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Spin Exchange Interaction in Substituted Copper Phthalocyanine Crystalline Thin Films

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The origins of spin exchange in crystalline thin films of Copper Octabutoxy Phthalocyanine (Cu-OBPc) are investigated using Magnetic Circular Dichroism (MCD) spectroscopy. These studies are made possible by a solution deposition technique which produces highly ordered films with macroscopic grain sizes suitable for optical studies. For temperatures lower than 2K, the contribution of a specific state in the valence band manifold originating from the hybridized lone pair in nitrogen orbitals of the Phthalocyanine ring, bears the Brillouin-like signature of an exchange interaction with the localized *d*-shell Cu spins. A comprehensive MCD spectral analysis coupled with a molecular field model of a $\sigma\pi - d$ exchange analogous to *sp-d* interactions in Diluted Magnetic Semiconductors (DMS) renders an enhanced Zeeman splitting and a modified *g*-factor of -4 for the electrons that mediate the interaction. These studies define an experimental tool for identifying electronic states involved in spin-dependent exchange interactions in organic materials.

Metal phthalocyanines (MPcs) are often presented as the archetype of small molecule organic semiconductors because they are employed in the vast majority of organic optoelectronics applications¹⁻³. These semiconductors form an interesting class of materials whose electronic and optical properties are the result of an interplay between localization and delocalization of spin and charge carriers. *3d* transition MPcs are fully compatible with all organic device processing techniques and, most importantly, the presence of the metal ion results in a potential for customization of electronic properties⁴⁻⁶. Despite the significant body of research work that explores the electronic properties of these molecules, magnetism studies of MPcs in the crystalline phase are especially rare and raise numerous challenges with regards to unambiguously identifying the exchange mechanisms and electronic states involved in the observed magnetic ordering⁷⁻¹⁰. Theoretical models predict that in crystalline *3d*-transition MPc thin films, a spin-dependent exchange interaction exists between the delocalized π -electrons of the phthalocyanine C-N ring and the localized unpaired *d*-shell electron spin of the central metal ion^{8,9,11}. These exchange mechanisms are predicted to be very different depending on the molecular ordering in the crystalline phase, the number of unpaired spins on the *d*-orbitals of the central ion, and the energy and symmetry of these orbitals relative to those of the ligand π -electrons. Elucidating these exchange mechanisms is very important for magneto-optics and spintronics applications^{12,13}, especially in the context of the great progress made in recent years on developing crystalline small molecule thin films with very large electron mobilities¹⁴⁻¹⁶.

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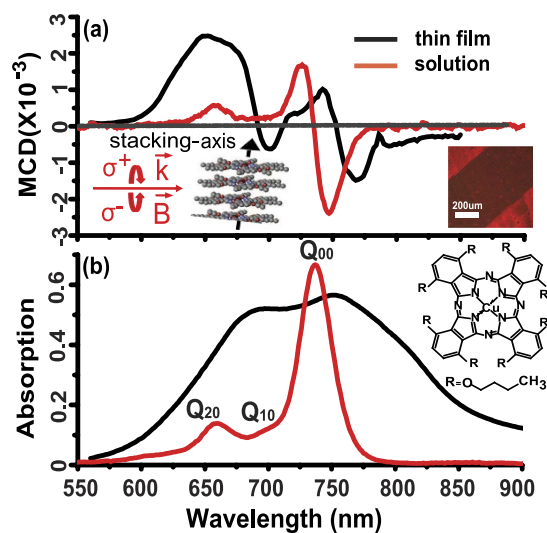


Figure 1. MCD and absorption characteristics of Cu-OBPc in solution and thin films. (a) MCD spectra of Cu-OBPc molecules in toluene solution measured at $B = 1$ T and $T = 300$ K (red curve) and a Cu-OBPc polycrystalline thin film recorded at $B = 10$ T and $T = 0.4$ K (black curve) Inset (right): Polarized microscope image of the Cu-OBPc thin film; scale bar = 200 μm Inset (left): experimental geometry showing the stacking axis is perpendicular to the \vec{k} -vector of incident light, right (σ^+) or left (σ^-) circularly polarized light in the Faraday geometry ($\vec{k} \parallel \vec{B}$) (b) Absorption spectra of Cu-OBPc molecules in toluene solution (red curve) and a Cu-OBPc polycrystalline thin film (black curve) recorded in the Q-band spectral region. Inset: Cu-OBPc molecule. Experimental details stated in methods section.

A comprehensive study of spin exchange interactions in these materials must necessarily start with Copper Phthalocyanine (CuPc), the most studied and best understood member of this family in terms of its electronic and magnetic properties^{7,8,10}. The d^9 configuration of the Cu^{2+} ion results in a single unpaired electron spin located in a $3d_{x^2-y^2}$ or b_{1g} orbital. Magnetization measurements reveal the presence of an antiferromagnetic coupling between Cu ions, characterized by a Curie-Weiss temperature of -2.6 K^{10,17}, but they cannot identify the nature of this antiferromagnetic exchange. These experimental observations are supported by theoretical studies that predict the $S = 1/2$ Cu spins engage in a Coulomb-like indirect exchange interaction with the delocalized π electrons¹⁸. In this research article, we report the results of Magnetic Circular Dichroism (MCD) spectroscopy experiments that identify the electronic state within the HOMO-LUMO bandgap manifold which mediates the spin-dependent indirect exchange between neighboring Cu ions using crystalline thin films of copper(II) 1,4,8,11,15,18,22,25-octabutoxy-29H,31H-phthalocyanine (Cu-OBPc) with macroscopic grain sizes. In analogy to Diluted Magnetic Semiconductors (DMS)¹⁹⁻²³, a quantitative estimation for the strength of this exchange is obtained in the form of an enhanced effective g -factor for ligand electrons.

Results

MCD of Solution-Processed Crystalline Thin Films. Since the first optical rotation measurements performed by Michael Faraday²⁴, spectroscopy experiments continuously evolved to explore different aspects of magnetic phenomena in a broad array of materials ranging from heme-proteins to DMSs²⁵⁻²⁷. One of these experiments is MCD, that measures the differences in absorbance between right (σ^+) and left (σ^-) circularly polarized light in a sample, $MCD \sim (A_{RCP} - A_{LCP})$, in the presence of a DC magnetic field parallel to the \vec{k} -vector of incident light (Faraday geometry). This difference is a measure of the change in angular momentum projection on the applied magnetic field direction for electrons that absorb the circularly polarized photons in accordance with conservation of angular momentum. Unlike calorimetry or SQUID-based magnetization techniques that probe the statistical ensemble average of all contributions to the net magnetization, MCD directly probes individual contributions of different electronic states to the exchange mechanism responsible for magnetic coupling, by spectrally resolving the net total angular momentum of individual excited states. In the presence of spin-orbit coupling, this is a measure of the electron spin polarization. Furthermore, constant advancements in high magnetic fields/low temperature technologies and state-of-the-art polarization optics manufacturing techniques enable MCD experiments in small molecule organic semiconductors where spin-exchange and spin-orbit coupling are orders of magnitude weaker than typical magnetic thin films^{28,29}.

The MCD study reported here employs an organo-soluble copper phthalocyanine (Cu-OBPc), where the octabutoxy groups substituted in the non-peripheral positions of the phthalocyanine ring improve the solubility of CuPc in common organic solvents (see Fig. 1b inset), enabling solution processing

techniques for thin film fabrication^{30,31}. Solution processing techniques are quite successful in producing long range ordered thin films with a significantly reduced number of grain boundaries and minimal defects and disorder, a crucial factor in improving electronic properties and device performance^{32–34}. The molecule of choice, Cu-OBPc, was purified by recrystallization and crystalline thin films were fabricated from a toluene solution (see methods section for details) on c-plane (MCD - inactive) crystalline sapphire substrates using the rectangular capillary hollow pen writing technique^{34–37}.

A typical polarized microscope image of the resulting Cu-OBPc film is shown in Fig. 1a inset where the scale bar is 200 μm . The image contrast originates in the different orientation of the crystalline axes in neighboring grains. In crystalline Cu-OBPc, molecules pack tightly along a particular direction further referred to as the stacking axis³⁸. Selection rules dictate that light polarized along this axis is not absorbed³⁹, giving rise to the dark central region of the inset image, where the stacking axis happens to be oriented parallel to the microscope polarizer axis. At this point, it is important to note that the high mobility axis also coincides with the stacking axis and all significant orbital overlap and long range interactions between neighboring molecules happen along this same axis. For this reason phthalocyanines are often referred to as quasi-1D systems^{17,18,35}.

MCD and absorption measurements were carried out with the sample mounted in a 10 Tesla (T) Oxford superconducting magnet (Spectromag) equipped with a He3 insert for reaching sub-kelvin sample temperatures. In these crystalline thin films, the molecules stack edge-on with their stacking axis parallel to the substrate. The inset in Fig. 1a also illustrates the orientation of the magnetic field with respect to the stacking axis and the incident light. More details about the experimental setup can be found in methods section.

Figure 1a shows a typical MCD spectrum of the Cu-OBPc Q-band region in solution (red curve) and crystalline thin film (black curve) while Fig. 1b displays the respective absorption spectra. For the thin film, the measurement was carried out at 10 Tesla (T) and 0.4 Kelvin (K), whereas the solution MCD was measured at 1 T and room temperature using an electromagnet and scaled in intensity for a direct comparison. In the solution spectrum, we can easily identify and assign three MCD-active Q band transitions based on well-known results available in literature^{40–42}. Q_{00} at 736 nm corresponds to the $a_{1u}(\pi) \rightarrow e_g(\pi^*)$ transition at the HOMO-LUMO gap and is polarized in the plane of the molecule. Q_{10} at 696 nm is the contribution of vibrational overtones and Q_{20} located at 658 nm can be assigned as a transition from lower lying σ states in the valence band manifold ($e_u(\sigma) \rightarrow e_g(\pi^*)$), polarized perpendicular to the molecular plane and vibronically coupled to Q_{00} ⁴³. Absorption spectrum of the Cu-OBPc thin films is significantly broadened compared to that of the solution due to the Davydov splitting and excitonic coupling in the crystalline phase that leads to more complex band structure^{39,44}. The most striking feature of the thin film MCD spectrum is the significant increase in the MCD magnitude in the Q_{20} spectral region. The π orbital overlap and the phonon coupling leads to a degeneracy lifting of the electronic states, resulting in a manifold of MCD-active states in that spectral region.

MCD Signatures of Low Temperature Spin Exchange in Cu-OBPc. Figure 2a displays a series of MCD spectra recorded in a Cu-OBPc thin film at 0.4 K for different magnetic fields ranging from 0.1 T to 10 T. While the spectra contains contributions from all the states in the bandgap manifold, only the MCD associated with the $e_u(\sigma) \rightarrow e_g(\pi^*)$ transitions (marked with blue arrows in the figure) evolves with magnetic field and temperature in a non-trivial way. The MCD recorded during a magnetic field sweep at 648 nm (the wavelength corresponding to the largest MCD signal in the aforementioned spectral region) displays a marked non-linear evolution with magnetic field (see Fig. 2a inset) indicative of a net spin polarization. The temperature evolution of the B = 10 T MCD spectrum presented in Fig. 2b confirms the distinctly singular evolution of the 648 nm feature. The contribution to the MCD spectrum from this state blueshifts and decreases in intensity with increasing temperature, in contrast with the rest of the spectrum which is weakly temperature dependent, with only a small decrease between 0.4 K and 5 K and is not spectrally shifted.

In order to confirm the distinct evolution of the 648 nm contribution with magnetic field, the MCD values extracted from the spectra in Fig. 2 were plotted as a function of magnetic field at different temperatures in Fig. 3a. MCD values directly extracted from the 1.5 K spectrum of a non-magnetic Zn-OBPc thin film with similar thickness measured under identical conditions were also included for comparison. The complete MCD spectrum for Zn-OBPc is presented in Supplementary Fig. S1. The 100 K and 300 K MCD vs. B field sweeps were recorded using an exact replica of the MCD setup that was re-built in cell 5 of the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory (NHMFL) for the 25 T Split-Florida Helix magnet²⁹. At high temperatures, the MCD vs. B curve is strictly linear, a signature of the expected, large diamagnetic, contribution to the MCD spectra, universally present in organic systems where orbital momentum quenching is less effective^{45–47}. At lower temperatures (see Fig. 3a), the 648 nm MCD in Cu-OBPc increases at a much steeper slope, an indication of the onset of exchange interaction between the d -shell unpaired spin of Cu^{2+} and the delocalized bandgap electrons spins. This type of behavior has been previously observed for electrons in DMSs (e. g. CdSe and ZnSe) doped with magnetic d -shell ions, in particular Mn, Fe or Cr^{26,48–51}. In that case the MCD vs. B curve followed a Brillouin-like function, saturating at high fields where all d -shell spins are aligned with the applied magnetic field. In the case of Cu-OBPc, the MCD never saturates but rather continues to increase linearly with magnetic field at a slope identical to the diamagnetic contribution. In contrast, the MCD of Zn-OBPc at 1.5 K is almost

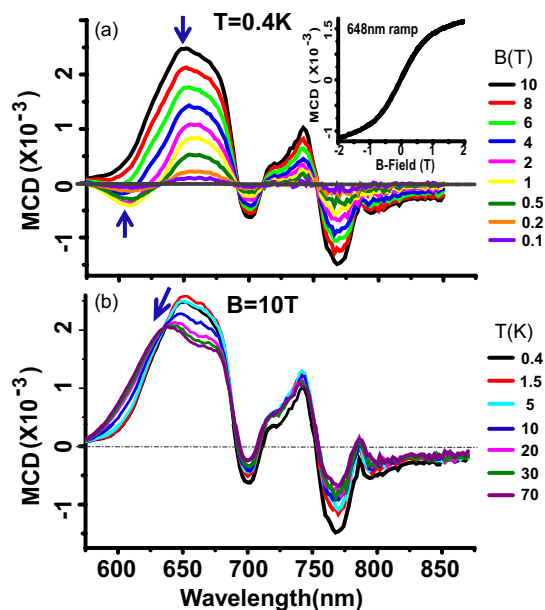


Figure 2. Magnetic field and temperature dependence of MCD in Cu-OBPc thin films. (a) MCD spectra of Cu-OBPc polycrystalline thin film recorded at $T=0.4\text{K}$ and varying magnetic fields up to 10 T. Inset: MCD vs. B recorded at $\lambda=648\text{nm}$ during a magnetic field ramp (b) MCD spectra from the same film recorded at $B=10\text{T}$ and varying temperatures up to 70 K.

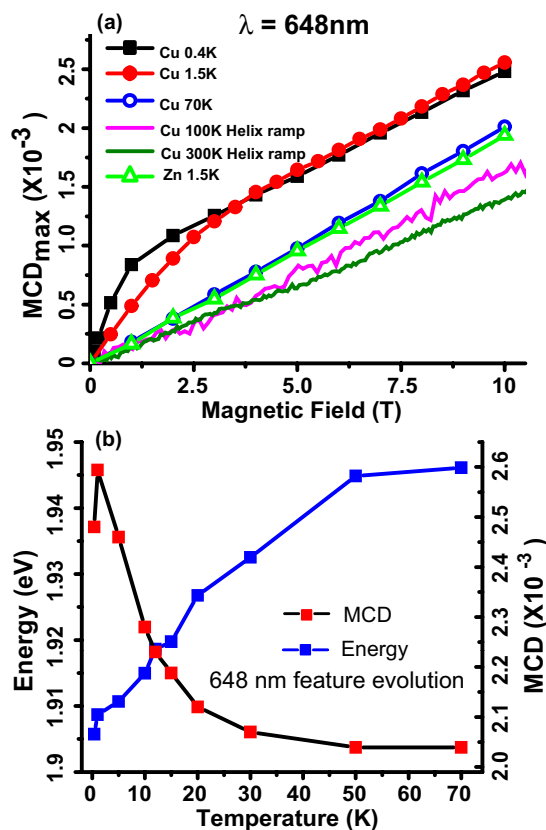


Figure 3. MCD signatures of spin exchange in Cu-OBPc thin films. (a) MCD ($\lambda=648\text{nm}$) evolution with increasing magnetic field in Cu-OBPc and Zn-OBPc at various temperatures ranging from 0.4 K to 300 K. For temperatures larger than 70 K MCD was measured in a continuous field sweep from 0 T to 25 T Split-Florida Helix magnet. (b) Evolution of the $\lambda=648\text{nm}$ MCD with temperature for Cu-OBPc.

identical to that of Cu-OBPc at 70 K. Since the two molecules have identical ligands and their valence band density of states is virtually identical, as evidenced by electron energy-loss spectroscopy⁹, it is not surprising that the diamagnetic behavior is identical for the two films. It is also very strong evidence that in the case of Cu-OBPc, the Brillouin-like behavior superimposed on the diamagnetism is not originating from the ligand states alone, but rather from the exchange between the *d*-shell localized states and the ligand, delocalized π - electrons. In fact, low temperature MCD studies on isolated CuPc molecules in an argon matrix⁴³ show a temperature-independent, entirely different behavior for all the three transitions identified in the single molecule spectrum in Fig. 1a. The temperature dependent MCD evolution implies a spin-exchange mechanism between *d*-shell and π electrons and spin-orbit coupling are present at low temperatures in Cu-OBPc.

Figure 3b summarizes the evolution of the maximum MCD associated with this $e_u(\sigma) \rightarrow e_g(\pi^*)$ (648 nm) transition and the corresponding peak energy as a function of temperature at $B = 10$ T. Since the MCD vs. T curve in our experiment can be interpreted similarly to the temperature dependence of magnetic susceptibility in SQUID measurements, the initial increase in MCD from 0.4 K to 1.5 K, followed by a sharp decay indicates the possible presence of antiferromagnetic coupling between the Cu spins below 2 K, in agreement with previously reported results^{10,17}. More importantly, the significant MCD decay observed for $T > 2$ K confirms the existence of a spin-exchange mechanism between *d*-shell and π electrons and the presence of spin-orbit coupling. Unfortunately, the difficulties associated with performing temperature sweeps in free space optics cryostats for $T < 2$ K prevented us from establishing whether the MCD vs. T curve in Fig. 3b results from antiferromagnetic long range ordering of the Cu ions. Furthermore, the MCD is temperature independent for $T > 50$ K, making it impossible to obtain a reliable estimation for the Curie-Weiss temperature from an inverse susceptibility plot (100 K and 300 K MCD from this sample were previously reported by Pan *et al.*²⁹).

Another interesting observation is the MCD peak energy (marked with an arrow in Fig. 2b) blue shifts with increasing temperature, and remains constant for $T > 50$ K. Moreover, the high energy side of the low magnetic field ($B < 5$ T) MCD spectra, evolves from a derivative-like shape characteristic for degenerate spin-orbit coupled ground state into a gaussian-like shape associated with a non-degenerate state (see Supplementary Fig. S1). Because vibrational (phonon) coupling of the delocalized states plays a very significant role in controlling the spin-orbit interaction in organic solids⁵², it is possible that the observed blue shift is associated with changes in the π orbital energy originating from a temperature-dependent interplay between the spin-orbit and vibrational coupling. We can thus conclude that, the spin-orbit coupling is only effective below 50 K for this particular state in the valence band manifold, allowing the observation of an MCD signature of spin exchange at low temperatures and possibly enabling the onset of ordering of Cu spins through an indirect exchange mechanism observed in previous magnetization studies¹⁰.

$\sigma\pi - d$ Exchange Interaction and Enhanced Effective g - Factors. The results of the MCD experiments presented so far, clearly point towards the existence of a spin exchange interaction between the localized *d*-shell ions and the delocalized π electrons in the crystal, an organic analogue of *sp-d* interaction present in inorganic DMS. It also identifies the specific electronic state within the bandgap manifold that is participating in this exchange. A quantitative estimation for the strength of this $\sigma\pi - d$ exchange can be therefore obtained from the evolution of the Zeeman splitting with applied magnetic field, as measured in MCD experiments^{23,26,53}. In a straight forward interpretation of the original molecular field model for the *sp-d* exchange²³, the Hamiltonian will now take the form:

$$H_{ex} = \vec{S}_e \langle \vec{S}_{Cu} \rangle \sum_{\vec{R}} J^{\sigma\pi-d} (\vec{r} - \vec{R}) \quad (1)$$

where \vec{S}_e is the delocalized electron spin, $\langle \vec{S}_{Cu} \rangle$ is the thermodynamic average of the Cu ion spin, $J^{\sigma\pi-d}$ is the electron-ion exchange coupling constant and, \vec{r} and \vec{R} are coordinates of the delocalized electron and Cu^{2+} ion respectively. In a perfect analogy to the DMS case, this will lead to a delocalized electron Zeeman splitting proportional to the exchange coupling strength and the average net spin projection on the magnetic field direction, $(\langle S_{Cu}^z \rangle)$. In the low magnetic field regime the Zeeman splitting can be expressed as:

$$\Delta E_z = g_{eff} \mu_B B \quad (2)$$

where, g_{eff} is an effective g -factor proportional to the exchange integral, μ_B is the Bohr magneton and B is the applied magnetic field. In II-Mn-VI DMSs, these effective g -factors for both electrons and holes are readily extracted from MCD or magneto-photoluminescence experiments that measure exciton Zeeman splittings at low temperatures and reach values as large as 100. Their sign is negative or positive depending on the ferromagnetic or antiferromagnetic nature of the *sp-d* coupling.

Finding the effective g -factor of the delocalized electrons in Cu-OBPc requires isolating the contributions of each MCD active state through a spectral fitting procedure, due to the broad spectral line-shapes. The fitting procedure and assignment of states employed here relies on previous solid state MCD

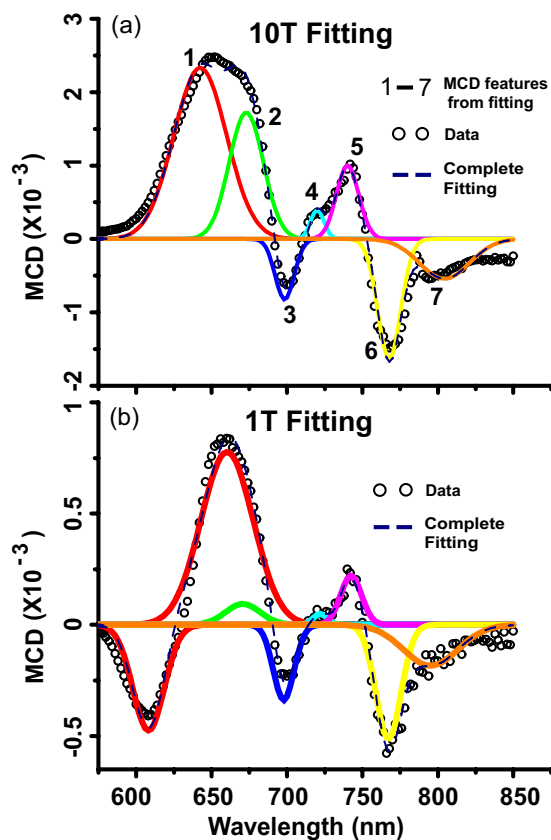


Figure 4. Gaussian fitting of Cu-OBPc MCD spectra. (a) 10 T Cu-OBPc MCD spectrum gaussian fitting at 0.4 K. (b) 1 T Cu-OBPc MCD spectrum gaussian fitting at 0.4 K.

experiments of Hollebne and Dunford^{40–44} on thin film phthalocyanines, extensive literature about the nature and symmetries of molecular orbitals for the single CuPc molecule and an assumption that the degeneracies of certain molecular orbitals will be lifted in the crystal as a result of Jahn Teller effect and long range interactions present along the stacking axis. The three Q-band transition identified in the solution spectrum in Fig. 1 evolve into a seven-states manifold in the crystalline thin film. Contributions from these states to the MCD spectra are labeled 1 through 7 and color coded in Fig. 4.

By comparing the high B-field spectra recorded at $T = 300\text{ K}$ ²⁹, and the $T = 0.4\text{ K}$ (Fig. 4a), we can assign features 5 and 6 to the two HOMO-LUMO bandgap $a_{1u}(\pi) \rightarrow e_{2g}(\pi^*)$ (Q_{00}) transitions. Similarly, features 2 and 3 represent the nominally forbidden $e_g(\pi) \rightarrow e_{1g}(\pi^*)$ (Q_{10}) that are present in the MCD spectra because of the phonon coupling between the a_{1u} and e_g valence band states. Features 7 and 4 are phonon replicas of Q_{00} and Q_{10} respectively. Finally, feature 1 is associated with the optically allowed $e_{1u}(\sigma) \rightarrow e_{2g}(\pi^*)$ (formerly Q_{20}) polarized along the stacking axis. In the low magnetic field regime (see $B = 1\text{ T}$ fitting in Fig. 4b), the Q_{20} region of the spectrum contains both negative and positive contributions, represented by the two red Gaussians. The disappearance of the higher energy (negative MCD) contribution in high magnetic fields is the typical signature of a Zeeman-split degenerate ground state where the higher energy spin state is gradually depopulated as the magnetic field increases. All other features simply decrease in intensity without suffering any major line shape changes throughout the entire magnetic field range.

Figure 5a shows the magnetic field evolution of all the fitted transitions at 0.4 K as well as the 70 K fitted MCD data for feature 1. The distinct, Brillouin-like behavior of feature 1 that dominates the MCD spectrum at 0.4 K and the saturation of MCD for $B > 2\text{ T}$ is now unambiguously resolved from the diamagnetic contributions of nearby states. The other features also display small deviations from the diamagnetic linear behavior in the small B-field regimes that most likely originate from the phonon-assisted mixing of $a_{1u}(\pi)$, $e_{1g}(\pi)$ and $e_{1u}(\sigma)$ states in the valence band manifold.

Quantitative information about the exchange can be extracted from MCD experiments through the effective g -factor mentioned earlier. In this case, the Zeeman splitting of the $e_{1u}(\sigma)$ state is extracted from the fitted MCD lineshape of feature 1 and the corresponding fitted absorbance spectrum (see Supplementary Fig. S2). Taking into account that the fullwidth at half maximum (FWHM) is larger than the Zeeman splitting, the latter is given by:

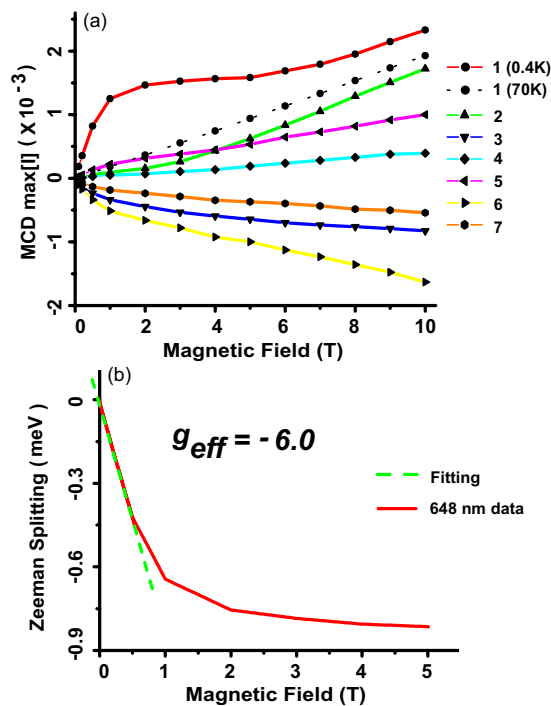


Figure 5. Nonlinear Zeeman splitting and effective g-factors in Cu-OBPc thin films. (a) MCD evolution for all seven features with increasing magnetic field; only feature 1 shows saturation at 0.4 K (b) Zeeman splitting plotted as a function of magnetic field for feature 1. The slope of the low magnetic field linear fit (dashed green line) represents the π electrons effective g factor.

$$\Delta E_z = -2 \cdot \sigma \cdot \Delta A_{max} / A_{max} \quad (3)$$

where, σ is the feature 1 gaussian FWHM, A_{max} is the maximum absorbance at ΔA_{max} which is the peak MCD magnitude of this feature^{26,53}. Because MCD measures the change in angular momentum associated with an electronic transition (i. e. the formation of an exciton), the measured effective g -factor represents the sum of the g -factors for the initial and final states involved in this transition (i. e. the **exciton** g -factor). In most organic molecules, electron g -factors are typically equal to -2 for all orbitals. This is still the case for the $e_g(\pi^*)$ conduction band states in CuPc since the unpaired Cu^{2+} spin is expected to exclusively interact with states in the valence band manifold. Any observed enhancement in the measured g -factors will therefore be the result of exchange interactions with the valence band states. In Fig. 5b, the evolution of this Zeeman splitting with magnetic field is plotted for the feature 1. An effective g -factor of -6 is extracted from the low magnetic field slope, which results in a -4 valence band electron g -factor. While this enhancement is not as spectacular as the one observed in inorganic DMSs, it is consistent with the relatively low (< 2 K) antiferromagnetic exchange measured in CuPc. More importantly, it holds great promise for future studies of other species such as CoPc and MnPc, where magnetization studies already indicate the presence of a much more robust magnetic order and ferromagnetism.

Discussion

The discovery of a spin-exchange coupling in Cu-OBPc from MCD experiments presented here has a threefold significance. First, it proves that spin polarized mobile (delocalized) electrons can inherently exist in organic systems and identifies which of these mobile electrons are accessible with an applied magnetic field or circularly polarized light. Second, it provides a better understanding of the origins of antiferromagnetic coupling between Cu spins reported in literature. Third, it provides experimental evidence that $\sigma - \pi$ mixing strongly influences the spin-orbit coupling in CuPc⁵². Based on our findings and the theoretical predictions by Wu and coworkers^{11,18} we constructed a visual representation of the exchange mechanism between the delocalized ligand orbitals and energetically close unpaired d -shell electron spins (Fig. 6). In the absence of a full-fledged bandgap structure calculation for Cu-OBPc, this representation employs the orbital symmetry notations for electronic states of single molecules with the assumption that long range intermolecular interactions along the stacking axis and crystal symmetry will mix the states located energetically close to the HOMO level. The $\sigma(\pi) - d$ exchange will predominately involve the former $e_{1u}(\sigma)$ orbitals of the ligand that are now mixed with the π states and delocalized over distances larger than the nearest neighbor distance between the unpaired Cu spins located on the b_{1g}

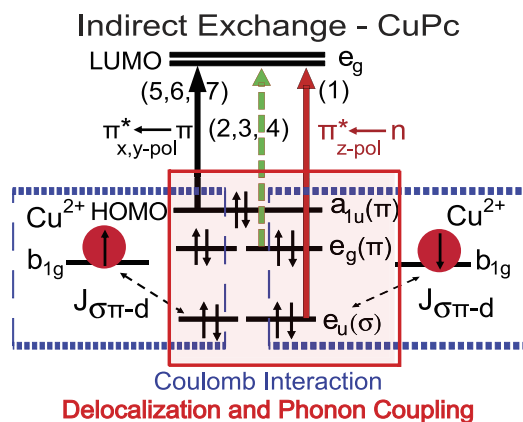


Figure 6. Schematic representation of the indirect exchange mechanism in CuPc. The Cu ion spins polarize delocalized electrons in the e_g/e_u states through Coulomb interaction. In turn these electrons align the nearest neighbor Cu spin antiferromagnetically. The solid arrows mark allowed transitions while dashed arrows indicate optically/symmetry forbidden transitions.

d -orbital. Theoretical predictions cited earlier also rely on the molecular orbitals picture of the electronic states, and point towards the $e_{1g}(\pi)$ orbital in the valence band as the state mediating the AFM coupling between Cu spins. Since the Cu spin is located on a high energy $d_{x^2-y^2}$ orbital that does not hybridize with ligand states, the superexchange AFM coupling is negligible⁵⁴ and Cu spins alignment is only possible via the Coulomb interaction with the ligand orbitals. The evolution of MCD with magnetic field for each of these states, indicates, however, that the mechanism also involves the $e_{1u}(\sigma)$ orbitals which most likely hybridize with the π states in the crystalline phase. Most importantly it indicates that one can take advantage of the large transition dipole of the optically -allowed $e_u(\sigma) \rightarrow e_g(\pi^*)$ transition to optically create spin polarized electrons.

In conclusion, we performed variable temperature, variable field MCD Spectroscopy studies of Cu-OBPc polycrystalline thin film for temperatures ranging 0.4 K to 300 K and magnetic fields up to 10 T. Evolution of seven MCD -active states identified in the bandgap region of the absorption spectrum was monitored as a function of temperature and magnetic field using a spectra fitting routine. One of these states, originating in the σ orbitals of the lone nitrogen pair of the Pc ring bears the Brillouin-like signature of spin exchange with the d -shell unpaired Cu spin system. In analogy to the DMS molecular-field model of a temperature and magnetic field dependent electron g -factor, the strength of the exchange mechanism between the delocalized ligand electrons and the d -shell localized spins is reflected in an enhanced g -factor of -4 at low temperatures for electrons occupying a specific ligand orbital. This study directly and unambiguously identifies the delocalized electron state responsible for mediating the indirect exchange mechanism between Cu spins at low temperatures.

From a broader perspective, these measurements constitute an interdisciplinary approach to probing magnetism in organic semiconductors that bridges quantum chemistry to condensed matter physics. Small molecule semiconductors such as the CuPc investigated here belong to an interesting intermediate regime where electrons are neither completely localized nor quasi-free and a hybrid model that accounts for longer range interactions and the role played by phonon coupling in the organic crystalline phase is perhaps necessary to fully describe all aspects of electronic and magnetic behavior. Many of these interesting phenomena were previously hidden by the overwhelming defects and disorder traditionally omnipresent in organic thin films. This problem is now circumvented by a whole new range of deposition techniques that improve the long range ordering in films to a large degree through careful fine control of deposition parameters. The combination of better deposition control and a magneto-optics technique that can directly address specific excitonic states in the bandgap manifold could lead to the practical realization of engineered thin films with radically different behavior such as the two-dimensional tilted porphyrins lattices that support topologically protected exciton states proposed by Yuen-Zhou *et al.*⁵⁵. The studies presented here can be employed in the future as a feedback tool for designing and controlling this exchange interaction between conduction electrons and magnetic ion spins in the large family of porphyrins, which, in turn, could potentially lead to an organic spin injector material with realistic potential for a practical device, such as a spin valve.

Methods

Copper(II) 1,4,8,11,15,18,22,25-octabutoxy-29H,31H-phthalocyanine (Cu-OBPc) powder was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and further purified by recrystallization in THF and ethanol⁵⁶. Metal-free BPc powder was also purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and recrystallized in acetone. The purified OBPC crystals were used to synthesize the zinc(II)1,4,8,11,15,18,22,25-octabutoxy-29H,31H-phthalocyanine

(Zn-OBPc) in-house, with slight modifications to the known procedure⁵⁷. The reaction was then followed by column chromatography and recrystallization in THF and Ethanol.

Both of these Pc derivatives show increase in solubility in common organic solvents after purification. Crystalline thin films were deposited on c-plane cut sapphire (MCD-inactive) substrates using a rectangular capillary hollow pen writing technique developed at the University of Vermont by Headrick *et al.*^{34,37}. The sapphire substrates were pretreated prior to thin film deposition by sonication in toluene, followed by methanol. A solution of purified Cu-OBPc dissolved in toluene or Zn-OBPc dissolved in THF with a concentration of 0.75 wt.% was loaded into the capillary where it was held in place capillary forces. The sapphire substrate was mounted on a computer-controlled linear translation stage and film deposition was accomplished at room temperature by allowing the droplet of solution on the end of the capillary to make contact with the pretreated sapphire surface and then laterally translating the substrate at a controlled speed. The optimum writing speed used was 0.01 mm/s. For transmission geometry measurements, this deposition technique produces thin films with uniform thickness that ranges between 50 nm and 100 nm and grain sizes up to a millimeter by appropriate control of the deposition parameters, ideally suited for spectroscopy techniques. The thickness of thin films and size of long grains can be optimized by varying the solution concentration and writing speed.

MCD and Absorption measurements were carried out with the sample mounted in a 10 T Oxford superconducting magnet (Spectromag) equipped with a He3 insert for reaching sub-kelvin sample temperatures. The quasi-monochromatic output (bandwidth = 2 nm) of an Oriel 1/4 meter monochromator equipped with a 300 Watt xenon lamp was modulated into left and right circularly polarized light using a piezo-elastic modulator at a frequency of 50 kilo Hertz (V_{ac}) while an optical chopper operating at 266 Hertz measured the background signal (V_{dc})⁵⁸. Light was focused onto the sample using free space optics in Faraday geometry while the monochromator scans the wavelength through the UV-VIS-NIR range in steps of 1 nm and the transmitted light was collected by a silicon photodiode. MCD ($\Delta A \sim V_{ac}/V_{dc}$) and the overall transmittance (V_{dc}) were recorded using standard lockin amplifier techniques. The cryostat probe allowed for varying the sample temperature from 0.4 K to 80 K. For temperatures larger than 100 K we reproduced the experiment in the 25 T Split-Florida Helix magnet at the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory equipped with a nitrogen cooled custom sample holder.

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Author Contributions

Z.P., C.J.L., N.R., T.T., G.J.C., S.A.M. and M.I.F., conducted the experiments. N.R., A.W. and R.W. purified the samples. N.R., Z.P. and R.L.H., fabricated the thin films. N.R. and C.J.L., worked on the matlab

fittings. N.R., Z.P. and M.I.F. wrote the manuscript. The project was supervised by M.I.F. All authors discussed the results and were helpful in editing of the manuscript.

Additional Information

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