

Sol-gel organic-inorganic hybrid materials, containing lanthanide complexes with polydentate acyclic and cyclic ligands: synthesis and spectral-luminescent properties

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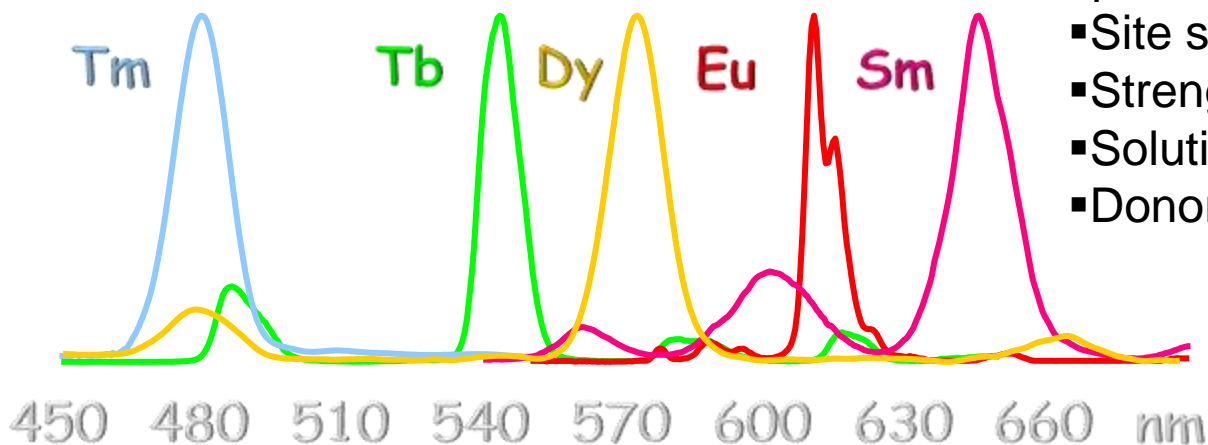
Lanthanide luminescence

Emission spectra:

- atom-like, cover the entire visible/NIR range
- long lived excited states

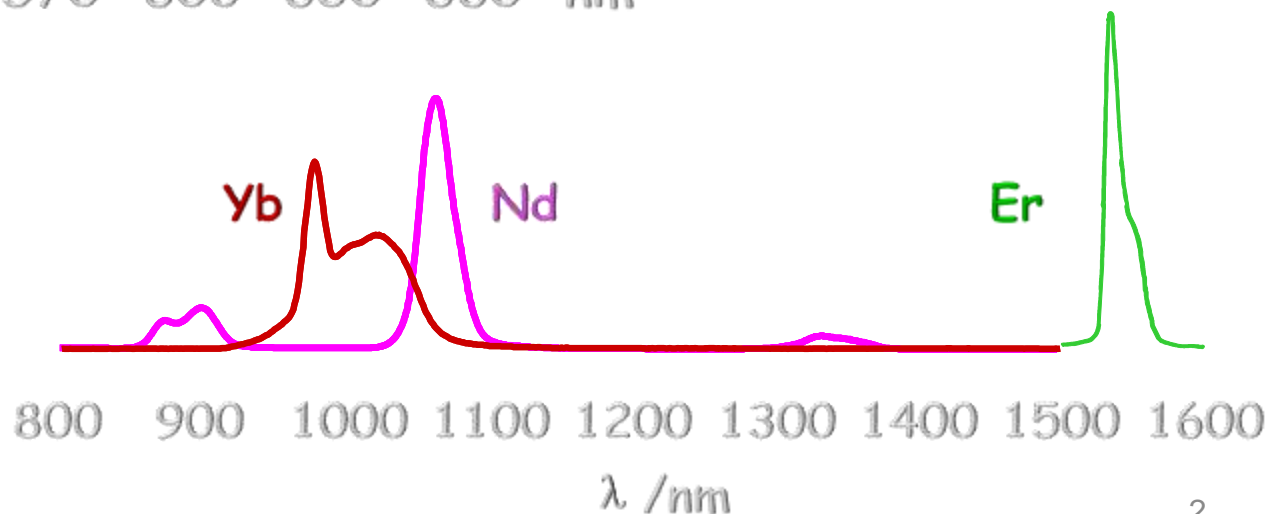
Information:

- Number of metal-ion sites
- Composition of the 1st coordination sphere
- Site symmetry
- Strength of the Ln-L bond
- Solution state of the Ln(III) ion
- Donor – acceptor distance



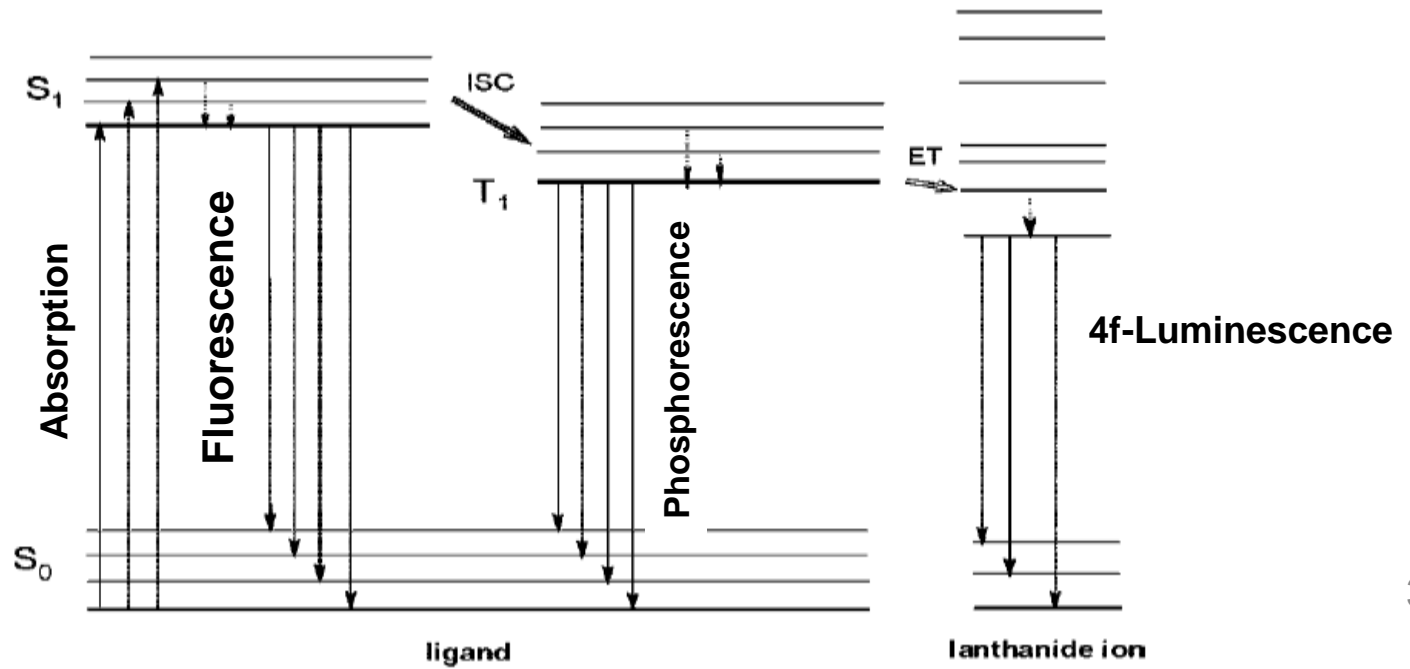
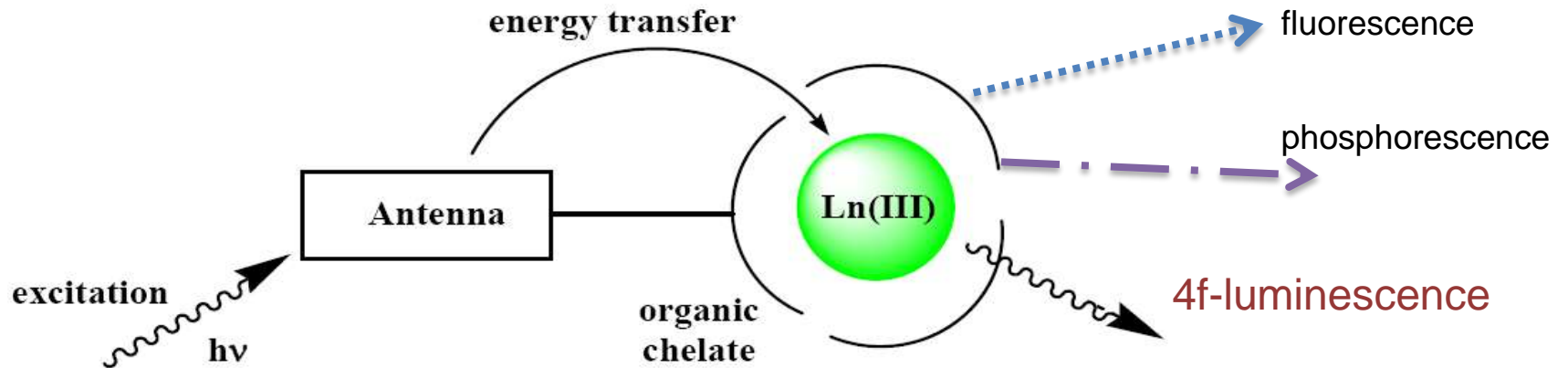
Main problems are:

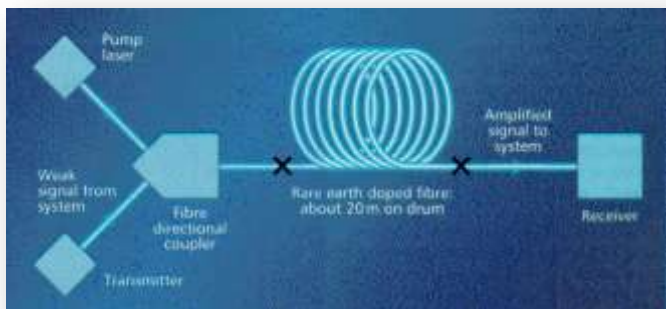
- weak 4f-absorption – sensitization by organic ligand needed
- quenching processes, particularly high-energy vibrations (O-H, C-H)



Sensitized lanthanide luminescence

Organic ligand acts as a sensitizer, transfers excitation energy to the Ln(III) ion and provides protection from quenching solvent interactions, thermodynamic and kinetic stability





Optical waveguides



***Applications of
luminescent
lanthanide
complexes***

***Optical
amplifiers***

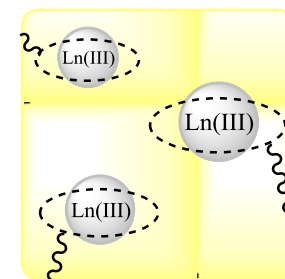
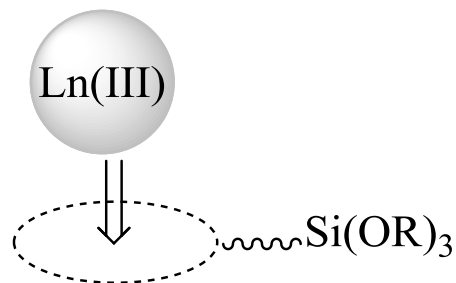
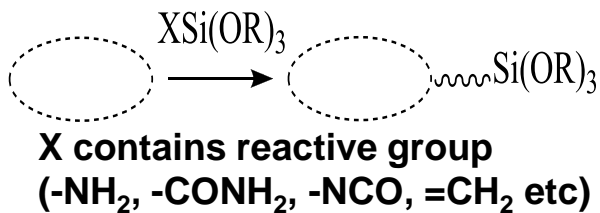
***Organic
light emitting diodes***



***Time-resolved
fluoroimmunoassays***



The strategy for luminescent Ln(III)-based organic-inorganic hybrid materials preparation



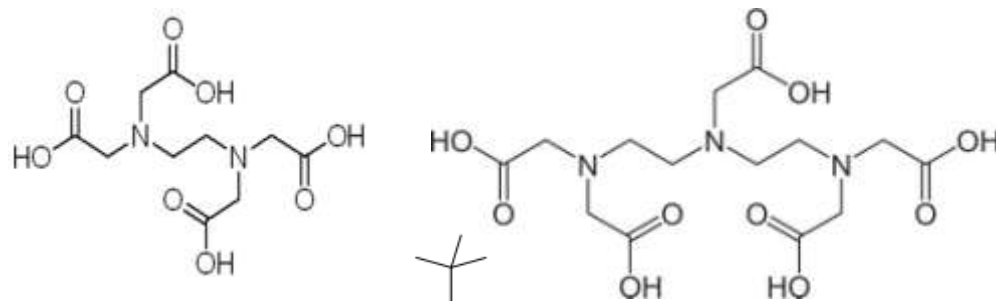
Modification of organic ligand

Formation of Ln(III) complex

Sol-gel synthesis of hybrid material

Aminopolycarboxylic acids:

- ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Edta)
- diethylenetetraminepentaacetic acid (Dtpa)

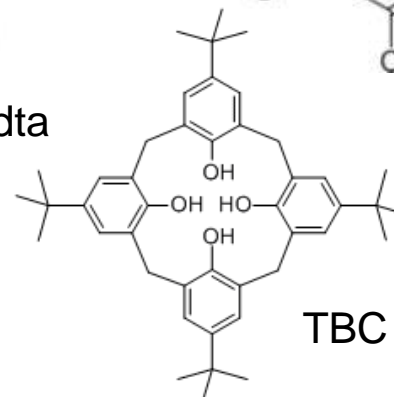


Edta

Dtpa

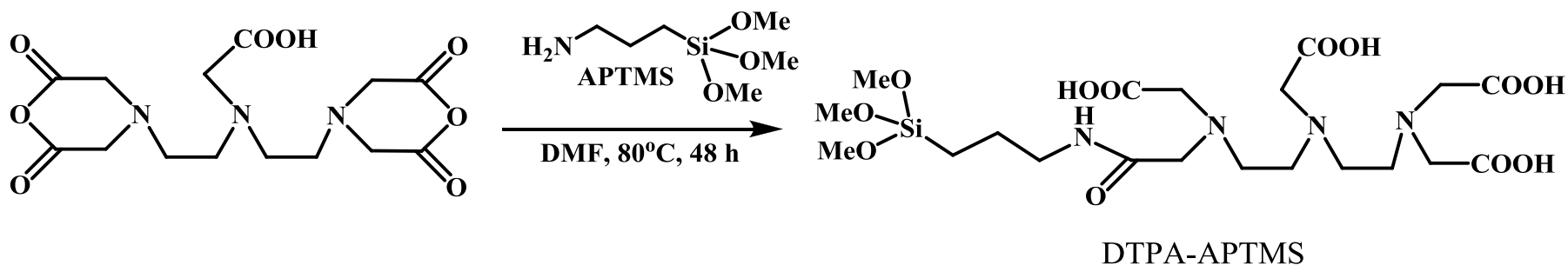
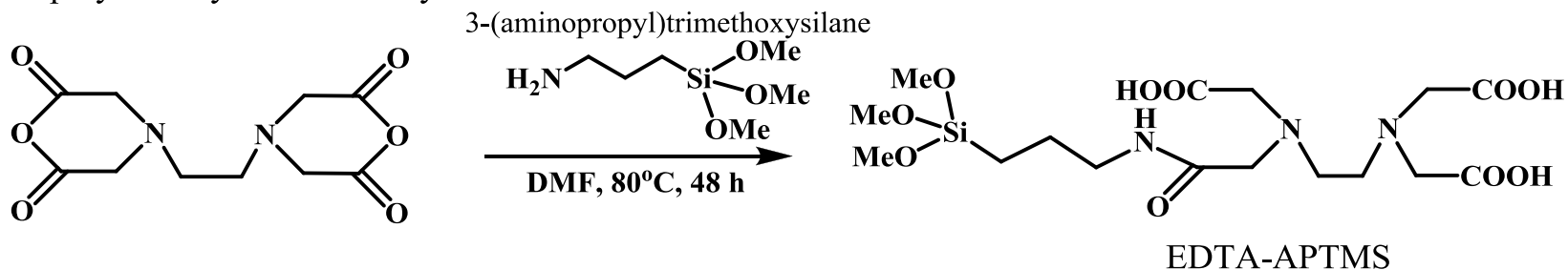
Calix[n]arenes:

- p-tert-butylcalix[4]arene (TBC)



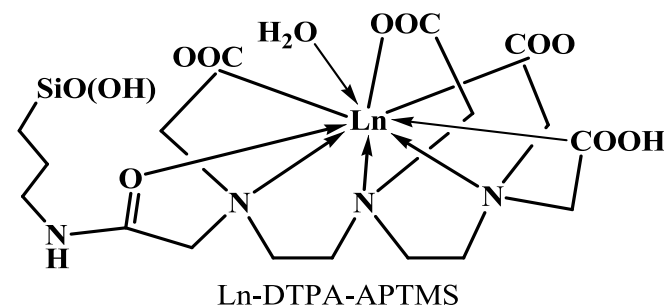
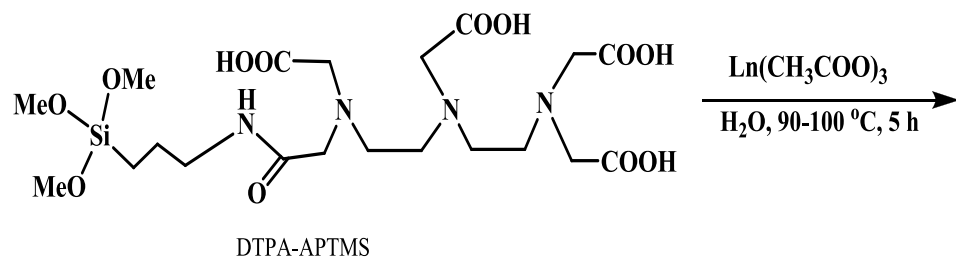
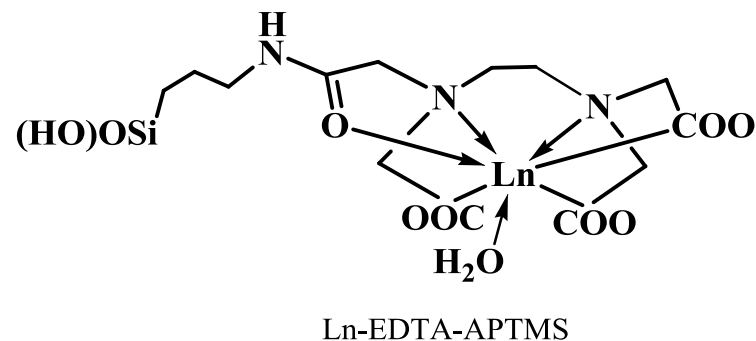
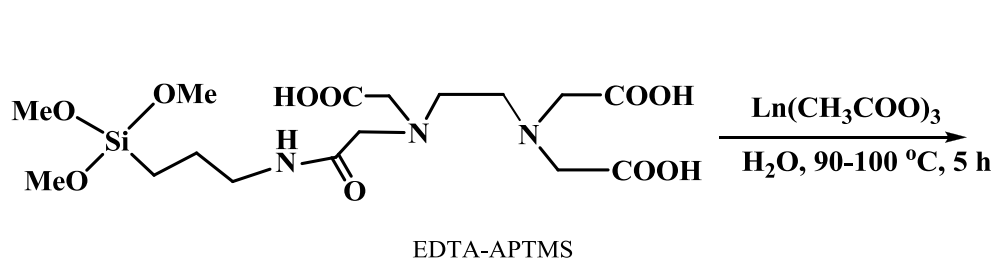
Modification of aminopolycarboxylic acids

Aminopolycarboxylic acid dianhydride



Compound	^1H NMR δ , ppm (D_2O , pH>10)			ESI-MASS, $[\text{M}]^-$
	$-\text{CH}_2-$ (Gly)	$-\text{CH}_2-$ (En)	$-\text{CH}_2-$ (n-Pr)	
EDTA-APTMS	3.08 (2 H) s 3.52 (6 H) s	3.15-3.35 (4 H) m	0.73 (2 H) t 1.77 (2 H) m 3.00 (2 H) t	392
DTPA-APTMS	3.33 (8 H) s 3.49 (2 H) s	2.97 (4 H) t 3.09 (4 H) t	0.59 (2 H) t 1.67 (2 H) m 2.90 (2 H) t	493

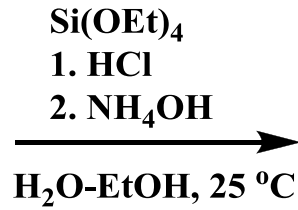
Complexation with Ln(III) ions



Complex	¹ H NMR δ, ppm (D ₂ O, pH>10)			ESI-MASS, [M] ⁻	Complex	ESI-MASS, [M] ⁻
	-CH ₂ - (Gly)	-CH ₂ - (En)	-CH ₂ - (n-Pr)			
Lu-EDTA-APTMS	3.23-3.68 (8 H) m	3.01 (2 H) t 3.14 (2 H) t	0.79(2 H) t 1.81 (2 H) m 3.04 (2 H) t	564	Tb-EDTA-APTMS	548
Lu-DTPA-APTMS	3.29-3.70 (10 H) m	2.55 (2 H) t 2.72 (2 H) t 2.94 (2 H) t 2.97 (2 H) t	0.71 (2 H) t 1.71 (2 H) m 3.01 (2 H) t	665	Tb-DTPA-APTMS	649

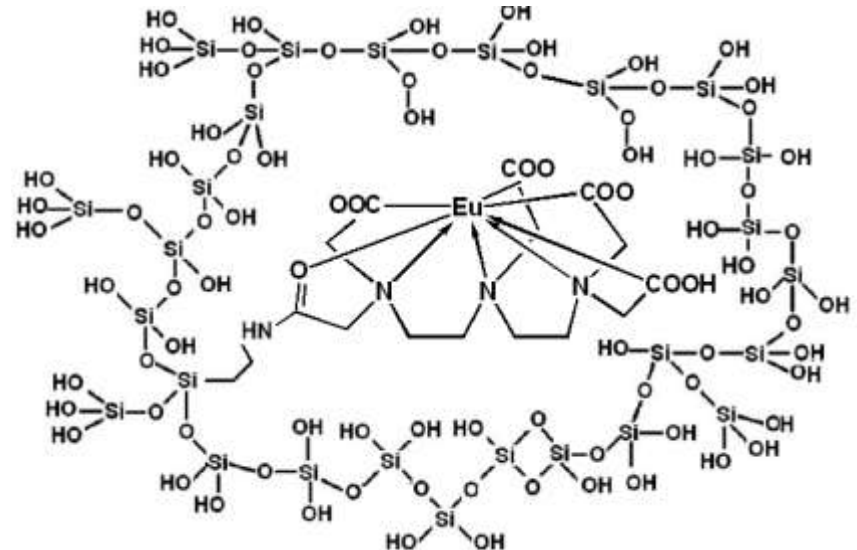
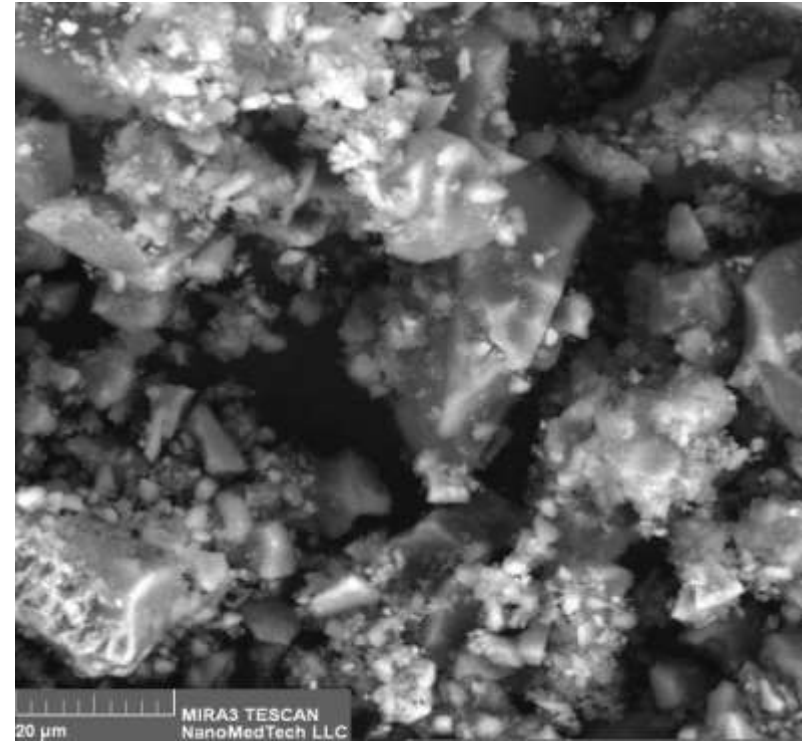
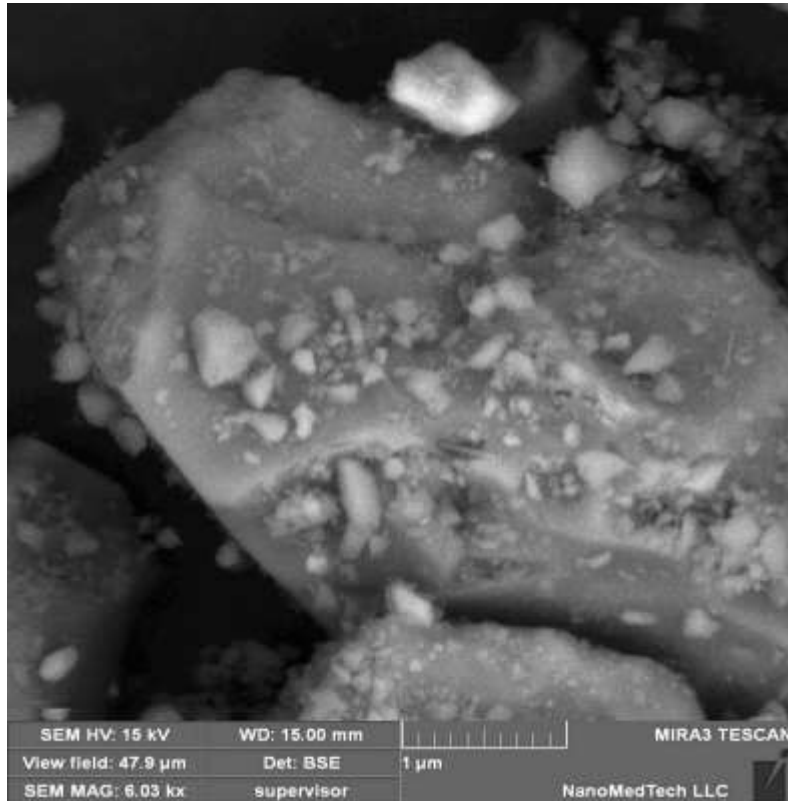
Sol-gel synthesis of Ln(III)-based hybrid materials

Ln-L-APTMS



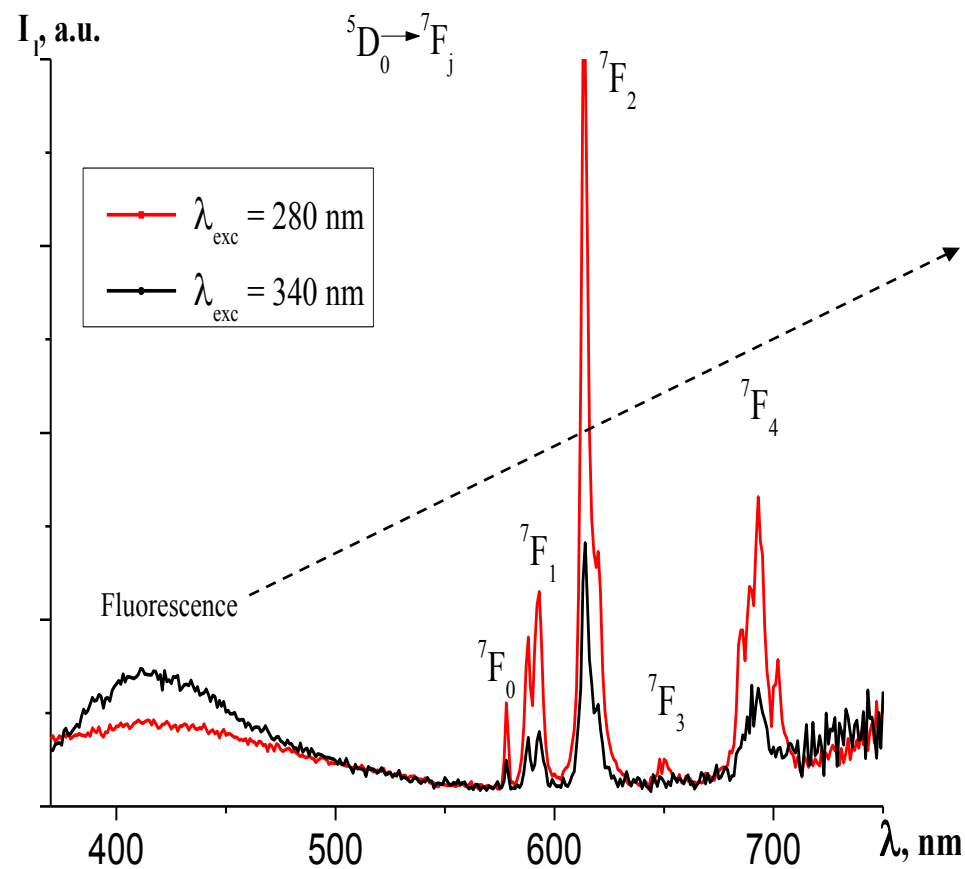
Ln = Eu, Tb, Yb, Lu

L = EDTA, DTPA

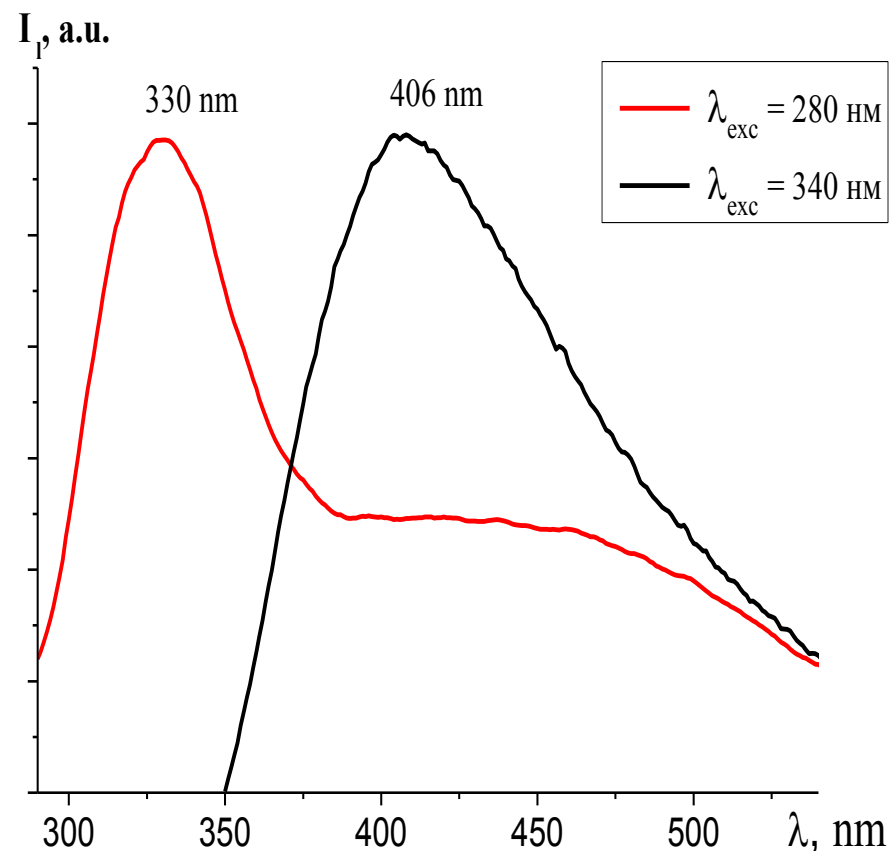


SEM-images of Eu-DTPA-APTMS/SiO₂ sample

Luminescent properties of Eu-DTPA-APTMS/SiO₂

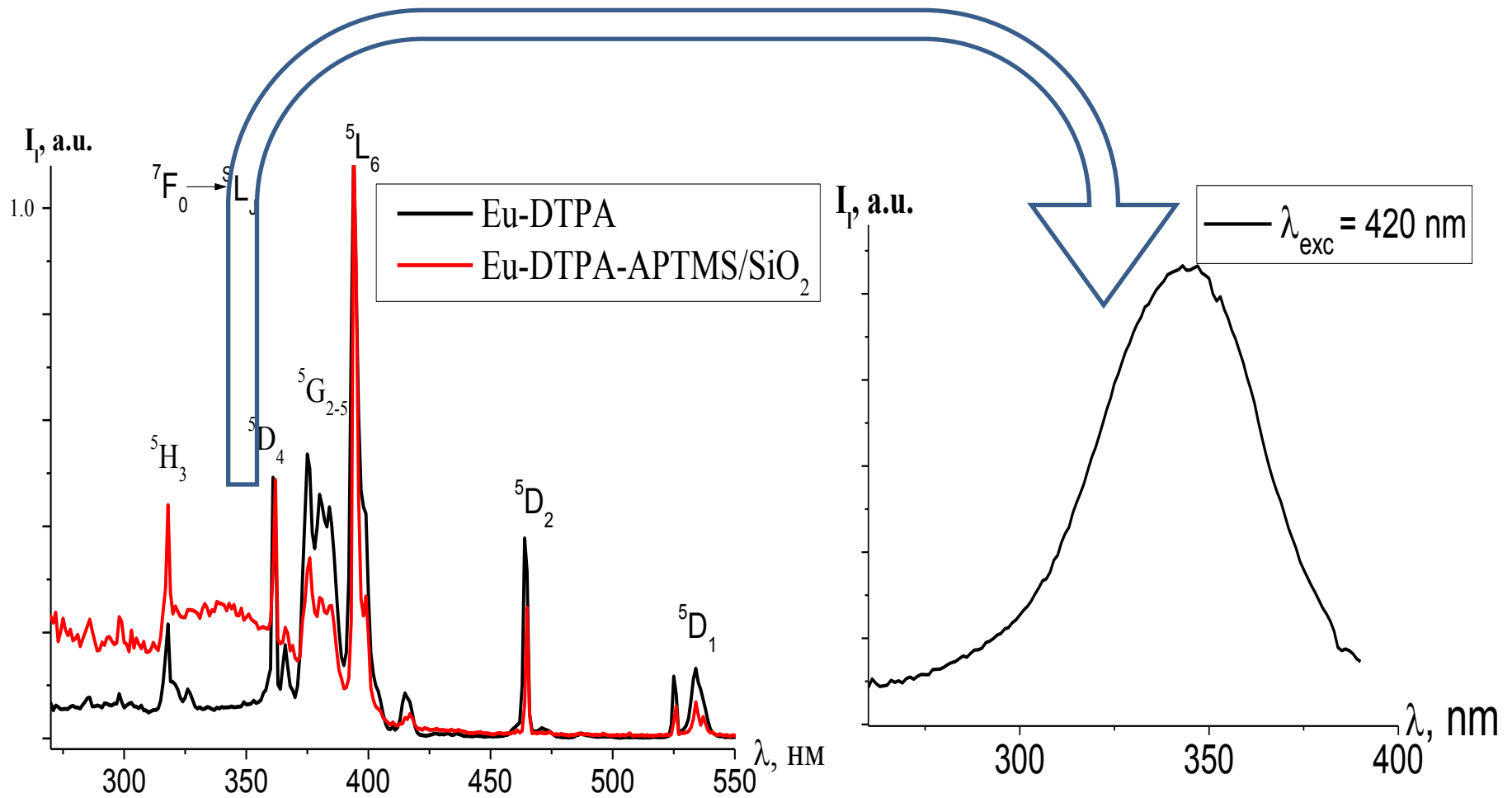


Emission spectra of Eu-DTPA-APTMS/SiO₂



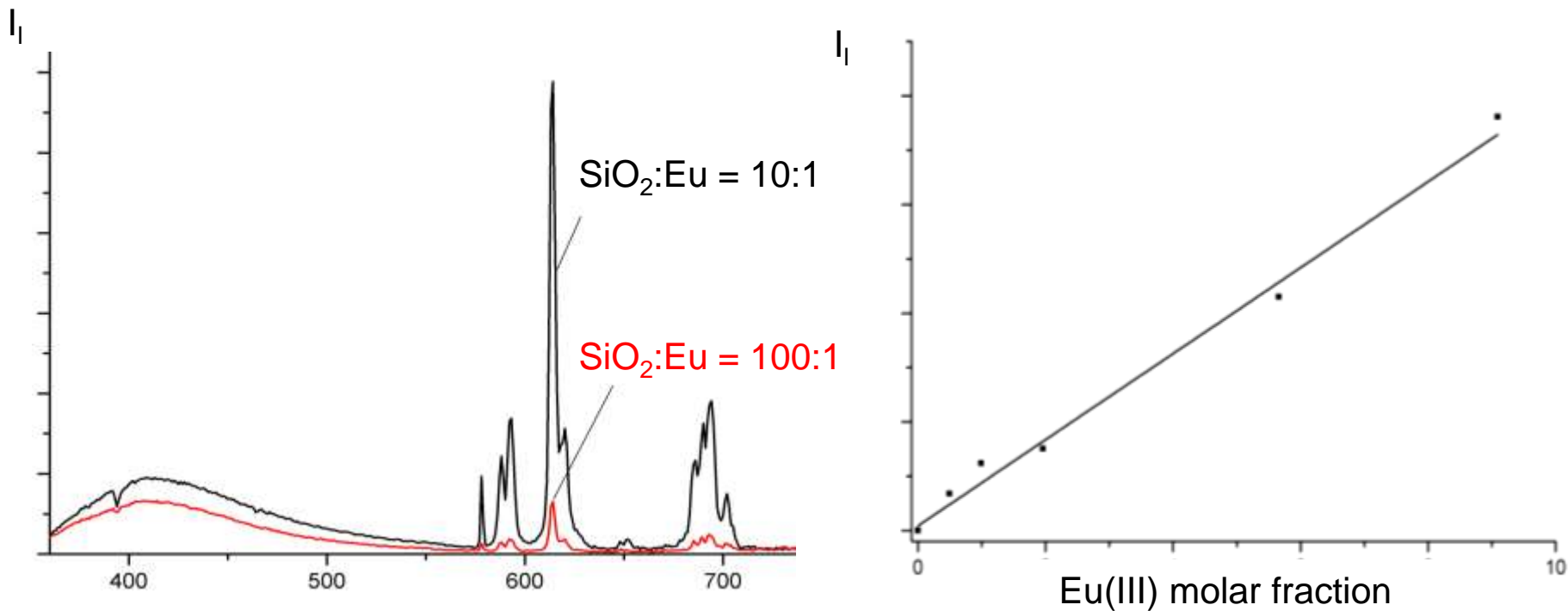
Fluorescence spectra of Ln-free sample

Luminescent properties of Eu-DTPA-APTMS/SiO₂



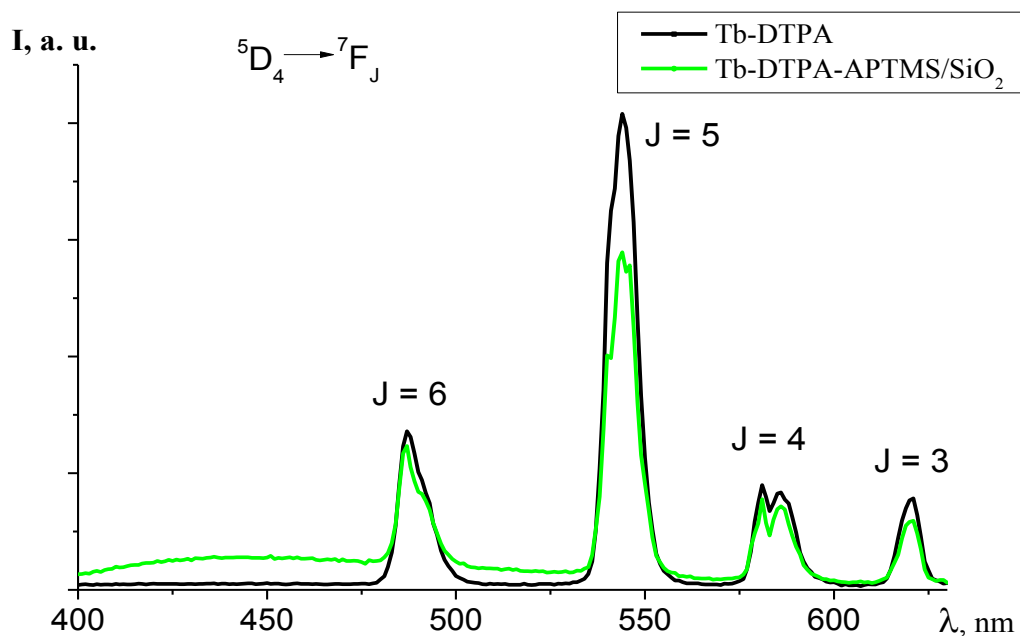
Excitation spectra of Eu-DTPA and Eu-DTPA-APTMS/SiO₂ (λ_{em} = 615 nm)

Concentration effects



Ratio SiO ₂ /EuL	Molar fraction of EuL	Fluorescence intensity, a.u.	4f-Luminescence intensity, a.u.
200:1	0.50	1.26	0.81
100:1	0.99	1.31	1.50
50:1	1.96	1.67	1.81
25:1	5.66	1.86	4.52
10:1	9.09	3.47	9.40
EuCl ₃ 50:1	--	1.00	1.00

Luminescence of Tb(III)-based hybrid materials

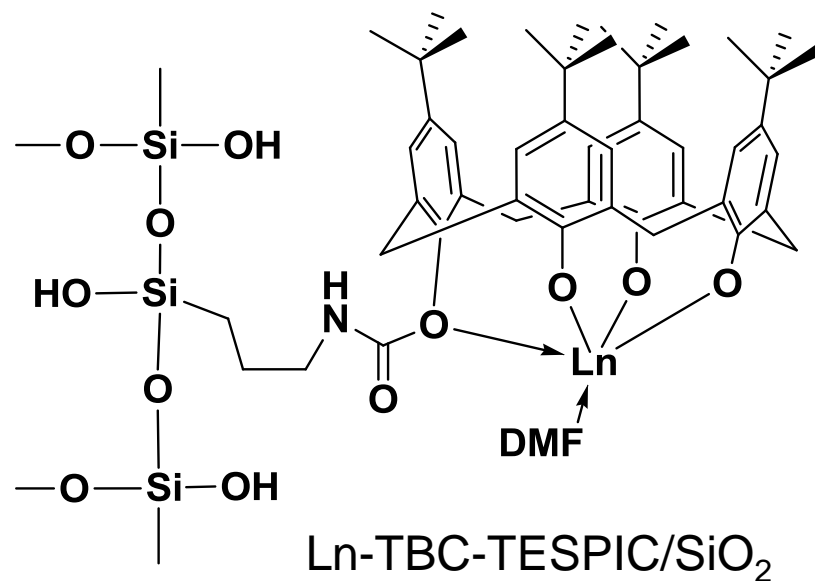
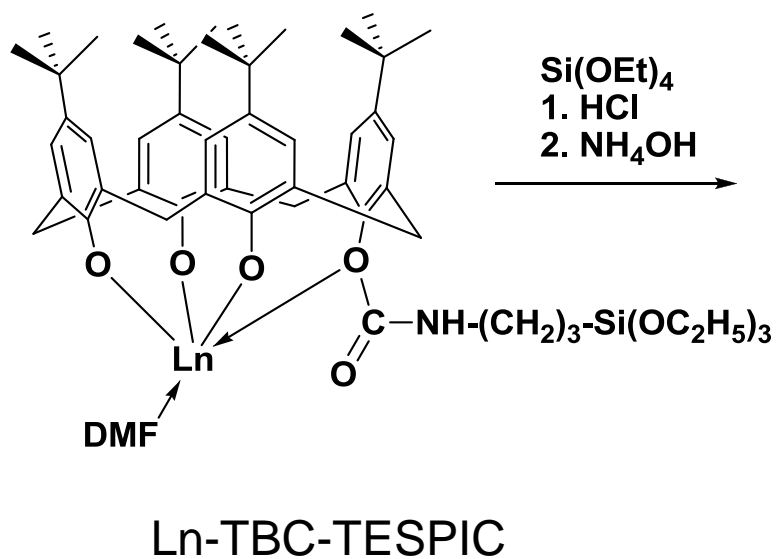
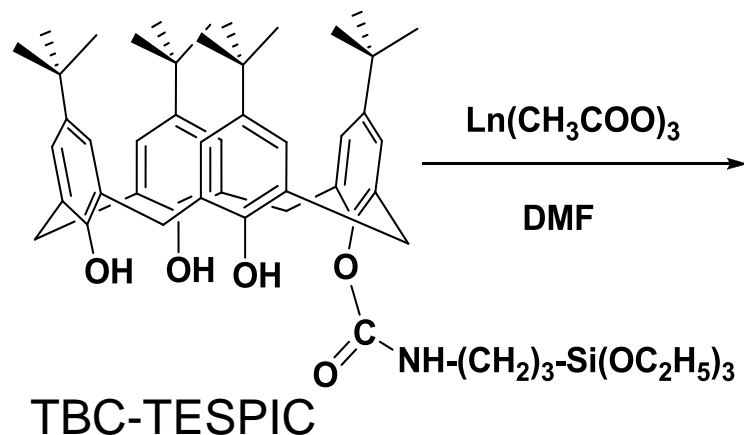
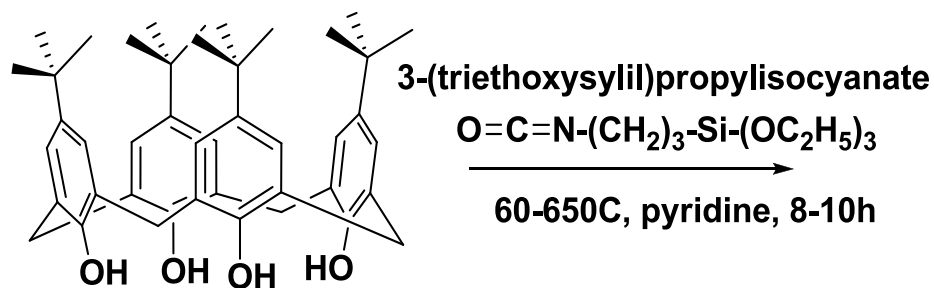


Emission of Tb-Dtpa and Tb-Dtpa-Aptms/SiO₂ ($\lambda_{exc} = 340$ nm)

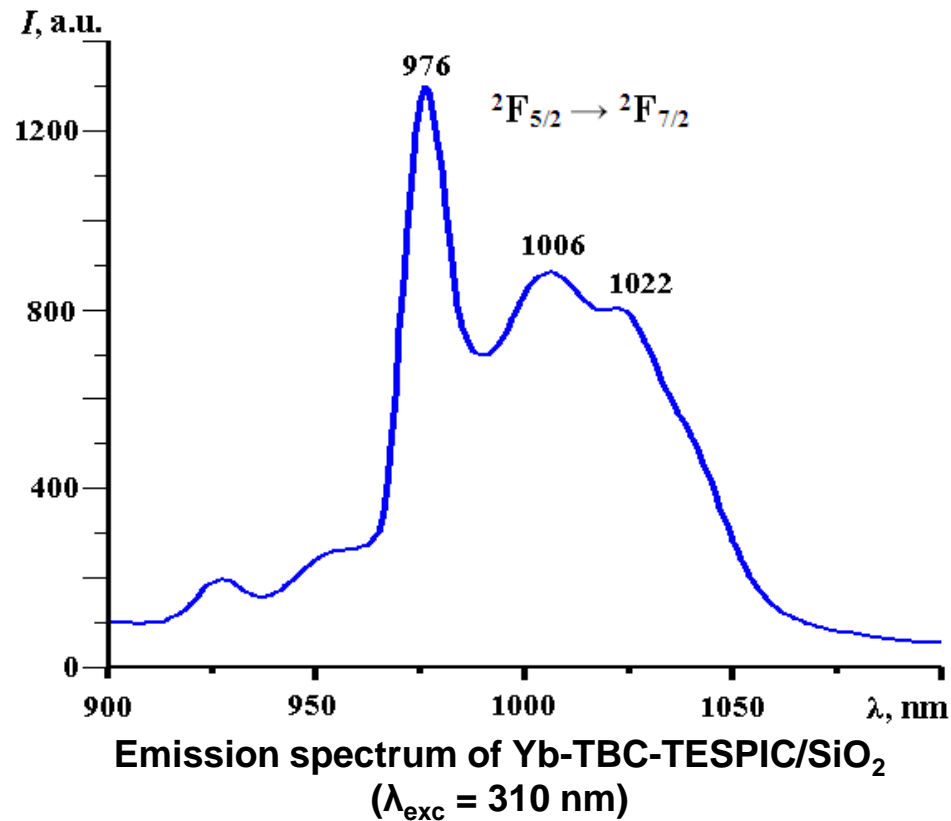
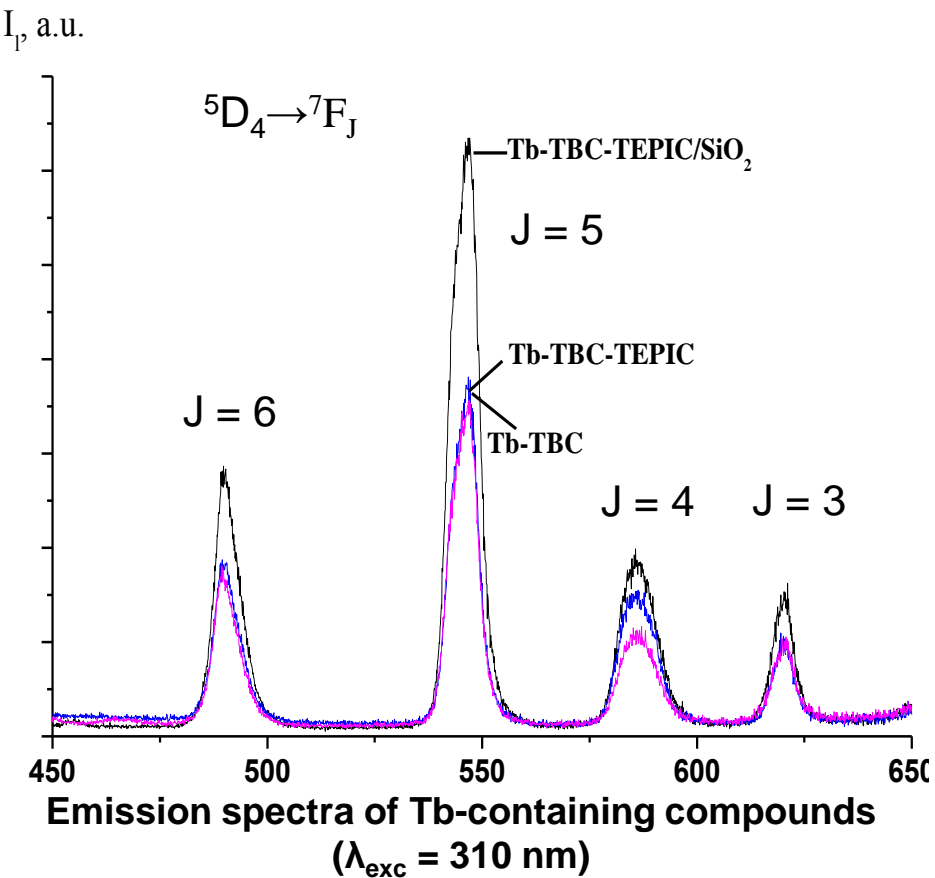
Compound	I_{4f} , %	Compound	I_{4f} , %
Eu-EDTA	91	Tb-EDTA	89
Eu-DTPA	100	Tb-DTPA	100
Eu-EDTA-APTMS-SiO ₂	78	Tb-EDTA-APTMS-SiO ₂	67
Eu-DTPA-APTMS-SiO ₂	83	Tb-DTPA-APTMS-SiO ₂	71

Ln:SiO₂ = 1:50

Functionalization of p-tert-butylcalix[4]arene

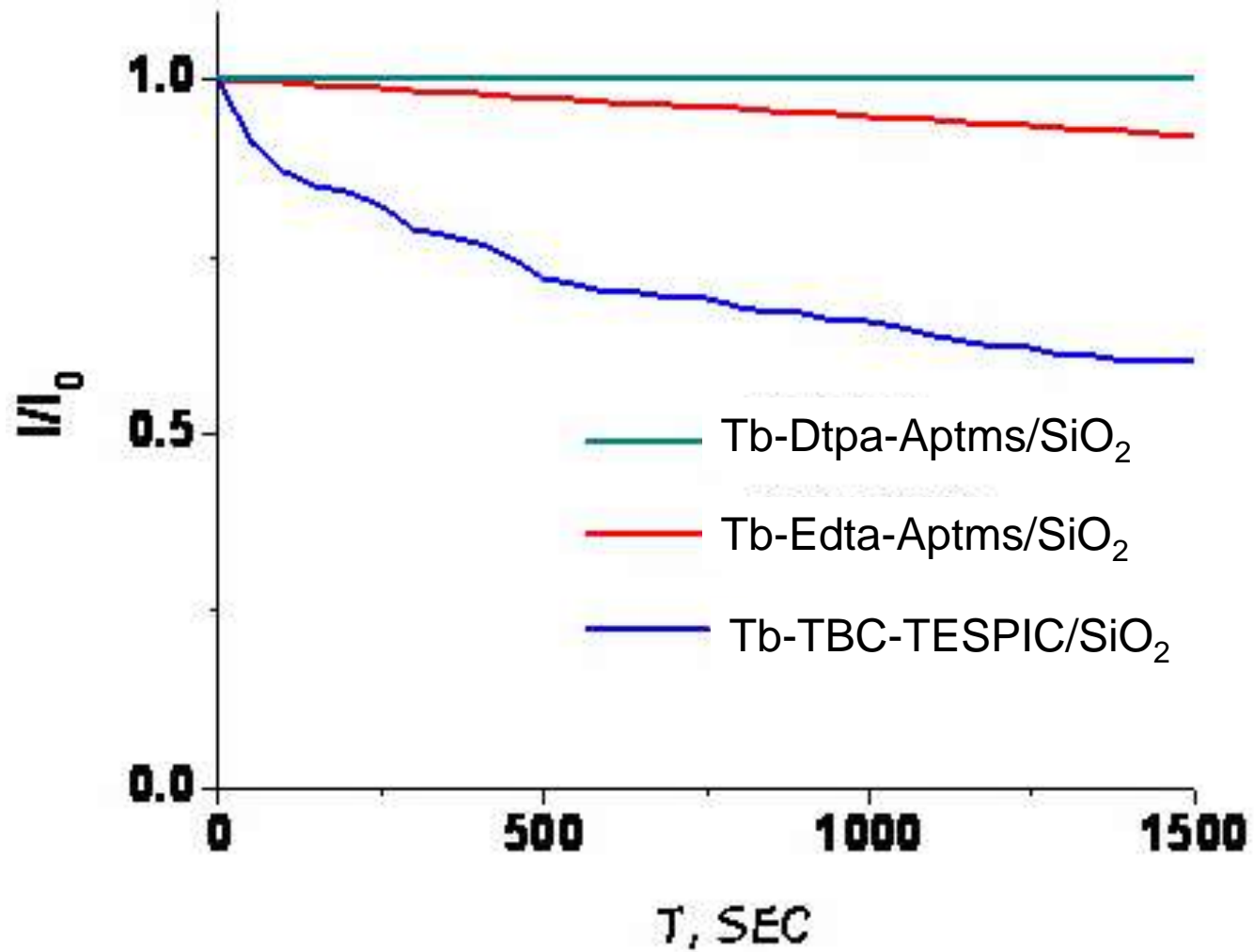


Luminescence of Ln-TBC-based hybrid materials



Compound	τ , μsec	Compound	τ , μsec
Eu-TBC	350	Tb-TBC	370
Eu-TBC-TESPIC/SiO₂	192	Tb-TBC-TESPIC/SiO₂	650

Photostability of Ln(III)-containing hybrid materials



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