

# Formate-mediated Magnetic Superexchange in the Model Hybrid Perovskite $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}_2]\text{Cu}(\text{HCOO})_3$

Rebecca Scatena,<sup>\*a</sup> Roger D. Johnson,<sup>b</sup> Pascal Manuel<sup>c</sup> and Piero Macchi<sup>d,e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Physics, Clarendon Laboratory, University of Oxford, Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PU, United Kingdom

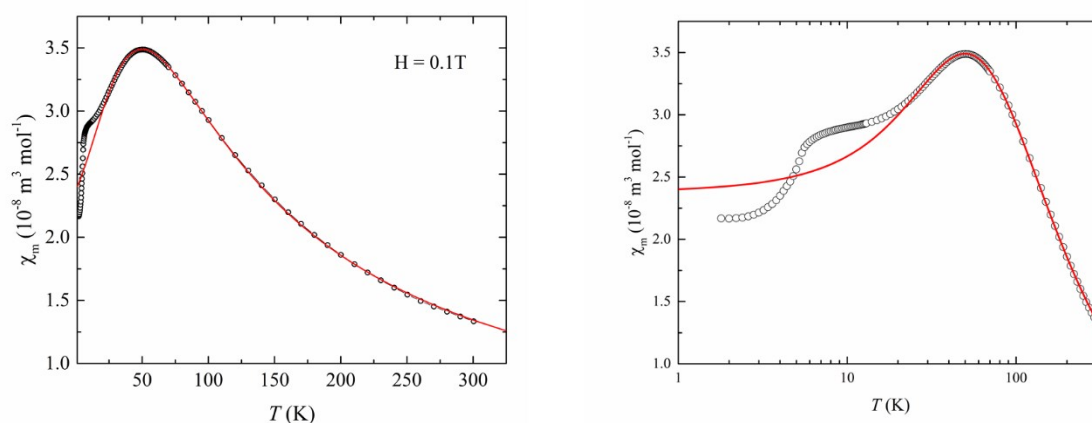
<sup>b</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, Gower Street, London, WC1E 6BT, United Kingdom

<sup>c</sup> ISIS Pulsed Neutron and Muon Facility, STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Chilton, Oxfordshire OX11 0QX, United Kingdom

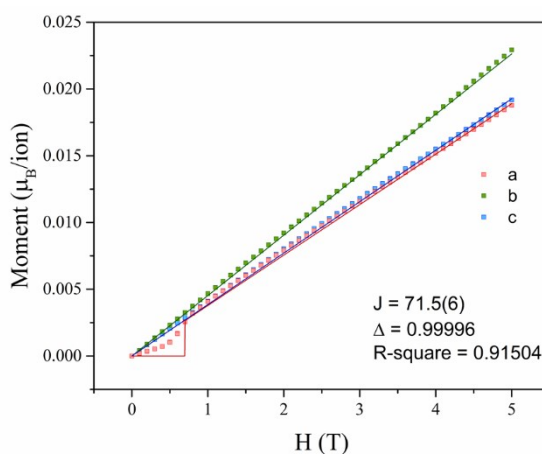
<sup>d</sup> Department of Chemistry, Materials, and Chemical Engineering, Polytechnic of Milan, Milan 20131, Italy

<sup>e</sup> Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia, Center for Nano Science and Technology CNST@polimi, Milan 20133, Italy

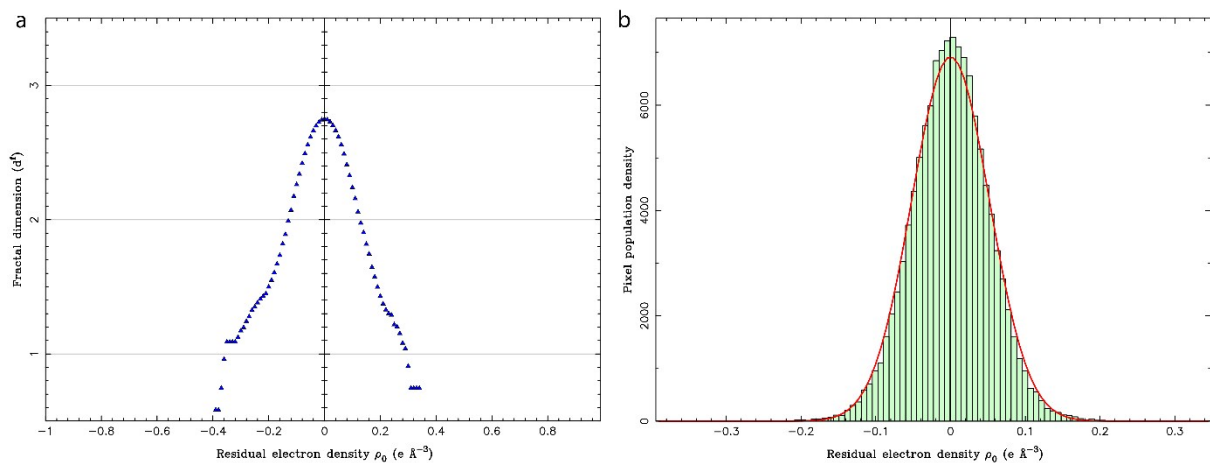
## Supporting Information



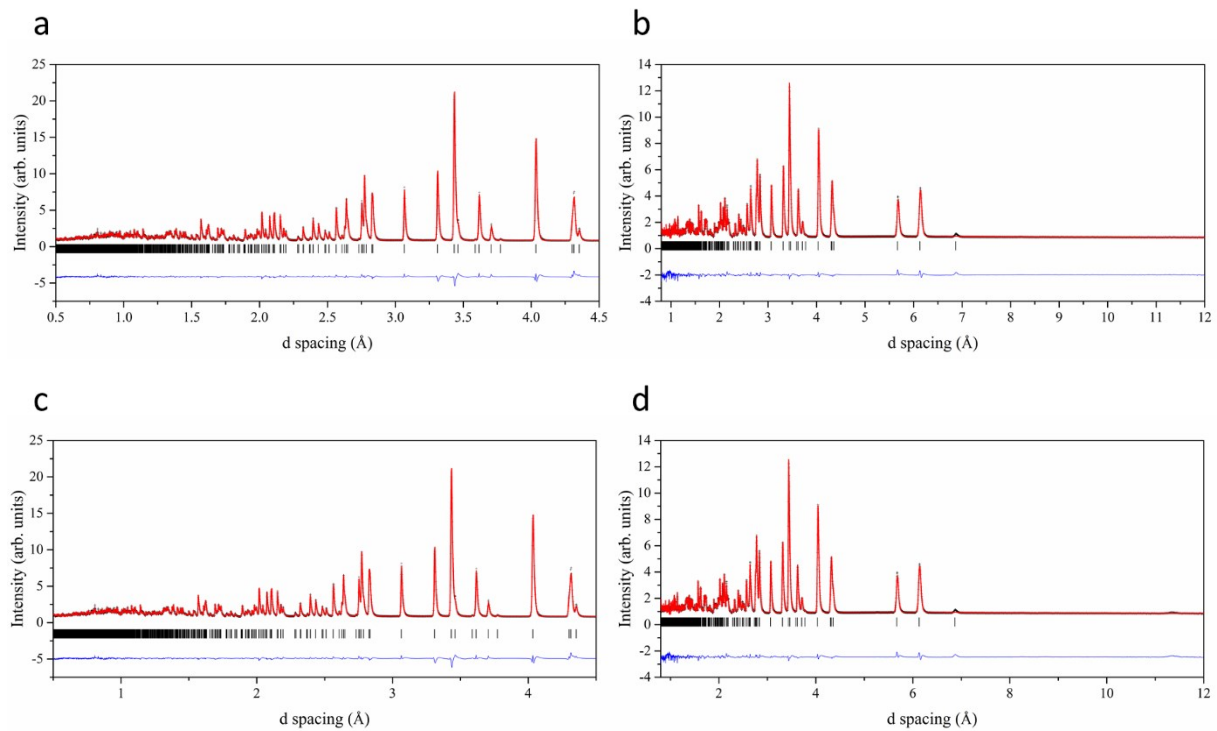
**Figure S1.** Left: Temperature dependent magnetic susceptibility for a polycrystalline sample of  $[\text{Cu}(\text{HCOO})_3]\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ . Right: Zoom-in about the magnetic phase transition. Red profile shows a 1D spin  $\frac{1}{2}$  Heisenberg antiferromagnetic correlation.



**Figure S2.** Magnetisation as a function of magnetic field applied along the principal crystallographic axis for a single crystal of  $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}_2]\text{Cu}(\text{HCOO})_3$  at 2.0 K and minimal model fitting of the linear dependence, see details in the main manuscript.



**Figure S3.** Statistics of residual density distribution for charge density modelling: a) fractal dimension plot and b) probability distribution histogram of residuals for the charge density model.



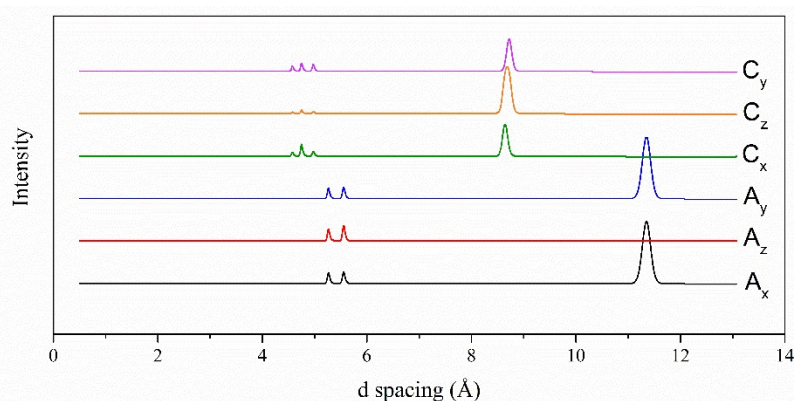
**Figure S4.** Neutron powder diffraction pattern at  $T = 10 \text{ K}$  (a-b) and  $T = 1.5 \text{ K}$  for  $[\text{Cu}(\text{DCOO})_3]\text{D}_2\text{N}(\text{CD}_3)_2$ . Data and fit are shown as black crosses and a red line, respectively, and their difference is drawn as a blue line. The tick marks show possible Bragg reflection positions for the monoclinic  $I2/a$   $[\text{Cu}(\text{DCOO})_3]\text{D}_2\text{N}(\text{CD}_3)_2$  phase (first row).

**Table S1.** Refined Structural Parameter for  $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}_2]\text{Cu}(\text{HCOO})_3$  from single crystal x-ray diffraction at 110 K and Time-of-Flight Neutron Powder Diffraction Data (used  $d$ -space range: 0.4 – 12 Å) at 10 K and 1.5 K.

$T$ (K)	110	10	1.5
Crystal system	monoclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic
Space group	$I2/a$	$I2/a$	$I2/a$
$a$ (Å)	8.7835(1)	8.74679(8)	8.74675(8)
$b$ (Å)	8.6468(1)	8.63208(9)	8.63205(9)
$c$ (Å)	11.3974(1)	11.38748(14)	11.38743(14)
$\beta$ (°)	95.501(1)	95.24689(75)	95.24707(75)
$V$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	861.636(2)	856.186(16)	856.175(16)
Cu(4d) $B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )		0.167(87)	0.156(87)
O1(8f) $x, y, z$	0.25787(2), 0.35615(2), 0.597452(16)	0.25735(35), 0.35900(38), 0.09739(25)	0.25734(35), 0.35900(39), 0.09740(25)
C1(4e) $B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )		0.451(86)	0.456(86)
C1(4e) $y$	0.28769(2)	0.29079(62)	0.29079(62)
D1(4e) $B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )		0.569(127)	0.565(128)
D1(4e) $y$	0.165(3)	0.15879(72)	0.15883(72)
D1(4e) $B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )		1.791(130)	1.768(130)
O2(8f) $x, y, z$	0.05043(2), 0.16370(2), 0.689269(17)	0.44963(33), 0.33316(36), 0.30886(28)	0.44964(33), 0.33315(36), 0.30885(28)
O2(8f) $B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )		0.360(84)	0.358(84)
O3 (8f) $x, y, z$	-0.12903(3), -0.01749(3), 0.67738(2)	0.63258(35), 0.52102(34), 0.32453(30)	0.63252(35), 0.52101(34), 0.32454(30)
O3 (8f) $B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )		0.455(85)	0.453(85)
C2(8f) $x, y, z$	-0.00449(2), 0.037034(18), 0.720932(14)	0.50555(35), 0.45976(38), 0.28357(29)	0.50554(35), 0.45976(38), 0.28354(29)
C2(8f) $B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )		0.752(89)	0.754(89)
D2(8f) $x, y, z$	0.0617(15), -0.0281(13), 0.7897(12)	0.43756(32), 0.53063(41), 0.21313(28)	0.43758(32), 0.53063(41), 0.21312(28)
D2(8f) $B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )		1.644(96)	1.643(96)
N1(4e) $y$	0.18549(2)	-0.18637(44)	-0.18637(44)
N1(4e) $B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )		0.725(90)	0.723(90)
C3(8f) $x, y, z$	-0.13693(3), 0.28106(3), 0.44426(2)	0.13343(42), -0.28592(44), 0.05255(35)	0.13341(42), -0.28590(44), 0.05253(35)
C3(8f) $B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )		1.035(83)	1.027(83)
D3(8f) $x, y, z$	-0.1979(17), 0.3528(19), 0.3800(15)	0.05516(32), -0.20670(41), 0.09188(24)	0.05517(32), -0.20669(41), 0.09188(24)
D3(8f) $B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )		1.675(94)	1.663(94)
D4(8f) $x, y, z$	-0.0793(18), 0.3517(19), 0.5112(14)	0.19562(34), -0.35272(47), 0.12190(29)	0.19564(34), -0.35274(47), 0.12188(29)
D4(8f) $B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )		1.545(97)	1.549(97)
D5(8f) $x, y, z$	-0.0534(19), 0.2032(17), 0.4060(14)	0.07378(35), -0.36171(39), - 0.01241(28)	0.07379(35), -0.36169(39), - 0.01241(28)
D5(8f) $B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )		2.217(96)	2.219(96)
D6/H6 (8f) $x, y, z$	-0.1939(19), 0.1157(18), 0.5653(16)	0.19541(51), -0.11411(54), - 0.06414(43)	0.19547(51), -0.11413(54), - 0.06413(43)
D6/H6 (8f) $B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )		2.589(150)	2.577(150)
D6/H6 (8f) $g$		0.818(5)/0.182(5)	0.818(0)/0.182(0)
	$r_{\text{int}}$ 3.09 %	$R_{\text{wp}}$ 2.92 %	$R_{\text{wp}}$ 2.94 %
	GOF $w$ 1.15	$R_p$ 3.02 %	$R_p$ 3.07 %
	$R_1$ (F) [ $I \geq 2\sigma$ ] 1.35 %	$R_F$ 3.44 %	$R_F$ 3.43 %

**Table S2.** Bond lengths in  $[\text{Cu}(\text{HCOO})_3]\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$  refined at  $T = 110, 10$  and  $1.5$  K from single crystal X-ray and Neutron powder diffraction data. The atomic labels refer to the those reported in the corresponding structural cif files.

$T$ (K)	110	10	1.5
Source	X-ray	Neutron	Neutron
Cu-O1 (Å)	1.97312(19)	1.982(4)	1.982(4)
Cu-O2 (Å)	1.96877(18)	1.949(3)	1.949(3)
Cu-O3 (Å)	2.4545(3)	2.417(3)	2.417(3)
C1-O1(Å)	1.2546(2)	1.252(5)	1.252(5)
C1-H1/D1(Å)	1.06(3)	1.139(8)	1.139(8)
C2-O2(Å)	1.2633(3)	1.242(5)	1.242(5)
C2-O3(Å)	1.2495(4)	1.280(5)	1.279(5)
C2-H2/D2(Å)	1.087(13)	1.133(5)	1.132(5)
C3-N1(Å)	1.4811(3)	1.499(5)	1.499(5)
C3-H3/D3(Å)	1.064(16)	1.092(5)	1.092(5)
C3-H4/D4(Å)	1.066(16)	1.084(6)	1.084(6)
C3-H5/D5(Å)	1.115(17)	1.084(6)	1.084(6)
N3-H6/D6(Å)	1.044(17)	1.042(5)	1.042(5)



**Figure S5.** Simulation of the neutron diffraction pattern for all possible magnetic structures allowed by the symmetry of the system given propagation vector  $(0,0,1)$ .

**Table S3.** QTAIM integrated charges from experimental multipolar model (Exp. MM) and multipolar model refined against a calculated structure factor (Calc. MM) for  $[\text{Cu}(\text{HCOO})_3]\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ .

	Exp. MM		Calc. MM	
	atomic	ionic		
$\text{Cu}^{2+}$	+0.969	+0.969	+0.816	+0.816
$\text{O}^{2-}$	-1.176		-1.036	
C1	+1.825	-0.340	+1.456	-0.571
H1	+0.187		+0.044	
$\text{O}^{2-}$	-1.326		-1.048	
$\text{O}^{3-}$	-1.184		-1.018	
C2	+1.541	-0.811	+1.433	-0.585
H2	+0.158		+0.049	
C3	+0.165		+0.328	
H3	+0.119		+0.049	
H4	+0.105		+0.057	
H5	+0.177	+1.032	+0.032	+0.956
N1	+0.489		+0.470	
H6	-1.076		-0.917	