

Gadolinium as an accelerator for reaching thermal equilibrium and its influence on the ground state of Dy₂GdN@C₈₀ single-molecule magnets

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Endohedral fullerenes are perfect nanolaboratories for the study of magnetism. The substitution of a diamagnetic scandium atom in Dy₂ScN@C₈₀ with gadolinium decreases the stability of a given magnetization and demonstrates Gd to act as a single atom catalyst that accelerates the reaching of thermal equilibrium. X-ray magnetic circular dichroism at the *M*_{4,5} edges of Gd and Dy shows that Gd affects the ground state. The Gd magnetic moment follows the sum of the external and the dipolar magnetic field of the two Dy ions and compared to Dy₂ScN@C₈₀ a lower exchange barrier is found between the ferromagnetic and the antiferromagnetic Dy configuration. The Arrhenius equilibration barrier as obtained from superconducting quantum interference device magnetometry is more than one order of magnitude larger, though a much smaller prefactor imposes the faster equilibration in Dy₂GdN@C₈₀. This sheds light on the importance of angular momentum balance and symmetry in magnetic relaxation.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A catalyst accelerates the approach of thermal equilibrium. In the classical picture it lowers the kinetic barrier between two states *A* and *B* where the transition rates are described by Boltzmann factors comprising the barrier, the energy difference between *A* and *B* and by a prefactor reminiscent to an attempt frequency. The concept of a catalyst can as well be applied for the case of single molecule magnets (SMMs) that were prepared in a state outside thermal equilibrium towards which they decay with certain rates. From the temperature dependence of these rates Arrhenius barriers and attempt frequencies may be inferred. The exponential prefactors in the kinetics reflect the energy landscape where a process runs. In the present case the 4*f* electron spins of a single gadolinium atom are shown to catalyze magnetic transition rates of the Dy₂ dimer in Dy₂GdN@C₈₀ dramatically, which is not only due to the fact that Gd affects the ground state energies of the molecule.

SMMs display hysteresis, i.e., maintain nonequilibrium magnetization for a measurably long period of time [1–3]. After the discovery of single-ion molecule magnets [4] the lanthanide magnetochemistry got a significant boost where new strategies for the improvement were developed [5–7]. With these ideas on rational design magnetic hysteresis of

single molecules at 60 K [8] and even above liquid-nitrogen temperatures [9] is reached by now. Endohedral fullerenes provide a versatile environment to encapsulate different diamagnetic and paramagnetic ions [10,11]. First magnetic studies were performed on Gd@C₈₂ [12], and it took 17 more years until SMM behavior in endohedral fullerenes was found with DySc₂N@C₈₀ [13]. In the following many different C₈₀ mixed dysprosium-lanthanide nitride clusters have been synthesized and magnetically characterized [14–16]. As in other radical bridged lanthanide complexes [17] dysprosium ion pairs appear to form excellent SMMs [18]. For the case of Dy₂ScN@C₈₀ the particularly long zero-field lifetime of the magnetization was attributed to exchange protection of two Kramers ions [19]. Heterometallic clusterfullerenes require more effort for synthesis and separation, and only recently an endeavor of implementing three different rare-earth atoms [20]. If more than one paramagnetic atomic species is involved, element specific methods, such as x-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD) [21] give unprecedented insight into the magnetic ordering of heteroatomic clusters [22–24].

Here we investigate the interplay between two Dy and one Gd ion in a 1-nm carbon cage. The substitution of scandium with gadolinium decreases the excitation gap between the ferro- and antiferromagnetically coupled Dy doublets. On the other hand, the kinetic barrier *increases* but the prefactor still dictates a lower magnetization lifetime in Dy₂GdN@C₈₀. This strong change in magnetization dynamics indicates Gd to break the spin-flip protection symmetry which is found in

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$\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN@C}_{80}$ and exhibits the role of the Gd angular momentum in the change of magnetization.

II. EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

$\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN@C}_{80}$ endofullerenes were produced by arc-discharge synthesis using the corresponding metals [15]. The subsequent separation by high-pressure liquid chromatography resulted in a sample of 95% purity with 5% $\text{Dy}_3\text{N@C}_{80}$ contamination as inferred from time-of-flight mass spectrometry [25]. The $\text{Dy}_3\text{N@C}_{80}$ content does not affect the conclusions of this paper. The magnetization measurements were performed by XMCD and superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID) magnetometry. XMCD was performed at the X-Treme beamline of the Swiss light source [26] on a sample obtained after spray coating of a toluene solution of the molecules on an aluminum substrate. The total electron yield was normalized by the secondary electron current from a gold mesh in the x-ray beam before it hits the sample and by the x-ray absorption cross section of gold. The SQUID magnetometer was a Quantum Design (QD) MPMS3 vibrating sample magnetometer where we performed magnetization experiments in external magnetic fields up to 7 T and temperatures down to 1.55 K. For the SQUID measurements, the toluene solution was dropcast into a QD polypropylene powder sample holder. A temperature-independent diamagnetic background of $-5.8 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Am}^2/\text{T}$ was inferred from temperature-dependent magnetization measurements. From the paramagnetic saturation at 2 K and 7 T, m_{sat} of $2.17 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Am}^2$ and a maximum magnetic moment of $17\mu_B$ an ensemble of 1.4×10^{16} molecules with a mass of $33 \mu\text{g}$ is inferred. (The saturation magnetic moment of $17\mu_B$ being the sum of two noncollinear Dy $J_z = 15/2$ and one collinear Gd $S = 7/2$ moment.)

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Ground state

Figure 1 shows the ground-state model for $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN@C}_{80}$ at zero external magnetic field. The electric field of the nitrogen ion lifts the 16-fold degeneracy of the Dy ${}^6\text{H}_{15/2}$ Hund ground state [19,27], whereas no ligand field splitting is expected for the half-filled $4f$ shell of the Gd ${}^8\text{S}_{7/2}$ configuration. Since the ligand field interaction is much stronger than mutual magnetic interaction, it is expected that the Dy ions assume as in $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN@C}_{80}$, $J_z = 15/2$ states. At low temperatures the higher-lying states in the J_z manifold of dysprosium may be neglected, and the picture of two pseudospins applies [19]. In zero field, the two pseudospins of the Dy ions arrange in two time-reversal symmetric doublets $|1\rangle, |\bar{1}\rangle$ (ferromagnetic), and $|2\rangle, |\bar{2}\rangle$ (antiferromagnetic). The two Dy atoms in the ferromagnetic configuration create at the Gd site a dipole field of 180 mT parallel to the Dy-Dy axis, whereas in the antiferromagnetic configuration it is 720 mT and directed perpendicular to the Dy-Dy axis.

The ground state as proposed in Fig. 1 is confirmed by x-ray magnetic circular dichroism. The XMCD for Dy and Gd is shown in the bottom of Fig. 1(a). Sum rule analysis [28–30] reveals effective saturation magnetic moments of Gd^{3+} and Dy^{3+} in $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN@C}_{80}$ [25]. The Dy effective

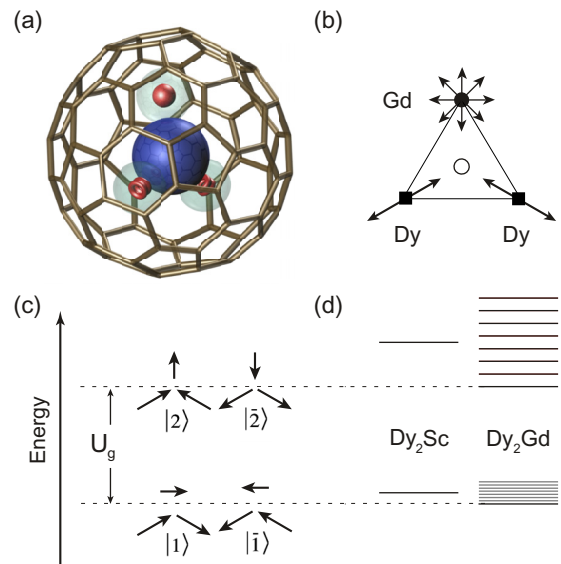


FIG. 1. (a) Ball and stick model of $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN@C}_{80}$ with a van der Waals diameter of about 1.1 nm. The endohedral ions are mimicked with their ion radii. In the center of the lanthanides (turquoise) the $4f$ $J_z = 15/2$ and $J_z = 7/2$ orbitals for Dy and Gd are depicted in red. (b) Sketch of the endohedral unit with the orientations of the magnetic moments. The two-way arrows indicate the possible orientations of the Dy^{3+} moments that are aligned along the N-Dy axes, whereas the Gd moment is oriented along the total magnetic field. (c) Ground-state magnetic structure at zero external magnetic field as an extension of the pseudospin model for $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN@C}_{80}$ [19]. The orientation of the Gd^{3+} moment is assumed by the B field of the two Dy moments. U_g is the energy difference between the lowest ferromagnetic ($|1\rangle, |\bar{1}\rangle$) and the lowest antiferromagnetic states ($|2\rangle, |\bar{2}\rangle$). (d) Energy levels of $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN@C}_{80}$ and $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN@C}_{80}$. The eight electron spin states of Gd are split by the B field of the Dy ions. Note: Here the average ferro- antiferrosplittings are assumed to be equal for both molecules, which turns out not to be the case.

magnetic moment at saturation of $4.5 \pm 0.1\mu_B$ compares well with the value in $\text{DySc}_2\text{N@C}_{80}$ [13]. The moment of Gd gets $5.8 \pm 0.1\mu_B$. It is smaller than the expectation for a free collinear Gd ion as also observed in other Gd molecular magnet systems [31].

The magnetization curves of Gd and Dy are shown in Fig. 2(b). For endohedral Gd it deviates from a Brillouin function with $g = 2$ and $S = 7/2$. This certifies endohedral Gd not to behave as a free ion but that it is subject to magnetic interaction with the two Dy ions. Compared to the free ion, the relative magnetization of Gd in $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN@C}_{80}$ is largest at a field of about 0.2 T, which is close to the field imposed by the two Dy ions in the ferro ground states.

The above statements are substantiated with the implementation of a pseudospin model to the level scheme in Fig. 1(c) and 1(d) [25]. The solid lines in Fig. 2(b) are the best fit where access to the individual magnetization curves of Dy and Gd improves the reliability of the extracted parameters significantly. The magnetic moment of Dy gets $8.8\mu_B$ and is in line with that in $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN@C}_{80}$ [19], whereas that of Gd fits best to the value of $6.9\mu_B$. The parameter B_D [25] that describes the splitting of the Gd states due to the Dy dipolar fields is 0.24 T,

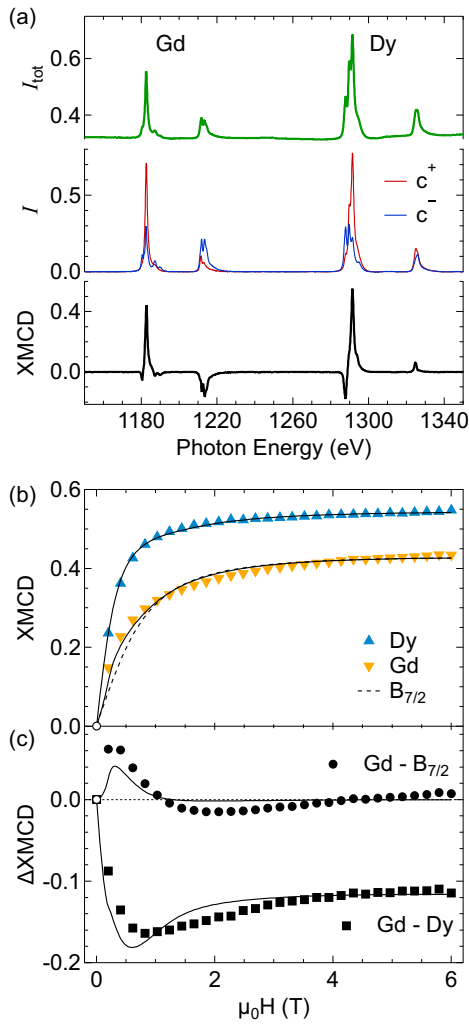


FIG. 2. (a) Top: X-ray absorption spectrum I_{tot} vs. photon energy of $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$ (green line). The intensity ratio between Gd and Dy is in line with the 1:2 stoichiometry. Maximum electron yield 106 pA. Middle: Background subtracted x-ray absorption spectra $I(c^+)$ and $I(c^-)$ for both x-ray helicities with the maxima of the Gd and Dy intensities normalized to 1. External field 6.5 T, parallel to the x-ray incidence. Bottom: XMCD $I(c^+) - I(c^-)$. (b) Field-dependent XMCD of Dy (up-triangle, light blue) and Gd (down-triangle, yellow). Brillouin function $B_{7/2}$ (dashed line) corresponding to $g = 2$, $J = 7/2$, $T = 1.95$ K, representing the magnetization of free Gd. The solid lines are fits of the element specific magnetization curves to an extended pseudospin model [25]. (c) Differences between XMCD(Gd) and $B_{7/2}$ (black disks), and XMCD(Dy) (black squares). The solid lines are obtained from the fit results in (b). The peak of XMCD(Gd)- $B_{7/2}$ indicates the B field of the Dy ions at the Gd site.

which is close to the value of 0.2 T of a moment of $10\mu_B$ at a Dy-Gd distance of 0.36 nm. This affirms that in zero field, the Gd magnetism is governed by the dipolar fields of the two Dy ions and that possible exchange interaction between Dy and Gd must be much smaller. Finally, the excitation energy or gap between the lowest ferromagnetically and the lowest antiferromagnetically coupled states U_g is determined from comparison of the data to the model. In $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$ it decreases, compared to $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$ from 9 to $0.1 \pm 0.8k_B$ K.

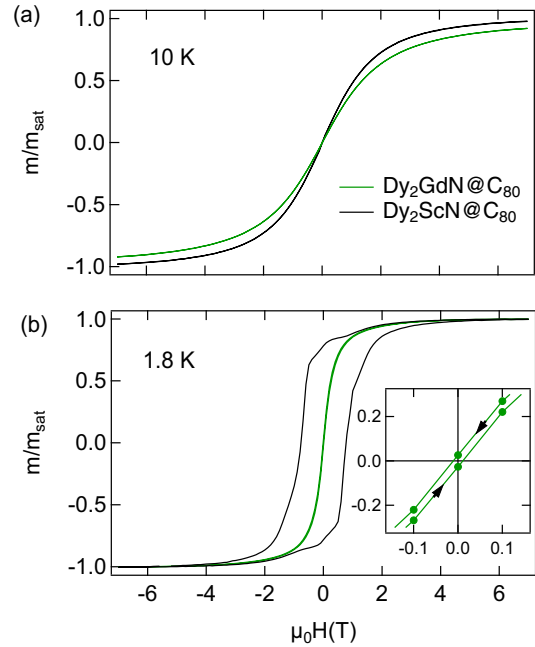


FIG. 3. Comparison of the magnetization of $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$ (green) and $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$ (gray) normalized with the corresponding saturation values $m_{\text{sat}} = m(7 \text{ T}, 2 \text{ K})$. (a) At 10 K both molecules show paramagnetic behavior where the initial slope of the normalized magnetization of $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$ is a factor of 0.8 smaller than that of $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$. (b) At 1.8 K with a field scan rate of 5.3 mT/s $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$ shows a small hysteresis of 68 mT m_{sat} , whereas $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$ displays a large hysteresis with an area of 3190 mT m_{sat} . The inset zooms the hysteresis of $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$ with the axes m/m_{sat} and $\mu_0H(\text{T})$. Black arrows indicate the field scan directions.

This U_g value points to zero-field degeneracy of the four possible Dy spin configurations. It is only partly due to the higher Dy-Gd coupling in the antiferromagnetic states, which accounts to $2.5k_B$ K, but is also due to a smaller Dy-Dy exchange for the case of $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$. Such variations in exchange coupling are difficult to predict but were even observed between $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$ and $\text{Dy}_2\text{LuN}@C_{80}$, where both scandium and lutetium are diamagnetic [16].

B. Catalytic action of Gd

The smaller barrier U_g between the ferro- and the antiferrostates is a hint that Gd may accelerate the approach of the Dy spin system to thermal equilibrium. In Fig. 3 magnetization curves for the two molecules are displayed. At 10 K temperature both display paramagnetism with a characteristic thermal equilibrium curve. The relative zero-field susceptibility of $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$ is a factor of 0.81 smaller than for $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$. This confirms that more magnetic states are available in $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$. The additional states of the Gd ion interfere with the Dy_2 units and decrease the hysteresis of $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$ at 1.8 K by a factor of 47 [see Fig. 3(b) and Supplemental Material [25]]. Apparently, the exchange protection as it is operational in $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$ breaks down if gadolinium sits in the same cage instead of scandium. This makes Gd an option in engineering of single molecule

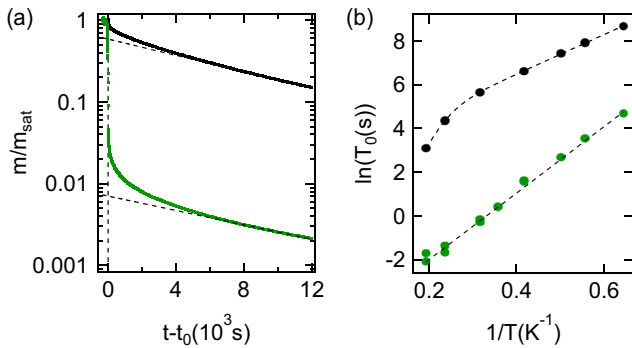


FIG. 4. Magnetization decay of $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$ (black) and $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$ (green) after saturating the samples at 7 T and ramping the magnet down to zero field in 350 s. (a) Magnetization as a function of time at 1.55 K. t_0 is the time when zero field is reached. (b) Arrhenius plot of the remanence times $\ln(T_0)$ for the two molecules at temperatures between 1.55 and 5 K. For $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$ (black) a low-temperature barrier of 9.0 ± 0.2 K is found [19]. For $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$ (green) a straight line leads 15.1 ± 0.4 K with a $1/2500$ times smaller prefactor.

magnets, if, e.g., heat dissipation shall be minimized in high-frequency applications.

For all endofullerenes investigated so far, the ground-state parameter U_g of the molecules as determined from the magnetization in thermal equilibrium was in line with the Arrhenius barrier Δ_{eff} from the decay of the magnetization [19,32]. In the following we will see that this is not the case for $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$, and the discrepancy between U_g and Δ_{eff} sheds light on the demagnetization dynamics.

The fluctuation rates of the magnetic states are expressed in the kinetics that describe the approach to thermal equilibrium. Figure 4(a) shows an experiment where the magnetic moments of the molecules were saturated in a magnetic field of 7 T, which is then ramped down to zero. The subsequent decay contains information on the ground state and the dynamics of the spin flips involved. The decay rate is not constant but decreases to a constant value. This behavior is common to single molecule magnets [13,17]. At 1.55 K and after 2 h the decay rates of $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$ and $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$ in the order of 10^{-4} s^{-1} , although the backextrapolation of these rates to $t = t_0$ indicates that 60% of all $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$ decayed with this rate, whereas it was only 0.7% in the case of $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$. For a quantification of the kinetics that describe the approach to thermal equilibrium we investigate the decay rates as a function of temperature. It is, however, difficult to determine decay rates below $10^{-3} m_{\text{sat}}$ because of the relaxation of the magnet in the SQUID. In order to get a reliable value for the magnetic lifetime we evaluated the integral of the magnetization after reaching zero field at time

t_0 that we like to call remanence time T_0 ,

$$T_0 = \int_{t_0}^{\infty} (m/m_{\text{sat}}) dt, \quad (1)$$

where T_0 corresponds to the decay time τ of a single exponential $m(t - t_0) = m_{\text{sat}} \exp[-(t - t_0)/\tau]$. The validity of using this remanence time to describe the decay of the magnetization is justified by the evaluation of the $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$ data [see Fig. 4(b)] where a barrier Δ_{eff}/k_B of 9.0 ± 0.2 K is found as compared to 8.5 ± 0.5 K with the standard method [19,25]. This barrier fits the dipole and exchange splitting in $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$ as inferred from the equilibrium magnetization [19]. The Arrhenius slopes in Fig. 4(b) indicate for $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$ a larger barrier than for $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$. The barrier Δ_{eff} of 15.1 ± 0.4 K cannot be understood with a decay path where the lowest ferrostates are directly excited into the lowest antiferrostates since U_g is much lower. This suggests that the flip of the magnetization in a $|1\rangle \rightarrow |\bar{1}\rangle$ transition involves excitation of the Gd $4f$ states. The high barrier is consistent with a picture where the Dy angular momentum change in a $|1\rangle \rightarrow |\bar{1}\rangle$ transition can be temporarily stored in the Gd ions. Furthermore, the kinetics of the magnetization decay comprises a prefactor τ_0 in $\tau(T) = \tau_0 \exp(\Delta_{\text{eff}}/k_B T)$. τ_0 is a factor of $4.1 \pm 0.8 \times 10^{-4}$ smaller in $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$ as compared to $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$. It includes besides an attempt frequency as well the quantum symmetry of the object [32]. Apparently, single Gd atoms break the symmetry that imposes the exchange protection in $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$ and act as a reservoir for angular momentum in the flip of the magnetization.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion x-ray magnetic circular dichroism establishes noncollinear magnetism of the Dy ions and quasi-collinear magnetism of Gd in $\text{Dy}_2\text{GdN}@C_{80}$. The ground-state energy difference between the ferromagnetic and the antiferromagnetic Dy configurations decreases relative to $\text{Dy}_2\text{ScN}@C_{80}$. From temperature-dependent magnetization decay measurements we, however, infer a higher kinetic barrier. The decrease in the prefactor for the description of the magnetic lifetime overcompensates the higher barrier and identifies Gd to catalyze the decay of the magnetization in a single molecule magnet.

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