**New multisensitive materials based on the organic-inorganic hybrid perovskites [TPrA][Mn(dca)3] and [TPrA][Fe(dca)3]**

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**Introduction**

 Dicyanamide-perovskites with general formular [TPrA][M(dca)3] (M = Mn2+, Fe2+, Co 2+, Ni2+) have recently emerged as a new multifunctional family of organic-inorganic hybrids, which show multiple structural and dielectric transitions and pressure-induced responsiveness.1,2 In the granted magnet time of 4 days (out of the 14 days requested) we searched for magnetic and magnetoelectric coupling in the Mn compound.

**Experimental**

 Single crystals were grown by a slow evaporation solution technique at UDC. Magnetization (∆M) and electric polarization (∆P) changes were measured as a function of magnetic field (H) at the NHMFL-PFF to 65 Tesla in short pulse magnets. M was measured by the usual method of integrating the voltage induced in a triply-compensated coil during sample in and sample out shots.3 In addition, magnetic susceptibility was measured as a function of temperature (T) at the NHMFL-PFF 14 T physical properties measurement system (PPMS).

**Results and Discussion**

 The ∆M(H) of a [TPrA][Mn(dca)3] single crystal was measured with the magnetic field oriented parallel and perpendicular to the crystal longer axis. The magnetization was found to be similar in both orientations, and to show an anomaly at Tt between 1.25 and 2.1 K. **Fig. 1a** shows the critical field versus temperature graphic for both orientations of the single crystal, where it can be seen that Tt is shifted to lower temperatures upon the application of stronger fields. On the other hand, *χ*molarTvs Tmeasurements at ZFC on cooling and heating and under the application of μ0H of 1 T and 5 T parallel to the long axis of the single crystal revealed another magnetic anomaly at T´t related to the structural transition this compound experiences above room temperature, **Fig. 1b**. Such T´t depends on the measuring conditions and according to preliminary results might also be affected by the strength of the magnetic field, **Fig. 1b**. Finally, ∆P(H) measurements were performed along different orientations of the crystal axis and the magnetic and electric fields and at different temperatures. Unluckily in these first experiments, no magnetically-induced polarization signal could be detected.



**Fig. 1a.** μ0H *vs* Tt phase diagram of the Mn compound measured in both orientations of the crystal. **1b.** *χ*molarT vs T for a single crystal of the Mn compound on cooling and heating at 2 K min-1and under the application of two different magnetic fields (1 T and 5 T) applied parallel to the crystal long axis.

**Conclusions**

 In conclusion, we have started the study of the magnetic properties of the [TPrA][M(dca)3] family, with the M = Mn2+member. We have found magnetic anomalies at low temperatures (below 2.1 K) and near room temperature (~330 K), which encourage further magnetic studies on this new family of hybrid perovskites.

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**References**

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