Supplementary Material (ESI) for New Journal of Chemistry

Electronic Supplementary Information

Conformation impact on spectral properties of bis(5,7-dimethyl-1,8-naphthyridin-2-yl)amine and its Zn^{II} complex

Yong Chen, Wen-Fu Fu,* Jun-Li Li, Xi-Juan Zhao, Xue-Mei Ou

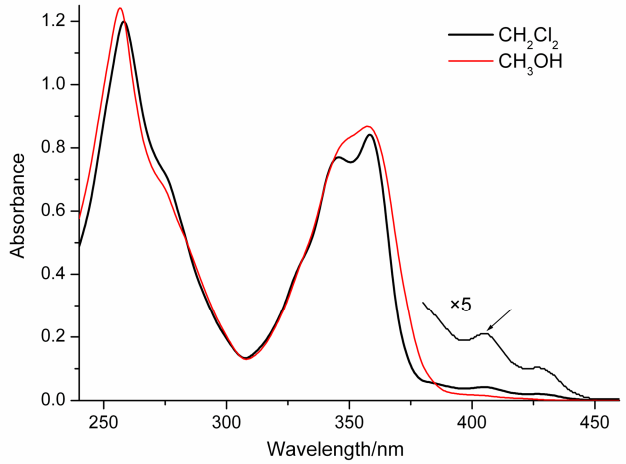

Figure S1 Absorption spectra of compound **2** in dichloromethane (black line) and methanol (red line) at room temperature.

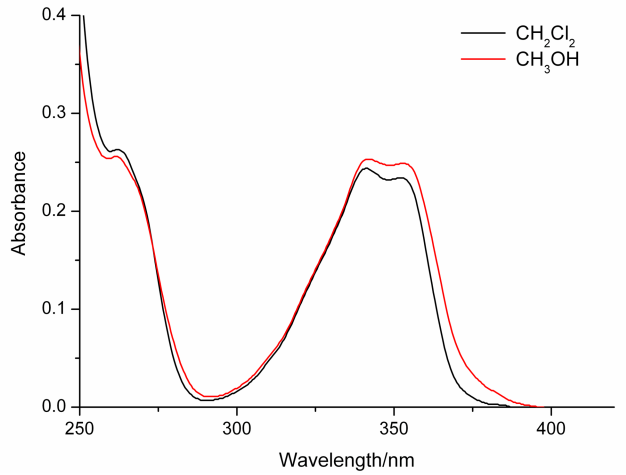

Figure S2 Absorption spectra of compound **3** in dichloromethane (black line) and methanol (red line) at room temperature.

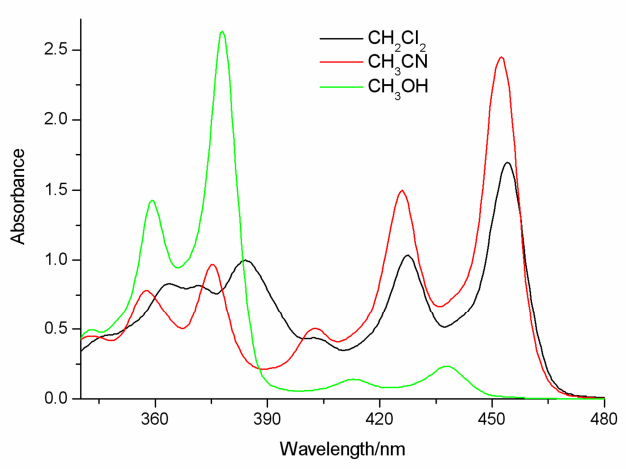

Figure S3 Absorption spectra of complex **4** in dichloromethane (black line), acetonitrile (red line), and methanol (green line) at room temperature.

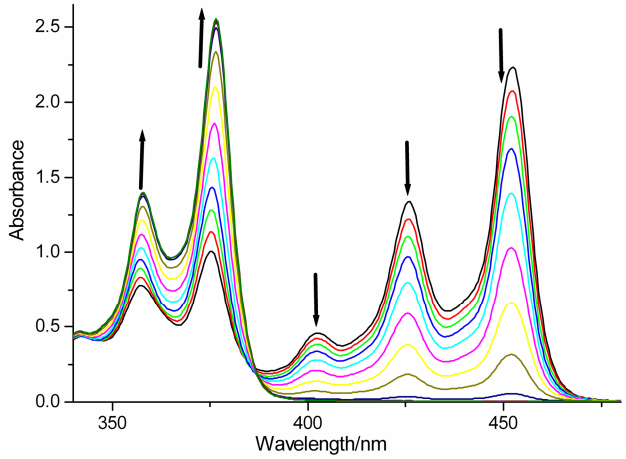

Figure S4 Absorption spectra changes of complex **4** in acetonitrile at room temperature upon addition of HBF_4. Arrows indicate changes in the intensities of bands upon acidification.

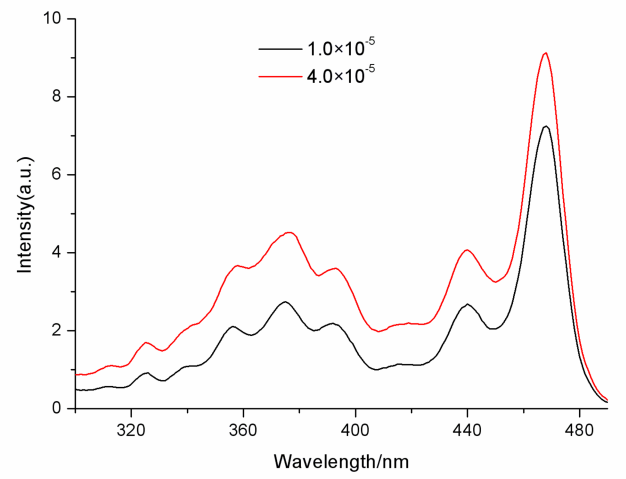

Figure S5 The excitation spectra corresponding to emission at 506 nm with various concentration of **1** (black line, 1.0×10^{-5} mol L^{-1}; red line, 4.0×10^{-5} mol L^{-1}).

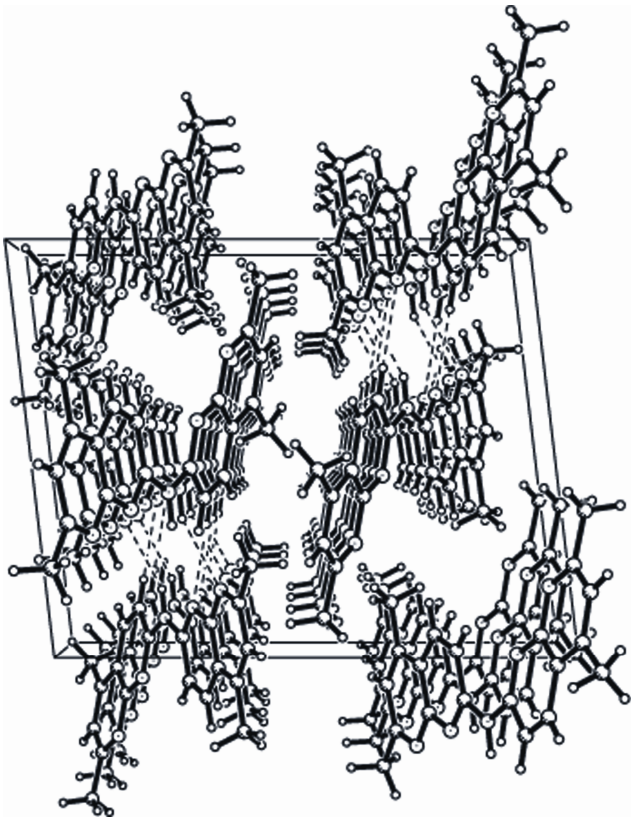

Figure S6 The crystal packing diagram of **1** with 50% probability ellipsoids, showing the intermolecular N-H···N and C-H···N hydrogen bonds linking screw-axis related molecules to generate a chain of molecules extending along the b-direction.

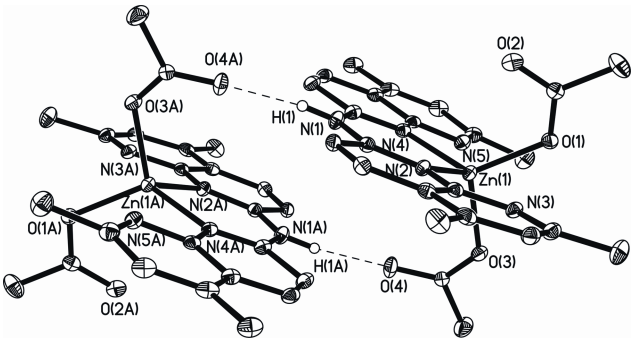

Figure S7 The centrosymmetric H-bonded dimer of **4** with 30% probability ellipsoids is generated by two intermolecular hydrogen bonds of N(1)-H(1)···O(4A) and N(1A)-H(1A)···O(4). The H-atoms not relevant to hydrogen bonds are omitted for clarity.