

The Impact of Ligand Field Symmetry on Molecular Qubit Coherence

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Abstract

Developing quantum bits (qubits) exhibiting room temperature electron spin coherence is a key goal of molecular quantum information science. Here we develop a simple and powerful model for predicting relative T_1 coherence times in transition metal complexes from dynamic ligand field principles. By considering the excited state origins of ground state spin-phonon coupling, we derive group theory selection rules governing which vibrational symmetries can induce decoherence. Thermal weighting of the coupling terms produces surprisingly good predictions of experimental T_1 trends as a function of temperature and explains previously confounding features in spin-lattice relaxation data. We use this model to evaluate experimental relaxation rates across $S = \frac{1}{2}$ transition metal qubit candidates with diverse structures, gaining new insights into the interplay between spin-phonon coupling and molecular symmetry. This methodology elucidates the specific vibrational modes giving rise to decoherence, suggesting symmetry-based design

strategies and providing insight into the origin of room temperature coherence in transition metal complexes.

1. Introduction

The use of paramagnetic transition metal complexes as molecular electron spin quantum bits (qubits) has generated considerable interest over the past decade (**Figure 1A**).^{1–6} When placed into a magnetic field, the Zeeman effect splits the energies of the M_S sublevels into a quantum two-level system that can be leveraged for applications in computing, sensing, and communication (**Figure 1B**).^{2,7} Among these, molecular quantum sensing constitutes a particularly exciting application,² as molecular electron spin qubits can be synthetically tuned and located in a targeted fashion within chemical microenvironments and interfaces to read out properties of relevance in areas such as catalysis and medicine. The microenvironments of interest often exist under ambient conditions. Thus, developing molecular qubits that operate at room temperature remains a key goal in the field.^{1,8,9}

The utility of molecular electron spin qubits is limited by the phase coherence lifetime T_2 , which describes how long phase relations are retained between members of the ensemble.¹⁰ As temperature increases in spin-dilute environments, T_2 becomes limited by T_1 , the spin-lattice relaxation time. T_1 describes how quickly spin energy is transferred to the vibrational bath.¹¹ In solid lattices, this process is controlled by spin-phonon coupling.¹² Three mechanisms for spin-phonon coupling deteriorate the performance of molecular qubits at room temperature, known as the direct, Raman, and Orbach processes (**Figure 1B**).^{10,13,14} The direct process dissipates spin energy through acoustic phonon emission and exerts the greatest contribution at low temperatures (e.g., < 10 K).¹⁵ The Raman process dissipates spin energy through inelastic scattering of phonons

from a virtual state, with acoustic phonons contributing at intermediate temperatures and optical phonons (i.e., local modes⁶) dominating at elevated temperatures near ambient conditions.^{12,16} In $S = \frac{1}{2}$ systems, the Orbach mechanism generally does not contribute strongly.¹⁶ Room temperature coherence lifetimes of molecular electron spin qubits are controlled by spin-phonon coupling with the molecular vibrational modes.^{4,17}

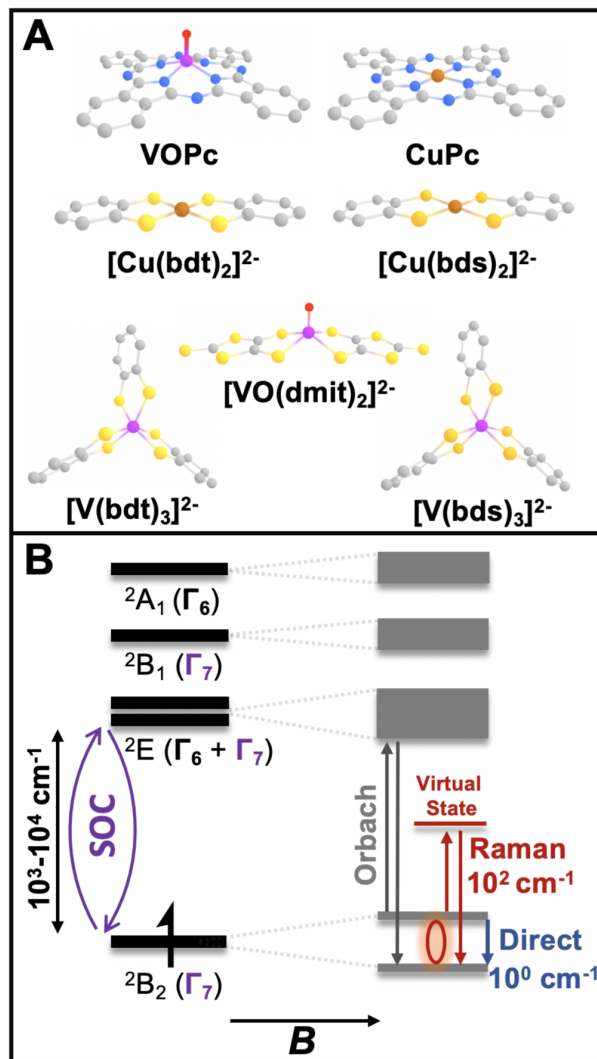


Figure 1. Overview of molecular electron spin qubits. (A) V(IV) and Cu(II) qubits considered in this study.^{8,9,18,19} VOPc = vanadyl phthalocyanine; CuPc = copper phthalocyanine; $[\text{Cu}(\text{bdt})_2]^{2-}$ = copper bis(1,2-benzenedithiolate); $[\text{Cu}(\text{bds})_2]^{2-}$ = copper bis(1,2-benzenediselenate); $[\text{VO}(\text{dmit})_2]^{2-}$ = vanadyl bis(1,3-dithiole-2-thione-4,5-dithiolate); $[\text{V}(\text{bdt})_3]^{2-}$ = vanadium tris(1,2-

benzenedithiolate); $[\text{V}(\text{bds})_3]^{2-}$ = vanadium tris(1,2-benzenediselenate); **(B)** Electronic structure and relaxation mechanisms of molecular qubits. (Left) Electronic states (example: VOPc) in single-valued point groups and double groups (Bethe notation) inclusive of spin-orbit coupling. Charge-transfer states not shown. (Right) T_1 relaxation mechanisms. Atomic color scheme: C (grey), N (blue), O (red), S (yellow), Se (orange), Cu (brown), V (pink). H atoms not shown for clarity.

A natural question arises: which vibrational modes exhibit the strongest spin-phonon coupling? Because the Raman process requires thermal population of an existing phonon mode,¹⁰ vibrational modes higher in frequency than 400 cm^{-1} are not expected to contribute significantly to the spin-lattice relaxation. While the phonon density of states and dispersion relation below 400 cm^{-1} can be probed using terahertz spectroscopy²⁰ and four-dimensional inelastic neutron scattering,²¹ ascertaining the spin-phonon coupling of those modes remains an outstanding experimental challenge. In lieu of experimental evidence, several studies have sought to assign the most impactful spin-phonon coupling modes through computational studies.^{17,22–24} There exists an emerging recognition of the importance of the symmetry of the vibrational mode, with recent studies empirically concluding that *gerade* modes exhibit heightened spin-phonon coupling over *ungerade* modes for square planar compounds.^{22,24} However, no general theory yet exists for predicting which vibrational symmetries exert the greatest spin-phonon coupling and modeling the implications for temperature-dependent T_1 . This hinders rational molecular design and constitutes an important challenge in the field.⁶

Here we derive group theory selection rules for determining vibrational modes that are active for spin-phonon coupling. We show that the coupling modes are those that are group

theoretically allowed to undergo ligand field excited state distortions. These vibrational modes dynamically change the amount of ground state orbital angular momentum. We then show that a simple thermal weighting of these molecular vibrational mode spin-phonon coupling coefficients furnishes an excellent agreement with experimental spin-lattice relaxation rate trends, thus describing how different vibrations dominate T_1 over different temperature regimes.

2. Results and Analysis

2.1. Symmetry effects on spin-phonon coupling. Spin-phonon coupling arises when some portion of the spin Hamiltonian is modulated by a vibrational mode.^{6,25} The g tensor, \mathbf{g} , describing the Zeeman effect has been implicated as a major source of spin-phonon coupling in molecular qubits.^{15,24} Therefore, to understand the impact of symmetry on spin-phonon coupling, we first turn to the molecular origins of the g values in a transition metal complex.

A free electron has an isotropic g value of $g_e = 2.0023$ owing to its intrinsic spin angular momentum; deviations from this value arise when the electron additionally possesses ground state orbital angular momentum, as quantified by the Landé formula. While the presence of a ligand field quenches orbital angular momentum in tetragonal transition metal complexes, spin-orbit coupling with ligand field excited states reintroduces orbital angular momentum into the ground state. Thus, changes in the g value arise from changes in spin-orbit coupling. In order for the i_{th} vibrational mode to have a nonzero first-order spin-phonon coupling coefficient, $\partial \mathbf{g} / \partial Q_i$, the magnitude of spin-orbit coupling must therefore change as a function of the vibrational mode coordinate Q_i . The expression for the g value of a transition metal complex due to the spin-orbit perturbation is given by²⁶

$$g_i = g_e - 2\lambda \sum_{e \neq g} \frac{\langle \Psi_g | \hat{L}_i | \Psi_e \rangle \langle \Psi_e | \hat{L}_i | \Psi_g \rangle}{E_e - E_g} \quad (1)$$

where λ is the many-electron spin-orbit coupling constant, Ψ_g and Ψ_e are the ground and excited states with energies E_g and E_e , respectively, \hat{L}_i is an orbital angular momentum operator, and $i = x, y, z$ refer to the g tensor principal axes and the molecular quantization frame, which are aligned for the tetragonal qubits considered in this work. Equation 1 shows that the g values have a sensitive dependence on the energy gap between the ground and excited states involved in the spin-orbit coupling. (The precise excited states involved can be determined from double groups (**Figure 1B**) using Tables S11 and S12 and tables of d-orbital rotations.^{6,27}) If the ground and excited state potential energy surfaces reach a minimum at the same value of the vibrational coordinate Q_i , then the energy gap $E_e - E_g$ can at most vary quadratically as a function of Q_i , implying $\partial g / \partial Q_i = 0$ (**Figure 2B**). However, if the equilibrium geometry of the excited state is different than that of the ground state equilibrium geometry along Q_i , the energy gap $E_e - E_g$ can vary linearly as a function of Q_i and give rise to $\partial g / \partial Q_i \neq 0$ (**Figure 2B**). We refer to such modes as the distorting modes.²⁷ The first-order coupling coefficient $\partial g / \partial Q_i$ is predicted to exert the leading influence on spin-lattice relaxation times.^{15,24} Therefore, the most important vibrational modes for spin-phonon coupling are precisely these distorting modes.²²

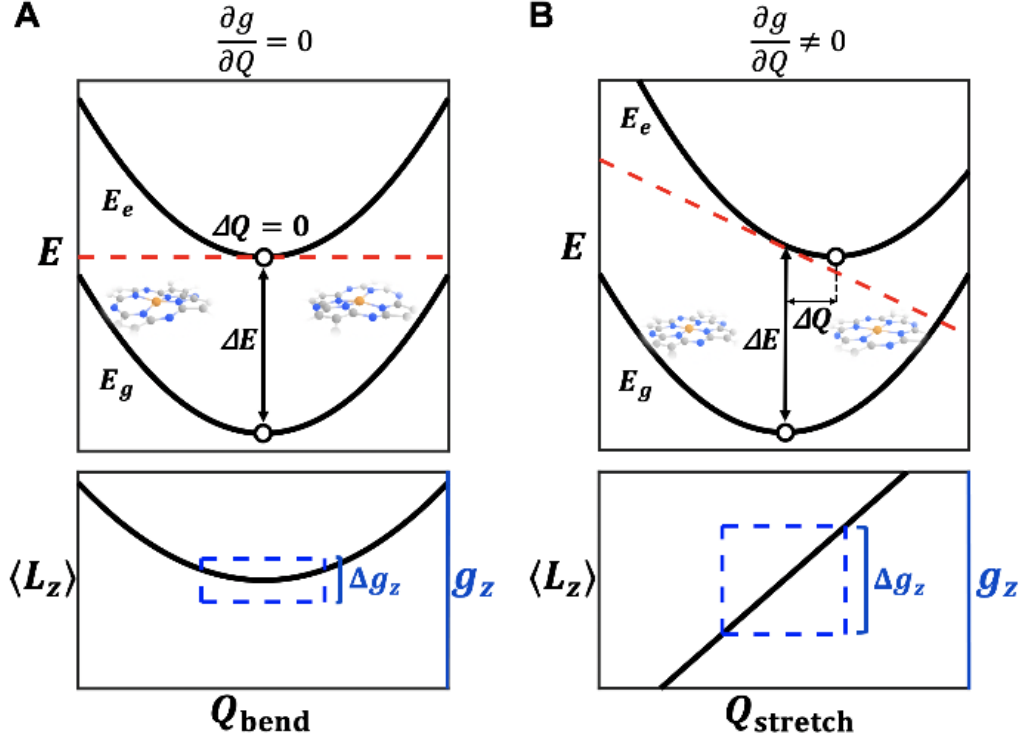


Figure 2. The excited state origins of ground state spin-phonon coupling. **(A)** Schematic potential energy surfaces for the b_{2u} bending mode in CuPc. The ground and excited state potential energy minima coincide, implying no excited state distortion and thus no linear spin-phonon coupling. **(B)** Schematic potential energy surfaces for the a_{1g} symmetric stretch in CuPc. The ground and excited state minima are offset, implying excited state distortion and linear ground state spin-phonon coupling.

Crucially, the excited state distortion can be expressed through a matrix element²⁷ involving vibrational perturbations of the ligand field Hamiltonian (H_{LF}):

$$\Delta Q_i = - \frac{\left\langle \psi_{elec}^e \left| \left(\frac{\partial H_{LF}}{\partial Q_i} \right)_0 \right| \psi_{elec}^e \right\rangle}{k_i} \quad (2)$$

Here ΔQ_i gives the excited state distortion along the vibrational mode Q_i , k_i is the force constant, and ψ_{elec}^e is the excited state wave function that spin-orbit couples into the ground state. The matrix element is evaluated at the ground state equilibrium geometry. The key utility of this expression lies in the application of group theory symmetry selection rules to the integral. The state symmetry of ψ_{elec}^e and Q_i (Γ_{elec} and Γ_{Q_i} , respectively) can be assigned through textbook techniques.²⁸ The ligand field Hamiltonian always has the totally symmetric irreducible representation in the molecular point group, so the derivative has the symmetry Γ_{Q_i} . Therefore, the symmetry of the integrand is given²⁷ by a direct triple product. For the integral to be nonzero, Equation 3a must contain the totally symmetric irreducible representation:

$$(\Gamma_{elec} \times \Gamma_{Q_i} \times \Gamma_{elec}) = a_1 + \dots \quad (3a)$$

Here a_1 in Equation 3a signifies the totally symmetric representation in the desired point group, and the excited state is group theoretically allowed to undergo distortion when the condition in Equation 3b is met:

$$[\Gamma_{elec} \times \Gamma_{elec}] = \Gamma_{Q_i} \quad (3b)$$

The square brackets in Equation 3b denote the symmetric direct product operation, appropriate for the product of Γ_{elec} with itself, and Γ_{Q_i} represents all mode symmetries that are allowed to couple.^{27,29,30} This selection rule enables facile calculation of which vibrational symmetries will be able to exhibit linear spin-phonon coupling terms for a given coordination geometry and

electronic structure. This analysis shows that the critical modes to consider are those that are group theoretically allowed to undergo ligand field excited state distortions. For nondegenerate states, only the totally symmetric modes will couple, while other nontotally symmetric modes can couple for degenerate excited states. We note that this consideration is a more general basis for understanding forces in molecules (i.e., the Hellmann-Feynman force³¹), including those of relevance for transition metal photophysics^{32,33} and those predicted by the Jahn-Teller theorem to give rise to the instability of orbitally degenerate states.²⁹

To illustrate the power of this approach in understanding spin-phonon coupling contributions to decoherence in molecular qubits, we turn to a comparison between vanadyl phthalocyanine (VOPc) and copper phthalocyanine (CuPc) (**Figure 1A**).¹⁹ VOPc belongs to the non-centrosymmetric point group C_{4v} , while CuPc belongs to the centrosymmetric point group D_{4h} . The electronic ground state of VOPc has the state symbol $^2B_2 (d_{xy})$, which spin-orbit couples with the $^2B_1 (d_{x^2-y^2})$ excited state to introduce orbital angular momentum into g_z . The situation is reversed in CuPc owing to the hole formalism, with a $^2B_{1g} (d_{x^2-y^2})$ ground state and a $^2B_{2g} (d_{xy})$ excited state. The relevant lowest lying excited state for g_z is nondegenerate in both cases. Because the direct product of any nondegenerate irreducible representation with itself gives the totally symmetric irreducible representation, Equation 3b reduces to $a_1 = \Gamma_{Q_i}$ for VOPc in order for $\partial g_z / \partial Q_i \neq 0$. An identical analysis holds for CuPc, where a_{1g} is the totally symmetric representation in D_{4h} . Thus, the group theory model predicts that the strongest spin-phonon coupling for g_z should arise from totally symmetric vibrational modes. Indeed, previous computational studies have observed that a_{1g} or a_1 modes exhibit large coupling coefficients,^{22,24} with D_{2d} $CuCl_4^{2-}$ possessing more spin-phonon coupling than D_{4h} $CuCl_4^{2-}$ owing to a greater number of totally symmetric modes.²²

Though totally symmetric vibrational modes dominate g_z coupling for both VOPc and CuPc, the change in point group between C_{4v} and D_{4h} nonetheless has important consequences for spin-phonon coupling. CuPc displays a single a_{1g} mode below 400 cm^{-1} corresponding to the totally symmetric Cu-N stretch (**Figure 3A**). Owing to the reduced number of irreducible representations in the C_{4v} point group, VOPc displays five total a_1 vibrational modes below 400 cm^{-1} , encompassing mixtures of both the symmetric stretch and metal out-of-plane motion (**Figure 3B**). The portion of the vibrational density of states which matters for spin-phonon coupling is thus very different: CuPc possesses a lone linear coupling mode at 262 cm^{-1} , while VOPc possesses five spin-phonon active modes below 400 cm^{-1} (**Table 1**). Calculation of the $\partial g_z / \partial Q_i$ coefficients for CuPc and VOPc via calibrated density functional theory (DFT)³⁴ according to a previous procedure²² (see also Supporting Information, Section 1) shows that the totally symmetric vibrations have the largest coefficients by orders of magnitude, confirming the group theory analysis (**Figure 3C**). The coefficient for CuPc is an order of magnitude larger than those for VOPc owing to the larger spin-orbit coupling constant of Cu(II) relative to V(IV).¹⁹ For both VOPc and CuPc, only a very small portion of the vibrational density of states contributes to spin-phonon coupling for g_z (**Figure 3A,B**)

Table 1. Linear g_z spin-phonon coupling modes for VOPc and CuPc. All modes have the totally symmetric representation.			
VOPc		CuPc	
E (cm ⁻¹)	$(\partial g_z / \partial Q)^2$	E (cm ⁻¹)	$(\partial g_z / \partial Q)^2$
42	5.5×10^{-8}	262	2.8×10^{-5}
178	1.5×10^{-6}		
262	6.3×10^{-7}		
317	2.9×10^{-6}		
395	1.9×10^{-6}		

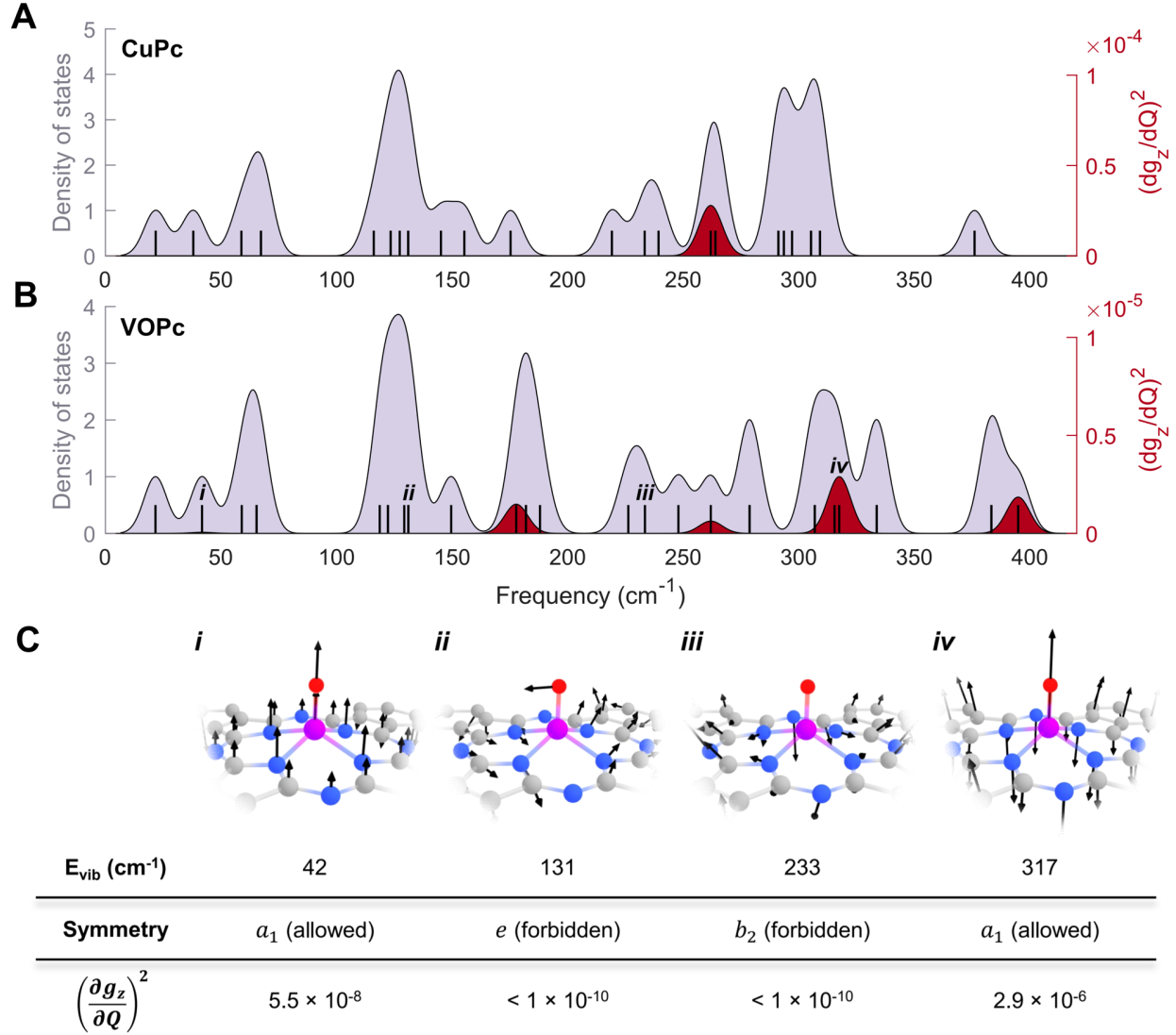


Figure 3. Impact of symmetry on spin-phonon coupling. (A) Normalized vibrational density of states (lavender, left y-axis) and spin-phonon coupling active vibrations (red, right y-axis) for CuPc. (B) Normalized vibrational density of states (lavender, left y-axis) and spin-phonon coupling active vibrations (red, right y-axis) for VOPc. (C) Analysis of selected modes for VOPc. Arrows indicate atomic displacements; additional pictures are provided in Tables S2-S6. Symmetry selection rules are evaluated for the 2B_1 ($d_{x^2-y^2}$) excited state (g_z spin-phonon coupling) via Equation 3b. 1×10^{-10} constitutes the limit of numerical precision.

A similar analysis can be performed for $\partial g_x / \partial Q_i$. For both VOPc and CuPc, orbital angular momentum is introduced to g_x principally via spin-orbit coupling with the d_{xz}/d_{yz} excited states, which are orbitally doubly degenerate and have the representations 2E in C_{4v} and 2E_g in D_{4h} . Evaluation of Equation 3b for VOPc now yields $(a_1 + b_1 + b_2) = \Gamma_{Q_i}$, showing that a_1 , b_1 , and b_2 vibrational modes are able to have $\partial g_x / \partial Q_i \neq 0$ by symmetry. (a_2 is produced by the antisymmetric direct product and is therefore discarded.)³⁰ Similarly, Equation 3b for CuPc yields $(a_{1g} + b_{1g} + b_{2g}) = \Gamma_{Q_i}$, showing that multiple nondegenerate *gerade* modes are able to couple for g_x . Note that the *gerade* selection rule would hold true even if the electronic state symmetry were *ungerade*, because Equation 3b contains the electronic symmetry twice. While group theory states which modes are allowed to couple by symmetry, as with any selection rule, this does not guarantee a large nonzero coefficient.²⁷

Comparison between the coupling modes for CuPc and $[\text{Cu}(\text{bdt})_2]^{2-}$ (bdt = 1,2-benzenedithiolate) illustrates the impact of descending in symmetry from D_{4h} to D_{2h} (**Figure 4**). Lower than 400 cm^{-1} , CuPc displays a single active mode with $\partial g_z / \partial Q_i$, the a_{1g} symmetric stretch. Two modes for CuPc display nonzero $\partial g_x / \partial Q_i$, including both the a_{1g} symmetric stretch and the b_{1g} antisymmetric stretching mode. The presence of the linearly coupling b_{1g} mode is enabled by the degeneracy of the 2E_g electronic state. However, no degenerate irreducible representations exist in the D_{2h} point group, so the d_{xz} and d_{yz} orbitals are split into the B_{2g} and B_{3g} representations. All electronic states implicated in the g_x and g_y spin-phonon coupling are nondegenerate for $[\text{Cu}(\text{bdt})_2]^{2-}$, implying that only totally symmetric a_g vibrational modes will display linear coupling for all three canonical orientations. Indeed, examination of the spin-phonon coupling coefficients for $[\text{Cu}(\text{bdt})_2]^{2-}$ shows that the most prominent coupling modes are the same

for both $\partial g_z/\partial Q_i$ and $\partial g_x/\partial Q_i$ and possess a_g symmetry as predicted (**Figure 4**). The coupling b_{1g} mode from CuPc correlates to a b_{1g} mode in $[\text{Cu}(\text{bdt})_2]^{2-}$, implying that the linear coupling of this antisymmetric stretch mode has been turned off by the descent in symmetry. Conversely, the b_{2g} in-plane scissoring mode in CuPc correlates to a_g symmetry for $[\text{Cu}(\text{bdt})_2]^{2-}$ and is activated for g_z coupling. Thus, descent in symmetry from D_{4h} to D_{2h} retains the total number of linear coupling modes for g_x , but changes the identity of those modes (**Figure 4**). Similar behavior is observed for the C_{2v} qubit $[\text{VO}(\text{dmit})_2]^{2-}$, with many a_1 modes exhibiting coupling for both g_x and g_z . Global molecular symmetry can impact the spin-phonon coupling modes even for apparently similar coordination geometries, a surprising result elucidated by group theory. This result establishes control of degenerate electronic excited states as an important design consideration for controlling activation of spin-phonon coupling vibrational modes.

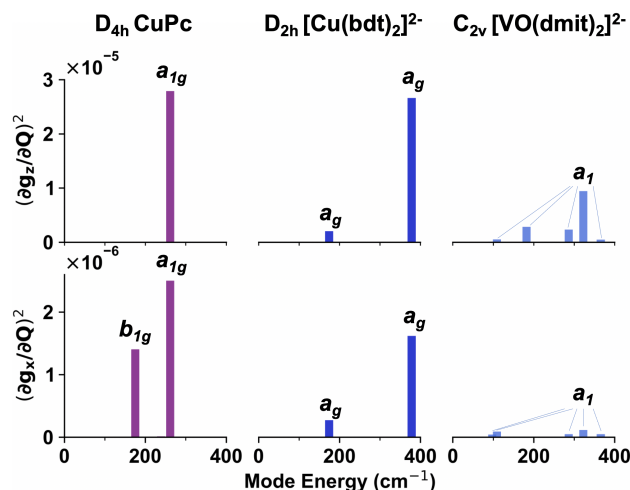


Figure 4. Orientation-dependent spin-phonon coupling coefficients for CuPc, $[\text{Cu}(\text{bdt})_2]^{2-}$, and $[\text{VO}(\text{dmit})_2]^{2-}$.

A previous study of two D_{4h} Cu(II) complexes empirically concluded that *gerade* modes exhibited the strongest coupling.²⁴ Our work differs in two important ways. First, the present approach provides a predictive group theory analysis not dependent on a centrosymmetric point group. In addition to the C_{nv} point groups considered in this work, this will also enable extension of spin-phonon coupling symmetry analysis to qubits with trigonal coordination environments.^{35,36} By analogy to *gerade/ungerade*, point groups containing the prime/double prime representations should see coupling only from the single-prime vibrational modes, as the double direct product of the electronic excited state in Equation 3b will yield a single-prime representation irrespective of the electronic representation, and the totally symmetric representation will always have a single-prime value. Furthermore, evaluation of Equation 3b for the D_{4h} point group reveals that the a_{2g} mode is not predicted to exhibit linear coupling despite possessing *gerade* symmetry. This prediction is in agreement both with previous calculations²⁴ and our own.

Second, a point of variance with the previous study²⁴ arises over the role of the degenerate e_g vibrations, which are found to couple in that study, but not predicted to couple by the present group theory analysis. This is because the present analysis has considered the spin-phonon coupling coefficients corresponding to the canonical orientations of the g tensor; namely, g_x , g_y , and g_z . By contrast, Santanni et al. averaged all nine $\partial g/\partial Q$ values for the non-diagonalized g tensor.²⁴ Nonzero off-diagonal derivatives correspond to dynamic rotation of the principal axes of the g tensor. Indeed, the R_x and R_y rotation operators transform as E_g in D_{4h} , and pictures of the e_g vibrational modes show that the first coordination sphere undergoes a rigid rotation out of the xy -plane (Table S4). A minimal square-planar coordination environment such as D_{4h} CuCl_4^{2-} does not possess e_g normal modes,²² as these would correspond to pure rotational degrees of freedom. In CuPc, however, counterrotation of the phthalocyanine ligand framework enables e_g normal

modes. As local rotation does not affect bonding in the first coordination sphere, e_g vibrational modes do not dynamically alter g_x , g_y , and g_z , in accordance with our group theory predictions. Similarly, the non-coupling a_{2g} modes transform as R_z .

The choice of which $\partial \mathbf{g}/\partial Q$ values to include in a spin relaxation model is rendered unclear by the construction of the spin Hamiltonian.³⁷ Off-diagonal derivatives alone might be predicted to couple by Fermi's golden rule or spin-boson models,³⁸ as these lead to matrix elements connecting M_s states in the Zeeman term of the spin Hamiltonian. However, variation of spin-orbit coupling along the vibrational coordinate must necessarily mix the spin eigenstate composition through vector coupling of angular momenta, enabling on-diagonal derivatives such as $\partial g_z/\partial Q$ to induce spin relaxation. We take the view that the on-diagonal elements dominate the relaxation behavior observed for $S = 1/2$ systems, owing to (i) the known correlation between T_1 times and static (i.e., canonical orientation) g values,^{16,23,39} and (ii) the superior fit to experimental temperature-dependent T_1 times by models including only the on-diagonal elements (*vide infra*). Within the confines of the canonical orientation $\partial \mathbf{g}/\partial Q$ values, the present group theory approach provides the procedure for determining the modes with first-order spin-phonon coupling coefficients.

2.2. Thermally-weighted ligand field model of T_1 . Once the $\partial \mathbf{g}/\partial Q$ values for molecular vibrations have been calculated,²² relative T_1 times can be predicted using a simplified model of the Raman spin-lattice relaxation process in molecular solids. A simple functional form for attributing Raman relaxation to molecular vibrations has been proposed on the basis of the two-phonon Green's function¹² and used to fit experimental T_1 data.^{24,40} We now employ this form to make comparative T_1 predictions informed by the preceding symmetry analysis:

$$\frac{1}{T_1} \propto \sum_{i=1}^{3N-6} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{g}}{\partial Q_i} \right)^2 \frac{\exp[E_i/k_B T]}{(\exp[E_i/k_B T] - 1)^2} \quad (4)$$

Here E_i is the energy of the lattice vibration, k_B is the Boltzmann constant, T is the lattice temperature, and the sum is over all normal modes of vibration. Modes without a linear coupling term do not contribute to the sum. Owing to the exponentially vanishing thermal weighting factor, it is sufficient to consider only modes below 400 cm^{-1} . Here we present rate predictions using $\partial g_z / \partial Q_i$, while predictions using other elements of the Zeeman tensor are discussed in the Supporting Information Section 3 (Figures S9-S15). Equations 3 and 4 together provide an analytical link between molecular vibrations and temperature dependent electron spin relaxation rates.

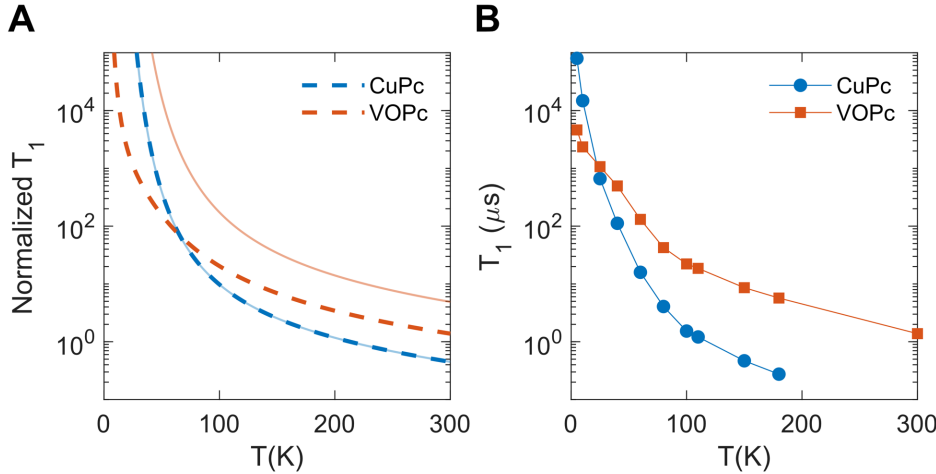


Figure 5. Thermally-weighted ligand field model for phthalocyanine qubits. (A) T_1 predictions. Dashed lines: all spin-phonon active modes. Solid lines: only the two strongest modes at 317 cm^{-1} and 395 cm^{-1} for VOPc and the single strongest mode at 262 cm^{-1} for CuPc. All T_1 predictions

are normalized by the same factor, chosen for the VOPc all-modes prediction to match the experimental data at 300 K. **(B)** Comparison to our previous experimental results from ref¹⁹.

Figure 5A shows the predicted temperature-dependent T_1 times for VOPc and CuPc, which are in excellent agreement with our previously obtained experimental data¹⁹ (**Figure 5B**) considering the simplicity of the model employed. Equation 4 correctly predicts that VOPc has a longer T_1 than CuPc at room temperature. Furthermore, Equation 4 correctly predicts the existence of a T_1 crossover point at lower temperatures, below which CuPc displays the longer T_1 time. Though observed in multiple systems in the molecular qubit literature,^{9,19} such crossover features have lacked a clear interpretation and have been attributed to variations in the Raman exponent under a Debye model treatment or local mode terms.^{16,41,42}

We now show this phenomenon has a direct chemical interpretation in terms of molecular vibrations. As given in **Table 1**, VOPc possesses five linear coupling modes, while CuPc possesses only one. However, the magnitude of the spin-phonon coupling coefficient is significantly larger for the CuPc mode than for any of the VOPc modes, a fact explained by the difference in spin-orbit coupling coefficients between the two metals.^{19,22} Additionally, the lone CuPc mode sits higher in energy than three of the five VOPc modes. Thus, at the lowest temperatures modeled, the symmetric stretch of CuPc has negligible thermal population and minimal spin-phonon coupling. By contrast, VOPc possesses coupling modes as low as 42 cm^{-1} (**Figure 3, Table 1**), which are thermally populated at low temperature and contribute to VOPc having a shorter T_1 than CuPc. As the temperature increases, higher energy vibrational modes of both VOPc and CuPc become thermally populated, but the spin-phonon coupling coefficient is largest for the CuPc symmetric stretch. This manifests in a larger T_1 slope for CuPc versus VOPc. When all modes are

populated near room temperature, the larger $\partial g_z / \partial Q_i$ of CuPc takes over, and VOPc has the longer coherence time at room temperature. The high and low temperature behavior of T_1 thus relate to the magnitude of $\partial g_z / \partial Q_i$ and the relative energy of the coupling vibrational modes, respectively. We note that the precise location of the crossover point likely also contains contributions from varying efficiencies of the direct process. This may relate to effective acoustic phonon symmetry in the 1:1000 magnetic dilution data modeled here, as the 42 cm^{-1} linear coupling mode in VOPc contains displacements similar to an acoustic phonon (**Figure 3C**).

The crossover behavior predicted in the model can be unambiguously assigned to the low-energy a_1 modes of VOPc by artificially manipulating the number of modes in the model. If only the two strongest-coupling modes of VOPc are considered (317 cm^{-1} and 395 cm^{-1}), no crossover is observed (solid orange line, **Figure 5A**). Indeed a crossover is barely observed upon simply deleting the a_1 mode at 42 cm^{-1} , indicating that low energy molecular vibrations produced by reduced symmetry can exert a large influence on the temperature-dependent T_1 times even when their spin-phonon coupling coefficients are small. The overall good agreement lends credence to the general use of this model to *a priori* predict the observation of room temperature coherence in any transition metal complex. Note that when modes of e_g and e symmetry (local rotations, *vide supra*) are included in the model through off-diagonal g tensor derivatives, they dominate the T_1 behavior for CuPc through thermal population owing to their low vibrational energy.²⁴ This eliminates the predicted T_1 crossover and fails to account for the power law exponents in the intermediate-temperature regime (50 – 125K; see Figures S9 – S15 and discussion), further motivating our choice to use only the canonical g value derivatives.

To demonstrate the broad applicability of the thermally-weighted ligand field model, we provide T_1 predictions for $[\text{V}(\text{bdt})_3]^{2-}$, $[\text{Cu}(\text{bdt})_2]^{2-}$, $[\text{V}(\text{bds})_3]^{2-}$, and $[\text{Cu}(\text{bds})_2]^{2-}$ (bds = 1,2-

benzenediselenate). **Figure 6** shows the model predicts the same order of experimental high temperature T_1 times observed previously:⁹ $[\text{Cu}(\text{bdt})_2]^{2-} > [\text{Cu}(\text{bds})_2]^{2-} > [\text{V}(\text{bdt})_3]^{2-} > [\text{V}(\text{bds})_3]^{2-}$. Interestingly, the model predicts a near T_1 crossover between $[\text{Cu}(\text{bds})_2]^{2-}$ and $[\text{V}(\text{bdt})_3]^{2-}$ around 100 K, as observed experimentally at 60 K. In the high temperature regime, $[\text{Cu}(\text{bds})_2]^{2-}$ is predicted to have a shallower slope than both $[\text{V}(\text{bdt})_3]^{2-}$ and $[\text{Cu}(\text{bdt})_2]^{2-}$, but a lower intercept than $[\text{Cu}(\text{bdt})_2]^{2-}$. Substitution of selenium for sulfur decreases the $\partial g_z / \partial Q_i$ value for the $[\text{Cu}(\text{bds})_2]^{2-}$ symmetric stretch relative to $[\text{Cu}(\text{bdt})_2]^{2-}$, but also lowers the energy of that vibrational mode. The onset of symmetric stretch spin-phonon coupling thus occurs at lower temperature in $[\text{Cu}(\text{bds})_2]^{2-}$ than $[\text{V}(\text{bdt})_3]^{2-}$, but the high temperature magnitude of spin phonon coupling is greater in $[\text{V}(\text{bdt})_3]^{2-}$ than $[\text{Cu}(\text{bds})_2]^{2-}$ owing to the larger coefficients (Tables S7-S8), leading to the near T_1 crossover.

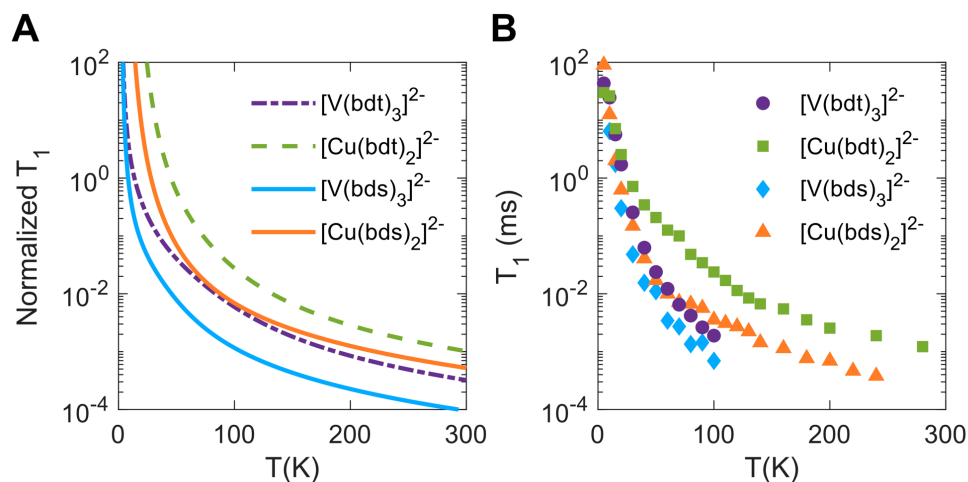


Figure 6. Thermally-weighted ligand field model for dithiolate and diselenate qubits. **(A)** T_1 predictions according to Equation 4. All T_1 predictions are normalized by the same factor, chosen to match the experimental data for $[\text{Cu}(\text{bdt})_2]^{2-}$ at 280 K. **(B)** Comparison to experimental results from ref⁹.

3. Discussion

It has become commonplace to fit temperature-dependent spin-lattice relaxation data with a set of polynomial and exponential functions derived from the Debye model description of direct, Raman, Orbach, and local mode relaxation processes. These fits yield values such as the Debye frequency and the Raman exponent. However, recent literature has increasingly demonstrated that Debye model parameters have no unambiguous chemical interpretation for molecular solids, as the Debye model makes incompatible assumptions regarding the nature of crystalline vibrations.⁶ This hinders rational molecular design for quantum information science. A new molecular paradigm based on symmetry and vibrational principles is required.^{4,6,24}

We argue the present study provides a novel and attractive perspective for modeling T_1 on distinctly chemical grounds. Dynamic ligand field theory successfully predicts the magnitude²² and symmetry-based selection rules for the spin-phonon coupling coefficients. Coupled with thermal weighting, this model successfully predicts relative T_1 trends and crossovers for a variety of structurally diverse molecular qubits. The group theory selection rules and functional forms employed for temperature-dependent T_1 times are explicitly grounded in physical quantities for molecular solids, unlike in the Debye model. Previous work has considered the role of bonding descriptors such as covalency, excited state energy, and the spin-orbit coupling constant in predicting the overall magnitudes of the spin-phonon coupling coefficients between different molecules.^{19,22,23} These insights can be integrated with the group theory and thermal weighting approaches described herein. We anticipate that this group theory methodology will yield similar insights into the molecular origins of T_1 times across a broad range of molecular electron spin qubits, including applications to $S > 1/2$ systems.

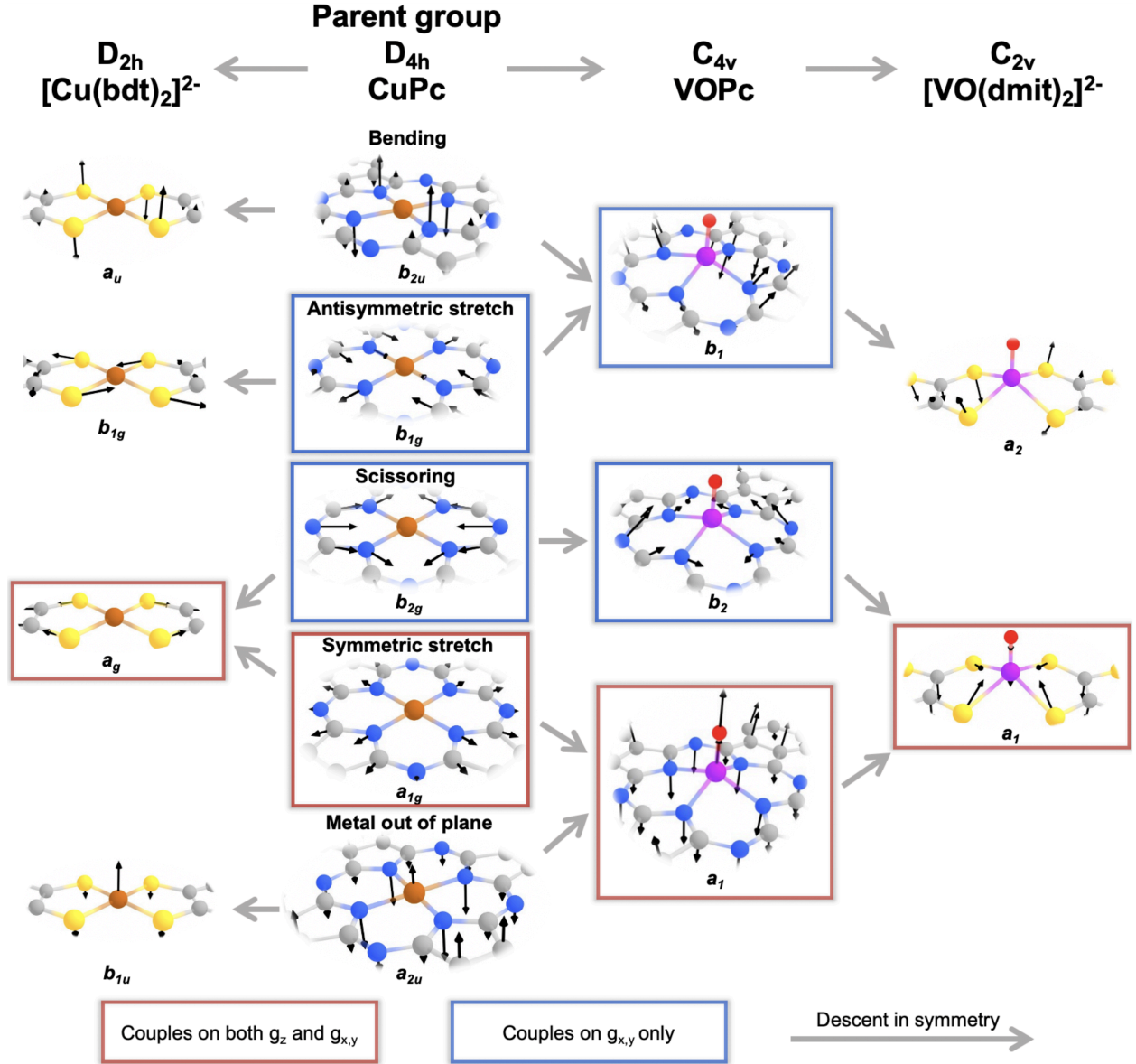


Figure 7: Symmetry flowchart of spin-phonon coupling coefficients. Convergent arrows indicate that vibrational modes mix under reduced-symmetry point groups, and boxes indicate the selection rules derived from Equation 3b.

In this study, we have analyzed archetypal qubits from four point groups: D_{4h} , D_{2h} , C_{4v} , and C_{2v} . Because D_{2h} , C_{4v} and C_{2v} are all subgroups of D_{4h} , the impact of symmetry on spin-phonon coupling can be broadly understood by descent in symmetry on the CuPc structure (**Figure 7**).

True D_{4h} complexes such as CuPc and D_{4h} CuCl_4^{2-} exhibit only a single g_z -active mode in the thermally accessible region, corresponding to the a_{1g} totally symmetric ligand-metal stretch (Table S4). The b_{1g} antisymmetric ligand-metal stretch and the b_{2g} scissoring mode are also able to couple for g_x . Descent in symmetry to C_{4v} activates the a_{2u} (D_{4h}) out-of-plane modes, which transform as a_1 in C_{4v} . Phthalocyanine ligand scaffolds support many such low-energy a_{2u} modes, with CuPc possessing four a_{2u} modes below 400 cm^{-1} (Table S4). These are activated for coupling in VOPc (Table 1, Table S3), resulting in a smaller T_1 slope than CuPc and a characteristic crossover point. Descent in symmetry to D_{2d} is known to activate new modes for spin-phonon coupling, as the b_{2u} bending mode in D_{4h} transforms as a_1 in the distorted D_{2d} point group.²² Descent in symmetry to D_{2h} shuts down g_x spin-phonon coupling for the antisymmetric stretch b_{1g} mode while activating g_z coupling for the b_{2g} (D_{4h}) scissoring mode, which transforms as a_g in D_{2h} . The resulting a_g modes contain a mixture of symmetric stretch and scissoring character. This suggests that spin-phonon coupling could be decreased by selectively hindering bond-angle-altering modes in lower symmetry point groups, a novel symmetry-based design strategy for molecular qubits.

In summary, we have developed a novel thermally-weighted dynamic ligand field model to describe and ultimately predict T_1 in molecular electron spin qubit candidates. Simplicity makes it accessible to researchers with diverse backgrounds. The methodology has allowed for the determination of the specific vibrational modes that give rise to decoherence in the T_1 -limited regime, ultimately elucidating the critical spin-phonon coupling, chemical bonding, and symmetry factors leading to room temperature coherence. It can be employed to *a priori* predict the observation of this phenomenon in any $S = 1/2$ transition metal complex. Group theory prediction of anisotropic spin-phonon coupling coefficients may prove particularly important in the context

of quantum sensing, where anisotropic g values provide a key motivation for employing transition metal complexes as versatile molecular quantum sensors.

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