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MULTIPLE QUANTUM CRITICAL POINTS IN Ce₃PtIn₁₁

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The properties of the heavy fermion compound Ce₃PtIn₁₁ are rather enigmatic. Not only the compound possesses two inequivalent Ce-sites but at ambient pressure it exhibits two successive antiferromagnetic (AFM) transitions at $T_1 = 2.2\text{K}$ and $T_N = 2\text{K}$, respectively [1]. Upon further cooling superconductivity is found with $T_c = 0.32\text{K}$. Entropy analysis conjectured the idea that the Ce₂-ions are responsible for the magnetic ordering whereas the second Ce₁-ions evokes superconductivity. Here we present our recent ¹¹⁵In NMR/NQR and specific heat results. From these we infer that Ce₃PtIn₁₁ possibly harbors two quantum critical points (QCP) i.e., zero temperature phase transitions –one close to/or at ambient pressure [2] and one to be reached by an applied hydrostatic pressure of $p_c = 1.5\text{GPa}$ [1]. Each QCP can be associated with a particular Ce-site. The critical magnetic fluctuations accompanying the QCPs are at the origin of Cooper-pairing.

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[1] J. Prokleška et al., Phys. Rev. B 92, 161114(R) (2015).

[2] S. Kambe et al., Phys. Rev B. 101, 081103(R) (2020).

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