

Addendum: Non-Fermi-liquid behavior in *d*- and *f*-electron metals

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In the approximately four years since the first review on this subject appeared, a large amount of additional work—both experimental and theoretical—has been accomplished in the field. In an effort to keep the original review experimentally current, the compilation of resistivity, susceptibility, and specific-heat data that was presented in the original ten-page Table II is herein updated with approximately 60 new systems and 70 new references, adding eight new pages to the compilation. It is worth noting that approximately 15% of these new entries in fact predate the original review's publication; certainly the literature searches employed for this update will also have missed work worthy of inclusion.

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The materials properties in this update in tabular form—with, unlike the original review, no accompanying discussion of the various systems—are only a starting point for any serious investigation. An in-depth reading of the original reference(s) and a consideration of the limits of the cited results listed in this short update is left to the reader. As stressed in the 2001 review (Stewart, 2001), one important limit is that exponents determined over less than a decade of temperature (the case for more than half the systems in this update) must be viewed as indicative only. Also, materials issues (including disorder, reproducibility, and possible extraneous second phases) are very often important in these systems. Thus results for systems investigated only once (as is the case for the majority of materials reported here as well as in the original review) may also prove changeable with further work.

The systems reported represent a breadth of the field of non-Fermi-liquid (NFL) behavior. Some which already appeared in the original review—including Ce(Ru_{1-x}Rh_x)₂Si₂, Sr₃Ru₂O₇, and YbRh₂Si₂—have continued to reveal interesting physics; these new data are included here. The original review included three systems based on Yb and none on either Pr or Np; the present update includes five new Yb-based systems as well as extensive continuing work on the already reported YbRh₂Si₂, two Pr-based systems—including the first work on the important frontier of sub-mK temperatures, and a preliminary report of NFL behavior in the Np analog of the UCu_{5-x}Pd_x system. In the original review, only one system was reported where the NFL behavior was coexistent with magnetic order; this update includes data on six new examples. As before, the NFL behavior is *lower* in temperature than the magnetic order rather than above as would be straightforward in the theory; see, e.g., Fig. 2 in the original review. The other subfield of NFL behavior that has also enjoyed an acceleration of growth is where magnetic field, rather than doping or pressure, is used as the tuning parameter: the original review reported six such systems while the present update contains nine new systems as well as fur-

ther work on Sr₃Ru₂O₇. The data are organized as before, with the headings in the table the same and the systems under each heading organized approximately according to chronological order.

Great efforts have been expended in extending our theoretical understanding as well. This theoretical work has often been a synergism with experimentalists to understand their measurements. Examples of such work include that by Millis, Schofield, *et al.* (2002), Kim and Millis (2003), and others in explaining the physics of Sr₃Ru₂O₇, by Kuechler *et al.* (2003) and Zhu *et al.* (2003) in explaining the behavior of the Grueneisen ratio at quantum critical points and by Pepin (2005) on understanding the rapid divergence of C/T at low temperature in YbRh₂Si₂.

However, there have also been numerous theoretical efforts in the field in the last four years that have provided the driving motivation for new experiments. Examples of such work include predicting the behavior of the Hall coefficient as a function of tuning through a quantum critical point [Coleman *et al.* (2001), Norman *et al.* (2003), Paschen *et al.* (2004), Fenton and Schofield (2005), and others], predicting a wide range of behavior for the subset of systems that may experience “local” criticality [Si *et al.* (2001, 2003), Sun and Kotliar (2005), and others], behavior of systems involving Griffiths phase [Millis, Morr, and Schmalian (2002), Castro Neto and Jones (2005), and others], predicting the behavior of systems with disorder near a quantum critical point [Sessions and Belitz (2003), Vojta (2003), Belitz, Kirkpatrick, and Rollbuehler (2004), Miranda and Dobrosavljevic (2005), Vojta and Schmalian (2005), and others], as well as a host of other works. An unpublished but readily accessible overview of both the theoretical and experimental status of the physics of quantum phase transitions from the KITP program on this subject in 2005 can be found at <http://online.kitp.ucsb.edu/online/qpt05/>. Perhaps one or more of the theorists would help further work in this field with a theoretically oriented review of the current status.

It is the hope that this updated compilation of system

TABLE II. Compilation of resistivity, susceptibility, and specific-heat data for non-Fermi-liquid systems. \dagger =unannealed unless otherwise noted; A is in the appropriate units, i.e., $\mu\Omega \text{ cm}/\text{K}^\alpha$. * \Rightarrow not lowest temperature of measurement; results in **bold** print are reanalyzed published data that have been scanned and fit to a different temperature dependence for this review than was used in the original publication; values for the residual resistivity ratio [$\equiv R(300 \text{ K})/R(T \rightarrow 0)$], or RRR, are given where known.

System ^{\dagger}	$\rho = \rho_0 + AT^\alpha$ ($A \equiv \rho_0/T_0^\alpha$)					$\chi = f(T)$ (e.g. $\chi_0(1-aT^{1/\lambda}) / T^{-1+\lambda}$ / -logT)		
	ρ_0 ($\mu\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$)	A [#] (K)	T ₀ (K)	α	T range (K)	χ_0 (memu/molU,Ce)	a(K ^{-1/2}) or λ	T range(K)
I. Doped Systems								
1. Antiferromagnetism ‘Distant’ in the Phase Diagram:								
Ce _{1-x} Y _x RhIn ₅ ⁹⁶						RRR		
x=0.4	1.5	+0.28	5.2	1	0.15-10	12	$\Delta\chi \sim T^{-1+\lambda}$ $\chi(1.8 \text{ K}) \sim 8$	$\lambda=0.55$
x=0.6	5.7					3	$\Delta\chi \sim T^{-1+\lambda}$ $\chi(1.8 \text{ K}) \sim 11$	$\lambda=0.53$
x=0.8	11					3.6	$\Delta\chi \sim T^{-1+\lambda}$ $\chi(1.8 \text{ K}) \sim 15$	$\lambda=0.52$
x=0.9	9.8					5	$\Delta\chi \sim T^{-1+\lambda}$ $\chi(1.8 \text{ K}) \sim 23$	$\lambda=0.57$
Yb ₂ Pd ₂ In _{0.9} Sn _{0.1}	95 ⁹⁷⁻⁹⁹	3.2	15	1.25	0.5-3	1.2	RRR	
Ce _{0.5} La _{0.5} RhIn ₅ ¹⁰⁰								
Ce _{0.5} La _{0.5} Ni ₉ Ge ₄	42	3.4	23	~0.8	0.03-2 ¹⁰¹	1.6	RRR	
CeCoIn _{5-x} Sn _x ¹⁰²								
x=0.03,H=5.3 T	2	4	0.6	1.5	0.05-0.4	15	RRR	
x=0.15,H=0								
NpCu _{3.5} Pd _{1.5} ¹⁰²								
Pr _x La _{1-x} Pb ₃ ¹⁰⁴								
x=0.01								
x=0.03								
Pr _{0.1} La _{0.9} InAg ₂ ¹⁰⁵							RRR	
CeRhSb _{0.86} Sn _{0.14} ¹⁰⁶						1	$\chi \sim -\log T$ $\chi(1.8 \text{ K})=75$	1.8-6
Yb _{1-x} La _x Rh ₂ Si ₂ ¹⁰⁷							$\Delta\chi \sim T^{-1+\lambda}$ $\chi(2 \text{ K}) \sim 5.2$	2-10
x=0.1								
x=0.5								
2. T_N just suppressed to 0 or just about to be induced via doping:								
Ce(Rh _{0.6} Ru _{0.4}) ₃ B ₂ ¹⁰⁸				1.5			$\chi(2 \text{ K}) \sim 1.7$	
Ce(Pd _{0.05} Cu _{0.95}) ₂ Si ₂ ¹⁰⁹						RRR		
Ce(Pd _{0.6} Rh _{0.4}) ₂ Si ₂ ¹¹⁰						~1.2	$\chi \sim -\log T$ $\chi(2 \text{ K})=8.7$	2-80

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)

<u>C/T = -R[(0.25/T₀)ln(T/0.41T₀)]</u>			<u>C/T~T^{-1+λ}</u>		<u>S_{elec}(10 K)/mol U/Ce</u>
T ₀ (K)	C/T at 1 K/ (mJ/mol U/Ce/Yb/Pr K ²)	T range/ scaling β	λ	T range (K)	(fraction of Rln2) (S _{elec} =S _{measured} -S _{lattice})
12	640	0.6-10			
12	620	0.6-9	0.82	0.9*-9	
	730		0.66	0.7*-17	
	900		0.30	0.6-17	
240	235	0.2-4.7			
5.7	600	0.4-4.5			0.82
0.8	2000	0.07*-10			
<i>C/T obeys Moriya theory 0.12-2 K, $y_0=0.001$ / C/T(1 K)=530</i>					
15	500	0.6*-4 ¹⁰³	0.35	0.35-4	
3.1	1050 (2.8 K)	2.8-11.6			
2.5	80	0.12-0.3	1.00	0.12-0.4	
3.4	110	0.12-0.3	0.82	0.12-0.5	
3.1	1350	1-6			
			0.6	0.05-0.2	
			0.49	0.05-0.2	
300	66 (1.5 K)	0.5-1.5			
15	450	0.5-10			0.47
17	450	0.5-6 ¹¹¹			0.5
19	580	0.4-1.4 ¹¹²			

TABLE II. (Continued.)

System [†]	$\rho = \rho_0 + AT^\alpha$ ($A \equiv \rho_0/T_0^\alpha$)				$\chi = f(T)$ (e. g. $\chi_0(1-aT^\lambda) / T^{-1+\lambda} / -\log T$)			
	ρ_0 ($\mu\Omega\text{-cm}$)	$A^{\#}$	T_0 (K)	α	T range (K)	χ_0 (memu/molU,Ce)	$a(K^{-\lambda})$ or λ	T range(K)
CeNi _{0.95} Cu _{0.05} Sn ¹¹³								
Ce(Ru _{1-x} Rh _x) ₂ Si ₂						RRR		
x=0.35						(for ρ and χ data, see p. 814, Oct. 2001 version)		
x=0.4 ¹¹⁵	165	48	6	0.70	0.3-6	3.4	(for χ data, see p. 814, Oct. 2001 version)	
x=0.5 ¹¹⁵	115	26	7	0.75	0.3-8	3.4	(for χ data, see p. 814, Oct. 2001 version)	
CeIn _{2.4} Sn _{0.6} ¹¹⁸						~1.2	0.5-?	1
CeNi(Ge _{0.5} Si _{0.5}) ₂								
I / \perp b 530/325 7.88/7.37 67/44 1 0.5-2 ¹¹⁹								
CeNi _{0.7} Co _{0.3} Ge ₂ 145						RRR		
Ce _{0.7} La _{0.3} Pd ₂ Al ₃ ¹²²								
CePd _{2-x} Ni _x Al ₃ ¹²³		x=0.5: 1		1.4-5		x=0.45: $\chi^{-1} - \chi_0^{-1} = aT$ $\chi(2 \text{ K})=28$, $a=1.82$		2-50
Ce _{0.5} La _{0.5} RhSn ¹²⁴						$\Delta\chi \sim T^{-1+\lambda}$ $\chi(1.8 \text{ K}) \sim 3$ $\lambda=0.67$		1.8-10
YbRh ₂ (Si _{0.95} Ge _{0.05}) ₂ ¹²⁵						$\Delta\chi \sim T^{-1+\lambda}$ $\chi(2 \text{ K}) \sim 120$ $\lambda=0.4$		0.3*-10
Yb _{0.95} La _{0.05} Rh ₂ Si ₂ ¹²⁶					RRR	8		
Ce _x La _{1-x} B ₆ ¹²⁷		x=0.5/0.4	1.5/1.2	0.05-0.3				
CeRu _{0.48} Fe _{1.52} Ge ₂ ¹²⁸⁻¹²⁹								
3. nFL behavior coexistent with long range magnetic order:								
U _{1-x} Th _x Cu ₅ Sn ¹³⁰⁻¹³¹	x=0/0.7	180/195				RRR		
						0.9/1	$T_{\text{ferri}} \sim 53 \text{ K} / \sim 20 \text{ K}$	
Ni ₃ Al ¹³²	0.84	0.018	10	1.65	0.4*-3.5		$T_{\text{Curie}} \sim 41 \text{ K}$	
YNi ₃ ¹³²	0.92	0.033	7	1.65	0.05-3		$T_{\text{Curie}} \sim 30 \text{ K}$	
U ₃ Ni ₅ Al ₁₉ ¹³³	2	1.31	1.5	1	1-5	RRR	$T_{\text{Neel}} = 23 \text{ K}$	
URu _{1.4} Re _{0.6} Si ₂ ¹³⁴				1.4	0.1-15	RRR	$T_{\text{Curie}} = 18 \text{ K}$	
Ce(Ru _{0.4} Rh _{0.6}) ₂ Si ₂ 73		17.5	8	0.67	0.3-4 ¹¹⁵	2.7	$T_{\text{Neel}} = 12 \text{ K}$	
4. doping just suppresses or just induces ferromagnetism:								
URu _{1.8} Re _{0.2} Si ₂ ¹³⁴				1.2	0.2*-8	4.2	$\Delta\chi \sim T^{-1+\lambda}$	
Y _{0.95} Gd _{0.05} Co ₂ ¹³⁵ 110			~-0.01			RRR	$\lambda=0.8$	2-5
						1.4	$T_{\text{spin glass}} \sim 3 \text{ K}$	

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)

C/T = -R[(0.25/T ₀)ln(T/0.41T ₀)]			C/T~T ^{-1+λ}		S _{elec} (10 K)/mol U/Ce (fraction of Rln2) (S _{elec} =S _{measured} -S _{lattice})
T ₀ (K)	C/T at 1 K/ (mJ/molU/Ce K ²)	T range/ scaling β	λ	T range (K)	
250			0.71	0.1-1.4	
<i>C/T obeys¹¹⁴ Moriya theory 0.4-6 K, C/T=710(1-(T/T₀)^{0.5}), T₀=14 K / C/T(1 K)=520</i>					
<i>C/T obeys¹¹⁵ Moriya theory, 0.08-3K, y₀=0.004 / C/T (1 K)=570 (these data for x=0.4 contradict the C/T~logT dependence reported in the Oct. 2001 version)</i>					
<i>C/T obeys¹¹⁶ Moriya theory, 0.75-3K, y₀=0.003 / C/T (1 K)=550</i>					
<i>C/T obeys¹¹⁵ Moriya theory, 0.09-10 K, y₀=0.001(0.004¹¹⁷) / C/T (1 K)=560</i>					
10	600	0.4-5			
10	500	0.5-2 ¹²⁰			0.53
5.6	900	0.5-3			
6.9	800	0.4-3.8 (C/T data for Ce _{0.5} La _{0.5} Pd ₂ Al ₃ and Ce _{0.3} La _{0.7} Pd ₂ Al ₃ , i. e. not near T _N =0, are similar to those for Ce _{0.7} La _{0.3} Pd ₂ Al ₃)			
x=0.5: <i>C/T obeys C/T=570 (1-(T/T₀)^{0.5}), T₀=18 K, 0.5*-6 K / C/T(1 K)=440</i>					
16	470	0.35-10			
14	530	0.8*-10			
x=0/0.7 21/31 340/390 1*-6.5 ¹³¹ /1-6.5 ¹³⁰					
<i>C/T obeys Moriya theory 0.4-4 K, y₀=0.001/ C/T(1 K)=160</i>					
130	160	0.6-6			
23	470	0.04-10			
100	130	0.9-3			
60	70 (2 K)	2-5			

TABLE II. (Continued.)

System [†]	$\rho = \rho_0 + AT^\alpha$ ($A \equiv \rho_0/T_0^\alpha$)				$\chi = f(T)$ (e. g. $\chi_0(1-aT^{\lambda}) / T^{-1+\lambda} / -\log T$)			
	ρ_0 ($\mu\Omega\text{-cm}$)	$A^{\#}$	T_0 (K)	α	T range (K)	$\chi_0(\text{emu/molU,Ce})$	$a(K^{-\lambda})$ or λ	T range(K)
$\text{Ca}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{RuO}_3^{136}$				1.6	2-10	RRR=2.9		

II. Undoped Systems:Yb₂Ni₂Al¹³⁷ 120PrInAg₂¹³⁸ 0.5 0.00018-0.08Ce_{0.98}Ni_{2.005}Ge_{1.995}¹³⁹

						RRR		
Ce ₂ Co ₆ Al ₁₉ ¹⁴⁰	36	4.7	7.7	1	2.5*-30	8.7	$\chi = \chi_0(1-aT^{\lambda})$	5.3
CeRh ₂ Ga ¹⁴¹	370	8.3	45	1	1.6-4	0.48	$\Delta\chi_{\perp} \sim T^{-1+\lambda}$ χ_{\perp} (1.8 K) ~ 70	$\lambda=0.21$

$$\Delta\chi_{||} \sim T^{-1+\lambda} \quad \chi_{||} (1.8 \text{ K}) \sim 18 \quad \lambda=0.52$$

CeNi₉Ge₄¹⁴²

					RRR			
CeRhBi ¹⁴³	20	58	0.34	1	0.4-2	18	$\Delta\chi \sim T^{-1+\lambda}$ χ (1.8 K) ~ 13	$\lambda=0.75$

$$\chi^{-1} - \chi_0^{-1} = aT^{1/2}, a=22.7$$

CeRhSn¹⁴⁴

					RRR			
a-axis: 133	3.6	11	1.5	0.4-2.3	2	$\Delta\chi_a \sim T^{-1+\lambda}$ χ_a (1.8 K) ~ 4	$\lambda=0.65$	0.4-15
c-axis: 45	0.82	54	1	0.4-1.2	2.3	$\Delta\chi_c \sim T^{-1+\lambda}$ χ_c (1.8 K) ~ 30	$\lambda=-0.1$	0.6*-3

III. Pressure Induced nFL Behavior**Superconductivity induced by pressure:**Fe $P_c(T_C \rightarrow 0) \sim 130$ kbar¹⁴⁵

at 158 kbar:	1.25	1.67	1.9 (=T _c)-35 ¹⁴⁶
at 248 kbar:	0.63 (B=0)	1.67	1.9 (=T _c)-35
	0.63 (B=1 T)	1.67	0.05-4

Non-superconducting systems under pressure:BaVS₃¹⁴⁷ (metal-insulator transition at 20 kbar)
at 22.5 kbar: 6 1.25 1.4-40 90 RRRCePd₂Ge₂¹⁴⁸ at $P_c(T_N \rightarrow 0) = 138$ kbar
5.7 0.30 6.3 1.6 0.04-2CePd_{2.02}Ge_{1.98} at $P_c(T_N \rightarrow 0) = 110$ kbar
3.1 0.37 3.8 1.6 0.04-2Ce₂Rh₃Ge₅ $P_c(T_N \rightarrow 0) = 4.5$ kbar¹⁴⁹
at 5.8 kbar 21 1.45 0.25-5
at 12.7 kbar 21 1.45 0.25-10 12 kbar: $\chi_c = \chi_0 - DT^{+0.28}$ χ_c (1.8 K)=13.5 0.7-4CePt¹⁵⁰
at $P_c(T_C \rightarrow 0) \sim 120$ kbar 1 0.04-30 2.1 RRR

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)

C/T = -R[(0.25/T ₀)ln(T/0.41T ₀)]			C/T~T ^{-1+λ}		S _{elec} (10 K)/mol U/Ce (fraction of Rln2)
T ₀ (K)	C/T at 1 K/ (mJ/molU/Ce K ²)	T range/ scaling β (K)	λ	T range (K)	(S _{elec} =S _{measured} -S _{lattice})
400	170 (2.6 K)	2.6*-10			

11 600 0.5-5

C/T obeys $C/T = 450 (1 - (T/T_0)^{0.5})$, $T_0 = 15 K$, $0.14^* - 1 K / C/T(1 K) = 340$

37 170 (3 K) 2.6-30

620 (1.2 K) 0.15 1.2-7

C/T obeys Moriya theory, 0.08-10 K, $y_0=0.005$ / C/T (1 K)=1800

17 500 0.6-7

C/T obeys $C/T = 235 (1 - (T/T_0)^{0.64})$, $T_0 = 12 \text{ K}$, $0.5 - 4 \text{ K}$ / $C/T(1 \text{ K}) = 190$

At 5.7 kbar, C/T obeys Moriya theory, 0.5-1.5 K, $y_0=0.4$ / C/T (1 K)=500

TABLE II. (Continued.)

System [†]	$\rho = \rho_0 + AT^\alpha$ ($A \equiv \rho_0/T_0^\alpha$)					$\chi = f(T)$ (e. g. $\chi_0(1-aT^{-\lambda}) / T^{-1+\lambda} / -\log T$)		
	ρ_0 ($\mu\Omega\text{-cm}$)	$A^{\#}$	T_0 (K)	α	T range (K)	χ_0 (memu/molU,Ce)	$a(K^{-\lambda})$ or λ	T range(K)
$U_3Ni_5Al_{19}^{133}$ at $P_c(T_N \rightarrow 0) \sim 55.2$ kbar	7.7	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.3-2.5			
$CePdAl^{151-152}$ $P_c(T_N \rightarrow 0) = 9.5$ kbar at 10 kbar	8	15	0.5	1	0.6-2	χ_c (1.8 K)=72	$\chi^{-1} - \chi_0^{-1} = aT^{1.3}$, $a=0.55$	0.6-8
IV. Field Induced nFL Behavior:								
$Ce_7Ru_3^{153}$								
$YbRh_2Si_2^{154}$ at $B_c(T_N \rightarrow 0) = 0.06 / 0.7$ T, $B \perp / \parallel c$ 1.47/1.68 1.6/1.9 0.9/0.9 1 0.02-0.14								
$Y_{0.85}Gd_{0.15}Co_2^{155}$ at $B=15$ T				1	0.1-30			
$CeIrIn_5^{156}$ at $B \parallel c = 17$ T	1.9	0.62	2.1	1.5	0.05-0.45			
$YbAgGe^{157}$ $B_c(T_N \rightarrow 0) = 4 / 8$ T, $B \parallel ab / c$ at $B_{ab}=10$ T: 25 12 2.1 1 0.4-1.7 at $B_c=13$ T: 53 11 4.7 1 0.4-1.2								
$Sr_3Ru_2O_7$ at $B(\text{meta})=7.8$ T, $B \parallel c$ and $I \parallel c$ 1970 $\alpha < 2$ 0.4*-0.8 ¹⁵⁸								
at $B(\text{meta})=7.9$ T, $B \parallel c$ and $I \parallel ab$	2.4	-0.1		~1	0.06-1 ¹⁵⁹			
$CeAuSb_2^{160}$ $B_c(T_N \rightarrow 0) = 5.4$ T, $B \parallel c$ at 5.5 T, $B \parallel c$ 4.8 12 0.16 0.5 0.5-10								
$URu_2Si_2^{161-162}$ $B_c = 37 \pm 1$ T, $B \parallel c$ at 38 T, $B \parallel c$ 23 1.1 0.6-3								
$YbPtIn^{163}$ at $B_c(T_N \rightarrow 0) = 6$ T, $B \parallel ab$	7.2	4.3	3.2	0.45	0.4-5			

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TABLE II. (*Continued.*)

$C/T = -R[(0.25/T_0)\ln(T/0.41T_0)]$			$C/T \sim T^{-1+\lambda}$		$S_{elec}(10\text{ K})/\text{mol U/Ce}$
T_0 (K)	C/T at 1 K/ (mJ/molU/Ce K ²)	T range/ scaling β (K)	λ	T range (K)	(fraction of $R\ln 2$) ($S_{elec} = S_{measured} - S_{lattice}$)
5.8	800	0.7*-4			
$B_c(T_N \rightarrow 0) = 3.5\text{ T}$					
12	600	0.8*-11			
28	530	0.4*-2.5			
13/15	$B_{ab}=8\text{ T}/B_c=14\text{ T}$ 550/530	scaling β 0.9*-10/0.9*-20 / 1.15/1.15			
23	$B(c)=8\text{ T}$ 420	0.2*-2			
$B_c(c)=5.4\text{ T}$					
6	400	3.5*-20			
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parameters for known non-Fermi-liquid materials will allow experimentalists to gain insights as to what future experimental directions to take and theorists to pose tough questions (e.g., how does the residual resistivity behave with tuning via field or pressure near a quantum critical point?) whose answers can at least begin to be answered with the data and references thereto contained herein.

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