

# Magnetic Susceptibilities and Energy Levels of Potassium Neodymium Fluoride (KNd<sub>3</sub>F<sub>10</sub>)

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## ABSTRACT

KNd<sub>3</sub>F<sub>10</sub> has tetragonal structure with site symmetry C<sub>4v</sub>. The energy levels and wavefunctions of the ground term, magnetic susceptibilities and energy levels of excited states in visible and UV range of this compound has been calculated with the help of crystal field theory for the first time

## 1. Introduction

Since Er<sup>3+</sup> -compounds are highly magnetic the optical and magnetic properties of trivalent erbium compounds have been studied enormously [1-3]. But similar studies on Nd<sup>3+</sup> compounds are very few. The magnetic moment of Nd<sup>3+</sup> ion is 3.62 BM and magnetic study on Nd-ethylsulphate [4] has shown that the ground term splitting is 308 cm<sup>-1</sup> with |±5/2> as ground state. Again magnetic and EPR studies on some other compounds furnish that  $g_{\parallel} > g_{\perp}$  for different Nd<sup>3+</sup> compounds. Recently magnetic susceptibility measurements have been done on potassium erbium fluoride by Chemberlein and Corruccini [5] at low temperatures. Again a detailed magnetic study have been done on potassium europium fluoride over a wide range of temperatures by Bhattacharyya [6]. The magnetic, optical and thermal properties of potassium praseodymium fluoride have been calculated theoretically very recently [7]. But no study on potassium neodymium fluoride have been done as yet. Hence in the present paper we report the magnetic susceptibilities and energy levels in IR, visible and UV range for KNd<sub>3</sub>F<sub>10</sub>.

## 2. Theoretical Consideration

KNd<sub>3</sub>F<sub>10</sub> is a tetragonal sample having site symmetry C<sub>4v</sub> for Nd<sup>3+</sup> [Fig. 1]

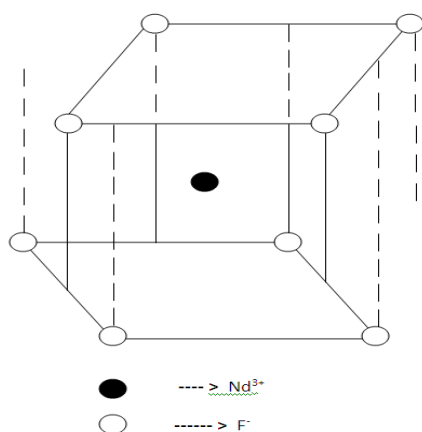


Fig. 1 Structure of KNd<sub>3</sub>F<sub>10</sub> (not in scale)

The free ion ground term for Nd<sup>3+</sup> is <sup>4</sup>I<sub>9/2</sub> followed by <sup>4</sup>I<sub>11/2</sub> at about 1867 cm<sup>-1</sup> which is well separated. So here we adopt the crystal field (CF) theory to find optical levels and magnetic susceptibilities for different temperatures for this sample.

The Hamiltonian of Nd<sup>3+</sup> inside the crystal is  $H = H_0 + H_V$  .....(1)

Where  $H_0$  is the free ion Hamiltonian and  $H_V$  is that due to CF.

For C<sub>4v</sub> site symmetry,  $H_V$  is given by

$$H_V = B_2^0 V_2^0 + B_4^0 V_4^0 + B_6^0 V_6^0 + B_4^4 (V_4^4 + V_4^{-4}) + B_6^4 (V_6^4 + V_6^{-4})$$

.....(2)

Here  $V_k^q$  and  $B_k^q$  are CF potential and CF parameters (CFP) respectively.

Operating by  $H$  on |J, m<sub>J</sub>> basis states of Nd<sup>3+</sup> the CF energy levels and corresponding wave functions have been determined in terms of four CFP. Magnetic susceptibilities along symmetry axis ( $K_{\parallel}$ ) and perpendicular to symmetry axis ( $K_{\perp}$ ) were calculated using Van – Vleck's formula [8] as

$$K_J = \frac{N\beta^2 g^2 \sum_{nm} \left\{ \frac{(E_{nm}^{(1)})^2}{kT} - 2E_{nm}^{(2)} \right\} \exp\left(-\frac{E_{nm}^{(0)}}{kT}\right)}{\sum_{nm} \exp\left(-\frac{E_{nm}^{(0)}}{kT}\right)}$$

Where J = parallel and perpendicular in case of axial CF,  $E_{nm}^{(0)}$  = Zero field energy,  $E_{nm}^{(1)}$  = First order perturbed energy,  $E_{nm}^{(2)}$  = Second order perturbed energy. Here n and m are quantum numbers (in M<sub>J</sub>)

The five CFP were varied in such a way so that the ground term splitting becomes close to 300 cm<sup>-1</sup>, |±5/2> be the

ground state,  $g_{||}$  is greater than  $g_{\perp}$  and mean magnetic moment becomes close to 3.62 BM. Thus the most accurate set of five CFP were determined.

**3. Results and Discussions**

The most appropriate CFP (all in  $cm^{-1}$ ) are

$$B_2^0 = 96, B_4^0 = -270, B_6^0 = -1, B_4^4 = 5$$

$$B_6^4 = -240$$

The energy levels and CF wave functions are given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Ground term energy levels and wave functions of  $KNd_3F_{10}$**

| CF energy levels ( $cm^{-1}$ ) | CF wave functions   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| -103.135                       | $0.996 \left  \pm \frac{5}{2} \right\rangle - 0.085 \left  \mp \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle$   |
| -85.889                        | $0.267 \left  \pm \frac{9}{2} \right\rangle - 0.818 \left  \mp \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + 0.509 \left  \pm \frac{7}{2} \right\rangle$  |
| -56.962                        | $-0.866 \left  \pm \frac{9}{2} \right\rangle + 0.368 \left  \pm \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + 0.338 \left  \mp \frac{7}{2} \right\rangle$ |
| 31.663                         | $0.085 \left  \pm \frac{5}{2} \right\rangle + 0.996 \left  \mp \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle$   |
| 214.323                        | $0.434 \left  \pm \frac{9}{2} \right\rangle + 0.896 \left  \pm \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle - 0.096 \left  \mp \frac{7}{2} \right\rangle$  |

The ground term splits into 5 Kramers' doublets with splitting  $317 cm^{-1}$ .

**3.1 g-values**

The g-values were calculated with the following relation

$$g_{||} = 2 g_J \left| \left\langle \psi_0 \left| J_z \right| \psi_0 \right\rangle \right| \quad \text{and}$$

$$g_{\perp} = 2 g_J \left| \left\langle \psi_0 \left| J_x \right| \psi_0 \right\rangle \right| \quad \text{where } g_J \text{ is the}$$

Lande' splitting factor and  $|\psi_0\rangle$  represents the ground CF

eigen state. For  $KNd_3F_{10}$  the g-values are obtained as  $g_{||}$

=3.594 and  $g_{\perp} = 1.132$  which are consistent with the g-values of other compounds [4].

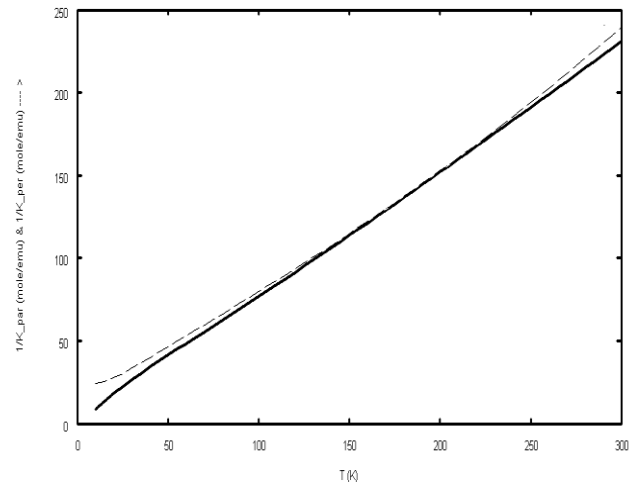
**3.2 Magnetic Susceptibilities**

The thermal variation of both  $K_{||}$  and  $K_{\perp}$  and

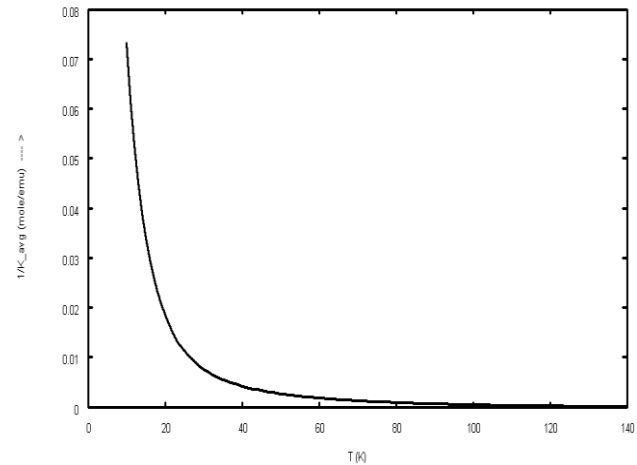
their anisotropy  $\Delta K = (K_{||} - K_{\perp})$  is shown in Fig

2a and 2b. It has been found that both  $K_{||}$  and  $K_{\perp}$  follows the Curie - Weiss law down to 40K and 50K

respectively. At room temperature the value of  $\Delta K$  was  $468 \times 10^{-6} emu/mole$  which increases to 6% at 80K.



**Fig 2a. Thermal variation of  $(1/K_{par})$  and  $(1/K_{per})$**



**Fig 2b. Thermal variation of  $\Delta K$**

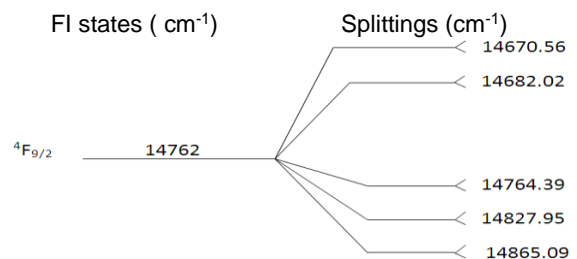
It was found that thermal variation of both  $K_{||}$  and  $K_{\perp}$  follow Curie - Weiss law within a certain range of temperature as follows.

$$K_{||} = \frac{1.357}{T + 5.429} \quad (\text{down to } 30K) \quad \text{and}$$

$$K_{\perp} = \frac{1.486}{T + 19.318} \quad (\text{down to } 20K)$$

**3.3 Optical studies**

The optical energy levels for  ${}^4F_{9/2}$ ,  ${}^4G_{5/2}$ ,  ${}^4G_{7/2}$ ,  ${}^4G_{9/2}$ ,  ${}^2G_{9/2}$ ,  ${}^2D_{3/2}$  of  $KNd_3F_{10}$  were calculated. The levels belongs to visible and ultraviolet region. The splitting of the above levels are  $194.53 cm^{-1}$ ,  $312.57 cm^{-1}$ ,  $169.16 cm^{-1}$ ,  $65.30 cm^{-1}$ ,  $154.88 cm^{-1}$  and  $13.87 cm^{-1}$  respectively.



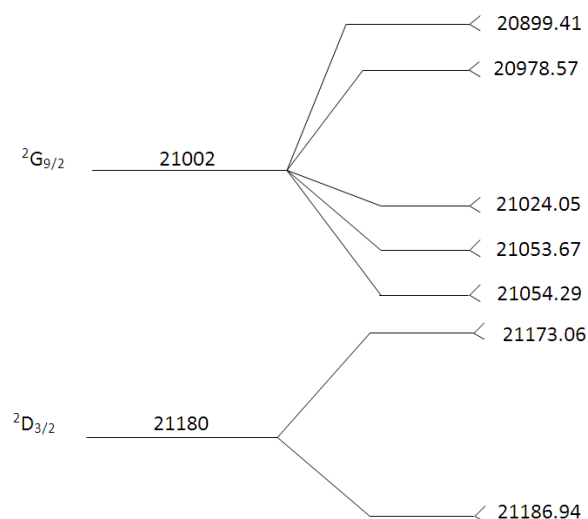
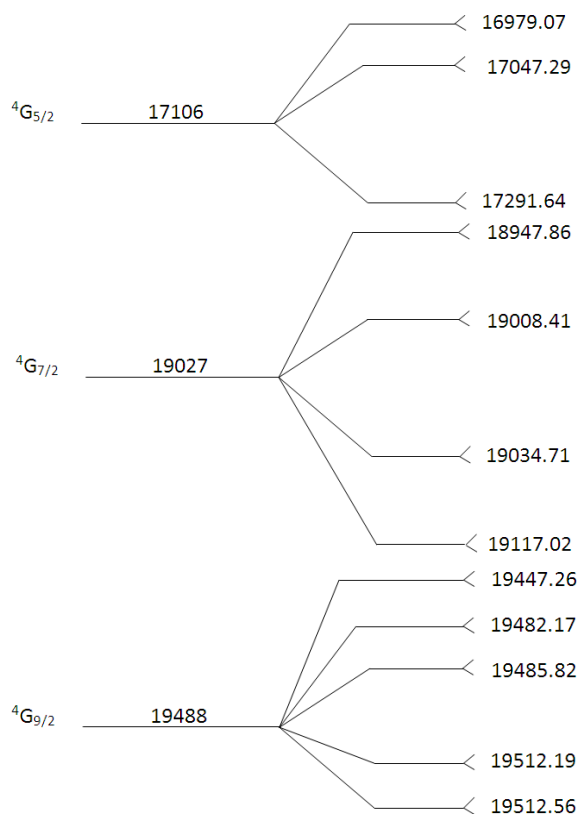


Fig 3 Energy levels in visible and UV range

#### 4. Conclusions

The mean magnetic moment of  $\text{KNd}_3\text{F}_{10}$  was found to be 3.546 BM which is very close to that of free ion  $\text{Nd}^{3+}$  ion (in spite of being mirror image of  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  ion) in  $\text{KNd}_3\text{F}_{10}$  is not as anisotropic as  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  in compounds [2]. Measurements of g-values and magnetic susceptibilities at low temperatures are welcome.

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