



# THURSDAY COLLOQUIUM

Department of Physics, Tsinghua University  
<http://www.phys.tsinghua.edu.cn/Colloquium/>

**Title** Unified paradigm for Cuprates and Iron-based High Temperature Superconductors

**Speaker** 胡江平 研究员

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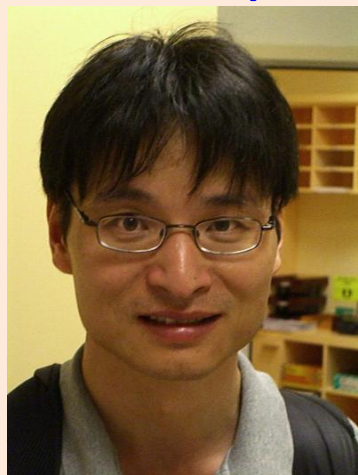
**Venue** ZhengYu-Tong Lecture Hall

**&Date** 16:00, June 23, 2011

## Abstract:

I discuss the existence of strikingly identical paradigm applicable to cuprates, iron-pnictides and iron – chalcogenides in understanding magnetism, superconductivity and the interplay between the two. By determining magnetic interactions in parent compounds of high temperature superconductors, one can successfully predict the pairing symmetry in superconducting states. I will discuss recent experimental results that support this simple paradigm. This study suggests that the pairing symmetry is determined by the combination of the local magnetic exchange coupling in real space and the topology of Fermi surface in reciprocal space for both cuprates and iron-based superconductors. High superconducting transition temperatures are also achieved by matching pairing form factors provided by local antiferromagnetic exchanges with Fermi surface topology. This paradigm will serve a guide to search for new high temperature superconductors.

## Introduction to the Speaker



胡江平, 男, 1972年出生于浙江东阳。1994年北京大学技术物理系核物理专业本科毕业, 1997年中科院理论物理所硕士毕业, 2002年获美国斯坦福大学理学博士学位。2002-2004年在加州大学洛杉矶分校做博士后研究, 2004-2008年为普渡大学物理系助理教授, 2009年至今为普渡大学副教授。现为普渡大学副教授、中国科学院物理研究所兼职杰出研究员、博士生导师。他过去的主要工作及获得的成果有: (1) 合作提出高维量子霍尔效应, 此成果开辟了凝聚态物理和高能物理结合的新领域并且对拓扑绝缘体和量子自旋霍尔效应的研究打下了前期理论基础。(2) 对SO(5)理论在铜59氧化物超导体的应用做了系统研究, 受到广泛重视; (3) 首先解释了铁基超导体里的结构和磁性相变的关联性和预言了基于t-J模型下铁基超导配对对称性。此研究奠定了强关联背景下的铁基超导体理论。(4) 提出了全新的多铁性理论。(5) 对强关联电子模型, 高对称的冷原子系统模型以及自旋电子学和强自旋轨道结合体系的研究也取得多项重要成果。胡江平研究员多次被邀请在重要会议上作邀请报告。已在学术期刊上发表学术论文60余篇, 其中 Science(1篇), Nature Physics(1篇), 《物理评论快报》(PRL)15篇, 总他引次数超过1500次, 其中单篇最高超过150次, 11篇文章他引超过50次。H-index: 21.