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Ligand field design enables quantum manipulation of spins in Ni²⁺ complexes†

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Creating the next generation of quantum systems requires control and tunability, which are key features of molecules. To design these systems, one must consider the ground-state and excited-state manifolds. One class of systems with promise for quantum sensing applications, which require water solubility, are d⁸ Ni²⁺ ions in octahedral symmetry. Yet, most Ni²⁺ complexes feature large zero-field splitting, precluding manipulation by commercial microwave sources due to the relatively large spin–orbit coupling constant of Ni²⁺ (630 cm^{−1}). Since low lying excited states also influence axial zero-field splitting, *D*, a combination of strong field ligands and rigidly held octahedral symmetry can ameliorate these challenges. Towards these ends, we performed a theoretical and computational analysis of the electronic and magnetic structure of a molecular qubit, focusing on the impact of ligand field strength on *D*. Based on those results, we synthesized **1**, [Ni(ttcn)₂](BF₄)₂ (ttcn = 1,4,7-trithiacyclononane), which we computationally predict will have a small *D* (*D*_{calc} = +1.15 cm^{−1}). High-field high-frequency electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) data yield spin Hamiltonian parameters: *g*_x = 2.1018(15), *g*_y = 2.1079(15), *g*_z = 2.0964(14), *D* = +0.555(8) cm^{−1} and *E* = +0.072(5) cm^{−1}, which confirm the expected weak zero-field splitting. Dilution of **1** in the diamagnetic Zn analogue, [Ni_{0.01}Zn_{0.99}(ttcn)₂](BF₄)₂ (**1'**) led to a slight increase in *D* to ~0.9 cm^{−1}. The design criteria in minimizing *D* in **1** via combined computational and experimental methods demonstrates a path forward for EPR and optical addressability of a general class of *S* = 1 spins.

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Introduction

The emerging field of quantum information science (QIS) promises to revolutionize myriad areas, including computation, metrology, networking, and sensing.^{1,2} The fundamental unit of these advancing technologies revolves around the quantum bit, or qubit. Among the well-established qubit candidates are electron spin bearing defects, such as the anionic nitrogen-vacancy pair defect in diamond^{3,4} and the neutral divacancy in silicon carbide,^{5–7} where the state of the spin may be prepared and read out with optical light, even to the single-spin level. This spin–optical interface has resulted in rapid progress in the field of nanoscale and quantum sensing, in which these defects

detect minute changes in temperature,^{8,9} pressure,¹⁰ magnetic fields,^{11–13} and electric fields.^{14–16}

Translating the electronic structure of these optically-addressable solid-state spin defects (an *S* = 1 ground state with radiative decay from the excited state) to molecules allows for the combination of the sensitivity of spin with the tunability of molecules. Recent studies of a molecular bottom-up approach to QIS demonstrated molecular control over coherence properties, spectral resolution, interspin distance, as well as optical addressability in molecular spins.^{17–22} Molecular electronic spin-based qubits may also improve on previously mentioned sensing applications, as the molecular sensor can be placed in direct proximity to the target analyte with Ångström-scale precision. A spin–optical interface also primes these tunable “molecular color centers” for potential integration into quantum networks.²³ We are interested in implementing an atom-by-atom synthetic approach and engineering the energy levels (ground-state magnetic spin sublevels, excited states tuned by ligand fields) of electronic spin-based transition metal complexes for the manipulation of the molecular spin.

Octahedral (*O*_h) *S* = 1 Ni²⁺ complexes represent an enticing class of molecular quantum sensors due to the potential biocompatibility, as indicated by their chemical stability in the

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presence of air and water of this general class of molecules and the redox stability of the metal ion. While they feature the required electronic structure for a spin–optical interface, transition metal complexes exhibit large values (>90 GHz) of zero-field splitting (ZFS), due to the large spin–orbit coupling (SOC) constant (630 cm^{-1} for Ni^{2+}), hindering the measurement of ground-state spin properties of these systems with commercial microwave sources (9 GHz to 90 GHz). Consequently, there is a dearth of information on the dynamic spin properties of Ni^{2+} spins, without which we lack fundamental understanding of the coherence behavior of the electronic spin.²⁴ Better understanding the characteristics of this class of molecules, in addition to the added potential for optical addressability, may enable the use of these spin-based qubits for biological quantum sensing.

The criteria for a molecular quantum sensor include having discrete, well-defined quantum states that are addressable for manipulation (microwave, radiofrequency excitations). For $S = 1$ transition-metal-based electronic spin systems, EPR addressability is achieved by minimizing axial ZFS, D . The challenge for late transition metals relates to their large SOC constants, which requires careful tuning of the ligand field in order to minimize the ZFS. In the orbitally non-degenerate case, this can be achieved *via* incorporation of strong field ligands, as D is inversely proportional to the energetic separation of excited states from the ground state.²⁵ Previously, the only examples of commercial frequency (9–35 GHz) continuous-wave (cw) EPR investigations on O_h Ni^{2+} spins have focused on $[\text{Ni}(\text{pyrazole})_6]^{2+}$, $[\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ and $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{2+}$,^{26–33} which are exceptionally host- and counterion-dependent, due to the weak field monodentate ligands and the flexible primary coordination sphere. As a result, for a nickel coordination complex with the same coordinating ligands, D can vary by an order of magnitude as a function of counterion.³⁴ Moreover, the weak ligand field also does not exhibit the required electronic structure for a spin–optical interface.

In order to tune the axial ZFS, D , into a desirable microwave energy regime, we can use coordination chemistry to control both the excited state contributions as well as the effective SOC constant, ϵ_{eff} .^{35,36} A strong interaction between metal and ligands is necessary so that contributions to D are minimized.³⁷ Strong field ligands ensure that the triplet excited states are high in energy, reducing the energetic separation of the ground-state $M_S = 0$ and $M_S = \pm 1$ spin triplet sublevels. We recently demonstrated this in Cr^{4+} , V^{3+} , and Ni^{2+} transition metal complexes with aryl, amide, and polypyridine ligands, respectively.^{21,38–40} We can chemically tune the effective SOC constant through the relativistic nephelauxetic effect or inter-electronic repulsion/metal–ligand covalency. The latter effect is typically quantified by the Racah parameter, B ,^{41–43} which decreases with decreasing electronic repulsion. Therefore, in systems where polarizable ligands minimize electron repulsion by electron delocalization (*i.e.*, increased covalency), B decreases.^{44,45} Ni^{2+} ions are perfectly geared for ground- and excited-state engineering and characterization of the electronic state manifold due to the abundance of literature on O_h Ni^{2+} ligand field strength.^{46–50} Moreover, out of the first-row

transition metals that can host a ground-state $S = 1$ spin, Ni^{2+} has the largest SOC constant, and thus should exhibit the largest changes in D as a function of ligand environment.⁴³

Results and discussion

To probe the relativistic nephelauxetic effect in O_h Ni^{2+} and its effect on the ground-state spin, we elected for a sulfur-rich coordination environment around the ion (Fig. 1). We selected a Ni^{2+} complex, $[\text{Ni}(\text{ttcn})_2](\text{BF}_4)_2$ (compound **1**),^{51,52} with the thioether-based ttcn ligand (ttcn = 1,4,7-trithiacyclononane) for these investigations because it meets our criteria for an EPR-addressable electronic spin-based qubit by combatting the two main contributions to D (SOC and low-lying excited states): (1) the soft sulfur donors give rise to increased covalency, thus reducing metal-based SOC; (2) the ligand field strength of the thioether donors is strong (similar to pyridine donors), pushing the triplet excited states to higher energy, thus minimizing excited state contributions to D ; (3) the ethylene spacers in the ttcn ligand allow for minimal distortion of the octahedral coordination environment around Ni^{2+} (Fig. 1).⁵³ The strong metal–ligand interaction in **1** is evident from the crystal structure data, where the Ni–S bond lengths range from 2.378–2.400 Å, the shortest Ni–S bond lengths in the CCDC database for a NiS_6 coordination environment. The primary coordination sphere around the metal ion is close to a perfect

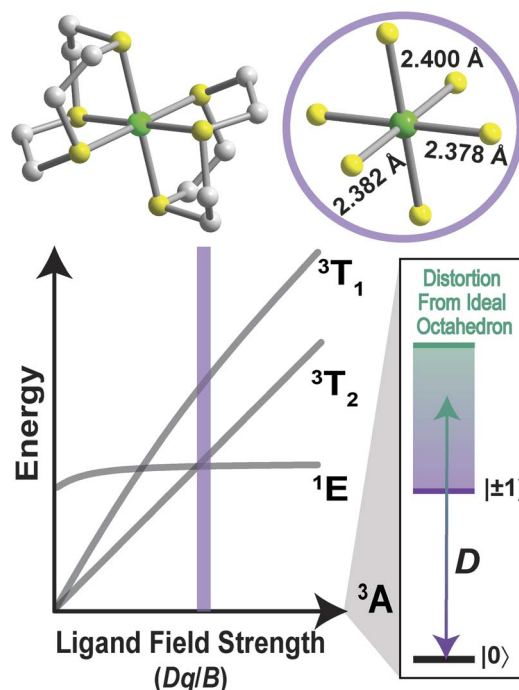


Fig. 1 Molecular structure, as found in the crystal structure, of $[\text{Ni}(\text{ttcn})_2]^{2+}$ (**1**) with Ni–S bond lengths highlighting the small distortion from an ideal octahedron and a simplified Tanabe–Sugano diagram of **1**, illustrating the energetic ordering of excited states. The scale designates the distortion from an ideal octahedron and its impact on axial zero-field splitting, D . Green, yellow, blue, and gray spheres represent Ni, S, N, and C atoms, respectively.



octahedron: the average deviations from 90° for the 12 *cis* angles is $\Sigma_{\text{mean}} = 1.48^\circ$ ($\Sigma_{\text{sum}} = 17.76^\circ$).

We began by employing computational methods to screen for and predict the ground- and excited-state properties of $[\text{Ni}(\text{ttn})_2]^{2+}$, to see if **1** meets our requirements for a qubit (small ZFS and lowest-lying singlet state for potential spin-flip luminescence). Due to the multiconfigurational nature of the electronic states of **1**, we calculate ground- and excited-state energies using the complete active space self-consistent field (CASSCF) method,⁵⁴ including corrections with second-order *n*-electron valence state perturbation theory (NEVPT2) method.⁵⁵ We have performed calculations using both the minimal (8,5) active space for **1**, which has eight electrons in the five 3d-orbitals of Ni^{2+} , and a larger (12,12) active space, which adds two doubly-occupied orbitals corresponding to a π bond (with Ni d-orbital character) and five unoccupied 4d-orbitals of Ni^{2+} (Table S7†). All calculations are performed with the ORCA program,⁵⁶ and computational details are available in the ESI.† The Ni^{2+} 3d-orbitals from CASSCF (12,12) are illustrated in Fig. 2. Their energy distribution shows a nearly ideal O_h ligand field splitting: three t_{2g} orbitals (with >95% metal character) lie $21\,000\text{ cm}^{-1}$ below two e_g orbitals, although the singly-occupied e_g orbitals have nonnegligible ligand character (about 15%) due to mixing with sulfur p-orbitals.

As expected, our calculations find that **1** is a ground-state $S = 1$ triplet, $^3A_{2g}$. The calculated triplet excited states for each T state in O_h symmetry ($^3T_{2g}$, $^3T_{1g}$) fall within 450 cm^{-1} of each other, which again reflects the nearly ideal octahedral environment. This symmetry causes the calculated transition dipole moments among the d-orbitals to be minuscule ($10^{-4} D$), resulting in zero oscillator strength and absorption intensity. The lowest lying triplet manifold, $^3T_{2g}$, has a mean energy of $12\,158\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (822.5 nm) above the ground state. The next triplet manifold, $^3T_{1g}$, has a mean energy of $19\,208\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (520.6 nm). These high-energy states illustrate the ligand field strength of ttn resulting in the ligand field splitting, Dq , of about 1216 cm^{-1} corresponding to 1/10 energy of the $^3A_{2g} \rightarrow ^3T_{2g}$ transition. These triplet excited-state energies are in good

agreement with the experimental absorption spectra discussed below (Table S8†). Additionally, we calculate the energy of the lowest lying singlet state, 1E_g , to be $11\,950\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (836.8 nm). The 1E_g and $^3T_{2g}$ states have similar energies, possibly explaining the broadening of $^3T_{2g}$ state and the absence of a separate 1E_g peak in the experimental absorption spectrum (Fig. S32†). Using Tanabe and Sugano's analytical expressions for excited state energies, we estimate the Racah parameters as $B = 897\text{ cm}^{-1}$, $C = 2574\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and C/B is 2.87.⁵⁷ Despite the triplet energies being very close to the experimental absorption spectra discussed below, the theoretical and experimental Racah parameters are quite different (Table 1). This highlights that Racah parameters are highly sensitive to the absorption energies.⁵⁸ In the ESI,† we provide results for higher lying states (Table S8†) and CASSCF configurations of each excited triplet and singlet state in terms of the five d-orbitals from Fig. 2 (Tables S9 and S10†).

We calculate the excited-state contributions to ZFS, which provide a manner in which to rationalize and optimize the magnitudes of ZFS in $O_h \text{ Ni}^{2+}$ spins to screen **1** as a molecular spin with low ZFS for commercial microwave addressability. When the symmetry of a complex reduces from a perfect O_h , the ground state triplet splits into three spin sublevels due to the coupling to the excited states. Since the excited state energies for **1** are relatively high for Ni^{2+} complexes, we expect to observe small D values. Within perturbation theory, the elements of the D tensor are

$$D_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{S^2} \sum_e \frac{V_{ge}^{(\mu)} V_{eg}^{(\nu)}}{E_e - E_g} \quad (1)$$

where S is the quantum spin, E is the energy of the ground (g) or excited (e) state, and $V_{ge}^{(\mu)}$ are matrix elements of the spin-orbit coupling operator: $V^{(\mu)} = \sum_{i,A} \xi(r_{iA}) l_A^{(\mu)}(i) s(i)$ for electron i and nucleus A separated by r_{iA} , where $\xi(r_{iA})$ is the radial operator, $l_A^{(\mu)}(i)$ is the μ component of the orbital angular momentum, and $s(i)$ is the z component of the spin operator.^{59,60} The ZFS parameters are obtained from the eigenvalues of the D tensor.

The calculated ZFS parameters are $D_{\text{calc}} = +1.15\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $E/D = 0.26$, which are comparable to our experimentally measured values (described below). As can be seen from (1), the excited states with higher energies have less significant contributions to the ZFS.⁶¹ We find that the contributions to D_{calc} predominantly come from the six lowest-lying orbital states with the necessary symmetry: three triplet $^3T_{2g}$ and three singlet $^1T_{2g}$; the positive sign indicates that $M_S = 0$ is lower in energy than $M_S = \pm 1$ (Table S8†). The electron configurations of these six orbital states are nearly identical (Tables S9 and S10†), but the triplet

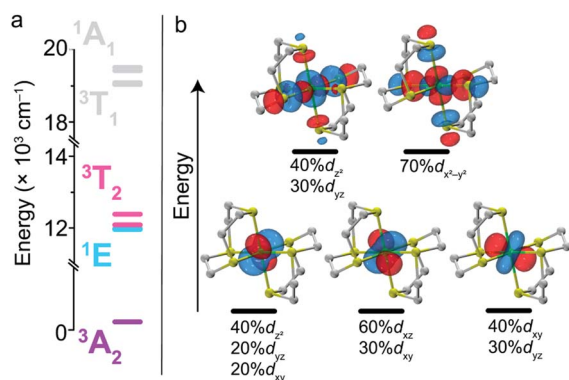


Fig. 2 (a) CASSCF-NEVPT2 (12,12) calculation of the energy level diagram of **1**, with colors chosen for visual contrast. (b) Five partially-occupied orbitals from CASSCF (12,12) calculation with isosurface value of 0.03 a.u. Ni-atom d-orbital contributions greater than 20% are listed (for simplicity, rounded to the nearest 10%).

Table 1 Simulated spin Hamiltonian parameters, optical properties, and Racah parameters for **1**

	g_{iso}	$D, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$ E (\text{ cm}^{-1})$	$Dq (\text{ cm}^{-1})$	$B (\text{ cm}^{-1})$	$C (\text{ cm}^{-1})$	C/B
1	2.10	+0.555(8)	0.072(5)	1279	673	2190	3.29
1 ^{calc}	2.16	+1.15	0.3	1216	897	2574	2.87



and singlet states contribute with opposite signs due to the nature of the coupling of the spin operators (see ESI† for further discussion).^{62,63} The largest contributions to D_{calc} come from the three triplet $^3T_{2g}$ states (Fig. 3), with $+15.22 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $+14.89 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, -28.59 cm^{-1} ($D_{\text{sum}} = +1.52 \text{ cm}^{-1}$), and the next largest contributions come from the three singlet $^1T_{2g}$ states with -7.34 cm^{-1} , -7.28 cm^{-1} , and $+14.23 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($D_{\text{sum}} = -0.39 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). The transition energy to the $^1T_{2g}$ state is more than twice the transition energy to the $^3T_{2g}$ state, causing the ZFS contributions to be half as large. Taken together, these six roots lead to a computed axial ZFS value of $+1.13 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, 98% of the total value. The higher lying $^3T_{1g}$ excited states have minimal contributions to D ($<0.01 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, Table S8†) which was previously observed for other Ni^{2+} complexes.⁶² The energetically lower 1E_g and $^1A_{1g}$ singlet states contribute less than 0.1 cm^{-1} because they have the wrong symmetry. The results demonstrate that **1** has a computationally-predicted low ZFS.

To computationally study the impact of the ligand, we performed calculations with the minimal (8,5) active space for both the near-ideal O_h “soft” sulfur-rich $[\text{Ni}(\text{ttn})_2]^{2+}$ and the distorted “hard” nitrogen-rich $[\text{Ni}(\text{tacn})_2]^{2+}$ complexes (tacn = 1,4,7-triazacyclononane). We confirm that for **1**, our results are qualitatively unchanged with this smaller active space. Specifically, we find that the value of D_{calc} (1.07 cm^{-1}) and the six main contributions from triplet $^3T_{2g}$ and singlet $^1T_{2g}$ states are similar for (8,5) and (12,12) active spaces (Tables S11 and S12†). The calculation for the $[\text{Ni}(\text{tacn})_2]^{2+}$ system predicts a ZFS of

4.27 cm^{-1} , compared to the experimental value of 2.95 cm^{-1} .⁶² The same six states contribute to the N -substituted compound, although the triplet contributions are different. Three sublevels comprising the $^3T_{2g}$ state effectively cancel one another in $[\text{Ni}(\text{ttn})_2]^{2+}$, while they do not cancel in $[\text{Ni}(\text{tacn})_2]^{2+}$, leading to the larger ZFS value (Table S12†). As $[\text{Ni}(\text{tacn})_2]^{2+}$ benefits from a slightly larger ligand field strength compared to $[\text{Ni}(\text{ttn})_2]^{2+}$, this study provided an *ab initio* demonstration that D decreases (from 4.27 cm^{-1} to 1.07 cm^{-1}) when we employ a softer ligand in a more rigorously octahedral environment. While stronger ligand fields generally minimize D , we highlight minimizing octahedral distortion will push D towards rigorously zero.

To confirm the ground-state magnetic properties and EPR addressability of **1** that we screened for computationally, we utilized high-field high-frequency cw-EPR spectroscopy (Fig. 4). The observed spectra were modelled with EasySpin and the spin Hamiltonian, $\hat{H} = \mu_B \mathbf{H} \cdot \overleftrightarrow{\mathbf{g}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{S}} + D[\hat{S}_z^2 - (S(S+1))/3] + E(\hat{S}_x^2 - \hat{S}_y^2)$, which provides the energies of the M_S levels for the spin \mathbf{S} as a function of D and E as well as the applied dc magnetic field (\mathbf{H}). In this Hamiltonian, \hat{S}_i ($i = x, y$, and z) are the spin component operators, g_i ($i = x, y$, and z), the components of the diagonal \mathbf{g} -tensor, and μ_B , the Bohr magneton.⁶⁴ EPR spectroscopy corroborates the $S = 1$ ground state, and enabled quantification of the axial and rhombic ZFS parameters, D and E . While the resonances broaden with increasing temperature, indicative of competing long-range spin interactions and thermal fluctuations,⁶⁵ resolved magnetic resonances could be observed and accurately simulated at 3 K. The best simulations for **1** are $g_x = 2.1018(15)$, $g_y = 2.1079(15)$, $g_z = 2.0964(14)$, $D = +0.555(8) \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $E = +0.072(5) \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($E/D = 0.13$) (Fig. 4). We simulate the spectra best with a positive value for D . The g_{iso} (2.1018) and ZFS ($D = +0.555 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, 18 GHz) parameters in **1** represent some of the lowest values for $O_h \text{ Ni}^{2+}$, with the other low ZFS nickel complexes incorporating monodentate weak-field ligands, such as aqua or pyrazole ligands, in rigorously symmetric octahedral coordination environments.^{26,66–68} The g_{iso} value in **1** is closer to g_e than in other Ni complexes that exhibit g values from ~ 2.11 to 2.30.⁶⁹ This indicates electron delocalization onto the ligands, resulting in the reduction of the effective spin-orbit coupling constant. A similar effect of reduced g values was observed for the $[\text{Co}(\text{ttn})_2]^{2+}$ ($g_{\text{iso}} = 2.067$)⁵³ and $[\text{Cu}(\text{ttn})_2]^{2+}$ ($g_{\text{iso}} = 2.06$)^{70,71} complexes. Moreover, the large contribution of ligand character into the frontier molecular orbitals, *i.e.*, the unpaired electrons are more delocalized, is also apparent in the EPR spectrum and the associated spin Hamiltonian parameters of the isolated $[\text{Ni}(\text{ttn})_2]^{3+}$ complex ($g_{\text{iso}} = 2.065$).⁷² We attribute the g values closer to g_e and the low ZFS in **1** to the previously mentioned interconnected variables: reduction of the metal-based SOC constant of nickel *via* the relativistic nephelauxetic effect⁵⁹ of the covalent Ni–S interactions. The strong ligand field and near O_h geometry around nickel pushes the excited states to higher energy. We can also compare the low ZFS in **1** with the magnetic parameters in $[\text{Ni}(\text{tacn})_2]^{2+}$, in which $D = +2.95 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (88.4 GHz).⁶² The magnitudes of the ZFS parameters in **1** confirm the EPR addressability of the complex with commercial microwave sources.

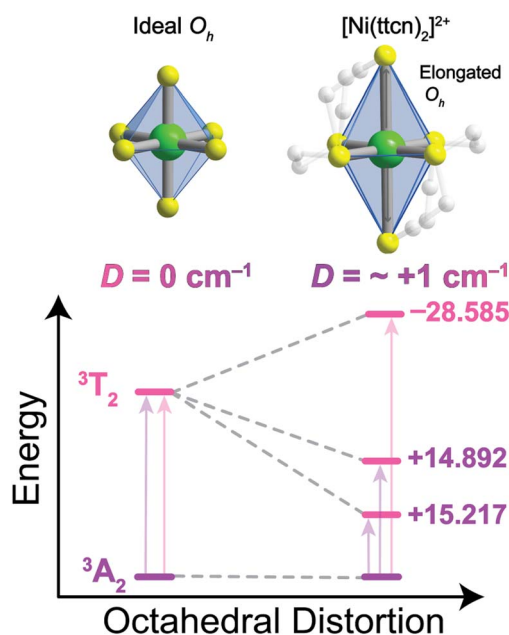


Fig. 3 CASSCF-NEVPT2 (12,12) calculation of ground- and excited-state energies, demonstrating the octahedral distortion contributions to axial ZFS, D . This figure only considers values from the $^3T_{2g}$ state, indicating the different positive (purple) and negative (pink) largest contributions to D that yield a $D_{\text{calc}} = +1.52 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Most of the difference with the final value comes from mixing with the $^1T_{2g}$ state, which is of opposite sign, with only very minor contributions from other states.

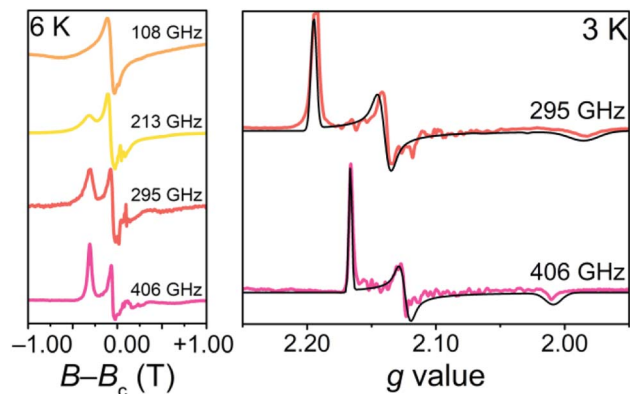


Fig. 4 High-field high-frequency EPR spectra for **1** at 108 GHz, 213 GHz, 295 GHz, and 406 GHz at 6 K (left), plotted as a function of the deviation, $B - B_c$, from the center field of each spectrum, B_c . High-field high-frequency EPR spectra for **1** at 295 GHz and 406 GHz and 3 K (right), plotted as a function of g value. The best simulations are shown in black spectra.

To evaluate the coherence properties of **1** and determine the field and frequency dependence of the spin coherence, we employed multifrequency pulse EPR at both W-band (94 GHz) and Q-band (34 GHz). All pulse EPR experiments were performed on diamagnetic dilutions of $[\text{Ni}(\text{ttn})_2](\text{BF}_4)_2$ into the zinc analogue, $[\text{Ni}_{0.01}\text{Zn}_{0.99}(\text{ttn})_2](\text{BF}_4)_2$ (**1'**), to mitigate the detrimental coupling between Ni^{2+} centers, as was observed by SQUID magnetometry (Fig. S5†). We first measured the echo-detected field-swept (EDFS) spectra for **1'** at both W- and Q-band by applying a two-pulse Hahn-echo detection sequence ($\pi/2 - \tau - \pi - \tau$ -echo) at a fixed τ value while sweeping magnetic field. At W-band, the resultant EDFS spectrum of **1** exhibits an intense and broad transition at 2.50 T and a less intense yet sharp transition at 1.33 T (Fig. S18–S21†). At Q-band, the transitions shift to lower fields, with an intense and broad transition at 0.69 T, with a less intense and broad transition at 0.25 T (Fig. S22 and S23†). Variable-temperature (12 K, 20 K, 30 K) EDFS spectra at Q-band also do not exhibit magnetic field shifts in transitions, indicative of the rigid ttn ligand, as well as the crystalline matrix, minimizing changes in ZFS as a function of temperature. This is in stark contrast to EPR investigations on other O_h Ni^{2+} complexes, like $[\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$, where changes in temperature and pressure caused dramatic increases in ZFS.^{66,73} The low field feature in both spectra corresponds to the spin-forbidden, $\Delta M_S = 2$ transitions, while the broader features originate from spin-allowed, $\Delta M_S = 1$.

While the EDFS spectra for **1'** are consistent with predicted spectra based on the magnetic parameters obtained from cw-EPR measurements, there are discrepancies in the ZFS values between **1** and **1'**. We attribute these differences in magnetic properties to the crystallization and dilution of **1** in the zinc analogue, as well as cooling to cryogenic temperatures. **1** crystallizes in the monoclinic $P2_1/c$ space group at 200 K, as two crystallographically independent complexes that lie on an inversion center.⁷⁴ The zinc complex, $[\text{Zn}(\text{ttn})_2](\text{BF}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{MeNO}_2)$ crystallizes in the orthorhombic $Pbca$ space group at

295 K, with one independent complex that lies on an inversion center.⁷⁵ Variation in lattice parameters and ZFS upon dilution has previously been demonstrated in Ni^{2+} quantum magnets as a consequence of anisotropic expansion of M–L bond distances;^{76,77} enhanced spin coherence in Cr^{4+} spins has also been shown upon dilution.²² Changes in crystal packing incurred through cooling and dilution in a different symmetry space group for $[\text{Zn}(\text{ttn})_2]^{2+}$ result in an increase in $|D|$ from 0.60 cm^{-1} (18 GHz) in **1** to two distinct species in **1'** with $|D|$ values of $\sim 0.9 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (27 GHz) and $\sim 1.15 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (34 GHz), increases of 50% and 110%, respectively, based on simulations of the EDFS spectra (Fig. S20 and S21†).²² The non-zero echo intensity at both 94 GHz and 34 GHz obtained for **1'** demonstrates that we can manipulate multiple transitions in the spin manifold coherently.

We proceeded to determine the phase memory time (T_m), which encompasses all processes that contribute to decoherence or loss of phase memory, including the electron spin T_2 . We extract these parameters from fitting the decay of the intensity of the two-pulse Hahn-echo sequence ($\pi/2 - \tau - \pi - \tau$ -echo) with increasing interpulse delay time τ at both W- and Q-band. We fit the echo decays to mono-exponential functions ($I = I_0 e^{-2\tau/T_m}$). For **1'**, T_m values decay rapidly with increasing temperatures (we provide a full discussion of T_m in the ESI†). We next measured the spin-lattice relaxation time, T_1 , the time it takes for an ensemble of spins to relax to thermal equilibrium (Fig. 5). To measure T_1 , we employed two separate pulse sequences for W- and Q-band, due to instrumental limitations. For W-band, we implemented a saturation recovery pulse sequence (long pulse– T – $\pi/2$ – τ – π – τ -echo), where a long microwave pulse saturates the spin transition. Following the initial pulse saturation, we applied two microwave pulses to detect the realignment of the spin with the dc field as a function of delay time, T , after the long pulse. For Q-band pulse experiments, we employed an inversion recovery pulse sequence (π – T – $\pi/2$ – τ – π – τ -echo). We acknowledge that spin-lattice relaxation is dependent on the experimental parameters. Spectral diffusion is a convoluting factor in inversion recovery pulse sequences, in which magnetic interactions modify the resonant frequency of excited spins, thereby shortening T_1 . We fit both saturation and inversion recovery curves with a monoexponential function, $I = -I_0(e^{-T/T_1} - 1)$. Spin-lattice relaxation is fast in comparison to other transition-metal-based $S = 1$ spins^{21,38} and drops precipitously with increasing temperature and decreasing field (Fig. 5, Table S2†). At 94 GHz and 5 K, T_1 is 7.5–7.8 μs and drops to $< 2 \mu\text{s}$ at 12 K. At 34 GHz and 12 K, T_1 is 0.71–1.2 μs and drops to $< 0.3 \mu\text{s}$ at 30 K. This is consistent with the direct and Raman processes limiting T_1 at W- and Q-band, respectively which was previously seen in pulse EPR data on $S = 1$ Ni^{2+} .³⁹ This combination of direct and Raman-driven relaxation is also in agreement with T_1 data on O_h $S = 1$ Ni^{2+} data derived from frequency-dependent alternating current (ac) susceptibility experiments at high fields as observed here.⁷⁸ While both the direct and Raman processes are inversely dependent on field, we observe an increase in T_1 at higher magnetic fields in **1'**. We attribute this observation to either spectral diffusion associated with the inversion recovery pulse sequence or to M_S spin sublevel



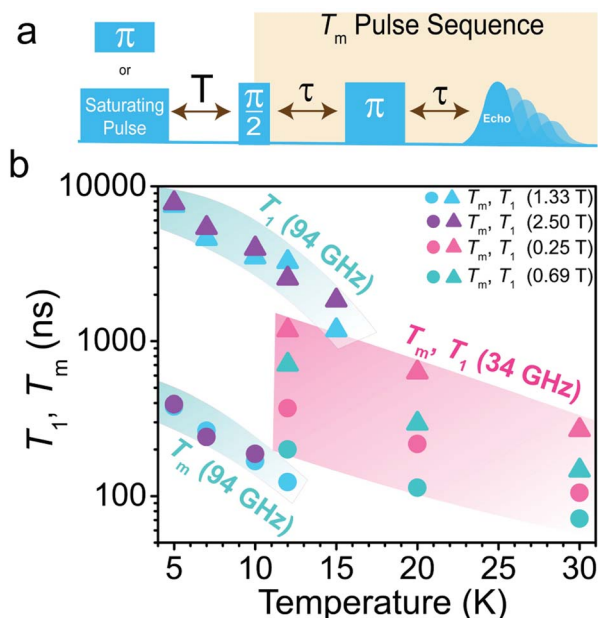


Fig. 5 (a) Pulse sequence of pulse EPR experiments measuring T_1 and T_m . For T_1 , we implement a saturation recovery pulse sequence (long pulse- T - $\pi/2$ - τ - π - τ -echo) at 94 GHz, and an inversion recovery pulse sequence (π - T - $\pi/2$ - τ - π - τ -echo) at 34 GHz. For T_m , we implement a standard Hahn-echo pulse sequence ($\pi/2$ - τ - π - τ -echo) (b) Temperature dependence of T_1 and T_m at 94 GHz and 34 GHz. Teal and pink highlights denote coherence times at 94 GHz and 34 GHz, respectively.

mixing, which is more prominent at lower frequency and field. This was previously demonstrated for a high-spin Fe^{3+} system.⁷⁹

The electronic absorption spectroscopy data corroborates the computationally-predicted ligand field strength in **1** and provides critical information on the excited state manifold. We observe two peaks in the UV-Vis spectrum of **1** in acetonitrile (Fig. S32†), which correspond to the spin-allowed ligand field transitions: (1) $^3\text{A}_{2g} \rightarrow ^3\text{T}_{2g}$ at 782 nm ($12\,788\text{ cm}^{-1}$) (2) $^3\text{A}_{2g} \rightarrow ^3\text{T}_{1g}$ at 527 nm ($18\,975\text{ cm}^{-1}$), consistent with O_h Ni^{2+} . We did not observe ^1E excited state absorption or photoluminescence. With the two observed transitions, we calculate the parameters for Dq and B .^{57,80} The $^3\text{A}_{2g} \rightarrow ^3\text{T}_{2g}$ transition energy is equal to $10 Dq$ as it describes the promotion of an electron from the non-bonding t_{2g} set of orbitals to the anti-bonding e_g orbitals; we calculate Dq to be 1279 cm^{-1} . This confirms a strong interaction between the metal d orbitals and the sulfur p orbitals (for comparison, Dq for $[\text{Ni}(\text{tacn})_2]^{2+}$ is 1250 cm^{-1} and for $[\text{Ni}(\text{bipyridine})_3]^{2+}$ Dq is 1270 cm^{-1}).^{58,81,82} We calculate the Racah B parameter (covalency parameter) to be 673 cm^{-1} .^{57,80,83,84} This value is 66% of the free-ion value (1030 cm^{-1}),⁸³ and significantly smaller in comparison to other Ni^{2+} complexes, including $[\text{Ni}(\text{tacn})_2]^{2+}$ ($B_{\text{solution}} = 993\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $B_{\text{single crystal}} = 840\text{ cm}^{-1}$).^{81,85–89} The electronic absorption spectroscopy data demonstrates that the thioether ligand provides a strong ligand field around the nickel ion and leads to a reduction in the interelectronic repulsion parameter, B .

Conclusions

The results provide a joint computational and experimental approach toward targeting O_h Ni^{2+} spins with low axial ZFS to allow for spin manipulation at W/Q-band coupled with the requisite electronic structure for a spin-optical interface. The soft and rigid coordination environment provided by the tridentate thioether ligand leads to a strong field environment around the ion, together with decreased SOC, which contributes to the small ZFS. Nearly ideal octahedral coordination environments have been realized with other Ni^{2+} complexes with harder nitrogen donors, with much larger values of axial ZFS ($\sim 3\text{ cm}^{-1}$), highlighting the combination of geometry and SOC in minimizing D .³⁹ Moreover, the rigidity of the ttcn ligand maintains a low ZFS across host matrix, previously not observed for other low ZFS Ni^{2+} qubits, such as $[\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$, $[\text{Ni}(\text{pyrazole})_6]^{2+}$, and $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{2+}$. The biocompatibility of these metal ions allows for the potential of sensing under aqueous conditions or even integrating spin qubits into biological architectures, such as DNA, where the orientation and environment of the electronic spin qubit can be controlled.^{90–92} **1** also possesses the correct electronic structure for optical initialization and readout, but suffers from low extinction coefficients. Incorporating ligands that increase the extinction coefficients (extended planar polypyridine ligands) and ligand field strengths (N-heterocyclic carbenes) of this general class of molecules,⁹³ while maintaining the symmetric primary coordination sphere and lowest-lying excited states, will be the focus of future work.

Data availability

The datasets supporting this article have been uploaded as part of the ESI.†

Author contributions

Conceptualization: M. K. W. and D. E. F.; investigation and formal analysis: M. K. W., K. K., A. K., X. W., and A. O.; resources: X. W., A. O., and S. H.; supervision: D. E. F., S. H., and T. C. B.; all authors contributed to writing the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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