Hexahalorhenate(IV) salts of metal oxazolidine nitroxides

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Eight coordination compounds of formulae [Fe(\textit{L}^\textit{t})][Re\textit{IV}Cl\textit{Br}(\textit{L}^\textit{t})] (1a), [Fe(\textit{L}^\textit{t})][Re\textit{IV}Br\textit{Cl}(\textit{L}^\textit{t})] (1b), [Co(\textit{L}^\textit{t})][Re\textit{IV}Cl\textit{CN}(\textit{L}^\textit{t})] (2a), [Co(\textit{L}^\textit{t})][Re\textit{IV}Br\textit{CN}(\textit{L}^\textit{t})] (2b), [Ni(\textit{L}^\textit{t})][Re\textit{IV}Cl\textit{CN}(\textit{L}^\textit{t})] (3a), [Ni(\textit{L}^\textit{t})][Re\textit{IV}Br\textit{CN}(\textit{L}^\textit{t})] (3b), [Cu(\textit{L}^\textit{t})][Re\textit{IV}Cl\textit{L}^\textit{t})] (4a) and [Cu(\textit{L}^\textit{t})][Re\textit{IV}Br\textit{L}^\textit{t})] (4b), where \textit{L}^\textit{t} is the aminoxyl radical chelating ligand, 4,4-dimethyl-2,2-di(2-pyridyl)oxazolidine-N-oxide, have been synthesised. Structural and magnetic studies reveal metal-radical intramolecular antiferromagnetic interactions in the [\textit{M}(\textit{L}^\textit{t})]^2 cations in the iron, cobalt and copper based compounds (1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 4a and 4b) with the central metal ion low-spin in the case of Fe (1a and 1b) and a gradual, cobalt based, spin-crossover transition present in 2a and 2b. The nickel based compounds, 3a and 3b, were analysed in the dried form (3a(dried) and 3b(dried)) and directly in acetonitrile (3a(solvated) and 3b(solvated)). Microanalysis and IR spectroscopy on 3a(dried) and 3b(dried) suggests the dried samples are best formulated as [Ni(\textit{L}^\textit{t})(\textit{H}2\textit{O})][Re\textit{IV}X\textit{e}], where \textit{X} = \textit{Cl} (3a(dried)) and \textit{Br} (3b(dried)). All forms for 3a and 3b exhibit cationic metal-radical ferromagnetic interactions resulting in \textit{S} = 3/2 ground states. In addition, 3a(dried) exhibits spin-canting behaviour with an ordering temperature of 2.7 K, an open hysteresis loop with a coercive field \textit{Hc} = 580 Oe, and a remanent magnetisation \textit{Mr} = 0.21 \mu\text{B}, resulting in a canting angle of ~1.8°. In contrast 3b(dried) shows no spin-canting behaviour; a maximum in \textit{\chi} vs \textit{T} at \textit{T} = 3 K suggesting long-range antiferromagnetic order. 3a(solvated) and 3b(solvated) show no indication of long-range magnetic ordering, unlike 4a and 4b where anomalies are evident in the low-temperature magnetic susceptibility measurements.

Introduction

Since the initial discovery of a dodecanuclear Mn molecule exhibiting slow relaxation of its magnetisation in zero field at low temperature, magneto-structural studies of discrete paramagnetic systems have grown exponentially.1-3 This research encompasses a wide range of magnetic materials including organic radicals, mono- and multinuclear homometallic transition metal or lanthanide based complexes, as well as heterometallic 3d/4f systems.3-6 The energy barrier for magnetisation reversal in such systems depends on several factors, but in all cases magnetic anisotropy is a key parameter. This has led to increased interest in the giant magnetic anisotropy offered by certain 4f/5f ions with unquenched orbital angular momenta, and selected 4d/5d metal ions possessing considerable spin-orbit coupling.7-11 The 5d\textit{Re}\textit{IV} ion is characterised by large magnetic anisotropy originating from second order spin-orbit coupling, with \textit{\lambda} \approx 1000 cm\textsuperscript{-1} for the free ion, often resulting in large values of the axial zero field splitting parameter, \textit{D}.12,13 In addition, the diffusion nature of the 5d orbitals gives rise to significant spin delocalisation onto the ligand atoms directly bonded to it, leading to non-negligible intermolecular magnetic exchange interactions, commonly mediated by Re-X-X-Re14-19 or Re-\textit{X}·\textit{H}O·\textit{X}-Re contacts.20 Extensive research on the hexahalorhenenate moiety [Re\textit{IV}X\textit{e}]\textsuperscript{2-} (\textit{X} = \textit{F}, \textit{Cl}, \textit{Br} or \textit{I}) has shown that the magnetic behaviour of the anion in the solid state depends greatly on the nature of the cation employed. The latter include organic radicals,21 alkali metals,22 ferrocenium,23 and the Single-Molecule Magnet (SMM) 'Mn\textit{IV}'.24-25 For example, research conducted on the [Re\textit{IV}I\textsubscript{2}]- anion with the alkali metal cations, Li\textsuperscript{+} to Cs\textsuperscript{+}, illustrated the effect of cation size on the intermolecular Re-I·I-Re interaction, where it was found that the magnetic ordering temperature increased with decreasing cation size,24 whilst replacing the perchlorate counter ions with the [Re\textit{IV}Cl\textit{L}^\textit{t})]\textsuperscript{-} in the Mn\textit{IV}26-28 SMM led to the energy barrier for magnetisation relaxation increasing by 30%,24 Investigations into the exchange interactions and magnetic properties present in molecule-based magnets containing a coordinated radical, the ‘metal-radical approach’, were instigated in the late 1980s and early 1990s.35,36 This focussed initially on the use of nitroxide-based radicals, resulting in discovery of the first Single-Chain Magnet (SCM), [Co(\textit{hfac})\textsubscript{2}NiTPtPhOMe]], and the ferrimagnetically ordered system (Mn\textit{IV}(\textit{hfac})(\textit{L}))\textsubscript{25,38} (\textit{hfac} = hexafluoro-acetylacetonate, NiTPtPhOMe = 4'-methoxy-phenyl-4,4,5,5-tetramethylimidazoline-1-oxyl-3-oxide and \textit{L} = 1,3,5-tris-(p-N-oxo-N-tert-butylamino)phenyl)benzene). Here, the hfac co-

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 Dalton Transactions
ligand was used to increase the Lewis acidity of the central metal ion, enabling the nitroxide N-O moiety, a weak Lewis base, to coordinate directly to the metal.

A second approach to coordinating a radical based group directly to the metal ion is to create ligands combining a radical species in close proximity to a conventional ligating group such as bipyridine, imidazole or pyridine. The [M(II)]2+ unit, M= Mn, Fe, Co, Cu and Zn, with L\textsuperscript{−} =4-dimethyl-2,2-di(2-pyridyl)oxazolidine N-oxide (Scheme 1), has been studied over the past decade leading to the discovery of interesting magnetic phenomena such as spin-crossover, ferromagnetic exchange and reductively induced oxidation. Herein we report an extension to these studies with the synthesis and magnetic characterisation of a series of coordination compounds containing both the [M(II)L\textsuperscript{2−}] cation and the [Re\textsuperscript{IV}X\textsubscript{4}]\textsuperscript{2−} anion. When the transition metal in the [M(II)L\textsuperscript{2−}] cation is Fe, Co or Cu and used in combination with [Re\textsuperscript{IV}Cl\textsubscript{4}]\textsuperscript{2−} and [Re\textsuperscript{IV}Br\textsubscript{4}]\textsuperscript{2−} (1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 4a and 4b) we observe predominantly antiferromagnetic metal-radical exchange interactions and typical [Re\textsuperscript{IV}X\textsubscript{4}]\textsuperscript{2−} anion behaviour, with a gradual spin-crossover transition present in 2a and 2b. Using Ni yields the crystalline products [Ni(II)(L\textsuperscript{3}⋅CH\textsubscript{2}CN\textsubscript{2})][Re\textsuperscript{IV}Cl\textsubscript{4}]⋅CH\textsubscript{3}CN (3a) and [Ni(II)(L\textsuperscript{3})⋅(CH\textsubscript{2}CN\textsubscript{2})][Re\textsuperscript{IV}Cl\textsubscript{4}]⋅3CH\textsubscript{3}CN (3b), which exhibit cationic metal-radical ferromagnetic interactions, and intermolecular antiferromagnetic interactions (3b(dried)) or spin-canting (3a(dried)).

Scheme 1. Molecular structure of 4,4′-dimethyl-2,2′-di(2-pyridyl)oxazolidine N-oxide, L\textsuperscript{−}.

**Experimental**

**Materials and methods**

All chemicals were used as received. Syntheses were carried out under aerobic conditions using CH\textsubscript{3}CN dried over 3 Å molecular sieves. (NBu\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2}[Re\textsuperscript{IV}Cl\textsubscript{4}] and (NBu\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2}[Re\textsuperscript{IV}Br\textsubscript{4}] were prepared as described previously.\textsuperscript{19,47} The neutral radical ligand, 4,4′-dimethyl-2,2′-di(2-pyridyl)oxazolidine-N-oxide (L\textsuperscript{−}), was prepared as per literature methods.\textsuperscript{42} Crystals of all eight compounds were collected and left open to air for use in further analysis. Elemental analyses (C, H, N) were performed by MEDAC Ltd. Direct current (dc) magnetic susceptibility measurements on all eight compounds were collected on a Quantum Design MPMS-XL SQUID magnetometer equipped with a 7 T dc magnet in the temperature range 2 – 300 K, under an applied field of 0.1 T. Crystalline samples were powdered, dried, and restrained in gelatine capsules for measurement. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were also carried out on crystalline samples of 3a and 3b immersed directly in acetonitrile from 200 – 2 K under an applied field of 0.1 T (3a(solvated) and 3b(solvated)). Diamagnetic corrections were applied using Pascal’s constants.\textsuperscript{48} The formula and subsequent molecular weight used in the magnetic measurements were determined from the microanalysis of dried samples. Infrared (IR) spectra from 3800 to 600 cm\textsuperscript{−1} were recorded on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum 65 ATR-IR spectrometer. Powder X-ray diffraction measurements were carried out on a Rigaku Oxford Diffraction SuperNova X-ray diffractometer at 298 K using a scan step size of 0.086° at 1° sec\textsuperscript{−1}. Calculated patterns were obtained using Mercury 3.7.

**Crystallography**

Data were measured on a Rigaku Oxford Diffraction Super Nova (1a, 1b, 2a, 2b-150 K, 2a 200 K, 2b 250 K, 2b, 3b, 4a, and 4b) and Rigaku Oxford Diffraction XCalibur (3a) X-ray diffractometers using Mo-K\textsubscript{α} (1a, 1b, 2a, 2a 150 K, 3a, 3b, 3b and 4b) or Cu-K\textsubscript{α} (2b and 4a) radiation. The crystal temperature was maintained at 120 K using an Oxford Cryosystems Cryostream 700+ low temperature device for all eight complexes. CrystAlisPro was used for diffractometer control and data processing. Structures were solved with olex2.solve (1a, 1b, 2a, 2a 150 K, 2a 200 K, 2b, 3b, 4a and 4b)\textsuperscript{49} or ShelXS (3a)\textsuperscript{50} and refined by full-matrix least-squares on F\textsuperscript{2} using ShelXL, interfaced through Olex2.\textsuperscript{51} In 1a C12 is disordered over two positions with partial occupancies 0.56 and 0.44. In 2a the nitrogen atom associated with N4 on the acetonitrile solvate is disordered over two positions with partial occupancies 0.45 and 0.55. In 4a C12 and C14 are disordered over two positions with partial occupancies 0.49 and 0.51, and 0.53 and 0.47. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically and hydrogens placed in calculated positions. Crystallographic data and selected bond lengths and angles can be found in Tables S1-S7 and Fig. S1 in the supporting information. CCDC 1534665-1534675.

**Synthesis**

[Fe\textsuperscript{II}(L\textsuperscript{3})][Re\textsuperscript{IV}Cl\textsubscript{4}] (1a). (NBu\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2}[Re\textsuperscript{IV}Cl\textsubscript{4}] (44.0 mg, 0.05 mmol) and FeCl\textsubscript{3}·4H\textsubscript{2}O (9.9 mg, 0.05 mmol) were dissolved in 4 ml CH\textsubscript{3}CN, to which 4,4′-dimethyl-2,2′-di(2-pyridyl) oxazolidine-N-oxide (L\textsuperscript{−}) (13.5 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 2 ml CH\textsubscript{3}CN was added. The resultant solution was left to sit overnight at 4°C yielding green crystals of 1 suitable for X-ray diffraction (14.7 mg, 59%). Elemental analysis (% calculated (found) for C\textsubscript{52}H\textsubscript{34}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4}Cl\textsubscript{4}FeRe (1): C, 32.2 (32.0); H, 3.2 (3.2); N, 8.4 (8.5).

[Fe\textsuperscript{II}(L\textsuperscript{3})][Re\textsuperscript{IV}Br\textsubscript{4}] (1b). (NBu\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2}[Re\textsuperscript{IV}Br\textsubscript{4}] (57.5 mg, 0.05 mmol) and FeCl\textsubscript{3}·4H\textsubscript{2}O (9.9 mg, 0.05 mmol) were dissolved in 4 ml CH\textsubscript{3}CN, to which L\textsuperscript{−} (13.5 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 2 ml CH\textsubscript{3}CN was added. Crystals started to form immediately so the solution was filtered and left to stand at room temperature where dark green crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were collected after 24 hours (20.5 mg, 65%).
Elemental analysis (%) calculated (found) for C₃₀H₂₂N₆O₄Re₄Br₉FeRe: C, 28.6 (29.2); H, 2.6 (2.6); N, 6.7 (7.0).

[Co([L]²)₂][Re⁴VCl⁶]·2CH₃CN (2a). This was synthesised as per 1a using Co(NO₃)₂·6H₂O (14.5 mg, 0.05 mmol) instead of FeCl₂·4H₂O. Brown crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were grown overnight at 4°C (13.5 mg, 50%). The crystals were collected and left to dry in air and analysed as solvent free. Elemental analysis (%) calculated (found) for C₃₀H₂₂N₆O₄Re₄Br₉FeRe: C, 36.1 (35.4); H, 3.2 (3.2); N, 8.4 (8.8).

[Co([L]²)₂][Re⁴VCl⁶]·4CH₃CN (2a) 150 K, 2a: 200 K, 2a: 250 K). This was synthesised as per 2a. Elemental analysis (%) calculated (found) for C₃₀H₂₂N₆O₄Re₄Br₉FeRe: C, 36.1 (35.8); H, 3.2 (3.1); N, 8.4 (7.9).

[Co([L]²)₂][Re⁴VBr⁶] (2b). This was synthesised as per 1b using Co(NO₃)₂·6H₂O (14.5 mg, 0.05 mmol) instead of FeCl₂·4H₂O. Dark brown crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were collected from the solution after 24 hours (27.2 mg, 86%). Elemental analysis (%) calculated (found) for C₃₀H₂₂N₆O₄Re₄Br₉FeRe: C, 28.5 (28.4); H, 2.6 (2.7); N, 6.6 (7.1).

[Ni([L]²)(CH₃CN)]²⁺[Re⁴VCl⁶]-CH₃CN (3a). This was synthesised as per 1a using Ni(NO₃)₂·6H₂O (14.5 mg, 0.05 mmol) instead of FeCl₂·4H₂O. Large brown crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were collected from the mother liquor after standing at room temperature overnight (8.0 mg, 18%). The crystals were then collected, and left to dry in air for further use. Upon inspection of the elemental analyses and IR spectra it is clear that compound formulates as [Ni([L]²)(H₂O)]²⁺Cl⁻ - the coordinated acetonitrile molecules being replaced by water molecules when left open to air. Elemental analysis (%) calculated (found) for C₃₁H₂₃N₇O₄Re₄NiRe: C, 23.0 (23.1); H, 2.8 (3.0); N, 5.4 (5.6). IR spectra for 3a(dried) and 3b(soluted) are shown in Fig. S2.

[Ni([L]²)(CH₃CN)]²⁺[Re⁴VBr⁶]-3CH₃CN (3b). This was synthesised as per 1b using Ni(NO₃)₂·6H₂O (14.5 mg, 0.05 mmol) instead of FeCl₂·4H₂O. Large yellow crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were collected after standing overnight at room temperature (18 mg, 31%). Upon inspection of the elemental analysis and IR spectra it is clear that the coordinated acetonitrile molecules are replaced by water molecules when left open to air, the dried sample formulates as [Ni([L]²)(H₂O)]²⁺Br⁻. Elemental analysis (%) calculated (found) for C₃₁H₂₃N₇O₄Re₄NiRe: C, 17.2 (17.5); H, 2.1 (2.3); N, 4.0 (4.2). IR spectra for 3b(dried) and 3b(soluted) are shown in Fig. S3.

[Cu([L]²)₂][Re⁴VCl⁶] (4a). This was synthesised as per 1a with Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (0.05 mmol, 12 mg) used instead of FeCl₂·4H₂O. Dark green crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were grown overnight at 4°C (16.8 mg, 67%). Elemental analysis (%) calculated (found) for C₃₀H₂₃N₆O₄CuCl₂CuRe: C, 35.9 (35.9); H, 3.2 (3.2); N, 8.4 (8.3).

[Cu([L]²)₂][Re⁴VBr⁶] (4b). This was synthesised as per 1b with Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (12 mg, 0.05 mmol) instead of FeCl₂·4H₂O. Dark brown crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were collected from the mother liquor after 4 hours (32 mg, 60%). Elemental analysis (%) calculated (found) for C₃₀H₂₃N₆O₄Br₉CuRe: C, 28.4 (27.8); H, 2.5 (2.6); N, 6.6 (6.8).

Results and discussion

Structural studies

Complex 1a (Fig. 1) crystallises in the triclinic space group P̅T with inversion centres on both the Re⁴V and Fe²⁺ ions. The asymmetric unit contains half the [Fe⁴V(L)²]²⁺ cation and half the [Re⁴VCl⁶]²⁻ anion. The Re⁴V ion is in a regular octahedral environment coordinated to six chloride ions, with Re–Cl bond lengths between 2.3547(8) and 2.3748(9) Å, in accordance with previously published compounds containing the [Re⁶VCl⁶]²⁻ anion (Table S4). Two neutral radical ligands are coordinated facially to the Fe²⁺ ion, bonding in an η²-fashion through the pyridyl nitrogen atoms and oxygen atoms of the nitroxide (Fig. 1a). This results in a slightly distorted octahedral trans-NO₂ coordination sphere around the central Fe²⁺ ion. The Fe–N bond distances are 1.984(3) and 1.967(3) Å, and the Fe–O bond is 1.872(2) Å. The cis angles range between 87.60(12) and 92.40(12)°, while the trans angles are generated by the inversion centre resulting in angles of 180°. The nitroxide N=O bond length of 1.323 (3) Å shows the ligand to be in its neutral radical form and not the reduced hydroxylamino anionic form (L⁻). The structural features of the cation are in accordance with previously published results on the [Fe⁴V(L)²]²⁺ cation containing a central low-spin Fe²⁺ ion with both ligands in the neutral radical form. Examination of the crystal packing reveals alternating layers of [Fe⁴V(L)²]²⁺ cations and [Re⁶VCl⁶]²⁻ anions in the crystallographic α-plane, as seen in Fig. 1b. In the plane of the cations, short CH···π interactions force the [Fe⁴V(L)²]²⁺ moieties to pack in chains along the crystallographic α-axis. The CH···π distances range from 3.5 to 3.8 Å (Fig. S4 and Table S5) between the methyl group on the oxazolidine ring and the centroid of the pyridyl groups. The [Re⁶VCl⁶]²⁻ ions are surrounded by four cations and are thus well isolated from each other, with the shortest Cl···Cl distance being 4.7 Å. The [Re⁶VCl⁶]²⁻ anion interacts with two cations from opposite layers via Cl···π interactions of 3.7 Å (Fig. S4), creating a 1-D network with alternating [Re⁶VCl⁶]²⁻ and [Fe⁴V(L)²]²⁺ ions running diagonally in the unit cell (Fig. 1b, red lines).

Complex 1b crystallises in the triclinic space group P̅T and possesses a structure that resembles 1a (Fig. S5); the most obvious and significant difference being the presence of the hexabromorhorenate(IV) anion instead of the hexachlororhorenate(IV) ion. Inversion centres are located on the Fe²⁺ and Re⁴V ions with the asymmetric unit containing half of the [Fe⁴V(L)²]²⁺ cation and half of the [Re⁴VBr⁶]²⁻ anion. The Re⁴V ion is coordinated to six bromide ions in octahedral geometry with Re–Br bond lengths of 2.5029(6), 2.5249(6) and 2.5132(6) Å, similar to that seen in previously published reports on the [Re⁴VBr⁶]²⁻ anion. The bond lengths and angles of the [Fe⁴V(L)²]²⁺ unit are similar to the cation in 1a (Table S4) suggesting the presence of a central low-spin Fe²⁺ ion with both ligands in their neutral radical (L⁻) form. The packing of 1b in the crystal is analogous to 1a, with minor deviations originating from the larger [Re⁴VBr⁶]²⁻ ion. The anions are well isolated from each other, as in 1a, with the shortest Br···Br distance being 4.6 Å along the crystallographic α-axis. The shortest CH···π interaction between the cations is approximately 3.6 Å, and the Br···π interactions between the [Fe⁴V(L)²]²⁺ cations and the [Re⁴VBr⁶]²⁻ anions are of the order of 3.8 Å (Fig. S5 and Table S8).
Complex 2a has similar structural features to 1a in that it crystallises in the space group $P\bar{1}$ with inversion centres located on both the Co$^{3+}$ and Re$^{6+}$ ions, and the asymmetric unit contains half the [Co$^{II}$(L$^{2+}$$)^{2+}$ cation and half the [Re$^{IV}$Cl$^{6-}$] anion along with a disordered acetonitrile solvate molecule. This bond in on overall formula of [Co$^{II}$(L$^{2+}$$)]^{2+}$[Re$^{IV}$Cl$^{6-}$]·2CH$_{3}$CN (2a). The bond lengths and bond angles of the [Re$^{IV}$Cl$^{6-}$] ion are similar to the anion described in 1a (Table S4). The [Co$^{II}$(L$^{2+}$$)] cation is structurally similar to the cation described in 1a (Fig. 1a). The Co$^{3+}$ ion in a regular, trans-N$_{2}$O$_{4}$ octahedral geometry, coordinated to two L$^{1-}$ ligands. The Co–N bond lengths are 1.9251(11) and 1.9556(10) Å, and the Co–O bond length is 1.9103(10) Å. The cis bond angles are 85.76(4)–94.24(4)$^\circ$ and the trans angles all 180$^\circ$. The nitroxide N–O bond on the ligand is 1.3137(16) Å consistent with the ligand in the neutral radical form (L$^{1-}$). The packing of 2a in the crystal is only slightly different from that observed in 1a. The acetonitrile solvent molecules lie in the plane of the anions leading to a different orientation of the [Re$^{IV}$Cl$^{6-}$] unit, with the shortest Cl···Cl interaction being 3.8 Å. No Cl···π interactions are observed between the [Co$^{II}$(L$^{2+}$$)]$^{2+}$ and [Re$^{IV}$Cl$^{6-}$]$^{-}$ ions. The cations pack as described in 1a, with the shortest CH···π interactions approximately 3.4 Å in length (Fig. S6 and Table S8).

The bond lengths in the cation in 2a are shorter than that expected for a low-spin Co$^{3+}$ ion with an axially elongated pseudo-Jahn-Teller distortion and clearly do not correspond to that of high-spin Co$^{3+}$ ion. To clarify the unusual bond lengths contained in the [Co$^{II}$(L$^{2+}$$)]$^{2+}$ cation in 2a, a new set of crystals were grown and X-ray crystallography measurements undertaken on the same single crystal at 150 (2a·150 K), 200 (2a·200 K) and 250 K (2a·250 K) (Tables S1, S2 and S4, Fig. S7). These, however, all crystallised in the monoclinic space group, $P2_1/c$, with an overall formula of [Co$^{II}$(L$^{2+}$$)]^{2+}$[Re$^{IV}$Cl$^{6-}$]·2CH$_{3}$CN in direct contrast to the initial crystal structure which crystallised in the triclinic space group, $P\bar{1}$, and formulated as [Co$^{II}$(L$^{2+}$$)]^{2+}$[Re$^{IV}$Cl$^{6-}$]·2CH$_{3}$CN (2a).

An identical synthetic route and crystallisation conditions were used for both solvates so we can only conclude that it is very sensitive to external perturbations such as temperature and humidity. Both solvates contain the [Co$^{II}$(L$^{2+}$$)]$^{2+}$ cation and the [Re$^{IV}$Cl$^{6-}$]$^{-}$ anion and differ only in their intermolecular arrangement in the solid state driven mainly by the differing degrees of solvation.

The variable temperature study on 2a·150 K, 2a·200 K and 2a·250 K showed evidence of spin–crossover behaviour: an axially elongated pseudo-Jahn-Teller distortion of the low-spin Co$^{3+}$ ion was observed at 150 K which diminished as the temperature was increased (Table S4 and Fig. S7). This suggests a gradual, thermally induced, spin transition between the low-spin and high-spin states of the central Co$^{3+}$ ion. A comparison of the bond lengths in 2a, 2a·150K, 2a·200 K and 2a·250 K with similar species can be found in Table S9.

Figure 1. a) The structure of the [Fe$^{III}$(L$^{1-}$$)]$^{2+}$ cation in 1a. b) The crystal packing of 1a. c) The [Ni$^{II}$(L$^{3-}$$)]$^{2+}$ cation present in 3a and 3b. Colour code: Re, dark blue; Ni, cyan; Fe, yellow; Cl, green; O, red; N, blue; C, grey. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity. CH···π and Cl···π interactions are indicated by blue and red lines, respectively.
The bond lengths and angles of the [Re\(^{VI}\)Cl\(_6\)]\(^2\) anion in 2a·150K, 2a·200 K, 2a·250 K are similar to that described in 1a and 2a. The crystal packing is similar in 2a·150K, 2a·200 K and 2a·250 K with alternate layers of the [Co\(^{II}\)(L\(^*\))\(_2\)]\(^2\)+ cations and the [Re\(^{VI}\)Cl\(_6\)]\(^2\)- anions (Fig. S8). There is no indication of any significant CH···π or Cl···Cl intermolecular interactions and the shortest Cl···Cl distance is 6.455 Å in 2a·150K, 6.572 Å in 2a·200 K and 6.715 Å in 2a·250 K (Table S8). A comparison of the intermolecular packing in both solvates and their relation to any magnetic properties (vide infra) is rendered moot by the fact that the microanalysis of both solvates suggest that they coalesce upon drying into the same material, namely, [Co\(^{II}\)(L\(^*\))\(_2\)][Re\(^{VI}\)Cl\(_6\)].

Complex 2b (Fig. S9) crystallises in the triclinic space group \(\bar{P}\overline{1}\) with inversion layers located on both the Co\(^{II}\) and Re\(^{VI}\) ions; subsequently the asymmetric unit contains half the [Co\(^{II}\)(L\(^*\))\(_2\)]\(^2\)+ cation and half the [Re\(^{VI}\)Br\(_6\)]\(^2\)- anion. The geometrical parameters of the [Re\(^{VI}\)Br\(_6\)]\(^2\)- anion are analogous to that described in 1b (Table S5). The Co\(^{II}\) ion is in a distorted, trans-N\(_2\)O\(_2\) octahedral geometry, coordinated to two L\(^*\) ligands. The Co–N bond lengths are 1.963(4) and 1.976(4) Å, and the Co–O bond length is 2.092(4) Å. The cis bond angles range from 87.98(17)–92.02(17)° and the trans angles all 180°. The N–O bond on the ligand is 1.269(6) Å which confirms the neutral radical (L\(^*\)) form of the ligand. Bond lengths and angles suggest a central low-spin Co\(^{II}\) ion showing an axially elongated pseudo Jahn-Teller distortion, consistent with previously reported studies on the [Co\(^{II}\)(L\(^*\))\(_2\)]\(^2\)+ cation (Table S9).\(^{43}\) The packing of [Co\(^{II}\)(L\(^*\))\(_2\)][Re\(^{VI}\)Br\(_6\)] in the crystal is identical to that described for 1b. The shortest CH···π interactions between the cations are ca. 3.6 and 3.7 Å, and the Br···Br interactions approximately 4.6 Å. The Br···π interactions between the [Co\(^{II}\)(L\(^*\))\(_2\)]\(^2\)+ cations and the [Re\(^{VI}\)Br\(_6\)]\(^2\)- ions are 3.8 Å (Fig. S9 and Table S8).

Complex 3a (Figure 2) crystallises in the orthorhombic space group \(Pbca\) with the asymmetric unit containing a single [Ni\(^{II}\)(L\(^*\))(CH\(_3\)CN)]\(^2\)+ cation, the [Re\(^{VI}\)Cl\(_6\)]\(^2\)- anion and one acetonitrile solvate molecule. The geometrical parameters of

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**Figure 2.** The packing of 3a viewed down the crystallographic a-axis. b) The intermolecular interactions between the cations in 3b along the crystallographic a-axis. c) The packing in 3b viewed down the crystallographic a-axis. Colour code: Re, dark blue; Ni, cyan; Br, orange; Cl, green; O, red; N, blue; C, grey. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity. C···π interactions are indicated by blue lines. In a) and b) solvent molecules are removed for clarity.
the [Re\textsuperscript{vi}Cl\textsubscript{6}]\textsuperscript{2−} ion are similar to that described for 1a and 2a (Tables S4 and S6). The Ni\textsuperscript{ii} ion is atypically coordinated to just one tridentate, facially capping L\textsuperscript{1} ligand, not two as in the other complexes described in this paper, and all other previously published results (Fig. 1c).\textsuperscript{41-43} The coordination sphere of the Ni\textsuperscript{ii} ion is completed by three acetonitrile molecules, creating a slightly distorted octahedral environment around the metal ion with cis angles varying in the range 86.1(17)°–93.9(17)°, the most acute trans angle being 176.19(18)°. The Ni–N bond lengths are 2.068(4) and 2.058(4) Å, with the Ni–O distance being 2.073(4) Å. The N–O bond length of 1.271(6) Å shows the ligand to again be in the neutral radical state L\textsuperscript{6}.$^42$ The acetonitrile molecules are coordinated to the nickel(II) ion with Ni–N bond lengths of 2.071(5), 2.058(5) and 2.037(5) Å, which correlates to previously published values.$^44$ In the crystal the [Re\textsuperscript{vi}Cl\textsubscript{6}]\textsuperscript{2−} anions are well isolated from each other, being ‘encapsulated’ by four cations, resulting in a short Cl···Cl distance of 4.55 Å along the crystallographic a-axis (Fig. 2a). Short CH···π interactions of 3.6 and 3.8 Å between the methyl group on the radical ligand and pyridyl rings of the neighbouring cation create a 1-D network traveling along crystallographic a-axis (Fig. S10 and Table S8). In the crystallographic ab plane, chains of cations order in layers separated by [Re\textsuperscript{vi}Cl\textsubscript{6}]\textsuperscript{2−} ions (Fig. 2a). The acetonitrile molecule of crystallisation is sandwiched between two [Ni\textsuperscript{ii}(L\textsuperscript{1})(CH\textsubscript{3}CN)]\textsuperscript{2+} cations in the ab plane.

Complex 3b crystallises in the monoclinic space group P2\textsubscript{1}/c. The asymmetric unit contains a [Ni\textsuperscript{ii}(L\textsuperscript{2})(CH\textsubscript{3}CN)]\textsuperscript{2+} cation, one [Re\textsuperscript{vi}Br\textsubscript{2}]\textsuperscript{2−} anion and three solvent acetonitrile molecules. The structure of the [Ni\textsuperscript{ii}(L\textsuperscript{2})(CH\textsubscript{3}CN)]\textsuperscript{2+} cation is identical to the one presented in 3a, and the [Re\textsuperscript{vi}Br\textsubscript{2}]\textsuperscript{2−} anion as described in 1b (Fig. 1c). The sole L\textsuperscript{1} ligand on the cation has close contacts through the methyl groups to other ligands’ pyridyl moieties, creating a 1-D zigzag structure along the crystallographic a-axis, as illustrated by Figures 2b and S11. The CH···π interactions between the methyl groups and the two nearest cations are 3.5 and 3.8 Å, which imposes an alternating chain motif. In each chain the ligands are facing ‘inwards’ and the coordinated acetonitrile molecules ‘outwards’. The [Re\textsuperscript{vi}Br\textsubscript{2}]\textsuperscript{2−} ions sit in the plane of the Ni\textsuperscript{ii} ions between two neighbouring cations. The anions are isolated from each other with a short Br···Br distance of 3.9 Å along the direction of the crystallographic c-axis creating a 1D network (Table S8 and Fig. S11). The acetonitrile solvent molecules are positioned above and below the plane of the cations (Fig. 2c). Although we have presented structural information on 3b in the monoclinic space group P2\textsubscript{1}/c above it must be noted that an alternative solvate is also possible containing a single solvent acetonitrile per formula unit. This crystallises in the monoclinic space group C2/c and is formulated as [Ni\textsuperscript{ii}(L\textsuperscript{2})(CH\textsubscript{3}CN)][Re\textsuperscript{vi}Br\textsubscript{2}]CH\textsubscript{3}CN. The crystal structures, their intermolecular interactions and subsequent magnetic measurements (vide infra) of both solvates are similar so that only the P2\textsubscript{1}/c solvate has been reported here.

Complex 4a (Fig. S12) crystallises in the triclinic space group P\textoverline{1} with inversion centres located on the Cu\textsuperscript{i} and Re\textsuperscript{vi} ions with the asymmetric unit containing half the [Cu\textsuperscript{i}(L\textsuperscript{1})\textsuperscript{2+}] cation and half the [Re\textsuperscript{vi}Cl\textsubscript{6}]\textsuperscript{2−} anion. The [Re\textsuperscript{vi}Cl\textsubscript{6}]\textsuperscript{2−} anion in 4a is isostructural to the anions described in 1a, 2a and 3a (Tables S4, S6 and S7) and the [Cu\textsuperscript{i}(L\textsuperscript{1})\textsuperscript{2+}] cation is structurally similar to the cation described in 1a and 2a (Fig. 1a). The Cu\textsuperscript{i} ion is six coordinate in a pseudo-Jahn-Teller distorted octahedral environment, with elongation along the O–Cu–O vector. The Cu–N bond lengths are 2.0135(18) and 2.0116(18) Å, with the Cu–O bond length 2.3021(16) Å (Table S7). These values are similar those observed in a previously published complex.$^41$ The cis angles vary between 86.31(7)° and 93.69(7)°, and the trans angles are constrained to 180°. The nitroxide N–O bond length is 1.270(3) Å consistent with the ligand in the neutral radical form. The packing in the crystal is identical to that observed in 1a. The shortest CH···π interactions between the cations are between 3.5–3.8 Å, the shortest Cl···Cl distance is 4.8 Å, and the CH···π interactions between the [Cu\textsuperscript{i}(L\textsuperscript{1})\textsuperscript{2+}] and [Re\textsuperscript{vi}Cl\textsubscript{6}]\textsuperscript{2−} ions are 3.7 Å (Fig. S12 and Table S8).

Complex 4b crystallises in the triclinic space group P\textoverline{1}, with a structure similar to that of 4a. The [Cu\textsuperscript{i}(L\textsuperscript{1})\textsuperscript{2+}] moiety is isostructural with the cation described in 4a, with the geometrical parameters of the [Re\textsuperscript{vi}Br\textsubscript{2}]\textsuperscript{2−} unit the same as those present in 1b (Tables S4 and S7). In the extended structure the packing of [Cu\textsuperscript{i}(L\textsuperscript{1})\textsuperscript{2+}] and [Re\textsuperscript{vi}Br\textsubscript{2}]\textsuperscript{2−} anions is of the order of 3.6 Å. The Br···π interactions between the [Cu\textsuperscript{i}(L\textsuperscript{1})\textsuperscript{2+}] cations and [Re\textsuperscript{vi}Br\textsubscript{2}]\textsuperscript{2−} anions are of the order of 3.7 Å (Fig. S13 and Table S8).

**Magnetic Studies**

The χ\textsubscript{M}T value for complex 1a (Fig. 3) at T = 300 K is 1.96 cm\textsuperscript{3} mol\textsuperscript{−1} K, in the range expected with contributions of ~1.52-1.69 cm\textsuperscript{3} mol\textsuperscript{−1} K from a magnetically isolated [Re\textsuperscript{vi}Cl\textsubscript{6}]\textsuperscript{3−} anion (assuming g = 1.8-1.9 and S = 3/2) and the previously published value of ca. 0.16 cm\textsuperscript{3} mol\textsuperscript{−1} K for the [Fe\textsuperscript{i}(L\textsuperscript{1})\textsuperscript{2+}] unit.$^42$

![Figure 3. \(\chi_M T\) vs. \(T\) for 1a, 2a, 2b, 4a and 4b in the indicated temperature range, with \(H = 0.11\).](image-url)
coupling in the [Fe\(^{II}(L^\prime)^{2}\)]\(^{2+}\) cation, as previously reported for the species [Fe\(^{II}(L^\prime)^{2}\)]\((\text{BF}_4)^{-}\), where \(J_{\text{rad-rad}} = -315 \text{ cm}^{-1}\) (\(\hat{H} = -2J\hat{S}_1\hat{S}_2\))\(^{42}\). The rapid low temperature decrease is attributed to the zero-field splitting (zfs) of the Re(IV) ion, with a value of 0.96 cm\(^{-1}\) mol\(^{-1}\) K corresponding to that expected from an isolated \(\text{Re}^{\text{IV}}\text{Cl}_6^{2-}\) ion.\(^{21}\) Compound 1\(b\) behaves in a largely similar manner, albeit with a smaller value of \(\chi_M T\) (0.56 cm\(^{-1}\) mol\(^{-1}\) K) at \(T = 2\) K.\(^{12}\) \(\chi_M\) versus \(T\) data for 1\(a\) and 1\(b\), shown in Fig. S14, show no evidence of any significant intermolecular interactions.

For complex 2\(a\) the \(\chi_M T\) value at \(T = 300\) K (3.01 cm\(^{-1}\) mol\(^{-1}\) K) correlates to that expected from the sum of previously published results for the [Co\(^{II}(L^\prime)^{2}\)]\(^{2+}\) and \(\text{Re}^{\text{III}}\text{Cl}_6^{3-}\) ions (Fig. 3).\(^{3, 21, 43}\) In the temperature range \(T = 300\) to \(30\) K, the \(\chi_M T\) value decreases linearly, after which there is a sharp decline to a minimum value of 1.75 cm\(^{-1}\) mol\(^{-1}\) K at \(T = 2\) K. Variable temperature structural studies, carried out on solvated samples, reveal the Co\(^{II}\) ion to be undergoing a gradual spin-crossover transition (Fig. S7).\(^{43}\) It is likely, therefore, that the decrease in the \(\chi_M T\) product from \(T = 300\) to \(30\) K is due to a combination of a spin-crossover transition and antiferromagnetic exchange interactions between the radical ligands and the central Co\(^{II}\) ion, as seen previously.\(^{43}\) The sharp low temperature downturn below \(T = 30\) K is again assigned to zero-field splitting – but here from both Re(IV) and Co(III). There is no evidence of any significant intermolecular contributions to the susceptibility data at low temperatures (Fig. S15). Complex 2\(b\) behaves in a similar fashion.

Crystals of complex 3\(a\) and 3\(b\) were prone to solvent loss and therefore measured in both their dried (3\(a\)(dried), 3\(a\)(dried)) and fully solvated (3\(a\)(solvated), 3\(b\)(solvated)) forms (Fig. 4). The former consisted of crystals that had been left to air dry in an open vial for up to five days, during which time they changed colour from brown to green (3\(a\)(dried)), and from brown to yellow (3\(b\)(dried)). The fully solvated forms were measured on freshly prepared samples suspended in acetonitrile. X-ray powder diffraction data obtained on the fully solvated samples agree with the calculated patterns obtained from the relevant crystal structures, confirming phase purity (Fig. S16). PRDX patterns of the dried samples indicate that these are in a different crystallographic phase to that present in the crystal structures (Fig. S17). Microanalyses and IR spectra (Fig. S2) of air dried crystals of complex 3\(a\)(dried) suggest formulation as [Ni\(^{II}(L^\prime)^{2}\)(H\(_2\)O)]\([\text{Re}^{\text{IV}}\text{Cl}_6]\) and not [Ni\(^{II}(L^\prime)^{2}\)(CH\(_3\)CN)]\(\text{Re}^{\text{III}}\text{Cl}_6\).CN. This is perhaps unsurprising given the labile nature of coordinated acetonitrile and the fact the samples were left open to air before analysis. Loss of coordinated acetonitrile has been seen previously in the octahedral nickel complexes [Tpm\(^{56}\)Me\(_2\)Ni(CH\(_3\)CN)]\((\text{BF}_4)^{-}\)\(^{55}\) and [Tpm\(^{56}\)Me\(_2\)Ni(CH\(_3\)CN)]OTf,\(^{56}\) where Tpm\(^{56}\)Me\(_2\) = tris(3,5-dimethylpyrazol-1-yl)methane and Tp\(^{56}\) = hydrotris(pyrazolyl)borato with \(R = 3,5\)-iPr\(_2\). This
is in contrast to previously published members of this family, and the majority of previously published complexes of octahedral Ni(II) containing three coordinated acetonitrile molecules, which, in the main, are stable to desolvation (Table S10).

For 3a(dried) the \( \chi M T \) value at \( T = 300 \) K is 3.51 cm\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\) K, greater than the expected value for the sum of an isolated [Re\(^{IV}\)Cl\(_3\)\(^2-\) anion (1.52-1.69 cm\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\) K), an octahedral Ni\(^{II}\) ion (1.0-1.2 cm\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\) K) and a neutral radical ligand (0.375 cm\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\) K; Fig. 4). Upon cooling the \( \chi M T \) value gradually increases to a maximum value of 3.66 cm\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\) K at \( T = 110 \) K, before decreasing gradually to 50 K and then more abruptly to a minimum value of 1.92 cm\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\) K at \( T = 3.30 \) K. The high temperature value of \( \chi M T \) and the initial increase in its magnitude with decreasing temperature is suggestive of the presence of a ferromagnetic exchange interaction between the central Ni\(^{II}\) ion and the coordinated radical ligand. Ferromagnetic Co\(^{II}\)-radical exchange interaction \( (J = 63.8 \) cm\(^{-1}\); \( \tilde{H} = -2J(S_1S_z + S_2S_1) = 2J(S_1S_2) \) was reported previously in the species [Co\(^{II}\)(L\(_3\))]\([\text{NO}_2]_2\), but this is the first reported instance of any interaction between a Ni\(^{II}\) ion and the neutral radical form of the ligand used here.\(^43\) The abrupt decrease at lower temperatures is again apportioned to the \( zfS \) of the Ni\(^{II}/\text{Re}^{IV} \) ions. At the very lowest temperatures measured (\( T = 3.30 - 2.00 \) K) the \( \chi M T \) value increases once more, reaching a value of 3.45 cm\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\) K (Fig. 4 - Fig. 5). Further measurements reveal magnetic ordering with a peak in the zero-field cooled - field-cooled (ZFC-FC) data at \( T = 2.4 \) K (Fig. 5b). Susceptibility measurements at \( T = 1.8 \) K reveal a field-dependent increase in \( \chi M T \) (Fig. 5a), and a frequency-independent peak at \( T = 2.7 \) K in out-of-phase ac susceptibility (\( \chi ^\prime \prime \)) measurements. Magnetisation versus field data (inset of Fig. 5a) taken at \( T = 1.8 \) K and \( H = 3\)\(e\)\(-3\)T show an open hysteresis loop with a coercive field \( H_c = 380 \) Oe, and a remanent magnetisation \( M_r = 0.21 \) \( \mu_B \). This behaviour is indicative of spin-canting. The canting angle can be deduced from \( \sin(\alpha) = M_r / M_t \), where \( \alpha \) is the canting angle, \( M_r \) is the canting magnetisation induced by a weak field, and \( M_t \) the magnetic saturation value.\(^57,58\) From the FC measurement \( M_t = 0.181 \) \( \mu_B \), and \( M_r = 5.8 \) \( \mu_B \), resulting in a canting angle \( \alpha = 1.8^\circ \), similar to previously published values on systems containing the Re\(^{IV}\) ion.\(^22,57,58\) Complexes 3a(solvated), 3b(dried) (which analysed as the hydrated analogue [Ni\(^{II}\)(L\(_3\))(H\(_2\)O)\(_3\)]\([\text{Re}^{IV}\text{Br}_3]_2\)) and 3b(solvated) all behave in a similar manner to 3a(dried), but with no evidence of any significant intermolecular interactions / spin canting at low temperature. The origin of these differences is clearly the different packing effects/intermolecular interactions in the extended structures.

The \( \chi M T \) value for complex 4a at 300 K is 2.66 cm\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\) K (Fig. 3) is in agreement with previously published values for the sum of the [Cu\(^{II}\)(L\(_3\))]\(^{2+}\) cation and [Re\(^{VI}\)Cl\(_3\)]\(^2-\) ion (vide supra).\(^21,23,41\) As the sample is cooled, the \( \chi M T \) value decreases gradually to ca. \( T = 50 \) K where it plateaus at a value of 2.01 cm\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\) K. Upon further cooling the \( \chi M T \) value decreases rapidly, reaching a minimum of 1.62 cm\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\) K at \( T = 4 \) K, before increasing slightly between \( T = 4 - 2 \) K. The high temperature decrease stems from a substantial antiferromagnetic coupling between the radical ligands and the Cu\(^{II}\) ion in the [Cu\(^{II}\)(L\(_3\))]\(^{2+}\) cation; a previously reported value of \( J_{\text{Cu-Br}} = -81.6 \) cm\(^{-1}\) \( \tilde{H} = -2J(S_1S_2) \) resulting in a fully populated \( S = 1/2 \) state at \( T = 50 \) K.\(^41\) This is corroborated by the \( \chi M T \) value of 2.01 cm\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\) K at \( T = 50 \) K for 4a which matches the \( \chi M T \) value expected for an isolated [Re\(^{VI}\)Cl\(_3\)]\(^2-\) anion (1.52-1.69 cm\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\) K) and an isolated \( S = 1/2 \) [Cu\(^{II}\)(L\(_3\))]\(^{2+}\) cation (0.375 cm\(^3\) mol\(^{-1}\) K). The behaviour of 4b is analogous to that of 4a, with the only difference coming in the very low temperature region (\( T < 4 \) K) where the \( \chi M T \) product of 4b continues to decrease with decreasing temperature. The origins of this difference may be the presence of very weak ferro/antiferromagnetic intermolecular interactions in 4a/4b, respectively. Further study would require collection of magnetic data at \( T < 2 \) K which is beyond the scope of this paper.

**Conclusions**

We have reported the synthesis and magnetic characterisation of a series of coordination compounds containing both the [M\(^{III}(L\(_3\))]\(^{2+}\) cation and the [Re\(^{VI}\)X\(_4\)]\(^2-\) anion, where \( \text{L}^+ \) is the aminoxyl radical chelating ligand, 4,4-dimethyl-2,2-di(2-pyridyl)oxazolidine-N-oxide, the first examples of salts of this cation with any 5d complex anion. Complexes 1a, 1b, 2a and 2b show antiferromagnetic-metal-radical exchange interactions, with the data for 2a and 2b suggesting a gradual, thermally induced spin-crossover transition at the Co(II) centres. The Ni(II) containing cations in compounds 3a and 3b contain one tridentate neutral radical ligand and three coordinated acetonitrile molecules. Upon drying, the coordinated acetonitrile molecules dissociate and are replaced by atmospheric water. Subsequent magnetic susceptibility measurements on both dried (3a(dried), (3b(dried))) and solvated samples (3a(solvated), 3b(solvated)) revealed nickel-radical ferromagnetic exchange coupling. 3a(dried) exhibits spin-canting behaviour with an ordering temperature of \( T = 2.7 \) K and an open hysteresis loop with a coercive field \( H_c = 580 \) Oe, remanent magnetisation \( M_r = 0.21 \) \( \mu_B \) and spin-canting angle, \( \alpha = 1.8^\circ \). 4a and 4b show antiferromagnetic-metal-radical exchange interactions, with no significant interactions with the [Re\(^{VI}\)X\(_4\)]\(^2-\) ions in the extended structure. The synthesis of compounds 1-4 hints at the possibility of creating a very large family of magnetic salts of the type [M\(^{III}(L\(_3\))]\([\text{M}^{II}\text{X}_4]_\) whereby the anionic moiety can be changed at will for a variety of species whose magnetic behaviour will depend on the structural relationship of cation and anion.

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**References**


