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铬 - 稀土单分子磁体的研究进展

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摘要

铬(III)具有[Ar] 3d³的电子构型,属于d³离子类别。在八面体配位环境中,它简并的t_{2g}轨道上只能容纳三个电子,这会使Jahn-Teller效应减弱。因此,该离子显示出相对较弱的磁各向异性,这也导致了关于利用铬(III)作为中心离子的单分子磁体(SMM)的研究报告十分缺乏。因此,本文通过对近年来典型的铬-稀土单分子磁体进行综述,以期为3d-4f单分子磁体的发展奠定一定的基础。

关键词

铬-稀土单分子磁体,结构,磁性

Research Progress in Cr-Ln SMMs Single Molecule Magnets

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Abstract

Chromium(III) has an electronic configuration of [Ar] $3d^3$ and belongs to the d^3 ion category. In an octahedral coordination environment, its degenerate t_{2g} orbital can only accommodate three electrons, which weakens the Jahn Teller effect. Therefore, the ion exhibits relatively weak magnetic anisotropy, which also leads to a lack of research reports on single molecule magnets (SMMs) using chromium(III) as the central ion. This article reviews typical chromium lanthanide based sin-

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gle molecule magnets in recent years, in order to lay a certain foundation for the development of 3d-4f single molecule magnets.

Keywords

Cr-Ln Single Molecule Magnets, Structure, Magnetism

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1. 引言

在过去的十几年里,关于 f 元素的配合物发表数量呈指数级增长,这些化合物大多都显示出磁矩的 缓慢弛豫[1]。由于强烈的自旋-轨道耦合和晶体场效应[2]。稀土离子具有显著的单离子各向异性,大的 总角矩(J)使其成为 SMM 的优良自旋载流子。然而,由于 4f 轨道的有限径向伸展展现出了非常弱,甚至 没有交换作用的现象。而其中一种提供强磁交换相互作用的方法是将 3d 离子引入 4f 系统,并且分子的 大基态和磁各向异性可以通过控制磁交换相互作用力来引导。通过增加配合物中 3d 和 4f 离子之间的磁 耦合,利用 4f 离子的单离子各向异性来增加 U_{eff} [3]。因此,构建 3d-4f SMM 的目标是来自 f 元素的大磁 矩和各向异性,而预期抑制不期望的量子磁化隧穿效应(QTM)的 3d-4f 磁耦合同样也是热点问题[4]-[10]。

3d-4f 系统在各个领域都有潜在的应用并被备受关注。例如发光,催化,磁热效应和单分子磁体[2] [5] [11] [12]等等。至今为止,化学家已经开发了几种合成策略,并合成了许多具有多核的和拓扑结构的 3d-4f 团簇,包括球,笼子,圆盘和车轮形状结构[13]-[18],并对其特性进行评估。若将 3d 和 4f 离子机械的混 合,会与配体存在竞争配位,很难得到预期的混金属配合物。难点在于需要同时考虑 3d 和 4f 金属离子 的不同配位几何偏好[17],例如,3d 金属离子倾向于采用协调几何,这就主要受到电子构型,和配体场 之间相互作用的影响[19],而本文所综述的铬(III),具有[Ar] 3d³ 的电子构型,属于 d³ 离子类别。在八面 体配位环境中,它简并的 t_{2g}轨道上只能容纳三个电子,这会使 Jahn-Teller 效应减弱。因此,该离子显示 出相对较弱的磁各向异性,同时这也导致了关于利用铬(III)作为中心离子的单分子磁体(SMM)的研究报告 十分缺乏。另一方面对于 4f 离子,配体场稳定往往需要静电和自旋耦合效应的平衡来引导[3] [7]。为了 实现对于建立 3d-4f 稳定构型的控制,进行大量的实验探究是必不可少的,归根结底,如果结构能够稳定 建立,应该是合成显示出某种特定属性的目标配合物,但显然,实现这一目标还是一个漫长的过程。因此,本文通过对近年来典型的铬 - 稀土单分子磁体进行综述,以期为 3d-4f 单分子磁体的发展奠定一定的基础。

2. 铬 - 稀土单分子磁体的研究进展

目前,已报道的铬 - 稀土单分子磁体如表 1 所示,本论文仅选其中一些具有代表性的例子进行描述, 并根据其核数进行分类,以研究其结构与磁性行为之间的关系。磁交换可以利用 ab 从头算或者利用自旋 哈密顿算符拟合变温磁化率($\chi T vs. T$)或者磁化强度(Mvs.H)得到。对于异核体系,各向同性的哈密顿算符 为 $\hat{H} = -2\sum_{j} J_{ij} \hat{S}_{i} \hat{S}_{j}$ (\hat{S} 是每个顺磁离子的自旋算符, J_{ij} 是顺磁性离子 $i \pi_{j}$ 之间磁相互作用的耦合常数)。 在 Cr-Ln 單分子磁体中,有三种磁交换作用(图 1),分别为过渡 - 过渡磁交换(J_{Cr-Cr})、过渡 - 稀土磁交换 (J_{Cr-Ln})、稀土 - 稀土磁交换(J_{Ln-Ln})。利用 Heisenberg 模型拟合磁化率的方法是存在局限性的,仅限于各向 同性的离子,如 Gd^{III}离子。如果想求得 J_{Cr-Ln}和 J_{Ln-Ln},由于复杂的晶体场分裂和各向异性 Ln^{III}离子大的 轨道角动量,使各向同性的自旋哈密顿算符受到了限制。因此,对于含有各向异性离子的体系,利用 Lines 模型和 ab 从头算比较可靠。目前,在已报道的铬 - 稀土单分子磁体中,最简单为 Cr-Ln 双核体系,在这 个体系中,只有一种 J_{Cr-Ln}磁交换(图 1(a))。在复杂的蝴蝶型[Cr₂Ln₂] (图 1(b))、三角双锥型[Cr₂Ln₃] (图 1(c))、 [Cr₄Ln₄] (图 1(d))单分子磁体中,存在三种磁交换(J_{Cr-Cr}、J_{Cr-Ln}、J_{Ln-Ln})。

Complexes	H _{dc} /kO e	$U_{\rm eff}/{ m K}$	$ au_0/\mathrm{s}$	v/mT/	T _B /K	Ref.
$[Cr_4Dv_4(\mu_3-OH)_4(\mu_3-N_3)_4(mdea)_4(piv)_4]\cdot 3CH_2Cl_2$ (1)	0	15	$1.9(1) \times 10^{-7}$	35	0.04	[20]
$[Cr_4Dy_4F_4(OMe)_{1.12}(OH)_{2.88}(O_2CPh)_8(mdea)_4]$ (2)	0	78.65	6.1×10^{-8}	3	3.5	[21]
$[Cr_2Dy_2(OMe)_2(O_2CPh)_4(mdea)_2(NO_3)_2]$ (3)	0	77	$5.1 imes10^{-8}$	3	3.5	[22]
$[Cr_2Tb_2(OMe)_{2-x}(OH)_x(2-Cl-4, 5-F-benz)_4(mdea)_2(NO_3)_2]$ (4)	0	62.92	$7.7 imes 10^{-9}$	3	2.8	[23]
$[Cr_2Dy_2(OMe)_{2-x}(OH)_x(2-Cl-4, 5-F-benz)_4(mdea)_2(NO_3)_2]$ (5)	0	87.23	$2.1 imes 10^{-7}$	3	4.4	[23]
$[Cr_{2}Ho_{2}(OMe)_{2-x}(OH)_{x}(2-Cl-4, 5-F-benz)_{4}(mdea)_{2}(NO_{3})_{2}]$ (6)	0	51.48	$6.8 imes10^{-9}$	3	2.2	[23]
[Cr ₂ Dy ₂ (OMe)(OH)(4-'Bu-benz) ₄ ('Budea) ₂ (NO ₃) ₂]MeOH·2Et ₂ O	0	64.35	$7.7 imes 10^{-8}$	3	3.1	[23]
$[Cr_2Dy_2(OMe)_2(mdea)_2(hfacac)_6]$ (7)	0	41.5	$1.6 imes 10^{-7}$	4	2.2	[24]
$[Dy(4-MMNO)(H_2O)_5][Cr(CN)_6]$ (8)	0	592	$1.86 imes 10^{-11}$	50	25	[25]
[Cr ₂ Dy ₃ (PhCO ₂) ₇ (OH) ₆ (ⁱ PrO)(NO ₃)(H ₂ O) ₃] (9)	0	30.9	4.09×10^{-10}			[26]
$[Dy(hfac)_3(H_2O)CrF_2(py)_4Dy(hfac)_3(NO_3)]$	0.5	4.29	$5.3(4) imes 10^{-8}$			[27]
$[Cr_2Dy_2(\mu-F)_4(\mu-OH)_2(py)_4(hfac)_6]$	1.6	6.56	$2.8(3) \times 10^{-5}$			[28]
$Na_{3}[Dy_{3}Cr_{2}(HGly)_{6}(\mu_{3}\text{-}OH)_{6}(H_{2}O)_{9}] \cdot (ClO_{4})_{8} \cdot Cl_{4} \cdot 14H_{2}O$	0	12.68	$1.07 imes 10^{-7}$			[29]
$Na_3[Tb_3Cr_2(HGly)_6(\mu_3-OH)_6(H_2O)_9] \cdot (ClO_4)_6 \cdot Cl_6 \cdot 6H_2O$	0	13.0	$6.4 imes 10^{-7}$			[29]
$[Dy_3Cr_2(HGly)_6(dpy_0)_2(\mu_3-OH)_6(H_2O)_7] \cdot (ClO_4)_9 \cdot 15H_2O$	0	13.24	9.16×10^{-8}			[29]
$(pipzH_2)[Cr_2Dy_4(\mu_4-O)_2(\mu_3-OH)_4(H_2O)_{10}(\mu_3-SO_4)_4(SO_4)_2]\cdot 2H_2O$	0	39.7	$2.9 imes 10^{-9}$			[30]
$[Cr_2Dy_2(OMe)_2(O_2CPh)_4(dea)_2(MeOH)_4](NO_3)_2$	0	62.1	$2.3 imes 10^{-7}$	2	3	[31]
$[Cr_2Dy_2(OMe)(OH)(O_2CPh)_4(edea)_2(NO_3)_2]\cdot MeOH \cdot Et_2O$	0	79.1	$3.4 imes 10^{-8}$	2	3.5	[31]
$[Cr_2Dy_2 (OMe)_2(O_2CPh)_4(bdea)_2(NO_3)_2]$	0	61.6	$1.1 imes 10^{-7}$	2	3	[31]
$[Cr_2Dy_2(OMe)_2 (O_2CPh)_4(teaH)_2(NO_3)_2(MeOH)_2]$	0	63.4	$8.3 imes10^{-7}$	2	3.5	[31]
$[Cr_2Dy_2(OMe)_2(mdea)_2(acac)_4(NO_3)_2]$	0	34.6	$1.2 imes 10^{-7}$	4	1.8	[32]
$[Cr_2Dy_2(OMe)_2(edea)_2(acac)_4(NO_3)_2]$	0	41.6	$9.2 imes 10^{-8}$	4	2.2	[32]
$[Cr_2Dy_2(OMe)_2(bdea)_2(acac)_4(NO_3)_2]$	0	37.5	3.1×10^{-7}	4	2.2	[32]
[CrDy2(OCH2)4(dnm)5(CH2OH)].CH2OH	0	13.7	$4.5\pm1\times10^{-8}$			[33]
$[CIDy_2(OCH_3)_4(upin_3(CH_3OH))-CH_3OH$	0.8	13.4	$5.0\pm1 imes10^{-8}$			[55]
$[Cr_2Tb_2(OMe)_2(O_2CPh)_4(mdea)_2(NO_3)_2]$	0	62.92	$1.7 imes 10^{-9}$	3	2.5	[34]
$[Cr_2Ho_2(OMe)_2(O_2CPh)_4(mdea)_2(NO_3)_2]$	0	51.48	$1.1 imes10^{-9}$	3	1.8	[34]
$(pipzH_2)[Cr_2Tb_4(\mu_4-O)_2(\mu_3-OH)_4(H_2O)_{10}(\mu_3-SO_4)_4(SO_4)_2]\cdot 2H_2O$	0	24.1	$4.0 imes 10^{-9}$			[35]
$[(Tb_6Cr)-(C8A)_2]$	0	18.13	$7.5 imes 10^{-8}$			[36]
$[(Dy_6Cr)-(C8A)_2]$	0	7.56	1.36×10^{-6}			[36]
$[Cr_8Dy_8(mdea)_{16}(CH_3COO)_8(NO_3)_8] \cdot 6CH_3CN$	0	19.0	$3.5 imes 10^{-8}$	0.6	0.5	[37]
$[Cr_6Ln_6(\mu_3-OH)_8(tbdea)_6(C_6H_5COO)_{16}] \cdot 2H_2O$	0	12.8	$1.8 imes10^{-7}$			[38]
$[Cr_2Dy_4(\mu_4-O)_2(\mu_3-OH)_4(H_2O)_9(SO_4)_5] \cdot 3H_2O$	0	24.6	7.2×10^{-9}			[39]
$[Cr_2Dy_4(\mu_4-O)_2(\mu_3-OH)_4(H_2O)_5(\mu_4-SO_4)_4(\mu_3-SO_4)] \cdot 9H_2O$	0	37.5	$6.7(0.3) \times 10^{-8}$		1.9	[40]
$\label{eq:cr2Dy4} \begin{split} & [Cr2Dy4(\mu4-O)2(\mu3-OH)4(H2O)8(\mu4-SO4)2(\mu3-SO4)(ter-\eta3-SO4)2]\cdot 2 \\ & H2O \end{split}$	0	25.9	$7.3(0.3) imes 10^{-9}$			[40]
[CrTb ₆ (OH) ₈ (o-tol) ₁₂ (NO ₃)(MeOH) ₅]·2MeOH	3	12.3	$6.3 imes10^{-8}$			[41]
[CrEr6(OH)8(o-tol)12(NO3)(MeOH)5]·2MeOH	3	4.5	$9.1 imes10^{-8}$			[41]
[Cr ₂ Tb ₃ (Piv) ₁₀ (OH) ₆ (H ₂ O) ₂]Et ₃ NH	0	17	$7 imes 10^{-9}$			[42]
$[Cr_2Dy_3(Piv)_{10}(OH)_6(H_2O)_2]Et_3NH$	0	10	$1.3 imes 10^{-9}$			[42]
[Cr2Tb2(OH)2(FcCO2)4(NO3)2(Htea)2]·2MePh·2THF	0	54	2.1×10^{-8}			[43]

Table 1. The magnetic data of Cr-Ln SMMs 表 1. 铬 - 稀土单分子磁体的磁性数据

续表						
[Cr2Dy2(OH)2(FcCO2)4(NO3)2(Htea)2]·2MePh·2THF	0	75	2.6×10^{-8}	5	4	[43]
[Cr2Ho2(OH)2(FcCO2)4(NO3)2(Htea)2]·2MePh·2THF	0	47	2×10^{-9}			[43]
$[Cr_3Dy_3(\mu_3\text{-}F)(\mu_3\text{-}OH)_3(mdea)_3(piv)_8DMF]\cdot H_2O\cdot CH_3CN$	0	17(3) 38(4)	$ au_1 = 3(1) \times 10^{-5};$ $ au_2 = 7(2) \times 10^{-9}$	8	5	[44]
$[Cr_2Dy_2(OCH_3)_2(Htea)_2(piv)_6]$	0	71.5	$1.2 imes 10^{-7}$	7	2	[45]
[Cr ₃ Dy ₃ (mdea) ₃ (piv) ₈ (OH) ₄ (H ₂ O)]	0 3	20.0 28.6	$\begin{array}{c} 4\times 10^{-10} - \\ 3\times 10^{-8} \end{array}$			[46]
					~	

HPiv = pivalic acid; H₂mdea = methyldiethanolamine; 2-Cl-4, 5-F-benz = 2-Cl-4,5-F-benzoate; hfacacH = hexafluoroacetylacetone; 4-MMNO = 4-methylmorpholine N-oxide; ⁱPrO = isopropoxide; Hhfac = 1, 1, 1, 5, 5, 5-hexafluoroacetylacetone; py = pyridine; dpyo = 4, 4-dipyridyl N, N-dioxide; HGly = glycine; H₂pipz = piperazine; H₂dea = diethanolamine; H₂edea = N-ethyldiethanolamine; H₂bdea = butyldiethanolamine; H₃tea = triethanolamine; Hdpm = dipivaloymethane; H₈C8A = p-tert-pbjutylcalix[8]arene; o-tol= o-toluate; Fc = (η^5 -C₅H₄)(η^5 -C₅H₅)Fe



Figure 1. The magnetic interaction type of Cr-Ln. Color code: Cr^{III}, bright green; Ln^{III}, sky blue **图 1.** Cr-Ln 的磁相互作用类型。颜色代码: Cr^{III}, 亮绿色; Ln^{III}, 天蓝色

2.1. [Cr4Dy4]型单分子磁体

2010 年, Powell 的研究小组成功地将 Cr^{III}与高度各向异性的 Dy^{III}结合在了一起,合成了第一个具有 单分子磁性的 Cr-Dy 配合物[Cr₄Dy₄ (μ_3 -OH)₄ (μ_3 -N₃)₄ (mdea)₄ (piv)₄]·3CH₂Cl₂ (1, HPiv = 新戊酸, H₂mdea = 甲基二乙醇胺) [20]。在配合物 1 中,4 个 Dy^{III}离子分别与4 个 μ_3 -OH 配体连接,在同一平面内形成正 方形结构,并与4 个叠氮配体配位。此外,4 个去质子化的 mdea²⁻配体分别与1 个 Cr^{III}和 2 个 Dy^{III}离子 连接。四种 Cr^{III}离子交替位于四种 Dy^{III}离子组成的正方形的上下方。沿着配合物的四重轴方向沿着分析, 观察到四个 Dy^{III}离子的正方形排列嵌入四个 Cr^{III}离子组成的正方形结构中(图 2)。值得注意的是,1在5 K 的温度,在零外磁场下表现出显著的频率依赖的异相信号。利用 Arrhenius 定律对数据进行拟合,得到有 效能垒为 15 K, τ_0 为 1.9(1)×10⁻⁷ s。



Figure 2. The molecular structure of [Cr₄Dy₄(μ₃-OH)₄(μ₃-N₃)₄(mdea)₄(piv)₄]·3CH₂Cl₂. Color code: Cr^{III}, green; Dy^{III}, purple; O, pink; N, blue; C, gray. H atoms are omitted for clarity **图 2.** [Cr₄Dy₄(μ₃-OH)₄(μ₃-N₃)₄(mdea)₄(piv)₄]·3CH₂Cl₂的分子结构。颜色代码: Cr^{III}, 绿色; Dy^{III}, 紫色; O, 粉红色; N, 蓝色; C, 灰色。为了清晰起见省略了 H 原子 2015 年, Keith S. Murray 课题组[21]报道了一种由氟桥联的[Cr₄Ln₄]型配合物[Cr^{III}₄Dy^{III}₄F₄(OMe)-1.12(OH)_{2.88}(O₂CPh)₈(mdea)₄] (2)。2 的金属核与1 的金属核相似,都具有四个 Cr 离子围绕四个 Dy 离子的 正方形排列。四个 Dy^{III}离子由四个无序的 μ₃-OH/OMe 桥和四个 μ-F⁻离子桥联(图 3(a))。磁性测量证实了 2 中 Dy^{III}和 Cr^{III}存在显著的磁交换作用,在零磁场下表现出 SMM 行为,磁翻转势垒为 78.65 K。此外, 在 30 Oe/s 的扫描速率下, 2 在 3.5 K 下显示出开口的磁滞回线,表明 2 具有优异的 SMM 性能(图 3(b))。 在 2 中观察到多个弛豫过程,这可能归因于无序的 OH/OMe 桥。2 中的能垒要明显高于 1 中的能垒,关 键区别在于桥联的氟离子。因此,可以推断,作为桥联单元或末端配体的电负性基团可以影响系统中的 有效能垒和弛豫时间。



Figure 3. The molecular structure (a) and magnetic hysteresis (b) of [Cr^{III}₄Dy^{III}₄F₄(OMe)_{1.12}(OH)_{2.88}(O₂CPh)₈(mdea)₄]. Color code: Cr^{III}, green; Dy^{III}, purple; O, pink; N, blue; C, gray; F, bright green. H atoms are omitted for clarity
图 3. [Cr^{III}₄Dy^{III}₄F₄(OMe)_{1.12}(OH)_{2.88}(O₂CPh)₈(mdea)₄]的分子结构(a)和磁滞回线(b)。颜色代码: Cr^{III}, 绿色; Dy^{III}, 紫色; O, 粉红色; N, 蓝色; C, 灰色; F, 亮绿色。为了清晰起见, 省略了H原子

2.2. 蝴蝶型单分子磁体

除了[Cr4Ln4]型配合物外,蝴蝶型配合物也表现出优异的磁性能。2013年,Langley研究组[22]成功 合成了具有平面蝴蝶状结构的配合物[Cr^{III}2Dy^{III}2(OMe)2(O2CPh)4(mdea)2(NO3)2](3)。在配合物3中,两个µ3-甲氧基配体分别连接两个Dy^{III}离子和一个Cr^{III}离子。Cr^{III}离子还与mdea²⁻配体和两个苯甲酸根配体连接, 形成六配位八面体构型。除了与mdea²⁻配体和两个苯甲酸根配体连接外,单个Dy^{III}还与一个硝酸根离子 配位,形成八配位反棱柱构型(图 4(a))。交流磁化率测量揭示了实部(χ_M')和虚部(χ_M'')都表现出显著温度和 频率依赖性,表明配合物3具有SMM行为。通过拟合Arrhenius定律确拟合得到有效能全为77K。此外, 在 3.5 K 以下磁滞回线出现开口。理论计算表明,磁滞回线中观察到大的矫顽场是由顺磁性Cr^{III}离子的存 在引起(图 4(b))。Cr^{III}和Dy^{III}之间的磁交换相互作用导致3中存在的多级交换型势全,抑制了量子隧穿效 应(QTM)并延长了弛豫时间。

随后,Langley 研究组用 2-氯-4, 5-氟苯甲酸酯取代苯甲酸配体,合成了一系列铬-稀土配合物 [Cr^{III}₂Ln^{III}₂(OMe)_{2-x}(OH)_x(2-Cl-4, 5-F-benz)₄(mdea)₂(NO₃)₂]·*x*MeOH (Ln = Tb (4), Dy (5) and Ho (6)) (图 5(a)) [23]。研究结果表明具有较高电负性的卤素基团的引入,影响了磁交换作用的强度,导致磁滞回环的开口 温度提高到 4.4 K (图 5(b)),并使配合物 5 的能垒提高到 87.2 K。因此,引入吸电子配体可以有效地抑制 QTM。此外,配合物 4 和 6 的磁滞回线测试结果显示出较大的矫顽场,为合成含 Tb 和 Ho 的蝴蝶型 SMM



Figure 4. The molecular structure (a) and magnetic hysteresis (b) of [Cr^{III}₂Dy^{III}₂(OMe)₂(O₂CPh)₄(mdea)₂(NO₃)₂]. Color code: Cr^{III}, green; Dy^{III}, purple; O, pink; N, blue; C, gray. H atoms are omitted for clarity
图 4. [Cr^{III}₂Dy^{III}₂(OMe)₂(O₂CPh)₄(mdea)₂(NO₃)₂]的分子结构(a)和磁滞回线(b)。颜色代码: Cr^{III}, 绿色; Dy^{III}, 紫色; O, 粉红色; N, 蓝色; C, 灰色。为了清晰起见, 省略了H原子



Figure 5. The molecular structure (a) and magnetic hysteresis (b) of $[Cr^{III}_2Dy^{III}_2(OMe)_{2-x}(OH)_x(2-Cl-4, 5-F-benz)_4(mdea)_2(NO_3)_2] \cdot xMeOH$. Color code: Cr^{III} , green; Dy^{III} , purple; O, pink; N, blue; C, gray; F, brightgreen; Cl, yellow. H atoms are omitted for clarity

图 5. [Cr^{III}₂Dy^{III}₂(OMe)_{2-x}(OH)_x(2-Cl-4, 5-F-benz)₄(mdea)₂(NO₃)₂]·xMeOH 的分子结构(a)和磁滞回线(b)。颜色代码: Cr^{III}, 绿色; Dy^{III}, 紫色; O, 粉红色; N, 蓝色; C, 灰色; F, 亮绿色; Cl, 黄色。为了清晰起见, 省略了 H 原子

此外,Langley 研究组采用多元醇胺配体 H₂mdea,并用 hfacac 取代苯甲酸根和硝酸根配体,成功合成了蝴蝶的配合物[Cr^{III}2Dy^{III}2(OMe)2(mdea)2(hfacac)6] (7, Hhfacac = 六氟乙酰丙酮) [24]。在交流磁化率测量中,7 在整个频率范围内,观察到具有温度依赖性的磁弛豫,表明配合物在短时间尺度内没有跨越到纯量子状态,使其在4 K下显示出相对较长的弛豫时间,表现出 SMM 行为。通过拟合得到有效能垒为41.5 K (图 6(a))。此外,7 的磁滞回线开口温度为 2.2 K (图 6(b))。这是 Cr^{III}和 Dy^{III}离子间强磁性交换的结果。



Figure 6. Frequency dependence of the out-of-phase (χ_M ") susceptibilities of **7** (a) and the *M*-*H* diagram of [Cr^{III}₂Dy^{III}₂(OMe)₂(mdea)₂(hfacac)₆] (b). Inset: The molecular structure of [Cr^{III}₂Dy^{III}₂(OMe)₂(mdea)₂(hfacac)₆]. The *M*-*H* diagram is measured under a scanning rate of 0.004 T/s. Color code: Cr^{III}, green; Dy^{III}, purple; O, pink; N, blue; C, gray; F, brightgreen. H atoms are omitted for clarity

图 6. (a)7 的频率依赖性的虚部磁化率和 [Cr^{III}2Dy^{III}2(OMe)2(mdea)2(hfacac)6]的 *M-H* 图。插图: [Cr^{III}2Dy^{III}2(OMe)2(mdea)2(hfacac)6]的分子结构。*M-H* 图是在 0.004T/s 的扫描速率下测量的。颜色代码: Cr^{III}, 绿色; Dy^{III}, 紫色; O, 粉红色; N, 蓝色; C, 灰色; F, 亮绿色。为了清晰起见, 省略了 H 原子

从结构上看,蝴蝶型单分子磁体是指其分子结构呈现类似蝴蝶状的形态,通常由两个磁性核心通过 柔性的连接基团相互连接而成,在设计和合成过程中需要考虑到分子的空间排布和化学键的稳定性。但 同时,通过合理设计分子结构和调控连接基团的性质,可以实现蝴蝶型单分子磁体的磁性质可调,包括 磁滞回线、磁耦合等。而[Cr₄Dy₄]型单分子磁体结构相对简单,通常由金属离子和有机配体构成,合成相 对容易。从磁性质上看,蝴蝶型单分子磁体和[Cr₄Dy₄]型单分子磁体都表现出了强烈的单分子磁性,但具 体表现出的磁性质有所不同。蝴蝶型单分子磁体常常表现出较强的反铁磁性质,具有较高的自旋翻转温 度和磁滞回线。而方块型单分子磁体则更倾向于表现出铁磁性质,具有更高的磁矩和磁稳定性。

2.3. 其他类型的单分子磁体

除了前面提到的 Cr-Ln 族中的[Cr₄Ln₄]和[Cr₂Ln₂]型单分子磁体外,还有其他类型,如[Cr₂Ln₃] [24]、 [Cr₃Ln₃] [24]、[Cr₂Ln₄] [24]、[CrLn₆] [24]、[Cr₆Ln₆] [24]、[Cr₄Ln₄] [47]等。2021 年,S.Gao 等人使用配体 4- 甲 基 吗 啉 N- 氧 化 物 (4-MMNO) 合 成 了 一 类 新 的 具 有 离 子 对 的 稳 定 的 3d-4f SMMs,即 [Dy(4-MMNO)(H₂O)₅] [Cr(CN)₆] (8) [25]。在该配合物中,Dy^{III}离子轴向连接到两个 4-MMNO 配体,赤道 平面为五个水分子(图 7(a))。此外,抗衡离子[CrCN₆]³⁻确保了配合物的总体电荷平衡。由于离子对结构,顺磁性 Cr^{III}和 Dy^{III}离子之间的磁交换作用可以忽略,主要是偶极作用,这加速了低温下的磁弛豫过程。 由于 8 中 Dy^{III}具有高对称性的 D_{5h}构型(图 7(b)),因此零场时通过拟合得到有效能垒为 592(5) K。



Figure 7. The molecular structure (a) and coordination geometry around the Dy^{III} ion (b). Color code: Cr^{III}, green; Dy^{III}, purple; O, pink; N, blue; C, gray. H atoms are omitted for clarity 图 7. Dy^{III}离子的分子结构(a)和配位几何构型(b)。颜色代码: Cr^{III}, 绿色; Dy^{III}, 紫色; O, 粉红色; N, 蓝色; C, 灰色。为了清晰起见, 省略了 H 原子 2022年,Gopalan Rajaraman 等人报道了一个五核配合物[Cr^{III}2Dy^{III}3(PhCO₂)₇(OH)₆(ⁱPrO)(NO₃)(H₂O)₃] (9,IPRO = 异丙醇胺) [26]。该配合物中的 5 个金属离子呈三角双锥构型,其中 3 个 Dy^{III}离子位于一个 三角形平面内,2 个 Cr^{III}离子占据三角形平面上下的轴向位置。这些金属离子由 6 个 μ_3 -OH 基团和 7 个 羧酸配体桥联。直流磁化率数据显示,Dy^{III}和 Cr^{III}之间存在铁磁相互作用(图 8(a))。此外,在磁化率测量 中,对弛豫时间使用 Orbach 过程和拉曼过程进行全程拟合,得到有效能垒为 30.9 K,指前因子为 4.09 × 10⁻¹⁰ s (图 8(b))。从头计算表明在 9 中存在的 Dy^{III}和 Cr^{III}的强铁磁相互作用抑制了量子隧穿效应,使其在 零场下表现出 SMM 的行为。



Figure 8. The molecular structure (a) and Plots of ln(*τ*) *vsT*⁻¹ for complex **9**. The blue solid line is fitting curve with the Arrhenius law (single Orbach process). The red solid lines are fitting curves using a dual-process (Orbach and Raman) model (b). Color code: Cr^{III}, green; Dy^{III}, purple; O, pink; N, blue; C, gray. H atoms are omitted for clarity **28.** 配合物 **9** 的分子结构(a)和 ln(*τ*)对 *T*⁻¹的图。蓝色实线是 Arrhenius 定律(仅含 Orbach 过程)的拟合曲线。红色实 线是使用双过程(Orbach 和 Raman)模型(b)的拟合曲线。颜色代码: Cr^{III}, 绿色; Dy^{III}, 紫色; O, 粉红色; N, 蓝色; C, 灰色。为了清晰起见,省略了 H 原子

3. 结论

Cr-Ln单分子磁体作为一类具有独特磁学性质的材料,吸引了研究者们广泛的研究兴趣。目前已报道的 Cr-Ln 单分子磁体还相对较少,并且由于 Cr^{III}离子的自身局限使 Cr-Ln 单分子磁体的磁学性质并不出众,研究主要集中在理解磁体的磁学行为和性质,并改进合成和制备技术。虽然已取得了一些重要的进展,但仍面临着合成方法不成熟、磁性行为理解不够全面等问题。

综合以上研究进展,本文综述了不同结构类型且单分子磁体性能优异的 Cr-Ln 单分子磁体。随着科学技术的不断进步,可以将 Cr-Ln 单分子磁体纳入纳米技术中,实现更高级别的磁性控制,并用于纳米电子学和纳米磁性器件,为稀土-过渡异金属单分子磁体的应用和发展做出了重要贡献。

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