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PAPER

Two-stage superconductivity in the Hatsugai–Kohomoto-BCS model

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E-mail: fuchun@ucas.ac.cn**Keywords:** strongly-correlated system, unconventional superconductivity, non-Fermi liquid, Ginzburg–Landau theorySupplementary material for this article is available [online](#)

Abstract

Superconductivity in strongly correlated electrons can emerge out from a normal state that is beyond the Landau's Fermi liquid paradigm, often dubbed as 'non-Fermi liquid'. While the theory for non-Fermi liquid is still not yet conclusive, a recent study on the exactly-solvable Hatsugai–Kohomoto (HK) model has suggested a non-Fermi liquid ground state whose Green's function resembles the Yang–Rice–Zhang ansatz for cuprates (2020 Phillips *et al Nat. Phys.* **16** 1175). Similar to the effect of on-site Coulomb repulsion in the Hubbard model, the repulsive interaction in the HK model divides the momentum space into three parts: empty, single-occupied and double-occupied regions, that are separated from each other by two distinct Fermi surfaces. In the presence of an additional Bardeen–Cooper–Schrieffer-type pairing interaction of a moderate strength, we show that the system exhibits a 'two-stage superconductivity' feature as temperature decreases: a first-order superconducting transition occurs at a temperature T_c that is followed by a sudden increase of the superconducting order parameter at a lower temperature $T'_c < T_c$. At the first stage, $T'_c < T < T_c$, the pairing function arises and the entropy is released only in the vicinity of the two Fermi surfaces; while at the second stage, $T < T'_c$, the pairing function becomes significant and the entropy is further released in deep (single-occupied) region in the Fermi sea. The phase transitions are analyzed within the Ginzburg–Landau theory. Our work sheds new light on unconventional superconductivity in strongly correlated electrons.

1. Introduction

The pairing mechanism of unconventional superconductivity remains one of the central issues in condensed matter physics. Conventional superconductivity has been well captured by the classic Bardeen–Cooper–Schrieffer (BCS) theory [1], in which a second-order superconducting phase transition occurs as a result of the Cooper pairing instability of the Fermi liquid normal state [2]. However, such a Fermi liquid normal state is absent in many, if not most, unconventional superconductors. Instead, the corresponding normal state is often referred as a 'non-Fermi liquid' (NFL) or 'unconventional metal' state [3–5]. In contrast to Fermi liquids that can be adiabatically connected to a gas of non-interacting fermions and be well depicted by interactions between quasi-particles [6, 7], a generic paradigm for NFLs has not yet been established so far [8, 9]. However, some experimental criteria for NFLs are commonly accepted. For instance, electric resistivity deviates from the $\rho(T) \propto T^2$ temperature dependence, and specific heat $C_V(T)$ is no longer linearly temperature-dependent [4, 10–12]. Moreover, a variety of realistic materials exhibit NFL behaviors, which include but are not limited to cuprates [11, 12], iron-pnictides and chalcogenides

[13, 14], and heavy-fermion compounds [10, 15]. The superconducting phase emerges from a NFL normal state in these materials [10, 13, 16]. It is illuminating to understand their pairing mechanisms from studying the pairing from a unconventional metal which beyond Landau's Fermi liquid theory.

On the theoretical side, despite the lack of a consensus on the paradigm for NFLs [8, 17–20], the mechanisms and their superconducting instabilities have been extensively explored in quantum critical models from several different approaches in recent years, such as: coupling of the Fermi sea and the bosonic fluctuations [21–24], and the system of fermions with strong random interactions [25–31], and the phenomenological fermion propagators with anomalous retardations [32–36], etc. Among them, several exactly-solvable models are of particular interest that include the Hatsugai–Kohomoto (HK) model [37, 38]. The interacting part in this model can be viewed as a momentum-space counterpart to the on-site Hubbard interaction, while the non-interacting part is the same as the Hubbard model. The HK model can host a NFL state with non-Landau's quasi-particle excitations [39, 40], such that it violates the Luttinger's theorem and gives rise to a Green's function that resembles the Yang–Rice–Zhang (YRZ) ansatz for cuprates [41, 42]. Indeed, the zeros of the YRZ-like Green's function $G(\mathbf{k}, \omega = 0)$ enclose a Luttinger surface instead of a usual Fermi surface [43–46], indicating the Mottness in the strong-coupling limit and an unconventional metal or NFL in the region of weak or intermediate-coupling [39, 47]. The possible Cooper pairing instability and associated dynamic spectral weight transfer were also investigated [39, 48, 49]. More interestingly, it was demonstrated that Fermi arcs and a pseudo gap will show up in such an unconventional metal, when the 'on-site' interaction becomes \mathbf{k} -dependent and changes sign in momentum-space [50]. Very recently, taking account of additional BCS pairing terms, Zhao *et al* studied the thermodynamics of the HK-BCS model in the strong pairing limit, and revealed a first-order superconducting transition instead of the continuous phase transition in the BCS theory [51].

To get a qualitative picture on how the superconductivity forms in the HK-BCS model at finite temperatures, in this work, we study it in the regimes of weak and intermediate pairing strengths, which is complementary to the strong pairing limit studied in reference [51]. We calculate the binding energy of a Cooper pair, and study the phase diagram. We find that the system undergoes a 'two-stage' process as temperature decreases. As illustrated in figure 1, in addition to a first-order superconducting transition at T_c , the superconducting order parameter $\Delta(T)$ has a jump to a larger value at a lower temperature $T'_c (< T_c)$, accompanying with a sudden drop in entropy. The underlying physics is interpreted in accordance with the pairing function and the entropy release in momentum space, and the nature of discontinuity in the SC order parameter and entropy as a function of temperature is analyzed in the Ginzburg–Landau theory.

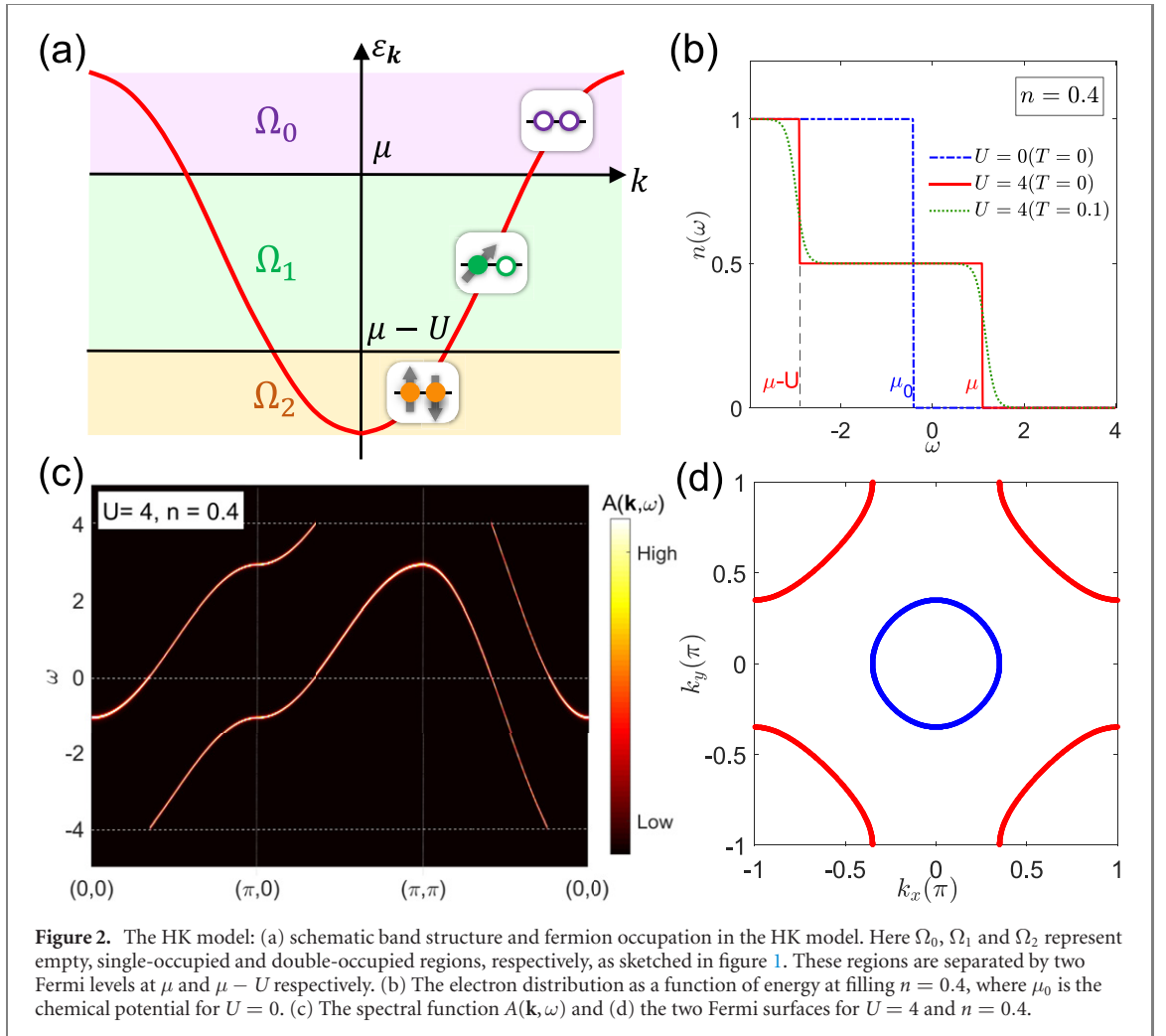
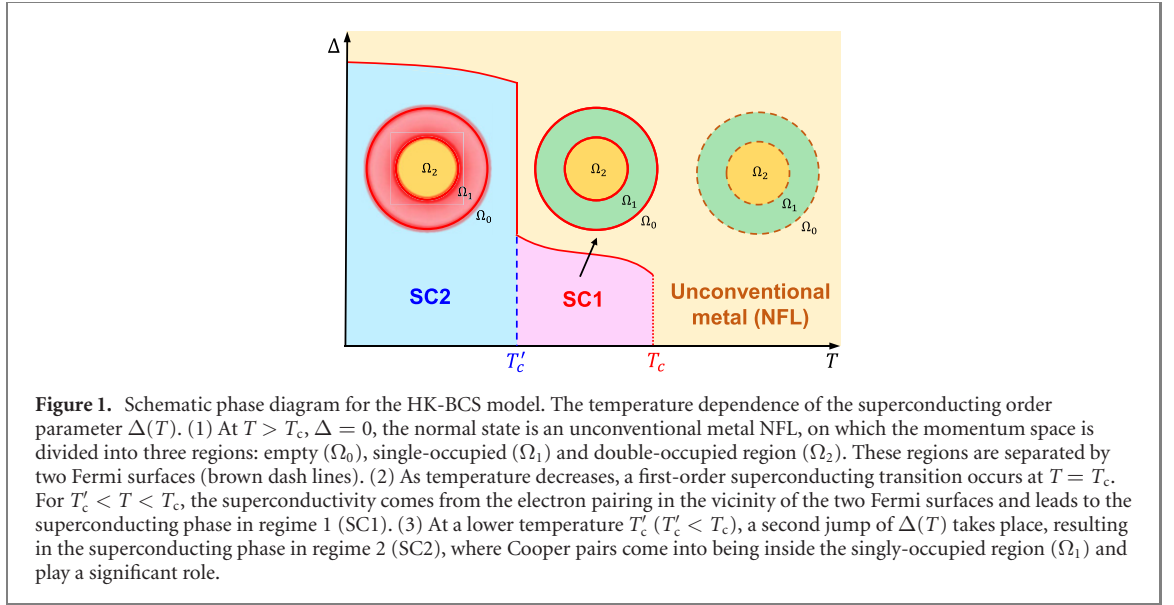
2. HK model revisit

The HK model [37] describes strongly correlated electrons with momentum-space on-site interaction. The Hamiltonian takes a form of

$$H_{\text{HK}} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} (\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} - \mu) c_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} + U \sum_{\mathbf{k}} n_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow} n_{\mathbf{k}\downarrow}, \quad (1)$$

where $c_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma}^\dagger$ ($c_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma}$) creates (annihilates) a fermion at momentum \mathbf{k} with spin $\sigma = \uparrow, \downarrow$, and $n_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} = c_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma}$ relates to its density distribution. $\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} = -2t(\cos k_x + \cos k_y)$ is the single-particle energy dispersion and μ is the chemical potential, in which t is the hopping integral. Without loss of generality, we set $t = 1$ as the energy unit hereafter. $U > 0$ represents an on-site repulsion in the momentum space. A strictly local interaction allows us to factorize the huge Hilbert space into the direct product of the \mathbf{k} -subspace that is spanned by the basis $\{|0\rangle, c_{\mathbf{k}, \uparrow}^\dagger |0\rangle, c_{\mathbf{k}, \downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle, c_{\mathbf{k}, \uparrow}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{k}, \downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle\}$, making this model exactly solvable.

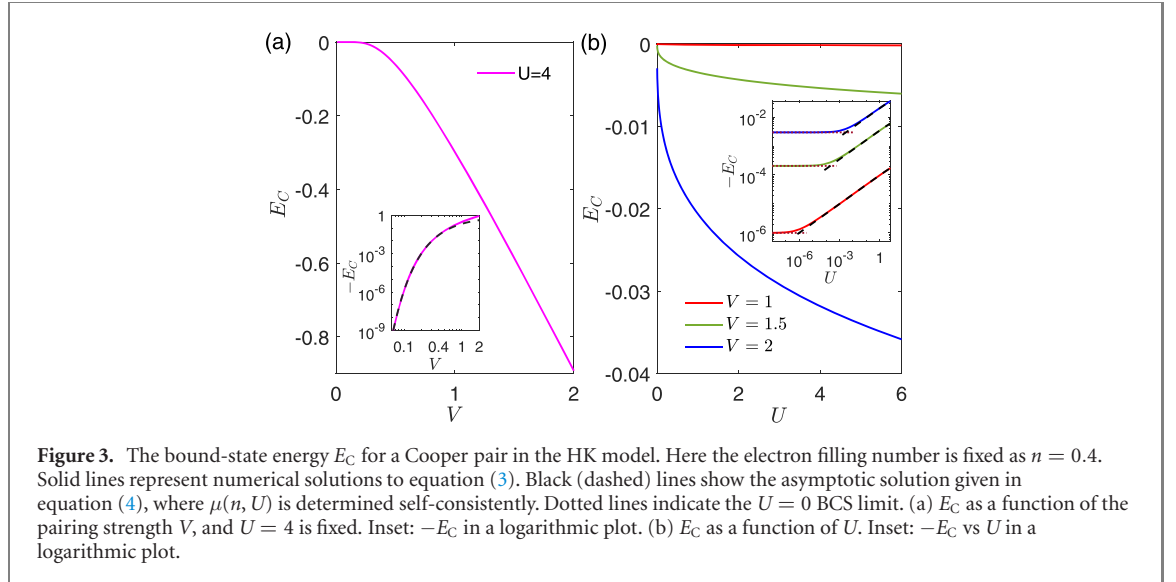
Ground states of the HK model can be obtained from the fermion occupation in the momentum space, as illustrated in figure 2(a). In the presence of a positive U , the momentum space will be divided into three regions in a ground state: empty region (Ω_0), single-occupied region (Ω_1), and double-occupied region (Ω_2). This gives rise to two distinct Fermi surfaces [52] and two corresponding Fermi levels at μ and $\mu - U$ respectively. Here the chemical potential μ is determined by the filling number n using the relation $n = \frac{1}{V_0} \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} n_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} = \frac{1}{V_0} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} [\Theta(-\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} + \mu) + \Theta(-\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} + \mu - U)]$, where Θ is the Heaviside function and V_0 is the volume of the Brillouin zone. The two Fermi levels can be viewed from the distribution function $n(\omega, T) \equiv \langle n_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} = \omega, T) \rangle$ as well [53], where two sudden jumps occur at μ and $\mu - U$, as shown in figure 2(b). When $U = 0$, the region Ω_1 vanishes and the two Fermi surfaces merged into a single one as in the free-fermion model. Note that the single-occupied region Ω_1 always exists as long as $U > 0$, while the double-occupied region Ω_2 may vanish if a filling number is chosen such that $\mu - U$ exceeds the bottom of the energy band.



The retarded Green's function for this exactly solvable model reads,

$$G_\sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = \frac{1 - \langle n_{\mathbf{k}, \bar{\sigma}} \rangle}{\omega - \xi_{\mathbf{k}} + i0^+} + \frac{\langle n_{\mathbf{k}, \bar{\sigma}} \rangle}{\omega - \xi_{\mathbf{k}} - U + i0^+}, \quad (2)$$

where $\xi_{\mathbf{k}} = \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} - \mu$ and $\bar{\sigma}$ is the opposite spin index to σ . Note that $\langle n_{\mathbf{k}, \bar{\sigma}} \rangle = \langle n_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} \rangle$ due to the spin-rotation invariance, $G_\sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ does not depend on σ , and can be abbreviated as $G(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$. The electron



spectral function for total spin $A(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \text{Im } G(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ has been found at zero temperature and plotted in figure 2(c). It displays two ‘truncated’ bands separated by U , which originate from a double-occupied to single-occupied excitation and a single-occupied to empty excitation, respectively.

3. Residual entropy

It is worth noting that the positive U imposes the single occupancy constraint at each \mathbf{k} -point in the single-occupied region (Ω_1) that gives rise to a huge ground state degeneracy and a finite entropy density at zero temperature, which is proportional to the volume of Ω_1 . This violates the third law of thermodynamics, and resembles the residual entropy in classical spin liquids on geometrically frustrated lattices [54]. As will be discussed later, an extra pairing interaction will lift the huge ground state degeneracy and release the entropy, resulting in a two-stage superconductivity.

4. Cooper pair problem

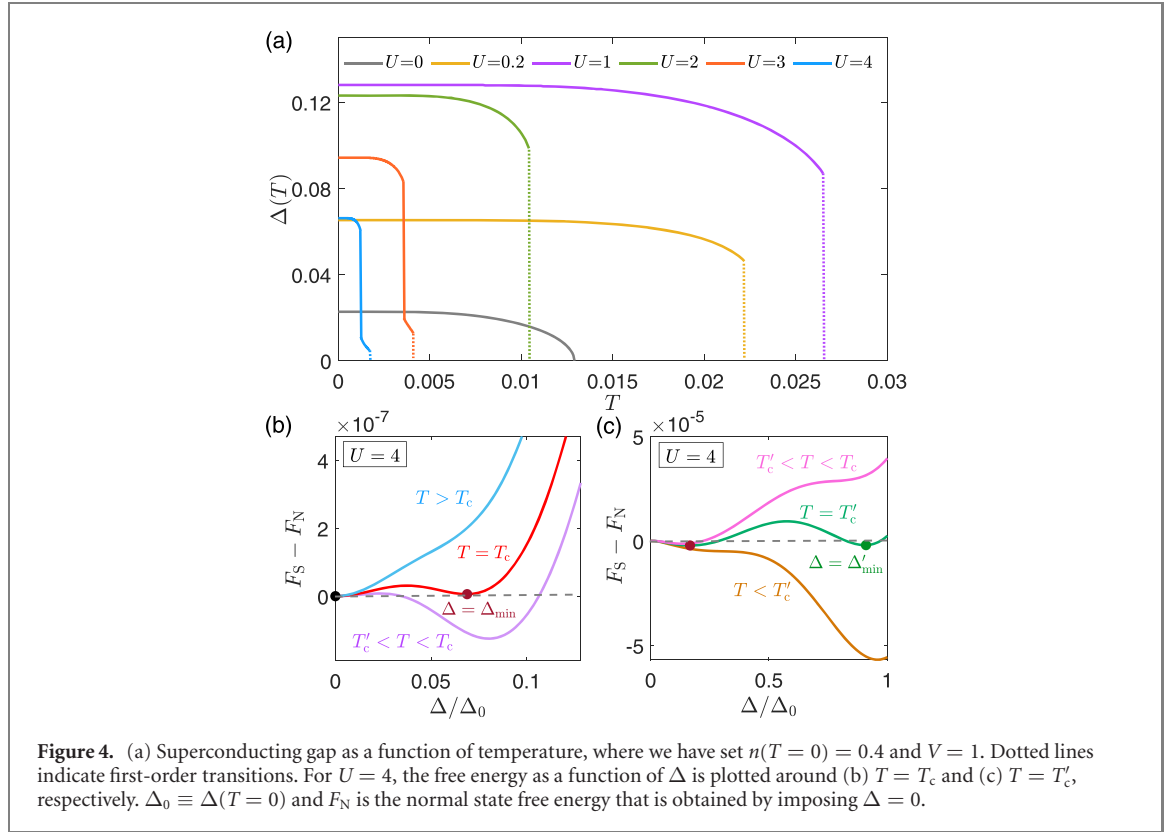
As investigated in reference [39], an infinitesimal pairing interaction will cause superconducting pairing instability in the HK model. The bound-state energy E_C for the formation of a Cooper pair on top of the Fermi sea has been estimated, where the spin polarization in the single-occupied region was assumed [39]. However, there is a huge spin degeneracy in the Ω_1 region, and spin polarization configuration is not favorable for the Cooper pairing. Here we revisit the Cooper pair problem without assuming the spin polarization in the Ω_1 region [53]. Consider a generic situation when both Fermi levels locate within the bandwidth $W = 8t$, thereby $-W/2 < \mu < W/2$ and $U < W$, we find that the bound-state energy E_C can be determined as follows [53,55],

$$1 = \frac{V}{4W} \ln \left| \frac{(W - 2\mu - E_C)^2 (U - E_C)}{E_C^3} \right|. \quad (3)$$

In the limit of $U \rightarrow 0$, it yields $E_C \approx -(W - 2\mu)e^{-\frac{2W}{V}}$, which restores the BCS solution [1,55]. In the presence of a weak or intermediate pairing interaction V and a relative large U , namely, when $V \ll W$ and $|E_C| < U \ll W$, we find an asymptotic solution to equation (3),

$$E_C \approx -(W - 2\mu)^{2/3} U^{1/3} e^{-\frac{4W}{3V}}, \quad (4)$$

which deviates from the BCS solution apparently. For a fixed electron filling number n , numerical solutions to equation (3) can be found self-consistently. As plotted in figure 3, the binding energy $|E_C| = -E_C$ increases as U and/or V increases, suggesting the enhancement of Cooper instability by the repulsive U . We should note that, our results are different from reference [39], in which the single-occupied region plays no role to the bind-energy, and the pairing instability is underestimated since the instability of the Fermi surface on $\mu - U$ is neglected.



5. HK-BCS model

For further studying the superconductivity in the HK model, we introduce a BCS pairing interaction in the mean-field level that gives rise to the HK-BCS model as follows,

$$H = H_{\text{HK}} + \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left(\Delta c_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow}^\dagger c_{-\mathbf{k}\downarrow}^\dagger + \text{h.c.} \right) + \frac{\Delta^2}{V}, \quad (5)$$

where Δ is the superconducting pairing gap and $V > 0$ refers to an attractive pairing strength. This mean-field Hamiltonian can be exactly diagonalized at each \mathbf{k} point, and similar to reference [51], the superconducting order parameter $\Delta \equiv -V \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \langle c_{-\mathbf{k}\downarrow} c_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow} \rangle$ can be found through searching the global minimum of the free energy,

$$F_S[\Delta] = -T \ln Z = -T \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \frac{1}{2}\text{BZ}} \ln Z_{\mathbf{k}}, \quad (6)$$

with the help of $\frac{\partial F_S[\Delta]}{\partial \Delta} = 0$. Where $Z_{\mathbf{k}} \equiv \sum_n e^{-\beta E_{n,\mathbf{k}}}$, in which $\{|n, \mathbf{k}\rangle\}$ and $\{E_{n,\mathbf{k}}\}$ are the eigenstates and eigenspectra obtained from diagonalizing H within the tensor-product space $V_{\mathbf{k}} \otimes V_{-\mathbf{k}}$, where $V_{\mathbf{k}}$ is the subspace spanned by the basis $\{|0\rangle, c_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow}^\dagger |0\rangle, c_{\mathbf{k}\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle, c_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{k}\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle\}$. In this treatment, the HK interaction remains intact and plays a crucial role in the unconventional superconductivity.

6. Two-stage transitions

With fixed electron filling n at $T = 0$ in the normal limit, and we neglect the temperature evolution of μ for simplicity, the superconducting gap $\Delta(T)$ can be found out through the minimization of the free energy for given U and V . As observed in reference [51], there occurs a first-order superconducting phase transition as long as $U > 0$, in contrast to a continuous phase transition in the $U = 0$ BCS limit. Namely, as temperature is lowering, $\Delta(T)$ jumps from zero to a finite value at T_c abruptly.

Surprisingly, in addition to the first-order transition at T_c , we find that there exists an extra $\Delta(T)$ jump at a lower temperature $T'_c (< T_c)$ when U is sufficiently large in comparison with V . As demonstrated in figure 4(a), for $n(T=0) = 0.4$ and $V = 1$, when $0 < U < U_c \sim 2.7$, there is only one first-order transition at T_c ; while when $U > U_c$, there emerges a sudden jump at $T'_c (< T_c)$.

7. Free energy

These first-order phase transitions can be understood from tracking the temperature evolution of the minimum of the free energy as a function of Δ . We compute the free energy difference between the superconducting state and the normal state, $F_S - F_N$, and plot it in figure 4(b) as a function of Δ/Δ_0 , where $\Delta_0 = \Delta(T = 0)$. Here F_N is the normal state free energy calculated at $\Delta = 0$.

As shown in figures 4(b) and (c): (1) when $T > T_c$, the minimum of the free energy locates at $\Delta = 0$; (2) when T goes across T_c , the free energy minimum switches from $\Delta = 0$ to a finite value $\Delta = \Delta_{\min}$, suggesting a first-order superconducting phase transition at T_c (see figure 4(a)); (3) as temperature is lowering, in the region of $T'_c < T < T_c$, there develops an extra local minimum at a larger value, $\Delta = \Delta'_{\min} (> \Delta_{\min})$, while the global minimum (i.e., the one associated with the lowest free energy) evolves from the one ($\Delta = \Delta_{\min}$) arising at T_c^+ continuously; (4) when T decreases further and goes across $T'_c < T_c$, the global free energy minimum switches from the smaller one $\Delta = \Delta_{\min}$ to the larger one $\Delta = \Delta'_{\min}$ (see figure 4(c)), and then the global minimum Δ'_{\min} approaches to $\Delta = \Delta_0$ as $T \rightarrow 0$.

8. Phase transitions

Near T_c , Zhao *et al* [51] has explained the first-order nature of the SC transition via the analysis of the Ginzburg–Landau (GL) approach up to sixth-order terms of the free energy. While, in here, it is remarkable that such the two-minimum feature in free energy around T'_c requires eighth-order terms in the GL free energy functional, which takes the form of

$$\delta\mathcal{F}[\Delta] = \alpha\Delta^2 + \frac{\beta}{2}\Delta^4 + \frac{\gamma}{3!}\Delta^6 + \frac{\eta}{4!}\Delta^8 + O(\Delta^8), \quad (7)$$

where α, β, γ and η are the expansion coefficients and depend on temperature T , and $\eta > 0$, or $\eta = 0$ and $\gamma > 0$, ensures the stability of the system. To study phase transitions for the HK-BCS model, we consider critical regions: $T \approx T_c$ and $T \approx T'_c$.

- (a) $T \approx T_c$: it turns out that the occurrence of a first-order transition at $T = T_c$ impose constraints for expansion coefficients at this critical point as follows [53],

$$\alpha > 0, \quad (8a)$$

$$\eta \geq 0, \quad (8b)$$

$$\frac{9\alpha\eta - 2\beta\gamma}{4\gamma^2 - 9\beta\eta} = \frac{4(\beta^2 - 2\alpha\gamma)}{9\alpha\eta - 2\beta\gamma} > 0. \quad (8c)$$

And the superconducting gap at T_c reads

$$\Delta(T = T_c) = \sqrt{\frac{3(9\alpha\eta - 2\beta\gamma)}{4\gamma^2 - 9\beta\eta}} = \sqrt{\frac{12(\beta^2 - 2\alpha\gamma)}{9\alpha\eta - 2\beta\gamma}}. \quad (9)$$

In the limit of $\eta = 0$, it becomes

$$\Delta(T = T_c) = \sqrt{\frac{-3\beta}{2\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{6(2\alpha\gamma - \beta^2)}{\beta\gamma}}, \quad (10)$$

which restores the result in reference [51].

- (b) $T \approx T'_c$: in the presence of the first-order-like jump at $T = T'_c$, the sign of expansion coefficients can be determined in the critical region as follows [53],

$$\alpha < 0, \quad \beta > 0, \quad \gamma < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \eta > 0. \quad (11)$$

The critical condition at $T = T'_c$ is given by

$$\alpha = \gamma \left(\frac{\beta}{\eta} - \frac{\gamma^2}{3\eta^2} \right), \quad (12)$$

and the temperature regions $T > (<)T'_c$ are separated from each other in accordance with the inequality as follows,

$$\alpha < (>)\gamma \left(\frac{\beta}{\eta} - \frac{\gamma^2}{3\eta^2} \right), \quad \text{for } T > (<)T'_c. \quad (13)$$

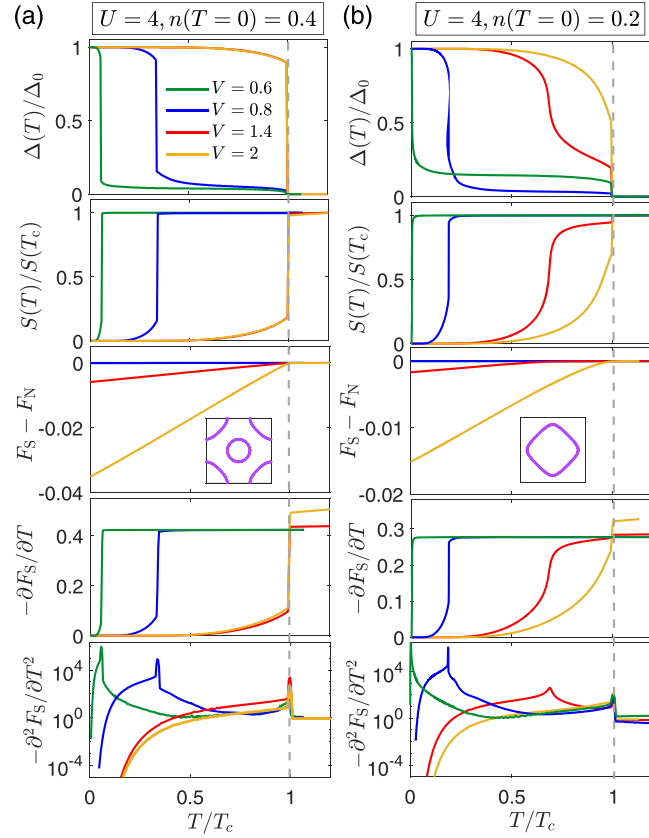


Figure 5. The evolution of the relative superconducting gap $\Delta(T)/\Delta_0$, the relative entropy $S(T)/S(T_c)$, free energy difference $F_S - F_N$, the first-order derivative $-dF_S/dT$ and the second-order derivative $-d^2F_S/dT^2$ as a function of T/T_c at two fillings (a) $n(T=0) = 0.4$ and (b) $n(T=0) = 0.2$. Here we have set $U = 4$. Insets in (a) and (b) show corresponding Fermi surfaces. For the $n(T=0) = 0.2$ case, the lower Fermi level $\mu - U$ exceeds the bottom of the band, such that the double-occupied region Ω_2 vanishes and there is only one Fermi surface.

The superconducting order parameters at $T_c'^{\pm}$ read

$$\Delta_{\min} \equiv \Delta(T = T_c'^+) = \sqrt{-\frac{\gamma}{\eta} - \sqrt{\frac{\gamma^2}{\eta^2} - \frac{6\alpha}{\gamma}}}, \quad (14a)$$

$$\Delta'_{\min} \equiv \Delta(T = T_c'^-) = \sqrt{-\frac{\gamma}{\eta} + \sqrt{\frac{\gamma^2}{\eta^2} - \frac{6\alpha}{\gamma}}}. \quad (14b)$$

To study the temperature dependence $\Delta(T)$ around T_c' , we introduce the dimensionless parameter $t' = (T - T_c')/T_c'$, and find for small t' ,

$$\Delta(T) \approx \Delta(T_c'^{\pm})(1 - b_{\pm}t') \quad \text{at } T \gtrless T_c', \quad (15)$$

where $b_{\pm} > 0$ are two positive parameters that can be determined from experimental data or microscopic theory [53].

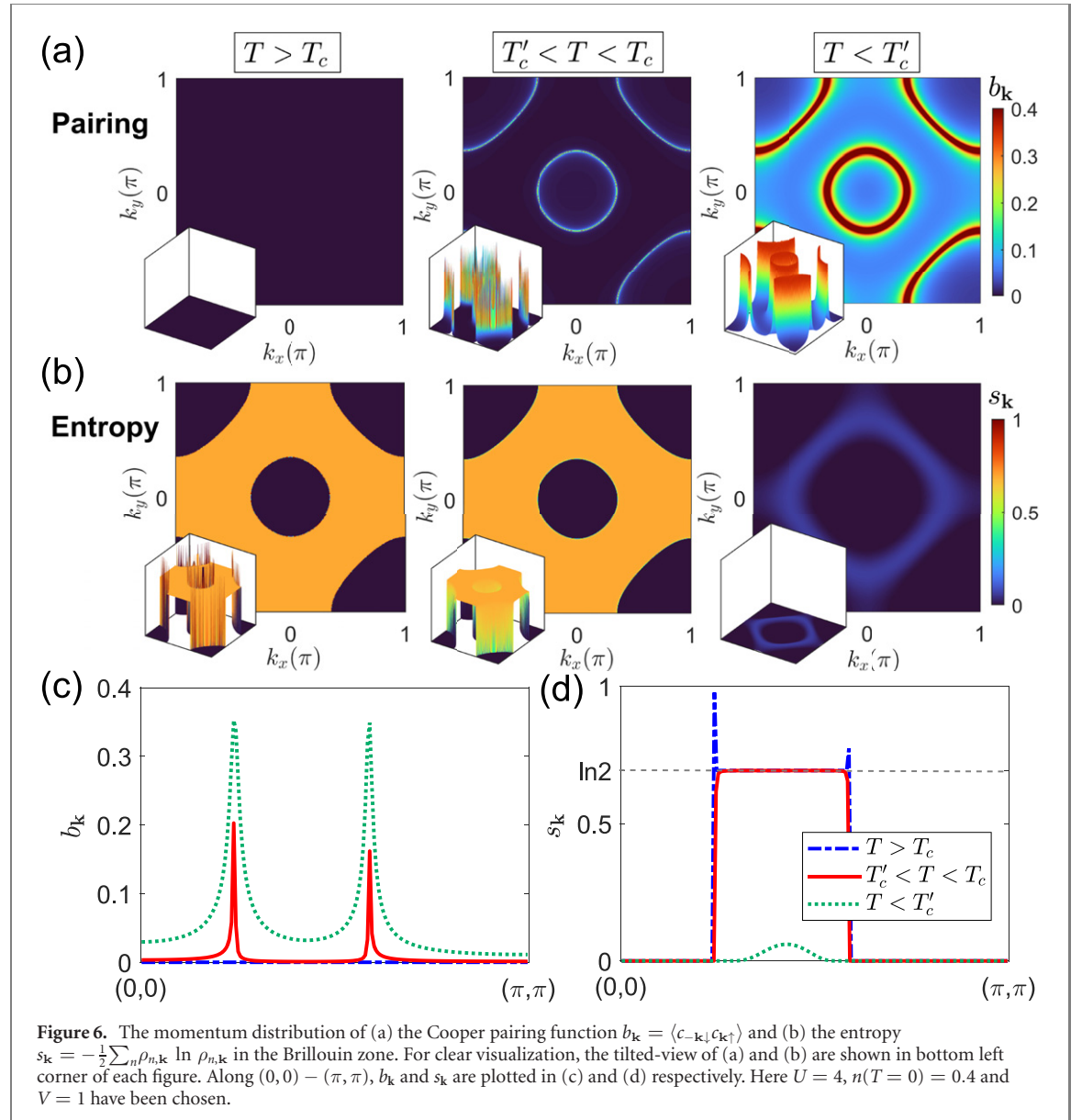
We would like to remark that the first-order-like jump at $T = T_c'$ will be rounded and become a crossover when $\Delta_{\min} = \Delta'_{\min}$, which leads to an extra condition for the crossover,

$$\gamma^3 = 6\alpha\eta^2, \quad (16)$$

in addition to equation (12).

9. Entropy release

As mentioned earlier in this paper, the HK model has a huge residual entropy at zero temperature, which is proportional to the volume of Ω_1 . This residual entropy will be released by the superconducting pairing. We



find that major entropy release will take place below T'_c , as long as there exist two-stage process; while there is a minor entropy release at T_c . On the contrary, when there is only one first-order transition, or the two-stage process merge to a single one, there will be a significant entropy release at T_c . Typical examples for entropy release have been demonstrated in figure 5.

10. Discussions

- On the sudden changes at T'_c : though the first order derivative of the free energy $\partial F/\partial T$ are discontinuous at T'_c , we did not mark it as a real phase transition since there is only one order parameter in here. This first-order-like changes can be understood by using the Ginzburg–Landau theory as well, which can be circumvented around some critical point in the phase diagram, resembling the liquid–gas phase transition [56]. The end of such a first-order-like change in the parameter space is indicated by the dimension reduction of the critical hyper-surface, i.e., the extra constraint in equation (16) reduce the dimensionality of the critical hyper-surface (given by equation (12)) by one.
- The existence of the two-stage process can be attributed to a sufficiently large U . Note that U is the energy separation between the two Fermi levels, μ and $\mu - U$, i.e., the energy width of the single-occupied region Ω_1 . When U is not sufficiently large, the pairing interaction V will pair up all the \mathbf{k} points in the small Ω_1 at $T = T'_c$. Otherwise, at the first stage, say, $T'_c < T < T_c$, V will pair up the states in the vicinity of Fermi surfaces only, while leave those deep inside Ω_1 unpaired.

- (c) Microscopically, the two-stage superconductivity can be visualized by the momentum distribution of the Cooper pairing function $b_{\mathbf{k}} = \langle c_{-\mathbf{k}\downarrow} c_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow} \rangle$ and the entropy $s_{\mathbf{k}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_n \rho_{n,\mathbf{k}} \ln \rho_{n,\mathbf{k}}$ in the Brillouin zone, where $\rho_{n\mathbf{k}} = e^{-E_{n,\mathbf{k}}/T} / Z_{\mathbf{k}}$ and the factor $\frac{1}{2}$ come from the folding of the Brillouin zone. As demonstrated in figures 6(a) and (b): (1) when $T > T_c$, the pairing function $b_{\mathbf{k}} = 0$, i.e., Cooper pairs are absent, and the entropy is dominated by the single-occupied region Ω_1 ; (2) when $T'_c < T < T_c$, Cooper pairs come into being in the vicinity of the two Fermi surfaces, associated with a weak and *in situ* entropy release, while the entropy inside Ω_1 region remains to be $\ln 2$ (see figure 6(d)); (3) when temperature is below T'_c , the distribution of Cooper pairs starts to extend to the whole Brillouin zone, in particular, single-occupied Ω_1 region and double occupied Ω_2 region, and the residual entropy in Ω_1 region are released entirely (see figures 6(c) and (d)).

11. Summary

We have studied the HK-BCS model and revealed that, in addition to a first-order superconducting transition occurs at T_c , there allows an extra first-order-like changes at a lower temperature $T'_c < T_c$, as long as the momentum space on-site repulsion U dominates over the superconducting pairing strength V . This type of two-stage process have been formulated within a Ginzburg–Landau theory consisting of eighth-order terms. The underlying physics for the formation of two-stage superconductivity has been discussed. Our results provide basic qualitative understanding of pairing in NFL systems, such as, lightly doped cuprates, heavy fermions etc. These results are also useful in understanding superconductivity in the material-specific large-scale computational methods for strongly correlated materials.

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Data availability statement

All data that support the findings of this study are included within the article (and any supplementary files).

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