

# Crystal structures and luminescent properties of bis(dibenzoylmethanate)nitratelanthanide(III) complexes

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This work reports on the structural and luminescent properties of the lanthanide  $\beta$ -diketonate complexes,  $\text{Ln}(\text{dbm})_2(\text{NO}_3)\text{L}_2$ , where  $\text{Ln} = \text{Eu, Tb, or Gd}$ ; dbm represents the dibenzoylmethanate ligand; and L is a neutral ancillary ligand such as trioctylphosphine oxide (topo), triphenylarsine oxide (tpAsO), or tricyclohexylphosphine oxide (tchpO). All eight-coordinate complexes occur as discrete molecules, with coordination involving the oxygen atoms of two dibenzoylmethanate ligands, one chelating nitrate ligand, and two monodentate neutral ligands.[1] Structural data show that the complexes with different lanthanide ions are isomorphous and crystallize in monoclinic ( $\text{P}2_1/\text{n}$  or  $\text{P}2_1/\text{c}$ ) or triclinic ( $\text{P}_1$ ) space groups. Interestingly, the system containing the tpAsO ligand includes approximately 0.6 ethanol molecules of crystallization per formula. The photoluminescent properties of the  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  complexes were evaluated based on intensity parameters ( $\Omega_\lambda$ ), radiative ( $A_{\text{rad}}$ ) and nonradiative ( $A_{\text{nrad}}$ ) decay rates, the lifetime of the emitting state ( $\tau$ ), and quantum emission efficiency. Theoretical studies using the JOYSpectra platform [2] further support an efficient intramolecular ligand-to-metal energy transfer process, corroborating the experimental results.

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## References

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