The rise and fall of superconductivity in copper oxides

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Abstract

Electrons in copper oxides called cuprates can be tuned to go from a metallic state to an insulating state. In between, they form an exceptionally strong superconducting state, below a critical temperature $T_c$ that rises and then falls. After nearly three decades of research, the mechanisms responsible for this $T_c$-dome are still unclear.

In analogy with other families of superconductors – such as organic, heavy-fermion and iron-based superconductors – where a $T_c$-dome is linked to an underlying quantum critical point at which an antiferromagnetic phase sets in, some underlying critical point may be the organizing principle of high-temperature superconductivity in cuprates. But a critical point for what phase? A magnetic phase? The enigmagic “pseudogap” phase? Or the recently discovered phase with charge order?

I will present some of the new experimental information and discuss some of the new ideas that are fuelling our quest to solve the long-standing “high-$T_c$ problem”. A story of electrons, featuring very low temperatures, huge magnetic fields, high pressures, powerful spectroscopies and pristine crystals.