



Suppression of ferromagnetism in URhGe doped with Ru

N.T. Huy¹, J.C.P. Klaasse¹, A. de Visser¹, S. Sakarya², N.H. van Dijk²



¹Van der Waals-Zeeman Institute, University of Amsterdam

²Department of Radiation, Radionuclides & Reactors, Delft University of Technology

INTRODUCTION

The correlated metal URhGe

- Orthorhombic TiNiSi-type structure (space group P_{nma})
- Low-temperature ordered moment $\sim 0.4 \mu_B$ /U-atom (oriented along c -axis)
- Large linear term of specific heat $\gamma = 0.155 \text{ J/molK}^2$
- At ambient pressure coexistence of superconductivity ($T_{SC} = 0.25 \text{ K}$) and ferromagnetism ($T_C = 9.5 \text{ K}$) [1]

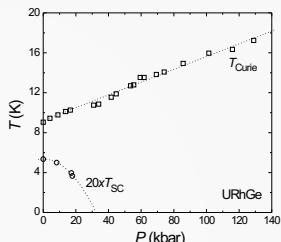
SC mediated by FM fluctuations

→ interesting to study magnetic fluctuations at QCP

Can we tune URhGe to critical point?

Applying external pressure [2,3]

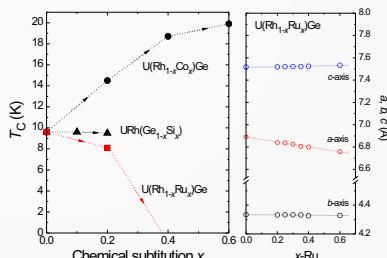
- Results in:
 - (1) Increases 5f-electron hybridization and ligand states → reduction of local moment
 - (2) Hybridization enhances the exchange coupling → strengthening magnetic order
- The latter mechanism may prevail
⇒ T_C increases with 0.065 K/kbar
 $\bullet P_{crit} = -135 \text{ kbar}$



Chemical substitution

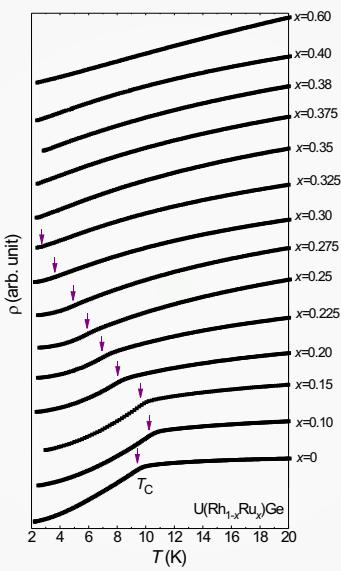
We substitute Ru, Co, Si
→ T_C can be tuned to zero
by alloying URhGe by Ru

⇒ Investigate properties of polycrystalline $U(Rh_{1-x}Ru_x)Ge$ series over a wide range of x value ($0 \leq x \leq 0.6$) [4]



RESULTS

Resistivity

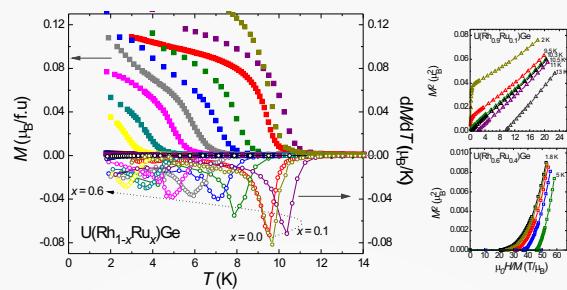


Temperature dependence of the electrical resistivity below 20 K
 T_C defined by a pronounced maximum in $d\rho/dT$

References

- [1] D. Aoki et al., Nature 413 (2001) 613
- [2] S. Sakarya et al., Phys. Rev. B 67 (2003) 144407
- [3] F. Hardy et al., Physica B 359-361 (2005) 1111
- [4] S. Sakarya et al., cond-mat/0507068

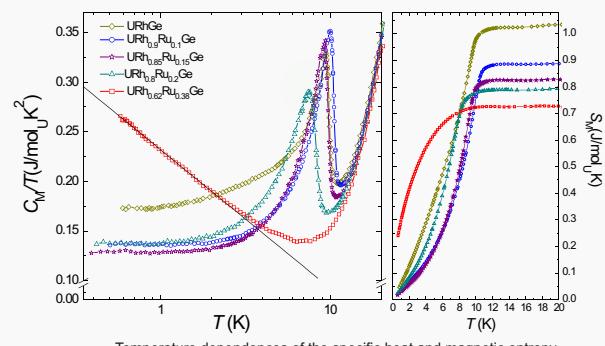
Magnetization



Low-temperature part of the magnetization measured in a field of 0.01 T
 T_C determined as a minimum of $-dM/dT$ as well as by Arrott plots

- For $x \geq 0.35$, we could not detect ferromagnetism in the measured temperature interval ($1.8 \text{ K} \leq T \leq 300 \text{ K}$)
- T_C initially increases up to 10.5 K for $x=0.10$
- T_C decreases from $x=0.15$ onwards
- For $x \geq 0.40$, absence of ferromagnetic ground state demonstrated by Arrott plots

Specific heat

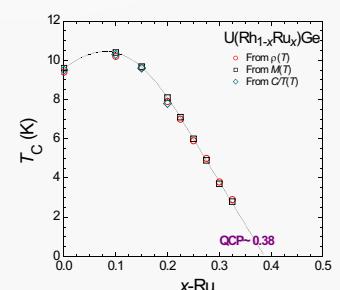


Temperature dependences of the specific heat and magnetic entropy
 $x=0.10; 0.15; 0.20; 0.38$ (S_M obtained by integration of C_M/T)

- The magnetic entropy $S_M \approx 0.18R\ln 2$ ($J/\text{mol}_U\text{K}^2$) reduced with x -Ru
- For $x=0.38$, $C/T(T) \sim \ln(T)$ at low temperature, following theory of Itinerant Ferromagnetic QCP

T-x phase diagram

- $x \leq 0.1$, T_C enhanced by induced-pressure effect(?)
- $x > 0.1$, T_C linearly decreases with a slope $-0.43\text{K}/\text{at.\%Ru}$
Possible reasons:
◦ Anisotropic hybridization
◦ d-band emptying
- Ferromagnetic order vanishes at $x=0.38$



SUMMARY

- Ferromagnetism in URhGe is suppressed by Ru alloying, the magnetic order vanishes at $x=0.38$
- Specific data consistent with FM QCP

Further studies

- Measuring resistivity at lower temperatures ($T < 1.8 \text{ K}$) and compare with FM QCP theory, $\rho \sim T^{-5/3}$
- Study inelastic neutron scattering and other properties for $x=0.38$ on single crystal