Point contact spectroscopy in the superconducting and normal state of NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As

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(Dated: June 3, 2014)

We use point contact spectroscopy to probe the superconducting and normal state properties of the iron-based superconductor NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As with $x = 0, 0.02, 0.06$. Andreev spectra corresponding to multiple superconducting gaps are detected in the superconducting phase. For $x = 0.02$, a broad conductance enhancement around zero bias voltage is detected in both the normal and the superconducting phase. Such a feature is not present in the $x = 0.06$ samples. We suspect that this enhancement is caused by orbital fluctuations, as previously detected in underdoped Ba(Fe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$)$_2$As$_2$ (Phys. Rev. B 85, 214515 (2012)). Occasionally, the superconducting phase shows a distinct asymmetric conductance feature instead of Andreev reflection. We discuss the possible origins of this feature. NaFeAs (the parent compound) grown by two different techniques is probed. Melt-grown NaFeAs shows a sharp dip in the conductance at zero bias voltage. The compounds are very reactive in air and the different spectra are likely a reflection of their different oxidation and purity levels.

I. INTRODUCTION

Point contact spectroscopy (PCS) is performed by measuring the differential conductance $dI/dV$ across a metallic junction. When the junction is comprised of a normal metal and a superconductor, the transport is dominated by Andreev reflection. Thus PCS proves to be an extremely useful spectroscopic technique for studying unconventional superconductors. The measured $dI/dV$ curves are sensitive to the magnitude and symmetry of the superconducting order parameter and the spectra may be fit to the Blonder-Tinkham-Klapwijk model (BTK) to obtain this information. PCS was instrumental in determining the precise location of the line nodes for the heavy fermion compound CeCoIn$_5$, and in providing direct evidence for the multi-gap nature of the superconductor MgB$_2$.

Aside from superconductors, PCS has also proven to be useful in studying compounds with strong electron correlations. In certain heavy fermion compounds, PCS picks up the hybridization gap and the onset of the Kondo lattice as a Fano lineshape.

We have previously studied the 122 family of the iron-based superconductors and found evidence for multiple superconducting gaps in their superconducting state and indications of orbital fluctuations in their normal state.

In this paper we present PCS spectra on the 111 family of the iron-based superconductors, NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As with $x = 0, 0.02, 0.06$. The Andreev spectra for $x = 0.02, 0.06$ provides evidence for multiple superconducting gaps. We fit our lowest temperature data using the extended BTK model with two s-wave superconducting gaps. NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As shows a broad enhancement around zero bias voltage that coexists with the Andreev reflection and survives well into the normal state. Such an enhancement does not appear to be present for NaFe$_{0.94}$Co$_{0.06}$As. This enhancement may be indicative of the presence of orbital fluctuations in the normal state of NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As. PCS has previously detected orbital fluctuations in underdoped Ba(Fe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$)$_2$As$_2$. Occasionally instead of Andreev reflection, a distinct asymmetric conductance feature is detected in the superconducting phase. We discuss the possible origins of this feature. Melt-grown NaFeAs shows a conductance enhancement in the normal state while flux-grown NaFeAs shows a sharp dip at zero bias voltage at low temperatures. We consider possible explanations for these behaviors.

II. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Single crystals of NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As ($x = 0, 0.02, 0.06$) were grown from NaAs flux. Handling of all materials was performed in an Ar-filled glovebox. The starting material Fe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As was prepared from an elemental mixture annealed at temperatures of 650°C, 700°C, 800°C, and 900°C, with intermittent grinding. Phase purity was confirmed by powdered X-ray diffraction using a PANalytical X’Pert Pro diffractometer with a Cu Kα source operating at 45 kV and 40 mA in a continuous scanning method with a 2θ range of 20 – 90°. NaAs was prepared from a mixture of Na and As heated at 500°C. The growth of NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As single crystals utilized a 6:1 ratio of NaAs and Fe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As, which was loaded into a small alumina crucible and sealed in a Nb tube. The Nb tubes were then sealed under vacuum in quartz tubes, which were heated at 950°C for 24 h, cooled at 3°C/h to 600°C, and then quickly cooled to room temperature. After opening the tubes, the products were soaked in ethanol under a N$_2$ environment to dissolve the excess NaAs flux. Well-formed square plate crystals of NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As were isolated.
Single crystals of NaFeAs were also grown directly from a stoichiometric melt. Initially, polycrystalline NaFeAs was prepared by annealing an elemental mixture for 48 h each at temperatures of 775°C and 800°C, with an intermittent grinding. Following the second annealing step, phase purity was confirmed by powder X-ray diffraction. The polycrystalline NaFeAs was loaded into a small alumina crucible, and subsequently sealed inside a Nb tube. The Nb tube was placed in a RF induction furnace under flowing N$_2$ (to prevent oxidation of the Nb tube and its contents), where it was quickly heated to 1200°C, soaked for 1 h, and then quickly cooled to room temperature. A melted ingot was recovered from the alumina crucible. The ingot was broken apart to reveal single crystalline fragments.

The NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As crystals are 100-150 μm in size and quite brittle. Handling them with tweezers often causes them to crumble. These factors, along with their reactivity in air makes obtaining good Andreev reflection spectra from them very challenging. Soft point contact junctions are formed on freshly cleaved c-axis crystal surfaces as described earlier and $dI/dV$ across each junction is measured using a standard four-probe lock-in technique.

NaFeAs has an antiferromagnetic ground state. Bulk superconductivity is achieved upon Co doping. We present results on underdoped NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As ($T_c$ ∼ 22.5 K) and overdoped NaFe$_{0.94}$Co$_{0.06}$As ($T_c$ ∼ 20.2 K).

### A. NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As

Figure 1 shows $dI/dV$ spectra for two different junctions on NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As. The curves for the two junctions are plotted on the same bias voltage scale for comparison. The lowest temperature curves for both junctions (blue curves in Figures 1 (a) and 1 (c)) are picking up clear signals of Andreev reflection. Above $T_c$, the Andreev reflection dies out leaving behind a broad asymmetric conductance enhancement centered at zero bias voltage (red curves in Figures 1 (a) and 1 (c)). In fact, features corresponding to this enhancement coexist with superconductivity and are visible in the blue curves as well. The black arrows in the figures point them out. This has been seen in other iron pnictide and iron chalcogenide superconductors and a theoretical explanation as to why the conductance enhancement remains in the static nematic state is given in Ref [9]. Figures 1 (b) and 1 (d) show how this enhancement evolves with temperature for the junctions introduced in Figures 1 (a) and (c), respectively. For the spectra, they have been normalized with respect to the value at -150 mV while for (d), they have been normalized to the value at -70 mV. With increasing temperature, the conductance enhancement is reduced. For (b), the enhancement disappears between 117 K and 151 K, leaving behind a concave up, weakly parabolic background. The junction in (d) is only biased up to ±70 mV. The background conductance here is concave down throughout the measured temperature range, and is qualitatively similar to the 80 K curve in (b). For both junctions, the background is asymmetric.

The bulk resistivity of NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As is shown in the inset of Figure 1 (c). The resistivity decreases smoothly with falling temperature with no slope change that might correspond to a structural or magnetic transition.

Figure 2 shows the BTK fits to the low temperature Andreev spectra of the two junctions from Figure 1. The low temperature curves are normalized with those above $T_c$ to remove the background. The observed Andreev enhancement is very small for both junctions, 7.3% for junction 1 and 9.6% for junction 2. To fit these spectra, we assume that, along with normal metal-superconductor (N-S) transport channels, our junction also has parallel normal metal-normal metal (N-N) transport channels. This may result from part of the contact being non-superconducting due to contamination of the crystal surface on exposure to air. It is also possible that the Co doping is inhomogeneous and the full volume of the crystal is not superconducting, also giving rise to parallel N-S and N-N channels. This could also arise from a band not participating in the superconductivity, or that the Andreev coupling to some band(s) are weaker than others. We also point out that such a parallel channel model has been applied to heavy fermion superconductors, which are also multiband materials.

Our measured conductance may be described by the equation:

$$\frac{dI}{dV}_{total} = w \cdot \frac{dI}{dV}_{1:S} + \frac{dI}{dV}_{2:NS}$$

(1)

where $S$ and NS represents the conductance arising from the superconducting (Andreev) and non-superconducting channels, respectively. We assume the non-superconducting term to be constant for all bias voltage. The fraction of the point contact that participates in Andreev reflection is denoted by $w$.

Figure 2 (a) shows the BTK fit for junction 1 assuming two independent s-wave gaps (red solid curve). The gap values are $\Delta_1 = 5.0$ meV and $\Delta_2 = 12.0$ meV with $w = 0.5$, meaning that 50% of the transport channels are N-S, with the rest being N-N. The value of $w$ was chosen to keep the broadening parameter $\Gamma \leq \Delta/2$ while maintaining a good fit. All the parameters for the fit are given in Table 1.

It is worth attempting to simulate the experimental data by keeping $w = 1$ and instead increasing the value of $\Gamma$, to reduce the Andreev enhancement. We find that a higher $\Gamma$ produces more broadened curves and cannot reproduce the sharp features that are observed experimentally. In addition, $\Gamma$ must increase, approaching $\Delta$ in value, which is an unphysical scenario.

Figure 2 (b) shows two BTK fits for junction 2. Both of them assume two independent s-wave gaps but one of them is for $w = 1$ (blue solid curve) and the other...
FIG. 1. PCS $dI/dV$ spectra for two junctions on underdoped NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As ($T_c \sim 22.5$ K). The curves are plotted on the same bias voltage scale for comparison. (a, c) The lowest temperature curves for both junctions show features corresponding to Andreev reflection (blue curves). Above $T_c$, the Andreev reflection dies out leaving behind a broad asymmetric conductance enhancement centered at zero bias voltage (red curves). The arrows are pointing out that this enhancement coexists with the Andreev spectra at the lowest temperature. The inset to (c) shows the temperature dependence of the normalized bulk resistivity of the crystal. (b, d) The temperature evolution of the conductance enhancement around zero bias. Junction 1 is biased to $\pm 150$ mV, and the enhancement disappears between 117 K and 151 K. Junction 2 is only biased up to $\pm 70$ mV. At 85 K, the $dI/dV$ curve is still concave down and is qualitatively similar to the 80 K curve for Junction 1. For both junctions, the background is asymmetric.

One is for $w = 0.3$ (red dashed curve). The gap values for $w = 1$ are $\Delta_1 = 5.0$ meV and $\Delta_2 = 9.0$ meV with $\Gamma_1/\Delta_1 = 0.76$ and $\Gamma_2/\Delta_2 = 0.7$. The gap values for $w = 0.3$ are $\Delta_1 = 5.0$ meV and $\Delta_2 = 11.0$ meV. The value of $w$ was chosen to keep the ratio $\Gamma/\Delta$ between 0.2 and 0.3. All the parameters for the fits are given in Table 1. Notice that the red dashed curve tracks the low bias Andreev peaks while the blue solid curve overshoots them.

Some of our junctions on NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As do not show Andreev reflection below $T_c$, but rather a peculiar asymmetric feature that we reproduce in Figure 4 (a). For the two junctions shown, $dI/dV$ is larger for positive bias values than for the negative bias values. The gradient of the curve changes twice, at $\sim +5$ mV and $\sim -5$ mV. With increasing temperature, these features become thermally broadened and are not observable (not shown in figure).

B. NaFe$_{0.94}$Co$_{0.06}$As

NaFe$_{0.94}$Co$_{0.06}$As is overdoped with $T_c \sim 20.2$ K. The inset to Figure 3 (a) shows the bulk resistivity of a crystal. The resistivity does not exhibit any features corre-
sponding to a structural or magnetic transition.

Figures 3 (a), (c), and (d) show dI/dV spectra for three different junctions on NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As. They are plotted on the same bias voltage scale for comparison.

The lowest temperature curves for all three junctions (blue curves in Figures 3 (a), (c), and (d)) show clear signals of Andreev reflection. The curves for junctions 2 and 3 are broadened at low biases. The inset to (c) shows that the dI/dV curve is flat between ±2 mV for junction 2 while the left inset to (d) shows that the dI/dV curve is flat between ±10 mV for junction 3. This could happen because of thermal population effects and the junctions being impacted by some inelastic scattering at the interface (diffusive regime). Junction 1 on the other hand shows sharp features at low voltage biases. Therefore, we perform BTK fitting on the Andreev spectrum of junction 1.

Figure 3 (b) shows the junction 1 data symmetrized and normalized to the dI/dV at 20 mV. (The junction resistance changed upon warming up so we are unable to normalize low temperature dI/dV with the curve above $T_c$, as was done for the Andreev spectra in Figure 2.) Features corresponding to two superconducting gaps are observed, the arrows in the figure point them out. The BTK fit is done for two isotropic s-wave gaps. Using Equation 1 with $w = 0.28$, we obtain $\Delta_1 = 4.95$ meV and $\Delta_2 = 6.90$ meV. All the parameters for the fit are given in Table 1.

As mentioned earlier, for NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As, a broad conductance enhancement around zero bias is observed above $T_c$ and this enhancement also coexists with the Andreev spectra below $T_c$. Below we show results of probing the spectra of NaFe$_{0.94}$Co$_{0.06}$As to see if such a feature is present or not.

At low temperatures, all three NaFe$_{0.94}$Co$_{0.06}$As junctions show some high bias features, close to 50 mV. The black arrows in Figure 3 (a), (c), and (d) point them out. For junctions 2 and 3, once the temperature is larger than $T_c$, there is a slight dip in the dI/dV around zero bias voltage, running from -15 mV to +15 mV. The right inset in Figure 3 (d) shows that this dip has filled up by 40 K, and further increase in temperature to 82 K causes no change in the spectra.

As we mentioned earlier for NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As, some of our junctions on NaFe$_{0.94}$Co$_{0.06}$As also do not show Andreev reflection below $T_c$ but rather a peculiar asymmetric curve. Figure 4 (b) depicts such a spectra for two different junctions on NaFe$_{0.94}$Co$_{0.06}$As. These curves look fairly similar to the ones observed in NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As (Figure 4 (a)).

C. NaFeAs

In the literature, NaFeAs is reported to have a structural phase transition at $\sim 50$ K and a magnetic phase transition at $\sim 40$ K\(^{11}\). Completely pure NaFeAs does
not superconduct. However, on exposure to air, oxidation occurs causing partial superconductivity.\footnote{13} Oxidizing the crystal gently with water extracts electrons and Na\textsuperscript{+} cations from the structure, yielding Na\textsubscript{1-x}FeAs with a maximum $T_c$ of \( \sim 25 \) K. Oxidizing the sample more vigorously by exposure to air changes the structure to NaFe\textsubscript{2}As\textsubscript{2} (ThCr\textsubscript{2}Si\textsubscript{2}-type) and results in a maximum $T_c$ of \( \sim 12 \) K.

We probe NaFeAs crystals grown from the melt (Figure 5 (a)) and from NaAs flux (Figure 5 (b)). They exhibit remarkably different spectra. For the melt-grown crystal, at the lowest temperature we detect a very weak Andreev signal. This signal is superimposed on a broad conductance enhancement. With increasing temperature the Andreev signal disappears, and the conductance peaks at \( \sim 22 \) mV remain with a minimum developing at zero bias. As the temperature is further increased, the peaks move to lower bias and the conductance enhancement is reduced. The $dI/dV$ curve becomes completely flat around 90 K. The $dI/dV$ values in Figure 5 (a) have been normalized to the conductance at -200 mV. This spectra is reminiscent of the $dI/dV$ curves observed on...
other iron pnictide and chalcogenide parent compounds: BaFe$_2$As$_2$, SrFe$_2$As$_2$, CaFe$_2$As$_2$, and Fe$_{1+y}$Te.

The situation for the flux-grown crystal is completely different. At the lowest temperature, $dI/dV$ develops a sharp dip at zero bias voltage. As the temperature is increased, the dip gets shallower and shallower, and disappears at $\sim 40$ K, as pointed out by the black arrow in Figure 5 (b). This is also the temperature at which the antiferromagnetic transition occurs in the crystal. Any further increase in temperature does not change the spectra. The inset in the figure shows the curve obtained at 99 K. It is strongly asymmetric with the positive voltage bias showing higher conductance values than the negative bias values. The $dI/dV$ values in Figure 5 (b) have been normalized to the values at -100 mV, and all curves after the one at 4.3 K have been shifted vertically up by 0.005.

III. DISCUSSION

Certain iron-based superconductors exhibit an electronic nematicity that is reflected as an in-plane stress-induced resistive anisotropy above the structural phase transition in their detwinned normal state. Our previous experiments have shown that PCS detects a conductance enhancement in the normal state of such iron based compounds (underdoped Ba(Fe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$)$_2$As$_2$, Fe$_{1+y}$Te, SrFe$_2$As$_2$). We argue that orbital fluctuations in these compounds give rise to a non-Fermi liquid behavior and cause the conductance enhancement.

For underdoped NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As we detect a $dI/dV$ enhancement in the normal state. This enhancement coexists with the Andreev spectra below $T_c$. For overdoped NaFe$_{0.94}$Co$_{0.06}$As such a signal is not present. Underdoped NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As has a stress-induced in-plane resistive anisotropy above $T_S$. This matches up with the trend that PCS detects a conductance enhancement in the normal state if an in-plane stress-induced resistive anisotropy exists above the structural phase transition. Based on our PCS results, overdoped NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As does not exhibit an electronic nematic phase in its normal state.

Angle resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) on NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As detects nearly isotropic s-wave gaps of magnitude 6.5 meV and 6.8 meV in $x = 0.05$ ($T_c \sim 18$ K). Another ARPES experiment detects anisotropic gaps, varying between 4 and 7 meV on $x = 0.175$ ($T_c \sim 18$ K). Scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) detects gaps of size 5.5 meV on $x = 0.028$ ($T_c \sim 20$ K) and 4.7 meV on $x = 0.061$ ($T_c \sim 13$ K). To our knowledge, there are no other reported results for point contact or tunneling spectroscopies on NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As.

The BTK fits to our PCS data are shown in Figures 2 and 3 (b). We extract gap values of 4.95 meV and 6.90 meV on $x = 0.06$ ($T_c \sim 20.2$ K). These numbers are in good agreement with the gaps detected by ARPES and STM. For $x = 0.02$ ($T_c \sim 22.5$ K), we observe one gap of magnitude 5.0 meV and a second gap of magnitude 11-12 meV. The second gap is significantly larger than the values detected by ARPES and STM. We speculate that the conductance enhancement that coexists with the Andreev reflection signal for $x = 0.02$ has the effect of moving the Andreev spectra to higher biases, resulting in enlarged gap values. Figures 1 (a, c) show that the excess conductance enhancements at low temperatures

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**FIG. 4.** $dI/dV$ curves below $T_c$ that do not show Andreev reflection. The arrows in the figures are pointing out the y-axis corresponding to each curve. (a) Two different junctions constructed on NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As. Instead of Andreev reflection, we observe a peculiar asymmetric feature. $dI/dV$ is larger for positive bias values than for the negative bias values. The gradient of the curve changes twice, at $\sim +5$ mV and $\sim -5$ mV. (b) Two different junctions for NaFe$_{0.94}$Co$_{0.06}$As. These $dI/dV$ curves are similar to the ones obtained for 2% Co doping and shown in (a).
FIG. 5. $dI/dV$ for NaFeAs. (a) For melt-grown NaFeAs, a weak Andreev signal is detected at the lowest temperature. A broad zero bias conductance enhancement is observed with a dip at the center. With increasing temperature, the enhancement is reduced and disappears around 90 K. (b) For flux-grown NaFeAs, at the lowest temperature, $dI/dV$ develops a sharp dip at zero bias voltage. The dip disappears close to $T_N (∼40$ K), as pointed out by the black arrow in figure. Any further increase in temperature does not change the spectra. The inset shows $dI/dV$ for 99 K. It is strongly asymmetric with the positive voltage bias showing higher conductance values than the negative voltage bias.

and above $T_c$ are not identical, i.e. the blue and red curves do not overlap for $V >> \Delta$. Thus normalizing the low temperature spectra with the data above $T_c$ does not remove all the excess conductance enhancement due to orbital fluctuations. This likely contributes to the BTK fit giving the artificially large gap value.

Figure 4 shows that instead of Andreev reflection below $T_c$, we occasionally pick up an anomalous, highly anisotropic $dI/dV$ signal from both NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As and NaFe$_{0.94}$Co$_{0.06}$As. A comparison with a recent STM paper helps in providing an explanation. Song et al. show that while the surface of cleaved Sr$_{0.75}$K$_{0.25}$Fe$_2$As$_2$ is dominated by the Sr/K layer, patches of As interspersed between the Sr/K layer also exist. The superconducting gap is only detected on the Sr/K layer, while the As patches show a gapless, anisotropic $dI/dV$ signal (Figure 1 (e) in Ref[21]) that is very similar to our Figure 4. It is conceivable that the surface of cleaved NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As is dominated by either Na or As layers, and we pick up Andreev reflection from the Na portions and the anomalous, anisotropic signal from the As patches.

Like NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As, melt-grown NaFeAs shows a conductance enhancement in the normal state reminiscent of what we previously observed on the 122 parent compounds and Fe$_{1+y}$Te$_2$. In addition, an in-plane resistive anisotropy that sets in above the structural transition has also been detected in NaFeAs. Thus it is likely that the same mechanism is at play in all these compounds and the conductance enhancement observed in NaFeAs is also a consequence of orbital fluctuations.

The question remains why the spectra obtained from flux-grown NaFeAs are so different than that of the melt-grown. Instead of an enhancement, a dip develops in the conductance which disappears above $T_N$. STM $dI/dV$ shows a similar feature from NaFeAs. The authors attribute it to the gapping of the the Fermi surface due to the spin density wave transition. In addition, both STM and PCS detect a similar shaped asymmetric background for $T > T_N$.

As mentioned earlier, oxidation changes NaFeAs into Na$_{1-x}$FeAs or NaFe$_2$As$_2$. Our crystals are most likely a combination of all three structures. Different levels of purity in the melt-grown and flux-grown NaFeAs may cause the variance in our spectra.

We also note that PCS spectra similar to the ‘V-shaped’ curve obtained from flux grown NaFeAs have previously been observed on a variety of materials by our research group, and might be caused by disorder in the system. In such a scenario, our data on flux-grown NaFeAs (Figure 5 (b)) does not reflect the intrinsic properties of the crystal.

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We use point contact spectroscopy to study the iron-based superconductor NaFe$_{1-x}$Co$_x$As with $x = 0, 0.02, 0.06$. Melt-grown NaFeAs and under-doped NaFe$_{0.98}$Co$_{0.02}$As show a broad conductance enhancement around zero bias voltage that coexists with the Andreev reflection and survives well into the normal state. This enhancement is not present for overdoped NaFe$_{0.94}$Co$_{0.06}$As. Such a signal has previously been detected by PCS in certain iron-based superconductors.
and attributed to orbital fluctuations in the normal state giving rise to a non-Fermi liquid behavior. Thus our data provides evidence for the presence of electronic nematicity arising from orbital fluctuations in the normal state of NaFeAs and NaFe\textsubscript{0.98}Co\textsubscript{0.02}As.

The Andreev spectra for $x = 0.02, 0.06$ provides evidence for multiple superconducting gaps. We fit our lowest temperature data using the extended BTK model with two s-wave superconducting gaps.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This work is supported as part of the Center for Emergent Superconductivity, an Energy Frontier Research Center funded by the US Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of Basic Energy Sciences under Award No. DE-AC0298CH1088.
| Doping                          | $\Delta_1, \Delta_2$ meV | $Z_1, Z_2$ | $\Gamma_1/\Delta_1, \Gamma_2/\Delta_2$ | $w = w_1 + w_2$       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2% Co, Junction 1 (red solid curve) | 5.0, 12.0                | 0.47, 0.45  | 0.5, 0.46                              | 0.5=0.15+0.35         |
| 2% Co, Junction 2 (blue solid curve) | 5.0, 9.0                 | 0.43, 0.5   | 0.76, 0.7                              | 1=0.4+0.6             |
| 2% Co, Junction 2 (red dashed curve) | 5.0, 11.0                | 0.39, 0.39  | 0.28, 0.23                             | 0.3=0.09+0.21         |
| 6% Co, Junction 1 (red solid curve) | 4.95, 6.90               | 0.1, 1.5    | 0.12, 0.49                             | 0.28=0.14+0.14        |