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Enhancing photoluminescence efficiency of atomically precise copper(i) nanoclusters through a solvent-induced structural transformation†

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Atomically precise copper(i) nanoclusters (CuNCs) with high photoluminescence (PL) efficiency and a relatively short lifetime could be promising non-precious metal-based phosphorescent emitters for organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs), but the synthesis of such CuNCs still remains a great challenge. Herein, we have prepared a parallelepiped-like and green emissive atomically precise **Cu₁₀** alkynyl cluster with a moderate PLQY of 35% and lifetime (τ_{av}) of 8.4 μ s. Interestingly, upon addition of hexane to a DCM solution of **Cu₁₀**, it turns into an hourglass-like, orange emissive **Cu₁₈** cluster with an enhanced PL efficiency (PLQY = 63%, and τ_{av} = 2.8 μ s) at room temperature, which is rarely achieved in high-nuclearity alkynyl-protected CuNCs. Experiments and theoretical calculations suggested that the excellent PL performance of **Cu₁₈** is due to reduced nonradiative transition, a larger d orbital contribution of Cu ions, an enhanced transition dipole moment and reduced HOMO–LUMO gap. This work will not only pave a novel approach for constructing alkynyl-protected CuNCs with a high PLQY and short lifetime, which might be explored for other CuNCs for fabricating high-performance OLEDs, but also shed light on the structure–luminescence relationship.

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Introduction

Atomically precise coinage metal clusters, with a well-defined structure and discrete energy levels,^{1–3} have drawn extensive attention in many research fields including photolumines-

cent materials,^{4–7} chirality,^{8–10} catalysis,^{11–13} sensing^{14–16} and biomedicine.^{17,18} In the past decade, many synthetic strategies were developed for constructing Au/Ag nanoclusters (Au/AgNCs) with excellent photoluminescence (PL) properties and several kinds of ligands have been employed as protecting groups such as thiols, phosphines and alkynes.^{1,19} Compared to the well-established Au/AgNCs, the isolation of Cu nanoclusters (CuNCs) with high PL efficiency is highly challenging due to the unstable nature of Cu(i) toward O₂. Moreover, thiol and phosphine ligands are conventionally used as protecting ligands to fabricate CuNCs, but only a few atomically precise alkynyl-protected CuNCs have been synthesized.⁵

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led porous crystalline materials, including metal–organic frameworks (MOFs), covalent–organic frameworks (COFs), and the recently developed cyclic trinuclear complex-based MOFs by combining the chemistry of MOFs and COFs. He has published more than 40 peer-reviewed papers including in *Nature Energy*, *Nature Chemistry*, *Nature Communications*, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, and so on. In the past year, he has published three important papers in *Inorganic Chemistry Frontiers*.

Phosphorescent emitters show great potential for organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) due to their much higher internal quantum efficiency (IQE) ($\sim 100\%$) compared to that of fluorescent emitters (less than 25% IQE). Due to the large spin-orbit coupling (SOC) parameter (ξ) and the fast rate of intersystem crossing (ISC) ($k > 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$) of noble metal (*e.g.*, Ir and Pt) emitters,²⁰ they might be promising for commercial applications; however, their scarcity and toxicity have hampered further applications. Therefore, the development of less toxic and non-precious metal-based (*i.e.*, copper) phosphorescent emitters with a high PL quantum yield (PLQY) and a relatively short lifetime (of approx. μs) at room temperature (rt) is

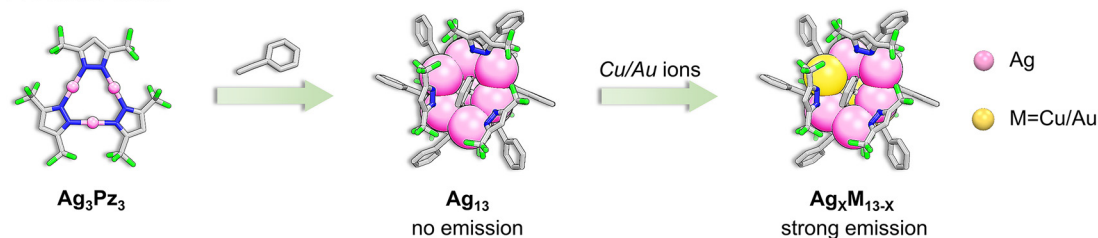
highly desired for OLEDs.²¹ Since the copper nucleus has a smaller ξ and a slower rate of ISC ($k = 10^3$ to 10^5 s^{-1}) than those of noble metals, it is hard for copper-based phosphorescent emitters to achieve a high PLQY and short lifetime. Although a few reported examples of CuNCs protected with phosphine²² or thiol ligands²³ have realized a high PLQY and been used for OLEDs, the alkynyl-protected CuNCs still display a weak PLQY at rt (Fig. 1).¹⁰

Due to adjustable π -acidity/basicity and decorated reaction sites in the ligand,^{24,25} coinage metal-based cyclic trinuclear complexes (CTCs) can serve as initial reaction species or second building units to construct a series of clusters,^{26–28} cages,^{29,30} and coordination polymers.^{31–33} More recently, by reacting $\text{Ag}_3[3,5\text{-(CF}_3)_2\text{Pz}]_3$ with phenylacetylene, our group first reported weakly emissive alkynyl-protected AgNCs with noria-like structures. After doping with Cu/Au ions, a class of brightly phosphorescent Ag/Cu or Au/Ag alloy clusters were afforded (Scheme 1a).^{26,28} Inspired by this, we envisioned that atomically precise alkynyl-protected CuNCs with a high PLQY can be readily prepared by the reaction between Cu-CTCs and alkyne ligands. Herein, we report a bright green emissive, anion parallelepiped-like alkynyl-protected CuNC (Cu_{10}) by reacting Cu_3Pz_3 (Pz = 3,5-bis-(trifluoromethyl)-pyrazolate) with phenylacetylene in the presence of triethylamine. Subsequently, the addition of hexane to the dichloromethane (DCM) solution of Cu_{10} would induce structural transformation and yield an hourglass-like, neutral orange emissive CuNC (Cu_{18}) (Scheme 1b). Interestingly, Cu_{18} exhibited a lower emission wavelength, higher PLQY (63%), short lifetime ($\tau_{\text{av}} = 2.8 \mu\text{s}$), and quicker radiative decay rate ($k_r = 2.2 \times 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$) than those of Cu_{10} (PLQY of 35%, $\tau_{\text{av}} = 8.4 \mu\text{s}$ and $k_r = 6.9 \times 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$) at rt. Computational investigations were

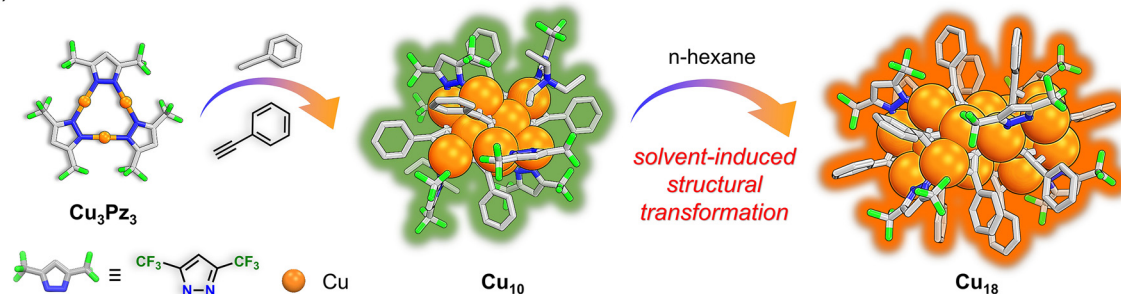


Fig. 1 Summary of calculated radiative decay rate ($k_r = \Phi/\tau$) versus PLQY (Φ) of all reported atomically precise CuNCs, including protected S^- , P^- and I ligands (squares) and $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}^-$ (pentagons) (see Table S5† for details).

(a) Previous work



(b) This work



Scheme 1 The schematic diagram showing (a) the synthesis of Ag_{13} and an Ag–Ag/Cu–Ag bimetallic cluster obtained by a doping strategy, and (b) the formation of Cu_{10} and Cu_{18} via a solvent-induced structural transformation.

conducted to reveal the photophysical mechanism of **Cu₁₀** and **Cu₁₈**, and the superior PL properties of **Cu₁₈** are attributed to the larger d orbital contribution of Cu ions, enhanced transition dipole moment and reduced HOMO–LUMO gap compared to **Cu₁₀**. More importantly, the reduced nonradiative transition, high PLQY, short lifetime and fast rate of ISC (comparable to that of Ir and Pt emitters) of **Cu₁₈** demonstrated a rare case of CuNCs that might have potential application for OLEDs. Our studies pave a novel approach for constructing alkyne CuNCs with a high PLQY and suitable lifetime in the range of sub- μ s to μ s, which might be explored for other CuNCs when fabricating high-performance OLEDs.

Experimental section

Preparation of [Cu(3,5-(CF₃)₂-Pz)]₃ (**Cu₃Pz₃**)

Cu₃Pz₃ was synthesized following the literature methods.^{28,34}

Preparation of **Cu₁₀**

Cu₃Pz₃ (0.3 mmol, 240 mg) was dissolved in 8 mL of DCM under a nitrogen atmosphere. After 30 min, 0.6 mL of phenylacetylene and 0.6 mL of NEt₃ were added under vigorous stirring at rt. Then, the solution turned yellow and continued to be stirred for 2 hours. The resultant solution was left to evaporate slowly in the dark at –20 °C overnight, yielding yellow-green block crystals. Yield: 90% (based on Cu). Elemental analysis (%) for C₉₃H₇₄Cl₆Cu₁₀F₃₆N₁₄, found (calcd): C, 40.55 (40.59); H, 2.47 (2.50); N, 7.35 (7.36).

Preparation of **Cu₁₈**

Cu₁₀ (0.0056 mmol, 15 mg) was dissolved in 1 mL of DCM, then 29 mL of *n*-hexane was added. The mixture solution was left to stand in the dark at –20 °C for five days to afford orange block crystals. Yield: 60.0% (based on Cu). Elemental analysis (%) for C₁₂₇H₆₈Cl₆Cu₁₈F₃₆N₁₂, found (calcd): C, 42.35 (42.32); H, 1.89 (1.86); N, 4.66 (4.70).

Results and discussion

Synthesis, characterization and structures

The Cu-CTC (**Cu₃Pz₃**) was synthesized according to previous reports.^{28,34} The mixture of **Cu₃Pz₃**, phenylacetylene and triethylamine (Et₃N) in the DCM solvent at rt under a N₂ atmosphere produced a yellow solution, and subsequently, high-quality yellow-green block crystals of the **Cu₁₀** cluster suitable for single-crystal X-ray diffraction (SCXRD) were obtained by the crystallization of the aforementioned yellow mixture at –20 °C (see the Experimental section for details). As shown in Fig. 2, the SCXRD of **Cu₁₀** revealed that it crystallized in the *P* $\bar{1}$ space group (Tables S1–3[†]) and there were two non-equivalent **Cu₁₀** clusters in the unit cell, denoted as **Cu₁₀-a** and **Cu₁₀-b**, respectively (Fig. 2a and S1–3[†]). Both of them are composed of ten Cu⁺, six Pz[–], six PhC≡C[–] and two positively charged Et₃NH⁺ molecules, resulting in neutral clusters with the mole-

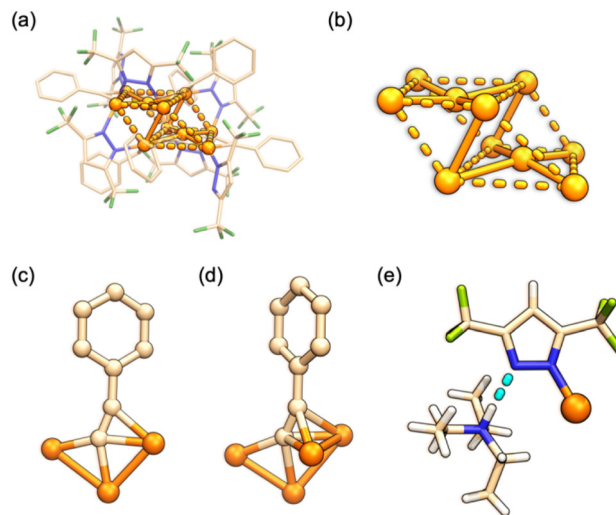


Fig. 2 The crystal structure of **Cu₁₀** (only structures of **Cu₁₀-a** are shown for clarity). (a) Overall structure; (b) metal core and (c) and (d) ligand modes of an alkyne and (e) the monodentate mode and hydrogen bonding of Pz[–].

cular formula [Cu₁₀(Pz)₆(PhC≡C)₆]^{2–}(Et₃NH)⁺₂ (Fig. S2[†]). Several differences were observed between **Cu₁₀-a** and **Cu₁₀-b** including Cu...Cu (*d*_{Cu–Cu}), Cu...C (*d*_{Cu–C}), and Cu...N (*d*_{Cu–N}) distances (Table S2[†]). Specifically, the copper(i) core of **Cu₁₀** adopts a parallelepiped-like conformation (Fig. 2b), and all Cu atoms exhibit the tridentate mode with *d*_{Cu–Cu} in the range of 2.491–2.741 Å for **Cu₁₀-a** and 2.503–2.671 Å for **Cu₁₀-b** (Table S2[†]), respectively, indicating a strong cuprophilic interaction.¹⁷ Compared to the previously reported bimetal clusters, in which only σ donating complexations were found,^{26,28} the PhC≡C[–] of **Cu₁₀** not only shows σ donating complexations but also demonstrates a π -bonding property, leading to a more complex structure. Among the six alkyne ligands, four were found to adopt a μ_3 - η^1_σ , η^1_σ , and η^2_π ligation mode (Fig. 2c), while the other two take a μ_4 - η^1_σ , η^1_σ , η^2_π , and η^2_π mode (Fig. 2d). In addition, the σ -type *d*_{Cu–C} ranged from 1.955 to 2.197 Å for **Cu₁₀-a** and from 1.925 to 2.210 Å for **Cu₁₀-b** (Table S2[†]), respectively. As for the π -type bonding mode, the *d*_{Cu–C} distances are in the range of 2.028–2.243 Å for **Cu₁₀-a**, and 2.024–2.299 Å for **Cu₁₀-b** (Table S2[†]), respectively, which are consistent with previous reports.^{5,35} In addition, the Cu–N distances of **Cu₁₀-a** and **Cu₁₀-b** are found to be 1.939–1.994 Å and 1.931–1.995 Å, respectively (Table S2[†]). Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that four pyrazolate anions were observed to coordinate with two Cu⁺ cations in the μ_2 binding mode, while two Pz[–] assume a monodentate mode to complex with one Cu⁺, which is rarely observed in copper metal clusters (Fig. 2e). More importantly, the strong intermolecular hydrogen bonding interactions with rather short distances between the Et₃NH⁺ counter cation and uncoordinated N of monocoordinated pyrazolate (e.g., 1.915 and 1.926 Å for **Cu₁₀-a** and **Cu₁₀-b**, respectively) are observed (Fig. S3[†]). Moreover, the DCM molecules have been incorporated during crystallizations (Fig. S1[†]),

and Cu_{10} displays an ABAB-type packing mode, while being viewed from the a , b and c axes (Fig. S4†).

The solution structure of Cu_{10} is characterized by ^1H and ^{19}F NMR analyses (Fig. S5–7†), and from its electrospray ionization mass spectrum (ESI-MS) (Fig. S8–10†). The ^1H NMR spectrum of Cu_{10} in CD_2Cl_2 exhibited very broad aromatic peaks for protons in $\text{PhC}\equiv\text{C}^-$ and Pz^- , and Et_3NH^+ can be observed clearly (Fig. S5†). More importantly, the ^{19}F NMR spectrum of Cu_{10} revealed three non-equivalent signals and one peak located at -60.67 ppm (Fig. S7†), which can be assigned to CF_3 groups on the Pz^- with μ_2 binding mode. The other two peaks located at -60.96 and -61.36 ppm can be attributed to the CF_3 on the monocoordinated pyrozoate ligand (Fig. S7†). Furthermore, although the monodispersed cluster cannot be observed in the ESI-MS spectrum of Cu_{10} due to decomposition or dissociation (Fig. S8 and 9†), an intense peak at $m/z = 102.1348$ can be found in the positive mode, which matched well with the simulation for Et_3NH^+ cations (Fig. S10†). These results are highly consistent with the SCXRD structure of Cu_{10} and further confirmed the existence of the monocoordinated pyrozoate ligand and Et_3NH^+ cations.

Considering the unsaturated pyrozoate ligands, we envisioned that the Cu_{10} is able to take up more copper cations, leading to larger copper nanoclusters. Thus, we initially attempted to increase the amount of Cu_3Pz_3 (from 0.3 mmol to 0.6 mmol) during the synthesis of Cu_{10} or add other copper sources (*i.e.*, $\text{Cu}[(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_4\text{BF}_4]$ and $\text{Cu}[(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_4\text{PF}_6]$) to the DCM solution of Cu_{10} , but only crystals of Cu_{10} were obtained. Surprisingly, when the crystals of Cu_{10} were dissolved in an n -hexane/DCM mixed solution ($v/v = 29 : 1$), deep orange block-like crystals of Cu_{18} were isolated, illustrating the structural transformation induced by n -hexane. A similar solvent-driven structural transformation was also revealed by Wang and co-workers.³⁶ SCXRD revealed that Cu_{18} crystallized in the $P2_1/n$ space group (Tables S1 and S3†), and contained eighteen Cu^+ , six Pz^- , twelve $\text{PhC}\equiv\text{C}^-$, and two DCM in the unit cell, resulting in a natural Cu(I) nanocluster with a formula of $\text{Cu}_{18}\text{Pz}_6(\text{PhC}\equiv\text{C})_{12}\cdot 2\text{DCM}$. Unlike Pz^- in Cu_{10} , all the Pz^- ligands in Cu_{18} adopt a bidentate mode with $d_{\text{Cu-N}}$ in the range of 1.891–2.017 Å. The overall structure is depicted in Fig. 3a, and its Cu core features an hourglass-like configuration (Fig. 3b). The Cu^+ ions adopt a tridentate mode with $d_{\text{Cu-Cu}}$ ranging from 2.491 to 2.733 Å, indicating strong $\text{Cu}\cdots\text{Cu}$ interactions (Table S3†). Interestingly, besides the observed coordination mode of alkynes in Cu_{10} (Fig. 3c and d), Cu_{18} exhibits two additional types of ligation modes, namely, $\mu_3\text{-}\eta^1_\sigma, \eta^2_\pi, \eta^2_\pi$ (Fig. 3e) and $\mu_4\text{-}\eta^1_\sigma, \eta^1_\sigma, \eta^1_\sigma, \eta^1_\sigma$ (Fig. 3f). The σ -type and π -type $d_{\text{Cu-Cu}}$ distances are found to be 1.852–2.428 Å and 2.023–2.509 Å, respectively (Table S3†).

The solution structure of Cu_{18} is also characterized by ^1H and ^{19}F NMR, and ESI-MS experiments. The ^1H NMR spectrum of Cu_{18} , similar to that of Cu_{10} , exhibited broad aromatic peaks for protons in $\text{PhC}\equiv\text{C}^-$ and Pz^- . In addition, the ^{19}F NMR spectrum of Cu_{18} revealed only one peak located at -60.67 ppm (Fig. S7†), suggesting that all CF_3 groups on Pz^- are chemically equivalent. Several peaks are observed in the



Fig. 3 The crystal structure of Cu_{18} . (a) The overall structure; (b) metal core and (c), (d), (e) and (f) four types of ligation mode of an alkyne in Cu_{18} .

ESI-MS spectrum of Cu_{18} and can be assigned to the fragments of Cu_{18} (Fig. S9†). Moreover, the peak of the entire Cu_{18} with Na^+ is also observed at $m/z = 3598.9668$. That Et_3NH^+ cations do not exist in Cu_{18} was confirmed by the NMR and ESI-MS spectra, and these data further matched well with the SCXRD structure of Cu_{18} .

The purity of Cu_{10} and Cu_{18} were further confirmed by elemental analysis and powder X-ray diffraction (see the ESI† for details and Fig. S11 and S12†). Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) verified the existence of $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$ at 1980 cm^{-1} (Fig. S13†), and the subtle shift of wavenumbers relative to the standard vibration of $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$ ($2100\text{--}2270\text{ cm}^{-1}$) was attributed to a coordinative interaction, which was also observed in other reported alkyne–metal clusters.³⁷ Meanwhile, X-ray photoelectron measurements were performed to determine the valence of copper ions. The binding energy for $\text{Cu } 2p_{3/2}$ of Cu_{10} and Cu_{18} is located at 933.38 and 932.93 eV, respectively, similar to other Cu(I) complexes and no satellite peaks are observed,³⁸ suggesting that all Cu have a +1 valence in both clusters (Fig. S14†). The thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) clearly revealed that Cu_{18} started to decompose at $127\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and exhibited higher thermal stability than Cu_{10} ($\sim 72\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) (Fig. S15†). Et_3NH^+ cations of Cu_{10} are easily lost in TGA measurement, while no Et_3NH^+ cations were observed in Cu_{18} . The experimental weight loss of Cu_{10} (80%) was consistent with the theoretical value (79%), implying that all Cu(I) turns into elemental copper(0). In contrast, the experimental weight loss of Cu_{18} (50%) is lower than the theoretical value (68%). This result indicated that unknown Cu compounds perhaps were formed which can resist high temperatures even up to $800\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Photophysical properties

With two novel alkynyl-protected CuNCs in hand, the photophysical properties of Cu_{10} and Cu_{18} were investigated.

The solid-state UV-Vis spectra of **Cu₁₀** and **Cu₁₈** displayed strong and broad absorption bands at 317 and 348 nm, showing yellow-green and orange-red colors, respectively (Fig. 4a). As shown in Fig. 4b, the solid-state photoluminescence (PL) spectrum of **Cu₁₀** at room temperature (rt) displayed a strong green emission with a main peak at 514 nm, a shoulder peak at 556 nm and a broad peak at 695 nm upon excitation at 400 nm. The lifetime (τ) of these three peaks is at the microsecond scale with an average value of 8.4 μ s, indicating the emission origin is the triplet state and its phosphorescent nature (Table S4 and Fig. S16[†]). In addition, the absolute PLQY of **Cu₁₀** is found to be \sim 35%. As for **Cu₁₈**, under excitation at 500 nm, it exhibited an intense orange-red emission color centered at 620 nm with a PLQY of 63% and $\tau_{av} = 2.8$ μ s (Table S4 and Fig. S16[†]).

Such a remarkable bathochromic shift of the emission wavelength can be attributed to the increment of the Cu contribution in the triplet state. As depicted in Fig. 1, after summarizing all reported atomically precise CuNCs, including protected S⁻, P⁻ and I ligands (squares) and C \equiv C⁻ (pentagons), it is worth noting that on account of the high PLQY and short lifetime, the k_r of **Cu₁₈** is estimated to be 2.2×10^5 s⁻¹, which exceeds most atomically precise CuNCs and is comparable to that of noble metals such as Pt and Ir, rendering it with an excellent PL efficiency (Table S5[†]). It is well-known that it is hard to realize a high PLQY in a low-energy emission due to the energy gap law,³⁹ thus orange emissive **Cu₁₈** represents a rare case in alkynyl-protected coinage metal clusters. Compared to most alkynyl-protected CuNCs,⁵ the superior performance of **Cu₁₀** and **Cu₁₈** could be the result of tight packing and strong supramolecular interactions including C-H \cdots π interactions and hydrogen bonding interactions (Fig. S17[†]), which are beneficial for restricting intramolecular rotation,

thus effectively decreasing nonradiative decay. To verify our hypothesis, **Cu₁₀** and **Cu₁₈** (1×10^{-5} M) were dissolved in DCM under a N₂ atmosphere, and no PL was observed. This phenomenon suggests that the PL of the single cluster molecule can be quenched effectively in the absence of supramolecular interactions.

Upon cooling from 300 K to 77 K (Fig. 4c and d), the solid-state emission intensity of **Cu₁₀** and **Cu₁₈** was enhanced gradually, along with an increment of the lifetime (Fig. S16[†]), indicating that the energy loss caused by a nonradiative transition had reduced. Of note, the maxima emission band of **Cu₁₀** is temperature-independent, in which the main peak at 514 nm, shoulder peak at 556 nm and broad peak at 695 nm were still observed at 77 K, similar to emission spectra at room temperature. As for **Cu₁₈**, it shifted from 620 nm (300 K) to 644 nm (77 K) during cooling processes, which is ascribed to the cluster-centered triplet state (³CC) emission induced by the shortening of the Cu \cdots Cu distance. The disagreement of temperature-dependent emission spectra of **Cu₁₀** and **Cu₁₈** implied different emission mechanisms. To verify their potential for solution-processed OLEDs, two polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) films with 15 wt% of **Cu₁₀** or **Cu₁₈** were fabricated (Fig. S18[†]). Clearly, the maxima emission bands of both clusters in PMMA films ($\lambda_{em} = 610$ nm for the **Cu₁₀** film; $\lambda_{em} = 660$ nm for the **Cu₁₈** film) are red-shifted relative to those in crystalline form along with a prolonging of the lifetime ($\tau_{av} = 17.3$ μ s for the **Cu₁₀** film; $\tau_{av} = 4.4$ μ s for the **Cu₁₈** film), and a similar behavior was also observed in other coinage metal complexes.⁴⁰

Theoretical calculation

To further elucidate the PL mechanism, density functional theory (DFT) and time-dependent density functional theory (TDDFT) calculations were subsequently performed based on the optimized structure at the ground state (see the ESI[†] for details). The simulated UV-Vis of **Cu₁₀** and **Cu₁₈** featured a strong absorption regime ranging from 300 to 500 nm, which is well consistent with their experimental solid-state UV-Vis spectra (Fig. S19[†]). Moreover, low energy absorption bands of **Cu₁₀** and **Cu₁₈** are assigned to the electronic transition S₀ \rightarrow S₁ (Fig. 5a, and S19[†]) according to the results of calculations. Apparently, Pz⁻ of **Cu₁₀** is considered to contribute more to the holes and electrons of S₁ relative to **Cu₁₈** as revealed by the natural transition orbitals (NTOs) (Fig. S20[†]), implying that the Pz⁻ ligand plays a more important role in the absorption of **Cu₁₀**, which further illustrates that the photophysical process can be effectively affected by the structural transformation (Fig. S20[†]). In addition, the Kohn-Sham orbitals of **Cu₁₀** and **Cu₁₈** were obtained by the DFT method based on their optimized crystal structures. In Fig. 5, in the Cu cluster core, PhC \equiv C⁻ and Pz⁻ ligands both contribute to the occupied molecular orbitals of **Cu₁₀**, while the unoccupied molecular orbitals of **Cu₁₀** are mainly located on the alkyne ligand with minor contributions from Cu ions and Pz⁻ ligands (Fig. 5a and S21[†]), suggesting that the low-energy excited state of **Cu₁₀** is composed of a major metal-ligand charge-transfer triplet

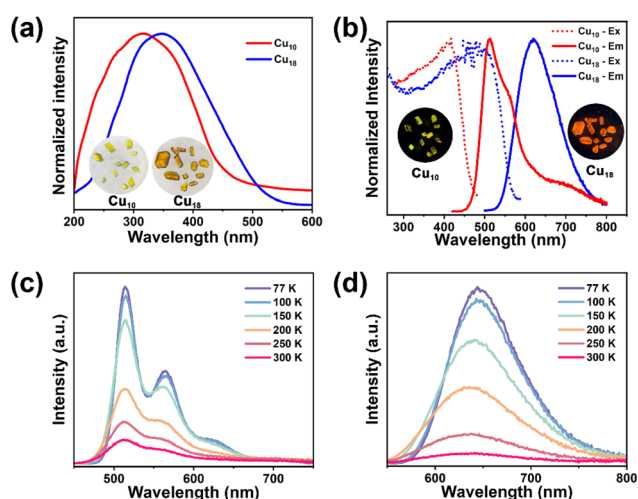


Fig. 4 Solid-state UV-Vis absorption (a), and excitation and emission spectra (b) of crystalline powders of **Cu₁₀** and **Cu₁₈**. Insets are **Cu₁₀** and **Cu₁₈** irradiated by ambient light and a hand-held UV lamp. Temperature-dependent emission spectra of **Cu₁₀** at $\lambda_{ex} = 420$ nm (c) and **Cu₁₈** at $\lambda_{ex} = 500$ nm (d).

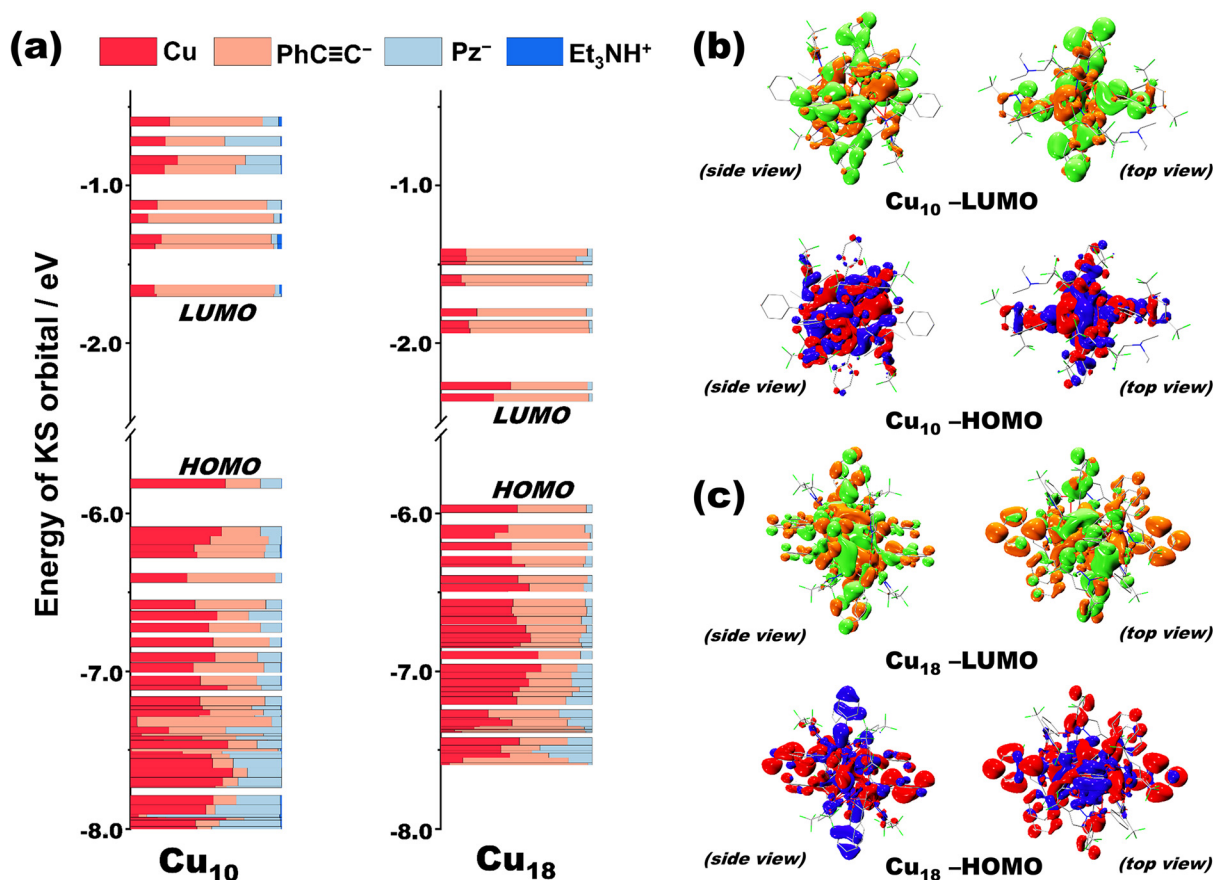


Fig. 5 Composition analysis of Kohn–Sham orbitals of Cu_{10} and Cu_{18} . (a) Electronic density diagrams of the HOMO and LUMO of (b) Cu_{10} and (c) Cu_{18} (side view and top view). H atoms are omitted for clarity.

state ($^3\text{MLCT}$) characteristic and minor ligand centered triplet state (^3LC) and ^3CC characteristics. In sharp contrast, in Cu_{18} clusters, the contribution of the Cu cluster core in the lowest unoccupied molecular orbitals (LUMO) is significantly enhanced, while the contribution of Pz^- ligands is negligible whether in occupied molecular orbitals or unoccupied molecular orbitals (Fig. 5a and S22†). Thus, the emission of Cu_{18} can be assigned to the ^3CC and ^3LC emission, and due to the improvement of the metallic contribution, a great red-shift of the emission wavelength of Cu_{18} ($\lambda_{\text{em}} = 620 \text{ nm}$) compared to Cu_{10} ($\lambda_{\text{em}} = 514 \text{ nm}$) is observed. More importantly, the computed HOMO–LUMO gap of Cu_{18} (3.6273 eV) was significantly smaller than that of Cu_{10} (4.1361 eV) (Fig. 5a) and was also consistent with the bathochromic shift of the absorption and emission of Cu_{18} (Fig. 4a and b). Meanwhile, the trend that the gap of $\text{Cu}_{18} < \text{Cu}_{10}$ was coincident no matter whether from the experimental solid-state UV-Vis diffuse reflectance spectroscopies (Fig. S23†) or calculated results. Furthermore, as shown in Fig. 5b and c, the better localization of the frontier molecular orbital in Cu_{18} (Fig. 5c) could induce a larger transition dipole moment than that in Cu_{10} (Fig. 5b), which improves the PL efficiency and absorption ability. Such theoretical results are well in agreement with the experimental data that Cu_{18} exhibits higher absorption ability (Fig. S24†) and

higher PLQY (Table S4†) than Cu_{10} . Above all, the higher d orbital contribution of the Cu cluster core, larger transition dipole moment, and smaller HOMO–LUMO gap give rise to the better PL properties of Cu_{18} than those of Cu_{10} .

Conclusions

In summary, we synthesized a parallelepiped-like and intensely green emissive Cu_{10} cluster from a simple Cu(i)-CTC. Cu_{10} can transfer to larger alkynyl-protected CuNCs, namely Cu_{18} , via a solvent-induced structural transformation. It is noteworthy that the Cu_{18} not only shows a higher PLQY (35% for Cu_{10} , 63% for Cu_{18}) but also exhibits a shorter lifetime in the region of orange light (8.4 μs for Cu_{10} , 2.8 μs for Cu_{18}), thereby realizing a high k_{r} of ca. $2.2 \times 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$. Such an excellent PL property of the Cu_{18} cluster exceeds that of most atomically precise CuNCs, and endows Cu_{18} as a suitable phosphorescent emitter for phosphorescent OLEDs. The experimental and theoretical calculations reveal the high PL efficiency of Cu_{18} is attributed to (i) the reduced nonradiative transition through tight packing and strong supramolecular interactions including C–H... π interactions and hydrogen bonding interactions, (ii) the larger d orbital contribution of Cu ions in the

unoccupied orbital, (iii) an enhanced transition dipole moment, and (iv) a reduced HOMO–LUMO gap. Our investigations will arouse the interest of related researchers in synthesizing highly photoluminescence efficient alkyne Cu clusters. Further studies for using Cu₁₈ as the emission layer to fabricate OLED devices are underway.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Author contributions

G.-H. Ning, D. Li, S.-K. Peng and H. Yang conceptualized the methodology of this project, wrote the original draft and revised it. S.-K. Peng and H. Yang conducted the experiments and theoretical calculations. G.-H. Ning, D. Li, S.-K. Peng, H. Yang, D. Luo, M. Xie and W.-J. Tang performed data analysis. G.-H. Ning and D. Li supervised the whole project. All the authors have read and commented on the manuscript.

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