18C/2013G501

X-ray diffraction study of CeRu₂Al₁₀ at low temperatures and high pressures

Yukihiro Kawamura^{1*}, Masashi Matsuo¹, Junichi Hayashi¹, Keiki Takeda¹, Chihiro Sekine¹, Satoshi Nakano², Takahiro Tomita³, Hiroki Takahashi⁴, and Takashi Nishioka⁵

¹Muroran Institute of Technology, Muroran, Hokkaido 050-8585, Japan

²NIMS, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0044, Japan, ³Nihon Univ., Setagaya, Tokyo 156-8550, Japan

⁴ISSP, Univ. of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Chiba 277-8581, Japan, ⁵Kochi University, Kochi, Kochi 780-8520, Japan

1 Introduction

CeRu₂Al₁₀ crystallizes in the orthorhombic Cmcm crystal structure[1]. CeRu₂Al₁₀ exhibits anomalous antiferromagnetic transition at $T_N \sim 27$ K. This phase transition is attracted attention for its high $T_N[2-3]$. Although magnetic moment is observed below T_N by neutron diffraction study[4], the drive force of this high $T_{\rm N}$ is still controversial. One proposed idea is that Charge Density Wave (CDW) transition antiferromagnetic transition. If CDW transition happens at T_N , there must be structural change or modification at $T_{\rm N}$. In addition, $T_{\rm N}$ drops at the critical pressure $(P_{\rm C})\sim 4$ GPa in the pressure dependence. The sudden disappearance of phase transition against pressure suggests the structural change at $P_{\rm C}$. In order to investigate the structural change on $CeRu_2Al_{10}$ around T_N or $P_{\rm C}$, we performed synchrotron X-ray diffraction study at low temperatures and high pressure.

2 Experiment

Single crystals of CeRu₂Al₁₀ were made using Al self-flux method and were crushed into fine powder. The grains of the samples were uniformed by sedimentation. The X-ray diffraction measurements under high pressures were conducted using synchrotron radiation. An imaging plate was used as a detector. The pressure was applied using diamond anvil-type pressure cell. The pressure cell was cooled by GM refrigerator. A 4:1 mixture of methanol/ethanol was used as a pressure-transmitting medium. The applied pressure was determined by a ruby fluorescence method.

3 Results and Discussion

Figure 1 shows the X-ray diffraction patterns of $CeRu_2Al_{10}$ under pressures and low temperatures. Neither peak splitting nor peak disappearance is observed down to 10 K and up to 6.5 GPa. These results indicate no structural change in $CeRu_2Al_{10}$ around T_N or around P_C . Fig. 2 shows temperature dependence of lattice constant on $CeRu_2Al_{10}$. Each lattice constant is independent of temperature, which indicates there is no structural modification in this experimental accuracy.

In order to investigate crystal structure in detail, Rietveld analysis of $CeRu_2Al_{10}$ is now in progress.

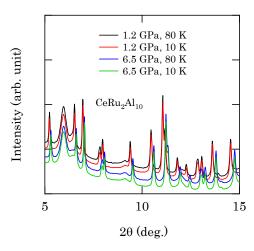


Fig. 1: X-ray diffraction pattern of CeRu₂Al₁₀ at 1.2 GPa, 80 K(black), 10 K(red) and at 6.5 GPa 80 K(blue), 10 K(green).

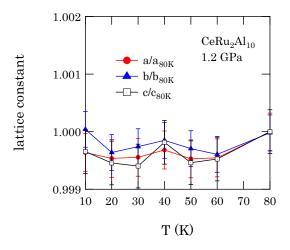


Fig. 2: Lattice constant normalized at 80 K a/a_{80K} (circle) b/b_{80K} (triangle) c/c_{80K} (square).

References

- [1] V. M. T. Thiede et al., J. Mater. Chem. 8 (1998) 125.
- [2] A. M. Strydom: Physica B **404** (2009) 2981.
- [3] T. Nishioka et al., J. Phys. Soc. Jpn 78 (2009) 123705.
- [4] D. D. Khalyabin et al., Phys. Rev. B 82 (2010) 100405.
- * y_kawamura@mmm.muroran-it.ac.jp