

Supporting Information

Synthesis, Magnetism and Mössbauer Studies of Tetranuclear
Heterometallic $\{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Ln}_2\}$ ($\text{Ln} = \text{Gd}, \text{Dy}, \text{Tb}$) Complexes: Evidence of
Slow Relaxation of Magnetization in the Terbium Analogue

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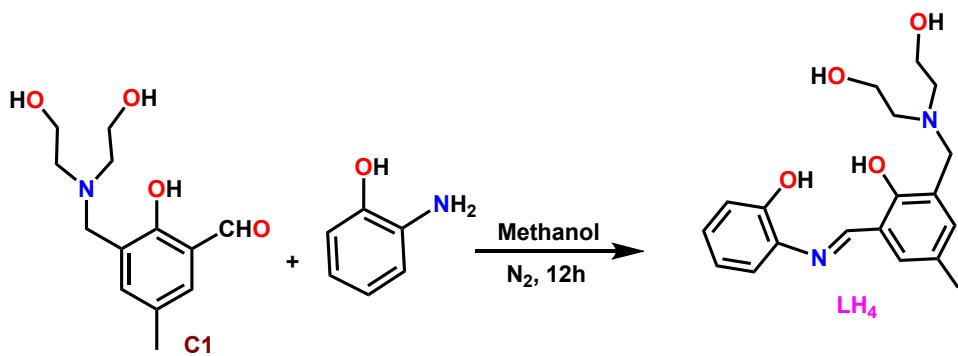
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Scheme S1. Synthesis of ligand **LH₄**

Table S1. Bond valence sum (BVS) calculation for determination of protonation level on oxygen atoms in **1**

Atoms	BVS value
O7	2.052
O8	1.231

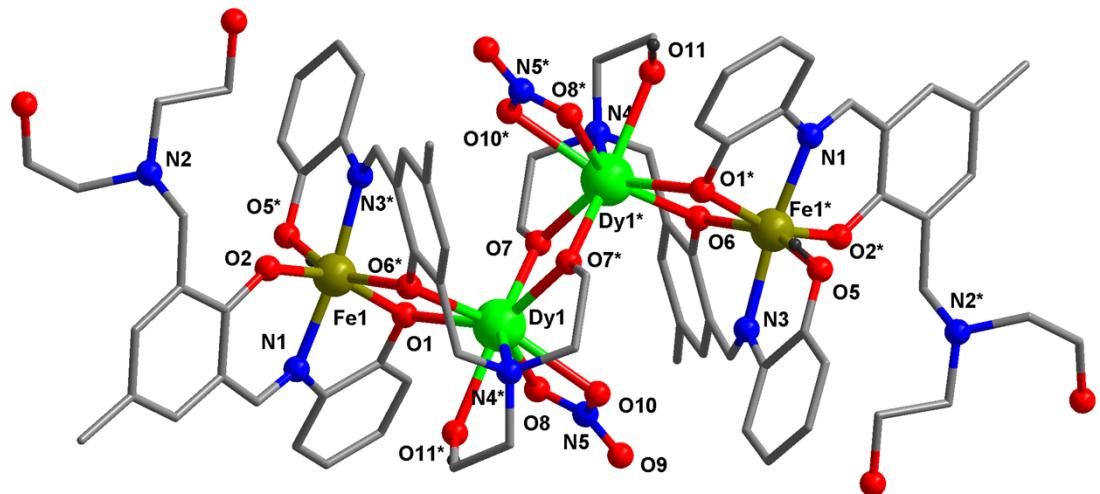


Figure S1. Molecular structure of **2** (Hydrogen atoms, solvent molecules, counter anions and disordered carbon and oxygen atoms were omitted for clarity).

Table S2. Selected bond distances and bond angles for compound 2

Bond lengths (Å)		Bond angles (°)	
Bond Lengths around Iron(1)		Bond Lengths around Dysprosium(1)	
Fe(1)-O(2)	1.933(3)	Dy(1)-O(7)	2.240(3)
Fe(1)-O(5)	1.980(4)	Dy(1)-O(7)*	2.267(3)
Fe(1)-O(6)	2.016(3)	Dy(1)-O(6)	2.328(3)
Fe(1)-O(1)	2.048(3)	Dy(1)-O(1)	2.363(3)
Fe(1)-N(1)	2.103(4)	Dy(1)-O(11)	2.388(3)
Fe(1)-N(3)	2.105(4)	Dy(1)-O(10)	2.446(3)
Fe(1)-Dy(1)	3.5241(13)	Dy(1)-O(8)	2.467(3)
		Dy(1)-N(4)*	2.591(4)
		Dy(1)-N(5)	2.864(4)
		Dy(1)-Dy(1)*	3.7056(10)

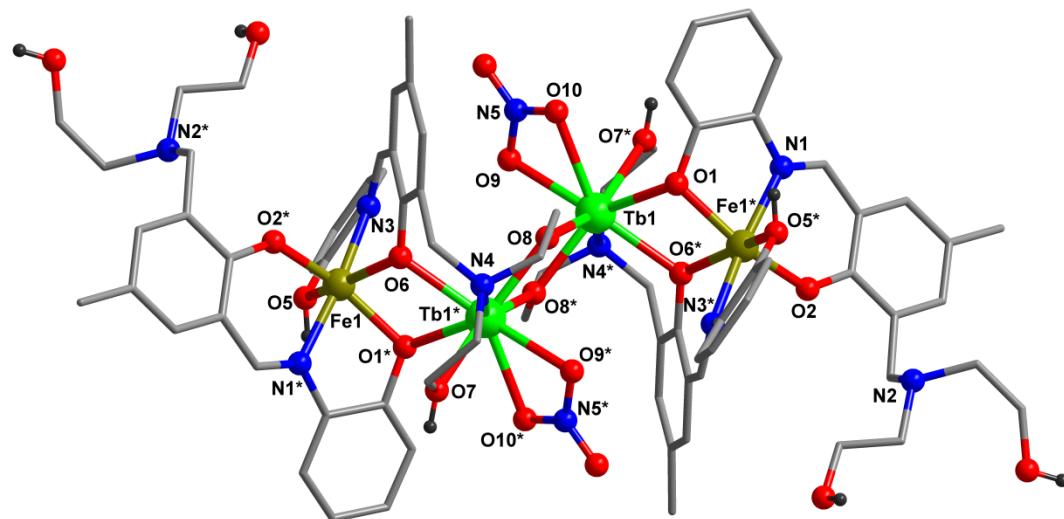


Figure S2. Molecular structure of 3 (Hydrogen atoms, solvent molecules, counter anions and disordered oxygen atoms were omitted for clarity).

Table S3. Selected bond distances and bond angles for compound 3

Bond lengths (Å)		Bond angles (°)	
Bond Lengths around Iron(1)	Bond Lengths around Terbium(1)		
Fe(1)-O(2)*	1.928(6)	Tb(1)-O(8)	2.264(5)
Fe(1)-O(5)	1.987(6)	Tb(1)-O(8)*	2.266(5)
Fe(1)-O(6)	2.019(5)	Tb(1)-O(6)*	2.339(5)
Fe(1)-O(1)*	2.045(5)	Tb(1)-O(1)	2.380(5)
Fe(1)-N(3)	2.114(7)	Tb(1)-O(7)*	2.407(6)
Fe(1)-N(1)*	2.106(7)	Tb(1)-O(9)	2.453(6)
Fe(1)-Tb(1)*	3.533(2)	Tb(1)-O(10)	2.504(5)
		Tb(1)-N(4)*	2.601(6)
		Tb(1)-Tb(1)*	3.7287(12)

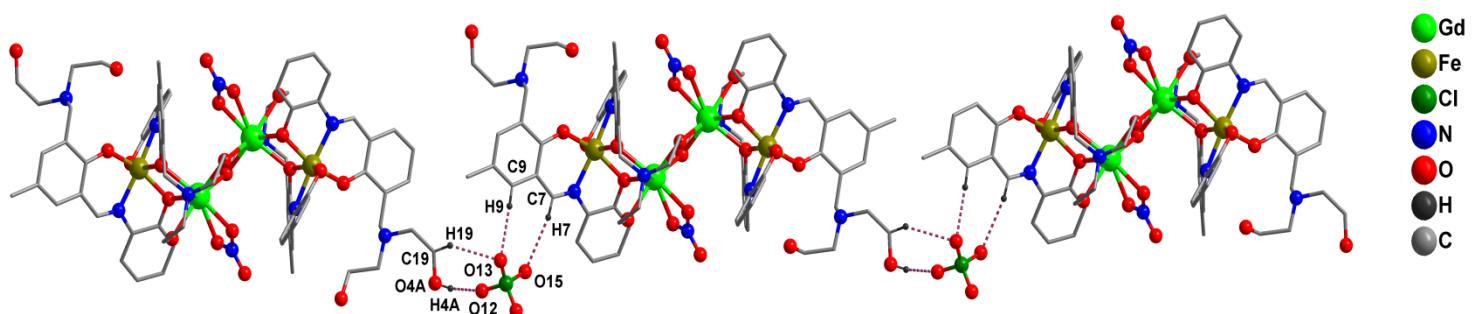


Figure S3: Formation of one dimensional chain through C–H...O interactions in **1** mediated by perchlorate counter anion.

Table S4: Hydrogen bond parameters for compound **1**

Compounds	D-H....A	d(D-H)	d(H....A)	d(D....A)	<(DHA)	Symmetry of A
1	C7–H7....O15	0.930(11)	2.617(16)	3.564(20)	165.094(77)	1-x, 1-y, 1-z
	C9– H9....O13	0.930(12)	2.515(15)	3.435(19)	169.94(78)	1-x, 1-y, 1-z
	C19– H19....O12	0.980(15)	2.636(22)	3.402(30)	135.26 (10)	1-x, 1-y, 1-z
	O3B– H4A....O12	0.819(2)	1.974(16)	2.698(26)	146.96(14)	1-x, 1-y, 2-z

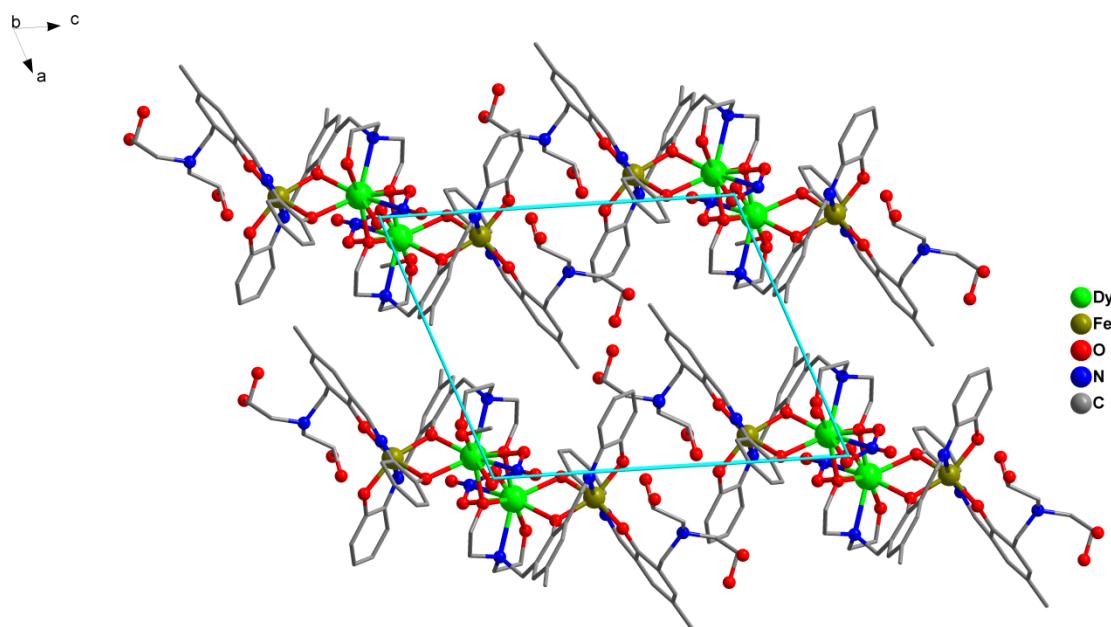


Figure S4: Packing diagram of **2** along Crystallographic ‘b’ axis.

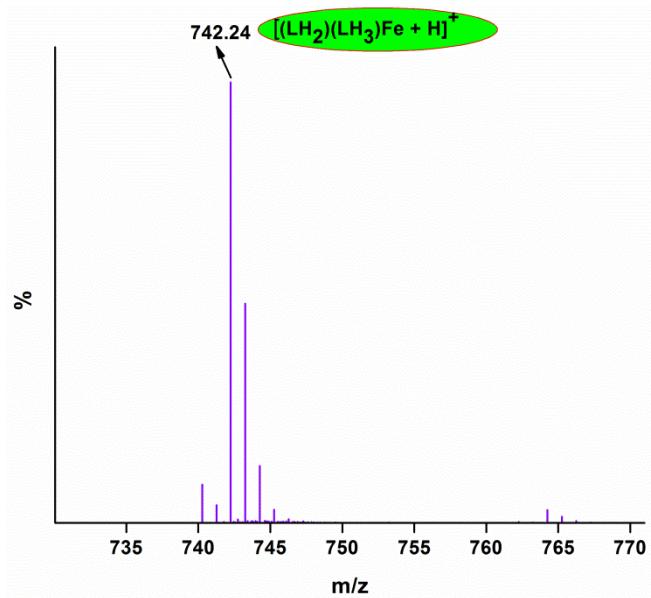


Figure S5. ESI-MS of all three compounds showing the isotopic distribution pattern of common fragment.

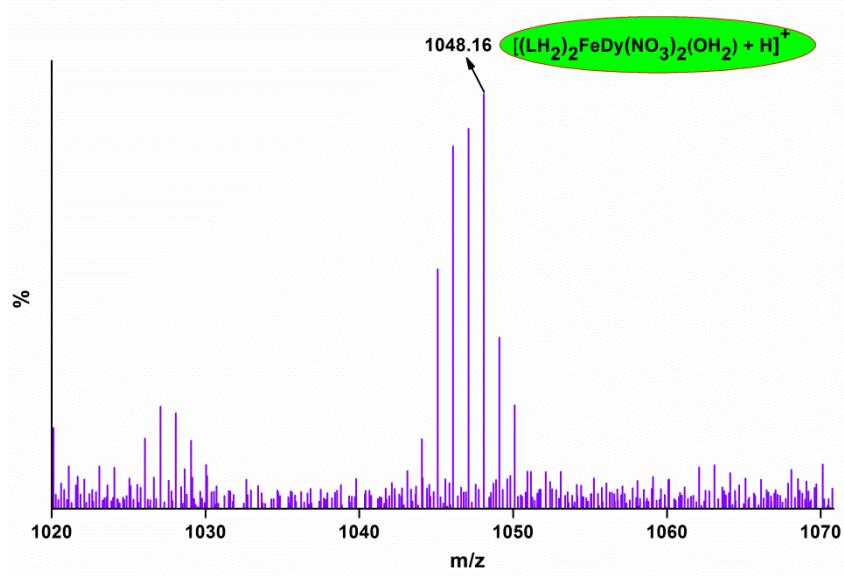


Figure S6. ESI-MS of **2** (shows isotropic distribution pattern of one fragment)

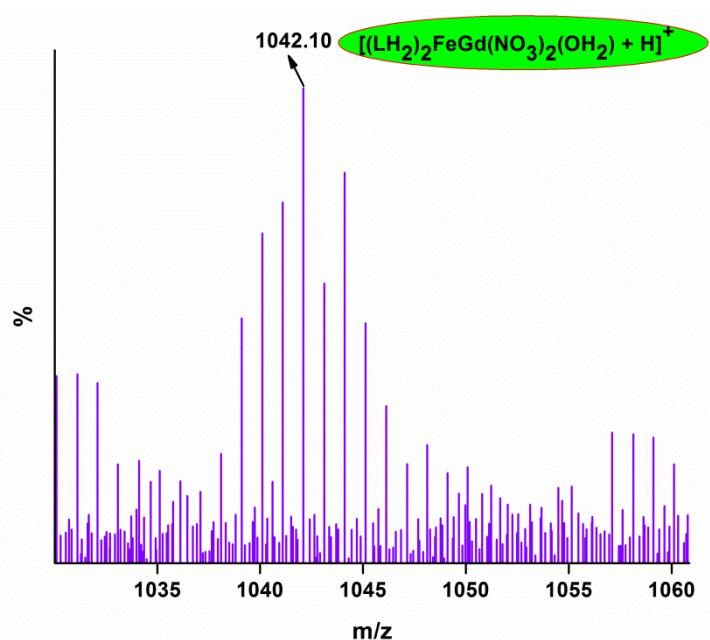


Figure S7. ESI-MS of **1** (shows isotropic distribution pattern of one fragment)

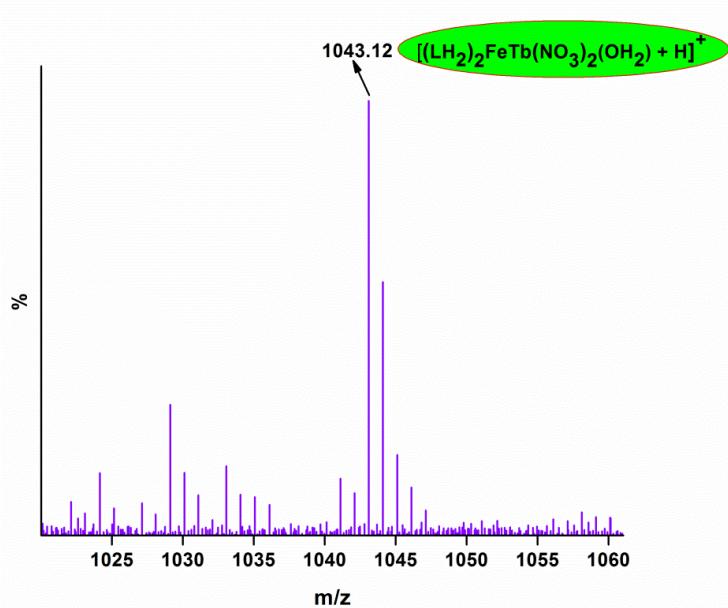


Figure S8. ESI-MS of **3** (shows isotropic distribution pattern of one fragment).

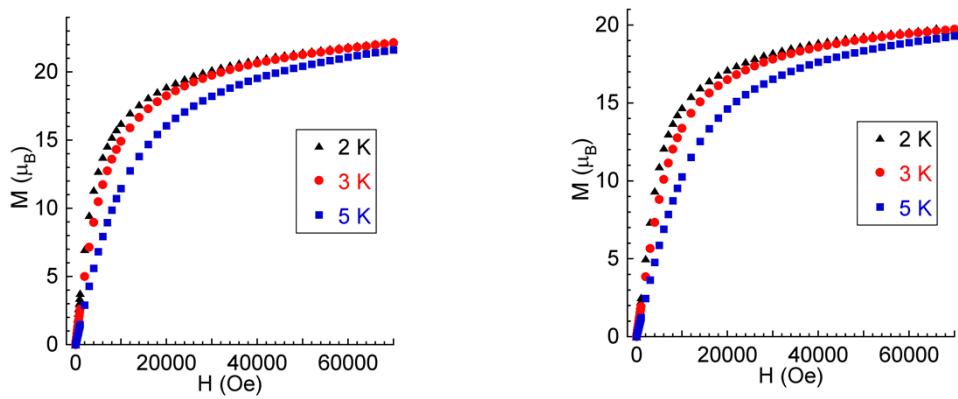


Figure S9. Field dependence of magnetization at low temperatures for **2**(left) and **3**(right)

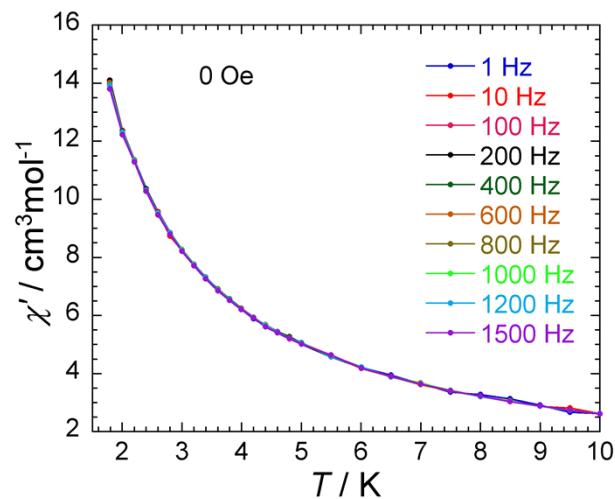


Figure S10. Plot of in-phase *ac* susceptibility signals vs. temperature for **3** (Fe_2Tb_2) at different frequencies, 1-1500 Hz.

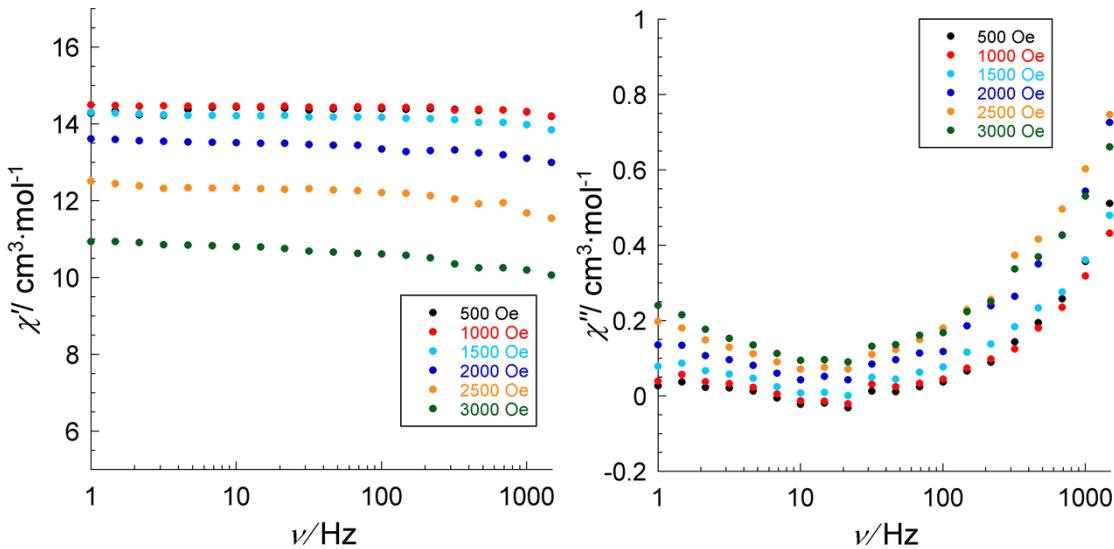


Figure S11. Plots of in-phase (left) and out-of-phase (right) *ac* susceptibility signals vs. frequency for **3** (Fe_2Tb_2) at 1.8 K under the indicated external *dc* fields.

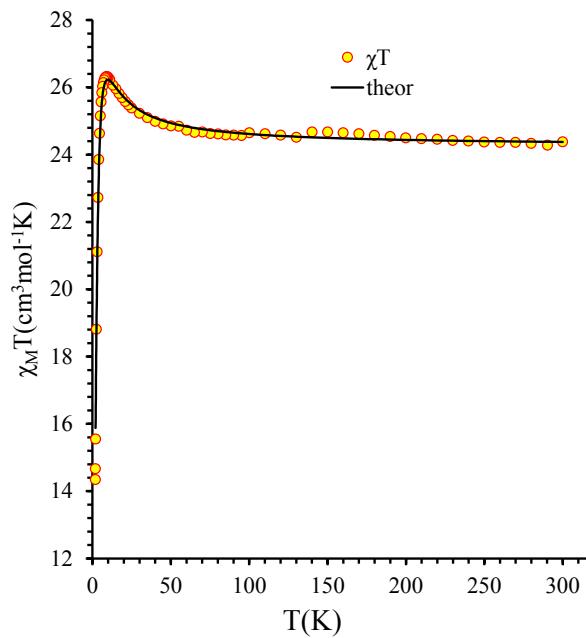


Figure S12. $\chi_M T$ versus T plots data for **1** [Fe_2Gd_2]. The black solid line corresponds to the simulation according the Hamiltonian (1) with parameters described in the text.

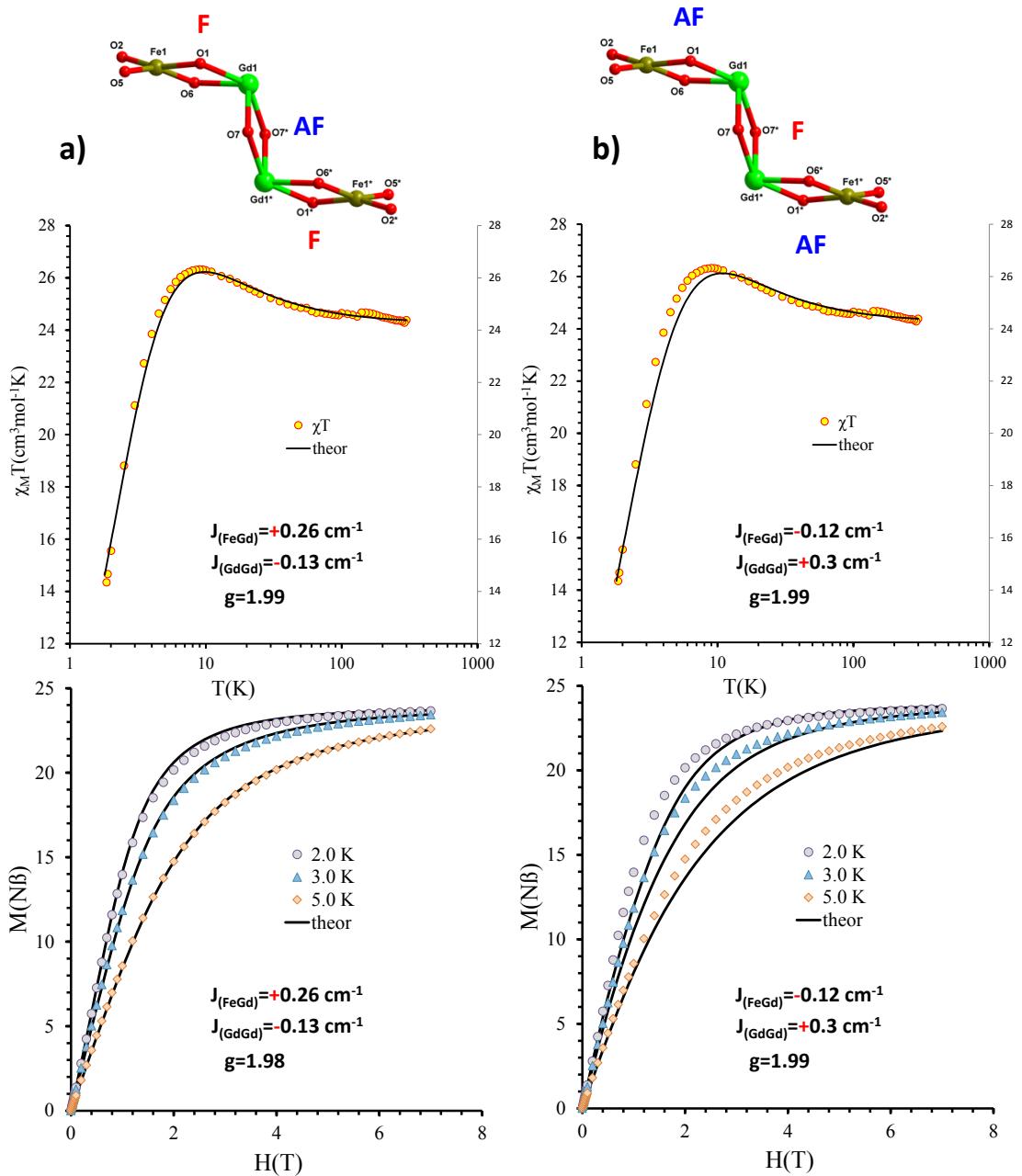


Figure S13. $\chi_M T$ vs. T plots data for **1** $[\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Gd}_2]$ top and magnetization curves for **1** $[\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Gd}_2]$ at 2, 3 and 5 K. The black solid lines correspond to the simulation according the Hamiltonian (1) with two sets (a) $J(\text{FeGd})$ ferro $J(\text{GdGd})$ antiferro and (b) $J(\text{FeGd})$ antiferro $J(\text{GdGd})$ ferro of parameters used.

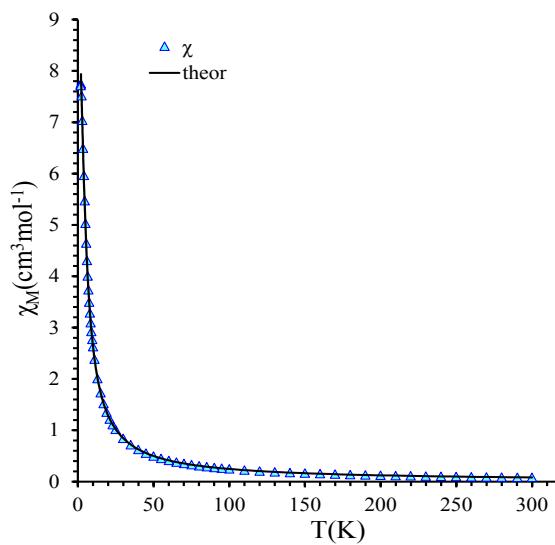


Figure S14. χ_M versus T plots data for **1** [Fe_2Gd_2]. The black solid line corresponds to the simulation according the Hamiltonian (1) with parameters described in the text.

Table S5. Mössbauer data at 50, 3 K in zero-field and at 3 K in applied magnetic field.

Compound, temperature, applied field	$\delta^{[a]}$, mm/s	ΔE_Q or $\varepsilon^{[c]}$, mm/s	Γ , mm/s	θ , °	B_{eff} , T
Fe_2Gd_2 , (1) 50K	0.46(1)	0.30(1)	0.33(2)	-	-
Fe_2Dy_2 , (2) 50K	0.45(1)	0.30(1)	0.30(2)	-	-
Fe_2Dy_2 , (2) 3K, 3T	0.48(1)	-0.05(1)	0.44(1)	65.1	50.5(7)
Fe_2Tb_2 , (3) 50K	0.46(1)	0.31(1)	0.30(1)	-	-
Fe_2Tb_2 , (3) 3K	0.49(1)	-0.05(1)	0.64(2)	47.0	52.7(4)
Fe_2Tb_2 , (3) 3K, 3T	0.49 ^[b]	-0.04(1)	0.42(2)	66.2	50.2(1)

[a] Relative to α -Fe at room temperature. [b] Fixed values. [c] For magnetically-split spectra the quadrupole shifts, $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}\Delta E_Q(3\cos^2\varphi - 1)$. φ - Euler angle between the B_{int} and the main electrical field gradient (EFG) principal axis (V_{zz}). δ is the isomer shift, ΔE_Q - quadrupolar splitting, θ - angle between B_{eff} and direction of γ -rays. The statistical errors are given in parentheses.

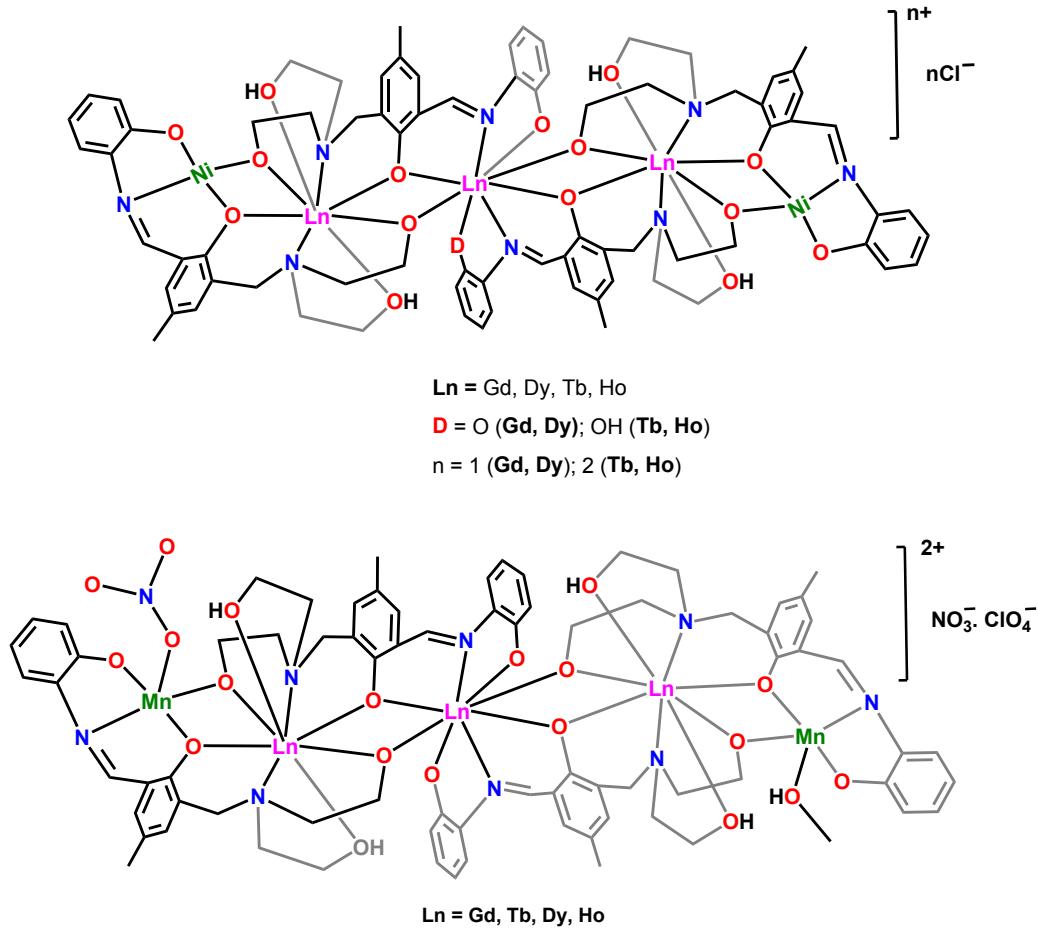


Figure S15. Molecular structures of $\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_2\text{Ln}_3$ (above) and $\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Ln}_3$ (below) series of compounds.

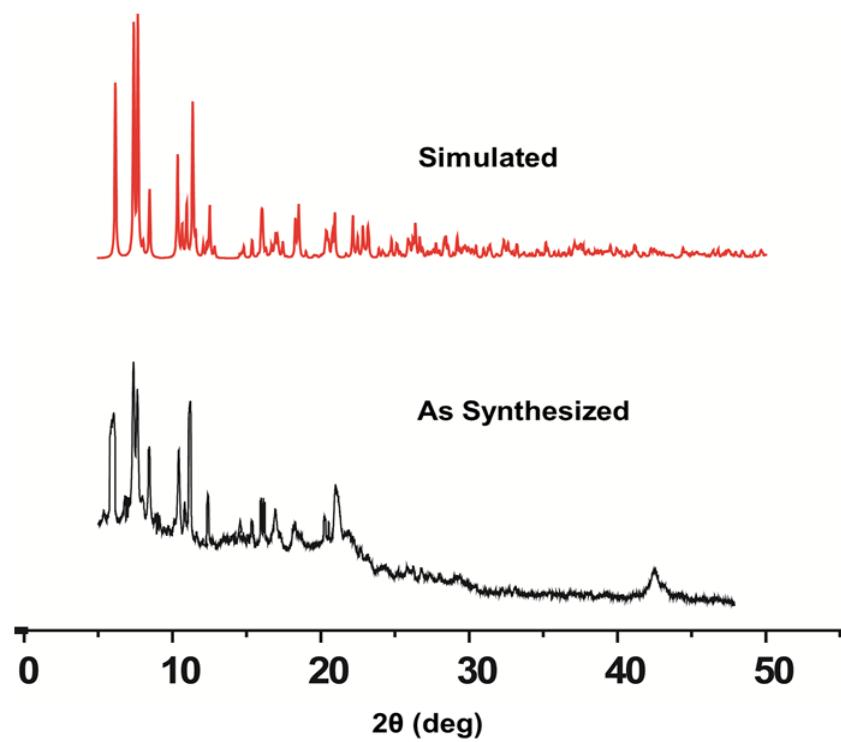


Figure S16. Room temperature PXRD of compound **1** (Fe₂Gd₂).

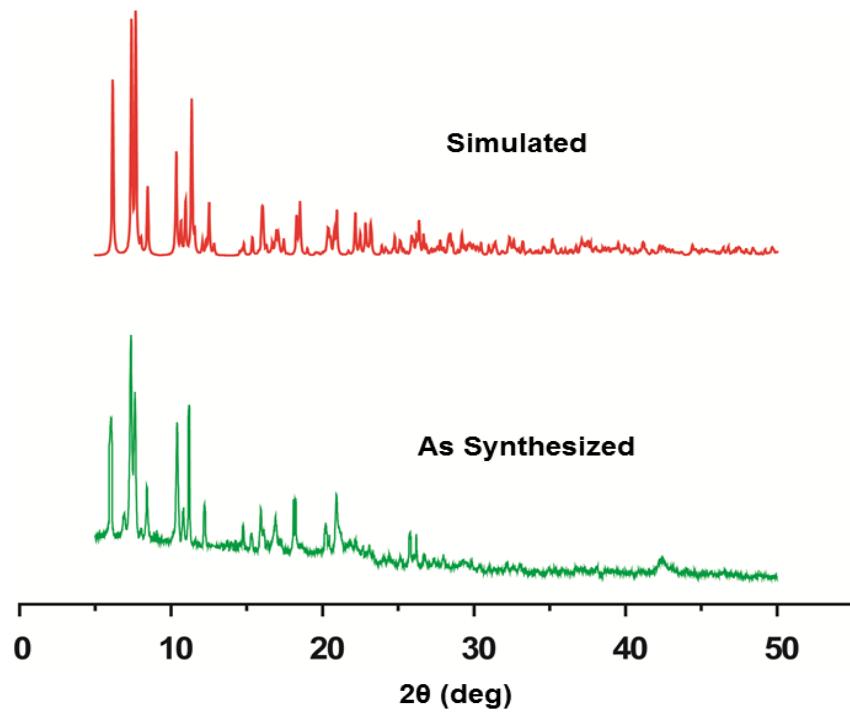


Figure S17. Room temperature PXRD of compound **2** (Fe₂Dy₂).

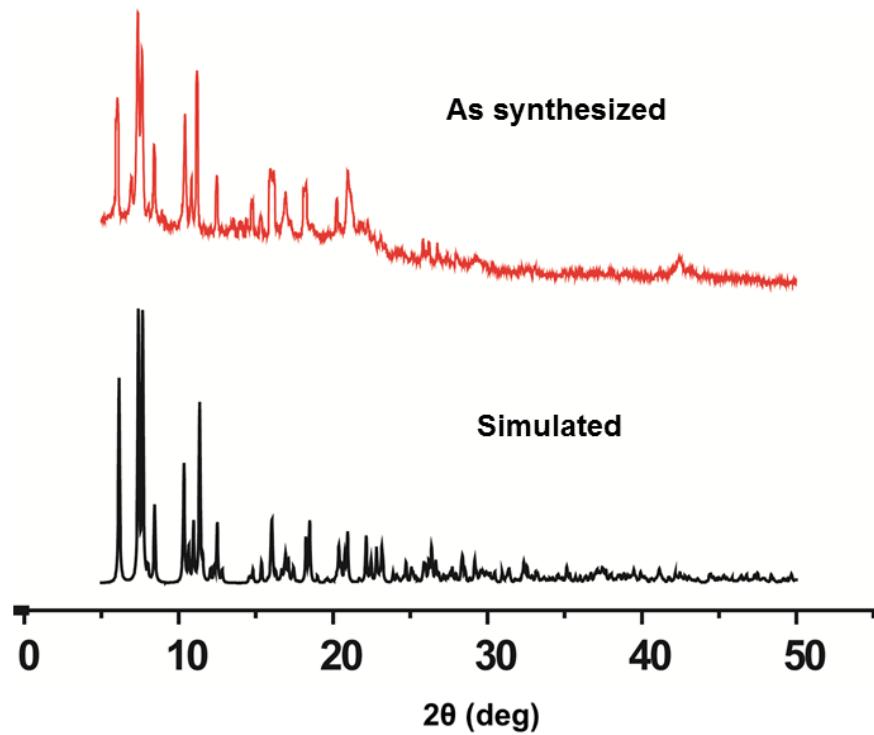


Figure S18. Room temperature PXRD of compound **3** (Fe_2Tb_2).

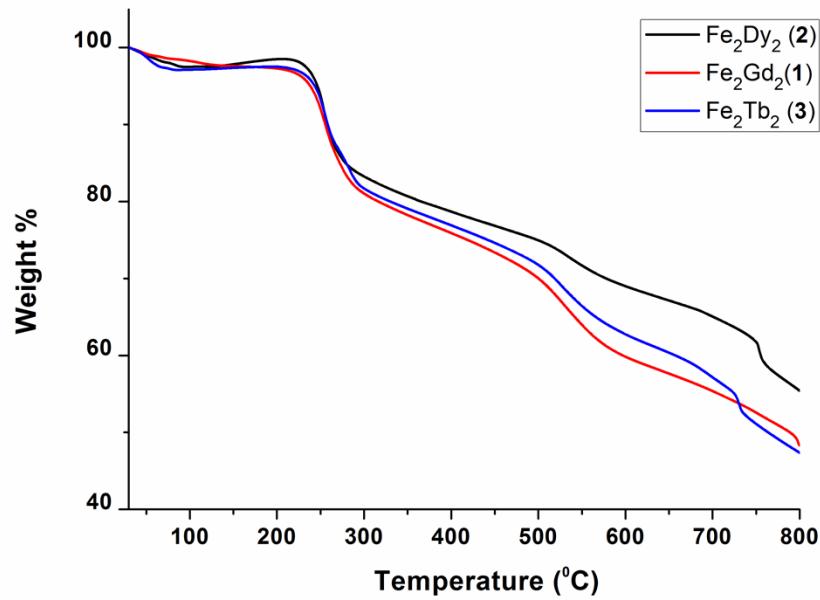


Figure S19. Thermo gravimetric analysis curve of **1**, **2** and **3** (Heating rate: 10 °C per min) under argon atmosphere.