

CHEMISTRY

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Supporting Information

A Unique $\text{Ln}^{\text{III}}\{[3.3.1]\text{Ga}^{\text{III}}$ Metallacryptate} Series That Possesses Properties of Slow Magnetic Relaxation and Visible/Near-Infrared Luminescence

Jacob C. Lutter,^[a] Svetlana V. Eliseeva,^{*[b]} Jeff W. Kampf,^[a] Stéphane Petoud,^{*[b]} and Vincent L. Pecoraro^{*[a]}

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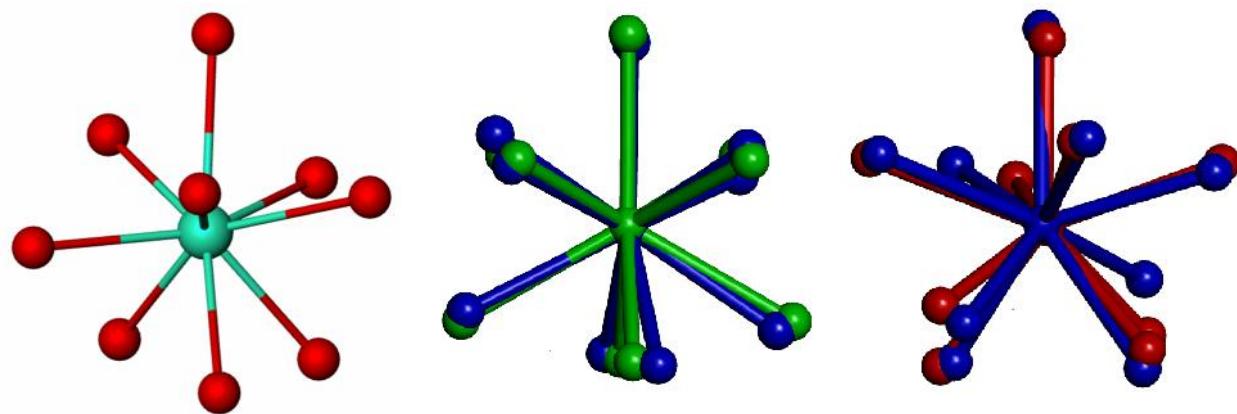


Figure S1. First coordination sphere of Tb1 in **Tb-1**, b) **Tb-1** (blue) overlaid with an ideal tricapped trigonal prism (green), c) **Tb-1** (blue) overlaid with an ideal monocapped square antiprism (red).

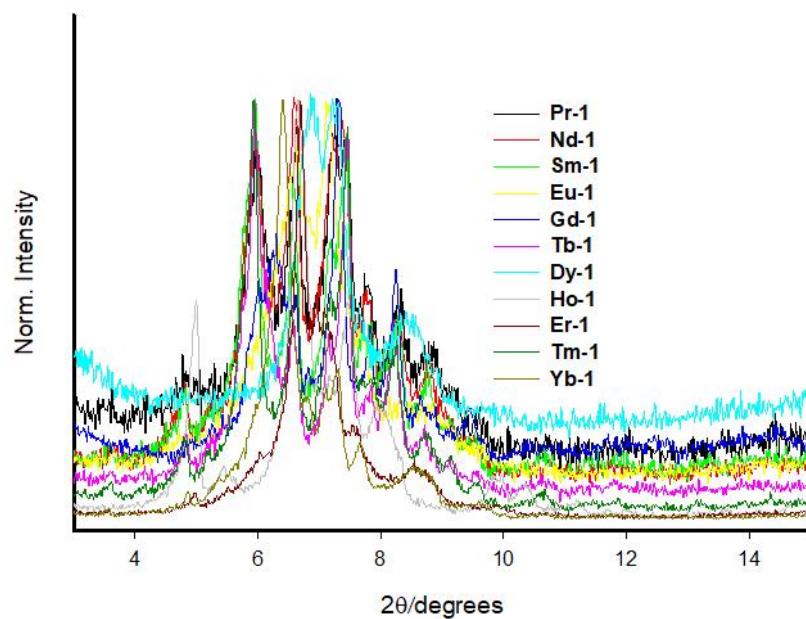
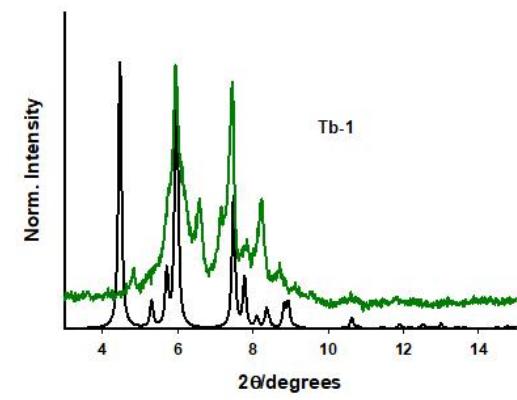
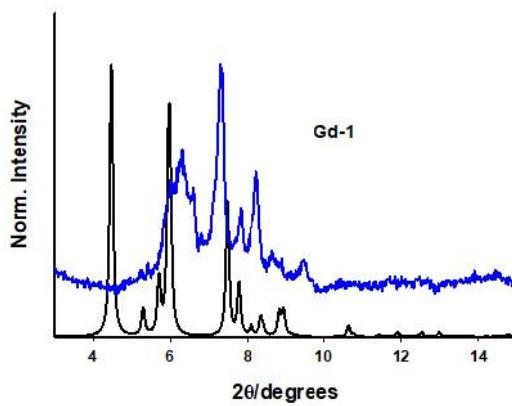
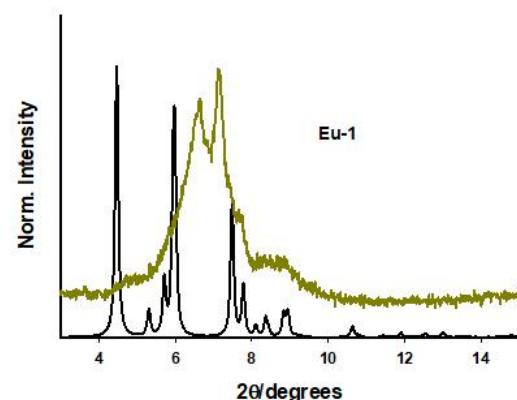
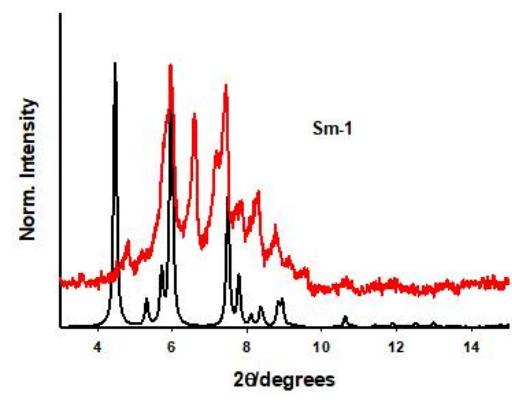
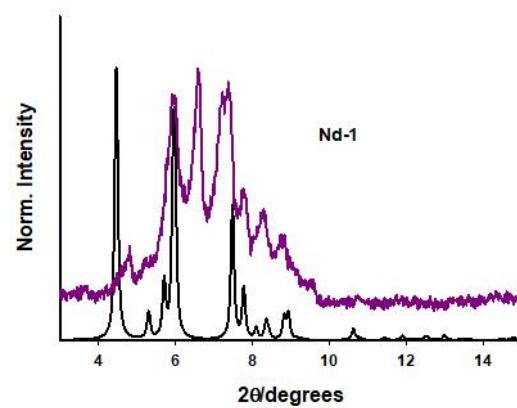
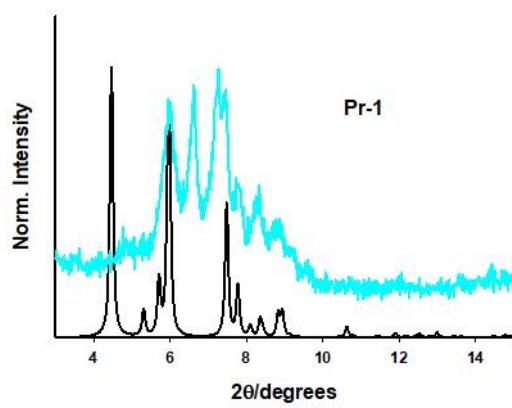


Figure S2a. Overlay of **Ln-1** PXRD spectra show nearly consistent composition.



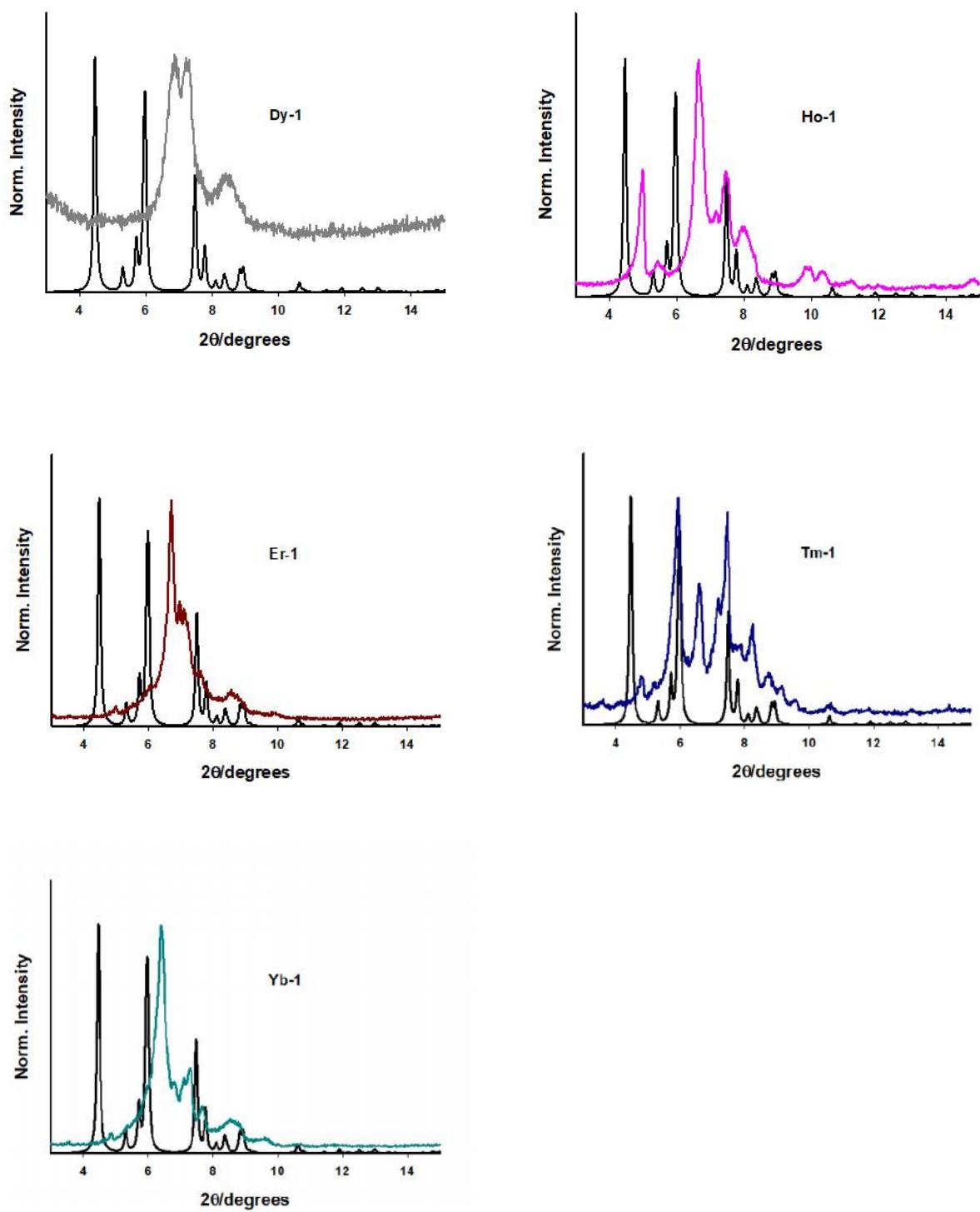
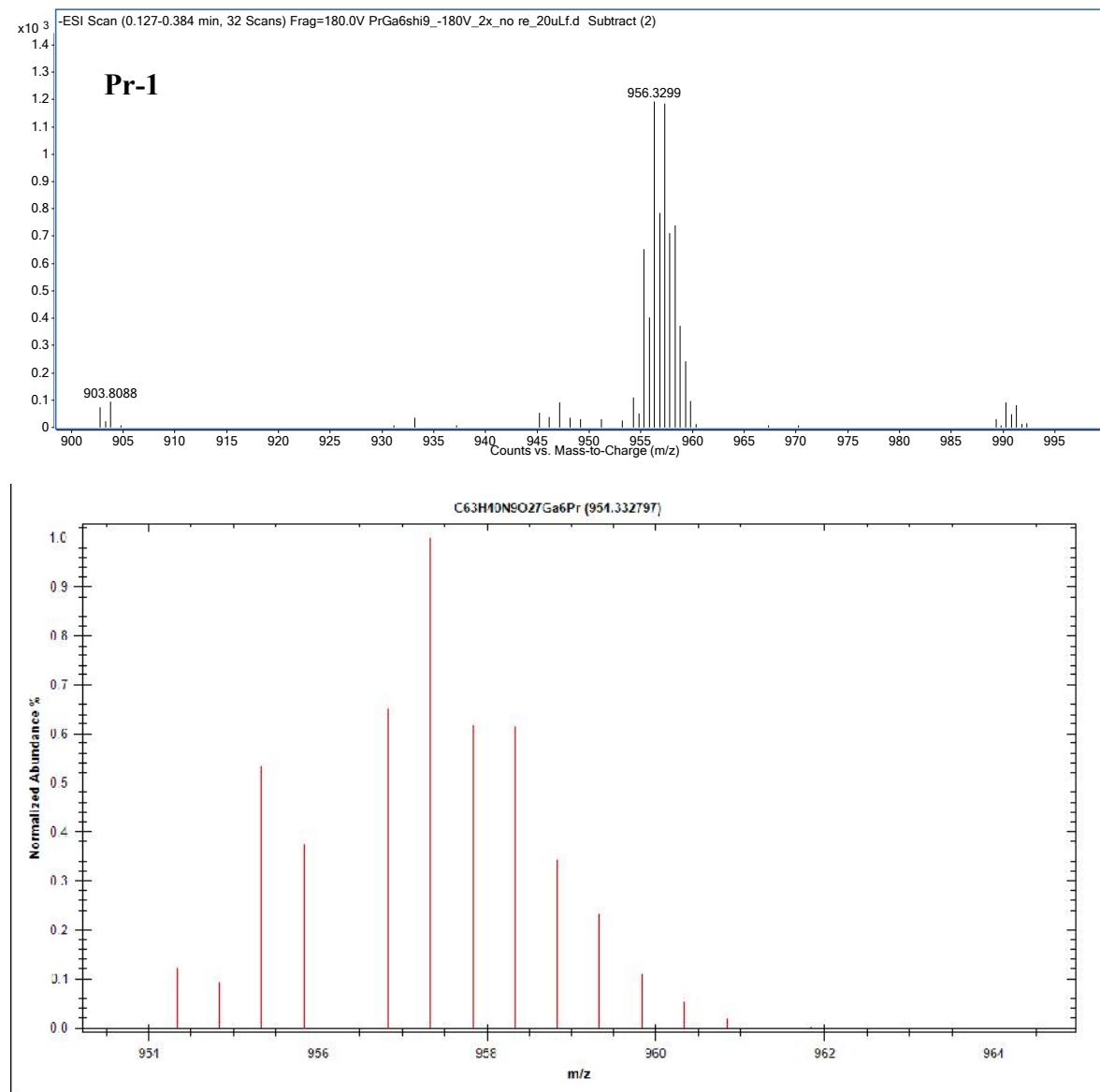
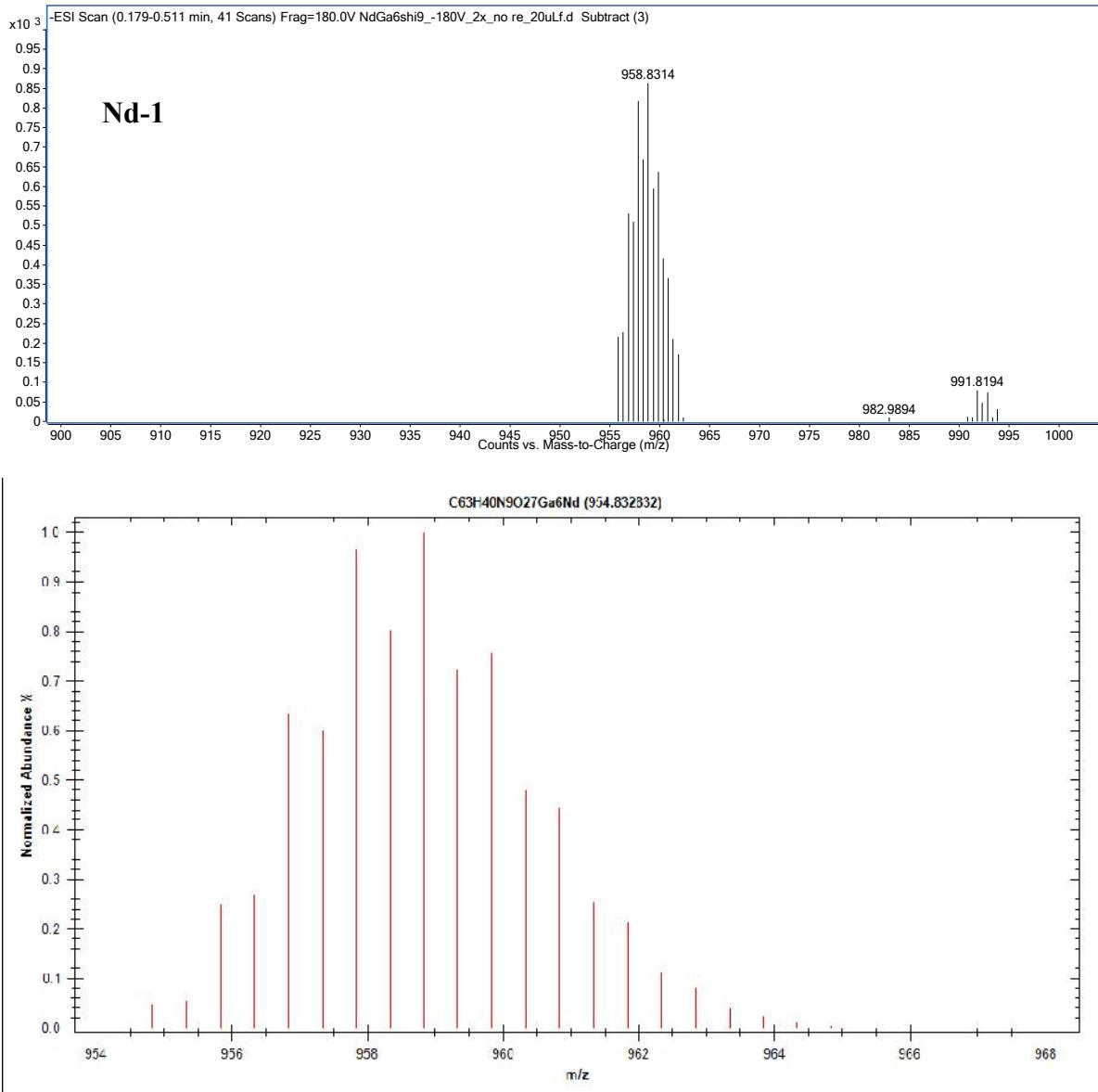
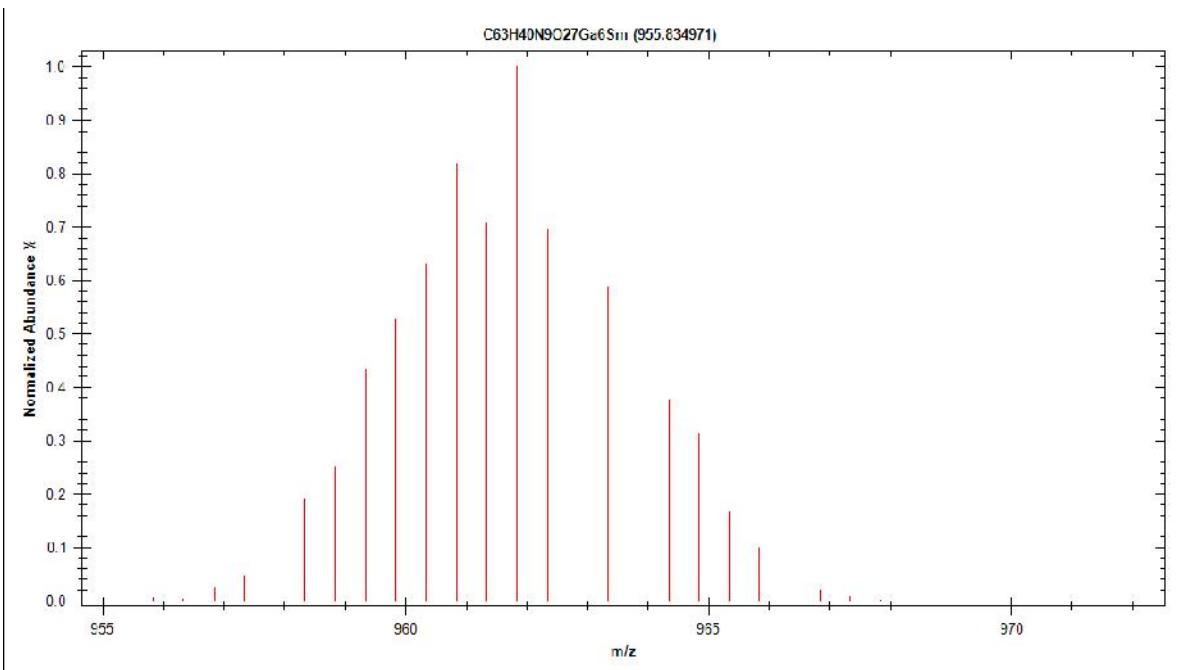
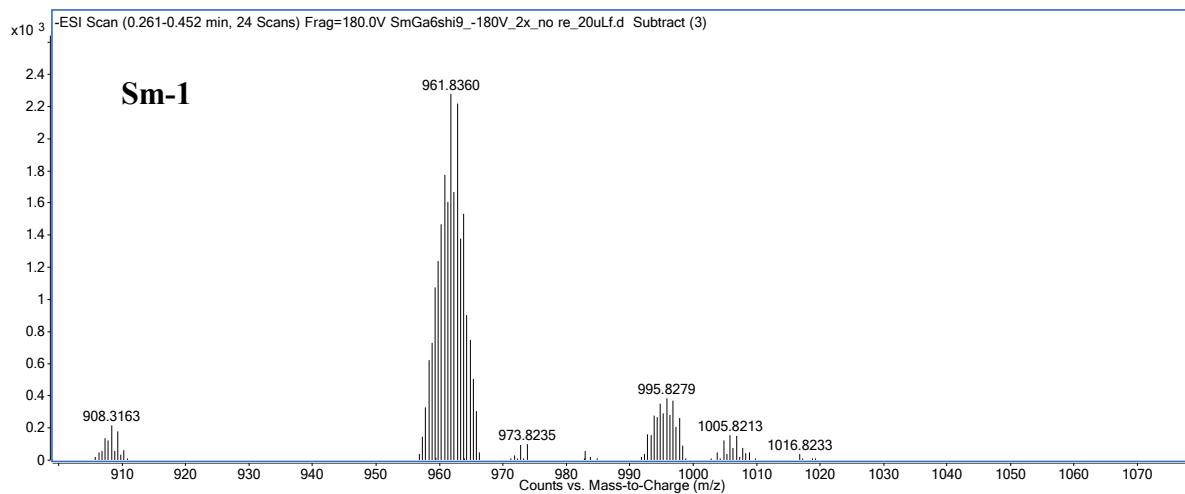


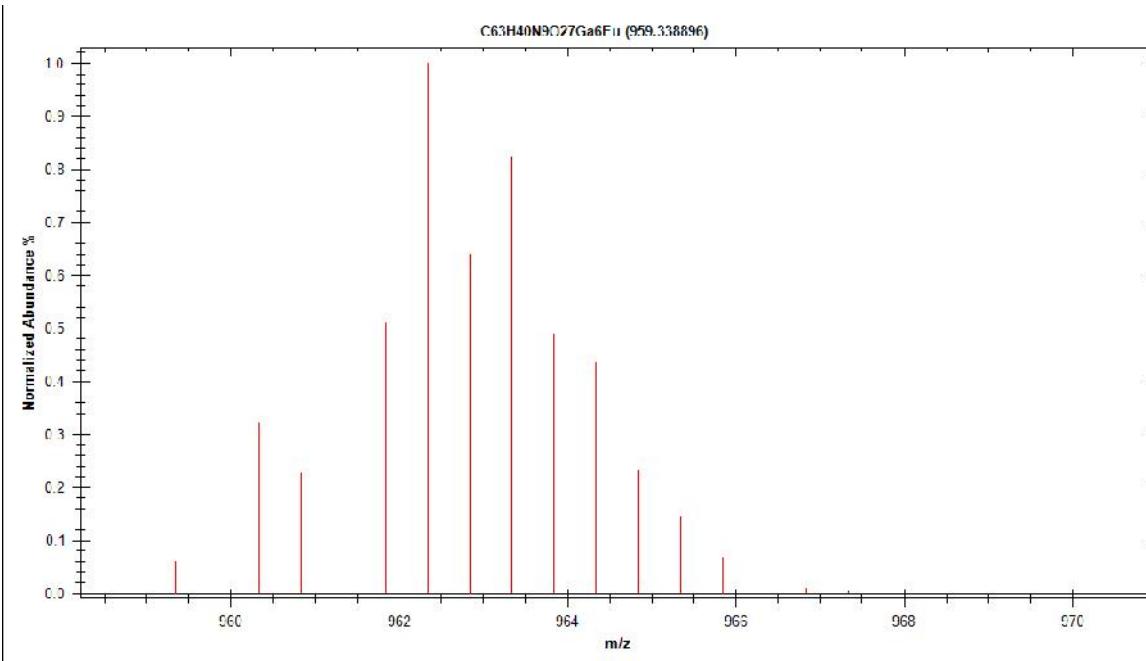
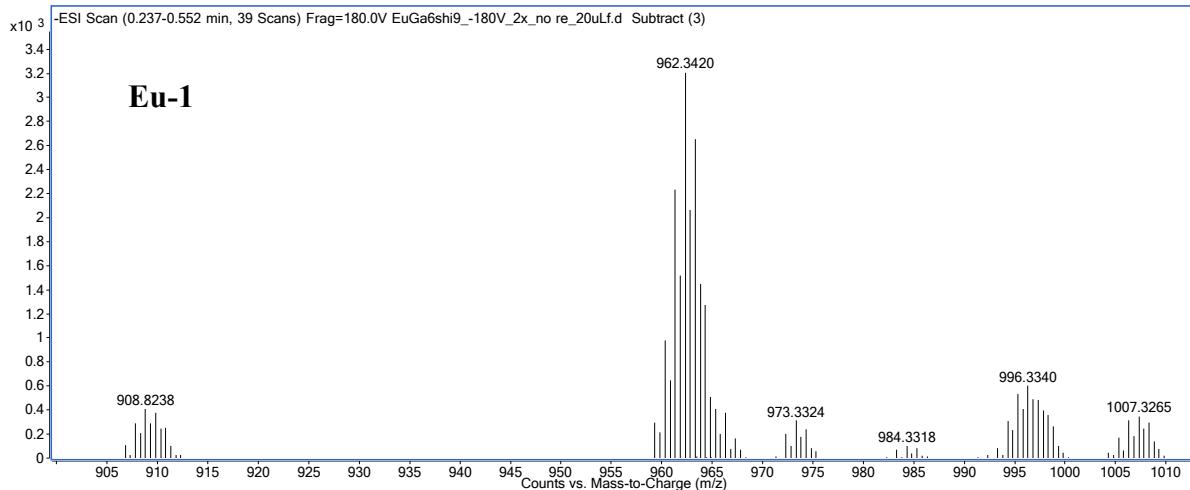
Figure S2b. Powder X-ray diffraction of **Ln-1** metallacryptates compared to a simulated pattern from the **Tb-1** single crystal x-ray data. There is significant deviation due to lattice solvent loss, giving altered reflections and less crystallinity.

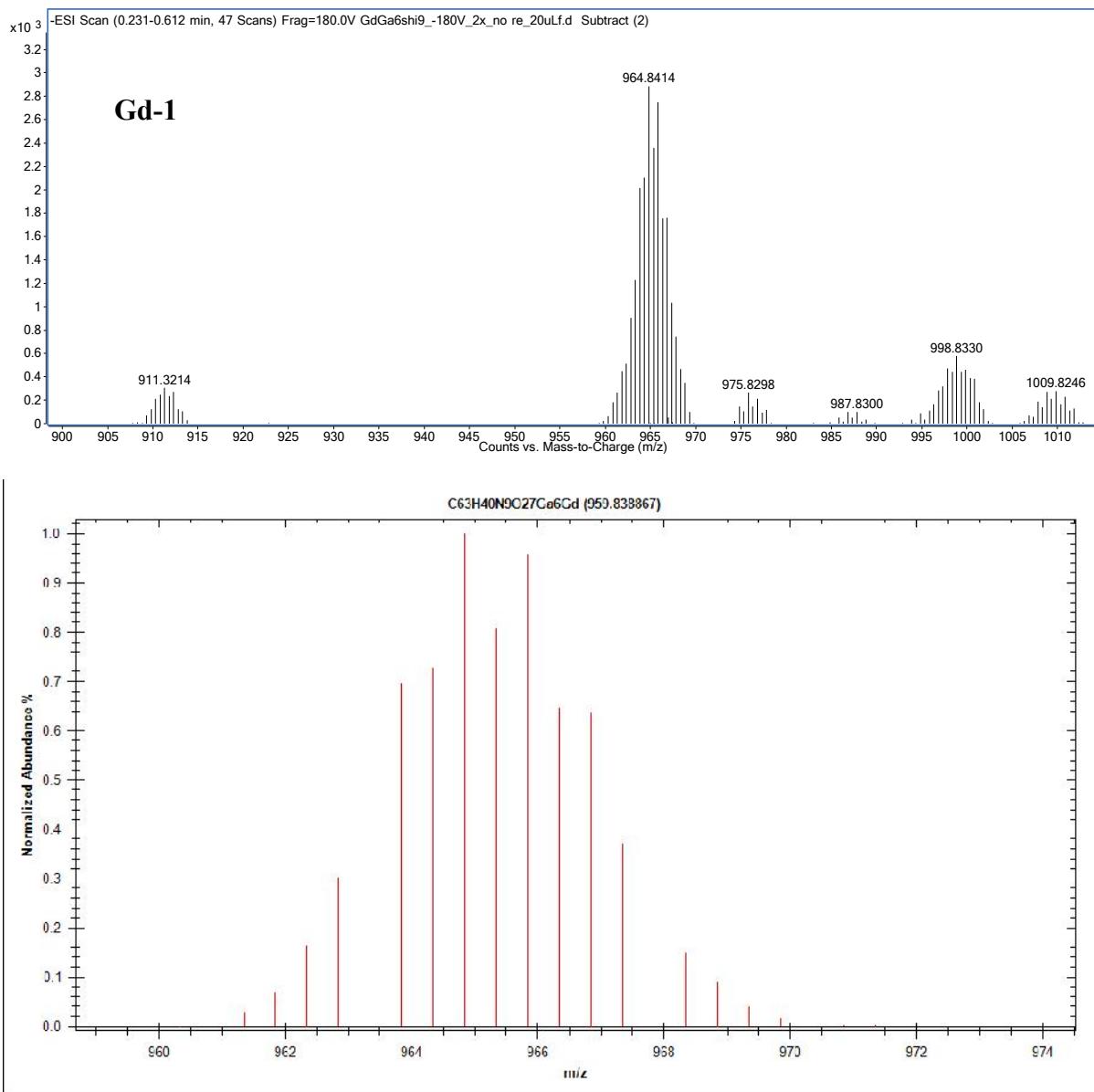
ESI-MS

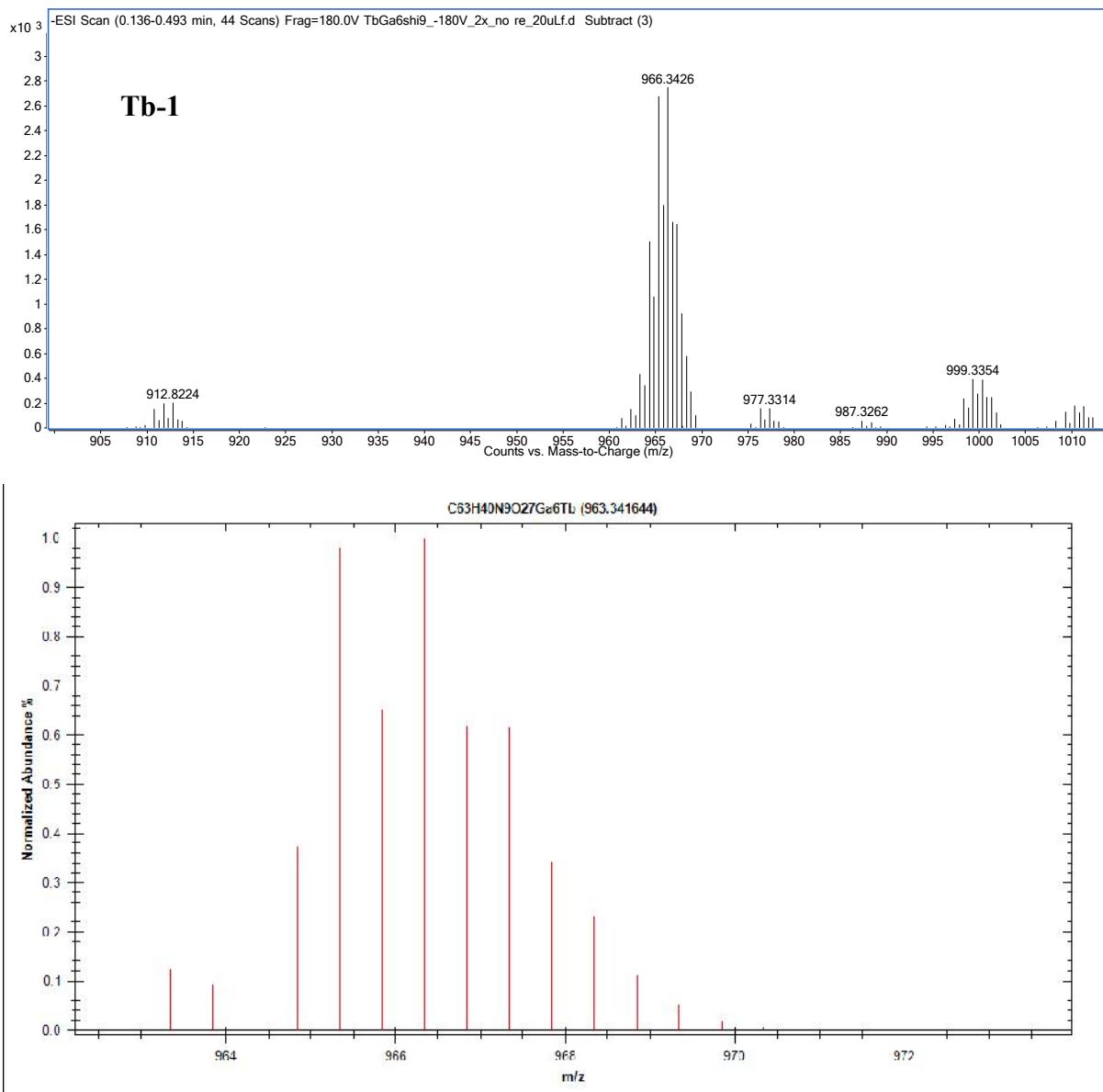


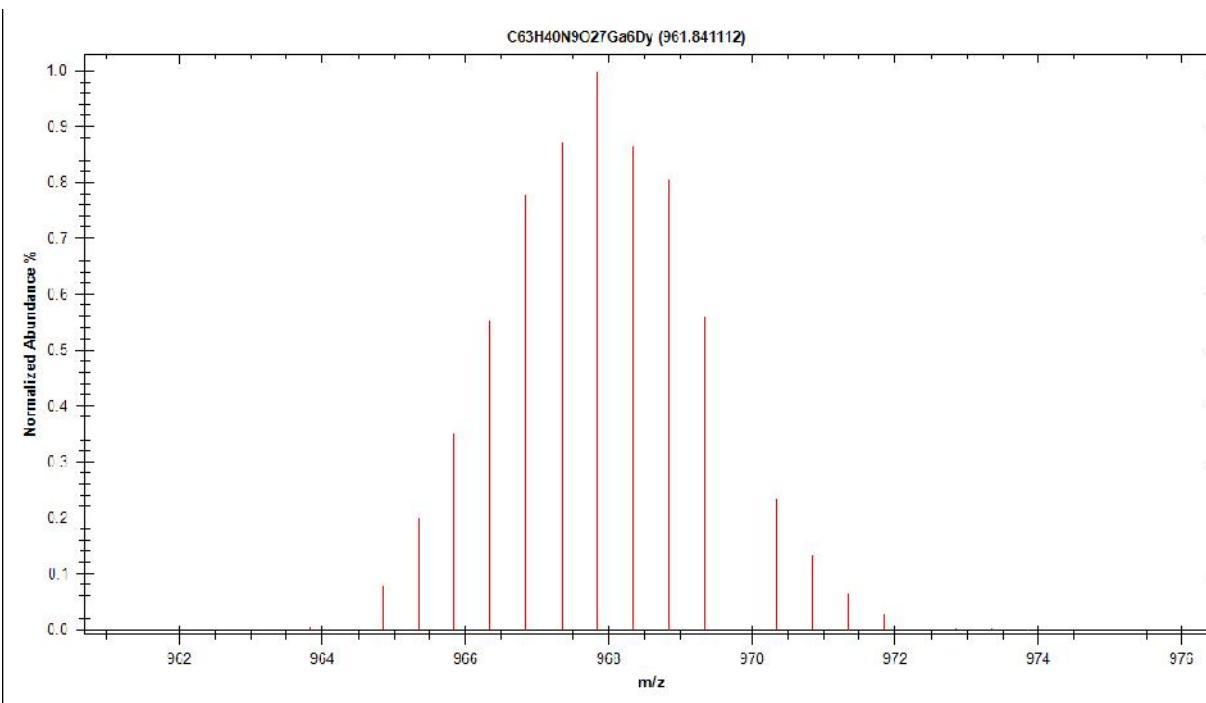
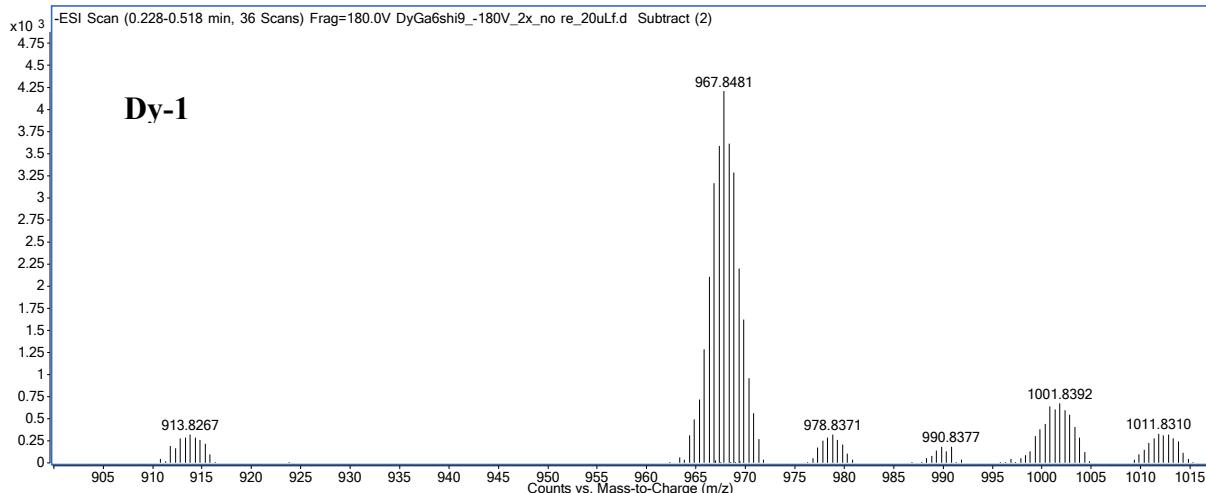


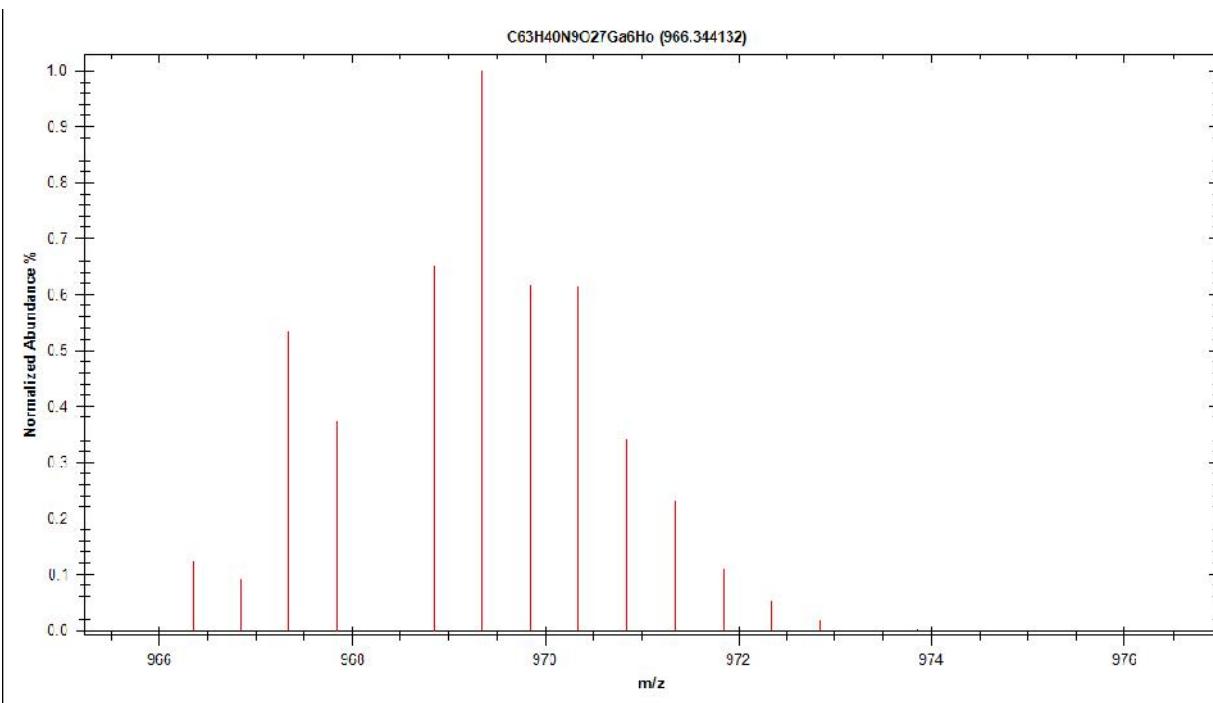
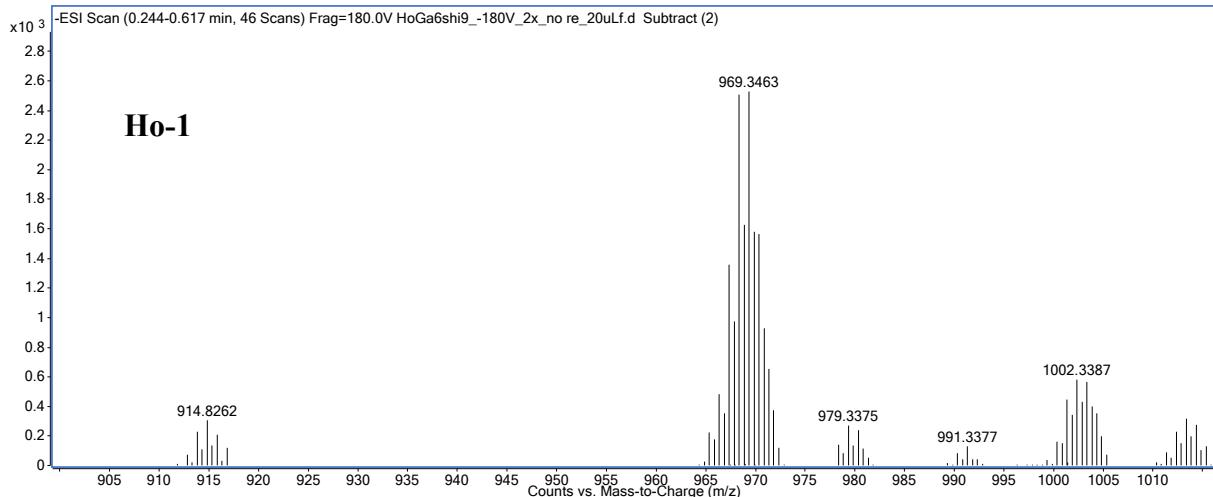


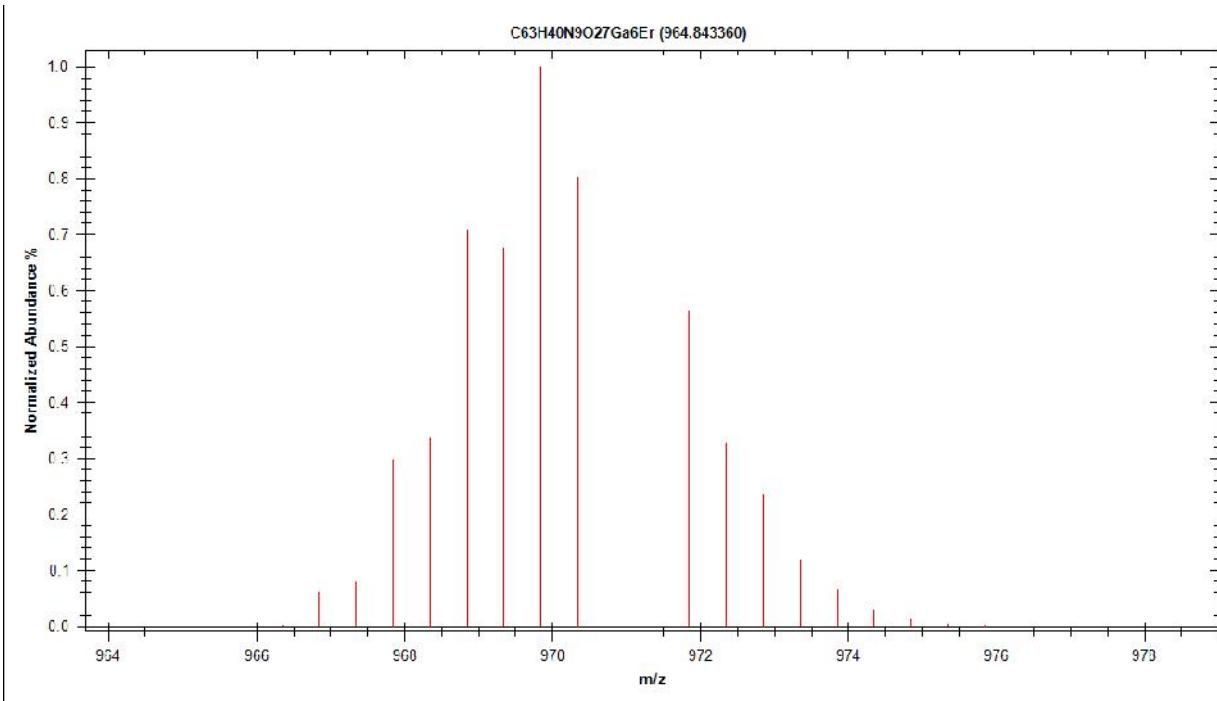
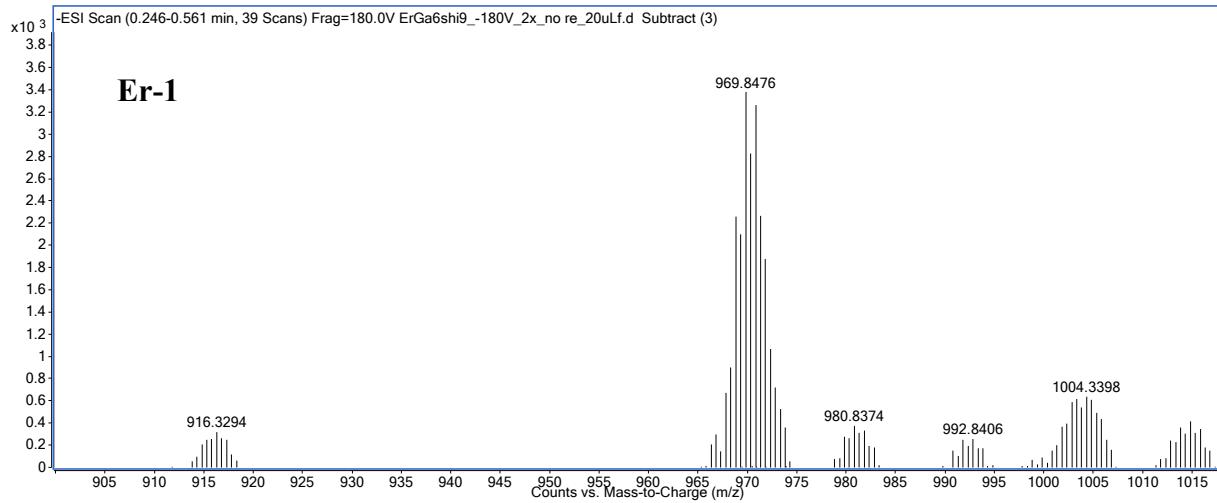


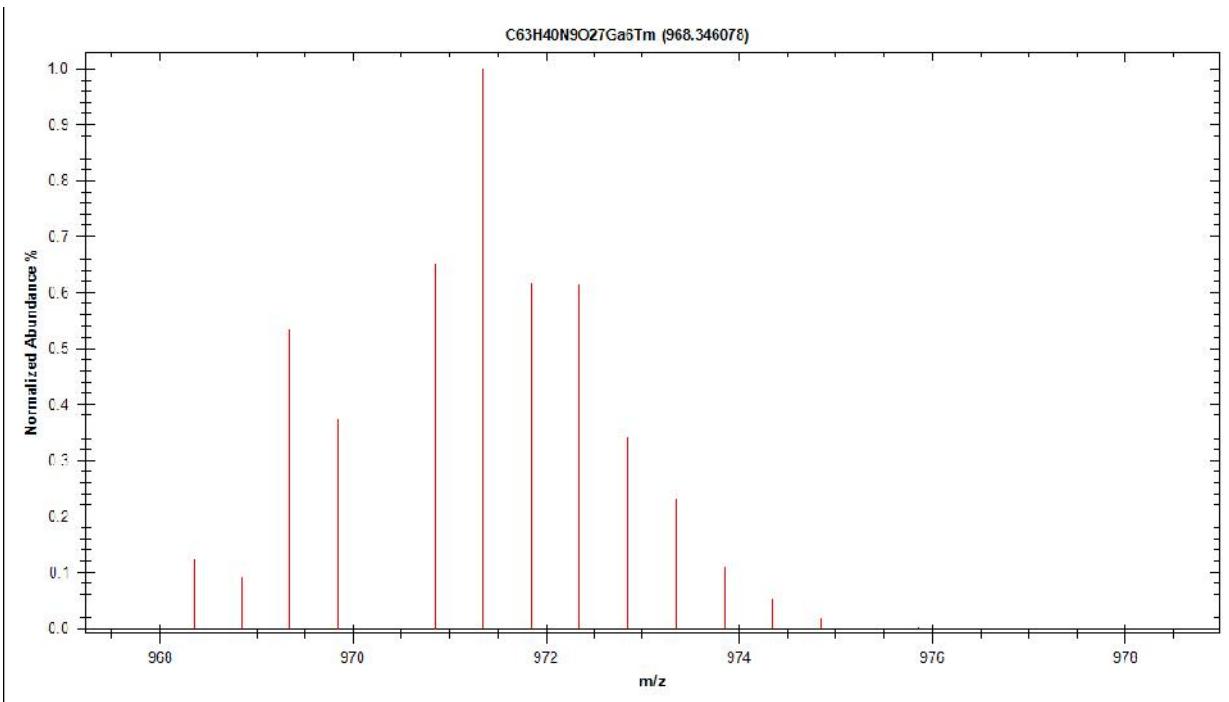
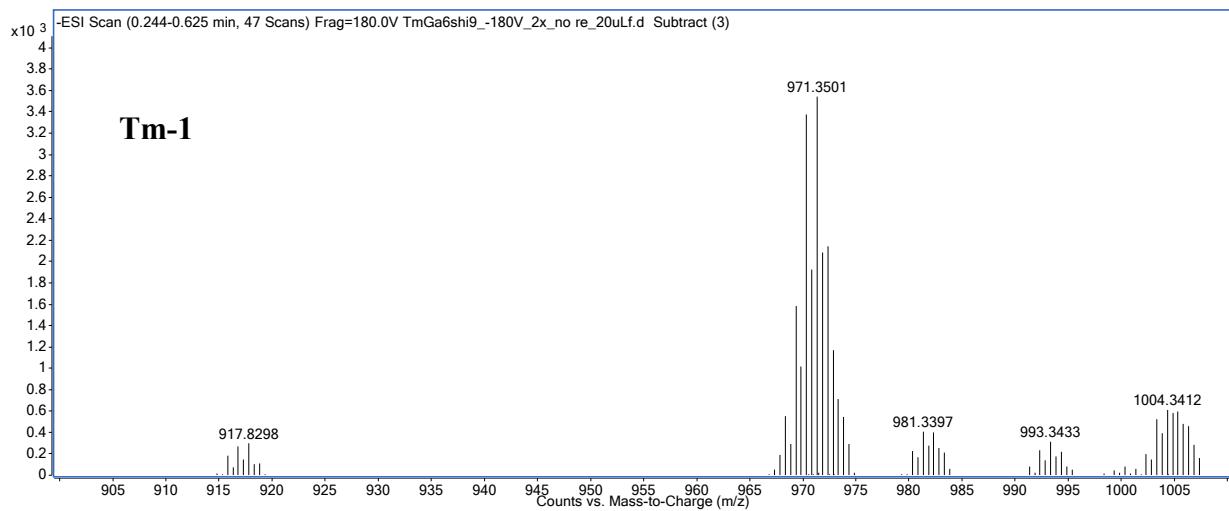


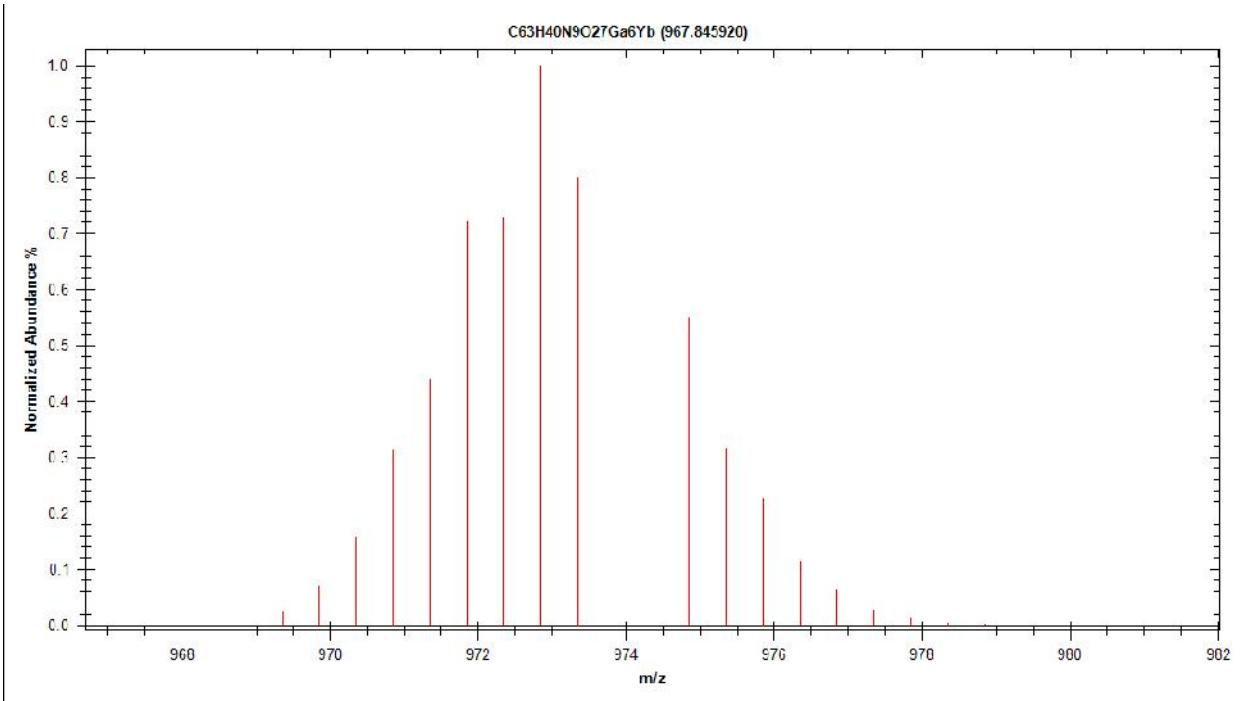
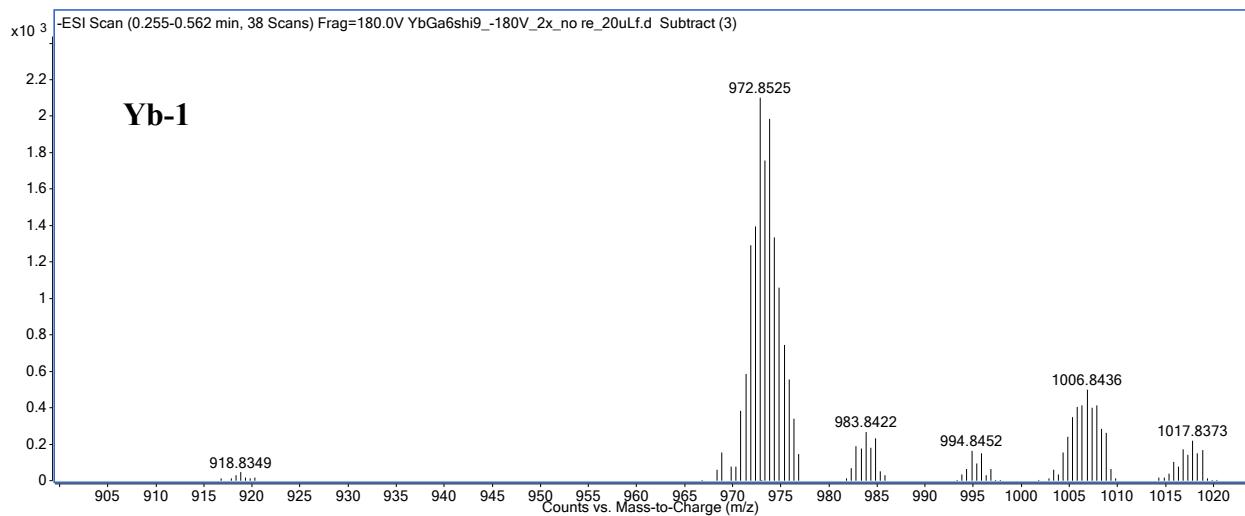


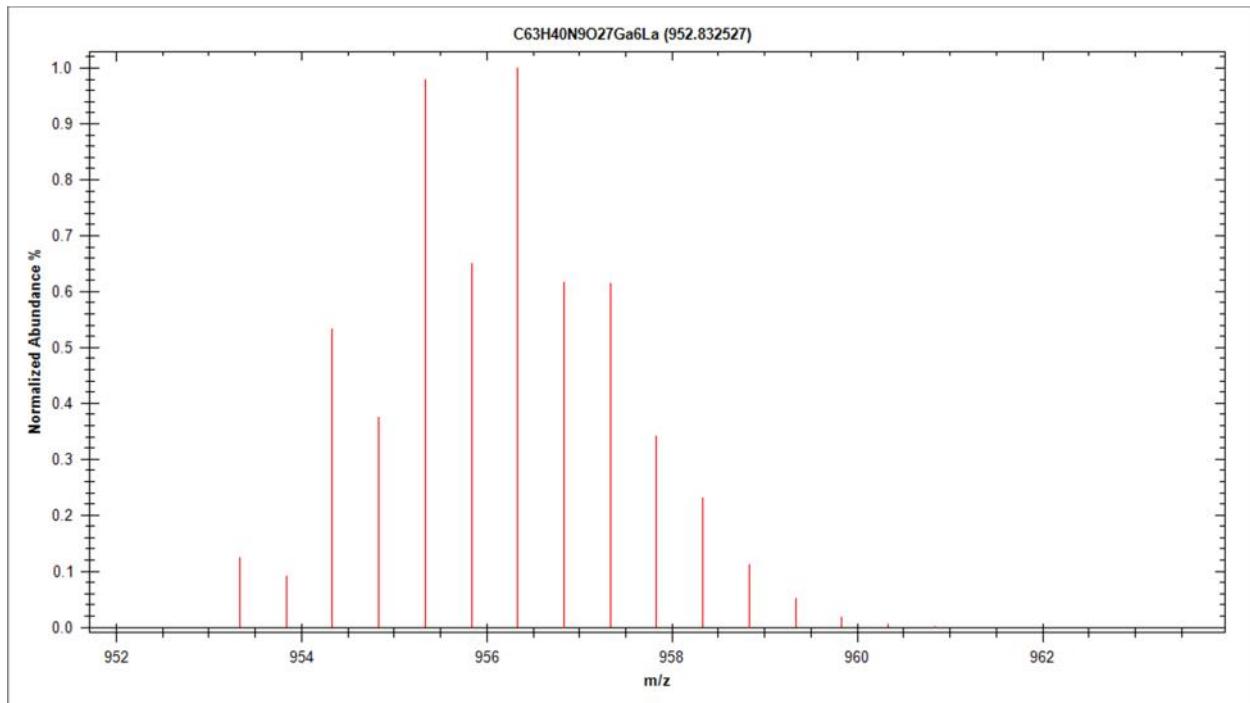
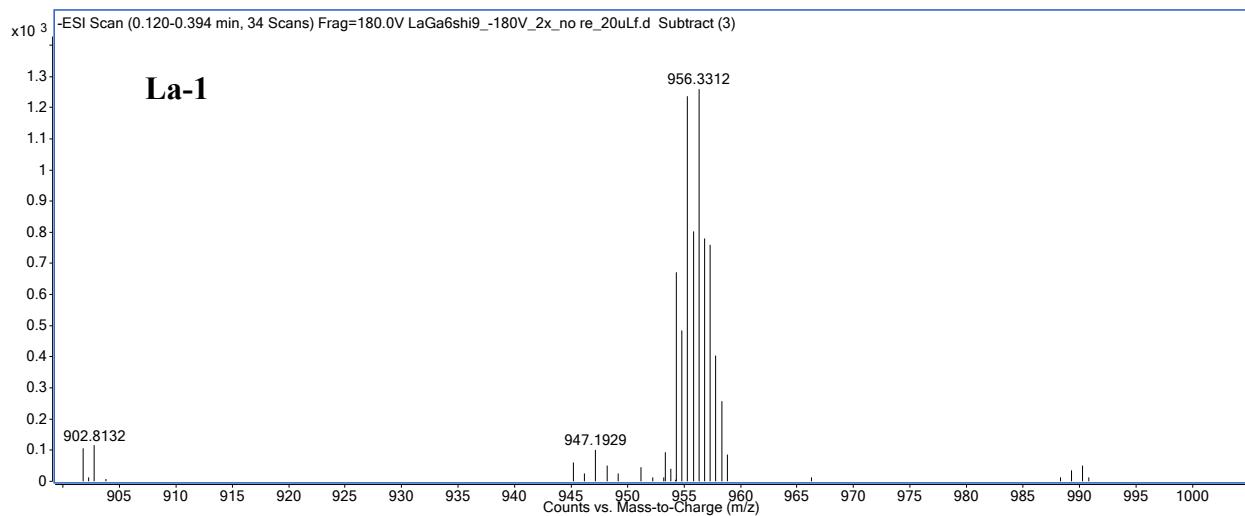


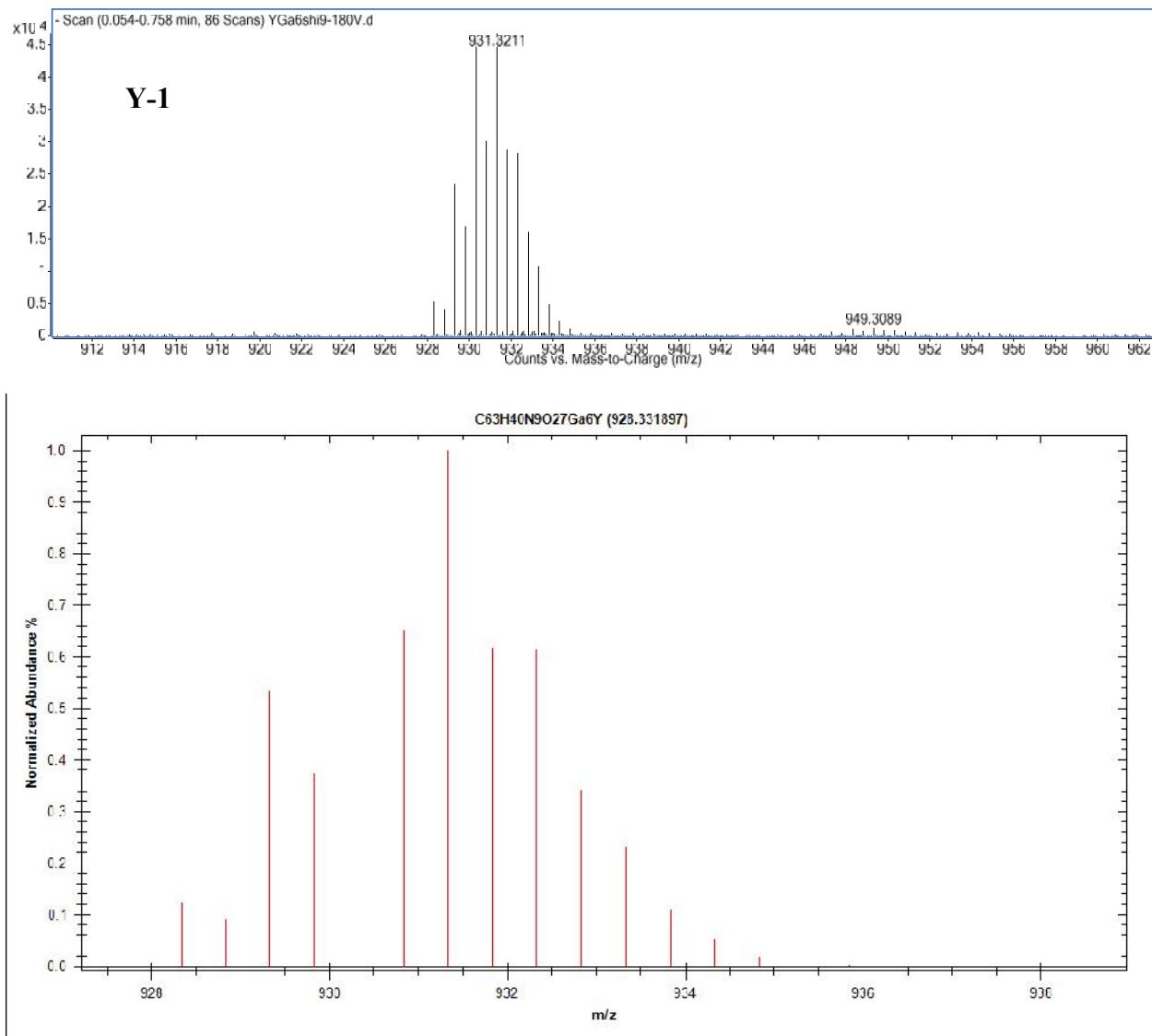












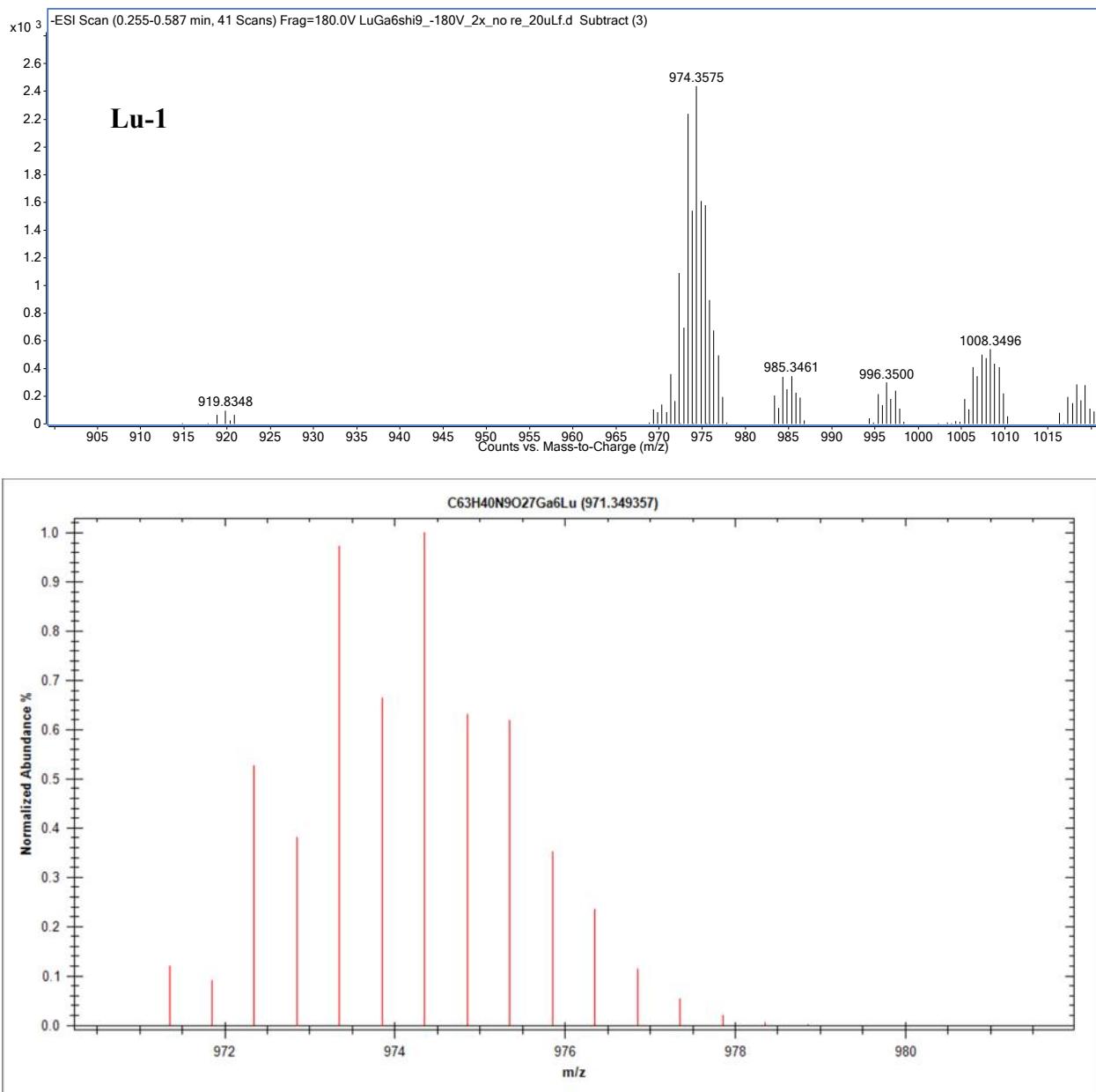


Figure S3. ESI-QTOF mass-spectra of **Ln-1** complexes and simulated spectra of each analog.

Spectra collected in negative ion mode with fragmentation voltage of 180 V. Background spectra were subtracted three times.

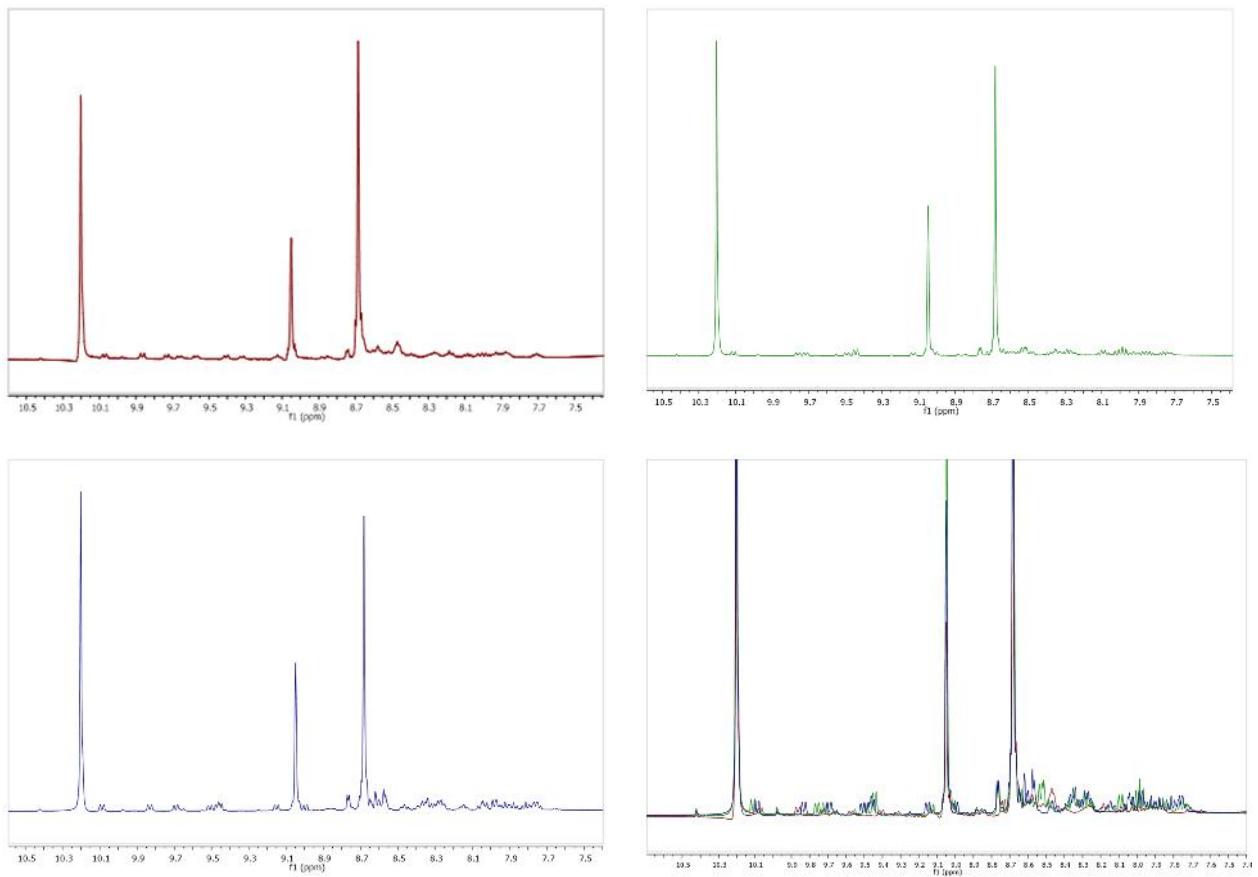


Figure S4. ^1H -NMR of a) La-1, b) Y-1, c) Lu-1 and d) overlay of all three in d_5 -pyridine at RT.

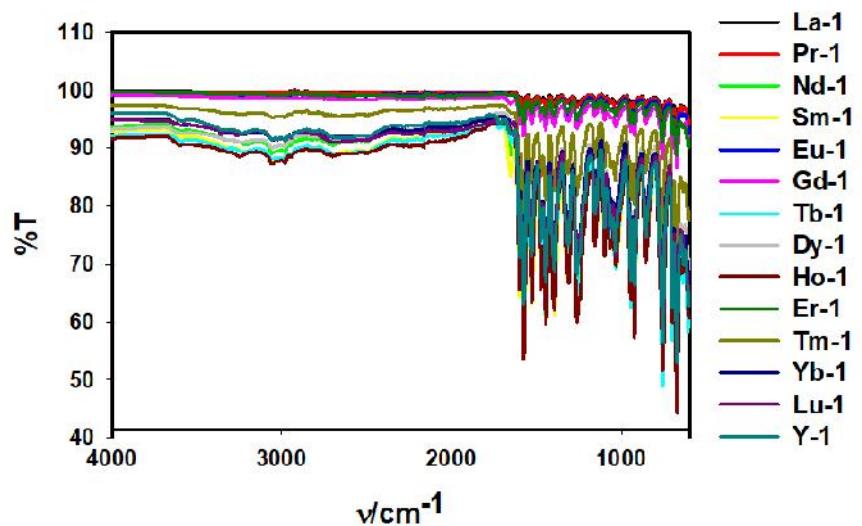


Figure S5. FT-IR of Ln-1 complexes.

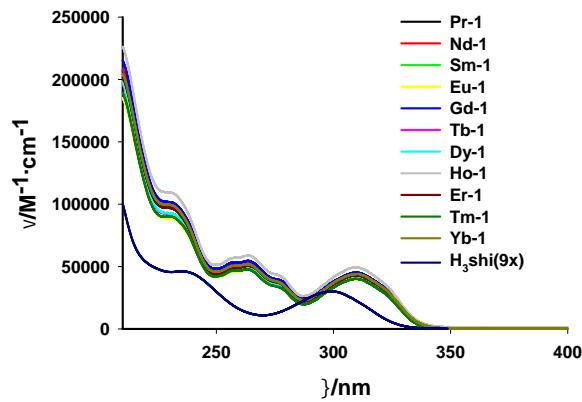


Figure S6. UV-vis absorption spectra of 1-10 μM **Ln-1** metallacryptates and H_3shi ligand (multiplied by 9 to match the number of ligands present in the complex) in methanol solution at room temperature.

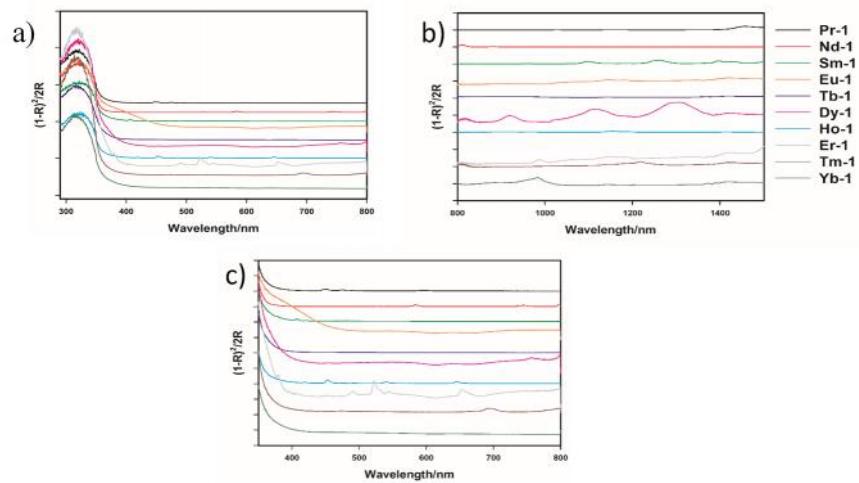


Figure S7. Solid state diffuse reflectance spectra of **Ln-1** complexes; a) UV-vis region; b) near-infrared region; c) zoom in on f-f transitions in the visible. Trace colors are as follows: black = Pr, red = Nd, green = Sm, orange = Eu, blue = Tb, pink = Dy, aqua = Ho, gray = Ho, brown = Tm, dark green = Yb.

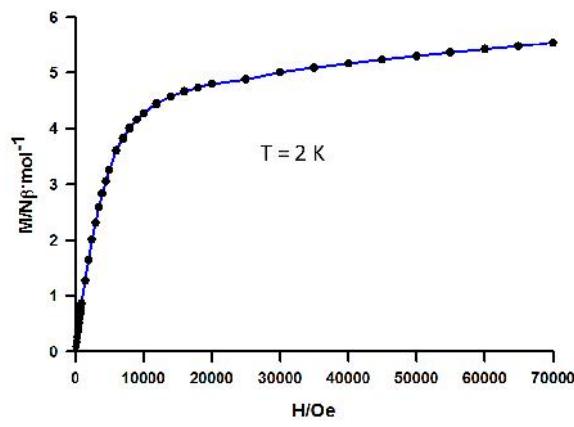


Figure S8. Isothermal magnetization of **Dy-1** at 2K. The blue line is a guide for the eye.

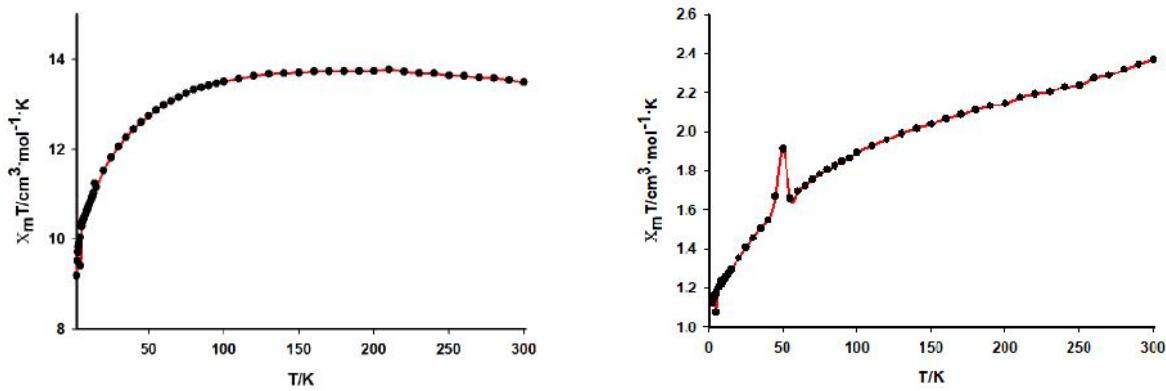


Figure S9. DC magnetic susceptibility of **Dy-1** (top left), **Nd-1** (top right), and **Yb-1** (bottom) in a 2000 Oe applied field. Red lines are a guide for the eye.

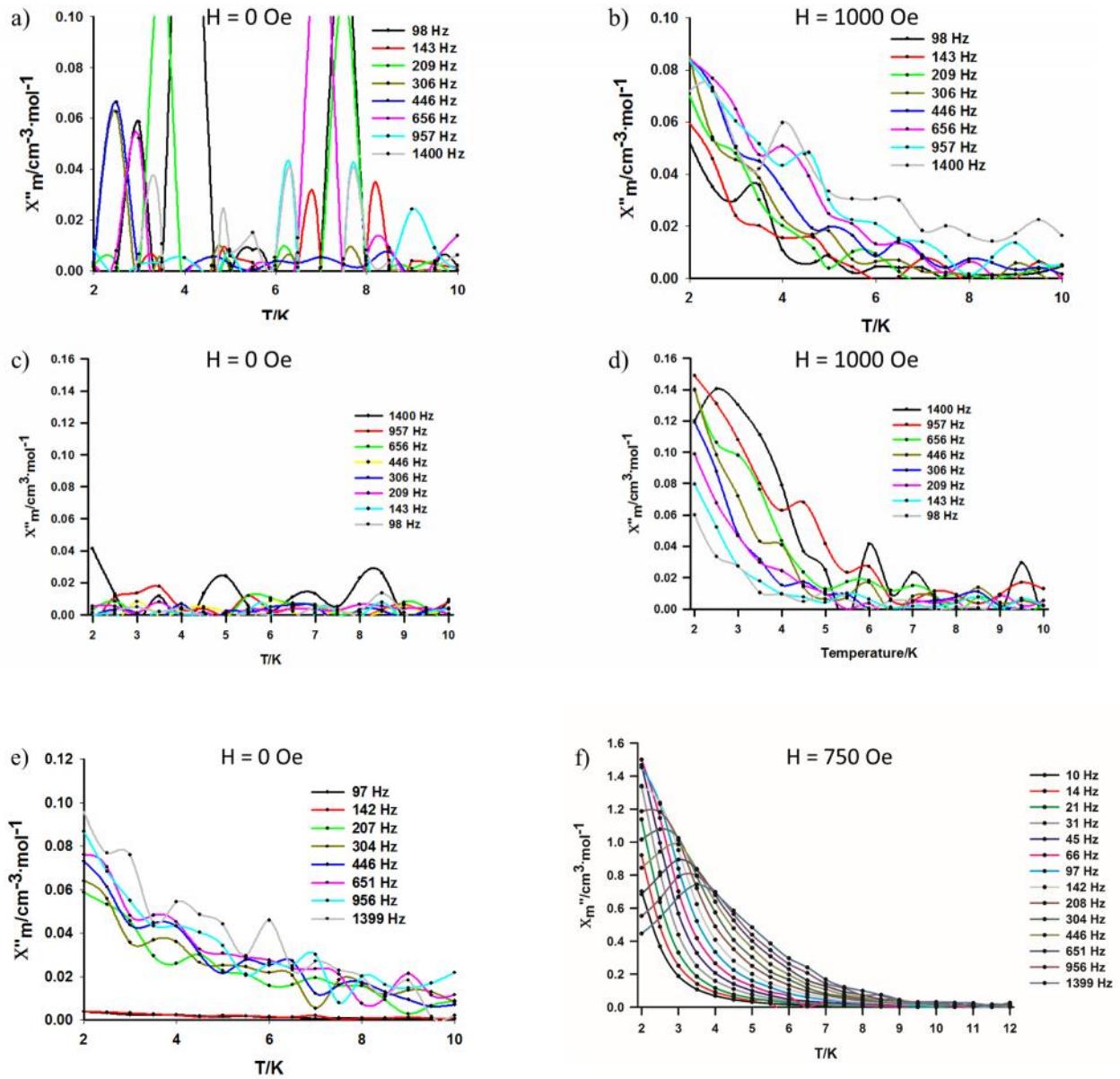


Figure S11. AC out of phase susceptibility measurements of **Ln-1** using a 3 Oe drive field. a) **Nd-1** with zero applied field and b) applied field of 1000 Oe; c) **Yb-1** with zero applied field and d) applied field of 1000 Oe; e) **Dy-1** with zero applied field and f) applied field of 750 Oe.

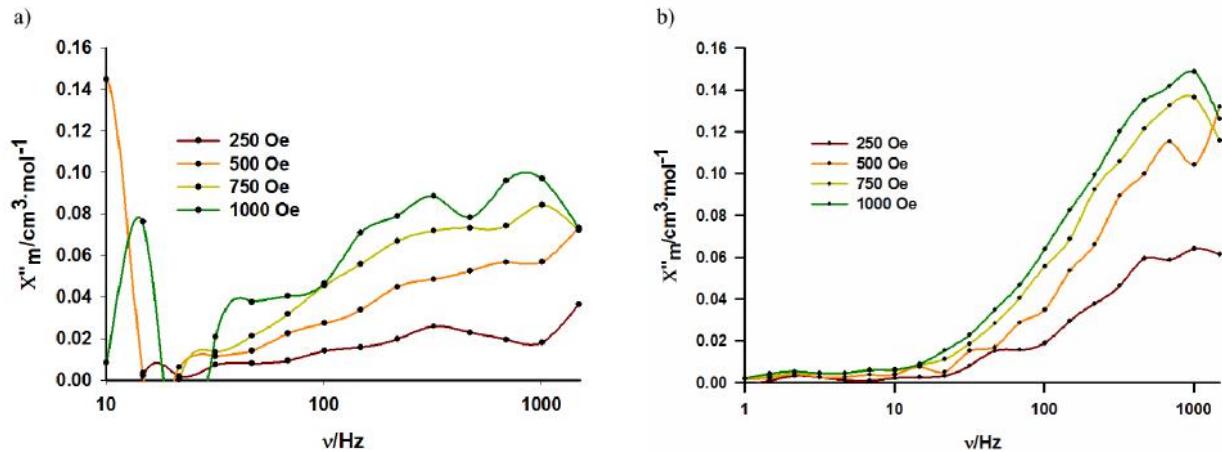


Figure S12. Variable frequency AC out of phase behavior of a) Nd-1 and b) Yb-1 in various applied DC fields at 2K.

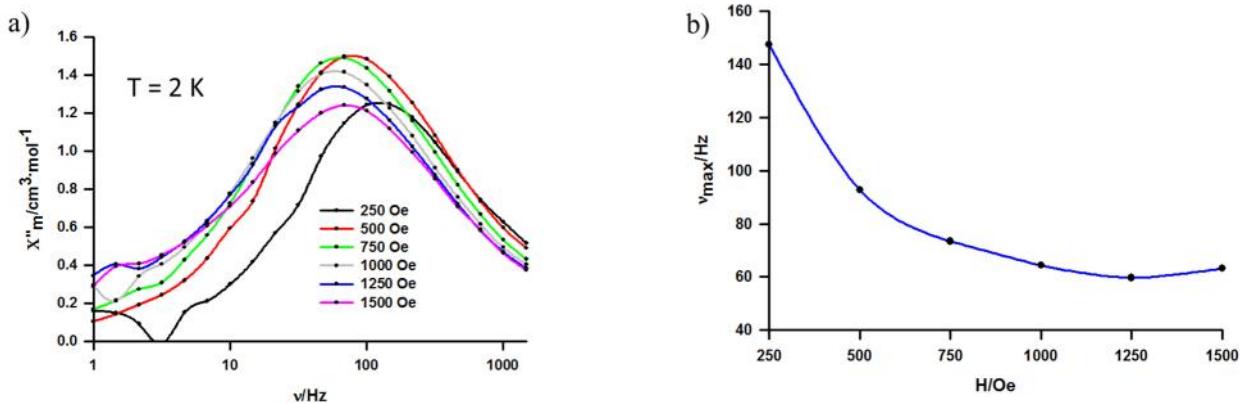


Figure S13. a) Variable frequency AC out of phase behavior of Dy-1 in various applied fields at 2 K; b) plot of v_{\max} minimization as a function of applied field H . v_{\max} was determined from fitting a logarithmic peak function $\chi_m'' = a \cdot e^{(-0.5 \cdot (\ln(v/v_{\max})/2)^2)}$. 750 Oe is chosen since this field showed a low v_{\max} and still had a high χ_m'' signal.

Table S1. Comparison of photophysical parameters of $\text{Gd}^{3+}/\text{Ln}^{3+}$ MCs([Ln[12-MC-4])^a and metallacryptates **Ln-1** (Ln[3.3.1])

Lanthanide Complex	$\varepsilon/\text{M}^{-1}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ ^b	$\frac{\tau}{\tau_{\text{Ln}}} / \%$	$\tau_{\text{obs}} / \mu\text{s}$
Sm[12-MC-4]	21910	2.91(8) ^c	148(1)
Sm[3.3.1]	42184	1.70(9) ^c	70(1)
Tb[12-MC-4]	22517	34.7(1)	1080(10)
Tb[3.3.1]	40733	0.189(3)	20.7(5) : 71%
			4.54(6) : 29%
Ho[12-MC-4]	23246	$2.0(2)\cdot 10^{-3}$	0.029(1)
Ho[3.3.1]	49267	$1.1(2)\cdot 10^{-3}$	0.037(1)
Er[12-MC-4]	20133	0.044(1)	6.75(3)
Er[3.3.1]	42879	$7.1(2)\cdot 10^{-3}$	0.905(8)
Yb[12-MC-4]	21934	5.88(2)	55.7(3)
Yb[3.3.1]	43975	0.65(3)	7.26(2)

^a Taken from Ref.¹

^b Molar absorption coefficients are given at 310nm for both Ln[12-MC-4] and Ln[3.3.1].

^c Total quantum yield of visible and NIR emissions.

Table S2. Cole-Cole fitting for the parameter α .

T/K	$\alpha (\text{X}_m')$	$\alpha (\text{X}_m'')$
2.0	0.2247	0.2375
2.5	0.2041	0.2316
3.0	0.2265	0.2393
3.5	0.2661	0.2634
4.0	0.2790	0.2823

Table S3. Crystallographic Data for Tb[3.3.1]

Chemical Formula	TbGa ₆ C _{93.5} H _{99.5} N _{14.5} O ₂₇
Formula Weight	2435.61 g/mol
Crystal System, Space Group	Triclinic, P $\overline{1}$ (No. 2)
T	85(2) K
a	16.4342(3) Å
b	17.2269(3) Å
c	21.6881(4) Å
α	75.6312(16) $^{\circ}$
	70.7189(18) $^{\circ}$
	89.4616(14) $^{\circ}$
Volume	5596.7(2) Å ³
λ	1.54184 Å
calc	1.445 mg/m ³
Z	2
μ	5.254 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	2458
range	2.235 $^{\circ}$ to 73.947 $^{\circ}$
Limiting Indicies	-20 < h < 20 -21 < k < 21 -26 < l < 24
Reflections collected/unique	179289/22055
Completeness to	98.7%
No. of Data/Restraints/Params	22055/636/1493
GooF on F ²	1.051
^a R ₁	0.0472 [I>2 (I)]; 0.0485 (all data)
^b wR ₂	0.1406 [I>2 (I)]; 0.1426 (all data)
Largest Diff. Peak, Hole	1.422 e/Å ³ ; -1.687 e/Å ³

^a R₁ = (||F_o|-|F_c|)/|F_o| ^b wR₂ = [[w(F_o² - F_c²)²]/ [w(F_o)²]]^{1/2}; w = 1/[²(F_o²) + (mp)² + np]; p = [max(F_o²,0) + 2F_c²]/3 (m and n are constants); = [[w(F_o² - F_c²)²/(n - p)]]^{1/2}

REFERENCES

- (1) Chow, C. Y.; Eliseeva, S. V; Trivedi, E. R.; Nguyen, T. N.; Kampf, J. W.; Petoud, S.; Pecoraro, V. L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138* (15), 5100–5109.