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Publisher: Taylor & Francis

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UK



Molecular Crystals and Liquid Crystals

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/gmcl16

Transport and Magnetic Properties on the Family of Perylene-Dithiolate Conductors

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Version of record first published: 17 Oct 2011.

To cite this article: R. T. Henriques , L. Alcácer , M. Almeida & S. Tomic (1985): Transport and Magnetic Properties on the Family of Perylene-Dithiolate Conductors, Molecular Crystals and Liquid Crystals, 120:1, 237-241

To link to this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00268948508075793

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Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst. 1985, Vol. 120, pp. 237-241 0026-8941/85/1204-0237/\$10.00/0
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TRANSPORT AND MAGNETIC PROPERTIES ON THE FAMILY OF PERYLENE--DITHIOLATE CONDUCTORS

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Abstract Thermoelectric power and e.s.r. results on the family of organic conductors (Perylene) 2M(mnt) (mnt=1,2-dicyanoethylene 1,2-dithiol) (M=Au, Pt, Pd) are reported.

INTRODUCTION

The main features of the $(Perylene)_2$ metal-bis 1,2 dicyano 1,2-ethylenedithiolate family, here abreviated as Per_2 M(mnt) $_2$ are reviewed elsewhere in this Conference 1 .

The members of the family with M=Au, Pt, Pd exhibit metal--like electrical conductivity and are studied here concerning their magnetic properties by electron spin resonance and their thermoelectric power.

THERMOELECTRIC POWER

The thermoelectric power of the samples has been measured between 300 and 77K by a slow a.c. technique $(10^{-2}~{\rm Hz})$ similar to that described by Chaikin and Kwak 4 , 6 , using gold wire leads attached to the sample by Acheson gold paint The temperature gradient was measured with a differential copper-constantan thermocouple. The behavior of thermopower in function of temperature is similar for the three compounds (Figure 1).

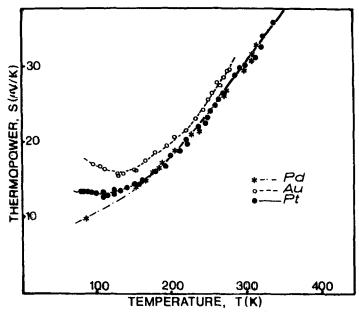


FIGURE 1 The variation of thermopower with temperature

In a preliminar experiment on Per_2 Pt(mnt)₂ in the temperature range 4.2-77 K, using the same technique, we observed that the thermopower passes through a minium where the electrical conductivity has its maximum and then increases below the transition temperature (6.5 K), remaining always positive. In the intermediate temperature range there are upwards deviations from linearity, as currently observed in some metals, which are attributed to phonon-drag⁵.

ELECTRON SPIN RESONANCE

Per₂ Au(mnt)₂

The e.s.r. spectrum of a single crystal of this compound is a narrow line with g = 2.003. The variation of linewidth and signal intensity with temperature is plotted in Figure 2, for H_0 perpendicular to the stacking axis.

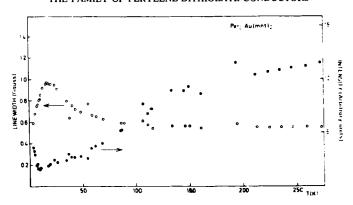


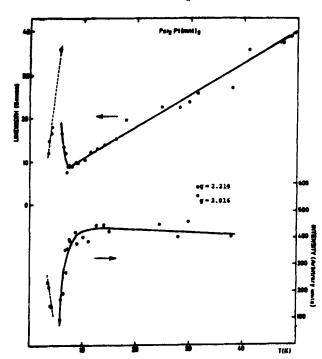
FIGURE 2 The e.s.r. signal intensity (right, closed circles) and linewidth (left, open circles) for Per Au(mnt) 2.

Per₂ Pt(mnt)₂

In a single crystal experiment performed with H_{O} perpendicular to

the stacking axis b, the intensity drops below 10 K while the line-width passes by a minimum with a upturn at lower tem tepatures (Fig. 3). At ca. 6 K the signal becames vaninghly small and broad and a lower temperatures a new signal appears at

FIGURE 3
Linewidth and intensity of e.s.r.
lines for M=Pt.



a higher g value g = 2.193, for the given geometry. The nature of this line is not yet clear but its attribution to an "impurity" may be an oversimplification. In fact when H rotates in the $(\stackrel{\rightarrow}{a}, \stackrel{\rightarrow}{c})$ plane the g-values vary from 2.065 to 2.227, that are within the g_x and g_y values for the species Pt(mnt)₂.

Per, Pd(mnt),

From the double integration of the powder signal of this compound,

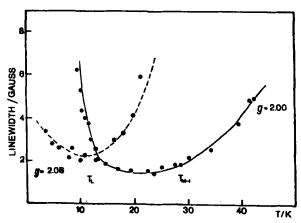


FIGURE 4 The linewidth of the two e.s.r. lines (g=2.00 and g=2.06) for $^{\rm Per}2^{\rm Pd\,(mnt)}2$

we obtained the paramagnetic susceptibility, which is of the Curie-Weiss type and, within experimental error shows no special feature at 28 K or a ll K, the temperature of another anomaly in the electrical resistivity. However in the experiment performed with H_O perpendicular to b (with ten aligned crystals), the

linewidth of the signal with g=2.003 diverges at ca. 11 K (Figure 4), while a new line is observable at temperatures below 28 K, with g=2.06 not far from one of the principal values of the g-tensor of $Pd(mnt)_2$.

CONCLUSIONS

The e.s.r. of the three compounds evidenciates that we are not in presence of simple Peierls transitions. The anions play a role in the mechanism of the transition, the fact that $\operatorname{Au}(\operatorname{mnt})_2$ is spinless while for M=Pd, Pt the anions are paramagnetic may explain the major

differences in the resistivity curves between these two groups of compounds but e.s.r. shows that the mechanism is also different for M=Pd and M=Pt. In this compounds we have possibly a transition with some spin-Peierls character.

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This work was supported by JNICT Contract Nº 413.82.47. and INIC Contract N83/CEN/3.