

Phase diagram in high-Tc iron pnictide and chalcogenide superconductors

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We will talk about crystal, magnetism and superconductivity in $R_{1-x}Fe_2-ySe_2$ ($R=K, Rb, Cs, Tl/K$ and Tl/Rb). We present the resistivity and magnetization as a function of temperature up to 600 K, and the structure from room temperature to 20 K. We established a detailed electronic and magnetic phase diagram of $K_xFe_{2-y}Se_2$ system as a function of Fe valence. We find two AFM insulating phases and reveal that the superconducting phase is sandwiched between them, and give direct evidence that the superconductivity in $A_xFe_{2-y}Se_2$ originates from the AFM insulating parent compounds. The two insulating phases are characterized by two distinct superstructures caused by Fe vacancy orders with modulation wave vectors of $q_1=(1/5, 3/5, 0)$ and $q_2=(1/4, 3/4, 0)$, respectively. These experimental results strongly indicate that iron-based superconductors and cuprates share a common origin and mechanism of superconductivity. We will argue whether the superconductivity and antiferromagnetism coexist in $R_{1-x}Fe_2-ySe_2$ system. For comparison, we also talk about the electronic phase diagram in Sm-1111 and Ba-122 system. The coexistence of superconductivity and spin-density-wave is observed in Sm-1111 and Ba-122 system. We show you the contrasting behavior between the region with coexistence of superconductivity and spin-density-wave and the region without the spin-density-wave ordering by high pressure, structure, high-magnetic field and μ SR measurements.

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