Modulation of Single-Molecule Magnet Properties: a Theoretical Investigation

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In the beginning of the century, the emergence of lanthanide-based systems exhibiting slow relaxation of their magnetization opened a new chapter in the field of molecular magnetism.[1,2] These so called lanthanide-based Single-Molecule Magnets (SMMs) found many potential applications such as high-density data storage, spintronic or quantum computing.[3] On the computational point of view, the multiconfigurational wavefunctionbased SA-CASSCF/RASSI-SO approach is known as a powerful tool to obtain a good description of both the electronic and magnetic features of lanthanide-based SMMs.[4] In this work, we will focus on the application of such computational protocol to describe the modulation of the SMM properties observed in two different recently characterized architectures. We will investigate the evolution of the relaxation mechanisms occuring in both an Er(III)-based polyoxometallate and an extended-tetrathiafulvalene Dy(III)-based dimer (see Figure) upon hydration/dehydration and reversible redox- and hydro-magnetic switching processes, respectively.

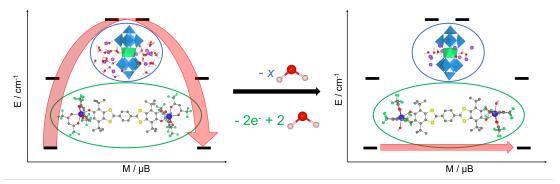


Figure: From slow (left) to fast (right) relaxation of the magnetization in the Er(III) (blue) and Dy(III) (green) systems.

References

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