

Лекция 13: пространственно-неоднородные задачи сверхпроводимости

① Уравнение Бозонебора-Жена

$$H = \int d^3r \left[\sum_{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha}^+ H_0 \psi_{\alpha} + \Delta(r) \psi_{\uparrow}^+ \psi_{\downarrow}^+ + h.c. \right]$$

\oplus выше $\Delta(\vec{r}) = V_0 \langle \psi_{\uparrow}(\vec{r}) \psi_{\downarrow}(\vec{r}) \rangle$

$$H_0 = \frac{1}{2m} \left(-i\hbar \vec{\nabla} - \frac{e}{c} \vec{A} \right)^2 + V(\vec{r}) - E_F + g \mu_B \vec{H} \cdot \vec{\sigma}$$

$$H_0 = H_0^* \text{ при } \vec{A}, \vec{H} = 0$$

(*)

$$\psi_{\uparrow}(\vec{r}) = \sum_{\lambda} [u_{\lambda}(\vec{r}) d_{\lambda\uparrow} - v_{\lambda}^*(\vec{r}) d_{\lambda\downarrow}^+]$$

$$\psi_{\downarrow}(\vec{r}) = \sum_{\lambda} [u_{\lambda}(\vec{r}) d_{\lambda\downarrow} + v_{\lambda}^*(\vec{r}) d_{\lambda\uparrow}^+]$$

$$\psi_{\sigma}(\vec{r}) = \sum_{\lambda} [u_{\lambda}(\vec{r}) d_{\lambda\sigma} + (\Theta_{\sigma}) v_{\lambda}^*(\vec{r}) d_{\lambda,-\sigma}^+]$$

$$(\Theta_{\sigma}) = \begin{cases} - & \sigma = +1 \\ + & \sigma = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{H} = E_0 + \sum_{\lambda\sigma} \varepsilon_{\lambda} d_{\lambda\sigma}^+ d_{\lambda\sigma}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [H, d_{\lambda, \sigma}] = -E_\lambda d_{\lambda, \sigma} \\ [H, d_{\lambda, \sigma}^+] = E_\lambda d_{\lambda, \sigma}^+ \end{array} \right.$$

$$[H, \psi_\sigma(\vec{r})] = -\hat{H}_0 \psi_\sigma(r) + (\text{const}) \Delta \psi_\sigma^+(\vec{r})$$

найдем выражение $\psi_\sigma(\vec{r})$ через $d_{\lambda, \sigma}$ и $d_{\lambda, \sigma}^+$

$$\sum_\lambda (-E_\lambda u_\lambda(r)) d_{\lambda, \sigma} + (\text{const}) \sum_\lambda v_\lambda^*(r) d_{\lambda, \sigma}^+ =$$

$$= -\hat{H}_0 \sum_\lambda (u_\lambda(r) d_{\lambda, \sigma} + (\text{const}) v_\lambda^*(r) d_{\lambda, \sigma}^+) +$$

$$+ (\text{const}) \Delta r \sum_\lambda (u_\lambda^* d_{\lambda, \sigma}^+ - (\text{const}) v_\lambda(r) d_{\lambda, \sigma})$$

сократим const. т.к. $d_{\lambda, \sigma}$ и $d_{\lambda, \sigma}^+$

$$\hat{H} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{H}_0 & \Delta \\ \Delta^* & -\hat{H}_0^* \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\text{5-D.X}}$$

~~Condition from energy~~

$$\begin{pmatrix} u(v) \\ v(v) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_k \\ v_k \end{pmatrix} e^{ikv}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta_k & \Delta \\ \Delta^* & -\beta_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_k \\ v_k \end{pmatrix} = E_k \begin{pmatrix} u_k \\ v_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_k^2 = \Delta^2 + \beta_k^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_k \\ v_k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0 + \beta_k}{2\epsilon_k}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_k - \beta_k}{2\epsilon_k}} \end{pmatrix}$$

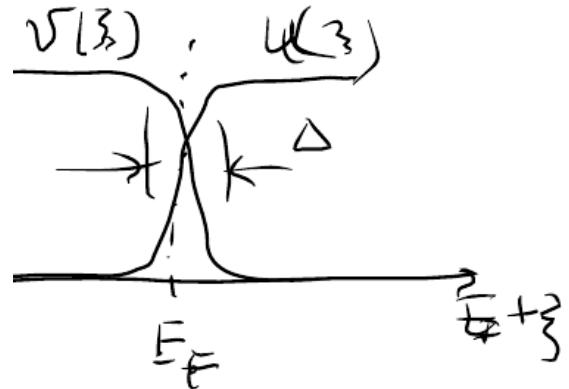
$$E_k = \pm \sqrt{\Delta^2 + \beta_k^2} \quad ?$$

$$\mathcal{H} = -\tau_y \mathcal{F}^T \tau_y$$

↓

$$\tau_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{F}(\underline{v}) = E(\underline{v}) \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F} \begin{pmatrix} \underline{v}^* \\ -\underline{v}^* \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} \underline{v}^* \\ -\underline{v}^* \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\hat{H} = E_0 + \sum_{\lambda > 0} \sum_{\sigma} d_{\lambda\sigma}^\dagger d_{\lambda\sigma}$$

Mögliches Green Operator

$$d_\lambda = \begin{cases} d_{\lambda\uparrow} & \text{and } t_\lambda > 0 \\ d_{\lambda\downarrow}^\dagger & \text{and } E_\lambda < 0 \end{cases}$$

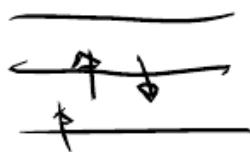
$$u_p^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\xi}{\epsilon(p)} \right)$$

$$v_p^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\xi}{\epsilon(p)} \right)$$

$$H = \sum_{\lambda} E_{\lambda} \chi_{\lambda}^+ \chi_{\lambda}^- \quad \text{for } \text{Im } \lambda_j < E_{\lambda}$$

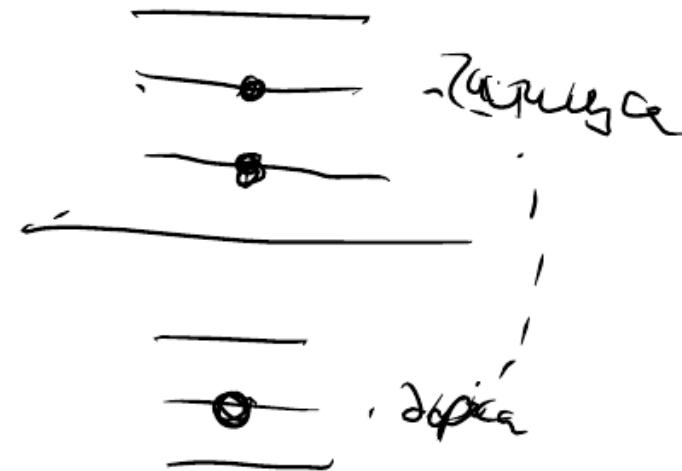
noBros streak a

6



七

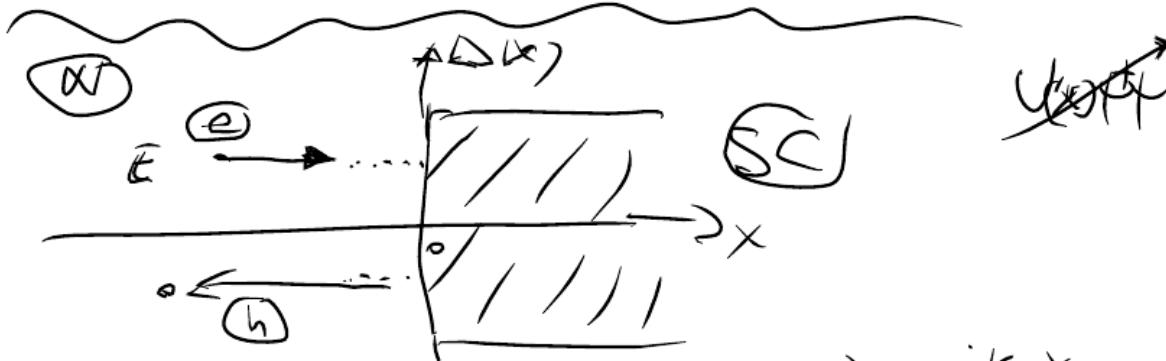
8



Caracoramostatus;

$$A(r) = V_0 \sum_{\lambda} u_{\lambda}(r) U_{\lambda}^*(r) \tanh \frac{\epsilon_{\lambda}}{2T}$$

② Auf die elektromagnetische Optik



$$x < 0 \quad \psi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{ik_x x} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \end{pmatrix} e^{ik_x x}$$

$$x > 0 \quad \psi = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} e^{i\omega x} \quad \underline{\text{Im } \omega > 0}$$

$$K_{\pm} = \sqrt{k_F^2 \pm 2mE} = k_F \pm \frac{mE}{k_F} = k_F \pm \frac{E}{\hbar v_F}$$

$$E^2 = \left(\frac{\omega^2}{2m} - E_F \right)^2 + \Delta^2$$

$$\omega = k_F + \frac{i}{\hbar v_F} \sqrt{\Delta^2 - E^2}$$

Chubarem no kugspalsson Ψ, Ψ'

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta \\ E - i\sqrt{\Delta^2 - E} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \exp(-i\theta_E) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\theta_E = \arccos \frac{E}{\Delta}$$

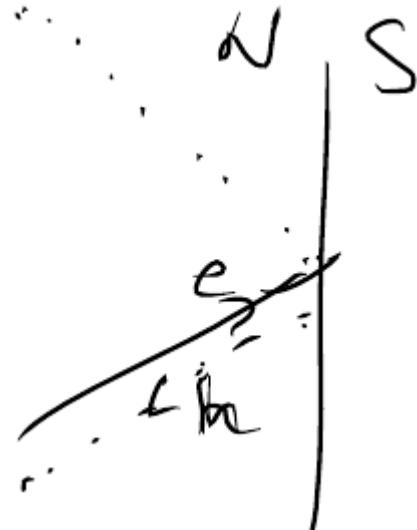
npm $E \ll \Delta$ $\theta_E \rightarrow \pi/2$

$$\begin{array}{c} N \\ \vdots \\ S \\ \text{---} \\ \text{ex} \\ \diagup \\ \text{---} \\ \text{L} \end{array} \quad \vec{p}_\parallel^e = \vec{p}_\parallel^h \quad p_\perp \text{ realesch Mado}$$

Csopors mellez z nek
(See Kommentator!)

$$\bar{E} = \sqrt{\vec{p}^2 + \vec{p}^2}$$

$$\vec{r} = \frac{\partial \bar{E}}{\partial \vec{p}} = \vec{p} \frac{\partial \bar{E}}{\partial p} = \vec{p} \frac{3}{\bar{E}} \frac{\partial \bar{E}}{\partial p} = \vec{p} \frac{v_F}{\bar{E}} =$$



$$= \vec{p} \frac{v_F^2 (p - p_f)}{\bar{E}}$$

Отражение обратно по той же траектории !



$$\exp\left(\frac{iSe}{\hbar} - \frac{iS_h}{\hbar} - i\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$

$\sim \frac{i\pi}{2}$ фаза при отражении
если $E \ll \Delta$

$$\frac{Se - S_h}{\hbar} = (k_+ - k_-) L = \frac{2E}{\hbar v_F} \cdot L$$

$$\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 =$$

$\gamma - g = 0$

$$E_n = \frac{\pi \hbar v_F}{L} \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

если $E_n \ll \Delta$

$$L = d / \cos \beta$$

$$d \gg \frac{\hbar v_F}{\Delta} \sim \zeta_0$$

Квазиклассическое квантование в S-N-S структуре

Многоканальная металлическая проволока между S берегами



$$E_n^{(\pm)} = \frac{\pi \hbar v_F}{d} \left(n + \frac{\varphi}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{при } \varphi = \pi \quad e \cos \theta \quad E_n^* \equiv 0$$

Здесь $d \gg h v_F / \Delta$

S  $d \gg l$ (две грани)

$$L_{\text{opp}} \sim v_F \frac{d^2}{D} \sim \frac{d^2}{l}$$

$$E_{\text{Th}} = E_{\text{diff}} \sim \frac{\hbar v_F}{L_{\text{opp}}} \sim \frac{\hbar D}{d^2}$$

Фернандо Таллеса
(F. Thouless)



Жесткий край спектра (квазикл. квантование неприменимо)

③ Coriolis & Keppler

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{pmatrix} H_0 & \Delta \\ \Delta^* & -H_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

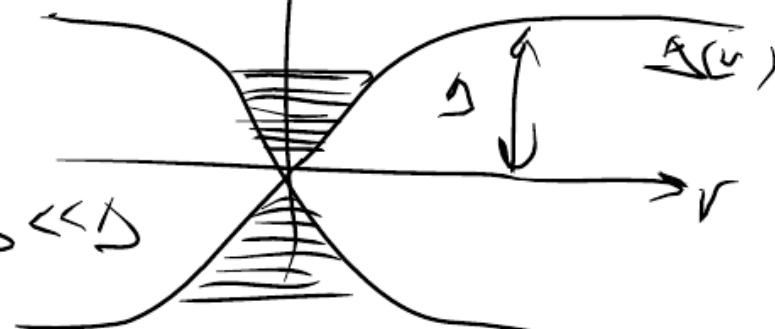
$\Delta = |\Delta(r)| e^{i\theta}$

$$\Delta = |\Delta(r)| e^{i\theta}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} H_0 & |\Delta(r)| e^{-i\theta} \\ |\Delta(r)| e^{i\theta} & -H_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\omega_0 \ll \delta$$



$$\frac{\omega_0}{\Delta} \sim \frac{1}{k_F z} \sim \frac{\Delta}{E_F}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_+(r) e^{i(\mu - \frac{1}{2})\theta} \\ f_-(r) e^{i(\mu + \frac{1}{2})\theta} \end{pmatrix} \quad \mu = \frac{1}{2} + n$$

$B \hat{H}_0$ hyperboliskum \vec{A} - metriso hiper

$$B \ll H_{c2}$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + k_F^2 \pm \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \right] f_{\pm}$$

.

$$+ \Delta(r) f_{\mp} = 0$$

$$f_{\pm}(r) = g_{\pm}(r) \overline{H_{\mu \mp \frac{1}{2}}(k_F r)}$$

$$+ \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \frac{d}{dr} \ln H_{\mu \mp \frac{1}{2}}(k_F r) \frac{d}{dr} g_{\pm}(r) + \\ + D(r) \frac{H_{\mu \mp \frac{1}{2}}(k_F r)}{H_{\mu \mp \frac{1}{2}}(k_F r)} g_{\mp}(r) = E g_{\pm}$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} \ln H_{\mu \mp \frac{1}{2}}(k_F r) = (\alpha_F + \delta(k_F r) \pm \beta(k_F r))$$

$$\frac{H_{\mu \mp \frac{1}{2}}}{H_{\mu \mp \frac{1}{2}}} = \mp i + \delta(k_F r) \pm \gamma(k_F r)$$

$$\tilde{H}g = \varepsilon g \quad \text{zu } \tilde{H} = \tilde{H}_0 + \tilde{H}_1$$

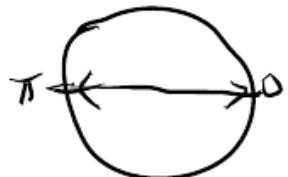
$$\tilde{H}_0 = -i\hbar v_F \frac{d}{dr} T_x + \Delta(r) T_y$$

$$\tilde{H}_1 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{m} \left[d \frac{d T_x + \beta}{dr} \right] + [2T_x + i\eta T_y] \Delta(r)$$

1) Hypothese auf Δ mit δ : reelle \tilde{H}_1

$$g^{(0)} = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-K(r)}$$

$$K(r) = \frac{1}{\hbar v_F} \int_0^r S(r') dr'$$



$$\epsilon_0 = 0$$

2) Установите \tilde{H}_1 как базовую кривую

$$\epsilon_\mu = \frac{\langle g^{(0)} | \tilde{H}_1 | g^{(0)} \rangle}{\langle g^{(0)} | g^{(0)} \rangle}$$

$$\frac{B}{k_F} + \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{H_{\mu-\frac{1}{2}} - H'_{\mu+\frac{1}{2}}}{H_{\mu+\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{H_{\mu+\frac{1}{2}} + H'_{\mu-\frac{1}{2}}}{H_{\mu-\frac{1}{2}}} \right) = \frac{\mu}{k_F v}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_p = \mu \omega_0}{\omega_0 = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\Delta(r)}{k_F r} e^{-2k(r)} dr}{\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2k(r)} dr}}$$

$r \sim \beta_0 \sim \frac{\hbar v_F}{\Delta}$ unterer Grenzfall

$$\omega_0 \sim \Delta/k_F \beta_0 \sim \frac{\Delta^2}{E_F}$$

$$\psi_{\mu}(r) = \begin{pmatrix} J_{\mu-\frac{1}{2}}(kr) \exp(i(\mu-\frac{1}{2})\theta) \\ J_{\mu+\frac{1}{2}}(kr) \exp(i(\mu+\frac{1}{2})\theta) \end{pmatrix} e^{-K(r)}$$

For free λ $K_F = 0$

Orbital energy: $H_0^{(\text{tot})} = H_0 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} k_B^2$

$$k_F \rightarrow \sqrt{k_F^2 - k_z^2}$$

$$E_F(k_z) = \mu \omega_0(k_z)$$

$$\frac{\partial E_F}{\partial k_F} = \frac{k_z}{M}$$