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**Ferromagnetic quantum criticality in  $\text{Sm}_{1-x}\text{La}_x\text{NiC}_2$  ( $x=0.85$ ,  $0.92$  and  $0.96$ )** WONJUN LEE, SUHEON LEE, Chung-Ang University, TUSON PARK, Sungkyunkwan University, K.-Y. CHOI, Chung-Ang University — We report SR experiments on the ternary compounds  $\text{Sm}_{1-x}\text{La}_x\text{NiC}_2$  ( $x=0.85$ ,  $0.92$ , and  $0.96$ ), possessing a non-centrosymmetric orthorhombic  $\text{CeNiC}_2$  structure (Amm2). The end members of these compounds have the ferromagnetic (FM) and charge-density-wave states at  $x=0$  and the superconducting (SC) state at  $x=1$ . A FM quantum criticality (QC) is anticipated to occur around  $x=0.92$ . The  $x=0.96$  SC sample exhibits a linear T dependence of the muon relaxation rate  $\lambda_{\mu\text{on}}$ , giving no indication of time-reversal symmetry breaking unlike the  $x=1$  sample. ZF-SR measurements of the  $x=0.85$  FM sample show a steep increase of  $\lambda_{\mu\text{on}}$  below 5 K without obvious muon-spin precession, suggesting the formation of an inhomogeneous, weak magnetic ordered state. Longitudinal field-SR experiments unveil an ordered volume fraction of about 56 %. For a case of the putative  $x=0.92$  QC compound, the static fraction is decreased to 15 %, while  $\lambda_{\mu\text{on}}$  extracted from the ZF-SR spectra display “persisting spin dynamics”. This suggests that the  $x=0.92$  sample is close to QCP.

Wonjun Lee  
Chung-Ang University

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