

Structure and properties of [2-NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH][SbCl<sub>4</sub>] and [2-NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH][SbBr<sub>4</sub>].Autorzy

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The crystal structures of [2-NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH][SbCl<sub>4</sub>] (2-APyHSbCl<sub>4</sub>) and [2-NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH][SbBr<sub>4</sub>] (2-APyHSbBr<sub>4</sub>) are determined at 100 K. Both compounds crystallize in the monoclinic space group: *P* 2<sub>1</sub>/*c*. The structure is composed of SbX<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> (X = Cl, Br) ions which form infinite chains through the crystal via halogen linkages. The structural phase transformations are detected by the differential scanning calorimetry and dilatometric techniques: at 402 K, close to continuous, and at 412 K, clearly discontinuous, in 2-APyHSbCl<sub>4</sub> and 2-APyHSbBr<sub>4</sub>, respectively. Dielectric relaxation studies in the frequency range between 1 kHz and 25 MHz indicate reorientations of the 2-aminopyridinium (2-APyH) cations in both compounds in the low temperature phases. The proton NMR second moment, *M*<sub>2</sub>, and spin-lattice relaxation time, *T*<sub>1</sub>, for 2-APyHSbCl<sub>4</sub> and 2-APyHSbBr<sub>4</sub> measured between 78 and 430 K reveal the in-plane reorientation of the 2-APyH cations. The possible mechanism of the phase transitions in the title crystals is discussed on the basis of the results presented.

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