Counterion influence on dynamic spin properties in a V(IV) complex†

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Using transition metal ions for spin-based applications, such as electron paramagnetic resonance imaging (EPRI) or quantum computation, requires a clear understanding of how local chemistry influences spin properties. Herein we report a series of four ionic complexes to provide the first systematic study of one aspect of local chemistry on the V(IV) spin – the counterion. To do so, the four complexes \( [(\text{Et}_3\text{NH})_2\text{V}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2)_3]^{-} \), \( [(n-\text{Bu}_3\text{NH})_2\text{V}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2)_3]^{-} \), \( [(n-\text{Hex}_3\text{NH})_2\text{V}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2)_3]^{-} \), and \( [(n-\text{Oct}_3\text{NH})_2\text{V}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2)_3]^{-} \) were probed by EPR spectroscopy in solid state and solution. Room temperature, solution X-band (ca. 9.8 GHz) continuous-wave electron paramagnetic resonance (CW-EPR) spectroscopy revealed an increasing linewidth with larger cations, likely a counterion-controlled tumbling in solution via ion pairing. In the solid state, variable-temperature (5–180 K) X-band (ca. 9.4 GHz) pulsed EPR studies of 1–4 in o-terphenyl glass demonstrated no effect on spin–lattice relaxation times \( (T_1) \), indicating little role for the counterion on this parameter. However, the phase memory time \( (T_m) \) of 1 below 100 K is markedly smaller than those of 2–4. This result is counterintuitive, as 2–4 are relatively richer in \( ^1\text{H} \) nuclear spin, hence, expected to have shorter \( T_m \). Thus, these data suggest an important role for counterion methyl groups on \( T_m \), and moreover provide the first instance of a lengthening \( T_m \) with increasing nuclear spin quantity on a molecule.

Introduction

Fundamental investigations of open-shell (d^1–d^9) transition metal complexes are paving the way to new applications in areas spanning from spintronics to quantum computing. One area where these complexes could also find use is electron paramagnetic resonance imaging (EPRI). Application of metal ions in EPRI would harness their extraordinary tunability and chemical sensitivity to noninvasively provide physiological information that is invisible to conventional MRI. Toward the foregoing applications, the first proof-of-concept steps entail a deep understanding of the relationship between the properties of a metal-based spin and its chemical surroundings.

Toward EPRI, important spectroscopic quantities are resonance linewidths, spin–lattice relaxation \( (T_1) \) and phase memory time \( (T_m) \). Understanding how molecular design features affect these properties is an active area of research (Fig. 1). Among the features of interest are the inner coordination sphere, e.g. geometry, vibrations, nuclear-spin content, and electronic spin magnitude. Such investigations have provided impressive results, potentially enabling molecular information storage near and above liquid N\(_2\) temperatures. Among these elegant studies, however, the role of counterion in controlling said properties has yet to be systematically investigated. This knowledge is important: counterions can ion-pair, resulting in close association in solution and in the solid state. These interactions can modulate structure, electronics, and reactivity of metal ions.

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Fig. 1. Graphical overview of the significance of this work in tuning the EPRI properties of mononuclear transition metal complexes. The complex depicted for the purpose of illustration is the one focused on in this study: \( [(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2)_3\text{V}]^{2+} \).
Hence, judicious counterion selection may provide a powerful structural mechanism to control spin properties, or a separate practical property: solubility. Finally, knowledge of counterion effects could enable EPRI to detect biologically relevant ionic and radical species, e.g. K⁺, Ca²⁺, Cu²⁺ or radical cations of amino acids.11,13,19 Owing to these factors, understanding the role of counterions on spin systems is of prime importance.

Herein we report the first investigation of the role of counterion on spin properties in a series of mononuclear V(n) complexes. We synthesized four complexes, (Et₄N)₂[V(C₆H₄O₂)₃] (1), (n-Bu₄N)₂[V(C₆H₄O₂)₃] (2), (n-Hex₃N)₂[V(C₆H₄O₂)₃] (3), and (n-Oct₃N)₂[V(C₆H₄O₂)₃] (4), which feature an increasing counterion size from 1–4. These species feature the same open-shell [V(C₆H₄O₂)₃]²⁻ unit, controlling electronic structure and enabling investigation of only the influence of the associated counterion. We use this trend to provide clear-cut demonstrations of important roles that the R₄NH⁺ counterion plays, which are four-fold. First, the larger counterions lead to higher solubilities in a range of polar and nonpolar solvents for this dianionic complex. Second, in relation to EPR properties, we show that the counterion controls the linewidth via the rotational correlation time (τcorr). In the solid state, we observe that, third, the counterion shows no impact on T₁, but, fourth, does impact T₂, though only at the lowest temperatures. This latter discovery is counter-intuitive, as the largest T₂ values are obtained for the counterion that contains the highest number of protons. We attribute this trend to the varying distance of the methyl groups from the V(n) ion. Hence, we present the first evidence that beyond 5–6 Å, the impact of methyl group rotation on T₂ is considerably suppressed relative to shorter distance. Thus, the results herein provide a simple yet important design principle for enhancing a species’ solubility while sustaining T₂.

Results and discussion

The synthesis of 1–4 proceeds conveniently, inspired by an initial report of [Et₄N]₂[V(C₆H₄O₂)₃] (1) by Raymond and co-workers in 1982 (see Scheme 1).40 Reaction of one equivalent of vanadyl acetylacetonate, VO(acac)₂ (acac⁻ = acetylacetonate), three equivalents of catechol, and two equivalents of a given trialkylamine in tetrahydrofuran (Scheme 1) yields the desired complexes 2, 3, and 4. Syntheses of 1, 2, and 3 produced dark blue powders and crystals, yet all preparations of 4 produced oils. Oils typically result from the presence of an impurity, yet all analyses indicate high purity (see ESI†). Note that the only crystallographically characterized salt of this cation in the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD),41 (n-Oct₃N)₂[CF₃SO₂NC(O)]₂, has a relatively low melting point of 56 °C.42 On this basis, we tentatively conclude that the n-Oct₃NH⁺ counterion induces a freezing point slightly below room temperature (25–30 °C in the glovebox of our lab) for complex 4.

Single crystal X-ray diffraction experiments on crystals of 1 (reported previously),40,41 2, and 3 all reveal similar molecular structures of the V[C₆H₄O₂]₃⁻ anion (Fig. 2). In these structures, two trialkylammonium cations are shown to interact with the oxygens of the catecholate ligands through close N–H···O contacts. The V···Cmethyl distances increased across the series, from 4.633(6) to 5.566(6) Å (avg. 5.18(4) Å) in 1, 5.977(4) to 8.828(4) Å (avg. 7(1) Å) in 2, to 8.090(7) to 9.483(8) Å (avg. 8.6(7) Å) in 3.

The association observed in the crystal structures appears to have an important impact in solution. Indeed, complexes 1–4 are soluble in a range of solvents, despite the doubly-charged nature of the vanadium species. Common polar solvents such as acetonitrile (CH₃CN), tetrahydrofuran (THF), and dimethylformamide (DMF) dissolve 1–4. However, 1 is significantly less soluble in these solvents than the longer-chain analogues 2–4. The solubility difference is stark in non-polar solvents such as toluene and CS₂, wherein concentrations greater than 100 mM are possible for 2–4, while 1 is nearly insoluble.

Our exploration of the impact of this association on the spin of [V(C₆H₄O₂)₃]²⁻ started with the evaluation of the spin Hamiltonian parameters for 1–4. Here, we leveraged the solubility of these species in o-terphenyl for sample preparation. These samples were then used to collect echo-detected EPR spectra at 5 K. The recorded spectra (Fig. S5†) reveal an eight-line pattern typical for six-coordinate V(n) ions, wherein the $S = 1/2$ spin is coupled to the $I = 7/2$ ⁵¹V nuclear spin.43,44 Simulation of these spectra were performed using Easyspin⁴⁵ and the following spin Hamiltonian:

$$\hat{H} = g_{\mu_B} \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{S} - \gamma_N \mu_N \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{i} \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{i} \mathbf{Q}$$

Here, $g$ is the rhombic $g$-tensor, $\mu_B$ is the Bohr magneton, $\mathbf{B}$ is the external applied magnetic field, $\mathbf{S}$ is the electronic spin, $\gamma_N$ is

![Scheme 1](image1.png)

Scheme 1 General synthetic procedure for 1–4. See ESI† for additional details and full characterization data.
the nuclear g-tensor, \( \mu_N \) is the nuclear magneton, \( \mathbf{i} \) is the nuclear spin operator, \( \mathbf{A} \) is the rhombic hyperfine coupling tensor, and \( \mathbf{Q} \) is the nuclear quadrupole interaction. Rhombic \( g \)- and \( A \)-parameters (\( g_x \neq g_y \neq g_z \), \( A_x \neq A_y \neq A_z \)) were used for simulation. The parameters for the best simulations are summarized in Tables 1 and S4,† and are in agreement with previously reported analyses.\(^{40,44} \) Spin Hamiltonian parameters are critically sensitive to the electronics of the spin-bearing orbital. Hence, the similarity of the parameters for 1–4 demonstrates negligible effect of the counterion on the electron spin parameters.

With the spin Hamiltonian data in hand, we sought to evaluate the other potential impacts of the counterion on the spin. To do so, we performed room-temperature X-band (ca. 9.8 GHz) continuous-wave electron paramagnetic resonance (CW-EPR) spectroscopy of these complexes in solvents of varying polarity: toluene (dielectric constant, \( \varepsilon = 2.379 \)), THF (\( \varepsilon = 7.52 \)) and CH\(_3\)CN (\( \varepsilon = 36.64 \)) (Fig. 3).\(^{46} \) The spectra are strikingly similar to one another except in one important feature: linewidth. The peak-to-peak linewidths in the solution spectra for a 10 mM CH\(_3\)CN solution, for example, increase from 21.9 to 23.0 to 29.4 to 32.8 G for the lowest field line in 1–4, respectively, increasing with increasing size of the counterion. This trend also is consistent with the THF and toluene solution spectra (Fig. S7 and S8†). The change in linewidth, which trends with the sizes of the cations in 1–4, suggests ion-pair formation.

Given the consistency in the spin-Hamiltonian parameters between 1–4, the broadening trend should arise from molecular tumbling if ion-pairing persists in solution. Here, such motion is characterized by the rotational correlation time (\( \tau_{\text{corr}} \)), the time needed for a molecule to rotate one radian (ca. 57.3°).\(^{3} \) To test this possibility, we simulated the solution spectra with a model that accounted for such motion. We started from the low temperature spin Hamiltonian parameters, modelling the linewidth changes solely via a correlation time. In all solvents, the simulations reveal that the tumbling correlation times increase in the sequence \( \tau_{\text{corr}}(1) < \tau_{\text{corr}}(2) < \tau_{\text{corr}}(3) < \tau_{\text{corr}}(4) \), which is the order of increasing alkyl chain length on the R\(_n\)NH\(^+\) cation. To explain this behavior, we reason that the hydrogen bonding interaction observed in the solid state is intact in solution. Hence, the increasing size of the counterion from 1–4 induces slower tumbling of the species in solution, consistent with our observed trends (Fig. S9†). Indeed, an analysis of the rotationally effective radii (\( \bar{r} \)) of 1–4 in solution using \( \tau_{\text{corr}} \) and the Stokes–Einstein equation\(^{47} \) reveals that the radii vary between 6.3–6.8 Å for 1, 6.8–8.8 Å for 2, 7.1–9.1 Å for 3, and 7.6–9.2 Å for 4 in these three solvents. We note that for 1–3, these ranges are only slightly larger than the crystallographically determined V…CH\(_3\) distances (Table S3†). Taken together, these data corroborate ion-pair existence in solution. Such an argument would also explain the overwhelming solubility of the longer-chain trialkylammonium salts in nonpolar solvents by the formation of neutral adducts. We note that this ion-pairing argument is consistent with the previously cited analysis by Raymond and co-workers.\(^{40,44} \)

Following solution-state investigations, we sought to evaluate the impact of counterion in the solid state. Given the intimate contact between the [V(C\(_6\)H\(_4\)O\(_2\))\(_3\)]\(^2+\) ion and counterions, we made two hypotheses about the consequences of that association. First, we expected that the counterion binding would suppress motion in the solid state, which would impact both \( T_1 \) and \( T_m \). Second, we anticipated that the increasing number of nuclear spin-rich protons from Et\(_3\)NH\(^+\) to n-Oct\(_3\)NH\(^+\) would diminish \( T_m \) in trend across 1–4.

To test these hypotheses, we applied variable-temperature pulsed X-band EPR spectroscopic techniques. Measurements were performed on 1 mM frozen solutions of 1–4 in o-terphenyl to minimize spin–spin interactions. We note that o-terphenyl is an under-explored solvent for pulsed studies yet affords three key advantages.\(^{48} \) First, it is a frozen glass at room temperature (melting point 58–59 °C; glass transition temperature at ca. –30 °C), enabling access to a wide range of temperature for studies. Second, the compound lacks methyl groups, which can affect \( T_1 \) and \( T_m \). Finally, the proton concentration ([\( ^1\)H] = 46 M) of o-

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**Table 1** Spin Hamiltonian parameters of 1–4 in frozen o-terphenyl solution (5 K) and correlation times from solution spectra in CH\(_3\)CN, THF, and toluene. See ESI (Table S4) for \( g \)- and \( A \)-strain parameters for the 5 K spectra

|   | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| \( g_x \) | 1.942 | 1.935 | 1.938 | 1.942 |
| \( g_y \) | 1.928 | 1.919 | 1.922 | 1.927 |
| \( g_z \) | 1.991 | 1.982 | 1.987 | 1.992 |
| \( A_x \) (MHz) | 367   | 363   | 350   | 368   |
| \( A_y \) (MHz) | 60    | 60    | 52    | 60    |
| \( \tau_{\text{corr}} \) in CH\(_3\)CN (ps) | 150   | 187   | 211   | 257   |
| \( \tau_{\text{corr}} \) in THF (ps) | 151   | 237   | 282   | 348   |
| \( \tau_{\text{corr}} \) in toluene (ps) | 406   | 438   | 464   |

* 1 is insoluble in toluene.
terphenyl is about half of most common organic solvents, which is important since protons impact relaxation times.  

The first relaxation times we explored were the spin–lattice relaxation times. Spin–lattice relaxation is driven via energy exchange between the excited spin system and the surrounding environment. Lattice vibrations are important in this process, hence we anticipated that the counterion would have an important effect here.  

To test this hypothesis, we measured the temperature dependence of the spin–lattice relaxation times,  

\[ T_1 = \frac{1}{\tau_1} = A_{\text{dir}} T + A_{\text{Ram}} \left( \frac{T}{T_0} \right)^s J_s \left( \theta_0 \right) + A_{\text{loc}} \left[ e^{\frac{\Delta h}{k_B T}} \left( e^{\frac{\Delta h}{k_B T}} - 1 \right)^2 \right] \]

Here, \( T \) is temperature, \( A_{\text{dir}} \) is the direct process coefficient, \( A_{\text{Ram}} \) is the Raman process coefficient, \( \theta_0 \) is the Debye temperature, \( J_s(\theta) \) is the transport integral (see ESI† for full expression), \( A_{\text{loc}} \) is the coefficient of the contribution from a local vibration mode, and \( \Delta h \) is the energy of the local mode. Qualitatively, the near exact superimposability of the data for 1–4 suggests that the parameters are extremely similar. Indeed, only one set of parameters is needed to simulate the data for the entire set of complexes (Table S8†). We conclude that the hydrogen bonding and counterions have negligible effect on \( T_1 \). A significant amount of recent work suggests that vibrations and motion in the environment are an important contributors to spin–lattice relaxation.  

Separate from spin–lattice relaxation, we also hypothesized that motion of the counterion might affect the metal spin phase memory time \( T_m \). We envisioned that small motions of the \([V(C_6H_5O_2)_3]^{2-}\) moiety (or counterions) may occur in the lattice. If true, then thermally driven reorientations of the molecules on the timescale of the spin-echo experiment would shift the resonant EPR frequency, shortening \( T_m \). We hypothesized that these minor reorientations could be suppressed by the association with the more massive cations. To test this possibility, we sought to test whether \( T_m \) varied with 1–4 as a function of the orientation dependence of the resonant fields. To do so, we first computed the change in resonant field per change in orientation relative to the magnetic field, \( dB/d\theta \), for 1–4. These computations were done with the spin Hamiltonian parameters obtained from the simulations of the 5 K EDFS spectra. To test whether \( dB/d\theta \) impacted \( T_m \) in a counterion-dependent fashion, we then performed a field-dependent investigation of the two-pulse Hahn echo decays of 1–4 at 80 K (see Fig. 5 and S13–S15†). The decay curves were fit with the following stretched exponential equation to extract \( T_m \):

\[ I(2\tau) = I(0) - Ae^{-2\tau/T_m^{\beta}} \]

Here, \( I(0) \) is the initial echo intensity, \( I(2\tau) \) is the intensity of echo as a function of \( 2\tau \), the time between the first pulse and the echo (Fig. 6), \( A \) the pre-exponential factor, \( T_m \) the phase memory time, and \( \beta \) is the stretch parameter. By scanning the entire field range, we were able to inspect \( T_m \) as a function of molecular alignment, generally observing peaks close to the canonical perpendicular and parallel orientations.

We expect to see longer \( T_m \)S at instances where \( dB/d\theta \) is close to zero, and therefore expected the \( T_m \) at these points to increase with increasing counterion mass, owing to less motion. Note that although orientation dependence studies on metal ions are found in the literature, none exists for the octahedral VO₆ coordination environment. The results demonstrate longer \( T_m \)S at the magnetic fields where \( dB/d\theta \) are ~0. For example, \( T_m \) for 1 reached a maximum of 1.30(6) \( \mu s \) at 329.4 mT wherein the \( dB/d\theta \) is ca. 0.02, whereas \( T_m \)S in high \( dB/d\theta \) regions are in the range of 0.7–0.8 \( \mu s \). Beyond this key point, however, we note relatively weak orientation dependence of \( T_m \), which suggests little motion in the solid at 80 K. Furthermore, we observe no trend in this phenomena across the series 1–4. Thus, we conclude that the counterion is not
having a major impact on $T_m$ via pinning movement in the solid matrix, at least at 80 K.

For our final test of counterion effects, we evaluated the impact on the phase memory times as a function of temperature for 1–4. The value of $T_m$ and $\beta$ govern the shape of the decay curve and reflect the decay mechanism. The magnitudes of $T_m$ for 1–4 in the temperature range of 90–180 K are nearly identical, increasing from an average of 0.26(4) $\mu$s at 140 K to an average of 0.78(9) $\mu$s at 90 K. Below 90 K, however, the $T_m$ values begin to diverge. With decreasing temperature, $T_m$ increases for all complexes until around 20 K, where $T_m$ reaches a maximum (3.24(6) $\mu$s for 1, 4.92(1) $\mu$s for 2, 4.87(1) $\mu$s for 3, and 4.89(1) $\mu$s for 4). Below 20 K, $T_m$ begins to decrease. This decrease is most notable for 1, where $T_m$ drops to 2.04(5) $\mu$s at 5 K. However, 2 and 3 also drop, albeit not as strongly (4.922(7) to 4.11(3) $\mu$s for 2, 4.87(1) to 4.42(2) $\mu$s for 3). For 4, an even smaller drop is seen. It should be noted that the $T_m$s observed here are in the approximate range of other six-coordinate, V(IV) systems.14,26 The increase in $T_m$ with decreasing temperature results from an increase of $T_\beta$. Indeed, a side-by-side plot of $T_\beta$ and $T_m$ (Fig. S20$^\dagger$) demonstrates that is the case. The drop in $T_m$ at the lowest temperatures is indicative of another dynamic process. Following these observations, therefore, there are two remaining questions, first, what is an explanation for the trend in 1–4? Second, what is the origin of the low-temperature downturn in $T_m$?

Toward an answer to the first of these questions, it is important to note that energy conserving, pair-wise flip flops of nuclear spins are a potent contributor to $T_m$.13,27,58 Hence, the larger values of $T_m$ for 2–4 relative to 1 at lower temperature were unanticipated, as was the observation of the longest $T_m$ values for the two complexes – 3 and 4 – that possess the largest number of protons in their counterions. Indeed, to the best of our knowledge, this is the only report of an increase in $T_m$ following systematic enhancement of nuclear spin-content in a molecule. However, a different environmental factor that can shorten $T_m$ is methyl rotation, wherein the averaging of inequivalent electron-proton couplings produces fast $T_m$ relaxation.49,58,59 From 1 to 3, the counterion methyl groups move further away from the V(IV) ion, from 5.1(4) $\AA$ average for 1 to 8.6(7) $\AA$ average for 3 (Fig. 7). These values are estimated from the crystal structure, which may deviate from the distribution of distances when dissolved. Moreover, exact distances for 4 are unavailable due to the absence of a crystal structure. However, the data are nevertheless suggestive of a trend related to methyl group location.

An alternative explanation could be that the nuclear spins of the environmental o-terphenyl units are causing the trend in $T_m$. In this scenario, the larger counterions more effectively push the o-terphenyl molecules away from the V(IV) ion, limiting their impact. To distinguish between these two possibilities, a closer inspection of the echo decay curves is needed.

Of note in this discussion is the stretch parameter, $\beta$, obtained from fitting the echo decays of 1–4. Literature reports demonstrate that $\beta$ values of about 2–2.6 are expected from measurements on open-shell species in solvents without methyl
Conclusions and outlook

Counterions are an extremely important chemical handle in metal complexes, accompanying any complex that possesses a nonzero charge. The foregoing results provide the first systematic delineation of the control of metal-ion EPR properties through counterion. In particular, we present evidence that counterions can enhance solubility – an important physical property - yet avoid dramatically enhancing relaxation rates. We also demonstrate negligible impact on $T_1$ in the solid state, an observation at odds with growing assertions of the importance of the secondary coordination sphere on $T_1$. Finally, we show that the counterions control $T_m$ predominantly through the contained methyl groups, when those groups are within roughly 5–6 Å of the metal ion. Thus, the presented information is a key step forward in understanding the role of local chemistry on magnetic complexes. Note that our broader interests lie in understanding how chemistry can control the relaxation times of metal ions at low microwave frequencies. It is this relatively unexplored low-frequency domain that will be explored in future efforts.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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Notes and references

† Within the molecular qubit literature, this parameter is frequently also labelled $T_2$. While there are differences between these two parameters, for the purposes of this manuscript, we are simply referring to the relaxation time obtained from a two-pulse Hahn-echo experiment. See ref. 13 for more detail.
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