Supplementary Information

Halogen bonding in chloroiodates(III)

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Scheme S1. Reaction schematics and cations utilized in this work.

Synthesis of 1–5

0.20 mmol of corresponding pyridine iodide (47 mg in **1** and **2**, 51 mg in **3**, 50 mg in **4** and **5**) were dissolved in 7 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid with heating to 60 °C. Then gaseous chlorine was bubbled through the solutions until all reactants were dissolved. Resulting mixtures were slowly cooled to room temperature. Within 24 hours, yellow crystalline precipitates formed in all experiments.

Synthesis of 6

44 mg (0.10 mmol) of 1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridine diiodide were dissolved in 6 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid with to 60 °C. Then gaseous chlorine was bubbled through the solution until all reactants were dissolved. Resulting mixture was slowly cooled to room temperature. Within 24 hours, yellow crystals formed.

Synthesis of 7

37 mg (0.20 mmol) of 1,2-bis(4–pyridil)ethane were dissolved in 5 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid upon heating up to 60 °C. Then 51 mg (0.20 mmol) of I_2 were added into solution followed by addition of 2 mL of CH₃CN. Gaseous chlorine was bubbled through the mixture until all iodine was oxidized. Resulting solution was cooled to room temperature. Upon slow evaporation of solvents (CH₃CN at most) within 24 hours yellow crystals formed.

Synthesis of 8

53 mg (0.20 mmol) of trimethylethylammonium iodide were dissolved in 6 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid upon heating to 60 °C. Then gaseous chlorine was bubbled through the solution until all reactants were dissolved. Mixture was slowly cooled to room temperature. After 6 hours, yellow crystals formed.

Synthesis of 9

44 mg (0.22 mmol) of tetramethylammonium iodide were dissolved in 5 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid upon heating to 60 °C. Then gaseous chlorine was bubbled through the solution until all reactants were dissolved. Mixture was slowly cooled to room temperature. After 6 hours, yellow crystals formed.

Compound	C, H, N, calculated/found, %	Yield, %
1	22.4, 2.7, 3.7/22.1, 2.6, 3.6	86
2	22.4, 2.7, 3.7/22.4, 2.5, 3.7	82
3	18.2, 1.8, 3.5/18.0, 1.7, 3.5	-
4	-	-
5	_	_
6	20.0, 2.0, 3.9/20.1, 2.0, 3.8	78

Table S1. Elemental analysis data and yields for 1–9.

7	_	_
8	26.8, 3.5, 3.5/26.9, 3.6, 3.5	80
9	_	-

The single crystal X-ray diffraction data for **2–7** were collected with a Bruker D8 Venture diffractometer with a CMOS PHOTON III detector and IµS 3.0 source (Mo K α radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å, ϕ - and ω -scans). Data reduction was performed routinely via Apex3 suite (*Apex3, SADABS 2016/2*; Publisher: Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, WI, USA, 2017.). The data for **1** and **8–9** were collected with an Agilent Xcalibur diffractometer equipped with an area AtlasS2 detector (graphite monochromator, λ (MoK α) = 0.71073 Å, ω -scans). Data reduction was performed routinely via the CrysAlisPro program package. The crystal structures were solved by SHELXT and refined by the full-matrix least squares technique (SHELXL 2017/1) with Olex2 GUI (2009). Atomic displacements for non-hydrogen atoms were refined in harmonic anisotropic approximation. Hydrogen atoms were were refined in the geometrically calculated positions. The structures of **1–9** were deposited to the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC), No. 2257393-2257401. Details are given in Tables S2-S3.

Identification code	1	2	3	4	5
CCDC number	2257393	2257394	2257395	2257396	2257397
Empirical formula	C ₇ H ₁₀ ICl ₄ N	C ₇ H ₁₀ ICl ₄ N	C ₆ H ₇ ICl ₄ N	C ₈ H ₁₂ ICl ₄ N	C ₈ H ₁₂ ICl ₄ N
Formula weight	376.86	376.86	397.28	390.89	390.89
Temperature/K	140	150	150	150	150
Space group	P21/c	P21/c	P21	C2/c	P2 ₁ /c
a/Å	8.3175(7)	4.3707(3)	8.2044(2)	17.4476(6)	11.3598(15)
b/Å	9.8500(5)	11.8303(9)	9.6553(3)	9.9715(4)	8.5116(11)
c/Å	7.6668(5)	11.8442(10)	8.2874(2)	7.8504(3)	15.140(2)
α/°	90	90	90	90	90
β/°	101.728(7)	92.985(3)	105.887(1)	102.600(1)	110.486(4)
γ/°	90	90	90	90	90
Volume/Å ³	615.01(8)	611.59(8)	631.42 (3)	1332.91(9)	1371.3(3)
Z	2	2	2	4	4
D _{calc} g/cm ³	2.035	2.046	2.090	1.948	1.893
µ/mm⁻¹	3.43	3.45	3.55	3.17	3.08
F(000)	360	360	376	752	752
Tmin, Tmax	0.726, 1.000	0.628, 0.746	0.683, 0.746	0.679, 0.747	0.574, 0.745
20 range for data	5.002 to 58.054	4.870 to 59.160	5.110 to	4.734 to 67.744	3.828 to 52.822
collection/°			61.042		
Index ranges	-8 ≤ h ≤ 11, -9 ≤ k	-6 ≤ h ≤ 5, -16 ≤	-11 ≤ h ≤ 11, -	-26 ≤ h ≤ 26, -15	-14 ≤ h ≤ 14, -
	≤ 13, -9 ≤ l ≤ 9	k ≤ 12, -15 ≤ l ≤	13 ≤ k ≤ 13, -	≤ k ≤ 15, -11 ≤ l	10 ≤ k ≤ 10, -18
		16	11≤ ≤11	≤ 10	≤ ≤ 18
R _{int}	0.049	0.0317	0.0316	0.0305	0.0590
No. of measured,	2679/1360/1043	6479/1712/147	28732/3847/3	13777/2315/20	13909/2811/23
independent		9	782	21	34
and observed					
[I > 2σ(I)]					

Table S2. Crysta	l data and	structure	refinement	for compo	ounds 1-5 .
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reflections					
Data/restraints/par	1360/18/99	1712/0/62	3847/1/120	2315/0/77	2811/0/131
ameters					
Goodness-of-fit on	1.045	1.040	1.052	1.058	1.031
F ²					
Final R indices	$R_1 = 0.0392, wR_2 =$	$R_1 = 0.0191,$	$R_1 = 0.0145,$	$R_1 = 0.0166,$	R ₁ = 0.0406,
[I>=2σ (I)]	0.0905	wR ₂ = 0.0415	wR ₂ = 0.0336	wR ₂ =0.0351	wR ₂ = 0.0966
R indices [all data]	0.0557	0.0242	0.0150	0.0220	0.0517
(sin θ/λ) _{max} (Å ⁻¹)	0.683	0.695	0.715	0.774	0.626
Largest diff.	1.25/-1.40	0.35/-0.48	0.38/ -0.37	0.42/-0.32	1.39/-1.21
peak/hole/ <i>e</i> /ų					

Table S3. Crystal data and structure refinement for compounds 6-9.

Identification code	6	7	0	٥
	0	7	0	3
	2257398	2257399	2257400	2257401
Empirical formula	$C_{12}H_{14}I_2CI_8N_2$	$C_{12}H_{14}ICI_5N_2$	C ₉ H ₁₄ ICI ₄ N	C ₄ H ₁₂ ICI ₄ N
Formula weight	723.65	490.40	404.91	342.85
Temperature/K	150	150	140	140
Space group	P4 ₂ bc	P-1	P2₁/n	P3 ₂
a/Å	11.5876(8)	7.4887(5)	8.4156(4)	16.4343(5)
b/Å	11.5876(8)	7.6756(5)	16.0769(6)	16.4343(5)
c/Å	16.4371(15)	8.0494(5)	10.9381(4)	11.4451(4)
α/°	90	93.199(2)	90	90
β/°	90	110.363(2)	103.705(4)	90
γ/°	90	95.058(3)	90	120
Volume/Å ³	2207.0(4)	430.22(5)	1437.75(10)	2677.02(19)
Z	4	1	4	9
D _{calc} g/cm ³	2.178	1.893	1.871	1.914
µ/mm⁻¹	3.82	2.63	2.94	3.54
F(000)	1368	238	784	1476
Tmin, Tmax	0.616, 0.746	0.643, 0.746	0.984, 1.000	0.966, 1.000
20 range for data	4.956 to 63.086	5.352 to 59.158	4.594 to 57.568	3.558 to 57.802
collection/°				
Index ranges	-17 ≤ h ≤ 10, -17 ≤ k ≤	-9 ≤ h ≤ 10, -10 ≤ k ≤	-10 ≤ h ≤ 9, -21 ≤	-20 ≤ h ≤ 20, -
	15, -23 ≤ l ≤ 24	10, -11 ≤ ≤ 10	k ≤ 14, -14 ≤ l ≤ 11	21 ≤ k ≤ 13, -14
				≤ ≤ 13
R _{int}	0.0608	0.0258	0.0259	0.0244
No. of measured,	23479/3676/3154	5544/2276/2207	6822/3177/2744	8457/6215/577
independent				6
and observed $[I > 2\sigma(I)]$				
reflections				
Data/restraints/paramete	3676/1/110	2276/0/94	3177/0/140	6215/5/268
rs				
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.027	1.079	1.042	1.017
Final R indices [I>=2 σ (I)]	$R_1 = 0.0300, WR_2 =$	$R_1 = 0.0282$, $wR_2 =$	R ₁ = 0.0281, wR ₂ =	$R_1 = 0.0351,$
	0.0525	0.0619	0.0430	$wR_2 = 0.0606$
R indices [all data]	0.0398	0.0293	0.0366	0.0396
$(\sin \theta / \lambda)_{max} (Å^{-1})$	0.736	0.695	0.677	0.680
Largest diff.	0.39/-0.53	1.40/-0.44	0.58/-0.64	0.77/-0.60
peak/hole/ <i>e</i> /ų				

Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) data for polycrystalline samples of **1–9** were collected with Shimadzu XRD-7000 diffractometer in the Bragg—Brentano geometry (CuK_{α} radiation, Ni – filter) and Bruker Advance powder diffractometer with an energy discriminating Eyger XE T detector (CuK_{α} radiation). The samples were slightly ground with hexane in an agate mortar, and the resulting suspensions were deposited on the polished side of a standard sample holder, and a smooth thin layer being formed after drying. The diffraction patterns of **1–2**, **6**, **8** agree well with those simulated from the single crystal XRD data.



Figure S1. Calculated (black) and experimental (red) PXRD patterns of 1.



Figure S2. Calculated (black) and experimental (red) PXRD patterns of 2.



Figure S3. Calculated (black) and experimental (red) PXRD patterns of 3.



Figure S4. Calculated (black) and experimental (red) PXRD patterns of 6.



Figure S5. Calculated (black) and experimental (red) PXRD patterns of 8.



Figure S6. Halogen bonding between each of three crystallographically independent ICl_4^- anions in compound 9.

Table S4. Halogen bond angles (deg.) between the anions in compound 9
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	I(1)Cl ₄	I(2)Cl ₄	I(3)Cl ₄
I–Cl…I	174.9; 161.2	167.2; 177.1	169.0; 150.8
I–Cl…Cl	168.8; 161.5	170.9; 146.6	169.2; 146.0
I…CI–I	174.9; 150.8	167.2; 161.2	177.1; 169.0

Table S5. Values of the density of all electrons – $\rho(\mathbf{r})$, Laplacian of electron density – $\nabla^2 \rho(\mathbf{r})$ and appropriate λ_2 eigenvalues, energy density – H_b, electron localization function – ELF, potential energy density – V(\mathbf{r}), and Lagrangian kinetic energy – G(\mathbf{r}) (a.u.) at the bond critical points (3, – 1), corresponding to intermolecular interactions Cl…Cl and Cl…I in the X-ray structures **1–9**, and estimated strength for these interactions E_{int} (kcal/mol).

Model structure*	ρ (r)	$ abla^2 ho(\mathbf{r})$	λ ₂	H _b	ELF	∨(r)	G(r)	E _{int} **
	I	<u> </u>	1		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	I	<u> </u>
Cl…Cl 3.563 Å	0.006	0.020	-0.006	0.001	0.020	-0.003	0.004	0.9
Cl…l 3.755 Å	0.007	0.024	-0.007	0.001	0.018	-0.004	0.005	1.2
	I	<u> </u>	2	L		<u> </u>	I	I
Cl…Cl 3.998 Å	0.003	0.008	-0.003	0.001	0.009	-0.001	0.002	0.3
Cl…Cl 3.973 Å	0.004	0.011	-0.004	0.000	0.013	-0.002	0.002	0.6
Cl…l 4.119 Å	0.004	0.014	-0.004	0.001	0.008	-0.002	0.003	0.6
		<u> </u>	3					
Cl…Cl 3.292 Å	0.010	0.035	-0.010	0.002	0.031	-0.005	0.007	1.5
Cl…Cl 3.652 Å	0.006	0.017	-0.006	0.001	0.020	-0.003	0.004	0.9
Cl…l 3.679 Å	0.008	0.029	-0.008	0.001	0.022	-0.005	0.006	1.5
	I	<u> </u>	4		<u> </u>	I	I	1
Cl…Cl 4.074 Å	0.003	0.009	-0.003	0.001	0.008	-0.001	0.002	0.3
Cl…l 3.861 Å	0.005	0.020	-0.005	0.001	0.014	-0.003	0.004	0.9
	I	I	5		L	I	1	1
Cl…Cl 3.887 Å	0.004	0.013	-0.004	0.001	0.015	-0.002	0.003	0.6
Cl…l 3.943 Å	0.005	0.019	-0.005	0.001	0.013	-0.003	0.004	0.9
Cl…l 4.084 Å	0.004	0.015	-0.004	0.001	0.008	-0.002	0.003	0.6
	1	I	6		L	I	1	1
Cl…Cl 3.330 Å	0.009	0.030	-0.009	0.001	0.027	-0.005	0.006	1.5
	1	1	7	L	1	1	1	
Cl…Cl 3.579 Å	0.006	0.020	-0.006	0.001	0.021	-0.003	0.004	0.9
Cl…l 3.838 Å	0.007	0.024	-0.007	0.001	0.023	-0.004	0.005	1.2

			8					
Cl…Cl 3.491 Å	0.006	0.022	-0.006	0.001	0.021	-0.003	0.004	0.9
Cl…l 3.963 Å	0.005	0.019	-0.005	0.001	0.014	-0.003	0.004	0.9
			9					
Cl12…Cl24 3.802 Å	0.005	0.014	-0.005	0.001	0.015	-0.002	0.003	0.6
Cl12…l21 3.718 Å	0.008	0.027	-0.008	0.002	0.022	-0.004	0.006	1.2
Cl15…l16 3.684 Å	0.008	0.028	-0.008	0.002	0.022	-0.004	0.006	1.2
Cl14…Cl4 3.206 Å	0.011	0.040	-0.011	0.001	0.035	-0.007	0.008	2.2
Cl18…Cl9 3.287 Å	0.010	0.036	-0.010	0.001	0.034	-0.006	0.007	1.8
Cl8…Cl3 3.079 Å	0.014	0.050	-0.014	0.002	0.042	-0.009	0.011	2.8
Cl2…l26 3.766 Å	0.007	0.025	-0.007	0.001	0.020	-0.004	0.005	1.2
Cl2…Cl28 3.810 Å	0.005	0.014	-0.005	0.001	0.015	-0.002	0.003	0.6
Cl7…l41 3.652 Å	0.009	0.030	-0.009	0.001	0.026	-0.005	0.006	1.5
Cl5…l31 3.724 Å	0.007	0.027	-0.007	0.001	0.021	-0.004	0.005	1.2
Cl10…l36 3.675 Å	0.008	0.029	-0.008	0.001	0.024	-0.005	0.006	1.5

* The Bondi's (shortest) van der Waals radii for chlorine and iodine atoms are 1.75 and 1.98 Å, respectively [J. Phys. Chem. 1966, 70, 3006.].

** E_{int} ≈ 0.49(-V(r)) (this empirical correlation between the interaction energy and the potential energy density of electrons at the bond critical points (3, -1) was specifically developed for noncovalent interactions involving chlorine atoms) [Russ. Chem. Rev. 2014, 83, 1181.].



Figure S7. Contour line diagram of the Laplacian of electron density distribution $\nabla^2 \rho(\mathbf{r})$, bond paths, and selected zero-flux surfaces (top), visualization of electron localization function (ELF, center) and reduced density gradient (RDG, bottom) analyses for intermolecular interactions Cl…Cl in **1**. Bond critical points (3, -1) are shown in blue, nuclear critical points (3, -3) – in pale brown, bond paths are shown as pale brown lines, length units – Å, and the color scale for the ELF and RDG maps is presented in a.u.





Figure S8. Contour line diagram of the Laplacian of electron density distribution $\nabla^2 \rho(\mathbf{r})$, bond paths, and selected zero-flux surfaces (top), visualization of electron localization function (ELF, center) and reduced density gradient (RDG, bottom) analyses for intermolecular interactions Cl…Cl (3.292 Å) in **3**. Bond critical points (3, -1) are shown in blue, nuclear critical points (3, -3) – in pale brown, ring critical points (3, +1) – in orange, bond paths are shown as pale brown lines, length units – Å, and the color scale for the ELF and RDG maps is presented in a.u.



Figure S9. Contour line diagram of the Laplacian of electron density distribution $\nabla^2 \rho(\mathbf{r})$, bond paths, and selected zero-flux surfaces (top), visualization of electron localization function (ELF, center) and reduced density gradient (RDG, bottom) analyses for intermolecular interactions Cl…Cl and Cl…I in **4**. Bond critical points (3, -1) are shown in blue, nuclear critical points (3, -3) – in pale brown, bond paths are shown as pale brown lines, length units – Å, and the color scale for the ELF and RDG maps is presented in a.u.



Figure S10. Contour line diagram of the Laplacian of electron density distribution $\nabla^2 \rho(\mathbf{r})$, bond paths, and selected zero-flux surfaces (left), visualization of electron localization function (ELF, center) and reduced density gradient (RDG, right) analyses for intermolecular interactions Cl···Cl and Cl···I (3.887 and 3.943 Å, respectively) in **5**. Bond critical points (3, -1) are shown in blue, nuclear critical points (3, -3) – in pale brown, ring critical points (3, +1) – in orange, bond paths are shown as pale brown lines, length units – Å, and the color scale for the ELF and RDG maps is presented in a.u.



Figure S11. Contour line diagram of the Laplacian of electron density distribution $\nabla^2 \rho(\mathbf{r})$, bond paths, and selected zero-flux surfaces (left), visualization of electron localization function (ELF, center) and reduced density gradient (RDG, right) analyses for intermolecular interactions Cl…I in **7**. Bond critical points (3, -1) are shown in blue, nuclear critical points (3, -3) – in pale brown, bond paths are shown as pale brown lines, length units – Å, and the color scale for the ELF and RDG maps is presented in a.u.

The balance between the Lagrangian kinetic energy $G(\mathbf{r})$ and potential energy density $V(\mathbf{r})$ at the bond critical points (3, -1) reveals the nature of these interactions, if the ratio $-G(\mathbf{r})/V(\mathbf{r}) > 1$ is satisfied, than the nature of appropriate interaction is purely non-covalent, in case the – $G(\mathbf{r})/V(\mathbf{r}) < 1$ some covalent component takes place [J. Chem. Phys. 2002, 117, 5529.]; based on this criterion one can state that a covalent contribution in intermolecular interactions Cl···Cl and Cl···I in the X-ray structures **1–9** is absent (**Table S4**). The Laplacian of electron density is typically decomposed into the sum of contributions along the three principal axes of maximal variation, giving the three eigenvalues of the Hessian matrix (λ_1 , λ_2 and λ_3), and the sign of λ_2 can be utilized to distinguish bonding (attractive, $\lambda_2 < 0$) weak interactions from non-bonding ones (repulsive, $\lambda_2 > 0$).[J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2010, 132, 6498. || J. Chem. Theory Comput. 2011, 7, 625.] Thus, all discussed intermolecular interactions Cl···Cl and Cl···I in the X-ray structures **1–9** are attractive.

Computational details

The DFT calculations based on the experimental X-ray geometries of 1–9 have been carried out using the dispersion-corrected hybrid functional wB97XD [Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. 2008, 10, 6615.] with the help of Gaussian-09 [M. J. Frisch, G. W. Trucks, H. B. Schlegel, G. E. Scuseria, M. A. Robb, J. R. Cheeseman, G. Scalmani, V. Barone, B. Mennucci, G. A. Petersson, H. Nakatsuji, M. Caricato, X. Li, H. P. Hratchian, A. F. Izmaylov, J. Bloino, G. Zheng, J. L. Sonnenberg, M. Hada, M. Ehara, K. Toyota, R. Fukuda, J. Hasegawa, M. Ishida, T. Nakajima, Y. Honda, O. Kitao, H. Nakai, T. Vreven, M. J. A.;, J. E. Peralta, F. Ogliaro, M. Bearpark, J. J. Heyd, E. Brothers, K. N. Kudin, V. N. Staroverov, T. Keith, R. Kobayashi, J. Normand, K. Raghavachari, A. Rendell, J. C. Burant, S. S. Iyengar, J. Tomasi, M. Cossi, N. Rega, J. M. Millam, M. Klene, J. E. Knox, J. B. Cross, V. Bakken, C. Adamo, J. Jaramillo, R. Gomperts, R. E. Stratmann, O. Yazyev, A. J. Austin, R. Cammi, C. Pomelli, J. W. Ochterski, R. L. Martin, K. Morokuma, V. G. Zakrzewski, G. A. Voth, P. Salvador, J. J. Dannenberg, S. Dapprich, A. D. Daniels, O. Farkas, J. B. Foresman, J. V. Ortiz, C. J.;, D. J. Fox, in Gaussian 09, Revision C.01, Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford, CT, 2010.] program package. The Douglas–Kroll–Hess 2nd order scalar relativistic calculations requested relativistic core Hamiltonian were carried out using the DZP-DKH basis sets [Mol. Phys. 2010, 108, 1965. || J. Chem. Phys. 2009, 130, 064108. || Chem. Phys. Lett. 2013, 582, 158. || J. Mol. Struct. -Theochem 2010, 961, 107.] for all atoms. The topological analysis of the electron density distribution in model supramolecular associates 1-9 and calculation of molecular surface electrostatic potential distribution on the optimized equilibrium model structure [ICl₄]⁻ have been performed by using the Multiwfn program (version 3.7) [J. Comput. Chem. 2012, 33, 580.]. The Chemcraft program [http://www.chemcraftprog.com/] was used for the visualization. The Cartesian atomic coordinates for model supramolecular associates 1-9 and optimized equilibrium model structure [ICl₄]⁻ presented in **Table S5.**

Atom	Х	Y	Z				
1							
—	6.759102	4.925000	7.506745				
Cl	4.317899	4.787002	7.054088				
Cl	7.127966	2.969578	6.014404				
Cl	9.200304	5.062999	7.959401				
Cl	6.390238	6.880422	8.999086				
	-1.558398	4.925000	7.506745				
Cl	-3.999601	4.787002	7.054088				
Cl	-1.189534	2.969578	6.014404				
Cl	0.882804	5.062999	7.959401				
Cl	-1.927262	6.880422	8.999086				
Ι	7.538301	9.850000	3.753372				
Cl	9.979503	9.712001	4.206029				
Cl	7.169437	7.894578	5.245713				
Cl	5.097098	9.987998	3.300716				
Cl	7.907165	11.805422	2.261032				
		2					
1	1 568569	5 915150	11 828130				

Table S6. Cartesian atomic coordinates for model struc
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CI	2.419195	5.034148	9.653055
Cl	0.605015	7.907964	10.649457
Cl	0.717943	6.796152	14.003205
Cl	2.532123	3.922336	13.006803
I	-2.802131	5.915150	11.828130
Cl	-1.951505	5.034148	9.653055
Cl	-3.765685	7.907964	10.649457
Cl	-3.652757	6.796152	14.003205
Cl	-1.838577	3.922336	13.006803
I	1.876960	0.000000	5.914065
Cl	1.026334	-0.881002	8.089140
Cl	2.840514	1.992814	7.092738
Cl	2.727585	0.881002	3.738990
Cl	0.913405	-1.992814	4.735392
		3	
	3.060964	7.272082	2.122558
Cl	5.437833	7.517423	2.719654
Cl	0.629423	6.958864	1.498759
Cl	2.780748	5.601426	3.960954
Cl	3,359066	9,004436	0.347290
Cl	5.434770	3.870230	3.069415
N	8.836492	2.546103	1.633227
C	7.864518	3.369700	2.067638
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C	6.669173	2.817417	2.479731
C	6.463466	1.471468	2.441471
H	5.633170	1.102288	2.718881
C	7,484875	0.650767	1.991915
H	7.364383	-0.291107	1.954620
C	8.677009	1.215602	1.599750
H	9.389494	0.661446	1.303361
С	10.157376	3.139904	1.160556
H	10.849279	2.976719	1.835671
Н	10.052523	4.105240	1.027785
Н	10.420575	2.720332	0.315295
I	2.874835	2.444432	5.848292
Cl	0.497966	2.689773	5.251196
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<u> </u>	-0.333477	7.234444	7.169818
Cl	0.606038	9.517686	7.447280
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<u> </u>	0.648662	16.281150	13.754797
Cl	1.524281	18.122269	12.276777
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Cl	-1.520994	6.667936	12.830339
Cl	1.448684	5.053968	12.841784
Cl	-0.832397	8.327448	15.808354
<u> </u>	2.598345	0.986456	9.085387
Cl	3.398613	-0.771403	7.520957
Cl	4.655015	0.738668	10.428012
Cl	1.842285	2.712719	10.687816
Cl	0.510285	1.305122	7.775038
<u> </u>	8.865812	2.048629	2.309697
Cl	9.741431	3.889748	0.831677
Cl	7.963240	0.297460	3.755900
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Cl	11.052067	1.855921	3.517842
[ICI ₄] ⁻			
I	1.568569	5.915150	11.828130
Cl	2.444626	5.010503	9.578165
Cl	0.579753	7.962589	10.609849
Cl	0.692513	6.819797	14.078096
Cl	2.557385	3.867711	13.046411

The Hirshfeld surfaces analysis was performed in CrystalExplorer program (version 17.5) [M. J. Turner, J. J. McKinnon, S. K. Wolff, D. J. Grimwood, P. R. Spackman, D. Jayatilaka and M. A. Spackman, CrystalExplorer17 (2017). University of Western Australia. http://hirshfeldsurface.net || CrystEngComm 2009, 11, 19.]. The normalized contact distances (d_{norm} [Chem. Commun. 2007, 3814.]) based on Bondi's van der Waals radii [J. Phys. Chem. 1966, 70, 3006.] were mapped into the Hirshfeld surfaces.

Table S7. Partial contributions of different interatomic contacts to the Hirshfeld surfaces of the $\{ICl_4\}$ moieties in the X-ray structures **1–9**.

X-ray structure	Contributions of different interatomic contacts to the Hirshfeld surfaces
1	CI-H 81.3%, I-CI 5.8%, I-H 4.7%, CI-C 4.7%, CI-CI 2.1%, CI-N 1.3%
2	CI–H 79.4%, I–Cl 7.0%, CI–Cl 5.8%, I–H 3.2%, CI–C 3.1%, I–I 1.1%, CI–N 0.4%
3	Cl–H 61.7%, Cl–Cl 15.2%, Cl–C 10.5%, I–Cl 7.2%, I–H 3.1%, Cl–N 2.1%, I–C 0.2%
4	CI–H 80.6%, I–CI 5.9%, I–H 4.7%, CI–C 4.3%, CI–CI 2.6%, CI–N 2.0%
5	CI–H 83.0%, I–CI 4.7%, I–C 3.3%, CI–CI 3.2%, CI–C 2.5%, I–H 1.3%, CI–N 1.0%, I–I .7%, I–N 0.2%
6	CI-H 67.1%, CI-CI 14.0%, CI-C 6.7%, I-CI 4.8%, I-H 3.2%, I-I 2.2%, CI-N 2.1%
7	CI-H 87.5%, I-H 4.8%, I-Cl 3.4%, CI-Cl 2.5%, CI-C 1.8%
8	Cl-H 82.3%, I-Cl 4.8%, Cl-Cl 3.9%, Cl-C 3.8%, I-C 3.8%, I-H 0.8%, I-I 0.5%
9	CI-H 81.2%, CI-Cl 8.0%, I-Cl 7.0%, I-H 3.8%