Hard x-ray spectroscopy of Sm-based heavy-fermion compound SmOs₄Sb₁₂

<u>A. Yamasaki</u>,¹ S. Imada,² H. Higashimichi,² H. Fujiwara,² T. Miyamachi,² A. Sekiyama,² H. Sugawara,³ D. Kikuchi,⁴ H. Sato,⁴ A. Higashiya,⁵ M. Yabashi,⁶ K. Tamasaku,⁵ D. Miwa,⁷ T. Ishikawa,^{5,6} and S. Suga²

 ¹Department of Physics, Faculty of Science and Engennering, Konan University, Kobe 658-8501, Japan
 ²Graduate School of Engineering Science, Osaka University, Toyonaka, Osaka 560-8531, Japan
 ³Graduate School of Human and Natural Environment Science, The University of Tokushima, Tokushima 770-8502, Japan
 ⁴Graduate School of Science, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Hachioji, Tokyo 192-0397, Japan
 ⁵ RIKEN, Mikazuki, Sayo, Hyogo 679-5148, Japan
 ⁶SPring-8/JASRI, Mikazuki, Sayo, Hyogo 679-5198, Japan

Sm-based heavy-fermion compound $\text{SmOs}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$ [1,2] has been investigated by bulk-sensitive photoemission spectroscopy (PES). In order to reveal the bulk nature of Sm compounds, the bulk-sensitive PES with hard x-ray (HAX) is a very powerful tool since the Sm valence and electronic structures are often different between on the surface and in the bulk. The HAXPES clearly demonstrates that the strongly mixed valence of Sm is realized in the bulk of SmOs₄Sb₁₂. Furthermore, it is found that the Sm valence decreases below 100 K, indicating that the Kondo coherence develops with approaching the proposed Kondo temperature ($T_K \sim 20$ K). Our theoretical analysis suggests that the small energy difference between Sm divalent and trivalent states combined with the weak hybridization between conduction and 4*f* electrons is the origin of the coexistence of the strongly mixed valence and the heavy-fermion character in SmOs₄Sb₁₂.

[1] S. Sanada *et al.*, J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. **74**, 246 (2005).
[2] W. M. Yuhasz *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **71**, 104402 (2005).