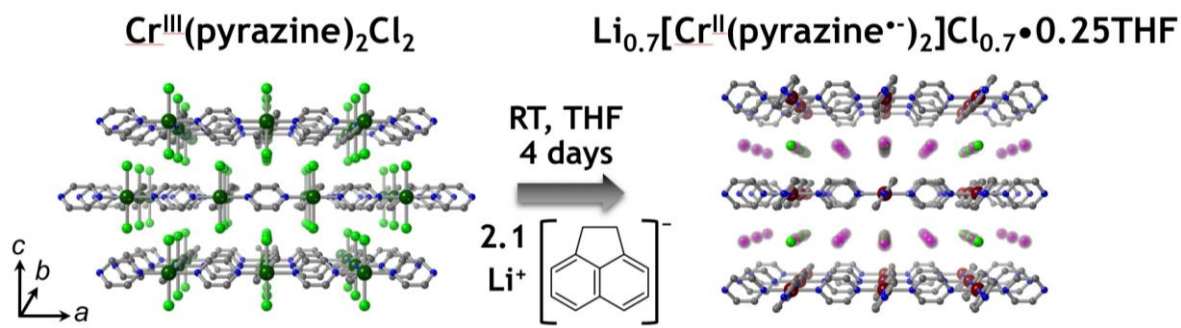


# Metal-organic magnets with large room temperature coercivity and ordering temperature up to 515 K

Rodolphe Clérac,<sup>1</sup> Panagiota Perlepe,<sup>1</sup> Itziar Oyarzabal,<sup>1,2</sup> Corine Mathonière,<sup>1</sup> Kasper Pedersen,<sup>1,3</sup> Andrei Rogalev<sup>4</sup> and All authors in references [1-3].

<sup>1</sup> Univ. Bordeaux, CNRS, Centre de Recherche Paul Pascal, UMR 5031, F-33600, Pessac, France. <sup>2</sup> Chemistry Faculty, University of the Basque Country, UPV/EHU, Donostia-San Sebastián, Spain. <sup>3</sup> Department of Chemistry, Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark. <sup>4</sup> ESRF-The European Synchrotron, CS 40220, F-38043 Grenoble Cedex 9, France.

Magnets derived from inorganic materials (e.g., oxides, rare earth and intermetallic compounds) are key components of modern technological applications. Despite extensive success in a broad range of applications, these inorganic magnets suffer several drawbacks, such as energetically expensive fabrication, limited availability of certain constituent elements, high density, and poor scope for chemical tunability. A promising design strategy for next-generation magnets relies on the versatile coordination chemistry of abundant metal ions and inexpensive organic ligands. Following this approach, this lecture will present a general, simple and efficient synthesis of lightweight molecule-based magnets by post-synthetic reduction of pre-assembled coordination networks,  $\text{Cr}^{\text{III}}(\text{pyrazine})_2\text{X}_2$  ( $\text{X} = \text{Cl}$  or methylsulfonate) incorporating chromium metal ions (in +2 or +3 oxidation states) and pyrazine ligands (see figure below illustrating our synthetic strategy) [1,2]. The resulting metal-organic ferrimagnets feature critical temperatures up to 515 K, and unprecedented 7500-Oersted room-temperature coercivity [3].



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