

## INTRODUCTION

Spin state switching may arise under the influence of a change in temperature, pressure or irradiation with light.

Spin crossover is characterized by a transition curve relating the concentration of the HS state to temperature. The three temperature domains of a double step transition are associated with a HS phase, an intermediate phase (IP) and a LS phase.

Optical and magnetic data of the title compound show a plateau between  $T_1$ =122 K and  $T_2$ =114 K, while the crystal structure has been reported to be the same in the three phases with no change of crystal symmetry [1].

# SPIN TRANSITION CURVE



#### **CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF THE IP**

Hydrogen bonded layer

Hydrophobic interlayer contacts





In the HS and LS phases the two different iron, chlorine and ethanol sites become indistinguishable.

# WHAT HAVE WE LEARNT?

- To measure a spin transition curve using X-ray diffraction
- · Spin crossover is associated with an isostructural transition
- The observed ordered IP combined with the isostructural HS and LS phases implies a *re-entrant* transition behaviour



**16 DIFFRACTION EXPERIMENTS BETWEEN 12 AND 298 K** We have reinvestigated the title compound to characterize the expected short-range-correlations in the plateau [2]. Instead of diffuse scattering we have discovered additional Bragg reflections disclosing an ordered IP between two transitions [3].



## **T - DEPENDENCE OF CRYSTAL STRUCTURE** Lattice parameters (left), fractional coordinates (right) from Xray experiments carried out at the SNBL (ESRF):



#### REFERENCES

- Gütlich P., Garcia Y., Spiering H., Magnetism: Molecules to Materials IV, J.S. Miller, M. Drillon, eds, Wiley-VCH, 2002.
- [2] Gütlich P., Hauser A., Spiering H., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 1994, **33**, 20.
  [3] Chernyshov D., Hostettler M., Törnroos K. W., Bürgi, H.-B.,
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