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From Q-lattices to Bad Metals

with A. Amoretti, B. Goutéroux and D. Musso [see also 1711.06610 and 1712.07994]

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> (translations) with pseudo-spontaneous Q-lattices



> Bad metals are challenging

[see cond-mat/0404263]



- Resistivity linear in T w/out long-lived quasiparticles (MIR bound)
- Far IR peak in σ_{AC} moving off-axis as T is increased.

> Bad metals and quantum criticality



- 〈Spatial Ordering〉 ≠ 0 in Pseudo-Gap phase (PDW) Residual resistivity upturn below T_{order} [PRL 88 (03 2002) 147003]
- Off-axis peaks in σ_{AC} as Quantum Critical CDW [1612.04381, 1702.05104]

> (translations) with spontaneous Q-lattices

[1311.3292, 1401.5077]



CALCULABLE (toy-) Model of (translations)

[see Andrea's talk for more details; 1711.06610 and 1712.07994]

> (translations) with 'pseudo-Spontaneous Q-lattices'

$$S = \int d^{d+2}x \sqrt{-g} \left[R - \frac{1}{2} \partial \phi^2 - \frac{1}{4} Z(\phi) F^2 - V(\phi) - \frac{1}{2} Y(\phi) \sum_{i=1}^d \partial \psi_i^2 \right].$$
[1311.3292, 1401.5077]

> ANSATZ

~AdS charged black hole $ds^2 = -D(r)dt^2 + B(r)dr^2 + C(r)d\vec{x}^2$



$$A = A(r) dt \longrightarrow A \sim \mu$$
 Chemical potential

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= \phi(r) \\ \psi_i &= k x^i \end{aligned} \longrightarrow \Phi_i = \phi \, e^{ikx^i} \qquad \text{Q-lattice(s)} \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \int d^{d+2}x \sqrt{-g} \left[R - \frac{1}{2} \partial \phi^2 - \frac{1}{4} Z(\phi) F^2 - V(\phi) - \frac{1}{2} Y(\phi) \sum_{i=1}^d \partial \psi_i^2 \right].$$

> 'pseudo-Spontaneous Q-lattices'



$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= \phi(r) \\ \psi_i &= kx^i \end{aligned} \longrightarrow \Phi_i = \phi \, e^{ikx^i} \end{aligned}$$

Assymptotically $O_{\phi} \sim \phi e^{ikx}$ with source << ver

> 'pseudo-Spontaneous Q-lattices'

$$S = \int d^{d+2}x \sqrt{-g} \left[R - \frac{1}{2} \partial \phi^2 - \frac{1}{4} Z(\phi) F^2 - V(\phi) - \frac{1}{2} Y(\phi) \sum_{i=1}^d \partial \psi_i^2 \right]$$

$$\phi = \phi(r) \\ \psi_i = kx^i$$
 $\longrightarrow \Phi_i = \phi e^{ikx^i} \text{ with source << vev}$

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> UU ASYMPTOTICS (~AdS)

$$\begin{split} V_{UV} &= -d(d+1) + \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2 + \dots, \quad Z_{UV} = 1 + Z_1\phi + \dots, \quad Y_{UV} = Y_2\phi^2 + \dots \\ \phi(r \to 0) &= \phi_{(0)}r^{d+1-\Delta} + \phi_{(1)}r^{\Delta} + \dots, \qquad m^2 = \Delta(\Delta - d - 1) \,. \\ &> \text{with} \quad \phi_{(0)} \ll \phi_{(1)} \end{split}$$

>Quantum Critical 'Q-lattices'

Hyper-scaling IR solutions found & classified in 1401.5436

Numerically solve ODEs and find BH geometries:

AdS (UN) -> Scaling (IR):

$$ds^{2} = r^{\theta} \left[-f(r)\frac{dt^{2}}{r^{2z}} + \frac{L^{2}dr^{2}}{r^{2}f(r)} + \frac{d\vec{x}^{2}}{r^{2}} \right]$$
$$t \to \lambda^{z} t , \ \vec{x} \to \lambda \vec{x} \qquad s \sim T^{\frac{2-\theta}{z}}$$

We're interested in the case:



> Quantum Critical 'Q-lattices'

Hyper-scaling IR solutions found & classified in 1401.5436

> Scaling (IR) - Model

$$S = \int d^{d+2}x \sqrt{-g} \left[R - \frac{1}{2} \partial \phi^2 - \frac{1}{4} Z(\phi) F^2 - V(\phi) - \frac{1}{2} Y(\phi) \sum_{i=1}^d \partial \psi_i^2 \right].$$
$$V(\phi) = -6 \cosh\left(\frac{\phi}{\sqrt{3}}\right), \quad Z(\phi) = \exp\left(-\sqrt{3}\phi\right), \quad Y(\phi) = (1 - \exp\phi)^2,$$

We've constructed numerical (pseudo-)spontaneous solutions







> AC conductivity

$$\sigma(\omega) = \frac{i}{\omega} G^R_{JJ}(\omega, q = 0)$$

In the spontaneous case (see Andrea's talk)
$$\sigma \sim \sigma_{\rm inc} + \frac{\imath}{\omega}$$
 with $\sigma_{\rm inc} \sim T$

In the 'pseudo' case the Goldstone is gapped. Expect no $\omega=0$ pole, and $\sigma_{DC} \sim \sigma_{inc} \sim T$ (see hydro model 1702.05104)

Let's compute σ_{AC} (numerics needed) and see if it agrees with the hydro model of a pinned-CDW



>AC conductivity



1) Breaking is pseudo-spontaneous: source ~ 10^{-5} << vev ~ 0.1 2) Resistivity linear in T up to $T/\mu ~ 0.005$

3) obc finite and Drude peak moves off-axis as T is increased!

[See also 1708.07837, 1708.08306 for holo-pinning]

>Bad metals from pseudo-spontaneous 'Q-lattices'?



$$\sigma(\omega) = \sigma_{inc} + \frac{\rho^2}{\chi_{PP}} \frac{\Omega - i\omega}{(\Omega - i\omega)(\Gamma - i\omega) + \omega_0^2}$$

Let's compute the QNMs, determine Ω , Γ , ω_0 and see how it goes...

> Bad metals from pseudo-spontaneous 'Q-lattices'?

>QNM spectrum $(\delta A_x, \, \delta g_{tx}, \, \delta \psi_x) \sim e^{-i\omega t}$



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Our holographic setup is an effective model of a metallic pinned-CDW ! $\sigma(\omega) = \sigma_{inc} + \frac{\rho^2}{\chi_{PP}} \frac{\Omega - i\omega}{(\Omega - i\omega)(\Gamma - i\omega) + \omega_0^2} .$

$$\Gamma: momentum relaxation rate. \sim (k/\mu)^2, \sim (\lambda/\mu)$$

$$\text{ Lat high and low T agrees w / memory-matrix $\Gamma \sim k^2 \lim_{\omega \to 0} \operatorname{Im} \frac{G_{\psi\psi}^R}{\omega}]$$

$$\omega_{0}$$
: mass of the phonon. ~ $\sqrt{(\lambda/\mu)} [GMOR], ~ (k/\mu)$

 $\Omega: \iff k=0$ dissipative pole. ~ $(k/\mu)^{0}$, ~ (λ/μ) , ~ 1/T(at low T)

More on Ω : it doesn't vanish as k - 70, where ψ fluctuations decouple... Let's study $\delta \psi \sim e^{-i\omega + qx}$ at k=0



Remember! D~1/T

At finite k, the 'Q-mode' collides w/ 'Drude' as T 1







the low T collision barely affected by k (breaking translations)



> Outlook

We've constructed a holo model breaking translations $k/\mu = 0.1, \lambda/\mu = -1 \times 10^{-5}$ pseudo-spontaneously

4000 Effective theory of pinned-CDW(Ω): metallic, Drude->off-axis 3000 2000 Understand better $\Omega\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 1000 $T/\mu = 0.0025$ $T/\mu = 0.0025$ $T/\mu = 0.0025$ $T/\mu = 0.0025$

Play w/ parameters to get a larger T-linear region 0.0000 0.0002 0.0004 0.0006 0.0008 0.0010

Go for inhomogeneous, more realistic, models?