

## Structural Phase Transition of the Organic Superconductor

### $\kappa_L$ -(DMEDO-TSeF)<sub>2</sub>[Au(CN)<sub>4</sub>](THF)

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#### Introduction

Most organic superconductors have been obtained as clean single crystals; the donor molecules and anions are ordered states. Recently, two new organic superconductors with the same chemical composition,  $\kappa_L$ - and  $\kappa_H$ -(DMEDO-TSeF)<sub>2</sub>[Au(CN)<sub>4</sub>](THF), have been developed [1]. Although the solvent molecule THF of the high- $T_c$  (H) phase is ordered even at room temperature, THF of the low- $T_c$  (L) phase is disordered by the mirror symmetry. The present paper reports the structural phase transition of the L-phase; the orthorhombic system ( $Pnma$ ) changes to two monoclinic domains below 209 K.

#### Results and Discussion

Figure 1 shows synchrotron radiation x-ray oscillation photographs. The photograph at 200 K clearly displays a Bragg spot splitting into two spots along the  $b^*$ -direction of the prototype lattice. This split recovers to normal Bragg spots at 220 K. Therefore, the splitting of the Bragg spots indicates the existence of a structural phase transition in the temperature region  $200 < T < 220$  K.

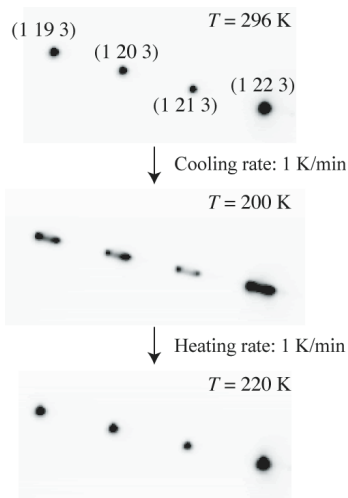


Figure 1: X-ray oscillation photographs.

In order to determine the low-temperature lattice system, x-ray diffraction measurements were carried out using a four-circle diffractometer. Figure 2 shows peak profiles of the (0 0 2) reflection. Only the (0 0  $l$ ) reflections split into two along the  $b^*$ -direction of the prototype lattice below 209 K. This shows that only the interaxial angle  $\alpha$  deviates from 90°; the  $b$ -axis tilts in the  $bc$ -plane of the prototype lattice in the real space. The low-temperature structure is composed of two monoclinic domains.

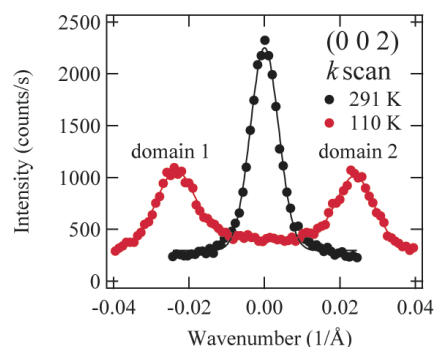


Figure 2: High- and low-temperature peak profiles.

Group-theoretical consideration gives us the low-temperature space group from the number of variants [2]. The low-temperature space group is  $P2_1/n11$ , this means that the low-temperature monoclinic phase has two crystallographically independent dimers in a conducting layer. This suggests that the present compound potentially borders on the checkerboard type charge ordered state.

#### References

- [1] T. Shirahata et al., Chem. Commun. 1592 (2006).
- [2] G. Van Tendeloo et al., Acta Crystallogr. A **30**, 431 (1974).

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