

## **Iodobismuthate(III) complex with coordinated triiodide ligand and 3D supramolecular structure**

**Nikita A. Korobeynikov, Andrey N. Usoltsev, Maxim N. Sokolov and Sergey A. Adonin**

### **Synthesis of 1**

All reagents were obtained from commercial sources and used as purchased. 1-methyl-3-cloropyridinium iodide was prepared by reaction of 3-ClPy with MeI (1:1.05) with nearly quantitative yield.

46.6 mg (0.1 mmol) of Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 76.6 mg (0.3 mmol) of 1-Me-3-ClPyI and 25 mg (0.1 mmol) of I<sub>2</sub> were dissolved in mixture of CH<sub>3</sub>CN (3 ml) and concentrated HI (2 ml) (80°C, 1 h). After that, solution was cooled to room temperature. Partial evaporation of solvent (1 day) results in formation of dark crystals of **1**. Yield 73%. For C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>Bi<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>I<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub> calcd, %: C, 9.83; H, 0.96; N, 1.91; found, %: C, 9.87; H, 0.99; N, 1.93.

**X-ray Diffractometry.** Crystallographic data and refinement details for **1** are given in Table S1. The diffraction data were collected on a New Xcalibur (Agilent Technologies) diffractometer with MoK $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073$ ) by doing  $\phi$  scans of wide (0.5°) frames at 140 K. Absorption correction was done empirically using SCALE3 ABSPACK (CrysAlisPro, Agilent Technologies, Version 1.171.37.35 (release 13-08-2014 CrysAlis171.NET)). Structures were solved by SHELXT and refined by full-matrix least-squares treatment against  $|F|^2$  in anisotropic approximation with SHELXL 2017/1 in ShelXle program. The crystallographic data have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre under the deposition code CCDC 2167964.

### **Raman spectroscopy**

Raman spectra were collected using a LabRAM HR Evolution (Horiba) spectrometer with the excitation by the 633 nm line of the He-Ne laser. The spectra at room temperatures were obtained in the backscattering geometry with a Raman microscope. The laser beam was focused to a diameter of 2 micrometers using a LMPlan FL 50x/0.50 Olympus objective. The spectral resolution was 0.7 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The laser power on the sample surface was about 0.03 mW.

### **Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA)**

TGA were carried out on a TG 209 F1 Iris thermobalance (NETZSCH, Germany). The measurements were made in a helium flow using the heating rate of 10°C min<sup>-1</sup> the gas flow rate of 60 mL min<sup>-1</sup> and open Al crucibles.

**Diffuse reflectance spectra** were measured on an setup which consists of a Kolibri-2 spectrometer (VMK Optoelektronika, Russia), fiber optic cable QR-400-7 (Ocean Optics, USA), and deuterium–tungsten lamp AvaLight-DHS (Avantes, Netherlands) (see V.R. Shayapov et al.,

New J. Chem. 2019, 43(9), 3927). The reference of 100% reflectance was BaSO<sub>4</sub> powder. The spectra were recorded five times in the wavelength interval of 300-1000 nm and then averaged to reduce the random error. Kubelka-Munk function  $F(R)$  was calculated using diffuse reflectance spectra:

$$F(R) = \frac{(1 - R)^2}{2R}, \quad (1)$$

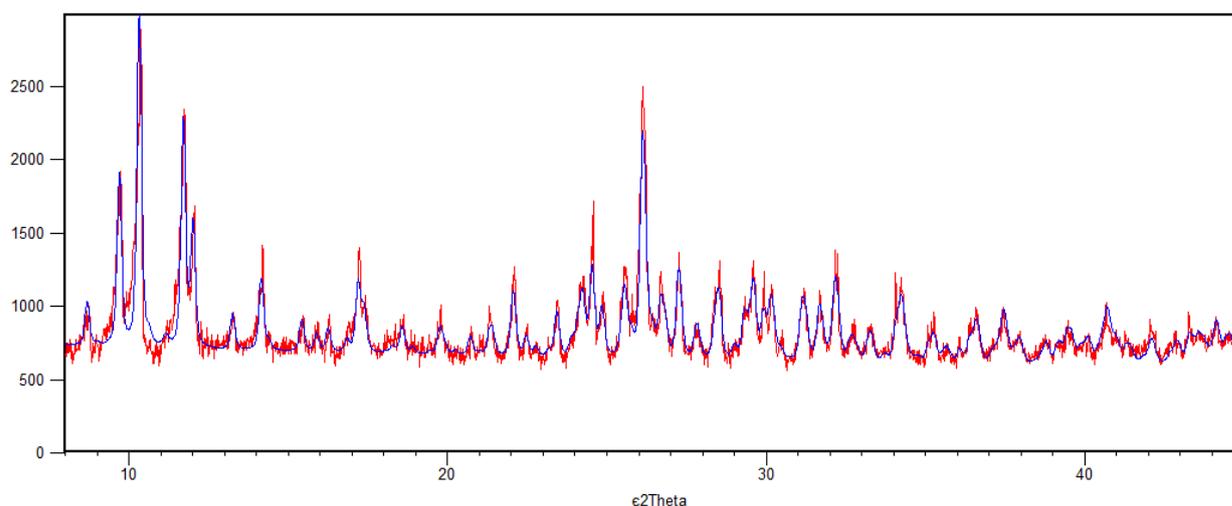
where  $R$  is a diffuse reflectance coefficient. The Kubelka-Munk function represents as  $k/s$  ratio where  $k$  is absorption coefficient and  $s$  is a scattering coefficient:

$$F(R) \sim \frac{k}{s} \quad (2).$$

Energy band gap  $E_g$  was determined by the Tauc method. The dependence of the  $\sqrt{F(R) \cdot E}$  value (where  $E=1240/\lambda$  is photon energy) versus  $E$  was plotted. The energy band gap was obtained by extrapolation of the linear portion of the dependence to the intersection with the energy axis.

### Powder X-ray Diffractometry

XRD analysis of polycrystals was performed on Shimadzu XRD-7000 diffractometer (CuK-alpha radiation, Ni – filter, linear One Sight detector, 5 – 50° 2θ range, 0.0143° 2θ step, 2s per step). A polycrystalline sample was slightly ground with hexane in an agate mortar, and the resulting suspension was deposited on the polished side of a standard quartz sample holder, and a smooth thin layer being formed after drying. All diffraction peaks were indexed by structure data for **1** (Figure S1), demonstrating that the samples are single phase/pure.



**Figure S1.** Experimental (red) and theoretical (blue) powder patterns of **1**

**Table S1.** Crystal data and structure refinement for **1**

	<b>1</b>
Empirical formula	$C_{18}H_{21}Bi_2Cl_3I_{11}N_3$
$M$ , g/mol	2199.59
Crystal system, space group	Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$
$a, b, c$ , Å	11.0677 (4), 15.7489 (4), 24.9389 (7)
$V$ , Å <sup>3</sup>	4347.0 (2)
$Z$	<b>4</b>
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	16.10
$T_{min}$ , $T_{max}$	0.668, 1.000
No. of measured, independent and observed [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ] reflections	14984, 8227, 7743
$R_{int}$	0.031
$\theta$ values (°)	$\theta_{max} = 25.7$ , $\theta_{min} = 2.0$
Range of $h, k, l$	$h = -13 \rightarrow 11$ , $k = -18 \rightarrow 19$ , $l = -28 \rightarrow 30$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$ , $wR(F^2)$ , $S$	0.033, 0.063, 1.04
No. of reflections	8227
No. of parameters	334
$\Delta\rho_{max}$ , $\Delta\rho_{min}$ (e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	1.37, -1.38