

## HEAT CAPACITY OF AMORPHOUS $Y_xCe_{50-x}Cu_{42}Al_8$ ( $0 \leq x \leq 50$ ) ALLOYS

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Heat capacity results for as-quenched  $Y_xCe_{50-x}Cu_{42}Al_8$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 50$ ) amorphous alloys in the temperature range 1.7–200 K are presented to discuss Y-Ce substitution effect. Samples in the shape of ribbons were synthesized by a single-roller rapid quenching technique in argon atmosphere. The  $Y_xCe_{50-x}Cu_{42}Al_8$  alloys exhibit a significant glass forming ability. There is also the evidence of paramagnetic/superparamagnetic behavior with the ordering of Ce moments (for samples with  $0 \leq x \leq 40$ ) even at low temperatures. The effective magnetic moment of Ce decreases with increasing Y content. The main aim of the study reported here is the determination of specific heat and the influence of Y by Ce substitution effect on the effective Sommerfeld coefficient  $\gamma_{eff}$ . While there is no long range ordering in investigated amorphous alloys, the properties may vary between each composition due to the differences in short range order but also as a consequence of the magnetic ordering of Ce ions. With increasing applied magnetic field the Schottky type maximum appears, which moves to higher temperatures with magnetic field increasing up to 9 ÅT as usually connected with crystal field splitting. There is a significant low temperature upturn in  $CT^{-1}(T^2)$  dependence, which is more intense for  $Ce_{50}Cu_{42}Al_8$  alloy. The low temperature extrapolation of  $CT^{-1}(T^2)$  yields close to 1.2 J/molK<sup>2</sup>, which is similar to other heavy fermion Ce-compounds e.g.  $CeCu_4Al$  [1]. The magnitude of this upturn depends strongly on the composition and vanishes for  $Y_{50}Cu_{42}Al_8$  alloy which possess no magnetic ions. Electronic heat capacity coefficient  $\gamma_{eff}$  increases with the substitution of Y by Ce atoms, which implies that the alloys with Ce content  $x > 20$  have the tendency to a heavy fermion behaviour due to increasing hybridisation effect of Ce 4f-electrons.

[1] M. Reiffers et al., Acta Phys. Pol. **113** (2008) 423