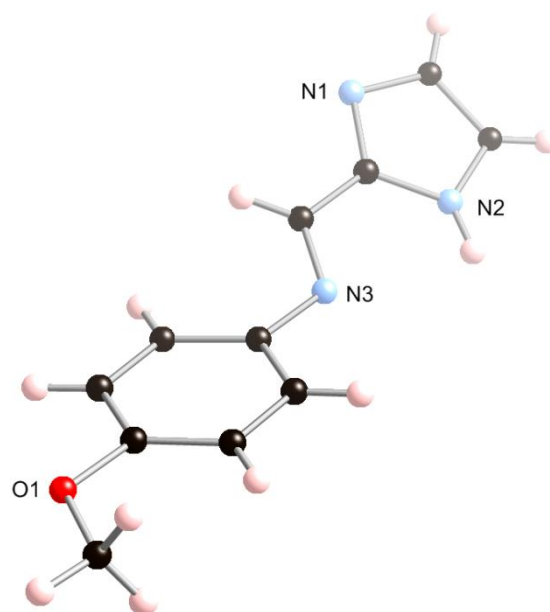


# **Thermally and photo-induced spin crossover behaviour in an Fe(II) imidazolyimine complex: [FeL<sub>3</sub>](ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>**

John R. Thompson, Rosanna J. Archer, Chris S. Hawes, Alan Ferguson, Alain Wattiaux, Corine Mathonière, Rodolphe Clérac,\* and Paul E. Kruger\*

**Electronic Supporting Information (ESI)**

**Fig. S1.** Molecular structure and atomic numbering scheme for **L** at 113 K.

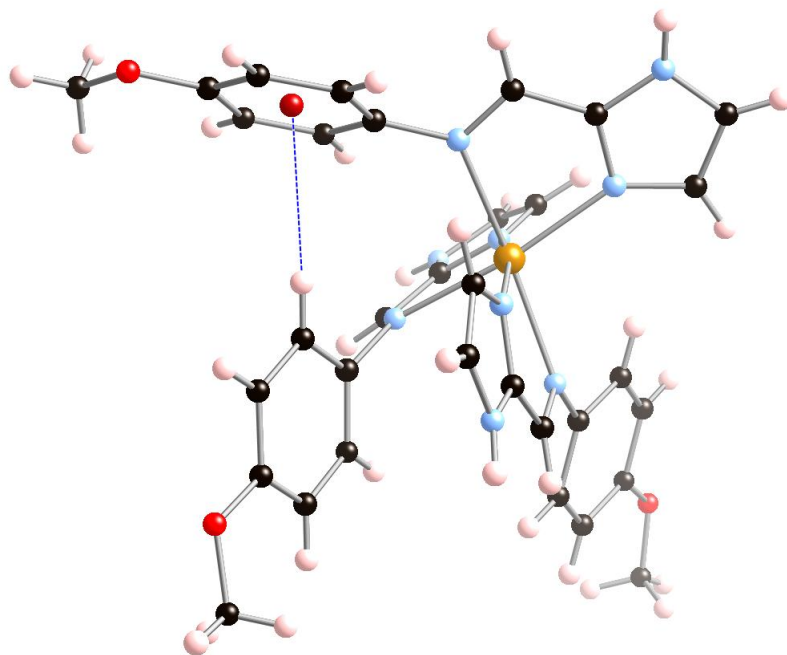


**Table S1.** X-ray crystallography data for **L** at 113 K

Temperature/ K	113(2)
Chemical formula	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>11</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O
Formula Mass	201.23
Crystal System	Orthorhombic
<i>a</i> / Å	5.0830(2)
<i>b</i> / Å	8.1957(4)
<i>c</i> / Å	24.4759(12)
$\alpha$ / °	90
$\beta$ / °	90
$\gamma$ / °	90
Unit cell volume/ Å <sup>3</sup>	1019.64(8)
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub>
<i>Z</i>	4
$\lambda$ / Å	0.71073
$\mu$ /mm <sup>-1</sup>	0.088
<i>N</i> <sub>obs</sub>	17679
<i>N</i> <sub>unique</sub>	1804
<i>R</i> <sub>int</sub>	0.0457
<sup>a</sup> <i>R</i> <sub>1</sub>	0.0464
<sup>a</sup> <i>wR</i> <sub>2</sub>	0.1212
Goodness of fit on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	1.148

$$^a R_1 = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|}; wR_2 = \frac{[\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2]]}{\sum [w(F_o^2)^2]}^{1/2}$$

**Fig. S2.** Molecular structure of **1** illustrating the intra-molecular C-H $\cdots$  $\pi$  interaction between adjacent methoxy-benzene rings.



**Table S2.** Parameters of hydrogen bonding interactions within **L** (113 K) and **1** (116 K).

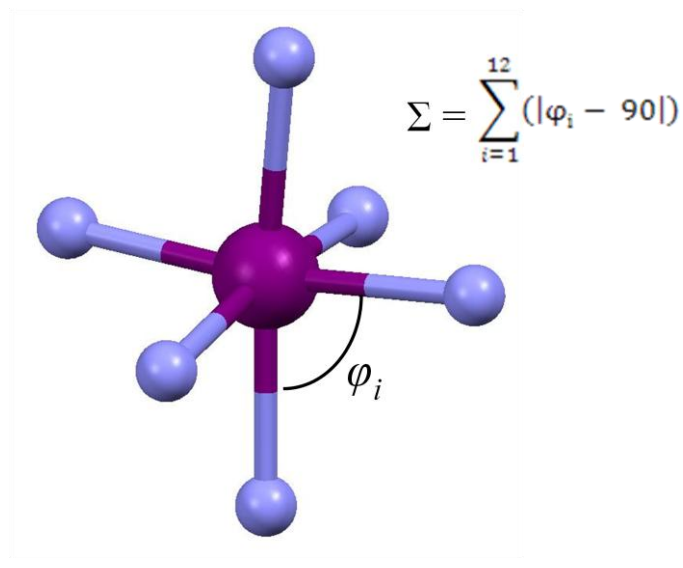
D–H...A	D–H/Å	d(H...A)/Å	d(D...A)/Å	<(DH...A)/°
<b>L</b>				
N2–H2...N1 <sup>i</sup>	0.86	2.07	2.887(3)	159
<b>1</b>				
N2–H2...O10 <sup>ii</sup>	0.86	2.23	3.056(5)	162
N2–H2...O11 <sup>ii</sup>	0.86	2.43	3.130(4)	138
N5–H5...O9 <sup>iii</sup>	0.86	2.22	2.961(4)	144
N8–H8...O4	0.86	2.12	2.922(4)	155

Symmetry codes: i = 1+x, y, z; ii = 2-x, -y, -z; iii = -1+x, y, z.

**Fig. S3.** Spin crossover induced octahedron distortion [1]:

The spin crossover from LS to HS state also corresponds to the deformation of the FeN<sub>6</sub> octahedron. Such a deformation of the FeN<sub>6</sub> octahedron is mostly evident from the variation of the N-Fe-N angles. A useful parameter to index the degree of distortion is  $\Sigma$ . The  $\Sigma$  parameter derives from the N-Fe-N angles as it is the sum of the deviations from 90° of the 12 *cis*-N-Fe-N angles in the coordination sphere.  $\Sigma$  is equal to 0 for an ideal octahedron and increases with the deformation. The variation at the spin crossover,  $\Delta\Sigma$ , may appear between 30%-55% depending on complex.

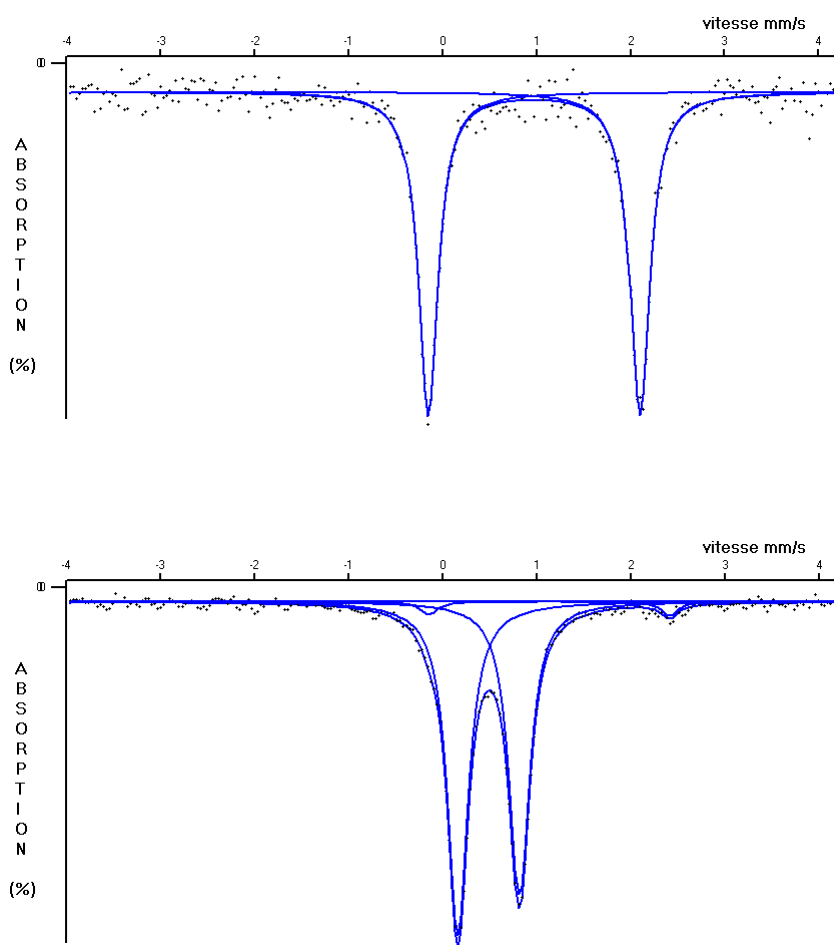
The  $\Delta\Sigma$  in the current example, **1**, at 116 and 292 K is *ca.* 35%, see Table S1.



**Table S3.** Selected bond lengths for **1** at 116 and 292 K and the corresponding values of  $\Sigma$  as defined above.

<i>T</i> (K)	<i>Fe</i> – <i>N</i> <sub>imidazole</sub> (Å)	<i>Fe</i> – <i>N</i> <sub>imine</sub> (Å)	$\Sigma$	% Change
<b>116</b>	N1 1.995	N3 2.051	73.3	34.8
	N4 2.000	N6 2.067		
	N7 2.018	N9 2.078		
<b>292</b>	N1 2.128	N3 2.250	98.8	
	N4 2.140	N6 2.231		
	N7 2.135	N9 2.266		

**Fig. S4.** The Mössbauer spectra recorded at 293 K (top) and 4.2 K (bottom). The deduced parameters from the simulations of the data are given in Tables S1 and S2.



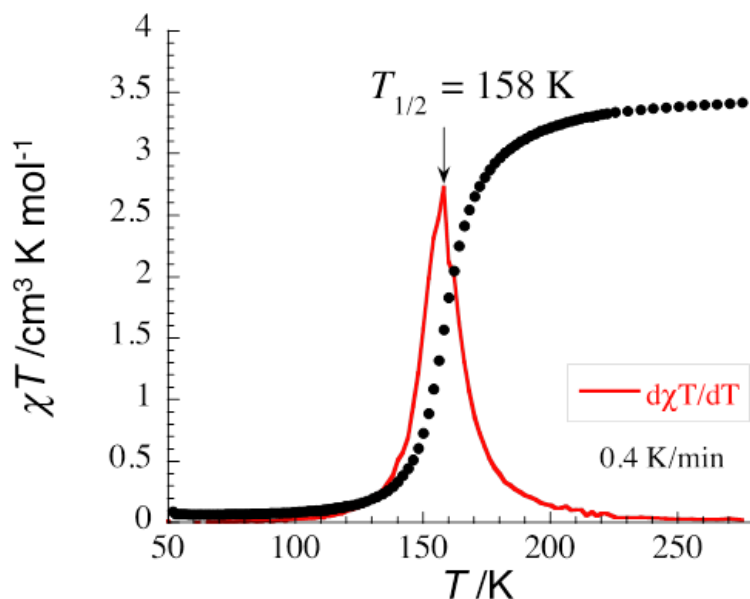
**Table S4.** Hyperfine parameters for **1** at 293 K

Site	$\delta$ (mm/s)	$\Gamma$ (mm/s)	$\Delta$ (mm/s)	%	Site
1	0.96(2)	0.25(2)	2.26(2)	100	Fe <sup>2+</sup> HS

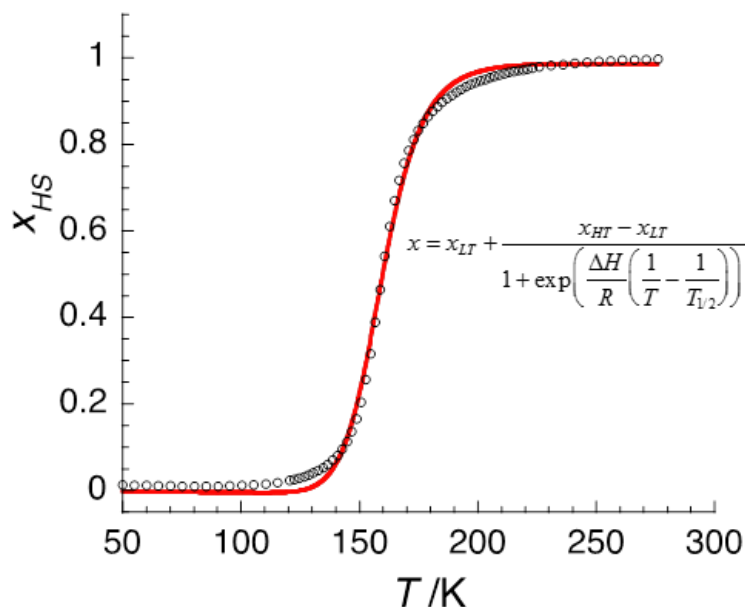
**Table S5.** Hyperfine parameters for **1** at 4.2 K.

Site	$\delta$ (mm/s)	$\Gamma$ (mm/s)	$\Delta$ (mm/s)	%	Site
1	1.1(1)	0.26(1)	2.5(1)	3	Fe <sup>2+</sup> HS
2	0.47(1)	0.263(3)	0.66(1)	97	Fe <sup>2+</sup> LS

**Fig. S5.** The first derivative of  $\chi T$  against the temperature,  $d\chi T/dT$  vs.  $T$ , identifies  $T_{1/2} = 158$  K. Both heating and cooling modes give identical magnetic responses showing that the observed spin crossover is perfectly reversible.

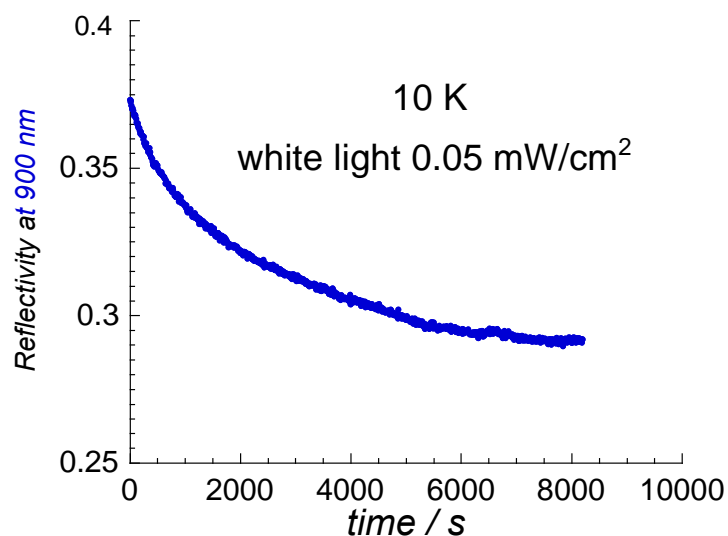


**Fig. S6.** The  $x_{\text{HS}}$  ( $= \chi T / \chi T_{\text{HT}}$ ) vs.  $T$  data fit to the ideal solution model, Equation 1.

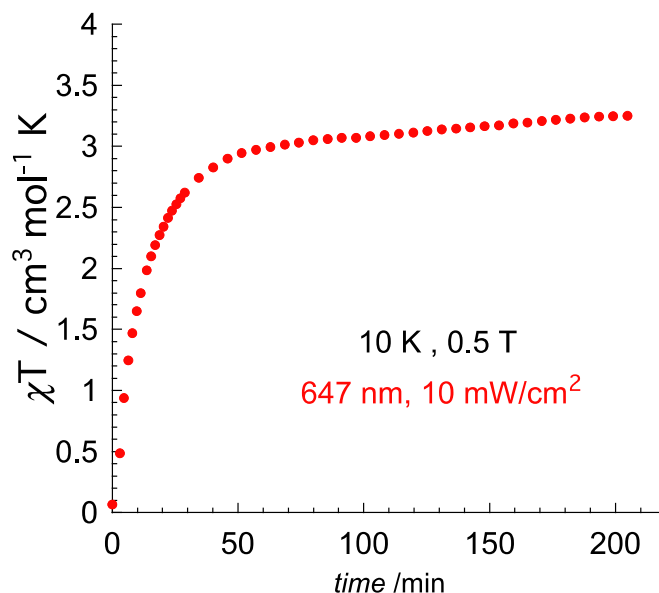


The best fit (red line and equation on the figure) was obtained with the following parameters: the enthalpy change  $\Delta H$  associated with the spin-crossover phenomenon is equal to 24.7(1) kJ/mol,  $T_{1/2}$  equal to 159(1) K, and the entropy changes calculated as  $\Delta S = \Delta H / T_{1/2} = 155 \text{ J/K/mol}$ .

**Fig. S7** Reflectivity spectra at 10 K during a white light irradiation ( $0.05 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ ).



**Fig. S8** The time dependence of the  $\chi T$  product at 10 K under 0.5 T, which starts at  $0.17 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{K/mol}$  to around  $3.35 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{K/mol}$  after 3.5 hours under a red light (647 nm) irradiation.



#### References:

- [1] *Spin Crossover in Transition Metal Compounds II*, P. Guionneau, M. Marchivie, G. Bravic, J. F. Létard, D. Chasseau, *Top. Curr. Chem.*, **2004**, 234, 97.