PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



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Flattering* Superconductivity: the case of UTe₂

* To flatter: to choose to believe something favourable about oneself, typically when this belief is unfounded.



FlatClub - University of Geneva - 24/Mar/2023

Disclaimer: What is flat here?

1) Heavy fermions are strongly interacting systems usually associated to a renormalized band structure with flat bands originated from localized f-electrons;

2) Here I report on the puzzling results from STM experiments on the surface of UTe₂;

3) There might be some interesting parallels to be drawn between the phenomenology of UTe₂ and twisted trilayer graphene, a genuine **2D** material;

Introducing Heavy Fermions

- **Bulk/3D** Materials
- Key ingredients: Lanthanides and Actinides

[f-orbitals \Rightarrow Local moments]

Pm Sm Eu Gd Tb Dv

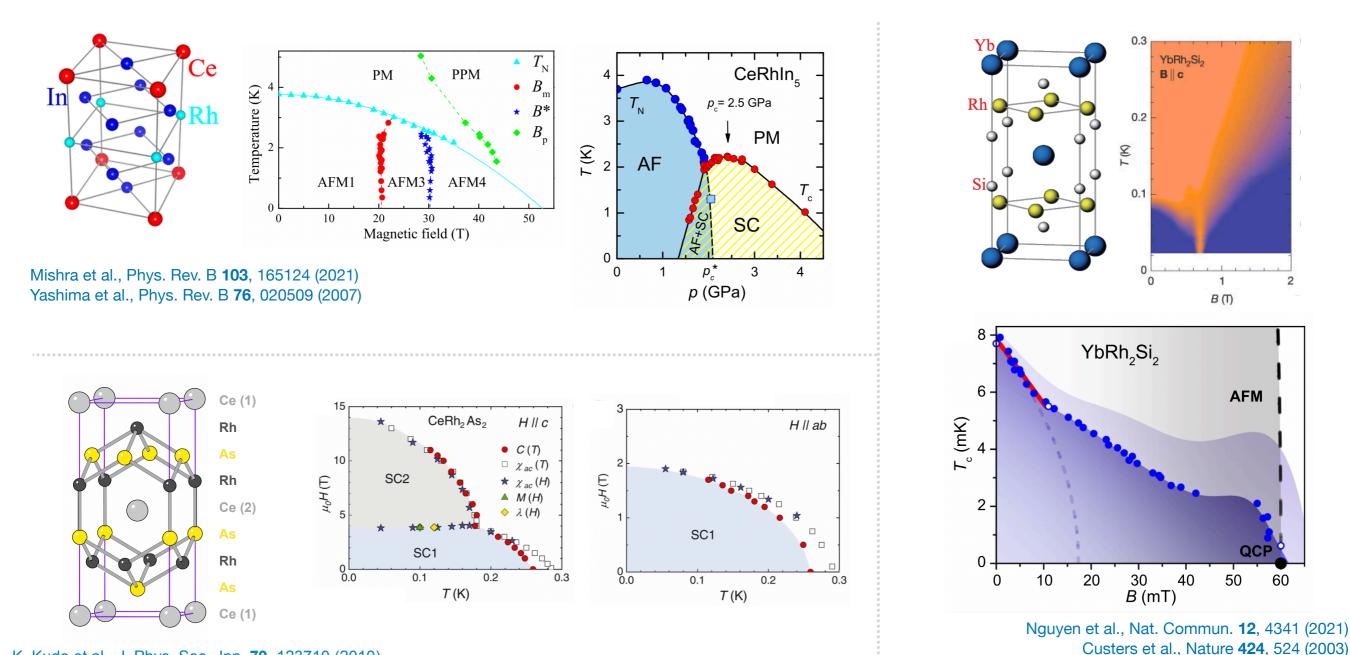
2

QCP

Kambe et al., J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 683 012006 (2016)

60

Examples: CeRhIn₅, UTe₂, YbRh₂Si₂,...



K. Kudo et al., J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 79, 123710 (2010) S. Khim et al., Science 373, 1012 (2021)

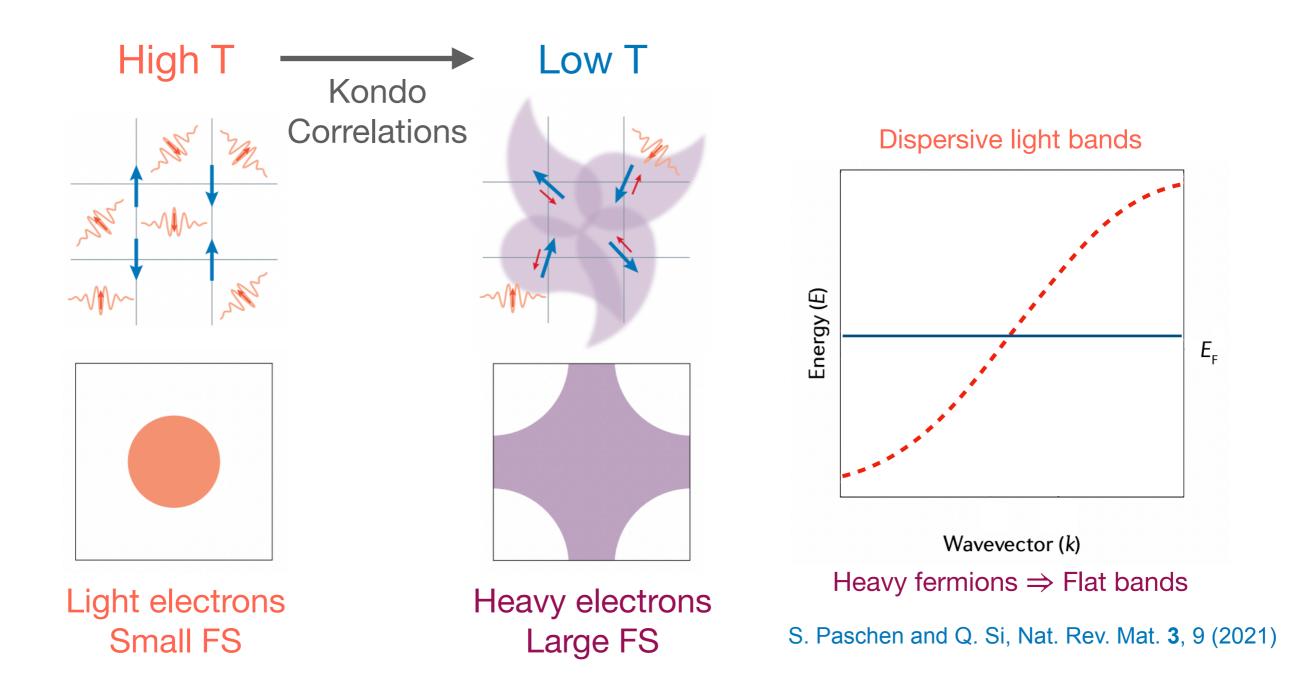
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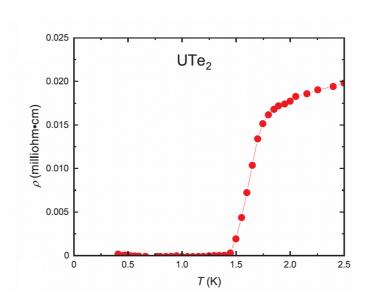
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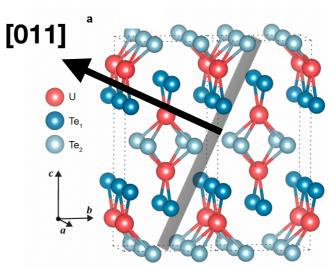
1 H Hydrogen															Heium
Li Be Becyllum										Boron	Carbon	7 N Nitrogen	0 Oxygen	Fluorine	Neon
Na Mg Sodum Magnesi										Aluminium	Silicon	Phosph	Sulfur	Chlorine	Argon
¹⁹ K Ca Scandum	Ti	Vanadium	Chromium	Mangan	Fe	Cobalt	28 Nickel	Copper	Zn	Gallium	Germani	Arsenic	Selerium	Bromine	Krypton
Rubidium Strontium Yttrium	Zirconium	Niobium	42 Mo Molybde	Tc Tc	Ruthenium	Rhodum	Palladium	Ag Silver	Cadmium	In Indium	Sn Tin	Sb Antimony	Te Telurium	53	Xee Xenon
Cs Ba La Ceesium Barium Lanthan	Hafnium	Tantalum	Tungsten	Rhenium	Osmium	Iridum	Platinum	Au Gold	Hg	B1 TI Thallium	Pb Lead	Bismuth	Polonium	Astatine	Radon
Francium Radium Actinium	Rf	Dubnium	Seaborg	Bohrium	Hassium	Meitneri	Darmsta	Roentge	Coperni	Nhonium	Flerovium	Moscovi	Livermor	TS	Oganes
	°≋ Ce	• Pr	∞ Nd	er Pm	ŝ	63 Fu	Gd	55 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	∞ Er	"Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu	
	Cerium 1 90 Th	Preseod 91 Pa	Neodym	Prometh 93 ND		Europium 95 Am			Dysprosi 98 Cf		Erbium 100 Fm	Thulium 101 Md	Ytterbium 102 NO	Lutetium 103	
			Uranium		Plutonium					Einsteini				Lawrens	

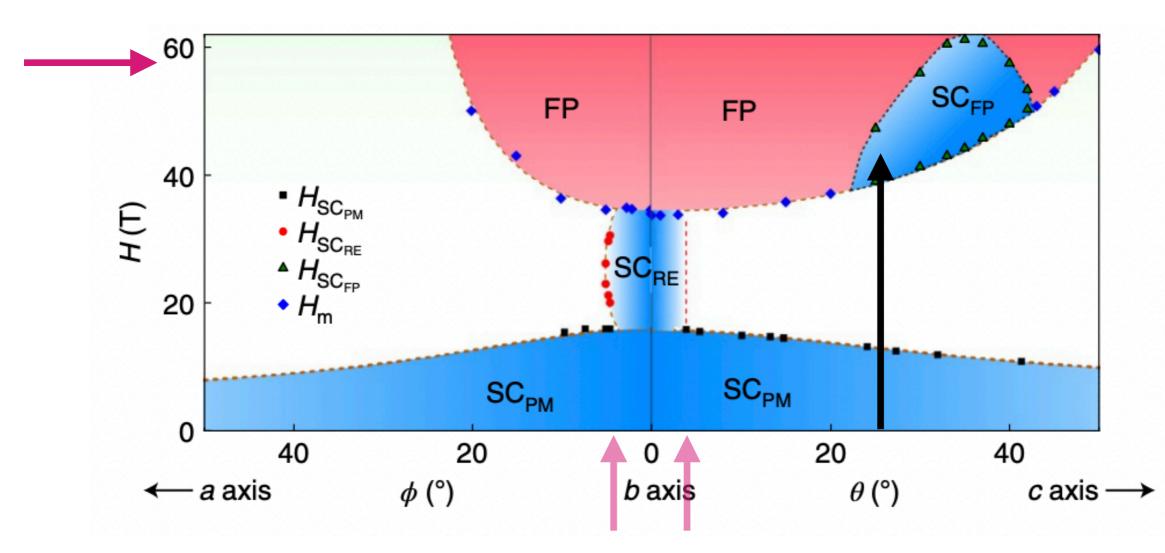


Introducing UTe₂

- Body-centered orthorhombic;
- Space group: Immm (#71, D_{2h}^{25})
- a=4.159Å, b=6.124Å, c=13.945Å
- Superconductor: $T_c \approx 1.6K$

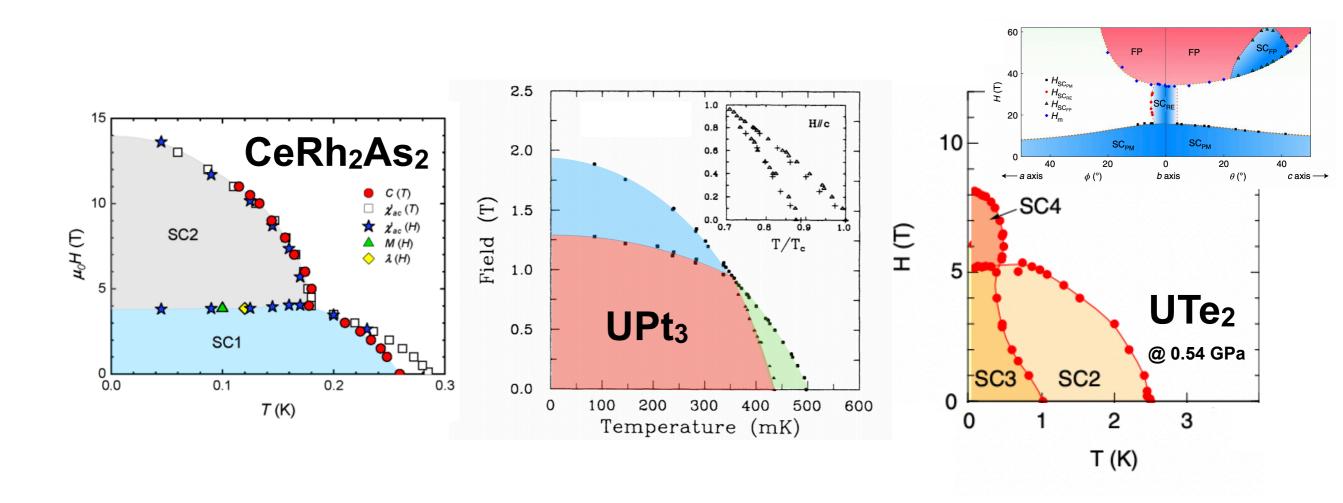






Q. Gu et al., arXiv.2209.10859 (2022) Ran et al., Nature Physics **15**, 1250 (2019)

Multiple Superconducting Phases

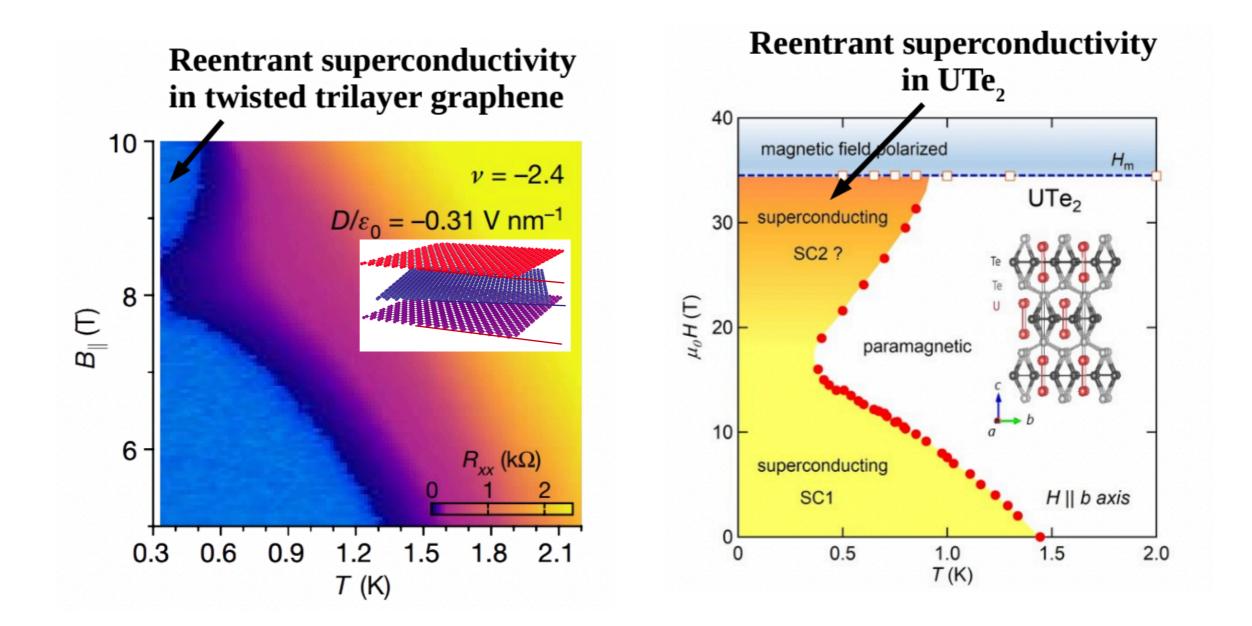


- Phase diagrams with multiple SC phases are rare!
- Only observed in other two HF materials
- Indication of unconventional SC state!

S. Adenwalla et a., Phys. Rev. Lett. 65, 2298 (1990)
D. Aoki et al., J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 89, 053705 (2020)
S. Ran et al., Nature Physics 15, 1250 (2019)

S. Khim et al., Science 373, 1012 (2021)

Similar phenomenology as TTG?

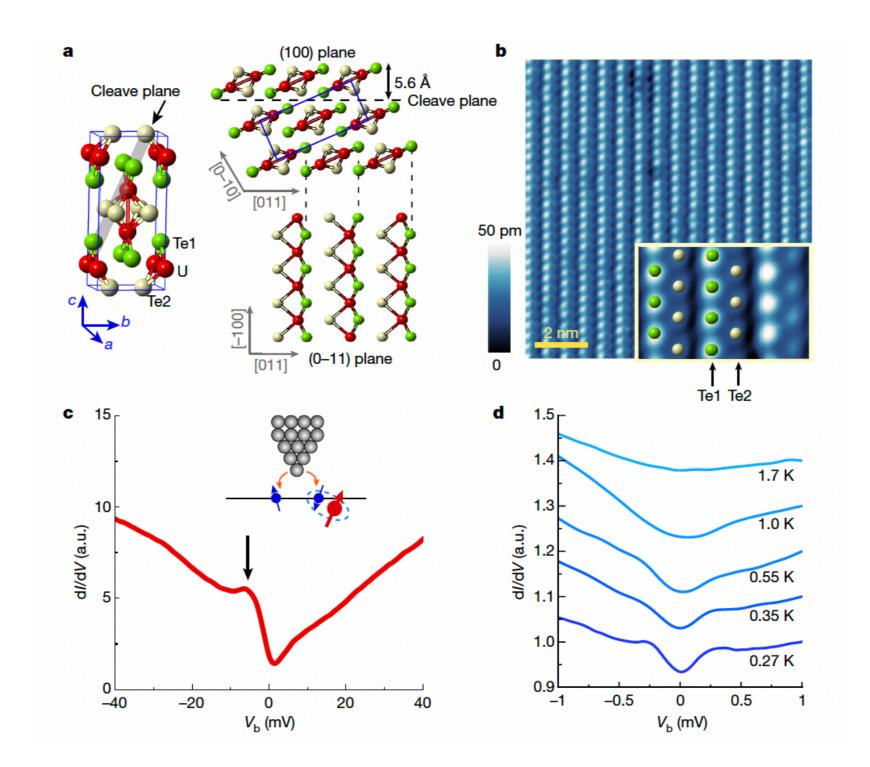


S. Ran, Nat. Phys 15, 1250 (2019) S. Ran, Science **365**, 684 (2019)

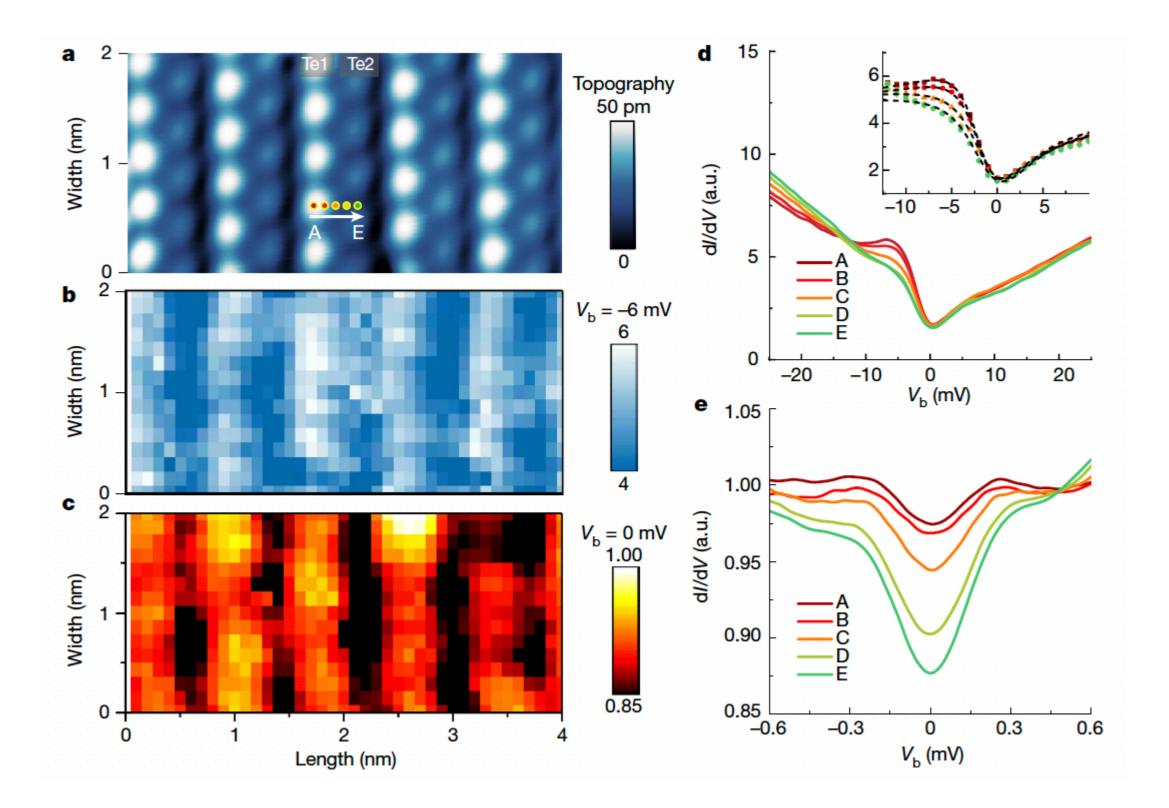
Y. Cao et al., Nature 595, 526 (2021)

Questions?

STM Experiments in UTe₂

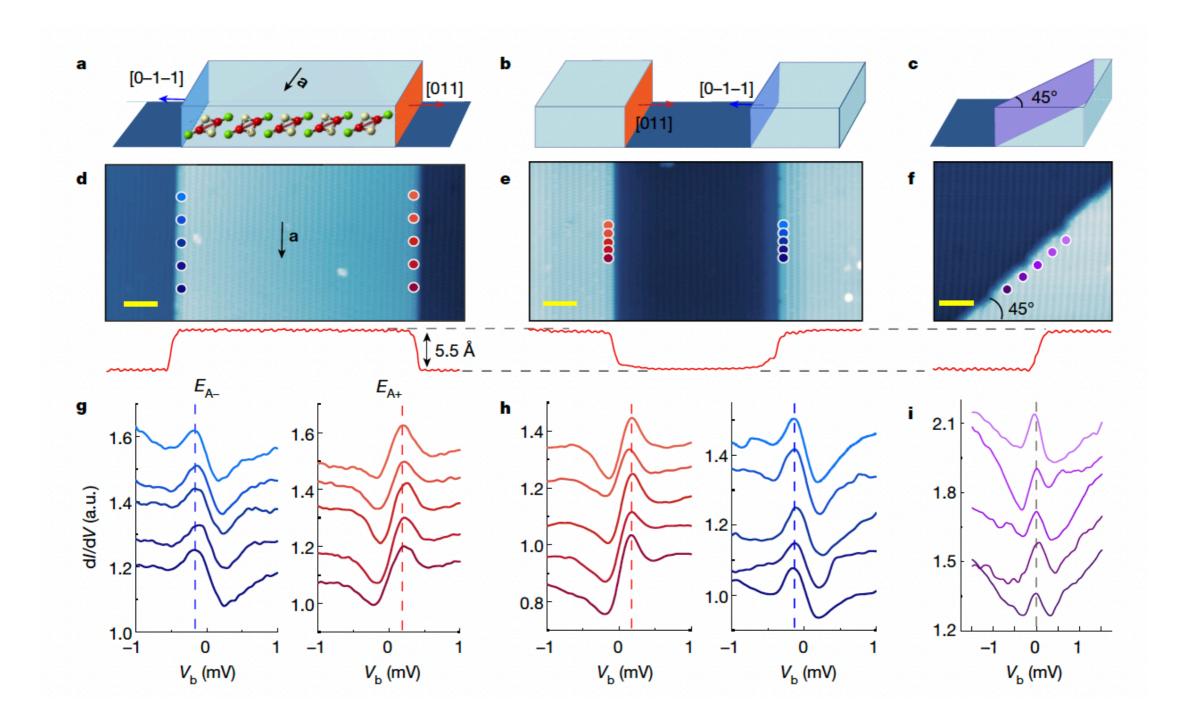


STM Experiments in UTe₂



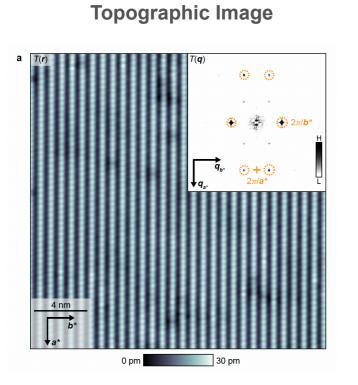
L. Jiao et al., Nature 579, 523 (2020)

STM Experiments in UTe₂

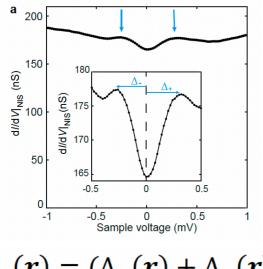


[Chiral superconductivity?]

CDW+SC=PDW?

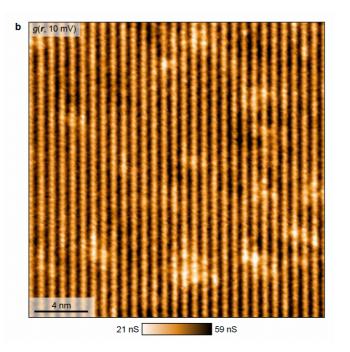


Typical Differential Conductance @0.28K

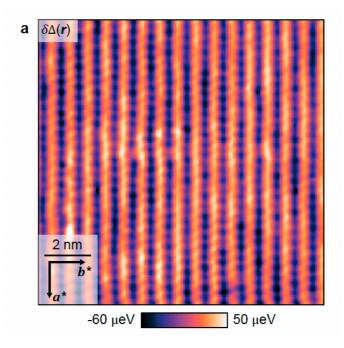


 $\Delta_{\mathrm{UTe}_2}(\boldsymbol{r}) = (\Delta_+(\boldsymbol{r}) + \Delta_-(\boldsymbol{r}))/2$ $\delta\Delta(\boldsymbol{r}) \equiv \Delta_{\mathrm{UTe}_2}(\boldsymbol{r}) - \langle\Delta_{\mathrm{UTe}_2}(\boldsymbol{r})\rangle$

Differential Conductance @4.2K



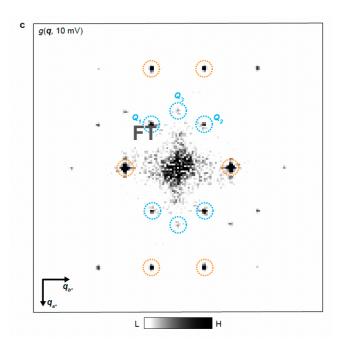
Gap modulation

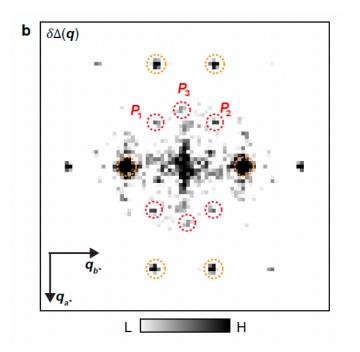




- Incommensurate CDW
- Incommensurate PDW

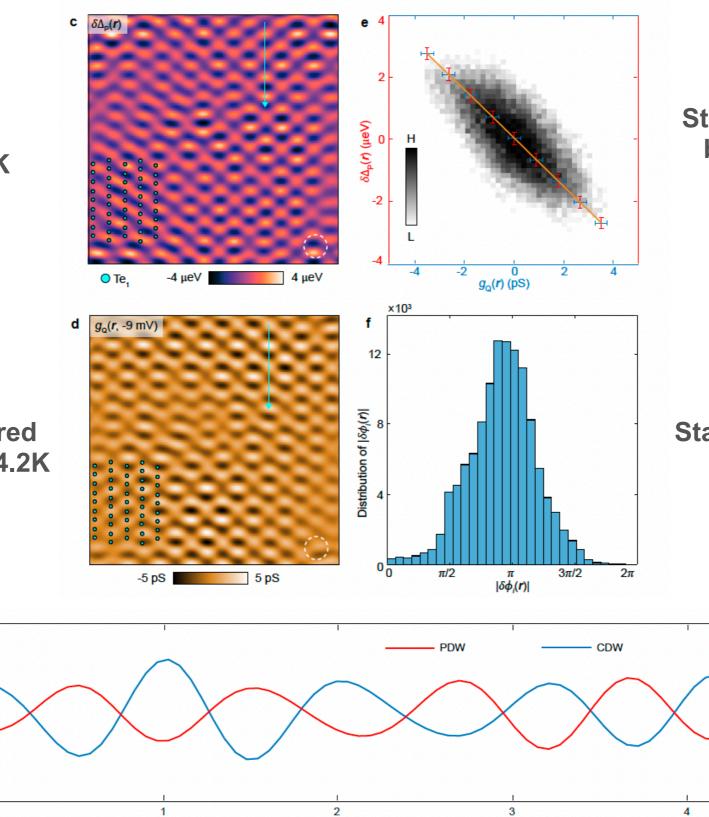
FT





Q. Gu et al., arXiv.2209.10859

CDW+SC=PDW?



Distance (nm)

Statistical relationship btw CDW and PDW

Statistics of the relative phase difference

δΔ_p(**r**) (μeV) Ο

-8

filtered gap modulation @ 0.28K

Inverse FT of the

Inverse FT of the filtered charge modulation @ 4.2K

g

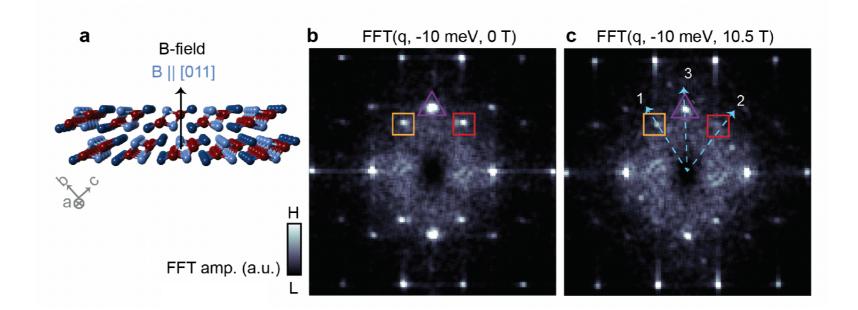
 $g_{Q}(r)$ (pS)

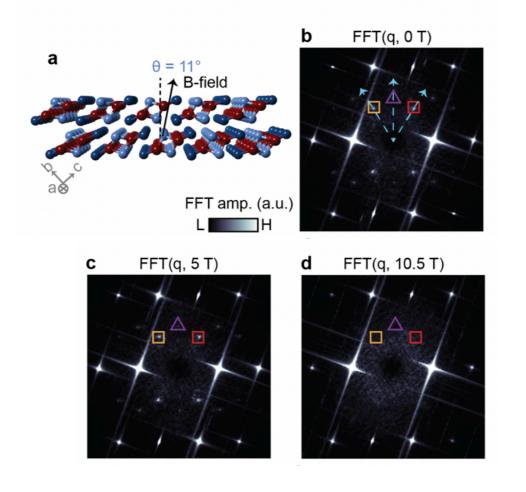
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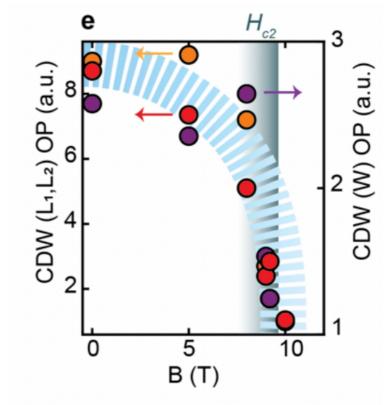
Q. Gu et al., arXiv.2209.10859

CDW under magnetic field





[CDW suppressed at Hc₂?]



Questions?

What is known so far?

HF SCs are interesting materials hosting unconventional superconducting phases with exotic signatures;

The presence of multiple superconducting phases implies that all but one are necessarily unconventional;

Why is this interesting?

The exotic signatures might be associated with non-trivial topology of the SC state, or used to uniquely characterize the SC state;

What are the open questions?

Is chiral SC the only possible interpretation of the data? Are there other systems that display similar signature but are not chiral? What can we learn from the PH asymmetry of the spectra at defects? Why is CDW suppressed at the SC upper critical field? Are there other cases in which magnetic fields influence CDW?