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# Unconventional superconducting gap in $\text{NaFe}_{0.95}\text{Co}_{0.05}\text{As}$ observed by ARPES

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We have performed high resolution angle-resolved photoemission measurements on superconducting electron-doped  $\text{NaFe}_{0.95}\text{Co}_{0.05}\text{As}$  ( $T_c \sim 18$  K). We observed a hole-like Fermi surface around the zone center and two electron-like Fermi surfaces around the M point which can be connected by the  $Q = (\pi, \pi)$  wavevector, suggesting that scattering over the near-nested Fermi surfaces is important in this “111” pnictide. Nearly isotropic superconducting gaps with sharp coherent peaks are observed below  $T_c$  on all three Fermi surfaces. Upon increasing temperature through  $T_c$ , the gap size shows little change while the coherence vanishes. Large ratios of  $2\Delta/k_B T_c \sim 8$  are observed for all the bands, indicating a strong coupling in this system. These results are not expected from a classical phonon-mediated pairing mechanism.

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The superconducting (SC) energy gap is one of the most important quantities in revealing the pairing mechanism of superconductors. Conventional BCS superconductors have  $s$ -wave SC gaps ( $\Delta$ ) with a  $2\Delta/k_B T_c \sim 3.5$  ratio, a characteristic of phonon-mediated pairing in the weak-coupling regime. In contrast, high- $T_c$  cuprate superconductors have an anisotropic  $d$ -wave gap with a much larger  $2\Delta_0/k_B T_c$  ratio. The discovery of a new class of high- $T_c$  superconductors in Fe-pnictides<sup>1</sup> with many unconventional properties raises the question of novel pairing mechanism in these materials. Due to the complexity of these multi-band systems, literature contains many contradicting theoretical<sup>2-4</sup> and experimental results<sup>5-10</sup> about the SC gap symmetry. Penetration depth, NMR and thermal conductivity studies reported the possible existence of gap nodes or large variation of gap size in pnictides<sup>7-10</sup>. There are also controversial results on the temperature dependence of the SC gap<sup>11,12</sup>. No consensus has been reached yet on the SC gap symmetry and the pairing mechanism in iron-based superconductors.

Angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) is a powerful tool in probing directly the low-energy states of superconductors in the momentum ( $k$ ) space. It allows a direct band-selective measurement of the size and  $k$ -profile of the SC gap. ARPES measurements on Fe-based 122<sup>13,14</sup>, 111<sup>15</sup> and 1111<sup>Kondo</sup> systems indicate isotropic nodeless gaps and pairing strength in the strong coupling regime ( $2\Delta/k_B T_c \sim 5 - 7$ ). Among theoretical models promoted to explain these results, antiferromagnetic (AF) fluctuations have been regarded as a major candidate for pairing. Compared to other families of Fe-based superconductors, the 111 family has weaker magnetic correlations<sup>17</sup>. Recently, the consistency of the ARPES measurements on various families of Fe-based su-

perconductors has been challenged by an ARPES report on the  $\text{LiFeAs}$  system (111)<sup>18</sup>. A weak coupling pairing mechanism was proposed based on the observation of a  $2\Delta/k_B T_c \sim 3.1$  ratio<sup>18,19</sup>.

Here we report ultra-high resolution ARPES measurements on electron-doped 111 pnictide  $\text{NaFe}_{0.95}\text{Co}_{0.05}\text{As}$  ( $T_c \sim 18$  K). We observed one hole-like Fermi surface (FS) centered at the zone center ( $\Gamma$ ), quasi-nested to two elliptical FSs centered at the M point ( $\pi, \pi$ ), here defined in the unfolded Brillouin zone. Signatures of an additional small hole pocket at  $\Gamma$  are also observed. The FSs have nearly isotropic gaps with variations smaller than  $\pm 0.5$  meV. These results are consistent with an  $s_{\pm}$  symmetry<sup>20,Kondo</sup> and exclude the possibility of symmetries with nodes. All gaps on hole and electron FSs have sizes of  $\sim 6-7$  meV, leading to a  $2\Delta/k_B T_c \sim 8$  ratio. The temperature dependence of the SC quasiparticles is similar to that of underdoped high- $T_c$  cuprates. Our results point towards unconventional superconductivity in the 111 family of Fe-based superconductors.

High quality single crystals of  $\text{NaFe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x\text{As}$  ( $x \approx 0.05$ ) with bulk  $T_c = 18$  K ( $\Delta T_c = 1$  K) were synthesized by the flux method<sup>21</sup>. Cleavage is expected to occur between the two weakly-bonding  $Na$  layers, leaving a non-polar and non-reconstructed surface. This reinforces the reliability of the ARPES results on the 111 family in characterizing the properties of the bulk. Samples (about  $1 \times 1$  mm<sup>2</sup>) were prepared in a gas protected glove box to prevent reaction with moisture and cleaved *in situ*, yielding flat, mirror-like (001) surfaces. ARPES measurements were done at Tohoku University using a Scienta 2002 analyzer with a helium discharging lamp (He-I $\alpha$  line,  $h\nu = 21.2148$  eV), and at the Synchrotron Radiation Center (WI), using a Scienta R4000 analyzer. We performed experiments within the 4–100 K temperature range in a vacuum better

than  $4 \times 10^{-11}$  Torr. No noticeable aging was observed during each measurement cycle. The energy resolution used for measuring fine features was better than 3 meV.

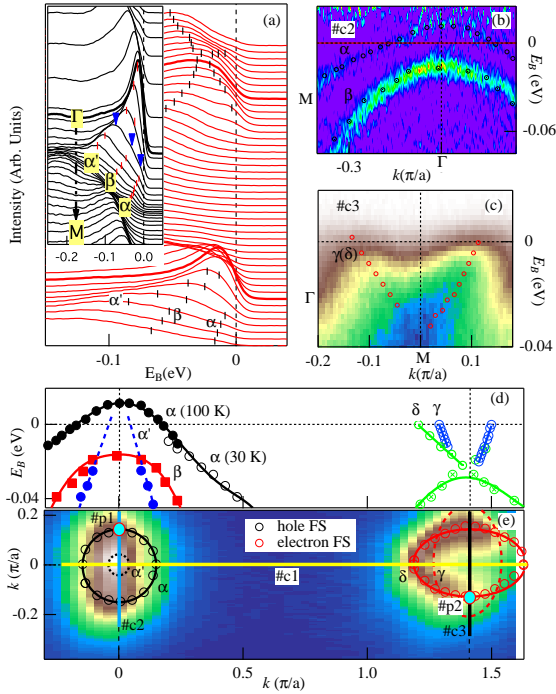


FIG. 1: (color online) (a). EDCs of NaFe<sub>0.95</sub>Co<sub>0.05</sub>As in the normal state ( $T = 30$  K) cut #c1 in (e). Inset shows EDCs around  $\Gamma(0, 0)$ . Ticks are used to mark band dispersions. (b). Second derivative ( $\partial^2 I(\omega, k)/\partial \omega^2$ ) of intensity along cut #c2 in (e) at  $T = 100$  K. The Fermi function was divided out to enhance the band dispersion above  $E_F$ . Markers are extracted band dispersions serving as guide to the eye. (c). Normal state photoemission intensity along cut #c3 indicated in (e) ( $T = 30$  K). (d). Extracted band dispersions from (a), (b) and (c). Blue dashed lines are linear extrapolation of the  $\alpha'$  band. (e). Integrated intensity ( $\pm 5$  meV) around  $E_F$  as function of  $(k_x, k_y)$ . Open circles are extracted FSs. Solid lines are fitted FSs, while the black dashed circle is obtained from linear extension of the  $\alpha'$  band to  $E_F$  and the red dashed ellipse is a  $90^\circ$  rotation of the  $\gamma(\delta)$  FS with respect to the M point.

Energy distribution curves (EDCs) along  $(0,0)-(\pi,\pi)$  ( $\Gamma$ -M) in the normal state ( $T = 30$  K) of an optimally doped NaFe<sub>0.95</sub>Co<sub>0.05</sub>As sample are plotted in Fig. 1(a). To enhance the band dispersion, the EDCs close to  $\Gamma$  along M- $\Gamma$  direction are plotted in the inset of Fig. 1(a). Three bands are seen and marked close to  $E_F$  around  $\Gamma$ . The summary of the band dispersion along that high-symmetry line is given in Fig. 1(d). We identify three hole-like bands around the  $\Gamma$  point, named  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha'$  and  $\beta$  respectively. Only the  $\alpha$  band clearly crosses  $E_F$ . According to LDA calculations<sup>22</sup>, there exist three hole-like bands around  $\Gamma$ . Two bands ( $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha'$ ) are degenerate at  $\Gamma$  at an energy higher than the third one ( $\beta$ ). Following

this scheme, we assume that the second band ( $\alpha'$ ) crosses  $E_F$  and overlaps with the  $\alpha$  band at the  $\Gamma$  point. In order to determine the top of the  $\alpha$  band, we show the second derivative intensity plot along  $(0,0)-(-\pi,\pi)$  ( $\Gamma$ -M') at elevated temperature ( $T = 100$  K) in Fig. 1(b). The Fermi function was divided out to unmask the band dispersion above  $E_F$ . Here the  $\alpha$  band crosses  $E_F$  at  $k_F \sim 0.15\frac{\pi}{a}$  and the band top is at 10–15 meV above  $E_F$ . The third band ( $\beta$ ) “sinks” 10–15 meV below  $E_F$ .

The EDCs in Fig. 1(a) exhibit a clear electron-like band in the vicinity of M. For the perpendicular direction, as indicated by #c3 in panel (e), the intensity plot displayed in Fig. 1(c) shows an electron-like band crossing  $E_F$  with a slightly different  $k_F$  value. We refer to them as the  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$  bands.

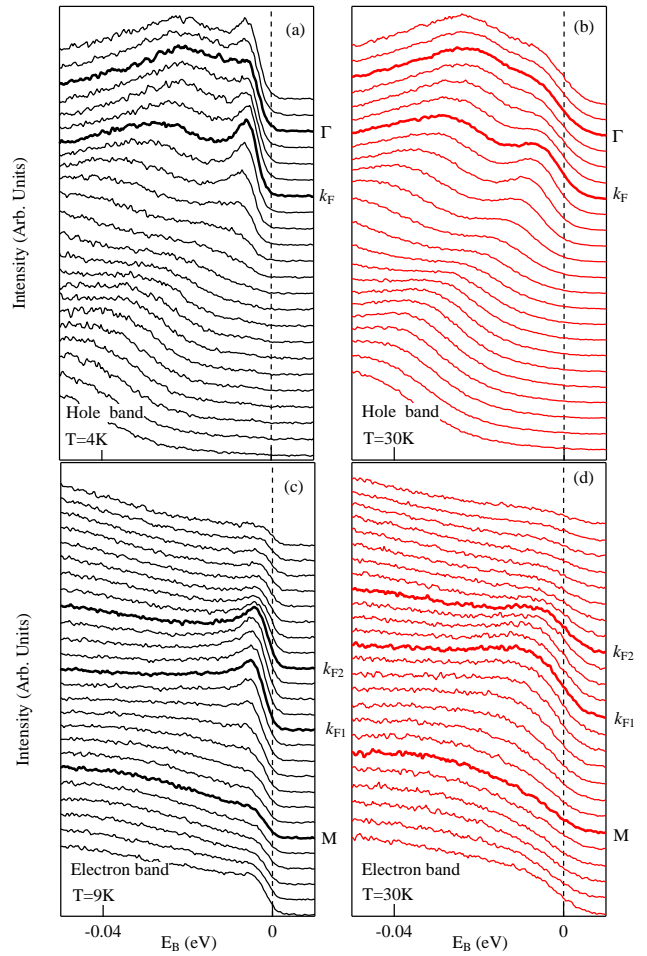


FIG. 2: (color online) (a), (b). Dispersive EDCs along cut #2 in Fig. 1(e) measured below (a) and above (b)  $T_c$ . (c), (d). Dispersive EDCs along cut #3 in Fig. 1(e) measured below (c) and above (d)  $T_c$ . High symmetry points ( $\Gamma$  and M) and band crossing points are identified.

Fig. 1(e) summarizes the FS topology of this material: one large circular hole-like FS ( $\alpha$ ) and possibly a smaller one ( $\alpha'$ ) around  $\Gamma$ , and two elliptical electron-like FSs

$(\gamma, \delta)$  around M. The band arrangement and FS surface topology are consistent with a report on the undoped NaFeAs parent compound<sup>23</sup>. We estimate that the net enclosed FS area (with electron (hole) like FSs counted as positive (negative) values) is about  $4.3 \pm 1.2\%$  of the whole Brillouin zone, in agreement with the nominal bulk electron concentration of 5% per Fe atom. As with the 122 pnictides for which Co-substitution is accompanied by a chemical potential shift due to doping<sup>24</sup>, the Co-substitution in NaFe<sub>1-x</sub>Co<sub>x</sub>As induces extra free electrons into the system, in agreement with neutron and muon measurements<sup>25</sup>. Even though AF fluctuations in this material were reported to be weaker than in other pnictides<sup>17</sup>, our results indicate that the  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma(\delta)$  FSs can be connected fairly well by the  $Q = (\pi, \pi)$  AF wavevector, suggesting strong inter-FS scattering in this material<sup>2,26-29</sup>.

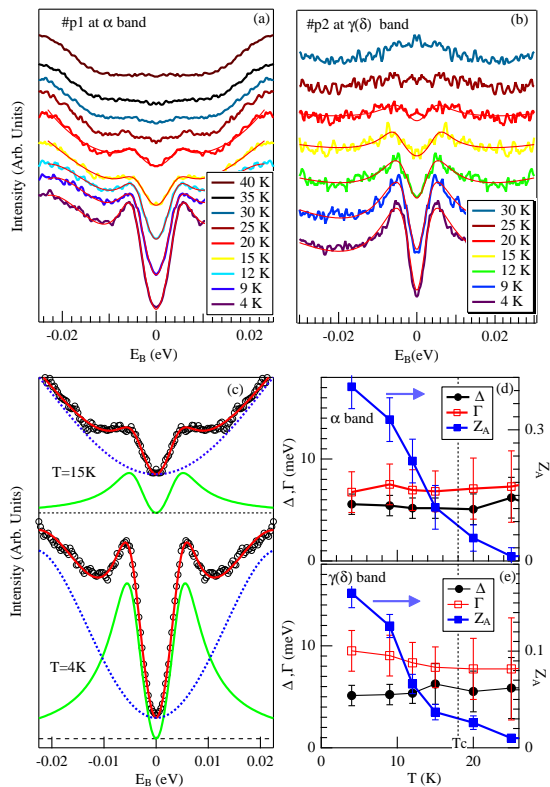


FIG. 3: (color online) (a), (b). Temperature dependence of the spectra at  $k_F$  of the  $\alpha$  (#p1 in Fig. 1(e)) and  $\gamma(\delta)$  (#p2 in Fig. 1(e)) bands, respectively. (c). Fitting examples of symmetrized EDC spectra of the  $\alpha$  band. Green lines correspond to  $A(k, \omega)$  (see the text) whereas dashed blue lines refer to a polynomial background. The fitted results are indicated by the red lines. (d), (e). Temperature dependence of the quasi-particle properties extracted from data in panels (a) and (b), respectively.  $Z_A$  is the normalized coherent area given by  $Z_A = \int A_{coh}(\omega)/A(\omega)d\omega$  in the  $\pm 20$  meV energy range.

As illustrated by the EDCs given in Fig 2, the quasi-particle peaks become sharper in the vicinity of  $E_F$  and

a SC gap opens at  $k_F$  when temperature decreases below  $T_c$ . Interestingly, the peaks at  $k_F$  are as sharp as the peaks observed in LiFeAs<sup>18</sup>, indicating that possible scattering by Co dopants does not affect the lifetime of the quasiparticles significantly. The symmetrized EDCs at  $k_F$  measured at different temperatures are plotted in Fig. 3(a) and 3(b). Assuming particle-hole symmetry, symmetrization allows us to approximately remove the effect of the Fermi-Dirac function at  $k_F$ . From the symmetrized EDCs, we observe sharp quasi-particle peaks below  $E_F$ , with a well-defined gapped region between the two peaks. We define the SC gap value  $\Delta(T)$  as half the distance between the two SC coherent peaks in the symmetrized EDCs. At low temperature, we observe a peak-peak distance of  $\sim 13$  meV. As temperature increases, the coherent peak intensity decreases steadily and becomes vanishingly small about  $5\sim 10$  K above  $T_c$ . The gapped region between the coherent peaks fills up and disappears at the same temperature as the peak vanishes.

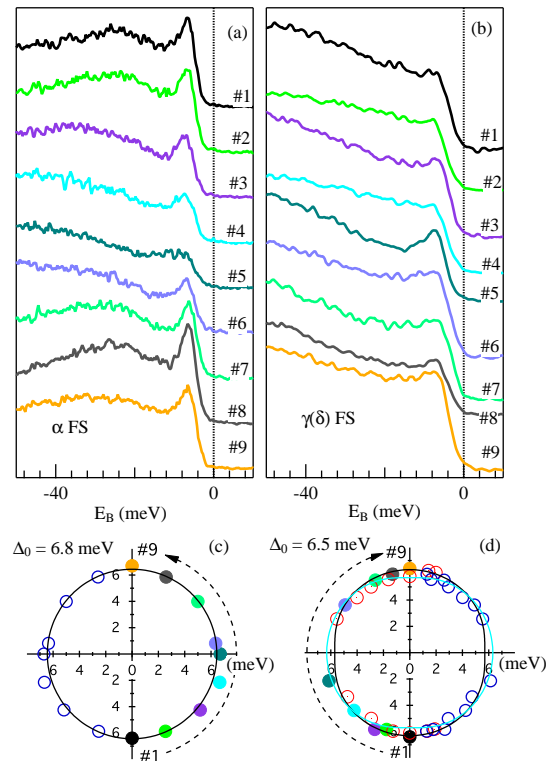


FIG. 4: (color online) (a), (b). Low temperature EDCs along the  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma(\delta)$  FSs, respectively. (c), (d) Corresponding extracted gap sizes plotted in polar coordinates with respect to each FS center. The color of the solid circles and the label numbers refer to the corresponding color and labels of the EDCs in (a) and (b). Open red circles correspond to additional extracted values not shown in (b) while blue circles are obtained by symmetry operations. Black lines are  $\Delta(s_{\pm}) = \Delta_0 |\cos k_x \cos k_y|$  fits, with  $\Delta_0 = 6.8$  meV for the  $\alpha$  band and  $\Delta_0 = 6.5$  meV for the  $\gamma(\delta)$  band.

For a more quantitative analysis of the temperature evolution of the SC gap, we used the formula suggested by Norman *et al.* describing the self-energy  $\Sigma(k, \omega)$  of quasiparticles in the SC state<sup>30</sup>:  $\Sigma(k, \omega) = -i\Gamma + \Delta^2/[(\omega + i0^+) + \epsilon(k)]$ , where  $\Delta$  is the gap size and  $\Gamma$  the single particle scattering rate simplified as  $\omega$ -independent. Assuming a polynomial background, this function fits the spectral lineshape remarkably well at different temperatures until the peak vanishes, as illustrated in Fig. 3(c). The extracted gap sizes and coherent peak linewidths for the hole and electron bands are shown in Fig. 3(d) and 3(e), respectively. We observe that the gaps change little with increasing temperature and persist even above  $T_c$ . The linewidth ( $\Gamma$ , defined as the half width at half maximum), which is proportional to the scattering rate, also changes little with temperature. On the other hand, the normalized coherent weight, defined as the integrated area  $Z_A = \int A_{coh}(k, \omega)d\omega / \int A(k, \omega)d\omega$  following the same procedure as in earlier works for the cuprates<sup>31,32</sup>, has a strong temperature dependence. As temperature increases,  $Z_A$  decreases and approaches zero slightly above the bulk  $T_c$ .

This unusual temperature evolution in NaFe<sub>0.95</sub>Co<sub>0.05</sub>As is different from the ‘‘gap-closing’’ behavior of a conventional BCS superconductor, and similar to what has been observed in the underdoped cuprates<sup>30</sup>, suggesting unconventional superconductivity in this pnictide superconductor. The observation of a coherence peak with energy gap above  $T_c$  is unusual in iron-pnictides. It could be possibly due to the existence of a pseudogap with a crossover temperature ( $T^*$ ) about 5~10 K above  $T_c$ . Recently, ARPES measurement on Ba<sub>1-x</sub>K<sub>x</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub> reported a pseudogap coexisting with superconducting gap in the underdoped region, and was possibly driven by AF fluctuations<sup>33</sup>. An alternative scenario is that the transition temperature at the surface, where the mobile Na concentration may be different from the bulk, is slightly higher than the one in the bulk.

We have performed high-resolution measurements of the  $k$ -dependence of the SC gap for the  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma(\delta)$  bands. EDCs at various  $k_F$  along the  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma(\delta)$  FSs are plotted in Figs. 4(a) and (b), respectively, and the corresponding extracted SC gap sizes at low temperature are plotted as a function of polar angle in Fig. 4(c) and (d), respectively. In all cases, the coherent peaks are located about 6–7 meV below  $E_F$ , with a  $k$ -variation smaller than  $\pm 0.5$  meV. These values lead to  $2\Delta/k_B T_c \sim 8 - 9$ . Even as-

suming a higher surface  $T_c$  ( $\sim 25$  K), the reduced ratio ( $2\Delta/k_B T_c \sim 6$ ) remains in the strong coupling region. Similarly to the 122 system Ba<sub>0.6</sub>K<sub>0.4</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub><sup>13,34</sup>, the absence of gap node or large variation in the gap size on all the FSs in NaFe<sub>0.95</sub>Co<sub>0.05</sub>As excludes the possibility of symmetries with in-plane nodes such as  $d$ -wave. In Fig. 4(c) and 4(d), the solid lines indicate fits to the simple  $s_{\pm}$ -wave gap function of  $\Delta_0 |\cos k_x \cos k_y|$ ,<sup>35</sup> with  $\Delta_0 = 6.8$  meV and 6.5 meV for the hole and electron FSs, respectively.

Using the leading edge shift across  $T_c$  to define the SC gap size, a recent ARPES study on LiFeAs<sup>18</sup> claimed a much smaller  $2\Delta/k_B T_c \sim 3.5$  ratio, close to the BCS limit, and suggested weak coupling superconductivity in LiFeAs. LiFeAs is nonmagnetic and has a smaller As-Fe-As angle, which might cause a difference from other strongly coupled Fe-based superconductors. Another possibility involves the higher mobility of the Li atoms on the surface as compared to Na in the isostructural NaFe<sub>0.95</sub>Co<sub>0.05</sub>As compound, which may lead to a different stoichiometry on the surface. In addition, the leading edge shift may likely underestimate the SC gap size, which would in turn yield a smaller  $2\Delta/k_B T_c$  ratio. In NaFe<sub>0.95</sub>Co<sub>0.05</sub>As, the leading edge midpoint gives  $\Delta_{LE} \sim 4.2-4.5$  meV for all bands, yielding  $2\Delta_{LE}/k_B T_c \sim 5.5 - 6$ , which is reduced compared to results deduced from the peak position, but remains beyond the weak coupling region. Our observation of a large  $2\Delta/k_B T_c$  ratio and the unusual temperature dependence of the SC gap in NaFe<sub>0.95</sub>Co<sub>0.05</sub>As strongly suggest unconventional superconductivity in this material.

In summary, we performed an ARPES study on NaFe<sub>0.95</sub>Co<sub>0.05</sub>As, a material presenting a natural and non-polar cleaving plane with no expected surface reconstruction. We have shown that NaFe<sub>0.95</sub>Co<sub>0.05</sub>As has a FS topology, a SC gap size and a SC gap symmetry similar to those of the 122 system, suggesting that inter-FS scattering might be an important parameter for superconductivity in this material. Moreover, the SC quasiparticle peaks and gaps show unusual temperature dependence, similar to that in underdoped cuprates, indicating an unconventional pairing mechanism.

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