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## Recent Neutron Studies of the Iron-based Magnetic Superconductors

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We present results of recent neutron scattering investigations at the NCNR of the crystal structures, magnetic structures, and spin dynamics of the iron-based ROFe(As,P) (R=La, Ce, Pr, Nd), (Ba,Sr,Ca)Fe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>, and Fe<sub>1-x</sub>(Se-Te) superconductors [1]. All the undoped materials exhibit universal behavior, where a tetragonal-to-orthorhombic structural transition occurs between ~140-220 K, at or below which the systems order antiferromagnetically. The magnetic structure within the a-b plane consists of chains of parallel Fe spins that are coupled antiferromagnetically in the orthogonal direction, with an ordered moment typically less than 1  $\mu_B$ . Hence these are itinerant electron magnets, with a spin structure that is consistent with Fermi-surface nesting. The exchange interactions are strong, with spin-wave bandwidths ~200 meV. The rare-earth moments order antiferromagnetically at low T like "conventional" magnetic-superconductors, while the crystal field excitations can be employed to study the properties of the superconducting state. With doping in CeFeAsO<sub>1-x</sub>F<sub>x</sub>, LaFeAsO<sub>1-x</sub>F<sub>x</sub>, and SrFe<sub>2-y</sub>Ni<sub>y</sub>As<sub>2</sub> [2] the structural and magnetic transitions are suppressed in favor of superconductivity. The application of pressure in CaFe<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub> transforms the system from a magnetically ordered orthorhombic material to a "collapsed" nonmagnetic tetragonal system. In the superconducting doping regime, well defined spin correlations and a clear magnetic resonance in the magnetic excitation spectrum that tracks the superconducting order parameter are observed, reminiscent of the cuprate superconductors [3]. The overall results clearly indicate that the magnetic properties are a key element in these iron-based superconductors. Further information and references can be found at http://www.ncnr.nist.gov/staff/jeff

[1] For a recent neutron review see J. W. Lynn and P. Dai, Physica C 469, 469 (2009).

[2] N. Kumar, et al., Phys. Rev. B 80, 144524 (2009).

[3] S. Li, et al., Phys. Rev. B **79**, 174527 (2009).

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