

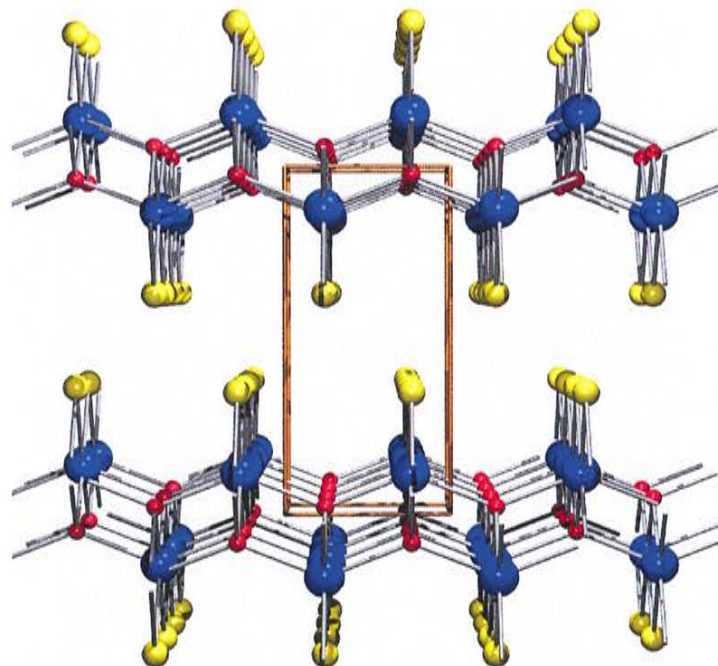
September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2010, 10.00 a.m. – DESY Bldg. 49, Room 108

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### Explaining and predicting phase transitions using tight binding and ab initio molecular dynamics

We employ Car Parrinello molecular dynamics simulations at constant pressure in order to study pressure induced phase transitions. In the low-dimensional Mott insulator  $\text{TiOCl}$ , we find two consecutive phase transitions, first to a dimerized metallic phase and at higher pressure to a uniform metallic phase. In the iron pnictide superconductor family  $\text{AFe}_2\text{As}_2$  ( $\text{A}=\text{Ca}, \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}$ ) under pressure, we find that the structural phase transition from orthorhombic to tetragonal symmetry is always accompanied by a magnetic phase transition in all the compounds while the nature of the transitions is different for the three systems. Our calculations explain the origin of the existence of a collapsed tetragonal phase in  $\text{CaFe}_2\text{As}_2$  and its absence in  $\text{BaFe}_2\text{As}_2$ . In an investigation of the physical mechanisms for damage formation in graphite induced by femtosecond laser pulses we perform tight binding molecular dynamics simulations on time-dependent potential energy surfaces. Our predictions of a preablation mechanism were confirmed by experiment.



Host: Robin Santra, CFEL Theory Group