

Optical signature of the pressure-induced dimerization in the honeycomb iridate α -Li₂IrO₃

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We studied the effect of external pressure on the electrodynamic properties of α -Li₂IrO₃ single crystals in the frequency range of the phonon modes and the Ir d - d transitions. The abrupt hardening of several phonon modes under pressure supports the onset of the dimerized phase at the critical pressure $P_c = 3.8$ GPa. With increasing pressure an overall decrease in spectral weight of the Ir d - d transitions is found up to P_c . Above P_c , the local (on-site) d - d excitations gain spectral weight with increasing pressure, which hints at a pressure-induced increase in the octahedral distortions. The nonlocal (intersite) Ir d - d transitions show a monotonic blueshift and decrease in spectral weight. The changes observed for the nonlocal excitations are most prominent well above P_c , namely, for pressures ≥ 12 GPa, and only small changes occur for pressures close to P_c . The profile of the optical conductivity at high pressures (~ 20 GPa) appears to be indicative of the dimerized state in iridates.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years layered honeycomb systems such as Na₂IrO₃, α -Li₂IrO₃, and α -RuCl₃ have attracted the condensed-matter community due to the possible realization of the Kitaev quantum spin-liquid (QSL) ground state [1–8]. However, these compounds were found to order magnetically at low temperatures [5,9–11], excluding the realization of this desired quantum state at ambient conditions, as not only anisotropic Kitaev but also isotropic Heisenberg and other types of interactions are present in these materials. Effort was taken to tune the most promising candidate, α -RuCl₃, towards the QSL by high external magnetic field [12,13], but the results have been strongly debated until now [8,14–16].

A different approach for the realization of the Kitaev QSL is the application of external or chemical pressure on the honeycomb lattice [17–19] since the hopping parameters could possibly be changed in favor of the Kitaev over Heisenberg interactions. However, it was shown that the Néel temperature of the compounds Na₂IrO₃ and α -RuCl₃ increases under low external pressure, probably due to the increase in interlayer interaction [19,20], as hydrostatic pressure mainly compresses the interlayer distance in these materials [17,21]. Furthermore, the QSL ground state is in competition with a dimerized ground state. It was found that the iridates as well as α -RuCl₃ all dimerize at finite pressures [18,21–24], whereby the critical pressure for dimerization depends on several parameters, such as the type of stabilizing central ion, the strength of spin-orbit coupling, and electronic correlations [21,25]. Apparently, hydrostatic pressure is not the most promising approach to tune the honeycomb materials towards the desired Kitaev QSL, and it was concluded that, instead, strain would induce the QSL state [26], for example, by chemical pressure

[17,19]. Nevertheless, hydrostatic external pressure is one of the superior ways to tune the electronic ground state of these systems.

The layered honeycomb 213 iridates Na₂IrO₃ and α -Li₂IrO₃ contain Ir⁴⁺ ions with a d^5 electronic configuration and edge-sharing IrO₆ octahedra. The electronic ground state is intensively debated due to the interplay of Coulomb repulsion U , Hund's rule coupling J_H , spin-orbit coupling λ , crystal field splitting, and electronic bandwidth (given by the hopping parameter t), which are all of similar energy scale [27]. Depending on the hierarchy of these parameters, the 213 iridates were theoretically discussed in terms of semimetals [28,29] and relativistic Mott insulators [2] or within an itinerant picture with the formation of quasimolecular orbitals (QMOs) [30,31]. Experiments finally showed that the electronic ground state of Na₂IrO₃ can be well described in terms of a relativistic Mott insulator with a half-filled $j_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ band split by the Hubbard U [17,27,32,33], although it exhibits a significant intrahexagon itinerant character which could lead to a mixing of $j_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ ($j_{1/2}$) and $j_{\text{eff}} = 3/2$ ($j_{3/2}$) states in the Ir t_{2g} level [17,34,35]. Compared to Na₂IrO₃, for α -Li₂IrO₃ signs of an increased QMO character were observed at ambient conditions [17] and at low pressures [36].

Two hopping paths are most important for the realization of the QMO ground state in the iridates [30]: (i) the direct metal-metal hopping between two neighboring Ir ions and (ii) the indirect and spatially anisotropic hopping between two neighboring Ir t_{2g} orbitals mediated by the O $2p$ orbitals. The former depends on the Ir-Ir bond length, while the latter depends on the Ir-O bond lengths as well as the Ir-O-Ir bond angles. Small distortions of the Ir-Ir network and the IrO₆ octahedra are proposed to favor the formation of QMOs [37]. Strong distortions of the Ir-Ir network, however, will probably prevent the realization of a pure QMO picture, and strong trigonal distortions of the octahedra will lead to a breakdown

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of the relativistic Mott states [38]. However, the effect of external pressure on electronic states can be more complicated, as was recently shown by studies on $\text{Na}_3\text{Ir}_3\text{O}_8$, which exhibits a $1/3$ -filled $j_{1/2}$ band and is therefore semimetallic at ambient pressure [39]. By applying external pressure, the $j_{1/2}$ band in $\text{Na}_3\text{Ir}_3\text{O}_8$ gets closer to half filling due to charge transfer introduced by the stronger overlap of the orbitals, which induces an unusual semimetal to insulator transition [39].

In our previous single-crystal x-ray diffraction (XRD) study on α - Li_2IrO_3 we observed a pressure-induced dimerization of two of the six Ir-Ir bonds per hexagon at $P_c = 3.8$ GPa due to a subtle interplay between magnetism, electronic correlation, spin-orbit coupling, and covalent bonding [21]. In contrast to the recent study of Clancy *et al.* [36], in which structural and electronic changes were found right above ambient pressure, i.e., well below P_c , we did not find clear indications for structural changes below the sharp transition at P_c [21]. Here, we study the effect of external pressure on the electrodynamic properties of α - Li_2IrO_3 single crystals. One focus of this study lies in the changes in the phonon mode spectrum at the pressure-induced dimerization of the Ir-Ir bonds at P_c . Possible pressure-induced structural changes below P_c should affect the phonon mode spectrum, from which the discrepancy between our previous XRD study and the study of Clancy *et al.* [36] could be resolved. The second focus lies in the energy range of the on-site and intersite Ir d - d excitations, which depend on the interplay of the various hopping parameters and the crystal field effects. The pressure-dependent behavior of the Ir d - d transitions gives insight into the electronic ground state of α - Li_2IrO_3 under pressure, which is not yet clear, especially in the dimerized phase [36].

II. METHODS

The α - Li_2IrO_3 single crystals were grown by vapor transport of separated educts as described in Ref. [40] using elemental lithium and iridium as starting materials. The samples were characterized by x-ray diffraction, specific heat, and magnetic susceptibility measurements in order to ensure phase purity and crystal quality. No foreign phases were detected, and a sharp magnetic transition at 15 K was observed.

Pressure-dependent reflectance and transmission measurements were carried out with a Bruker Vertex v80 Fourier transform infrared spectrometer in combination with an infrared microscope (Bruker Hyperion) equipped with a $15\times$ Cassegrain objective. All measurements were done at room temperature. For the measurements in the frequency ranges 150–700 and 2000–10000 cm^{-1} quasihydrostatic pressures up to 8.4 and 14.3 GPa, respectively, were achieved by using commercial Diacell CryoDAC-Mega (almax-easylab) diamond-anvil cells (DACs). For the measurements in the frequency range 2000–18500 cm^{-1} a custom-made Syassen-Holzappel-type [41] DAC was used to achieve pressures up to 24.4 GPa. CsI powder served as quasihydrostatic pressure-transmitting medium. The pressure was determined *in situ* using the ruby-luminescence technique [42].

The pressure-dependent reflectivity spectrum $R_{s,d}(\omega)$ was calculated according to $R_{s,d}(\omega) = R_{\text{dia}}I_s(\omega)/I_{\text{ref,dia}}(\omega)$, where I_s is the intensity of the radiation reflected from the sample-

diamond interface, $I_{\text{ref,dia}}$ is the intensity reflected from the inner diamond-air interface of the empty DAC, and R_{dia} is the reflectivity of diamond, $R_{\text{dia}} = 0.167$, which was assumed to be independent of pressure [43,44]. The reflectivity spectra $R_{s,d}$ in the near-infrared and visible frequency ranges were calibrated against a simulated $R_{s,d}$ spectrum based on a Lorentz fitting of the reflectivity spectrum measured at the sample-air interface. The pressure-dependent transmission spectrum $T(\omega)$ was calculated according to $T(\omega) = I_s(\omega)/I_{C,sf}(\omega)$, where I_s is the intensity of the radiation transmitted through the thin sample embedded in the pressure-transmitting medium and $I_{C,sf}$ is the intensity of the radiation transmitted through the pressure-transmitting medium at a sample-free space inside the same pressure cell.

The low-frequency optical conductivity covering the phonon modes was obtained from the reflectivity spectra $R_{s,d}(\omega)$ using the variational dielectric function [45]. In the near-infrared and visible frequency ranges the optical conductivity was obtained by Kramers-Kronig analysis of the reflectivity $R_{s,d}$, taking into account the diamond-sample interface [46]. The absorbance was calculated from the transmission spectrum according to $A = -\log_{10} T$.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Phonon modes

The low-frequency optical conductivity spectra of α - Li_2IrO_3 are depicted in Fig. 1(a) for selected pressures, with the corresponding reflectivity spectra $R_{s,d}$ shown in the inset. Both optical conductivity and reflectivity spectra can be well fitted with the Lorentz model, as demonstrated by the Lorentz fittings at the lowest measured pressure (0.6 GPa). Experimentally, nine phonon modes are clearly observed in the frequency range 150–700 cm^{-1} , whose contributions to the optical conductivity are shown in Fig. 1(b) for 0.6 GPa. The frequencies of the modes at 0.6 GPa are listed in Table I, together with the atoms showing the highest displacement (by comparing the experimental frequency with the theoretical one obtained from Ref. [17]). Theoretically, up to 18 infrared-active modes are expected for α - Li_2IrO_3 due to the $C2/m$ symmetry. The calculated frequencies of the 12 expected modes in the range 250–700 cm^{-1} are given in Ref. [17]. Only seven of these predicted modes are experimentally well observed due to the near degeneracy of modes around modes 2 and 3 and weak modes with low spectral weight between 250 and 350 cm^{-1} . Two additional modes occur below 250 cm^{-1} (modes 8 and 9), which are also dominated by Li atoms, but were not discussed in detail in Ref. [17].

The behavior of the phonon mode frequencies with increasing pressure is shown in Fig. 2. Up to $P_c \approx 3.8$ GPa all modes harden monotonically, as expected from the pressure-induced decrease in the cell parameters [21]. The smooth pressure evolution of the modes in this pressure range supports the absence of any structural phase transition, in agreement with our single-crystal XRD data [21] and in disagreement with the claim about structural changes at low pressures in Ref. [36].

At P_c phonon modes 4–7 show a drastic increase in the slope of their pressure-induced hardening, which in the case

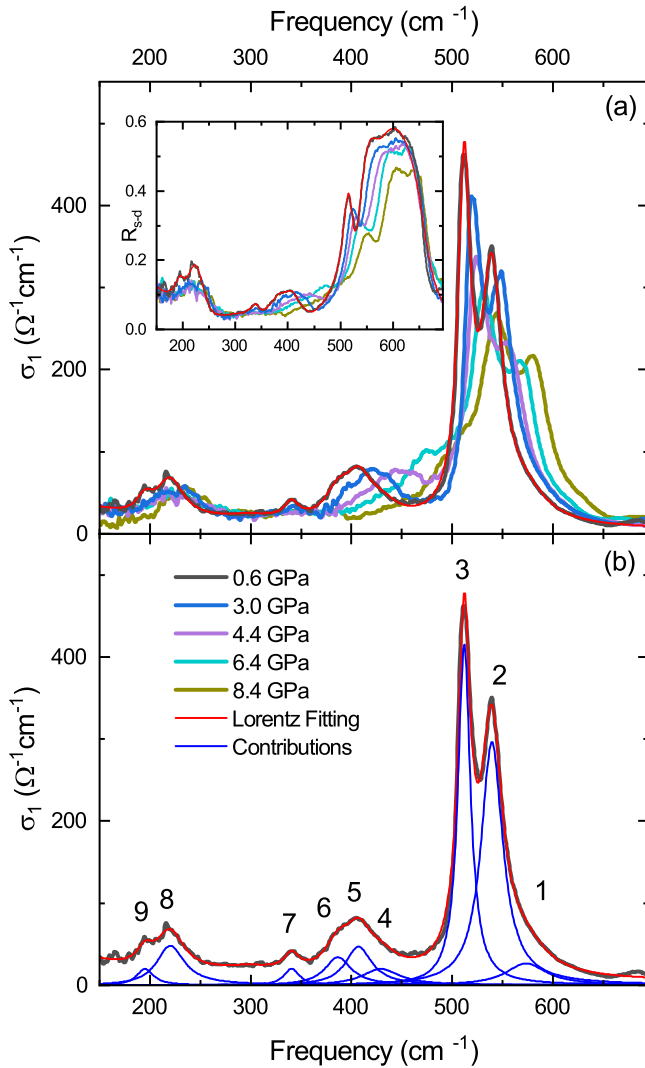


FIG. 1. (a) Optical conductivity spectra in the range of the phonon modes for selected pressures. The inset shows the corresponding pressure-dependent reflectivity spectra R_{s-d} . (b) Optical conductivity spectrum at 0.6 GPa together with the Lorentz fitting (solid red line) and the contributions of the nine experimentally observed phonon modes with their assignment.

of modes 5 and 6 extends up to a pressure of around 5.5 GPa. Mode 4 shifts into the frequency range of the two strong modes 2 and 3, where it is no longer resolvable, and mode 7 abruptly hardens at P_c . A significant change of the Ir-O-Li-based modes at P_c is observed only for mode 2, where above the critical pressure the hardening is increased.

From XRD measurements it is known that the Ir-Ir bonds dimerize at a critical pressure of $P_c \approx 3.8$ GPa [21], which furthermore introduces a change of the symmetry from $C2/m$ to $P\bar{1}$. Also in the dimerized phase, 18 infrared-active modes are expected according to group theory [47]. Interestingly, all the modes, which undergo drastic changes at the onset of dimerization, belong to the group exhibiting mainly Li displacements at ambient pressure. Accordingly, assuming that the assignment of the phonon modes still holds in the high-pressure, dimerized phase above P_c , the Ir-O bond

TABLE I. Phonon mode frequencies for α -Li₂IrO₃ at the lowest pressure (0.6 GPa) together with the atoms mainly involved according to Ref. [17].

Mode	Frequency (cm ⁻¹)	Atoms
1	573	O
2	539	Ir-O-Li
3	512	Ir-O-Li
4	429	Li
5	407	Li
6	387	Li
7	341	Li
8	220	Li
9	195	Li

distances are not strongly affected by the pressure-induced dimerization of the Ir-Ir network. Significant changes of the edge-sharing Ir-O-Ir bond angles could, however, be induced by pressure, which would then affect the Ir $d-d$ transitions located in the higher-energy ranges, as will be discussed in the following.

B. Ir $d-d$ transitions

The pressure-dependent reflectivity spectra R_{s-d} in the frequency range of the Ir t_{2g} excitations and the corresponding optical conductivity spectra are shown in Figs. 3(a) and 3(b), respectively. At the lowest measured pressure (2.2 GPa) one finds three main contributions to the optical conductivity, labeled **A**, **B**, and **C**, where contributions **B** and **C** are close in energy [see Fig. 3(b)]. According to theoretical calculations they correspond to excitations between the relativistic $j_{3/2}$ and $j_{1/2}$ orbitals [35,48–50]: As discussed in our previous publication [17], contribution **A** sums up the on-site $j_{3/2} \rightarrow j_{1/2}$ excitations, peak **B** is attributed to intersite $j_{1/2} \rightarrow j_{1/2}$ excitations, and peak **C** mainly involves intersite $j_{3/2} \rightarrow j_{1/2}$ excitations [35,48–51]. Additional contributions, namely,

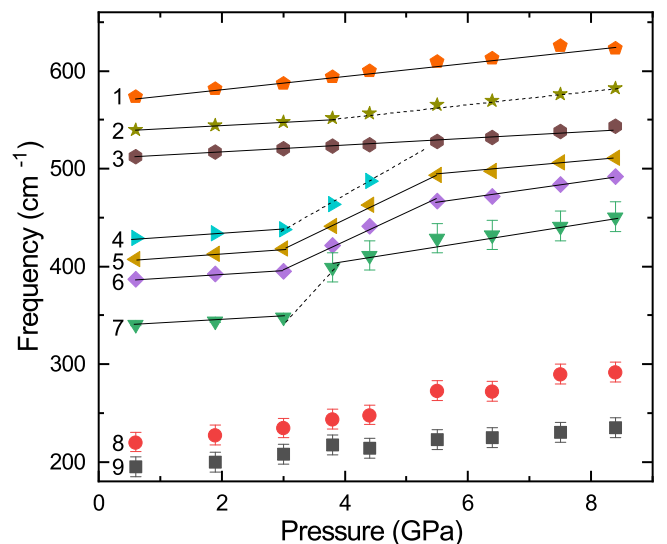


FIG. 2. Pressure dependence of the frequencies of the observed nine phonon modes. The solid and dashed lines are guides to the eye.

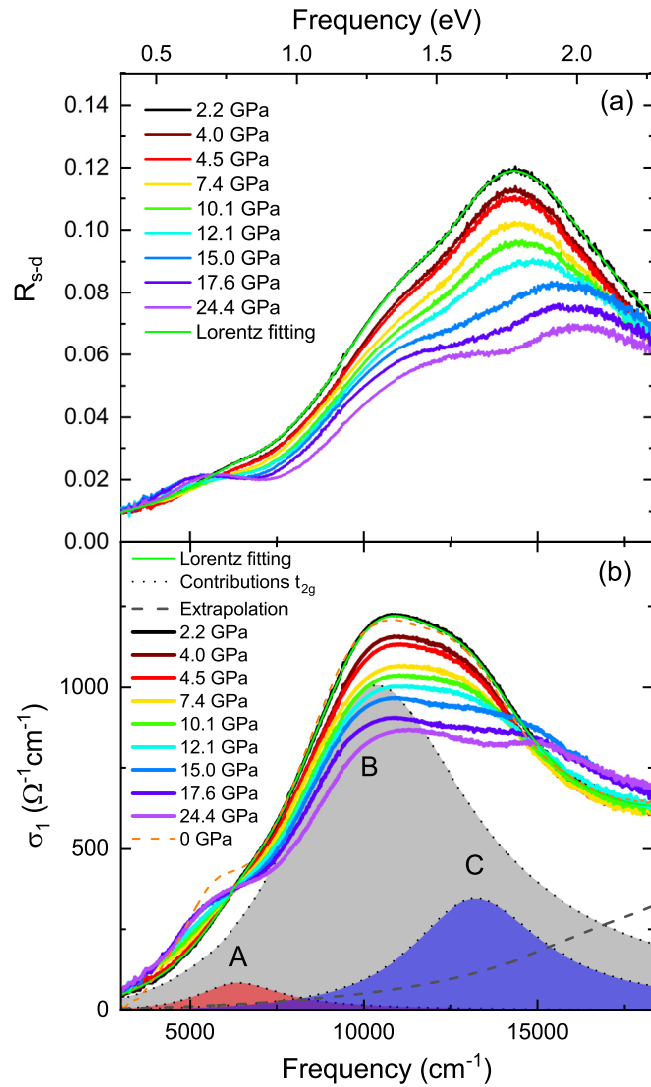


FIG. 3. (a) Reflectivity spectra R_{s-d} in the frequency range of the Ir t_{2g} transitions for selected pressures together with the Lorentz fit at 2.2 GPa. (b) Corresponding optical conductivity spectra obtained via Kramers-Kronig analysis of the reflectivity data and the Lorentz fit at 2.2 GPa, together with the three main contributions, A, B, and C.

intersite $j_{3/2} \rightarrow j_{1/2}$ and multiple spin-orbit (SO) excitons, were suggested for peak **B** [48,51]. The spectral weight of contribution **B** could be a measure of the indirect oxygen-mediated hopping and thus of the Kitaev interaction [49]. The fourth, weak contribution **D**, as observed for Na_2IrO_3 in the range 15 500–17 000 cm^{-1} [17,34], is even less pronounced in $\alpha\text{-Li}_2\text{IrO}_3$ and therefore is not included here.

More detailed information on the very weak, low-energy $d-d$ transitions can be obtained from the pressure-dependent absorbance spectra measured on a $3\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ thin sample (see Fig. 4). At low pressures a good fit of the spectra is obtained with four contributions labeled A_0 – A_3 , which lie in the range of contribution **A** in the optical conductivity. The comparison between the absorbance and optical conductivity spectra reveals that the main contribution to **A** is due to A_2 . The energies of all contributions to the optical conductivity and absorbance at the lowest measured pressure are given in Table II.

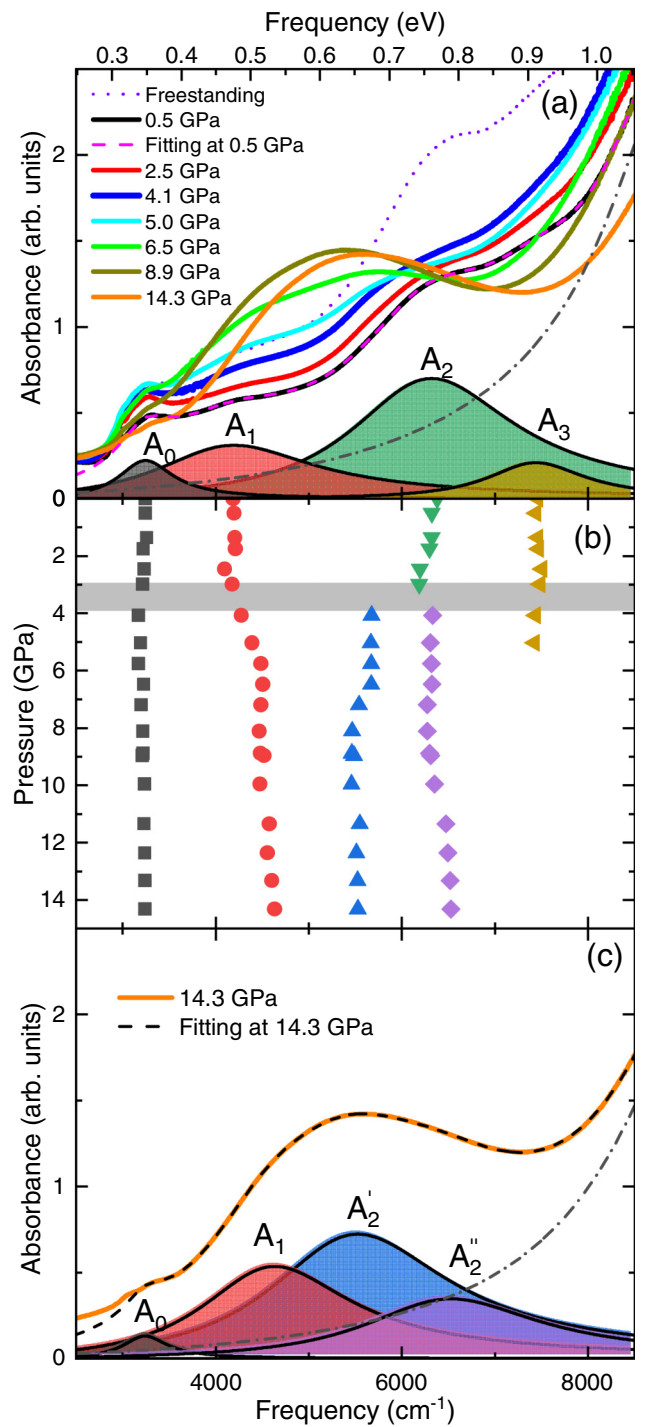


FIG. 4. (a) Absorbance spectra of a thin crystal in the energy range around the on-site local transitions for selected pressures. For the absorbance spectrum at the lowest pressure (0.5 GPa) the Lorentz fitting together with the four distinct contributions A_0 – A_3 is shown. The dimerization of the Ir-Ir network qualitatively affects the absorbance, as discussed in detail in the text. (b) Pressure dependence of the peak positions of the four contributions A_0 – A_3 . The gray shaded area marks the pressure where the sample dimerizes. Error bars from fitting are smaller than symbol size. (c) Absorbance spectrum at the highest studied pressure (14.3 GPa) together with the Lorentz fitting and the various contributions. The dash-dotted lines in (a) and (c) indicate higher-energy intersite $d-d$ excitations obtained by reflection measurements.

TABLE II. Energetic position and assignment of the various observed contributions at the lowest pressure (2.2 GPa for **A**, **B**, **C** and 0.5 GPa for **A**₀–**A**₃) as explained in text.

	Position		Assignment
	(eV)	(cm ⁻¹)	
A ₀	0.40	3250	excitonic <i>e</i> -h excitations
A ₁	0.52	4200	excitonic <i>e</i> -h excitations
A ₂	0.79	6390	on-site $j_{3/2} \rightarrow j_{1/2}$
A ₃	0.78	6320	on-site $j_{3/2} \rightarrow j_{1/2}$
B	1.28	10350	intersite $j_{1/2} \rightarrow j_{1/2}$ and intersite $j_{3/2} \rightarrow j_{1/2}$ and multiple SO excitons
C	1.64	13220	intersite $j_{3/2} \rightarrow j_{1/2}$

For the interpretation of the observed features, we compare our optical spectra with the theoretical projected excitation spectrum of Na₂IrO₃ [48] and the theoretical and experimental resonant inelastic x-ray scattering (RIXS) spectra of α -Li₂IrO₃ and Na₂IrO₃ given in Refs. [27,36,48], although different spectral weights are to be expected for our optical conductivity/absorbance spectra. Accordingly, the energetic position of **A**₂ and **A**₃ fit well to the local $j_{3/2} \rightarrow j_{1/2}$ excitations [52]. The splitting of the local excitations into two contributions is due to the trigonal crystal field, which splits the $j_{3/2}$ level [27]. Therefore, the energy difference $\Delta A_{2,3}$ between contributions **A**₂ and **A**₃ may serve as a measure for the strength of the trigonal distortion of the IrO₆ octahedra [48]. The value of $\Delta A_{2,3}$ as a function of pressure is depicted in Fig. 5(b).

Absorption features **A**₀ and **A**₁ can be attributed to excitonic electron-hole (*e*-h) excitations [27,48] and reflect the itinerant nature of the Ir 5*d* orbitals [48]. It is therefore intriguing to compare the spectral weight of contributions **A**₀ and **A**₁ with that of local excitations **A**₂ and **A**₃. To this end, the spectral weight SW(**A**_{0,1}) [SW(**A**_{2,3})] of contributions **A**₀ and **A**₁ (**A**₂ and **A**₃) was calculated from the area below the corresponding two Lorentz functions. The ratio of the spectral weights, SW(**A**_{0,1})/SW(**A**_{2,3}), could serve as a measure for the itinerant character of the material. The pressure dependence of the ratio SW(**A**_{0,1})/SW(**A**_{2,3}) is shown in Fig. 5(a).

Interestingly, the absorbance of α -Li₂IrO₃ at low pressures is very similar to the absorbance of Na₂IrO₃ at high pressures [33]. Note that in Ref. [33] the contribution **A**₀ appears only above ≈ 13.5 GPa. (The fourth peak found in our present study is out of range for Ref. [33]). According to high-quality single-crystal XRD data under pressure, α -Li₂IrO₃ is similar to Na₂IrO₃ at ≈ 29 GPa regarding lattice parameters [17]. Electronically, these two materials are different due to different oxygen-mediated hopping parameters, which depend not only on the Ir-O distances but also on Ir-O-Ir bond angles. Nevertheless, the assignment of **A**₀ and **A**₁ in α -Li₂IrO₃ according to theoretical calculations for Na₂IrO₃ is justified since no major energy shifts are found with pressure [17,33] or by Li substitution [17] in this energy range.

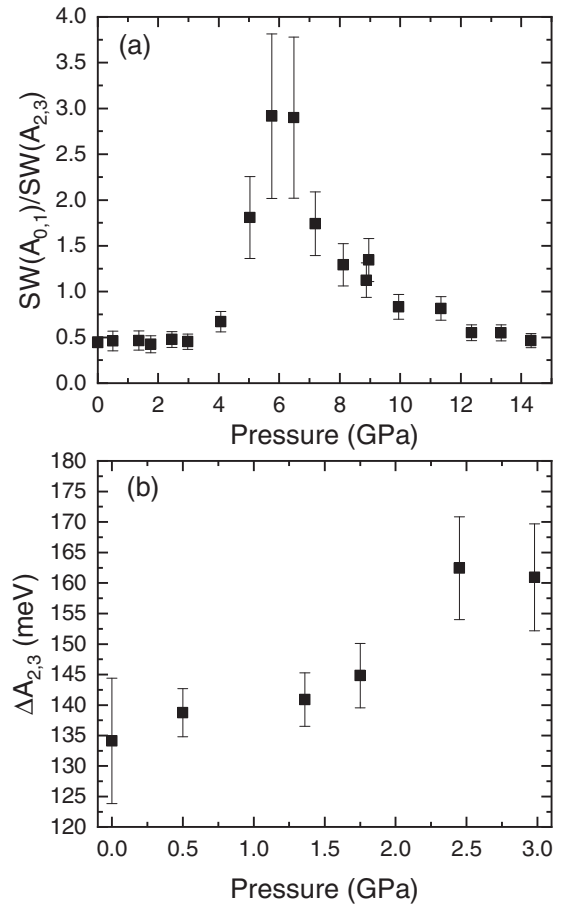


FIG. 5. (a) Relative spectral weight SW(**A**_{0,1})/SW(**A**_{2,3}) between the itinerant excitations **A**₀ and **A**₁ and the local excitations **A**₂ and **A**₃. (b) Energy difference $\Delta A_{2,3}$ between the two local $j_{3/2} \rightarrow j_{1/2}$ excitations **A**₂ and **A**₃ before the dimerization at P_c .

1. Pressure range $P < P_c$

In comparison to the ambient-pressure optical conductivity data, already at 2.2 GPa the spectral weight of excitation **A**, which is mainly due to on-site excitations, is drastically reduced. This drastic decrease was also observed by recent pressure-dependent RIXS experiments of Clancy *et al.* [36], who interpreted it in terms of an increasing QMO nature. It was furthermore proposed that an itinerant QMO-like state develops for the pressure range $2 \text{ GPa} \leq P \leq 3 \text{ GPa}$ and that the relativistic $j_{\text{eff}} = 1/2$ ground state breaks down already at low pressure ($P \leq 2 \text{ GPa}$) [36]. In this low-pressure regime small distortions of the Ir-Ir network and the IrO₆ octahedra increase the intrahexagonal hopping parameters and suppress the interhexagonal ones, favoring the QMO nature [36,37]. Indeed, according to our absorbance data, the spectral weight of the on-site excitation **A**₂ at 0.5 GPa is nearly halved compared to ambient pressure [see Fig. 4(a)]. However, the relative spectral weight SW(**A**_{0,1})/SW(**A**_{2,3}) between the itinerant and local excitations does not change between 0.5 and 3.5 GPa [see Fig. 5(a)]. Therefore, the previously suggested [36] increase in the itinerant character of α -Li₂IrO₃ under pressure is not confirmed by our data [53]. Nor have we confirmed the structural changes proposed in Ref. [36], as our

single-crystal XRD data and phonon spectra both show only a smooth evolution of the structure below P_c .

Besides the above-mentioned initial spectral weight reduction, we do not observe a further pressure-induced spectral weight decrease for the low-energy (≤ 1 eV) d - d excitations for pressures below P_c , contrary to the observations in RIXS studies [36]. Instead, the spectral weight is slightly increased for all four excitations A_0 – A_3 in a similar manner [see Figs. 4(a) and 5(a)]. The reason for the different behaviors of the spectral weight in the RIXS and optical spectra might be related to different selection rules for the two techniques. With increasing pressure, the local excitation A_2 shifts to lower energies, in agreement with RIXS results [36], whereas the positions of A_0 , A_1 , and local excitation A_3 are independent of pressure within the error bar. The shift of A_2 results in an increase in $\Delta A_{2,3}$ [see Fig. 5(b)], which suggests a pressure-induced increase in the trigonal distortion below the onset of dimerization [48]. The weak anomalies in some optical parameters already slightly below P_c (see Fig. 4) suggest an enhancement of the QMO character due to the enhanced trigonal distortion [37].

For the nonlocal transitions in the higher-energy range (excitations **B** and **C**) one observes only a slight pressure-induced decrease in the spectral weight below $P_c = 3.8$ GPa. The pressure-induced changes are further illustrated by the difference spectra $\Delta\sigma_1$ [see Fig. 6(b)] calculated according to $\Delta\sigma_1(\omega, P) = \sigma_1(\omega, P) - \sigma_1(\omega, 2.2 \text{ GPa})$.

To summarize, below P_c no changes occur in the intersite physics, and there are only moderate changes in the on-site physics (energy difference of the on-site $j_{3/2} \rightarrow j_{1/2}$ transitions) caused by the change in the trigonal distortion.

2. Pressure range $P > P_c$

Directly above P_c , a pressure-induced increase in the spectral weight around contribution **A** occurs in the optical conductivity (see Fig. 3) and the absorbance [see Fig. 4(a)]. According to the pressure-dependent absorbance spectrum, the main spectral weight increase is attributed to A_1 , which concomitantly shifts to higher energies. The pressure-induced shift of A_2 to lower energies continues above P_c , but the spectrum can no longer be fitted well with only one Lorentz oscillator. Instead, two Lorentz terms, A'_2 and A''_2 , have to be included to obtain a good fit of the spectra [see Fig. 4(a)]. We attribute the splitting to a proposed additional monoclinic distortion induced by Ir-Ir dimerization, which primarily affects the $j_{3/2}$ levels. Concurrently, the spectral weight of excitation A_3 , which is connected to A_2 via the trigonal distortion below P_c , is decreased above P_c , and contribution A_3 is no longer observed for pressures above ≈ 5 GPa.

With further increasing the pressure up to around 8–10 GPa, A'_2 shifts to lower frequencies, so that A'_2 , A''_2 , and A_1 nearly combine into one broad peak, which can only be fitted well with three Lorentz oscillators. Above ~ 10 GPa this combined peak shifts to higher energies. Interestingly, the spectral weight ratio $SW(A_{0,1})/SW(A_{2,3})$ shows a maximum at P_c before it decreases and reaches its low-pressure value [see Fig. 5(a)]. Whether the spectral weight ratio could still serve as a measure for the itinerant character of α - Li_2IrO_3 in its dimerized phase is, however, questionable.

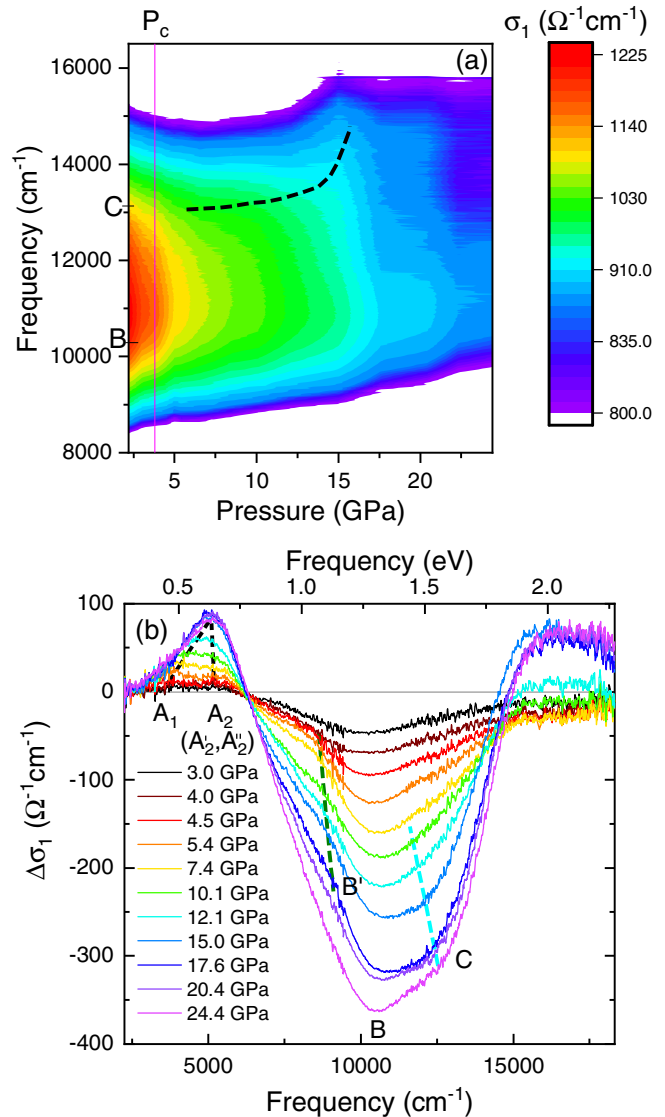


FIG. 6. (a) Contour plot of the optical conductivity under external pressure. The critical pressure for the dimerization is indicated by the vertical line. The energy positions of the two strongest contributions, **B** and **C**, are indicated. The dashed line marks the shift of spectral weight at higher pressures. (b) Difference spectra $\Delta\sigma_1$ as defined in the text. The various dashed lines are discussed in the text.

Corresponding changes are revealed by the difference spectra $\Delta\sigma_1$ shown in Fig. 6(b): Above $\approx P_c$ additional spectral weight grows around contribution **A**, in the frequency range 3000–6000 cm^{-1} . The increase in the spectral weight comprises two contributions, labeled A_1 and A_2 [54]. They shift towards each other and become nearly degenerate above ~ 15 GPa, where the increase in the spectral weight saturates. The behavior of these two features with increasing pressure is indicated in Fig. 6(b) by black dashed lines. The increasing spectral weight of the on-site excitations can be attributed to the increasing octahedral distortions [28,30,38].

Also in the higher-energy range of the d - d transitions significant pressure-induced changes occur well above P_c according to the optical conductivity [see Fig. 3(b)]: The trend of decreasing spectral weight is continued for contribution **B**,

and the spectral weight around contribution **C** shifts to higher frequencies with increasing pressure. As seen more clearly in the contour plot [Fig. 6(a)], this shift of the spectral weight is most pronounced for the pressure range 10–17 GPa.

More detailed information on the changes can be obtained via the difference spectra $\Delta\sigma_1$ depicted in Fig. 6(b): (i) From the lowest up to the highest measured pressure the spectral weight around **B** is decreased. Since contribution **B** is very broad, the whole measured frequency range is affected. (ii) A kink in the difference spectrum appears at $\approx P_c$, located at around 9000 cm^{-1} , and is observable up to $\approx 15\text{ GPa}$ [its pressure evolution is marked by a green dashed line in Fig. 6(b)]. It might be related to an additional feature **B'** centered at around 9000 cm^{-1} , whose origin could be the direct hopping between adjacent Ir^{4+} ions [50]. (iii) An additional pressure-induced decrease in the spectral weight is observed in the range $11\,000\text{--}13\,000\text{ cm}^{-1}$, marked by the cyan dashed line, which is concomitant with the strong increase in the spectral weight for frequencies above $15\,000\text{ cm}^{-1}$. These findings suggest a transfer of spectral weight from $11\,000\text{--}13\,000\text{ cm}^{-1}$ to the frequency range above $15\,000\text{ cm}^{-1}$, which is most pronounced for pressures above $\approx 8\text{ GPa}$. As a consequence, the optical conductivity has a clear three-peak profile at high pressures of $\sim 20\text{ GPa}$ [see Fig. 3(b)]. The additional spectral weight above $15\,000\text{ cm}^{-1}$ could be due to additional electronic bands appearing in the triclinic dimerized phase, as suggested by tight-binding band structure calculations for Na_2IrO_3 [23].

For pressures $P > P_c$ the large distortion of the honeycomb lattice results in the Ir-Ir dimerization and leads to a breakdown of the QMO state [36]. The dimerized ground state of $\alpha\text{-Li}_2\text{IrO}_3$ above P_c can be described neither by a relativistic $j_{\text{eff}}=1/2$ state nor by an itinerant QMO state. In Na_2IrO_3 in its dimerized phase, which is predicted at high pressure [21,23], the dimerization introduces a Mott insulator to band insulator transition, whereby the low-energy excitations could possibly preserve their $j_{1/2}$ character [23]. Such a Mott to band

insulator transition is common to other $j_{1/2}$ Mott insulators in their dimerized phase [22,55,56]. It is furthermore interesting to note that the pressure-induced changes in $\alpha\text{-Li}_2\text{IrO}_3$ seem to be quite similar to those in the three-dimensional analog $\beta\text{-Li}_2\text{IrO}_3$ due to the similarities in the local environment of the Ir atoms: It was predicted that $\beta\text{-Li}_2\text{IrO}_3$ undergoes an electronic phase transition from Mott insulator to band insulators, concomitant with the structural phase transition to a dimerized phase [23,55,56]. The three-peak profile of the optical conductivity of $\alpha\text{-Li}_2\text{IrO}_3$ at high pressures, reported here, appears to be indicative of the dimerized state in iridates [55].

IV. CONCLUSION

The pressure-induced dimerization of Ir-Ir bonds in $\alpha\text{-Li}_2\text{IrO}_3$ at $P_c = 3.8\text{ GPa}$ leads to an anomaly in the hardening of the Li-based phonon modes. The on-site $d\text{-}d$ transitions, located in the lower-energy range, are strongly affected by the dimerization, showing several anomalies. In contrast, the intersite Ir $d\text{-}d$ transitions at higher energies are mainly affected for pressures well above P_c , showing a monotonic blueshift and decrease in spectral weight. At high pressure ($\sim 20\text{ GPa}$) the optical conductivity consists of three main, well-separated contributions. This profile of the optical conductivity seems to be indicative of the dimerized state in iridates.

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