

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



Contribution ID: 261

Type: Poster

## Mott-insulating state of alkali-metal clusters in sodalite studied by $\mu$ SR

Thursday, 1 September 2022 18:40 (20 minutes)

In Mott insulators, band electrons are localized due to strong electron-electron interactions. Although the s-electrons of alkali metals are very delocalized, by confining them in the periodic nanospace of zeolite crystals and making them moderately localized, such a strongly correlated electron system can be created.<sup>1</sup> In sodalite,  $\beta$ -cages with an inner diameter of 0.7 nm are arranged in a bcc structure. By loading alkali atoms, an  $A_4^{3+}$  cluster ( $A$ : alkali atom) is formed in the cage. The cluster has one unpaired s-electron. Antiferromagnetic order of Mott insulating state has been identified in  $A = \text{Na}$ ,  $\text{K}$ , and  $\text{K-Rb}$  alloy clusters.<sup>2</sup>  $T_N$  systematically increases from 50 K ( $\text{Na}$ ) to 90 K ( $\text{K-Rb}$  alloy). In ZF- $\mu^+$ SR, a uniform local field is observed below  $T_N$ , and its value is higher for clusters with heavier chemical compositions.<sup>2</sup>

To clarify the mechanism of the systematic change in the local field and its relation with the Mott-insulating state of this system, we investigate the muon Knight shift by high TF- $\mu^+$ SR using NuTime at TRIUMF. We successfully obtained the hyperfine coupling constants between  $\mu^+$  and the s-electron above  $T_N$  from the  $K - \chi$  plot. By combining the ZF- $\mu^+$ SR local field,<sup>2</sup> we determined the size of the ordered moments, which systematically decreases from  $\simeq 0.5 \mu_B$  ( $\text{Na}$ ) to  $\simeq 0.3 \mu_B$  ( $\text{K-Rb}$  alloy). It correlates perfectly with the increase in  $T_N$ , namely, the decrease in the electron correlation  $U/t$  in the Mott-Hubbard model. From DFT calculations, we found that  $\mu^+$  is in a hydride ( $\text{Mu}^-$ ) state at the cage center. This also explains that the systematic increase in the local field corresponds to the decrease in  $U/t$  due to the shallower potential of the heavier alkali atoms.

<sup>1</sup>T. Nakano and Y. Nozue, *Adv. Phys.*: X **2**, 254-280 (2017).

<sup>2</sup>T. Nakano *et al.*, *J. Phys. Soc. Jpn.* **79**, 073707-1-4 (2010).

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**Session Classification:** Posters

**Track Classification:** Strongly correlated electron systems