

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) for

Synthesis, supramolecular isomerism, and photoluminescence of scandium(III) complexes with a tetrafluoroterephthalate ligand

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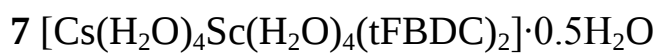
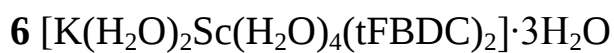
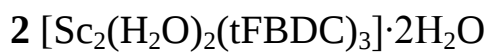
Abstract

Here we present a new family of seven Sc(III) complexes with tetrafluoroterephthalate ligand (tFBDC²⁻), having non-polymeric and polymeric 2D and 3D structures. These complexes are characterized by SC XRD, PXRD, FT-IR, elemental analysis, and TGA. Among these complexes, 3D coordination polymers [Sc(H₂O)(tFBDC)_{1.5}]·H₂O (**1**), [Sc₂(H₂O)₂(tFBDC)₃]·2H₂O (**2**), and [Sc(H₂O)(tFBDC)_{1.5}]·4H₂O (**3**) are supramolecular isomers. Complex **1** is obtained as a phase pure material, while **2** and **3** are found as admixtures. The reaction of Sc(CF₃SO₃)₃ with H₂tFBDC in the presence of NH₃ as a base produces layered coordination polymer [Sc(H₂O)(OH)(tFBDC)] (**4**). Complexes (NH₄)[Sc(H₂O)₄(tFBDC)₂]·5H₂O (**5**), [K(H₂O)₂Sc(H₂O)₄(tFBDC)₂]·3H₂O (**6**) and [Cs(H₂O)₄Sc(H₂O)₄(tFBDC)₂]·0.5H₂O (**7**) based on the same [Sc(H₂O)₄(tFBDC)₂]⁻ anionic unit are obtained by precipitation with NH₃, KOH or CsOH. Coordination polymer **1** and **4** are stable in an aqueous solution in the range of pH 2–12. Solid complexes **1**, **4**–**7** show ligand-centred purple/blue photoluminescence, with **1** and **4** having high quantum yields of 28 and 34% at room temperature.

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Identification codes

H₂tFBDC tetrafluoroterephthalic acid



Characterization of complexes 1–7

$[\text{Sc}(\text{H}_2\text{O})(\text{tFBDC})_{1.5}] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1)

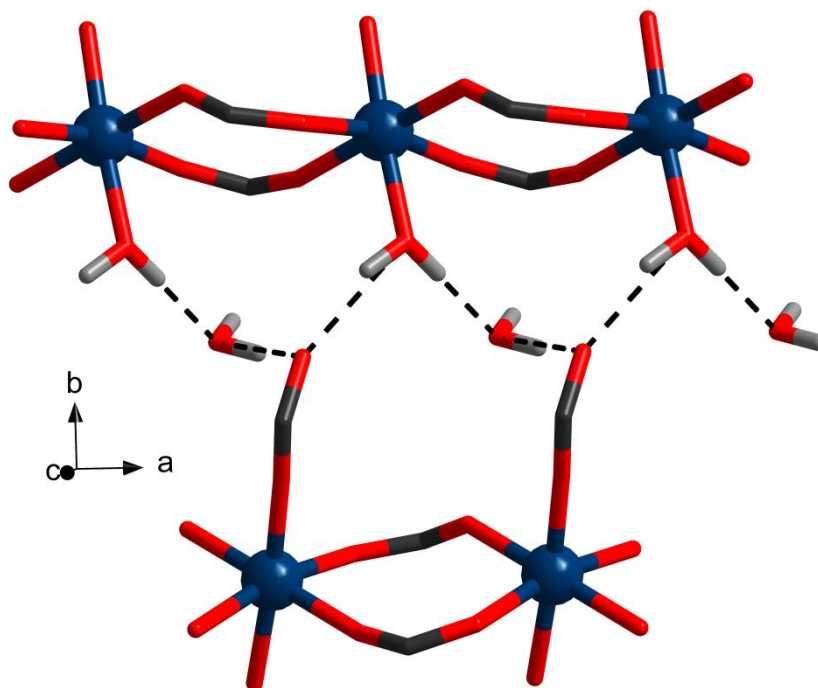


Fig. S1. Hydrogen bonding interactions between guest and coordinated water molecules and non-coordinated O atom of tFBDC^{2-} in crystal packing of **1**.

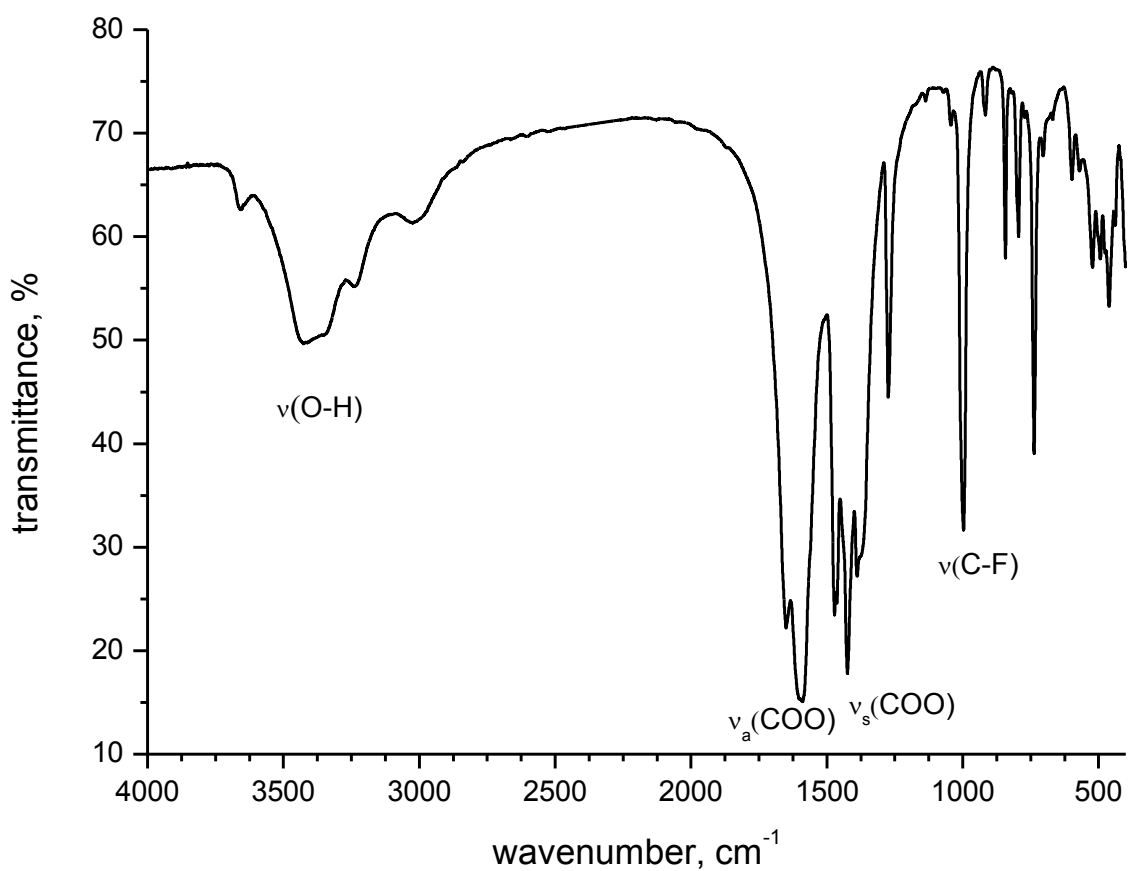


Fig. S2. The FT-IR spectrum of complex **1**.

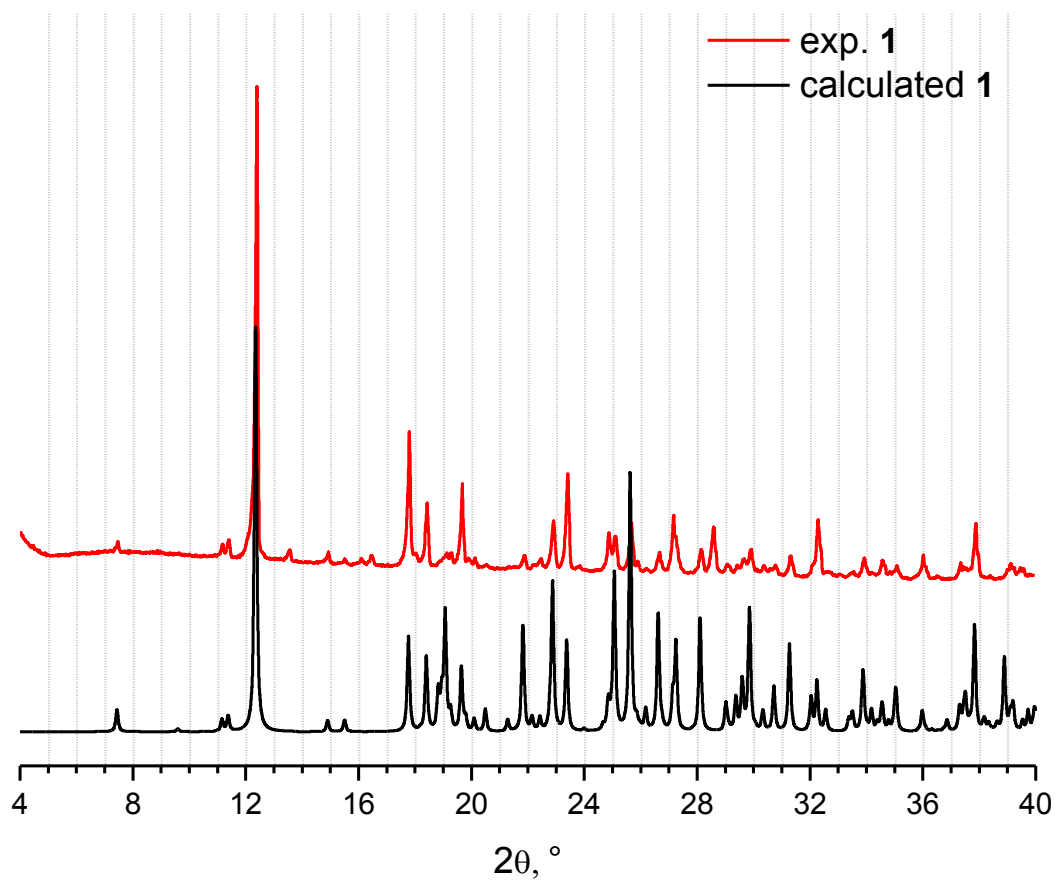


Fig. S3. Experimental (red line) and calculated (black line) PXRD patterns of complex **1**. Black curve is calculated for refined at room temperature unit cell parameters: $a = 4.959 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 15.545 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 18.479 \text{ \AA}$; $\beta = 94.62^\circ$; $V = 1420.0 \text{ \AA}^3$.

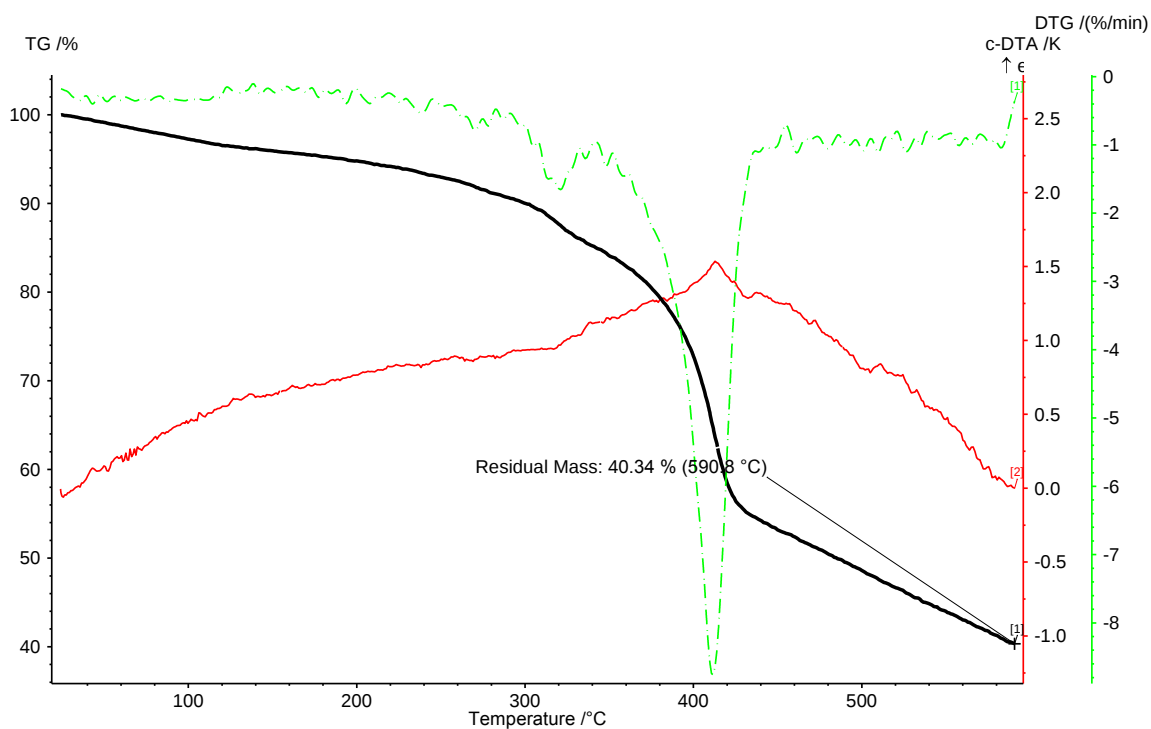


Fig. S4. TG curve of complex **1**.

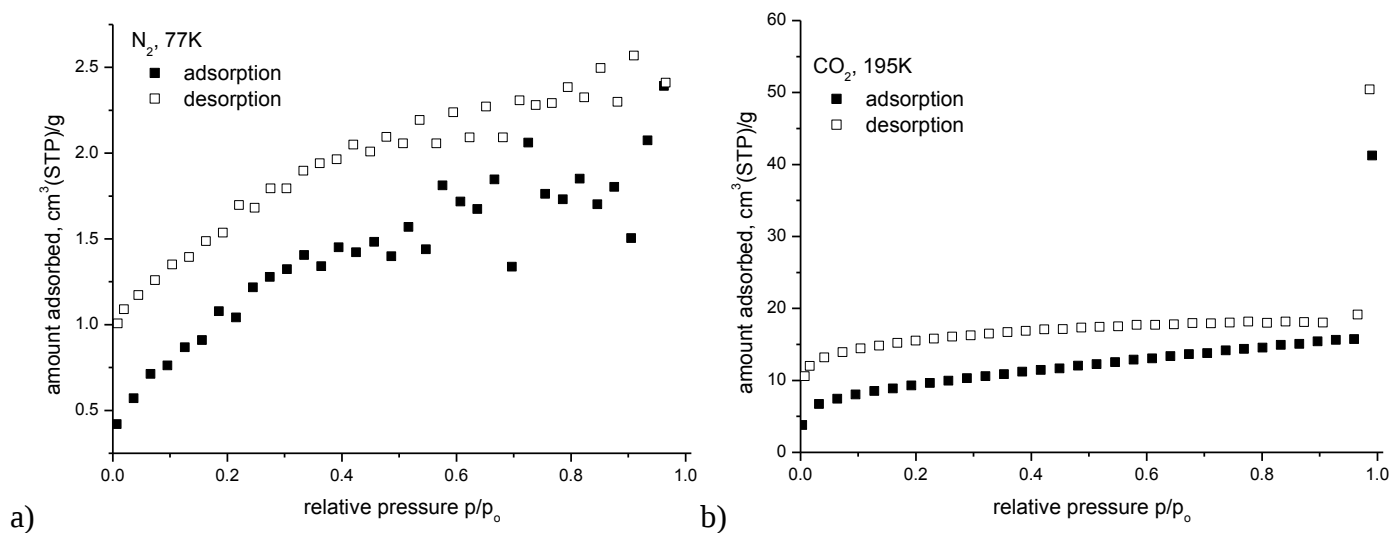


Fig. S5. The isotherms of adsorption of activated **1** (250 °C, 5 h, heating rate – 1°C/min): a) N₂, 77 K, b) CO₂, 195 K.

[Sc₂(H₂O)₂(tFBDC)₃]·2H₂O (**2**)

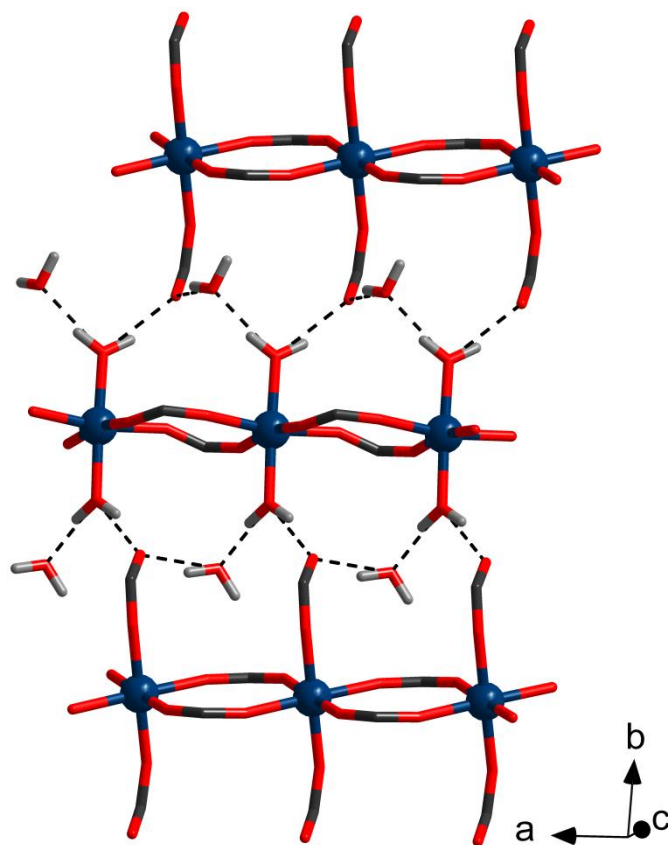


Fig. S6. Hydrogen bonding interactions between guest and coordinated water molecules and non-coordinated O atom of tFBDC²⁻ in crystal packing of **2**.

[Sc(H₂O)(tFBDC)_{1.5}]·4H₂O (3)

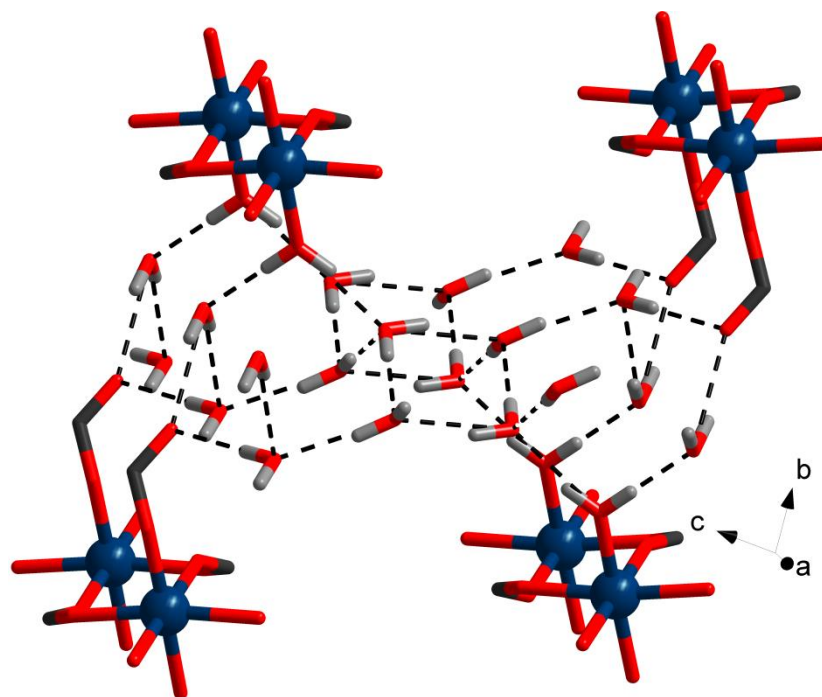


Fig. S7. Hydrogen bonding interactions between guest and coordinated water molecules and non-coordinated O atom of tFBDC²⁻ in crystal packing of **3**.

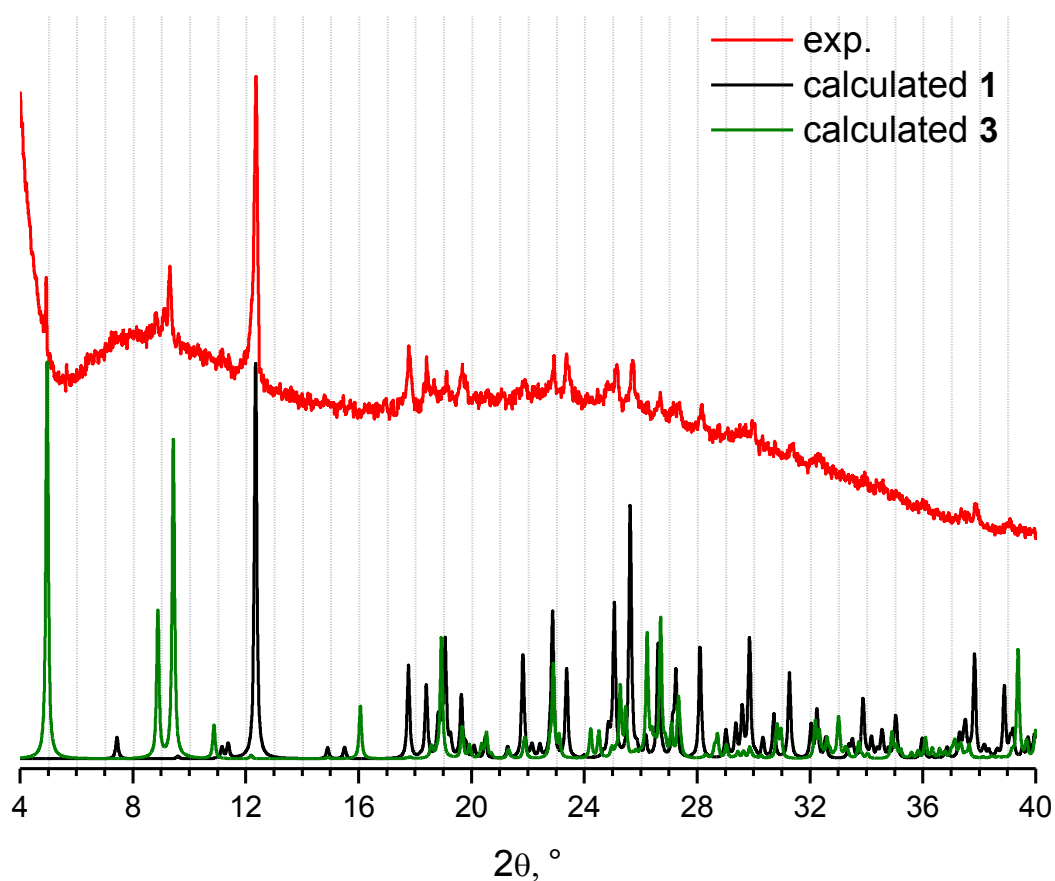


Fig. S8. Comparison of powder pattern (red line) of the solid after evaporation of aqueous solution $\text{Sc}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)_3 + \text{H}_2\text{tFBDC} + \text{LiOH}$ with the calculated patterns of **1** (black line) and **3** (green line).

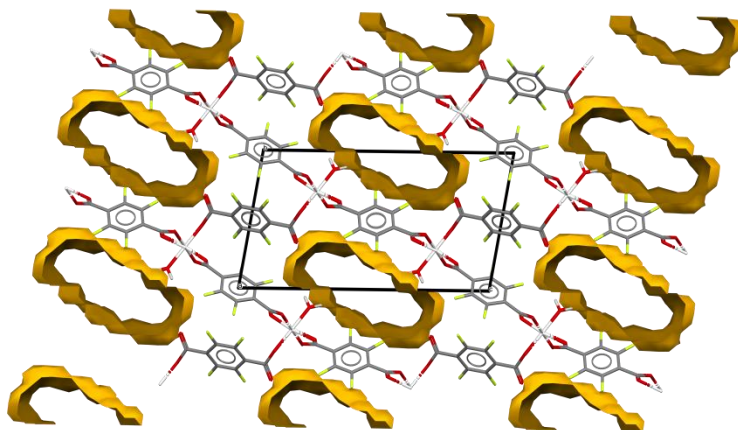


Fig. S9. Visualization of the solvent accessible volume in crystal structure of CP **3**. Empty CP **3** has a solvent accessible volume of 19.8% and an expected pore volume of 0.12 cm³/g if all guest molecules are removed from the framework without any other changes.

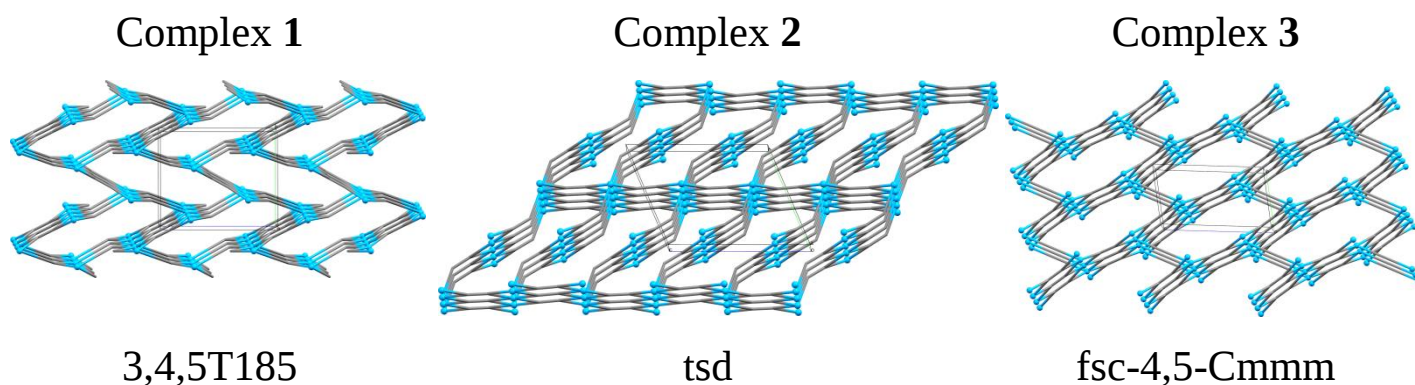


Fig. S10. Simplified nets of coordination polymers **1**, **2** and **3** and their topology names.

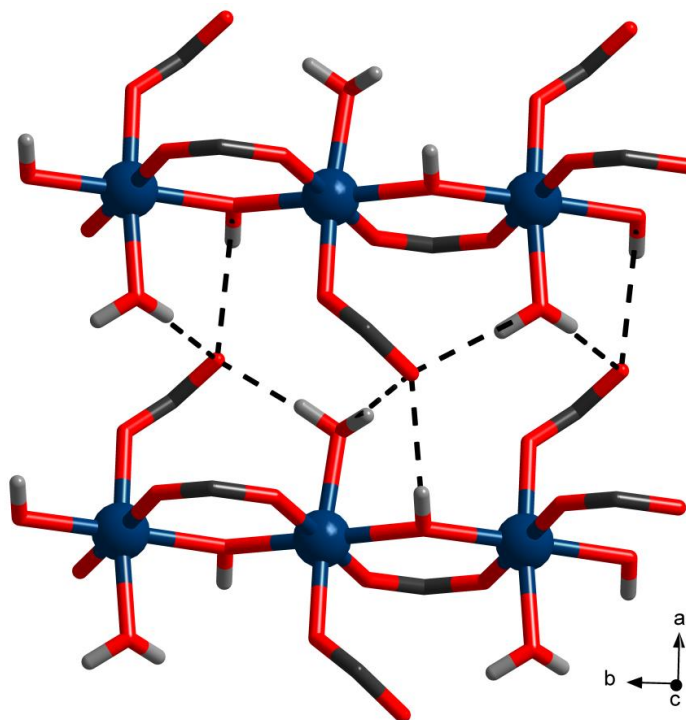


Fig. S11. Intra- and interlayer hydrogen bonding interactions between coordinated water molecules and non-coordinated O atom of tFBDC²⁻ in crystal packing of **4**.

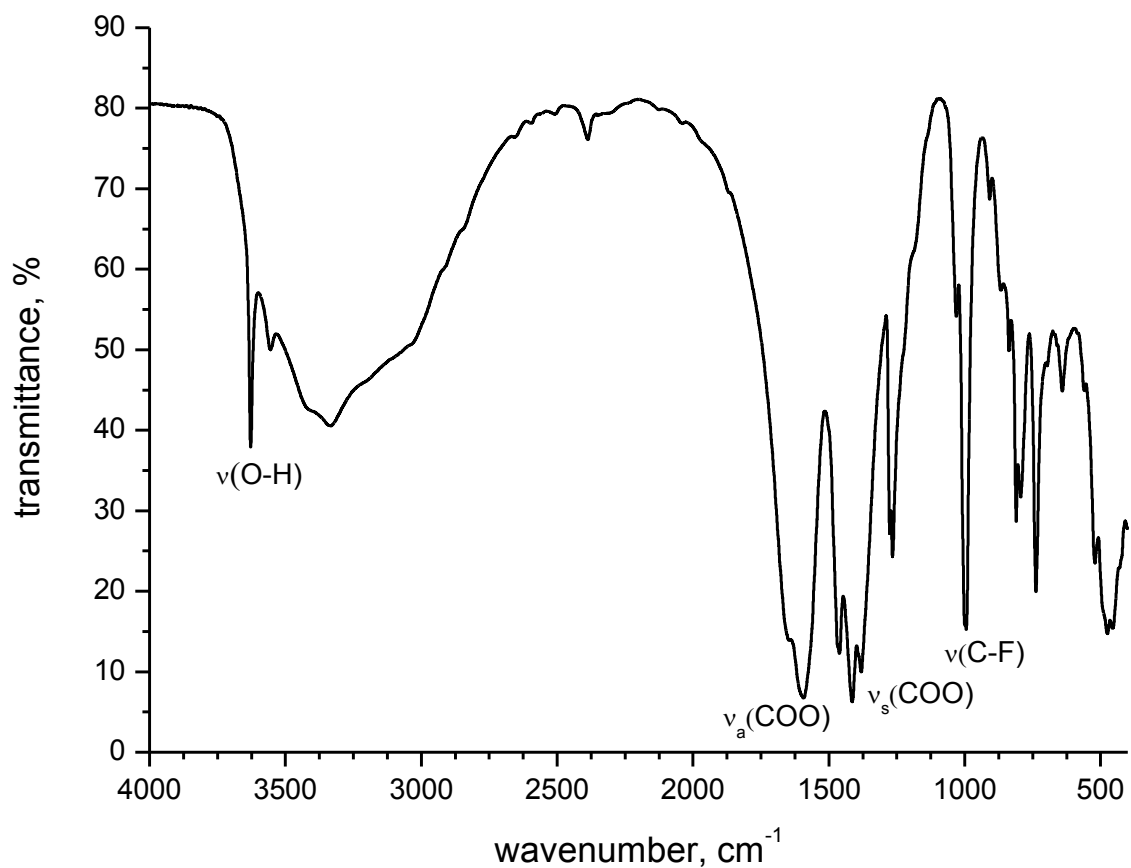


Fig. S12. The FT-IR spectrum of complex **4**.

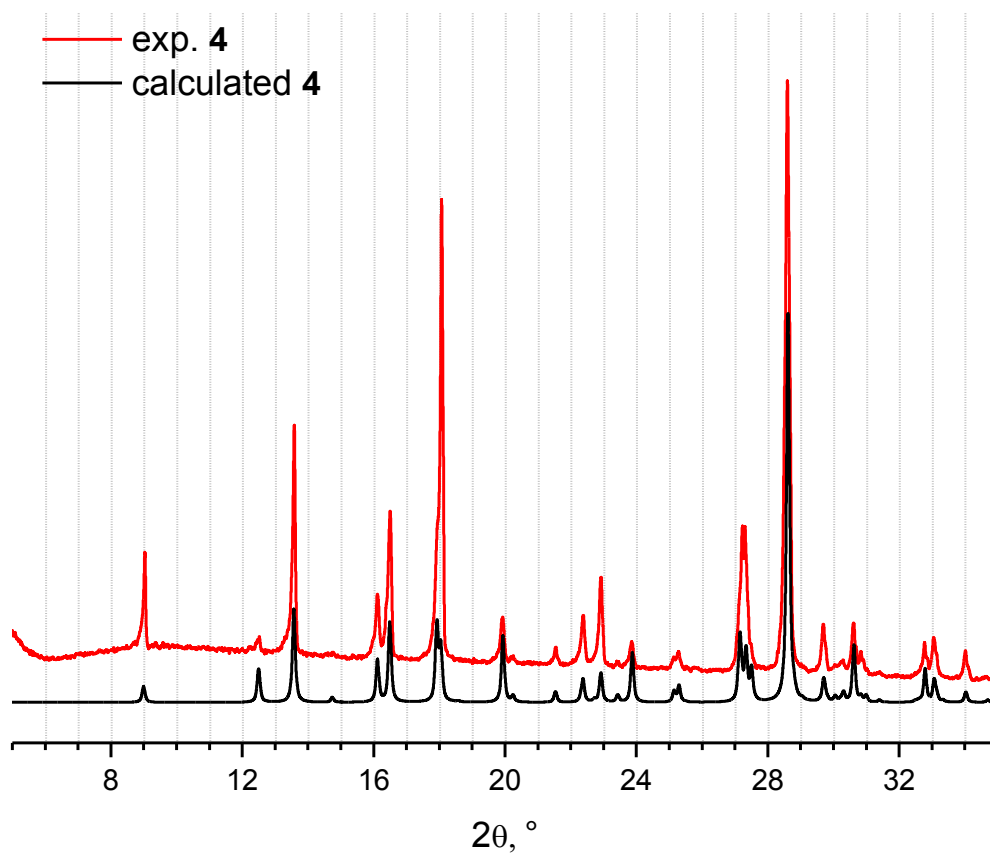


Fig. S13. Experimental (red line) and calculated (black line) PXRD patterns of complex **4**. Black curve is calculated for refined at room temperature unit cell parameters: $a = 6.521 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 7.586 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 19.652 \text{ \AA}$; $\beta = 91.416^\circ$; $V = 971.9 \text{ \AA}^3$.

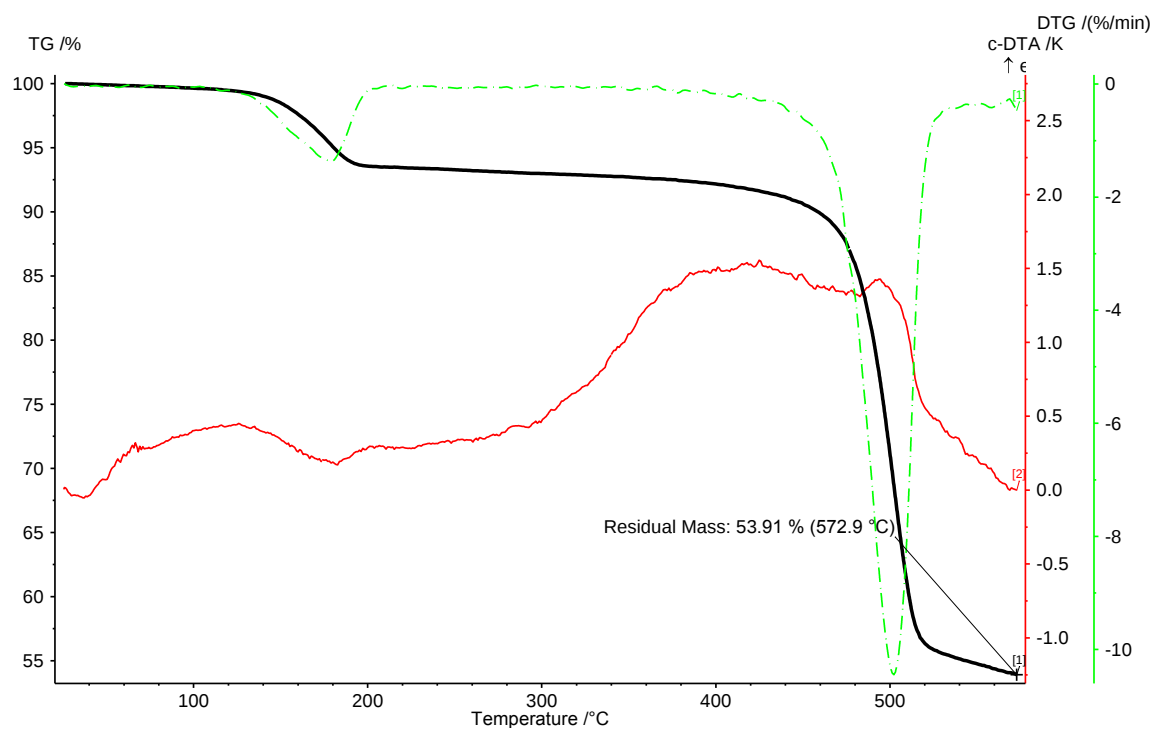


Fig. S14. TG curve of complex **4**.

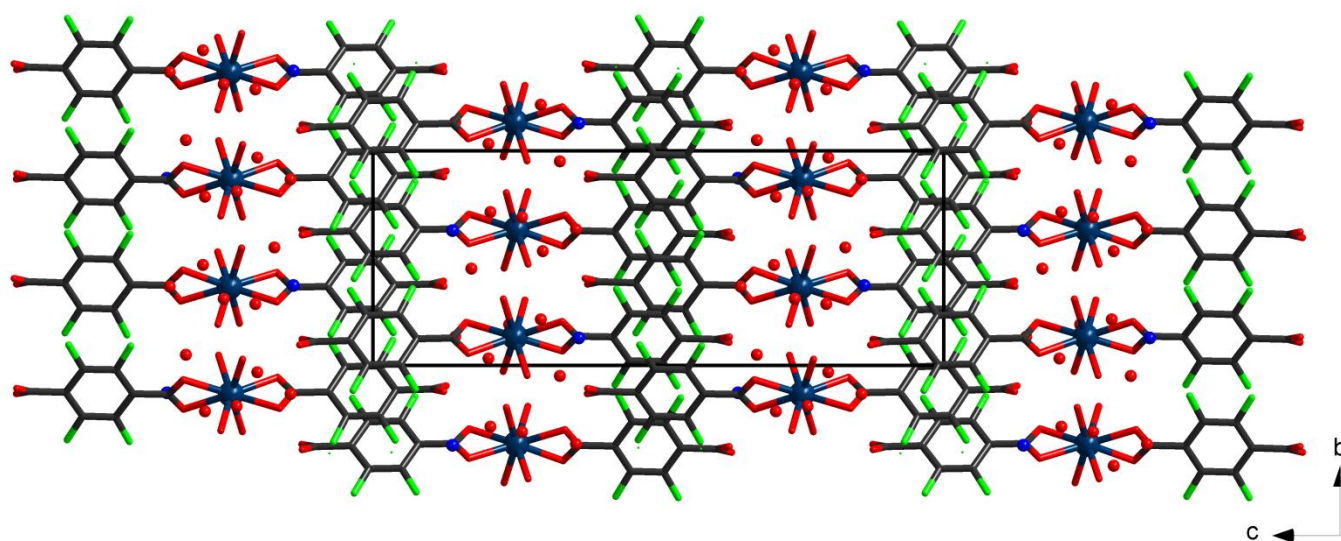


Fig. S15. Fragment of crystal packing of **5** (projection on *bc* plane). Oxygen and nitrogen atoms of lattice water and ammonium cations are shown as red and blue spheres. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

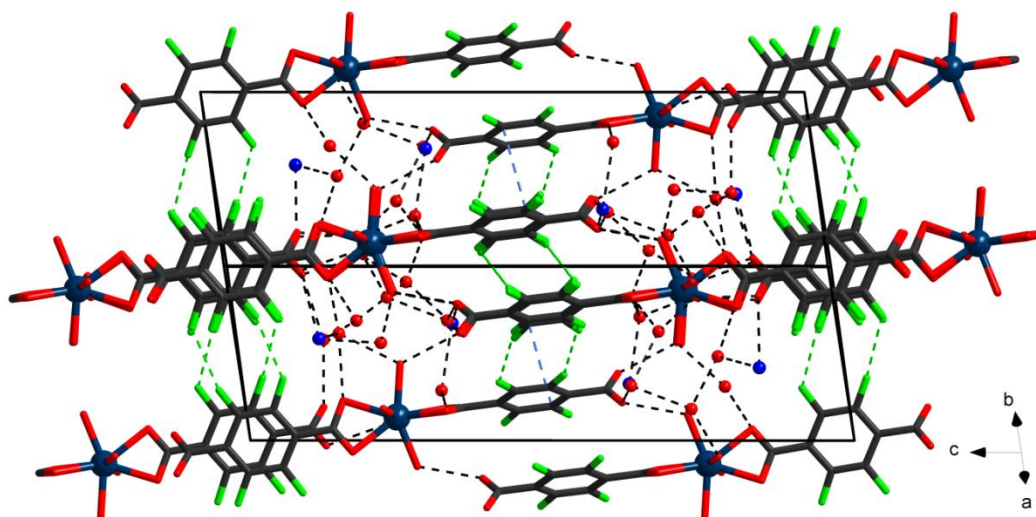


Fig. S16. Fragment of crystal packing of **5**. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity. Oxygen and nitrogen atoms of lattice water and ammonium cations are shown as red and blue spheres. Hydrogen bonds are shown with black dashed lines. The shortest C...C distance between adjacent phenylene rings of 3.562 Å is shown with light blue dashed line. Bright green dashed line shows F...F contacts.

Table S1. The summary of Continuous Shape Measures calculations of Sc(III) coordination polyhedron in structures **5**, **6**, and **7**.

	OP	HPY	HBPY	CU	SAPR	TDD	JGBF	JETBPY	JBTPR	BTPR	JSD	TT	ETBPY
5	29.656	24.013	11.995	9.214	3.227	2.629	10.406	25.698	2.602	2.150	2.723	10.047	23.323
6	29.045	24.858	11.765	8.442	2.727	2.704	10.667	26.026	2.893	2.574	2.897	9.308	23.714
7	30.478	25.409	12.226	10.423	4.099	2.444	9.927	26.097	3.499	3.145	2.589	11.263	23.123

OP – octagon, HPY – heptagonal pyramid, HBPY – hexagonal bipyramid, CU – cube, SAPR – square antiprism, TDD – triangular dodecahedron, JGBF – Johnson gyrobifastigium J26, JETBPY – Johnson elongated triangular bipyramid J14, JBTPR – biaugmented trigonal prism J50, BTPR – biaugmented trigonal prism, JSD – snub diphenoid J84, TT – triakis tetrahedron, ETBPY – elongated trigonal bipyramid

Table S2. The summary of structural features of crystal structures **5**, **6**, and **7**.

	5	6	7
$d(\text{Sc}-\text{OCO}), \text{\AA}$	2.2894(10), 2.2998(10), 2.2759(10), 2.6420(14)	2.2802(7), 2.2802(7), 2.2802(7), 2.2803(7)	2.289(7), 2.289(7), 2.281(7), 2.281(7)
$d(\text{Sc}-\text{OH}_2), \text{\AA}$	2.1509(11), 2.1548(11), 2.1592(11), 2.1592(11)	2.1564(8), 2.1564(8), 2.1564(8), 2.1565(8)	2.175(9), 2.175(9), 2.177(10), 2.177(10)
Torsion angles between carboxylate group and phenylene group, °	22.5, 25.3 (bidentate); 51.6, 56.31 (free)	25.4; 51.4	19.5, 20.1, 22.1; 57.5, 59.8

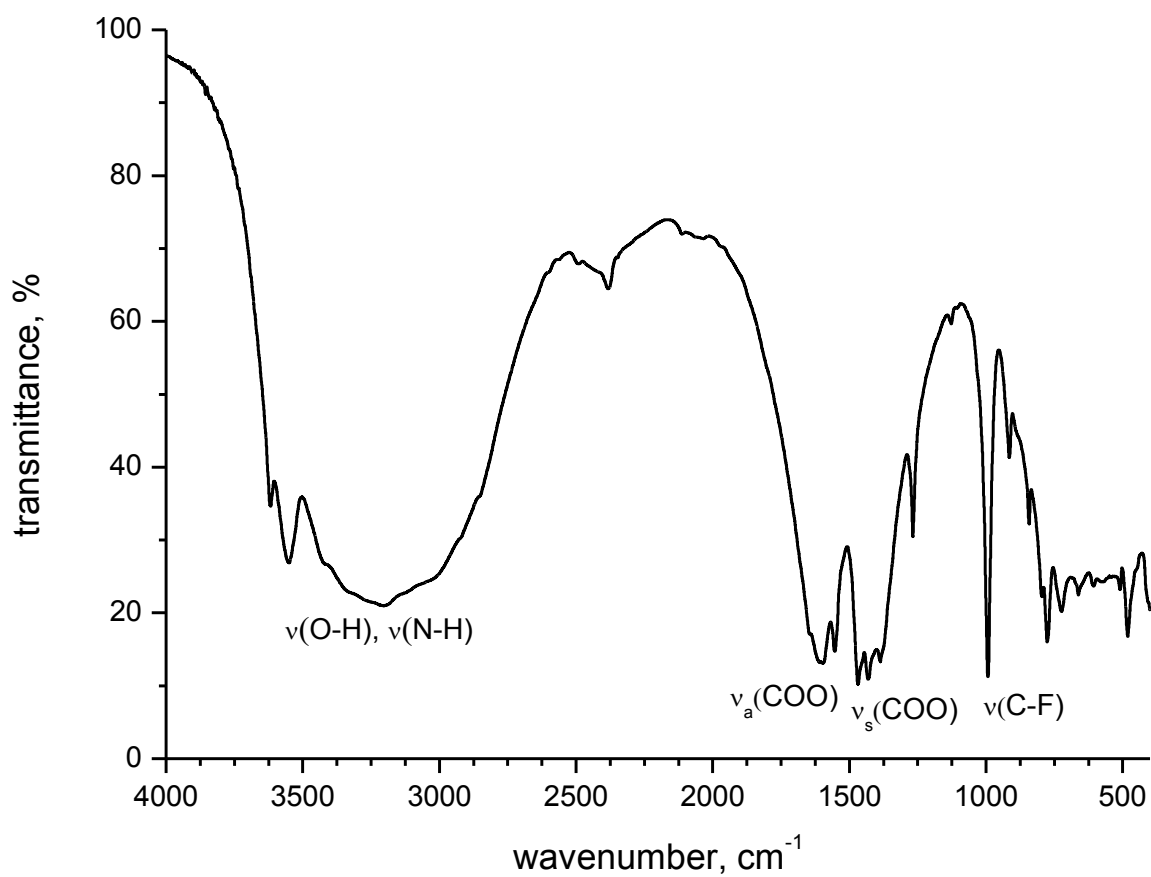


Fig. S17. The FT-IR spectrum of complex 5'.

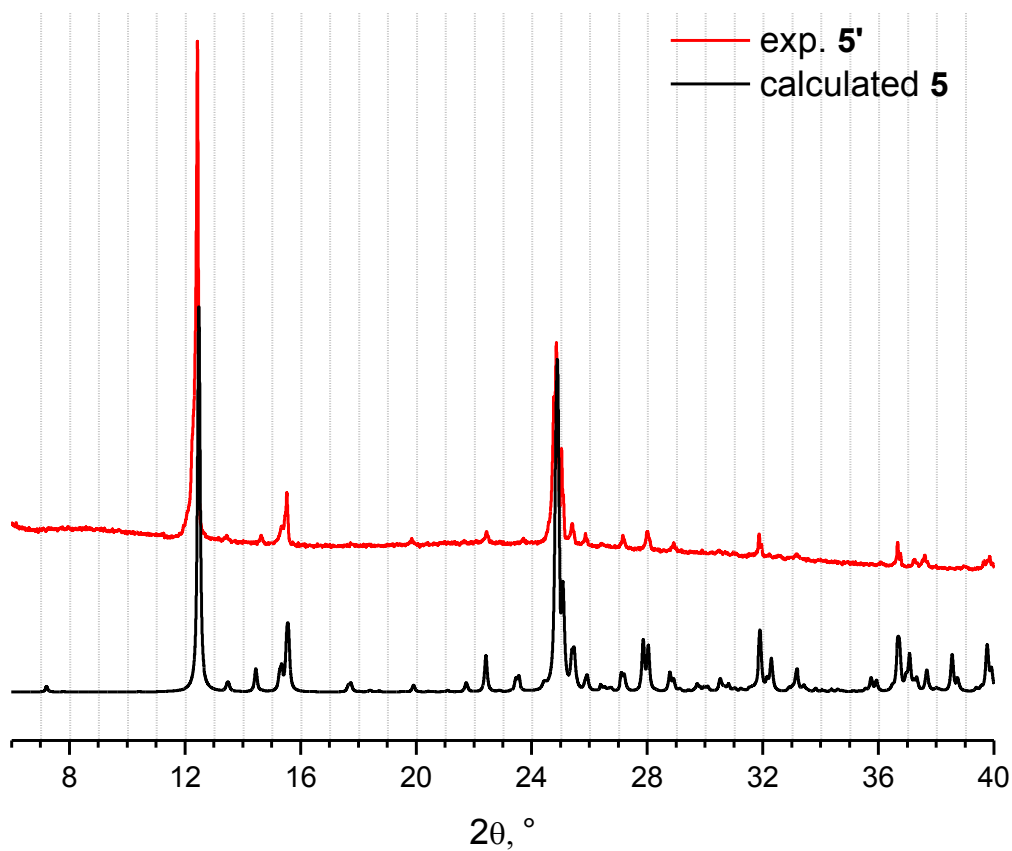


Fig. S18. Experimental (red line) and calculated (black line) PXRD patterns of complex 5'. Black curve is calculated for refined at room temperature unit cell parameters: $a = 11.704 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 9.064 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 25.143 \text{ \AA}$; $\beta = 91.416^\circ$; $V = 2598.8 \text{ \AA}^3$.

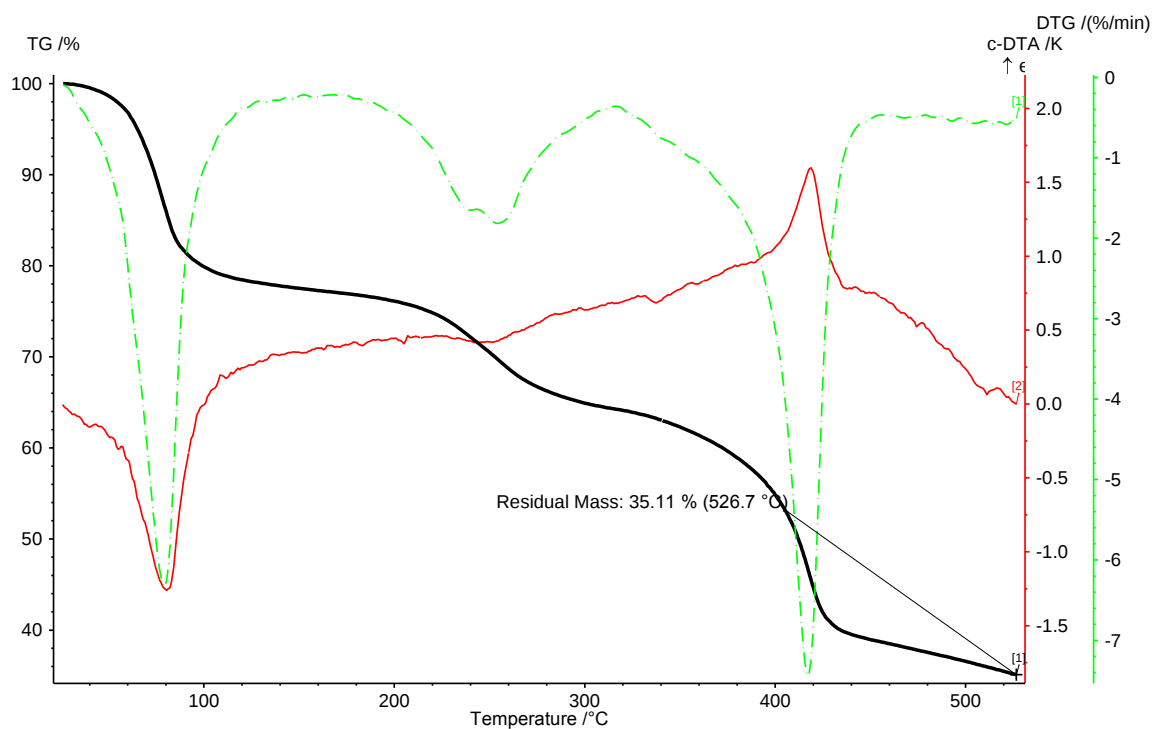


Fig. S19. TG curve of complex **5'**.

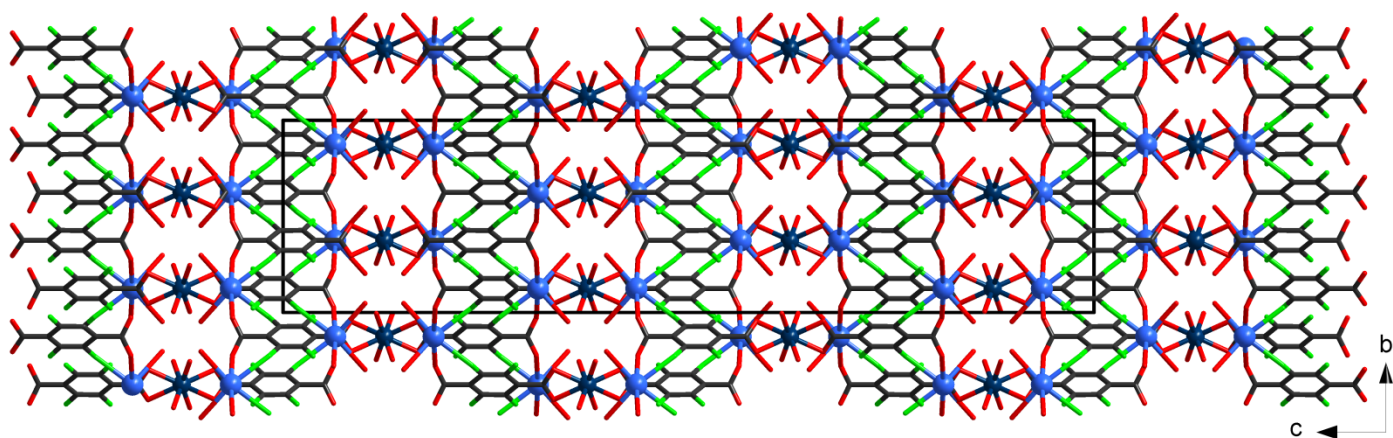
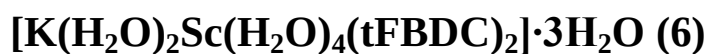


Fig. S20. Fragment of crystal packing of **6** (projection on *bc* plane). Potassium cations and lattice water molecules share almost the same position shown with light blue spheres with the occupancy of 0.5. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

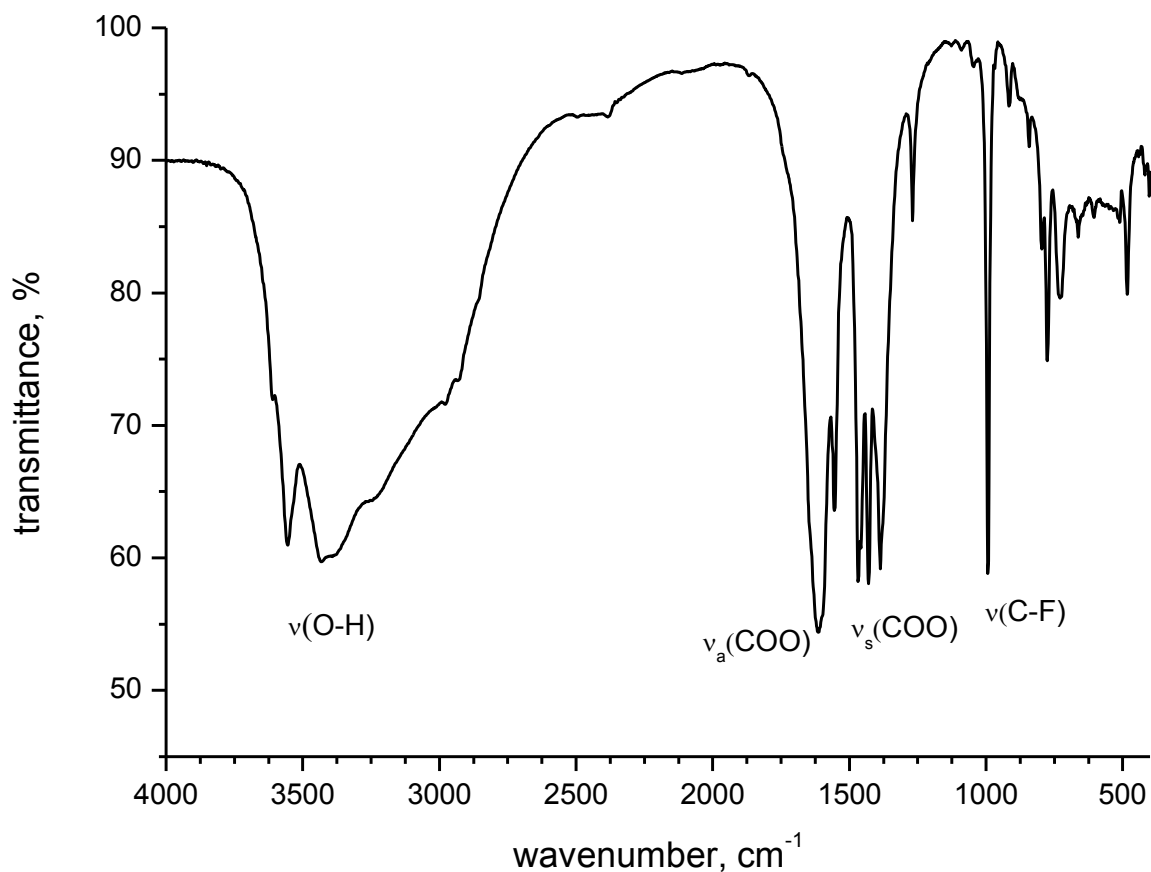


Fig. S21. The FT-IR spectrum of complex **6**.

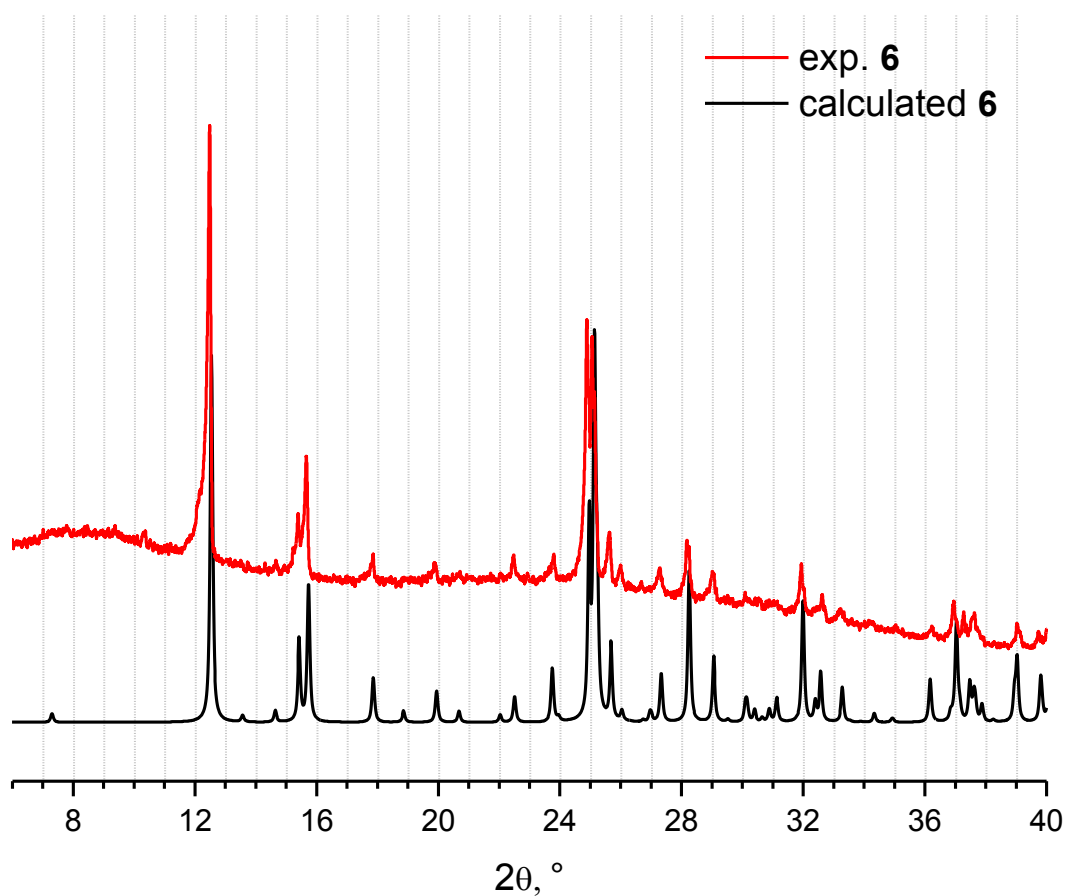


Fig. S22. Experimental (red line) and calculated (black line) PXRD patterns of complex **6**. Black curve is calculated for refined at room temperature unit cell parameters: $a = 9.051 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 11.573 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 48.372 \text{ \AA}$; $\beta = 91.416^\circ$; $V = 5066.8 \text{ \AA}^3$.

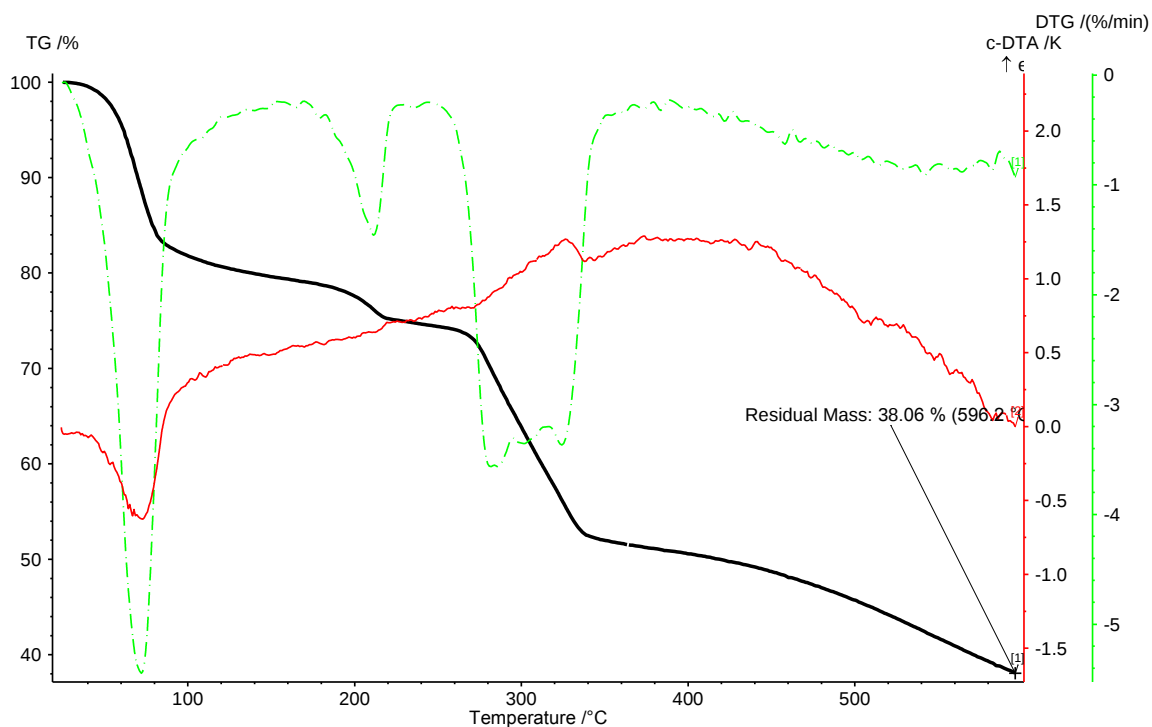


Fig. S23. TG curve of complex 6.

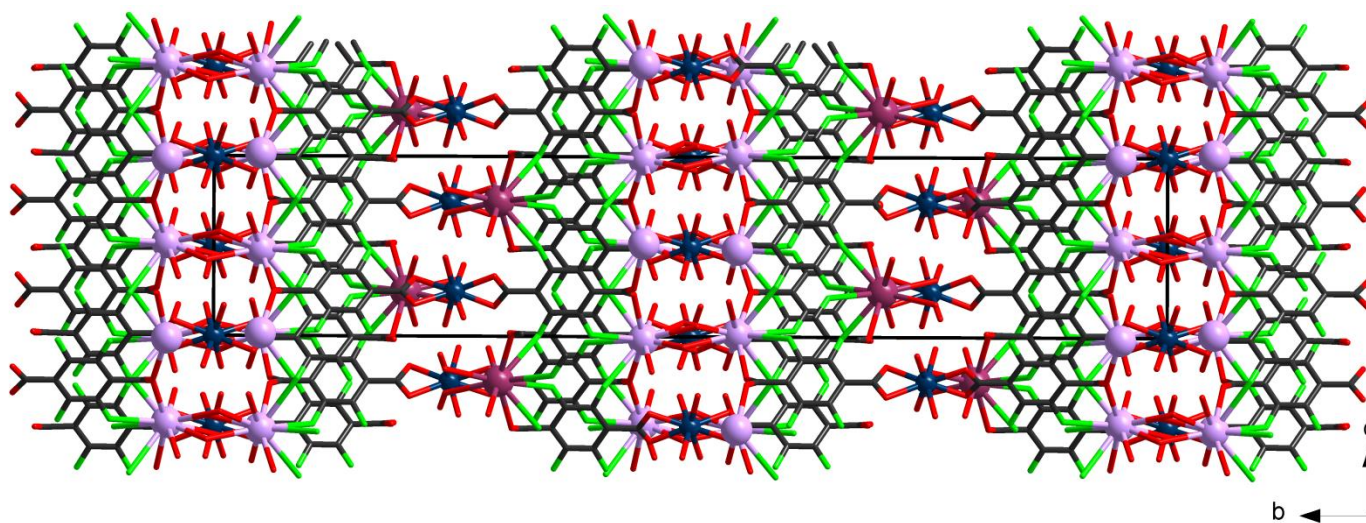
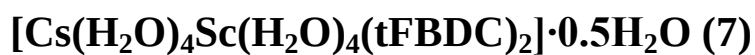


Fig. S24. Fragment of crystal packing of 7 (projection on *bc* plane). Two different positions of caesium cations with occupancies of 1.0 and 0.5 are shown as plum and lavender spheres, respectively. Oxygen atoms of lattice water molecules are shown as red spheres. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

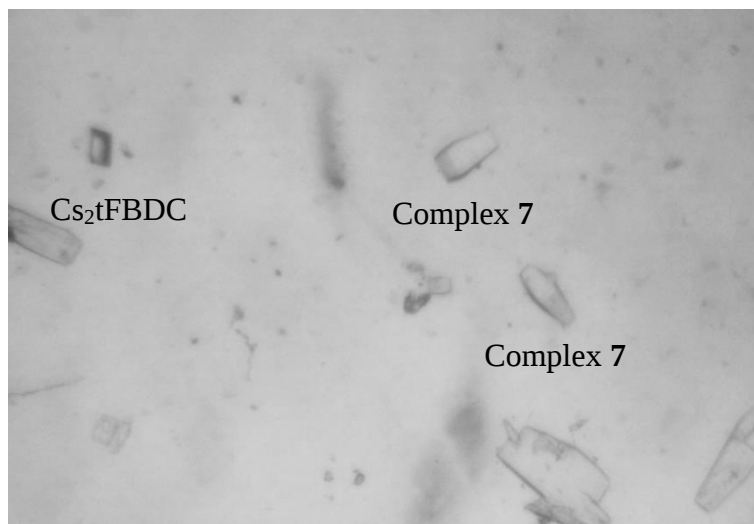


Fig. S25. Crystals of complex 7 and byproduct Cs₂tFBDC.

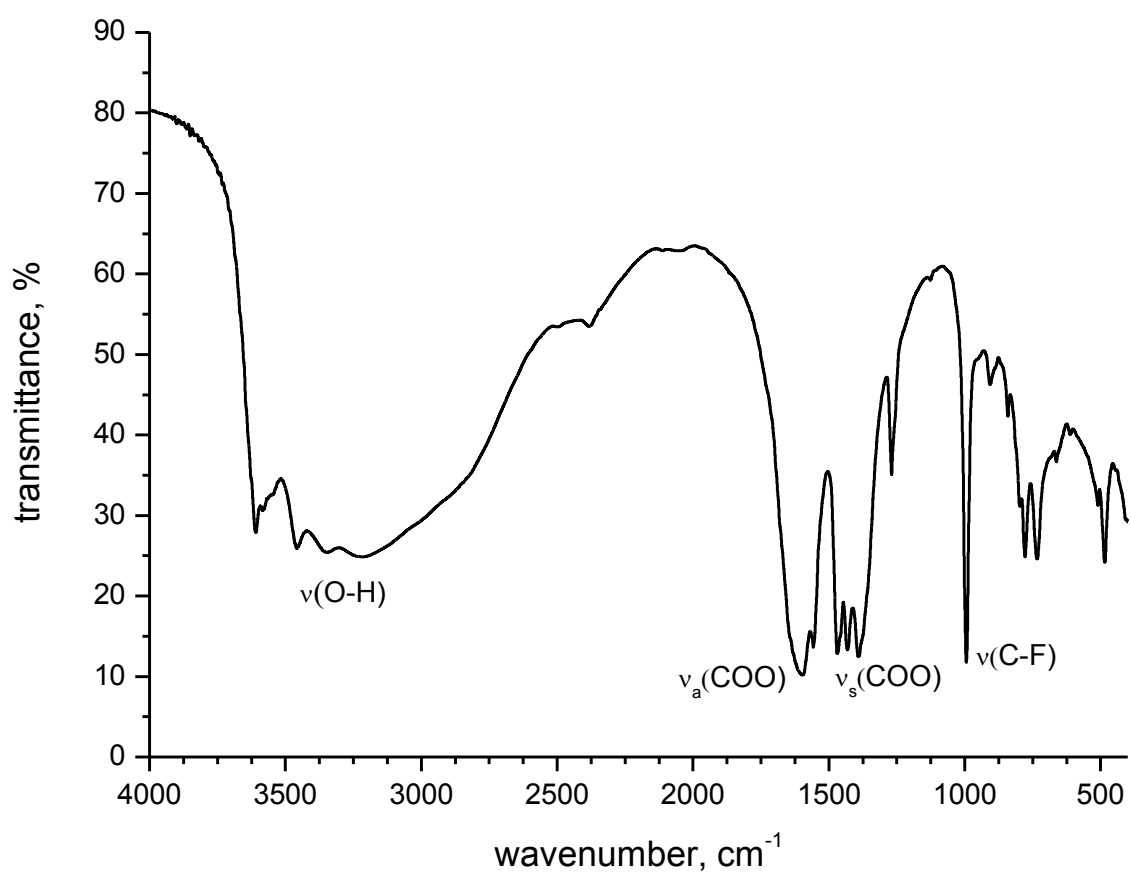


Fig. S26. The FT-IR spectrum of complex 7.

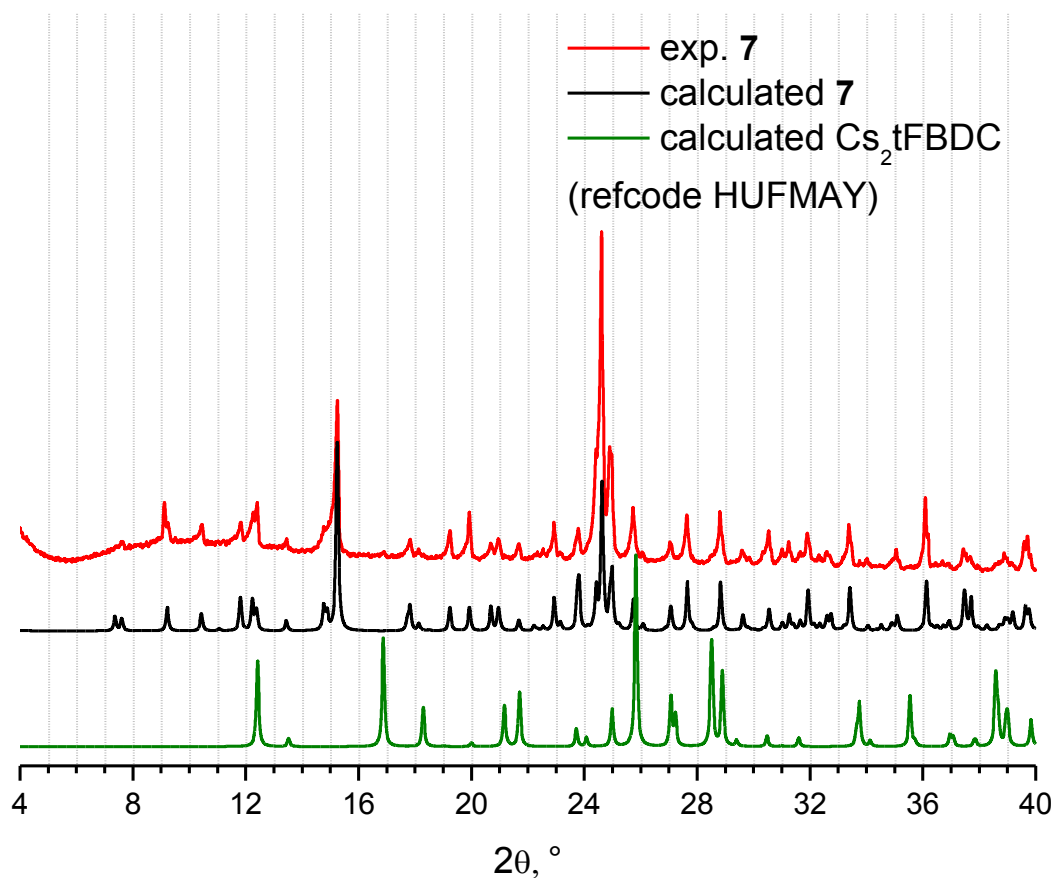


Fig. S27. Experimental (red line), calculated (black line) PXRD patterns of complex **7**, and calculated powder pattern of caesium tetrafluoroterephthalate (refcode HUFMAY). Refined unit cell parameters at room temperature of **7** are the following: $a = 11.973 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 47.973 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 9.060 \text{ \AA}$; $V = 5204.1 \text{ \AA}^3$. The absence of intensive peaks at $2\theta = 17^\circ$, 28.5° and 35.5° confirm the phase purity of isolated CP **7**.

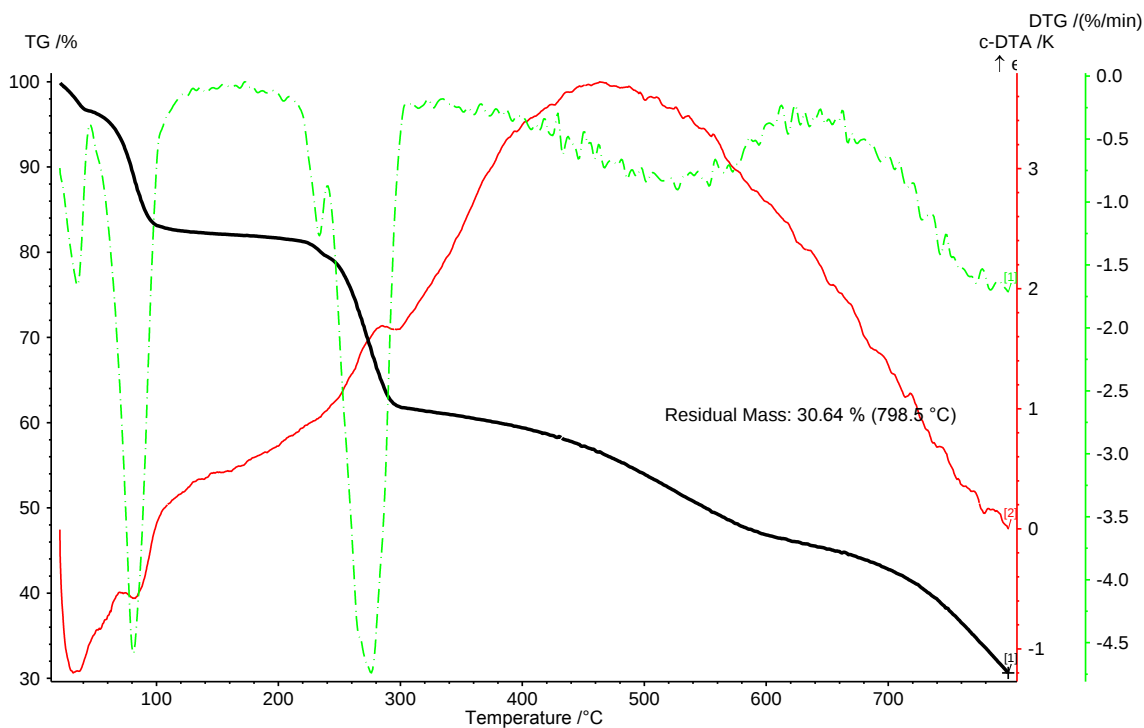


Fig. S28. TG curve of complex **7**.

Table S3. The parameters of F...F contacts in crystal structures **1–5**.

Complex	d(F...F), Å	θ_1 , °	θ_2 , °	Type
1	2.834	84.05	136.97	II
2	2.935	90.63	135.86	II
	2.889	126.68	126.68	I
3	2.869	82.11	141.77	II
4	2.847	144.35	162.67	quasi I/II
	2.880	143.46	161.49	quasi I/II
5	2.866 – 2.920	<i>ca.</i> 130	<i>ca.</i> 160	quasi I/II

The study of photoluminescence properties of solid H₂tFBDC and complexes 1, 4–7

H₂tFBDC

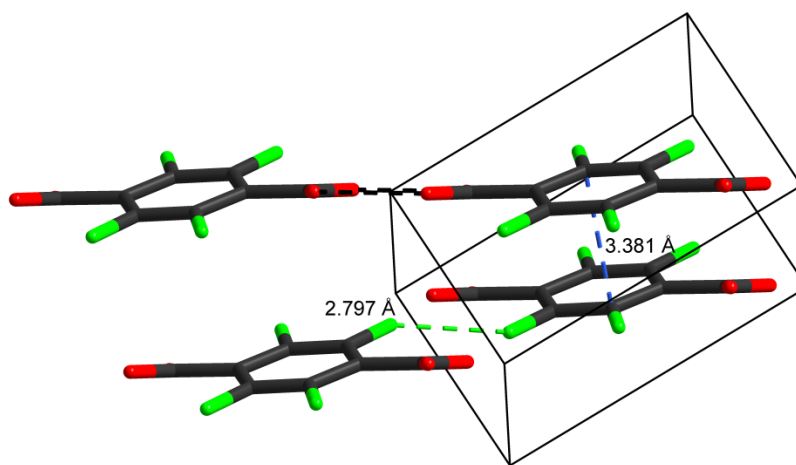


Fig. S29. The fragment of crystal packing of H₂tFBDC (refcode BITCEM13), showing hydrogen bonds between carboxylic groups (black dashed lines), C...C contact with the distance of 3.381 Å (light blue dashed line), and F...F contact (bright green dashed line) with the distance of 2.797 Å.

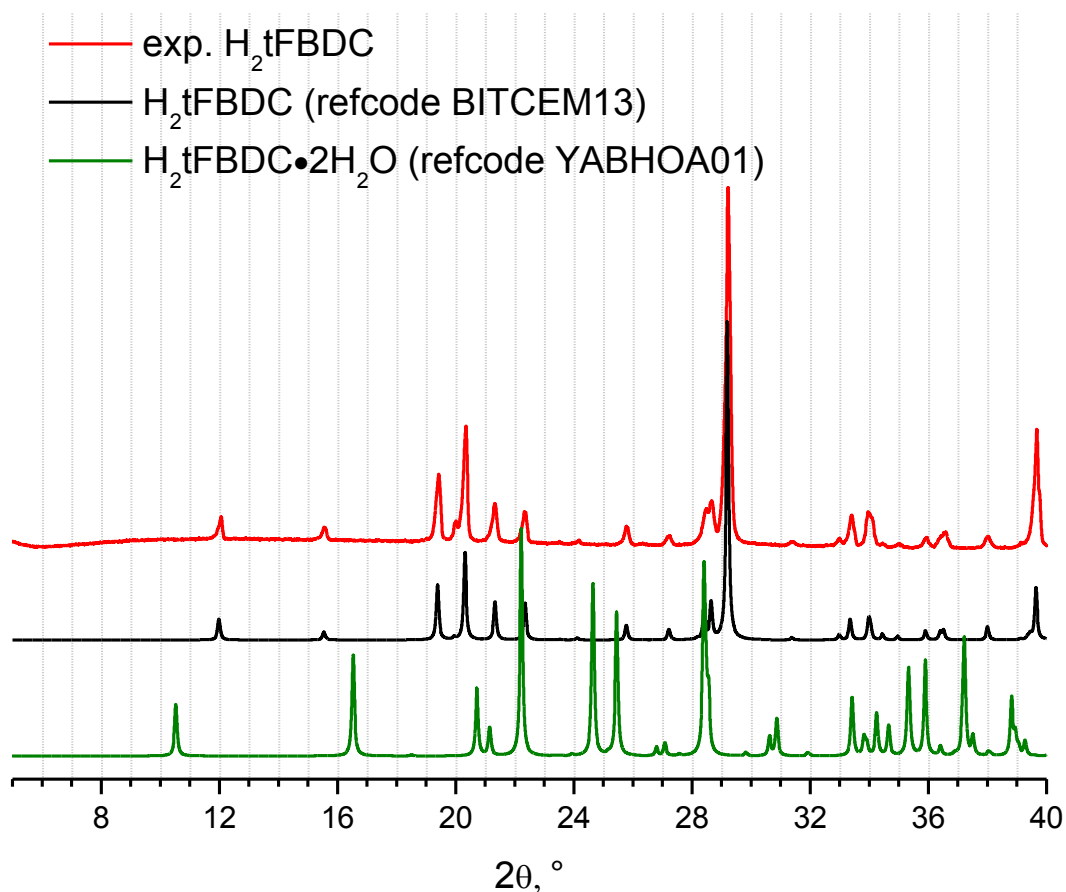


Fig. S30. The comparison of powder pattern of commercial H₂tFBDC (red curve) with calculated powder patterns of H₂tFBDC (black curve, refcode BITCEM13) and H₂tFBDC·2H₂O (green curve, refcode YABHOA01).

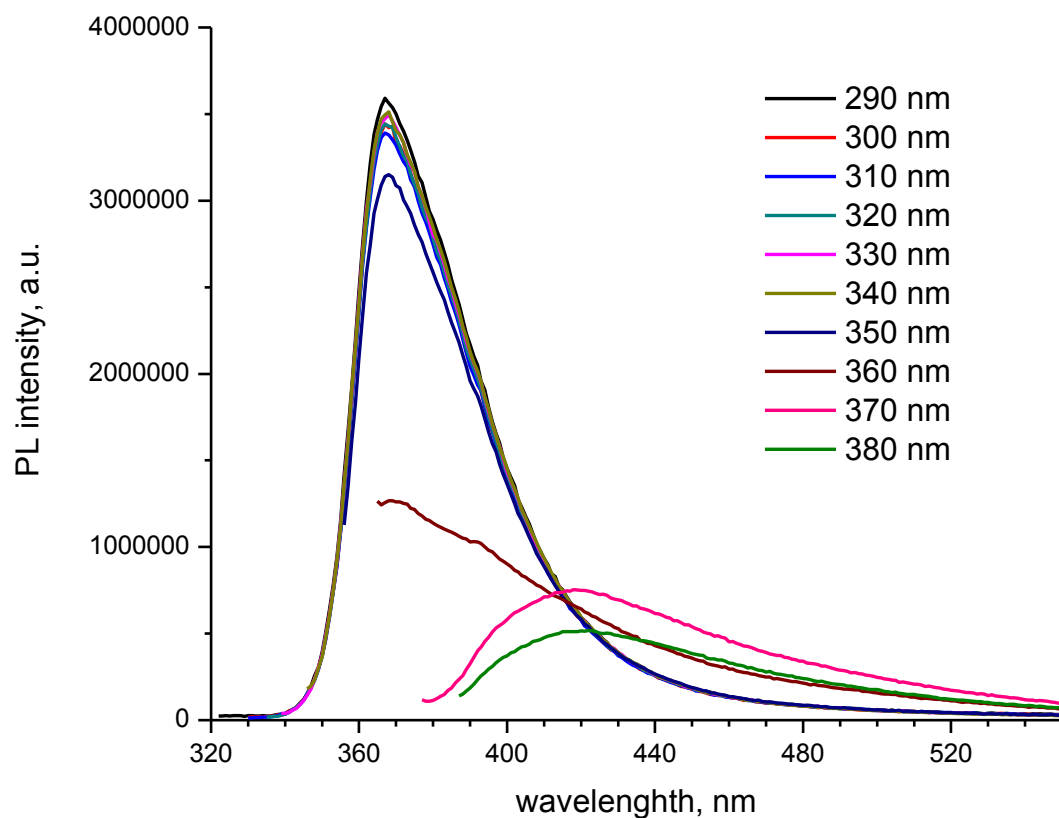


Fig. S31. The emission spectra of H₂tFBDC at room temperature.

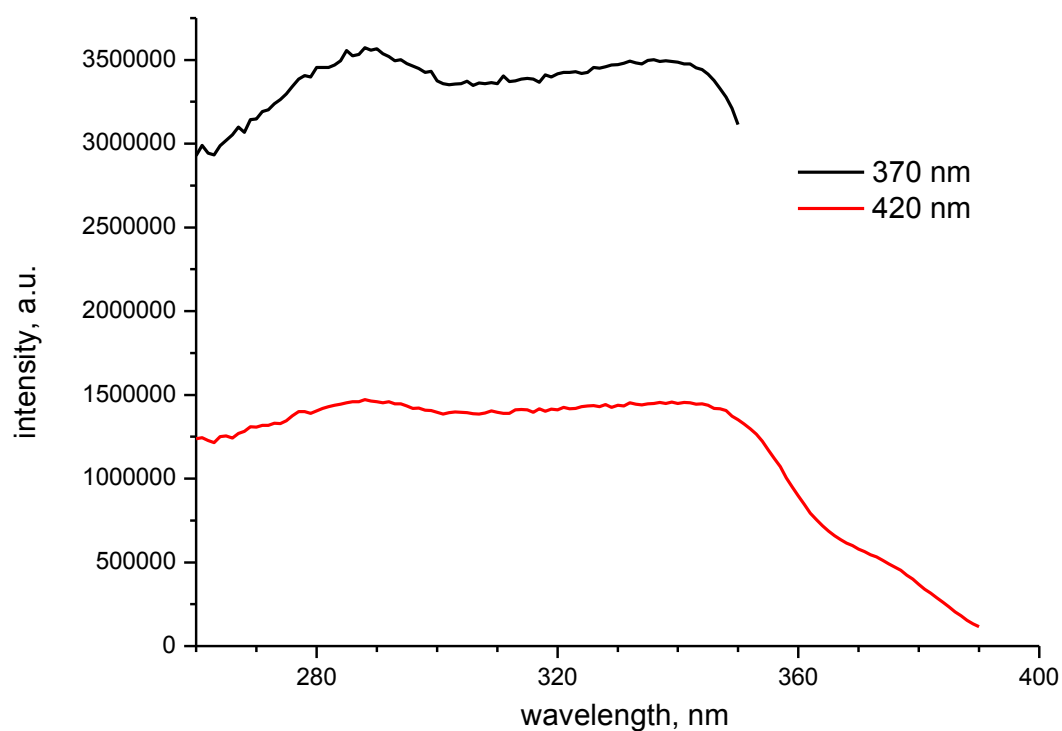


Fig. S32. The excitation spectra of H₂tFBDC.

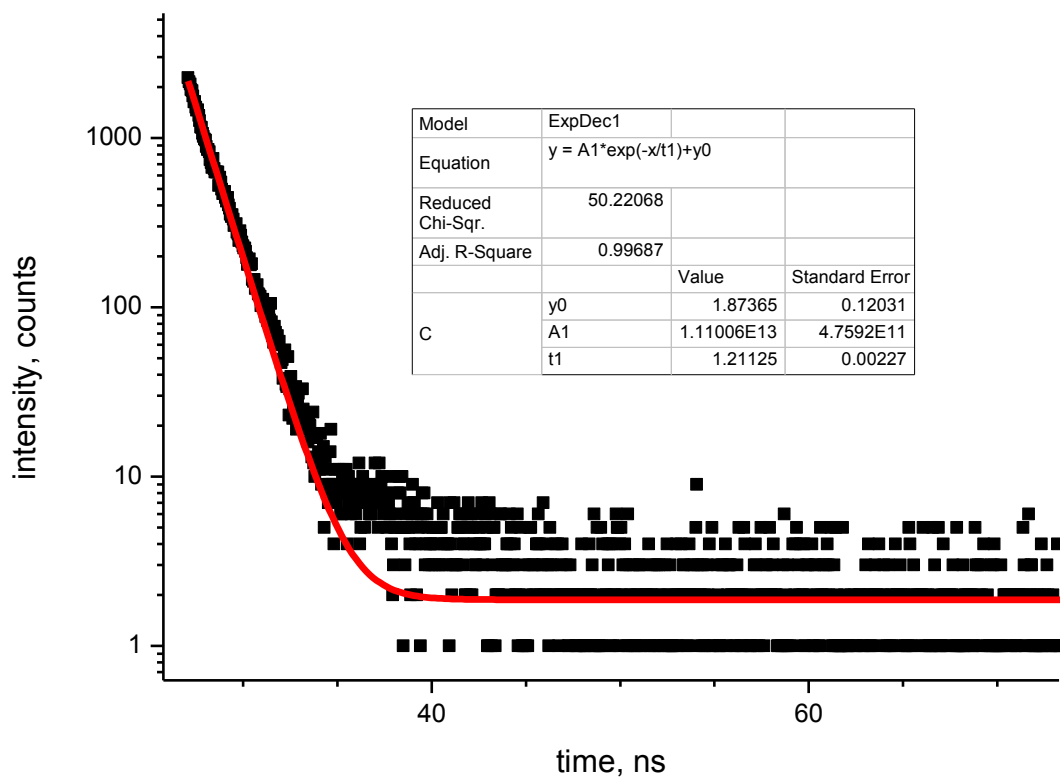


Fig. S33. The fitting of luminescence decay kinetics of H₂tFBDC, $\lambda_{em}=370$ nm, $\lambda_{ex}=300$ nm, $t=1.2$ ns

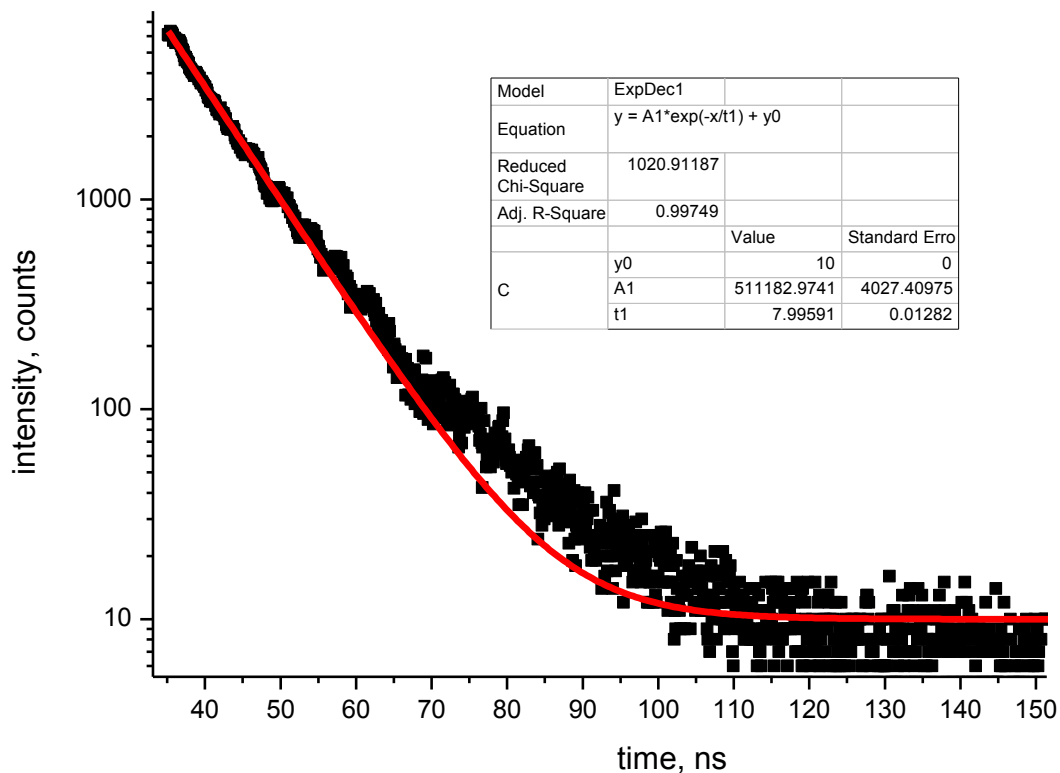


Fig. S34. The fitting of luminescence decay kinetics of H₂tFBDC, $\lambda_{em}=420$ nm, $\lambda_{ex}=350$ nm, $t=8$ ns

Complex 1

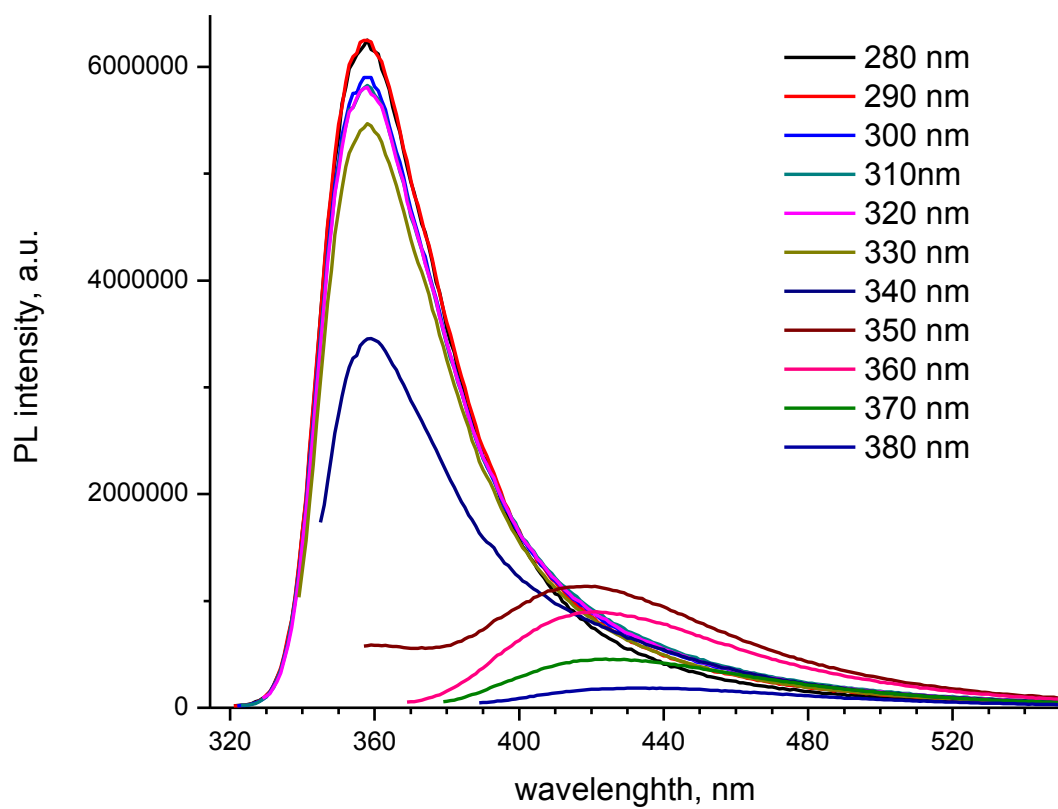


Fig. S35. The emission spectra of **1** at room temperature.

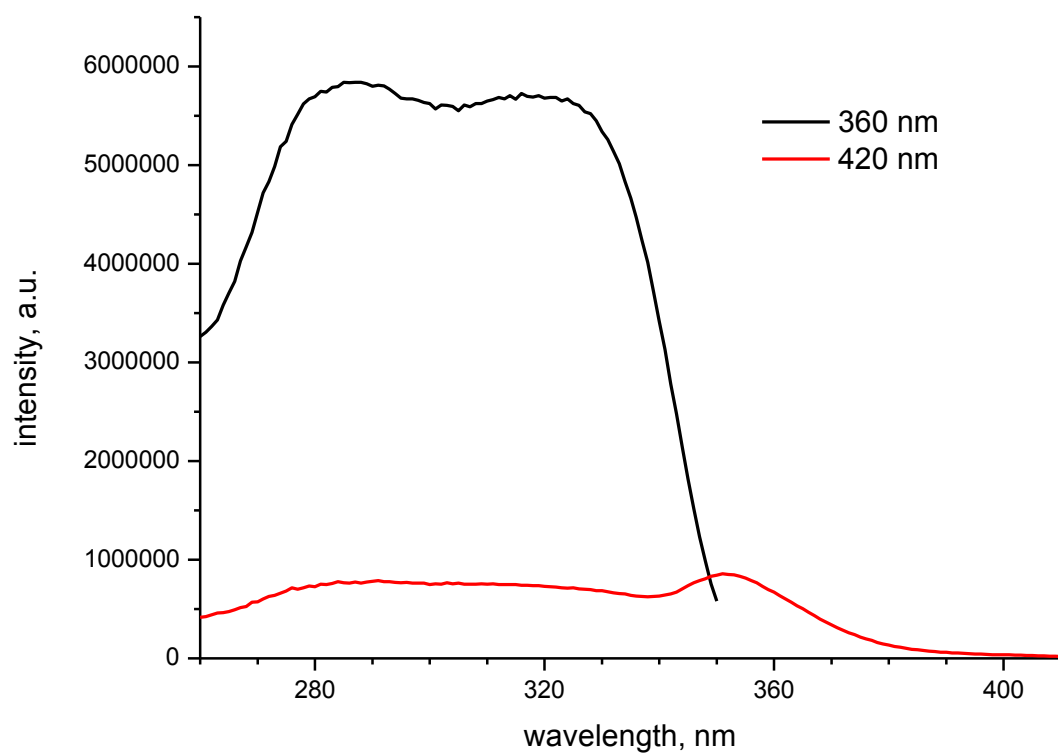


Fig. S36. The excitation spectra of **1**.

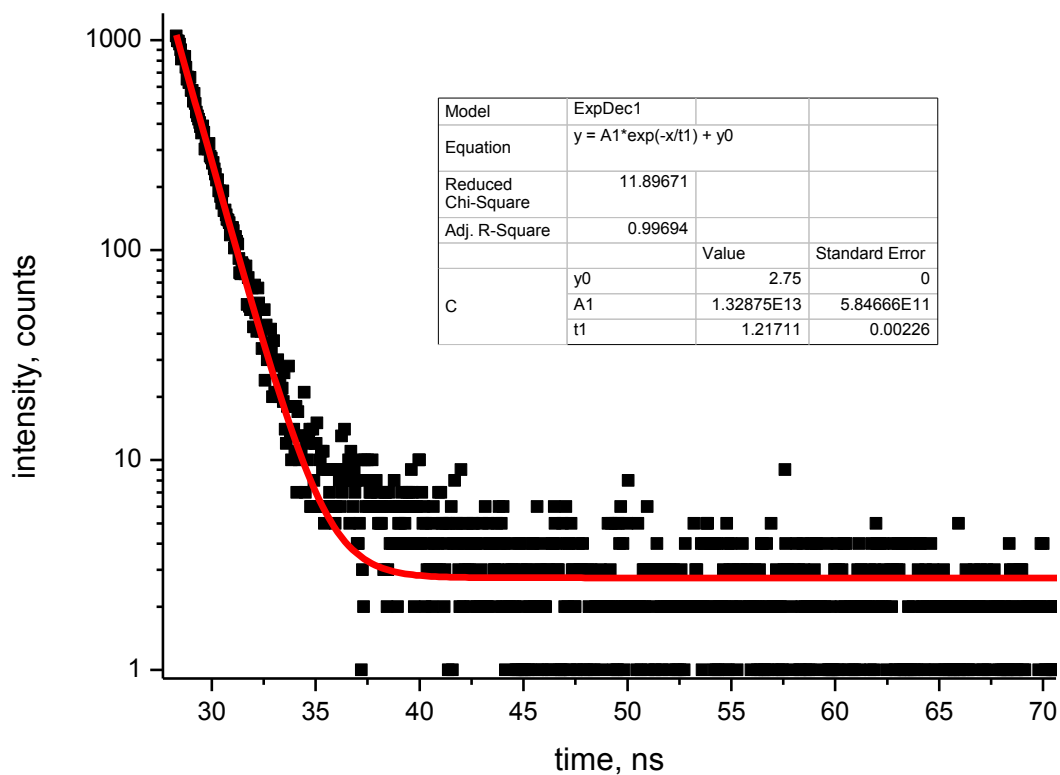


Fig. S37. The fitting of luminescence decay kinetics of complex **1**, $\lambda_{em}=360$ nm, $\lambda_{ex}=300$ nm, $t=1.2$ ns

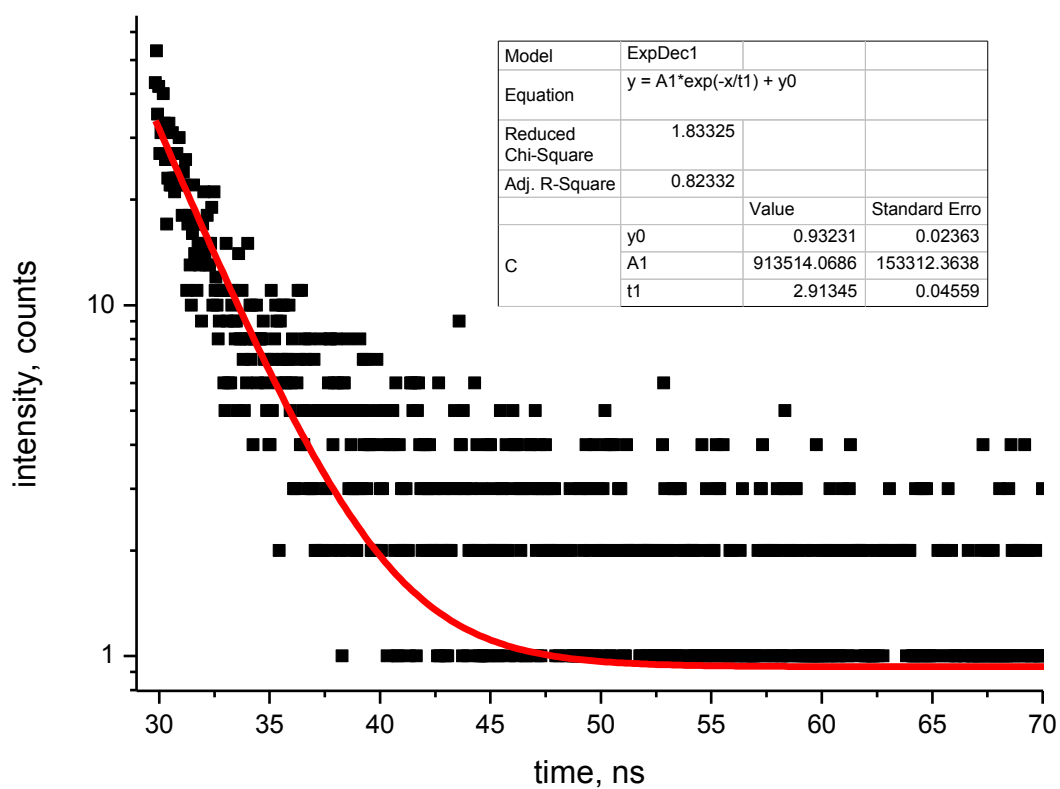


Fig. S38. The fitting of luminescence decay kinetics of complex **1**, $\lambda_{em}=420$ nm, $\lambda_{ex}=350$ nm, $t=2.9$ ns

Complex 4

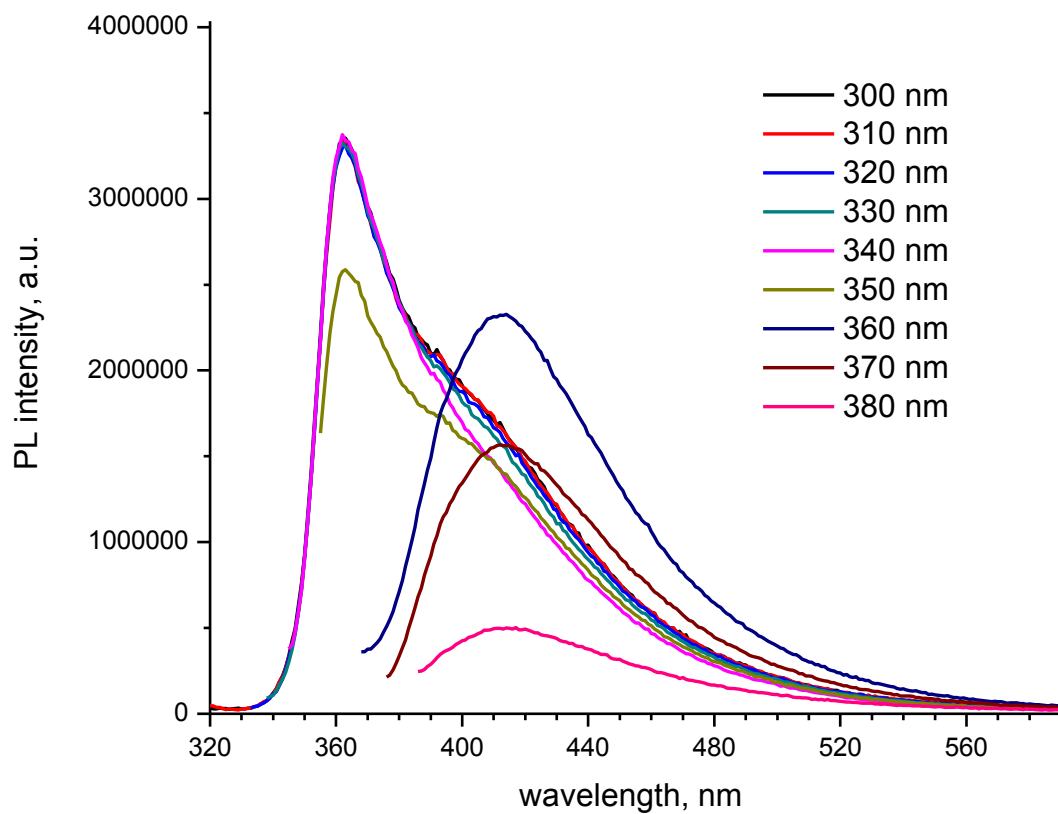


Fig. S39. The emission spectra of **4** at room temperature.

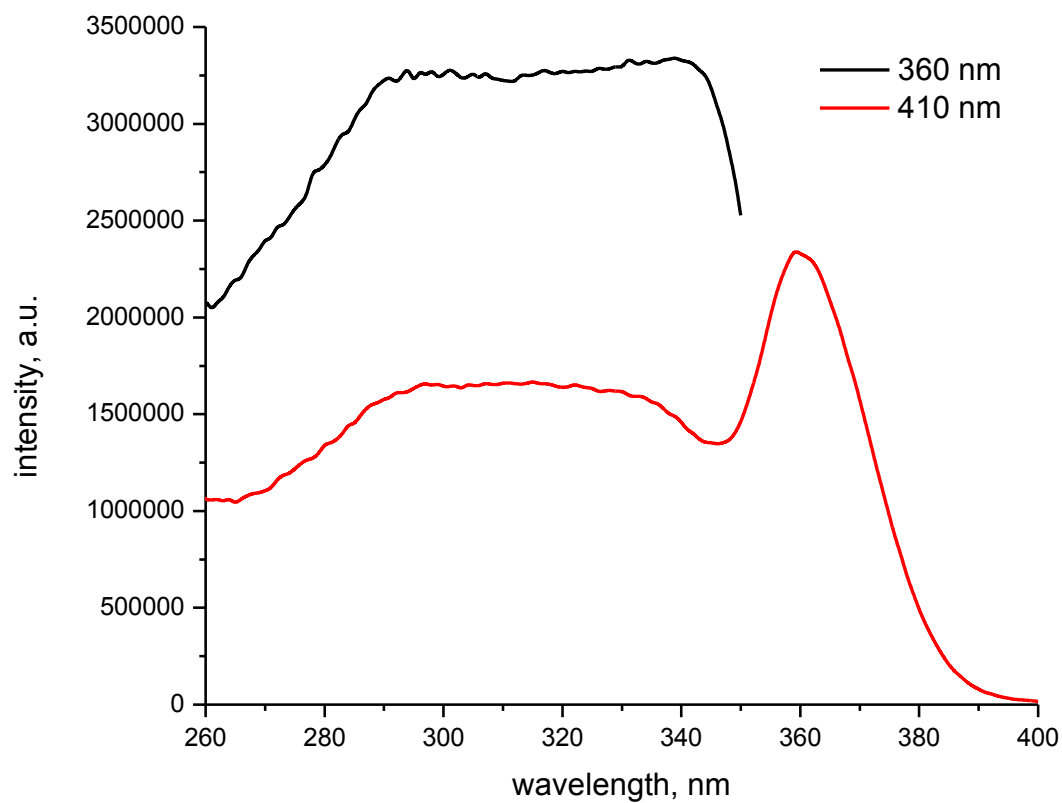


Fig. S40. The excitation spectra of **4**.

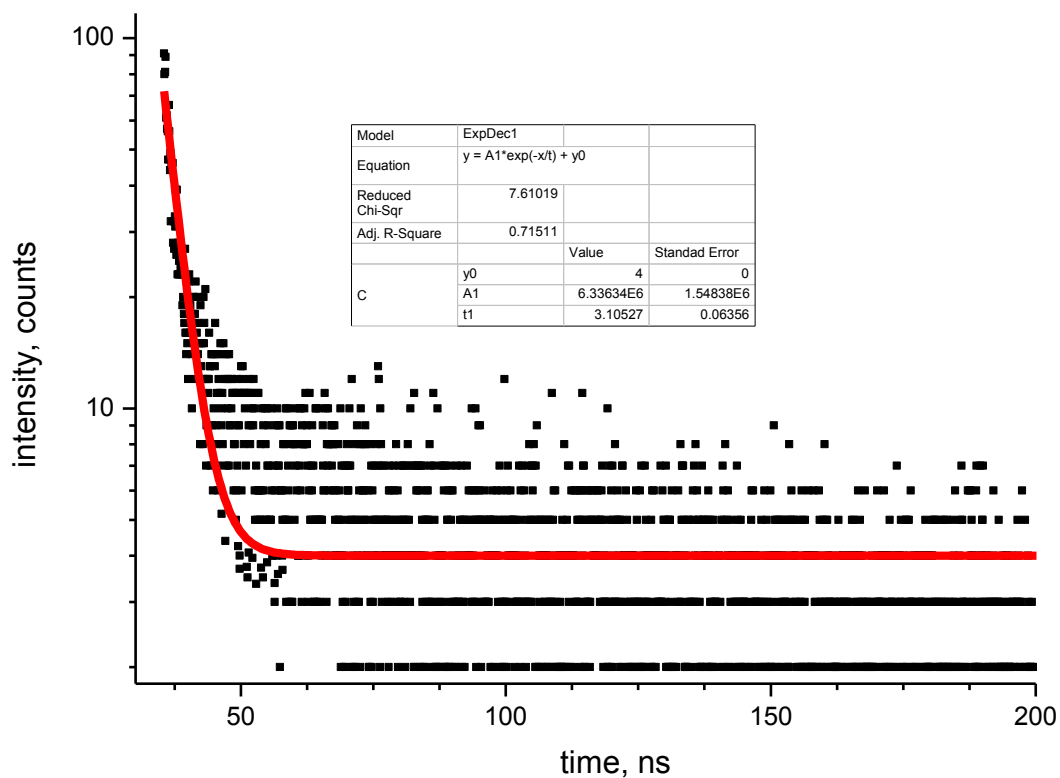


Fig. S41. The fitting of luminescence decay kinetics of complex **4**, $\lambda_{em}=360$ nm, $\lambda_{ex}=300$ nm, $t=3.1$ ns

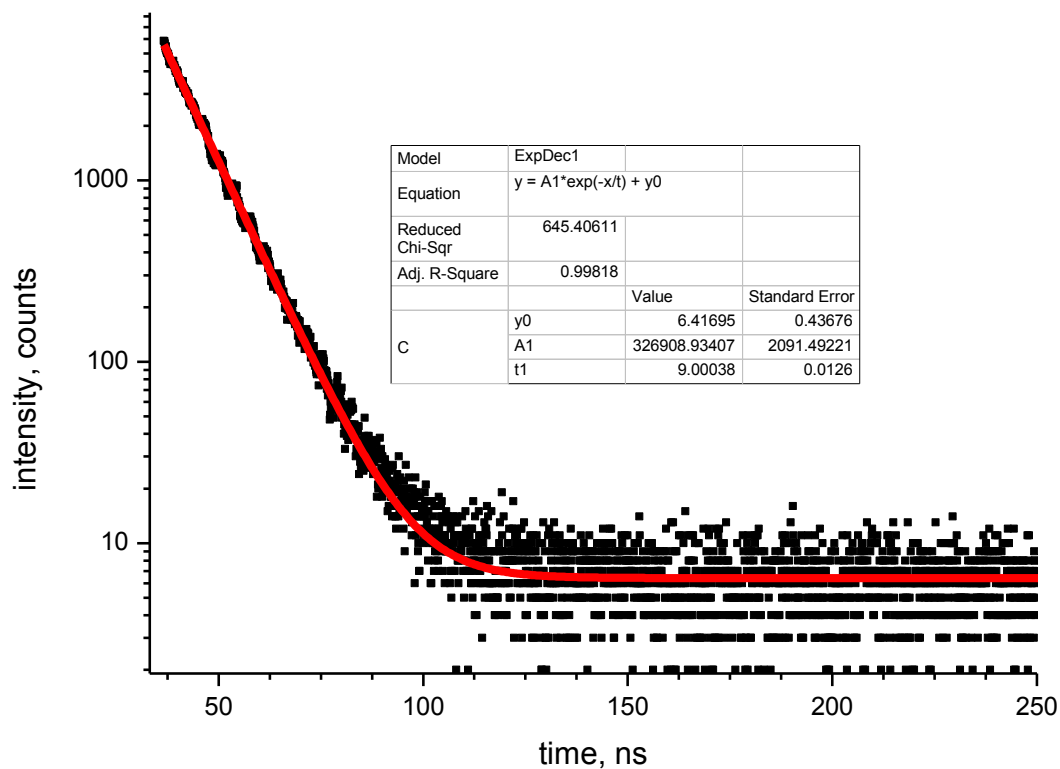


Fig. S42. The fitting of luminescence decay kinetics of complex **4**, $\lambda_{em}=410$ nm, $\lambda_{ex}=350$ nm, $t=9$ ns

Complex 5'

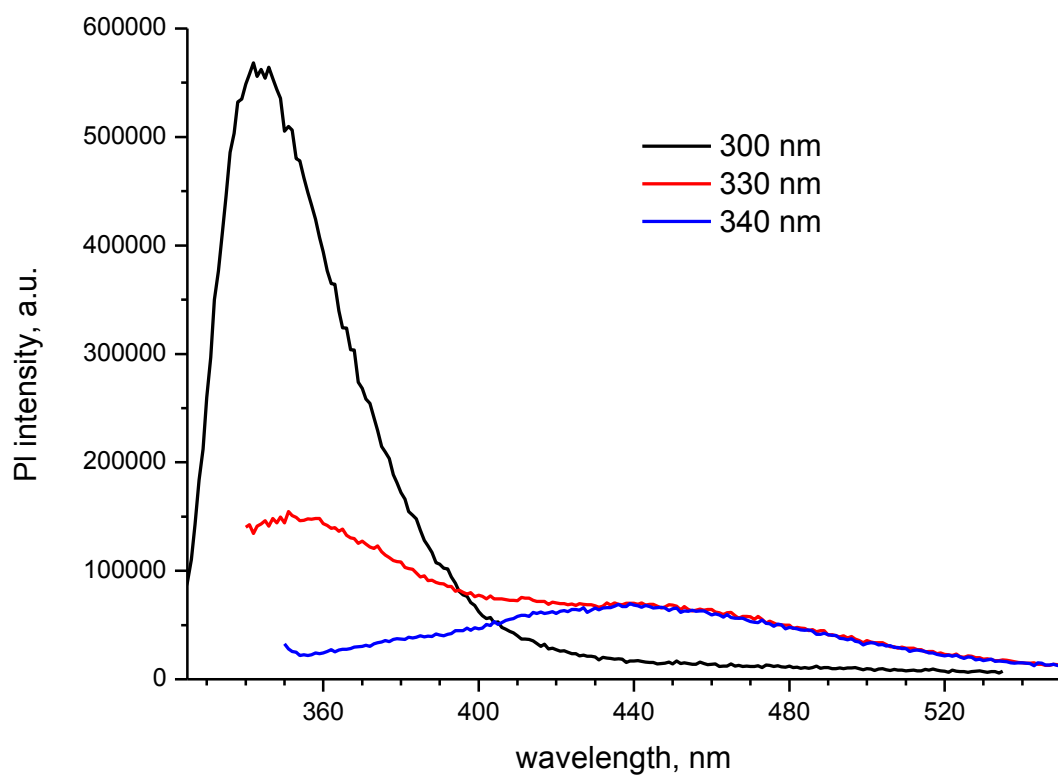


Fig. S43. The emission spectra of 5' at room temperature.

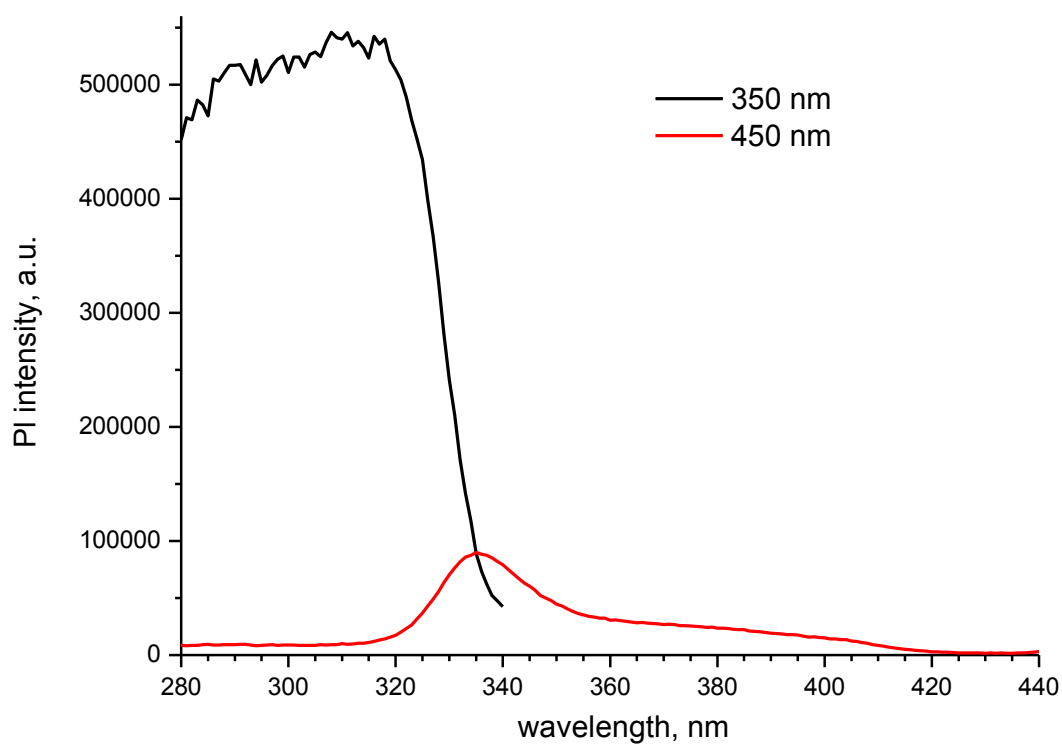


Fig. S44. The excitation spectra of 5'.

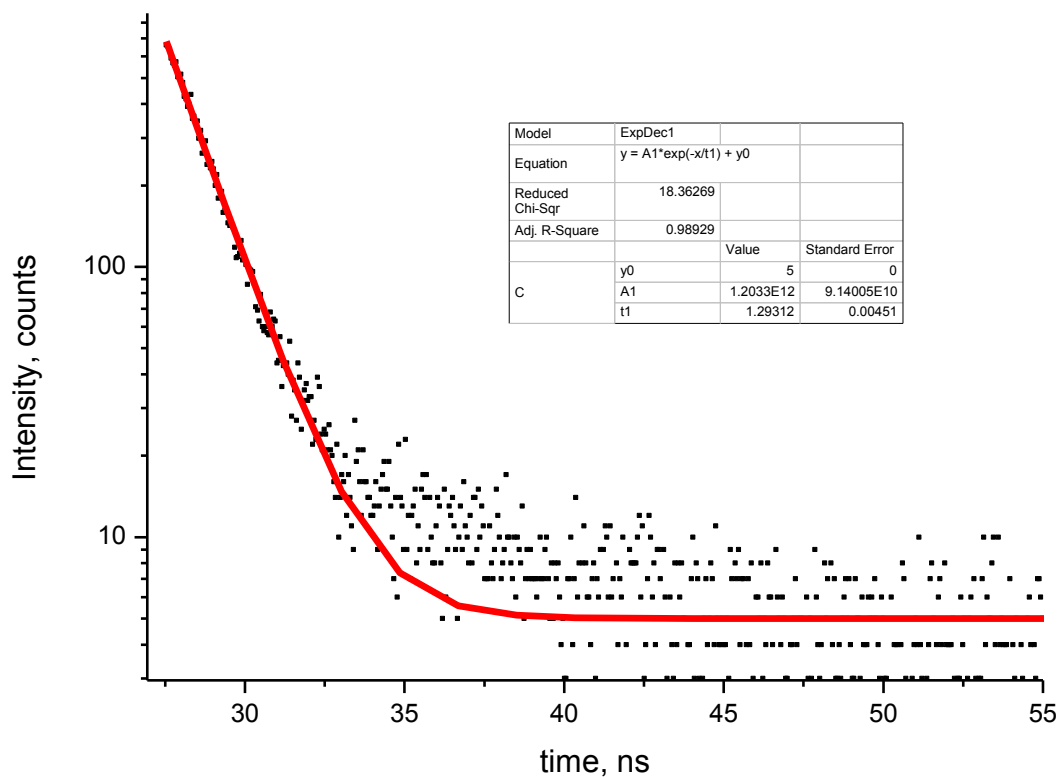


Fig. S45. The fitting of luminescence decay kinetics of complex 5', $\lambda_{em} = 350$ nm, $\lambda_{ex} = 300$ nm, $t = 1.3$ ns

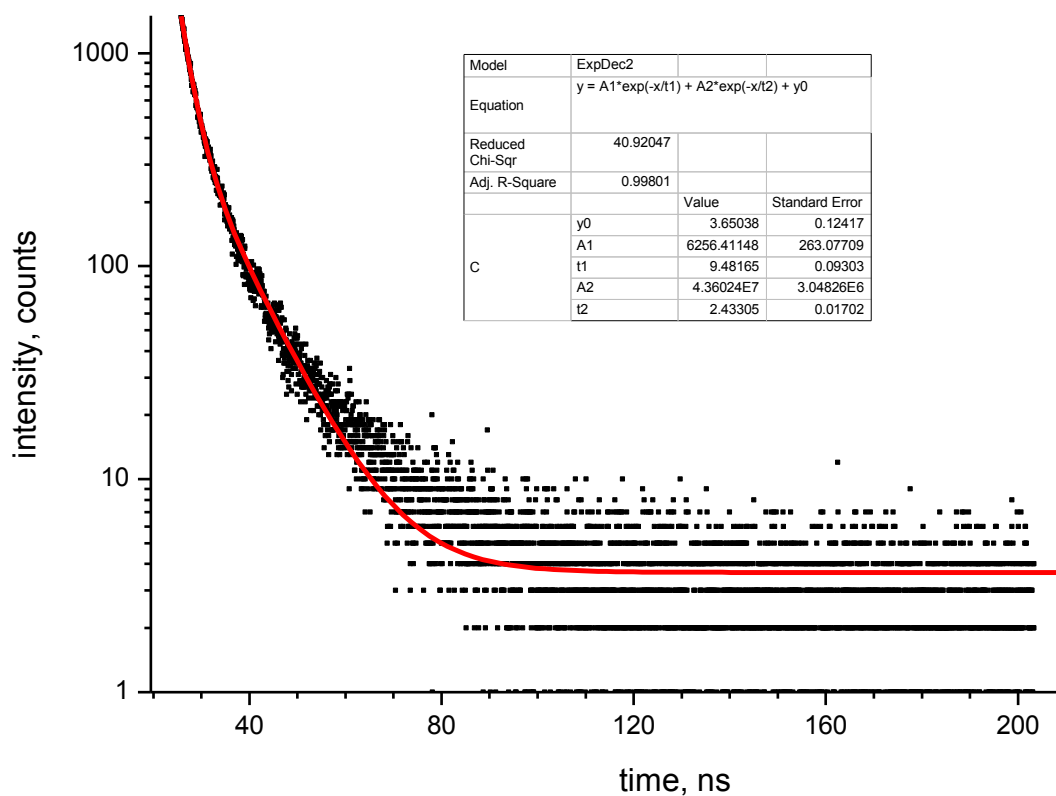


Fig. S46. The fitting of luminescence decay kinetics of complex 5', $\lambda_{em} = 450$ nm, $\lambda_{ex} = 350$ nm, $t_1 = 9.5$ ns, $t_2 = 2.4$ ns

Complex 6

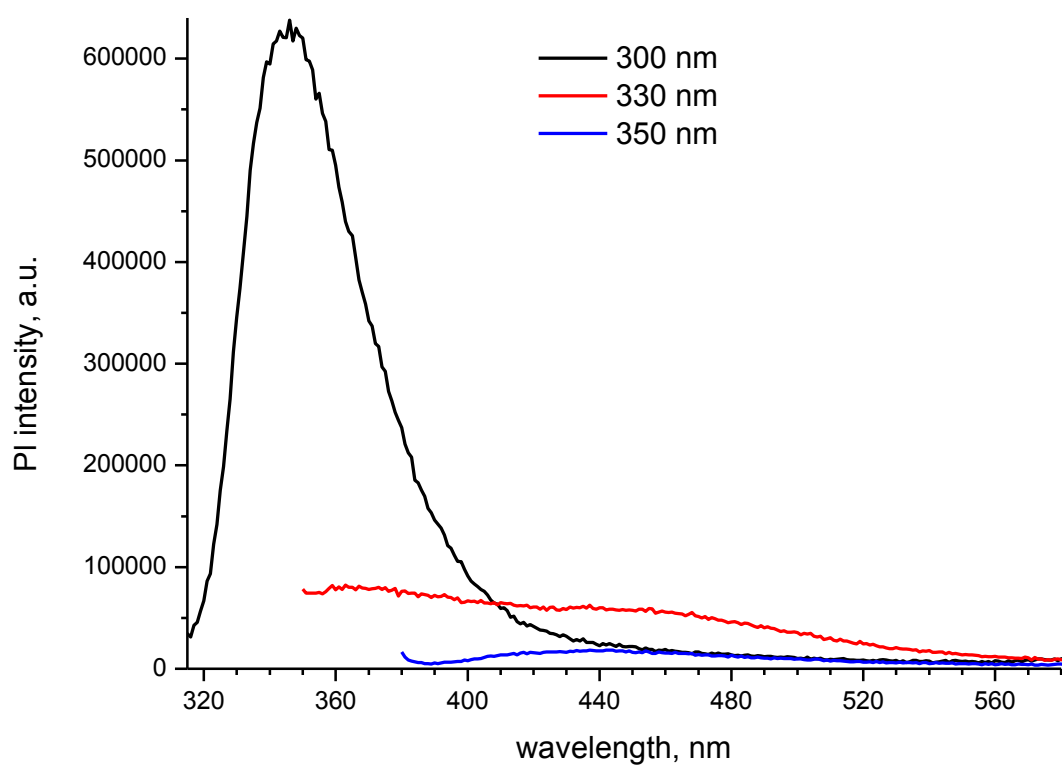


Fig. S47. The emission spectra of **6**.

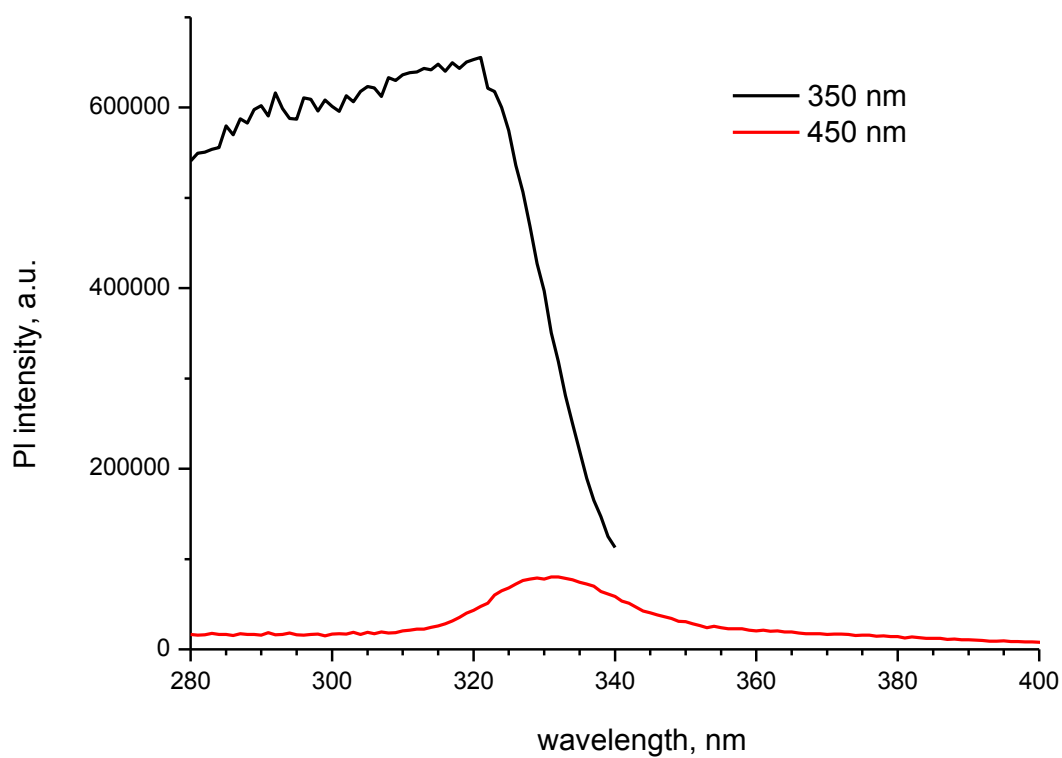


Fig. S48. The excitation spectra of **6**.

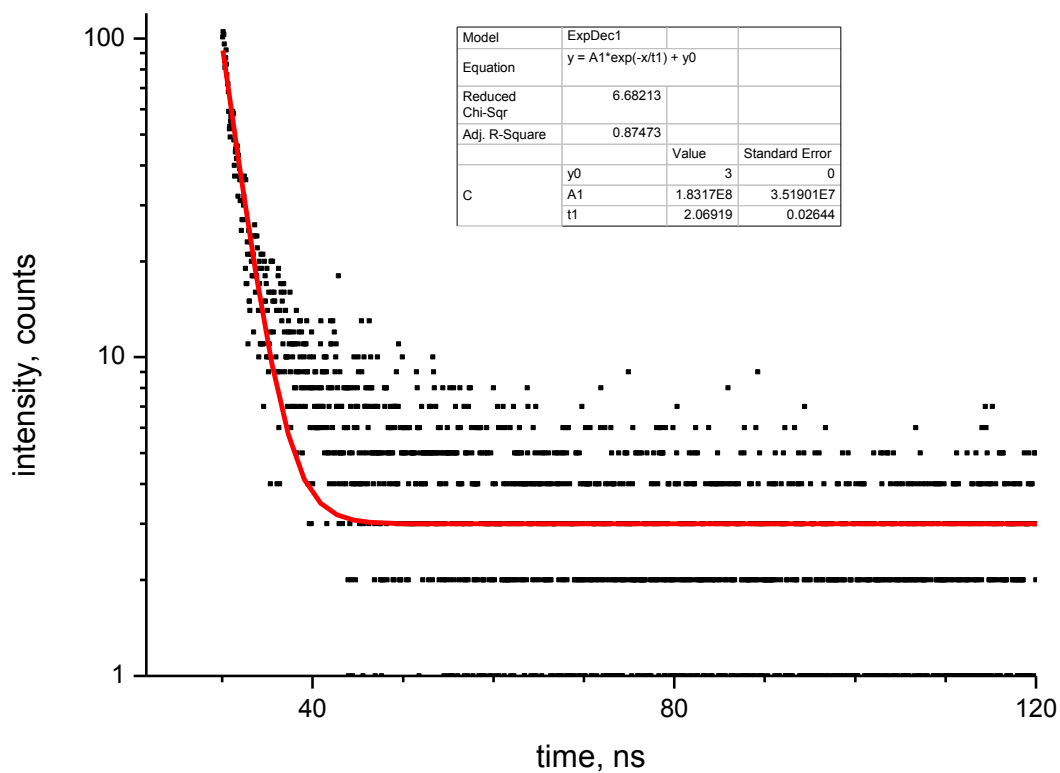


Fig. S49. The fitting of luminescence decay kinetics of complex **6**, $\lambda_{em} = 350$ nm, $\lambda_{ex} = 300$ nm, $t = 2.1$ ns

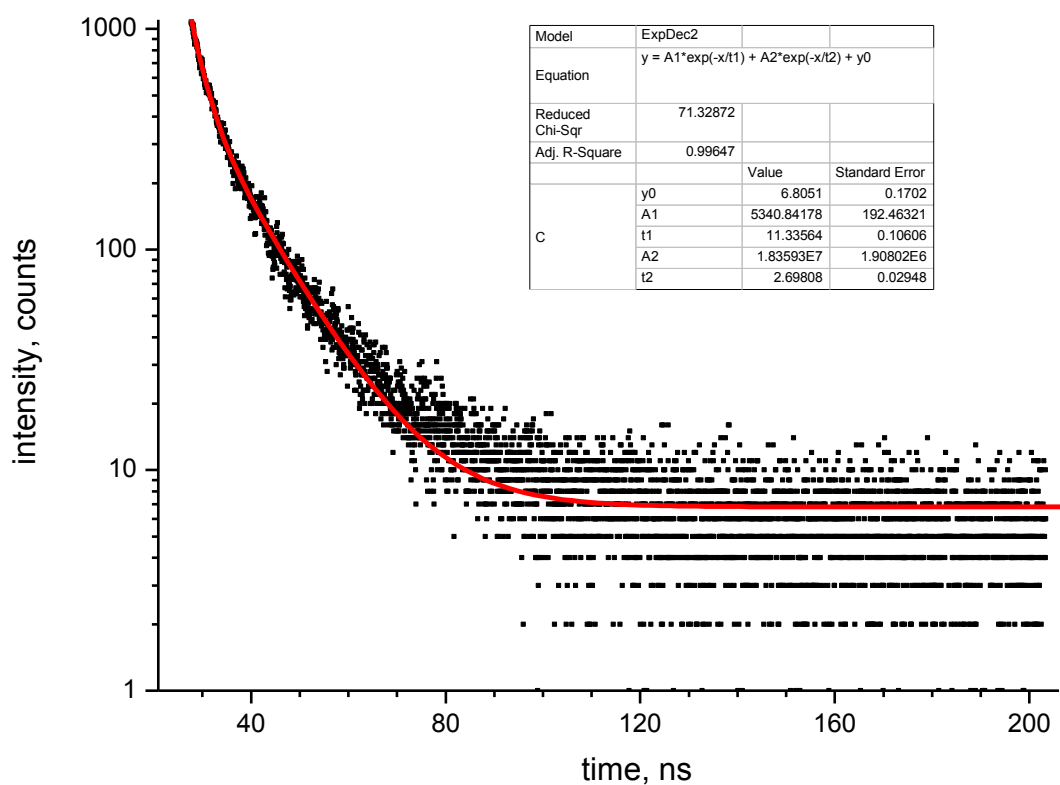


Fig. S50. The fitting of luminescence decay kinetics of complex **6**, $\lambda_{em} = 450$ nm, $\lambda_{ex} = 350$ nm, $t_1 = 11.3$ ns, $t_2 = 2.7$ ns

Complex 7

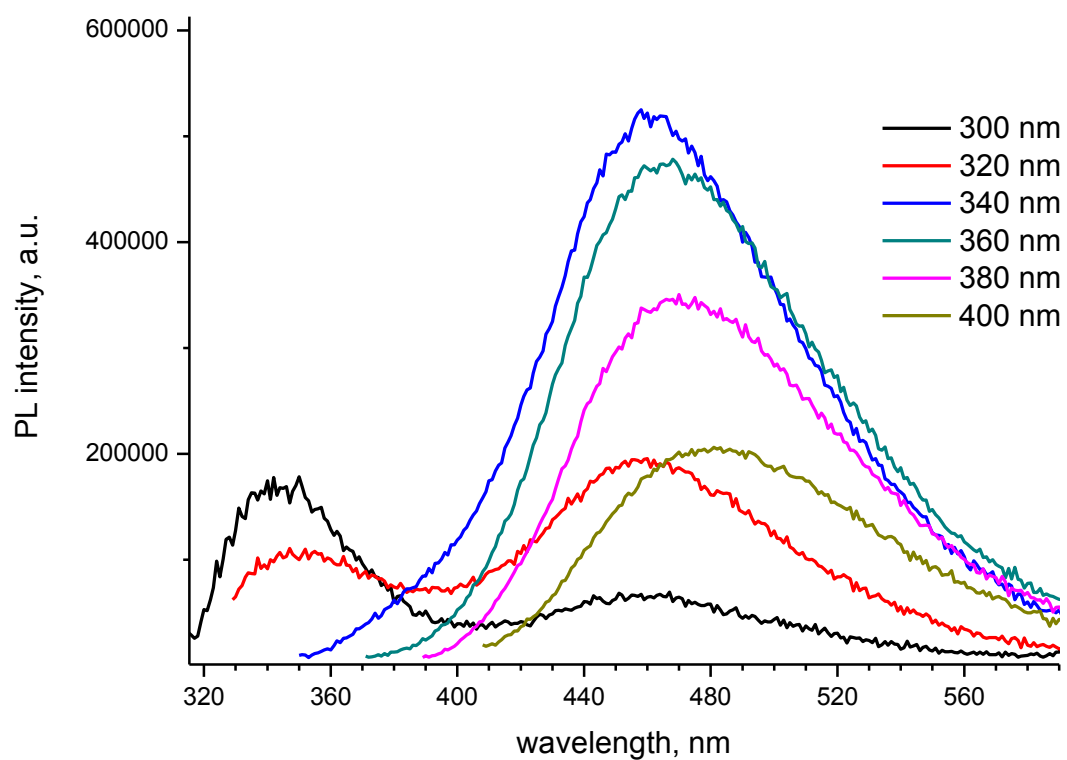


Fig. S51. The emission spectra of 7.

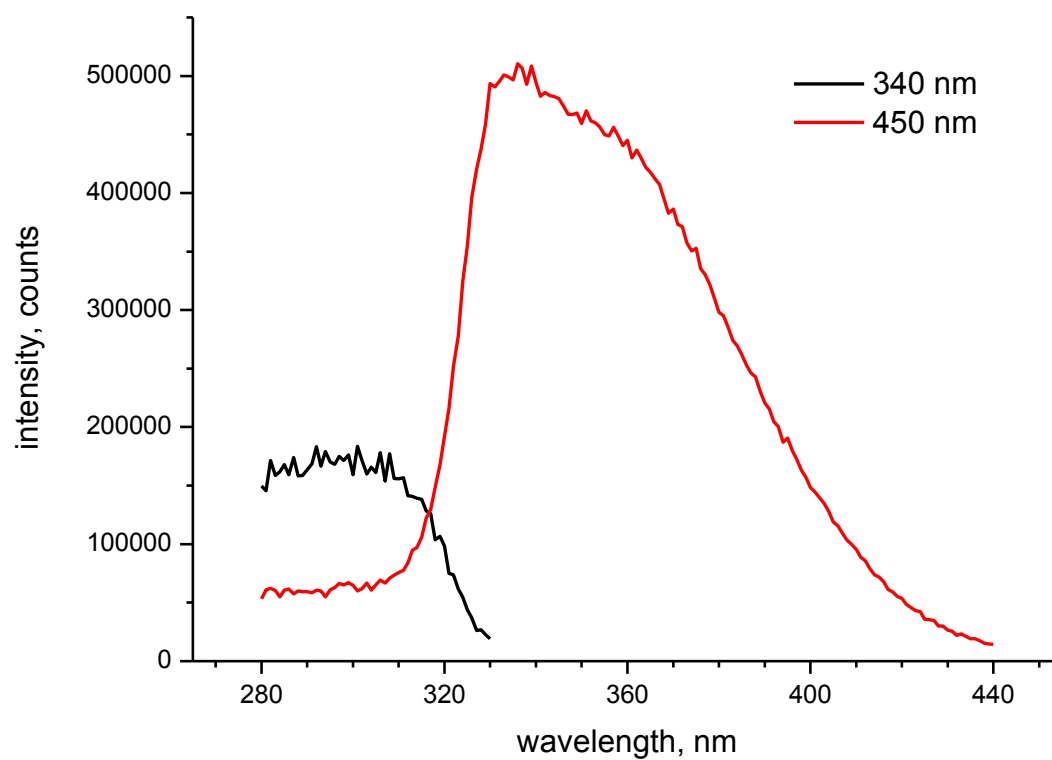


Fig. S52. The excitation spectra of 7.

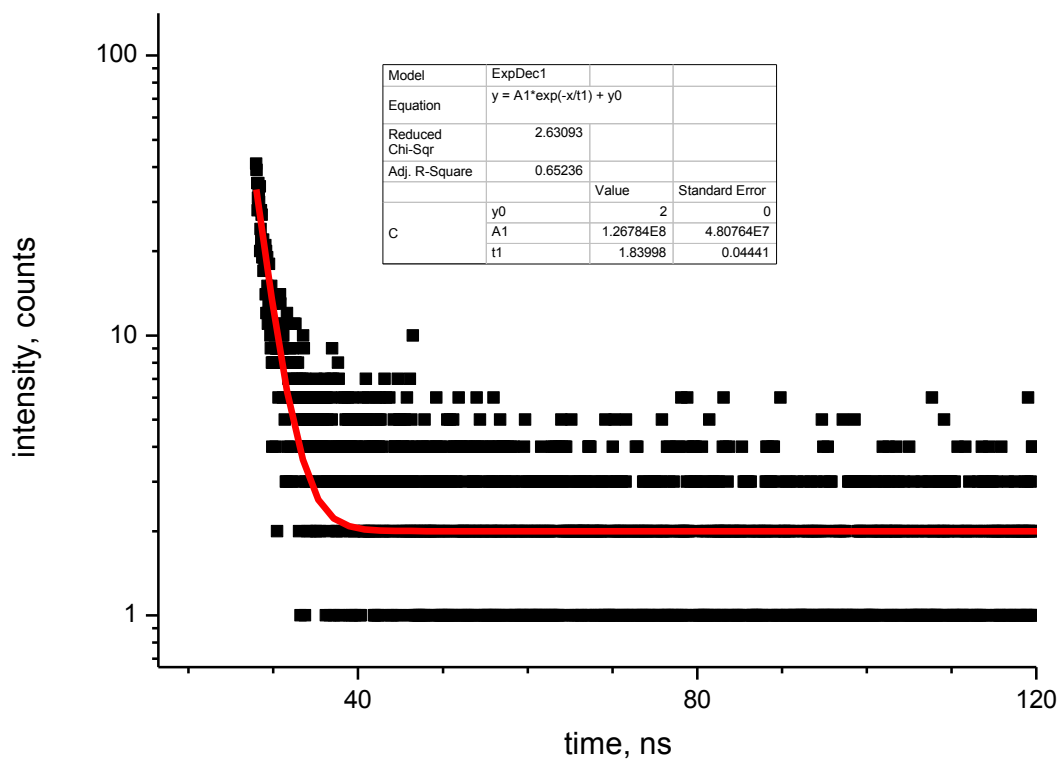


Fig. S53. The fitting of luminescence decay kinetics of complex 7, $\lambda_{em} = 340$ nm, $\lambda_{ex} = 300$ nm, $t = 1.8$ ns

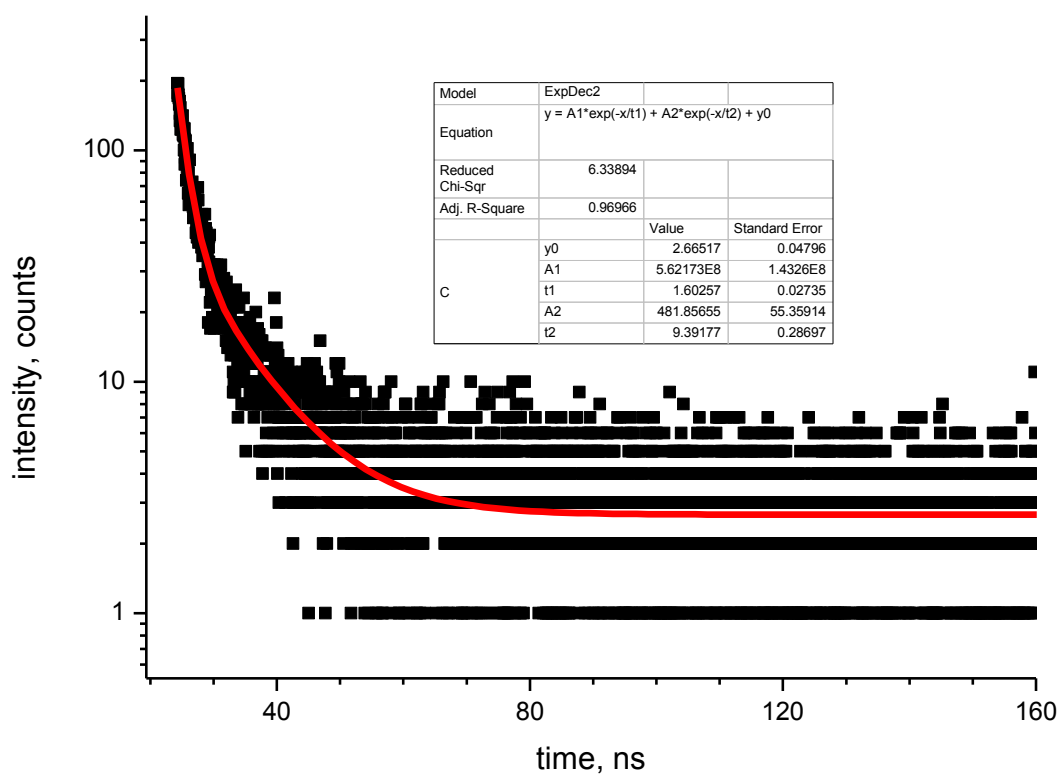


Fig. S54. The fitting of luminescence decay kinetics of complex 7, $\lambda_{em} = 450$ nm, $\lambda_{ex} = 350$ nm, $t_1 = 1.6$ ns, $t_2 = 9.4$ ns