

## Supporting Information

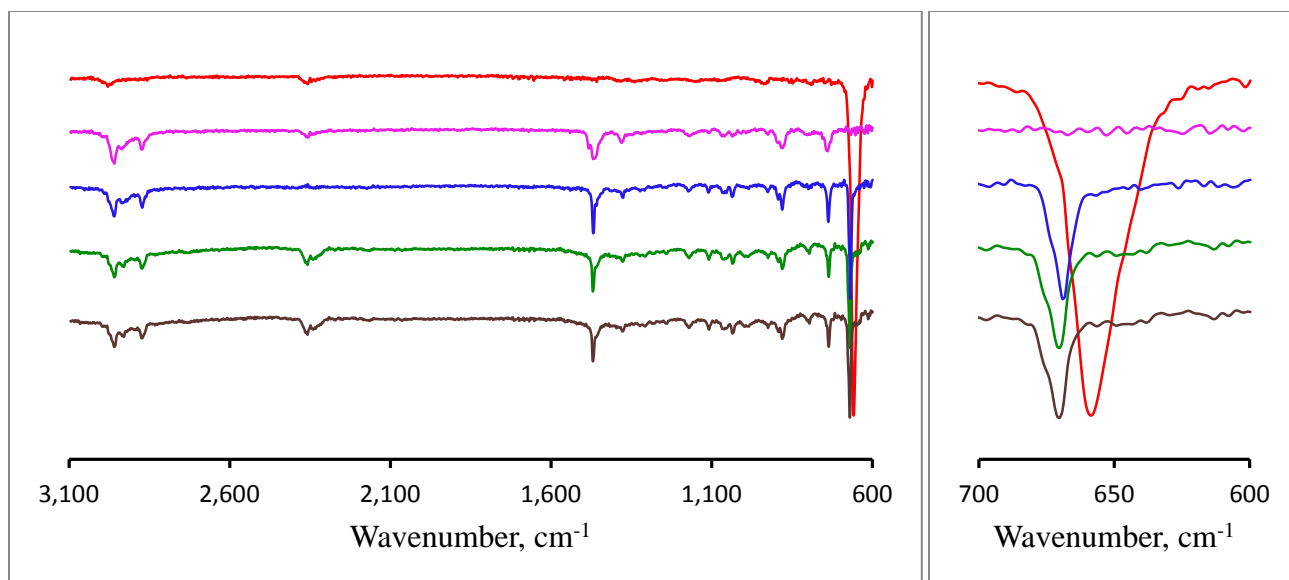
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### **Hybrid Networks Formation via Halogen Bonding of the Neutral Bromo-Substituted Organic Molecules with Anionic Metal-Bromide Complexes**

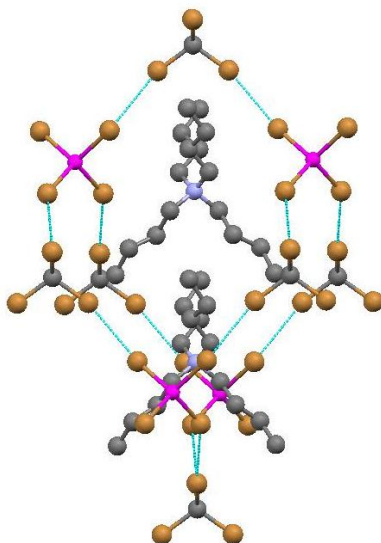
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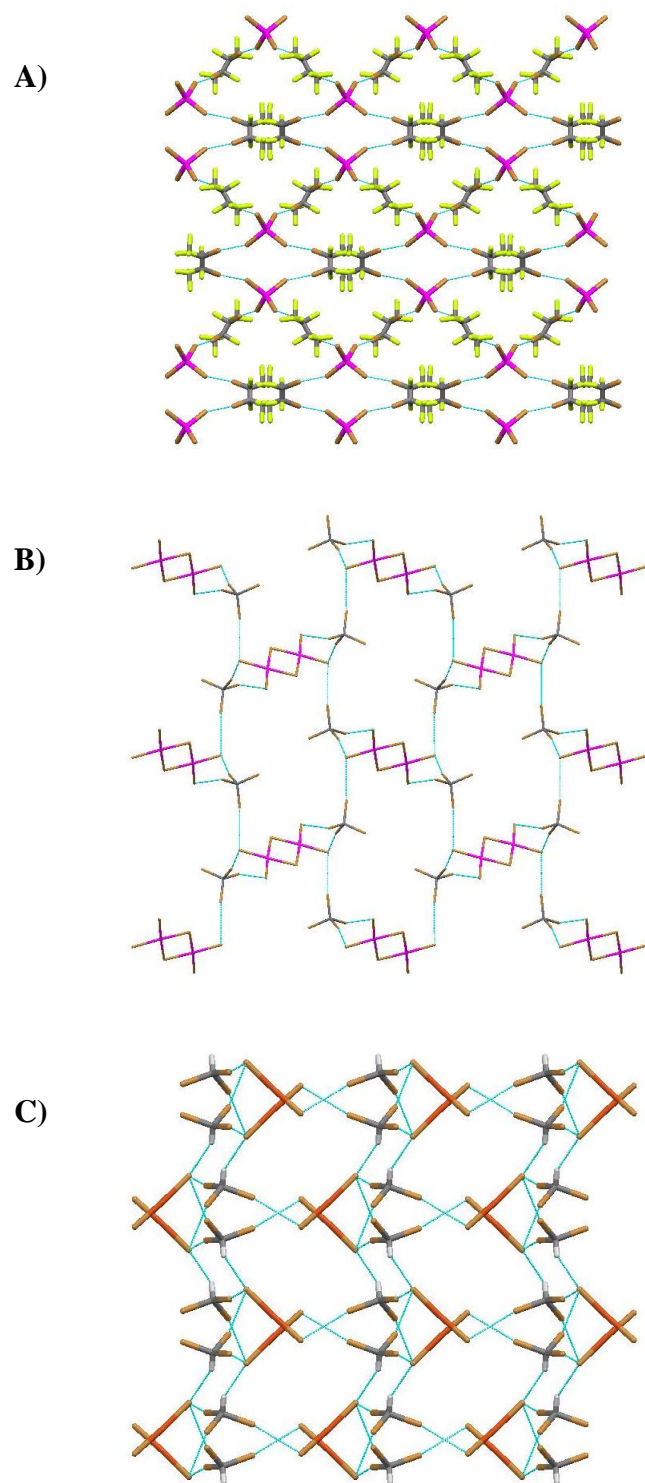
IR spectra of components and co-crystals (Figure S1), elementary cage of the network in the (NBu<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>[ZnBr<sub>4</sub>]·CBr<sub>4</sub> co-crystals (Figure S2), halogen-bonded hybrid networks (Figure S3) ESP and LUMO of halogen-bond donors (Figures S4 and S5), UV-Vis spectra of the C<sub>3</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>/Br<sup>-</sup> solutions (Figure S6).



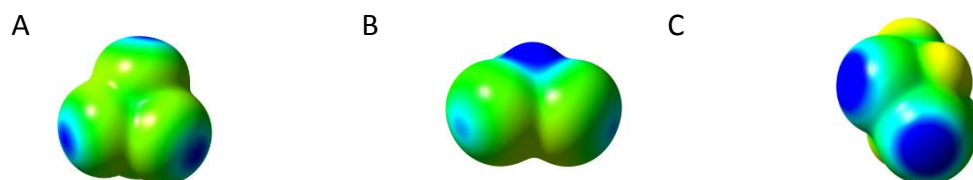
**Figure S1.** A) FT-IR spectra of individual CBr<sub>4</sub>(red) and (Bu<sub>4</sub>N)<sub>2</sub>[ZnBr<sub>4</sub>] (magenta) as well as (Bu<sub>4</sub>N)<sub>2</sub>[ZnBr<sub>4</sub>]·CBr<sub>4</sub> (blue) (Bu<sub>4</sub>N)<sub>2</sub>[CoBr<sub>4</sub>]·CBr<sub>4</sub>·(green) and ) (Bu<sub>4</sub>N)<sub>2</sub>[CdBr<sub>4</sub>]·CBr<sub>4</sub>·(brown) co-crystals. B) Fragments of the IR spectra showing consistent shift of C-Br vibrations of CBr<sub>4</sub> in its associates with metal-bromide complexes.



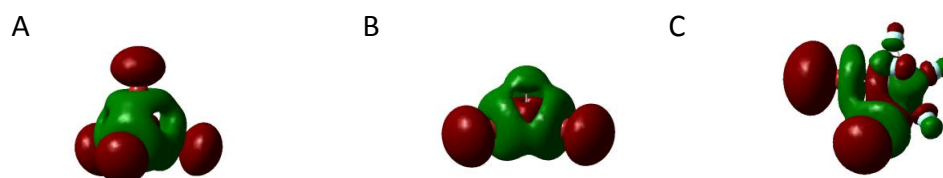
**Figure S2.** Elementary cage of the diamandoid network formed via halogen bonds between tetrahedral CBr<sub>4</sub> and ZnBr<sub>4</sub> counterparts in the structure of (NBu<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>[ZnBr<sub>4</sub>]·CBr<sub>4</sub> co-crystals. Colors as follows: C, grey; N, blue; Br, brown; Zn, magenta; halogen bonds are shown as light blue lines (for clarity, tetrabutylammonium hydrogen atoms are not shown).



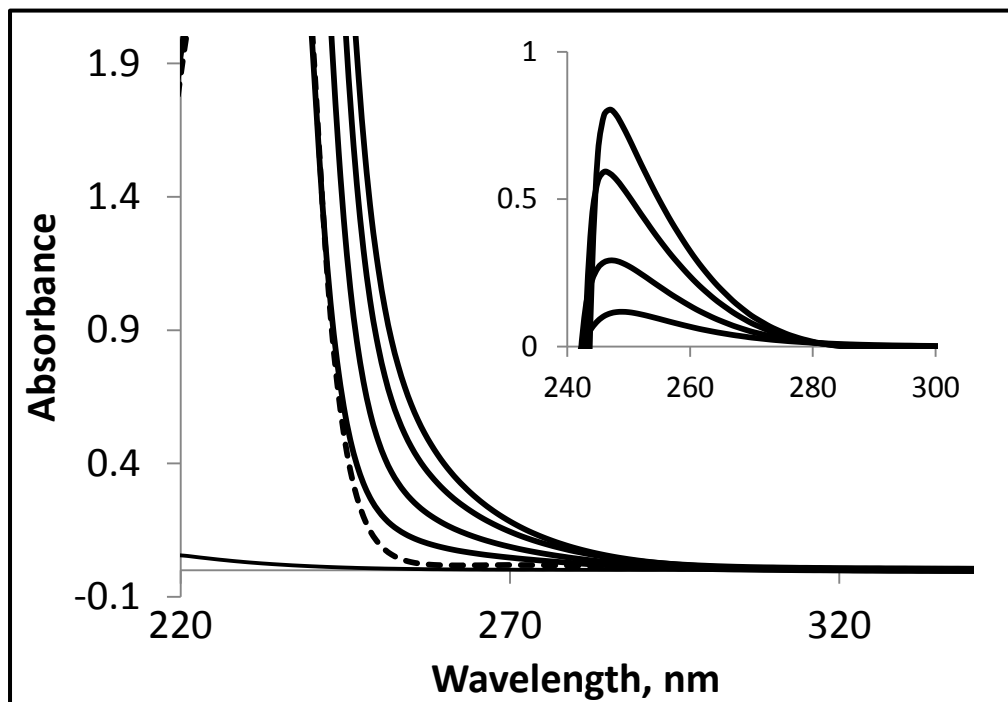
**Figure S3.** Halogen-bonded hybrid networks: A) in the  $(\text{NBu}_4)_2[\text{ZnBr}_4] \cdot 2\text{C}_3\text{Br}_2\text{F}_6$  salt (view along axis a); B) in the  $(\text{NBu}_4)_2 [\text{Pt}_2\text{Br}_6] \cdot 2\text{CBr}_4$  co-crystals (view along axis a) C) in the  $(\text{NPr}_4) [\text{CuBr}_2] \cdot 2\text{CHBr}_3$  co-crystals (view along axis c).



**Figure S4.** Electrostatic potential on the molecular surfaces of (A) CBr<sub>4</sub>, (B) CHBr<sub>3</sub> and (C) C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> (bromines are in forefront and left). Blue, green and red colors depict positive, neutral and negative potentials, respectively, on the 0.0004 electrons bohr<sup>-3</sup> molecular surfaces.



**Figure S5.** Lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) of (A) CBr<sub>4</sub> (B) CHBr<sub>3</sub> and (C) C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> (bromines are in forefront and left) showing segments along C-Br axes.



**Figure S6.** Spectral changes attendant upon the addition of  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBr}$  to 2.5 mM solution of  $\text{C}_3\text{Br}_2\text{F}_6$  (in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , 22°C). Concentration of  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBr}$  (mM, solid lines from bottom to top): 0, 150, 309, 464, 620. Dashed line corresponds to separate 150 mM solution of  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBr}$ . Inset: UV-Vis spectra of the  $\text{C}_3\text{Br}_2\text{F}_6$  /  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBr}$  mixtures after subtraction of the components' absorption.