Nature and origin of unconventional superconductivity in ultra-clean UTe_2

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Case for support

Uranium-based unconventional superconductors are surprisingly abundant but remain incompletely understood. Foremost among these is the new superconductor UTe_2, which displays at least three distinct superconducting states and in which superconductivity can survive up to fields exceeding 60 T, indicating triplet pairing. With ultra-clean crystals of UTe_2 now available, this project combines wide-ranging experimental, computational and theoretical studies into the origins of superconductivity and the associated anomalous normal states in UTe_2 and related uranium-based quantum materials.

Superconductivity resurgent

Superconductivity research is ramping up globally, driven by (i) the recognition that superconductors facilitate large-volume applications for instance in fusion research, accelerators, MRI scanners, generators and motors, and power distribution, as well as device applications in computing and sensing; (ii) exciting breakthroughs in fundamental research across different material systems ranging from the cuprates and Fe-based high temperature superconductors to organics, twisted bilayer graphene and f-electron systems; (iii) materials breakthroughs, including the ability to induce near-room temperature superconductivity under extreme pressure in supercompressed superhydrides, the discovery of 80 K superconductivity in a pressurised, novel nickelate [1], and the discovery of field resilient superconducting states in $CeRh_2As_2$ and UTe_2.

In conventional superconductors, the pairing interaction is communicated by lattice vibrations. Fundamental and applied superconductivity research are increasingly examining unconventional superconductors, which instead harness the strong electronic interactions that are also responsible for magnetism and that are known in some cases to reach coupling strengths equivalent to several thousand Kelvin [2, 3]. Like rare minerals that occur in seams, these superconductors are thinly spread across the space of all accessible materials but richly concentrated within those families on which most current research is focused, which include, for example, various copper oxide, iron or cerium compounds.

Uranium-based superconductors make up a large fraction of the overall still limited number of unconventional superconductors (Table). This material family is highly diverse in terms of crystal and electronic structure. Superconductivity in U compounds is often found near the threshold of ferromagnetism, but many U superconductors are antiferromagnetic or appear far from the threshold of magnetism. Studying and learning from these U-based superconductors can accelerate the wider search for unconventional superconductors with desirable properties, but the bewildering diversity and complexity of phenomena and materials challenges in this class of materials renders a detailed and comprehensive understanding at best time-consuming and difficult.

FIG. 1. **Key properties of UTe_2.** (a) Crystal structure and Fermi surface geometry deduced from quantum oscillation measurements, showing compensated electron and hole pockets of constant cross-section that undulate slightly along the *c*-axis. (b) Temperature dependence of the superconducting upper critical field B_{c2} along the *b*-axis, showing transition between two superconducting states, SC1 and SC2. (c) Angle dependence of the low temperature B_{c2}, showing the resilience of SC2 to applied fields reaching up to a metamagnetic transition at $\simeq 35$ T and a third superconducting state SC3 that reaches to far higher field values, still.

The new superconductor UTe_2 presents a clean model system, in which numerous layers of complexity are stripped away to reveal underlying principles that can be studied and understood with current methods. After initial studies were hampered by poor crystal quality, new growth methods now produce pristine single crystals with superior quality and electronic mean free path. In these crystals, direct measurements of the electronic structure near the Fermi surface are possible, and have revealed a surprisingly simple Fermi surface geometry, which consists of just two cylindrical, slightly corrugated pockets (Fig. 1).

Clean crystals for a clearer view. Long electronic mean free paths are required to establish anisotropic forms of order, such as unconventional superconductivity, and without high quality samples, such discoveries could easily be missed. After the initial discovery, informative investigation methods such as quantum oscillation measurements require high quality samples, and the availability of clean single crystals opens the door to external collaborations (work package 2, below). And while the added complexity introduced by disorder itself produces interesting effects, this hinders the initial understanding of already challenging phenomena.

Research questions

Studying the wide family of U-based unconventional superconductors will address the following key research questions about superconducting quantum materials:

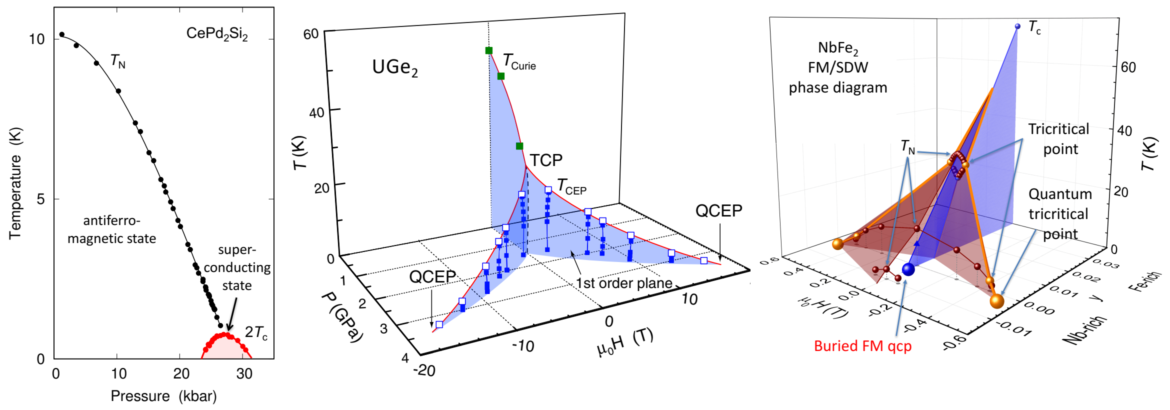

FIG. 2. **Template phase diagrams guiding materials exploration:** (a) High pressure phase diagram of $CePd_2Si_2$, showing a superconducting region attached to the threshold of antiferromagnetism [**?**]. Considering the added effect of magnetic field adds a third dimension: in UGe_2 (b), superconductivity appears within a ferromagnetic region, which itself branches into two metamagnetic sheets [4]. In PrPtAl or $NbFe_2$ [**?**] (c), by contrast, ferromagnetism is replaced by an antiferromagnetic or spin-density wave region.

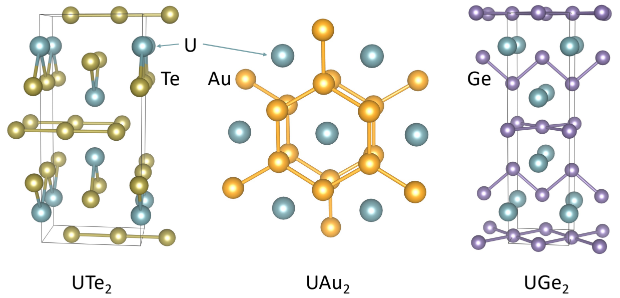

FIG. 3. **Material families** identified for the first stage of this project. As the programme unfolds, the investigation will widen first to other U-based superconductors (see table) and eventually to *d*-metal compounds with strong Hund's coupling and hence underlying similarity to the headline materials.

a) Superconducting state: what is the symmetry of the superconducting order parameter? What causes high critical fields, in particular if they far exceed the paramagnetic limit? What is the origin of residual C/T in the low T limit in many samples of unconventional superconductors such as UTe_2, and can this be quantitatively attributed to impurity bound states? Can we explain not only why some materials superconduct but also why other, very similar materials do not? What factors determine the variation of T_c within the same material family?

b) Anomalous 'normal' state: can we understand quantitatively the high electronic heat capacity and enhanced quasiparticle mass in U-based heavy fermion compounds, which typically exceeds density functional theory (DFT) values by at least an order of magnitude? A breakdown of the standard model of condensed matter physics, Fermi liquid theory, can be signalled by a sub-quadratic temperature dependence of the electrical resistivity $\rho(T)$ at low temperature. Understanding this wide-spread phenomenon (e.g. Fig. 3, but also other heavy fermion and transition metal compounds such as the cuprates), which often coincides with unconventional or strong-coupling superconductivity, is a fundamental challenge in condensed matter physics. Are signatures of Fermi liquid breakdown confined to the immediate vicinity of quantum critical points? Can they be understood quantitatively in terms of observable low-energy excitations, or soft modes – charge, orbital, nematic, magnetic or vibrational? How do they relate to Planckian dissipation (e.g. [**? ?**]) as a universal ceiling on scattering rate?

c) Nature and tunability of effective interaction: superconducting and normal state properties are controlled by the effective interaction between charge carriers, or quasiparticles. In contrast to the bare Coulomb interaction, the effective interaction can be dynamic, it can couple to spin, and it can be tuned by varying underlying material parameters. In many currently known unconventional superconductors, the interaction is predominantly magnetic [2], but different mechanisms are possible. These might involve density, valence, quadrupolar or orbital degrees of freedom, individually or in combination. How does the form of the effective interaction connect to microscopic models such as the Hubbard model for correlated metals near Mott localisation, the Kondo lattice model for $4f$-electron heavy fermion superconductors, or the Hund's metal in some of the Fe-based superconductors [**?**]? Can we understand and control the energy scales that enter these microscopic models, and can we exploit their tunability to vary superconducting and normal state properties?

More ideas:

- Most early hf superconductors were U-based. Maybe because it's actually wide-spread in U compounds?
- C/T is intermediate between heavy d-metal compounds (e.g. KFe2As2, YFe2Ge2) and

Ce-compounds

- Local vs. band, orbitally selective Mott transitions? What is the number of itinerant f electrons? Age-old problem of e.g. UPt3 QO
- On-site correlations, Hund's metal How do we actually pick that up experimentally?
- Role of Spin-orbit coupling?
- FM qcp -> 1st order or SDW or something else altogether (URu2Si2). Lessons from NbFe2, PrPtAl
- What determines Bc2, and what can we learn from it? And are there ways to maximise Bc2?
- Are there vortex state transitions? Maybe lessons to be learned for applications
- Multicomponent order parameters How do we identify them? How are they manipulated? How can we find new materials that host them?
- Fermi surface instabilities Central e.g. to UGe2 story. Maybe happens more generally?!
- Nature of hidden order states, as in URu_2Si_2

Selected materials

For these reasons, our project will initially investigate three material systems available as high-quality single crystals, in which discoveries and enabling breakthroughs have occurred as recently as last summer (Fig. 3):

a) UTe_2: using a new generation of ultra-clean crystals grown using the molten salt flux technique by project partners at Charles University, Prague, we were able to detect quantum oscillations with unprecedented clarity, enabling us to resolve the Fermi surface structure of UTe_2 [**?**]. These high quality crystals with residual resistivity ratio (RRR) of order 500 display a significantly enhanced T_c compared to previous generations of samples. Because disorder is always relevant in unconventional superconductors, many initial findings in UTe_2, starting with the observation of residual Sommerfeld ratio C/T within the superconducting state, need to be re-examined in these new crystals. We have already found that the superconducting critical fields are significantly enhanced, whereas the metamagnetic transition remains unchanged [**?**]. With at least three distinct superconducting states reported in UTe_2 in a complex field/pressure/temperature phase diagram, these new, cleaner crystals offer the opportunity to clarify many of the open scientific questions surrounding this interesting but complex material.

b) UAu_2: Text about UAu_2

UAu_2	AFM, s/c under pressure, A. Huxley 21, 22 PNAS, poss
UBe_{13}	
UCoGe	FM
U_6Fe	Perhaps CDW at 110K? Whitley PhD. Looks like interes
UGe_2	FM
UIr	
UPd_2Al_3	AFM, TN 14K, Tc 2K
UNi_2Al_3	AFM, TN 1.4 K, Tc 1 K
UPt_3	
URhGe	FM
URu_2Si_2	Hidden order
UTe_2	dHvA under pressure Strain in high field, to investigate

c) UGe_2: Text about UGe_2

Programme and Methodology

The research programme capitalises on our recent breakthroughs in the material systems listed above. The programme is structured into four work packages (WP). WP1 addresses the need to resolve and understand the low temperature ordered states, magnetic, superconducting or otherwise. WP2 studies electronic, magnetic or vibrational excitations. Quantum oscillation experiments probing the electronic Fermi surface play a central role in this effort, but will be supplemented by numerous complementary probes such as tunneling spectroscopy, transport studies, ARPES etc. Where possible experiments will extend to high pressure to investigate properties in those regions of the phase diagram that are of particular interest. The crucial WP3 concerns the growth and characterisation of clean crystals of our candidate materials as well as increasingly the exploration for new materials of interest, and WP4 covers the development of a broad range of new instrumentation underpinning all of our studies.

The planned experiments exploit our expertise and facilities in high precision transport, magnetic and thermodynamic measurements under extreme conditions of hydrostatic pressure (piston-cylinder and anvil cell devices, reaching up to >100 kbar), magnetic field (up to 20.4 T) and low temperature (down to <0.03 K in this project). We will continue to refine and extend experimental methods, with particular emphasis on high pressure temperature modulation calorimetry and quantum oscillation measurements [**? ?**].

WP ultrasound. Background

Ultrasound measurements will be used to measure sound velocity and sound attenuation. The sound velocity measures different elastic constants, selected by the polarisation and propagation axes. These are thermodynamic quantities, which like the heat capacity are sensitive to phase transitions, providing a reliable method for mapping out phase diagrams as a function of temperature, pressure and field. The attenuation (at low temperature) measures the electronic density of states but is also sensitive to defects in particular the coupling of latter to different order parameters.

The different sources of attenuation can be distinguished by measuring at different sound frequencies. Ultrasound was one of the key experimental probes that validated the BCS theory as described in the original 1957 paper. The version we employ takes this to a new level harnessing advanced ultrafast electronics developed for modern telecommunications. Our work has shown that as might be expected ultrasound is particularly sensitive for detecting CDW order as well as SC.

An planned extension of this work will be to look for acoustic quantum oscillations at high magnetic field. These are described in Shoenberg's book, but have to date received little attention in strongly correlated metals e.g. Yoshizawa et al Physics B 281 740 (2000) [also there is an article in URu2Si2 [LOW TEMPERATURE PHYSICS, PTS A AND B, 850, 1173 (2006) that I can't access]. Such oscillations are much less susceptible to harmonic mixing and will help confirm the interpretation of the quantum interference described in WP xxx.

Since the ultrasound is a directional probe it is ideally suited to determining the presence of order parameter nodes along different crystal directions to determine the symmetry of the order parameter.

Methodology The pulse-echo measurement technique will be used since it works in both piston cylinder and anvil pressure cells (see below), allows measurements on the same sample at different frequencies and is more easily interpreted than resonance techniques.

In our realisation of this technique 1mm disk LiNBO3 transducers are excited with a short (sub microsecond) pulsees of sound at a harmonic overtone of the transducer f>100Mhz. The transducer both generates the sound in the sample and is then switched to listen to the echoes of sound which is successively reflects back-and-forth through the sample. The captured echoes allow very precise measurement of changes of velocity (with ppm resolution) and of the attenuation.

We have refined this set up to successfully measure U6Fe under pressure, covering both the CDW and superconducting states (figure). In this case the single crystals are 3mm long and the transducer is attached directly to a polished sample. For UTe2 the current best crystals have dimensions of less than 1mm. To measure sub mm crystals we use a sapphire buffer rod to temporarily separate the detection and generation of sound. We have tested this successfully with a sound frequency of 353 MHz on UTe2. For Indium we have also demonstrated that we can measure the change in attenuation due to superconductivity in samples as thin as 20 microns (figure inset); this demonstrates that the method can be used on small samples in a diamond or sapphire anvil cell.

We will study different quality crystals of UTe2. The work will also be expanded to look at other compounds synthesisised in WPxxx.

WP crystal growth of UTe2 Background

Although synthesising single crystals of UTe2 has proved to be straightforward via chemical vapour transport progress in improving sample quality has required the systematic optimization of parameters (Cairns J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 32 (2020) 415602, Rosa et al Nature Commun Mater 3, 33 (2022)). As the ratio of Te/U in the deposition zone (controlled by the reagent composition and temperature) grows towards 2:1, Tc of the resultant crystals increases, but then falls abruptly. The dramatic drop in Tc is attributed to U deficiency. As well as its role in controlling the composition in CVT a lower growth temperature also appears to lower the intrinsic concentration of U vacancies formed. Growth from molten salt (NaCl/KCl) flux occurs at lower temperature than achieved with CVT (with iodine as transport agent) and has resulted in higher Tc and RRR crystals. The molten salt grown crystals are however smaller (sub mm) and have a large scatter in quality within a single batch. The current crystals grown in Edinburgh by CVT have sharp heat capacity transitions above 2.0 K, but with varying non-SC fractions. While the thermodynamics of the processes involved in the growth process are straightforward to quantify, the kinetics is equally important and is not well characterised. Methodology.

Both CVT and molten salt growth will be carried out. We will characterise our crystals alongside those form our collaborators (CU-Prague) to ensure we have the best material available for subsequent study. Characterisation will by inhouse Laue, Energy dispersive X-ray (including FIB), PPMS (heat capacity and susceptibility to 300K - 350mK, 7 Tesla) and homebuilt heat capacity (to 4K - 20 mK 14 Tesla) as well as transport.

We aim to better optimise the synthesis process. We will do this by incorporating fibre optics into our CVT furnace to image the growth process in real time. This will give a better understanding of the kinetics. For the molten salt growth as well as following known recipes with a standard vertical furnace we will apply RF heating directly to the carbon crucible to better control the temperature gradient at the conical growth tip to maximize crystal yield and size.

The work programme will combine optimizing growth to produce the best samples possible and making dedicated samples for the QPI studies in WP xxxx.

WP 3 Other materials

We expect the expertise gained in the growth of UTe2 to also enhance capability to grow other U -Te. There are several interesting 2D van der Waals magnetic systems with higher Te content that could be synthesised. These may also give insight into UTe2 and appear as defects.

Work package 1 (WP1): ordered states

Spectroscopic studies using neutron diffraction, X-ray diffraction, muon spin rotation or X-ray magnetic circular dichroism to probe magnetic or superconducting ground state properties. These largely facilities-based experiments will be complemented by laboratory-based studies such as scanning tunneling spectroscopy (St. Andrews) and penetration-depth measurements using the tunnel-diode oscillator technique (Edinburgh, with Bristol).

Superconducting states: Analysis will incorporate the role of impurity bound states, which for a sign-changing gap produce distinct signatures in all low T properties, by numerical studies as in [**?**] and by varying the impurity level.

Quantum phase transitions and phase diagrams: the power of mapping out magnetic field, pressure and composition phase diagrams is illustrated in Fig. 2. The recent example of UTe_2 demonstrates that unexpected twists such as the ultra-high field superconductivity, resilient up to 60 T for a narrow range of field orientations, could easily be missed without careful examination of a material's phase diagram over wide parameter ranges. We will use transport (electrical resistivity, Hall effect), thermodynamic (heat capacity), magnetic (magnetisation, muSR) and structural (XRD, ultrasound) techniques at applied pressure and in applied fields to survey phase diagrams and clarify outstanding questions in the comparatively new superconductors UTe_2 and UAu_2.
Objective 1: *Probe the superconducting states in UTe_2, UAu_2 and UGe_2 with complementary techniques in order to resolve the superconducting order parameter structure.*

Objective 2: *Map out pressure and field phase diagrams in next-generation high purity samples of UTe_2, UAu_2 and UGe_2 to correlate superconducting and normal state properties with magnetic quantum phase transitions.*

WP2: Excitations

Electronic excitations: key input for any theoretical description derives from the observation of quantum oscillations in high magnetic fields, a precise signature of the electronic Fermi surface and carrier mass. Ambient pressure and high pressure quantum oscillation surveys will be carried out on all four materials systems. Studies on the Cambridge 20.4 Tesla/dilution refrigerator cryomagnet will be augmented by measurements up to 37 Tesla at the HFML Nijmegen facility. Complementary information is provided by Scanning Tunneling Spectroscopy using the quasiparticle interference technique and by ARPES.

Magnetic excitations: neutron scattering studies will map out the magnetic fluctuation spectrum and thereby inform theories for the superconducting pairing mechanism and for normal state heat capacity [**?**] and transport properties. RIXS?

Theoretical and computational studies: Results arising in WP1 and 2 will feed into work by theorists in the UK and abroad, including project partner XXX listed above. The resulting insights will help refine the filters used to select new candidate materials in collaboration with XXX?.

Non Fermi liquid signatures will be examined using high-precision thermodynamic and transport measurements across pressure, magnetic field and temperature in all four material systems, in order to pin down the regions in the phase diagram where they extend to lowest temperature and correlate them with quantum critical phenomena arising from nearby ordered states. The role of disorder will be examined in samples of varying purity levels. The absolute scale of the electrical resistivity will be compared to expectations from the hypothesis of Planckian Dissipation, which assumes that scattering rates are limited to a universal ceiling of $k_B T/\hbar$ in strongly correlated materials.
Objective 3: *Resolve magnetic, electronic and vibrational excitations by neutron scattering, ARPES, ultra-high field quantum oscillation measurements and Raman spectroscopy.*
Objective 4: *Develop a theoretical understanding of superconductivity and of anomalous normal state properties in all four material systems.*
Objective 5: *Survey non-Fermi liquid signatures using high precision temperature sweeps into the milli-Kelvin range, in fields up to* 20 T *and pressures up to* 100 kbar.
Objective 6: *Resolve the Fermi surface and carrier mass in UTe_2, UGe_2 and UAu_2 by quantum oscillation surveys, extending later to high pressure and related materials.*

WP3: crystal growth and materials discovery

a. MSF b. Induction furnace c. CVT Crystal quality plays a central role in the discovery of new collective phenomena in quantum materials.

Crystal growth: UTe_2, UAu_2 and UGe_2 will be grown using our carefully optimised .. . We will further improve our growth protocols ...

We will widen our programme

1. to other well-known U-based heavy fermion superconductors such as UPt_3 and URu_2Si_2. With recent advances in instrumentation a re-examination of the superconducting and magnetic states in the former is becoming timely. Little is known, moreover, regarding its evolution with pressure and strain. In the latter, which hosts an enigmatic hidden order state below about 17 K at ambient pressure, quantum oscillation measurements to higher magnetic fields than were possible in the past will reveal much-needed information about Fermi surface geometry and carrier mass.

2. to related U-based systems such as U_6Fe or UBe_{13}.
3. to *d*–metal compounds that may mimic some of the properties of the U-based superconductors which form the central objective of this project.

When flux growth or chemical vapour transport are not productive, we use cold-crucible induction melting, and we will explore Czochralski and Bridgman growth for single crystal production. We will continue to improve these techniques by using higher quality starting materials, by tuning the growth protocol and by optimising the annealing procedure.

Sample characterisation will involve powder and single-crystal x-ray diffraction as well as electron microprobe analysis, and the determination of magnetic, thermodynamic and transport properties using our dedicated SQUID magnetometer and PPMS (both with ^{3}He inserts). As part of WP2, more detailed investigation of the nature of disorder and impurities will be carried out in collaboration with ... using high resolution single crystal x-ray diffraction and electron microscopy. d. Characterisation: transport/thermodynamic/magnetic; XRD; TEM

Materials discovery: we will follow up fresh opportunities in targeted searches for altogether new unconventional superconductors. Pressure-assisted high throughput surveys play a central role in these searches, as in previous discoveries (e.g. Figs. 3b-d). Further acceleration is possible by more accurate selection of candidate materials, for which we will increasingly complement heuristic filters by numerical calculations with collaborators (see also WP2).
Objective 7: *Further improve the quality of UTe_2, UAu_2 and UTe_2 crystals by studying the origins of disorder in these material systems, and grow superior crystals for studies of superconducting and normal states. Grow related systems and substitution series to map out composition phase diagrams.*
Objective 8: *Explore new superconducting quantum materials in pressure-assisted high-throughput surveys guided by heuristic and – increasingly – computational filters (also WP 2).*

WP4: Instrumentation

We will develop novel instrumentation needed for many of the studies listed above, which largely results from combining a diverse range of probing experiments with tuning parameters such as pressure, strain or magnetic field.

Low-T magnetometry under pressure

Strain experiments in high magnetic fields

AC calorimetry into 100kbar range Note success in piston-cylinder cells [**?**].

Ultrasound under pressure

Miniature piston-cylinder and anvil cells for rotation studies

Plan of work, management, risks

The experimental, theoretical and computational expertise of numerous UK and international partners complements our strengths in materials growth, exploration and discovery as well as high pressure, high magnetic field measurements.

Plan of work: the attached chart outlines the project schedule, which is organised along the three work packages

Management: Selection of materials, contingency planning and new opportunities will be decided during weekly group meetings or, in case of urgency, at additional impromptu meetings. Collaborative work with multiple project partners can carry on in parallel and will be coordinated via long-distance communications. Visits to collaborating groups will be prepared by the investigators concerned and finalised in the weekly meetings.

Risks and rewards: we have carefully considered the risks and rewards of our ambitious proposal and conclude that they are adequately balanced. Risks are mitigated by (i) the spread of projects, which range from immediately achievable to extremely challenging, (ii) our combined experience over many years of research and the state-of-the-art capabilities of our facilities, (iii) the large and expanding pool of materials that can be investigated, (iv) the great diversity of quantum phenomena of theoretical and practical interest that are expected to arise beyond those discussed above.

National importance

Societal and economic impact: the superhydride discoveries show that the technological benefits of superconductivity are not fundamentally limited to low temperatures. New superconducting materials with superior properties, be it transition temperature, critical magnetic field, metallurgy or cost, can unlock transformative impact, often with particular relevance to sustainability or health: (i) powerful magnets already used in MRI scanners, fusion (ITER), and accelerators (LHC), requiring thousands of tons of high critical field superconducting wire; (ii) lightweight generators already used in wind turbines and motors/generators now examined for use in airplanes; (iii) radio-frequency and microwave devices such as exceedingly sharp, low-noise filters for base stations of radio communications systems; (iv) ultra-fast, ultra-low-power electronics with applications in communications and computing, where traditional electronics is reaching its performance limits; (v) solid-state based quantum computing such as Google's "quantum supremacy" breakthrough.

The project will prepare the ground for a systematic exploration of new unconventional superconductors, and likely serendipitous discoveries carry the potential for entirely unanticipated new technologies. Further impact arises from the advanced training our graduate students and PDRAs receive in condensed matter physics and methodology. This work contributes to the UK effort in a key scientific area and feeds new materials and techniques as well as skilled problem-solvers and entrepreneurs into our emerging network of high technology instrument makers.

Academic beneficiaries: This project contributes to the strong UK research in quantum materials. It connects with work on cuprate and iron-based superconductors in Bristol and Oxford, uranium-based superconductors and high pressure research in Edinburgh, non-centrosymmetric superconductors, organic superconductors and topological materials in Warwick, ruthenates and other 2D materials in St. Andrews and Birmingham, and Yb-based superconductors at RHUL, with theory work at Bristol, Oxford, Kent, Loughborough, Birmingham, KCL, RHUL, UCL and Cambridge, and with numerous other quantum materials research initiatives throughout the UK. Motivated by the high scientific and economic impact of quantum materials research, leading industrial nations have invested heavily in this field, notably the USA, China, Japan and the other large European countries. To ensure that the UK can benefit from any breakthroughs and know-how arising, we must push forward with ambitious research programmes which leverage existing strengths. The project falls within the EPSRC research areas *Condensed matter: electronic structure* and *magnetism and magnetic materials* as well as *Superconductivity*, and within the EPSRC themes *Physical Sciences* and *Energy*. It is relevant to the Physics Grand Challenges *Emergence and physics far from equilibrium* and *Quantum physics for new quantum technologies.*

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