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Thermally activated exchange narrowing of the Gd$^{3+}$ ESR fine structure in a single crystal of Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ ($x \approx 0.001$) skutterudite.

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We report electron spin resonance (ESR) measurements in the Gd$^{3+}$ doped semiconducting filled skutterudite compound Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ ($x \approx 0.001$). As the temperature, $T$, varies from $T \approx 150$ K to $T \approx 165$ K the Gd$^{3+}$ ESR fine and hyperfine structures coalesce into a broad inhomogeneous single resonance. At $T \approx 200$ K the line narrows and as $T$ increases further the resonance becomes homogeneous with a thermal broadening of $1.1(2)$ Oe/K. These results suggest that the origin of these features may be associated to a subtle interdependence of thermally activated mechanisms that combine: i) an increase with $T$ of the density of activated conduction-carriers across the $T$-dependent semiconducting pseudogap; ii) the Gd$^{3+}$ Korringa relaxation process due to an exchange interaction, $J_{\Delta}$, between the Gd$^{3+}$ localized magnetic moments and the thermally activated conduction-carriers and; iii) a relatively weak confining potential of the rare-earth ions inside the oversized (Fe$_2$P$_3$)$_4$ cage, which allows the rare-earths to become rattler Einstein oscillators above $T \approx 148$ K. We argue that the rattling of the Gd$^{3+}$ ions, via a motional narrowing mechanism, also contributes to the coalescence of the ESR fine and hyperfine structure.

I. INTRODUCTION

The filled skutterudite RT$_4$X$_{12}$ compounds, where R is a rare-earth or actinide, T is a transition metal (Fe, Ru, Os) and X is a pnictogen (P, As, Sb) have attracted great attention due to their broad range of physical properties. In particular, they are of interest to those investigating basic mechanisms of strongly correlated electronic systems and also to those seeking for more efficient thermoelectric materials.

These compounds crystallize in the LaFe$_4$P$_{12}$ structure with space group $I\overline{m}3$ and local point symmetry $T_d$ for the R ions. The R ions are guests in the oversized rigid (T$_2$X$_3$)$_4$ cages. The dynamics of the guest R ions is believed to be of great importance in the damping of the thermal conductivity observed in the filled skutterudite compounds. Moreover, they may also play an important role in the appearance of heavy fermion behavior and superconductivity.

Electron spin resonance (ESR) is a sensitive and powerful microscopic tool that provides information about crystal field (CF) effects, site symmetries, valencies of paramagnetic ions, g-values, and fine and hyperfine parameters. In a recent work our group found ESR to be a sensitive and useful tool to study the dynamics of the R ions in this family of filled skutterudites. The weak confining potential on the R ions at the center of the oversized cage allows them to easily get off-center and experience slightly different local strength and symmetry of the CF which may lead to: i) a distribution of the ESR parameters and, ii) a rattling of the R ions that, due to motional narrowing effects, may cause remarkable changes in the observed ESR spectra. In our previous ESR experiments on Yb$^{3+}$ in Ce$_{1-x}$Yb$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ these two features were observed and the coexistence of two distinct Yb$^{3+}$ sites was confirmed.

Ogita et al. performing Raman scattering experiments on several metallic skutterudite compounds of the RT$_4$X$_{12}$ (T = Fe,Ru,Os; X = P,Sb) series, found resonant 2nd order phonon modes associated with the vibration that change the bond length of the R-X stretching mode. However, in semiconducting CeFe$_4$P$_{12}$ the 2nd order phonon modes were found to be non-resonant. Based on their results Ogita et al. concluded that there should be a strong coupling between the R-X stretching modes and the conduction-electrons ($c$-$e$). Most reports on the $T$-dependence of the $dc$-resistivity in CeFe$_4$P$_{12}$ present a semiconductor-like behavior. However, the resistivity is strongly sample dependent and only in some cases it shows metallic behavior below $T \approx 200$ K. Nevertheless, for most of the reported samples the conductivity due to thermally activated carriers predominates above $T \approx 200$ K. Thus, for the semiconductor CeFe$_4$P$_{12}$ with gap of $\approx 0.15$ eV and estimated Debye temperature of $\Theta_D \approx 500$ K at least a weak coupling of the R-X stretching mode and the $c$-$e$ should be expected. This compound experiences a huge increase in the density of thermally activated conduction-carriers at $T \approx 150$ K. Also, evidences for rattling of the Yb$^{3+}$ and Ce$^{4+}$ ions were found in ESR and extended x-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS) experiments, respectively. The aim of this work is to learn if the presence of thermally activated conduction-carriers and rattling of the R ions can be observed by the ESR technique. For
that reason we measured the evolution of the Gd$^{3+}$ ESR spectra in Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ with $T$. To compare our data with a nonrattling compound, we have also studied the evolution of the Gd$^{3+}$ ESR spectra in Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$ ($x \approx 0.001$) with $T$, which is a cubic CsCl type semiconductor with a gap of $\approx 0.8$ eV and Debye temperature of $\Theta_D \approx 783$ K.

We found that for Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ the ESR spectra show a different behavior in three $T$-regions. At low-$T$ the system behaves as an insulator, at high-$T$ as a metal and in the intermediate region it presents the effects of: $a)$ an exchange interaction, $J_{fd} \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{s}$, between Gd$^{3+}$ localized magnetic moments and thermally activated conduction-carriers and $b)$ possible evidence for rattling of the R ions.

II. EXPERIMENTAL

Single crystals of Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ ($x \lesssim 0.001$) were grown in Sn-flux as described in Ref. 14. The cubic structure ($I4_13$) and phase purity were checked by x-ray powder diffraction. Crystals of $\sim 2 \times 2 \times 2$ mm$^3$ of naturally grown crystallographic faces were used in the ESR experiments. Single crystals of Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$ ($x \lesssim 0.001$) were grown as described in Ref. 19. The cubic structure (space group 221, $Pm3m$, CsCl type and local point symmetry T$_d$ for the R ions) and phase purity were checked by x-ray powder diffraction and the crystals orientation determined by Laue x-ray diffraction. Most of the ESR experiments were done in $\sim 2 \times 1 \times 0.5$ mm$^3$ single crystals. The ESR spectra were taken in a Bruker X-band (9.48 GHz) spectrometer using appropriated resonators coupled to a $T$-controller of a helium gas flux system for $4.2 \lesssim T \lesssim 300$ K. The Gd concentrations were determined from the $H$ and $T$-dependence of the magnetization, $M(H,T)$, measured in a Quantum Design SQUID dc-magnetometer. In both systems the magnetic susceptibility follows a Curie-Weiss behavior. Also, in both compounds the $T$-dependence of the Gd$^{3+}$ ESR intensity presents a Curie-Weiss like behavior within the accuracy of the experiments.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In both compounds at low-$T$ the Gd$^{3+}$ ESR spectra show the full resolved fine structure corresponding to the spin Hamiltonian for the Zeeman and cubic CF interactions, $H = g \beta H S + b_4 O_4 + b_6 O_6$. The angular and $T$-dependence of the spectra were taken mostly with the applied magnetic field, $H$, in the $(1,1,0)$ plane. The fitting of the data to the spin Hamiltonian shows that the parameters are, within the experimental accuracy, $T$-independent for the entire studied $T$-range. The measured parameters were, $g = 1.986(3)$ and $b_4 = 7(1)$ Oe for Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ and $g = 1.992(3)$ and $b_4 = 13.8(5)$ Oe for Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$, in agreement with previous low-$T$ reports.

The accuracy of the data was not enough to estimate the value of $b_6$. The $g$-shift measured for Gd$^{3+}$ in Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ is negative, $\Delta g = 1.986(3) - 1.993 \approx -0.007$. An additional term to the spin Hamiltonian, $J_{fd} \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{s}$, due to a covalent exchange hybridization between the Gd$^{3+}$ and Fe electrons and $c$-$c$ with $d$ character would be responsible for this negative $g$-shift. For the Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ crystal, careful measurements of the spectra were taken from $T \approx 150$ K to $T \approx 200$ K for various directions of $H$. In this $T$-interval, the fine structure coalesces into a single broad line and its lineshape changes from lorentzian (insulator) to dysonian (metallic). Notice that these features are independent of the field orientation and none of them is observed in Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$.

Figures 1, 2 and 3 display the evolution with $T$ ($4.2 \lesssim T \lesssim 300$ K) of the normalized ESR spectra for Gd$^{3+}$ in Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ and Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$ ($x \lesssim 0.001$) crystals for $H$ in the $(1,1,0)$ plane along [001]. The angular and $T$-dependence of the spectra were taken mostly with the applied magnetic field, $H$, in the $(1,1,0)$ plane. The fitting of the data to the spin Hamiltonian shows that the parameters are, within the experimental accuracy, $T$-independent for the entire studied $T$-range. The measured parameters were, $g = 1.986(3)$ and $b_4 = 7(1)$ Oe for Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ and $g = 1.992(3)$ and $b_4 = 13.8(5)$ Oe for Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$, in agreement with previous low-$T$ reports. The accuracy of the data was not enough to estimate the value of $b_6$. The $g$-shift measured for Gd$^{3+}$ in Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ is negative, $\Delta g = 1.986(3) - 1.993 \approx -0.007$. An additional term to the spin Hamiltonian, $J_{fd} \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{s}$, due to a covalent exchange hybridization between the Gd$^{3+}$ and Fe electrons and $c$-$c$ with $d$ character would be responsible for this negative $g$-shift. For the Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ crystal, careful measurements of the spectra were taken from $T \approx 150$ K to $T \approx 200$ K for various directions of $H$. In this $T$-interval, the fine structure coalesces into a single broad line and its lineshape changes from lorentzian (insulator) to dysonian (metallic). Notice that these features are independent of the field orientation and none of them is observed in Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$.

For Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ the central transition ($\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$) at 4.2 K and $H$ along [001] is narrow enough to observe the hyperfine satellites lines of the isotopes $^{155,157}$Gd$^{3+}$ ($I = 3/2$)(see Fig. 4). The measured hyperfine parameter is $A = 5.5(2)$ Oe. This hyperfine structure is also ob-
various transitions in Ce$^{12}$ along $\theta \approx 30^\circ$ from [001] in the (1,-1,0) plane; a) Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ and b) Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$.

Figure 2: $T$-dependence of the X-band ESR spectra for $H$ along $\theta \approx 30^\circ$ from [001] in the (1,-1,0) plane; a) Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ and b) Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$.

Figure 3: $T$-dependence of the X-band ESR spectra for $H \parallel$ [110]; a) Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ and b) Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$.

Figure 4: X-band ESR (\(\frac{1}{2}\) $\leftrightarrow$ $-\frac{1}{2}\)) transition for $H \parallel$ [001]. The arrows show the satellite hyperfine structure for both samples of $x = 0.001$.

observed, although not so clearly, for the other transitions in the spectrum. For the angle where the fine structure collapses $29.6^\circ$ from [001] and the various transitions overlap, a small misorientation of $H$ by $\lesssim 2^\circ$ away from this direction affects the overall lineshape and the hyperfine structure is then strongly blurred (see Fig. 2). For Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$ Fig. 4 shows that, due to its higher $g$-value and broader linewidth, the ($\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$) transition is shifted to lower-$H$ and the hyperfine structure is not well resolved. However, the hyperfine parameter can still be estimated to be $\Delta \simeq 7(1)$ Oe.

Figure 5 presents for both compounds the evolution with $T$ ($4.2 \leq T \leq 300$ K) of the linewidth ($\Delta H$) for the various Gd$^{3+}$ ESR transitions at several $H$ orientations. For Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ Fig. 5a shows the $T$-dependence of $\Delta H$ for the ($\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}$) transition and $H$ along [001], [111], [110] directions and at $\sim 30^\circ$ from [001] in the (1,-1,0) plane for the collapsed spectrum. It is clear from the data that there are three regions of different $T$-dependence of $\Delta H$: Region I, for $T \lesssim 150$ K, where $\Delta H$ is nearly $T$-independent and very narrow at $\approx 5(1)$ Oe; Region II, for $165 \lesssim T \lesssim 200$ K, where the full structure dramatically coalesces into a broad inhomogeneous single resonance with anisotropic $\Delta H$; and Region III, for $T \gtrsim 200$ K, where $\Delta H$ is again isotropic and homogeneous. It corresponds to a single coalesced resonance and has a linear thermal broadening of $\sim 1.1(2)$ Oe/K, reminiscent of a Korringa-like relaxation process via the $c$-$c$.25

Figs. 5b and 5c show the $T$-dependence of $\Delta H$ for the various transitions in Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ and Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$ for $H$ along [001] and $30^\circ$ from [001], respectively. A timid broadening starts to be observed on $\Delta H$ for the fine structure components at $T \approx 60$ K for Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ and at $T \approx 120$ K for Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$. Presumably this broadening is caused by a phonon spin-lattice relaxation process.26 The fact that such a phonon contribution starts at lower-$T$ in Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$ than in Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$ is consistent with the lower Debye temperature for the former compound. Alternatively, the Gd$^{3+}$ ions produce bound states in the gap, which in the case of CaB$_6$ are donor states. Carriers bounded at low-$T$ in these states can be promoted into the conduction band as $T$ increases and produce a faster relaxation. However, as $T$ increases in Region I a small local distribution...
of CF cannot be excluded as the reason for the small broadening of the fine structure lines. The large voided space and concomitant increase of the carrier density as $T$ increases may thermally activate slow motions of the Gd$^{3+}$ ions inside the oversized (Fe$_2$P)$_4$ cage which could slightly alter, in an inhomogeneous way, the local CF at the Gd$^{3+}$ site.

As already mentioned, for Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_2$P$_{12}$ above $T \approx 160$ K a dramatic broadening mechanism drives the whole Gd$^{3+}$ resolved ESR fine structure in Region I to coalesce into the broad inhomogeneous and unresolved anisotropic spectrum of Region II (see Fig. 5a). This striking result occurs at about the same $T$ where: $i)$ the density of thermally activated mobile carriers increases by several orders of magnitude (see Fig. 5d); $ii)$ the rattling of the filled R atom is confirmed by EXAFS experiments; $iii)$ the existence of a $T$-dependent semiconducting pseudogap is observed for $T \lesssim 300$ K in ultraviolet and x-ray photoemission spectroscopies (UPS, XPS), and; $iv)$ where the change from lorentzian (insulator) to dysonian (metallic) ESR lineshape is observed (see Figs. 1a, 2a and 6). Note that none of these features are present in Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$.

The solid lines in Regions II and III correspond the calculated $\Delta H(T)$ for the coalesced ESR spectra using the Plefka-Barnes exchange narrowing mechanism (see text). Fig. 5d presents the general $T$-dependence reported for the resistivity in these compounds. The resistivity of our crystals is similar to that of Ref. 14.

![Figure 6](image6.png)

Figure 6: $T$-dependence of the hyperfine structure for the ($\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$) transition. Notice that the apparent difference in the field for resonance between the low and high-$T$ spectra is mainly due to the change, from lorentzian to dysonian, and also to a small change in the frequency of the microwave cavity due to the temperature ($\lesssim 0.05\%$).

![Figure 5](image5.png)

Figure 5: $T$-evolution ($4.2 \lesssim T \lesssim 300$ K) of the Gd$^{3+}$ ESR linewidth, $\Delta H$, for both compounds and various transitions at several $H$ orientations. Notice that in Fig. 5a the behavior of $\Delta H(T)$ clearly characterizes three different Regions (I, II, and III). The solid lines in Regions II and III correspond the calculated $\Delta H(T)$ for the coalesced ESR spectra using the Plefka-Barnes exchange narrowing mechanism (see text).

Fig. 5d presents the general $T$-dependence reported for the resistivity in these compounds. The resistivity of our crystals is similar to that of Ref. 14.
B → 0 as T → 200. For T ≥ 200 K ΔH becomes isotropic (see Fig. 7) and increases linearly at a rate of 1.1(2) Oe/K (see Fig. 5a). This linear increase is an evidence for the presence of a Korringa relaxation process, i.e., the Gd$^{3+}$ ions relax to the lattice via an exchange interaction, $J_{fd}S_s$, between the Gd$^{3+}$ localized magnetic moment and the thermally activated conduction-carriers.  

A g-shift of $\Delta g = -0.007$ has been measured for the entire range of T studied for Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_2$P$_{12}$. This is surprising because in Region I there are no conduction-carriers that could be polarized. However, the host is a Kondo insulator with a finite Van Vleck susceptibility due to the crystalline field splitting of the Ce ions. This Van Vleck susceptibility is larger than the susceptibility of the thermally excited electrons in Region II and III and provides the polarization to produce the g-shift. This effect is of course not present in the Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$ sample, since CaB$_6$ has no significant susceptibility. There is a second unusual issue with the g-shift. In a simple metallic host Gd$^{3+}$ ions are expected to have a ferromagnetic Heisenberg exchange. However, the g-shift is negative, indicative of a hybridization mechanism. The overlap of the Gd 4f electrons with the hybridized Ce 4f-band forming the valence and conduction bands of the Kondo insulator could give rise to an antiferromagnetic exchange.

It is interesting to note that in Gd$^{3+}$ doped simple metals the Korringa relaxation, d(ΔH)/dT, would be related to the g-shift, $\Delta g$, by: 

$$\frac{d(\Delta H)}{dT} = (\pi k/g_\mu_B)(\Delta g)^2.$$  

(3)

Using our experimental value of 1.1(2) Oe/K for d(ΔH)/dT and 2.34 × 10$^{-4}$ Oe/K for $\pi k/g_\mu_B$ we estimate a corresponding $\Delta g$ of $\approx |0.007|$. These results and Eq. (3) suggest that: i) in Region I, where there is no Korringa relaxation, the exchange coupling due to covalent hybridization gives rise to just polarization effects, $J_{fd}(q = 0)$; ii) the trigger of the Korringa mechanism in Regions II and III is due to the presence of mobile activated conduction-carriers at the Fermi level, which are responsible for the momentum transfer between the conduction-carriers and the localized magnetic moment via the exchange coupling, $J_{fd}(q \neq 0)$; and iii) in the metallic Regions II and III, there is no $q$-dependence of the exchange interaction, i.e., $J_{fd}(q = 0) \equiv (J_{fd}^2(q))^{1/2}_{E_{k}}$.

For $T_e \lesssim 10$ K Figure 8 shows that, due to the long spin-lattice relaxation time $T_1$ in these materials, the Gd$^{3+}$ ($\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$) transition saturates as a function of the microwave power. From $\Delta H = (\gamma T_2)^{-1}$ the spin-relaxation time can be estimated to be $T_2 \approx 0.1\mu$s in both compounds. From the saturation factor, $S = [1-(1/4)H_{eff}^2 T_1 T_2]^{-1}$ and $P = (1/4)H_{eff}^2$, we estimate the spin-lattice relaxation time to be $T_1 \approx 10$ ms and $T_1 \approx 4$ ms for Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_2$P$_{12}$ and Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$, respectively. Notice that a Korringa relaxation is absent in Region I where the compound behaves as an insulator. Moreover, from $\Delta H$ at $T \approx 300$ K in Fig. 5a we estimate $T_1 \approx 0.002\mu$s which is much shorter than the low-T value of $T_2$. Therefore, at high-T $T_2 \simeq T_1$ and, as far as ESR is concerned, this is another evidence that Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_2$P$_{12}$ behaves as a regular metal in Regions II and III.

Finally, according to the Raman results and conclusions about the rattling modes in metallic skutterudites, it is plausible that the huge increase in the metallic character of Ce$_4$P$_{12}$ activates the R-X stretching mode and triggers the rattling of the R ions inside the oversized (Fe$_3$P$_4$)$_4$ cage. Hence, via a motional narrowing mechanism the rattling of the Gd$^{3+}$ ions could also contribute to the dramatic change of the ESR spectra observed at the transition from Region I to Region II. Actually Figure 9 shows that the exchange narrowing mechanism alone cannot reproduce the observed experimental single coalesced resonance at the transition between these two Regions. Thus, a motional narrowing of the Gd$^{3+}$ fine structure, due to rattling of the R ions, cannot be disregarded and it probably contributes to the experimental observed spectra. It should be mentioned that such a striking behavior is not expected in Ca$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$B$_6$ due to the much larger semiconducting gap of $\approx 0.8$ eV and the tighter cages for the CaB$_6$ compound.
In this work we have presented experimental data that show the following striking features for the $T$-dependence of the Gd$^{3+}$ ESR spectra in Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$: a) the coalescence of the hyperfine and fine structures at $T \approx 150$ K and $T \approx 165$ K, respectively; b) at about these temperatures the ESR lineshape changes from lorentzian (insulating media) to dysonian (metallic media); and c) the $T$-dependence of the ESR $\Delta H$ changes from a narrow nearly $T$-independent linewidth for each fine structure in Region I to a single inhomogeneous broad resonance with anisotropic $\Delta H$ in Region II and then, in Region III, to a homogeneous linewidth with a broadening which is linear in $T$, resembling the Korringa-like relaxation process in a metallic host.\cite{Pointb} Point b) indicates that, at our microwave frequency and between $T \approx 150$ K and $T \approx 165$ K, there is also a clear and strong change in the $ac$-conductivity of the material. We associate this change to a smooth crossover from insulator to metal which was only possible to be detected due to the high sensitivity that the ESR lineshape has in a metallic media.

Our ESR observations in Ce$_{1-x}$Gd$_x$Fe$_4$P$_{12}$, along with those of Raman, EXAFS, UPS and XPS for CeFe$_4$P$_{12}$, suggest that this smooth insulator-metal crossover may be responsible for the coalescence and narrowing of the hyperfine and fine structures and also for the activation of the R-X stretching mode that probably triggers the rattling of the Gd$^{3+}$ ions in the oversized $(\text{Fe}_2\text{P}_3)_4$ cage. Via a motional narrowing mechanism the Gd$^{3+}$ rattling may also contribute to the dramatic change of the ESR spectra at the transition from Region I to Region II.\cite{IV11,IV12}

We believe that our ESR study gives further clues and insights for the subtle interplay between the local vibration modes (Einstein oscillators) of the R ions and the $c$-$c$ in the filled skutterudite compounds. In particular, our work supports the idea that some metallic character is always needed to set up the necessary conditions for the rattling of the R ions in these materials.

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