## (PS22)

## Effect of impurities on the superconductivity in $PrOs_4Sb_{12}$ : an NQR study

T. Kato<sup>1</sup>, <u>G.-q. Zheng</u><sup>1</sup>, H. Harima<sup>2</sup>, M. Yogi<sup>3</sup>, Y. Imamura<sup>3</sup>, Y. Kitaoka<sup>3</sup>, H. Sugawara<sup>4</sup> and H. Sato<sup>5</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Department of Physics, Okayama University, Okayama 700-8530
- <sup>2</sup> Department of Physics, Kobe University, Kobe 657-8501
- <sup>3</sup> Division of Frontier Materials Science, Graduate School of Engineering Science, Osaka University, Toyonaka, Osaka, 560-8531
- <sup>4</sup> Faculty of Integrated Arts and Science, Tokushima University, Tokushima 770-8502
- <sup>5</sup> Department of Physics, Graduate School of Science, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Minami-Ohsawa, Hachioji, Tokyo 192-0397

We report a nuclear magnetic resonance (NQR) study in the superconducting filled skuterdite  $Pr(Os_{1-x}Ru_x)_4Sb_{12}$  series. We find that 10% of Ru substitution for Os results in a large perturbation on the electronic state. The nuclear spin lattice relaxation rate  $(1/T_1)$  exhibits two components. One is quite close to that for pure  $PrOs_4Sb_{12}$  in terms of both the magnitude and the temperature dependence, while the other component of  $T_1$  is longer by one order in magnitude and shows a quite different temperature dependence than the pure compound. This is in contrast to the case of La substitution for Pr, in which the electronic state is suprisingly homogenious as judged from the single-component  $1/T_1$  (Ref. [1]). The more drastic effect of Ru substitution for Os is probably responsible for the larger decrease of  $T_c$  compared to the La substitution case. The temperature dependence of  $1/T_1$  below  $T_c$  will be presented and the implication on the nature of the unconventional superconductivity in  $PrOs_4Sb_{12}$  will be discussed.

[1] Y. Imamura, M. Yogi, G.-q. Zheng, Y. Kitaoka, H. Sugawara, and H. Sato: presentation in this workshop.