

**Temperature dependent structural studies of incommensurately modulated Rb<sub>2</sub>ZnCl<sub>4</sub>****S. R. Kotla<sup>1</sup>, A. M. Schaller<sup>1</sup>, T. Rekiş<sup>1</sup>, S. Ramakrishnan<sup>1</sup>, J. Bao<sup>1</sup>, L. Noohinejad<sup>2</sup>, S. van Smaalen<sup>1</sup>, G. de Laitre<sup>3</sup>, M. de Boissieu<sup>3</sup>**<sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Crystallography, University of Bayreuth, 95447 Bayreuth, Germany,<sup>2</sup>DESY, Notkestrasse 85, 22607 Hamburg, Germany,<sup>3</sup>Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, Grenoble INP, BP 75, 38402 Saint Martin d'Hères Cedex, France.

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Rubidium tetrachloro zincate (Rb<sub>2</sub>ZnCl<sub>4</sub>) belongs to A<sub>2</sub>BX<sub>4</sub> crystal family with the β-K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> structure type [1], which are known for their ferroelectric properties and successive phase transitions. Rb<sub>2</sub>ZnCl<sub>4</sub> has an orthorhombic crystal structure with *Pmcn* as its space group in its normal phase and goes from a normal disordered structure to incommensurately modulated structure along its *c*-axis at 303 K, then goes to a commensurately modulated structure around 192 K (T<sub>c</sub>) [2]. Here we report the temperature dependent crystal structure of Rb<sub>2</sub>ZnCl<sub>4</sub> in an attempt to elucidate the relation between structure and physical properties of this compound.

In the incommensurate phase the modulation wave vector is given by  $q = (1/3 - \delta) c^*$ , where  $\delta$  is the parameter which changes with temperature, it decreases with decrease in temperature and finally becomes zero at the lock-in phase transition temperature T<sub>c</sub> [3]. In Rb<sub>2</sub>ZnCl<sub>4</sub> the modulation wave function changes from a sinusoidal harmonic function just below the incommensurate phase transition (303K) to a strongly anharmonic function near the lock-in phase transition at T<sub>c</sub>. The modulation function in the incommensurate phase of Rb<sub>2</sub>ZnCl<sub>4</sub> is not only given by displacive modulation but also modulations of atomic displacement parameters (ADPs) and anharmonic ADPs [4-5]. The structural analysis together with the lattice dynamics studies help us to understand the relation between aperiodic order and physical properties.

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