Supplementary Information

Achieving Stable Photoluminescence by Double

Thiacalix[4]arene-Capping: the Lanthanide-Oxo Cluster Core

Matters

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	1	2	3
formula	${Eu_4(\mu_4-$	${Tb_4(\mu_4-OH)(TC4A)_2}$	$\{\mathrm{Gd}_9(\mu_5\text{-}\mathrm{OH})_2$
	OH)(TC4A) ₂	(DMF) ₆ (CH ₃ OH) ₃	(µ ₃ -OH) ₈
	(DMF) ₆ (CH ₃ OH) ₃	$(HCOO)Cl_2\}$	$(CH_3OH)_2(TC4A)_2$
	$(HCOO)Cl_2\}$	·0.66 CH ₃ OH	$(H_2O)_{24}Cl_9\}$
	·0.33CH ₃ OH		·3.36DMF
fw	2572.80	2618.24	3759.68
crystal system	Triclinic	Triclinic	Tetragonal
space group	P_1^-	P_{1}^{-}	P4/nnc
<i>a</i> , Å	12.2472(3)	12.2571(3)	13.3613(4)
b, Å	20.8833(5)	20.9533(5)	13.3613(4)
<i>c</i> , Å	22.7770(5)	22.9088(6)	46.1864(17)
α, deg	69.3320(10)	69.3000(10)	90
β , deg	83.0420(10)	83.0000(10)	90
γ, deg	86.5600(10)	86.5820(10)	90
<i>V</i> , Å ³	5409.5(2)	5461.9(2)	8245.4(6)
Ζ	2	2	2
D_c / g cm ⁻³	1.573	1.575	1.411
<i>Т,</i> К	200.00	200.00	200.00
<i>F</i> (000)	2582	2598	3380
reflections collected	114643	104934	325276
/ unique	/24852	/ 22162	/ 4793
R _{int}	0.0398	0.0364	0.0611
GOF on F^2	1.159	1.177	1.060
$R_1, wR_2 I > 2\sigma(I)^a$	0.0350, 0.0975	0.0351, 0.1001	0.0454, 0.1267
R_1 , wR_2 (all data)	0.0427, 0.1098	0.0415, 0.1120	0.0537, 0.1350
	4	5	
formula	${Tb_9(\mu_5-OH)_2}$	${Tb_9(\mu_5-OH)_2}$	
	(µ ₃ -OH) ₈ (OCH ₃)	(µ ₃ -OH) ₈ (OCH ₃)	
	$(TC4A)_2(H_2O)_{24}Cl_9\}$	$(TC4A)_2(H_2O)_{24}Cl_9\}$	
	·2.6DMF	·5.36DMF	

1. Supplementary Tables.

Table S1. Crystallographic Data and Structure Refinements for 1–5.

3703.03	3722.45
Tetragonal	Tetragonal
P4/nnc	P4/nnc
13.3479(4)	13.2526(4)
13.3479(4)	13.2526(4)
46.0809(18)	46.0114(19)
90	90
90	90
90	90
8210.1(6)	8081.0(6)
2	2
1.423	1.459
200.00	200.00
3398	3416
102383	322222
/4747	/4681
0.0566	0.0590
1.107	1.058
0.0628, 0.1582	0.0498, 0.1338
0.0787, 0.1731	0.0572, 0.1411
	3703.03 Tetragonal P4/nnc 13.3479(4) 13.3479(4) 46.0809(18) 90 90 90 90 8210.1(6) 2 1.423 200.00 3398 102383 /4747 0.0566 1.107 0.0628, 0.1582 0.0787, 0.1731

 $[a]R_1 = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F|| / \Sigma |F_o| \text{ and } wR_2 = [\Sigma w (F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / \Sigma w F_o^4]^{1/2} \text{ for } F_o^2 > 2\sigma (F_o^2)$

Table 52. Selected bond lengths [A] for 2 and 4.						
	2					
Tb(1)-Cl(2)	2.7288(14)	Tb(3)-O(4)	2.368(3)			
Tb(1)-S(5)	2.9516(13)	Tb(3)-O(6)#1	2.376(3)			
Tb(1)-S(7)#2	2.9416(13)	Tb(3)-O(8)#1	2.373(3)			
Tb(1)-O(3)#2	2.374(3)	Tb(3)-O(10)	2.366(3)			
Tb(1)-O(7)	2.5438(2)	Tb(3)-O(12)	2.416(4)			
Tb(1)-O(11)#2	2.377(3)	Tb(3)-O(14)	2.4740(2)			
Tb(1)-O(13)	2.414(3)	Tb(3)-O(16)	2.376(4)			
Tb(1)-O(18)	2.378(3)	Tb(4)-Cl(1)	2.7474(15)			
Tb(1)-O(19)	2.422(4)	Tb(4)-S(1)#1	2.9330(12)			
Tb(2)-S(2)#2	2.9416(13)	Tb(4)-S(4)	2.9364(13)			
Tb(2)-S(3)	2.9551(13)	Tb(4)-O(1)	2.336(4)			
Tb(2)-O(3)	2.385(3)	Tb(4)-O(4)	2.410(3)			
Tb(2)-O(5)	2.343(4)	Tb(4)-O(6)	2.379(3)			
Tb(2)-O(7)	2.5582(2)	Tb(4)-O(8)#1	2.397(3)			
Tb(2)-O(11)#2	2.385(3)	Tb(4)-O(10)#1	2.389(3)			

Table S2. Selected bond lengths [Å] for 2 and 4.

Tb(2)-O(13)	2.371(3)	Tb(4)-O(14)	2.6205(2
Tb(2)-O(15)	2.398(4)	Tb(1)- $Tb(2)$	3.6144(3)
Tb(2)-O(18)#2	2.386(3)	Tb(1)-Tb(2)#2	3.6010(3)
Tb(3)-S(6)	2.9547(12)	Tb(3)-Tb(4)	3.5983(3)
Tb(3)-S(8)#1	2.9762(12)	Tb(3)-Tb(4)#1	3.6094(3)
	4		
Tb(1)-O(6)#2	2.426(6)	Tb(2)-O(2)#1	2.404(7)
Tb(1)-O(6)#3	2.426(6)	Tb(2)-O(3)	2.402(10)
Tb(1)-O(6)#4	2.426(6)	Tb(2)-O(4)	2.414(9)
Tb(1)-O(6)#1	2.426(6)	Tb(2)-O(5)	2.494(7)
Tb(1)-O(6)#5	2.426(6)	Tb(2)-O(6)	2.324(5)
Tb(1)-O(6)#6	2.426(6)	Tb(2)-O(6)#5	2.342(6)
Tb(1)-O(6)#7	2.426(6)	Tb(2)-O(7)	2.5554(7)
Tb(1)-O(6)	2.426(6)	Tb(1)-Tb(2)#1	3.7367(4)
Tb(1)-O(7)	2.874(10)	Tb(1)-Tb(2)	3.7366(4)
Tb(1)-O(7)#2	2.874(10)	Tb(2)-Tb(2)#5	3.6081(6)
Tb(2)-S(1)#1	2.965(2)	Tb(2)-Tb(2)#1	3.6081(6)
Tb(2)-O(2)	2.384(6)		

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

2: #1 -x+2, -y+2, -z+1 #2 -x+1, -y+1, -z+2

4: #1 -y+3/2, X, z #2 -x+3/2, y, -z+1/2 #3 x, -y+3/2, -z+1/2 #4 -y+3/2, -x+3/2, -z+1/2 #5 y, x, -z+1/2 #6 y, x, z+1/2 #7 -x+3/2, -y+3/2, z

Table S3. Selected bond valence a	analysis for 2 and 4
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						2					
Atom	Cl2	S5	S 7	03	O7	011	013	018	019	—	Σcation
Tb1	0.44	0.30	0.31	0.38	0.24	0.37	0.34	0.37	0.33	—	3.09
Atom	S2	S 3	03	05	O7	011	013	015	018	—	Σcation
Tb2	0.31	0.30	0.37	0.41	0.23	0.36	0.38	0.35	0.36	—	3.08
Atom	S6	S 8	04	06	08	O10	012	O14	016	—	Σcation
Tb3	0.30	0.28	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.34	0.29	0.38	—	3.11
Atom	Cl1	S 1	S4	01	04	06	08	O10	014	—	Σcation
Tb3	0.42	0.32	0.32	0.42	0.34	0.37	0.35	0.36	0.19	—	3.10
Atom	Tb1	Tb1	Tb2	Tb	—	—	—	—	—	—	Σion
07	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.94
Atom	Tb1	Tb1	Tb2	Tb	—	—	—	—	—	—	Σion
O14	0.29	0.29	0.19	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.97
						4					
Atom	O7	O7	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	Σcation
Tb1	0.10	0.10	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	3.00
Atom	S 1	O2	O2	O3	O4	05	05	06	07	—	Σcation
Tb2	0.28	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.39	0.45	0.43	0.24	—	3.08
Atom	Tb1	Tb2	Tb2	—	—	—	—	—	—	_	Σion
O6(µ3)	0.45	0.43	0.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	_	1.22
Atom	Tb1	Tb2	Tb2	Tb2	Tb2	—	—	—	—	_	Σion
O5(µ5)	0.10	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	—	—	—	—	—	1.02

The bond valence was calculated by the equation: $S = \exp((R_0 - R)/b)$ where where S is

the experimental bond valence, *R* the observed bond length, and R_0 and *b* are fitted bond valence parameters. R_0 of Tb–O, Tb–S are 2.032, 2.510 and b = 0.37.

	Correspond	ing lifetime	Contributing	Average decay	
Compound	lifetime (ns)				time (ns) ^[a]
	$ au_1$	$ au_2$	A_1	A_2	$ au^*$
1	6.36*10 ⁴	2.59*10 ⁵	0.49	0.52	$5.22*10^4$
2	4.98*10 ⁵	$1.36*10^{6}$	0.07	1.04	$1.34^{*}10^{6}$
4	4.92*10 ⁵	$1.01*10^{6}$	0.03	0.75	$1.00*10^{6}$

Table S4. Decay analysis data of 1, 2, and 4.

[a] $\tau^* = (A_1\tau_1^2 + A_2\tau_2^2)/(A_1\tau_1 + A_2\tau_2)$



Fig. S1 (a) FTIR spectra of 1–2; (b) FTIR spectra of 3–5.



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Fig. S7 (a) XRD patterns of 2 before and after soaking in water; (b) XRD patterns of4 before and after soaking in water.



Fig. S8 (a) Absorption spectra of H_4TC4A ligand; (b) Absorption spectra of 2.



Fig. S9 (a) The thermogravimetric (TG) analysis and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) curve of **2**; (b) Powder XRD patterns of **2** at 100, 200, 250, and 300 °C; (c) The thermogravimetric (TG) analysis and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) curve of **4**; (d) Powder XRD patterns of **4** at 25 and 60 °C.