

Electronic Supplementary Information

Erratic Magnetic Hysteresis of TbPc₂ Molecular Nanomagnets

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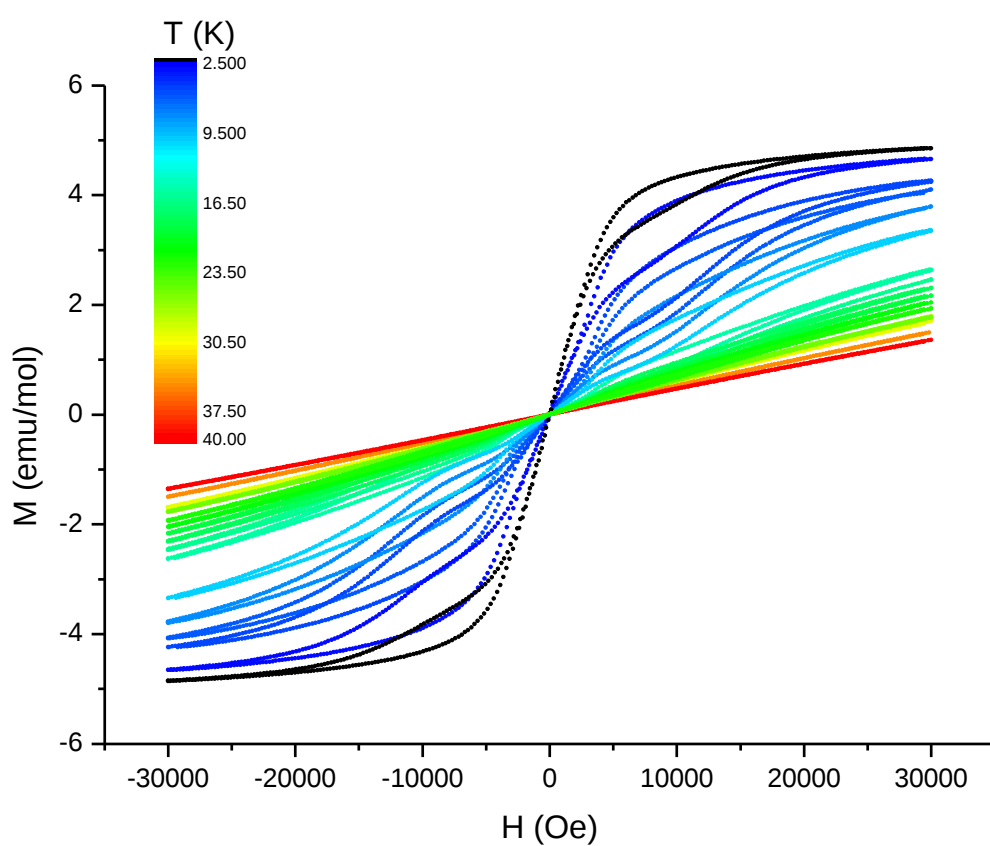
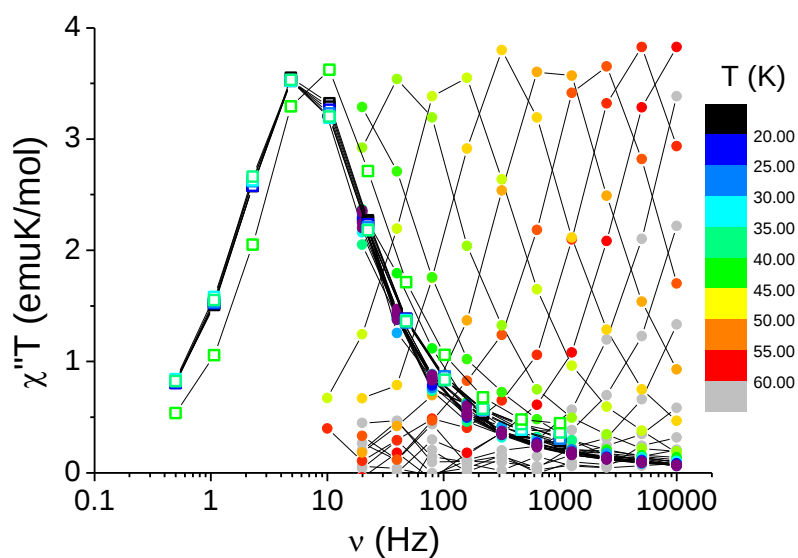


Figure S1. Temperature dependance of the hysteresis loop of a pristine sample of TbPc₂·CH₂Cl₂. Tfield sweeping rate is 50 Oe/s.

a)



b)

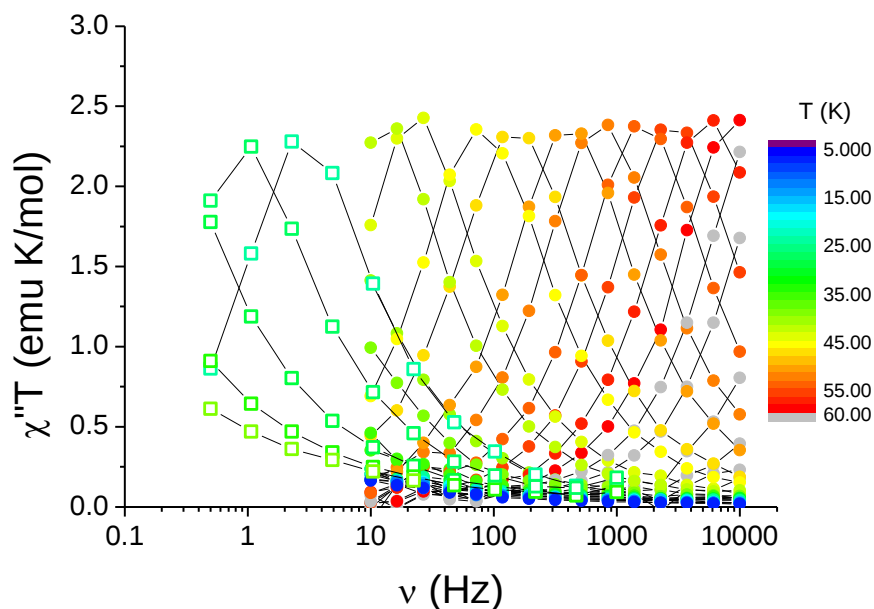
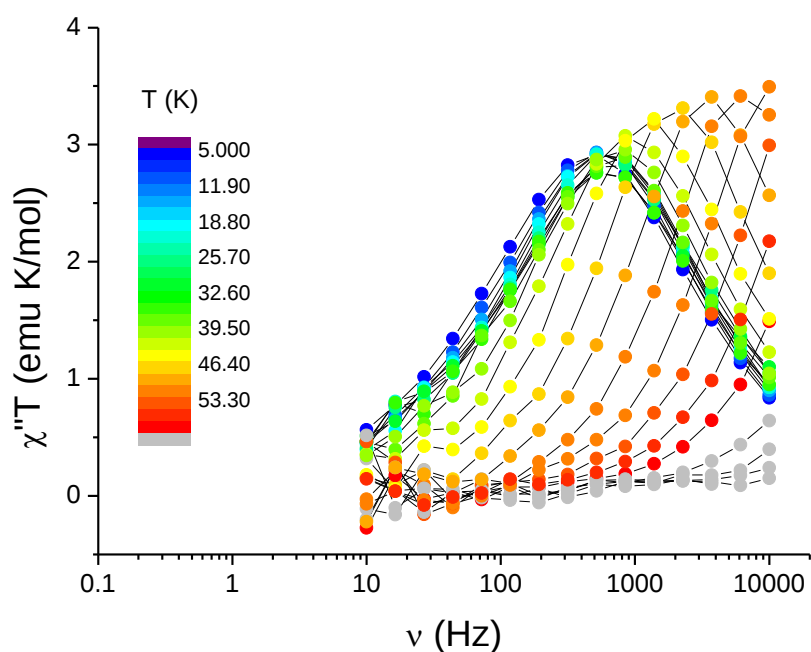


Figure S2. Frequency dependence of the product of temperature with the out-of-phase component of the magnetic susceptibility of pristine powder of $\text{TbPc}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$, measured in zero static field (a) and applied static field of 5 kOe (b) in the temperature range 5-60 K. Filled circles refer to data acquired with a Quantum Design PPMS, empty square to data acquired with a Quantum Design MPMS.

a)



b)

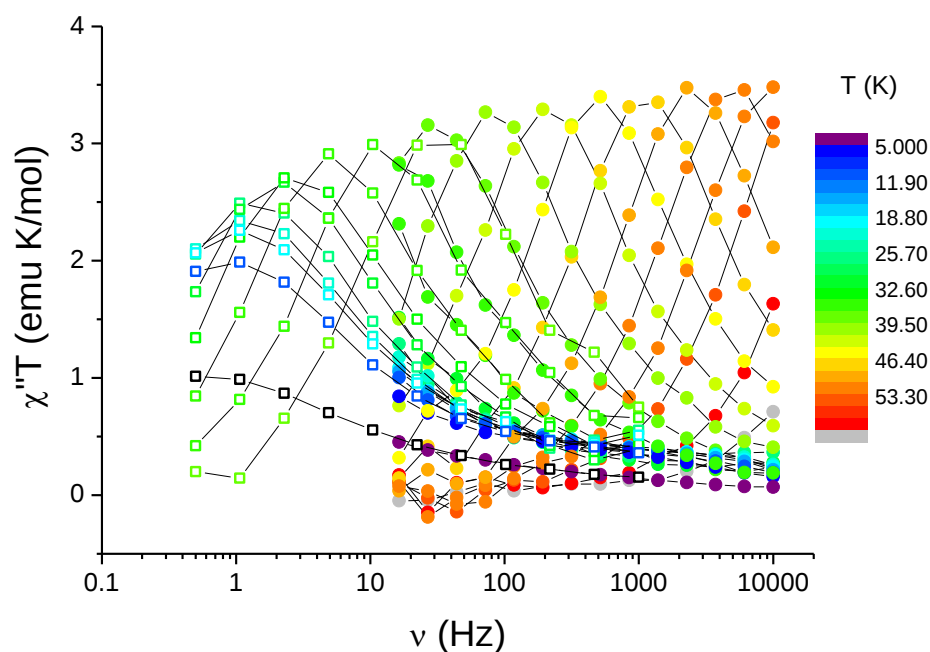


Figure S3. Frequency dependence of the product of temperature with the out-of-phase component of the magnetic susceptibility of heated powder of TbPc₂, measured in zero static field (a) and applied static field of 5 kOe (b) in the temperature range 5-60 K. Filled circles refer to data acquired with a Quantum Design PPMS, empty square to data acquired with a Quantum Design MPMS.

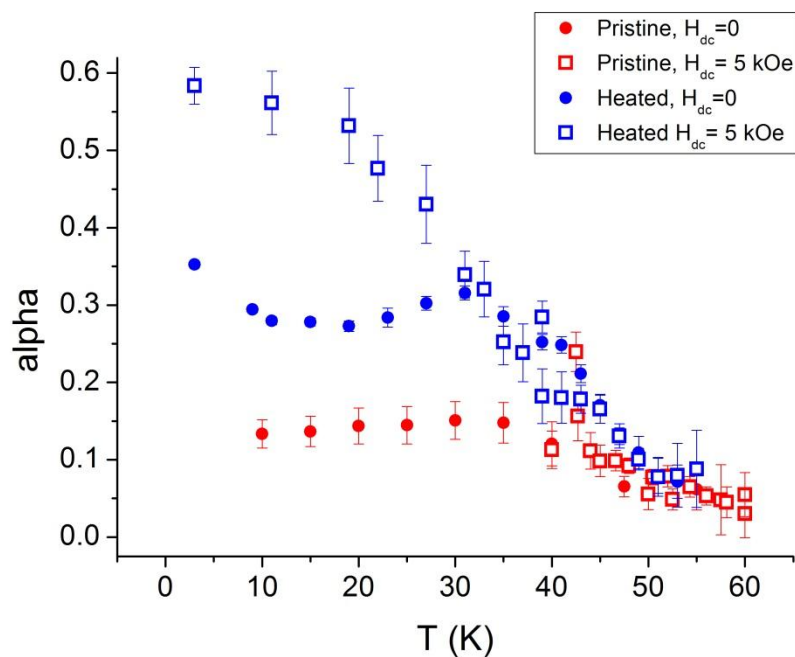


Figure S4. Temperature dependence of the parameter describing the width of the distribution of relaxation time extracted from the simulation of the out-of-phase component of the ac susceptibility according to the extended Debye model:

$$\chi'' = (\chi_T - \chi_S) \frac{(\omega\tau)^{1-\alpha} \cos(\pi \frac{\alpha}{2})}{1 + 2(\omega\tau)^{1-\alpha} \sin(\pi \frac{\alpha}{2}) + (\omega\tau_A)^{2-2\alpha}}$$

Where χ_T and χ_S correspond to the isothermal and adiabatic limits.