

SMR 1232 - 10

**XII WORKSHOP ON
STRONGLY CORRELATED ELECTRON SYSTEMS**

17 - 28 July 2000

***Unconventional Magnetism and
Superconductivity in Heavy Fermions
CeRhIn₅, CeIrIn₅, CeCoIn₅ and related compounds***

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These are preliminary lecture notes, intended only for distribution to participants.

Unconventional Magnetism and Superconductivity in Heavy Fermions CeRhIn₅, CeIrIn₅, CeCoIn₅ and related compounds

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Synthesis & Characterization

H. Hegger - LANL

M. Jaime - LANL

E.G. Moshopoulou - LANL

P.G. Pagliuso - LANL

M.F. Hundley - LANL

J.L. Sarrao - LANL

J.D. Thompson - LANL

Z. Fisk NHMFL & LANL

C. Petrovic - FSU

F. Bouquet - Berkeley

R.A. Fisher - Berkeley

N.E. Phillips - Berkeley

Magnetic Spectroscopies

N. Curro - LANL

P.C. Hammel - LANL

R.H. Heffner - LANL

W. Bao - LANL

Electronic Structure

A.L. Cornelius - UNLV

D. Hall - NHMFL

R.G. Goodrich - LSU

A.J. Arko - LANL

J.J. Joyce - LANL

J.M. Wills - LANL

Outline

I. Context: Doniach phase diagram and CeIn_3

II. $\text{CeM}_x\text{In}_{3x+2y}$ - low-dimensional variants of CeIn_3 ?
[J.D. Thompson *et al.*, ICM/SCES-2000]

A. CeRhIn_5 (AFM, pressure-induced superconductivity)

[H. Hegger *et al.*, PRL **84**, 4986 (2000)]

B. Ce_2RhIn_8 (AFM, pressure-induced superconductivity)

C. CeIrIn_5 ('unconventional' superconductor)

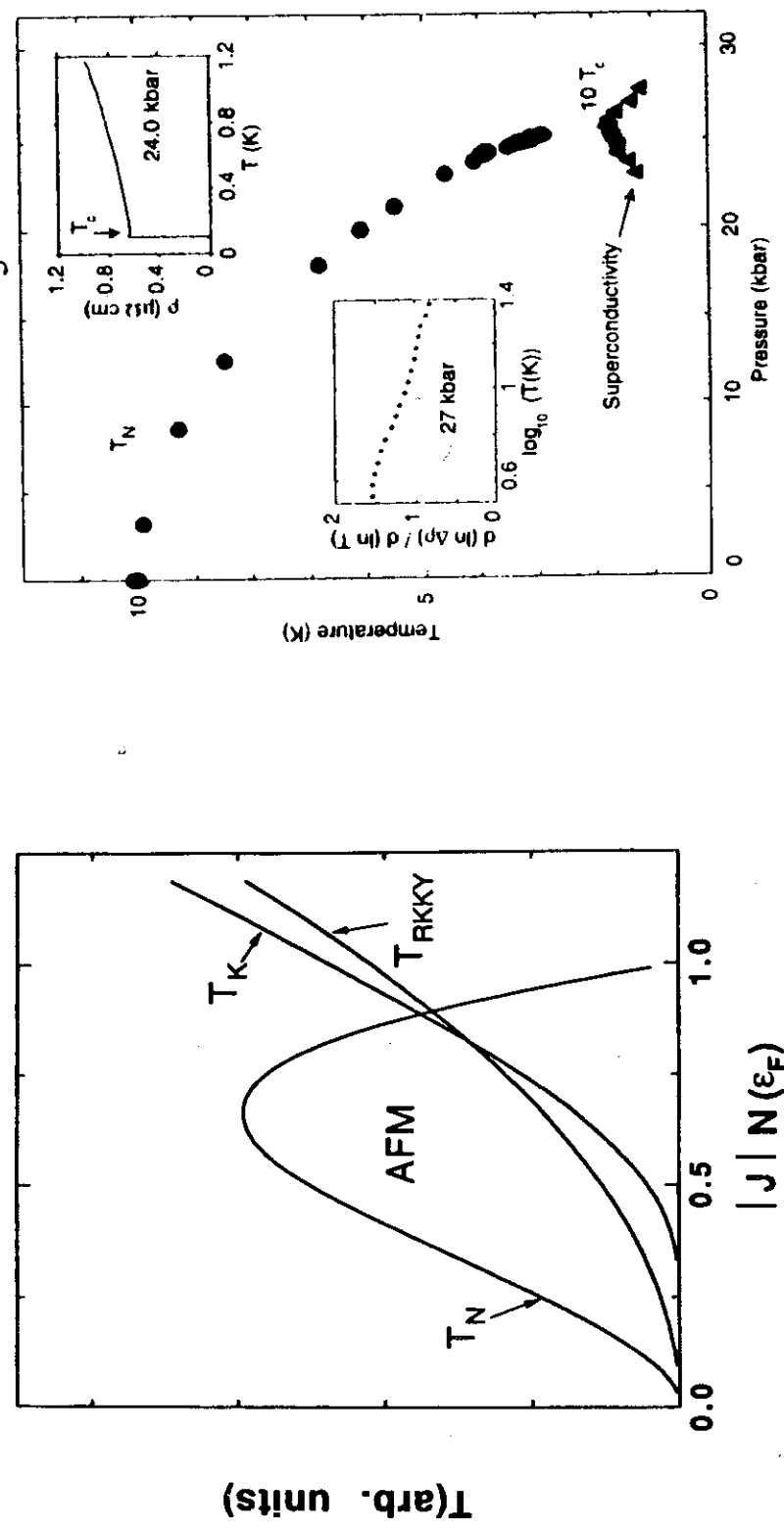
D. $\text{Ce}_{1-x}\text{RE}_x\text{Ir}_{1-y}\text{Rh}_y\text{In}_5$ studies

E. Ce_2IrIn_8 (paramagnet)

F. CeCoIn_5 ('unconventional' superconductor)

The conventional view of magnetism giving way to superconductivity

CeIn₃

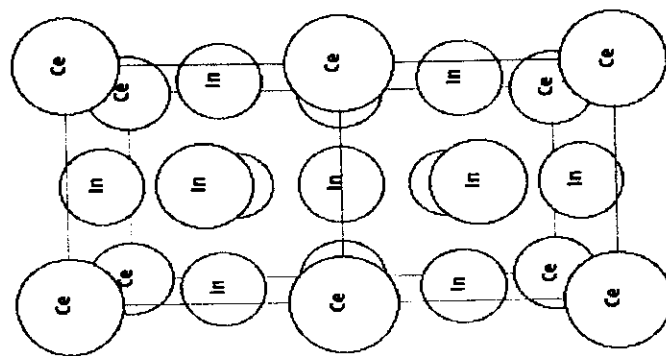


W

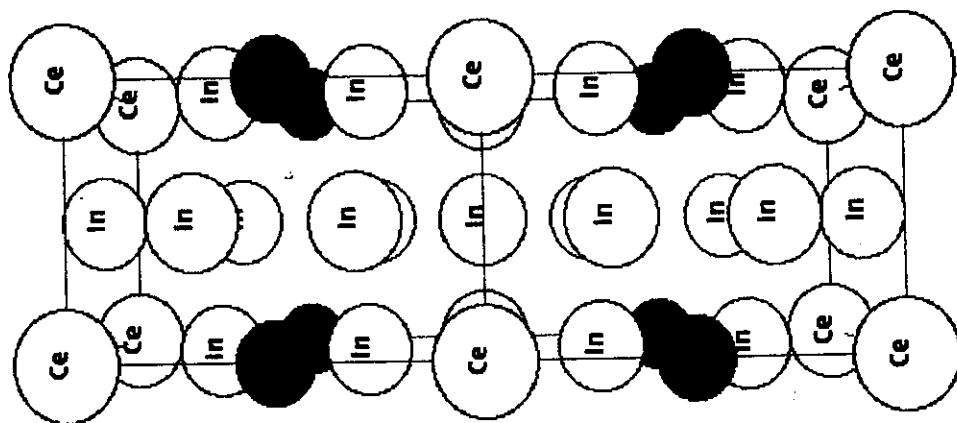
S. Doniach, in *Valence Instabilities and Related Narrow Band Phenomena*, ed. R.D. Parks (Plenum, New York, 1977) p. 169.

N.D. Mathur et al., *Nature* **394**, 39 (1998)

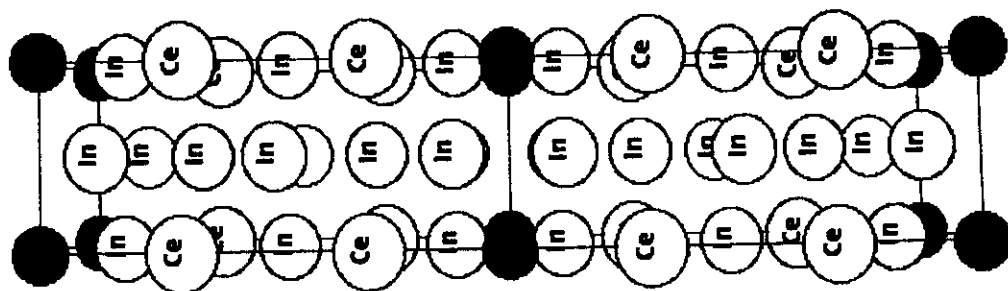
Crystal Structures



CeIn_3



CeMIn_5

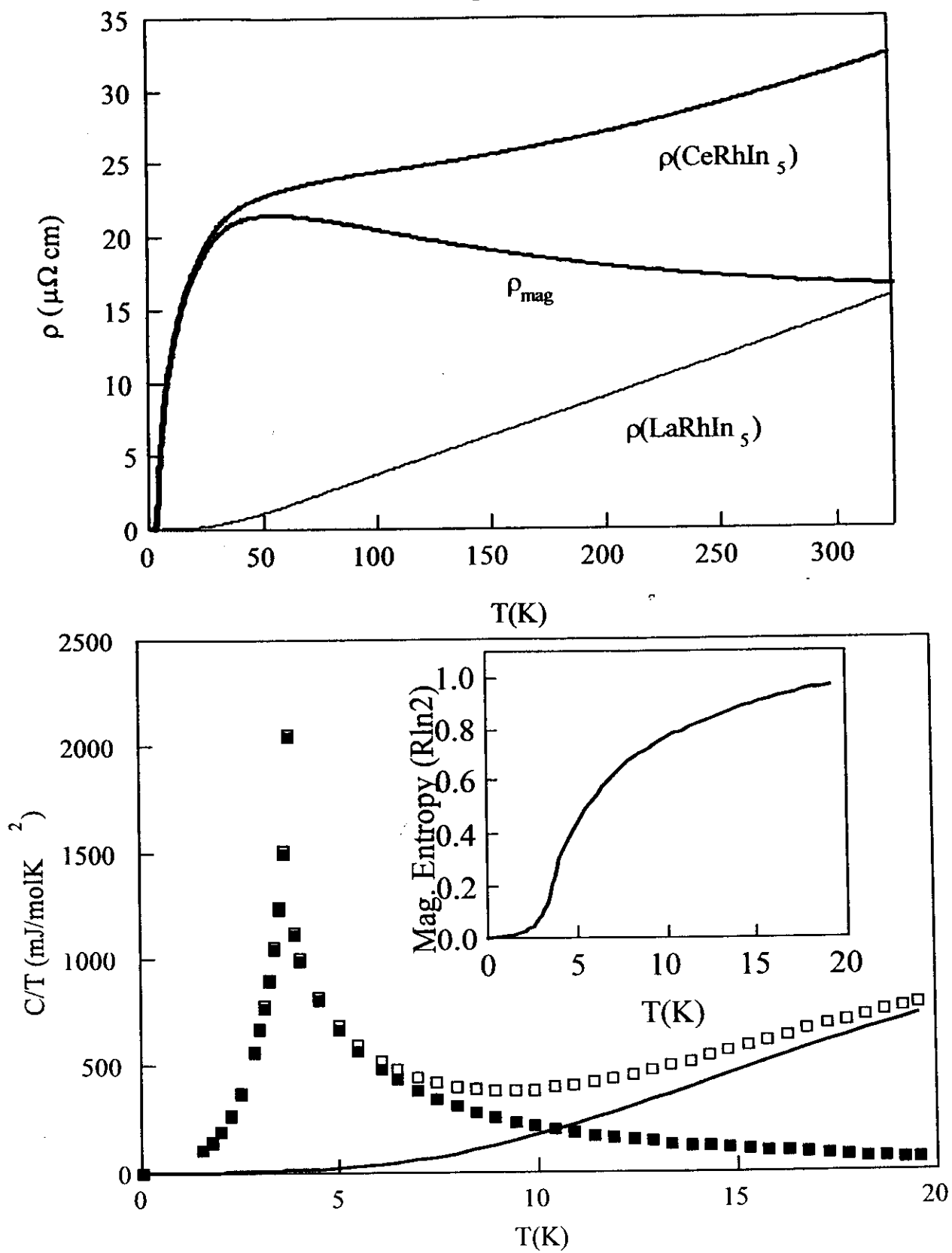


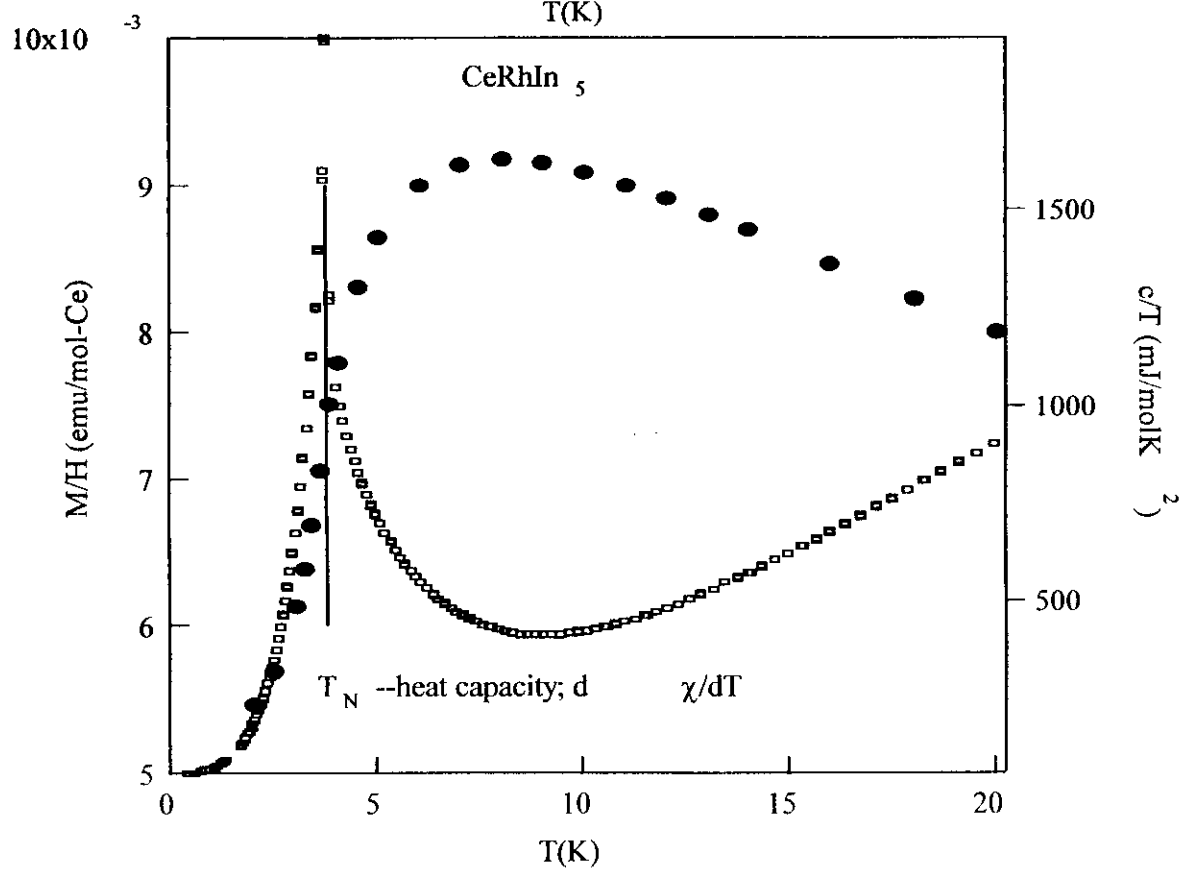
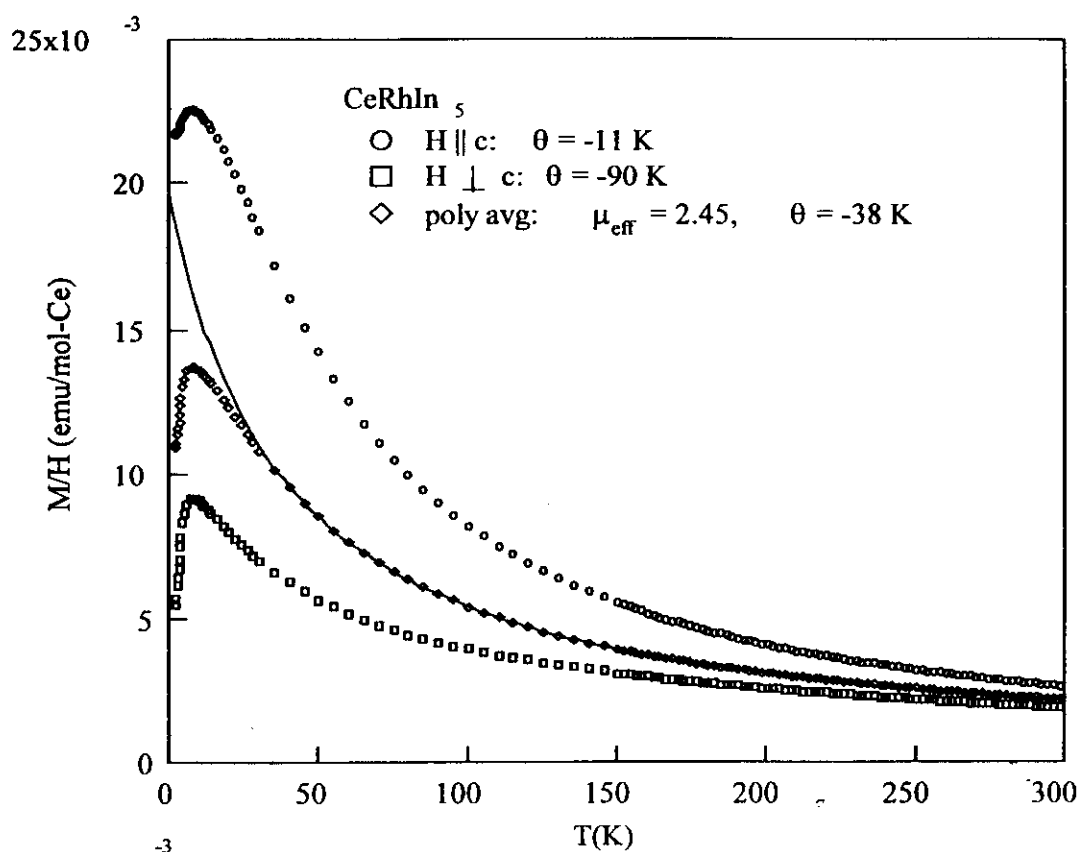
Ce_2MIn_8

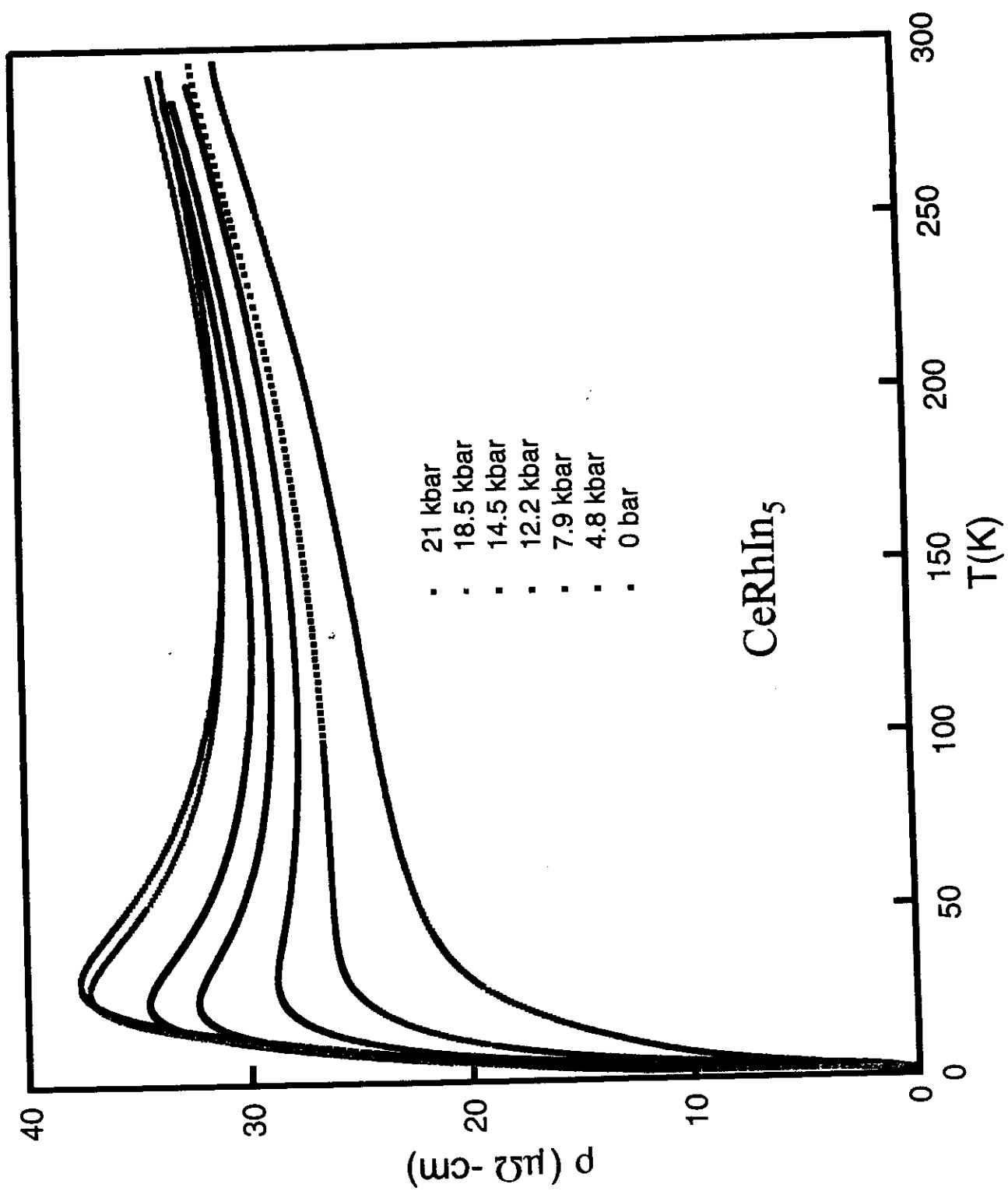
Lattice Parameters

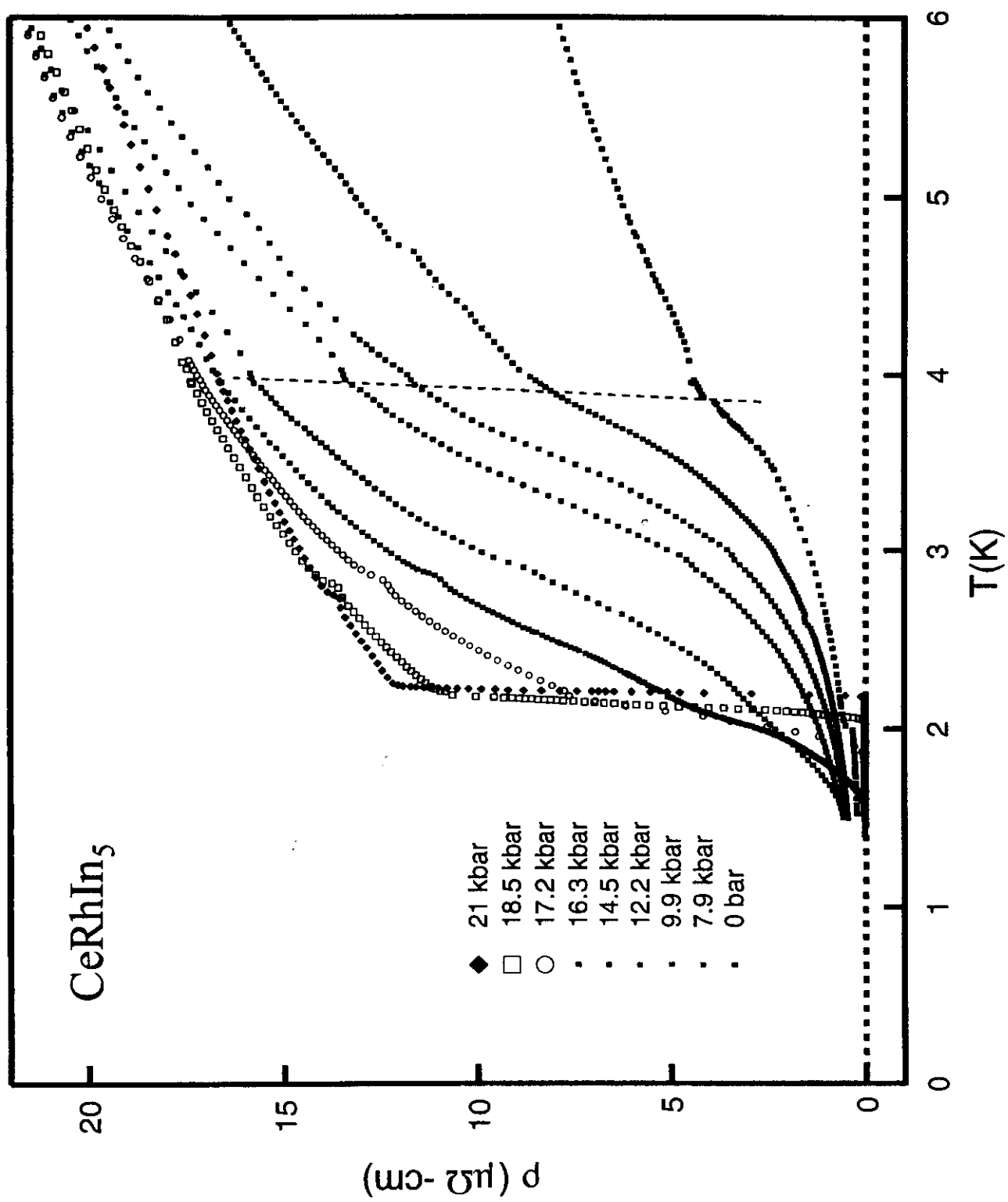
Compound	a(Å)	c(Å)
CeRhIn ₅	4.652	7.542
CeIrIn ₅	4.668	7.515
CeCoIn ₅	4.614	7.552
Ce ₂ RhIn ₈	4.665	12.244
Ce ₂ IrIn ₈	4.671	12.214

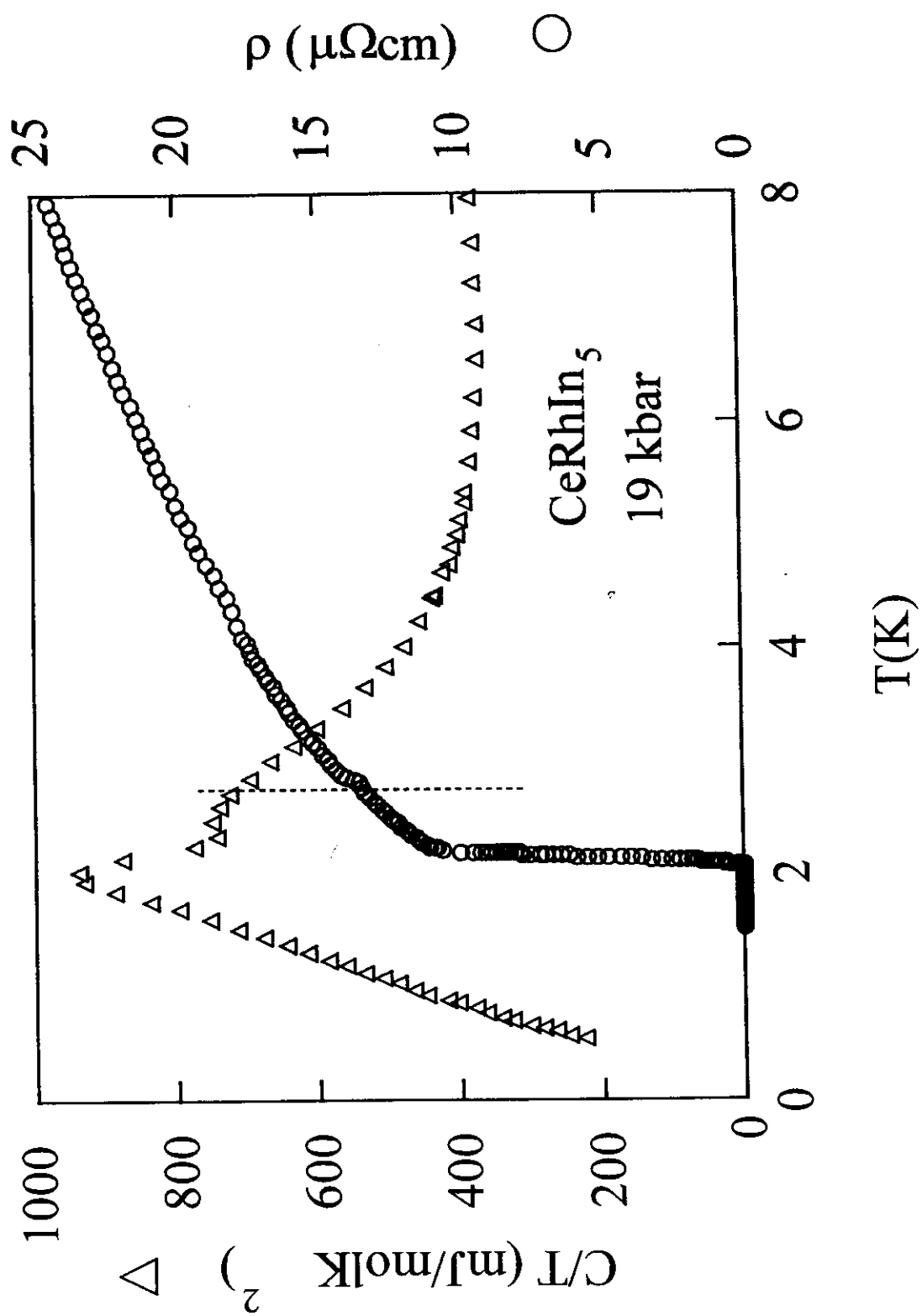
CeRhIn₅ - $\rho(T)$, C/T

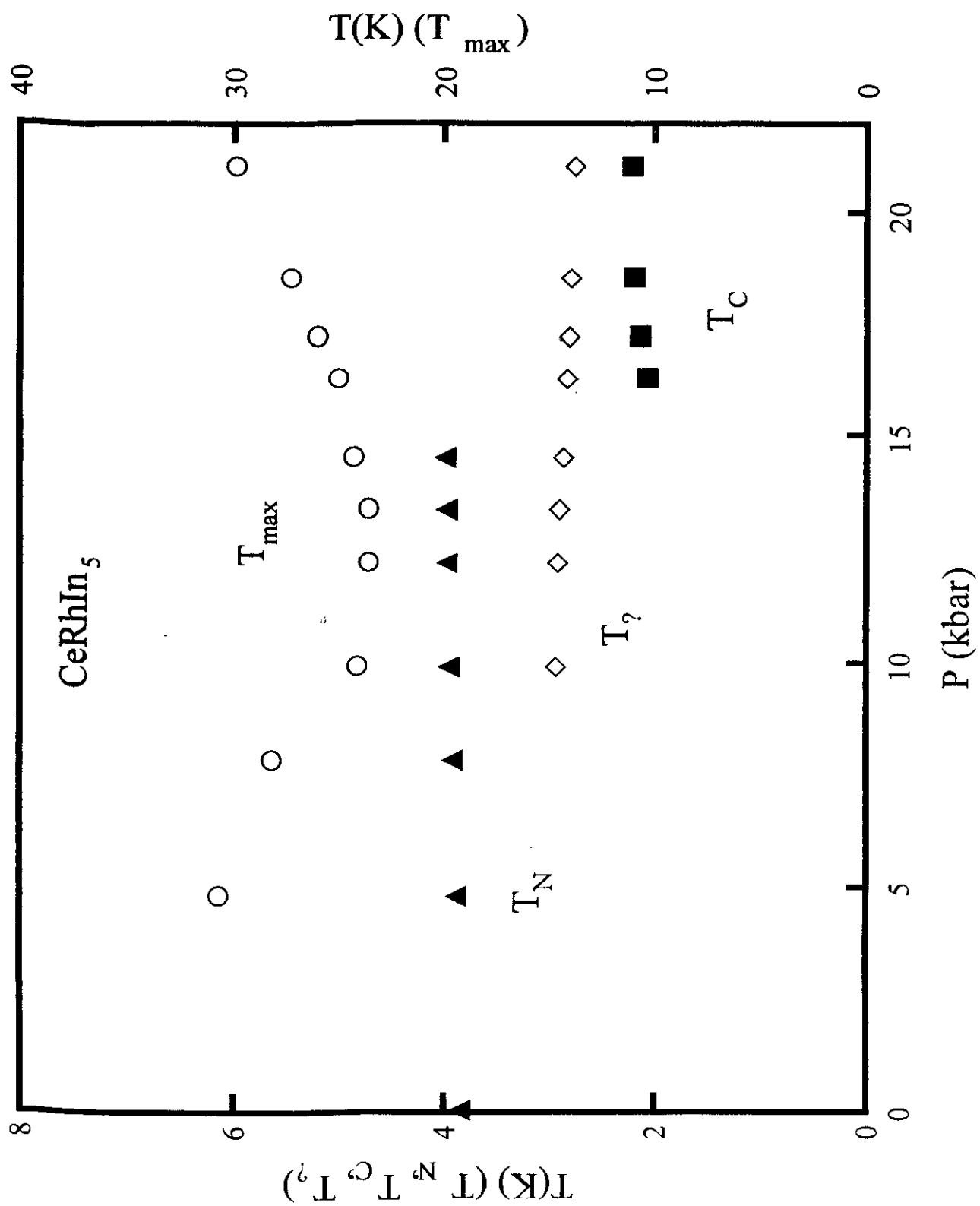






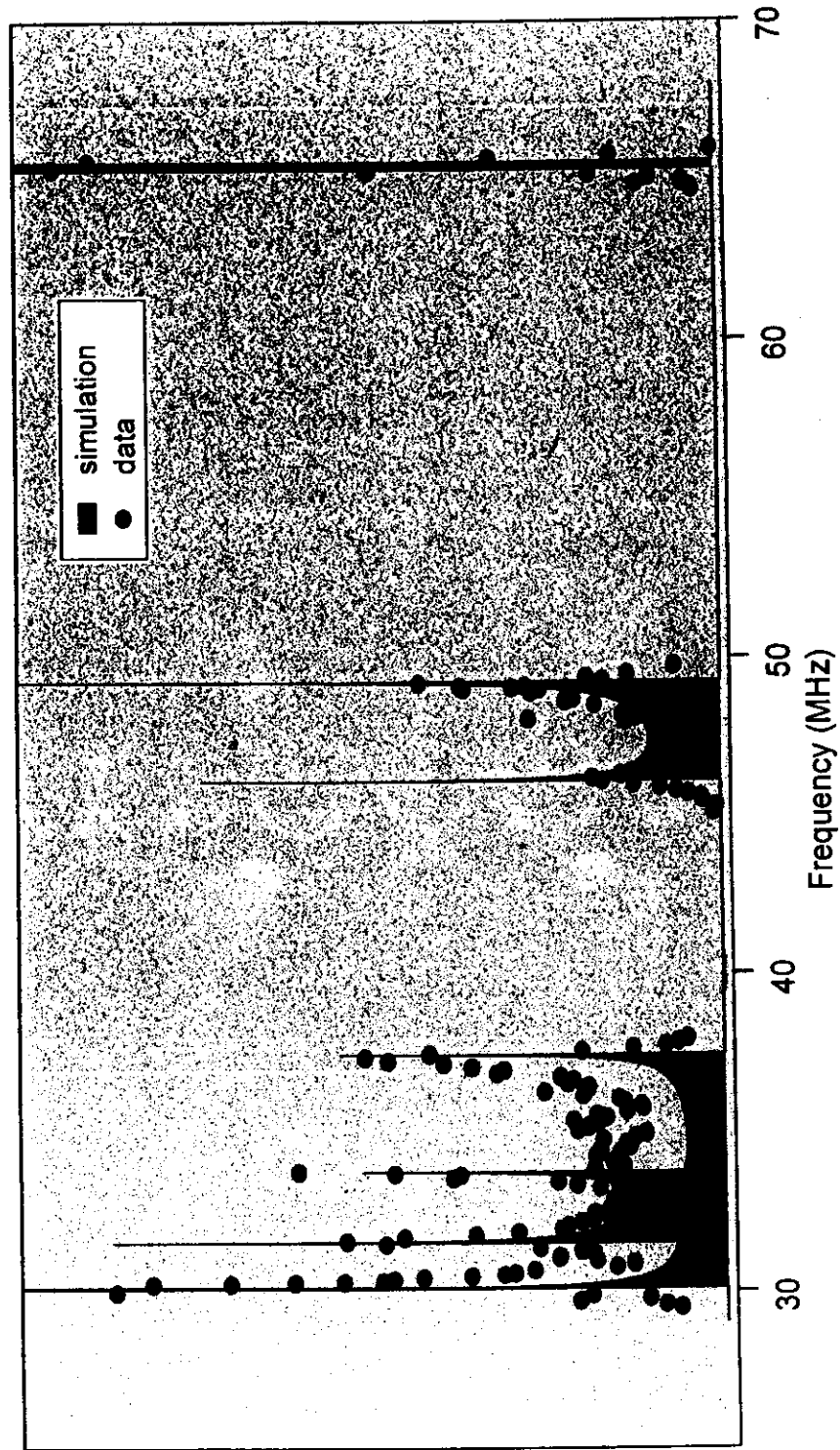






Magnetic Structure - CeRhIn_5

NQR spectrum in AF ordered state of $\text{In}(2)$ site

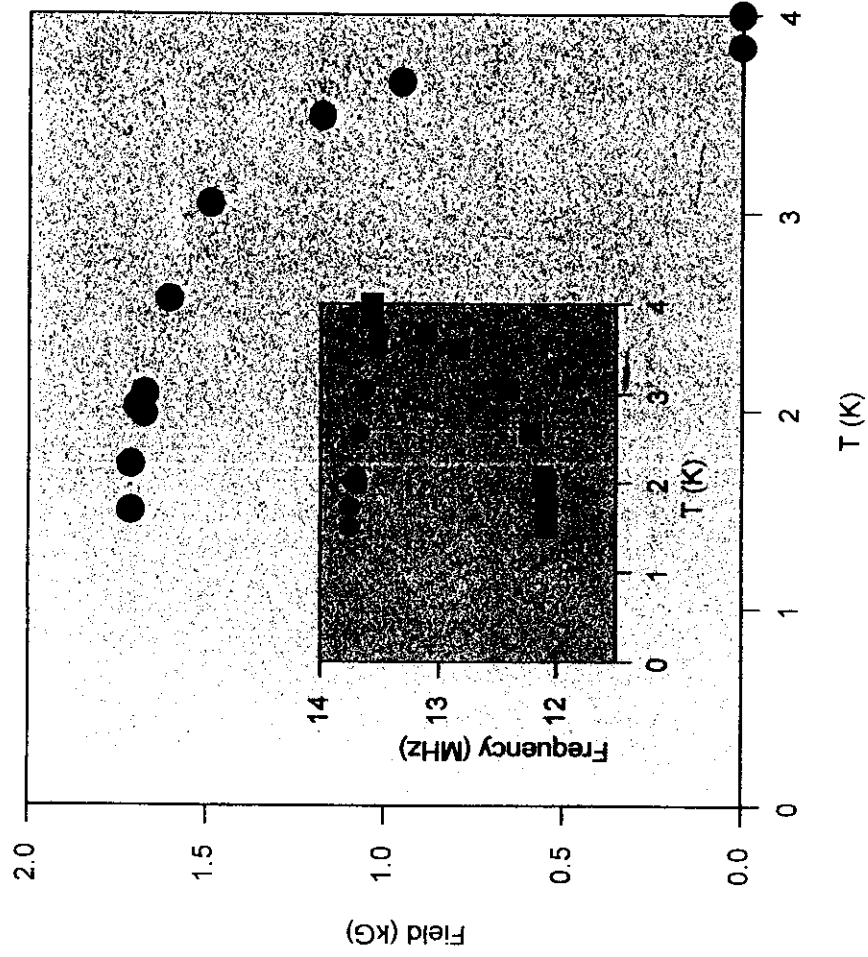


Spiral spin structure along c

Neutrons suggest 3 rotations in 10 lattice constants

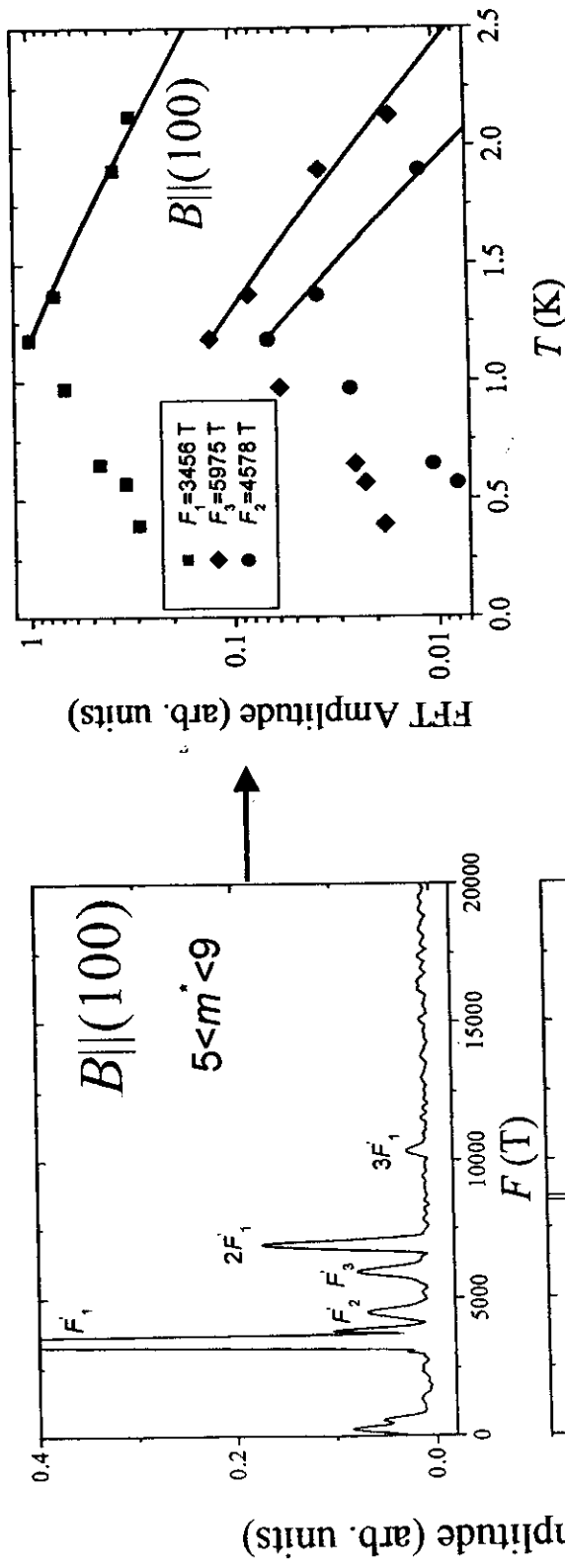
Magnetic Structure - CeRhIn₅ from In NQR (Curro et al.)

In(1) site -- internal field



- Antiferromagnetic order
($\mu_{\text{ord}} \sim 0.1 \mu_B$)
- Moments lie in the plane
- Order parameter evolution
 $\propto (1-T/T_N)^{0.25}$

Anisotropic Fermi Surface of CeRhIn₅ (Cornelius et al.)



- Anisotropic Fermi surface (large difference in dHvA frequencies and masses for $B \parallel (100)$ and $B \parallel (001)$)
- Gap opens at $T^* \approx 1.2$ K for $B \parallel (100)$

CeRhIn₅: 2-d CeIn₃?

Empirical analogy with CeIn₃

Identify $\chi_{\max}$ with 'remnant' 3d order in CeIn₃

$$T_N(\text{CeIn}_3 @ 14 \text{ kbar}) = 8 \text{ K}$$

$$T_N(\text{CeIn}_3) = 0 \text{ at } 25 \text{ kbar} + 13 \text{ kbar, where } \chi_{\max}(\text{CeRhIn}_5) = 0$$

'Remnant' $T_N \rightarrow 0$ produces enhanced quantum fluctuations and increasing low-T ρ

2-d, S=1/2 Heisenberg antiferromagnet

- No long range order for $T > 0 \text{ K}$
- Peak in $\chi(T)$ at $T(\chi_{\max}) = 0.93 \text{ J w/ value } \chi_{\max} = 0.0938 N g^2 \mu_B^2 / J$
- Deviations from pure 2-d give ordering at $T_N \sim S(S+1)J$

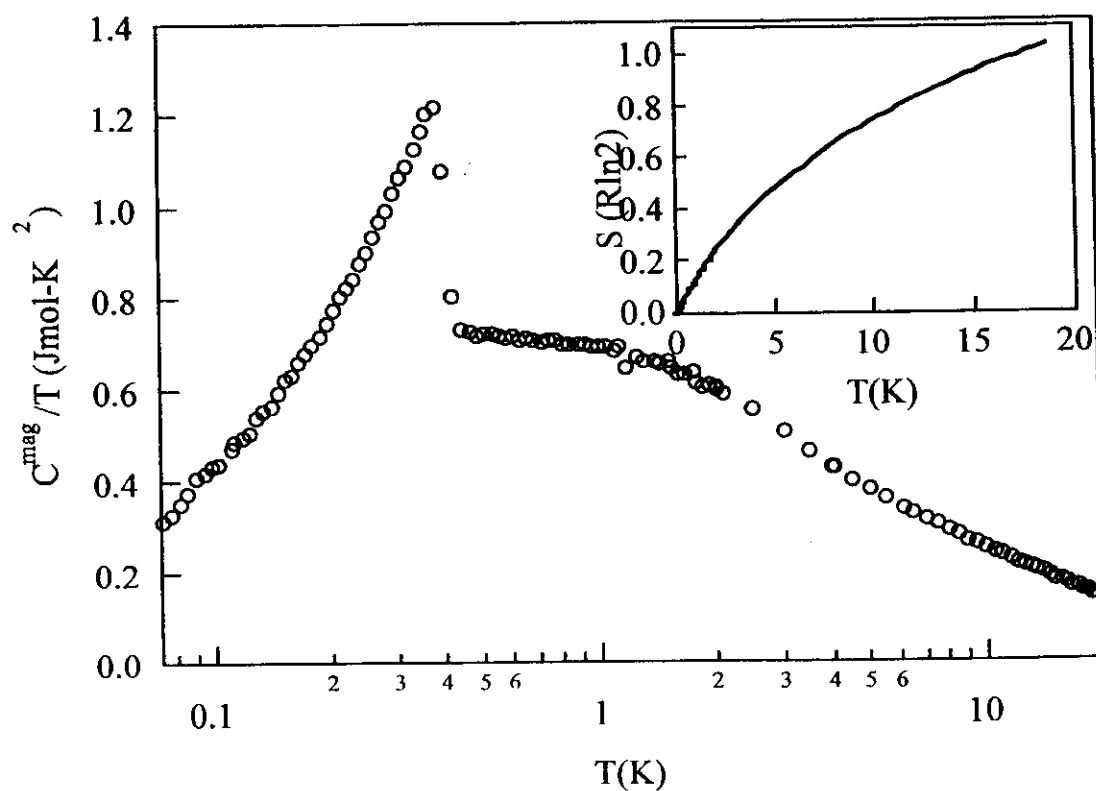
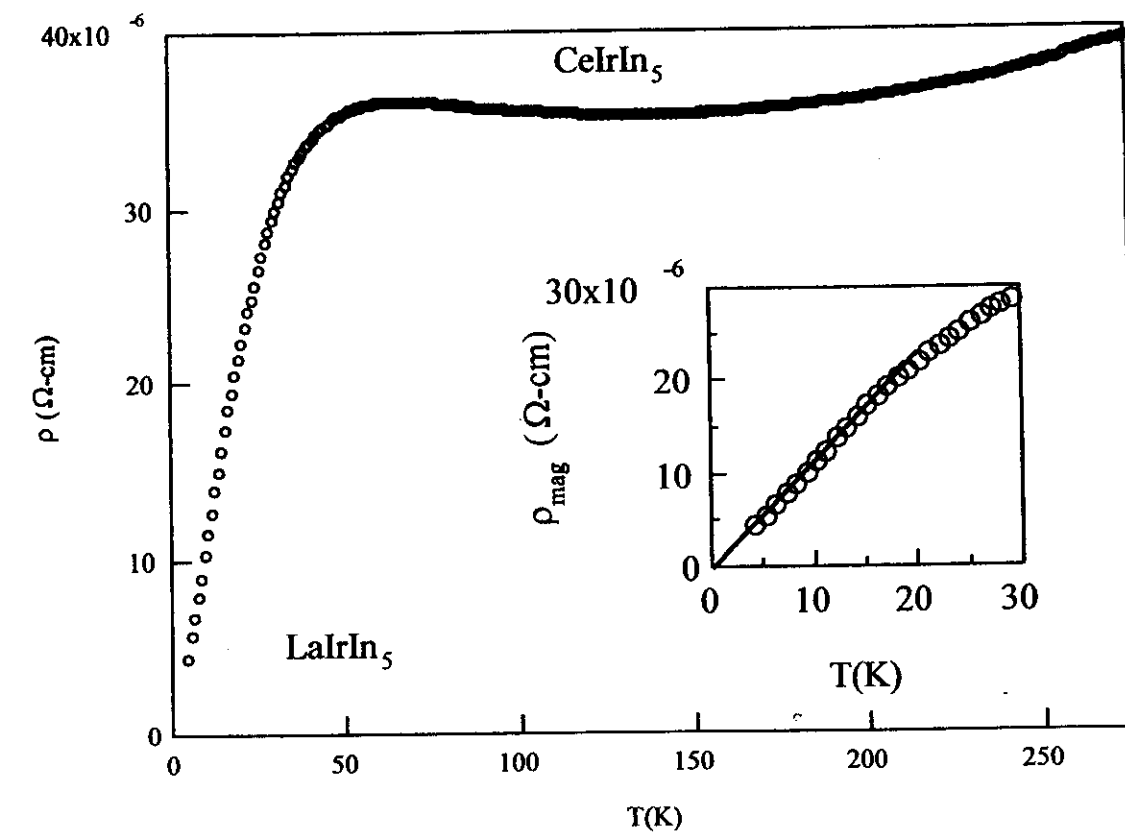
For CeRhIn₅,

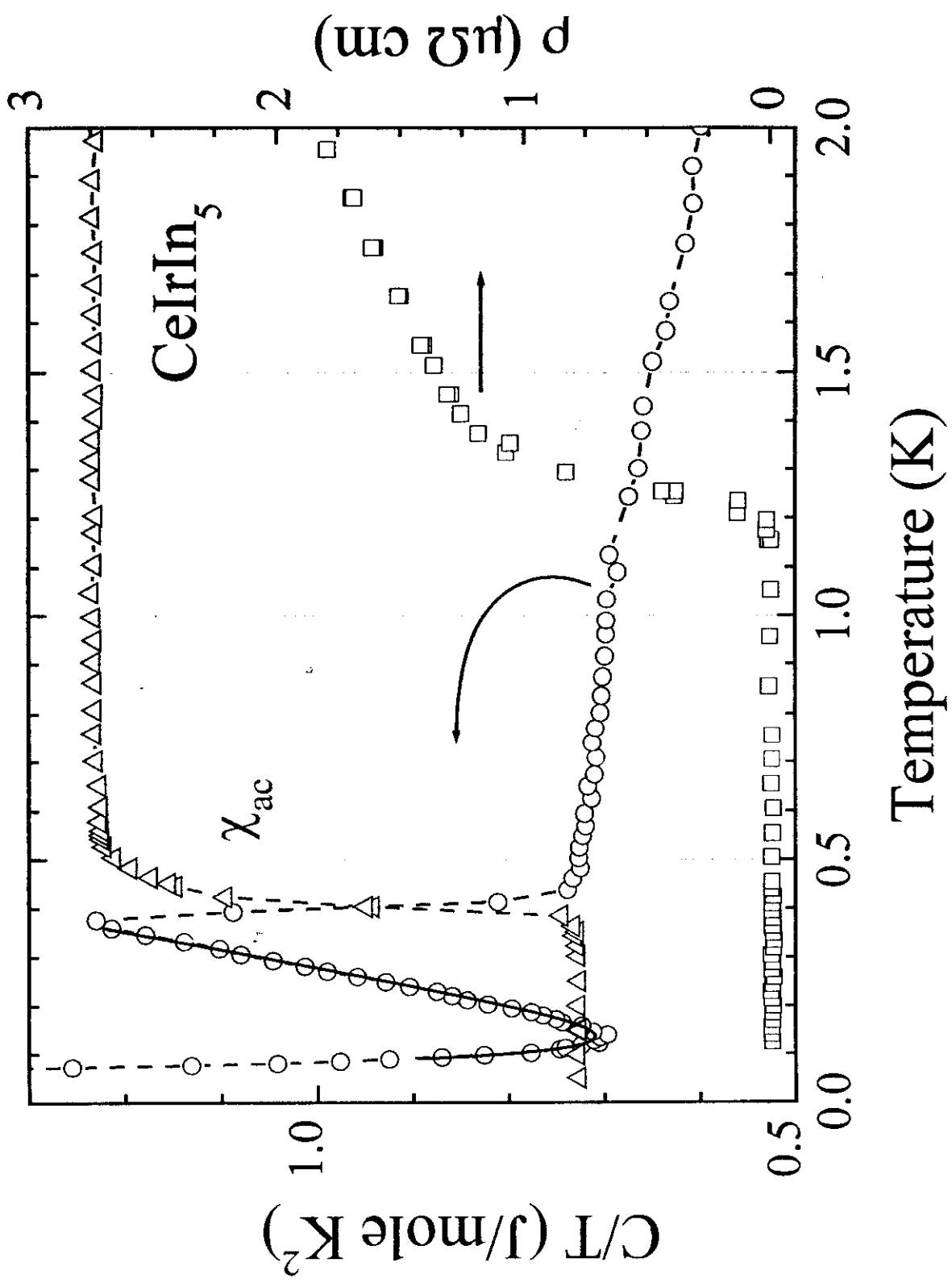
$$T(\chi_{\max}) \Rightarrow J = 8 \text{ K}, \chi_{\max} \Rightarrow J = 10 \text{ K, predicted } T_N = 3.0 - 3.7 \text{ K} \\ (\text{CeIn}_3: T_N = J = 10 \text{ K})$$

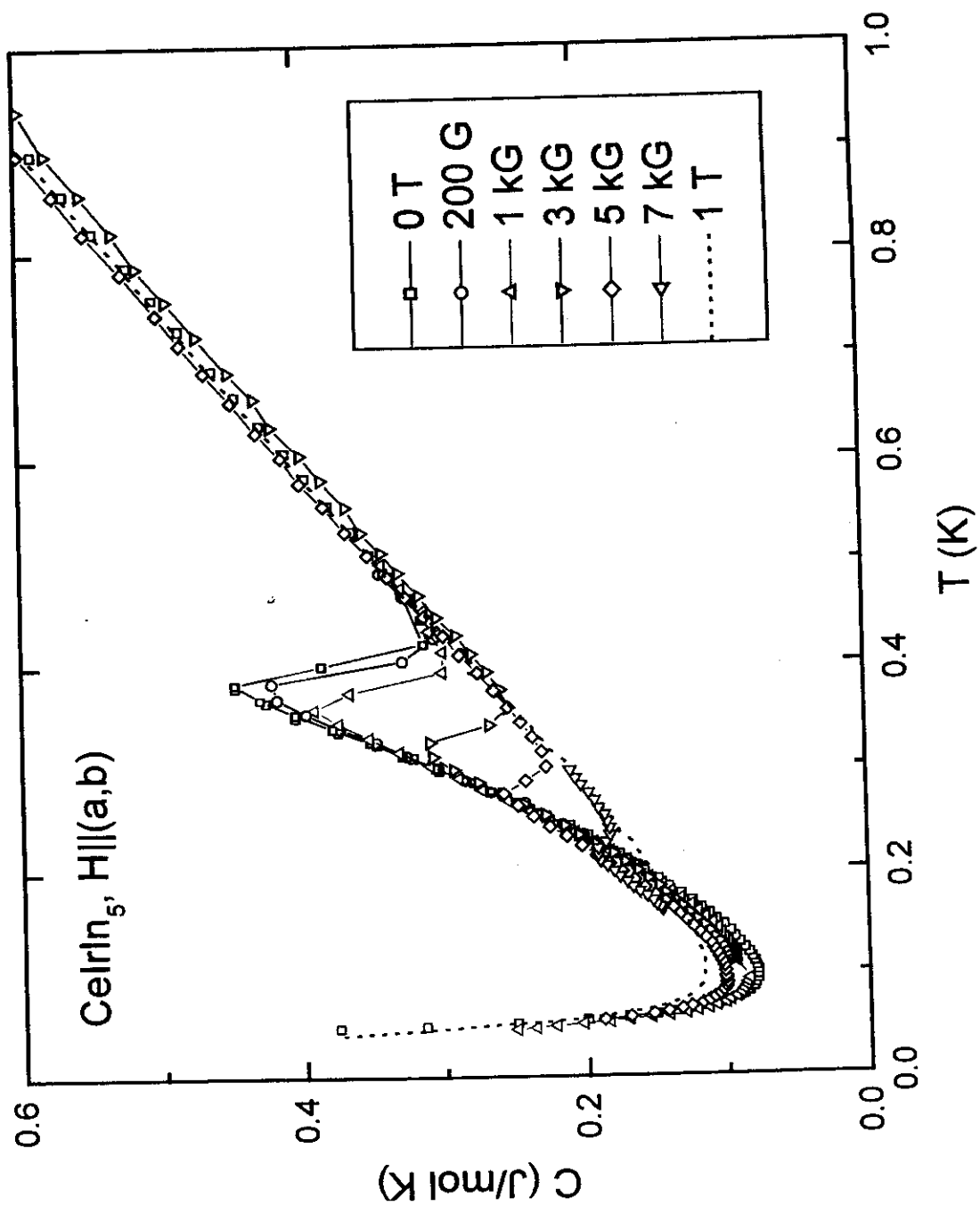
However, no apparent maximum in $c_p(T)$ at $T(\chi_{\max})$

So, perhaps, strong pressure dependence of J_{perp} causes 2d-3d crossover

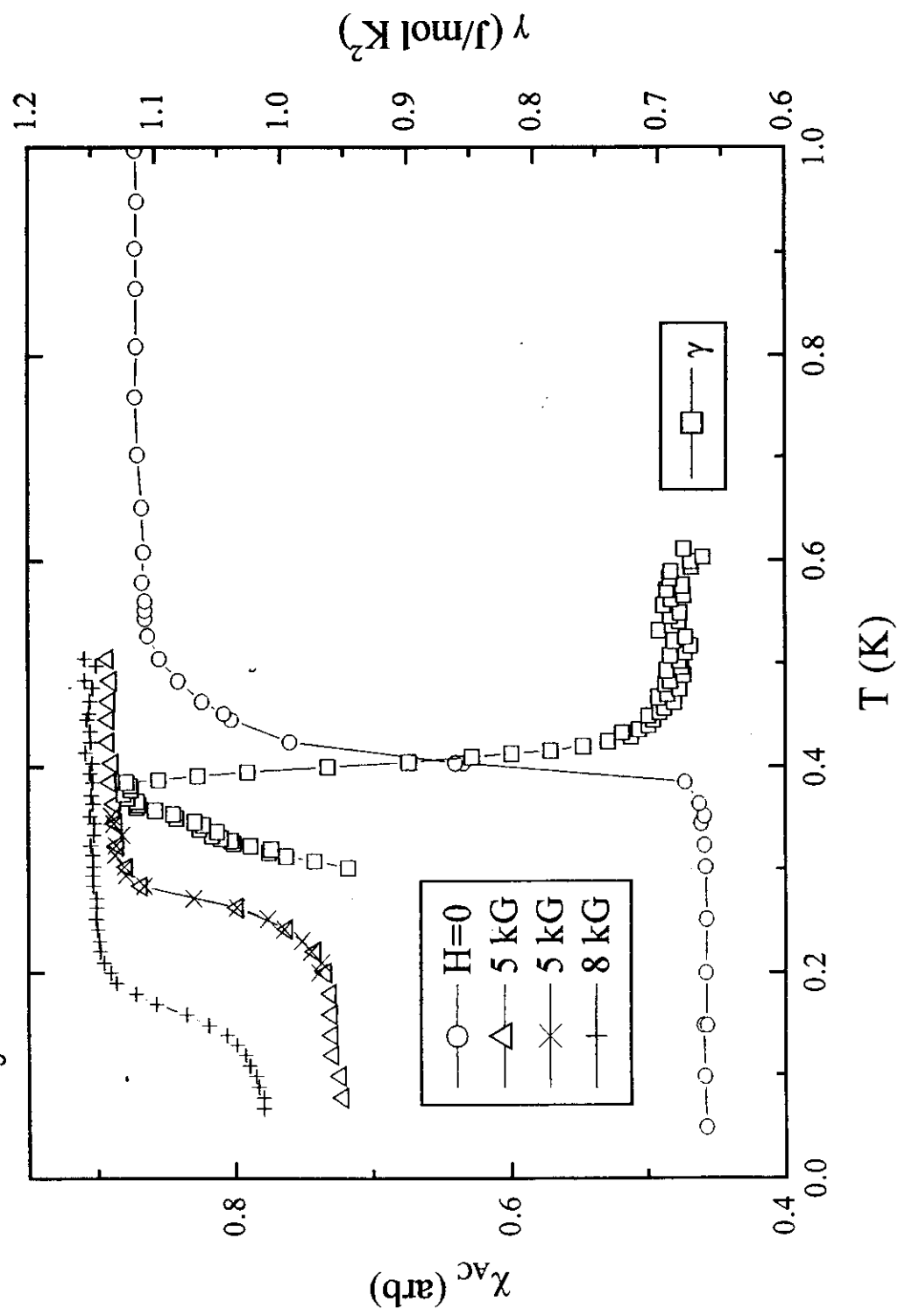
CeIrIn_5 - $\rho(T)$, C/T

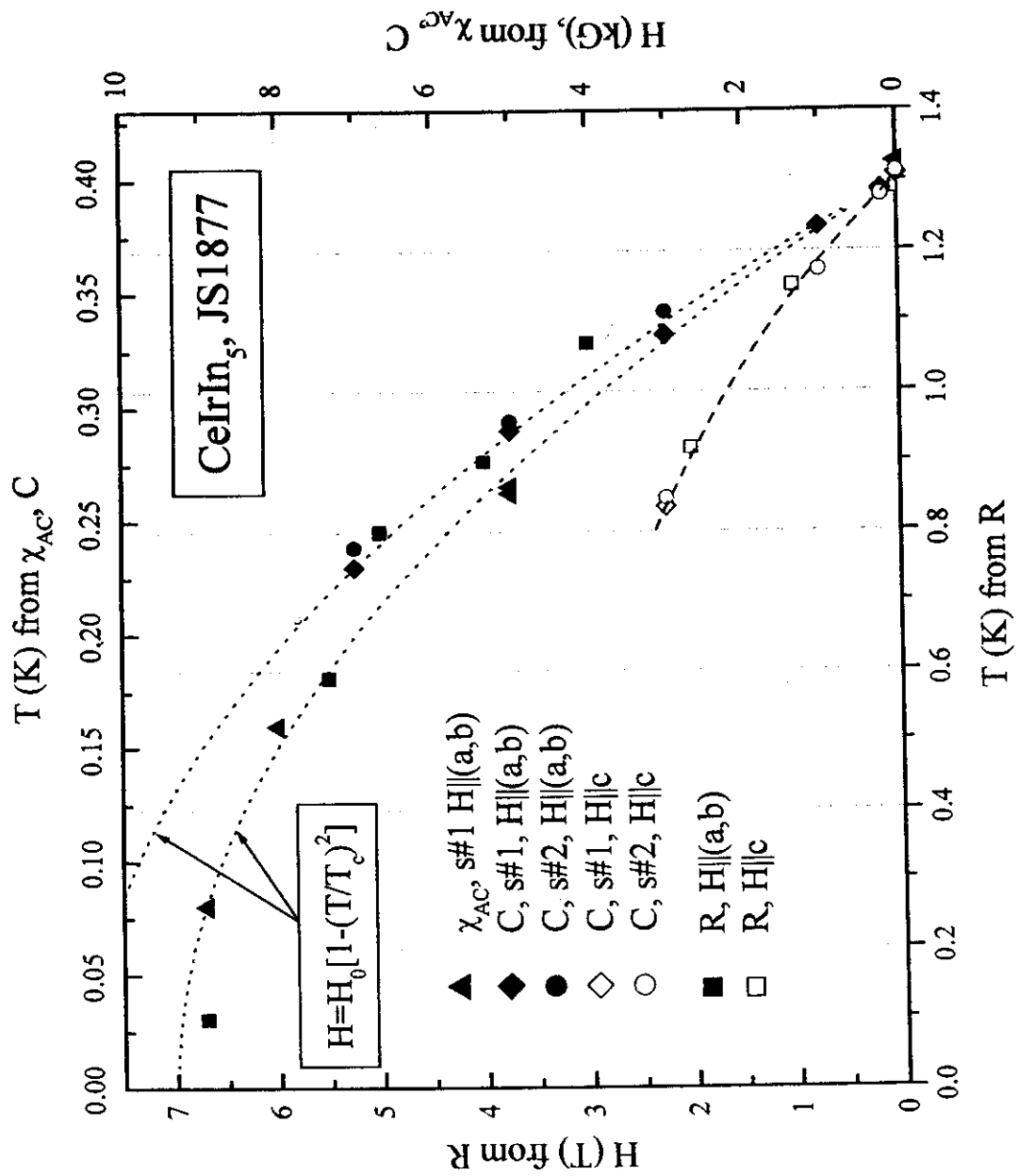


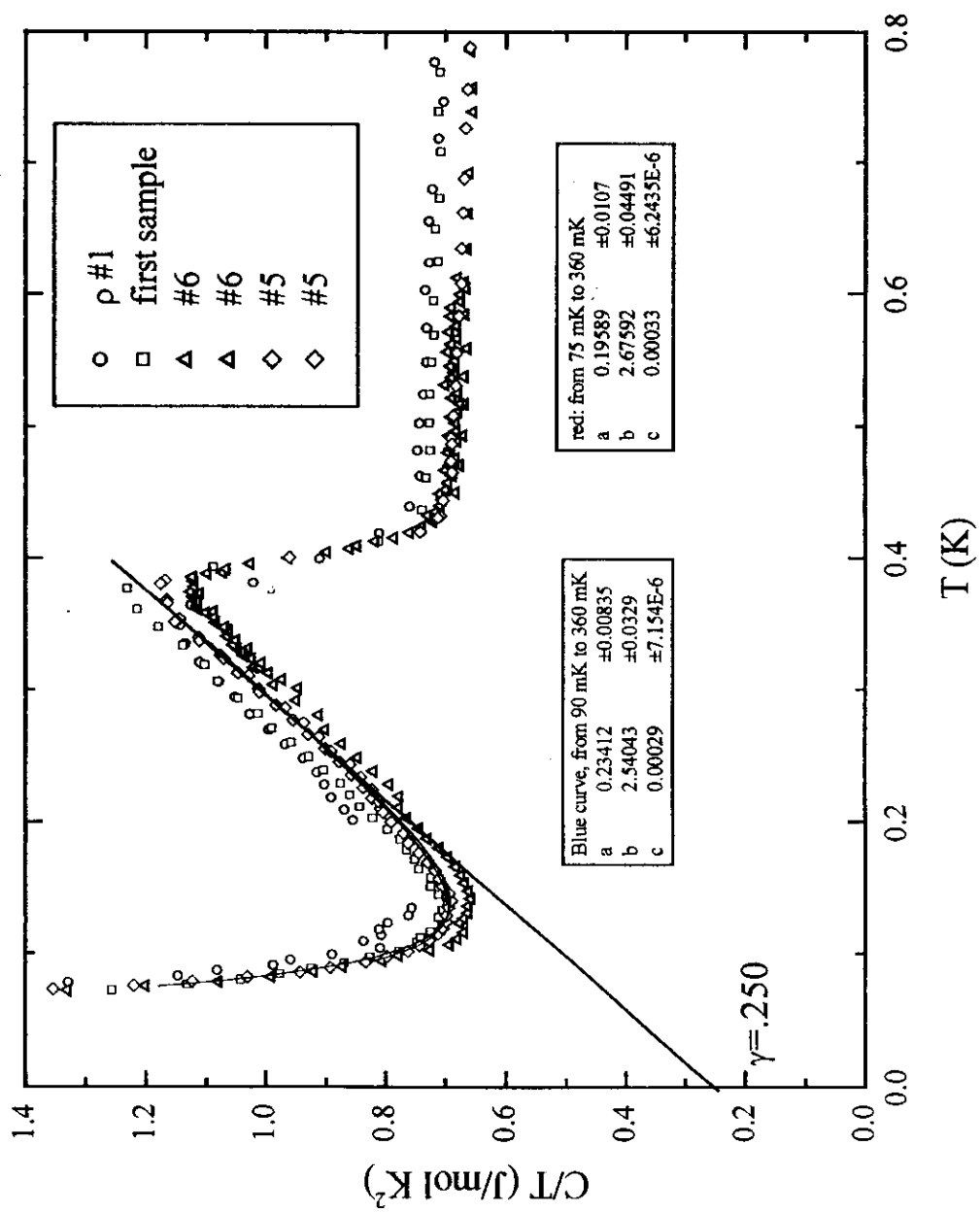


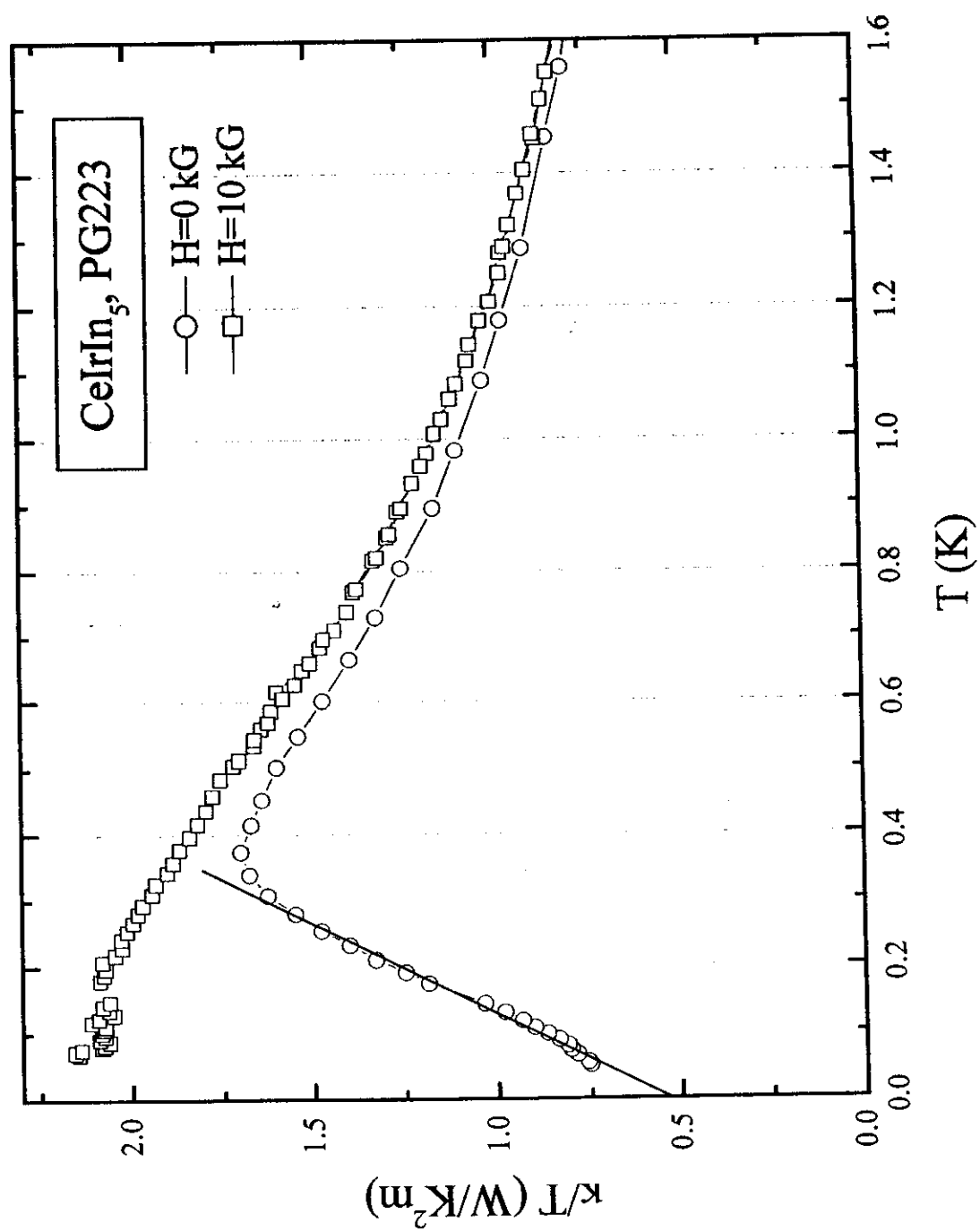


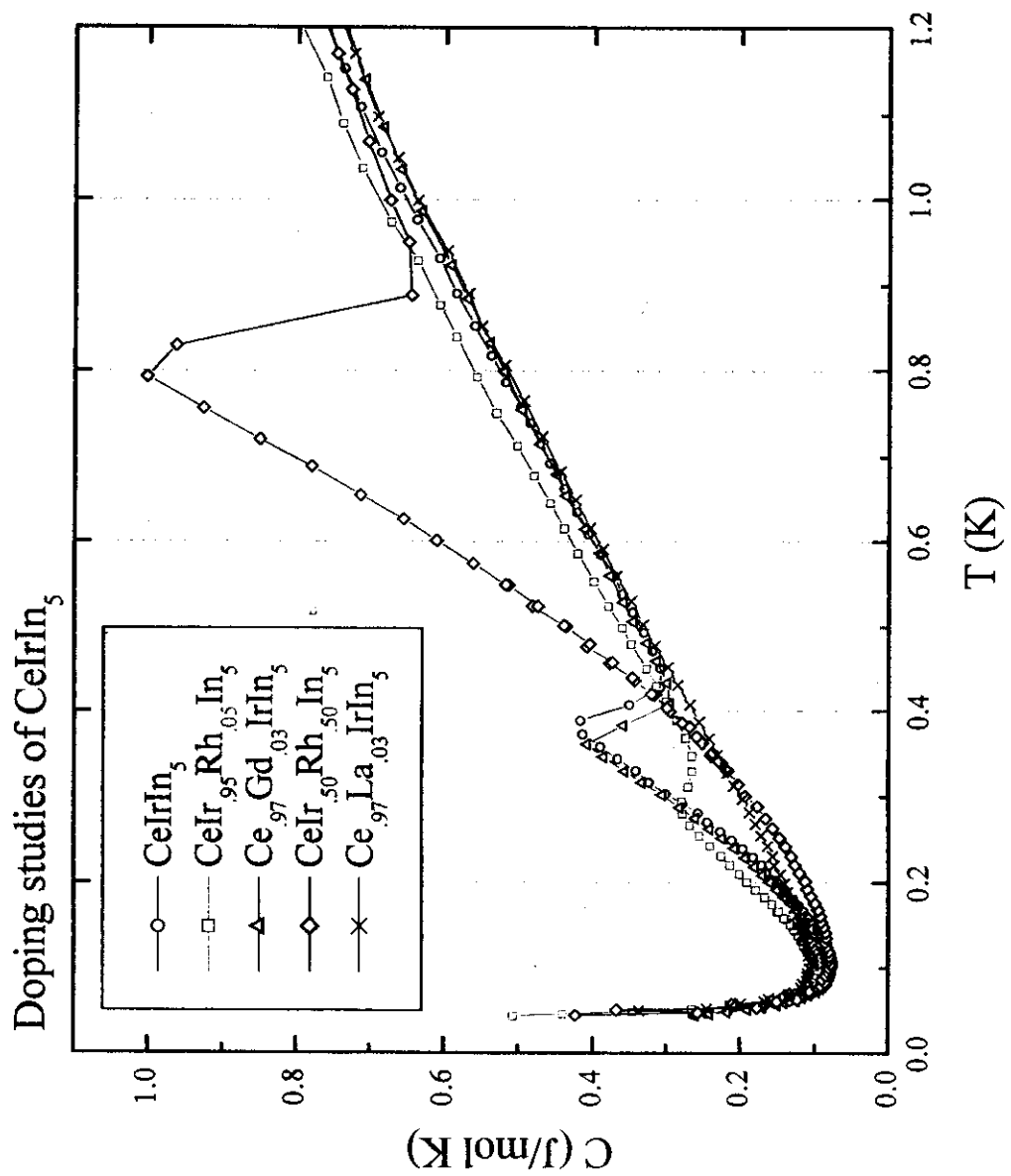
CeIrIn₅, JS1877

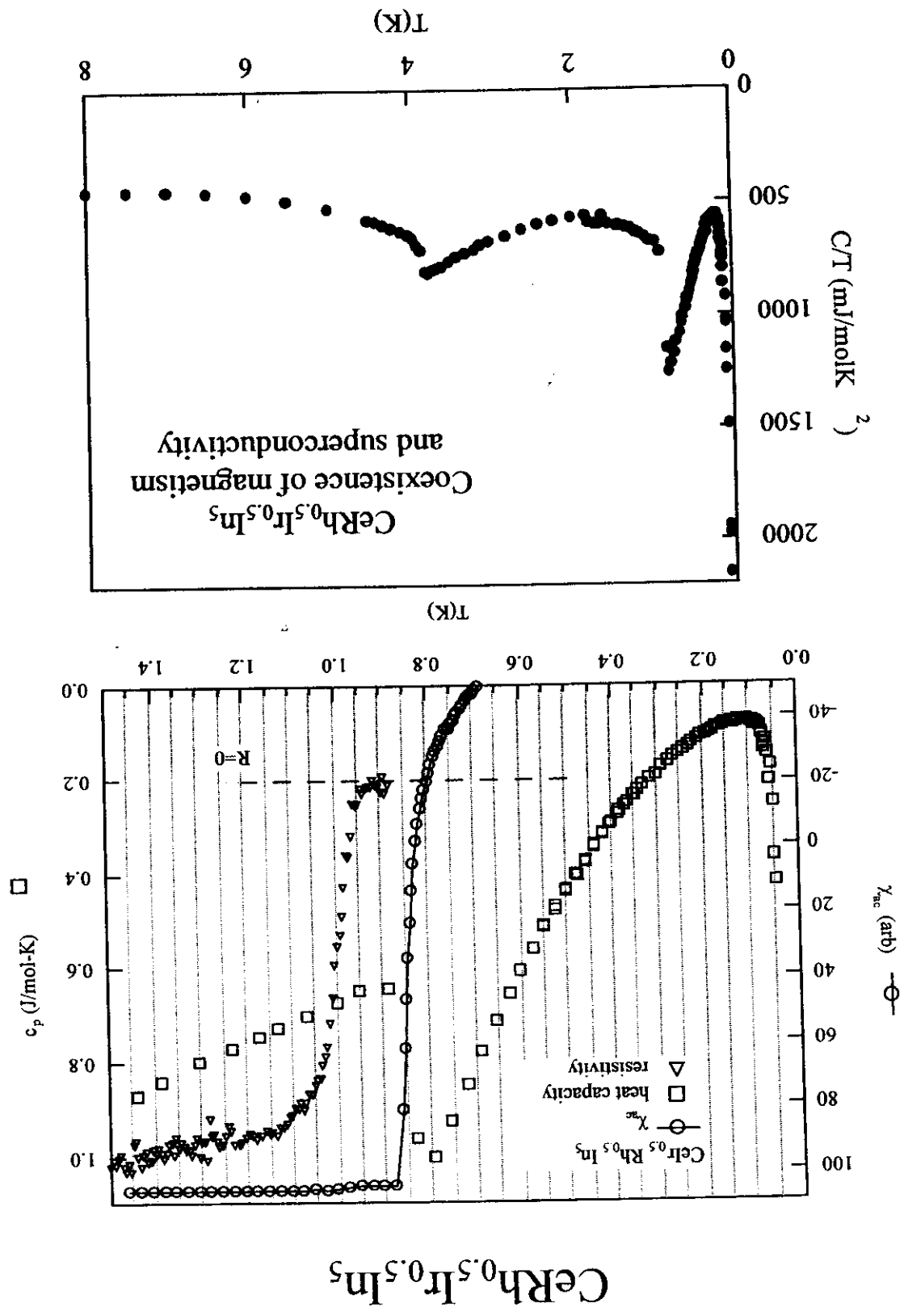




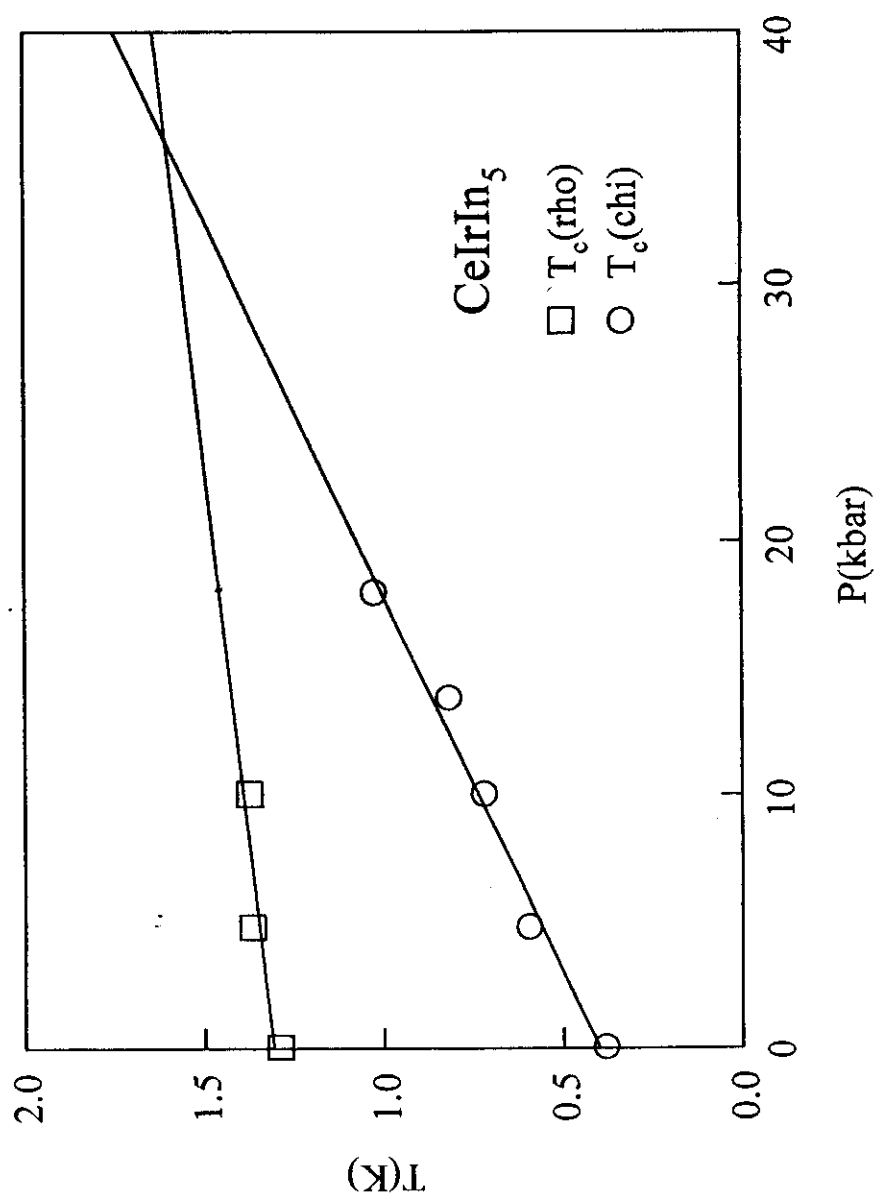








Coexistence of magnetism and superconductivity



Scenarios for CeIrIn₅ 'separated' superconductivity

- Extrinsic effect
Unlikely
- 2d-3d crossover
But, estimated coherence length from $\partial H_{c2}/\partial T \sim 50 \text{ \AA}$
- 2-band superconductivity
Why no diamagnetic signature?
- Intrinsic zero resistance without diamagnetism?

Measurements in Progress

Response to pressure

Preliminary result: $\partial T_c(\chi)/\partial P > 0$; $\partial T_c(\rho)/\partial P = 0$

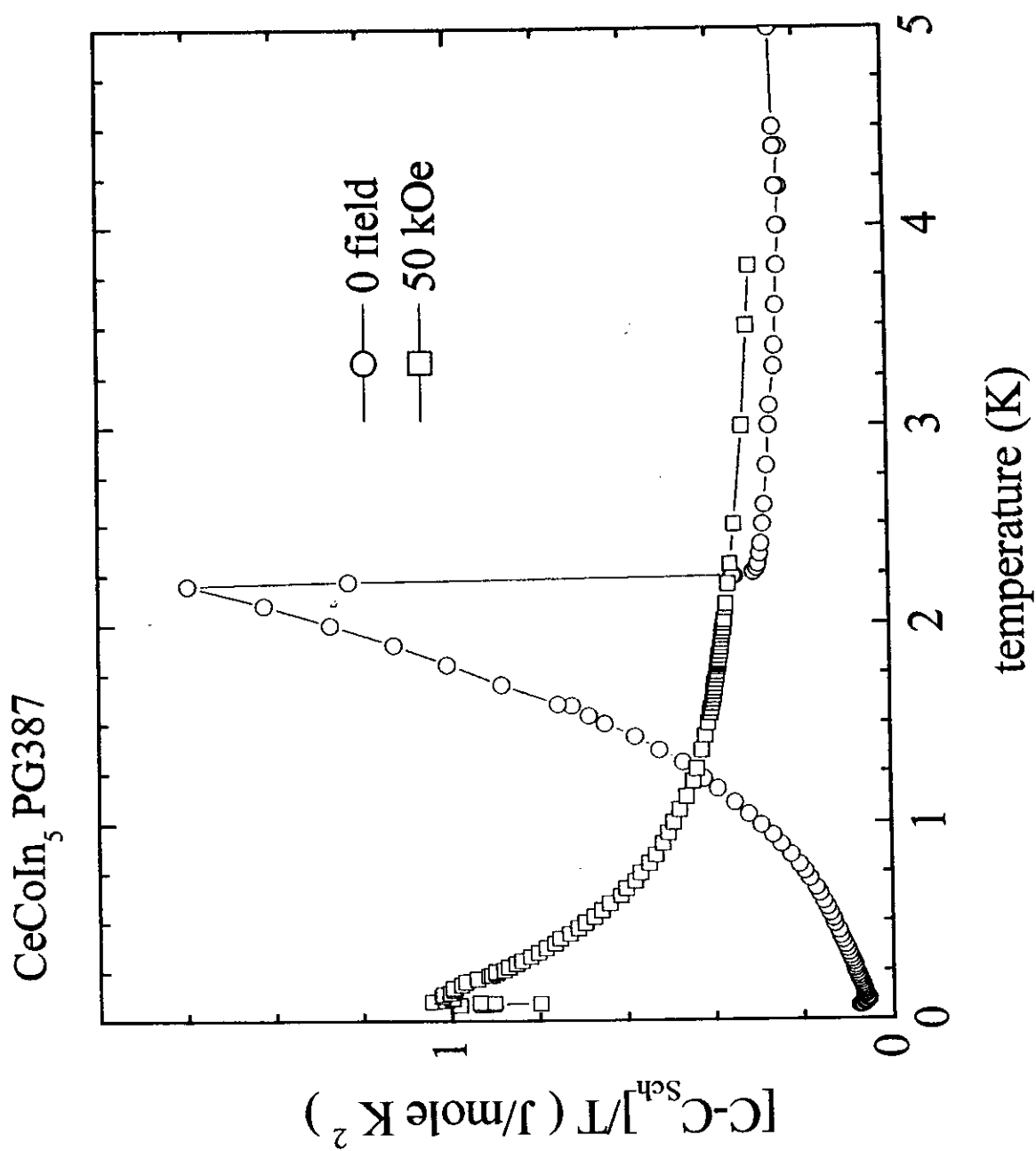
Response to doping

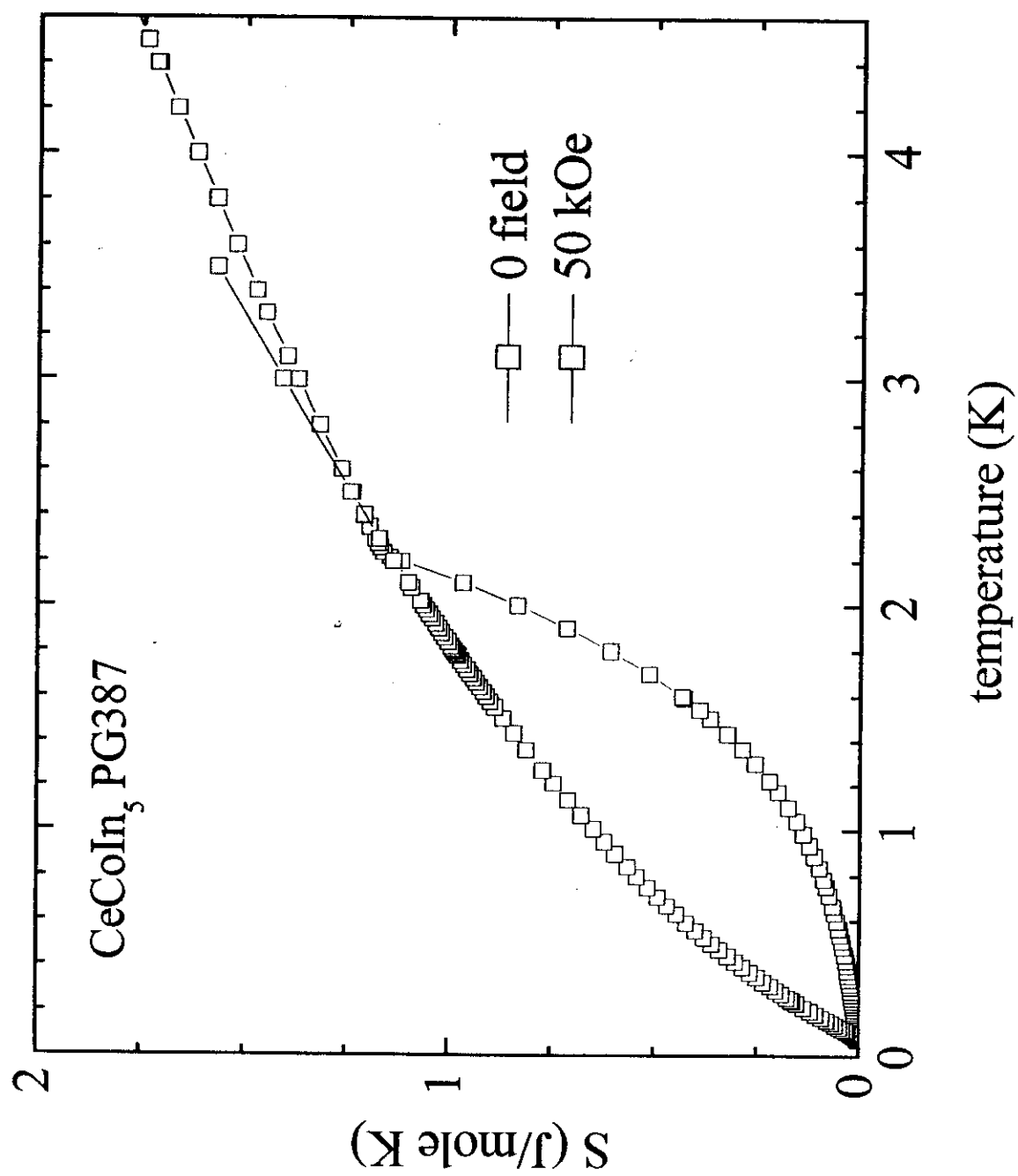
CeIr_{1-x}Rh_xIn₅: $T_c(\text{CeIr}_{0.5}\text{Rh}_{0.5}\text{In}_5) \sim 0.8 \text{ K}$

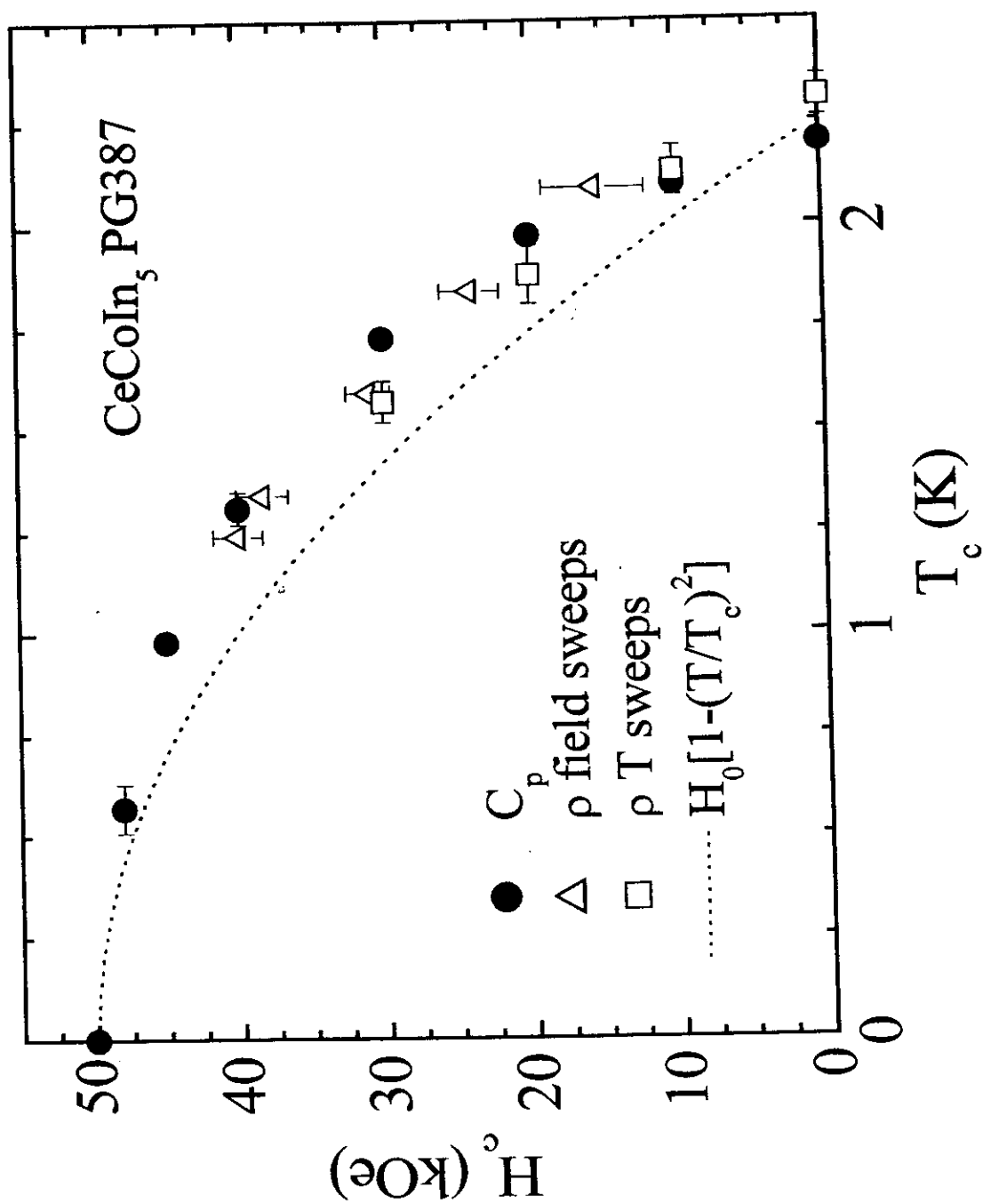
Magnetic and non-magnetic dopants for Ce – in progress

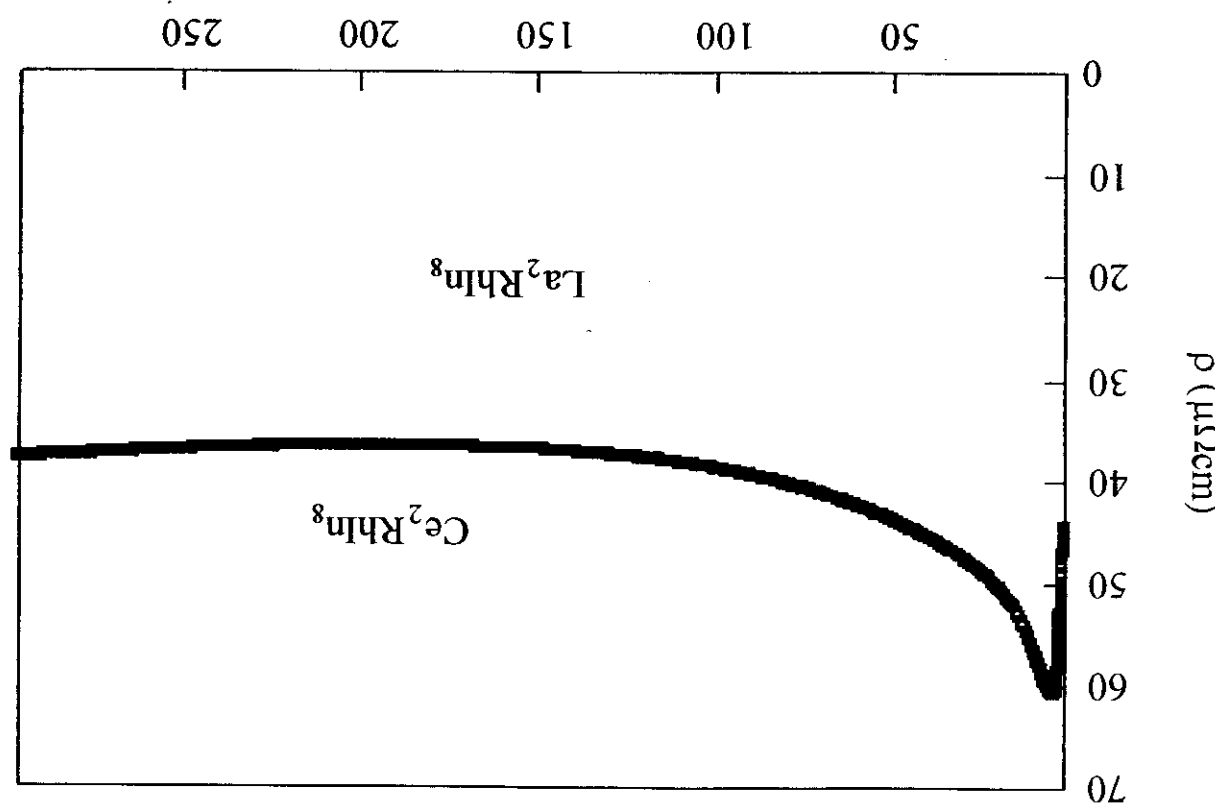
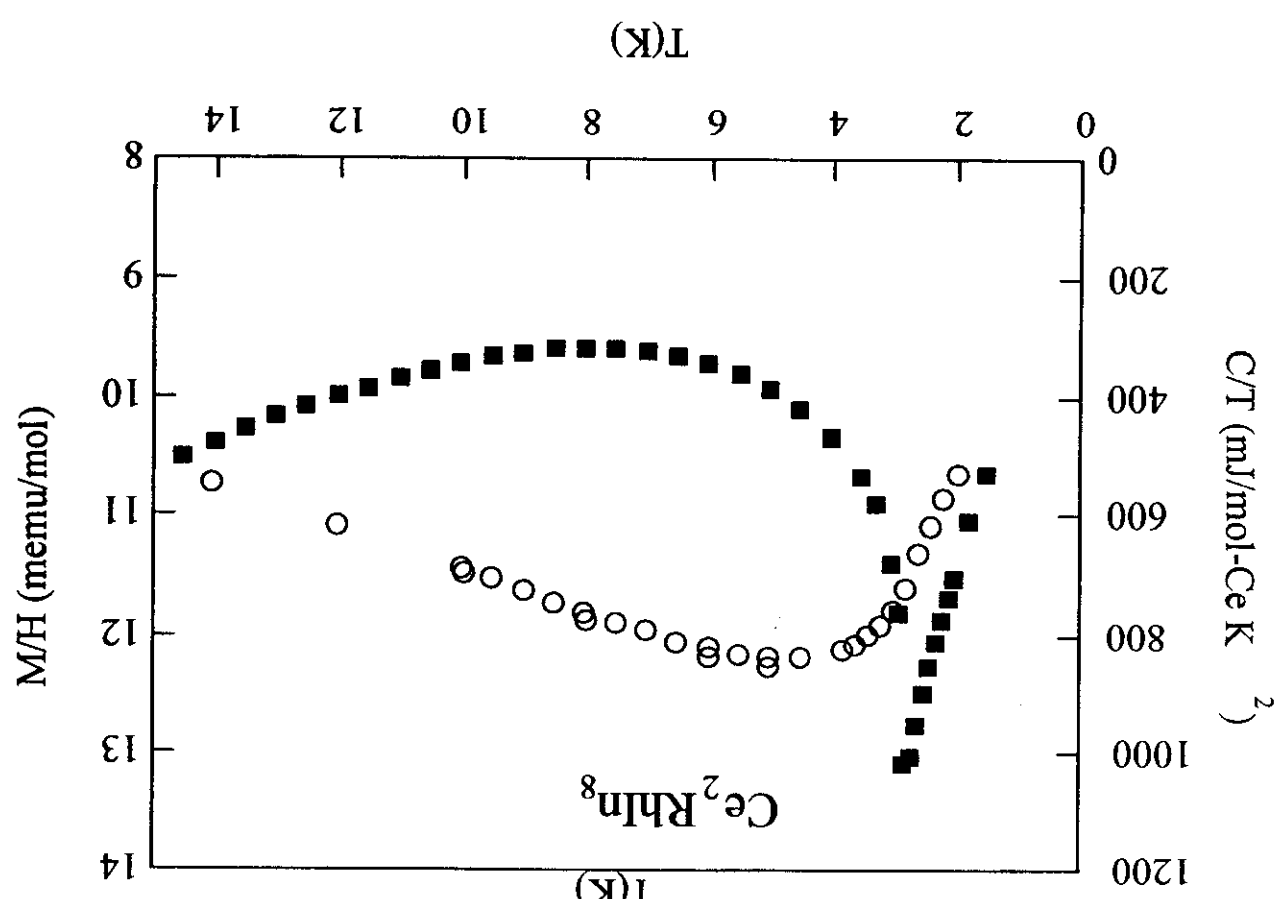
- CeIrIn₅ – ambient pressure heavy fermions superconductor
with $T_c = 0.40$ K.
- $aT+bT^2$ temperature dependences of both specific heat and thermal conductivity indicate lines of nodes in the superconducting energy gap.
- Strong response (suppression of superconductivity) to non-magnetic La impurities

CeIrIn₅ – Unconventional HF superconductor

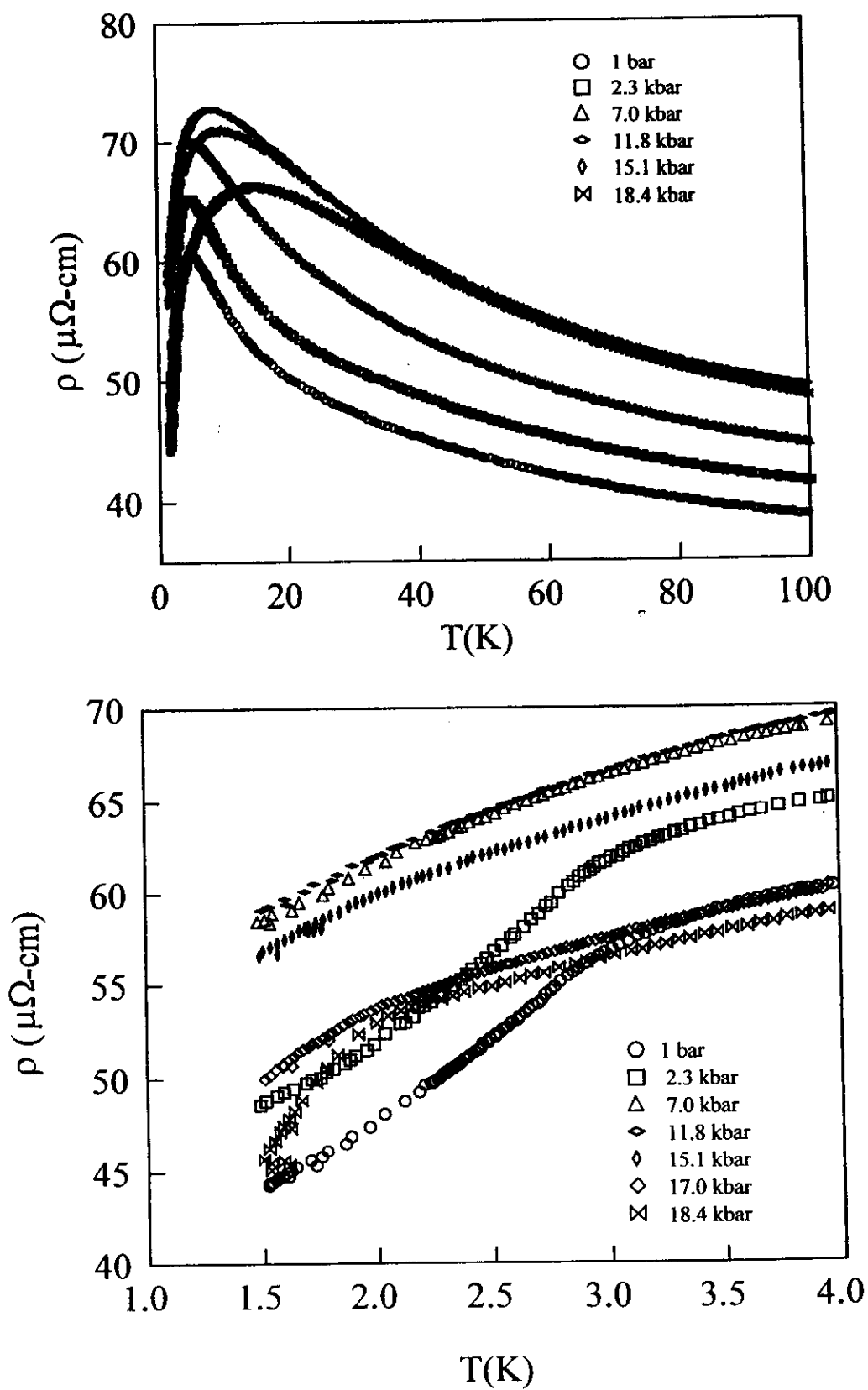


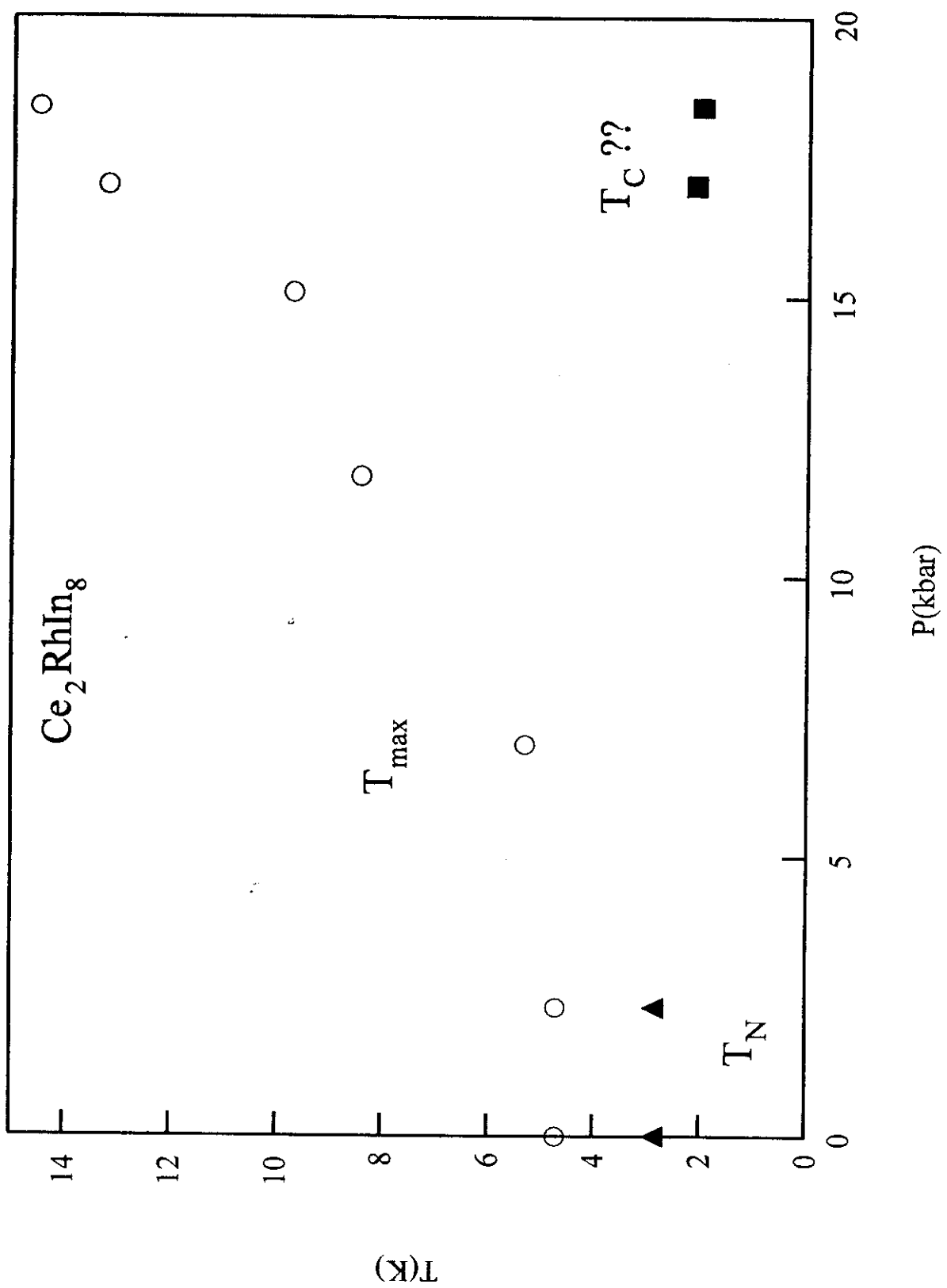


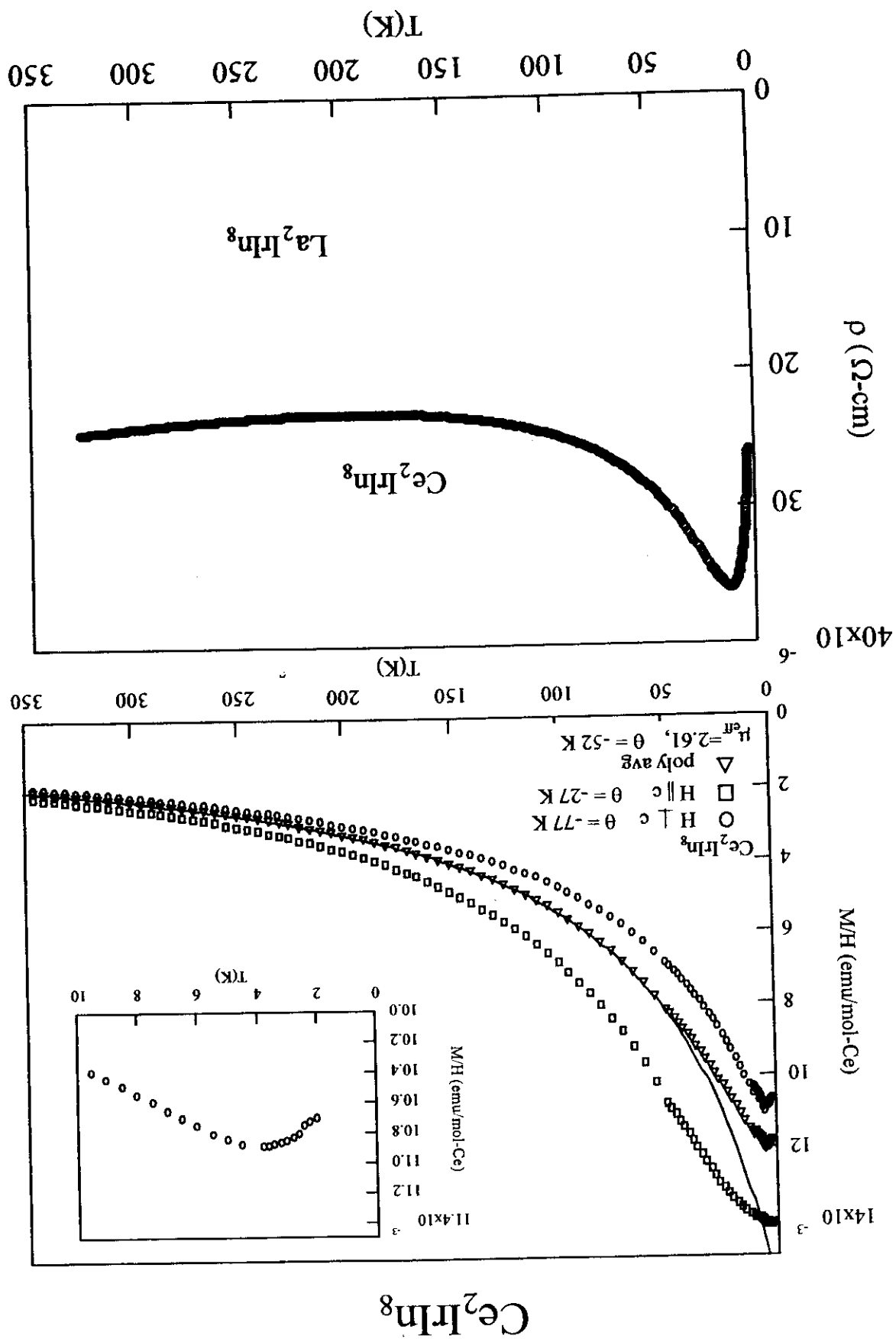


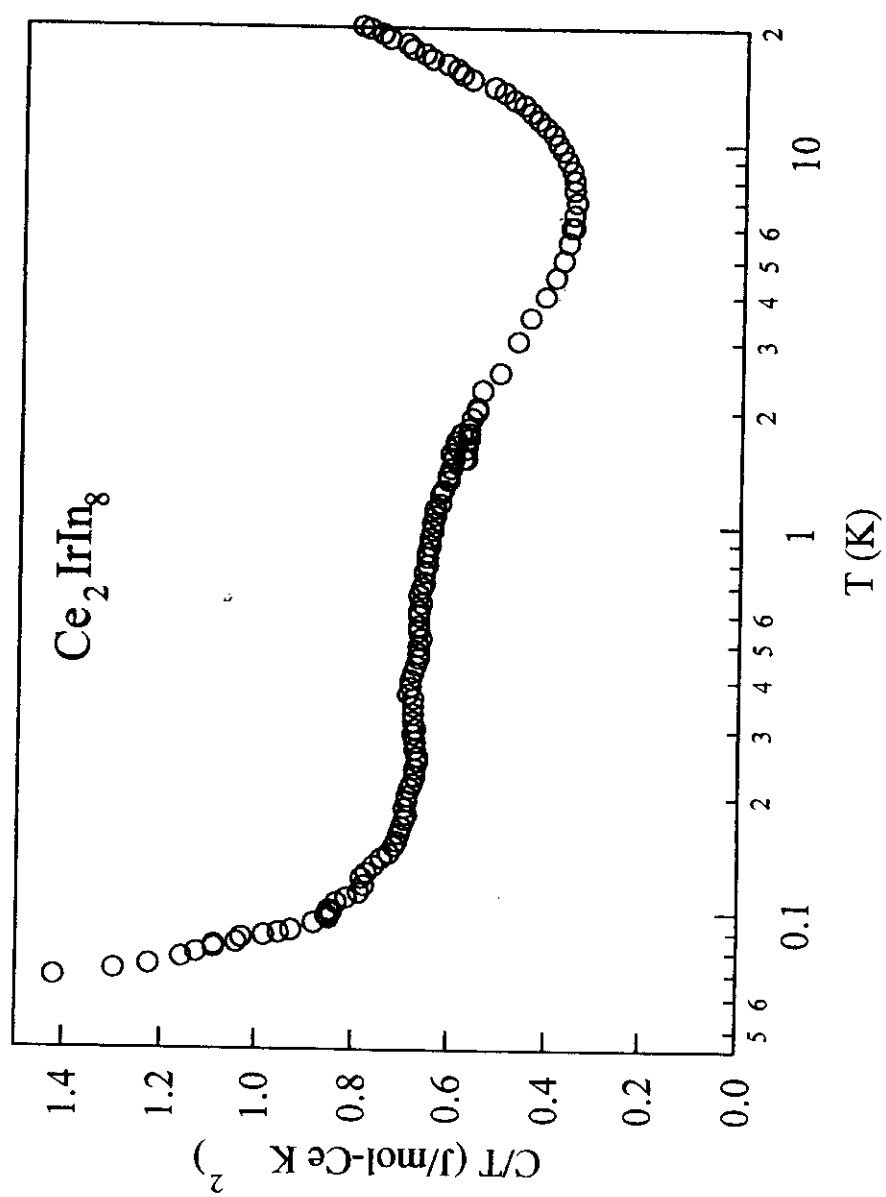


$\text{Ce}_2\text{RhIn}_8 - \rho(P,T)$









Summary of $\text{Ce}_x\text{M}_y\text{In}_{3x+2y}$ Properties

	$T(\rho=\max)$	$T(\chi=\max)$	γ/Ce	T_N	P_c	T_c
CeRhIn_5	5.5 K					5.5 K
Ce_2RhIn_8	4.8	4.5	300	2.8	17(?)	2.0(?)
CeIrIn_5	5.3					5.2
Ce_2IrIn_8	11	3.7	700	--	--	--
CeCoIn_5			300-1000			2.3