Dynamical valence fluctuations in YbAlB₄ observed by ¹⁷⁴Yb SR-based Mössbauer Spectroscopy

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Synchrotron-radiation-(SR)-based ¹⁷⁴Yb Mössbauer spectroscopy is new state-of-theart technique to investigate electronic states of Yb ions in compounds. The energy resolution of this technique is much higher than that of the conventional Yb Mössbauer spectroscopies. Valence fluctuating compounds YbAlB₄ have two crystal structures, α -YbAlB₄ (*Pbam*) and β -YbAlB₄ (*Cmmm*). These form in the orthorhombic layered Yb, Al layers and B layers in turn and Yb ions have one crystallographic site. Although α -YbAlB₄ is a heavy fermion compound behaved like Fermi-liquid below $T^* \sim 8$ K, β -YbAlB₄ exhibits anomalous quantum criticalities without tuning. We have applied this new technique to investigate electronic states of Yb ions in β -YbAlB₄ at low temperatures.

The SR-based ¹⁷⁴Yb Mössbauer experiments were performed using the single-crystalline samples of β -YbAlB₄ at ambient pressure and under pressure up to ~ 3 GPa on BL09XU and BL19LXU at SPring-8. We observed two absorption components related to the Yb²⁺ and Yb³⁺ ions in the ¹⁷⁴Yb SR-based Mössbauer spectra of β -YbAlB₄ below 5 K. This characteristic feature in the spectra disappears above ~ T^* and then almost one absorption component was observed in the spectra. The widths of the absorption components are much wider than that expected in the present experimental conditions. We evaluated the averaged relaxation time of the Yb ions between the Yb²⁺ and Yb³⁺ ionic states via the analyses of ¹⁷⁴Yb SR-based Mössbauer spectra using a stochastic model. It is clarified that this refined relaxation time correlates closely with non-Fermi liquid behaviors observed in β -YbAlB₄.

In the presentation, I will show the pressure dependence of ¹⁷⁴Yb Mössbauer spectra of β -YbAlB₄ at 2 K and discuss the dynamics of valence fluctuation of Yb ions in β -YbAlB₄.