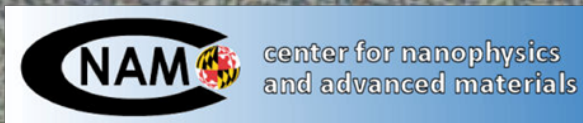


# High-Temperature Superconductivity in Iron-Based Materials

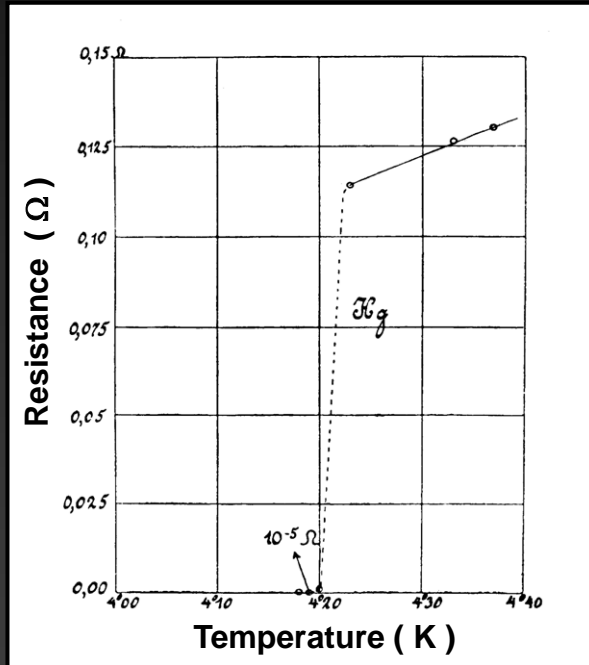
**Johnpierre Paglione**

Center for Nanophysics and Advanced Materials  
Physics Department, University of Maryland



# Phase Transitions

## Superconductivity in 1911

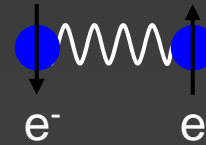


$T_c = 4.2$  K in elemental Hg



Gerrit Flim

H. Kamerlingh Onnes



electrons  
"pair up"

# Since then... very common!

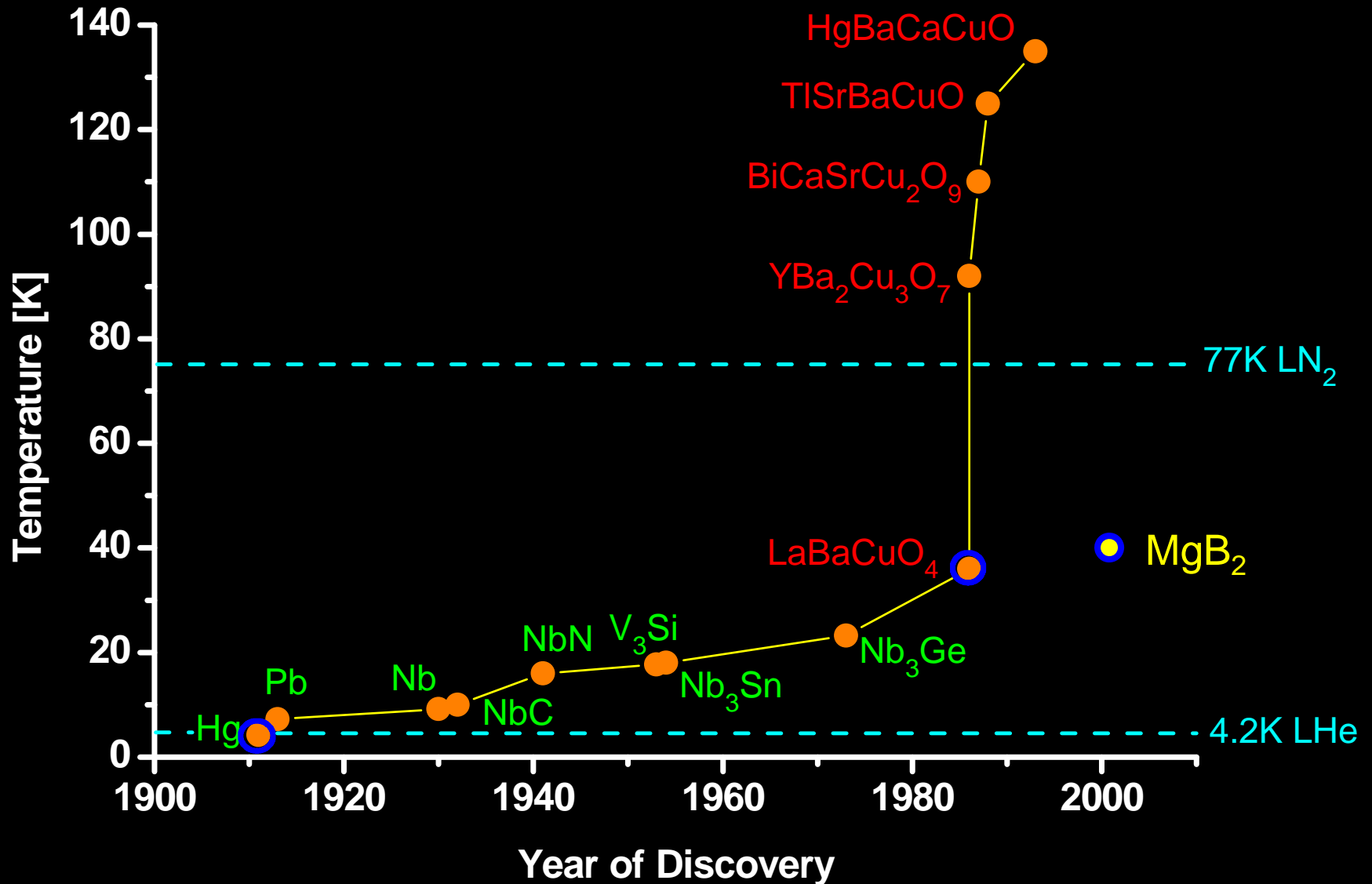
**PERIODIC TABLE OF SUPERCONDUCTING ELEMENTS**

**Legend:**

- Special conditions (light yellow)
- Ambient conditions (darker yellow)

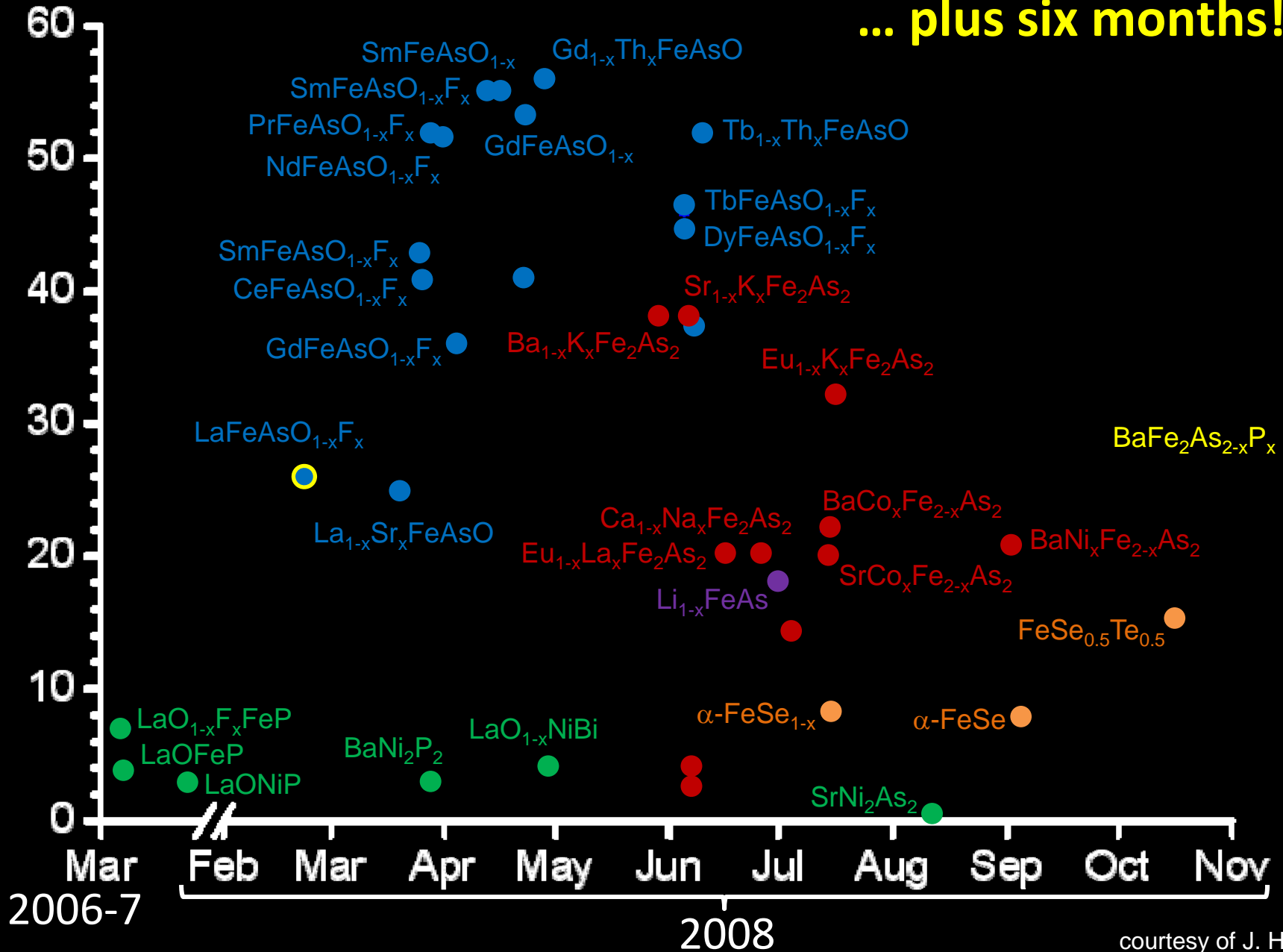
alkali metals		PERIODIC TABLE OF SUPERCONDUCTING ELEMENTS										alkaline earth metals									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
1 H		3 Li	4 Be									5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne				
		11 Na	12 Mg									13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar				
				19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
		37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe		
		55 Cs	56 Ba	57 La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn		
		87 Fr	88 Ra	89 Ac																	
					58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu			
					90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr			

# Evolution of superconductivity to 2008...



courtesy of J. Hoffman

... plus six months!



courtesy of J. Hoffman

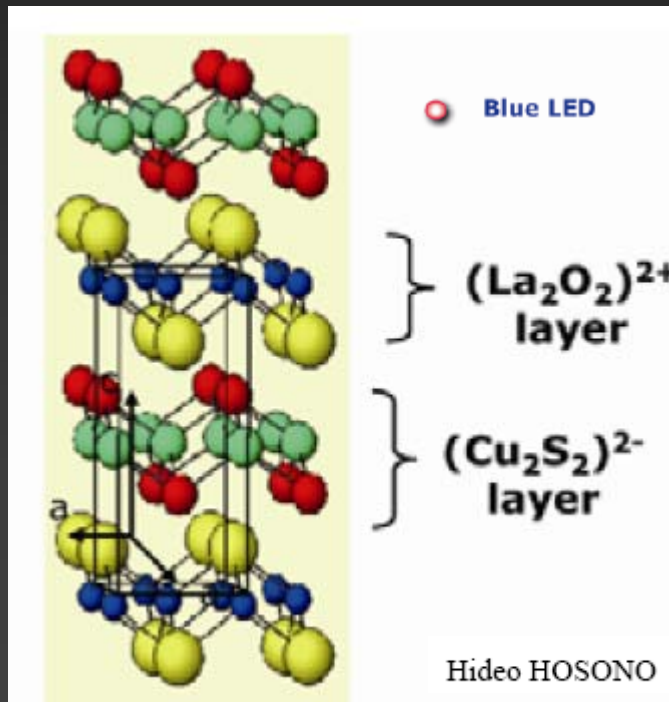
# Transparent Oxide Semiconductors...

Hideo HOSONO

*Frontier Research Center & Materials and Structures Laboratory, Tokyo Institute of Technology,*

*Nagatsuta 4259, Midori-ku, Yokohama 226-8503, JAPAN,*

*& Transparent Functional Oxide Project, ERATO-SORST, Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN*



insulating



semiconducting

... to a wide assortment of behaviour

## ROTMpN

H																	He				
Li	Be															B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg															Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr				

TM	Mn	Fe		Co		Ni		(Cu)	Zn	
Pn	P	As	P	As	P	As	P	As	P	As
Elect. Prop.	Semiconductor	Super-conductor		Metal		Super-conductor		—	Semiconductor	
Magnetism	AFM	Super-conductor		FM		Super-conductor		—	nonmagnetic	
$E_g$	~1 eV	—		—		—		—	~1.5 eV	
$T_C / T_N$	> 400 K	Undoped: 5 K	Undoped: X F-doped: 26 K	43 K	66 K	Undoped: 3 K	Undoped: 2.4 K	—	—	
Ref.	Yanagi et al. PRB (2008) <sup>11)</sup>	Kamihara et al. JACS(2006) <sup>12)</sup> Kamihara et al. JACS (2008) <sup>14)</sup>		Yanagi et al. PRB (2008) <sup>15)</sup>		Watanabe et al. IC (2007), Watanabe et al. JSSC (2008) <sup>16)</sup>		—	Kayanuma et al. PRB (2007) <sup>17)</sup> , Kayanuma et al. TSF (2008) <sup>18)</sup>	

Hosono (2008)

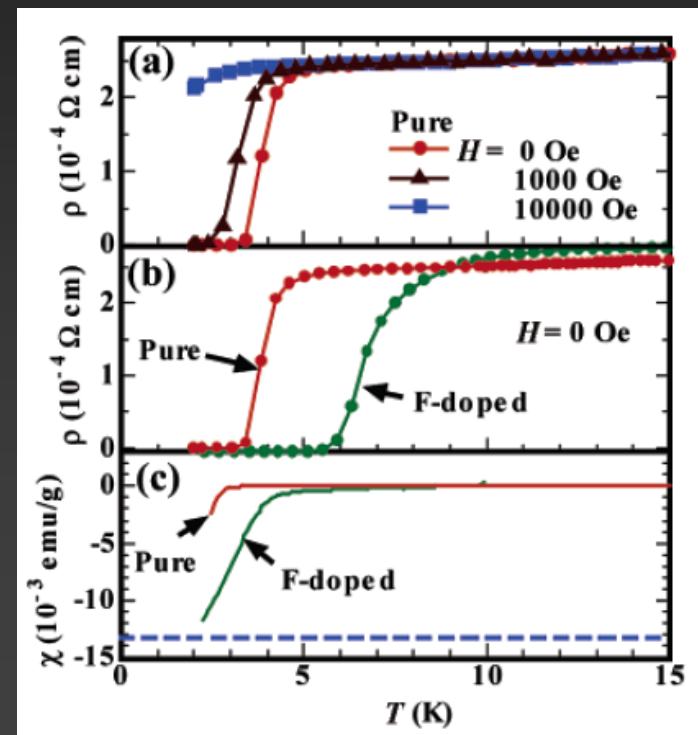
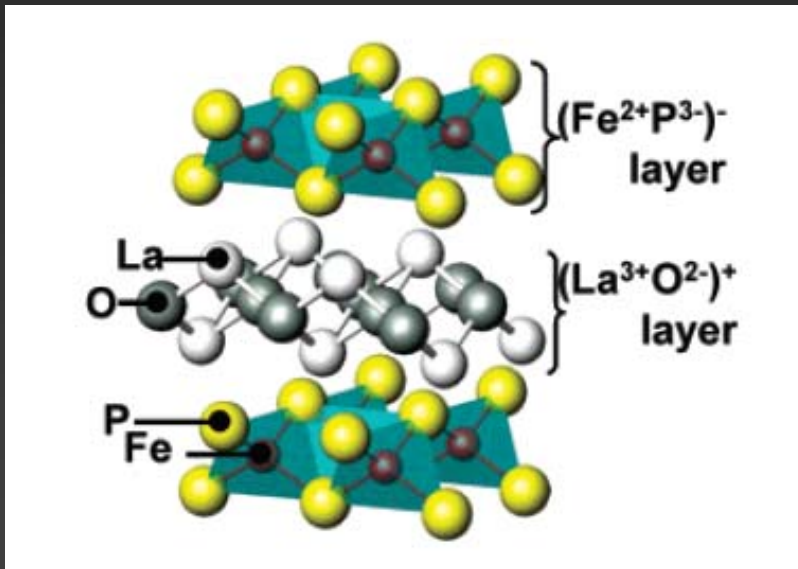
# Superconductivity at 5 K in LaOFeP

## Iron-Based Layered Superconductor: LaOFeP

Yoichi Kamihara,<sup>†</sup> Hidenori Hiramatsu,<sup>†</sup> Masahiro Hirano,<sup>†,‡</sup> Ryuto Kawamura,<sup>§</sup> Hiroshi Yanagi,<sup>§</sup>  
Toshio Kamiya,<sup>†,§</sup> and Hideo Hosono<sup>\*,†,‡</sup>

*ERATO-SORST, JST, Frontier Collaborative Research Center, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Mail Box S2-13, 4259 Nagatsuta, Midori-ku, Yokohama 226-8503, Japan, Frontier Collaborative Research Center, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Mail Box S2-13, 4259 Nagatsuta, Midori-ku, Yokohama 226-8503, Japan, and Materials and Structures Laboratory, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Mail Box R3-4, 4259 Nagatsuta, Yokohama 226-8503, Japan*

Received May 15, 2006; E-mail: hosono@msl.titech.ac.jp





# Superconductivity at 26 K in LaOFeAs doped with Fluorine

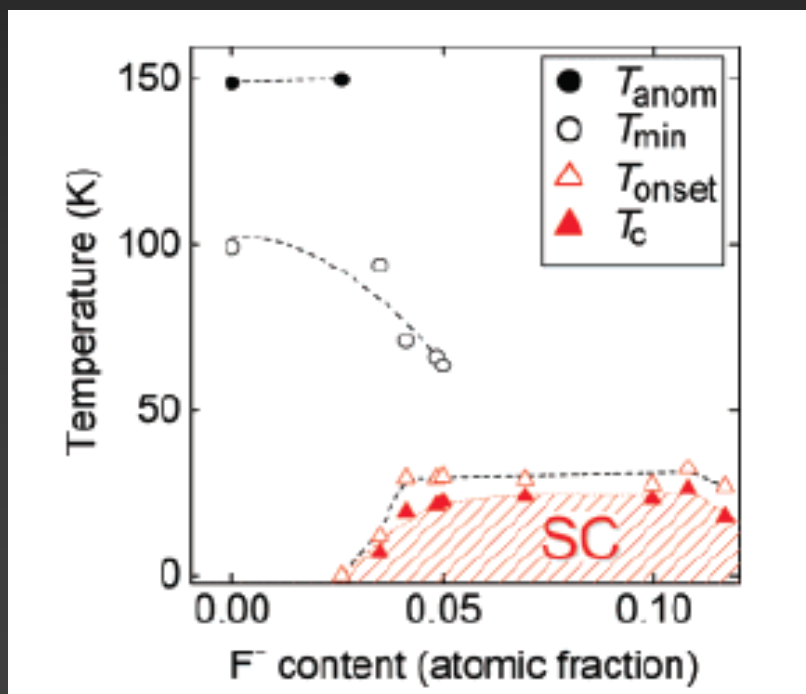
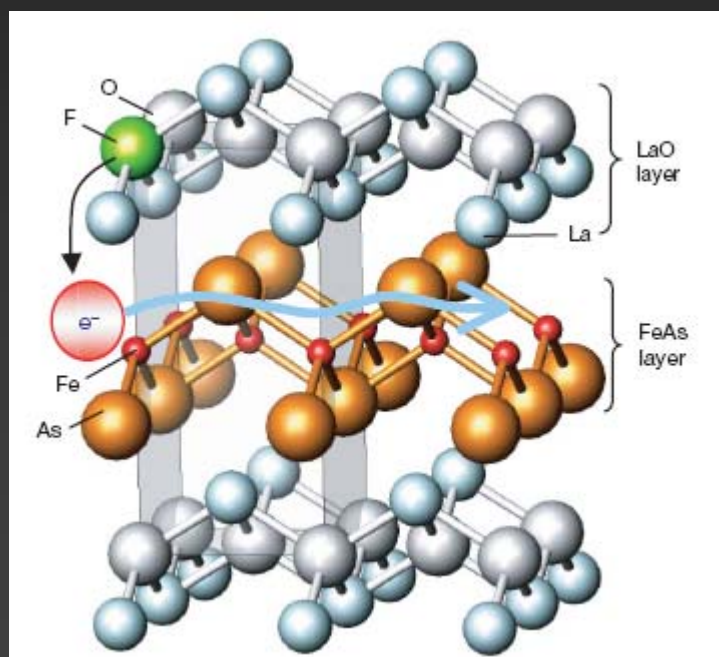
J|A|C|S  
COMMUNICATIONS

Published on Web 02/23/2008

## Iron-Based Layered Superconductor $\text{La}[\text{O}_{1-x}\text{F}_x]\text{FeAs}$ ( $x = 0.05\text{--}0.12$ ) with $T_c = 26\text{ K}$

Yoichi Kamihara,<sup>\*,†</sup> Takumi Watanabe,<sup>‡</sup> Masahiro Hirano,<sup>†,§</sup> and Hideo Hosono<sup>†,‡,§</sup>

*ERATO-SORST, JST, Frontier Research Center, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Mail Box S2-13, Materials and Structures Laboratory, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Mail Box R3-1, and Frontier Research Center, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Mail Box S2-13, 4259 Nagatsuta, Midori-ku, Yokohama 226-8503, Japan*



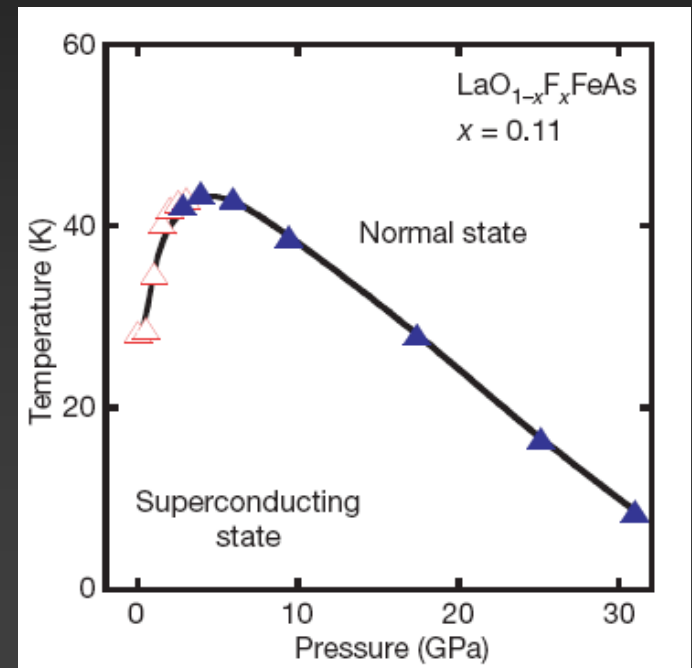
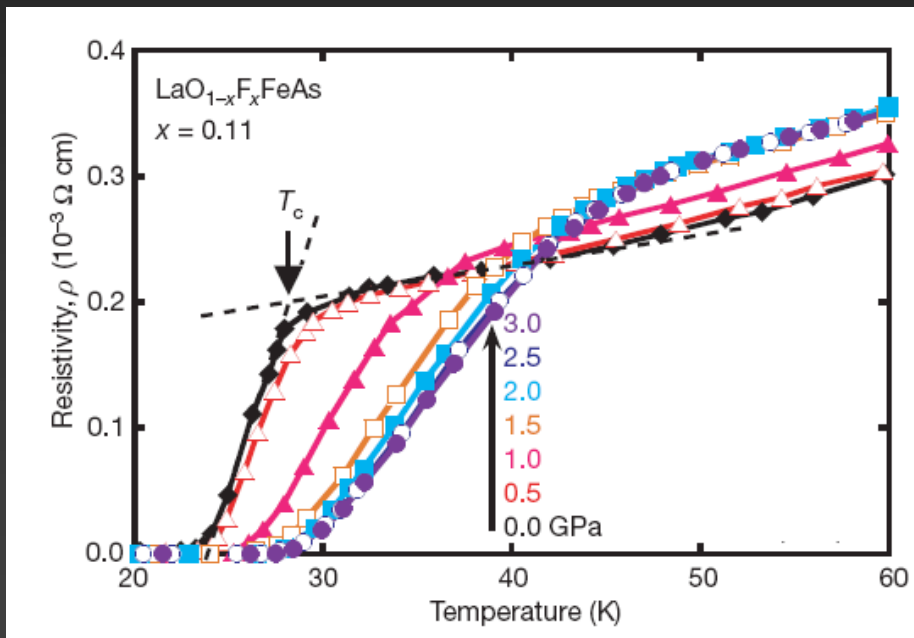
# Superconductivity at 43 K in $\text{La}(\text{O},\text{F})\text{FeAs}$ under pressure

NATURE | Vol 453 | 15 April 2008

LETTERS

## Superconductivity at 43 K in an iron-based layered compound $\text{LaO}_{1-x}\text{F}_x\text{FeAs}$

Hiroki Takahashi<sup>1</sup>, Kazumi Igawa<sup>1</sup>, Kazunobu Arii<sup>1</sup>, Yoichi Kamihara<sup>2</sup>, Masahiro Hirano<sup>2,3</sup> & Hideo Hosono<sup>2,3</sup>



# Superconductivity

## up to 56 K in doped ROFeAs, RFeAsF

epl A LETTERS JOURNAL EXPLORING  
THE FRONTIERS OF PHYSICS

September 2008

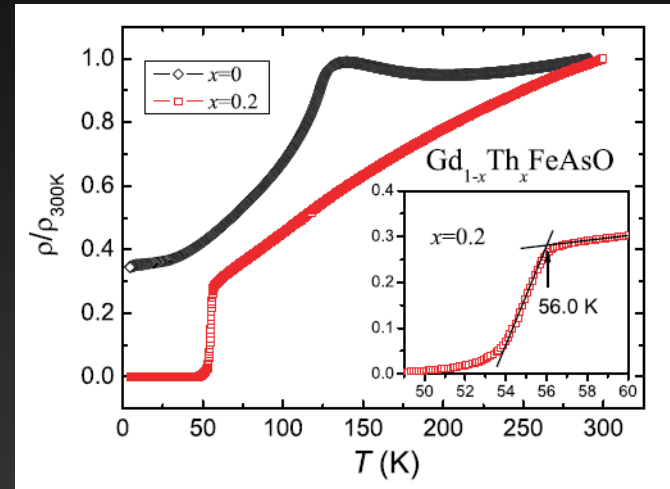
EPL, 83 (2008) 67006  
doi: 10.1209/0295-5075/83/67006

www.epljournal.org

### Thorium-doping-induced superconductivity up to 56 K in $Gd_{1-x}Th_xFeAsO$

CAO WANG, LINJUN LI, SHUN CHI, ZENGWEI ZHU, ZHI REN, YUKE LI, YUETAO WANG, XIAO LIN,  
YONGKANG LUO, SHUAI JIANG, XIANGFAN XU, GUANGHAN CAO<sup>(a)</sup> and ZHU'AN XU<sup>(b)</sup>

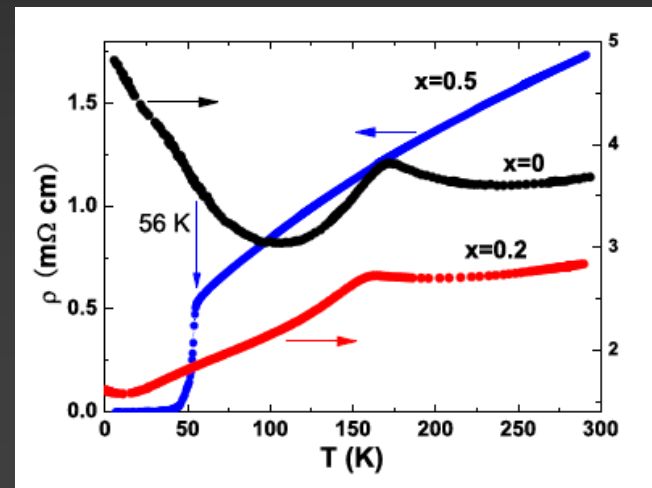
Department of Physics, Zhejiang University - Hangzhou 310027, People's Republic of China



### Superconductivity at 56 K in Samarium-doped SrFeAsF

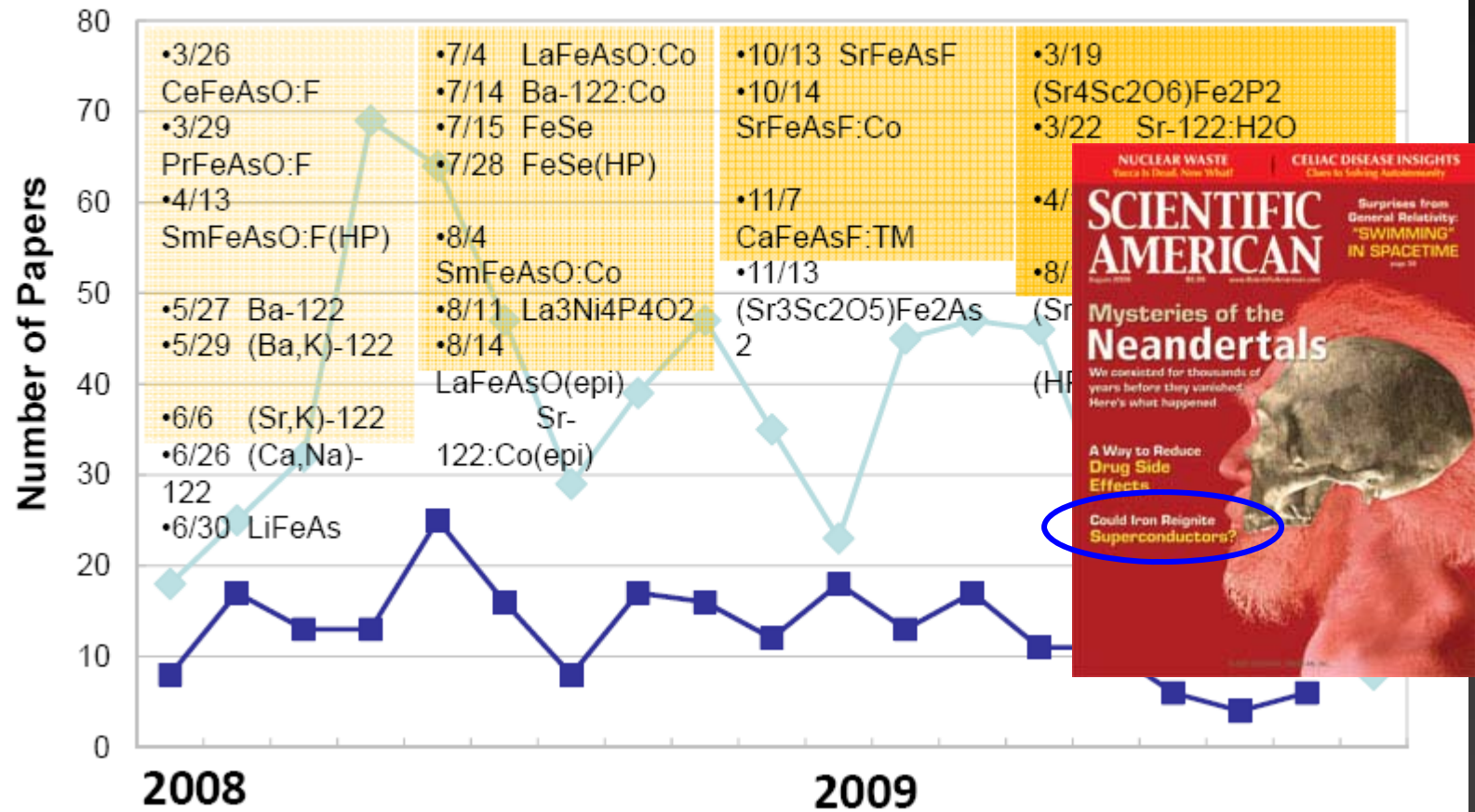
G. Wu, Y. L. Xie, H. Chen, M. Zhong, R. H. Liu, B. C. Shi, Q.  
J. Li, X. F. Wang, T. Wu, Y. J. Yan, J. J. Ying and X. H. Chen\*  
Hefei National Laboratory for Physical Science at Microscale and Department of Physics,  
University of Science and Technology of China,  
Hefei, Anhui 230026, China

(Dated: November 6, 2008)



# Statistics on Iron-based Superconductors on arXiv.org

As of Sep.10,2009



Hosono – ISS (2010)

# Outline of talks

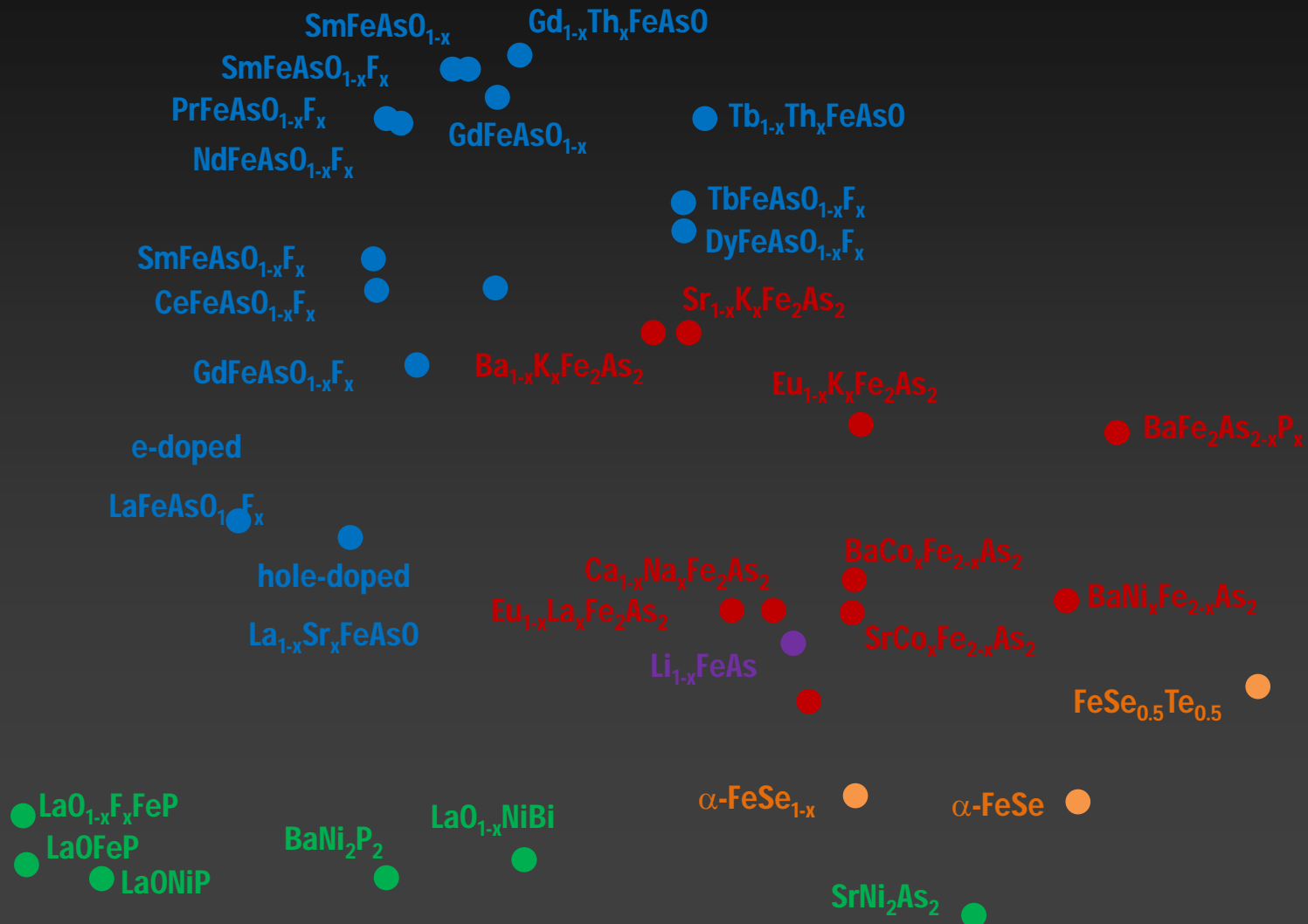
## Part 1:

- a) iron-pnictide family album
- b) Phase diagrams and tuning
- c) Normal and superconducting state properties

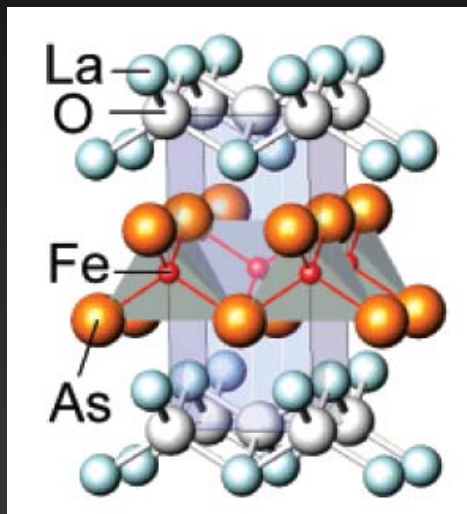
## Part 2:

- a) single-crystal growth
- b) Ni- and Pt-doped  $\text{SrFe}_2\text{As}_2$
- c) SC in stoichiometric  $\text{SrFe}_2\text{As}_2$
- d)  $(\text{Ca},\text{Sr},\text{Ba})\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$  solid solutions

# a) Iron-Pnictide family



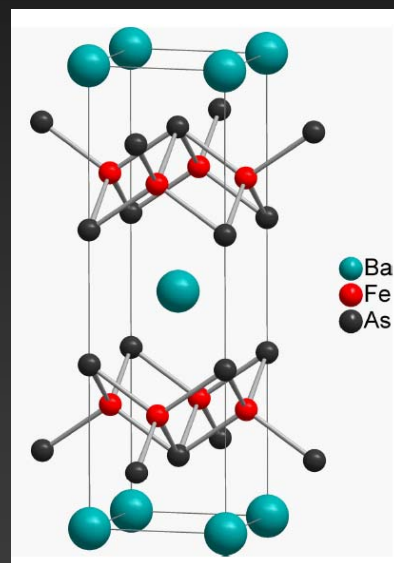
# Crystal Structures



**"1-1-1-1" (ZrCuSiAs)**

**RFeAs**

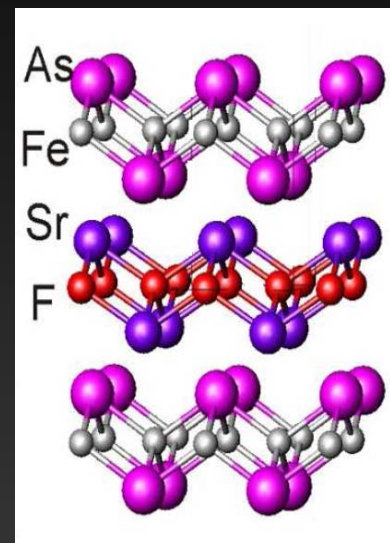
**R= rare earth**



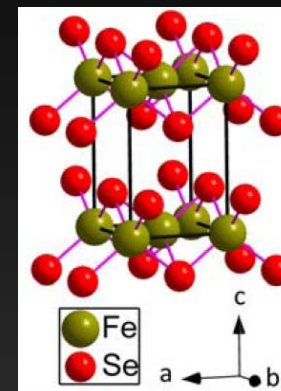
**"1-2-2" (ThCr<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>)**

**AFe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>**

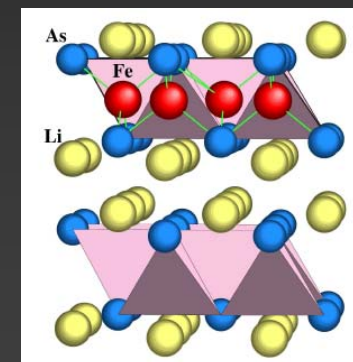
**A= alkali(ne)**



**"1-1-1-1"**  
**(A,R)FeAsF**

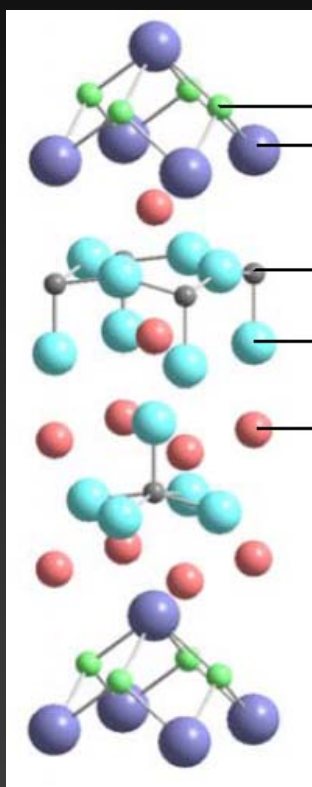


**binary**  
**Fe(S,Se,Te)**



**"1-1-1"**  
**AFeAs**

# Crystal Structures

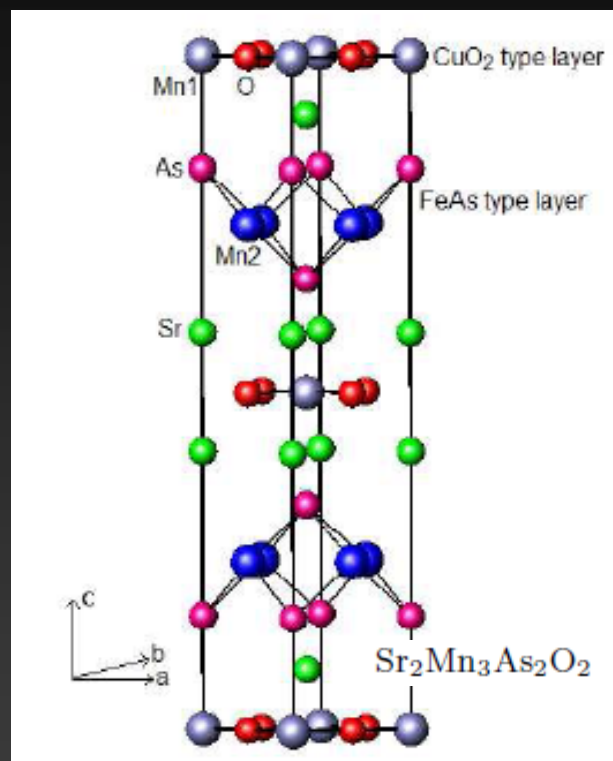
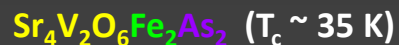
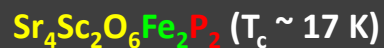


$\text{Fe}_2\text{Pn}_2$  layers

$\text{Sr}_4\text{T}_2\text{O}_6$  (T=V,Sc)  
perovskite  
layers

“42622”

Tetragonal  $\text{P4/nmm}$



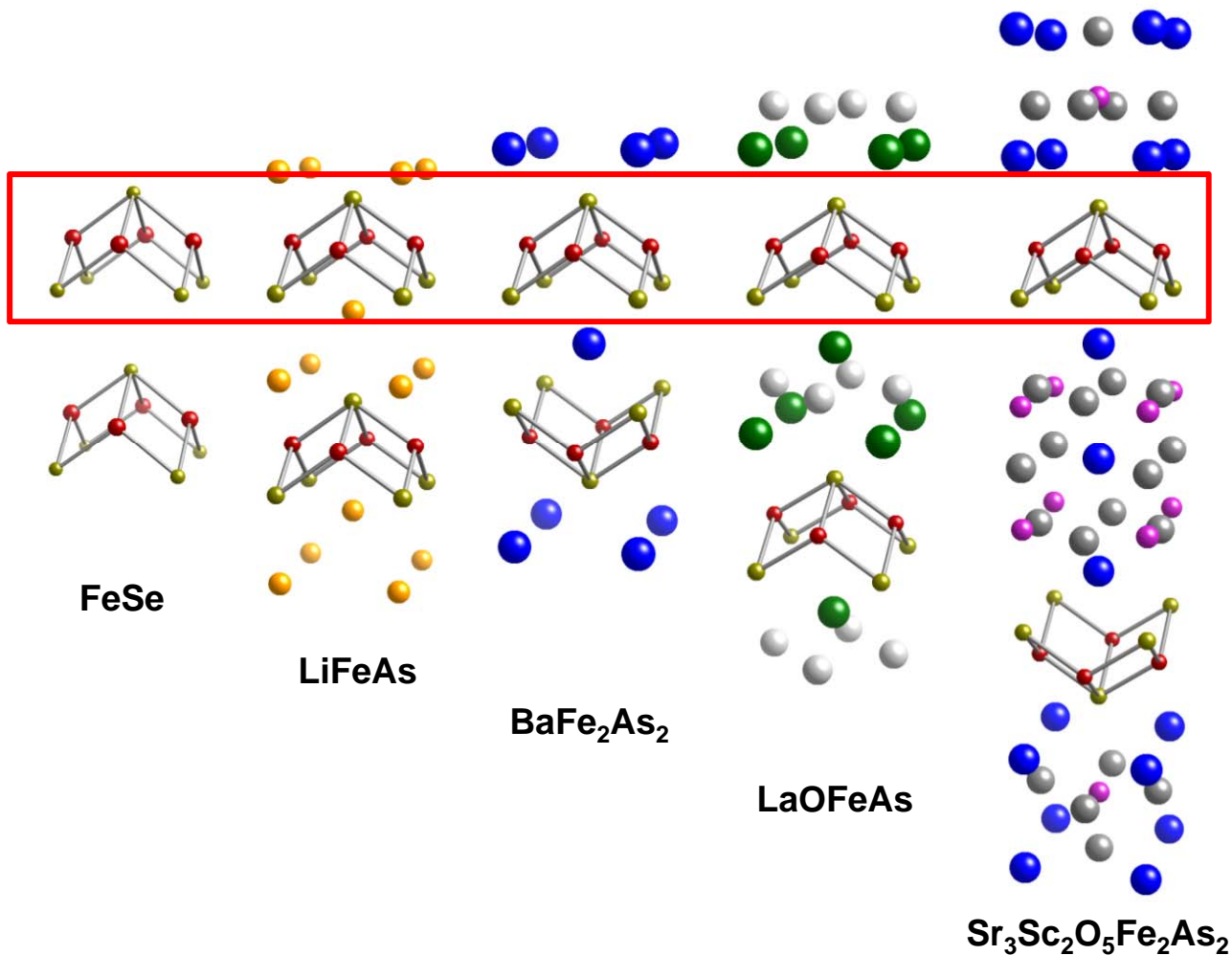
R. Nath *et al.* (2010)

FeAs/CuO<sub>2</sub>-type  
layered  $\text{I4/mmm}$

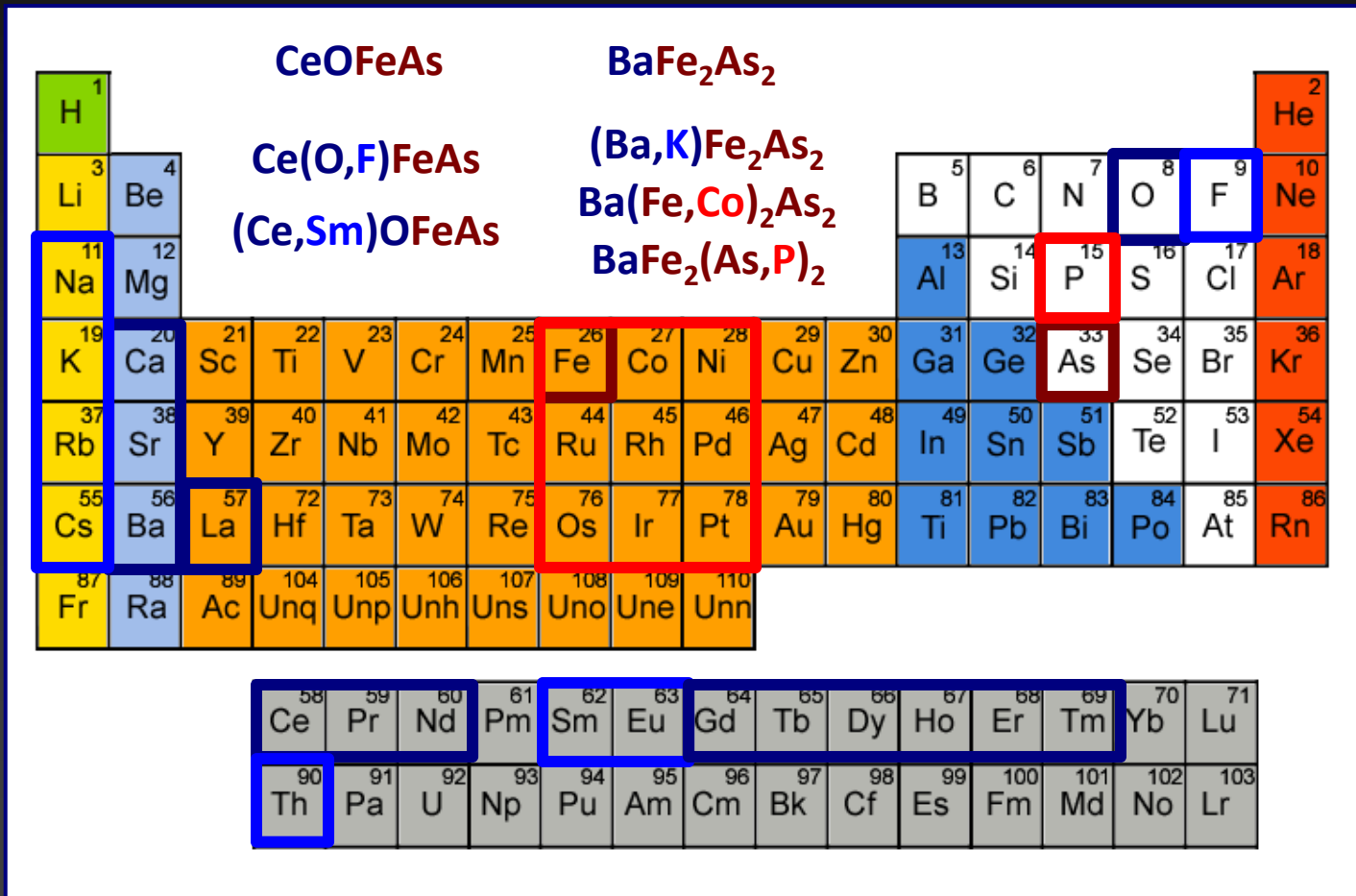
(not superconducting)

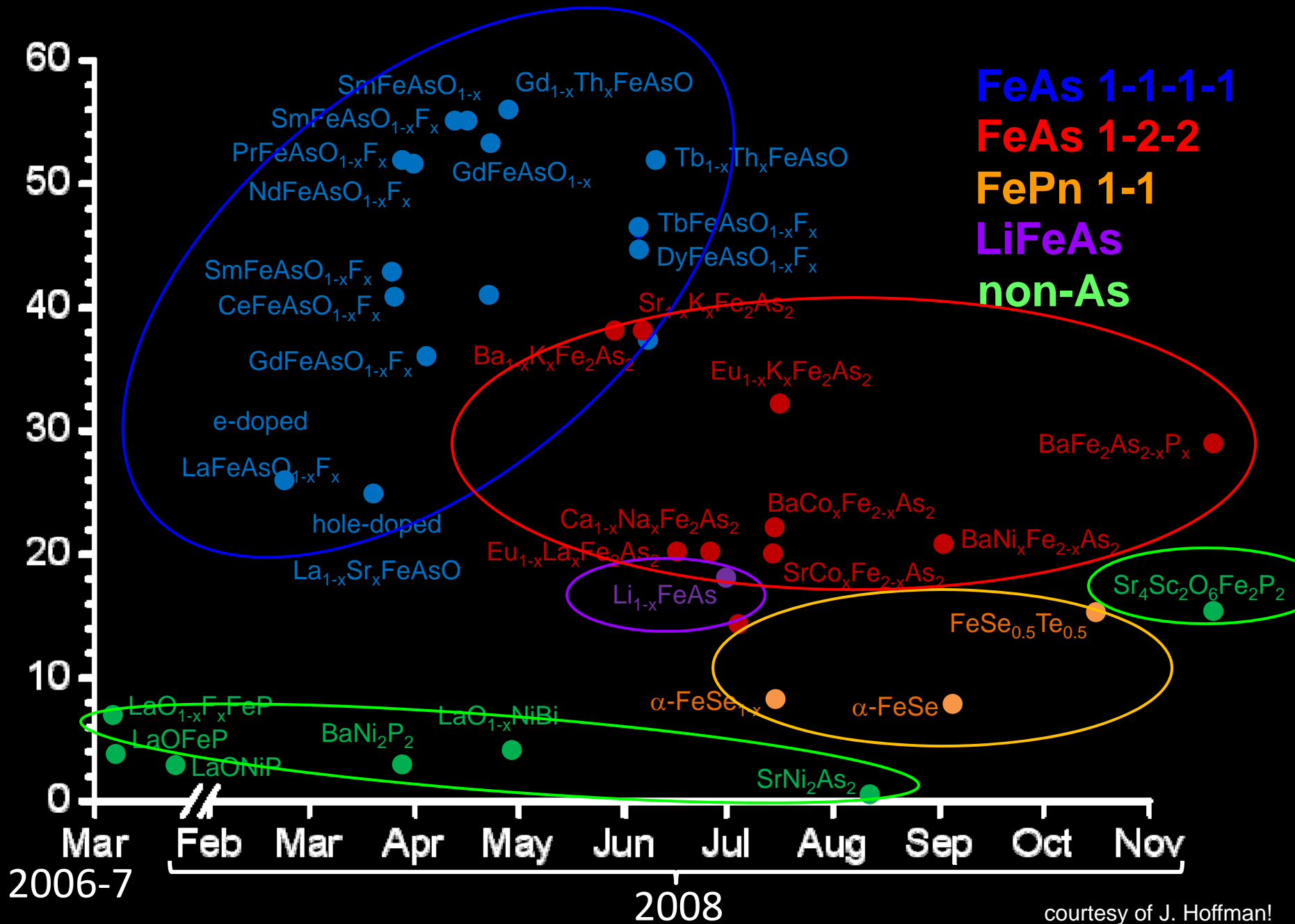


# Crystal Structures



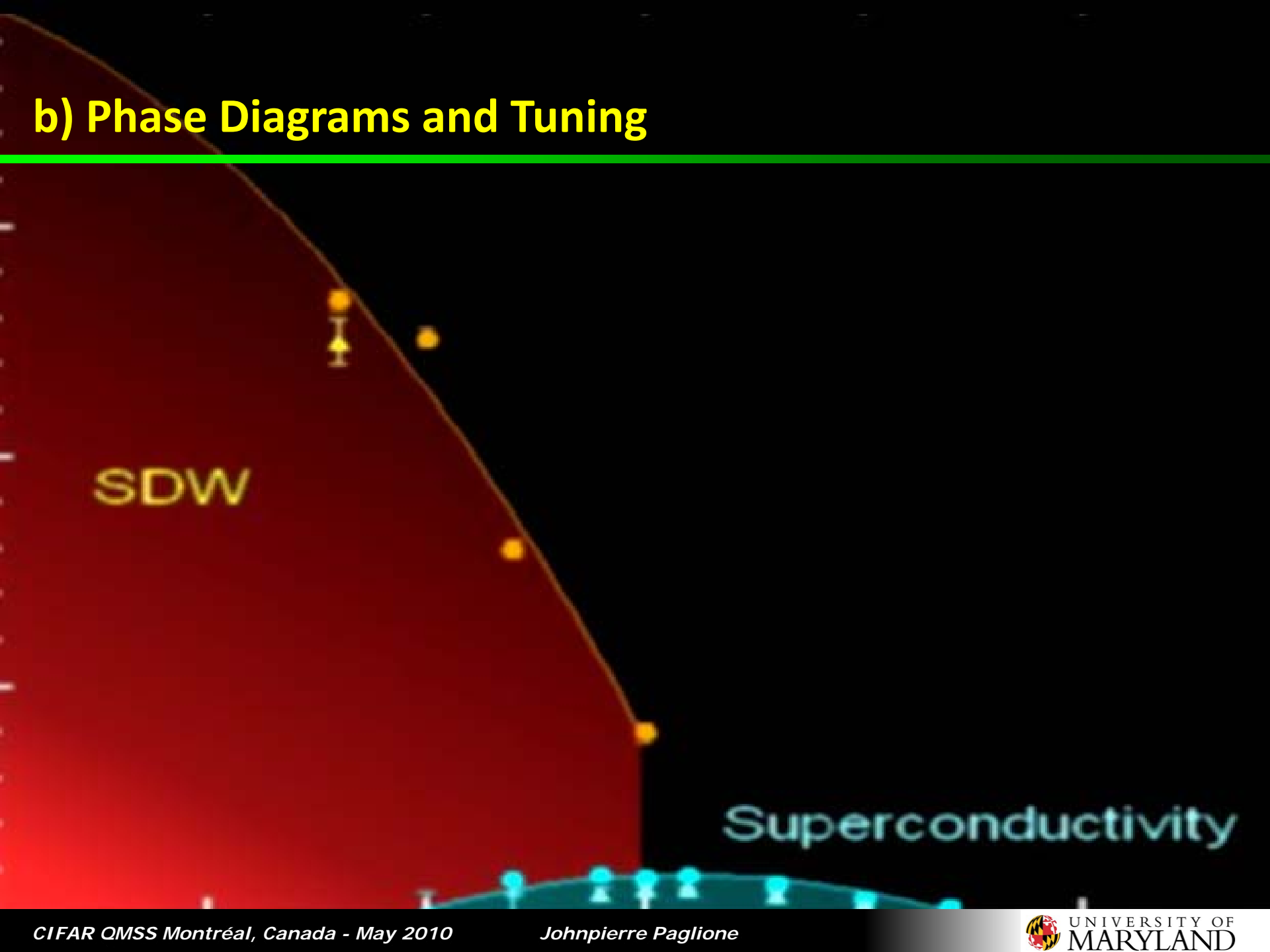
# Chemical substitution





courtesy of J. Hoffman!

## b) Phase Diagrams and Tuning



The figure is a phase diagram with a red region on the left labeled 'SDW' and a blue region on the right labeled 'Superconductivity'. A curved boundary separates the two regions. Several data points are plotted along this boundary, represented by orange circles and blue triangles with vertical error bars. The orange circles are located at higher values on the x-axis, while the blue triangles are at lower values. The overall background is black.

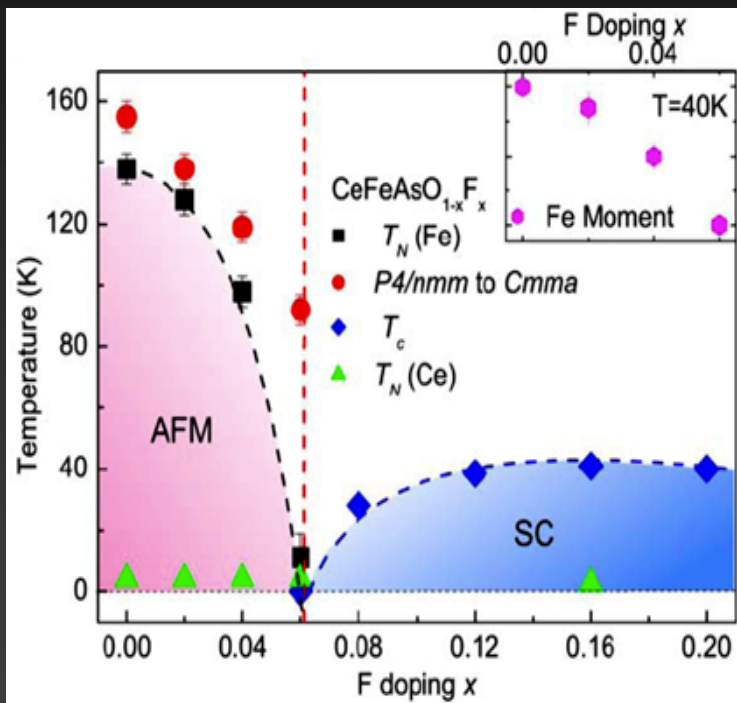
SDW

Superconductivity

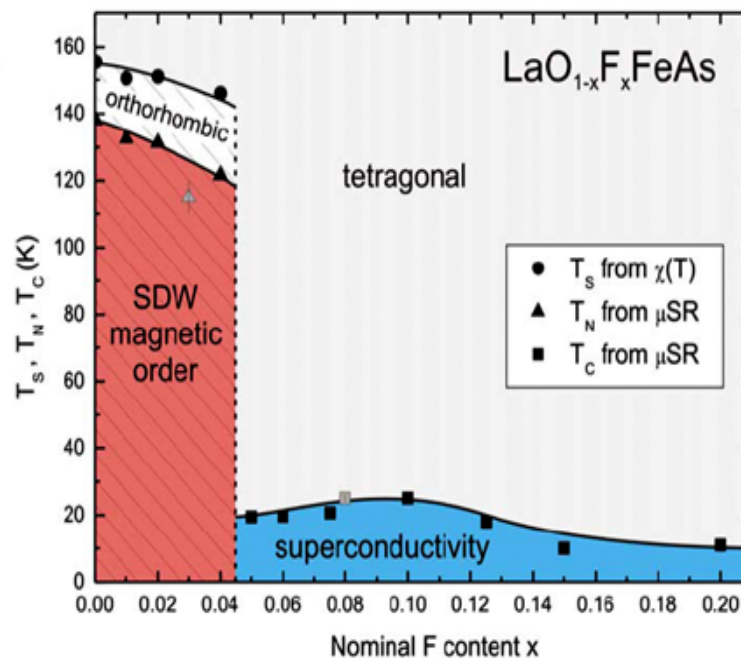
# Tuning Phase Diagram

1-1-1-1 (polycrystals)

$\text{RO}_{1-x}\text{F}_x\text{FeAs}$



J. Zhao *et al.* (2008)



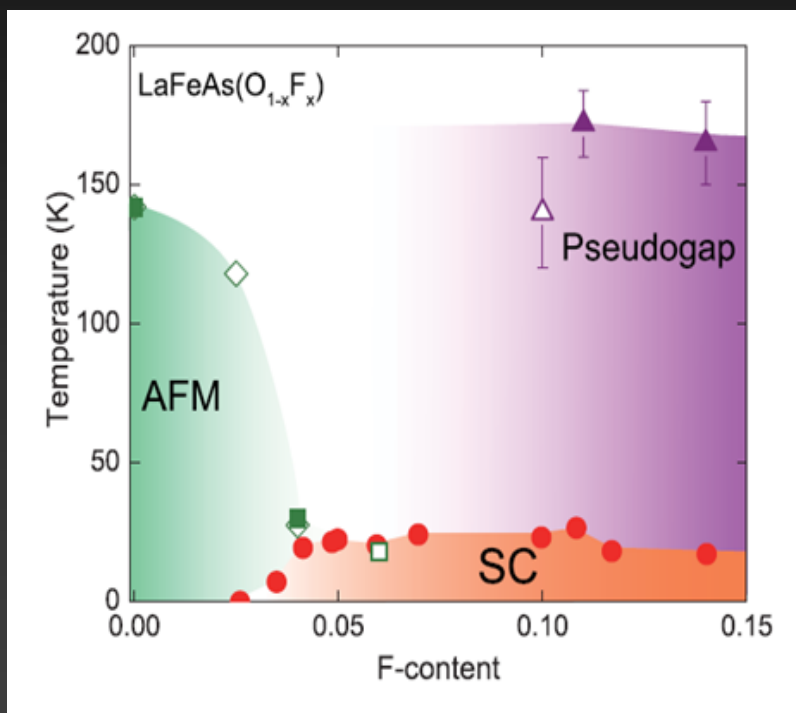
H. Luetkens *et al.* (2008)

No AFM/SC coexistence?

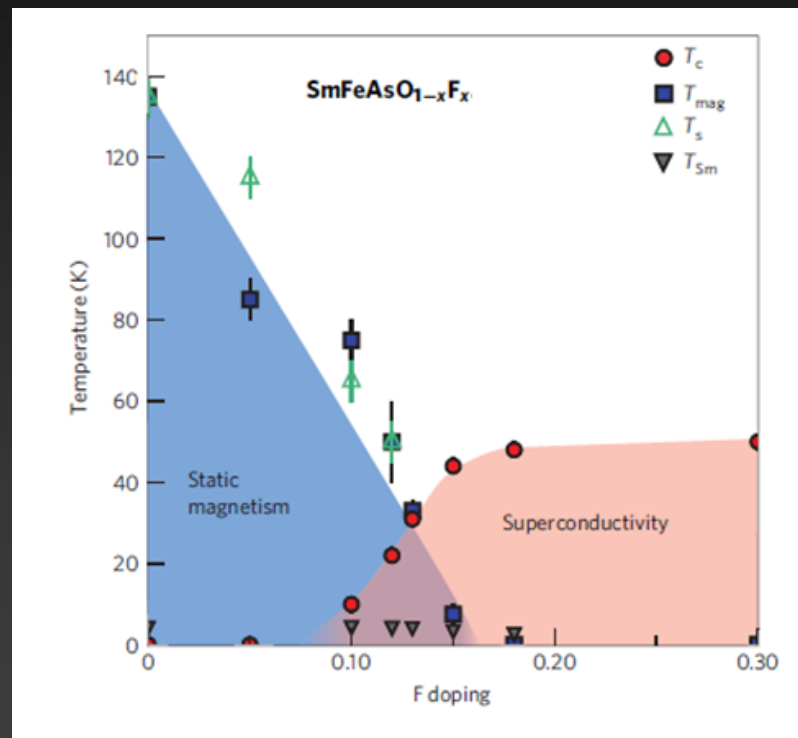
# Tuning Phase Diagram

1-1-1-1 (polycrystals)

$\text{RO}_{1-x}\text{F}_x\text{FeAs}$



Y. Nakai *et al.* (2009)



A. Drew *et al.* (2009)

AFM/SC coexistence?

# Tuning Phase Diagram

1-2-2 (single crystals)



Chen - EPL85, 17006 (2009)

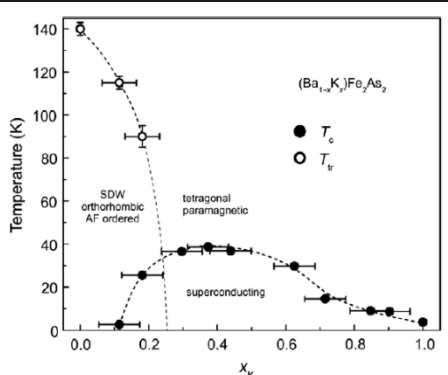
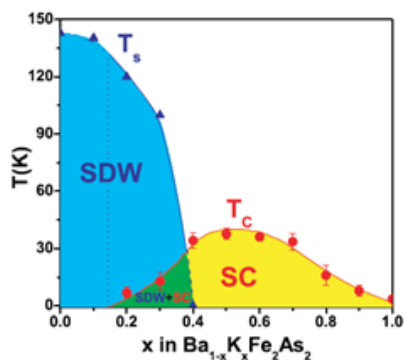


Fig. 9. Phase diagram of  $Ba_{1-x}K_xFeAs_2$ .

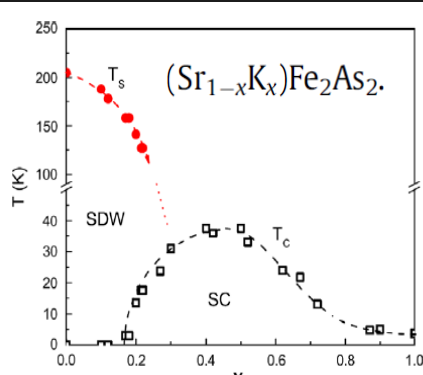
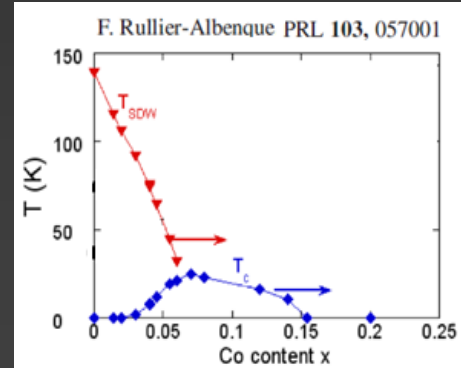
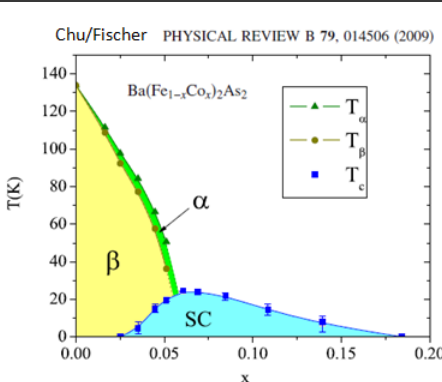
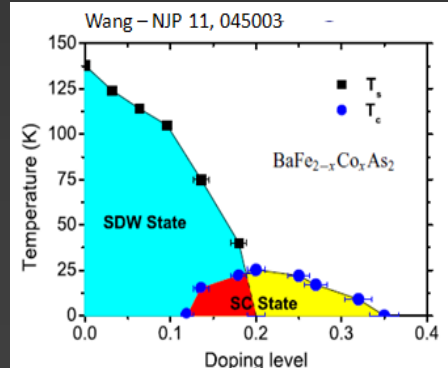
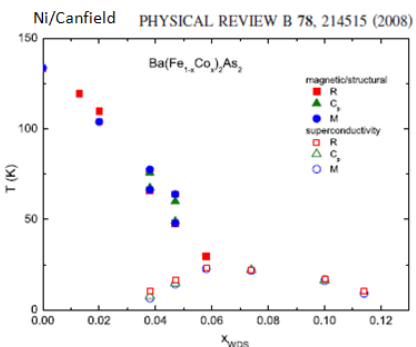
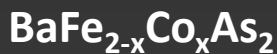
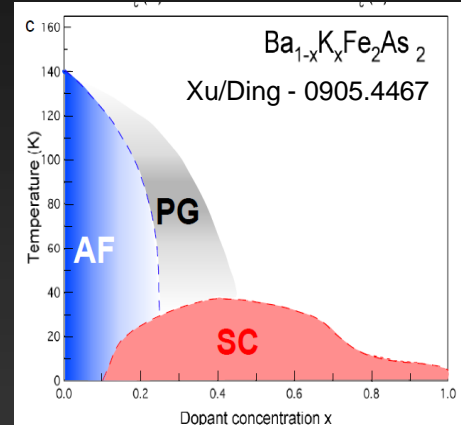
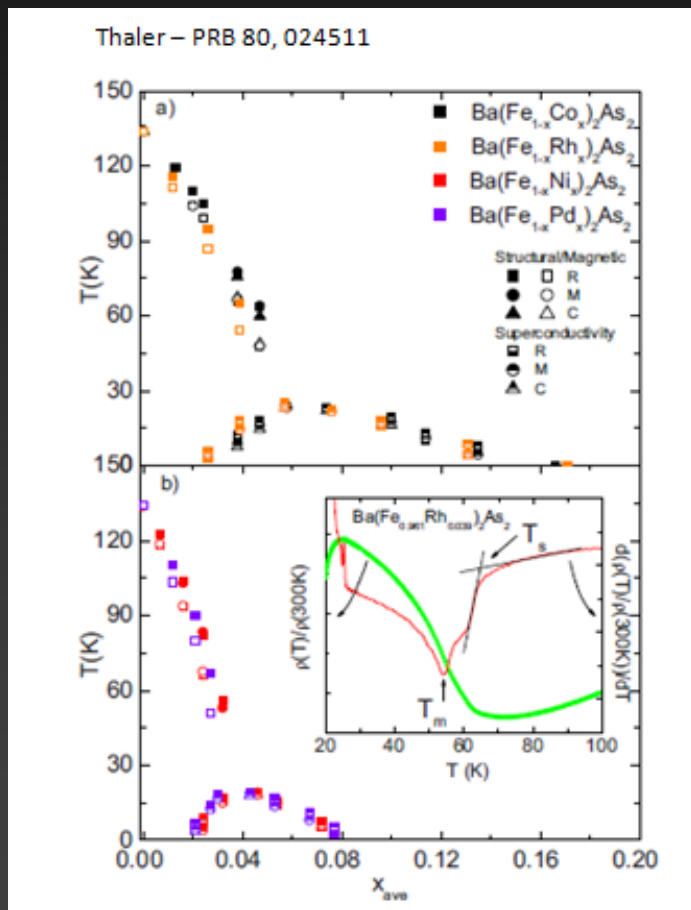
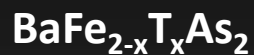


Fig. 12.  $T_c$  vs.  $x$  and  $T_0$  vs.  $x$  for  $(Sr_{1-x}K_x)Fe_2As_2$ .



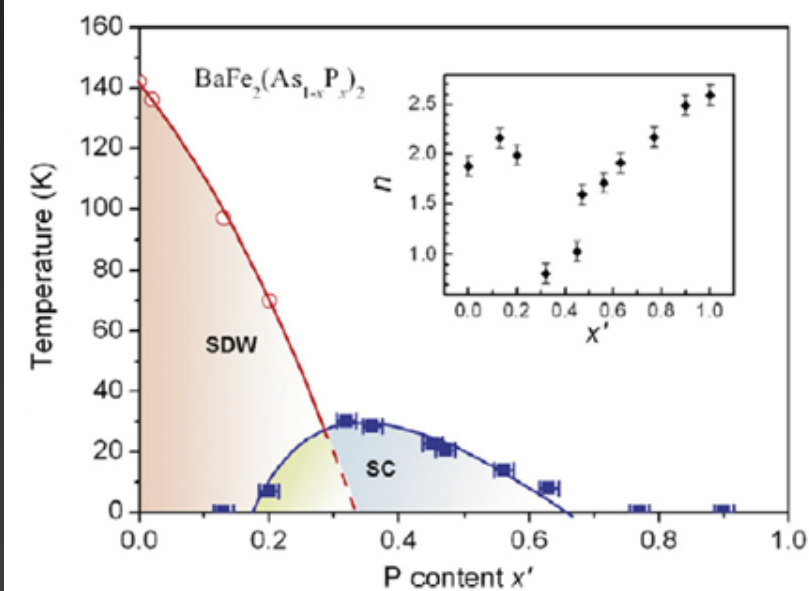
# Tuning Phase Diagram

1-2-2 (single crystals)



Shuai Jiang

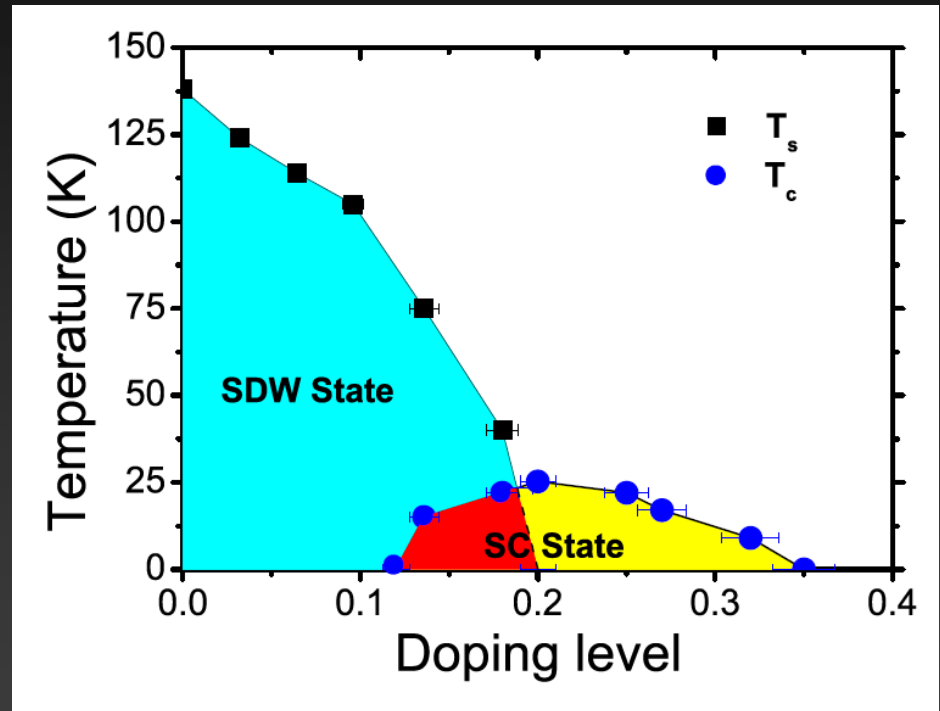
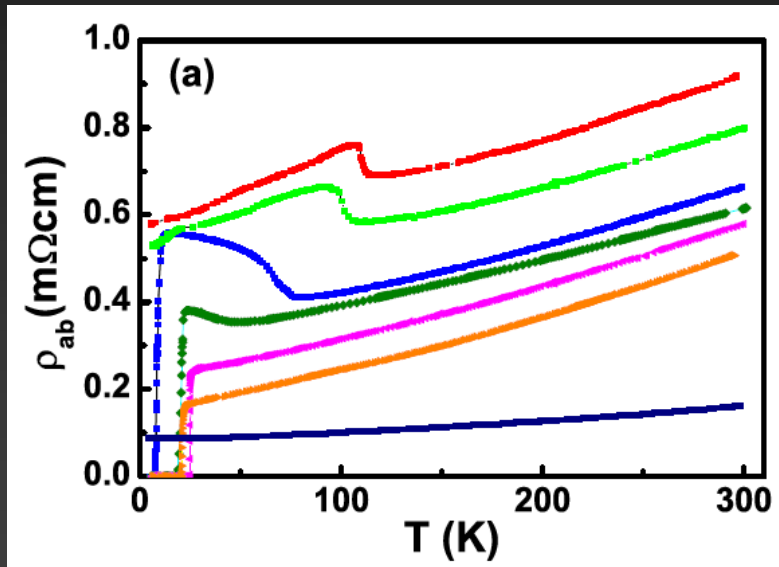
J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 21 (2009) 382203





# Tuning Phase Diagram

1-2-2 (single crystals)

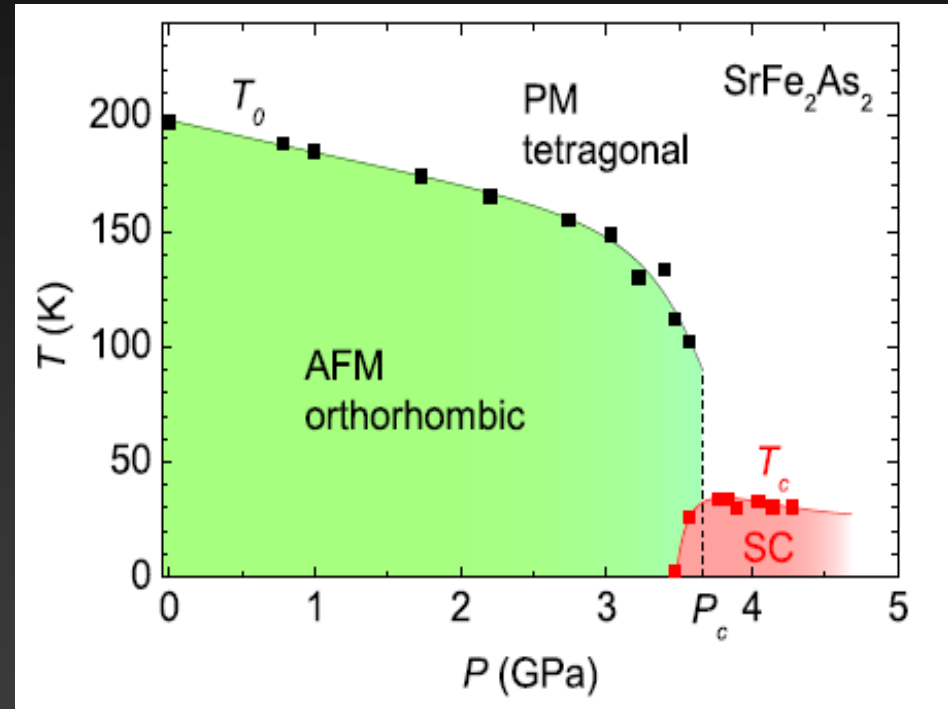
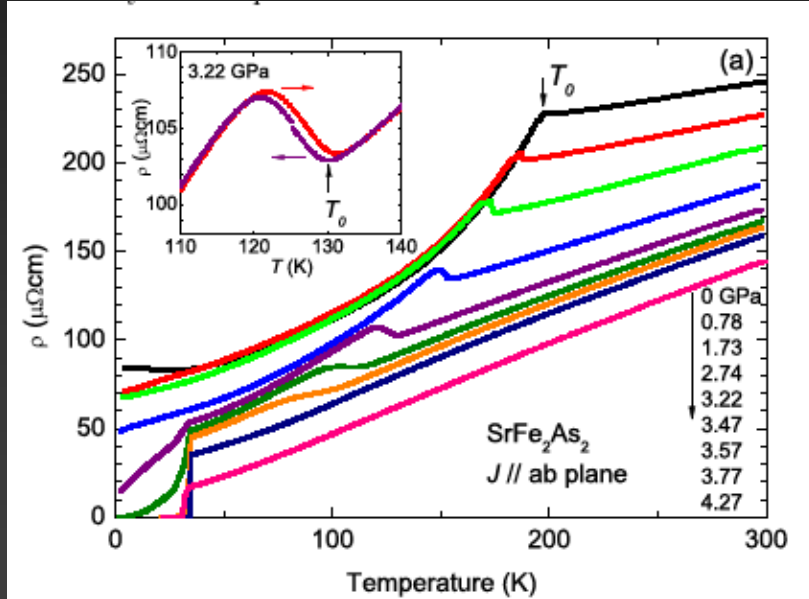


X.F. Wang *et al.* (2008)

# Tuning Phase Diagram

1-2-2 (single crystals)

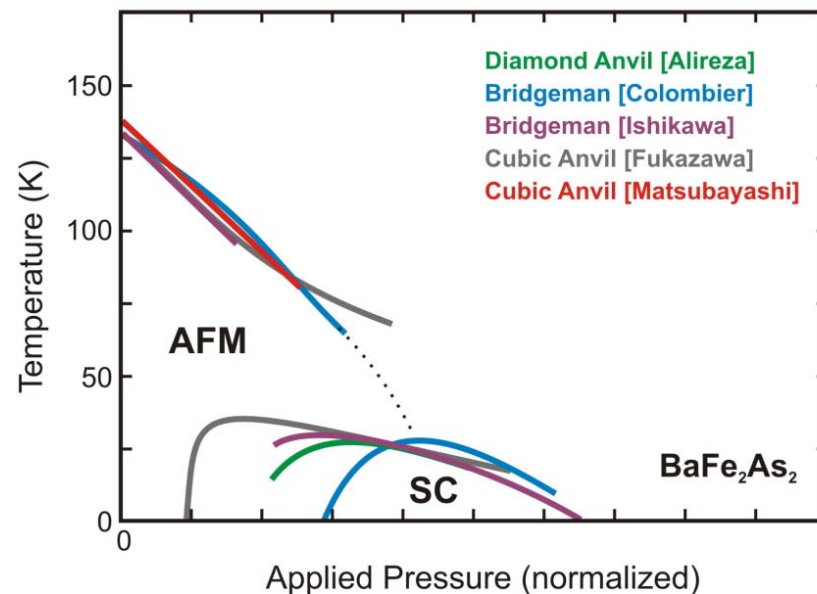
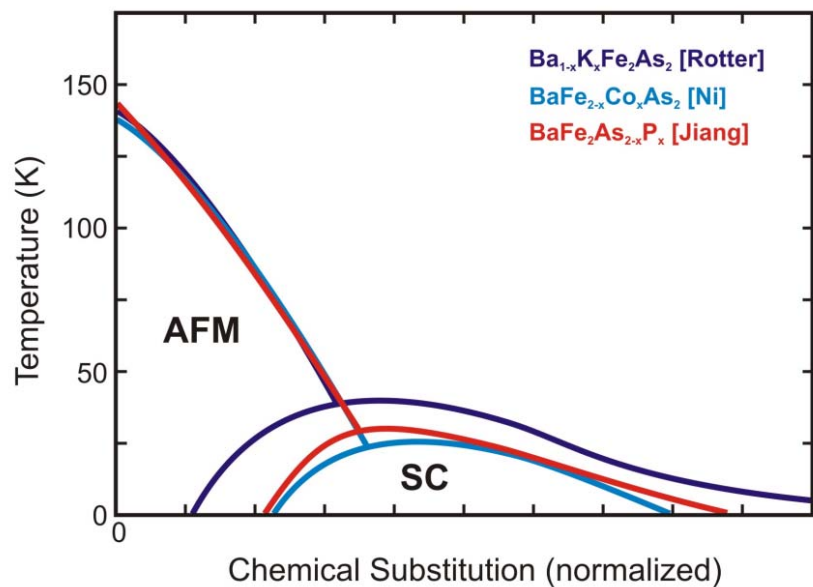
## Pressure tuning



H. Kotegawa *et al.* (2008)

# Tuning Phase Diagram

1-2-2 (single crystals)

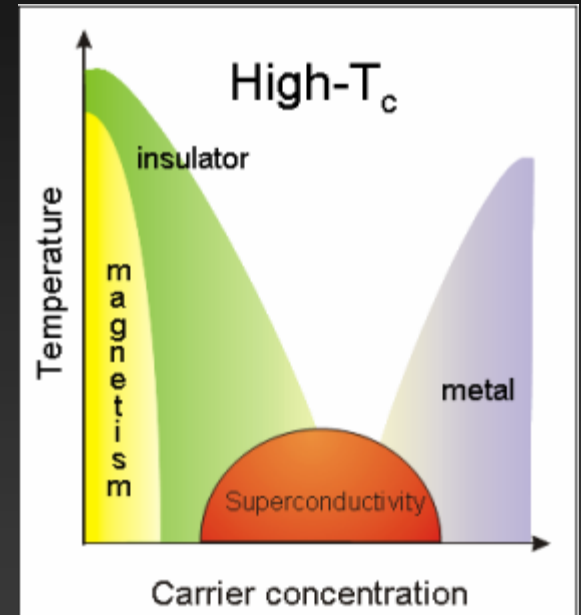
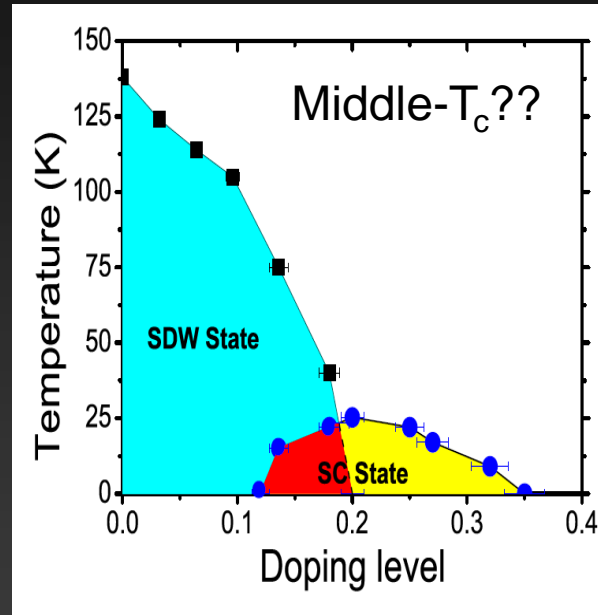
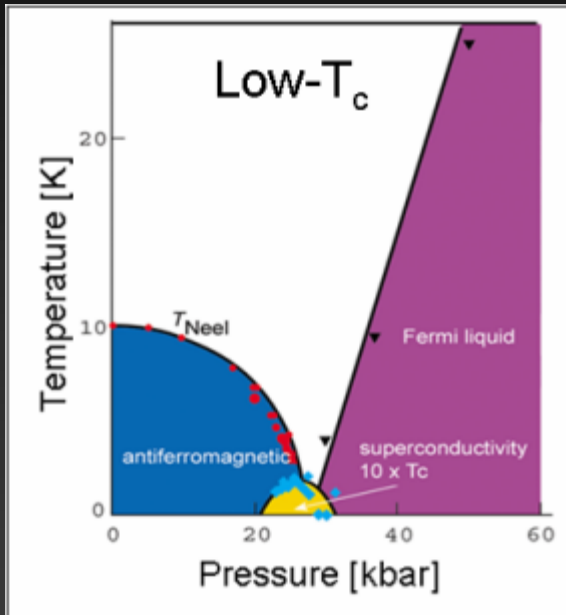


Universal Doping diagram?

Universal Pressure diagram?

# Tuning Phase Diagram

Quantum criticality??



Perhaps!

T-linear transport

Divergent thermopower

Anomalous scaling (non-BCS)

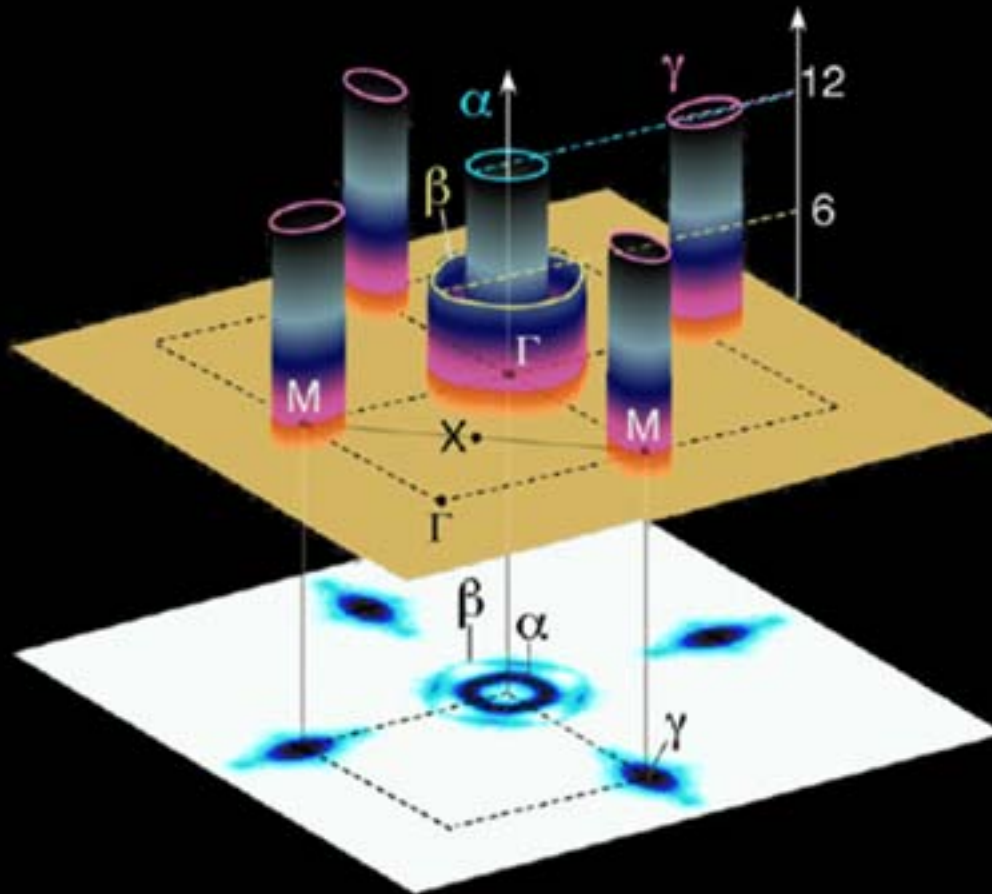
Perhaps Not!

Multi-band transport, WF law

Specific heat entropy balance

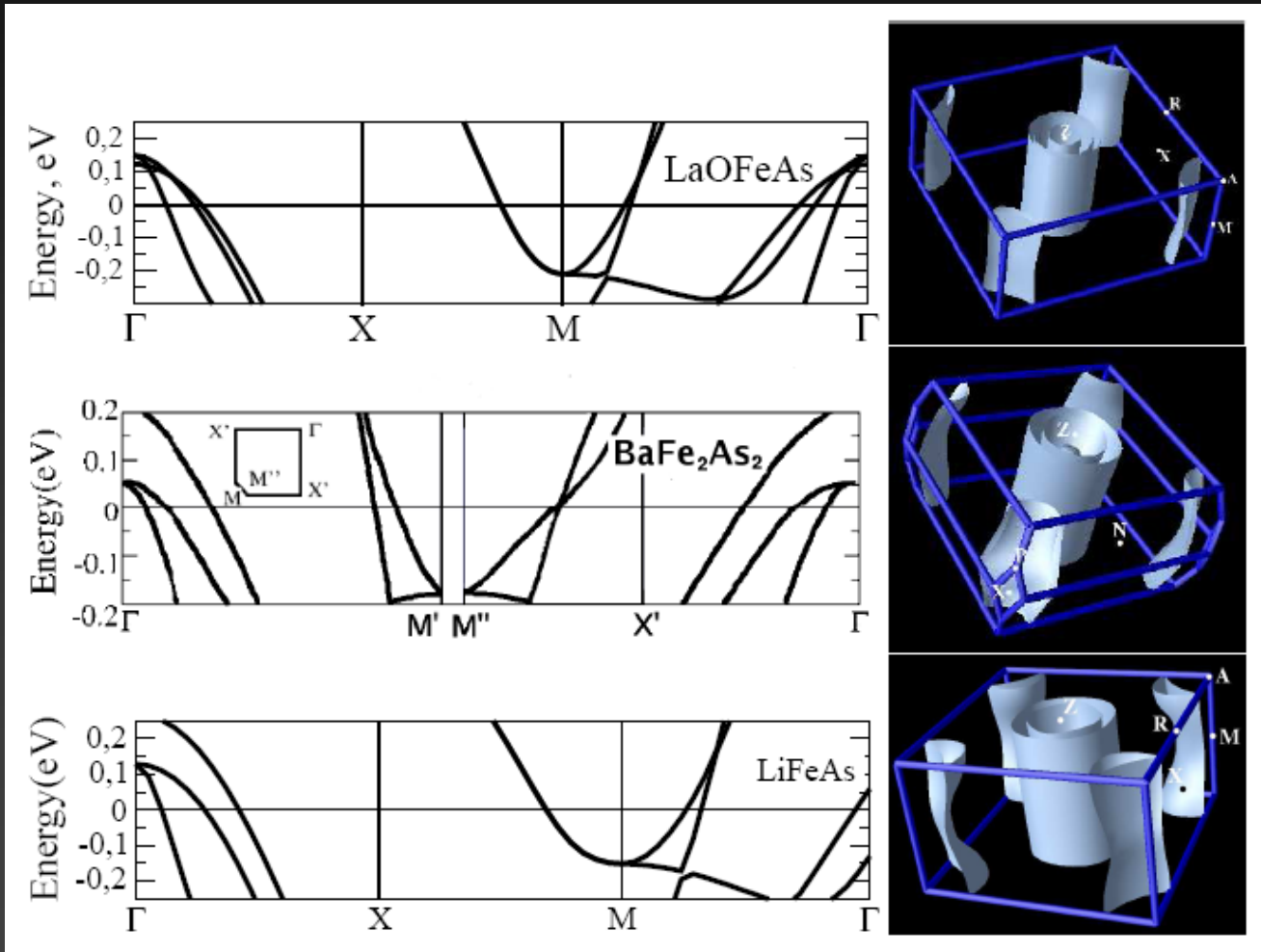
pair-breaking

## c) Normal/SC State Properties



# Normal State Properties

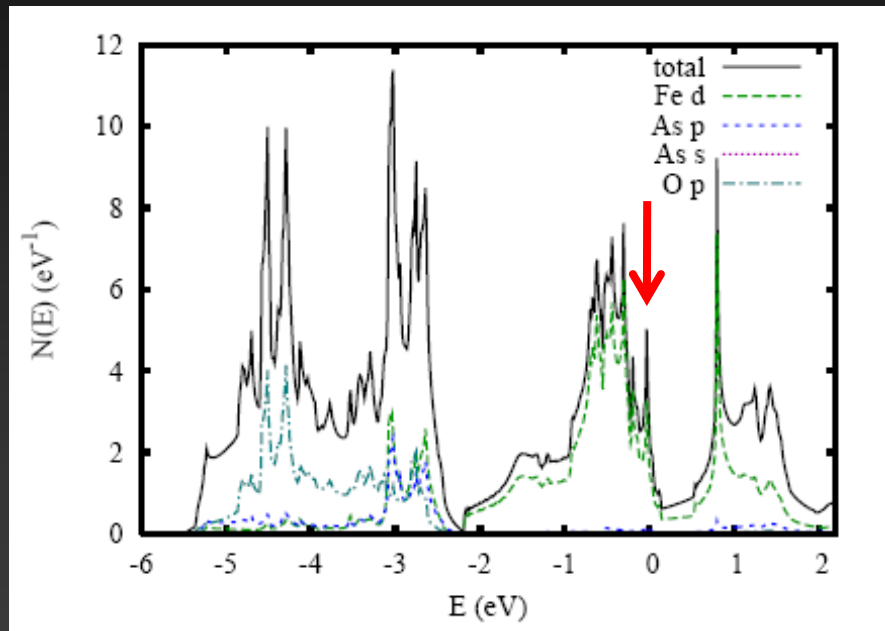
## Quasi-2D band structure



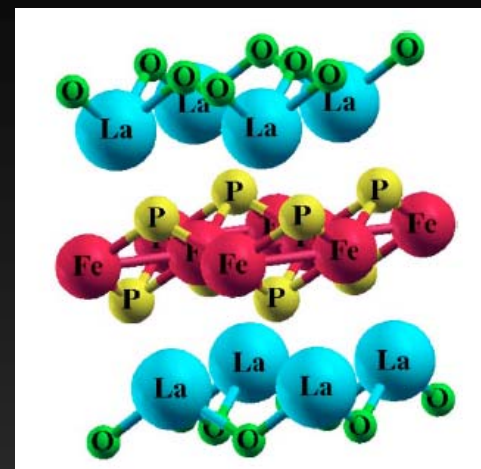
I.A. Nekrasov *et al.* (2008)

## Normal State Properties

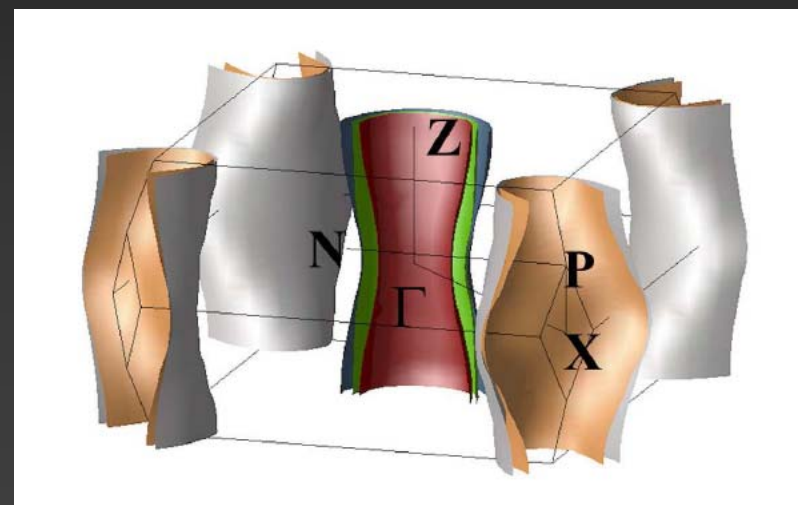
### Fe-dominated DOS



D. J. Singh *et al.* (2008)



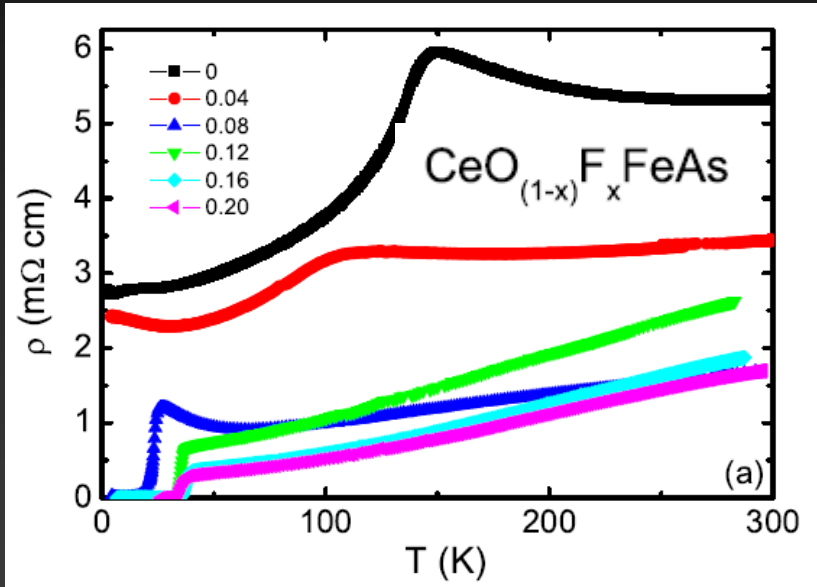
S. Lebegue *et al.* (2007)



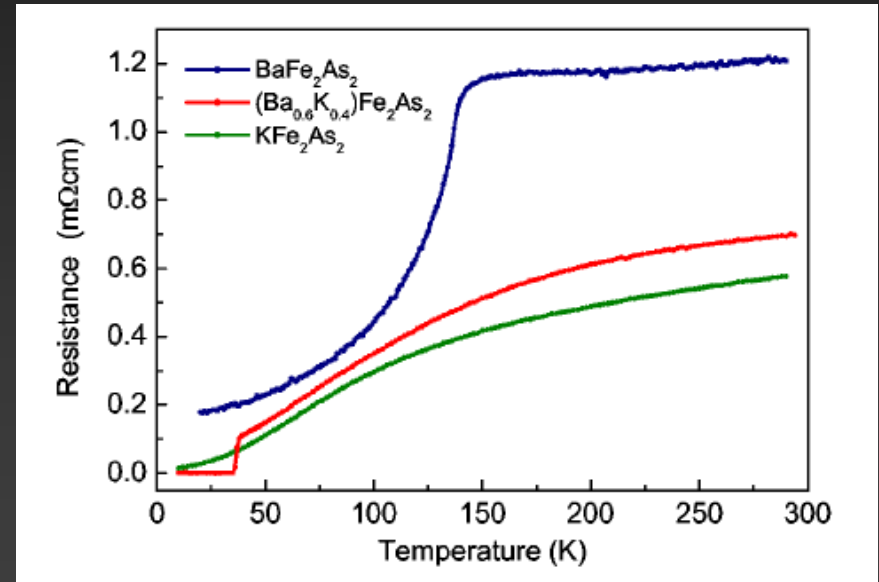
R.T. Gordon *et al.* (2007)

# Normal State Properties

Metallic compounds



G.F. Chen *et al.* (2008)

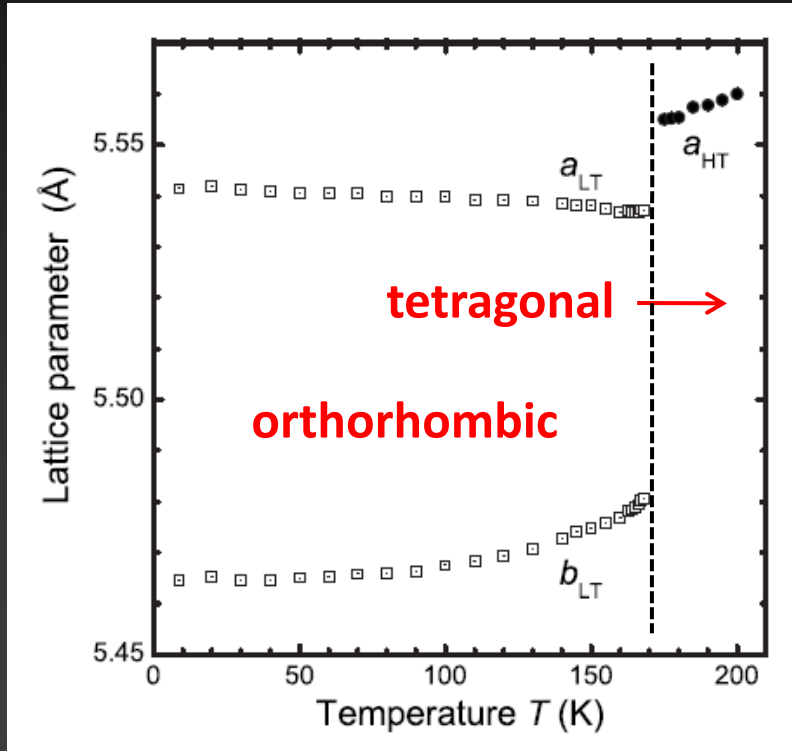


M. Rotter *et al.* (2008)



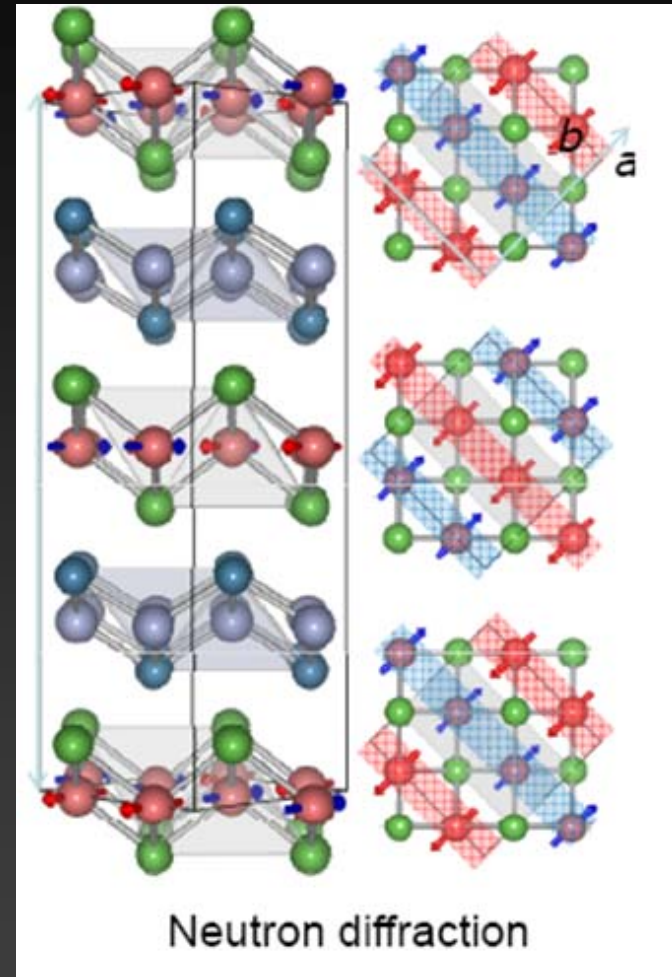
# Normal State Properties

## Structural/magnetic transition



N. Ni *et al.* (2008)

structural transition

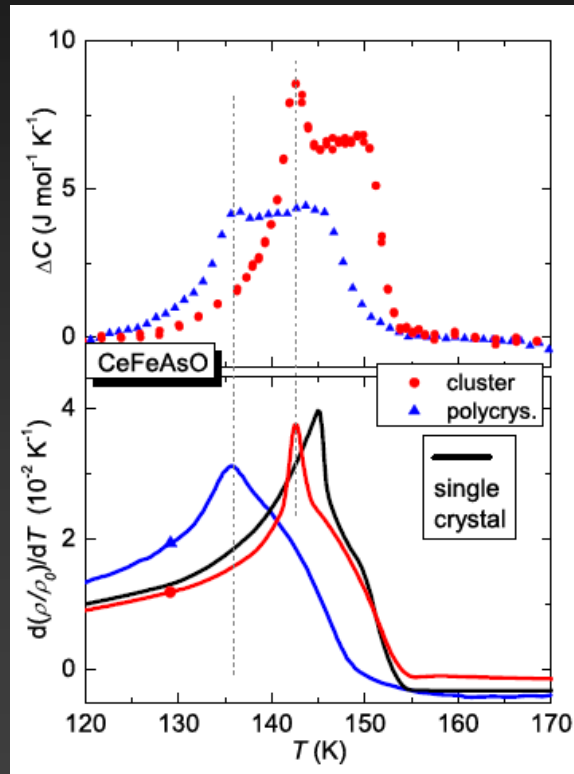


AFM transition

# Normal State Properties

## Structural/magnetic transition

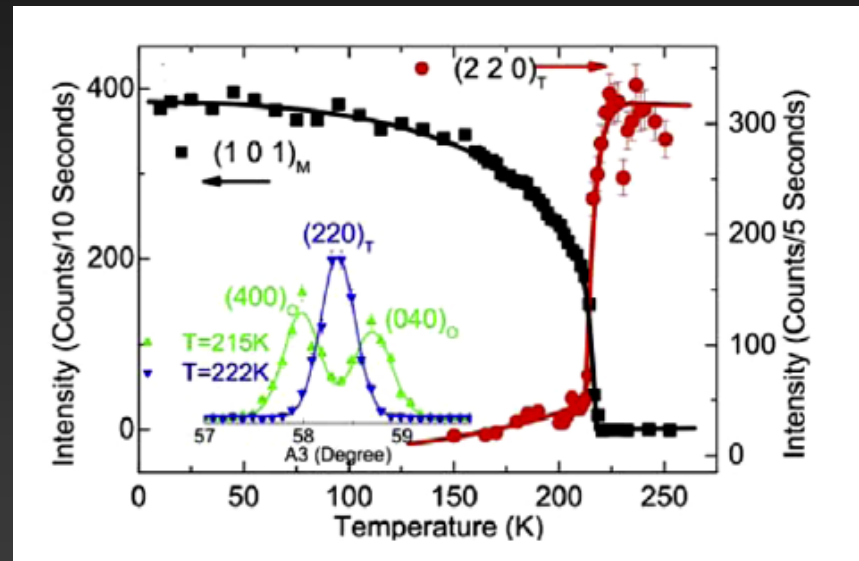
### CeFeAsO



A. Jesche *et al.* (2008)

decoupled transitions

### SrFe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>



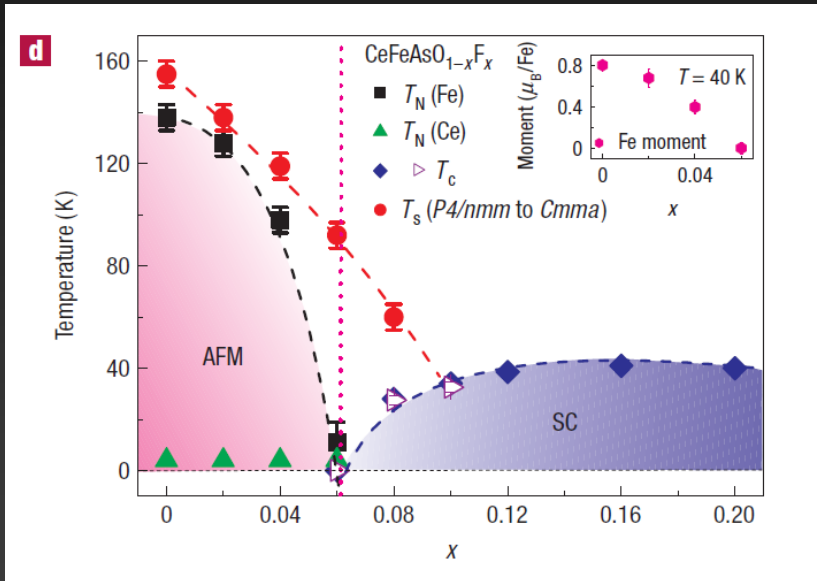
J. Zhao *et al.* (2008)

coincident transitions

# Normal State Properties

## Structural/magnetic transition

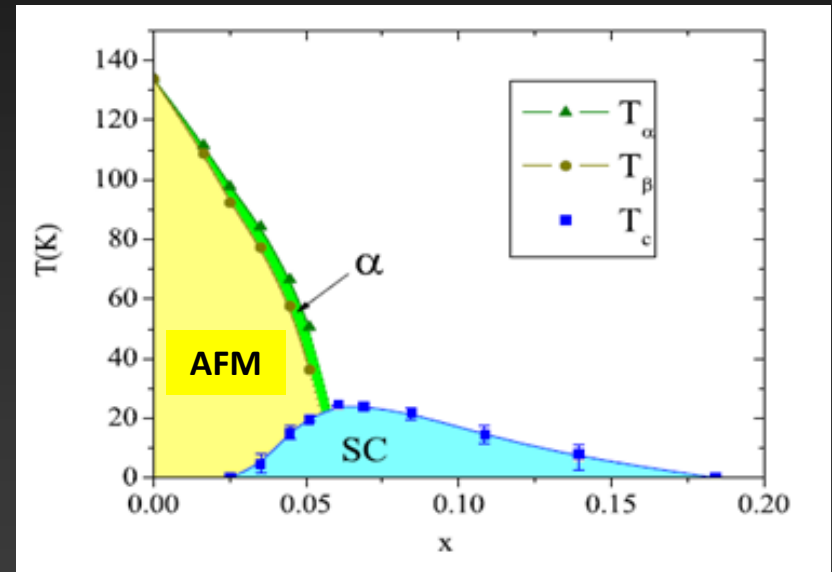
### CeFeAs(O,F)



J. Zhao *et al.* (2008)

Remains decoupled  
with doping

### Ba(Fe,Co)<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>

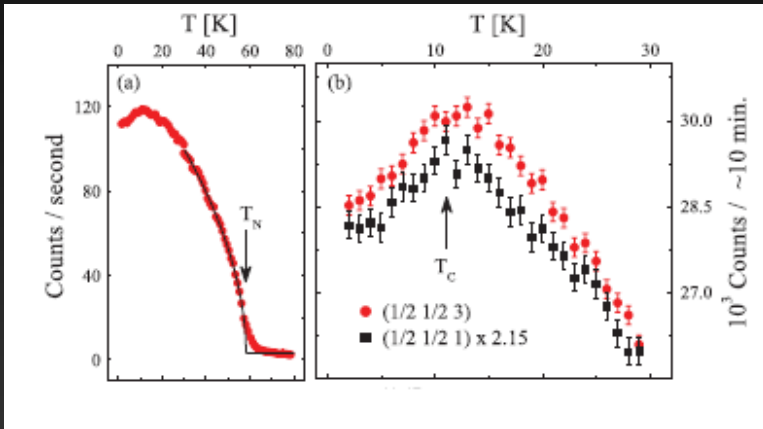


Chu *et al.* (2009)

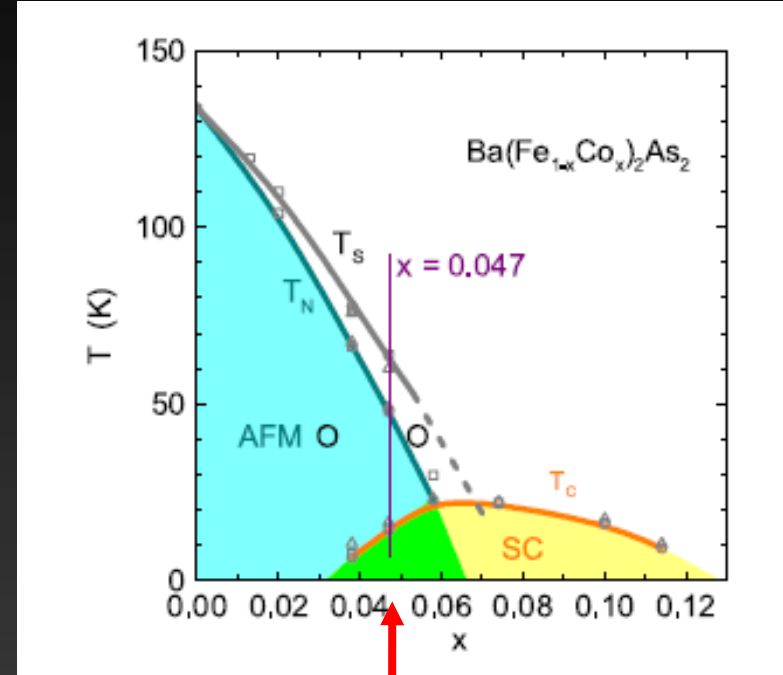
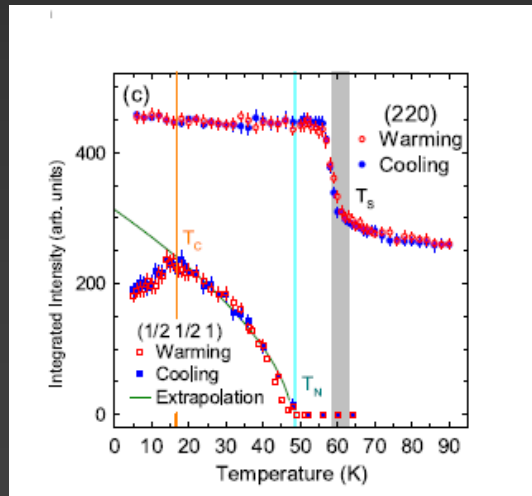
Decouples with doping

# Normal State Properties

## Structural/magnetic transition



A.D. Christianson *et al.* (2009)



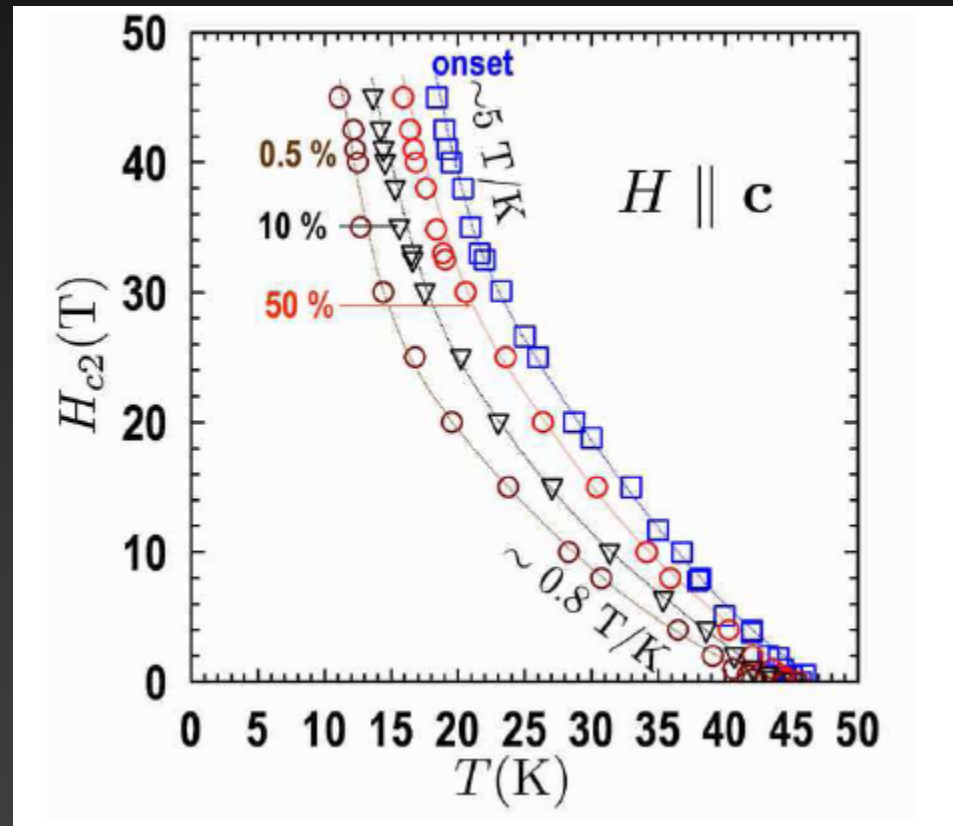
D.K. Pratt *et al.* (2009)

**Competitive coexistence**

# Superconducting state properties

## Upper critical field

- ~ 50 - 100 Tesla
- Less anisotropic than cuprates
- better pinning

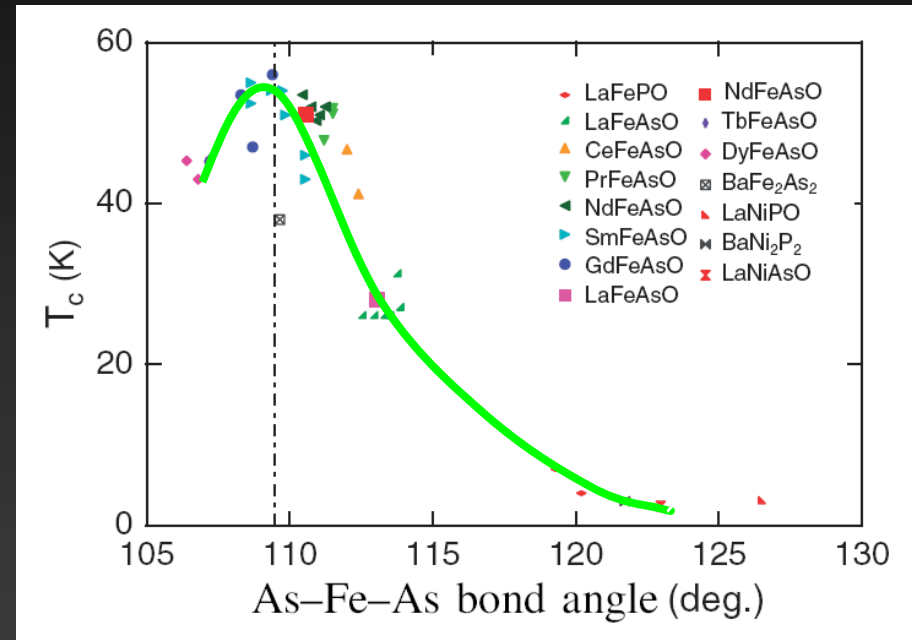
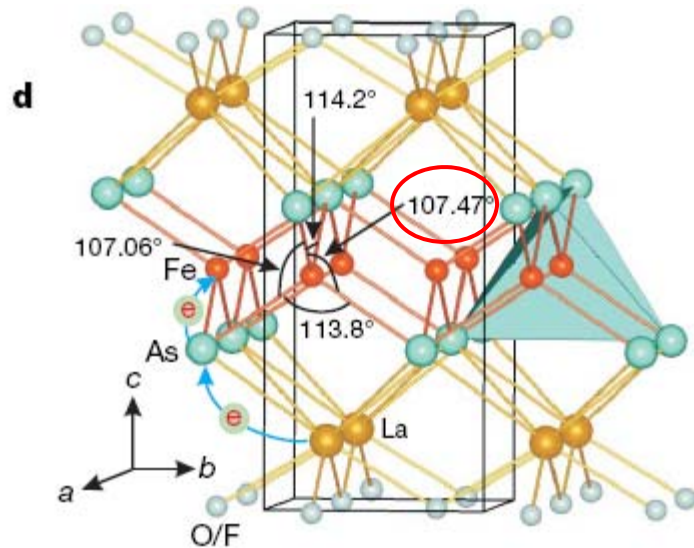


J. Jaroszynski *et al.* (2008)

# Superconducting state properties

## Structural tuning?

### Fe-As-Fe bond angle



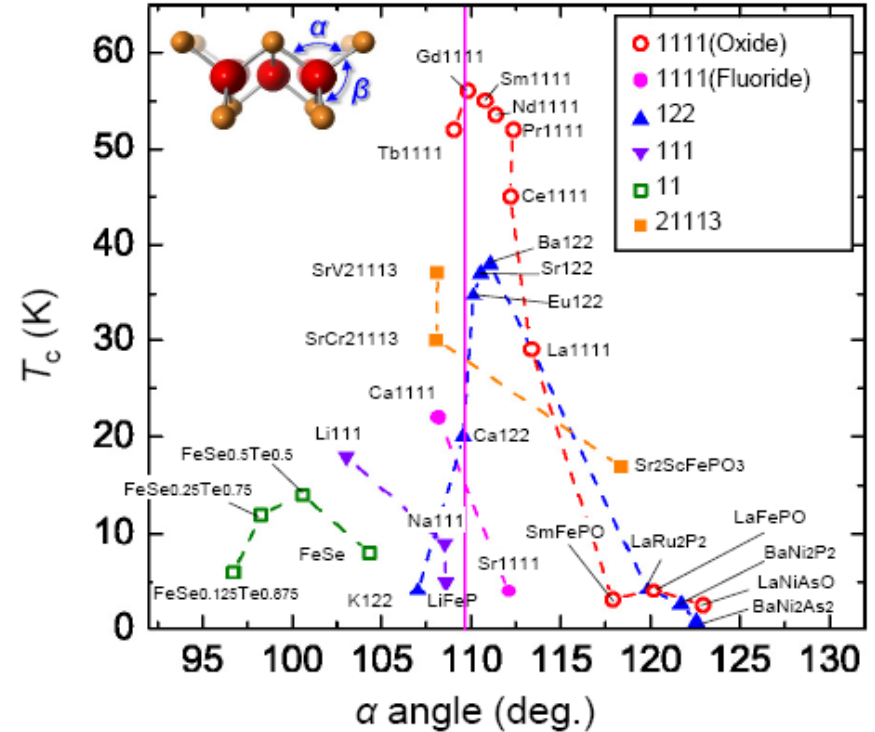
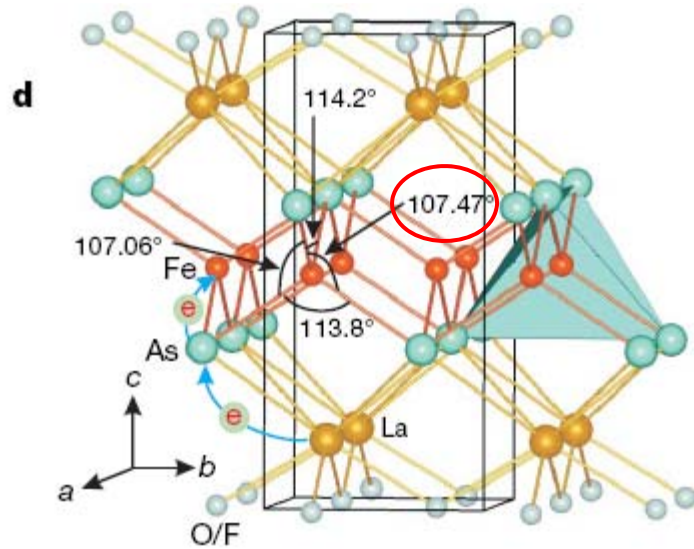
### $T_c$ vs As-Fe-As angle

J. Zhao *et al.* (2008)

# Superconducting state properties

## Structural tuning?

### Fe-As-Fe bond angle



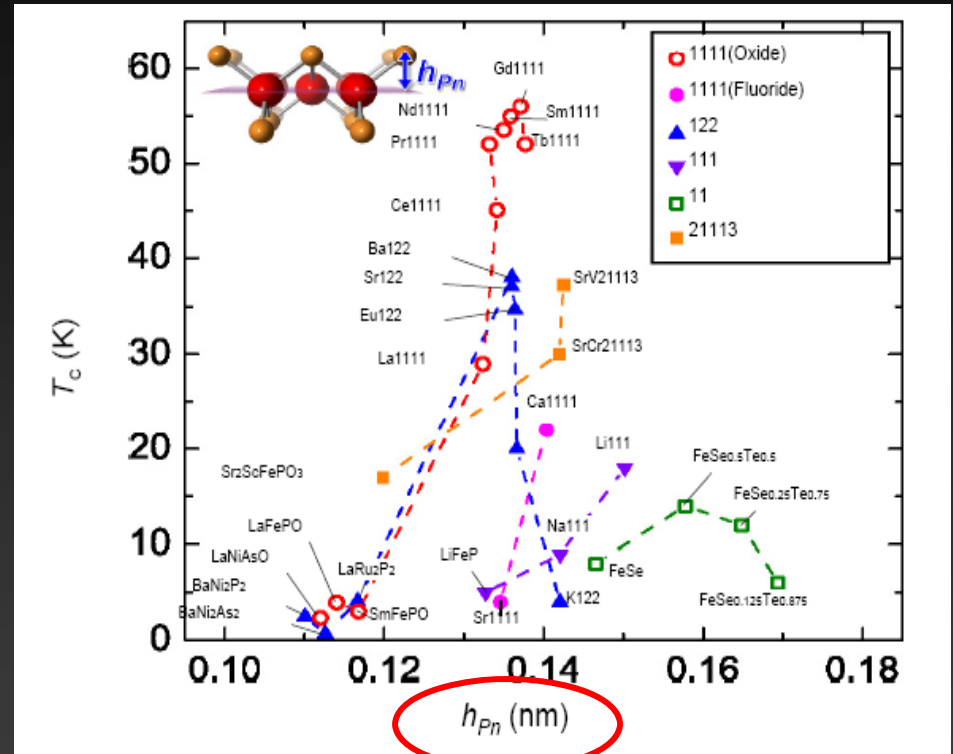
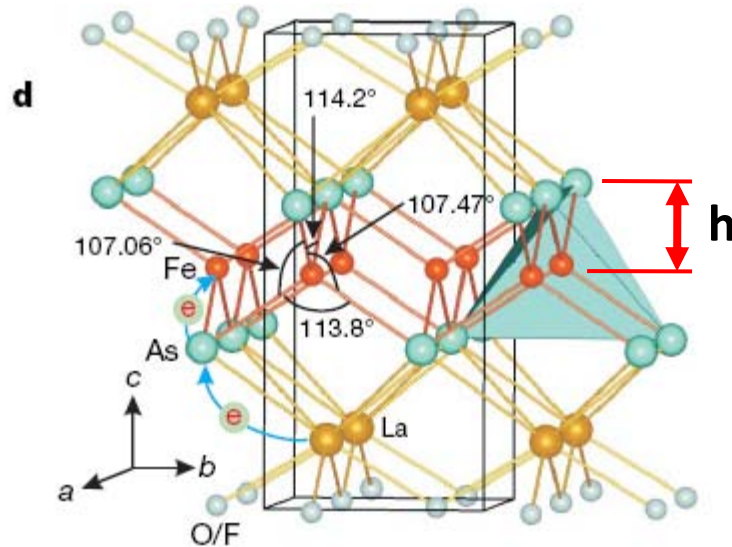
### $T_c$ vs As-Fe-As angle

Hosono – ISS (2010)

# Superconducting state properties

## Structural tuning?

### Fe-As-Fe bond angle



### $T_c$ vs anion height

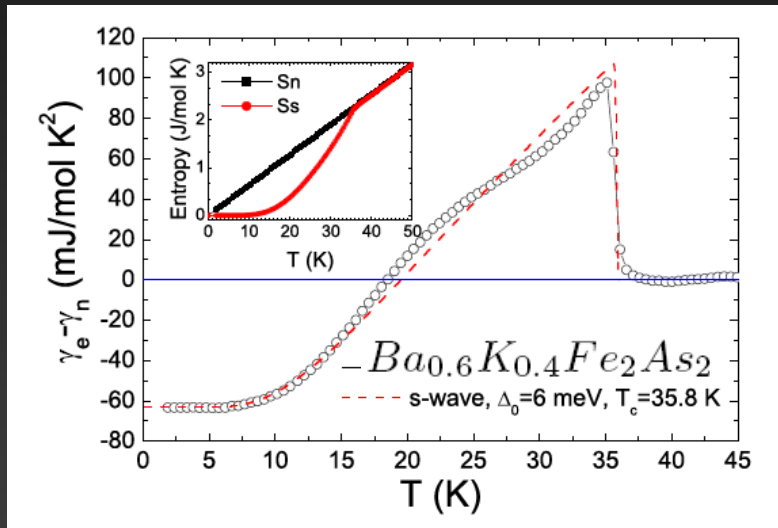
Hosono – ISS (2010)



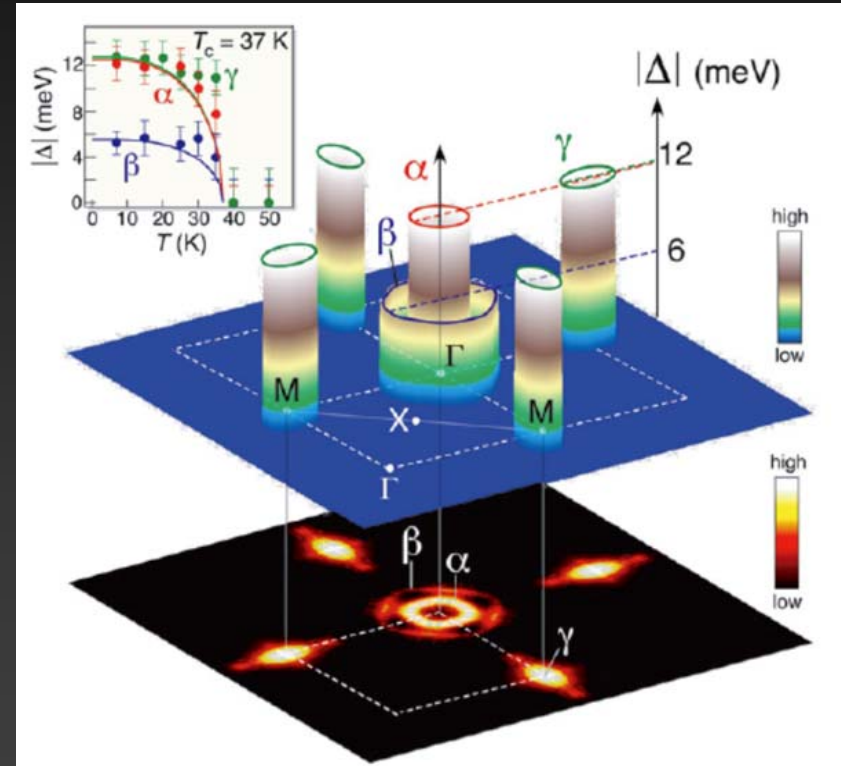
# Superconducting state properties

## Conventional BCS?

fully gapped s-wave



G. Mu *et al.* (2008)

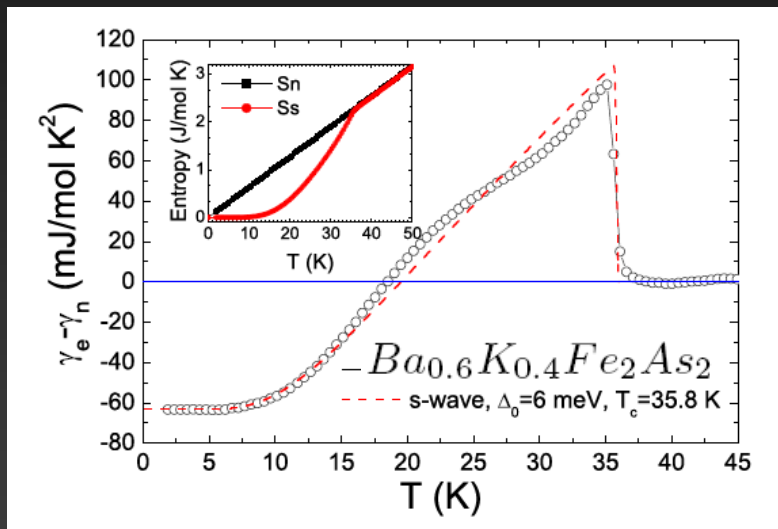


Ding *et al.* (2008)

# Superconducting state properties

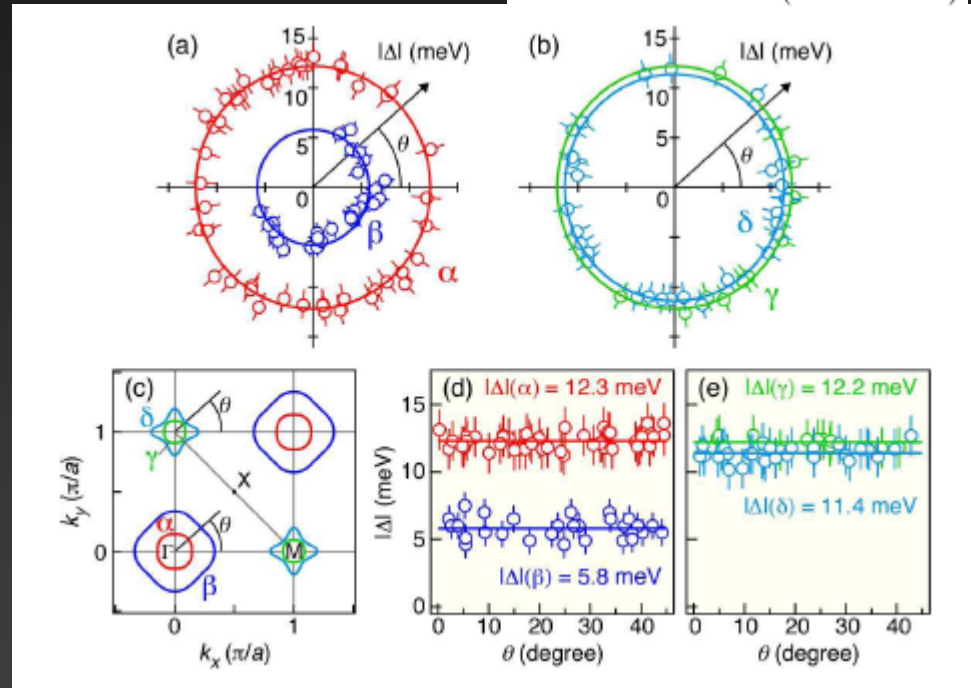
## Conventional BCS?

fully gapped s-wave



G. Mu *et al.* (2008)

$Ba_{0.6}K_{0.4}Fe_2As_2$  ( $T_c = 37$  K)



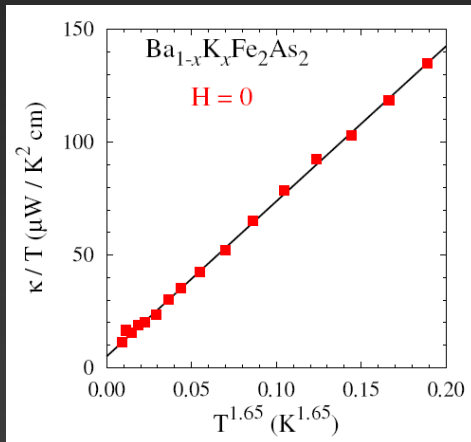
K. Nakayama *et al.* (2008)

# Superconducting state properties

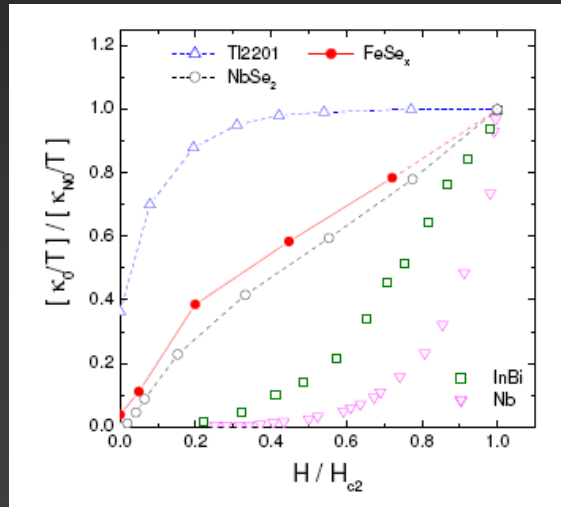
Conventional BCS?

## Thermal conductivity:

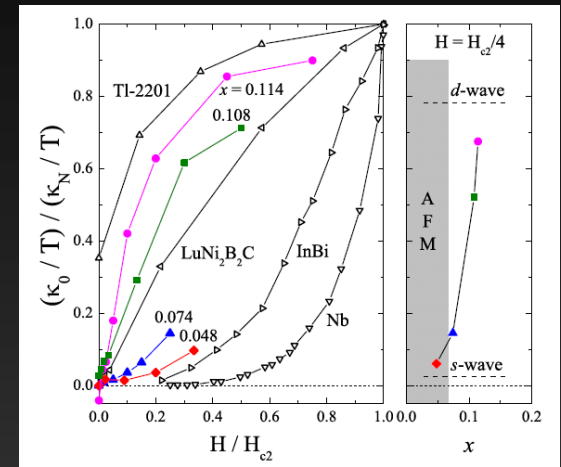
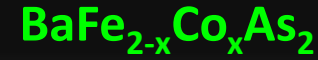
No (H=0) low-energy quasiparticles



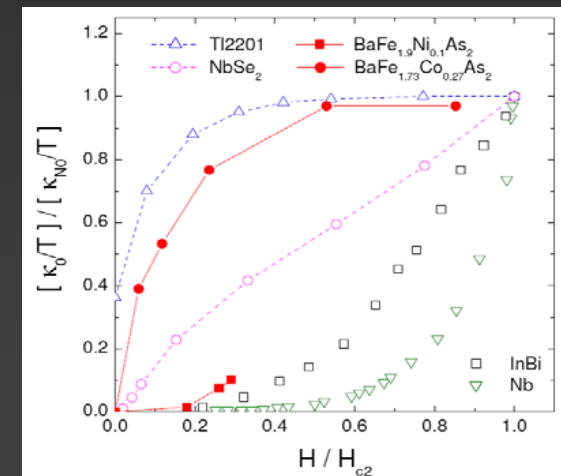
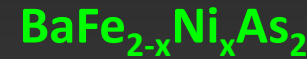
X.G. Luo *et al.* (2009)



J.K. Dong *et al.* (2009)



M.A. Tanatar *et al.* (2009)



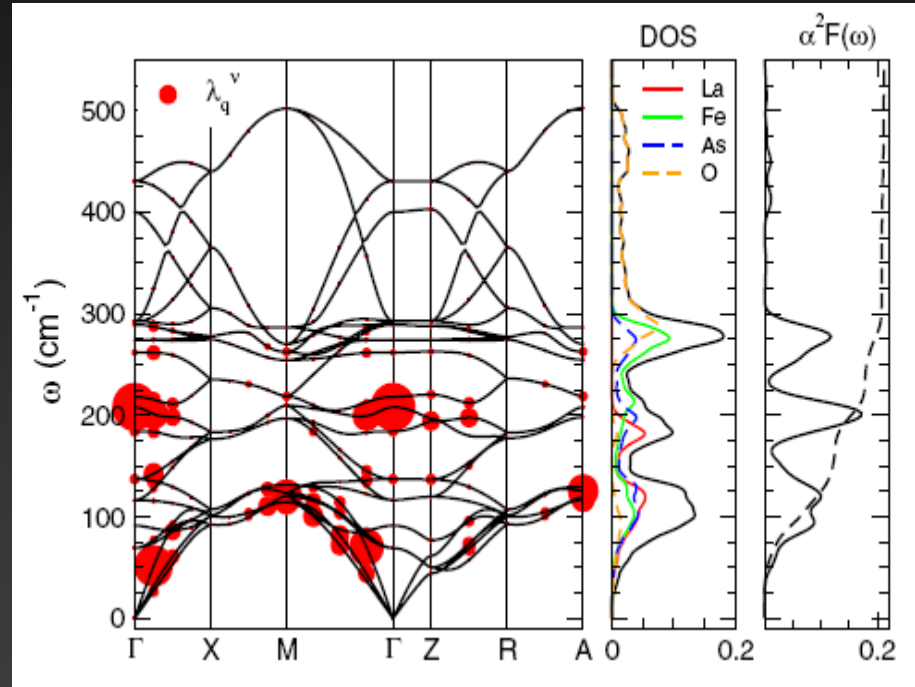
L. Ding *et al.* (2009)

# Superconducting state properties

## Or unconventional?

### Likely not (only) phonons...

The total  $e$ -ph coupling constant  $\lambda$ , obtained by numerical integration of  $\lambda(\Omega)$  up to  $\omega = \infty$ , is 0.21; this, together with a logarithmically averaged frequency  $\omega_{\text{ln}} = 205$  K, and  $\mu^* = 0$ , gives  $T_c = 0.5$  K as an upper bound for  $T_c$ , using the Allen-Dynes formula [16]. Numerical solution of the Eliashberg equations with the calculated  $\alpha^2F(\omega)$  function gives  $T_c = 0.8$  K. To reproduce the experimental  $T_c = 26$  K, a 5 times larger  $\lambda$  would be needed, even for  $\mu^* = 0$ . Such a large disagreement clearly indicates that standard  $e$ -ph theory cannot be applied in LaFeAsO, in line with recent theoretical works which emphasize the role of strong electronic correlations and/or spin fluctuations [7,8].

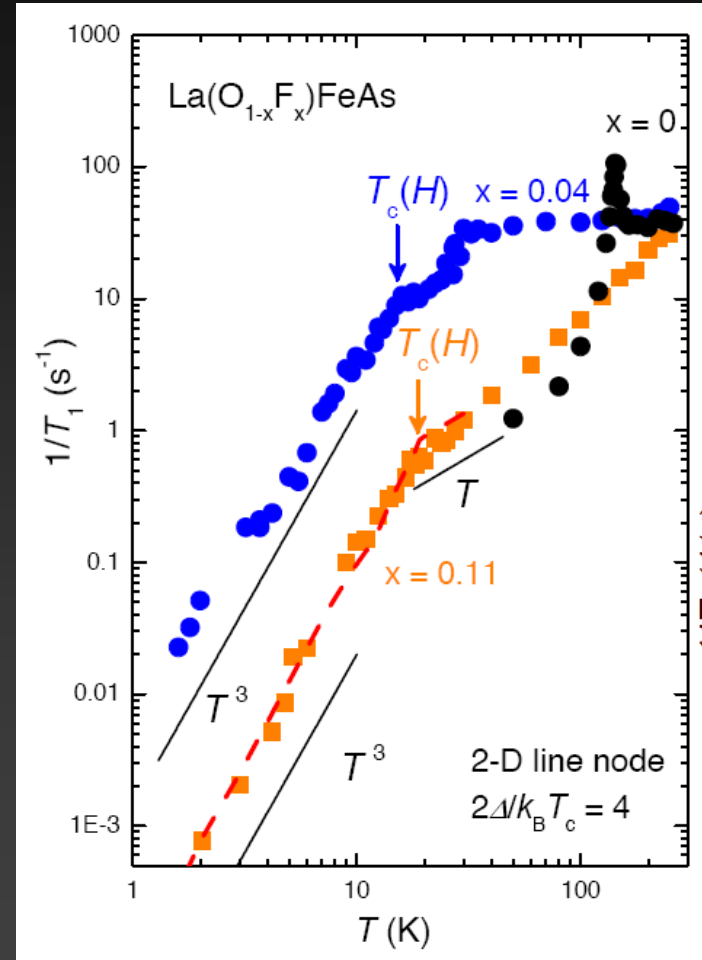
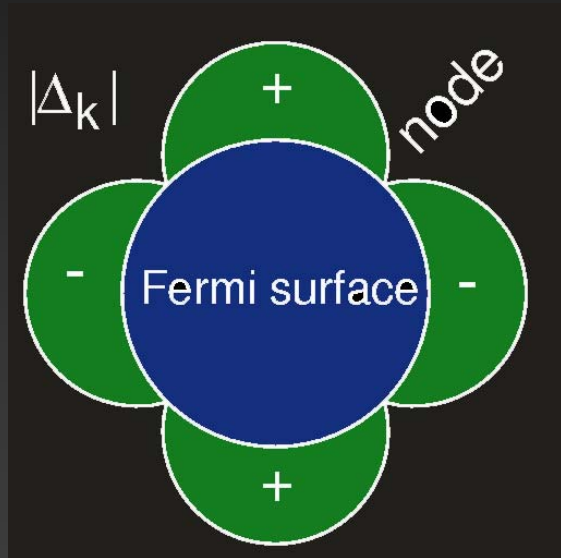


L. Boeri *et al.* (2008)

# Superconducting state properties

Or unconventional?

Power law in T1-NMR

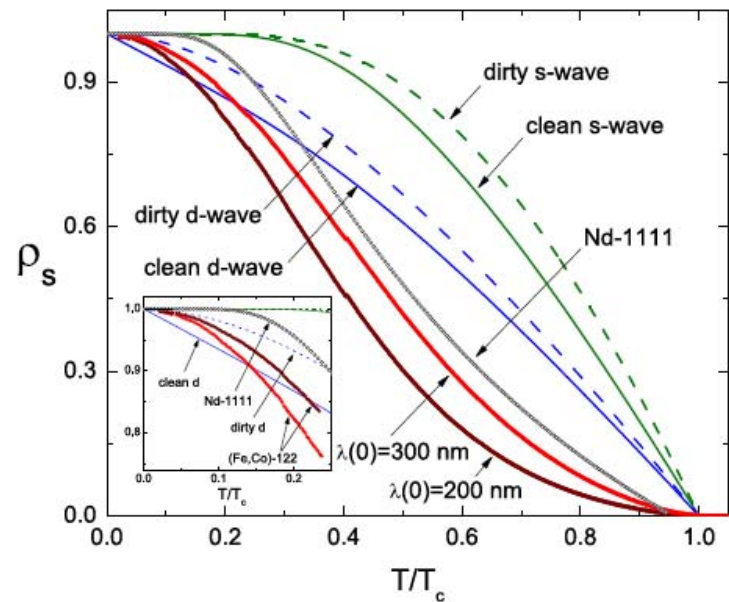
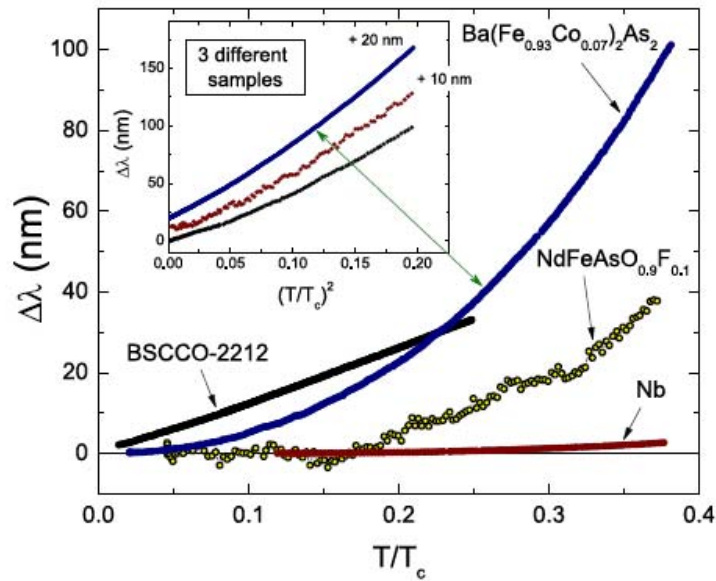


Y. Nakai *et al.* (2008)

# Superconducting state properties

## Or unconventional?

### Varying penetration depth



R.T. Gordon *et al.* (2008)

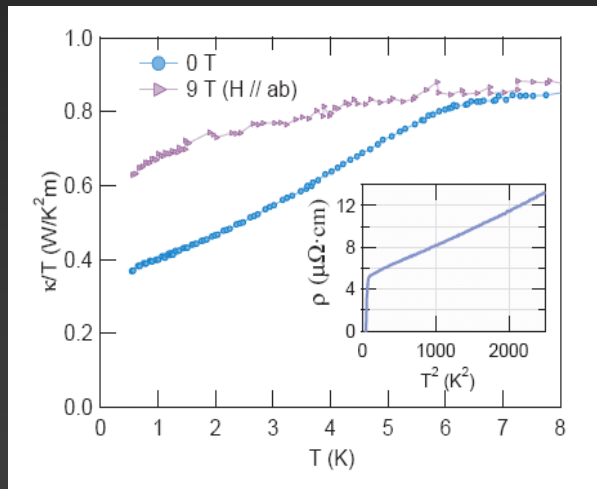
# Superconducting state properties

Or unconventional?

## Thermal conductivity:

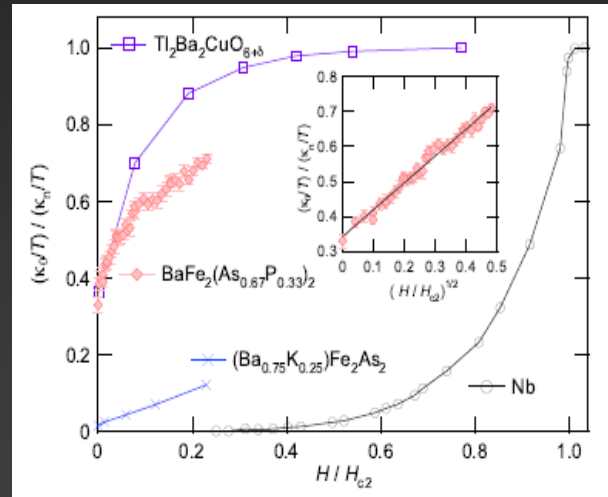
low-energy quasiparticles!

### LaFePO



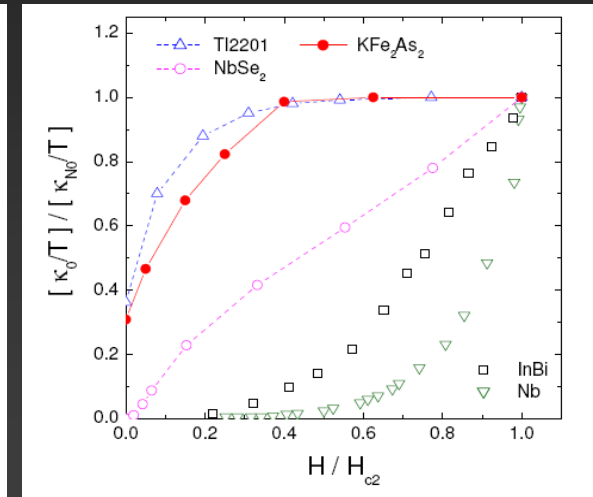
M. Yamashita *et al.* (2009)

### BaFe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2-*x*</sub>P<sub>*x*</sub>



K. Hashimoto *et al.* (2009)

### Sr<sub>1-*x</i></sub>K<sub><i>x</i></sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub> (*x</i>=1)**



J.K. Dong *et al.* (2009)

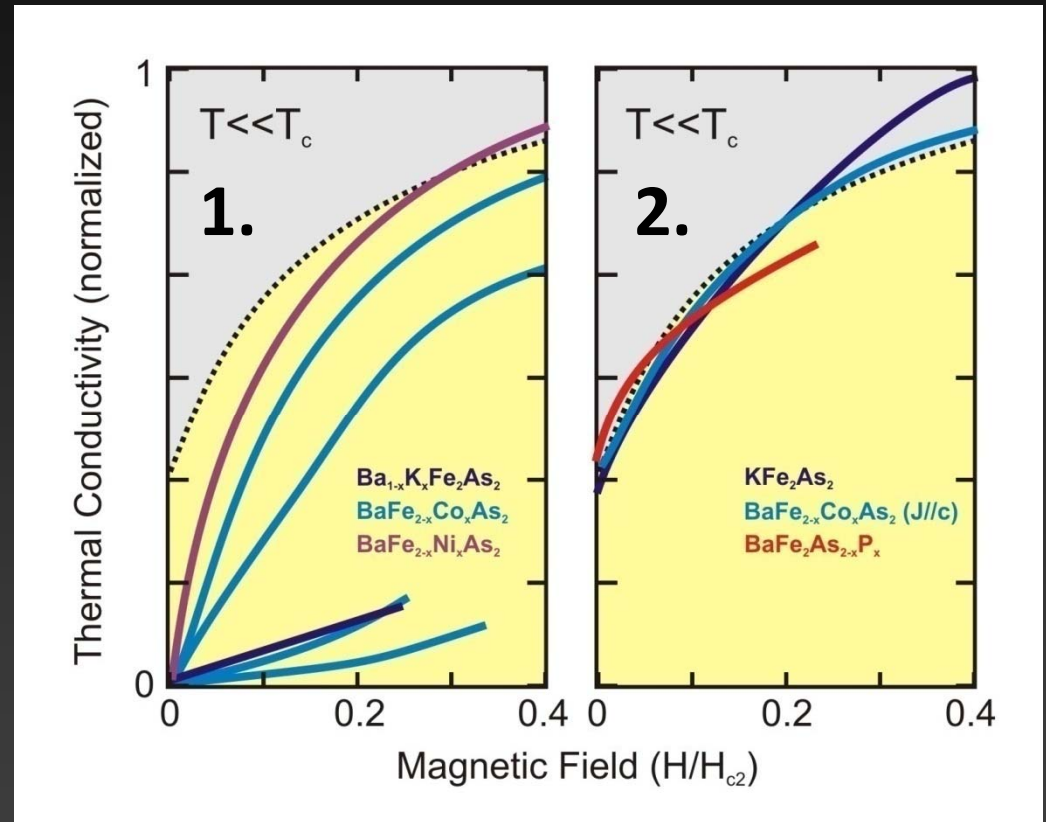
# Superconducting state properties

Or unconventional?

## Thermal conductivity:

1. Low-energy (gapped) excitations

2. Nodal excitations

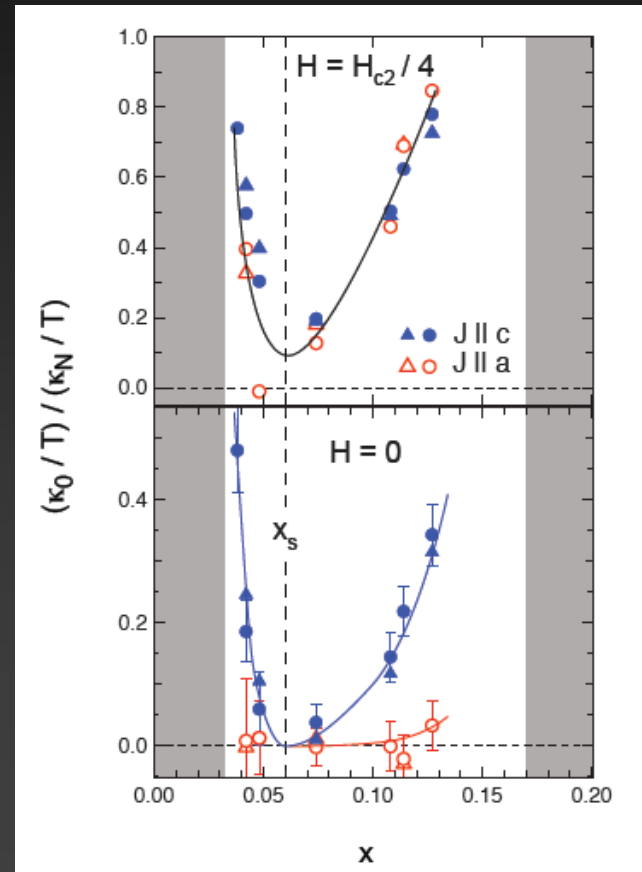
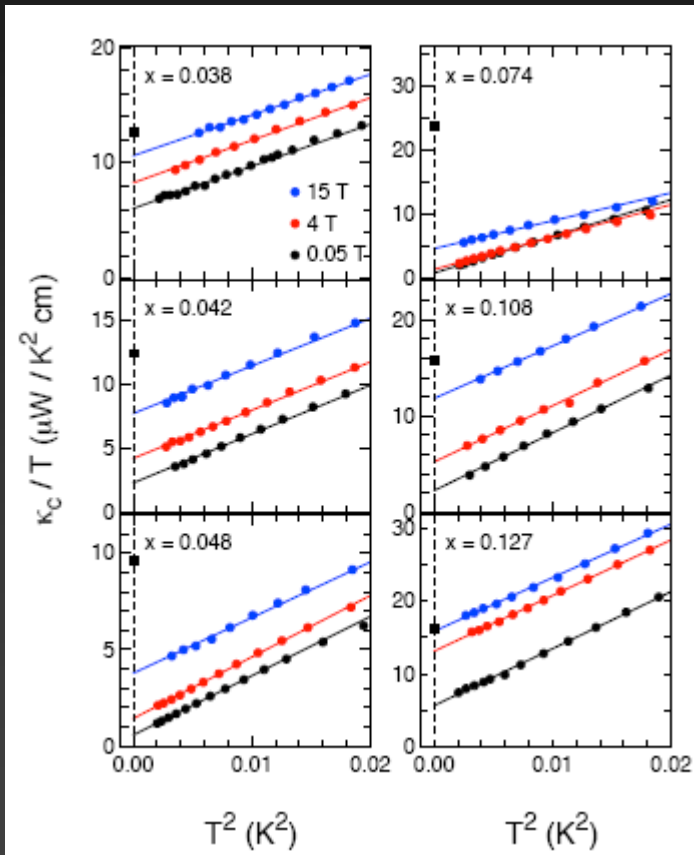




# Superconducting state properties

## Or unconventional?

### BaFe<sub>2-x</sub>Co<sub>x</sub>As<sub>2</sub> (c-axis current)

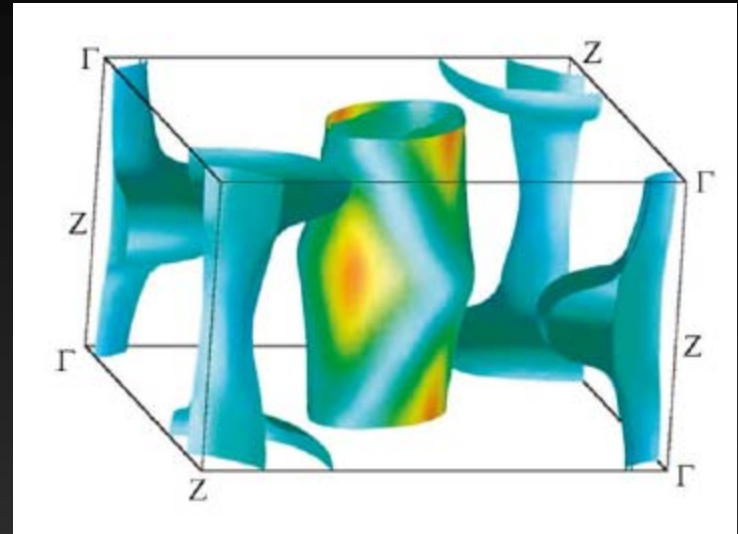


J.P. Reid *et al.* (2010)

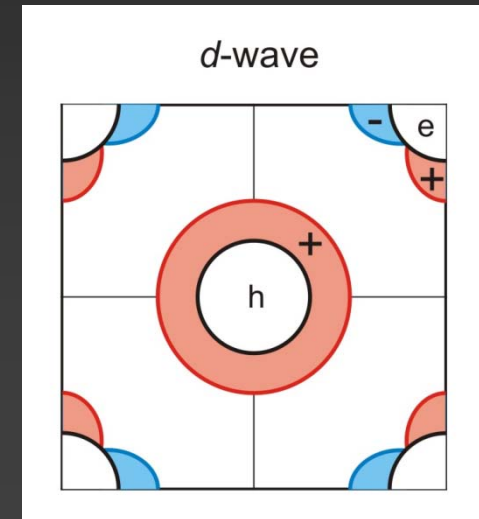
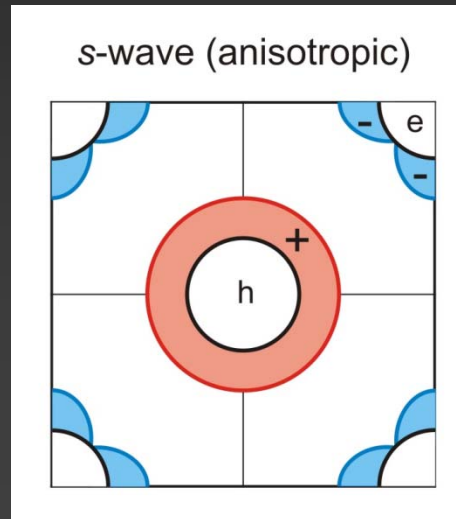
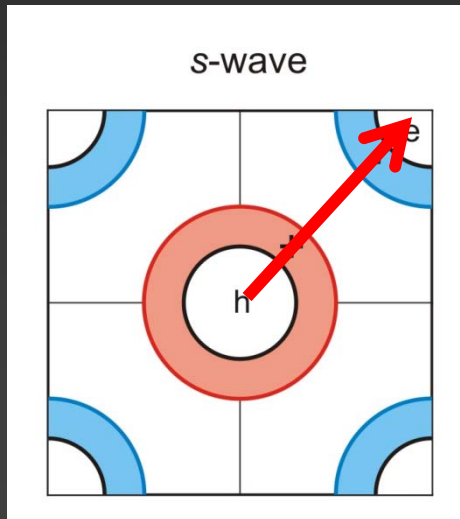
# Superconducting state properties

Or unconventional?

Multi-band  
“extended s” or s+/-  
order parameter



D.J. Singh (2008)



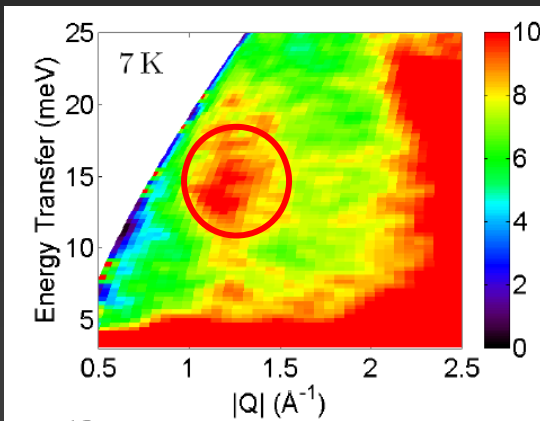
# Superconducting state properties

## Magnetic Resonance

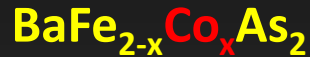


$T_c = 37 \text{ K}, E = 14 \text{ meV}$

$\rightarrow 2\Delta \approx 4.4K_B T_c$

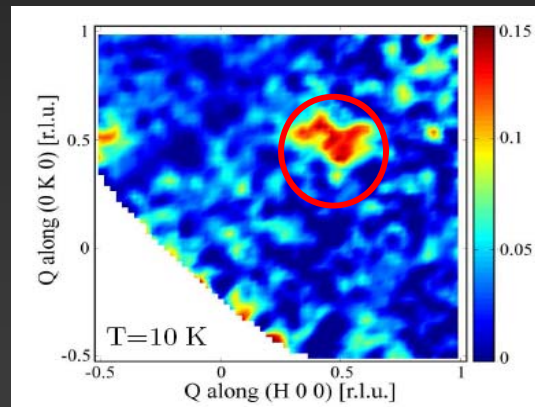


A.D. Christianson *et al.* (2008)

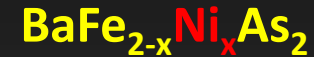


$T_c = 22 \text{ K}, E = 9.6 \text{ meV}$

$\rightarrow 2\Delta \approx 5K_B T_c$

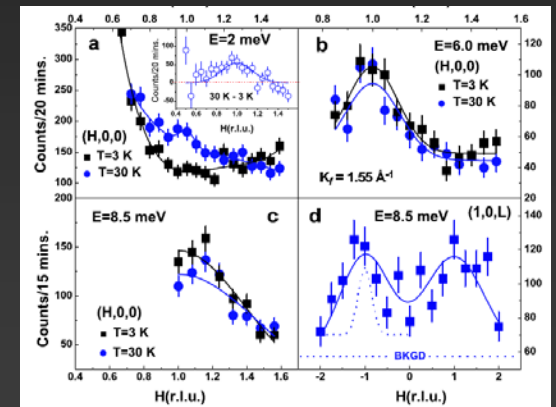


M.D. Lumsden *et al.* (2008)



$T_c = 20 \text{ K}, E = 8.5 \text{ meV}$

$\rightarrow 2\Delta \approx 5K_B T_c$



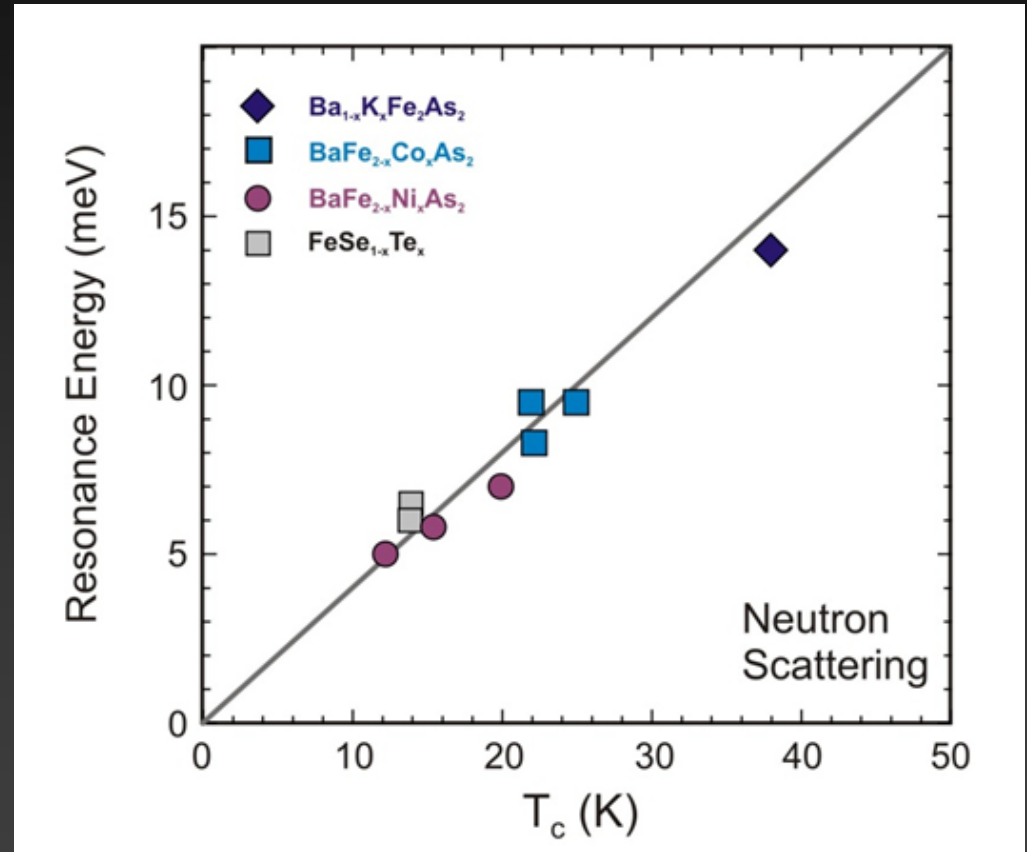
S. Chi *et al.* (2008)

# Superconducting state properties

## Magnetic Resonance

- reduced magnon damping

- intrinsic magnetic mechanism



# Superconducting state properties

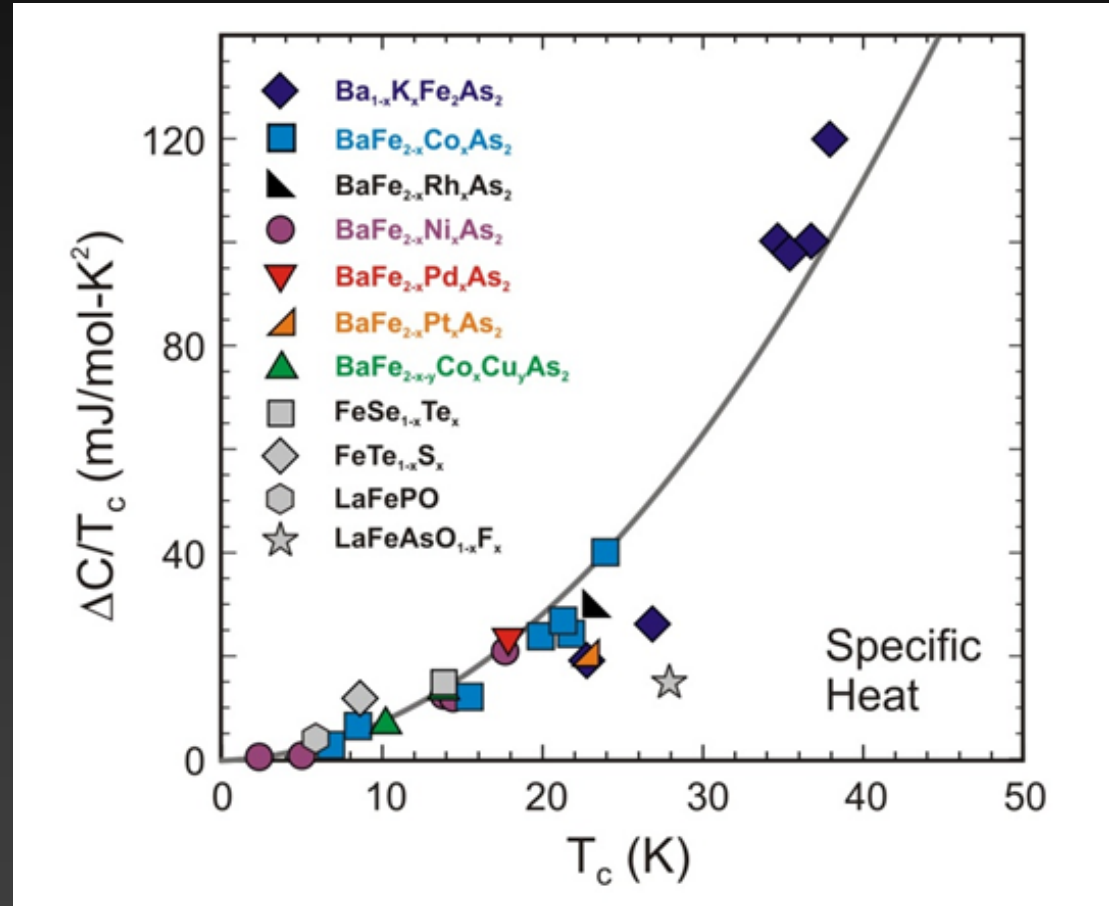
## Specific Heat Scaling

- pair-breaking origin

(Kogan)

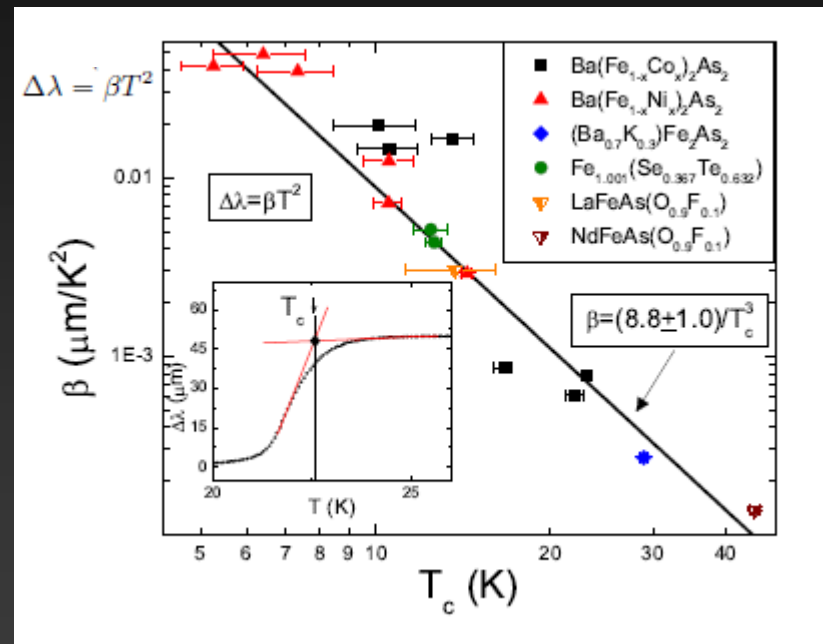
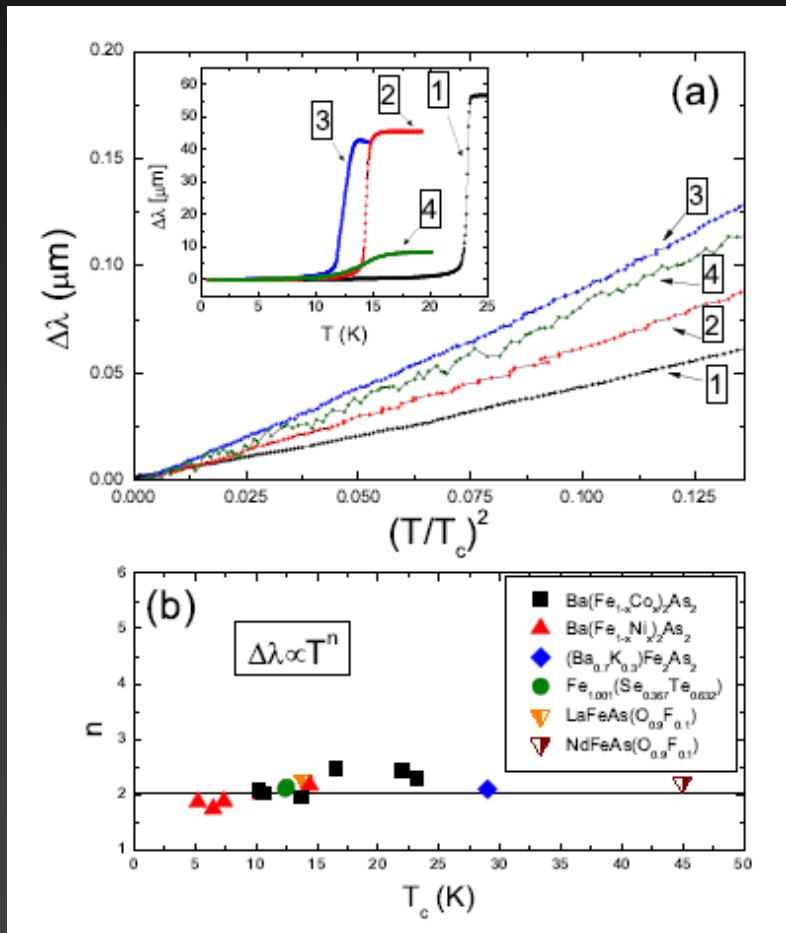
-Quantum critical scaling

(Zaanen)



# Superconducting state properties

## Penetration Depth Scaling



R.T. Gordon *et al.* (2009)

To conclude, analysis of the low-temperature behavior of the London penetration depth shows that a strong pair-breaking is likely to be responsible for the nearly universal temperature dependence  $\Delta\lambda_{ab} \propto T^2/T_c^3$ , along with earlier reported  $\Delta C \propto T_c^{-3}$  and  $[dH_{c2}/dT]_{T_c} \propto T_c$ , in nearly all iron-based superconductors.

# Part 1: Conclusions

## a) iron-pnictide family album

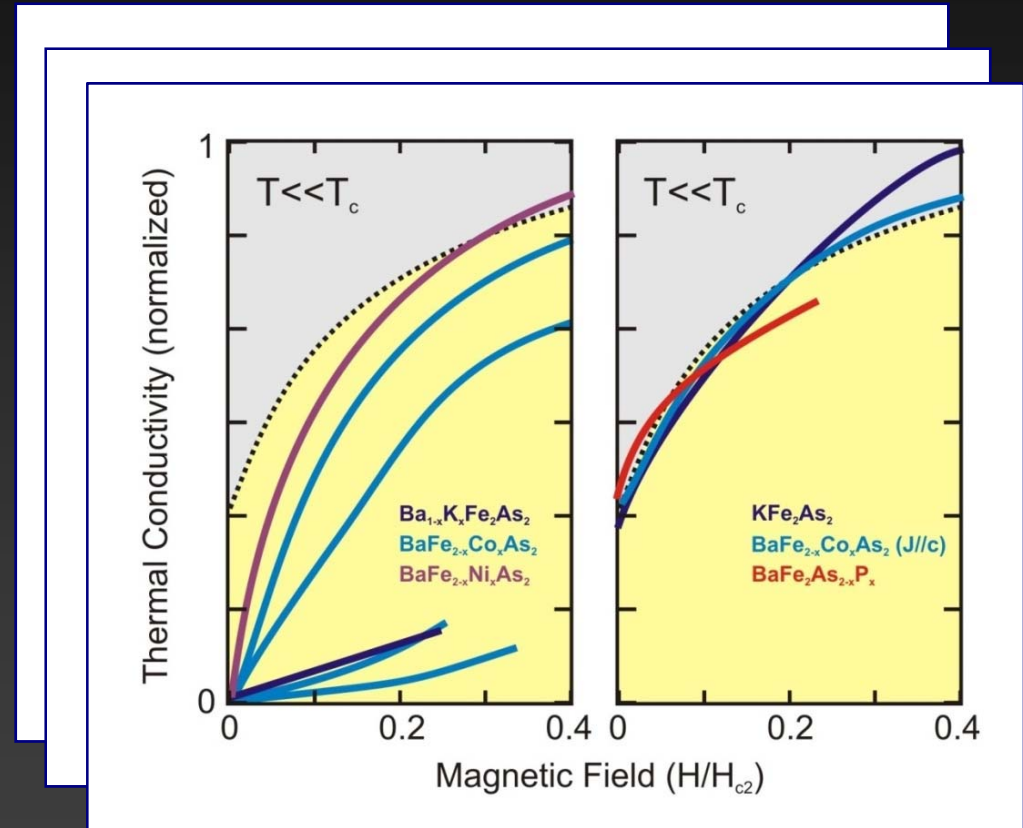
- Large phase space to explore!
- Overall chemistry good
- Lots of potential for new discoveries

## b) phase diagrams and tuning

- Role of doping/pressure
- Subtle magnetic/structural tuning
- Quantum criticality?

## c) normal/SC state properties

- Fully gapped AND nodal-like
- Varying OP symmetry?
- Scaling properties



J.P. and R.L. Greene, Nature Physics (in progress)

# The Team



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**Nick Butch**

Steve Ziemak

Paul Syers

Tyler Drye

Jeff Magill

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**Ichiro Takeuchi, R. Suchowski** (films)

**Bryan Eichhorn** (chemistry)

**Dennis Drew, A. Sushkov, G. Jenkins** (optics)



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**Jeff Lynn, B. Ueland** (neutron)

**Mark Green, E. Rodriguez** (neutron)