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Tailoring Optimal Structural Parameters in 1D Coordination Polymers: Lanthanide(III) Ions and the Occurrence of Upconversion.

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Palavras Chave: Terras-raras, espectroscopia, upconversion, coordenação, luminescência, cristalografia.

Highlights

Lanthanide coordination polymers; Shorter bridging ligands help boost upconversion. Fluorine in ligands have a major role in the polymerization. Coordination polymers can show upconversion emission.

Resumo/Abstract

The upconversion of trivalent lanthanide ions (Ln^{III}) has been extensively studied over the past decades owing to its potential use in energy conversion or in biological imaging.^[1] The Yb^{III}/Er^{III} pair is well known for converting near-IR radiation into visible light, in a process where Yb^{III} absorbs low-energy photons, transfers energy to Er^{III} that in its turn emits visible light.^[1] Recently, the possibility of achieving molecular upconversion in complexes of Ln^{III} ions with organic ligands has garnered significant attention due to their ease of synthesis and processing.^[1] However, the efficiency of molecular upconversion by complexes still frails when compared to Ln^{III}-doped inorganic matrices. To face the exciting challenge of improving the molecular upconversion of Ln^{III} ions, 1D coordination polymers were used to provide further guidance on structural parameters to optimize the molecular upconversion of the Yb^{III}/Er^{III} pair. For that, two different ligand bridges were chosen - dppeo = 2-(diphenylphosphoryl)ethyl(diphenyl)phosphine oxide or dppbo = 1,4-bis(diphenylphosphinyl)butane - to tune the Ln – Ln distances (Ln = Er^{III} and Yb^{III}) and chain packing. Moreover, three different terminal ligands, acac = 2,4-pentanedione, tfa = 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,4-pentadione, or hfa = 1,1,1,5,5,5-hexafluoro-2,4-pentanedione, were employed to understand the role played by steric and electronic effects on the structure and upconversion. Both tfa[–] and hfa[–] terminal ligands combined with dppeo or dppbo bridges induce the formation of 1D coordination polymers with formula [Ln(μ-L)(X)₃]_n (μ-L = dppeo or dppbo, X = hfa[–] or tfa[–]), evidenced by single-crystal X-ray analysis. On the other hand, acac[–] combined with dppeo promoted the formation of a dinuclear structure with formula [Ln₂(μ-dppeo)(acac)₆(H₂O)₂]. The LnO₈ coordination polyhedra are described by a distorted *D*_{4d} point group in all structures, except for [Ln(μ-dppeo)(hfa)₃]_n, whose LnO₈ polyhedron is described by a distorted *D*_{2d} point group. Moreover, intramolecular F-F and F-H interactions have great influence on the formation and linearity of the polymer chain. Alongside, upconversion was detected exclusively for the structures containing the dppeo bridging ligand, whose Ln-Ln distances were measured to be up to 20% shorter than the dppbo equivalents. This observation suggests that shorter Ln – Ln distances favor brighter molecular upconversion in the series of structures. Altogether, this study provides a bedrock on structural parameters that rule the molecular upconversion of polynuclear Ln^{III} complexes.^[2]

References:

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