

Electronic Supplementary Information

for

A new family of Fe₂Ln complexes built from mononuclear anionic Schiff base subunits

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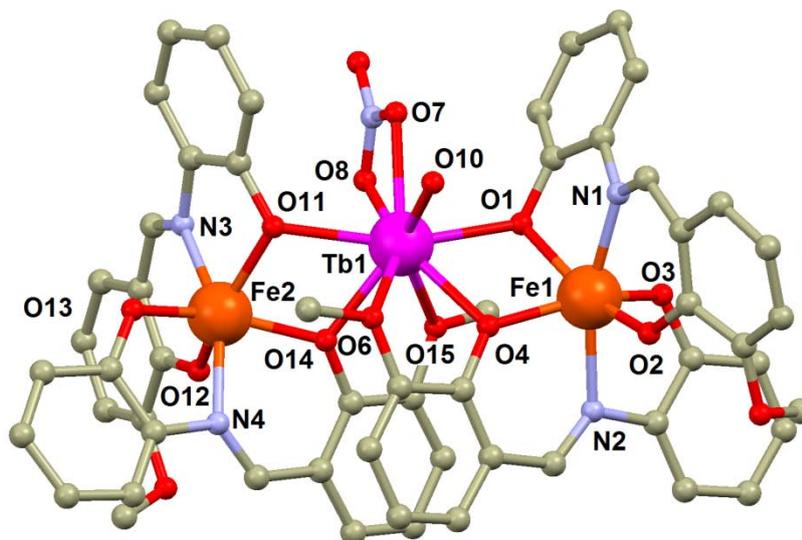


Fig. S1 The molecular structure of $[\{Fe(3MeO-L)_2\}_2Tb(NO_3)(H_2O)]$ **2b**. H-atoms were omitted for clarity. Selected bond lengths (in Å): N1-Fe1 = 2.135(3), N2-Fe1 = 2.184(3), N4-Fe2 = 2.215(3), N3-Fe2 = 2.130(3), O1-Fe1 = 2.099(2), O1-Tb1 = 2.350(2), O2-Fe1 = 1.939(3), O3-Fe1 = 1.950(3), O4-Fe1 = 2.008(2), O4-Tb1 = 2.345(2), O6-Tb1 = 2.673(2), O7-Tb1 = 2.440(3), O8-Tb1 = 2.464(2), O10-Tb1 = 2.344(2), O11-Fe2 = 2.068(2), O11-Tb1 = 2.379(2), O12-Fe2 = 1.928(2), O13-Fe2 = 1.937(2), O14-Fe2 = 1.998(2), O14-Tb1 = 2.321(2), O15-Tb1 = 2.658(2)

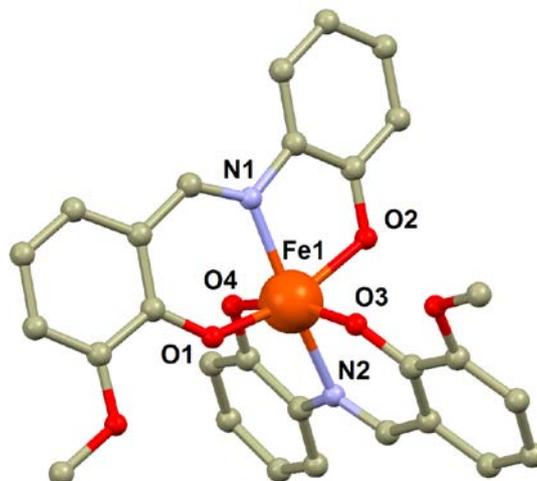


Fig. S2 The molecular structure of the $[Fe(3MeO-L)_2]^-$ anion. H-atoms were omitted for clarity. Selected bond lengths (in Å): N1-Fe1 = 2.139(2), N2-Fe1 = 2.148(2), O1-Fe1 = 1.954(2), O2-Fe1 = 2.016(2), O3-Fe1 = 1.941(2), O4-Fe1 = 1.988(2)

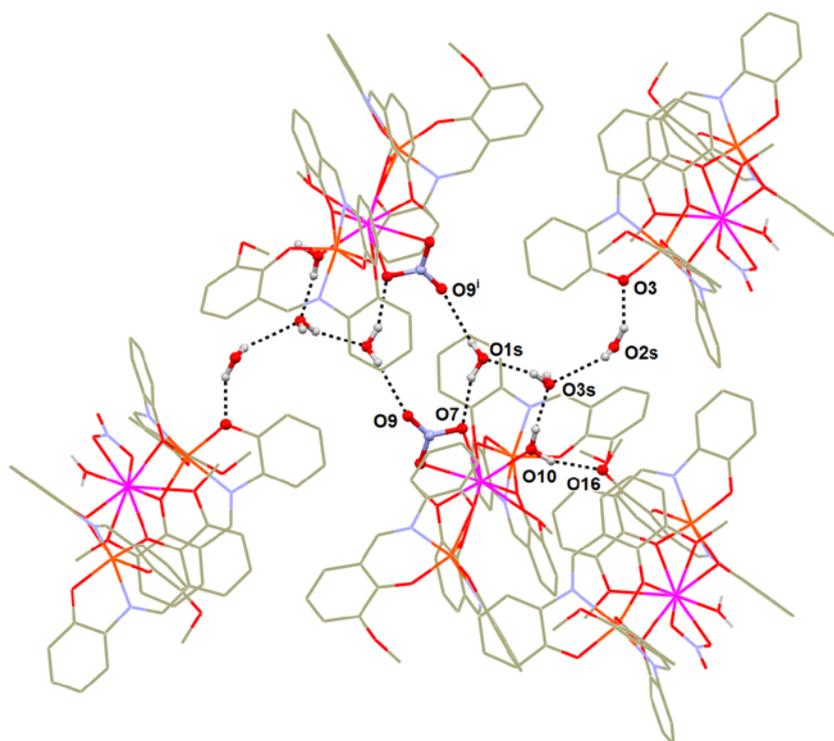


Fig. S3 A perspective view on the hydrogen bonding in the crystal structure of **2b**. Selected parameters of the non-covalent contacts (the donor-acceptor distances in Å): $d(\text{O1s}\dots\text{O7}) = 2.906(4)$, $d(\text{O1s}\dots\text{O9}) = 3.106(5)$, $d(\text{O3s}\dots\text{O1s}) = 2.783(5)$, $d(\text{O2s}\dots\text{O3}) = 2.754(5)$, $d(\text{O2s}\dots\text{O3s}) = 3.054(7)$, $d(\text{O10}\dots\text{O3s}) = 2.652(4)$, $d(\text{O10}\dots\text{O16}) = 2.801(3)$

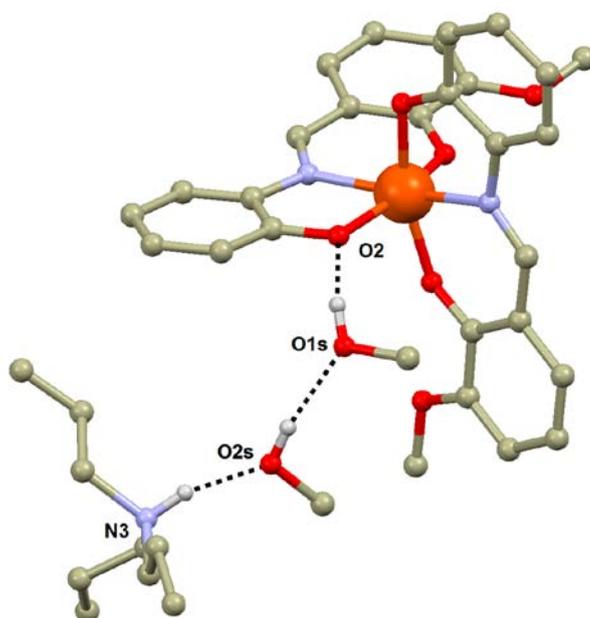


Fig. S4 A perspective view on the hydrogen bonding in the crystal structure of **1**. Selected parameters of the non-covalent contacts (the donor-acceptor distances in Å): $d(\text{N3}\dots\text{O2s}) = 2.671(12)$, $d(\text{O2s}\dots\text{O1s}) = 2.832(6)$, $d(\text{O1s}\dots\text{O2}) = 2.740(5)$

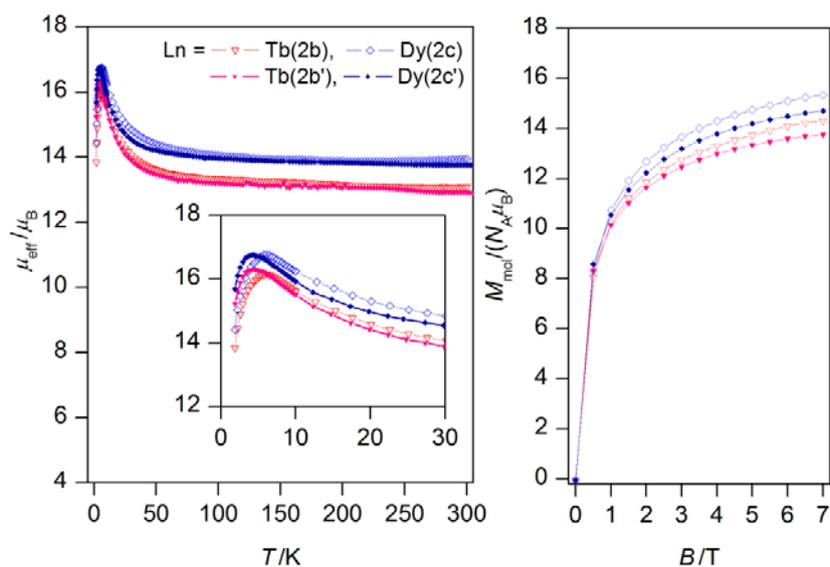


Fig. S5 Comparison of magnetic properties for **2b** vs. **2b'** and **2c** vs. **2c'**. *Left*: temperature dependence of the effective magnetic moment (calculated from magnetization at $B = 0.1$ T), with the low-temperature region expanded in the inset. *Right*: field dependence of magnetization at $T = 2$ K.

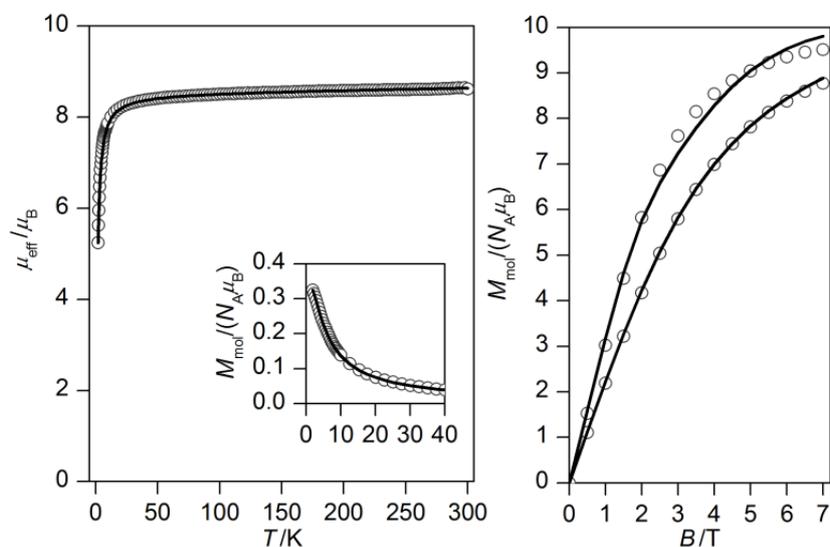


Fig. S6 Magnetic properties of **2f**. *Left*: temperature dependence of the effective magnetic moment (calculated from magnetization at $B = 0.1$ T), with the low-temperature region expanded in the inset. *Right*: field dependence of magnetization at $T = 2$ and 5 K. Circles – experimental points, lines – calculated using the best-fit parameters $J_{\text{FeFe}} = -0.09 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $g = 2.04$, $D_{\text{Fe}} = -0.98 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $z_j = -0.16 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $\chi_{\text{TIP}} = 11.6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$.

Magnetic data of monomeric $(\text{Prp}_3\text{NH})[\text{Fe}(\text{L})_2] \cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ (**1**) were analyzed using the spin Hamiltonian:

$$\hat{H} = D(\hat{S}_{i,z}^2 - \hat{S}_i^2 / 3) + \mu_B B g \hat{S}_a$$

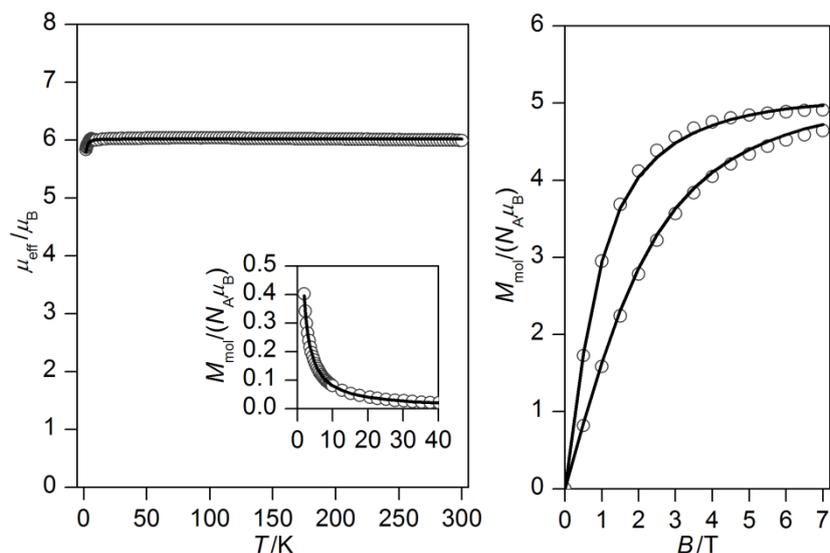


Fig. S7 Magnetic properties of **1**. *Left*: temperature dependence of the effective magnetic moment (calculated from magnetization at $B = 0.1$ T), with the low-temperature region expanded in the inset. *Right*: field dependence of magnetization at $T = 2$ and 4.6 K. Circles – experimental points, lines – calculated using the best-fit parameters $g = 2.03$, $D = +0.80 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

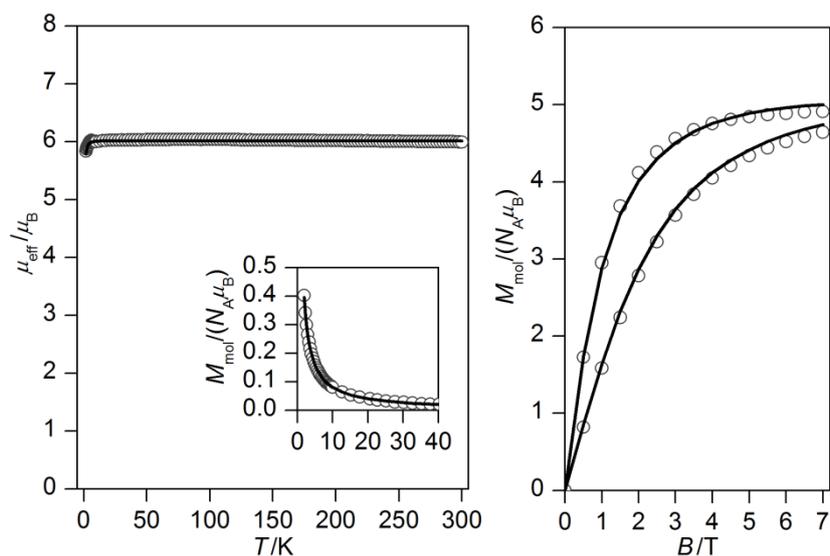


Fig. S8 Magnetic properties of **1**. *Left*: temperature dependence of the effective magnetic moment (calculated from magnetization at $B = 0.1$ T), with the low-temperature region expanded in the inset. *Right*: field dependence of magnetization at $T = 2$ and 4.6 K. Circles – experimental points, lines – calculated using the best-fit parameters $g = 2.03$, $D = -0.64 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

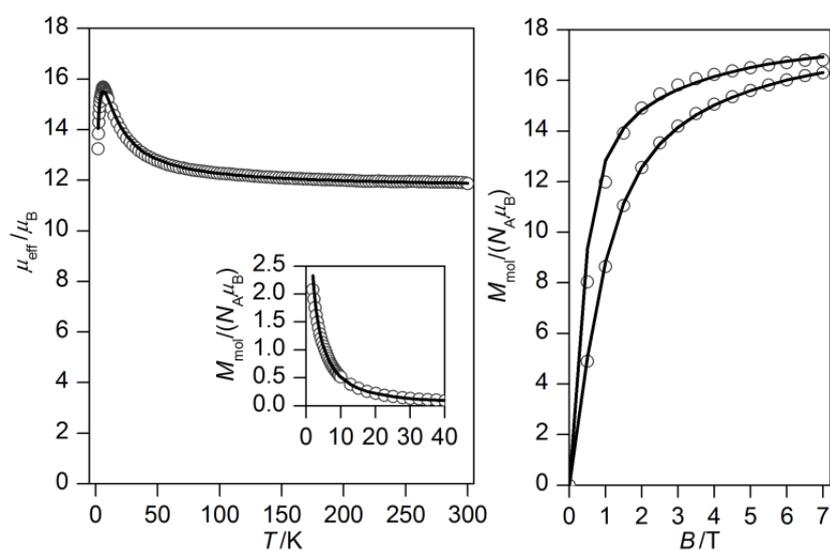


Fig. S9 Magnetic properties of **2a**. *Left*: temperature dependence of the effective magnetic moment (calculated from magnetization at $B = 0.1$ T), with the low-temperature region expanded in the inset. *Right*: field dependence of magnetization at $T = 2$ and 5 K. Circles – experimental points, lines – calculated using the best-fit parameters $J_{\text{GdFe}} = +1.37 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $g = 2.02$, $D_{\text{Gd}} = +1.57 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $zj = -0.027 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ with fixed $J_{\text{FeFe}} = -0.09 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $D_{\text{Fe}} = -0.98 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

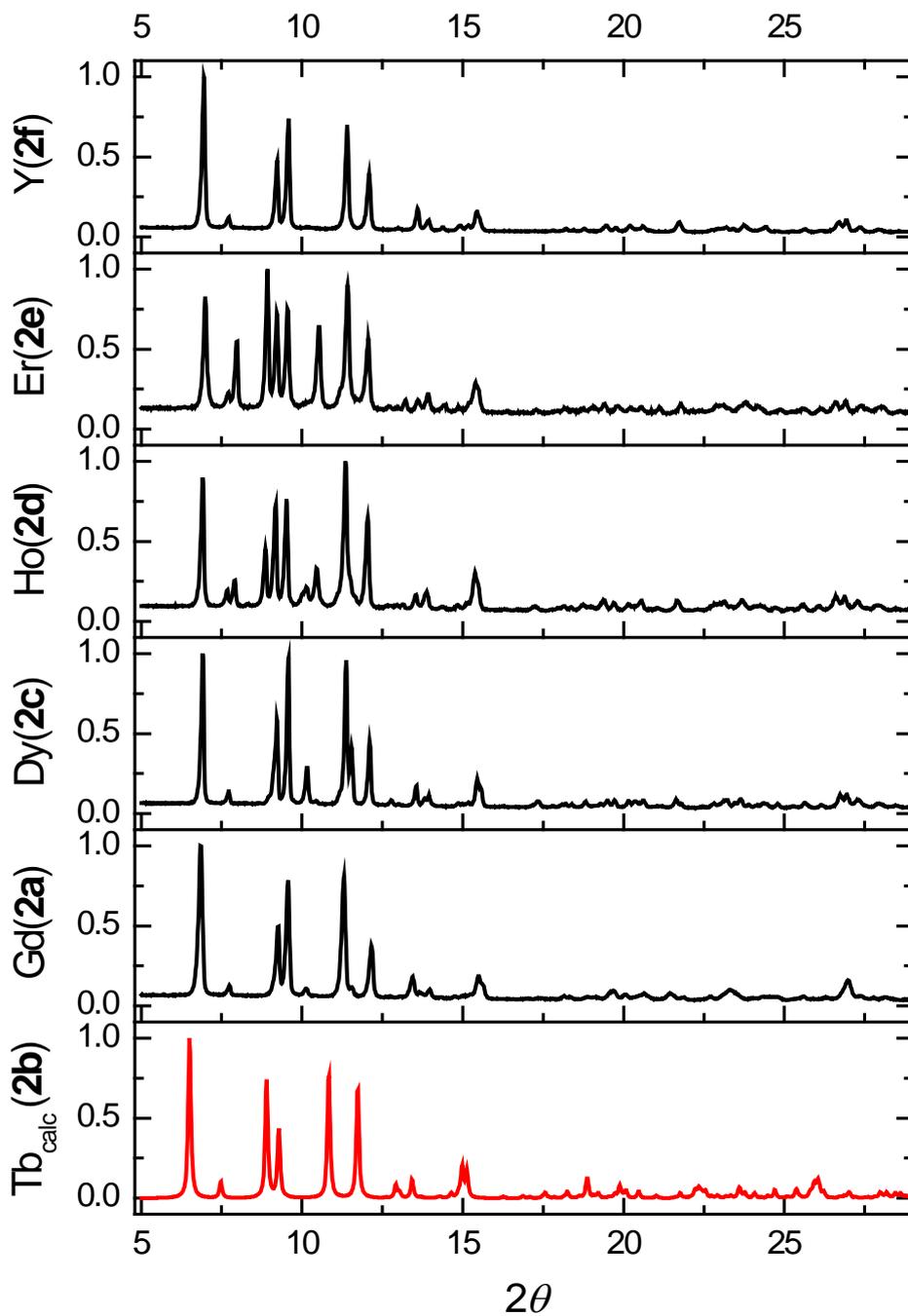


Fig. S10 Powder diffraction patterns of the trinuclear **2a-f** compounds. The powder diffraction pattern of **2b** was calculated from the single-crystal data (red line). All the patterns were compared visually with calculated one and it is apparent that the crystal structures of the **2a-f** compounds are, in main, very similar.

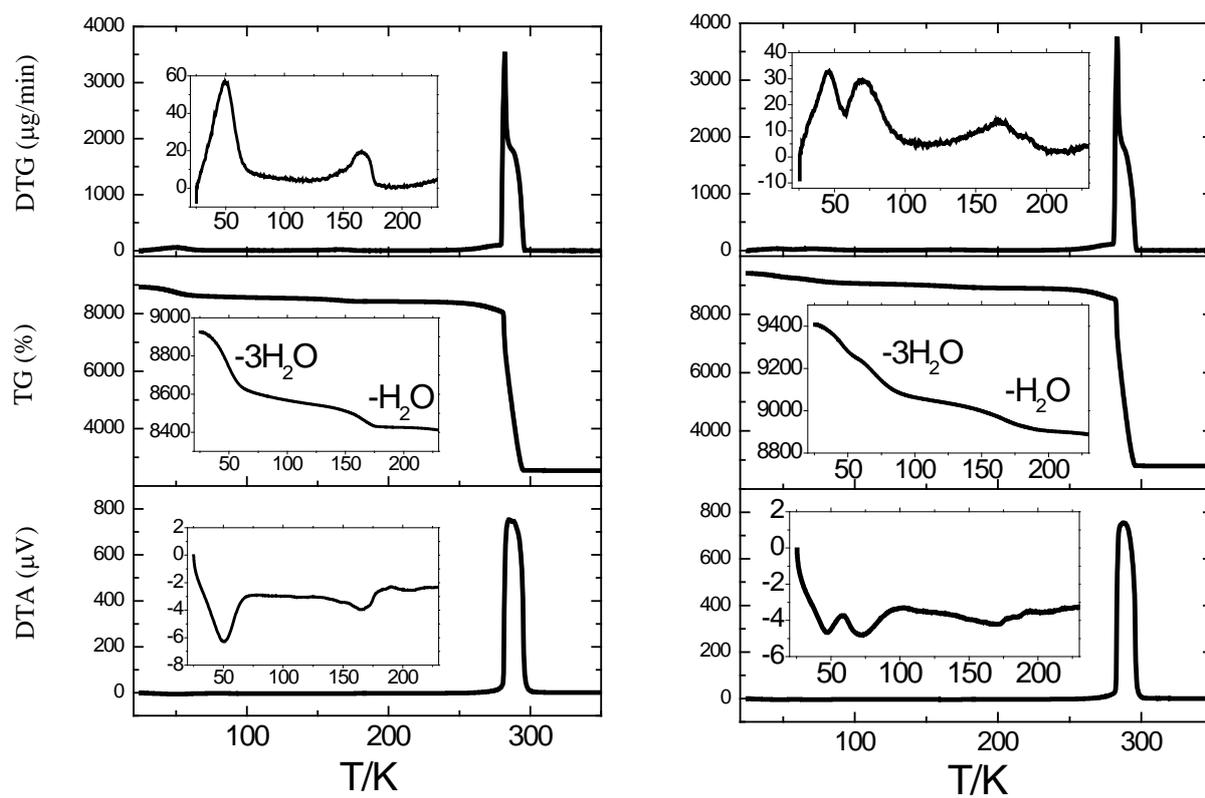


Fig. S11 Thermogravimetric data for the Fe₂Tb (**2b**) and Fe₂Dy (**2c**) compounds. The dehydration proceeds in two distinct steps.