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Pairing gaps near ferromagnetic quantum critical points

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We address the quantum-critical behavior of two-dimensional itinerant ferromagnetic systems described by spin-fermion models in which fermions interact with close-to-critical bosonic modes. We consider Heisenberg ferromagnets, Ising ferromagnets, and the Ising nematic transition. Mean-field theory close to the quantum critical point predicts a superconducting gap with spin-triplet symmetry for the ferromagnetic systems and a singlet gap for the nematic scenario. Studying fluctuations in this ordered phase using a nonlinear sigma model, we find that these fluctuations are not suppressed by any small parameter. As a result, we find that a superconducting quasi-long-range order is still possible in the Ising-like models but long-range order is destroyed in Heisenberg ferromagnets.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Quantum criticality and quantum critical points (QCP) are among the most interesting subjects of contemporary condensed matter physics from both theoretical and experimental points of view alike.^{1,2} Here, we focus on the effects of quantum-critical behavior of two-dimensional (2D) itinerant ferromagnets and, in particular, the cases of Heisenberg and Ising ferromagnets. Also, we address the transition towards Ising nematic order.

The Stoner transition towards ferromagnetic order can be regarded as an archetype of quantum phase transitions. Generally, it belongs to a class of transitions where the order parameter fields carries an ordering wave vector $\mathbf{q} = 0$. These and similar systems like spin liquids and fermions coupled to a U(1)-gauge field^{3,4} are suitably described in terms of 2 + 1-dimensional field theories. In these theories, the fluctuations of the order parameter are Landau-damped bosons with the well-known propagator

$$\chi(\omega, \mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{\gamma|\omega/q| + \mathbf{q}^2 + a}, \quad (1)$$

where ω denotes frequency and $q = |\mathbf{q}|$. At the QCP, the boson mass a turns to zero, so that frequencies scale with momentum as $\omega \sim q^z$ with a dynamical exponent $z = 3$. Close to this point, the low-energy behavior of fermions that interact with the fluctuations of the order parameter is driven away from Fermi-liquid theory, resulting in non-Fermi-liquid (nFL) physics with different scaling relations.³⁻⁷

This strong interaction between critical bosons and massless fermions is essential for the description of the quantum-critical phenomena and its full impact has been missed in the earliest theoretical studies on this subject,^{8,9} which predicted that critical behavior is mean-field-like in both two and three dimensions. In these works, the fermions were fully integrated out from the partition function, which led to a critical ϕ^4 theory for

the order parameter fluctuations alone. In two dimensions, such an approach breaks down^{2,6} as the coupling to the fermions leads to nonanalyticities or even singularities in the ϕ^4 theory. This suggested that magnetic transitions are properly studied only in terms of so-called spin-fermion models,^{6,7,10,11} which explicitly keep the interaction between fermions and order parameter fluctuations.

Spin-fermion models themselves caused their own troubles related to the question of analytical control of the theory. Introducing an artificially large number N of fermion “flavors” in addition to the two electronic spin species,^{3,6} a controlled solution was sought in the limit of $N \rightarrow \infty$ with perturbative corrections small in $1/N$. However, as discovered shortly after,^{4,5,12} a conventional $1/N$ expansion breaks down for these models as certain classes of Feynman diagrams that by first-sight inspection seem small in $1/N$ in fact are not. Their neglect in the previous work is thus not justified. More severely, it is unclear if the theory can be analytically controlled at all.

In this situation, several of us tried a different approach¹³ to the spin-fermion model for an *antiferromagnetic* QCP, which was inspired by certain similarities between the “dangerous” diagrams mentioned above and those diagrams giving rise to the diffusion modes in the theory of localization.¹⁴ In this approach, the dangerous diagrams are effectively summed and captured in terms of an effective saddle-point theory whose fluctuations are properly described in terms of a nonlinear σ model. It is then only natural to ask whether such a scheme may be applied to the ferromagnetic case and similar systems.

In the ferromagnetic case, even the existence of the QCP is under debate.^{6,7,15-21} The authors of Ref. 6 considered an itinerant ferromagnet in the non-Fermi-liquid regime and showed that non-analytic contributions to the static particle-hole susceptibility $\chi(0, \mathbf{q})$ ap-

pear for the Heisenberg ferromagnet and most likely destroy the nature of the second-order phase transition in this system. Only at low temperatures they expected a first-order transition. Transitions with Ising symmetry classes, however, are not affected by this reasoning. Other studies^{15–21} found similar results indicating that fluctuation effects lead to competing instabilities at the ferromagnetic QCP.

In this work, we thus consider the problem from a different perspective. While it is still unclear how a complete theory that describes both the nFL physics and the transition into a competing ordered state may be constructed, we here try to understand the behavior from the point of view of the metallic site ($a \geq 0$). Using the approach of Ref. 13, we argue that the QCP is unstable towards Cooper pairing of fermions foreshadowing the transition into the magnetic state. Due to the nature of the interaction, the gap has a triplet symmetry for ferromagnets and a singlet one for the Ising nematic transition. At the same time, true long-range order in 2D systems is of course impossible for the vector order parameters considered and correlations of such ordering in fact decay on short-range scales. Our findings are summarized in the phase diagram in Fig. 1. Recent studies on the possibility of superconductivity close to the nematic QCP or to related non-Fermi-liquids using renormalization group techniques^{22–26} found similar results.

The paper is structured as follows: In Sec. II, we define the model and reduce it effectively to fermions on two patches of the Fermi surface^{4,5} in order to capture the relevant low-energy physics. We derive an effective theory for the fermions alone by integrating out the bosons. We are treating the Heisenberg and Ising models in parallel as most of calculations are the same. In Sec. III, we derive a set of self-consistent mean-field equations that include the feedback of the fermionic order on the boson fluctuations. The solution of the mean-field equations reveals gaps in the Cooper channels at low temperatures with different symmetries (p -wave for ferromagnets and s -wave for the Ising nematic transition). In Sec. III E, we verify that the mean-field solutions lead to a lower free energy as compared to unordered fermions. Fluctuations around the MF solution are studied in Sec. IV. Finally, we conclude and discuss our considerations in Sec. V.

II. MODEL

A. Heisenberg ferromagnet

We follow Metlitski and Sachdev⁵ and seek to describe the low energy physics near the QCP in terms of the semiphenomenological spin-fermion model. For the Heisenberg ferromagnet, the bosonic modes describing the fluctuations of the ferromagnetic order parameter have the form of a real three-component vector field $\phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)$. Close to the transition, they are gov-

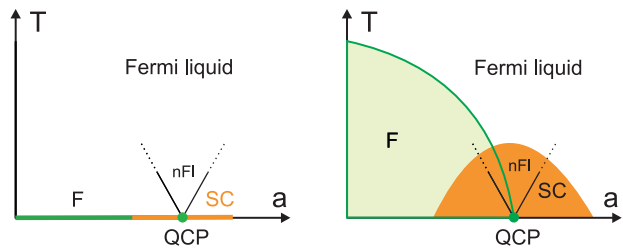


FIG. 1. (Color online) Phase diagram in the space of temperature T and boson mass a . The left-hand side describes the Heisenberg ferromagnet: long-range ferromagnetic order is only possible at the line $T = 0$ while a p -wave gap appears at the QCP covering the nFL regime. The right-hand side shows the same situation for the Ising ferromagnet. Here the magnetic state has a true long-range order.

erned by the Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_\phi = \frac{1}{2}\phi\chi_0^{-1}\phi + \frac{g}{2}(\phi^2)^2 \quad (2)$$

where the bare propagator is given by the bare susceptibility

$$\chi_0(\omega, \mathbf{q}) = (\omega^2/c^2 + \mathbf{q}^2 + a)^{-1}. \quad (3)$$

In this formula, the mass term a measures the distance to the QCP, c denotes the spin wave velocity, $\omega = 2\pi Tn$ with integer n is a bosonic Matsubara frequency, and T is temperature.

The Lagrangian for the spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ fermions ψ contains the free part,

$$\mathcal{L}_\psi = \psi^\dagger (\partial_\tau + \varepsilon(-i\nabla)) \psi, \quad (4)$$

and the coupling to the bosons ϕ ,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\psi,\phi} = \lambda\psi^\dagger\phi\sigma\psi. \quad (5)$$

The free-fermions spectrum $\varepsilon(\mathbf{k})$ is assumed to lead to the Fermi surface shown in Fig. 2, and λ is the coupling constant for the interaction between fermions and bosonic ferromagnetic fluctuations. The vector $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3)$ contains the three Pauli matrices for the fermion spin. Finally, we denote by τ the imaginary time in the Euclidean field theory. The Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_\psi + \mathcal{L}_\phi + \mathcal{L}_{\psi,\phi} \quad (6)$$

fully determines the spin-fermion model we are now going to investigate.

The most important soft scattering processes are those in which a fermion momentum state \mathbf{k}_F is scattered tangentially to the Fermi surface to the state $\mathbf{k}_F + \mathbf{q}$. The momentum \mathbf{q} (or $-\mathbf{q}$) of the absorbed (emitted) boson

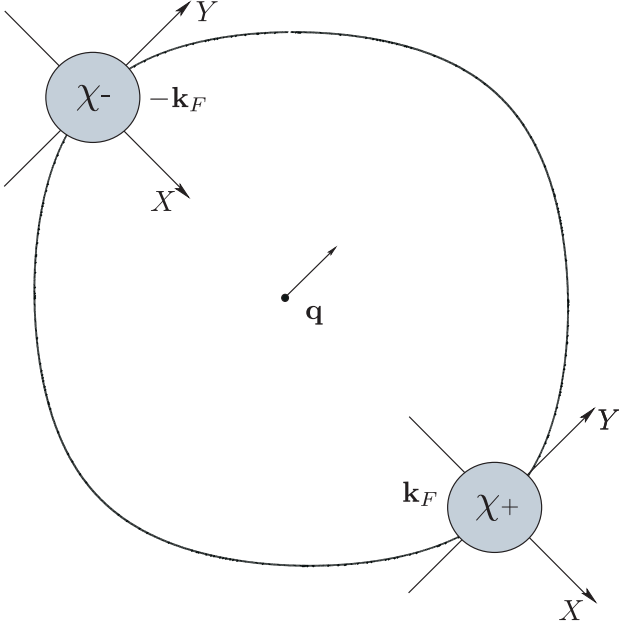


FIG. 2. (Color online) Fermi surface for the ferromagnet. The colored region represents schematically the construction of the patch model. The patches belong to the Fermi momenta $\pm \mathbf{k}_F$ that are perpendicular to the bosonic momentum \mathbf{q} . These are the fermions interacting most strongly with such bosons.

in these most important processes is thus perpendicular to \mathbf{k}_F . This observation allows the construction of an effective Lagrangian⁴⁻⁶ that further reduces Eq. (6). Specifically, we consider only those fermion states located in the vicinity of two antipodal patches around the opposing Fermi momenta \mathbf{k}_F and $-\mathbf{k}_F$ of the Fermi surface, see Fig. 2, while boson momenta satisfy $\mathbf{q} \perp \mathbf{k}_F$.

Expanding the Lagrangian (6) around the momenta specified above yields the effective patch-model Lagrangian $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_\chi + \mathcal{L}_\phi + \mathcal{L}_{\chi,\phi}$ with

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\chi &= \chi_+^\dagger (\partial_\tau - iv_x \partial_x - v_y \partial_y^2) \chi_+ \\ &\quad + \chi_-^\dagger (\partial_\tau + iv_x \partial_x - v_y \partial_y^2) \chi_- , \\ \mathcal{L}_\phi &= \frac{N}{2} [(\partial_\tau \phi)^2 / c^2 + (\partial_y \phi)^2 + a \phi^2] , \\ \mathcal{L}_{\chi,\phi} &= \lambda \phi (\chi_+^\dagger \sigma \chi_+ + \chi_-^\dagger \sigma \chi_-) , \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where v_x and v_y are the Fermi velocity and the local Fermi surface curvature, respectively. Also, in order to introduce a formal (though artificial) expansion parameter, we enlarge the number of fermion “flavors” by assuming N copies^{4,5} of the original fermions from Eq. (4), leading to the effective fermion field $\chi_\pm = (\psi_{1,\pm}, \dots, \psi_{N,\pm})$. The index \pm distinguishes the two patches of the Fermi surface under consideration. Note that for each flavor index j , $\psi_{j,\pm}$ is still a two-component spinor. Finally, we remark that the quartic term in Eq. (2) has been neglected, a suitable approximation for the right-hand side

of the QCP, $a \geq 0$.

Before beginning our actual analysis, let us introduce a more convenient and compact notation. For this purpose, and loosely following Ref. 13, we extend the current $2N$ -component fermion fields χ_\pm by two more pseudospins, the particle-hole pseudospin (denoted by τ) and another to distinguish states in the two different patches (Λ). Working with particle and hole-type states on a same footing is especially convenient in situations where superconducting pairing emerges, as will be the case in the present study. We thus define the $8N$ -component fermion field

$$\Psi^t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left((\chi_+^*, i\sigma_2 \chi_+)_\tau, (\chi_-^*, i\sigma_2 \chi_-)_\tau \right)_\Lambda . \quad (8)$$

Here and in the following, the superscript t denotes transposition of vectors or matrices. Introducing the matrix

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i\sigma_2 \\ -i\sigma_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_\tau , \quad (9)$$

we define “charge conjugation” for both vectors,

$$\bar{\Psi} = (C\Psi)^t , \quad (10)$$

and matrices,

$$\bar{M}(X, X') = CM^t(X', X)C^t . \quad (11)$$

Note that this notion of charge-conjugation extends to dependencies on imaginary time τ and coordinates \mathbf{r} , which have been combined into $X = (\tau, \mathbf{r})$.

This allows to rewrite \mathcal{L}_χ and $\mathcal{L}_{\chi,\phi}$, Eq. (7), as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\Psi &= \bar{\Psi}(X) [-\partial_\tau + iv_x \partial_x \Lambda_3 - v_y \partial_y^2 \tau_3] \Psi(X) , \\ \mathcal{L}_{\Psi,\phi} &= \lambda \bar{\Psi} \sigma \Psi \phi = -\lambda \text{tr} [\sigma \Psi(X) \bar{\Psi}(X)] \phi . \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

The latter notation involving the trace over all discrete degrees of freedom of Ψ allows an easy integration over ϕ .

Then, integrating the bosons out of the partition function Z leads to a theory containing only fermions, which interact, however. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \int e^{-S[\Psi]} \langle e^{-S_{\Psi,\phi}} \rangle_\phi D\Psi \\ &= \int e^{-S[\Psi] - S_{\text{int}}[\Psi]} D\Psi \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

with the interacting part described by the action

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{int}}[\Psi] &= -\frac{\lambda^2}{2} \int \sum_{ij} \chi_0^{ij}(X - X') \\ &\quad \times \bar{\Psi}(X) \sigma_i \Psi(X) \bar{\Psi}(X') \sigma_j \Psi(X') dX dX' . \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

The effective space- and time-dependent interaction potential in this formula is formed by the bare bosonic propagator

$$\chi_0^{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{N} \frac{\delta_{ij}}{\omega^2 / c^2 + q_y^2 + a} . \quad (15)$$

Power counting shows^{4,5} that at low energies the ω^2 -term in the boson propagator becomes irrelevant. On the other hand, the relevant effective frequency-dependency (including Landau-damping) will eventually be generated in form of interaction-induced self-energies so that we may discard the ω^2 -term in the beginning.

In contrast to the this term, the kinetic term ∂_τ in the fermionic Lagrangian, Eq. (12), although irrelevant by power counting as well, should be kept^{4,5} because of the importance of the topological information about the sign of the fermion frequency and since otherwise, clearly, the theory would lack any dynamics. Eventually, however, also this term will be dominated by an emerging self-energy term.⁴⁻⁶

B. Ising ferromagnet and Ising nematic transition

In case of Ising symmetry, the critical fluctuation modes near the phase transition are described by scalar boson fields ϕ . In the effective patch-model, the Lagrangian for the interaction between bosons and fermions has instead of $\mathcal{L}_{\chi,\phi}$ in Eq. (7) the form

$$\mathcal{L}_{\chi,\phi}^{(\text{IF})} = \lambda \phi \left(\chi_+^\dagger \sigma_3 \chi_+ + \chi_-^\dagger \sigma_3 \chi_- \right), \quad (16)$$

for the Ising ferromagnet, and we use

$$\mathcal{L}_{\chi,\phi}^{(\text{IN})} = \lambda \phi \left(\chi_+^\dagger \chi_+ - \chi_-^\dagger \chi_- \right). \quad (17)$$

in order to study Ising nematic transition.

In terms of the compact notation (8), we may equivalently write

$$\mathcal{L}_{\Psi,\phi} = \lambda \phi \bar{\Psi} \hat{M} \Psi. \quad (18)$$

where the form of the coupling matrix \hat{M} depends on the symmetry as

$$\hat{M} = \begin{cases} \sigma_3 & \text{Ising ferromagnet} \\ \Lambda_3 \otimes \tau_3 & \text{Ising nematic} \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

Integrating out the bosons as before [Eq. (13)], we obtain similarly an effective theory of interacting fermions Ψ with the interaction instead of Eq. (14) given by

$$S_{\text{int}}[\Psi] = -\frac{\lambda^2}{2} \int \chi_0(X - X') \bar{\Psi}(X) \hat{M} \Psi(X) \times \bar{\Psi}(X') \hat{M} \Psi(X') dX dX', \quad (20)$$

where χ_0 is given by the diagonal components of Eq. (15).

In general, our calculational approach is independent of the three symmetries considered. For this reason, we present it in detail only for the case of a Heisenberg ferromagnet, Eq. (14), but discuss what is specifically different in the Ising cases afterwards.

III. MEAN-FIELD THEORY

Self-energy corrections and emergent (mean-field) order parameters within the fermion model (13) represent the impact of the bosonic fluctuation modes on the fermionic dynamics. We investigate these effects first. In a second step, we have to see about the feedback of fermion ordering and renormalized dynamics onto the original bosons and, hence, to the effective interaction potential of S_{int} , Eq. (14). This self-consistent procedure is similar to an Eliashberg approach.^{6,27} In Sec. IV, we will study fluctuations on top of the mean-field approximation in order to check its stability.

A. Fermion mean-field theory

We seek nontrivial mean-field solutions in the Cooper and Fock channels and thus decouple the interaction S_{int} , Eq. (14), for the Heisenberg Ferromagnet in the form

$$S_{\text{int}}[\Psi, Q] \rightarrow i \int \text{tr} [Q(X, X') \Psi(X') \bar{\Psi}(X)] dX dX'. \quad (21)$$

The mean-field Q is generally an $8N \times 8N$ matrix in the space of discrete degrees of freedom, which, we recall, are spin, the pseudospin distinguishing patches, particle-hole space, and additional fermion flavors. The form of the coupling with the fermions, Eq. (21), leads to the symmetry

$$\bar{Q}(X, X') = -Q(X, X'), \quad (22)$$

and it is self-consistently determined by the mean-field equation

$$Q(X, X') = -2i\lambda^2 \sum_{ij} \chi_0^{ij}(X - X') \sigma_i \langle \Psi(X) \bar{\Psi}(X') \rangle_{\text{eff}} \sigma_j. \quad (23)$$

Note the factor of two which arises from summing contributions of both Cooper and Fock channels. Averaging $\langle \dots \rangle_{\text{eff}}$ is with respect to the effective action

$$S_{\text{eff}}[\Psi] = \int \bar{\Psi}(X) \hat{H}_{\text{eff}} \Psi(X) dX \quad (24)$$

with

$$\hat{H}_{\text{eff}} = -\partial_\tau + iv_x \partial_x \Lambda_3 - v_y \partial_y^2 \tau_3 - i\hat{Q}, \quad (25)$$

where the operator \hat{Q} acts on the fields $\Psi(X)$ as

$$\hat{Q}\Psi(X) = \int Q(X, X') \Psi(X') dX'. \quad (26)$$

Action (24) is quadratic in fermion fields and thus naturally defines the propagator

$$G(X, X') = -2 \langle \Psi(X) \bar{\Psi}(X') \rangle_{\text{eff}}, \quad (27)$$

which is an $8N \times 8N$ matrix.

In the following, we assume that $Q(X, X')$ depends only on the difference of coordinates. Then, in the Fourier representation, the self-consistency equation (23) reduces to

$$Q(\varepsilon, \mathbf{p}) = i\lambda^2 T \sum_{\varepsilon'} \sum_{ij} \int \chi_0^{ij}(\varepsilon - \varepsilon', \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}') \times \sigma_i G(\varepsilon', \mathbf{p}) \sigma_j \frac{d\mathbf{p}'}{(2\pi)^2}, \quad (28)$$

where $\varepsilon = \pi T(2n + 1)$ with integer n is a fermionic Matsubara frequency.

Expanding Q into its components in spin space σ , we obtain the decomposition

$$Q(\varepsilon, \mathbf{p}) = [f(\varepsilon, \mathbf{p}) - \varepsilon] \mathbb{1} + iS(\varepsilon, \mathbf{p}) + i\mathbf{D}(\varepsilon, \mathbf{p})\boldsymbol{\sigma} \quad (29)$$

where f represents a usual self-energy correction, S is the $4N \times 4N$ matrix for a possible singlet gap, and $\mathbf{D} = (D_1, D_2, D_3)$ a triplet gap with each component being a $4N \times 4N$ matrix in $\Lambda \otimes \tau$ and flavor spaces. As in the usual Eliashberg treatment,^{6,27} we neglect corrections to the fermion spectrum $\varepsilon(\mathbf{k})$ and also retain in the following only the frequency dependency of Q . Symmetry (22) implies the symmetries

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{f}(\varepsilon) &= -f(-\varepsilon), \\ \bar{S}(\varepsilon) &= -S(-\varepsilon), \\ \bar{\mathbf{D}}(\varepsilon) &= \mathbf{D}(-\varepsilon). \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

Singlet S and triplet \mathbf{D} gaps usually do not appear at the same time so that we have to concern ourselves only with the sector that survives. Even if the present mean-field equations predicted degenerate singlet and triplet solutions, in reality residual interactions such as Coulomb or electron-phonon coupling, which are always present, lift the degeneracy and generally favor the singlet gap because of its more robust s -wave symmetry. For these reasons, we will treat S and \mathbf{D} separately.

1. Triplet gap

In the situation of the triplet gap, the Green's function in the mean-field equation (28) has the form

$$G(\varepsilon, \mathbf{p}) = [if(\varepsilon)\mathbb{1} - v_x p_x \Lambda_3 - v_y p_y^2 \tau_3 - \mathbf{D}(\varepsilon)\boldsymbol{\sigma}]^{-1}. \quad (31)$$

In order to obtain in the right-hand side the pole structure in the form of (scalar) denominators

$$P_{\pm} = [f^2(\varepsilon) + (v_x p_x \pm v_y p_y^2)^2 + d^2(\varepsilon)]^{-1}, \quad (32)$$

we should restrict \mathbf{D} by the constraints

$$\{\mathbf{D}, \Lambda_3\} = \{\mathbf{D}, \tau_3\} = 0, \quad (33)$$

and demand that $(\mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{\sigma})^2$ be scalar. These relations and symmetry (30) limit \mathbf{D} to matrices of the form

$$\mathbf{D}(\varepsilon) = d(\varepsilon)\mathbf{n}U \quad \text{with} \quad U = i\Lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & u \\ -u^\dagger & 0 \end{pmatrix}_\tau. \quad (34)$$

Herein, the real scalar function $d(\varepsilon)$ is the amplitude of the gap, the unit vector $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, n_2, n_3)$ corresponds to the d vector of a triplet superconductor, and u is a unitary $N \times N$ -matrix in flavor space. (Λ_2 is the second Pauli matrix in the space of patches.)

The gap \mathbf{D} contains only off-diagonal components in particle-hole space τ . This corresponds to the formation of triplet Cooper pairs. Note that there is no competing charge order as in the case of an antiferromagnetic QCP.¹³ This absence of any charge order is ultimately due to the curvature, which has imposed the constraint $\{\mathbf{D}, \tau_3\} = 0$, cf. Eq. (33).

In the physical case $N = 1$, the group of u reduces to $U(1)$, which just corresponds to the phase of the superconducting condensate. Explicitly carrying out the inversion in Eq. (31), we find

$$G(\varepsilon, \mathbf{p}) = -\frac{1}{2} [(P_+ + P_-)\mathbb{1} + (P_+ - P_-)\tau_3 \Lambda_3] \times (if(\varepsilon)\mathbb{1} + v_x p_x \Lambda_3 + v_y p_y^2 \tau_3 + \mathbf{D}(\varepsilon)\boldsymbol{\sigma}) \quad (35)$$

with P_{\pm} defined in Eq. (32).

Inserting Eq. (35) into the self-consistency equation (28) yields the two equations

$$f(\varepsilon) - \varepsilon = \frac{\lambda^2}{2} T \sum_i \sum_{\varepsilon'} \int \chi_0^{ii}(\varepsilon - \varepsilon', \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}') \times (P_+ + P_-) f(\varepsilon') \frac{d\mathbf{p}'}{(2\pi)^2}, \quad (36)$$

$$\mathbf{D}(\varepsilon)\boldsymbol{\sigma} = -\frac{\lambda^2}{2} T \sum_{ij} \sum_{\varepsilon'} \int \chi_0^{ij}(\varepsilon - \varepsilon', \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}') \times (P_+ + P_-) \sigma_i \mathbf{D}(\varepsilon') \boldsymbol{\sigma} \sigma_j \frac{d\mathbf{p}'}{(2\pi)^2}. \quad (37)$$

We are tackling their solution in Sec. III C.

2. Singlet gap

The singlet gap S behaves differently from the triplet gap \mathbf{D} under charge conjugation, cf. Eqs. (33). This different symmetry behavior constrains the matrix S to

$$S(\varepsilon) = b(\varepsilon)W \quad \text{with} \quad W = \Lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & w \\ w^\dagger & 0 \end{pmatrix}_\tau, \quad (38)$$

where $b(\varepsilon)$ is the (real) amplitude and w a unitary $N \times N$ matrix in flavor space. In particular, we find that S corresponds to a s -wave superconducting pairing gap.

Instead of Eq. (37), the second equation in the set of self-consistency equations in the singlet case is

$$S(\varepsilon) = -\frac{\lambda^2}{2}T \sum_i \sum_{\varepsilon'} \int \chi_0^{ii}(\varepsilon - \varepsilon', \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}') \times (P_+ + P_-) S(\varepsilon') \frac{d\mathbf{p}'}{(2\pi)^2}. \quad (39)$$

Because the singlet spin space is trivial, the Pauli matrices have dropped out. A quick inspection reveals that for the Heisenberg ferromagnet, the singlet solution vanishes as the signs in the two sides of Eq. (39) are different. In the triplet case, the anticommutation relations of the there present Pauli matrices heal this ‘‘fault.’’ For the Ising nematic transition, however, it will be the singlet component that prevails, see below.

B. Feedback on bosons

The relevant dynamics of the bosonic fluctuations is generated only by their coupling to the fermions.^{4,5} If the fermions have developed a pairing order, this order should then also have an impact on the bosons. Thus, for a complete self-consistency, we have to consider the feedback of the (ordered) fermions on the boson propagator, which itself determines the effective fermion-fermion interaction.

In practice, we obtain the self-consistently renormalized bosonic propagator χ_{eff}^{ij} by summing the usual series in bubble diagrams, see Fig. 3. Analytically, the result is given by

$$[\chi_{\text{eff}}^{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{q})]^{-1} = [\chi_0^{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{q})]^{-1} - \Pi^{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{q}), \quad (40)$$

with the boson self-energy

$$\Pi^{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{q}) = -\frac{\lambda^2}{2}T \sum_{\varepsilon} \times \int \text{tr} [G(\varepsilon, \mathbf{p})\sigma_i G(\varepsilon + \omega, \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q})\sigma_j] \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{(2\pi)^2}. \quad (41)$$

The fermionic Green’s functions in this equation include the mean-field Q . On the other hand, the effective boson propagator χ_{eff}^{ij} including the self-energy Π should replace χ_0^{ij} in Eqs. (36), (37), and (39) so that we arrive at a completely self-consistent system of mean-field equations.

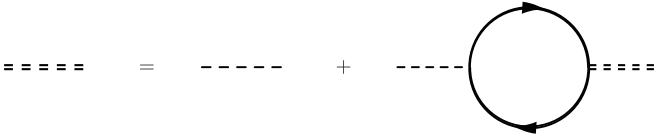


FIG. 3. Effective bosonic propagator (double-dashed lines) as a result from coupling the bare bosons (dashed lines) to the possibly ordered fermions (solid lines).

In a general situation of a nonzero triplet gap \mathbf{D} , Eq. (34), off-diagonal elements in χ_{eff}^{ij} make calculations rather cumbersome. If we assume an ordering vector $\mathbf{n} = (1, 0, 0)$, however, there are nonzero components only along the diagonal and we find

$$\Pi_{\omega, \mathbf{q}}^{ij} = -\gamma N \frac{\delta_{ij} \Omega^{ii}(\omega)}{|q_y|} \quad (42)$$

with

$$\gamma = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi v_x v_y}. \quad (43)$$

The functions $\Omega^{ii}(\omega)$ are given by $\Omega^{11} = \Omega^-$ and $\Omega^{22} = \Omega^{33} = \Omega^+$ where

$$\Omega^{\pm}(\omega) = \pi T \sum_{\varepsilon} \times \left(1 - \frac{f(\varepsilon)f(\varepsilon + \omega) \pm d(\varepsilon)d(\varepsilon + \omega)}{\sqrt{f^2(\varepsilon) + d^2(\varepsilon)}\sqrt{f^2(\varepsilon + \omega) + d^2(\varepsilon + \omega)}} \right). \quad (44)$$

In the absence of the gap, they simply reduce to $\Omega^{ii}(\omega) = |\omega|$.

C. Solution of the mean-field equations

Let us now try and solve the mean-field equations (36) and (37) including the renormalization of the boson propagator for the triplet gap \mathbf{D} , Eq. (34), in the case of the isotropic ferromagnet. Clearly, the unitary matrix u drops out of the equation so that there are degenerate solutions for all u in the unitary group $U(N)$. Rotational symmetry $[O(3)]$ implies degeneracy also for the normal vector \mathbf{n} , which we thus choose to be $\mathbf{n} = (1, 0, 0)$ for convenience. The full saddle-point manifold of degenerate extrema is thus $U(N) \times S^2$, where S^2 is the 2-sphere.

Defining the intrinsic energy scale of the system

$$\Gamma = \left(\frac{\lambda^2}{3\sqrt{3}N\gamma^{1/3}v_x} \right)^3, \quad (45)$$

we measure all quantities of dimension energy in terms of Γ , i.e., $\bar{T} = T/\Gamma$, $\bar{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon/\Gamma$, $\bar{f} = f/\Gamma$, $\bar{d} = d/\Gamma$, and $\bar{\Omega} = \Omega/\Gamma$. Then as we integrate over momenta in Eqs. (36) and (37), these equations together with Eq. (44) lead at criticality ($a = 0$), to a set of fully universal equations:

$$\bar{f}(\bar{\varepsilon}) - \bar{\varepsilon} = \bar{T} \sum_{\bar{\varepsilon}', i} \frac{|\bar{\Omega}^{ii}(\bar{\varepsilon} - \bar{\varepsilon}')|^{-1/3} \bar{f}(\bar{\varepsilon}')}{\sqrt{\bar{f}^2(\bar{\varepsilon}') + \bar{d}^2(\bar{\varepsilon}')}}, \quad (46)$$

$$\bar{d}(\bar{\varepsilon})\sigma_1 = -\bar{T} \sum_{\bar{\varepsilon}', i} \sigma_i \sigma_1 \sigma_i \frac{|\bar{\Omega}^{ii}(\bar{\varepsilon} - \bar{\varepsilon}')|^{-1/3} \bar{d}(\bar{\varepsilon}')}{\sqrt{\bar{f}^2(\bar{\varepsilon}') + \bar{d}^2(\bar{\varepsilon}')}}, \quad (47)$$

$$\bar{\Omega}^{ii}(\bar{\omega}) = \pi \bar{T} \sum_{\bar{\varepsilon}} \quad (48)$$

$$\times \left(1 - \frac{\bar{f}(\bar{\varepsilon})\bar{f}(\bar{\varepsilon} + \bar{\omega}) \pm \bar{d}(\bar{\varepsilon})\bar{d}(\bar{\varepsilon} + \bar{\omega})}{\sqrt{\bar{f}^2(\bar{\varepsilon}) + \bar{d}^2(\bar{\varepsilon})}\sqrt{\bar{f}^2(\bar{\varepsilon} + \bar{\omega}) + \bar{d}^2(\bar{\varepsilon} + \bar{\omega})}} \right).$$

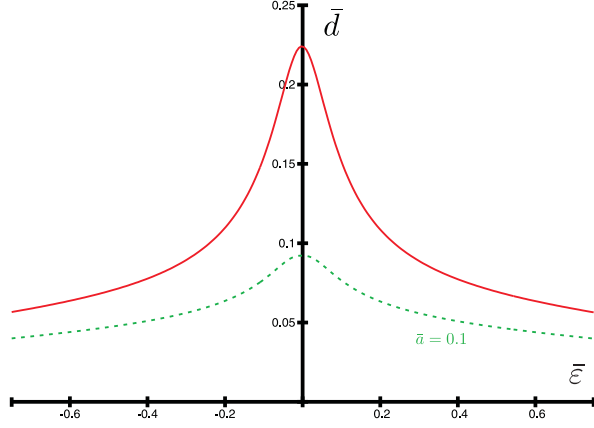


FIG. 4. (Color online) Gap \bar{d} as a function of a dimensionless frequency $\bar{\varepsilon}$ at criticality ($a = 0$) and a little to the right of the QCP ($\bar{a} = 0.1$). Temperature has been chosen to be $\bar{T} = 0.001$. The gap has a maximum close to zero frequency. All energies are measured in units of Γ , Eq. (45).

We remark that at finite temperatures T , the sum over frequencies contains a divergent term for $\varepsilon = \varepsilon'$. This divergency only appears as a result of neglecting the self-interactions of the bosons, the $(\phi^2)^2$ -term in Eq. (2), which at finite temperatures leads to finite mass $a(T)$ in the boson propagator, thus making the problematic term regular. At $T = 0$, this problem does not occur at all since frequency integrals converge. We note that the issue of a divergent $\varepsilon = \varepsilon'$ contribution does not arise²⁷ in the equations for the actual physical gap.²⁸

Equations (46)–(48) permit a solution with zero gap, $d = 0$, which corresponds to the well-known^{3–6,27} self-energy correction with $f - \bar{\varepsilon} \propto |\bar{\varepsilon}|^{2/3}$ at low temperatures and $f \propto \bar{\varepsilon}$ for large T . However, at low temperatures $T < T_c$ with $T_c \approx 0.07 \Gamma$, numerical simulations show that solutions with nonzero gaps \bar{d} become possible and, as we show in Sec. III E, will turn out the energetically preferred ones. At the same time, the usual self-energy terms, represented by f , deviate from the gapless situation at small frequencies. Typical frequency dependencies of f and d are plotted in Figs. 4 and 5.

Figure 6 shows that also the boson self-energy shows a different than usual behavior in the gapped phases. Moreover, its “moment” $\bar{\Omega}^{11} = \bar{\Omega}^-$, cf. Eq. (44), in the direction of the normal vector $\mathbf{n} = (1, 0, 0)$ becomes gapped at zero frequency as $\bar{\Omega}^-(\bar{\omega})$ scales with d^2 for small $|\bar{\omega}|$. In contrast, the other two moments $\bar{\Omega}^{22} = \bar{\Omega}^{33} = \bar{\Omega}^+$ do not have such a gap. For large ω , these functions approach the linear regime as in the case of $d = 0$.

A little away from the QCP, where $a > 0$ but small, Eqs. (46) and (47) have to be modified as the last integration over momentum can no longer be performed easily. Numerically, though, a similar study as before is possible

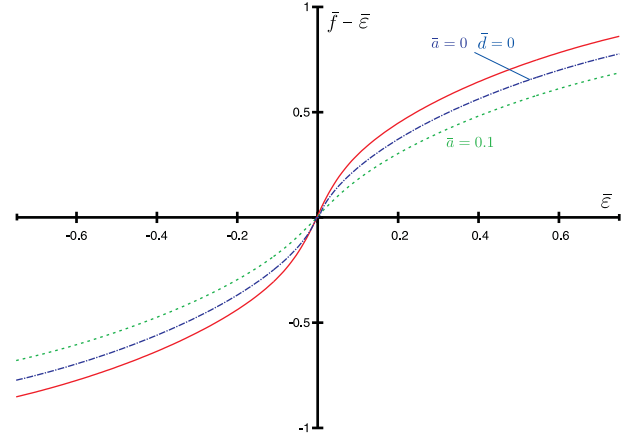


FIG. 5. (Color online) Self-energy $\bar{f} - \bar{\varepsilon}$ in units of Γ , Eq. (45), as a function of a dimensionless frequency $\bar{\varepsilon}$ at temperature $\bar{T} = 0.001$ at the QCP ($a = 0$) and a little away from it ($\bar{a} = 0.1$) in the presence of a nonzero gap d as well as, for comparison, the pure self-energy solution without gap, which energetically is less favorable.

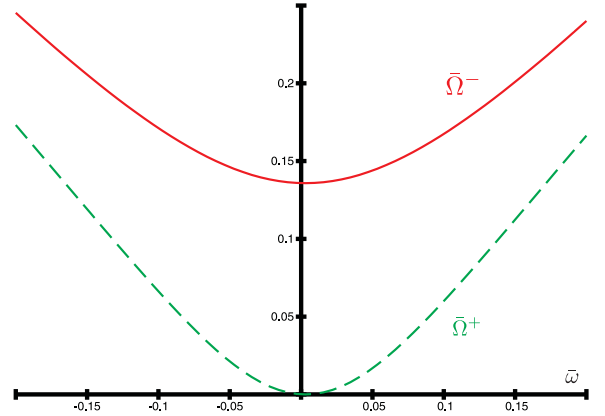


FIG. 6. (Color online) Boson self-energies $\bar{\Omega}^\pm$ as a function of the frequency $\bar{\omega}$ at temperature $\bar{T} = 0.001$ and at the QCP. At small frequencies, the gap d precludes the usual Landau damping from setting in. The component $\bar{\Omega}^-$ even acquires itself a gap $\sim d^2$.

as we replace

$$|\bar{\Omega}^{ii}(\bar{\varepsilon} - \bar{\varepsilon}')|^{-\frac{1}{3}} \rightarrow |\bar{\Omega}^{ii}(\bar{\varepsilon} - \bar{\varepsilon}')|^{-\frac{1}{3}} J(\bar{a}[\bar{\Omega}^{ii}(\bar{\varepsilon} - \bar{\varepsilon}')]^{-2/3}) \quad (49)$$

where

$$J(\alpha) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{1+x^3+x\alpha} dx \quad (50)$$

and $\bar{a} = (\gamma\Gamma)^{-2/3}a$ is the dimensionless bosonic mass.

For finite values $a > 0$, the gap d is increasingly lowered

(at T fixed), see Fig. 4, and will eventually vanish at a critical value a_c .

D. Ising ferromagnet and Ising nematic transitions

In order to analyze the situation around the Ising ferromagnetic and Ising nematic transitions, the mean-field equations derived in the preceding section for the isotropic ferromagnet have to be adapted. Specifically, instead of Eq. (28), the starting point should be

$$Q(\varepsilon, \mathbf{p}) = i\lambda^2 T \sum_{\varepsilon'} \int \chi_{\text{eff}}(\varepsilon - \varepsilon', \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}') \times \hat{M} G(\varepsilon', \mathbf{p}) \hat{M} \frac{d\mathbf{p}'}{(2\pi)^2}, \quad (51)$$

where the matrix \hat{M} , Eq. (19), has to be chosen according to whether we investigate the Ising or Ising nematic transition.

For the Ising transition, $\hat{M} = \sigma_3$ and by the same argument as in the Heisenberg case, there is no singlet solution, cf. the discussion of Eq. (39). For a triplet solution, cf. Eq. (37), we need to require that $\sigma_3 \mathbf{D} \sigma_3 = -\mathbf{D} \sigma$ for a non-vanishing solution. (Otherwise, the two sides of the mean-field equation would have different signs.) Thus, in the Ising case, we conclude that the D_3 component of \mathbf{D} has to vanish identically. As a result for the triplet order parameter, we obtain

$$\mathbf{D} = b(\varepsilon) \mathbf{n}^{(\text{IF})} U \quad (52)$$

with an effectively two-component unit vector $\mathbf{n}^{(\text{IF})} = (n_1, n_2, 0)$. This implies a smaller saddle-point manifold of $U(N) \times S^1$. For convenience, when writing explicit mean-field equations, we choose $\mathbf{n}^{(\text{IF})} = (1, 0, 0)$.

For the Ising nematic transition, the coupling matrix is $\hat{M} = \Lambda_3 \otimes \tau_3$ and does not affect the physical spin σ . Since $\hat{M} U \hat{M} = -U$ and $\hat{M} W \hat{M} = -W$, cf. Eqs. (34) and (38), both singlet and triplet pairing instabilities should be formally allowed solutions to the mean-field equations. However, as we argued after Eq. (30), the singlet pairing should be the more robust one and prevail. Developing the mean-field theory for the singlet pairing order parameter

$$S(\varepsilon) = b(\varepsilon) W \quad (53)$$

based on Eq. (39) is completely analogous to the scheme in the preceding section.

The mean-field equations for the pairing instabilities around both the Ising and the Ising nematic transitions are given by

$$\bar{f}(\bar{\varepsilon}) - \bar{\varepsilon} = \bar{T} \sum_{\bar{\varepsilon}'} \frac{|\bar{\Omega}^+(\bar{\varepsilon} - \bar{\varepsilon}')|^{-1/3} \bar{f}(\bar{\varepsilon}')}{\sqrt{f^2(\bar{\varepsilon}') + b^2(\bar{\varepsilon}')}}, \quad (54)$$

$$\bar{b}(\bar{\varepsilon}) = \bar{T} \sum_{\bar{\varepsilon}'} \frac{|\bar{\Omega}^+(\bar{\varepsilon} - \bar{\varepsilon}')|^{-1/3} \bar{b}(\bar{\varepsilon}')}{\sqrt{f^2(\bar{\varepsilon}') + b^2(\bar{\varepsilon}')}}. \quad (55)$$

Note that only the (gapless) component $\bar{\Omega}^+$, cf. Eq. (44), contributes to the effective boson propagator. We emphasize that even though the gap equation are the same, the symmetry of the gap is different for both cases. For the Ising case, b is the amplitude of a two-component triplet gap, whereas this is a singlet gap in the nematic case. Numerical simulation of the mean-field equations predicts a critical temperature of $T_c^{(\text{IF}/\text{IN})} \approx 0.12 \Gamma$, below which superconducting triplets or singlets appear at the Ising or Ising nematic transition, respectively.

E. Free energy

In order to complete the mean-field study, we should check that the non-trivial solution involving an emergent pairing gap in either the triplet (Heisenberg, Ising) or singlet (Ising nematic) channel is energetically preferable to the unordered (non-Fermi-liquid) state. Since a direct calculation of the free energy $F = -T \ln Z$ is difficult, we begin with the derivative with respect to the coupling constant λ^2 ,

$$\frac{d \ln Z[\Psi]}{d\lambda^2} = -\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \frac{\int S_{\text{int}}[\Psi] \exp\{-S[\Psi]\} D\Psi}{\int \exp\{-S[\Psi]\} D\Psi}, \quad (56)$$

and eventually recover the free energy as

$$F = -T \int_0^{\lambda^2} \frac{d \ln Z[\Psi]}{d\lambda^2} d\lambda^2 + F_0. \quad (57)$$

Here, F_0 is the free energy of the noninteracting system.

In zeroth order in λ^2 ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d \ln Z}{d\lambda^2} &= -\frac{1}{4} T V \sum_{\varepsilon, \omega} \int \chi_0^{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{q}) \\ &\times \text{tr} [G_0(\varepsilon, \mathbf{p}) \sigma_i G_0(\varepsilon + \omega, \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \sigma_j] \frac{d\mathbf{p} d\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^4}, \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

where V denotes the volume of the system. In order to obtain the full solution, we have to sum the relevant series of diagrams. Replacing the bare propagators for fermions and bosons by the ones we self-consistently derived in the preceding sections, however, automatically carries out the relevant summations. Thus, we evaluate Eq. (58) with the effective propagators G and χ_{eff} for both the solution with finite gap and the zero-gap solution. If the difference $\Delta F = F_{d \neq 0} - F_{d=0}$ becomes negative, the system will undergo the transition into the pairing-gapped phase.

Evaluating the momentum integrals, we find

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta F &= \left[V \int_0^{\lambda^2} \frac{\gamma^{1/3} \Gamma^{4/3} S_x}{3\sqrt{3}\lambda^2} d\lambda^2 \right] \\ &\times \bar{T} \sum_{\bar{\omega}, i} \left([\bar{\Omega}^{ii}(\bar{\omega})]^{1/3} - |\bar{\omega}|^{1/3} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

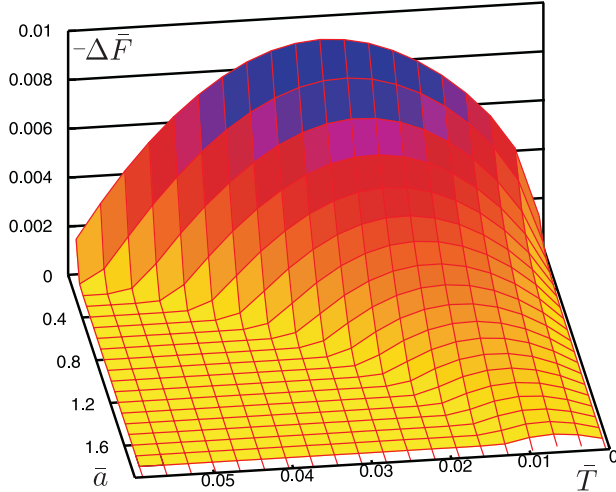


FIG. 7. (Color online) Free energy difference $-\Delta F$ measured in units of the non-universal prefactor in Eq. (59) as a function of temperature \bar{T} and distance \bar{a} to the QCP, both measured in units of Γ , Eq. (Gamma).

with $S_x = \int (dq_x/2\pi)$ given by an ultraviolet momentum cutoff. Measuring ΔF in units of the positive (nonuniversal) prefactor in square brackets in Eq. (59), we find a universal result. In particular, the sign of the free energy difference ΔF is determined by the universal part in Eq. (59).

The numerical evaluation of ΔF based on the solutions to the mean-field equations shows that the opening of the gap is always energetically favorable, $\Delta F < 0$. A plot of ΔF as a function of temperature and boson mass a is shown in Fig. 7.

Without any difficulty, this result is extended to the situation of Ising and Ising nematic transitions, where close to the QCP superconducting pairing becomes the preferred state.

Free energy for slowly fluctuating fields

In order to study the effects of fluctuations of the order parameter \mathbf{D} (for the isotropic case) along or perpendicular to its saddle-point manifold, we need to generalize the free energy (59) to include (slow) fluctuations in space and imaginary time. The sought-after free energy functional should satisfy the relation

$$\frac{dF}{d\lambda^2} = \frac{T}{4} \int \chi_{\text{eff}}^{ij}(X - X') \times \text{tr} [G(X, X')\sigma_i G(X', X)\sigma_j] dX dX', \quad (60)$$

cf. Eq. (58).

In analogy with Eq. (29), we split the mean-field Q into self-energy terms and the order parameter but otherwise

keep $Q(X, X')$ general,

$$Q(X, X') = a(X, X')\mathbb{1} + i\mathbf{D}(X, X')\boldsymbol{\sigma}. \quad (61)$$

Here, a is a scalar and \mathbf{D} the order parameter including fluctuations around the mean-field. Analogously, we split the Green's function $G(X, X')$, Eq. (27),

$$G(X, X') = A(X, X')\mathbb{1} + \mathbf{B}(X, X')\boldsymbol{\sigma}. \quad (62)$$

The mean-field equations locally relate the quantities introduced above to each other,

$$a(X, X') = i\lambda^2 \chi_a(X - X')A(X, X'), \quad (63)$$

$$\mathbf{D}(X, X') = \lambda^2 \chi_{\mathbf{D}}(X - X')\mathbf{B}(X, X'). \quad (64)$$

Here, interested in slow fluctuations, we do not assume any particular choice for \mathbf{n} . Thus, the structure of the equations has to take into account nondiagonal bosonic self-energies Π^{ij} , cf. Eq. (41). This leads to the effective interaction couplings in Eqs. (63) and (64) that are defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_a &= \sum_i \chi_{\text{eff}}^{ii}, \\ \chi_{\mathbf{D}}^{ij} &= \chi_a \delta_{ij} - 2\chi_{\text{eff}}^{ij}. \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

With all these definitions at hand, we write the functional

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\tilde{F}}{T} &= \frac{1}{4} \int \text{tr} [-iA(X, X')a(X', X) \\ &\quad + \mathbf{B}(X, X')\mathbf{D}(X', X)] dX dX' \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int \text{tr} \ln [\hat{H}_0 + ia(X, X') - \mathbf{D}(X, X')\boldsymbol{\sigma}] dX dX', \end{aligned} \quad (66)$$

where $\hat{H}_0 = -\partial_\tau + iv_x \partial_x \Lambda_3 - v_y \partial_y^2 \tau_3$. Differentiating \tilde{F} with respect to λ^2 , we almost arrive at Eq. (60). The only discrepancy is that instead of the boson propagator χ_{eff}^{ij} , the derivative $d\tilde{F}/d\lambda^2$ holds the expression

$$\tilde{\chi}_{\text{eff}}^{ij} = \frac{d(\lambda^2 \chi_{\text{eff}}^{ij})}{d\lambda^2}. \quad (67)$$

However, since $\tilde{\chi}_{\text{eff}}^{ij}$ and χ_{eff}^{ij} share the same asymptotic behavior both in the ultraviolet and the infrared limits, we believe that the approximation $\tilde{\chi}_{\text{eff}}^{ij} \simeq \chi_{\text{eff}}^{ij}$, although not globally controlled by a small parameter, should not qualitatively alter the physics. For this reason and simplicity, we adopt \tilde{F} , Eq. (66) as qualitatively correct functional for the free energy.

Physically most relevant are the fluctuations of the order parameter \mathbf{D} . The starting point for their study in the next section will thus be the reduced free energy

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{F}{T} &= \frac{1}{4} \int \text{tr} [\mathbf{B}(X, X')\mathbf{D}(X', X)] dX dX' \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int \text{tr} \ln [\hat{H}_0 - \mathbf{D}(X, X')\boldsymbol{\sigma}] dX dX'. \end{aligned} \quad (68)$$

We remark that in a completely analogous way, we find corresponding free energy functionals also for the Ising and Ising nematic symmetries.

IV. FLUCTUATIONS

In this section, we investigate the effects of fluctuations on the order parameter \mathbf{D} around the mean-field solution. Throughout most of this section, we have in mind the Heisenberg scenario while we will comment on the Ising case in Sec. IV E. We thus write \mathbf{D} as sum of the mean-field gap and its fluctuating components,

$$\mathbf{D}(X, X') = \mathbf{D}_0(X - X') + \delta\mathbf{D}(X, X') . \quad (69)$$

So far, we have not yet specified the nature of the fluctuations. In fact, we can imagine different types of fluctuations according to which symmetry is broken at the mean-field level. Below the critical temperature T_c , the mean-field breaks the $O(3)$ and $U(N)$ rotational symmetries associated with spin and the additional fermion flavors, respectively. Thus we expect massless excitations. Furthermore, we have to consider fluctuations of the modulus d that will lead to massive fluctuations.

Let us begin with the free energy functional (68) and insert Eq. (69) instead of the mean-field. Expanding the functional to second order in fluctuations $\delta\mathbf{D}$ and transforming into momentum space, we obtain a correction to the mean-field free energy of the form

where the kernel $\tilde{K}(\varepsilon; \omega, \mathbf{q})$ is given by

$$\tilde{K}(\varepsilon; \omega, \mathbf{q}) = K(\varepsilon; \omega, \mathbf{q}) - K(\varepsilon; 0, 0) , \quad (74)$$

with

$$K(\varepsilon, \omega, \mathbf{q}) = -N \int d\varepsilon_s^2 \sum_{s=\pm} P_s(\varepsilon_+, p_+) P_s(\varepsilon_-, p_-) \times [f_{\varepsilon_+} f_{\varepsilon_-} + \delta_s(p_+) \delta_s(p_-) + d_{\varepsilon_+} d_{\varepsilon_-}] \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{(2\pi)^2} . \quad (75)$$

Here, $\delta_s(p) = v_x p_x + s v_y p_y^2$ and P_\pm has been defined in Eq. (32). The frequency-dependent functions f_ε and d_ε are solutions to the mean-field equations Eqs. (46) and (47). While the single kernel $K(\varepsilon; \omega, \mathbf{q})$ separately diverges for small $|\mathbf{q}|$, the effective kernel $\tilde{K}(\varepsilon; \omega, \mathbf{q})$ remains finite and, in the limit of low energies, may be expanded for small ω and $|\mathbf{q}|$. This leads to the non-linear σ -model that describes the gapless fluctuations of the vector \mathbf{n} ,

$$\frac{F[\mathbf{n}]}{T} = \int [a_\omega (\partial_\tau \mathbf{n})^2 + a_x v_x^2 (\partial_x \mathbf{n})^2 + a_y v_y^2 (\partial_y \mathbf{n})^2] d\tau d\mathbf{r} . \quad (76)$$

The coefficients of the three terms are

$$a_\omega = \frac{N\rho}{v_x} \int \frac{dp_y}{2\pi} , \quad (77)$$

$$a_x = \frac{N\eta}{v_x} \int \frac{dp_y}{2\pi} , \quad a_y = \frac{N\eta}{v_x} \int \frac{dp_y}{2\pi} p_y^2 ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\delta^2 F[\delta\mathbf{D}]}{T} &= \frac{1}{4} T^2 \sum_{\varepsilon, \omega} \int \text{tr} [\delta\mathbf{B}(\varepsilon, \mathbf{p}; \omega, \mathbf{q}) \delta\mathbf{D}(\varepsilon, \mathbf{p}; -\omega, -\mathbf{q})] \frac{d\mathbf{p} d\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^4} \\ &+ \frac{1}{4} T^2 \sum_{\varepsilon, \omega} \int \text{tr} [G(\varepsilon_+, \mathbf{p}_+) (\delta\mathbf{D}(\varepsilon, \mathbf{p}; \omega, \mathbf{q}) \boldsymbol{\sigma}) G(\varepsilon_-, \mathbf{p}_-) (\delta\mathbf{D}(\varepsilon, \mathbf{p}; -\omega, -\mathbf{q}) \boldsymbol{\sigma})] \frac{d\mathbf{p} d\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^4} . \end{aligned} \quad (70)$$

For a compact notation, we use the abbreviation $\varepsilon_\pm = \varepsilon \pm \omega/2$ and $\mathbf{p}_\pm = \mathbf{p} \pm \mathbf{q}/2$. The function $\delta\mathbf{B}$ is related to $\delta\mathbf{D}$ by Eq. (64). Equation (70) is our starting point to study the effects of fluctuations.

A. Massless fluctuations

From Eq. (34) we recall that the gap is described by three components, which are its modulus d , a normal vector \mathbf{n} , and the unitary matrix u , cf. Eq. (34). All components fluctuate around the mean-field solution, which we choose to be at $\mathbf{n}_0 = (1, 0, 0)^t$, $u = \mathbb{1}$, and $d_\varepsilon = d(\varepsilon)$. In the harmonic approximation, the three sectors, in particular massless and massive fluctuations, decouple, and we may study them separately. Let us first consider a fixed modulus d_ε and fixed ‘‘flavor’’ matrix u , and have a look at fluctuations in the direction \mathbf{n} . We thus consider

$$\delta\mathbf{D}(\varepsilon; \omega, \mathbf{q}) = d_\varepsilon U \delta\mathbf{n}_{\omega, \mathbf{q}} , \quad (71)$$

as fluctuating fields with a fixed modulus ($\mathbf{n}^2 = 1$) may be parametrized²⁹ around a chosen mean-field \mathbf{n}_0 as

$$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n}_0 + \delta\mathbf{n} , \quad (72)$$

where fluctuations $\delta\mathbf{n}$, if small, are approximately orthogonal to \mathbf{n}_0 .

Inserting Eq. (72) into the free energy (70), we obtain

$$\frac{\delta^2 F[\delta\mathbf{n}]}{T} = T^2 \sum_{\omega, \varepsilon} \int \tilde{K}(\varepsilon; \omega, \mathbf{q}) \delta\mathbf{n}_{\omega, \mathbf{q}} \delta\mathbf{n}_{-\omega, -\mathbf{q}} \frac{d\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^2} , \quad (73)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= \bar{T} \sum_{\varepsilon} \frac{\bar{d}_{\varepsilon}^2}{(\bar{f}_{\varepsilon}^2 + \bar{d}_{\varepsilon}^2)^{3/2}}, \\ \rho &= \bar{T} \sum_{\varepsilon} \bar{d}_{\varepsilon}^2 \left[\frac{-3(\bar{f}_{\varepsilon} \bar{f}'_{\varepsilon} + \bar{d}_{\varepsilon} \bar{d}'_{\varepsilon})^2}{2(\bar{f}_{\varepsilon}^2 + \bar{d}_{\varepsilon}^2)^{5/2}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{(\bar{f}_{\varepsilon}^{\prime 2} + \bar{f}_{\varepsilon} \bar{f}''_{\varepsilon}/2 + \bar{d}_{\varepsilon}^{\prime 2} + \bar{d}_{\varepsilon} \bar{d}''_{\varepsilon}/2)}{(\bar{f}_{\varepsilon}^2 + \bar{d}_{\varepsilon}^2)^{3/2}} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (78)$$

Explicit numerical evaluation of the frequency sums shows that η and ρ are both of order unity. However, integrals over momentum p_y seem to diverge and should be cut at a proper momentum scale given by the length ℓ of the Fermi surface patch.

To be specific, we see in the fermionic propagator the scaling $p_x \sim \Gamma^{1/3} \varepsilon^{2/3}$, while the bosonic propagator shows that $p_y \sim \gamma^{1/3} \varepsilon^{1/3}$. Since typical energies are of order Γ , we observe

$$\frac{p_x}{p_y} \sim \frac{\lambda^2 v_y}{v_x^2} \ll 1. \quad (79)$$

The last inequality determines the parameter region in which our approach is applicable. For the length ℓ of a patch, we then estimate

$$\ell = (\gamma\varepsilon)^{1/3} \sim (\gamma\Gamma)^{1/3} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{\lambda^2}{N v_x}. \quad (80)$$

Using this cutoff scale, we interpret the integrals in Eqs. (77) as

$$\int \frac{dp_y}{2\pi} = \frac{\ell}{2\pi} \quad \text{and} \quad \int p_y^2 \frac{dp_y}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\ell^3}{3}. \quad (81)$$

Finally, let us rescale the coordinates, $x = v_x \tilde{x}$ and $y = v_y \ell \tilde{y}/\sqrt{3}$, so that the σ model (76) becomes

$$\frac{F[\mathbf{n}]}{T} = \frac{N\ell^2 v_y}{2\pi} \int [\rho (\partial_{\tau} \mathbf{n})^2 + \eta (\nabla \mathbf{n})^2] d\tau d\tilde{\mathbf{x}}. \quad (82)$$

This σ model is the effective low-energy theory for the gapless fluctuations of \mathbf{n} .

The theoretical treatment of the massless fluctuations of the unitary matrix u that rotates the N additional inner fermion flavors follows the same steps and eventually leads to an effective σ model with target manifold $U(N)$. We find

$$\frac{F[u]}{T} = \frac{\ell^2 v_y}{2\pi} \int \text{Tr} [\rho \partial_{\tau} u^{\dagger} \partial_{\tau} u + \eta \nabla u^{\dagger} \nabla u] d\tau d\tilde{\mathbf{x}}. \quad (83)$$

Here, Tr is the trace over $N \times N$ matrices acting on flavors. Note that coefficients in the two σ -models (82) and (83) for \mathbf{n} and u are the same.

Concluding this section, the massless fluctuation modes around the mean-field solution are described by a combined $O(3)$ and the $U(N)$ nonlinear σ model. In Sec. IV D, we will discuss its critical behavior using the renormalization group (RG).

B. Fluctuations of the modulus

The effective free energy functional for fluctuations of the modulus can be derived with a very similar approach. Setting $d_{\varepsilon} = d_{0,\varepsilon} + \sigma(\varepsilon; \omega, \mathbf{q})$, where $d_{0,\varepsilon}$ is the mean-field value, we investigate fluctuations of the form

$$\delta \mathbf{D}(\varepsilon; \omega, \mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{n}_0 U \sigma(\varepsilon; \omega, \mathbf{q}). \quad (84)$$

Inserting this into the free energy functional (70), we reduce it step by step in analogy with the preceding section to the form

$$\frac{F[\sigma]}{T} = \frac{N\ell^2 v_y}{2\pi\Gamma^2} \int \left[\Gamma^2 \sigma^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \tau} \right)^2 + (\nabla \sigma)^2 \right] d\tau d\tilde{\mathbf{x}}. \quad (85)$$

[We here ignore coefficients ~ 1 of the form of those in Eq. (78).] Fluctuations σ of the modulus are thus massive with mass term Γ^2 . In the prefactor, Γ^2 appears in the denominator because σ has the dimension energy.

C. Strength of the fluctuations

In order to investigate the limits of applicability of mean-field theory extended by the models (76), (83), and (85) for fluctuations, let us estimate how strong fluctuations around a particular mean-field solution are. For the gapless excitations, let us evaluate the average zero-temperature fluctuation variance. Here, the Matsubara sum is effectively replaced by a frequency integral,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \delta \mathbf{n}(0) \delta \mathbf{n}(0) \rangle &= \frac{4\pi v_x}{N\ell} \int_0^{\Gamma} \frac{1}{\rho \omega^2 + \eta (v_x^2 q_x^2 + v_y^2 \ell^2 q_y^2)} \frac{d\omega d\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^3} \\ &\sim \frac{v_x}{N\ell} \Gamma \frac{1}{v_x v_y \ell} \sim \frac{1}{N^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (86)$$

Thus at zero temperature, there is no generic small parameter controls the fluctuations in \mathbf{n} but only the (artificial) large- N limit may keep the theory under control.

At finite temperature, the contribution of the zero Matsubara frequency ($\omega = 0$) inevitably leads to an infrared divergency of the momentum integral, which cannot even be healed by assuming $N \gg 1$. In fact, this just reflects the well-known result that in two dimensions, there is no breaking of continuous symmetries at $T > 0$.

Computing similarly the fluctuations of the matrix U , we find at $T = 0$

$$\langle u(0) u^{\dagger}(0) \rangle \sim N \frac{v_x}{\ell} \Gamma \frac{1}{v_x v_y \ell} \sim 1. \quad (87)$$

Note that in contrast to fluctuations $\delta \mathbf{n}$, fluctuations in u are not even suppressed in the large- N limit.

Fluctuations of the modulus are massive and thus less dangerous in the infrared limit. At zero temperature, we

find

$$\langle \sigma(0)\sigma(0) \rangle \sim \frac{v_x \Gamma^2}{N\ell} \Gamma \frac{1}{v_x v_y \ell} \sim \frac{1}{N^2} \Gamma^2. \quad (88)$$

Indeed, we find fluctuations in σ suppressed but again only as $1/N^2$, yet there is no generic model parameter to control them.

D. Renormalization group

In order to go a little beyond the preceding section, let us look at how the couplings of the nonlinear σ -models for the massless fluctuations in \mathbf{n} and u flow under the action of the renormalization group (RG). At finite temperature, only the static with respect to imaginary time τ component is important, yielding the effective free energy functional

$$\frac{F}{T} = \frac{N}{t} \int \text{Tr} [\nabla u^\dagger \nabla u + (\nabla \mathbf{n})^2] d\tilde{\mathbf{r}}, \quad (89)$$

with the effective temperature

$$t = \frac{8\pi^2}{3\sqrt{3}\eta} \bar{T}. \quad (90)$$

Since the symmetries of fluctuations in \mathbf{n} [O(3) symmetry] and the $U(N)$ matrix u are different, we have to expect a different flow behavior under the RG. For this reason, we introduce two distinct effective coupling constants for these two sectors, $1/t_u$ and $1/t_{\mathbf{n}}$, which share the bare value $1/t$, Eq. (90).

At one-loop order, we thus find the RG equations for the two nonlinear σ models²⁹

$$\frac{dt_u}{d\xi} = \frac{N-1}{\pi N} t_u^2, \quad \frac{dt_{\mathbf{n}}}{d\xi} = \frac{1}{2\pi N} t_{\mathbf{n}}^2. \quad (91)$$

Herein, $\xi = \log \alpha$ as we integrate out fast momenta between Λ/α and Λ .

The general behavior is independent from $N > 1$. As we go to smaller momenta, the effective temperatures $t_{\mathbf{n}}$ and t_u increase and eventually diverge in the infrared ($\xi \rightarrow \infty$), reflecting the absence of any long-range spatial order. For $N = 1$, the RG equation (91) for fluctuations in u indicates a vanishing β -function at one-loop order. However, as it is well-known, the formation of vortices comes into play,^{30,31} and the correct RG is given by the Berezinskii-Kosterlitz-Thouless one³² resulting in the appearance of quasi-long-range order. At the same time, for angular fluctuations in \mathbf{n} , the divergency of the RG flow of $t_{\mathbf{n}}$ appears for all N , including the case $N = 1$, showing again the large- N limit does not help to control the theory at finite temperatures.

E. Ising ferromagnetic and Ising nematic transitions

In principle, we could repeat the whole procedure for the Ising symmetric models. However, results will be

quite similar. The Ising models differ from the Heisenberg one studied above as angular fluctuations of the order parameter (\mathbf{n}) are either absent (for the Ising nematic transition) or, in the approach above, have a vanishing β -function (for the Ising ferromagnet), which is a general feature of the O(2) nonlinear σ -model. We recall that in the physical case of $N = 1$, the RG equation (91) indicates a vanishing β -function for fluctuations in u as well.

These are common features of the two-component nonlinear σ -model in two dimensions, and it is well-known that although true long-range order is impossible, a state with quasi-long-range order emerges due to condensation of vortex and antivortex pairs. This happens at the Berezinskii-Kosterlitz-Thouless transition,^{30,31} a scenario that applies to our system in these Ising cases and leads to the quasi-long-range order at finite temperatures as indicated in the phase diagram in Fig. 1.

V. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

We have performed a field theoretical analysis of ferromagnetic quantum-criticality for itinerant fermions in the spirit of a preceding analysis¹³ of the antiferromagnetic QCP. Using the spin-fermion model, we discussed various transition scenarios (Heisenberg, Ising, and Ising nematic). Mean-field theory predicts a gap in the superconducting channel below a critical temperature T_c , which is either in the singlet (Ising nematic) or triplet channel (Heisenberg, Ising). The presence of such a gap also leads to different self-energies in the boson and fermion propagators as compared to those known from normal state studies.³⁻⁶

Fluctuations of the gap modulus can be controlled assuming a large number N of artificial fermion ‘‘flavors’’. We conclude therefore that superconductivity with quasi-long-range order emerges for systems with Ising symmetries below a critical temperature T_c , see the phase diagram in Fig. 1. On the other hand, long-range correlations are absent in the Heisenberg ferromagnet at finite temperature for any N , reflecting the failure of $1/N$ -expansions encountered in the earlier studies. However, considering the interaction between different layers in realistic systems, long-range superconducting order might be stabilized also in the Heisenberg ferromagnet.

It is instructive to compare our results with recent theoretical works. In Ref. 25, Cooper pairing close to the nematic QCP was studied considering the interplay of nematic fluctuations and an attractive interaction in the Cooper channel. It was found that the latter interaction determines the symmetry of the order parameter while nematic fluctuations lead to an enhancement of T_c . A similar result was obtained by Ref. 26. For a deformed static bosonic susceptibility $\chi_0^{-1}(0, \mathbf{q}) = |q_y|^{1+\epsilon}$, Meltitski *et al.*²² obtained a superconducting instability covering the QCP with analytical control gained by assuming $\epsilon \ll 1$.

On the experimental side, superconductivity close to ferromagnetism has been observed in the compounds UGe_2 , URhGe , and UCoGe , which are Ising ferromagnets.^{33,34} Yet there is no unified picture for superconductivity in these compounds, which have quite different phase diagrams involving, e.g., different magnetic phases and first-order magnetic phase transition at low temperatures. Experimental evidence also links the Ising nematic transition to a superconducting instability in the iron pnictides,^{35,36} where the nematic instability is covered by a superconducting gap. Near the nematic instability, however, also a spin-density wave phase terminates, which makes the situation complicated and may even have the consequence that the superconducting gap at the QCP has a more intricate symmetry than s -wave determined by the residual interactions.

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