## Electronic Structure of NdMn<sub>2</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub> and GdMn<sub>2</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub>

Chiyuki HIRAI<sup>1</sup>, Hitoshi SATO<sup>2,\*</sup>, Koji FUJIMOTO<sup>1</sup>, Kunta YOSHIKAWA<sup>1</sup>, Masashi ARITA<sup>2</sup>, Yukiharu TAKEDA<sup>2</sup>, Yoshifumi UEDA<sup>3</sup>, Masaki TANIGUCHI<sup>1,2</sup> and Koichi HIRAOKA<sup>4</sup> <sup>1</sup>Graduate School of Science, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima 739-8526, Japan <sup>2</sup>HSRC, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima 739-8526, Japan <sup>3</sup>Kure National College of Technology, Kure 737-8506, Japan <sup>4</sup>Faculty of Engineering, Ehime University, Matsuyama 790-8577, Japan

The intermetallic compounds RMn<sub>2</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub> (R=Nd, Gd) with ThCr<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>-type structure show a wide variety of magnetic structure depending on temperature. In case of NdMn<sub>2</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub>, the magnetic moment on Mn-sublattice exhibits the ferromagnetic ordering along c-axis still at room temperature. The Mn-sublattice moment is canted toward ab-plane (Mn layers) and orders antiferromagnetically in the ab-plane. Below ~215 K, the conical ferromagnetic structure takes place on the Mn layers due to spin reorientation. Furthermore, below ~100 K, the moment also appears on the Nd-sublattice with a ferromagnetic arrangement along *a*-axis and is ferromagnetically coupled with the Mn layers. On the other hand, in case of GdMn<sub>2</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub>, the Mn-sublattice moment exhibits a collinear antiferromagnetic structure at room temperature. Below 95K, the Gd-sublattice moment is aligned antiparallel to the ferromagnetic Mn-sublattice moment along the caxis and exhibits ferrimagnet behavior. It is considered that these magnetic properties are sensitive to the interlayer Mn-Mn spacing [1]. In this study, we have investigated electronic structure of RMn<sub>2</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub> (R=Nd, Gd) by means of the photoemission spectroscopy.

Photoemission experiments in the R 4d-4f excitation region for polycrystalline  $RMn_2Ge_2$  compounds were carried out at the beamline BL-11D. Spectra were measured at 295 K for NdMn\_2Ge\_2 and 20 K for GdMn\_2Ge\_2.

Figure 1 shows the photoemission spectra measured at on- and off-resonance and the derived R 4f partial DOS's of RMn<sub>2</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub> (R=Nd (a) and R=Gd (b)). Binding energy is referred to the Fermi level  $E_F$ . The Nd 4f partial DOS in NdMn<sub>2</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub> has a weight at 5.5 eV and also has finite DOS toward the low binding energy side due to the hybridization with the conduction bands. In particular, one notices that the Nd 4f states contribute to  $E_F$ . On the other hand, the Gd 4f partial DOS shows a core-like peak at 8.5 eV and we find no contribution to  $E_F$ . The experimental results indicate that the hybridization between the R 4f and conduction bands is higher for NdMn<sub>2</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub> than for GdMn<sub>2</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub>. The off-resonance spectra is extremely different between both compounds. Taking into account the photo-ionization cross-section, the off-resonance spectra almost reflect the Mn 3d states. The experimental results indicate that the Mn 3d DOS is affected by R elements.

[1] S. Kervan *et al.*, J. Alloy. Comp. **321**, 35 (2001). \* jinjin@hiroshima-u.ac.jp

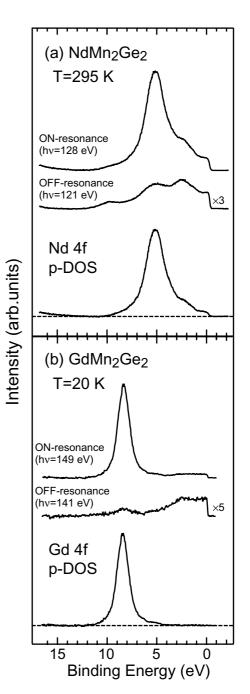


Fig. 1. Photoemission spectra of (a) NdMn<sub>2</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub> and (b) GdMn<sub>2</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub>.