Problem Sheet 2

1. Pair-breaking in the Cooper problem.

(a) Consider a system of $N-2$ particles in equilibrium at $T=0$ in a Zeeman field $\mathcal{H}$, so that the energy of a particle with momentum $\mathbf{k}$ and spin $\sigma = \pm 1$ is $\hbar^2\mathbf{k}^2/2m - \mu_{\mathrm{B}}\sigma\mathcal{H}$. Repeat the Cooper calculation for two 'added' particles with the 'BCS' form of interaction ($V_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'} = -V_0$ if $\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}, \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}'} < \epsilon_c$, 0 otherwise), and find the condition for a bound state to exist, if the spin state of the added pair is a singlet.*

(b) If we assume instead that the spin state is a triplet (e.g. $\uparrow\uparrow$), can a bound state exist (i) for the BCS form of $V_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'}$ (ii) for a more general form? (You are not required to find its energy.)

(c) Returning to the original ($\mathcal{H}=0$) Cooper problem, suppose that we require the added pair to have finite com momentum $\hbar\mathbf{K}$. What is the maximum value of $\mathbf{K}$ for which a bound state exists?

(d) Consider a metal containing a nonzero concentration of (nonmagnetic) impurities ('alloyed'). The single-particle eigenstates are still eigenstates of σ; they are no longer eigenstates of $\mathbf{k}$, but any state $|n,\uparrow\rangle$ will still have a 'time-reversed' partner $|\bar{n},\downarrow\rangle$ which is degenerate with it ($\epsilon_{\bar{n}\downarrow} = \epsilon_{n\uparrow}$). Thus, the natural ansatz is to pair $|n,\uparrow\rangle$ with $|\bar{n},\downarrow\rangle$. Assuming that the matrix element for scattering $(n\uparrow, \bar{n}\downarrow) \to (n'\uparrow, \bar{n}'\downarrow)$ still has the BCS form, repeat the Cooper calculation and find the bound state energy in terms of V_0, ϵ_c and single-particle DoS $N(0) \equiv \sum_n \delta(\epsilon - \epsilon_n)$. If we assume that the last quantity is not appreciably affected by alloying, what inference might we reasonably draw about the effect of nonmagnetic impurities on (BCS) superconductivity?

* Assume ϵ_c much larger than both the Zeeman splitting and the $\mathcal{H}=0$ bound-state energy.

(e) † (Optional, for bonus points): Suppose that $\mathcal{H}$ is a little above the threshold field calculated in part (a). Is it possible, nevertheless, to form a bound pair by giving it finite linear COM momentum $\mathbf{K}$? If so, what is (approximately) the best choice of $|\mathbf{K}|$? Does the direction matter? What is the spin state of the pair?

2. Off-diagonal long-range order.

Consider the quantity

$$K_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}(\mathbf{r}_1\mathbf{r}_2\mathbf{r}_3\mathbf{r}_4) \equiv \langle \psi_\alpha^\dagger(\mathbf{r}_1)\psi_\beta^\dagger(\mathbf{r}_2)\psi_\gamma(\mathbf{r}_3)\psi_\delta(\mathbf{r}_4)\rangle$$

(a) Find an expression for K for a noninteracting Fermi gas in thermal equilibrium at a temperature $\ll T_{\mathrm{F}}$, and in particular show that it vanishes in the limit $|\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|$, $|\mathbf{r}_3 - \mathbf{r}_4|$ finite, $R \equiv |(\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{r}_2) - (\mathbf{r}_3 + \mathbf{r}_4)| \to \infty$

(b) Evaluate the expression explicitly for $T = 0$ and estimate how fast it vanishes as a function of R.

(c) Now consider a BCS superconductor at $T = 0$. Show that there is now an extra term in K which is finite in the above limit, for some choices of α, β, γ, δ (which ones?).

(d) Estimate the order of magnitude of the fluctuations in the total particle number N which result from the use of the BCS ground state wave function.

[Note: Part (d) is only loosely connected to the rest of the question.]

3. Coherence factors etc.

For some purposes, e.g. the calculation of spin diffusion, it is necessary to consider the spin current operator $\mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{spin}}^{(\alpha)}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ which is defined (provided the potential is spin-independent) by the continuity equation

$$\frac{\partial S_\alpha(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{spin}}^{(\alpha)}(\mathbf{r}, t) = 0$$

where $S_\alpha(\mathbf{r}, t)$ is the density of the α-th component of spin.

† In this part you may find the following result useful: The quantity $-\int \frac{d\Omega}{4\pi} \ln|1 - \alpha\cos\theta|$, regarded as a function of (positive real) α, has a maximum at $\alpha = 1$ equal to $1 - \ln 2$.

(a) Write down the expression for the spatial Fourier transform of $\mathbf{J}^{(\alpha)}_{\text{spin}}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ in second-quantized form (i.e., in terms of the operators $a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}\sigma}$, $a_{\mathbf{p}\sigma}$), and show that it satisfies a sum rule similar to the f-sum rule (again assume spin-independence of the potential).

Consider now a BCS superconductor at $T = 0$:

(b) Can the flow of the condensate give rise to a finite contribution to $\mathbf{J}^{(\alpha)}_{\text{spin}}$? Why (not)?

(c) Find an expression for the (Fourier-transformed) response function of $\mathbf{J}^{(\alpha)}_{\text{spin}}$ in terms of the energy gap and the normal-state energies.

(d) Discuss qualitatively the behavior of the 'longitudinal' and 'transverse' spin current correlation function in the $T \to 0$, static, long-wavelength limit, and compare with that of the (electric) current correlation function. What is the fundamental reason for the differences?

[In parts (c-d), you are recommended to choose your spin axes so that α corresponds to z.]

Solutions to be put in 598SC homework box (2nd floor Loomis) by 9 a.m. on Mon. 29 Sept.