

Relationship Between the Coordination Geometry and Spin Dynamics of Dysprosium(III) Heteroleptic Triple-Decker Complexes

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Table of Contents

● ESI-MS data for 1 : Figure S1, S2	3, 4
● ESI-MS data for 2 : Figure S3, S4	5, 6
● IR spectra for 1 and 2 : Figure S5	7
● UV-vis-NIR spectra for 1 and 2 : Figure S6	8
● Selected crystallographic data for 1 and 2 : Table S1	9
● Selected crystallographic data for 1 and 2 : Table S2	10
● PXRD patterns for 1 and 2 : Figure S7	11
● Curie-Weiss plots ($1/\chi_M$ versus T) for 1 and 2 : Figure S8, S9	12
● Frequency (ν) and temperature (T) dependences of ac magnetic susceptibilities of 1 in a 0 kOe field: Figure S10	13
● Frequency (ν) and temperature (T) dependences of ac magnetic susceptibilities of 2 in a 0 kOe field: Figure S11	13
● Frequency (ν) and temperature (T) dependences of ac magnetic susceptibilities of 1 in a 1.3 kOe field: Figure S12	14
● Frequency (ν) and temperature (T) dependences of ac magnetic susceptibilities of 2 in a 2 kOe field: Figure S13	14
● χ_M''/χ_M' versus T (2.5–4 K) plot for 1 : Figure S14	15
● χ_M''/χ_M' versus T (2.5–4 K) plot for 2 : Figure S15	15
● Extended Debye model: Eqn. S1–3	16
● Argand plots (χ_M'' versus χ_M') for 1 at 1.8 K: Figure S16	17

- Argand plots (χ_M'' versus χ_M') for **2** at 1.8 K: **Figure S17**.....17
- The equation for Arrhenius plot: **Table S3**.....18
- Argand plots (χ_M'' versus χ_M') for **1** in 1.3 kOe: **Figure S18**.....19
- Argand plots (χ_M'' versus χ_M') for **2** in 2 kOe: **Figure S19**.....19
- The equation for Arrhenius plot: **Table S4**.....20

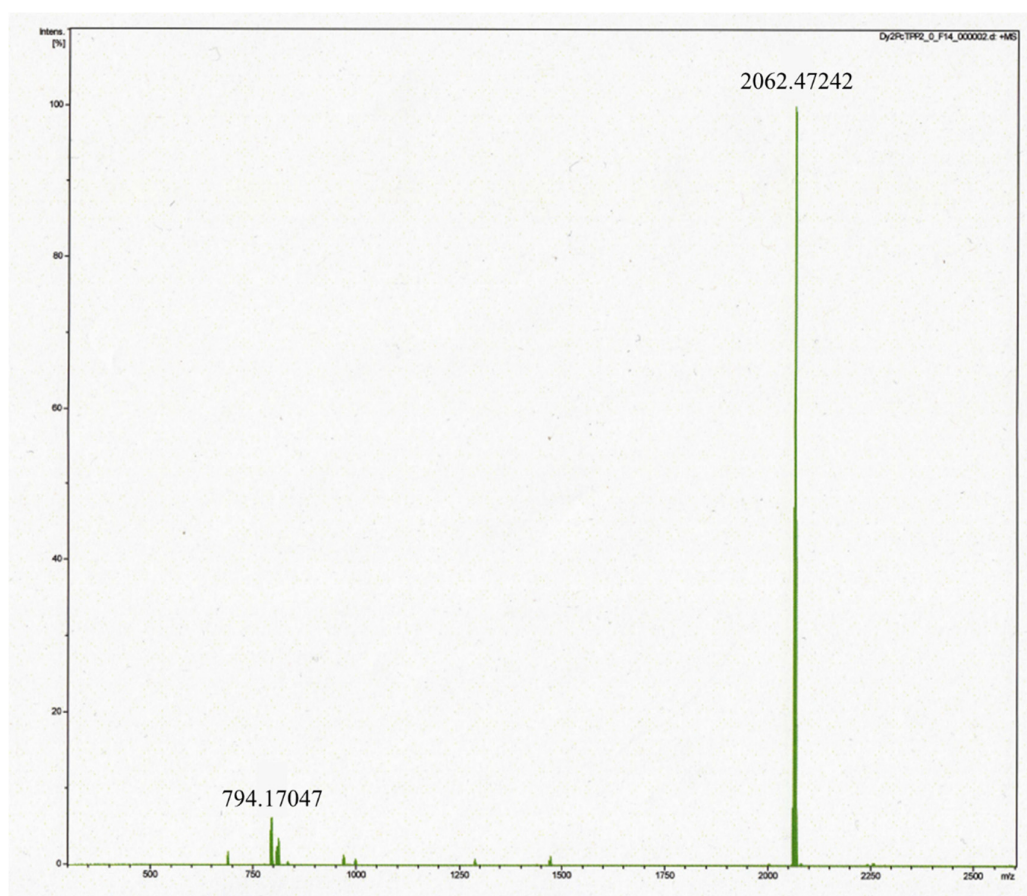


Figure S1. ESI-MS spectrum of **1** in CHCl₃. The peak at 2062.47242 corresponds to [M-1⁺].

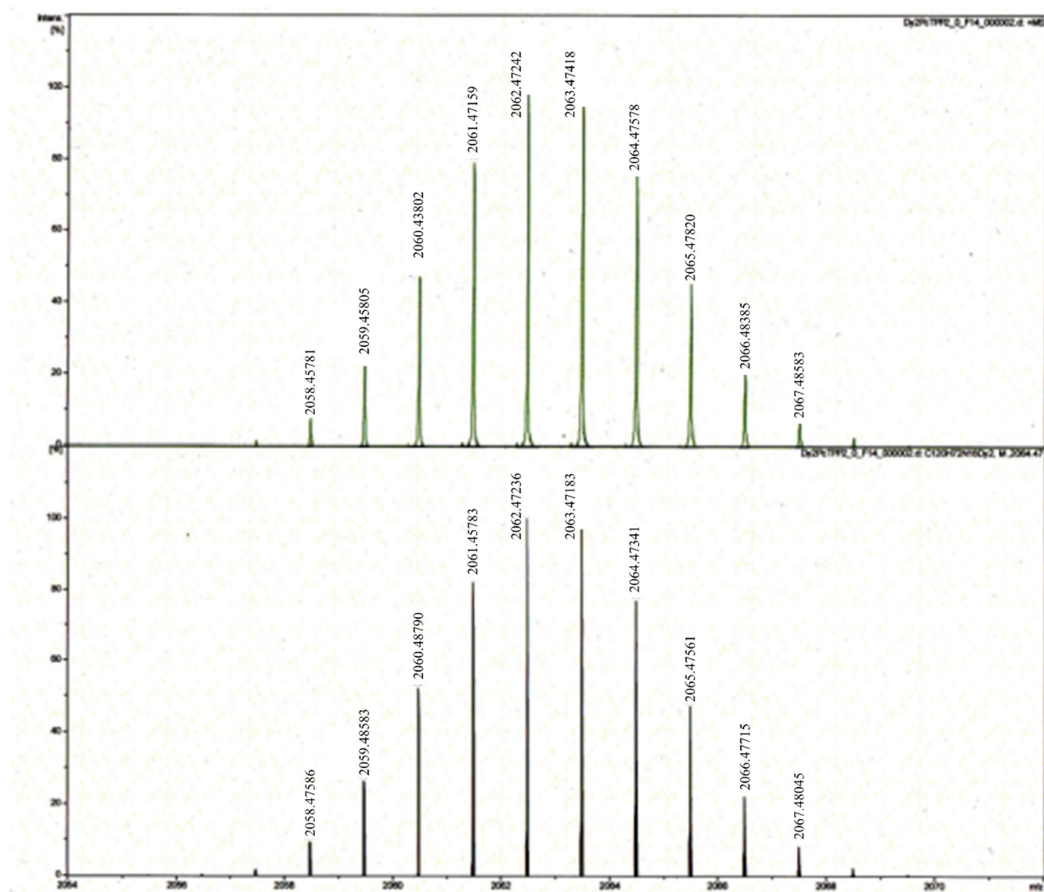


Figure S2. Experimental (top) and simulated (bottom) ESI-MS spectra of **1** in CHCl_3 . The peak at 2062.47242 corresponds to $[\text{M}-1]^+$.

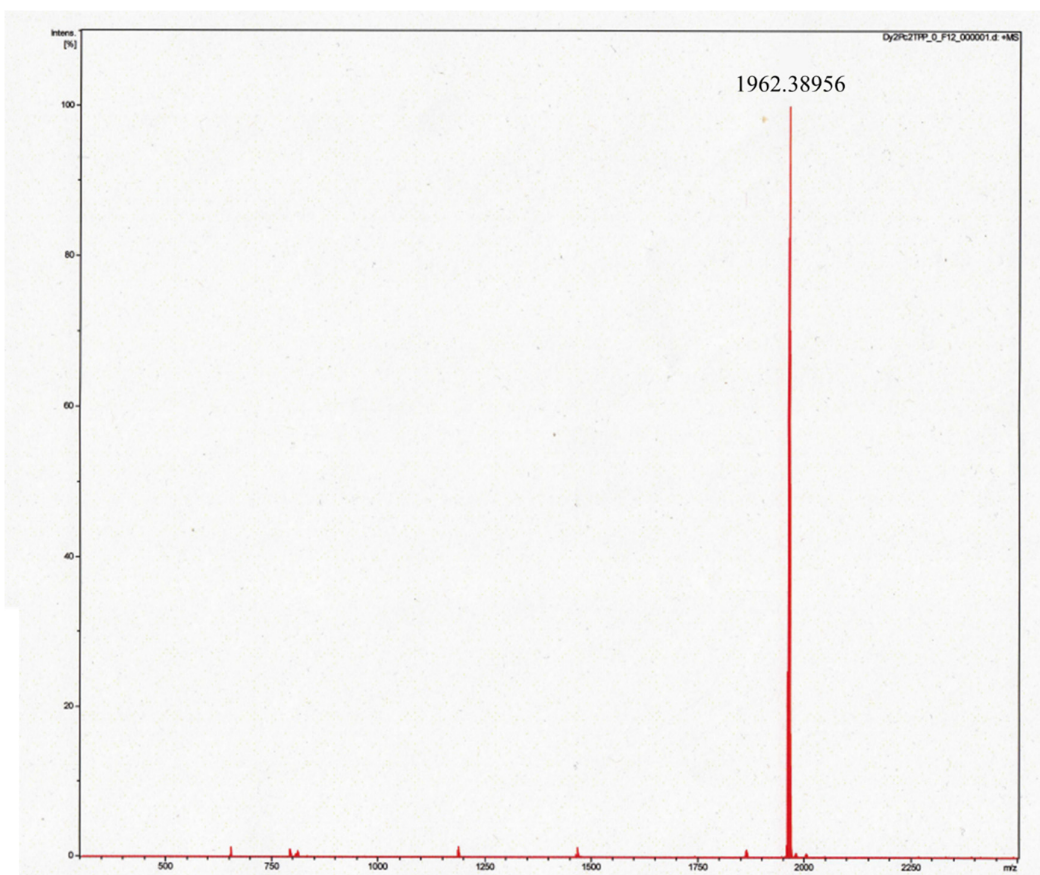


Figure S3. ESI-MS spectrum of **2** in CHCl_3 . The peak at 1962.38956 corresponds to $[\text{M}^+]$.

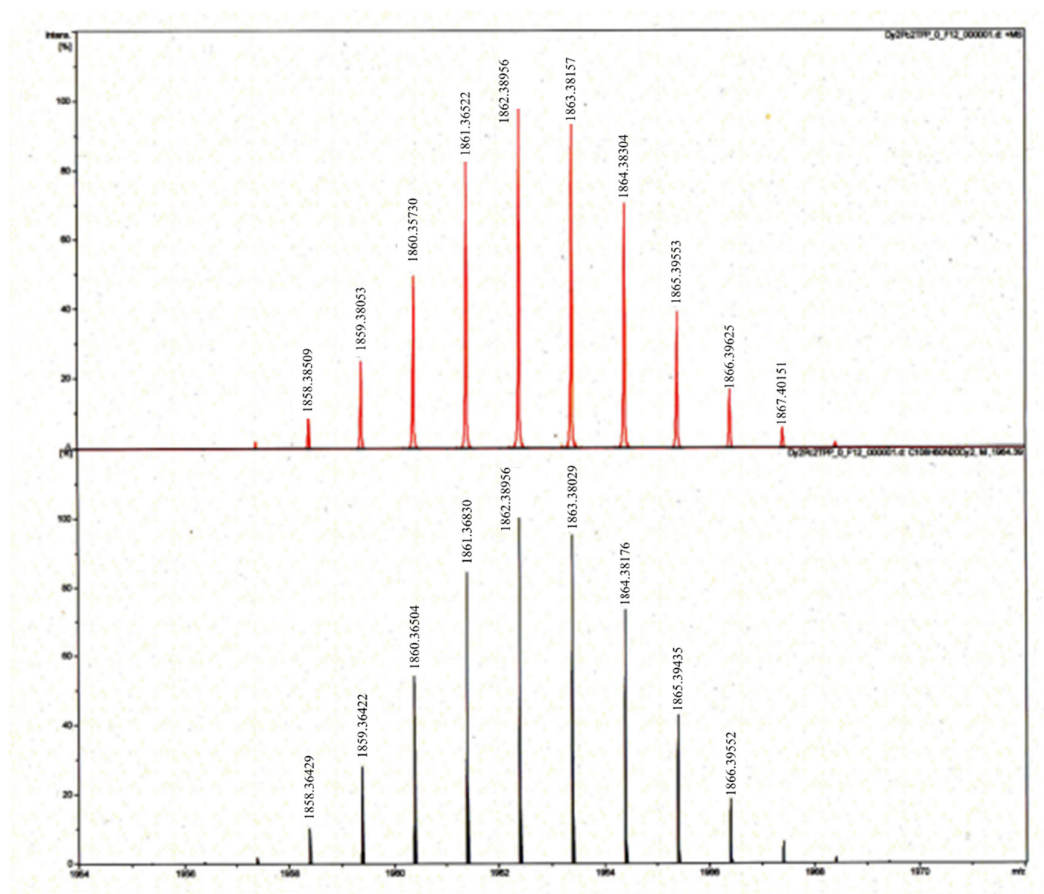


Figure S4. Experimental (top) and simulated (bottom) ESI-MS spectra of **2** in CHCl_3 . The peak at 1862.38956 corresponds to $[\text{M}^+]$.

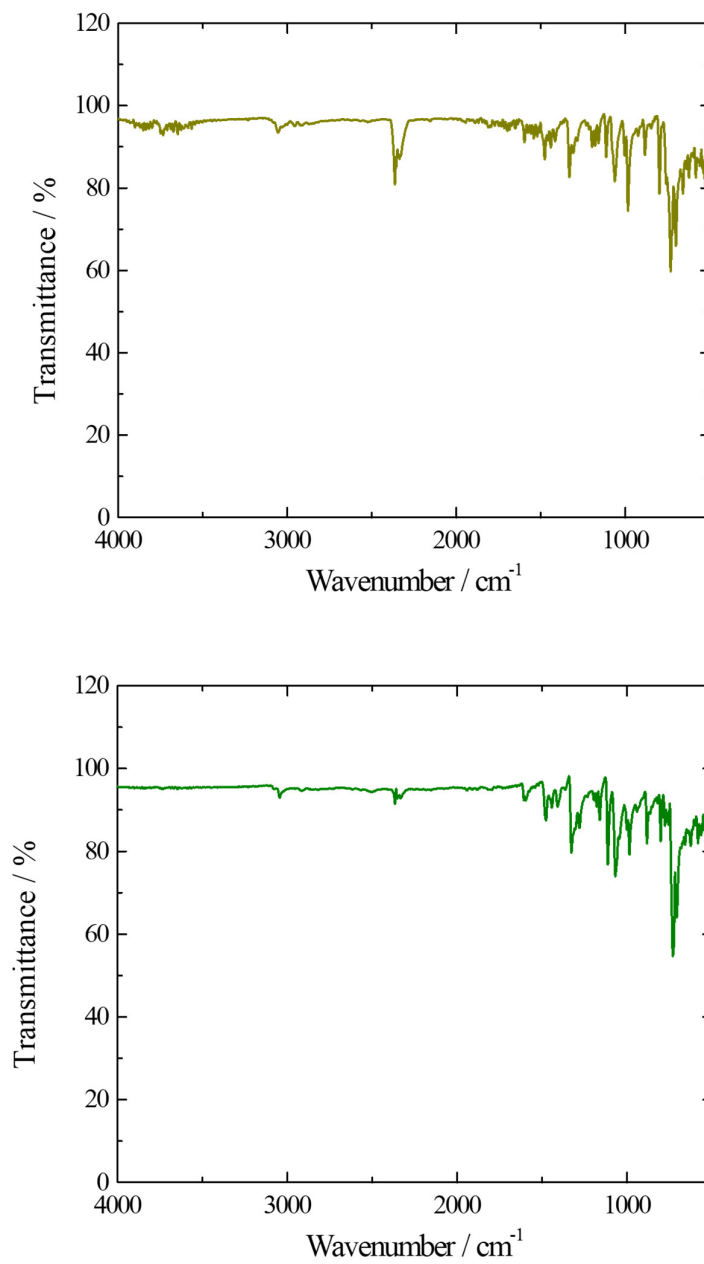


Figure S5. IR spectrum for **1** (top) and **2** (bottom) by using an ATR method at 298 K.

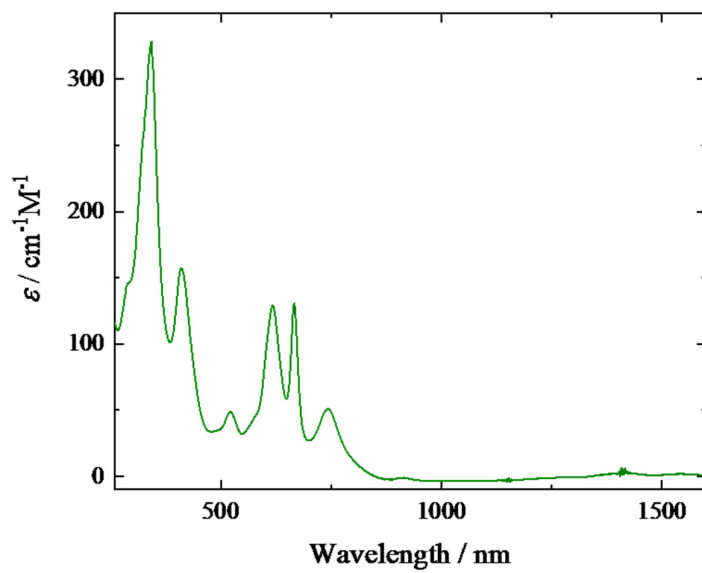
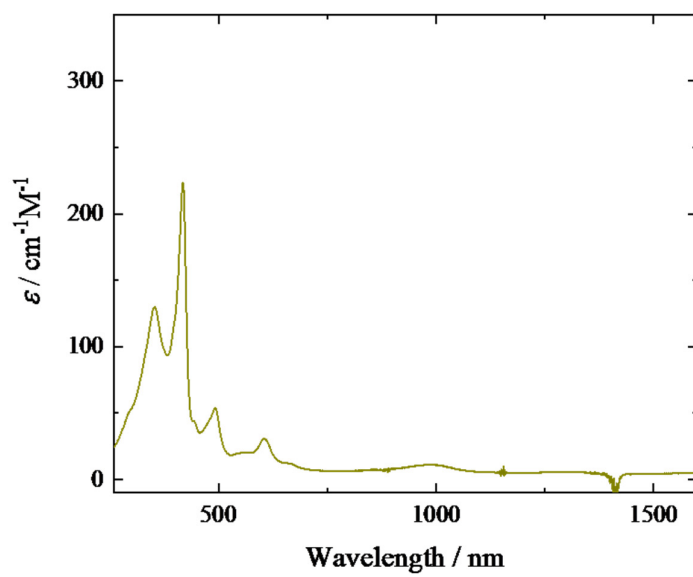


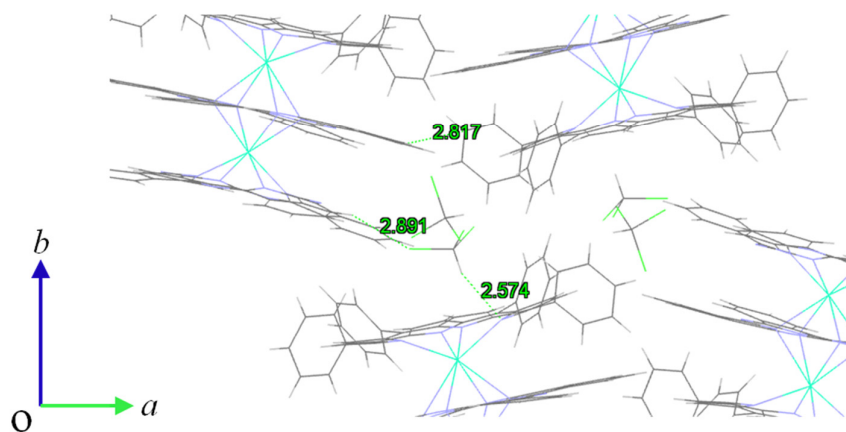
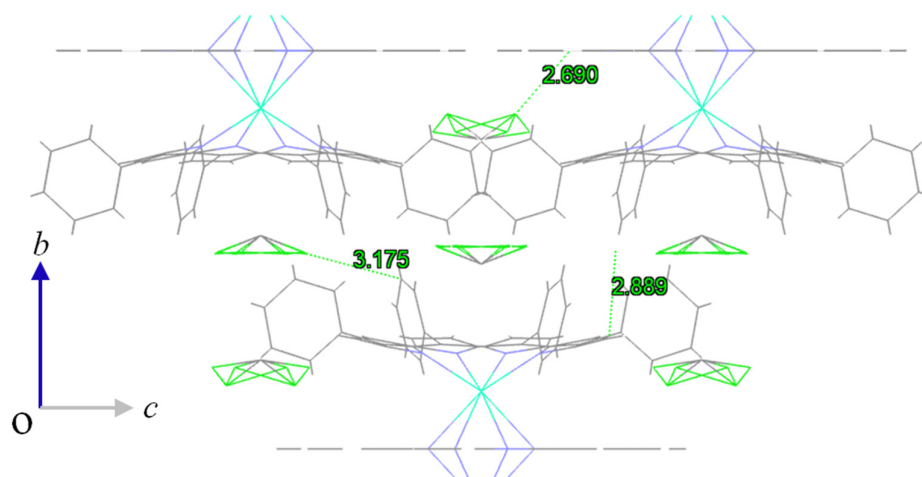
Figure S6. UV-vis-NIR spectra for **1** (top) and **2** (bottom) in CHCl_3 (5.1×10^{-3} (**1**), and 4.7×10^{-3} (**2**)) at 298 K.

Table S1. Selected crystallographic data for **1** and **2**

	1	2
	C ₁₂₄ H ₇₂ N ₁₆ Cl ₁₂ Dy ₂	C ₁₁₀ H ₆₂ N ₂₀ Cl ₆ Dy ₂
<i>T</i> / K	100	100
Crystal system	tetragonal	monoclinic
Space group	<i>I</i> 4/ <i>m</i>	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>c</i>
<i>a</i> / Å	14.2765(3)	13.7898(4)
<i>b</i> / Å	14.2765(3)	27.5804(8)
<i>c</i> / Å	25.6718(9)	23.5302(7)
<i>α</i> / deg.	90°	90°
<i>β</i> / deg.	90°	98.541(3)
<i>γ</i> / deg.	90°	90°
<i>V</i> / Å ³	5232.39	8850.0(5)
<i>Z</i>	2	4
<i>R</i> ₁ (<i>I</i> > 2 <i>s</i> (<i>I</i>))	0.0346	0.0612
<i>wR</i> ₂ (all)	0.0822	0.1254
GOF	1.127	1.032

Table S2. Selected crystallographic data for **1** and **2**

	1	2
1 st short contact (Å) (complex and complex)	2.889 (C11---H18)	2.817 (C02G---C03B)
1 st short contact (Å) (complex and CHCl ₃)	2.690 (C9---H20)	2.574 (H53---N10)
2 nd short contact (Å) (complex and CHCl ₃)	3.175 (C13---H20)	2.891 (C103---H9)



Short contacts in the crystal for **1** (top) and **2** (bottom)

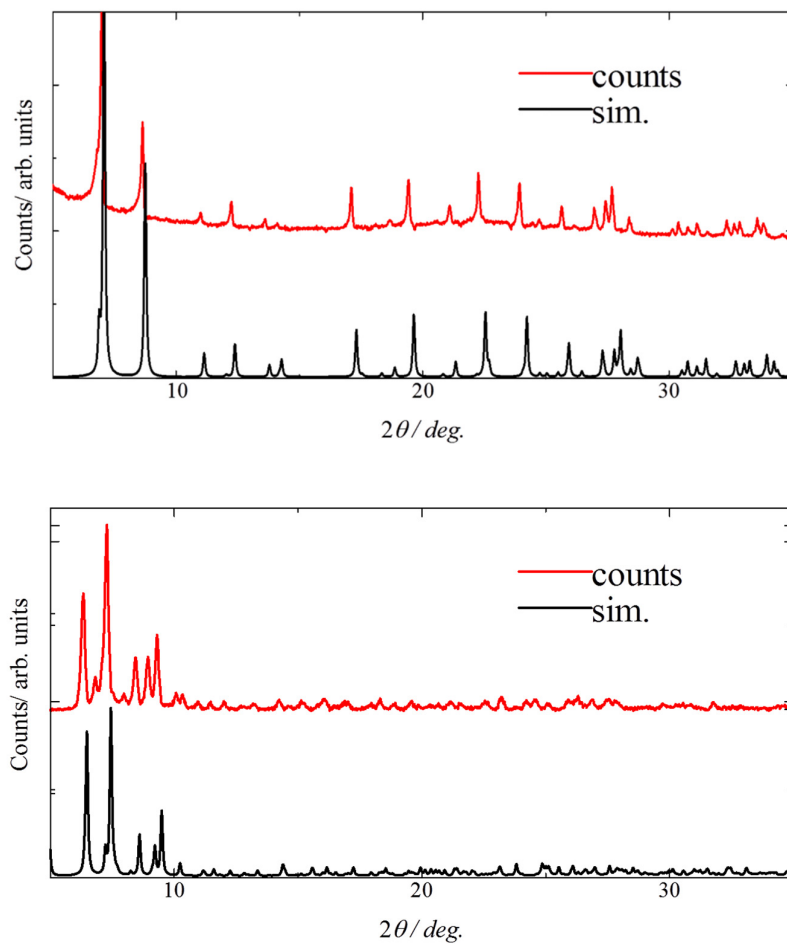


Figure S7. PXRD patterns for **1** (top) and **2** (bottom).

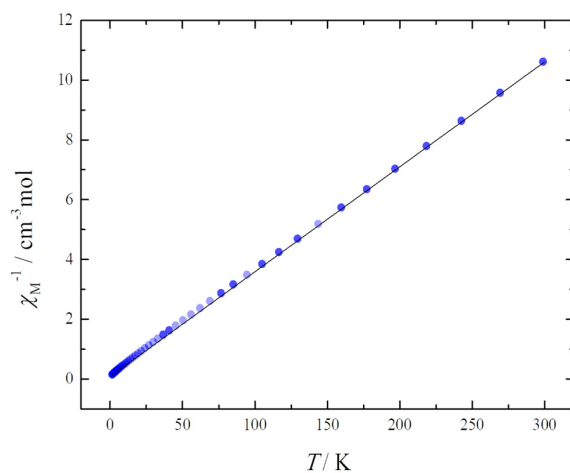


Figure S8. Curie-Weiss plot for **1**. Linear approximation is performed over the entire T range, from which the values of Curie constant (C) ($28.50 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$) and Weiss constant (θ) (-2.33 K) were obtained.

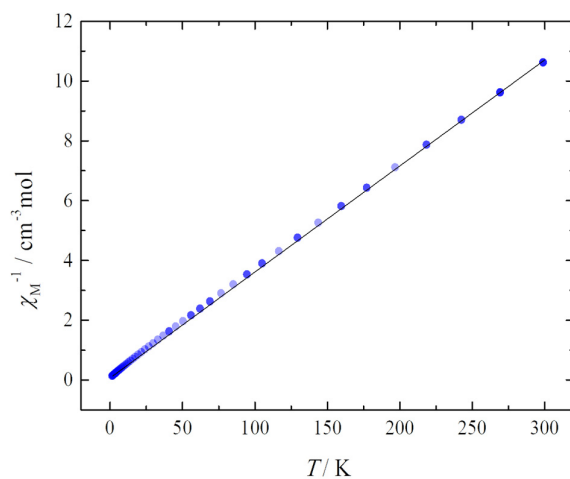


Figure S9. Curie-Weiss plot for **2**. Linear approximation is performed over the entire T range, from which the values of Curie constant (C) ($28.20 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$) and Weiss constant (θ) (-1.97 K) were obtained.

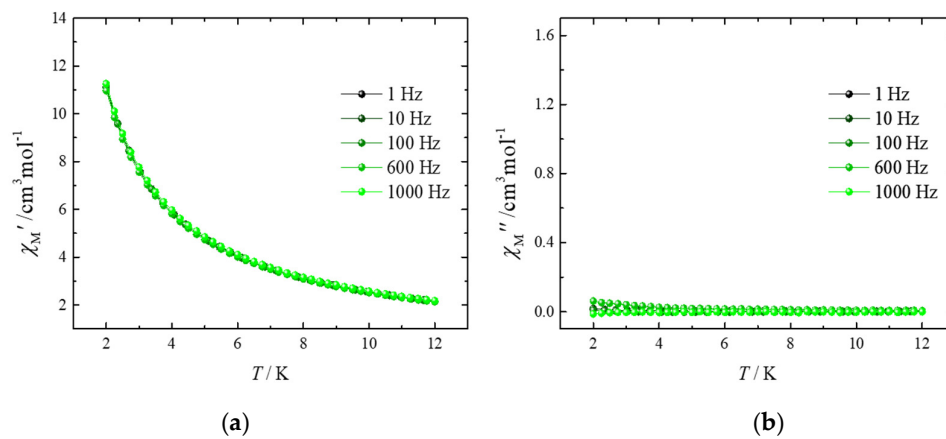


Figure S10 Frequency (ν) and temperature (T) dependences of the (a) in-phase (χ_M') and (b) out-of-phase (χ_M'') ac magnetic susceptibilities of **1** in 0 kOe.

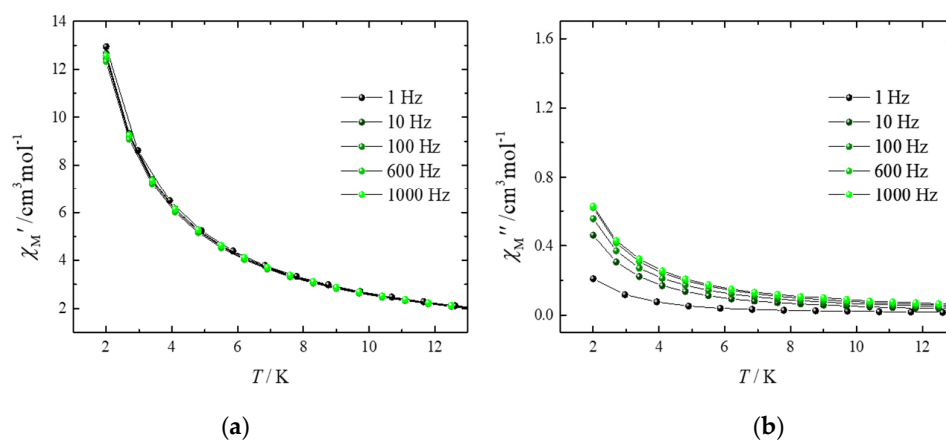


Figure S11 Frequency (ν) and temperature (T) dependences of the (a) in-phase (χ_M') and (b) out-of-phase (χ_M'') ac magnetic susceptibilities of **2** in 0 kOe.

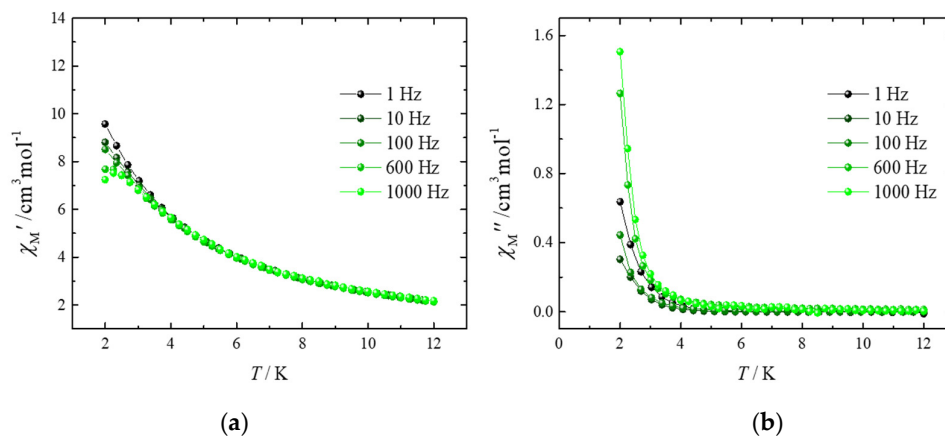


Figure S12 Frequency (ν) and temperature (T) dependences of the (a) in-phase (χ_M') and (b) out-of-phase (χ_M'') ac magnetic susceptibilities of **1** in 1.3 kOe.

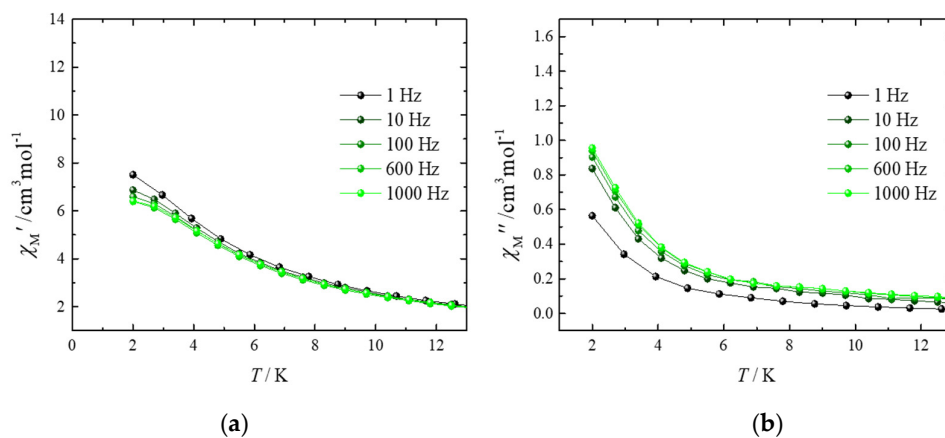


Figure S13 Frequency (ν) and temperature (T) dependences of the (a) in-phase (χ_M') and (b) out-of-phase (χ_M'') ac magnetic susceptibilities of **2** in 2 kOe.

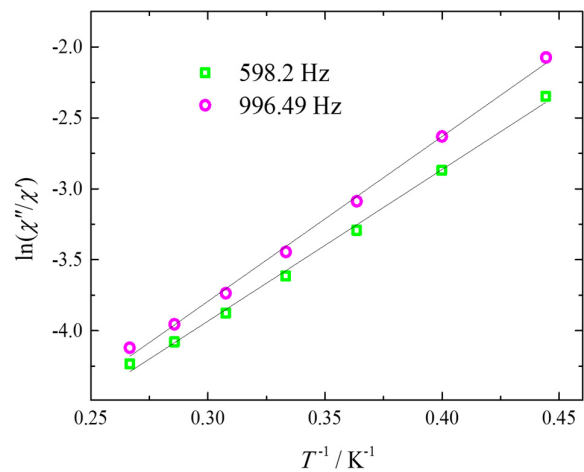


Figure S14 χ''/χ' versus T (2.5–4 K) plot for **1**

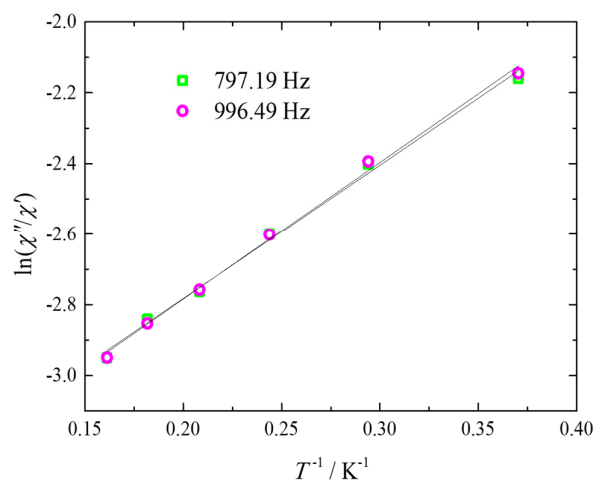


Figure S15 χ''/χ' versus T (2.5–4 K) plot for **2**

The extended Debye model [1] (eqn. S1–S3)

The real (χ_M') and imaginary parts (χ_M'') of the ac magnetic susceptibilities are given by eqns. S2 and S3, respectively.

$$\chi_{\text{total}}(\omega) = \chi_S + (\chi_T - \chi_S) \left[\frac{\beta}{1 + (i\omega\tau_1)^{1-\alpha_1}} + \frac{1-\beta}{1 + (i\omega\tau_2)^{1-\alpha_2}} \right] \quad (\text{S1})$$

$$\chi'(\omega) = \chi_S + (\chi_T - \chi_S) \left\{ \frac{\beta[1 + (i\omega\tau_1)^{1-\alpha_1} \sin(\pi\alpha_1/2)]}{1 + 2(\omega\tau_1)^{1-\alpha_1} \sin(\pi\alpha_1/2) + (\omega\tau_1)^{2-2\alpha_1}} + \frac{(1-\beta)[1 + (i\omega\tau_2)^{1-\alpha_2} \sin(\pi\alpha_2/2)]}{1 + 2(\omega\tau_2)^{1-\alpha_2} \sin(\pi\alpha_2/2) + (\omega\tau_2)^{2-2\alpha_2}} \right\} \quad (\text{S2})$$

$$\chi''(\omega) = (\chi_T - \chi_S) \left[\frac{\beta(\omega\tau_1)^{1-\alpha_1} \cos(\pi\alpha_1/2)}{1 + 2(\omega\tau_1)^{1-\alpha_1} \sin(\pi\alpha_1/2) + (\omega\tau_1)^{2-2\alpha_1}} + \frac{(1-\beta)(\omega\tau_2)^{1-\alpha_2} \cos(\pi\alpha_2/2)}{1 + 2(\omega\tau_2)^{1-\alpha_2} \sin(\pi\alpha_2/2) + (\omega\tau_2)^{2-2\alpha_2}} \right] \quad (\text{S3})$$

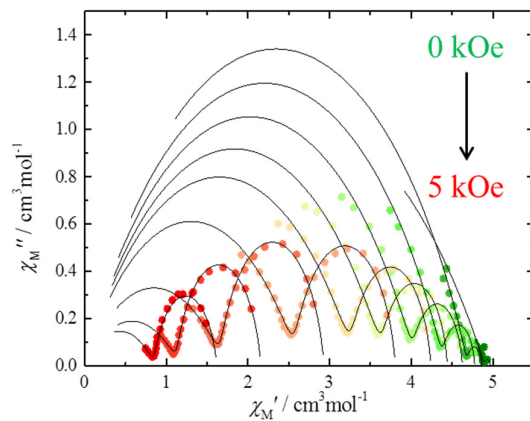


Figure S16. Argand plots (χ_M'' versus χ_M') for **1** at 1.8 K in several dc magnetic fields (0-5 kOe). Black solid lines were guides for eye.

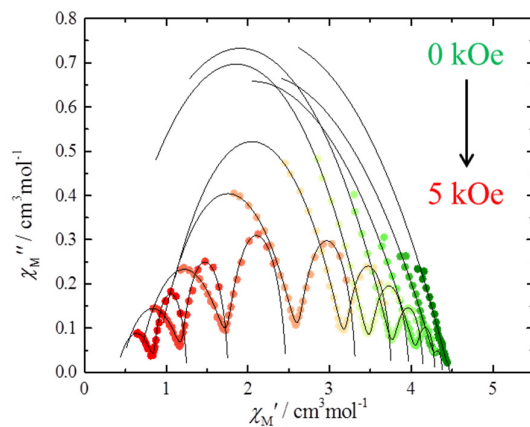


Figure S17. Argand plots (χ_M'' versus χ_M') for **2** at 1.8 K in several dc magnetic fields in the range of 0–5 kOe. Black solid lines were guides for eye.

The equation for fitting the Arrhenius plot

In H/τ plot, the contributions of the spin lattice relaxation and QTM processes were included the following eqn. 1

Table S3. Parameters for fitting the τ verses H plots

	$A [S^{-1}K^{-1}]$	n	B_1	B_2	$D [S^{-1}]$
1 (Low ν)	1.69	0	3.36	0.260	0
1 (High ν)	2.98×10^3	2.81	2.84×10^{10}	8.29×10^6	0
2 (Low ν)	0	-	3.45	3.90	1.35
2 (High ν)	0	-	0	-	5.97×10^3

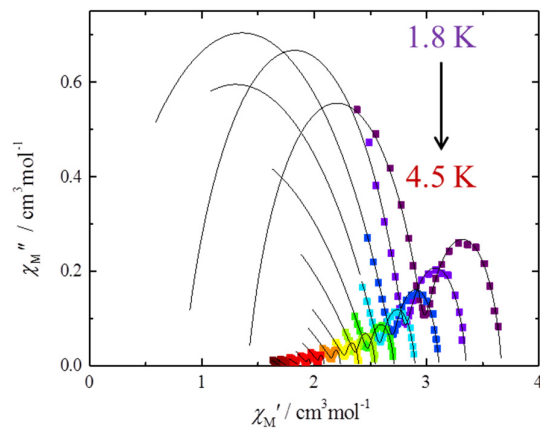


Figure S18. Argand plots (χ_M'' versus χ_M') for **1** in 1.3 kOe in the T range of 1.8–4.5 K. Black solid lines are guides for the eye.

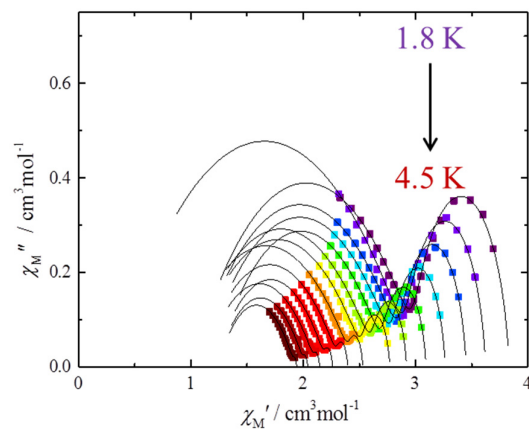


Figure S19. Argand plots (χ_M'' versus χ_M') for **1** in 2 kOe field in the T range of 1.8–4.5 K. Black solid lines are guides for the eye.

The equation for Arrhenius plot

In τ verses T plot, contribution of each spin lattice relaxation and QTM process were assigned with following eqn.5

Table S4. Parameters of fitting for τ verses T plot

	$A [S^{-1}K^{-1}]$	n	$C [S^{-1}K^{-m}]$	m	$\tau_{\text{QTM}}^{-1} [\text{s}]$
1 (Low ν)	0	-	0	-	0.161
1 (High ν)	2.98×10^3	2.57	30.6	9	1.77×10^{22}
2 (Low ν)	2.84×10^{10}	1.71	0	-	0
2 (High ν)	0	-	0	-	2.84×10^{10}

References

1. Katoh, K.; Kajiwar, T.; Nakano, M.; Nakazawa, Y.; Wernsdorfer, W.; Ishikawa, N.; Breedlove, B.K.; Yamashita, M. Magnetic relaxation of single-molecule magnets in an external magnetic field: An ising dimer of a terbium(III)-phthalocyaninate triple-decker complex. *Chem. - A Eur. J.* **2011**, *17*, 117–122.
2. Ding, Y.S.; Yu, K.X.; Reta, D.; Ortu, F.; Winpenny, R.E.P.; Zheng, Y.Z.; Chilton, N.F. Field- and temperature-dependent quantum tunnelling of the magnetisation in a large barrier single-molecule magnet. *Nat. Commun.* **2018**, *9*, 1–10.
3. Liu, J.L.; Chen, Y.C.; Tong, M.L. Symmetry strategies for high performance lanthanide-based single-molecule magnets. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2018**, *47*, 2431–2453.