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Origin of superconductivity in KFe_2As_2 under positive and negative pressures and relation to other Fe-based families¹ ROSER VALENTI, Institute of Theoretical Physics, University of Frankfurt

KFe₂As₂ shows an intricate behavior as a function of pressure. At ambient pressure the system is superconductor with a low critical temperature $T_c=3.4$ K and follows a V-shaped pressure dependence of T_c for moderate pressures with a local minimum at a pressure of 1.5 GPa. Under high pressures $P_c=15$ GPa, KFe₂As₂ exhibits a structural phase transition from a tetragonal to a collapsed tetragonal phase accompanied by a boost of the superconducting critical temperature up to 12 K. On the other hand, *negative* pressures realized through substitution of K by Cs or Rb decrease T_c down to 2.25K. In this talk we will discuss recent progress on the understanding of the microscopic origin of this pressure-dependent behavior by considering a combination of ab initio density functional theory with dynamical mean field theory and spin fluctuation theory calculations [1-3]. We will argue that a Lifshitz transition associated with the structural collapse changes the pairing symmetry from *d*-wave (tetragonal) to s_{\pm} (collapsed tetragonal) at high pressures while at ambient and negative pressures correlation effects appear to be detrimental for superconductivity. Further, we shall establish cross-links to the chalcogenide family, in particular FeSe under pressure [4]. [1] S. Backes, D. Guterding, H. O. Jeschke, R. Valenti, New J. Phys. 16, 083025 (2014). [2] D. Guterding, S. Backes, H. O. Jeschke, R. Valenti, Phys. Rev. B 91, 140503(R) (2015). [3] S. Backes, H. O. Jeschke, R. Valenti, Phys. Rev. B (in press). [4] J. K. Glasbrenner, I. I. Mazin, H. O. Jeschke, P. J. Hirschfeld, R. Valenti Nature Physics 11, 953 (2015).

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