

Cite this: *Chem. Sci.*, 2024, 15, 8019

All publication charges for this article have been paid for by the Royal Society of Chemistry

Tuning white light emission using single-component tetrachroic Dy³⁺ metallacrowns: the role of chromophoric building blocks†

Elvin V. Salerno,‡^a Svetlana V. Eliseeva,  ‡^{a,b} Stéphane Petoud  ^{*b} and Vincent L. Pecoraro  ^{*a}

White light production is of major importance for ambient lighting and technological displays. White light can be obtained by several types of materials and their combinations, but single component emitters remain rare and desirable towards thinner devices that are, therefore, easier to control and that require fewer manufacturing steps. We have designed a series of dysprosium(III)-based luminescent metallacrowns (MCs) to achieve this goal. The synthesized MCs possess three main structural types LnGa₄(L')₄(L'')₄ (type A), Ln₂Ga₈(L')₈(L'')₄ (type B) and LnGa₈(L')₈(OH)₄ (type C) (H₃L', HL'' and H₂L''' derivatives of salicylhydroxamic, benzoic and isophthalic acids, respectively). The advantage of these MCs is that, within each structural type, the nature of the organic building blocks does not affect the symmetry around Dy³⁺. By detailed studies of the photophysical properties of these Dy³⁺-based MCs, we have demonstrated that CIE coordinates can be tuned from warm to neutral to cold white by (i) defining the symmetry about Dy³⁺, and (ii) choosing appropriate chromophoric building blocks. These organic building blocks, without altering the coordination geometry around Dy³⁺, influence the total emission profile through changing the probability of different energy transfer processes including the ³T₁ ← Dy³⁺ energy back transfer and/or by generating ligand-centered fluorescence in the blue range. This work opens new perspectives for the creation of white light emitting devices using single component tetrachroic molecular compounds.

Received 17th January 2024

Accepted 19th April 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4sc00389f

rsc.li/chemical-science

Introduction

White light production is important in a modern society and has applications in ambient lighting and/or screen backlighting in liquid crystalline displays. Presently, light emitting diodes (LEDs) are becoming the state of the art in light production as they can be highly efficient and tunable.

To obtain white light emission (WLE), multiple colours need to be combined on a single device since LEDs are usually monochromatic emitters.¹ Hence, dichroic, trichroic and tetrachroic approaches have been used that combine blue/yellow, red/green/blue (RGB) or RGB/cyano emitters, respectively.² The use of multiple colour components implies a significant difference in comparison to broadband emitters, such as the

sun. Generally, the broader the emission profile, and the more colour components, the better is the colour rendition.³

The CIE (Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage) colour space is commonly used to standardize how the average human eye will perceive the colour of an object.⁴ The CIE chromaticity coordinates are defined by three numbers (x, y, z). The chromaticity of an object can be plotted in a two-dimensional CIE diagram, since it implies a normalization condition: z = 1 – x – y. The white light region lies in the centre of the diagram, with the neutral white light having coordinates (0.33, 0.33). White light can also be described by its Correlated Colour Temperature (CCT), where its quality is defined by the blackbody equivalent temperature. Modern white light emitting devices include sources such as fluorescent lamps,⁵ high-pressure sodium–mercury lamps,⁶ solid state light emitting diodes,⁷ organic light emitting diodes (OLEDs).^{8,9}

Single component white light emitters are desirable because they allow for thinner materials with greater manufacturing reproducibility and enhanced stability over time.^{10,11} Several lanthanide(III) ions (Ln³⁺) emitting in the visible range, namely, Sm³⁺, Eu³⁺, Tb³⁺, Dy³⁺, Tm³⁺, have the potential to emit compatible lights. Typically, the creation of individual materials that display WLE involves various Ln³⁺ ions, each with different properties, either independently or in combination with the

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Willard H. Dow Laboratories, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA. E-mail: vlpec@umich.edu

^bCentre de Biophysique Moléculaire, CNRS UPR 4301, Université d'Orléans, F-45071 Orléans Cedex 2, France. E-mail: svetlana.eliseeva@cns-orleans.fr; stephane.petoud@inserm.fr

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Detailed of the synthesis and characterization of MCs, additional information about photophysical studies, details about the determination of the singlet, triplet states, CIE 1931 coordinates and CCT. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4sc00389f>

‡ These authors contributed equally.



light emitted by organic chromophoric ligands or an inorganic matrix.

Several compounds possessing WLE capabilities have been created with a combination of different visible-emitting Ln^{3+} . The variation of the concentrations of the individual Ln^{3+} allows one to tune the corresponding relative emission intensities and, thus, to control the CIE coordinates. The pertinence of this strategy has been demonstrated for molecular materials,^{12,13} Ln^{3+} -based polymers,^{14–21} metal–organic frameworks (MOFs),^{22–26} inorganic materials,^{27–29} and hybrid organic/inorganic^{30–33} materials.

Alternatively, to produce WLE, the combination of emission signals arising from a single visible-emitting Ln^{3+} and organic ligands or inorganic matrix can be used.^{34,35} The validity of this approach has been demonstrated for molecular Eu^{3+} compounds,³⁶ as well as for Dy^{3+} compounds. Some of these Dy^{3+} compounds were shown to be tunable by ligand modifications,³⁷ as well as by excitation wavelength³⁸ or by the change of the experimental temperatures.³⁷ The appearance of the Ln^{3+} emission is dependent on the environment around Ln^{3+} that is controlled by the ligand field induced by the structure of this ligand. It will control the splitting of the different transitions as well as their relative emission intensities and, therefore, the CIE coordinates.^{39–42}

Single component Dy^{3+} is a special lanthanide(III) ion for such application as it possesses two main groups of sharp emission bands in the green and in the red spectral domains that allow for the development of single-component WLE with the addition of a blue emission component arising from the same compound.^{46–55} Several inorganic compounds have shown an ability to tune the CIE coordinates by controlling the concentration of the Dy^{3+} dopant. These examples include Dy^{3+} -doped chloroborosilicate glasses,⁵⁶ barium silicate,⁵⁷ zinc–aluminum–sodium–phosphate,⁵⁸ or lithium–zinc borosilicate⁵⁹ glasses.

The most studied transitions in Dy^{3+} compounds with respect to WLE⁴⁶ are bands located in the visible range, in particular, ${}^4\text{F}_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^6\text{H}_{15/2}$ (blue), ${}^4\text{F}_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^6\text{H}_{13/2}$ (yellow), minimally ${}^4\text{F}_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^6\text{H}_{11/2}$ (red), and rarely ${}^4\text{F}_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^6\text{H}_{9/2}$ (red-brown) transitions. The emission intensity ratio $I({}^4\text{F}_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^6\text{H}_{13/2})/I({}^4\text{F}_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^6\text{H}_{15/2})$ is sometimes used as a measurement of the effects of ligand field on the emission spectrum of Dy^{3+} (the “yellow/blue” or *Y/B* ratio). Modification of the *Y/B* ratio has been associated with Dy^{3+} -ligand covalency,^{40,41} as well as with asymmetry of the coordination environment.^{58,60–63} Higher level of covalency and coordination sphere asymmetry apparently leads to a higher *Y/B* ratio, *i.e.* change of the Dy^{3+} emission profile and tuning of WLE properties.

The coordination environment around Ln^{3+} impacts its emission profile and, in turn, CIE coordinates. Ln^{3+} -doped extended solids, amorphous inorganic compounds, such as ceramics, glasses, sol-gels or cementitious materials do not possess a single well-defined structure about each dopant.⁷ In crystalline materials, the dopants are dispersed statistically at allowed positions within the lattice, while the introduction of the dopant itself will induce the distortion of the structure of the lattice.^{64–67} Thus, in such materials, the correlation between

the emission spectra of the doped Ln^{3+} with the symmetry about them is limited, as changes will be averaged by the environments around each dopant.⁶¹

Single Ln^{3+} molecular compounds provide the advantage of a unique and well-defined coordination environment around the lanthanide, especially when highly rigid. They have been studied for WLE in the past. For example, a single molecular white light emitting Eu^{3+} complex has been previously examined.³⁶ This complex was formed with a 1,8-naphthalimide functionalized tetraazacyclododecane ligand. In this complex, the 1,8-naphthalimide chromophoric ligand generates a blue/purple fluorescent component, as well as a green component from a naphthalimide aggregation associated excimer state. This ligand also acts as a sensitizer for the generation of the red emission from Eu^{3+} . Through their combination, these different components lead to the generation of WLE.

Dy^{3+} -based molecular compounds have also shown a strong potential as single-component white light emitters. Thus, by combining Dy^{3+} -centred electronic transitions with those located on the blue-emitting ligand, WLE was observed in a $[\text{Dy}^{3+}(\text{TETP})(\text{NO}_3)_3] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ MOF material [TETP = 1,1',1''-((2,4,6-triethyl-benzene-1,3,5-triyl)tris(methylene))tris(pyridin-4(1*H*)-one)]. The CIE coordinates of this MOF could be tuned to (0.33, 0.35) by varying the excitation wavelength.³⁸

In a series of molecular binuclear Dy^{3+} complexes, $[\text{Dy}_2(\text{L})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{solvent})_2] \cdot x(\text{solvent})$ [$\text{L} = 2,2'-[[2\text{-pyridinyl-methyl}]\text{imino}]\text{di}[(\text{methylene})]\text{bis}(4\text{-R-phenol})$, where $\text{R} = \text{CH}_3, \text{Cl}$, and CH_3O ; solvent = methanol or DMF], the WLE could be tuned by varying both the substituents of the ligand and the experimental temperature.³⁷ This thermal behaviour might be explained by the interactions of the Dy^{3+} with solvent vibrational modes and/or changes in energy transfer from the ligand. On the other hand, the influence of the substituents of the ligand on the spectra of Dy^{3+} was not fully elucidated but the modification of the CIE coordinates may be attributed to changes of the relative intensities of Dy^{3+} vs. ligand-centred emissions.

Molecular compounds are more suited probes of the effects of the ligand field on Dy^{3+} emission profile as they provide a defined environment about the coordinated ion. In a recent communication, we have demonstrated that, within a series of monomeric and dimeric $\text{Dy}^{3+}/\text{Ga}^{3+}$ metallacrowns (MCs) with a common $[12\text{-MC}_{\text{GaN}(\text{Shi})}\text{-4}]$ motif, the Dy^{3+} emission profile can be tuned by modifying the symmetry about the Dy^{3+} ion.⁷⁰ The changes of the relative intensities of different Dy^{3+} emission bands combined with the minimal ligand contribution led to tunable WLE arising from these MCs. Here, we expand this series of MCs with WLE properties by synthesizing eleven new Dy^{3+} MCs formed with different combinations of building blocks using substituted salicylhydroxamic, benzoic and isophthalic acids (Fig. 1) while preserving three main structural types: $\text{LnGa}_4(\text{L}')_4(\text{L}'')_4$ (type A), $\text{Ln}_2\text{Ga}_8(\text{L}')_8(\text{L}'')_4$ (type B) and $\text{LnGa}_8(\text{L}')_8(\text{OH})_4$ (type C) (Fig. 1, $\text{H}_3\text{L}' = \text{salicylhydroxamic acid} (\text{H}_3\text{shi})$, 5-methylsalicylhydroxamic acid (H_3mshi), 5-methoxysalicylhydroxamic acid (H_3moshi), 5-chlorosalicylhydroxamic acid ($\text{H}_3\text{Cl-shi}$), 5-bromosalicylhydroxamic acid ($\text{H}_3\text{Br-shi}$), 5-iodosalicylhydroxamic acid ($\text{H}_3\text{I-shi}$); $\text{HL}'' = \text{benzoic acid}$



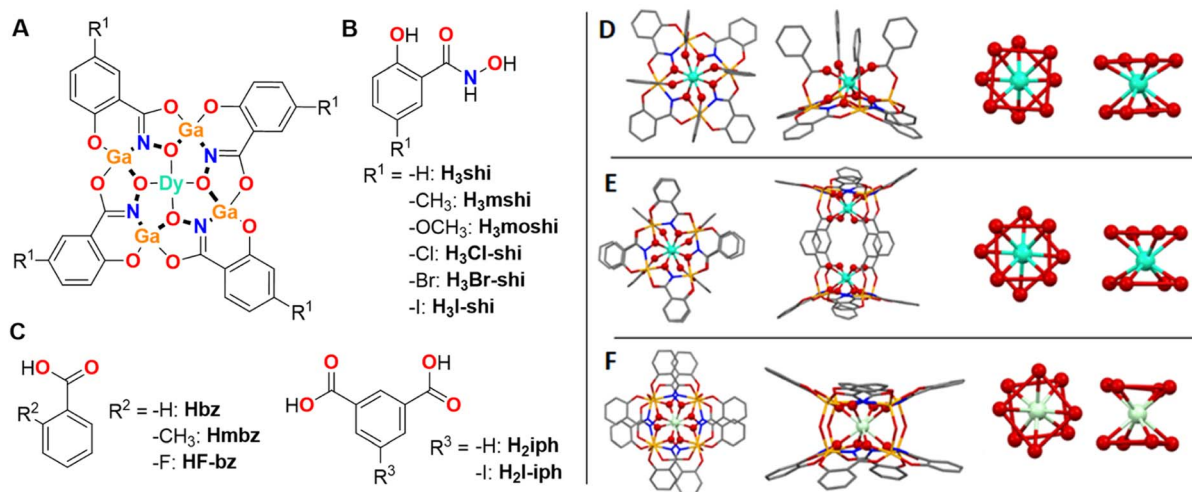


Fig. 1 (A) Schematic presentation of a Dy³⁺[12-MC_{Ga}(R¹-shi)-4] MC core, where Ga³⁺ and R¹-substituted H₃shi (B) template the formation of the MC, while Dy³⁺ is linked to the central cavity by the derivatives of benzoic or isophthalic acids (C). (D–F) Top-down (left) and side-on (left-centre) views of the three Ga³⁺/Dy³⁺ MCs geometries and the corresponding primary coordination spheres about Dy³⁺ (centre-left and right views, the red lines between oxygen atoms are guides for the eyes to suggest O₄ planes coming from the MC ring and otherwise). (D) [DyGa₄(shi)₄(bz)₄] representing the LnM₄(L')₄(L'')₄ structure (type A).⁴³ (E) [Dy₂Ga₈(shi)₈(iph)₄] corresponding to the Ln₂M₈(L')₈(L'')₄ structure (type B).⁴⁴ (F) [DyGa₈(shi)₈(OH)₄] corresponding to the LnM₈(L')₈(OH)₄ structure (type C).⁴⁵ The structure was solved for isostructural [NdGa₈(shi)₈(OH)₄]Na. Solvents of crystallization, counter ions, and hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity. Central Ln³⁺ and coordinating oxygen atoms are bolded for highlight effect. Colour code: Ga, orange; Ln, teal; O, red; N, blue; C, grey.

(Hbz), 2-methylbenzoic acid (Hmbz), 2-fluorobenzoic acid (HF-bz); H₂L''' = isophthalic acid (H₂iph), 5-iodoisophthalic acid (H₂I-iph)). This approach allows the investigation of the influence of these modifications to the electronic structure of the ligand scaffold may have on the total emission profile of Dy³⁺ MCs and on the corresponding WLE properties reflected by the CIE coordinates. Moreover, to determine how such modifications affect the energy positions of the singlet and triplet states within this series of MCs, the corresponding Gd³⁺ analogues were synthesized and studied.

Experimental section

Ln³⁺/Ga³⁺ MCs were synthesized using the deprotonated forms of the ligands given in Fig. 1. All MC synthesis reactions were carried out aerobically under ambient conditions *via* single-pot self-assembly reactions. Elemental analyses were performed by Atlantic Microlabs Inc. ESI-MS spectra were collected with an Agilent 6230 TOF HPLC-MS mass spectrometer in negative ion mode (−350 V) on samples dissolved in methanol at a concentration of 2 mg mL^{−1}. ¹H NMR spectra were collected on a Varian MR400 NMR in deuterated DMSO at a concentration of 4 mg mL^{−1}. Single crystal unit cell parameters were obtained by mounting samples on a Rigaku AFC10K Saturn 944+ CCD-based X-ray diffractometer equipped with a low temperature device and Micromax-007HF Cu-target micro-focus rotating anode (λ = 1.54187 Å) operating at 1.2 kW power (40 kV, 30 mA). The X-ray intensities were measured at 85(1) K with the detector placed at a distance of 42.00 mm from the crystal. Detailed synthetic procedures and characterizations are provided in ESI.† Photophysical characterization was carried out as described in ESI.†

Results

Synthesis and characterization

Ln³⁺/M³⁺ MCs possess the remarkable property to form structurally closely similar compounds when the ligands used for the assembly possess identical binding motifs. Furthermore, by modifying the binding motif, the coordination geometry can also be tightly controlled and modified. Thus, independently of the nature of the Ln³⁺ (Ln³⁺ = Pr³⁺–Yb³⁺) and for a variety of M³⁺ metals located in the ring (M³⁺ = Al³⁺, Ga³⁺, Mn³⁺, Fe³⁺), the use of the salicylhydroximate 'O–C–C–CO–NHOH' motif in combination with carboxylic or hydroxy ligands has been shown to form similar monomeric LnM₄(L')₄(L'')₄ (Fig. 1D),^{43,73–76} dimeric Ln₂M₈(L')₈(L'')₄ (Fig. 1E)^{44,71,77–79} or LnM₈(L')₈(OH)₄ (Fig. 1F)⁴⁵ structural topologies, respectively.

Novel functionalized salicylhydroxamic acids were synthesized in this work by converting the appropriate carboxylic acids into the corresponding methyl esters followed by an exchange reaction with an excess of hydroxylamine. The MCs were synthesized by a self-assembly reaction between stoichiometric amounts of derivatives of salicylhydroxamic, benzoic or isophthalic acids with Ga³⁺ and Ln³⁺ nitrates in DMF or methanol in the presence of a base. MCs were obtained as pure crystalline products by the slow evaporation of the solvent. The composition of the MCs was confirmed by mass spectrometry and elemental analysis (ESI†). Each novel MC was screened for unit cell parameters by single crystal X-ray diffraction to confirm the crystallinity of the sample and to establish the crystallographic similarities for different Dy³⁺ and Gd³⁺ analogues. Several novel Dy³⁺ and Gd³⁺ MCs were synthesized using this approach. For the sake of comparison, the spectroscopic properties of these



compounds are analysed and presented together with those obtained from several Dy³⁺ and Gd³⁺ MCs which we previously described.^{43–45,68,69}

In total, eight of these complexes adopt the LnGa₄(L')₄(L'')₄ topology (Type A), five adopt the Ln₂Ga₈(L')₈(L''')₄ topology (Type B), and two adopt the LnGa₈(L')₈(OH)₄ topology (Type C). Most

of these MCs crystallize with Na⁺ as counterions, while two possess a PyH⁺ (pyridinium) counterion and one include NH₄⁺ counterions. Throughout this article, the counter-cations are Na⁺ or 2 Na⁺ unless stated otherwise. Each compound herein presented also co-crystallizes with a variable number of solvent molecules (DMF or methanol, and water). The details about the synthesis and the characterization of all studied MCs are given in the ESI.†

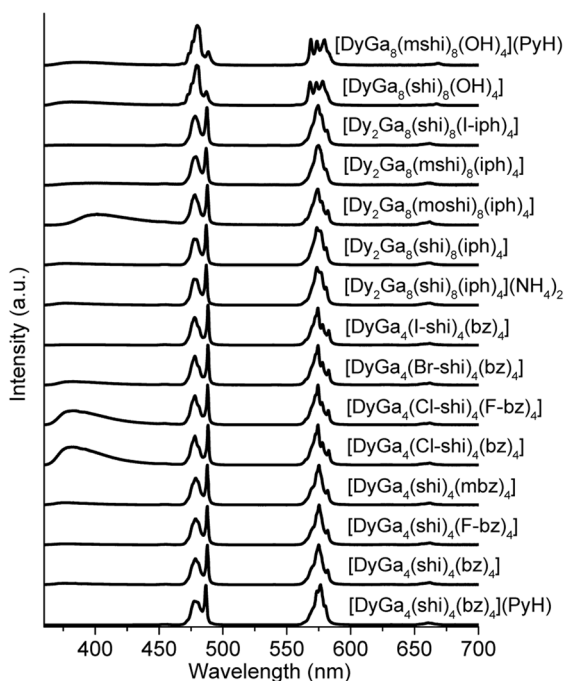


Fig. 2 Corrected and normalized emission spectra of the Dy³⁺ MCs in the solid state upon ligand-centred excitation at 340 nm at room temperature. Counter-cation is either Na⁺ or 2 Na⁺ unless stated otherwise.

Photophysical properties

The photophysical properties of Dy³⁺ MCs were measured in the solid state at room temperature. Each of the complexes showed a characteristic Dy³⁺ emission profile under ligand excitation at 340 nm (Fig. 2). These profiles include three emission bands, two, being the most intense, correspond to the ⁴F_{9/2} → ⁶H_{15/2} (~480 nm, blue) and ⁴F_{9/2} → ⁶H_{13/2} (~575 nm, yellow) transitions, and one, being significantly less intense, is due to the ⁴F_{9/2} → ⁶H_{11/2} (~660 nm, red) transition. A broad band located in the blue is attributed to the emission arising from the electronic structure of the chromophoric building blocks that constitute the different MCs. Important differences in intensities of these blue bands in comparison to the intensities of the Dy³⁺ transitions can be observed in the emission spectra (Fig. 2).

Absolute quantum yields of the Dy³⁺-centred (Q_{Dy}^{L}) and ligand-centred (Q_{L}^{L}) transitions were determined upon excitation in the range 330–350 nm. The total quantum yield value ($Q_{\text{total}}^{\text{L}}$) was calculated using the formula: $Q_{\text{total}}^{\text{L}} = Q_{\text{Dy}}^{\text{L}} + Q_{\text{L}}^{\text{L}}$. The values of Q_{Dy}^{L} vary from 0.128(4)% to 8.3(3)% (Table 1), while those of Q_{L}^{L} change from 0.0043(1)% to 0.607(3)%. The experimental decay of the luminescence of monomeric DyGa₄(L')₄(L'')₄ are best described by a monoexponential function while those of LnGa₈(L')₈(OH)₄ and most of Ln₂Ga₈(L')₈(L''')₄ exhibits a biexponential behaviour. The observed luminescence

Table 1 Photophysical data for the Dy³⁺ MCs under ligand-centred excitations at room temperature^a

Metallacrown ^b	Type	$\tau_{\text{obs}}^{\text{c}}$ (μs)	Q_{Dy}^{L} ^{d,e} (%)	Q_{L}^{L} ^{d,f} (%)	$Q_{\text{L}}^{\text{L}}/Q_{\text{total}}^{\text{L}}$ ^g
[DyGa ₄ (shi) ₄ (bz) ₄](PyH) ^{43,68}	A	21.2(2)	1.23(2)	0.0043(1)	0.0035
[DyGa ₄ (shi) ₄ (bz) ₄] ⁶⁸	A	50.9(6)	8.3(3)	0.54(2)	0.060
[DyGa ₄ (shi) ₄ (F-bz) ₄]	A	61.1(7)	4.26(2)	0.314(1)	0.069
[DyGa ₄ (shi) ₄ (mbz) ₄]	A	42.7(2)	4.45(3)	0.607(3)	0.120
[DyGa ₄ (Cl-shi) ₄ (bz) ₄]	A	8.6(2)	0.39(2)	0.41(1)	0.513
[DyGa ₄ (Cl-shi) ₄ (F-bz) ₄]	A	11.0(1)	0.785(9)	0.688(6)	0.467
[DyGa ₄ (Br-shi) ₄ (bz) ₄]	A	10.5(2)	0.86(2)	0.174(3)	0.168
[DyGa ₄ (I-shi) ₄ (bz) ₄]	A	11.3(2)	0.779(9)	0.0346(3)	0.0425
[Dy ₂ Ga ₈ (shi) ₈ (iph) ₄](NH ₄) ₂ (ref. 44 and 68)	B	15.0(1)	0.85(1)	0.086(1)	0.092
[Dy ₂ Ga ₈ (shi) ₈ (iph) ₄]	B	18(1): 16(4)%; 10.0(7): 74(4)%	1.46(4)	0.117(3)	0.074
[Dy ₂ Ga ₈ (moshi) ₈ (iph) ₄] ⁶⁹	B	2.43(1): 91.8(1)%; 0.51(1): 8.2(1)%	0.128(4)	0.106(7)	0.455
[Dy ₂ Ga ₈ (mshi) ₈ (iph) ₄]	B	17.0(4): 61(4)%; 8.2(3): 39(4)%	0.837(5)	0.260(8)	0.237
[Dy ₂ Ga ₈ (shi) ₈ (I-iph) ₄]	B	40.7(1): 79.9(2)%; 12.3(3): 20.1(2)%	1.2(1)	0.052(4)	0.043
[DyGa ₈ (shi) ₈ (OH) ₄] ^{45,68}	C	37.7(8): 55.4(7)%; 4.1(1): 44.6(7)%	1.42(8)	0.34(1)	0.193
[DyGa ₈ (mshi) ₈ (OH) ₄](PyH)	C	19.4(4): 81(1)%; 5.8(2): 19(1)%	1.11(1)	0.299(4)	0.212

^a Data for powder solid state samples of MCs. 2σ values are given between parenthesis. Estimated experimental errors: τ_{obs} , ±2%; Q_{Dy}^{L} , ±10%; Q_{L}^{L} , ±10%. ^b Counter-cation is Na⁺ or 2 Na⁺ unless otherwise specified. ^c Under excitation at 355 nm. If a biexponential decay was observed, population parameters $P_i = \frac{B_i \tau_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n B_i \tau_i}$ in % are given after the colon. ^d Under excitation at 340 nm. ^e Quantum yield of Dy³⁺-centred transitions.

^f Quantum yield of ligand-centred transitions. ^g $Q_{\text{total}}^{\text{L}} = Q_{\text{Dy}}^{\text{L}} + Q_{\text{L}}^{\text{L}}$.



Table 2 Singlet (S_1) and triplet (3T_1) state energies of the Gd^{3+} MCs, as well as relevant energy gaps (ΔE)^a

Metallacrown ^b	Type	3T_1 ^c	S_1 ^d	$\Delta E({}^3T_1 - {}^4F_{9/2})$ ^{e,c}	$\Delta E(S_1 - {}^3T_1)$
[LnGa ₄ (shi) ₄ (bz) ₄](PyH) ⁴³	A	22 170	28 290	1120	6120
[LnGa ₄ (shi) ₄ (bz) ₄]	A	22 680	28 735	1630	6055
[LnGa ₄ (shi) ₄ (F-bz) ₄]	A	— ^f	28 695 ^g	—	—
[LnGa ₄ (shi) ₄ (mbz) ₄]	A	— ^f	28 860 ^g	—	—
[LnGa ₄ (Cl-shi) ₄ (bz) ₄]	A	21 620	27 820	570	6200
[LnGa ₄ (Cl-shi) ₄ (F-bz) ₄]	A	— ^f	27 470 ^g	—	—
[LnGa ₄ (Br-shi) ₄ (bz) ₄]	A	21 890	27 700	840	5810
[LnGa ₄ (I-shi) ₄ (bz) ₄]	A	— ^f	27 625 ^g	—	—
[Ln ₂ Ga ₈ (shi) ₈ (iph) ₄](NH ₄) ₂ (ref. 44)	B	21 980	28 650	930	6670
[Ln ₂ Ga ₈ (shi) ₈ (iph) ₄] ⁷¹	B	22 385	28 650	1335	6265
[Ln ₂ Ga ₈ (moshi) ₈ (iph) ₄] ⁶⁹	B	21 640	25 870	590	4230
[Ln ₂ Ga ₈ (mshi) ₈ (iph) ₄] ⁶⁹	B	21 570	27 780	520	6210
[Ln ₂ Ga ₈ (shi) ₈ (I-iph) ₄]	B	22 130	28 170	1080	6040
[LnGa ₈ (shi) ₈ (OH) ₄] ⁴⁵	C	22 620	27 815	1570	5195
[LnGa ₈ (mshi) ₈ (OH) ₄](PyH)	C	21 945	27 210	895	5265

^a Data for powder solid state samples of MCs. ^b Counter-cation is Na⁺ or 2 Na⁺ unless otherwise specified. ^c Determined from the Gaussian fitting of the 0–0 phonon line of the phosphorescence spectra of Gd^{3+} MCs measured at 77 K (Fig. S6, ESI[†]). ^d Determined from the red edge (10% of the maximum) of the solid-state diffuse reflectance spectra (Fig. S2, ESI[†]). ^e Energy of the emissive ${}^4F_{9/2}$ level of Dy^{3+} is 21 050 cm^{-1} .⁷² ^f Gd^{3+} analogue could not be synthesized, so 3T_1 is not determined. ^g Determined for Dy^{3+} analogues.

lifetimes of the Dy^{3+} emission vary from 4.1(1) to 61.1(7) μs . The excitation spectra are given in Fig. S1 (ESI[†]).

The diffuse reflectance spectra of Dy^{3+} and Gd^{3+} MCs were measured in the solid state at room temperature (Fig. S2, ESI[†]). The lowest excited singlet state (S_1) energy levels were estimated by considering the red edge of these spectra (Table 2) or from the intersection of the emission spectrum of the ligand with the diffuse reflectance spectrum of the corresponding MC (Fig. S4, ESI[†]). The shapes of these two types of spectra match well with one another (Fig. S8, ESI[†]), and are summarized in Table 2. Energy values vary from 25 870 to 28 860 cm^{-1} . The corresponding measurements were also taken for the organic building blocks used to assemble MCs (Fig. S3, S5 and Table S2, ESI[†]).

The phosphorescence spectra were collected at 77 K for all the synthesized Gd^{3+} MCs in the solid state. The blue side of the observed phosphorescence spectrum was deconvoluted into several Gaussian curves. The highest-energy band was taken as the 0–0 phonon phosphorescence emission and considered as the energy of the lowest ligand triplet state (3T_1). These values vary from 21 570 to 22 680 cm^{-1} . Another estimate of the 3T_1 energy level was also calculated as the centre of gravity of the phosphorescence spectrum. These values are presented in Table S2 (ESI[†]) and have a similar trend as the ones obtained from the 0–0 triplet state energy estimation (Fig. S8, ESI[†]). When sufficient emission signals could be obtained, the phosphorescence spectra of the free ligands were acquired in the solid state and analysed (Fig. S7 and Table S2, ESI[†]). The ligand singlet and triplet states are presented relatively to the relevant states of Dy^{3+} in Fig. 3.

Colorimetric properties. The colorimetric properties of the Dy^{3+} MCs were calculated from the corresponding visible emission spectra in the range of 370–700 nm (Fig. 2 and ESI[†]).⁸⁰ Each MC showed CIE coordinates consistent with WLE, with x

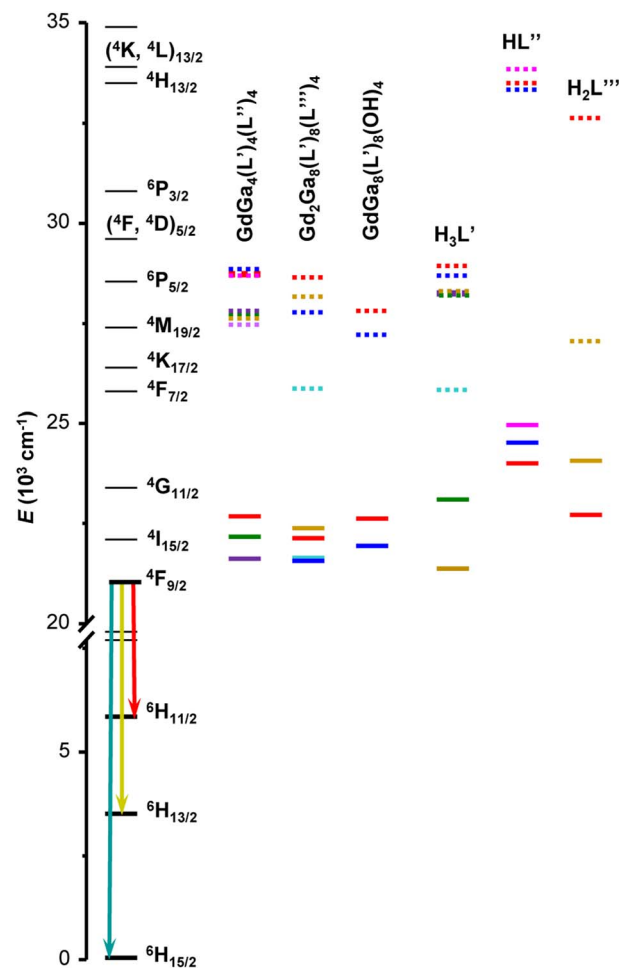


Fig. 3 Diagram of Dy^{3+} energy levels (black traces), the lowest singlet (S_1 , dotted traces) and triplet (3T_1 , solid traces) states determined for Gd^{3+} MCs as well as for the organic building blocks used to assemble MCs. The list of energy levels is provided in Tables 2 and S2, ESI[†]. Chemical structures of the ligands and crystal structures of MCs are given in Fig. 1.



Table 3 CIE 1931 chromaticity coordinates (x , y), CCT and the ratio of the integral intensities of the yellow (${}^4F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{13/2}$) to the blue (${}^4F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{15/2}$) transitions (Y/B) for the Dy^{3+} MCs in the solid state^a

MC	Type	Range: 370–700 nm			Range: 460–700 nm			Y/B
		x	y	CCT (K)	x	y	CCT (K)	
$[DyGa_4(shi)_4(bz)_4](PyH)^{43,68}$	A	0.35	0.39	4888	0.35	0.39	4891	1.16
$[DyGa_4(shi)_4(bz)_4]^{68}$	A	0.35	0.39	4896	0.36	0.40	4821	1.19
$[DyGa_4(shi)_4(F-bz)_4]$	A	0.35	0.39	4954	0.35	0.40	4882	1.13
$[DyGa_4(shi)_4(mbz)_4]$	A	0.35	0.39	5029	0.35	0.40	4912	1.14
$[DyGa_4(Cl-shi)_4(bz)_4]$	A	0.32	0.33	6291	0.35	0.40	4926	1.16
$[DyGa_4(Cl-shi)_4(F-bz)_4]$	A	0.32	0.33	6289	0.35	0.39	5084	1.12
$[DyGa_4(Br-shi)_4(bz)_4]$	A	0.34	0.38	5201	0.35	0.40	4961	1.15
$[DyGa_4(I-shi)_4(bz)_4]$	A	0.34	0.39	5099	0.35	0.39	5035	1.11
$[Dy_2Ga_8(shi)_8(iph)_4](NH_4)_2$ (ref. 44 and 68)	B	0.35	0.39	4882	0.35	0.40	4818	1.22
$[Dy_2Ga_8(shi)_8(iph)_4]$	B	0.35	0.39	4859	0.36	0.40	4767	1.23
$[Dy_2Ga_8(moshi)_8(iph)_4]^{69}$	B	0.29	0.28	9117	0.34	0.39	5315	1.13
$[Dy_2Ga_8(mshi)_8(iph)_4]$	B	0.33	0.36	5546	0.35	0.40	4976	1.19
$[Dy_2Ga_8(shi)_8(I-iph)_4]$	B	0.35	0.39	4950	0.35	0.40	4895	1.17
$[DyGa_8(shi)_8(OH)_4]^{45,68}$	C	0.31	0.33	6677	0.32	0.36	5920	0.89
$[DyGa_8(mshi)_8(OH)_4](PyH)$	C	0.32	0.34	6034	0.33	0.37	5556	0.88

^a Calculated using corresponding emission spectra, Fig. 4.

coordinates ranging from 0.29 to 0.35 and y coordinates ranging from 0.28 to 0.39 as compared to the neutral WLE coordinates of x , $y = (0.33, 0.33)$ (Table 3). These results demonstrate the possibility to tune the WLE of Dy^{3+} MCs within the studied series based principally on the nature of the ligands and, to a lower extent, to the symmetry around the Dy^{3+} (Fig. 4). The CIE diagram is presented separately for each MC structure type in Fig. S11 (ESI).†

For the type A structures, each of the Dy^{3+} MCs possesses similar coordinates (0.34–0.35, 0.38–0.39). However, two of the compounds, $[DyGa_4(Cl-shi)_4(bz)_4]$ and $[DyGa_4(Cl-shi)_4(F-bz)_4]$ have disparate CIE coordinates (0.32, 0.33). Similarly, in the case of the type B structures, each Dy^{3+} MC has similar CIE coordinates (0.33–0.35, 0.36–0.39) except for the $[Dy_2Ga_8(moshi)_8(iph)_4]$ which has disparate coordinates (0.29, 0.28). For the type C structures, each of the two compounds has similar coordinates (0.31–0.32, 0.33–0.34).

Emission spectra of Dy^{3+} MCs, beside the emission signals due to the ${}^4F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_J$ ($J = 15/2, 13/2, 11/2$) Dy^{3+} transitions, exhibit broad ligand-centred emission bands possessing different intensities in the UV-blue range (Fig. 2). To estimate if ligand-centred emission signals affect CIE coordinates, they were recalculated for the wavelength range comprised between 460 and 700 nm that covers exclusively the Dy^{3+} -centred transitions (Table 3). The values obtained are much more similar for each MC structure type, *i.e.* (0.35–0.36, 0.39–0.40) for type A, (0.34–0.36, 0.39–0.40) for type B, and (0.32–0.33, 0.36–0.37) for type C, suggesting that the Dy^{3+} emission is influenced more by the symmetry of the coordination sphere rather than by the nature of the coordinating ligand. This is further confirmed by the small variations of the relative integral intensities of different Dy^{3+} transitions observed in the emission spectra, in particular the ratio of the yellow (${}^4F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{13/2}$) to the blue (${}^4F_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{15/2}$) transitions, within each MC structural type (Tables 3 and S1†).

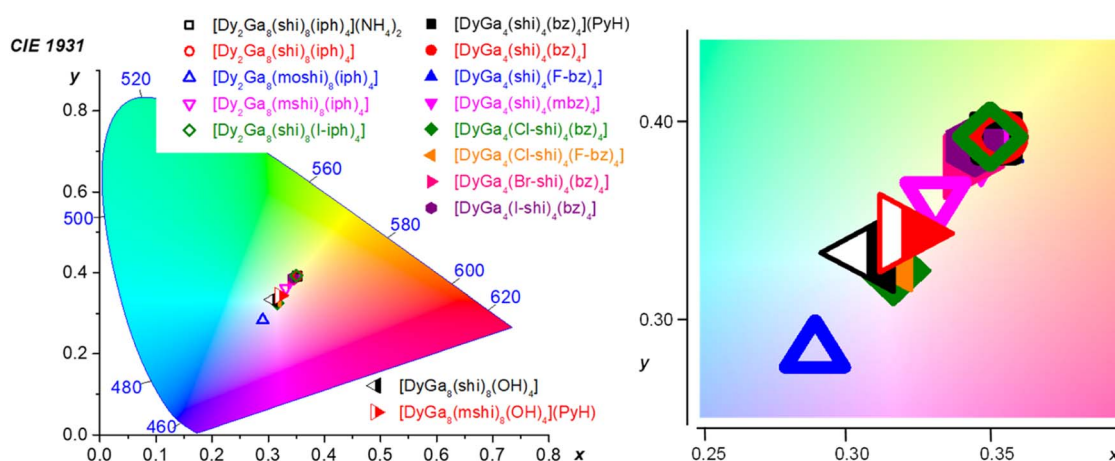


Fig. 4 CIE 1931 diagram depicting the chromaticity coordinates (calculated for the 370–700 nm range) for all of the Dy^{3+} MCs presented herein. The CIE coordinates are specified in Table 3 and presented for each structure type separately in Fig. S11, ESI.†



Discussion

Fifteen Dy³⁺ MCs formed with varied organic building blocks that belong to three different molecular topologies (Fig. 1) were synthesized and characterized. Their photophysical properties in the solid state, *i.e.* diffuse reflectance, excitation and emission spectra, observed luminescence lifetimes, ligand- and Dy³⁺-centred quantum yields were acquired and analysed. CIE 1931 and CCT have been calculated. Several Gd³⁺ analogues were also synthesized to provide complementary information about the ligand-centred electronic properties. This large array of compounds allows a fairly comprehensive exploration of whether the introduction of different substituents to the MC constituting ligands in a series of Dy³⁺/Ga³⁺ MCs adopting three different molecular topologies can influence the emission profiles toward the creation of tunable molecular-based WLE diodes.

Among different visible-emitting Ln³⁺-based materials, Dy³⁺ ones are unique in their ability to produce WLE.^{46–55} Indeed, a typical emission spectrum of Dy³⁺ in the visible range contains three fundamental components: a blue, a yellow and a red one arising from the ⁴F_{9/2} → ⁶H_{15/2} (~480 nm), ⁴F_{9/2} → ⁶H_{13/2} (~575 nm), and ⁴F_{9/2} → ⁶H_{11/2} (~660 nm) electronic transitions, respectively. Therefore, the WLE of the material can be tuned by modifying the Dy³⁺ emission profile and the relative intensities of each of these transitions. These parameters, in turn, can be controlled by the nature of the surrounding environment (in this case organic ligands) and the coordination symmetry about Dy³⁺. In addition, organic ligands may exhibit emission in the visible range and contribute to the CIE coordinates. Indeed, the generally accepted sensitization mechanism of Ln³⁺ in coordination compounds is assumed to be occurring through an energy transfer from the ³T₁ (mainly) and/or S₁ states of organic ligands, *i.e.* ‘antenna effect’. If this energy transfer is not complete, emission spectra may exhibit residual broad bands arising from the electronic structure of the ligand along with Ln³⁺-centred transitions. Therefore, the analysis of the effect of the nature of organic ligands on the emission spectra of Dy³⁺-based compounds is key to rationalize and further tune the WLE properties.

If one considers the ligand-centred photophysical properties in the studied series of MCs, more pronounced changes of the diffuse reflectance spectra (Fig. S3, ESI[†]), emission profiles (Fig. S4, ESI[†]) and energy positions of ³T₁ and/or S₁ states (Table 2 and Fig. 3) are observed upon introduction of different substituents to the salicylhydroximate ligands, H₃L'. For example, ³T₁ and S₁ are lowered by 1060 and 915 cm⁻¹ for [GdGa₄(Cl-shi)₄(bz)₄] or by 745 and 2780 cm⁻¹ for [Gd₂Ga₈(-moshi)₈(iph)₄] compared to [GdGa₄(shi)₄(bz)₄] or [Gd₂Ga₈(-shi)₈(iph)₄], respectively. Accordingly, the maxima of the ligand-centred emission bands are red-shifted by 17 nm (from 360 nm for [GdGa₄(shi)₄(bz)₄] to 377 nm for [GdGa₄(Cl-shi)₄(bz)₄]) or 39 nm (from 364 nm for [Gd₂Ga₈(shi)₈(iph)₄] to 403 nm for [Gd₂Ga₈(moshi)₈(iph)₄]). If one compares the diffuse reflectance spectra of the LnGa₄(L')₄(L'')₄, Ln₂Ga₈(L')₈(L'')₄ and LnGa₈(-L')₈(OH)₄ MCs (Ln = Gd³⁺ or Dy³⁺) with those of the

corresponding constituent organic building blocks (Fig. S9, ESI[†]), the positions of the red edges of the spectra and, in turn, the S₁ levels (Fig. 3 and Table S2, ESI[†]), are mainly determined by the nature of the ring salicylhydroximate ligands, H₃L'. On the other hand, a similar comparison of the ligand-centred emission profiles (Fig. S10, ESI[†]) is more challenging. Generally, the maxima of the emission bands of the Gd³⁺ MCs are red-shifted by 20–40 nm compared to those of the ring H₃L' ligands. However, in the case of [GdGa₄(Br-shi)₄(bz)₄] and [Gd₂Ga₈(-moshi)₈(iph)₄], a blue shift of the emission maxima by 40 or 52 nm is observed, respectively, to these of H₃Br-shi or H₃moshi.

The emission spectra of all Dy³⁺ MCs exhibit three main bands in the visible range originating from the ⁴F_{9/2} → ⁶H_J (J = 15/2, 13/2, 11/2) electronic transitions along with the broad ligand-centred emission < 460 nm (Fig. 2 and Table 1). The relative intensity of the latter depends on the nature of the constituting organic ligands and is the most pronounced for [DyGa₄(Cl-shi)₄(bz)₄], [DyGa₄(Cl-shi)₄(F-bz)₄] and [Dy₂Ga₈(-moshi)₈(iph)₄] compared to [DyGa₄(shi)₄(bz)₄] or [Dy₂Ga₈(-shi)₈(iph)₄]. On the other hand, relative integral intensities (Table S1, ESI[†]) and the ligand field splitting of the different Dy³⁺ transitions are determined by the symmetry about Dy³⁺. Moreover, relative integral intensities are similar for Dy³⁺ MCs of type A and B being in line with the analogous coordination environments around Dy³⁺ in both structures (Fig. 1). In contrast, significant differences are observed when comparing the emission spectra of types A and B *versus* type C, which has a more distinct Dy³⁺-coordination environment. All these variations, in turn, impact both the WLE properties and CIE coordinates (*vide infra*).

When it comes to quantitative characteristics, *i.e.* Dy³⁺-centred quantum yield Q^L_{Dy} and observed luminescence lifetimes (Table 1), more pronounced changes are again observed upon introduction of different substituents to the salicylhydroximate ligands. More specifically, for the halogenated analogues of Dy³⁺ MCs of type A the values of τ_{obs} are shorter by 4.5–5.9 times, while Q^L_{Dy} are lower by 9.7–21 times compared to those of the [DyGa₄(shi)₄(bz)₄] MC. If one considers Dy³⁺ MCs of type B, the introduction of a -OCH₃ substituent on the salicylhydroximate ligand leads to a 7.4-times shortening of the longest component of τ_{obs} and 11.4-times lowering of the Q^L_{Dy} relative to the [Dy₂Ga₈(shi)₈(iph)₄]. On the other hand, an introduction of iodine on the isophthalate ligand in [Dy₂Ga₈(shi)₈(I-iph)₄] results in a 2.2-times lengthening of the longest component of τ_{obs} (up to 40.7 μs) and an insignificant variation of the value of Q^L_{Dy}. A similar value of τ_{obs} (37.7 μs) is observed for [DyGa₈(shi)₈(OH)₄]. These observations correlate well in general with the positions of the ³T₁ relative to the ⁴F_{9/2} level of Dy³⁺: the smaller the difference between these two levels, the lower is the value of the Q^L_{Dy} because of the higher probability of back ³T₁ ← Dy³⁺* energy transfer. We can also mention that the longest values of τ_{obs} are observed for MCs with a ³T₁ state located at least 1000 cm⁻¹ above the Dy³⁺ ⁴F_{9/2} accepting level and the S₁ state not being in resonance with any upper lying Dy³⁺ states. However, among the Dy³⁺ MCs possessing very similar energy positions of the ³T₁, *e.g.* [DyGa₄(Cl-shi)₄(bz)₄],



[Dy₂Ga₈(moshi)₈(iph)₄] and [Dy₂Ga₈(mshi)₈(iph)₄] (Table 2), the values of Q_{Dy}^L vary from 0.128 to 0.837% with the lowest one being for [Dy₂Ga₈(moshi)₈(iph)₄]. This observation can be explained by the lower energy position of the S₁ state in this MC and its participation to energy transfer processes, including enhanced back transfer S₁ ← ³T₁ ← Dy³⁺*. We observed a similar situation for the analogues Tb³⁺ MCs.⁶⁹ Enhanced back energy transfer processes also contribute to the relative enhancement of the ligand-centred emission and contribute to the CIE coordinates (*vide infra*).

WLE properties, CIE coordinates and CCT, of a material are usually determined in the visible range from 370 to 700 nm, where the human eye is sensitive. In the case of the Dy³⁺ MCs studied here, this range includes the broad ligand-centred bands (360–460 nm) and the three Dy³⁺ transitions, ⁴F_{9/2} → ⁶H_{15/2}, ⁴F_{9/2} → ⁶H_{13/2} and ⁴F_{9/2} → ⁶H_{11/2} (460–700 nm). CIE coordinates (x, y) lie in the range (0.32–0.35, 0.33–0.39), (0.29–0.35, 0.28–0.39) and (0.31–0.32, 0.33–0.34) for Dy³⁺ MCs of type A, B and C, respectively (Table 3). Each of these coordinates correspond to a type of white appearing light, ranging from blue (or cool) to neutral (0.33, 0.33) and yellow (or warm) white (Fig. 4). This range represents an attractive tunability of the WLE in these series of Dy³⁺ MCs, controlled by the nature of the constituting organic ligands. The closest to the neutral white light CIE coordinates are observed for [DyGa₄(Cl-shi)₄(bz)₄], [DyGa₄(Cl-shi)₄(F-bz)₄] and Dy³⁺ MCs of type C.

Since the emission spectra of Dy³⁺ MCs originate from both the Dy³⁺ and the constituting ligands, another set of (x, y) was calculated considering only Dy³⁺-centred transitions in the range of 460–700 nm (Table 3) in order to understand which parameters and to what extent they contribute to the tunability of CIE coordinates. The obtained values indicate a significantly lower level of tunability: similar for MCs of types A and B while distinct for those of type C, and vary only within 0.02 units for both x and y for a specific MC topology. These results are in line with the previous point that the Dy³⁺ emission profile, *i.e.* the relative integral intensities of the ⁴F_{9/2} → ⁶H_{*f*} (*f* = 15/2, 13/2, 11/2) transitions and their ligand field splitting, is determined by the MC topology and the symmetry about Dy³⁺, and is less influenced by the nature of the constituent organic ligands. On the other hand, the latter has a significant impact on the general emission profile and contributes significantly to the tuning of the WLE properties within a series of Dy³⁺ MCs of a specific structure type.

Here, we have demonstrated that, among MCs of types A and B, the greatest divergence from average CIE coordinates, *ca.* (0.35, 0.39), is observed for [DyGa₄(Cl-shi)₄(bz)₄] (0.32, 0.33), [DyGa₄(Cl-shi)₄(F-bz)₄] (0.32, 0.33), [Dy₂Ga₈(mshi)₈(iph)₄] (0.33, 0.36), and [Dy₂Ga₈(moshi)₈(iph)₄] (0.29, 0.28). The origin of the disparities using these building blocks must come from the higher contribution of the ligand-centred bands to the total emission profile because of the similarity of the Dy³⁺-centred transitions for these types of MCs. Indeed, the ratio Q_{Dy}^L/Q_{total}^L is the largest for the selected Dy³⁺ MCs and it increases in the row [Dy₂Ga₈(mshi)₈(iph)₄] (0.237) << [Dy₂Ga₈(moshi)₈(iph)₄] (0.435) < [DyGa₄(Cl-shi)₄(F-bz)₄] (0.467) < [DyGa₄(Cl-shi)₄(bz)₄] (0.513) (Table 1). In general, these results correlate well with the

positions of the ³T₁ states of the ligands relatively to the ⁴F_{9/2} level of Dy³⁺ and higher probability of the back ³T₁ ← Dy³⁺* energy transfer that has been discussed above. However, one may notice that the most significant impact on CIE coordinates is observed for the [Dy₂Ga₈(moshi)₈(iph)₄] MC, that does not possess the highest Q_{Dy}^L/Q_{total}^L ratio. On the other hand, [Dy₂Ga₈(moshi)₈(iph)₄] exhibits the most red-shifted ligand-centred emission among the studied MCs (Fig. 2), that is located in the blue range of the spectrum and, in turn, has a larger contribution to the CIE coordinates. Indeed, a higher energy (ultra-violet) fluorescence is less visible to the human eye and has an insignificant impact on the tuning of WLE properties of the materials (Fig. S12, ESI†). Therefore, the CIE coordinates of Dy³⁺ MCs of a particular topology can be adjusted by the appropriate choice of the building blocks that will influence the total emission profile by changing the probability of different energy transfer processes including the ³T₁ ← Dy³⁺* process and/or by exhibiting fluorescence in the blue range. In this way, the warm white emission of the majority of Dy³⁺ MCs of types A and B can be turned into neutral white in [DyGa₄(Cl-shi)₄(bz)₄] (0.32, 0.33), and [DyGa₄(Cl-shi)₄(F-bz)₄] (0.32, 0.33), for example. To an extent, this can be predicted before the MC is synthesized, because the S₁ energy of the ligand should generally inversely correlate with the wavelength of the emission, *i.e.* ligands with lower S₁ will exhibit emission at longer wavelengths (Fig. S5, ESI†). However, as mentioned before, the direct correlation of the ligand-centred emission in the MC with the one of the constituent organic ligands is not straightforward. Several different parameters have to be considered. Moreover, in the solid state, additional parameters that will impact the ligand-centred emission need to be taken into account: these include the effect of the presence of the co-crystallized solvent molecules, the intramolecular interactions and interactions due to the packing of the molecules. One should also consider the ratio of the ligand fluorescence to phosphorescence, as a higher proportion of the latter will lead to a more redshifted total ligand-centred emission.

Conclusions

We have previously shown that Dy³⁺/Ga³⁺ metallacrowns possessing three different molecular topologies were capable of tuning CIE coordinates through the modification of the Dy³⁺ first coordination sphere symmetry. In this work, we subject these previously characterized systems to electronic perturbations *via* ligand functionalization to decipher the role of the different organic building blocks on the emission properties of these molecules.

First, we observed that the Dy³⁺-centred transitions are essentially unperturbed by altering the electron donor or acceptor properties of the organic building blocks. This insensitivity of the Dy³⁺ emission profile to electronic perturbations is a consequence of the rigidity of this family of MCs meaning that one may modify the donor/acceptor properties of the organic ligand of the molecule while retaining the original lanthanide(III) spectral profile. Second, we have demonstrated that CIE coordinates can be extensively tuned from warm to neutral to



cool white by first defining the symmetry about Dy^{3+} and then choosing appropriate organic ligands that will influence the total emission profile through changing the probability of different energy transfer processes including ${}^3\text{T}_1 \leftarrow \text{Dy}^{3+*}$ energy back transfer and/or by generating ligand-centred fluorescence in the blue range. In particular, the overall WLE profile of the $\text{Dy}^{3+}/\text{Ga}^{3+}$ MCs can be changed by altering the relative proportion of blue ligand emissions. This behaviour is due to the more visible appearance of the lower energy ligand states' fluorescence (opposed to less-visible higher energy UV emissions), and also the effect that electronic perturbations on the ligands has on the proportion of Dy^{3+} - vs. ligand-centred transitions, (Q_L^f/Q_{total}^f). Thus, by specifying an individual coordination geometry for the lanthanide(III) in the MC structural motif, one obtains an essentially invariant Dy^{3+} emission that can be fine-tuned to the desired CIE coordinates by controlling the electronic properties of organic building blocks. We have shown that this approach allows the creation of unique tunable WLE using single component tetrachroic, molecular chromophores.

Data availability

All data are available in the ESL.†

Author contributions

E. V. S. – investigation, data curation, formal analysis, writing – original draft; S. V. E. – conceptualization, investigation, data curation, formal analysis, funding acquisition, writing – review & editing; S. P. – conceptualization, funding acquisition, supervision, writing – review & editing; V. L. P. – conceptualization, funding acquisition, supervision, writing – review & editing.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This research was supported in part by the National Science Foundation under grants CHE-1664964 and DGE-1256260, La Ligue Contre le Cancer du Grand Ouest (comités du Loiret, du Loir-et-Cher, d'Eure-et-Loir et de la Sarthe), the Réseau 'Molécules Marines, Métabolisme & Cancer' du Cancéropôle Grand Ouest and La Région Centre. V. L. P. thanks Le Studium Loire Valley Institute for Advanced Studies, Orléans & Tours, France as a partial support for a mobility in France. S. P. acknowledges support from Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM).

Notes and references

- J. Cho, J. H. Park, J. K. Kim and E. F. Schubert, White Light-Emitting Diodes: History, Progress, and Future, *Laser Photonics Rev.*, 2017, **11**(2), 1600147, DOI: [10.1002/lpor.201600147](https://doi.org/10.1002/lpor.201600147).
- S. SeethaLekshmi, A. R. Ramya, M. L. P. Reddy and S. Varughese, Lanthanide Complex-Derived White-Light Emitting Solids: A Survey on Design Strategies, *J. Photochem. Photobiol. C: Photochem. Rev.*, 2017, **33**, 109–131, DOI: [10.1016/j.jphotochemrev.2017.11.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jphotochemrev.2017.11.001).
- W. A. Thornton, Luminosity and Color-Rendering Capability of White Light, *J. Opt. Soc. Am. A*, 1971, **61**(9), 1155–1163, DOI: [10.1364/josa.61.001155](https://doi.org/10.1364/josa.61.001155).
- A. K. R. Choudhury, Using Instruments to Quantify Colour, In *Principles of Colour and Appearance Measurement*, Woodhead Publishing, 2014, pp. 270–317, DOI: [10.1533/9780857099242.270](https://doi.org/10.1533/9780857099242.270).
- D. Hofmann and E. Rasch, Chapter 7. Fluorescent Lamps, In *Revolution in Lamps*, ed. R. Kane and H. Sell, River Publishers, 2001, DOI: [10.1201/9781003150985](https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003150985).
- T. Erdem and H. V. Demir, Common White Light Sources, In *Color Science and Photometry for Lighting with LEDs and Semiconductor Nanocrystals*, Springer, Singapore, 2019, pp. 27–34, DOI: [10.1007/978-981-13-5886-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-5886-9).
- B. D. Fahlman, *Materials Chemistry*, Springer, Dordrecht, 2007, DOI: [10.1007/978-1-4020-6120-2](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4020-6120-2).
- H.-W. Chen, J.-H. Lee, B.-Y. Lin, S. Chen and S.-T. Wu, Liquid Crystal Display and Organic Light-Emitting Diode Display: Present Status and Future Perspectives, *Light: Sci. Appl.*, 2018, **7**(3), 17168, DOI: [10.1038/lsa.2017.168](https://doi.org/10.1038/lsa.2017.168).
- N. Thejo Kalyani and S. J. Dhoble, Organic Light Emitting Diodes: Energy Saving Lighting Technology - A Review, *Renewable Sustainable Energy Rev.*, 2012, **16**(5), 2696–2723, DOI: [10.1016/j.rser.2012.02.021](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2012.02.021).
- S. K. Behera, R. Kaında, S. Basu and Y. S. Chaudhary, Single Organic Molecular Systems for White Light Emission and Their Classification with Associated Emission Mechanism, *Appl. Mater. Today*, 2022, **27**, 101407, DOI: [10.1016/j.apmt.2022.101407](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apmt.2022.101407).
- T. Yuan, F. Yuan, X. Li, Y. Li, L. Fan and S. Yang, Fluorescence-Phosphorescence Dual Emissive Carbon Nitride Quantum Dots Show 25% White Emission Efficiency Enabling Single-Component WLEDs, *Chem. Sci.*, 2019, **10**(42), 9801–9806, DOI: [10.1039/c9sc03492g](https://doi.org/10.1039/c9sc03492g).
- O. Kotova, S. Comby, C. Lincheneau and T. Gunnlaugsson, White-Light Emission from Discrete Heterometallic Lanthanide-Directed Self-Assembled Complexes in Solution, *Chem. Sci.*, 2017, **8**(5), 3419–3426, DOI: [10.1039/c7sc00739f](https://doi.org/10.1039/c7sc00739f).
- H. Zhang, X. Shan, L. Zhou, P. Lin, R. Li, E. Ma, X. Guo and S. Du, Full-Colour Fluorescent Materials Based on Mixed-Lanthanide(III) Metal-Organic Complexes with High-Efficiency White Light Emission, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2013, **1**(5), 888–891, DOI: [10.1039/c2tc00414c](https://doi.org/10.1039/c2tc00414c).
- Q. Li, J. Qian, J. Zhou, L. Du and Q. Zhao, Highly Chemically and Thermally Stable Lanthanide Coordination Polymers for Luminescent Probes and White Light Emitting Diodes, *CrystEngComm*, 2020, **22**(15), 2667–2674, DOI: [10.1039/D0CE00228C](https://doi.org/10.1039/D0CE00228C).
- W. Feng, G. Fu, H. Zheng, H. Zheng, S. Yuan and X. Lü, Single-Component White-Light-Emitting Eu^{3+} -Metallopolymer for near-Ultraviolet White Light-Emitting



- Diode (n-UV-WLED), *J. Lumin.*, 2021, **233**, 117897, DOI: [10.1016/j.jlumin.2021.117897](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jlumin.2021.117897).
- 16 R. Huo, X. Li and D. Ma, Lanthanide Coordination Frameworks Constructed from 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylate, Oxalate and 1,10-Phenanthroline: Crystal Structure, Multicolor Luminescence and High-Efficiency White Light Emission, *CrystEngComm*, 2015, **17**(20), 3838–3844, DOI: [10.1039/C5CE00548E](https://doi.org/10.1039/C5CE00548E).
- 17 H. Zhang, R. Fan, Y. Dong, W. Chen, X. Du, P. Wang and Y. Yang, Assembly of One-, Two-, and Three-Dimensional Ln(III) Complexes Constructed from a Novel Asymmetric Tricarboxylic Acid: Synthesis, Structure, Photoluminescence and Tunable White-Light Emission, *CrystEngComm*, 2016, **18**(20), 3711–3724, DOI: [10.1039/C6CE00483K](https://doi.org/10.1039/C6CE00483K).
- 18 P. A. Demakov, A. A. Ryadun, P. V. Dorovatovskii, V. A. Lazarenko, D. G. Samsonenko, K. A. Brylev, V. P. Fedin and D. N. Dybtsev, Intense Multi-Colored Luminescence in a Series of Rare-Earth Metal–Organic Frameworks with Aliphatic Linkers, *Dalton Trans.*, 2021, **50**(34), 11899–11908, DOI: [10.1039/D1DT00872B](https://doi.org/10.1039/D1DT00872B).
- 19 O. Guillou, C. Daiguebonne, G. Calvez and K. A. Bernot, Long Journey in Lanthanide Chemistry: From Fundamental Crystallography Studies to Commercial Anticounterfeiting Taggants, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2016, **49**(5), 844–856, DOI: [10.1021/acs.accounts.6b00058](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.accounts.6b00058).
- 20 C. Blais, G. Calvez, Y. Suffren, C. Daiguebonne, C. Paranthoen, E. Bazin, S. Freslon, K. Bernot and O. Guillou, Luminance and Brightness: Application to Lanthanide-Based Coordination Polymers, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2022, **61**(48), 19588–19596, DOI: [10.1021/acs.inorgchem.2c03500](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.inorgchem.2c03500).
- 21 S. Freslon, Y. Luo, C. Daiguebonne, G. Calvez, K. Bernot and O. Guillou, Brightness and Color Tuning in a Series of Lanthanide-Based Coordination Polymers with Benzene-1,2,4,5-Tetracarboxylic Acid as a Ligand, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2016, **55**(2), 794–802, DOI: [10.1021/acs.inorgchem.5b02242](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.inorgchem.5b02242).
- 22 J. Liu, W. Sun and Z. Liu, White-Light Emitting Materials with Tunable Luminescence Based on Steady Eu(III) Doping of Tb(III) Metal–Organic Frameworks, *RSC Adv.*, 2016, **6**(31), 25689–25694, DOI: [10.1039/c6ra01931e](https://doi.org/10.1039/c6ra01931e).
- 23 V. Trannoy, I. N'Dala-Louika, J. Lhoste, T. Devic and H. Serier-Braut, Lanthanide Isophthalate Metal–Organic Frameworks: Crystal Structure, Thermal Behavior, and White Luminescence, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*, 2021, **2021**(4), 398–404, DOI: [10.1002/ejic.202000906](https://doi.org/10.1002/ejic.202000906).
- 24 L.-D. Zhao, B.-B. Ma, X.-S. Gao, L. Zhai and X.-M. Ren, Metal–Organic Framework Solid Solutions of Rare Earth Ions Tb³⁺, Eu³⁺ and Y³⁺ with Pyridine-2, 4, 6-Tricarboxylate Ligand Emitting High Quantum Yield White Light, *J. Solid State Chem.*, 2022, **305**, 122654, DOI: [10.1016/j.jssc.2021.122654](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jssc.2021.122654).
- 25 D. Ma, X. Li and R. Huo, A High-Efficiency White Light-Emitting Lanthanide–Organic Framework Assembled from 4,4'-Oxybis(Benzoic Acid), 1,10-Phenanthroline and Oxalate, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2014, **2**(43), 9073–9076, DOI: [10.1039/C4TC01409J](https://doi.org/10.1039/C4TC01409J).
- 26 Y.-F. Li, D. Wang, Z. Liao, Y. Kang, W.-H. Ding, X.-J. Zheng and L.-P. Jin, Luminescence Tuning of the Dy–Zn Metal–Organic Framework and Its Application in the Detection of Fe(III) Ions, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2016, **4**(19), 4211–4217, DOI: [10.1039/C6TC00832A](https://doi.org/10.1039/C6TC00832A).
- 27 L. Wu, Y. Zhang, M. Gui, P. Lu, L. Zhao, S. Tian, Y. Kong and J. Xu, Luminescence and Energy Transfer of a Color Tunable Phosphor: Dy³⁺, Tm³⁺, and Eu³⁺-Coactivated K₂Sr₄(BO₃)₃ for Warm White UV LEDs, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2012, **22**(13), 6463–6470, DOI: [10.1039/c2jm15506k](https://doi.org/10.1039/c2jm15506k).
- 28 Y. Zhang, W. Gong, J. Yu, Y. Lin and G. Ning, Tunable White-Light Emission via Energy Transfer in Single-Phase LiGd(WO₄)₂:Re³⁺ (Re = Tm, Tb, Dy, Eu) Phosphors for UV-Excited WLEDs, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**(117), 96272–96280, DOI: [10.1039/c5ra19345a](https://doi.org/10.1039/c5ra19345a).
- 29 Z. Fu, W. Xia, Q. Li, X. Cui and W. Li, Highly Uniform NaLa(MoO₄)₂:Ln³⁺ (Ln = Eu, Dy) Microspheres: Template-Free Hydrothermal Synthesis, Growing Mechanism, and Luminescent Properties, *CrystEngComm*, 2012, **14**(14), 4618–4624, DOI: [10.1039/c2ce06682c](https://doi.org/10.1039/c2ce06682c).
- 30 B. W. Ennis, S. Muzzioli, B. L. Reid, D. M. D'Alessio, S. Stagni, D. H. Brown, M. I. Ogden and M. Massi, Recyclable Calix[4]Arene-Lanthanoid Luminescent Hybrid Materials with Color-Tuning and Color-Switching Properties, *Dalton Trans.*, 2013, **42**(19), 6894–6901, DOI: [10.1039/c3dt33059a](https://doi.org/10.1039/c3dt33059a).
- 31 Z. Sun, F. Bai, H. Wu, D. M. Boye and H. Fan, Monodisperse Fluorescent Organic/Inorganic Composite Nanoparticles: Tuning Full Color Spectrum, *Chem. Mater.*, 2012, **24**(17), 3415–3419, DOI: [10.1021/cm3016287](https://doi.org/10.1021/cm3016287).
- 32 A. S. Kuznetsov, A. Nikitin, V. K. Tikhomirov, M. V. Shestakov and V. V. Moshchalkov, Ultraviolet-Driven White Light Generation from Oxyfluoride Glass Co-Doped with Tm³⁺-Tb³⁺-Eu³⁺, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2013, **102**(16), 161916, DOI: [10.1063/1.4803448](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4803448).
- 33 M. Fang, A. N. C. Neto, L. Fu, R. A. S. Ferreira, V. DeZeaBermudez and L. D. Carlos, A Hybrid Materials Approach for Fabricating Efficient WLEDs Based on Di-Ureasils Doped with Carbon Dots and a Europium Complex, *Adv. Mater. Technol.*, 2022, **7**(3), 2100727, DOI: [10.1002/admt.202100727](https://doi.org/10.1002/admt.202100727).
- 34 D. Mara, F. Artizzu, J. Goura, M. Jayendran, B. Bokić, B. Kolaric, T. Verbiest and R. Van Deun, Molecular Dysprosium Complexes for White-Light and near-Infrared Emission Controlled by the Coordination Environment, *J. Lumin.*, 2022, **243**, 118646, DOI: [10.1016/j.jlumin.2021.118646](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jlumin.2021.118646).
- 35 Q. Shi, J. Liu, J. Wang, X. Yang, X. Zhang, S. Li, P. Sun, J. Chen, B. Li and X. Lü, Color-Tunable White-Light of Binary Tris-β-Diketonate-(Dy³⁺, Gd³⁺) Complexes' Blend under Single Wavelength Excitation, *Inorg. Chem. Commun.*, 2020, **113**, 107814, DOI: [10.1016/j.inoche.2020.107814](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inoche.2020.107814).
- 36 A. H. Shelton, I. V. Sazanovich, J. A. Weinstein and M. D. Ward, Controllable Three-Component Luminescence from a 1,8-Naphthalimide/Eu(III) Complex: White Light



- Emission from a Single Molecule, *Chem. Comm.*, 2012, **48**(22), 2749–2751, DOI: [10.1039/c2cc17182a](https://doi.org/10.1039/c2cc17182a).
- 37 J. Manzur, R. C. De Santana, L. J. Q. Maia, A. Vega and E. Spodine, Tuning White Light Emission in Dinuclear Phenoxo Bridged DyIII Complexes, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2019, **58**(15), 10012–10018, DOI: [10.1021/acs.inorgchem.9b01153](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.inorgchem.9b01153).
- 38 Q. Y. Yang, K. Wu, J. J. Jiang, C. W. Hsu, M. Pan, J. M. Lehn and C. Y. Su, Pure White-Light and Yellow-to-Blue Emission Tuning in Single Crystals of Dy(III) Metal–Organic Frameworks, *Chem. Comm.*, 2014, **50**(57), 7702–7704, DOI: [10.1039/c4cc01763c](https://doi.org/10.1039/c4cc01763c).
- 39 C. Görller-Walrand and K. Binnemans, Chapter 167 Spectral Intensities of F-f Transitions, *Handbook on the Physics and Chemistry of Rare Earths*, 1998, 101–264, DOI: [10.1016/S0168-1273\(98\)25006-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0168-1273(98)25006-9).
- 40 Q. Su, Influence of Environment on the Luminescence of Rare Earths, *J. Lumin.*, 1988, **40–41**, 113–114, DOI: [10.1016/0022-2313\(88\)90113-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-2313(88)90113-5).
- 41 Q. Su, Z. Pei, L. Chi, H. Zhang, Z. Zhang and F. Zou, The Yellow-to-Blue Intensity Ratio (Y/B) of Dy³⁺ Emission, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 1993, **192**(1–2), 25–27, DOI: [10.1016/0925-8388\(93\)90174-L](https://doi.org/10.1016/0925-8388(93)90174-L).
- 42 D. Parker, E. A. Suturina, I. Kuprov and N. F. Chilton, How the Ligand Field in Lanthanide Coordination Complexes Determines Magnetic Susceptibility Anisotropy, Paramagnetic NMR Shift, and Relaxation Behavior, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2020, **53**(8), 1520–1534, DOI: [10.1021/acs.accounts.0c00275](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.accounts.0c00275).
- 43 C. Y. Chow, S. V. Eliseeva, E. R. Trivedi, T. N. Nguyen, J. W. Kampf, S. Petoud and V. L. Pecoraro, Ga³⁺/Ln³⁺ Metallacrowns: A Promising Family of Highly Luminescent Lanthanide Complexes That Covers Visible and Near-Infrared Domains, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**(15), 5100–5109, DOI: [10.1021/jacs.6b00984](https://doi.org/10.1021/jacs.6b00984).
- 44 T. N. Nguyen, C. Y. Chow, S. V. Eliseeva, E. R. Trivedi, J. W. Kampf, I. Martinić, S. Petoud and V. L. Pecoraro, One-Step Assembly of Visible and Near-Infrared Emitting Metallacrown Dimers Using a Bifunctional Linker, *Chem.–A Euro. J.*, 2018, **24**(5), 1031–1035, DOI: [10.1002/chem.201703911](https://doi.org/10.1002/chem.201703911).
- 45 E. V. Salerno, S. V. Eliseeva, B. L. Schneider, J. W. Kampf, S. S. S. Petoud and V. L. V. Pecoraro, Near-Infrared, and Dual-Range Luminescence Spanning the 4f Series Sensitized by a Gallium(III)/Lanthanide(III) Metallacrown Structure, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 2020, **124**(50), 10550–10564, DOI: [10.1021/acs.jpca.0c08819](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jpca.0c08819).
- 46 R. Shrivastava, J. Kaur and V. Dubey, White Light Emission by Dy³⁺ Doped Phosphor Matrices: A Short Review, *J. Fluoresc.*, 2016, **26**(1), 105–111, DOI: [10.1007/s10895-015-1689-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10895-015-1689-8).
- 47 J. Li, W. Wang, B. Liu, G. Duan and Z. Liu, Enhanced Dy³⁺ White Emission via Energy Transfer in Spherical (Lu,Gd)₃Al₅O₁₂ Garnet Phosphors, *Sci. Rep.*, 2020, **10**(1), 2–10, DOI: [10.1038/s41598-020-59232-8](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-59232-8).
- 48 K. Reenabati Devi, S. Dorendrajit Singh and T. David Singh, Photoluminescence Properties of White Light Emitting La₂O₃:Dy³⁺ Nanocrystals, *Indian J. Phys.*, 2018, **92**(6), 725–730, DOI: [10.1007/s12648-018-1159-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12648-018-1159-7).
- 49 S. Sharma, N. Brahme, D. P. Bisen and P. Dewangan, Cool White Light Emission from Dy³⁺ Activated Alkaline Alumino Silicate Phosphors, *Opt. Express*, 2018, **26**(22), 29495, DOI: [10.1364/oe.26.029495](https://doi.org/10.1364/oe.26.029495).
- 50 B. V. Ratnam, M. Jayasimhadri, K. Jang, H. Sueb Lee, S. S. Yi and J. H. Jeong, White Light Emission from NaCaPO₄:Dy³⁺ Phosphor for Ultraviolet-Based White Light-Emitting Diodes, *J. Am. Ceram. Soc.*, 2010, **93**(11), 3857–3861, DOI: [10.1111/j.1551-2916.2010.03963.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1551-2916.2010.03963.x).
- 51 Y. Dai, S. Yang, Y. Shan, C. G. Duan, H. Peng, F. Yang and Q. Zhao, Single-Composition White Light Emission from Dy³⁺ Doped Sr₂CaWO₆, *Materials*, 2019, **12**(3), 431, DOI: [10.3390/ma12030431](https://doi.org/10.3390/ma12030431).
- 52 S. Liu, B. Deng, J. Chen, H. Liu, C. S. Zhou and R. Yu, A Novel UV Pumped White-Emitting Phosphor La₃SbO₇:Dy³⁺ for White Light-Emitting Diodes, *IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci.*, 2019, **295**(3), 4–7, DOI: [10.1088/1755-1315/295/3/032035](https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/295/3/032035).
- 53 P. Narwal, M. S. Dahiya, A. Agarwal, A. Hooda and S. Khasa, White Light Emission in Dy³⁺ Doped NaCl–BaO Bismuth Borate Glasses, *J. Lumin.*, 2019, **209**(May 2019), 121–128, DOI: [10.1016/j.jlumin.2019.01.042](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jlumin.2019.01.042).
- 54 J. Kuang, Y. Liu and J. Zhang, White-Light-Emitting Long-Lasting Phosphorescence in Dy³⁺-Doped SrSiO₃, *J. Solid State Chem.*, 2006, **179**(1), 266–269, DOI: [10.1016/j.jssc.2005.10.025](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jssc.2005.10.025).
- 55 G. Che, C. Liu, Q. Wang and Z. Xu, White-Light-Emission Afterglow Phosphor CaZnGe₂O₆: Dy³⁺, *Chem. Lett.*, 2008, **37**(2), 136–137, DOI: [10.1246/cl.2008.136](https://doi.org/10.1246/cl.2008.136).
- 56 N. Shasmal and B. Karmakar, White Light-Emitting Dy³⁺-Doped Transparent Chloroborosilicate Glass: Synthesis and Optical Properties, *J. Asian Ceram. Soc.*, 2019, **7**(1), 42–52, DOI: [10.1080/21870764.2018.1555883](https://doi.org/10.1080/21870764.2018.1555883).
- 57 L. Mishra, A. Sharma, A. K. Vishwakarma, K. Jha, M. Jayasimhadri, B. V. Ratnam, K. Jang, A. S. Rao and R. K. Sinha, *J. Lumin.*, 2016, **169**, 121–127, DOI: [10.1016/j.jlumin.2015.08.063](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jlumin.2015.08.063).
- 58 K. Brahmachary, D. Rajesh and Y. C. Ratnakaram, Luminescence Properties of Dy³⁺ Doped Zinc-Aluminum-Sodium-Phosphate (ZANP) Glasses for White Light Applications, *Optik*, 2015, **126**(23), 4050–4055, DOI: [10.1016/j.ijleo.2015.08.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijleo.2015.08.001).
- 59 N. Jaidass, C. Krishna Moorthi, A. Mohan Babu and M. Reddi Babu, Luminescence Properties of Dy³⁺ Doped Lithium Zinc Borosilicate Glasses for Photonic Applications, *Heliyon*, 2018, **4**(3), e00555, DOI: [10.1016/j.heliyon.2018.e00555](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2018.e00555).
- 60 X. Li, L. Guan, M. Sun, H. Liu, Z. Yang, Q. Guo and G. Fu, Luminescent Properties of Dy³⁺ Doped SrMoO₄ Phosphor, *J. Lumin.*, 2011, **131**(5), 1022–1025, DOI: [10.1016/j.jlumin.2011.01.015](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jlumin.2011.01.015).
- 61 P. Sailaja, S. Mahamuda, R. A. Talewar, K. Swapna and A. S. Rao, Spectroscopic Investigations of Dysprosium Ions Doped Oxy Chloro Boro Tellurite Glasses for Visible Photonic Device Applications, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2019, **789**, 744–754, DOI: [10.1016/j.jallcom.2019.03.148](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jallcom.2019.03.148).



- 62 N. Luewarasirikul, H. J. Kim, P. Meejitpaisan and J. Kaewkhao, White Light Emission of Dysprosium Doped Lanthanum Calcium Phosphate Oxide and Oxyfluoride Glasses, *Opt. Mater.*, 2017, **66**, 559–566, DOI: [10.1016/j.optmat.2017.02.049](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.optmat.2017.02.049).
- 63 U. Fawad, H. J. Kim, S. Khan, M. Khan and L. Ali, Photoluminescent Properties of White-Light-Emitting $\text{Li}_6\text{Y}(\text{BO}_3)_3:\text{Dy}^{3+}$ Phosphor, *Solid State Sci.*, 2016, **62**(8), 1–5, DOI: [10.1016/j.solidstatesciences.2016.08.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.solidstatesciences.2016.08.008).
- 64 Y. Chen, J. Xu, S. Xie, Z. Tan, R. Nie, Z. Guan, Q. Wang and J. Zhu, Ion Doping Effects on the Lattice Distortion and Interlayer Mismatch of Aurivillius-Type Bismuth Titanate Compounds, *Materials*, 2018, **11**(5), 821, DOI: [10.3390/ma11050821](https://doi.org/10.3390/ma11050821).
- 65 F. Ma, D. Jiang, Z. Zhang, X. Tian, Q. Wu, J. Wang, X. Qian, Y. Liu and L. Su, Tailoring the Local Lattice Distortion of Nd^{3+} by Codoping of Y^{3+} through First Principles Calculation for Tuning the Spectroscopic Properties, *Opt. Mater. Express*, 2019, **9**(11), 4256, DOI: [10.1364/ome.9.004256](https://doi.org/10.1364/ome.9.004256).
- 66 K. R. Limmer, M. R. Neupane, R. E. Brennan, T. L. Chantawansri and S. Sinnott, Rare-Earth Dopant Effects on the Structural, Energetic, and Magnetic Properties of Alumina from First Principles, *J. Am. Ceram. Soc.*, 2016, **99**(12), 4007–4012, DOI: [10.1111/jace.14445](https://doi.org/10.1111/jace.14445).
- 67 K. Leśniak, Crystal Fields and Local Lattice Distortions in Some Tetragonal Symmetry Centers in Fluorite Crystals Doped with Trivalent Rare-Earth Ions, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1991, **94**(5), 3919–3927, DOI: [10.1063/1.460668](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.460668).
- 68 S. V. Eliseeva, E. V. Salerno, B. A. Lopez Bermudez, S. Petoud and V. L. Pecoraro, Dy^{3+} White Light Emission Can Be Finely Controlled by Tuning the First Coordination Sphere of $\text{Ga}^{3+}/\text{Dy}^{3+}$ Metallacrown Complexes, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**(38), 16173–16176, DOI: [10.1021/jacs.0c07198](https://doi.org/10.1021/jacs.0c07198).
- 69 E. V. Salerno, A. N. Carneiro Neto, S. V. Eliseeva, M. A. Hernández-Rodríguez, J. C. Lutter, T. Lathion, J. W. Kampf, S. Petoud, L. D. Carlos and V. L. Pecoraro, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2022, **144**(40), 18259–18271, DOI: [10.1021/jacs.2c04821](https://doi.org/10.1021/jacs.2c04821).
- 70 E. V. Salerno, J. Zeler, S. V. Eliseeva, M. A. Hernández-Rodríguez, A. N. Carneiro Neto, S. Petoud, V. L. Pecoraro and L. D. Carlos, $[\text{Ga}^{3+}_8\text{Sm}^{3+}_2, \text{Ga}^{3+}_8\text{Tb}^{3+}_2]$ metallacrowns are highly promising ratiometric luminescent molecular nanothermometers operating at physiologically relevant temperatures, *Chem.–A Euro. J.*, 2020, **26**(61), 13792–13796, DOI: [10.1002/chem.202003239](https://doi.org/10.1002/chem.202003239).
- 71 J. C. Lutter, S. V. Eliseeva, G. Collet, I. Martinić, J. W. Kampf, B. L. Schneider, A. Carichner, J. Sobilo, S. Lerondel, S. Petoud and V. L. Pecoraro, Iodinated Metallacrowns: Toward Combined Bimodal Near-Infrared and X-Ray Contrast Imaging Agents, *Chem.–A Euro. J.*, 2020, **26**(6), 1274–1277, DOI: [10.1002/chem.201905241](https://doi.org/10.1002/chem.201905241).
- 72 J.-C. Bünzli and S. V. Eliseeva, Basics of Lanthanide Photophysics, In *Lanthanide Luminescence: Photophysical, Analytical and Biological Aspects*, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2011, pp. 1–46, DOI: [10.1007/978-3-642-21023-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-21023-5).
- 73 T. T. Boron, J. C. Lutter, C. I. Daly, C. Y. Chow, A. H. Davis, A. Nimthong-Roldán, M. Zeller, J. W. Kampf, C. M. Zaleski and V. L. Pecoraro, The Nature of the Bridging Anion Controls the Single-Molecule Magnetic Properties of DyX_4M 12-Metallacrown-4 Complexes, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2016, **55**(20), 10597–10607, DOI: [10.1021/acs.inorgchem.6b01832](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.inorgchem.6b01832).
- 74 M. R. Azar, T. T. Boron, J. C. Lutter, C. I. Daly, K. A. Zegalia, R. Nimthong, G. M. Ferrence, M. Zeller, J. W. Kampf, V. L. Pecoraro and C. M. Zaleski, Controllable Formation of Heterotrimetallic Coordination Compounds: Systematically Incorporating Lanthanide and Alkali Metal Ions into the Manganese 12-Metallacrown-4 Framework, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2014, **53**(3), 1729–1742, DOI: [10.1021/ic402865p](https://doi.org/10.1021/ic402865p).
- 75 T. Lou, H. Yang, S. Zeng, D. Li and J. Dou, A New Family of Heterometallic LnIII $[\text{12-MCFe}^{\text{II}}\text{In}(\text{Shi})\text{-4}]$ Complexes: Syntheses, Structures and Magnetic Properties, *Crystals*, 2018, **8**(5), 229, DOI: [10.3390/cryst8050229](https://doi.org/10.3390/cryst8050229).
- 76 F. Shao, Engineering Magnetic Anisotropy In Mononuclear Cobalt(II) Complexes And Lanthanide-Based Metallacrowns, PhD Thesis, Université Paris Saclay, 2017.
- 77 J. R. Travis, A. M. Smihosky, A. C. Kauffman, S. E. Ramstrom, A. J. Lewis, S. G. Nagy, R. E. Rheam, M. Zeller and C. M. Zaleski, Syntheses and Crystal Structures of Two Classes of Aluminum-Lanthanide-Sodium Heterotrimetallic 12-Metallacrown-4 Compounds: Individual Molecules and Dimers of Metallacrowns, *J. Chem. Crystallogr.*, 2021, **51**, 372–393, DOI: [10.1007/s10870-020-00861-2](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10870-020-00861-2).
- 78 J. C. Lutter, B. A. Lopez Bermudez, T. N. Nguyen, J. W. Kampf and V. L. Pecoraro, Functionalization of Luminescent Lanthanide-Gallium Metallacrowns Using Copper-Catalyzed Alkyne-Azide Cycloaddition and Thiol-Maleimide Michael Addition, *J. Inorg. Biochem.*, 2019, **192**(March 2019), 119–125, DOI: [10.1016/j.jinorgbio.2018.12.011](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jinorgbio.2018.12.011).
- 79 J. Wang, G. Lu, Y. Liu, S. G. Wu, G. Z. Huang, J. L. Liu and M. L. Tong, Building Block and Directional Bonding Approaches for the Synthesis of $\{\text{DyMn}_n\}_n$ ($n = 2, 3$) Metallacrown Assemblies, *Cryst. Growth Des.*, 2019, **19**(3), 1896–1902, DOI: [10.1021/acs.cgd.8b01879](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.cgd.8b01879).
- 80 A. K. R. Choudhury, Chapter 7: Using Instruments to Quantify Colour, In *Principles of Colour and Appearance Measurement*, 2014, pp. 270–317, DOI: [10.1533/9780857099242.270](https://doi.org/10.1533/9780857099242.270).

