15th International Conference on Muon Spin Rotation, Relaxation and Resonance



Contribution ID: 165 Contribution code: P-MON-17

Type: Poster

Superconductivity nearby quantum critical point in hole-doped organic strange metal κ -(ET)₄Hg_{3- δ}Br₈

Monday, 29 August 2022 18:40 (20 minutes)

The hole-doped organic superconductor κ -(ET)₄Hg_{3- δ}Br₈, (κ -HgBr), where δ =11% and ET=bis(ethylenedithio)tetrathiafulvalene, has been the key to bridge the knowledge gap between half-filled organics and doped cuprate systems. Nonetheless, the isotropic triangular lattice of ET dimers of κ -HgBr, unlike the square lattice in cuprates, is suspected responsible for its susceptibility which is well scaled with the organic spin liquid insulator κ -(ET)₂Cu₂(CN)₃. However, both κ -HgBr and cuprate have a region at high temperature and high-pressure corresponding to the *strange metallic* state where resistivity exhibits a linear temperature dependence which is non-Fermi-liquid (non-FL) behavior. In κ -HgBr this non-FL region gradually changed to an FL state by pressure [1], like the change of metallic state from optimal to overdoped cuprates. The ¹³C-NMR concluded that the antiferromagnetic fluctuations contribute to the origin of the non-FL in κ -HgBr [3]. This evidence may locate superconducting κ -HgBr nearby quantum critical point (QCP) in between FL and localized states, where in its non-FL state the incoherent conductivity was observed [1,3].

Our zero-field μ^+ SR experiment showed the relaxation rate from around 10 K down to 0.3 K is temperatureindependent. This is a high possibility of the superconducting state that preserved time-reversal symmetry. There was almost no change in the 120 Oe of transverse-field- μ^+ SR time spectra, at 0.3 K and above the superconducting temperature $T_c = 4.6$ K, indicating that the London penetration depth is longer than a μ m order, while we estimate the lower critical field, $H_{c1} = 25(5)$ Oe. These could be an indication of a strong-coupling superconductor. We will discuss a possible mechanism of preserved time-reversal Cooper pairing formation from strong-coupling non-FL metal with geometrical frustration.

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- [3] H. Oike, et al., Nat. Commun. 8, 756 (2017)

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Session Classification: Posters

Track Classification: Superconductivity