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## Magnetic and strong correlation effect in CeT<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>8</sub> (T=Fe,Co)

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We present specific heat, electrical resistivity, susceptibility, and thermopower measurements on the two novel intermetallic compounds CeFe<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>8</sub> and CeCo<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>8</sub>. They form in an orthorhombic crystal structure of space group Pbam. In the unit cell representation Ce atom occupies only one lattice site, having Ce-Ce interatomic distance of 4.03 Å. Magnetic susceptibility of CeFe<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>8</sub> in the range of 1.9K - 400K yields an effective paramagnetic moment value of 3.89 μ<sub>B</sub> together with prevailing antiferromagnetic interaction through Weiss temperature Θ = -745.8K. The overall temperature dependence suggests valence instability in this compound and we model the appearance of broad peak around T = 230K in the susceptibility to a T<sup>2</sup>

lnT dependence attributed to an intermediate valent state. On the other hand for CeCo<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>8</sub> the local moment state is depicted through an effective moment close to the free Ce<sup>3+</sup> ion value. No long-range magnetic ordering is found in either of the two compounds down to 1.9K. The magnetic contribution of electrical resistivity on CeFe<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>8</sub> and CeCo<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>8</sub> compounds follows -lnT behavior at intermediate temperatures which is typical of incoherent Kondo interactions between conduction electrons and magnetic Ce ions. A Fermi liquid behavior in resistivity measurement is observed in CeFe<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>8</sub> compound towards the ground state, whereas clear deviations from standard Fermi liquid behavior are indicative of strong electronic correlation effects in CeCo<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>8</sub>. At 2K the electronic specific heat of this compound reaches γ = 0.106 J/mol·K<sup>2</sup>, and exhibits a -lnT divergence towards T → 0. We explain this behavior in terms of quantum criticality that stems from low-lying magnetic ordering effects. In studies of the thermoelectric power, a maximum is reached at T = 140K (S = 24 μV/K) and T = 30K (S = 23 μV/K) for CeFe<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>8</sub> and CeCo<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>8</sub> compounds respectively. We propose a description for this behavior in terms of formation of fine structure in the electronic density of states near the Fermi energy (E<sub>F</sub>).

**Level (Hons, MSc, &nbsp; PhD, other)?**

PhD Physics

**Consider for a student &nbsp; award (Yes / No)?**

yes

**Would you like to &nbsp; submit a short paper &nbsp; for the Conference &nbsp; Proceedings (Yes / No)?**

yes

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