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Magnetic and Kondo behaviour in $\text{Ce}_8\text{Pd}_{24}(\text{Al}_{1-x}\text{Sn}_x)$

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Abstract content
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$\text{Ce}_8\text{Pd}_{24}(\text{Al}_{1-x}\text{Sn}_x)$, ($0 \leq x \leq 1$) has been studied by magnetic susceptibility, $\chi(T)$, magnetization, $M(\mu_0H)$, electrical resistivity, $\rho(T)$, thermoelectric power, $S(T)$, and thermal conductivity, $\lambda(T)$, measurements. All investigated compositions crystallize in a cubic AuCu_3 - type crystal structure with space group $\text{Pm}\bar{3}\text{m}$ (No. 221). $\chi(T)$ data at high temperature follows the paramagnetic Curie - Weiss relation with negative Weiss temperatures θ_p and effective magnetic moments μ_{eff} close to the value of $2.54 \mu_B$ expected for the free Ce^{3+} - ion. The low temperature dc $\chi(T)$ data indicate an antiferromagnetic (AFM) anomaly for all compositions between $0 \leq x \leq 1$, associated with a Néel temperature ranging from $T_N = 4.3 \text{ K}$ to 6.9 K between the two end compounds. Field - cooling (FC) and zero - field - cooling (ZFC) $\chi(T)$ data indicates spin - glass behaviour at Al concentrated alloys. $\rho(T)$ data is dominated by coherent Kondo lattice scattering for alloys in the concentration range $0 \leq x \leq 0.5$ and by crystal - electric field (CEF) effect for alloys with $x \geq 0.7$. At low temperature $\rho(T)$ data indicate a steep decrease at T_N associated with magnetic phase transition also observed in the $\chi(T)$ results. Below T_N , $\rho(T)$ is described by a spin - wave dispersion relation. At low temperatures, $S(T)$ data measurements indicate an AFM transition at T_N corresponding to the $\chi(T)$ and $\rho(T)$ results. The high temperature $S(T)$ data is described by the phenomenological resonance model giving the Kondo temperature T_K and the characteristic temperature T_{CEF} associated with crystal - electric field effect. $\lambda(T)$ increase linearly with temperatures from low T . The reduced Lorentz number, L/L_0 increase upon cooling and exhibit maxima which decrease in magnitude with increase x , while the figure of merit ($ZT = S^2T/\rho$) exhibit maxima and minima upon cooling and the magnitude at room temperature decreases with x .

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No

Level for award (Hons, MSc, PhD, N/A)?

N/A

Main supervisor (name and email) and his / her institution

N/A

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