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The presence of several competing and intertwined ground states is the hallmark of complex electronic systems. More than thirty years of intense investigation in cuprate-based superconductors showed that strong correlations are a natural source of complex behavior. This is mainly due to the failure of the Fermi-liquid paradigm, where high-energy correlations just enter as a renormalization of low-energy physical parameter. The discovery of iron- based superconductors ten years ago forced us to revise our expectations, since complexity can also emerge out of moderate correlations when multiple degrees of freedom act at the same low-energy scales. The intense experi- mental and theoretical investigation of the properties of FeSe is a typical example of this phenomenon, and explains why it attracted such a wide interest in the community. In this talk I will review the progresses we made recently to explain the emergence of a marked electronic nematicity across the structural transition as a consequence of orbital-selective spin fluctuations. In particular I will show that the description of the superconducting properties represents a crucial benchmark to identify the basic mechanism behind electron nematicity in FeSe.