149.69
C15-H15····Cl ⁱ	3.380(8)	2.643	134.82
N12-H12···Cl2 ^v	3.076(5)	2.241	158.37
$C19^{i}$ -H19 ⁱ ···Cl2 ^{iv}	3.599(8)	2.864	134.94
C1-H1···Cl2 ^v	3.587(8)	2.673	161.71

^a Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

(i) X+2,Y,Z; (ii) -X+3,-Y+1,-Z; (iii) -X+1,-Y,-Z; (iv) X+1,Y,Z; (v) -X+2,-Y+1,-Z

Refcode	R	H ₂ O(equiv)	Туре	Column type
EQOSOT ¹⁾	Н	3	close to III	head-to-tail
EQOTAG ¹⁾	4-CF3	3	close to III	head-to-tail
EQOTEK ¹⁾	3,5-diCl	0	IV	head-to-head
EQOTIO ¹⁾	perfluoro	0	close to IV	head-to-head
EQOTUA ¹⁾	4-F	3	close to III	head-to-tail
EQOVEM ¹⁾	4-C1	2	close to III	head-to-tail
EQOVOW ¹⁾	4-Br	2	III	head-to-tail
EQOWAJ ¹⁾	4-I	2	III	head-to-tail
EQOWIR ¹⁾	4-MeO	2.67+(0.33HCl)	close to III	head-to-tail
UYAPIU ²⁾	Н	2	III	head-to-tail
YINTUL ³⁾	Naphthyl	3	III	head-to-tail

Table S3. Results of CSD search for styrylpyridinium chloride.



References

- 1) B. Mondal, B. Captain and V. Ramamurthy, *Photochem. Photobiol. Sci.*, 2011, 10, 891.
- 2) S. Yamada, N. Uematsu and K. Yamashita, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2007, 129, 12100.
- 3) S. Yamada and Y. Nojiri, Chem. Commun., 2011, 47, 9143.



Fig. S1. Thermogravimetric analysis of 1b.



Fig. S2. Thermogravimetric analysis of 1c.



Fig. S3 Crystal structure of **2**. (a) Top view of the packing structure. The 2D sheet motif contains dual-synthons, A and B. (b) Side view of the column with a head-to-head arrangement



Fig. S4 Crystal structure of **3**. (a) Top view of the packing structure. The 2D sheet motif contains dual-synthons A and B. (b) Side view of the column with a head-to-tail arrangement.



Fig. S5 Crystal structure of **4**. (a) Top view of the packing structure. The 2D sheet motif contains dual-synthons A and B. (b) Side view of the column with a head-to-tail arrangement.



Fig. S6 Hydrogen bonds of a chloride ion of 4



Fig. S7 Crystal structure of **5**. (a) Top view of the packing structure. The 2D sheet motif contains dual-synthons A and B. (b) Side view of the column with a head-to-tail arrangement.