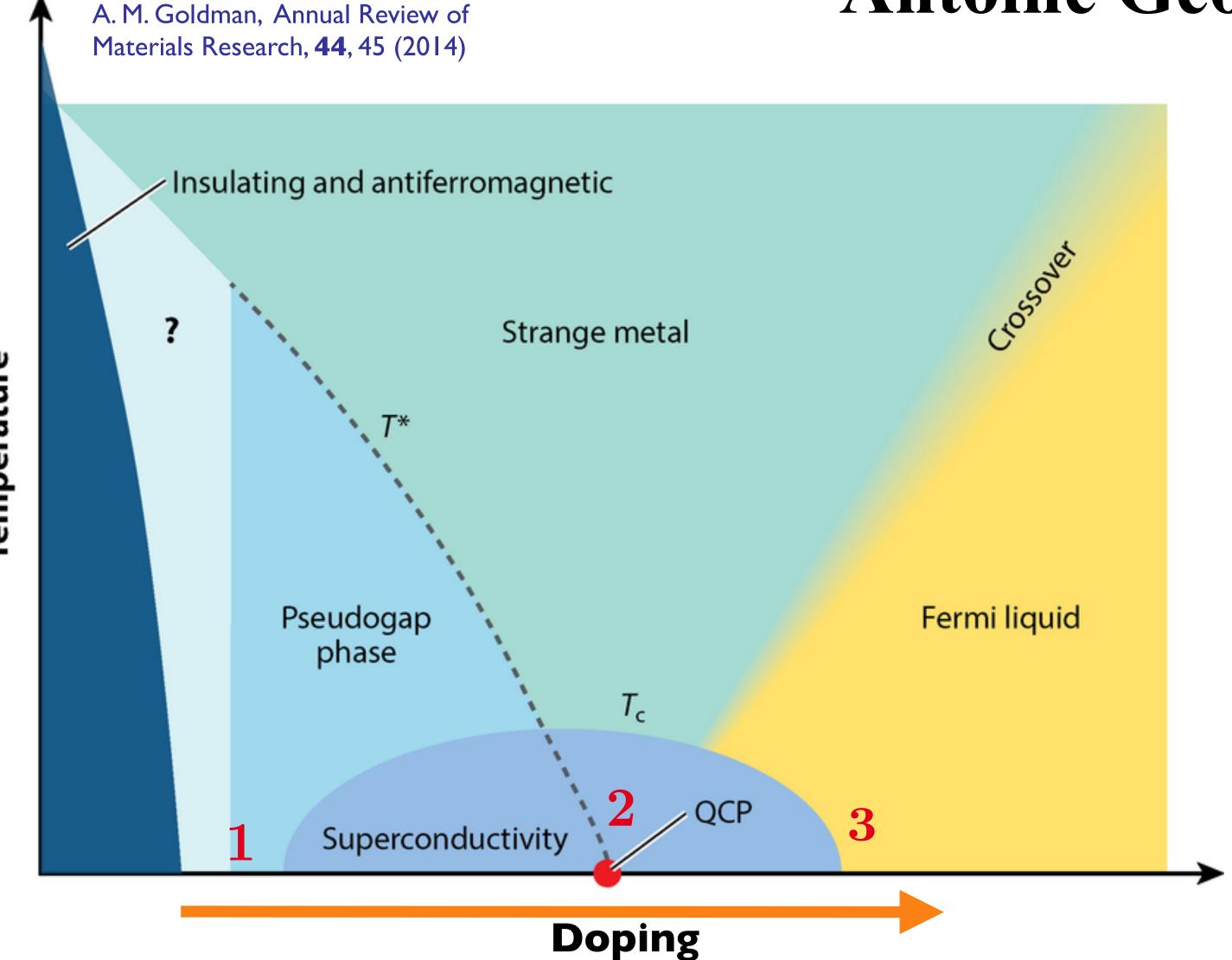
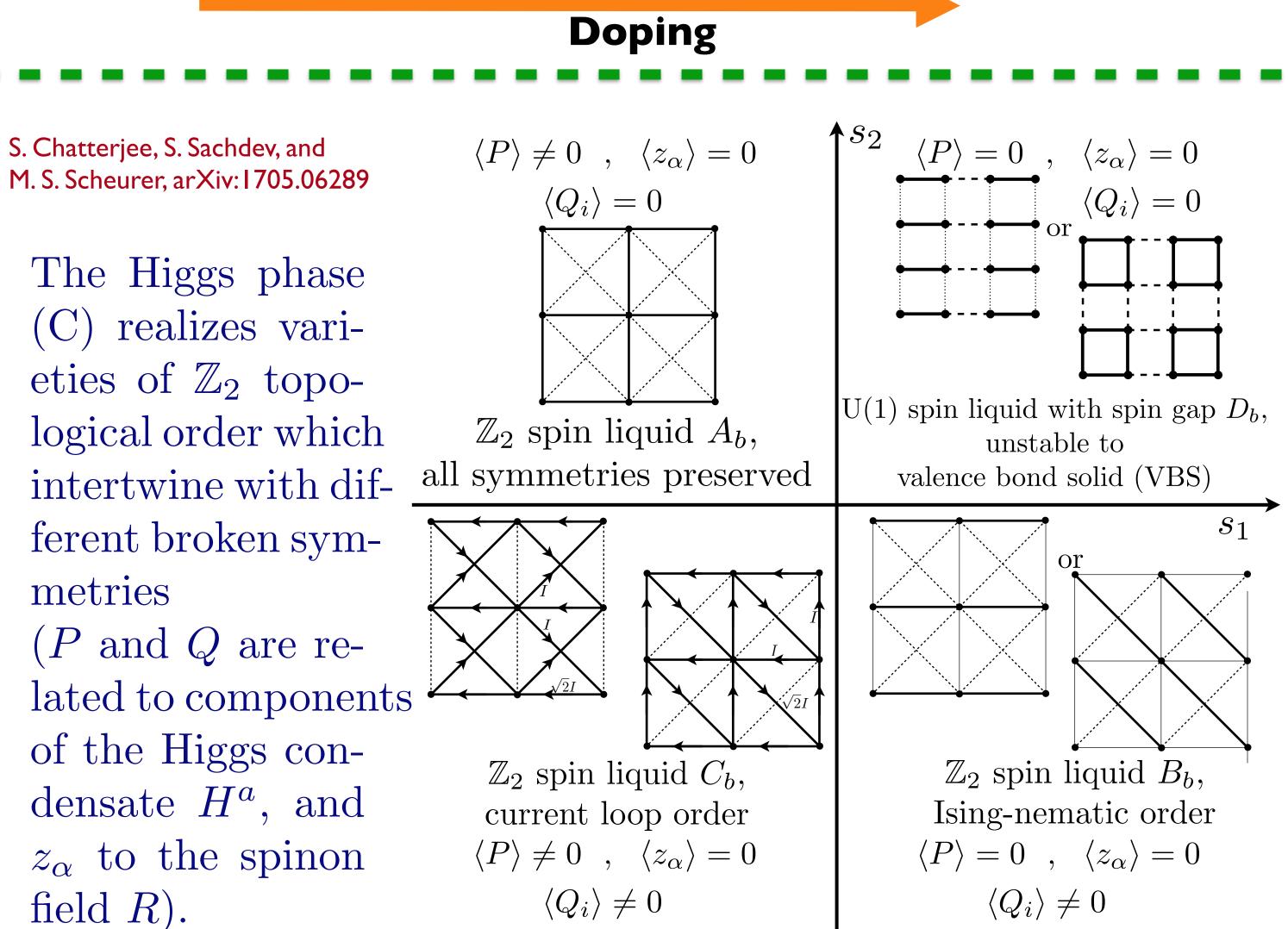


## Topological order and DMFT/QMC spectra for the pseudogap metal of the cuprates

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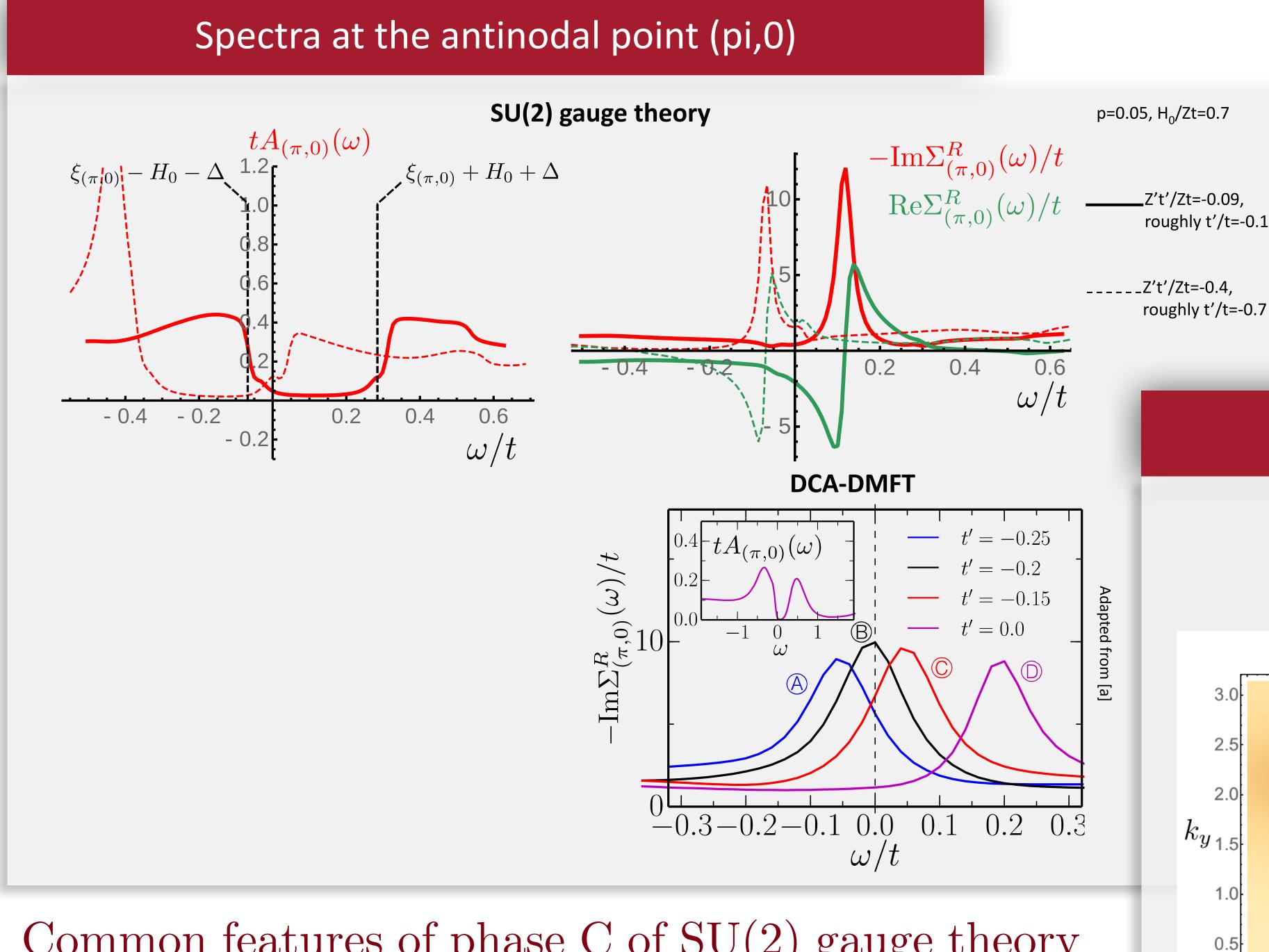


UNIVERSITÉ PARIS-SACLAY LGW-Hertz criticality of antiferromagnetism S. Sachdev, M.A. Metlitski, Y. Qi, and C. Xu, Phys. Rev. B 80, 155129 (2009) (B) Fermi liquid with large Fermi (A) Antiferromagnetic metal surface (C) Pseudogap metal with (D) SU(2) ACL eventually unstable to Z<sub>2</sub> topological order and discrete pairing and confinement symmetry breaking Higgs criticality for the strange metal: deconfined SU(2) gauge theory with large Fermi surface

SU(2) gauge theory with bosonic spinons R, adjoint Higgs field  $H^a$ , and fermionic chargons  $\psi$ . R is a  $2 \times 2$  unitary matrix which transforms the spin components of the electron into a rotating reference frame. The Higgs field,  $H^a$ , measures the local magnetic order in the rotating reference frame.

$c = R \psi$ , $\sigma^a \Phi^a = R \sigma^b H^b R^\dagger$
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Field	Symbol	Statistics	$SU(2)_{gauge}$	$\mathrm{SU}(2)_{\mathrm{spin}}$	$U(1)_{e.m.charge}$
Electron	c	fermion	1	2	-1
Magnetic moment	$\Phi^a$	boson	1	3	0
Chargon	$ \psi -$	fermion	2	1	-1
Spinon	R	boson	$ar{f 2}$	2	0
Higgs	$H^a$	boson	3	1	0



Common features of phase C of SU(2) gauge theory and DMFT/QMC spectra:

- Nodal/anti-nodal dichotomy: spectra are metallic in the nodal directions, and "Mott insulating" along the anti-nodal directions
- Large enhancement of low frequency self-energy near  $(\pi, 0)$ .
- Near zeros of the electron Green's function along a "Luttinger surface". These signal topological order in Higgs phase, and a modified Luttinger theorem for the  $\psi$  Fermi surfaces.

Significant evidence for the presence of topological order in the pseudogap metal state of cluster DMFT/QMC studies of the Hubbard model.

## Results for full Brillouin zone SU(2) gauge theory **DCA-DMFT** Full Green's function q-Integrand 0.14 $tA_{(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})}(\omega)$ $g_c(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q} = 0, \omega = 0)$ $A_{\mathbf{k}}(\omega=0)t$ zeros of Re 0.25 0.20 Re < 0k-interpolated **DMFT** 0.15 $k_{y}$ <sub>1.5</sub> 0.10 $\operatorname{Re} G_R$ Re > 0 $\operatorname{Re} G_R > 0$ 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 $k_y$ $\operatorname{Re} G_R > 0$ $(0,\pi)$ **At larger T, DQMC:** (T/t=0.25, U/t=7, t'/t=-0.1, p=0.042) $k_x$ $-\mathrm{Im}\Sigma^R_{m k}(\omega=0)/t$ $\mathrm{Im}\Sigma_{\boldsymbol{k}}(i\omega_0)/t$ 2.5 $eg k_{y}$ 1.5 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0

[a] Stanescu and Kotliar, Phys. Rev. B 74, 125110 (2006).