

## Specific Heat and Electrical Resistivity of Filled Skutterudite $\text{GdRu}_4\text{P}_{12}$ in a Magnetic Field

K. Matsuhira<sup>1</sup>, C. Sekine<sup>2</sup>, K. Kihou<sup>2</sup>, I. Sirotani<sup>2</sup>, M. Wakeshima<sup>3</sup> and Y. Hinatsu<sup>3</sup>, Y. Sei<sup>1</sup>, A. Nakamura<sup>1</sup> and S. Takagi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Engineering, Kyushu Institute of Technology, Kitakyushu 804-8550

<sup>2</sup> Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Muroran Institute of Technology, Muroran, Hokkaido, 050-8585

<sup>3</sup> Division of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, 060-0810

We report the results of specific heat and electrical resistivity  $\rho(T)$  in a magnetic field on filled skutterudite  $\text{GdRu}_4\text{P}_{12}$ .  $\text{GdRu}_4\text{P}_{12}$  shows an antiferromagnetic transition at  $T_N = 22$  K [1].  $\rho(T)$  indicates a metallic behavior below room temperature. Interestingly,  $\rho(T)$  shows a broad minimum around 30 K and a sharp upturn at  $T_N$ . The sharp upturn at  $T_N$  suggests a formation of superzone gap in the unique Fermi surface with the nesting vector  $\mathbf{q}=(1,0,0)$ . The systematic research on  $\text{LnRu}_4\text{P}_{12}$  with various  $4f$  electron state is necessary in order to reveal the role of  $4f$  electron in the metal-insulator transition of  $\text{PrRu}_4\text{P}_{12}$  and  $\text{SmRu}_4\text{P}_{12}$ .

Figure 1(a) shows the  $\rho(T)$  of  $\text{GdRu}_4\text{P}_{12}$  in various magnetic fields. Applying magnetic field, the sharp upturn at  $T_N$  becomes small and shifts to lower temperature. Finally, the upturn disappears in 7 T. The broad minimum around 30 K disappears in 2 T. From the analysis of  $\rho(T)$  data, we found that the zero field-resistivity due to the  $c$ - $f$  exchange scattering from the  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$   $4f$  energy levels increases below  $\sim 60$  K. Inset shows the magnetic phase diagram. The magnetic phase diagram is consistent with the previous result of magnetization process at 4.2 K and 10 K [1]. The large negative magnetoresistance ( $\sim -70\%$ ) observed at 2.2 K is qualitatively explained by a collapse of superzone gap (Fig.1(b)).

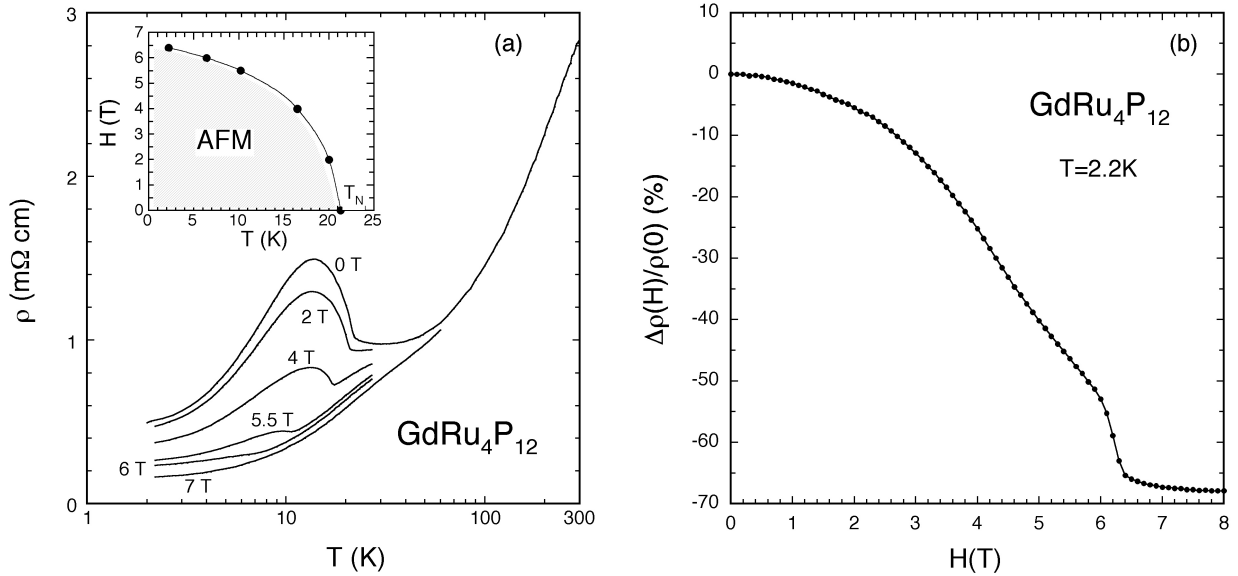


Figure 1: (a) Electrical resistivity of  $\text{GdRu}_4\text{P}_{12}$  in various magnetic fields. Inset shows the magnetic phase diagram. (b) Magnetoresistance of  $\text{GdRu}_4\text{P}_{12}$  at 2.2 K.

[1] C. Sekine, T. Uchiumi, I. Sirotani, K. Matsuhira, T. Sakakibara, T. Goto and T. Yagi: Phys. Rev. B **62** (2000) 11581.