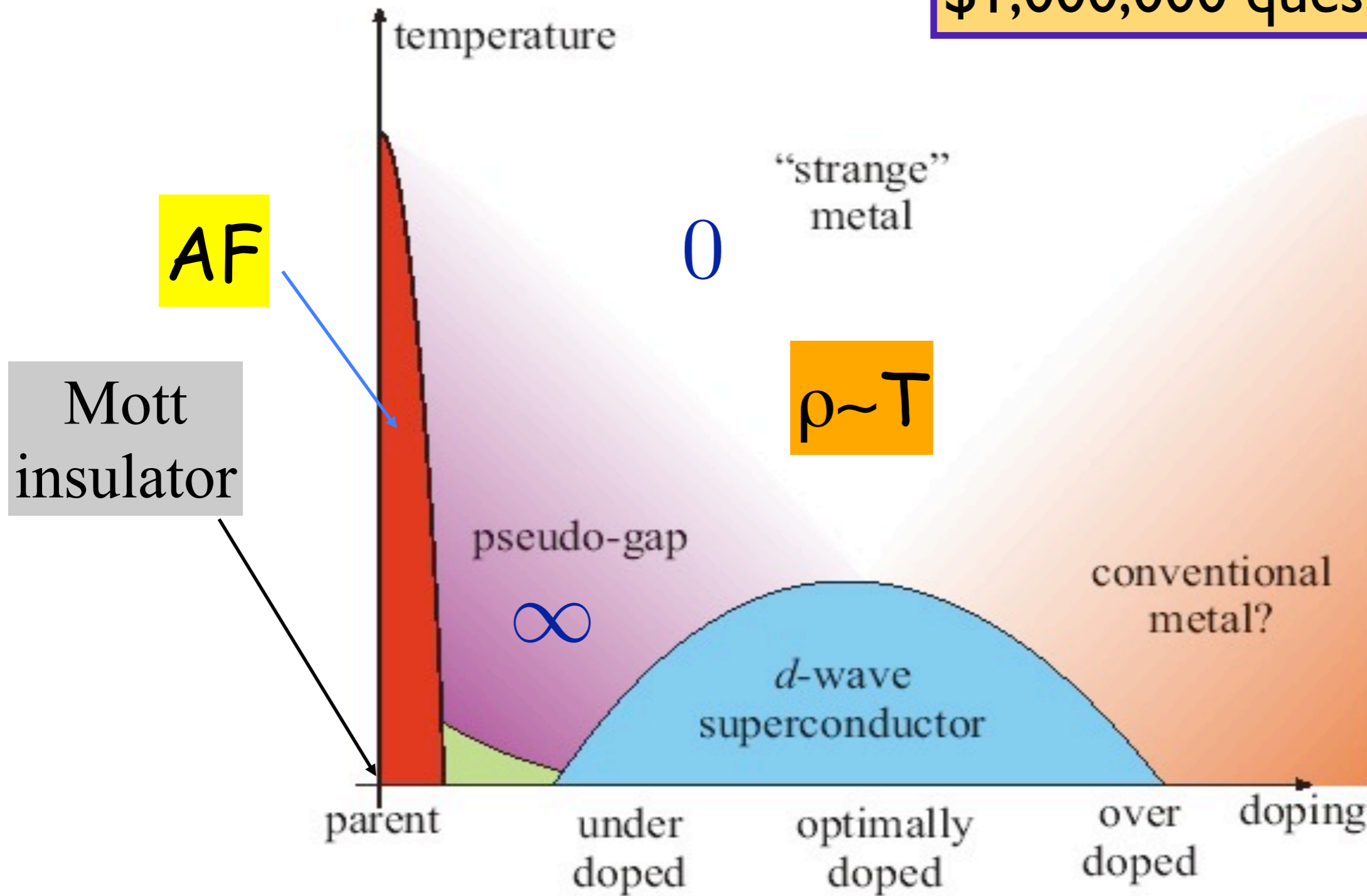


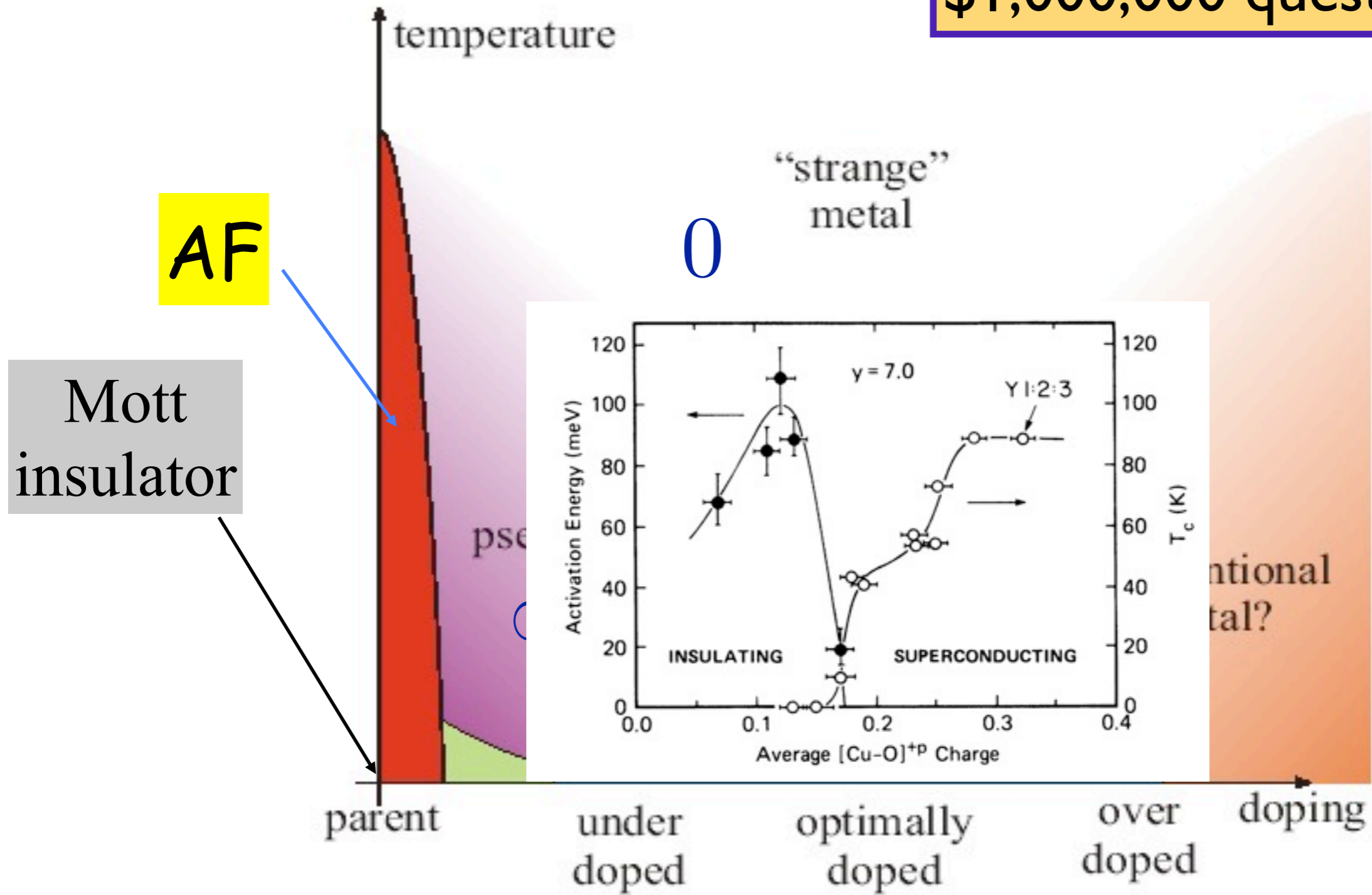
# Why is the $T_c$ region 'dome'-shaped?

\$1,000,000 question?



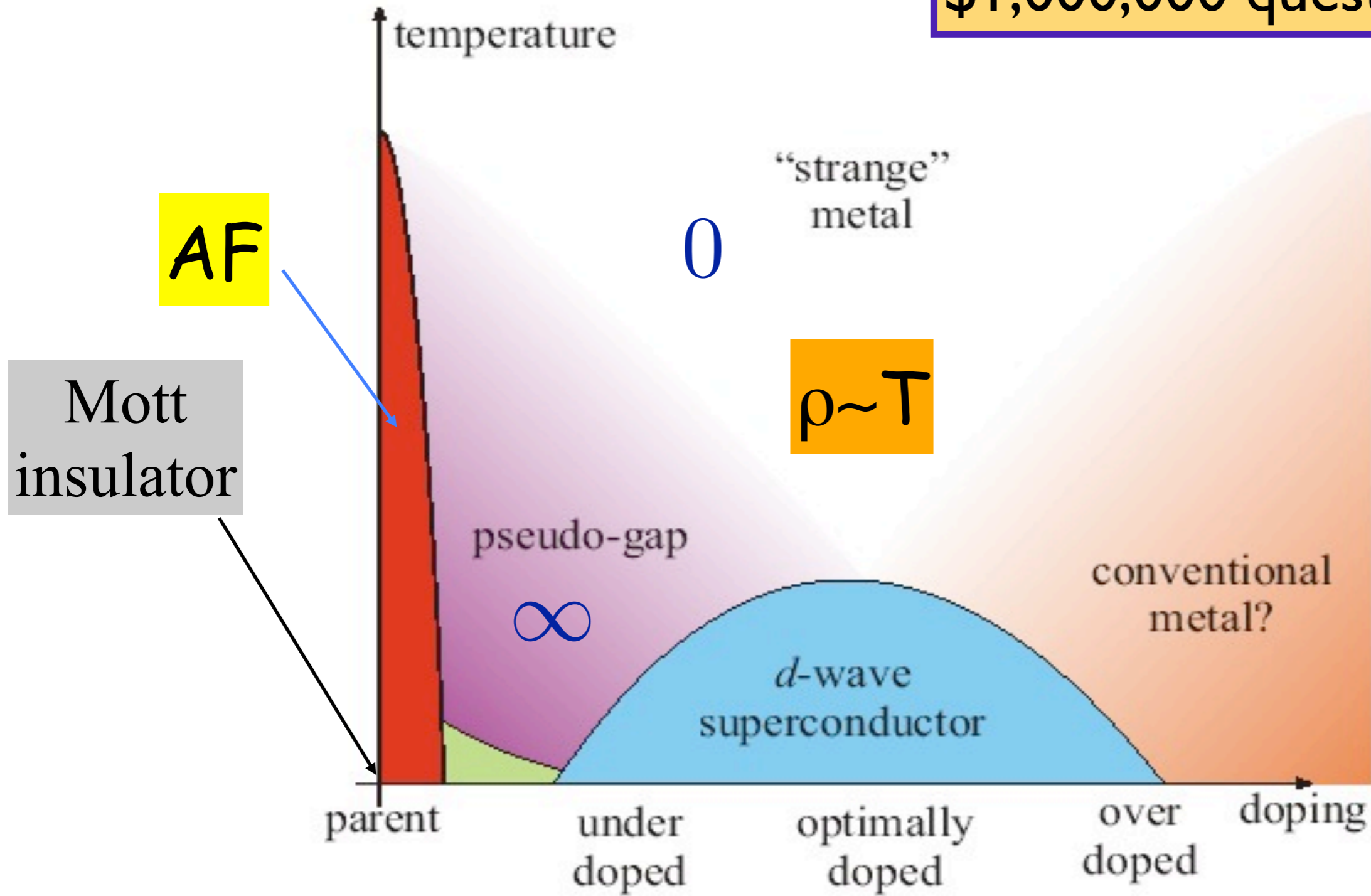
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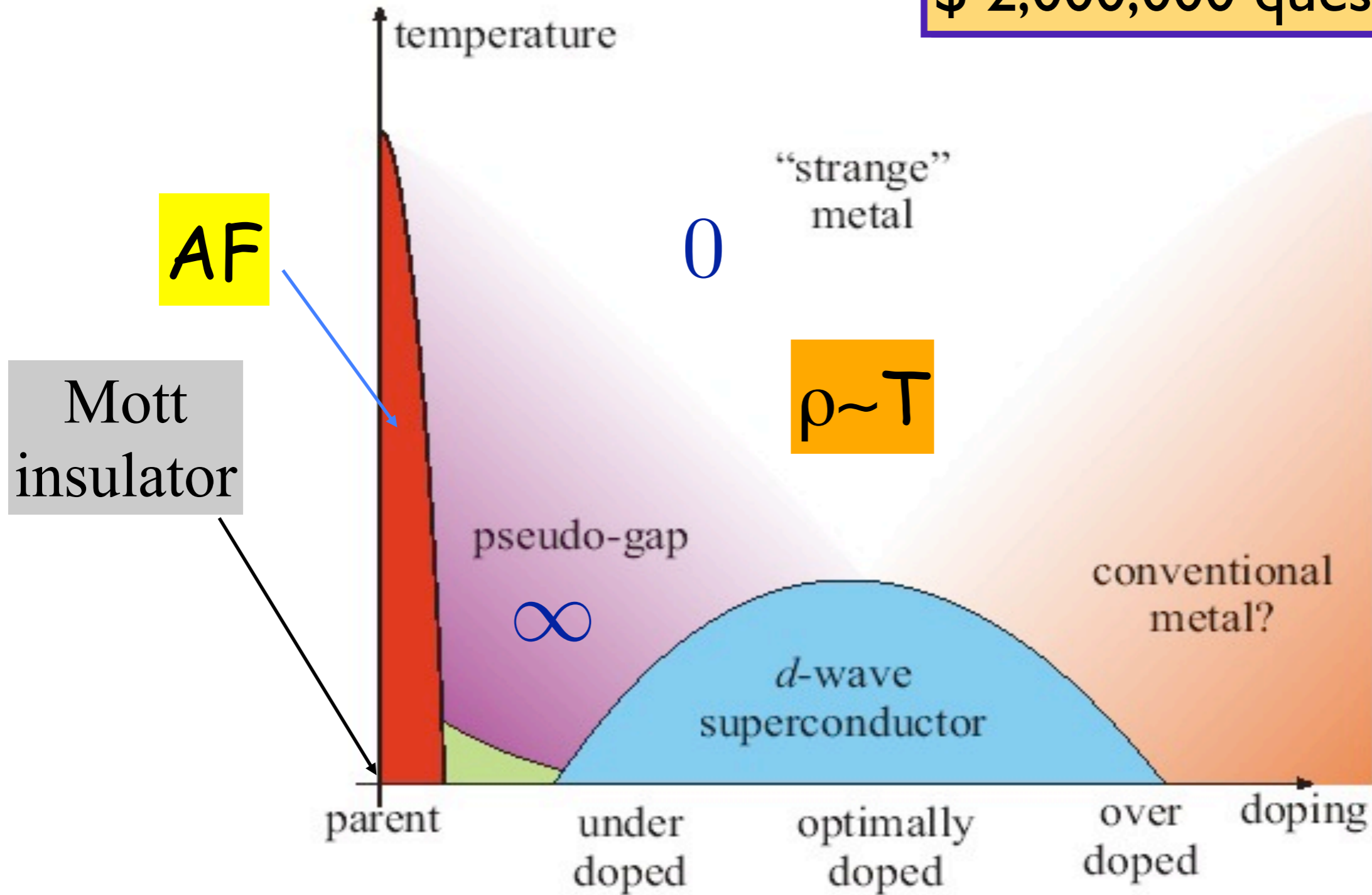
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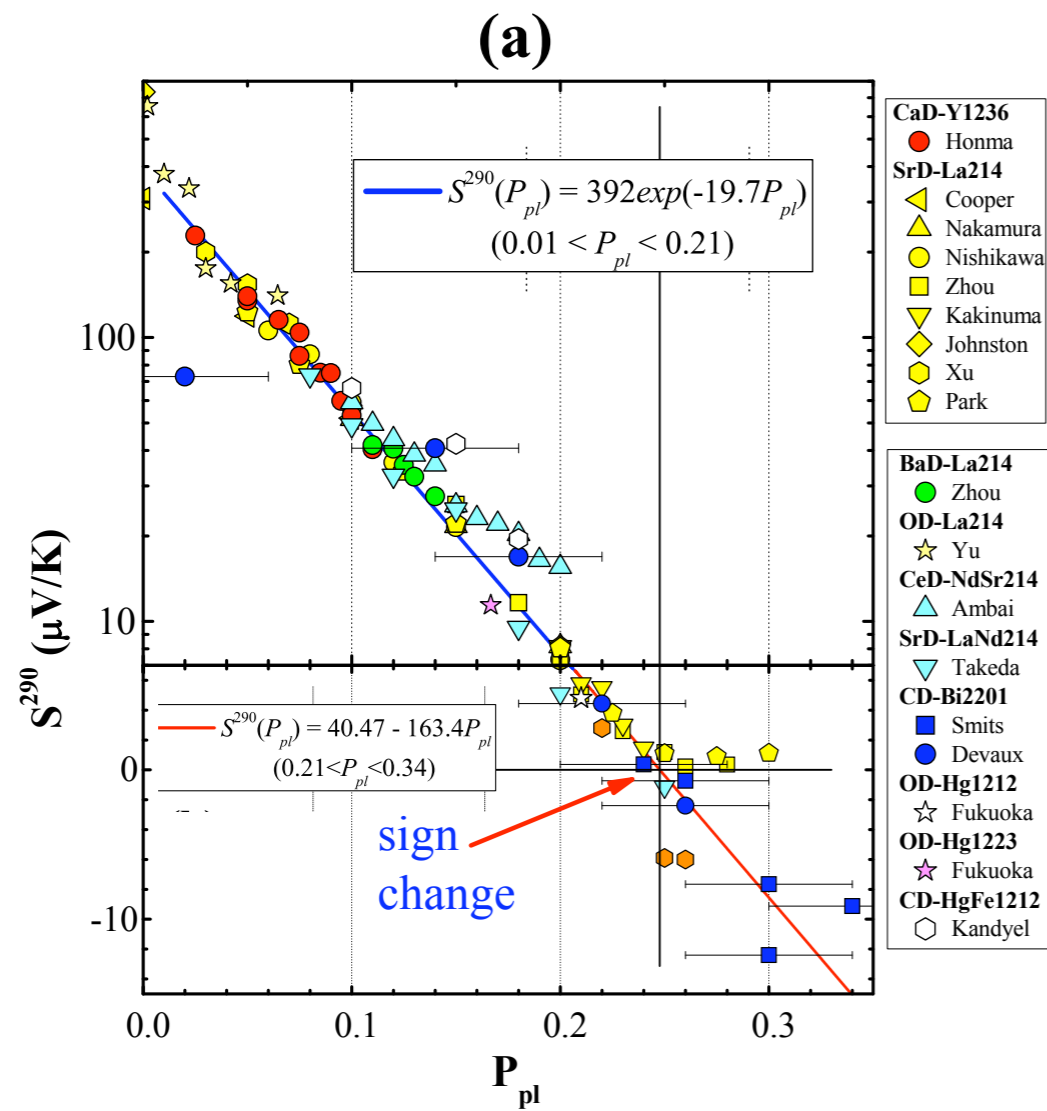
# Why is the $T_c$ region 'dome'-shaped?

\$ 2,000,000 question?

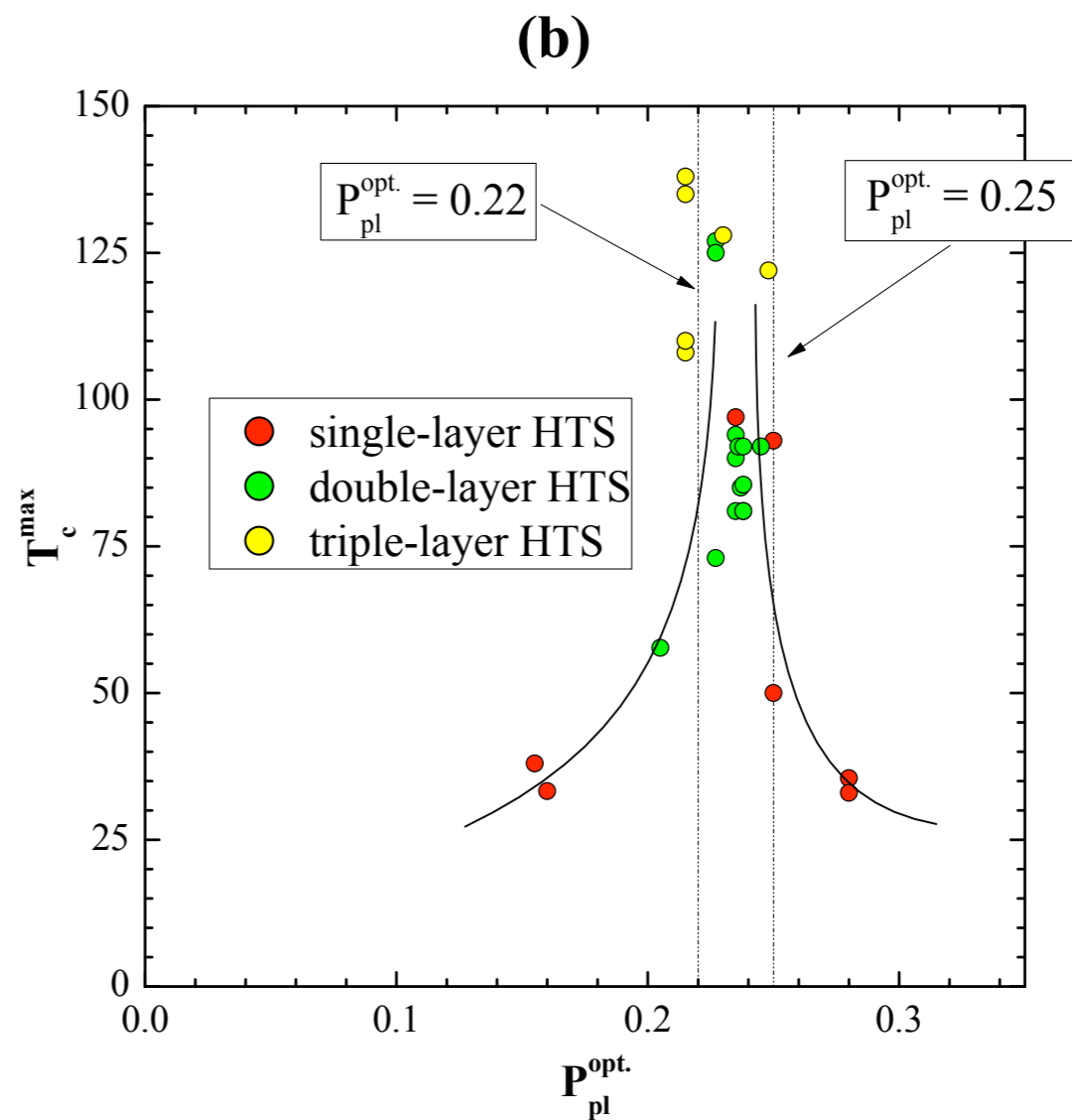
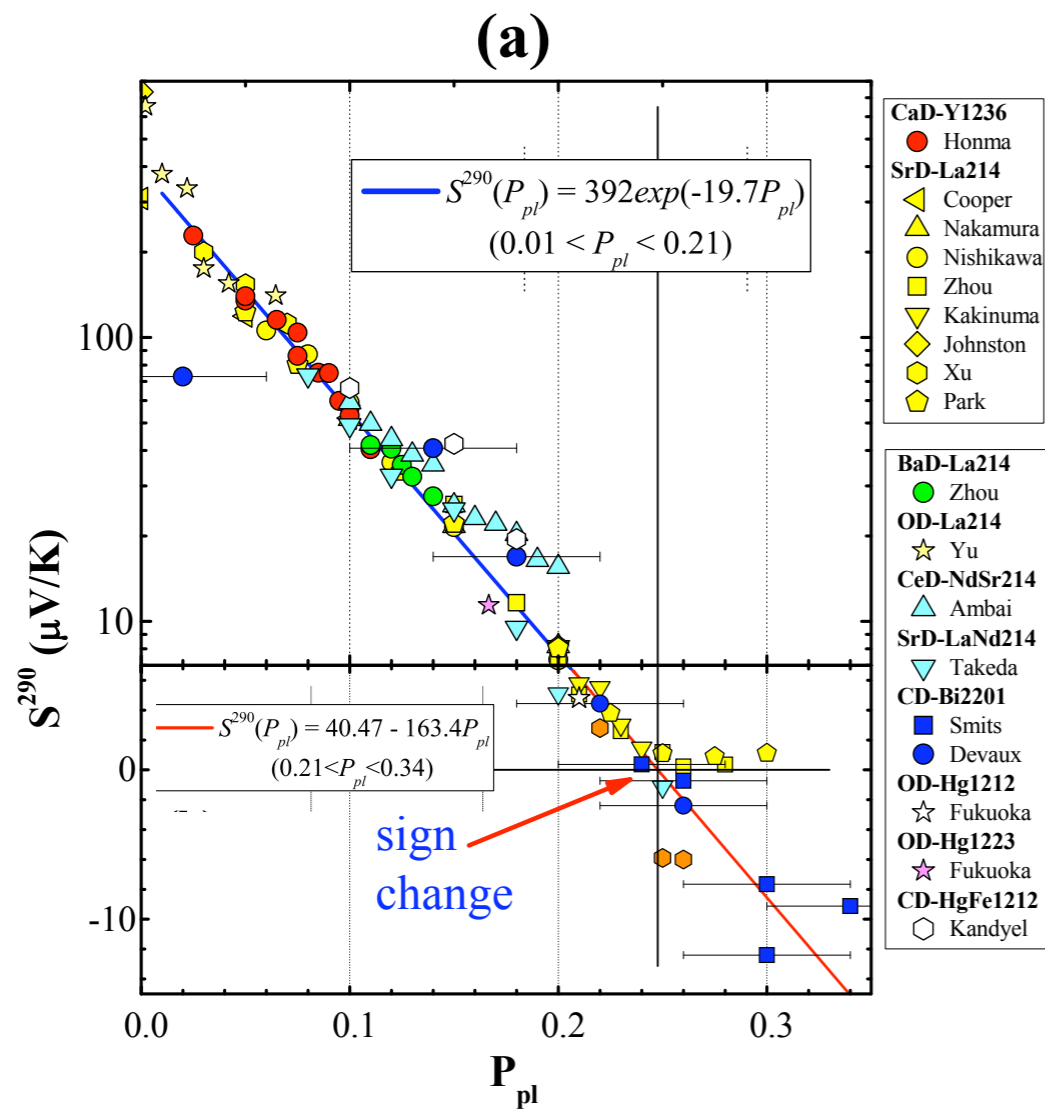


How does Fermi Liquid Theory Breakdown?

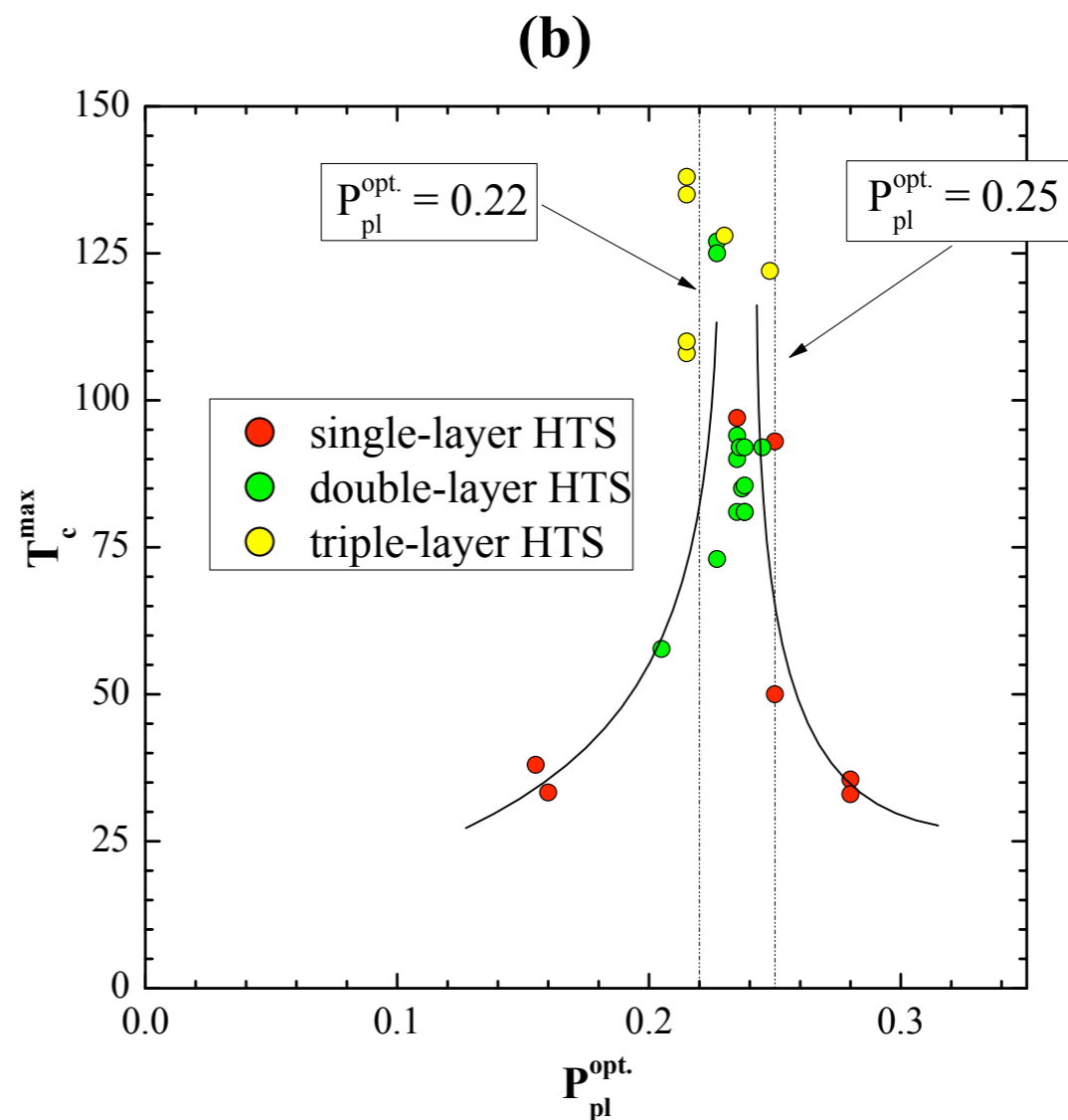
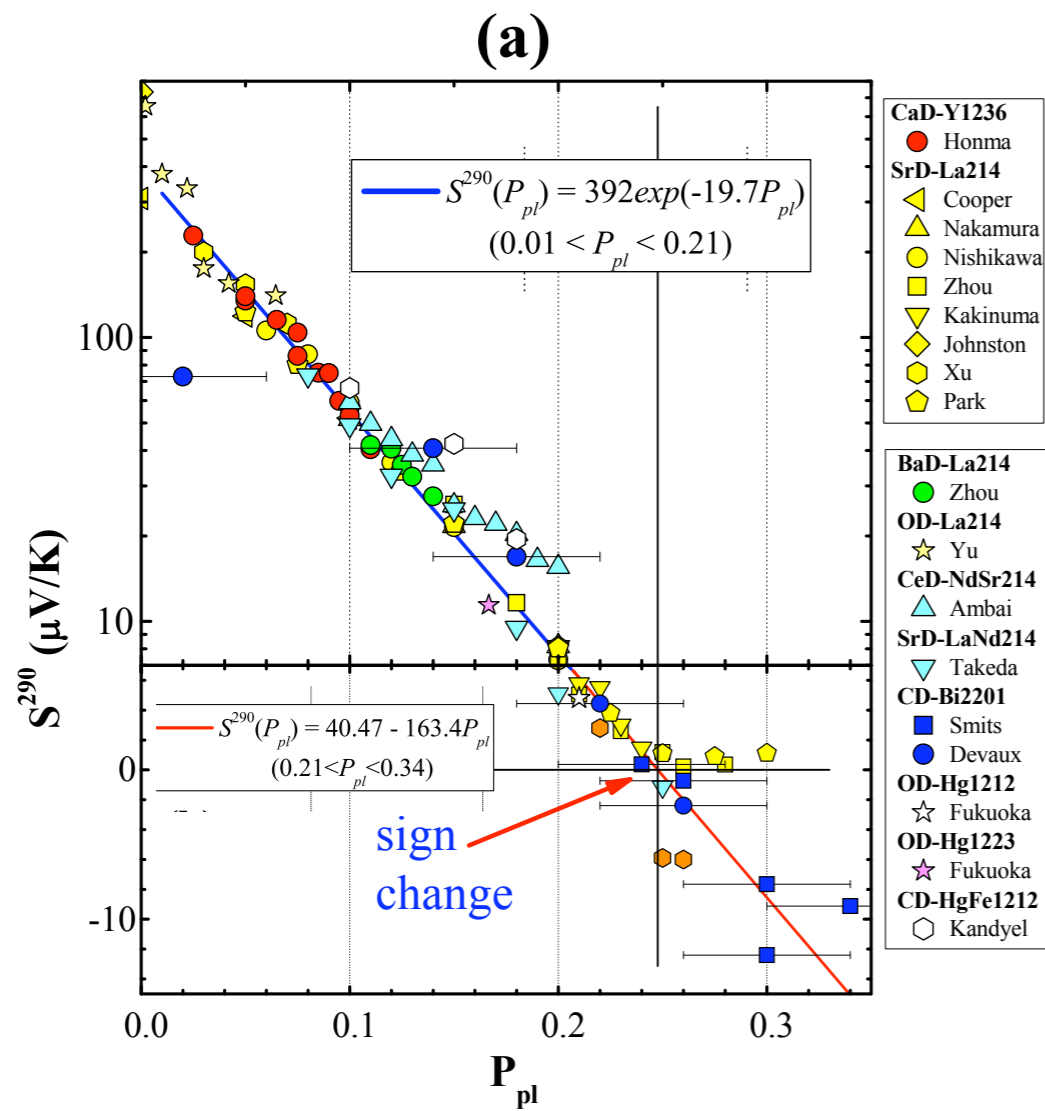
# Universal sign change of thermopower



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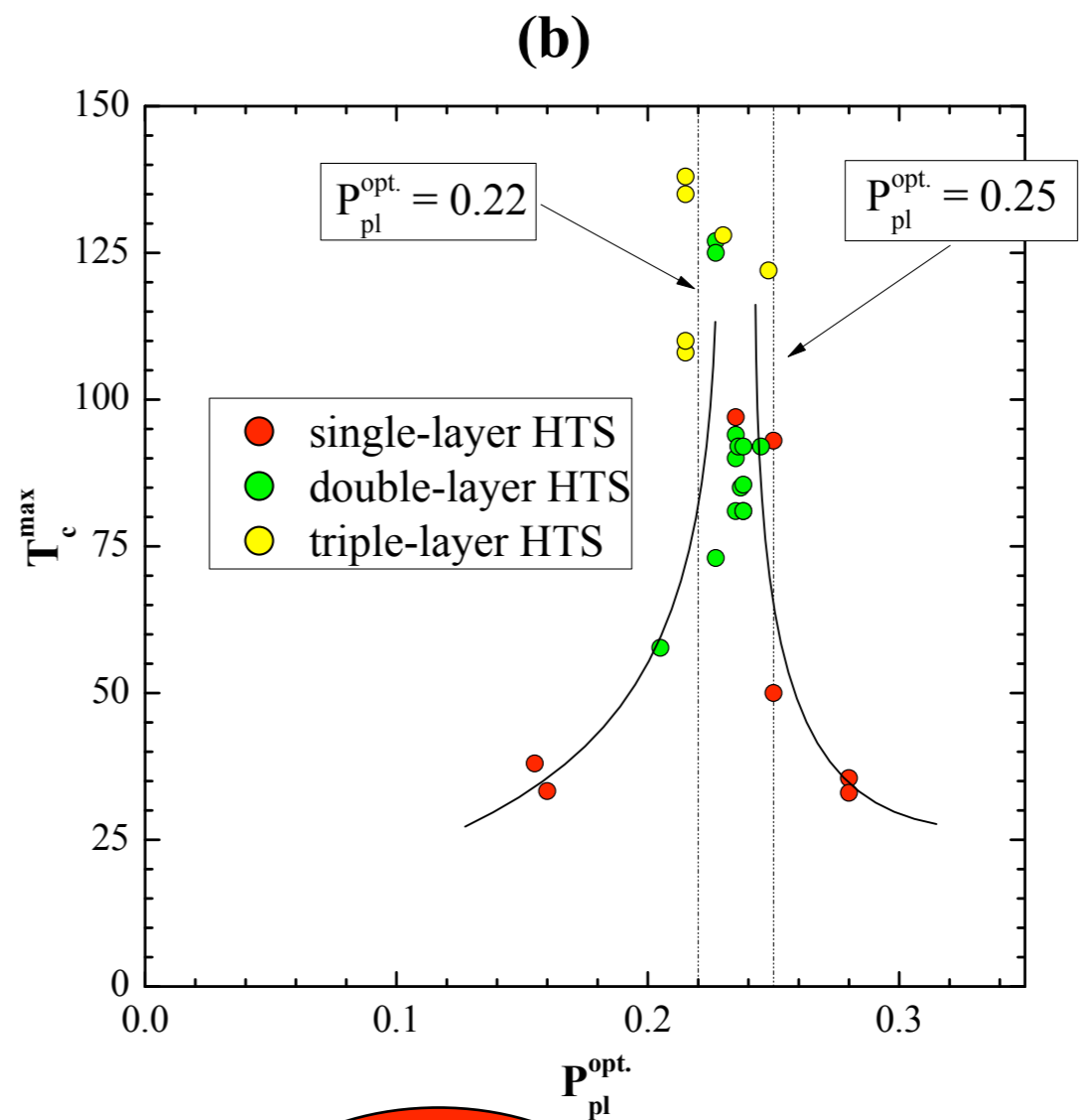
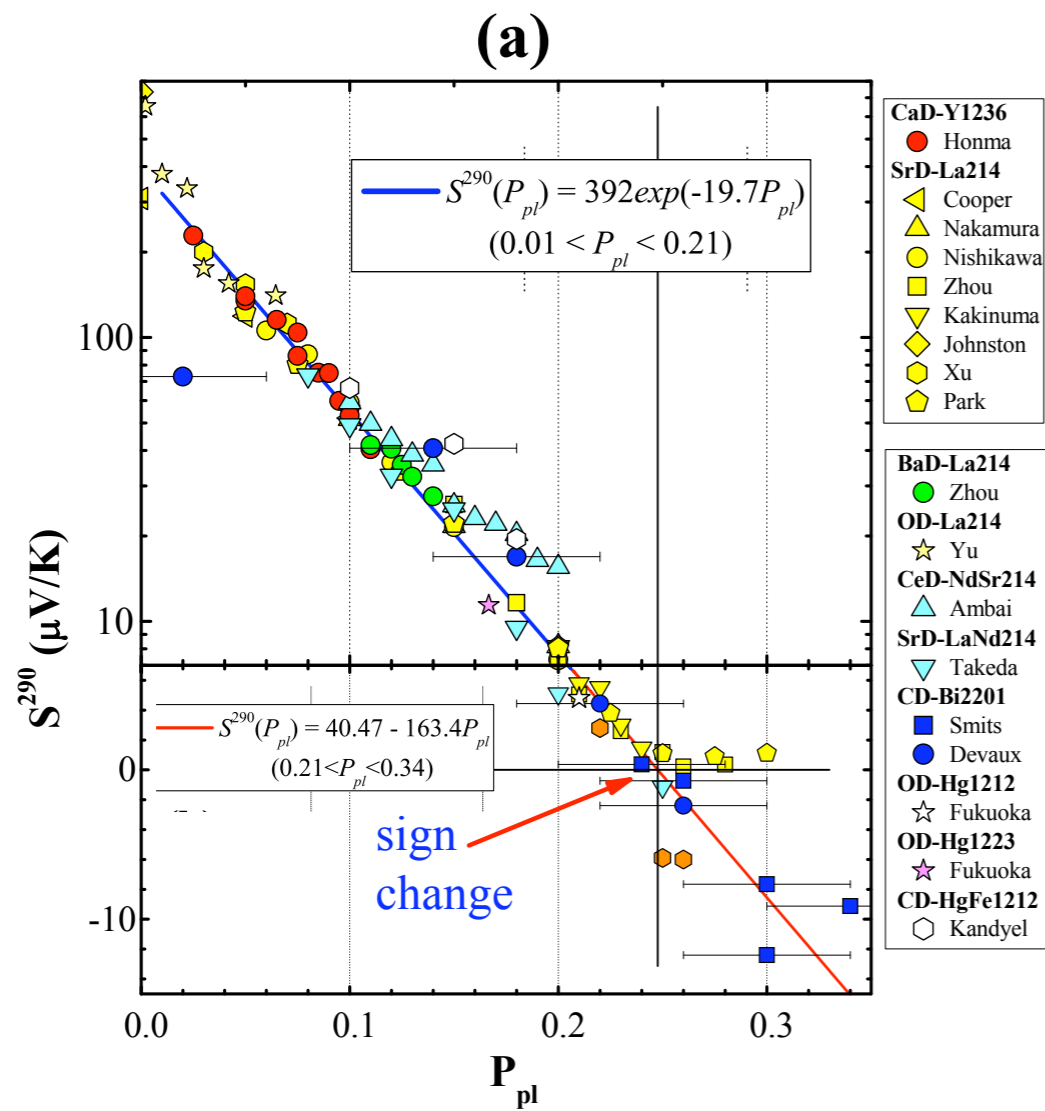


# Universal sign change of thermopower



$$1 - \frac{T_c}{T_c^{\text{max}}} = 82.6(x - 0.16)^2.$$

# Universal sign change of thermopower

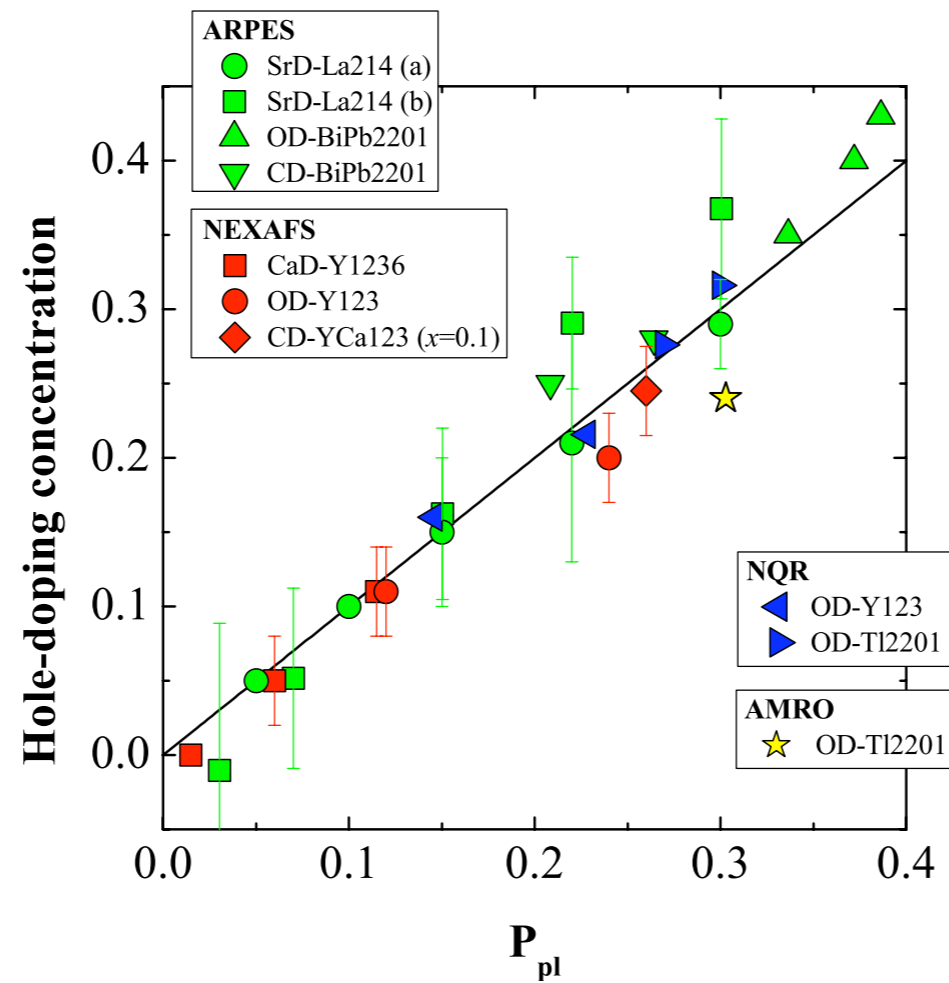


~~$$1 - \frac{T_c}{T_c^{\max}} = 0.6(x - 16)^2.$$~~

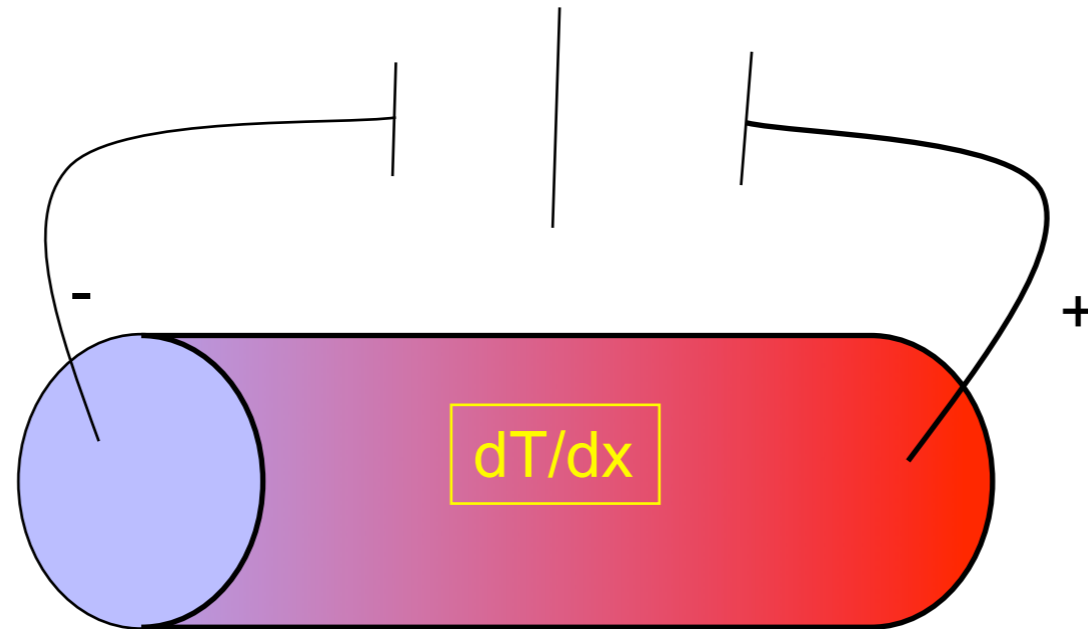


How valid is the thermopower doping scale?

# How valid is the thermopower doping scale?



Why?



$$S = V / \Delta T$$

entropy per carrier

particle-number conservation

# Thermopower Primer

$$S = -\frac{k_B}{e} \beta \frac{L_{12}}{L_{11}}$$

$$L_{ij} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega \left( -\frac{\partial f(\omega)}{\partial \omega} \right) \tau^i(\omega) \omega^{j-1}$$

$$\tau(\omega) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} \left( \frac{\partial \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}}{\partial k_x} \right)^2 A^2(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$$

spectral  
function

1.)  $\mathcal{T}$  must be symmetric about the chemical potential for  $S=0$

2.) but if  $A$  is momentum-independent,  $S=0$  by particle-hole symmetry

G. Beni, Phys. Rev. B vol. 10, 2186  
(1973).



Exact calculation  
of  $S$  for atomic ( $t=0$ )  
limit of Hubbard model

$$S = -\frac{k_B}{e} \ln \frac{2x}{1-x}$$

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band insulator  
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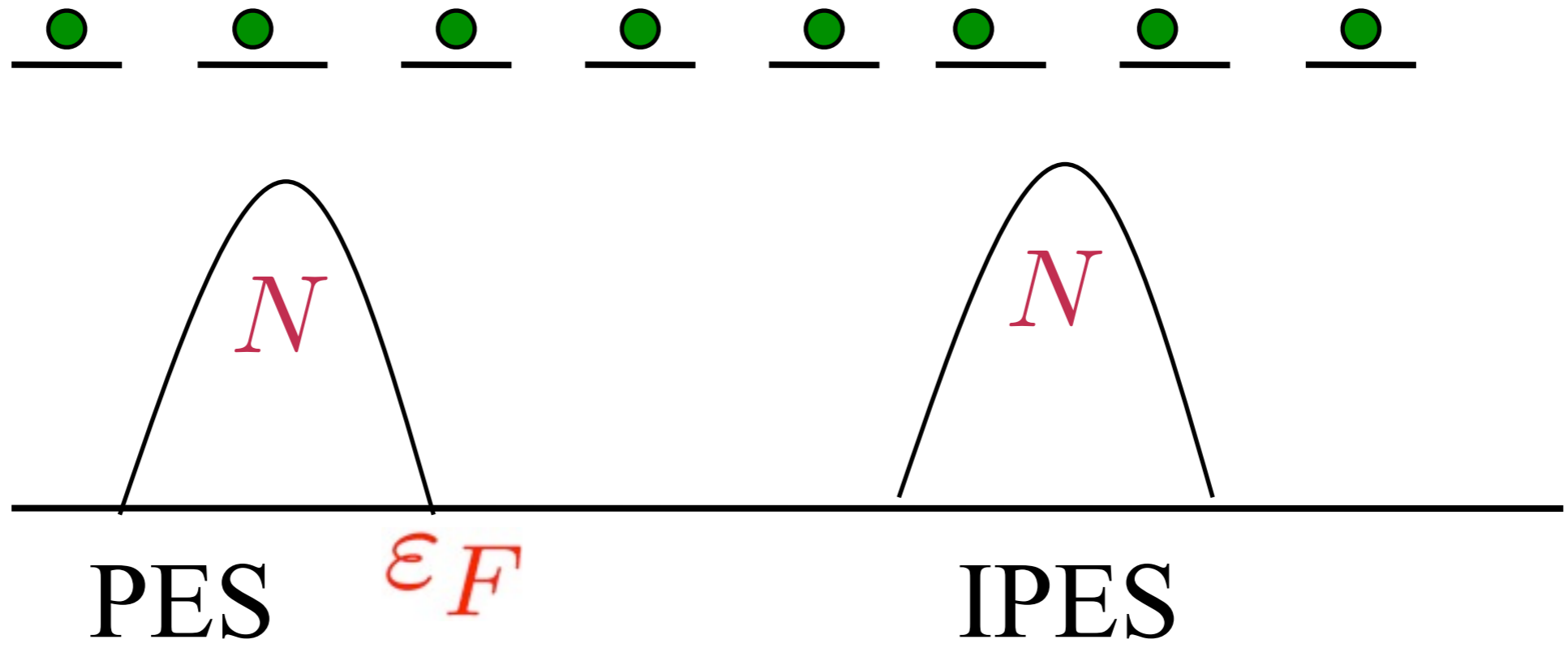
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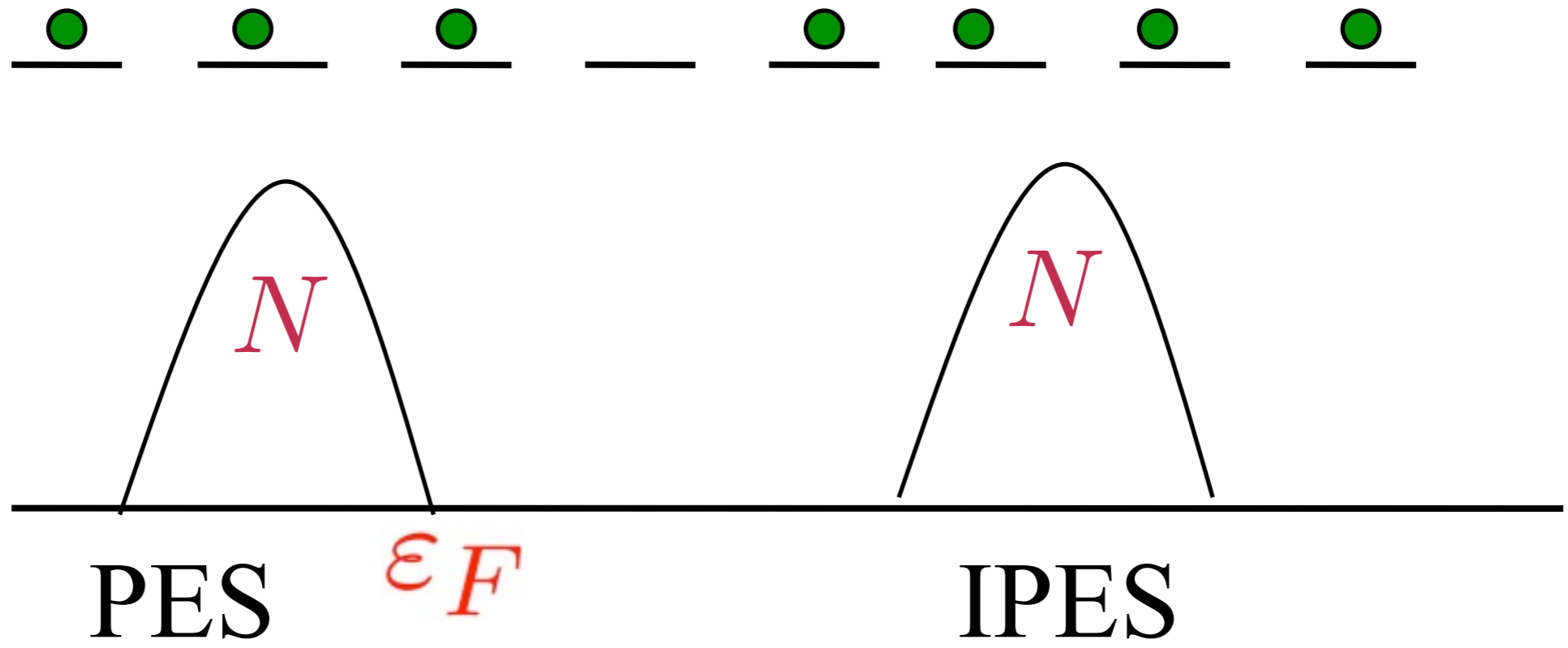


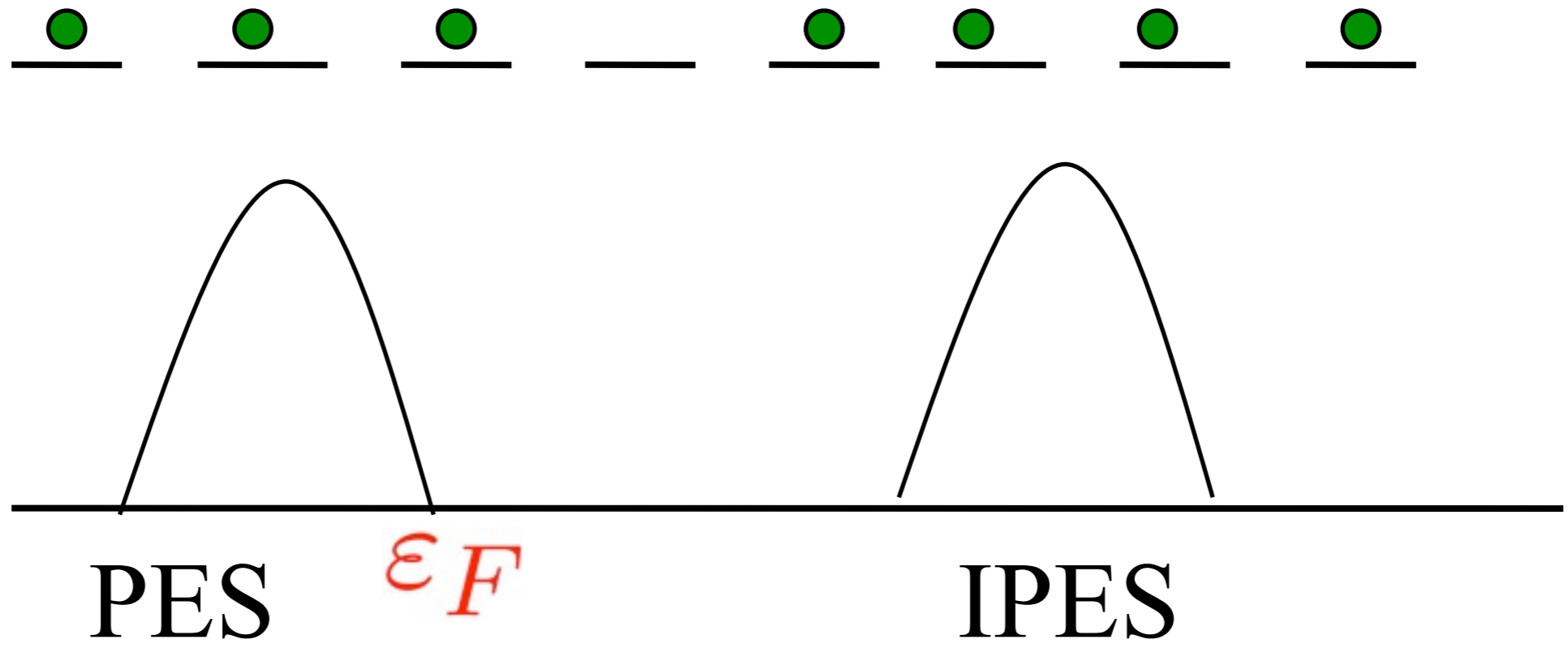
$S=0$  when  $x=1/3$ ; WHY?

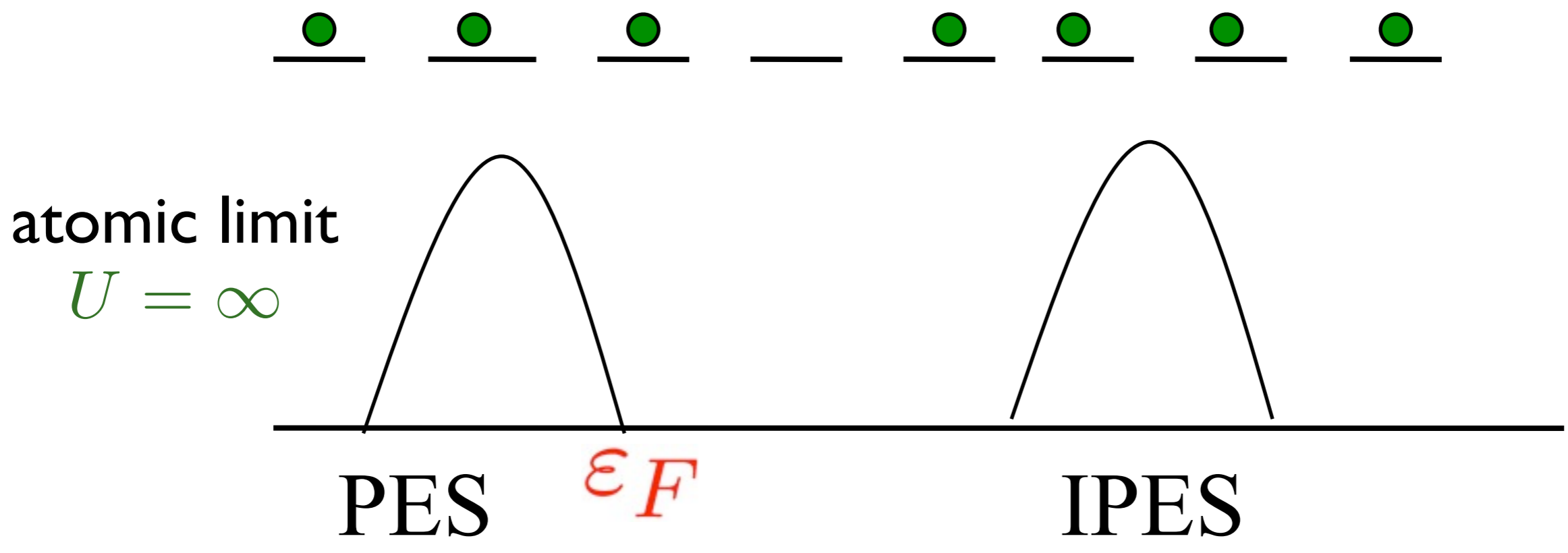
What is so  
special about  
 $2x$  and  $1-x$ ?

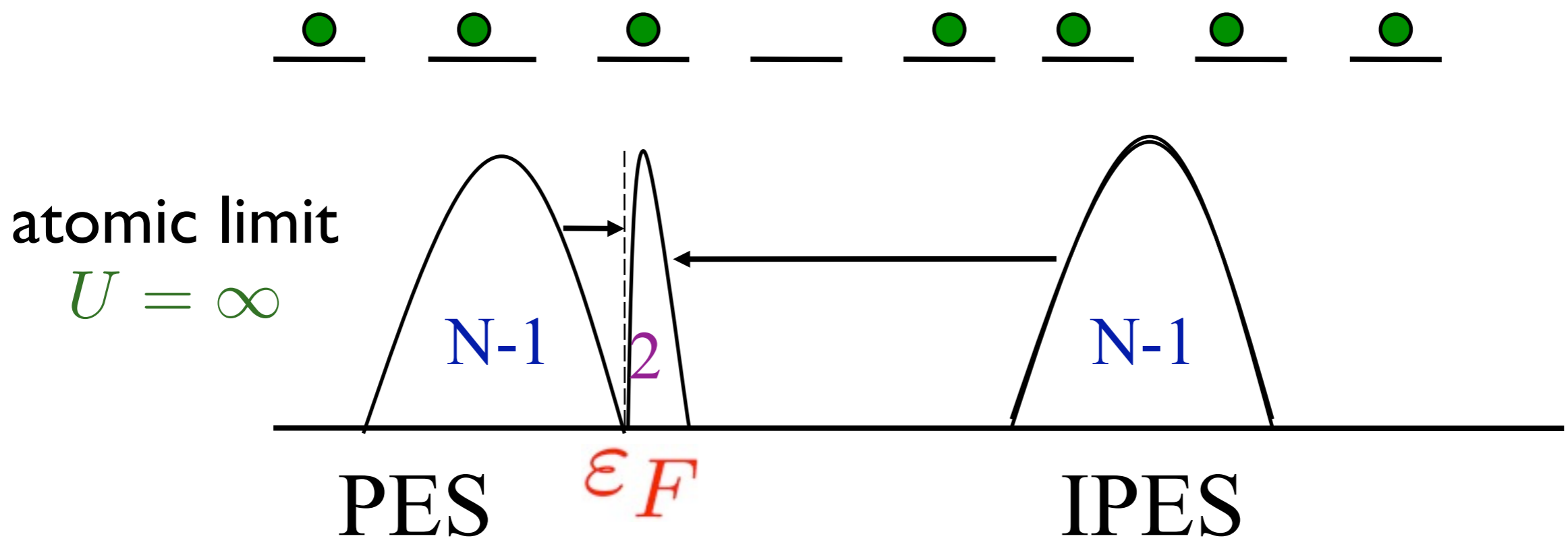


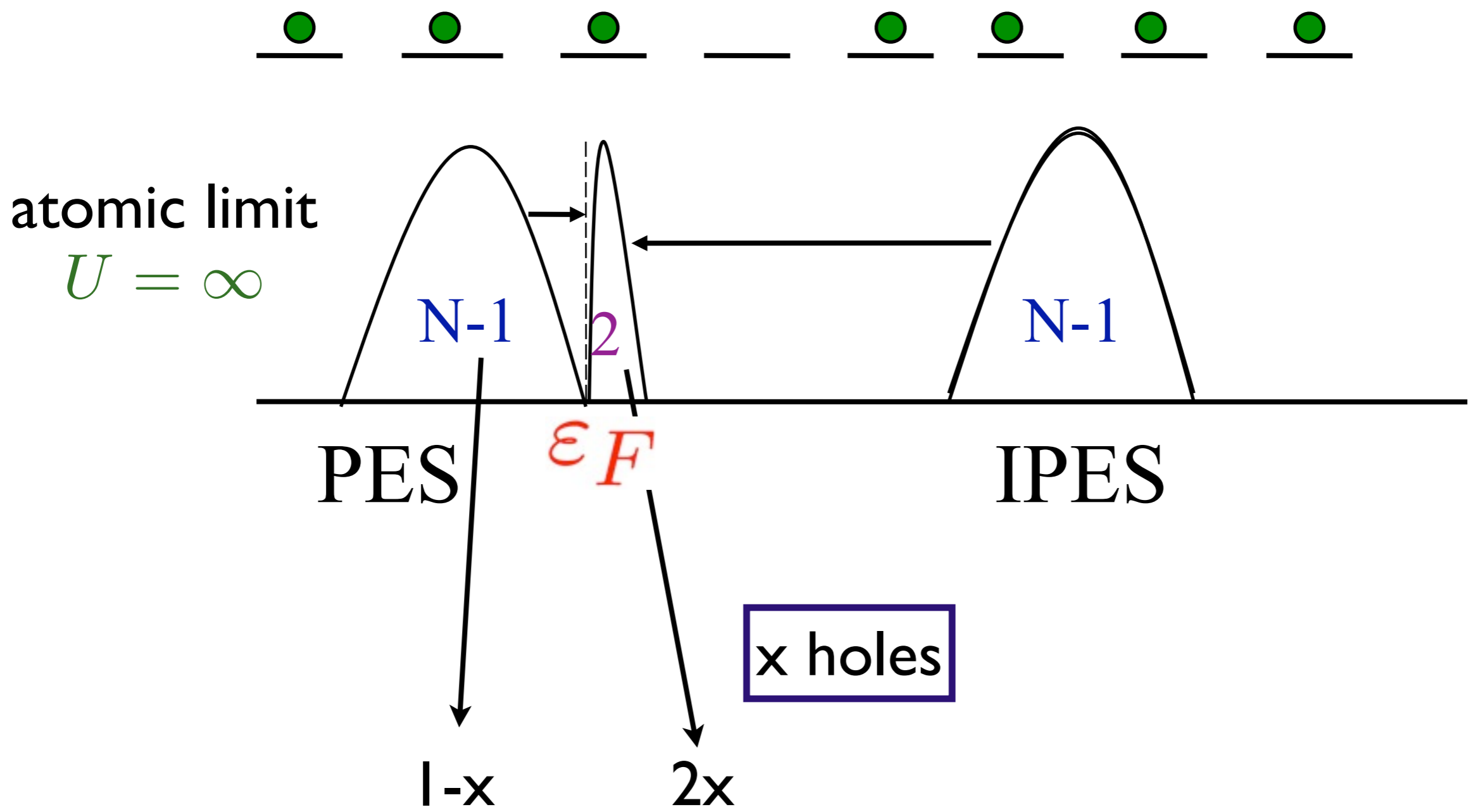


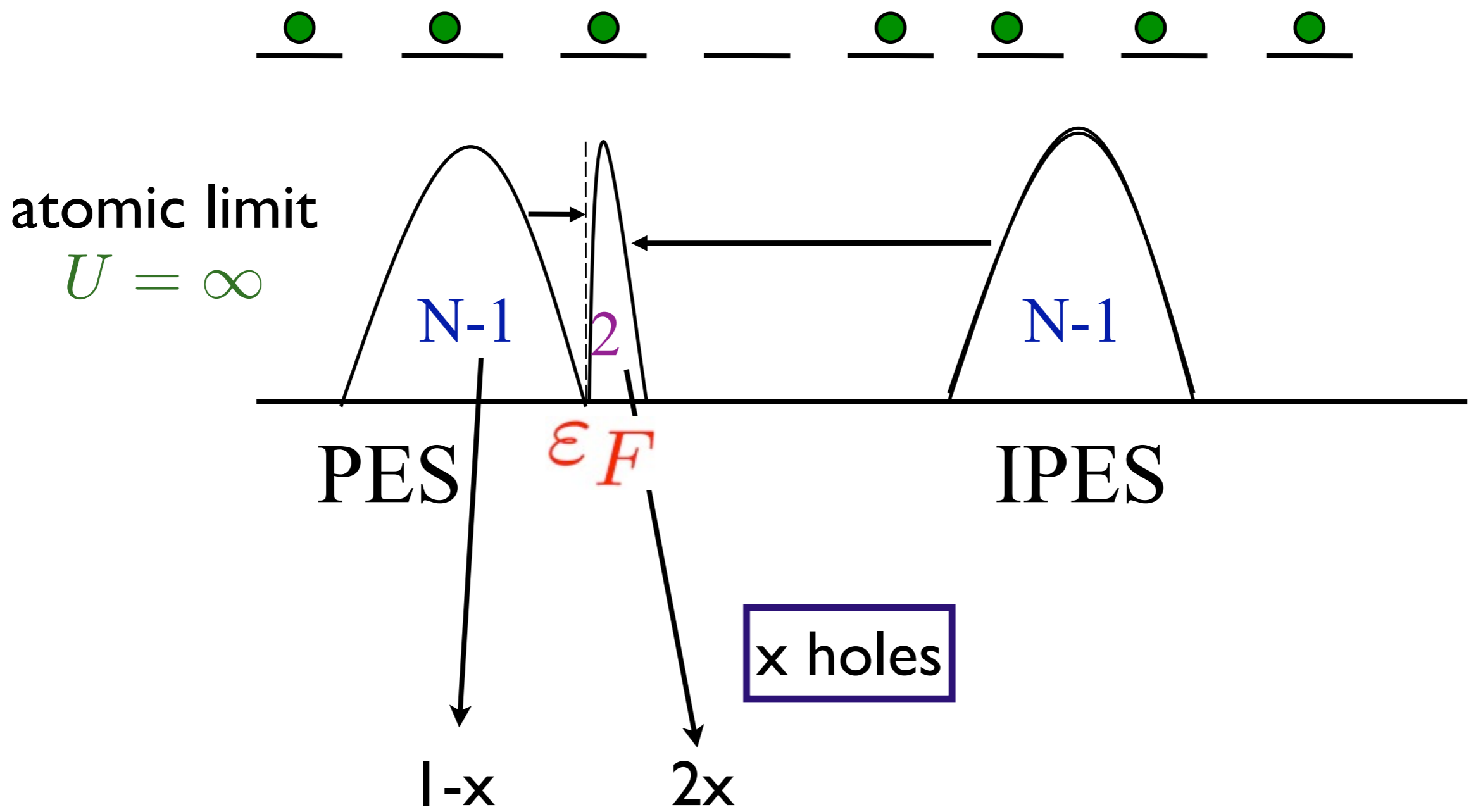






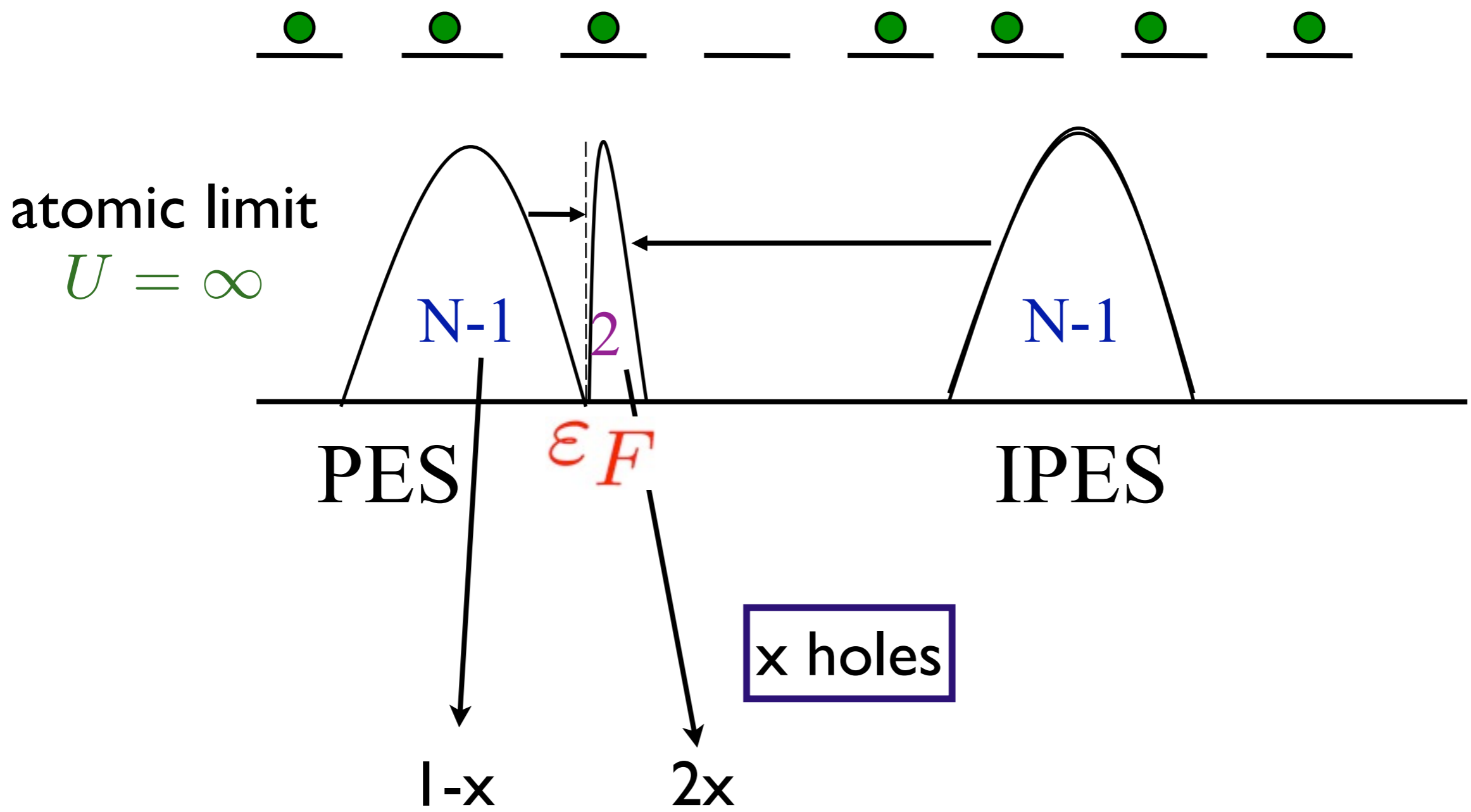






critierion for vanishing of thermopower

LESW above  $\epsilon_F$  = LESW below  $\epsilon_F$



critierion for vanishing of thermopower

LESW above  $\epsilon_F$  = LESW below  $\epsilon_F$

$2x = 1 - x \rightarrow x = 1/3!$



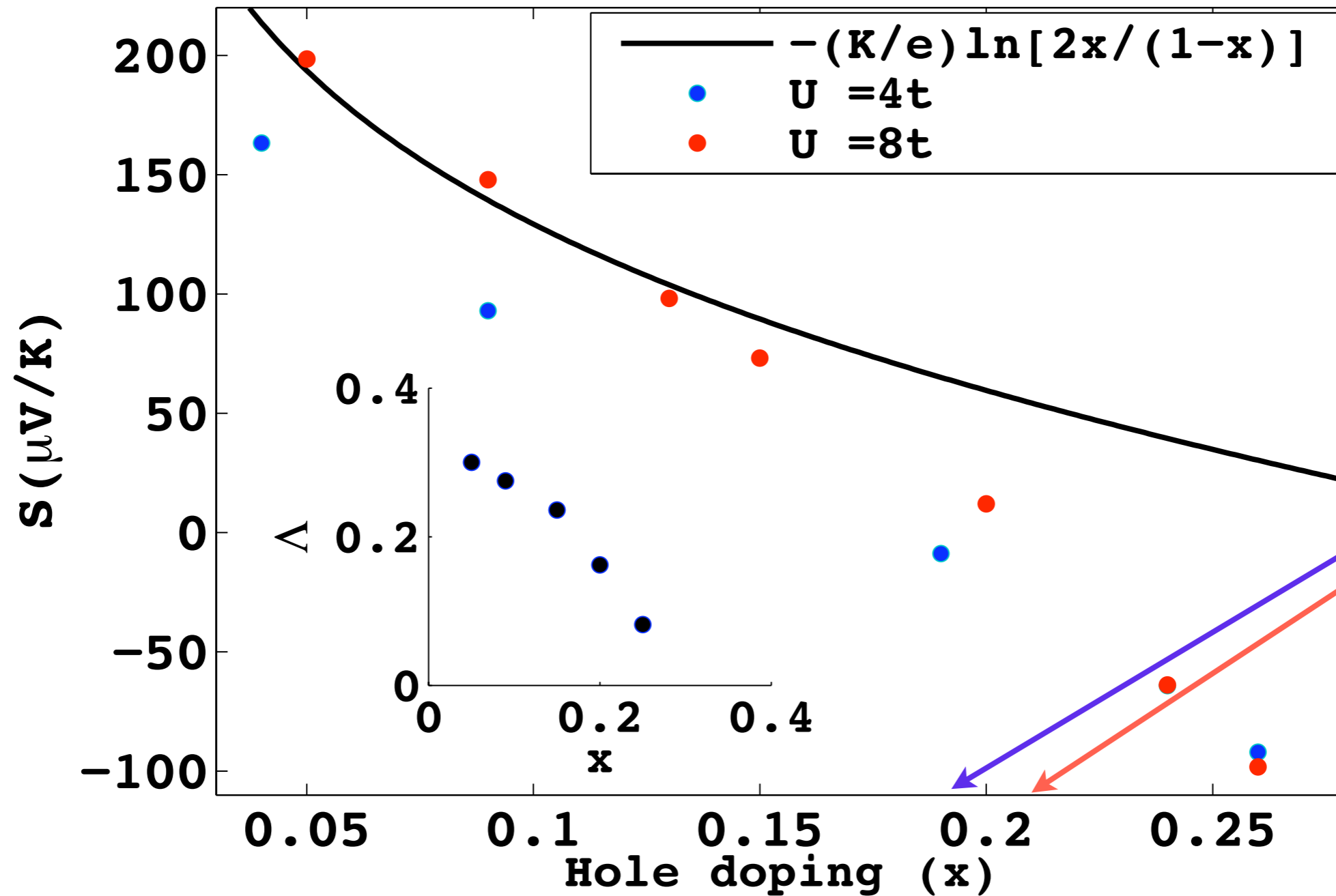
$$S \approx -\frac{k_B}{e} \ln \frac{\mathcal{L}}{1-x}$$

$S$  must change sign before  $x=1/3$   
(atomic limit)

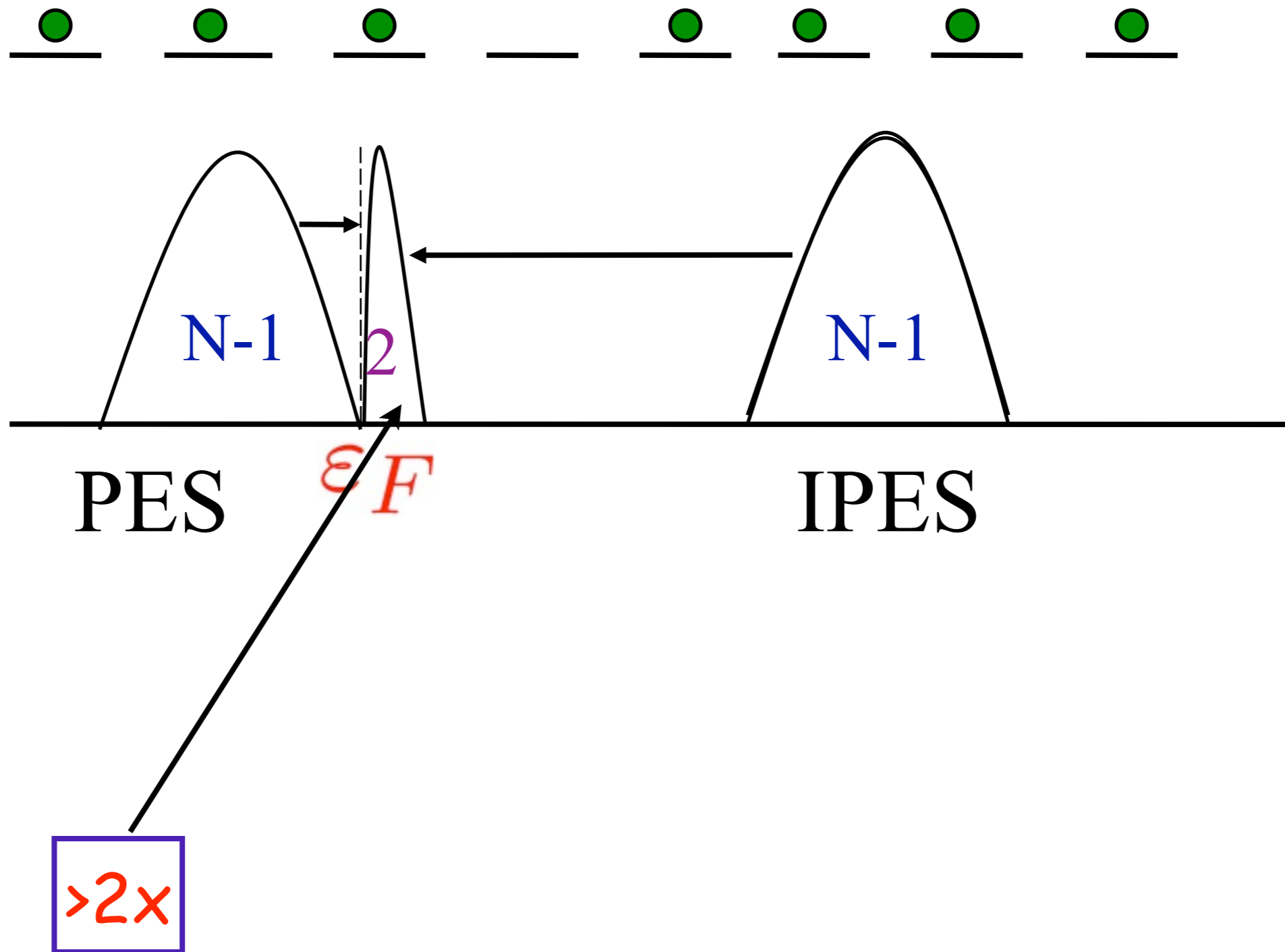
experiments:  $x_c=.24$

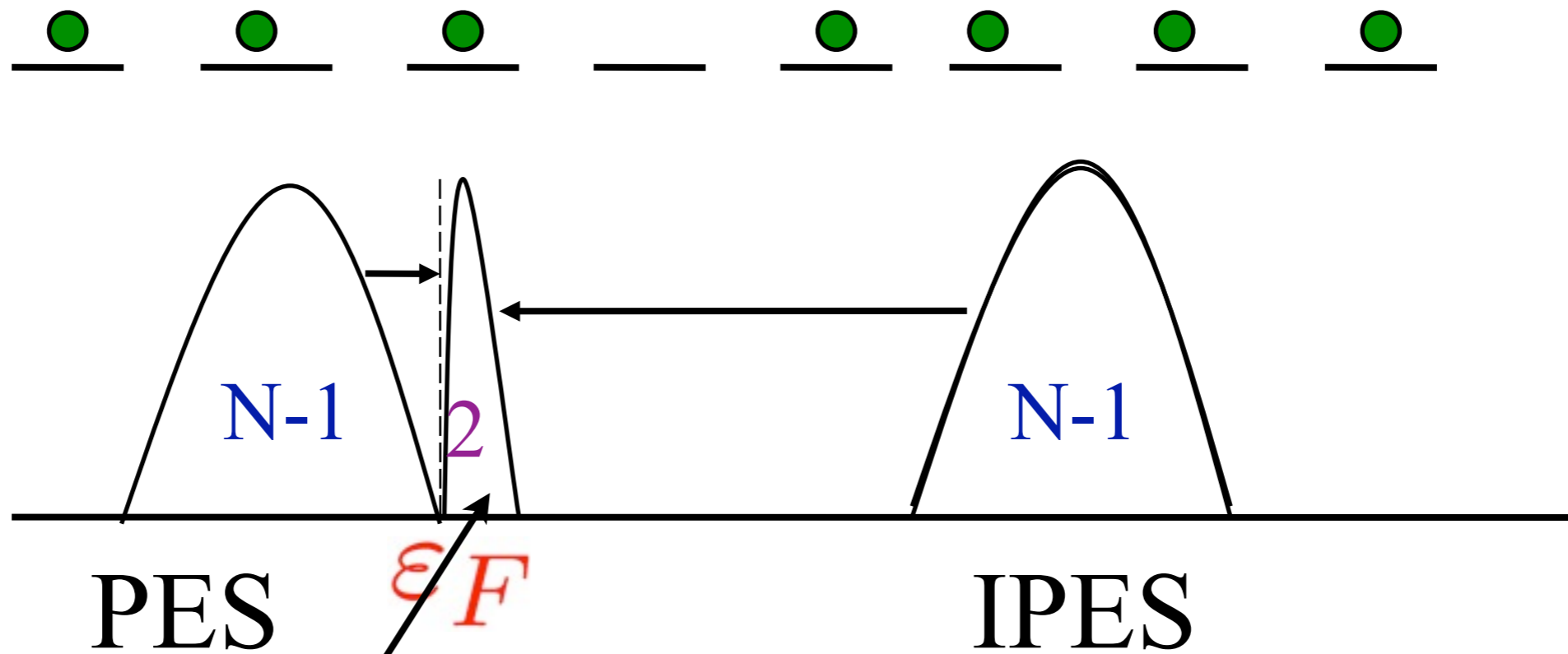
# Hubbard Model

$T = 0.1t$  ,  $t = 0.5$  eV

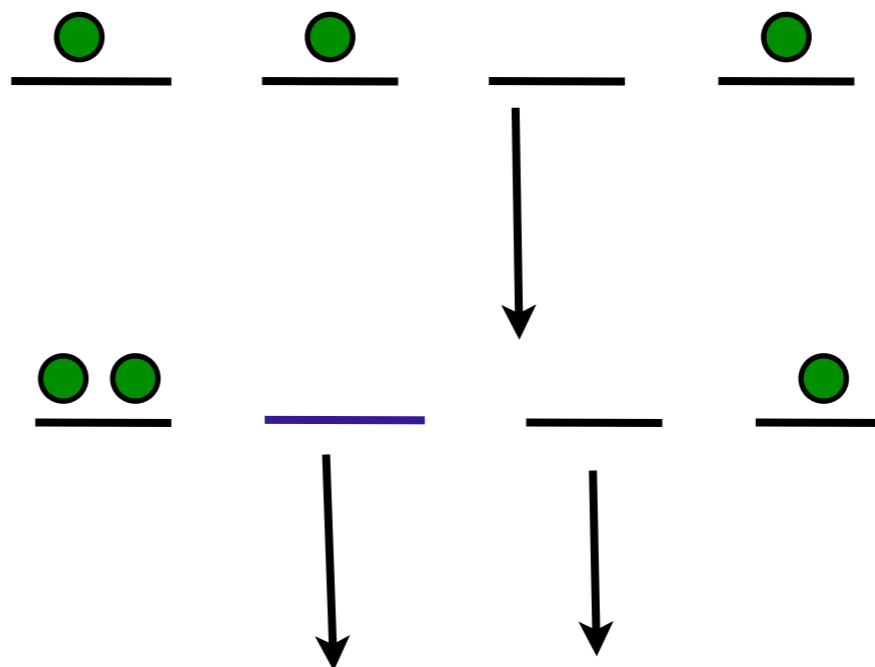


arXiv:0807.2854





$>2x$

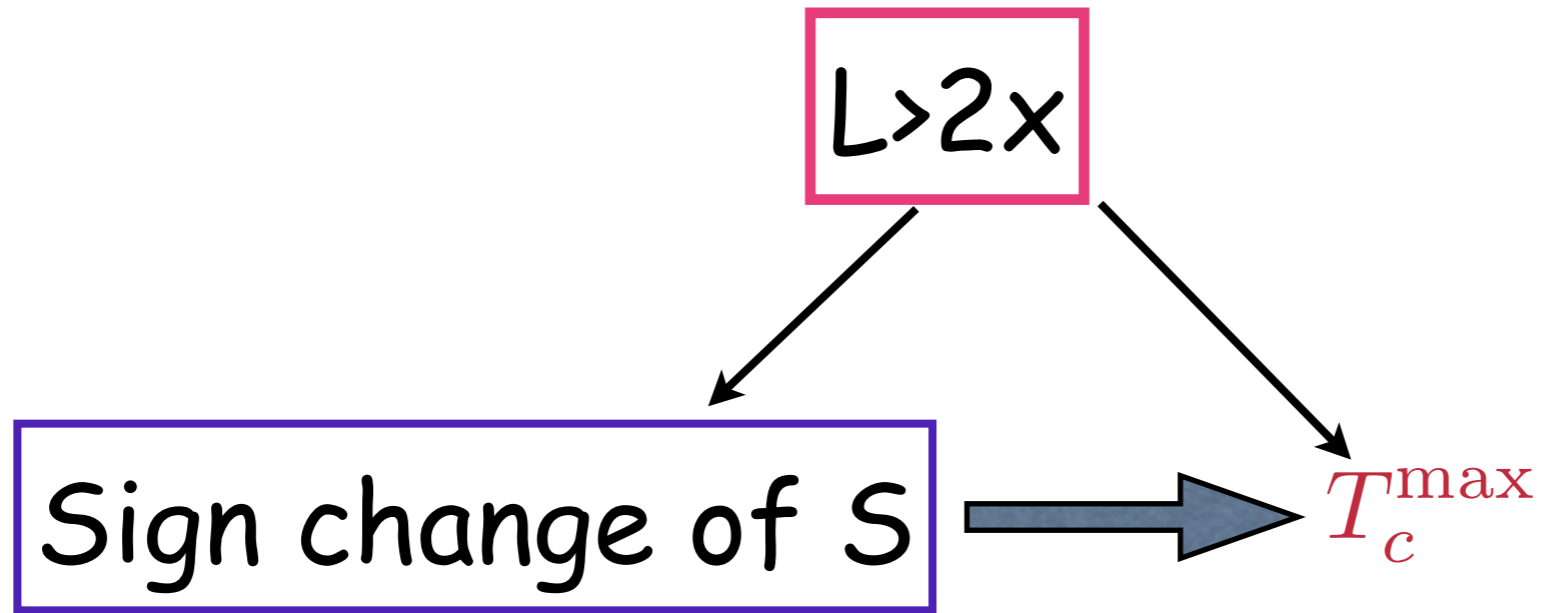


$$L = 2(t/U)f(x) + 2x > 2x$$

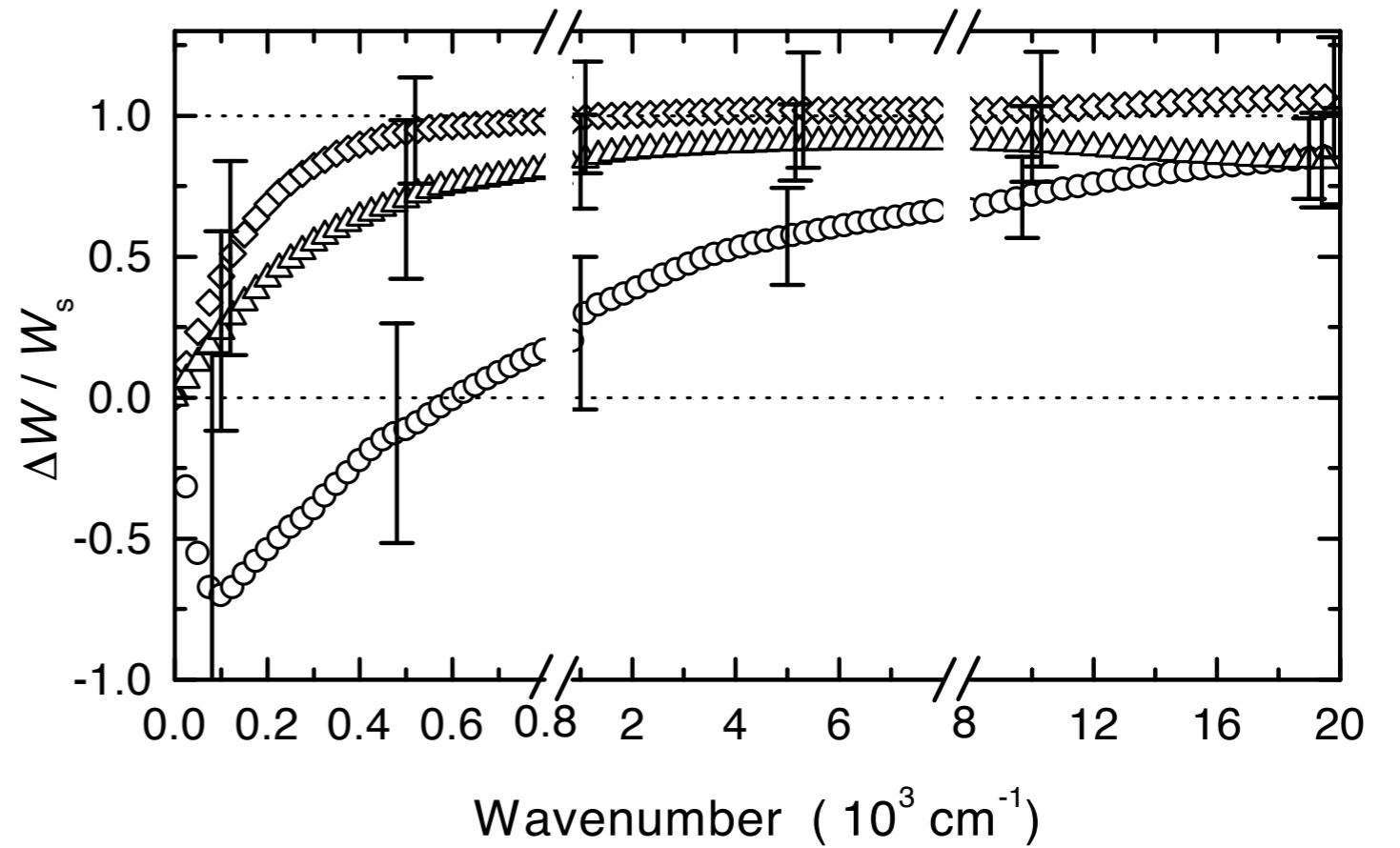
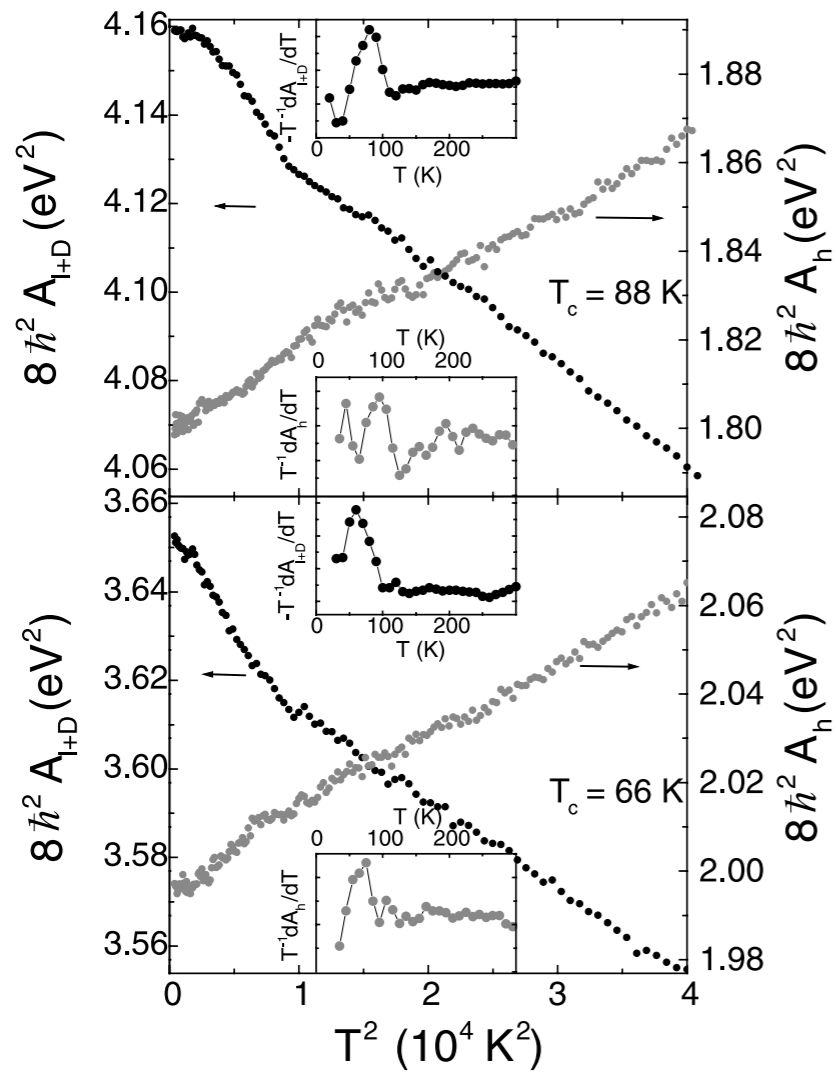
$$L > 2x$$

Sign change of  $S$

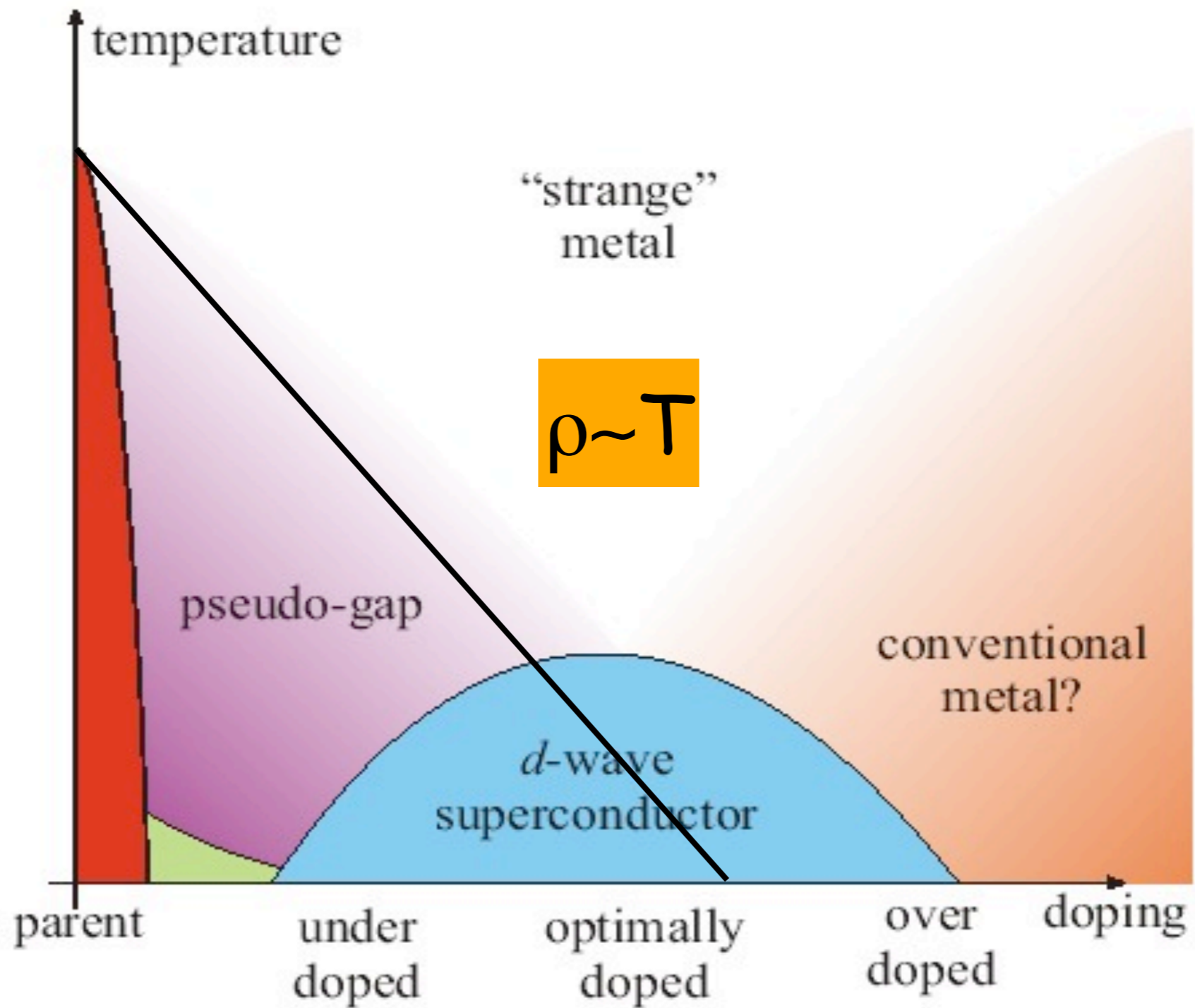
$$T_c^{\max}$$



similar to optical data



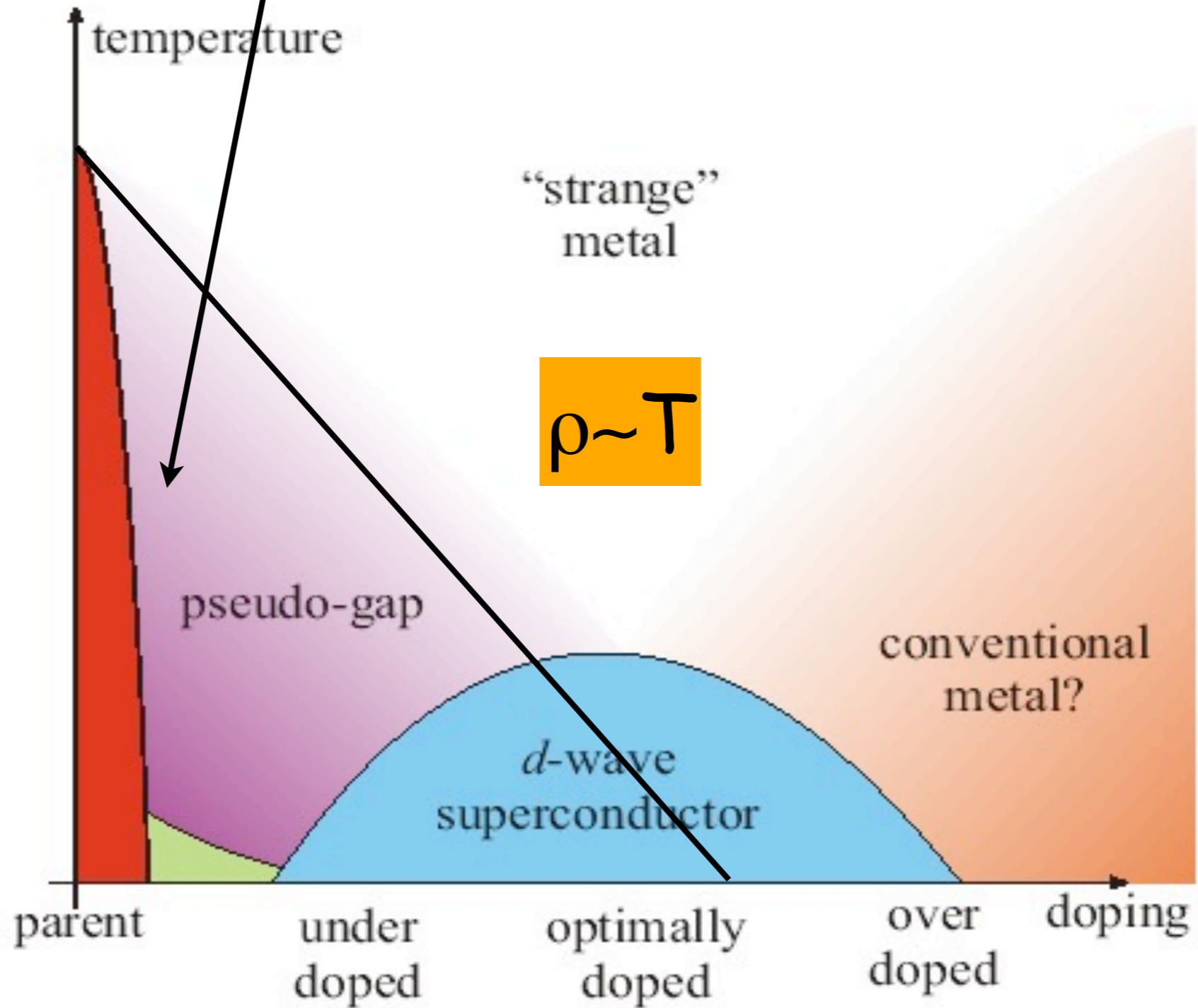
# Experimental Prediction:





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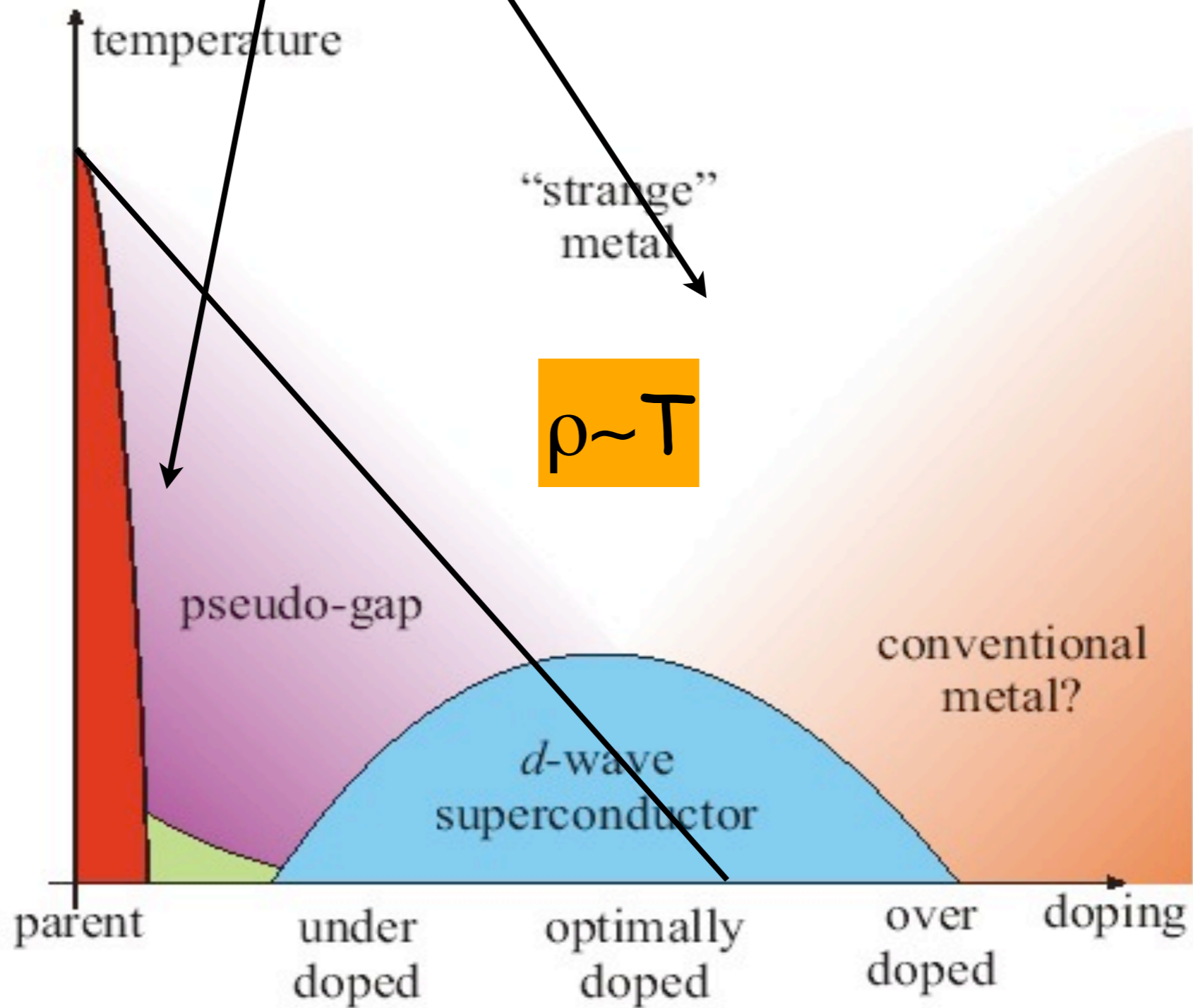
$$L/n_h > 1$$



# Experimental Prediction:

$$L/n_h > 1$$

$$L/n_h = 1$$

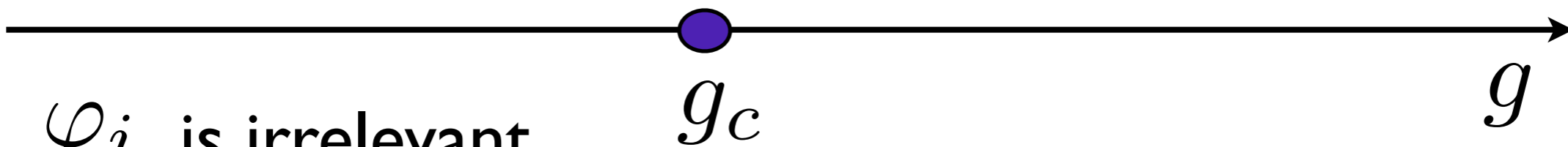
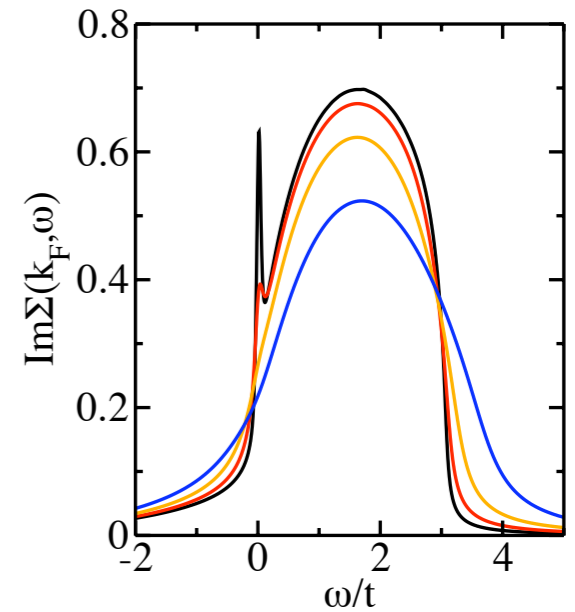


Luttinger surface

FL

$$\frac{L}{n_h} = 1$$

$$\frac{L}{n_h} > 1$$



$\varphi_i$  is irrelevant

$g_c$

$g$

1.) only  $e - \varphi$

interactions are relevant

2.)  $\varphi_i$  is homogeneous with no bare dynamics

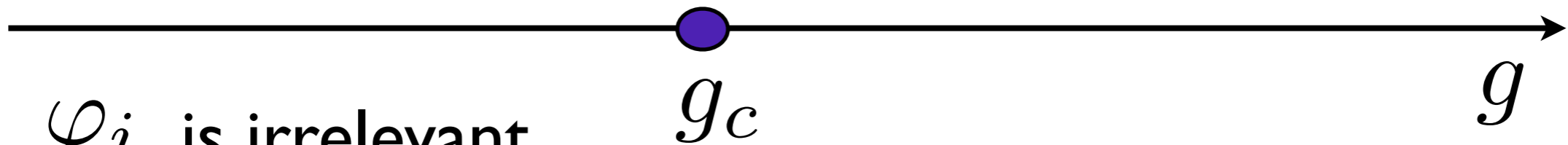
charge  $2e$  boson is the new degree of freedom

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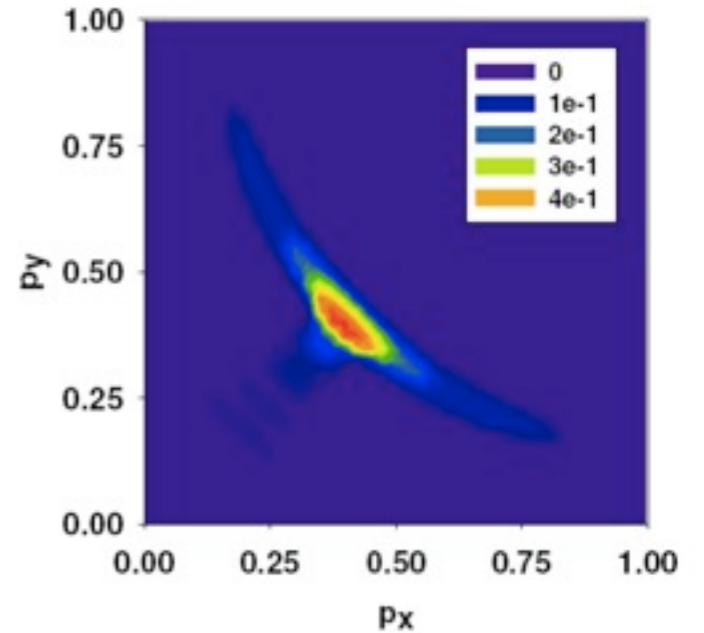
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