

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Highly optically diluted lanthanide coordination polymers with unexpected strong luminescence.

Chloé Blais,^a Aurélien Chang,^a Christine Hénaff,^a Carole Daignebonne,^{a*} Aimin Yao,^a Régis Gautier,^a Guillaume Calvez,^a Yan Suffren,^a Kevin Bernot,^a and Olivier Guillou^{a,b*}.

^a Univ Rennes, INSA Rennes, ENSCR, CNRS UMR 6226 "Institut des Sciences Chimiques de Rennes", 35708 Rennes, France.

^b Institut Universitaire de France, 1 rue Descartes, 75005 Paris, France

* To whom correspondence should be addressed.

Olivier.guillou@insa-rennes.fr

Carole.Daignebonne@insa-rennes.fr

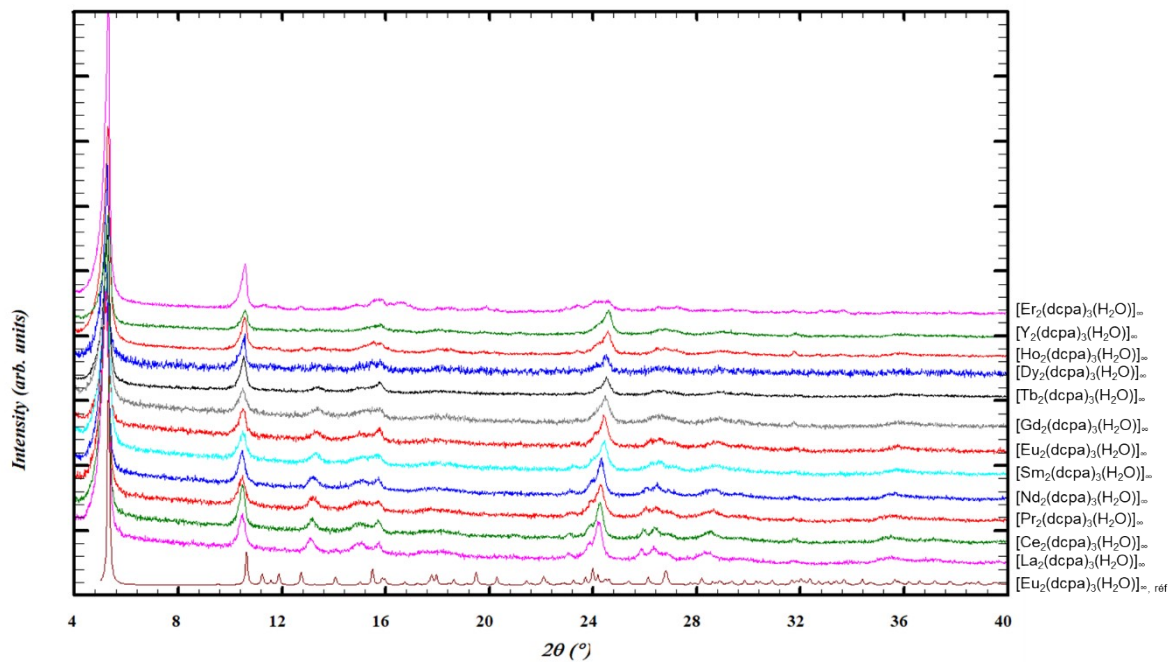


Figure S1. Experimental X-ray powder diffraction diagrams of $[\text{Ln}_2(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$ with $\text{Ln} = \text{La-Er}$ except Pm plus Y and simulated powder diffraction pattern of $[\text{Eu}_2(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$ from its crystal structure (CCDC-1551529).

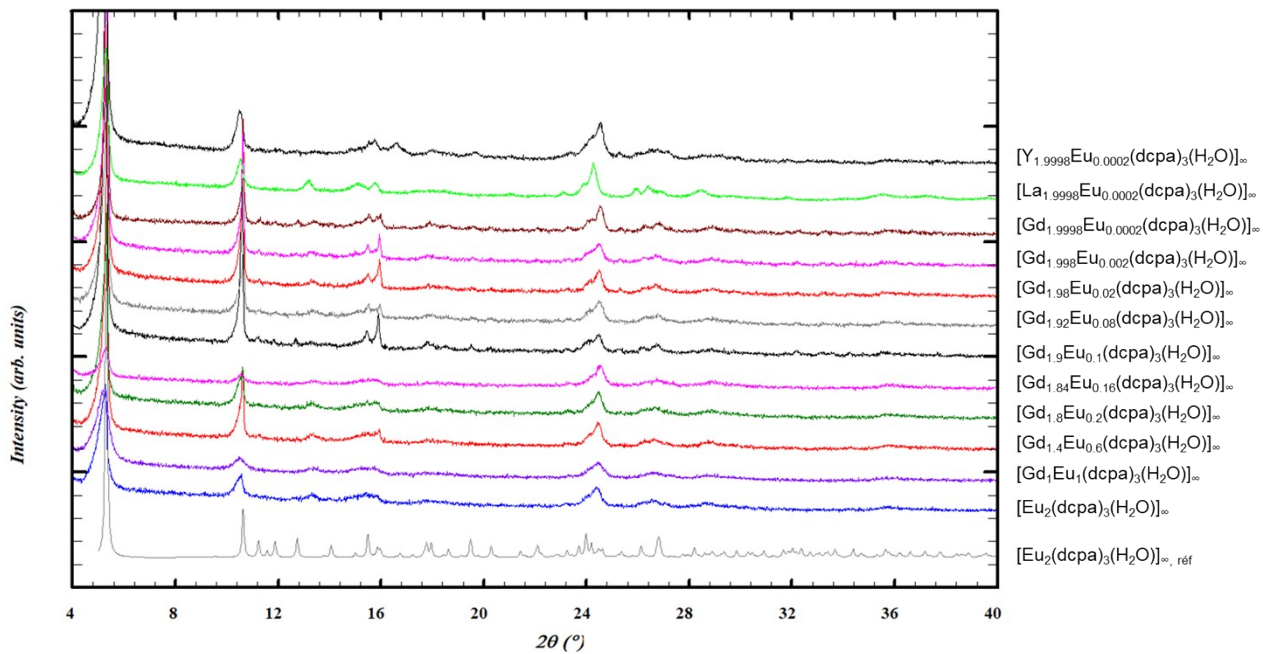


Figure S2. Experimental X-ray powder diffraction diagrams of $[\text{Gd}_{2-2x}\text{Eu}_{2x}(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$ with $0.0001 \leq x \leq 1$, $[\text{La}_{2-2x}\text{Eu}_{2x}(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$ and $[\text{Y}_{2-2x}\text{Eu}_{2x}(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$ with $x = 0.0001$ and simulated powder diffraction pattern of $[\text{Eu}_2(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$ from its crystal structure (CCDC-1551529).

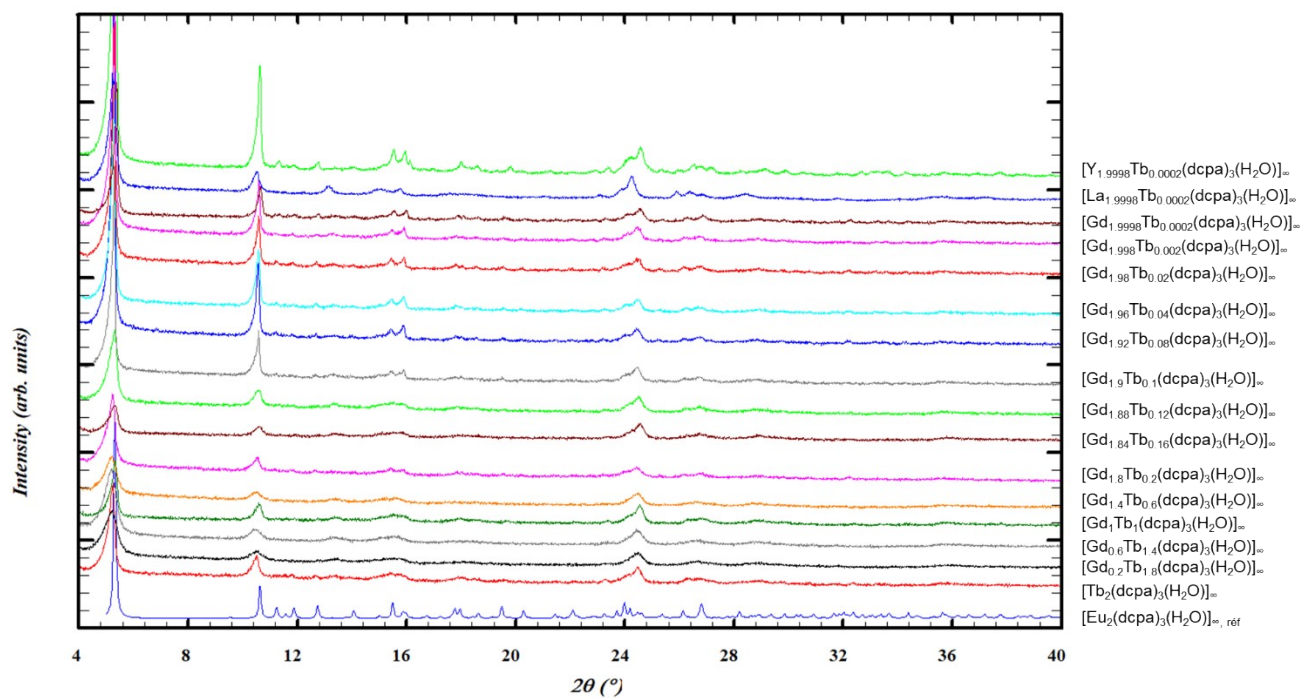


Figure S3. Experimental X-ray powder diffraction diagrams of $[Gd_{2-2x}Tb_{2x}(dcpa)_3(H_2O)]_{\infty}$ with $0.0001 \leq x \leq 1$, $[La_{2-2x}Tb_{2x}(dcpa)_3(H_2O)]_{\infty}$ and $[Y_{2-2x}Tb_{2x}(dcpa)_3(H_2O)]_{\infty}$ with $x = 0.0001$ and simulated powder diffraction pattern of $[Eu_2(dcpa)_3(H_2O)]_{\infty}$ from its crystal structure (CCDC-1551529).

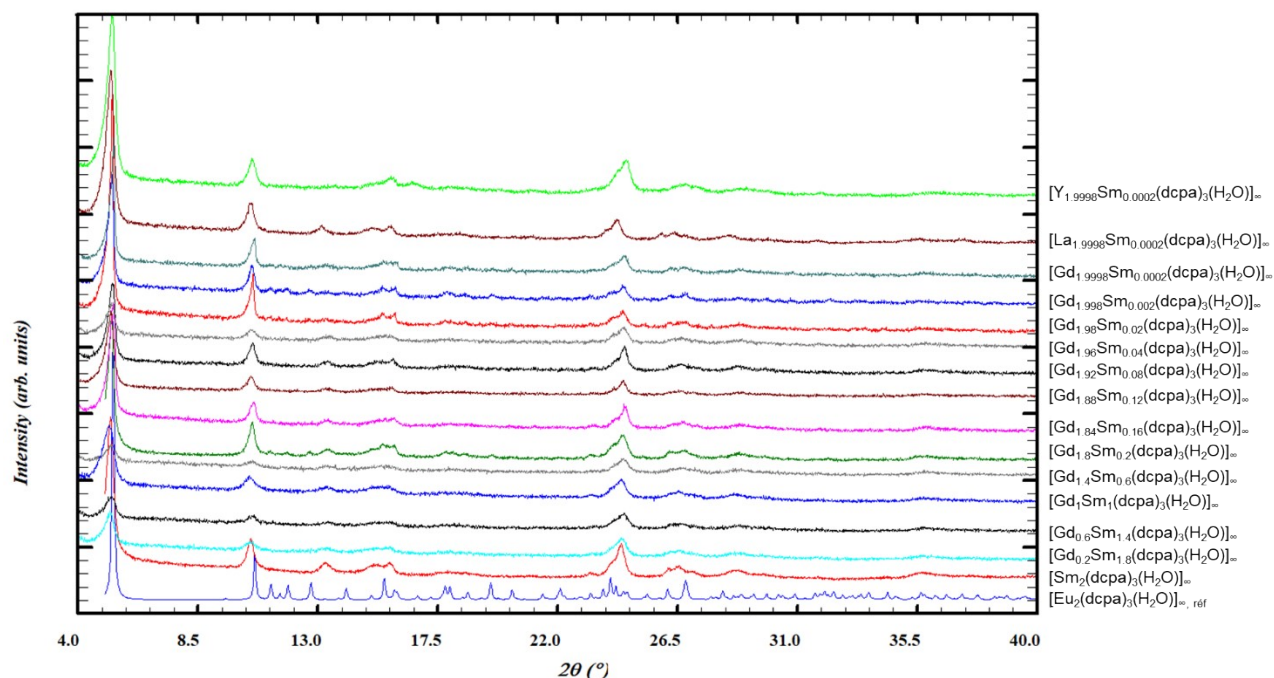


Figure S4. Experimental X-ray powder diffraction diagrams of $[Gd_{2-2x}Sm_{2x}(dcpa)_3(H_2O)]_{\infty}$ with $0.0001 \leq x \leq 1$, $[La_{2-2x}Sm_{2x}(dcpa)_3(H_2O)]_{\infty}$ and $[Y_{2-2x}Sm_{2x}(dcpa)_3(H_2O)]_{\infty}$ with $x = 0.0001$ and simulated powder diffraction pattern of $[Eu_2(dcpa)_3(H_2O)]_{\infty}$ from its crystal structure (CCDC-1551529).

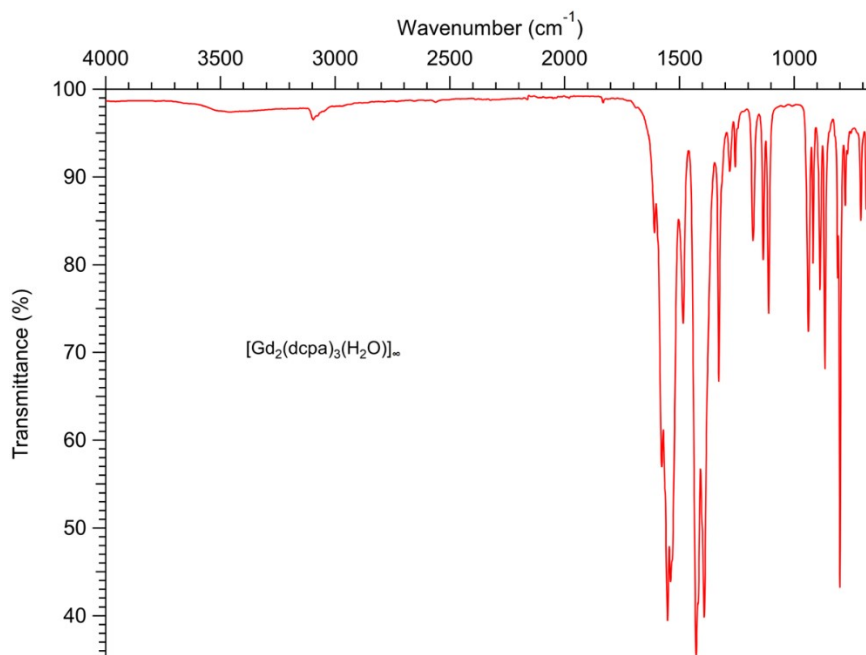


Figure S7. Solid state IR spectrum of $[\text{Gd}_2(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$.

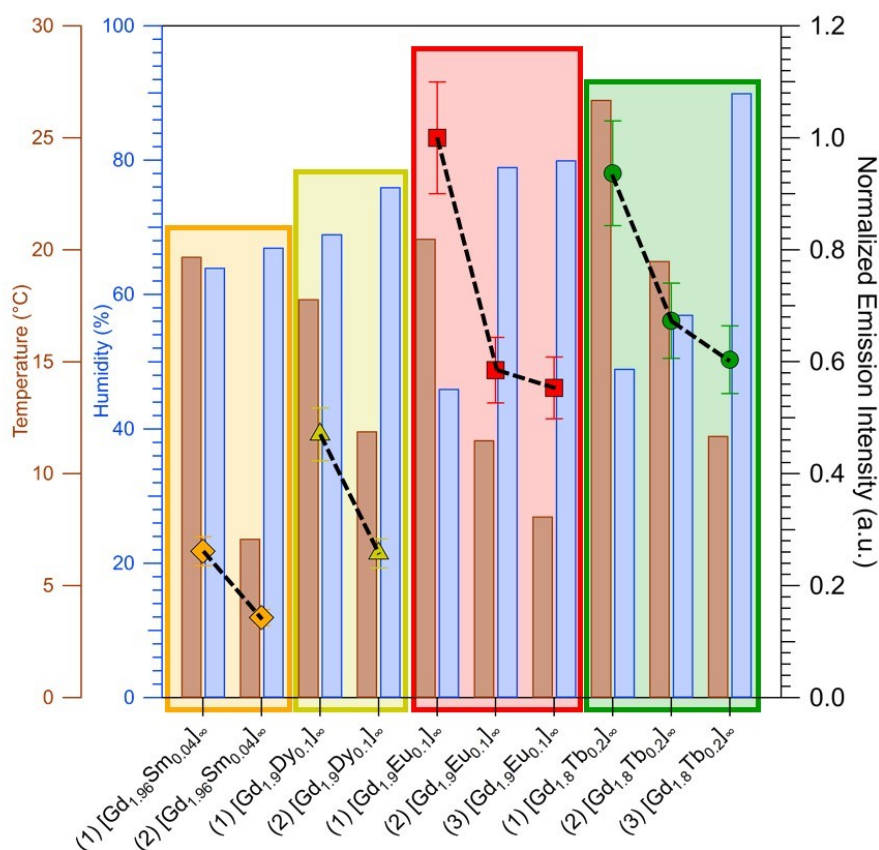


Figure S8. Luminescence intensities of $[\text{Gd}_{1.96}\text{Sm}_{0.04}(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$, $[\text{Gd}_{1.9}\text{Dy}_{0.1}(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$, $[\text{Gd}_{1.8}\text{Eu}_{0.2}(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$ and $[\text{Gd}_{1.8}\text{Tb}_{0.2}(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$, versus climatic conditions during the preparation of the microcrystalline powders. The numbers (1), (2) and (3) refer to different samples.

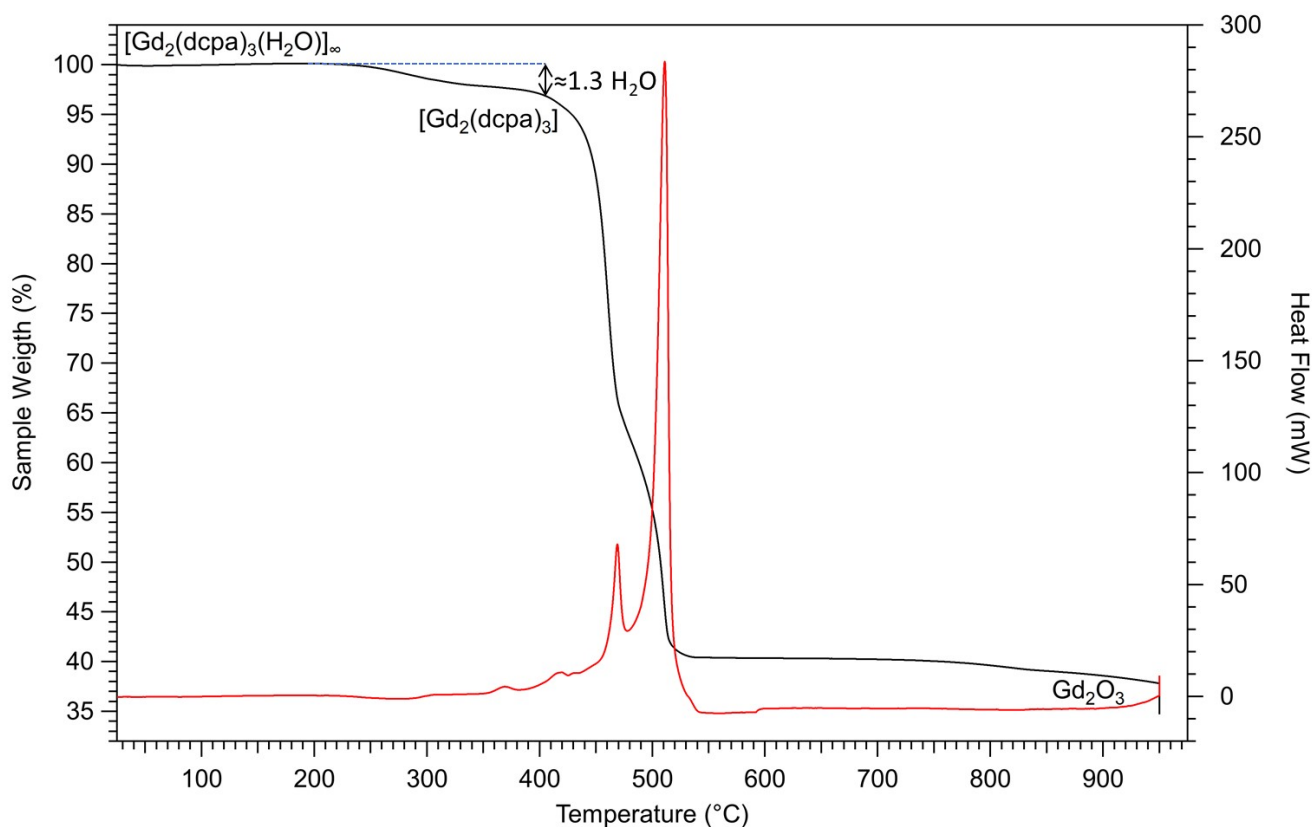
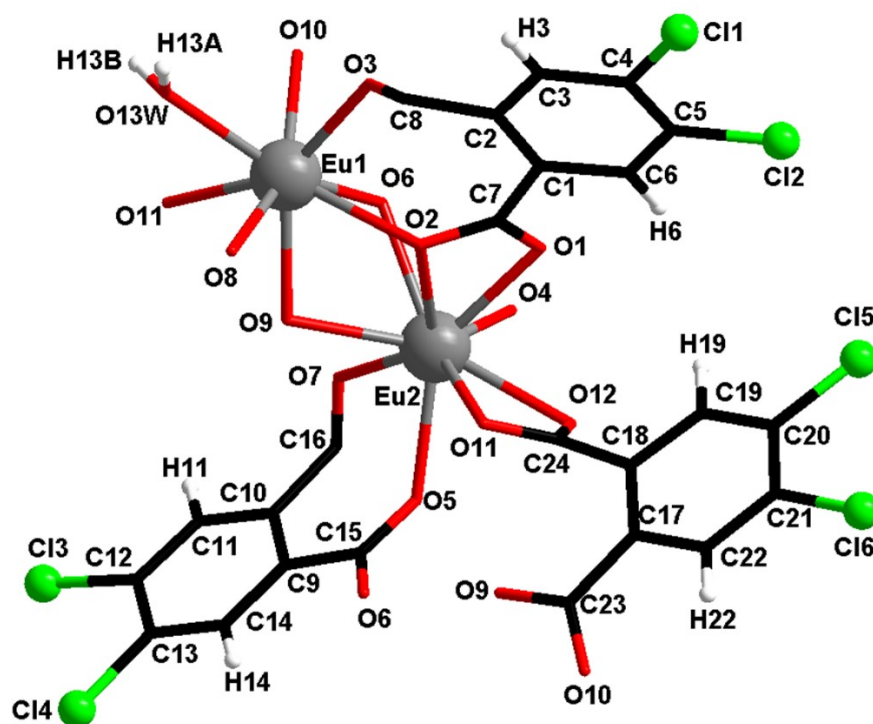


Figure S9. Thermal analysis of $[\text{Gd}_2(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$ under air flux in a platinum crucible.



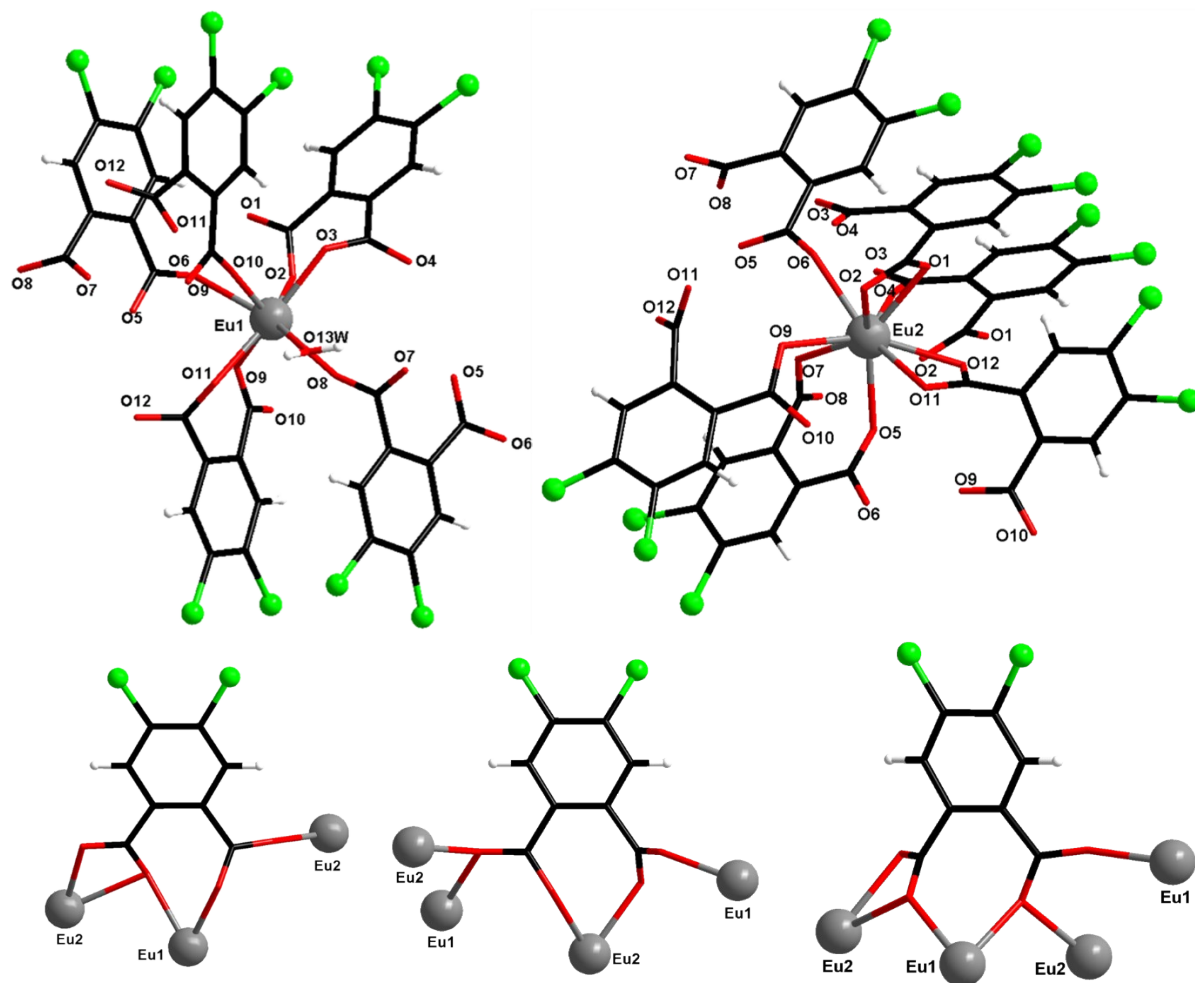


Figure S11. Lanthanide ions environments (top) and coordination modes of the dcpa^{2-} ligands (bottom) in $[\text{Eu}_2(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$.

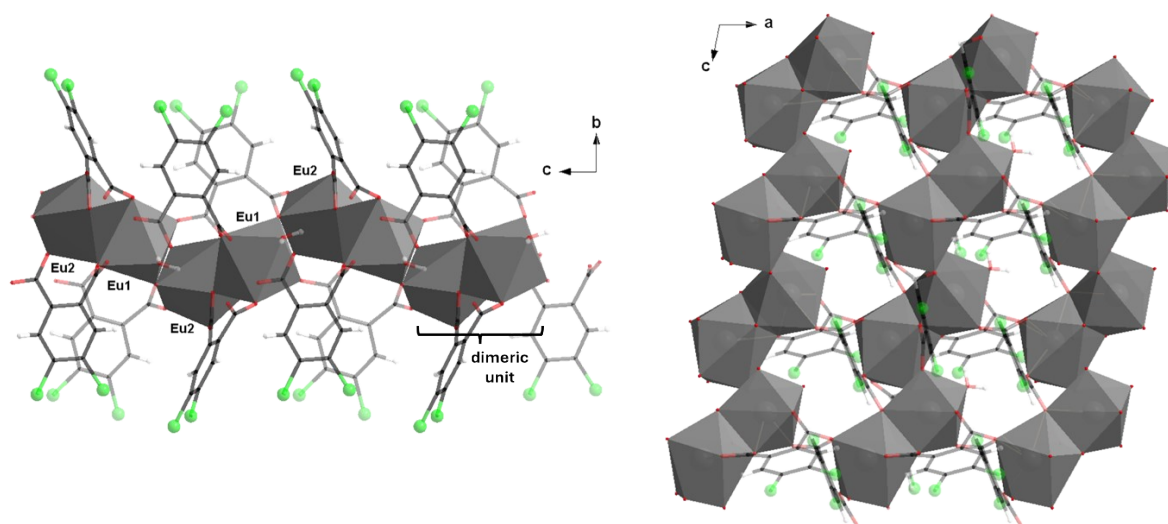


Figure S12. Projection views along the a - and b -axis of a chain-like molecular motif (left) and of a bidimensional molecular motif (right) of $[\text{Eu}_2(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$.

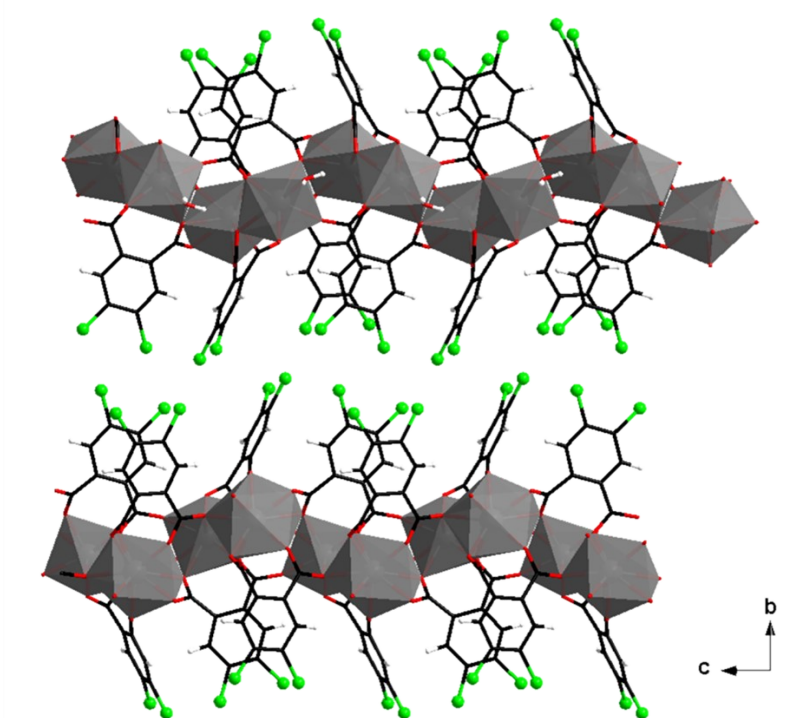


Figure S13. Projection view along the a -axis of two adjacent molecular planes of $[\text{Eu}_2(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$.

Table S1. Mean distance between emissive lanthanide ions *versus* the doping rate in molecular alloys of general chemical formula $[\text{Ln}_{2x}\text{Ln}'_{2-2x}(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$.

Doping rate of emissive ions (%)	Mean distance between emissive lanthanide ions (Å)
0.01	95.2
0.1	44.2
0.5	25.5
1	20.5
2	17.3
4	13.6
5	11.4
6	10.5
8	9.5
10	8.9
20	6.0
30	5.5
40	4.8
50	4.2
60	4.1
70	4.0
80	3.9
90	3.9
100	3.8

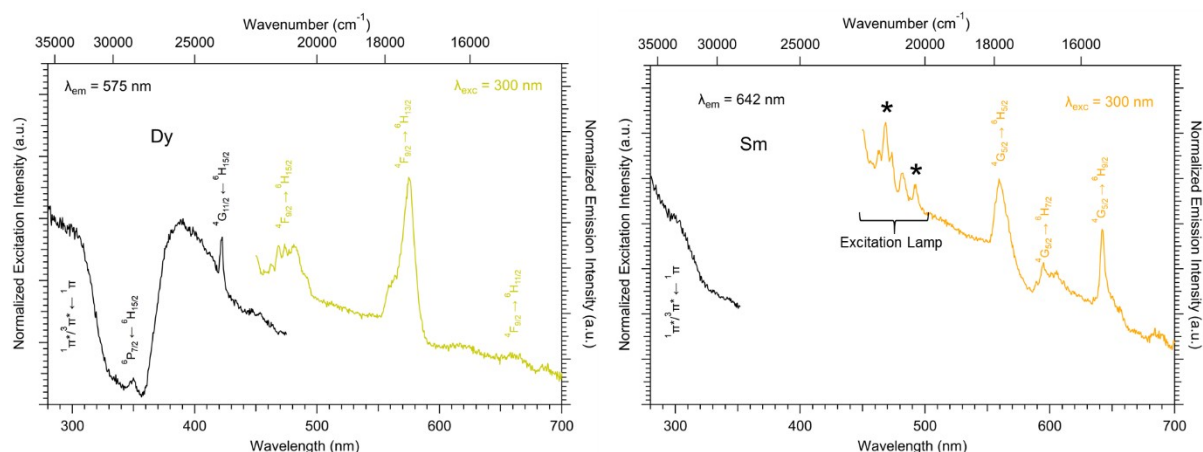


Figure S14. Room temperature solid-state excitation and emission spectra of $[\text{Ln}_2(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$ with $\text{Ln} = \text{Dy}$ (left) and Sm (right). Stars indicate emission peaks due to the excitation lamp.

Table S2. O-O distances in $[\text{Eu}_2(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$.

Atom1	Atom2	Symmetry	Distance (Å)
O13W	O11	x, y, z	2.8396(34)
	O8	1+x, 1/2-y, 1/2+z	2.8759(33)
	O7	1+x, 1/2-y, 1/2+z	2.9153(29)
	O5	1+x, y, z	2.9767(35)
	O2	x, 1/2-y, -1/2+z	2.9904(30)
	O10	x, 1/2-y, -1/2+z	3.0104(33)
	O8	1+x, y, z	3.0885(33)
	O3	x, y, z	3.2396(35)

Table S3. Cl-Cl distances in $[\text{Eu}_2(\text{dcpa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_\infty$.

Atom1	Atom2	Symmetry	Distance (Å)
Cl1	Cl2	x, y, z	3.1765(15)
	Cl1	x, y, z	3.1765(15)
	Cl6	2-x, -1/2+y, 3/2-z	3.3464(14)
	Cl4	1-x, -y, 1-z	3.4222(15)
Cl3	Cl4	x, y, z	3.1867(13)
	Cl3	x, y, z	3.1866(13)
	Cl5	1-x, -1/2+y, 1/2-z	3.3280(14)
	Cl2	1-x, -y, 1-z	3.4218(15)
Cl5	Cl6	x, y, z	3.1644(12)
	Cl4	1-x, 1/2+y, 1/2-z	3.3294(14)
Cl6	Cl5	x, y, z	3.1651(12)
	Cl2	2-x, 1/2+y, 3/2-z	3.3461(14)