

Superconducting fluctuations and the reduced dimensionality of the organic superconductor κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu(NCS)₂ as observed through measurements of the de Haas–van Alphen effect

N. J. Clayton,¹ H. Ito,² S. M. Hayden,¹ P. J. Meeson,¹ M. Springford,¹ and G. Saito³

¹*H.H. Wills Physics Laboratory, University of Bristol, Tyndall Avenue, Bristol, BS8 1TL, United Kingdom*

²*Department of Applied Physics, Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-8603, Japan*

³*Department of Chemistry, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan*

(Received 5 July 2001; published 22 January 2002)

We report measurements of the de Haas–van Alphen (DHVA) effect and ac susceptibility in the layered organic superconductor κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu(NCS)₂. The amplitude of the DHVA oscillations is attenuated over a wide field range above the irreversibility line, $B_{\text{irr}}(B)$, below which a rigid flux lattice is formed. Thus the DHVA effect provides a unique probe of the superconducting fluctuations at high fields in this material. We compare our measurements with other measurements of the superconducting phase diagram of κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu(NCS)₂.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevB.65.064515

PACS number(s): 74.70.Kn, 71.18.+y, 74.25.Dw

I. INTRODUCTION

κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu(NCS)₂ is an organic superconductor consisting of alternating layers of conducting BEDT-TTF and insulating Cu(NCS)₂ anions.¹ This complicated structure yields a simple Fermi surface consisting of quasi-two-dimensional (Q2D) pockets, and open quasi-one-dimensional (Q1D) sheets.² The layered structure is reflected in the anisotropic properties of the superconductivity ($T_c \sim 9$ K), appearing in transport,^{3–6} magnetization,^{7,8} ac susceptibility,^{9,10} and torque magnetometry^{11–14} experiments. The low dimensionality, together with short coherence length, results in fluctuations of the superconducting order parameter being important over a wide range in temperature and applied field. The importance of thermal^{4,7,8,15,16} or quantum fluctuations^{13,14,17} leads to, for example, a broadened anomaly in the specific heat capacity. The superconducting phase diagram of κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu(NCS)₂ has a complicated structure.^{14,18–20} A vortex liquid phase is thought to exist over a wide B – T region bounded by the irreversibility line at low temperatures and fields.

Recent experience has shown that the de Haas–van Alphen (DHVA) effect is a powerful probe for in the investigation of the mixed state of superconductors. The DHVA effect consists of an oscillatory variation of the magnetization \tilde{M} which varies periodically in inverse applied field. For a two-dimensional metal,^{21–23} each Fermi surface sheet with area A , gives rise to a fundamental oscillatory magnetization,

$$\tilde{M} = -\frac{e^2 V F}{b m_e \pi} \frac{X}{\sinh X} \exp(-\pi m_b / e B \tau_0) \times R_s(B) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi F}{B} + \phi\right), \quad (1)$$

where B is the applied field, b is the interlayer lattice spacing, V is the volume of the sample, $F = (\hbar/2\pi e)A$, m^* is the renormalized cyclotron mass, m_b the band mass, and $X = 2\pi m^* k_B T / e \hbar B$. DHVA oscillations in the superconducting mixed state were first observed in NbSe₂,²⁴ and have now been measured in many superconductors, such as $A15$

materials,²⁵ borocarbides,²⁶ organic superconductors,^{27,13,28} and in some heavy fermion superconductors.²⁹ On entering the superconducting (mixed) state from high fields, the effect of the superconductivity is to cause an attenuation of the *amplitude* of the oscillatory magnetization which can be described by the factor R_s in Eq. (1). In the normal state $R_s(B_0) = 1$.

Many theories have been developed to account for the DHVA effect in the mixed state, all of which implicate the superconducting energy gap, Δ , in the signal attenuation.²⁵ By performing angle resolved DHVA measurements, it should be possible to probe any anisotropy in Δ , which is an issue of recent intensive debate³⁰ in organic superconductors. There is evidence that the Δ of the κ -type BEDT-TTF organic superconductors could display d -wave symmetry with line nodes. Evidence includes NMR,^{31–33} susceptibility,³⁴ heat capacity,^{35,36} thermal conductivity,¹⁶ and tunnelling spectra,³⁷ whilst heat capacity measurements can also be understood with strong-coupling s -wave behavior.³⁸

In this paper, we report angle resolved DHVA measurements near the upper critical field B_{c2} of κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu(NCS)₂ and at low temperatures. Our measurements probe both the “vortex liquid state” and the reduced dimensionality of the electronic properties. We observe DHVA oscillations down to the irreversibility field. The damping of the DHVA signal has been investigated over a wide range of crystal angles up to $\theta = 62^\circ$, and it is found that the $R_s(\theta)$ curves are translated to higher fields as θ increases, where θ is the angle between the normal to the conducting layers and the applied magnetic field. The shape of the curves are largely understood in terms of the component of the applied field perpendicular to the conducting planes.

II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

The single crystals used in this experiment were grown by a standard electrochemical method.¹ The platelet crystals had well-developed facets, making orientation unambiguous. A single crystal was attached with a small amount of vacuum grease onto the end of a flat pick-up coil, which could be

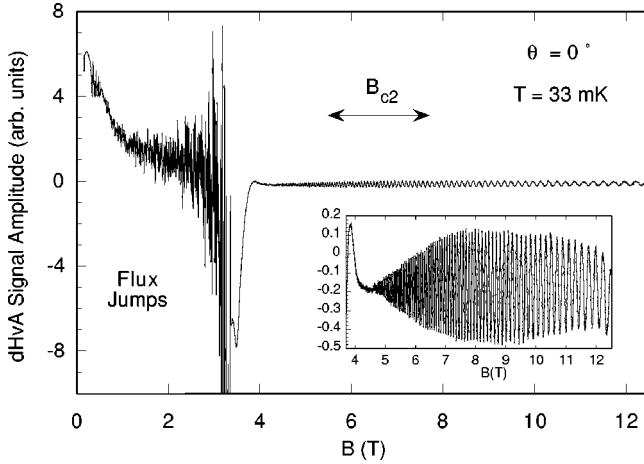


FIG. 1. The oscillatory magnetization as measured by the second harmonic pick-up, with the magnetic field applied perpendicular to the b - c plane at a temperature of 33 mK. The DHVA oscillations are observed above 4 T with a DHVA frequency of 601 T. The noisy signal below 3.5 T is due to flux jumps occurring within the sample.

rotated in the magnetic field. Two mounting geometries were used: in the first the crystal was rotated in the $a^* - b$ plane; in the second the crystal was rotated by $\phi = 45^\circ$ about the a^* axis and remounted on the pick-up coil. Two samples with different size (2 mm and 1 mm in b -axis length) from the same batch were examined.

Experiments were performed in a top-loading dilution refrigerator, employing the field modulation technique to measure the DHVA signal,²¹ which was detected at the second harmonic of the modulation frequency of 5.2 Hz. Typical modulation amplitudes were in the range $b = 10$ mT to 25 mT. Ac susceptibility measurements were performed at frequencies of 5.2 Hz and 93 Hz. The external field generated by a solenoid was swept at a rate of 0.001 T/s. The temperature was measured using a calibrated germanium thermometer in the field-compensated region of the mixing chamber.

III. RESULTS

Figure 1 shows the oscillatory magnetization measured for $T = 33$ mK with the magnetic field applied perpendicular to the highly conducting b - c plane ($\theta = 0^\circ$). DHVA oscillations are observed above 4 T with a frequency of 601 T (magnified in the inset), originating from the Q2D pockets of the Fermi surface.³⁹ Figure 2 shows the in-phase and quadrature components of the ac susceptibility measured at 93 Hz; the inset shows the magnetization obtained from integrating the in-phase component with field. The feature at 3.9 T in the ac susceptibility corresponds to the irreversibility field, B_{irr} , measured in the torque magnetometry experiments of Sasaki *et al.*¹³ In this paper, we define the irreversibility field as the field at which the onset of the rapid increase in the real and imaginary parts of the susceptibility occurs. This corresponds to the onset of a strong diamagnetic response and pinning of the vortices (see Fig. 2). The relationship of the irreversibility field and the field at which the flux lattice melts remains

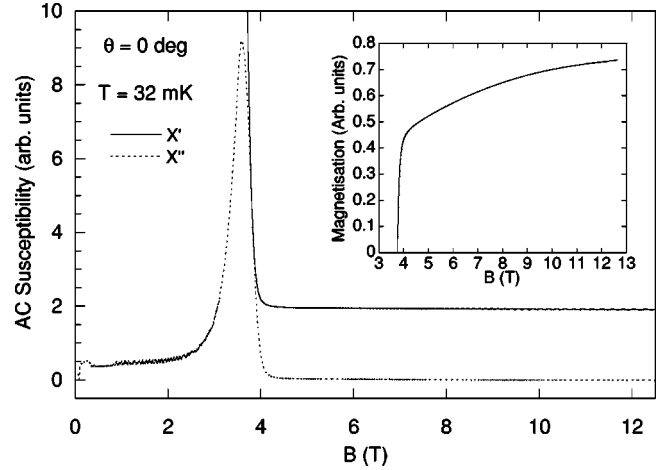


FIG. 2. In-phase χ' (solid line) and quadrature χ'' (dotted line) components of the ac susceptibility of the sample in a magnetic field applied perpendicular to the b - c plane at 32 mK. Inset: The magnetization obtained by integrating the in-phase component of the ac susceptibility. The magnetization is not linear in field above 4 T due to superconducting (diamagnetic) fluctuations.

controversial in this compound.^{13,14}

The DHVA signal is observed only above B_{irr} , in the vortex liquid phase, where the magnetization is fully reversible. The quasiparticle effective mass has been obtained from the temperature dependence of the DHVA signal from the Q2D pockets, and at high fields is found to be $m^* = (3.5 \pm 0.2)m_e$, in agreement with previous studies.³⁹ We found that the 2D Lifshitz-Kosevich (L-K) expression with constant chemical potential [Eq. (1)] describes the field dependence of the amplitude of the DHVA oscillations.^{21,22} The main difference in the functional form of the 2D and 3D L-K expression is a factor of \sqrt{B} . In the case of κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu(NCS)₂, the constant chemical potential is provided by the quasi-1D sheets of the Fermi surface, which act as a particle reservoir. The corresponding Dingle plot at 33 mK is shown in Fig. 3. The plot produced a straight line at high fields, from which a Dingle temperature of $T_D = 0.53 \pm 0.02$ K is deduced,⁴⁰ which is comparable to other samples.⁴¹ The 2D form of the L-K expression predicts the absolute amplitude of the oscillations; this can be compared with experimental data, by extrapolating to infinite field ($1/B \rightarrow 0$). By assuming the thickness of the 2D layer in Eq. (1) is that of a BEDT-TTF layer, we obtain good agreement with Eq. (1) further validating the use of the 2D L-K expression.

The Dingle plot (Fig. 3) deviates from linearity below ≈ 7 T, indicating that the DHVA signal suffers an additional attenuation below this field, associated with the onset of superconductivity.^{27,41} In contrast to the behavior in other type II superconductors, this attenuation appears well above the B_{irr} . The additional attenuation can be conveniently expressed as a field-dependent factor amplitude, $R_s(B_0)$, in the L-K formula. The $R_s(B_0)$ values determined from the data in Fig. 1 are shown in Fig. 4(a). R_s curves have been extracted from DHVA data taken at temperatures up to 440 mK, and are shown in Fig. 5. As the temperature is increased, the

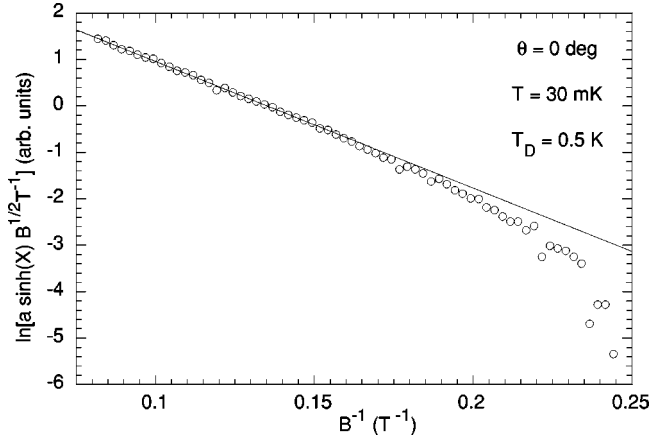


FIG. 3. Dingle plot of the DHVA signal obtained with the magnetic field applied perpendicular to the b - c plane at 30 mK. The deviation in linearity below 7 T represents the additional damping due to superconductivity. a is the amplitude of the DHVA oscillations, X is defined in Eq. (1).

signal-to-noise is steadily reduced, and this manifests itself as increased data point scatter in the R_s curves. The form of R_s is largely unchanged up to $T=440$ mK. The solid curves on the plot will be discussed in the next section.

An angle resolved DHVA study has been performed with

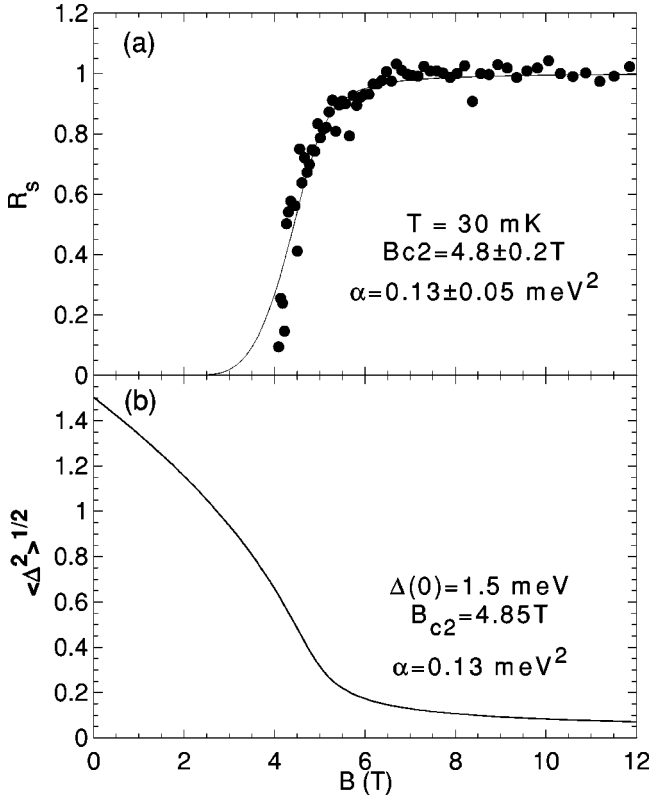


FIG. 4. (a) Damping of the DHVA signal due to superconductivity, R_s , at 30 mK in a magnetic field applied perpendicular to the b - c plane ($\theta=0^\circ$). The error bars are caused by the experimental uncertainty in the normal state scattering rate. The solid line is a fit of Eqs. (2)–(3). (b) The root-mean-square order parameter $\sqrt{\langle \Delta^2 \rangle}$ as given by Eq. (2).

the aim of investigating the angular dependence of R_s and the dimensionality of the Fermi surface. Clear DHVA oscillations are observed at high fields, whilst at lower fields a noisy signal due to flux jumps is observed. The DHVA oscillations are observed over a progressively shorter field range as θ increases, with the position of the lower bound having a $1/\cos \theta$ angular dependence. From the analysis of the DHVA amplitude, both the DHVA frequency and effective mass were found to have a $1/\cos \theta$ angular dependence. These findings are in good agreement with previous studies,³⁹ demonstrating the 2D nature of the Fermi surface. R_s curves have been extracted at each angle from the deviation of the Dingle plot (Fig. 3) with respect to the straight line. The attenuation due to the superconductivity occurs at higher fields as θ increases. By considering the components of the main and modulation magnetic fields perpendicular to the b - c planes ($B \cos \theta$ and $b \cos \theta$, respectively), the $R_s(\theta)$ curves can be scaled to lie on top of each other [as shown in Fig. 8(a)], however, the concave nature is slightly less prominent at higher angles. $R_s(\theta)$ curves showed the same behavior when the crystal was oriented such that $\phi=45^\circ$.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Additional damping of the DHVA signal in the fluctuation region

The field dependence of the DHVA oscillations in κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu(NCS)₂ differs from other superconductors such as NbSe₂ and V₃Si in that the damping of the DHVA signal due to the superconductivity appears at a field considerably greater than that where a large diamagnetic response due to the superconductivity is observed. Having said this, if we integrate the ac susceptibility with field to obtain the magnetization (see inset to Fig. 2), then a deviation from the linear $M = \chi B / \mu_0$ behavior expected for a normal metal occurs for $B \lesssim 10$ T. This deviation is presumably due to superconducting (diamagnetic) fluctuations. As mentioned in the Introduction, the short coherence length and two-dimensionality of κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu(NCS)₂ mean that fluctuations in the superconducting order parameter will be large over a wide temperature and field range. Thus there is no “sharp” transition into the mixed state at B_{c2} . Rather, B_{c2} should be thought of as the crossover field associated with the formation of a flux liquid phase. It has been argued^{42,43} that this picture is actually appropriate for all type-II superconductors. The crossover region is smaller in 3D systems.

Understanding the DHVA effect in the superconducting mixed state is a challenging problem from the theoretical viewpoint. The experimental observation of these oscillations has stimulated many theoretical studies over the last ten years.²⁵ A feature common to many of the theories is the prediction of electronic states within the energy gap, which appear in a plane perpendicular to the applied magnetic field;^{44–50} it is the presence of these states which give rise to the DHVA oscillations in the mixed state. In κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu(NCS)₂, the presence of quasiparticle states is supported by thermal conductivity¹⁶ and heat capacity³⁵ measurements in a magnetic field. Most of the

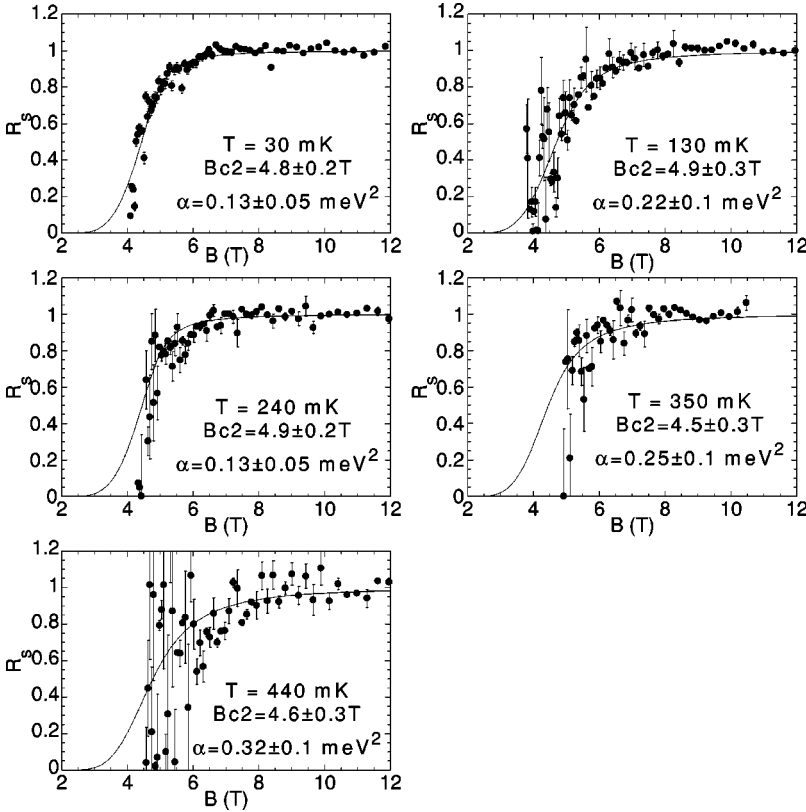


FIG. 5. Fits of the observed R_s to Eqs. (2)–(3) which include the effects of superconducting fluctuations at $T = 30$ mK, together with the data at 130 mK, 240 mK, 350 mK, and 440 mK.

theories ascribe the additional damping of the DHVA signal to the additional scattering of the quasiparticles by the vortex lattice. In the Maki, Stephen approach, the vortex lattice is treated as a random media to scatter the quasiparticles.^{45,51,52} Dukan and Tesanovic,⁴⁸ Norman, MacDonald, and Akera,⁴⁹ Maniv *et al.*,⁵³ Zhuravlev *et al.*,⁵⁴ Gvozdkov and Gvozdkova⁵⁵ treat the structure of the vortex lattice in detail.

Attempts to model the experimental form of the R_s curves using the available theories describing the DHVA effect in the mixed state, coupled with the mean-field form for the field-dependence of the superconducting gap, were unsuccessful in κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu(NCS)₂. The existing theories do not reproduce the downward curvature in R_s observed above about 4.5 T in Fig. 4. A successful explanation of the R_s curves may need to account for the effects of the superconducting fluctuations inherent in this material.^{4,7,8,16,15} One approach is to assume that the DHVA effect is sensitive to the square (or root mean square) of the order parameter $\langle \Delta^2 \rangle$. If the fluctuating part of the order parameter is $\delta\Delta$, then $\langle \Delta^2 \rangle = \langle \Delta \rangle^2 + \langle (\delta\Delta)^2 \rangle$. An approximate form^{56,41} for the fluctuating order parameter can be obtained using the lowest Landau level approximation $\langle \delta\Delta^2 \rangle \propto 1/(B/B_{c2} - 1)$. Far below B_{c2} , the superconducting gap takes a mean-field form, $\Delta(B) = \Delta(0)\sqrt{1 - B/B_{c2}}$. We can interpolate between the two limiting regimes with the formula,

$$\langle \Delta^2 \rangle = \sqrt{\left[\frac{\Delta(0)^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{B}{B_{c2}} \right) \right]^2 + \alpha(T)^2} + \frac{\Delta(0)^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{B}{B_{c2}} \right). \quad (2)$$

The parameter $\alpha = \langle \Delta^2 \rangle_{B_{c2}}$ determines the strength of the fluctuations at B_{c2} , where $\langle \Delta \rangle = 0$. Since the DHVA oscillations are always observed in the vortex liquid state above B_{irr} , we employ the Maki, Stephen approach in which the vortices are treated as a random media which scatter the quasiparticles.^{45,51,52}

$$R_s = \exp \left[-\pi^{3/2} \langle \Delta^2 \rangle \left(\frac{m_b}{\hbar e B} \right)^2 \left(\frac{B}{F} \right)^{1/2} \right]. \quad (3)$$

The interpolation formula allows the data taken at $T = 30$ mK to be fitted with $B_{c2} = 4.8 \pm 0.2$ T and $\alpha = 0.13 \pm 0.05$ meV² as fitting parameters.^{41,57} In the fitting procedure, the following parameters are used. For the superconducting gap at zero magnetic field, a value $\Delta(0) = 1.5$ meV is determined from the BCS relation $2\Delta = 3.5k_B T_c$ with $T_c = 9$ K. For the band mass, a value $m_b = 1.2m_e$ found by cyclotron resonance measurement is used.⁵⁸ We obtain a somewhat smaller B_{c2} value compared with $B_{c2} \sim 6$ T that is given by Sasaki *et al.*, based on the magnetic field where torque measurements¹³ of the DHVA amplitude start to deviate from the prediction of the normal L-K expression by their torque measurement. In our analysis, we allow the deviation from the normal state expression even above B_{c2} [see Fig. 4(b)], since the effects of fluctuations are taken into account.

Figure 5 shows R_s curves extracted at temperatures up to $T = 440$ mK. The B_{c2} values given by the fluctuation analysis at each temperature are almost unchanged and are in the range of 4.5–5 T, in good agreement with the weak temperature dependence of the B_{c2} in this temperature region.¹³

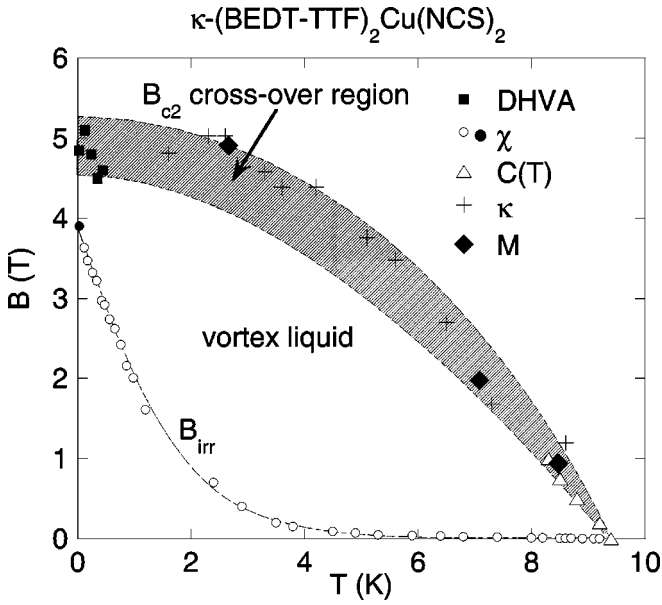


FIG. 6. Superconducting phase diagram for κ -(BEDT-TTF) $_2$ Cu(NCS) $_2$: squares are B_{c2} determined by fitting Eqs. (2)–(3) to DHVA data; triangles are B_{c2} determined from the specific heat anomaly (Ref. 15); crosses are from thermal conductivity (Ref. 62) and diamonds are from magnetization (Ref. 13). The irreversibility field B_{irr} is determined from ac susceptibility measurements: closed circles (this work); open circles (Ref. 13).

Figure 6 summarizes the superconducting phase diagram resulting from the present work. B_{irr} is obtained from the ac susceptibility¹³ and the present work. B_{c2} is determined from the DHVA effect via Eqs. (2)–(3). Because B_{c2} is treated as a “crossover field” defined through Eq. (2), the values are different from others reported in the literature.^{13,8}

B. The dimensionality of the superconductivity of the κ -(BEDT-TTF) $_2$ Cu(NCS) $_2$

We now discuss the angle dependence of the DHVA signal. The anomaly in the ac susceptibility curve representing

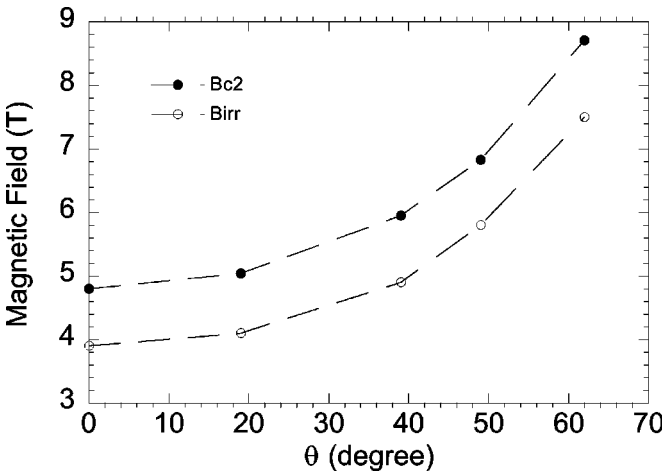


FIG. 7. The angular dependence of B_{c2} and B_{irr} determined from DHVA and ac susceptibility measurements respectively. Lines are fits to a $1/\cos \theta$ dependence.

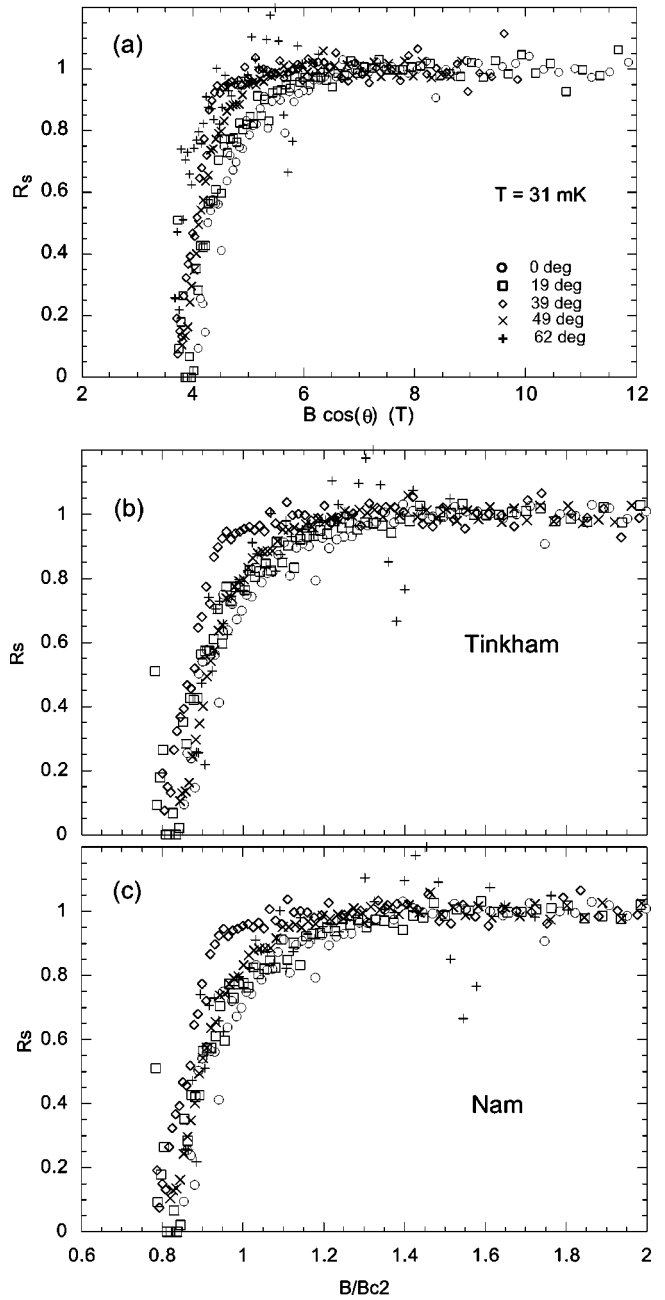


FIG. 8. Scaling of $R_s(\theta)$: (a) assuming R_s depends only on $B \cos \theta$, (b) assuming R_s depends only on B_{c2} with B_{c2} given by Tinkham (Ref. 59); (c) assuming R_s depends only on B_{c2} with B_{c2} given by Nam *et al.* (Ref. 61).

the irreversibility field B_{irr} and B_{c2} can be approximately scaled with $B \cos \theta$ as shown in Fig. 7. The B_{irr} was found to have a $1/\cos \theta$ angular dependence, in agreement with the angle-dependent torque measurements.^{12,14} This may be taken as evidence for the strong 2D nature of the superconductivity in κ -(BEDT-TTF) $_2$ Cu(NCS) $_2$.

In Fig. 8(a), the $R_s(\theta)$ curves at each angle of the magnetic field are shown scaled onto one another by taking the component of the magnetic field perpendicular to the layers $B \cos \theta$. The behavior of R_s curves at different angles θ scales approximately with $B \cos \theta$. Thus the field perpendicu-

lar to the conducting layers appears to control the superconducting properties of κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu(NCS)₂. However, in detail, the behavior of R_s curves at different angles θ is not fully scaled with $B \cos \theta$ near B_{c2} . The concave nature of R_s at the B_{c2} seems to be less prominent at the higher angle region. At $\theta=49^\circ$ and 62° , appropriate value for $\alpha=0.1 \text{ meV}^2$ is slightly smaller than that at lower angles. Since we have larger ambiguity in Dingle analysis at higher angles, apparent angle dependence in R_s may be an artifact. For a quasi-2D superconductor with sufficiently weak coupling between layers, Tinkham proposed an angular dependence of the upper critical field expressed as $(B_{c2} \cos \theta/B_{c2}^\perp)^2 + (B_{c2} \sin \theta/B_{c2}^\parallel)^2 = 1$, where the B_{c2}^\perp and B_{c2}^\parallel are the upper critical field in the perpendicular and parallel to the 2D layer.⁵⁹ If we rescale the magnetic field B/B_{c2} with $B_{c2}^\parallel = 20 \text{ T}$ in Tinkham's model, all R_s data except one with $\theta=39^\circ$ can be scaled onto one another as shown in Fig. 8(b). Recently, Nam *et al.* proposed a new scaling form for the angle dependence of the B_{c2} .⁶⁰ The B_{c2} of κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu(NCS)₂ would be comprised of orbital and spin contributions. Their scaling form is $B_{c2}(\theta) = B_0/\sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + \alpha^2}$, where $B_0 = (1 + \alpha^2)B_{c2}(\theta=0)$ and $\alpha = B_0/B_{\text{spin}}$. This expression also fits the angle dependence of R_s with $B_{\text{spin}} = 30 \text{ T}$, as shown in Fig. 8(c).

V. CONCLUSION

We have observed the effects of fluctuations and reduced dimensionality on the de Haas–van Alphen (DHVA) signal from κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu(NCS)₂. The DHVA signal suffers an additional attenuation in the mixed state. The attenuation is analyzed in terms of the superconducting fluctuation effects. Such an analysis can be used to determine the superconducting phase diagram of κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu(NCS)₂. In particular, yielding B_{c2} , which we interpret as a crossover field associated with the formation of the vortex flux lattice. The angular dependence of this damping has been measured over a wide range of angles. Our results scale well with the component of applied field perpendicular to the conducting planes suggesting that the superconductivity is highly two dimensional in this material.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Professor K. Maki and Dr. N. Harrison for helpful discussions. One of the authors, H.I., acknowledges the support from the overseas research fellowship from the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports, and Culture of Japan.

- ¹T. Ishiguro, K. Yamaji and G. Saito, *Organic Superconductors*, 2nd ed. (Springer Verlag, Berlin, 1998).
- ²K. Oshima, T. Mori, H. Inokuchi, H. Urayama, H. Yamochi, and G. Saito, Phys. Rev. B **38**, 938 (1988).
- ³H. Ito, T. Ishiguro, T. Komatsu, N. Matsukawa, G. Saito, and H. Anzai, J. Supercond. **7**, 667 (1994).
- ⁴S. Friemel, C. Pasquier, Y. Loirat, and D. Jerome, Physica C **259**, 181 (1996).
- ⁵S. Friemel, C. Pasquier, and D. Jérôme, J. Phys. I **6**, 2043 (1996).
- ⁶F. Zuo, J.S. Brooks, R.H. McKenzie, J.A. Schlueter, and J.M. Williams, Phys. Rev. B **61**, 750 (2000).
- ⁷H. Ito, Y. Nogami, T. Komatsu, G. Saito, and N. Hosoi, JJAP Series 7, *Mechanism of Superconductivity*, 419 (1992).
- ⁸M. Lang, F. Steglich, N. Toyota, and T. Sasaki, Phys. Rev. B **49**, 15 227 (1994).
- ⁹K. Kanoda, K. Akiba, K. Suzuki, T. Takahashi, and G. Saito, Phys. Rev. Lett. **65**, 1271 (1990).
- ¹⁰P.A. Mansky, P.M. Chaikin, and R.C. Haddon, Phys. Rev. B **50**, 15 929 (1994).
- ¹¹D.E. Farrell, C.J. Allen, R.C. Haddon, and S.V. Chichester, Phys. Rev. B **42**, 8694 (1990).
- ¹²S. Kawamata, K. Okuda, T. Sasaki, and N. Toyota, Solid State Commun. **89**, 955 (1994).
- ¹³T. Sasaki, W. Biberacher, K. Neumaier, W. Hehn, K. Andres, and T. Fukase, Phys. Rev. B **57**, 10 889 (1998).
- ¹⁴M.M. Mola, S. Hill, J.S. Brooks, and J.S. Qualls, Phys. Rev. Lett. **86**, 2133 (2001).
- ¹⁵J.E. Graebner, R.C. Haddon, S.V. Chichester, and S.H. Glarum, Phys. Rev. B **41**, 4808 (1990).
- ¹⁶S. Belin, K. Behnia, and A. Deluzet, Phys. Rev. Lett. **81**, 4728 (1998).
- ¹⁷A.C. Mota, Physica C **185-189**, 343 (1991).
- ¹⁸T. Nishizaki, T. Sasaki, T. Fukase, and N. Kobayashi, Phys. Rev. B **54**, R3760 (1996).
- ¹⁹C. Pasquire and S. Friemel, Synth. Met. **103**, 1845 (1999).
- ²⁰Charles Mielke, John Singleton, Moon-Sun Nam, Neil Harrison, C.C. Agosta, B. Fravel, and L.K. Montgomery, cond-mat/0103501 (unpublished).
- ²¹D. Shoenberg, *Magnetic Oscillations in Metals* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1984).
- ²²N. Harrison, R. Bogaerts, P.H.P. Reinders, J. Singleton, S.J. Blundell, and F. Herlach, Phys. Rev. B **54**, 9977 (1996).
- ²³T. Champel and V.P. Mineev, Philos. Mag. B **81**, 55 (2001).
- ²⁴J.E. Graebner and M. Robbins, Phys. Rev. Lett. **36**, 422 (1976).
- ²⁵T.J.B.M. Janssen, C. Haworth, S.M. Hayden, P. Meeson, and M. Springford, Phys. Rev. B **57**, 11 698 (1998), and references therein.
- ²⁶T. Terashima, C. Haworth, H. Takeya, S. Uji, and H. Aoki, Phys. Rev. B **56**, 5120 (1997).
- ²⁷P.J. van der Wel, J. Caulfield, R. Corcoran, P. Day, S.M. Hayden, W. Hayes, M. Kurmoo, P. Meeson, J. Singleton, and M. Springford, Physica C **235-240**, 2453 (1994); P.J. van der Wel, S.M. Hayden, M. Springford, P. Meeson, J. Caulfield, J. Singleton, W. Hayes, M. Kurmoo, and P. Day, Synth. Met. **70**, 831 (1995).
- ²⁸J. Wosnitzer, S. Wanka, J. Hagel, R. Häussler, H.V. Löhneysen, J.A. Schlueter, U. Geiser, P.G. Nixon, R.W. Winter, and G.L. Gard, Phys. Rev. B **62**, R11 973 (2000).
- ²⁹Y. Inada and Y. Onuki, Low Temp. Phys. **25**, 573 (1999), and references therein.
- ³⁰J.M. Schrama, E. Rzepniewski, E.S. Edwards, J. Singleton, A. Ardavan, M. Kurmoo, and P. Day, Phys. Rev. Lett. **83**, 3041

- (1999); S. Hill, N. Harrison, M. Mola, and J. Wosnitzer, *ibid.* **86**, 3451 (2001).
- ³¹S.M. De Soto, C.P. Slichter, A.M. Kini, H.H. Wang, U. Geiser, and J.M. Williams, *Phys. Rev. B* **52**, 10 364 (1995).
- ³²K. Kanoda, K. Miyagawa, A. Kawamoto, and Y. Nakazawa, *Phys. Rev. B* **54**, 76 (1996).
- ³³P. Wzietek, H. Mayaffre, D. Jerome, and S. Brazovskii, *J. Phys. I* **6**, 2011 (1996), and references therein.
- ³⁴M. Pinterić, S. Tomić, M. Prester, D. Drobac, O. Milat, K. Maki, D. Schweitzer, I. Heinen, and W. Strunz, *Phys. Rev. B* **61**, 7033 (2000), and references therein.
- ³⁵Y. Nakazawa and K. Kanoda, *Phys. Rev. B* **55**, R8670 (1997); Y. Nakazawa and K. Kanoda, *Synth. Met.* **85**, 1563 (1997).
- ³⁶J. Wosnitzer, *Physica C* **317**, 98 (1999).
- ³⁷T. Arai, K. Ichimura, K. Nomura, S. Takasaki, J. Yamada, S. Nakatsuji, and H. Anzai, *Phys. Rev. B* **63**, 104518 (2001).
- ³⁸H. Elsinger, J. Wosnitzer, S. Wamka, J. Hagel, D. Schweitzer, and W. Strunz, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **84**, 6098 (2000).
- ³⁹J. Wosnitzer, G.W. Crabtree, H.H. Wang, U. Geiser, J.M. Williams, and K.D. Carlson, *Phys. Rev. B* **45**, 3018 (1992).
- ⁴⁰Most researchers calculate the Dingle temperature using the effective mass determined from the temperature dependence of the DHVA signal, as has been done in this work. Strictly speaking, the band mass should be used. The Dingle temperature obtained using the band mass is 1.4 K.
- ⁴¹H. Ito, S.M. Hayden, P.J. Meeson, M. Springford, and G. Saito, *J. Supercond.* **12**, 525 (1999).
- ⁴²M.A. Moore, *Phys. Rev. B* **55**, 14 136 (1997).
- ⁴³E.M. Forgan, *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* **11**, 7685 (1999).
- ⁴⁴U. Brandt, W. Pesch, and L. Tewordt, *Z. Phys.* **201**, 209 (1967).
- ⁴⁵K. Maki, *Phys. Rev. B* **44**, 2861 (1991).
- ⁴⁶K. Miyake, *Physica B* **186-188**, 115 (1993).
- ⁴⁷P. Müller and B.L. Györfy, *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* **7**, 5579 (1995).
- ⁴⁸S. Dukan and Z. Tešanović, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **74**, 2311 (1995).
- ⁴⁹M.R. Norman, A.H. MacDonald, and H. Akera, *Phys. Rev. B* **51**, 5927 (1995); M.R. Norman and A.H. MacDonald, *ibid.* **54**, 4239 (1996).
- ⁵⁰L.P. Gor'kov, *Pi'sma Zh. Éksp. Teor. Fiz.* **68**, 705 (1998) [*JETP Lett.* **68**, 738 (1998)].
- ⁵¹M.J. Stephen, *Phys. Rev. B* **43**, 1212 (1991); *ibid.* **45**, 5481 (1992).
- ⁵²A. Wasserman and M. Springford, *Physica C* **194-196**, 1801 (1994).
- ⁵³T. Maniv, A.Y. Rom, I.D. Vagner, and P. Wyder, *Solid State Commun.* **101**, 621 (1997).
- ⁵⁴V.N. Zhuravlev, T. Maniv, I.D. Vagner, and P. Wyder, *Phys. Rev. B* **56**, 14 693 (1997).
- ⁵⁵V.N. Gvozdkov and M.V. Gvozdkova, *Phys. Rev. B* **58**, 8716 (1998).
- ⁵⁶K. Maki (private communication).
- ⁵⁷According to Maki, a factor of 1/2 is multiplied by the $\Delta^2(0)$ as an average factor of the phase of the pair potential in the case of the *d*-wave superconductor. This numerical factor will raise the appropriate α value up to 0.2 meV² with which the data is explained with the same $\Delta(0) = 1.5$ meV.
- ⁵⁸S. Hill, J. Singleton, F.L. Pratt, M. Doport, W. Hayes, T.J.B.M. Janssen, A.J. Perenboom, M. Kurmoo, and P. Day, *Synth. Met.* **56**, 2566 (1993).
- ⁵⁹M. Tinkham, *Introduction to Superconductivity*, 2nd ed. (McGraw-Hill, International Editions, 1996).
- ⁶⁰M.-S. Nam, J.A. Symington, J. Singleton, S.J. Blundell, A. Arduvan, J.A.A.J. Perenboom, M. Kurmoo, and P. Day, *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* **11**, L477 (1999).
- ⁶¹M.-S. Nam, M.M. Honald, C. Proust, N. Harrison, C.H. Mielke, S.J. Blundell, J. Singleton, W. Hayes, M. Kurmoo, and P. Day, *Synth. Met.* **103**, 1905 (1999).
- ⁶²S. Belin, T. Shibauchi, K. Behnia, and T. Tamegai, *J. Supercond.* **12**, 497 (1999).