Strong carbon cage influence on the single molecule magnetism in Dy-Sc nitride clusterfullerenes

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Supporting Information

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LDI mass-spectra of the studied compounds



Figure S1. LDI Mass-spectrum of $DySc_2N@C_{68}-D_3$, positive ion mode. Insets show experimental and calculated isotope distribution.



Figure S2. LDI Mass-spectrum of $DySc_2N@C_{80}-D_{5h}$, positive ion mode. Insets show experimental and calculated isotope distribution.



Figure S3. LDI Mass-spectrum of $Dy_2ScN@C_{80}-D_{5h}$, positive ion mode. Insets show experimental and calculated isotope distribution.



Figure S4. LDI Mass-spectrum of Dy₂ScN@C₈₄- C_s , positive ion mode. Insets show experimental and calculated isotope distribution.

Determination of relaxation times

The DC measurement of the magnetization decay curve is relatively simple and doesn't require large sample amounts (5-10 % compared to AC). However, difficulties arise during fitting of the experimental decay curves as single-molecule magnets tend to exhibit a time-dependent decay rate. One of the reasons is arising from the evolution of internal dipolar fields in the sample during relaxation. Consequently a single exponential function often fails to describe the system's behavior. In a general case the decay curve consists of an infinite number of exponentials, and characteristic value for the relaxation time distributions has to be derived. It becomes possible with a stretched exponential:

$$f(t) = M_{eq} + (M_0 - M_{eq}) \exp\left[-\left(\frac{t}{\tau_1}\right)^{\beta}\right]$$
(S.1)

Where M_{eq} and M_0 are the equilibrium and initial magnetizations, respectively, τ_1 is a characteristic "average" relaxation time and β is an additional parameter that corresponds to the time-dependent decay rate $\tau^{-1} \sim t^{\beta-1}$ with $\beta = (0; 1)$. In the extreme case of $\beta = 1$ one obtains a single exponential.

Relaxation of magnetization in DySc₂N@C₆₈-D₃

Table S1. Relaxation times and β -parameters from stretched exponential fitting of magnetization decays curves measured for DySc₂N@C₆₈-D₃ in a field of 0.2 T.

Т, К	τ, s	st. dev. <i>τ</i>	β	st. dev. β
1.80	268.6	0.7	0.560	0.0007
2.00	195.8	0.7	0.560	0.0010
2.18	134.6	0.7	0.541	0.0013
2.35	97.4	0.7	0.590	0.0023
2.86	54.5	0.5	0.619	0.0039
3.18	40.3	0.9	0.492	0.0049



Figure S5. Magnetization decay curves measured for $DySc_2N@C_{68}-D_3$ at different temperatures in a field of 0.2 T



Figure S6. Fitting of experimental decay curves with stretched exponentials for DySc₂N@C₆₈-D₃

Relaxation of magnetization in DySc₂N@C₆₀-D_{5h}

Т, К	τ, s	st. dev. <i>τ</i>	β	st. dev. β
1.80	5234.5	5.7	0.719	0.0005
2.00	3228.7	3.2	0.693	0.0006
2.18	2014.4	1.9	0.685	0.0007
2.35	1313.7	1.3	0.667	0.0009
2.86	398.2	1.0	0.609	0.0012
3.18	207.4	0.7	0.633	0.0018
3.64	95.6	0.5	0.635	0.0024
4.00	55.4	0.5	0.622	0.0032

Table S2. Relaxation times and β -parameters from stretched exponential fitting of magnetization decays curves measured for DySc₂N@C₈₀-D_{5h} in a field of 0.2 T.



Figure S7. Magnetization decay curves measured for $DySc_2N@C_{80}-D_{5h}$ at different temperatures in a field of 0.2 T





Figure S8. Fitting of experimental decay curves with stretched exponentials for DySc₂N@C₈₀-D_{5h}

Relaxation of magnetization in Dy₂ScN@C₈₀-D_{5h}



Table S3. Relaxation times and β -parameters from stretched exponential fitting of magnetization decays curves measured for Dy₂ScN@C₈₀-D_{5h} in zero field.

Figure S9. Magnetization decay curves measured for Dy₂ScN@C₈₀-D_{5h} at different temperatures





Figure S10. Fitting of experimental decay curves with stretched exponentials for Dy₂ScN@C₈₀-D_{5h}