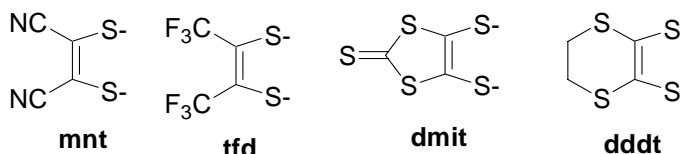


# Crystalline Paramagnetic Dithiolene Complexes: From Square-Planar Complexes with Secondary Coordination to Heteroleptic Cyclopentadienyl/Dithiolene Complexes : Spin Chains and Ladders, Antiferromagnets

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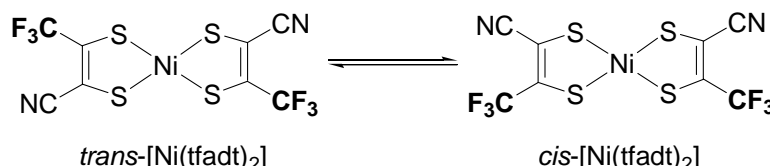
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Due to the non-innocent character of the dithiolene ligand, metal dithiolene complexes have been investigated since the early sixties for the numerous oxidation states a given complexes is able to sustain. The variety of stable open-shell complexes available, such as those derived from the mnt, tfd, dmit or dddt ligands, has allowed the isolation of numerous magnetic, conducting or superconducting materials.

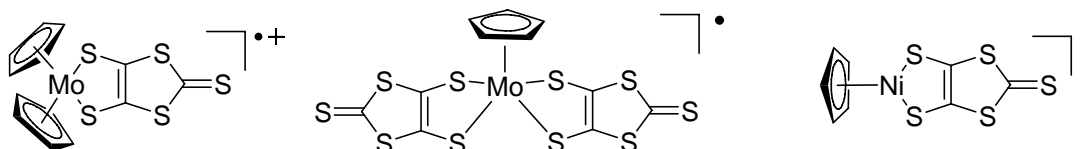


We will describe our own results on:

1) the secondary coordination of dithiolene complexes bearing extra coordination sites. A novel 1,2-dithiolate ligand [1], substituted with both CN and CF<sub>3</sub> groups (tfadt), is described together various salts of the S=1/2 complexes [Ni(tfadt)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>•-</sup> and [Cu(tfadt)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>2-</sup> with TTF, BEDT-TTF, perylene [2], and ferrocene [3]. They exhibit rich structural and magnetic properties, characterized by concomitant order-disorder and magnetic first-order transitions. Besides, coordination chains with alternating S=1/2, S=1 or S=1/2, S=5/2 systems have been obtained with Mn(TPP)<sup>+</sup> or Ni(cyclam)<sup>2+</sup>, characterized by antiferro-magnetic and ferro-magnetic coupling respectively.



2) non-planar radical complexes such as those derived from mixed-ligand complexes associating cyclopentadienyl and dithiolene complexes. These complexes, either in their d<sup>1</sup> form as [Cp<sub>2</sub>Mo(dmit)]<sup>•+</sup> [4] or in their d<sup>7</sup> form as in [CpNi(dmit)]<sup>•</sup> [5], adopt several solid state organisations, and accordingly several magnetic ground states, depending upon the extend of delocalisation of the spin density between the metal and dithiolene moieties.



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