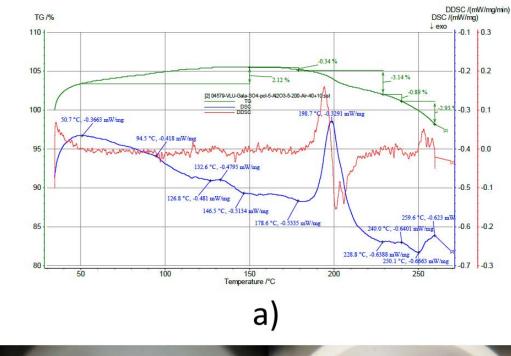
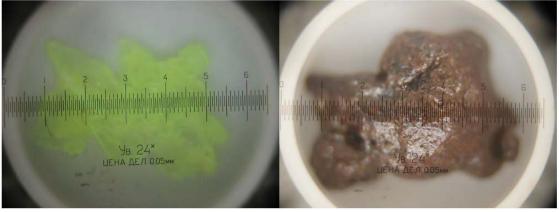


Figure S1. IR absorption bands of 3 and their assignment.

Table 1. IR absorption bands of 3 and their assignment

Wavenumbers	Assignment
3176, 3093, 3007, 2926, 2854	N–H and C–H stretching vibrations
2686, 2649,2557, 2480	<ul> <li>O–H stretching vibrations (acid groups)</li> </ul>
1744, 1703	C=O stretching vibrations
1637, 1602	● HOH bending vibrations of H <sub>2</sub> O
1523	<ul> <li>NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> symmetrical deformations,</li> </ul>
1462, 1406	CH <sub>2</sub> groups ()
1240, 1165, 1138	asymmetric $v_3(F_2)$ stretching vibrations of $SO_4^{2-}$
994,991	Asymmetric stretching vibrations of UO <sub>2</sub> <sup>2+</sup> , possibly mixed with stretching vibrations of C–N bonds
867, 811	<ul> <li>Stretching vibrations of C–N bond</li> </ul>
641, 618, 593	$v_4(F_2)$ bending vibrations of $SO_4^{2-}$





b)

**Figure S2.** a) TG, DSC and DDSC curves for the compound **3** in the  $35 - 260^{\circ}$ C range (heating rate:  $5^{\circ}$ C/min; air flow: 50ml/min); b) photographs of the initial sample and decomposition product. Magnification:  $24 \times$ .