

# Crystal-field states of the $\text{Sm}^{2+}$ ion in topological Kondo insulator $\text{SmB}_6$ : specific heat studies

D. M. Nalecz<sup>1</sup> and R. J. Radwanski<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Physics, Pedagogical University, 30-084 Krakow, Poland*

<sup>2</sup>*Center of Solid State Physics, S<sup>mt</sup> Filip 5, 31-150 Krakow, Poland*

Topological Kondo insulator  $\text{SmB}_6$  exhibits the hybridization gap of 20 meV, but experiments like temperature dependence of the magnetic susceptibility and of the specific heat with a very large extra specific heat with a large maximum (about 10 J/K mol) at 50 K point to the existence of in-gap localized states of the debated origin [1,2]. We have attributed [3] these states as originating from the the  $\text{Sm}^{2+}$  ion which can be theoretically revealed by calculations within the spin-orbital  $|LSL_zS_z\rangle$  space, with  $L=3$  and  $S=3$ . The in-gap states originate from the 49-fold degenerated quasi-atomic term  ${}^7F$  ( $4f^6$ ) which becomes split by the cubic crystal-field (CEF) and the finite spin-orbit interactions. These interactions compete with each other - the six-order cubic CEF interactions produce the 7-fold degenerated ground state whereas the spin-orbit interactions, even of the weakest one, produce a singlet ( $J=0$ ) ground state. The derived CEF and spin-orbit parameters produce the lowest singlet state at 0 K with an excited triplet at 89 K and a next triplet at 215 K. Such states are within the 20-meV hybridization gap.

Our approach is very similar to the one used by us in description of  $3d$  compounds ( $\text{CoO}$ ,  $\text{NiO}$ ) [4,5], where the spin-orbit coupling is taken relatively weak - it is in contrast to the standard approach used for rare-earth ions with the quantum number  $J$  as the good quantum number. This similarity is due to a fact that the orbital quantum number  $L=3$  for the  $\text{Sm}^{2+}$  ion is the same as for the  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  or  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  ions.

## References:

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