

## 2,2'-biquinolines as test pilots for tuning the colour emission of luminescent mesomorphic silver(I) complexes

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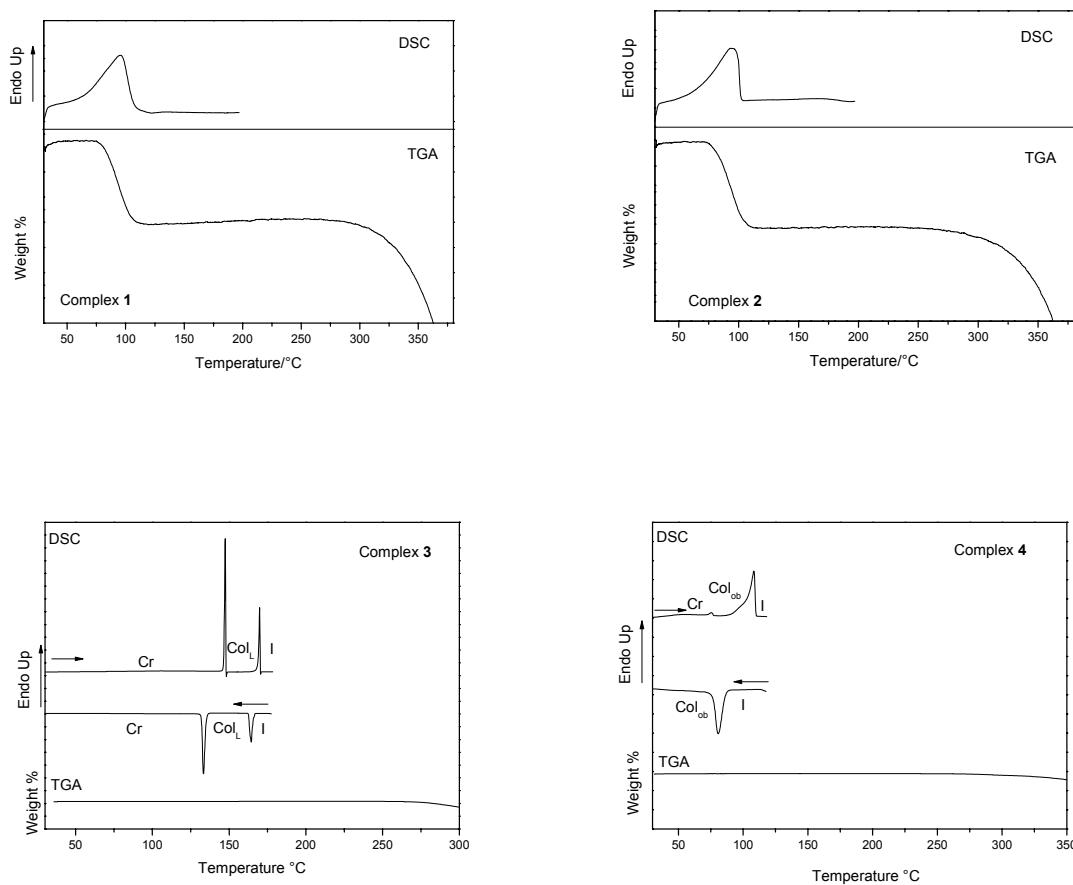
## 1. DSC and TGA thermograms of Complexes 1 and 2

The thermal stability of complexes **1** - **4** was tested both by thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC).

The TGA scans of both complexes **1** and **2** reveal a desolvation process of one water molecule in a single narrow step (90-100°C), in correspondence with an endotherm peak ( $\Delta H = 57.8$  KJ/mol for complex **1** and  $\Delta H = 59.4$  KJ/mol for complex **2**) observed by DSC (Figure S1). Thermogravimetric data for the complex **1**: experimental mass loss (3.3%) corresponds to one water molecule (calcd. 3.4%). Thermogravimetric data for the complex **2**: experimental mass loss (2.7%) corresponds to one water molecule (calcd. 2.8%).

For the liquid crystalline complexes **3** and **4**, no thermal processes were detected on TGA scans until 250°C, where decomposition occurs.

Figure S1.



## 2. PXRD data for complexes 3 and 4.

Table S1

Complex	Mesophase lattice constants/ $\text{\AA}$	$d_{\text{meas}}/\text{\AA}$ ( $d_{\text{calcd}}/\text{\AA}$ )	Miller indice <sup>1</sup> $hk$
<b>3</b>	Col <sub>L</sub> at 155°C (on heating) $a = 9.79 \text{ \AA}$ $b = 8.96 \text{ \AA}$ $c = 31.9 \text{ \AA}$ $\gamma = 85.6^\circ$	31.5 (31.9) 15.8 (15.9) 10.6 (10.6) 9.7 (9.8) 8.9 (8.9) 8.4 (8.3) 7.8 (7.8) 7.2 (7.2) 6.7 (6.7) 6.2 (6.2) 4.9 (4.9) 4.3 3.4	001 002 003 100 010 102 012 103 111 104 200 $h_{\text{CH}}$ $h$
<b>4</b>	Col <sub>obp</sub> at 30°C (on cooling) $a = 42.01 \text{ \AA}$ $b = 35.78 \text{ \AA}$ $\gamma = 112.3^\circ$	39.0 (39.0) 33.3 (33.3) 21.7 (21.7) 13.9 (14.0) 13.0 (13.0) 11.9 (11.9) 10.5 (10.5) 8.8 (8.8) 6.6 (6.6) 6.0 (6.0) 4.4 3.4	100 010 110 $3\bar{1}0$ 300 $1\bar{3}0$ $4\bar{1}0$ $1\bar{4}0$ 050 340 001, $h_{\text{ch}}$ $h_0$

### 3. Absorption data and spectra of $\mathbf{L}^1$ , $\mathbf{L}^3$ , $\mathbf{1}$ and $\mathbf{3}$

Table S2. Absorption maxima recorded in dichloromethane solution at room temperature

compound	Abs, $\lambda/\text{nm}(\varepsilon/\text{M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1})$
$\mathbf{L}^1$	365(5000), 338 (21200), 326(25000), 315 (21200), 300(sh), 290(sh), 260(69200)
$\mathbf{L}^2$	360(sh), 350 (sh), 340 (24900), 325(sh), 270(43800)
$\mathbf{L}^3$	380(1270), 350(sh), 340 (25160), 320(sh), 270(46500)
$\mathbf{L}^4$	366(1180), 340(sh), 330(25800), 310(sh), 300(sh), 280(sh), 262(83300)
$\mathbf{1}$	380(sh), 356(26200), 340(21950), 330(sh), 295(10260), 284(13080), 265(73400)
$\mathbf{2}$	390(sh), 370 (24200), 360(sh), 312 (10600), 300(sh), 274(60200)
$\mathbf{3}$	400(sh), 367(24150), 360(sh), 312(10920), 305(sh), 274(61300)
$\mathbf{4}$	380(sh), 358 (16400), 330(sh), 310(sh), 300(31200), 280(sh), 265(92600)

Figure S2. Absorption spectra of  $\mathbf{L}^1$  (a),  $\mathbf{L}^3$  (b),  $\mathbf{1}$  (c) and  $\mathbf{3}$  (d) in dichloromethane solution

