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**Effect of annealing on the gap structure of  $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$ : low temperature specific heat studies** K. GOFRYK, F. RONNING, E.D. BAUER, J.D. THOMPSON, Los Alamos National Laboratory, A.B. VORONTSOV, Montana State University, I. VEKHTER, Louisiana State University, A.S. SEFAT, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, T. IMAI, McMaster University — We report on the effect of annealing on the temperature and field dependencies of the low temperature specific heat of the electron-doped  $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$  for under- ( $x = 0.045$ ), optimal- ( $x = 0.08$ ) and over-doped ( $x = 0.105$  and  $0.14$ ) regimes. We observed that annealing significantly improves some superconducting characteristics in  $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$ . It considerably increases  $T_c$ , decreases  $\gamma_0$  in the superconducting state and suppresses the Schottky-like contribution at very low temperatures. The improved sample quality allows for a better identification of the superconducting gap structure of these materials. We examine the effects of doping and annealing within a self-consistent framework for an extended s-wave pairing scenario. At optimal doping our data indicates the sample is fully gapped, while for both under- and over-doped samples significant low-energy excitations remain, possibly consistent with a nodal structure. The difference of sample quality offers a natural explanation for the variation in low temperature power laws observed by many techniques.

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