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Unconventional superconductivity in ferromagnetic UGe_2: a ^{73}Ge nuclear magnetic resonance/nuclear quadrupole resonance study

H Kotegawa[1], S Kawasaki[1], A Harada[1], Y Kawasaki[1], K Okamoto[1], G-q Zheng[1], Y Kitaoka[1], E Yamamoto[2], Y Haga[2], Y Ōnuki[2,3], K M Itoh[4] and E E Haller[5]

[1] Department of Physical Science, Graduate School of Engineering Science, Osaka University, Toyonaka, Osaka 560-8531, Japan
[2] Advanced Science Research Centre, Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, Tokai, Ibaraki 319-1195, Japan
[3] Department of Science, Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Toyonaka, Osaka 560-8531, Japan
[4] Department of Applied Physics and Physico-Informatics, Keio University, Yokohama 223-8522, Japan
[5] Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of California at Berkeley and Lawrence, Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA

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Abstract
We report ^{73}Ge nuclear magnetic resonance/nuclear quadrupole resonance (NMR/NQR) measurements on the itinerant ferromagnetic superconductor UGe_2 at ambient pressure ($P = 0$) and $P = 1.3$ GPa. Measurements of the nuclear spin–lattice relaxation rate $1/T_1$ of the ^{73}Ge NMR at $P = 0$ have revealed a T_1T = constant behaviour well below $T_{Curie} = 52$ K, evidencing the presence of a non-zero density of states at the Fermi level for the up- and down-spin bands in the ferromagnetic state. At $P = 1.3$ GPa, where the ferromagnetic transition is reduced to $T_{Curie} = 26$ K, the dependence on temperature (T) of NQR $1/T_1$ at zero field has demonstrated the onset of the superconducting transition at $T_c = 0.55$ K. The lack of a coherence peak in $(1/T_1)$ just below T_c, followed by a T^3-like behaviour, provide compelling evidence for the unconventional nature of the superconducting state that coexists with the ferromagnetic state on a microscopic scale in UGe_2.

1. Introduction

Superconductivity (SC) has been discovered in the ferromagnetic state below the Curie temperature T_{Curie} in UGe_2 [1, 2], $ZrZn_2$ [3], and URhGe [4]. The coexistence of SC and ferromagnetism (FM) has attracted a great deal of interest, because SC and FM are generally

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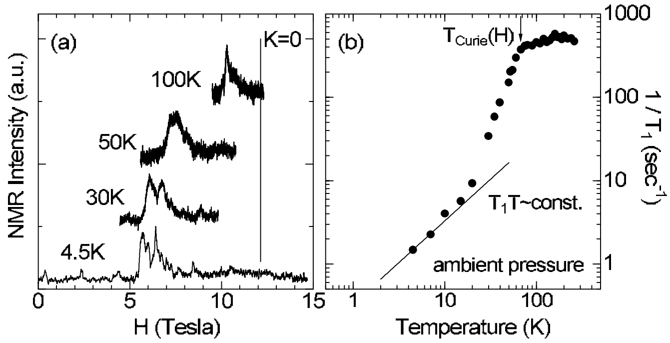

Figure 1. (a) The temperature dependence of NMR spectrum at ambient pressure ($P = 0$). The line at $K = 0$ indicates the magnetic field $H = 2\pi f_{NMR}/^{73}\gamma$ where f_{NMR} is the NMR frequency and $^{73}\gamma$ the gyromagnetic ratio of ^{73}Ge nuclei. (b) The T-dependence of $1/T_1$, which shows a sharp decrease below $T_{Curie}(H)$, followed by $T_1T \sim$ constant below $\sim$20 K.

believed to be mutually exclusive. UGe_2 is an itinerant ferromagnet at $T_{Curie} = 52$ K at ambient pressure ($P = 0$), with a magnetic moment of 1.4 μ_B/uranium (U) atom [2, 5]. T_{Curie} decreases monotonically with increasing P. The SC sets in at pressures exceeding $P =$ 1.0 GPa, revealing a maximum value of $T_c \sim 0.7$ K even though the ferromagnetic moment remains large with 1.0 μ_B/U [2, 5]. Since the SC and FM are suppressed simultaneously at $P \sim 1.6$ GPa, the SC is considered to be relevant to an unexpected pairing mechanism inherent in the ferromagnetic state of this compound. An interesting point to address is what type of superconducting order parameter (OP) is realized in such an unconventional situation.

It is now quite controversial whether or not the SC and FM coexist at the microscopic level. It has been reported that the SC and FM are inhomogeneously separated and compete with each other [6]. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and nuclear quadrupole resonance (NQR) are powerful tools enabling us to investigate the characteristics of both SC and FM from the microscopic point of view.

2. Experimental results

A polycrystalline sample with enriched ^{73}Ge was prepared and crushed into powder for NMR/NQR measurements. Figures 1(a) and (b) show the dependence on temperature (T) of the NMR spectrum and of $1/T_1$ for ^{73}Ge at $P = 0$, respectively. Since UGe_2 has a strong uniaxial magnetic anisotropy, the sample is expected to be oriented along the easy axis, that is, the a-axis [7].

While UGe_2 has three inequivalent Ge sites [8], a single peak in the NMR spectrum was observed for T higher than T_{Curie}, whereas it is roughly split into two peaks below T_{Curie}. The large negative shift from $K = 0$ is due to the development of ferromagnetic polarization under H as T decreases below T_{Curie}. The T_1-data plotted in figure 1(b) were measured at the peak on the low-field side in the spectrum. $1/T_1$ decreases below T_{Curie}, which is followed by $T_1T =$ constant below $\sim$20 K. This value of $1/T_1T$ should be related to the product $(N_\uparrow(E_F)N_\downarrow(E_F))$ of the respective densities of states $N_\uparrow(E_F)$ and $N_\downarrow(E_F)$ at the Fermi level for up- and down-spin bands [9].

Next, we present the remarkable results at $P = 1.3$ GPa, where the SC takes place at $T_c = 0.55$ K, as was confirmed by ac susceptibility data along with $T_{Curie} = 26$ K. Figure 2 shows the T-dependence of $1/T_1$ at $P = 1.3$ GPa and $H = 0$ that was measured

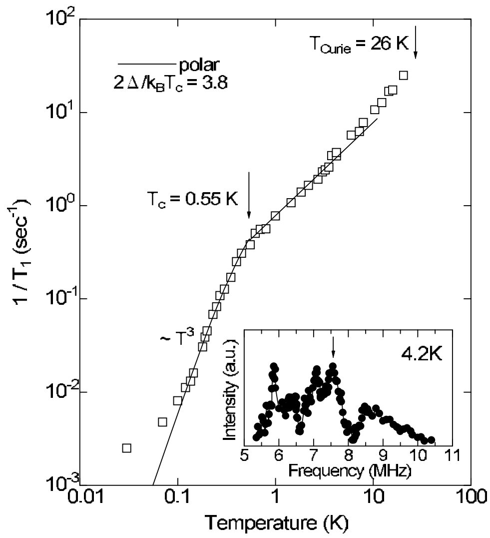

Figure 2. The T-dependence of $1/T_1$ at $P = 1.3$ GPa. The absence of a coherence peak just below T_c suggests unconventional SC in UGe_2. The solid curve was calculated by assuming a polar-type superconducting gap of $2\Delta/k_BT_c$ where the gap vanishes along a line. The inset shows the spectrum measured at $H = 0$. $1/T_1$ was measured at the peak indicated by the arrow.

at the peak denoted by arrow in the NQR/NMR spectrum indicated in the inset. The peak around ~7.6 MHz is observed on passing through T_{Curie}, suggesting that the NQR spectrum is somewhat affected by the appearance of an internal field at the three Ge sites induced by the spontaneous U-derived ferromagnetic moment. As shown in the figure, the $1/T_1T$ = constant relation is valid from T_c (=0.55 K) up to 5 K.

In the SC state, it is remarkable that $1/T_1$ decreases without any coherence peak just below T_c, this being followed by T^3-like behaviour. These results provide microscopic evidence for bulk superconducting behaviour. The SC in UGe_2 is anticipated to belong to an unconventional class with a line-node gap, as other HF superconductors do. If we assume a polar p-wave model with a line-node gap, the magnitude of the SC gap is estimated to be $2\Delta/k_BT_c \sim 3.8$, as indicated by the solid line. The observation of T_1T = constant-like behaviour below 100 mK, however, prevents us from determining any precise gap structure. A future issue is hence whether the T_1T = constant-like behaviour below 100 mK arises from some impurity effect or a non-unitary odd-parity superconducting state [10, 11]. In any case, we emphasize that the NMR/NQR experiments have revealed the microscopic coexistence of SC and FM, because the T-dependence of $^{73}(1/T_1)$ probes both anomalies inherent in the FM and SC.

3. Summary

We have reported the T-dependence of $1/T_1$ via ^{73}Ge NMR/NQR measurements on the ferromagnetic superconductor UGe_2 under $P = 1.3$ GPa. $1/T_1T$ = constant behaviour is observed well below T_{Curie}, whereas it is enhanced as the temperature approaches T_{Curie}. The bulk nature of the SC in UGe_2 was confirmed by the decrease in $1/T_1$ below $T_c = 0.55$ K without a coherence peak. It is possible that this T-dependence may be fitted by a polar p-wave model with a line-node gap. At the moment, however, the observation of T_1T = constant-like behaviour below 100 mK does not allow us to propose any promising model for the SC in UGe_2.

An important outcome is that the respective anomalies relevant to both the FM and SC appear in the T-dependence of $1/T_1$ at T_{Curie} and T_c, and hence they appear to coexist on a microscopic scale in UGe_2.

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