

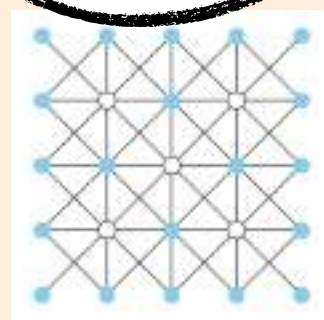
# SPIN RELAXATION OF DECAMETHYLFERRICINIUM

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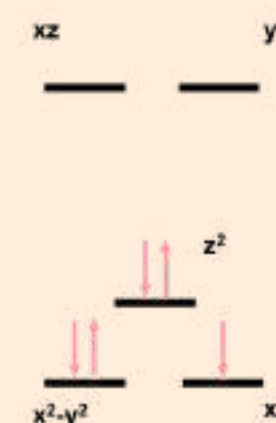
## BACKGROUND



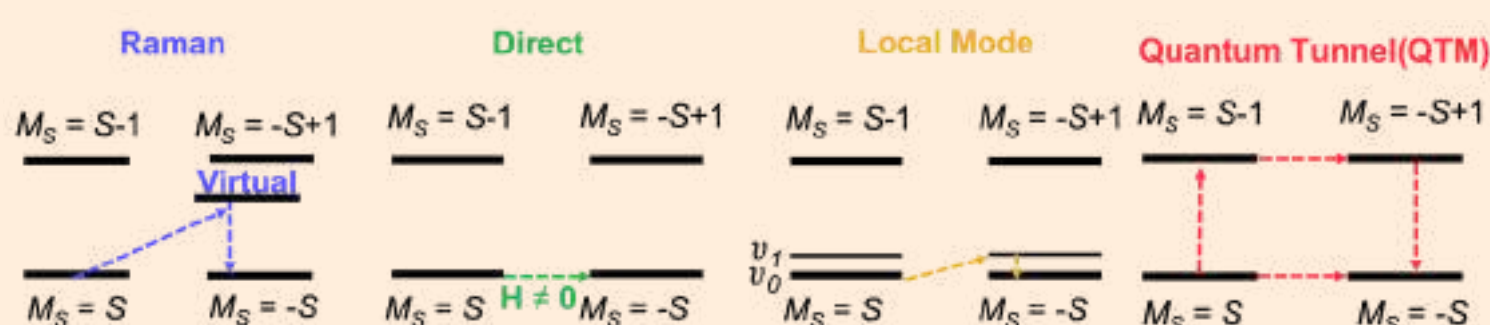
## QUBITS

Molecules with long coherence times and the ability to compete with NV centers are under investigation.

Iron metallocenes with  $S=1/2$  show considerable axial anisotropy due to their fundamental states. with a Non-Aufbau occupancy. However, they exhibit fast magnetic relaxation induced by the quantum tunnelling that it is promoted by intermolecular dipolar interactions.

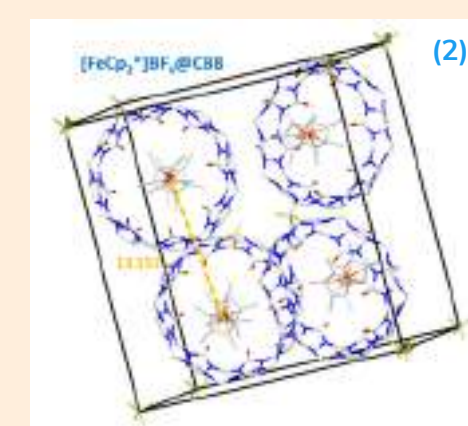
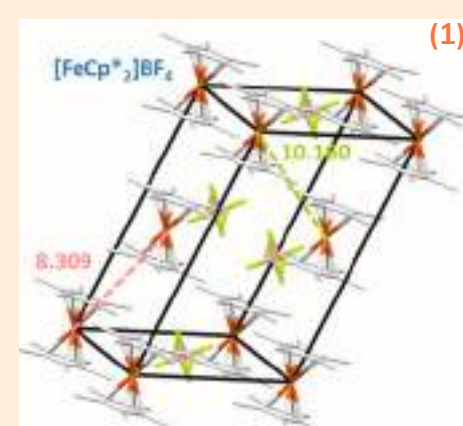


There are different spin relaxation mechanisms for this system:



## HOW TO AVOID IT?

A rigid environment can modify the vibrations of the molecule and decrease dipolar interactions. The encapsulation in cucurbit[8]uril is presented.

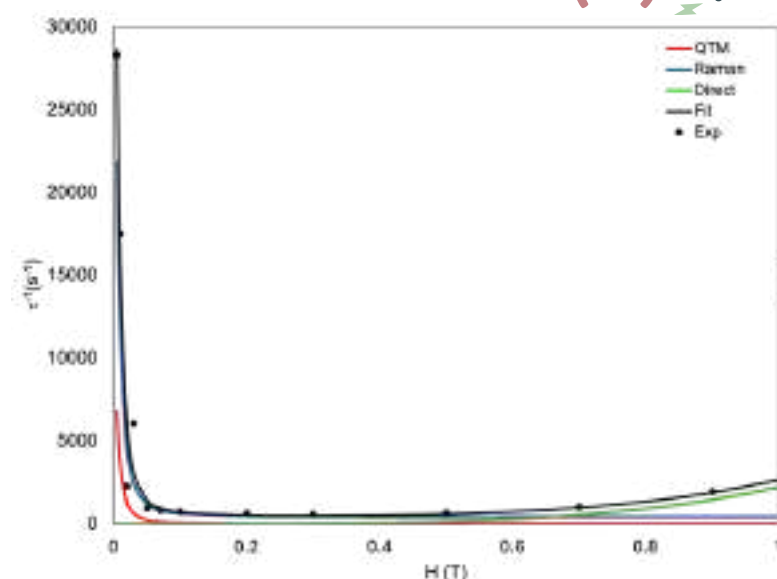


## RESULTS

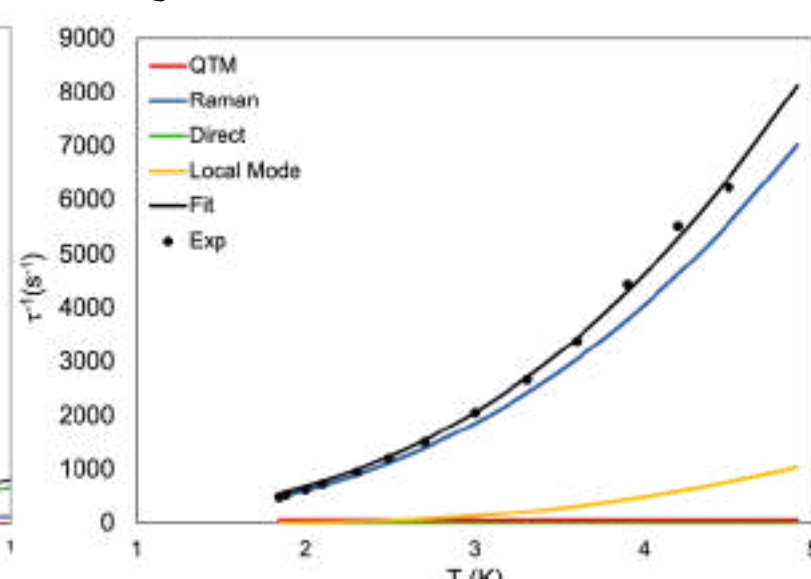
## SQUID RESULTS

$$\tau^{-1} = \underbrace{\frac{1 + eH^2}{1 + fH^2}}_{\text{Raman}} dT^n + \underbrace{AH^4 T}_{\text{Direct}} + \underbrace{C_{loc} \frac{\exp(\Delta_{loc}/T)}{(\exp(\Delta_{loc}/T) - 1)^2}}_{\text{Local Mode}} + \underbrace{\frac{B_1}{1 + B_2 H^2}}_{\text{QTM}}$$

## FIELD DEPENDENCE (2K)



## TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE

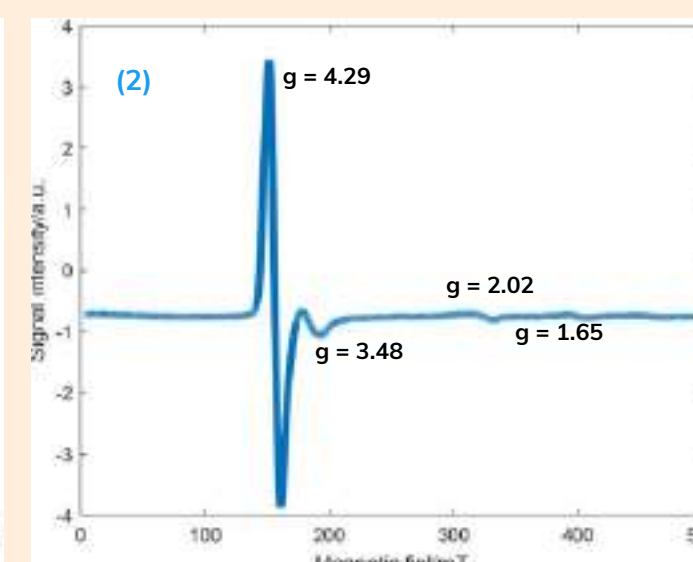
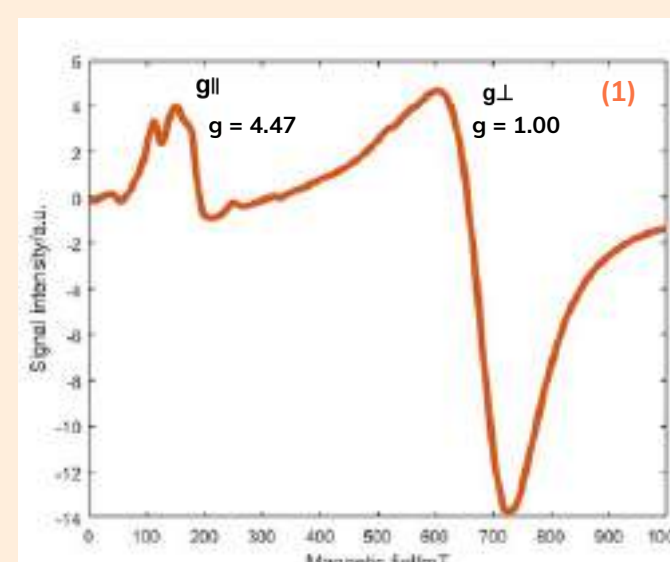


The spin relaxation mechanisms studied by analyzing the dependence with the field where the **Raman** term is the one that governs the relaxation- At low fields **QTM** term has reduce . At high fields is controlled by **Direct** term.

The spin relaxation mechanism studied by analyzing the dependence with the temperature where the predominant term in all the regions is **Raman** and at high temperatures is slightly influence by **Local Mode**.

## EPR RESULTS

### CONTINUOUS WAVE (CW)



Not easy assignment of g values, work in progress.

## EPR SEQUENCES

Hahn-echo (T2)



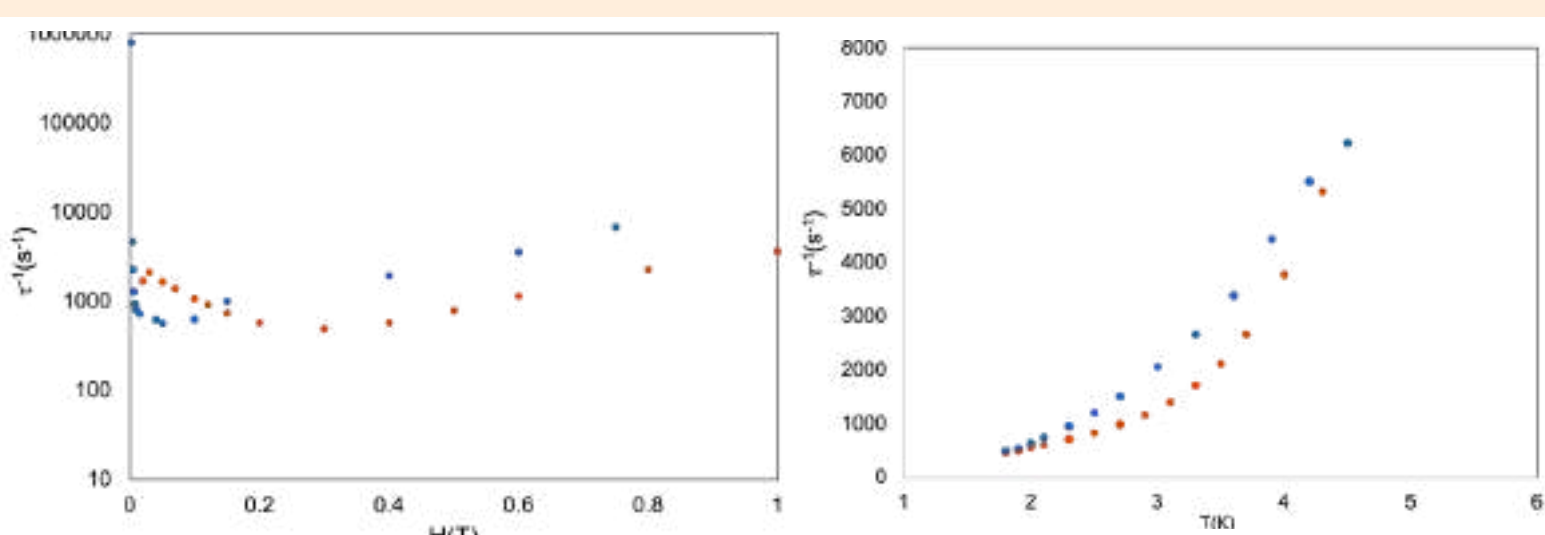
Inversion Recovery (T1)



## HOW DOES ENCAPSULATION IMPROVE RELAXATION TIME?



Preliminary EPR results at 3K.



The relaxation time measured on the Squid corresponds to the T1 measured on the EPR.

With the encapsulation, the **dipole** interactions decrease and consequently the **relaxation time increases**, favouring other relaxation mechanisms.

## \* REFERENCES

- [1] D. Aravena, E. Ruiz. *Dalt. Trans.* 2020, 49, 9916-9928.
- [2] A.-M. Ariciu, D. H. Woen, D. N. Huh, L. E. Nodarak, A. K. Kostopoulos, C. A. P. Goodwin, N. F. Chilton, E. J. L. McInnes, R. E. P. Winpenny, W. J. Evans and F. Tuna. *Nat. Commun.*, 2019, 10, 3330.
- [3] E. Moreno-Pineda, D. O.T.A. Martins and F. Tuna. *Electron Paramag. Reson.*, 2021, 27, 146-187.
- [4] S. G. McAdams, A.M. Ariciu, A.K. Kostopoulos, J. P. S. Walsh and F. Tuna. *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2017, 346, 216-239.

## FUTURE PROJECTS

- Magnetic dilution of the above system.
- Find out the relaxation mechanisms of the above system with EPR measurements at different temperatures.
- Continue with the characterization of decamethylferrocenium in another organic host.