



Angular-dependent upper critical field of overdoped Ba(Fe_{1-x}Ni_x)₂As₂

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In-plane resistivity measurements as a function of temperature, magnetic field, and its orientation with respect to the crystallographic *ab* plane were used to study the upper critical field, H_{c2} , of two overdoped compositions of the iron-based superconductor Ba(Fe_{1-x}Ni_x)₂As₂, $x = 0.054$ and $x = 0.072$. Measurements were performed using precise alignment (with accuracy less than 0.1°) of magnetic field with respect to the Fe-As plane. The dependence of the H_{c2} on angle θ between the field and the *ab* plane was measured in isothermal conditions in a broad temperature range. We found that the shape of $H_{c2}(\theta)$ clearly deviates from the Ginzburg-Landau functional form.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The theory of the upper critical field in superconductors was essentially developed by the mid-1960s,¹⁻³ with the linear $H_{c2}(T)$ behavior close to T_c described by the anisotropic Ginzburg-Landau theory,^{4,5} leading in tetragonal crystals to dependence of H_{c2} on angle θ with respect to the *ab* plane:

$$H_{c2}(\theta) = \frac{H_{c2,ab}}{\sqrt{(\gamma_H^2 - 1) \sin^2 \theta + 1}}, \quad \gamma_H = \frac{H_{c2,ab}}{H_{c2,c}}, \quad (1)$$

where $H_{c2,ab} = H_{c2}(\theta = 0)$ is the upper critical field along the *ab* plane of a crystal and γ_H is the anisotropy parameter. Renewed interest to studies of the upper critical field was brought by the discovery of materials with potentially unconventional pairing mechanisms, heavy fermion, organic, and especially cuprate superconductors, with the well documented *d* symmetry of the superconducting order parameter in the latter case.⁶ It was quickly recognized that the angular dependence of the upper critical field, in particular on the angle ϕ in the basal plane of the tetragonal crystals, can be used to probe the anisotropy of the superconducting order parameter.⁷ These ideas were further developed for unconventional superconductors with various exotic order parameters in a series of papers by Maki and co-workers.⁸⁻¹² They stimulated a series of experimental studies, in particular in Sr₂RuO₄,¹³⁻¹⁵ heavy fermion,¹⁶ and organic superconductors.¹⁷⁻²¹

Although these developments were correctly catching the importance of the anisotropy of the superconducting gap structure for the angular-dependent H_{c2} , the theoretical data analysis was oversimplified by assumption of simple cylindrical or spherical Fermi surface shapes. The importance of the Fermi surface topology for the anisotropy of the H_{c2} was brought to focus by the discovery of pronounced multiband effects in superconductivity of MgB₂.²²⁻²⁴ The upper critical field of this layered material is anisotropic and can be varied significantly by carbon and aluminum doping,²⁵⁻²⁷ controlling the mean free path of the carriers and changing the interband coupling. Theoretical modeling explicitly took these effects into consideration and produced the angular dependence of the $H_{c2}(\theta)$ which was virtually identical to the dependence of Eq. (1).²⁸

Recent developments in understanding of the upper critical field were greatly stimulated by the discovery in 2008 of the layered FeAs superconductors,²⁹ which opened up a new avenue in high- T_c research. The upper critical fields of iron pnictides are very high,³⁰ and besides the potential for high field applications,³¹ this brings the possibility of the paramagnetic effects at low temperatures.³²

Since Fe-As layers form a main building block of all iron-based superconductors,³³⁻³⁶ these compounds show anisotropy of the electronic structure, reflected in the anisotropy γ_H of the upper critical field. Unlike signature layered materials, organic superconductors,³⁷ and cuprates,³⁸ the values of γ_H in iron arsenides are small, for most compounds in the range 2-4,³⁹⁻⁴⁸ with few exceptions⁴⁹⁻⁵¹ where values as high as 7 to 10 are found; see Ref. 52 for review. Furthermore, γ_H in iron arsenides shows notable temperature dependence, presumably reflecting multiband effects.⁴⁶ Low anisotropy values suggest that at least close to the critical temperature in zero field, $T_c(H = 0)$, we are dealing with orbital H_{c2} .

The detailed study of the anisotropy of the upper critical field along principal *a* and *c* directions as a function of doping was undertaken in the series of electron-doped compounds Ba(Fe_{1-x}Co_x)₂As₂ (BaCo122 in the following).⁴² It was found that γ_H changes significantly between underdoped $x < 0.08$ and overdoped regions of the phase diagram, presumably reflecting change of the electronic structure. Comparison with optimally doped Ba(Fe_{1-x}Ni_x)₂As₂ (BaNi122 in the following), $x = 0.046$ ^{47,48} suggested that the anisotropy is not particularly sensitive to the amount of disorder introduced by dopant *x*.

On the other hand, several studies pointed out complex superconducting gap structure of iron arsenides, both in BaCo122⁵³⁻⁵⁸ and analogous BaNi122.⁵⁹ For both these materials, it was suggested that notable superconducting gap modulations along *c* axis should be characteristic of the overdoped regime. Since this gap variation might be reflected in the angular dependence of the $H_{c2}(\theta)$, we decided to perform systematic study of these compositions. To our knowledge, there was only one study addressing angular variation of H_{c2} in iron-based superconductors,⁶⁰ providing no high angular resolution data.

In this paper we perform a detailed characterization of the upper critical field in overdoped BaNi122 as a function of temperature and field direction. Our main experimental finding is a clear deviation of the angular dependence from Eq. (1), particularly strong for the directions of the magnetic field close to $H \parallel c$, where orbital effects should be the strongest.

II. EXPERIMENT

Single crystals of $Ba(Fe_{1-x}Ni_x)_2As_2$ were grown from FeAs flux using a starting load of metallic Ba, FeAs, and NiAs, as described in detail elsewhere.⁴⁸ Crystals were thick platelets with large faces corresponding to the tetragonal (001) plane. Actual composition of the crystals was determined using wavelength dispersive spectroscopy (WDS) x-ray electron probe microanalysis.⁴⁸ The two compositions studied were on the overdoped side of the phase diagram, slightly overdoped $x = 0.054$ ($T_c = 16$ K) and strongly overdoped $x = 0.072$ ($T_c = 7.5$ K), whereas maximum $T_c = 19$ K is achieved at optimal doping, $x_{opt} = 0.046$,^{47,48} see doping phase diagram in inset in Fig. 1.

Samples for in-plane resistivity, ρ , measurements were cleaved with a razor blade into rectangular strips with typical dimensions, $2 \times (0.1-0.3) \times (0.03-0.1) \text{ mm}^3$, and the long side corresponding to tetragonal a axis. All sample dimensions were measured with an accuracy of about 10%. Contacts to the samples were made by attaching silver wires using ultrapure tin, resulting in an ultralow contact resistance (less than $10 \mu\Omega$).⁶¹ Resistivity measurements were made using a standard four-probe technique, producing the $\rho(T)$ curves as shown in Fig. 1. After initial preparation, samples were characterized in *Quantum design* PPMS system, and then glued by GE varnish to a plastic platform, fitting a single axis rotator of the 35 T

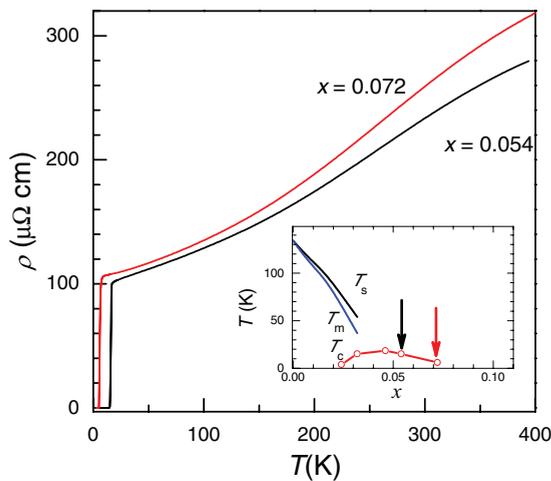


FIG. 1. (Color online) Temperature-dependent resistivity of two samples of $BaFe_{1-x}Ni_xAs_2$ used in this study, with $x = 0.054$ (slightly overdoped) and $x = 0.072$ (strongly overdoped), with doping level indicated with arrows with respect to the temperature-doping phase diagram of BaNi122 after Refs. 47 and 48 shown in the inset. Note pronounced curvature of the $\rho(T)$ for $T > T_c$, typical of overdoped compositions.⁶² Sample resistivity value is defined with accuracy of about 20% due to uncertainty of geometric factors; see Refs. 46 and 63 for details.

dc magnet in National High Magnetic Field Laboratory in Tallahassee, Florida. Sample resistance was checked after mounting and found to be identical to the initial value. High-field measurements were made in He-cryostat with variable temperature control inset allowing for temperatures down to 1.5 K.

The stepping motor driven rotator enabled *in situ* rotation with 0.05° resolution around a horizontal axis in a single axis rotation system of vertical 35 T magnetic field. During this rotation the direction of magnetic field with respect to the crystal stays in a plane of rotation; see Fig. 2. We can precisely

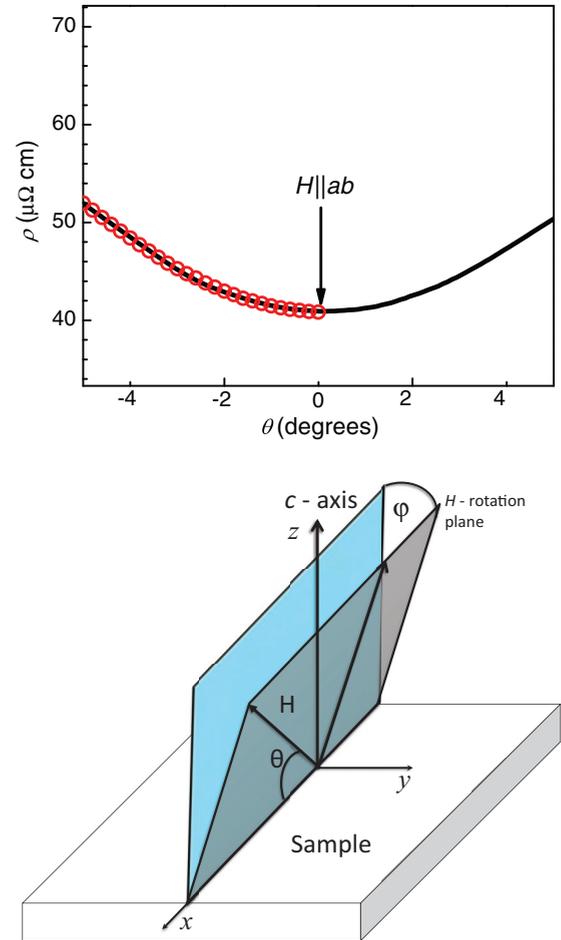


FIG. 2. (Color online) During experiments in a single axis rotation system of a 35 T magnet, the direction of magnetic field was aligned parallel to the conducting plane by resistivity measurements in field H slightly lower than $H_{c2\parallel}$, in which sample resistance shows strong angular dependence (black line in the top panel). The curve was measured in one-sided motion of the rotator to avoid backlash, with deep minimum corresponding to a $H \parallel ab$ or $\theta = 0$ condition. The red open symbols show alignment measurements, taken in a second angular sweep of the same rotation direction, and stopped at $\theta = 0$. H and T sweeps were used to determine the phase diagrams in the $H \parallel ab$ condition, and then magnetic field angle θ with respect to the plane was changed by continuing rotation of the sample in the third direction, perpendicular to the rotation plane, was set by eye there may exist a nonzero angle ϕ between the field-rotation plane and the plane of the normal to the sample. In most cases, this angle should be less than 5° .

align the direction of the magnetic field parallel to the sample plane within the rotation plane, defined as $\theta = 0$, using angular dependence of resistivity, measured in a magnetic field slightly below $H_{c2\parallel}$. This alignment is illustrated in Fig. 2. In an ideal case of the second sample axis coinciding with the rotation axis, the field-rotation plane should contain c axis of the sample. There may have been a nonzero uncontrolled angle φ between the field-rotation plane and the plane of the normal to the sample; see Fig. 2. We estimate that $\varphi < 5^\circ$.

III. RESULTS

In Figs. 3 and 4 we show raw $\rho(T)$ data for a set of magnetic fields aligned approximately along the c axis ($\theta = 90^\circ$, top panels) and precisely along the conducting plane ($\theta = 0^\circ$, bottom panels), for BaNi122 samples with $x = 0.054$ and

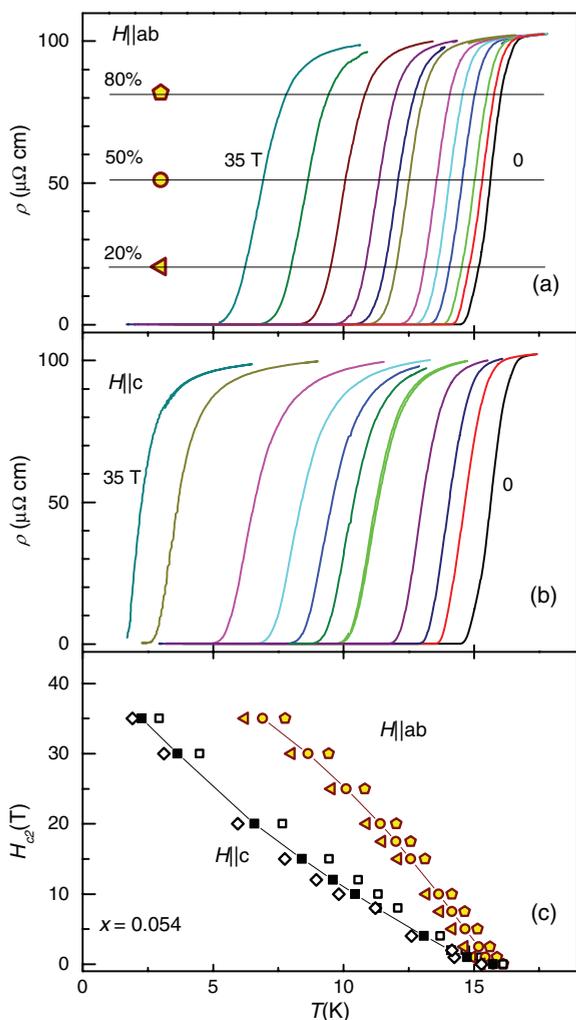


FIG. 3. (Color online) In-plane resistivity ρ_a vs temperature for slightly overdoped $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x)_2\text{As}_2$, $x = 0.054$ in magnetic fields (a) parallel to the conducting ab plane (right to left, 0 T, 1 T, 2.5 T, 5 T, 7.5 T, 10 T, 15 T, 17.5 T, 20 T, 25 T, 30 T, and 35 T) and (b) parallel to the c axis (right to left, 0 T, 1 T, 2 T, 4 T, 8 T, 10 T, 12 T, 15 T, 20 T, 30 T, and 35 T). Lines indicate 20%, 50%, and 80% of the resistivity value immediately above the superconducting transition. Bottom panel (c) shows $H_{c2}(T)$ phase diagrams for both directions of magnetic field.

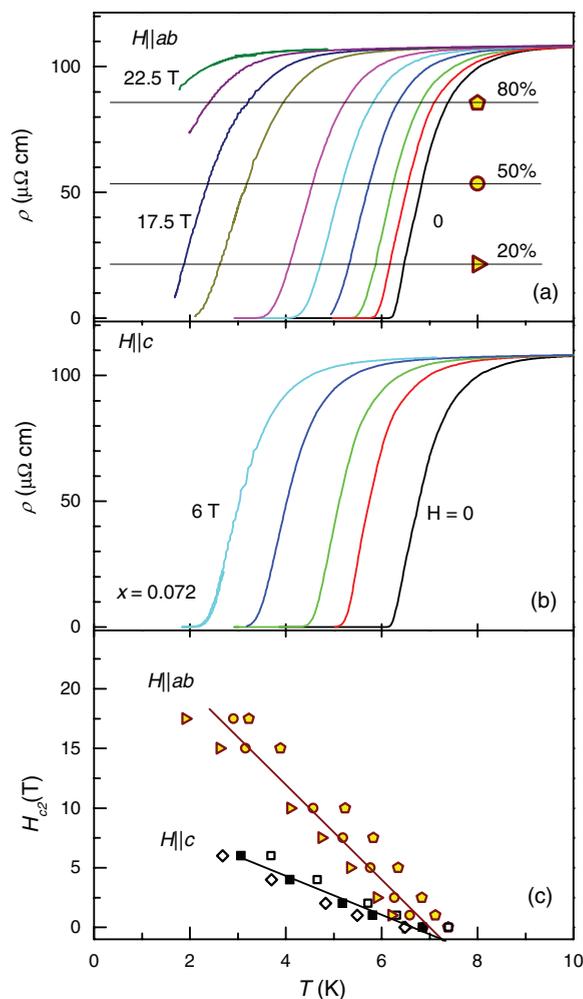


FIG. 4. (Color online) In-plane resistivity ρ_a vs temperature for heavily overdoped $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x)_2\text{As}_2$, $x = 0.072$ in magnetic fields (a) parallel to the conducting ab plane (right to left, 0 T, 1 T, 2.5 T, 5 T, 7.5 T, 10 T, 15 T, 17.5 T, 20 T, and 22.5 T) and (b) parallel to the c axis (right to left, 0 T, 1 T, 2 T, 4 T, and 6 T). Lines indicate 20%, 50%, and 80% of the resistivity value immediately above the superconducting transition. Bottom panel (c) shows $H_{c2}(T)$ phase diagrams for both directions of magnetic field.

$x = 0.072$, respectively. We show also the lines corresponding to 20%, 50%, and 80% of the resistivity value immediately above the transition, $\rho(T_c)$, used as criteria to determine the transition temperature as a function of magnetic field and construct the phase diagrams, bottom panels (c) of Figs. 3 and 4. The use of these criteria is justified by small variation of the resistive transition width on application of the magnetic field, and its independence on the extrapolation, a typical problem for onset and offset criteria.

As can be most clearly seen from the bottom panel of Fig. 3, the shapes of the $H_{c2}(T)$ phase diagrams in parallel and perpendicular field orientations share the same features as found in previous studies of other Fe based systems. The $H_{c2,ab}(T)$ flattens at low temperatures, while $H_{c2,c}(T)$ maintains positive curvature down to the lowest temperatures of our experiment. Both these features are typical for layered materials; see, for example, Refs. 37 and 64.

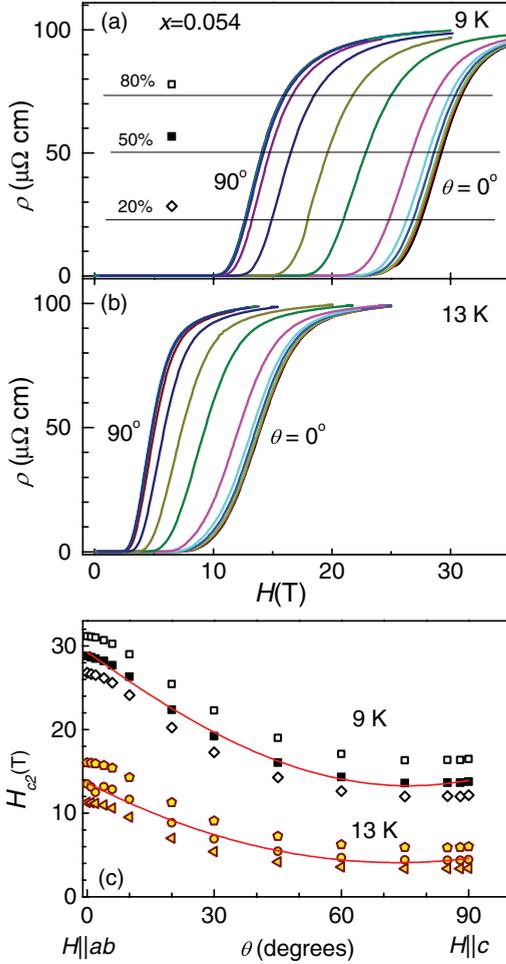


FIG. 5. (Color online) Field dependence of in-plane resistivity $\rho(H)$ of a slightly overdoped $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x)_2\text{As}_2$, $x = 0.054$ sample at $T = 13$ K [panel (a)] and $T = 9$ K [panel (b)] with the magnetic field inclination angle θ as a parameter. (c) Isotherms $H_{c2}(\theta)$, obtained at 9 K and 13 K, using 80%, 50%, and 20% criteria. Solid line shows fit to Eq. (1).

In Figs. 5 and 6 we show field dependences of in-plane resistivity taken at fixed temperatures with inclination angle θ as a parameter for slightly overdoped sample with $x = 0.054$ and strongly overdoped sample $x = 0.072$, respectively. The data analysis will be presented in the next section.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Angular dependence of H_{c2}

To check if Eq. (1) describes our data, instead of commonly used data fitting, as shown in the bottom panels of Figs. 5 and 6, we used an approach based on data transformation so as to make possible deviations clearly visible. According to Eq. (1), the H_{c2}^{-2} vs $(\sin^2 \theta)$ should be a straight line, and in Figs. 7 and 8 we plot the data this way for samples with $x = 0.054$ and $x = 0.72$, respectively. The data show clear deviation from linear trend, irrespective of the criterion of H_{c2} determination from the resistivity data, with the deviation being the strongest close to $H \parallel c$ axis or $\sin^2 \theta = 1$. To check if the deviation from Eq. (1) in Figs. 7 and 8 can be caused by

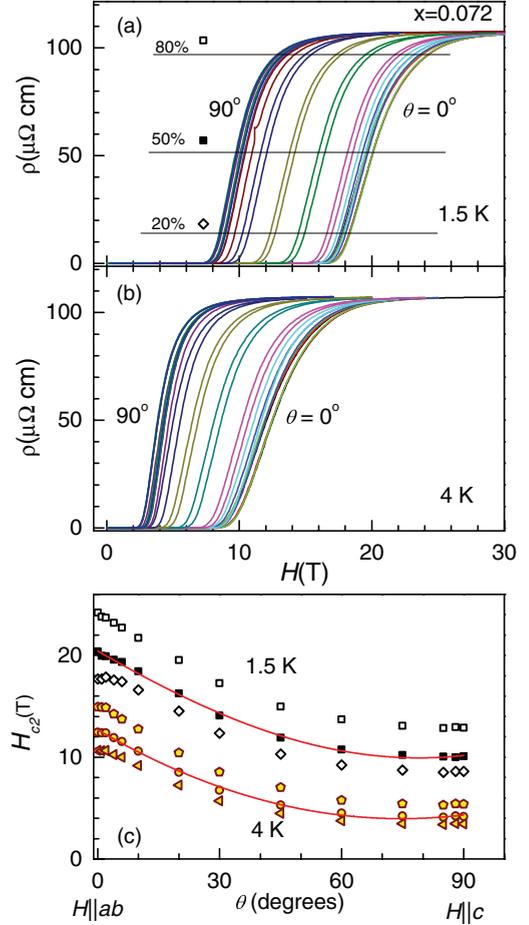


FIG. 6. (Color online) Field dependence of in-plane resistivity $\rho(H)$ of strongly overdoped $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x)_2\text{As}_2$, $x = 0.072$ sample at $T = 1.5$ K [panel (a)] and $T = 4$ K [panel (b)] with magnetic field inclination angle θ as a parameter. (c) Isotherms $H_{c2}(\theta)$, obtained 1.5 K and 4 K, using 80%, 50%, and 20% criteria. Solid line shows fit to Eq. (1).

finite inclination angle φ (see Fig. 2 for the definition), here we provide the angular dependence of H_{c2} for arbitrary φ . Choosing the cross section of the plane, in which \mathbf{H} is rotated, with the ab crystal plane (see Fig. 2) as the x axis, we obtain in the crystal frame $\hat{c} = (0, 0, 1)$ and the unit vector along the field $\hat{h} = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \sin \theta \cos \varphi)$. This gives, for the angle θ_c between the field and c axis, $\cos \theta_c = \hat{c} \cdot \hat{h} = \sin \theta \cos \varphi$. We then obtain for geometry of our experiment

$$H_{c2}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{H_{c2,ab}}{\sqrt{(\gamma_H^2 - 1) \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + 1}}. \quad (2)$$

It is seen that constant φ , as determined by our experimental geometry, does not change the linear relation of H_{c2}^{-2} vs $\sin^2 \theta$, despite changing the magnitude of the variation, vanishing for $\varphi = 90^\circ$, corresponding to field rotation parallel to the conducting plane. Therefore, the linear dependence of H_{c2}^{-2} on $\sin^2 \theta$ is not affected by a misalignment φ .

The $H_{c2}(\theta)$ described by Eq. (1) is a direct consequence of the linearized Ginzburg-Landau (GL) equation for anisotropic

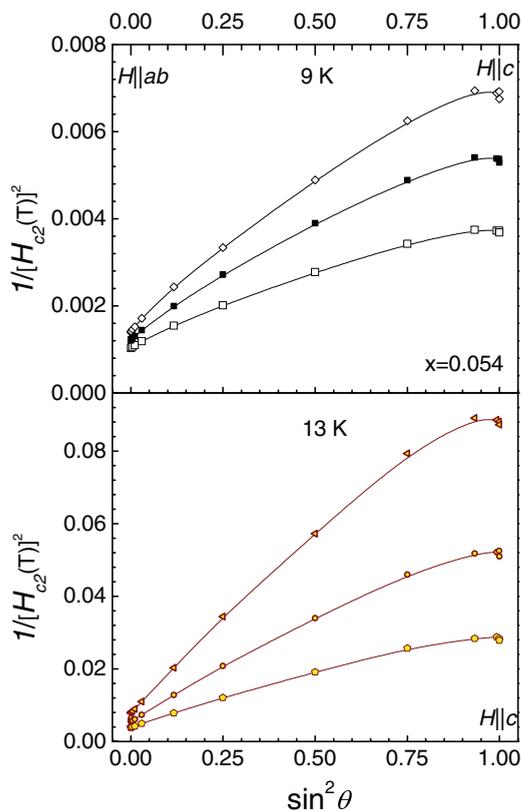


FIG. 7. (Color online) Angular dependence $H_{c2}(\theta)$, determined from fixed temperature $\rho(H)$ of Fig. 5 using 20%, 50%, and 80% criteria (top to bottom), for slightly overdoped $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x)_2\text{As}_2$, where $x = 0.054$ at 9 K (top panel) and 13 K (bottom panel). The lines are guides to the eyes. The data are plotted as $H_{c2}^{-2}(\sin^2 \theta)$, which according to Eq. (1) should be a straight line. The lines are guides to the eyes.

materials at H_{c2} :

$$-(\xi^2)_{ik} \Pi_i \Pi_k \Psi = \Psi, \quad (3)$$

where $\Pi = \nabla + 2\pi i \mathbf{A}/\phi_0$, \mathbf{A} is the vector potential, and ϕ_0 is the flux quantum; summation is implied over repeating indices. Both sides of this equation are scalars, so that $(\xi^2)_{ik}$ is a second rank tensor with the standard angular dependence which is reflected in Eq. (1).

We note that, in the original papers, the angular dependence, Eq. (1), has been derived for single band s -wave superconductors. It has also been recently shown that this behavior is expected for arbitrary Fermi surface, the superconducting gap modulation, and for multiband materials.⁶⁵ However, this conclusion is achieved assuming the explicit factorization of the pairing potential and order parameter, $V(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}') = V_0 \Omega(\mathbf{k}) \Omega(\mathbf{k}')$ and $\Delta(T, \mathbf{k}) = \Psi(\mathbf{r}, T) \Omega(\mathbf{k}_F)$. There is no microscopic justification for such factorization in complex superconductors and deviations from Eq. (1) can be naturally explained by violation of this procedure. In addition, for iron pnictides the importance of the paramagnetic effects for magnetic fields parallel to the Fe-As plane was suggested to explain the unusual shape of the $H_{c2}(T)$.^{32,60,66} This may also lead to the deviation from Eq. (1) with the maximum effect expected at low temperatures and for orientations close to $H \parallel ab$ planes.

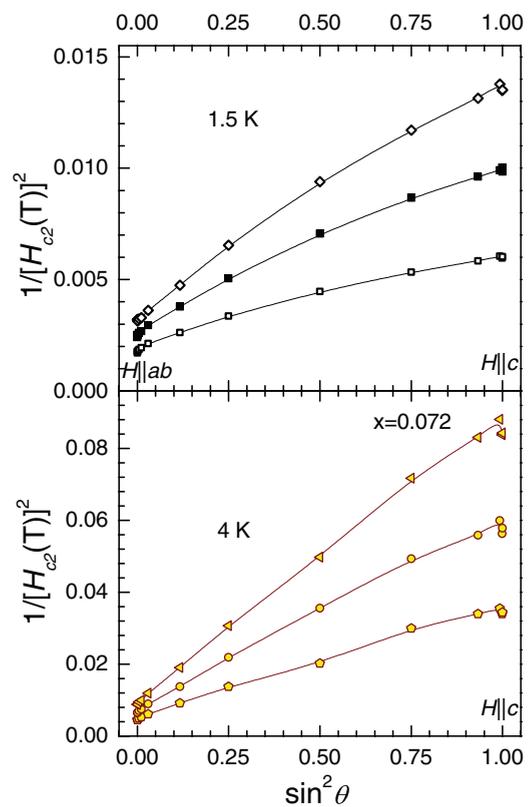


FIG. 8. (Color online) Angular dependence $H_{c2}(\theta)$, determined from fixed temperature $\rho(H)$ of Fig. 6 using 20%, 50%, and 80% criteria (top to bottom), for strongly overdoped $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x)_2\text{As}_2$, $x = 0.072$ at 1.5 K (top panel) and 4 K (bottom panel). The lines are guides to the eyes. The data are plotted as $H_{c2}^{-2}(\sin^2 \theta)$, which according to Eq. (1) should be a straight line.

Clearly, “separable” potentials do not exhaust all possible interactions and, therefore, other forms of the angular dependence $H_{c2}(\theta)$ can exist. An example of such a potential has been studied in Ref. 9. Such potentials may lead to gradient terms in GL equations different from the standard form Eq. (3) and, therefore, different from Eq. (1) angular dependencies; see, e.g., Ref. 67. We should also mention deviations from the angular dependence Eq. (1) which arise in two- and one-dimensional situations.^{68,69}

We therefore may conclude that deviations of the observed angular dependence of H_{c2} from the form (1) (or deviations of H_{c2}^{-2} plotted vs $\sin^2 \theta$ from the straight line) signal that the coupling potential cannot be written in the separable form. On the other hand, the example of separable potentials (for any Fermi surface and any order parameter symmetry) shows that there is no direct relation between the angular dependence of H_{c2} , Fermi surfaces, and order parameter symmetries. However, deviations of $H_{c2}(\theta)$ from the form (1) may carry such information. To investigate this question further one would need better data on these deviations, in particular, criterion-independent determination of H_{c2} , which is hard to achieve in resistive measurements. On the theoretical side, of course, one should go beyond the weak coupling and separable coupling potentials.

Motivated by these considerations, we compile in Fig. 9 the published data for various layered materials, analyzed by

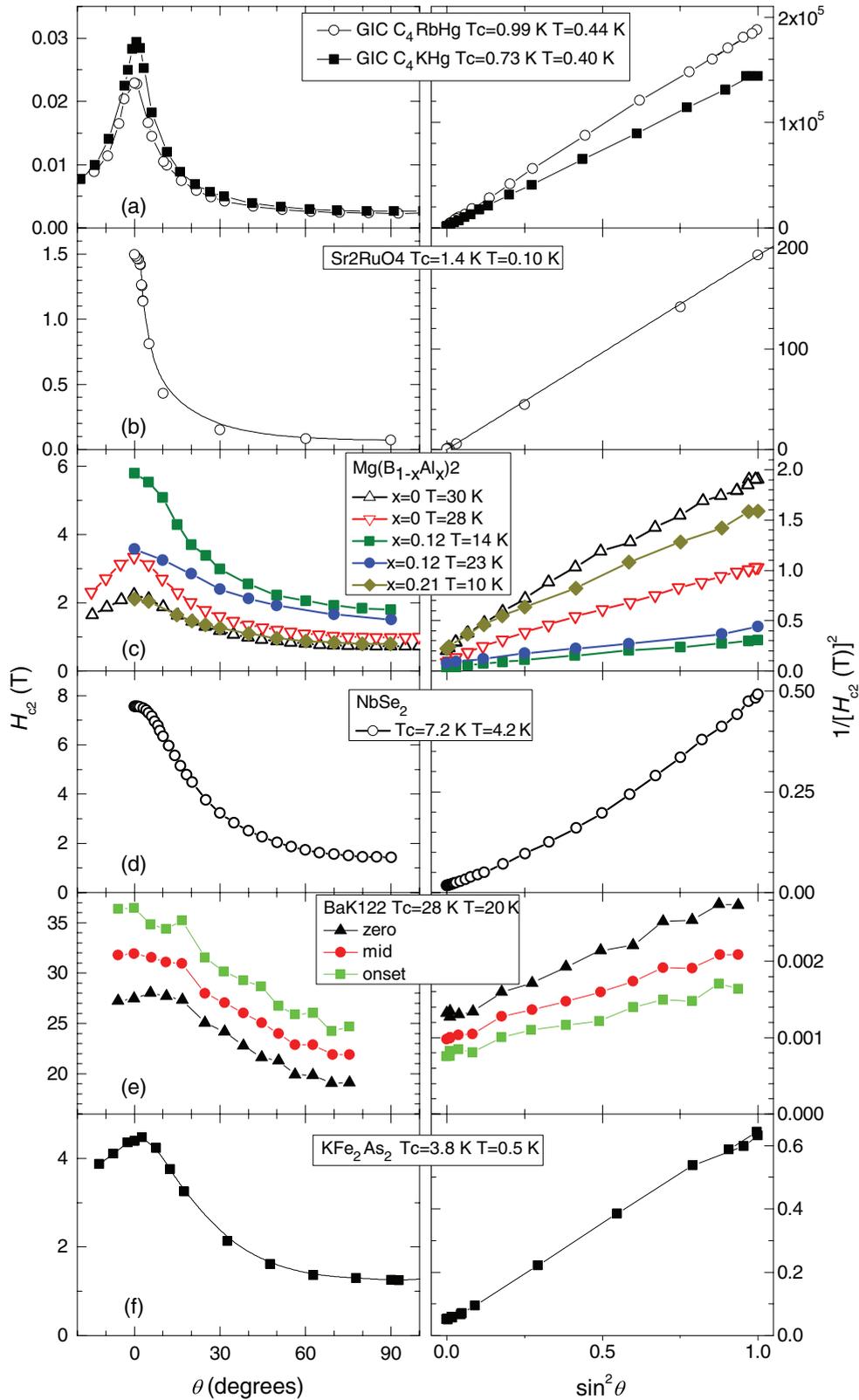


FIG. 9. (Color online) Analysis of the isothermal angular dependence of H_{c2} on inclination angle to the highly conducting plane θ , using linearization plot $H_{c2}^{-2}(\sin^2 \theta)$. Left panels show digitized $H_{c2}(\theta)$; right panels plot the same data as $H_{c2}^{-2}(\sin^2 \theta)$: (a) Graphite intercalation compounds⁷⁰ C_4RbHg ($T_c = 0.99$ K; measurements taken at $T_h = 0.44$ K, open circles) and C_4KHg ($T_c = 0.73$ K, $T_h = 0.40$ K, solid squares); (b) Sr_2RuO_4 ($T_c = 1.43$ K, $T_h = 0.10$ K, Ref. 15); (c) $Mg(B_{1-x}Al_x)_2$, Ref. 26, $x = 0.12$ ($T_c = 30.8$ K, $T_h = 14$ K, black solid squares, and $T_h = 23$ K, red solid circles) and $x = 0.21$ ($T_c = 25.5$ K, $T_h = 10$ K, blue open circles); (d) $NbSe_2$, Ref. 71 ($T_c = 7.2$ K, $T_h = 4.2$ K); (e) $(Ba_{1-x}K_x)Fe_2As_2$, Ref. 60 ($T_c = 28$ K, $T_h = 20$ K, using different criteria for resistive transition: zero resistance, black triangles; midpoint, red circles; onset, green squares); (f) KFe_2As_2 , Ref. 66 ($T_c = 3.8$ K, $T_h = 0.5$ K).

plotting H_{c2}^{-2} vs $\sin^2 \theta$. The data are arranged with decreasing anisotropy from top to bottom. The most anisotropic materials, staged graphite intercalation compounds (top panel, data from Ref. 70) and layered Sr_2RuO_4 (data from Ref. 15), closely follow Eq. (1). Interestingly, clear deviations from this behavior in Sr_2RuO_4 , arising due to an unusual limiting mechanism in magnetic fields close to $H \parallel ab$,¹⁵ are very difficult to recognize in a limited angular range near $\theta = 0$, as the dependence in the whole range is dominated by the anisotropy of the Fermi surface. On the other hand, two materials in which superconductivity shows strong multiband features, MgB_2 ²⁶ and NbSe_2 ,⁷¹ show distinctly different angular dependences. The $H_{c2}^{-2}(\sin^2 \theta)$ in pure MgB_2 ⁷² shows a downward bent as the field approaches c axis, $\theta = 90^\circ$, similar to but much less pronounced than our observations in BaNi122 . On the other hand, doped $\text{Mg}(\text{B}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)_2$ closely follows the linear $H_{c2}^{-2}(\sin^2 \theta)$ dependence, Eq. (1), which may suggest that doping diminishes multiband effects due to enhanced interband scattering. For pure NbSe_2 the $H_{c2}^{-2}(\sin^2 \theta)$ plot shows most clear deviations from linearity among all materials, with an upward curvature towards $\theta = 90^\circ$, an opposite trend to pure MgB_2 and BaNi122 . The two angular data sets for profoundly multiband iron pnictide superconductors, slightly underdoped BaK122 ⁶⁰ and heavily overdoped K122 ,⁶⁶ generally follow linear dependence despite a profound difference in the superconducting gap structure, nodeless in the former case⁷³ and with vertical line nodes in the latter.⁷⁴ Considering that, among all the materials for which we were able to find published $H_{c2}(\theta)$, only pure multiband MgB_2 and NbSe_2 reveal clear deviations from Eq. (1), it is tempting to relate the observed deviations to the multiband superconductivity in the clean limit. This might be quite natural that in these systems the factorization of the pairing potential and of the order parameter does not hold given the complexity of the in- and interband interactions. This explanation, however, is not universal, since multiband effects are very pronounced in high purity crystals of KFe_2As_2 , but no clear deviations from Eq. (1) are found there. On the other hand, it is hard to consider overdoped BaNi122 as a clean system, since scattering due to substitutional disorder, especially on the Fe site, is significant in these compositions. The observation that the deviations from the linear plot in MgB_2 diminish with disorder suggest that the k dependence of the gap magnitude, rather than the multiband nature of the Fermi surface itself, is important for the unusual angular dependence. This conclusion is in line with the recent extension of the Helfand and Werthamer (HW) theory for multiband superconductors with arbitrary Fermi surfaces.⁶⁵

In discussing these results we should keep in mind that, in all cases, except for Sr_2RuO_4 , the H_{c2} was measured resistively, so that inevitably its determination is approximate since the resistive transition as a rule has finite width and hence the H_{c2} values depend on a criterion chosen. Finite resistivity in the flux-flow regime (most pronounced in the clean systems) broadens the transition making resistive determination difficult. From this point of view, assertions of Kim *et al.*²⁶ that their data allow one to distinguish between two models, GL and two-band Usadel approach by Gurevich,²⁸ are hard to accept.

In compounds with relatively high T_c , the determination of H_{c2} from resistive measurements is also complicated by

the phenomenon of vortex lattice melting: above the melting point, the resistivity is close to that of the normal phase and H_{c2} *per se* becomes invisible in resistivity measurements. This complication in a given material might affect the measurements stronger near T_c than at low temperatures.

B. Temperature dependence of H_{c2}

There are two mechanisms that determine the upper critical field of superconductors. The first one, determined by the supercurrent flow to screen the magnetic field, is referred to as orbital limiting and described by HW theory.^{1,2} The upper critical field at $T \rightarrow 0$ limit, $H_{c2}(0)$, in HW theory is determined by the slope of the $H_{c2}(T)$ curve close to T_c , and as T goes to zero the curve shows downward deviation from linear dependence and eventual saturation towards the value $H_{c2}(0) \approx 0.7T_c \frac{dH_{c2}}{dT}$ in the isotropic case.

Rather rare exceptions, when the upper critical field is not determined by the orbital motion, are found in the materials in which orbital motion of electrons is hampered by either short mean free path, heavy mass of conduction electrons in heavy fermion materials, or weak links between the conducting layers in Josephson structures or in naturally layered materials, provided that the magnetic field is aligned precisely parallel to the conducting layer. In this situation the upper critical field H_{c2} is determined by Zeeman splitting of electron levels, known as the Clogston-Chandrasekhar³ paramagnetic limit. This field is determined by a decrease of paramagnetic energy becoming equal to the condensation energy of a superconductor. In weak coupling BCS superconductors the paramagnetic limiting field is determined in the $T \rightarrow 0$ limit as $H_p = 1.84T_c$, where H_p is the field in T and T_c is in K.

As can be seen from Figs. 3 and 4 the upper critical fields in $H \parallel ab$ configuration are higher than the weak-limit paramagnetic limiting H_p , equal to 32.2 T ($x = 0.054$) and 13.8 T ($x = 0.072$). These high values may come from the strong coupling nature of superconductivity in iron pnictides, or indeed reflect paramagnetic limiting at low temperatures, as was suggested in several studies.^{32,60,66}

V. CONCLUSIONS

By performing a high angular resolution study of the upper critical field in two overdoped compositions of iron pnictide superconductor $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x)_2\text{As}_2$, we find clear deviations from the anisotropic Ginzburg-Landau form. Implementing linearization plot analysis of our and previously published data, we find clear deviations from the form only in the case of clean fully gapped multiband superconductors, such as NbSe_2 and MgB_2 , but not in dirty MgB_2 and not clean KFe_2As_2 . We speculate that the dependence may reflect c -axis modulation of the superconducting gap, as suggested by anisotropic penetration depth and thermal conductivity measurements.^{53,54,59}

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