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Haiyun Yao, Guillaume Calvez, Carole Daiguebonne, Kevin Bernot, Yan Suffren, et al.. Hetero-hexalanthanide Complexes: A New Synthetic Strategy for Molecular Thermometric Probes. *Inorganic Chemistry*, 2019, 58 (23), pp.16180-16193. 10.1021/acs.inorgchem.9b02668 . hal-02397303

HAL Id: hal-02397303

<https://univ-rennes.hal.science/hal-02397303>

Submitted on 11 Dec 2019

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Hetero-hexa-lanthanide complexes: A new synthetic strategy for molecular thermometric probes.

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ABSTRACT

Reactions in solvo-thermal or microwave-assisted conditions between a hexa-nuclear rare earth entity ($[\text{Ln}_6]$ with $\text{Ln} = \text{Eu-Dy}$) and m-halogeno-benzoic acids lead to three series of isostructural complexes with respective chemical formulas $[\text{Ln}_6(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2(3\text{-cb})_{14}]\cdot 4\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$, $[\text{Ln}_6(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2(3\text{-bb})_{14}]\cdot 6\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ and $[\text{Ln}_6(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2(3\text{-ib})_{14}]\cdot 6\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ where 3-cb⁻, 3-bb⁻ and 3-ib⁻ stand for 3-chloro-, 3-bromo- and 3-iodo-benzoate respectively. These three series of compounds are almost isostructural. Their luminescent properties, in the solid and solution states have been studied in details and compared. This study shows that hexa-nuclear complexes own strong inter-metallic energy transfers. This makes these complexes good candidates for thermometric probes in solid state or in solution state.

INTRODUCTION

Because of the unique optical properties of lanthanide ions (sharp emission peaks, high color purity and long luminescence lifetimes), lanthanide-based coordination compounds (coordination polymers or complexes) have attracted great attention over the past decades. Indeed, they could find their application in various technological fields¹⁻² such as display³ and lighting,⁴⁻⁶ imaging,⁷⁻⁸ fight against counterfeiting⁹⁻¹¹ or molecular thermometry.¹²⁻¹⁵ Some of these potential applications, such as ratiometric molecular thermometry or materials vintage, require hetero-poly-lanthanide compounds.¹⁵⁻²⁰ Numerous lanthanide-based coordination polymers have been reported to date²¹⁻²⁶ but examples of coordination polymers with hetero-poly-lanthanide complexes as metallic centers are still quite scarce²⁷⁻³¹ and examples of hetero-lanthanide complexes, that can be isolated and used as molecular precursors, are even rarer.³² Indeed, most often, hetero-poly-lanthanide complexes are obtained by one pot synthesis from simple rare earth salts or oxides.³³⁻³⁵ For more than a decade, our group is working on hexa-nuclear complexes with general chemical formula $[\text{Ln}_6(\mu_6\text{-O})(\mu_3\text{-OH})_8(\text{NO}_3)_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{12}] \cdot 2\text{NO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, where $\text{Ln} = \text{Sm-Lu}$ and Y (Figure 1), hereafter symbolized by $[\text{Ln}_6]$.³⁶⁻³⁷

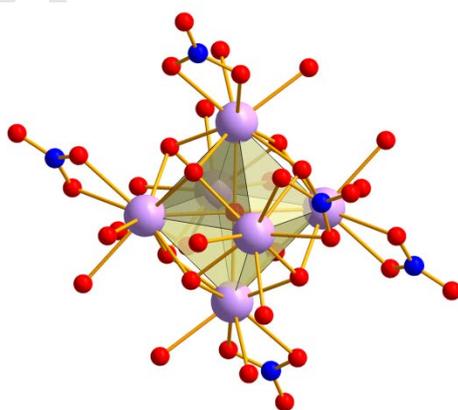


Figure 1. Projection view of the molecular motif of $[\text{Dy}_6]$. Hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity. Redrawn from reference 36 (oxygen atoms are in red, nitrogen atoms in dark blue and Dy atoms in lavender blue).

These complexes, first described by Zak and co-workers,³⁸⁻⁴¹ can be synthesized in reasonable high yields by direct hydrolytic route.⁴² They can be described on the basis of a perfect octahedron with a lanthanide ion located on each vertex, a $\mu_6\text{-O}^{2-}$ at the center and eight $\mu_3\text{-OH}^-$ groups capping the faces. They present weak stability in moist media and in most usual polar organic solvents. However, they are stable enough in some dry organic solvent to be used as molecular precursors. Actually, coordination polymers, nano-metric aggregates suspensions or complexes have already been obtained by using them as starting reactants.⁴³⁻⁴⁵

Recently, it has been evidenced that strong inter-metallic energy transfer favors temperature-dependent luminescence in lanthanide-based coordination polymers.⁴⁶ Therefore hexa-lanthanide-based complexes, in which inter-metallic distances are short, could constitute good candidates for ratiometric thermometric applications. In this paper, we describe the synthesis, the crystal structure and the luminescent properties of three families of quasi-isostructural complexes based on 3-chloro-, 3-bromo- and 3-iodo-benzoate ligands hereafter respectively symbolized by 3-cb⁻, 3-bb⁻ and 3-ib⁻. These series of complexes have respective general chemical formulae $[\text{Ln}_6(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2(3\text{-cb})_{14}] \cdot 4\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ (hereafter symbolized by $[\text{Ln}_6(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$), $[\text{Ln}_6(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2(3\text{-bb})_{14}] \cdot 6\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ (hereafter symbolized by $[\text{Ln}_6(3\text{-bb})_{14}]$) and $[\text{Ln}_6(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2(3\text{-ib})_{14}] \cdot 6\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ (hereafter symbolized by $[\text{Ln}_6(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$) with Ln = Eu-Dy plus Y.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Synthesis.

Lanthanide oxides (4N) were purchased from AMPERE Company and used without further purification. Starting hetero- and homo-hexa-lanthanide complexes with general chemical formula $[\text{Ln}_6(\mu_6\text{-O})(\mu_3\text{-OH})_8(\text{NO}_3)_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{12}] \cdot 2\text{NO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were prepared according

to previously published procedures.⁴² m-halogeno-benzoic acids were purchased from TCI and used without further purification. Anhydrous acetonitrile was purchased from Acros Organics and kept on molecular sieves.

[Ln₆(3-cb)₁₄] and [Ln₆(3-bb)₁₄] with Ln = Eu–Dy plus Y

5.10⁻³ mmol of a hexa-nuclear rare earth entity ([Ln₆]), 6.10⁻² mmol of ligand, and 2 mL of dry acetonitrile were placed in a 24 mL Parr autoclave. Parr autoclave was heated between 60 and 130°C, depending on the involved lanthanide ion, over a period of 100 h. Then autoclave was cooled at a rate of 2°C.h⁻¹. The resulting clear solution was then left for a few days at room-temperature in a closed vessel. After this time, single crystals appeared (Figure S1). They were filtered, washed with acetonitrile, and dried in ambient air. Experimental details for each lanthanide ion are listed in Table S1. From this table, one can notice that the smaller the radius of the lanthanide ion is, the higher the temperature of synthesis is. This may be related to the greater stability of the hexa-nuclear rare earth complexes that involve the smallest lanthanide ion.⁴⁷

Iso-structurality of the different compounds has been assumed on the basis of their unit cell parameters. For hetero-lanthanide compounds, lanthanide ions contents were estimated by EDS measurements (Tables S2 and S3). Crystal structure of the compounds with general chemical formula [Ln₆(3-cb)₁₄] has been described previously (CCDC-1571385).⁴⁵ Crystal structure of the compounds with general chemical formula [Ln₆(3-bb)₁₄] has been solved on the basis of the Dy-derivative.

By this method, each batch produces only a few crystals, ~150 µg per autoclave, the solvothermal synthetic process is quite long and despite great synthetic effort, we did not succeed in obtaining microcrystalline powders in high yields. This encouraged us to move toward microwave-assisted synthesis for the third series of complexes. The yield was not improved, but the synthetic time was considerably reduced.

[Ln₆(3-ib)₁₄] with Ln = Eu–Dy plus Y

The molecular precursor ([Ln₆]) (5.10⁻³ mmol) and ligand (5.10⁻² mmol) were mixed under stirring at room-temperature in a 10 mL tube that contained acetonitrile (2 mL). The suspension was microwave-heated at 100 - 160°C (depending on the involved lanthanide ion) at a power setting of 150 W and a maximum pressure of 2 bar. The solution was maintained at 100 - 160°C for 30 min, then microwave heating was stopped and the mixture allowed to cool to room-temperature. The resulting clear solution was left for 3-7 days at room-temperature in a closed vessel. Single crystals appeared. They were filtered, washed with acetonitrile, and dried in ambient air. Isostructurality of the different compounds has been assumed on the basis of their unit cell parameters. For hetero-lanthanide compounds, lanthanide ions contents were estimated by SEM measurements (Tables S2 and S3). Crystal structure of compounds with general chemical formula [Ln₆(3-ib)₁₄] has been solved on the basis of the Dy-derivative.

Single crystal X-ray diffraction.

Single crystals were mounted on a D8 Venture Bruker diffractometer. Crystal data collections were performed with MoK_α radiation ($\lambda = 0.70713 \text{ \AA}$) at 150 K. Crystal structures were solved by direct methods using the SIR97 program⁴⁸ and then refined with full matrix least-squares methods based on F² (SHELX97)⁴⁹ with the aid of WINGX program.⁵⁰ All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically using the SHELXL program. Hydrogen atoms bound to the organic ligand were located at ideal positions. Hydrogen atoms of water molecules were not localized. Absorption correction were performed using WinGX program facilities.⁵⁰⁻⁵¹ Full details of the X-ray structure determination of the crystal structures of [Dy₆(3-bb)₁₄] and [Dy₆(3-ib)₁₄] have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center under the depositary numbers CCDC-1871215 and CCDC-1875534 respectively.

Optical measurements.

Solid state emission and excitation spectra have been measured on a Horiba Jobin-Yvon Fluorolog III fluorescence spectrometer equipped with a Xe lamp 450 W, a UV-Vis photomultiplier (Hamamatsu R928, sensitivity 190 - 860 nm). Quantum yield measurements were performed using a Jobin-Yvon integrating sphere ($\Phi = (E_c - E_a)/(L_a - L_c)$) with E_c being the integrated emission spectrum of the sample, E_a the integrated “blank” emission spectrum, L_a the “blank” absorption and L_c the sample absorption at the excitation wavelength). The emission/excitation spectra and quantum yield recordings were realized on powder samples introduced in cylindrical quartz cells of 0.7 cm diameter and 2.4 cm height, which were placed directly inside the integrating sphere. The phosphorescence of the Gd-based microcrystalline powders placed in quartz capillary tubes have been measured at 77 K (Dewar + liquid nitrogen). For the measurements realized at variable temperature (77 K – 300 K), the samples were introduced in an OptistatCF liquid nitrogen cooled cryostat from Oxford Instruments. For heptane solutions, measurements were done identically but only between 200 K and 300 K because of heptane freezing point. For the measurement between 263 and 343 K on the $[\text{Tb}_4\text{Eu}_2(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$ compound in heptane solution (in an emission cuvette), an additional module (Peltier heating from Horiba Jobin-Yvon) has been used. Luminescence decays have also been measured at room-temperature using this apparatus with a Xenon flash lamp (phosphorescence mode). Lifetimes and quantum yields are averages of three independent determinations.

Appropriate filters were used to remove the residual excitation laser light, the Rayleigh scattered light and associated harmonics from spectra. All spectra were corrected for the instrumental response function. For quantum yield measurements below 300 nm, the correction curves for our equipment were supported by comparison with luminescent

references: a standard solution of Cs₃[Tb(dpa)₃] (terbium tris-dipicolinate) in buffer excited at 279 nm⁵² and Na[Eu(pic)₄] (europium picolinate) in the solid state at 285 nm.⁵³

Solid and solution UV-visible absorption measurements have been performed with a Perkin Elmer Lambda 650 spectrometer equipped with a 60 mm integrated sphere.

Colorimetric measurements.

The CIE (Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage) (x, y) emission color coordinates⁵⁴⁻⁵⁵ were calculated on the basis of the emission spectra: $X = k \times \int_{380nm}^{780nm} I_{\lambda} \times x_{\lambda}$, $Y = k \times \int_{380nm}^{780nm} I_{\lambda} \times y_{\lambda}$ and $Z = k \times \int_{380nm}^{780nm} I_{\lambda} \times z_{\lambda}$ with k constant for the measurement system, I_{λ} sample spectrum intensity wavelength depending, x_{λ} , y_{λ} , z_{λ} trichromatic values $x = X/(X+Y+Z)$, $y = Y/(X+Y+Z)$ and $z = Z/(X+Y+Z)$. Mean xyz values are given for each sample, which act as light sources (luminescent samples).

Electronic microscopy and Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS).

EDS measurements have been performed with a Hitachi TM-1000, Tabletop Microscope version 02.11 (Hitachi High-Technologies, Corporation Tokyo Japan) with EDS analysis system (SwiftED-TM, Oxford Instruments Link INCA). Samples were assembled on carbon discs, stuck on an aluminium stub fixed at 7 mm from EDX beam, with an angle of measurement of 22°. Reproducibility of the elemental analyses has been checked by repeating the measurements several times. Results, expressed in atom%, are average values of different spots. These experiments support the homogeneity of the samples.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Reactions of a homo- or hetero-hexa-lanthanide molecular precursor of general chemical formula $[\text{Ln}_6(\mu_6\text{-O})(\mu_3\text{-OH})_8(\text{NO}_3)_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{12}] \cdot 2\text{NO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($[\text{Ln}_6]$) with 3-chloro-benzoic acid, 3-bromo-benzoic acid or 3-iodo-benzoic acid (3-cbH, 3-bbH or 3-ibH) in acetonitrile, in solvothermal or microwave-assisted conditions, lead to three families of isostructural complexes depending on the ligand. Compounds that are obtained with 3-chloro-benzoic acid have general chemical formula $[\text{Ln}_6(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2(3\text{-cb})_{14}] \cdot 4\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ (hereafter symbolized by $[\text{Ln}_6(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$) with $\text{Ln} = \text{Eu-Dy}$ plus Y. They are all isostructural with $[\text{Dy}_6(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$ that has been previously described (Figures S2 and S3).⁴⁵

Compounds that have been obtained with 3-bromo-benzoic acid or 3-iodo-benzoic acid have respective general chemical formula $[\text{Ln}_6(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2(3\text{-bb})_{14}] \cdot 6\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ (hereafter symbolized by $[\text{Ln}_6(3\text{-bb})_{14}]$) and $[\text{Ln}_6(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2(3\text{-ib})_{14}] \cdot 6\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ (hereafter symbolized by $[\text{Ln}_6(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$) with $\text{Ln} = \text{Eu-Dy}$ plus Y. They are all isostructural to $[\text{Dy}_6(3\text{-bb})_{14}]$ or $[\text{Dy}_6(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$, respectively. These three crystal structures are very close to each other: There are four crystallization acetonitrile molecules in $[\text{Dy}_6(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$ and six in $[\text{Dy}_6(3\text{-bb})_{14}]$ and $[\text{Dy}_6(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$ but molecular motifs are similar (Figure 2). Therefore, in the following, crystallographic figures will be drawn for $[\text{Dy}_6(3\text{-bb})_{14}]$, only. Crystal and final structure refinement data of the crystal structures are listed in Table 1.

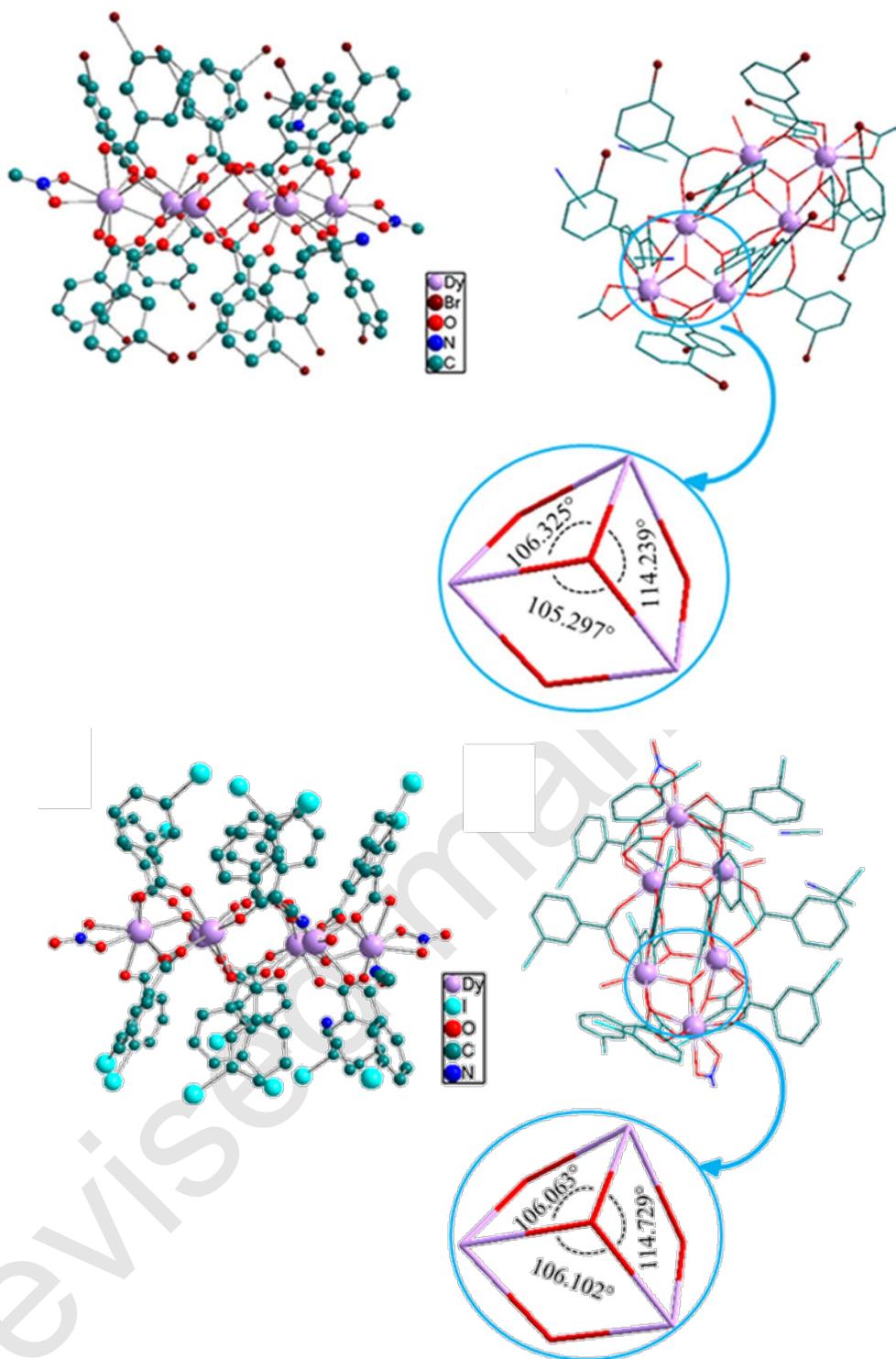


Figure 2. Projection views along the a -axis (left) and b -axis (right) of $[\text{Dy}_6(3\text{-bb})_{14}]$ (top) and $[\text{Dy}_6(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$ (bottom). In inset: triangular units with the Dy-O-Dy angles.

Table 1. Crystal data for [Dy ₆ (3-cb) ₁₄], [Dy ₆ (3-bb) ₁₄] and [Dy ₆ (3-ib) ₁₄]			
	[Dy ₆ (3-cb) ₁₄]	[Dy ₆ (3-bb) ₁₄]	[Dy ₆ (3-ib) ₁₄]
Reference	45	This work	This work
Molecular formula	C ₁₀₆ Cl ₁₄ Dy ₆ N ₆ O ₃₈ H ₅₆	C ₁₁₀ Br ₁₄ Dy ₆ N ₈ O ₃₈ H ₇₄	C ₁₁₀ I ₁₄ Dy ₆ N ₈ O ₃₈ H ₇₄
Formula weight (g.mol ⁻¹)	3492.96	4191.34	4867.38
System	Triclinic	Triclinic	Triclinic
Space group (n°)	<i>P</i> -1 (2)	<i>P</i> -1 (2)	<i>P</i> -1 (2)
<i>a</i> (Å)	13.9825(17)	14.244(2)	14.5429(18)
<i>b</i> (Å)	16.5065(19)	16.799(2)	17.109(2)
<i>c</i> (Å)	17.3472(18)	17.155(3)	17.434(2)
<i>α</i> (°)	102.844(4)	101.125(4)	101.210(4)
<i>β</i> (°)	108.306(4)	109.995(4)	110.944(4)
<i>γ</i> (°)	111.950(4)	112.935(4)	112.455(4)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	3252.7(7)	3290.5(8)	3457.9(7)
<i>Z</i>	1	1	1
<i>D</i> _{calc} (g.cm ⁻³)	1.766	2.126	2.338
<i>μ</i> (mm ⁻¹)	3.766	7.692	6.401
<i>R</i> (%)	4.71	9.83	3.55
<i>R</i> _w	14.32	31.78	8.25
GoF	1.072	1.020	1.055
CCDC entry	1571385	1871215	1875534

These complexes can be described on the basis of two almost perfect equilateral triangles that form a quasi-planar hexagon with a lanthanide ion located at each vertex. Each triangle is capped by a μ_3 -OH⁻ group which is a reminiscence of the starting hexa-lanthanide complex [Dy₆].

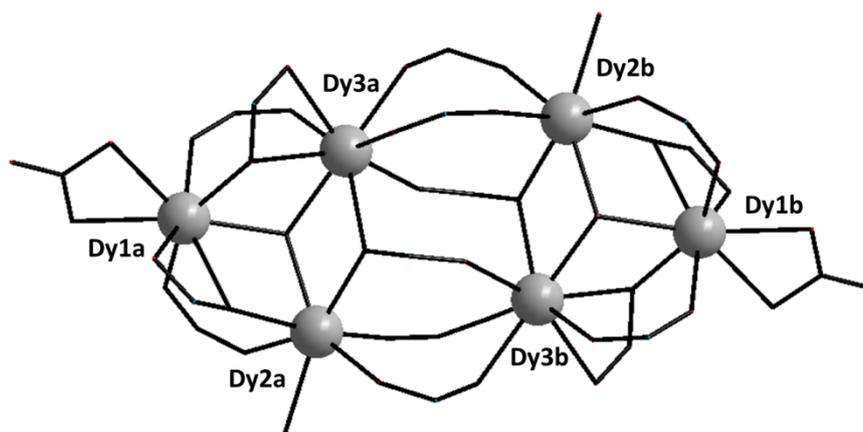
There are only three crystallographically independent lanthanide ions because an inversion center is located at the center of the hexagon. Dy1 is eight coordinated by seven oxygen atoms from six different ligands and one oxygen atom from the capping hydroxo group that form a slightly distorted dodecahedron. Dy2 is seven coordinated by five oxygen atoms from five different ligands, an oxygen atoms from the capping hydroxo group and an oxygen atom from a coordination water molecule that form a slightly distorted pentagonal bi-pyramid. Dy3 is eight coordinated by five oxygen atoms from four different ligands, one oxygen atom from the capping hydroxo group and two oxygen atoms from a bidentate nitrate ion that form a slightly distorted bi-augmented trigonal prism (Table 2). It can be noticed that this bidentate nitrate is reminiscent from the starting [Ln₆] complex. This has already been observed previously.⁵⁶⁻⁵⁷

It is also noticeable that there are only two coordination water molecules and two hydroxo groups per molecular motif in these crystal structures which induces that there are few O-H oscillators in the vicinity of the lanthanide ions.

Table 2. Geometrical data for Dy³⁺ coordination polyhedra in [Dy₆(3-cb)₁₄], [Dy₆(3-bb)₁₄] and [Dy₆(3-ib)₁₄].

	[Dy ₆ (3-cb) ₁₄]	[Dy ₆ (3-bb) ₁₄]	[Dy ₆ (3-ib) ₁₄]
Dy1 polyhedron	dodecahedron	dodecahedron	dodecahedron
Agreement factor ⁵⁸⁻⁵⁹	1.440	1.626	1.592
Dy1-O distances (Å)	2.2785 - 2.4707	2.2773 - 2.4687	2.2849 - 2.4876
Dy2 polyhedron	Pentagonal bi-pyramid	Pentagonal bi-pyramid	Pentagonal bi-pyramid
Agreement factor ⁵⁸⁻⁵⁹	0.872	0.794	0.706
Dy2-O distances (Å)	2.1931 - 2.3551	2.1771 - 2.3607	2.1982 - 2.3677
Dy3 polyhedron	bi-augmented trigonal prism	bi-augmented trigonal prism	bi-augmented trigonal prism
Agreement factor ⁵⁸⁻⁵⁹	2.631	2.591	2.512
Dy3-O distances (Å)	2.2662 - 2.5003	2.2666 - 2.4747	2.2747 - 2.4850

Lanthanide ions that belong to the same molecular motif are close to each other (3.77-3.96 Å) (Scheme 1 and Table 3).



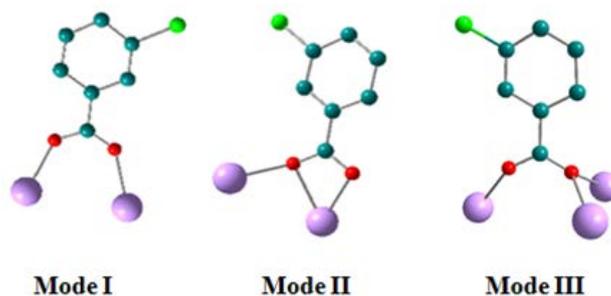
Scheme 1. Numbering scheme used in Table 3 for metal ions in [Dy₆(3-cb)₁₄], [Dy₆(3-bb)₁₄] and [Dy₆(3-ib)₁₄].

Table 3. Intra-molecular inter-metallic distances in the three complexes.

	Distances (Å)		
	[Dy ₆ (3-cb) ₁₄]	[Dy ₆ (3-bb) ₁₄]	[Dy ₆ (3-ib) ₁₄]
Dy1a - Dy2a	3.7727(4)	3.7673(4)	3.7669(5)
Dy1a - Dy3a	3.7632(4)	3.7557(5)	3.7702(4)
Dy2a - Dy3a	3.9607(4)	3.9364(5)	3.9561(4)
Dy1a - Dy1b	11.0836(13)	11.0242(19)	11.0524(14)
Dy1a - Dy2b	8.5086(8)	8.4561(8)	8.4804(11)
Dy1a - Dy3b	7.7585(9)	7.7425(9)	7.7639(10)
Dy2a - Dy1b	8.5086(8)	8.4561(8)	8.4804(11)
Dy2a - Dy2b	7.0900(6)	7.0488(9)	7.0755(7)
Dy2a - Dy3b	4.8035(6)	4.8231(5)	4.7743(6)
Dy3a - Dy1b	7.7585(9)	7.7425(9)	7.7639(10)
Dy3a - Dy2b	4.8035(6)	4.8231(5)	4.7743(6)
Dy3a - Dy3b	5.2206(6)	5.1584(6)	5.0811(7)

Numbering scheme is the one depicted in scheme 1

There are fourteen m-halogeno-benzoate ligands bound to the hexagonal core according to three different coordination modes (Scheme 2).



Scheme 2. Schematic representations of the three coordination modes of the ligands that are encountered in the three crystal structures.

Halogen atoms are located at the periphery of the complex and point toward the inter-complexes space (Figure 3). They insure the stability of the crystal packing by halogen-bonds.⁶⁰ Shortest distances between halogen atoms are quite long: $d_{\text{Cl-Cl}}$, $d_{\text{Br-Br}}$ and $d_{\text{I-I}}$ are about 3.46 Å, 3.55 Å and 3.76 Å respectively. Therefore, shortest inter-metallic distances between lanthanide ions that belong to adjacent complexes are of the order of 10 Å (10.9 Å in [Dy₆(3-cb)₁₄], 10.7 Å in [Dy₆(3-bb)₁₄] and 10.9 Å in [Dy₆(3-ib)₁₄]) which is

commonly admitted to be the distance above which inter-metallic energy transfers become less efficient.⁶¹⁻⁶²

On the contrary inter-metallic energy transfers between lanthanide ions that belong to the same complex should be efficient. Therefore, in these compounds two different inter-metallic energy transfers must be distinguished and considered: outer energy transfer ($d_{Ln-Ln} \approx 10.7-10.9 \text{ \AA}$) and inner energy transfer ($d_{Ln-Ln} \approx 3.77-3.96 \text{ \AA}$).⁶³⁻⁶⁴

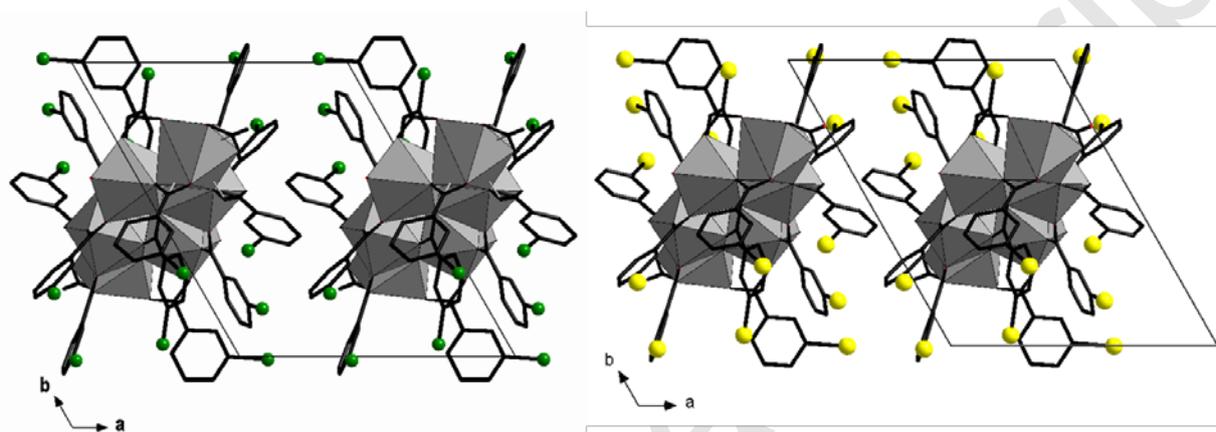


Figure 3. Projection views along the *c*-axis of the crystal packing of [Dy₆(3-bb)₁₄] (left) and [Dy₆(3-ib)₁₄] (right). Dy³⁺ polyhedra have been drawn. Hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity.

This structural study evidences that structural differences between these three series of compounds are very small and therefore that they cannot be invoked to explain the observed different luminescent properties.

Luminescence properties of homo-lanthanide complexes [Ln₆(3-cb)₁₄], [Ln₆(3-bb)₁₄] and [Ln₆(3-ib)₁₄]

Solid state excitation and emission properties of the Eu³⁺- and Tb³⁺-derivatives of these three series of complexes have been recorded at room-temperature (Figure 4). Luminescence properties of the Dy³⁺-derivatives are not reported because their emission is very weak and below the detection threshold of our experimental setup. Spectra reported in

figure 4 evidence that the three ligands present an antenna effect⁶⁵ for Eu^{3+} - as well as for Tb^{3+} -derivatives.

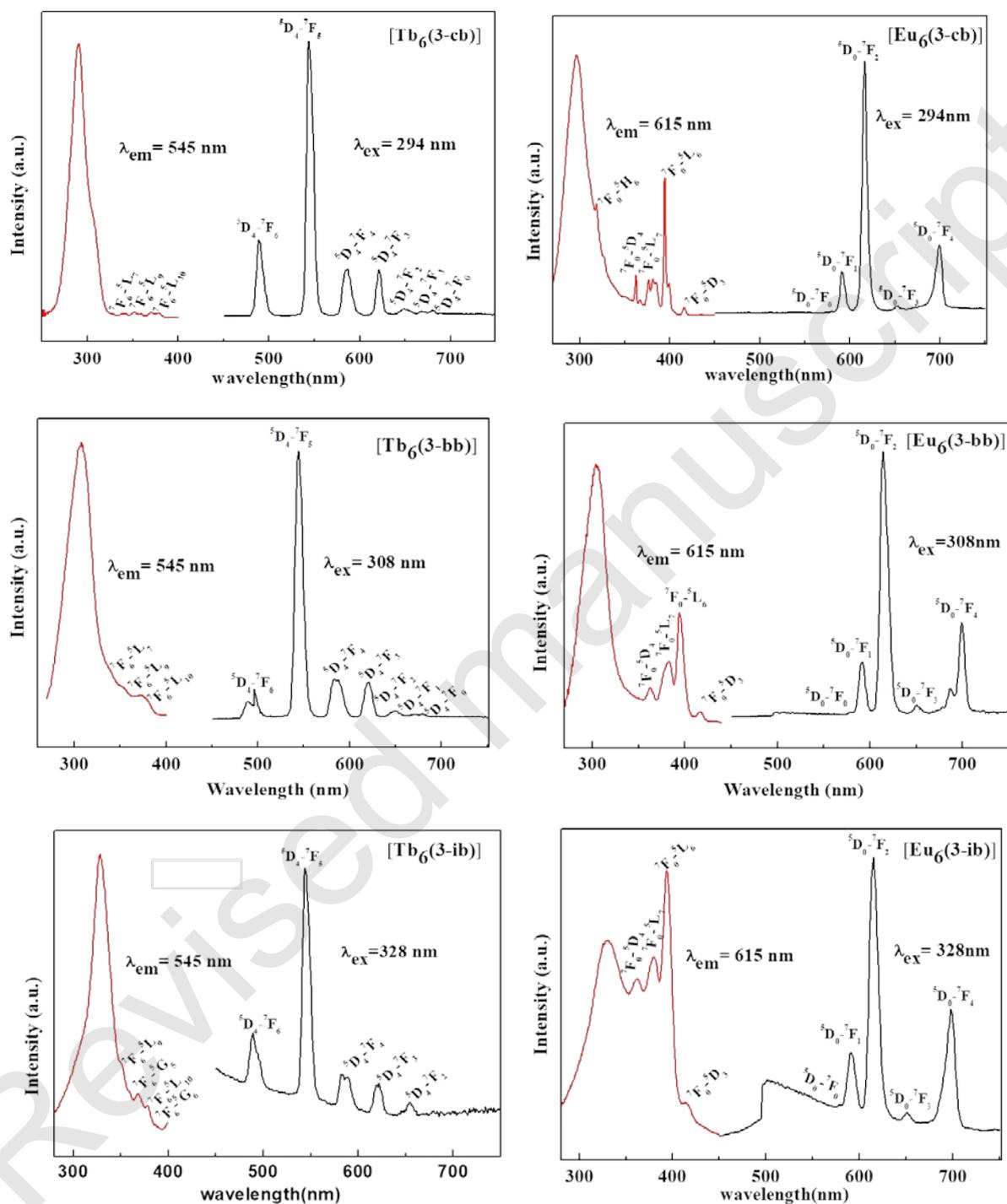


Figure 4. Solid state excitation and emission spectra of $[\text{Ln}_6(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$, $[\text{Ln}_6(3\text{-bb})_{14}]$ and $[\text{Ln}_6(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$ with $\text{Ln} = \text{Eu}$ and Tb at room-temperature.

On figure 4, excitation spectra of the Tb³⁺-derivatives present a broad band, with a maximum at 294 nm, 308 nm and 328 nm respectively, that can be attributed to $^1\pi \rightarrow ^1\pi^*/^3\pi^*$ transitions. 4f \rightarrow 4f transitions of Tb³⁺ ion ($^7F_6 \rightarrow ^5L_7$ at 341 nm, $^7F_6 \rightarrow ^5L_9$ at 352 nm, $^7F_6 \rightarrow ^5L_{10}$ at 369 nm and $^7F_6 \rightarrow ^5G_6$ at 380 nm) are also visible but of weaker intensities.⁶⁶⁻⁶⁷ On the contrary 4f \rightarrow 4f transitions of the Eu³⁺ ion ($^7F_0 \rightarrow ^5D_4$ at 365 nm, $^7F_0 \rightarrow ^5L_7$ at 381 nm, $^7F_0 \rightarrow ^5L_6$ at 394 nm and $^7F_0 \rightarrow ^5D_3$ at 414 nm) are much more intense.⁶⁷⁻⁶⁸ They are weaker than the excitation band of the ligand for [Ln₆(3-cb)₁₄] and [Ln₆(3-bb)₁₄] but for [Eu₆(3-ib)₁₄], the $^7F_0 \rightarrow ^5L_6$ (centered at 394 nm) excitation peak is stronger than the excitation band of the 3-ib⁻ ligand.

Room-temperature emission spectra of the [Tb₆(3-cb)₁₄] and [Tb₆(3-bb)₁₄] complexes ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 294$ nm and 308 nm, respectively) exhibit the characteristic emission bands of Tb³⁺ ions centered at 488 nm, 545 nm, 585 nm, 620 nm 650 nm, 668 nm and 680 nm which respectively correspond to the typical transitions: $^5D_4 \rightarrow ^7F_{J=6-0}$. Emission spectrum of [Tb₆(3-ib)₁₄] complex exhibits the first five peaks, but not the last two. Emission spectra are dominated by the $^5D_4 \rightarrow ^7F_5$ transition (centered at 545 nm) which results in green luminescence.

Emission spectra of the Eu³⁺-derivatives exhibit five emission peaks at 576 nm, 588 nm, 615 nm, 650 nm and 699 nm which respectively correspond to the typical transitions $^5D_0 \rightarrow ^7F_{0-4}$ under irradiation at 294 nm, 308 nm and 328 nm, respectively. Emission spectra are dominated by the $^5D_0 \rightarrow ^7F_2$ transition (centered at 615 nm) which results in red luminescence.

Overall quantum yields ($Q_{\text{Ln}}^{\text{Ligand}}$) and luminescence lifetimes (τ_{obs}) have been measured for all these complexes at room-temperature. They are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Overall quantum yields and luminescence lifetimes for [Ln₆(3-cb)₁₄], [Ln₆(3-bb)₁₄] and [Ln₆(3-ib)₁₄] (Ln = Tb, Eu) complexes under irradiation at 294 nm, 308 nm and 328 nm, respectively.

	[Ln ₆ (3-cb) ₁₄]		[Ln ₆ (3-bb) ₁₄]		[Ln ₆ (3-ib) ₁₄]	
	Q _{Ln} ^{Ligand} (%)	τ _{obs} (ms)	Q _{Ln} ^{Ligand} (%)	τ _{obs} (ms)	Q _{Ln} ^{Ligand} (%)	τ _{obs} (ms)
Tb	88(9)	1.16(2)	65(7)	1.27(2)	3.5(5)	0.88(7)
Eu	25(3)	0.45(4)	21(4)	0.37(4)	2.0(5)	0.23(4)

Sensitization efficiency (η_{sens}) of ligands toward lanthanide ions is an important parameter defined by the following relationship:⁶¹

$$Q_{\text{Ln}}^{\text{Ligand}} = \eta_{\text{sens}} Q_{\text{Ln}}^{\text{Ln}} = \eta_{\text{sens}} \frac{\tau_{\text{obs}}}{\tau_{\text{rad}}} \quad (1)$$

Where $Q_{\text{Ln}}^{\text{Ln}}$ is the intrinsic quantum yield upon direct excitation of the lanthanide ions and τ_{rad} is the radiative lifetime. τ_{rad} can be estimated by the following empirical relationship for Eu³⁺-containing compounds only:⁶¹

$$\frac{1}{\tau_{\text{rad}}} = A_{\text{MD},0} \cdot n \cdot \left(\frac{I_{\text{tot}}}{I_{\text{MD}}} \right) \quad (2)$$

where $A_{\text{MD},0}$ is the spontaneous emission probability of the magnetic dipole $^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_1$ equal to 14.65 s^{-1} , n is the refractive index, I_{tot} is the integrated emission of the $^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_{J=0-6}$ transitions and I_{MD} is the integrated emission of the $^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_1$ transition. Refractive index n has been estimated to 1.50 on the basis of values for similar compounds.⁶⁹

With these assumptions, calculated η_{sens} values are 100(10)% ($\tau_{\text{rad}} = 1.8(2) \text{ ms}$), 74(7)% ($\tau_{\text{rad}} = 1.3(2) \text{ ms}$) and 23(2)% ($\tau_{\text{rad}} = 2.6(3) \text{ ms}$) for [Eu₆(3-cb)₁₄], [Eu₆(3-bb)₁₄] and [Eu₆(3-ib)₁₄], respectively. They are in agreement with excitation spectra of the three complexes (Figure 4) that clearly show a decreasing of the relative intensity of the excitation band attributed to the ligand for [Eu₆(3-ib)₁₄].

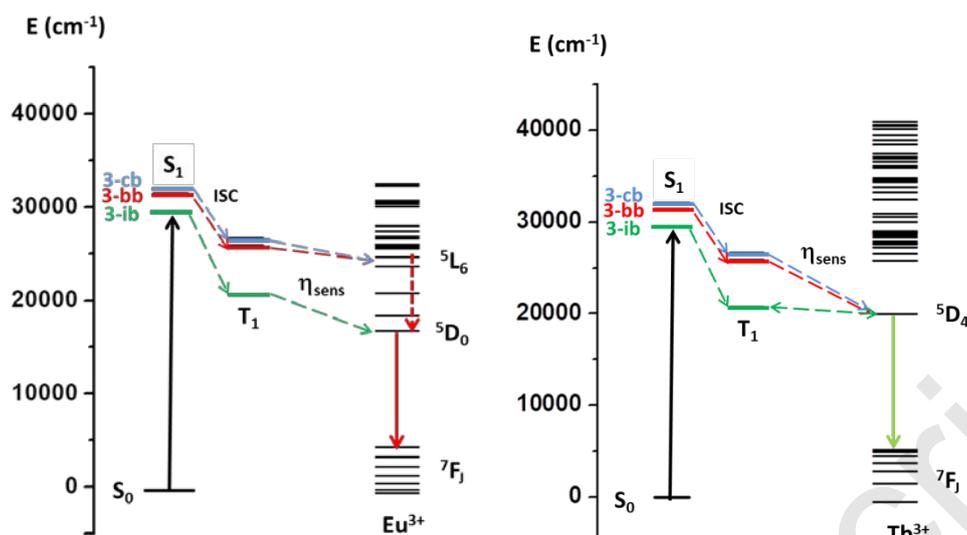
The small differences between the three crystal structures are not expected to explain such a big discrepancy between the overall quantum yields, luminescence lifetimes and sensitization efficiencies. This suggests that the electronic structure of the ligands is responsible. Therefore we have estimated the energy of the first excited singlet and triplet

states of the three ligands. They were respectively experimentally determined on the basis of the wavelength of the first absorbance edge of the solid state absorption spectra recorded at room-temperature and on the basis of the lowest emission wavelength of the solid state emission spectra recorded at 77 K of the Gd³⁺-derivatives (Figures S4 and S5).⁶¹ Energies of $^1\pi \rightarrow ^1\pi^*$ and $^1\pi \rightarrow ^3\pi^*$ of the ligands in [Gd₆(3-cb)₁₄], [Gd₆(3-bb)₁₄] and [Gd₆(3-ib)₁₄] are listed in Table 5.

Table 5. Estimated energies of the first excited singlet and triplet states of the ligands in [Gd₆(3-cb)₁₄], [Gd₆(3-bb)₁₄] and [Gd₆(3-ib)₁₄].

	[Gd ₆ (3-cb) ₁₄]		[Gd ₆ (3-bb) ₁₄]		[Gd ₆ (3-ib) ₁₄]	
	λ (nm)	E (cm ⁻¹)	λ (nm)	E (cm ⁻¹)	λ (nm)	E (cm ⁻¹)
$^1\pi \rightarrow ^1\pi^*$	310	32250	320	31250	340	29400
$^1\pi \rightarrow ^3\pi^*$	375	26650	385	26000	485	20600
$\Delta E(^3\pi^* - ^1\pi^*)$	n/a	5600	n/a	5250	n/a	8800

Latva's empirical rules⁷⁰ predict that energy of the first excited triplet state of the ligand in [Eu₆(3-ib)₁₄] allows good Ligand-to-Eu energy transfer without significant back-transfer and, on the contrary, predict that first excited triplet states of the ligands in [Eu₆(3-cb)₁₄] and [Eu₆(3-bb)₁₄] (26650 cm⁻¹ and 26000 cm⁻¹ respectively) should not allow good efficiency of the Ligand-to-Eu energy transfer. However, for these two compounds, first excited triplet states can transfer energy to the ⁵L₆ excited level of Eu³⁺ (\approx 394 nm or \approx 25400 cm⁻¹) that usually is efficient for feeding the emitting excited level ⁵D₀.⁷¹⁻⁷⁴ This hypothesis seems to be confirmed here by excitation spectra (Figure 4) that show that excitation at 394 nm provides quite intense Eu³⁺ luminescence (Scheme 3). This, combined with the weak number of C-H oscillators in the neighboring of Eu³⁺ ions, can explain the quite high overall quantum yields measured for these two compounds although ligand excited triplet state energies are not optimized.



Scheme 3. Schematic representation of the energy levels of the ligands and of the Eu^{3+} ion ($E(^5\text{D}_0) = 17350 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $E(^5\text{L}_6) = 25400 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) (left) and Tb^{3+} ion ($E(^5\text{D}_4) = 20500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) (right). The colored arrows between S_1 and T_1 indicate the ISC transfers (Inter-System Crossing mechanisms) while those between T_1 and $^5\text{L}_6/^5\text{D}_{0-3}$ ($\text{Eu}(\text{III})$) or $^5\text{D}_4$ ($\text{Tb}(\text{III})$) indicate the energy transfers by sensitization (η_{sens}). The vertical arrows up and down show the absorption from the ligand and emission from $\text{Eu}(\text{III})$ or $\text{Tb}(\text{III})$, respectively. The red vertical dotted arrow indicates the non-radiative de-excitation. The double green dotted arrow corresponds to potential back-transfers.

However, from Table 4, it can be noticed that, despite good agreement with Latva's rules, measured overall quantum yield and luminescence lifetime of $[\text{Eu}_6(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$ are drastically smaller than those measured for the two other compounds. Because crystal structures of the three compounds are almost identical, one can assume that emission under direct excitation of Eu^{3+} should be similar for the three compounds. Under this assumption, figure 4 clearly indicates that relative intensity of the broad excitation band attributed to the $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transitions is weaker for $[\text{Eu}_6(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$. This decreasing can be related to a photo-induced electron transfer (PET) mechanism that can be observed when a donating group is present in the vicinity of an easily reducible lanthanide ion such as $\text{Eu}(\text{III})$.^{20, 23, 75-77} Indeed, halogen groups are known for being inductive-attractions (-I) and mesomeric-donors (+M). Electro-attraction effect is usually dominant but decreases with electronegativity.⁷⁸ Therefore, for iodine whose electronegativity is weak, mesomeric effect becomes

predominant and iodine can be considered as a donor atom that can induce PET mechanism and reduce drastically Ligand-to-Metal energy transfer efficiency.

According to Reinhoudt's empirical rules,⁷⁹ inter-system crossing process without significant back-transfer is efficient in all the three complexes ($\Delta E(^3\pi^* - ^1\pi^*) > 5000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) which is in agreement with the observance of broad excitations bands attributed to $^1\pi \rightarrow ^1\pi^*/^3\pi^*$ transitions in the excitation spectra (Figure 4).

[Tb₆(3-cb)₁₄] and [Tb₆(3-bb)₁₄] exhibit high overall quantum yields and quite long luminescence lifetimes (Table 4). On the opposite, despite similar crystal structure, overall quantum yield and luminescence lifetime are much weaker for [Tb₆(3-ib)₁₄] ($Q_{\text{Ln}}^{\text{Ligand}} \approx 3.5 \%$ and $\tau_{\text{obs}} = 0.88(7) \text{ ms}$). This is in agreement with Latva's empirical rules⁷⁰ that predict efficient Ligand-to-Metal energy transfer for [Tb₆(3-cb)₁₄] and [Tb₆(3-bb)₁₄] ($\Delta E(^1\pi \rightarrow ^3\pi^* - ^5D_4)$ (20500 cm⁻¹) are 6150 cm⁻¹ and 5500 cm⁻¹ respectively) and inefficient one, because of significant back-transfer ($\Delta E(^1\pi \rightarrow ^3\pi^* - ^5D_4) \approx 100 \text{ cm}^{-1}$), for [Tb₆(3-ib)₁₄] (Scheme 3).

Luminescence properties of hetero-lanthanide complexes [Y_{6x}Tb_{6-6x}(3-cb)₁₄], [Y_{6x}Tb_{6-6x}(3-bb)₁₄] and [Y_{6x}Tb_{6-6x}(3-ib)₁₄] with $0 \leq x \leq 0.9$. Dilution effect of the optically active lanthanide ions.

It has been proved that, in lanthanide based coordination polymers, because of lanthanide ions similar chemical behaviors, it is possible to dilute optically active lanthanide ions by non-acceptor ones which results in an enhancement of the overall luminescence by reducing intermetallic energy transfer.^{23, 69} However, in the present case, it must be kept in mind that, even for sizeable diluting rate, some complexes will contain only Tb³⁺-ions because random distribution of the lanthanide ions leads to a statistical distribution of the composition of the hexa-lanthanide complexes used as reactants.^{43, 47} Indeed it has been

demonstrated that mean inter-metallic distance is not the only parameter that must be taken into account: existence of donor-acceptor dimeric units is important as well.⁸⁰

In order to check if the dilution strategy may apply in these compounds we have prepared three series of isostructural complexes with various dilution rates: $[\text{Y}_{6x}\text{Tb}_{6-6x}(\text{3-cb})_{14}]$, $[\text{Y}_{6x}\text{Tb}_{6-6x}(\text{3-bb})_{14}]$ and $[\text{Y}_{6x}\text{Tb}_{6-6x}(\text{3-ib})_{14}]$ with $0 \leq x \leq 0.9$. Their luminescence properties have been studied (Figure S6 and Table 6).

Table 6. Overall quantum yields and luminescence lifetimes for $[\text{Y}_{6x}\text{Tb}_{6-6x}(\text{3-cb})_{14}]$, $[\text{Y}_{6x}\text{Tb}_{6-6x}(\text{3-bb})_{14}]$ and $[\text{Y}_{6x}\text{Tb}_{6-6x}(\text{3-ib})_{14}]$ vs x under 294 nm, 308 nm or 328 nm excitation wavelength, respectively.

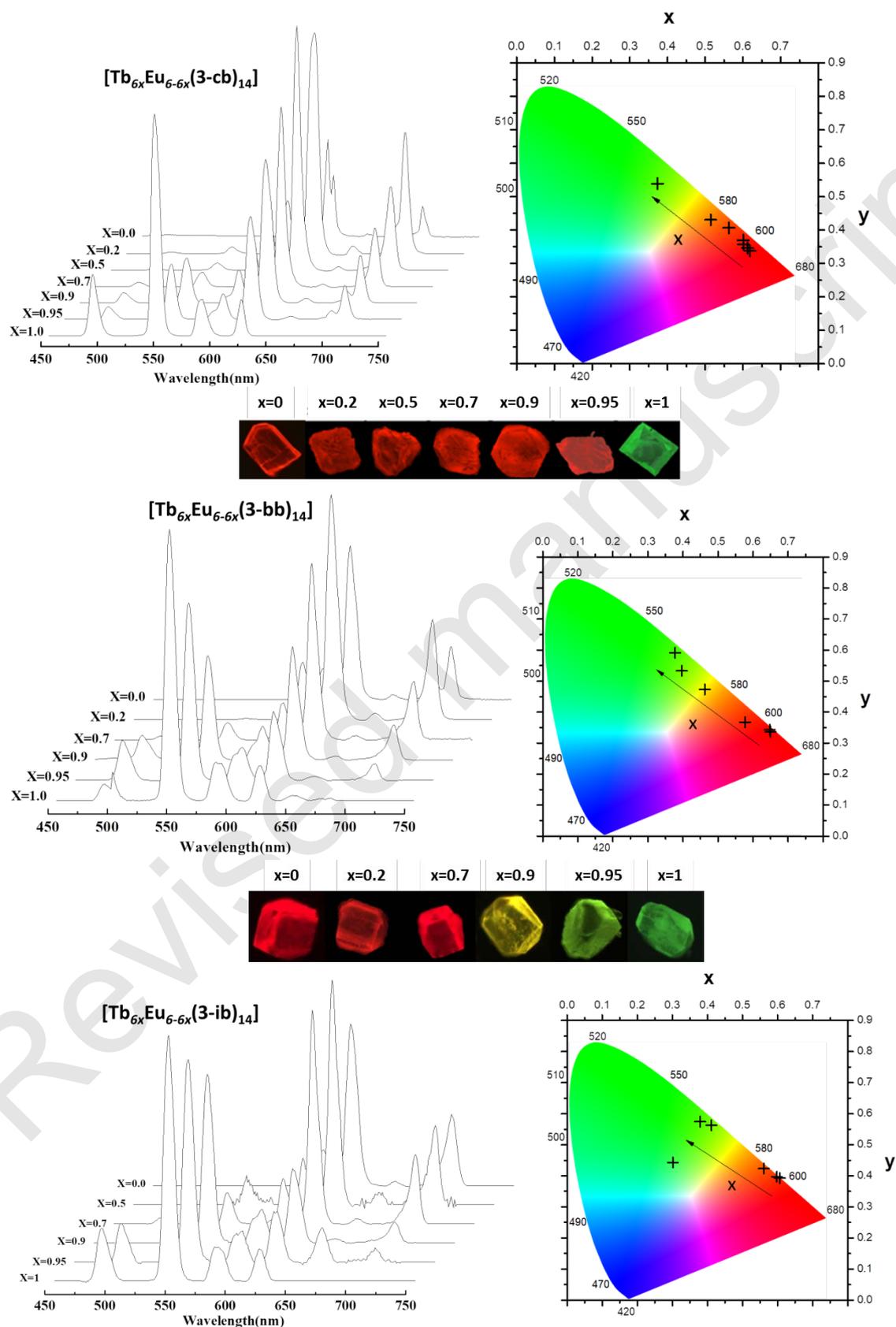
x	$[\text{Y}_{6x}\text{Tb}_{6-6x}(\text{3-cb})_{14}]$		$[\text{Y}_{6x}\text{Tb}_{6-6x}(\text{3-bb})_{14}]$		$[\text{Y}_{6x}\text{Tb}_{6-6x}(\text{3-ib})_{14}]$	
	$Q_{\text{Tb}}^{\text{Ligand}}$ (%)	τ_{obs} (ms)	$Q_{\text{Tb}}^{\text{Ligand}}$ (%)	τ_{obs} (ms)	$Q_{\text{Tb}}^{\text{Ligand}}$ (%)	τ_{obs} (ms)
0	88(8)	1.2(1)	65(6)	1.3(1)	3.5(4)	0.9(1)
0.05	95(9)	1.1(1)	53(5)	1.3(1)	1.4(2)	0.9(1)
0.1	83(8)	1.1(1)	55(5)	1.3(1)	4.8(5)	0.8(1)
0.2	77(7)	1.1(1)	74(7)	1.3(1)	1.1(1)	0.9(1)
0.5	63(6)	1.1(1)	68(7)	1.4(1)	0.5(1)	0.9(1)
0.9	38(4)	1.2(1)	30(3)	1.3(1)	0.1(1)	0.9(1)

These data show that there is an efficient dilution effect on the luminescence intensity for all the three series of compounds. Indeed in the three cases, the brightest compound is not the pure Tb-derivative ($x=0$) and in the three cases brightness first increases (as inter-metallic energy transfers decrease) and then decreases when the content in Tb^{3+} ions becomes too weak. However, one can notice that maximum intensity is obtained for different doping concentration for the three series. This was unexpected and is still not fully understood.

Luminescence properties of hetero-lanthanide complexes $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-cb})_{14}]$, $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-bb})_{14}]$ and $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-ib})_{14}]$ with $0 \leq x \leq 1$: Studying intermetallic Tb-to-Eu energy transfers.

In order to study Tb-to-Eu energy transfers and to estimate the tunable character of the luminescence of these complexes, we have prepared three series of isostructural compounds:

[Tb_{6x}Eu_{6-6x}(3-cb)₁₄], [Tb_{6x}Eu_{6-6x}(3-bb)₁₄] and [Tb_{6x}Eu_{6-6x}(3-ib)₁₄] with 0 ≤ x ≤ 1. Emission spectra and colorimetric coordinates *versus* x are drawn in Figure 5.



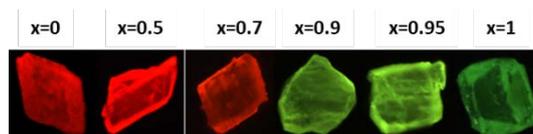


Figure 5. Pictures under UV irradiation ($\lambda_{exc} = 312\text{nm}$), solid-state emission spectra and calculated colorimetric coordinates for $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-cb})_{14}]$, $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-bb})_{14}]$ and $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-ib})_{14}]$ with $0 \leq x \leq 1$. Excitation wavelengths are 294 nm, 308 nm and 328 nm for $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-cb})_{14}]$ (top), $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-bb})_{14}]$ (middle) and $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-ib})_{14}]$ (bottom), respectively.

Emission spectra of all these compounds present characteristic emission peaks of both Eu^{3+} and Tb^{3+} ions. For all the three series, relative intensities of these characteristic emission peaks strongly vary with x which confirms that emission color modulation is possible. However, Figure 5 evidences that emission color variation highly depends on the series that is considered. In order to compare these different behaviors, we have calculated the integrated intensities ratio (hereafter symbolized by F) of ${}^5\text{D}_4 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_5$ (Tb^{3+} : 545 nm) and ${}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_2$ (Eu^{3+} : 613 nm) transitions (Figure S7). These two transitions have been chosen because they do not overlap with any other transition.

Figure S7 clearly shows that relative intensities of the two characteristic transitions are strongly dependent on the ligand. This was unexpected and suggests that ligands are involved in inter-metallic energy transfer mechanisms. Therefore intermetallic energy transfer efficiency (η_{ET}) must be different from a ligand to another (Scheme 4). η_{ET} has been calculated according to the following relationship:⁶¹

$$\eta_{ET} = 1 - \frac{\tau_{obs}}{\tau_0} \quad (3)$$

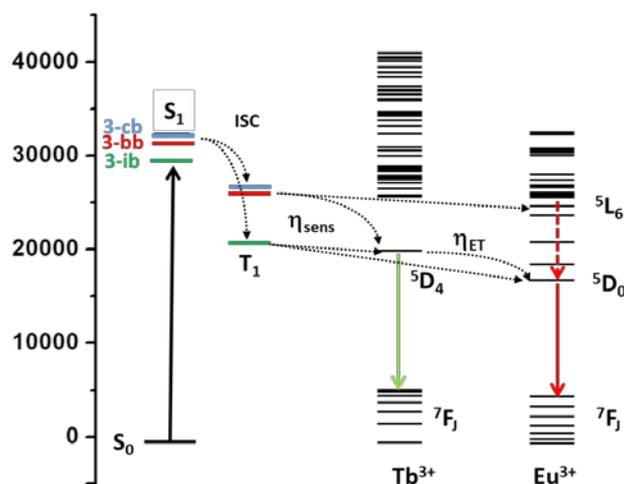
where τ_{obs} and τ_0 are respectively luminescence lifetimes in presence and in absence of an acceptor lanthanide ion. In the present case, τ_{obs} is the Tb^{3+} luminescence lifetime measured for a given Tb/Eu hetero-lanthanide complex (Table 7) and τ_0 is the Tb^{3+} luminescence lifetime of the corresponding Tb/Y hetero-lanthanide complex in which Eu^{3+} ions are substituted by Y^{3+} ions (Table 6). η_{ET} values, Eu^{3+} and Tb^{3+} luminescence lifetimes and

overall quantum yields $Q_{\text{Tb}}^{\text{Ligand}}$ and $Q_{\text{Eu}}^{\text{Ligand}}$ for the three series of Tb/Eu hetero-lanthanide complexes are gathered in Table 7.

Table 7. η_{ET} values, Eu^{3+} and Tb^{3+} luminescence lifetimes and overall quantum yields for $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-cb})_{14}]$, $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-bb})_{14}]$ and $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-ib})_{14}]$ with $0 \leq x \leq 1$.

$[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-cb})_{14}]$ with $0 \leq x \leq 1$					
x	$Q_{\text{Tb}}^{\text{Ligand}}$ (%)	τ_{obs} (ms)	$Q_{\text{Eu}}^{\text{Ligand}}$ (%)	τ_{obs} (ms)	η_{ET}
0.2	0.2(2)	0.16(3)	27.0(2)	0.52(3)	85(2)
0.5	0.4(4)	0.09(3)	33.0(3)	0.55(3)	97(2)
0.7	2.0(2)	0.17(3)	35.5(3)	0.54(3)	84(2)
0.9	4.9(5)	0.18(3)	22.8(3)	0.63(3)	83(2)
0.95	7.7(5)	0.29(3)	20.6(3)	0.66(3)	73(2)
$[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-bb})_{14}]$ with $0 \leq x \leq 1$					
x	$Q_{\text{Tb}}^{\text{Ligand}}$ (%)	τ_{obs} (ms)	$Q_{\text{Eu}}^{\text{Ligand}}$ (%)	τ_{obs} (ms)	η_{ET}
0.2	1.0(2)	0.29(3)	27.94(2)	0.74(3)	77(2)
0.7	2.9(3)	0.89(3)	44.85(2)	0.10(3)	30(2)
0.9	27.2(3)	1.18(3)	30.60(2)	0.01(3)	6(2)
0.95	45.5(5)	1.25(3)	15.11(2)	0.01(3)	<1(2)
$[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-ib})_{14}]$ with $0 \leq x \leq 1$					
x	$Q_{\text{Tb}}^{\text{Ligand}}$ (%)	τ_{obs} (ms)	$Q_{\text{Eu}}^{\text{Ligand}}$ (%)	τ_{obs} (ms)	η_{ET}
0.5	0.1(2)	0.71(5)-	1.2(2)	0.49(3)	19(2)
0.7	0.3(2)	0.78(5)	2.6(2)	0.77(3)	11(2)
0.9	2.0(3)	-	0.4(2)	-	-
0.95	3.9(3)	-	0.2(2)	-	-

From Table 7, one can notice that inter-metallic energy transfer is very efficient for all the chloro-benzoate complexes: even for $x = 0.95$ (that is one Eu^{3+} ion for twenty Tb^{3+} ions) Tb-to-Eu inter-metallic energy transfer is still sizeable which evidences that, despite long inter-metallic distances, there is a sizeable inter-metallic energy transfer between lanthanide ions that belong to different complexes. This is in agreement with what has been previously published.^{45, 81} These outer intermetallic energy transfers also exist in compounds based on bromo-benzoate and iodo-benzoate ligands but they are much weaker. This strongly suggests that halogen-bonds could participate to outer intermetallic energy transfers.



Scheme 4. Schematic representation of the energy transfer mechanisms that occur in $\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-cb})_{14}$, $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-bb})_{14}]$ and $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(\text{3-ib})_{14}]$ with $0 \leq x \leq 1$. The dark arrows between S_1 and T_1 indicate the ISC transfers (Inter-System Crossing mechanisms) while those between T_1 and 5D_4 (Tb(III)) or ${}^5L_6/{}^5D_{0-3}$ (Eu(III)) indicate the energy transfers by sensitization (η_{sens}) and those between 5D_4 (Tb(III)) and 5D_0 (Eu(III)), the intermetallic energy transfers (η_{ET}). The vertical arrows up and down show the absorption from the ligand and red-green emission from Eu(III)-Tb(III), respectively. The red vertical dotted arrow indicates the non-radiative de-excitation.

Solid state temperature-dependent luminescent properties of hetero-hexa-lanthanide complexes $[\text{Tb}_4\text{Eu}_2(\text{3-cb})_{14}]$, $[\text{Tb}_4\text{Eu}_2(\text{3-bb})_{14}]$ and $[\text{Tb}_4\text{Eu}_2(\text{3-ib})_{14}]$: Toward solid state ratiometric thermometer.

Temperature-dependent luminescence properties of molecular coordination compounds have been extensively investigated in recent years.^{17, 22, 82-84} Up to now, no hexa-lanthanide complexes have been studied targeting their use as luminescent thermometers. Recently, it has been evidenced that temperature-dependence of the emission intensity of lanthanide based coordination polymers is closely related to inter-metallic energy transfers efficiency.⁴⁶ Therefore, hetero-poly-lanthanide complexes, in which lanthanide ions are close to each other, could present interesting temperature-dependent luminescent properties. We have thus studied temperature-dependent luminescent properties of $[\text{Tb}_4\text{Eu}_2(\text{3-cb})_{14}]$, $[\text{Tb}_4\text{Eu}_2(\text{3-bb})_{14}]$ and $[\text{Tb}_4\text{Eu}_2(\text{3-ib})_{14}]$. This stoichiometry has been chosen because it corresponds to $x \approx 0.7$ (in the formalism used in the previous section) that is a stoichiometry that provides for all the three compounds a sizeable η_{ET} value (Table 7).

Solid-state emission spectra as well as calculated colorimetric coordinates *versus* temperature are drawn in Figure 6 for the three complexes. This figure clearly indicates that these complexes exhibit strongly temperature-dependent luminescence.

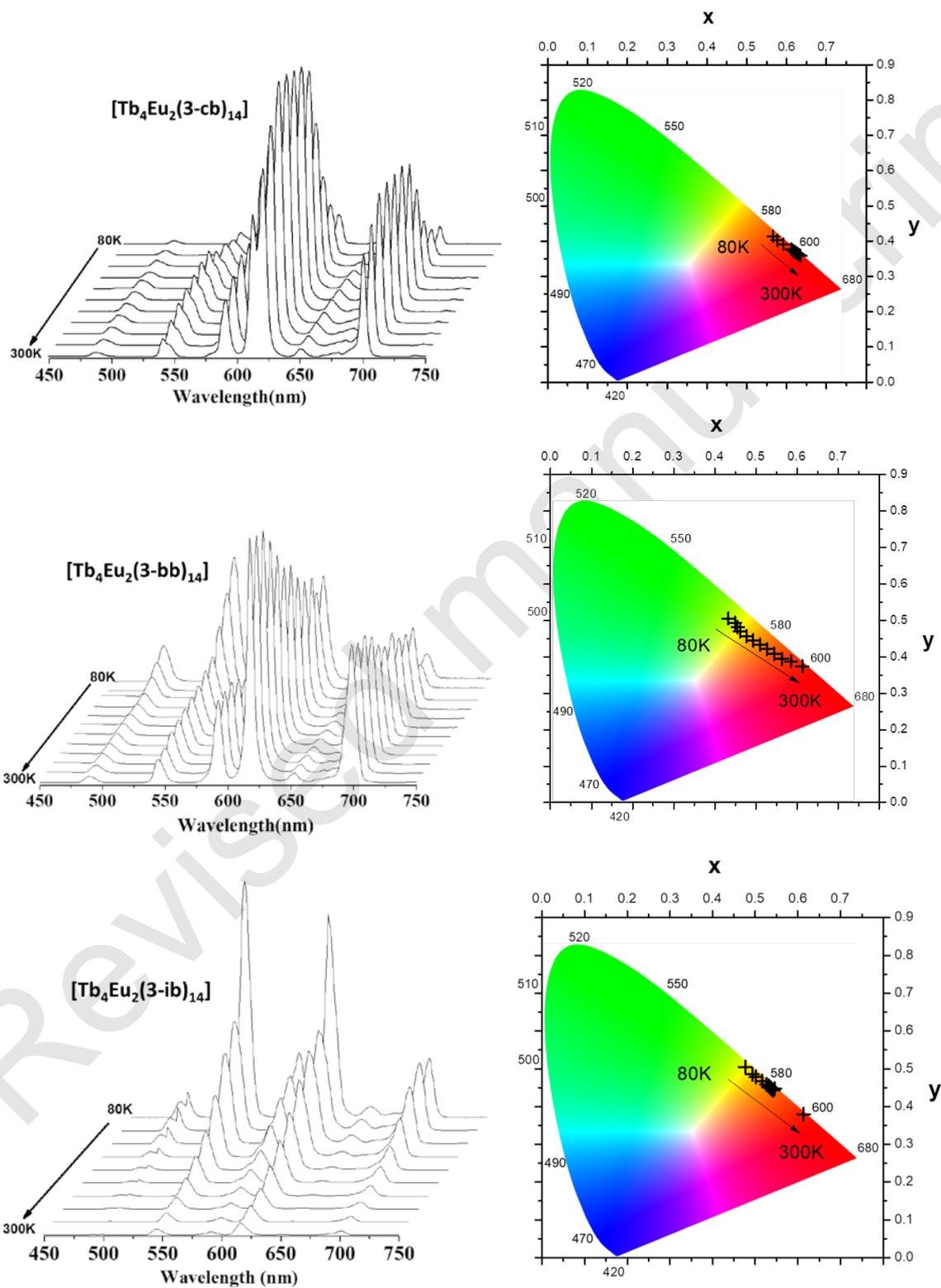


Figure 6. Solid state emission spectra and colorimetric coordinates of [Tb₄Eu₂(3-cb)₁₄] (Top. $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 298$ nm), [Tb₄Eu₂(3-bb)₁₄] (Middle. $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 308$ nm) and [Tb₄Eu₂(3-ib)₁₄] (Bottom. $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 328$ nm) *versus* temperature (80 – 300 K).

In order to compare these systems with other already published ones, one must calculate their relative sensitivities (S_r) which is defined as follows:

$$S_r = \frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}}{P} \quad (4)$$

where P is the parameter that has been chosen for following the temperature-dependence of the luminescence.⁸⁵⁻⁸⁶ In the present case, we have chosen to define P as the ratio of the integrated intensities of the ⁵D₄ → ⁷F₅ transition for Tb³⁺ (I_{Tb}) and the ⁵D₀ → ⁷F₂ transition for Eu³⁺ (I_{Eu}):

$$P = \frac{I_{\text{Tb}}}{I_{\text{Eu}}} \quad (5)$$

Combining relationships (4) and (5) leads to:

$$S_r = \frac{\frac{\partial \left(\frac{I_{\text{Tb}}}{I_{\text{Eu}}} \right)}{\partial T}}{\frac{I_{\text{Tb}}}{I_{\text{Eu}}}} \quad (6)$$

Maximum sensitivity S_r have been calculated (Figures S8 to S10). Results are gathered in Table 8.

Table 8. Relative sensitivities for [Tb ₄ Eu ₂ (3-cb) ₁₄], [Tb ₄ Eu ₂ (3-bb) ₁₄] and [Tb ₄ Eu ₂ (3-ib) ₁₄]			
	[Tb ₄ Eu ₂ (3-cb) ₁₄]	Tb ₄ Eu ₂ (3-bb) ₁₄	[Tb ₄ Eu ₂ (3-ib) ₁₄]
Sensitivity temperature range (K)	80 - 300	80 - 300	80 - 300
Maximum sensitivity S_r (%.K ⁻¹)	0.32 at 300 K	3.35 at 120 K	0.92 at 80 K

These values compare well with values that have already been reported before for coordination compounds^{82, 84, 87} and confirm that hetero-poly-lanthanide complexes are good candidates for thermometric probes. Moreover, the maximum sensitivity of the [Tb₄Eu₂(3-cb)₁₄] complex is located around room-temperature which can constitutes an asset for some technological and biological applications.

Liquid state temperature-dependent luminescent properties of hetero-hexa-lanthanide complex $[\text{Tb}_4\text{Eu}_2(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$: Toward liquid state ratiometric thermometer.

Most often, ratiometric molecular probes are coordination polymers. On the contrary, compounds that are described in this paper are complexes. This constitutes an asset as far as solution state thermometric probes are targeted. Indeed, it has been previously demonstrated that compounds that are iso-structural to $[\text{Dy}_6(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$ can be dissolved in non-polar solvents such as hexane or pentane without being destroyed.⁴⁵ Therefore, we have prepared solutions of $[\text{Eu}_3\text{Tb}_3(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$ in hexane, heptane and pentane ($C_0 = 2.10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$). As shown in Figures 7 and S11, their colorimetric coordinates are almost identical to the one of $[\text{Eu}_3\text{Tb}_3(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$ in the solid state and do not vary upon dilution from C_0 to $C_0/5$. This confirms that hexa-lanthanide complexes are not destroyed upon dissolution because inter-metallic energy transfers are still present.

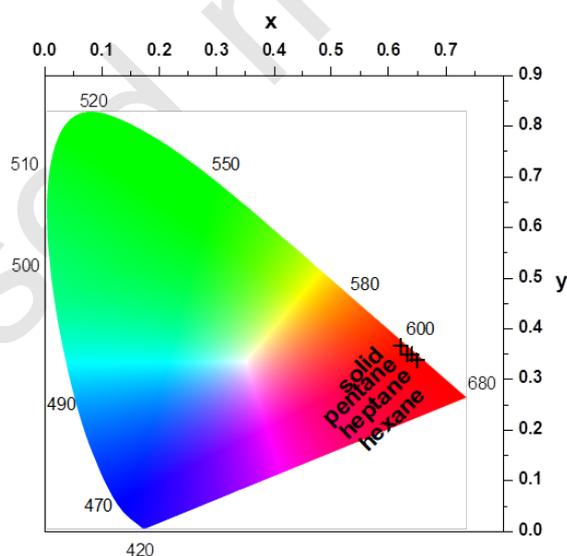


Figure 7. Colorimetric coordinates of $[\text{Eu}_3\text{Tb}_3(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$, in the solid state and dissolved in pentane, hexane and heptane ($C_0 = 2.10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$).

On the basis of these results, we have prepared heptane (b.p. = 98°C ; m.p. = -90°C) solution of $[\text{Tb}_4\text{Eu}_2(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$ ($C_0 = 2.10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$) and recorded its luminescence vs

temperature (Figure S12) between 200 K and 343 K in solution. This complex has been chosen because of its faster synthesis. Its maximum sensitivity, $1.4 \text{ \%}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ at 343 K, has been calculated (Figure S13).

These results evidence that it should be possible to prepare liquid state thermometric probes, usable in a wide temperature range around room-temperature and with sizeable sensitivities. However it may be noticed that, unexpectedly, for this compound, sensitivities, in the solution and solid states, present opposite temperature dependence. At this time, we have no explanation but it could be related to the fact that outer energy transfers are much weaker in the solution state than in the solid state.

CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOKS.

In this paper we have described the luminescence properties of three series of almost isostructural hexa-lanthanide complexes. These families of complexes that are based on 3-chloro-, 3-bromo- and 3-iodo-benzoate as ligand exhibit very different luminescence properties which evidence that ligands are involved in inter-metallic energy transfer mechanisms.

Moreover results described in this paper demonstrate that hetero-poly-lanthanide complexes constitute interesting candidates for solid state and solution state thermometric probes around room-temperature.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The China Scholarship Council Ph.D. Program, a cooperation program with the French UT & INSA, is acknowledged for financial support. Pr. Anne Sophie Chauvin (EPFL) is warmly acknowledged for providing luminescent standards for calibrating our integrating

sphere at low excitation wavelengths. M. Gwendal Mazière is acknowledged for his help during solution-state luminescence measurements.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Pictures of $[\text{Ln}_6(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$ ($\text{Ln} = \text{Eu}$ and Tb) under UV irradiation ($\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 312 \text{ nm}$); Synthetic details of the syntheses of $[\text{Ln}_6(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$ and $[\text{Ln}_6(3\text{-bb})_{14}]$ ($\text{Ln} = \text{Eu-Tb}$); Relative contents of Ln and Ln' for $[\text{Y}_{6x}\text{Tb}_{6-6x}(3\text{-cb/bb/ib})_{14}]$ complexes with $0 \leq x \leq 1$; Relative contents of Ln and Ln' for $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(3\text{-cb/bb/ib})_{14}]$ complexes with $0 \leq x \leq 1$; Projection view of the $[\text{Dy}_6(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$; Simplified projection view of the $[\text{Dy}_6(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$; Simplified projection view of a trinuclear triangle; Simplified projection view of the linkage of the two triangles; Coordination polyhedra of the three crystallographically independent Dy^{3+} ions in $[\text{Dy}_6(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$; UV-vis absorption spectra of $[\text{Gd}_6(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$, $[\text{Gd}_6(3\text{-bb})_{14}]$ and $[\text{Gd}_6(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$ recorded at room-temperature; Emission spectra of $[\text{Gd}_6(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$, $[\text{Gd}_6(3\text{-bb})_{14}]$ and $[\text{Gd}_6(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$ recorded at 77K; Solid state emission spectra of $[\text{Y}_{6x}\text{Tb}_{6-6x}(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$, $[\text{Y}_{6x}\text{Tb}_{6-6x}(3\text{-bb})_{14}]$ and $[\text{Y}_{6x}\text{Tb}_{6-6x}(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$ vs x under 294 nm, 308 nm or 328 nm excitation wavelength, respectively; F values *versus* x for $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$, $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(3\text{-bb})_{14}]$ and $[\text{Tb}_{6x}\text{Eu}_{6-6x}(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$ with $0 \leq x \leq 1$; Plots presenting the thermometric parameter vs temperature, S_a values at variable temperature (80 - 300 K) and S_r values at variable temperature (80 - 300 K) of $[\text{Tb}_4\text{Eu}_2(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$; Plots presenting the thermometric parameter vs temperature, S_a values at variable temperature (80 - 300 K) and S_r values at variable temperature (80 - 300 K) of $[\text{Tb}_4\text{Eu}_2(3\text{-bb})_{14}]$; Plots presenting the thermometric parameter vs temperature, S_a values at variable temperature (80 - 300 K) and S_r values at variable temperature (80 - 300 K) of $[\text{Tb}_4\text{Eu}_2(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$; Colorimetric coordinates of hexane solutions of $[\text{Eu}_3\text{Tb}_3(3\text{-cb})_{14}]$ vs concentration (C_0 to $C_0/5$); Emission spectra vs temperature of a $[\text{Tb}_4\text{Eu}_2(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$ solution in heptane ($C_0 = 2.10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$) between 200 K and 343 K; Plots

presenting the thermometric parameter vs temperature, S_a values at variable temperature (80 - 300 K) and S_r values at variable temperature (200 - 340 K) of $[\text{Tb}_4\text{Eu}_2(3\text{-ib})_{14}]$ in heptane solution.

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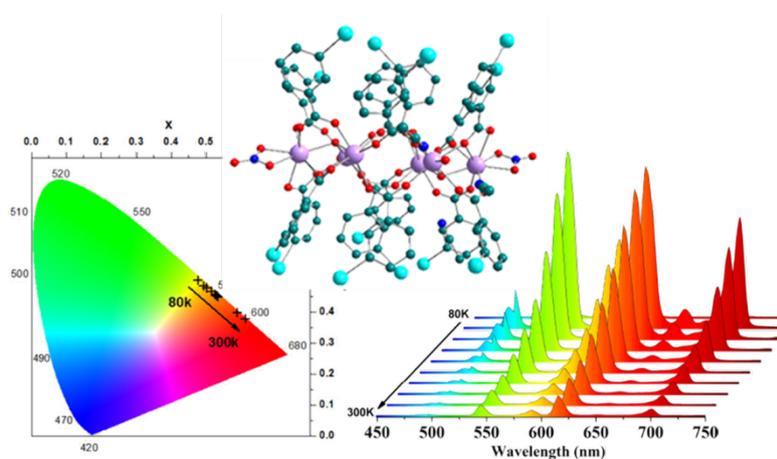
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TABLE OF CONTENT



Hetero-hexa-lanthanide complexes with *m*-halogeno-benzoate have been synthesized and structurally described. They present interesting thermo-dependent luminescence.