

NMR/NQR studies of $\text{LaFe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$ and $\text{CeFe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$

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The family of filled skutterudites with the general formula RM_4X_{12} (R = rare earth, M = Fe, Ru, or Os, X = P, As, or Sb) has attracted a great deal of interest, because these compounds show a wide variety of transport and magnetic properties at low temperatures. Among them, $R\text{Fe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$ compounds show various ground states, e.g., $\text{LaFe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$ is a non-superconducting metal[1], $\text{CeFe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$ is a semimetallic heavy-fermion compound[2], and $\text{NdFe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$, $\text{SmFe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$ and $\text{EuFe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$ show a ferromagnetic transition[3]. In this report, we focus on the magnetic properties of filled skutterudite antimonides $\text{LaFe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$ and $\text{CeFe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$ at low temperatures via the microscopic probes of $^{121,123}\text{Sb}$ -nuclear quadrupole resonance (NQR) and ^{139}La -NMR.

In $\text{LaFe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$, the nuclear spin-lattice relaxation time T_1 of Sb nuclei deviates from the relation $T_1T = \text{constant}$ above 4.2 K, where $1/T_1T$ has a Curie-Weiss temperature dependence $1/T_1T = C/(T + \theta)$ with $\theta \sim 30$ K. The temperature dependence of the Knight shift of ^{139}La nuclei, which is related to the susceptibility at $q = 0$, is scaled to that of $1/T_1T$ above 40 K. This relation strongly suggests that ferromagnetic fluctuations are predominant in $\text{LaFe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$. We also point out that $\text{LaFe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$ is situated close to the ferromagnetic instability due to the small Weiss temperature in the Curie-Weiss behavior of $1/T_1T$ and the Knight shift.

In $\text{CeFe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$, $1/T_1$ shows an activated temperature dependence $1/T_1 \propto \exp(-\Delta/k_B T)$ above 50 K with an energy gap $\Delta/k_B = 200$ K. On the other hand, $1/T_1$ is proportional to the temperature below 30 K. This behavior is explained by a pseudogap model, which is suggested to be induced by the effect of the hybridization between Ce $4f$ and conduction electrons.

[1] E. Bauer *et al.*: Phys. Rev. B **63** (2001) 224414.

[2] D. T. Morelli and G. P. Meisner: J. Appl. Phys. **77** (1995) 3777.

[3] M. E. Danerbrock *et al.*: J. Phys. Chem. Solids. **57** (1996) 381.

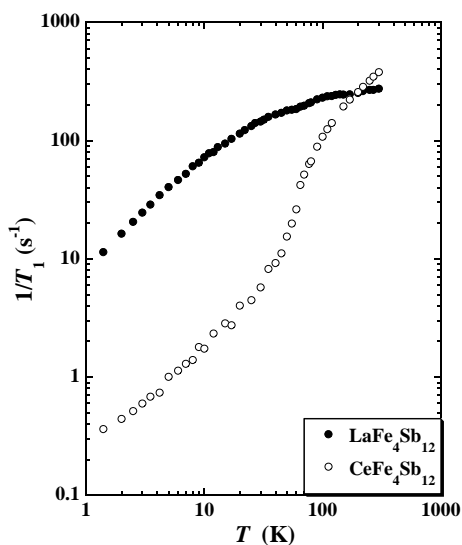


Figure 1: Temperature dependencies of the nuclear spin-lattice relaxation rates $1/T_1$ for $\text{LaFe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$ (●) and $\text{CeFe}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$ (○).