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### Quantum Critical Behavior in Heavy-Fermion Iron Oxypnictide $\text{Ce}(\text{Ru}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)\text{PO}$ <sup>1</sup>

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Quantum phase transition in itinerant ferromagnets is one of the major topics in a strongly correlated electron system, since it has been suggested to be always first order when the ferromagnetic (FM) order is suppressed by pressure or chemical doping [1]. In order to obtain universal features of the FM quantum criticality, we have studied the two-dimensional heavy-fermion (HF) system  $\text{Ce}(\text{Ru}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)\text{PO}$  from microscopic <sup>31</sup>P-NMR measurements [2-4]. A HF ferromagnet  $\text{CeRuPO}$  turns into a HF paramagnet by an isovalent Fe substitution for Ru. We found that  $\text{Ce}(\text{Ru}_{0.15}\text{Fe}_{0.85})\text{PO}$  shows critical fluctuations down to  $\sim 0.3$  K, as well as the continuous suppression of Curie temperature and the ordered moments by the Fe substitution. These experimental results suggest the presence of a FM quantum critical point (QCP) at around  $x = 0.86$ , which is a rare example among itinerant ferromagnets. In addition, we point out that the critical behaviors in  $\text{Ce}(\text{Ru}_{0.15}\text{Fe}_{0.85})\text{PO}$  share a similarity with those in  $\text{YbRh}_2\text{Si}_2$  [5], where the local criticality of f electrons has been discussed [6]. We reveal that  $\text{Ce}(\text{Ru}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)\text{PO}$  is a new system to study FM quantum criticality in HF compound.

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<sup>1</sup>This work has been done in collaboration with Shunsaku Kitagawa in Kyoto Univ. and T. Nakamura, M. Matoba, and Y. Kamihara, in Department of Applied Physics and Physico-informatics, Keio University.