A new family of $[Cu^{II}Ln^{III}M^V]$ heterotrimetallic complexes (Ln = La, Gd, Tb; M = Mo, W): Model systems to probe exchange interactions and Single-Molecule Magnet properties

Electronic Supplementary Information

Diana Visinescu,^a Maria-Gabriela Alexandru,^{b,c} Augustin M. Madalan,^b Ie-Rang Jeon,^{d,e,f,g} Corine Mathonière,^{f,g} Rodolphe Clérac*,^{d,e} and Marius Andruh*,^b

- ^e Univ. Bordeaux, CRPP, UPR 8641, F-33600 Pessac, France
- g CNRS, ICMCB, UPR 9048, F-33600 Pessac, France

^a Coordination and Supramolecular Chemistry Laboratory, Institute of Physical Chemistry "Ilie Murgulescu", Romanian Academy, Splaiul Independentei 202, 060021 Bucharest, Romania

^b Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory, Faculty of Chemistry, University of Bucharest, Str. Dumbrava Rosie, nr. 23, 020464 Bucharest, Romania. E-mail: <u>marius.andruh@dnt.ro</u>

^c Department of Inorganic Chemistry Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry, Faculty of Applied Chemistry and Materials Science, University Politehnica of Bucharest, 1–7 Gh. Polizu Street 011061 Bucharest, Romania.

^d CNRS, CRPP, UPR 8641, F-33600 Pessac, France. E-mail: clerac@crpp-bordeaux.cnrs.fr; Fax: +33 5 56 84 56 00; Tel: +33 5 56 84 56 50

^g Univ. Bordeaux, CRPP, UPR 9048, F-33600 Pessac, France.



Figure S1. Structural details of the packing diagram in **3** viewed in: (a) *ac* and (b) *bc* planes, showing the hydrogen bond pattern of the O···O (red-dotted lines) and N···O (blue-dotted lines) types (symmetry codes a = 1+x, *y*, *z*; b = x, *y*, -1+z; c = -1+x, *y*, -1+z; d = 2-x, -y, 2-z; $e = \frac{1}{2}+x$, $\frac{1}{2}-y$, -1/2+z). The carbon and nitrogen atoms belonging to the Schiff-base ligand and hydrogen atoms were omitted for the sake of clarity.



Figure S2. Fragment of the packing diagram in **3** showing the supramolecular threedimensional network, resulting from the inter-connection of the trinuclear units (orange color) and the crystallization of water molecules (green color) by means of hydrogen-bonds (green dotted lines). The carbon and nitrogen atoms belonging to the Schiff-base ligand and hydrogen atoms were omitted for the sake of clarity.

	2	3	4
$O(5) \cdots N(4)^d$	2.8028(7)	2.8179(3)	2.8141(6)
$O(8) \cdots N(6)^c$	2.7962(6)	2.8515(3)	2.8318(5)
$O(8) \cdots N(10)^d$	2.8329(7)	2.8238(3)	2.8586(5)
$O(9)\cdots N(7)^e$	2.8534(7)	2.8798(3)	2.8843(6)
$O(10)^{d}N(8)$	2.8932(8)	2.8955(4)	2.8889(7)
$O(11)^{a} \cdots N(6)$	-	3.0655(4)	3.0494(6)
$O(11)^a \cdots N(9)^a$	2.7964(7)	2.8301(4)	2.8326(6)
$O(6) \cdots O(11)^d$	2.7699(7)	2.8012(3)	2.8016(6)
$O(7) \cdots O(11)^b$	2.7619(5)	2.7520(3)	2.7575(4)
* symmetry codes $a = 1+x, y, z; b = x, y, -1+z; c = -1+x, y, -1+z; d = 2-x, -y, 2-z; e = -1+x, y, -1+z; d = 2-x, -y, 2-z; e = -1+x, y, -1+z; d = 2-x, -y, 2-z; e = -1+x, y, -1+z; d = -1+x, y, -1+x; d = -1+x; d = -1+x, y, -1+x; d = -1+x, y, -1+x; d = -1+x; $			

 Table S1. Selected hydrogen-bonds distances (Å) for compounds 2-4.

 $\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, -1/2+z$



Figure S3. Structural details of the packing diagram in **3** showing the π - π stacking interaction established along *a* axis between the aromatic rings of the Schiff-base ligands.



Figure S4. Experimental and calculated powder X-ray diffractograms at room temperature for compound **2**.



Figure S5. Experimental and calculated powder X-ray diffractograms at room temperature for compound **3**.



Figure S6. Experimental and calculated powder X-ray diffractogram at room temperature for compound 4.



Figure S7. Field, H, dependences of the magnetization, M, below 8 K plotted as M vs H (left) and M vs H/T (right) between 0 and 7 T for compounds 1, 2, 3 and 4. Solid lines are the best fits or simulations discussed in the main text.



Figure S8. Frequency dependence of the real (χ' , top) and imaginary (χ'' , bottom) parts of the ac susceptibility, between 10 and 10000 Hz for dc field up to 0.3 T for 4 at 1.8 K. Solid lines are visual guides.