Octacyanidotungstate-based Thermofluorochromic Magnets

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The design of multifunctional materials combining several diverse physicochemical phenomena is one of the greatest goals in chemistry. Presently, we witnessed the galloping progress in the development of functional molecular magnet exhibiting non-trivial magnetic properties, *e.g.*, a long-range magnetic ordering with high critical temperatures for three-dimensional cyanide-bridged networks¹ or a slow magnetic relaxation for lanthanide(III) single ion magnets,² and evolution of optical properties (*e.g.*, fluorescence, absorbance) tuned by external physical (*e.g.*, temperature, pressure) or chemical stimuli (*e.g.*, solvent and gas molecules).³ These assemblies can be applied for the construction of new detectors, as well as model systems to broaden our knowledge about magnetostructural correlations and cross-effects in such materials.

In this presentation, we will introduce comprehensive studies for octacyanidotungstate combining salts the alternation of long-range antiferromagnetic ordering temperatures, diverse and chromic effects: hygrochromism (the change of color in different relative humidity atmospheres), thermochromism (the alteration of color at diverse temperatures),

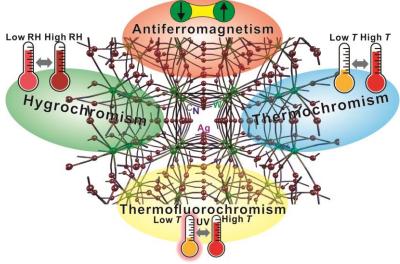


Figure 1. Functionalities present in MI₃[WV(CN)₈]·nH₂O salts.

and thermofluorochromism (the simultaneous modification of luminescence and color at varied temperatures).

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