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New organic conductors based on dibromo- and diiodo-TSeFs with magnetic and non-magnetic MX_4 counter anions (M = Fe, Ga; X = Cl, Br)

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Black and white illustrations of Figs. 5–9 for the monochrome printout

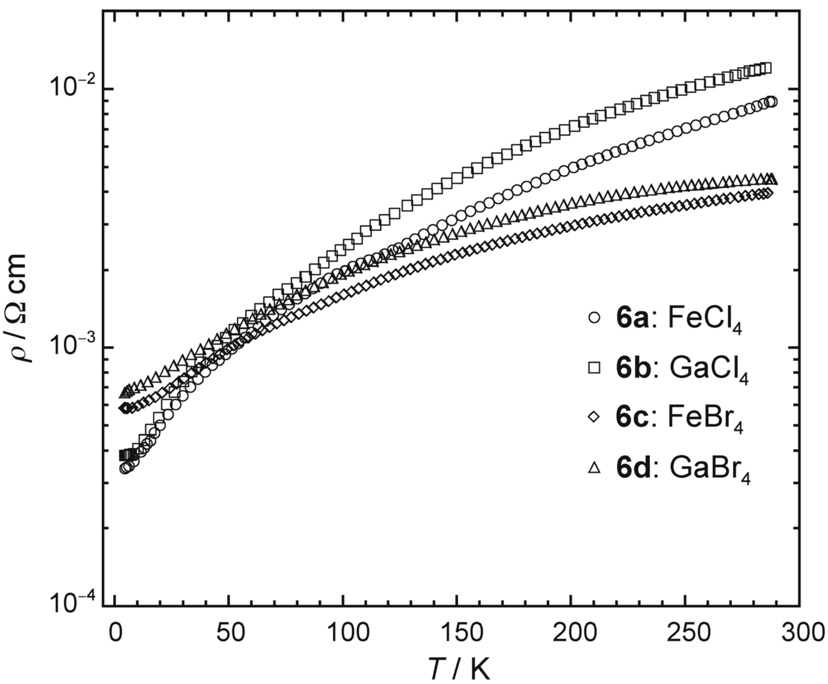

Fig. 5 Temperature dependences of the resistivity for the DBrETSe salts **6a** (circle), **6b** (square), **6c** (rhombus) and **6d** (triangle).

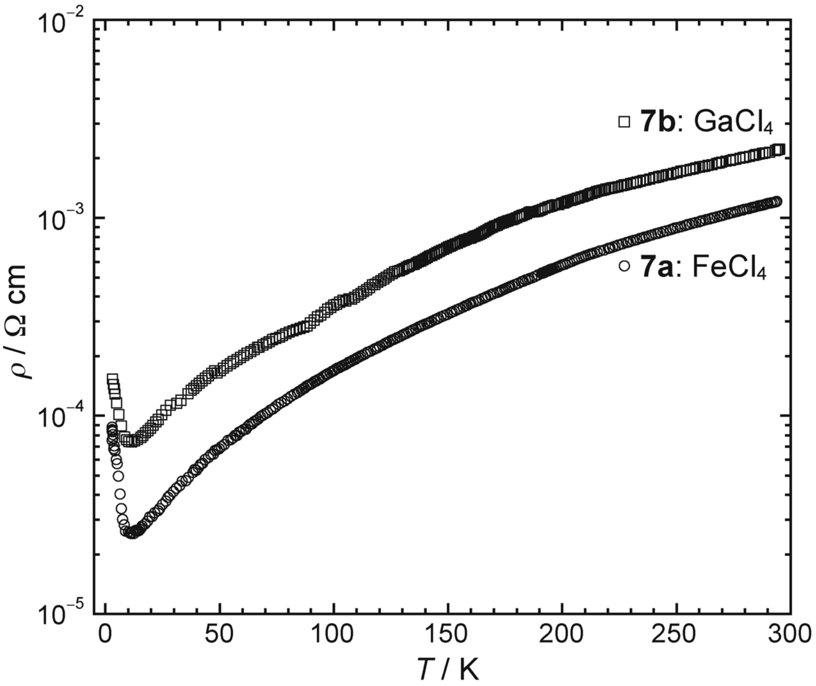

Fig. 6 Temperature dependences of the resistivity for the DIETSe salts **7a** (circle) and **7b** (square).

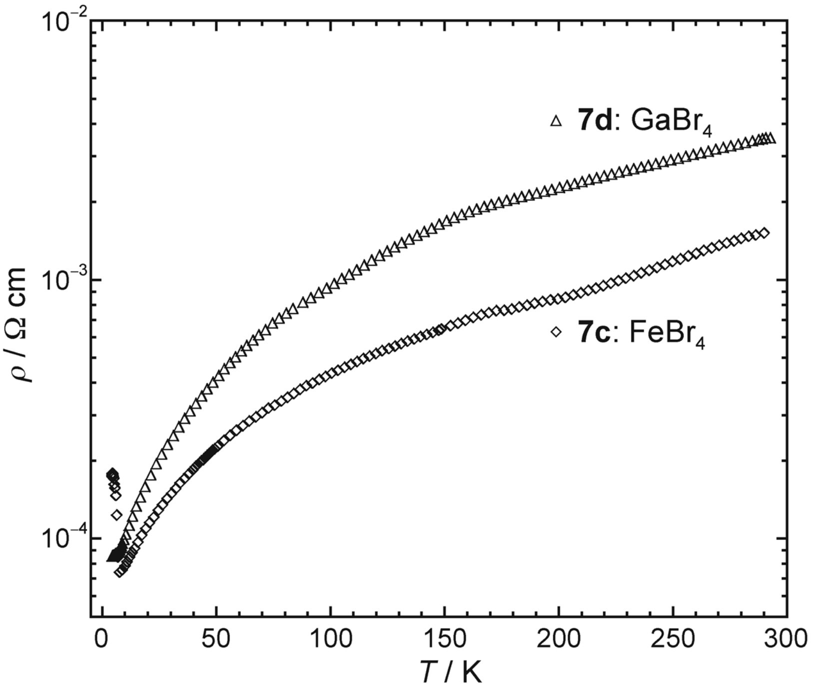

Fig. 7 Temperature dependences of the resistivity for the DIETSe salts **7c** (rhombus) and **7d** (triangle).

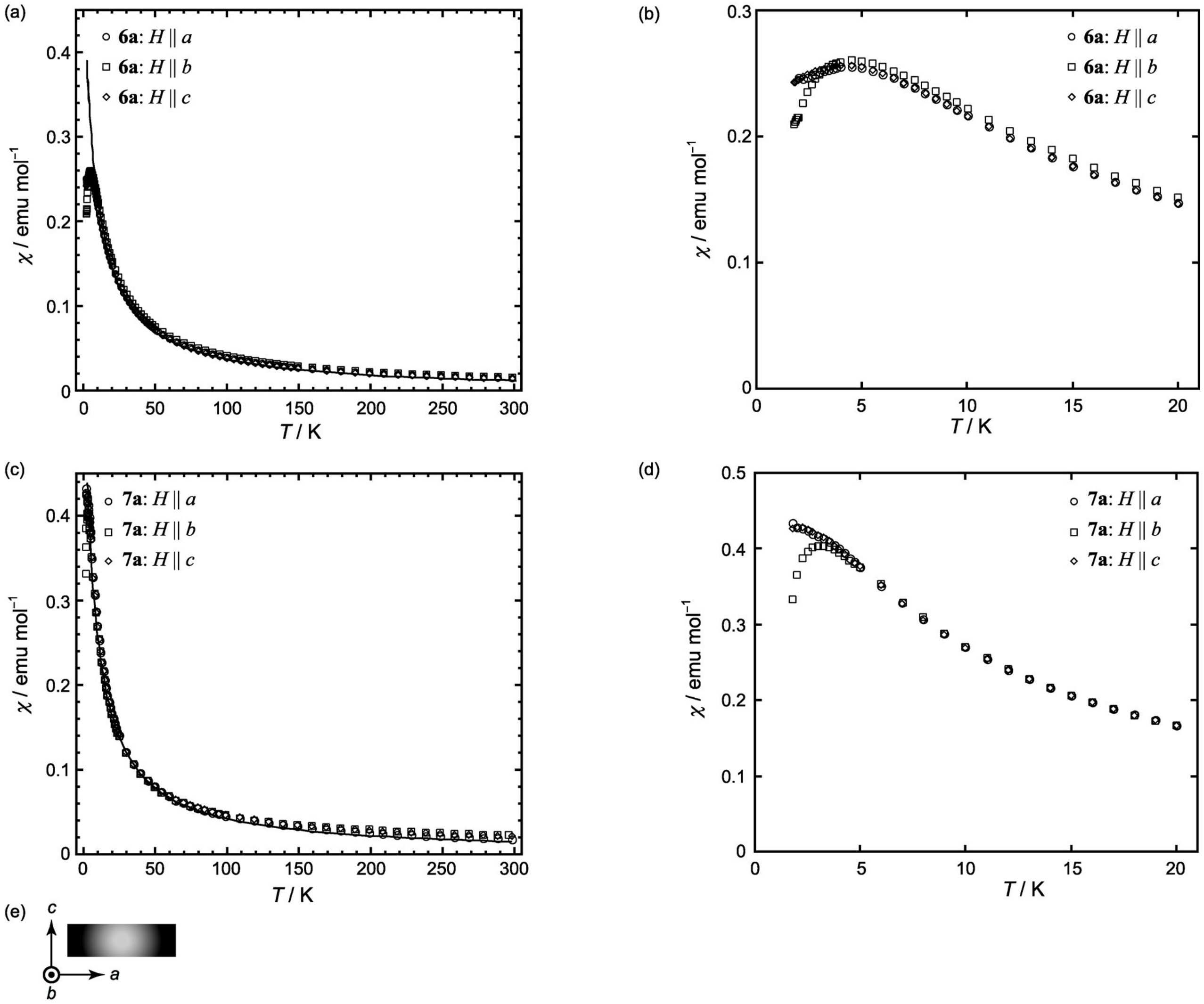

Fig. 8 Temperature dependences of the magnetic susceptibilities (χ); (a), (b) **6a** and (c), (d) **7a** under a field of 0.1 T applied to the crystallographic *a*-, *b*- and *c*-axes, which are represented by circle, square and rhombus, respectively. The solid lines show the theoretical curves fitted for the Curie-Weiss law. The magnetic susceptibilities in the low-temperature region are indicated in (b) and (d). The relationships between the crystallographic axes and the crystal shape for **6a** and **7a** are represented in (e).

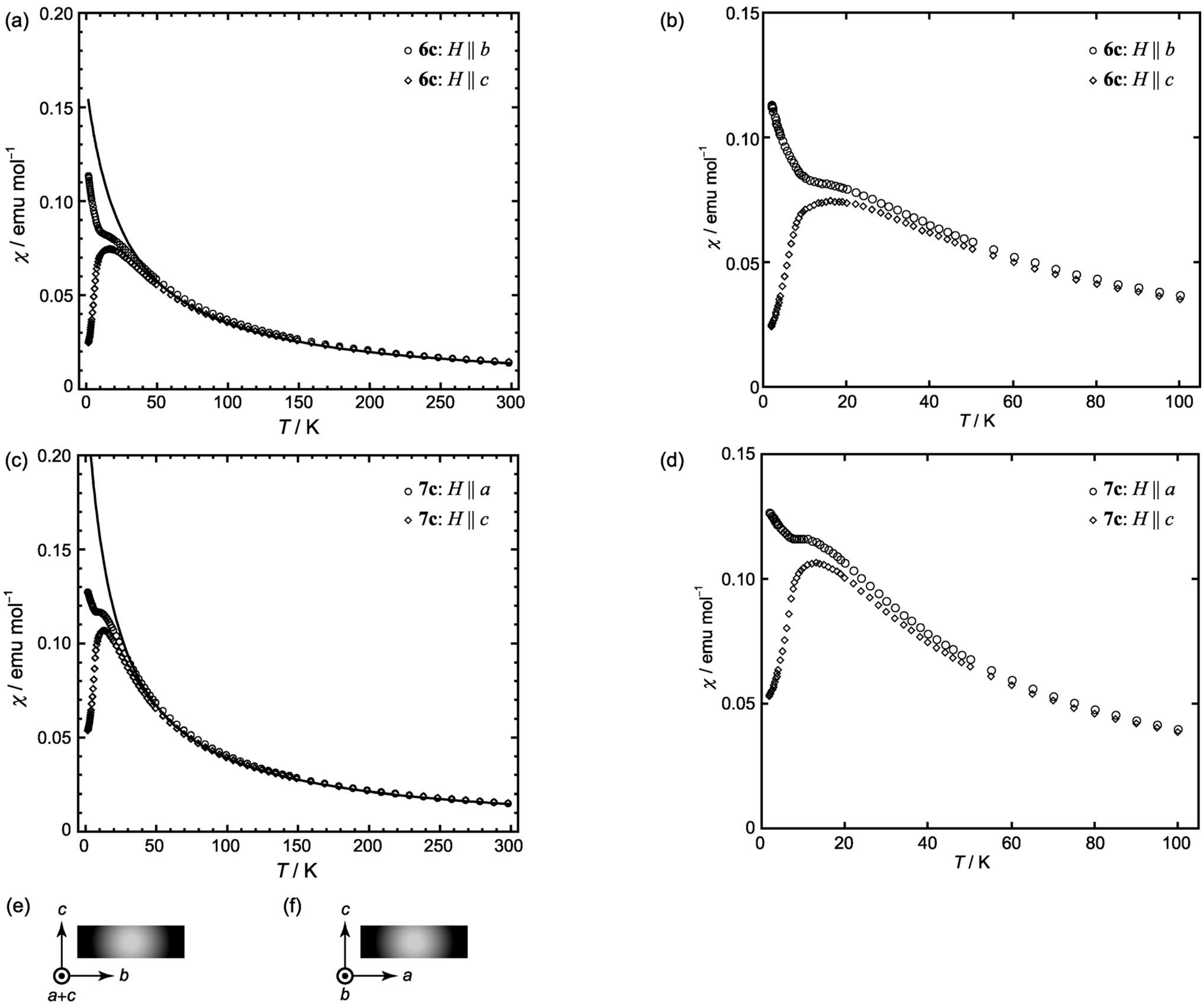

Fig. 9 Temperature dependences of the magnetic susceptibilities (χ); (a), (b) **6c** and (c), (d) **7c** under a field of 0.1 T applied to the two crystallographic axes. The solid lines show the theoretical curves fitted for the Curie-Weiss law. The magnetic susceptibilities in the low-temperature region are indicated in (b) and (d). The relationships between the crystallographic axes and the crystal shape for **6c** and **7c** are represented in (e) and (f), respectively.