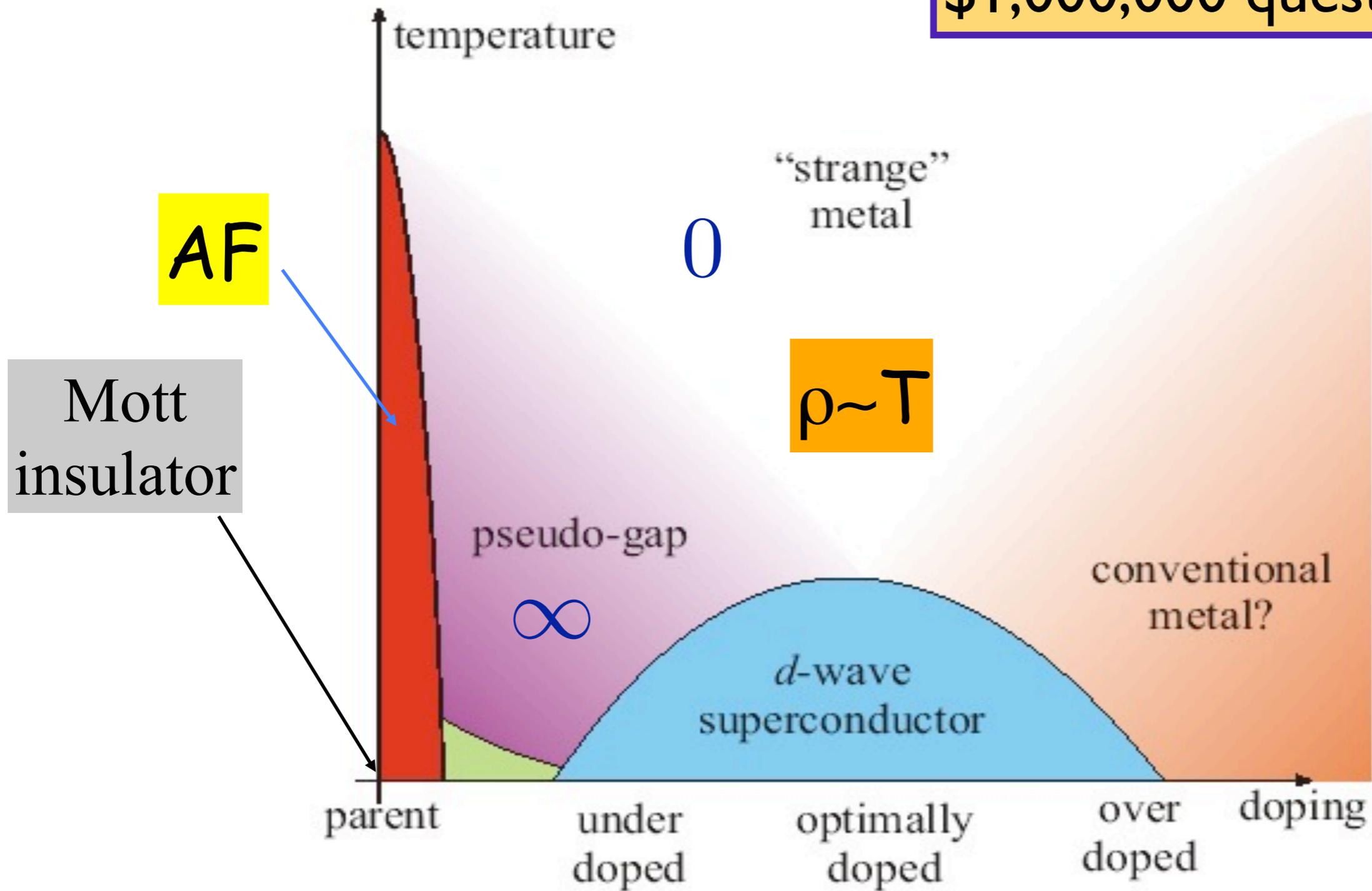


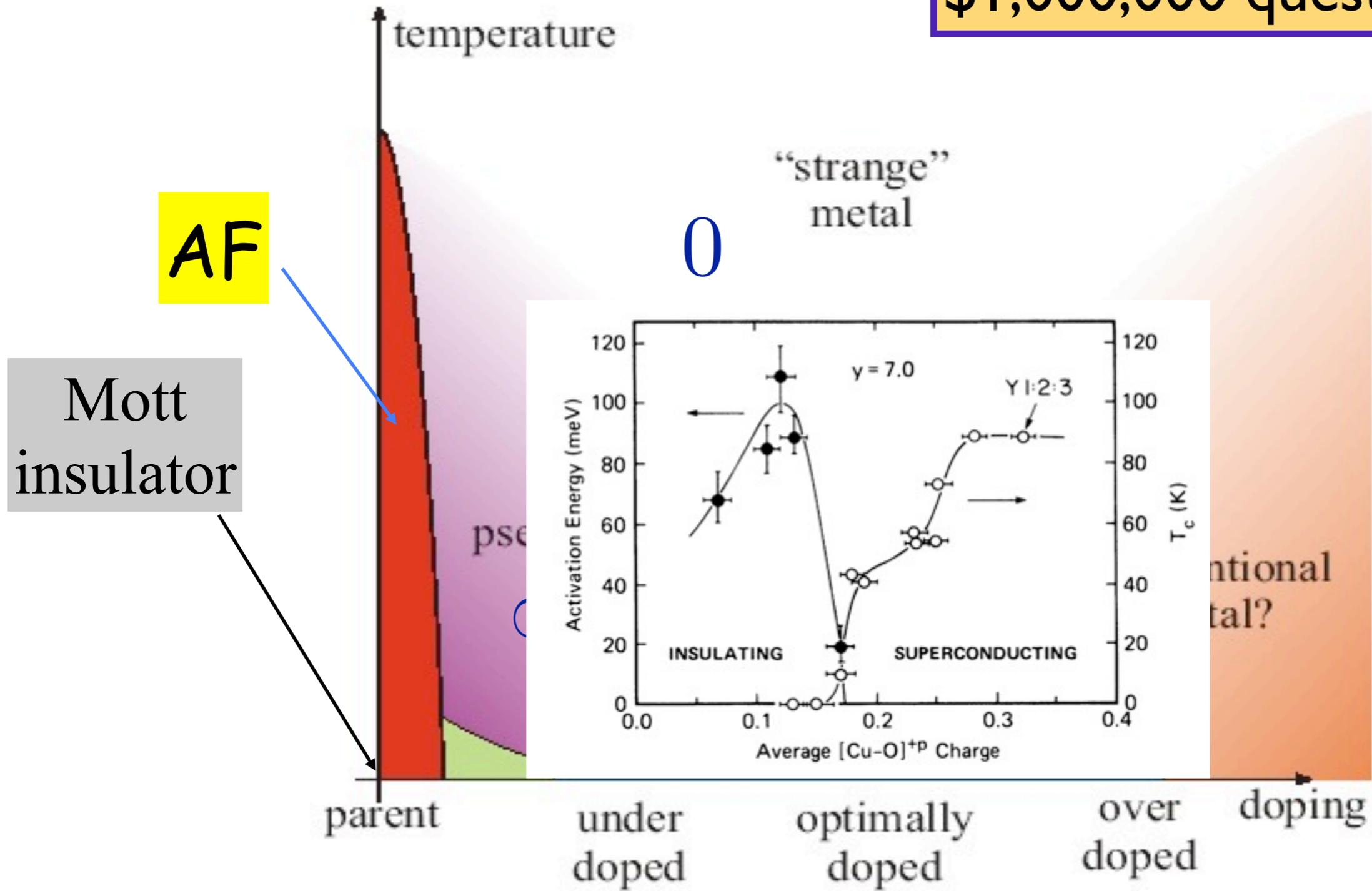
Why is the T_c region 'dome'-shaped?

\$1,000,000 question?



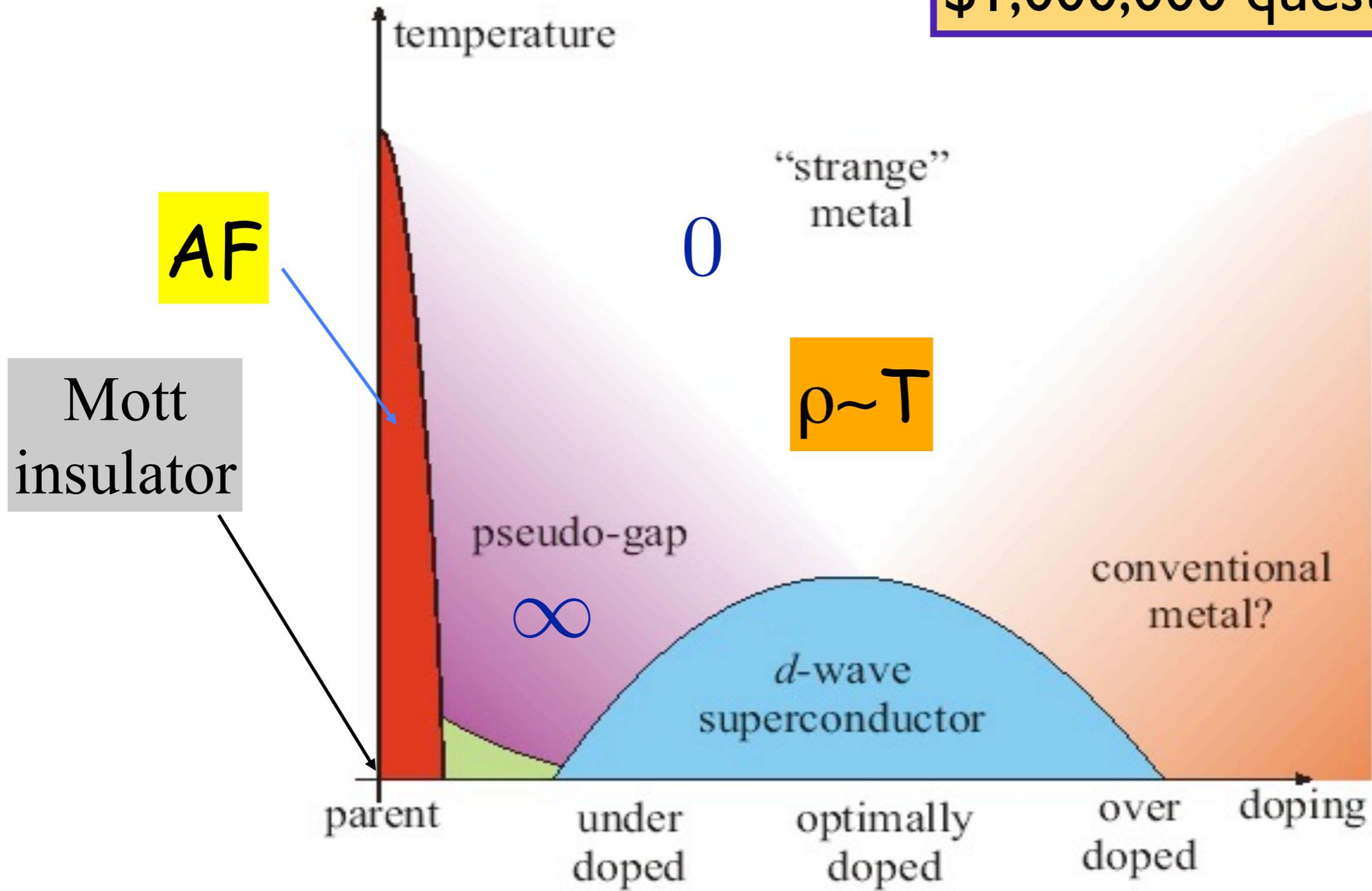
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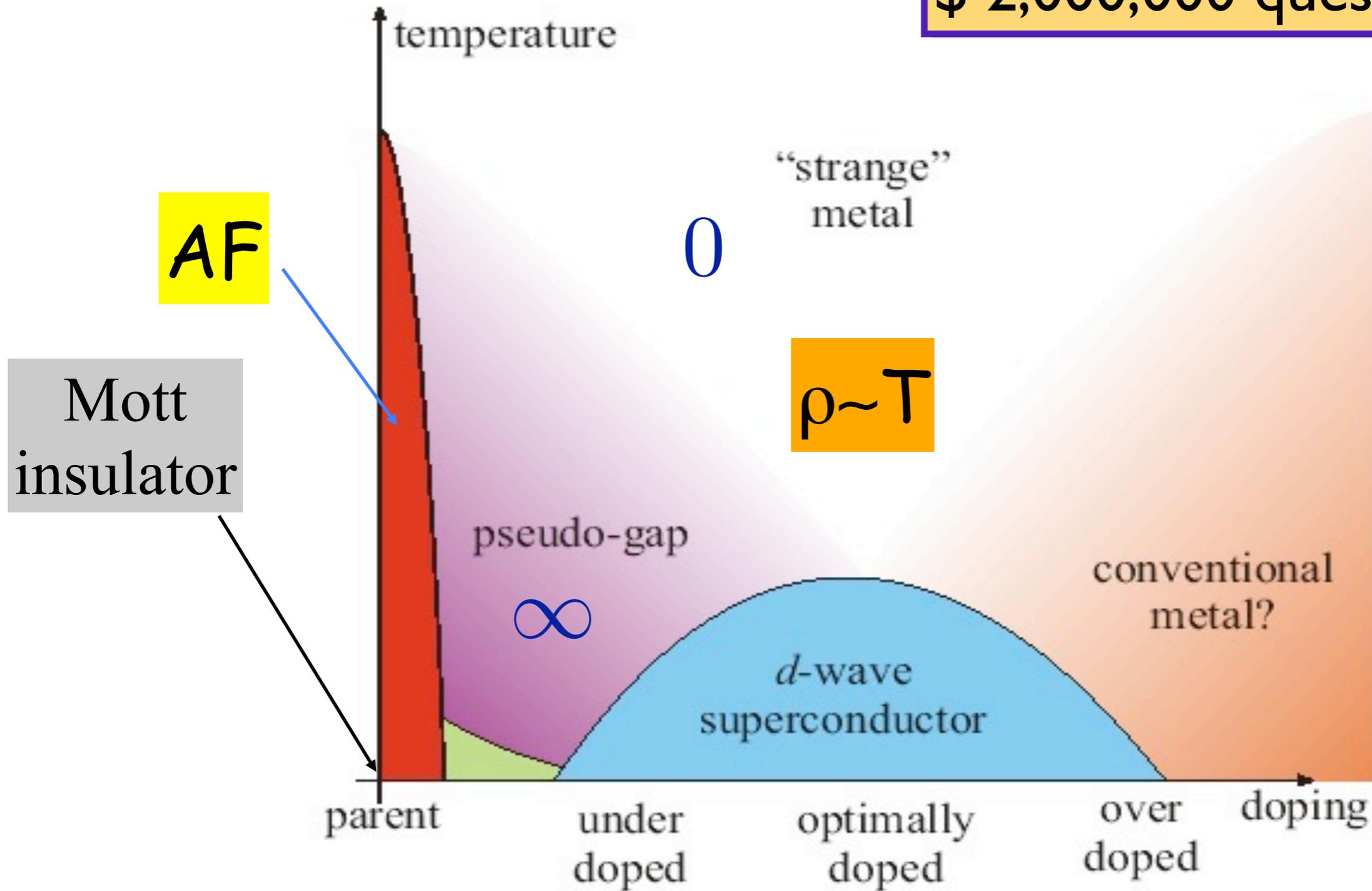
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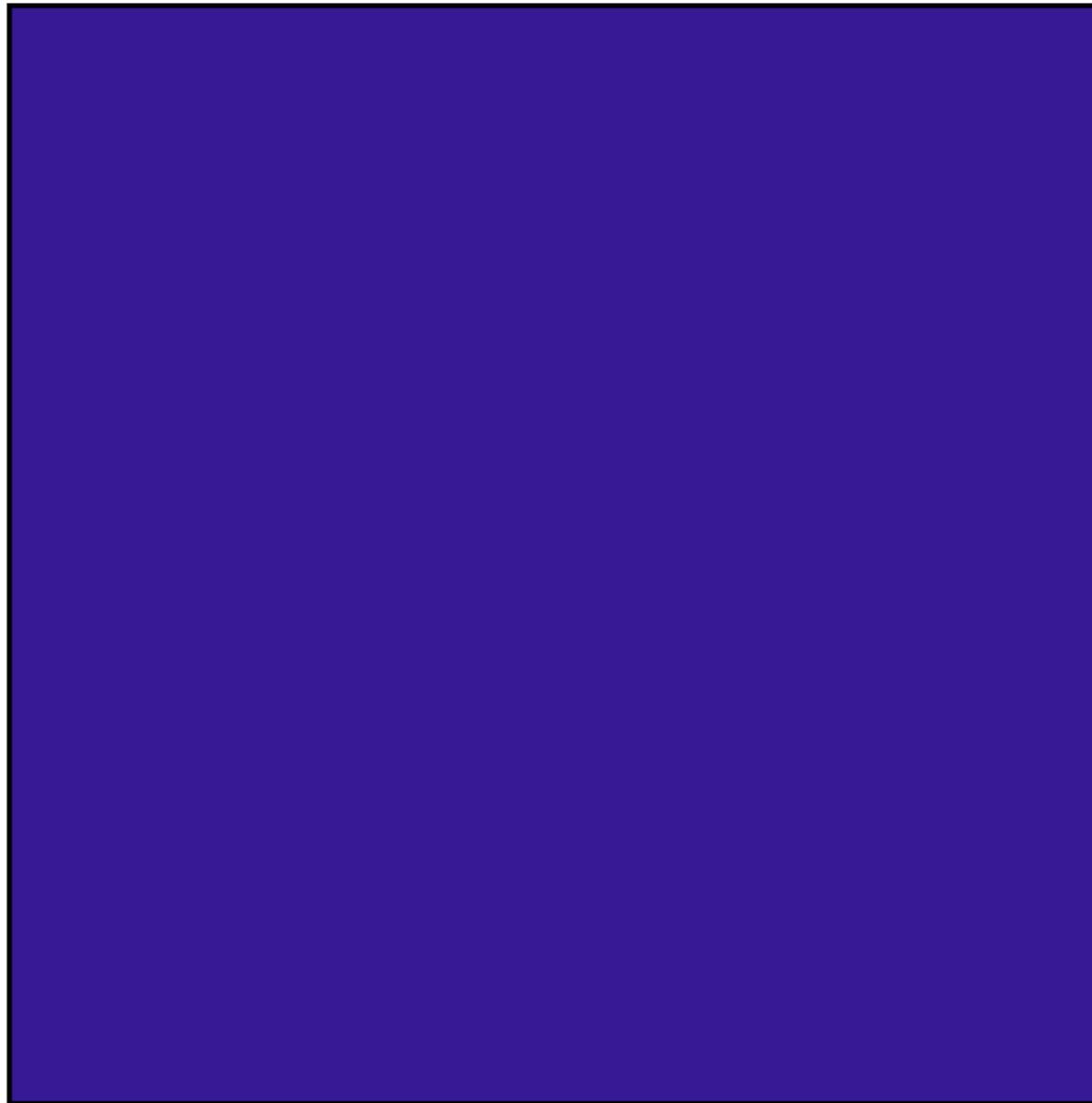
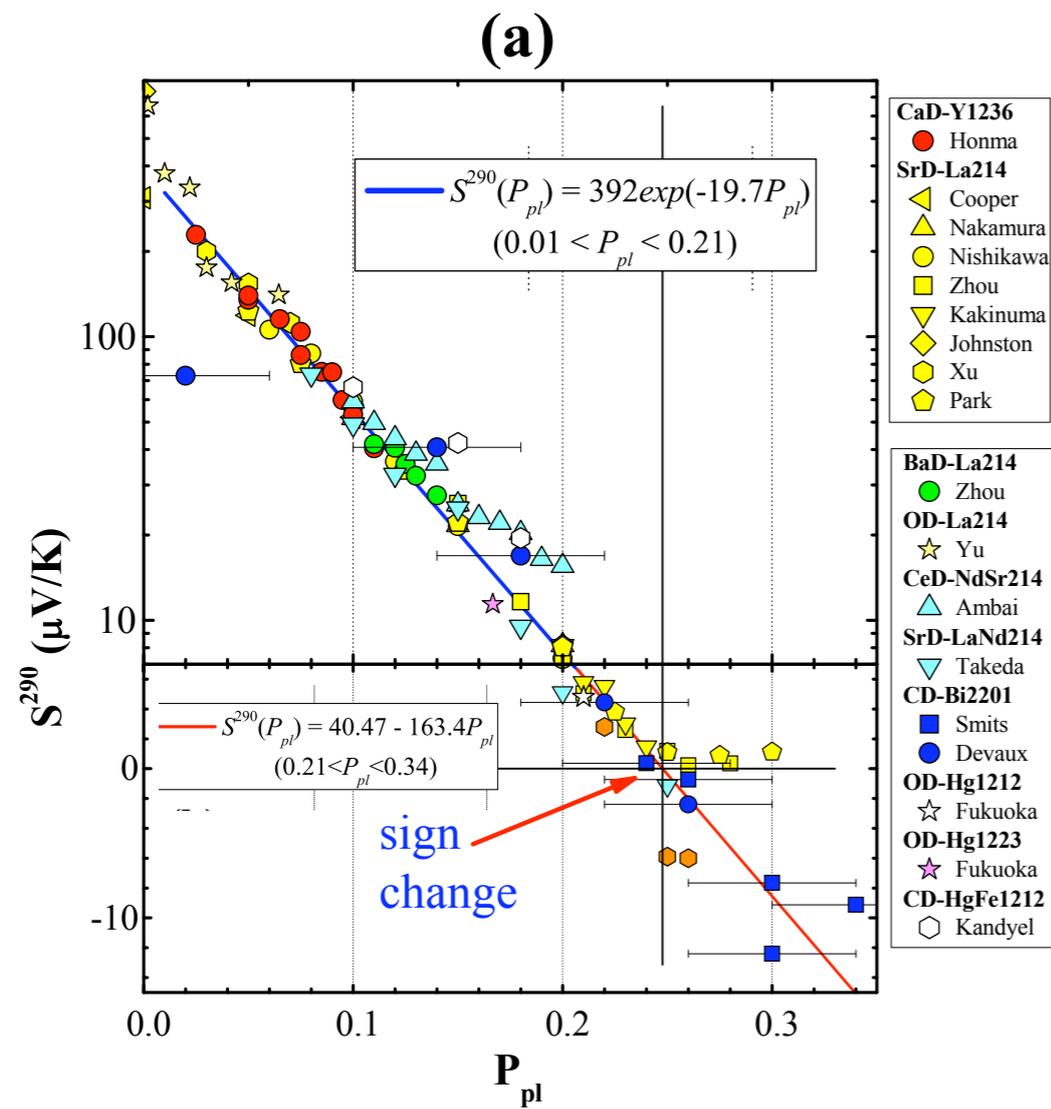
Why is the T_c region 'dome'-shaped?

\$ 2,000,000 question?

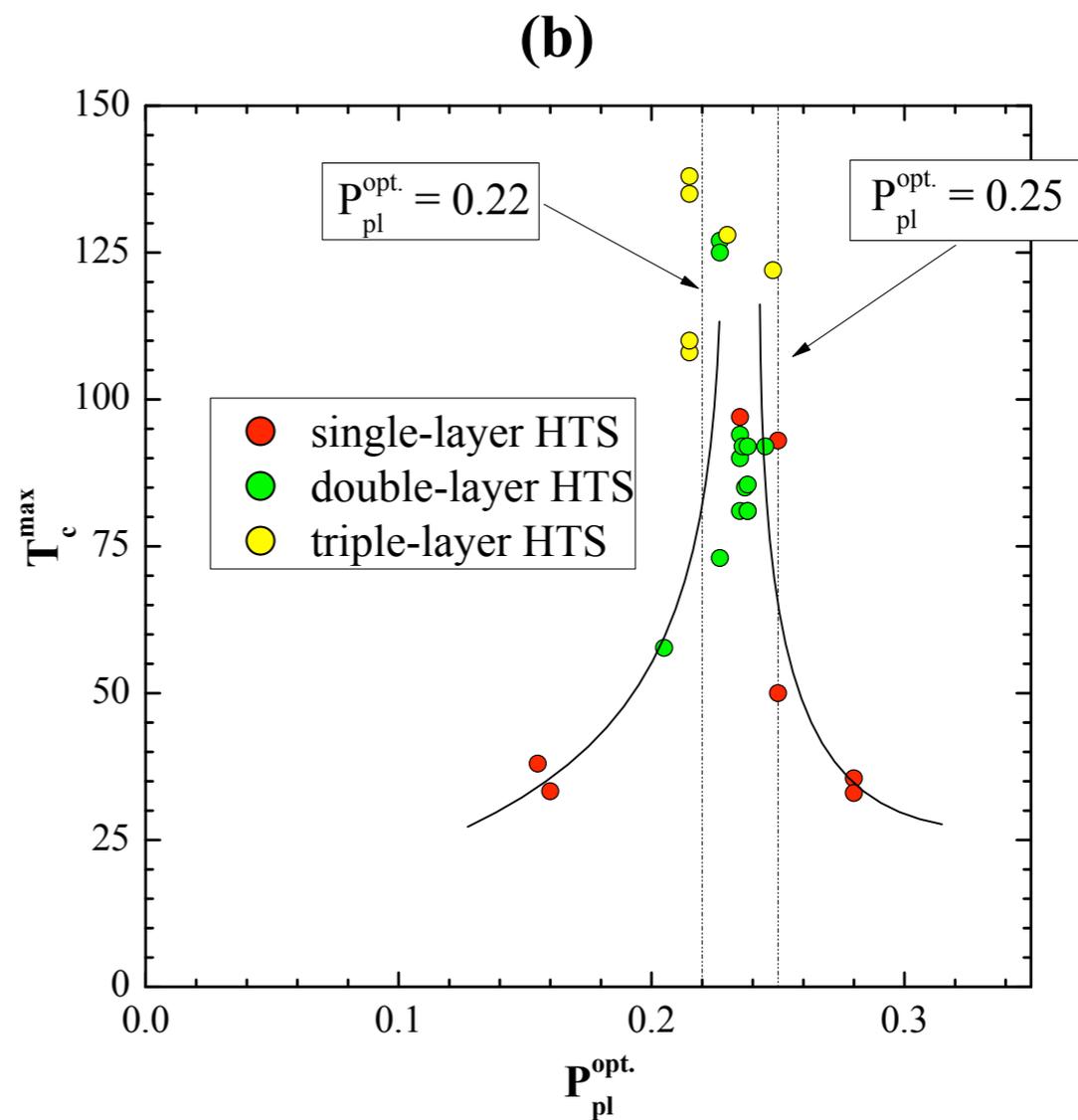
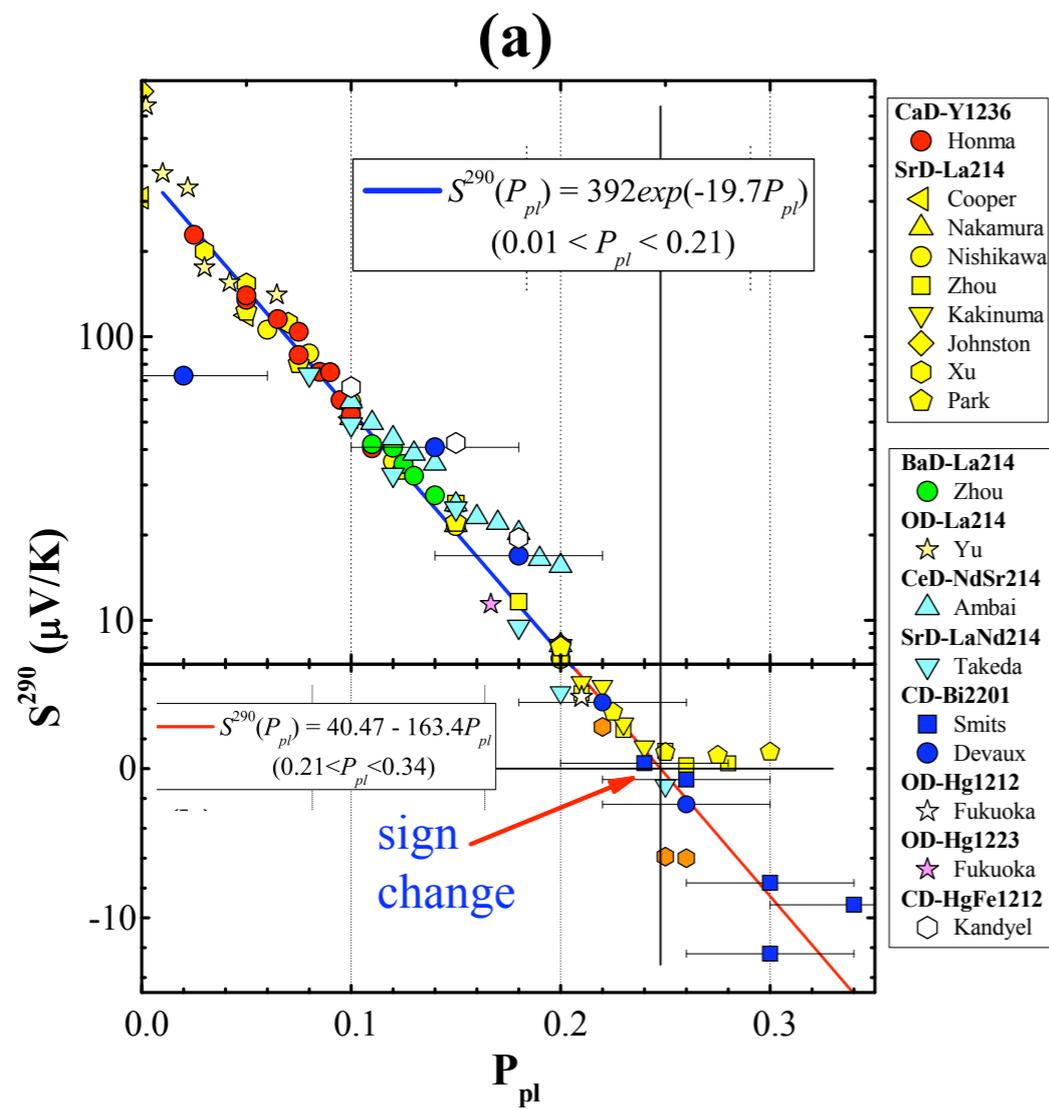


How does Fermi Liquid Theory Breakdown?

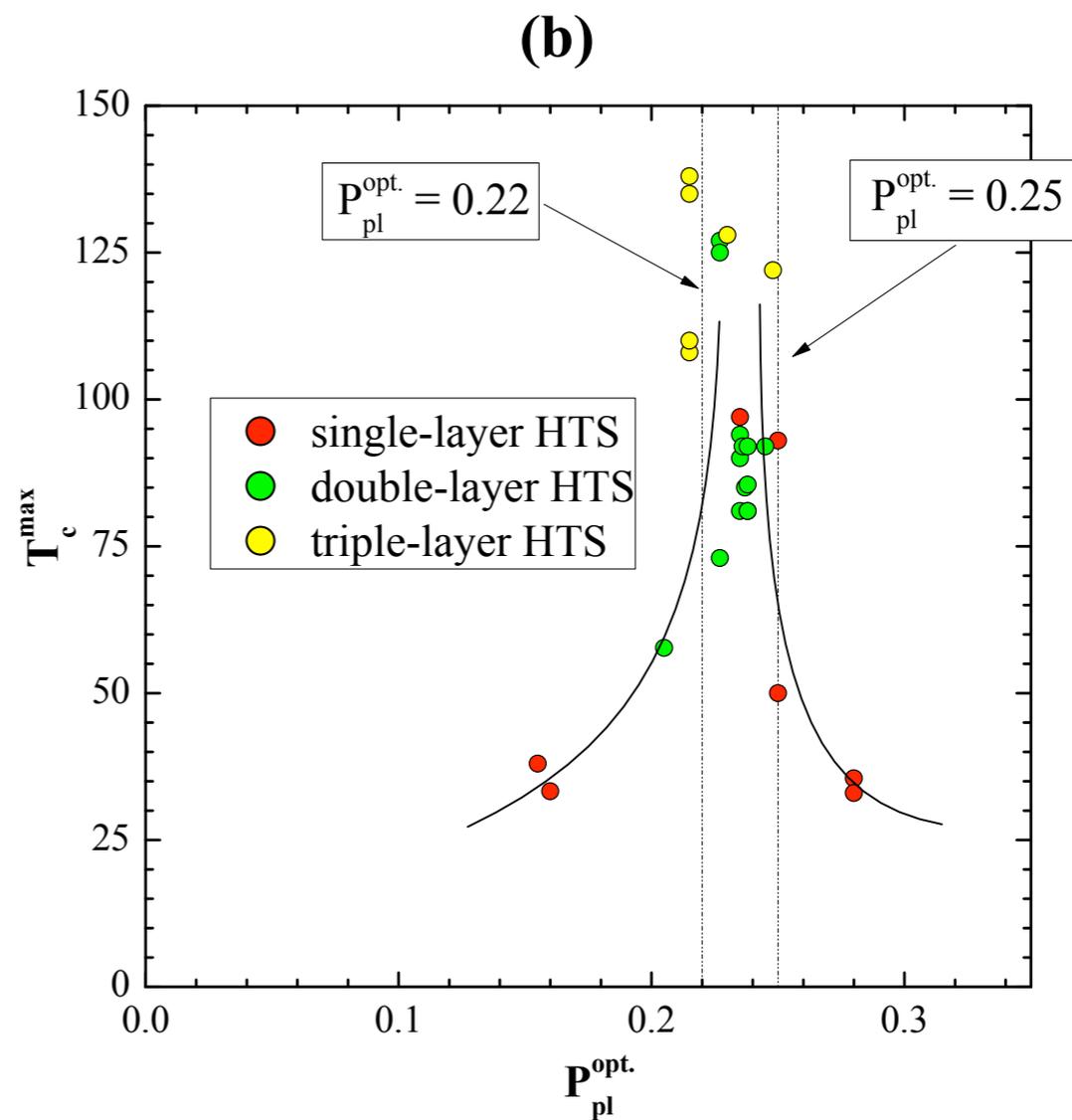
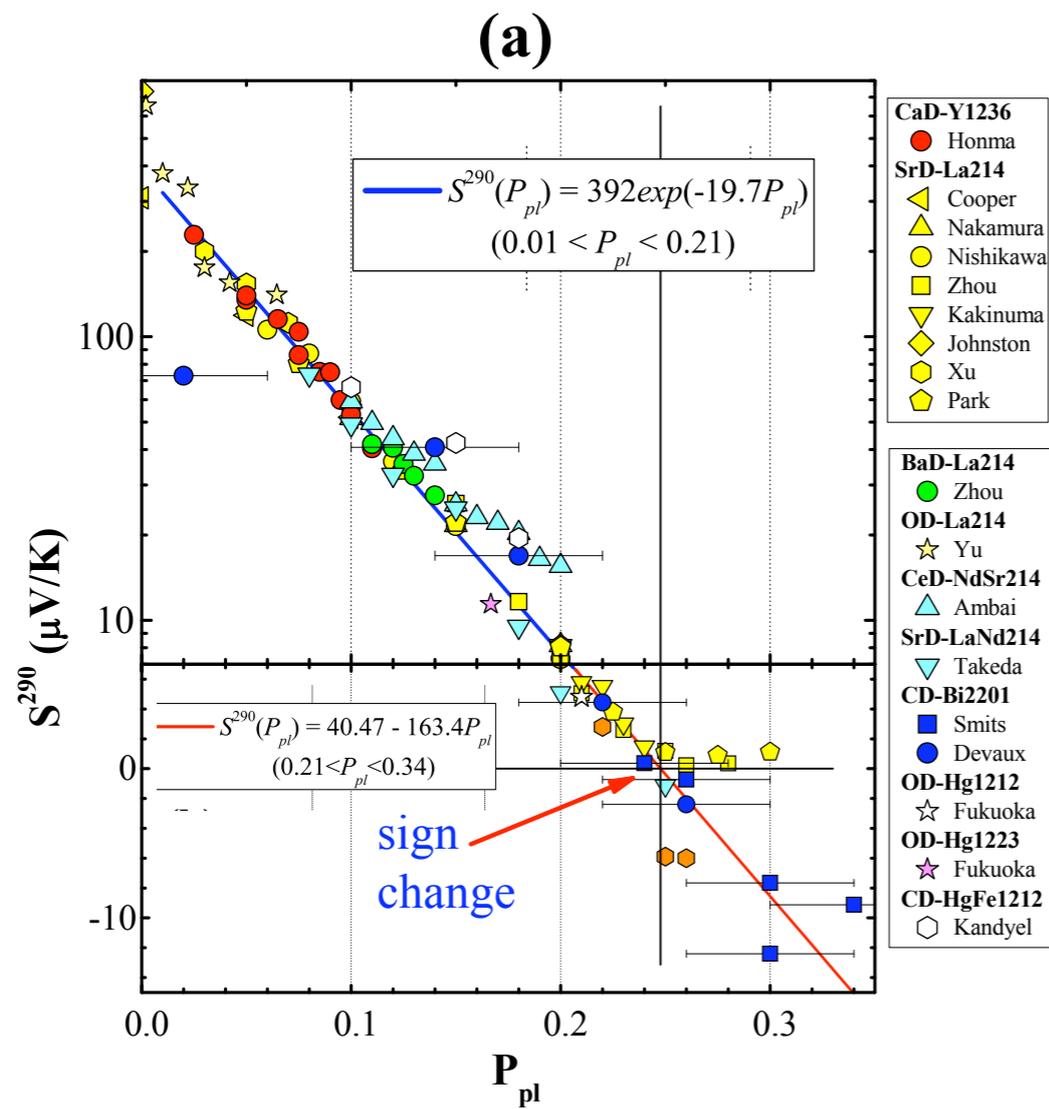
Universal sign change of thermopower



Universal sign change of thermopower

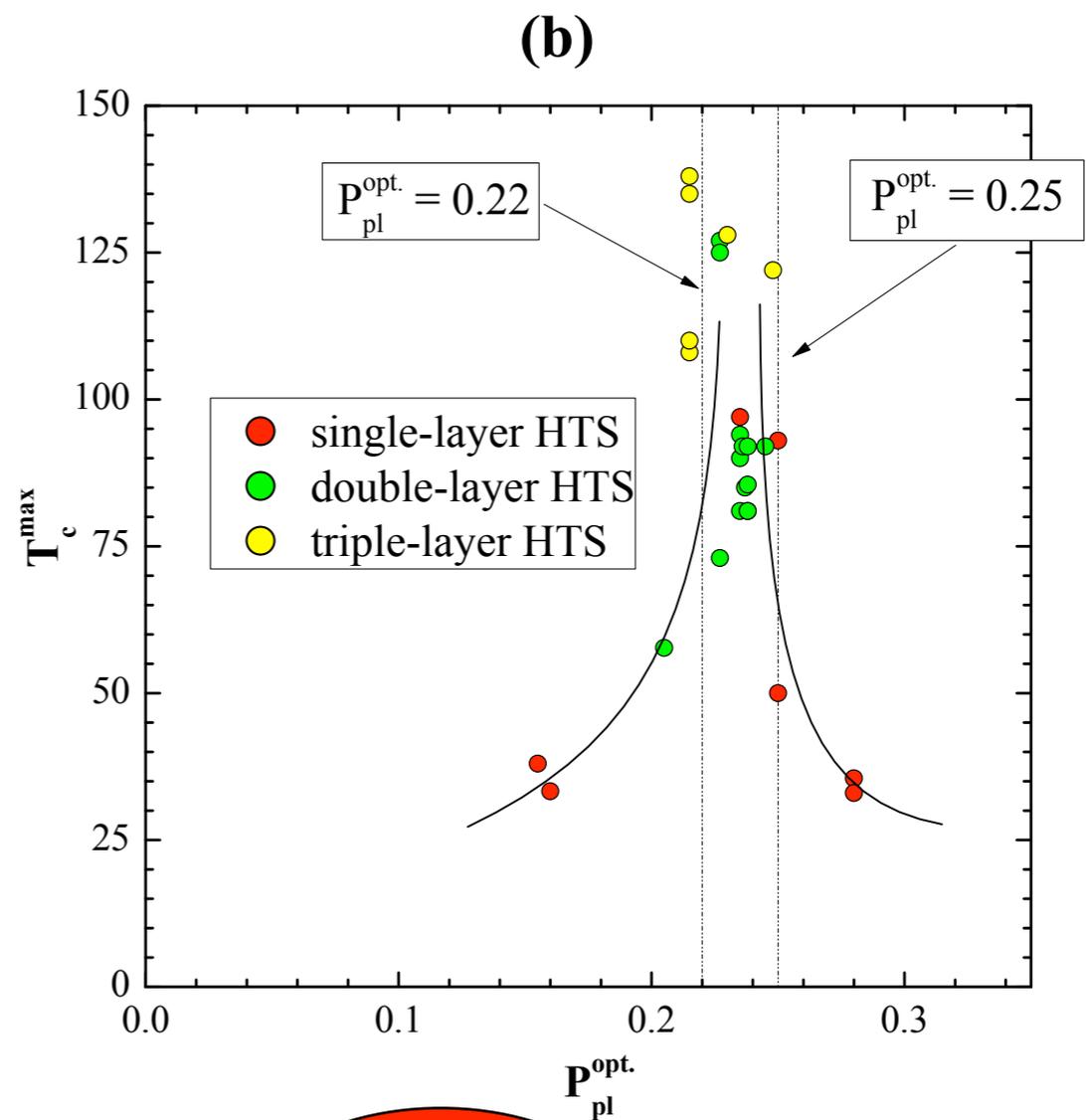
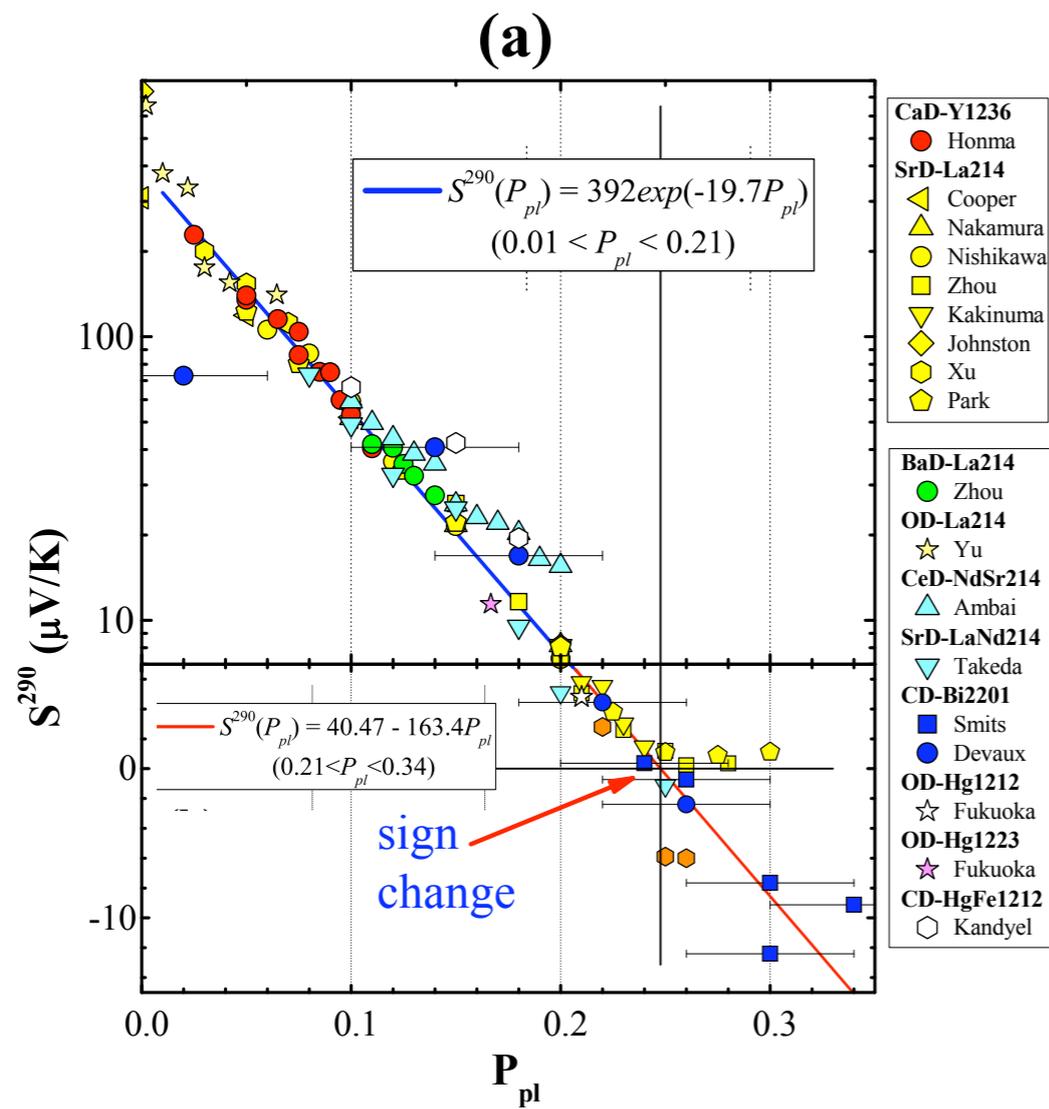


Universal sign change of thermopower



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

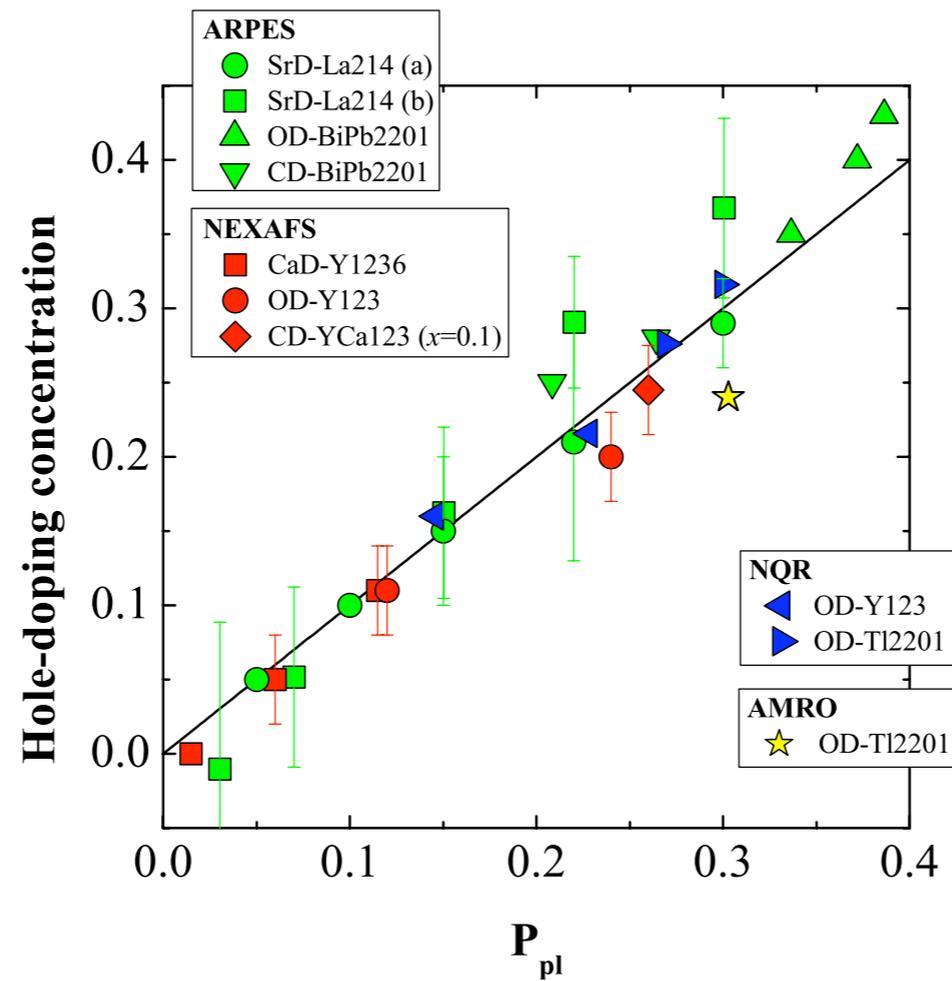
Universal sign change of thermopower



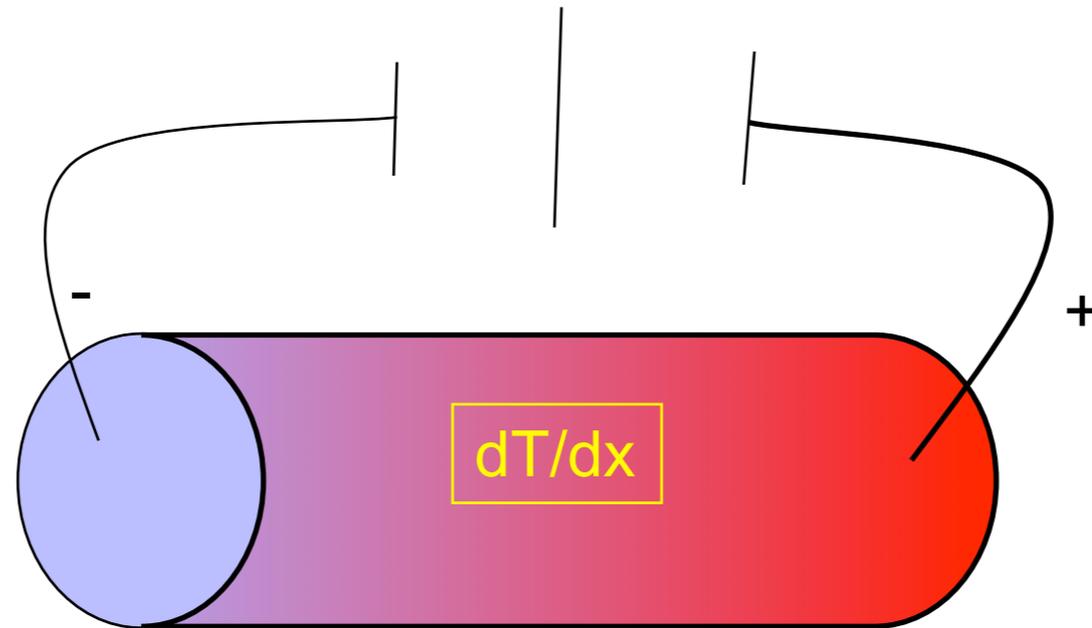
~~$$1 - \frac{T_c}{T_{c\max}} = 0.6(x - 16)^2.$$~~

How valid is the thermopower doping scale?

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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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Exact calculation
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band insulator
(free electrons)

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

$$\ln \frac{x}{2-x}$$

vanishes at
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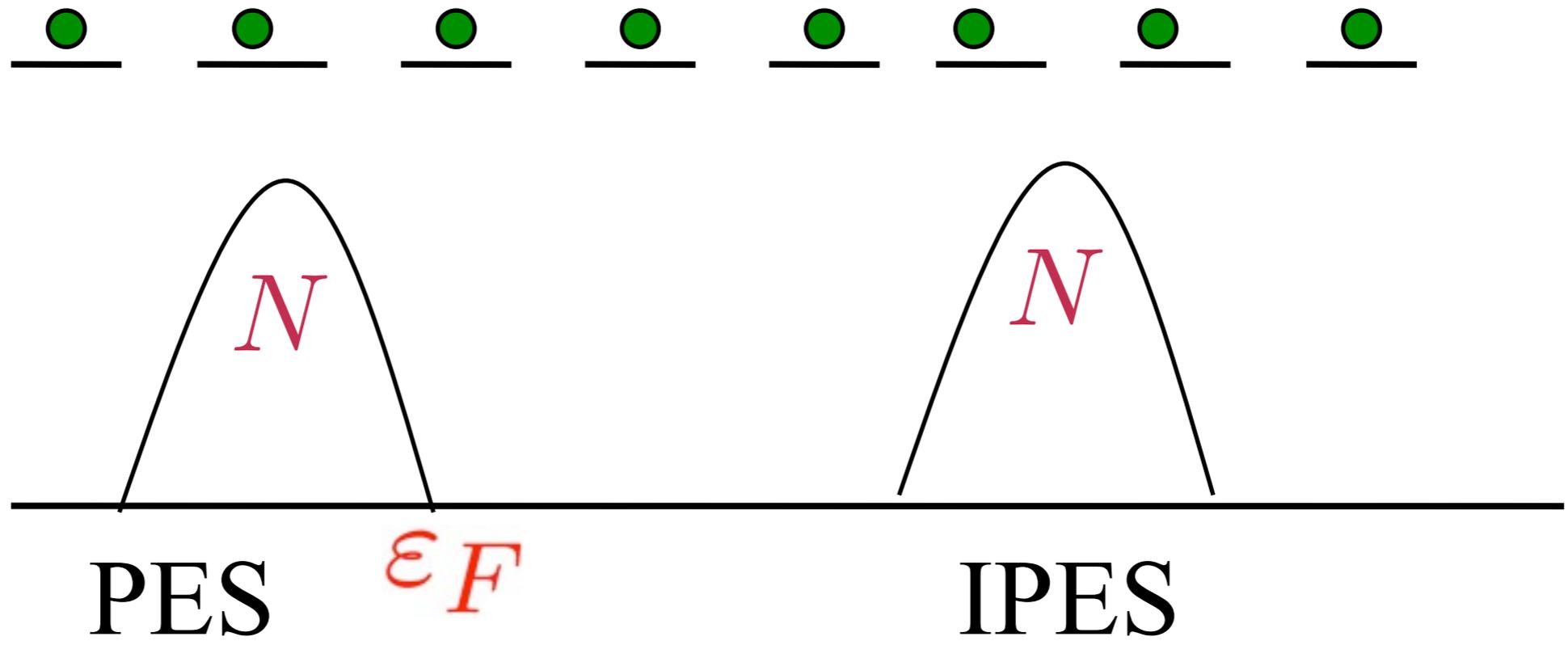
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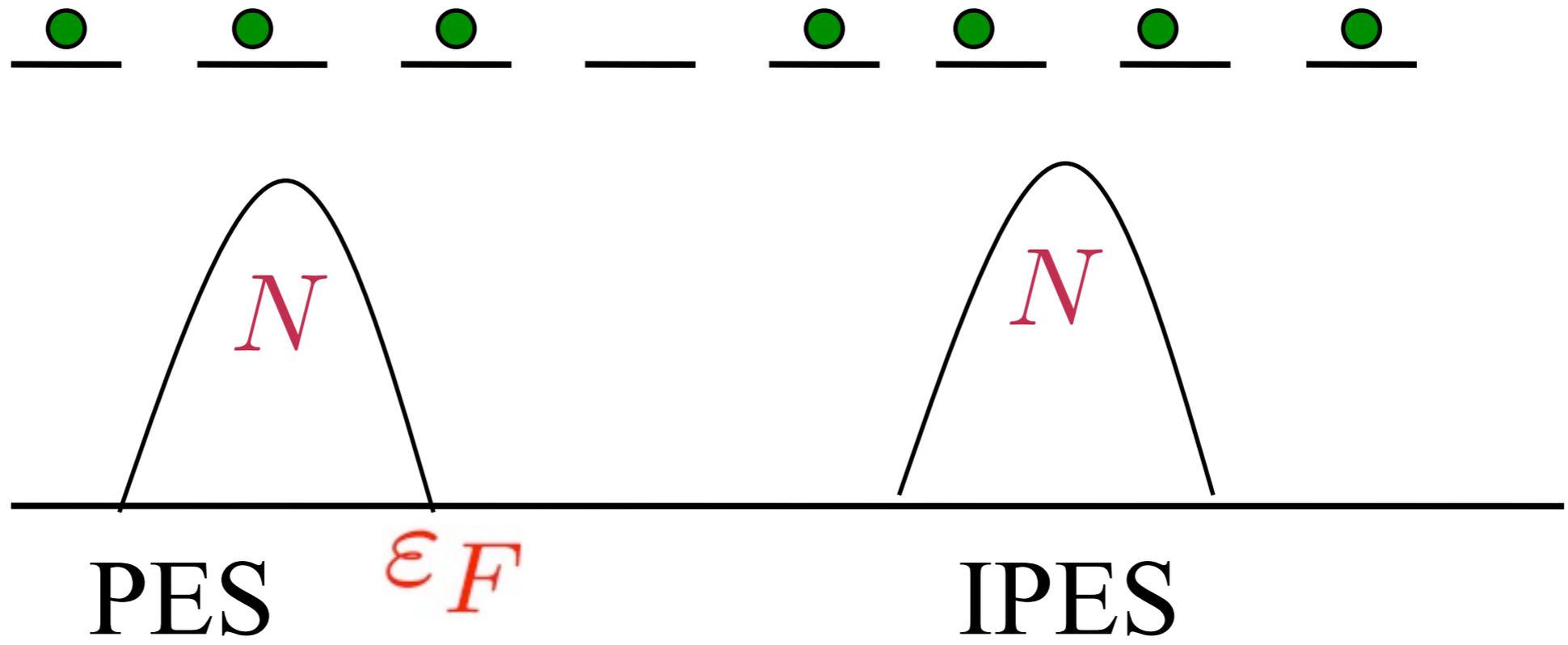
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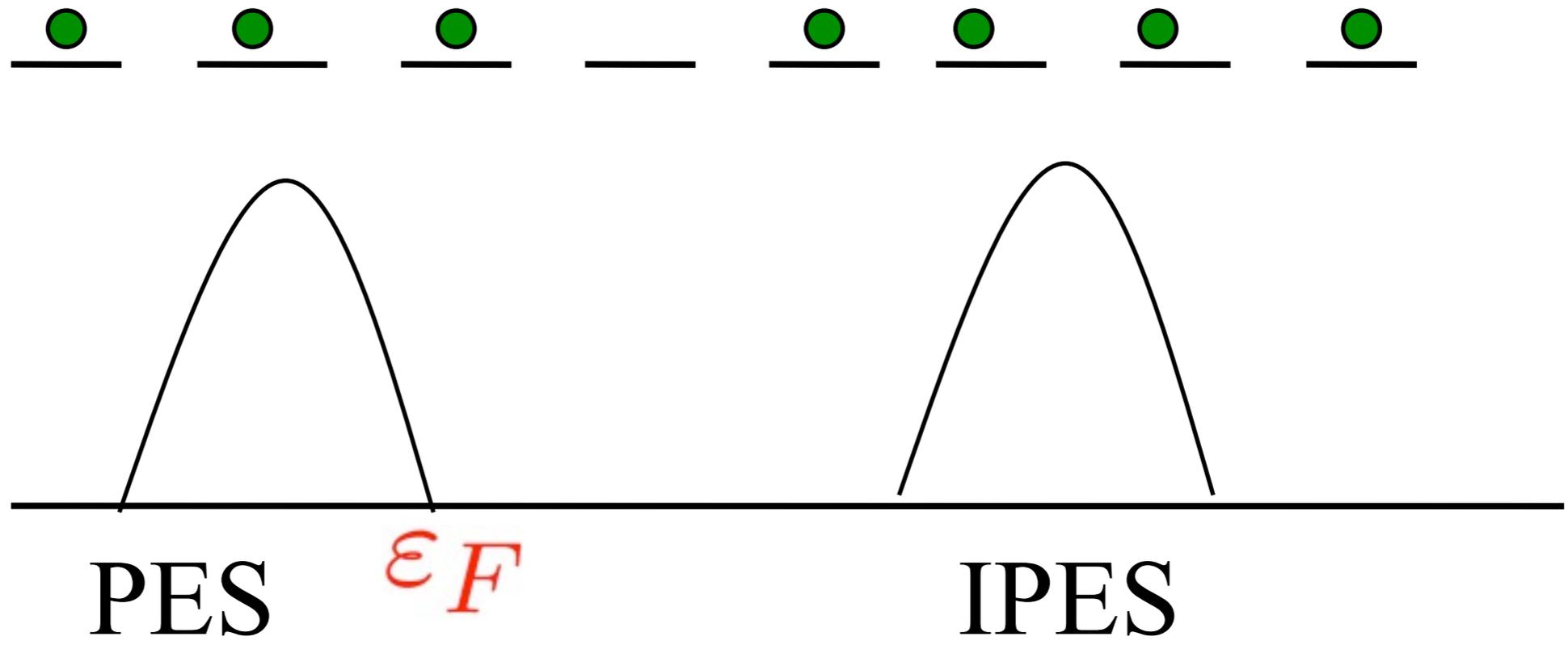


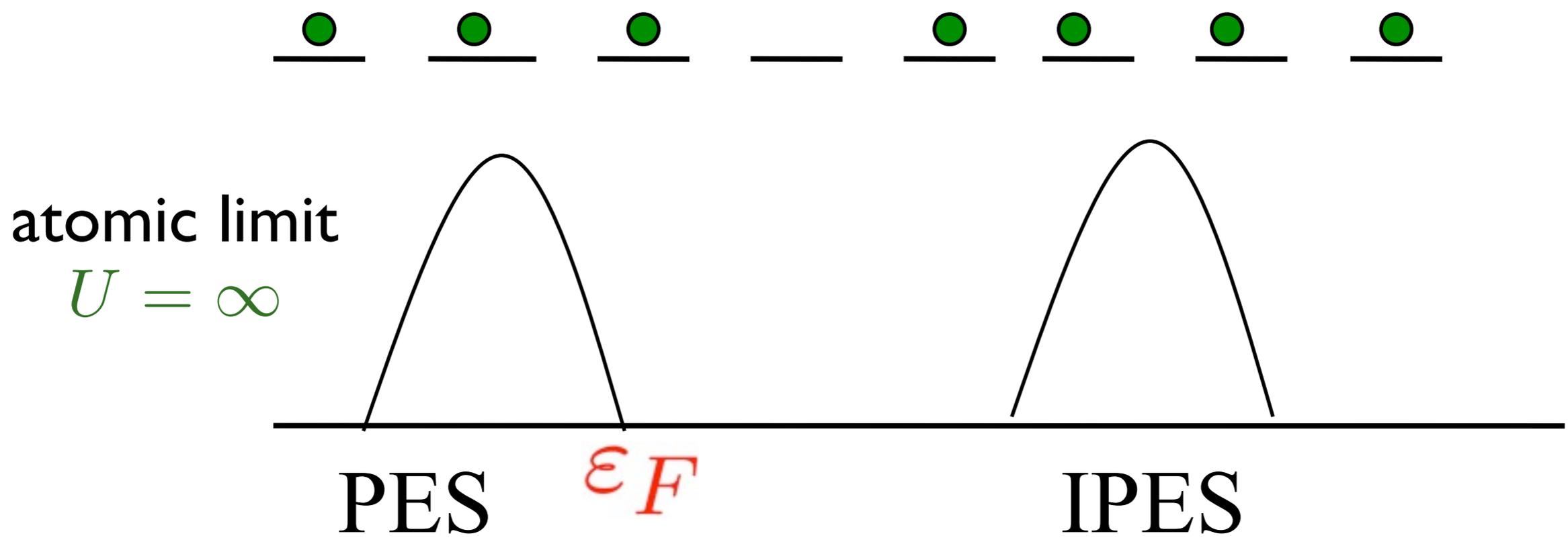
$S=0$ when $x=1/3$; WHY?

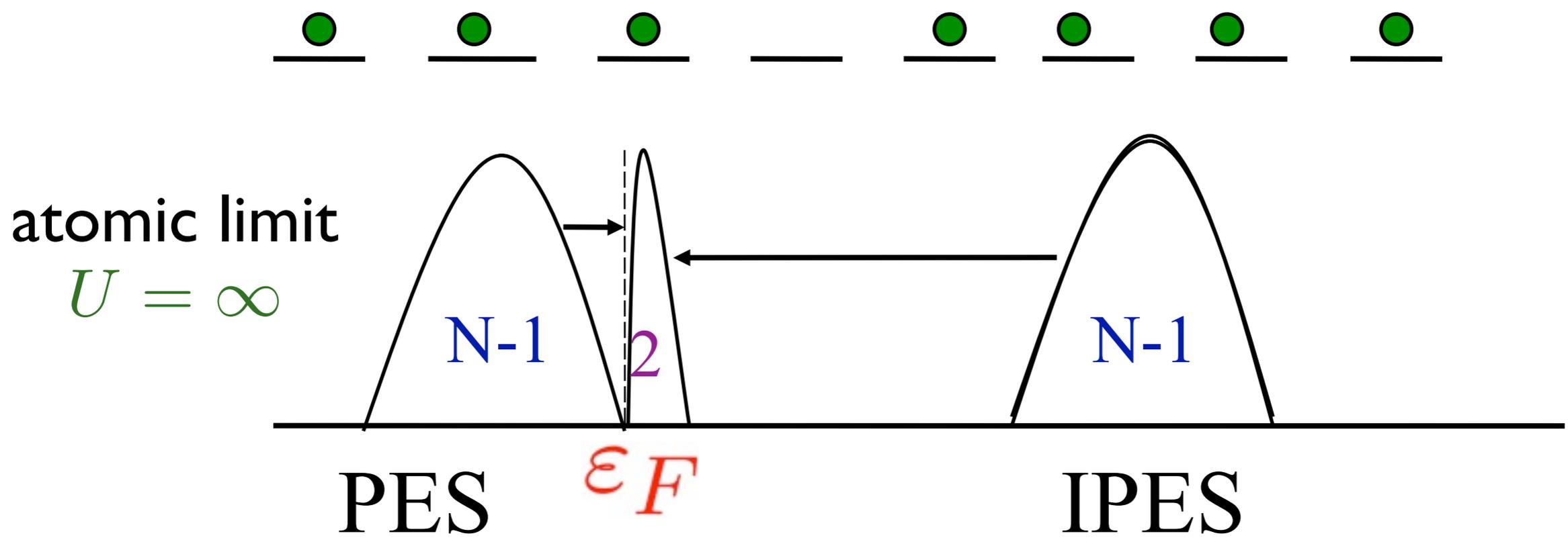
What is so
special about
 $2x$ and $1-x$?

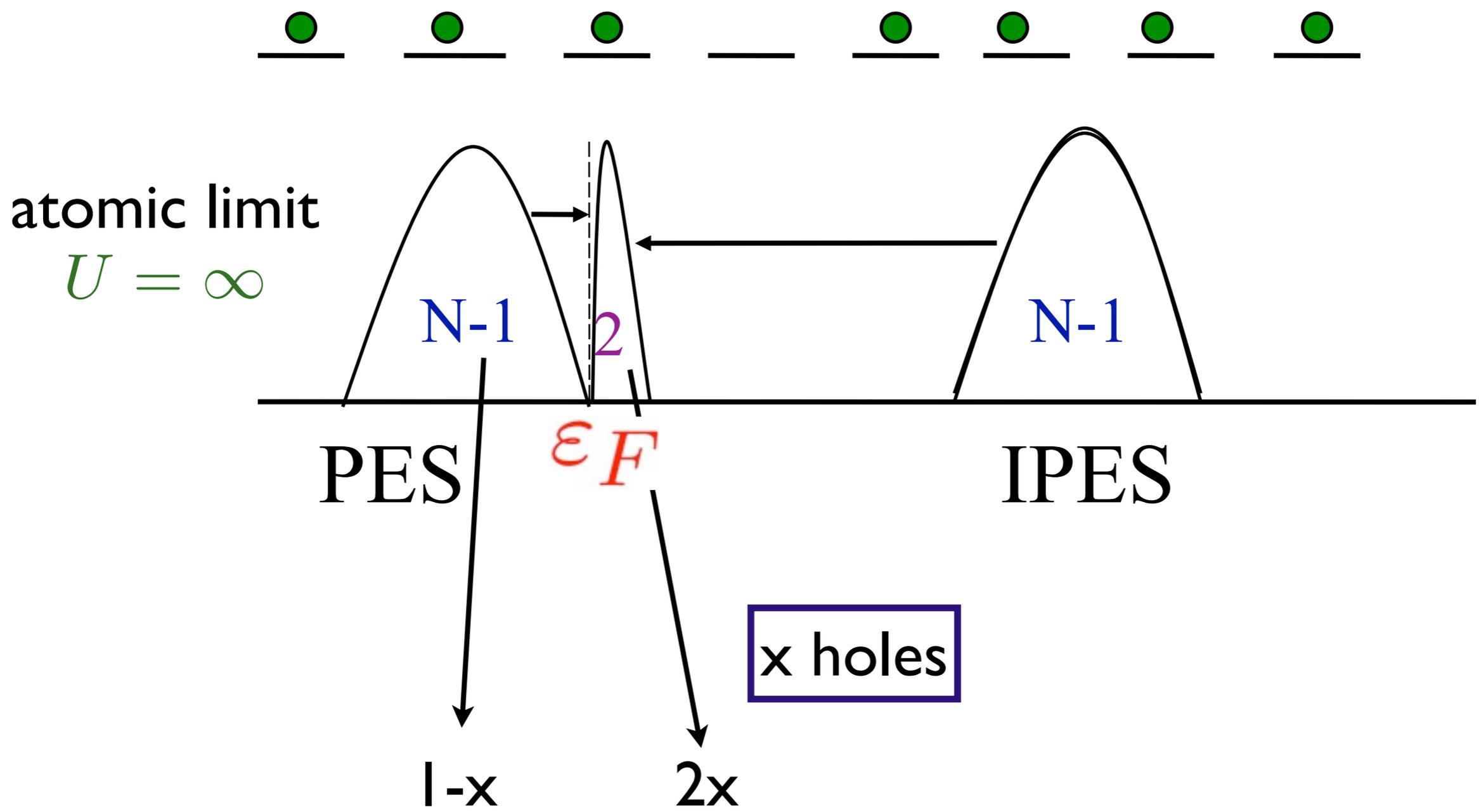


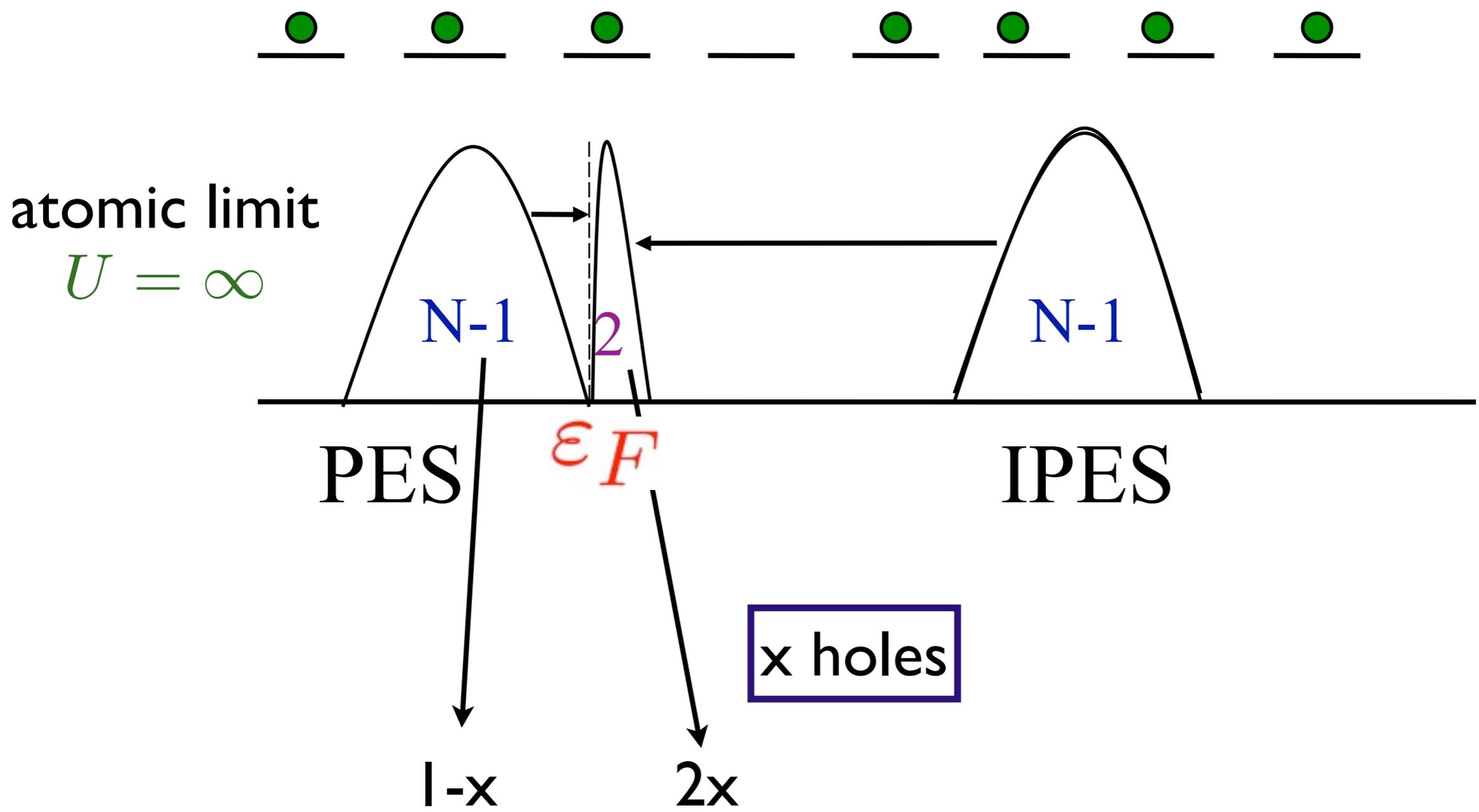






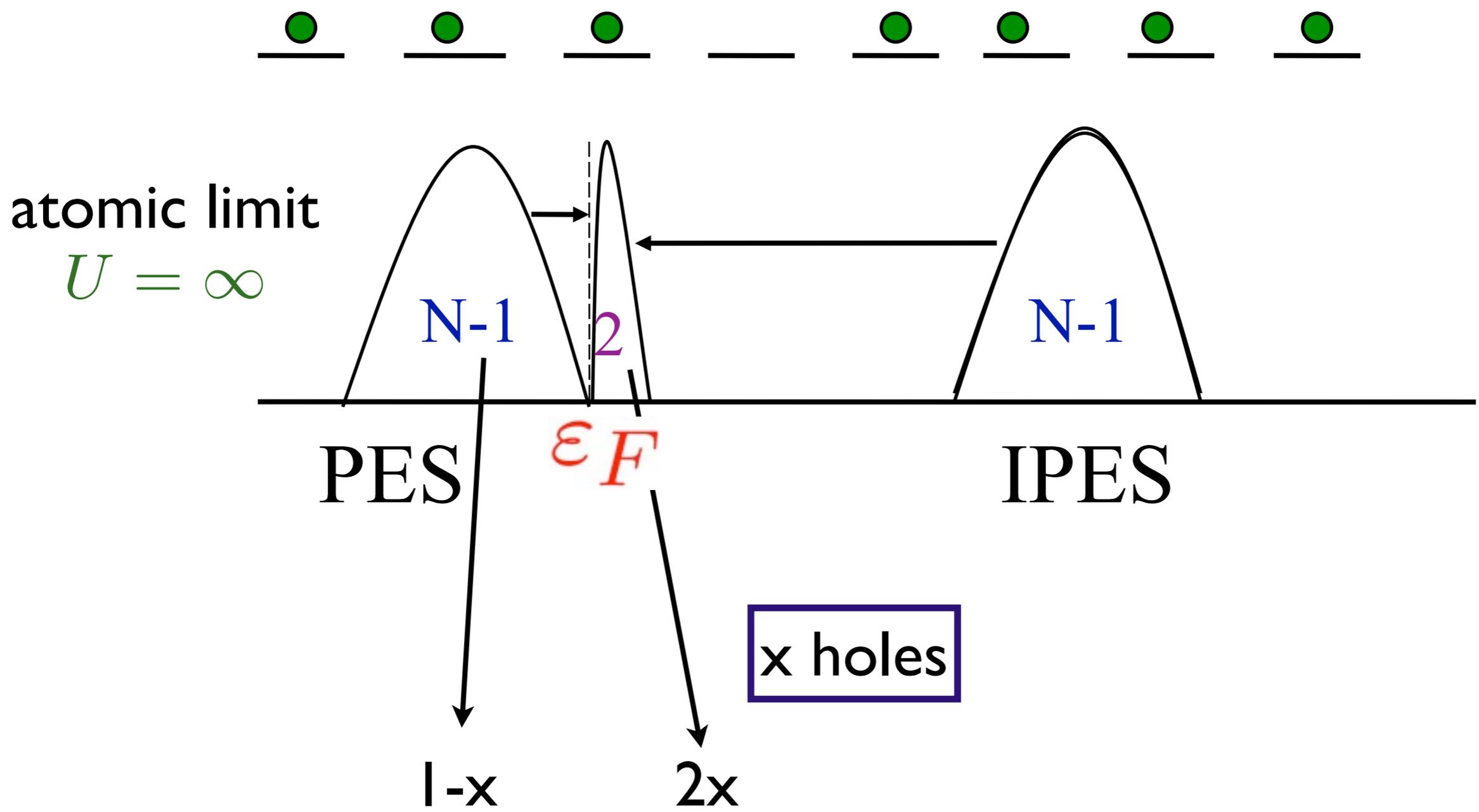






critierion for vanishing of thermopower

LESW above ϵ_F = LESW below ϵ_F



critierion for vanishing of thermopower

LESW above ϵ_F = LESW below ϵ_F

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

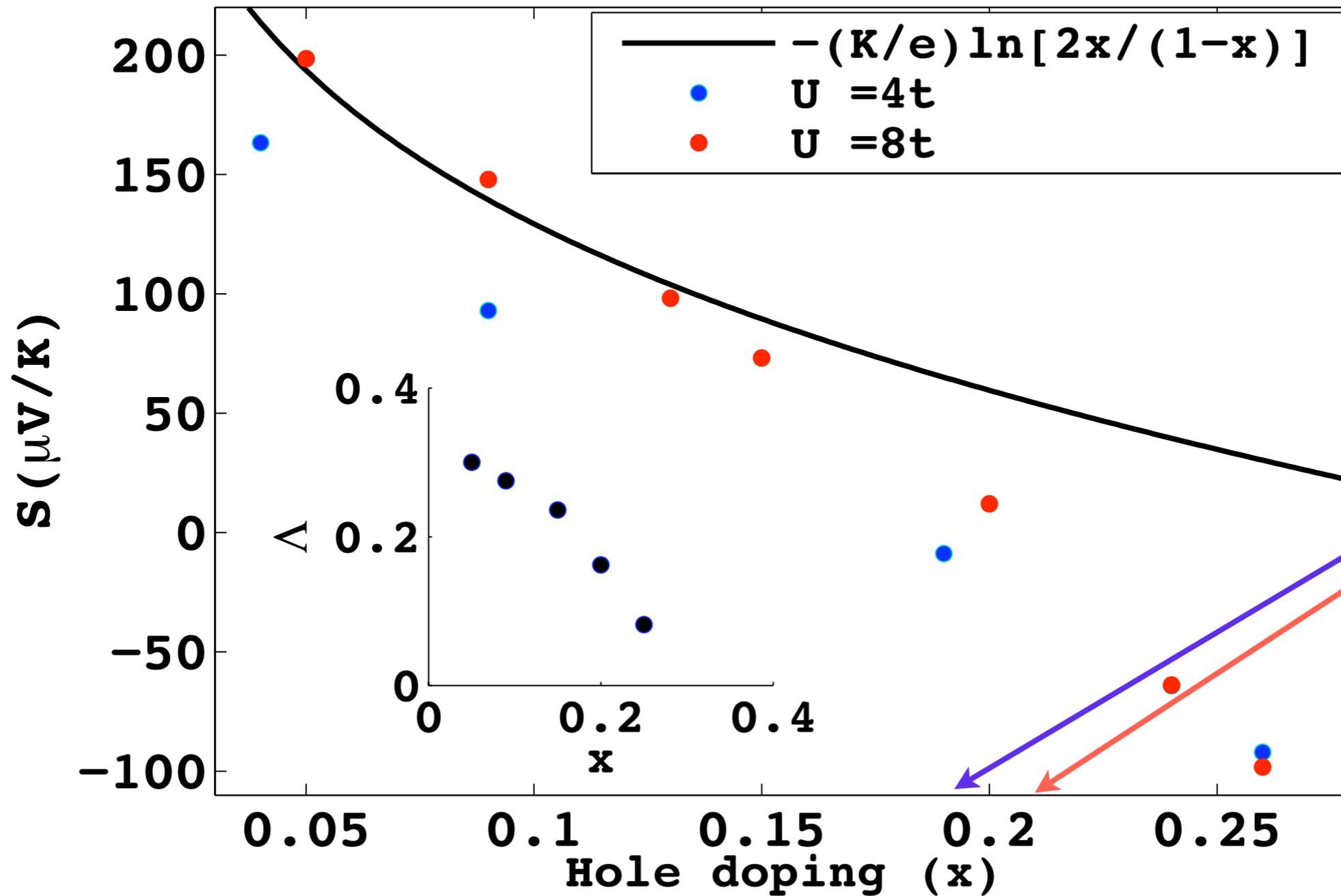
$$S \approx -\frac{k_B}{e} \ln \frac{\mathcal{L}}{1-x}$$

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

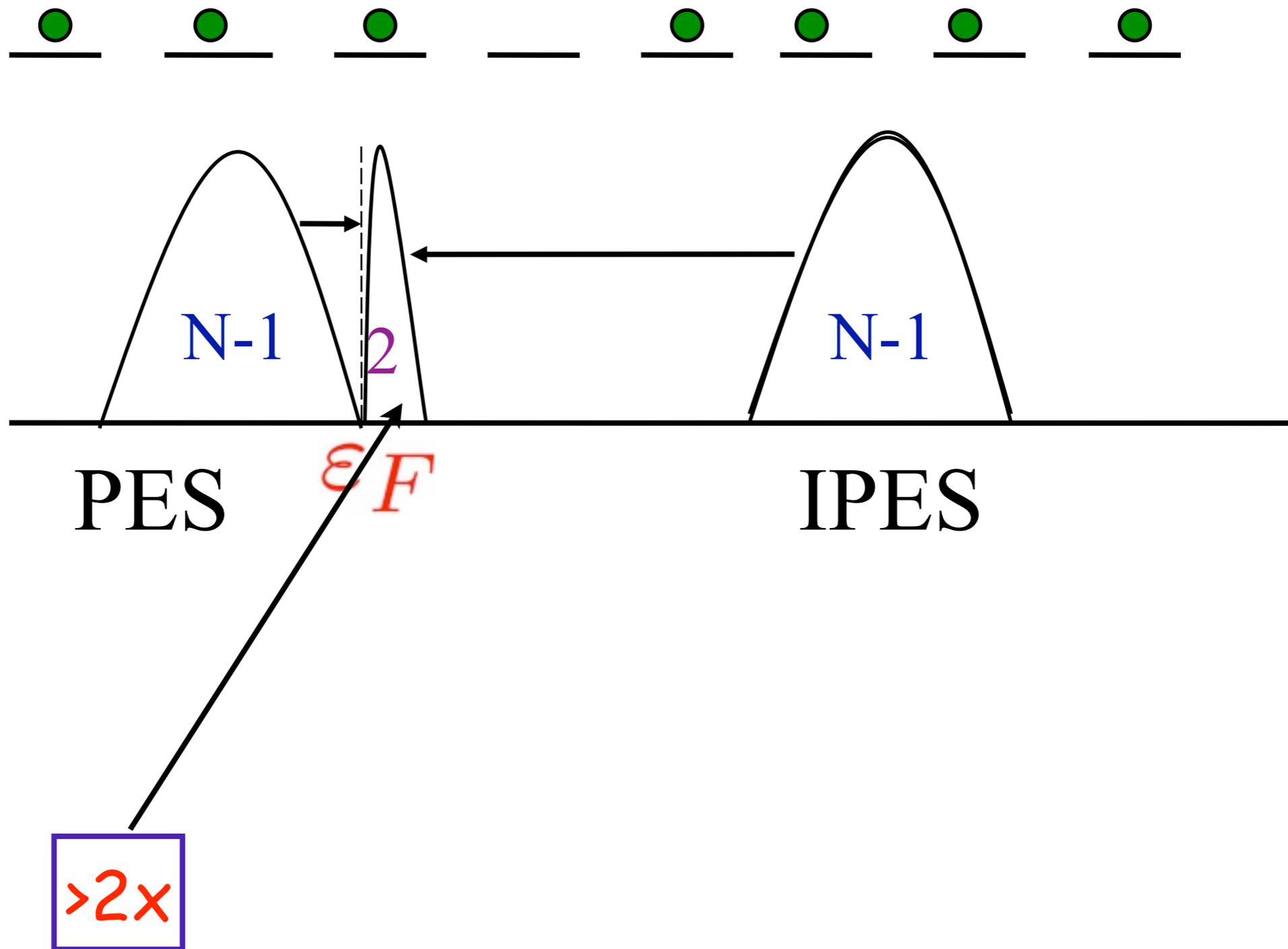
experiments: $x_c=.24$

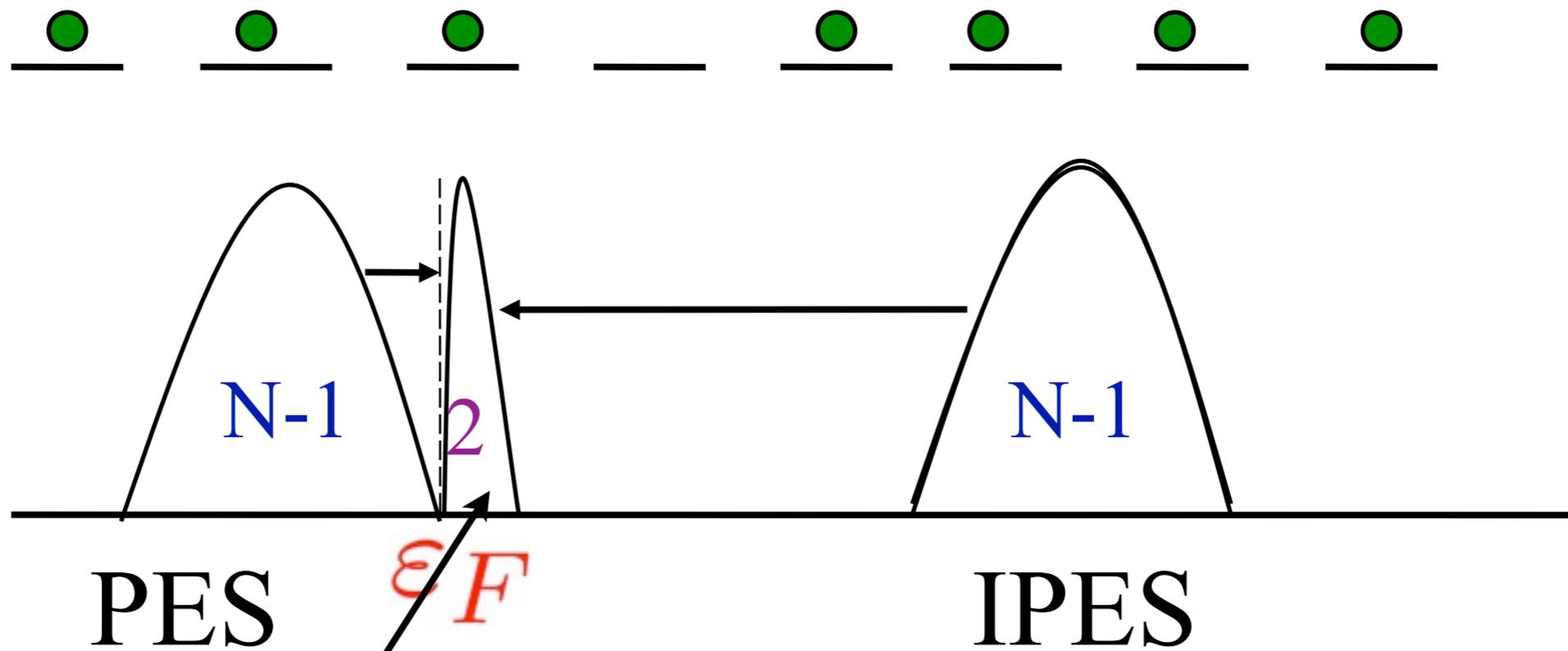
Hubbard Model

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

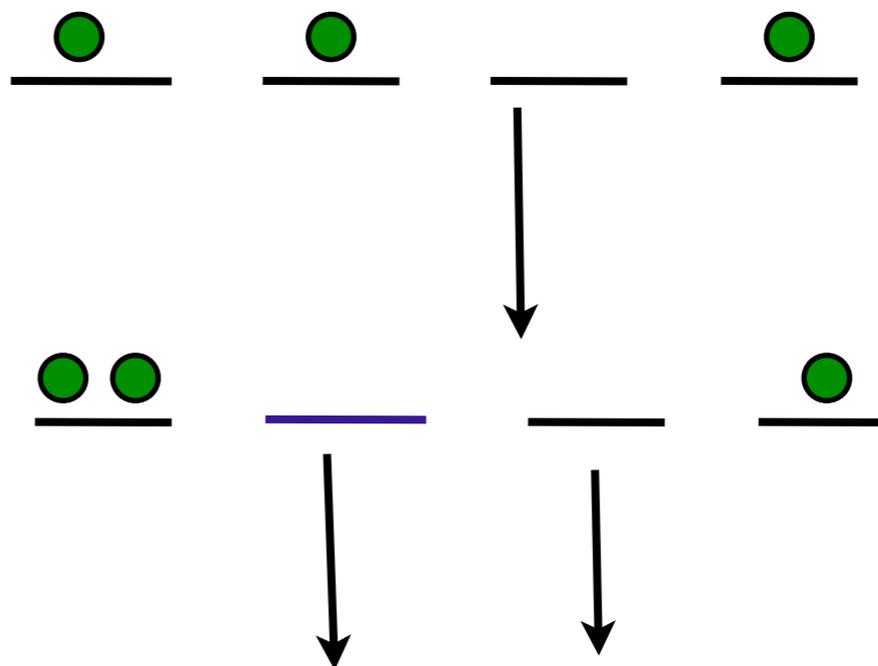


arXiv:0807.2854





$>2x$

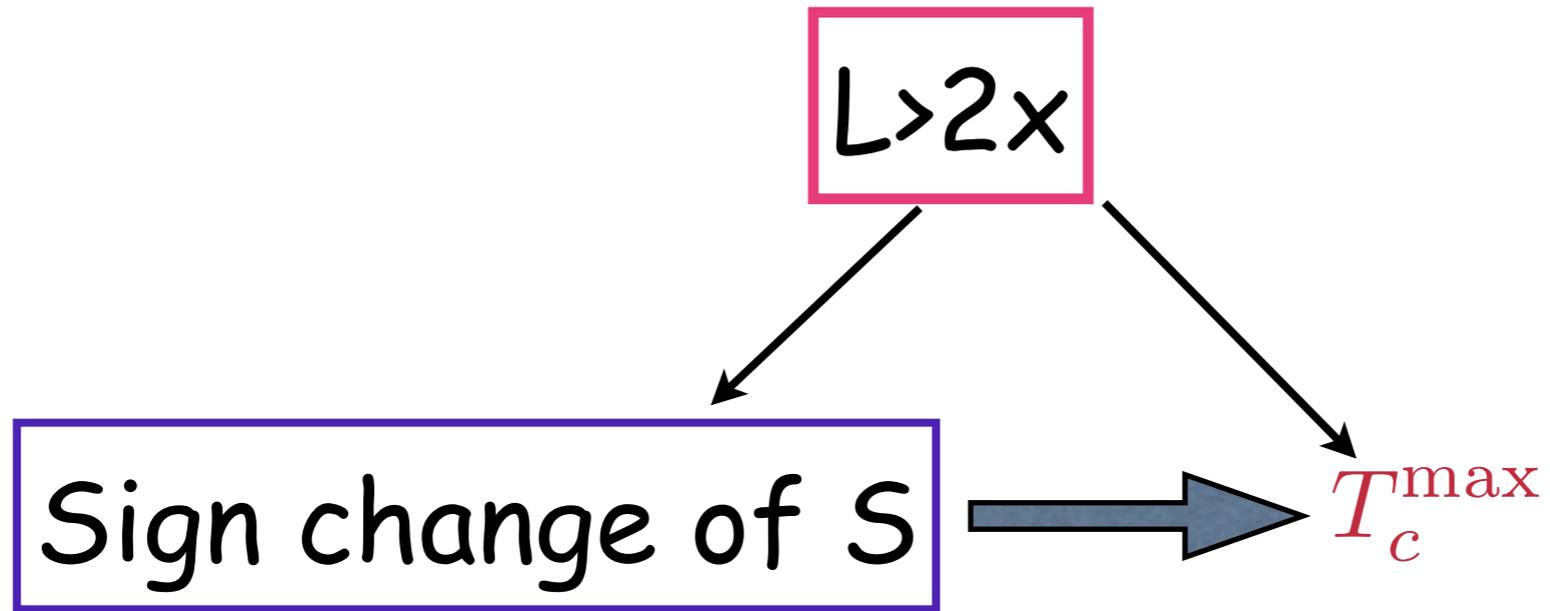


$$L = 2(t/U)f(x) + 2x > 2x$$

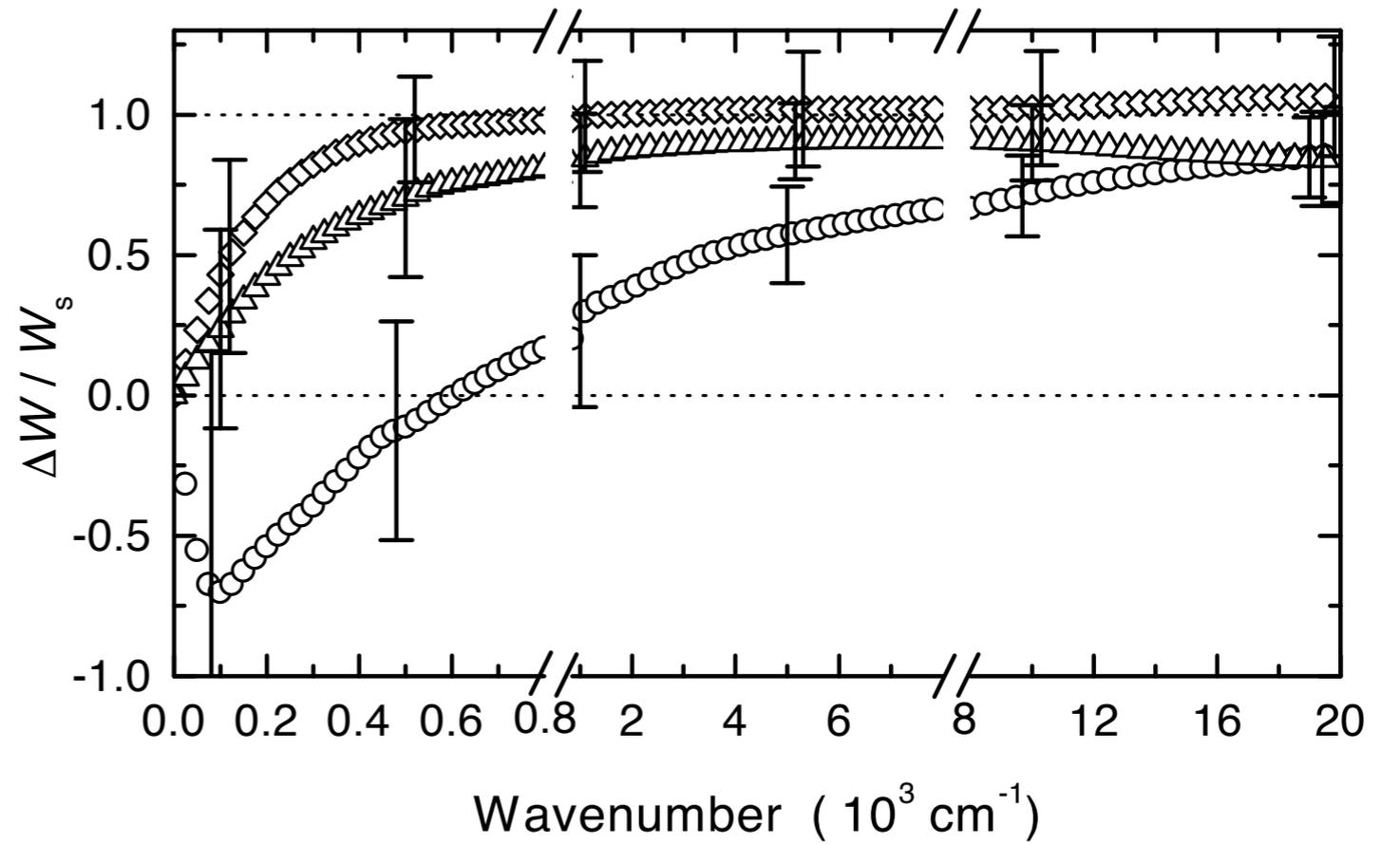
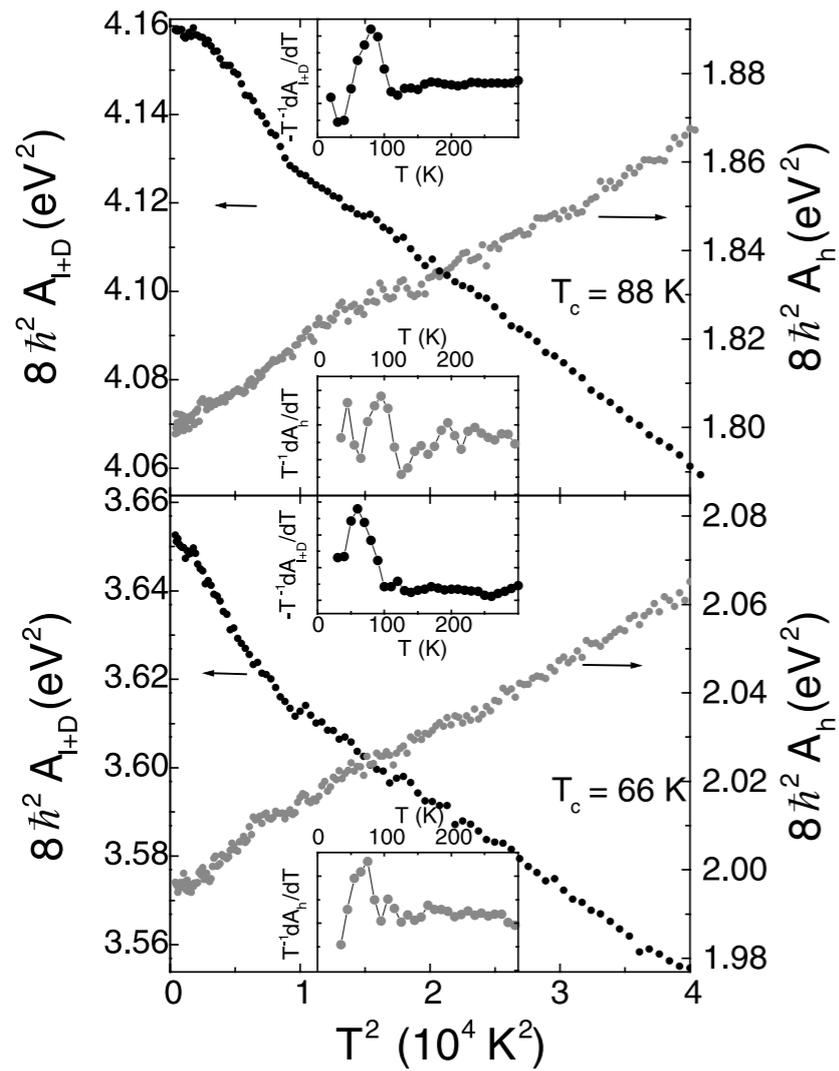
$$L > 2x$$

Sign change of S

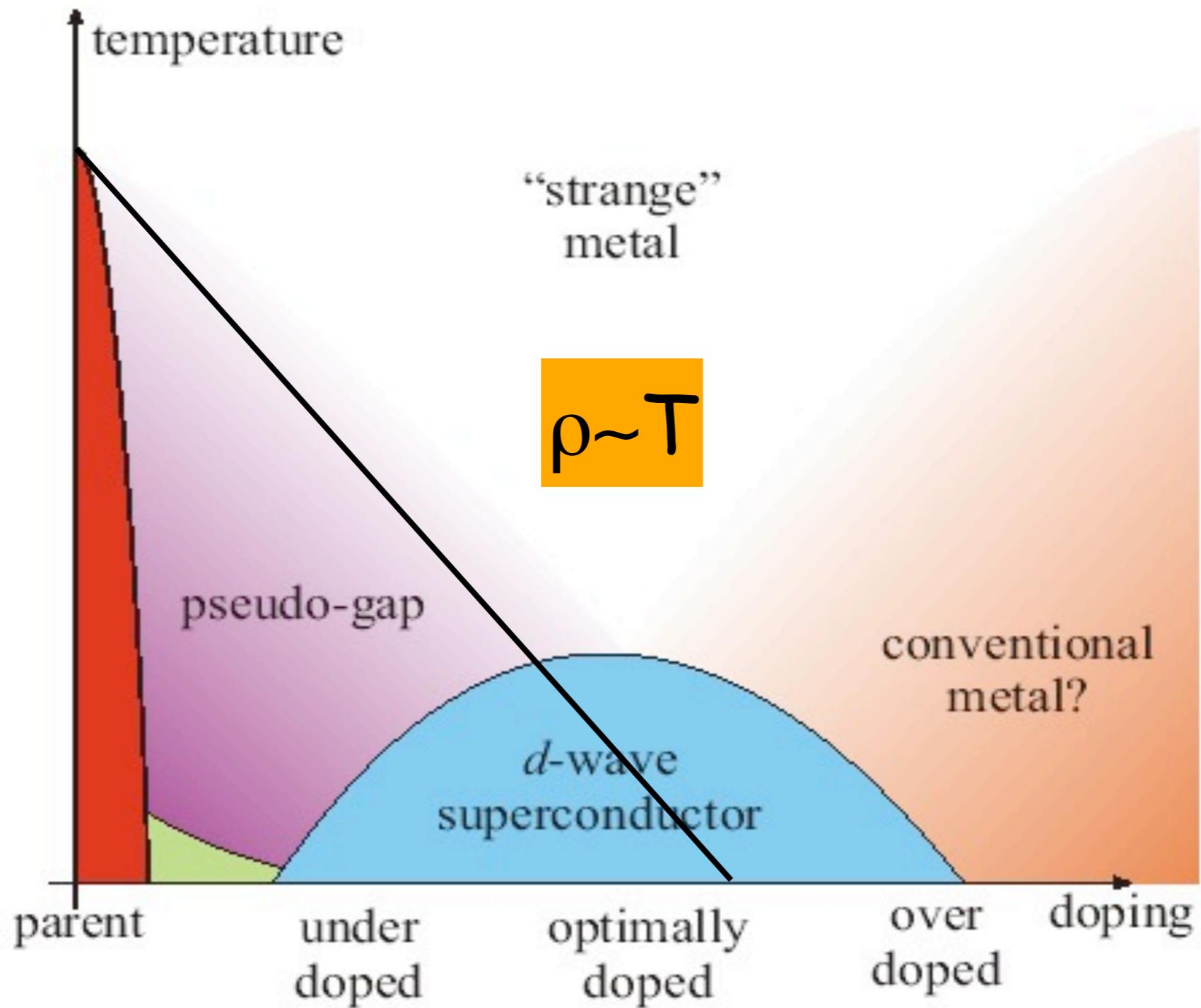
$$T_c^{\max}$$



similar to optical data

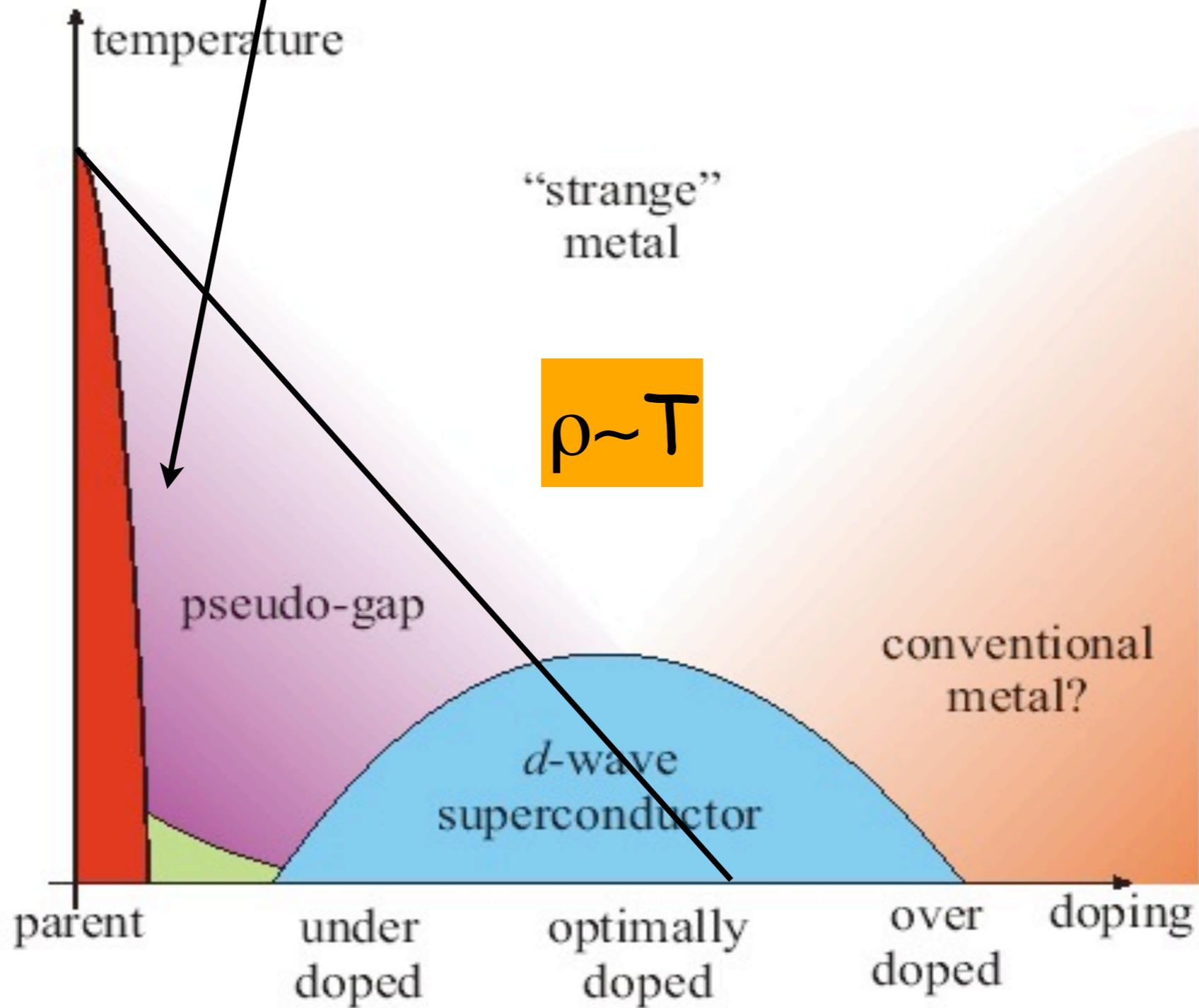


Experimental Prediction:



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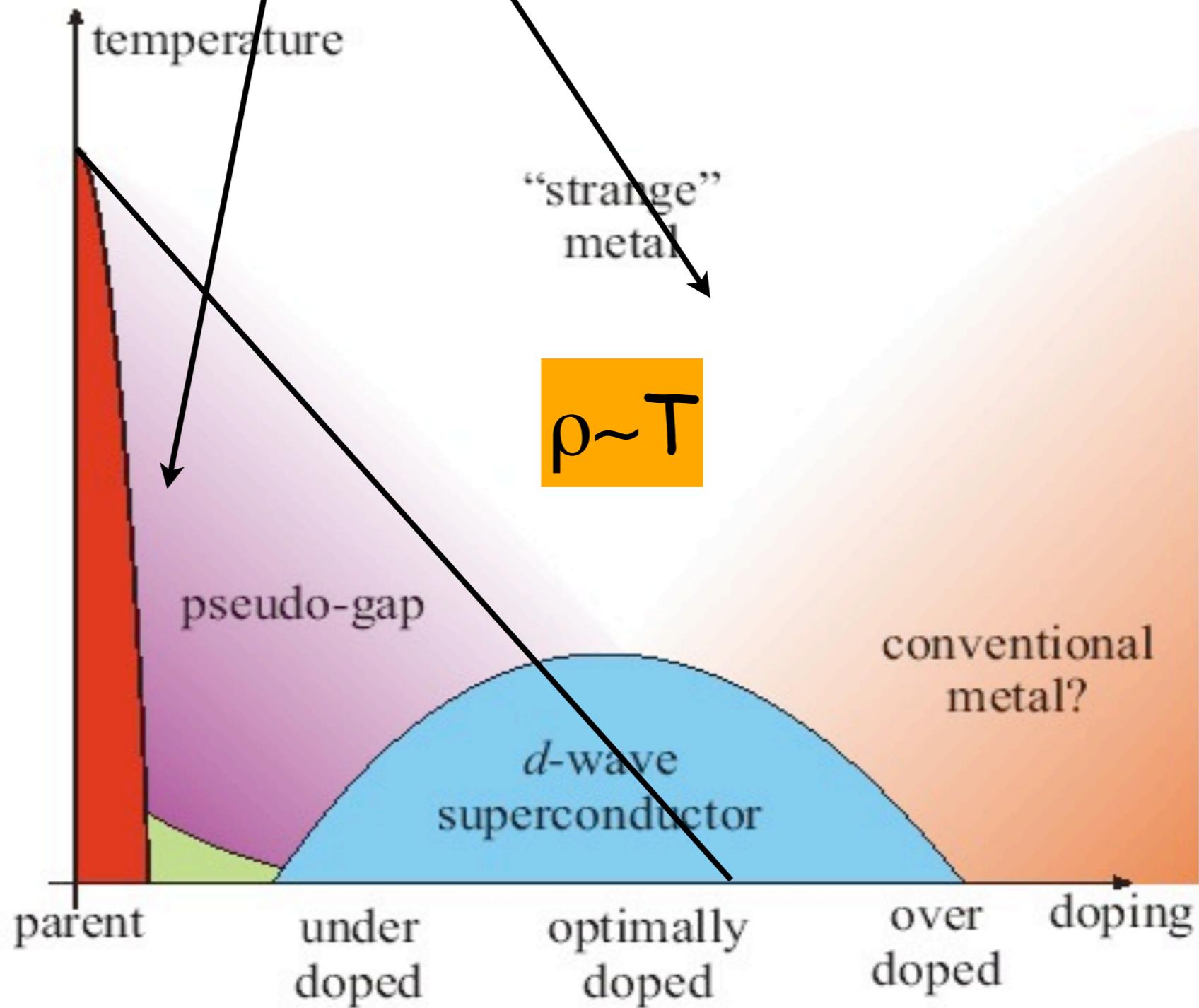
$$L/n_h > 1$$



Experimental Prediction:

$$L/n_h > 1$$

$$L/n_h = 1$$

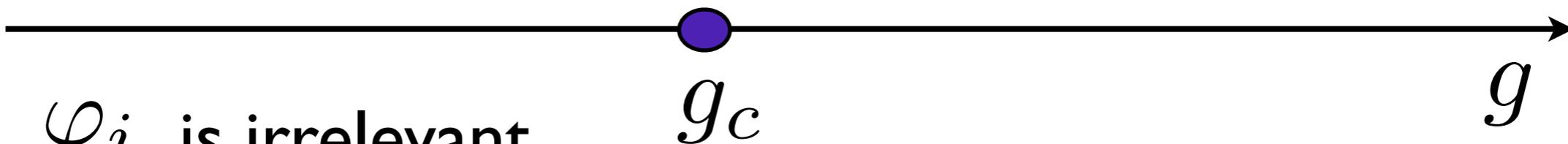
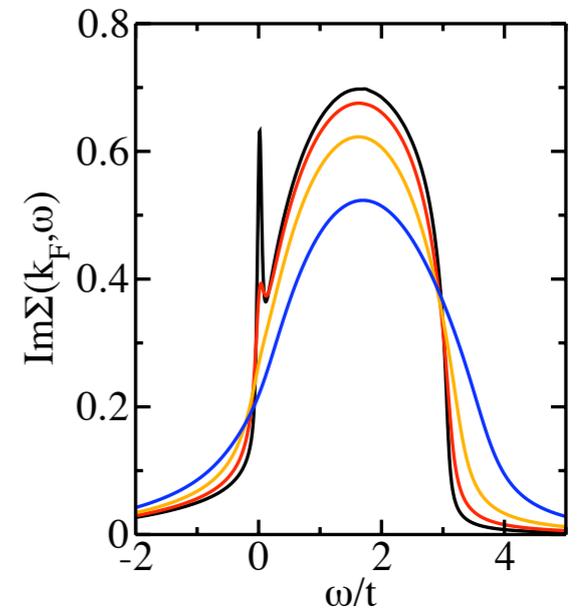


Luttinger surface

FL

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

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



φ_i is irrelevant

1.) only $e - \varphi$

interactions are relevant

2.) φ_i is homogeneous with no bare dynamics

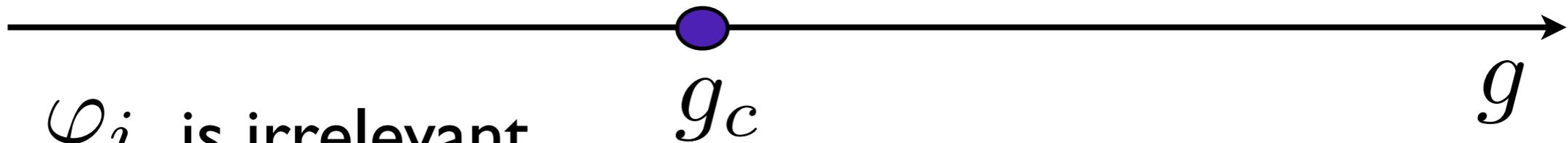
charge $2e$ boson is the new degree of freedom

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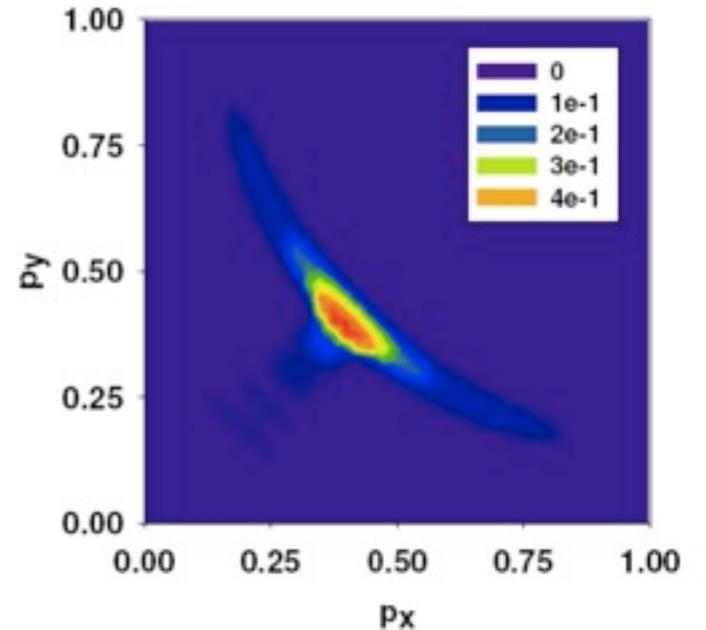
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