

## Supporting Information

Intermolecular interactions in ionic crystals of nucleobase chlorides – combining topological analysis of electron densities with energies of electrostatic interactions

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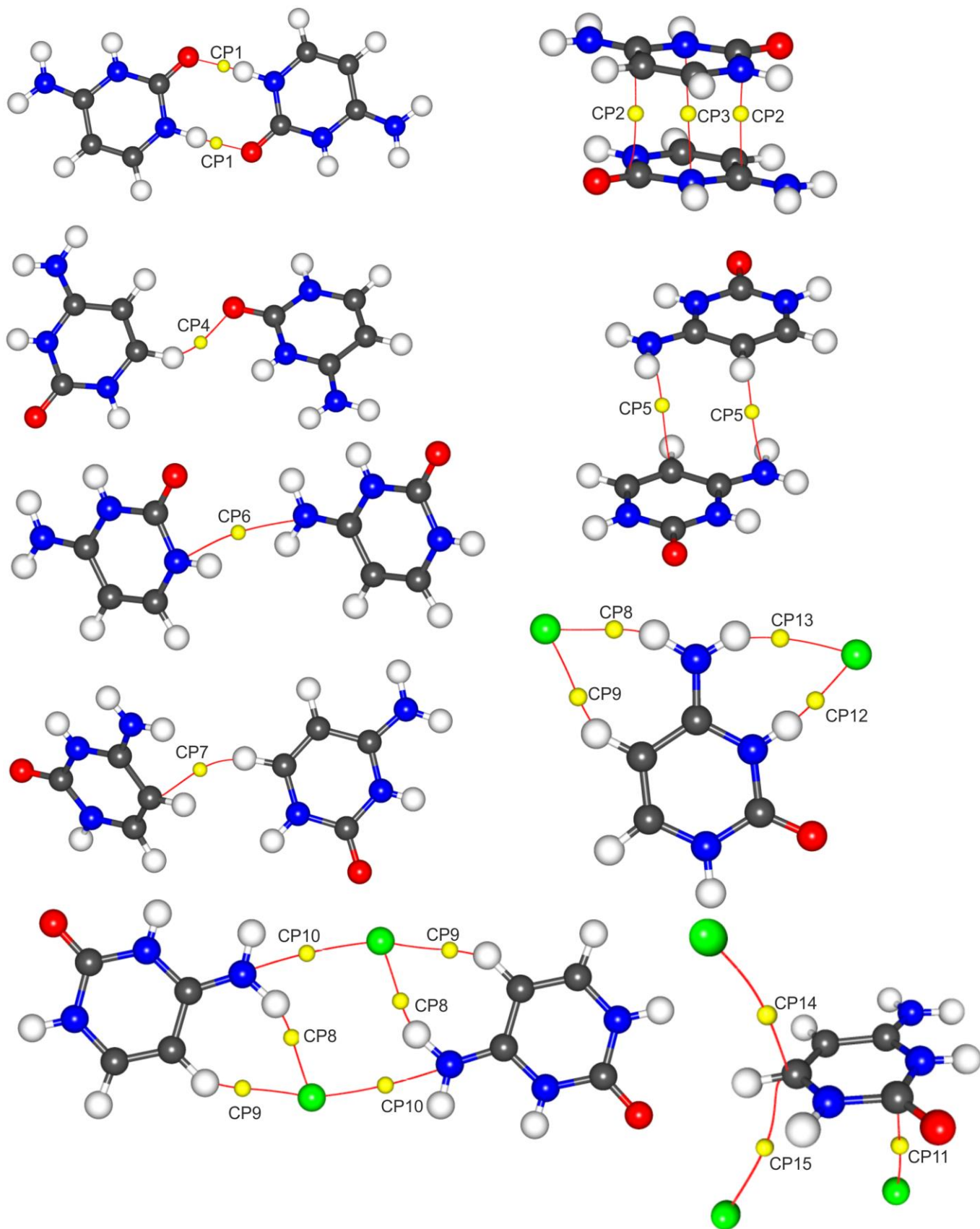


Figure S1

Interactions within dimers of the CC. Selected intermolecular bond critical points (CP) are presented as small yellow spheres and corresponding intermolecular bonding paths as red lines.

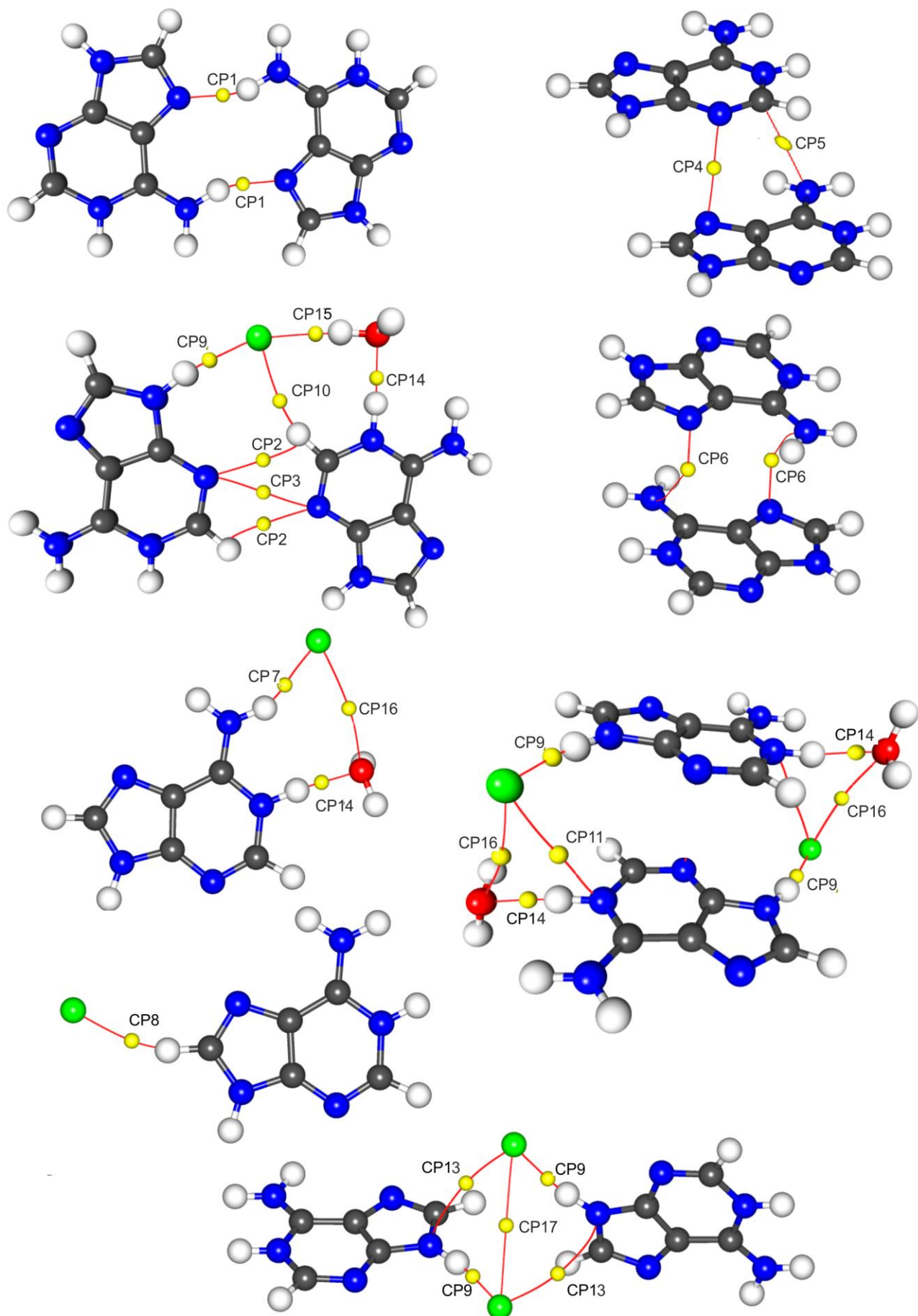


Figure S2

Interactions within dimers of the ACH. Selected intermolecular bond critical points (CP) are presented as small yellow spheres and corresponding intermolecular bonding paths as red lines.

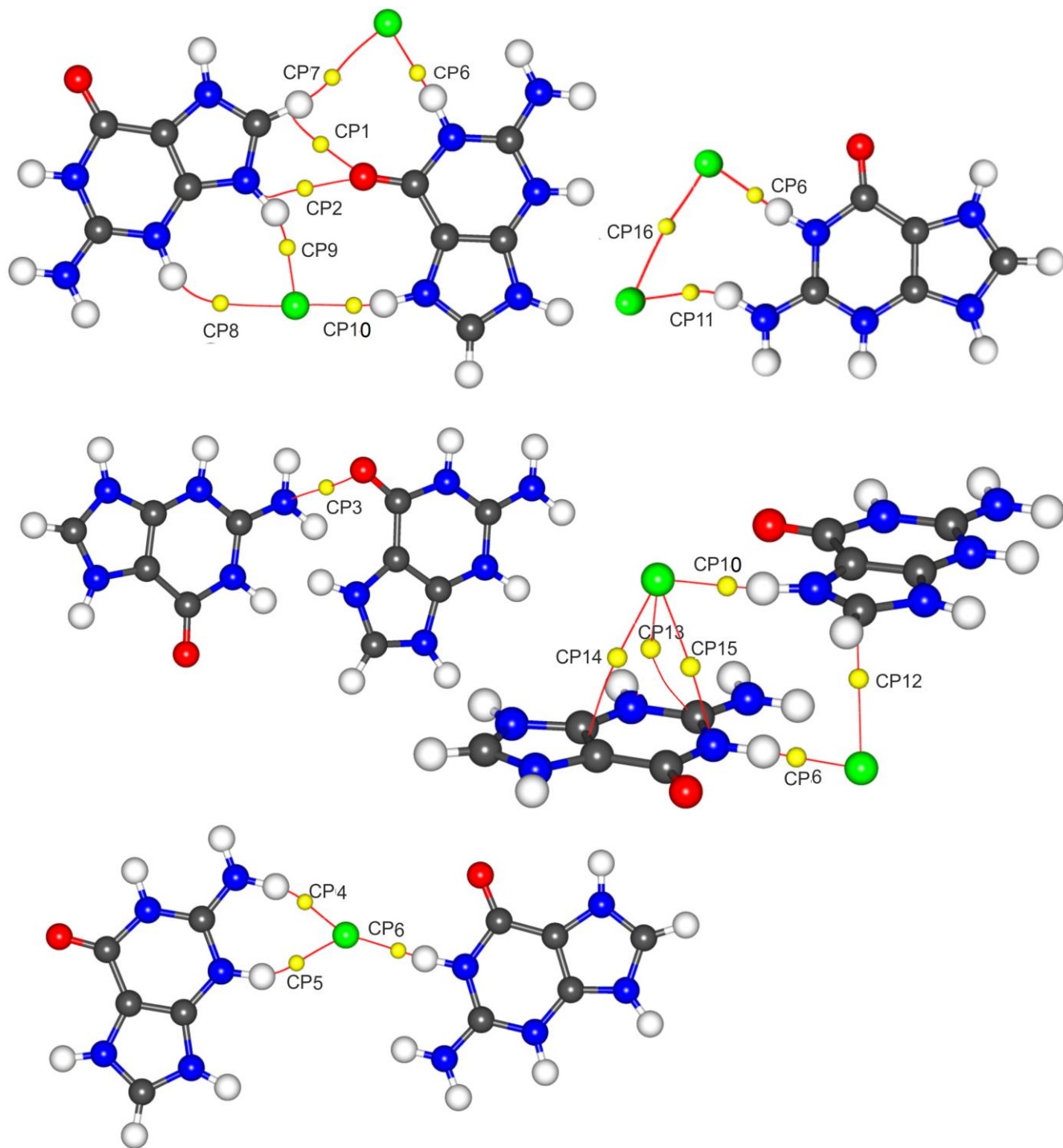


Figure S3

Interactions within dimers of the GDC. Selected intermolecular bond critical points (CP) are presented as small yellow spheres and corresponding intermolecular bonding paths as red lines.



**Table S2.** A list of symmetry operation defining selected dimers in the CC, ACH and GDC structures. To build a given dimer symmetry card assigned to it should be applied to the second molecule in the dimer represented by the second letter in the dimer name (A nucleobase cation, B chloride anion, W water molecule).

Dimer	Symmetry card
Cytosinium chloride (CC)	
AA1	-x, -y+2, -z+1
AA2	-x, -y+1, -z+1
AA3	x+0.5, -y+1.5, z+0.5
AA4	-x+1, -y+1, -z+1
AA5	x, y-1, z
AA6	-x+0.5, y+0.5, -z+1.5
AA7	-x,+1, -y, -z+1
AB1	x, y, z
AB2	-x+1, -y, -z+1
AB3	-x+1, -y+1, -z+1
AB4	x-0.5, -y+0.5, z-0.5
AB5	x, y+1, z
AB6	-x+0.5, +y+0.5, -z+1.5
BB1	-x+1, -y, -z+1
Adeninium chloride hemihydrate (ACH)	
AA1	-x, -y, -z+1
AA2	-x+1, -y+2, -z+1
AA3	-x+1, -y+1, -z+1
AA4	x, y+1, z
AA5	-x, -y+1, -z+1
AA6	-x+0.5, y, -z+1.5
AB1	x-0.5, -y+1, z+0.5
AB2	-x+0.5, y-1, -z+0.5
AB3	x, y, z
AB4	-x+1, -y+2, -z+1
AB5	-x+1, -y+1, -z+1
AB6	x, y-1, z
AB7	-x+0.5, y, -z+0.5
AW1	x, y, z
BW1	x+0.5, -y+2, z-0.5
BW2	-x+1, -y+1, -z+1
BB1	-x+0.5, y, -z+0.5
Guaninium dichloride (GDC)	
AA1	x+0.5, -y+1.5, -z+1.5
AA2	-x+1.5, -y+1, z+0.5
AA3	-x+2, y-0.5, -z+1
AA4	x, y-1, z
AA5	x, y, z-1
AB1	x+0.5, -y+1.5, -z+0.5
AB2	x, y, z
AB3	x+0.5, -y+1.5, -z+1.5
AB4	x+0.5, -y+1.5, -z+1.5
AB5	x, y, z
AB6	x, y, z-1
AB7	-x+1.5, -y+1, z+0.5
AB8	-x+1.5, -y+1, z-0.5
AB9	-x+1, y+0.5, -z+1
BB1	x, y, z-1



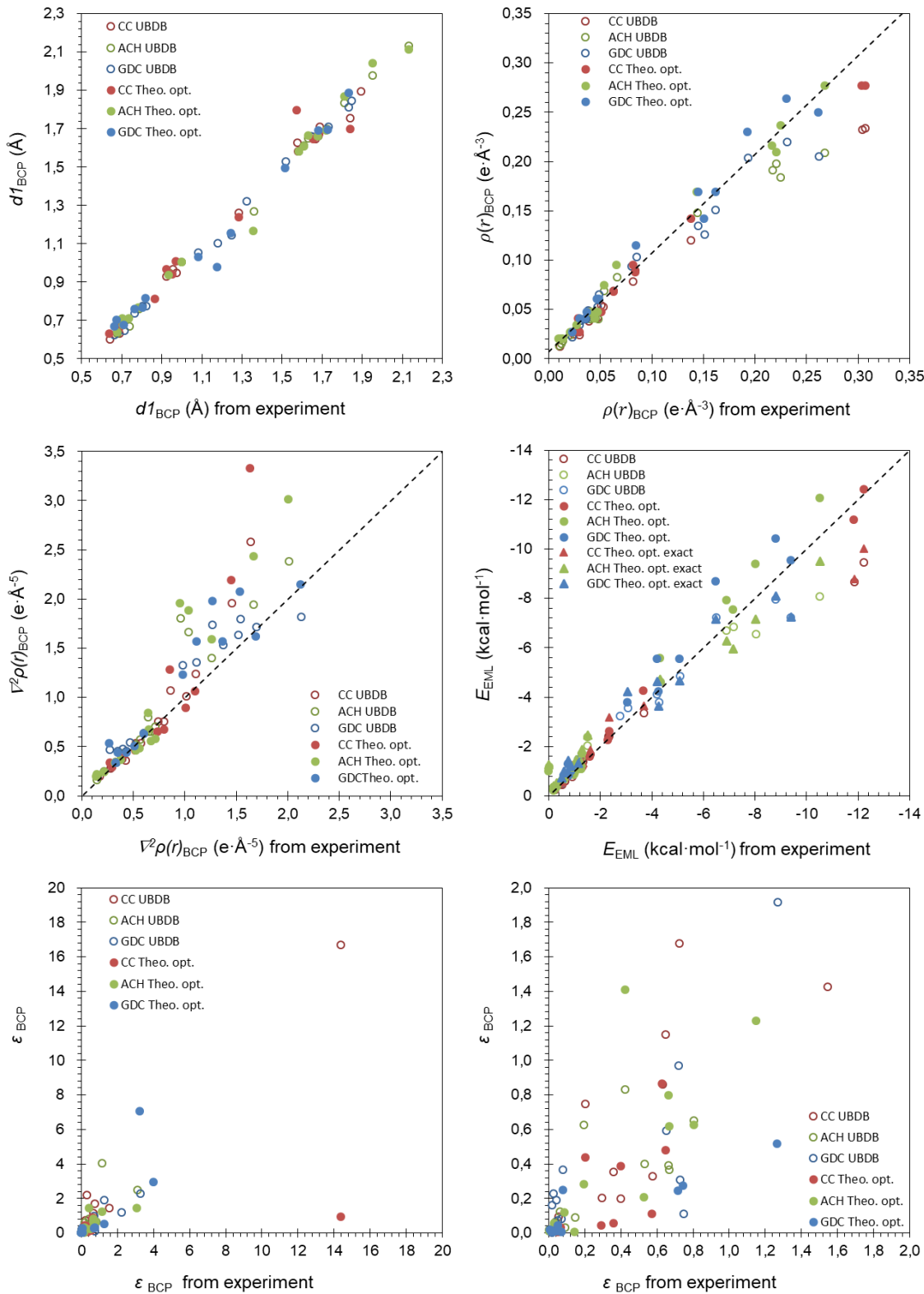
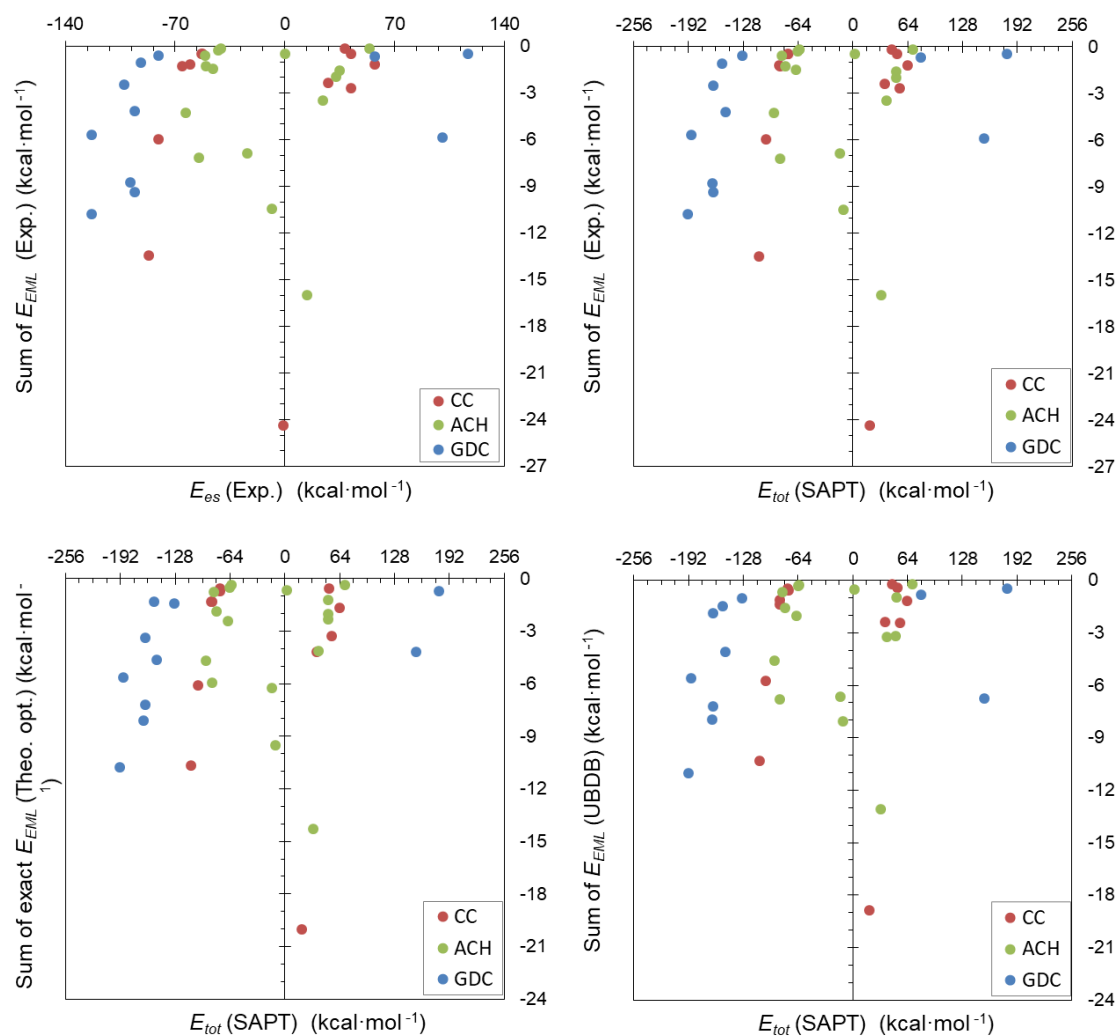


Figure S4

Selected QTAIM parameters of intermolecular interactions at BCPs detected in the experimental electron densities (HC model) of the CC, ACH and GDC crystals related to parameters at BCPs detected in the electron densities (HC model) from the UBDB models (UBDB) or from the periodic theoretical calculations (without HC model) done for relaxed geometry (Theo. opt.).  $d1_{BPL}$  - path lengths (Å) from the first atom to the BCP;  $\rho(r)_{BCP}$  - electron density ( $e \cdot \text{Å}^{-3}$ ) at BCP;  $\nabla^2 \rho(r)_{BCP}$  - Laplacian of electron density ( $e \cdot \text{Å}^{-5}$ ) at BCP;  $\epsilon$  - ellipticity at BCP,  $E_{EML}$  - interaction energy ( $\text{kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ) estimated from Espinosa-Molins-Lecomte approach computed on the basis of the Abramov approximation (UBDB, Theo. opt.) or of the exact values of the virial density  $V(r)_{BCP}$  (Theo. opt. exact).



**Figure S5**

Correlation between the  $E_{EML}$  interaction energies (kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>) summed over all intermolecular BCPs found in particular dimer and the electrostatic interaction energies ( $E_{es}$ ) from experimental charge densities (Exp) or the total interaction energies ( $E_{tot}$ ) from the SAPT. The  $E_{EML}$  energies were estimated from the Espinosa-Molins-Lecomte approach and the Abramov expression on the basis of experimental densities (Exp.), UBDB (UBDB) densities, or from the Espinosa-Molins-Lecomte approach and exact values of  $V(r)_{BCP}$  (not approximated by Abramov expression) on the basis of periodic DFT electron densities from geometry optimization (Theo. opt.).



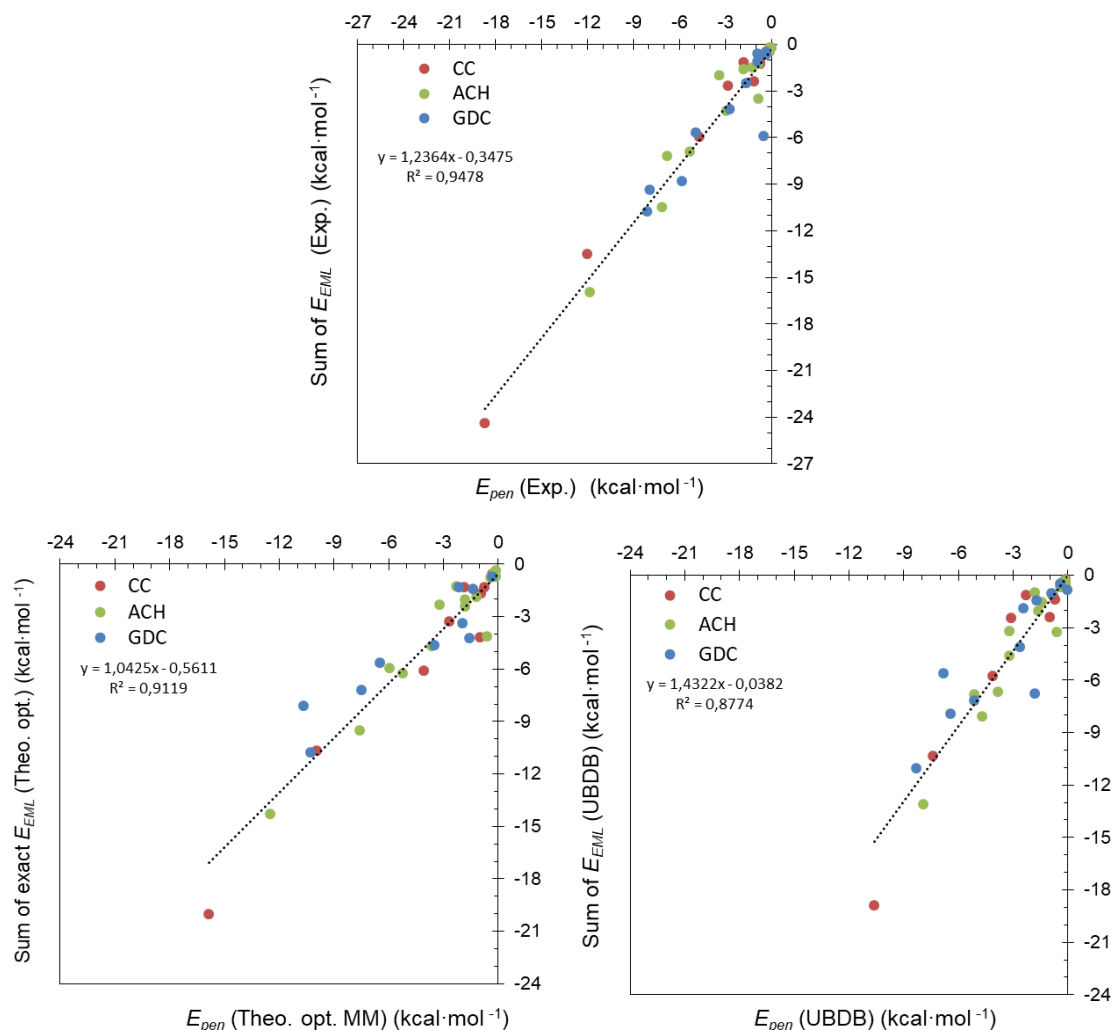


Figure S6

Correlation between the  $E_{EML}$  interaction energies ( $\text{kcal mol}^{-1}$ ) summed over all intermolecular BCPs found in particular dimer and the charge penetration contributions ( $E_{pen}$ ) to  $E_{es}$  computed from MM model of experimental charge densities (Exp.), of periodic DFT charge densities (Theo. opt. MM) or build from UBDB (UBDB). The  $E_{EML}$  energies were estimated from the Espinosa-Molins-Lecomte approach and the Abramov expression on the basis of experimental densities (Exp.), UBDB (UBDB) densities, or from the Espinosa-Molins-Lecomte approach and exact values of  $V(r)_{BCP}$  (not approximated by Abramov expression) on the basis of periodic DFT electron densities from geometry optimization (Theo. opt.).

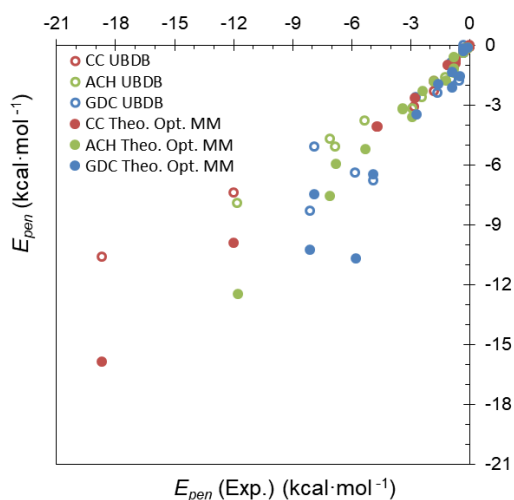


Figure S7

Correlation between the  $E_{pen}$  energies ( $\text{kcal mol}^{-1}$ ) computed from MM model of experimental charge densities (Exp.) and  $E_{pen}$  energies ( $\text{kcal mol}^{-1}$ ) computed from MM model of periodic DFT charge densities (Theo. opt. MM) or build from UBDB (UBDB).