

Photoluminescent and magnetic properties of Coordination polymer of Ln(III)-oxamate (Ln = Dy³⁺, Gd³⁺, Tb³⁺, and Eu³⁺)

Ketlyn W. Borth (PG)^{*,1} Verônica de C. Teixeira (PQ),² Marcos A. Ribeiro (PQ),³ Ailton G. Bispo-Júnior (PQ),⁴ Fernando A. Sigoli (PQ)⁴, Hermi Felinto de Brito (PQ),⁵ Lucca B. Guimarães (PG),⁵ Israel F. da Costa (PQ),⁵ Wallace de C. Nunes (PQ),⁶ and Tatiana R. G. Simões (PQ)¹

tatiana.renata@ufpr.br;

¹Department of Chemistry, Federal University of Paraná, Curitiba-PR, Brazil; ²Brazilian Synchrotron Light Laboratory, Brazilian Center for Research in Energy and Materials, Campinas-SP, Brazil; ³Department of Chemistry, Federal University of Espírito Santo, Vitória – ES, Brazil; ⁴Institute of Chemistry, State University of Campinas, Campinas-SP, Brazil; ⁵University of São Paulo; ⁶Fluminense Federal University.

Palavras Chave: Oxamate, Coordination Polymer, Lanthanide, Luminescence, Magnetism

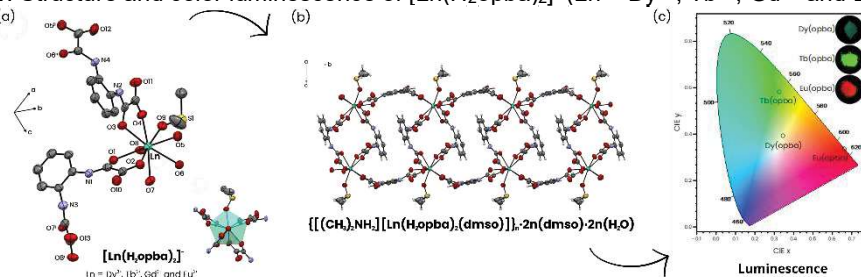
Highlights

Novel series of CP Ln(III)-oxamate. Oxamate can sensitize the lanthanide(III) luminescence in the visible and X-ray region. Dy, Tb, and Gd complexes showed slow field-induced relaxation in AC measurements.

Resumo/Abstract

Lanthanide complexes have interesting optical properties due the 4f valence electrons from lanthanide.¹ These optical properties present a high rate of conversion of the absorbed energy into emitted energy when inserted in an adequate coordination environment.² Herein, we report a joint magnetic-optical-structural study for the one novel series of lanthanide(III) complexes of general formula $\{[(CH_3)_2NH_2][Ln(H_2opba)_2(dmsO)]\}_n \cdot 2n(dmsO) \cdot 2n(H_2O)$ in which opba = o-phenylenebis(oxamate) and Ln = Dy³⁺, Tb³⁺, Gd³⁺, and Eu³⁺. The crystal structure determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction shown polymeric compounds with each lanthanide(III) cation in a capped square antiprism symmetry nine-coordinate environment (LnO₉) (Fig. 1a-b). Solid-state photophysical measurements for the Tb³⁺ and Eu³⁺ reveal that oxamate ligands can sensitize the lanthanide(III) luminescence in the visible region, through an energy transfer process ("antenna effect") (Fig. 1c). Furthermore, XEOL measurements revealed that luminescence is the main response to X-ray excitation. In other words, one can apply the complexes to detect radiation at different wavelengths without observing the degradation of the samples under the measured conditions. The overall quantum yields of the Terbium (9.3%) and Europium (21.1%) complexes were the highest reported in the literature for complexes with oxamate-type ligands. Cryomagnetic measurements in dynamic current (ac) regimes showed slow field-induced relaxation in the Dy, Tb, and Gd complexes.

Figure 1. Structure and color luminescence of $[Ln(H_2opba)_2]$ (Ln = Dy³⁺, Tb³⁺, Gd³⁺ and Eu³⁺) complexes



Agradecimentos/Acknowledgments

The authors also acknowledge the financial support by the CNPq. This study was financed in part by the CAPES – Projects 1) Finance Code 001.