

Ni(II) dipyrin complexes bearing peripheral pyridyl or imidazolyl groups self-assemble into 2- and 3-D coordination polymers

Antoine Béziau,^a Stéphane A. Baudron,^{*,a} Guillaume Rogez^b and Mir Wais Hosseini^{*,a}

^a Laboratoire de Tectonique Moléculaire, UMR CNRS 7140, Université de Strasbourg, F-67000, Strasbourg, France.

Email : hosseini@unistra.fr, sbaudron@unistra.fr

^b Institut de Physique et Chimie des Matériaux de Strasbourg, UMR Uds-CNRS 7504, Strasbourg, France

Electronic Supplementary Information

PXRD diagrams were collected at 293 K on a Bruker D8 diffractometer using monochromatic Cu-K α radiation with a scanning range between 4 and 40° using a scan step of 2°/mn. The simulated diagrams are based on single-crystal data collected at 173 K.

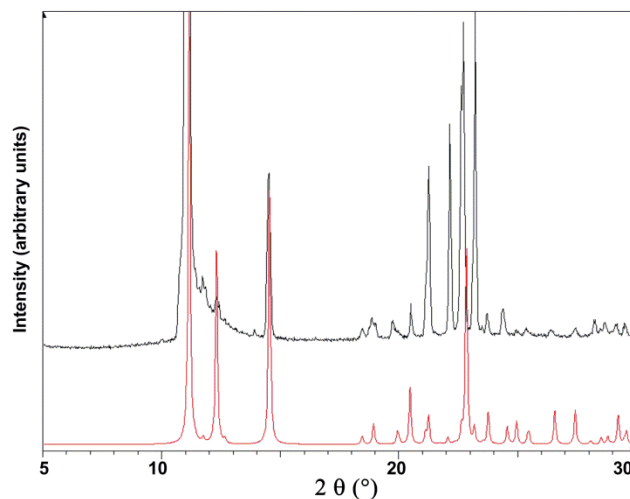


Figure S1. Simulated (red) and experimental (black) X-Ray diffraction powder pattern for compound **7**. The difference in intensities results from preferential orientation.

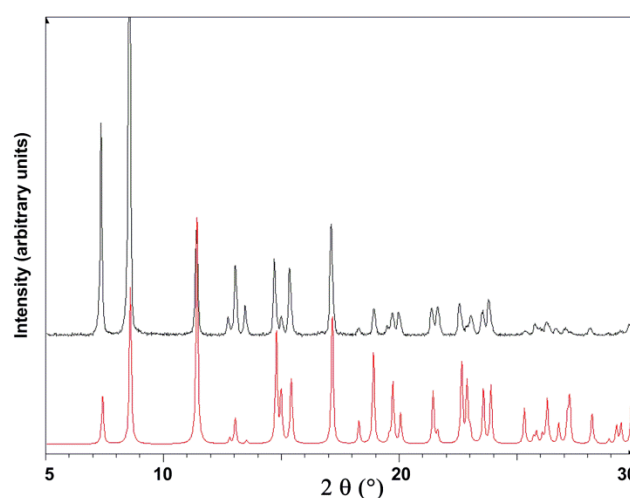


Figure S2. Simulated (red) and experimental (black) X-Ray diffraction powder pattern for compound **(Δ -8)(CHCl₃)₂(Et₂O)**. The difference in intensities results from preferential orientation.

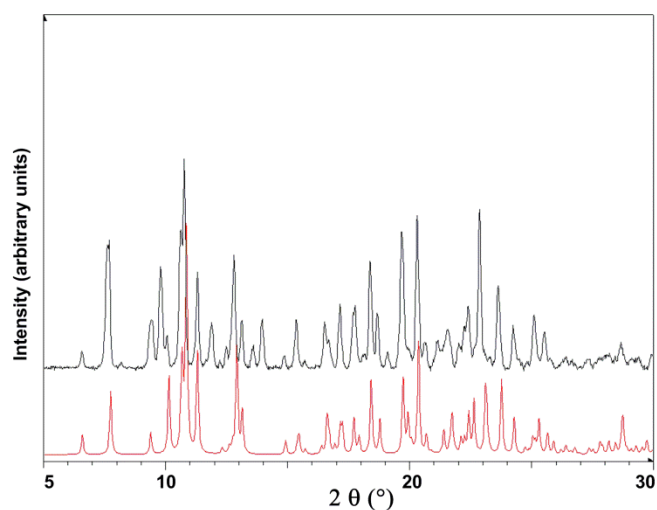


Figure S3. Simulated (red) and experimental (black) X-Ray diffraction powder pattern for compound **(9)**(CHCl₃). The difference in intensities results from preferential orientation.

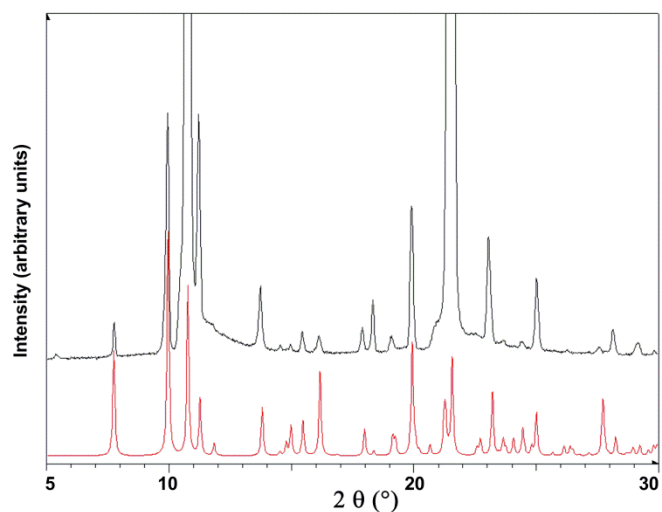


Figure S4. Simulated (red) and experimental (black) X-Ray diffraction powder pattern for compound **(10)**₂(DMF)₃(MeOH)₂. The difference in intensities results from preferential orientation.

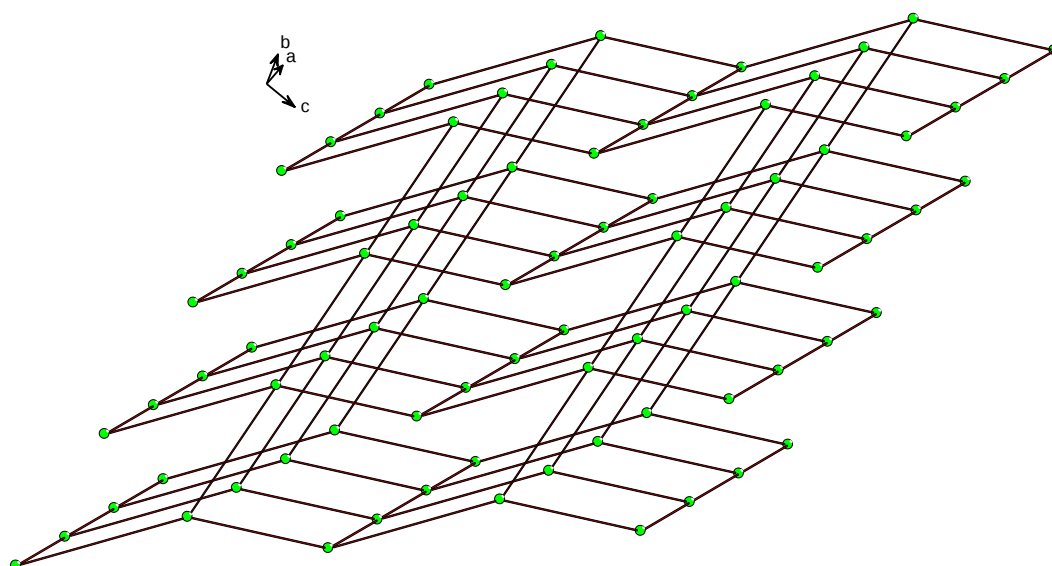


Figure S5. Representation of the 4-connected cds net in $(\mathbf{10})_2(\text{DMF})_3(\text{MeOH})_2$.