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(Boratabenzene)(cyclooctatetraenyl) lanthanide complexes: a new type of organometallic single-ion magnet†

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A series of new sandwich type lanthanide complexes containing both boratabenzene and cyclooctatetraenyl ligands, $[(C_5H_5BR)Ln(COT)]$ (1Er: R = H, Ln = Er; 2Er: R = Me, Ln = Er; 3Er: R = NEt₂, Ln = Er; 4Dy: R = H, Ln = Dy; **5Dy**: R = Me, Ln = Dy; **6Dy**: $R = NEt_2$, Ln = Dy; **7Y**: $R = NEt_2$, Ln = Y), were synthesized. The structures of 1Er-7Y were all characterized by single crystal X-ray diffraction. Dynamic susceptibility experiments showed that the erbium complexes 1Er-3Er exhibited slow magnetic relaxation under zero dc field while the dysprosium complexes 4Dy-6Dy did not. For the erbium complexes, the magnetic properties were influenced by the substituent on the boron atom. 1Er exhibited hysteresis up to 8 K, and 2Er featured the highest energy barrier (300 cm⁻¹) among all the reported erbium single-ion magnets (SIMs). The influence of the boron substituent on the magnetic properties was highlighted by ab initio calculations

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Introduction

Since the discovery of the Mn₁₂ molecule which exhibits magnet-like behaviour at liquid helium temperature, many efforts have been made to the design and synthesis of singlemolecule magnets (SMMs).2 This fascinating magnetic property originates from a combination of a large spin ground state and uniaxial magnetic anisotropy, and makes SMMs potential candidates for the next generation high-density data storage materials, quantum computing and spintronic devices.³ Later, single-ion magnets (SIMs) which contain only a single spin carrier have been developed.4 Recently, several reports disclosed that carbon-based ligands, such as Cp* and COT (Cp* = pentamethylcyclopentadienyl, COT = cyclooctatetraenyl), supporting erbium complexes show interesting SIM properties.⁵

Boratabenzenes are a type of heterocyclic, 6π -electron aromatic anion. The first boratabenzene [CpCoC5H5BPh]+ was reported by Herberich and co-workers in 1970.6 One year later, Ashe III described the synthesis of lithium 1-phenylboratabenzene.⁷ Their pioneering research opened up the fascinating area of boratabenzene chemistry. In the last four decades, a large number of metal complexes bearing boratabenzenes have been reported.8,9 However, the properties and applications of these complexes were mostly limited to their reactivity and catalytic applications in organic and polymer synthesis.10 Considering the similarity between boratabenzene and cyclopentadienyl, it is possible to construct new erbium SIMs by using boratabenzene ligands. On the other hand, boratabenzene is a poorer electron donor in comparison with Cp*, promoting the 4f electrons stretching along the uniaxial direction. Therefore, the uniaxial magnetic anisotropy of (boratabenzene)(cyclooctatetraenyl) lanthanide might be enhanced, which may bring a new opportunity in the design of erbium SIMs with high $U_{\rm eff}$ and/or $T_{\rm B}$. Furthermore, the specific electrostatic contribution of boratabenzene and electronic structure modulation on SIMs can be tuned by the choice of the exocyclic substituent on boron. Herein, we report the synthesis, characterization and magnetic properties of (boratabenzene)(cyclooctatetraenyl) lanthanide complexes. The ab initio calculations were also performed to provide further insight into the magnetic properties of these complexes.

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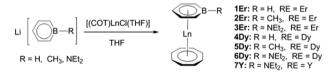
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Results and discussion

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Synthesis and structural characterization of (boratabenzene) (cyclooctatetraenyl) lanthanide complexes

Salt elimination reactions of Li(C₅H₅BR) (R = H, Me, NEt₂) with [(COT)LnCl(THF)] (Ln = Er, Dy, Y) in THF gave crude products, which recrystallized in toluene or hexane to provide the desired (boratabenzene)(cyclooctatetraenyl) lanthanide complexes $[(C_5H_5BR)Ln(COT)]$ (1Er: R = H, Ln = Er; 2Er: R = Me, Ln = Er; 3Er: $R = NEt_2$, Ln = Er; 4Dy: R = H, Ln = Dy; 5Dy: R = RMe, Ln = Dy; 6Dy: $R = NEt_2$, Ln = Dy; 7Y: $R = NEt_2$, Ln = Y) in moderate yields (Scheme 1). Complexes 1Er-7Y were characterized by single crystal X-ray diffraction. 1Er-7Y all crystallize in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$. The molecular structures of 1Er-3Er are shown in Fig. 1, while those of 4Dy-6Dy and 7Y are presented in the ESI.† The structural features of 1Er-3Er and 4Dy-6Dy are very similar and 1Er-3Er were taken as the examples to analyze the structural features. 1Er-3Er are sandwich type organometallic complexes, and the erbium ion is much closer to the centroid of the cyclooctatetraenyl ring (1.674–1.679 Å) than to that of the boratabenzene ring (2.245-2.257 Å). The average Er-C(COT) bond lengths in 1Er, 2Er and 3Er are 2.495(8), 2.491(2) and 2.493(5) Å, respectively, which are close to that in $[(Cp^*)Er(COT)]$ $(Cp^* = pentamethyl$ cyclopentadienyl) (2.513 Å). 5a On the other hand, the average Er-C(boratabenzene) bond lengths in 1Er, 2Er and 3Er (2.661(8), 2.657(3) and 2.647(4) Å) are much longer than the average Er-C(Cp*) bond length in [(Cp*)Er(COT)] (2.573 Å) as boratabenzene is a poorer electron donor in comparison with Cp*. The Er-C(boratabenzene) bond lengths in 1Er, 2Er and 3Er are in the ranges of 2.618(9)-2.694(9), 2.629(3)-2.678(3) and 2.603(8)-2.698(8) Å, respectively; the erbium ion is far away from the ortho carbon atoms and closer to the para carbon atom. The Er-B distances (2.76(1) Å (1Er), 2.779(3) Å (2Er) and 2.83(1) Å (3Er)) are longer than the Er-C(borata-



Scheme 1 Synthesis of (boratabenzene)(cyclooctatetraenyl) lanthanide complexes.

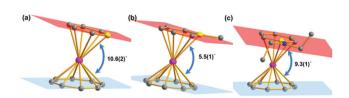


Fig. 1 Molecular structures of 1Er-3Er. (a), (b) and (c) Represent 1Er, 2Er and 3Er, respectively. Color code: pink, Er, dark grey, C, yellow, B, blue, N. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

benzene) distances. These observations revealed a slippage of the erbium ion away from boron and toward the para carbon. Due to the strong π -interaction between boron and the aminosubstituent, the Er-B distance in 3Er is longer than those in 1Er and 2Er and the deviation of the boron atom from the boratabenzene plane in 3Er (0.097 Å) is larger than those in 1Er and 2Er (0.028 and 0.059 Å, respectively). Dihedral angles between the cyclooctatetraenyl ring and the boratabenzene ring in 1Er, 2Er and 3Er are 10.6°, 5.5° and 9.3°, respectively. The nearest neighboring molecules are nearly perpendicular to each other through the C-H...B interaction and edge to face $\pi \cdots \pi$ stacking between the two aromatic rings. The nearest Er...Er distances in 1Er, 2Er and 3Er are 6.1, 6.8 and 6.3 Å, respectively (see the ESI†).

Magnetic properties

Dc magnetic measurements were conducted under 1 kOe dc field with the temperature ranging from 300 to 2 K (Fig. 2 and S4 in the ESI†). At room temperature, the $\chi_{\rm m}T$ values of 1Er, 2Er, 3Er, 4Dy, 5Dy and 6Dy are 11.01, 11.04, 11.08, 13.92, 13.94 and 14.06 emu mol⁻¹ K, respectively, which are in good agreement with the theoretical values of Er^{III} (${}^4I_{15/2}$, S = 3/2, L = 6, g = 6/5) and Dy^{III} (${}^{6}H_{15/2}$, S = 5/2, L = 5, g = 4/3). The $\chi_{\rm m}T$ value of 1Er decreases very slightly with decreasing temperature, but when the temperature decreases to 12 K, the $\chi_m T$ value jumps to 11.32 cm³ mol⁻¹, and then decreases sharply upon further cooling. The $\chi_{\rm m}T$ value of **2Er** also slightly upturns at about 6 K, and then drops precipitously. Similar to other reported $\mathrm{Er^{III}}$ SIMs, upon a decrease of the temperature, the $\chi_{\mathrm{m}}T$ value of 3Er decreases slightly, until about 3 K where it drops drastically. The sudden drop in $\chi_{\rm m}T$ observed for 1Er, 2Er and 3Er indicated that their magnetizations are blocked. The sudden drop in $\chi_{\rm m}T$ observed for **1Er**, **2Er** and **3Er** may arise from antiferromagnetic coupling, saturation of the magnetization, the Zeeman effect, and the spin-orbit coupling effect, which led to a change of spin population or magnetization blocking. This phenomenon is not uncommon in previously reported SMMs. 4f,5 The variable field dc measurements showed that the

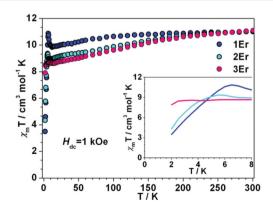


Fig. 2 Temperature dependence of the dc magnetic susceptibility time temperature $\chi_m T$ for **1Er-3Er** under 1 kOe applied magnetic field. (Inset) Expanded view of $\chi_m T$ vs. T plots below 8 K.

unusual $\chi_{\rm m}T$ rising observed for **1Er** at 12 K is not due to the polycrystalline samples' reorientation along the magnetic field, but is related to the SIM properties (Fig. S5†). Further discussions on this $\chi_m T$ rising at low temperatures are provided vide infra. For $\mathrm{Dy^{III}}$ complexes, upon cooling, the $\chi_{\mathrm{m}}T$ values are nearly constant until 100 K, and then slowly decrease. Below 25 K, the $\chi_{\rm m}T$ values drop steeply upon further cooling. At 2 K, the values are 9.52, 10.00, and 10.00 emu mol⁻¹ K, respectively (Fig. S4†). These static properties could be attributed to the typical stark sublevel depopulation.¹¹

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The out-of-phase ac susceptibility of 1Er and 2Er exhibited strong frequency-dependent behaviour between 15 K and 24 K or 16 K and 25 K under zero dc field (Fig. 3(a), (b) and S7, S8†), while below 10 K, no $\chi''_{\rm m}$ peaks could be observed since the magnetic relaxation rate is so slow that it is beyond the lowest limit of our equipment (Fig. S9†). The relaxation time extracted from the temperature-dependent and frequency-dependent out-of-phase susceptibilities gave the same results (Fig. S10(a) and S10(b)†). The effective energy barrier of 1Er is 371 K (259 cm⁻¹) with τ_0 of 5.3 × 10⁻¹² s (Fig. 3(d)). The $\chi''_{\rm m}$ peak of the 1 Hz plot for 2Er is 17.4 K, which is higher than that for 1Er (15.8 K) (Fig. 3(a), (b) and S7, S8†). As a consequence, the effective energy barrier and τ_0 of **2Er** are 421 K (300 cm⁻¹) and 5.5×10^{-12} s, respectively (Fig. 3(e)), whereas the τ vs. T^{-1} plot for 2Er at low temperature showed an evident curvature, indicating a faster QTM process than that of 1Er. The energy

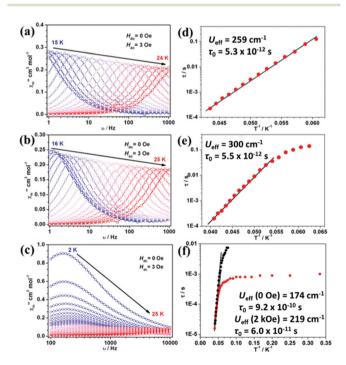


Fig. 3 Out-of-phase (χ''_m) signal vs. frequency (v) plots under 3 Oe ac field for 1Er (a), 2Er (b) and 3Er (c). Relaxation time (τ) vs. inverse of temperature (T^{-1}) plots for 1Er (d), 2Er (e) and 3Er (f). Red points were obtained under zero dc field while black points were obtained under 2 kOe dc field. The solid lines represent the fitting by applying the Arrhenius law.

barriers of 1Er and 2Er are higher than those of the previously reported erbium based SIMs (ranging from 15 cm⁻¹ to 225 cm⁻¹), 4k,l,5 revealing the advantage of introducing poorer electron donating boratabenzene as the ligand. Utilizing a poorer electron donor decreases the electronic interaction between the 4f electrons and the aromatic electrons of ligands along the uniaxial direction, and enhances the uniaxial magnetic anisotropy. This experimental result is in line with the theoretical study of Rajaraman et al. 12 It is also noteworthy that 2Er has the highest effective energy barrier among all reported ErIII SIMs. The out-of-phase ac susceptibility of 3Er also showed strong frequency-dependent magnetic behaviour, which is significantly different from those observed for 1Er and 2Er. When the temperature is below 10 K, the intensity of the out-of-phase component of 3Er is distinctly larger than those of 1Er and 2Er, implying a much stronger and faster QTM process. The peaks of the corresponding frequency plots are nearly unchanged until the temperature rises to 10 K, confirming the existence of a temperature independent OTM process (Fig. 3(c) and S11†). The effective energy barrier of 3Er is 250 K (174 cm⁻¹ under zero dc field) (Fig. 3(f) and S10(c)†). When an optimized field 2 kOe was applied, the U_{eff} increased slightly (Fig. 3(f) and S12†). The lower energy barrier of 3Er compared to those of 1Er and 2Er can be attributed to two facts: (a) aminoboratabenzene is a better electron donor than the hydrogen (or methyl)-substituted one; (b) the deviation of the boron atom from the boratabenzene plane in 3Er is larger than those in 1Er and 2Er, which may cause more transverse components (see ab initio calculations below). Dynamic studies showed that 4Dy-6Dy only exhibited slow magnetic relaxation under an applied dc field with small effective energy barriers (Fig. S13-S15†). Combined with the previous reports, the sandwich type geometry utilizing cyclomultiene ligands seems not suitable for dysprosium to be a good SIM.

The hysteresis measurements showed that all ErIII complexes exhibited butterfly-type hysteresis loops (Fig. 4). Interestingly, 1Er and 2Er have the hysteresis loops up to 8 and 6 K, respectively, which are higher than that of [(Cp*)Er(COT)] (5 K). 5a So far, only two ErIII complexes, [K(18-crown-6)(THF)2] $[Er(COT)_2]$ (10 K), $^{5b-d}$ and $[Li(DME)_3][Er(COT'')_2]$ (8 K), 5c have blocking temperatures ($T_{\rm B}$) up to 8 K, and both of them are ion pairs. For 3Er, hysteresis could not be observed until the temperature was decreased to 2 K. To see whether thermal relaxation or QTM is predominant in T_B , we extrapolated the Arrhenius fitting and found that the blocking temperatures of 1Er-3Er (defined as the relaxation time of 100 s) were similar, which were 12.8, 13.7 and 10.3 K, respectively. Therefore, hysteresis is mostly determined by the QTM rate and strength at low temperatures. The differences in their hysteresis we believe are due to the QTM, which could be caused by the following reasons: 1. the differences in their local structures. 2Er has a smaller bending angle than 1Er, which may be responsible for the observed higher $U_{\rm eff}$, but the introduction of the electrondonating methyl group in 2Er enhances the electronic interaction between the ErIII ion and the boratabenzene ligand along the uniaxial direction, leading to a more obvious QTM

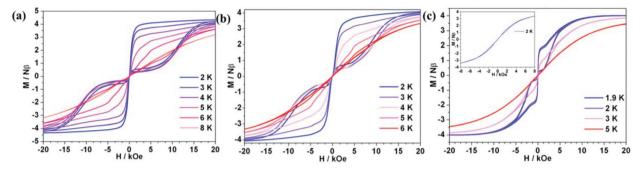


Fig. 4 Variable-field magnetization data for 1Er (a), 2Er (b), 3Er (c inset) and diluted 3Er (c) were collected at the average field sweeping rate of 1.9 mT s⁻¹. As a result of the QTM, the coercive field was not observed.

than that of 1Er. For 3Er, aminoboratabenzene is a better electron donor than the hydrogen (or methyl)-substituted one due to the strong π -interaction between boron and nitrogen. The π -interaction between boron and nitrogen also causes a deviation of the boron atom out from the 5 Cs plane of 0.097 Å, which is apparently larger than those in 1Er and 2Er (0.028 and 0.059 Å, respectively). The unchanged maximum of the out-of-phase ac susceptibility below 10 K for 3Er implies a much stronger and faster QTM process compared to QTM of 1Er and 2Er. 2. As the dipole-dipole interaction is anisotropic, the different arrangement of molecules in the lattice may also give different QTM rates for 1Er, 2Er and 3Er. Their different magnetic behaviors at low temperatures may also be caused by the different relaxation processes like the Direct/Raman process. Since QTM is more obvious in 3Er, the dilution experiment was subsequently carried out to study the role of the dipole-dipole interaction. A diluted sample of 3Er was prepared by the cocrystallization of 3Er with the isostructural [(COT) Y(C₅H₅BNEt₂)] in a Er: Y molar ratio of 1:19. The co-crystallization method has been used for the magnetic dilution studies of the analogues, such as [(Cp*)Er(COT)]5a and [K(18crown-6)(THF)₂ $\|Er(COT)_2\|$, ^{5b} by us and others. The ICP analysis indicated that the Er: Y molar ratio in the diluted sample is 4.2:95.8. The ac measurement indicated that the $\chi''_{\rm m}$ peaks occur in the range of 18 to 26 K, with a $U_{\rm eff}$ of 239 cm⁻¹, which is higher than that of the pure 3Er (174 cm⁻¹) under zero dc field (Fig. S16 and S17†). The variable-field magnetization plots displayed a hysteresis loop up to 3 K (Fig. 4(c)), which is still lower than those observed for 1Er and 2Er. The sudden magnetization loss near zero field still occurred and the coercive field was not observed. The above results indicated that the differences in the QTM of 1Er-3Er are mainly due to their local structures.

Ab initio calculations

To further elucidate the differences in their dynamic relaxations, ab initio CASSCF/RASSI/SINGLE_ANISO calculations with the MOLCAS 7.8 package were performed to determine the low-lying energy levels and magnetic properties of molecules.13

The calculated results showed that the ground Kramer's doublets of ErIII complexes are well separated from the excited states (Table S3 \dagger). The effective g_z values of 1Er-3Er are 17.87, 17.89 and 17.81, respectively, indicating their magnetically uniaxial anisotropic ground states. Correspondingly, the $g_{x,y}$ value is almost negligible $(g_{x,y} \approx 1 \times 10^{-4})$, except for 3Er $(g_x =$ 0.0025, $g_v = 0.0028$). Even for the first excited Kramer's doublets, the transversal components still show small values for 1Er and 2Er ($g_{x,y} \approx 2 \times 10^{-2}$). A relatively opposite case happens for **3Er**, the $g_{x,y}$ value of the higher excited states increases obviously. These relatively large transverse components may promote a more pronounced QTM process, which is consistent with the hysteresis measurements. The calculations also revealed that all DyIII complexes have small magnetic anisotropic ground Kramer's doublets and low energy first excited states (Table S4†). The $g_{x,y}$ values are not negligible, giving a significantly large transversal magnetic moment to DyIII complexes. The energy gap between the ground state and the first excited state is also small. Fig. 5 indicates that the transversal diagonal magnetic moments (ca. $10^{-1}\mu_{\rm B}$) in the ground state arising from internal magnetic fields of 4Dy-6Dy are much larger than those (ca. 10^{-3} – $10^{-4}\mu_{\rm B}$) of **1Er–3Er**, therefore allowing a fast QTM. According to a recent proposal by Ungur and co-workers, 14 the relaxation path can be related to the tunneling gaps. Thus, according to the relaxation path indicated in Fig. 5, the blocking barriers of 1Er-6Dy were deduced, which are 201.0 cm⁻¹ (15/2 \rightarrow 13/2 \rightarrow 5/2+), 223.5 cm⁻¹ (15/2 \rightarrow $13/2- \rightarrow 9/2- \rightarrow 9/2+$), 158.8 cm⁻¹ (15/2- $\rightarrow 13/2- \rightarrow 13/2+$), 56.2 cm⁻¹ (15/2- \rightarrow 13/2- \rightarrow 13/2+), 33.6 cm⁻¹ (15/2- \rightarrow 13/2+) and 39.7 cm⁻¹ (15/2- \rightarrow 11/2+), respectively. These calculated blocking barriers are in the same sequence of the experimental ones, although deviations in particular values are observed, due to the exclusion of electron dynamic correlation in the calculations. The tunneling gaps of the diagonal and off-diagonal in the ground and the first excited states of 3Er are much larger than those of 1Er and 2Er, therefore 3Er has the fastest QTM among the three ErIII complexes. This is also consistent with the ac susceptibility and hysteresis measurements. Moreover, only the magnetic relaxation in the complexes 1Er and 2Er can occur by the second excited state. 5d,15 The calculated magnetic easy axis of ErIII complexes

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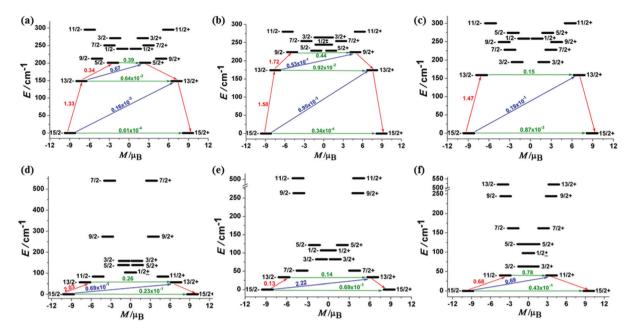


Fig. 5 The magnetization blocking barriers in complexes 1Er-6Dy, represented by (a)-(f). The thick black lines represent Kramer's doublets as a function of their magnetic moment along the magnetic axis. The green lines correspond to diagonal quantum tunneling of magnetization (QTM), the blue lines represent the off-diagonal relaxation process. The numbers at each arrow stand for the mean absolute value of the corresponding matrix element of the transition magnetic moment.

further confirmed that the sandwich type geometry is preferable for the prolate type ErIII ion possessing SIM properties (Fig. S18†). On the contrary, the easy axis of Dy^{III} complexes is not perpendicular to the COT ring as in the case of the $\mathrm{Er}^{\mathrm{III}}$ complexes (Fig. S18†), as the equatorial ligand field is not suitable to stabilize the Ising type oblate ground state of the Dy^{III} ion.

Unprecedented frozen magnetization

The $\chi_{\rm m}T$ rising observed for **1Er** and **2Er** at 12 or 6 K has no precedent. As the rising occurs around their $T_{\rm B}$, the magnetization may be "frozen" below a certain temperature. Two independent measurements were carried out: (a) the magnetization of 1Er was measured upon cooling; (b) the sample was firstly cooled to 2 K under 1 kOe dc field, and then the magnetization was measured upon warming. At each data point, the measurement was delayed for a certain time before the data were recorded. During the cooling down experiment, the $\chi_{\rm m}T$ value decreases smoothly and no peak was observed (Fig. S19†), while in the warming up experiment, the $\chi_{\rm m}T$ rising was observed (Fig. 6). When the delay time is 2 s, a distinct peak was observed at about 6.3 K. The $\chi_{\rm m}T$ rising becomes less pronounced when increasing the delay time. When the delay time is up to 7200 s, the $\chi_{\rm m}T$ rising can be ignored (Fig. 6). These results indicate that a long delay time is needed to let the system relax to equilibrium. Indeed, the magnetization equilibrium at 2 K can only be reached by delaying as long as 10 hours (Fig. S20†). This is probably due to the poor coupling of the spin system and the phonon bath. 16 These results

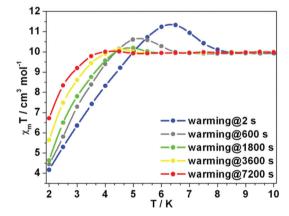


Fig. 6 Variable-temperature dc susceptibility data of 1Er. Changing the interval time can make the unexpected rising disappear.

indicate that the observed $\chi_{\rm m}T$ rising is not due to the long range ordering, but the non-equilibrium of magnetization.

Conclusions

In summary, sandwich type lanthanide organometallic complexes [(C₅H₅BR)Ln(COT)] were successfully synthesized, the erbium complexes are SIMs while the dysprosium ones are not, and the magnetic properties of the erbium complexes are strongly influenced by the substituent on the boron atom. Using poorer electron donating boratabenzene [C5H5BR] (R = H or Me) instead of carbon aromatic anions, such as Cp*

and COT, results in erbium SIMs with a higher effective energy barrier. It is also noteworthy that the blocking temperature of $[(C_5H_5BH)Er(COT)]$ is higher than that of $[(Cp^*)Er(COT)]$. This study experimentally demonstrated that utilizing poorer electron donors—boratabenzenes—decreases the electronic interaction between the 4f electrons and aromatic electrons of ligands along the uniaxial direction, and enhances the uniaxial magnetic anisotropy. Therefore, this study not only disclosed a new application of the boratabenzene metal complexes but also provided a practical guideline for the design and synthesis of erbium SIMs with better performance. Further studies following this guideline are actually ongoing.

Experimental

General methods

The synthesis of air and/or moisture sensitive compounds was carried out under an atmosphere of argon using Schlenk techniques or in a nitrogen filled glovebox. Toluene, hexane, and THF were dried over a Na/K alloy, transferred under vacuum, and stored in the glovebox. [(COT)LnCl(THF)](Ln = Er, Dy, Y), ¹⁷ Li(C₅H₅BH), ^{10e} and Li(C₅H₅BNEt₂)^{10d} were prepared according to literature procedures. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a VARIAN Mercury 400 MHz spectrometer at 400 MHz and 100 MHz, respectively. 11B NMR spectra were recorded on an Agilent 600 MHz spectrometer at 193 MHz. All chemical shifts were reported in δ units with reference to the residual solvent resonance of the deuterated solvents for proton and carbon chemical shifts, and to external BF₃·OEt₂ for boron chemical shifts. Elemental analysis was performed by the Analytical Laboratory of Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry. ICP analysis was performed by the Analytical Instrumentation Center of Peking University.

Li(C₅H₅BCH₃). Li(C₅H₅BCH₃)¹⁸ was prepared by using Fu's method. ¹⁹ A solution of C₅H₅BPMe₃ (972 mg, 6.39 mmol) in 30 mL of ether was added by 3.0 M MeLi solution in DEM (DEM = diethoxymethane) (2.1 mL, 6.30 mmol) at -30 °C under stirring, and then the reaction mixture was gradually warmed to room temperature. After stirring for one hour at room temperature, the volatiles of the reaction mixture were removed *in vacuo*. The residue was washed with 2 × 10 mL of hexane and dried *in vacuo* to give Li(C₅H₅BCH₃) as a pale yellow solid (594 mg, 96% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, THF- d_8 , 25 °C): δ(ppm) 7.06 (t, J_{H-H} = 8.4 Hz, 2H, 3-/5-H), 6.25 (d, J_{H-H} = 10.4 Hz, 2H, 2-/6-H), 5.96 (t, J_{H-H} = 6.8 Hz, 1H, 4-H), 0.47 (s, 3H, CH₃).

[(C₅H₅BH)Er(COT)] (1Er). [(COT)ErCl(THF)] (100 mg, 0.264 mmol) and Li(C₅H₅BH) (22 mg, 0.262 mmol) were mixed in 4 mL of THF at -35 °C, and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was extracted with 5 mL of toluene. The extraction was concentrated to *ca.* 2 mL and kept at -35 °C to give 1Er as orange crystals (52 mg, 57% yield). Anal. Calcd (%) for C₁₃H₁₄BEr: C, 44.83, H, 4.05. Found: C, 44.49, H, 4.17.

[(C₅H₅BMe)Er(COT)] (2Er). [(COT)ErCl(THF)] (100 mg, 0.264 mmol) and Li(C₅H₅BCH₃) (26 mg, 0.265 mmol) were mixed in 4 mL of THF at -35 °C, and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was extracted with 5 mL of toluene. Evaporation of this filtrate *in vacuo* left an orange oil, which was extracted with 10 mL of hexane. The hexane extraction was concentrated to *ca.* 4 mL and kept at -35 °C to give 2Er as orange crystals (53 mg, 55% yield). Anal. Calcd (%) for C₁₄H₁₆BEr: C, 46.41, H, 4.45. Found: C, 46.23, H, 4.42.

[($C_5H_5BNEt_2$)Er(COT)] (3Er). Following the procedure described for 1Er. The reaction of [(COT)ErCl(THF)] (100 mg, 0.264 mmol) with Li($C_5H_5BNEt_2$) (40 mg, 0.258 mmol) gave 3Er as orange crystals (61 mg, 56% yield). Anal. Calcd (%) for $C_{17}H_{23}BErN$: C, 48.68, H, 5.53, N, 3.34. Found: C, 48.46, H, 5.46, N, 3.27.

[(C_5H_5BH)Dy(COT)] (4Dy). Following the procedure described for 1Er. The reaction of [(COT)DyCl(THF)] (100 mg, 0.267 mmol) with Li(C_5H_5BH) (23 mg, 0.274 mmol) gave 4Dy as yellow crystals (51 mg, 55% yield). Anal. Calcd (%) for $C_{13}H_{14}BDy$: C, 45.45, H, 4.11. Found: C, 44.91, H, 4.16.

[(C_5H_5BMe)Dy(COT)] (5Dy). Following the procedure described for **2Er**. The reaction of [(COT)DyCl(THF)] (100 mg, 0.267 mmol) with Li(C_5H_5BMe) (26 mg, 0.265 mmol) gave **5Dy** as yellow crystals (40 mg, 42% yield). Anal. Calcd (%) for $C_{14}H_{16}BDy$: C, 47.02, H, 4.51. Found: C, 46.97, H, 4.66.

[($C_5H_5BNEt_2$)Dy(COT)] (6Dy). Following the procedure described for 1Er. The reaction of [(COT)DyCl(THF)] (100 mg, 0.267 mmol) with Li($C_5H_5BNEt_2$) (41 mg, 0.264 mmol) gave 6Dy as yellow crystals (59 mg, 54% yield). Anal. Calcd (%) for $C_{17}H_{23}BDyN$: C, 49.24, H, 5.59, N, 3.38. Found: C, 49.00, H, 5.60, N, 3.33.

[(C₅H₅BNEt₂)Y(COT)] (7Y). Following the procedure described for 1Er. The reaction of [(COT)YCl(THF)] (171 mg, 0.569 mmol) with Li(C₅H₅BNEt₂) (88 mg, 0.569 mmol) gave 7Y as yellow crystals (85 mg, 44% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆, 25 °C): δ = 6.52 (t, ³ J_{H-H} = 7.2 Hz, 2H, 3-/5-H of Bz), 6.35 (s, 8H, H of COD), 5.35 (d, ³ J_{H-H} = 10.4 Hz, 2H, 2-/6-H of Bz), 5.02 (t, ³ J_{H-H} = 6.8 Hz, 1H, 4-H of Bz), 2.94 (bs, 4H, NCH₂), 1.07 (t, ³ J_{H-H} = 6.8 Hz, 6H, NCH₂CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, C₆D₆, 25 °C): δ = 135.3, 112.2, 100.9 (Bz-C), 94.03 (COD-C), 43.2 (NCH₂CH₃), 15.8 (NCH₂CH₃). ¹¹B NMR (193 MHz, C₆D₆, 25 °C): δ = 30.1. Anal. Calcd (%) for C₁₇H₂₃BYN: C, 59.86, H, 6.80, N, 4.11. Found: C, 60.16, H, 6.93, N, 3.94.

X-ray crystallography

Suitable single crystals of 1Er-7Y (CCDC 1416019–1416025) were mounted under a nitrogen atmosphere on a glass fiber at low temperature, and data collection was performed on a Bruker APEX2 diffractometer with graphite-monochromated Mo K_{α} radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å). The SMART program package was used to determine the unit cell parameters. The absorption correction was applied using SADABS. The structures were solved by direct methods and refined on F^2 by full-matrix least-squares techniques with anisotropic thermal parameters for nonhydrogen atoms. The hydrogen atoms were placed at

calculated positions and were included in the structure calculation. All calculations were carried out using the SHELXL-97 program. The software used is listed in ref. 20. Crystallographic data and refinement for **1Er-7Y** are listed in Table S1.†

Magnetic measurements

Samples were fixed with eicosane to avoid moving during the measurement and sealed in the glass tube to avoid reaction with moisture and oxygen. Direct current susceptibility and alternative current susceptibility with frequencies ranging from 1 to 997 Hz were performed on a Quantum Design MPMS XL-5 SQUID magnetometer on polycrystalline samples. The alternative current susceptibility measurement with frequencies ranging from 100 to 10 000 Hz was performed on Quantum Design PPMS on polycrystalline samples. All dc susceptibilities were corrected for diamagnetic contribution from the sample holder, and eicosane and diamagnetic contributions from the molecule using Pascal's constants.

Ab initio calculations

All calculations were done with CASSCF/RASSI/SINGLE ANISO implanted in the MOLCAS 7.8 package. All calculations used the complete structures of 1Er-6Dy. Using the SINGLE_ANISO program we obtained their magnetic properties. Completeactive-space self-consistent field (CASSCF) calculations on the complete structures of complexes 1Er-6Dy on the basis of X-ray determined geometry have been carried out with the MOLCAS 7.8 program package. For CASSCF calculations, the basis sets for all atoms are atomic natural orbitals from the MOLCAS ANO-RCC library: ANO-RCC-VTZP for the ErIII or DyIII ion, VTZ for close C and B, VDZ for the distant atoms. The calculations employed the second order Douglas-Kroll-Hess Hamiltonian, where scalar relativistic contractions were taken into account in the basis set and the spin-orbit coupling was handled separately in the restricted active space state interaction (RASSI-SO) procedure. The active electrons in 7 active spaces include all the f electrons (CAS(11 in 7) for complexes 1Er-3Er and CAS(9 in 7) for complexes 4Dy-6Dy) in the CASSCF calculation. To exclude all the doubts we calculated all the roots in the active space. We have mixed the maximum number of spin-free states which was possible with our hardware (all from 35 quadruplets and all from 112 doublets for three Er^{III} fragments, all from 21 sextets, 128 from 224 quadruplets and 130 from 490 doublets for three Dy^{III} fragments).

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