

# Enthalpy Change from Pure Cubic Ice I<sub>c</sub> to Hexagonal Ice I<sub>h</sub>

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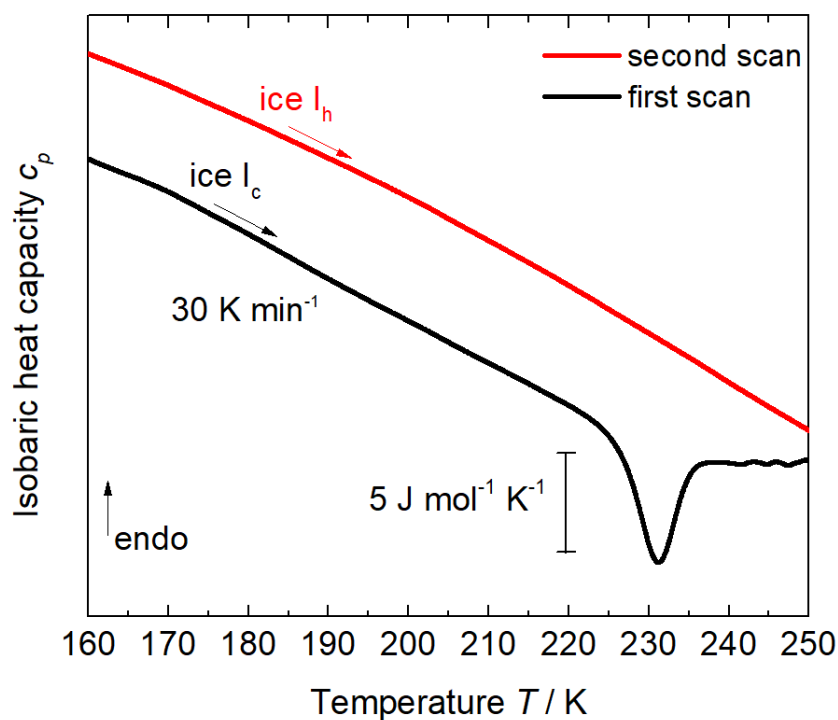
## Supporting Information (SI)

**SI Tab. 1:** Measured temperatures and transformation enthalpies of the ice I<sub>c</sub> to ice I<sub>h</sub> transition for each individual run at the indicated heating rates.  $T_{onset}$  and  $T_{offset}$  were extracted from the thermogram as indicated in Fig.1a. That is, they are the temperature at the intersection of the extrapolated baseline before (after) the peak occurs with the extrapolated low (high) temperature peak edge, resulting  $T_{onset}$  ( $T_{offset}$ ).  $T_{initial}$  ( $T_{final}$ ) mark the integration limits for determining  $\Delta H_{c \rightarrow h}$  and were drawn at the position where the exothermic peak first arises from (returns to) the baseline before (after) the exothermic event.  $T_{min}$  denotes the temperature at the peak minimum. "STDEV.S" represents the standard deviation based on a sample of the population.

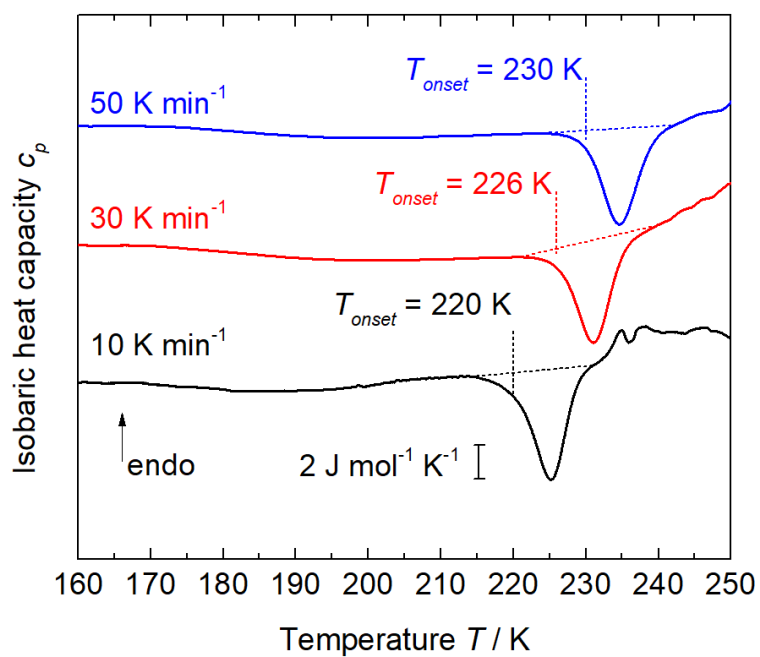
	$T_{initial}/K$	$T_{onset}/K$	$T_{offset}/K$	$T_{final}/K$	$T_{min}/K$	$\Delta H_{c \rightarrow h}/(J mol^{-1})$
#1_10Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	214.0	219.9	229.0	231.3	225.2	39.5
#2_10Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	211.0	220.7	229.4	231.0	225.7	37.8
AVERAGE (10Kmin <sup>-1</sup> )	<b>212.5</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>229.2</b>	<b>231.1</b>	<b>225.5</b>	<b>38.6</b>
STDEV.S (10 Kmin <sup>-1</sup> )	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>
#1_30Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	219.8	226.3	236.0	239.4	231.1	41.6
#2_30Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	220.9	226.5	235.0	240.0	231.0	38.8
#3_30Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	224.2	225.9	235.3	240.2	231.0	34.0
#4_30Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	220.0	226.1	235.4	240.0	231.0	38.2
AVERAGE (30Kmin <sup>-1</sup> )	<b>221.2</b>	<b>226.2</b>	<b>235.4</b>	<b>239.9</b>	<b>231.0</b>	<b>38.2</b>
STABW.S (30Kmin <sup>-1</sup> )	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
#1_50Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	224.3	230.3	239.8	242.7	235.0	35.3
#2_50Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	224.7	229.9	238.9	241.5	234.8	38.2
#3_50Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	223.8	229.6	239.1	242.4	234.6	36.2
AVERAGE (50Kmin <sup>-1</sup> )	<b>224.3</b>	<b>229.9</b>	<b>239.3</b>	<b>242.2</b>	<b>234.8</b>	<b>36.6</b>
STDEV.S (50 Kmin <sup>-1</sup> )	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
AVERAGE (all #)	220.3	226.1	235.3	238.7	231.0	<b>37.7</b>
STDEV.S (all #)	4.9	3.7	3.9	4.4	3.6	<b>2.3</b>

**SI Tab. 2:** the same as SI Tab.1, but for the relaxation exotherm (prior to the ice  $l_c$  to  $l_h$  transition) centered around  $\sim 193$  K.

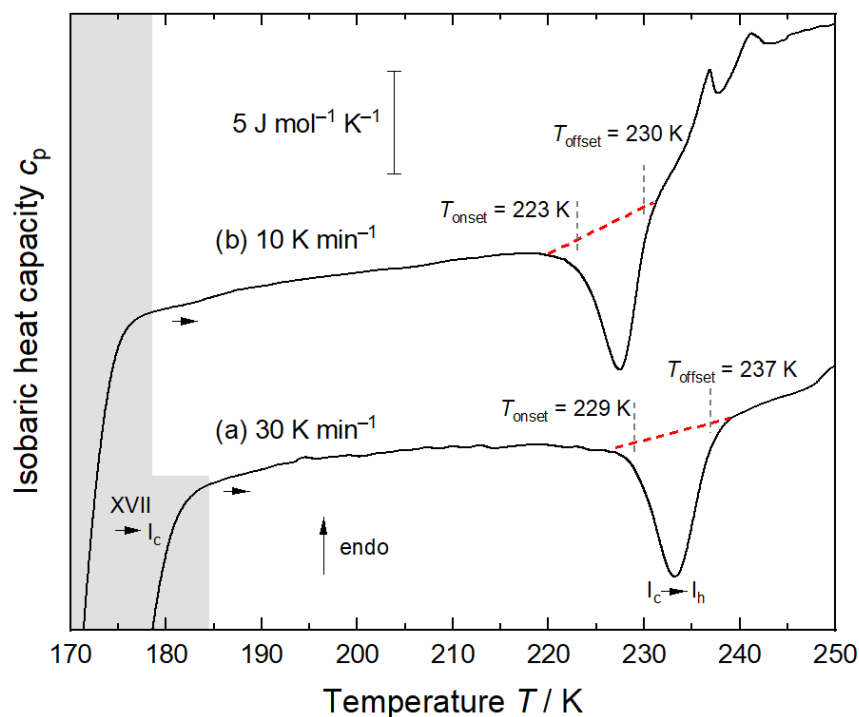
#ID	$T_{initial}/K$	$T_{final}/K$	$T_{min}/K$	$\Delta H_{relax}/(J mol^{-1})$
#1_10Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	168	209	186	17
#2_10Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	xx	xx	xx	xx
AVERAGE (10Kmin <sup>-1</sup> )	<b>168</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>17</b>
STDEV.S (10Kmin <sup>-1</sup> )	xx	xx	xx	xx
#1_30Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	168.8	219.8	193.2	13.8
#2_30Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	169.7	220.9	195.4	14.8
#3_30Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	171.3	221.7	195.0	17.8
#4_30Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	170.9	218.9	189.9	11.8
AVERAGE (30Kmin <sup>-1</sup> )	<b>170.2</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>193.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>
STABW.S (30Kmin <sup>-1</sup> )	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
#1_50Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	xx	xx	xx	xx
#2_50Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	172.8	222.2	196.8	11.9
#3_50Kmin <sup>-1</sup>	172.0	222.9	195.9	14.1
AVERAGE (50Kmin <sup>-1</sup> )	<b>172.4</b>	<b>222.5</b>	<b>196.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>
STDEV.S (50Kmin <sup>-1</sup> )	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
AVERAGE (all #)	170.5	219.3	193.2	<b>14.4</b>
STDEV.S (all #)	1.6	4.9	3.8	<b>2.3</b>



**SI Fig. 1:** A typical, “raw” heating scan at of an ice  $I_c$  sample performed at  $30 \text{ K min}^{-1}$  (black). For baseline correction the sample was recooled to  $93 \text{ K}$  after complete transformation to ice  $I_h$  and subsequently heated in a second scan (red). This second heating scan was subtracted from the first one for each measured sample.



**SI Fig. 2:** Comparison of (baseline corrected) heating scans of ice  $I_c$  at  $10 \text{ K min}^{-1}$  (black),  $30 \text{ K min}^{-1}$  (red) and  $50 \text{ K min}^{-1}$  (blue). The shift of the  $I_c - I_h$  exotherm to higher temperatures with increasing heating rate is indicated by the increasing onset temperatures (marked by intersection of dashed lines).



**SI Fig. 3:** Comparison of two baseline-corrected DSC scans heated at **(a)**  $30 \text{ K min}^{-1}$  and **(b)**  $10 \text{ K min}^{-1}$ , starting from ice XVII, cold loaded at  $93 \text{ K}$ . The ice XVII to ice  $I_c$  transition ceases  $\sim$  around  $175 \text{ K}$ , depending on the heating rate (highlighted in grey). The onset and offset temperatures of the ice  $I_c$  to  $I_h$  transition are marked by vertical dashed lines. Compared with DSC scans starting from ice  $I_c$ , the onset temperatures of the  $I_c - I_h$  transition are  $\sim 3 \text{ K}$  higher if the starting material is ice XVII (see SI Tab. 2). The integration ranges of the respective transition exotherm are indicated by red dashed lines. Note the absence of the relaxation exotherm in these scans.