Supporting Information

Hydrogen-bonded Supramolecular Architectures of Organic Salts Based on Aromatic Tetra-carboxylic Acids and Amines

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** Crystallographic data for **1**~**4** in CIF format were provided as an additional file.

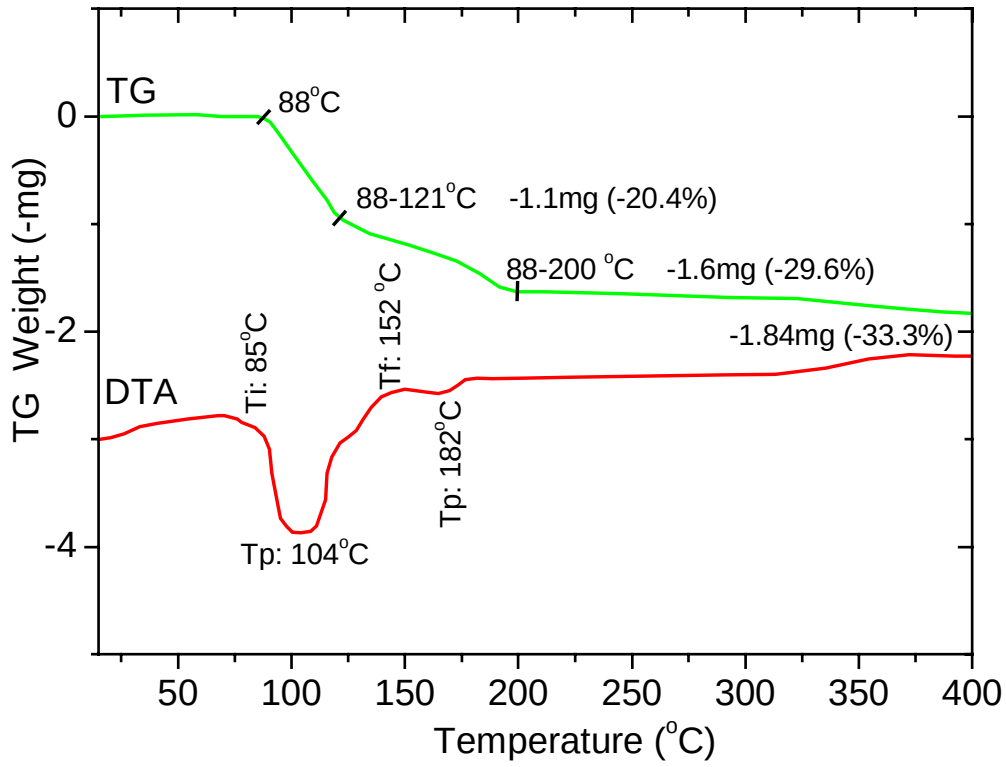


Figure 1S The TG-DTA curve of salt **4**. TG-DTA studies were carried out on a NETZSCH TG 209 thermal analyzer.

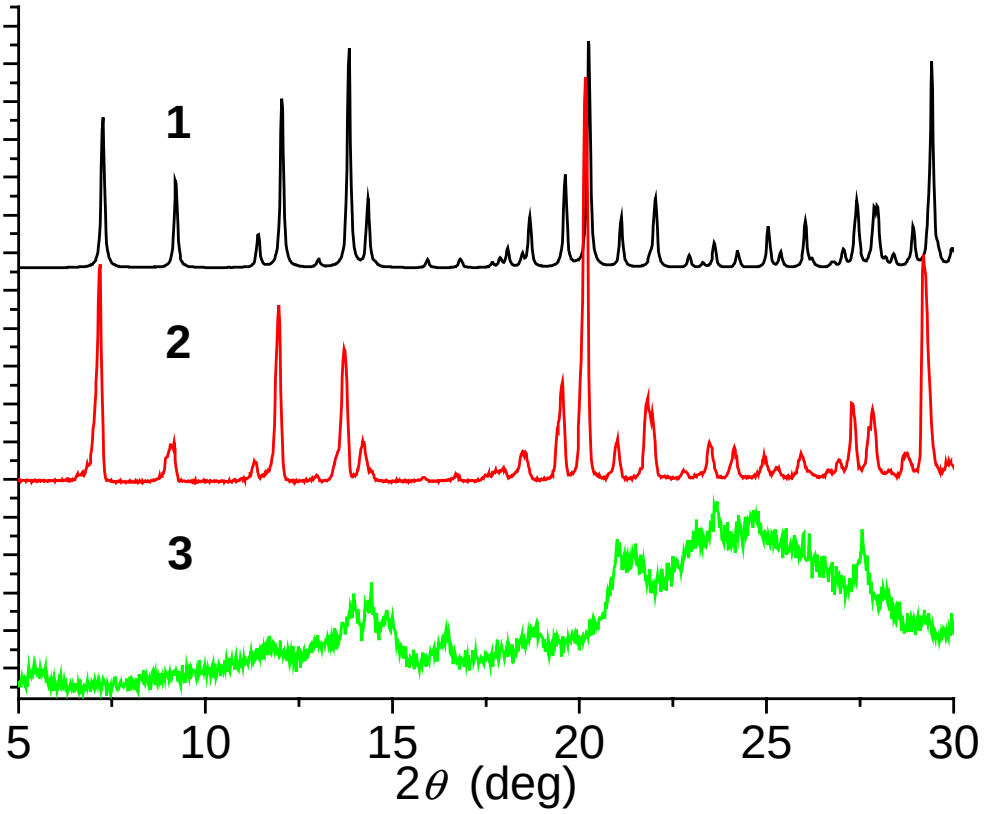


Figure 2S XRPD patterns for **4**: 1 (black) simulated from X-ray single crystal data, 2 (red) experimented for crystals and **3** (green) experimented for that after heating **4** at 120 ^{o}C for 20 min. The X-ray powder diffraction patterns (XRPD) were recorded on a Rigaku D/Max-2500 diffractometer, operated at 40 kV and 100 mA, using a Cu-target tube and a graphite monochromater. The intensity data were recorded by continuous scan in a $2\theta/\theta$ mode from 3^{o} to 60^{o} with a step size of 0.02^{o} and a scan speed of $8^{o}\cdot min^{-1}$. Simulation of the XRPD spectra was carried out by the single-crystal data and diffraction-crystal module of the commercially available Cerius2 program (*Cerius2*, Molecular Simulation Incorporated, San Diego, CA 2001.).

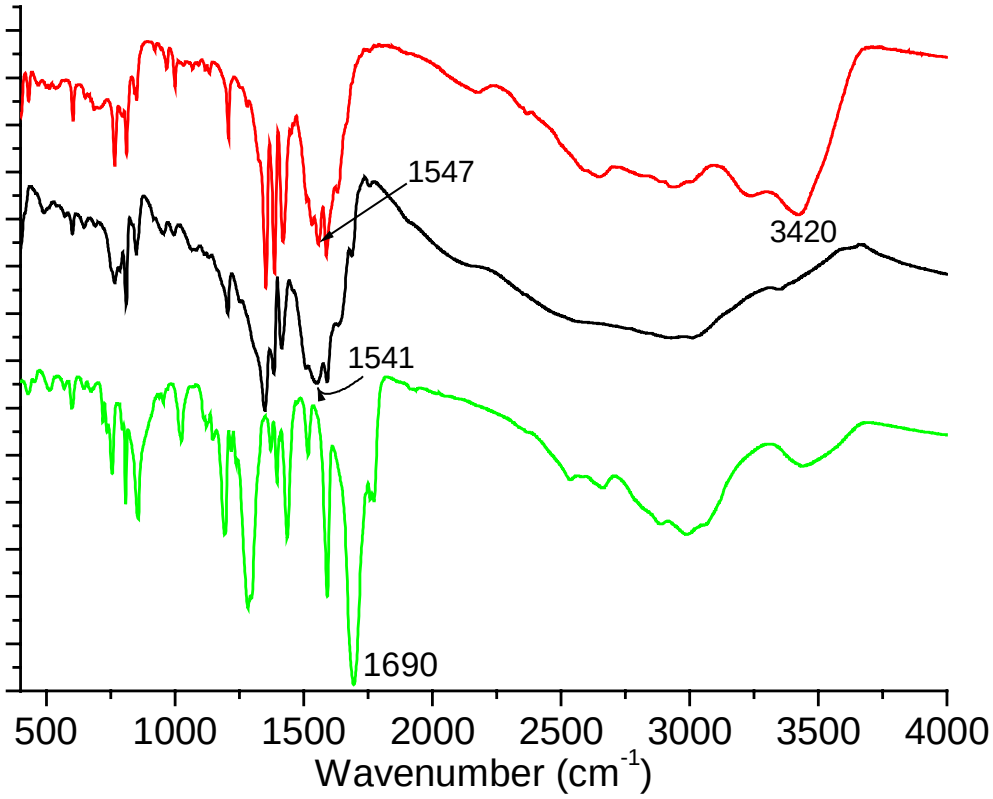
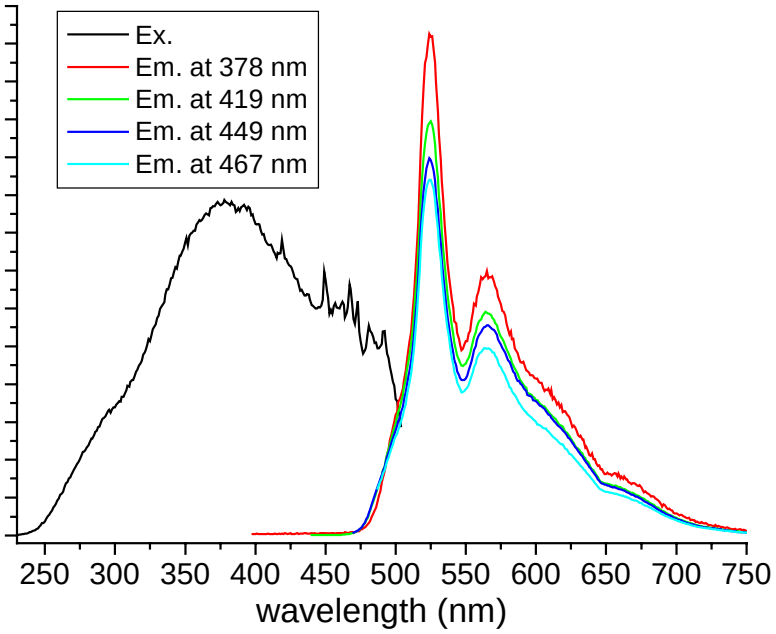
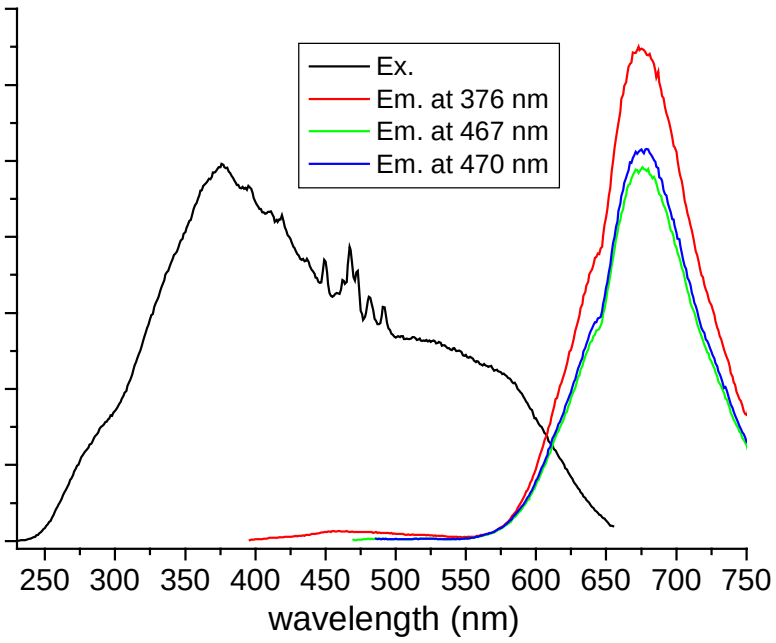


Figure 3S Solid state IR spectra for **4** (*red*), and its dehydrate (*black*) and PTA acid (H_4PTA) (*green*). IR spectra were measured on a TENSOR 27 (Bruker) FT-IR spectrometer with KBr pellets.



(a)



(b)

Figure 4S Solid state excitation and emission spectra of **4** (a) and H_4PTA; (b) the spectra were recorded on a JY FluoroMax-3 spectrophotometer at room temperature.