Unconventional superconductivity is frequently observed near the boundary of other ordered phases. In high-$\Delta T_c$ pnictides and heavy fermion superconductors, superconductivity appears next to an antiferromagnetic phase, and its mechanism is related to the critical fluctuations of the second-order phase transition. By analogy with antiferromagnetism near superconductivity, the charge-ordering (CO) transition near the superconducting (SC) phase would also be related to the SC pairing mechanisms. In fact, it has been suggested theoretically that the charge fluctuations can contribute to form Cooper pairs both in the context of cuprates [1] and layered molecular crystals [2]. As most of materials the SC and CO transitions appear at very different temperatures, particular attention should be paid to rare examples where these transitions (and related energy scales) are close [3], to reveal experimentally the complex relationship, perhaps not only competition, between the CO and SC phases.

Electronic charge localization is caused by a strong electron-electron interaction in half-filled or quarter-filled systems. The effects of on-site and off-site Coulomb interactions have been intensively investigated both from theoretical and experimental points of view [4–6]. In low-dimensional electronic systems, such as NbSe$_2$ [7] and organic conductor (TMTTF)$_2$X (tetrathiatetrathiafulvalene) salts [8], the charge-density-wave (CDW) state with fractional charge modulation was already observed in [8]. Besides the charge instability at 8.5 K, a CO with a small charge modulation was already observed in (BDDT-TTF)·Ga salt at 100 K with Raman spectroscopy and resistivity measurements [17,18]. At 100 K, the deviation of site charge from the formal value (0.5e) was estimated as $\Delta \rho \sim 0.1 e$. As in the case of other BDDT-TTF salts, this high-temperature CO may not be directly related to the SC pairing mechanism, because the temperature scale for a charge transition is one order of magnitude larger than that for superconductivity. Subsequent $^{13}$C NMR spectroscopy detected another charge anomaly below 12 K [15,16]. This $\beta''$-Ga salt may therefore prove to be an exceptionally important model system for understanding the relationship between CO and SC states.

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A single crystal of $\beta''$-Ga salt was prepared with an electrochemical oxidation process [19]. The typical sample dimension was $2 \times 1 \times 0.2$ mm$^3$. We utilized a single side $^{13}$C enriched BDDT-TTF molecule, meaning that only one side of the central C=C bond was enriched with $^{13}$C nuclei, so as to eliminate nuclear spin coupling between neighboring carbon nuclear spins [20]. The SC transition temperature of our sample was determined to be 7 K from the bulk susceptibility measurement at low magnetic fields. For the temperature sweep experiment, the magnetic field was applied along the $b$ axis. We also measured the field direction dependence of NMR spectra at a lowest temperature of 1.6 K. The external field was rotated in the $bc^*$ plane using a single axis rotator.

$^{13}$C NMR study of the charge-ordered state near the superconducting transition in the organic superconductor $\beta''$-(BEDT-TTF)$_4$[(H$_2$O)Ga(C$_2$O$_4$)$_3$]·C$_6$H$_5$NO$_2$

Y. Ihara,1,* M. Jeong,2 H. Mayaffre,2 C. Berthier,2 M. Horvatić,2 H. Seki,1 and A. Kawamoto1

1Department of Physics, Graduate School of Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-0810, Japan
2Laboratoire National des Champs Magnétiques Intenses, LNCMI-CNRS (UPR3228), UJF, UPS, and INSA, Boîte Postale 166, 38042 Grenoble Cedex 9, France

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The charge-ordered state in a quasi-two-dimensional organic superconductor $\beta''$-(BEDT-TTF)$_4$[(H$_2$O)Ga(C$_2$O$_4$)$_3$]·C$_6$H$_5$NO$_2$ has been investigated using $^{13}$C NMR spectroscopy in a high magnetic field. Enhanced resolution of the high-field spectrum allows us to estimate the site charges in the low-temperature charge-ordered state below 8.5 K. The observed strong increase in the charge imbalance suggests that superconductivity appears on the electronic state with a strong charge modulation. From the NMR intensity ratio of signals from the charge-rich and charge-poor sites, we discuss a possible charge pattern with threefold modulation, which could be stabilized by the effects of electron-electron correlations.

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Y. Ihara,1,* M. Jeong,2 H. Mayaffre,2 C. Berthier,2 M. Horvatić,2 H. Seki,1 and A. Kawamoto1

1Department of Physics, Graduate School of Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-0810, Japan
2Laboratoire National des Champs Magnétiques Intenses, LNCMI-CNRS (UPR3228), UJF, UPS, and INSA, Boîte Postale 166, 38042 Grenoble Cedex 9, France

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yihara@phys.sci.hokudai.ac.jp
From tetramethylsilane (TMS). The field-independent peak separation \( T_c \) resolved kink in the NMR shift was observed at splitting cannot be explained by the effects of a SC transition, two-peak structure was observed at 1 axis. The peak splitting was observed below 8 K, and a clearly split features. An external field of 15 T was applied parallel to the crystalline area between the sharp and broad peaks was evaluated as 0 . The field-independent splitting the peak splitting in units of ppm at the lowest temperature are identical between 8 and 15 T. The field-independent splitting confirms that conduction spins are in the paramagnetic state, and have polarization proportional to the field. This indicates the absence of any internal magnetic field, which could have been generated by some field-independent magnetic ordering. We suggest that the transition at 8.5 K is the order in the charge degrees of freedom, in which the molecular site charges deviate from the formal value of 0.5e. A similar peak splitting was observed in other organic salts with a charge transition, such as (TMTTF)2AsF6 [21]. We assigned the broad and the sharp peak as the NMR signal from the charge-rich (R) and charge-poor (P) sites, respectively. Details of the site assignment will be discussed later. The inset of Fig. 1(b) shows the temperature dependence of the peak separation, \( s = \delta_R - \delta_P \), below 8 K. The peak separation gradually increased below the CO temperature and is compatible with the mean-field-type temperature dependence \( s \propto \sqrt{8.5 - T} \), as represented by the dotted line. The peak separation is related to the charge imbalance between the R and P sites, and is proportional to the order parameter of the charge-ordered state. The mean-field-type behavior of the peak separation suggests the second-order nature of the CO transition.

The NMR intensity is proportional to the number of \(^{13}\)C nuclei on the molecular sites. In the charge-ordered state, if the number of R sites were equal to that of P sites (PR pattern), the NMR intensity of the narrow peak would be comparable to that of the broad peak. However, as shown in Fig. 1(a), the ratio of the peaks was 0.4 : 1, which indicates that there are at least twice as many R sites as P sites in the charge-ordered state (PRR pattern). The crystal structure of the \( \beta'' \)-Ga salt consists of two crystallographically independent BEDT-TTF molecules, each of which forms a pair with another molecule connected by inversion symmetry. The simplest PR CO pattern can be attributed to the inversion symmetry breaking between a pair of BEDT-TTF molecules. The experimentally suggested PRR pattern addresses a more complicated CO, possibly originating from the competition between the long and short range Coulomb interactions, which will be discussed later. We note here that the NMR spectrum at 1.6 K was recorded with a very long recovery time, more than four times longer than the nuclear spin-lattice relaxation time \( T_1 \approx 200 \) s for the P site, in order to exclude the possibility that the NMR intensity is modified by an insufficient recovery of nuclear magnetization. We have also confirmed that the nuclear spin-spin relaxation time \( T_2 \) is much longer than the pulse-pulse separation time \( \tau = 200 \mu s \), so that the nuclear spin-spin relaxation does not modify the NMR intensity.

When the external field was applied along the \( b \) axis, a single peak was observed at 20 K, as shown in Fig. 1(a). The single-peak spectrum was broadened at low temperatures and a clearly resolved two-peak structure was observed at 1.6 K. We determined the NMR shift \( \delta \) from the peak positions and display the temperature dependence of the NMR shift for each peak in Fig. 1(b), together with the previous result at 8 T [15]. The peak splitting was observed below 8.5 K. This peak splitting cannot be explained by the effects of a SC transition, because \( T_c \) is suppressed to 3 K at 15 T [17]. Only a barely resolved kink in the NMR shift was observed at \( T_c \). In our previous study at 8 T the spectral resolution was considerably lower and the onset of the anomaly was estimated to occur at 12 K. However, it is clear that the temperature variation of \( \delta \) and the peak splitting in units of ppm at the lowest temperature are identical between 8 and 15 T. The field-independent splitting nature of the CO transition.

The local site charge \( \rho_P \) and \( \rho_R \) in the charge-ordered state can be estimated from the peak positions at 1.6 K. The total NMR shift \( \delta \) is the sum of the contribution from local valence electrons (Knight shift), which is proportional to the local charge, \( K = A \rho \), and the chemical shift \( \sigma \) from the inner electronic shells:

\[
\delta(\rho) = A \rho + \sigma(\rho). \tag{1}
\]

Here, we assumed that the hyperfine coupling constant is independent of site charge. The chemical shift tensors for \( \rho = 0.5e \) and \( 1e \) were determined in \( \alpha-(BEDT-TTF)_2I_3 \) [22], and pure BEDT-TTF [23]. A linear relation was obtained from these values as \( \sigma(\rho) = 108 - 46 \rho/e \) ppm for \( \beta'' \)-Ga salt in \( H \parallel b \). The intensity ratio of the lines suggests a PRR charge

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**FIG. 1.** (Color online) (a) \(^{13}\)C NMR spectra at various temperatures. An external field of 15 T was applied parallel to the crystalline \( b \) axis. The peak splitting was observed below 8 K, and a clearly split two-peak structure was observed at 1.6 K. The ratio of the integrated area between the sharp and broad peaks was evaluated as 0.4 : 1. (b) Temperature dependence of the NMR shift at 15 T, shown together with the previous result at 8 T [15]. The vertical axis is the peak shift from tetramethylsilane (TMS). The field-independent peak separation at the lowest temperature indicates the absence of any fixed internal field, that could be associated with a magnetic transition. Inset: Peak separation between R and P sites. The dotted line represents a mean-field-type temperature dependence, \( \propto \sqrt{8.5 - T} \).

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pattern, so that the corresponding charge conservation leads to \( \rho_p + 2\rho_R = 3 \times 0.5e \). Using this constraint, and applying Eq. (1) to the two low-temperature (1.6 K) experimental values \( \delta(\rho_R) = 212 \text{ ppm} \) and \( \delta(\rho_p) = 132 \text{ ppm} \), leads to the corresponding estimates of the site charges as \( \rho_R = 0.67e \) and \( \rho_p = 0.16e \). As \( \sigma \) is directly related to \( \rho \), different \( \sigma \) values between R and P sites confirm the modulation in the site charges. We see that in the low-temperature charge-ordered state the deviation from the formal charge is much larger than that observed between 10 and 100 K by Raman spectroscopy \( (\rho_R - \rho_p = 0.13e \ [18]) \). The NMR peak splitting due to this small charge disproportionation at high temperatures is probably concealed in the linewidth of our spectra (for the external field applied along the \( b \) axis).

The large charge modulation was confirmed by the field angle dependence of NMR spectra at the lowest temperature (Fig. 2). The two peaks observed for \( H \parallel b \) split into four broad peaks when \( \theta \sim 20^\circ \), and become a sharp peak in \( H \parallel c^* \). We determined the peak positions from four-peak Lorentzian fitting and the results are shown in Fig. 3(a). The four independent branches are plotted with independent symbols. The angle dependence of the NMR shift originates from the anisotropic dipolar Knight shift from \( \pi \) electrons and from the anisotropy of the chemical shift. The Knight (chemical) shift becomes maximum (minimum) when the external field is along the long axis of the \( \pi \) orbital, which is perpendicular to the BEDT-TTF molecular plane, as represented by the small arrow in the inset of Fig. 3(b). The maxima of the two branches denoted by circles and squares are \( 24^\circ \) and \( -24^\circ \) shifted from the \( H \parallel b \) direction, which is explained by the molecular angle with respect to the crystalline \( b \) axis. Therefore, we assigned these branches to the NMR signal from the neighboring BEDT-TTF layers. For the branches denoted by triangles and diamonds, the NMR shift becomes minimum at \( 24^\circ \) and \( -24^\circ \), for which the external field is close to the long axis of the \( \pi \) orbital. This result indicates that the Knight shift contribution is small for these branches.

To obtain the pure Knight shift contribution, the chemical shift contribution should be subtracted from the NMR shift. The angle dependence originating from the chemical shift can be calculated from the previously determined chemical shift tensor \([22,23]\). In Fig. 3(b), we show the Knight shift as a function of the angle between the field and the normal to the molecular plane. In this presentation, each pair of corresponding branches of Fig. 3(a) becomes superposed, because they possess the same site charges and demonstrate an identical angular dependence. The amplitude of this angle dependence is proportional to the spin density in the \( \pi \) orbital.

The contrasting behavior for the two independent sites confirms that the site charge is strongly modified from the formal value (0.5e). In particular, a very weak angle dependence for the P sites indicates that they possess a small

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**FIG. 2.** (Color online) The angle dependence of NMR spectra for rotation of the field from the \( b \) to \( c^* \) axis at 1.6 K. The spectra are vertically offset proportionally to the rotation angle. Peak positions are marked by small symbols, which correspond to those shown in Fig. 3(a).

**FIG. 3.** (Color online) (a) Peak positions of the spectra shown in Fig. 2. Two pairs of branches were identified and plotted by different symbols. (b) For each pair, the angle dependence of the Knight shift only is plotted vs the angle relative to the normal to the molecular plane. This angle dependence for P sites is almost five times smaller than that for R sites. Inset: Schematic presentation of the crystal structure. The long axis of the BEDT-TTF molecule is tilted by \( 24^\circ \) from the \( c^* \) axis. The small arrow denotes the long-axis direction of the \( \pi \) orbital.
BEDT-TTF sites, by placing point charges on molecular sites, the energetic stability of the structure, we calculated the quantitative consistency of the charge estimate. From our estimate of local charges ($\rho_R = 0.67e$, $\rho_P = 0.16e$), the angle dependence of the P sites should be 4.2 times smaller than that for the R sites. The expected angle dependence corresponding to this ratio, shown as a dotted line in Fig. 3(b), fits to the experimental data, which reinforces the quantitative consistency of the charge estimate.

Now we discuss a possible charge pattern in the ordered state. The NMR intensity ratio between the R and P sites suggests a PRR structure (0.16e-0.67e-0.67e). In the two-dimensional conducting plane, we can assume PRR stripe and honeycomb structures, as shown in Figs. 4(a) and 4(b). The possibility of interlayer CO was excluded because of the nearest-neighbor Coulomb potential can be further reduced by assuming a PR pattern (c), in which the P and R sites are alternatively stacked. Although the PRR charge pattern is observed as the diffuse rod pattern, while this possibility is excluded by our NMR data. However, we also considered the PR stripe structure [Fig. 4(c)], and estimated its C value to be 1.91. In terms of the nearest-neighbor Coulomb potential, the conventional PR stripe structure should thus be the most stable charge pattern, and is thus expected to be realized.

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[16] The previous, less precise, estimate [15] located the charge-ordering temperature below 12 K.