

# Anionic spin-crossover complex of Fe(III) with space symmetry transition and thermal hysteresis around room temperature

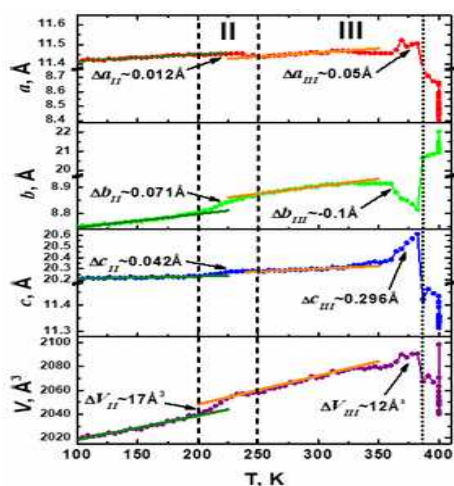
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The 2D spin-crossover potassium salt of the N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-coordination Fe(III) anion K[Fe(5Cl-thsa)<sub>2</sub>] (5Cl-thsa–5-chlorosalicylaldehyde thiosemicarbazone) is synthesized and characterized structurally and magnetically over a wide temperature range [1]. The salt exhibits a complete three-step cooperative SCO transition in the temperature range 2-440 K both in the heating and cooling modes: the first step occurs in a temperature range from 2 K to 50 K, the second abrupt hysteretic step occurs from 200 K to 250 K with  $T_{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (T_{1/2\uparrow} + T_{1/2\downarrow}) = 230$  K ( $T_{1/2}$  = temperature of 50 % HS to LS conversion) and a 6 K hysteresis loop, the third gradual step occurs from 250 K to 440 K.



**Figure 1.** The dependences of K[Fe(5Cl-thsa)<sub>2</sub>] salt unit cell parameters based on XRPD data in the temperature range 100-400 K for *a*, *b*, *c* and *V*. Roman numerals II and III indicate the SCO step numbers according to magnetic measurements. The short dashed lines (---) mark borders of the distinct SCO steps. The dotted line (···) at ~387 K indicates the orthorhombic-to-monoclinic structural phase transition (*Pbcn* → *P2<sub>1</sub>/n*). Note that the Y-axes for *a*, *b*, and *c* parameters contain breaks.

A peculiar effect of structural lagging was revealed (Fig. 1), associated with the discrepancy between the expected significant increase in the iron(III)-ligand bond lengths with an increase in the HS concentration by 57% at the second stage of SCO transitions. This non-trivial phenomenon was investigated in detail applying magnetization measurements, <sup>57</sup>Fe Mössbauer spectroscopy, and DFT calculations.

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[1] N.G. Spitsyna, M.A. Blagov, V.A. Lazarenko, *et. all.*, *Inorganic Chemistry*, **2021**, *60*, pp. 17462-17479.