Broken time-reversal symmetry in superconducting partially-filled skutterudite $\mathbf{Pr}_{1-\delta}\mathbf{Pt}_{4}\mathbf{Ge}_{12}$

J. W. Zang, J. Zhang, J. Z. H. Zhu, Z. F. Ding, K. Huang, X. R. Peng, A. D. Hillier, and L. Shu, State Key Laboratory of Surface Physics, Department of Physics, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China Geballe Laboratory for Advanced Materials, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA ISIS Facility, STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory,

Harwell Science and Innovation Campus, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0QX, United Kingdom
⁴ Collaborative Innovation Center of Advanced Microstructures, Nanjing 210093, China
(Dated: June 6, 2019)

Time reversal symmetry (TRS) is a key symmetry in superconductors. The violation of TRS often results in a wealth of novel properties. Here we report the synthesis and superconducting properties of the partially-filled skutterudite $\Pr_{1-\delta}\Pr_4Ge_{12}$. The results from X-ray diffraction and magnetization measurements show that the $[\Pr_4Ge_{12}]$ cage-forming structure survives and bulk superconductivity is preserved below the superconducting transition temperature $T_c = 7.80$ K. The temperature dependence of both the upper critical field and the electronic specific heat can be described in terms of a two-gap model, providing strong evidence of multi-band superconductivity. TRS breaking is observed using zero field muon-spin relaxation experiments, and the magnitude of the spontaneous field is nearly half of that in \Pr_4Ge_{12} .