Fully gapped superconductivity with no sign change in the prototypical heavy-fermion CeCu$_2$Si$_2$

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In exotic superconductors, including high-$T_c$ copper oxides, the interactions mediating electron Cooper pairing are widely considered to have a magnetic rather than a conventional electron-phonon origin. Interest in this exotic pairing was initiated by the 1979 discovery of heavy-fermion superconductivity in CeCu$_2$Si$_2$, which exhibits strong antiferromagnetic fluctuations. A hallmark of unconventional pairing by anisotropic repulsive interactions is that the superconducting energy gap changes sign as a function of the electron momentum, often leading to nodes where the gap goes to zero. We report low-temperature specific heat, thermal conductivity, and magnetic penetration depth measurements in CeCu$_2$Si$_2$, demonstrating the absence of gap nodes at any point on the Fermi surface. Moreover, electron irradiation experiments reveal that the superconductivity survives even when the electron mean free path becomes substantially shorter than the superconducting coherence length. This indicates that superconductivity is robust against impurities, implying that there is no sign change in the gap function. These results show that, contrary to long-standing belief, heavy electrons with extremely strong Coulomb repulsions can condense into a fully gapped s-wave superconducting state, which has an on-site attractive pairing interaction.

INTRODUCTION

The discovery of heavy-fermion superconductivity in CeCu$_2$Si$_2$ was an important turning point in the history of superconductivity because it led to the birth of research on non–electron-phonon–mediated pairing ($1, 2$). Heavy-fermion superconductivity is usually intimately related to magnetism in some form. In particular, superconductivity often occurs in the vicinity of a zero-temperature magnetic instability known as a quantum critical point (QCP) ($2–4$). Thus, it is widely believed that in these materials, Cooper pairing is mediated by magnetic fluctuations. The superconducting gap structure is a direct consequence of the mechanism producing the pairing. In phonon-mediated conventional superconductors with a finite on-site pairing amplitude in real space (Fig. 1A), the superconducting gap function $\Delta(k)$ is isotropic in momentum space (Fig. 1B). On the other hand, in magnetically mediated unconventional superconductors, the on-site pairing amplitude vanishes because of strong Coulomb repulsion, and superconductivity is caused by a potential that is only attractive for particular displacements between the electrons forming the Cooper pair (Fig. 1C) ($5$). A net attractive interaction can be realized if the superconducting gap changes sign on the Fermi surface (Fig. 1, D and E). In some materials, such as cuprates ($6$) and the heavy-fermion CeCoIn$_5$ ($7, 8$), the sign change of the gap leads to gap functions with nodes along certain momentum directions. However, in certain iron-pnictide superconductors, the gap function has no nodes but may change sign between the well-separated electron and hole Fermi surface pockets ($9, 10$).

CeCu$_2$Si$_2$ is a prototypical heavy-fermion superconductor near a magnetic instability ($1, 11$) with a transition temperature $T_c \approx 0.6$ K (Fig. 2A) ($1$). The Fermi surface consists of heavy-electron and light-hole bands (Fig. 2B) ($12$). Slight variations in stoichiometry lead to “$A$”-type and “$S$”-type crystals; the former is antiferromagnetic and the latter is superconducting without magnetic ordering but lying very close to a magnetic QCP (Fig. 2A). The in-plane resistivity above $T_c$ in zero field, which follows a power law $\rho_s = \rho_{0s} + AT^\epsilon$, with $\epsilon = 1.5$ (Fig. 2C, inset), along with the heat capacity, which follows $C/T = \gamma_N - c \sqrt{T}$ in the normal state slightly above the upper critical field, are consistent with non–Fermi liquid behaviors expected for three-dimensional antiferromagnetic quantum critical fluctuations ($13–15$). The magnetic field–induced recovery of Fermi liquid behavior with $\epsilon = 2$ shown in Fig. 2C bears striking resemblance to other heavy-fermion compounds in the vicinity of QCPs, such as CeCoIn$_5$ and YbRh$_2$Si$_2$ ($16, 17$). A critical slowing down of the magnetic response, revealed by neutron scattering ($18$) and nuclear quadrupole resonance (NQR) ($19$) in the normal state, has also been attributed to antiferromagnetic fluctuations near the QCP. These results have led to a wide belief that antiferromagnetic fluctuations are responsible for the pairing interaction in CeCu$_2$Si$_2$. Here, we report a comprehensive study of the gap structure of $S$-type CeCu$_2$Si$_2$ using several different probes, which together are sensitive to the gap structure on all Fermi surface sheets, and also any possible changing of gap sign between sheets.

RESULTS

Specific heat

Specific heat $C$ is a bulk probe that measures all thermally induced excitations. Figure 3A and its inset depict the specific heat divided by temperature $C/T$ for a crystal used in the present study. At zero field, $C/T$ exhibits a sharp transition at $T_c$ and tends toward saturation at
the lowest temperature. The $C/T$ value at the lowest temperature, 15 mJ/K$^2$ mol, is less than 2% of $\gamma_m$, which indicates a very low number of quasi-particle excitations and that any inclusion of nonsuperconducting $A$-type material is very small. This value is around half of that previously reported (20) and demonstrates the improved quality of the present samples. The data are well fitted by an exponential $T$ dependence, showing a lack of thermally induced excitations at the lowest temperatures in agreement with the previous studies (20, 21). A linear behavior does not fit our $C/T$ data but if it was forced to, then a fit above 90 mK in Fig. 3A would lead to an unphysical negative intercept at $T = 0$ K. This is indicative of a fully gapped state with minimal disorder. More precisely, because the specific heat is dominated by the parts of the Fermi surface where the Fermi velocity is low (or mass is large), the $C/T$ data suggest the absence of line nodes in the heavy electron band.

**Penetration depth and lower critical field**

By contrast, the magnetic penetration depth measures the surface of the sample (to a depth of a few micrometers) and is dominated by the low-mass, high-velocity parts of the Fermi surface. We find that the in-plane penetration depth $\lambda_{ab}(T)$ at low temperatures ($T \ll T_c$) exhibits strong curvature and tends toward becoming $T$-independent (Fig. 3B), similar to the results for $C/T$ and in contrast to the $T$ linear dependence, expected for clean superconductors with line nodes (22). A fit to power law $T$ dependence $\Delta \lambda(T) = (\lambda_{ab}(T) - \lambda_{ab}(0)) \propto T^n$ gives a high power $n > 3.5$ (see section S1 and figs. S1 and S2), which is practically indistinguishable from the exponential dependence expected in fully gapped superconductors. Because $\lambda_{ab}$ measures the in-plane superfluid response, our data show that gap nodes, at which quasi-particles with momentum parallel to the $ab$ plane are excited, are absent on the light-hole bands.

For a more detailed analysis of the superconducting gap structure, the absolute value of $\lambda_{ab}(0)$ is necessary so that the normalized superfluid density $\rho_s(T) = \lambda_{ab}^2(0)/\lambda_{ab}^2(T)$ can be calculated. Unfortunately, previous measurements have reported a wide spread of values of $\lambda_{ab}(0)$ [120 to 950 nm (23, 24)], which probably reflects differences in sample stoichiometry between studies. We have estimated $\lambda_{ab}(0) = 700$ nm from Hall-probe magnetometry measurements of the lower critical field $H_{c1}$ in the same samples, as used for our $\Delta \lambda(T)$ study (section S2 and fig. S3). The inset of Fig. 3B shows the $T$ dependence of $\rho_s(T)$. Near $T_c$, we find convex curvature in $\rho_s(T)$, which is a signature frequently observed in multigap superconductors (25). Two-gap behavior has been reported in the recent scanning tunneling spectroscopy (26) and specific heat measurements (20, 21).

**Thermal conductivity**

Thermal conductivity is a bulk, directional probe of the quasi-particle excitations and, like penetration depth, is dominated by the high-velocity parts of the Fermi surface (27). Figure 4A and its inset show the $T$ dependence of the in-plane thermal conductivity $\kappa_{\parallel}/T$ (with heat current $Q \parallel a$). The thermal conductivity in the normal state at $T \rightarrow 0$ K, slightly above the upper critical field for $H \parallel c$, obeys well the Wiedemann-Franz law, $\kappa_{\parallel}/T = L_0T\rho_s$, (Fig. 4A, dashed line), where $L_0$ is the Lorenz number and $\rho_s$ is the in-plane resistivity. At the lowest temperatures, $\kappa_{\parallel}/T$ extrapolated to $T = 0$ K is zero within our experimental resolution and is at least an order of magnitude smaller than that expected for line nodes (section S3 and fig. S4), consistent with the $\lambda(T)$ results.

Further evidence for the absence of any nodes is provided by magnetic field dependence of $\kappa$. In fully gapped superconductors, where all the quasi-particle states are bound to vortex cores, the magnetic field $H$...
hardly affects $\kappa$ except in the vicinity of the upper critical field $H_{c2}$. By contrast, in nodal superconductors, heat transport is dominated by the delocalized quasi-particles. In the presence of a supercurrent with velocity $v_s$, around the vortices, the energy of a quasi-particle with momentum $p$ is Doppler-shifted relative to the superfluid by $E(p) \rightarrow E(p) - v_s \cdot p$, giving rise to an initial steep increase of $\kappa(H)/T \propto \sqrt{H}$ for line nodes and $\kappa(H)/T \propto H \log H$ for point nodes. Thermal conductivity selectively probes the quasi-particles with momentum parallel to the thermal current ($p \cdot Q \neq 0$) and with momentum perpendicular to the magnetic field ($p \times H \neq 0$) because $H \perp v_s$ (27). To probe the quasi-particle excitations on the whole Fermi surface, we performed measurements for three different configurations: (i) $\kappa_s$ for $H \parallel c$, (ii) $\kappa_c$ for $H \parallel c$, and (iii) $\kappa_{Hc}$ for $H \parallel a$ (Fig. 4, B and C). For (i) and (ii), thermal conductivity selectively probes the quasi-particles with in-plane momentum, whereas for (iii), it selectively probes quasi-particles with out-of-plane momentum. For configuration (ii), there is structure at $\mu_0H \sim 1$ T, which again indicates the presence of multiple superconducting gaps. The $H$ dependence for configuration (iii) shown in Fig. 4C is similar to configuration (i). Remarkably, in all configurations, magnetic field hardly affects the thermal conduction in the low-field regime (Fig. 4, B and C); the field-induced enhancement, $\Delta \kappa(H) = \kappa(H) - \kappa(0)$ is less than $1/100$ of the normal-state value $\Delta \kappa(H_{c2})$ even at $H/H_{c2} \sim 0.15$, demonstrating a vanishingly small number of delocalized quasi-particles excited by magnetic field. As shown by the dashed lines in Fig. 4D, $\Delta \kappa(H)/\Delta \kappa(H_{c2})$ is far smaller than that expected for line and point nodes.

**Electron irradiation**

The above measurements of $C(T)$, $\Delta \lambda(T)$, and $\kappa(T, H)$ demonstrate the absence of any kind of nodes in the gap function on the whole Fermi surface. To further distinguish between the remaining possible gap structures, we have measured the effect of impurity-induced pair breaking on $T_c$. These measurements are a sensitive test of possible sign changes in the gap function either between different Fermi surface sheets or on a single sheet. Impurity-induced scattering between sign-changing areas of Fermi surface will reduce $T_c$ very rapidly, whereas if there is no sign change, the reduction will be much slower or even zero.

**Fig. 2. Phase diagrams and electronic structure of CeCu$_2$Si$_2$.** (A) Schematic $T$-$g$ phase diagram, where $g$ is a nonthermal control parameter, such as pressure, substitution, or Cu deficiency. Red and blue arrows indicate two different types of CeCu$_2$Si$_2$ with antiferromagnetic (A-type) and superconducting (S-type) ground states, respectively. The S-type crystal locates very close to antiferromagnetic (AFM) QCP. (B) Fermi surface colored by the Fermi velocity (in units of $10^7$ m/s) obtained by the local density approximation (LDA) + U calculation (12). Fermi surface consists of separated electron and hole pockets: heavy electron pockets with cylindrical shape around X-point and rather complicated light hole pockets centered at $k$ point. (C) H-T phase diagram with color coding of $T$ exponent (e) of the in-plane electrical resistivity, $\rho(T) = \rho_0 + AT^e$ for $H \parallel c$. Inset shows the $T$ dependence of $\rho(T)$ in zero field and in magnetic fields of 2.5 and 12 T applied along the $c$ axis.

**Fig. 3. Temperature dependencies of specific heat and London penetration depth well below the superconducting transition temperature $T_c$.** (A) Inset shows the specific heat divided by temperature $C/T$ in zero field and in the normal state at $\mu_0H = 2$ T for $H \parallel ab$ plane. The main panel shows $C/T$ at low temperatures. The gray solid line is an exponential fit of the data, yielding $\Delta = 0.39$ K. (B) Temperature-dependent change in the in-plane penetration depth $\Delta \lambda$, in a single crystal of CeCu$_2$Si$_2$. The dashed (solid) line is a fit to a power law (exponential) temperature dependence up to 0.2 K. Inset shows the normalized superfluid density $\rho_s(T) = \lambda^2(T)/\lambda^2(0)$ as a function of $T/T_c$, extracted by using a value of $\lambda(0) = 700$ nm (section S2). The dashed line is the temperature dependence of $\rho_s(T)$ in the simple d-wave case.
To introduce impurity scattering by homogeneous point defects in a controllable way, we used electron irradiation with an incident energy of 2.5 MeV (28), which according to our calculation of electron-scattering cross sections mainly removes Ce atoms. Electronic-structure calculations of CeCu$_2$Si$_2$ (12) show that the bands crossing the Fermi level are mainly composed of a single Ce $f$-manifold; therefore, removing Ce atoms by electron irradiation will act as a strong point scatterer and induce both intra- and interband impurity scattering with similar amplitude.

Our results show that $T_c$ of CeCu$_2$Si$_2$ is decreased slowly with increasing dose (inset of Fig. 5A). The transition width remains almost unchanged after irradiation, indicating good homogeneity of the point defects. The temperature dependence of resistivity indicates that the primary effect of irradiation is the increase of temperature-independent impurity scattering with dose and that the temperature-dependent inelastic scattering remains unaffected. In- and out-of-plane residual resistivities reach $\rho_{ab} \sim 120$ microhm-cm and $\rho_{c} \sim 110$ microhm-cm for irradiated crystals (inset of Fig. 5A). Using $\ell_j = v_F^2 \lambda_j^2(0) \mu_0 \rho_j / \rho_c$ (j = $ab$ or c), we obtain in- and out-of-plane mean free paths, $\ell_{ab} \sim 3.0$ nm and $\ell_c \sim 1.8$ nm, respectively. Here, we used averaged in-plane (out-of-plane) Fermi velocity $v_{F_{ab}}^2 \sim 5800$ m/s ($v_{F_c} \sim 6800$ m/s) of the light-hole band, $\lambda_j(0) = \lambda_{j}^{\text{orb}}(0) \xi_{jab}/\xi_{j} \approx 480$ nm, where in-plane and out-of-plane coherence lengths are determined by the orbital-limited upper critical fields, $\xi_{jab} = 4.7$ nm and $\xi_j = 6.9$ nm, respectively (section S3). These mean free paths are obviously shorter than $\xi_{jab}$ and $\xi_j$. For unconventional pairing symmetries, such as d-wave, superconductivity is completely suppressed at $\ell \lesssim 4\xi$. In stark contrast, $T_c$ of CeCu$_2$Si$_2$ is still as high as $T_c/2$ even for $\ell_c/\xi_c \sim 0.26$ and $\ell_{ab}/\xi_{ab} \sim 0.64$. Note that this $\ell/\xi$ is the upper limit value because $\ell$ is estimated from the penetration depth and conductivity, both of which are governed by the light bands, whereas $\xi$ is determined by the upper critical field, which is governed by heavy bands. We also note that our electron irradiation data are semiquantitatively consistent with the oxygen irradiation results reported for thin films (29), although the initial $T_c = 0.35$ K for the pristine film is much lower than that of our single crystals. Thus, these results demonstrate that superconductivity in CeCu$_2$Si$_2$ is robust against impurities. This is also clearly seen by comparison to the d-wave superconductor CeCoIn$_5$ (30), which has comparable effective mass and carrier number. Figure 5A shows the residual resistivity dependence of $T_c(T)/T_{c0}$, where $T_{c0}$ is the transition temperature with no pair breaking. In CeCoIn$_5$, $T_c$ is suppressed to zero in the sample with $\rho_0 / T_{c0}$ smaller than 10 microhm-cm/K (30), whereas $T_c$ in CeCu$_2$Si$_2$ is still ~50% of $T_{c0}$ even for the sample with $\rho_0 / T_{c0}$ larger than 150 microhm-cm/K, indicating that the pair-breaking effect in CeCu$_2$Si$_2$ is fundamentally different from that in CeCoIn$_5$.

Comparison to other materials (cuprates and iron pnictides) with sign-changing gaps confirms the much weaker effect of impurities in CeCu$_2$Si$_2$. In Fig. 5B, we plot the impurity-induced $T_c$ reduction in a number of materials [CeCoIn$_5$ (30), YBa$_2$Cu$_3$O$_7$ (31), Ba(Fe$_{0.76}$Ru$_{0.24}$)$_2$As$_2$ (32), MgB$_2$ (33, 34), and YNi$_2$B$_2$C (35–37)] as a function of dimensionless scattering rate $\hbar \tau_{\text{imp}} \rho_0 / T_{c0}$, where $\tau_{\text{imp}}$ is the impurity scattering time estimated from residual resistivity $\rho_0$ and the penetration depth, $\tau_{\text{imp}} = \mu_0 \lambda_{j}^2(0) / \rho_0$. Plotting the data in this way removes the effect of

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Fig. 4. Thermal conductivity of CeCu$_2$Si$_2$ for various directions of thermal current and magnetic field. (A) Temperature dependence of the in-plane thermal conductivity divided by temperature $\kappa_{ab}/T$ in zero field and in magnetic field of $H_{ab} = 2.2$ T applied along the c axis. WF refers to $\kappa_{ab}/T$ at $T \to 0$ calculated from the Wiedemann-Franz law. (B) Field dependence of $\kappa_{ab}/T$ for two different configurations: (i) $\kappa_{ab}(Q \parallel c)$ in $H \parallel c$ and (ii) $\kappa_{ab}(Q \parallel a)$ in $H \parallel c$. In these configurations, thermal conductivity selectively probes the excited quasi-particles with in-plane momentum. The dashed horizontal lines represent the phonon contribution, $\kappa_{\text{ph}}/T$, estimated from the WF law above upper critical field (see the main text). (C) Field dependence of $\kappa_{c}/T$ for configuration (iii), where $Q \parallel c$ and $H \parallel a$. In this case, thermal conductivity selectively probes the excited quasi-particles with out-of-plane momentum. (D) Field-induced enhancement of thermal conductivity $\Delta \kappa_{ab}/\kappa_{\text{ph}}$ for the configurations (i), (ii), and (iii) plotted against the magnetic field normalized by the upper critical fields. Black and green broken lines represent the field dependencies expected for line and point nodes.
also plot the data for Sn-substituted CeCoIn₅ (d-wave) (AG theory for an isotropic s-wave superconductor with magnetic impurities. We between intra- and interband scattering (30). Here, T₀ is the transition temperature with no pair-breaking effect and ρ₀ is the residual resistivity. For CeCu₂Si₂, T₀ = 0.71 K is used. Inset shows the temperature dependence of resistivity in CeCu₂Si₂ before and after electron irradiation, which creates point defects. (B) Comparison of impurity effect of CeCu₂Si₂ with those of other superconductors. Suppression of superconducting transition temperature Tc/T₀ as a function of dimensionless pair-breaking parameter hτ_{imp}κ₀T₀. The solid line shows the prediction of the Abrukosov-Gorkov (AG) theory for an isotropic s-wave superconductor with magnetic impurities. We also plot the data for Sn-substituted CeCoIn₃ (d-wave) (30), electron-irradiated YBa₂Cu₄O₈ (d-wave) (31), electron-irradiated Ba₁₅Fe₂₀Ru₂₀₄₋ₓAs₂ (possibly s₁-wave) (32), and neutron-irradiated MgB₂ (33) and YNi₂B₂C (35). The value of T₀ is estimated by extrapolating two initial data points to zero 1/τ_{imp} limit. Rather weak pair-breaking effect in Ba₁₅Fe₂₀Ru₂₀₄₋ₓAs₂ has been attributed to a large imbalance between intra- and interband scattering (32). For MgB₂ data, we use the value of λ_{imp}(0) = λ_{p}(0) = 100 nm (34). For YNi₂B₂C data, we use λ_{imp}(0) = 110 nm (36) and λ_{p}(0) = λ_{imp}(0)H₀²/μ₀H₂ = 140 nm (37), where H₀² and μ₀H₂ are upper critical fields parallel and perpendicular to the ab plane.

**DISCUSSION**

The combination of our measurements and previous results is far more consistent with one possible gap structure. The strong reduction of the spin susceptibility in the superconducting state observed by nuclear magnetic resonance Knight shift indicates spin-singlet pairing (39), which rules out any odd-momentum (p or f) states, including those, such as the Balan-Werthamer state (40), that are fully gapped (41). This is consistent with the observation that H_{c2} is Pauli-limited (42). In the present crystal, orbital-limited upper critical fields at T = 0 K calculated from H_{c2}^{orb} = 0.74(Tc/H_{c2}/μ₀μ₀/μ₀) are 100 and 14.7 T for H||a and H||c, respectively. These values are much larger than the observed H_{c2} of 2.0 T for H||a and 2.3 T for H||c.

Our observation that superconductivity is robust against inter- and intraband impurity scattering rules out any sign-changing gap functions, such as d-wave or the recently proposed sign-changing s± state (12). Both the d-wave and s± states are also highly unlikely because neither could be nodeless in CeCu₂Si₂ where the electron and hole Fermi surface sheets are not well separated. Finally, unconventional states that combine irreducible representations of the gap function, such as δ_{xy} ± iδ_{x²−y²} or s ± iδ_{x²−y²}, can be ruled out because these states would be highly sensitive to impurities and furthermore, because in general, these representations are not degenerate, we would expect to see two distinct superconducting transitions. If there was accidental degeneracy, this would be broken by pressure or doping, but no double transitions are observed under these conditions either (11). This leads us to the surprising conclusion that the pairing in CeCu₂Si₂ is a fully gapped non—sign-changing s-wave state.

Previously, evidence for line nodes in CeCu₂Si₂ has been suggested by measurements of the NQR relaxation rate 1/T₁, where a T^6 dependence below Tc was observed (19). However, these results would also be explained by the multigap nature of the superconductivity shown here by our C(T), λ(T), and κ(T) measurements. The absence of the coherence (Hebel-Slichter) peak in 1/Τ₁(T) below Tc may be explained by the quasi-particle damping especially for anisotropic gap and thus does not give conclusive evidence for the sign-changing gap (21). Inelastic neutron scattering shows an enhancement of magnetic spectral weight at about E ≈ 2Δ (43), which could be interpreted in terms of a spin resonance expected in superconductors with a sign-changing gap. However, this enhancement is very broad compared with some
cuprates (44) and CeCoIn$_5$ (45), therefore is not clearly a resonance peak, which is expected to be sharp in energy. Moreover, recent calculations show that a broad maximum at $E \sim 2\Delta$ appears even in superconductors without sign-changing gaps (46). We should add that even in the d-wave CeCoIn$_5$ case, the interpretation of the neutron peak below $T_c$ is still controversial (47, 48). Hence, the NQR and neutron results do not provide conclusive evidence for a sign-changing gap structure and are not necessarily inconsistent with the results here.

At first sight, our finding that CeCu$_2$Si$_2$ has a non–sign-changing s-wave gap function casts doubt on the long-standing belief that it is a magnetically driven superconductor, despite overwhelming evidence that this compound is located near a magnetic QCP. It is unlikely that the conventional electron-phonon interaction could overcome the on-site strong Coulomb repulsive force, which enhances the effective mass to nearly 1000 times the bare electron mass, in this heavy-fermion metal, which does not have high-energy strong-coupled phonons. However, recent dynamic mean field theory calculations have shown that robust s-wave superconductivity driven by local spin fluctuations is found in solutions to the Kondo lattice model, which is commonly used to describe heavy-fermion metals (49). Other recent theoretical work has shown that electron-phonon coupling could be strongly enhanced near a QCP again, stabilizing s-wave superconductivity (50). Our results might therefore support a new type of unconventional superconductivity where the gap function is s-wave but the pairing is nevertheless driven by strong magnetic fluctuations.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

S-type single crystals of CeCu$_2$Si$_2$ were grown by the flux method (51). Specific heat was measured by the standard quasi-adiabatic heat pulse method. The temperature dependence of penetration depth $\lambda(T)$ was measured by using the tunnel diode oscillator technique operating at $\sim 14$ MHz. Weak ac magnetic field ($\sim 1\mu$T) was applied along the c axis, inducing screening currents in the ab plane. Thermal conductivity was measured by the standard steady-state method using one heater and two thermometers, with an applied temperature gradient less than 2% of the sample temperature. The contacts were made by indium solder with contact resistance much less than 0.1 ohm. We examined the effect of superconductivity of indium by applying a small magnetic field and found no discernible difference. We also measured with contacts made of silver paint with contact resistance much less than 0.1 ohm and observed identical results. We measured several different crystals and obtained essentially the same results.

Electron irradiation was performed in the electron irradiation facility SIRIUS (Système d’Irradiation pour l’Innovation et les Utilisations Scientifiques) at École Polytechnique. We used electrons with an incident energy of 2.5 MeV for which the energy transfer from the impinging electron to the lattice is above the threshold energy for the formation of vacancy interstitial (Frenkel) pairs that act as point defects (28). To prevent the point-defect clustering, we performed irradiation at 25 K using a H$_2$ recondenser. According to the standard calculations, the penetration range for irradiated electrons with 2.5-MeV energy is as long as $\sim 2.75$ mm, which is much longer than the thickness of the crystals (typically 50 to 100 $\mu$m). This ensures that the point defects created by the irradiation are uniformly distributed throughout the sample thickness. Our simulations also show that for 1 C/cm$^2$ dose, irradiation causes about one to two vacancies per 1000 Ce atoms.

**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS**

Supplementary material for this article is available at http://advances.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/3/6/e1601667/DC1

**REFERENCES AND NOTES**


Acknowledgments: We thank A. Chubukov, P. Coleman, P. Hirschfeld, K. Ishida, H. Kontani, H. v. Löhneysen, P. Thalmeier, C. Varma, I. Vekhter, and Y. Yanase for useful discussions. Irradiation experiments were supported by EMIR network, proposal No. 16-0398, 16-9513, and 17-1353. Funding: This work was supported by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI) (nos. 25220710, 15H02106, 15K05158, and 16H04021) and Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Innovative Areas “Topological Materials Science” (no. 15H05852) and “J-Physics” (no. 15H05883) from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and by the UK Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (grant no. EP/I025736/1 and EP/L015344/1). Author contributions: Y. Matsuda and T. Shibauchi conceived and designed the study. T.T., Y.T., Y.K.T.O., and D.T. performed the thermal conductivity measurements. T.T., T.A.W., Y.Mizukami, C.P., A.C., and T. Shibauchi performed penetration depth measurements. Y.T., T.T., Y. Matsuda, and D.T. performed electrical resistivity measurements. Y.T., S.K., and T. Sakakibara performed specific heat measurements. M.K. and Y. Mizukami electron-irradiated the samples. H.S.J., S.S., and C.G. synthesized the high-quality single-crystalline samples. H.I. performed calculations based on the first-principles calculations. T. Shibauchi, Y.T., and Y. Matsuda discussed and interpreted the results and prepared the manuscript. Competing interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interests. Data and materials availability: All data needed to evaluate the conclusions in the paper are present in the paper and/or the Supplementary Materials. Additional data related to this paper may be requested from the authors.

Submitted 19 July 2016
Accepted 5 May 2017
Published 23 June 2017
10.1126/sciadv.1601667

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Sci Adv 3 (6), e1601667.
DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.1601667