

## Two-channel Kondo problem in $\text{ZrAs}_{1.58}\text{Se}_{0.39}$

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Low-temperature electrical resistivity  $\rho(T)$  of the closely related phases  $\text{ZrAs}_{1.58}\text{Se}_{0.39}$  (3% of vacancies within the monoatomic As layers) and  $\text{ZrP}_{1.54}\text{S}_{0.46}$  (the  $2a$  site fully occupied with P atoms) has been investigated along the  $c$  axis down to  $T \gtrsim 0.08$  K and in  $B \leq 14$  T. Whereas for both systems a  $-AT^{1/2}$  term in  $\rho(T)$  was observed at  $T \lesssim 15$  K, an influence of the magnetic field on their electrical transport was found to be *qualitatively* different: for the As-based compound, a coefficient  $A$  ( $= 0.167 \mu\Omega\text{cmK}^{-1/2}$ ) remains virtually unchanged even in the highest available magnetic fields. For the P-based compound, however, an application of  $B$  significantly reduces the  $A$ -coefficient value from  $0.038 \mu\Omega\text{cmK}^{-1/2}$  ( $B = 1$  T) to  $0.008 \mu\Omega\text{cmK}^{-1/2}$  ( $B = 14$  T), *i.e.*, by factor nearly 5. These distinctly different observations indicate *qualitatively* different phenomena occurring in the material with ( $\text{ZrAs}_{1.58}\text{Se}_{0.39}$ ) and without ( $\text{ZrP}_{1.54}\text{S}_{0.46}$ ) broken pnictogen-pnictogen chemical bonds: a  $\rho(T, B)$  behavior of the latter system is characteristic for the 3D electron-electron interaction in disordered systems, while the magnetic-field-independent  $-AT^{1/2}$  term points at a two-channel Kondo problem derived from two-level states triggered by vacancies in the monoatomic As layers.

9.7 cm

13.4 cm

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