Supporting Information

Crystal engineering of salen type cerium complexes induced by various cerium counterions

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Fig. S1	IR spectra of H_2L and complexes 1–5.
Fig. S2	UV-vis absorption spectra of H_2L and complexes 1–5 in CH_3OH .
Fig. S3–S7	The powder X-ray diffraction patterns and the simulated patterns of
	complexes 1–5.
Fig. S8–S12	TG-DSC curves for complexes 1–5 .
Fig. S13–S15	CV curves of complexes 3–5 .

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Fig. S1 IR spectra of H_2L and complexes 1–5.



Fig. S2 UV-vis absorption spectra of H₂L and complexes 1–5 in CH₃OH.



Fig. S3 The powder X-ray diffraction patterns and the simulated patterns of complex 1.



Fig. S4 The powder X-ray diffraction patterns and the simulated patterns of complex 2.



Fig. S5 The powder X-ray diffraction patterns and the simulated patterns of complex 3.



Fig. S6 The powder X-ray diffraction patterns and the simulated patterns of complex 4.



Fig. S7 The powder X-ray diffraction patterns and the simulated patterns of complex 5.



Fig. S8 TG-DSC curve for the complex 1.



Fig. S9 TG-DSC curve for the complex 2.



Fig. S10 TG-DSC curve for the complex 3.



Fig. S11 TG-DSC curve for the complex 4.



Fig. S12 TG-DSC curve for the complex 5.



Fig. S13 CV curve of complex **3** in CH₃CN solution at 298K with 0.1 M n-Bu₄NPF₆ as supporting electrolyte (scan rate, 20 mV/s; working electrode, glassy carbon).



Fig. S14 CV curve of complex **4** in CH₃CN solution at 298K with 0.1 M n-Bu₄NPF₆ as supporting electrolyte (scan rate, 20 mV/s; working electrode, glassy carbon).



Fig. S15 CV curve of complex **5** in CH₃CN solution at 298K with 0.1 M n-Bu₄NPF₆ as supporting electrolyte (scan rate, 20 mV/s; working electrode, glassy carbon).