

Supporting Information

Probing the structural and magnetic properties of a new family of centrosymmetric dinuclear lanthanide complexes

Y. Jiang,^a R. J. Holmberg,^a F. Habib,^a L. Ungur,^{b,c} I. Korobkov,^a L. F. Chibotaru,^b and M. Murugesu^{*a}

^a Department of Chemistry, University of Ottawa, 10 Marie Curie, Ottawa, ON, Canada K1N 6N5. E-mail: m.murugesu@uottawa.ca; Tel: +1 (613) 562 5800 ext. 2733

^b Theory of Nanomaterials Group and INPAC Institute for Nanoscale Physics and Chemistry, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Celestijnenlaan, 200F, 3001 Leuven, Belgium.

^c Temporary address: Theoretical Chemistry, Lund University, Getingeaven 60, 22241, Lund, Sweden.

Table S1. Crystallographic data of the dinuclear complexes **1-4**.

	1	2	3	4
formula	C ₃₆ H ₅₄ Gd ₂ N ₆ O ₁₁	C ₃₆ H ₅₄ Dy ₂ N ₆ O ₁₁	C ₃₆ H ₅₄ Ho ₂ N ₆ O ₁₁	C ₁₈ H ₂₇ ErN ₃ O _{6.5}
<i>fw</i>	1119.42	1129.92	1134.78	579.72
<i>T</i> /K	200(2)	200(2)	200(2)	200(2)
crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Triclinic
space group	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>n</i>	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>n</i>	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>c</i>	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$
<i>a</i> /Å	11.3263(3)	11.3404(5)	11.2891(8)	8.5864(6)
<i>b</i> /Å	8.3727(2)	8.3937(3)	8.3607(6)	10.3618(8)
<i>c</i> /Å	20.7908(5)	20.8588(8)	20.7052(13)	11.2646(9)
<i>α</i> /deg	90	90	90	74.961(3)
<i>β</i> /deg	102.8720(11)	102.218(2)	102.908(4)	86.219(3)
<i>γ</i> /deg	90	90	90	78.632(3)
<i>Vol</i> /Å ³	2261.48(9)	2282.77(13)	2242.3(3)	1115.24(12)
<i>Z</i>	2	2	2	2
<i>DC</i> /Mg m ⁻³	1.673	1.673	1.710	1.723
<i>μ</i> /mm ⁻¹	2.976	3.314	3.572	3.799
Reflns collected	29945	35453	29375	8337
GOF	1.013	1.063	1.049	1.059
<i>RI</i> , <i>wR2</i> ($>2\sigma(I)$) ^a	0.0200, 0.0503	0.0492, 0.1028	0.0528, 0.1034	0.0381, 0.0959
<i>RI</i> , <i>wR2</i> (all data)	0.0212, 0.0510	0.0765, 0.1112	0.0849, 0.1114	0.0421, 0.0987

^a $R = R_I = \|F_o\| - \|F_c\| / \sum \|F_o\|$; $wR_2 = \{[\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / [\sum w(F_o^2)^2]\}^{1/2}$; $w = 1 / [\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (ap)^2 + bp]$, where $p = [\max(F_o^2, 0) + 2Fc^2] / 3$.

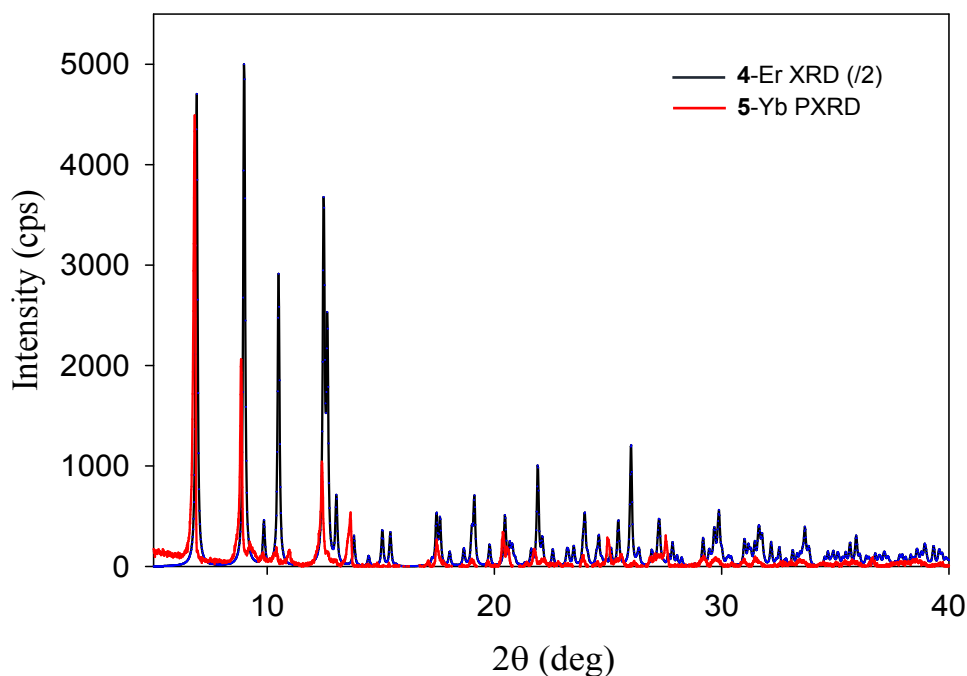


Figure S1. Powder X-ray diffraction comparison between the calculated pattern (dark blue) obtained from single crystal X-ray data of complex **4** and the experimental pattern (red) of complex **5** in the 5-40° 2θ region. The calculated pattern was divided by a factor of 2 for comparative purposes.

Table S2. Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°) for complexes **1-4**.

	1	2	3	4
Ln1...Ln1a	4.0057(3)	3.9775(1)	3.9615(5)	3.9271(5)
Ln1-O3	2.3759(2)	2.3439(1)	2.330(4)	2.312(4)
Ln1-O3a	2.4292(1)	2.4085(1)	2.402(4)	2.377(4)
Ln1-O1	2.2951(2)	2.2713(1)	2.274(4)	2.248(4)
Ln1-O4	2.3196(2)	2.3008(1)	2.363(4)	2.282(4)
Ln1-O5	2.4001(2)	2.3848(1)	2.289(4)	2.360(5)
Ln1-O6	2.3607(1)	2.3446(1)	2.330(4)	2.320(4)
Ln1-N1	2.4940(2)	2.4464(1)	2.438(5)	2.426(4)
Ln1-N3	2.6292(2)	2.5969(1)	2.581(5)	2.565(5)
C9-O3	1.2657(1)	1.3083(0)	1.309(7)	1.311(6)
C9-N2	1.2943(1)	1.2901(0)	1.292(8)	1.300(7)
C8-N1	1.2712(1)	1.2859(0)	1.285(9)	1.288(8)
O3-O3a	2.640(2)	2.602(5)	2.589(6)	2.563(5)
Ln1-O3-Ln1a	112.941(3)	111.633(2)	111.7(2)	111.762(3)
O4- Ln1-O5	70.445(3)	71.066(1)	71.5(1)	71.621 (3)
Packing	8.379(1)	8.3937(5)	8.3607(7)	8.5864(7)

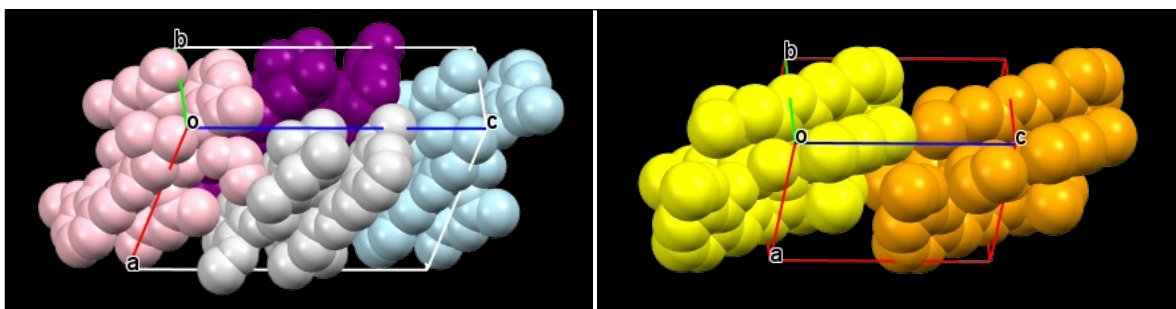


Figure S2. Spacefill packing diagrams of **1** (left) and **4** (right). Unit cell axes as shown.

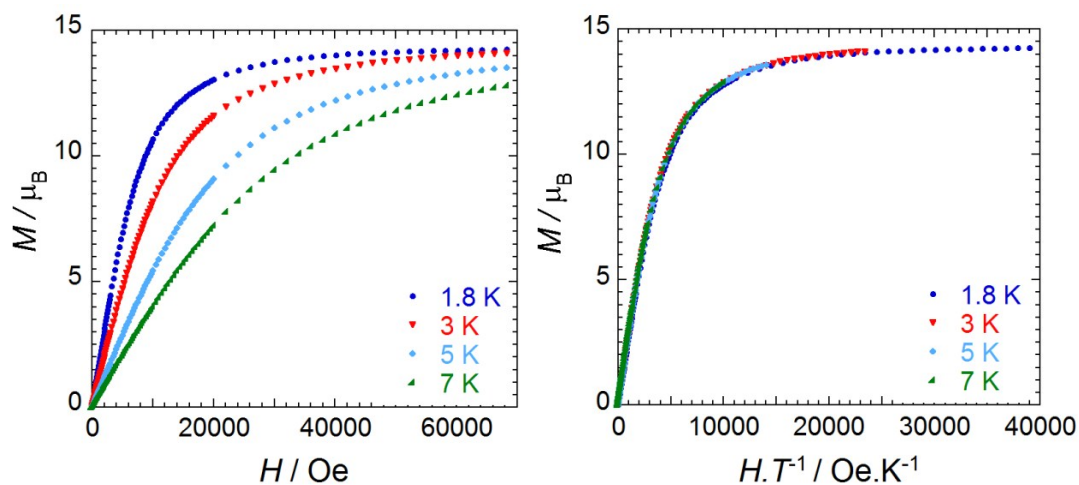
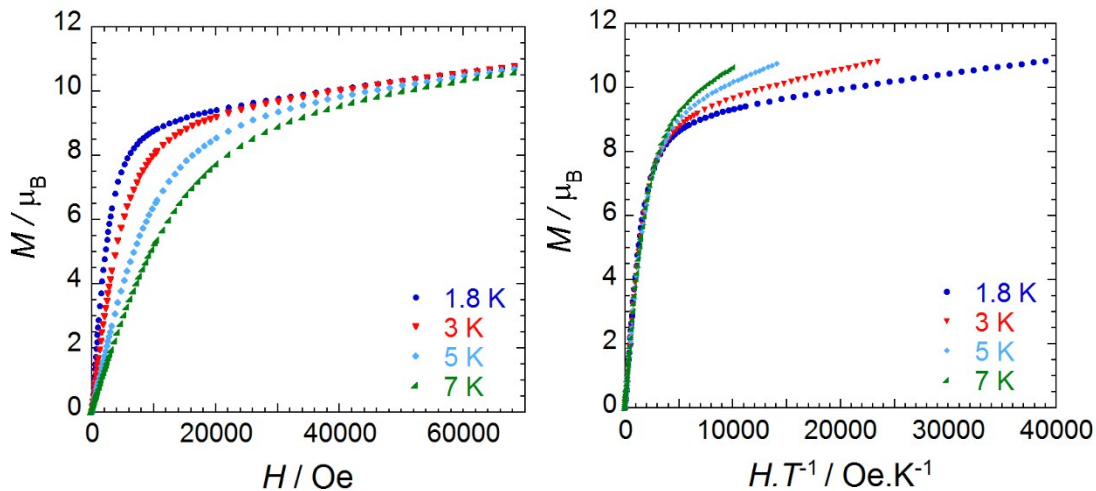


Figure S3. Field dependence of the magnetization M at 1.8, 3, 5, and 7 K for complex **1** plotted as M vs. H and M vs. HT^{-1} .



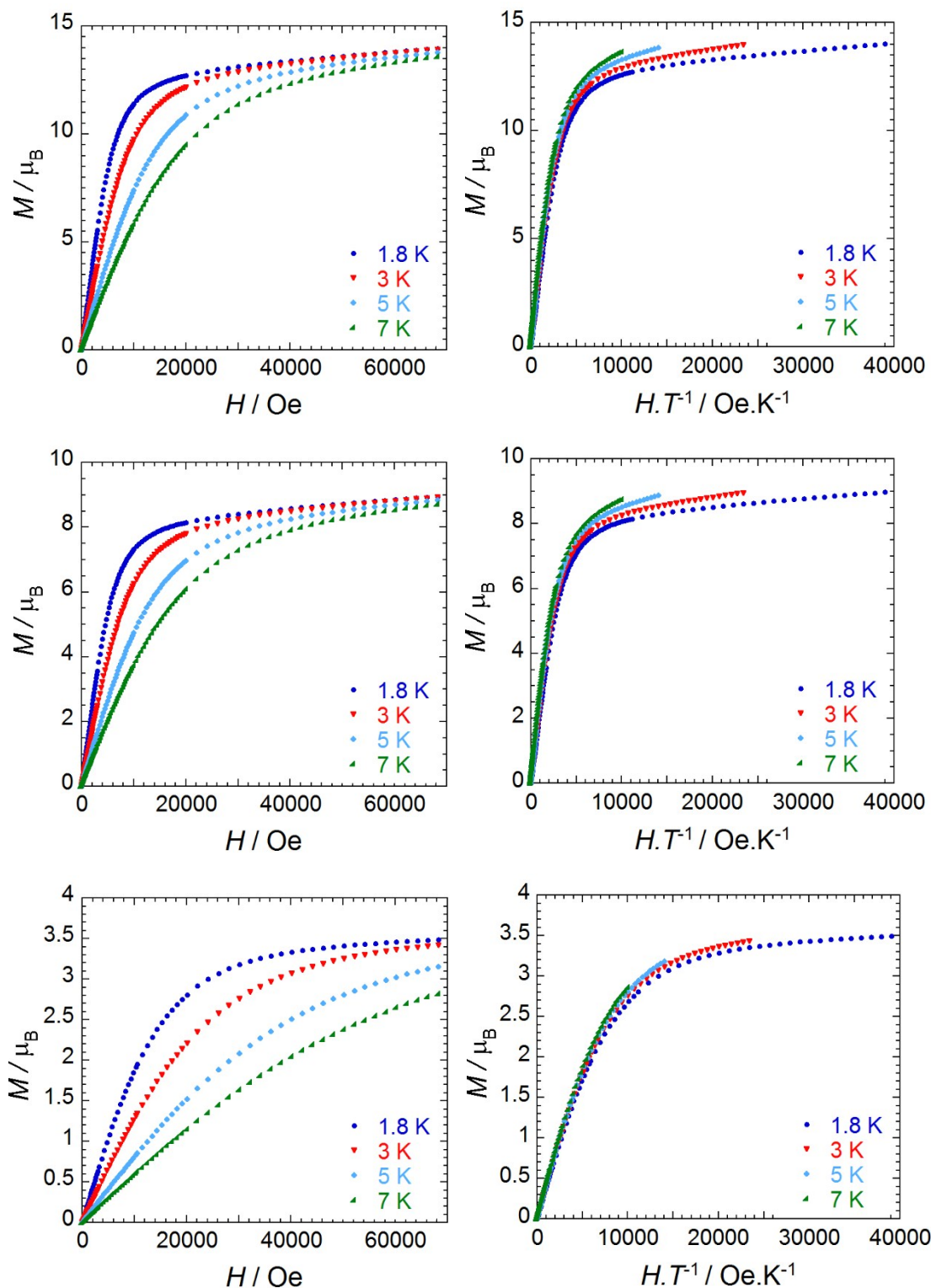


Figure S4. Field dependence of the magnetization M at 1.8, 3, 5, and 7 K for complexes **2-5** (top to bottom) plotted as M vs. H and M vs. HT^{-1} .

Table S3. Energies (cm⁻¹) of the low-lying Kramers doublets (KD) of the **g** tensor in the ground KD and the main values of the **g** tensor in the ground KD obtained within basis set 2* for complex **2**.

<i>J</i> multiplet	Basis 1	Basis 2
⁶ H _{15/2}	0	0
	79	76
	151	127
	204	197
	267	274
	351	362
	414	413
	499	513
Main Values of the g Tensor in the Ground KD		
g _x	0.145	0.360
g _y	0.266	0.890
g _z	19.001	18.447

*Basis set 1: DZP quality (small-medium); Basis set 2: TZP quality (large).

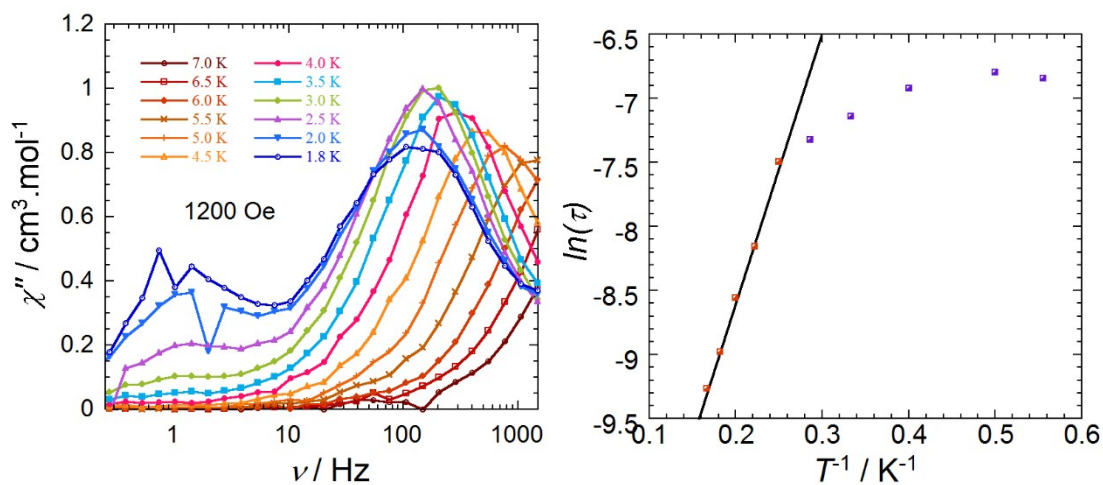


Figure S5. Left: Frequency (ν) dependence of the out-of-phase (χ'') magnetic susceptibility at the indicated temperatures for **4** under an applied static dc field of 1200 Oe. Bottom: Relaxation time of the magnetization $\ln(\tau)$ vs. T^{-1} at applied dc field of 1200 Oe for complex **4**. The anisotropic barriers (obtained by fitting this data using the Arrhenius law, $\tau = \tau_0 \exp(U_{\text{eff}}/kT)$) were calculated to be $U_{\text{eff}} = 21$ K ($\tau_0 = 2.75 \cdot 10^{-6}$ s).

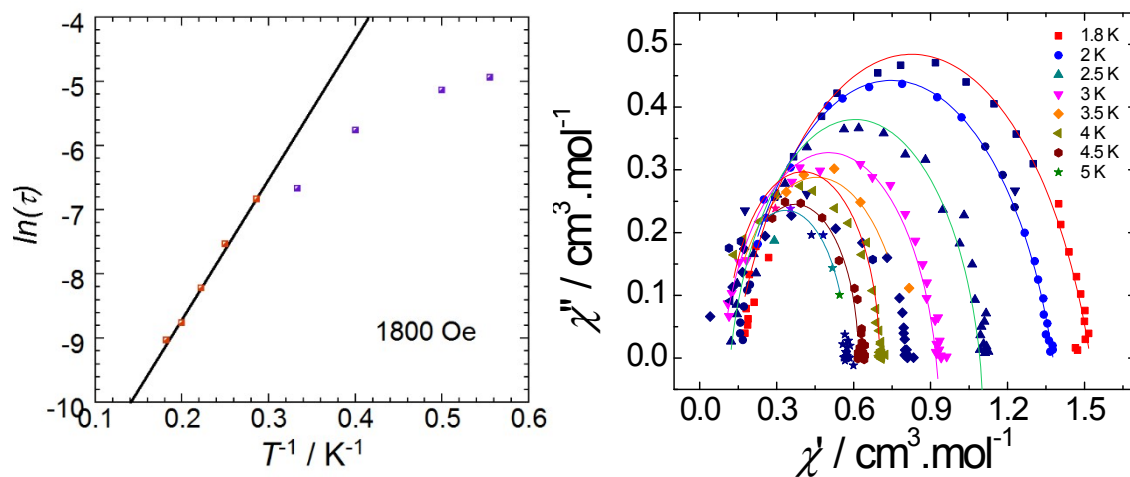


Figure S6. Left: Relaxation time of the magnetization $\ln(\tau)$ vs. T^{-1} at an applied dc field of 1800 Oe for complex **5**. The anisotropic barriers (obtained by fitting this data using the Arrhenius law, $\tau = \tau_0 \exp(U_{\text{eff}}/kT)$) were calculated to be $U_{\text{eff}} = 22$ K ($\tau_0 = 2.13 \cdot 10^{-6}$ s). Right: Cole-Cole plot using the ac susceptibility data.