

## Large oscillations of the magnetoresistance in nano-patterned $\text{La}_{1.84}\text{Sr}_{0.16}\text{CuO}_4$ superconducting films

Y. Yeshurun<sup>a</sup>, I. Sochnikov<sup>a</sup>, A. Shaulov<sup>a</sup>, G. Logvenov<sup>b</sup>, and I. Bozovic<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Physics, Institute of Superconductivity and Institute of Nanotechnology, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan 52900, Israel

<sup>b</sup>Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973-5000, USA

We report the results of magnetoresistance measurements in a unique network of non-interacting LSCO nano-loops<sup>1</sup>. The network magnetoresistance exhibits oscillations with field periodicity  $\phi_0/A$ , where  $\phi_0 = h/2e$  is the flux quantum and  $A$  is the area of a single loop. Remarkably, the oscillation amplitude is larger by two orders of magnitude than that expected from the Little-Parks effect. We argue that unlike the Little-Parks oscillations, which originate from periodic changes in the superconducting transition temperature, the oscillations we observe are caused by periodic changes in the interaction between thermally-excited moving vortices and the oscillating persistent current induced in the loops. Despite the enhanced amplitude of these oscillations, we have not detected oscillations with a period of  $h/e$ , as recently predicted for nanoscale loops of superconductors with  $d$ -wave symmetry, or with a period of  $h/4e$ , as predicted for superconductors that exhibit stripes.

<sup>1</sup>I. Sochnikov et al., Nature Nano. **5**, 516 (2010); I. Sochnikov et al., PRB **82**, 094513 (2010)