## Semiconductive Coordination Networks from

2,3,6,7,10,11-Hexakis(alkylthio)triphenylenes and Bismuth(III) Halides: Synthesis, Structure-Property Relations and Solution Processing
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Supporting Information


Figure S1. Room-temperature X-ray diffraction patterns $(\mathrm{CuK} \alpha, \lambda=1.5418 \AA)$ for HMTT $\cdot \operatorname{BiBr}_{3}$ (2). Top: observed from a powder sample. Middle: $\left(^{*}\right)$ calculated pattern with orientation preference set at $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & -1 & 1\end{array}\right) 0.4$ and (1) 000$)$ 1.0. Bottom: $\left({ }^{* *}\right)$ calculated pattern without orientation preference.


Figure S2. Room-temperature X-ray diffraction patterns $(\mathrm{CuK} \alpha, \lambda=1.5418 \AA)$ for HMTT $\cdot 2 \mathrm{BiBr}_{3}(\mathbf{3})$. Top: observed from a powder sample. Bottom: calculated from the single crystal structure.


Figure S3. Room-temperature X-ray diffraction patterns ( $\mathrm{Cu} \mathrm{K} \alpha, \lambda=1.5418 \AA$ ) for HETT $\cdot 2 \mathrm{BiBr}_{3}$ (4). Top: observed from a powder sample. Bottom: calculated from the single crystal structure.


Figure S4. Room-temperature X-ray diffraction patterns $(\mathrm{CuK} \alpha, \lambda=1.5418 \AA)$ for HiPTT $\cdot 2 \mathrm{BiBr}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{8}(\mathbf{5})$. Top: observed from a powder sample. Middle: $(*)$ calculated pattern with orientation preference set at $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0\end{array}\right) 0.5$ and $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 1\end{array}\right) 1.2$. Bottom: (**) calculated pattern without orientation preference.


Figure S5. Interdigitation of the hybrid chains in the crystal structure of $\mathrm{HMTT} \cdot \mathrm{BiCl}_{3}(\mathbf{1})$ along the $\left[\begin{array}{ll}0 & 1 \\ -1\end{array}\right]$ plane. Large red sphere: Bi ; medium green: Cl ; medium yellow: S ; small white: C .


Figure S6. A column of HMTT molecules in the crystal structure of HMTT. Large yellow sphere: S; small white: C.


Figure S7. Overview of the crystal structure of HMTT $\cdot \mathrm{BiCl}_{3}(\mathbf{1})$ (along the $a$ axis). Large red sphere: Bi ; medium green: Cl ; medium yellow: S ; small white: C .


Figure S8. Interdigitated hybrid chains in $\mathrm{HMTT} \cdot \operatorname{BiBr}_{3}(\mathbf{2})$ along the $\left[\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & -1\end{array}\right]$ plane. Large red sphere: Bi ; small green: Br ; small yellow: S .


Figure S9. Overview of the crystal structure of $\mathrm{HMTT} \cdot \mathrm{BiBr}_{3}(\mathbf{2})$ along the $a$ axis. Large red sphere: Bi ; medium green: Br ; medium yellow: S ; small white: C .


Figure S10. View of 2D network in $\mathrm{HMTT} \cdot 2 \mathrm{BiBr}_{3}(\mathbf{3})$ along the $a$ axis. a) A single 2-D network. b) Two networks interacting through $\pi-\pi$ stacking of the HMTT molecules. Large red sphere: Bi; medium green: Br; medium yellow: S; small white: C.


Figure S11. Two neighboring coordination networks in the crystal structure of HETT•2BiBr 3 (4). Large red sphere: Bi ; medium green: Br ; medium yellow: S ; small white: C . The red dotted lines delineate the closest intermolecular $\mathrm{C} \cdots \mathrm{C}$ contacts ( $3.82 \AA$ ).


Figure S12. Packing of the isolated (0D) coordination units (each containing two HiPTT molecules, two $\mathrm{BiBr}_{3}$ and one $\mathrm{Bi}_{2} \mathrm{Br}_{6}$ fragments) along the $\left[\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 1\end{array}\right]$ plane in HiPTT•2 $\mathrm{BiBr}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{8}(\mathbf{5})$. Large gray spheres: Bi ; small white: Br ; small black: S ; isolated hexagons: crystallographically located atoms from the toluene molecules.


Figure S13. Room-temperature optical absorption spectra for solid samples of $\mathrm{BiCl}_{3}$ (band gap: 3.366 eV ) and $\mathrm{BiBr}_{3}$ (band gaps: 2.662 eV ).


Figure S14. X-ray diffraction patterns ( $\mathrm{Cu} \mathrm{K} \alpha, \lambda=1.5418 \AA$ ) of $p$-HMTT $\cdot \mathrm{BiBr}_{3}$ (2): (a) observed (at room temperature) for a solution-deposited sample; (b) calculated from the single crystal structure with an orientation preference of 0.4 for [ $[0-11]$ : meaning $60 \%$ more crystallites are oriented along [ $0-11$ ] when compared to the randomly oriented state(JADE, Materials Data, Inc); (c) calculated from the single crystal structure with random orientation of crystallites.


Figure S15. View of the quasi-1D coordination chain in the crystal structure of HETT-2 $\mathrm{BiBr}_{3}$ (4) (along the chain direction). Large red sphere: Bi ; small green: Br ; small orange: S.


Figure S16. Packing of the quasi-1D coordination chains in the crystal structure of HETT•2 $\mathrm{BiBr}_{3}$ (4) (along the chain direction). Large red sphere: Bi ; small green: Br ; small orange: S.

