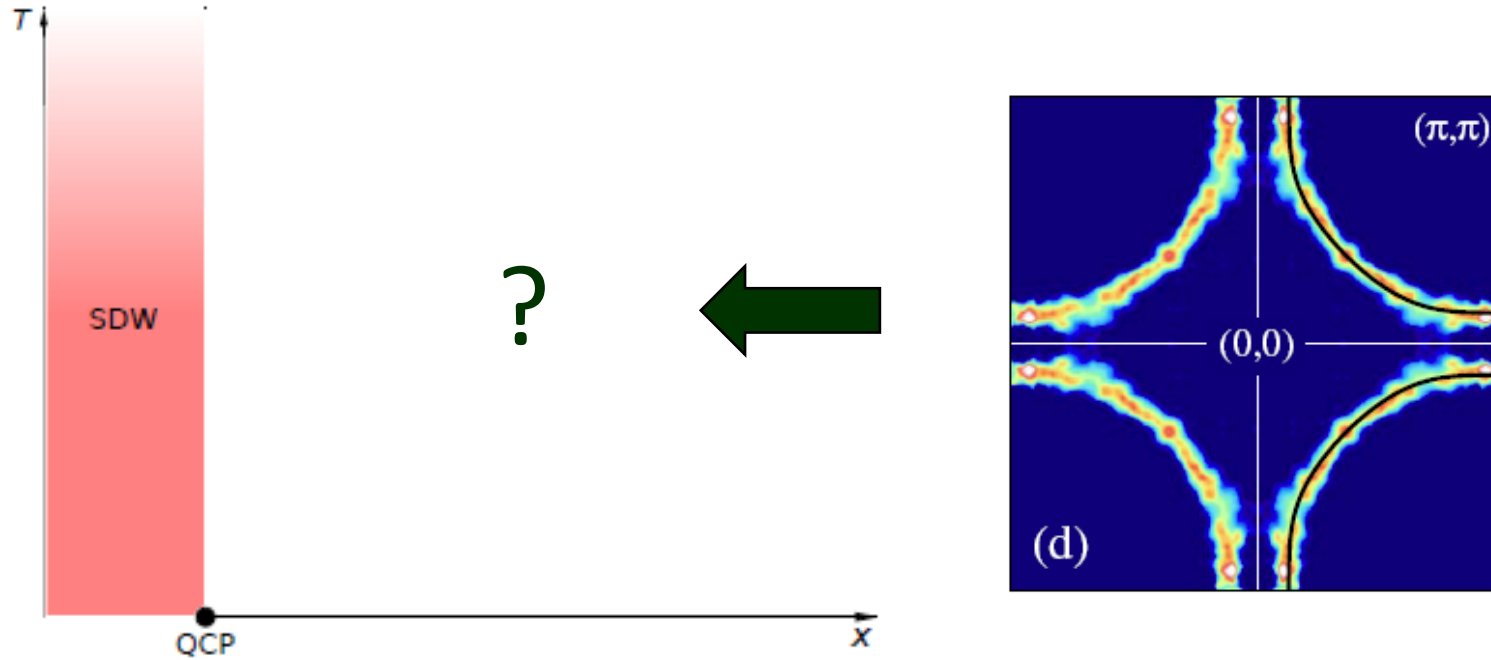


Metallic quantum criticality

2 theory talks: Sung-Sik Lee and Yoni Schattner

1 experimental talk: Ian Hayes (Ba-122)

Two theory talks address a very specific problem:
what happens in a 2D metal near a (π,π) SDW instability.



Fermions interact by exchanging quanta of collective
excitations in a spin channel (spin fluctuations)

Spin-fermion model

“Canonical” description: Eliashberg-type theory of spin-fermion model in 2D at the onset of magnetic order

1. Critical bosons have dynamical exponent $Z_B=2$

$$\chi(q, \Omega_m) = \frac{\chi_0}{(q - \pi)^2 + \gamma |\Omega_m|}$$

2. Fermions show a non-FL behavior at hot spots

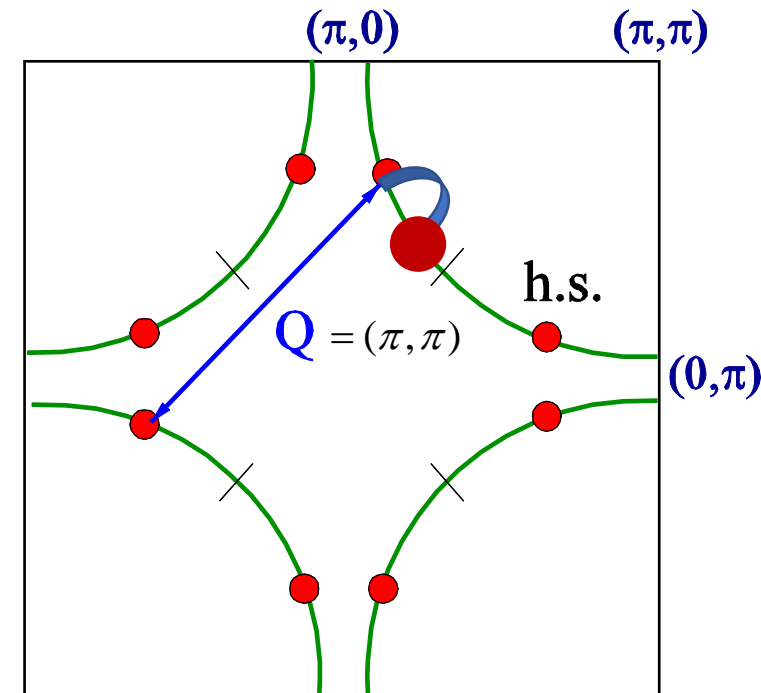
$$\Sigma(k, \omega_m) \approx \Sigma(\omega_m) \propto \omega_m^{1/2}$$

$$\Sigma(k, \omega_m) \approx \Sigma(k_{\parallel}, \omega_m) \propto \omega_m / |k_{\parallel}|$$

Abanov, A.C. Schmalian

Millis, 1993

Fermi liquid with position-dep. Z-factor



Corrections to Eliashberg theory are logarithmically singular

A major repair of the theory is needed at the lowest energies

- Corrections to the gap contain $\text{Log } \omega$
- Correction to the Fermi velocity contains $\text{Log } \omega$
- Corrections to the propagator contain $\text{Log } \omega$

At one loop order:
Anomalous dimensions

$$\chi(q, \Omega_m) = \frac{\chi_0}{((q - \pi)^2 + \gamma |\Omega_m|)^{1-\eta}}$$

$$c \omega_m^{(1-\eta)/2}$$

At two loop order:
bosonic dynamical exponent Z_b
begins flowing

$$\chi(q, \Omega_m) = \frac{\chi_0}{((q - \pi)^{2-\delta} + \gamma |\Omega_m|)^{1-\eta}}$$

Metlitski & Sachdev

Various attempts to control the theory: large N expansion, expansion near D=3, etc...

Senthil et al
S-S Lee et al

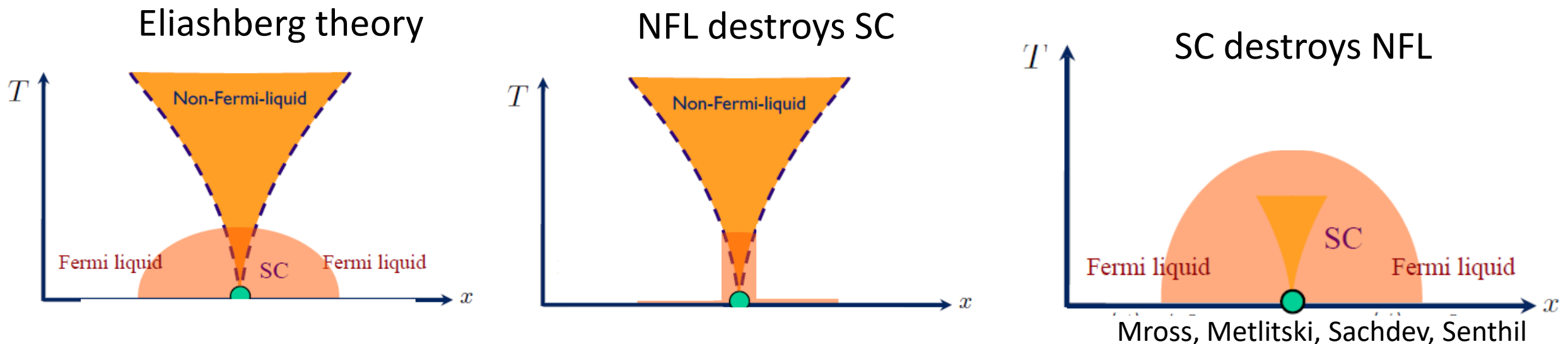
What about larger energies: does Eliashberg theory work?
(even non-logarithmical corrections are not parametrically small)

Non FL physics is one aspect of the story
Superconductivity is the other

(π, π) spin fluctuations give rise to an attraction in d-wave channel

Scalapino, Varma, Pines.

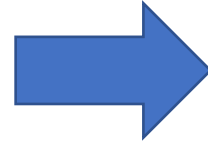
What is the interplay between non-FL behavior and superconductivity



Thermodynamics

Fermi liquid with position-dep. Z-factor

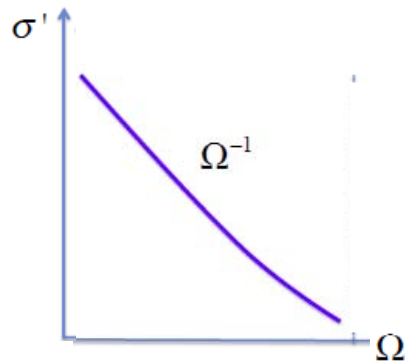
$$\Sigma(k, \omega_m) \approx \Sigma(k_{\parallel}, \omega_m) \propto \omega_m / |k_{\parallel}|$$



$$C(T) \propto T \text{Log } T$$

Transport properties

Optical conductivity is singular at a QCP due to composite scattering:



$$\sigma(\Omega) \propto 1/\Omega$$

Hartnoll, Hofman, Metlitsli, Patel, Sachdev, ...
Maslov, Yudson, A.C.

Resistivity:

In a dirty system

$$\rho(T) = \rho_{\text{imp}} + AT$$

A. Rosch

$$\rho_{\text{imp}} > AT$$

In a clean system

$$\rho(T) \propto T^2$$

at the lowest T

Resistivity at the lowest T is determined predominantly by cold fermions with FL spectral properties

At in

ld

0

8

At arbitrary point along the FS

Im $\Sigma(\omega)$ (arb. units)

“hot”

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ω/ω_{sf}

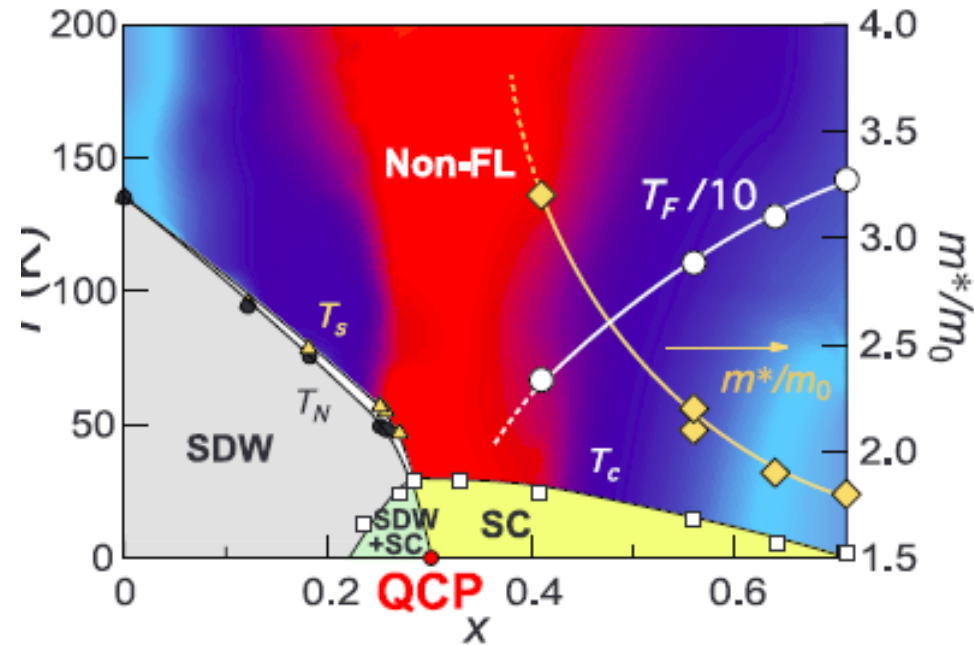
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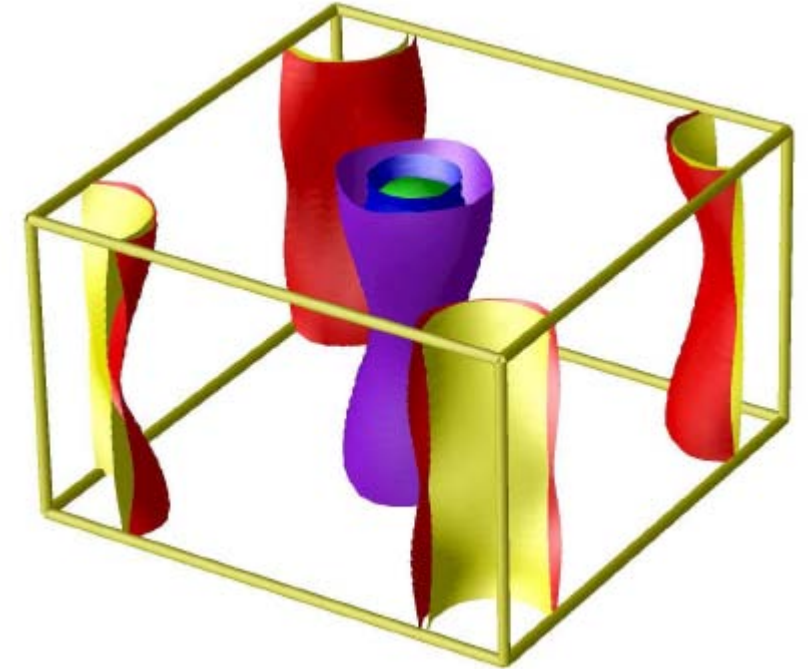
Ian Hayes

Non-FL phenomenology in Ba122

Fe-based superconductor



Hashimoto et al



Mazin & Schmalian

$$\rho(T, H) \propto \sqrt{T^2 + (\mu_B H)^2}$$

Enjoy the talks