

## *Supporting Information*

# **Liquid crystalline behavior and photoluminescence of lanthanide decanoate nanoparticles synthesized by microwave radiation**

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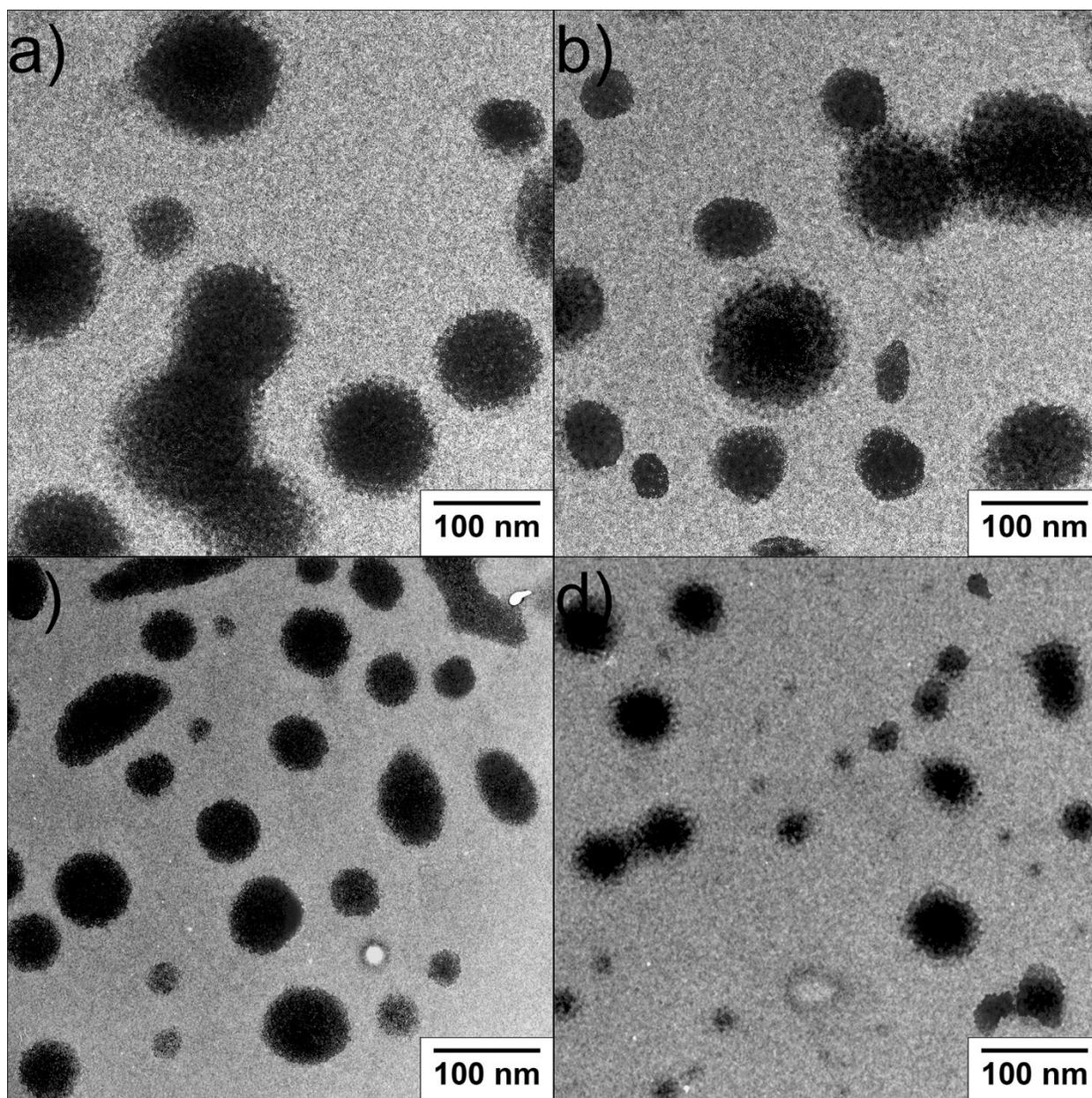
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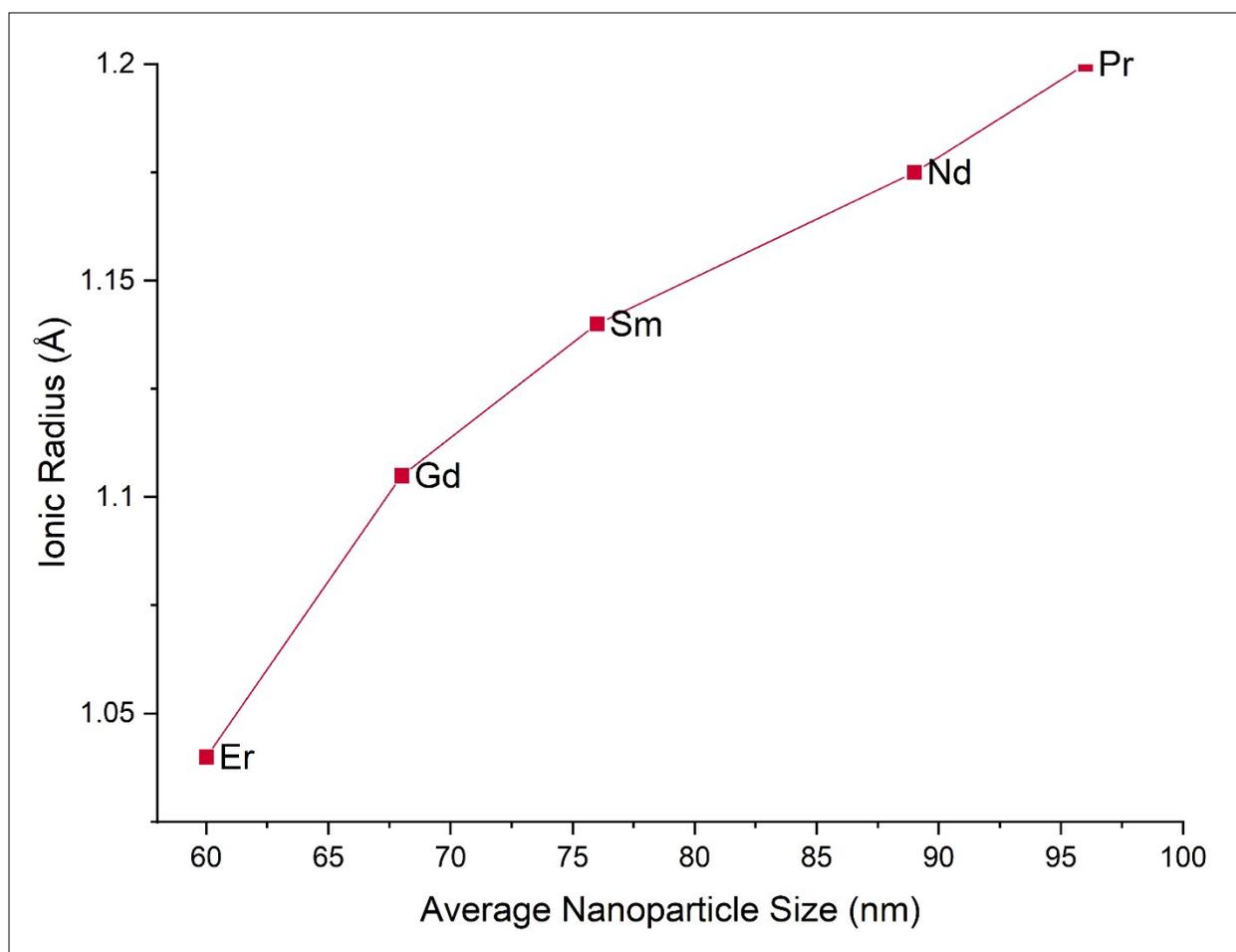
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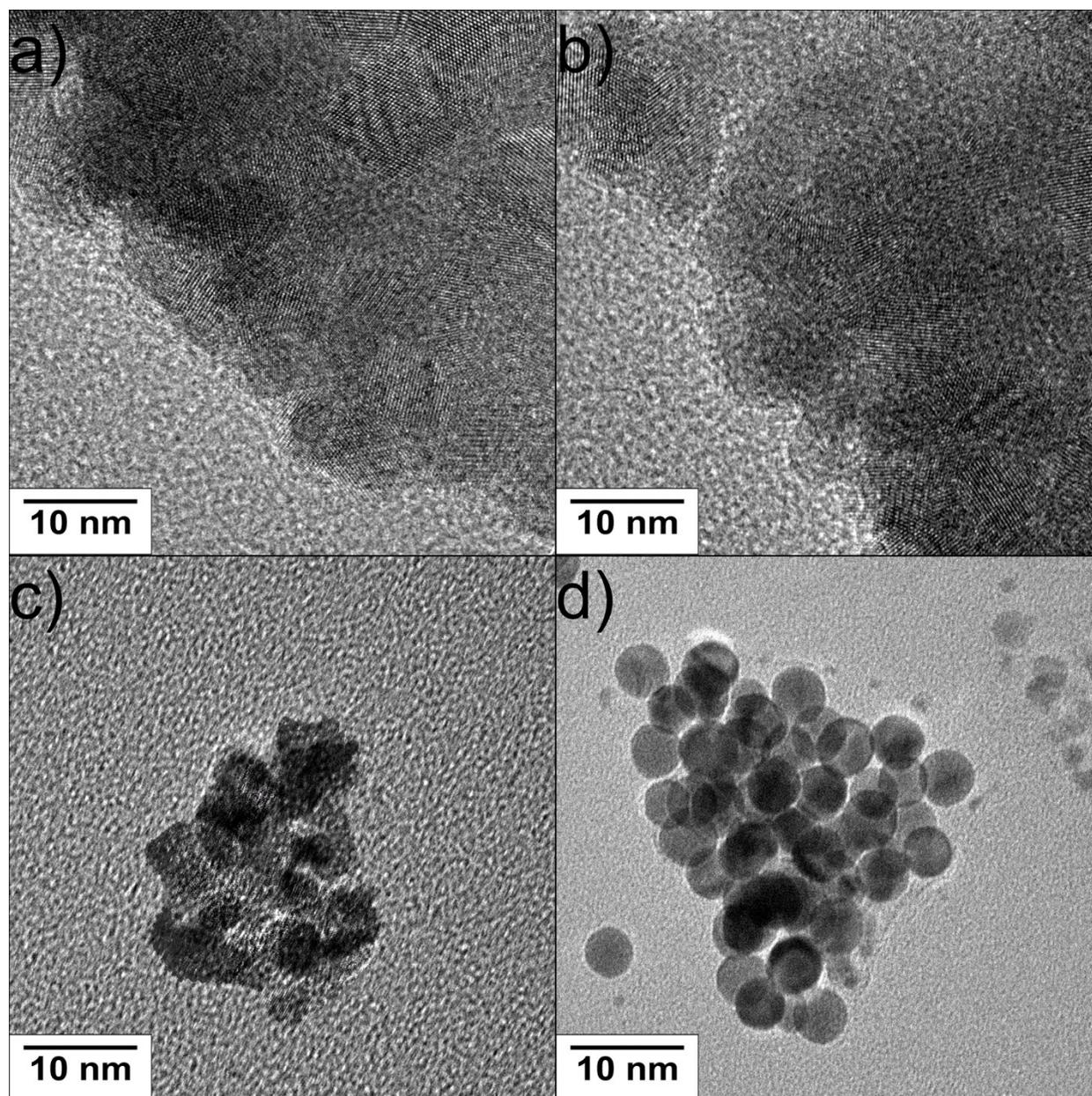
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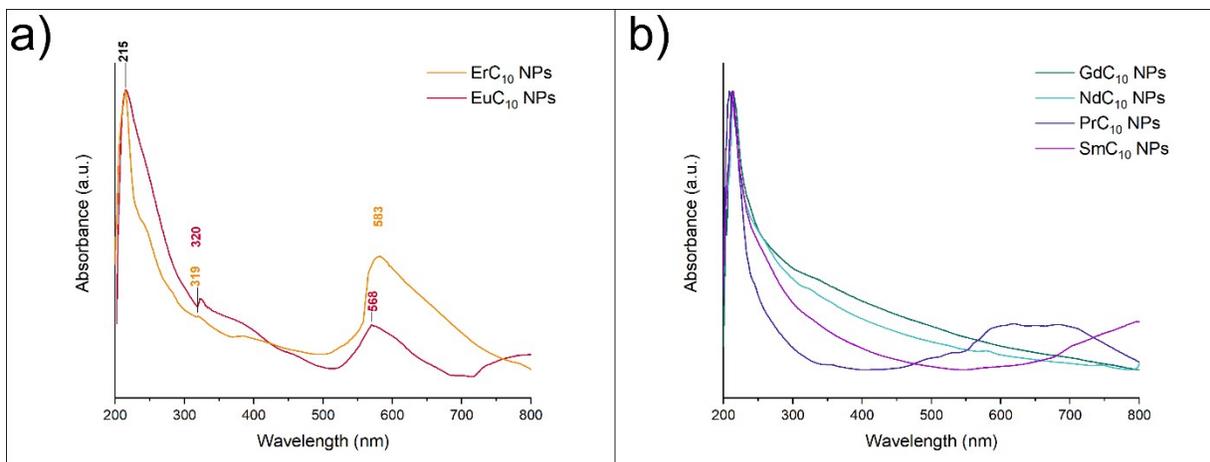
**Figure S1.** TEM micrographs of products obtained from the solvothermal microwave synthesis of decanoic acid with various lanthanide nitrate precursors. (a)  $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ ; (b)  $\text{Nd}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ ; (c)  $\text{Gd}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ ; (d)  $\text{Er}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ .



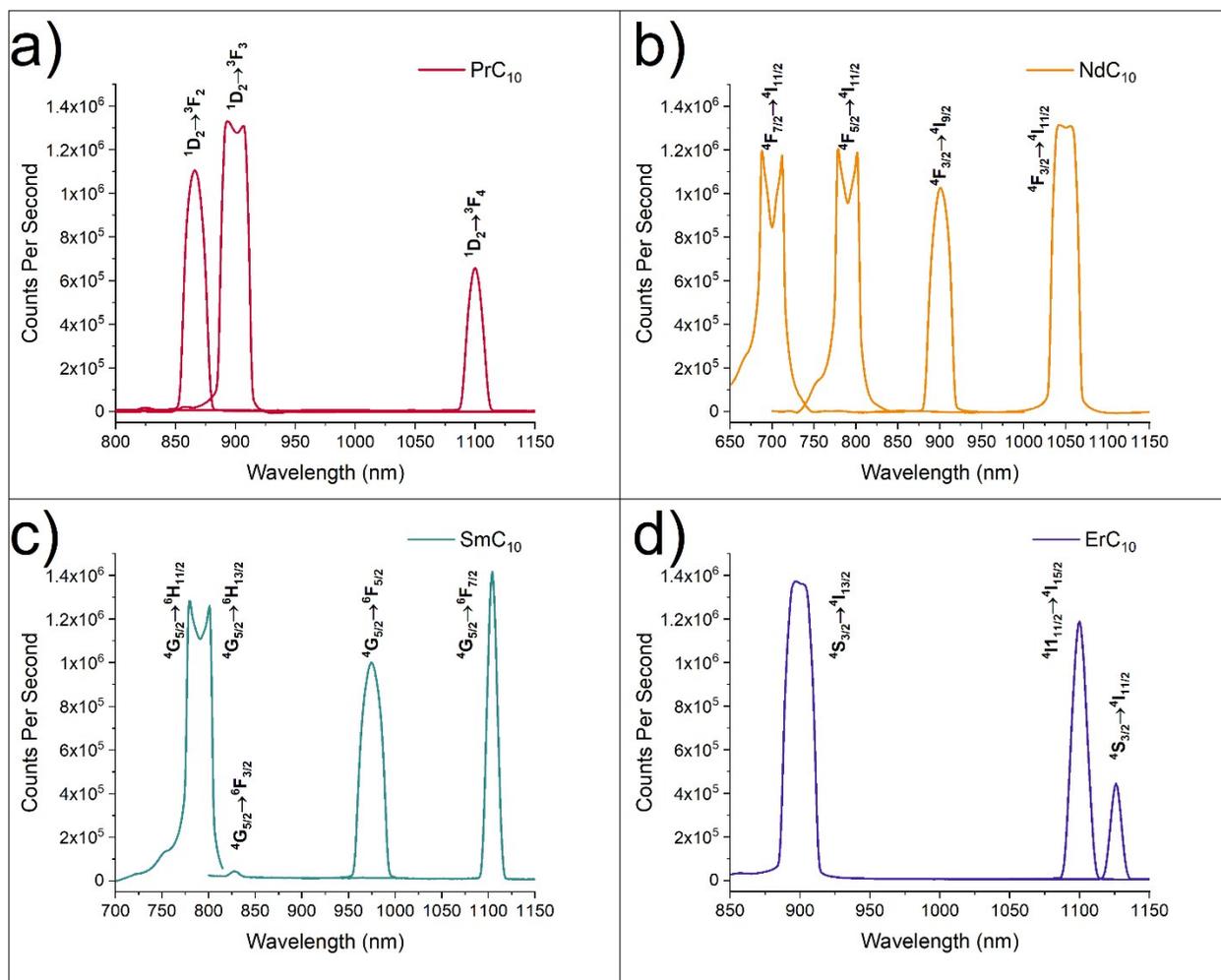
**Figure S2.** Plot of average nanoparticle diameter vs. lanthanide ionic radius. The decrease in diameter coincided with the contraction of  $\text{Ln}^{3+}$  ionic radius across the lanthanide series.



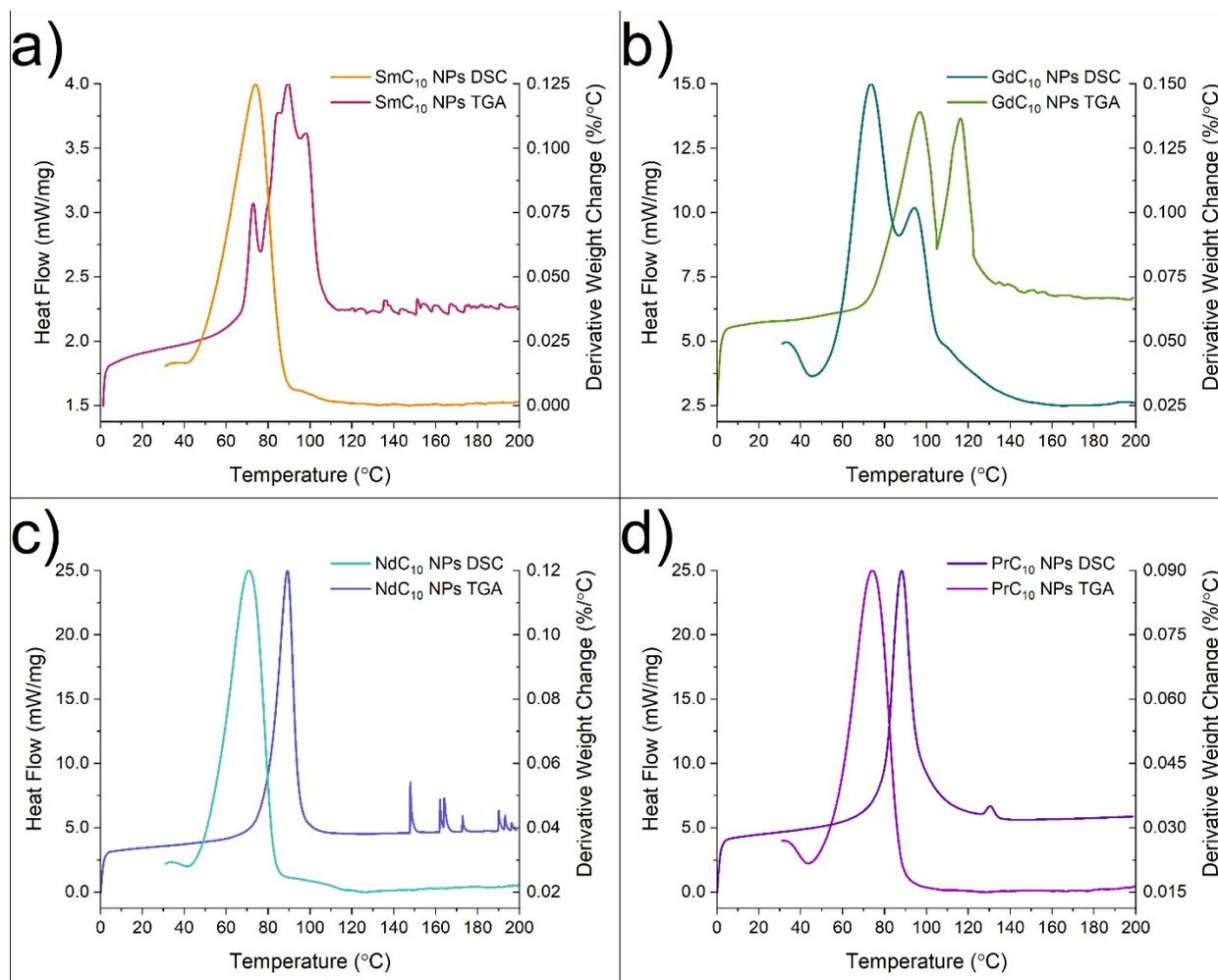
**Figure S3.** TEM micrographs of  $\text{Ln}_x\text{O}_y$  NPs produced by calcination of  $\text{LnC}_{10}$  NPs in air at 500 °C for 1h: (a)  $\text{Pr}_6\text{O}_{11}$ ; (b)  $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$ ; (c)  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ ; (d)  $\text{Er}_2\text{O}_3$ .



**Figure S4.** UV-Vis absorbance spectra of dilute methanol suspensions of LnC<sub>10</sub> NPs. All spectra show absorbance maxima near 215 nm. (a) Er and EuC<sub>10</sub> NPs spectra also displayed well-defined secondary absorbance maxima near 570 nm. (b) Gd, Nd, Pr, and SmC<sub>10</sub> NPs did not display strong or distinct absorbance peaks at  $\lambda > 230$  nm.



**Figure S5.** NIR-range photoluminescence emission spectra for (a) PrC<sub>10</sub>; (b) NdC<sub>10</sub>; (c) SmC<sub>10</sub>; and (d) ErC<sub>10</sub> NPs. Labeled peak transitions corresponded with expected wavelengths for each sample. NIR-range PL spectra were collected from 5 g/L ethanol suspensions of LnC<sub>10</sub> NPs using excitation wavelengths of 450 nm (NdC<sub>10</sub>) or 550 nm (Pr, Sm, ErC<sub>10</sub>).



**Figure S6.** Comparison of DSC endothermic heat flow vs. TGA derivative weight change over the full DSC analysis range (0 – 200 °C) for (a) SmC<sub>10</sub>; (b) GdC<sub>10</sub>; (c) NdC<sub>10</sub>; and (d) PrC<sub>10</sub> NPs. Lack of overlap between the peaks of each curve indicates that heat flux events observed under DSC were not associated with weight loss from thermal decomposition.

<b>Average Nanoparticle Diameter Before and After Calcination</b>			
<b><u>Ln<sup>3+</sup></u></b>	<b><u>LnC<sub>10</sub> (nm)</u></b>	<b><u>Ln<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub> (nm)</u></b>	<b><u>Percent Reduction</u></b>
<b>Pr</b>	96.3	13.4	86
<b>Nd</b>	89.7	12.8	85
<b>Sm</b>	76.2	12.2	84
<b>Gd</b>	68.6	3.5	95
<b>Er</b>	60.9	3.1	95

**Table S1.** Summary of average nanoparticle diameter calculated from TEM analysis of as-synthesized LnC<sub>10</sub> NPs and the Ln<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub> NPs produced after calcination. The trend of decrease in particle diameter from PrC<sub>10</sub> to ErC<sub>10</sub> may be related to the effects of lanthanide contraction. The significant reduction after calcination supports the conversion of LnC<sub>10</sub> to Ln<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub> via combustion of surface-adsorbed and intercalated decanoate ligands.