

**HALL EFFECT IN THE LOW CHARGE-CARRIER DENSITY  
FERROMAGNET  $\text{UCo}_{0.5}\text{Sb}_2$**

**V. H. Tran<sup>a</sup>, S. Paschen<sup>b</sup>, F. Steglich<sup>b</sup>, R. Troć<sup>a</sup>, and Z. Bukowski<sup>a</sup>**

<sup>a</sup>W. Trzebiatowski Institute for Low Temperature and Structure Research,  
Polish Academy of Sciences, P.O. Box 1410, 50-950 Wrocław, Poland

<sup>b</sup>Max-Planck Institut für Chemische Physik fester Stoffe, D-01187  
Dresden, Germany

The Hall coefficient  $R_H$  of ferromagnetic  $\text{UCo}_{0.5}\text{Sb}_2$  ( $T_C = 74.5$  K) has been measured on a single crystal in the temperature range 2 - 300 K and in magnetic fields up to 7 T. The values of the normal  $R_0$  and anomalous  $R_s$  coefficients were estimated by comparing the  $R_H(B)$  with magnetization  $M(B)$  data. Both  $-R_0$  and  $R_s$  show a maximum near  $T_C$  and a minimum at  $T_{min} \approx 20$  K. Below  $T_{min}$ ,  $R_0$  and  $R_s$  tend to a saturation. The ratio  $R_s/R_0$  reaches a value of  $\sim 1000$  for  $T \leq T_C$  and of  $\sim 21000$  at higher temperatures, implying that  $R_H$  is dominated by  $R_s$ . The negative sign of  $R_0$  is found to be unchanged down to 2 K, which is indicative of electron-type carriers. The carrier concentration  $n_e = |1/eR_0|$  is found to decrease rapidly when the system undergoes the ferromagnetic ordered state, i.e., it varies from 0.785 e/f.u in the paramagnetic state to about 0.024 e/f.u at 2 K. The charge mobility  $\mu_e$  was evaluated from the  $R_H(1\text{T})$  and electrical resistivity  $\rho$  values.  $\mu_e = R_H(1\text{T})/\rho$ , passes over a maximum ( $\approx 450$   $\text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ ) at  $T_{min}$  and falls down by as many as two orders of magnitude for  $T = 2$  K ( $\approx 3.7$   $\text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ ). Since the effective mass  $m^* = 3\gamma\hbar^2/(3\pi^2n_e)^{1/3}k_B^2$  shows weak temperature dependence (from 53.8  $m_e$  at  $T_{min}$  to 69.5  $m_e$  at 2 K), the decline in  $\mu_e$  with decreasing temperature seems to be associated with an enormous decrease of the carrier collision time.

9.7 cm

13.4 cm

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**Corresponding author :**

V. H. Tran

**Address for correspondence :**

Inst. of Low Temp.  
Polish Acad. of Sci.,  
50-950 Wrocław, Poland

**Email address :**

vhtran@int.pan.wroc.pl