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Pressure-driven magnetic and structural transitions in the 122-pnictides

Pnictides of the family $A\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$, where A is an alkaline earth element, exhibit several phase transitions in their structure and magnetic order as functions of applied pressure. We employ density functional theory total energy calculations at $T=0\text{K}$ to model these transitions for the entire set of alkaline earths ($A=\text{Ca}, \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}, \text{Ra}$) which form the 122 family. Three distinct types of transition occur: an enthalpic transition in which the striped antiferromagnetic orthorhombic (OR-AFM) phase swaps thermodynamic stability with a competing tetragonal phase; a soft-mode transition through which the OR-AFM phase loses its magnetism and orthorhombicity; a lattice parameter anomaly in which the tetragonal c -axis collapses. We identify this last transition as a "Lifshitz transition" caused by a change in Fermi surface topology. Depending on the element A , the tetragonal state exhibiting the Lifshitz transition might be metastable ($A=\text{Ca}$) or stable ($A=\text{Sr}, \text{Ba}$ and Ra).