

Universal Magnetism Across Structurally Distinct Families of Iron-Pnictide Superconductors

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Magnetism and unconventional superconductivity coexist and compete throughout the iron-pnictide phase space, making magnetic order a sensitive probe of the electronic interactions responsible for Cooper pairing. This talk presents a cross-family neutron and x-ray diffraction study, supported by muon spin resonance and magnetic susceptibility, spanning three structurally distinct systems: hole-doped $(\text{Ca,Sr,Ba})_{1-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$ (122), phosphorus-substituted $\text{LaFeAs}_{1-x}\text{P}_x\text{O}$ (1111), and its terbium analog $\text{TbFeAs}_{1-x}\text{P}_x\text{O}$. In the hole-doped 122 sub-family, we fully map the conditions governing the tetragonal C_4^C phase, yielding a universal scaling relation for an iron-pnictide sub-family, predicting onset temperature and doping level independent of the alkaline-earth ion. Extending this analysis to $\text{LaFeAs}_{1-x}\text{P}_x\text{O}$, we identify two further phases, C_4^{ab} and C_4^C , previously reported only in the 1144 and 122 structures respectively, showing these phases are intrinsic to the Fe-As electronic system rather than structural artifacts. $\text{TbFeAs}_{1-x}\text{P}_x\text{O}$, by contrast, shows no detectable Fe-site order within the accessible doping range. Diffuse scattering in $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{Na}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$ single crystals further reveals c-axis in-plane two-dimensional sodium ordering with no correlations along the c-axis. Together, these results point to a shared magnetic phase diagram underlying diverse iron-pnictide compounds