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Journal of Coordination Chemistry

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713455674>

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Harry C. Allen Jr.^a

^a Department of Chemistry, Jeppson Laboratory, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

To cite this Article Allen Jr., Harry C.(1975) 'One-Dimensional Magnetic Behavior in N,N'-Bis(Trifluoroacetylaceton)ethylenediimine Copper(II)', *Journal of Coordination Chemistry*, 5: 1, 45 – 47

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1080/00958977508075918

URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00958977508075918>

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SHORT COMMUNICATION

One-Dimensional Magnetic Behavior in N,N'-Bis(Trifluoroacetylaceton)ethylenediimine Copper(II)[†]

HARRY C. ALLEN, Jr.

Department of Chemistry, Jeppson Laboratory, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts 01610, U.S.A.

In view of the current interest¹⁻⁷ in one-dimensional magnetic materials, preliminary results of a EPR linewidth study on N,N'-bis(trifluoroacetylaceton)ethylenediimine copper(II) [Cu(tfacac)₂en] are reported in this note. Although a complete crystal structure of the copper chelate is not available, preliminary results⁸ indicate it is very closely related to the structure of the corresponding Nickel(II) chelate that has been completely determined. The space group for both crystals in P₂₁/c. The unit cell dimensions for the copper chelate are a = 10.40 Å, b = 16.23 Å, c = 9.06 Å, β = 98.08° and there are four molecules per unit cell. The nearly planar [Ni(tfacac)₂en] molecules crystallize in stacks forming a chain of Ni²⁺ ions along the c-axis with a Ni-Ni separation of about 4.0 Å. The bulky ligands separate the chains by about twice this distance. The similarity in the x-ray spot distributions indicates that the [Cu(tfacac)₂en] has a similar structure. Studies of the copper chelate⁹ doped into the diamagnetic nickel chelate indicate that two of the principal g-values and the ion chain lie in the ac-plane.

With the crystal mounted so that it could be rotated about the b-axis with respect to the magnetic field, the peak-to-peak linewidth of the EPR signal was measured as a function of the angle between the axis of the ion-chain and the applied field in the ac plane. The results are shown in Figure 1.

The linewidth for one-dimensional spin-diffusional dynamics has been found to be^{1,7}

$$\Delta H_{pp} = C \frac{(M_{2d} + M_{2h})^{2/3}}{H_e^{1/3}} \quad (1)$$

M_{2d} is the dipole-dipole second moment of Van Vleck and M_{2h} is the second moment due to the hyperfine interaction between the unpaired electrons and the copper nuclear spin^{6,7}, i.e.,

$$M_{2h} = \frac{5/4 [A_n^2 g_n^2 \cos^2 \varphi + A_l^2 g_l^2 \sin^2 \varphi]}{g_n^2 \cos^2 \varphi + g_l^2 \sin^2 \varphi}$$

C is a constant that is essentially unity.

The dominant angular dependence of M_{2d} is $(3 \cos^2 \vartheta - 1)^2$ except where ϑ is near 54° when there is a small contribution from the non-secular part of the Hamiltonian.¹ The angle of maximum g-value in the ac-plane indicating the molecular magnetic $g_{||}$ direction does not coincide with the chain axis. This is the first crystal studied in which this non-coincidence has been reported. The angular relationship is $\varphi \sim \vartheta + 25^\circ$. It is this fact that causes the asymmetry in the angular dependence of the linewidth in the range 0°-180°. The dotted curve in Figure 1 is the curve to be expected if the only contribution to the linewidth is M_{2d} .

H_e in eqn (1) is the exchange field and is normally determined from susceptibility measurements. Unfortunately, it has not yet been determined for [Cu(tfacac)₂en]. Linewidth measurements at both X-band and K-band frequencies agree within experimental error indicating that H_e is either much larger or smaller than the observation field so it does not complicate the analysis.

The solid line in Figure 1 was obtained from the theory by a curve fitting method. The value of M_{2d} and M_{2h} were calculated and normalized to their maximum value. The parameters used to calculate M_{2h} are those obtained from studies on magnetically dilute samples.⁹ The quantity $(aM_{2h} + M_{2h})^{2/3}$ was calculated for various values of a and scaled to the observed maximum linewidth to obtain a best fit with the experimental values.⁶ The solid line is calculated for a value of $a = 2.5$ and $\psi = \vartheta + 25^\circ$. The fit could probably be improved by including higher corrections to M_{2h} . The theoretical curve reproduces the observed linewidth very well and in particular, in the region of 90° < ϑ < 180°, where M_{2h} is small the observed linewidth closely approximates the

[†]Supported in part by the Bureau of Mines under Contract H0101609

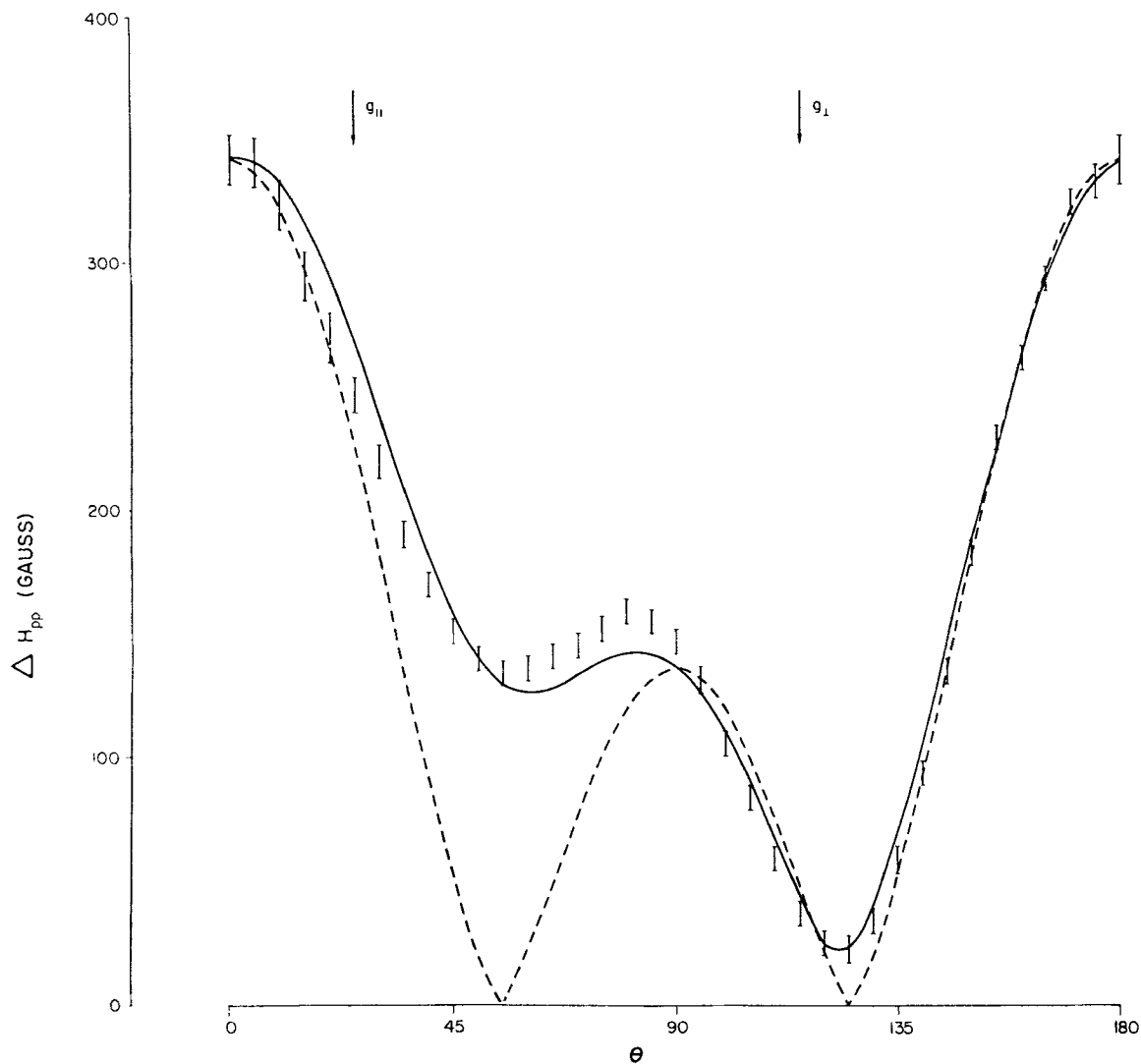


FIGURE 1 A plot of the peak-to-peak linewidth in plane l to b axis as a function of the angle between the chain axis and the applied magnetic field. The dotted curve is the dipole-dipole dependence for one-dimensional diffusive behavior scaled to the maximum linewidth; $[3 \cos^2 \vartheta - 1]^{4/3}$. The solid line is the combined dipole-dipole and hyperfine linewidth.

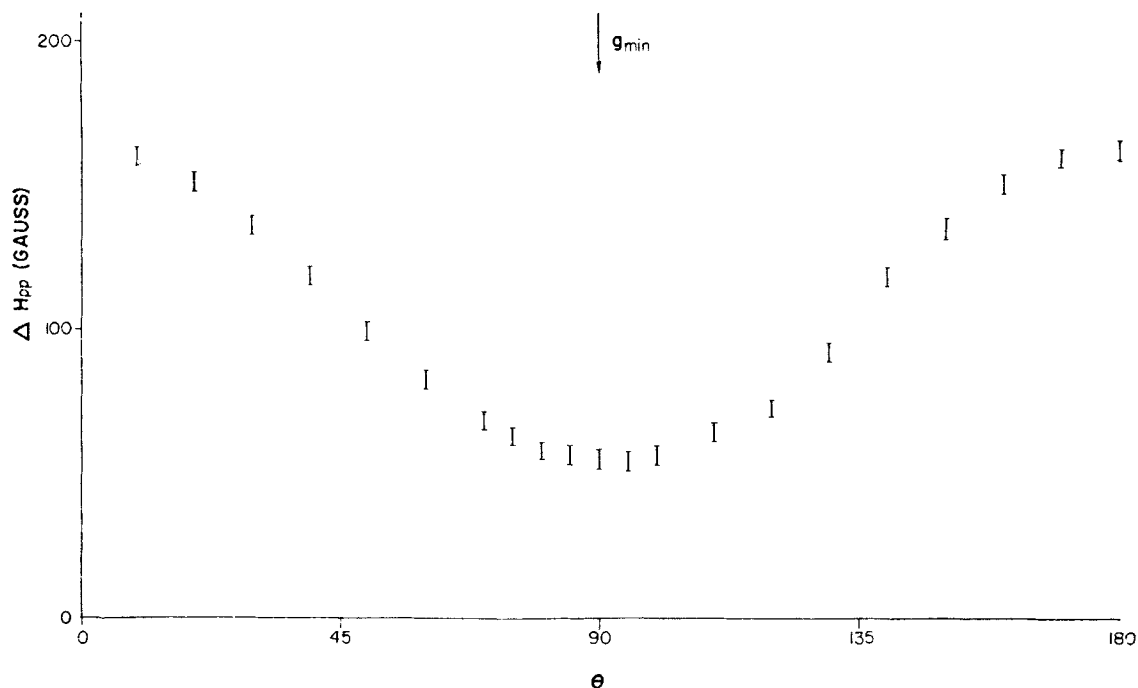


FIGURE 2 Linewidth angular dependence in plane perpendicular to the chain axis.

$(3 \cos^2 \vartheta - 1)^{4/3}$ dependence expected for one dimensional spin-diffusional dynamics.

Further evidence for the one-dimensional behavior may be seen in Figure 2. Here the linewidth dependence is shown in a plane perpendicular to the ion-chain. In this plane the linewidth dependence seems to be dominated by M_{2h} .

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Roy S. Anderson for help in obtaining the K-band EPR data, R. Scaringe and D. J. Hodgson for making available the results of their x-ray structure determinations and R. L. Lancione and G. F. Kokoszka for helpful discussions.

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