

Supplementary Information

Luminescent Coordination Polymers for the VIS and NIR Range Constituting from LnCl_3 and 1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)-ethane

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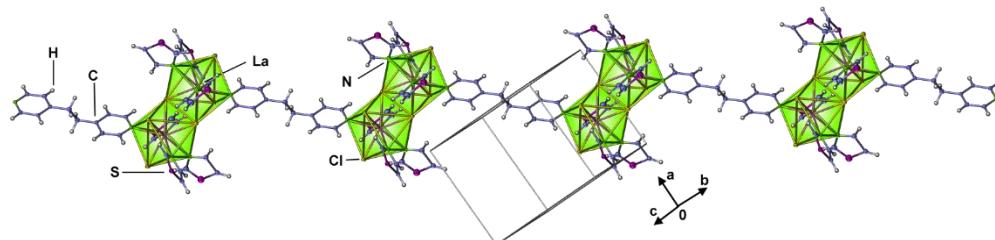


Figure S1. Depiction of the one-dimensional strand of $^1\text{z}[\text{La}_2\text{Cl}_6(\text{bpe})_2(\text{thz})_6](\mathbf{1})$ showing bpe linkage of La_2Cl_6 dimers. Thermal ellipsoids depict 50 % of the probability level of the atoms.

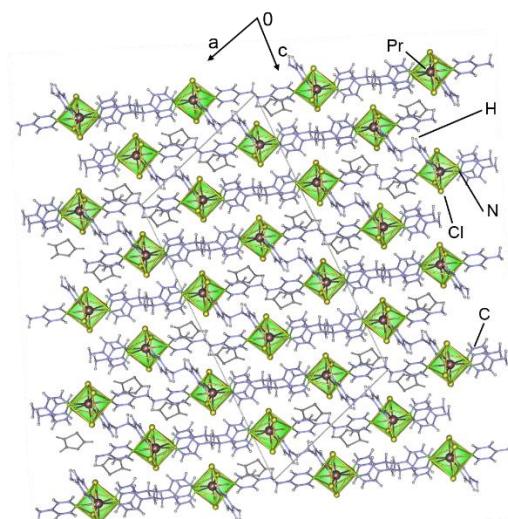


Figure S2. View along the b-axis of the crystal structure of $^1\text{z}[\text{PrCl}_3(\text{bpe})_2]\cdot\text{thz}(\mathbf{3})$. Intercalated thiazole molecules are illustrated in grey.

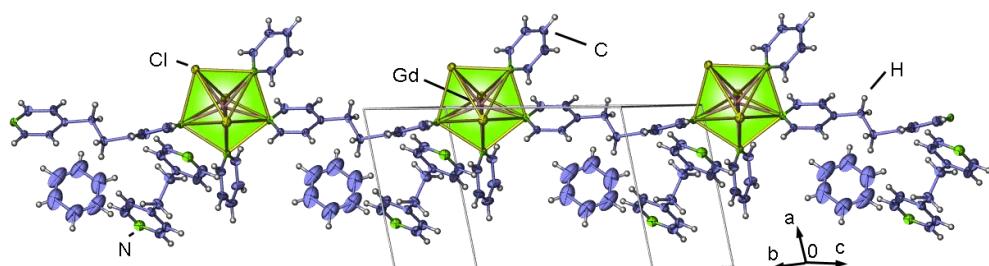


Figure S3. Depiction of the one-dimensional strand of $^1\text{z}[\text{GdCl}_3(\text{bpe})(\text{py})_2]\cdot(\text{bpe}/\text{py}) (\mathbf{13})$. Thermal ellipsoids depict 50 % of the probability level of the atoms. The intercalated pyridine molecule is described with a benzene molecule, due to rotational disorder effects.

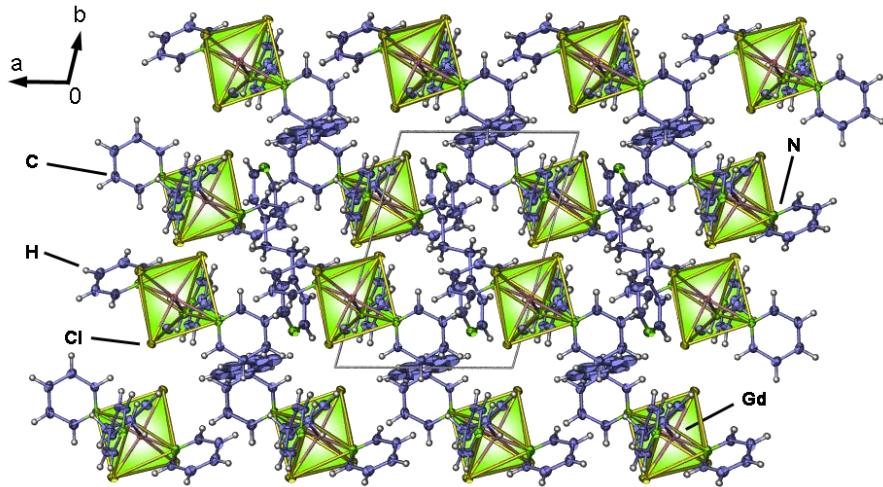


Figure S4. Depiction of the crystal structure of $\frac{1}{2}[\text{GdCl}_3(\text{bpe})(\text{py})_2]\cdot(\text{bpe}/\text{py})$ (**13**) along c -axis. Thermal ellipsoids depict 50 % of the probability level of the atoms. The intercalated pyridine molecule is described with a benzene molecule, due to rotational disorder effects.

Table S1 : Selected interatomic distances and angles for **1**, **2**, **8**, **11** and **13-14**.

	La (1)	Ce (2)	Pr (3)	Dy (8)	Yb (11)	Gd (13)	Er (14)
Ln(1)-Cl(1)	2.8212(11)	2.7444(7)	2.7206(7)	2.6332(9)	2.5928(12)	2.6330(12)	2.5822(7)
Ln(1)-Cl(2)	2.8685(9)	2.7415(7)	2.7142(7)	2.6005(11)	2.6002(13)	2.6477(12)	2.5981(7)
Ln(1)-Cl(3)	2.8221(10)	2.7373(7)	2.7127(7)	2.6309(11)	2.5609(13)	2.6864(13)	2.6460(7)
Ln(1)-Cl(2)'	2.9263(11)						
Ln(1)-N(1)	2.728(2)	2.670(2)	2.643(2)	2.522(3)	2.475(4)	2.594(2)	2.546(2)
Ln(1)-N(2)	2.816(2)	2.693(2)	6.670(2)	2.553(3)	2.509(3)		
Ln(1)-N(2)'						2.542(2)	2.492(2)
Ln(1)-N(3)	2.710(2)	2.683(2)	2.661(2)	2.571(4)	2.526(4)	2.570(3)	2.520(2)
Ln(1)-N(4)	2.742(2)	2.653(2)	2.630(2)	2.524(3)	2.473(3)		
(C-C) range	1.510(3)- 1.537(5)	1.508(3)- 1.533(3)	1.507(4)- 1.531(4)	1.507(5)- 1.54(2)	1.509(5)- 1.548(8)	1.502(6)- 1.523(9)	1.502(4)- 1.520(7)
(C=C, C=N, C=S) range	1.311(3)- 1.719(3)	1.332(3)- 1.715(2)	1.296(4)- 1.708(3)	1.257(14)- 1.877(7)	1.323(7)- 1.832(11)	1.329(6)- 1.395(6)	1.325(9)- 1.399(4)
Cl(1)-Ln(1)-Cl(2)	87.32(15)	92.25(2)	92.20(2)	89.70(3)	89.73(4)	171.43(3)	172.98(2)
Cl(1)-Ln(1)-Cl(3)	110.76(2)	170.13(2)	170.57(2)	174.32(4)	174.85(4)	91.13(4)	90.60(3)
Cl(2)-Ln(1)-Cl(3)	140.45(2)	93.94(2)	93.65(2)	95.53(4)	95.05(4)	97.10(4)	96.42(2)
N(1)-Ln(1)-Cl(2)	74.43(4)	79.24(4)	79.08(6)	76.42(8)	76.09(9)		
N(1)-Ln(1)-Cl(1)	75.70(4)	84.29(5)	84.47(7)	89.80(10)	89.73(11)		
N(1)-Ln(1)-N(4)	123.08(5)	155.40(6)	155.18(8)	152.28(12)	151.40(13)	70.05(10)	70.03(8)
N(1)-Ln(1)-N(2)	79.42(5)	67.41(5)	67.43(7)	67.94(10)	68.24(12)		
N(2)-Ln(1)-N(3)	67.55(5)	70.67(5)	70.76(7)	72.24(10)	72.06(11)		
N(3)-Ln(1)-N(4)	75.06(5)	68.62(5)	68.77(7)	67.92(12)	68.59(12)		
N(1)-Ln(1)-N(3)	144.35(5)	133.48(5)	133.63(7)	139.74(10)	139.93(12)	67.59(10)	68.10(8)
Cl(3)-Ln(1)-N(1)	76.40(4)	104.42(5)	103.90(7)	93.59(10)	93.28(11)		
Cl(2)-Ln(1)-N(2)	74.39(4)	143.82(4)	143.70(5)	144.36(7)	144.33(8)		
Cl(1)-Ln(1)-N(2)	152.08(4)	97.82(4)	97.91(6)	90.17(7)	90.03(9)		
Cl(3)-Ln(1)-N(2)'	74.24(4)	81.63(4)	81.64(6)	86.88(8)	87.21(9)		
N(4)-Ln(1)-Cl(3)	72.51(4)	84.35(4)	84.64(5)	87.01(10)	87.82(11)		
N(2)'-Ln(1)-N(4)						71.13(10)	71.09(7)
Cl(3)-Ln(1)-N(3)						75.25(8)	75.05(6)
Cl(3)-Ln(1)-N(2)'						76.36(8)	76.12(6)
N(2)'-Ln(1)-N(1)						140.73(10)	140.66(8)

Symmetry operation : $^1+x, +y, -z$

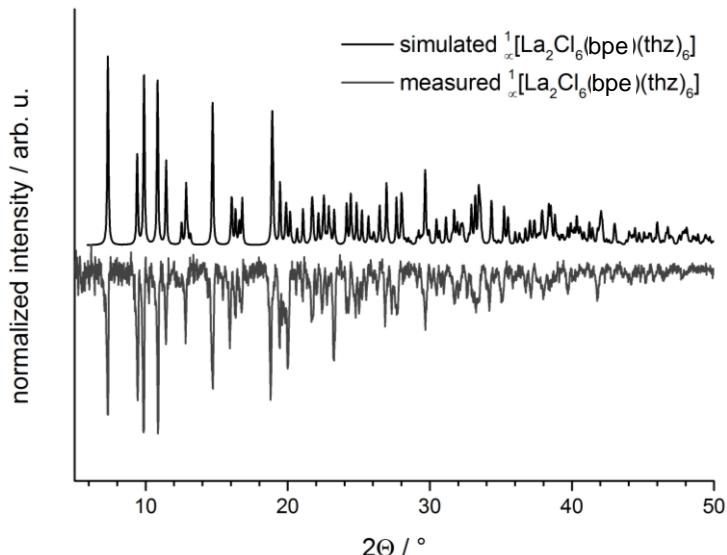


Figure S5. Comparison of the simulated diffraction pattern (top) of the single-crystal X-ray structure determination of ${}^1_{\infty}[\text{La}_2\text{Cl}_6(\text{bpe})(\text{thz})_6](\mathbf{1})$ at 100 K with the observed powder X-ray diffraction patterns (Cu-radiation) at RT (bottom).

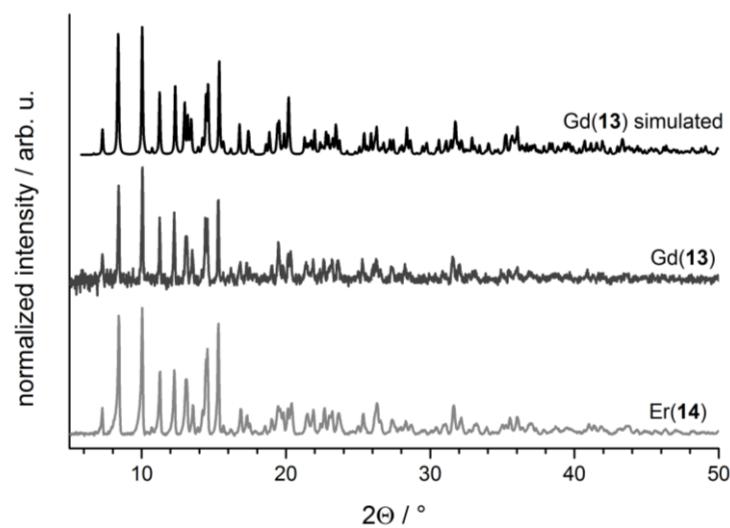


Figure S6. Comparison of the observed powder X-ray diffraction patterns (Cu-radiation) of isotopic ${}^1_{\infty}[\text{LnCl}_3(\text{bpe})(\text{py})_2] \cdot (\text{bpe/py})$ with $\text{Ln} = \text{Gd}(\mathbf{13})$, $\text{Er}(\mathbf{14})$ with the simulated diffraction pattern of the single-crystal X-ray structure determination of $\mathbf{13}(\text{Gd})$ at 168K.

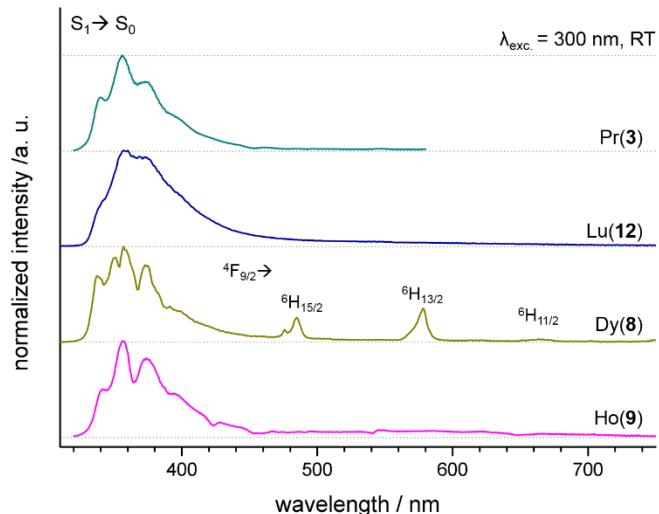


Figure S7. Solid state emission spectra of the compounds ${}^3_{\infty}[\text{LnCl}_3(\text{bpe})_2] \cdot \text{thz}$ (**3**, **8**, **9** and **12**) at RT.

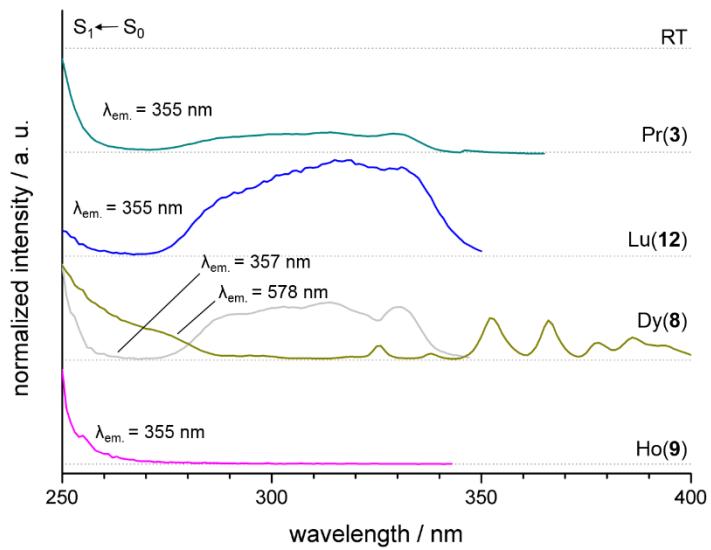


Figure S8. Solid state excitation spectra of the compounds $^3_{\infty}[\text{LnCl}_3(\text{bpe})_2]\cdot\text{thz}$ (**3**, **8**, **9** and **12**) at RT.

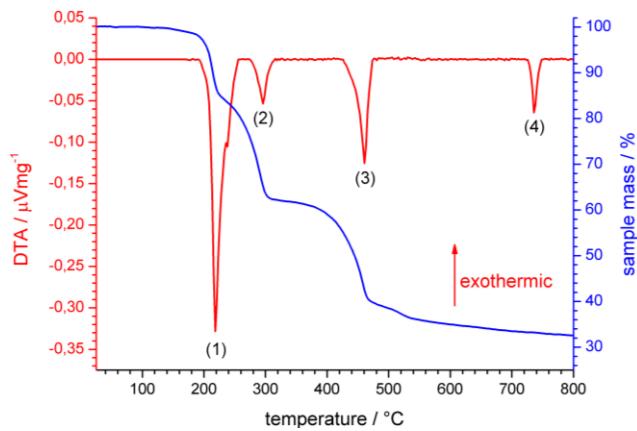


Figure S9. DTA/TG investigation of $^3_{\infty}[\text{NdCl}_3(\text{bpe})_2]\cdot\text{thz}$ (**4**) performed with a heating rate of $10^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ and a flow rate of 20 ml min^{-1} Ar and $20 \text{ ml N}_2 \text{ min}^{-1}$.

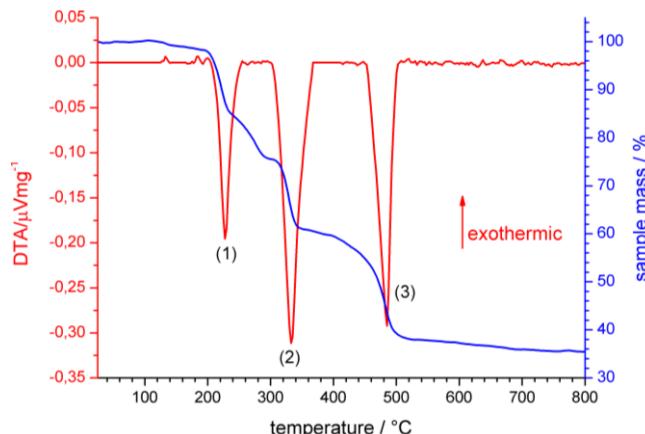


Figure S10. DTA/TG investigation of $^3_{\infty}[\text{GdCl}_3(\text{bpe})_2]\cdot\text{thz}$ (**6**) performed with a heating rate of $10^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ and a flow rate of 20 ml min^{-1} Ar and $20 \text{ ml N}_2 \text{ min}^{-1}$.

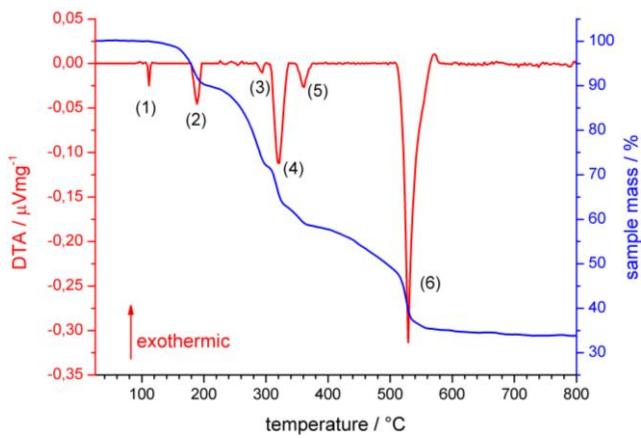


Figure S11. DTA/TG investigation of $^3[\text{YbCl}_3(\text{bpe})_2]\text{-thz}$ (**11**) performed with a heating rate of $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ and a flow rate of 20 ml min^{-1} Ar and $20 \text{ ml N}_2 \text{ min}^{-1}$.