

A Schiff-Base Bibracchial Lariat Ether Forming a Cryptand-like Cavity for Lanthanide Ions

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We report here a structural and photophysical study of lanthanide(III) complexes with the di-deprotonated form of the bibracchial lariat ether *N,N*-bis(2-salicylaldiminobenzyl)-1,10-diaza-15-crown-5. The X-ray crystal structures of [Ce(L²⁻-2H)](ClO₄)·0.5H₂O (**2**) and [Sm(L²⁻-2H)](ClO₄)·C₃H₈O (**5b**) show the metal ion being nine-coordinated and deeply buried in the cavity of the dianionic receptor. Thanks to the formation of a pseudomacrocycle through π - π interaction between one of the phenol rings and one of the benzyl rings, the complexes present a cryptand-like structure in the solid state. ¹H and ¹³C NMR studies on the La(III) complex point that the solid state structure is essentially maintained in acetonitrile solution. High-resolution laser-excited emission spectra of the crystalline Eu(III) complex demonstrate the presence of several coordination sites arising from different conformations of the crown moiety. The ligand-to-Eu(III) energy transfer is relatively efficient at low temperature, but back transfer is implied in the deactivation process, especially at room temperature, because the ligand triplet state lies at very low energy. However, the low energy of the ³ $\pi\pi^*$ state provides an efficient conversion of the visible light absorbed into near-infrared light emitted by the Nd(III) ion.

Introduction

Lanthanide coordination compounds¹ are the subject of intense research efforts due to their applications as contrast agents for NMR imaging,² as catalysts in RNA hydrolysis,³ or as active agents in cancer radiotherapy.⁴ It has also been shown that the Eu(III) ion behaves as an extremely sensitive

probe responding to faint chemical differences, revealing slightly unequivalent moieties in molecular solids.⁵ Such a detailed analysis is not amenable to X-ray- or neutron-diffraction studies, which yield an averaged image of the unit-cell content, whereas the faster time scale of luminescence experiments provides an instantaneous representation of it. Moreover, lanthanide-containing luminescent stains⁵ and of complexes which signal changes in pH, pO₂, or chloride concentration.⁷ A unique combination of features must be realized to design a lanthanide luminescence sensor: (i) presence of multiple absorbing groups suitable for energy transfer (antenna effect⁸); (ii) high thermodynamic

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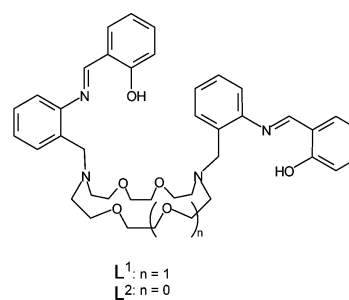
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and kinetic inertness; (iii) protection of the metal ion from various quenching or back transfer processes.⁹ Several classes of receptors have been designed to meet these requirements, such as preorganized¹⁰ and predisposed¹¹ macrocyclic ligands, multidentate podands,¹² or self-assembled lanthanide triple-stranded helicates.¹³ In addition, Schiff-base macrocyclic receptors have also turned out to be good candidates for the sensitization of Eu(III) because the electronic delocalization in the ligand induces a relatively low-lying triplet state, which also provides an efficient conversion of the visible light absorbed into near-infrared light emitted by Nd(III) or Yb(III) ions.^{14,15}

The cyclic framework of crown ethers affords an interesting platform for the complexation of metal ions. Moreover, the relative facility with which crown ethers can be functionalized with pendant arm(s) containing additional donor atom(s) allows one to enhance the cation binding ability and the selectivity of the parent crown ether.¹⁶ In particular, the hard acid character of the crown moiety makes crown ethers interesting potential ligands for the complexation of trivalent lanthanide ions¹⁷ or for the design of efficient lanthanide-based luminescent devices. In a recent work,¹⁸ we described the coordinative ability of the di-deprotonated lariat ether *N,N'*-bis(2-salicylaldiminobenzyl)-4,13-diaza-18-crown-6 (**L**¹; Chart 1) toward lanthanide(III) ions. This receptor forms stable complexes in acetonitrile solution only with the three lightest lanthanide ions (La, Ce, and Pr), as a consequence of the combination of the relatively large ring size of the crown moiety and the presence of relatively rigid pendant arms.

Herein, we present the synthesis and the structural characterization of lanthanide complexes with formula [Ln-(**L**²-2H)](ClO₄)·xH₂O·yC₃H₈O (Ln = La–Ho), where **L**² is the lariat ether *N,N'*-bis(2-salicylaldiminobenzyl)-1,10-diaza-15-crown-5. The crystal structures of the Ce(III) and Sm(III) complexes were determined by X-ray crystallography. ¹H

Chart 1



and ¹³C NMR spectroscopy has been used to obtain structural information on the Ln(III) complexes in acetonitrile solution. Finally, the photophysical properties of the Nd(III), Eu(III), and Gd(III) complexes are reported and a high-resolution luminescence study is presented on the Eu(III) complex to obtain structural information both in the solid state and in solution.

Experimental Section

Materials. *N,N'*-Bis(2-aminobenzyl)-1,10-diaza-15-crown-5 was prepared by reduction of the corresponding dinitro precursor as previously described.¹⁹ Lanthanide(III) perchlorates hydrates were purchased from Alfa laboratories and used as received. Salicylaldehyde (98%) and triethylamine (99%) were commercial reagents from Aldrich. Acetonitrile-*d*₃ for NMR measurements (Merck, 99% D) was used as received.

Caution! Perchlorate salts combined with organic ligands are potentially explosive and should be handled in small quantity and with the necessary precautions.²⁰

Preparation of the Complexes. *N,N'*-Bis(2-aminobenzyl)-1,10-diaza-15-crown-5 (0.050 g, 0.108 mmol) and 0.026 g of salicylaldehyde (0.216 mmol) were dissolved in 2-propanol (30 mL) and heated to reflux. After 1 h a solution of 0.022 g of triethylamine (0.216 mmol) in 10 mL of 2-propanol was added, and the reflux was maintained for 30 min. A solution of the corresponding hydrated lanthanide(III) perchlorate (0.108 mmol) in 25 mL of the same solvent was then added, the resultant solution was refluxed for 2 h and filtered while hot, and the filtrate was left to evaporate slowly at room temperature to yield yellow crystals that were collected by filtration and dried under vacuum over CaCl₂.

[La(**L**²-2H)](ClO₄)·2H₂O (**1**). Yield: 0.056 g, 57%. Anal. Found: C, 50.4; H, 4.7; N, 6.4. Calcd for C₃₈H₄₂ClLaN₄O₉·1.5H₂O: C, 50.7; H, 5.0; N, 6.2. $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 1607 (C=N), 1535 (C=C), 1088 and 623 (ClO₄⁻). MS (FAB+) [*m/z* (% BPI)]: 773 (100%) [La(**L**²-2H)]⁺. Solution ¹H and ¹³C NMR: Table 4.

[Ce(**L**²-2H)](ClO₄)·0.5H₂O (**2**). Yield: 0.078 g, 76%. Anal. Found: C, 51.7; H, 4.8; N, 6.3. Calcd for C₃₈H₄₂CeClN₄O₉·0.5H₂O: C, 51.7; H, 4.9; N, 6.3. $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 1607 (C=N), 1535 (C=C), 1113 and 623 (ClO₄⁻). MS (FAB+) [*m/z* (% BPI)]: 774 (100%) [Ce(**L**²-2H)]⁺. Yellow single crystals of **2**, suitable for single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis, were grown by slow evaporation of 2-propanol solutions of the complex.

[Pr(**L**²-2H)](ClO₄) (**3**). Yield: 0.088 g, 86%. Anal. Found: C, 52.1; H, 4.8; N, 6.4. Calcd for C₃₈H₄₂ClPrN₄O₉: C, 52.2; H, 4.8; N, 6.4. $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 1609 (C=N), 1537 (C=C), 1119 and 631

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(ClO₄⁻). MS (FAB+) [*m/z* (% BPI)]: 775 (100%) [Pr(L²-2H)]⁺. Λ_M (acetonitrile): 132 cm² Ω⁻¹ mol⁻¹ (1:1 electrolyte).

[Nd(L²-2H)](ClO₄)·H₂O (**4**). Yield: 0.046 g, 44%. Anal. Found: C, 50.9; H, 5.1; N, 5.7. Calcd for C₃₈H₄₂ClN₄NdO₉·0.5C₃H₇O: C, 50.9; H, 5.0; N, 6.3. ν_{max}/cm⁻¹: 1609 (C=N), 1538 (C=C), 1116 and 622 (ClO₄⁻). MS (FAB+) [*m/z* (% BPI)]: 778 (100%) [Nd(L²-2H)]⁺. Λ_M (acetonitrile): 161 cm² Ω⁻¹ mol⁻¹ (1:1 electrolyte).

[Sm(L²-2H)](ClO₄)·H₂O (**5**). Yield: 0.074 g, 70%. Anal. Found: C, 50.4; H, 4.6; N, 6.1. Calcd for C₃₈H₄₂ClN₄O₉Sm·H₂O: C, 50.6; H, 4.9; N, 6.2. ν_{max}/cm⁻¹: 1608 (C=N), 1536 (C=C), 1117 and 624 (ClO₄⁻). MS (FAB+) [*m/z* (% BPI)]: 786 (100%) [Sm(L²-2H)]⁺. Λ_M (acetonitrile): 134 cm² Ω⁻¹ mol⁻¹ (1:1 electrolyte). Yellow single crystals with formula [Sm(L²-2H)](ClO₄)·C₃H₇O (**5b**), suitable for single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis, were grown by slow evaporation of 2-propanol solutions of the complex. Solution ¹H and ¹³C NMR: Table 4.

[Eu(L²-2H)](ClO₄)·C₃H₇O (**6**). Yield: 0.026 g, 24%. Anal. Found: C, 52.2; H, 5.3; N, 5.9. Calcd for C₃₈H₄₂ClEuN₄O₉·C₃H₇O: C, 52.0; H, 5.3; N, 5.9. ν_{max}/cm⁻¹: 1606 (C=N), 1536 (C=C), 1094 and 623 (ClO₄⁻). MS (FAB+) [*m/z* (% BPI)]: 787 (100%) [Eu(L²-2H)]⁺. Λ_M (acetonitrile): 113 cm² Ω⁻¹ mol⁻¹ (1:1 electrolyte).

[Gd(L²-2H)](ClO₄)·C₃H₇O·0.5H₂O (**7**). Yield: 0.038 g, 34%. Anal. Found: C, 51.2; H, 5.3; N, 5.8. Calcd for C₃₈H₄₂ClGdN₄O₉·C₃H₇O: C, 51.3; H, 5.3; N, 5.8. ν_{max}/cm⁻¹: 1607 (C=N), 1536 (C=C), 1094 and 623 (ClO₄⁻). MS (FAB+) [*m/z* (% BPI)]: 789 (100%) [Gd(L²-2H)]⁺. Λ_M (acetonitrile): 144 cm² Ω⁻¹ mol⁻¹ (1:1 electrolyte).

[Tb(L²-2H)](ClO₄) (**8**). Yield: 0.038 g, 38%. Anal. Found: C, 51.1; H, 4.7; N, 6.3. Calcd for C₃₈H₄₂ClN₄O₉Tb·H₂O: C, 51.1; H, 4.7; N, 6.3. ν_{max}/cm⁻¹: 1609 (C=N), 1538 (C=C), 1116 and 622 (ClO₄⁻). MS (FAB+) [*m/z* (% BPI)]: 793 (100%) [Tb(L²-2H)]⁺.

[Dy(L²-2H)](ClO₄)·C₃H₇O (**9**). Yield: 0.092 g, 82%. Anal. Found: C, 51.2; H, 4.9; N, 5.7. Calcd for C₃₈H₄₂ClDyN₄O₉·C₃H₇O: C, 51.5; H, 5.3; N, 5.9. ν_{max}/cm⁻¹: 1609 (C=N), 1538 (C=C), 1116 and 622 (ClO₄⁻). MS (FAB+) [*m/z* (% BPI)]: 798 (100%) [Dy(L²-2H)]⁺. Λ_M (acetonitrile): 118 cm² Ω⁻¹ mol⁻¹ (1:1 electrolyte).

[Ho(L²-2H)](ClO₄)·H₂O·C₃H₇O (**10**). Yield: 0.030 g, 26%. Anal. Found: C, 50.6; H, 5.2; N, 5.8. Calcd for C₃₈H₄₂ClHoN₄O₉·H₂O·C₃H₇O: C, 50.4; H, 5.4; N, 5.7. ν_{max}/cm⁻¹: 1607 (C=N), 1536 (C=C), 1095 and 623 (ClO₄⁻). MS (FAB+) [*m/z* (% BPI)]: 799 (100%) [Ho(L²-2H)]⁺. Λ_M (acetonitrile): 125 cm² Ω⁻¹ mol⁻¹ (1:1 electrolyte).

Measurements. Elemental analyses were carried out on a Carlo Erba 1108 elemental analyzer. FAB mass spectra were recorded using a Fisons Quatro mass spectrometer with Cs ion gun and thioglycerol matrix. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were run at 20 °C with Bruker AC200 F, Bruker AMX300, and Varian Unity-500 spectrometers operating respectively at 200.13, 300.130, and 499.824 MHz for ¹H and 50.366, 75.533, and 125.789 MHz for ¹³C. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million with respect to TMS. Longitudinal ¹H relaxation times *T*₁ were measured by the inversion–recovery pulse sequence.²¹ Spectral assignments were based in part on two-dimensional COSY, HMQC and HMBC experiments. IR spectra were recorded, as KBr disks, using a Bruker Vector 22 spectrophotometer. Conductivity measurements were carried out at 20 °C with a Crison Micro CM 2201 conductimeter using 10⁻³ M solutions of the complexes in acetonitrile. Electronic

Table 1. Crystal Data and Structure Refinement for **2** and **5b**

	2	5b
formula	C ₃₈ H _{42.5} CeClN ₄ O _{9.25}	C ₄₁ H ₅₀ ClN ₄ O ₁₀ Sm
<i>M</i> _r	878.83	944.65
cryst system	monoclinic	monoclinic
space group	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>c</i>	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>n</i>
<i>T</i> /K	293(2)	298(2)
<i>a</i> /Å	25.5382(4)	16.5413(2)
<i>b</i> /Å	11.6407(2)	14.3782(2)
<i>c</i> /Å	27.6814(6)	17.8293(2)
β/deg	110.70	98.28
<i>V</i> /Å ³	7697.8(2)	4196.18(9)
<i>F</i> ₀₀₀	3580	1932
<i>Z</i>	8	4
<i>D</i> _{calc} /g cm ⁻³	1.517	1.495
μ/mm ⁻¹	1.312	1.524
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.1249	0.0579
reflens measd	50 048	27 258
reflens obsd	8353	6330
goodness-of-fit on <i>F</i> ²	1.061	1.054
<i>R</i> ₁ ^a	0.0958	0.0550
w <i>R</i> ₂ (all data) ^b	0.1873	0.1139

$$^a R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|. \quad ^b wR_2 = \{ \sum [w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)]^2 / [w(F_o^4)] \}^{1/2}.$$

spectra in the UV–vis range were recorded at 20 °C on a Perkin-Elmer Lambda 900 UV–vis spectrophotometer using 1.0 cm quartz cells. Reflectance spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer Lambda 900 spectrometer equipped with a biconical diffuse reflectance PELA-1022 accessory.

The experimental details for high-resolution laser excited luminescence measurements were previously described.¹⁵ Lifetimes are averages of at least 3–5 independent determinations. Ligand excitation and emission spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer LS-50B spectrometer equipped for low temperature (77 K) measurements. Absolute quantum yields were calculated relative to quinone sulfate in dilute sulfuric acid (absolute quantum yield: 0.546)²² or cresol violet (absolute quantum yield: 0.52).²³

X-ray Crystal Structure Determinations. Crystal data and details on data collection and refinement are summarized in Table 1. Three-dimensional, room-temperature X-ray data were collected in the θ range 0.85–28.27° (**2**) and 1.57–28.30° (**5b**) on a Bruker Smart 1000 CCD instrument. Reflections were measured from a hemisphere of data collected from frames each of them covering 0.3° in ω. Of the 50 048 (**2**) and 27 258 (**5b**) reflections measured, all of which were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects and for absorption by semiempirical methods on the basis of symmetry-equivalent and repeated reflections, 8353 (**2**) and 6330 (**5b**) independent reflections exceeded the significance level ($|F|/σ|F| > 4.0$). The structures were solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least squares on *F*². Hydrogen atoms were included in calculated positions and refined in the riding mode. Refinement was performed with allowance for thermal anisotropy of all non-hydrogen atoms in **2** and **5b** except for the atoms O(1W) in **2** and C(1S), C(2S), C(3S), and O(1S) of the 2-propanol group in **5b**. The crystal of **2** presents two complex salts in the asymmetric unit and presents a disorder in one ionic perchlorate. This disorder has been resolved, and two atomic sites for O(11), O(12), and O(13) atoms of the perchlorate ion have been observed and refined with anisotropic atomic displacement parameters. The sites occupancy factor was 0.59308 for Cl(2A), O(11A), O(12A), and O(13A). The crystal of **5b** presents a disorder in the carbon atoms around the amine nitrogen atom, N(2), and in two oxygen atoms in the

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perchlorate ion. These disorders have been resolved, and two atomic sites for C(6), C(10), and C(11), around the N(2) atom, and for O(6) and O(9), in the perchlorate ion, have been observed and refined with anisotropic atomic displacement parameters. The sites occupancy factors were 0.57604 for C(6A), C(10A), and C(11A) and 0.62841 for O(6A) and O(9A). Minimum and maximum final electronic densities of -0.742 and $1.169 \text{ e } \text{Å}^3$ for **2** and -0.697 and $0.544 \text{ e } \text{Å}^3$ for **5b** were found. Complex scattering factors were taken from the program package SHELXTL²⁴ as implemented on a Pentium computer.

Results and Discussion

Synthesis and Characterization. Reaction of **L**² [prepared in situ by the condensation of *N,N'*-bis(2-aminobenzyl)-1,10-diaza-15-crown-5 and salicylaldehyde] with triethylamine and the corresponding hydrated lanthanide perchlorate in 2-propanol led to complexes of formula $[\text{Ln}(\text{L}^2\text{-2H})](\text{ClO}_4) \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot y\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$ ($\text{Ln} = \text{La-Ho}$) in 24–86% yield. The IR and FAB-mass spectra of the complexes confirmed the formation of the Schiff-base lariat ether and its presence in the complexes. The IR spectra (KBr disks) feature a band attributable to $\nu(\text{C}=\text{N})_{\text{imine}}$ stretching mode at ca. 1608 cm^{-1} . The presence of this band together with the absence of bands due to carbonyl and/or amine vibration modes confirms the formation of the imine. Bands corresponding to the $\nu_{\text{as}}(\text{Cl}-\text{O})$ stretching and $\delta_{\text{as}}(\text{O}-\text{Cl}-\text{O})$ bending modes of the perchlorate groups appear at ca. 1100 and 630 cm^{-1} .²⁵ The absorption at 630 cm^{-1} clearly shows up without splitting, as befits an uncoordinated anion. The FAB-mass spectrum of each complex displays a very intense peak (100% BPI) corresponding to the $[\text{Ln}(\text{L}^2\text{-2H})]^+$ fragment. The molar conductivity values, as measured in ca. 10^{-3} M acetonitrile solutions of the complexes, fall in the range generally accepted for 1:1 electrolytes in this solvent,²⁶ suggesting that the perchlorate anion is not coordinated to the Ln(III) ion in acetonitrile solution.

X-ray Structures of 2 and 5b. Crystals of **2** and **5b** consist of $[\text{Ce}(\text{L}^2\text{-2H})]^+$ and $[\text{Sm}(\text{L}^2\text{-2H})]^+$ cations, respectively, and one well-separated perchlorate anion; crystal lattices also contain solvent and water molecules. Complex **2** crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$, and the asymmetric unit contains two different $[\text{Ce}(\text{L}^2\text{-2H})]\text{ClO}_4$ complex salts with slightly different bond distances and angles. Complex **5b** crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/n$, but the asymmetric unit contains a single $[\text{Sm}(\text{L}^2\text{-2H})]\text{ClO}_4$ complex salt. In the complexes $[\text{Ln}(\text{L}^2\text{-2H})]^+$ ($\text{Ln} = \text{Ce}, \text{Sm}$), the corresponding lanthanide ion is bound to the nine available donor atoms of the bibracchial lariat ether as shown in Figure 1. Table 2 summarizes selected bond lengths, while selected bond angles are given in Table S1 (Supporting Information). Most of the $\text{Ln}-\text{X}$ ($\text{X} = \text{O}, \text{N}$) distances are standard.²⁷ We have noticed that the $\text{Ce}-\text{X}$ distances are very similar to those found for $[\text{Ce}(\text{L}^1\text{-2H})]^+$,¹⁸

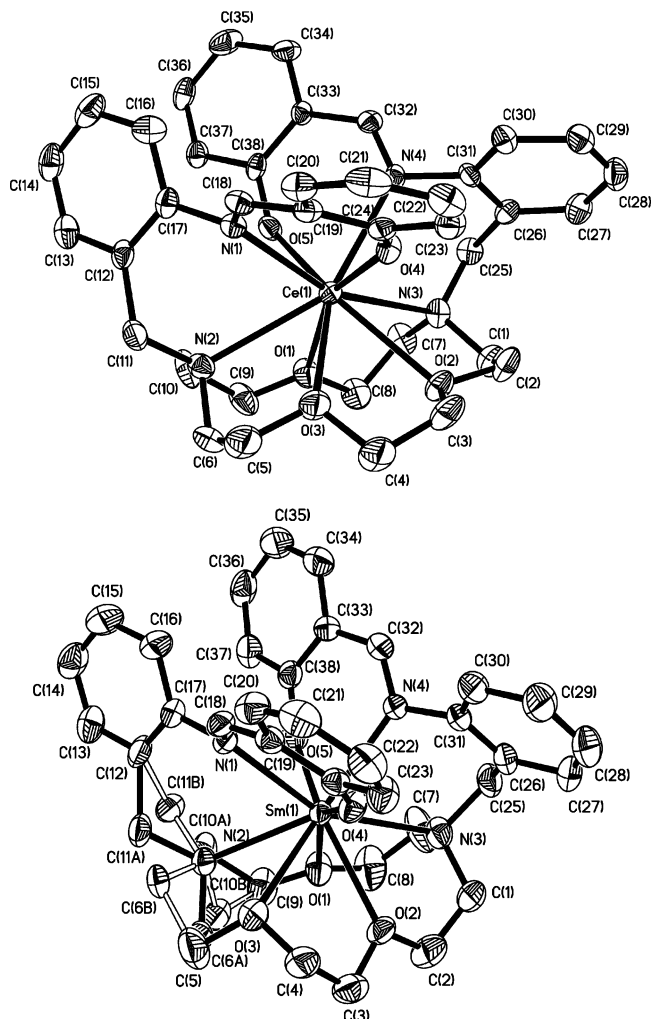


Figure 1. Crystal structures of $[\text{Ce}(\text{L}^2\text{-2H})]^+$ (top, Δ optical isomer) and $[\text{Sm}(\text{L}^2\text{-2H})]^+$ (bottom, Δ optical isomer). Hydrogen atoms are omitted for simplicity. The ORTEP plot is at the 30% probability level.

Table 2. Selected Bond Lengths (Å) for Complexes **2** and **5b**

2		2		5b	
Ce(1)–O(1)	2.593(7)	Ce(2)–O(6)	2.587(7)	Sm(1)–O(1)	2.552(4)
Ce(1)–O(2)	2.701(7)	Ce(2)–O(7)	2.722(7)	Sm(1)–O(2)	2.636(3)
Ce(1)–O(3)	2.686(7)	Ce(2)–O(8)	2.704(7)	Sm(1)–O(3)	2.808(4)
Ce(1)–O(4)	2.300(7)	Ce(2)–O(9)	2.297(6)	Sm(1)–O(4)	2.224(3)
Ce(1)–O(5)	2.287(6)	Ce(2)–O(10)	2.297(6)	Sm(1)–O(5)	2.258(4)
Ce(1)–N(1)	2.687(8)	Ce(2)–N(5)	2.638(7)	Sm(1)–N(1)	2.604(4)
Ce(1)–N(2)	2.802(8)	Ce(2)–N(6)	2.919(8)	Sm(1)–N(2)	2.663(4)
Ce(1)–N(3)	2.984(8)	Ce(2)–N(7)	2.822(8)	Sm(1)–N(3)	2.757(4)
Ce(1)–N(4)	2.644(7)	Ce(2)–N(8)	2.685(8)	Sm(1)–N(4)	2.580(4)

except for the distances between the lanthanide ion and both pivotal nitrogen atoms, which are considerably shorter in the case of **2**. This is probably a consequence of the smaller

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ring size of the ligand, which allows the pivotal nitrogen atoms to approach the Ln ion.

Figure 1 allows an appraisal of the conformation adopted by the bibracchial lariat ether in **2** and **5b**. Both sidearms are on the same side of the crown moiety, resulting in a *syn* conformation. Likewise, the lone pair of both pivotal nitrogen atoms is directed inward the receptor cavity in an *endo-endo* arrangement. It must be pointed out that the *syn* conformation adopted by the lariat ether leads to a chiral structure for the complex with two possible optical isomers, labeled Λ or Δ , indicating either left-handed (Λ) or right-handed (Δ) structural chirality about the 2-fold symmetry axis of the complex. Inspection of the crystal structure data reveals that **2** and **5b** crystallize as racemates. The two aromatic rings containing C(12) and C(33) are nearly parallel, and the coordination of both sidearms to the Ln(III) ion brings the two aromatic rings close together so that intramolecular π - π interactions are possible.^{28–30} The distance between the center of both rings is 3.967 Å for the cation complex containing Ce(1) and 3.816 Å for the cation complex containing Ce(2), and the dihedral angles between the least-squares planes are 15.7 and 12.4°, respectively. For **5b**, the distance between the center of both rings is 3.962 Å and the dihedral angle between the least-squares planes amounts to 16.7°. These data demonstrate that the electron-rich phenol ring containing C(33) overlaps the electron-deficient benzyl ring containing C(12), which results in a cryptand-like structure due to the formation of a second pseudomacrocyclic. Similar π - π stacking interactions were observed for a Ba(II) complexes with a 18-crown-6 ligand bearing two 5-chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline units.²⁸

The coordination polyhedron around the lanthanide ion may be described as a distorted monocapped square antiprism comprised of two parallel pseudo planes: O(1), O(3), O(5), and N(1) define the upper pseudoplane while O(2), O(4), N(3), and N(4) define the lower pseudoplane, N(2) capping the upper plane (Figure 2). The degree of distortion of the bicapped square antiprisms has been investigated quantitatively using a geometric analysis on the basis of the determination of three angles, ϕ , θ_i , and ω_i (Figure 3).³¹ The average bending of the upper ($\mathbf{vs}(j)$) and lower ($\mathbf{vi}(j)$) pseudoplanes is measured by the angle ϕ between the sum vectors \mathbf{R}_1 and \mathbf{R}_2 ($\mathbf{R}_1 = \sum_{j=1}^4 \mathbf{Ln} - \mathbf{vs}(j)$, $\mathbf{R}_2 = \sum_{j=1}^4 \mathbf{Ln} - \mathbf{vi}(j)$, and $\phi = 180^\circ$ for an ideal square antiprism), while the angles θ_i reflect the flattening of the coordination polyhedron along the pseudo- C_4 axis. Finally, the angles ω_i show the deformation of the coordination polyhedron from a square antiprism (ideal value 45°) toward a square prism (ideal value 0°). In both **2** and **5b** complexes the ϕ angle does not deviate much from the expected value for a perfect square antiprism

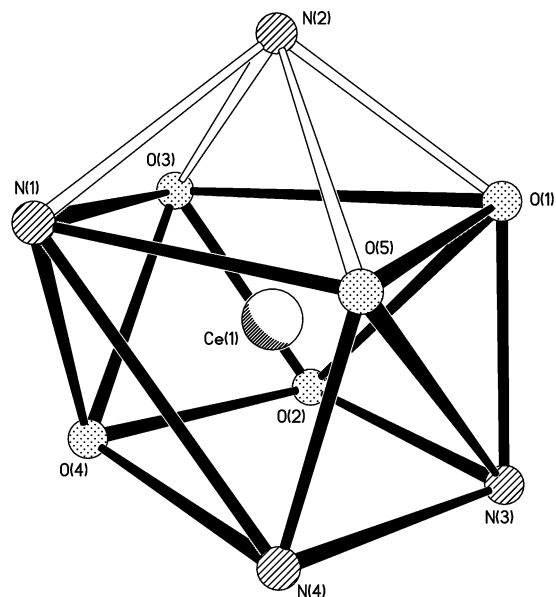


Figure 2. View of the coordination polyhedron in $[\text{Ce}(\text{L}^2\text{-2H})]^+$.

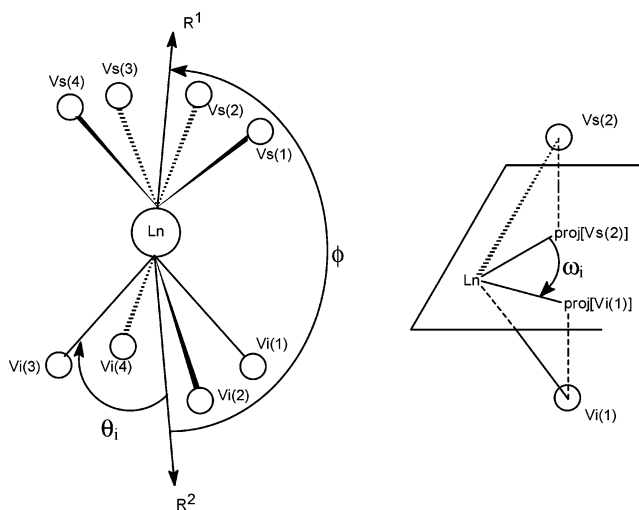


Figure 3. Definition of the angles and vectors used in the analysis of a square antiprism coordination polyhedron.

(Table 3), disregarding the different nature of the donor atoms of the ligand. This indicates a small bending of the upper and lower facial planes, which is also confirmed by their almost parallel arrangement (Table 3). The θ_i values between the \mathbf{R}_1 and the \mathbf{vs} vectors are in general larger than those formed between \mathbf{R}_2 and the \mathbf{vi} vectors for both complexes as a consequence of the unsymmetrical position of the Ln ion into the coordination polyhedron, probably because the capping atom “pulls” the lanthanide ion closer to the upper plane (Table 3). Finally, the mean ω_i angles are very close to the ideal values of 45° expected for a square antiprism (Table 3).

^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra. The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of the La(III) diamagnetic complex **1** were recorded in acetonitrile- d_3 solution and assigned on the basis of two-dimensional COSY, HMQC, and HMBC experiments at 293 K (Table 4; see Figure 1 for the numbering scheme). The anionic nature of the receptor is confirmed by the absence of signal due to the phenolic protons. Both the ^1H

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Table 3. Geometric Analysis of the Coordination Polyhedra in **2** and **5b**

	2^a	2^b	5b
α/deg^c	9.6	10.6	12.4
$d^1/\text{\AA}^d$	0.1591	0.1628	0.0937
$d^2/\text{\AA}^e$	0.0258	0.0016	0.0967
$d^3/\text{\AA}^f$	2.590	2.560	2.38
$d^4/\text{\AA}^g$	1.871	1.898	1.64
$d^5/\text{\AA}^h$	0.9630	0.9567	0.9431
$d^6/\text{\AA}^i$	1.5753	1.5539	1.4549
ϕ/deg	170.5	171.0	172.8
mean θ vs _i - \mathbf{R}_1/deg	67.9	68.1	67.9
mean θ vs _i - \mathbf{R}_2/deg	52.4	52.9	54.2
mean ω vs _i - \mathbf{v}_i/deg	45.7	45.6	44.9

^a Data corresponding to the cation containing Ce(1). ^b Data corresponding to the cation containing Ce(2). ^c Angle between the upper and lower facial planes. ^d Mean deviation from planarity of the upper facial plane. ^e Mean deviation from planarity of the lower facial plane. ^f Distance between the upper and lower facial planes. ^g Distance between N(2) and the upper plane. ^h Distance between Ln and the upper plane. ⁱ Distance between Ln and the lower plane.

and ¹³C NMR spectra demonstrate that the complex presents a C₁ symmetry in acetonitrile solution, as in the solid state. Large low-frequency shifts have been described for aromatic protons of electron-deficient aromatic rings, which can still be further shifted by π - π interactions between aromatic rings.^{28,32} This seems to be the situation for compound **1**, for which the signal attributable to the aromatic proton H16 occurs at an unusually low frequency (5.66 ppm, Table 4). Therefore, the π - π interactions observed in the solid state appear to operate also in acetonitrile solution. Since assignments to specific axial/equatorial CH₂ protons were not possible on the basis of the 2D NMR spectra, they were carried out using the stereochemically dependent proton shift effects, resulting from the polarization of the C-H bonds by the electric field generated by the cation charge,³³ as predicted from the X-ray crystal structure of **5**. This polarization results in a deshielding of the equatorial protons, which are pointing away from the metal ion.

For the Sm(III) complex **5**, which displays relatively sharp signals, the ¹H (Figure 4) and ¹³C NMR resonances from aromatic nuclei were assigned on the basis of two-dimensional COSY, HMQC, and HMBC experiments (Table 4). Most pairs of geminal CH₂ protons were identified because they give strong COSY cross-peaks (Figure S1, Supporting Information). A full assignment for the Sm(III) complex was carried out using the shift analysis method,³⁴ and Cartesian coordinates were obtained from the X-ray crystal structure of **5b** (Table 4; Figure 4). Proton spin-lattice relaxation time (*T*₁) measurements show that the proton signals corresponding to CH₂ axial protons display *T*₁ values shorter than 0.20 s, while the signals corresponding to equatorial protons present *T*₁ values ranging from 0.20 to 0.32 s. These results suggest that the dipolar contribution to the proton spin-lattice relaxation rates is dominant in the present case, since this contribution should be proportional

Table 4. ¹H and ¹³C NMR Shifts (δ , with Respect to TMS) of Compounds **1** and **5^a**

	¹ H	1^b	5^c	¹³ C	1^b	5^c
H1 _{ax}	3.02		-0.90	C1	55.2	54.1
H1 _{eq}	3.02		-1.02			
H2 _{ax}	3.43		1.43	C2	70.8	72.8
H2 _{eq}	3.72		1.43			
H3 _{ax}	3.53		8.14	C3	67.8	79.0
H3 _{eq}	3.63		4.21			
H4 _{ax}	3.14		8.27	C4	71.2	80.6
H4 _{eq}	4.32		4.82			
H5 _{ax}	3.53		2.14	C5	70.4	70.4
H5 _{eq}	4.13 (b)		2.82			
H6 _{ax}	2.28		5.47	C6	53.4	64.2
H6 _{eq}	3.43		0.78			
H7 _{ax}	2.66 (d)		1.43	C7	59.1	60.0
H7 _{eq}	3.03		-0.90			
H8 _{ax}	3.75		2.82	C8	71.1	78.5
H8 _{eq}	4.25		5.48			
H9 _{ax}	3.63		5.31	C9	70.5	80.7
H9 _{eq}	3.90		8.05			
H10 _{ax}	2.42 (d)		7.84	C10	53.7	62.7
H10 _{eq}	4.32		2.12			
H11 ₍₁₎	4.33		-0.28 (d)	C11	57.9	56.6
H11 ₍₂₎	3.90		1.09			
H13	7.29 (m)		6.53 (d)	C12	128.4	d
H14	7.09 (td)		6.65 (t)	C13	132.3	134.9
H15	6.92 (m)		6.17 (td)	C14	126.2	130.5
H16	5.66 (d)		4.38 (d)	C15	130.8	133.3
				C16	122.1	125.0
H18	8.04 (s)		4.64	C17	d	d
				C18	169.7	172.7
				C19	123.3	d
H20	7.29 (m)		7.39 (m)	C20	137.4	143.8
H21	6.59 (td)		7.29 (t)	C21	115.2	120.8
H22	7.29 (m)		8.38 (td)	C22	135.6	141.7
H23	6.10 (m)		9.62 (d)	C23	121.9	127.1
				C24	d	d
H25 ₍₁₎	3.76		-0.06 (d)	C25	62.9	64.1
H25 ₍₂₎	3.16 (d)		0.98 (d)			
				C26	129.9	d
H27	7.34 (dd)		5.81 (d)	C27	130.9	133.6
H28	7.26 (m)		6.88 (t)	C28	126.1	129.7
H29	7.40 (td)		7.39 (m)	C29	130.8	135.4
H30	6.64 (d)		8.94 (d)	C30	123.8	125.4
				C31	d	d
H32	7.90 (s)		5.65	C32	166.7	171.3
				C33	127.3	d
H34	7.14 (dd)		7.00 (d)	C34	135.7	140.9
H35	6.49 (td)		6.81 (t)	C35	114.9	120.1
H36	6.92 (m)		7.39 (m)	C36	135.1	140.7
H37	6.10 (m)		6.72 (d)	C37	122.6	126.8
				C38	d	d

^a See Figure 1 for numbering scheme. ^b Conditions: assignment supported by 2D H,H COSY, HMQC, and HMBC experiments at 293 K, CD₃CN, 500 MHz. ²*J*_{7eq-7ax} = 13.8 Hz; ²*J*_{10eq-10ax} = 9.0 Hz; ³*J*₁₄₋₁₃ = ³*J*₁₄₋₁₅ = 7.5 Hz; ⁴*J*₁₄₋₁₆ = 1.2 Hz; ³*J*₁₆₋₁₅ = 8.1 Hz; ³*J*₂₁₋₂₀ = ³*J*₂₁₋₂₂ = 7.3 Hz; ²*J*_{25ax-25eq} = 12.2 Hz; ³*J*₂₇₋₂₈ = 7.1 Hz; ⁴*J*₂₉₋₂₇ = *J*₂₇₋₂₉ = 1.2 Hz; ³*J*₃₀₋₂₉ = *J*₂₉₋₃₀ = 7.7 Hz; ³*J*₃₄₋₃₅ = 7.7 Hz; ⁴*J*₃₄₋₃₆ = 1.8 Hz. ^c Conditions: assignment supported by 2D H,H COSY, HMQC, and HMBC experiments at 293 K, CD₃CN, 500 MHz. ²*J*₁₁₋₁₁ = 12.9 Hz; ²*J*₂₅₋₂₅ = 11.8 Hz; ³*J*₁₃₋₁₄ = 7.1 Hz; ³*J*₁₄₋₁₃ = ³*J*₁₄₋₁₅ = 7.4 Hz; ⁴*J*₁₅₋₁₃ = 1.1 Hz; ³*J*₁₅₋₁₄ = ³*J*₁₅₋₁₆ = 7.5 Hz; ³*J*₁₆₋₁₅ = 7.9 Hz; ³*J*₂₁₋₂₂ = 7.0 Hz; ⁴*J*₂₂₋₂₀ = 1.9 Hz; ³*J*₂₂₋₂₁ = ³*J*₂₁₋₂₂ = 7.5 Hz; ³*J*₂₃₋₂₂ = ³*J*₂₂₋₂₃ = 8.5 Hz; ³*J*₂₇₋₂₈ = 6.6 Hz; ³*J*₂₈₋₂₇ = 7.4 Hz; ³*J*₂₈₋₂₉ = 7.5 Hz; ³*J*₃₀₋₂₉ = 8.4 Hz; ³*J*₃₄₋₃₅ = 7.7 Hz; ³*J*₃₅₋₃₄ = ³*J*₃₅₋₃₆ = 7.2 Hz; ⁴*J*₃₄₋₃₆ = 1.7 Hz; ⁴*J*₃₇₋₃₆ = 7.8 Hz. ^d Not observed.

to the inverse sixth power of the metal-proton distances and, hence, short relaxation times are expected for the protons located closer to the paramagnetic center.³⁵ We have explored the possibility to perform a more quantitative analysis of the

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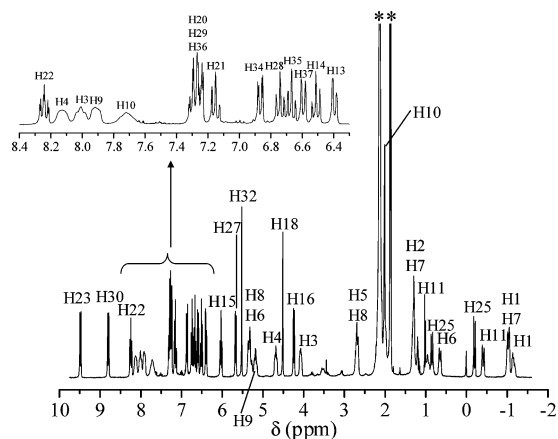


Figure 4. 500 MHz ^1H NMR spectrum of compound **5** as recorded in CD_3CN solution at 293 K. (See Figure 1 for labeling scheme.) Solvent signals are denoted with an asterisk.

structure of this complex in solution by using the Sm(III) paramagnetic induced shifts. Although such an analysis might be of limited value due to relatively small induced shifts with possibly some contact contributions, interesting information could be extracted from the data, which suggests that drastic differences between the solid state and solution structures, such as a different coordination number, do not occur. It also confirmed a very large magnetic anisotropy for this rhombic complex in solution.

The ^1H NMR spectra of the Pr(III), Nd(III), and Eu(III) complexes display 42 signals for the 42 nonexchangeable protons of the ligand (Table S2, Supporting Information), thereby confirming the absence of symmetry element. However, the assignment of the spectra of these compounds was not possible because the short relaxation times of the proton nuclei (e.g. the T_1 values measured for the Eu(III) complex **6** ranged between 28 and 760 ms) prevented the observation of their COSY cross-peaks, except for a few relatively sharp proton signals that appear in the central part of the spectra. The short T_1 values observed for the Eu(III) complex indicate that all the proton nuclei are relatively close to the paramagnetic center, confirming that the whole set of the macrocyclic ligand donor atoms are bound to the metal ion in acetonitrile solution, the lanthanide ion being nine-coordinated. For the Tb(III), Dy(III), and Ho(III) complexes less than the expected 42 signals (between 22 for Dy(III) and 37 for Ho) are observed in the ^1H NMR spectra (Table S2, Supporting Information), probably as a consequence of the extreme line-broadening of some resonances. Some of these signals are extremely broad and probably correspond to axial protons of the crown moiety which are at 3.5–3.8 Å of the Ln(III) ion in the X-ray structure of **5b**, while other peaks are clearly sharper and probably correspond to aromatic protons of the ligand pendant arms. One notices Curie-spin effects on the line widths of the latter proton signals.³⁶ For instance, the peaks observed in the spectrum of the Ho(III) complex at 75.5, 54.9, 51.0, and 32.6 ppm present line widths of 53.4, 49.6, 71.2, and 54.7 Hz at

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Table 5. Ligand-Centered Absorption and Emission Properties^a

compd	$\pi \rightarrow \text{p}^{*b}$	$\pi \rightarrow \text{p}^{*c}$	$^1\pi\pi^{*d}$	$^3\pi\pi^{*e}$	$\tau(^3\pi\pi^{*})^e$
Nd	42 410 (5.40)	44 190	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
	36 320 (4.98)	34 300			
	27 060 (4.87)	26 430			
Eu	42 370 (5.02)	41 600	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
	36 230 (4.78)	34 340			
	27 030 (4.48)	26 400			
Gd	42 920 (5.24)	44 040	21 320	18 750	1.32 (5)
	36 100 (4.84)	34 240		17 630	
	26 950 (4.75)	26 350		16 440	

^a Energies are given in cm^{-1} . ^b Electronic spectral data in acetonitrile at 295 K; energies are given for the maximum of the band envelope in cm^{-1} , and $\log \epsilon$ is given within parentheses. ^c Reflectance spectra recorded at 295 K. ^d Luminescence data in acetonitrile at 295 K. ^e Luminescence data and lifetimes (ms) in frozen acetonitrile solution at 77 K. ^f $^3\pi\pi^{*}$ luminescence quenched by transfer to the lanthanide ion.

200 MHz, while at 500 MHz the line widths are substantially enhanced, with values of 140.4, 146.5, 189.2, and 152.6 Hz, respectively. Although no specific assignments of the proton signals could be done, which prevented us from obtaining structural information, the spectra point again to a C_1 symmetry of the complexes in solution that is compatible with a nine-coordination of the Ln(III) ion.

The ^1H NMR spectra of these complexes (Ln = La–Ho) remained unchanged for several weeks, demonstrating that di-deprotonated **L**² forms stable complexes with these metal ions in acetonitrile solution. This contrasts with the behavior of the analogous **L**¹ ligand, which forms stable complexes in acetonitrile solution only with the three lightest lanthanide ions (La, Ce, and Pr),¹⁸ probably as a consequence of the combination of the relatively large ring size of the crown moiety and the presence of relatively rigid pendant arms. The smaller ring size of **L**² compared to that of **L**¹ allows the formation of complexes with most of the Ln(III) ions (Ln = La–Ho). The analogous complexes of **L**² with the heaviest lanthanide ions (Er–Lu) could not be isolated. These results parallel previous potentiometric studies on lanthanide complexes with 18-crown-6 and 15-crown-5 derivatives, which demonstrated that the stability of the complexes decreases through the lanthanide series due to a better encapsulation of the larger ions into the cavity of the macrocycle.³⁷

Photophysical Properties. Relevant photophysical data for the Nd, Eu, and Gd complexes are presented in Table 5. Electronic spectra of the complexes display three regions of absorption, a band centered around 27 000 cm^{-1} typical of C=N chromophores³⁸ and two bands at ca. 36 000 and 43 000 cm^{-1} corresponding to B and E₂ $\pi\text{--}\pi^{*}$ transitions of the substituted aromatic rings, respectively.³⁹ The fluorescence spectrum of the Gd(III) complex **7** in acetonitrile solution (295 K) presents a single band centered at ca. 21 300 cm^{-1} (Figure 5) assigned to emission from the $^1\pi\pi^{*}$ state. The absolute fluorescence quantum yield amounts to

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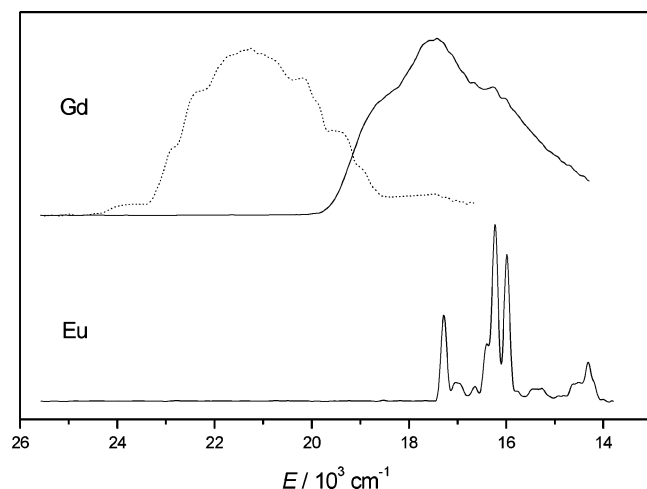


Figure 5. Corrected fluorescence spectrum of $[\text{Gd}(\text{L}^2\text{-2H})]^+$ in acetonitrile solution at 295 K (dotted line) and phosphorescence spectra (solid lines) of $[\text{Ln}(\text{L}^2\text{-2H})]^+$ ($\text{Ln} = \text{Gd}, \text{Eu}$) in the solid state at 77 K. Vertical scale: arbitrary units.

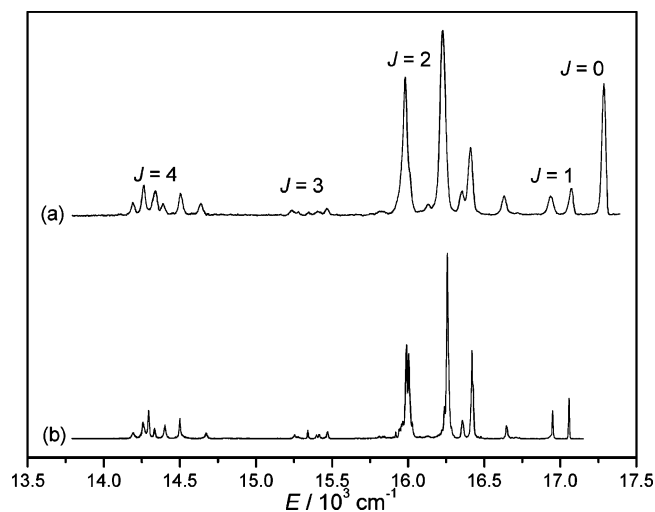


Figure 6. Corrected emission spectra of $[\text{Eu}(\text{L}^2\text{-2H})]^+$ (solid state, 10 K) under various excitation conditions: $\tilde{\nu}_{\text{exc}} =$ (a) 23 753 cm^{-1} and (b) 17 285 cm^{-1} . Vertical scale: arbitrary units.

$Q = 0.32\%$. The phosphorescence spectrum recorded in the solid state at 77 K presents a band with a maximum at ca. 17 630 cm^{-1} and a zero-phonon component at 18 750 cm^{-1} (Figure 5). This emission possesses a single-exponential time decay with a lifetime of 1.32 ± 0.05 ms and is therefore assigned as arising from the ${}^3\pi\pi^*$ state. The luminescence of the ligand ${}^1\pi\pi^*$ and ${}^3\pi\pi^*$ states disappears completely for the Eu(III) complex, indicating sensitization of the metal ion via a ${}^3\pi\pi^*$ -to-metal energy transfer (Figure 5).

A high-resolution study has been performed to gain information on the chemical environment of the Eu(III) ion. Upon excitation in the ligand ${}^1\pi\pi^*$ state at 10 K, the emission spectrum displays the characteristic $\text{Eu}({}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_J)$ transitions (Figure 6a). The integrated and corrected relative intensities of the ${}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_J$ transitions are 1.9, 1.00, 9.9, 0.6, and 2.4 for $J = 0, 1, 2, 3,$ and 4 , respectively. The ${}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_0$ transition, which is quite intense and reminiscent of a site with a C_n (or C_{nv}) symmetry, occurs at 17 292 cm^{-1} . Excitation spectra of the nondegenerate ${}^5\text{D}_0 \leftarrow {}^7\text{F}_0$ transition measured at 10 K by monitoring the ${}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_1$ or ${}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_2$

Table 6. Energy of the ${}^7\text{F}_J$ Sublevels ($J = 1-4$, cm^{-1}) of the Eu(III) Ion in Sites A and C, As Identified from Luminescence Spectra at 10 K

site	${}^7\text{F}_0$	${}^7\text{F}_1$	${}^7\text{F}_2$	${}^7\text{F}_3$	${}^7\text{F}_4$
A	0	226	869	1823	2632
		332	936	1869	2808
		658	1040	1885	2893
			1313	1954	2945
				2053	2994
					3050
C	0	227	866	1814	2614
		334	928	1869	2785
		638	1029	1887	2884
			1282	1946	2955
			1297	2031	2991
					3028
				3094	

transitions display three main bands. The corresponding emission spectra recorded under selective excitation are similar but present some differences with respect to the ${}^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow {}^7\text{F}_2$ transition, which confirms the presence of slightly distinct chemical environments labelled as A, B, and C (Figure S2, Supporting Information). The emission spectrum of site C (Figure 6b) may be interpreted in terms of a low-symmetry around Eu(III), derived from a higher pseudotetragonal symmetry such as the one evidenced in the crystal structure determinations of **2** and **5b**. The transition to ${}^7\text{F}_1$ displays three components, one of which has quite a high energy (638 cm^{-1} ; cf. Table 6). The two components appearing at low energy can be thought as arising from the splitting of the ${}^7\text{F}_1(\text{E}_g)$ sublevel in tetragonal symmetry induced by the distortion of the coordination polyhedron evidenced in the crystal structures. The splitting of the ${}^7\text{F}_1$ level in tetragonal symmetry is governed by the B_0^2 crystal field parameter. Since the barycenter of the split E_g component lies at lower energy (280 cm^{-1}) than the A_{2g} component (638 cm^{-1}), this parameter is positive and its value can be estimated to about 1600 cm^{-1} from a known linear correlation.⁴⁰ The distortion from the idealized symmetry implies the disappearance of the C_4 axis, and in addition to B_0^2 , another crystal field parameter determines the ${}^7\text{F}_1$ splitting, B_2^2 which is proportional to ΔE_{EE} ; the large value of the latter (107 cm^{-1}) indicates a large distortion from the idealized square antiprism geometry. The other transitions are more difficult to interpret quantitatively, but the number of observed components is consistent with the above discussion. A careful analysis of the emission spectra of the other sites allowed us to assign most of the crystal field sublevels of the ${}^7\text{F}_J$ manifold corresponding to site A (Table 6). The latter presents a distortion from the square antiprism geometry similar to the one evidenced for site C: $\Delta E_{\text{EE}} = 106 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ while $\Delta E_{\text{AE}} = 379 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ points to an even larger B_0^2 parameter (on the order of 1700 cm^{-1}).

The presence of at least three different Eu(III) coordination sites in the emission spectra of a solid-state sample of **6** may be due to several reasons. First, the presence of two stereoisomers may generate different spectra, as observed

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Table 7. Lifetimes of the Eu(⁵D₀) Level in [Eu(L²-2H)]⁺ as Determined at 10 K under Different Experimental Conditions

site	$\bar{\nu}_{\text{exc}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\bar{\nu}_{\text{an}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$	τ_f/ms
A	17 285	16 226	0.41(1) ^a
		16 241	0.40(1) ^a
		16 265	0.38(1) ^a
C	17 302	16 265	0.29(1) ^a
		17 084	0.27(1) ^a
I	17 285	15 987	0.44(1) ^b
II	17 305	15 987	0.35(1) ^b
III	17 328	15 987	0.63(1) ^b

^a Solid state. ^b Frozen acetonitrile solution.

in dipicolinate derivatives,⁴¹ and second, the crown moiety may take several slightly different conformations, as indicated by the disorders observed in the crystal structures of **2** and **5b**, which in turn result in differences in the crystal field effect.⁴² These different conformations of the crown moiety are not always resolved by X-ray determinations, which yield an average representation of the unit cell. However, the faster time scale of luminescence experiments provides an instantaneous representation of it.

At low temperature, the lifetimes of the Eu(⁵D₀) level are short (0.3–0.5 ms, Table 7) and the Eu(III) emission is nearly completely quenched at room temperature. This is indicative of a temperature-dependent quenching mechanism such as mixing with ligand vibrational modes, photoinduced electron-transfer processes, or back transfer to the ³ππ* state of the ligand. Reinhoudt and co-workers⁴³ have concluded from their work on modified Eu(III)-containing calix[4]arenes that the antenna effect is improved when the ³ππ* 0-phonon transition lies 3500 cm⁻¹ above the lanthanide excited state. They also observed that the ¹ππ* → ³ππ* intersystem crossing is maximized when the energy difference between these states amounts to ca. 5000 cm⁻¹. A similar conclusion was reached by Latva et al.,⁴⁴ finding that the best efficiency in energy transfer is obtained when the 0-phonon band of ³ππ* lies at 21 000–22 000 cm⁻¹. In the Eu(III) complex **6**, the 0-phonon transition of the ligand ³ππ* state (as measured for the gadolinium complex in the solid state) lies at 18 750 cm⁻¹, leading to ΔE(³ππ*–⁵D₀) difference of ca. 1460 cm⁻¹. Moreover, the ¹ππ*–³ππ* energy difference for the Gd(III) complex amounts to only 3100 cm⁻¹. These data explain the poor sensitization of the Eu(III) complex at room temperature, as well as the short lifetime of the ⁵D₀ level, a back transfer process onto the ligand being possible. However, the presence of a quenching by a ligand-to-metal charge transfer⁴⁵ state cannot be ruled out either, but we were unable to locate a LMCT transition in the absorption spectrum of **6**.

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We have also examined the luminescence properties of the Nd(III) complex **4**. In Nd(III), the energy gap ΔE(⁴F_{3/2} → ⁴I_{5/2}) = 5400 cm⁻¹ is quite small and is easily matched by C–H, O–H, or N–H vibrations.⁴⁶ However, the luminescence spectrum of the Nd(III) complex **4** recorded in the solid state at 10 K under laser excitation of the ⁴G_{9/2} level consists of a strong structured emission band assigned to the ⁴F_{3/2} → ⁴I_{9/2} transition with components at 10 800, 11 020, 11 158, 11 377, and 11 412 cm⁻¹. Moreover, this strong emission is maintained at 295 K, with a slight shift of the components to 10 798, 11 005, 11 155, 11 285, 11 382, 11 462, and 11 576 cm⁻¹, indicating that the receptor (L²-2H)²⁻ protects the Nd(III) ion from quenching or back transfer processes.

Conclusions

In its di-deprotonated form, the Schiff-base bibracchial lariat ether *N,N'*-bis(2-salicylaldiminobenzyl)-1,10-diaza-15-crown-5 is a strongly binding versatile ligand for coordination to the trivalent lanthanide ions. The X-ray crystal structures of [Ce(L²-2H)](ClO₄)·0.5H₂O (**2**) and [Sm(L²-2H)](ClO₄)·C₃H₈O (**5b**) show the metal ion being nine-coordinated and deeply buried into the cavity of the dianionic receptor. The complexes present a cryptand-like structure in the solid state due to the formation of a second pseudo-macrocycle through π–π interaction between one of the phenol rings and one of the benzyl rings. ¹H and ¹³C NMR studies on the La(III) complex point that the solid-state structure is essentially maintained in acetonitrile solution. High-resolution laser-excited emission spectra of the crystalline Eu(III) complex demonstrate the presence of several slightly different coordination sites arising from different conformations of the crown moiety and/or stereoisomers. The ligand-to-Eu(III) energy transfer is relatively efficient at low temperature, but back transfer is implied in the deactivation process, especially at room temperature, because the ligand triplet state lies at low energy; on the other hand, this low energy provides an efficient conversion of the visible light absorbed into near-infrared light emitted by the Nd(III) ion.

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Supporting Information Available: X-ray crystallographic files, in CIF format, for **2** and **5a**, Table S1, listing selected angles for **2** and **5a**, Table S2, listing ¹H NMR data for compounds **3**, **4**, **6**, **8**, **9**, and **10**, Figure S1, showing the COSY NMR spectrum of **5**, and Figure S2, showing high-resolution excitation and emission spectra of [Eu(L²-2H)]⁺. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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