

Supplementary Information

Vibrational Spectra of Calcium, Strontium and Barium Valproates. Self-Assembly of Valproate Nanostrands in Aqueous Solution and in the Solid State

Panče Naumov,^{*a,b} Gjorgji Petruševski^{b,‡} and Gligor Jovanovski^b

^a*Department of Material and Life Science, Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University,
2-1 Yamada-oka, Suita 565-0871, Osaka, Japan. E-mail: npance@wakate.frc.eng.osaka-u.ac.jp;
Fax: +81 6 6879 4726; Tel: +81 6 6879 4574*

^b*Institute of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, SS Cyril and Methodius University, Arhimedova 5,
MK-1000 Skopje, Macedonia*

[‡]*Present address: Research & Development Institute, Alkaloid AD, Aleksandar Makedonski 12,
MK-1000 Skopje, Macedonia*

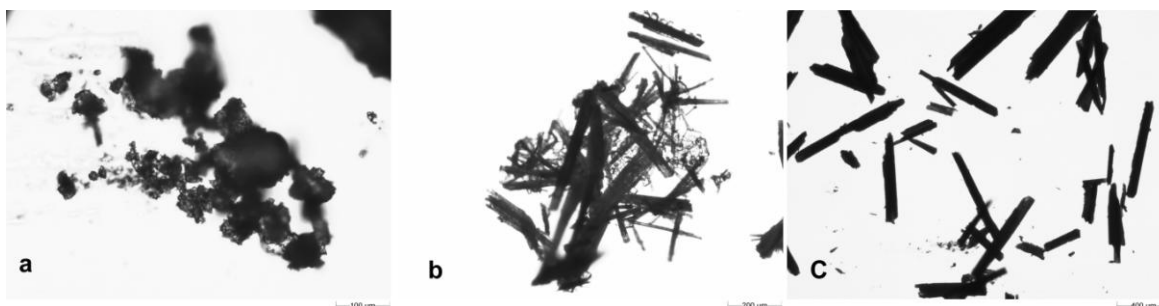


Figure S1. 1. Optical microscopy images of the valproates of calcium (a), strontium (b) and barium (c).

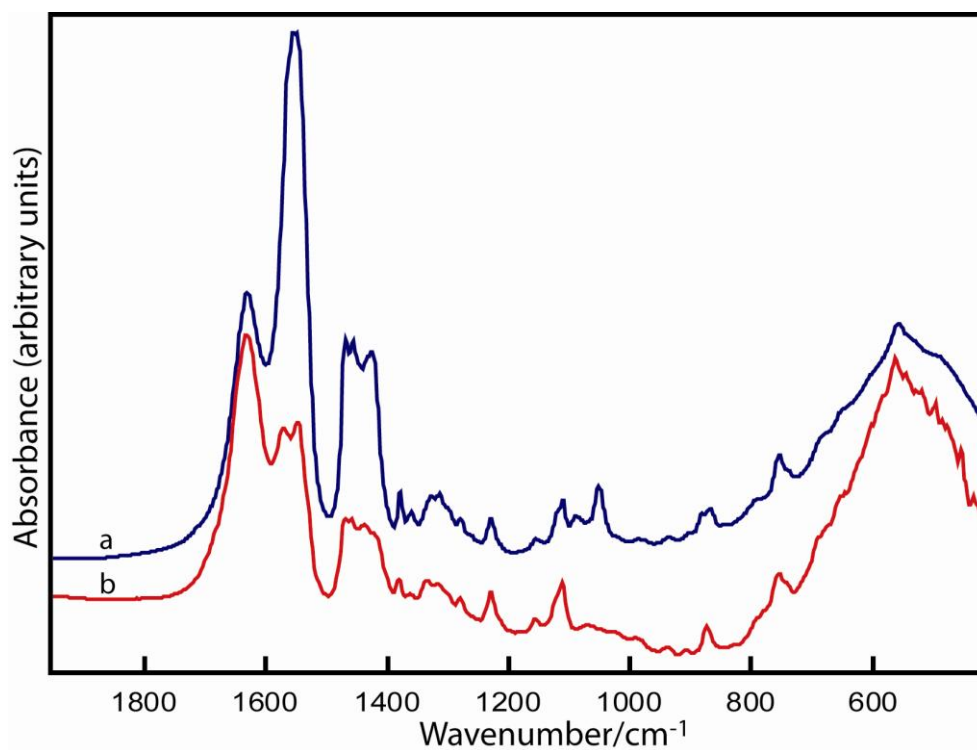


Figure S2. Fingerprint region in the FT-IR spectra of calcium valproate: native (a) and after heating at 50 °C for 4 hours (b).

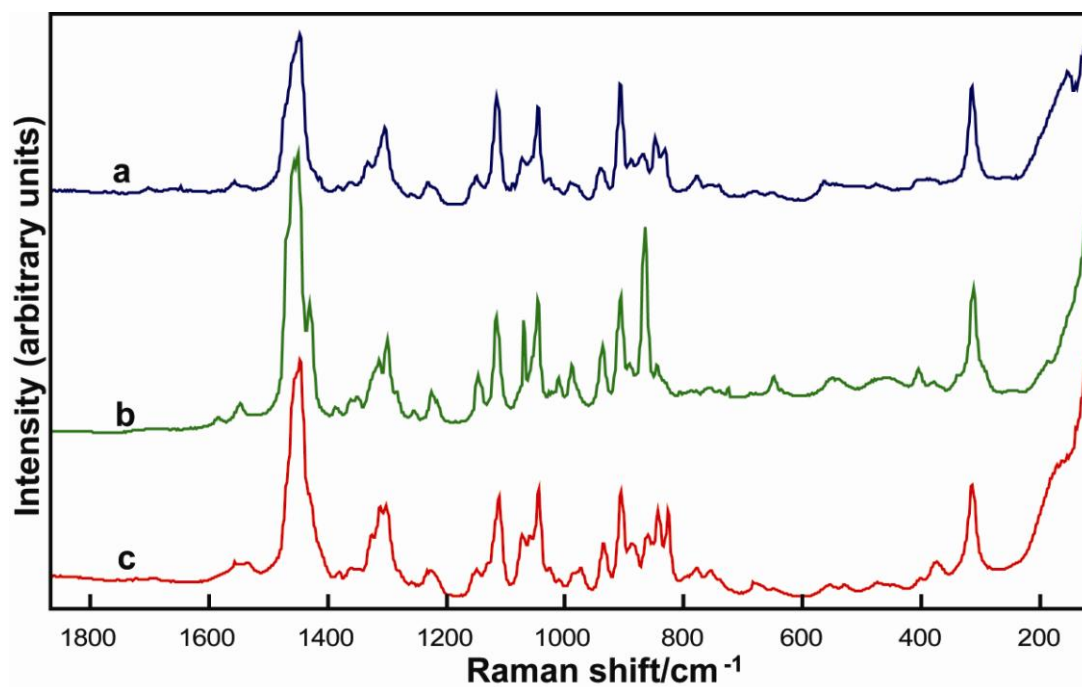


Figure S3. Lower frequency region in the Raman spectra of the valproates of calcium (a), strontium (b) and barium (c).

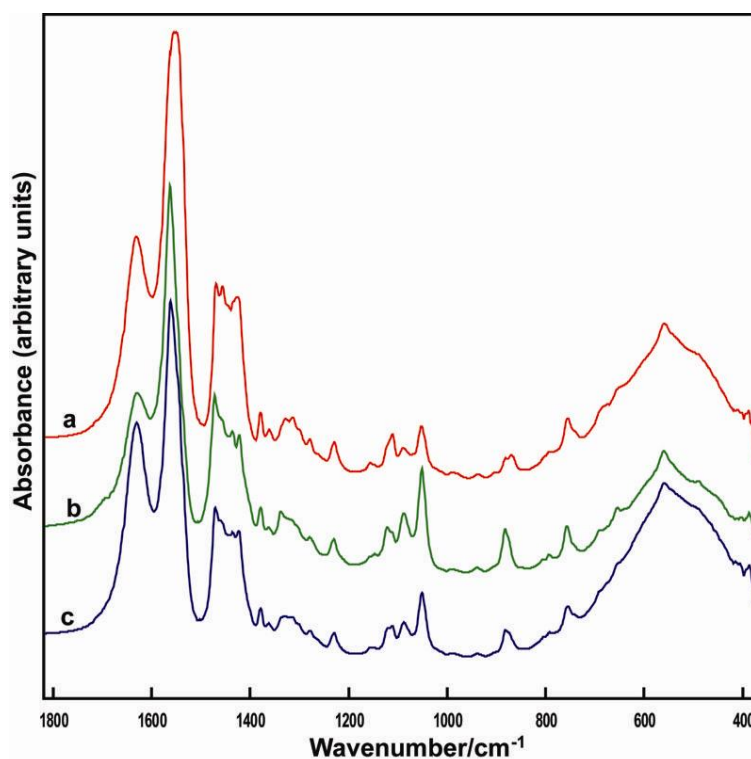
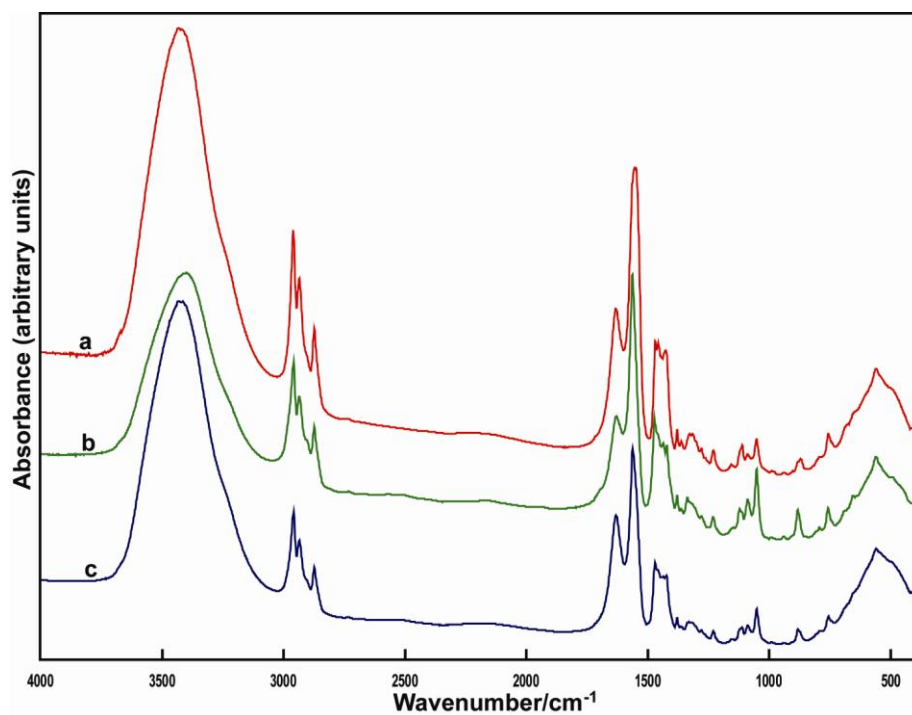


Figure S4. Comparison of the FT-IR spectra of the as-obtained CaVal (a) and the recrystallized samples from: ethanol (b) and acetone (c).

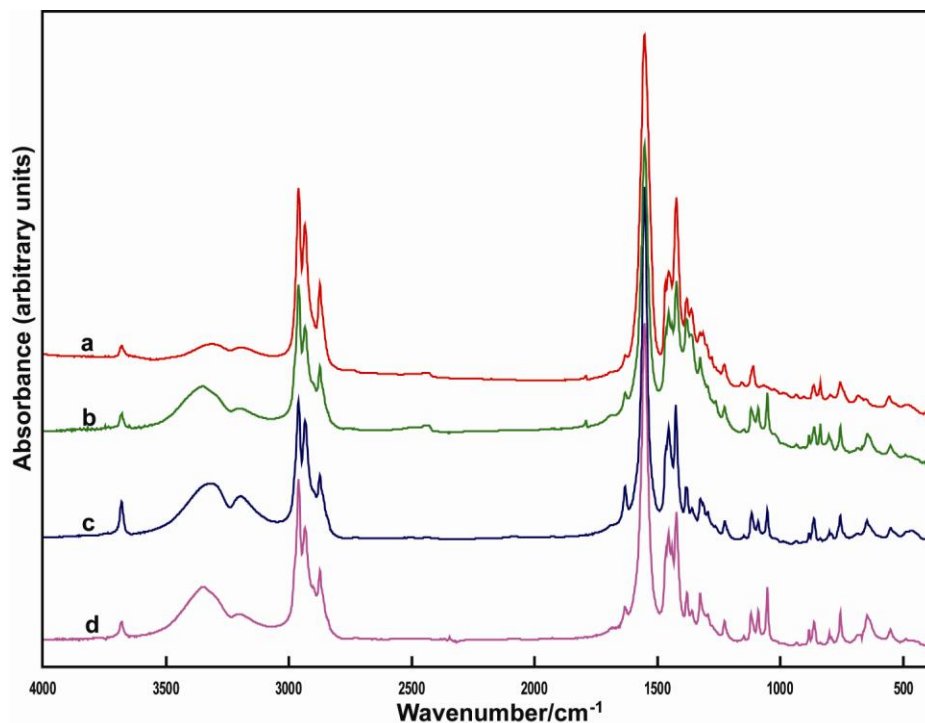


Figure S5. Comparison of the FT-IR spectra of the as-obtained SrVal (a) and the recrystallized samples from: ethanol (b), acetone (c) and ethyl acetate (c).

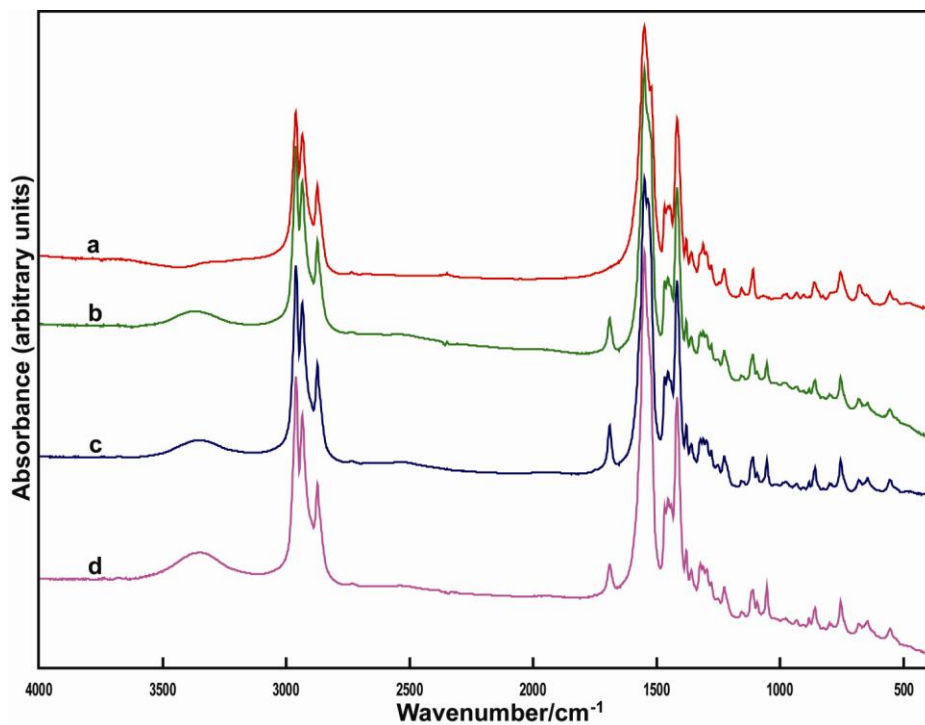


Figure S6. Comparison of the FT-IR spectra of the as-obtained BaVal (a) and the recrystallized samples from: ethanol (b), acetone (c) and ethyl acetate (c).