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Superfluid density in the s_{\pm} -wave state of clean iron-based superconductors

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Based on a phenomenological model and the Kubo formula, we investigate the superfluid density $\rho_s(T)$ and then the penetration depth $\lambda(T)$ of the iron-based superconductors in the coexistence region of the spin-density-wave and superconductivity, and also in the over-doped region. Our calculations show a dramatic increase of $\lambda(0)$ with the decrease of the doping concentration x below $x = 0.1$. This result is consistent with the experimental observations. At low temperatures, $\rho_s(T)$ shows an exponential-law behavior, while at higher temperatures, the linear-in- T behavior is dominant before it trends to vanish. It is in qualitative agreement with the direct measurement of superfluid density in films of Fe-pnictide superconductor at $x = 0.08$. The evolution of $\Delta\lambda(T)$ can be roughly fitted by a power-law function with the exponent depending on the doping concentration. We show that the Uemura relation holds for the iron-based superconductors only at very low doping levels.

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Beside the zero resistance, Meissner effect is another hallmark of superconductivity. The directly measured penetration depth (λ) in a weak magnetic field provides information of the gap structure, and is a characteristic length scale of a bulk superconductor. In general $\rho_s \propto 1/\lambda^2$. The number of electrons in the superconducting phase, ρ_s , characterizes the phase rigidity of a superconductor. In conventional Bardeen-Cooper-Schrieffer (BCS) superconductors, penetration depth exhibits an exponential behavior at low temperatures, and the power-law behavior in $\Delta\lambda(T) \equiv \lambda(T) - \lambda(0)$ has been considered as an evidence for unconventional pairing symmetry in the high-temperature superconductors [1]. Compare to cuprates, the remarkable features of iron pnictides are the nature of magnetism and the multi-band character. They have triggered massive studies since their discovery [2, 3]. In this paper we focus on its response to a weak external magnetic field.

There are several ways to measure magnetic penetration depth [4–6]. In the 1111 systems, at low temperatures, some experiments [7] found a power-law behavior $\lambda(T)$, while others [8, 9] have found an exponential temperature dependence of $\lambda(T)$. The situation in the 122 system is also unclear: The superfluid density $\rho_s(T)$ exhibits an exponential behavior in the cleanest $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$ [10], while measurements on $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$ have shown a power-law behavior of $\lambda(T)$ [11–16] with the exponent varying from 1.6 to 2.8 and a two-gap scenario is suggested for $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x)_2\text{As}_2$ and $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{Rb}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{As}_2$ [17, 18]. And there are also some theoretical works [19–22].

In this paper, we carry out systematic calculations of $\rho_s(T)$ based on a two-orbital phenomenological model [23]. Within this model, each unit cell accommodates two inequivalent Fe ions and results based on this model on various properties of Fe-pnictide superconductors [23–31] are in reasonable agreement with experimental measurements. When we normalize the energy parameters of the Fe-Fe nearest and next nearest

neighbors, the hopping integrals defined below are chosen as $t_{1-4} = 1, 0.4, -2.0, 0.04$ [23], respectively. In the momentum k -space, the single-particle Hamiltonian matrix can be written as [26, 27]

$$H_{t,k} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 - \mu & a_3 & a_4 & 0 \\ a_3 & a_1 - \mu & 0 & a_4 \\ a_4 & 0 & a_2 - \mu & a_3 \\ 0 & a_4 & a_3 & a_2 - \mu \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

with $a_1 = -2t_2 \cos(k_x + k_y) - 2t_3 \cos(k_x - k_y)$, $a_2 = -2t_3 \cos(k_x - k_y) - 2t_2 \cos(k_x + k_y)$, $a_3 = -2t_4(\cos(k_x + k_y) + \cos(k_x - k_y))$, $a_4 = -2t_1(\cos k_x + \cos k_y)$, μ is the chemical potential. Here we have chosen the x -axis along the link connecting nearest neighbor (NN) Fe ions, and the distance between NN Fe is taken as the unit of length. The pairing term $H_{\Delta,k} = \sum_{\alpha\nu\mathbf{k}} (\Delta_{\alpha,\mathbf{k}} c_{\alpha\nu\mathbf{k}\uparrow}^\dagger c_{\alpha\nu-\mathbf{k}\downarrow}^\dagger + h.c.)$ has only next-nearest-neighbor (NNN) intra-orbital pairing where α denotes Fe A or Fe B in the unit cell and ν denotes orbitals. It will lead to the s_{\pm} -wave pairing symmetry [10, 11, 32]. The self-consistent conditions are: $\Delta_{\alpha\mathbf{k}} = 2 \sum_{\tau} \cos \mathbf{k}_{\tau} \Delta_{i,i+\tau}^{\alpha}$ and $\Delta_{i,i+\tau}^{\alpha} = \frac{V}{2} \langle c_{i\nu\uparrow}^{\alpha} c_{i+\tau,\nu\downarrow}^{\alpha} - c_{i\nu\downarrow}^{\alpha} c_{i+\tau,\nu\uparrow}^{\alpha} \rangle = \frac{V}{N_s} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \cos \mathbf{k}_{\tau} \langle c_{\alpha\nu,\mathbf{k}\uparrow} c_{\alpha\nu,-\mathbf{k}\downarrow} \rangle$, with $\tau = \mathbf{x} \pm \mathbf{y}$ and the pairing strength $V = 1.2$. The interaction term includes the Hund's coupling $J_H = 1.3$ and the on-site Coulomb interaction U which we choose $U = 3.4$ and $U = 4.0$ as two different kinds of homogenous systems. After taking the mean-field treatment [24, 25], H_{int} can be expressed as

$$H_{int} = U \sum_{i\mu\sigma\neq\tilde{\sigma}} \langle n_{i\mu\tilde{\sigma}} \rangle n_{i\mu\sigma} + (U - 3J_H) \sum_{i\mu\neq\nu\sigma} \langle n_{i\mu\sigma} \rangle n_{i\nu\sigma} \\ + (U - 2J_H) \sum_{i\mu\neq\nu\sigma\neq\tilde{\sigma}} \langle n_{i\mu\tilde{\sigma}} \rangle n_{i\nu\sigma}. \quad (2)$$

In the presence of spin-density-wave (SDW) order, H_{int} in the k -space can be decoupled into diagonal term and magnetic term. Define $\psi_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}^\dagger = (c_{A0,\mathbf{k}\uparrow}^\dagger, c_{A1,\mathbf{k}\uparrow}^\dagger, c_{B0,\mathbf{k}\uparrow}^\dagger, c_{B1,\mathbf{k}\uparrow}^\dagger, c_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger =$

$(\psi_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow}^\dagger, \psi_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{Q}\uparrow}^\dagger, \psi_{-\mathbf{k}\downarrow}, \psi_{-\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{Q}\downarrow})$, the Hamiltonian without external field in k -space can be written as $\varphi_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger H_0 \varphi_{\mathbf{k}}$ [26, 27], with

$$H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} H'_{t,\mathbf{k}} & R & IH_{\Delta,\mathbf{k}} & 0 \\ R & H'_{t,\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{Q}} & 0 & IH_{\Delta,\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{Q}} \\ IH_{\Delta,\mathbf{k}} & 0 & -H'_{t,\mathbf{k}} & R \\ 0 & IH_{\Delta,\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{Q}} & R & -H'_{t,\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{Q}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

where I is a 4×4 unit matrix, $R = -\frac{M}{2}(U + J_H)H_M$ and the corresponding $H'_{t,\mathbf{k}} = H_{t,\mathbf{k}} + \frac{n}{4}(3U - 5J_H)I$ with $n = 2 + x$. R relates to the magnetic order [26, 27] with

$$H_M = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I \exp i\mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{AB} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

in Eq.(4) I is a 2×2 unit matrix. Due to SDW order, the wave vector \mathbf{k} is restricted in the magnetic Brillouin zone (BZ). The self-consistent condition is $M = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\nu} (n_{A\nu\uparrow} - n_{A\nu\downarrow}) = \frac{1}{2N_s} \sum_{\nu,\mathbf{k}} \sigma c_{A\nu\sigma\mathbf{k}}^\dagger c_{A\nu\sigma\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{Q}}$, \mathbf{R}_{AB} is the distance of Fe B to the origin sited by Fe A. N_s is the number of unit cells. We take $N_s = 512$ to obtain self-consistent parameters and $N_s = 768$ in the calculation of ρ_s . After diagonalizing $\sum_{\mathbf{k}} \varphi_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger H_0 \varphi_{\mathbf{k}} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{m}} E_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{m}} \gamma_{\mathbf{m}}^\dagger \gamma_{\mathbf{m}}$ by a 16×16 canonical transformation matrix \mathbb{T} , we can obtain all properties of the system without the external field.

Our investigation of the superfluid density ρ_s follows the linear response approach described by Refs. [1, 33–35]. In the presence of a slowly varying vector potential $A_x(r, t) = A(q, \omega) e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r} - i\omega t}$ along the x direction, the hopping term is modified by a phase factor, $c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{j\sigma} \rightarrow c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{j\sigma} \exp i \frac{e}{\hbar c} \int_{r_j}^{r_i} \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}, t) \cdot d\mathbf{r}$. Throughout the paper we set $\hbar = c = 1$. By expanding the factors to the order of A^2 , we obtained the total Hamiltonian $H_{tot} = H_0 + H'$ with

$$H' = - \sum_i A_x(r_i, t) [e J_x^P(r_i) + \frac{1}{2} e^2 A_x(r_i, t) K_x(r_i)]. \quad (5)$$

$J_x^P(r_i)$ is the particle current density along the x -axis, $K_x(r_i)$ is the kinetic energy density along the x -axis. Their expressions are

$$K_x(r_i) = - \sum_{\nu\nu'\sigma\delta} t_{i,i+\delta} x_{i,i+\delta}^2 (c_{i\nu\sigma}^\dagger c_{i+\delta,\nu'\sigma} + h.c.), \quad (6)$$

$$J_x^P(r_i) = -i \sum_{\nu\nu'\sigma\delta} t_{i,i+\delta} x_{i,i+\delta} (c_{i\nu\sigma}^\dagger c_{i+\delta,\nu'\sigma} - h.c.), \quad (7)$$

only $\delta = x, x \pm y$ have contributions to the x -component and $x_{i,i+\delta} = 1$ in our coordination. The charge current density along the x -axis is defined as

$$J_x^Q(r_i) \equiv - \frac{\delta H'}{\delta A_x(r_i, t)} = e J_x^P(r_i) + e^2 K_x(r_i) A_x(r_i, t). \quad (8)$$

The kinetic energy is calculated to zeroth order of $A_x(r_i)$, corresponding to the diamagnetic part, and that of the paramagnetic part $J_x^P(r_i)$ is calculated to the first order of $A_x(r_i)$. In the

interaction representation we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle J_x^P(r_i) \rangle &= -i \int_{-\infty}^t \langle [J_x^P(r_i, t), H'(t')]_- \rangle_0 dt' \\ &= - \frac{e A_x(r, t)}{N_s} \Pi_{xx}(\mathbf{q}, \omega), \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$\langle \rangle$ means the expectation value based on the wave function of H_{tot} while $\langle \rangle_0$ corresponds to the wave function of H_0 . In the Matsubara formalism we have the current-current correlation $\Pi_{xx}(\mathbf{q}, i\omega) = \int_0^\beta d\tau e^{i\omega\tau} \Pi_{xx}(\mathbf{q}, \tau)$, and $\Pi_{xx}(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = -\langle T_\tau J_x^P(\mathbf{q}, \tau) J_x^P(-\mathbf{q}, 0) \rangle_0 = \sum_{m_1 m_2} \Pi_{xx}^{m_1 m_2}(\mathbf{q}, \tau)$ where T_τ is the time ordering operator, $J_x^P(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = e^{\tau H_0} J_x^P(\mathbf{q}) e^{-\tau H_0}$, $J_x^P(\mathbf{q}) = \sum_i e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i} J_x^P(r_i) = \sum_{m_1 m_2} J_{m_1 m_2}^P(\mathbf{q})$ is a summation over \mathbf{k} . Calculation of $\Pi_{xx}(\mathbf{q}, i\omega)$ is in the framework of equations of motion of Green's function,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Pi_{xx}^{m_1 m_2}(\mathbf{q}, \tau)}{d\tau} &= -[J_{m_1 m_2}^P(\mathbf{q}), J_x^P(-\mathbf{q})]_- \\ &\quad - \langle T_\tau e^{H_0 \tau} [H_0, J_{m_1 m_2}^P(\mathbf{q})]_- e^{-H_0 \tau} J_x^P(-\mathbf{q}, 0) \rangle_0. \end{aligned}$$

A lengthy but straightforward algebra leads to

$$\Pi_{xx}(\mathbf{q}, i\omega) = \sum_{\mathbf{k} m_1 m_2} \frac{Y_{m_1 m_2}^{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} Y_{m_2 m_1}^{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}} (f(E_{\mathbf{k}, m_1}) - f(E_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}, m_2}))}{i\omega + (E_{\mathbf{k}, m_1} - E_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}, m_2})}, \quad (10)$$

where f is the Fermi distribution function. Through analytic continuation, $\Pi_{xx}(\mathbf{q}, \omega)$ is obtained. When $\omega = 0$, the derivative of f has an important contribution to $\Pi_{xx}(q, i\omega)$. The quantity $Y_{m_1 m_2}^{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}$ can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{m_1 m_2}^{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} &= \frac{2}{N_s} [t_4 (\xi_4 (\sin k_{x-y} + \sin k_{x+y}) + \xi'_4 (\sin k_{x-y}^Q + \sin k_{x+y}^Q)) \\ &\quad + t_3 (\xi_2 \sin k_{x-y} + \tilde{\xi}_2 \sin k_{x+y} + \xi'_2 \sin k_{x-y}^Q + \tilde{\xi}'_2 \sin k_{x+y}^Q) \\ &\quad + t_2 (\xi_2 \sin k_{x+y} + \tilde{\xi}_2 \sin k_{x-y} + \xi'_2 \sin k_{x+y}^Q + \tilde{\xi}'_2 \sin k_{x-y}^Q) \\ &\quad + t_1 (\xi_1 \sin k_x + \xi'_1 \sin k_x^Q)], \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

with $\xi_1 = \alpha_{1,3}^{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} + \alpha_{3,1}^{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}} + \alpha_{9,11}^{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}} + \alpha_{11,9}^{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}$, $\xi_2 = \alpha_{1,1}^{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} + \alpha_{9,9}^{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}}$, $\tilde{\xi}_2 = \alpha_{3,3}^{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} + \alpha_{11,11}^{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}}$, $\xi_4 = \alpha_{1,2}^{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} + \alpha_{2,1}^{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}} + \alpha_{9,10}^{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} + \alpha_{10,9}^{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}}$, and $\alpha_{ij}^{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}'} = \mathbb{T}_{i, m_1}^*(\mathbf{k}) \mathbb{T}_{j, m_2}(\mathbf{k}') + \mathbb{T}_{i+1, m_1}^*(\mathbf{k}) \mathbb{T}_{j+1, m_2}(\mathbf{k}')$. The corresponding ξ'_i is connected to ξ_i by changing $\alpha_{i,j}$ into $\alpha_{i+4, j+4}$. $k_{x\pm y}$ denotes $k_x \pm k_y$ and $k_{x\pm y}^Q = k_{x\pm y} + \mathbf{Q}$. The superfluid weight measures the ratio of the superfluid density to the mass $D_s/\pi e^2 = \rho_s/m^* = -\langle J_x^Q(r_i, t) \rangle / e^2 A_x(r_i)$; and the Drude weight is a measurement of the ratio of density of mobile charges to their mass [1, 33–35],

$$\frac{D_s}{\pi e^2} = \frac{1}{N} \Pi_{xx}(q_x = 0, q_y \rightarrow 0, \omega = 0) - \langle K_x \rangle_0, \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{D}{\pi e^2} = \frac{1}{N} \Pi_{xx}(q_x = 0, q_y = 0, \omega \rightarrow 0) - \langle K_x \rangle_0. \quad (13)$$

Figure 1 shows the variation of D_s , D , M and superconducting (SC) order $\Delta = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\alpha} (\Delta_{i,i+\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{y}}^\alpha + \Delta_{i,i+\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}}^\alpha)$, as functions of x at different temperatures. D does not change much as the temperature varies and we plot it clearly in Figs. 1(c) and

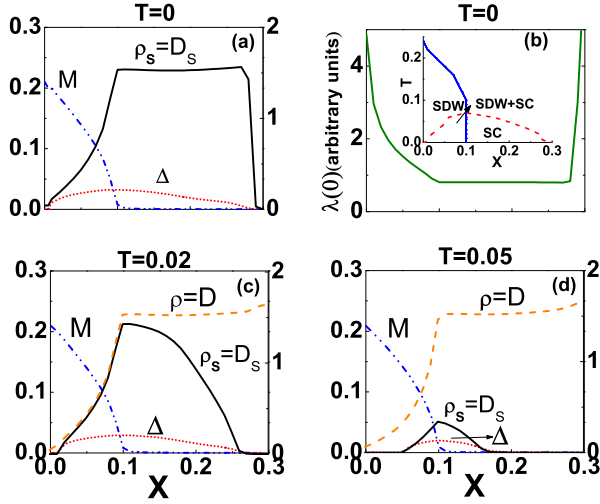


FIG. 1: (color online) Panels (a), (c) and (d) plot D_s (black solid line), D (orange dashed line), Δ (red dotted line) and M (blue dash-dot-dotted line) as functions of x at different temperatures. The right scale is for D_s and D while the left scale is for Δ and M . Panel (b) plots $\lambda(0)$ as a function of x . The inset of panel (b) is the phase diagram of temperature T and x .

1(d). At zero temperature, we do not show the plot of D because in almost all the doping levels $D_s = D$ as long as Δ has finite value; Fig. 1(a) shows that in the overdoped regime, superconducting gap disappears and D_s drops to zero, while D is finite just like the plot in panels (c) and (d), hence in the overdoped levels when $\Delta = 0$ system corresponds to metal. We can see from Fig. 1(a) that at $T = 0$, D_s increases with the increase of x till it reaches the SDW boundary. In the underdoped region $x < 0.05$, most of the Fermi surfaces are gapped by SDW [24, 29], doping is the major source of charge carrier, hence superfluid density as well as mobile charge density increase linearly with the increase of x . While at larger doping $0.5 < x < 0.1$, SDW is suppressed, the gapped surfaces shrink significantly and more intrinsic charge carriers are released to the system in addition to the doping carriers. This is the reason why the increase of $D_s = D$ with doping becomes more dramatic than the linear dependence in this region. After SDW disappears, Δ dominates the behavior of D_s , and shows a flat behavior in a considerably large doping range. In panel (b) we show the variation of $\lambda(0)$ as a function of x for $x \leq 0.3$. We define $\rho_s(T) = D_s(T) = \lambda(T)^{-2}$ with arbitrary units. Compared to the phase diagram in the inset, we find that in the SDW + SC coexisting regime, $\lambda(0)$ shows a sharp increase with the decrease of x , which is in good agreement with experiments [12, 13].

An external magnetic field can couple relevant correlation functions, hence ρ_s is a non-local quantity, describing the stiffness of the system. Figs. 1(c) and 1(d) show that at finite T , D_s deviates from D , the suppression of D_s is stronger than that of Δ . For the $U = 4$ case, the results (not shown here) are very similar to the results presented here.

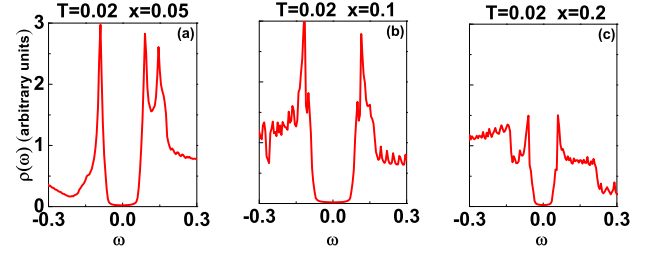


FIG. 2: (color online) Density of states at $T = 0.02$ for different x . All those calculations are for the $U = 3.4$ case.

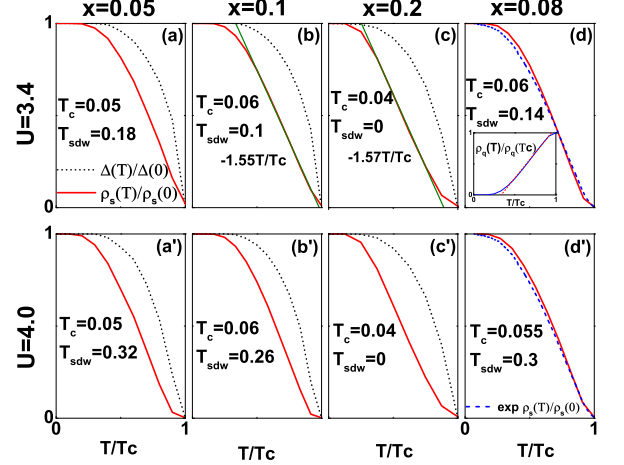


FIG. 3: (color online) Panels (a), (b) and (c) plot the renormalized superfluid density $\rho_s(T)/\rho_s(0)$ and superconducting order parameter $\Delta(T)/\Delta(0)$ as functions of the temperature T/T_c at different doping levels for $U = 3.4$. T_{sdw} is the transition temperature for SDW. The green dotted lines are linear-in- T fitting functions. Panels (a'), (b') and (c') are similar but for $U = 4.0$. Panel (d),(d') show the comparison of our results with experiment data at $x = 0.08$. Blue solid line in the inset of panel (d') plots $\rho_q(T)/\rho_q(T_c)$ as a function of T/T_c at $x = 0.08$ and the red dashed line is the aid for the eyes.

Temperature dependence of superfluid density is a quantity reflecting low-energy residual density of states (DOS) inside the superconducting gap. Eq.(10) indicates that the difference between D and D_s is related to the derivation of f near the Fermi surface, and can be understood as excitation of quasi-particles ρ_q . Fig. 2 shows the DOS at $T = 0.02$. For $x = 0.05$ and 0.1 the gap is considerably larger, hence D_s is equal or almost equal to D . Although there is a gap at $x = 0.2$ (see Fig. 2(c)), it is small, therefore, $f'(E_k)$ has its contribution to D_s , and therefore D_s deviates from D .

We choose three typical doping levels, to show the temperature T/T_c dependence of $\rho_s(T)/\rho_s(0)$ and $\Delta(T)/\Delta(0)$ for $U = 3.4$ as well as for $U = 4.0$. From fig. 3 we can see that the suppression of superfluid density is stronger than that of superconducting order parameter in all cases. At low temperatures, the curve of $\rho_s(T)/\rho_s(0)$ is flat, a characteristic of nodeless superconducting gap.

As T increases, a linear-in- T behavior of superfluid density is dominant in all cases. For $U = 3.4$ cases, linear func-

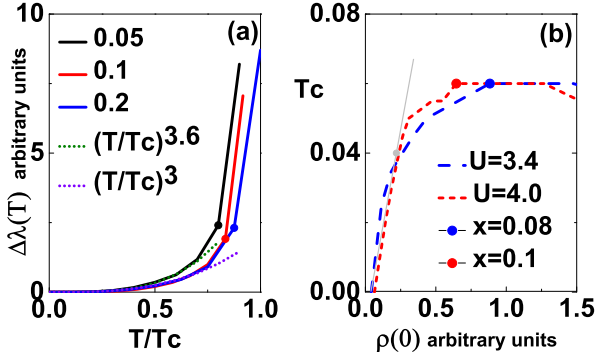


FIG. 4: (color online) Panel (a) plots $\Delta\lambda(T)$ as a function of T/T_c at typical selected doping for $U = 4$, the dashed-lines are the corresponding fitting functions. Panel (b) is the Uemura plot of Fe-based superconductor. The x-axis is $\rho_s(0)$ for different doping, the y-axis is the corresponding T_c for the given dopings.

tions $-1.55T/T_c + 1.52$ and $-1.57T/T_c + 1.49$ are used to fit this kind of behavior for $x = 0.1$ and $x = 0.2$ respectively, which are shown in Figs. 3(b) and 3(c). It is consistent with the power-law behavior observed in the experiments [11–16]. Interestingly, they are in good agreement with the direct measurements of superfluid density in films of Fe-pnictide superconductors in Ref. 14. We show our results and the experiment data [see Fig. 1(a) in Ref. 14] together in Figs. 3(d) ($u=3.4$ case) and 3(d') ($u=4.0$ case), and their consistence is explicit. In order to understand the wider linear T-dependence of $\rho_s(T)$, inset in Fig. 3(d) plots the renormalized $\rho_q(T)/\rho(T_c)$ as a function of T/T_c at $x = 0.08$, the red dashed line is aid for eyes. We can see that the number of excited quasiparticles is exponentially small at low T with strong SC, but it is proportional to linear T within a certain temperature range before SC disappear. The easy appearance of linear-in-T behavior is closely related to anisotropic S_{\pm} superconducting paring, since in-gap states (Andreev states) may be induced in this case. The ratio $2\Delta_k(0)/k_B T_c$ at optimal doping is about 4.3 (4.5) for the $U = 3.4$ (4.0) system.

Experiments always measure $\Delta\lambda(T) = \lambda(T) - \lambda(0)$, so we show the evolution of $\Delta\lambda(T)$ at selected doping concentrations for $U = 4.0$ in Fig. 4(a). The results of $U = 3.4$ are very similar. In the low-temperature range the curve is flat. At high temperature approaching the disappearance of superconductivity, there is a jump for the value of $\Delta\lambda(T)$, where we denote by the colored solid dots. We fit the evolution of $\Delta\lambda(T)$ a power-law behavior. See Fig. 4(a), the corresponding fitting function $4(T/T_c)^{3.6}(2(T/T_c)^3)$ is for data of $x = 0.05$ ($x = 0.1, 0.2$) and it may be the reason why the experiments give different exponents for different samples.

Experiments have shown that the Uemura relation [36] holds [37] for 1111 system but does not hold for 122 system [38]. In Fig. 4(b), we plot T_c versus $\rho_s(0)$ based on our model. The blue-dashed line (red-dotted line) is for the $U = 3.4$ ($U = 4.0$) system. It shows that at very low doping levels,

about $x < 0.035$ (grey point), both the $U = 3.4$ and $U = 4$ systems follow the same empirical linear relation (grey line). As T_c close to the maximum and $\rho_s(0)$ saturate at $x > 0.08$ (0.1) for $U = 3.4$ ($U = 4.0$), and the data significantly deviate from the linear relation. This is because in very underdoped region the doping is major source of charge carriers and the Uemura relation is valid here.

Based on a two-orbital phenomenological model, we have studied the stiffness of superconductivity in clean iron-based superconductors. At zero temperature, we find $\lambda(0)$ a sharp jump as x decreases in the regime of coexisting SDW + SC orders; the variation of $\lambda(0)$ as a function of doping is in good agreement with experiments [12]. As far as we know this is a new theoretical result. At low temperatures, $\rho_s(T)/\rho_s(0)$ is flat, then show a linear-in-T behavior before the system loses its superconductivity. It is in good agreement with experiment of direct measurement of superfluid density in films [14]. The evolution of $\Delta\lambda(T)$ roughly follows the power-law behavior with different exponents corresponding to different doping levels. Only at low doping levels, the empirical Uemura linear relation holds for the iron-based superconductors.

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