

**Title:** Uncovering a new law of physics in quantum materials

**First Name:** Gaël

**Name:** Grissonnanche

**Laboratory:** LSI

**Email:** [gael.grissonnanche@polytechnique.edu](mailto:gael.grissonnanche@polytechnique.edu)

**Webpage:** [www.gaelgrissonnanche.com](http://www.gaelgrissonnanche.com)

**Research Area:** Condensed Matter

**Methods:** Electric, Thermoelectric, and Thermal transport experiments in Extreme Conditions of temperature and magnetic fields / Numerical modeling of the electronic interactions

### PhD track subject

One favored way to study unconventional superconductivity today is to investigate the preceding phase. Indeed, before they pair to form a superconducting state, electrons interact so strongly that they defy the standard theory of metals in a phase we call “strange metal”. Recent experiments have shown that strange metals host a scattering time between electron collisions that reaches a universal value known as the “Planckian limit” [2, 3]. To determine the origin of the Planckian limit, the aim of the project will be to measure and model the transport properties of unconventional high-temperature superconductors such as cuprates or more recently discovered nickelates under extreme temperature and magnetic field conditions.

High-temperature superconductors



Copper-, Nickel- Oxides

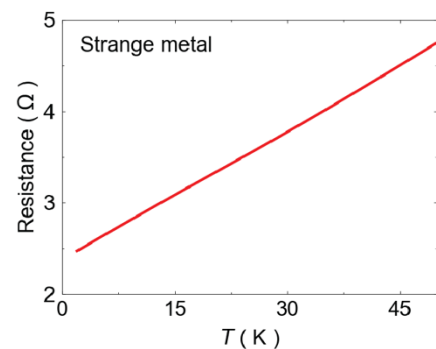
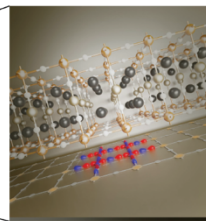


Figure - (Left) Picture of high-temperature superconducting copper oxides. (Center) Sketch of the unit cell of copper oxides. (Right) Resistance of a copper oxide sample showing the surprising characteristic of a strange metal -- the perfectly T-linear resistivity that defies the standard theory of metals.

### References:

[1] Patel *et al.* *Science* **381**, 6659 (2023).

[2] Legros *et al.* *Nature Physics* **15**, 142 (2019).

[3] Grissonnanche *et al.* *Nature* **595**, 667 (2021).