Two room-temperature superconductivity claims in 2023: Separating fact from fiction

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In 2023, two experimental claims of roomtemperature superconductivity shocked the world. The first claimed to show nearambient superconductivity in lutetiumhydride compounds coinciding with drastic colour changes of the samples from blue to pink to red [1]. We present a full microscopic theory of colour in lutetium hydride, revealing that hydrogen-deficient LuH₂ is the only phase which exhibits colour changes under pressure consistent with experimental reports, with a sequence blue-violet-pink-red-orange (Fig. 1) [2]. In addition, we find no phonon-mediated superconductivity near room temperature in the claimed pink phase.

The second claim concerns "LK99" [3], a copper-doped lead apatite compound which has motivated numerous contradictory theoretical reports. Puzzlingly, previous theoretical works claimed that experimentally reported structures of both the parent and copper-doped lead apatite are dynamically unstable. By pioneering the inclusion of anharmonic phonon-phonon interactions, we show that both compounds are dynamically stable at room temperature, consistent with the experimental reports (Fig. 2a) [4]. We resolve all existing inconsistencies about the dynamical stability of the LK99 compound by clarifying the role of volume and electronic correlation strength. Furthermore, we demonstrate it is not a superconductor but instead a stronaly correlated Mott insulator whose phenomenology differs from that of d⁹ cuprate superconductors by performing comprehensive DFT+DMFT calculations in Hubbard U-J parameter spaces (Fig. 2b) [5].

References

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- [2] S.-W. Kim *et al.*, Nature Communications **14**, 7360 (2023)
- [3] S. Lee et al., arXiv:2307.12037 (2023)
- [4] S.-W. Kim *et al.*, npj Computational Materials **10**, 16 (2024)
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Figures

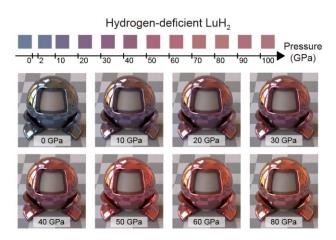


Figure 1: Colour and photorealistic rendering of hydrogen-deficient LuH₂ as a function of pressure.

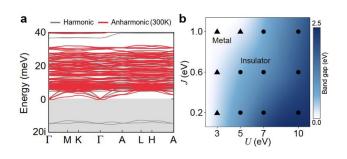


Figure 2: (a) Harmonic and anharmonic phonon dispersions and (b) Hubbard U-J phase diagram of the LK99 compound.

Acknowledgements

The following collaborators have contributed to some or all of theses works: Kang Wang, Siyu Chen, Lewis J. Conway, Ion Errea, G. Lucian Pascut, Kristjan Haule, Chris J. Pickard, and Bartomeu Monserrat.

QUANTUMatter2024