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Supplementary Material

Weak Intermolecular Forces, but High Melting Points

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Figure S1. ORTEP diagram showing the crystallographic numbering used for the crystal structure of **4**.

Figures S2, S3 and S4 depicting aspects of the crystal structure of **2**.

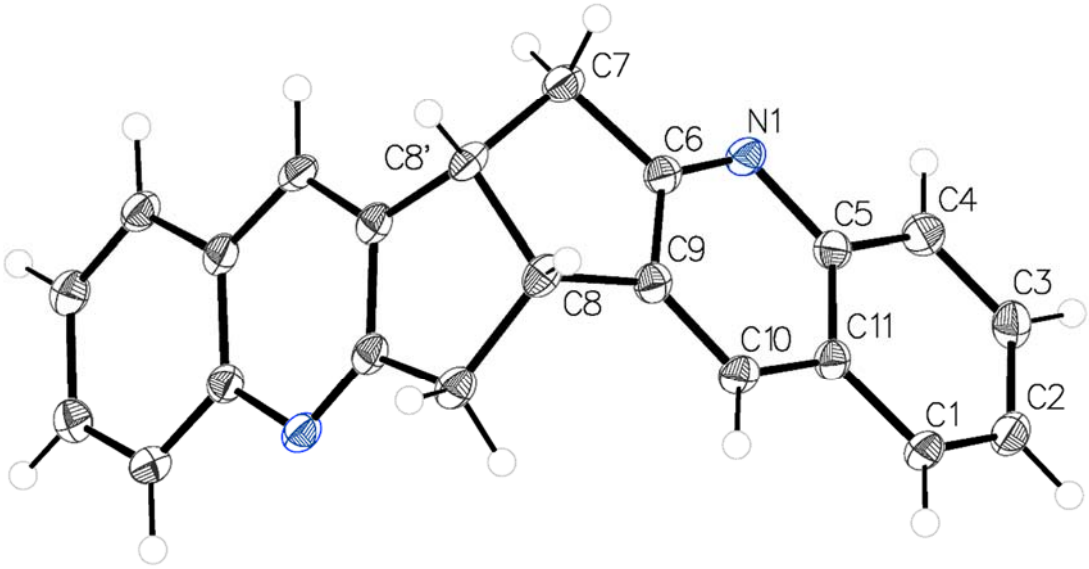

Figure S1. ORTEP diagram for the crystal structure of **4** showing the displacement ellipsoids at 50% probability for the non-hydrogen atoms. The crystallographic numbering system is also indicated.

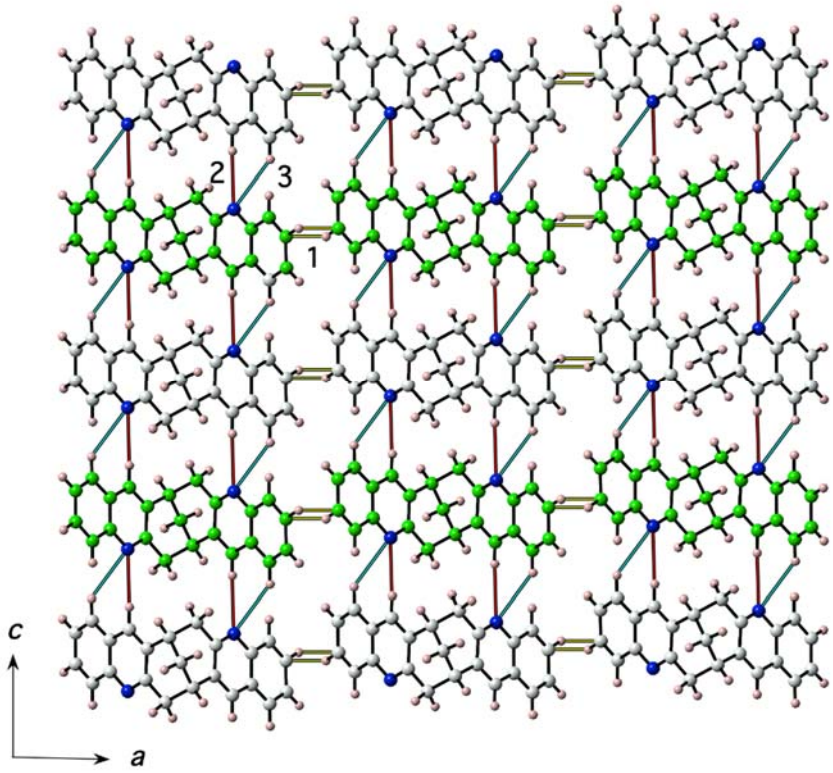

Figure S2. The crystal structure of racemic **2** projected onto the *ac* plane. Atom colour code: N dark blue, and C of the opposite enantiomers green or off-white. Intermolecular attractions are represented as solid rods: 1 (yellow, 2.73 Å) is a C–H···π contact, whereas 2 (red, 2.61 Å) and 3 (light blue, 2.99 Å) are C–H···N interactions.

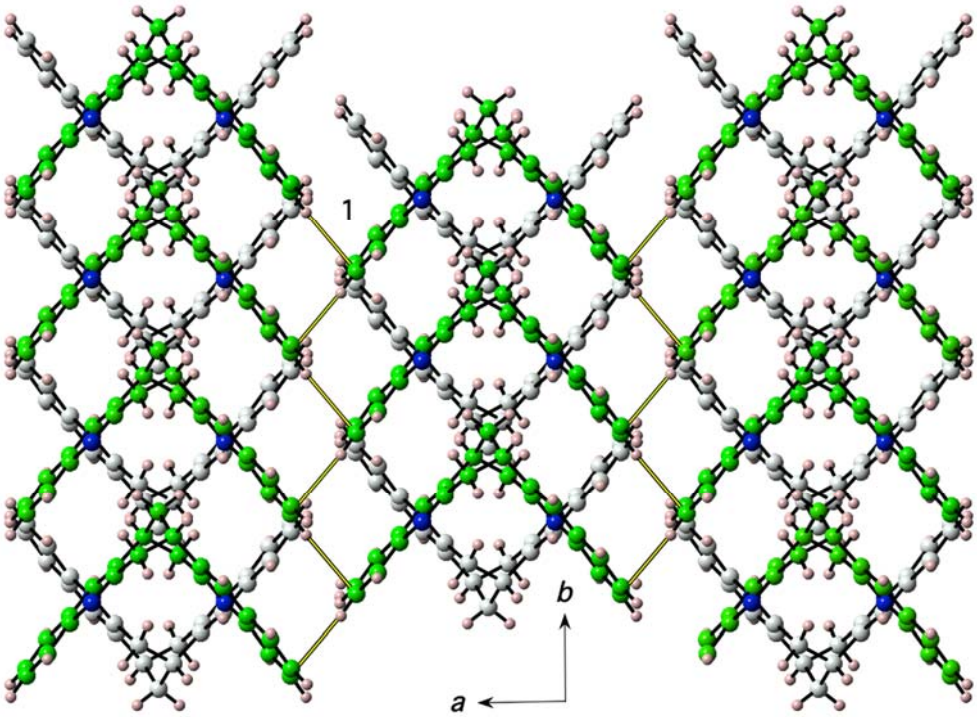

Figure S3. The crystal structure of **2** projected onto the *ab* plane. Like enantiomers are linked by chains of C–H···π interactions (1, yellow solid rods) along the *b* direction.

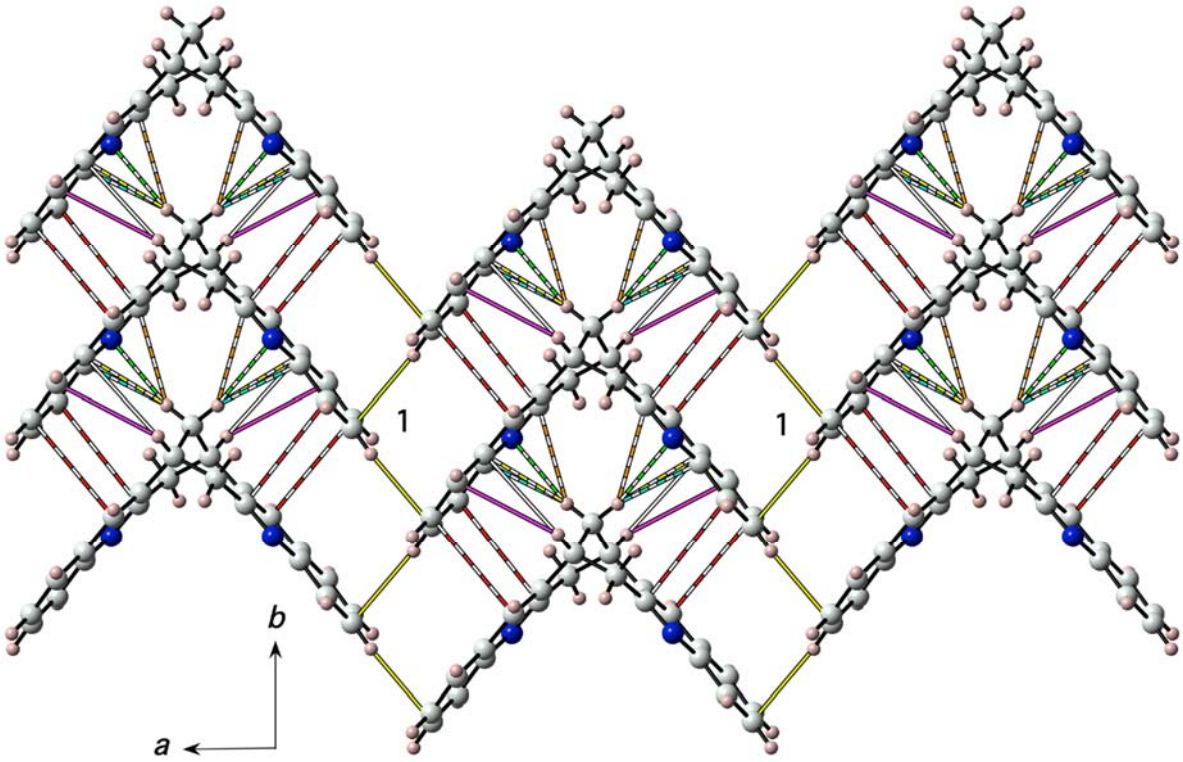

Figure S4. The crystal structure of **2** projected onto the *ab* plane and showing the C–H···π, π···π, and C–H···N intermolecular attractions operating between molecules of the same chirality. Individual interactions are described in detail in the main text (Figure 7, upper).