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学位（専攻分野） 博士（理学）

学位記番号 総研大 1273 号

学位授与の日付 平成 21 年 9 月 30 日

学位授与の要件 物理科学研究科 構造分子科学専攻
学位規則第 6 条第 1 項該当

学位論文題目 Spectroscopic Study of the Charge-ordering
Phase Transition in α' -(BEDT-TTF)₂IBr₂ and
 α -(BEDT-TTF)₂I₃

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論文内容の要旨

In organic conductors, kinetic energy described by intermolecular transfer integral competes with on-site and intersite Coulomb energy. Due to this reason, organic conductors are located in a boundary area between itinerant and localized states. Many compounds have been regarded to show metal-insulator phase transition. However, the so-called metallic state of narrow-bandwidth compound has not been well investigated, in contrast to extensively investigated insulating state at low temperature. In this thesis, the author investigates the electronic state of conductive phase in α -type BEDT-TTF salts, using far-infrared, infrared and Raman spectroscopy, because the α -type BEDT-TTF salts show rich properties such as charge ordering, superconductivity, zero-gap semiconductor, *etc.*, and therefore the understanding of the electronic states of the conductive phase in α -type BEDT-TTF salts is considerably important. The author selects α' -(BEDT-TTF)₂IBr₂ as the narrowest-bandwidth compound, α -(BEDT-TTF)₂I₃ as the intermediate-bandwidth compound, and α -(BEDT-TTF)₂NH₄Hg(SCN)₄ as the wide-bandwidth compound. Especially, we focus on α' -(BEDT-TTF)₂IBr₂, which has the narrowest bandwidth and is least investigated among the three compounds.

The bandwidth has been estimated by transfer integrals calculated by means of extended Huckel method. Experimentally observable quantities, for example, lattice parameter ratio in α -type BEDT-TTF salts and dihedral angle between the molecular planes in a herringbone arrangement in θ -type BEDT-TTF salts have been used instead of bandwidth. Kinetic energy arising from hopping process is more directly correlated with bandwidth. The kinetic energy can be estimated from integration of optical conductivity in the far-infrared and infrared region. The author estimated the kinetic energy of α' -(BEDT-TTF)₂IBr₂, α -(BEDT-TTF)₂I₃, and α -(BEDT-TTF)₂NH₄Hg(SCN)₄ from the integration of the optical conductivity at room temperature. The kinetic energy of all three compounds is much smaller than the calculated kinetic energy and they are in a good relationship with the lattice parameter ratio. The kinetic energy of α' -(BEDT-TTF)₂IBr₂ is much smaller than what is expected from the lattice parameter ratio.

The bandwidth of α' -(BEDT-TTF)₂IBr₂ is narrowest among the α -type BEDT-TTF salts. This compound shows a semiconductor-to-insulator phase transition at ~ 200 K in electrical resistivity. According to the X-ray diffraction study, neither super-lattice spots nor diffuse x-ray scattering has been found down to 20 K, and no distinct structural change was reported at phase transition temperature. The author investigated the infrared and Raman spectra of α' -(BEDT-TTF)₂IBr₂ using ¹³C-substituted BEDT-TTF salt, and showed clear evidence that the low-temperature high-resistivity phase is a charge-ordered state. The horizontal stripe of charge order is most stable, but dislocation can be easily generated because a diagonal stripe is energetically very close to the horizontal stripe.

The increase of inter-site hopping rate, symmetry change from $P1$ to $P\bar{1}$, and the appearance of density of state near Fermi energy in the high-temperature phase indicate that this semiconductor-to-insulator transition is an order-disorder phase transition of localized charge. This means that the conduction electrons are localized (incoherent) in the whole temperature range; they are diffusively moving from one site to the adjacent site above ~ 200 K, and they are crystallized with long-range order

forming a horizontal stripe below ~ 200 K. This localized electronic state in the whole temperature range is ascribed to the very narrow bandwidth.

Based on this picture, the author proposes a simple electronic model using point charge approximation neglecting all transfer integrals. In this model, the energy states can be calculated from the electrostatic inter-site Coulomb energy. Using this model, the filled and vacant energy states are calculated for ordered and disordered states. The estimation of the activation energies in low-temperature and high-temperature phase, resistivity jump can be qualitatively explained. The optical gap in low-temperature phase and the appearance of density of state in the gap region in high-temperature phase also is well explained by this model. The magnetic susceptibility is also consistent with this localized model.

High pressure suppresses the order-disorder transition temperature down to 100 K at 1.2 GPa, above which the phase transition changes the character such as a metal-insulator transition. The Raman spectrum was measured up to 2.3 GPa at various temperatures. The Raman spectrum also changes spectral features above 1.6 GPa. The author presents a pressure-temperature phase diagram using the spectral characteristic feature and electrical resistivity. The order-disorder transition extends up to 1.3 GPa, above which metal-insulator transition appears. The insulating states above 1.3 GPa is a dimer-Mott state or density-wave state.

α -(BEDT-TTF)₂I₃ with intermediate bandwidth shows a metal-insulator phase transition at ~ 135 K in electrical resistivity. The insulating state is in a charge-ordered state, which has been extensively studied by Raman spectroscopy, NMR, X-ray diffraction, and theoretical studies. However, the high-temperature metallic state is not well established. The author investigated the infrared and Raman spectra of low-temperature phase using ¹³C- and d₈- substituted BEDT-TTF salts. The complete assignment of ν_2 , ν_3 , and ν_{27} is consistent with the charge-ordered state. The amplitude of charge order is smaller than that of α' -(BEDT-TTF)₂IBr₂, which is consistent with the bandwidth. The temperature dependence of the infrared-active ν_{27} mode of α -(BEDT-TTF)₂I₃ is qualitatively different from that of α' -(BEDT-TTF)₂IBr₂, which appears to be consistent with the metal-insulator transition. However, the linewidth in the metallic phase of α -(BEDT-TTF)₂I₃ is much broader than that of the Raman spectrum of wide-bandwidth metallic compound, α -(BEDT-TTF)₂NH₄Hg(SCN)₄. The low-frequency optical conductivity of high-temperature phase of α -(BEDT-TTF)₂I₃ is intermediate between those of α' -(BEDT-TTF)₂IBr₂ and α -(BEDT-TTF)₂NH₄Hg(SCN)₄. The over-damped Drude response and broad linewidth of ν_{27} suggests that the conduction electrons in the high-temperature phase of α -(BEDT-TTF)₂I₃ have not metallic (coherent) character but diffusive (incoherent) character.

In conclusion, the author provided experimental findings to characterize the electronic states of conductive phase of α' -(BEDT-TTF)₂IBr₂ and α -(BEDT-TTF)₂I₃. The conductive state of narrowest-bandwidth α' -(BEDT-TTF)₂IBr₂ is by no means a metallic state but a dynamically disordered localized state. The so-called metallic state of α -(BEDT-TTF)₂I₃ is also not metallic but diffusively conducting state.

分子導体においては伝導電子の運動エネルギーと電子間クーロン斥力が拮抗しており、金属絶縁体転移を示す多くの物質が知られている。これらの物質の低温相である電荷秩序状態（絶縁体）については多くの研究が行われてその電子状態は確立されているが、高温相の電子状態は未だよく理解されていない。樂悦氏は超伝導、零ギャップ状態、電荷秩序、強誘電、光誘起相転移など多彩な物性を示す α -型のBEDT-TTF塩に注目し、極端に狭いバンド幅をもつ α' -(BEDT-TTF)₂IBr₂、中程度のバンド幅をもつ α -(BEDT-TTF)₂I₃について、バンド幅の広い α -(BEDT-TTF)₂NH₄Hg(SCN)₄と比較しながら、反射分光法と赤外・ラマン分光法を中心にして研究を進め、低温相とともに高温相の電子状態を明らかにした。特筆すべき点は、 α' -(BEDT-TTF)₂IBr₂の相転移が従来知られていた金属絶縁体転移ではなく、電子の秩序・無秩序転移として理解できることを明らかにした点である。

論文は6章より構成されている。第1章では分子導体の歴史を概観し、電荷秩序状態の位置づけについて触れている。第2章は実験手法についての記述であるが、特に樂悦氏が中心となって立ち上げた遠赤外領域の反射率測定装置について詳述している。従来、反射率100%の標準として試料表面に金を蒸着することが行われてきたが、金蒸着の方法に従来と異なる新しい方法を考案した。この方法は市販の分光装置に大幅な変更を加える必要がなく、しかも試料の位置と角度を再現性よくの調整することができる。第3章では反射率より求めた光学伝導度を用いて、上記の三つの物質の運動エネルギーを実験より見積もっている。運動エネルギーはバンド計算より求めた値の1/2-1/3程度で、従来経験的に用いられてきた格子定数比と良い相関が得られた。運動エネルギーを実験的に見積もり、格子定数比がバンド幅の目安になることを検証したのはこの論文が最初である。第4章は α' -(BEDT-TTF)₂IBr₂の相転移についての記述でこの論文の中心をなす。まず、電気抵抗、磁化率、遠赤外領域の透過率と反射率の温度依存性から、約200 Kに二次相転移が存在することを明らかにした。次に電子状態を明らかにするために赤外・ラマン分光法による研究を行った。振動分光法では振動バンドの帰属が結論を左右するため、¹³C および重水素を用いた同位体試料と比較しながら、正確な帰属を行い、低温相が電荷秩序相であること、また、その振幅が極めて大きく、電子の局在化の程度が大きいことを明らかにした。さらに、高温相でも電子は局在化していることを見出した。しかし、赤外およびラマン活性なバンドの解析より、局在した電子が動いていること、対称性が $P1$ から $P\bar{1}$ へ変化していること、さらに、秩序状態が崩れていることを明らかにした。つまり、秩序状態から無秩序状態へ相転移している。この現象を踏まえて、移動積分を無視した電子模型を提唱し、この電子模型を用いて、光学伝導度の変化、電気抵抗の変化を定量的に説明した。さらに静水圧を加えると相転移は抑制されてゆくが、1.6 GPa以上で金属化し、電荷秩序を伴わない金属絶縁体転移を起こすことも明らかにした。この結果は独創的であり、電荷秩序相転移に秩序・無秩序転移の概念を導入した初めての研究である。第5章は α -(BEDT-TTF)₂I₃の金属絶縁体転移についての研究である。同位体を用いた正確な振動バンドの帰属を行い、低温相が従来の電荷秩序相であることを確認するとともに、電荷秩序の振幅についてもX線回折と同じ結論を得た。さらに、高温相の振動バンドの線幅を解析することにより、電荷秩序のゆらぎが発生していると結論している。第6章は全体のまとめである。

以上のように、楽悦氏の論文は α -BEDT-TTF 塩の高温相の電子状態について局在した電子の無秩序状態という新たな概念を導入したものであり、独創的な博士論文である。第4章はすでに二つの国際誌に発表されており、審査委員全員が合格と判定した。