

## The spin-lattice magnetic relaxation of an $S=1/2$ copper(II)-substituted Keggin-type phosphotungstate

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Magnetic relaxation behaviors of 3d transition metal based  $S=1/2$  systems have been attracted much attention owing to the intrinsic quantum properties and the long magnetic relaxation time.<sup>1</sup> In this presentation, the spin-lattice magnetic relaxation behavior of an  $S=1/2$  copper(II)-substituted Keggin-type phosphotungstate  $[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)\text{N}]_4\text{H}[\text{PW}_{11}\text{O}_{39}\text{Cu}]$  (**1**) is reported.

AC magnetic susceptibility measurements revealed that the polyoxometalate-based spin-1/2 system exhibits a slow magnetic relaxation in applied static magnetic field ( $H_{\text{dc}}$ ) at low temperatures (Figure 1). The longest relaxation time of 260 ms was obtained at 1.8 K and in an applied  $H_{\text{dc}}$  of 3000 Oe for a 5% magnetically diluted powder of **1**,  $[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)\text{N}]_4\text{H}[\text{PW}_{11}\text{O}_{39}\text{Cu}_{0.05}\text{Zn}_{0.95}]$  (**dil.1**). The value is larger than that for an  $S=1/2$  monocopper(II)-substituted Keggin-type silicotungstate of 92 ms obtained at 1.8 K and in an  $H_{\text{dc}}=5000$  Oe, and comparable to those of other  $S=1/2$  systems with organic ligands that exhibits the spin coherence.<sup>1,2</sup> The relaxation time analysis indicates that the Raman spin-lattice magnetic relaxation process dominates at all measured temperatures in an  $H_{\text{dc}}=5000$  Oe. The extracted Raman exponent  $n$  of 2.68 is smaller than  $S=1/2$  systems with organic ligands, which implies the decrease in relaxation time at higher temperatures is likely to be moderate.<sup>3</sup>

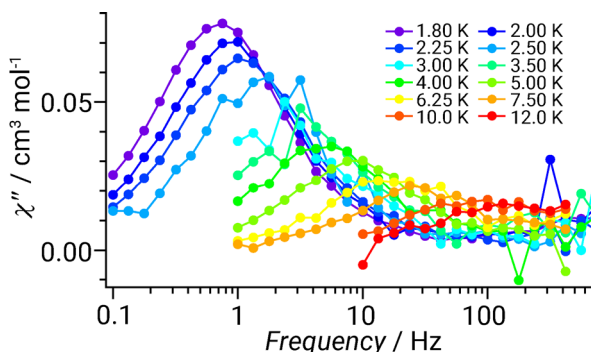


Figure 1 A plot of  $\chi''$  vs. ac frequency plot of **dil.1** in an applied static field of 5000 Oe at indicated temperatures.

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