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Revisiting the covalent nature of halogen bonding: a polarized three-center four-electron bond†

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As an important intermolecular interaction, halogen bonding has been studied extensively, but its nature still suffers from controversy without one uniform essence. Electrostatics, charge transfer, polarization and dispersion are emphasized, but the covalent nature is usually overlooked except for the strong halogen bonding species I_3^- , which is widely accepted as a result of a three-center four-electron (3c-4e) interaction. In our study, the potential energy surface of I_3^- has been evaluated to explore the dissociation from I_3^- to $I_2 \cdots I^-$. We found that different from an equivalent 3c-4e bond in I_3^- , $I_2 \cdots I^-$ can be rationalized by a polarized one. In addition, when the orbitals are polarized, it is exactly what traditional charge transfer or the popular σ -hole picture describes. I_3^- can be described by the Lewis theory model with the middle I^+ cation serving as the Lewis acid and two terminal I^- anions acting as Lewis base. Therefore, we further extended this model to a series of I-containing species with chemical composition of $L-I^+-L$, F^-I^+-L and H_3P-I^+-L ($L = OH^-, F^-, Cl^-, Br^-, I^-, PH_3, NH_3, H_2S, HI, H_2O, HBr$ and HCl) to explore the nature of halogen bonding. When the forces of two bases around I^+ are the same, it corresponds to an equivalent 3c-4e bond, such as I_3^- . Otherwise, it is a polarized multicenter bond, such as $I_2 \cdots I^-$. This work gives a new insight into the nature of halogen bonding compounds: besides the well-known I_3^- , the nature of the other species is also a multicenter bond, existing as equivalent and polarized 3c-4e bonds, respectively.

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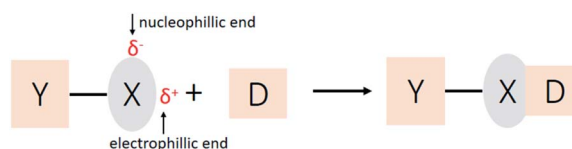
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1. Introduction

Halogen atoms are usually considered as species of high electron density owing to their high electronegativity and interaction with electron-deficient groups. In addition, halogen-containing compounds can also interact with electron-rich species, which is known as halogen bonding.¹⁻⁶ The ability of halogen atoms to attractively interact with electron donors was recognized as early as 1814, when the adduct reaction between iodine and ammonia was observed.⁷ Decades later in 1863, the complex was first purified and identified as a $NH_3 \cdots I_2$ adduct by Guthrie.⁸ Similar adducts involving bromine and chlorine were obtained shortly after.⁹ Until now, halogen bonding has been under active investigation.¹⁰⁻²¹ It plays an essential role in controlling the construction of supramolecular complexes in solid,^{2,3,22,23} liquid,²⁴⁻²⁷ and gas phases.²⁸ Besides, halogen bonding has led to a range of applications in the biological field,^{3,29} such as drug design³⁰ and protein-ligand complexation.³¹

Halogen bonding has a general form of $Y-X \cdots D$ ^{5,32} (Scheme 1), where X is a halogen atom, and it functions as the electrophilic species (halogen bond donor), and D is a donor of electron density (halogen bond acceptor). The distance of $X \cdots D$ is shorter than the sum of their van der Waals radii, and the YX bond length is slightly elongated than the YX monomer, and the $Y-X \cdots D$ angle is approximately linear.²⁻⁴

Though studied extensively, the exact nature of halogen bonding is still disputed. Classically, the chemical nature of the interaction was explained as charge transfer by Mulliken in 1950.³³ More precisely, in a charge transfer picture, halogen bonding is described as a donation from the donor lone pair into the σ^* antibonding orbital.³⁴⁻⁴⁰ Some computational studies have found a good correlation between the degree of charge transfer and the halogen bonding strength.^{40,41} Besides, a more widespread model of this kind of interaction is based on the electrostatic effect. The electron density in a halogen atom is



Scheme 1 General scheme for the formation of a halogen bond.

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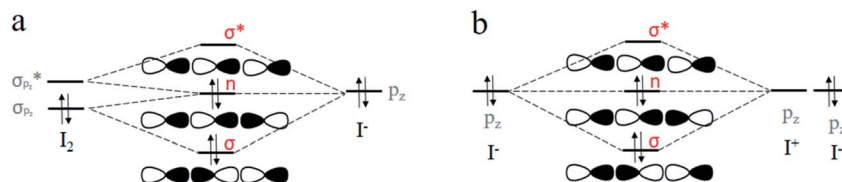


Fig. 1 Molecular orbitals scheme for the formation of I_3^- by (a) ($I_2 + I^-$) model, where I_3^- results from the overlap of orbitals of I_2 and I^- , and (b) ($I^+ + 2I^-$) model, where I_3^- results from the overlap of orbitals of two I^- and one I^+ .

Table 1 Benchmark on the bond length, frequency of the I–I bond and binding energy of molecular I_2

Theoretical level	R_{I-I} (Å)	Freq $_{I-I}$ (cm $^{-1}$)	E_b^a (kcal mol $^{-1}$)
Experiment ^b	2.666	215.5	–35.9
CCSD(T)/dhf-QZVP	2.659	224.4	–44.9
B3LYP-D3(BJ)/dhf-QZVP	2.694	213.5	–46.3
B3LYP-D3(BJ)/def2-TZVPP	2.688	214.1	–46.5
M06-2X/dhf-QZVP	2.651	233.3	–33.7
M06-2X/def2-TZVPP	2.652	232.5	–33.8

^a Binding energy of I_2 is defined based on the calculation of $E_b = E(I_2) - 2E(I)$, where $E(I_2)$ or $E(I)$ suggests the corresponding single point energies. ^b Refer to the ref. 64.

anisotropically distributed when the atom is covalently bonded to other atoms, resulting in regions with positive potential at the terminus of the YX bond (δ^+ in Scheme 1), which is introduced as a “ σ -hole” in 2007 based on computational studies.^{42,43} The σ -hole perspective states that halogen bonding is an electrostatic attraction between the σ -hole and the negative potential of a Lewis base.^{2–4} This concept is frequently used, but pure electrostatic interactions have been questioned.^{44,45} Huber *et al.* have found that in case of CX_3I ($X = F, Cl, Br$ and I), the σ -hole trend is exactly opposite to the trend in binding energy.⁴⁶ Furthermore, polarization and dispersion contributions cannot be overlooked.^{2,3,47,48} Energy decomposition analysis is widely

used by theoretical methods to analyze the components of different interactions.^{32,41,49} Overall, the nature depends upon the individual interacting species,³ and no model can explain all observed features.

Halogen bonding is comparable in interaction energy (from 5 to 200 kJ mol $^{-1}$) to the well-known hydrogen bonding,^{50–54} and I_3^- is the strongest.^{4,5,55} It is widely accepted that I_3^- can be considered as the result of a three-center four-electron (3c-4e) interaction.^{56–61} The 3c-4e bonding pattern for I_3^- can be rationalized by an MO picture in Fig. 1a. Three MOs are bonding (σ), non-bonding (n) and antibonding (σ^*) orbitals formed primarily by σ_{pz} and σ_{pz}^* orbitals of I_2 and p_z orbital of I^- . I^- lone pair contributes two electrons, and I–I bonding pair contributes another two, for a total of 4e. These two pairs of electrons occupy σ and n orbitals, leaving the σ^* orbital vacant. A similar case is the short strong hydrogen bond, represented by $[F-H-F]^-$, which can also be considered as an equivalent multicenter interaction, and was recently verified experimentally by Tokmakoff *et al.*⁶²

In our opinion, as shown in Fig. 1b, I_3^- can be described by the Lewis theory model with the middle I^+ cation serving as the Lewis acid and two terminal I^- anions acting as the Lewis base, each ion providing one p_z orbital to form bonding (σ), non-bonding (n) and antibonding (σ^*) orbitals. Similarly, 4e occupy σ and n orbitals. We speculate that its nature of an equivalent 3c-4e bond is ascribed to the same forces coming from two terminal I^- . Inspired by this, in this study, we

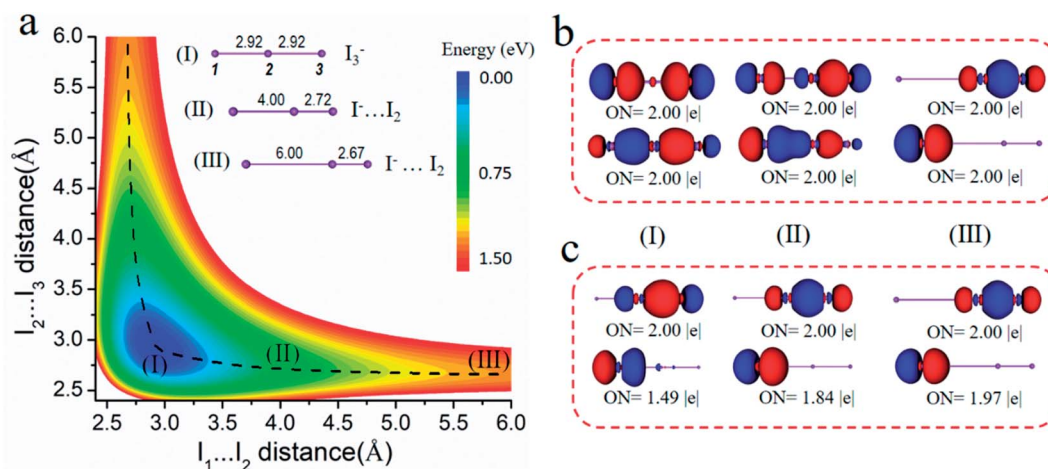


Fig. 2 (a) Potential energy surface of I_3^- , bonding and non-bonding orbitals of structures I, II and III (as labeled) by the AdNDP analysis based on (b) the 3c-4e model and (c) traditional model ($I_2 + I^-$).



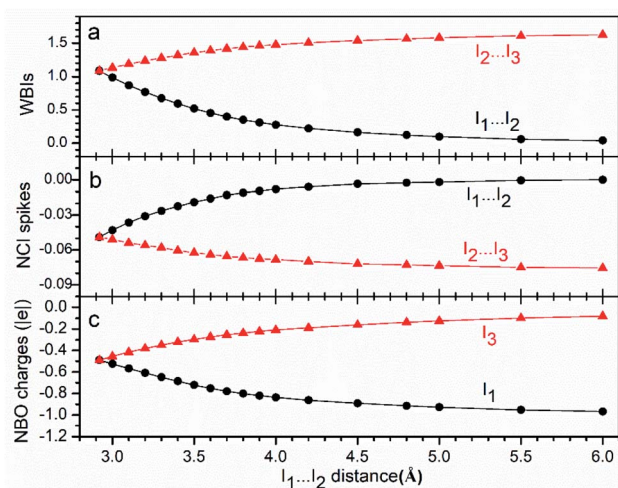


Fig. 3 Values of WBIs (a), NCI spikes (b) and NBO charges (c) during the dissociation of I_3^- .

performed theoretical studies on species composed of I^+ and two bases ($L-I^+-L$, F^-I^+-L and H_3P-I^+-L , where $L = OH^-, F^-, Cl^-, Br^-, I^-, PH_3, NH_3, H_2S, HI, H_2O, HBr$ and HCl) to explore the nature of the halogen bonding. We found that besides I_3^- , other halogen bond compounds can also be well explained by multicenter bonds by analyzing their structural and electronic properties. Thus, we propose a new perspective on halogen bonding: its nature should be a multicenter bond, corresponding to equivalent and polarized 3c-4e bonds, respectively.

2. Computational methods

To confirm the computational method for our system, we performed calculations under several density functional theory (DFT) and the CCSD(T) theoretical levels to compare the values of the bond length, frequency and interaction energy with the corresponding experimental results for I_2 . As depicted in Table 1, the I-I bond length at the M06-2X⁶³/def2tzvpp level (2.652 Å) was close to that at the CCSD(T)/dhf-QZVP level (2.659 Å), and they were slightly shorter than the experimental value (2.666 Å).⁶⁴ Compared with other methods, M06-2X/def2-TZVPP was considered to be appropriate, and our calculations on halogen bonding in this study were all given at the M06-2X/def2tzvpp level.

All the geometric structures were fully relaxed at the M06-2X/def2tzvpp level of theory. Frequencies of all the halogen bonding compounds were all checked to ensure that they were true local minimums. All bonding energies were calculated including basis set superposition error (BSSE) corrections⁶⁵ and

were referenced to the optimized geometries of the fragments that compose the molecule.

Noncovalent interactions (NCI)⁶⁶ indexes, which is an approach to detect the strength of the weak interactions based on the electron density and its derivatives was selected. The results are shown in the scatter plots of the reduced density gradient (RDG) versus the electron density (ρ) multiplied by the sign of λ_2 ($\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$). The low-density regime represents non-covalent/weak interactions. Negative values ($\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho < 0$) indicate an attractive interaction, while positive values ($\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho > 0$) are indicative of a steric repulsion. Spike mentioned in this study corresponds to the value of $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ of interaction. In general, more negative values of NCI spikes indicate a stronger interaction between the fragments.

Chemical bonding analysis was carried out using the adaptive natural density partitioning (AdNDP)⁶⁷ method. It is a tool that provides the partitioning of electron density. It allows an electron pair to be delocalized over n atoms with n ranging from one to the total number of atoms in the whole molecule. This method accepts only those bonding elements whose occupation numbers (ON) exceed the specified threshold values, which are usually chosen to be close to $2.00|e|$.

All DFT calculations and natural bond orbital (NBO)^{68,69} analysis were performed on the Gaussian 16 package.⁷⁰ Wiberg bond index (WBI)⁷¹ and NCI analysis were performed by the Multiwfn 3.4 program.⁷² Molecular visualization was performed using the MOLEKEL 5.4 software.⁷³

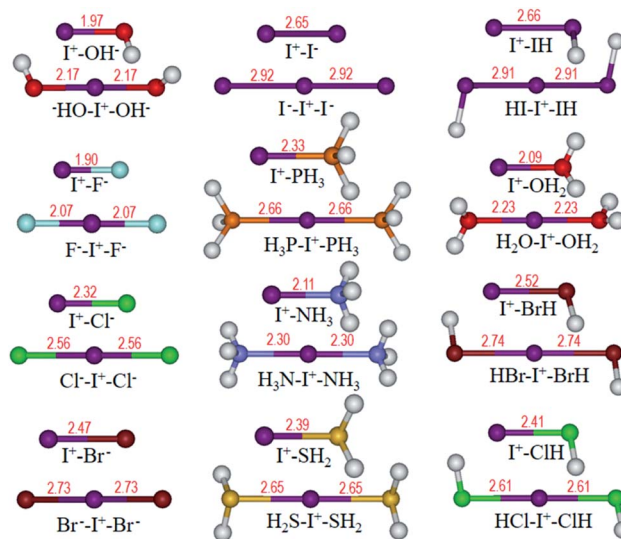


Fig. 4 Optimized structures of $L-I^+$ and $L-I^+-L$ ($L = OH^-, F^-, Cl^-, Br^-, I^-, PH_3, NH_3, H_2S, HI, H_2O, HBr$ and HCl) complexes. Bond length (Å) is labelled in red.

Table 2 Binding energy of I^+ with various bases

Bases	OH^-	F^-	Cl^-	Br^-	I^-	PH_3
E_b (kcal mol ⁻¹)	-252.40	-227.47	-206.16	-201.61	-201.29	-89.88
Bases	NH_3	H_2S	HI	H_2O	HBr	HCl
E_b (kcal mol ⁻¹)	-64.66	-52.12	-40.10	-29.15	-25.74	-16.25



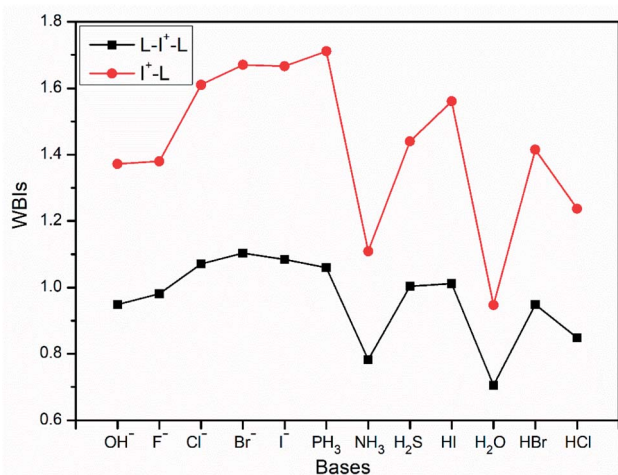


Fig. 5 Values of WBIs of L-I⁺-L and I⁺-L complexes with different bases (OH⁻, F⁻, Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, PH₃, NH₃, H₂S, HI, H₂O, HBr and HCl) as the electron donors.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Structural and electronic properties of I₃⁻

It is well known that I₂ can react with I⁻ easily in a solution, forming the strong halogen bonding complex I₃⁻. As shown in Fig. 2a, we scanned the energy of I₃⁻ by changing the distance of I(1)⋯I(2) and I(2)⋯I(3) from 2.4 Å to 6.0 Å. It is clear that the most stable structure is a linear molecule with two equal I⋯I length of 2.92 Å (structure I). The black dash line can be seen as the dissociation pathway of I₃⁻ to I₂⋯I⁻, and we chose structures II and III with the distance of I(1)⋯I(2) of 4.00 and 6.00 Å, respectively, to investigate the changes in the chemical bonding. Fig. 2b gives the 3c-4e chemical bonding patterns of structures I, II and III by the AdNDP method.

For structure I, there are two symmetric 3c-2e bonds with idealized occupation numbers 2.00|e|, corresponding to

bonding and non-bonding bonds composed of three 5p orbitals of I atoms. When the length of I(1)⋯I(2) is fixed at 4.00 Å, the I(2)⋯I(3) distance is shortened to 2.73 Å (structure II). Different from the symmetric 3c-2e bonds for structure I, more electrons concentrate on I(1) and I(2) in the bonding orbital, while more electrons focus on I(2) and I(3) in the non-bonding orbital. Therefore, I₂⋯I⁻ can also be explained by the 3c-4e bond model, just like I₃⁻, and the difference is that the 3c-4e bond is polarized. Furthermore, when the I(1)⋯I(2) distance is further elongated to 6.00 Å (structure III), the 3c-4e bonds is totally polarized, corresponding to one lone pair on I(1) and one 2c-2e σ orbital between I(2) and I(3). Taken together, we can obtain that during dissociation, electrons of the 3c-2e bonding orbital in I₃⁻ undergoes a shift to I(1)⋯I(2) and finally focus on I(1), while that of 3c-2e non-bonding orbitals finally concentrate on the σ bond between I(2) and I(3). Therefore, we can conclude that besides I₃⁻, interactions in other products during dissociation should also be ascribed to multicenter bonds.

Traditionally, halogen bonding complexes should be explained as a charge transfer from the donor lone pair of I⁻ to the σ* orbital of I₂ or electrostatic attraction between I⁻ and σ-hole of I₂. For comparison, Fig. 2c gives the AdNDP bonding orbitals of structures I, II and III based on the I₂ + I⁻ model (2c-2e/1c-2e). In structure III, I⁻ is far enough with I₂ molecule, so it is a typical compound with a weak halogen bond. In this situation, the 3c-4e model is very similar to the 2c-2e/1c-2e model in the bonding picture. In structure II, the halogen bond [I(1)⋯I(2)] is strengthened, and the non-Lewis component of the bonding orbitals according to the I₂ + I⁻ model increases, where the ON value of 1c-2e orbital decreases to 1.84|e|. The lower ON value suggests that electron transfer from I⁻ to I₂ should be considered. This phenomenon becomes more obvious for the equilibrium structure (I), the ON value of non-bonding orbital being quite small (1.49|e|). Therefore, the polarized 3c-4e bond model is consistent with the traditional 2c-2e/1c-2e model for the cases with a weak halogen bond (structure III), whereas it is

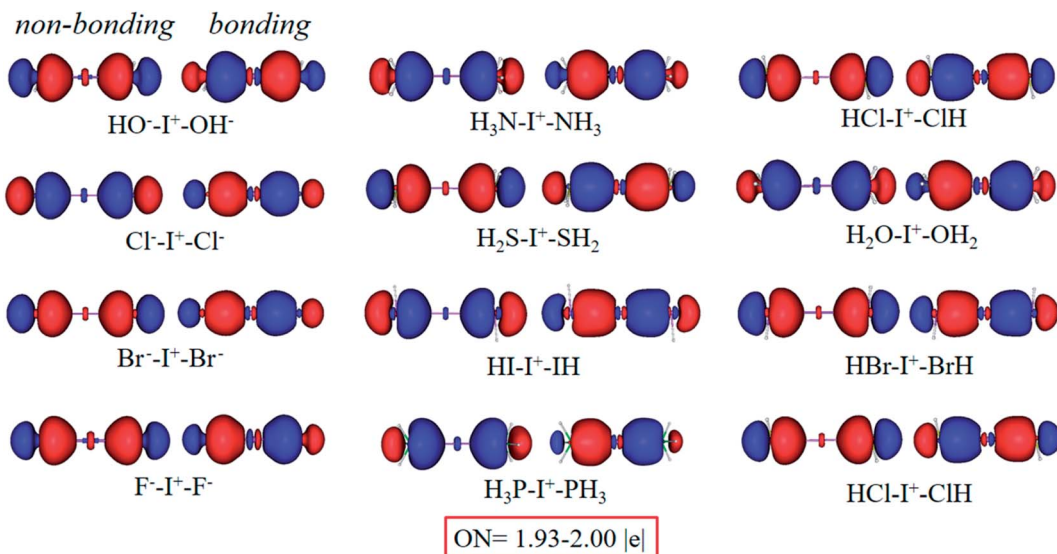


Fig. 6 Bonding (right) and non-bonding (left) 3c-2e orbitals of L-I⁺-L complexes by the AdNDP analysis.



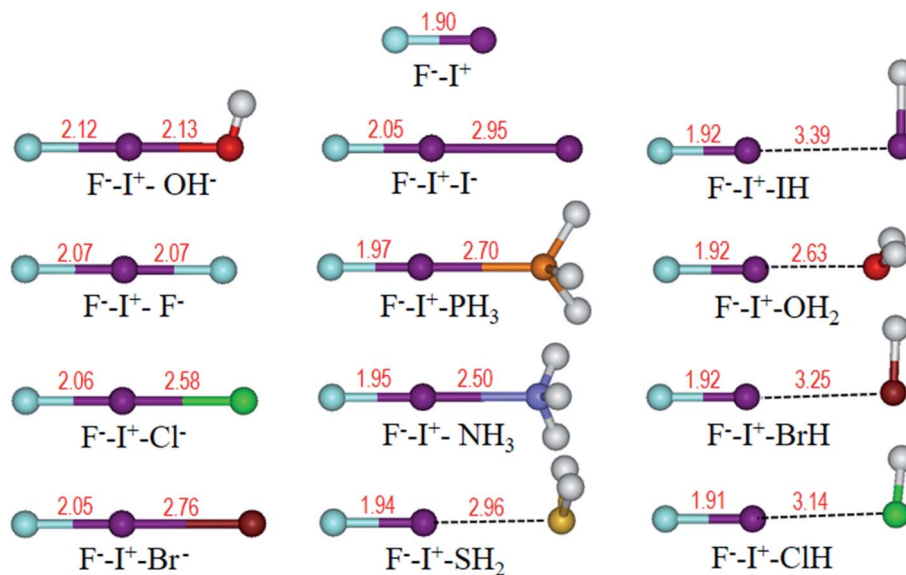


Fig. 7 Optimized structures of $F^- - I^+$ and $F^- - I^+ - L$ ($L = OH^-, F^-, Cl^-, Br^-, I^-, PH_3, NH_3, H_2S, HI, H_2O, HBr$ and HCl) complexes. Bond length (Å) is labelled in red.

more reasonable to describe the cases with a strong halogen bond (structures I and II).

To further confirm the essence of the multicenter bond discussed above, other properties corresponding to products obtained from the dissociation of I_3^- were studied, as shown in Fig. 3. The bond order (Fig. 3a) of $I(1) \cdots I(2)$ decreases with the increase in the $I(1) \cdots I(2)$ distance, and gradually approaches to zero. Moreover, those of $I(2) \cdots I(3)$ increase gradually and finally reach 1.5. Besides, the spike values of the NCI analysis (Fig. 3b) indicate that the interaction between $I(2)$ and $I(3)$ becomes stronger during dissociations with more negative values, and NBO charges (Fig. 3c) show that most charges finally concentrate on $I(1)$. All the results are in good accordance with the AdNDP results discussed above, and suggest the same conclusion: interaction between $I(1)$ and $I(2)$ being weakened, whereas

that between $I(2)$ and $I(3)$ being strengthened during dissociation, corresponding to the symmetric $3c-4e$ bond changing to a polarized $3c-4e$ one.

3.2 Structural and electronic properties of $L-I^+-L$

I_3^- can be described by the Lewis theory model with the middle I^+ cation serving as the Lewis acid and two terminal I^- anions acting as the Lewis base. Inspired by this, a series of electron donors L ($L = OH^-, F^-, Cl^-, Br^-, I^-, PH_3, NH_3, H_2S, HI, H_2O, HBr$ and HCl) were chosen to interact with I^+ to explore whether multicenter bonding can also be applied to other equivalent halogen bonding compounds ($L-I^+-L$). Binding energies of I^+ with different bases were calculated (Table 2, $E_b = E(I^+-L) - E(I^+) - E(L)$), spanning over a wide range, from -16.25 to -252.40 kcal mol $^{-1}$. Based on the binding energy, it is clear that

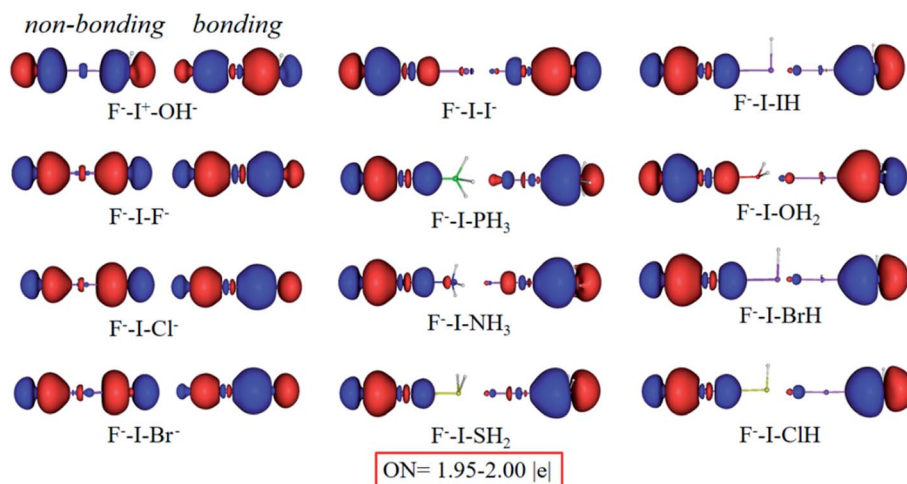


Fig. 8 Bonding (right) and non-bonding (left) $3c-2e$ orbitals of $F^- - I^+ - L$ complexes by the AdNDP analysis.



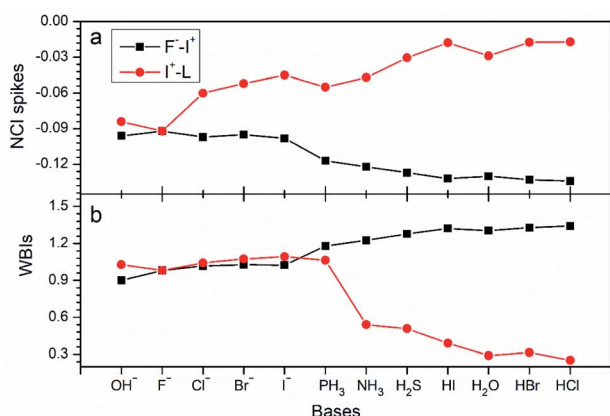


Fig. 9 Values of (a) NCI spikes and (b) WBIs of F^-I^+ and I^+-L in F^-I^+-L complexes with different bases (OH^- , F^- , Cl^- , Br^- , I^- , PH_3 , NH_3 , H_2S , HI , H_2O , HBr and HCl) as the electron donors.

the strength of the Lewis base decreases in the order: $OH^- > F^- > Cl^- > Br^- > I^- > PH_3 > NH_3 > H_2S > HI > H_2O > HBr > HCl$.

Optimized structures of I^+-L and $L-I^+-L$ are shown in Fig. 4. It can be observed that all the $L-I^+-L$ angles are nearly linear with two equal $I^+ \cdots L$ distances, which are obviously longer than those in $L-I^+$ monomers, similar to that in I_3^- . Besides, WBIs in Fig. 5 suggest that the values of bond order between I^+ and L in $L-I^+-L$ complexes are less than those in the corresponding I^+-L monomers, which is in accordance with the changes in the bond lengths.

Furthermore, it can be easily observed from the AdNDP analysis (Fig. 6) that all complexes can be well described by two symmetric bonding and non-bonding orbitals with reliable occupation numbers (1.93–2.00|e|), just like I_3^- . Therefore, as long as two forces around the central I^+ are the same, it corresponds to an equivalent 3c-4e bond interaction.

3.3 Structural and electronic properties of F^-I^+-L

Frequently, halogen bonding compounds do not own a perfect structural symmetry. Thus, we further extended our study to more general species. Electron donors on one side of I^+ was fixed to F^- , and the other side was different bases, as shown in Table 2, forming halogen bonding complexes of F^-I^+-L ($L = OH^-$, F^- , Cl^- , Br^- , I^- , PH_3 , NH_3 , H_2S , HI , H_2O , HBr and HCl). The optimized structures (Fig. 7) show that the angles of $F \cdots I \cdots L$ approach to 180° , and $F \cdots I$ distances are all longer than that in the FI monomer of 1.90 \AA (Fig. 7) at the same theoretical level.

As expected, the chemical bonding analysis (Fig. 8) indicated that there are two 3c-2e orbitals for each species with idealized occupation numbers (1.95–2.00|e|). In case of OH^- , F^- , Cl^- and Br^- as electron donors, all bonding and non-bonding orbitals are evident and in good symmetry. When the electron donors change to I^- , PH_3 and NH_3 , it is clear that 3c-4e orbitals are polarized, just like those in $I_2 \cdots I^-$, bonding orbitals being mainly focused on the I^+-L segment, while non-bonding orbitals concentrating on the other terminals. In terms of the rest of the complexes, owing to their weak binding ability with I^+ , the polarization becomes clearer. Two 3c-2e orbitals of each are totally polarized to one σ bond between F and I and one lone pair electrons at the other end. In addition, NCI spikes (Fig. 9a) are in good agreement with the AdNDP results. As the bases change from OH^- to HCl , interaction between F and I become stronger with more negative values, while those between I and L become weaker. WBIs in Fig. 9b further support the conclusion; when the binding ability of bases is strong enough (OH^- , F^- , Cl^- , Br^- , I^-), values of the bond order of F^-I^+ are close to those of I^+-L . However, there are big gaps for weak bases, and electrons mainly concentrate on F^-I^+ . Therefore, we can infer that the multicenter bond can be extended to rationalize more general halogen bonding compounds.

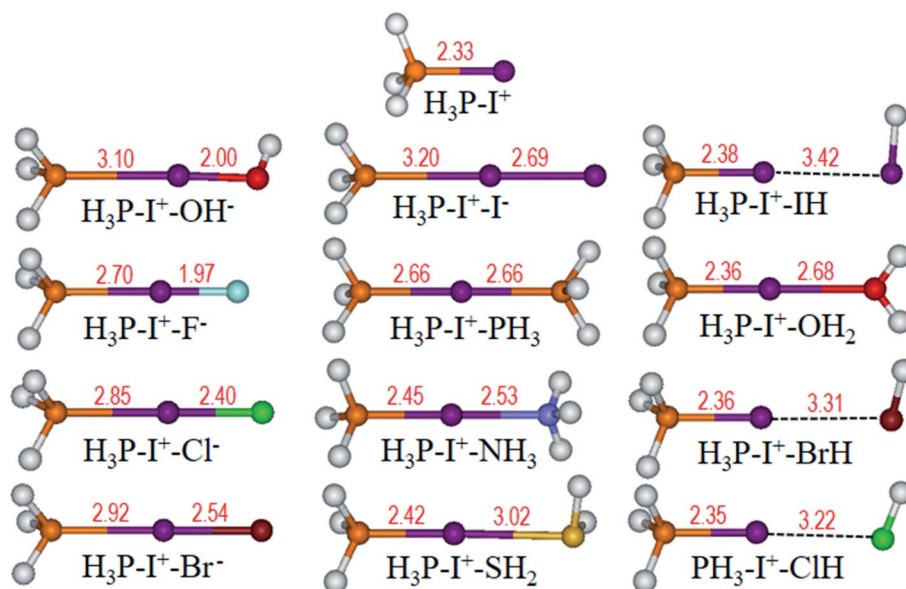


Fig. 10 Optimized structures of H_3P-I^+ and H_3P-I^+-L ($L = OH^-$, F^- , Cl^- , Br^- , I^- , PH_3 , NH_3 , H_2S , HI , H_2O , HBr and HCl) complexes. Bond length (\AA) is labelled in red.



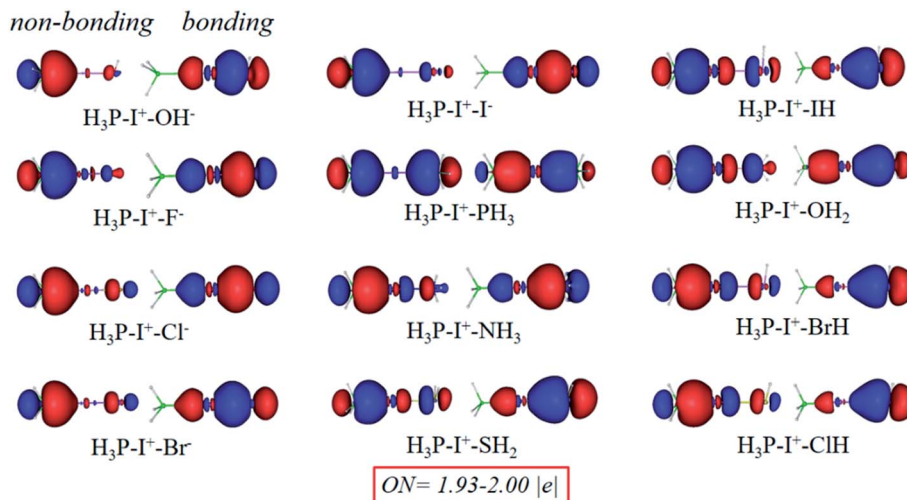


Fig. 11 Bonding (right) and non-bonding (left) 3c-2e orbitals of $\text{PH}_3\text{-I}^+\text{-L}$ complexes by the AdNDP analysis.

3.4 Structural and electronic properties of $\text{H}_3\text{P-I}^+\text{-L}$

Finally, we fixed the medium base PH_3 to investigate the halogen bonding property with various bases: $\text{H}_3\text{P-I}^+\text{-L}$ ($\text{L} = \text{OH}^-$, F^- , Cl^- , Br^- , I^- , PH_3 , NH_3 , H_2S , HI , H_2O , HBr and HCl). Similarly, the optimized structures (Fig. 10) show that two bases interact with I^+ at 180° angles. Compared with the P-I bond length of 2.33 \AA in the $\text{H}_3\text{P-I}^+$ monomer (Fig. 10), $\text{P}\cdots\text{I}$ distances are elongated when bonding to other electron donors and vary within a wide range from 2.35 to 3.20 \AA .

Chemical bonding analysis with two 3c-2e orbitals for each are depicted in Fig. 11. Differently from the $\text{F}^-\text{-I}^+\text{-L}$ complexes in Fig. 8, because OH^- , F^- , Cl^- and I^- are stronger bases than PH_3 , orbitals of these species are directly polarized, and more σ character focus on the $\text{I}^+\text{-L}$ segments in the bonding orbitals, whereas the non-bonding orbitals serve as the lone pair electrons. Symmetric bonding and non-bonding orbitals emerge when I^+ interacts with two equal PH_3 groups. When the bases are further weakened (NH_3 , SH_2 , HI , H_2O , HBr and HCl), the

orbitals are polarized again. Differently from the first four strong groups (OH^- , F^- , Cl^- and I^-) as bases, more electrons concentrating on the $\text{H}_3\text{P-I}^+$ segments and finally act as 2c-2e σ bonds in the 3c-2e non-bonding orbitals. Moreover, in the 3c-2e bonding orbitals, more electrons focus on the $\text{I}^+\text{-L}$ parts and finally serve as the lone pair electrons. NCI and bond order analysis in Fig. 12 show that stronger interactions (more negative values in spikes and more positive values in WBIs) located on the $\text{I}^+\text{-L}$ segments in case of OH^- , F^- , Cl^- and I^- , but when it comes to NH_3 , SH_2 , HI , H_2O , HBr and HCl , stronger interactions transfer to the P-I^+ segments, following the same trend with the AdNDP methods. Therefore, the multicenter bond is further illustrated to be capable to be applied to more halogen bonding compounds.

4. Conclusions

A series of complexes formed by I^+ and representative electron donors as well as I_3^- have been examined theoretically to gain a deeper insight into the nature of halogen bonding. It can be easily observed that during the dissociation of I_3^- , equivalent 3c-4e bonds gradually changed to polarized orbitals, and finally served as one 2c-2e σ bond and one lone pair of electrons. We concluded that both I_3^- and $\text{I}_2\cdots\text{I}^-$ can be described by a multicenter bond, and the traditional charge transfer or σ -hole model should be incorporated into a polarized 3c-4e bond. In addition, the other I-containing complexes can also be explained by the 3c-4e bond, all of them having two 3c-2e orbitals with reliable ON values. When the forces of two bases around I^+ are the same, it possesses clear bonding and non-bonding orbitals, corresponding to the equivalent 3c-4e bond. When the forces are different, it is a polarized 3c-4e bond. Thus, our study revisits the covalent nature of halogen bonding and comes to the conclusion that not only the well-known I_3^- , but also all halogen bonding compounds are dominant by a multicenter bond, existing equivalent and polarized 3c-4e bonds,

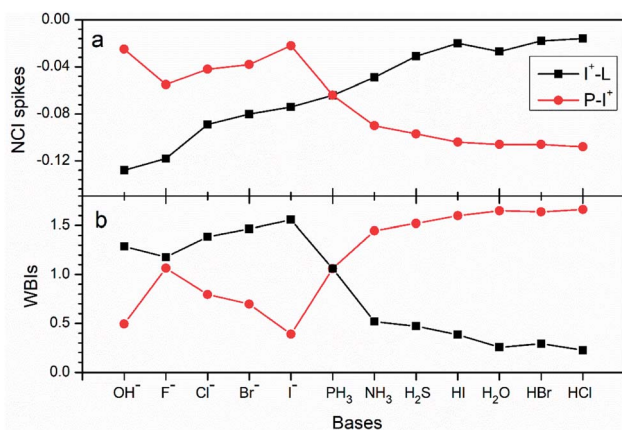


Fig. 12 Values of (a) NCI spikes and (b) WBIs of $\text{I}^+\text{-L}$ and P-I^+ in $\text{H}_3\text{P-I}^+\text{-L}$ complexes with different bases (OH^- , F^- , Cl^- , Br^- , I^- , PH_3 , NH_3 , H_2S , HI , H_2O , HBr and HCl) as the electron donors.



respectively. We hope that it can be applied to explain more halogen bonding complexes.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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