

Title	Magnetic and optical properties of Rb and Cs clusters incorporated into zeolite A
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Truong Cong Duan 氏 名 博士の専攻分野の名称 士(理 学) 位 記 문 2 1 7 4 9 묶 平成 20 年 3 月 25 日 学位授与年 月 日 学位授与の要件 学位規則第4条第1項該当 理学研究科物理学専攻 Magnetic and optical properties of Rb and Cs clusters incorporated 位 文 名 into zeolite A (ゼオライトA中のRbおよびCsクラスターの磁気的光学的性質) 文 審 査 委 昌 (主査)

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論文内容の要旨

The zeolite A has the LTA-type framework structure which constructed by α and β cages with the inside diameter of 11 Å and 7 Å, respectively, alternatively arrayed in a simple cubic structure. Ferromagnetic properties have been found in K clusters generated in cages of zeolite A. This is quite novel magnetic material because the ordered magnetic state is realized by mutual interaction between selectrons confined in the cluster. K cluster in zeolite A is assigned to a Mott insulator due to strong electron Coulomb repulsion in the cluster. Heavier alkali-atoms have smaller ionization energy, which may result in the larger electron-transfer energy t between clusters in adjacent cages, because the electronic potential of the cluster is expected to be shallower. The increase in t is expected to strongly affect the electronic properties. In this study, Rb and Cs clusters were incorporated into zeolite A at several loading-densities from dilute to near saturated ones, 5.5 for Rb case and 3.5 for Cs one. Their optical and magnetic properties are studied from the experimental results of optical spectra, magnetization, ESR and μ SR measurements.

I newly find the ferromagnetic properties of Rb clusters in zeolite A at loading densities, the number of guest Rb atoms per unit, n>4. Magnetic susceptibility of all samples obeys the Curie-Weiss law with negative Weiss temperatures indicating antiferromagnetic interaction between the magnetic moments. The optical absorption spectra of Rb clusters show absorption peak at 1.2 eV and 3.0 eV which are respectively assigned to optical transition of clusters formed in α and β cages of the zeolite A. The infrared absorption spectra show clear absorption gap at $n \le 2.5$ indicating the insulating phase, but at n>2.5 relatively large absorption coefficient exists even at 0.05 eV. This result can be explained by the metallic state realized by the 1p-band of the α -cage network. It is quite different from the case of the K clusters in zeolite A, where the insulating phase is confirmed in the full range of n. As the origin of the ferromagnetic properties, a ferrimagnetic model is proposed for Rb clusters in zeolite A, where two magnetic sub-lattices are assumed as the α -cage clusters and the β -cage clusters. In the α -cage network, itinerant ferromagnetic or nearly ferromagnetic state is realized by the

narrow band of 1p-state and it is coupled antiferromagnetically with the localized magnetic moment in the β cage.

Cs clusters formed in the α cage of zeolite A is confirmed as the observation of a clear peak at ~ 1.2 eV in the optical absorption spectrum of a dilutely Cs-loaded sample. This absorption can be assigned to the optical transition from 1s to 1p state of the clusters stabilized in the α cage of A, as seen in K and Rb clusters. Magnetic susceptibility of all samples obeys Curie-Weiss law with negative Weiss temperature indicating antiferromagnetic interaction between magnetic moments. Electronic properties of Cs clusters in zeolite A systematically change with loading n, have a critical point at $n \sim 2.0$ and are also explained by an energy band model rather similar to that of Rb clusters.

論文審査の結果の要旨

ゼオライト中のアルカリ金属クラスターはs電子系でありながら、細孔内に形成されるクラスターのs電子の量子効果や含まれる平均s電子数に依存した相関電子物性が表れる。特に、ゼオライトAの単純立方構造で配列した内径 11Åの α ケージ内に形成されたカリウムクラスターでは、平均s電子数が2個を超えると、突然強磁性が観測され、スピンキャント機構で解釈されている。この強磁性はクラスターを球形井戸型ポテンシャルで近似した際の1p準位をs電子が占有することと完全に同期している。このように非磁性元素で構成されていながら強磁性発現する系として注目されてきた。一方、これらの系の種々の物性はアルカリ金属の種類を変えることにより、様々な変化が期待される。

以上の研究によってゼオライト中のアルカリ金属クラスターにおける新しい系が開拓され、その成果は物性研究の発展に大きな意義をもつ。よって、本論文は博士(理学)の学位論文として十分価値あるものと認める。