

Investigation of the vortex lattice in NbS₂ – a potential FFLO candidate

To date, several materials have been proposed as hosts for the Fulde-Ferrell-Larkin-Ovchinnikov (FFLO) spatially modulated superconducting state [1], but direct experimental proof has been challenging, with only the organic superconductors providing uncontested evidence for the state [2]. The FFLO state is expected to develop at high fields and low temperatures in materials with strong Pauli paramagnetic effects, an anisotropic Fermi surface, and clean superconductivity.

2H-NbS₂ has recently been proposed as a potential candidate material based on torque magnetometry, specific heat and thermal expansion measurements as a function of orientation in magnetic field. Transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs) are strongly anisotropic layered superconductors in which the two-dimensional planes are weakly coupled by van der Waals forces. The upper critical field of superconducting TMDs in the basal plane is shown to be dramatically enhanced by a special form of Ising spin orbit coupling [3]. When the field is applied exactly in the plane, the upper critical field increases dramatically above 16 T, beyond the limit expected from the Pauli paramagnetic effect. This behaviour is reminiscent of the organic superconductors where the FFLO state is seen.

Using small angle neutron scattering, we have observed the vortex lattice in this material to test if this material is a good candidate to look for a direct FFLO diffraction signal. We have observed a strong intrinsic superconducting anisotropy between the c axis and the basal plane.

[1] J. Wosnitza, *Annalen der Physik* 530, 1700282 (2017).

[2] C. Agosta, *Crystals* 8, 285 (2018).

[3] C.-W. Cho et al., *Nature Comm.* 12,3676 (2021).

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