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G. Sparn, C. Geibel, Siegfried R. Horn, M. Lang, Frank Steglich, Alexander Krimmel, Alois Loidl

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MAGNETIC ORDER IN THE HEAVY FERMION SYSTEM $\text{Ce}(\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x)_2\text{Ge}_2$

G. SPARN, C. GEIBEL, S. HORN, M. LANG, F. STEGLICH, A. KRIMMEL[§], A. LOIDL[§]

Institut für Festkörperphysik, Technische Hochschule Darmstadt and SFB 252, D-6100 Darmstadt, F.R.G.

[§]Institut für Physik, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz and SFB 252, D-6500 Mainz, F.R.G.

The magnetic phase diagram of the heavy fermion (HF) systems $\text{Ce}(\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x)_2\text{Ge}_2$ is discussed utilizing results of transport, thermodynamic and neutron-scattering measurements. While the Kondo temperature increases monotonically with x , a complex x -dependence is found for the Néel temperature, associated with a transition from local-moment to itinerant HF magnetism.

The tetragonal Ce-homologues of ThCr_2Si_2 , while lacking direct 4f-wave function overlap, exhibit a distinct 4f-ligand hybridization. The latter, along with strong many-body renormalizations below the so called "lattice Kondo temperature" T^* , is effective in forming heavy-mass quasiparticles ("heavy fermions" (HF)). In the case of the compounds CeM_2X_2 (M : Cu, Ag, Au, Ru, Ni; X : Si, Ge), for large Ce-M distances r ($\geq 3.3\text{\AA}$), magnetic ordering between local moments occurs at T_m , whereas in the limit of small r ($\leq 3.2\text{\AA}$) a valence fluctuating state forms [1]. In the intermediate regime, the HF-compounds CeNi_2Ge_2 , CeRu_2Si_2 and CeCu_2Si_2 are found, of which the latter is unique not only because it is a superconductor below 0.7K [2], but also it seems to exhibit an itinerant type of HF magnetism below approximately 0.8K (at zero magnetic field) and 7 Tesla ($T \rightarrow 0$) [3].

In this communication, we report a brief summary of a systematic study on the quasibinary system $\text{Ce}(\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x)_2\text{Ge}_2$, which reveals a transition from local-moment ordering to itinerant HF magnetism. These alloys are ideally suited for this purpose : The Kondo binding energy kT^* of CeCu_2Ge_2 ($T^* = 8 \pm 2\text{K}$) is of the same order of magnitude as the magnetic interaction energy, kT_{RKKY} ($T_{\text{RKKY}} = 7\text{K}$), at which short-range ordering sets in [4]. Long range magnetic order has been detected below $T_m = T_{N1} = 4.1\text{K}$ [4,5]. On the other hand, CeNi_2Ge_2 ($T^* = 30\text{K}$) exhibits the signature of a Kondo lattice or HF compound with no long-range magnetic order [6]. For the samples prepared as described in [1], no parasitic phases have been detected by X-ray diffractometry or electron microprobe analysis.

Fig.1 shows the concentration dependence of the magnetic ordering temperature (in reduced units) for $\text{Ce}(\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x)_2\text{Ge}_2$ as determined from thermal expansion,

specific heat and magnetic susceptibility measurements [7,8]. Even small Ni concentrations cause a dramatic decrease of $T_{N1}(x)$, which extrapolates to zero near $x=0.2$. However, for larger x a second branch, $T_{N2}(x)$, develops with a maximum near $x=0.5$. This new magnetically ordered phase can be monitored up to approximately $x=0.75$. Bulk measurements show clear evidence for a second transition below T_{N1} and T_{N2} , respectively in the range $0.02 \leq x \leq 0.3$ (hatched region) as discussed in [8].

The magnetic structure and the size of the ordered moments have been determined by neutron powder-diffraction experiments for the compounds with concentrations $x=0$, 0.1, 0.28 and 0.5. Incommensurate modulated spin arrangements with magnetic Bragg reflections at $|Q| = |\tau_{\text{hkl}} \pm q_0|$, where (hkl) is a vector of the reciprocal chemical lattice and q_0 the propagation vector, have been found. They are described by the following values. For $x=0$: $q_0 = (0.28, 0.28, 0.54)$ and the effective moment $\mu_s = 0.74 \mu_B$; for $x=0.1$: $q_0 = (0.28, 0.28, 0.41)$, $\mu_s = 0.5 \mu_B$; for $x=0.28$: $q_0 = (0.11, 0.11, 0.25)$ and finally for $x=0.5$: $q_0 = (0, 0, 0.14)$, $\mu_s = 0.3 \mu_B$. For this latter sample the magnetic Bragg reflections are much broader than the experimental resolution of the spectrometer which presumably reflects a disturbance of long-range magnetic order by single-site (Kondo) interactions.

To gain further insight into this competition of single-site and inter-site interactions, the magnetic relaxation rate via quasielastic neutron scattering has been investigated in the temperature range $1.5\text{K} \leq T \leq 200\text{K}$. The lattice Kondo temperature as a function of Ni concentration, as read off the residual quasielastic line widths at low temperatures ($T \geq T_N$), is also plotted in Fig.1 and compared to T^* as determined from thermal expansion and resistivity

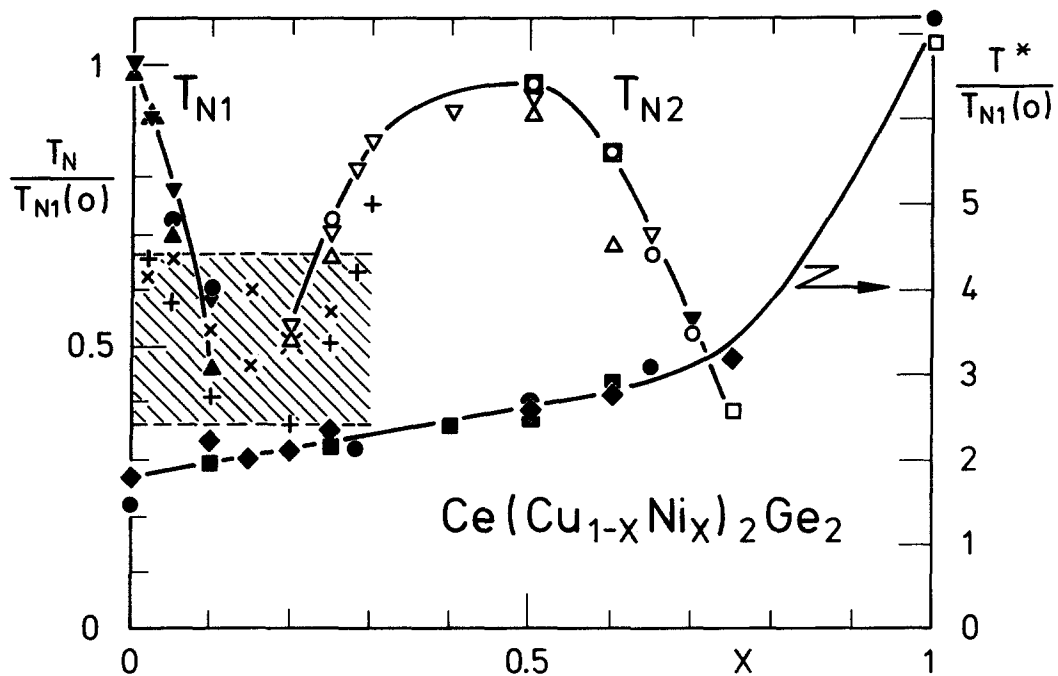


Fig.1. LEFT SCALE : x, T_N phase diagram for the quasi-binary compound $\text{Ce}(\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x)_2\text{Ge}_2$ as determined from specific heat ($\nabla, \nabla, +$), thermal expansion (Δ, Δ, x) and dc susceptibility (\bullet, \circ) measurements [9]. RIGHT SCALE : T^* as determined from the residual quasielastic neutron line width (\bullet), thermal expansion (\blacksquare) and resistivity (\blacklozenge) peaks. Positions of the latter are scaled by factors 1.5 and 1.9, respectively (T^* and T_N are normalized to T_{N1} for $x=0$).

maxima. With increasing x , T^* increases continuously and, for $x=0.65$, the Kondo binding energy is found to be larger than the energy of the inter-site interactions by almost a factor of four.

The most exiting result of the present study is the occurrence of an extremely short propagation vector for the $x=0.5$ sample which characterizes a static spin wave extending over almost ten lattice constants. Such short ordering wave vectors have been predicted by Grewe and Welslau [9], if HF band magnetism develops in a Kondo lattice. Recent calculations of Welslau and Grewe within this model [10] revealed the development of T_N and T^* as a function of the local exchange coupling constant $g=N_F J$ (N_F : conduction band density of states at the Fermi level; $J<0$: exchange integral) in the full range between $T_N \gg T^*$ and $T_N \ll T^*$. These calculations are corroborated by our results near $x=0$ where $T_N \approx T^*$ and for $0.5 < x \leq 0.75$ where $T_N \ll T^*$.

The intermediate composition range, in which

- (i) two subsequent transitions are observed as a function of T for each sample ($0.02 \leq x \leq 0.3$) and
- (ii) $T_{N2}(x)$ shows a monotonic increase ($0.2 \leq x \leq 0.5$),

challenges further investigation.

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