Crystalline-electric-field effects of filled skutterudite and related f-electron systems

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The effect of crystalline electric field (CEF) on local f electrons is fundamental and often crucial for our understanding of magnetic properties of rare-earth and actinide compounds. In this presentation, we report recent progress of our studies on the CEF effects in some filled skutterudites and so-called 122 and 3-20-6 compounds. In the filled skutterudites, hybridization of 4f with ligand p states may play an important role in the CEF splitting. It is theoretically found that in Pr skutterudites, if 4f³ configurations dominate over 4f¹ as intermediate states, then the p-f hybridization favors the triplet ground state, while point-charge interaction favors the singlet [1,2]. We have studied single Pr-site properties of dilute magnetic alloys $Ce_{1-x}Pr_xM_4P_{12}$ $(M = Fe, Ru; x \le 0.16)$ by means of specific heat $(0.4 K \le T \le 40 K; B \le 12 T)$ and magnetization (2 K $\leq T \leq$ 300 K; B \leq 5.5 T) measurements. The experimental results revealed that the low-energy CEF states of these alloys are described in terms of a triplet(0)-singlet($\sim 20 \text{ K}$) level scheme, irrespective of the M ions. Since the hosts CeM₄P₁₂ are insulators, the hybridization mast take place through the $4f^3$ intermediate level, creating a hole in the fully-filled a_{μ} band. Our results are thus consistent with the theoretical prediction. The observation also indicates a fine splitting of the ground triplet, which might be important for the discussion of low-energy (< 1 K) phenomena in $PrRu_4P_{12}$ and $PrFe_4P_{12}$. Preliminary results on $Ce_{1-x}Sm_xRu_4P_{12}$, systematical studies of magnetic dilution for $La_{1-x}R_xRu_2Si_2$ (R = rare-earths and uranium; $x \le$ 0.10), and high-resolution neutron-scattering studies on Pr₃Pd₂₀Ge₆ will also be presented.

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