

***c-f* Hybridization State in an f^2 System: Optical Conductivity of $\text{PrFe}_4\text{P}_{12}$**

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The microscopic electronic structures of heavy fermion state in an f^1 system such as a Ce or Yb compound is often modeled using the periodic Anderson hamiltonian. The resulting model of $c-f$ hybridized bands has been shown to well reproduce basic features experimentally observed in various physical properties. For the f^1 systems, an important signature of a $c-f$ hybridization state is an energy gap formation in the electronic dispersion even in a metallic compound, which has been actually observed by optical conductivity technique. Compared with the f^1 systems, however, the microscopic $c-f$ hybridization states in f^2 systems such as Pr compounds have been much less studied, both theoretically and experimentally. Recently, it has been reported that $\text{PrFe}_4\text{P}_{12}$ exhibits a marked heavy fermion properties, such as a $-\log T$ dependence and a broad maximum in the electrical resistivity. Therefore, it is quite interesting to probe the microscopic electronic structures responsible for the heavy fermion properties in $\text{PrFe}_4\text{P}_{12}$. In this presentation, we report optical conductivity studies of $\text{PrFe}_4\text{P}_{12}$. The optical conductivity spectra $\sigma(\omega)$ were obtained from the measured optical reflectivity spectra $R(\omega)$ of $\text{PrFe}_4\text{P}_{12}$ at temperatures between 6.8 K and 295 K. Fig. 1 shows $\sigma(\omega)$ spectra at several temperatures. It is seen that $\sigma(\omega)$ in the spectral region below ~ 0.15 eV decreases with decreasing temperature. However, no gap-like structures are observed in $\sigma(\omega)$, unlike the typical cases of Ce- and Yb-based compounds.

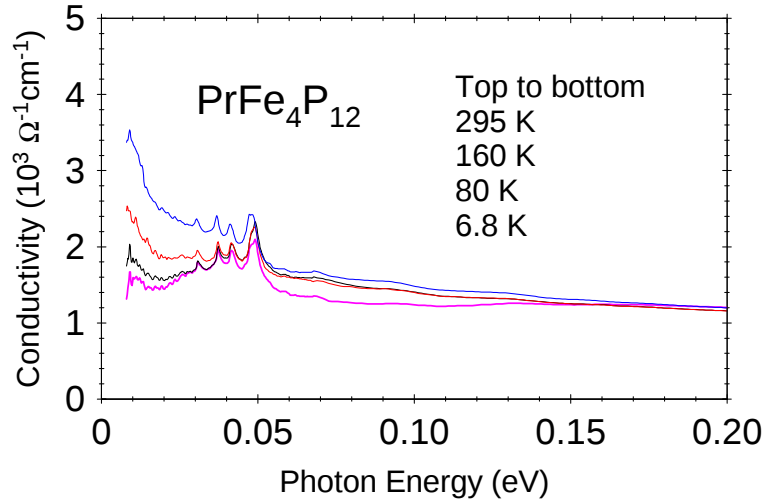


Figure 1: Optical conductivity spectra $[\sigma(\omega)]$ of $\text{PrFe}_4\text{P}_{12}$.