Spin-polarization in Ferromagnetic Superconductor UGe,

Yoshiharu SAKURAI^{*1}, Tetsuo HONMA¹, Masayoshi ITOU¹, Hiroshi SAKURAI², Toshiya INAMI³, Tetsuo OKANE³, Toshiaki IWAZUMI⁴, Etsuji YAMAMOTO⁵, Yoshinori HAGA⁵, and Yoshichika ONUKI^{5,6}

¹JASRI/SPring-8, 1-1-1 Kouto, Mikazuki, Sayo, Hyogo 679-5198, Japan

²KEK-PF, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0801, Japan

³SRRC/JAERI, Mikazuki, Sayo, Hyogo 679-5148, Japan

⁴Department of Electronic Engineering, Gunma University, Kiryu, Gunma 376-8515, Japan

⁵ASRC/JAERI, Tokai, Ibaraki 319-1195, Japan

⁶Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Toyonaka, Osaka 560-0043, Japan

Introduction

After discovery of superconductivity the in UGe,, the ferromagnetic interplay between superconductivity and ferromagnetism has drawn much attention from the points of possible electron pairing mechanism via spin-fluctuation or magnetic excitations and existence of Fulde-Ferrell-Larkin-Ovchinnikov (FFLO) states. UGe, has a collinear magnetic structure with the ferromagnetically ordered moment of 1.4 $\mu_{\rm p}$. The Curie temperature Tc = 52 K at ambient pressure decrease under pressure, vanishing at 1.6 GPa. Around 1.2 GPa, UGe, becomes superconducting while remaining strongly ferromagnetic with a moment of $1\mu_p/U$.

A microscopic picture of magnetism provides a ground for developing a theory on the novel superconductivity. The group of first author has been conducting magnetic Compton scattering experiments and has found that the spin-polarized electron momentum density distributions (so-called magnetic Compton profiles, MCPs) are not accounted for by a simple U-5f atomic profile. This implies that U-6d electron could be spin-polarized. In this experiment, we have examined the spin-polarization of U-6d electrons by means of x-ray magnetic circular dichroism (MCD) measurements.

Experimental Details

The fluorescence x-ray intensities were recorded around the M_{II} , M_{II} , M_{IV} and M_{V} absorption edges of uranium using a Lytle detector, the MCD spectra were obtained from the fluorescence x-ray intensity spectra by consecutively reversing the polarity of the magnetic field. The temperature of the sample was 20 K. The magnetic field was 0.6 T along an easy axis (a-axis).

Results and Discussion

Figure 1 shows the fluorescence intensity spectra and the fluorescence difference (MCD) spectra around the uranium $M_{_{IV}}$ and $M_{_{V}}$ edges. MCD is clearly observed in the spectra, indicating the spin polarization of U-5f states. However, no MCD signal is observed in the uranium $M_{_{II}}$ and $M_{_{III}}$ spectra, which shows that U-6d electrons are not almost spin-polarized in ferromagnetic UGe₂.

We are examining the results, in combination with the magnetic Compton scattering results, for elucidating the novel magnetism in UGe₂.



^{*}sakurai@spring8.or.jp