

Phonon Modes in a Molecular Dimer-Mott Insulator β' -(BEDT-TTF)₂ICl₂ Studied by Inelastic Neutron Scattering

S. Ohira-Kawamura^{1#}, M. Matsuura², S. Iguchi³, T. Sasaki^{3,4}, H. Taniguchi⁵, A. Kubota⁵,
 K. Satoh⁵, Y. Inamura¹, T. Kikuchi¹, and K. Nakajima¹

¹J-PARC Center, Tokai, Ibaraki 319-1195, Japan

²CROSS-Tokai, Tokai, Ibaraki 319-1106, Japan

³Institute for Materials Research, Tohoku University, Sendai 980-8577, Japan

⁴CREST, Japan Science and Technology Agency, Chiyoda, Tokyo 102-0075, Japan

⁵Department of Physics, Saitama University, Saitama 338-8570, Japan

a corresponding author: E-mail seiko.kawamura@j-parc.jp

Recently it has been reported that a molecular dimer-Mott insulator β' -(BEDT-TTF)₂ICl₂ is a candidate of a quite new type of ferroelectric system which shows a relaxor-like dielectric response [1]. The system exhibits a glassy ferroelectric state associated with charge disproportionation within the BEDT-TTF dimer below $T_c = 62$ K and long-range antiferromagnetic order below $T_N = 22$ K. We have performed inelastic neutron scattering experiments on this system by using a chopper spectrometer AMATERAS installed at BL14 in MLF, J-PARC.

The phonon intensity at ~ 18 and ~ 21 meV decreases with lowering temperature, while that at ~ 13.5 meV increases (Fig. 1(a)). We have already found that a period-doubled optical phonon mode at 4.2 meV is enhanced below around T_c and then is suppressed below T_N , indicating significant relationship to both charge and spin dynamics. In sharp contrast to this low-energy mode, the intensity of the optical mode at ~ 18 meV (arrow in Fig. 1(a)) decreases below T_c to reach a constant value at a low temperature (Fig. 1(b)). In the presentation, we show the observed phonon modes in this system and their relationship with charge and spin degrees of freedom.

Reference

- [1] S. Iguchi et al., Phys. Rev. B **87**, 075107 (2013).

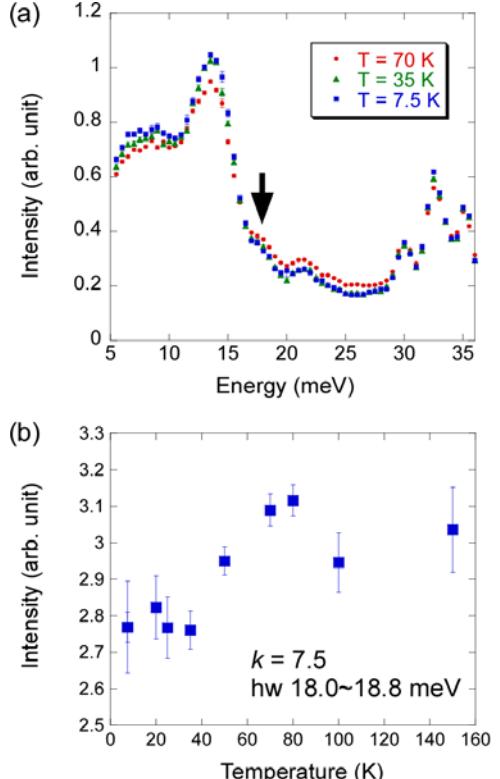


Fig. 1 (a) Energy cuts obtained at 7.5, 35 and 70 K and (b) temperature dependence of intensity of the optical phonon mode at ~ 18.5 meV.