

3.7 (m, 2 H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{}$); 5.8 (t, 1 H, $-\text{CH}=\text{}$). IR (CCl_4), ν/cm^{-1} : 1690 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$). ^{13}C NMR, δ : 13.52 (Me); 22.37 (CH_2); 35.40 (CH_2S); 112.24 ($=\text{CH}-$); 107.2 ($\text{C}(1)$).

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Received February 23, 1994;
in revised form July 18, 1994

Chemiluminescence and photoluminescence of Tb^{III} in the $\text{TbCl}_3 \cdot 3\text{Bu}_3\text{PO}-\text{Bu}^i_3\text{Al}-\text{C}_5\text{H}_8$ catalytic system in toluene

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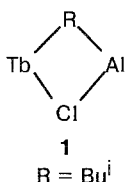
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Luminescence of organolanthanide compounds has been reported only for ytterbium(III),¹ terbium(III),² europium(II,III),³ and samarium(II,III)³ cyclopentadienides.

The present communication reports the first example of photoluminescence (PL) and chemiluminescence (CL) of complex bridged alkyl derivatives of terbium of the general formula **1** obtained by the interaction of $\text{TbCl}_3 \cdot 3\text{TBP}$ (**2**), R_3Al (**3**), and piperylene (C_5H_8) (**4**) in toluene (TBP is tributyl phosphate; the **2** : **3** : **4** ratio is 1 : 15 : 5).⁴ Systems analogous to **2**—**3**—**4** are well known as catalysts of the polymerization of dienes,⁵ and PL methods combined with CL methods seem to be promising for studying these systems.

When oxygen (or air) is bubbled through solutions of compound **1** in toluene ($[\text{Tb}] = 4.1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$, 298 K), chemiluminescence occurs ($I_{\text{max}} = 5 \cdot 10^7$ photons s^{-1} per mole Tb). The spectrum of this CL correlates well with the PL spectrum of a solution of compound **2** and with the PL spectrum of an oxidized solution of compound **1** ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 490, 445$, and 585 nm, respectively).

The analysis of the spectra shows that in all of the cases the radiation is caused by f—f transitions of Tb^{III} , while emissions from the oxide and peroxide forms of Tb^{III} are responsible for the CL of compound **1** and the PL of the oxidized solution of compound **1**.



The formation of organoterbium peroxides during the oxidation of compound **1** is confirmed by the sharp increase in the intensity of the CL (with the same emitter, Tb) following the addition of water to a solution of **1** subjected to oxidation, i.e., in the "aqueous CL-test" used by us previously.³

The comparison of the CL that appears during the air-induced oxidation of solutions of compound **1**, a solution of compound **3**, and a $\text{NdCl}_3 \cdot 3\text{TBP}$ —**2**—**3** mixture allowed us to conclude that the excitation of the CL emitter, viz., Tb^{III} , occurs both when the Tb—Alk bonds are oxidized and when energy is transferred to the Tb^{III} atom from the primary emitter, which is excited due to the oxidation of the Al—Alk bonds in the molecules of **1**.

References

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Received May 16, 1994