



High-Frequency and -Field EPR Study of the $[\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ Ion

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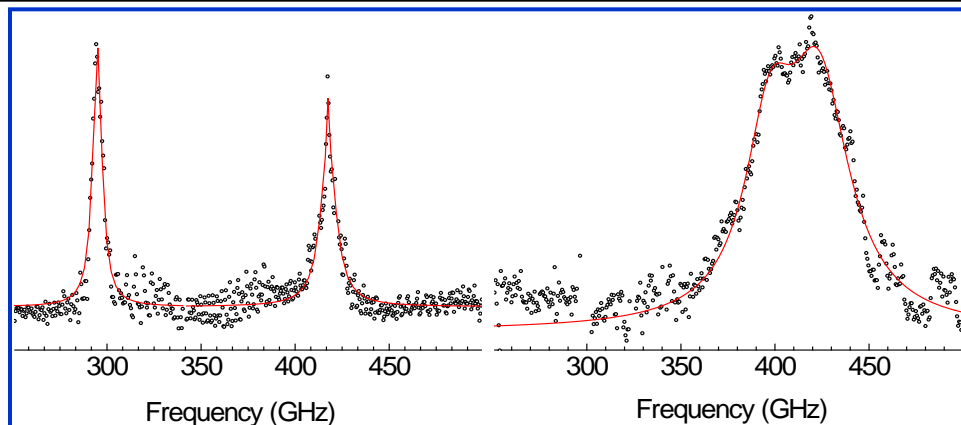


The Fe^{2+} ion in various coordinations is one of the most important species in the living and non-living nature. Owing to its very large zero-field splitting (zfs), it poses great difficulties to an EPR spectroscopist, as no spectra can be observed at the conventional X- or Q-band frequencies. The zfs is described by parameters D , E and B_4^0 , B_4^4 of the spin Hamiltonian

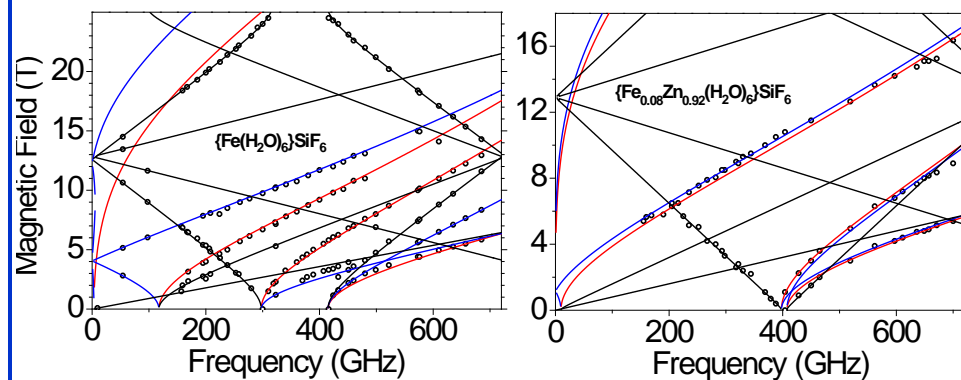
$$H = \beta \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{S} + D(S_z^2 - S(S+1)/3) + E(S_x^2 - S_y^2) + B_4^0 O_4^0 + B_4^4 O_4^4$$

Application of both magnetic field-swept and frequency-swept techniques allowed full characterization of pure $[\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]\text{SiF}_6$ (**1**) and Fe-doped $[\text{Zn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]\text{SiF}_6$ (**2**). **1** exhibited D of 11.95 cm^{-1} and E of 0.66 cm^{-1} . 4-th order zfs parameters were also determined. D of **2** was larger yet (13.42 cm^{-1}) while E was very small (0.05 cm^{-1}), which indicates a higher symmetry of **2** compared to **1**, pointing out at a phase change occurring in **1** at low temperatures. The results of quantum-mechanical calculations (Unrestricted Hartree-Fock) were in a semi-quantitative agreement with the experimental zfs parameters.

Theoretical interpretation of the zero-field splitting in transition metal complexes is a topic extensively studied in recent literature and reliable experimental data are needed for continuing progress in that area. Results described above could not be achieved by using conventional instrumentation.



Frequency-swept spectra in zero field of **1** (left) and **2** (right)



Frequency dependencies of high-field EPR resonances for **1** (left) and **2** (right).

Facilities: DC Field (25-T resistive “Keck” magnet) and EMR (17-T superconducting magnet).

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