

Figure 1. Illustration of carbonyl-[4-(2,6-diCl-phenylamino) pent-3-en-2-onato] triphenylphosphine-rhodium(I) [Rh(2,6-diCl-Phony)(CO)(PPh\_3)].

Keywords: rhodium, bidentate ligand, enaminoketone, cupferron

## MS29-P19 Luminescence study of anthracene derivatives and their complexes with silver

Noémie Voutier<sup>1</sup>, Jing Chen<sup>1</sup>, Katharina M. Fromm<sup>1</sup>

1. Department of Chemistry, University of Fribourg, Chemin du musée 9, CH-1700 Fribourg, Switzerland

## email: noemie.voutier@unifr.ch

An excimer, or excited dimer, is formed when a fluorophore in its ground state interacts with a fluorophore in its excited state. For this to happen, the two fluorophores should be within Van der Waals contact distance. The fluorescence of such dimer is usually shifted to lower energies, and shows a broader band. This difference in emission makes such a system an interesting candidate for sensor application<sup>1</sup>. Anthracene, due to its luminescence properties and possible formation of excimer, has been studied as sensor for selective recognition<sup>2,3</sup>. In our group, an isonicotinic derivative of anthracene has shown interesting fluorescence tracer placed on an antibacterial implant coating<sup>4</sup>.

We here study the luminescence behavior of anthracene molecules functionalized with nicotinic and isonicotinic acid, and their complexes with silver. In a previous study, the isonicotinic derivative (fig 1. b) formed coordination polymers with silver<sup>5</sup> dependent on the solvent and anion considered. This compound showed excimer emission around 520nm in solid state, due to the stacking of the anthracene moiety. We are completing the study with the other 3 ligands (fig 1) and are interested in the influence of solvent molecules and anions in the solid state, therefore the packing of the molecules, on their luminescence.

## **References:**

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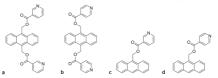


Figure 1. the anthracene derivatives Structures of a: anthracene-9,10-diylbis(methylene) dinicotinate b: anthracene-9,10-diylbis(methylene) diisonicotinate c: anthracen-9-ylmethyl anthracen-9-ylmethyl nicotinate d: isonicotinate

Keywords: Anthracene, excimer, solid state fluorescence, PXRD