Supporting Information

for

Tuning the interactions between electron spins in fullerene-based triad systems

Maria A. Lebedeva ¹, Thomas W. Chamberlain ¹, E. Stephen Davies ¹, Bradley E. Thomas ¹, Martin Schröder ¹ and Andrei N. Khlobystov*^{1,2}

Addess: ¹School of Chemistry, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, UK and ²Nottingham Nanoscience & Nanotechnology Centre, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, UK

Email: Andrei N. Khlobystov - andrei.khlobystov@nottingham.ac.uk

*Corresponding author

Additional spectra

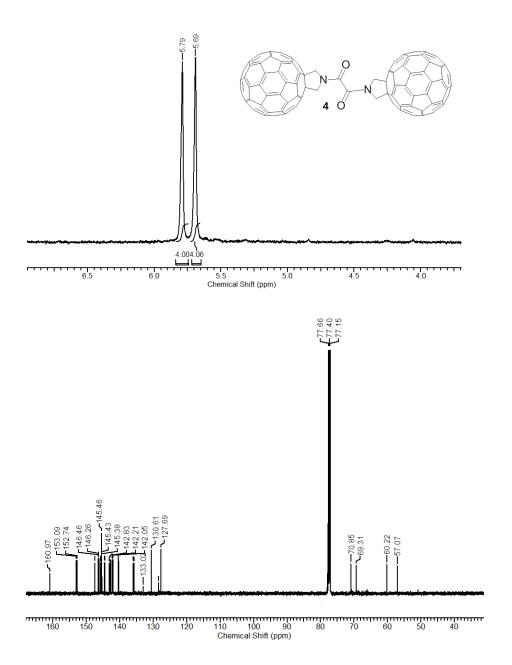
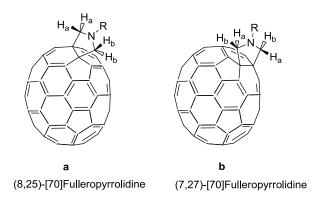
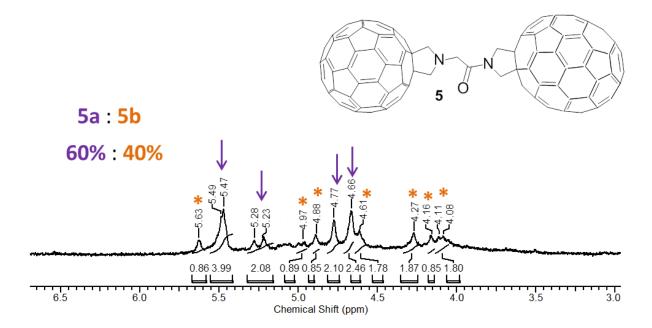


Figure S1: 1 H (top) and 13 C (bottom) NMR spectra of triad **4**. Spectra were recorded in a 1:1 mixture of CS_2 and $CDCl_3$.





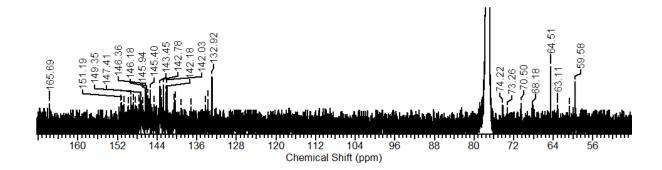
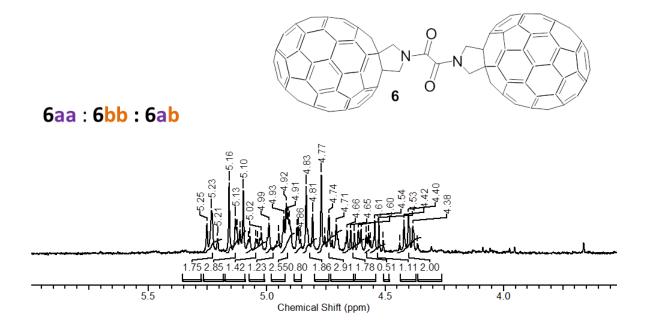


Figure S2: Views of (8,25) (**a**) and (7,22) (**b**) regioisomers of functionalised C_{70} (top) and 1 H NMR (middle) and 13 C NMR (bottom) spectra of triad **5**. The spectra were recorded in a mixture of CS_2 and $CDCl_3$.



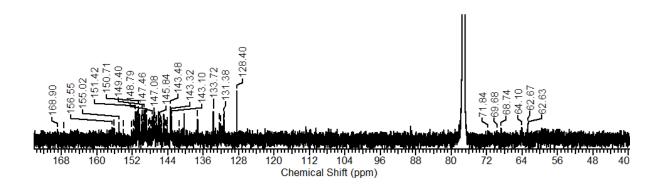


Figure S3: 1 H NMR (top) and 13 C NMR (bottom) spectra of triad **6**. The spectra were recorded in a mixture of CS_2 and $CDCl_3$.

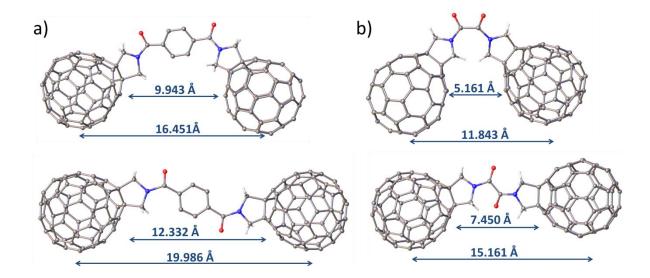


Figure S4: Views of shortest (top) and longest (bottom) possible conformations of fullerene dimers **1** (a) and **4** (b) showing the shortest distances between the fullerene cages and the centre-to-centre distances.

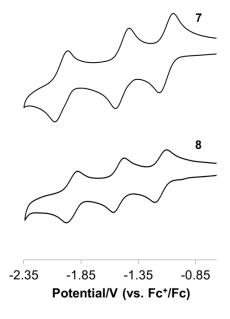


Figure S5: Cyclic voltammograms of **7** (top) and **8** (bottom). Scans were recorded as 0.5 mM solutions in *o*-dichlorobenzene containing 0.2 M [*n*-Bu₄N][BF₄] as the supporting electrolyte at a scan rate of 100 mV.

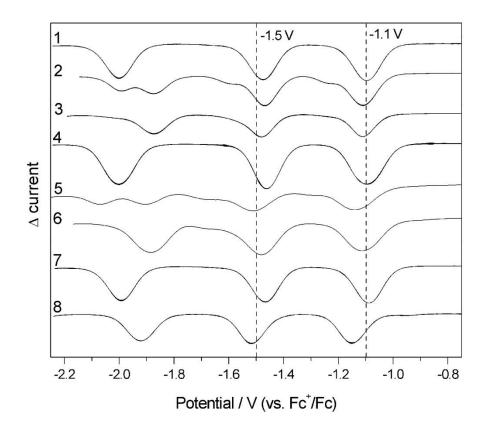


Figure S6: Square wave voltammograms of **1–8**. Scans were recorded as 0.5 mM solutions in *o*-dichlorobenzene containing 0.2 M [*n*-Bu₄N][BF₄] as the supporting electrolyte.

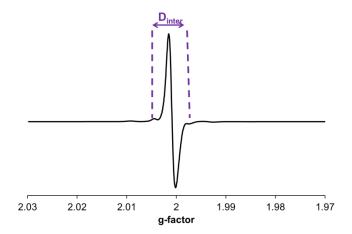


Figure S7: Frozen solution EPR spectrum of $\mathbf{7}^{1-}$ recorded at 77 K showing the central feature corresponding to the \mathbf{C}_{60}^{-} and features with $\mathbf{D} = 9$ G corresponding to the intermolecular, or "powder" triplet. Additional small features are noted in the spectrum. The origin of these features is unclear but may result from an unidentified triplet ($\mathbf{D} = 26$ G).

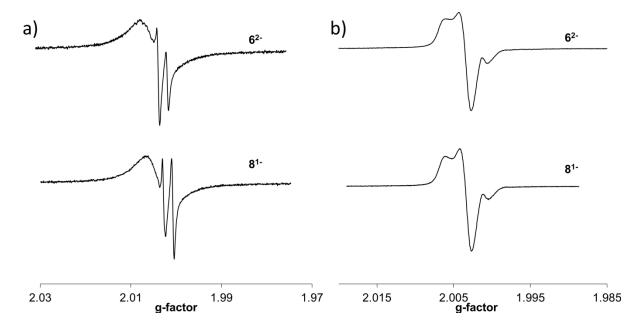


Figure S8: Fluid solution EPR spectra recorded at room temperature (a) and frozen solution EPR spectra recorded at 77 K (b) for 6^{2-} and 8^{1-} .