

Mechanochemical Synthesis of Crystalline and Amorphous Digold(I) Helicates Exhibiting Anion- and Phase-Switchable Luminescent Properties

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**For the first time mechanochemical synthesis has been used for the preparation of crystalline and amorphous dinuclear gold(I) helicates, $[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ (L = xantphos; X = CF_3SO_3 ,
¹⁰ SCN , BF_4 and PF_6), that show anion- and phase-switchable luminescent properties. This solid-state approach provides strategies for developing switchable luminescent materials.**

Mechanochemical synthesis involving mechanical grinding (in a mortar with a pestle or ball milling) of the reactants with minimal
¹⁵ or no added solvents represents viable green route for the preparation of novel solids.¹ Recently, excellent reviews have been published on the progress of mechanochemistry.^{1d–g} The mechanochemical method continues to gain significance for its application to the development of novel metallocsupramolecular
²⁰ structures with desired functional properties, such as porous MOFs with gas sorption behaviour.^{2a–d} Coordination polymers, metal complexes and metallamacrocycles have also been prepared by solvent-free and solvent-assisted mechanochemical methods.^{1,2} We also utilized the liquid-assisted grinding (LAG,
²⁵ also known as solvent-drop grinding) in the construction of various dicyanoaurate-based heterometallic coordination polymers.³ The as-obtained dicyanoaurate-based cobalt(II) compound displayed unique vapochromic behaviour, thus colour change on exposure to volatile organic compounds, as well as
³⁰ water and ammonia vapours.³

The alteration of solid state structures or interconversion between different forms of the same material by the input of external chemical (solvents, guests, anions, etc.) or physical (thermal, optical, electrical, mechanical, etc.) stimulus can lead to
³⁵ changes in a range of properties.⁴ Such stimuli-responsive functional materials with switchable properties are of great interest owing to their potential applications in optical storage and memories, mechanical sensors, displacement and deformation detectors, optoelectronic and display devices.⁴
⁴⁰ Tuning and controlling the structure of cationic metal complexes by exchanging their extra framework anions with others of different shape and size can be a very powerful and promising strategy in realizing intriguing luminescent responses.⁵ This approach has received some attention only in the context of
⁴⁵ MOFs and coordination polymers.⁵ Although, gold(I) compounds have also been reported to exhibit anion-dependent photoluminescence.⁶ Recently, we found that luminescence

colour switching can be achieved by mechanical grinding of a digold(I) helicate, $[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{NO}_3)_2$ (L = xantphos = 9,9-dimethyl-
⁵⁰ 4,5-bis(diphenylphosphino)-xanthene).⁷ In this case, the grinding has dramatic effect on the photoluminescent properties by switching the blue-emitting crystalline compound into a red-emitting amorphous form.⁷ As part of our ongoing studies of gold(I) compounds,^{3,7,8} herein we report a fast and efficient
⁵⁵ solvent-drop assisted mechanochemical method for preparing crystalline and amorphous anion-exchanged dinuclear $[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ (X = CF_3SO_3 , SCN , BF_4 and PF_6) gold(I) helicates that show anion- and phase-dependent luminescent behaviour. Up to now, however, mechanochemically performed solid-state
⁶⁰ anion-exchange has been never shown to be an effective means of altering the luminescent behaviour of a cationic metal compound.

The liquid-assisted mechanochemical anion-exchange reactions (Fig. 1) were carried out by ball-milling $[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{NO}_3)_2$ with NaX salts (X = CF_3SO_3 , SCN , BF_4 and PF_6) in a 1:2 molar
⁶⁵ ratio with addition of a very small amount of dichloromethane or water.

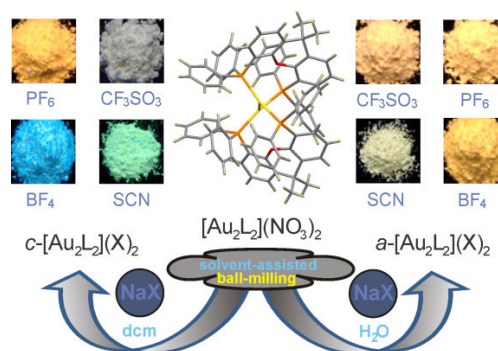


Fig. 1 Solid-state emission colours under 365 nm UV lamp irradiation of crystalline and amorphous $[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ helicates obtained from dichloromethane and water assisted grinding.

The process was monitored by FT-IR spectroscopy. Ball milling for 5 minutes was found to be sufficient for the completion of both dichloromethane and water assisted anion-exchange reactions. Both LAG reactions produced a powder mixture containing anion-exchanged products $[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ and NaNO_3 , that after thorough washing with water provided pure samples. The typical strong band associated with nitrate anion at 1344 cm^{-1} , completely disappeared from the IR spectra of the anion-

exchanged $[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ helicates obtained from dichloromethane and water-assisted grinding. The spectra of the products show the characteristic bands associated with the exchanged-anions, such as triflate at 1257/1259 and 1029 cm^{-1} , thiocyanate at 2108/2099 cm^{-1} , tetrafluoroborate at 1057/1052 cm^{-1} and hexafluorophosphate at 829/831 cm^{-1} (see ESI).

As revealed by PXRD, dichloromethane assisted ball-milling reactions afforded crystalline anion-exchanged $c\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ compounds, whereas the $c\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{PF}_6)_2$ helicate displays only some crystalline character. In contrast to dichloromethane assisted anion-exchange grinding reactions, water assisted LAG afforded amorphous $a\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ ($\text{X} = \text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3$, SCN , BF_4 and PF_6) compounds (see ESI).

The anion-exchanged crystalline $c\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ helicates exhibit remarkable anion-dependent luminescent behaviour. Thus, as shown in Fig. 1, the visually observed solid state luminescence colour of these $c\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ ($\text{X} = \text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3$, SCN , BF_4 and PF_6) complexes under 365 nm UV lamp irradiation depending on their anions varied from blue to orange-red. Thus, for tetrafluoroborate intense blue, for thiocyanate greenish, for triflate bluish-white and for hexafluorophosphate anion orange-red emission was observed. Solid state emission and excitation spectra were measured for all anion-exchanged products at room temperature. The anion-exchanged crystalline compounds $c\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{BF}_4)_2$, $c\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{SCN})_2$, $c\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)_2$ and $c\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{PF}_6)_2$ display broad bands with emission maxima centred at 457, 508, 525 and 675 nm, respectively (Fig. 2). The molecular structures, packing arrangements, the pattern of non-covalent interactions can be largely affected by the size and the shape of the counterions which may contribute to distinctive colour variations in photoluminescence of these $[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ complexes.

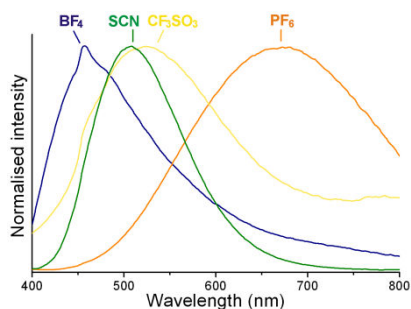


Fig. 2 Emission spectra of crystalline $c\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ ($\text{X} = \text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3$, SCN , BF_4 and PF_6) compounds obtained from dichloromethane assisted grinding.

The amorphous $a\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ ($\text{X} = \text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3$, SCN , BF_4 and PF_6) compounds show distinctly different luminescent spectra than their crystalline counterparts. Thus, as shown in Fig. 3, nearly all amorphous $a\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ helicates exhibit a common orange emission colour centred at ca. 680 nm upon excitation with 365 nm, but a yellowish-white luminescence with an emission maximum at 570 nm was observed for $a\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{SCN})_2$. The photoluminescence lifetimes of the crystalline and corresponding amorphous materials are nearly identical. Almost all complexes show similar biexponential decay characteristics (Table S1 in ESI) but significantly smaller lifetimes were measured in case of $[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{SCN})_2$. The slow decay of blue-emitting form of the $[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{NO}_3)_2$ complex⁷ has not been observed for these anion-exchanged products. Moreover, these crystalline and amorphous

materials have nearly identical lifetimes as the red-emitting amorphous form of $[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{NO}_3)_2$.⁷ It is very remarkable that these digold(I) helicates in addition to their anion-responsive luminescent behaviour also exhibit phase-dependent luminescent features.

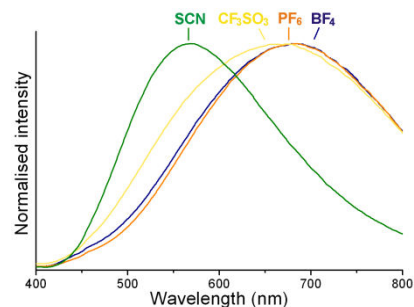


Fig. 3 Emission spectra ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 365$ nm) of amorphous $a\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ compounds obtained from water assisted grinding.

Neat or liquid-assisted grinding can also induce, however, solid-state transformations, including crystalline to amorphous (CTA),⁹ amorphous to crystalline (ATC)¹⁰ and polymorphic phase changes.¹¹ It was observed that the solvent used in LAG can control the polymorphic outcome of the mechanochemical cocrystal formation.¹² Recently, we implemented the solvent-drop assisted ball-milling to perform the reversible CTA and ATC transformation of the $[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{NO}_3)_2$ helicate.⁷ The as-resulting 200 nm shift in emission maxima was unprecedented among mechanochromic luminescent compounds. The $[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ ($\text{X} = \text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3$, SCN and BF_4) helicates having crystalline and amorphous forms with distinct emission properties seems ideal to study their mechanochromic luminescent behavior. These crystalline compounds were ball-milled in the presence of water and the transformations were monitored by PL spectroscopy. The $c\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{SCN})_2$ complex retains its crystallinity after ball-milling for one hour. Remarkably, the crystalline $c\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ ($\text{X} = \text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3$ and BF_4) helicates can be amorphized by mechanical milling (Fig. S20 and S21 in ESI). To achieve the reverse ATC transformation, these amorphous samples obtained from CTA phase change were ball-milled in the presence of dichloromethane. The PL spectra showed that few minutes of ball-milling was sufficient to convert the amorphized helicates into their crystalline counterparts. The $[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{BF}_4)_2$ helicate exhibits an unprecedentedly large, reversible shift of 235 nm between blue and orange-red emission colours in response to mechanical and solvent vapour stimuli (Fig. 4). However, the reversible luminescent colour switching of the $[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)_2$ helicate between bluish-white and orange-red upon subtle interplay of mechanical and chemical stimuli is also very remarkable (Fig. S19 in ESI). The crystalline $c\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ ($\text{X} = \text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3$ and BF_4) helicates obtained from ATC phase change display identical photophysical characteristics (Tables S2 and S3 in ESI) and similar powder diffraction patterns (Fig. S20 and S21 in ESI) than those obtained from dichloromethane-assisted mechanochemical reactions.

The powder diffraction patterns (see PXRD in ESI) indicate that both amorphous $a\text{-}[\text{Au}_2\text{L}_2](\text{X})_2$ helicates produced during

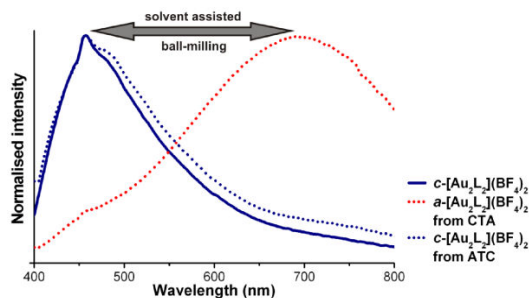


Fig. 4 Emission spectra of crystalline c -[Au₂L₂](BF₄)₂ and amorphous a -[Au₂L₂](BF₄)₂ compounds obtained from grinding induced solvent-assisted reversible CTA/ATC transformations.

grinding retain some memory of original crystalline phase. This memory might be recovered through the subtle interplay between mechanical and chemical (solvent) stimuli leading to the reformation of the original crystalline order. In both cases, these reversible CTA and ATC phase changes were accompanied by dramatic luminescence colour change. Finally, we note that the ability of phase change materials to switch between amorphous and crystalline states having different optical properties has already been successfully employed in rewritable optical data storage applications.¹³

Further anion-exchange reactions were performed in solution (see ESI). As revealed by PXRD, this conventional solution-based process afforded one crystalline c -[Au₂L₂](SCN)₂ and three amorphous a -[Au₂L₂](X)₂ (X = CF₃SO₃, BF₄ and PF₆) products. These crystalline and amorphous digold(I) helicates display nearly identical powder diffraction patterns and emission characteristics (Figures S24–S35, Tables S1 and S4 in ESI) than those obtained from mechanochemical reactions.

In summary, we demonstrated that mechanochemistry is a very suitable method for performing fast and quantitative anion-exchange of a cationic [Au₂L₂]²⁺ digold(I) helicate. We have elaborated a method that depending on the nature of the grinding liquid (dichloromethane versus water) provided different solid phases (crystalline versus amorphous) of the resulting novel materials. This provides a new versatile and rapid route to synthesize crystalline and amorphous states characterized by significantly different luminescent properties. Overall, the findings extend the application of grinding as a convenient method to the synthesis of novel stimuli-responsive luminescent cationic metal complexes and improve our insight into the possibilities of grinding induced solvent-assisted reversible CTA/ATC transformations leading to significant luminescence responses. Currently we are investigating the influence of a series of other solvents on the formation of various solid phases of digold(I) helicates that might exhibit a range of useful properties and functionalities.

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Notes and references

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† Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) available: Experimental details, optical microscopic graphs, FT-IR spectra, emission and excitation spectra, emission, excitation characteristics and lifetimes, PXRD patterns of crystalline and amorphous [Au₂L₂](X)₂ (X = CF₃SO₃, SCN, BF₄ and PF₆) helicates. See DOI: 10.1039/b000000x/

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