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

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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 ³¹P-NMR measurements [2-4]. A HF ferromagnet 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 ~ 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 YbRh_2Si_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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