

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

for

Fluorescent Octahedron and Rounded-Octahedron Coordination Polymer Particles (CPPs)

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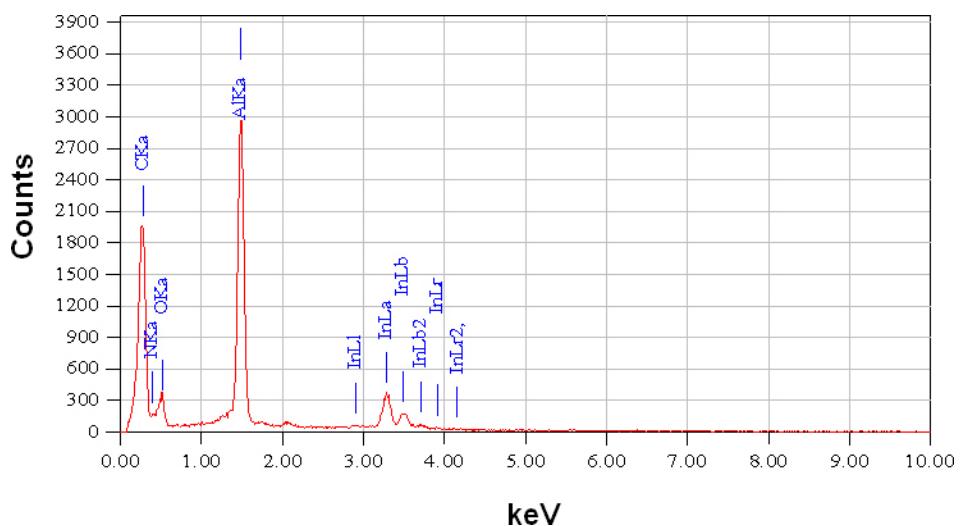


Fig. S1. EDX spectrum of rounded-octahedron CPP-9.

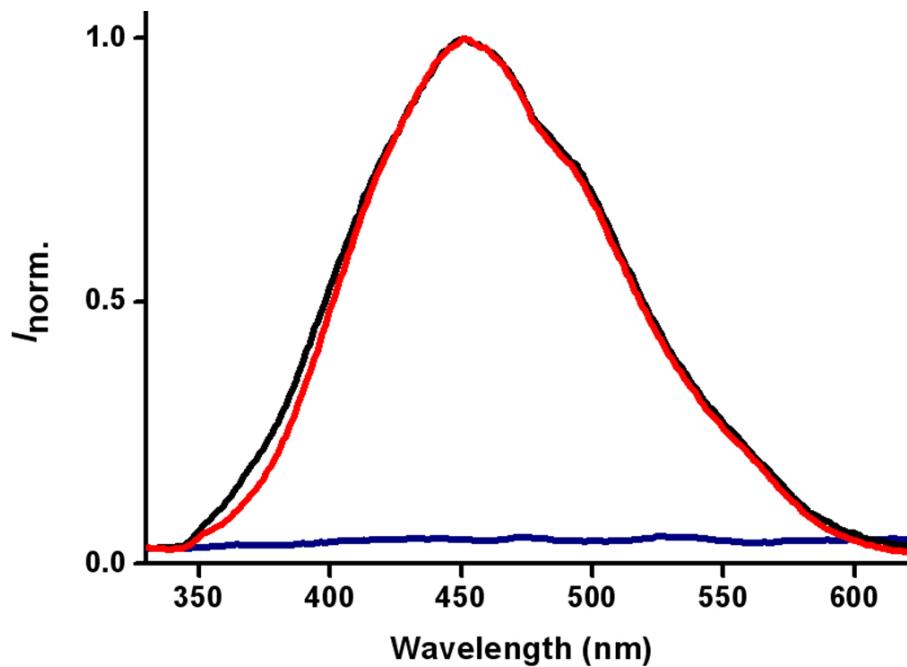


Fig. S2. Emission spectra of octahedron CPP-9 (black), rounded-octahedron CPP-9 (red), and organic ligand **H₂L** (blue).

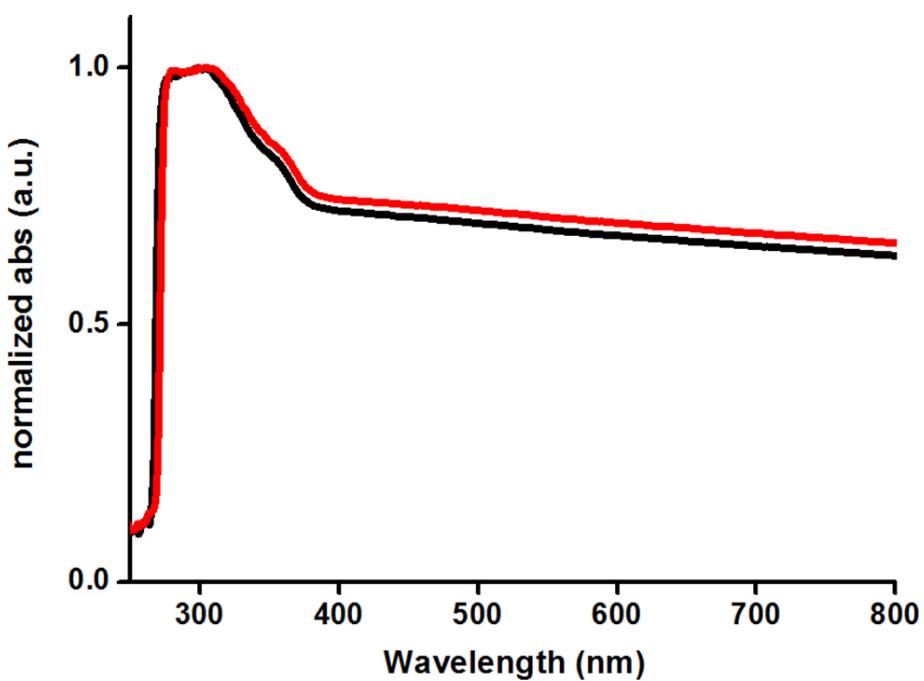


Fig. S3. UV-vis absorption spectra of octahedron CPP-9 (black) and rounded-octahedron CPP-9 (red).

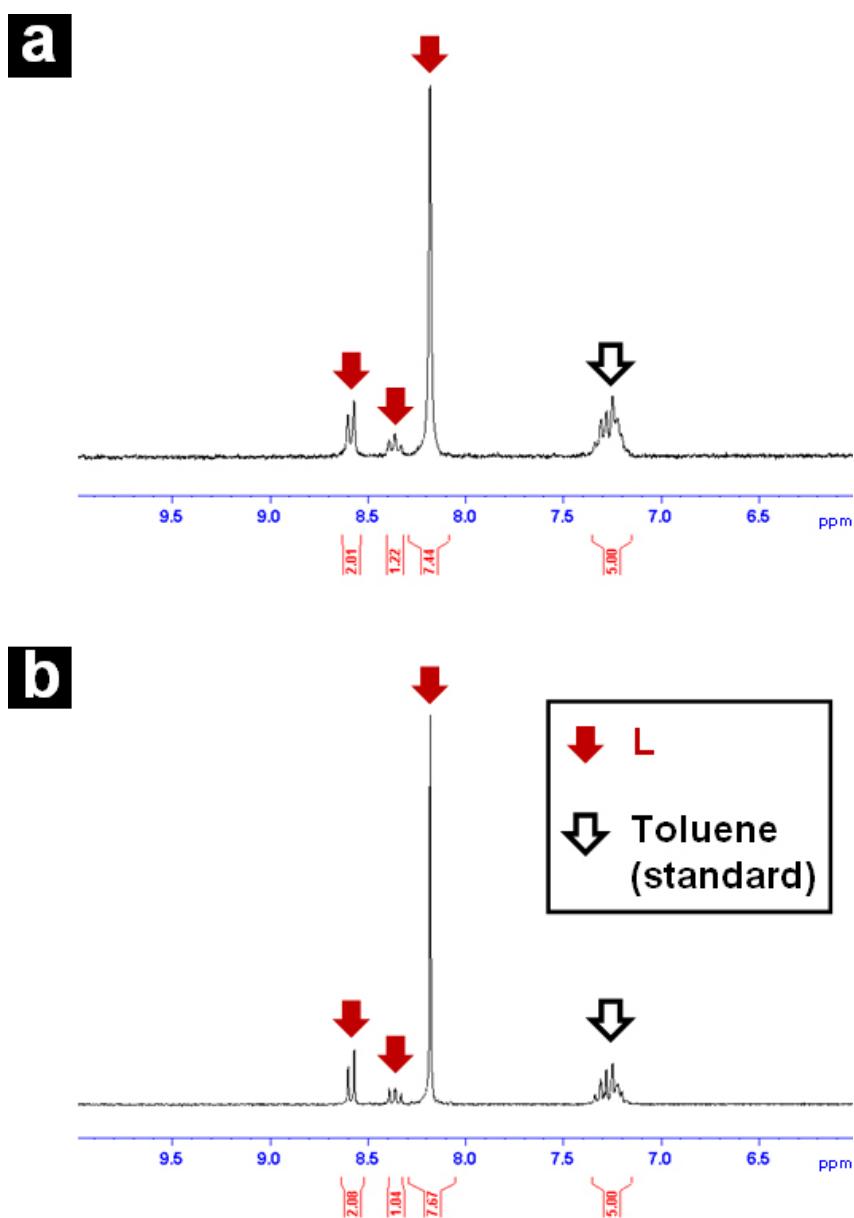


Fig. S4. ^1H NMR spectra of digested (a) octahedron and (b) rounded-octahedron CPP-9. Samples of CPP-9 were digested using acetic acid-d₄ and DMSO-d₆ in order to obtain ^1H NMR spectra where toluene was used as a standard to quantify the amount of **L**. One **L** molecule per one indium ion was consistently incorporated into both octahedron and rounded-octahedron CPP-9.

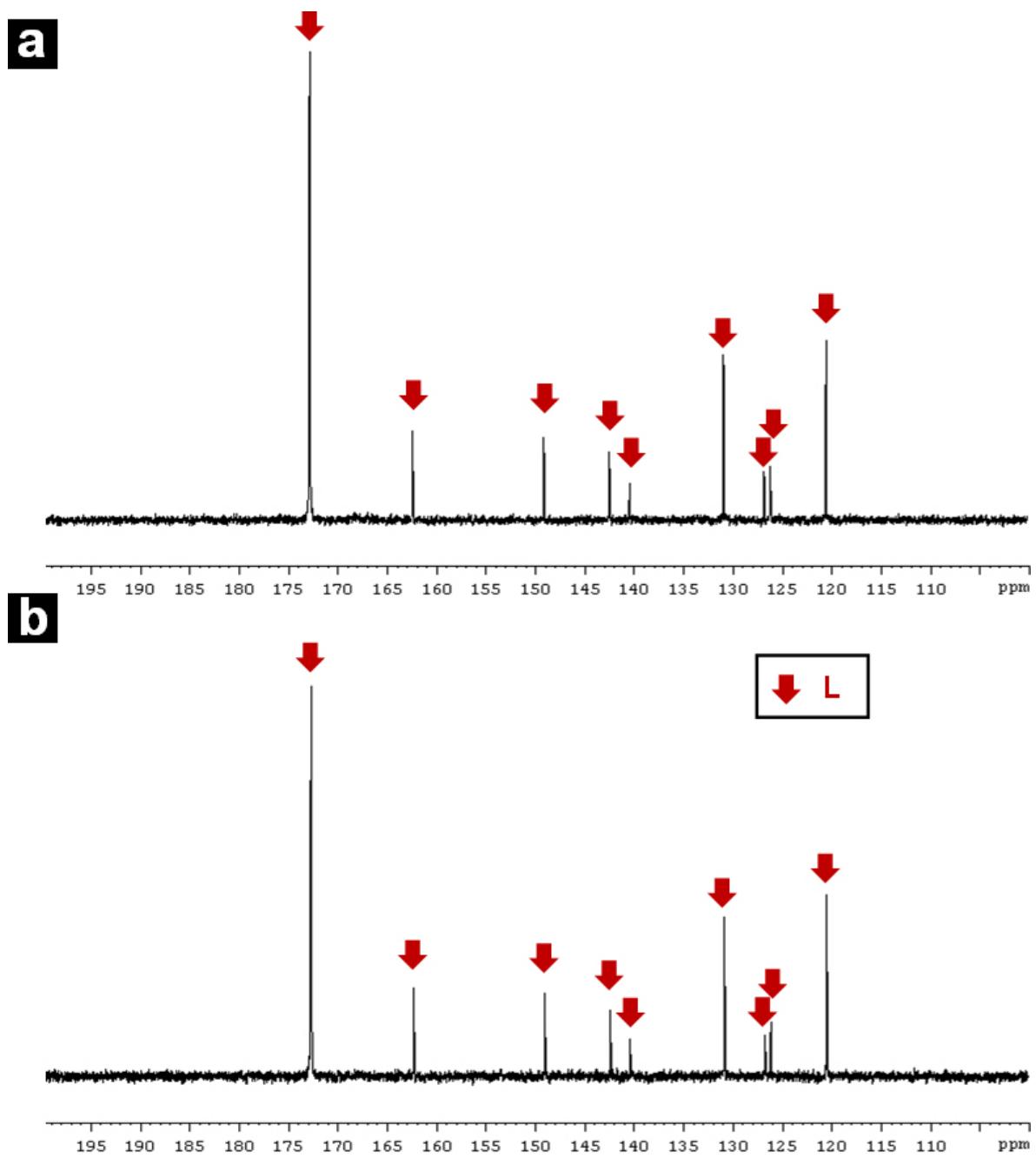


Fig. S5. ^{13}C NMR spectra of digested (a) octahedron and (b) rounded-octahedron CPP-9. Samples of CPP-9 were digested using acetic acid-d₄ and DMSO-d₆.

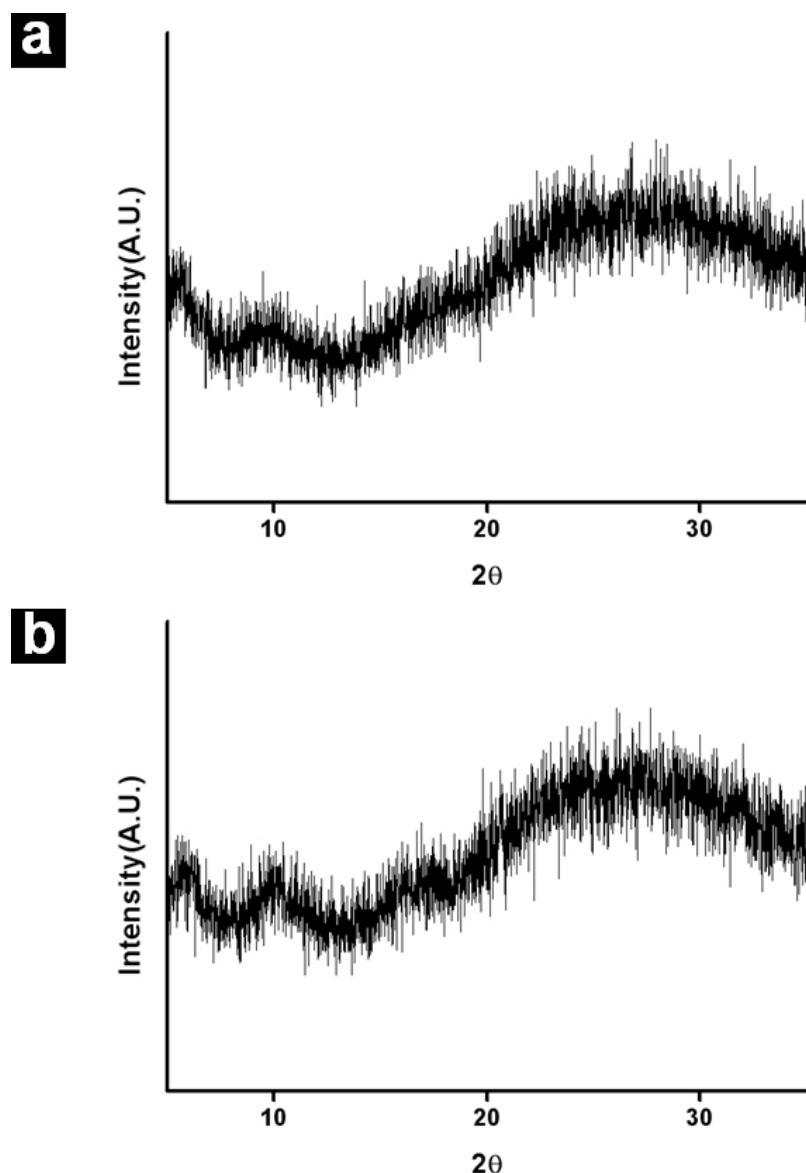


Fig. S6. PXRD spectra of (a) octahedron and (b) rounded-octahedron CPP-9. PXRD spectra show the same profile even though they do not form perfect crystallites under dry conditions.

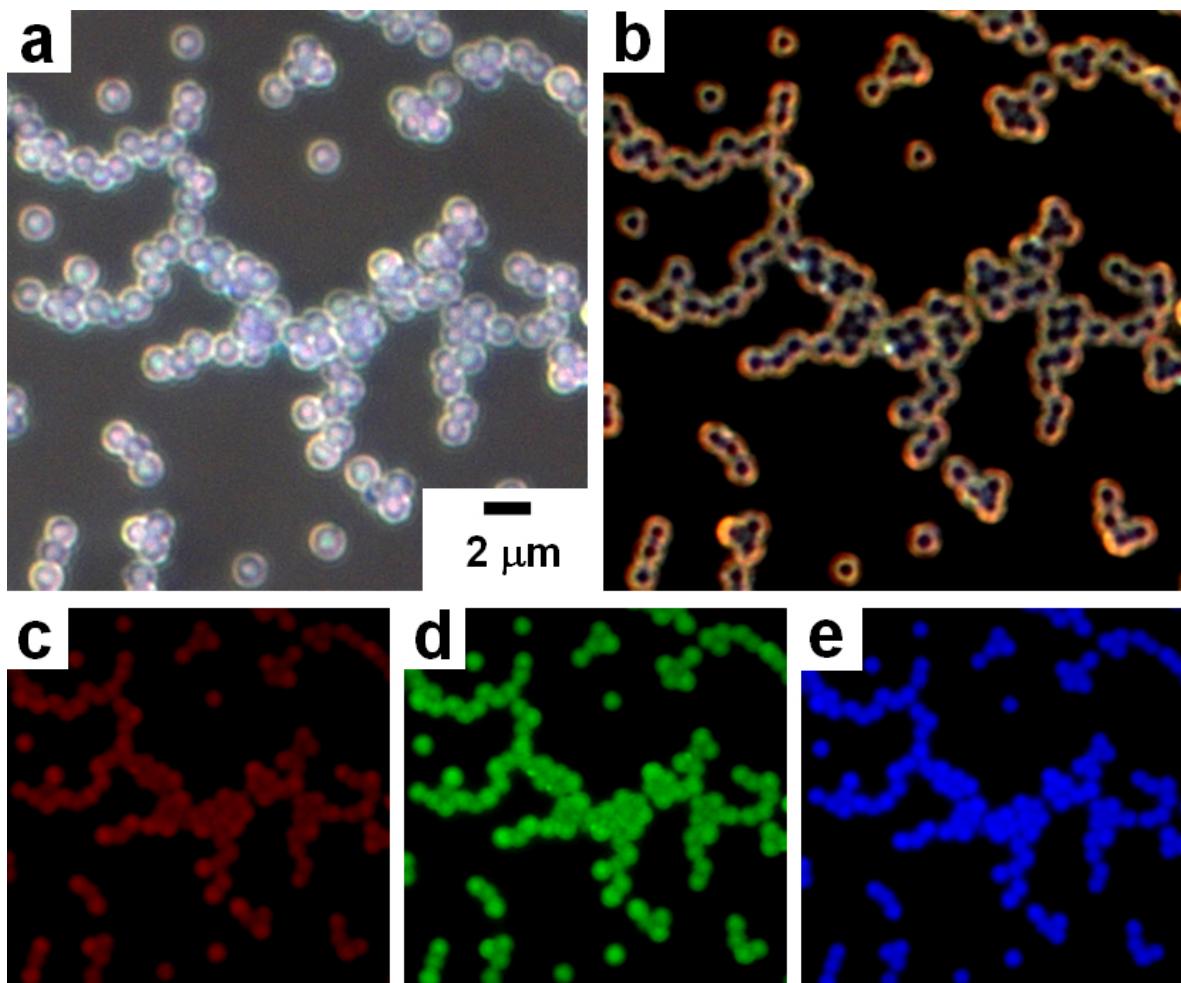


Fig. S7. (a) Bright-field OM image, (b) dark-field OM image, (c) red region FM image, (d) green region FM image, and (e) blue region FM image of rounded-octahedron CPP-9 prepared in the absence of acetic acid.