

Introduction of Ester and Amido Functions in Tetrairon(III) Single-Molecule Magnets: Synthesis and Physical Characterization

Maria Jesus Rodriguez-Douton^a, Andrea Cornia^a, Roberta Sessoli^b, Lorenzo Sorace^b and Anne-Laure Barra^c

^a Department of Chemistry & INSTM research unit, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Via G. Campi 183, 41100 Modena, Italy. Fax: +39 059 373543; Tel: +39 059 2055032; E-mail: andrea.cornia@unimore.it

^b Department of Chemistry "Ugo Schiff" & INSTM research unit, University of Florence, Via della Lastruccia 3-13, 50019 Sesto Fiorentino (FI), Italy. Fax: +39 055 4573372; Tel: +39 055 4573268; E-mail: roberta.sessoli@unifi.it

^c LNCMI-CNRS, BP 166, 25 Avenue des Martyrs, 38042 Grenoble Cedex 9, France. Fax: +33 4 76 88 11 11; Tel: +33 4 76 88 78 74; E-mail: anne-laure.barra@lncmi.cnrs.fr

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

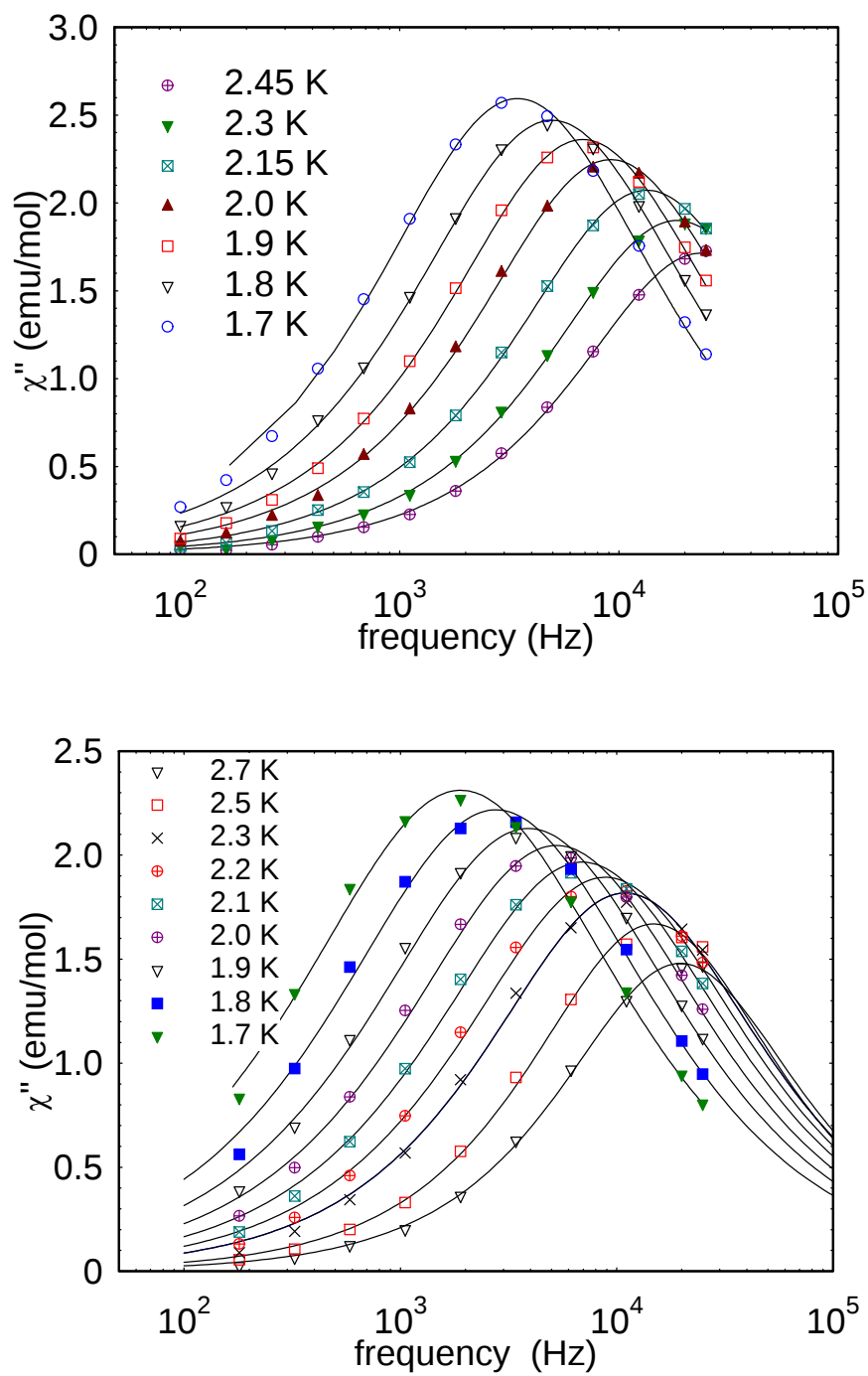


Figure SI-1. Frequency dependence of the out of phase component of the AC susceptibility for **2** (top) and **3·Et₂O·4MeOH** (bottom). The solid lines represent the best fit curves with the extended Debye model to take into account the relaxation time distribution.

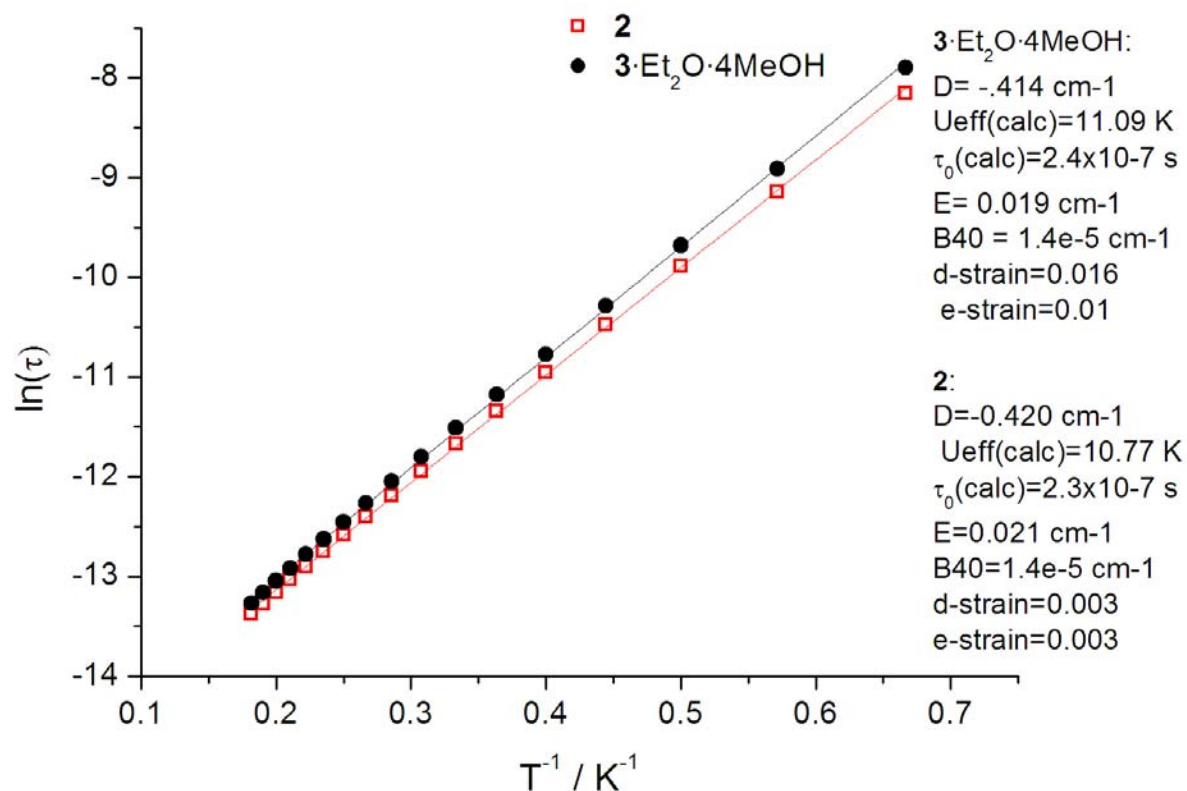


Figure SI-2. Quantum master-matrix calculations for 2 and $3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O} \cdot 4\text{MeOH}$. The datapoints represent the calculated relaxation times with the spin-Hamiltonian parameters determined by HF-EPR. The solid lines are fits to Arrhenius law.