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The Dual Role of Fe Dopants in Enhancing Stability and Charge Transfer in $(\text{Li}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2})\text{OHFeSe}$ Superconductors WEI CHEN, Harvard University; University of Science and Technology of China, CHANGGAN ZENG, University of Science and Technology of China, EFTHIMIOS KAXIRAS, Harvard University, ZHENYU ZHANG, University of Science and Technology of China — The recently discovered $(\text{Li}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2})\text{OHFeSe}$ superconductor provides a new platform for exploiting the microscopic mechanisms of high- T_c superconductivity in FeSe-derived systems. Using density functional theory calculations, we first show that substitution of Li by Fe not only significantly strengthens the attraction between the $(\text{Li}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2})\text{OH}$ spacing layers and the FeSe superconducting layers along the c axis, but also minimizes the lattice mismatch between the two in the ab plane, both favorable for stabilizing the overall structure. Next we explore the electron injection into FeSe from the spacing layers, and unambiguously identify the $\text{Fe}_{0.2}$ components to be the origin of the dramatically enhanced interlayer charge transfer. We further reveal that the system strongly favors collinear antiferromagnetic ordering in the FeSe layers, but the spacing layers can be either antiferromagnetic or ferromagnetic depending on the $\text{Fe}_{0.2}$ spatial distribution. Based on these insights, we predict $(\text{Li}_{0.8}\text{Co}_{0.2})\text{OHFeSe}$ to be structurally stable with even larger electron injection and potentially higher T_c .

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